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A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.
VOLUME IX. PART II. SU—TH.

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A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY,
HENRY BRADLEY, W. A. CRAIGIE, C. T. ONIONS.

VOLUME IX. PART II. SU—TH.

SU—SZ.

By C. T. ONIONS,

M.A. LOND.; HON. M.A. OXON.

T—TH.

By SIR JAMES MURRAY, .

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PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, AND DE MAATSCHAPPY DER NEDERLANDSCHE LETTERKUNDE TE LEYDEN.

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1625
m 7
1888
v. 9
pt 2

P R E F A C E T O S U — S Z.

THIS the concluding portion of the letter S comprises 4935 Main words, 960 Combinations explained under these, and 2417 Subordinate entries; in all 8312. The Obvious Combinations, illustrated by quotations but not requiring specific definition, number 1094 more, making a total of 9406. Of the Main words, 1133 are marked † as obsolete, and 208 are marked || as alien or not fully naturalized.*

The Germanic element in this portion of the English vocabulary amounts to somewhat less than a quarter. It includes *such, suck, summer* (the season), *sun, sunder, sundry, sup* (to sip), together with all but a few of the words with initial *sw*, which occupy about two-thirds of the whole space covered by the Germanic element. Among the more important *sw*-words belonging to the ordinary written and spoken language are *swaddle, swain, swallow, swamp, swarm, swarthy, swath, swathe, sway, swear, sweat, sweep, sweet, swell, swelter, swerve, swift, swill, swim, swindle, swine, swing, svinge, swirl, switch, swoon, swoop, sword*; but there are many now obsolete, dialectal, technical, or otherwise restricted in use, which equal or surpass these in lexicographical interest or difficulty: such are the six words *swab*, the seven nouns *swad*, the three nouns *swale, swalper, swanimote*, the five words *swarf*, the seven words *swarth, swarve*, the seven words *swash*, the three nouns *swash* and *swatch, swats, sweal, sveb, sweddle, sweek, sweer, swelt, swerk, sweven*, the six words *swig, swilk, swimble, swime, swingle, swipe, swipper, swire, swith, swithe, swithen, swither, swive, swote, swound, swow*.

In the Latin and Greek element of the vocabulary the most striking feature is the number and importance of the prefixes that have required more or less lengthy treatment; these are *sub-* (with its variants *su-, suc-, suf-, sum-, sup-, sur-, sus-*), *super-, supra-, sur-, syn-* (with its variants *sy-, syl-, sym-, sys-*). The great majority of the words from Latin, Greek, and French are compounds of one or other of these prefixes, and the list of them includes many of common literary and colloquial currency, and many of considerable rank in the terminology of the arts and the sciences.

India has supplied an unusually large proportion of words: *subah, subahdar, subashi, subjee, sudder, Sudra, sundri, sungar, sunn, sunnud, sunnyasee, supari, surnai, surpeach, surwan, susu, sutra, suttee, suttoo, swadeshi, swami, swastika*.

A few articles may be singled out as being especially conspicuous for their etymological interest: *subdue, sugar* and *sugar-candy, surd* (in mathematics), *surly, sway, swerve, swindle, sycophant, syllabus, syphilis*, and the Paracelsian *sylph* and *synovia*. Special interest attaches to the facts of the history of *syllabus*.

The original collection of material for *Su—Sz* was subedited by Mr. P. W. Jacob in 1883; since then a large body of additional quotations had been amassed before the regular staff started work upon it at the beginning of 1914. The proofs have been read by the Misses Edith and E. P. Thompson, Lansdown, Bath, Mr. G. F. Friedrichsen, M.A. (a former member of the late Sir James Murray's staff), and the Rev. Canon J. T. Fowler; their annotations have contributed in many instances to the accuracy or completeness of the treatment. Constant assistance in verification at the British Museum has been given by Mr. W. W. Jenkinson, and on several occasions Mr. E. J. Thomas, of the University Library, Cambridge, a former member of the Dictionary staff, has rendered similar service.

On many technical points recourse has been had to experts, who have generously placed their knowledge and their time at the service of the Dictionary. Among these the following have furnished special information: the late Prof. A. S. Napier, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, and Mr. K. Sisam, on the early history of some native words; Prof. D. S. Margoliouth and Dr. A. E. Cowley on questions of Semitic etymology; Dr. James Morison on the languages and lore of India; Mr. C. C. J. Webb on several philosophical terms; the

* The following figures show the comparative scale of this work and some other Dictionaries:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Here.
Words recorded	841	3775	5099	9406
Words illustrated by quotations	711	1483	1611	8118
Number of quotations	2254	2151	3732	47,102

In the corresponding portion of Richardson's Dictionary the number of quotations is 2446.

late Rev. Dr. H. M. Bannister, the Rev. Fr. Frere, the Rev. Dr. B. J. Kidd, on the language of the Church; Prof. E. B. Elliott, Mr. A. E. Jolliffe, and Mr. C. Leudesdorf, on mathematical terms; and Dr. F. D. Chattaway on chemical words.

The progress of this portion of the Dictionary has been retarded by the withdrawal in succession of several members of the staff, and, in the second half of the year 1918, of the editor, for war service of different kinds. The assistants to whom has fallen the chief share in the preparation of *Su—Sz* are Mr. A. T. Maling, M.A., and Mr. F. J. Sweatman, M.A., and the Misses Elsie M. R. and Rosfrith N. R. Murray, all members of the late Sir James Murray's staff. Others who were engaged upon it for longer or shorter periods are Mr. J. W. Birt, Mr. P. T. J. Dadley, Mr. W. J. Fortune, Mr. H. R. Simpson, Mr. F. A. Yockney, and the late Mr. James Dallas.

C. T. ONIONS.

OXFORD, *June*, 1919.

The statistics for the whole of the letter S, which extends to 2408 pages (the first 800 of which are in Volume VIII), are for convenience given here:—

Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total No. of Words.	No. of Quotations.
27,929	10,141	7932	11,426	57,428	298,006

The 27,929 Main words are distinguished approximately as follows:

Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
21,362	5487	1080	27,929

The comparative scale of this work and of certain other Dictionaries is shown as follows:

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Here.
Words recorded	4344	22,577	28,342	57,428
Words illustrated by quotations	3587	7688	8706	47,837
Number of illustrative quotations	14,515	12,146	24,100	298,006

In the corresponding portion of Richardson's Dictionary the number of quotations is 12,516.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gōu).
h ... *ho!* (hōu).
r ... *run* (rən), *terrier* (ter'ri:ɪ).
ɹ ... *her* (hɛɹ), *farther* (fā'ɹðɛɹ).
s ... *see* (sɪ), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (bap).
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæ'ð).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dif).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vi'ʒən), *déjeuner* (dezōne).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (si'ŋɪŋ), *think* (þɪŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fiŋgɛɹ).

(FOREIGN.)

ñ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aɪv'roɪn).
ly ... It. *seraglio* (serā'lyo).
ny ... It. *signore* (sɪn'ʒore).
x ... Ger. *ach* (ax), Sc. *loch* (lox, loxʷ).
xʷ ... Ger. *ich* (ixʷ), Sc. *nicht* (nɛxʷt).
ɣ ... Ger. *sagen* (zā'ɣɛn).
ɣʷ ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lɛ'ɣʷɛn, rɛ'ɣʷnɛn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mod').
ai ... *aye=yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (ɪzai'ä).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɔ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).
ʊ ... *cut* (kʊt), *son* (sɒn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɛ'raɪvɛ), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃɛ).
|| ɛ ... Fr. *chef* (ʃɛf).
ə ... *ever* (evɛɹ), *nation* (næ'ʃjən).
ɔɪ ... *I, eye*, (ɔɪ), *bind* (baɪnd).
|| ɔ ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ɔ də vɪ').
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).
ɪ ... *Psyche* (səɪ'ki), *react* (rɪ'ækt).
o ... *achor* (ɔ'koɹ), *morality* (mɒræ'lɪti).
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boɪ).
o ... *hero* (hɪ'ro), *zoology* (zɔlɒ'dʒɪ).
ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).
ɞ, ɞ* ... *got* (gɔt), *soft* (sɔft).
|| ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kœln).
|| ɔ ... Fr. *peu* (pø).
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
iu ... *duration* (diʊrɪ'ʃjən).
u ... *unto* (vntu), *frugality* (fru-).
iu ... *Matthew* (mæ'piu), *virtue* (vɜ'itju).
|| ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mü'lɛɹ).
|| ü ... Fr. *dune* (dün).

* (see ɪ, ɛ, ɔ, ɞ, ü) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
i, u (see ɪ, ɞ) }
' as in *able* (ɛ'b'l), *eaten* (ɪ'tɛn) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).
ō ... *curl* (kōɹl), *fur* (fōɹ).
ē (ē*) ... *there* (ðēɹ), *pear*, *pare* (pēɹ).
ē (ē*) ... *rein*, *rain* (rē'n), *they* (ðēɹ).
ē ... Fr. *faire* (fēɹ).
ō ... *fir* (fōɹ), *fern* (fōɹn), *earth* (ɔɹθ).
ī (ī*) ... *bier* (bīɹ), *clear* (klīɹ).
ī ... *thief* (þīf), *see* (sī).
ō (ō*) ... *boar*, *bore* (bōɹ), *glory* (glōɹi).
ō (ō*) ... *so*, *sow* (sōu), *soul* (sōul).
ō ... *walk* (wōk), *wart* (wōɹt).
ō ... *short* (ʃōɹt), *thorn* (þōɹn).
|| ō ... Fr. *cœur* (kōɹ).
|| ō ... Ger. *Göthe* (gōtɛ), Fr. *jeûne* (ʒōn).
ū (ū*) ... *poor* (pūɹ), *moorish* (mūɹɪʃ).
iū, iū ... *pure* (piūɹ), *lure* (lūɹ).
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).
iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (lūɹt).
|| ü ... Ger. *grün* (grün), Fr. *jus* (ʒü).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *amœba* (āmɪbā).
ǣ ... *accept* (æksɛ'pt), *maniac* (mɛɪ'niæk).
ǫ ... *datum* (dɛɪ'tɒm).
č ... *moment* (mɒmɛnt), *several* (se'verəl).
š ... *separate* (adj.) (se'pəɹɛt).
è ... *added* (æ'dɛd), *estate* (ɛstɛɪ't).
ĩ ... *vanity* (væ'nɪti).
ř ... *remain* (rɛmɛɪ'n), *believe* (bɪlɪv).
ǫ ... *theory* (þɪ'ɔɹi).
ø ... *violet* (vɔɪ'ɔlɛt), *parody* (pæ'rɔdi).
ǫ ... *authority* (ɔ'þɔɹɪti).
ǫ ... *connect* (kɛnɛ'kt), *amazon* (æ'māzɒn).
iū, iū *verdure* (vɜ'ɹdiū), *measure* (mɛ'ʒiū).
iū ... *altogether* (ɔltɔ'gɛθɛɹ).
iū ... *circular* (sɜ'iklɹlɹ).

* ɞ the ɔ in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as *ɛ*, *ɞ* (having the phonetic value of *ɛ* and *ɞ*, or *ɔ*, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *menn* from *mann*, *en* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.	gen. = genitive.	pa. t. = past tense.
a (as a 1300) = ante, before.	gen. = general, -ly.	Path. = in Pathology.
absol., absol. = absolutely.	Geol. = in Geology.	Pers. = Persian.
abst. = abstract.	Geom. = in Geometry.	pers. = person, -al.
acc. = accusative.	Goth. = Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).	pf. = perfect.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.	Gr. = Greek.	Pg. = Portuguese.
adv., adv. = adverb.	Gram. = in Grammar.	Philol. = in Philology.
advb. = adverbial, -ly.	Heb. = Hebrew.	phonet. = phonetic, -ally.
AF., AFr. = Anglo-French.	Her. = in Heraldry.	phr. = phrase.
Anat. = in Anatomy.	Herb. = with herbalists.	Phren. = in Phrenology.
Antiq. = in Antiquities.	Hort. = in Horticulture.	Phys. = in Physiology.
aphet. = aphetic, aphetized.	imp. = Imperative.	pl., pl. = plural.
app. = apparently.	impers. = impersonal.	poet. = poetic.
Arab. = Arabic.	impf. = imperfect.	pop. = popular, -ly.
Arch. = in Architecture.	ind. = Indicative.	ppl. a., ppl. adj. = participial adjective.
arch. = archaic.	indef. = indefinite.	ppl. = participle.
Archæol. = in Archæology.	inf. = Infinitive.	Pr. = Provençal.
assoc. = association.	infl. = influenced.	prec. = preceding (word or article).
Astr. = in Astronomy.	int. = interjection.	pref. = prefix.
Astrol. = in Astrology.	intr. = intransitive.	prep. = preposition.
attrib. = attributive, -ly.	It. = Italian.	pres. = present.
bef. = before.	J., (J.) = Johnson (quotation from).	Prim. sign. = Primary signification.
Biol. = in Biology.	(Jam.) = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.	priv. = privative.
Boh. = Bohemian.	(Jod.) = Jodrell (quoted from).	prob. = probably.
Bot. = in Botany.	L. = Latin.	pron. = pronoun.
Build. = in Building.	(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's	pronunc. = pronunciation.
c (as c 1300) = circa, about.	lang. = language. [Johnson.]	prop. = properly.
c. (as 13th c.) = century.	LG. = Low German.	Pros. = in Prosody.
Cat. = Catalan.	lit. = literal, -ly.	pr. pple. = present participle.
catachr. = catachrestically.	Lith. = Lithuanian.	Psych. = in Psychology.
Cl., cf. = confer, compare	LXX. = Septuagint.	q.v. = quod vide, which see.
Chem. = in Chemistry.	Mal. = Malay.	(R.) = in Richardson's Dict.
cl. L. = classical Latin.	masc. (rarely m.) = masculine.	R. C. Ch. = Roman Catholic Church.
cogn. w. = cognate with.	Math. = in Mathematics.	refash. = refashioned, -ing.
collect. = collective, -ly.	ME. = Middle English.	refl., refl. = reflexive.
colloq. = colloquially.	Med. = in Medicine.	reg. = regular.
comb. = combined, -ing.	med. l. = mediæval Latin.	repr. = representative, representing.
Comb. = Combinations.	Mech. = in Mechanics.	Rhet. = in Rhetoric.
Comm. = in commercial usage.	Metaph. = in Metaphysics.	Rom. = Romanic, Romance.
comp. = compound, composition.	MHG. = Middle High German.	sb., sb. = substantive.
compl. = complement.	midl. = midland (dialect).	Sc. = Scotch.
Conch. = in Conchology.	Mil. = in military usage.	sc. = scilicet, understand or supply.
concr. = concretely.	Min. = in Mineralogy.	sing. = singular.
conj. = conjunction.	mod. = modern.	Skr. = Sanskrit.
cons. = consonant.	Mus. = in Music.	Slav. = Slavonic.
Const., Const. = Construction, construed	(N.) = Nares (quoted from).	Sp. = Spanish.
with.	n. of action = noun of action.	sp. = spelling.
Cryst. = in Crystallography.	n. of agent = noun of agent.	spec. = specifically.
(D.) = in Davies (Supp. Eng.	Nat. Hist. = in Natural History.	subj. = subject, subjunctive.
Glossary).	Naut. = in nautical language.	subord. cl. = subordinate clause.
Da. = Danish.	neut. (rarely n.) = neuter.	subseq. = subsequently.
dat. = dative.	NF., NFr. = Northern French.	subst. = substantively.
def. = definite.	N. O. = Natural Order.	suff. = suffix.
deriv. = derivative, -ation.	nom. = nominative.	superl. = superlative.
dial., dial. = dialect, -al.	north. = northern (dialect).	Surg. = in Surgery.
Dict. = Dictionary.	N. T. = New Testament.	Sw. = Swedish.
dim. = diminutive.	Numism. = in Numismatics.	s.w. = south western (dialect).
Du. = Dutch.	obj. = object.	T. (T.) = in Todd's Johnson.
Ecl. = in ecclesiastical usage.	Obs., obs., obs. = obsolete.	techn. = technical, -ly.
ellipt. = elliptical, -ly.	occas. = occasional, -ly.	Theol. = in Theology.
e. midl. = east midland (dialect).	OE. = Old English (= Anglo-	tr. = translation of.
Eng. = English.	Saxon).	trans. = transitive.
Ent. = in Entomology.	OF., OFr. = Old French.	transf. = transferred sense.
erron. = erroneous, -ly.	OFris. = Old Frisian.	Trig. = in Trigonometry.
esp., esp. = especially.	OHG. = Old High German.	Typog. = in Typography.
etym. = etymology.	OIr. = Old Irish.	ult. = ultimate, -ly.
euphem. = euphemistically.	ON. = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).	unkn. = unknown.
exc. = except.	ONF. = Old Northern French.	U.S. = United States.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.	Opt. = in Optics.	v., vb. = verb.
f. (in subordinate	Ornith. = in Ornithology.	v. str., or w. = verb strong, or weak.
entries) = form of.	OS. = Old Saxon.	vbl. sb. = verbal substantive.
fem. (rarely f.) ... = feminine.	OSl. = Old Slavonic.	var. = variant of.
fig. = figurative, -ly.	O. T. = Old Testament.	wd. = word.
F., Fr. = French.	O. Tent. = Original Tentonic.	WGer. = West Germanic.
freq. = frequently.	orig. = original, -ly.	w. midl. = west midland (dialect).
Fris. = Frisian.	Palæont. = in Palæontology.	WS. = West Saxon.
G., Ger. = German.	pa. pple. = passive or past participle.	(Y.) = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Gael. = Gaelic.	pass. = passive, -ly.	Zool. = in Zoology.

† = obsolete.
 || = not naturalized.
 In the quotations.
 * sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
 1 = before 1100.
 2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
 3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
 5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
 * indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
 :- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME IX. SECOND HALF. SU—TH.)

SU—SZMIKITE.

BY C. T. ONIONS, M.A. LOND., HON. M.A. OXON.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THIS Part of S contains 4935 Main words, 960 Special Combinations explained under these, 1094 Obvious Combinations, and 2417 Subordinate entries; in all 9406 words. Of the Main words 1133 are marked † as obsolete, and 208 are marked || as alien or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with Johnson's and some recent Dictionaries gives the following results:—

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Words recorded	841	3775	5099	9406
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SU—SUBTERRANEOUS.

This section consists almost entirely of compounds formed with the Latin prefix *sub-*, which, under its altered forms *suc-*, *suf-*, *sum-*, *sup-*, *sur-*, *sus-*, enters into the composition of large stretches of the vocabulary to be dealt with in *su-*. The article on the prefix occupies nearly six pages, and is thus the longest article of the kind that has yet appeared in this Dictionary. The principal senses of *sub-*, all arising out of the notion 'under' (or 'from under'), were fully developed and had an extensive range in classical Latin itself. They are abundantly represented in English not only by borrowings made directly from Latin or through the medium of French, but also by new formations. It is worthy of remark that these senses were common to the cognate Greek and Sanscrit forms of the prefix, so that it may be inferred that they existed also in the prehistoric parent language. In addition to them, various subordinate uses were evolved in later times, especially in the modern-Latin terminology of the arts and sciences. It is the exemplification of these that contributes largely to the bulk of the article *Sub-*. The number of the less important compounds, which have been grouped and illustrated under the prefix, is so great that it has been possible to find space for only a few cross-references to them in their alphabetical places.

The most interesting and difficult sets of words in respect of their sense-history consist of *subject*, *sublime*, *subscribe*, *subsist*, and *substance*, with their derivatives. The only serious etymological difficulty is that of *subdue*, concerning which the available evidence is insufficient to furnish any certain conclusion.

The proportion of technical words and meanings of importance is unusually high in this portion of the vocabulary. In logic, philosophy, and metaphysics we have *subaltern*, *subconscious*, *subcontrary*, *subject*, *subjective*, *sublate*, *sublation*, *subliminal*, *substance*, *substratum*, *subsume*, *subsumption*; in theology *sublapsarian*, *subordinationism*, *subsistence* (= any of the Persons of the Trinity), *substance*, *substitution*; in the several departments of law *subfeu*, *subinféudation*, *subornation*, *subpæna*, *subreption*, *subrogation*, *substantial*, *substantive*; in grammar *subaudition*, *subject*, *subjective*, *subjunctive*, *subordinate*, *substantive*; in military and naval affairs *subaltern*, *subdivision*, *sublieutenant*, *submarine*, *subsection*, *subsistence*, *substitute*; in music *subdominant*, *submediant*, *suboctave*, *subsemitone*. Terms of medical science, chemistry, zoology, and botany—many of them in constant use—are very numerous.

From Oriental sources come *subah*, *subahdar*, *subashi*, *subeth*, *subjee*.

SUBTERRANEOUSLY—SULLEN.

The great majority of the words treated in this section are either immediately or ultimately of Latin origin. The two chief exceptions are *suck* and *suck*, of Germanic origin, which with their derivatives take up nearly eleven consecutive pages. Both words are remarkable for the development of their forms and meanings. There are many others that have a special interest by reason of their form-history; the parallel *subtle* and *subtle* (to which belong three nouns of quality, *subtily*, *subtily*, and *subtily*), *subtract* by the side of the earlier *subtract*, *suburb*, *succour*, *sufficient* with collateral *suffisant*, *sugar*, and *suling*. The list of words of which the sense-history is long or varied is considerable; among them are *subtle*, *succeed*, *success*, *sudden*, *sue*, *suffer*, *sufferance*, *suffice*, *suffrage*, *suggest*, *suit*. Uses or phrases of technical or historical interest are numerous: *subtiliation*, *subtilization*, *sub-title*, *subtraction* in law and in mathematics, *subvassal*, *succentor*, *succession of colonels*, *succession of crops*, *apostolic succession*, *to throw in succours*, *sudary*, *sue and labour clause* in marine insurance, *suffering saint*, *meeting for sufferings*, *sufficient reason*, *suffumigation*, *suit and service*, *to follow suit* in various senses, *suffix*, *sufflue*, *suling*. Under the following headings will be found new etymological facts or suggestions, or a fuller account of sources than has hitherto been available: *succade*, *succory*, *sucken* sb.¹, *suckle* vb., *suds*, *sugar*, *sugar-candy*, *Suiogothic*, *sulter* (shooter), *suling*, *sullage*. Etymological anomalies are seen in *suffragette* and *suicide*; concerning the latter, Edward Phillips, in the preface to the third edition of his dictionary, says that it 'may as well seem to participate of *Sus* a Sow, as of the Pronoun *sui*'.

Sudd, *sudder*, *Sudra*, and *Sufi* are taken directly from Eastern languages; *suckeny* is ultimately Slavonic, and *succotash* is North American Indian.

SULLEN—SUPPLE.

Words of Anglo-Saxon origin, with their compounds and derivatives, occupy less than a quarter of this section. The few words are, however, of great importance; they are *summer* sb.¹, *sun*, *sunder*, *sundry*, and *sup* vb.¹ There is also *sullow*, which is interesting both phonologically and on account of its connexion with *suling*. Other words of Germanic extraction are *sulp*, *sulter* and *sultry*, the relative adverb *sum*, and *sump*.

The other three-quarters of the section are concerned for the most part with words derived directly or indirectly from Latin. The compounds of the prefix *super-* form a large proportion of these. They fill close upon thirty pages, and among them are many words of an abstract character with which ordinary language would find it difficult to dispense, as *superficial*, *superfluous*, *superintendent*, *supernatural*, *supernumerary*, *supersede*, *superstition*, *superwise*. The chief loan-words from French are *sum*, *summit*, *summon*, *summons*, *summer* sb.², *sumner*, *sumpter*, *sumptuous*, *sup* vb.², *supper* sb.¹, *supplant*, *supple*.

Various languages of the East contribute *sultan*, *sumach*, *sumbul*, *sumpitan*, *sundri*, *sungar*, *sunn*, *sunni*, *sunniud*, *sunnyasee*, *sunt*, *supari*. From North-American Indian dialects come *sunck* (*squaw*) and *supawn*.

Interesting or obscure points of etymology are involved in *sunrise*, *sunrising*, *sunset*, *sunsetting*, *sunshine*, *sunstroke*, *sunket*, *superannuate*, *supernaculum*. The most remarkable word in regard to sense-history is *supersede*.

As in the two former sections of *Su-*, technical terms are numerous. Religion and the church are represented by *sumner*, *sumption*, *Sunday*, *Sunday-school*, *superallar*, *supererogation*, *superfrontal*, *superhumeral*, *superinstitution*, *superintendent*, *superior*, *superlapsarian*, *supersubstantial*; law, by *summary*, *summon*, *summons*, *superinduction*, *superintromission* (*SUPER-IO*), *supersedeas*, *supersedere*, *superstitious uses*, *supervient*; mathematics, by *sum*, *summation*, *summit*, *superficies*, *superparticular*, *superpartient*; chemistry, by *sulphur* and its derivatives, and the *super-salts*; grammar, by *superlative* and *supine*; music, by *superdominant*, *superoctave*, *supertonic*; philosophy and logic, by *summum bonum*, *summum genus*, *sumption*, *superordinate*.

Two expressions are here treated which have come into high prominence during the last few years. The phrase *a place in the sun*, which is traceable in literature to Pascal's *Pensées*, has long been familiar on the Continent, but its present currency in this country is due to its use by the German Emperor in a speech made at Hamburg on 27th August, 1911. *Superman*, the invention of which is to be put down to Mr. Bernard Shaw, has now definitely superseded the earlier attempts to render *übermensch* as used by Nietzsche, viz. *beyond-man* (A. Tille, 1896) and *overman* (T. Common, 1901), the second of which had for a time a considerable vogue.

A recent Act of Parliament has set its seal upon a new use of the compound *summer-time*, which is duly recorded here.

SUPPLE—SWEEP.

Etymologically the section falls roughly into two parts on p. 268, where *svelte* and *swab* mark respectively the end of the Latin and the beginning of the Teutonic element. The exceptions to this etymological division are: in the first part, the obscure *surf*, *surly*, the native *sutel*, the place-names *Surrey* and *Sussex*, the Scandinavian *surturbrand*, the Russian *suslik*, the Dutch *suller*, and the Oriental *suricate*, *surmai*, *surpeach*, *surwan*, *susu*, *sutra*, *suttee*, *suttoo*; in the second part, the French *swage* sb.¹, sb.², and vb.¹ (and *swedge*), the Indian *swadeshi*, *swami*, *swastika*, the African *Swahili*, and the Malay *swallo*.

The Latin portion contains many important series of words, of which the following with their connexions are the most remarkable: *supply*, *support*, *suppose*, *suppress*, *supreme*, *sure*, *surface*, *surfeit*, *surgeon*, *surmise*, *surname*, *surprise*, *surrender*, *surround*, *survey*, *survive*, *suspect*, *suspend*, *sustain*. In many of these the delimitation of senses and their arrangement have been difficult. The number of technical expressions in these articles is large, as a glance at almost any page will show. Among these, the history of the mathematical term *surd* deserves special mention; the suggestion that its use is due originally to Arabic translations of Euclid is here made, it is believed, for the first time, as also the suggestions as to the origin of *surdesolid* and its successor *sursolid*.

Homographs of Latin or Romanic origin are unusual; it is therefore noteworthy that in the present section we have three verbs *supply*, with three adjectives *suppliant*, two nouns *suppliance*, and two adjectives *suppliable*, two nouns *surreption* with corresponding adjectives, and two verbs and nouns *swage*.

If it cannot be claimed that any fresh etymological discoveries appear here, yet the following articles may be named in which the evidence supplied is fuller or more accurate than that available hitherto in the dictionaries: *surgeon*, *surly* (undoubtedly, as Professor Weekley has demonstrated, a spelling of *sirly* 'lordly, imperious'), *surprise* vb. (with the earlier *supprise*, *susprise*), *swag* vb., *swale* sb.¹, *swamp* (the earliest historical application of which is to rich moist soil in North American colonies), *sward*, *swarm*, *sway*, *swear* vb., *sweat* sb., *sweep* vb.

Other articles or individual points of interest are: the variations in the spelling of *surplice*, the prefixes *supra-* and *sur-*, the early synonyms of *suspension-bridge*, *suversed sine*, *suzerain* and *suzerainty*, *swain*, *svanimote*, the slang neologism *swank* (not, as many suppose, an Americanism), the development of the senses of *swap*, the unexplained interchange of *swarth* and *swath*, the rise of *swarth*, *swarthy* (with the phonetic variants *swarf*, *swarfy*) for *swart*, *swarty*, the Scottish *swash* 'drum', *swash* in printing, the history of the proper names *Swede* and *Sweden*, the origin of *sweep* for chimney-sweep.

SWEEP—SZMIKITE.

This section, like that immediately preceding it, is roughly divisible into two parts of a markedly different etymological character. On p. 354 the Teutonic words with initial *sw* come to an end and the Greek words with initial *sy* begin.

The first etymological group consists mainly of the important words *sweet*, *swell*, *swerve*, *swift*, *swill*, *swim*, *swine*, *swing*, *swinge*, *switch*, *swivel*, *swoon*, *sword*, with their immediate derivatives; of these *sweet*, *swim*, and *swine* can be traced back to the Indo-european stock. Mingled with these are many lesser words, now obsolete or restricted to local currency; many of them are of interest philologically, and some, as *sweer*, *sweven*, *swote*, have connexions outside the Teutonic area. The wide ramification of a root and its variants is well illustrated by series like *sweep*, *swepe*, *swip*, *swipe*, *swipper*, *swipple*, *swope*, *swoop*, and *wench*, *swenche*, *swinch*, *swink*, *sweng*, *swenge*, *swing*, *swinge*, *swingle*, *swong*.

The second etymological group is made up almost entirely of words compounded with Greek σύν 'with' in its several prefix-forms *syl-*, *sym-*, *syn-*, *sys-*; the leading words are *syllable*, *syllogism*, *symbol*, *symmetry*, *sympathy*, *symphony*, *symposium*, *symptom*, *synagogue*, *synchronous*, *syncope*, *syndic*, *synod*, *synonym*, *synopsis*, *syntax*, *synthesis*, *system*, *syzygy*. Notable non-Greek elements in this region of the vocabulary are the native *sy*, the French *syth*, *sythment*, and the Scottish *syre*, *syver*.

The following articles are notable as dealing with recondite or doubtful points of etymology: *swerve*, *swift* adj.¹, *swindle*, *swingle*, *swirl*, *switch*, *sycophant*, *syne*, *syphilis*, *syrup*. The evidence available for *sweepstake*, *sweetbread*, *swig* (three nouns and three verbs), *swipe* vb., *swipes*, and *swot*, is inadequate for the determination of their origin, and more light is desiderated on the early history of *swoon* and its immediate connexions. The remarkable facts of the origin of *syllabus* are recorded here in summary form; a more extended account than it was possible to give in the columns of this Dictionary was contributed to the Times Literary Supplement, February 20, 1919.

The Far East is represented by *syagush* and *syce* (India), and *sycee* (China).

The following is a selection of miscellaneous words and phrases of interest not included in the above lists: *sweet singer* (full references are given to the literature relating to this curiosity of sectarian nomenclature), *swelled head* (earlier *swell-headed*), *swine's feather*, *Swing* sb.², *swinger*¹, *Swisser* and *Switzer*, *swoop* (in its early history), *Sword-blade Company*, *sworn man*, the Paracelsian *sylph* and *synovia*, *synagogue of Satan*, *syncellus*, *syndicalism*, *synteresis*, *syntonic* (in wireless telegraphy), *syringe* (formerly *syring*).

C. T. O.

OXFORD, June, 1919.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gō).
h ... *ho!* (hō).
r ... *run* (rən), *terrier* (te'ri:ə).
ɹ ... *her* (həɹ), *farther* (fā'θə).
s ... *see* (sē), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (bɒþ).
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæ'ð).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃep), *dish* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃep), *ditch* (diʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vi'ʒən), *déjeuner* (de'ʒœne).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (si'ŋiŋ), *think* (piŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fiŋgə).

(FOREIGN.)
ñ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aŋvi'ron).
lʲ ... It. *seraglio* (serā'lʲo).
nʲ ... It. *signore* (sin'ʲo're).
x ... Ger. *ach* (ax), Sc. *loch* (loχ, loχʷ).
xʲ ... Ger. *ich* (ixʲ), Sc. *nicht* (nèχʲt).
ʎ ... Ger. *sagen* (zā'ʎən).
ʎʲ ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lɛ'ʎən, rɛ'ʎənən).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mod').
ai ... *aye=yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (əizai'ă).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).
v ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sɒn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sə'vɛ), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃe).
|| ɛ ... Fr. *chef* (ʃɛf).
ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (nə'i'ʃən).
əi ... *I, eye* (əi), *bind* (baɪnd).
|| ə ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ə də vi').
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mistik).
i ... *Psyche* (səi'ki), *react* (ri'ækt).
o ... *achor* (əi'koɹ), *morality* (mɔ're'liti).
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boi).
o ... *hero* (hi'ro), *zoology* (zə'plɒdʒi).
ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).
ɔ, ɔ* ... *got* (gɔt), *soft* (sɔft).
|| ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kœln).
|| ɔ ... Fr. *pen* (pɛ).
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
iu ... *duration* (diʊ'rei'ʃən).
u ... *unto* (vntu), *frugality* (fru-).
iu ... *Matthew* (mæ'tju), *virtue* (vɜ'ti:ʉ).
|| ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mü'lɛr).
|| ü ... Fr. *dune* (dün).
ə (see i°, e°, ɔ°, ü°) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
i°, u° (see i°, e°, ɔ°) }
' as in *able* (ɛ'b'l), *eaten* (i't'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bā).

ā ... *curl* (kūl), *fur* (fū).
ē (ē°) ... *there* (ðēə), *pear*, *pare* (pēə).
ē (ē¹) ... *rein*, *rain* (rē'n), *they* (ðē¹).
ē ... Fr. *faire* (fē¹).
ō ... *fir* (fō), *fern* (fōn), *earth* (əɹθ).

ī (ī°) ... *bier* (biē), *clear* (kliē).
ī ... *thief* (hiif), *see* (sē).
ō (ō°) ... *boar*, *bore* (bōə), *glory* (glō'ri).

ō (ō°) ... *so*, *sow* (sō), *soul* (sōl).
ō ... *walk* (wōk), *wart* (wōɹt).
ō ... *short* (ʃōɹt), *thorn* (þōn).
|| ō ... Fr. *cœur* (kōr).
|| ō ... Ger. *Gothe* (gōtē), Fr. *Jane* (ʒōn).
ū (ū°) ... *poor* (pūə), *moorish* (mū'riʃ).
iū, iū ... *pure* (piūə), *lure* (lūə).
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).
iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (lūt).
|| ü ... Ger. *grün* (grün), Fr. *jus* (ʒü).

OBSCUR.

ā as in *amœba* (ām'fā).

æ ... *accept* (ækse'pt), *maniac* (mæ'i'niæk).

ð ... *datum* (dæ'tm).
ē ... *moment* (mō'mənt), *several* (se'verəl).
ē ... *separate* (adʒi) (se'pəɹt).

ē ... *added* (ædéd), *estate* (éstɛ't).

ī ... *vanity* (væ'niti).
ī ... *remain* (rɛmɛ'n), *believe* (bɛli'v).
ō ... *theory* (þē'ōri).

ō ... *violet* (vɔi'ɔlét), *parody* (pæ'rɔdi).
ō ... *authority* (ə'ðɔrɪti).
ō ... *connect* (kə'nekt), *amazon* (æ'māzən).

iū, iū *verdure* (vɜ'ɹdiū), *measure* (me'ʒiū).
iū ... *altogether* (əltə'ge'ðə).
iū ... *circular* (sə'kiulā).

* ɔ the ɔ in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as *ɛ*, *ɔ* (having the phonetic value of *ɛ* and *ɔ*, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *menn* from *mann*, *en* from *an*.

Su—Sz.

Su, dial. f. **SHE**; obs. f. **SUE**. **Sua**, obs. f. **So**. **Suabian**: see **SWABIAN**.

Suability (sü'äbi-liti). **U.S.** [f. next: see **-ITY**.] Liability to be sued.

1798 in *Dallas Amer. Law* 11. 470 Suability and suable are words not in common use, but they concisely and correctly convey the idea annexed to them. 1833 in Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) 11. 302 The Senator cited the suability of the states as an evidence of their want of sovereignty.

Suable (sü'äb'l), **a.** Now chiefly **U.S.** [f. **SUE** v. + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being sued, liable to be sued; legally subject to civil process.

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Treat. Spousals* (1686) 120 The Parties contracting Spousals or Matrimony, under any such Conditions, are neither bound, nor suable, until the Condition be extant. 1693 *Mod. Rep.* X11. Case 93. 45 He cannot plead in bar ne *unques executor*, because he allows himself to be suable. 1810 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 137 A state which violated its own contract was suable in the courts of the United States. 1875 *Poste Gains* 11. § 282 A trustee is only suable for the simple amount of the subject of trust.

b. Capable of being sued for.
1746 AVILPPE *Parergon* 343 Legacies out of Lands are properly suable in Chancery.

† **Sua'da**, **Obs.** [L. *Suāda*, fem. of *suādus* persuasive, f. root *swād-* (see **SUAVE**). Cf. G. *suada*, *suade* (colloq.) gift of the gab.] The Roman goddess of persuasion; hence = persuasiveness, persuasive eloquence.

1592 HARVEY *Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 242 How faine would I see... *Suadas* hoony-bees in you rehin'd. 1593 — *Pierre's Super.* Ibid. 11. 276 Euen the filed *Suada* of Isocrates, wanted the voyce of a Siren, or the sound of an Echo. 1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* 18 Irresistible is the *Suada* of a good life, above a faire profession.

Suade (swād), **v.** Now rare or dial. Also 6 swād (6, 9) swade. [Partly ad. L. *suādēre*, f. root *swād-* (see **SUAVE**); partly by apheresis from **PER-SUADE**. Cf. obs. F. *suader*.] = **PERSUADE** in various senses. Hence † **Suading** ppl. **a.** (in *ill-suading*).

1531 CRANMER in *Strype Mem. App.* i. (1694) 3 He swadeth that with such goodly eloquence... that he were lyke to persuade many. 1548 BODRUGAN *Epit.* 248 There be diuerse whiche... swade the vnion of Scotlande vnto youre highnes. 1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* iv. 69 b. These comfortable promises, which the deuill auenturth to swad vs vnto. 1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 101 Flee then ylsuading pleasures baits vtntreew. 1590 MAR-MARTIN A 3 Thilke way & trood whilke thou dost swade, is steepe & also tickle. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, 'Swade. 1891 *Proving of Gennad* 121 So he... Agreed to work for her who suaded him.

† **Sua'dible**, **a.** **Obs. rare**—1. [ad. late L. *suādibilis*, f. *suādēre*: see prec. and **-IBLE**.] That may be easily persuaded; = **SUASIBLE**.

1382 WYCLIF *James* iii. 17 Wisdom that is fro aboue first... it is chaast, aftirward pesible, mylde, suadible.

|| **Suada** (sü'ä-dä). [mod. L. (Forskäl 1775).] A plant of the genus *Sueda* (N.O. *Chenopodiaceae*), which comprises herbaceous or shrubby plants growing on the sea-shore or in saline districts.

1901 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 607/2 The three sea lavenders and *suada*, which grows into bushes near Blakeney.

Suagat, north. form of **SO-GATE**.

Suage, obs. form of **SEWAGE**; variant of **SWAGE**.

Suaf, obs. Sc. form of **SUAVE a.**

Suakin (swä'kin). Also **Suakim**. The name of a port on the Red Sea used as the distinctive epithet of a variety of gum arabic exported thence.

1874 FLÜCKIGER & HANBURY *Pharmacogr.* 210 Suakin Gum, Talca or Talba Gum... is remarkable for its brittleous. 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* 111. 409.

Suan-pan, variant of **SWANPAN**, Chinese abacus.

Suant, **sb.** ? **Obs.** Also 7, 9 **sewant**. [? Var. of **SEWIN**.] App. a name for certain flat fish; see quotes.

a 1609 DENNIS *Secrets of Angling* 11. xviii. (1613) C 7 b. To take the Sewant, yea, the Flounder sweet. *Ibid.* xlii. D 2 The Suant swift, that is not set by least. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princ.* vi. (1635) 32 The Flounder, and Sewant are greedy biters, yet very crafty. 1847 HALLIWELL *Dict. Sewant*, the plaice, *Norikumb*.

Suant (sü'änt), **a.** Now dial. Forms: 5 **suante**, **suant**, 6-9 **sewant**, 8 **suant**, 9 **suant**, 8-**suant**. [a. AF. *suant* (u)nt, OF. *suant*, *sivant*, pr. pple. of *suire* (mod. F. *suivre*) to follow: —L. **sequere* for *sequi*.]

† 1. Following, ensuing. **Obs.** (Cf. **SUINO**.) 1422 VONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* xxxvii. 195 Now will I retourn to that place... in this sam maner suante.

† 2. Agreeing, suitable. **Obs.** 1418-20 J. PAGE *Siege of Ronen* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 34 Kyngys, herrowdys, and puresfauntys, In cotys of armys suantys (i.e. rrr. amy*untis, arryauntis).

3. Working or proceeding regularly, evenly, smoothly, or easily; even, smooth, regular. Also **adob.** = **SUANTLY**.
For other dial. meanings ('placid, equable', 'pleasing, agreeable', 'demure, grave') see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1547, etc. [simplified in **SUANTLY**.] 1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 100 By observing our wittie and sewant [printed servant] manner of deducing [words from Latin and French]. a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 149 The middle-ripe barley... ripened altogether, and looked white and very suant [marg. kindly, flourishing]. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Suant*, regularly sowed. The wheat must be sown suant. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. W. Eng.* I. 330 *Souant*: fair, even, regular (a backneyed word). 1854 N. & O. Ser. i. X. 420 A fisherman's line is said to run through his hand suant [printed suant] when he feels no inequality or roughness, but it is equally soft and flexible throughout. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1908) 28 Vet the Middlesex Cattle Show goes off here with *scat* annually, as if all the joints of the agricultural machine were suant. 1899 BAZING-GOULD *Bk. West* 11. xvi. 252 Peter and his wife did not get on very 'suant' together.

Suantly, **adv.** Now dial. [f. prec. + **-LY**.] Regularly, evenly, uniformly, smoothly.

The form *sewantly* of quot. 1592-3 was entered in Kersey's ed. of Phillips *World of Words* (1706) as *sewantly* with def. 'well, honestly'. Some mod. dict. have copied this and have further invented a form *sewant* adj.
1547 *Records Judic. Uryne* 18 b. Not suantly and uniformly joynted together. 1592-3 *Act 35 Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 That eche sorte of the saide Kersyes or Dorens shalbe sewantly wovun throughout. 1865 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 73 *Suantly*, evenly, smoothly, plainly.

Suarrow, variant of **SAQUARE**.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 184/2 *Suarrow-nut* (*Caryocar*).

Suasible (swä'sib'l), **a.** rare. [ad. L. **suāsibilis*, f. *suās-*, ppl. stem of *suādēre* to **SUADE**: see **-IBLE**; cf. It. *suasibile*.] Capable of being persuaded; that is easily persuaded. (Cf. **SUADIBLE**.)

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) James iii. 17 Peaceable, modest, suabile [TINDALE easy to be entreated; *Wycl. 1st vers.* saudible, *2nd vers.* able to be counselled]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 487 The want of mental strength rendering them so peculiarly suabile, that they possess no powers of resistance. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* 113 Throughout the Inspired Writings, men are dealt with by their Maker, [as] suabile, accountable, and free.

Suasion (swä'si-ən). Also 4 **suasioun**, 5-**yon**, 6-7 **swasion**. [ad. L. *suāsio*, *-iōnem*, n. of action f. *suādēre* to **SUADE**. Cf. obs. F. *suasion* (14th c.).]

1. The act or fact of exhorting or urging; persuasion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 11. pr. i. (1868) 30 Com nowe furþe þerfore þe suasioun of swetnesse Rethoryen. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 93 Seynte Elphegus was made bischop of Wynechestre, thro the suasion off hisseide Andrew, apperyng to seynte Dunstan. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 157/1 Thei had ones at the subtil suasion of the deuill, broken the thirde comaundement. 1641 PRYNNE *Antipathie* 9 O perfidious, ungratefull counsell and swasion of this prelate. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. 34 It cannot be subdued by meer Suasion. 1720 WATTS in *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 169 To address the ear With conquering suasion, or reprooff severe. 1844 KINGLAKE *Bothen* xxviii. Men governed by reasons and suasion of speech. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* v. (1880) 74 Conformity by force, if not by suasion.

b. Moral suasion: persuasion exerted or acting through and upon the moral nature or sense.

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 13 A cause of morall suasion to apprehend the truth. 1700 C. NESSÉ *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 112 Moral suasion will neuer prove effectual to open the heart of man. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 596 [They] might... have found fitting occupation for their powers of moral suasion in the endeavour to avert a struggle far more ferocious. 1885 DILKE in *Leeds Merc.* 15 Dec. 5/3 Who thought that morall 'suasion' needed to be aided by legislation.

c. transf.
1856 MASSON *Ess. Biog. & Crit.* 430 The occult suasion of the rhyme. a 1861 CLOUGH *Mari Magno* 383 The sinking stars their suasions urge for sleep. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. ii. 109 Introducing the Roman or Papal religion, under... the silent but steady suasion of its ceremonial.

2. An instance of this.

c 1407 *Lyc. Reson & Sens.* 1994 With many mighty Argument, Tatteney to ther entencion. By many strong suasion. c 1450 CAPRARA *Life St. Gilbert* 95 Ne þerþyng of þe iuges, ne fayre suasions of oþr. c 1555 HARPFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 91 It is untrue that the state of the said 18 chapter standeth wholly upon dehortations but rather upon suasions and exhortations. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 149 Away with thy morality and morall swasions, bring them to the Spirit of Christ. 1663 HEATON *Flagellum* 7 Growing insolent and incorrigible from those results and swasions within him. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. v. (1872) V. 500 Suasions from Montalembert.

Suasive (swä'siv), **a.** and **sb.** Also 7 **swasive**. [ad. L. **suasivus*, f. *suās-*: see **SUASIBLE**; cf. obs. F. *suasif*, It., Sp. *suasivo*.]

a. adj. Having or exercising the power of per-

suading or urging; consisting in or tending to suasion; occas. const. *of*, exhorting or urging to.

1601 WERRE *Mirr. Mari.* A 3 b. Deliber but in swasive eloquence Both of my life and death the veritie. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 28 The puissant people of Rome, whose practice may be thought most swasive with this... military Age. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 62 Tho its command over them was but swasive, and political, yet it had the force of coaction. 1790 COWPER *Odys.* x. 206 And in wing'd accents swasive thus began. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* 313 The genial and swasive satire of the *Biglow Papers*. 1888 T. E. HOLLAND in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 359/1 These presents bore Latin inscriptions, swasive of eating and drinking. 1897 TROTTER *John Nicholson* 18 Thanks to the swasive influence of British gold.

b. sb. A swasive speech, motive, or influence.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1092, I shall not doubt but this Consideration will have the force of a great swasive. 1855 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) 11. vii. 335 By proper importunity, by flattering swasives. 1877 SMITH & WACE'S *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 476/2 Bribes, and tempting offers... were the swasives employed to induce the Armenians to renounce their faith.

c. pl. Used to render the title *Suasoriae* of one of the works of Seneca the rhetorician.

1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. IV. 565 [Seneca] divides into the two classes of *Suasives* and *Controversies* the subjects of their scholastic exercises.

Suasively, **adv.** [f. prec. + **-LY**.] In a swasive manner; so as to persuade.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. ii. Let a true tale, of his Majesty's... wretched pecuniary impossibilities, be suasively told them. 1871 HARDY *Desper. Remedies* xi, 'You must remember', she added, more suasively, 'that Miss Graye has a perfect right to do what she likes.'

So Suasiveness.

1727 BAILEY vol. 11. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* June 481 The leading examples of the early style [of preaching]... characterized by much unction and suasiveness.

† **Suasorian**, **a.** **Obs. rare**—1. [f. L. *suāsōri-us* (see next) + **-AN**.] = **SUASORY a.**

1646 J. TEMPLE *Irish Reb. Pref.* 7 The true Suasorian causes (if I may so term them) which endued the Irish to lay the plot.

Suasory (swä'sō-ri), **a.** and **sb.** Now rare.

Also 7 **swas-**. [ad. L. *suāsōri-us*, f. *suās-*, ppl. stem: see **SUASIBLE** and **-ORY**. Cf. obs. F. *suasoirie*.]

a. adj. Tending to persuade; persuasive.

1576 FLIRMING *Panopl. Epist.* A j. Of Epistles, some be demonstratiue, some suasioire. 1645 PACITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 124 The most noble kind of working, a mans conversion... is performed by swasory motives or advice. 1690 C. NESSÉ *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 316 Using other swasory arguments. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *Six Months W. Ind.* (1832) 145 A singularly eloquent preacher in the pathetic and swasory style. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* 11. 378 Some are justificatory or justifying, some swasory or impelling.

† **b. sb.** = **SUASIVE sb.**

1625 *Debates Ho. Commons* (Camden) 158 Drawing his swasorie from the answer in religion. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. i. 171 The Curate... had the happiness to... have the advantage of her care to convey his Consolatories, *Suasories*,... and the like fragments of his profession.

b. (See **SUASIVE sb..)**

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1698) 694 The first Suasory of M. Seneca.

Hence **Suasoriness** **rare**—

1727 BAILEY vol. 11, *Suasoriness*, aptness to persuade.

Suave (swäv, swäv), **a.** († **adv.**) Also 6 **suaf**, **swave**, **Sc. suaf**, **swaif**. [a. F. *suave* (16th cent.), a 'learned' formation which took the place of the 'popular' OF. *sof*, *suef* (*swaif*): —L. *suavis* sweet, agreeable: —**swādwis*, f. *swād-* (see **SWEET a.**.)]

1. Pleasing or agreeable to the senses or the mind; sweet.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vii. 29 Adew þe fragrant balme suaf, And lamp of ladeis lustiest I. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* ix. 3 The suafes thing that Silence dothe Express. 1694 MOTTREUX *Kabelais* v. Epist. 251 These Times... alterate the suafest Pulchritude. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxvi. To whom the husky out-cake was from custom suaf as manna. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Life for a Life* xvi. To break the suaf harmony of things. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alpine Ascents* iii. 99 The suaf white hoods of snow summits.

† 2. Gracious, kindly. Also **adob.** **Sc. Obs.**

1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. ii. Thir musis gudelic and suaf. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crli. Venus* 11. 76 The nine Musis swait and swane. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 214 Resaif swaif, and half ingraif it heir. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 73 Swait Lord, to Syon be suaf.

3. Of persons, their manner: Blandly polite or urbane; soothingly agreeable. (Cf. **SUAVITY** 4.)

1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xiv. He... showed a solid enough mass of intellectual organs, but an abrupt deficiency where the suave sign of benevolence should have risen. 1853 — *Villette* xxi. The rare passion of the constitutionally suave, and serene, is not a pleasant spectacle. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* 111. xxvi. A slight disturbance of his ordinary suave

and well-bred equanimity. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxi. Doubtless the suave secretary had his own ends to serve. 1898 J. A. OWEN *Hawaii* iii. 55 Oahumi was quite captivated by the plausible, suave manners of the ingratiating southern chief.

Comb. 1894 'Max O'Rell' *J. Bull & Co.* 30 These suave-looking people, far away in the Pacific Ocean.

Suavely (swæ'vili), *adv.* [f. SUAVER + -LY 2.]

1. In a suave manner; with suavity. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 317 Mr. Jenkins suavely waves his glass. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxii. 'Oh, there is no use getting into an anger,' said Mackenzie, suavely. 1902 HICHENS *Londoners* 38 'So glad to find you at home, dear Mrs. Verulam,' the Duchess said suavely.

2. Agreeably, sweetly, gently.

1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* vi. 103 Low hills to right and left; suavely modelled heights in the far distance. 1897 ANNE ELLIOT *Old Man's Favour* I. ii. i. 204 Mrs. Hammond's voice... fell suavely on her ear.

So **Suaveness**, suavity.

1905 W. E. B. DU BOIS *Souls Bk.* Folk iii. 58 We cannot settle this problem by diplomacy and suaveness.

Suaueolent (swæ'vələnt), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *suaueolens*, -entem, f. *suaue* adv. neut. of *suaui* SUAVE + olens, olent-, pr. pple. of *olere* to smell.] Sweet-smelling, sweet-scented.

1657 TOWNSHON *Renou's Disp.* 85 Medicaments are made more odoriferous and suaueolent. 1819 [H. BUSK] *Banquet* ii. 544 Suaueolent, the viands valets bear. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 257.

So **Suaueolence**, fragrance.

1657 TOWNSHON *Renou's Disp.* 201 Accommodated to conciliate suaueolence to the skin or body.

† **Suaviatē**, *v. obs. rare*. [f. L. *suauiatē*, ppl. stem of *suauiari*, f. *suauium*, altered f. *sauium* kiss, by assimilation to *suauiis* sweet.] *trans.* To kiss. So **Suaviatē**, kissing.

1643 TRAFALGAR *Comm.* Gen. xlvii. 29 What joy there will be, to see them and suaviatē them, for whose sake, he shed his most precious blood. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suaviatē* [sic], an amorous kissing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Suaviatē*.

Suavify (swæ'vifai), *v. rare*. [ad. L. *suaui-* *ficare*, f. *suauiis* SUAVE + *fy-*] *trans.* To make affable (Webster 1847).

Suaviloquence (swæ'viləkwəns), *rare*. [ad. L. *suauiiloquentia*, f. *suauiiloquens*, f. *suaui-* SUAVE + loquens, pres. pple. of *loqui* to speak.] Pleasing or agreeable speech or manner of speaking. So **Suaviloquent**, **Suaviloquous** (in Dicts.) *adjs.*, of sweet speech; **Suaviloquy** [L. *suauiiloquium*], suaviloquence.

a 1649 in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. X. 357 'Suaviloquence, sweetness of language. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* II. 18 Pray, Madam, are you acquainted with the word suaviloquence? 1860 HEAVEN *Rhet. Convers.* 16 Even though you can deliver it with great suaviloquence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Suaviloquent. 1659 [title], A collection of Authentic Arguments, suaviloquent Speeches, and prudent Reasons. 1658 PHILLIPS, 'Suaviloquy, a sweet, or pleasant manner of speaking.

† **Suavivious**, *a. obs. rare*. [f. L. *suaui-* *vivus* (see SUAVE) + *vivus*.] Pleasing, agreeable.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 211 Not a few, of our most suavivous and delectable Rural Seats.

† **Suavitudo**, *obs. rare*. Also 6 savitudo. [ad. L. *suauiitudo*, f. *suauiis*: see SUAVE and -TUDE.] Sweetness, gentleness.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 35 He thanked God greatly of his divine savitudo. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* iii. 727 Plenist with sport, and snit savitudo.

Suavity (swæ'viti). Also 5 suavitoe, 6 -ite, -yte, 6-7 -itie. [ad. L. *suauiitas* (partly through F. *suauiité*), f. *suauiis*: see SUAVE and -ITY.]

† 1. Sweetness or agreeableness to the senses; esp. sweetness (of taste), fragrance (of odour). *Obs.* c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* (1888) 144 There, is alle suavitoe delitable to touching. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3372 Suche a suauite and fragrant odour Ascended from the corps. *Ibid.* ii. 1297 O redolent rose repleit with suauite. 1646 SIE T. BACON *Pseud. Ep.* vii. vii. 351 Rachel... desired them [sc. mandrakes] for rarity, pulchritude or suavity. 1658 R. WURTA tr. *Digby's Found. Symp.* (1660) 51 The smell of beans... is a smell that hath a suavity with it. 1661 BOYLE *Style Script.* 253 Of both their Suavities [viz. of God's word and of honey], Experience gives much Advantageouser Notions than Descriptions can.

† b. Sweetness (of sound, harmony, expression).

1614 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poems* (1878) 10/1 Musickes haters have no Forme, or Soule: For, had they Soules produc't in Harmony, They would be rausht with her Suavity. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) II. lviii. 78 Touching her [sc. the Greek tongue's] degeneration from her primitive suavity and elegance. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 206 Plato does... very much commend the Orphick Hymns, for their Suavity and Delicousness. a 1851 V. KNOX *Ess.* cv. Wks. 1824 I. 517, I know not whether the *curiosa felicitas*... may not be said to consist in delicacy of sentiment and suavity of expression.

2. Pleasurableness, agreeableness; pl. delights, amenities. Now only as coloured by sense 4.

1594 NASH *Terrors Nt. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 268 One... who in the midst of his paine falls delighted asleepe, and in that suavitie of slumber surrenders the ghost. 1619 HALE *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 65 The suavity of their Doctrine in the word Peace and Good things. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccacchio's Advts. fr. Farnass.* II. lix. (1674) 211 To taste the sweet of Government, the suavity of Command. 1669 GALT *Crit. Gentiles* I. ii. l. 18 The delights or suavities, which attend the teachings of Poetrie. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Doni. Museum*. 63 The common suavities of social life. 1860

O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t. vi.* The elegances and suavities of life.

† b. A state of sweet calm in the soul when specially favoured by God; pl. feelings of spiritual sweetness or delight. *Obs.*

[c 1610 *Women Saints* 55 Her bodie yielding a most fragrant odour... a grate token of her hostlie suavitie.] a 1617 HAYNE *Chr. Lett.* (1620) L8, I thanke God in Christ, sustentation I have... but suavitie spirituall I taste not any.

1648 BOYLE *Motives Love of God* (1659) 52 The unimaginable suavity, that the fixing of ones Love on God, is able to blesse the Soul with. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xv. 93 That, which the Soul is to do... is only to rest with suavity, and without noyse. a 1680 GLANVILLE *Some Disc.* i. (1681) 55 The conceit of our special dearness to God... that goes no further than to some suavitie, and pleasant fancies within our selves.

† 3. Graciousness; sweetness of maner or treatment. *Obs.*

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps. Wks.* (1876) 248 *Suavis dominus universis*. In every thyng that god dooth is suavite. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. *Oracle* (1647) 297 Mild-smiling Cupid's thore, With lively looks and amorous suavitie. a 1649 in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. X. 357 Suavitie, or sweetness of carriage, is a wynnng quality.

4. The quality or condition of being suave in manner or outward behaviour; bland agreeableness or urbanity.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 252 Histories... which uniformly tend to inculcate suavity of manners. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxix. 'Lucy, my love,' she added, with that singular combination of suavity of tone and pointed energy which we have already noticed. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlix. These words, delivered with a cutting suavity. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. Sometimes a flash of vehement enthusiasm... would break through that suavity of manner which some considered to be just a trifle too supercilious.

b. pl. Suave actions.

1851 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii. Cajoled by the attentions of an electing politician with more ease than Aunt Chloe was won over by Master Sam's suavities.

Suay, *obs. Sc. form of So adv.*

Sub (sʌb), *sb.* [Short for various subst. compounds of SUB-.]

1. = SUBORDINATE.

Quot. 1696 may belong to 4; quot. 1708 is of uncertain meaning.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Ordinary*... the Bishop of the Dioceses Sub (ed. 1708 Deputy) at Sessions and Assizes. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 74. 2/2 Thou hast neither good humour, Policy, nor Common Civility to make a Sub dance attendance after you like any indifferent Quierist.

1840 H. SPENCER in *Autobiogr.* (1904) I. xii. 173, I go... to complete sundry works which the Subs have left undone. 1846 MAS. GORE *Engl. Char.* (1852) 111 He is never... tyrannical with his subs, like most great potentates. 1899 *Mary Kingsley's W. Afr. Studies* App. I. 56 Had the late Mr. Consul Hewett had the fiftieth part of his ability in dealing with the natives his sub and successor... showed.

b. For various titles of subordinate officials, as sub-editor, sub-engineer, sub-lieutenant, sub-rector, sub-warden.

1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 43/1 The sub, or resident engineer. 1859 *Edictic Rev.* Ser. vi. V. 253 The Newspaper—day and night. By a Quondam 'Sub'. 1863 P. BARREY *Dockyard Econ.* Pref. vi. The Editor lives in an atmosphere of care. His assistant, or sub, begins the day at nine o'clock at night. 1871 'A MERRON' *Odd Echoes* Of. 38 Fear no more the snarl of the sub, Thou art past that tyrant's stroke. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-bk.* 44 The two great men who filled our carriage were a couple of Levantine railroad subs. 1898 KIPLING *Fleet in Being* ii. The Sub pipes the cinders out of his left eye and says something.

2. = SUBALTERN sb. 2.

1756 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) I. 293 Leaving Garrisons in them from 15 to 30 men under command of a sub or Trusty Sergeant. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 245 A Sub of Dragons. 1865 LEVER *Littell* xxxvi. 262 Some hard-up Sub who can't pay his mess debts.

3. = SUBSALT, *rare*.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 519 Besides the triple salts and the subs and the supers.

4. = SUBSTITUTE; U.S. esp. of substitute printers.

1830 GALT *Lawrie Todd* iv. iv. The agent... proposed that I should become sub for him there. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2433/2 Sub (Well-boring), a short name for substitute. A short section of rod for connecting tools or bars of different sizes. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Sub-list, a list of the subs or substitute printers who are allowed to supply the places of regular compositors. 1896 *Boyle Times* 18 Jan. 3/2 North End were short of two of their regular players... but managed to find good subs in Davies and Reed. 1896 *Indianapolis Typogr. Jnl.* 16 Nov. 407 Every one of these subs is working part of the time.

5. = SUBJECT. Common in U.S.

1838 BECKET *Parad. Lost* 8 (F. & H.) No longer was he beard to sing, Like loyal subs, 'God Save the King.' 1885 *N. Y. Merc. May* (in *Ware Passing English*), The Mercury will be pleased to hear from Mrs. Williams on this sub.

6. = SUBSCRIBER (rare), SUBSCRIPTION.

1838 HOOO *Clubs* 62 Indeed my daughters both declare Their Beaux shall not be subs. To White's, or Blacks. 1903 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Sub.* (3) a subscription. 1912 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 6 He lets the party have an annual 'sub'... of £10,000.

7. = SUBSIST (money): money in advance on account of wages due at the end of a certain period. Also gen., an advance of money. *local*.

Cf. Cornish dial. *sist* (money).

1866 *Min. Evid. Totnes Bribery Comm.* 72/2, I do not think there was much money flying about before that, my bills were not paid; I was rather anxious about having my sub. *Ibid.*, Tell us the name of any voter who asked you

about the sub. 1881 *Placard at Bury (Lancs.)*, Wanted navvies, to work on the above Railway, good wages paid, and sub on the works daily. 1892 *Labour Comm.* Gloss. No. 9 Sub, money paid to workmen at the Scotch blast-furnaces on account, as there exists a monthly pay-day. 1897 BARRETT & LELAND *Dict. Slang* s.v., To do a sub is to borrow money. (Anglo-Indian). 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Apr. 9/5 Provided the men started to-morrow, each would receive a 'sub' of £1 on Saturday.

Sub (sʌb), *v.* Hence subbing *vbl. sb.* [Short for various verbal compounds of SUB-; or f. SUB sb.]

† 1. = sub-plough vb. (see SUB- 3 c). *Obs.*

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 16 Aug. 1775, Nothing can equal sub-ploughing, for clearing the surface from running weeds;... the second subbing was eight or nine inches deep. *Ibid.* 20 Oct. It was subbed by two oxen.

2. To work as a printer's substitute.

1879 *University Mag.* Nov. 589 At Cincinnati where he [Edison]... 'subbed' for the night men whenever he could obtain the privilege.

3. To pay or receive ('sub'); occas. to pay (a workman) 'sub'. Also *absol.* (See quot.)

1886 H. CUNLIFFE *Gloss. Rochdale-with-Rosendale, Sub*, to pay a portion of wages before all are due. 1891 *Fall Mall Gaz.* 19 Nov. 612 During the month there has been a more than usual amount of 'subbing'. 1892 *Labour Comm.* Gloss. No. 9 Some pieces of cloth cannot be finished in one week, therefore a weaver must either do without wages or sub. 1900 *N. & Q.* Ser. ix. VI. 354/1, 'I want you to go at once to London... All right; but I shall want to be subbed.' 1901 *Ibid.* VII. 356/2 It was my daily duty to keep time and to 'sub' for some hundreds of men engaged on extensive railway... works in England.

4. = SUB-EDIT.

c 1890 F. WILSON's *Fate* 84 When Wilson, in 'subbing' his copy, cut out all the 'u's' from 'favour', 'honour', and so forth, there was a debating society of two. 1909 *Fabian News* XX. 76/1 A certain amount of margin and space between the lines for any 'subbing' that may be required.

Sub, *obs. Sc. form of SUB.*

† **Sub** (sʌb). The Latin prep. *sub* (with the ablative) 'under', enters into a few legal and other phrases, now or formerly in common use, the chief of which are given below.

1. *sub camino* (?).

1734 *Short Nat. Hist. Min. Waters* 132 He posts off to one of the obscure Universities in Holland or France, gets dubbed Doctor with a *sub camino* Degree in Physick.

2. *sub dio*, under the open sky, in the open air.

1611 CORVAT *Cruelties* 28 He walked not *sub dio*, that is, under the open air as the rest did. 1673 *Ray Journ. Low C.* 403 At Aleppo... they set their beds upon the roofs of their houses, and sleep *sub dio*, in the open air. 1704 SWIFT *T. T. ubi*, Attended the Levee *sub dio*. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 2 Oct. The sturdy savages [sc. gipsies] seem to pride themselves... in living *sub dio* the whole year round. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* xviii. I would always... be 'sub dio' if it were possible.

3. *sub forma pauperis* = *in forma pauperis* (see [N] 4).

1592 *Soliman & Pers.* I. iv. 89 Crie the chayne for me *Sub forma pauperis*, for money goes very low with me at this time. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* 1492 Poor Codrus is Constrained to sue *sub forma pauperis*. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 127 Should a Patient be bound to give all his Advisers a Fee, He must quickly be removed... to the Hospital, there to be sick *sub forma pauperis*.

4. *sub hasta*, lit. 'under a spear' [see SPEAR sb. 3 b], i.e. by auction (cf. SUBHASTATION).

1689 EVELYN *Let. to Pepys* 13 Aug. The humour of exposing books *sub hasta* is become so epidemical.

5. *sub Jove frigido*, under the chilly sky, in the open air.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* I. A peripatetic brother of the brush, who exercised his vocation *sub Jove frigido*. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 121 Not *sub Jove frigido*, but amid the bursting, life-pregnant vegetation of the South.

6. *sub judice*, lit. 'under a judge'; under the consideration of a judge or court; undecided, not yet settled, still under consideration.

1613 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crit. & Times* *Jas.* I. (1848) I. 279 Lord Hay is like... to be made an earl, but whether English or Scottish is yet *sub judice*. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xvi. 334 The Relict did also claim a Terce out of that same one Tenement, which is yet *sub judice*. 1778 GEN. C. LEE in *Mem.* (1799) 426 Lingered in suspense, whilst his fame and fortune are *sub judice*. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 104 They plainly consider the case as no longer *sub-judice*. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1890 X. 110 The relations of the People and the Crown... continued *sub judice* from that time to 1688. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 8/3 He said the matter was being considered by the Committee, and therefore was *sub judice*.

7. *sub lite*, in dispute.

1892 *Nation* 8 Dec. 438/3 Mr. Petrie's dates are still, with good reason, *sub lite*.

8. *sub modo*, under certain conditions, with a qualification, within limits.

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Treat. Spousals* (1686) 139 If a Man and a Woman contract Matrimony *sub modo*. 1795 AVULFEE *Parergon* 336 That for *Parargium* or Legacy descends to her Executors like other Legacies bequeath'd purely and absolutely. 1795-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. i. § 8 Obligations granted *sub modo*, are not... suspended until performance by the creditors in them. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* July 352 The opinion... might be held *sub modo*, with perfect impunity. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) s.v., A legacy may be given *sub modo*, that is, subject to a condition or qualification.

9. *sub peds sigilli* (see quot. 1843-56).

a 1696 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* (1736) I. 171 Certificats, which are usually placed *sub peds sigilli*. 1843-56 BOUVIER

Law Dict. (ed. 6) 11. 554/2 *Sub pede sigilli*, under the foot of the seal; under seal.

10. **sub plumbo**, 'under lead', i.e. under the Pope's seal.

1522 J. CLERK in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. 1. 314 The bull of the Kyngs title was made up *sub plumbo* before the Popis deth. 1535 *Lett. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 58 The pope... gave him license to kepe an hore, and bath goode writing *sub plumbo* to discharge his conscience.

11. **sub pena**, under a penalty of.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1807) L. 1. 52 *Sub pena* of a jd. to the Church to be paid.

12. **sub rosa** [see *ROSE sb.* 7], 'under the rose', in secret, secretly.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 93 What ever thou and the foule pusse did doe (*sub Rosa* as they say). 1772 J. ADAMS *Diary* 20 Dec. Wks. 1850 II. 305 This however, *sub rosa*, because the Doctor passes for a master of composition. a 1834 COLERIDGE (in *Dixon Dict. Idiom. Phr.*), I wonder some of you lawyers (*sub rosa*, of course) have not quoted the pithy line of Mandeville. 1844 N. P. WILLIS *Lady Jane* II. lxxvii. Had he a 'friend' *sub rosa*? No, sir! Fie, sir!

13. **sub sigillo** [see *SEAL sb.* 2 b], under the seal (of confession); in confidence, in secret.

1623 J. MEAD in *Crt. & Times Gas.* I (1848) II. 406 The forenamed Mr. Elliot told, *sub sigillo*, some suspicious passages. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. 19, I may tell you, as my friend, *sub sigillo*, &c. this is that very dumerical Lady, with whom I am in love. 1777 H. WATPOLE *Lett. to H. S. Conway* 5 Oct., Remember, one tells one's creed only to one's confessor, that is *sub sigillo*.

14. **sub silentio**, in silence, without remark being made, without notice being taken.

1617-8 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Gas.* I (1848) II. 62 All things shut up *sub silentio*. 1760 GILBERT *Cases in Law & Equity* 267 These are better than many precedents in the office, which have passed *sub silentio* without being litigated. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 555/2 Sometimes passing a thing *sub silentio* is evidence of consent. 1863 KEBLE *Life Ep. Wilson* xvi. 511 The Bishop would probably have passed over Mr. Quayle's second communication *sub silentio* as he had done the former.

15. **sub voce**, under the word (so-and-so); abbreviated s.v.

Sub- (*sub*, *suh*) prefix, repr. *L. sub-* = the prep. *sub* under, close to, up to, towards, used in composition (cf. *UNDER-*) with the various meanings detailed below. (The related *Skr. upa-*, *Gr. hupo-* have a similar range of meaning.)

The *b* of *L. sub-* remained unchanged when it preceded a radical beginning with *s*, *t*, or *v*; before *m* and *r* it was frequently assimilated (see e.g. *SUMMON*, *SURROGATE*), and before *c*, *f*, *g*, and *p* it was almost invariably assimilated (see e.g. *SUCCEED*, *SUFFER*, *SUGGEST*, *SUPPOSE*). Variation is illustrated by *L. subfuscus* *SUBFUSO* beside *L. suffuscus*, *subrogatus* *SUBROGATE* beside *surrogatus* *SURROGATE*. A by-form *subs-* (cf. *ABS-*) was normally reduced to *sub-* in certain compounds with words having initial *c*, *p*, *t*, e.g. *suscipere*, *suspendere*, *sustinere* (see *SUSCEPTION*, *SUSPEND*, *SUSTAIN*); and before *sp-* the prefix becomes *su-*, as in *suspiciere*, *suspicio*, *suspiciere* (see *SUSPECT*, *SUSPICION*, *SUSPIRE*).

The original force of the prefix is either entirely lost sight of or to a great extent obscured in many words derived immediately or ultimately from old Latin compounds, such as *subject*, *suborn*, *subscription*, *subserve*, *subsit*, *substance*. (Where the prefix occurs in an assimilated form and is consequently disguised, as in *succeed*, *suffer*, *suppose*, an analysis of the compound does not readily suggest itself.) As a living prefix in English it bears a full meaning of its own and is freely employed in the majority of the senses defined below. Appropriate originally to composition with words of Latin origin it has become capable of being prefixed to words of native English or any other origin. This extension took place as early as the 15th c., but the beginnings of the wide use of which it is now capable date from the latter half of the 18th c., to which a large number of the earliest examples of scientific terms belong.

The more important and permanent compounds, whether general or technical, are entered in this Dictionary as main words; in the present article are treated such compounds of a general character as have not a permanent status in the language and scientific terms the meaning of which may (for the most part) be gathered from the meaning of the prefix and that of the radical element.

In Romance, *sub-* was replaced by *sub-* as a living prefix; e.g. *sublevare* was ousted by *substernere*, whence *OF. souz-*, *souslever*, mod. *F. soulever*. (Cf. *SOUTH-*.) But *sub-* appears in *OF.* (1) from the 13th cent. in learned adoptions of old Latin compounds, e.g. *subornare* to *SUBORN*, *substantia*, *subversion*, (2) from the 14th cent. (with variant *sous-*) in forms substituted for older compounds with *sous-*, e.g. *submayeur* (cf. *soumayeur*) *sub-mayor*, *sub-prieur* (cf. *sousprieur*) *SUBPRIOR*, (AF.) *subtaxour* *SUBTAXER*, *subvicar* *SUBVICAR* (see 6 below); *sousmetre* for *soumettre* to *SUBMIT*.

Pronunciation. The prefix bears the main stress

(1) in the following words derived from compounds of the old Latin stock, viz. *subject* (*sb.*), *subscript*, *substance*, *suburb*; *subaltern*, *subdolos*, *subjugate*, *sublimate*, *subsequent*, *subsidize*, *subsidy*, *substantive*, *substitute*, *subtrahend*; also in *submarine*; (2) in words in which there is an implicit contrast with the simple word, e.g. *subarch*, *subclass*, *subflavour*, *subgenus*, *sub-office*, *subsection*, *subsoil*. (As with other prefixes that express contrast, the principal stress is always on *sub-* when the contrast is explicit, as *deacon* and *subdeacon*, to let or *sublet*, *epithelial* and *subepithelial tissue*.) The prefix is stressless and the quality of its vowel is consequently reduced in *subduce*, *subdue*, *subjective*, *subject*, *subjunctive*, *sublime*, *submerge*, *submit*, *subordinate*, *subreption*, *subscribe*, *subserve*, *subside*, *subsidiary*, *subsit*, *substantial*, *substratum*, *subsume*, *subtend*, *subtract*, *suburban*, *subvene*, *subvert*, and their derivatives. In other cases the prefix bears a stress varying from a light secondary to a stress even with that of the second element of the compound (the vowel being consequently unobscured), as in *subacid*, *subclavian*, *subdean*, *subepicardial*, *subterranean*. In compounds belonging to branch II, even stress tends to prevail.

I. Under, underneath, below, at the bottom (of).

1. Forming adjs. in which *sub-* is in prepositional relation to the sb. implied in the second element, as in *L. subaquaneus* = that is *sub aqua* under water, *SUBAQUEANOUS*, *subtilis* = that is *sub diu*, *SUBTIL*, *subterraneus* = that is *sub terra*, *SUBTERRANEAN*, *-EOSUS*.

a. Compounds of a general character (mainly nonce-words) and miscellaneous scientific terms.

SubarboREAL, lying under a forest of trees. **Subastral**, situated beneath the stars, mundane, terrestrial. **Subcambrian Geol.**, lying beneath the Cambrian formation. **Subcarboniferous Geol.**, designating the mountain-limestone formation of the carboniferous series or that lying beneath the millstone grit, lower carboniferous. **Subconsular**, being under the government of consuls. **Subcrustal**, lying under the crust of the earth. **Subferulary** [see *FERULAR*], under school discipline. **Subfluvial**, extending under a river. **Subglacial**, existing or taking place under the ice. **Sublacustrine**, lying or deposited at the bottom of a lake. **Submundane**, existing beneath the world. **Subnivéal**, *-nivéan*, existing or carried on under the snow. **Subnubilar**, situated beneath the clouds. **Suboceánico**, beneath the ocean. **Subphotospheric**, produced under the photosphere. **Subrenal**, occurring beneath the kidneys or in the region of the loins. **Subruinian**, underneath ruins. **Subscalarian** a. used as sb. (see quot.). **Subsuperficial**, occurring below the surface. **Subtegula-neous** [*L. subtegula-neus*, f. *tegula* tile], under the roof or eaves. **Subundane** [*L. unda* wave], growing beneath the waves. **SubWealden**, under the Wealden strata in Sussex (or similar strata elsewhere).

1886 GUILLEMAUD *Cruise of Marchesa* II. 10 The explorer who penetrates the true primeval forest in a country such as Borneo finds himself at the bottom of a 'subarboREAL world'. 1754 WARBURTON *Serm. Ps. cxlv.* 3 He compares this 'subastral' economy with the systems of the fixed stars. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. ix. 173 The riddle of the rocks has been read from 'sub-cambrian depths'. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 185 These 'sub-carboniferous' beds are well developed in Illawarra. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 55 In 'subconsular' Rome, Athens or Sparta. 1808 *Geogr. Jnl.* Nov. 545 Volcanic outflow of 'subcrustal' molten matter. 1862 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 118 Having in his tender years been 'subferulary' to some other kind of schooling. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Up the Thames* II. 134 Making the 'subfluvial' avenue (viz. the Thames tunnel) only a little gloomier than a sheet of upper London. 1820 W. SCOTCHBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 105 Pursuing their course through 'subglacial' channels to the front of the iceberg. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 60 Strange subglacial noises were sometimes heard. 1859 THIRLWALL *Rem.* (1878) III. 203 The prevailing notion of the 'sublacustrine' domains is, that they are full of countless treasures. 1834 *Examiner* 115/1 Yet have we our festivals Even in these 'submundane' halls. 1885 *Field* 12 Dec. 844/1 A favourite resort for these 'sub-nival' operations is a steep bank where the heather is old and long. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xvii. Seizing a shovel he... commenced his 'subnivéal' work. 1864-5 WOOD *Home without Hands* 38 In a subnivéal abode. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* ii. 63 That there is no 'sub-nubilar' solid surface. 1868 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 22 'Suboceanic and subaerial volcanic ejecta. 1903 AGNES M. CLERKE *Probl. Astrophys.* 66 'Sub-photospheric heat may be of almost any intensity. 1607 TOPSELL *Foiv. Brasts* 77 The humors which annoy the body of oxen are many, the first is a moist one called Malis;... the sixth a 'Subrenal', when the hinder legs halte by reason of some paine in the loines. 1881 J. P. BATSCOE *Old Nottinghamshire* 140 What is that sound! A 'subterranean', or 'subruinian' voice! 1790 COWPER *Lett. to J. Johnson* 28 Feb. As to yourself, whom I know to be a 'subscalarian', or a man that sleeps under the stairs.

1899 *Smithsonian Rep.* 230 The superficial and 'subsuperficial' temperatures. 1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Subtegula-neous', that is under the eaves or roof of houses. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 163 This subtegula-neous solitude. 1851 D. LANDSBOURGH *Brit. Seaweeds* (ed. 2) 19 With bright festoons of gayer, gentler algae. 'Subundane drapery. 1872 in *Rec. Sub-Wealden Explor.* (1878) 6 The thickness of the 'Sub-Wealden strata in France and Belgium.

b. *Anat. (Path., Surg.)* and *Zool.* = Situated or occurring under or beneath (occas. behind) the part or organ denoted by the radical element, or lying on the ventral side of it or ventrally with respect to it; as in (late) *L. subalāris* that is *sub alis* under the wings, *subocularis* *SUBOCULAR*, mod. *L. sublingualis* *SUBLINGUAL*, etc.

Compounds of this class may coincide in form with compounds having a different analysis. Thus, *subabdominal* = under the abdomen, f. *subabdomine* + *-al*, coincides with *subabdominal* = not quite abdominal, f. *SUB-20 d* + *ABDOMINAL*; so *SUBCARTILAGINOUS*, *SUBCENTRAL*, *SUBMUCOUS*, *SUBPINOUS*. Also, such a form as *SUBUMBRELLAR* may be analysed as (1) *sub umbrellā* + *-ar* = situated beneath the umbrella, or (2) f. *subumbrella* (see f below) + *-ar* = pertaining to the subumbrella; so *SUBMENTAL*. (In this second case the resultant signification is much the same whichever analysis is taken.)

In some of these compounds the implied regimen of the prep. is not a simple sb. but a group consisting of an adj. and a sb., the adj. being the element represented in the compound; e.g. *subdural*.

In the following list explanations of the radical element have been occasionally added in brackets; in most instances the meaning of the compound is readily inferred from that of the prefix and of the second element. Many more words of this class are to be found in the medical dicta. of Billings, Dorland, and others, *Sydenham Society's Lex.*, *Allbutt's Syst. Med.*, *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.*, etc.

Subabdominal (= situated or occurring under, below, or beneath the abdomen), **subacromial**, **subalar**, **subanal**, **subaponeurotic**, **subastragaloid**, **subauricular** (an auricle), **subcalcarine** (the calcarine fissure), **subcapsular**, **subcerebellar**, **subcollateral** (the collateral fissure of the brain), **subconjunctival** (the conjunctiva), **subcoracoid**, **subcranial** (the cranium, the cranial axis), **subcuticular**, **subdeltoïd**, **subdermal**, **-oid**, **subdiaphragmatic**, **subdiscal** (the discal shell), **subdural** (the dura mater), **subectodermal**, **-ic**, **subendocardial**, **subendostylar**, **subendothelial**, **subepidermal**, **-ic**, **subepithelial**, **subfacial** (the falk cerebri), **subfacial**, **subfrontal** (a frontal lobe), **subgenital**, **subglenoid** (the glenoid fossa), **subglottic** (the glottis), **subgular** (the throat), **subhyoid**, **subintestinal**, **sublabial**, **sublobular** (a lobule of the liver), **subloral**, **submammary**, **submandibular**, **submastoid**, **submeningeal**, **submuscular**, **subneurotic**, **-neural** (a main neural axis or nervous cord), **subnodal**, **suboculopharyngeal**, **-an**, **suboral**, **subostacral** (the shell, *Gr. ὑστρακον*), **subpalmar**, **subparietal** (the parietal bone, lobe, etc.), **subpeduncular**, **subpelvic**, **subpericardial**, **subpericardial**, **subperioleal**, **subperitoneal**, **subperitoneo-abdominal**, **-pelvic** (the abdominal peritoneum, the peritoneum of the pelvis; applied to forms of extra-uterine pregnancy), **subpetrosal** (the petrosal bone), **subphrenic** (the diaphragm), **subpiel** (the pia mater), **subpleural**, **subpreputial**, **subpubic**, **subpyloric**, **subradular**, **subretinal**, **subscroial**, **subphenoid**, **subspinal**, **subspinous**, **substernal**, **substigmatal**, **subsyllian** (the Sylvian fissure), **subsynovial** (a synovial membrane), **subtegumental**, **subtemporal** (a temporal gyrus of the brain), **subtentacular** (the tentacles or tentacular canal), **subtrapezial**, **subungual**, **-ungual**, **subvaginal**, **subventral**.

1840 Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom* 408 These branches are situated upon the 'subabdominal' appendages. 1839 *Dublin Jnl. Med. Sci.* XV. 260 Symmetrical 'Subacromial' Luxations. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. N. S. W.* II. 45 The beautiful 'subalar' plumage. 1889 *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 644 The 'subanal' fascicle. 1868 *Gav Varicose Dis.* 150 The trunk veins, especially the 'subaponeurotic'. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 1061 'Subastragaloid' amputation. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 187 'Subauricular' tooth in the larger valve. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, 'Subcalcarine' fossa, pocket sometimes found in the peritoneum behind the cæcum. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 154 The replacement of lingual lobule and fusiform lobule... by 'subcalcarine' gyre and 'subcollateral' gyre. 1889 *Lancet* 20 Apr. 787/2 The 'subcapsular' portion of the cortex. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 240 The 'subcerebellar' veins. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 85/1 The cellular tissue... is sometimes the seat of... 'subconjunctival' ecchymosis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 308 Inflammation of the sclerotic or subconjunctival fascia. 1839 *Dublin Jnl. Med. Sci.* XV. 251 Congenital 'Subcoracoid' Luxation. 1876 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 738 'Subcranial', Facial, or Pharyngeal Plates or Arches. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, 'Subcuticular', under the cuticle. 1889 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 575 The whitlow is often 'subcuticular'. 1853 *Dublin Quart. Jnl. Med. Sci.* XXII. 415/1 These cavities are known as 'subdermal' chambers. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 1. 425 They lie either in the cutis or 'subdermoid' tissue. 1844 *Holwyn Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2) 293 'Subdiaphragmatic', the designation of a plexus, furnished by the solar plexus, and distributed to the diaphragm. 1903 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* II. 272 A 'subdiscal' series of internervous spots and dashes. 1875 W. TURNER *Hum. Anat.* 219 A fine space

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 351 The Laws of England, whereby you have intruded to be an opiniastrous "Sub-advocate. 1641 — *Ch. Gov.* i. vi. These two main reasons of the prelates...are the very womb for a new "substanti-christ to breed in. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 161 This newly commissioned Antichrist with his three Sub-Antichrists. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* "Sub-bean, or Demibean, a woud-be-fine. a 1689 T. G. *Offe* Careless Sheph. i. 1. It ayes Not mortals only, but makes other powers "Sub-Deities to thine. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Cont. Aristoph.* I. 44 Some of the epithets applied to this subdity [Phaëas]. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iii. ii. Five sheppens, who officiated as scrubs, "Subdevils, or bottle-holders to the burger-meesters. 1680 SHADWELL *Woman-Capt.* 1. Scarce any one is such a Fool, but he has a "sub-Fool that he can laugh at. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham v. Happily arriv'd*, I faith, my old "Sub-fornicator. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* ii. i. 203 [Satan] had his "Sub-Gods, who under his several Dispositions receiv'd the Homage of Mankind. 1846 LADY EASTLAKE *Jrnl.* (1895) I. 189 Sir E. L. Bulwer...a man...reminding me of some of the "sub-heroes in his own books. 1649 WOODNOTE *Hermes Theol.* 68 Saucy "Sub-Jacks possessed of the preferences of the Learned and Ancient. 1697 J. DENNIS *Plot & no Plot* v. They are my "Sub-pimps, and pick up a penny under me. 1809 SPENCER & GILLEN *Tribe's Centr. Austral.* title-p. Special magistrate and "sub-protector of the aborigines, Alice Springs, South Australia. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Intro. 170 Dependence on an essentially insatiable shark with his "sub-sharks. 1788 HOLCAR *Baron Trench* (1886) II. vi. 99 The substitute of Kempf was Frauenberger, who...appointed one Krebs as a "sub-substitute. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Intro. 17 Another body of divinity...to co-operate with the Catechism, and act under it, in the character of a sub-substitute to every thing that came from Jesus. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 271 The Earl of Sunderland, Jeffries, and their "Sub-Sycophants. 1809 COOPER *Admon.* 93 Anti-christian Prelates, Petie Antichrists, "Subvice-Antichrists, &c. as some...do term them. c 1675 DRYDEN *Pref. to Notes Encir. Morocco* Wks. 1808 XV. 404 His king, his two empresses, his villain, and his "sub-villain, nay his hero, have all a certain natural cast of the father. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Clive* (1854) 535/1 The villain or sub-villain of the story. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 204 The Repairer of a decayed Intellect, and a "Sub-worker to Grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of Original Sin.

b. of material objects; e.g. *sub-affluent*, *con-stellation*, *piston*, *tolem*, etc.

1873 tr. *Jules Verne's Meridiania v.* [The Kuruman] increased by the waters of a "sub-affluent, the Moschoria. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. May 14 The cardinal and "subcardinal Points of the Compass. 1857 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 59 One of the very first "subcasts from the Asiatic hive. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 262 If thereby be meant the Pleiades, or "subconstellation upon the back of Taurus. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Life Fortif.* (1851) 237 Keep their "sub-crests in the same plane as the sub-crests of the faces. 1859 MURCHISON *Siluria* vi. (ed. 3) 122 The whole of the calcareous courses of this "subformation. 1864 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxvi. 20 The following "sub-master keys. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 55/2 The serried ranks of "sub-pagodas in this strange, holy city. 1900 HISCOP *Horseless Vehicles* 66 When the ports in the "sub-piston close. 1879 G. PASCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 434 M. Gaudoin also utilizes these different "subproducts in the manufacture of his carbons. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 125 § 1 An extensive view of "subrange and hill-spur. 1883 HOWITT in *Smithsonian Rep.* 818 A larger or smaller group of what I have called "subtotems, but which might be appropriately termed pseudo-totems.

c. of something immaterial, a quality, state, etc.; e.g. *sub-cause*, *flavour*, *idea*, *question*, etc.

1808 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 38 In all there are 149 "sub-accounts, under 24 general voucher titles. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 331 In the principal article, they are stated as residing in the neighbourhood; whereas, in the "sub-articles, no statement to that effect is contained. 1845 COLEIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 184 The cause of this, and of all its lamentable effects and "sub-causes. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxiv. (1640) 328 This part hath also two branches...in the first branch, there will be two twigs, two "sub-considerations. 1894 *Field* 18 June 942/1 (In whist) the "sub-echo is the showing of three trumps when a partner has led and called for them. This is accomplished by echoing in the usual manner. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 6/3 Their manifest "sub-flavour of earnestness. 1878 GROSART *G. Daniel's Poems* I. 217 "Antike" is ancient, with the "sub-idea of grotesqueness. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women* II. 17 Sage provisos, "sub-intents, and saving-clauses. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 31 July 3/2 Whether the author is to be suspected of a satiric "sub-intention. 1781 *St. Trials* XI. 220/2 Upon this he makes many limitations; upon all of which he adds...this "sublimitation. 1840-1 DE QUINCY *Style Wks.* 186a X. 197 Where...the limitations and the sublimitations, descend, *seriatim*, by a vast scale of dependencies. 1891 SCRIVENER *Fields & Cities* 150 Both these scourges [scrofula and dyspepsia], with the groups of families of "sub-maladies which grow in their wake. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 179/2 Some subtle "sub-meaning [is] also conveyed. 1770 LOCKWOOD *Hist. Printing* 234 Prefaces, Introductions, Annotations...all which "sub-parts of a Work were formerly...put in Italic. 1879 ROYAL *Lat. Gram.* II. 8 Such a secondary predicate might...be called a "subpredicate. It is often called an apposition. 1899 F. J. MATHER *Chaucer's Prolog.* p. xlii. The most serious passages of his poetry are seldom without a "sub-quality of humor. 1675 TULLY *Let. to Baxter* 27 There remains yet one small "sub-question. 1619 R. JONES *Recent Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 493 The reason of this Conjecture [is etc.]. The "subreason [is etc.]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy Wks.* (Bohn) II. 8 Loyalty is in the English "sub-religion. 1856 OLINGSTON *St. James* 202 The Second Auditor's General Report on Education...contains abstracts of "sub-reports. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* (N. S.) LIII. 566/2 If there was any doubt, it is entirely removed by the appropriate language used in "sub-rule 30. 1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) II. 150 These were mentioned as so many "sub-securities for correctness and completeness. 1890 *Academy* XXXVII. 218/1 A "sub-sensation of how, in Rossetti's weird phrase, his death was 'growing up from his

birth'. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 910/2 There is a "sub-story dealing mainly with the amours of a disreputable young woman. 1881 *Smithsonian Rep.* 203 Turning to the several "subsystems it appears that although it is possible that the orbits of the satellites of Mars, Jupiter [etc.].

d. of actions; e.g. *sub-appearance*, *quarrel*. 1820 LAMB *Elia* i. *Christ's Hosh.* You never met the one by chance in the street without a wonder, which was quickly dissipated by the almost immediate "subappearance of the other. 1574 tr. *Josselin's Life* 70 *Abp.* Pref. to Rdr. D 2 b, A petty brawl and "subquarrel between Yorke and duresme. 1799 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Saxons* I. i. viii. 112 Amid this complexity of rebellion and "sub-rebellion. 1825 LAMB *Elia* ii. *Stage Illusion*. The skilful actor, by a sort of "sub-reference, rather than direct appeal to us, disarms the character of a great deal of its odiousness. 1882 'F. ANSTEV' *Vice Versa* iv. His cheeks were creased with a dimpling "subsmile. 1879 HOWELLS *Lady of Aroostook* (1883) II. 158 With a knowing little look at Lydia, which included a "sub-wink for her husband.

6. With names of officials or persons occupying positions of authority, forming titles designating one immediately subordinate to the chief official, as in L. *subcenturio* (var. of *succenturio*) centurion's lieutenant, late L. *subdoctor* assistant teacher, *subscribendarius* assistant secretary, eccl. L. *subdiaconus* SUBDEACON, med. L. *subballivus* SUB-BAILIFF, *subbedellus* under-beadle, *submagister* SUBMASTER, *subprior* SUBPRIOR, *subscribens* under-secretary; e.g. *sub-abbot*, *-captain*, *-king*, *-vicar*, etc.

1767 BURN *Eccles. Law* (ed. 2) IV. 456 *marg.* "Subabbat and subprior. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 91 His Right Reverend Co-adjutors and Reverend "Sub-adjutors. 1729 FOXTON tr. *Burnet's App. St. Dead* 28 He commemorates their Deliverance out of Egypt...Moses being the "Sub-administrator, with mighty Miracles and Prodiges. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 68 They ought not to execute these Precepts by simple Messengers or "Sub-Beadles. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 182 Schelstrat the Pope's "Subbibliothecarian. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 224/1 The captain and "sub-captain...represent the club on the N. C. U. 1219 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles*, Reading 3 Of the "Subchamber of the Monastery of Redyng. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii. 492 Officers...belonging to the Earl of Chester...Vice Chamberlain, or "Sub Chamberlain. 1858 GLAISTONE *Homer* III. 11 The subordination of the "sub-chief to his local sovereign. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *M. Brit. Notitia* II. 689 Mr. John Dundass, first Clerk of the Assembly...Nicol Spence, "Sub-Clerk. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii. Amid head-clerks and sub-clerks. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2331/3 One of the King's Family shall succeed to the Bishopric, as having been already designed by the Chapter for their "Sub-Coadjutor. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Account New Invent.* p. cv, "Sub-Conservators for the River of Thames. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 96 To importune the "Sub-Consul to conclude the Treaty. 1642-3 *Canterb. Marr. Licences*, Thomas Graunt, clerk, "subcurate of S. Mary's in Dover. 1880 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 63 The same customer and "sub-customer shall yield and give their several accounts. 1672 *Ibid.* 284 William Galley Sub-customer. 1737 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angl. Notitia* II. 117 "Sub-director [of Ordnance]. 1896 HILPRECHT *Recent Res. Bible Lands* 87 Halil Bey, sub-director of the Museum in Constantinople. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 273 The particular help where either an Vsher is wanting, or else is not sufficient, is by a "Subdoctor. 1786 J. C. WALKER *Irish Bards* 83 This instrument was used...to assemble congregations [etc.]. Nor is it unlikely, that this office was performed by the "Sub-Druids. 1703 in J. Chamberlayne *M. Brit. Notitia* (1710) II. 561 The Office of Her Majesty's...Ordnance...Six Engineers...Four "Sub-Engineers. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 522 By fraud and collusion between him and the said "Sub-Escherator. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 433 Every fee, which the "sub-executors of our...laws are suffered to extort. 1809 W. TAYLOR in Robert Mer. (1843) II. 277 Charon and his "subferry-men. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 These Maine men are likely to become foremen, or "sub-foremen. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr. Ser.* II. (1861) II. 70 Miss Goldsworthy is made "sub-governess to the young Royals at St. James's. 1876 E. JENKINS *Queen's Head* 4 The head waiter, and a lot of "sub-head-waiters. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 232 The "sub-inspector of police. 1684 BAXTER *Par. Congreg.* 38 [The Bishop] to be the "subintercessor, or the mouth of the Church in public prayer. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 46 The "Sub-king of the Jews, Agrippa. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. iii. The lesser sub-kings of Wales. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 179 Mr. Walker, one of the "subleaders, who had gone with a band of twenty hunters. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 385 The Fees being...1s. to the Head Librarian, 3s. 6d. to the "Sublibrarian, & 1s. 6d. to the Janitor. 1800 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) I. 134 The sub-librarian is an intelligent man. 1733-4 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. A. Granville* 2 Mar., In what character is Miss Beal to go with the Orange family? A "sub-maid, I guess. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 5/2 Being "sub-manager for the last twenty-one years. a 1774 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 207 In order to gain favour with these inferior ministers or "sub-mediators. 1673 BAXTER *Let.* in *Ansu. Dodwell* 82 Doth it follow that your Church Monarch can over-see them all himself without any "sub-over-seers? 1685 — *Paraphr. N. T.* John x. 3 To the Messiah God will open the door, and to "Sub-Pastors, they that by office are door-keepers to the Church, must open it. 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1909) VII. 69 The Pastor Tegers, and Sub Pastor of St. Amand. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 210 The Patron...made a solemn Oration to the "Sub-Patron and the Mariners. 1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angl. Notitia* II. 228 Upon this Grand Office depends One hundred eighty two Deputy Post-Masters...and Sub Post-Masters in their Branches. 1896 *Hansard's Parl. Debates* 18 Feb. 546/2 A number of messengers...employed by Sub-Postmasters. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 22. 112 Mr. Holt of Maudlin college, "sub-proctor at that time. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. iv. 181/2 The "Sub-Provincial, is to act the same things...as the Provincial. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), "Sub-Reader, an Under Reader in one of the Inns of Court, who reads the Text of the Law the Reader is to Discourse upon. 1605 *Ansu. Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 20 'They...openly

moued the greatest "Subregents in England to take armes against her. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. III. 13 Neglect to thy Sub-regent's Throne Affronts thy own. 1673 BAXTER *Let.* in *Ansu. Dodwell* 82 Doth it follow that your Church Monarch can...rule them without any "sub-rulers? 1860 W. L. COLLINS *Luck of Laidymede* x. It was the "sub-sacrist approaching in the discharge of some of his duties. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vi. Our Lord Abbot...made him "Subsacristan. 1642 *Doeg. Lett. Patent* (1837) 326 The Office of "Subsearcher wth in the Porte of London. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady Dram.* Pers. Mr. Bias, A Vi-politique, or "Sub-secretary. 1678 *Trial of Coleman* 42 A Sub-secretary, that did write very many things for him. 1826 *Scott's Diary* 16 Nov. in *Lockhart*, Five Cabinet Ministers...with sub-secretaries by the bushel. 1745 *Season. Adv.* 37 No Person shall be capable of acting as "Subsheriff...who shall not have been a Protestant for five years immediately before such his acting. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *M. Brit. Notitia* II. 80 The Chief Office...Head Sorter... "Sub-Sorters. 1876 GLAISTONE *Homer's Synchr.* 124 Under the supremacy of Troy and of Priam, Anchises their king, seems to have been a "sub-sovereign. a 1715 BURNET *Oton Time* (1766) I. 215 He had been his "subutor and had followed him in all his exile. 1744 T. BIRCH *K. Boyle* 69 Mr. Tallents...had been...sub-tutor to several sons of the earl of Suffolk. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), "Sub-Vicar, an Under-Vicar. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 105 Maister George Blackwell the new Archbishop of England: nay, the "Sub-uceroir rather of all the Isles of Albion.

(b) in derived adjs.; e.g. *subsecretarial* pertaining to a sub-secretary.

1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 499 From his sub-secretarial desk he spoke on a case.

b. In the designation of corresponding offices or functions; e.g. *sub-administration*, *-commissaryship*, *-inspectorship*, etc.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 3 The "Sub-Administration of Stage Affairs. 1748 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. North-field* (1875) 273, I will...throw up my "sub-commissaryship. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Nat.* xiii. 268 The "subcuratorship could not be obtained. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 134 One "sub-inspectorship of factories. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipapogr.* x. § 3. 253 We read nothing in Holy Scripture about the "submediation or the under-mediators. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 6/2 All the smaller "sub-postmasterhips still continue to be in the gift of the Treasury. 1591 *Acts Privy Council* (1900) XXI. 105 The fee of the "Subproctorship for one whole year. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 95/3 A "sub-professoriate of twenty readers. 1764 *Scott's Bailey*, "Sub-vicarship, the office of an under vicar.

7. Compounded with sbs., to express division into parts, sections, or branches.

a. of material objects; e.g. *sub-areolet* a division of an areolet, *sub-cavity* one of the smaller cavities into which a cavity is divided, *sub-folium* a small or secondary folium; etc.

1854 DANA *Crust.* I. 192 From each lateral segment a small "subareolet is separated anteriorly. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 647 The cavity of the cranium is divided into two "subcavities by the tentorium cerebelli. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1. 99/1 The cells...containing no "sub-cells in their interiors. 1875 BRASH *Ecl. Archit. Irel.* 92 The chancel has a deep recess or "sub-chancel at the east end. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 127 The exact number and form of the cerebellar folia and "subfolia at birth. 1893 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 Sept. 10/7 What he might call "sub-houses, or a house within a house. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 226 An individual cannot branch itself into "subindividuals. 1885 WATSON & BUBARU *Math. The. Electr.* I. 237 The motions of "submolecules. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Subnucleus, any one of the subdivisions into which a group of nerve-cells is divided by the passage through it of intersecting bundles. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 223 The peduncle...bears three or four "sub-peduncles. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 910/1 The proboscis...is composed of four "sub-segments.

b. of a body or assembly of people, as in SUB-COMMITTEE, or of a division of animals or plants, as in SUBGENUS; e.g. *sub-band* a division of a band, *sub-breed* a breed of animals constituting a marked division of a principal breed.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) I. App. 60 A young man, Wyaganage, has recently taken the lead in all the councils and affairs of state of this "sub-baud. 1899 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 87 The "sub breeds of the tumbler pigeon. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/3 The east "sub-brigade...supported by the west sub-brigade. 1894 *Ednc. Rev.* VII. 278 Every one of the "sub-conferences claims for its group of subjects an educational value equal to that of every other. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 2/1 One Council, with "sub-councils corresponding roughly to the postal areas. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 160 The fauna and flora of the United States are divided...into three "sub-fauna and "sub-flora. 1833 CHALMERS in *Mem.* (1851) III. 381 The discussions of the separate or "sub-meetings. 1866 *Mitt. Rep. Gov.* (1865) 115/2 Besides the controlling Council, or local "sub-Parliament, local business has its executive department. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 473/1 Each of these phratries is subdivided into two "subphratries; and these subphratries are subdivided into an indefinite number of totem clans. 1888 *Ibid.* XXIV. 810/1 The main branchings [of a genealogical tree] were termed "phyla, their branchings "subphyla. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. 324 Twelve "sub-races, out of the number which made up entire Hellas. 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congreg. Ch.* 299 With the two Edwardian divisions, Emmons and Dwight,—the New Divinity may be said to have divided into two "sub-schools. 1884 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 362 Every Sect and every "Sub-sect has its magazine. 1868 GLAISTONE *Juv. Mund.* iv. 112 A "sub-sept of the Achæans. 1798 in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 49 He divided his force into three "Sub-squadrons. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity* 15 Each lineal ancestor forms a stock and his family breaks up into "sub-stocks. 1879 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 226 The "sub-Syndicate are of opinion that it would be undesirable. 1670 *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness* (1896) 2 To remit the same

(sc. names) with the Moderator to the Bishops to y^o fors^d *Subsynode. 1885 *Athenaeum* 28 Feb. 279/1 If the squadron is preferable to the troop as a *sub-unit.

(b) in derived adjs.; e.g. *subphratric* pertaining to a subphratry.

1887 J. C. FRAZER *Totenism* p. viii. *Subphratric and Phratric Totems. 1896 W. MACKAY *Rev. Presbyt. Inverness* 45 Among the *subsynodical refers red to-day.

c. of a region or an interval of time, as in SUB-DISTRICT; e.g. *sub-age* a division of an age.

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 2 The Telescopic age... divides itself naturally into some three or four *sub-ages of extreme importance. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* IV. 485 [Latreille] proposes further to divide his climates into *subclimates, by means of certain meridian lines. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* (1877) 23 The interval 11.117 being divided into two unequal *sub-intervals of 4.777 and 6.347. 1898 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct. 286 The *sub-province known as the Great Plains. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. ix. 290 Each satrapy was divided into *sub-satrapies or districts. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 29 June 4/6 Cleveland... stands with Holderness, Hallamshire, and Richmondshire as a *sub-shire of Yorkshire.

d. of a branch leading from or into the main body, or a subordinate section of a business or system of affairs; = branch; e.g. *sub-bureau* a bureau depending on the principal bureau, *sub-cash* a deposit of cash at a branch, *sub-office* a branch office.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 572 The bureau will be aided by *sub-bureaus. 1905 *De For Consolidator* Wks. 1840 IX. 354 They brought all their running cash into one bank, and settled a *sub-cash, depending upon the grand bank, in every province of the kingdom. 1909 *Install. News* 111. 29/1 Where wood casing is desired to be used for the *sub-creek referred to, now being converted into a peaceful fishpond. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 16 The other [college] is to consist of *sub-departments, one in each county. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 139 Stopping at little villages to land passengers or at little *sub-factories to discharge cargo. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Ek. Farm* I. 564 Where *sub-mains are employed in particular hollows, the ground comprehending the drainage belonging to each hollow should be distinctly marked off from the rest. *Ibid.*, A sub-main drain should be made along the lowest part of the hollow. 1907 *Nature* LXXVI. 554/2 The *submeter system is free from the objection of first cost to a great extent. 1876 PRÆTOR & SIEWRIGHT *Telegr.* 264 Every *sub-office on a circuit is called by the head office at the hour of commencing work. 1881 *Chicago Times* 17 June, Regarding the formation of a pool, the report... recommends three *sub-pools. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 3/4 The Hammersmith *sub-post-office. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 113 (1875) 324 The once independent *sub-sciences of Electricity, Magnetism, and Light. 1861 N. DAVIS *Carthage* 34 *Sub-severs, and other... unsightly objects. 1891 *Advance* (Chicago) 12 Mar., *Substations at convenient distances for the issuance of rations. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 12/5 Continuous current distribution from sub-stations. 1855 LEITCH *Cornwall* 85 Divided lengthwise into other *sub-veins.

8. With advb. force, combined with adjs. and vbs. = in a subordinate or secondary manner or capacity, by subsidiary means.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 366 The real value of melody in a language is considerable as *subadditive. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen.* Brit. II. 368 His *Monarchia Dei* is directed against the Heathens for subjoining and *sub-adoring several essentially subdistinguish'd Deities. 1901 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 6/5 The Assiut dam will be subsidiary to that at Assuan, inasmuch as it is. to be used *sub-conjunctively to that at Assuan. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* II. ii. The *subcentre centre, as my... friend has called him. 1890 *Academy* 4 Jan. 7/3 Its anonymous author has *sub-entitled this book 'A New Story by an Old Hand'. 1897-8 *Amer. Jrnl. Psych.* IX. 580 Pronunciation of an adjective... seems to *subexcite association tracts representing substantives. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* § 464 The pronoun *I*... has... a sort of reflected or borrowed presentiveness;... what may be called a *sub-presentive power. 1828-9 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maxim.*, On *Militia* (1830) 4 The united wisdom and eloquence of the ruling one and the *sub-ruling few.

9. (a) On the analogy of SUBDIVIDE and SUBDIVISION, *sub-* is used to denote a further division or distinction; e.g. *sub-classify*, *sub-decimate*; *sub-articulation*; (b) on the analogy of SUBCONTRACT *sb.* and *v.*, SUBINFEDUATION, SUBLET, to denote a second or further action or process of the same kind as that denoted by the radical; e.g. *sub-colonize* to colonize from a colony, *sub-infer* to draw as a further inference, *sub-rent* to rent from one who himself rents; *sub-culture* a culture of bacteria derived from a previous culture, *sub-derivative* a derivative of a derivative, *sub-fraction* a fraction of a fraction; *sub-purchaser* one who purchases from a previous purchaser, *sub-reformist* one who carries out a further reform, *sub-vaccine* one who is vaccinated with lymph from a vaccinated person; *sub-secession* a secession from a body that has seceded.

1867 in FARRAR *Ess. Lib. Educ.* 330 To imitate the copiousness and *subarticulation of Cicero's periods. 1894 in *37th Rep. Columb. Inst. Deaf & Dumb* (1895) 9 We are required to have *subclassifications by which we may know the... specialized work to which it devotes itself. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 2/2 Abolition of sub-classification is recommended. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 3 June 3/3 If you *sub-classify 55,000 Germans into men, women and children. 1820 *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 73 A dependency upon that colony, from which it was *sub-colonized. 1704 J. MACMILLAN *True Narr.* in H. M. B. REID *Camer. Apost.* (1896) 236 They draw a *sub-consequence, which is this, that it was contrar the protest

and agreement. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 12 All the fixed lights of Heaven are generally concluded to be pure Fire, and so consequently fluid also, and then *sub-consequently in motion also. 1896 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 719 Large colonies [of bacteria] on *sub-cultivation will frequently appear as small ones. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 550 Growth... in *subcultures may be recognisable within four hours. 1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref. To *Subdecimate... to divide into tenths... as 10 thousand into Hundredths. 1845 JOWETT *Lit. to B. C. Brodie* 28 Mar., [Rome] has defined, and *sub-defined, and deduced, and *subdeduced. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. vi. 209 Every definition and *subdefinition would be open to some doubt. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. B. Div. 466 Long leaseholds, which he had mortgaged by *sub-demise. 1880 *Westm. & Chelsea News* 2 Oct. Advt., A shop and Dwelling House... held for a term of 99 years, and *subdemised at £80 per annum. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 142 For these *subderiations [of the Turks] it was infinite to examine them. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 9 The modern derivative will, at some stage or other of its history, have been treated as an original substantive word... and associations connected only with its primary modern senses will have given birth to *sub-derivatives from it. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wiltshire* (1662) III. 150 Succeeding Princes, following this pattern, have *sub-diminished their coin ever since. 1843 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 371 The name and person of his own *sub-disciple Apollon. 1643 J. M. SOW. *Salve* 26 To let in a deluge of foreign forces and so yet further *subdistract the remnant. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 13 How many retailers are needful to make the *subdistributions into every village of this nation. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. (1677) 157 And possibly these variously *subdiversified according to the phantasy of the Artificer. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* III. 74 What on earth was left for poor Dr. Wolf to do? Could he *sub-embezzle a Highlander's breeks? 1654 *Observ. touching Formis Govt.* 38 Constrained to epitomize, and *subepitomize themselves so long till at last they crumble away into the atoms of Monarchie. 1666 *Land. Gas. No.* 42/2 The Farmers of his Majesties Revenue of the Heath-Duty, intending to *Sub-Farm several Counties. 1764 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 224 The lands were perhaps subfarmed by individuals. 1658 in *Dom. State Papers* 321 For seizure made by the *sub-farmers. 1612 W. COLSON *Gen. Tres.*, *Art. Arith.* A aa b/2 *Subfraction, or fraction of fraction, as 1/3 of 1/2. 1817 COLEBROOK *Algebra*, etc. 14 Assimilation of sub-fractions, or making uniform the fraction of a fraction. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ix. 568 The great lords having granted lands on condition of fealty and other services to certain persons, these last *subgranted them. 1885 *Law Rep.* 28 Chanc. Div. 121 An agreement of *sub-guarantee by which the signatories guaranteed the signatories of the original guarantee against loss. 1889 W. RYE *Cromer* 32 The *subholding created by Richard de Berningham. 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 409 From the force then of this relation it is easily *subinferred that it is not lawful for Christian Churches... to forsake the communion of each other. 1905 *British Medical Journal* 27 May 1141 The injection in small amounts will not serve to infect the *subinoculated animal. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 Nov. 6/6 The final *sub-lodger was squeezed out upon the landing for his sleeping-place. 1884 *Law Times* 29 Nov. 80/1 The mortgagees in fee of an hotel *sub-mortgaged to their bankers in 1879. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* (N.S.) XLIX. 556/1 The defendants last added are *sub-mortgagees of the trustee. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 242 The client of that age was apparently a *sub-occupier of public land under his Patronus. 1866 *Law Rep.* 1 Q. B. Cases 589 On his seeking to get the pawn back from an insolvent *sub-pawnee. *Ibid.*, If the pawnee may pledge the pawn, the *sub-pledgee may do the same, and so on ad infinitum. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 354 They have successively come into the hands of many *sub-proprietors. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Sub-purchaser. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 54 The Church of Rome condemneth us, we likewise them, the *Sub-reformists and Sectaries sentence the Doctrine of our Church as damnable [etc.]. 1826 BELL *Comm. Law* Scot. I. 67 Possession of the *subrents. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* II. 13 An apartment he had *sub-rented from a wealthy American widow. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 24 June 83/1, \$500 of income from *sub-rental. 1849 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnl.* (1854) I. xvii. 388 Through the medium of several *sub-renting classes. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. ii. 66 *Sub-secessions from the successive seceding bodies. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 80 These separations and *sub-separations. 1894 *Daily Tribune* (N.Y.) 5 July. In not all of the cities is administration *sub-sold to confederated crime and to blackmailed business. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 767 A *subspecialized descendant of an ancient generalized group. 1846 D. KING *Lord's Supper* vii. 214 An endless splitting and *subsplitting of distinctions. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 303 These native *sub-traders have very risky lives of it. 1900 *Century Mag.* LIX. 493/2 The minister of the interior... whose touches thrill by devolution and *subtransmission throughout the mighty system. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 592 All the *sub-vaccines of the vacciner (who himself subsequently suffered from erysipelas) did not suffer from erysipelas. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentl. Mag.* 85 *Sub-variation on White's thirteenth move.

10. *Math.* Compounded with adjs. expressing ratio, *sub-* denotes a ratio the opposite of that expressed by the radical element, as in *L. subduplus* SUBDUPLER, *subtripus* SUBTRIPLE, late *L. submultiplus* SUBMULTIPLE; e.g. *subdecuple* = denoting the ratio 1 : 10, † *subdouble* = SUBDUPLER, † *subnovitripartient* = 1 : 98, i.e. 8 : 75, *subsesquialter* = 3 : 4, *subsuperparticular*, etc. Analogously, in SUBDUPLICATE, etc. the prefix is employed to express the ratio of the square (etc.) roots of quantities; but these compounds have been sometimes erroneously used for *subduplex*, etc. (cf. quot. 1657 below).

This use is modelled (in late L.) on that of Gr. *υπο-*, as in *υποδιπλασιος*, late *L. subduplus*. Ratios of this kind were called *υπολογιστοι*, the opposite *πρόλογιστοι*, *υπο-* app. expressing the notion of 'proportion of lesser inequality'. (Another arithmetical use of the Greek and Latin prefixes is unre-

presented in Eng.; viz. that exemplified in *υποτριτος*, *L. subtertius*, lit. 'a third less', i.e. denoting a ratio 2/3; i.e. 2 : 3.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 128 Comparing the lesse quantitie to the greater, it [sc. proportion] is called submultiplex, subsuperparticular, subsuperpartient, submultiplex superparticular, and submultiplex superpartient. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. vii. 47 As one of these under Pulleys doth abate halfe of that heaviness which the weight hath in it self, and cause the power to be in a sub-duple proportion unto it, so two of them do abate halfe of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion betwixt the weight and the power; three of them a subsextuple, four a suboctuple. *Ibid.* 50 If unto this lower Pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion. If a third, a subseptuple. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 288 It would bear the analogy... of a subnovitripartient eighth; that is to say, the whole being the Dividend, and my Nomenclature the Divisor, the quotient would be nine, with a fraction of three eights; or yet more clearly, as the Proportion of 72 to 10675. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. vi. § 4 (1712) 10 The Notion of Sub-double, which accrued to that Lead which had half cut away. 1657 HOBBS *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 375 It is but subquadruplicate, as you call it, or the quarter of it, as I call it. 1674 BRAKE *Arith.* (1696) 209 As the Series of the Numbers from the Units place are continued in a decuple proportion... so their value decreaseth in a subdecuple proportion. 1666 SCARABOROUGH *Euclid* (1705) 181 The proportion is Subsuperparticular, and named Subsesquialteral, which is thus noted 2/3. *Ibid.*, Subsuperpartient, as 5 to 8, or 5/8, is subseptuagintal; and 10 to 14, or 10/14, is subseptuagintal. 1709-29 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 37 Proportion Subduplex, Subtriple, Subsesquialter, Subsuperpartient. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ratio*, 3 to 2 is in a Sesquialterate Ratio; 2 to 3 in a Subsesquialterate. 1738 B. ROBINSON *Anim. Ocean.* 267 The simple and subquadruplicate Ratios of these Lengths. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. i. ii. 75 The length of human life is diminished... in a subdecuple ratio.

III. Next below; near or close to; subsequent (to). (As a living prefix *sub-* is restricted in this sense to prepositional uses: the advb. use is seen in SUBSEQUENT.)

11. Near to (a particular region or point), as in *L. suburbanus* SUBURBAN; e.g. SUB-BASAL, SUBDORSAL, SUB-LITTORAL, SUBMARGINAL.

Such words are often capable of another analysis (see 20 d).

12. *Geog. and Geol.* a. Lying about the base of or subjacent to mountains designated by the second element, hence, of less height than mountains of similar height to these, characteristic of regions of such altitude, as *L. subalpinus* SUBALPINE; e.g. *sub-Andean*, *Andine*, SUBAPENNINE, *sub-Etnean*, *sub-Himalayan*. Hence in the name of a district, e.g. *Sub-Himalaya*s.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 744 The fourth and last Subregion of South America... may be most fitly named the 'Subandean'. 1885 *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.*, Bot. XXII. 6 A 'subandine' as well as an andine zone. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 76 The marine 'sub-Etnean' beds. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.*, *Min.*, etc. 358 The formations composing the Sewall hills, which have sometimes been called the 'Sub-Himalayas'. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Geog. Soc.* XXI. 59 The Siwalik or sub-Himalayan range. 1851 MANTALL *Preface* v. § 1. 413 Bones of mammalia from the 'Sub-Himalayas'. 1883 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* V. 617 The tertiaries of the Sub-Himalaya.

b. Denoting a region or zone adjacent to or on the borders of that designated by the second element; e.g. *subantarctic*, *-frigid*, *-torrid*.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 745 *Spheniscidae*, a family limited to the Antarctic or 'Subantarctic Ocean'. 1909 (*little*) The Subantarctic islands of New Zealand. 1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 609 The corresponding zones in latitude... are 1. Equatorial, Lat. 0°-15°... 6. *Subarctic, 58°-66°. 1895 *Forum* June 468 There was once a widespread delusion in the 'sub-arid belt... that rainfall follows the plough. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1472 Its southern portion... appears to pertain... to the 'Subgrig [Region]. 1896 *Yearbk. U. S. Dept. Agric.* 637 The 'subhumid region. 1852 HENFREY *Veget. Eur.* 103 The regions which may be distinguished on the West side of the Scandinavian Alps are:—1. The Maritime region; 2. The 'Subsylvatic region; 3. The Subalpine region; and 4. The Alpine region. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1510 The genus *Porcellana* has but two-thirds as many species in the temperate as in the torrid zone. Yet the 'sub-temperate region contains but one less than the 'subtorrid.

13. *Mus.* Designating a note next to or next below some principal note, as in med. *L. subprincipalis* SUBPRINCIPAL; e.g. SUBTONIC. (Cf. 4.)

14. Combined with adjs. with the sense 'of lower condition or degree (or size) than' that denoted by the original adj.; e.g. *sub-angelical*, *-divine*, *-judicial*, *-maximal*, *-military*, *-regal*. Also (U.S.) in adjs. expressing an inferior educational status, as *sub-fresh* (also *-freshman*), *-primary*.

This sense tends to blend with 10.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref. Man. is of all Creatures *sub-angelical the Almighths Masterpiece. 1668 HIERON *Defence* II. 83 These... may be called conformable to the Canonical or 'subcanonical. 1610 DODD *Pseudo-martyr* 185 Nor know we whether they will please Divine Law, that is, places of Scripture, or 'Sub diuine Law, which is interpretation of Fathers. 1654 Bp. HALL *Invis. World* I. § 2 Oye glorious Spirits... he that made you hath given us some little glimpse of your subdiuine natures. 1893 *Congregationalist* (Boston) 21 Sept., Enrollment as freshmen or 'sub-fresh' in the City College. 1896 *Living Topics Cycl.* (N. Y.) II. 264 Classical, scientific and mechanical *sub-freshman classes. 1808 BENTHAM *Sci. Reform* 67 All other persons who bear any part in the cause... Judge, *sub-judicial officers, parties. 1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 79 'Ah, my lord...', says the jackal to the lion. 'observe how all other living creatures belong but to some "sub-leonine class". 1890 W. JAMES *Princ.*

Psychol. I. 235 'Submaximal nerve-irritations. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 194 The ultimate 'submillary granula coalesce to make... nodules. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 560 The body can resist the action of 'subminimal doses of living bacteria. 1899 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, 'Subminimal stimulus, a stimulus which is not strong enough to produce any obvious effect. 1898 *Advance* (Chicago) 17 Feb. 206/2 The institution has never had a 'sub-preparatory department, as several of the young colleges have. 1895 *Proc. 14th Conv. Instr. Deaf* 293 In 'subprimary work there is surely an interesting field for the constructive talent. 1816 *Lamb Let. to T. Manning* 3 Jan. The ordinary titles of 'sub-regal dignity. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xv. 300 His sub-regal court. 1907 *Nature* LXXVI. 146/1 'Subthermal baths, given at temperatures below blood heat.

15. *Zool.* In names of divisions of animals regarded as having only imperfectly developed the characteristics denoted by the word to which *sub-* is prefixed, as *Subgrallatores*, *Submytilacea*, *Subungulata*. English derivatives have been occasionally formed; e.g. *subostracean*, a mollusk of the family *Subostracea*; *subplantigrade*, of or resembling the group *Subplantigrada*, not quite plantigrade.

1896 *Penny Cycl.* V. 313/2 (De Blainville) allows that these last ought to form a distinct genus of the family of 'Subostraceans. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 434 The greater number of the Carnivora... may be called 'subplantigrade', often when at rest applying the whole of the sole to the ground.

16. In craniometry, forming adjs. designating a type of skull having an index next below that of the type denoted by the second element; e.g. *subbrachycephalic*, -ous (hence -cephaly), *subdolichocephalic*, -ous (hence -cephalism).

These terms are based on Broca's classification, who used the L. forms (masc. pl.) *subbrachycephali*, *dolichocephali*. 1863-4 THURNAM in *Mem. Anthropol. Soc.* I. 461 With M. Broca, it is desirable to admit a 'sub-dolichocephalic and a 'sub-brachycephalic class [of skulls]. 1860 Only about half (the skulls) are brachycephalic or 'sub-brachycephalic. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. xii. 499 Low stature, woolly hair, black skin, and 'sub-brachycephaly. 1895 *Smithsonian Rep.* I. 515 His cephalic index falls down to 'subdolichocephalism. 1896 KEANE *Ethnol.* xii. 391 The shape of the head... is here and there mesocephalic and even 'subdolichocephalic. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.*, 'Sub-mesiocephalic, having a cephalic index of 75 or 76. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* III. 52 Out of thirty criminals eight presented brains and skulls of a... capacity only found in 'submicrocephalic subjects. 1863-4 THURNAM in *Mem. Anthropol. Soc.* I. 473 All these crania are very dolichocephalic. The first... is a remarkable specimen of synostosis... The form is 'sub-scapocephalic.

17. In the names of certain sectaries, = after, consequently upon, the opposite of SUPRA- (q.v.); e.g. SUBLAPSARIAN, SUBMORTUARIAN.

18. In designations of periods immediately 'below' or posterior to a particular period, as in SUBAPOSTOLIC.

1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XII. 59 The following stages in the glaciation of North America... The Aftonian (1st interglacial). The 'sub-Aftonian or Jerseyan (1st glacial). 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 57 (Bugelkann) is found everywhere in the area, made of various local clays, and it long survived into the 'Geometric' or 'sub-Mycenaean' period.

IV. Incomplete(ly), imperfect(ly), partial(ly). *with adverbial meaning.

19. Prefixed to adjs. or pples. of a general character, as in *L. subabsurdus* somewhat absurd, *subobscurus* SUBOBSURE; e.g. *subanalogue* somewhat similar, *subaudible* imperfectly, slightly, or barely audible. (The precise force of *sub-* may vary contextually from 'only slightly' to 'not quite, all but'.)

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 291 A thimbleful of... 'subacidulous Hock. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 417 Little seeds 'subanalogue, or somewhat resembling those we find in the fructification of the Fucus'. 1839 LEVERA *Harry Lorrequer* VI. The faint 'sub-audible ejaculation of Father Luke, when he was recovered enough to speak. 1884 A. LANG *Customs & Myth* 236 A 'sub-barbaric society—say that of Zululand. 1668 H. MORRIS *Div. Dial.* I. xxxviii. 1. 160 This 'subderisorous mirth. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 330 The mixture 'sub-diluted for bathing. 1732 *North Life Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) 228 The Spaniards have peculiar Councils, call'd Juntos... which prevents such 'sub-emergent Councils as these [i.e. English cabinet councils]. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 17 'Sub-evergreen herbaceous plants are: Ceanothus biennis and several other species, Pentstemon, Chelone, Asters. 1854 BADHAM *Haliotis*. 180 Others, 'subgregarious in their taste, swim about in small detached parties. 1903 GRIGG *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. 18 The coronal atmosphere... consists mainly of 'subincandescent hydrogen. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1508 The sky is still 'subluminous. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 87 A curious, 'sub-mocking smile. 1807 *Spiral Myst.* Jyns. XI. 84, I swam with 'substantant tadpoles, I frisked with volatile insects. 1866 ODING *Anim. Chem.* 154, I now add to the free iodine some 'suboxidised substance. 1690 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 59 Not pretalical, or of this late faction 'subprelatical. 1877 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 277 A 'subputrescent stink of Angelica. 1618 HALLES in *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 23 That *subvoluta*, that 'substruck shamefastness of many men. 1865 *Pall Mall Gns.* 11 Nov. 9 It might be imagined that the advertisement conveyed a 'subcasual touch. 1896 *Nature* XIV. 593/2 The 'Sub-Semite languages of Africa. 1877 SWINBURNE *Note on C. Bronte* II. Its superhuman or 'sublimous absurdity. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 230 What may be called 'subsingular readings 'which have only secondary support. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 319 Both of them immersed in 'subtepid water. a 1734 *North Exam.* III. vii. (1740) 549 This put abundance of People of 'subvirile Tempers, into a Twitter. 1620 VENN *Via Recta* viii. 164 A 'Subvulgar

Diet is as it were a meane betwene the Accurate, and Vulgar.

(b) Such compounds are occas. used subst.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 63 Whether that thing engendered bee a Star, or any other celestiall vertue, whereunto this 'subdeficient striveth to attaine. 1633 EARL MANCH. *At Mondo* (1636) 86 There be certaine 'Subsidents so worldly wise, as they thinke all other men insipiens.

20. In technical use, chiefly *Nat. Hist.*

A small proportion only of the more commonly used compounds are illustrated here.

a. With adjs. of colour, as in *L. subalbidus* somewhat white, whitish, *sublividus* somewhat livid, *subniger* blackish, *subviridis* greenish, late or mod. *L. subcitrinus* SUBCITRINE, *subpallidus* (for *suppallidus*) palish, *subrufus* (for *surrufus*) reddish; e.g. *subalbid*, -lutescent, -pale, -red, -virid. c 1330 *Judic. Urines* II. viii. 33 b. Vryne pale or 'subpale. *Ibid.* x. 37 Rudy vryne is moyst like fyne golde, and 'sub-rufe goldyshe. *Ibid.* xi. 39 marg., Rede or 'subrede vryne. *Ibid.* xii. 41 Vryne Rubicunde or 'Subrubicunde. *Ibid.* xiii. 42 Afere y^e vryne were Rubie or 'subrubie. 1590 BARBOUGH *Meth. Physick* II. viii. (1596) 84 If his spittle... be yealow and 'subpale... 1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Subalbid, somewhat white. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 300 Scell^o hath lignous... 'subrubous... surcles. *Ibid.* 610 A 'subrube ponderous Powder. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* 8 *Min.* 112 Tethya. If red is edible, the pale and 'subluteous are bitterish. 1694 *Salmon Bate's Disp.* (1713) 217/2 Of a 'subvirid or greenish blue Colour. *Ibid.* 339/1 A 'Subrubid or Livor coloured soft Calx. 1724 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 125 A large tough 'subrubicund Polypus. 1777 I. PERCIVAL *Ess.* I. 192 The portion with cantharides... neither assumed a 'sublivid, nor an ash colour. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. 490 *Didelphis Obesula*,... 'Subferruginous Opossum. 1802 *Ibid.* III. 397 *Coluber Nasicornis*,... 'Subolivaceo-flavescens Snake. 1803 *Ibid.* IV. 556 *Holocentrus Bengalensis*,... 'Subfulvus Holocentrus. 1804 *Ibid.* V. 282 *Raja Pastinaca*,... 'Subolivaceous Ray. 1809 *Ibid.* VII. 272 *Strix Caspia*,... 'Subluteous Owl. 1815 STEPHENS in SHAW'S *Gen. Zool.* IX. 84 Of a 'subrufous chestnut. 1817 *Ibid.* X. 626 'Subtestaceous Warbler, spotted with brown. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 664 Colour 'subminaceous. 1847 *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. v. 243 Elytra... of a dark 'sub-aneous green. *Ibid.* 248 The margin often 'sub-piceous. 1854 *DANA Crust.* I. 395 The legs are 'subochreous. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyctes* 13 Margin... 'subcinnameous. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Sub-flavous ligament, short ligaments of yellow elastic tissue connecting the lamina of the vertebrae. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 2/1 Her complexion 'sub-olive.

b. With adjs. denoting surface texture, contour, or marking, substance, consistency, composition, taste, odour, as in *L. subacer* somewhat acrid, *subacidus* SUBACID, *subdurus* somewhat hard, *subsalus* saltish, mod. *L. sublanatus* somewhat woolly; e.g. *subacerb*, -acrid, -coriaceous, †-dure, -granular, -ate, -ated, -ose, -hornblendi, -membranous, -stony, -villose, -villous.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 40 It must be ordered, that the Juice of the Body, be somewhat hard, and that it be fatty, or 'subrosid. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 259 Its sapour is very sweet, 'subamare, austere and somewhat aromatical. *Ibid.* 382 [Dates] are... soft, but carnos. 'subdure within. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 246 Spirit of Nitre is a 'subalkalizing Spirit. *Ibid.* 247 Spirit of Salt is a 'subalkaline Acid. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* (1713) 248/2 These Tinctures are hot and dry, 'substringent. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 15 A 'subsaline and somewhat austere Serum. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 129 Its pinguicid, 'subulcid, and agreeable Nature. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 1165 *Alga Marina* is 'Subacid and Sweet. *Ibid.* 1717 The Roots are sweet and 'subacere. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 75 Its fibres are always rigid and 'subdiaphane. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct.* II. iv. (1765) 169 *Sarmentosa*; when they are Repent and 'submude. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 3 A 'sub-cordated body. 1777 S. ROBINSON *Brit. Flora* 117 Leaves ovato-oblong, 'subpilose. *Ibid.* 131 Branches 'subvillose. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 375 A spissid 'subpellucid liquid. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Nat.* xxvi. 1799 387 The stem is 'subherbaceous. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* 494 Legume rhomboid, turgid, 'subvillosus. *Ibid.* 547 Pappus sessile, 'subplumy. *Ibid.* 584 Seeds... 'submembranous, inverse-heated. *Ibid.* 683 Berry 'substratified. 1792 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (ed. 2) III. 226 *Tremella Nidul.*... 'Sub-gelatinous. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 418 Both... have the material which diffuses their light included in a hollow 'subtransparent projection of the head. *Ibid.* (1843) II. 44 Their abdomen swollen into an immense 'subdiaphanous sphere filled by a kind of honey. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 102 The operculum is small, elliptical, and 'subosseous. *Ibid.* 201 *Voluta digitalis*: decussated, 'subgranular. 1824 R. K. GREVILLE *Scot. Cryptog.* *Flora* II. p. 110 The surface covered with a minute 'subpulverulent substance. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 338 An internal 'submembranaceous tooth or process. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 420 Axis slender, horny, or 'substony in the centre. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 15 Leaves... 'subcoriaceous. *Ibid.* 531 Leaves subcordate sessile serrate 'subvillosus. *Ibid.* 1023 'Substriate or rugose. 1833 HOOKER in SMITH'S *Eng. Flora* V. 1. 46 Leaves 'subopaque. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 562/2 An irregular... bed, of serpentine... exhibits... a 'sublaminate structure. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. III. 614 The latter with a 'sub-schistose structure. 1839 G. ROBERTS *Diet. Geol.*, 'Sub-lavellar... extremely thin, like a sheet of paper. 1842 PERCIVAL *Rep. Geol. Conn.* 32 A dark grey 'sub-porphyrific, 'sub-hornblendi rock. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 451 'Subgranulose, 'subterete and proliferous. *Ibid.* 590 Body slightly pubescent or 'subglabrous. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 201 Bracts small, 'sub-follicaceous. 1849 *DANA Geol.* xvii. (1850) 632 Hypersthenes... having a pearly or submetallic lustre. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 196 Fruit compressed, obtuse, 'subhispid. 1872 W. A. LIGHTON *Lichen Flora* 27 Apothecia lecaorine or 'sub-biatorine. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes*

66 Slender 'subossified rings. 1895 J. W. POWELL *Physiogr. Processes in Nat. Geog. Monogr.* I. 1 The interior of the earth is in a 'subfluid condition.

c. With adjs. expressing shape, conformation, or physical habit, as in mod. *L. subaequalis* SUB-EQUAL, *subamplexicaulis* slightly amplexicaul, *subobtus* somewhat obtuse, *subrepandus* somewhat repand, *subsessilis* SUBSESSILE; e.g. *sub-acuminata*, -arborescent, -cordate, -aled, -hooked, -lunate, -repand, -simple.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 131 The 'sublonge and transversely radiated Buccinum. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 101 The 'subarborescent Polypodium with a large lobed foliage. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Linnaeus' Brit. Plants* 148 The silicula is 'subcordate. *Ibid.* 162 Crowfoot Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle, 'subpeltate. 1777 S. ROBINSON *Brit. Flora* 71 Leaves reniform, 'subpeltate. *Ibid.* 124 Leaves 'subhastate. *Ibid.* 138 Clusters 'subimbricate. *Ibid.* 145 Petals 'sublancheolate. *Ibid.* 159 Leaves linear-lanceolate, 'sub-serrate. *Ibid.* 170 Peduncles uniflorous, 'subcorymbose. *Ibid.* 188 Leaves ovate, obtuse, 'subcrenate. *Ibid.* 262 Females 'subpedunculate. *Ibid.* 290 Leaflets ovate, 'subciliate. *Ibid.* 296 Leaves, lanceolate, 'sublacinate. *Ibid.* 304 Stem almost simple, 'subventricose. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 321 The stem-leaves oblong and 'Subinuous. *Ibid.* 446 Balm of Gilead Fir has the leaves 'subemarginate. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* 180 Corolla. Universal not uniform, 'subradiate. *Ibid.* 188 Petals five, endnick-inflected, 'subunequal. *Ibid.* 282 Germ wedge-form, angular, 'subpedicel'd. *Ibid.* 534 Corolla. Compound 'subimbricate. *Ibid.* 701 Seeds... flat inwards, 'subconvex outwardly. *Ibid.* 763 Villous-murex'd without, with 'subrevolute margins. c 1769 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) III. 447/2 The florets 'subpedicellate, or standing on very short flower-stalks. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. 264 'Sub-auriculated dusky Seal. 1802 *Ibid.* III. 588 The tail abruptly 'subacuminate. 1809 *Ibid.* VII. 313 'Sub-cristated ferruginous Shrike. 1815 STEPHENS in SHAW'S *Gen. Zool.* IX. 92 Tail wedge-shaped with 'sublunate ferruginous fasciae. 1817 *Ibid.* X. 381 'Subcrested Flycatcher. 1819 *Ibid.* XI. 519 Beak... the apex 'subtruncate. 1819 G. SA-MOUBLER *Entomol. Compend.* 93 Hands externally 'subserated. 1821 S. GRAY *Brit. Plants* II. 3 Leaflets 'sub-aureate at the base. 1822 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* II. 71 Corolla 'sub-campanulate, five-lobed. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 38 'Subpediculated masses. *Ibid.* 56 With thick lamellae windingly plaited, 'subcristated. *Ibid.* 74 Granulated and 'subdentate striae. *Ibid.* 131 The mouth 'subreniform, with five prominent lips. *Ibid.* 223 *Pecten discors*: 'subinequivalved. *Ibid.* 224 *Picula tubifera*: 'subirregular. 1823 R. K. GREVILLE *Scot. Cryptog. Flora* I. pl. 46 Plants somewhat crustaceous or 'substipitate. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 170 The Libellulina Mac-Leay (whose metamorphosis that gentleman has denominated 'subsemicomplete, a term warranted by their losing in their perfect state the mask before described). *Ibid.* 319 In *Scolia*, &c., the antennae are... in the females convolute or 'subspirally. *Ibid.* 427 (The labial palpi) being most frequently filiform or 'subclavate. 1826 CROUCH *Lamarck's Conchol.* 15 Shell transverse, 'subequivalve, inequilateral. *Ibid.* 18 Shell 'subtransverse. *Ibid.* 19 Shell... 'sublobate at the base. *Ibid.* 20 Shell inequivalve... the superior margin rounded, 'subplicate. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 7 Leaves ovate acute 'subrepand. *Ibid.* 17 Peduncle axillary 'subracemose. *Ibid.* 701 Leaves 'subamplexicaul. 1833 HOOKER in SMITH'S *Eng. Flora* V. 1. 107 The mouth truncated 'subciliate. *Ibid.* 108 Stem... 'subsimple. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 376/2 The coracoid... is a strong... 'subcompressed, 'subelongate bone. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 53/1 Shell... painted with... transverse, 'subfasciculated lines. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 461 Branchlets 'subdigifidiform. *Ibid.* 527 Branches... 'subulinate at apex. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 11 Heads 'subumbellate. 1847 *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. v. 240 Posterior tarsi with the first and last joints 'subelongated. 1849 *Ibid.* vii. 371 With two curved 'subpedicled claws. 1849 *DANA Geol. App.* I. (1850) 702 'Sub-alate above, sub-orbicular behind. 1852 — *Crust.* II. 703 The exterior plates of the abdomen have a triangular 'subobtus termination. 1853 ROYLE *Mat. Med.* 641 Leaves solitary, flat, 'subpectinate. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jyns.* I. iii. 86 The larger, white flowered, 'sub-arborescent species prevailed. 1856 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Horven's Zool.* I. 728 Shell... furnished with small auricular... 'subgaping at the side. 1858 *Ibid.* II. 300 Upper mandible with tip 'subhooked. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorkish.* 195 A native of Italy and Provence, which has been noted in a 'subspontaneous state about the Yore. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 224 Campanulaceae... filaments free or 'subconnate. *Ibid.* 301 Corolla... 'subcampanulate. *Ibid.* 348 Shrubby, 1-5 ft., rarely 'subarborescent (10-20 ft.). 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyctes* 145 Mouth 'subconvent. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Subvermiform, shaped somewhat like a worm.

d. With adjs. denoting position, as in SUBCENTRAL, SUBLATERAL; e.g. 'sub-ascending, -erect, -internal, -opposite, -terminal.

1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* 501 Corolla papilionaceous... Keel lanced 'subascending. *Ibid.* 761 Petals four... 'subopposite to the calyx-divisions. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 208 Cancellated by transverse keels and 'suboblique vertical striae. 1826 CROUCH *Lamarck's Conchol.* 18 Ligament marginal. 'Subinternal. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 276 The 'Subinternum-medial Nerve. *Ibid.* The 'Subexterno-medial Nerve. A nerve that... intervenes between the externo-medial and interno-medial. *Ibid.* 283 Postfurca... A process of the Endosternum, terminating in three 'sub-horizontal acute branches, resembling... the letter Y. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 149 Peduncles of the eyes short and thick, and the eyes 'subterminal. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 269 Leaves about 12 'sub-erect. 1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 94 If the angle formed by the divergence is between 10° and 20°, the vein may be said to be nearly parallel (subparallel). Index. 'Subparallel. 1833 HOOKER in SMITH'S *Eng. Flora* V. 1. 24 Leaves... 'subsecund rigid canalicular. 1852 *DANA Crust.* II. 1184 Setae... on the two 'subultimate joints all shorter than the joints. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 207 Peristome then... nucleus 'sub-external. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 474 Branches all 'subradical or o. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 473 Cleft of the mouth vertical or 'sub-vertical. 1843 *Florist's*

frul. (1846) IV. 53 The plant has a rambling, *subcaudant habit. 1901 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* Nov. 329/3 The channel walls are usually *sub-parallel and nearly straight.

o. With adjs. designating geometrical forms, as in mod. L. *subcylindricus* somewhat or approximately cylindrical, *subtriangularis* SUBTRIANGULAR; e. g. *subconic(al)-cylindric(al)-pentagonal* (= five-sided, but not forming a regular pentagon), *-oblong*, *-spherical*, *-spheroidal*.

1751 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 91 The oblong Amphitrite.. is of a *subcylindric figure. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 166 A. Helix of a *subconical form. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus Fam. Plants* 255 Anthers *suboblong. *Ibid.* 469 Berry subglobular, *subconic. 1792 *Withering Bot. Arrangem.* (ed. 2) III. 164 Thickly set with very small *sub-spheroidal tubercles. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 440 He derives this variety, which he calls *subpyramidal, from a decrease of three rows of molecules, at the angles of the base of the two pyramids of the primitive rhomboid. 1804 *Shaw Gen. Zool.* V. 294 *Raja Giorna*.. *Subrhomboid brown Ray. *Ibid.* 425 *Subquadrangular-bodied Trunk-Fish. 1817 *Strehlens in Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. 501 Beak *subcylindrical, more or less thickened. 1819 *Samouelle Entomol. Compend.* 83 The fourth [abdomen joint] *subquadrate. *Ibid.* Shell *subcircular. 1822 J. Parkinson *Outl. Oryctol.* 50 *Alcyonium trigonum*.. Carnous, cellular, *subtrigonal. *Ibid.* 80 The stars *subpentagonal. *Ibid.* 116 *Echinus rupestris*.. *Subelliptical. *Ibid.* 221 *Pinna subquadrivalvis*.. *subtetragonal. *Ibid.* 228 *Terebratula alata*.. *subtrigonal, dilated. 1823 R. K. Greville *Scot. Cryptog. Bot.* I. pl. 31 Sporida numerous, *subspheical. *Ibid.* 52 Orbicular, *subhemispherical. 1826 *Couch Lamarck's Conchol.* 26 Shell oblong, *subparallelipipedal. *Ibid.* 32 Spire very short, *subconoidal. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 269/1 Body.. *Subprismatic. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 250 Thorax.. elongate, *subparallel-grammic. 1852 *Dana Crust.* I. 193 Carapax broad *subrhombic. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 163 Umbels when in flower *subhemispheric. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Iuv. Anim.* vi. 272 A *subquadrate labrum overhangs the mouth. 1880 *Günther Fishes* 38 The præoperculum, a *sub-semicircular bone. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 301 A single layer of *subcubical cells.

f. With adjs. denoting a numerical arrangement or conformation, as in mod. L. *subbifidus*, *subtrifidus* imperfectly bifid, trifid, *subuniflorus* having one or two flowers only or most commonly one; e. g. *subbifid-bipinnate*, *-trifid* (= 3-fid), *-triquetrous*. 1777 S. Roason *Brit. Flora* 238 Stem *subtriquetrous.. spike distich, involucre monophyllous. *Ibid.* 284 Leaves *subbipinnate. *Ibid.* 287 Leaves *subtripinnate. 1816 *Edwards Bot. Reg.* II. 130 b, Terminal lobe largest and *subtrilobate. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 10 Calix *sub-bilabiate. *Ibid.* 55 Foliolae ovate.. *sub-trilobed. 1822 J. Parkinson *Outl. Oryctol.* 126 The ambulacral lines *subbiporous. *Ibid.* 179 One short *subbifid cardinal tooth. *Ibid.* 215 The forepart beaked, *subbifid. 1820 *Loupon Encycl. Plants* (1836) 5 Nect[ary] wavy *sub-3-fid. *Ibid.* 25 [Leaves] rugose *sub 3-lobed. *Ibid.* 679 Leaves villous *subbipinnatifid at base. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 312/2 Valves *sub-bilobed by the depression or emargination. 1852 *Dana Crust.* II. 769 The specimen.. has all the three anterior pairs of legs *subdidactyle. 1857 T. Moore *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 48 Pinnæ.. *sub-unilateral. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 114 *Fraxia elatior*.. flowers *sub-1-sexual. *Ibid.* 208 Leaves broad, *sub-2-pinnatifid. *Ibid.* 364 Perianth irregular, *sub-2-labiate. *Ibid.* 379 Leaves alternate *subbifarious or secund. *Ibid.* 469 Capsules *sub-2-seriate on the segments. 1876 *Harley Royle's Mat. Med.* 376 Ovary *sub-trilocular.

g. *Med.*, as in SUBACUTE; e. g. *subchronic* not entirely chronic, more chronic than acute; *subcrepitant*, *-crepitating*, *-resonant*, *-lympanitic*; *subfebrile*, *-pyrexial*.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 77 There is only perceptible a very slight dull whistling.. This variety of the phenomenon may be denominated *subsilant respiration. 1849-54 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1402/1 Some slight *subinflammatory condition which variouse veins readily take on. 1853 *Markham Skoda's Auscult.* 284 The crepitating râle becomes *sub-crepitant, announcing the presence of œdema. *Ibid.* 122 No distinctive line can be drawn between crepitating, *sub-crepitating, and mucous râles. 1866 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 561 Beginning with minute *sublethal doses of fully virulent poisons. 1897 *Ibid.* 1175 This *sub-pyæmic condition seems invariably to have supervened. *Ibid.* 427 In some cases a *subicteric tinge is observed. *Ibid.* 1137 A *subtymppanic or even a Skodaic note may be elicited. *Ibid.* III. 678 The whole tumour.. is uniformly dull, unless on deep percussion, when a *subresonant note is elicited. *Ibid.* 894 A *subhepatic abscess due to disease of an appendix attached to an undescended cæcum. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 20 An habitually *subpyrexial temperature. *Ibid.* 527 A *subfebrile temperature. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 679 A form of subacute or *subchronic ophthalmoplegia.

h. Forming advs. corresponding to adjs. of any of the above classes, as in SUBACUTELY.

1833 *Hooker in Smith's Eng. Flora* V. 1. 79 Leaves.. *subtrifurcately imbricated. 1846 *Dana Zool.* (1848) 683 Branchlets often *subreticulately coalescing. 1852—*Crust.* I. 167 Hand externally *subseriatly small tuberculate. 1863 J. G. Baker *N. Yorksh.* 194 A species which.. grows *subspontaneously in one or two places. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 115 *Potentilla fruticosa*.. leaves *subdigitately-pinnate. *Ibid.* 222 Stem rigid leafy *subcorymbosely branched. 1871 W. A. Leighton *Lichen-Flora* 12 *Subtransversely arranged in little heaps. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 150 The fallen masses weathering *subspheically.

21. With vbs., as in L. *subaccūsare* to accuse somewhat, *subtrasci* to be somewhat angry; e. g. *sub-blush*, *-cachinnate*, *-deliquesce*, *-effloresce*, *-irascere*, *-understand*; † *subinnuare* to hint gently; † *submurmurare*, to murmur gently or quietly.

1767 *Sterne Tr. Shandy* IX. xviii, Raising up her eyes, *sub-blushing, as she did it. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 67

This *subcachinnating method of dissipating his spleen. 1806 G. Adams' *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 549 Sulphat of Ammonia *Subdeliquesces. *Ibid.* 550 Borax *Subeffloresces. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) III. ix. 19 The most speculative.. men *subinuating that not only the spear of the Moon is peeped. 1783 *Para Let. to Rev. C. Burney* 8 Nov. Vou see I *subirascere. 1653 *Uguhart Rabalais* II. vi. 31 *Submurmuring my horarie precules. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 77 Their Master Biondel survening, and *subunderstanding it.

* with adjectival meaning.

22. With sbs. denoting action or condition, in the sense 'partial, incomplete, slight'; as in late L. *subdefectio* slight failure; e. g. *sub-animatio*, *-saturatio*; *Med.* often = 'less than the normal, mild, gentle'; e. g. *sub-delirium*, *-purgatio*; also occas. with sbs. denoting material objects, e. g. *sub-country*, *sub-relief*.

1906 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 7 His speech had something of the *sub-animatio which marks his later style. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 12/1 The London *sub-country. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Subcrepitation, the noise of subcrepitant râles. 1935 *Person Varieties* II. 63 Albeit the Heaven, Fire, and Ayre move in a circular motion, yet they move not all alike.. the Ayre as nearest to the Earth, is slower than the other two. By this *subdeficiency then, the Ayre.. seems but to goe about from Occident to Orient of its own proper motion. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 235 With *subdelirium and other signs of cerebral congestion. 1818 *Art Pres. Feet* x. If such men cannot be dignified with a full diploma.. it would be well if some species of *sub-graduation could be adopted. 1634 *Br. Hall Contempl.* N. T. iv. *Martha & Mary*, The just blame of this bold *sub-incusation; Lord, dost thou not care? 1855 *Dunglison Med. Lex.*, *Subinflammation, a mild degree of inflammation, so slight as hardly to deserve the name inflammation.. Lymphatic engorgements, scrofula, herpes, and cancer he (Broussais) considered subinflammations. 1664 H. More *Myst. Inq.* 213 A modest *subinsinuation of the most perfect and full persecution. 1825 *Lamb Elia* II. *Stage Illusion*, The exquisite art of the actor in a perpetual sub-insinuation to us, the spectators.. that he was not half such a coward as we took him for. 1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 47 The enfeebled woman is more liable to *subinvolution (of the uterus), passive congestion, and displacements, after delivery, than the strong. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Subpurgation, subpurgatio, a word used by some writers to express a gentle purgation. 1894 *Archæologia* LV. 28 *Sub-relief is the name I propose to give to that kind of sculpture which is by some called Egyptian relief. 1806 G. Adams' *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 531 With the termination *ous*, when there is a *sub-saturation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 177 The solvent relation of the bodily fluids to the material of gouty deposits is simply a question of saturation or subsaturation. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Subsensation, a moderate or lesser sensation. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 264 By acts of daily self-denial and much *sub-sustentation of body. 1817 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* (1818) II. 424 The.. *sub-transparency of the adjoining crust.

23. *Chem.* In names of compounds *sub-* indicates that the ingredient of the compound denoted by the term to which it is prefixed is in a relatively small proportion, or is less than in the normal compounds of that name; e. g. *subacetate* an acetate in which there are fewer equivalents of the acid radical than in the normal acetate, a basic acetate. [1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1085 The neutral state of salts is commonly indicated by their solutions not changing the colours of litmus, violets, or red cabbage; the sub-state of salts, by their turning the violet and cabbage green; and the super-state of salts, by their changing the purple of litmus, violets, and cabbage, red.]

1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 23 *Subcarbonate of potash being dropped into the solution. *Ibid.* 24 The fourth portion being boiled with 4 grains of *sub-phosphate of lime. 1801 *Ibid.* XCI. 197 note, A *subcarburet of potash. *Ibid.* 236 A real carbonate of *suboxide of copper. 1802 *Ibid.* XCII. 159 * note, It is.. calomel, plus an insoluble *subnitrate of mercury. *Ibid.* 329 *Sub-borate of soda (borax). 1805 *Saunders Min. Waters* 374 A *sub-sulphat of iron. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 547 This [muriate of lead] being in the state of *submuriate. 1807 *Aikin Dict. Chem.* II. 23/2 A white *sub-nitrated oxyd. *Ibid.* 25/2 An acetite or *sub-acetite. 1819 *Brande Man. Chem.* 427 An insoluble *subacetate of copper. 1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 311 A solution of a *suburate. 1826 *Henry Elem. Chem.* I. 645 This liquid Dr. Davy calls *sub-silicified, fluoric acid. *Ibid.* II. 289 The *sub-tannate contains 1½ time as much base as the neutral tannate. 1833 *Phil. Trans.* CXXII. 263 *Subsesquiphosphate of soda. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 152 *Subcrenate of lead is obtained by mixing subacetate of lead with crenic acid. 1854 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* VII. 26 *Subplatino-tersulphocyanide of mercury. 1857 *Miller Elem. Chem.* Org. x. § 1. 585 *Subcyanide of copper, Cu₂ Cy. 1859 *Mayer Expos. Lex.* 1221/1 *Subsulphurous acid, i. e., containing less than sulphurous but more than hypsulphurous acid. 1871 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXIV. 999 *Subfluoride of silicon. 1894 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 229 A latent image of *sub-bromide of silver. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 516 Ammoniated mercury.. is chiefly employed; but *subchloride (calomel) has a very similar action.

V. 24. Secretly, covertly, as in L. *subaudire* to SUBAUD, *subintrōdūcere* to SUBINTRODUCE, *subornāre* to SUBORN; e. g. SUBAID.

VI. 25. From below, up, (hence) away, as in L. *subducere* to draw up or away, SUBDUCE, SUBDUCT, *subsistere* to stand up, SUBSIST, *subvertēre* to turn up, overturn, SUBVERT.

This is the etymol. sense of the prefix in SUCCURE, SUFFER, SUGGEST, SUSCEPTION, SUSPICION, SUSPIRE, SUSTAIN.

b. Hence *sub-* implies taking up so as to include, as in SUBSUME; so in the nonce-wd. *subinclude* vb., whence *subinclusively* adv.

1818 G. S. Faber *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 137 The Law, which

may well be viewed as subincluding its predecessor the Patriarchal dispensation. 1840—*Prim. Doctr. Regen.* 107 The females, as help-meets, were to be viewed as subincluding with the males. 1851—*Many Mansions* 14 Thus, again, subinclusively, the Official Dress of the High-Priest respected, in its arrangement, the System of the World.

VII. 26. In place of another, as in L. *subdare* to put in place of another (see SUBSTITUTION), *substituere* to SUBSTITUTE; e. g. † *sub-elect* to choose to fill another's place.

1600 *Holland Livy* XXXIX. XXXIX. 1049 The.. assembly for subelecting of a Pretour in the place of the deceased.

VIII. 27. In addition, by way of or as an addition, on the analogy of L. *subjungere* to SUBJOIN, *subnectere* to SUBNECT; e. g. *subinsert* vb.

1621 *Brathwaite Nat. Embassie* 144 Therefore have I subinserted this Satyre [viz. a 13th at the end of a set of 12].

¶ 28. Detached from the sb. to which it belongs it is used quasi-adj. in co-ordination with adjs. or attrib. sbs. qualifying the same sb.

1840 J. Buel *Farmer's Comp.* 45 Trench ploughing mixes the sub with the surface soil. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 4 Dec. 6/3 The central, sub, and executive committees have been appointed.

¶ 29. Repeated (in senses of branch II) to denote further subordination or subdivision.

1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* 1. 41 The many Religions which are lately sprung up, and the sub, sub, sub-divisions under them. 1811-31 *Bentham Logic* App. Wks. 1843 VIII. 289 Divisions, sub-divisions, and sub-subdivisions. 1868 *Spencer Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 266 A particular feeling of redness associates itself irresistibly.. with the sub-class of visual feelings, with the sub-sub-class of reds. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 3/5 Under sub-contracts or sub-sub-contracts. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 126 This was divided, re-divided, subdivided, and sub-subdivided in every conceivable sort of way.

Subacid (səb'ə-sid), a. and sb. [ad. L. *subacidus*: see SUB-20 b and ACID. Cf. It. Sp. *subácido*.]

A. adj. 1. Somewhat or moderately acid.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 328 It weeps forth a sub-acid liquor in great abundance. 1676 *Grew Anat. Plants* Lect. II. (1682) 244 Mercury, with Oyl of Vitriol, will not stir, nor with Oyl of Sulphur. But with Spirit of Nitre presently boyls up. Hence Mercury is a subacid Metal. 1715 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, The sub-acid Orange, sharpens the Appetite. 1732 *Aruthnot Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. (1736) 254 All Fruits which contain a sub-acid essential salt. 1836 *Landor Per. & Asp. Wks.* 1846 II. 385 He enjoys a little wine after dinner, preferring the lighter and subacid. 1891 *Scriveners Fields & Cities* 150 The food of the human being cannot be 'suitable' unless varied by sub-acid substances of some kind.

b. *Chem.* Containing less than the normal proportion of acid.

1855 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 38 With regard to neutral and superacid, or subacid, salts.

2. Of character, temper, speech, etc.: Somewhat acid or tart; verging on acidity or tartness.

1765 *Sterne Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxvi, From a little sub-acid kind of drollish impatience in his nature, he would never submit to it. 1821 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1867) I. 205 A stern subacid Dissenter. 1829 *Scott Antig. Advert.* ¶ 7 An excellent temper, with a slight degree of subacid humour. 1876 W. Clark Russell *Is he the Man?* II. 203 A hard, subacid expression.. modified the character of her beauty. 1888 *Mrs. H. Ward Robt. Elsmere* 428 Rose.. was always ready to make him the target of a sub-acid raillery.

B. sb. 1. Subacid quality or flavour, subacidity. 1838 *Ticknor Life, Lett. & Jrnl.* II. viii. 145 Rogers.. talked in his quiet way.. showing sometimes a little sub-acid. 1840 *Moore Up Rhine* 198 You will perceive a little sub-acid in Markham's statement. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 241/1 The subacid of the strawberry.

2. A subacid substance.

1828-34 *Webster, Subacid*, a substance moderately acid. 1891 *Scriveners Fields & Cities* 150 Sub-acids in their most convenient form cannot be put into a pill box.

Hence **Subacidity**, the quality or condition of being subacid; also, something slightly acid.

1833 *Carville Muc. Ess., Diderot* (1888) V. 38 There is a certain sardonic subacidity in Pere Hoop. 1886 *Law Jrnl.* 16 Jan. 37/2 The subacidity which gives special flavour to his style.

† **Subact**, pa. pple. and ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *subact-us*, pa. pple. of *subigere*, f. *sub-SUB-* 2, 25 + *agere* to bring.] Subdued, reduced; brought under control or discipline; brought under cultivation.

1432-50 tr. *Higden (Rolls)* I. 287 At the last Fraunce was subacte to Iulius Cesar, and occuppied by Romanes. *Ibid.* II. 103 The Danes other put to flighte other subacte. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 499 In November & Marche her braunchis sette In donged lond, subact. a 1661 *Holvdav Juvenal* (1673) 11 The masculine and subact judgement of Juvenal. 1694 *Motteux Rabalais* s. v. xxii. 103 A subact and sedate Intellection, associated with diligent and congruous Study. 1729 W. Reeve *Serm.* 353 The yoke of Christ is a reasonable service to a man of subact judgment.

† **Subact**, v. Obs. [f. L. *subact-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subigere* (see prec.).]

1. *trans.* To work up, as in cultivating the ground, kneading, the process of digestion, or the like.

1614 *Jackson Creed* III. III. vii. § 1 That faith could not take roote in them, vnlesse first wrought and subacted by extraordinary signes and wonders. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 411 He thinketh, that the blood is carried.. into the right ventricle of the Heart.. and is there boyled attenuated and subacted. 1626 *Beacon Sylva* s. 27 Tangible Bodies haue no pleasure in the Consort of Aire, but endeavour to subact it into a more Dense Body. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* IV. xii. 137 He subacts the Barn-flores with Lees of Oyl, that Mice may not eat his Corn. 1697 *Everlyn Numismata* To Rdr., Some Corners, and little Wasts, oot

altogether subacted, 1822 *Goon Study Med.* 1. 10 Being softened or otherwise partially affected, instead of being entirely subacted, and reduced to chyme or chyle.

2. To bring into subjection; to subject, subdue. 1645 *Br. Hall Rem. Discontent.* § 19 The meek spirit is... so thoroughly subacted, that he takes his load from God... upon his knees. a 1680 T. GOODWIN *Life Wks.* 1703 V. 1. p. xi, I lay bound as it were Hand and Foot, subacted under the Pressure of the Guilt of Wrath.

Ilence †Subacted ppl. a.; †Subacter, one who works up substances.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 615 Anoint the hands of the subacter... with Oyl. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) To Rdr. a, Persons of right Noble and subacted Principles. a 1706 — *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 375 A meek and subacted Christian. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 272 The absorbents which drink up the subacted food from the alvine canal.

†Subaction. Obs. [ad. L. *subactio* n. of action f. *subact*, *subigere* (see SUBACT pa. ppl.).]

1. The action of working up, reducing, or kneading.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 838 There are of Concoction two Periods; The one Assimilation, or Absolute Concoction and Subaction; The other Maturation. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 122 Now Unguents are made one while by the fire, another while only by long subaction. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 771 In order to the subaction and detrusion of the aliments. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subaction*,... Among Apothecaries, it is us'd for the working or soft'ning of Plaisters. 1822 *Good Study Med.* I. 324 The smaller ruminating animals, whose food, from the complexity of the organ, lies for a long time quiescent in a state of subaction.

2. Subjection, subdual. rare.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [citing Bacon; cf. quot. 1626 above]. Subacute (*subakūt*), a. [SUB-20.] Somewhat or moderately acute.

a. Of an angle. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 220 The pupil is... protended on the anterior part into a subacute angle.

b. Zool. and Bot.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 222 *Plagiostoma*... subcata: ovate, lower part subacute. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 441 Sepals and petals subacute. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 307 Involute... of... subacute, equal bracts.

c. Med. Between acute and chronic. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 731/2 The fever... symptoms... are... rather of a sub-acute than highly inflammatory character. 1878 HARRISON *Dis. Abdomen* (ed. 3) 8 Mucous patches and gummata, which may be mistaken for abscesses or subacute glossitis.

d. gen. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 July 90 When a civil servant's mind has reached the stage of subacute discontent. 1896 MAS. CARMYN *Quaker Grandmother* 139 The sub-acute passion of Harry Tryng blazed out in a few broken sentences.

So Subacutely adv., with or in a subacute form. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1194 Cephalothorax subacutely rostrate. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 326 Fins subacutely lobate.

Subaerial, a. [SUB-1 a. Cf. F. *subaérien*.] Chiefly Geol. and Phys. Geog. Taking place, existing, operating, or formed in the open air or on the earth's surface, as opposed to subaqueous, submarine, subterranean.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 177 We think that we shall not strain analogy too far if we suppose the same laws to govern the subaqueous and subaerial phenomena. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 172 Many subaerial volcanoes have ejected trachyte and basaltic lava. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 5 Insects are essentially subaerial species. 1872 W. S. MONMOUTH *Rec. Rocks* vi. 155 Vast masses of strata have been removed by subaerial denudation. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man in Brit.* vii. 208 The rarity of sub-aerial refuse-heaps compared with those in caves and under rocks.

Hence Subaerially adv.; Subaerialist, one who holds the view that a certain formation is subaerial; also attrib.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 625 It must have accumulated, subaerially, upon the surface of a soil covered by a forest of cryptogamous plants. 1887 *Athenaeum* 24 Sept. 410/3 In 1865 the battle of the 'Uniformitarians' and 'Cataclysmists', 'Sub-aerialists' and 'Marinists', was still raging. *Ibid.* The most extreme... sub-aerial views.

Sub-agent. [SUB-6.] A subordinate agent; the agent of an agent. (*spec.* in U.S. Law.)

1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 552/2 A sub-agent is generally invested with the same rights, and incurs the same liabilities in regard to his immediate employers, as if he were the sole and real principal. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 122 The candidate is responsible not only for his own acts, but for those of his agents, and for those of sub-agents appointed by them. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 84 Persons working and dealing in various mineral substances. Sub-order 1.—Miners... Underground Agent, Sub-Agent.

Hence Sub-agency, the position, condition, or residence of a sub-agent.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 64 The anti-christian usurpation... puts forth an unwonted vigour... An active... sub-agency is stalking through the land. 1900 20th *Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv.* IV. Pl. 44 Subagency of Southern Utes at Navajo Springs.

†Subagitate, v. Obs. [f. L. *subagitāt*, pa. ppl. stem of *subagitare*, var. of *subagere*, f. *sub*-SUB-24 + *agitāre* to AGITATE.] intr. To have sexual intercourse. So †Subagitation a., pertaining to sexual intercourse.

1637 Heywood *Pleas. Dial.* II. 123 Can they walke? Or do they sleepe? Pam. They do... Nay more than that, sometimes subagitate After their kinde. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xii. 96 This grand subagitative Achievement.

†Subagitation. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *subagitatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subagitāre* (see prec.).]

VOL. IX.

1. Carnal knowledge.

1658 PHILLIPS. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. vii. 56 That he might, by those Subagitations of their Wives, bolt out the secrets of their Husbands.

2. Used for SUBACTION (sense 1).

1653 R. G. tr. Bacon's *Hist. Winds*, etc. 365 With us by the subagitation (orig. *subactiones*) and concoction of the Celestials, every tangible thing is not only not condensed to the height, but is also mixed with some spirit.

|| Subah (*sū'ba*). Anglo-Indian. Also soubah, soobah, suba. [Urdu = Arab. *subāh*.]

1. A province of the Mogul empire.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. v. 362 Mahomed Khan, was... dispatched... to demand... four provinces [Note, These the Indians call subahs.]. 1796 MONSIEUR *Amer. Geog.* II. 532 The names of the Subahs, or Vice-royalties were Allahabad [etc.]. 1806 T. MAURICE *Ind. Antig.* I. 134 So accurate an account of the geography of the Indian Subahs. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. 141 [Akber's] administrative divisions of the empire into provinces or subahs.

2. = SUBAH DAR.

1753 ORME *Hist. Fragn.* (1805) 400 A Nabob, although appointed by a Subah, ought to have his commission confirmed by the King. 1788 BURKE *Sy. agst. W. Hastings Wks.* XIII. 96 There was not a captain of a band of ragged topasses that looked for anything less than the deposition of subahs. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 343/2 The revenue, when collected by the various subas, is transmitted under an escort to the Government treasury.

|| Subahdar (*sūbādār*). Anglo-Indian. Also 7-9 subidar, 8 sabahadaur, 9 sou-, soo-, subadar, etc. [Urdu *subādār*, f. *subāh* SUBAH + Pers. *dār* possessor, master.]

1. A governor of a subah or province. Also, 'a local commandant or chief officer' (Y.).

1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 77 The Subidar of this Town being a Person of Quality. 1796 MONSIEUR *Amer. Geog.* II. 532 Twelve grand divisions, and each was committed to the government of a Subahdar or Viceroy. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 18 The chief of Secundra Rao... has... proclaimed himself Subahdar, or governor, for the King of Delhi, of all the country between these towns and Allahabad. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 796/1 The title of subahdar, or viceroy, gradually dropped into desuetude, as the paramount power was shaken off.

2. The chief native officer of a company of sepoys.

1747 (MS. in India Office) in Yule & Burnell *Holborn-Jobson* s. v. That... in a day or two they shall despatch another Subidar with 120 more Sepoys to our assistance. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 68/1 A second flag, with a Sahabadaur and two Havildars, was sent in. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 256/2 From 1748 to 1766 the sepoys were in separate companies of 100 each, commanded by subahdars, or native captains, though under the superintendence of Europeans. 1890 KIDLING *Deput. Ditties* (ed. 4) 79 And there's Subahdar Prag Tewari Who tells how the work was done.

b. attrib.: subahdar-major, the native commandant of a regiment of sepoys.

1819 in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* (1913) Apr. 269 A brevet pay of 25 rupees per month is annexed to the Commission of Subahdar-Major. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 80 The regiment showed stronger excitement on this occasion of the arrest of their Subedar Major. 1857 — *Autobiog. Lutfullah* vi. 185 A Subahdar Major pensioner.

Subahdary (*sūbādārī*). Anglo-Indian. Also 8 su-, soubadary, -ee, -darr(e)y, 9 soobah-.

[Urdu *subādārī*, f. prec.] = next.

1764 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 190 We engage to reinstate the Nabob... in the subadary of... Bengal. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* IV. 9/1 A firman, vesting Hyder with the subadary of Sera. 1817 JAS. MILL *Hist. India* I. III. iv. 599 He was appointed to the regency or subadary of Deccan.

Subahship (*sūbāshīp*). [f. SUBAH + SHIP.] The office or status of governor of a subah or province; also, the territory governed, = SUBAH I.

1753 ORME *Hist. Fragn.* (1805) 399 The Nabobs of Candanore, Cudapah... the Kings of Trichinopoly, Mysore, Tanjore, are subject to this Subahship. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoo-tan* II. 251 About Rhotas, and in the subahships of Bengal and Orissa. 1897 G. SMITH *12 Ind. Statesmen* 296 Clive thought it necessary to obtain from Shah Aulum a blank firman for the Subahship of the Deccan.

†Subaid, v. rare. [f. SUB-24 + AID v.] trans. To give secret aid. Hence Subaiding ppl. a.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. i. That tumultuous rout, Whom close sub-aiding power, and good success, Had made vainly proud. 1609 *Ibid.* VIII. xlvii. To hold that Kingdom, from subaiding such Who else could not subsist. 1630 R. N. tr. *Caesars Hist. Eliz.* Introd. 5 For that hee [the French King] had subaided the Scots [orig. *Scotis subsidia*... *subsidia*] against the English.

Sub-almoner. Also 7-a(1)mner. [SUB-6.] A subordinate almoner, one of the officials of the Royal Almonry.

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 31 Gentleman Amner: Fee, 11. 8. 1. ob. Sub-amner: Fee 6. 16. 10. ob. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAINE *M. Brit. Notitia* 106 One of the King's Chaplains, deputized by the Lord Almoner to be his Sub-Almoner. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 200 The Rev. Mr. Kaye, Sub-almoner to his Majesty, preached at the Chapel Royal. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 37/1 The officers of the almonry, namely, the hereditary grand almoner, the lord high almoner, the sub-almoner, the groom of the almonry, and the secretary to the lord high almoner.

fig. 1654 CLEVELAND *Char. Diurn. Maker* 1 A Diurnal Maker is the Sub-Almoner of History.

Sub-alpine, a. (sb.). [ad. L. *subalpinus*: see SUB-12 and ALPINE. Cf. F. *subalpin*.]

1. Belonging to regions lying about the foot of the Alps.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subalpine*, under the Alps. 1829 MURCHISON in *Philos. Mag.* V. 402 The tertiary or subalpine deposits, which to the west of the Brenia are so much traversed by basaltic and trap rocks. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 45 The fossil shells... of many of the Subalpine formations, on the northern limits of the plain of the Po. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xiii. § 1 (ed. 3) 265 Subalpine hills received the name of Gaul from the Gallic hordes that settled in the northern and western districts. 1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. xvi. 412 A miserable little sub-Alpine inn.

b. sb. An inhabitant of such regions. rare. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 479 Native Piedmontese Sub-alpines. *Ibid.* 503 The Subalpines or Vallenses.

2. Partly alpine in character or formation; pertaining to or characteristic of elevations next below that called alpine; belonging to the higher slopes of mountains (of an altitude of about 4,000 to 5,500 feet).

1833 HOOKER in Smith's *Eng. Flora* V. 1. 71 Trees and rocks, in stony and subalpine countries. 1839 DR. LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. i. 3 The hills and cliffs bordering the Bristol Channel... forming a coast remarkable for its general elevation and the sub-alpine character of some of its valleys. 1858 IRVINE *Brit. Plants* 78 The alpine and sub-alpine plants. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 442 Wet sub-alpine limestone rocks of York and Durham. 1886 — *Flora Brit. India* V. 57 Subalpine and Alpine Himalaya.

Subaltern (*sūbāltērn*, *sūbōltērn*), a. and sb. Also 6-7-erne. [ad. late L. *subalternus* (Boethius, in sense 1 b): see SUB-III and ALTERN. Cf. F. *subalterne* (from 15th c.), It., Sp., Pg. *subalterno*.]

Johnson 1755 has *subaltern*, which is now the prevailing stressing in England, and, for the logical sense, in U.S. The stressing *subaltern* first appears recorded in Bailey's (folio) Dict. of 1730.]

A. adj. †1. Succeeding in turn. Obs. rare.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Subalterne*, succeeding, following by course and order. 1698 FAYAT *Acc. E. India* & P. 363 Therefore God framed the first Intelligence, and that mediating the first Heaven, and so in their subaltern order to the Tenth. 1762 MILYS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 469 The main stem, advancing higher and higher, left behind the subaltern blossom of a lower joint.

b. Logic. *Subaltern genus* (or *species*): a genus that is at the same time a species of a higher genus.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* 21 Subaltern Genus is, that is successive and by turn, that is when it is genus of them contained under it, and species of that which is above it. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 149 A distinct subaltern Genus. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. § 3 This sort of universal Ideas, which may either be considered as a Genus, or a Species, is call'd Subaltern. 1826 WHATELY *Logic* I. ii. § 5 (1827) 65 Iron-ore is a subaltern species or genus, being both the genus of magnet, and a species of mineral. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 72 The intermediate Concepts are the Subaltern Genera or Species.

2. Of inferior status, quality, or importance. a. Of a person or body of persons: Subordinate, inferior. Now rare.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. v. 26 From the King... ought to flow all auctoritie to the inferior and subalterne Iustices. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Homagium*, Sum are maist chiefs and principall, sik as the King... Other over-lords are inferior and subalterne. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Q. 2b To this Parliament, they appeale from all other subalterne Courts throughout the Realme. 1622 MALVINE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 472 The Judges for terme of life, and officers subalterne changing from yeare to yeare. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* vi. 681 Inferiour, subalterne Divinities. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Subalterne Persons in an Epic Poem. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 127 All such subalterne actors as played between the acts. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. xiii. (Rldg.) 309 Some subalterne attendants about the king's person. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. II.* He had been long employed as a subalterne agent and spy by those in the confidence of the Chevalier. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. 189 A case in which the statute prescribed a major amount of observance, but the subalterne or executive authority was content with a minor amount.

Const. to 1597 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 154 Na maister... (except of the sang school), bot sic as sal be subalterne to the maister of the grammer school. 1609 OVAR-SURY *Observ. France* (1626) 17 Then hath every Towne and Fortresse particular Governours, which are not subalterne to that of the Province. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* i. 18 Others holding a vast number of Gods, either all equal or subalterne to one another. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Patriarchs... had several Wives...; but there were several subalterne to the principal Wife.

b. Hence, of rank, power, authority, action: Of or pertaining to a subordinate or inferior.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv. (1888) 126 Where to much distraction is, and subalterne professions be made several heads. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 25 A Deputie, and certaine discreet persons... who... have subalterne power to exercise Merchants law. 1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 85 b, Neither can the parish Constables well brooke the same, because it submitteth them to a subalterne command. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. vi. 295 They have a subalterne court paid to them by persons of the best rank. 1817 LANY *MORGAN France* I. (1818) I. 18 Gallantly fighting his way through every subalterne degree of his profession. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, Protect the poor against subalterne oppression. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xl. 416 Sometimes the sovereignty was local, or subalterne.

c. Of immaterial things. (In recent use U.S.)

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxiii. 204 Which [motion] when it is once in act, hath... many other subalterne motions over which it presideth. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) 196 The vanity of that Faith, which is founded upon causes subalterne. 1750 JOHNSON *Kamler* No. 722 a You have shown yourself not ignorant of the value of those subalterne endowments. 1776 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 61 These modes

had other subaltern modes that were dependent on them. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. iv. § 55 All causes of wealth, except those he has enumerated, Serra holds to be subaltern or temporary. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Char. Men* 22 The power and working intelligence of the subaltern natures it uses. 1893 in J. H. Barrows *World's Parl. Relig.* i. 256 Not a subaltern science to dogmatic theology.

†d. Of material things. *Obs.*

1733 tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) i. 302 The Composition of the Fibres of this Muscle, and its division into several subaltern Muscles.

3. *Subaltern officer*: an officer in the army of junior rank, i.e. below that of captain. Hence *subaltern rank*, etc.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2396/3 Count Strozzi... was.. Shot dead... and two or three Subalterne Officers wounded. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1704) s.v. *Officer, Subaltern-Officers*. The Lieutenant, Ensigns, and Cornets of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, are so call'd. a 1721 *Prior Dial. Dead* (1907) 208 Had not I equally my Captains, and Subaltern Officers? 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 222 The cries of the soldier were heard by the subaltern officer. 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 248 The Subaltern Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, are to be divided into Watches. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* iv. Have you any ears left for small items of private intelligence from insignificant subaltern officers?

4. Of a vassal: Holding of one who is himself a vassal. Hence of a fief or right.

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xiii. 252 The Vassals of the King, who only might grant subalterna Infeftments of their Ward Lands. *Ibid.* xxi. 420 If the major part be not alienate, Subaltern Infeftments, infer not recognition, when these rights are *disjunctim* of parts of the Fee. *Ibid.* 424 Seeing all other Rights fall in *consequentiā*, as was found in Subaltern-rights, in the said case. *Ibid.* 429 Omitted not only by the immediate Vassal, but by all subaltern Vassals. 1723 *Bibl. Literaria* No. vi. 17 Reliefs, Fines, Duties upon the several Subaltern Manors. 1765-8 *ESKINE Inst. Law Scot.* ii. vii. § 8 Subaltern infeftments soon recovered force after the statute of Robert which abolished them. 1838 W. BALL *Dict. Law Scot.* 88 Suppose A to hold of the Crown blench, and that he subfens his lands to B, to be held in feu... A's right is termed a public one; B's a base or subaltern right.

5. *Logic*. Of a proposition: Particular, in relation to a universal of the same quality.

Subaltern opposition: opposition between a universal and a particular of the same quality. (Cf. SUBALTERNANT, SUBALTERNATE.)

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* i. iii. 30 Subaltern, are Universal and Particular Propositions of the same Quality; as, Every Man is a Living Creature, Some Man is a Living Creature. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. ii. § 3 Both particular and universal Propositions which agree in Quality but not in Quantity are call'd Subaltern. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Lawus Th.* § 84. 151 Subaltern opposition is between any pair of affirmative or negative judgments, when the one has fewer terms distributed, than is taken entire, than the other. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 162, I can immediately infer the truth of its Subaltern Opposite.

B. sb.

1. A person († or thing) of inferior rank or status; a subordinate; *occas.* † a subaltern genus; † a subordinate character in a book.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 4 When all Christianity in the Council of Constance was divided into Nations, Anglicana Natio was one of the principal and no subalterne. a 1619 FOTHEBY *Atheom.* ii. iii. § 3 (1622) 219 The subalternes, are both, in their diuers relations; Genera, to their inferiors; and Species, to their superiors. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Life of Sidney* (1652) 14 They... both encourage, and shadow the conspiracies of ambitious subalternes to their false ends. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subalternis*, inferior Judges, or Officers. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* (1886) 10 The art of the author is very observable in the conduct of the subalterns. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Rom. Real Life* II. 133 If the subalterns of the law once seize on the property. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* t. 3 Passive obedience under wrongs, 'Tis thought, to subalterns belongs. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 332 The geologist reports the surveys of his subalterns. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER *At Bay* v. The *chef de la sûreté* and his subaltern.

2. A subaltern officer in the army.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2616/3 The Marquis de St. George,... with his Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, 10 Captains, and 25 Subalternes are arrived here. 1760 *Cant. & Adv. Off. Army* 77 A Subaltern will find it extremely difficult to live upon his Pay, and support the Appearance of a Gentleman. 1796 MOORE *Amer. Grog.* I. 431 The respective companies choose their captain, and subalterns. 1811 *Gen. Regul. Army* 37 No Officer shall be promoted to the Rank of Captain, until he has been Three Years a Subaltern. 1846 BROWNING *Luriam* i. 4 How could subalterns like myself expect Leisure or leave to occupy the field?

attrib. 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* x, Major White had, in his subaltern days, been despatched from Gibraltar on a business quest into the interior of Spain.

b. subaltern's butter, the fruit of *Persea gratissima* = AVOCADO, called also *midshipman's butter*; subaltern's luncheon (see quot. 1904).

1829 MARRIAT *Fr. Mildmay* xviii, Abhogada pears (better known by the name of subaltern's butter). 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Public Serv.* 50 The traditional 'subaltern's luncheon'—'a glass of water and a pull at the waistbelt'.

3. *Logic*. A subaltern proposition.

1826 WHATELY *Logic* ii. ii. § 3, 1st. the two universals (A and E) are called contraries to each other; 2d. the two particular, (I and O) subcontraries; 3d. A and I, or E and O, subalterns; 4th. A and O, or E and I, contradictories. *Ibid.*, Subalterns differ in quantity alone; Contraries, and also Subcontraries, in quality alone. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* ix. 78 Of subalterns, the particular is true if the universal be true.

Hence *Subalternhood*, -ship, the status or period of service of a subaltern.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 172 The Indian officer has to serve a long subalternhood. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 74 James Outram soon obtained the grand reward of efficiency in regimental subalternship, the adjunct of a corps.

† *Subaltern*, v. *Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *subalternare*, f. *subalternus* (see prec.). Cf. OF. *subalternere*.] *trans.* To subordinate.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxx. (1859) 34 Al other worldly lawes ben.. subaltered to gods lawe.

† *Subaltern*, a. (sb.) *Obs.* [a. OF. *subalternus* (15th c.) or its source med.L. *subalternatus*, f. *subalternus* SUBALTERN: see -AL.]

1. Subordinate, inferior. *Coast. fo.*

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxx. (1859) 33 Alle other lawes ordeyned of man be not subaltern for to serue the lawe of oure lord. 1588 *FRANCKE Lawiers Logike* i. ii. 10 b, It were against... all arte to jampe abruptly from the highest and most general to the lowest and most special, without passing by the subaltern. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* 714 Sundry Beastes have not onely their diuisions, but sub-diuisions, into subaltern kinds. 1625 *DARCIU Annales* 2 4, Those subaltern Deities who, for putting themselves in Jupiters hedde, were.. metamorphosed into strange shapes. 1688 R. HEATH *Discov. Jesuit's Coll.* (Camden) 29 They acknowledge subjection to a foren power, and have settled a government amongst themselves subaltern therunto.

b. sb. A subordinate.

1673 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* ii. 227, I am not at all doubtful but that he [the Supreme Magistrate] may punish any such transgression in his Subalternals and Substitutes.

2. Succeeding in turn, alternating.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 23 There should enery 7000 yeere, issue a certaine subalternall time of peaceable calmes, and transitory rest. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* v. 72 (74) Where the disease is sin, the remedy confession and prayer; the Physicians and Patients subaltern.

Subalternant (sɒbɔltɔˈnənt). *Logic*. (More freq. in L. form.) [ad. mod.L. *subalternans*, -ant-, pr. pple. of *subalternare* SUBALTERN v.] See quots.

1826 WHATELY *Logic* Index (1827) 347 Subaltern opposition, is between a Universal and a Particular of the same Quality. Of these, the Universal is the Subalternant, and the Particular the Subalternate. 1867 *ATWATER Logic* 109 In each pair of these the Universal is called the Subalternans, the Particular the Subalternate.

Subalternate (sɒbɔltɔˈnət), a. (sb.) [ad. late L. *subalternatus* (*subalternatum* genus in Boethius), pa. pple. of *subalternare*: see SUBALTERN v. and -ATE 2.] A. adj.

†1. Subordinate, inferior. Also const. to: Subordinate or subservient to. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 123, iiii. principale realmes, .. x. other realmes, subalternate to theyme. 1595 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. ix. 173 What ministers of state and subalternat governors, as counsaile and magistrates. 1611 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 546 In putting so much difference between an absolute king and a subalternate Queen. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 79 As though the present time, were but subalternate to the future. 1670 *CLARKE Nat. Hist. Nitre* 51 Medicine being a subalternat Art to Philosophy. 1686 *SPENCE tr. Varillat's House of Medicis* 15 The Enditement was drawn up by the Subalternat Judges. 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. ii. 104 So only the subalternate sciences suppose their objects, as taking them from the superior science wherein they are proved. 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1702 An account of the several kinds of subalternat Species of Plants. 1874 in *Manning Ess. Relig. & Lit.* III. 317 Theology is a science subalternat to Revelation.

†2. Successive, succeeding by turns. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subaltern* or *Subalternat*, that succeeds by turns.

†b. *Logic*. = SUBALTERN a. 1 b.

1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love* (1683) 285 The subalternat genus, as also the subalternat species, is that which is the species of this, but the genus of that.

3. [A new formation from SUB- 20 d and ALTERNATE a.] *Nat. Hist.* Alternate, but with a tendency to become opposite.

1829 *LONDON ENCYCL. Plants* 571 Leaves pinnat[ifid]: segm[ents] stalked subalternat. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 655 Polyps few and at distant intervals on the branches, subalternat. 1851 *MANTELL Petrifications* iii. § 5. 309 The subalternat arrangement and reversed position of the upper and lower series of teeth.

B. sb. *Logic*. A particular proposition.

1826, 1867 [see SUBALTERNANT].

Hence †*Subalternately* adv., subordinately, successively.

1606 B. BARNES *Fourre Bks. Offices* 19 Subalternately respecting the purse. 1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Subalternately*,.. successively.

Subalternating, ppl. a. [f. *subalternare* vb. (cf. prec.) + -ING 2.] Succeeding by turns (1855 in *Ogilvie Suppl.*).

Subalternation (sɒbɔltɔˈnɔːʃən). [ad. med. L. *subalternatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subalternare*: see SUBALTERNATE.]

†1. Sabordination. *Obs.*

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiii. (1617) 397 Whereunto it was not possible they could concur, unless there were subalternation betweene them, which subalternation is naturally grounded vpon inequality.

†2. Succession by turn. *Obs.*

1616 *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.*, *Subalternation*, A succeeding by course. 1627 *DONNE Sermon* xlv. (1640) 441 That use of Subalternation in the service of God, of that, which we have called Antiphones, and Responsaries.

3. *Logic*. The relation between a universal and a particular of the same quality; the opposition which

exists between propositions alike in quality but differing in quantity; also, 'an immediate inference from a universal to a particular under it' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1650 *ELDERFIELD Civ. Right Tythes* 35 It may be.. needful to consider her [the law's] several species, or indeed not so much their contradiction, as subalternation. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* Proem. 8 The Relate Affections of a Proposition are Conversion, Equipollence, Subalternation, and Opposition. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xxxii. 127 By Subalternation we express our Meaning when we would signify that one Enunciation is subordinated to another, and does necessarily follow from it. 1813-21 *BENTHAM Ontology Wks.* 1843 VIII. 203 Subalternation, viz. logical subalternation, opposition, and connexion, or the relation between cause and effect. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* vi. 155 But of these less perfect expressions some may more properly be regarded as inferences by Subalternation. 1867 *ATWATER Logic* 116 This is U, and by subalternation will give I also.

Subalternity (sɒbɔltɔˈnɪti). [f. SUBALTERN + -ITY. Cf. F. *subalternité*.] Subordinate position.

1620 T. GAINGER *Div. Logike* 178 Which respecteth not subpartitions, anatomical diuisions, or subalternities of members. 1773 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 4 Nov., I am sure I have none of the symptoms but the age and the subalternity. 1831 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLV. 443 Christianity, they say, has raised the sex from servitude, but has condemned them to subalternity. 1850 tr. *Massini's Royalty & Republ.* Pref. 8 Redeeming by brilliant personal qualities the vice of subalternity, to which his position condemned him.

Subalternize (sɒbɔltɔˈnaɪz), v. *rare*. [ad. F. *subalterniser*, f. *subalterne*: see SUBALTERN a. and -IZE.] *trans.* To subordinate.

1905 *19th Cent.* July 24 France was subalternized, domesticated everywhere; she suffered her greatest interests to be subordinated to those of an alien Power.

† *Subalternly*, a. *Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. SUBALTERN a. + -LY 2.] By subinfundation.

1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* i. xiii. 263 If the Lands.. be Disposed, by the Vassal to others Subalternly Infeft.

Subanconeal, a. *Anat.* [See SUB- 1 b and next.] Situated beneath the anconeus.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| *Subanconeus* (sɒbænkɔˈneɪs). *Anat.* Also -æus. [mod.L. (sc. *musculus*), f. sub- SUB- 1 d + *ancon* = Gr. *ἀγκών* elbow.] A small muscle arising from the triceps and humerus above the elbow-joint and inserted in the posterior ligament of the elbow. Hence *Subanconeous* a.

1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) I. 330 On removing the triceps from the lower part of the humerus, some muscular fibres will be found connected with the capsule of the elbow-joint. Two slips extending from the bone above the fossa for the olecranon to the capsule have been described as distinct from the triceps, under the name sub-anconeus. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* v. 45 Subanconeus [muscle]. This consists of a few muscular fibres.

Subangular, a. [ad. mod.L. *subangulāris*: see SUB- 20 c and ANGULAR.] Somewhat or slightly angular; having a blunt angle.

1777 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* IV. 51 *Ast[er]ias* with five rays depressed; broad at the base; sub-angular. 1849 *DANA Geol. App.* i. (1850) 685 Mesial fold large and subangular. 1873 *GEIKIE Gl. Ice Age* xvi. 202 Sprinkled with loose angular and subangular stones. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 434 Each tubercle gives rise to three.. subangular ribs.

So *Subangled*, -angulate (d. *adfs*).

1819 *SAMOBELLE Entomol. Compend.* 423 *Geometra*.. *strigilata*. The subangled Wave. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Orth. Oryctol.* 207 Turreted, with subangled calices. *Ibid.* 210 Whirls round, but subangulate.

Subapennine (sɒbæˈpɛnɪn), a. (sb.) *Geol.* Also -appen(n)ine. [SUB- 12.] Applied to a series of strata of Pliocene age, such as are characteristic of the formation of the flanks of the Apennines in Italy; belonging to or characteristic of these strata.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 50 Subapennine alluvial soils. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 110 Throughout a great part of Italy, where the marls and sands of the Subapennine hills are elevated to considerable heights. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* viii. 248 The subapennine beds of Piedmont. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860, 159 The Subapennine tertiaries of Piedmont.

b. sb. pl. The geological series bearing this name; a low range of hills skirting the slopes of the Apennines in Italy.

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* i. 137 note, The newest tertiary strata of the age of the Subapennines. 1833 *Ibid.* III. 155 Brocchi, the first Italian geologist who described this newer group in detail, gave it the name of the Subapennines.

Subapical, a. *Nat. Hist.* [SUB- 1 b, c, 11.] Beneath or near the apex; nearly apical.

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 445 The subapical calices becoming very small. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 78 Carpels hairy with an eglandular subapical pit. 1913 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 4 June 955 The orange subapical bar to the fore wing.

Subapostolic, a. [SUB- 18.] Belonging to or characteristic of the period in the history of the Church immediately following that of the apostles.

1880 *ENCYCL. Brit.* XI. 854/2 The history of the apostolic and subapostolic ages. 1881 *WESTCOTT & HOAR Grk. N. T.* II. 296 Stray relics surviving from the apostolic or sub-apostolic age.

† *Subaqueaneous*, a. *Obs. rare*°. [f. late L. *subaqueaneus* (SUB- 1 a, *acqua* water) + -OUS.] = next, 1. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

Subaquatic, a. [Cf. F. *subaquatique*.]

1. [SUB- 1 a.] = SUBAQUEOUS 1. Also, pertaining to plants growing under water.

fish; one of the *Subbrachiati* (formerly -ata).
184a *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1183 *Subbrachiens*, the na

of the order of Malacopterygians fishes comprising those which have the ventral fins situated either immediately beneath and between, or a little in front or behind the pectoral fins. a 1843 in *Encycl. Métrop.* (1845) VII. 293/2 The Fish is designated Jugular or Subbrachian when the ventral fins are immediately beneath the pectoral and connected with their girdle, as the Cod.

So **Subbrachiate** [mod. L. *subbrachiatus*].

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Subbrachiatus*, subbrachiatus.

Sub-branch, sb. [SUB- 7.] A subdivision of a branch (in any sense).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 124 In our diagram, this is indicated by the broken lines, beneath the capital letters, converging in sub-branches downwards towards a single point. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xx. 258 The National Bank of Ireland has about 114 branches and sub-branches.

So **Sub-branch v.**, **Sub-branched** ppl. a.

1676 GREW *Anat. Plant.* Lect. iv. (1682) 466 Sprigs made up of four chief branches standing crosswise, and those subbranched. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 125 Species, always seem to branch and sub-branch like a tree from a common trunk.

Sub-brigadier. [SUB- 6. Cf. *F. sous-brigadier*.] Formerly, an officer in the Horse Guards with the rank of a cornet.

1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angl. Notitia* (ed. 15) I. 200 Sub-Corporals, or Sub-Brigadiers. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 109/2 Mr Rastall, —Eldest Sub-brigadier of the first Troop of Horse-guards, in room of Capt. Prew decd. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), *Sub-brigadier*, (second corporal of cavalry).

Subcartilaginous, a.

1. [SUB- 20 b.] Somewhat, partly, or incompletely cartilaginous.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyruurg.* E. iv. The subcartilaginous [substance of the nose], orig. L. *pars cartilaginosa* is the double one outward that maketh the tip of the nose and the other inward deuydeth the nosethyrlles. 1787 tr. LINNÆUS *Hann. Plant.* 187 The Fruit is a tongue pedicel'd, slender, subcartilaginous. 1835-6 TODD'S *Cycl. Anat.* I. 371 Body, gelatinous, supported by an internal, solid, subcartilaginous body. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 42 Pezize, differs. from Bulgaria by not being subcartilaginous.

2. [SUB- 1 b.] Lying beneath the cartilage; hypochondrial.

1775 ASH, *Subcartilagineous*, lying under the gristles.

So **Subcartilagineous**, a. rare°. [late L. *subcartilagineus*] = sense 2 above.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Subcartilagineous*, under the Gristles. **Subcaudal**, a. (sb.) [SUB- 1 b, 11, 20 d.] Situated under or near the tail; not quite or almost caudal. b. sb. A subcaudal part; esp. a subcaudal plate in a serpent.

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 16 The sub-caudal fins. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 404/2 All serpents which have abdominal scuta and subcaudal scales. 1877 COUES *Fur-Bearing Anim.* i. 16 In the Badgers, a particular subcaudal pouch, which produces a peculiar liquid. 1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 671 The anterior subcaudals are purplish grey.

Subcelestial, a. and sb. [SUB- 1 a. Cf. OF. *sousceleste*.] A. adj. Situated or existing beneath or below the heavens; rare in literal sense; chiefly transf. Terrestrial, mundane, sublunary.

1561 EDEM *Arte Navig.* i. v. 7 b. The Imperial heauen, conteyneth three...the fyrste...called supercelestiall...The second is called Celestiall...The thyrd called Subcelestiall, conteyneth Virtutes, Archangels and Angels. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 45 All subcelestiall bodies...consist of matter and forme. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* 4 The most refined glories of subcelestiall excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 32. 497 The *Dii Consentes*, were understood by Apuleius neither to be Celestial nor Subcelestial Bodies, but a certain higher Nature perceptible only to our Minds. 1741-70 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 35 Whether Mrs. Montagu may not be delighting herself with a tour through the coal mines, and have lost all remembrance of her subcelestial friends. 1911 WEBSTER, *Subcelestial*,...Astron., exactly beneath the zenith.

B. sb. A subcelestial being.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph. Pref.*, Sub-celestials, or Sublunaries have their Assignment in the lowest Portion of the Universe. 1708 H. DOOWELL *Expl. Dial.* Justin 61 Speaking of the Difference between the Celestials and Subcelestials, he makes their Life to be a Death to us, and our Life to be a Death to them.

† **Subcellarer**. Obs. [f. SUB- 6 + CELLARER, after med. L. *subcell(er)arius*, or obs. F. *souscellerier*. Cf. ME. *soucellerere* s. v. SOUS-, *southselerer* s. v. SOUTH- 2.] An under-cellarer in a convent.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülker 780/23 *Hic subcellarius*, a subceller. c 1702 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX. 374 She was employed...as subcellerere; M^o of Novices, Conesler, and ward-robe.

Subcentral, a.

1. [SUB- 11, 20 d.] Nearly or not quite central; near or close to the centre.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 124 The mouth beneath, subcentral. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 313/2 Fissure of adhesion in the lower valve subcentral. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 461 Asplenium Trichomanes...midrib subcentral.

2. [SUB- 1 a.] Being under the centre.

1888-39 in WEBSTER.

3. [SUB- 1 b.] *Anat.* Beneath the central sulcus of the brain; beneath the centrum of a vertebra. 1882 Quain's *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 23 The precentral or subcentral parts or hypophyses. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Subcentral arch*, hamal arch. 1901 *Amer. Anthropologist* (N.S.) III. 461 The subcentral sulci of Eberstaller.

Hence **Subcentrally** adv., under or near the centre or centrum. Also **Subcentrical** a. = 1 above.

1844 Du Bois *Lamarck's Arrangem.* 302 The interior [of the thorax] is divided into many cells, transversely separated by septa, which are traversed by a subcentrally siphon. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 12 Several of the anterior...vertebræ, have low hypapophyseal ridges developed subcentrally. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 173 A pair of large compound eyes placed marginally or subcentrally.

† **Subcernicle**. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. *subcerniculum*: see SUB- 5 b and CERNICLE.] ? A small sieve.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 184 Sieves made of Horses hairs...called seraceous subcernicles.

Subcessive, obs. variant of SUBSECTIVE.

† **Subchanter**. [f. SUB- 6 + CHANTER. Cf. OF. *sou(b)chantr*, F. *sous-chantre*.] A precentor's deputy, succentor; now, a vicar choral or lay-clerk of a cathedral, who assists in chanting the litany.

The title is retained in York and Lichfield cathedrals.

1515 in W. FRASER *Sutherland Bk.* (1892) III. 60 Schir William Nory, subchantour of Murray. 1546 *Yks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 438 Denis Heckylton, subchanter there.

a 1558 LINDESAV (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. 200 The...chanter and subchanter with all kynd of wther officies pertaining to ane college. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii.

161 Deanes, Vice-Deans, Sub-deacons, Chantours, Sub-chantours. 1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. W. Isl. Scot.* 362 A Sub-Chanter, who was bound to play on the Organs each Lords Day, and Festivals. 1825 (title) Expository Discourses, by the late Rev. Wm. Richardson, Subchanter of York Cathedral.

1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* i. 19 There are four principal persons in that cathedral [sc. Sarum], namely, the dean, chanter, chancellor, treasurer, besides a subdean and subchanter. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 7/6 Sub-chanter and priest vicar of Lichfield Cathedral.

transf. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* (1878) 52/2 That Holy, Holy, Holy, which they crie That are Sub-chanters of Heau'n's Hermony.

Hence † **Subchantership**, † **Subchanteress**.

14. † *Rule Syon Monast.* xiii. in *Collectanea Topogr.* III. 186/3 31 The chauntours and sub-chauntresses, the sexteyne and undersexteyne. 1546 *Yks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 439 For his subchantership, ij.

Subcharge. [SUB- 5 b, c.]

† 1. A second dish or course. Also fig. *Sc. Obs.* c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (Town & C. Mouse) xviii, 'I'll eik thair cheir ane subcharge furth scho brocht, Ane plait of grotis [etc.]. *Ibid.* xviii, The subcharge of thy service is bot sair. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XIII. ix. 118 All ar expert, effir new marriage, On the first nycht quhat suld be the subcharge.

2. Subordinate charge.

1900 *Century Mag.* Feb. 503/2, I have seen M. Clémenceau as storm-fiend-in-chief, and M. Clovis Hugues in subcharge of the Cave of the Winds.

Subcheila. [f. SUB- 22 + CHELA 1.] A form of chela characteristic of certain crustaceans, in which the terminal segment is bent back upon the next.

Subcheilate, a. a. [SUB- 20 c.] Imperfectly chelate. b. [f. prec.] Having a subchela.

1854 DANA *Crust.* II. 802 Four anterior legs subchelate. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 272 *Coryæus* has...subchelate antennæ, and a rudimentary abdomen. 1893 STEARNS *Crust.* 45 The limb is...said to be subchelate, the claw being in that case partial.

Subcheiliform, a. [SUB- 20 c.] = prec. a.

1835-6 TODD'S *Cycl. Anat.* I. 762/1 In the first instance these instruments are denominated subcheiliform claws, in the second chelæ simply, or cheiliform claws. 1856 W. CLARKE *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 649 First and second pairs of feet terminated by a large moveable hook, subcheiliform.

Subchet, ? error for SUBCHARGE.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxviii. 19 Of quhais subchettis [v. r. surcharge] sour is the sals.

† **Subcineritious**, a. Obs. [f. L. *subcineritius*, var. *succineritius*: see SUB- and CINERITIOUS.]

1. [SUB- 1 a.] Baked under ashes. rare°. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. [SUB- 20 a.] Somewhat ash-coloured, greyish. Hence **Subcineritiously** adv.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 353 Subcineritiously vivid. *Ibid.* 672 Balm flows from a...Tree...of a subcineritious colour. 1670 H. STUBBS *Plus Ultra* 130 A subcineritious or dirty-coloured putrilage.

† **Subcingulum**. [med. L.; see SUB- 3.] A broad belt or girdle worn beneath another.

1824 MEYRICK *Ant. Armour Gloss.*, *Subcingulum*, when one belt was worn below another it was thus called. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. v. 492 Besides the girdle, our Anglo-Saxon bishops were girt with the sub-cingulum or broad belt.

Subcive, obs. variant of SUBSECTIVE.

† **Subcitrine**, a. Obs. [ad. mod. L. *subcitrinus*: see SUB- 20 a and CITRINE a.] Of a somewhat yellow or greenish-yellow colour.

c 1530 *Judic. Urines* i. iii. 6 b, Theyr vryne is faynt of colour, as subcitrine or zelowsyshe. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Ayde* iii. 26 b, Chaffie, or subcitrine colour. 1637 BRIAN *Pisse-prophet* (1699) 85 Taking the Urinal out of the case, (perceiving it to be of a subcitrine or pale colour). 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1281 Of subcitric colour.

Subclass (sɒbklaːs). [SUB- 7 b. Cf. F. *sous-classe*.] A subdivision of a class; *Nat. Hist.* a group of orders ranking next to a class.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 77 Dr. Leach considered the Malacostraca and Entomostraca as sub-classes. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 177 Series, Class, Subclass, Order, or Family, Suborder, Tribe, Subtribe, Genus, Subgenus or Section, Species, Variety. 1880 GUTHRIE *Fishes* 65 The lowermost sub-class of fishes, which comprises one form only, the Lancelet. 1882 VINES tr.

Sachs' Bot. 161 Dividing this class of structures into two sub-classes, hairs and emergences. attrib. 1869 DK. ARGYLE *Primeval Man* II. 62 One of Cuvier's sub-class divisions.

So **Subclass v. trans.**, to place in a subclass. 1894-5 16th Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. 72 The motive must be subclassed as sortilegic.

† **Subclavia**. *Anat.* [mod. L. *subclavia* (sc. *arteria* artery), fem. of *subclavius* (see below).] The subclavian artery.

1733 tr. Winslow's *Anat.* (1756) II. 30 The Trachealis... runs up from the Subclavia, in a winding Course. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 227/1 The Carotid arteries... arise near each other... the left immediately, the right most commonly from the trunk of the subclavian on the same side.

† **Subclavial**, a. and sb. *Anat. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *subclaviālis*, f. SUBCLAVIUS.] = next.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 236 The subclavial branch of the *Vena Cava*. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2078 Part of the Chyle is by the *Ductus Thoracicus* conveyed into the Subclavials, and so into the Cistern of the Breasts. 1674 *Ibid.* IX. 115 Whether through his *ductus* all the Chyle passeth to the subclavial vessel.

Subclavian (sɒbklaːviən), a. and sb. *Anat.* [f. mod. L. *subclavius* (see below) + -AN. F. has *sousclavier* (from 16th c.).] A. adj.

1. Lying or extending under the clavicle.

Subclavian artery, the principal artery of the root of the neck, being the main trunk of the arterial system of the upper extremity. *Subclavian muscle* = SUBCLAVIUS. *Subclavian vein*, the continuation of the axillary vein from the first rib till it joins the internal jugular vein.

1681 tr. Willis' *Rem. Med. Whs. Vocab.*, Subclavian vessels; the vessels that belong to the little ribs of the breast. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 423/1 The right Subclavian Arterie. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1188 That part of the Axillary Arteries, by some called the Subclavian Arteries. 1705 *Ibid.* XXXV. 201, I found the same Tumor comprehending the intercostals, Deltoides, Subclavian, and Subscapular Muscles. 1770 FORDVCE in *Monthly Rev.* 310 The thoracic duct... commonly terminates in the left subclavian vein. 1808 BARCLAY *Musc. Motions* 239 The difference of manner in which the carotid and subclavian arteries, on the two sides, arise from the aorta. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 19 Subclavian region. This includes merely the portion of the chest covered by the clavicle. 1887 CONAN DOYLE *Study in Scarlet* i. i, I was struck on the shoulder by a Jezail bullet, which shattered the bone and grazed the subclavian artery.

b. Pertaining to the subclavian artery, vein, or muscle, as *subclavian groove*, etc. (see quot.).

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. 188 The Liver, which though it be seated on the right side, yet by the subclavian division doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arme. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 15 The right arteria innominata is seen to divide into its common carotid and subclavian trunks. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Subclavian glands*, lymphatic glands under the arch of the right subclavian artery. *Subclavian groove*, 1. That in which the subclavian artery lies on upper surface of first rib. 2. That into which the subclavius muscle is inserted on under surface of clavicle.

2. [As if f. L. *sub* under + *clavis* key.] (See quot.) rare°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subclavian*, pertaining to that which is under lock and key.

B. sb. A subclavian vessel, nerve, or muscle.

1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 241 The Vein [*Vena Pneumonica*] opens into the Subclavian. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 226/2 The subclavian on each side terminates at the upper edge of the first rib. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 365 The sub-clavians and carotids arise from the aortic arch in various ways.

Subclavicular, a. *Anat.* and *Surg.* [ad. mod. L. *subclaviculāris*: see SUB- 1 b and CLAVICULAR.] Situated, occurring, or performed below or beneath the clavicle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein*, *Subclavicular vein*, one of the two main ascendant branches of the hollow veine, divided into six parts. 1853 MARKHAM *Shoda's Auscult.* 80 Weak bronchophony heard in the interscapular and subclavicular regions. 1872 BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* 218 The subclavicular operation. 1878 WALSHAM *Handbk. Surg. Pathol.* 151 Dislocation of the humerus... The head of the bone may be displaced... Forwards and iowards beneath the clavicle (subclavicular).

Subclavio- (sɒbklaːviə), used as combining form of next, as in *Subclavio-axillary*, pertaining to the subclavian and axillary arteries.

1815 J. GORDON *Syst. Hum. Anat.* I. 69 The Subclavio-Jugular Veins. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 38 A subclavio-axillary aneurism.

† **Subclavius** (sɒbklaːviəs). *Anat.* [mod. L. *subclavius* (sc. *musculus*, f. sub- SUB- 1 b + *clavis* key (cf. CLAVICLE 1 etym.).] In full *subclavius muscle*: A small muscle extending from the first rib to the clavicle.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Subclavius*, is a Muscle of the Thorax. 1733 tr. Winslow's *Anat.* (1756) I. 288 The Subclavius... is a proper Depressor of the Clavicle. 1831 KNOX *Cloguet's Anat.* 31 Its anterior extremity (sc. of the first rib)... sometimes affords insertion above to the sub-clavius muscle. 1835-6 TODD'S *Cycl. Anat.* I. 360/1 The thickened edge of the fascia which covers the subclavius.

Subcollector. [SUB- 6. OF. *sou(b)scollec-teur*, Sp. *subcolector*.] A deputy or assistant collector.

1558-9 Act 5 *Elia*. c. 21 § 22 No. Commissioner, shalbe named or assigned to any Collector or Subcollector, or pre-sentor of the said Subsidie. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2306/4 The Sub-Collector of the Tenths of the said Diocess due to His Majesty. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 29 The collector,

or sub-collector, of the customs. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 93 A Mr. Macdonald, the sub-collector. 1892 *GAIKIDNER Engl. Ch. 10th c. i. 12* Polydore Vergil was a native of Urbino, sent to England by Alexander VI. as sub-collector to Adrian.

Subcommission. [Cf. *F. sous-commission*.] 1. [SUB-5 c.] An under-commission.

1629 *Reg. Privy Council Sect. Ser. II. III. 21* The commissioners... have ordained sub-commissions to be granted to some selected persons. 1648 *HEVLIN Relat. & Observ. I. 119* Skippon... authorized the said Commissioned Apprentices to grant sub-commissions again to other Apprentices under them.

2. [SUB-7 b.] A division of a commission.

188a *Macm. Mag. XLVI. 253* The President... and the Minister... name commissions, these name sub-commissions, and so we go on from day to day.

Subcommissioner. [SUB-6.] An assistant or subordinate commissioner.

1629 *So. Acts Chas. I (1870) V. 109/2* The commissioners and subcommissioners already appointed. 1696 *Land. Gaz. No. 3183/2* The Association of the Sub-Commissioners for Prizes, of the Port of Dover and its Districts. 1697 *View Penal Laws 14* Offences against this Act... to be determined by the Chief Commissioners... then by the Subcommissioners. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) II. 286* The valuation was devolved on commissioners and sub-commissioners.

Subcommit, v. rare. [SUB-8.]

1. *trans.* To commit (something entrusted to one) to another.

1818 *RANKEN Hist. France V. v. ii. 286* He subcommitted the publication of this dispensation... to the friars of the Dominican order.

2. To refer to a sub-committee.

17a *WOODROW Corr. (1843) II. 582* At night the Instructions met, and we had a fast before us, which was subcommitted.

Subcommittee. [SUB-7 b.] A committee formed from and acting under a main committee; a part of a committee appointed for special purposes.

1610 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I (1848) I. 113* This day a subcommittee is appointed to consider [etc.]. 1611 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords (Camden) 98* Referred to the Sub-committees of the privileged. 1666 *PEFFS Diary 5 Oct.* The Sub-committee have made their report to the Grand Committee. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. 4* By acting as a sort of sub-committee in England for extending the principles of the National Assembly. 1823 *JEFFERSON Writ. (1830) IV. 376* The committee of five met; no such thing as a sub-committee was proposed. 1898 *'MERRIMAN' Roden's Corner vii. 69* The meeting of the lady committees of the bazaar and ball sub-committees.

Subconscious (sɒbkɒnʃəs), a. [SUB-19.]

1. *Psych.* a. Partially or imperfectly conscious; belonging to a class of phenomena resembling those of consciousness but not clearly perceived or recognized. b. Belonging to that portion of the mental field the processes of which are outside the range of attention.

183a-4 *DE QUINCEY Casars Wks. 186a IX. 137 note*, The Emperor Hadrian had taken one solitary step... in the elevation of human nature; and not... without some subconscious influence received directly or indirectly from Christianity. a 1841 — *Pope Wks. 1858 IX. 42* How much grander and more faithful to that great theme [Christianity] were the subconscious perceptions of his heart than the explicit commentaries of his understanding. 1886 *MYERS Phantasms of Living II. 285* There exist sub-conscious and unconscious operations of many kinds; both organic, as secretion, circulation, &c., and also mental, as the recall of names, the development of ideas, &c. 1886 *Encycl. Brit. XX. 48/1* Subconscious presentations may tell on conscious life... although lacking either the differences of intensity or the individual distinctness requisite to make them definite features. 1899 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med. VIII. 151* To cultivate the highest powers of the body and mind is to strengthen self-control and that subconscious inhibition which govern us in our habits of life.

absol. with *the*. 1896 *Encycl. Brit. XX. 48/1* We cannot fix the limit at which the subconscious becomes the absolutely unconscious.

c. *transf.*

1893 *Min. 8th Nat. Council Congr. Ch. U. S. 54* This spirit that has always existed in the sub-conscious life of the Church is now rising into the light of consciousness. 1899 *Daily News 7 Jan. 6/4* A sketch of himself... has a subconscious humour one would not have suspected.

2. Partially or imperfectly aware.

1864 *HAWTHORNE Septimius (1883) 35a* He was subconscious that he was trying a bold experiment. 1879 *LEWES Probl. Life & Mind Ser. III. I. vii. 104* While obeying the prevailing impulse we are conscious and sub-conscious of simultaneous solicitations in different directions.

Subconsciously, adv. [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a subconscious manner; with imperfect or feeble consciousness; in the region of subconsciousness.

1823 *DE QUINCEY Language Wks. 1838 IX. 78* Whilst the finest models of style exist, and sub-consciously operate effectively as sources of delight, the conscious valuation of style is least perfectly developed. 1895 *Times 17 Oct. 3/2* You do not feel as if you had had enough, but you are subconsciously aware of having had too many. 1903 *MYERS Hum. Pers. I. 378* Some of the associative consequents of the writing on the other [fragment of stone] were subconsciously involved.

Subconsciousness. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.]

1. Partial or imperfect consciousness; a state of consciousness in which perception is indistinct; that part of the mental field which is on the border of consciousness.

1879 *LEWES Probl. Life & Mind Ser. III. I. v. 88* There all the processes are blended, integrated, and in certain relative

intensities become states of Consciousness; in lesser intensities, states of Subconsciousness. 1886 *Encycl. Brit. XX. 47* The hypothesis of unconscious mental modifications, as it has been unfortunately termed,—the hypothesis of subconsciousness, as we may style it to avoid this contradiction in terms. 1904 *Brit. Med. J. 17 Sept. 692* He probably projects into the mental life of others what is present in his own subconsciousness.

2. A condition of imperfectly realizing or being aware of something.

1881 *Nation (N.Y.) XXXII. 290* Brady's consciousness or subconsciousness of the shortness and uncertainty of his own tenure. 1896 *F. M. CRAWFORD Corleone xxxiii*, He drove away the sub-consciousness that the thing was not yet done.

Sub-constable. Now *Hist.* [SUB-6.] An under-constable, *esp.* in the Royal Irish Constabulary (see quot. 1814, 1883).

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 19* § 6 Preceptes to the Constables Hedboroughes Thirdboroughes Subconstables. 1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz. c. 21* § 16. 1814 *Act 54 Geo. III. c. 131* § 6 To appoint, for the Aid and Support of any such Chief Magistrates... a Clerk, and also a Chief Constable, and any Number of Sub Constables, not exceeding Fifty in the whole. 1839 *Penny Cycl. XIII. 25/2* The police... in 1836, consisted of... 155 chief constables of the first and 59 of the second class; 1232 constables; 6233 subconstables. 1883 *Act 46 Vict. c. 14* § 12 After the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three the sub-inspectors, constables, acting constables, and sub-constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary, shall respectively be styled district inspectors, sergeants, acting sergeants, and constables. 1885 *BARNBY Sk. R. I. C. I. 7* Sub-Constable D— was a scion of a family that were ruined chiefly by horse-racing. 1907 *Westm. Gaz. 4 July 1/4* Sir Thomas Eschlin... served... as sub-constable and constable in the ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Subcontinent. [SUB-5 b.] A land mass of great extent, but smaller than those generally called continents; a large section of a continent having a certain geographical or political independence; in recent use, *spec.* South Africa.

1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place Nat. III. 154* From central Asia eastward to the Pacific islands and subcontinents on the one hand, and to America on the other. 1901 *Scotsman 16 Oct. 11/1* In South Africa... the inhabitants of the sub-continent. 1911 *United Empire June 389* Rhodesia might have seemed the Never-never-land of the sub-continent, a Cinderella among South African States.

Subcontinental, a.

1. [SUB-1 a.] Situated or occurring under a continent.

1900 *SOLLAS in Nature LXII. 487/1* The sub-continental excess of temperature.

2. [SUB-19.] Partly continental.

1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly L. 320* The occurrence of what are stated to be subcontinental or terrigenous deposits.

† **Subcontinuitive, a.** *Gram. Obs.* [ad. late L. *subcontinuuivus* (in *conjunctiōnes subcontinuuivae*): see SUB-8 and CONTINUATIVE. Cf. Gr. *παραινωντικὸς* applied to conjunctions used to introduce clauses implying a fact.] (See quot.)

1530 *PALSCA 128* Some [conjunctions] be subcontinuitives which serve to continue a matter when... begun, or to begin a matter at the first, as *poor auttūt... si... coumben... encore. Ibid.*, I have... called one of the vii modes... the subcontinuitive mode or subcontinuitive mode. 1798 *TOOKE Parley (ed. 2) I. vii. 111* We shall get rid of that farrago of useless distinctions into *Conjunctive, Adjunctive, Disjunctive, Subdisjunctive... Continuitive, Subcontinuitive*.

Sub-continued, a. *Med.* [SUB-20 g.] Of a fever: Almost continuous, remittent.

1836 *J. M. GULLY Magendie's Formul. (ed. 2) 60* Twenty-seven sub-continued, and eight remittent fevers, were cured. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases xxxvi. 543* Fever of an irregular, intermittent, or even of a sub-continued type.

So Sub-continued a.

1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Diet., Subcontinuat fever*, malarial fever.

Subcontract, sb. [SUB-9.] A contract, or one of several contracts, for carrying out a previous contract or a part of it.

1817 *SELWYN Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) IV. 1037* If the defendant was not liable, the plaintiff might be obliged to sue all the parties who had subcontracts before he could obtain redress. 1885 *Law Rep. 15 Q. B. Div. 87* The contract with the plaintiff was to enable him to fulfil a sub-contract with his customer.

attrib. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz. 25 Nov. 11* Making it a condition of all Government clothing contracts that they must not be worked out under the sweating or sub-contract system.

Subcontract, v. [SUB-9.]

† 1. *pass.* To be betrothed for the second time.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear v. iii. 86* 'Tis she is sub-contracted to this Lord.

2. *intr.* To make a subcontract.

184a *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict. (1863) s.v. Sous, Sous-traiter*, to sub-contract. 1889 *Lancel 9 Mar. 498* He... hands over what he cannot do himself to others, with whom he subcontracts.

3. *trans.* To make a subcontract for.

1898 *Westm. Gaz. 26 Aug. 7/2* As to the food arrangements, they were not worked from London, but sub-contracted by people in the locality.

Hence *Subcontracted ppl. a.*, *Subcontracting vbl. sb.*; *Sub-contractor*, one who enters into a subcontract.

184a *Civil Engin. & Arch. J. 1848* The sub-contractor... had to... lay down the temporary road. 1900 *Westm. Gaz. 22 Oct. 8/1* Direct employment and no sub-contracting. 1908 *Daily Chron. 29 Apr. 3/4* The conditions under which the sub-contracted work is carried out.

Subcontrariety. Logic. [f. next: see CONTRARIETY.] The relation existing between subcontrary propositions.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic I. xxxiii*, Subcontrariety is between two Particulars; Opposition Indefinite between two Infinites. 1864 *BOWEN Logic vi. 162* It was convenient for Logicians to consider the relations of Subalternation and Sub-Contrariety.

Subcontrary, a. and sb. [ad. late L. *subcontrarius*, as a term of logic transl. late Gr. *ὕπερμαχτος*: see SUB-19 and CONTRARY a. Cf. OF. *subcontraire*, F. *sous-contraire*.]

A. adj. 1. Somewhat or partially contrary.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1038* The other [number] which surmounteth, and is surmounted by the same part of their extremities, is named *Hyperantia*, that is to say, subcontrary. 1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos. 314* Finding his Discourse in other Places Sub-contrary to what I took to be his Thoughts. 1897 *BLACKMORE Darrel xxix*, A conclusion not directly counter, but sub-contrary... to the view which her husband had ventured to form.

2. *Logic.* a. Applied to particular propositions (or the relation of opposition between them) agreeing in quantity but differing in quality.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos. I. iii. 31* Subcontrary, are Particular Propositions of different Quality; as Some Man is learned, Some Man is not learned. 1826 *WHATELY Logic (1827) Index 347* Subcontrary opposition—is between two particulars, the affirmative and the negative. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic ix. 78* Of subcontrary propositions, one only can be false, and both may be true.

b. Applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one, the less there is of the other' (Webster 1864).

3. *Geom.* a. Applied to the relative position of two similar triangles having a common angle at the vertex and their bases not parallel, so that the basal angles are equal but on contrary sides. Also in a generalized sense (see quot. 1842).

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. I. Subcontrary Position*, (in Geometry). 1842 *Penny Cycl. XXIII. 185/1* When a figure or solid is symmetrical, so that equal lines or polygons can be drawn on two different sides, those equal lines or polygons may be called subcontrary.

b. Applied to any circular section of a quadric cone in relation to the base or to another circular section not parallel to it.

1706 *W. JONES Syn. Palmar. Matheseos 254* If cut Parallel, or Subcontrary to the Base, the Section will be a Circle. 1842 *Penny Cycl. XXIII. 185/1* The generating circle ABCD has a subcontrary circle EBF, made by taking the line EF subcontrary to AC. 1877 *Encycl. Brit. VI. 283/1* If a cone be cut by a plane which does not pass through the vertex, and which is neither parallel to the base nor to the plane of a subcontrary section.

B. sb. 1. *Logic.* A subcontrary proposition.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic I. xxxiii*, Subcontraries are, some man is just, some man is not just... Contraries, the negation added or taken away, contradict subcontraries. 1725 *WATTS Logic II. ii. § 3* If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are subcontraries. 1826 [see SUBALTEN sb. 3]. 1864 *BOWEN Logic vi. 164* Sub-Contraries can be called 'opposites' only in a qualified and technical sense.

2. *Geom.* A subcontrary section of a cone.

1842 *Penny Cycl. XXIII. 185/1* In a right cone every section has its subcontrary, except only the circle which generates the cone, and its parallels.

Hence **Subcontrarily adv.** (see quot.).

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Subcontrary*, If the scalenoid Cone BVD be so cut by the Plane CA, as that the Angle at C = D; the Cone is then said to be cut Subcontrarily to its Base BA.

Subcortical, a. [SUB-1 a.]

1. Lying, situated, or formed under the bark of a tree; (of insects) living or feeding under bark.

1815 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol. (1818) I. 212* Wood-lice, earwigs, spiders, field-bugs, and similar subcortical insects. 183a *LINDLEY Introd. Bot. 213* To facilitate the descent of the subcortical fibres of the growing buds. 1851 *MANTELL Petrifactions I. 43* These are not produced by the attachment of petioles, but are sub-cortical protuberances. 1866 *RYE Brit. Beetles 89* *Omalium planum*... is, perhaps, as good a type of a subcortical insect as could be seen.

2. Situated under or pertaining to the region underlying (a) the cortex of a sponge, (b) the cortex of the brain.

1887 *Encycl. Brit. XXII. 415* The roots of the incurrent sinuses form widely open spaces immediately beneath the cortex and are the rudiments of subcortical crypts. 1899 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med. VI. 810* Supra-nuclear paralysis (including the cortical and subcortical varieties). *Ibid.* VII. 422 The lesion was an essentially subcortical one.

Hence **Subcortically adv.**, with reference to the region underlying the cortex.

1871 *W. A. LEIGHTON Lichen-flora 150* The sub-cortically albo-maculate thallus.

|| **Subcosta (sɒbkɒstə).** *Entom.* [SUB-1 f.] The subcostal vein of the wing of some insects; the vein just behind the costa.

1861 *H. HAGEN Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer. 343*.

Subcostal, a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *subcostalis*: see SUB-1 b and COSTAL.]

A. adj. 1. *Anat.* Situated below a rib or beneath the ribs; lying on the under side of a rib, as a groove for an artery.

1872 *HUMPHRY Myology 19* The under or sub-costal parts of the broad pelvic shield. 1876 *QUAIN's Elem. Anat. (ed. 8)*

1. 28 The inferior border [of a rib] presents on its inner aspect the subcostal groove. 1882 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) l. 30 The subcostal angle into the centre of which the ensiform process projects. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict., Sub-costal angle*, that formed by margins of costal cartilages at lower aperture of thorax. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) II. 667 Below the last rib a subcostal artery runs.

2. *Entom.* Situated behind or near the costal vein or nervure of an insect's wing.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 376 Neuræ Subcostales (the Subcostal Nervures). Nervures springing from the under-side of the post-costal nervure, or from each other.

B. *sb.* A subcostal muscle (usually in L. form *subcostalis*); a subcostal artery, vein, or nervure.

1733 tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) l. 319 The Sub-Costales having the superior Extremities of their Fibres much more distant from the Vertebral Articulation of the Ribs, than the lower Extremities.]

Subcrureal, *a. Anat.* Also *-æal*. [f. next.] Situated under the crurens; pertaining to the subcrurens. So **Subcrurean** *a.*

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 491 We have known inflammation of the synovial membrane of the knee to have been the result of a wound of the subcrureal bursa. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Subcrureus*, subcrurean.

|| **Subcrureus** (subkrurē'ūs). Also *-æus*. *Anat.* [mod.L. (sc. *musculus*), f. sub-SUB-1 d + crurēus (f. *crūs*, *crūr*-leg).] (See quot. 1848.)

1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 9) l. 388 *Subcrureus*. Under this name is described a small band of muscular fibres, which extends from the anterior surface of the femur to the upper part of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* V. 45 The subcrureus muscle found in the lower limb beneath the quadriceps extensor.

Subcutaneous (sɒbkju'teɪniəs), *a.* [f. late L. *subcutāneus*, f. sub-SUB-1 b + cutis skin + -āneus: see -EUS. Cf. *it. subcutaneo*; F. *sous-cutané*.]

1. Lying or situated under the skin.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Subcutaneous*, between the skin and the flesh. 1698 A. DE LA PRYNE *Diary* (Surtees) 180 A kind of a dropsy, or a gathering together of a subcutaneous water. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 177 It is very probable, that none of the subcutaneous Juices are opaque. 1831 *Knox Cloguet's Anat.* 141 The subcutaneous cellular tissue is traversed by large veins. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 466 note. In general the anomalous artery is the radial, and is subcutaneous in its course. 1872 *BYRANT Pract. Surg.* 12 The healing of subcutaneous wounds.

2. Living under the skin.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 22 This almost invisible subcutaneous Inhabitant. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. (1818) l. 86 It does not appear... that the species... are... subcutaneous. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vii. 361 The larva is subcutaneous in the leaves of the common Chickweed.

3. Of operations, etc.: Performed or taking place under the skin; characterized by application of a remedy beneath the skin; hence, of instruments by which such operations are performed or remedies administered; hypodermic.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 7241 A subcutaneous expurgation, should be sent out by the high way and sink of all sordid excrements. 1868 *GARRO Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 381 The method of introducing medicine into the system by subcutaneous injection has gained much ground of late. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Subcutaneous Syringe*, an instrument for injecting medicinal solutions beneath the skin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 935 The subcutaneous administration of antitoxic serum.

Hence **Subcutaneously** *adv.*, under the skin, hypodermically; **Subcutaneousness**.

1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Subcutaneousness*, the lying under the skin. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 231 When the drug is given subcutaneously. 1885 *KLEIN Micro-Org.* 46 Saliva of the healthy dog and of man inoculated subcutaneously into rabbits sometimes produces death.

Subdane, *-dayn*, obs. forms of **SUDDEN**.

Subdeacon (sɒbdē'kən). *Ecl.* Forms: *a.* 4 *sude(a)kne*, 4-5 *sodekne*, 5 *-en*, *-on*, *-un*, *-yn*. *B.* 4-6 *subdekyn*, *-yn*, *-decon*, (also 8) *-diacon*, etc. (see *DEACON sb.*), 5- *subdeacon*. (See also *southdeacon s. v. SOUTH-2*). [*a.* AF., OF. *soudiakene*, *subdiacne*, f. *sou(s)*-, *sub*- (see SUB- 6) + *diacne* *DEACON sb.*, after eccl. L. *subdiāconus*, which was modelled on eccl. Gr. *υποδιάκονος*.]

1. The name of an order of ministers in the Christian church next below that of deacon.

The duty of subdeacons is to assist in the celebration of the Eucharist by preparing the sacred vessels and (in the Western Church) by reading the epistle. In the East the subdiaconate ranks as one of the minor, in the West as one of the major orders; it does not exist in the Church of England.

a. 1735 *SHOREHAM i.* 1779 Sudeakne may be ywedded naught. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 39 *pe* clerks of *bi* jurisdiction, *bat* are wip in be ord of sodeken, or a boue. c. 1450 *Godsow Reg.* 471 James Vercellece, the popis sodekon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/1 A Sudekyn, subdiakon.

B. 1393 R. BEUNE *Handl. Synne* 1051 3yf þou .art a clerk, & hast be los of subdekene, or dekene by name. 1387 *TREVISIA Higdon* (Rolls) V. 350 On Aratoy a subdecon of Rome. 1460 *CARNAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 74 He that schuld be mad a bishop schuld first be a benet, . . . and than a colet; and than subdiacone, diacone, and prest. 1555 *WATREMAN Fardle Facions* II. xii. 281 The Subdeacon mighte take the offering, and handle the Chalice, and the Patine. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. iv. 21 b. As for Subdeacons, it is likely that at the beginning they were ioyned to the Deacons, that they should vse their service about the poore. 1615 *WATSWORTH in Bedell Lett.* 12 The Councils require the *ordines minores* of Subdeacon and the rest, to goe before Priesthood. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 106 The

Priests, Deacons, and Subdeacons of the Easterne Church. 1737 *CHALLONER Cath. Chr. Instr.* (1753) 154 From the minor Orders they are promoted to the Order of Sub-deacon, which is the first of those that are called Holy. 1859 *NEW-MAN Sermon Var. Occas.* (1881) 254 At the age of twenty-four, . . . he was ordained sub-deacon. 1877 J. L. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 326 It was always the proper office of the Sub-deacon to read the Epistle.

† *b.* Applied to an order below the levites, the 'Nethinim' of Ezra II. 70. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Esdras* II. 70 The prestus and the Leuitus of the puple. . . and sodekyns [Vulg. *Nathinim*]. 1546 *LANG-LEV tr. Pol. Verg. de Invent.* IV. iii. 72 The ministers, whiche dyd make redye the sacrifice, . . . at the commandement of the Leuites, these we may cal subdeacons.

2. The cleric (orig. one in subdeacon's orders) or lay clerk who acts as assistant next below the deacon at a solemn celebration of the Eucharist; the 'epistoler'.

1440 *Engl. Ch. Furnit.* (1866) 181 One whole vestment for Priest Deacon and Subdeacon. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 132/3 A preest a deken & a subdeken all tenested goyng to thaulter as for to saye masse. 1520 *Market Harborough Rec.* (1890) 215 To the parych clerke beyngye subdeken ijth. c. 1618 *MORVSON Itin.* IV. (1903) 439 When the Pope . . . sings Masse himselfe, with one Cardinal serving him as Deacon, and another as subdeacon. 1701 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII. 101 And his Deacon, Subdiacon & Acolythe were his 3 sons, brothers to y^e Nonne. 1851 *Pugin Chancel Screens* 26 The Epistle and Gospel were sung by the deacon and sub-deacon, from marble desks enriched with carvings. 1865 *Directorium Anglicanum* (ed. 2) 2 note, The Epistoler or Subdeacon, if the ancient Sarum and modern Roman Rule be followed, should wear no stole at all.

† *b.* The vestment (viz. a tunic) worn by the subdeacon at the Eucharist. *Obs.*

1521 in *Strype Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. 514/1, I wold that a Subdeacon of whyte Damask, be made. 1553 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 52 A preist & a subdeaken of blew bodkin. 1560 in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (1863) II. 215, j vestment . . . of red velvet, with a decon & subdecon.

Hence **Subdeaconate**, † *-deaconhood*, † *-deaconry*, † *-deaconship* = **SUBDIACONATE**.

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* Oij (T.), Ye come to be promoted here to the holye order of subdeaconrie. 1587 T. Norton's tr. *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. 494 b *marg.*, The order of Sub-deaconrie and the trifling vs thereof. 1615 *WADSWORTH in Bedell Lett.* 13 Subdeaconship (is given) by the deliuerie of the Patena alone, and of the Chalice emptie. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Sub*, 'Tis disputed among the Romanists, whether the Sub-deaconhood be a Sacrament or not. 1853 *Rock Ch. Fathers* III. II. 50 The next step took the acolyte to the sub-deaconship. 1878 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xix. 370 For the sub-deaconate and higher grades a knowledge of the New Testament . . . was requisite.

Subdean (sɒbdē'an). Forms: *a.* 4 *soudene*, 4-5 *sodene*, *sud(d)ene*, 6 *sedeane*. *B.* 5-7 *subdeane*, 6 *-de(i)ne*, 7 *-dean*. [*a.* AF. **sodean*, **sudene*, **subdene* = OF. *sou(s)deien* (mod. *sous-doyen*), *soubdean*, f. *sou(s)*-, *sub*- (see SUB- 6) + *deien* *DEAN 1*, after med.L. *subdeānus*. Cf. *southdene s. v. SOUTH-2*.] An official immediately below a dean in rank, and acting as his deputy.

a. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 150 Alle Denes and Sodenes [varr. *southdenes*, *sudenens*; B. II. 172 *M. S. C.* *subdeanes*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/1 A Svdene, Subdecanus. c. 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 552 But for the eghe doth flye Hyst in the skye, He shall bethe sodeane, The quere to demeane. *B.* 14. . . [see a quot. 1362]. 1506 *Dunfermline Reg.* (Bannatyne Club) 375 Subdene of our souerane lordis chapell. a. 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 200 The archdeane, . . . and subdene . . . with all kynde of wther offecis pertaining to ane college. 1643 *PRYNNE Rome's Master-Peece* 29 Dr. Theodor Price, Subdean of Westminster. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 75 The Deans, and Sub-Deans of the Popes Chapel. 1715 *HEARNE MS. Diaries* LVIII. ff. 68 b, Dr. Terry, the Subdean of X^e Church. 1876 [see *SUBCHANTER*].

Hence **Subdeanery**, the office, position, or residence of a subdean.

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 139 Maister Andrew Polwart . . . has obtent a presentation to himself of the said subdenerie. 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis* 1102 Subdeanry [of York], founded anno 1229. 1813 *Corresp. W. Fowler* (1907) 257 She came to the Subdeanery to see me. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. 680 The subdeanry of Glasgow was taxed 26l. 13s. 4d.

Subdecanal, *a. rare*. [f. med.L. *subdeānus* *SUBDEAN* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a subdean or subdeanery.

1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 186 There are also Peculiars of various descriptions in most dioceses, . . . royal, archiepiscopal, episcopal, decanal, sub-decanal, prebendal, rectorial, and vicarial.

|| **Subdelega-do**. [Sp.: see SUB- 6 and DELEGATE *sb.*] An official in Spanish South America: see quot. 1845.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIII. 78 These two classes of functionaries [viz. Commandants and Administrators] are under the immediate control of a *Subdelegado*, or Lieutenant of the Government, who has the chief command of all the country of the *Missions* [in Paraguay]. 1853 *KINGSTON Mance* i. In the house of a sub-delegado.

Subde'legate (-lēt), *sb.* [f. SUB- 6 + DELEGATE, after AF., OF. *subdelegat*, med.L. *subdēlīgātus*; cf. OF. *sousdelegat*, F. *sous-délégué*.] One who represents, or is deputy for, a delegate.

c. 1550 *ROLLAND Cri. Venus* I. 215 Sa that thow mak me thy subdelegat. 1592 *Se. Acts Jas. VI.* (1814) III. 557/2 The said m^r of the metallis. . . and his sub-delegattis. . . to be appointit be him. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 251/3 The Sub-delegate from the Marquiss Castel Rodrigo on the behalf of

Spain. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 320 Brooks, bishop of Gloucester, sitting as the pope's Subdelegate. 1794 *GIFFORD Reign Louis XVI.*, 309 What then have they asked?—the suppression of aides and subdelegates. 1904 *POLLARD Cranmer* xii. 350 The subdelegate's court was opened in the Church of St. Mary.

Subde'legate (-lēt), *v.* [f. SUB- 8, 9 + DELEGATE *v.*, after F. *subdéléguer* or med.L. *subdēlīgāre*.] *trans.* † To appoint (a person) to act as a subdelegate; to transmit (power) to a subdelegate.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Subdeleguer*, to subdelegate, substitute, appoint another vnder him. a. 1670 *HACKET Cent. Sermon*, 354 All power and royalty is subdelegated from the Pope to other princes. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Feb., The ruler. . . delegates his power, which is again sub-delegated.

So † **Subde'legate** *pa. ppl.*, and *ppl. a.*, **Subde'legated** *ppl. a.*

1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 252 Iudges of mean note subdelegat by inferior Counts. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Sub-Delegate*, or *Judge Sub-Delegate*, a Judge appointed under another; a Deputy. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4517/3 The Subdelegate Ministers of the Imperial Commission. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 310 A sub-delegated Judge, to whom only some part of the mesne Process in a Cause is committed in the second Place by a delegated Judge.

Subdelegation. [f. prec. Cf. F. *subdélégation*.] The action of subdelegating.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Subdelegation*, a subdelegation, or substitution. 1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1955/2 His Imperial Majesty's Subdelegation to his Commissioners here. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 681 Upon producing the commissions on both sides, exceptions were made by the English to the form of subdelegation. 1824 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) I. 105 Superintendence . . . is capable of being exercised . . . by delegation and subdelegation.

Subdenomination. [SUB- 7 *b.*] A subordinate denomination, category, class, or division.

1630 *DELAMAIN Grammelogia* a 2 b, What denomination you give unto any of the figures, the next great division is the next subdenomination. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 267 The mortgage affected only a very small part of his estate, . . . a particular subdenomination only . . . being named in the deeds. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Juristic*, *Evid.* (1827) II. 291 Applying to suits of the same denomination . . . plans of collection altogether different, according as this or that arbitrarily allotted sub-denomination happens to have given to them. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Feb., The table gives you their sub-denominations, from an analysis of the census returns.

Subdiaconal, *a.* [ad. med.L. *subdiāconalis*, f. *subdiāconus* *SUBDEACON*.] Of a subdeacon.

1849 *Rock Ch. Fathers* I. 390 The subdiaconal tunic. **Subdiaconate**. [ad. med.L. *subdiāconātus*, f. *subdiāconus* *SUBDEACON*; cf. F. *sous-diaconat*.] The office or rank of subdeacon.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 1717 C. I. v. 178 The Manner of conferring the Subdiaconate. 1847 *MASKELL Mou. Rit.* III. p. civ, These minor orders, and I now include the subdiaconate, were not of divine institution. 1867 H. C. LEA *Sacerd. Celib.* iii. (1884) 54 The restriction on matrimony has never at any time extended below the subdiaconate.

† **Subdial**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *subdialis*, f. *sub*- SUB- 1 a + *dial* (v) *sky*; cf. *sub dio* s. v. || SUB.] Being in the open air, or under the open sky.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 10 The Athenian Heliastick or Subdial Court. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Subdial*, abroad in the Air, without the house, all open.

Subdialect. [SUB- 7.] A subordinate dialect; a division of a dialect.

1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 48 The French have three dialects, the Wallon . . . the Provencal, (whereof the Gascon is a subdialect) and the speech of Languedoc. c. 1645 — *Lett.* (1650) I. 377 Yet hath she divers subdialects, as the Western and Northern English, but her chiefest is the Scotick. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 171 With respect to the languages of Southern India not related to Sanscrit, the Tamil, of which the others are only sub-dialects, presents no direct analogy. 1862 *LATHAM Channel Isl.* III. xix. 439 A sub-dialect of the Jersey. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xii. 245 The variety of sub-dialects, especially of the Lesghian, is very great.

† **Subdicho-tomize**, *v. Obs.* [SUB- 9.] *trans.* To subdivide.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 7235 Subdichotomize it by the severe incision knife of rational arguments.

So † **Subdicho-tomy**, subdivision.

1644 *MILTON Areop. Wks.* 1851 IV. 445 Many subdichotomies of petty schisms.

Subdicho-tomous, *a.* [SUB- 20 f.] Somewhat divided or branched. Hence **Subdicho-tomously** *adv.*

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 305 Stem shrubby, subdichotomous. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 91 A jointed arm dividing subdichotomously. 1880 *SAVILLE Kent Infusoria* I. 360 Contour of polythecium subdichotomous.

Subdisjunctive, *a.* and *sb.* *Logic and Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *subdisjunctivus*, = Gr. *υποδιαζευκτικός*: see SUB- 19 + DISJUNCTIVE.] *A. adj.* Partly disjunctive (see quots.). *B. sb.* A subdisjunctive proposition or word.

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1687) 441 Contraries are either disjunctive or subdisjunctive. . . Subdisjunctive, are of two kinds, either in whole, betwixt Universals, . . . or in part, betwixt particulars. . . of subdisjunctives in whole, both cannot be true, both may be false; both cannot be affirmative, both cannot be negative. Of subdisjunctives in part, both may be true, because they are taken in part. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* 258 note, The Latins had a peculiar Particle for this occasion, which they called *Subdisjunctiva*, a Sub-disjunctive; and that was Sive. 1818 *STODART in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 162/2 Priscian distinguishes the subdisjunctive from the disjunctive. . . In English we use the conjunction or indifferently as a disjunctive or subdisjunctive

that is, we say, 'Alexander or Paris', whether Alexander and Paris be two different persons, or only two different names for the same person. 1865 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* (ed. 5), ὑποδιαστικὸς, as Gram. word, subdisjunctive.

So **Subdisjunctive** rare.

1865 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* (ed. 6), ὑποδιαστικὸς, subdisjunctive.

Subdistich, *a.* [SUB-20 *e.*] Consisting of almost two rows. So **Subdistichous** *a.*

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 259 Spike compound, subdistich. 1805-16 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 211 A Crystal is said to be... Subdistich (subdistique), when among the facets which are disposed in the same row around each base, there are two surmounted by a new facet, which is as it were... the rudiment of a second row. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 650 Polyps subdistichous.

Subdistinction. [In sense 1, ad. late L. *subdistinctio* (= Gr. ὑποδιαστικὸς), *f. subdistingere* (= Gr. ὑποδιαστικόν) to put a comma or one of the lesser stops: cf. SUB-22. In senses 2 and 3, *f. SUB-5 c* and *7 b* + DISTINCTION.]

†1. A comma or semicolon. Obs.

1636 B. JONSON *Engl. Gram.* II. ix, A Sub-distinction is a mean breathing... and is marked thus (,). 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 460 A small pause or subdistinction.

2. A subordinate distinction.

1665 WALTON *Life of Hooker* (1670) F 5 By needless distinctions and sub-distinctions, to amuse his Hearers. 1727 *Narr. Proc. Synops. Presbyt. Ircl.* 111 Here, now, between Parties... there's a Party-Subdistinction made. 1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism Wks.* 1858 VIII. 154 Ten thousand evasions, distinctions, and subdistinctions. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 689 He disregarded the important subdistinction of the nature of the sanction and the kind of command.

†3. A subdivision, subspecies. Obs.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bohea-Tea*, As the Bohea and Green include all other Sub-distinctions, we shall have regard to no other. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 651 The *Spatagi* is a very comprehensive term, taking in most of the others as subdistinctions.

†**Subdistinguish**, *v. Obs.* [SUB-9. Cf. It. *subdistinguere*, Sp. *subdistinguir*.] *trans.* To distinguish into subordinate kinds, classes, species, etc.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subs.* 218 But for more ease... all these particulars may be subdistinguishing diversely. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16. 299 There are some subdistinguishing branches, which we referre to their own places. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Surveying* 7 E b/2 These three sorts of triangles may, according to the length and proportion of their sides, be sub-distinguishing into seven. 1789 TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 186 The different parts of this long Episode were, again, subdistinguishing by other titles.

Sub-district. [SUB-7 *c.*] A division or subdivision of a district. Also *altitv.*

1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Extr. Const. Code* (1830) 7 The Judiciary will be the immediate Judiciary of the sub-district which the metropolis of the state is situated. 1871 *Parl. Papers, Acc. & Papers XXXIX.* 459 Statement of the Divisions of the Country into Military Districts and Sub-Districts, showing the Numbers of Regular and Auxiliary Forces in each. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict., Brigade Depot*, the head-quarters of a sub-district of the army. Under the new localisation of the British army, the military districts of Great Britain and Ireland are divided into 12 districts, which are sub-divided into 70 infantry and 12 artillery sub-districts, and 2 cavalry districts. 1882 *Rep. Ho. Rep. Proc. Met. U. S.* 268 Fine Grove district... now generally regarded as a mining camp or subdistrict of the Tiger. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 2/2 District boards and sub-district boards.

†**Subdit**, *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-dyt(e, 5-6-dite, -dict, 6-det. [ad. L. *subditus* subject (in med. L. as sb. subject, vassal), pa. pple. of *subdere* to bring under, subdue, *f. sub-SUB-2 b* + *-dere* to put. Cf. It. *subdito*, Sp., Pg. *subdito*.]

A. adj. Subject. Const. to.

c 1400 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 45 So that he myght knowe the nombre of regions, of cities, and of the benedes longynge to hem that weren subdyte to the Emperour of Rome. 1436 *Libel Engl. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 197 For hym selfe and viij. kynges mo Subdyte to hym. 1456 Sir G. HAYLE *Lawe Armys* (S.T.S.) 180 [It] is noch wele sittand that a grette lord subdyt be... subdyt till a symple knyght. c 1513 DOUGLAS *Let. Wolsey in Poet. Wks.* (1874) I. p. cvi, He is subdyte to the King in France.

B. sb. A subject.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 772 In þat land, til he left, [he] duelt, & with his subditis sa vele delt. 1450 in *Charters &c. Edin.* (1871) 70 Till all and sundry our lieges and subdictis. 1507 *Ibid.* 191 Our officiaris, liegis, and subdictis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 186 For administration of justice to his subditis. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facious* I. v. 59 The kinges vsing suche an equitie, ... towarde their subditis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 222 Eugenie the thrid... was meruellous clement toward his subditis.

†**Substitutions**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *substitutio* (-icinus), *f. subdit*, pa. pple. stem of *subdere* (see prec.).]

1. Placed underneath; used as a suppository.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 182 These substitutions medicaments conduce much to the execution of small wormes. *Ibid.* 672 Laurel-berries... expressed... into a substitution vessel.

2. Surreptitiously or fraudulently substituted, supposititious.

[1625; implied in *Substitutionally* below.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Substitutions*, that is not properly ones whose it is feigned to be, that is put or laid in the place or room of another. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. I. 31 Stead, as

substitute, substitutions, serve for, succedaneous, Deputy, Surrogate, Vicar, Delegate [etc.].

Hence + **Substitutionally** *adv.*, by surreptitious substitution.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1375 That the Vizier determined to place subdit[iti]ously in the room of the Prince his owne Sonne.

Subdividable, *a. rare.* [f. SUBDIVIDE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being subdivided.

1670 PATTUS *Fodina Reg.* 21 Those Shares subdividable into half and quarter parts.

Subdivide, *sb.* [f. SUB-5 *b* + DIVIDE *sb.* 2.] A subordinate division between rivers and their branches.

1902 W. M. DAVIS *Elem. Phys. Geogr.* 243 When a plain or plateau... is well dissected numerous... subdivide are developed between the smaller rivers and their branches.

Subdivide (sɒb'divɪd), *v.* [ad. late L. *subdividere*: see SUB-9 and DIVIDE *v.* Cf. It. *subdividere*, Sp., Pg. *subdividir*; also F. *subdiviser*.]

1. *trans.* To divide (a part of a divided whole); to divide again after a first division. (Sometimes used loosely for *divide*.) *f. freq.* in passive.

a. in material sense.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* VI. 361 This kyng divided alle his provinces into ii. partes, oon parte whereof he subdivided ageyne into three partes. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 The second partye which in uerse is subdyvyned in to foure parties. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 104 If you divide the Tones equally, the Eight is but Seven whole and equal Notes; And if you Subdivide that into Halfe Notes, (as it is in the Stops of a Lute), it maketh the Number of thirteene. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 184 Below the culbit it divideth into two parts... is at the fingers subdivided into three branches. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 11 The Holkland was divided and subdivided into Counties, Trythens, and Hundreds. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* II. § 12, 68 Speaking of the tents of the Arabs, the Journal says, They are subdivided into three apartments. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 32 The army formed in two grand divisions, each of which was subdivided into a battle and two wings. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. That all tenants should be allowed to subdivide their holdings amongst their relatives. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 23 They sub-divided their parish into five chapels.

b. in immaterial sense.

a 1386 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 28 These [sc. poets] be subdivided into sundry more specill denominations. The most notable bee the Heroick, Lirick [etc.]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 77 Some had that charge as incident to their offices... some others had it simply as of it selfe... And both these sorts are againe subdivided by M. Lambert. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 97 They were the first that subdivided the four cardinal winds to thirty two. a 1768 STERNE *Serm. Yorick* (1773) IV. 151 Mankind led to dispose of these attributes inherent in the Godhead, and divide and subdivide them again amongst deities. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 502 Attempts have... been made to subdivide the phenomena of mortification. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* II. (1876) 16 The use of machinery tends still further to subdivide labour. 1887 BENTLEY *Man, Bot.* (ed. 5) 405 The Classes are also divided into Sub-classes, Series, Cohorts, or Alliances... in the same manner as the orders, genera, and species are subdivided.

c. refl.

1709 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan., The Commissioners... shall subdivide themselves... so as three, at least, may be appointed for the Service of each Division. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 21 The original hereditary despotism resident in the person of the King, divides and subdivides itself into a thousand shapes and forms.

d. absol.

1880 [see SUBDIVIDER].

2. *intr.* To break up into subdivisions.

1597-8 BACON *Ess., Faction* (Arb.) 78 When one of the Factions is extinguished, the remaining subdivideth. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 293 They marched, they counter-marched, they opened to the right and left, they divided, and subdivided. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 200 From this part upwards those vessels divide and subdivide. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 33 These laminae subdivide into radiated fibrils. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. 243 Every string sub-divides, yielding not one note, but a dozen.

†*b.* Used loosely of two persons forming separate factions. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Faction* (Arb.) 80 When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, then some after Antonius and Octavianus brake and Subdivided.

Hence **Subdivided** *pple. a.*

a 1676 HALE *P. Atticus* III. (1677) 98 One of the subdivided party, that finds it self weakest. 1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 154 Stem subdivided. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 141 Panicles with subdivided branches. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IV. 785 The first semi-oscillation will be performed as a whole, the next as a subdivided string. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 98 The middle oolite is almost as varied and subdivided as the lower.

†**Subdivident**, *Obs.* [f. SUBDIVIDE, after *divident*.] That which subdivides.

1881 MULCASTER *Positions XXXIX.* (1888) 197 All the people which in our country be either gentlemen or of the commonalty. The common is divided into marchantes and mannaries generally, what partition soever is the subdivident.

Subdivider. [f. SUBDIVIDE + -ER 1.] One who subdivides; *spec.* one who carves out an estate; one who settles on a portion of an estate.

1880 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/6 To those who had already subdivided he offered new mountain farms, leaving the subdividers to decide who should remain and who should remove. 1885 SEEDORF *Brit. Birds* III. 252 When Nature's natural divisions are interfered with, the subdivider is obliged to fall back upon specific characters to diagnose his genera.

1888 *Ohio State Trul.* (Columbus) 2 Mar., (City property) for sale at original subdivider's prices. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 527/1 It would thus seem to be absolutely necessary, in order that the crofter may enjoy a reasonable chance of retaining his holding, to free him from the incubus of the subdivider or squatter.

Subdividing, *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] Subdivision. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 149 What dividing, and subdividing, and subdividing again!

Subdividing, *pple. a.* [-ING 2.] That subdivides.

1809 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 126 A little instrument which I denominate a subdividing sector. 1872 SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* VI. 200 In the neighbourhood of Presteigne the subdividing limestone is no longer seen.

Hence **Subdividingly** *adv.*, in subdivisions.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles Wks.* 1858 VIII. 193 What was the essential machinery by which the Oracles moved?—I shall inquire subdividingly.

†**Subdividual**, *a. Obs.* [f. SUBDIVIDE *v.* after *dividual*.] Involving subdivision.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 55 To declare... new Articles of Faith in Popery and Arianism as subdividual Worship and individual Adoration.

Subdivisible, *a.* [f. SUBDIVIDE *v.* after *divisible*. Cf. F. *subdivisible*, It. *suddivisibile*.] Capable of being subdivided.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 312/2 Into how many parts soever a line may be divided, each part is a length, still subdivisible for ever. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 51 The lands become divisible and sub-divisible.

Subdivision (sɒb'divɪʒən), [ad. late L. *subdivisio*, -ōnem, n. of action *f. subdivis*, *subdividere* to SUBDIVIDE. Cf. F., Sp. *subdivision*, It. *suddivisione*.]

1. The act or process of subdividing, or fact of being subdivided.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii, To come to your... courtiers face, tis of three sorts, according to our subdivision of a courtier, elementary, practice, and theoricque. 1622 MALYNES *Ans. Law-Merch.* 360 The Denomination, Division and Subdivision of the moneys of all Countreys is most necessary for Merchants. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xiv. 128 There were twelve Tribes, making them thirteen by subdivision of the Tribe of Joseph. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. (1869) I. 12 This subdivision of employment in philosophy, as well as in every other business, improves dexterity, and saves time. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IV. 802 The aliquot subdivision of a vibrating string. 1855 BARNES *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 15 (1864) 43 The Cerebral Nerves are divided into nine pairs, some of these being considered as admitting of farther subdivision. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 490 The increase of wealth had produced its natural effect, the subdivision of labour. 1880 WELCH *Naval Archit.* 113 Watertight Subdivision of Ships.

b. An instance of this.

a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commv. Eng.* I. iii. (1584) 3 Of these manner of rulings by one, by the fewer part [etc.]. They which have more methodically... written upon them, doe make a subdivision. 1634 R. H. *Salerno's Regim.* Pref., The third Ranke... admits a Subdivision into Better and Worse, Wise and Foolish, Learned and Ignorant. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. XL (1869) I. 175 The nature of their business admits of the utmost subdivisions of labour. 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* XIX. 313 Too minute a subdivision of business tends to contract the minds of those who perform it.

2. One of the parts into which a whole is subdivided; part of a part; a section resulting from a further division; *Nat. Hist.* a subordinate division of a group.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 113 Of these three partes of Philosophie, I might make other three subdivisions, and largely set them out. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 52 Methinks amongst those many subdivisions of hell, there might have bin one Limbo left for these. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* 54 Chrystall... is reduced by some unto that subdivision which comprehendeth gemmes. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* I. ii. § 6 The Gnosticks and the severall subdivisions of them. 1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 14 The petiole... subdivided, having two leaflets on each subdivision. *Ibid.* 37 Orders are the subdivisions of Classes. 1825 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 197/2 A small subdivision of the clergy of the North Riding of Yorkshire. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2848. 778 The subdivisions, apartments, or portions whereof a building consists. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol. Min.* etc. 371 The deposits of the Secondary epoch... may... be divided into four principal groups, each of which again presents well marked subdivisions. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 16 Their armies were arranged according to the contingents which represented the tribal subdivisions.

b. Milit. The half of a division (in first quot. the rear half). Also at various times, the half of a company; in the artillery, a gun with its waggons (now called SUBSECTION).

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 28 Whensoever this Bodie... (which containeth but ten persons in fyle) shall be divided in the midst betweene the Middlemen, then the last five Rankes to the Rearward are called by the name of Subdivision. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1704) s. v., Subdivisions, are the lesser parcels, into which a Regiment is divided in marching, being half the greater divisions. 1727 H. BLAND *Milit. Discip.* v. 60 When a Battalion is divided into three equal Parts or Divisions, each Division is then called a Grand-Division. Sub-Divisions are formed by dividing each Grand-Division into three, four or five equal Parts. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 223 Subdivisions, Right Wheel! 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., A company divided forms two subdivisions. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. ix. iv. 635 The British force began to advance along the trunk road in a column of sub-divisions. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict., Sub-division*, in artillery, a gun with its wagon. 1889 *Standing Orders Royal Regim. Artill.* 41 Four-gun Batteries will be divided into two Sections—Right and Left—of 2 Sub-Divisions each. 1913 *Times* 14 May 6/2 A bearer sub-division R.A.M.C.

Subdivisional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of subdivision; pertaining to subdivision, or a subdivision; consisting of a subdivision.

1656 In *Petty Down Survey* (1851) 90 In making of provincial lots, subdivisional lots must follow, so far as they could be practiced, to promote the settlement of the army. 1834 J. P. SMITH *Script. & Geol. Sci.* (1839) 60 Particular formations, one, two, or more in a system or subdivisional group. 1847 *Grote Greece* II. xxii. 111. 463 The Italians or Itali, the Morgetes, and the Chaones, all of them names of tribes either cognate or subdivisional. 1864 *Athenzum* No. 1920. 215/2 Subdivisional multiplications and production by budding. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 3/4 The station is a subdivisional one for the E. Division.

† **Subdivisionate**, *v.* Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. SUBDIVISION + -ATE³.] *trans.* To subdivide.

1578 *Sidney Wanstead Play in Arcadia*, etc. (1605) 574 *Secundum* their dignity, which must also be subdivided into three equal species.

Subdivisive, *a.* [f. *L. subdivisus*, pa. ppl. stem of *subdividere* to SUBDIVIDE + -IVE.] Resulting from subdivision.

1838 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxv. (1860) II. 23 When a whole is divided into its parts, these parts may be themselves still connected multiplicities; and if these are again divided, there results a subdivision (*subdivisio*), the several parts of which are called the subdivisive members (*membra subdividentia*).

Subdolos (sɒˈdɒləs), *a.* Now rare. [ad. late *L. subdolosus* or f. its source *subdolus*, f. *sub-* SUB- + *dolus* cunning.] Crafty, cunning, sly.

1598 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* R. iij. The subdolos craft and deceat of Satan. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A 2 b. The subdolos Machiavellian. a 1677 *Barrow Sermon*. Wks. 1687 I. 65 Illusive simulations and subdolos artifices. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. J.* I. 269 The King was troubled, lest this subdolos and eloquent man should shake his resolution. 1843 *Syd. Smith Lett. Amer. Debts* I. The subdolos press of America contends that the English would act with their own debt in the same manner. 1880 *W. Cox Mod. Engl. Hist.* I. 102 Nor has any maxim so subdolos as this been devised to abridge the freedom of Britons.

Hence **Subdolosly** *adv.*, **Subdolosness**.

1635 *PERSON Varieties* I. 28 Take heed of the subdolosness of their proposition, which is not universally true. 1643 *BAKER Chron.* (1653) 554 See the subdolosness of this man. 1681 *EVELYN Lett. to Pepys* 6 Dec. in *Diary & Corr.* (1852) III. 260, I neither would, nor honestly could, conceal how subdolosly they dealt. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 345 Whisky, mixed subdolosly with burnt brown sugar. 1862 T. A. TADLOPE *Marietta* xxii. Nanni had subdolosly stretched out his hand sideways, to administer a squeeze to a rosy little hand that timidly stole out half-way to meet his.

Subdominant, *sb. Mts.* [SUB-4. Cf. *F. sous-dominante*.] The note next below the dominant of a scale; the fourth note in ascending and the fifth in descending a scale. Also *altrih*.

1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XII. 502/1 The chord of the sub-dominant. *Ibid.* 548/2 These three sounds, the tonic, the tonic dominant, and the sub-dominant, contain in their chords all the notes which enter into the scale of the mode. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 261 She might if she pleased break through that eternal descent by two semitones from the dominant to the sub-dominant. 1863 *ATKINSON Canon's Physics* § 207 (1866) 162 The tonic, dominant, and sub-dominant chords. *Ibid.* 163 The dominant and sub-dominant bear major triads.

Subdominant, *a.* [SUB-14.] Less than dominant, not quite dominant. (See *quots.*)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. IV. 493 We may take *Scotia* for an example of a subdominant group beginning more southward. a 1909 *Buck's Med. Handbk.* III. 260 (Cent. Dict. Supp.) Those disturbances which are dominant become focal in consciousness, or the mind is fully conscious of such. Those that are sub-dominant bring about marginal or sub-conscious psychological states.

Subdorsal, *a.* and (*sb.*) [Cf. *F. sous-dorsal*.]

A. adj. 1. [SUB-1 a.] Pertaining to the part situated at the bottom of the back (*i. e.* the posteriors). *nonce-use*.

1800 in *Spirit Publ. Tracts* IV. 36 The vigorous posts which sustain the enormous subdorsal promontory of Lord G. *Ibid.* 371 He has ordered the dimensions of the subdorsal basis of each of the new scholars to be taken.

2. *Zool.* [SUB-11, 20 d.] Somewhat or almost dorsal; situated near the back.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 522/1 Fins advanced, distant and subdorsal. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 53 The feet of the two posterior pairs [of legs] are short and subdorsal.

B. sb. A subdorsal fin.

1856 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 230 The dorsals differing from the sub dorsals, and these again from the pectorals. Hence **Subdorsally** *adv.*, in a subdorsal position.

1902 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* II. 304 On 3rd. somite a pair of black 'eye spots' surrounded by a white iris, subdorsally. **Subduable** (sɒˈdjuːəbəl), *a.* rare. [f. SUBDUE + -ABLE.] That may be subdued.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Surmountable*, subduable. 1662 H. MORE *Phil. Writ.* Pref. gen. (1712) p. x. A natural touch of Enthusiasm... such as, I thank God, was ever governable enough, and have found at length perfectly subduable. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipodop.* xii. § 5. 277 If the love of sin be hardly subduable by the fear of hell. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 1731 Who talks here... Of hate subduable to pity?

Subdual (sɒˈdjuːəl), [f. SUBDUE + -AL.] 1. The act of subduing or state of being subdued; subjection.

1675 *BURTHOGGE Causa Dei* 227 The Castigation and subdual of the affections. 1741-65 *WARRINGTON Div. Legat.* v. iv. Wks. 1788 III. 139 Mahomet's work was not like Moses's,

the subdual of a small tract of Country. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* ii. (1866) 79 Permanent subdual distinguished the Roman Empire. Other Empires swept over like a tornado. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 45 We are shut out from understanding this subdual which is belief. 1904 *Archaeol. Eliana* XXV. ii. 147 Their subdual lasted several years.

2. A becoming subdued or moderate. *rare*. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 72 In autumn, with the subdual of heat, there is annually, in Canada, a transformation of nature.

† **Subduce**, *v.* Obs. [ad. *L. subducere*, f. *sub-* SUB- + *ducere* to lead, bring.]

1. *trans.* To take away, withdraw (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1666 *Br. Hall Contempl.* O. T. xx. iv. Else, had the chylid been secretly subduced, and missed by his bloodie grandmother. 1632 — *Hard Texts* Matt. xxviii. 20 Howsoever my bodily presence shall be subduced from you. 1664 *OWEN Wind. Animad.* xvi. 422 No small part of the Territories of many Princes is subduced from under their power. a 1761 *LAW Conf. Weary Pilgrim* (1809) 55 They wanted not to have... their covetousness and sensuality to be subduced by a new nature from heaven derived into them.

b. To withdraw from allegiance; = SEDUCE *v.* 1. a 1578 *LINDSAY Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 297 [He] had subduced with his gould the men of weir that kept the castell.

c. *refl.* (occas. *intr.*) To withdraw oneself or itself from a place or society, from allegiance, etc.; to escape from; to secede.

1542 *BECON Pathw. Prayer* i. B vj b. It shalbe expedient for such as intende to exerceyse prayer, to subduce & conuaye them selues from the company of the worldly people into some secreet... place. 1610 *Br. Hall Apol. Brownists* § 7 You have separated from Spirit [from it], you have haue taken away his word and Spirit (from it), you have justly subduced. 1636 T. GOONWIN *Child of Light* (1643) 112 A man can no way avoid his suggestions, nor subduce himself from them. a 1656 *Br. Hall Specialities* Lift Rem. Wks. (1660) 21. I subduced myself sevidly from their presence. a 1660 *HAMMOND 10 Sermon*. xiv. Wks. 1684 IV. 658 For never was the earth so peevish, as to... subduce it self from its [sc. the sun's] rays.

2. To subtract, as a mathematical operation.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* I. xviii. f. B, Subduce the first distance from the third. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* h vij. Thane subduce ye haill from ye nombre of ye dayes of yat moneth. a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 106 If out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent Generation, we should by the Operation of the Understanding subduce Ten.

3. To bring, lead into. *rare*.

1609 *TOURNEUR Funeral Poem Sir F. Vere* 278 Offences done against his owne estate... have oftentimes Subduc'd the malefactors to those crimes Into the hands of justice.

Hence † **Subducing** *vb. sb.*, withdrawal.

1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* Neh. vi. 11 By weake subducing of my selfe, and hiding my head in the Temple. a 1660 *HAMMOND 10 Sermon*. xi. Wks. 1684 IV. 636 A cowardly, pusillanimous subducing of ones self.

† **Subducend**, *Math. Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. subducendus*, gerundive of *subducere* (see prec.)] = SUBTRAHEND.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 16 If the Subducend be taken from the Minuend, there rests the Remainder.

† **Subducion**, *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. SUBDUE + -cion = -TION.] ? Reduction to order. (Cf. SUBDUE 1 c.)

1455 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 287/1 The conservation of the peace, and subducion of theym that entende to the breche therof.

Subduct (sɒˈdʊkt), *v.* Now rare. [f. *L. subducere*, pa. ppl. stem of *subducere* to SUBDUE.]

1. *trans.* To take away from its place or position, withdraw from use, consideration, influence, etc.

a. with physical obj.

1652-62 *EVELYN Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 61/1 The three Palestines... being subducted from the power of the see of Antioch. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. 205 One of the Elements is subducted from the people, and the other is adored by them. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 382 For one determinate space of time it exhibits its lucid part to the Earth, for another, subducts it. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 141, I had but a bare sight of that Pamphlet, it being presently subducted from the Publick Pensal. a 1792 *HORNE Ess. & Th.* Wks. 1818 I. 363 The Chinese physicians never prescribe bleeding...; saying, that, if the pot boil too fast, it is better to subduct the fuel, than laide out the water. 1837 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Spectre of Tappington*, He replaced the single button [on his breeches] he had just subducted. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 119 All such as are inconsistent in their statements... are to be subducted from his catalogue.

b. with immaterial obj.

1614 *JACKSON Creed* III. iii. vi. 151 Vet must all excesse in spirituall graces... be subducted from that prerogative which wee that are Christs messengers, haue in respect of Aarons successors. 1660 *EVELYN Hist. Quinquart.* To Rdr., Nor have I purposely concealed or subducted any thing considerable which may seeme to make for the advantage of the opposite party. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will.* I. ii. (1762) 12 As having its Influence added to other Things, or subducted from them. 1840 G. DARLEY *Wks. Beaum. & Fl.* Introduct., Subducting the devilish feature, it were well perhaps, if all Englishmen... resembled this portrait. 1843 *MILL Logic* III. viii. 465 Subduct from any phenomenon such part as is known by previous inductions to be the effect of certain antecedents. 1851 *HERSCHEL Study Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 156 When the effects of all known causes are estimated with exactness, and subducted.

c. *refl.*

1655 *OWEN Wind. Evang.* xliii. 486 Sinne (which is the Creature's subducting its selfe from under the Dominion of God). 1668 — *Expos.* 130th Ps. 76 From his providential presence he could never subduct himself.

2. To take away (a quantity) from, † out of another; to subtract, deduct.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iv. v. V iij. Your greater semidiameter, whiche subducted from youre former divisor leaueth the semidiameter of the intrinsical circle. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* Introduct. iii. 59 If out of the number of years... you subduct the years of the Oppressours of Israel under their Judges. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* II. (ed. 3) 70, 200 Years... which subducted out of 1000 leaves 800 Years. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 85 William Forbes... was order'd to keep a just account of what each Indian had so that it might be subducted out of their wages at their return home. 1855 *BAKSTER Newton* I. iii. 42 Subducting the diameter of the hole from the length and breadth of the image, there remains 13 inches in the length and 2 1/8 inches in the breadth. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 558 When we... subduct the vapour pressure from the barometric height.

absol. 1646 *Record's Gr. Artes* 110 Therefore seeing 9 in the quotient, multiply, and subduct as before. 1663 *HUBERT Body Div.* II. 86 They adde, they multiply; never subduct, never divide. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 14 According to their respective Value, take one of the next Denomination, out of which Subduct.

† b. *intr.* To take something away from. *Obs.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 536 Nature... from my side subducting, took perhaps More then enough. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* II. 124 The Spaw... helps the refining of the vessels... and so subducts from the Disease by hindring the affluent cause. 1798 W. MAJOR *Brit. Tourists* V. 193 Its neglected and languishing state still farther subducts from its picturesque effect.

3. To take away or remove surreptitiously or fraudulently. Also *absol.*

1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 95 ¶ 11 Purchased with money subducted from the shop. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 200 By subducting largely from the sums confided to him. 1824 *LAKDAW Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 53/1 If he had... brought down a brace out of a covey, instead of subducting them from the platter.

4. To draw up, lift.

1837 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Spectre of Tappington*, Subducting his coat-tails one under each arm [etc.]. 1869 'WAT BRADWOOD' *The O.V. H.* xxi. Jemmy subducted his coat-tails, and sat him down.

Subduction (sɒˈdʊkʃən), *n.* Now rare. [ad. *L. subductio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subducere* to SUBDUE.] The action of subducting.

1. Withdrawal, removal.

a 1620 J. DYKE *Sol. Sermon* (1640) 79 A quenching of fire by subduction of fuel. 1625 J. ROBINSON *Observ. Div. & Mor.* IV. 282 Unto whom... thought and care, in one night brought grey hayr, by subduction of nourishment. 1630 *Br. Hall Occas. Medit.* § 66. (1634) 145 Oh that we were not more capable of distrust, then thine omnipotent hand is of weariness and subduction. 1730 *Hist. Lit.* I. 449 Fearing the Subduction of the King's Bounty, which had hitherto supported it. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 542 The withdrawal of a patriot from Parliament... is the subduction of parliamentary force. 1854 *BUCKNILL Unsoundn. Mind* 25 Terms signifying deprivation or subduction.

† b. Surreptitious or secret withdrawal. *Obs.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 88 The Corruption proceeded not by subduction from the Hebrew, but the accession to the Greek Scripture. 1721 *BAILEY, Subduction*, a taking privately from.

2. Subtraction, deduction.

1579 *DIGGES Stratot.* I. xv. 25 Subduction is the taking of the one Fraction from the other. 1608 *Br. Hall Epist.* I. vi. 284, I have noted four ranks of commonly-named Miracles: from which, if you make a iust subduction, how few of our wonders shall remaine either to beleefe or admiration! 1664 *EVELYN Pomona* Pref. 4 Brought thither without charge, or extraordinary subductions. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 16 Addition and Subduction, serve Reciprocally to prove each other. 1734 *BEAKLEY Analyst* § 5 Wks. 1871 III. 260 By the continual addition or subduction of infinitely small quantities. 1856 *MASON Ess. Bing. & Crit.* 109 The property remaining... after the subduction of his own share as the eldest son.

† 3. A drawing down or away (see *quot.* 1612); the evacuation (of excrement). (= *Gr. ὑπαγωγή*.)

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 274 Subduction is an abstraction of juyces, oyles, and other liquid matters downward by percolation, filtration, and the like. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 211 They make the belly soluble, and helpe the subduction of excrements. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. xii. 446/2.

4. The action of subduing or fact of being subdued; subdual, subjection. (*Const. to.*)

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 11 Contriving, if not the destruction, at least the subduction of the Temporal Power to the Spiritual. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 157 Subduction of the Flesh. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* II. 33 The... celebrated fair, who boasts the subduction of whole regiments by the power of her charms. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. 82 Edward assembled a large army... for the subduction of Dumfriesshire. *Ibid.* 472 The ruling clergy... brought on the subduction of the kingdom. † 5. 'A reckoning or account' (1656 Blount).

† **Subductive**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. subducere* (see SUBDUE) + -IVE.] That is to be subtracted. 1793 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 170 That... changes its nature from a subductive quantity to an additive one.

† **Subductory**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. subducere* (see prec.) + -ORY.] Laxative. (Cf. SUBDUCTION 3.)

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* iv. 79 Why are Oysters usually eaten a little before meale?... By reason of their subductory qualitie, concerning the bellie.

† **Subdue**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 subdue. [f. next.] Subdual, subjugation, conquest.

c 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 5 Wherefor, prince... Remember be Subdue of hi Regaly, Of Englonde, fraunce, & spayn trewely. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 223/1 In defense of this youre seid Reame, and subdue of youre Enemys. a 1592 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse* (1598) A 4 b, The worlds subdue.

Subdue (sūbdiū), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 so-, su-dewe, so-, suduwe, sodeuwe. *β.* 5 subd(e)we, 5-6-dew, 5-6-dieu, 6-dew, 5-subdue. [Of difficult etymology. *ME.* *sodewe*, *subdewe*, *-duc*, represents formally *AF.* **soduer*, **su(b)duer* = *OF.* *so(d)duire*, *su(d)duire*, etc. (used with the meanings of *L.* *seducere*) to deceive, seduce = *OLT.* *soddurre* = *L.* *subducere* to draw up or away, withdraw, remove by stealth, purge, evacuate, calculate (see *SUBDUCE*, *SUBDUCT*). Neither *L.* *subducere* nor *OF.* *soduire* is recorded in the sense of 'subdue', so that it is to be presumed that the *AF.* form took over the sense from *L.* *subdere*, the *pa.* *ppl.* of which is represented in *Eng.* by *SUBDIT* from *c* 1375.

There is no clear connexion in form or sense with the *AF.* *subduz* of *Edw.* III stat. ii. c. 17, ann. 1353; the meaning is app. 'attached' or 'arrested', not 'subdued'. The 15th c. *AF.* *subduer* (Littleton *Inst.*, ed. 1516, A vij b) was prob. modelled on the current *Eng.* form.]

1. *trans.* To conquer (an army, an enemy, a country or its inhabitants) in fight and bring them into subjection.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 19 [He] wente and sodewed Siria. *Ibid.* 443 Panne he stood wip [MS. *β* suduwe, *MS.* *γ* sodeuwe] the peple bat wonen at be foot of be hille mont Caucasus. *c* 1420 *LYDG.* *Assembly of Gods* 1651 Fooles..Wenyng to subdue, with her on bande, That ys our mekyl for all an hoole lande. *c* 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs.* *4.* *Lim.* Mon. xvi. (1885) 150 Is hyghnes shalbe myghty, and off poiar to subdue his ennemyes. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54, I subdewd France. 1535 *COVERDALE Zech.* ix. 15 They shall consume and deuoure, and subdue them with synge stones. 1553 *EDEN Treat.* *Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 How the Portugales subdued Malacca, shalbe said hereafter. 1593 *SHAKS.* *3 Hen. VI.* iii. 81 Iohn of Gaunt, Which did subdue the greatest part of Spaine. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius.* *Goth. Wars* 14 Since God hath given us Victory, and the glory of subduing n City. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 687 To overcome in Battel, and subdue Nations. 1788 *GIASON Decl.* *4.* *F.* xlvii. IV. 582 The Samaritans were finally subdued by the regular forces of the East: twenty thousand were slain. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist.* India I. 307 They even assert that the same kings subdued Tibet on the east, and Cambaja..on the west. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xix. 330 He [sc. Caesar] wished to hand over his conquests to his successor not only subdued but reconciled to subjection.

† *b.* *Const.* *to, unto, under* the conqueror or his rule. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth.* *de P. R.* vi. xix. (Tollem. MS.), Whan y hadde subdewed all be worlde to my lordschipe. *c* 1420 *LYDG.* *Assembly of Gods* 584 Owre gret rebell May we then soone ener to vs subdue. *c* 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs.* *4.* *Lim.* Mon. ii. (1885) 111 Whan Nembroth..made and incorporate the first realme, and subdued it to bymsel bi tyrannye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 90 Your ald enemies hee intendit to..subduen you to there dominione. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. x. 13 Thus Brute this Realme vnto his rule subdewd. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xvii. 88 When a man..by Warre subdueth his enemies to his will.

† *c.* To overcome or overpower (a person) by physical strength or violence. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 51 Rest a while Till morrow next, that I the Elfe subdue. *Ibid.* ii. v. 26 Full many thought knights he..Had..subdewed in equall frayes. 1593 *SHAKS.* *2 Hen. VI.* iii. 173 As one that graspt And tnged for Life, and was by strength subdued. 1604 — *Oth.* i. ii. 81 If he do resist Subdue him, at his perill.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 *Bible Dan.* ii. 40 Forasmuch as yron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 228 Burrs and Brambles..th' unhappy Field subdue. *Ibid.* iv. 247 Subdu'd in Fire the stubborn Mettal lyes. 1799 *COWPER Castaway* 47 By toil subdued, he drank The stifling wave. 1883 *R. BIOGROS Prometheus* 761 The broad ways That bridge the rivers and subdue the mountains.

† *e.* To reduce to order or obedience. *Obs.*

1481 *Cov. Lett Bh.* 493 To subdue such personex as here late offended; diuense of which personex be nowe late indyted of ryott & traspass [etc.].

2. To bring (a person) into mental, moral, or spiritual subjection; to get the upper hand of by intimidation, persuasion, etc.; to obtain control of the conduct, life, or thoughts of; to render (a person or animal) submissive; to prevail over, get the better of. *Const.* *to* (that which exercises control, the control exercised).

1599 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. xii. He [sc. Cupid] is aduenturous To subdue mine enemies, to me contrarious. 1535 *COVERDALE Wisd.* xviii. 22 He overcame not the multitude with bodily power..but with the worde he subdued him that vexed him. 1538 *STARKEV England* i. i. 12 Ther ys no best so strong..but to man by wysdom he ys subduyd. 1542 *ASB. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 48 Thai ar nocht subduyt to the rychtousness. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sicut dicitur Comm.* 405 The Princes..by a certain feare and terror subdued. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. ii. 87 His [Love's] disgrice is to be called Boy, but his glorie is to subdue men. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 469 This mans threats, To whom I am subdued, are but light to me. *a* 1721 *PAIOR Dial. Dead* (1907) 219 Swords Conquer some, but Words subdue all men. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. 156 Pigot, with a hardihood which subdued them..declared that..he would furnish no money. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm* vi. 80 This recollection awakened others which subdued me completely. 1853 *NEWMAH Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. i. 31 He was subdued by the influence of religion. 1855 *TENNISON Brook* 113 Clasp hands and that petitionary Grace Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke.

absol. 1781 *COWPER Retirem.* 266 God has form'd thee with a wiser view, Not to be led in chains, but to subdue. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii. And so..did this [growth] of VOL. IX.

Royalty..spring up; and grow mysteriously, subduing and assimilating.

refl. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xiii. i. 37 The catall, quibikis favorit langeyr The beist ourcumyn as thy cheif and heyr, Now thame subduis vndir his ward in hy Quibik has the ovrhard. 1833 *TENNISON Dream Fair Women* lix, It comforts me in this one thought to dwell, That I subdued me to my father's will. 1870 *DICKENS Edwin Drood* ii, I must subdue myself to my vocation.

b. With a person's body, soul, mind, actions, etc. as obj.

c 1520 *NISBET N. T.*, Rom. ii. 15 marg., The fleische nother is nor can be subduyt tharto. 1526 *Pilgr. Porf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 b, We must..subdue all our inordynate thoughtes. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw.* VI. c. 19 § 1 Due and godlye abstynence ys a meane..to subdue mens Bodies to their Soule and Spirite. 1591 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 109 My heart and hands thow hast at once subdu'd. 1603 — *Meas.* *for M.* iv. ii. 84 He doth with bolle abstynence subdue That in himselfe, which he spurres on his powre To qualifie in others. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 584 If aught..were worthy to subdue The Soule of Man. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxv. 167 Before you subdue their hearts, you must gain a noble victory over your own. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ii, Having subdued his own feelings, he resolved not to yield to those of his wife. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* Ded. xi, A prophesy is whispered, to subdue my fondest fears. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. IV. 469 Those emotions were soon subdued by a stronger feeling. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* xx, She herself wished to subdue certain important memories.

c. *transf.*

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xiv. 73 It miȝte seme that God wolde not subduwe or submitte..and sende him [sc. Holy Scripture] to resoun, for to be interpretid. 1535 *COVERDALE Phil.* iii. 21 According to y^e workynge wherby he is able to subdue all thinges vnto himselfe. 1781 *COWPER Retirem.* 416 Wild without art, or artfully subdu'd, Nature in ev'ry form inspires delight.

† *d.* To achieve, attain (a purpose). *Obs. rare.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. ix. 9 Perhaps my succour..Mote stead you much your purpose to subdue.

† *e.* To bring to a low state, reduce. *Obs.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. iv. 72 Nothing could haue subdu'd Nature To such a lownesse, but his vnkind Daughters. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 74 His face subdu'de To penetra- tive shame.

3. To bring (land) under cultivation.

1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* i. 28 Growe, and multiplie, and fyll the earth, and subdue it. 1628 *MAY Virg. Georg.* i. 6 Nor is't unwholesome to subdue the Land By often exercise. 1677 *W. HUBBARD Narrative* 63 To engross more Land into their hands then they were able to subdue. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 307 Their lands, which they bad..subdued by extreme labour. 1829 *B. HALL Trav. N. Amer.* I. 66 In proportion as the soil is brought into cultivation, or subduced, to use the local phrase. 1867 *RUSKIN Time & Tide* xxv. § 176 Set..to subduing wild and unhealthy land.

4. In medical use: To reduce, allay. ? *Obs.*

1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 134 The iynce of Cedars; which by the extreme..siccitate faculty..subdued the cause of interior corruption. 1732 *ABUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments* etc. (1736) 262 Cresses, Radishes, Horse-Radishes, ..subdue Acidity. 1804 *ASARNETHY Surg. Obs.* 176 The inflammation of the brain was now subduced. 1809 *Med. Jynl.* XXI. 52 Although the hysteric affections were still very troublesome, she could now completely subdue them by the use of pills. 1829 *COOPER Good's Study* Med. II. 515 The inflammation is to be subduced by blood-letting.

5. To reduce the intensity, force, or vividness of (sound, colour, light); to make less prominent or salient. (Cf. *SUBDUED* 2.)

1800 *HT. LEE Canterb. T.* (ed. 2) III. 139 A circular pavilion..Where both light and heat were subdued by shades. 1815 *SHELLEY Alastor* 165 With voice stifled in tremulous sobs Subdued by its own pathos. 1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. ii. i. vii. § 21 The warm colours of distance, even the most glowing, are subdued by the air. 1845 *Antiq. & Archit.* *Year Bk.* 319 Unable to subdue properly the red, blue, and gold of the niched hood mould. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* I. ix. 102 Distance is very deceptive upon the ice, subduing its salient features.

Subdued (sūbdiū'd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

1. Reduced to subjection, subjugated, overcome. Also *absol.*

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 348 One, whose subdu'd Eyes.. Drops teares as fast as the Arabian Trees Their Medicinable gumme. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 48 Strengthened both against forraine invasions and revols of the subdued. 1660 *MILTON Dr. Griffith's Serm.* Wks. 1851 V. 397 [It] will in all probability subject the Subduers to the Subdu'd. 1812 *CARRERE Tales* xviii. 68 She had a mild, subdued, expiring look. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. iv. v, Lyons contains in it subdued Jacobins; dominant Girondins. 1890 *R. BOLBREWOOD 'Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 A subdued, bronzed, resolved-looking man.

2. Reduced in intensity, strength, force, or vividness; moderated; toned down.

1822 [implied in *SUBDUEDNESS*]. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* iv. i, Censers of gold..steamed with the odours of Araby, yet so subdued as not to deaden the healthier scent of flowers. 1847 *C. BRONTE Jane Eyre* viii, My language was more subdued than that generally was when it developed that sad theme. *Ibid.* xiv, The subdued chat of Adèle. 1849 *RUSKIN Seven Lamps* iii. § 17, 83 Many of the noblest forms are of subdued curvature. 1861 *FLOR. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 59 There are acute cases (particularly a few eye cases..), where a subdued light is necessary. 1877 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 203 The effects of subterranean heat in the locality may still manifest themselves in a subdued form. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/3 (Stock Exchange), There was a more subdued tone.

Hence *Subduedly adv.*, with subdued sound, light, colour, etc.; *Subduedness*, the condition of being subdued.

182a *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 718 In his freest..passages there is a subduedness, a self-checking timidity in his colouring. 185a *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iv. xxxix. (1863) 294 Meekness and subduedness before God. 1858 *G. GILFILLAN Life Sir T. Wyatt* W's Poet. Wks. p. xv, Homely natural feeling of the poetical and the subduedly sensuous. 1892 *Kipling Light that Failed* xiii, Maisie was crying more subduedly.

Subduement, *rare.* [f. *SUBDUED v.* + -MENT.] The action of subduing; subdual.

'A word not used, nor worthy to be used' (J.).

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 187, I haue seen thee..scorning forfeits and subduements. *a* 1619 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 81 Hee sent a solemne Ambassage to Pope Adrian, to craue leave for the subduement of that Country. 1807 *G. CHALMERS Caledonia* i. ii. vii. 325 Anglo-Saxon..on the subduement of the Romanized Outland, succeeded to the British tongue. 1860 *FORSTER Fr. Remonstr.* 89 That subduement of the Roman Catholic power on the continent.

Subduer (sūbdiū'ə), [f. *SUBDUED v.* + -ER 1.]

A person who or a thing which subdues, in the various senses of the verb.

c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iv, Thus were they..by death subduers of their owne corps carnall. 1596 *DARWIN tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 75 The ald Romans, subduers of the Warlike. 1611 *SPENCER Theat. Gt. Brit.* 391/2 Ostorius..Subduer of great Caractacus. 1732 *ARATHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments* (1736) 253 Figs are great subduers of Acrimony. 1747 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. ii. 15 With some of the sex, insolent controul is a more efficacious subduer than kindness or concession. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 322 By the laws of nature the occupant and subduer of the soil is the true proprietor. 1860 *Geo. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* i. v, It is a wonderful subduer, this need of love. 1866 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 191 Such was He, the Subduer of all which exalted itself. 1900 *DK. ARCYLL Autobiogr.* (1906) II. 85 The subduer of a fierce enemy and the saviour of India.

Subduing, *vbl. sb.* [f. *SUBDUED v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of *SUBDUED v.*; subdual, subjugation.

c 1482 *J. KAV tr. Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* (1870) P 1 The subduynge and oppresynge of the..cyyte of Constantinople. 1532 *MOSES Confut. Tindale* Wks. 371 The subduynge of y^e flesh and taming of bodily lustes. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Macc.* xiv. 34 What so ener was mete for the subduynge of the aduersaries. 1555 *HUME in Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 213 A combination made between France and Cromwell for the subduing of all the Spanish provinces of the Low Countries. 1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1698) Pref. p. xv, Thesubduing[= abatement] of interest will bring in multitudes of traders. 1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) I. 276/2 None of them [sc. barrows] are sufficient to prepare for the seed any ground that requires subduing. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 335/1 For the more speedy subduing of a rough uncultured surface.

Subduing, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That subdues; tending to subdue.

1608 *D. TUVILL Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 66 b, To polish and fashion out his then rough-hewn fortune, with the edge of his subduing sword. 1816 *J. SCOTT Vis. Paris* 118 A stimulating melange of what is most heating, intoxicating, and subduing. 1842 *MANNING Serm.* xvi. (1848) I. 228 Not because they are under any subduing dominion of indwelling sin. 1891 *CONAN DOYLE Adv. Sherlock Holmes* ii, There was something depressing and subduing in the sudden gloom.

Hence *Subduingly adv.*, so as to subdue.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 301 What goes more subduingly to the heart than the author's poem to his sick child? 1880 *MEREDITH Tragic Com.* xviii, A hand that she had taken and twisted in her woman's hand subduingly!

Subduple (sūbdiū'p'l, sūbdiup'l), *a. Math.* [ad. late *L.* *subduplus*: see *SUB-10* and *DUPLE a.*] That is half of a quantity or number; denoting a proportion of one to two; (of a ratio) of which the antecedent is half the consequent.

1609 *DOWLAND Ornith. Microf.* 63 Enery Proportion is..taken away by the comming of his contrary proportion...As by the comming of a subduple, a dupla is taken away, and so of others. 1648 [see *SUB-10*]. 1706 *W. JONES Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 55 The Ratio of 3 to 6 is 3/6 = 1/2 or subduple. 1715 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 841 The number will be about subduple in a Jovial Year. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Subnormal*, The Subnormal PR is Subduple the Parameter. 1740 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 426 Let us take..Two Points at Pleasure, the Point A in the Circumference of the Equator, and the Point C in the Circumference of a subduple parallel Circle.

Subduplicate, *a. Math.* [*SUB-10*.]

1. Of a ratio or proportion: Being that of the square roots of the quantities; thus, 2 : 3 is the subduplicate ratio of 4 : 9.

1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* 121 A Proportion is said to be Divided, when between two quantities are interposed one or more Means in continual Proportion, and then the Proportion of the first to the second is said to be Subduplicate of that of the first to the third, and Subtriplicate of that of the first to the fourth. 1670 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. iii. 15 The times are in Subduplicate Proportion to the lengths of the Pendulums. 1674 *PATRIV Disc. Dupl. Prop.* 2, The First Instance, Wherein Duplicate, and Subduplicate Ratio or Proportion is considerable, Is In the Velocities of two equal and like Ships; which Velocities..are the square Roots of the Powers which either drive or draw them. 1706 *W. JONES Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 288 'The Times in which a Body runs thro' those Planes, shall be in a Subduplicate Ratio of their Altitudes. 1798 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 358 The bodies descend by nearly uniform velocities, which are directly in the subduplicate ratio of the diameters.

† 2. = *SUBDUPE*. (A misuse.)

1656 *HOBBS Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 277 It is the same fault when men call half a quantity subduplicate, 1755 *JOHNSON, Subduplicate*..containing one part of two.

Sub-e'dit, *v.* [Back-formation f. next.] *trans.* To edit (a paper, periodical, etc.) under, to prepare

(copy) for, the supervision of a chief editor. Hence **Sub-e-diting** *vbl. sb.*

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xlii, I can tell you there is a great art in sub-editing a paper. 1880 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 130 Several Americans have offered to undertake sub-editing [for the 'Oxford English Dictionary']. 1883 *Ibid.* Abstract p. iv, S., partly arranged and sub-edited by Mr. C. Gray.

Sub-e-ditor. [SUB-6.] A subordinate editor; one who sub-edits.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. iii, Clerk Tallien, he also is become sub-editor; shall become able-editor. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxx, I daresay I should be the sub-editor of the *Cork Chronicle*.

Hence **Sub-e-ditorship**, the position of sub-editor. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* 383. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxx, He had her vote for the sub-editorship.

Sub-editorial, a. [f. SUB-EDITOR + -IAL.] Pertaining to a sub-editor or sub-editorship.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. iv, While Tallien worked sedentary at the sub-editorial desk. 1850 THACKERAY *Penn-dennis* xxxiv, In a masterly manner he had pointed out what should be the sub-editorial arrangements of the paper. 1905 *Athenaeum* 30 Sept. 437/2 The dry data were... set out skilfully enough in sub-editorial fashion.

Sub-e-lement. [SUB-5.] A subordinate or secondary element.

1846 POE *N. P. Willis* Wks. 1864 III. 31 In addition to the element of novelty, there is introduced the sub-element of unexpectedness. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1396 The good element, is God; and his personality comprises five spiritual and five material sub-elements.

Sub-e-lementary, a. [SUB-14.] Less than elementary, not quite elementary.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxx, (1640) 823 In the Elements themselves, of which all sub-elementary things are composed. 1835 MACCULLOCH *Attributes* (1837) II. 417 Disintegrated into those modes of elementary or subelementary matter whence it was first constructed.

Sub-equal, a. [ad. mod.L. *subaequalis*: see SUB-20 c and EQUAL.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Nearly equal.

1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* 195 Florets all fertile. Proper one with petals five, heart-inflected, subequal. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 199 Eyes subequal. 1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 The earliest known equine animal possesses four complete sub-equal digits on the fore foot. 1897 GÜNTHER in *Mary Kingsley's W. Africa* 704 Teeth small, subequal, with brown pointed tips.

2. Related as several numbers of which no one is as large as the sum of the rest. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Sub-e-qually adv.**; **Sub-e-qually**, the condition of being subequal.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 200 Fruit glabrous, subequally ribbed all round. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 172 In the number of these bones (metacarpals) and their sub-equality of development man agrees with many Vertebrates above Fishes.

|| **Suber** (*siu'ba*). *Bot. (Chem.)* [L. = cork, cork-oak.] The bark or periderm of the cork-tree; cork. Also, a vegetable principle found in this. 1800 HENAY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 293 Suber, —this name is used to denote common cork-wood. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 298 Suber, is light, soft and elastic, burns with a bright flame and yields ammonia by distillation. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 313 Of Suber and its Acid.

Hence **Subera'mic a.**, denominating the acid produced by the dry distillation of ammonium suberate. **Subera'mide**, the white crystalline compound formed by the action of aqueous ammonia on suberate of methyl or by heating suberic acid with phosphorus trichloride. **Sub'erane**, a liquid hydrocarbon (see *quots.*); hence **Subera'nic a.** **Subera'nitate**, a salt of **Subera'nitate** acid, the acid remaining after suberanilide has been precipitated from a solution of fused suberic acid, aniline, and alcohol; so **Subera'nilide**.

1859 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XIII. 221 *Suberanic Acid, C₁₂H₂₀O₄. 1898 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXIV. 1. 125 *Suberamide melts at 216°. 1894 *Ibid.* LXVI. 1. 265 The purified suberone (or heptamethylene, "suberane") boils at 117-117.5° under 743 mm. pressure. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XXII. 32/2 Cyclo-heptane (suberane), C₇H₁₄, obtained by the reduction of suberyl iodide. *Ibid.* 33/1 Cyclo-heptane carboxylic acid (*suberanic acid), C₇H₁₂CO₂H. 1859 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XIII. 222 *Suberanilate of Ammonium. —The acid dissolves easily in hot ammonia, and the salt is deposited in small granular crystals. *Ibid.*, *Suberanilic acid yields aniline when fused with potash. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. iv. § 2. 257 Dianilides... *Suberanilide 2 (C₁₂H₁₂), H₂N₂, C₁₀H₁₂O₄.

Suberate (*siu'bère't*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *subérate* (Lagrange 1797): see SUBER and -ATE¹.] A salt of suberic acid.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 297. 1806 G. ADAM'S *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 547 Suberats. 1809 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* (ed. 2) IV. 353 Suberate of potassa, formed by adding suberic acid to carbonate of potassa. 1864 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. (ed. 2) xiv. § 1. 888 Suberate of ethyl.

Suberb, obs. form of SUBURB.

Suberch. = SUBBOSCO. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D 4 Whether hee will hane his crates cut low like a Juniper bush, or his suberches [read suboschos] taken away with a Raser.

Subereous (*siu'bère'us*), *a.* [f. late L. *subereus*: see SUBER and -EOUS.] Suberous, suberose. 1836 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. IV. 258 Substance... Subereous... A soft elastic substance somewhat resembling cork. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 258/1.

Suberic (*siu'bèrik*), *a.* *Chem.* Also 8-ique. [ad. F. *subérique* (Lagrange 1797): see SUBER and -IC.] Of or pertaining to cork. **Suberic acid**, a white crystalline dibasic acid prepared by the action of nitric acid on cork, paper, linen rags, fatty acids, and other bodies. Also **suberic anhydride**, *ether*, etc.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 17 He was able to produce an acid nearly similar to the suberic, by digesting the nitrous acid on charcoal. 1806 G. ADAM'S *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 562 Suberic (acid). 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 355 Suberic ether. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 1040 Suberic aldehyde... is formed, together with suberic acid and palmitoxylic acid, by the action of fuming nitric acid on palmitic acid. 1894 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVI. 1. 499 Suberic anhydride... is prepared by boiling suberic acid with acetic chloride.

Suberiferous, a. [f. SUBER + -(1)FEROUS.] Producing cork or suberin. In mod. Dicts.

Suberification (*siu'bèrifiké'shən*). *Bot.* [f. SUBER + -(1)FICATION.] = SUBERIZATION.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 34 The principal modifications of the cell-wall are the following: (3) Catinization (or Suberification).

Suberiform (*siu'bèrifòm*), *a.* [f. SUBER + -(1)FORM.] Resembling cork, corky.

1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XX. 423/2 The mass is composed of one (suberiform) substance. 1847-9 TODD'S *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 19/1 Polypes distributed over the surface of a common mass, which is... composed of a suberiform substance supported by calcareous aciculi.

Suberin (*siu'bèrin*). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *subérine* (Chevreul): see SUBER and -IN¹.] The cellular tissue which remains after cork has been exhausted by various solvents.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 97 Cork... contains a peculiar principle called Suberin. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 38 The substance which imparts the repellent character to the cell-wall is known as cutin; when restricted to cork it is called suberin.

Hence **Suberinate Chem.**, a salt of **Suber'inate** acid, an acid obtained indirectly from suberin.

1891 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LX. 166 Suberinate acid, C₁₇H₃₀O₈, when gently warmed, forms a liquid miscible with alcohol, ether, and chloroform. *Ibid.*, Potassium suberinate is soluble in water and alcohol, but not in ether.

Suberize (*siu'bèrize*), *v.* *Bot.* [f. SUBER + -IZE.] *pass.* To be converted into cork-tissue by the formation of suberin. Hence **Suberiza'tion**.

1882 VINES tr. *Sack's Bot.* 95 The suberisation of the newly-formed cells. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 111 Often the wall is suberised all round and throughout its whole thickness. *Ibid.* 112 The totally suberised layers often separate in the section-cutting. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 75 The walls of older cork-cells are cutinized or suberized throughout.

Subero- (*siu'béro*), combining form of SUBER in names of chemical compounds containing or obtained from suberic acid.

1839 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 354 Subero-pyroxylie ether. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 524/1 Suberocarboxylic acid, Hexane tricarboxylic acid. *Ibid.*, Suberomatic acid, Oxy-suberic acid.

Suberone (*siu'bèron*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *subérone* (Boussingault): see SUBER and -ONE.] An aromatic oil, formed by the distillation of suberic acid with lime.

1845 *Chem. Gas.* III. 56. 1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXIX. 540 Suberone readily combines with hydrocyanic acid. Hence **Suberonyl-, -ylene** (see *quots.*).

1890 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LVIII. II. 728 Suberone... is easily reduced to the corresponding alcohol, C₇H₁₂.OH, by the action of sodium in presence of alcohol. This suberonyl alcohol is a colourless, somewhat viscid liquid. *Ibid.*, Suberonyl iodide, when treated with alcoholic potash, yields suberonylene, C₇H₁₂.

Suberose¹ (*siu'bèròs*), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *subērōsus*: see SUBER + -OSE¹.] Having the appearance of cork; corky in form or texture.

1845-50 MAS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. v. 204 Suberose, corky. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 609 Suberose, of varying form. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 378 Disc. encircled by a deli-cent., distinct, suberose, friable ring.

Suberose² (*subērō's*), *a.* *Bot. rare*°. [ad. mod.L. *subērōsus*: see SUB-20 c and EROSE.] Somewhat erose. 1828-32 in WEBSTER.

Suberous (*siu'bèras*), *a.* *Bot.* [f. SUBER or ad. mod.L. *subērōsus*: see SUB-20 c and EROSE.] Corky; = SUBEROSE¹.

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 2) 29 That... the sap should be so green on the indented leaves... so Suberous in the Bark (for even the Cork-tree is but a courser Oak). 1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 379 Suberous, suberous, the outward Bark soft, but elastic like Cork. 1840 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 85 In some trees it (sc. the epiphloeum) consists of numerous layers, forming the substance called cork...; hence the name suberous, or corky layer, which is given to it. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 550 Two forms of the superficial formation of cork may be distinguished... namely, suberous crusts and suberous integuments.

Suberoxime. *Chem.* An oxime of suberyl. 1894 [see SUBERYLAMINE].

Suberyl (*siu'bèril*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *subéryle* (Boussingault): see SUBER and -YL.] The diatomic radicle of suberic acid. Also *attrib.*

1853 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* 245 It is probable that there exists a radical suberyl=C₆H₉O=Su. 1873 WATTS *Index to Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.*, Suberyl Hydride. 1874 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXVII. 935 On distilling

suberic acid with lime he [sc. Boussingault] got a liquid boiling at 186°, which he called hydride of suberyl.

Hence **Suberylamine**, **Sub'erylene**, **Suberyl'ic a.** (see *quots.*).

1894 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVI. 1. 160 Suberylamine, C₇H₁₅.NH₂, may be obtained from suberone by reduction either with sodium in alcoholic solution or with sodium amalgam in alkaline aqueous solution. *Ibid.*, A monhydric alcohol, C₇H₁₅.OH, which the author calls suberyl alcohol or suberol. *Ibid.* 266 Suberylène, C₇H₁₂, is obtained when a mixture of equal volumes of suberyl iodide and alcohol is added to strong alcoholic potash.

† **Subeth.** *Obs.* [a. med.L. *subet(h)*, ad.

Arabic *سبات* *subāt* 'somnia in capite apparens', lethargy, f. *sabata* to rest (cf. SABBATH). Cf. obs. F. *subet*.] Unhealthy or morbid sleep.

Subeth *Avicenna* was an old name for coma.

1398 TAYLOR *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 107 When he slepeth it happeneth him to have Subeth, that is false reeste. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y 7 Of the payne in the heade called subeth. 1666 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet* Life II. iv, Subject to Subeth, unkindly sleeps, which have bred opilations in your brain.

† **Subethal, a.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *sub-ethal*, f. *subeth*: see prec. For the etymol. sense cf. *carotid*, which is pl. f. Gr. *καρὸν* to plunge into heavy sleep.] The carotid (artery).

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrrurg.* F iii, The greates veynes & arties that are led by the forncles in styng vpwardes y^e ardes of the necke to the superyour parties, whiche be called Guy degi, and popleticis, depe & suberall [read subetall; orig. *subethalles*], Thyncysyon of the whiche be very peryllous.

Sub'factor. [SUB-6.] A subordinate factor.

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* vii. 94 When a Chief-Factor or Factor observes that his Sub-Factor or Ware-house Keeper are inclined to Extravagance. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 159 He did... for some time, employ the new pannel, as his sub-factor, in levying the rents of Ardsheel. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xli, By going forward a little farther, they would meet one of his Grace's subfactors. 1879 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 348 Sub-factors ascended the rivers.

Sub'family. *Nat. Hist.* [SUB-7 b.] A primary subdivision of a family.

1833 PENNY *Cycl.* I. 19/1 He denominates these subfamilies, cyprinoides, siluroides, salmonoides, clupeoides, and lucioides respectively. 1868 REP. U. S. COMM. AGRIC. (1869) 87 The sub-family Melolonthidae feed exclusively on vegetable matter. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 26 The congeneric subfamilies, under either great family of the Rasores and Columbidæ respectively.

Subferabylle, early var. of SUFFERABLE.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/1 Subferabylle, tollerabilis.

Subfen (*subfèn*), *sb. Sc. Law.* [f. SUB-9 (b) + FEU sb.: cf. next.] A 'feu' or fief granted by a vassal to a subvassal.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xxi. 420 All Sub-fenes of Ward-lands, holden of Subjects without the Superiours consent, are declared null and void. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 84 As in subfenes at first, the original vassal remained still liable for the services. 1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) 1. 29 If the condition be farther guarded with irritant and resolutive clauses, it seems that the subfen may be challenged even before the necessity for a new entry with the superior arises. 1874 ACT 37 & 38 *Vict. c. 94* § 4 Nothing herein contained shall be held to validate any subfen in cases where subinfundation has been effectually prohibited.

b. *attrib.* subfeu-duty (cf. *feu-duty*, FEU sb. 3). 1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) 1. 25 Nothing more is demandable than the subfeu-duty.

Subfen (*subfèn*), *v. Sc. Law.* [f. SUB-9 (b) + FEU v.; cf. med.L. *subfeodare*.] Of a vassal: To grant (lands) in feu to a subvassal; to subinfundate. Also *absol.*

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 137 The vassal who thus subfens, is called the subvassal's immediate superior. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 88 In socage fiefs the vassals subfened their lands... to hold of themselves. 1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) 1. 24 Property subfened as building ground in a city. *Ibid.* 29 When the prohibition to subfen is effectually created as a real burden on the right of the vassal. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 63/2 Every burgh held direct of the Crown. It was, therefore, impossible to subfen the burgh lands.

Hence **Subfeuing** *vbl. sb.*

1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 84 One thing which very much facilitated the progress of alienation, was the practice of subfeuing. 1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) 1. 29 In the New Town of Edinburgh, grants are generally made with a condition against subfeuing.

Subfeudation (*subfèudè'ti-ōn*). [f. SUB-9 + FEUDATION, after SUBFEU sb.] The action or practice of granting subfens; subinfundation.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xxi. 419 It is much debated... whether by Sub-feudation, Recognition be incurred, or whether it be comprehended under alienation. 1835 TOMLIN'S *Law Dict.* s.v. *Tenure*, Very early they became hereditary, and that as soon as they did so, they led to the practice of sub-feudation. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 105/1 Owing to the extensive system of subfeudation, or subtenure [in North Italy].

Subfeudatory (*subfèudè'tàtor*). [f. SUB-9 (b) + FEUDATORY, after prec. Cf. med.L. *subfeudatarius*.] One who holds a fief from a feudatory.

1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 105/1 The political system of most towns of North Italy in the tenth and eleventh centuries consisted of the nobles, feudatories, and subfeudatories. 1850 BROUGHAM (Ogilvie, 1882), The smaller proprietors or feudatories of the prince, had... proportionably few inferior vassals, or sub-feudatories.

Subfief (sɜːbfɪf), *sb.* [f. SUB- 9 + FIEF *sb.* Cf. F. *sous-fief*.] A fief which is held of an intermediary instead of the original seignior; *spec.* in Germany, a minor state, holding of a more important state instead of directly of the German crown. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 515 He consented that Duke Ulrich should take possession of Wirtemberg as a sub-fief of Austria. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 3/1 In the German Empire the title of 'Lord' is connected mostly with subfiefs such as Rügen.

So **Subfief** *v.* [cf. obs. F. *sous-fief*, Colgr.] *trans.*, to grant as a subfief.

1903 E. MACCULLOCH *Guernsey Folk Lore* 61 In process of time they [sc. lands] came to be sub-fiefed by their possessors.

Subfossil, *a.* [f. SUB- 20 + FOSSIL *a.*] Partly fossilized.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* (ed. 2) 161 A bed containing sub-fossil shells. 1851 *Woodward Mollusca* 130 Struthiolaria... Australia and New Zealand, where alone it occurs sub-fossil. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ix. 171 When petrification has not taken place, and the organism is merely embedded in superficial clays and gravels, the term sub-fossil is that more properly applied. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* II. xix. 389 A small sub-fossil hippopotamus.

So **Subfossil** *sb.*, a partly fossilized substance.

1873 *Geikie Gt. Ice Age* App. 516 Sub-fossils.

† **Subfumigation**, *Obs.* = SUFFUMIGATION.

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 45 With Nigromance he wole assaile To make his incantacion With hot subfumigacion. 14.. *Chaucer's H. Fame* 1264 (Thynne). That ven exorsacions And eke subfumigacions. 1562 *Bulleyn Butwarke, Bk. Simples* 26 The smoke of them [marigold flowers] to bee made in a close subfumigation. 1579 *Langham Garden Health* 1 To stop fumes, vse subfumigations thereof [sc. acacia].

Subfusc, *-fusk* (sɜːbfʊsk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *subfuscus*, var. of *suffuscus*; see SUB- 20 + FUSK.] Of dusky, dull, or sombre hue.

a 1763 *Sherstone Economy* III. 26 O'er whose quiescent walls Arachne's unmolested care has drawn Curtains sub-fusk. 1770 J. CLARKE *Misc. Tracts* I. 4 Their subfusc complexion were probably acquired by greasy unguents and fuliginous mixtures dried in by the sun. 1853 'C. BENE' *Verdant Green* I. v. [University] statutes which required him... to wear garments only of a black or 'subfusc' hue. 1887 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Mus. & Mann.* II. 321 The surface... is become subfusc in hue with their feverish dryness. 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Dec. 11/1 The subfusc marbling of the convolvulus hawk [moth].

fig. 1893 E. GOSSE *Questions at Issue* 130 To overdash their canvases with the subfusc hues of sentiment. 1900 *Athenæum* 28 July 116/1 Such Philistines... provide a suitable and sub-fusk background for the real figures in the Italian family group.

b. (a) *absol.* with the; (b) as *sb.* Subfusc colour. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 260 ¶ 5 The Portuguese's Complexion was a little upon the Languish. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 234 The Apotheker had not deigned to alter or add to his ordinary suit of professional 'subfusc'. 1914 *Ibid.* Jan. 109/2 They give us drabs and subfuses instead of the glowing colours of life.

Subfuscous (sɜːbfʊskəs), *a.* rare. [f. L. *subfuscus* (see prec.) + OUS.] = prec.

1760 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 95 A paler yellow... a few reddish and subfuscous spots. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. 1. 122 Cuckoo with a... subfuscous body. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Jan. 140 Apart from the intellectual ravage, they should be restrained from blackening the sub-fuscous.

Subgeneric (sɜːbdʒenɪk), *a.* [f. SUBGENUS after *generic*. Cf. F. *sous-générique*.] Of or pertaining to a subgenus; having the characteristics of, constituting, or typifying a subgenus.

1836 *Partington's Brit. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* II. 564/2 The trivial name of the common gade, *Mustela*, has been taken for the sub-generic name by many. 1852 *DANA Crust.* II. 156 The form... is exceedingly various, and if adopted as subgeneric, the subdivisions will become very numerous.

Hence **Subgeneric** *a.* (in mod. Dicts.); **Sub-generically** *adv.*, so as to form a subgenus.

1851 MANTELL *Petrifications* I. § 2. 42 Plants belonging to the same family as the Lepidodendra, but supposed to be generically or sub-generically distinct.

Subgenus, *Pl. subgenera*. [f. SUB- 7 b + GENUS. Cf. F. *sous-genre* (Cuvier).] A subordinate genus; a subdivision of a genus of higher rank than a species.

1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* iii. § 3. 110 The family of Mustelæ are distinguished by Cuvier into four departments or sub-genera. *Ibid.* 111 An American animal of the sub-genus *Mephitis*. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 708 Occasionally, a subgenus is formed by grouping certain species, which agree more nearly with each other in some important particulars than the other species of the genus. 1857 [see SUBCLASS]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 733/1 The well-known Gold and Silver Pheasants... each the type of a distinct section or sub-genus.

Subget, *obs.* form of SUBJECT.

Subglobose, *a.* [ad. mod. L. *subglobosus*; see SUB- 20 c.] Somewhat or almost globose; almost spherical in shape.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 200 The roundish or subglobose ones [sc. species of centronia], called by Klein and some others *Cidare*. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Linnaeus' Brit. Plants* 67 The fruit is a subglobose capsule. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 697 Supported... by triangular, conical, or subglobose props. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 308 Male flowers in pendulous, pedunculate, subglobose, silky catkins. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 52 In... Micro-rhynchus, the head is short and subglobose.

So **Subglobose**, *comb.* form of SUBGLOBOSE.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 258 Cups scattered, sessile, subglobose-hemispherical.

Subglo-bular, *a.* [SUB- 20 c.] Somewhat or almost globular. So **Subglo-bulose** *a.* (in Dicts.). 1787 *tr. Linnaeus' Fann. Plants* 195 Stigma's subglo-bular. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 41 The pistillum is a subglo-bular germ. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 564 Circumscribed globular or subglo-bular tumours.

Subgovernor. [SUB- 6.] An official next below a governor in rank.

Formerly the title of officials in royal and noble households, and in the South Sea and other companies.

1683 BAXTER *Dying Thoughts* 132 As now I am under the government of his Officers on Earth, I look for ever to be under sub-governors in Heaven. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 433 George Sayer, esq. a member of parliament, is made sub-governor to the duke of Gloucester. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3772/4 The Royal African Company of England have appointed the Election of a Governor, Sub-Governor, and Deputy-Governor; on Tuesday the 13th Instant. 1721 *Act 7 Geo. I. c. 2. § 1* The many Frauds... which were committed by the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the said (South-Sea) Company. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 282 The sub-governor and viceroy of New Spain. 1755 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *M. Brit. Notitia* II. 257 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Officers and Servants. Governor... Preceptor... Sub-Governor... Sub-Preceptor. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 5 Stone, the subgovernor and confidant of the Duke of Newcastle. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxviii. V. 2 [Darius] directed the various satraps and sub-governors throughout all Asia to provide troops.

b. Similarly **subgovernor general**.

1784 J. KING *Cook's 3rd Voy.* v. vi. The Sub-governor General, who was at this time making a tour through all the provinces of the Governor General of Jakutsk.

Subgroup. [SUB- 7 b.] A subordinate group; a subdivision of a group. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*)

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvii. 379 One species of the sub-group *Castoris*. 1859 — *Orig. Spec.* iv. 126 Small and broken groups and sub-groups will finally tend to disappear. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* viii. 772 The first three classes might be included in one group—Alopecia neurotica, with sub-groups universalis, localis, and circumscripita.

b. *Math.* A series of operations forming part of a larger group.

1888 MORICRIT *Klein's Lect. Icosahedron* 6 The simplest sub-group... is always that which arises from the repetitions of an individual operation. 1892 F. N. COLE *tr. Netto's Th. Substit.* 41 No two of these subgroups have any element in common.

Subhastation (sɜːbhæstəʃən), *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[ad. L. *subhastatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subhastare*, f. *sub hastā* under the spear (see SUB 4 and SUB- 1 g), from the Roman practice of setting up a spear where an auction was to be held. Cf. F. *subhastation*, It. *subastazione*, Sp. *subastacion*.] A public sale by auction.

1600 HOLLAND *Liby* xxxix. xlv. 1052 The Censors by proclamation commanded those to avoid farre from the subhastation, who had disannulled the former leases and bargains. 1625 *Donne Sermon* (1626) 20 For that blasphemy then was David sold, under a dangerous sub-hastation. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* I. 10 The way of selling Estates, which is likewise practised in Switzerland, and is called Subhastation.

Sub-head. [SUB- 5, 6.]

1. An official next in rank to the head (of a college, etc.).

1588 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 27 The Hedges and Sub-Hedges of the said Colleges and Halls.

2. One of the subordinate divisions into which a main division of a subject is broken up.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* xi. 146, I have... chosen to follow Matteo Pellegrini, who reduceth all Predicates that can be applied to a subject... to twelve heads... I shall speak in order, shewing what sub-heads every place containeth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 532 For further information on this head the reader is referred to the sub-head—Plastering. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/4 A question which occupies about thirty lines of print, and is divided into thirteen sub-heads. 1891 TUCKLEY *Under the Queen* 268 Making every head and every sub-head [of a sermon] stand out in bold relief.

3. A subordinate heading or title in a book, chapter, article, etc.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* 130 When an article or chapter is divided into several parts, the headings to those parts are set in smaller type than the full head, and are called Sub-heads. 1903 McNEILL *Egrec. Engl.* 98 It is essential, that the episode should be reported with a separate sub-head and great circumstance in the Parliamentary report. 1914 *Temperance (Wales) Bill* (H. C. 72) Cl. 3 (c) Sub-heads (i), (k), and (l) of subsection (2).

So **Sub-heading** = SUBHEAD 2, 3.

1889 WHEATLEY *How to Catal. Libr.* 137 In an index the headings will of course be in alphabet, and the sub-headings may be so also. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 Feb. 3/3 Each occurrence being ticketed in the margin with a funny little inset sub-heading. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Dec. 1645 A chapter is devoted to this subject [of polysomnatus terata] under the sub-headings of univocal twins [etc.].

Sub-human, *a.* [SUB- 14, 19.]

1. Not quite human, less than human; *occas.* almost or all but human.

1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 88 Perhaps the slumbers of Lord Thurlow are never broken by the... interposition of thought; if they are not, the man is extra or sub-human. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 514 The mental operations of my subhuman dog. 1901 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 425 To imagine not only a king who is almost super-human in his self-will, but also a clergy and a nation which are sub-human in their self-abasement.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of the part of creation that is below the human race.

1837 BEDDOES *Lett. in Poems* (1851) p. ci, What my thoughts

...may be regarding things human, sub-human, and super-human. 1877 SWINBURNE *Note C. Brontë* 90 The typical specimen which then emitted in one spasm of sub-human spite at once the snarl and the stench proper to its place and kind. 1894 H. DAUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 28 He turns his back upon Nature—sub-human Nature, that is.

† **Subhumerate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. SUB- 25 + L. (*humerus* shoulder + -ATE³.)] *trans.* To take up on the shoulders; to shoulder.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 233 Nothing surer tries a friend, then freely to subhumerate the burthen which was his. 1649 BULWER *Pathology* II. l. 92 We bend their power to subhumerate... the burden imposed upon them. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

|| **Subiculum** (sɪzbiːkɪlɪəm). [mod. L. (Link), dim. f. *subic-*, stem of late L. *subices* (pl.) supports, f. *subicere* to throw or place under (see SUBJECT).]

1. *Bot.* In certain fungi, the modified tissue of the host bearing the perithecia.

1836 BERKELEY in Smith's *Engl. Flora* V. II. 370 Spots variegated with yellow and brown, subiculum rather thick. 1875 COOKE & BERKELEY *Fungi* 15 We have Pezizæ with a subiculum in the section *Tapesia*. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 226 Seated at first on a delicate white subiculum, which disappears as the plant advances to maturity.

2. *Anat.* The uncinate gyrus.

Subidar, *obs.* var. SUBAHDAH.

† **Subigate**, *v.* *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *subigere* (f. *sub-* SUB- 25 + *agere* to bring) + -ATE³.] *trans.* To knead or work up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 172 Stir them together.. that the whole masse may be subigated.

Subimago (sɜːbɪmɪˈɡo). *Entom.* [SUB- 22.]

In Ephemeroidea, the stage immediately preceding the imago, before the final pellicle has been cast; the insect at this stage. Also called *pseudimago* (see PSEUDO- 2).

1861 H. HAGEN *Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer.* 343 *Subimago*, a state of Ephemera, &c., wherein the wings, &c., are covered with a membrane, which is cast off when it becomes an Imago. 1864 *Intell. Obs.* No. 33. 148 The immature sub-imago of the May-fly. 1889 CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL *Fishing* 376 They avoid the subimago, and keep on feeding on the nymph. 1897 *Daily News* 27 July 8/1 The sober-tinted Iron Blue Dun again, is the imperfect form, or sub-imago, of the Jenny Spinner.

Hence **Subimaginal** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of the subimago.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 458/1 The cast sub-imaginal skins of these insects.

Subincision. [SUB- 2.] The cutting of an opening into the urethra on the under side of the penis: a practice prevalent among some savage tribes. So **Subincise** *v.* *trans.*, to perform subincision upon.

1899 SPENCER & GILLEN *Native Tribes Central Australia* 263 The rite of sub-incision... has frequently been alluded to by Curt and other writers under the name of the 'terrible rite'. 1904 — *North. Tribes Central Australia* xi. 354 It was decided by the old men that, towards the close of these [ceremonies] three young men should be subincised.

Subincomplete, *a.* *Entom.* [SUB- 20 c.] Designating a metamorphosis in which the active larva and pupa resemble the imago.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 494/1 Incomplete Pupæ are those without alary appendages... Sub-incomplete Pupæ are those which possess rudiments of wings.

Subindicate, *v.* [f. *pa.* ppl. stem of late L. *subindicare*; see SUB- 21 and INDICATE *v.*] *trans.* To indicate indirectly; to hint. So **Subindicative**, a slight indication or token, **Subindicative** *a.*, indirectly indicative or suggestive. (All *Obs.* or *arch.*)

1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 200 Rather obscure sub-indications of the necessary Existence of a God. 1659 — *Immort. Soul* II. x. 222 This Spirit of the World has Faculties that work... fatally or naturally, as several Gamaius's we meet withall in Nature seem somewhat obscurely to sub-indicate. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 513 They served to the subindication and shadowing of heavenly things. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* vi. 233 It is an hint and a sufficiently certain though something obscure subindication. 1822 LAMB *Ella* I. *Old Actors*, With that sort of subindicative token of respect which one is apt to demonstrate towards a venerable stranger.

Subinduce, *v.* *rare* or *Obs.* [Partly ad. late L. *subinducere*, partly f. SUB- 24 + INDUCE.]

1. *trans.* To insinuate, suggest indirectly.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* 23 Nov. 14 Our Innovators by this artifice do alter our settled Doctrines; Nay they do subinduce points repugnant and contrariant.

2. To induce by indirect or underhand means.

a 1623 BUCK *Rich.* III. II. (1646) 60 His wife... had made her subtil persuasions of stronger tye, and subinduced him to the Lancastrian side.

3. To bring about (a thing) as a result of or in succession to another.

1855 BROWNING *Epist.* 79 A case of mania—subinduced By epilepsy.

Subinfeoff, *v.* [SUB- 9 (b).] = SUBINFELD *v.*

1611 COTGR., *Subinfeudation*, a subinfeoffing. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 387/2 Upon this subinfeudation being effected, A... would have the seigniorship of lands of which B and others had been subinfeoffed.

Subinfeud, *v.* [SUB- 9 (b).]

1. *trans.* To grant (estates) by subinfeudation; in quot. *absol.*

1828 J. HUNTER *More's Life Sir T. More* Pref. p. xi, The

two great houses of Newmarch and Fitzwilliam held Barnborough. Both subinféudated.

2. To give (a person) possession of estates by subinféudation.

1839 *STONEHOUSE Isle of Axholme* 291 The Abbot of Newburgh was subinféudated of a small manor in this parish.

So **Subinféudate** (occas. -en-) *v. trans.* = SUBINFÉUD 1; also *fig.*

1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng. I.* 130 A vassal of the crown might subinféudate his lands, and have vassals bound to himself as he was to his superior lord. 1897 *MAITLAND Domesday Bk. & Beyond* 100 Justice, we may say, was already being subinféudated.

Subinféudation. *Fendal Law.* [ad. F. † *subinféudatio* (Cotgr.) or med.L. **subinféudatio*: see SUB-9 (b) and INFÉUDATION. Cf. F. *sous-inféudation* (16th c.).]

1. The granting of lands by a fendatory to an inferior to be held of himself, on the same terms as he held them of his superior; the relation or tenure so established.

In England this practice was abolished in 1290 by the statute *Quia Emptores*, but in Scotland the principle of subinféudation still survives, and is carried out to an unlimited degree.

1730 *M. WRIGHT Intro. Law Tenures* 156 note, Subinféudation (by which a new inferior Fend was carved out of the old, the old one still subsisting). 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm. II.* 91 The superior lords observed, that by this method of subinféudation they lost all their feudal profits, of wardships, marriages, and escheats, which fell into the hands of these mesne or middle lords. *Ibid.* 136 The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of subinféudation or under-tenancy. 1862 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 353 Subinféudation, so general in France, was checked by Magna Charta. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. I.* vii. 182 To the proprietary was given the power of creating manors and courts baron, and of establishing a colonial aristocracy on the system of subinféudation. 1880 *PHEAR Aryan Village* vi. 154 This system of subinféudation prevails universally throughout Beogal.

2. An instance of this; also, an estate or hief created by this process.

1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm. II.* 257 In subinféudations, or alienations of lands by a vassal to be holden as of himself. 1773 *Archæologia* II. 306 These land-holders of the first class, or barons, had a power of making subinféudations of their land. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1870) II. 879 The statute 'Quia Emptores' 18 Edw. 1 prevented any new subinféudations. 1870 *LOWER Hist. Sussex I.* 265 The manor is a subinféudation of Washington.

transf. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 161 What subinféudations of parentheses, what accumulations of paragraph upon paragraph.

So **Subinféudatory**, a sub-vassal holding by subinféudation.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 298/2 At the time of the Conquest the manor was granted to Walter d'Eincourt, and in the 12th century it was divided among the three daughters of his subinféudatory Paganus.

† **Subingress.** *Obs. rare.* [SUB-2.] The disappearance of a star or planet behind another in occultation.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 If diligent heed be given to the times of the sub-ingress and emersion of the Star, and with what Spots on the Moons face it keeps in a right line.

† **Subingression.** *Obs.* [SUB-24.] Subtle or unobserved entrance.

1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 9 (1712) 45 This forcible endeavour of the subingression of the air is not from the pressure of the ambient Air. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* III. 44 The pressure of the ambient Air is strengthened upon the accession of the Air suck'd out; which, to make it self room, forces the neighboring Air to a violent subingression of its parts. 1674 — *Obs. Saltu. Sea* 8 That in the drawing up of the Vessel through the Salt water... the taste may have been alter'd by the subingression of Salt water.

Subintellect. *v. rare.* [f. late L. *subintellect-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subintelligere* (see SUBINTELLIGITUR).] *trans.* To supply in thought, understand. 1811-31 *BENTHAM Logic App. Wks.* 1843 VIII. 283/2 The termination *cs.* as designative of an adjective, of which the substantive is subintellecled, is preferred.

Subintellection. [ad. late L. *subintelleccio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subintelligere* (see prec.).] The action of supplying in thought; subaudition.

1624 *H. MASON New Art of Lying* iv. 69 We may... conceal the truth, or speake an vntruth, so as by subintellection, or a mental reservation, we make vp the matter. 1808 *T. F. MIDDLETON Grk. Article* (1833) 25 The subintellection of the Participle of Existence as a Copula between the Article and its Predicate.

Subintelligence. *rare.* [f. SUB-24 + INTELLIGENCE after prec. or next.] An implication.

1630 *Br. Hall Occas. Medit.* § 100 (1634) 162 These, thy promises of outward favours are never but with a subintelligence of a condition, of our capableness.

So **Subintelligential** *a.*, implying something beyond what is expressed.

1887 *BROWNING Parleyings* 115 So tells a touch Of subintelligent nod and wink—Turning fies friends.

† **Subintelligitur** (sp: *intelligitur*). [L., 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. pass. of *subintelligere* (var. of *intelligere*), f. sub-SUB-24 + *intelligere* (see INTELLIGITUR).] An unexpressed or implied addition to a statement, etc. (Cf. SUBAUDITUR.)

1649 *BUTHE Engl. Improver Impr.* (1652) 174 Unless you please to take that for a Discovery which is by a Subintelligitur. 1681 *T. FLATMAN Heracleitus Ridens* No. 3 (1713) I. 23 You must, First, know that *We* and *Ours*, is to be construed with a *Subintelligitur*. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I.

ii. § 8 (1740) 35 He took Sanctuary for Protection of Liberty and Life: Against what? The Tyranny of the then English Government. That's his *Subintelligitur*. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* xii. (1807) I. 181 [The imagination] supplies, by a sort of *subintelligitur*, the one central power. 1886 *JOWETT in Life & Lett.* (1897) II. 313 We pray to God as a Person, a larger self; but there must always be a *subintelligitur* that He is not a Person.

Subintrans. (sōbintrānt), *a.* (sb.) *Path.* [ad. L. *subintrans-ent*, pr. pple. of *subintrare* to steal into, f. sub-SUB-24 + *intrare* to ENTER. Cf. F. *subintrans*, It. *subintrante*.] Of fevers: Having paroxysms so rapidly that before one is over another begins; also said of the paroxysms. *b.* sb. A subintransient fever.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 231 In a subintrans (that is, when one fit comes before the other is off). 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 102 A subintrans tertian. 1886 *Lond. Med. Rec.* 15 Oct. 463/1 The hysterical attacks at this juncture were constant, sometimes subintrans. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 317 A remittent of the double tertian type, or double tertian with subintrans paroxysms. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 467 The fever... may be confined only to the eruptive period, and be ephemeral, remittent, subintrans (&c.).

Subintroduce. *v.* [ad. L. *subintroducere*: see SUB-24 and INTRODUCE.] *trans.* To introduce in a secret or subtle manner. Chiefly in ppl. *a.*

In quot. 1886 with reference to the *mulieres subintroducunt* (Gr. *συνελαττοι*), called also *extraneæ*, whom clerics were forbidden by the canons of various councils to have in their houses.

1664 *Jas. TAYLOR Dissuas. Popery* i. § 6 (1688) 44 To say that the first practise and institution is necessary to be followed, is called Heretical: to refuse the later subintroduction custom incurs the sentence of Excommunication. 1844 *GLASTONB. Glean.* (1879) III. 16 The mode, in which the expression of it is subintroduced, seems to denote a repression of his own full meaning. 1886 *CONORAH Syrian Stone-Lore* viii (1896) 278 The practice of allowing 'subintroduced sisters' to live in the houses of the celibates.

So † **Subintroduction** *v.* in same sense; † **Subintroduction**, surreptitious introduction.

1620 *Br. Hall Hon. Marr. Clergie* II. iv, The Canon alleged against the subintroduction of (*Mulieres extraneæ*) strange Women into the houses of Clergy-men. 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 11 The only true God... no supposed... subintroduced God or Gods.

Subinvariant (sōbinvē'riānt). *Math.* [f. SUB-22 + INVARIANT sb.] = SEMINVARIANT. Hence **Subinvariantive** *a.*

1882 *Amer. Jyrl. Math.* V. 79 Any rational integer function of one or more subinvariants is itself one. *Ibid.* 81 note, Eventually I am inclined to substitute the word binvariant for subinvariants, and to speak of simple, double, treble or multiple binvariants. *Ibid.* 80 It must be capable of being satisfied by subinvariantive values of $X_1 Y_1$.

† **Subitane.** *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *subitaneus* (see next). Cf. OF. *subitain*.] Sudden; rash.

1633 *PRYNNE Histrio-m.* I. 701 The prejudicate erroneous inconsiderate private and subitane Opinions of all ignorant novices. 1645 *Martin's Echo in Prynne's Fresh Discov.* 23 His midnight dreames, his distracted subitane apprehensions. 1648 *PRYNNE Plea for Lords A i j b*, These subitane indigested Collections.

b. sb. pl. 1645 *MILTON Colast. Wks.* 1851 IV. 344 It will bee... best for the reputation of him who in his *Subitanes* hath thus censur'd, to recall his sentence.

Subitaneus (sōbitā'nēs), *a.* Now rare. [f. L. *subitaneus* sudden (f. *subitus* SUBITE) + -OUS.] Sudden, hasty, unexpected; hastily produced or constructed.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* ¶ 196 The argument of curing by the subitaneous precipitancy of cold. 1686 *GOAO Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 248 Some are Subitaneous, the Product of 24 Hours. 1751 *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Bridge*, The Romans had also a sort of subitaneous bridges made by the soldiers, of boats [etc.]. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloas Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 213 This almost subitaneous death of a person in the flower of his age. 1778 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 111/2 The rain waters, the subterraneous cavities, the absorptions, and sometimes more subitaneous agents, have made great ruins. 1822 *T. TAYLOR Apuleius* 304 He never either grieves or rejoices, nor wills, nor is averse to any thing subitaneous. 1892 'DICK DONOVAN' *In Grip of Law* 246 The subitaneous clanging of a heavy bell.

Hence † **Subitaneousness.**

1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Subitaneousness*, . Suddenness.

† **Subitany.** *a.* *Obs.* [Formed as prec., after *momentany*.] = SUBITANEUS.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 8 To suffer young boies to make subitany and inconsiderate orations. 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 290 This which I now have commented is very subitany, and I confused.

† **Subitary.** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *subitarius*, f. *subitus*: see next and -ARY.] Suddenly or hastily done, made, etc.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* III. iv. 90 The Colonie Antium, were commanded to send unto Quintus, subitarie soldiery. *Ibid.* XL xxvi. 1077. 1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 2).

† **Subite.** *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *subytte*. [a. OF. *subit*, fem. *subite*, or ad. L. *subitus*, pa. pple. of *subire* to come or go stealthily, f. sub-SUB-24 + *ire* to go. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *subito*.] Sudden, hasty. 1483 *CAXTON Cato B v j*, Thou oughtest to refrayne thy yre, not only the yre subdayn and subytte [etc.]. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 517/2 All subite permutations are vnto our bodies very preiudiciale. 1722 *Sir J. LAUDER Decis. Suppl.* 282 In phlebotomy or other manual operations,—the acts are subite or transient.

¶ **Subito** (su'bito). *adv.* Mus. [It.: cf. prec.] Quickly; usually in phr. *volti subito*, turn quickly. 1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1801 *Busby Dict. Mus.*

† **Subitous.** *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *subitus* (see SUBITE) + -OUS.] Sudden. 1657 *W. MORICE Coena quasi Kovh* 341 We find conversion... under the notion of such things as are not only subitous but instantaneos. 1665 *G. HARVEY Advice agst. Plague* 3 An universal Lassitude, or Subitous soreness of all oee's Limbs.

Subjacency (sōbdzj'ensī). [f. next: see -ENCY.] The state or condition of being subjacent.

In mod. Dicts. **Subjacent** (sōbdzj'sent), *a.* [ad. L. *subjacentem*, pr. pple. of *subjacere*, f. sub-SUB-2 + *jacere* to lie. Cf. F. *subjacent*.]

1. Situated underneath or below; underlying.

a. in general use. 1609 *J. DAVIES Holy Roode* (1878) 13/2 Such Sight a squemish stomacke ouerturnes, But comforts mine, with Matter subjacent. 1611 *CORGE*, Subiacent, subjacent; vnder-lying. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. 34 Not the incumbent Atmosphere, but only the subjacent Air in the brass Cylinder. 1682 *PIERS Descr. W. Meath* (1770) 29 The subjacent liquor ill the glass. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 144 Whatever part of this vapour begins to... subside first, will carry down with it part of the subjacent vapour. 1875 *CROLL Clim. & Time* x. 172 The whole of the surface-film, being chilled at the same time, sinks through the subjacent water.

b. Anat. and Bot. of nerves, bones, tissues, etc. (Const. to.)

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/3 The foresayed subjacent or subtied membrane. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 176 The ramifications of the subjacent blood-vessels. 1787 *tr. Linnaeus Fam. Plants* 479 There are two concave impressions from the back, prominent underneath, which compress the subjacent wings. 1813 *J. THOMSON Lect. Inflam.* 2 The skin and subjacent cellular membrane. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 15 If the muscles be cut away, we come sooner or later to subjacent bones. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 238 Parts subjacent to cutaneous surfaces.

c. Geol. of strata, rocks, deposits, etc.

1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 137 The subjacent Strata. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 6/2 This red colour I ascertained to be caused by the subjacent red sandstone. 1873 *GEIKIE Geol. Ice Age* ii. 5 Subjacent and intercalated beds. 1883 *Laur Rep.* to Q. B. Div. 562 A piece of land was granted with a reservation of the whole of the subjacent minerals to the superior.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Forming the basis or substratum. (Cf. SUBJECT *a.* 11, SUBJECTED *i.* b.)

a 1677 *BARROW Serm. Wks.* 1686 II. v. 74 The advantage of chusing one suitable to the subjacent matter and occasion. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* I. (1862) 118 The Lord... might have created, with no subjacent material, the wine with which He cheered these guests. 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 118/2 Anyone who will carefully compare the agreements and differences in Latin renderings, irrespective of the subjacent Greek text.

2. Lying or situated at a lower level, at or near the base (e.g. of a mountain).

1650 *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Man bec.* Guilty 305 They built Citadels on the tops of mountains, to discover the subjacent Countreys. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 4 Oct. 1641, Perceiving all the subjacent country, at so small a horizontal distance, to repercuss such a light as I could hardly look against. 1760 *DERRICK Lett.* (1767) I. 79 The rivers that water the subjacent plains. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 327 Over the subjacent vales and lochs. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* (1839) X. 84 Before the subjacent and surrounding lake and morass were drained. 1889 *STEVENSON Edinburgh* 22 The smoke of the Old Town blowing abroad over the subjacent country.

3. Taking place underneath or below. *rare.*

1862 *WRAXALL tr. Hugo's Les Misérables* IV. i. v. 11. 293 The sign of a vast subjacent conflagration. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* xviii. 296 The superjacent mucous membrane sloughing or disintegrating in consequence of the subjacent destruction of its nutrient vessels.

Hence **Subjacently** *adv.*, in a subjacent manner. 1882 *G. MACDONALD Castle Warlock* x. A new era in his life... the thought of which had been subjacently present in his dreams.

Subject (sōbdzēkt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 sogett(e), sogett(e), 4-6 sogett, sug(g)et, 4 pl. sugges, 5 sogete, sogete, seget (?), segwyet, soiet, suiet, sogect, sugect. *B.* 4 subgit, soubgit, 4-5 subgett(e), 4-6 subiet, 5 subgyt, -gite, soubget, pl. subies, -jais, -gees, 5-6 subget, -giet. *γ.* 4-7 subiect, 5 -giect, 5-6 -iecte, 6 -geet, -yect, -iectt, subect, *Sc. pl.* subjeckis, 7-subject. [a. OF. *sugēt*, *soget* (12th c.), *sougiēt*, *subgit*, *subg(i)et*, etc. (13th c.), *subject* (15-17th c.), also *soubject*, *subject*, mod.F. *sujet* (from 15th c.), repr. various stages of adoption of L. *subject-us* masc., *subject-um* neut., subst. uses of pa. pple. of *subicere* (see next). Cf. Prov. *subjet-z*, *sugēt-z*, It. *soggetto*, *suggetto*, and *sub(i)etto*, Sp. *sugeto*, Pg. *sujeto*. The completely latinized spelling of the Eng. word became established in the 16th c.]

1. One who is under the dominion of a monarch or reigning prince; one who owes allegiance to a government or ruling power, is subject to its laws, and enjoys its protection.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 5578 Pa pat sugettes war til man, Sal accuse þair soveraynes þan. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 650 Neþer souereyn ne soget þei ne suffreþ neuer. c 1449

Pecock *Repr.* iii. vi. 315 Thei were sugettis to the Emperour of Rome. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 500, I wol a-wye sovereyns; and soiettes I dys-deyne. 1574 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* i. 111 Ane trew suget to the Kingis Majestie. *β.* 1399 GOWER in *Praise of Peace* 165 Crist is the heved and we ben members alle, Als wel the subgit as the sovereyn. c1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 51 Kynges.. large to subgit. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* i. 14 Be to thy kyng euer true subgete.

γ. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 82 The commyns agayne the nobyllis, and subiectys agayn they[r] rularis. a1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 86 A quiet subject to his Prince. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. ix. 6 Was neuer Subject long'd to be a King, As I do long and wish to be a Subject. a1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* (1651) 62 For the same man to be an hereticke and a good subject, is impossible. 1649 [see LIBERTY *ib.* 2]. a1687 PATTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 75. I suppose that the King of England hath about Ten Millions of Subjects. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 122 Every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the subject.. is a degree of tyranny. 1849 MACADLAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 308 These three Dukes were supposed to be three of the very richest subjects in England. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* iv. xviii. 48 She had taught her son to suspect and dread the worstiest subject that he possessed.

(δ) qualified by a possessive or equivalent phrase; also subject of the crown.

α. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 28 Her regalte and her digoyte, by whiche bei schulen.. rulen benself and her sogetis. c1412 HOCLEVER *De Reg.* *Princ.* 222 Kynges of hir sogetz ben obeyed. 1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 137 To wryte unto the Kynges good grace that he will be faverabull unto his sewgettes. 1515 in *Douglas' Poet. Wks.* (1874) i. p. xxvii. The best helyowd prince and moost dreed with lowif of his Lorddis and sugettis.

β. c1374 CHADDER *Boeth.* iii. pr. viii. (1868) 80 Yif pou desiryst power pou shalt by awaites of bi subgits anously be cast vndir many periles. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2314 Twa senators we are, thi subgettez of Rome. 1415 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 48, I Richard York 30wre humble subgit and very lege man. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. I. S.) 297 Alsmoney princis with their subgits. 1483 *Act 1 Rich III.* c. 1 § 1 The King's Subgiettes. 1524 in *Bucheleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 220 Our officers, ministers, and subgiettes.

γ. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xl. 41 He commanded straitely til all his subiectes, pat schuld late me see all be placez. c1525 MORE *Hist. Rich. III.* Wks. 69/1 She said also yf it was not princely to mary his owne subject. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 283 b. The other William Gellus was a subject of the Lantgraves. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 204 John. You men of Angiers, and my loring subjects. *Fra.* You loring men of Angiers, Arthurs subjects. 1638 BAKER *tr. Salva's Lett.* (vol. II) 14 Our Prince will put no yoke upon the consciences of his Subjects. 1733 SWIFT (title) A serious and useful Scheme to make an Hospital for Incurables; of universal Benefit to all his Majesty's Subjects. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 263 The king has.. the prerogative of.. granting place or precedence to any of his subjects. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) II. 505 No subjects of the crown in Ireland enjoyed such influence, at this time, as the earls of Kildare. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 The.. kings of our own day very much resemble their subjects in education and breeding.

(c) of specified country or state; also, subject of the realm.

α. 1436 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 199 To Us and to alle our sugettis of the same (realm). *γ.* a1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) i. 16 To bring all the subiectis of this realm to peace and rest. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav.* *Persia* 52 There was not any one Subject of the Republick who was a Knight of Malta. 1713 STEELE *Englishism.* No. 3. 15 When I say an Englishman, I mean every true Subject of Her Majesty's Realms. 1747 *State Trials* (1813) XVIII. 859 By naturalizing or employing a subject of Great Britain. 1924 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/1 Subjects of the Slav States throughout the Ottoman Empire.

(d) with adj. of nationality.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 253 Though a very obscure and insignificant person, I have the honour to be a British subject. 1886 FROUDE *Oceanica* 98 Their Monro doctrine, prohibiting European nations from settling on their side of the Atlantic, except as American subjects.

† b. *collect. sing.* The subjects of a realm. ? Also *transf.* in quot. 1608. (Only Shaks.) *Obs.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 33 In that the Lenies.. are all made Out of his subject. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 145 The greater file of the subject held the Duke to be wise. 1608 — *Per.* ii. i. 53 How from the finny subject of the sea These fishes tell the infirmities of men.

† 2. One who is bound to a superior by an obligation to pay allegiance, service, or tribute; *spec.* a feudal inferior or tenant; a vassal, retainer; a dependant, subordinate; an inferior. *Obs.*

α. c1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* iv. 276 Ho hys pat neuer ne kedde woz In boste to hys suggest? c1383 in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* (1911) Oct. 748 Seculer lordis owen.. to treete reasonabli & charitabli here tenauntis & sogetis. a1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 56/368 Haue mesure to bi soget. a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2682 As soiet serued hane I pat sirc many sere wyntir. c1450 *Merlin* i. 6 Your suster is elder than ye, and so she wolde alway holde yow as her soget.

β. c1386 CHAUCER *Somn.* T. 282 With-Inne thyn hous ne be thou no leon, To thy subgit do noon oppressioun. 1420 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 68 Hys heires, vassalles, and subgess. a1475 ASHBY *Active Policy* 898 Saint petur saithe pat subgettes shold be Buxom to that lorde. c1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aymon* i. 25 Thou knowest well that thou arte his man, vassall, and subgette. a1533 BEARNES *Huon* xlii. 124 Thou to be my subgit, and to pay me trybute. *γ.* c1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (M.S. Harl. 2251 fol. 5b), Ayenst thy felawe no quarele thou contrivey: With thy subgit to stryve it were shame. c1450 *Godstow Reg.* i. Alle lordes pat.. forbeidith her subiectes pat ben acoursed to go out of be church. 1530 PALSGR. 278/1 Subjecte or holder of house or lande, *vassal.* c1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 60 Selle no parte of thynne heritage vnto thy bettyr, but for lesse pryce selle yt to thy subiecte. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 39 To Bullingbrooke, are we sworne Subiects now. 1682 [see SUAREV]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Anciently, the

Lords call'd, abusively, those who held Lands or Fees of them, or ow'd them any Homage, Subjects.]

† b. One who owes allegiance or obedience to a spiritual superior. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 355 Pat 3if he [sc. the pope] hadde siche power, he shulde assolve alle hise sugetis for peyne and fro trespass. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 306/1 Ye said Lordes Schepherd bath promitted.. to calle yere subgettes to residence. c1450 CAPORAVE *Life St. Gilbert* vii. He chase on of his subiectis whom he knewe be be Holy Goost pat he schuld succede in his office afir his deth. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 3360 Her systers, and subiettes, a religious conent. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 Al bath prelates & subiectis.

† c. One who is under the spiritual oversight or charge of a parish priest; one of a 'curate's' parishioners. *Obs.*

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat.* 24 Vnto thes men itt longith.. to vsene werkis of mercy.. in helpe and sustinaunce of hem silfe and of hir sugetis. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 73 Sugetis taken ensaunep at here curatis. c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* ii. xii. 219 A curat mai not.. alway ryngte at the eiris of hise sugettis. c1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 68 God gyf pame grace so well for to teche bare sugettis ilke curt in his degre. [1509 *Ibid.* 75.]

3. A person (rarely, a thing) that is in the control or under the dominion of another; one who owes obedience to another.

α. 13.. *Seunyn Sag.* (W.) 458 Kes me, leman, and lone me, And I thi soget wil i-be. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 10 Pat ere be sugetis til be denel. c1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1807) 63 Make him bi suget, to bee to swere pat he schal not discure bi name. c1440 *York Myst.* iv. 16 All other creatours also there-tyll Your sugettes shall they bee. c1450 *Mirke's Festial* 25 And soo schowe hym seruand and soget to hym, and kneweth hys schyld (=child) for hys God. *β.* c1374 CHADDER *Troilus* ii. 828 O lone to whom I haue and shal ben humble subgit.

γ. c1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxiii. 214 Resonn sufferthy his wyif, pat is his sugette consetise, to spedyn in causes of falsnesse in ryche men. 1588 *Kyo Househ.* *Phil. Wks.* (1901) 254 By Nature woman was made mans subject. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. i. 19 The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowles are their males subjects. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 886 Nor was I their subject, Nor under their protection but by my own. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* v. 203 Beauties are tyrants, and if they can reign, They have no feeling for their subject's pain. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temple* xxiv. 270 Every member of the human race is a subject of the Lord Jesus.

b. *transf.*

c1520 NISSET *N. T. Prol.* (S. T. S.) i. 3 Thai were all in bondage and sugettis of syn. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Anger* (Arb.) 565 Anger is certainly a kind of Basesness: As it appears well, in the Weaknesse of those Subjects, in whom it reignes. a1722 *Prior Vicar of Bray & Sir T. Moor Wks.* 1907 II. 248 My knowledge in Divine and Human Law gave me to understand I was born a Subject to both. 1818 *Brathwaite's Barnabee's Trm.* *Intro.* 67 It is of the essence of fashion to descend in the subjects of its dominion.

4. *Law.* a. A thing over which a right is exercised.

1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* ii. x. § 32. 351 As orchards produce no fruits that are the subjects either of parsonage or vicarage tithes. 1875 *Dugan Real Prop.* i. App. (1876) 266 By the subject of a right is meant the thing.. over which the right is exercised. My house, horse, or watch is the subject of my right of property. 1875 [see SUAREV].

b. *Sc.* A piece of property.

1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* ii. i. § 1 (1757) 1. 105 The things or subjects to which persons have right, are the second object of law. The right of enjoying and disposing of a subject at one's pleasure is called property. *Ibid.* ii. viii. § 22 II. 376 Full inventory of all his predecessor's heritable subjects. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 154 The distinction between property and other subjects to which the power of taxation is applicable. 1864 *N. Brit. Advertiser* 21 May, Subjects in Nelson and Kent Streets to be exposed to sale by public roup. 1903 *Dundee Advertiser* 22 Dec. 5 Those holding 'subjects' of that kind.

c. Considered as the object of an agreement.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 581 Where the subject of the lease is rendered unfit for the purposes for which it was let, overblown with sand, inundated [etc.].

II. Senses derived ultimately (through *L. subjectum*) from Aristotle's use of τὸ ὑποκείμενον in the threefold sense of (1) material out of which things are made, (2) subject of attributes, (3) subject of predicates.

† 5. The substance of which a thing consists or from which it is made. *Obs.*

c1374 CHADDER *Boeth.* v. pr. I. (1868) 150 Bei casten as a manere of fondement of subgit material *de materiali subjecto* pat is to seyn of the nature of alle resoun. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* ii. xxi. (1495) 68 Yf the wytt of gropyng is all loste the subgit of alle the best [orig. *subjectum totius animalis*] is destroyed. 1590 MARLOWE *and P. Tamburl.* v. iii. [1557, 4561] *Amy.*.. Your soul gines essence to our wretched subjects, Whose matter is incorporat [sic] in your flesh.. *Tam.* But sons, this subject not of force enough, To hold the fiery spirit it contains. 1651 *FRENCH Distill.* v. 109 Thus do these attractive vertues mutually act upon each others subject. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 9 That Universal Subject, or *Spiritus Mundi*, out of which they are formed. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement*, Wks. (1841) 267 Every thing generated or made.. is generated or made out of something else; and this something else is called its subject or matter.

6. *Philos.* The substance in which accidents or attributes inhere. *Subject of inhesion* or † *inherence*: see these sbs.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 19 3if bei seyn, written and techen openly pat be sacrament of be auter pat men seen bitwen be prestis bondis is accidentis wip-outen suget. 1398

TREvisa Barth. De P. R. xix. cxvi. (1495) 920 As whan tweyne accidentes ben in one substance and subiecte: as colour and sanour. c1400 in *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) p. vii. That the sacrid oost is.. accident withouten ony subject. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* Cij, Wee se heate in other thynges to be separated from the Subiecte. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Gen. i. 16 *comm.* Ancient Doctors judged it possible, that accidents may remaine without their subject. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 126 It hath ben questioned, which is the more both elegant and honorable.. whether to say *Serenissime Princeps à le peto*, or *A Serenitate Vestra peto*. And some have thought the first forme the best, because in that the Accidents and Subiects are together exprest. 1616 *BULLOKAR Eng. Exp.* s. v. The body is the subject in which is health, or sicknesse, and the minde the subject that recodeth into it vertues or vices. 1678 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* iv. iii. 5 Albeit sin be.. a mere privation, yet it requires some positive, real natural Being for its subject. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Two Contraries can never subsist in the same Subject. 1762 *KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1833) 437 The same thing, in different respects, has different names; with respect to qualities of all sorts, it is termed a subject. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii. (1859) I. 137 That which manifests its qualities, — in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, to that which they belong, is called their *subject*, or *substance*, or *substratum*. *Ibid.* ix. 158 The general meaning of the word *subject* in its philosophical application, — viz. the unknown basis of phenomenal or manifested existence. 1858 *WHEWELL Hist. Sci. Ideas* I. 35 The mind is the subject in which ideas inhere.

† b. A thing having real independent existence.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 458 Thoughts are no subjects; Intentis, but merely thoughts.

7. *Logic.* a. That which has attributes; the thing about which a judgement is made.

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* Mij b. As touchyng wordes knitte, ye male understand, that they are ioynd outwardly to the Subject, and gene a name vnto him, according as they are. 1697 *tr. Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xix. 72 A Subject is that to which something is adjoyn'd besides its Essence. And an Adjunct that which is adjoyn'd to something besides its Essence. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] *tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* *Intro.* iv. 10 Extending judgments.. add a predicate to the conception of the subject. 1843 *MILL Logic* i. ii. § 5 By a subject is here meant any thing which possesses attributes. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* i. 5 'The Concept.. brings together many objects into one Thought or many attributes into one subject. 1883 F. H. BRADLEY *Princ. Logic* IV We shall see that the subject is in the end no idea but always reality.

b. The term or part of a proposition of which the predicate is affirmed or denied.

Earlier treatises on logic use the *L. subjectum*.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 178 The proposition hath two parts, the Subject, and Predicate. 1697 *tr. Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xxvii. 109 Simple enunciation consisteth of a subject and a predicate. 1796 *Nitsch's View Kant's Princ.* 128 Collections of properties, which in a judgment are made the predicates of a subject. 1843 *MILL Logic* i. i. § 2 The subject is the name denoting the person or thing which something is affirmed or denied of. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* vii. 62 It is.. usual to call the first term of a proposition the subject, since it denotes the underlying matter.

8. *Gram.* The member or part of a sentence denoting that concerning which something is predicated (i.e. of which a statement is made, a question asked, or a desire expressed); a word or group of words setting forth that which is spoken about and constituting the 'nominative' to a finite verb.

In the accus. and infin. construction the accus. is the subject of the infin.

a1638 [see PREDICATE *ib.* 2]. 1733 J. CLARKE *Gram. Lat. Tongue* 68 note, The Nominative Case to a Verb.. is called by Grammarians the Subject of the Verb. 1751 J. HARRIS *Hermes* ii. i. 230 In English these are distinguished by their Position, the Subject standing first, the Predicate last. 1874 *BAIN Comp. Higher Eng. Gram.* (1871) p. xxiii, Infinitive (logical subject) anticipated by 'it', 'this', &c. (formal subject) comes after the predicate. *Ibid.* 299 Cases where the grammatical subject is a neuter pronoun — 'it', 'this' — standing as a provisional anticipation of the real subject or fact predicated about. 1888 *STRONG tr. Paul's Princ. Hist. Lang.* 112 We have to distinguish between the psychological and the grammatical subject or predicate.

9. *Modern Philos.* More fully conscious or *thinking subject*: The mind, as the 'subject' in which ideas inhere; that to which all mental representations or operations are attributed; the thinking or cognizing agent; the self or ego. (Correlative to OBJECT *ib.* 6.)

The tendency in modern philosophy after Descartes to make the mind's consciousness of itself the starting-point of enquiry led to the use of *subjectum* for the mind or ego considered as the subject of all knowledge, and since Kant this has become the general philosophical use of the word (with its derivatives *subjective*, etc.).

[The following quotes illustrate a transitional use:—

1688 *RUST Disc. Truth* xviii, Thus have we spoken concerning the truth of things, or Trnth in the Object: It follows that we speak concerning Trth in the power, or faculty, which we call Trth in the Subject. 1697 *NOAKS Acc. Reason & Faith* i. (1724) 19, I consider.. that the most general distribution of Reason is into that of the Object and that of the Subject; or, to word it more intelligibly, though perhaps not altogether so Scholastically, into that of the Thing, and that of the Understanding.]

1796 *Nitsch's View Kant's Princ.* 72 In every knowledge, perception, &c., there is something which refers to an object, and something which refers to the knowing or perceiving subject. 1817 *COLLIERIDGE Biog. Litt.* xii. (1907) I. 184 A spirit is.. an absolute subject for which all, itself included, may become an object. 1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 196 note, The thinking subject, the Ego. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] *tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 293 The thinking subject is the object of Psychology. 1851 *MANSER Proleg. Log.* i. 7 Every state of

consciousness necessarily implies two elements at least; a conscious subject, and an object of which he is conscious. 1886 *Engel. Brit. XX.* 39/1 The conception of a mind or conscious subject is to be found implicitly or explicitly in all psychological writers whatever.

III. 10. The subject-matter of an art or science.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrrurg.* Bijj. Every workman is bound to know the subject of his work in which he worketh. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* 1 Whether we may borrow y^e name of meteoron to comprehend the whole subject of our worke. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* 1. i. 7 The Subject of Philosophy, or the matter it treats of, is every Body of which we can conceive any generation. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The Subject of Logic, is Thinking or Reasoning. *Ibid.*, Subject is also used for the Matter of an Art or Science. : Thus the human Body is the Subject of Medicine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 4 All sciences have a subject, number is the subject of arithmetic. 1883 STRONG tr. *Paul's Princ. Hist. Lang. & Marg.*, Subject of the Science of Language.

11. A thing affording matter for action of a specified kind; a ground, motive, or cause.

In some quots. a Gallicism.
1586 *Let. to Earle of Leicester* 6 The very ground and only subject, whereupon such dangerous practises and complots had been founded. 1651 tr. *De las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 115 Fenise asked him what subject he had to attempt against his life. 1652 *LOVEDAY tr. Calprenede's Cassandra* 1. 15, I have my selfe as much or more subject to hate life than you. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* x. 10, I have subject enough to be angry with you. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltess Collect.* (Maitland Club) 229 That had anybody been inclined to laugh, they might have had a good subject. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ix. Which had never given the English government the least subject of complaint. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 512/1 In such circumstances subjects of accusation are not long wanting. 1893 OMAR *Dark Ages* xx, We might perhaps have learnt that Charles also gave subjects for offence.

b. Const. for.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* 11. i. 3 What, haue scap'd Loue-letters in the holly-day-time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* Wks. (1910) 222 Let them come in. They are good subject for a merriment. 1780 *Mirror* No. 83 The great subject for wit and ludicrous representation arises from men's having a thorough knowledge of what is the fashionable standard of manners. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* 111. iv, I am no subject for your mirth.

c. That which can be drawn upon or utilized, means of doing something. rare.

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1817) 1. 265 Where they [sc. indulgences] . . . trench upon no virtue, but leave ample subject whence to provide for friends, family, [etc.].

12. That which is or may be acted or operated upon; a person or thing towards which action or influence is directed, or that is the recipient of some treatment.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* 111. v. 212 Alacke, alacke, that heaven should practise stratagems Vpon so soft a subject as my selfe. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* 11. ii. 160 There's . . . none so Noble, Whose life were ill bestow'd, or death vnfam'd, Where Helen is the subject. 1611 *Tourneur Ath. Trag.* v. i, Nor could the first Man, being but the passive Subject not The Active Mover, be the Maker of Himselfe. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* 1. i. (1811) 37 All the pleasure of tormenting is lost, as soon as your subject is become insensible to your strokes. 1764 *Reid Inquiry* 1. § 7 In the noblest arts, the mind is also the subject upon which we operate. 1777 *Priestley Matter & Sp.* (1782) 1. Pref. 33 Power cannot mean anything without a subject. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, She approached her new subject very much as a person might be supposed to approach a black spider. 1898 *Mortimer Cath. Faith & Practice* 1. 240 The subject of Baptism is any human being, whether an adult or an infant.

b. Const. of a specified action or activity.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* 11. vi. 49 To be Shames scorne, and subject of Mischance. 1605 — *Mach.* 111. iii. 8 And neere approaches The subject of our Watch. 1634 Sir T. HEVBRAT *Trav.* 117 [The Turks] have made this Cite, a subject of their bloody cruelty. 1656 WHISTON *The Earth* 87 Not the vast Universe, but the Earth alone, with its dependencies, are the proper subject of the Six Days Creation. 1711 *STERLE Spect.* No. 33 ¶ 2 The Triumph of Daphne over her Sister Letitia has been the Subject of Conversation at Several Tea-Tables. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) 1. 204 The many subjects of wonder with which a stranger is surrounded. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xix, The huge wains, which transported to and fro the subjects of export and import. 1831 — *Cast. Dang.* vi, The most bold and fierce subjects of chase in the island of Britain. 1847 *HELPS Friends in C.* 1. v. 73 Proficiency in any one subject of human endeavour. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* 11. ii. § 45, 537, I may here refer to what is a common subject of remark. 1883 *Gilmore Mongols* xvii, 207 Such . . . difficulties, are welcomed rather as subjects of debate than felt to be barriers to the acceptance of Christianity.

† c. One who or a thing which is subject to something injurious. Obs.

1592 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* 222 [They will] rather seeke to scourge their enemies, Than be themselves base subjects to the whip. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* 1. iii. 61 Who . . . leaves his part-created Cost [viz. a half-built house] A naked subject to the Weeping Clouds.

d. An object with which a person's occupation or business is concerned or on which he exercises his craft; † (one's) business; that which is operated upon manually or mechanically.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrrurg.* Bijj, Yf it so be that the subjecte of the Cyrrurgien be the body of menkynde. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 102 Waste-book, containing an Inventory of my Subject. 1828 STEUART *Planter's Guide* (ed. 2) 267 The above Machine . . . is capable of removing subjects of from eighteen to about eight-and-twenty feet high. 1837 KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 22 The bark . . . in

young subjects it is of a flexible and leathery texture. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 July 1/2 You must consider the capital we have to sink in our 'subjects' [sc. of a menagerie] when you calculate our expenses.

e. A body used for anatomical examination or demonstration; a dead body intended for or undergoing dissection.

1710 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 71 In our Subject the Hairs are every where pretty long. 1729 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 167 This Subject . . . had her Lungs full of small Tubercles. 1775 *True Patriot* 1X. 330 The gentleman of the house [a surgeon] declared he had a very good subject above in the garret. 1829 SCOTT *Trav.* 11. 219 The total and severe exclusion of foreign supplies raises the price of the 'subjects'. 1870 H. LONSDALE *Robt. Knox* 54 The supply of 'subjects' was so inadequate, that the surgeons' apprentices . . . determined upon the . . . step of procuring them from the graveyards.

f. A person who presents himself for or undergoes medical or surgical treatment; hence, one who is affected with some disease.

A good (bad) subject: a patient who has (has not) good prospects of improvement or recovery.

1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 485 The subject was forty-five years of age, and had evinced a slight rha-chitic tendency from infancy. 1849 *CUPPLES Green Hand* xv, I asked if there wasn't any chance [of the captain's recovery]. 'Oh, the captain, you mean?' said he, 'don't think there is—he's a bad subject!' 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 178/2 Two of the subjects died after severe instrumental labour. 1898 H. BROWN *Secret Gd. Health* 91 Smoking helps the subject to rest. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 276 A broad line of dilated venules is often seen in emphysematous subjects. 1905 *ROLLESTON Dis. Liver* 260 Patients with cirrhosis are . . . far from good subjects.

g. Psychological Research. A person upon whom an experiment is made.

1883 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* 18 July 251 A specific influence or effluence, passing from the operator to the 'subject'. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* 1. 16 The 'subject's' hand seemed to obey the other person's will with almost the same directness as that person's own hand would have done.

h. A person under the influence of religious enthusiasm. rare.

1820 *SOUTHEY Wesley* 1. 417 Subjects began to cry out, and sink down in the meeting.

i. With epithet: A person in respect of his conduct or character. rare.

Cf. *F. mauvais sujet*.
1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxxix, Unable . . . to satisfy his mind whether Mr. Toots was the mild subject he appeared to be.

13. In a specialized sense: That which forms or is chosen as the matter of thought, consideration, or inquiry; a topic, theme.

The human subject: man, regarded as a matter for study or observation.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 11. 208 Now that Lorde Hercules hath given occasion to talke of this subjecte. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 346 Here he would have us . . . fix our thoughts and studies: Nor need we fear that they are too dry a subject for our contemplation. a 1700 *EVERLYN Diary* 13 June 1683, We shew'd him divers experiments on the magnet, on which subject the Society were upon. 1729 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1874 11. 51 Justice must be done to every part of a subject when we are considering it. 1780 *Mirror* No. 89 As for politics, it was a subject far beyond the reach of any female capacity. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxviii, 'Alas! I know it too well,' replied Emily: 'spare me on this terrible subject.' 1828 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) 11. xi. 247 History never will sell so well to more familiar and smaller subjects. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* 11. i, Her father had become a forbidden subject. 1874 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9/9 He always paid religion respect enough to treat it as the most important of all subjects. 1874 *CARPENTER Mental Phys.* 1. ii. (1879) 70 The phenomena presented by the Human subject. 1908 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* viii, The Pig-driver seated himself beside him and plunged immediately into his subject.

b. With appositional phr. formed with of and expressing the nature of the subject.

1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1841 11. 34/1 In examining what I have already written . . . upon the subject of Mr. Wood. 1733 *Pres. St. Popery* 21 The late exceptions of a certain Lincolnshire minister on the subject of infallibility. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 294 The subject of grasses is very nice. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, After quoting Delrio, and Burthoog, and De L'Ancre, on the subject of apparitions. 1839 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 35 The indifference of our former manager upon the subject of the accommodation for the sick.

c. On one's subject (for F. sur son sujet): concerning one. (A Gallicism.)

1747 *CHESTERF. Lett.* cxviii, Two letters, which I have lately seen from Lausanne, upon your subject. 1775 W. MASON *Life of Gray* (ed. 2) 3 To make it necessary I should enlarge upon his subject.

d. An object of study in relation to its use for pedagogic or examining purposes; a particular department of art or science in which one is instructed or examined.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 29/1 An examination for honours in each subject is held subsequently. 1887 *Whitaker's Alm.* 540 If an officer only pass in the subjects necessary for a subaltern. 1913 *Rep. 7th Ann. Mig. Hist. Assoc.* 8 Every man who teaches a subject well and with real enthusiasm.

14. The theme of a literary composition; what a book, poem, etc. is about.

a 1586 *STONEY Pr. civ.* i, Make, O my soule, the subject of thy songe, Th'eternall Lord. 1596 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. lx. (1602) 266 Though stately be the subject, and too slender be our Arte. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balaac's Lett.* (vol. 11) 72, I did not think to have gone so far; it is the subject that hath carried me away. c 1645 *MILTON Sonn.* xi, A

Book was writ of late call'd *Tetrachordon*. The Subject new. 1667 — *P. L.* ix. 25 Since first this Subject for Heroic Song Pleas'd me long choosing. 1780 *Mirror* No. 85 A poem may be possessed of very considerable merit, . . . though, from its subject, its length, or the manner in which it is written, it may not be suited to the Mirror. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. Aristoph.* 365 note, All of them subjects dramatized by Euripides. 1844 *WHEWELL Let. to J. G. Marshall* 29 Jan., The subject of my lectures is the difficulties of constructing a system of morals. 1903 A. B. DAVIDSON *Old Test. Prophecy* ix. 136 The developments of heathenism form the subject of Daniel.

b. The person of whom a biography is written.

1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* 1. Pref. p. xv, They [sc. writers of particular lives] are apt to be partial and prejudiced in favor of their subject. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* Adv. 1st ed., The delay of its publication must be imputed . . . to the extraordinary real which has been shewn . . . to supply me with additional information concerning its illustrious subject. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Feb. 5/2 We think we like the book best because of the view it gives of the subject's character.

15. An object, a figure or group of figures, a scene, an incident, etc., chosen by an artist for representation.

1614 in *Archaeologia* XLII. 360 Another . . . picture of the same subject. 1695 *DAYDEN tr. Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* 11 The next thing is to make choice of a Subject beautiful and noble. c 1790 *IMISON Sch. Arts* 11. 55 The subject to be painted should be situated in such a manner that the light may fall with every advantage on the face. 1859 *REARV Britany* 13, I was looking round the little knot of soldiers for a subject. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's Nest* § 163 You must always draw for the sake of your subject—never for the sake of your picture. 1892 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* 112 If the subject is so shaky as to render it impossible to take the portrait without its [sc. a headrest's] aid.

b. In decorative art, a representation of human figures or animals, an action or incident.

1828 *DUPPA Trav. Italy.* etc. 14 Ten compartments filled with subjects from the Old Testament. 1867 *Paris Exhib. Rep. Artisans Soc. Arts* 27 A pair of vases painted all round with subjects after Watteau.

16. Mus. The theme or principal phrase of a composition or movement; in a fugue, the exposition, dux, or proposition.

1753 *CHAMBERS' Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Sogetto, Contrapunto sopra il sogetto*, a counterpoint above the subject, is that of which the subject is the bass. 1801 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.*, Subject, the theme or text of any movement. 1883 *ROCKSTRO in Grove's Dict. Mus.* 111. 747/2 The earliest known form of Subject is the Ecclesiastical *Cantus firmus*. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Perf. Wagnerite* 3 In classical music there are, as the analytical programs tell us, first subjects and second subjects, free fantasias, recapitulations, and codas.

† 17. That upon which something stands; a base. Obs. rare-1.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 12 The Pægma base or subject for this metalline machine to stand vpon, was of one solyde peece of marble.

IV. 18. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 8) subject noun, (also 7 b) part, (sense 14, chiefly with reference to cataloguing books according to their subjects) subject catalogue, index, list, reference; subject-monger, one who exploits his subjects; subject picture, a genre painting.

1889 *WHEATLEY How to Catal. Libr.* 232 If he wants to find a manuscript upon a particular subject, he can look at the 'subject catalogue. 1899 *QUINN Libr. Catal.* 71 The forms of 'subject entries in dictionary catalogues. 1879 *Rep. Index Soc.* 3 'Subject Indexes of Science, Literature, and Art. 1902 (*title*) 'Subject List of Works on General Science [etc.]. 1630 *LENNARD tr. Charvon's Wisd.* 11. iii. § 12 (1670) 263 A Prince must carefully preserve himself . . . from resembling, by over-great and excessive imposition, those tyrants, 'subject-mongers, Cannibals. 1844 *DISRAELI Comingsby* 111. iii, A cutting reply to Mr. Rigby's article with some searching mockery, that became the subject and the subject-monger. 1862 E. ADAMS *Elem. Eng. Lang.* (1870) 158 When the 'subject noun is accompanied by qualifying or explanatory words, it is said to be enlarged. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 21 The first substance, or 'subject part of every sentence. *Ibid.* 255 The antecedent, or subject part of the conclusion. 1862 *THORNBURN Turner* 1. 257 His first 'subject picture was 'Fishermen at Sea', 1796. 1889 *WHEATLEY How to Catal. Libr.* 180 It is something appalling to conjecture what would be the size of the British Museum Catalogue if 'subject references were included in the general alphabet.

Subject (sʊbʒekt), a. Forms: a. 4 sug(g)etto, aougit, sujet, 4-5 auget(t), aoug(t), 4-6 soget, 5 augget, soiet. B. 4 soubgit, aubiet, 4-5 anbgit, 5 subgyt, -gett, subiette, aubyett, 5-6 subgette, 4-6 subget. γ. 4-6 aubiet, 5 aub-yeet, -iecht, 5-6 iecto, 6 -gocto, -iecte, 6-subject. [a. OF. *suget*, subject (12th c.), *sog* (12th c.), *sougit*, *subg(i)et* (13th c.), mod.F. *sujet* (from 16th c.), repr. L. *subject-us*, pa. pple. of *subicere*, *subicere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 3 + *jacere* to throw, cast.

Examples like the following are freq. in ME., where the word should prob. be construed as inflected adj., though formally indistinguishable from pl. sb. —

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 463 Min eigen sorly aren sogettes to serue min hert & buxum ben to his bidding. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Cor.* xv. 27 Whanne he seith, alle thingis ben sugetis to him. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* P 634 Saint Paul seith O ye women, be ye subgetes to youre housbondes. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 206 That realmes be subiect subgetes to the empire.]

I. 1. That is under the dominion or rule of a sovereign, or a conquering or ruling power; owing allegiance or obedience to a sovereign ruler or state, a temporal or spiritual lord, or other superior.

(a) in predicative position.

a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14842 De Englys were nought of a wyl O kyng over hem to set, Ne for to be til on suget. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 44 And feris bat ben soget owen to benke bat for god bei han forsaken here owen wille. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 59 Al West Saxon was soget to hym. *Ibid.* 123 To bat see is sugett Barokshire, Wiltshire, and Dorset. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 22 All he world was suget to be Emperour of Rome.

β. 1390 GOWZA *Conf.* I. 26 Therwilles that the Monarchie Of al the world in that partie To Babiloyne was sougit. c 1425 *Engl. Cong. Inq.* 26 Per was nought of be lond-folke bat all nas subget to hym. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 218 Here speris the doctor, quethir the king of Ingland be suget to the Emperour... I ansuere... that thai ar nocht subget to the Emperour. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) 509 Pannoyne was subgette vnto kyng pryan. c 1511 1st *Engl. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. p. xxxiv/2 All these be subgette to the great kyng of Israel.

γ. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's P.* 426 To ben subget, & been in seruage To the bat born art of a smal village. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5509 Dukes full doughty. Pat subget were sothely to be same Perses. 1515 BARCLAY *Ecloges* IV. (1570) C1v What time a knight is subget to a knaue. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 265 All round about are subget vnto the King of Tunis. 1663 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 36 The Island was subject to the King of Denmark. 1844 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xviii. (ed. 3) 573 The empire of India became subject to that of Persia. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Greece* I. vi. 167 The freest of all the states of the earth became subject to a despot.

(b) in attributive position. (Sometimes hyphenated as if subject were regarded as the sb. used attrib.)

Subject superior: see SUPERIOR sb.
1581 A. HALL *Iliad* I. 11 Many a subject towne of his. a 1586 SIR P. STONEY *Arcadia* (1512) 246 He was not borne to live a subject-life, enchain of his bearing in it Majestie. 1594 *Salmus* 800 (Malone Soc.). As if t'were lawfull for a subject prince to rise in Armes against his soueraine. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 171 O, let me baue no subject enemies. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 20 The Subject part of Mankind... might, with Egyptian Bondage expect Egyptian Darkness. 1782 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* § note, The names of his subject-nations. 1797 S. ROGERS *Plans, Mem.* I. 180 As studious Prospero's mysterious spell Drew every subject-spirit to his cell. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog.* I. 309 Russia in Europe... Poland has been devoured; Denmark and Sweden may be considered as subject-allies. a 1850 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 296 The Court which had dared to treat England as a subject province. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* 197 The relations between... governing race and subject race.

b. to a law, a jurisdiction.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 391 Firste he sente messagers and beet his enemies be soget to his lawe. c 1450 LOYALTECH *Graill* xlv. 25 And bat to 3oure lawe oo more soiet pat 3e be, but Only to the lawe Of Cristyente. 1490 CAXTON *Enegyds* viii. 34 Alle subgette and obeysaunt vnto the lawes of her seynorye. 1580 ROT. *Scacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 548 Alexander is nocht subget to the jurisdiction of the saidis commissaris. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. viii. To make him subject to the Laws of any Government.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* In a state of subjection or dependence; under the control, rule, or influence of something; subordinate.

(a) in predicative position.

a. a 1340 HAMPOLDE *Psalter* xxxvi. 6 Be suget till lord, and pray hym. 1340 — *Pr. Cons.* 1055 Be mare world... sould be til man sugette, For to serve man. c 1350 *Will. Fierne* 473 My s3it is soget to my hert. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* 321 Wks. I. 45 Pei wolden bat al his world were suget unto per seget. 1382 — *Luke* II. 57 Hecam down with hem... and was suget to hem. c 1430 *Hymus Virgin* (1867) 71 Deep is suget to god to bende. c 1530 *Crt. Love* 1131 Us leffer was with Venus byden still... and soget been Unto this women.

β. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 231 He... wax sodeynly most subget vn to loue. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Égipciane*) 34 His fiesche 3a dayoty he bad, bat to pe saule subiet be it mad. c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6133 For crafte ys subget vn-to kynde. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. (1883) 37 A man is subget vnto money may not be lord therof.

γ. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1846 As subiecte vnto syn. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 48 The woman is subiecte to the man. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 12 [Man] lord of al other bestys and creaturis, applying them al vnto his vse, for al be vnto hym subiecte. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 46 The military power ought always to be subject to the civil. 1723 WATERLAND 2nd *Vind. Christ's Div.* 38 Christ, since his Incarnation, has been subject to the Father. 1841 HELPS *Ess. Pract. Wisd.* (1875) 5 Imagination, if it be subject to reason, is its 'slave of the lamp'. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch. iii.* 24 Parts of Britain, inaccessible to the Romans, but subject to Christ. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 71 Edith, whose pensive beauty, perfect else, But subject to the season or the mood.

(b) in attributive position.

1827 [TENNYSON] *Poems Two Bro.* (1893) 32 A subject world I lost for thee, For thou wert all my world to me. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. IV. Upholstery, aided by the subject fine-arts, has done its best. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 56 The virtue of temperance is the friendship of the ruling and the subject-principle.

b. to the power, law, command, etc. of another.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P. 1045 Alwey a man shal putten his wyl to be subget to the wille of god. c 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.* Gov. Lordsh. 55 bat he ys subget to be begb myght of god. c 1450 tr. *De Initiatione* II. xii. 58 Pe worlde & pe fiesche shul be made suget to bi comundement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 40 All that lines, is subject to that law. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 96 These affections are naturally... subject to the government of the moral principle. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiv. Thou art the captive of my bow and spear—subject to my will by the laws of all nations. 1876 BLACK *Madcap Violet* xv. He would no longer be subject to the caprice of any woman.

c. Under obligation, bound to. *rare.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. vij. 80b, (They) are not subject as the other are to watch or ward, nor goe vnto the Sarail. 1788 PRIESTLY *Lect. Hist.* xliii. v. 504 He knows that if ever he be subject to pay, he will be proportionably able to do it.

†d. occas. uses: of a domestic animal; of a subordinate member of a series. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 4 The first subject beast be (sc. a lion) met withall was an Asse. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* 111. 284 Had the Author of our Subject-Treatises consider'd thoroughly of these literate Affairs.

†3. To make, bring subject: to bring into subjection or submission; to subdue, subjugate. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 26 He hath maad suget alle thingis vndir his feet. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 277 Franci... made alle be lond sogett, ffrom Scambria anon to be Ryne. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* III. 232 Now he is takyn, & made soget to his Enmyes, & pou art free. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 44 Suppois my sensualite Subject to syn heis maid my saull ofsyss. 1567 I. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* I. 17 Noman could then gesse that there should be any such Cyrus... that should bring subject so mightie a monarchie vnder his dominion. 1587 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 258/1 Not ceasing till he had brought the Welshmen subject at his pleasure. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp.* 1st 3 ch. Hosea IV. 294 Conscience... is here made subject to low and vile things.

†4. Submissive; obedient. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 52 His wif, with as scbe be scholede, His poeple was to him soget. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 42 To be mek and suget, and seruiciable, obedient and buxum to ilk man. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. (1883) 61 The peple... ryse agayn their lord and wole not be subget. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 327 Cyren I him saw subiect, and sett at myn bydding. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 164 The Moscovite (hatb) more subiectes and more subject; the Polonian better soldiers and more courageous.

†b. *transf.* Easily managed. *Obs. rare.*

1619 *Times' Storehouse* 690 (Rings) are... so subject and light, that they may be worne on the least finger of the hand.

II. (Const. to.) 5. Exposed or open to; prone to or liable to suffer from something damaging, deleterious, or disadvantageous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. (1868) 67 It nedil nat to seie bat bliffulness be anguissous ne dreri ne subgit to greuneces ne to sorwes [orig. *doloribus molestisque subjunctam*]. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* III. 20 Alle thingis ben suget to vanyte [orig. *cuncta subjuncta vanitati*]. c 1450 *Myrrour Ladye* 191 He that was vndely was made subgit to dethe. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 421 Therefore is be subiecte [orig. *objectum*] unto great perilles and daungers. 1671 MILTON P. R. II. 471 Subject himself to Anarchy within. 1684 DRYDEN *MacFl.* I. All humane things are subject to decay. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Mar. 1672, Lord I what miseries are mortal men subject to. 1748 HILL *Hist. Fossils* 346 It is of a very impure, irregular, and somewhat coarse texture, but not subject to spots or clouds. 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 28 These lands are very subject to worms. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. 11. 233 The disabilities to which the Roman Catholics were subject. 1912 SELAIG *Nonconform.* xii. 225 Here and there... Nonconformists will still often be subject to certain social disadvantages.

b. Exposed to violent treatment, damaging weather, or the like.

1490 CAXTON *Enegyds* I. 11 To that other she gyueth to be subgette to the face of the ryght bloody swerde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxiii. 137 The citye... is very subject vnto windes & Earthquakes. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acoista's Hist. Indies* II. x. 103 This Region is very moist and subject to raine. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 48 The Sultans themselves have bene sometimes subject to their insoulesies. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 6. 192 Gods true Church is subject to assaults in this world. 1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 7 The Isle of Lemnos being very subject to Lightning. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Wager* (1778) 229 It is much too high built for a country so subject to earthquakes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* VI. Naval seamen are... made subject to violence. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist. S.A.* (1876) I. II. 64 The sands of the adjacent deserts... are subject to violent agitation from the action of the wind.

c. Liable to disease.

1577 GOUGE tr. *Hersbach's Husb.* 28 The stalke [of rye]... his eare hanging downewards, and therefore more subject to blasting. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 299 Some of the Egyptians are subject vnto dangerous rheumes and feuers. 1663 GERARD *Counsell* 23 The boring otherways is much subject to rott. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 207 The more compound the water... the more subject will the patients be to fevers. 1863 N. BRIT. *Rev.* May 375 The leaf and chaff of the cereals are subject to a disease called rust. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxviii. 483 He became subject to epileptic fits.

b. Liable to the incidence or recurrence of an action, process, or state.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasst* 97 That the super-celestiall bodies are subject to alteration. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* O vj b. Thou art not dissecured by places, nor altered by tymes, nor subject vnto to & fro. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* III. v. 117 A man of my Kidney... that am as subject to heate as butter. 1625 B. JOHNSON *Staple of News* II. Intern. 33 Is there nothing to be call'd Infanta, but what is subject to exception? 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 192 P 5 A kind of good Nature, that is not subject to any Change of Health. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. Ded. 2 We are subject to successive impressions. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 715 The parties were rendered subject to personal examination upon oath. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. 120 The nose... is more subject to change of perspective than any of the other features. 1855 FORBES *Gram. Hind. Lang.* 100 Accompanied by an adjective or pronoun subject to inflection. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 He discovered that plants were subject to a regular sleep at night like animals.

b. *Book-trade.* (ellipt.) Subject to discount.

1906 *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct. 10 What in the trade are known as

subject-books... books that is to say which are subject to discount.

†7. Having a tendency, prone or disposed, to an action, or to do something. *Obs.*

c 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxv. 5 Syn I am subject some-time to be seik. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 14 A widow, husbandle, subject to feares. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 1. 325 How subject wee old men are to this vice of Lying? a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 751 Toll-gatherers, as being subject to many foule extorsions and oppressions. 1643 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 286 Nere any bowes or other materials which are subject to take fyre. 1666-7 PERRY *Diary* 20 Feb. How mean a thing a king is, how subject to fall. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. P 11 The Inck would be subject to run off. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks.* Nat. 95 The smaller kinds of Animals, and such as are subject to be destroyed, increase more plentifully. 1759 R. BROWN *Comp. Farmer* 52 Some young sows... are subject to eat their pigs. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 170 Any thing being in the way... would be subject to bitch upon the stone.

†8. That may be brought under the operation of a faculty or sense. *Obs.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. The holy scriptures... are... not subject to euerie weake capacite. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 301 Be subject to no sight but thine, and mine. 1612 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. i. I feele a substance warme, Subject to the Capacite of sense. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 41 The formes of artificiall things are subject to our sense. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* v. iii. (1674) 80 They are Spirits, with which the Air abounds... but that they are not subject to poor feeble mortal Eyes. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLB *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxii. 55 Scrotum or Scortum hanging out like a purse or bag, and subject to the touch.

9. Dependent upon a certain correcting or modifying condition; conditional upon; resting upon the assumption of. *Freq. advb.*, conditionally upon, with the assumption of.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 77 She wrote to her husband's dictation, subject to the suggestions of his companions. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IX. vii. Subject to an ample annuity to Villebeque, she bequeathed the whole of her fortune to the husband of Edith. 1883 *Law Times* 10 Nov. 21/2 All other business should be transacted by single judges subject to appeal. 1890 *Law Times' Rep.* LXIII. 734/1 His power to institute criminal proceedings is subject to the conditions imposed by sect. 2 of that Act.

III. 10. Lying in the neighbourhood below a certain level, as that of a spectator; subjacent. *Obs. or arch.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 143 The region Hircany bathe on the este parte to hit the see of Caspy... on the weste Hiberia, beenge subiecte to Caucasus. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 This Bourg... is enuironed with great hilles, vnto which of all sides it is subject. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 19 Long he them bore about the subject plaine. *Ibid.* III. vii. 4 A little valley, subject to the same. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* v. 14. They... all around the Subject Ocean view'd. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. (1853) 52 As o'er the subject landscape round I gazed. 1815 'ACRÆSTIS' *Feudal Hall* xxii. The Baron's iron reign O'erawed, for leagues, the subject plain.

†b. Lying immediately below, underlying. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 56 The viij Muscles of Abdomen... are propugnacles, and defences to the subiect partes. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 497, I suppose, several subject Earths, Currents and Winds do vary it [phosphorescence of the sea].

†c. Laid open so as to be evident. *Obs. rare.*

1556 R. ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* Siv. So finely set furth... and so evidently subject to the eye.

†11. Forming the substratum or substance. Chiefly in *matter subject* = SUBJECT-MATTER. *Obs.*

c 1374 [see MATTER sb. 1 6]. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. 162 Aristotle saith, that nature in one respect is said to be the first and chiefe matter subject of every thing that bath being. *Ibid.* 441 Looke out some matter subject, apt, and fit to recreate our spirits withall. *Ibid.* 28 [see MATTER sb. 1 9]. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 70 Hauing made sufficient digression, let us resume the matter subject where we left. 1609 [see MATTER sb. 1 6]. 1744 H. BROOKE *Love & Vanity* 156 And let her form be what you will, I am the subject essence still.

Subject (sūbdʒekt), v. Forms: 4 suget(t)ə, soget(t)ə, aochete; 4-7 subiect(e), 6 S. subgek, pa. t. and pple. subie(c)it, 6- subject. [ad. OF. *subiecter*, -*gecter*, -*gelter*, or L. *subiectāre*, frequent. f. *sub(j)icere*, *subject-* (see prec.); cf. It. *soggettare*, *suggeltare*, Sp. *sugetar*, *subjetar*, Pg. *sujeitar*. Some of the early Eng. forms are assimilated to the a-forms of the sb. and adj.]

1. *trans.* To make (persons, a nation or country) subject to a conquering or sovereign power; to bring into subjection to a superior; to subjugate. Also *refl.* *Obs. or arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 10 (MS. Douce 370) The somis of Juda and of Jerusalem 3ee wyln subiected to 3ou seruauantis and hond wyymmen. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 169 Pe forseide Harold, kyng of Norway... subiectid unto hym Denmark. c 1460 in *Mail. Club Misc.* subjectid unto hym Denmark. c 1460 in *Mail. Club Misc.* III. (1855) 38 Efter that the Romans subiectid the Britones. 1530 PALSGR. 740/1 They be nowe subiectid to the emperour. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 362 Doand that in thame lysis to subject the hail stail of the common weill. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 162 Some of them haue subiected themselves to this crowne. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* II. xix. 95 Men... consequently may subject themselves, if they think good, to a Monarch. 1667 MILTON P. L. XII. 93 God in Judgement just Subjects him from without to violent Lords. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. I The Medes and Persians who were themselves subjected by the Macedonians.

b. to the rule, government, power, or service of a superior.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 All subject to the service of ane lord. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate of Kyngis* 362 How thay suld instruct thare floke That ar subiect to thare 3oke. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Derbyshire* (1662) i. 233 A meek... man, much beloved of such who were subjected to his jurisdiction. 1693 DRYDEN *Last Parting of Hector & Androm.* 125, I see thee, in that fatal Hour, Subjected to the Victor's cruel Pow'r. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Sept. 1646, Should the Swisse... be subjected to the rule of France or Spaine. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vii. l. 272 Phalces subjected Sicyon to the Dorian sway. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 42 Subjecting them to an unheard of tyranny. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) i. l. ii. 71 The service to which they were subjected was no matter of choice.

2. To render submissive or dependent; to bring into a state of subordination or submission.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* iv. 31 (MS. Douce 369) Ne sochete thou thee to ecche man for synne. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 þe condicoun of Jewis... þat is sogetid not to mannis tradicoun, but to Goddis ordinance. *Ibid.* 109 Tul be soget him to be biddings of þe apostil. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 20 Thy vengeance seiss on us to syn subiectit. 1568 LAUDER *Godlie Tractate* 341 Least tha always with Sin suld be subiectit. a 1590 in *Montgomery's Poems* Suppl. (S. T. S.) 199 þai sleichtis sell neur subgek me. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) l. 227, I will not subject my desire herein And wait upon his leisure. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* ii. 217 Altogether feminine, and subjected to ease and delicacy. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp.* 1st 3 ch. *Hebra* ii. 39 If he subject that to his own base ends. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 9 They have subjected Oecumenical Councils... to the Jurisdiction of the Papal Court. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) l. Pref. 51 In order the better to subject the minds of the people. 1744 SWIFT *Three Serms.* i. 30 This Doctrine of subjecting ourselves to one another. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i. He... was unwilling to subject himself to that which was exacted in polite society.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 607 Yet these subject not. 1692 *Dryden St. Eumenon's Ess.* 342 [Religion] compels and doth not subject enough.

† b. To overawe, prevail upon. *Obs. rare.* 1605 *Play of Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) l. 214 To be threatened and subjected by him. 1670 WALTON *Lives* i. 29 Sir Robert put on as suddain a resolution, to subject Mr. Donne to be his Companion in that Journey.

† c. To master, overpower (one's desires). *Obs.* 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 114 Such as respect their health, and can subject their appetite. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 15 Subjecting all their passions and affections.

† d. To be or become subject, submit to. *Obs.* c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 76 New law techj þat no prest nor clerk ow to soget to no secular lord. 1624 BEEDELL *Lett.* v. 90 Shee kills with the spiritual word, those that subject not to her. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Mon.* iv. 20 He is irresistible, and to be subjected to actively in lawful things. 1790 WOKROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 477 His Majesty's government, which they most heartily pray for, and subject to in all things they possibly can.

† e. *trans.* To place under something or in a lower position; to make subjacent to. Chiefly *pass. Obs.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 69 The rest of his way is subjected vnder Vena cava. 1594 R. CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wits* (1616) 116 Spaine is not so cold as the places subjected to the Pole. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. (1677) 190 The like Volcans... happen sometimes in the Land subjected to the Sea. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 194 O'er the proud Pyrenees it looks sublime, Subjects the Alps, and levels Europe's clime.

† f. To place (the neck) under a yoke. *Const. to. (Only in fig. context.) Obs.* c 1585 *Faire Em* i. 89 A number such as we subject Their gentle necks unto their stubborn yoke Of drudging labour. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 120 To subject their necks to the yoke of Christ.

† g. To lay before a person's eyes. *Const. to. Obs.* 1715-20 POPE *Ep. Addison* 33 In one short view subjected to our eye Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties, lie. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 106/2 It would be highly improper that their books should be... subjected to curious and impertinent eyes.

† h. To lay open, expose (physically). *Obs.* 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* 196 The work will always be dry, or subjected only to the rain.

5. To lay open or expose to the incidence, occurrence, or infliction of, render liable to, something. † Also *occas.* to render susceptible to, predispose to.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 171 Euerye thing is subiect to the procees of the tyme. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. 36, I rather will submit me to the malice Of a diuerted blood, and bloudie brother. 1611 *Bible Transl.* Pref. 7 2 As oft as we do any thing of note or consequence, we subject our selues to euery ones censure. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Aug. 1641, It stands upon Contribution land, which subjects the environs to the Spanish incursions. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 42 One folly, infirmity, or vice, to which a single man is subjected. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 91 Clauses, subjecting the whole to forfeiture, in case the prohibition was infringed. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 350 Having too much wool in them... will subject them to soon hardening. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 3 It would only subject the people to a renewal of the former outrages. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. 72 A mind thus deeply busied... was necessarily subjected to its peculiar infirmities. 1845 MACCULLOCH *Taxation* i. iv. (1852) 110 Is all that is upon the farm... subjected to taxation? 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A blow or an abusive expression subjected the offender to a fine.

† i. *pass.* To be attributed to, inhere in a subject (SUBJECT sb. 6). *Obs.* 1606 B. JONSON *Masq. Hymenæi* Wks. (1616) 911 It is a noble and iust advantage, that the things subjected to vnderstanding haue of those which are objected to sense.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiii. § 13 When the relations are subjected in persons religious, and holy. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1816) I. 293 That all the sufferings of our Mediator were subjected in his human nature. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Disquis. Popery* II. Intro. B 2 b, I hope I. S. does not suppose it [sc. infallibility] subjected in every single Christian man or woman. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 92 For such and such Vertues as subjected in Man.

7. *Logic.* To make the subject of a proposition. (Cf. SUBJECTION 11.)

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 129 How they be predicated, and how subjected. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. II. § 3 A fourth Figure wherein the middle Term is predicated in the major Proposition, and subjected in the minor.

8. To bring under the operation of an agent, agency, or process; to submit to certain treatment; to cause to undergo or experience something.

1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 59 The polar parts being subjected to a colder medium, would be more compressed. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 357/2 One knows not how to subject to the laws of our perceptions that which is absolutely independent of them. 1838 THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 274 The alcohol is then to be separated by subjecting the matter to strong pressure in cloth. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 94 This branch of garden management... has been subjected to scientific inquiry. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. II. § 8 (1864) 471 Subject the same persons to an extremely faint exhalation of the same substance. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 125 When people began to subject the principal historical religions to a critical analysis. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsaoxix*, 208 Just after this caravan had moved on we were subjected to some torrential rain-storms.

Hence Subjecting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1760 WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* vii. (1840) 83 The Spring of the Ministry was often low; and, through the subjecting Power of Truth, we were kept low with it. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 185 The ambition of Henry had... been moved... to attempt the subjecting of Ireland. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Studies Life Christ* xvi. 302 The subject often suffers less than the subjecting people. 1921 *Engl. Rev.* Jan. 295 Science is a subjecting of the mind to things, Art is a subjecting of things to the mind.

† Subject, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *subject-us*, *pa. pple.* of *subicere* (see SUBJECT a.)] Subjected, 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 211 [He] hath subject all thynges to hym, & put them vnder his fete. 1533 GAU RICH *Vay* 50 S. Paul writis in the first chaiptr to the Ephesians, God has subject al thing onder his feir.

Subjectable, -ible (sɒbdʒeɪkəbəl, -ɪbəl), *a. rare.* [f. SUBJECT *v.* + -ABLE, -IBLE. Cf. late L. *subjectibilis* (Vulgate).] That may be subjected to. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 446 Under the assurance of his not being subjectable to eventual punishment. 1808 — *Sc. Reform* 14 Not subjectable to counter-interrogation. 1831 *Jer. Taylor's Wks.* IV. 277 It was propounded to these fathers confessors as a thing not subjectable to their penitential judicature.

Hence Subjectability, -ibility. In recent Dicts. † Subjectary, *Obs. rare.* [f. SUBJECT + -ARY.] One who is subject to another. 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 752 He hathe made me clene and delectary, the wyche was to synne a subjectary.

† Subjectate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SUBJECT sb. + -ATE.] *pass.* To be inherent in.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 484 There is no moral evil, which is not founded and subjected in some natural good.

Subjectdom (sɒbdʒektɒm), *rare.* [f. SUBJECT sb. + -DOM.] The state or condition of being a subject. 1877 ROLLESTON in *Greenwell Brit. Barrows* 698 No clue to its nationality, except in the political sense of subjectdom, therefore is available.

Subjected (sɒbdʒektɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *subject-us* (see SUBJECT a.) or SUBJECT *v.* + -ED.] 1. Placed or set underneath; underlying, subjacent. *Obs. or arch.* 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/3 The foresaid subjacent or subjected membrane. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 640 The hastening Angel... Led them direct, and down the Cliff as fast To the subjected Plaine. 1673 HALE *Ess. Fluid Bodies* 5 The Gravitation or non-Gravitation of Fluids upon subjected Bodies. 1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.*, Retirement 225 Where he might view the boundless skie... Subjected hills, trees, meads, and flowers. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 432 Where... Ascends my Soul? what sees She White and Great Amidst subjected Seas? 1820 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (ed. 2) 8 The stockdove's plaintive wail Wins to the curious ear o'er the subjected vale.

† b. Subjected matter = SUBJECT-MATTER. *Obs.* 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* i. viii. 26 Creation is nothing else but the producing of something out of nothing; that is, out of no Subjected Matter.

2. Reduced to a state of subjection; under the dominion or authority of another. Hence, submissive, obedient. a 1586 SIBNEY *Arcaid.* i. xix. (1912) 123 With all subjected humbles. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. l. 264 Needs must you lay your heart at his dispose, subjected tribute to commanding loue. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xix. § 6 He is certainly the most subjected, the most enslaved, who is so in his Understanding. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 386 All the five were most willing... subjected Creatures, rather like Slaves than Wives. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 193 The Patriarch Ladies, who lately had revealed amidst the Spoils of a subjected Nation. 1815 J. CORMACK *Abol. Fem. Infanticide Gueser* ii. 34 That a subsidiary and subjected tribe should have cherished such extravagant notions of their own superiority. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* VI. 88 To comply in all sweet and subjected ways with the wishes and habits of their parents. 1907 *Trans. Devon Assoc.* 48 The Welsh British had themselves absorbed a subjected race.

Hence Subjectedly *adv.*, Subjectedness.

1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfilling Script.* III. iii. (1726) 377 To dig in the town ditches, with a sweet subjectedness of spirit. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 44 Licking his face, and subjectedly, as if in token of homage. 1885 MEADWORTH *Diana* xxxviii, Notwithstanding her subjectedness to the nerves.

Subjectess, *noun-verb.* [f. SUBJECT sb. + -ESS.] A female subject. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 145 It being a plain case that men only ought to be called subjects, and women subjectesses.

Subjectible: see SUBJECTABLE a.

Subjectify (sɒbdʒeɪkɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. SUBJECT sb. + -IFY.] *trans.* To identify with or absorb in the subject; to make subjective. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 617 The oriental mind... subjectifies the individuality, or, to frame a word for the occasion, *inwards* it. 1895 *Thinker* VII. 342 Destructive tendencies in human nature which subjectify themselves in the individual. 1900 SANTAVANA *Poetry & Relig.* 248 To subjectify the universe is not to improve it.

Hence Subjectifying *ppl. a.*, viewing things subjectively; Subjectification, the action of making or being made subjective. 1881 TRAILL *Storie* xi. 170 The Uncle Toby of the subjectifying sentimentalist, surveying his character through the false medium of his own hypertrophied sensibilities. 1890 tr. *Phleiderer's Debel. Theol.* II. iv. 186 The idealistic subjectification of the idea of God on the lines of Feuerbach. 1908 *Hilbert Jrnl.* Oct. 214 It would... be far more accurate to treat sensations as the subjectification of qualities than to treat qualities as the byproducts of sensations.

Subjectile (sɒbdʒeɪkəɪl), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. SUBJECT sb. + -ILE.] Of material: Adapted to receive a 'subject' or picture. *b. sb.* A material on which a painting or engraving is made. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Painting* 126 The metal... served as a subjectile to the opaque painting. *Ibid.*, The materials, or subjectiles, upon which paintings have been executed. 1881 *Oracles* 5 Nov. 294 The previous modes of printing in which the ink is contained in incisions... or upon reliefs... and transferred thence to the paper or other subjectile material by pressure.

Subjection (sɒbdʒeɪkʃən), *Also 4-5-iccioun, -one, 4-6-iccioun, 4-7-iccioun, 5-6-iccioun, -geccion, -gection, -yon, 5-7-iccioun, (4-subieccoun, 5-ccoyoun, -iounne, -ieccion, -ione, -iectyon, supjection, 6-iccioun).* [a. OF. *subjection* (12th c.), in mod.F. only in Rhet. sense, *subjection* (17th c.) in other senses, ad. L. *subjection*, *-ōnem*, n. of action f. *subicere* (see SUBJECT a.). Cf. Pr. *subjection*, It. *soggezione*, *suggerione*, and *subiectione*, Sp. *subjección*, in Rhet. sense *subjección*, Pg. *subjeição*, *subjeição*.] 1. The act, state, or fact of exercising lordship or control; dominion, domination, control. *Obs.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Yacobus*) 485 Dece þare þam leware was ay, þam fore to thol subieccioun of þame þat segyt þam þar toun. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 þof þu desire to be prest, or to be befur to hem þat þu coueistist... ouer proudly in coueiting subieccoun of hem. 1596 SPENSER *State Ireh.* Wks. (Globe) 690/1 They should all rise generally into rebellion, and cast away the English subjection. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 153 Lovely to attract Thy Love, not thy Subjection.

b. Phr. *In, into, † to, † unto, † under subjection*: in, into, under the dominion or control of a superior power. Now felt as belonging to a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4074 Swa þat it be put til destruction Thugh þam þat first was in subieccioun. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 476 He... This wyde world hadde in subieccioun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 26 Of Babylone al that Empire... [he] put under in subieccioun. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 90 Of Assyrie to rekne the kynges alle, Whiche had that lond under subieccioun. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 1544 Lowly submyttinge her vnder subieccyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* viii. 6 Thou hast put all thynges in subieccioun vnder his fete. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* III. i. 148 Till thou hast brought Rhodes in subiection. 1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well* i. i. 6 To whom I am now in Ward, euermore in subiection. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1128 Both in subiection now To sensual Appetite, a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* i. (1724) l. 46 They [sc. the military force] will ever keep the Parliament in subiection to them. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 3 The modern European colonies are kept in subiection to their native country. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. i. 91 The Caliph... was in subiection to a family of the old Persian race. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 62 A well-regulated imagination, which is kept in subiection to the judgment.

c. with possessive pron. or phr. denoting the superior power or authority. *Obs. or arch.* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4074 Fra þat tyme sal na land ne contré In subiection of Rome langer be. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 180 He... Which hath in his subiection Thou men whiche in possession Ben riche of gold. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) vi. 20 Oþer rewmes þat er vnder his subieccion. c 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 5281 He kan make hem to lowte Vn-to his subieccion. c 1460 *Osney Reg.* 110 This... graunt I made for A chaunterye... free and quietly fro the subieccion of the modur church. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xix. 408 When be sawe that he was... in the subieccyon of Reynawde... he was sore an greded. c 1500 *Melusine* 17 Al the Countre therabout he held vnder his subiection. 1530 PALSGR. 355 Whiche dyd submytte a great parte of Grece in their subiection. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 885 To submit themselves to the subiection and greivous yoke of the French king. 1584-5 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 2 § 4 Any Parson under her Majesties Subjection or Obedience. 1631 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 78 [The Cretans] would rather... render to the Turke, then to lye vnder the subiection of Venice. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* i. 3 The Castellians are those who have Lands, Citties, Burroughs, Villages and

Seignories under their subjection. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 1. a. 25/1 In reducing under his subjection the whole of the districts in which the best cinnamon is produced.

2. The act or fact of being subjected, as under a monarch or other sovereign or superior power; the state of being subject to, or under the dominion of, another; hence *gen.*, subordination.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. vi. xviii. (1495) 203 As the name seruunt is a name of subiection so the name lord is a name of soueraynte. c 1470 Gol. & Gau. 441 Sauand my senyeoury fra subiection. And my lordscip vn-lamyt. 1563 WINTER tr. Vincent. *Lirin*. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 5 The subiection of the Israelitis amangis the Gentilis. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel*. Wks. (Globe) 612/2 That generall subiection of the land, wherof we formerly spake. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Cl. Brit.* i. xii. 23/2 [Bristol] because it is an entire County of it selfe, it denies subiection vnto either [Somersetshire and Gloucestershire]. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 248 In regard of their conuenience, and subiection to the whole, they make no disunction or opposition. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* vii. 98 Now we read no where of the subiection of one Bishop and his charge to an other. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* i. viii. 39 Our obedience, and subiection to God Almighty. 1664 SOUTH *Serm.* Gen. i. 27 (1697) 1. 67 The Will... was subordinate... to the Understanding... as a Queen to her King; who both acknowledges a Subjection, and yet retains a Majesty. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* iii. 268 By philosophic discipline prepared For calm subiection to acknowledged law. 1869 J. S. MILL (*title*) The subjection of women. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 58 The patriotic spirit... lost its force in a common subiection to Rome.

†3. Submission; obedience; homage. *Obs.* 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tym.* ii. 11 A woman lerne in silence, with al subiection. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 115 Pe bisshop of Menevia was i-sacred of be bisshoppes of Wales... and made non profession nober subiection to non oher churche. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. ii. (Skeat) 1. 20 A maner of ferdnesse crepeth in his herte, not for harme, but of goodly subiection. 1419 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 1. 65 We your humble liges and seruitours, with al subiection and humilites. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1031 The body to the soule obeye In euery maner skylful weye, And berrn to hym subiection. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) Ded. 1 To my Sovereyn Lord Edward... a pore Frere... sendith prayer, obediens, subiection. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 95 b. Good religion and subiection sone reproveh contempe for his subiection. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1405 Masters commands come with a power resistless To such as owe them absolute subiection. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surr. Leviathan* (1676) 91 To withdraw their subiection.

4. The action of making subject or bringing under a dominion or control; subjugation. *rare.*

1507 HOOKER *Eccel. Pol.* v. xlix. 104 The subiection of the body to the will is by naturall necessitie, the subiection of the will vnto God voluntarie. a 1676 HALE (J.). After the conquest of the kingdom and subiection of the rebels. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* VII. xlii. § 43. 125 The conquest of Europe, or at least the subiection of all its governments to his control.

†5. The condition of a subject, and the obligations pertaining to it. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 153 The King... who to disobey, were against all proportion of subiection. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. iii. 19, I dare be bound hee's true, and shall performe All parts of his subiection loyally. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. in Phoenix* (1707) I. 191 The Duke of Northumberland... rose as high as subiection could permit, or sovereignty endure.

†6. *concr.* Subjects collectively. *Obs.* 1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W.) v. iii. LLij, The subgeccyon ayenst their prelates, the chyl dren agayne the fader and moder. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 302 How populus the land from whence they came was, may be collected... from their ability in commanding so mighty subiections.

6. Legal or contractual obligation or liability. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 342 With-out any subieccion as any of that same bold ought, sauf only the forsaide xij. d vnto the workes of the forsaide church yerly. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 192 [If] a man snld... defend his frende in his presense injuriat, sa is he nocht bounde to na subiection of law tharfore. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* ii. (1765) 251 They distinguished civil subiection, into necessary and voluntary. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. ii. 28 The obligation of civil subiection, whereby the inferior is constrained by the superior to act contrary to what his own reason and inclination would suggest. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 553/2 *Subjection*, the obligation of... persons to act at the discretion, or according to the judgment and will of others.

†7. The condition of being under some necessity or obligation; a duty or task; an 'infection'. *Obs.*

1581 PETER GUARZO'S *Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 3, I feele it a great travell... to observe such circumstances, as the qualite of the persons, and mine owne honor require; which is nothing else but paine and subiection. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 261 'Tis too great a subiection to gather their blossoms. 1659 — *Let. to Boyle* 9 Aug. The many subiections, which I cannot support, of conversing with mechanical capricious persons. 1685 — *Mrs. Godolphin* (1688) 183, I tell you she looked at it [sc. being obliged to play at cards] as a Calamity and subiection insupportable. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Complete Gard'ner* 313 The only Subiection we are obliged to in such Grounds, is, first, to weed much.

†8. The condition of being subject, exposed, or liable to; liability. *Obs.*

1593 MUNDY *Def. Contraries* 39 They are free from subiection to eie medicines, which they have need to practise, that are subject to the eyes inflammation. 1628 T. SPENSER *Logick* 128 His subiection to death; as a qualitie of his being. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 154 In respect of subiection to forfeiture.

†9. *Rhet.* An answer subjoined by a speaker to a question that he has just asked; the figure in-

volving this; hence, a subjoined or additional statement, corollary. *Obs.*

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 13 For what hath the righteous done? The subiection or answer implied needs be, nihil, iust nothing. 1652 UARQUART *Jewel* 278 The refutative Schemes of Anticipation and Subiection. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* Pref. 3 If we should build upon this Rule of Archimedes, That the Superficies of the Water is Spherical... there will follow a Subiection that we must hold in the Demonstrations; viz. That the Superficies of the Water is Circular. 1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Subiection*... is used for a brief answer to a preceding interrogation.

†10. A putting under or placing before. *rare.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 100 The most simple; who better vnderstand a spiritual doctrine, by the reall subiection of some thing familiar to their senses.

11. *Logic.* The act of supplying a subject to a predicate. In mod. Dicts.

†12. Misused for SUGGESTION. (Cf. SUBJECTION.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parr. Tr.* p. 351 The first thing is, . . . thilke fleschly concipience, and after that comth the subiection [v. r. suggestion] of the deuel. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 77 The kinge, thorough her false subiection, putte Joseph into stronge prison.

Subjectional (səb'dʒe-kʃənəl), *a. rare*. [f. prec. + -AL.] Involving or based upon subjection.

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Tryall* (1621) 18 By vertue of their subiectional subordination. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. i. vi. § 3 There is the Unity of different and separate things, subjected to one and the same influence, which may be called Subjectional Unity.

Sub'jectist. *rare*. 'One versed or skilled in the subjective philosophy' = SUBJECTIVIST.

a 1860 *Eclectic Rev.* (cited in Worcester).

Subjective (səb'dʒe-kʃɪv), *a. (sb.)* [ad. late L. *subjectivus*, f. *subjectus*, -um SUBJECT sb. So F. *subjectif*, It. *sobiettivo*, etc., G. *subjektiv*.]

†1. Pertaining or relating to one who is subject; belonging to or characteristic of a political subject; hence, submissive, obedient. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiv. 16 If þou leene more to þin ovne reson þan to þe subiective vertu of Ihesu crist, it wol be late or þou be a man illuminate, for god wol haue us partilly suget to him. 1595 in SHAKS. *Cent. Praise* 16 For thousands vowes to them subjective dutie. 1606 J. DAVIES *Sel. Soc. Husb.* (1616) F 6 Who honor'd him. And no subjective dutie did forget. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind.* 336 Neither is the King... of so subjective a nature as to submit his affairs wholly to his wife's guidance. a 1683 OWEN *Posth. Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 97 Subjective perfection, in respect of the person, obeying, is his sincerity and freedom from guile. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* xi. 246 The great Subjective Article concurs. To make him all Mens King as well as ours.

2. Pertaining to the subject as to that in which attributes inhere; inherent; hence, pertaining to the essence or reality of a thing; real, essential.

1642 O. SEDGWICK *Eng. Preserv.* 34 Many prayings, and fastings, . . . and other doings have found no acception with God, nor wrought any subjective alterations in persons. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* 133 That this confession [of St. Peter] was the objective foundation of Faith, and Christ and his Apostles the subjective, Christ principally, and S. Peter instrumentally. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 395 All how Barbarous... soever, have... a Light within them, and a Light without them, Subjective and Objective Light. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 81 Nothing seems more plain than that her [the Church of England's] subjective materials are after all too solid... to permit... the serious apprehension of any such contingency. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 320 An illustration of the method whereby the subjective righteousness of God can become the objective righteousness (or justification) of man.

3. Relating to the thinking subject, proceeding from or taking place within the subject; having its source in the mind; (in the widest sense) belonging to the conscious life. (Correlative to OBJECTIVE a. 2 b.)

1707 OLDFIELD *Ess. Impr. Reason* ii. xix, Objective certainty, or that of the thing, as really it is in itself, a Subjective certainty of it in the infinite Mind. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. ii. § 8 Objective certainty, is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. 1796 NITSCH'S *View Kant's Princ.* 224 We are certain that every point in the circumference of a circle is at an equal distance from the centre; for we have sufficient objective and subjective reasons to this truth. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 Were we endeavouring to characterize this work, in the dialect peculiar to Professor Kant, we should observe, that its intensive like its extensive, magnitude is small... its subjective is as slight as its objective worth. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 356/1 The motives to consider a proposition as true, are either objective, i. e. taken from an external object, . . . or... subjective, i. e. they exist only in the mind of him who judges. 1804-6 SVD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 54 His subjective elements, and his pure cognition. 1830 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVII. 20 Knowledge subjective is knowledge of objects in their relation to, and as they affect the mind knowing. 1834 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 737 In the Kantian language subjective existences are either parcel of the understanding, or ideas which the understanding knows by itself alone. 1838 F. HAYWOOD tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 651 Without a subjective property, nothing would be present to the being who perceives by intuition. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 423 It appears to disprove... Kant's counter assertion that space is wholly subjective. 1877 E. CAMO *Philos. Kant* n. iii. 247 Subjective ideas, ideas that have no root in actual experience, but only in the constitution of the faculties of perception. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 785/1 What is the ground of unity in things known, and in what way does thought unite the detached attributes of things into a subjective whole? 1883 *Ibid.* XVI. 91/2 The idea of truth or knowledge as

that which is at once objective and subjective, as the unity of things with the mind that knows them.

b. Special collocations.

Subjective idealism: see IDEALISM 1. *Subjective method*: the method of investigation which starts from conceptions and a priori assumptions, from which deductions are made. *Subjective selection*: the function of selection by or through consciousness.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. Proleg. p. xxxiii, The Subjective Method which moulds realities on its conceptions, endeavouring to discern the order of Things, not by step by step adjustments of the order of ideas to it, but by the anticipatory rush of Thought, the direction of which is determined by Thoughts and not controlled by Objects. 1877, 1887 [see IDEALISM 1]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 73/2 Subjective selection, i. e. . . the association of particular movements with particular sensations through the mediation of feeling. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XIV. 281/1 The doctrine which represents the subject itself and its state and judgments as the single immediate datum of consciousness, and all else... as having a merely problematic existence... is sometimes known as subjective or incomplete idealism.

4. Pertaining or peculiar to an individual subject or his mental operations; depending upon one's individuality or idiosyncrasy; personal, individual.

a 1767 T. BOSTON *Serm.* (1850) 77 There is an internal subjective discovery of Christ made in, and unto the soul, that finds him by the Holy Ghost. 1796 NITSCH'S *View Kant's Princ.* 195 When any thing determines our will which is founded upon the subjective qualification of the individual, it is merely agreeable, though it may not be bad. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 112 Sismondi never fully learned to judge men according to a subjective standard, that is, their own notions of right and wrong. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, The ingenious reader will understand that this was an internal, personal, private, subjective diorama. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 42 This sentiment is... a subjective sentiment—that is, each individual experiences it in a degree and manner peculiar to himself.

b. *Art and Literature.* Expressing, bringing into prominence, or deriving its materials mainly from, the individuality of the artist or author.

1840 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 56 Enough of what is now generally called the subjective style of writing. 1846 *Ibid.* 161 The whole subjective scheme (damn the word!) of the poems I did not like. 1853 THOMSON *Laws Th.* (ed. 3) 25 note, A subjective tendency in a poet or thinker would be a preponderating inclination to represent the moods and states of his own mind. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* s. v., Rubens and Rembrandt were subjective painters. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 238 The subjective character of the early scenes in Faust is clearly indicated.

c. Tending to lay stress on one's own feelings or opinions; given to brooding over one's mental states; excessively introspective or reflective.

1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 88 Some minds are too subjective... they may devote themselves too much to the subject of self and mankind. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 207 A comparatively small measure of the subjective excess which we would call mysticism. 1871 MORLEY *Vanvenergues in Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. (1878) 25 A musog, subjective method of delineation.

d. Existing in the mind only, without anything real to correspond to it; illusory, fanciful.

1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ. Ch.* Eng. v. 107 A myth... all in a moment received as a real history in the actual world, while in truth it had been a merely subjective fancy. 1870 MORLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 69 This philosophy allows us... to take pleasure in a subjective immortality—which is practically posthumous reputation.

e. *Physiol. and Path.* Due to internal causes and discoverable by oneself alone; said of sensations, symptoms, etc.

Subjective colours: the complementary colours of after-images arising from looking fixedly at coloured objects.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Sensation*, Subjective sensations, such as originate centrally, or in the encephalon, — as tintius aurium. 1860 TYNDALL *Gla.* 37 This green belonged to the class of subjective colours, or colours produced by contrast... The eye received the impression of green, but the colour was not external to the eye. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc. IX.* 97 The boomings in the ear and the subjective buzz. 1881 *Nature* No. 616. 359 All the combinational tones other than those of mistuned unisons must really arise in the ear itself and be subjective in character. 1899 ALIBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VI. 123 The subjective feelings of the patient must not be overlooked.

†5. *Subjective part* (scholastic L. *pars subjectiva*): a part of which the corresponding whole is predicated. *Obs.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Part*, A Subjective or Potential Part, is the same with a Logical one, viz. that contain'd in some universal Whole, not in Act, but only in Power; as Man and Horse are in Animal; Peter and Paul in Man.

6. *Gram.* a. Constituting, or having the function of, the subject of a sentence.

1862 E. ADAMS *Elem. Eng. Lang.* § 456 When a subjective sentence is placed after the verb.

b. Having the character of the subject of a sentence as expressing the doer of an action; e.g. *subjective genitive*.

1864 J. MANNING *Inq. Poss. Argument* 19 Subjective or active form (nominative). *Ibid.* 63 The confounding of subjective with objective genitives. 1873 [see PREPOSITIONAL]. 1880 E. A. ABBOTT *Via Latina* 221 Genitives may be divided into large classes, those in which the Gen. can be readily replaced (i.) by a Subject; (ii.) by an Object. The former are called Subjective; the latter, Objective.

7. Of the subjects treated, subject-. *rare.*

1881 *Times* 6 Jan. 11/1 The first addition to the evidence is a subjective index.

8. *absol.* with *the*: That which is subjective; rarely *sb.* a subjective fact or thing.

SUBJECTIVELY.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1907) I. 174 During the act of knowledge itself, the objective and subjective are so instantly united, that we cannot determine to which of the two the priority belongs. 1830 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. The Ipeity. . . the relatively subjective, whose attribute is, the Holy One. 1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 5 note, Psychology is nothing more than a determination of the Subjective and the Objective, in themselves. 1884 *Chr. Comm.* 20 Mar. 536/2 The real sweets of life. . . belong to the internals and subjectives of existence. 1894 CALDERWOOD *Vocab. Philos.* 321 In the wider sense, 'the subjective' includes the whole of the self-conscious life. 1897 tr. *Fichte's Sci. Ethics* 88 In cognition, an objective (the thing) is changed into a subjective, a representation.

Subjectively (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.]

†1. In subjection; as a subject or subjects; submissively. *Obs. rare.*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 38 He willeth them to stand subjectively obedient to the Loue. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 11. 48 The Spirit doth now lead and influence the Saints, but. . . only subjectively, or in a blind manner.

†2. In a subject, as in that in which attributes inhere; with regard to the subject of inhesion; inherently. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 695 Hence doth arise another especial difference betwixt a Sound and the objects of other Senses, for these doe inhere in the sensible things actually and subjectively, both before, in, and after Sensation. 1626 YATES *His ad. Casareum* I. 26 Damnation is neither from God originally, nor in God subjectively. 1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 195 The fulness in the text (Col. 1. 19) regarded him subjectively, and intrinsically, as *adjunctum receptum*, dwelling, and inhering in him. 1697 NORRIS *Acc. Reason & Faith* i. (1724) 21 Come we now to the Consideration of Reason, as 'tis taken Subjectively. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1722) IV. 169 By the Love of God we should. . . apprehend either that Love whereby a Man Loves God, taking the Term (God) Objectively, or that Love whereby he is beloved of him, taking the same Term Subjectively.

†3. In its (specific) nature; in itself. *Obs.*

1621 MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 302 First-fruits and Tithes were of the same extent subjectively; or if there were excess upon either side, it was in First-fruits. a 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 86 All the Prophetical blessings by Jacob. . . concerning his sons, are not all of one nature. . . either subjectively for the matter, or objectively for the Persons and their Posterity. 1675 BURROUGHS *Causa Dei* 42 Though Infernal Punishments be all of them Perpetual, and consequently Infinite progressively and in duration, yet that Intrinsically Subjectively they are but Finite. 1697 BOLD *Reply to Mr. Edwards's Refl.* 45 That the Enquiry. . . was not concerning Christian Faith considered subjectively, but objectively.

4. In relation to the thinking subject; by a subjective process; with reference to the mind or to mental representation; in the mind, in thought.

1796 NITICH *View Kant's Princ.* 222 To be of opinion, means, to take something for true, but from reasons that are neither subjectively nor objectively sufficient. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 262 Man is known to himself by consciousness. All other beings be known only subjectively. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1846) I. 138 An idea conceived as subsisting in an object becomes a law; and a law contemplated subjectively in a mind is an idea. 1855 [MISS CORNELL] *Ess. Intuitive Mor.* 85 When our idea of the Divine Holiness is subjectively true — that is to say, when it is the very highest which our minds . . . can apprehend. 1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 127 Kant conceived these relations [categories] subjectively, or from the point of view of our thought. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Reig.* Pref. § 3, I have readily fallen into the popular usage [of Certainty and Certitude], which regards them as interchangeable expressions to denote subjectively the state of mind only.

5. With reference to the individual mind or the personal character, mental attitude, feelings, etc.; in *Art*, etc., in such a manner as to express the personality or idiosyncrasies of an artist or writer.

1841 TRENCH *Parables* ix. (1877) 186 The penny is very different to the different receivers; objectively the same, subjectively it is very different; it is in fact to every one exactly what he will make it. 1859 GULLICK & TIMAS *Painting* 41 A work of Art may be said to be subjectively treated when it is characterized more by the peculiar æsthetic or idiosyncratic development of the artist himself.

6. *Gram.* In the subjective relation; as a subjective genitive.

1864 J. MANNING *Inq. Poss. August* 20 The genitive of the Anglo-Saxon personal pronoun. . . may be used. . . subjectively and objectively.

Subjectiveness (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvnəs), [*Formed as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality or condition of being subjective, subjectivity.

1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict., Subjectiveness*. 1880 LE CONTE *Light* 13 In smell, there is an equal commingling of subjectiveness and objectiveness.

Subjectivism (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvɪz'm), [*f. SUBJECTIVE + -ISM.* Cf. *F. subjectivisme.*]

1. The philosophical theory according to which all our knowledge is merely subjective and relative, and which denies the possibility of objective knowledge.

1857 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* 492 Subjectivism is the doctrine of Kant, that all human knowledge is merely relative; or rather that we cannot prove it to be absolute. 1879 tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* I. 72 Protagoras the Individualist, Gorgias the Nihilist, Hippasus the Polymathist, and Prodicus the Moralist. . . were followed by a younger generation of Sophists, who perverted the philosophical principle of subjectivism more and more, till it ended in mere frivolity. 1884 D. HUNTER *Reus's Hist. Canon* xviii. 38 The eighteenth century. . . which gave birth to a subjectivism so boundless as to end in denying the reality of the world,

2. The subjective method (see SUBJECTIVE 3 b). 1882 T. DAVISON tr. *Rosmini's Phil. Syst.* p. xxvi, The subjectivism of Descartes and Malebranche.

3. A theory or method based exclusively on subjective facts.

1865 GROTA *Plato* II. 361 He cannot be content. . . to be a measure for himself and for those whom his arguments may satisfy. This would be to proclaim what some German critics denounce as Subjectivism. 1899 S. L. WILSON *Theol. Mod. Lit.* 420 In this strongly marked tendency to psychic analysis and searching subjectivism, Meredith is the true child of his time. 1900 *Pilot* 23 June 515/1 This would. . . eliminate the danger of subjectivism, and secure that the points emphasized should not be merely personal or of local importance. 1905 J. ORR *Probl. Old Test.* v. (1906) 119 These methods seem to us eaten through with an arbitrary subjectivism which vitiates their application at every point.

b. An ethical theory which conceives the aim of morality to be based upon, or to consist in, the attainment of states of feeling.

1897 tr. *Kulpe's Introduct. Philos.* 111 The aim of morality is for subjectivism the production of a subjective state, that of pleasure or happiness (hedonism and eudæmonism). 1909 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 350 So far from weakening religious beliefs of an enlightened kind, ethical subjectivism in no way affects the question of their veracity.

Subjectivist (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvɪst), [*f. prec. : see*

-IST.] One who believes in or advocates subjectivism. Also *attrib.* = next.

1874 tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* II. 65 This interpretation, which would make of Spinoza a Subjectivist. 1885 F. E. ABBOT *Sci. Theism* Introduct. ii. 43 The subjectivist definition of knowledge. *Ibid.* 44 The utter indifference of subjectivists to their own innumerable self-contradictions. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 850/2 The subjectivist principle that forms the starting-point of Berkeley.

Hence **Subjectivist** *adjective*.

1886 EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* I. 208 note, True religion is ever objectivistic, sensuous subjectivistic. 1897 tr. *Kulpe's Introduct. Philos.* 227 Subjectivistic ethics, following psychology, has taken two different forms, those of hedonism and eudæmonism.

Subjectivity (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvɪti), [*f. SUBJECTIVE + -ITY.* So mod.L. *subjectivitas*, G. *subjectivität*, F. *subjectivité*.]

1. Consciousness of one's perceived states.

1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 249 In the object, we infer our own existence and subjectivity. 1874 SAVOR *Compar. Philol.* vii. 287 The idea of life, and therefore of subjectivity, is put out of sight. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. i. xi. § 8. 211 They forbid us to appropriate to our own subjectivity the intelligent acts of which we are conscious.

b. A conscious being.

1830 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 1 The Identity. The absolute subjectivity, whose only attribute is the Good. 1840 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* i. 103 Individuals stand as 'the subjectivities that realize the substantial' of the Idea.

2. The quality or condition of viewing things exclusively through the medium of one's own mind or individuality; the condition of being dominated by or absorbed in one's personal feelings, thoughts, concerns, etc.; hence, individuality, personality.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 220 The nature of Bulls, which will be found always to contain in them a confusion of (what the Schoolmen would have called) Objectivity and Subjectivity, in plain English, the impression of a thing as it exists in itself and extrinsically, with the idea which the mind abstracts from the impression. 1827 HARRIS *Guesses* (1859) 97 Often. . . the plural we is. . . a help to those who cannot get quit of their subjectivity, or write about objects objectively. 1844 W. G. WARD *Ideal Chr. Ch.* (ed. 2) 79 The vast increase of what is called subjectivity; the very much greater portion of man's life and interest which is occupied in observation of his own thoughts, feelings, and actions. 1873 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 243 'Subjectivity', as it is called, clouds the eyes; we want to know how far our own individual deficiencies, and sins, and impulses, colour our vision. 1880 SCRIBNER *Mag.* XX. 117 [Poe's] studies of character were not made from observation, but from acquaintance with himself; and this subjectivity, or egoism, crippled his invention. 1886 PATER *Ess. Jr. Guardian* i. 11 This pioneer of an everybody's literature had his subjectivities.

b. That quality of literary or graphic art which depends on the expression of the personality or individuality of the artist; the individuality of an artist as expressed in his work.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 12 May, A subjectivity of the poet, as of Milton, who is himself before himself in everything he writes. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 953/2 Characteristics of Hebrew poetry: 1. Subjectivity. The Hebrew poet deals only with what concerns him personally. 1889 SIR E. ARNOLD *Seas & Lands* iv. (1895) 49 'Fidelis' (Agnes Maude Macfar), who is frequently called the first of Dominion poetesses, excels in a graceful subjectivity.

3. = SUBJECTIVISM 1.

1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iv. iii. § 55 His [Malebranche's] philosophy. . . is subjectivity leading objectivity in chains. 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 133 Feuerbach. . . developed the Hegelian subjectivity into the negation of objective reality.

4. The quality or condition of resting upon subjective facts or mental representation; the character of existing in the mind only.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. iv. 262 The mere subjectivity of sensation. 1884 F. TAYLOR *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* v. (1888) 132 The pure subjectivity of Religion. . . is no more proved by this argument than the pure subjectivity of Science. 1888 *Mind* Oct. 596 Belief in the subjectivity of time, space and other forms of thought inevitably involves

Agnosticism; belief in their objectivity in no way implies the rejection of Idealism.

Subjectivize (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvaɪz), *v.* [*f. SUBJECTIVE + -IZE.*] *trans.* To make subjective. Hence

Subjectivized *pp. a.*, **Subjectivizing** *vbl. sb.*

1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* ii. 742 Kant even went so far as to make it [obligation] the principle of our morality; but this was subjectivizing good, as he had subjectivized truth. 1868 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwab's Hist. Philos.* 336 Converting into objectivity, the subjectivized theoretical matter (truth). 1890-1 J. ORR *Chr. View God* v. (1893) 210 This weakening down and subjectivizing of the idea of guilt.

Subjectivo- (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvo), *comb. form* of SUBJECTIVE = subjective and . . . , subjectively.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* Note D. 845/2 The first of these [qualities of Body] I would denominate the class of Primary, or Objective, Qualities; the second, the class of Secundo-Primary, or Subjective-Objective Qualities. 1868 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwab's Hist. Philos.* 276 A loosely connected intertexture of old subjective-idealistic views, and of new objective-idealistic ones. *Ibid.* 384 The cognized object. . . if itself mental, is subjective-objective.

Subjectless, *a.* [*f. SUBJECT sb. + -LESS.*]

1. Having no subject of interest.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (Warne) 101 Sick of his subjectless and dragging conversation. 1889 *Universal Rev.* 15 Feb. 249 The subjectless dullness of modern design.

2. With no subjects to rule.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. 370 The subjects without King can do nothing; the subjectless King can do something.

3. Of a proposition, sentence, verb: Having no subject.

1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. ii. vi. 51 With nothing more definite than a subjectless *φνσι* to indicate who is referred to. 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & Bible* v. 269 It is not true that the author. . . yields the subjectless he says in the random manner alleged. 1902 tr. *Brentano's Knowl. Right & Wrong* App. 115 Miklosich expressed the view that the finite verb of subjectless propositions always stands in the third person of the singular.

Subject-like, *a. or adv. rare.* [-LIKE.] Like a subject; submissively(ly).

1553 in Kempe *Lesly MSS.* (1836) 140 Being in his house. . . in perfecte quyettnes, good order, obedience, and subjecte-lyke.

† **Subjectly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. SUBJECT sb. + -LY.*] Obedient, submissive.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 488 Our quiet and subjectly behaviour.

Subject-matter. (Earlier *matter subject*: see SUBJECT *a.* 7; cf. F. *matière sujette*, from c 1500.) [= SUBJECT *a.* + MATTER *sb.* 1; tr. late L. *subjecta materia* (Boethius), which represents Gr. *ὑποκειμένη ὕλη* (Aristotle).]

I. (Cf. *ὑποκειμένη ὕλη* in Arist. *Physics* B 1.)

1. The matter operated upon in an art, a process, etc.; the matter out of which a thing is formed.

[1374, 1586 *matter subject*: see MATTER *sb.* 6.] a 1542 WYATT *Penit. Ps.* I. 58 Thy infinite mercy wane nedes it muste Subject matter for hys operasyon. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 343 The Excluding of the Aire; And. . . the Exposing to the Aire. . . worke the same Effect, according to the Nature of the Subject Matter. 1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* 6 Chalcography. . . an Art which takes away all that is superfluous of the Subject-matter, reducing it to that Forme or Body, which was design'd in the Idea of the Artist. 1664 HARRERT *Body Div.* ii. 106 The infinite Creator. . . when he made him [sc. man] implied by the subject-matter out of which she was made, mans sovereignty over her [sc. woman]. 1676 ALLEN *Addr. Nonconf.* 101 The whole body of a Nation who are baptized into the Universal Church. . . are in that respect Subject matter of a Church. 1867 *Eng. Leader* 15 June 326 In every process whatever. . . the subject-matter, the hypostase, is not two instants in the same state.

†2. The ground, basis, or source of something. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. 28 Let us therefore cherish. . . the subject matter of so great a publicke and private ornament [*materiem ingentis publice privatique decoris*]. a 1683 OWEN *Disc. Holy Spirit* i. vi. (1693) 88 That God abideth in us and we in him is the subject matter of our Assurance.

II. (Cf. *ὑποκειμένη ὕλη* in Arist. *Eth. Nic.* I. iii. vii.)

3. Material for discourse or expression in language; facts or ideas as constituting material for speech or written composition, occas. for artistic representation; = MATTER *sb.* 1 9.

[1586 *matter subject*: see MATTER *sb.* 9.] 1702 W. J. tr. *Brynn's Voy. Levant* v. 12 The Rocks of Scylla and Charybdis, which afforded so much subject Matter to the ancient Poets. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 116 Subject-matter for his satirical muse, he never wanted. 1854 tr. *Hettner's Athens & Pelop.* 89 The Persian wars, which. . . supplied subject-matter for the frieze of the Temple of Nike Apteros. 1875 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (ed. 3) 43 The subject-matter which literary criticism should most seek. 1893 G. MOORE *Mod. Painting* 22 What. . . has this painter invented, what new subject matter has he introduced into art?

4. The subject or theme of a written or spoken composition; = MATTER *sb.* 1 10.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* Prol. [Menander's *Andria* and *Perinthia*] albeit they differ little in the subject matter; yet notwithstanding they are unlike in composition. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introduct. iii. 43 A summary recapitulation. . . of the chief aim and subject-matter of every book. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 107 [A catalogue] is disposed according to the Subject Matter of the Books, as the Bibles and Expositors, Historians, Philosophers, &c. 1751 LABELLA *Weimar Br.* 105 The Number of Plates proper to illustrate the Subject-matter of each Volume. 1844 KING-LAKE *Eothen* iii. (1847) 36 The subject matters are slowly, and patiently enumerated, without disclosing the purpose of the

speaker until he reaches the end of his sentence. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 377 The subject matter being proper for the sermon.

5. The substance of a book, treatise, speech, or the like, as distinguished from the *form* or *style*; = **MATTER** *sb.* 11.

1633 PAVNNE *1st Fl. Historiæ* iii. i. 65 The Stile, and subject Matter of most Comical, and Theatrical Entertunings. 1752 EARL ORRERY *Rem. Swift* 181 The subject-matter of these pamphlets may perhaps be little worth your consideration; but their style will always command your attention. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. v. 153 Both as to subject-matter and style and method, remote a *Scavole studiis*. 1872 MINTO *Engl. Prose Lit.* Intro. 23 Had Campbell not been needlessly anxious to isolate the style from the subject matter. 1873 *Stud. Handbk. Univ. Oxford* 103 Candidates are expected to be able to translate the Greek text, and to answer questions on the subject-matter.

6. That with which thought, deliberation, or discussion, a contract, undertaking, project, or the like is concerned; that which is treated of or dealt with.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 27 Apr. In considering and debating of those things that were the subject-matter of debate and consideration. 1669 CLARKNOON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 176 Let the law prescribe what it will, and the King command what he will, their obedience to either is not the subject-matter of this vow. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 647 The lords intend to have another conference with the commons on the subject-matter of the last. 1740 in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. i. viii. 33 We communicated to them captain elton's project, and have received their opinion... on the subject-matter thereof. 1826 BENTHAM *Humphrey's Prop. Code in Westm. Rev.* (1826) VI. 466 If the subject-matter be a fractional right, as a right of mine-working... mention it accordingly. If subject-matters more than one are included in the deed, mention them accordingly. 1850 NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglicanæ* i. x. (1891) I. 304 A series of victories over human nature, which is the subject-matter of her [the Church's] operations. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* v. 335 The individual uses the totally distinct principles of faith and reason according to the subject-matter before him. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* xii. 330 There is a difference between the subject-matter of prudence and the subject-matter of counsel. 1875 DICAY *Real Prop.* viii. (1876) 344 That a witness who had any interest in the subject-matter of his testimony was therefore not a credible witness at all. 1884 *tr. Lot's Metaph.* 532 Those defects of memory that occur with regard to a certain definite subject-matter of our ideas; e.g. the forgetting of proper names.

b. That with which a science, law, etc. deals; the body of facts or ideas with which a study is concerned; = **MATTER** *sb.* 12.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iii. vi. rule iii. § 3 Some laws have in them a natural rectitude or usefulness in order to moral ends, by reason of the subject-matter of the law. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Intro. 60 As to the subject-matter, words are always to be understood as having a regard thereto. 1818 HAMILT. *Engl. Poets* i. (1870) 1 In treating of poetry, I shall speak first of the subject-matter of it. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 440 The subject-matter of calculations in the Theory of Probabilities is quantity of belief. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 52 Articulate speech itself, the subject-matter of philology. 1895 *Educ. Rev.* Sept. 117 Those studies whose subject-matter is the direct product of intelligence.

c. Law. The matter in dispute.

1832-53 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 553/a Subject-matter, the cause, the object, the thing in dispute. 1849 COOSEN *Speeches* 19 Each should be bound to submit the subject-matter of dispute to arbitration. 1888 *Weekly Notes* 22 Dec. 246/a Because the parties had agreed to divide the subject-matter of the litigation amongst themselves in a manner not in accordance with their actual title.

Subject-object. *Philos.* A subjective object; the immediate object of cognition presented to the mind as distinguished from the real object; applied by Fichte to the ego.

1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 249/1 The subject witnesses to itself that it is a mind, i.e. a subject-object, or subject that becomes an object to itself. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxiii. (1859) II. 69 The immediate object, or object known in this act, should be called the *subjective object*, or *subject-object*, in contradistinction to the mediate or unknown object, which might be discriminated as the *object-object*. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 485 The thought is necessarily and universally subject-object, matter is necessarily, and to us universally object-subject. 1897 *tr. Fichte's Sci. Ethics* 47 This whole Ego, in so far as it is neither subject nor object, but subject-object, has, in itself, a tendency to absolute self-activity.

Hence **Subject-objectivity**, a being that is subject and object, conscious being.

1848 W. SMITH *Fichte's Pop. Wks.* I. 440, I am subject and object:—and this *subject-objectivity*, this return of knowledge upon itself, is what I mean by the term 'I'.

† **Subjectory**, *a. Obs.* [f. **SUBJECT** *sb.* + -ORY.] ? Inherent.

1614 W. B. *Philos. Banquet* (ed. 2) Pref. 3 There are subjectory and pertinent premonitory infirmities besides thereto [sc. the eye] belonging ingendred, by Rheumes [etc.].

Subjectship. [f. **SUBJECT** *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition or status of a subject.

1864 *Reader* 23 July 94 The rights and privileges of British subjectship. 1876 BATHURST *Deep Things of God* vi. 131 The moral nature of man is the fact out of which both his sonship and his subjectship spring.

|| **Subjee** (*subdʒi*). Also *anbdschi*, (*erron.*) *subjah*. [ad. Urdu سبزی *sabzi* greenness, verdure, etc., *bhang*, f. *sabs*, a. Pers. *sebs* green.] The leaves and seed capsules of Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*) used for making *bhang*; also, a drink made from an infusion of *bhang*.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 239/2 The drug obtained from hemp is called bang, or hashish, or cherris; gangika, or ganga, kinnab, subjah, majan, are other names for it. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Bangue*,... *Subjee*. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 648/a *Bhang*, the Hindustani *siddhi* or *rabat*, is powdered and infused in cold water, yielding a turbid drink, *subdachi*. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 665 *Bhang*, *Subjee*, or *Sidhee*, the large leaves and fruits with the stalks.

Subjection, refashioned form of **SUGGESTION**. Cf. **SUBJECTION** ¶ 12.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Flie* xcii. 186 Serch their subjections: how they maie agree: To be graunted, with honorable honeste. 1596 J. MALVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 379 His prejudicial disposition... conceiv against us be the maist subtil and importune subjection of craftie serpentes.

Subjicible (*subdʒiːsɪbəl*), *a. rare*. [f. *L. subjicere*, to SUBJECT + -IBLE.]

† 1. Capable of being subjected to (dominion, control, etc.). (Only Jer. Taylor.) *Obs.*

1638 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Guiseponder Treason* 50 A thing not subjicible to their penitentiall judicature. 1649—*Gl. Exemp. Disc.* ii. § 6 Before the suspection of it he was not a person subjicible to a command. 1660—*Duct. Dubit.* iii. i. rule 5 § 2 Actions... are subjicible to laws.

2. *Logic.* Capable of being made the subject of a predicate. Hence **Subjicibility**. In mod. Dicts.

Subjoin (*subdʒɔɪn*), *v.* Also 6 **subjoin**(n)e, 7 **subjoyn**(e). [In early use *Sc.*: ad. obs. *F. subjoindre* (15th–16th c.), ad. *L. subjungere*: see **SUB-27** and **JOIN** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To add at the end of a spoken or written statement, argument, or discourse; sometimes, to add (a note) at the bottom of a page.

a. with words denoting the form or contents of the addition as obj.

1573 TYRRE *Refut.* in *Cath. Tract.* 10/28, I will pass to the matter, first proponand my lettre, thairefter his answer... last of all I shall subjoin the refutation. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* h. iiii, I haiff subjoined thais twa tables following. 1596 JAMES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 3 Having removed one feare... he subjoynes a command of an opposite feare. 1609 GALE *Art. Gentiles* i. v. 27 To these we subjoyned the ancient Navigations of the Phenicians. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* i. In the same Book there are these written Notes subjoyned. 1727 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 283 The several Persons whose names are subjoyned. 1785 COWPER *Let.* 5 Jan. According to your request I subjoin my Epitaph on Dr. Johnson. 1801 *Med. Jmnl.* V. 290 We shall subjoin, verbatim, an outline of the plan of such an institution. 1815 SCRIBBLEMANIA 248, I will... subjoin the opinion of a very clever departed writer. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vi. l. 187 He subjoynes, as a reason, the comparatively late age of Homer and Hesiod. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. lix, We subjoin from a catalogue a list of prices. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 59, I subjoin the answers.

b. with quoted words or reported statement as obj.; † occas. almost = **REJOIN** *v.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 217 Bodin explaining that of Seneca, *Septimus quisque annus atati signum imprimi*, subjoynes, *hoc de maribus dictum oportuit* [etc.]. 1665 MANLEY *Gratius' Low C. Wars* 725 Subjoyning at last, that they were and would be safe against the punishments of that cruel Edict. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 1. 20, I subjoyn'd, I do not wonder. 1784 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* 154 'We have here then,' subjoined Carathis, 'a girl both of courage and science.' 1853 C. BROWNE *Villette* xviii, 'She does several things very well.' (Flirtation amongst the number subjoined I, in thought.) 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. l. 205 'Work out your own salvation', writes the Apostle, 'with fear and trembling'; but then he immediately subjoins, 'for it is God that worketh in you'.

2. To place in immediate sequence or juxtaposition; to add as a concomitant or related element.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 371 They [vowels] may be both preposed and subjoyned to themselves and to one another. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. l. 123, I have subjoined a minor to his major. 1716 [see *sub-adore*, *Sua* 8]. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* ii. iv. 283 The Accusative is that Case, which to an efficient Nominative and a Verb of Action subjoins either the Effect or the Passive Subject. 1803 R. HALL *Sentiments Pres. Crisis* 9 The New Testament subjoins to the duty of fearing God, that of honouring the king. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. Aristoph.* 669 note, A single Bacchus appears to be subjoined to six anapests. 1856 M. C. CLARKE *tr. Berlioz' Instrumentation* 3 When Monteverde attempted to subjoin the chord of the seventh on the dominant without preparation.

† 3. In occas. transf. uses; † To attach in a subordinate position; to lie underneath and next to; to add as part of a treatment. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 369 [Fex] may rather second Grand Caire, than subjoine it selfe to Constantinople. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 26 The... last Filler, which subjoynes the under side of the upper Thorus. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 102 There's no bringing him to his true Temperament again, but by subjoining the Bilboes.

† 4. To add to, strengthen, reinforce; to subscribe to, second (an opinion). *Obs.* ? *vulgar.*

1830 *Splendid Follies* l. 138 'Upon my word, sir' replied Seraphina, heartily subjoining his laugh. *Ibid.* III. 65 I'm sorry to subjoin your opinion... by observing that gallantry is too often the only characteristic of a soldier. *Ibid.* 195 Report whispers that she means to subjoin her income with the widow's pittance.

Hence **Subjoined** *ppl.* *a.*

1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 442 Let well intentioned men mark the subjoined detail of the real value of the imports, and exports of Ireland. 1857 MILLEA *Elem. Chem.*, Org. l. 18 The subjoined precautions are requisite. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life of Miss Mifflin* I. v. 125 A mother's resentment at anything which could endanger her daughter's success is exhibited in the subjoined letter.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 224/1 The subjoined table gives the results of temperature observations at widely separated localities.

Subjoinder (*subdʒɔɪnˈdɔɪ*), *a. rare*. [f. **SUBJOIN** after *rejoinder*.] A remark subjoined to another.

1831 LAMA ELIA II. *Ellistoniana*, 'I was hissed, Sir.' 'And you have the presumption to decide upon the taste of the town?' 'I don't know that, Sir, but I will never stand to be hissed,' was the subjoinder of young Confidence.

Subjugable (*subdʒʊgəbəl*), *a. rare*. [f. *L. subjugare* to **SUBJUGATE** + -ABLE.] That may be subdued or brought under cultivation.

1886 *Science* VII. 232 An abundance of good readily subjugable land, awaiting the settler.

Subjugal (*subdʒʊgəl*), *a. rare*. [ad. late *L. subjugal-is*, f. *sub-* **SUB-** 1 + *jugum* yoke: see **-AL**.]

† 1. Under a 'yoke' or dominion. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 7, I am soverain of al soverains subjugal On-to myn emperre.

† 2. *Mus.* ? Plagal. *Obs.*

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Micro.* 89 The Songs of Authentically Tones must be tint deepe, of the subjugal Tones high, of the neutrell, meanly.

3. Accustomed to the yoke: of a beast of burden.

1896 E. P. EVANS *Anim. Symb. Ecd. Archit.* 274 Lo, with what enormous ears this subjugal soo appears, Most egreious ass.

4. *Anat.* [f. **SUB-** 1 b + **JUGAL**.] Under the jugal bone. In mod. Dicts.

Subjugate, *pa. pple.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. subjugat-us*, *pa. pple.* of *subjugare* (see next).]

A. pa. pple. Subjugated. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 347 For cause the peple off Englonde sayethe and cryethe Gurmunde to haue subjugate Irland. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys (Roxb.)* 91 To his emperre Manyacuntre he had subjugate. 1530 PALSGR. 742/1 For al their hie mynde they be now subjugate. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 442 Vnto the Romanis subjugat [sic] to be. 1596 *Edw. III.* iii. ii, Belike, you then despair of all success, And think your country will be subjugate. 1613 SPED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* 75/1 Till it was first made subjugate to the Inuasion of the Danes. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* 3495 Mans sence captiv'd, his reason subjugate. 1621 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* (1876) 147 The Lord Maior... to whose commandement they be immediately subjugate. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 2/1 The spirit of revolt not subjugate but gone underground.

† **B. sb.** A subject. *Obs.*

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* i. 791 (MS.) The dupe... The servile subjugate of Satan!

Subjugate (*subdʒʊgeɪt*), *v.* [f. *L. subjugat-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *subjugare*, f. *sub-* **SUB-** 1 g + *jugum* yoke. (Cf. **SUBJUGUE**.)]

1. *trans.* To bring under the yoke or into subjection; to reduce to the condition of a subject country or people.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II. 37 That yle of Wyghte, whom Vespasian sende from Claudius did subjugate. 1530 PALSGR. 742/1, I subjugat, I bring under yoke or obeysance. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* iv. 283 Arsinoe won, all is won, and the kingdom subjugated. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii. 184 O fav'rite Virgin, that hast warm'd the Breast, Whose sov'reign Dictates subjugate the East! 1845 *Encycl. Metropol.* II. 736/1 The special commissions given to the children of Israel to subjugate the land of Canaan. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 74 They neither subjugated the inhabitants of their new country... nor were subjugated by them. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 96 The English... avowed their intention of making America a desert if they could not subjugate it.

absch. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* ix. vii. (1864) V. 361 This inauspicious attempt to subjugate rather than win.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To bring into bondage or under complete control; to make subservient or submissive.

1589 [? NASH] *Almond for Parrot* 10 He will needes haue subiects, before he can subjugate his affections. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* xxxvi. 114 There was no sovereignty of Macedon able to subjugate their fealty by his dominion. 1611 BRAUM & FL. *Four Plays*, *Tr. Hon.* i, His soul hath subjugated Martius soul. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 298 To evince that the same Ingredient for instance, of Sulphur, is not as much subjugated by the Form of the intire Body, as that of the purgative portion of Rhubarb, by the Form of that Drugg. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 394 Nor can history or poetry exhibit more than pleasure triumphing over virtue, or virtue exhibiting more than pleasure. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 650 Aristotle... had subjugated the minds of generation after generation. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiii, His love and his hatred were of that passionate fervour which subjugates all the rest of the being. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 99 The camel, an animal so early subjugated to the use of man. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iv. (1885) 118 Many species of animals perish as man fills and subjugates the globe.

† 3. To place as if under a yoke. *Obs. rare.*

1660 F. BROOKER *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 190 This Prince bath a high veneration from his people, who subjugate their shoulders for his support [qu'ils le portent sur leurs espauls].

Hence **Subjugated**, **subjugating** *ppl.* *adjs.*

1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Adts. fr. Farnasi.* i. xxi. (1674) 22 [They] took public revenge for subjugated liberty. *Ibid.* ii. lxxx. 232 The subjugated people may in time of Peace recover. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* viii. v, That noble and manly labour, which... disengages them from such subjugating snares. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 34 The revenue was derived from tribute paid by subjugated races.

Subjugation (*subdʒʊgəˈʃən*). [ad. late *L. subjugatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subjugare* to **SUBJUGATE**. Cf. **F. subjugation**.]

1. The action of subjugating or condition of being

subjugated; the bringing of a country or nation under the yoke of a conquering power.

1658 PHILLIPS. *a 1676 Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 160 This was the condition of Greece the Learned Part of the World after their subjugation by the Turks. *a 1806 Hoareley Seru.* viii. (1812) i. 143 The subjugation of nations, by the prosecution of this war. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vii. The English fighting for the subjugation of Scotland, and the Scottish... for the defence of their independence. 1883 H. WACE *Gospel & Writ.* iv. 74 The craving of the Jews for their temporal deliverance from subjugation to a heathen power. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) VI. 965/1 'There is subjugation,' says Rivier... 'when a war is terminated by the complete defeat of one of the belligerents, so that all his territory is taken... and he ceases... to exist as a state.'

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Intellectual or moral subjection; reduction to a state of subservience or subordination; occas. the action of subduing (the soil).

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* vi. ii. 406 The almost universal subjugation of strength to weakness. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* vii. § 2. 184 Obedience is, indeed, founded on a kind of freedom, else it would become mere subjugation. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. App. 305 The exertions of Dr. J. J. Hayes... kept the scurvy in complete subjugation. 1898 B. TAYLOR *Northern Trav.* 307 The subjugation of virgin soil... is a serious work. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* 224 The essence of morality is the subjugation of nature in obedience to social needs.

Subjugator (sɒbdʒʊɡeɪtə). [ad. late L. *subjugator*, agent-n. f. *subjugare* to SUBJUGATE.] One who subjugates; a subduer, conqueror.

a 1834 COLERIDGE (Worc.). 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 459 The subjugators of some race in prior occupancy of the soil. 1875 POSTE *Gains* i. (ed. 2) 62 Paulus Aemilius, the subjugator of Epirus.

† **Subjuge**, *v.* Obs. Also 5-*iugue*. [ad. F. *subjuguor* or L. *subjugare* to SUBJUGATE.] *trans.* To subjugate. Also *Subjugging* *vbl. sb.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 367 They late yow wete that they have good right to subjugate yow. 1474 — *Chesse* III. v. (1883) 124 A knyght of rome... that had newly conquerid and subjuged the yle of Corsika. 1592 WYATLEY *Armorie* 26 Such people by plaine feate of Armes subjuged. 1660 A. SADLER *Subj. Joy* 29 Except thou... make Us bow, And yield our Necks, to thy Subjuging too.

Subjunctio (sɒbdʒʊŋkʃən). Now rare. [ad. late L. *subjunctio*, -*ōnem*, n. of action f. *subjungere* to SUBJOIN.] The action of subjoining a statement, etc.; the condition of being subjoined, annexed, or closely attached.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 18. 1591 Paul could not speake of this merite without the subjunction of glorie. 1733 J. CLARKE *Gram. Lat. Tongue* 155 In Dependence upon, or in Subjunction to some other Verb. 1783 BLAIR *Lect.* xi. l. 218 The subjunction of Dolabella's character is foreign to the main object. 1869 WESSLEY *Dict. Engl. & Germ.* II. *Beifügung* addition, subjunction.

Subjunctive (sɒbdʒʊŋktɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *subjunctivus*, f. *subjunct-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subjungere* to SUBJOIN. Cf. F. *subjunctif*, It. *subjuntivo*, Sp. *subjuntivo*; also It. *soggiuntivo*.] *A. adj.*

1. *Gram.* That is subjoined or dependent. *L. subjunctivus* is a translation of Gr. *ὑποτακτικός*, which as a grammatical term was used variously with the meaning 'subjoined': see below.

† *a.* *Subjunctive article* (Gr. *ὑποτακτικόν*), the relative *ὅς* ἢ *ὅ*, as opposed to the 'prepositive article' *ὁ* ἢ *τό*; hence *subjunctive pronoun, adverb* = relative pronoun, adverb. *Subjunctive vowel* (L. *vocalis subjunctiva*, Gr. *φωνήεν ὑποτακτικόν*), the second vowel of a diphthong. *Subjunctive proposition*, a subordinate clause. *Obs.*

1583 *Subjunctive article* [see PREPOSITIVE]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1355 This particle or Conjunction *Ei*, that is to say, *If*, and... what *Subjunctive proposition* soever following after it. 1700 A. LANE *Key Art Lett.* (1705) 10 *E* Subjunctive is written at the end of a word, after a single Consonant to make the single Vowel before it long. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. v. (1765) 79 We may with just reason... call this Pronoun the Subjunctive, because it cannot... introduce an original Sentence. 1818 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 434 The principal subjunctive pronouns in English are *who* and *which*, and sometimes *that*. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 195 When we read the first chapter of Genesis, we perceive, that this subjunctive pronoun, as it may be called, occurs but seldom.

b. Designating a mood (L. *modus subjunctivus*, Gr. *ὑποτακτική ἐγκλίσις*) the forms of which are employed to denote an action or a state as conceived (and not as a fact) and therefore used to express a wish, command, exhortation, or a contingent, hypothetical, or prospective event. (The mood is used in both principal and subordinate clauses; cf., however, CONJUNCTIVE *a.* 3 c.) Also, belonging to this mood, e.g. *subjunctive present* or *present subjunctive*.

So named because it was regarded as specially appropriate to 'subjoined' or subordinate clauses.

1830 FALSER. 84 These subjunctive mode whiche they ever use following an other verbe, and adding this worde *que* before hym. 1612 BENJAMIN *Posing Pls.* (1669) 31 Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood? *A.* Because it dependeth upon some other Verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after it. 1869 MILTON *Acced. Gram.* 17 There be four Moods, which express the manner of doing; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential or Subjunctive, and the Infinitive. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. viii. (1765) 143 This Mode, as often as it is in this manner subjoined, is

called by Grammarians not the Potential, but the Subjunctive. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs Aristoph.* 589 note. Examples of a subjunctive interrogative in the present tense... are not wanting in the Greek writings. 1853 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. iii. 79 No subjunctive mood existed in the common Sanskrit. 1861 PALEY *Bisshylus* (ed. 2) *Pers.* 120 To combine an aorist subjunctive with a future indicative.

c. Characteristic of what is expressed by the subjunctive mood; contingent, hypothetical.

1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 121 The tenses... in many cases express a potential, subjunctive, or hypothetical sense. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 214 One of the subjunctive heroes of literature and science. 1893 HANSARD *Parl. Debates* Ser. III. VIII. 1589 To make a subjunctive or contingent apology.

† 2. In general sense: Additional to. *Obs. rare.*

a 1670 HACKETT *Abb. Williams* i. 87 A few things more, subjunctive to the former, were thought meet to be Castigated in Preachers at that time.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subjunctive*, that under-sets, or joyns underneath.

B. sb. Gram.

1. The subjunctive mood; a form of a verb belonging to the subjunctive mood.

1622 J. W. tr. *Oudin's Sp. Gram.* 4 *Cogér.* maketh in the Optative and Subjunctive *Côja*. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mood*. Men might have invented a particular Inflection... But they had not done it; and in lieu thereof, make use of the Subjunctive. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acham. Aristoph.* 233 note. The subjunctive thus used without *av* has an interrogative and future signification. 1860 G. P. MARSH *Lect. Engl. Lang.* xiv. 317 The subjunctive is evidently passing out of use, and there is good reason to suppose that it will soon become obsolete altogether. 1875 POSTE *Gains* i. (ed. 2) 36 The edicts and interdicts of the praetor are couched in the subjunctive (*Exhibeas, Restituas, &c.*), a milder form of imperative.

† 2. A relative. *Obs. rare.*

1818 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 83/2 *Where, whence, and whither*, serve indifferently for interrogatives and subjunctives.

Hence **Subjunctively** *adv.*, in the subjunctive mood, as a subjunctive.

1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* i. vi. 29 Deliberation is expressed Subjunctively; which is a speech proper to signify suppositions. 1871 *Public School Lat. Gram.* § 67. 167 Examples of the Conjunctive Mood used Subjunctively *accidit ut aegrotet*.

Subkingdom. [SUB- 7 b.] One of the primary groups into which the animal and vegetable kingdoms are divided.

1825 W. S. MACLEAY *Annulosa Javan.* 5 If we... descend from the consideration of the kingdom *Animalis* to the department or sub-kingdom *Annulosa*. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 131 These Red Coruscules can scarcely be said to exist in the blood of Invertebrated animals, and their proportion in the blood of Vertebrata varies considerably in the several groups of that sub-kingdom. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 16 The six types or plans of structure, upon one or other of which all known animals have been constructed, are technically called 'subkingdoms', and are known by the names Protozoa, Coelenterata, Annuloida, Annulosa, Mollusca, and Vertebrata. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* x. 213 The three Cuvierian subkingdoms of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Subkingdom*, the main division of a kingdom, a primary botanic division, as Phanerogams and Cryptogams.

† **Sublabe**. *Obs. rare*— [ad. L. *sublabium* (recorded only as a plant-name), f. *sub-* SUB- 3 + *labium* lip.] The underlip.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* Eiv, Mundifying their beards, crystallising their teeth, correcting their haire, cutting their sublabe.

Sublapsarian (sɒblæpsəriən), *sb.* and *a.* *Theol.* [f. mod. L. *sublapsarius*, f. *sub-* SUB- 17 + *lapsus* fall, LAPSE: see -IAN. Cf. F. *sublapsaire*.] *A. sb.* = INFRA LAPSIARIAN *A.*, q. v.

1656 JER. TAYLOR *Deus Justificatus* 33 The Sublapsarians say, That God made it by his decree necessary, that all wee who were born of Adam should be born guilty of Original Sin. *a 1660 HAMMOND* *Hell Torm.* (1665) 67 They which deny all respective decree of Reprobation or Praeterelection against Supralapsarians and Sublapsarians. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xvii. II. ii. § 12 The Reformed church was immediately divided into Universalists, Semi-universalists, Supralapsarians, and Sublapsarians. 1851 R. S. HAWKER in *Life & Lett.* (1905) 217 His little girl is a Sub-lapsarian. 1894 SIMKINSON *Laud* i. 13 The Puritan chiefs, divided into two hostile camps of sublapsarians and supralapsarians, argued interminably the question whether the Divine decrees of rigid election or reprobation dated from before or after the fall of Adam.

B. adj. = INFRA LAPSIARIAN *B.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Pacific Disc.* 14 The Decree of Reprobation according to the Sublapsarian Doctrine, being nothing else but a meer preterition or non-election of some persons whom God left, as he found. *a 1751 DOORIDGE* *Lect.* (1763) 460 The Supralapsarian and Sublapsarian schemes agree in asserting the doctrine of predestination, but with this difference. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xvii. II. ii. § 12 To the Sublapsarian doctors. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 671/1 The canons of Dort... are favourable to the sublapsarian view.

Hence **Sublapsarianism**, the doctrine of the sublapsarians. So † **Sublapsary** *a.* = SUB LAPSIARIAN *B.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sublapsary*, in Theology; or *Infra-lapsary*; a Term applied to such as hold, that God having foreseen the Fall of Adam, and in consequence thereof, the Loss of Mankind; resolved to give a Grace sufficient to Salvation to some, and to refuse it to others. 1865 *Pail*

Mall Gaz. 20 Oct. 11 Predestinarianism, Supra-lapsarianism, Sublapsarianism, with all their various minor variations. 1875 SPURGEON *Lect. Stud.* Ser. I. 78 The great problems of sublapsarianism and supralapsarianism.

† **Sublate**, *pa. ppl.* *Obs. rare*— [ad. L. *sublat-us* (see next).] Removed.

1694 MORTEUX *Rabelais* v. 249 Then All arise, the Tables are sublate.

Sublate (sɒblæt), *v.* [f. L. *sublat-*, f. *sub-* SUB- 25 + *lat-* (for **lāt-*), pa. ppl. stem of *tolle* to take away.]

† 1. *trans.* To remove, take away. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL Chron., *Hen. VII.* I. b, The nuchthores of y^e mischief [were] sublated and plucked awaye. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 1) II. iii. This brasse varnish being washt off, and three or four other tricks sublated. 1657 HAWKE *Killing* is M. 46 Tiberius... was sublated by poison.

2. *Logic.* To deny, contradict, disaffirm: opposed to POSIT 2.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvii. (1866) I. 331 When of two opposite predicates the one is posited or affirmed, the other is sublated or denied. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 163 As both cannot be false, if I sublate one, the other is posited. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 180 Whether, in the Subsumption, the Disjunct Members are properly sublated.

3. *Hegelian Philos.* (rendering G. *aufheben*, used by Hegel as having the opposite meanings of 'destroy' and 'preserve'): see QUOTS. 1865.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 354 Nothing passes over into Being, but Being equally sublates itself, is a passing over into Nothing, Ceasing-to-be. They sublate not themselves mutually, not the one the other externally; but each sublates itself in itself, and is in its own self the contrary of itself. *Ibid.* 357 A thing is sublated, resolved, only so far as it has gone into unity with its opposite. 1868 — tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* 401 The speculative of Hegel is also clear; it is what explanatorily sublates all things into the unity of God; or, in general, that is speculative, that sublates a many into one (or vice versa). A speculative philosophy, consequently, must be a chain of mutually sublating counterparts. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. x. 427 The material world exists only in so far as it goes into itself, or sublates its own self-externality. 1910 J. ORR in *Expositor* Apr. 367 High metaphysical theories, like Hegel's, which make sin... a moment of 'negation' to be afterwards sublated in a higher unity.

Sublated, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *sublatus* (see prec.) + -ED 1.]

† 1. Exalted, excited. *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlv. 277 Their disease shall proceed from... high and sublated Pulses, keeping no order.

2. *Hegelian Philos.* (See SUBULATE *v.* 3.)

1868 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* 264 The non-ego has position only in the ego, in consciousness: the ego, consequently, is not sublated by the non-ego; after all the sublated ego is not sublated.

Sublateral (sɒblətərəl), *a.* [f. SUB- 11 + L. *latus*, later-side + -AL.] Almost lateral; situated near the side.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol.* 188 The beaks sublateral, lying on the shorter side. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 218 Radicle basal or sublateral. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* x. 251 There are tentacles on the disc... near the extremities of the sublateral bundles.

Sublation (sɒbləʃən). [ad. L. *sublatio*, -*ōnem*, n. of action f. *sublat-* (see SUBULATE *v.*)]

† 1. The middle part of a liquid that has thrown its sediment. *Obs.*

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 88 b, If lyke thynges be sene in the myddell of the urnyall, they be called sublations. 1590 BARADUCH *Meth. Phisick* iv. vii. (1596) 233 Their vrine bath by and by a white cloude, or a laudable sublation in the middes.

2. The act of taking away, removal.

1626 J. VATES *Ibis ad Cæsarem* i. 18 The subversion of Sauls Kingdome, dispersion of the Lewes, rejection of the guests, sublation of the talents. *a 1656 BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 188 He could not be forsaken by a subluation of union. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, *Sublation*, the removal, detachment, or displacement of a part.

b. Logic. (See SUBULATE *v.* 2.)

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 219 Only by the non-existence, or subluation, of all the others.

c. Hegelian Philos. (See SUBULATE *v.* 3.)

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 356 *Aufheben* und das *Aufgehoben* (das *Ideelle*), subluation and what is sublated (and so only *ideellement*, not *reellement* is), this is... a ground-form which repeats itself everywhere and always, the sense of which is to be exactly apprehended and particularly distinguished from Nothing.

† 3. A lifting up, elevation. *Obs.*

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 382 Let us enquire whether there be any such subluation or raising made by consent, or Magnetic power. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sublation*, a lifting up.

Sublative, *a.* [ad. L. **sublātivus*, f. *sublat-*: see SUBULATE *v.*] Annulling, negating.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. ii. 253 note. The conjunction *ἢ* being *ἀναιρετικός*, or sublative.

Sub-lease, *sb.* [f. SUB- 9 (e).] A lease granted by one who is a lessee or tenant, an underlease.

1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 67 In assigning a sublease, intimation to the principal tenant is not sufficient. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 582 Both the sublease and assignment are completed by possession. 1913 *Times* 7 Aug. 4/4 She had been the lessee, under a sub-lease, of the premises for something like eight years.

Sub-lease, *v.* [f. SUB- 9 (b).] *trans.* To sublet. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 174 In giving leases of houses... he prohibited his tenants and vassals from subleasing them to any except Englishmen. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 233/1 A builder erects a row of cottages on the

land subleased to him. 1898 *Tomas Freed, but not Free* 39 All the convicts whom he does not work himself are sub-leased by him to other employers, who may desire cheap labour.

So **Sub-lessee**, one who holds or receives a sub-lease; **Sub-lessor**, one who grants a sub-lease.

1882 *Ogilvie, Sub-lessee*. 1884 *Law Times* 9 Feb. 259/1 To indemnify the sublessor against breaches of all covenants in the head-lease.

Sub-let, *sb.* [f. next.] A sub-lease.

1906 *Daily Chron.* 14 Sept. 4/5 The extensive shooting near Kingume, which Lord Lilford has on a sub-let. 1906 A. B. Todd *Poet. Wks., Autobiogr.* iv. 36 My father had taken the place in sub-let from the late Mr. John Campbell.

Sub-let, *v.* [f. SUB-9 (b) + LET *v.* 1.] *trans.* To let (property, a tenement) to a subtenant; to lease out (work, etc.) under a subcontract; to underlet, sublease.

1766 *Smollett Trav.* xxxix. 11. 223 Mylandford, declared I should not be permitted to sub-let them to any other person. 1791 *Newte Tour Eng. & Scot.* 124 The Chieftain ..lets the land ..to renters; who sub-let it, again, in small parcels from year to year, to the lower class of the people. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 68, 427 This man employs the needlewomen, or perhaps sublets part of his contract to others who employ them. 1865 *Q. Rev.* July 31 Poulterers of Edinburgh and Glasgow rent ground, subletting the shooting, and furnishing the shops with the produce. 1871 *Arm Dutton Streets & Lanes* i. 11 That house was occupied by a couple named Cripps, hard, gripping people, who sublet most of the rooms. 1890 *Century Mag.* June 221/1 He's let and sublet, and every man has to make something out of him (the convict) each time.

absol. 1872-4 *Jefferies Tolders of Field* (1892) 242 He sublets, or takes lodgers, and sometimes these sub-let.

Sub-lettable *a.*, **Sub-letter**, **Sub-letting** *vbl. sb.*

1869 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Sept. 3 It is, of course, to be saleable and devisable. Is it not also to be 'sublettable'? 1861 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* II. 230 The 'sub-letters' declaring ..that the rents were raised to them. 1871 *Sia J. Sinclair Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. 108 The 'subletting of land. 1826 *Bell Comm. Laws Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 77 The right ..of subletting. 1854 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* I. 537 The legislature passed the Subletting Act, by which the underletting of farms was prohibited without the landlord's consent in writing. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 May 15/2 He had known three or four sublettings before the work reached the workman.

Sublevaminous, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. **sublevāmin-*, *-āmen*, f. *sublevāre* (see **SUBLEVE**)] Supporting, sustaining.

1661 *Feltnam Resolves* II. ii. 177 God ..by his upholding and sublevaminous Providence ..governs all.

Sublevate, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *sublevātus*, *pa. pple.* of *sublevāre* (see **SUBLEVE**)] Raised, exalted.

1593 *Fitzherab. Husb.* (1595) 60 His hart..alway sublevate & lyfte up to god in heven.

Sublevate, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *sublevāt-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *sublevāre* (see next).]

1. *trans.* To raise, lift up, elevate.

1597 A. M. Gillemant's *Fr. Chirurg.* 15 b/a The ground-drawer, to sublevate out of the boale, the Trepaned bone. 1613 *Jackson Creed* II. 343 Whether God ..cannot ..by ..sublevating their dull capacite by facilitie and plentie of externall meanes, repaire whatsoever the injuries of time. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Sublevate*, to lift or hold up; also to help, aid, ease, lighten or lessen. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Sublevated*, carried upward, as the vapors and spirits in distillation, or the dew when the sun riseth.

2. To sublimate.

1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 90 Which serves for distilling those things which are easily sublevated.

Sublevation, *Obs.* [f. L. *sublevatio*, *-ōnem*, n. of action f. *sublevāre* (see next).]

1. The action of raising or lifting; elevation; also, a particular point of elevation or height.

1556 in Robinson *Mores Utopia* S v b, The just latitude thereof, that is to say, ..the sublevation or height of the pole in that region. 1658 *Phillips, Sublevation*, a lifting up; also a helping, or easing. 1708 *Keill Anim. Secret.* 179 The Remainder doubled gives 186 the Sublevation of the Weight Z.

2. A rising, revolt.

1613-18 *Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 32 Nothing could be done ..but by a general sublevation of the people. 1650 *Howell Giraff's Rev. Naples* i. 9 Although the Nobility was then joynd with the people, that Sublevation was not very hurtfull. 1699 *Temple Hist. Eng.* 211 The ..Insurrections of the Nobles in England ..were not followed by any general Commotion or Sublevation of the People.

Subleve, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *sublevāre*, f. *sub*-SUB-25 + *levāre* to raise, lift, f. *levis* light.] *trans.* To succour.

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 188 note, He hath chaf hope to be sublevd of somme smal reward by Your regal Mageste.

Sub-lieutenant, [SUB-6. Cf. F. *sous-lieutenant*.]

1. An army officer ranking next to a lieutenant; formerly, an officer in certain regiments of the British Army, corresponding to the ensign in others.

1708-11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) 1, *Sub-Brigadier, Sub-Lieutenant*, and the like, are Under-Officers appointed for the Ease of those over them of the same Denomination. Sub-Lieutenants of Foot take their Post at the Head of the Pikes. 1730 *Bailey* (folio), *Sub-Lieutenant*, an Officer in Regiments of Fusiliers, where there are no Ensigns. 1736 *Milit. Hist. Fr. Eugene & Marl.* I. 111 A Sub-Lieutenant of the Grenadiers of Geschwind. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* i. vii. vii, A patriotic Sub-lieutenant set a pistol to his ear.

2. An officer in the British Navy ranking next below a lieutenant. Formerly called *mate*.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 510 A new Class of Officers, to be called Sub-Lieutenants, are to be appointed, selected from Midshipmen who have served their time. 1869 *Times* 15 Oct., That every midshipman or sub-lieutenant, on returning from his first long cruise, should pass not less than a year in a place of naval study. 1898 *Kipling Fleet in Being* II, By the time he has reached his majority a Sub-Lieutenant should have seen enough to sober Ulysses.

Hence **Sub-lieutenancy**, the position or rank of a sub-lieutenant.

1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* II. II. II, To such height of Sub-lieutenancy has he now got promoted, from Brienne School. 1893 F. F. Moore *I Forbid Banns* liv, Charlie Barham passed a creditable examination for a sub-lieutenancy.

Subligate, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *subligāt-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *subligāre*, f. *sub*-SUB-2 + *ligāre* to bind, tie.] Also **Subligation**. (See *quots.*)

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Subligate*, to under-bind, to under-tie, to type or hang at. 1658 *Phillips, Subligation*, a binding, or tying underneath.

Subligation, *erron. form* of **SUPPLICATION**.

1600 *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1249 The parish have put up a subligation against you.

Sublimable (sɒblɪˈməbəl), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. **SUBLIME** *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of sublimation or of being sublimated.

1666 *Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 128, I had subdivided the body of Gold into such minute particles that they were sublimable. a 1691 — *Hist. Air* (1692) 47, I found the Salt it self to be sublimable. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., They say that only those things are sublimable, which contain a dry exhalable matter in their original construction. 1869 *Phillips Ventr.* v. 152 [Ferric oxide] is not known to be sublimable per se.

Hence **Sublimableness**, the quality of being sublimable.

1661 *Boyle Scept. Chym.* (1680) 391 He soon obtain'd such another Concrete, both as to tast and smell, and easie sublimableness as common Salt Armoniac.

Sublimary, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *sublimis* **SUBLIME** + *-ARY* 1.] Elevated, exalted.

a 1652 *Brome Painter's Ent.* II, First to the Master of the feast, This health is consecrated; Thence to each sublimary guest. 1655 M. Carter *Honor Rediv.* (1660) a Some men be bath ..elevated ..with the sublimary glories of Honor, Nobility, and Greatness.

Sublimate (sɒblɪˈmeɪt), *sb.* [ad. L. *sublimātum*, neut. *pa. pple.* (used subst. in med.L.) of *sublimāre* to **SUBLIME**.]

1. A solid product of sublimation, *esp.* in the form of a compact crystalline cake.

a 1656 *Bacon Art. Eng. Metals* (1660) 225 To enquire .. what Metals endure Subliming; and what Body the Sublimate makes. 1694 *Salmon Bates's Dispens.* (1713) 350/2 In the other Part of the Neck you will have a kind of grey Sublimate. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Sublimate of Arsenick*, is Arsenick corrected or freed from its more malignant Sulphurs, and rais'd to the top of the Matrass by the force of Fire. 1778 *Pavce Min. Cornub.* 34 The sublimate of our white Mundick ..may produce ..some of the best white Arsenick. 1819 *tr. Berzelius in Ann. Philos.* XII. 405 The sublimate was pure selenic acid. 1820 *Faraaday Exp. Res.* No. 13, 35 A sublimate of crystals filled the retort. 1869 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* 246 Chromic chloride ..is obtained as a sublimate, in beautiful violet crystals. 1894 *Times* 15 Aug. 12/2 The walls are nearly all covered by sublimate or dust that has adhered and crusted them over.

b. *fig.* A refined or concentrated product.

1683 *Norris Idea Haplin.* (1684) 27 Some have ..grown mad with the Sublimate of Pleasure. 1874 *Lidion Elem. Relig.* III. 92 Man's soul is not a third nature, poised between his spirit and his body; nor yet is it a sublimate of his bodily organization.

2. 'Mercury sublimate'; mercuric chloride (bichloride or perchloride of mercury), a white crystalline powder, which acts as a violent poison.

In early times also used for arsenic (cf. *RATSBANE* 1).

1543 *tr. Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr. (1550) AA a j b, Sublimate. Argentum sublimatum is made of Chalcantum, quyeke-sylver, vnyeger, and sal armoniack. 1594 *Platt Jewell-h.* I. 10 Sugar is a salt, Sublimate is a salt, Salteter is a salt. 1605 *Timme Querist.* I. vii. 26 White sublimate and arsenic .. foster and hide a most burning and deadly fire. 1609 B. Jonson *Silent Wom.* II. ii, Take a little sublimate and goe out of the world, like a rat. a 1661 *Holyday Juvenal* (1672) 123 Sublimate makes black the teeth; Cerruse makes gray the hair. 1790 W. Butcher *Dom. Med.* (1790) 513 To those whose stomach cannot bear the solution, the sublimate may be given in form of pill. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xvi, I have more than once escaped ..having the wine I drank speeded with sublimate. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 605 A tar bath, with 15 gr. of sublimate added.

fig. 1633 G. Haubert *Temple, Ch. Milit.* 123 May he became a poet, and would serve His pills of sublimate in that conserve. 1896 *tr. Huyemans' En Route* III. 37 To cleanse it with the disinfectant of prayer and the sublimate of Sacraments.

b. Now usually **corrosive sublimate**, formerly **†sublimate corrosive**.

1685 *Boyle Salubr. Air* 64 Though Corrosive Sublimate be so mischievous a Mineral Composition, that a few grains may kill a man. 1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1325 Sublimate Corrosive. 1842 *Macaulay Ess., Fredk. Ct.* (1851) II. 690 Pills of corrosive sublimate. 1874 *Garrad & Baxter Mat. Med.* 103 Calomel is apt to contain a trace of corrosive sublimate.

c. **Sweet sublimate**, *blue sublimate* (see *quots.*). 1795 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s. v., *Sweet Sublimate* is a Corrosive Sublimate, whose Points have been qualify'd by some Preparation. 1728 *Chambers Cycl.* s. v., *Sweet Sub-*

limate, is the same with Corrosive, only temper'd and sweeten'd by the Addition of *Mercurius Dulcis*. 1753 *Ibid.* Suppl. s. v., *Blue Sublimate*, a preparation of mercury with some other ingredients, yielding a fine blue for painting.

d. *attrib.*: = containing or impregnated with corrosive sublimate, as *sublimate bath, gauze, lotion, solution, water*.

1753 J. Bartlett *Gentl. Farriery* xxv. 226 Touch with a caustic, or wash with the sublimate water. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 339 During the year 1827 the venereal patients took ..302 sublimate baths. *Ibid.* Corrosive sublimate baths. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instr.* 726 Sublimate Gauze. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 870 The parts were then disinfected with sublimate lotion.

3. **Mineral**. The deposit formed on charcoal or in a glass tube, when certain minerals are heated and subjected to the blowpipe.

1842 *Parnell Chem. Anal.* (1845) 262 Metals. Produce a sublimate on charcoal—antimony; arsenic [etc.] ..Give no sublimate on charcoal—mercury; osmium.

†Sublimate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also *5-lymate*, *6-lemmat*, *5, 7-lymat*. [ad. L. *sublimātus*, *pa. pple.* of *sublimāre* to **SUBLIME**.]

A. *pa. pple.* 1. Raised, elevated, exalted.

1460 *Capgrave Chron.* (Rolls) 93 This man with sedicious knyghts was sublimat in the empire. 1492 *Rymen Poems* vi. 7 in *Arch. Stud. non. Spr.* LXXXIX. 175 O spouse of Criste immaculate, Above alle augnellis sublimat. 1603 *Harsnet Pop. Impost.* 111 According as they are improved, sublimate, and aduanced by the authority of holy church of Rome. 1618 *Drayton Poly-olb.* Notes 15 Some of them were sublimat farre above earthly conceit. 1646 *Saltmarsh Some Dropts* II. 95 This is Perfection and Prelacy sublimate.

2. Sublimated, distilled.

1471 *Ripley Comp. Alch.* III. xiv. in Ashm. (1652) 142 Thy Water must be seven tymes Sublymate.

B. *ppl. a.* 1. *Mercury sublimate* (occas. *sublimate mercury*): = **SUBLIMATE** *sb.* 2.

1562 *Bullein Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* 74 With this Quicke-silver and Sal Armoniake, is made Mercurie sublimat. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. I, Mercury sublimate, That keeps the whitenesse, hardnesse, and the biting. 1697 *Headrich Arcana Philos.* 118 Sublimate Mercury. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 187 A composition of sublimate mercury ..will prevent insects ..from destroying the plumage. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 98 Ground and mixed with sublimate mercury. 2. Refined, purified; elevated, sublime.

1607 R. Carew *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep. Ded., Others (of a more refined and sublimate temper) can saour nothing but that which exceeds the vulgar capacite. *Ibid.* 136 A most sublimate subtiltie. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 Offering her selfe more sublimate and pure, in the sacred name ..of Religion. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* x. lxxv, So sublimate and so refining was That Fire, that all the Gold it turn'd to Dross. 1661 *Glanvill Van. Dogm.* 124 The corporeal Machine, which even on the most sublimate Intellectuals is dangerously influential. 1676 *Haile Contempl.* II. *Medit. Lord's Pr.* 2 The most Exact Sublimate Wits inscribed their Altar, To the Unknown God. 1720 *Weldon Suffer. Son of God* I. x. 231 A Love Sublimate and Refined.

Sublimate (sɒblɪˈmeɪt), *v.* Also *7-at*. [f. L. *sublimāt-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *sublimāre* to **SUBLIME**.]

†1. *trans.* To raise to high place, dignity, or honour. = **SUBLIME** *v.* 7. *Obs.*

c 1566 *Merle Tales of Shelton* in S's Wks. (1843) I. p. lxii, He that doth humble hymselfe ..shalbe exalted, extolled, ..or sublimated. 1631 *Weyerer Anc. Funeral Mon.* 868 Felix was ..sublimated with an Episcopall Mitre. 1637 *Bastwick Litany* 1. 17 Sometime, forty at once or more, are mounted and sublimated into the high Commission Court. 1637 *Earl Monm. tr. Matvezz's Rom. & Tarquin* viii. 1 They ..would sublimate themselves [orig. *accrescere volunt*] contrary to the will of fortune.

2. = **SUBLIME** *v.* 1. Now *rare*.

1591 *Percivall Sp. Dict.*, *Sublimar*, to sublimate. 1631 *Brathwaite Whimsies, Metall-man* 62 Elevate that tripod .. sublimate that pikipin; elixate your antimonie. 1651 *Wittie tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. iii. 221 Hooey thrice sublimated. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey). 1858 *Summons Dict. Trade* 365 *Sublimate*, ..to raise volatile substances by heat, and again condense them in a solid form.

b. *gen.* To act upon (a substance) so as to produce a refined product. Often in *fig. context*.

1601 *Dolman La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. xc. 401 A marvellous kinde of naturall chymistrie ..so to sublimate that which of it selfe is poison. 1638 *Jackson Creed* ix. xxiv, 169 None ..would accuse an Alchymist ..for wasting ..copper, lead, or brasse, if hee could ..sublimate them into pure gold. 1660 *Brett Threnodia* 12 Tis chymick heat in's blood doth swim, T'wil sublimate terrest'iall him And so make of a Duke a Cherubim. 1711 *SNAFESB. Chama.* (1737) I. 134 The original plain principles of humanity ..have, by a sort of spiritual chymists, been so sublimated, as to become the highest corrosives. 1747 *HERVEY Medit.* II. 30 December's cold collects the gross Materials, which are sublimated by the refining Warmth of May. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbados* 32 The heat of the Sun ..is so intense, ..that it sublimate their juices, salts, and spirits to a far greater degree of perfection. 1779 *Johnson L. P., Milton* (1868) 71 The heat of Milton's mind may be said to sublimate his learning.

†3. To extract by or as by sublimation; = **SUBLIME** *v.* 2. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1614 T. Adams *Physic Heav.* Wks. (1629) 290 You that haue put so faire for the Philosophers stone, that you haue endouered to sublimate it out of poore mens bones, ground to powder by your oppressions. 1626 J. Yates *Ibid ad Cæsarem* II. 33 Words ænigmatically, sublimated in the furnace of his owne braine. 1644 *Milton Arcep.* 9 It will be a harder alchymy then Lullius ever knew, to sublimate any good use out of such an invention.

b. *pass.* and *intr.* To be produced as the result of sublimation.

1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fish*, 127 This Salt was formerly found sublimated upon the superficies of the burnt Sands

of that Country. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 327 The phosphorus, which in the receiver is sublimated of a yellowish colour. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 429 Towards the end of the operation, a little sulphur is sublimated. 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 74 Sulphur. sublimates in matrix. 1874 J. YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 321 Reducing the ore to powder, and afterwards by roasting it till the sulphur was sublimated. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 884 The chief part of this [morphia] literally burned and not sublimated at all.

4. To exalt or elevate to a high or higher state; = SUBLIME v. 4 c.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (1616) l. iii, Knowing my selfe an essence so sublimated, and refin'd by trauell. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* (1602) 97 A man in whose very countenance was pourtrayed out a map of politicall government. . . sublimated with a reuerend maiestie in his looks. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. iv. v. § 8 This absolute submission of their consciences. . . sublimates them from refined Heabensisme or Gentilisme to diabolisme. 1673 *Lady's Calling* 1. 39 This is it which sublimates and spiritualizes humanity. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1711/4 Sedition and Rebellion, sublimated to the beight, and as the very Extract of Disorder and Anarchy. 1781 HAYLEY *Tri. Temper* v. 288 Here grief and joy so suddenly unite, That anguish serves to sublimiate delight. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. 295 Moral ideas in a thousand forms have been sublimated, enlarged and changed. 1884 AUG. J. E. WILSON *Vashti* x, Forced to lose faith in her. . . capacity to sublimiate her erring nature.

b. *ironical*. 1822 in W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* I. 89 The unnatural working of the paper-system has sublimated him out of his senses.

5. To transmute into something higher, nobler, more sublime or refined; = SUBLIME v. 5.

1644 [SCOTT] *Vox Regis* To Rdr. p. iv, It expresseth strength to bane words sublimated into words. 1672 STERRY *Serm.* (1710) II. 275 Holiness exalts and sublimates a Man into Spirit. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* II. 63 The Heart becomes . . the very sink. . . of all the Impure desires of the Flesh, where they are. . . sublimated into Impurities, more exquisite [etc.]. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 159 By sublimating good Thoughts into good Affections. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 59 Their understandings were too direct to sublimiate absurdities into mysteries. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 262 Sublimating into an ideal sentiment what. . . had been little more than an animal appetite.

b. *intr. for pass.* = SUBLIME v. 5 b. 1854 BRIMLEY *Ess.* (1858) 266 If Miss Rebecca Sharpe had really been. . . a matchless beauty, . . she might have sublimated into a Beatrix Esmond.

6. To refine away into something unreal or non-existent; to reduce to unreality.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxiii. (1859) II. 79 The materialist may now derive the subject from the object, the idealist derive the object from the subject, the absolutist sublimiate both into indifference. 1867 *Morn. Star* 29 Jan., We are too much given to sublimiate official responsibility until it becomes impalpable to ordinary senses. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 342 While he. . . sublimated the popular worship into a harmless symbolism. 1910 W. S. PALMER *Diary Modernist* 264 A spiritual body is for him sublimated out of reality.

Hence *Sublimating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Sublimation*, a sublimating, raising, or lifting vp. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* 41 O this body of ours . . what time doe wee bestow in the garnishment of the same (and especially our women). . . in Pomatums for their skinnes, in Fuccuses for their faces, by sublimating, and mercury. 1840 *Poz Balloon Hoax* Wks. 1865 l. 97, I can conceive nothing more sublimating than the strange peril and novelty of an adventure such as this.

Sublimated (sɒˈblɪmətɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ED L.]

1. Produced by sublimation. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 125 Then shall yee see the sublimated matter cleaving to the sides of the glasses. 1631 *Celestina* I. 16 Seee made sublimated Mercury. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 180 Half a part of sublimated sulphur. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 296 Sublimated metallic oxides.

† b. Mixed or compounded with corrosive sublimite (or arsenic). *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Sublimé*. . . sublimated, or mixed with Arsenicke. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* II. i, A sublimated pill of mercurie.

2. *fig. a.* Of persons and immaterial things: Exalted, elevated; raised to a high degree of purity or excellence; lofty, sublime.

1599 SANDYS *St. Reliq.* (1605) H 2 b, Of a more refined & sublimated temper, then that their country conceits can satisfie. 1618 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* iv. 266 In words, whose weight best sute a sublimated straine. 1654 OWEN *Saints' Perseu.* vii. 171 These latter, more refined, sublimated mercuriall wits. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 105. 1/1 The Refin'd, the Sublimated precepts of the Gospel. 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 122 Ye tow'ring minds! ye sublimated souls! 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 176 A sublimated impartiality, at which the world will laugh. 1823 LAMA *Guy Faux* in *Eliana* (1867) 19 Swallowing the dregs of Loyola for the very iniquity of sublimated reason. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Haggard's Dau.* xiii, Is this love, or only a sublimated friendship? 1901 R. GARNETT *Ess.* iii. 84 Poetry is neither exalted utility nor sublimated intellect.

† b. Puffed up, haughty. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 130 The Kings of Pegu [etc.] are so sublimated, that when an Ambassador comes before them, they must doe it creeping.

c. Condensed, concentrated. *rare.* 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 557/2 Paris is France, and Trouville a sublimated Paris.

3. Of physical things: Purified, refined, rarefied. *rare.*

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 297 The Æther,

which is but a purer sublimated Air. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* i. 9 The sublimated air, diffusing itself by its mobility. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xix, A sublimated meat that could scarcely have grown upon any mundane sheep.

Sublimation (sɒblɪməˈʃən). Also 4-5-acion, 5-lym-, acion, acyon. [a. F. *sublimation* (from 14th c.), or ad. late L. *sublimatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *sublimāre* to SUBLIME. Cf. It. *sublimazione*, Sp. *sublimación*, Pg. *sublimação*.]

1. The chemical action or process of subliming or converting a solid substance by means of heat into vapour, which resolidifies on cooling.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 He mot. . . kepe in his entencion The point of sublimacion. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 351 This is be maner of sublimacioun, loke pou have a strong vessel maad of glas pat it mowe dure in be fier [etc.]. 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 4 Pe quint essencia perof is naturally incorruptible be which se schal drawe out by sublimacioun. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 89 Distillations, calcinations, and sublimations. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 28 The common armoniac, in the forme of most white and salt meale, may be carried up into the cloudes by sublimation. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, Sublimation, is a chymical operation, when the elevated matter in distillation, being carried to the highest part of the helm, and finding no passage forth, sticks to the sides thereof. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 414 The Sublimation of Camphire, Benzoine, and Arsenick. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 302 Sublimation is to dry matters, what distillation is to humid ones. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 114 These crystals are moderately heated in an iron pan to deprive them of tar, and are finally purified by sublimation. 1880 STORV-MASKELYNE in *Nature* XXI. 204 It is possible . . that the condition for this (viz. carbon's) sublimation in the form of crystals. . . is one involving a combination of high temperature and high pressure.

attrib. 1867 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXX. II. 635 Sublimation Temperatures in the Cathode-Light Vacuum. *Ibid.* 636 The sublimation tension of iodine at various temperatures. b. *Geol.* Applied to a (supposed) analogous process by which minerals are thrown up in a state of vapour from the interior of the earth and deposited nearer its surface. 1829 *Phil. Mag.* Mar. 174 The conjecture, that galena in these veins has been in some instances supplied by sublimation from below. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 260/2. *attrib.* 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Sublimation-theory, the theory that a vein was filled first with metallic vapors. 1894 FOSTER *Ore & Stone Mining* 17 One great objection to the universal acceptance of the sublimation theory is that many of the minerals found in lodes would be decomposed at high temperatures. 1904 WEASTER *Suppl. Sublimation vein*, . . a vein formed by condensation of material from the condition of vapor.

c. (The condition of) being in the form of vapour as the result of sublimation. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 12 Lead. . . taken in a state of sublimation into the lungs. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 304 Products which issue in a state of sublimation from the craters of active volcanoes.

2. A solid substance deposited as the result of the cooling of vapour arising from sublimation or a similar process. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Eph.* II. iv. 82 A fat and unctuous sublimation in the earth concreted and fixed by salt and nitrous spirits. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xiii. xxxvi, From pretious Limbeck sacred Loves distill Such Sublimations, as do fill Mindes with amazed Raptures of their Chymick Skill. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 214 Dr. Guy brought under the notice of microscopists a plan for preserving metallic sublimations. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 152 Fenic chloride (muriate of iron) is found among the sublimations of Vesuvius. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/5 A magnificent lava-gratto all coated with beautiful sulphuric sublimations.

† 3. = SUBLATION I. *Obs.*

1547 RECORDZ *Urinal Phys.* (1651) 16 If it [sc. sediment] be so light, that it swim in the middle region of the urine, then is it called the sublimation or swim. 1625 HAET *Anat. Urines* I. iii. 34 The urine in this disease was. . . variable and inconstant in the swimme and sublimation.

† 4. Elevation to high rank. *Obs.* c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 234 A bertelie ioy. . . pat he tuke when be hard tell of be sublimation of his fador.

5. Elevation to a higher state or plane of existence; transmutation into something higher, purer, or more sublime.

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. viii. § 5 By the assistance of that grace whose infusion alone must worke the sublimation. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. iv. (1821) 334 That perfection of which they speak. . . was nothing else but a mere sublimation of their own natural powers and principles. 1764 REIN *Inquiry* VII. 206 The new system by a kind of metaphysical sublimation converted all the qualities of matter into sensations. 1824 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 387 Every individual of my associates will look. . . to the sublimation of its [the University's] character. 1866 F. HARPER *Peace through Truth* 299 This supernatural sublimation of man's nature.

b. An elated or ecstatic state of mind.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* v, That enthusiastic sublimation which is the source of greatness and energy. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXIX. 469 The world has long sought an antidote to seasickness. . . It is sublimation. 1891 HAROV *Tess* xliii, Tess's unassisted power of dreaming. . . being enough for her sublimation at present, she declined except the merest sip.

6. The result of such elevation or transmutation; the purest or most concentrated product (of); the highest stage or point (of); a height (of).

1691 d'Emiliane's *Frauds Rom.* Monks (ed. 2) 287 That they may authorize their neat Thoughts and high Sublimations of Wit. a 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II. 199 It is (as it were) the very Quintessence and Sublimation of Vice, by which (as in the Spirit of Liquors) the Malignity of many

Actions is contracted into a little Compass. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* Wks. 1862 X. 39 The last sublimation of dialectical subtlety. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life Sir T. Lawrence* II. 37 The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, must be the sublimation aspired to. 1856 MISS MULOCK *John Halifax* xi, His demeanour. . . was the sublimation of all manly courtesy. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* xxiv, A woman's love is the sublimation of selfishness. 1874 HARBY *Far fr. Maddening Crowd* xl, That acme and sublimation of all dismal sounds, the bark of a fox.

† **Sublimator.** *Obs. rare*¹. [f. SUBLIMATE v. : see -ATOR.] A thing which sublimates.

1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 549 The atmosphere of the earth is a more powerful sublimator than those of our chemists.

† **Sublimatory**, *sh. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *sublimatorium*, neut. of *sublimatorius* (see next). Cf. F. *sublimatoire*.] A vessel used for sublimation, a subliming-pot.

c 1386 CNAUCEA *Can. Yeom.* T. Preamb. 74 Oure. . . descensories, Violes, croslets, and sublimatories, Cucurbites, and Alambikes eek. 1844 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. i. 295. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 125 Small long lymbeckes in forme of a sublimatory. 1664 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 177 Grind them wel together, put them into a Sublimatory of good glass. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 484/2 The Volatile Sal-Armoniac is only the Volatile parts sublimed alone. . . the Acid. . . remaining behind at bottom of the Sublimatory.

† **Sublimatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *sublimatorius*, f. *sublimat-* : see SUBLIMATE and -ORY 2.]

1. Suitable for subliming.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 125 Thou shalt increase the fire. . . until. . . the fire bee made sublimatorie.

2. Used in sublimation.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* 66 Take the pregnant Earth, and put it into a Sublimatory vessel luted and well shut up. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1669) 240 Though these [sulphur, mercury, and vermilion] will rise together in Sublimatory Vessels.

† **Sublimatum.** *Obs.* [neut. of L. *sublimatus* : see SUBLIMATE a.] Corrosive sublimate.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 18 In the salt Fleume, he shall put with a Feather, a little of the water of Sublimatum. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 16 Some sores cannot be cured but by Sublimatum. 1611 [see SUBLIMV].

Sublime (sɒblɪm), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *sublimis*, prob. f. *sub* up to + *limen* lintel. Cf. F., It., Sp., Pg. *sublime*.] *A. adj.*

1. Set or raised aloft, high up. *arch.*

(a) in predicative use. 1604 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.*, *Sublime*, set on high, lift vp. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 33 The element grew dreaddfull. . . the sea sublime and wrathfull. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 771 Hee on the wings of Cherub rode sublime On the Crystallin Skie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 331 Two Poles turn round the Globe. . . The first sublime in Heav'n, the last is whirld Below the Regions of the nether World. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 212 Build the rising ship, Sublime to bear thee o'er the gloomy deep. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 203 Caving rocks, and kites that swim sublime In still repeated circles. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 103 To fly sublime Thro' the courts, the camps, the schools.

fig. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Eph.* IV. i, Not. . . to gape, or look upward with the eye, but to have his thoughts sublime. 1786 BURNS *To J. S***** iv, My fancy yerket up sublime Wi' hasty summon. (b) In *attrib. use*; † contextually = highest, top. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate.* (1639) 274 Sublimation is when that which is extracted is driven to the sublime part of the vessel. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 183 The sublime height did not dissuade us, as did the danger of descending. 1695 PATER *Ode to King xi*, Let Thy sublime Meridian Course For Mary's setting Rays atone. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 157 Travel nature up To the sharp peak of her sublime height. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 239 A sublime spring from the balustrade About the tower.

b. Of the arms : Uplifted, upraised.

1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 38 With arms sublime, that float upon the air.

c. Of flight ; only in fig. context with implication of senses 4-7.

1684 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* Pref. A 4 We were beginning to fly into a sublime pitch, of a strong but false Rhetoric. 1838 EMERSON *Addr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 193 In the sublimest flights of the soul, rectitude is never surmounted.

d. *Anat.* Of muscles: Lying near the surface, superficial. Also applied to the branch of anatomy treating of superficial muscles.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v., The sublime flexor of the fingers (the flexor sublimis, a muscle).

2. Of buildings, etc. : Rising to a great height, lofty, towering. *arch.*

1635 HAYWOOD *Hierarchy* VIII. 532 Thunders at the sublimest buildings aime. 1657 BILLINGSBY *Brachy-Martyrol.* xxviii. 102 He'd rost her quick, and after throw her down From the sublimest tower in the town. 1799 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* III. 322 Sublime their artless locks they wear. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh* 209 Those towers sublime, That seem'd above the grasp of Time.

3. Of lofty bearing or aspect ; in a bad sense, haughty, proud. Chiefly *poet.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 30 The proud Souldan with presumptuous cheare, And countenance sublime and insolent. a 1639 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 171 His Limbs rather sturdy theadistie: Sublime and almost Tumorous in His Looks and Gestures. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* rv. 300 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule. *Ibid.* xl. 236 Not terrible. . . nor sociably mild. . . But solemn and sublime. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxix, He was sublime without baughtiness, courteous without formality. 1844

MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* c. There, Shakespeare, on whose forehead climb the crowns of the world. Oh, eyes sublime, With tears and laughter for all time!

† b. Exalted in feeling, elated. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 536 Sublime with expectation. 1671 — *Samson* 1669 While their hearts were jocund and sublime, Drunk with Idolatry, drunk with Wine.

4. Of ideas, truths, subjects, etc.: Belonging to the highest regions of thought, reality, or human activity. † Also *occas.* said of the thinker.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 785 Thou hast nor Eare, nor Soul to apprehend The sublime notion, and high mystery. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 1. To Rdr. C 2 The contemplation of these things is very sublime and subtle. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* (ed. 7) Pref. A 4 b. This [art] of Musick is the most sublime and excellent for its wonderful Effects and Inventions. a 1721 KEILL *Mausperts' Diss.* (1734) 11 Let us leave it to sublimer Philosophers to search into the Cause of this Tendency. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 233 They despised the literal sense of the Old Testament, and employed their invention to find out sublime senses thereof. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 548 What are ages and the lapse of time, Match'd against truths, as lasting as sublime? 1819 KEATS *Fall Hyperion* 1. 173 Whether his labours be sublime or low. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* II. iii. 82 The sublimest theories of divine doctrine. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 412 The most sublime departments of natural philosophy. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 254 England's sublimer battle cry of 'Duty'.

† b. Of geometry: see *quots. Obs.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Geometry*. The Higher, or Sublimer Geometry is that employ'd in the consideration of Curve Lines, Conic Sections, and Bodies form'd thereof. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 186/1 The term *sublime geometry* was technical, meaning the higher parts of geometry, in which the infinitesimal calculus or something equivalent was employed.

5. Of persons, their attributes, feelings, actions: Standing high above others by reason of nobility or grandeur of nature or character; of high intellectual, moral, or spiritual level. Passing into a term of high commendation: Supreme, perfect.

1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. 1st 3 ch. Hosea* vii. 385 Others are of more sublime spirits naturally, as if they were borne for great things. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* (1687) 218 Nor is there any delight so noble and sublime, so pure and refined. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 215 He... was a very perfect friend, and a most sublime Christian. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv. Emily's eyes filled with tears of admiration and sublime devotion. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* v. Others more sublime... Have sunk, extinct in their fervent prime. 1838 LONGF. *Lt. Stars* ix. Thou shalt know... how sublime a thing it is To suffer and be strong. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 188/2 Lear, who appeals to the heavens, 'for they are old' like him, is sublime, from the very intensity of his sufferings and his passions. Lady Macbeth is sublime from the intensity of her will. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* 34 And, as the greatest only are, In his simplicity sublime. 1872 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1886) III. 159 Mr. Lewes makes a martyr of himself in writing all my notes and business letters. Is not that being a sublime husband?

b. *collog.* with ironical force.

Mod. He has a sublime sense of his own importance. This is a sublime piece of impertinence.

6. Of language, style, or a writer: Expressing lofty ideas in a grand and elevated manner.

1586 A. DAV. *Engl. Secretorie* I. (1595) 10 We do find three sorts [sc. of the style of epistles], to have been generally commended. Sublime, the highest and stateliest manner, and loftiest diction of any thing that may be, expressing the heroicall and mighty actions of Kings [etc.]. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. II. Poetry* 19 It must be confessed, that Homer was... the vastest, the sublimest, and the most wonderful Genius. a 1718 PRIOR *Better Answer* vii. As He was a Poet sublimer than Me. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The sublime Style necessarily requires big and magnificent Words; but the Sublime may be found in a single Thought, a single Figure, a single Turn of Words. 1756 WATSON *Ess. Pope* I. 18 Every excellence, more peculiarly appropriated to the sublimer ode. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xv. (1819) I. 89 The Bible, the Iliad, and Shakespeare's works, are allowed to be the sublimest books that the world can exhibit. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* xvi. (1907) II. 22 The sublime Dante. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Milton Wks.* 1857 VII. 319 Whether he can cite any other book than the 'Paradise Lost', as continuously sublime, or sublime even by its prevailing character.

7. Of things in nature and art: Affecting the mind with a sense of overwhelming grandeur or irresistible power; calculated to inspire awe, deep reverence, or lofty emotion, by reason of its beauty, vastness, or grandeur.

1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov. 1644. Just before this portico stands a very sublime and stately Corinthian column. 1764 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* IV. (1833) 110 Great and elevated objects considered with relation to the emotions produced by them, are termed grand and sublime. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 292 This fall of water... is indeed awful and sublime, but has too much of the terrible in its appearance. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 186/2 The stars are sublime, ye there is no terror in the emotion they excite. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* vii. 78 After the cultivated fields, come the moors—quiet, solitary, and sublime.

8. Of rank, status: Very high, exalted, arch. 1702 EVELYN *Lett. to Pepys* 30 Jan. Persons of the sublimest rank and office. a 1718 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* xix. Those Heights, where William's Virtue might have staid, The Props and Steps were made, Sublimer yet to raise his Queen's Renown. 1769 GRAY *Install. Ode* 25 Meek Newton's self bends from his state sublime.

b. As an honorific title of the Sultan or other potentates; also *transf.* of their actions. Cf. *Sublime Porte* (see *PORTE*), and *SUBLIMITY* 2 d.

1820 BYRON *Juan* v. cxlv. Your slave brings tidings... Which your sublime attention may be worth. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 123 Your Sublime Highness is strangely moved. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. iii. (1864) IV. 113 Gregory assumed the lofty tone of arhier and commanded them to... await his sublime award.

c. Refined: now used in trade names to designate the finest quality.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 299/2 It... will do that... which others more esteemed sublime Medicines will not do. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 62/2 Jeyes' Sublime Disinfectant Toilet Soaps. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 7/1 A bottle upon which was a label 'Sublime Salad Oil'.

† 9. *Med.* Of respiration: Of the highest degree.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 224 Difficulty of breath is greater then in a Pluresy, which Hippocrates calleth sublime. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 92 The former Respiration Galen terms gentle or small... the other strong... a third sublime where the Diaphragma, intercostal... muscles, and muscles of the Chest do act together.

B. sb.

1. Now always with *the*: That which is sublime; the sublime part, character, property, or feature of. † Formerly with *a* and *pl.* and *occas.* without article, chiefly in contexts where *SUBLIMITY* would now be used.

a. in discourse or writing.

1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* I. 6 What is your opinion of the Play? There are a great many sublines that are very Poetical. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref. 23 Whatever Word or Sentence is printed in a different Character, shall be judged to contain something extraordinary either of Wit or Sublime. 1727 WARRURTON *Tracts* (1780) 115 With what a Sublime might that Flash of Lightning have been brought in. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* *Art of Poetry* 561 Since I can write the true Sublime. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Contents iv. ii. A short hint of what we can do in the sublime, and a description of Miss Sophia Western. 1764 GRAYSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 277 That sublime which results from the choice and generous disposition of a subject. 1785 COWPER *Lett. to J. Newton* 10 Dec. The sublime of Homer in the hands of Pope becomes bloated and tumid, and his description tawdry. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 565 Feigning pique at what she call'd The railleury, or grotesque, or false sublime.

b. in nature and art.

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* iv. The Sublime of Nature is the Sky, the Sun, Moon, Stars, &c. 1753 HOGARTH *Anat. Beauty* x. 51 What I think the sublime in form, so remarkably display'd in the human body. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 320 The awful, the sublime of this reverend pile. 1820 V. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 5 Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 188/2 The material sublime—the sublime of nature.

c. in human conduct, life, feeling, etc.

1749 WARRURTON *Lett. to Hurd* 23 June, His gravity and sublime of sentiment. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* I. vii. (1759) 58 Whatever is fitted in any sort to excite the ideas of pain, and danger, that is to say, whatever is in any sort terrible... is a source of the sublime. 1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* ix. To make a happy fire-side climb To weans and wife, That's the true pathos and sublime Of human life. 1789 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 39 This was one of those strokes that denote superior genius, and constitute the sublime of war. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 234 To harbour no mean thought in the midst of abject poverty, but... to found a spirit of modest independence upon the consciousness of having always acted well—this is a sublime. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 351 This was heroic, and wanted only a nobler motive for its object to constitute the true moral sublime. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* v. (1876) 134 The patriot who fights an always-losing battle—the martyr who goes to death amidst the triumphant shouts of his enemies—are examples of the moral sublime.

2. With *the*: The highest degree or point, summit, or acme of. Now rare.

1813 BYRON *Lett. to Miss Milbank* 26 Sept. Wks. 1899 III. 493 The moral of Christianity is perfectly beautiful—and the very sublime of virtue. 1817 — *Beppo* lxxiii. The sublime Of mediocrity, the furious tame. 1818 — *Juan* i. cli. With that sublime of rascals your attorney. 1838 DA QUINCEY *Shaks.* Wks. 1890 IV. 61 This is the very sublime of folly, beyond which human dotage cannot advance.

Sublime (söbläim), v. [a. OF. *sublimier*, ad. L. *sublimäre*, f. *sublimis* SUBLIME a.]

1. *trans.* To subject (a substance) to the action of heat in a vessel so as to convert it into vapour, which is carried off and on cooling is deposited in a solid form.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* T. Preamb. 51 The care and wo That we hadden in our maties sublymyng. 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 4 By contynuel ascendinge and descendinge, by the which it is sublimed to so myche hignes of glorification. *Ibid.* 8 Take Mercurie bat is sublymed with vitriol, & comen salt, & sal armoniac 7. or .10. tymes sublymed. 1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis' Sec.* 102 b. To sublyme Quicke Syluer, that is to saye, to make common sublyme. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. How doe you sublyme him [mercury]? *Fac.* With the calce of egge-shells, White marhle, talck. 1697 HEADRICH *Aranea Philos.* 27 Put the Mixture into a Sublimatory; in which sublyme it ten or twelve times. 1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* II. xviii. 59 Even a Metal... may be sublymed and mix'd with the Air by the Heat of Fire. 1774 J. HILL *Theophr.* (ed. 2) 235 Our factitious Cinnabar, made up by sublyming Mercury and Sulphur together. 1847 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* x. (1842) 262 It is easy to sublime and crystallize such bodies as camphor, iodine, naphthaline. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 214 Ammonium Chloride... is obtained... by sublyming a mixture of the commercial sulphate of ammonium with common salt. *absol.* 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. i. in Ashm. (1652) 171 We Sublyme not lyke as they do. 1596 FORMAN *Diary* (Halliwell) 28 The 27 of Aprill in sublyming, my pot and glasse brok, and all my labour was lost pro lapide. 1610 B. JON-

SON *Alch.* II. v. Can you sublyme, and dulcefie? 1678 R. RUSSELL *tr. Geber* II. I. IV. x. 108 This be well knownes who hath sublymed in short Sublimatories.

2. *trans.* To cause to be given off by sublimation or an analogous process (e.g. volcanic heat); to carry over as vapour, which resolidifies on cooling; to extract by or as by sublimation.

1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 5 Pe purete of be quinte essence schal be sublymed above. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. ii. in Ashm. (1652) 171 Som do Mercury from Vitriall and Salt sublyme. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvi. 83 Glasse may be made of antimonie and of lead... by sublyming flowers out of them. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems* (1651) 156 No more than Chimists can sublyme True Gold. 1674 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 246 The saline Principle is altogether volatile, and sublymed away by the fire. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 94 note, This ponderous earth has been found... in a granite in Switzerland, and may have thus been sublymed from immense depths by great heat. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 419 Sulphur has been sublymed from it. 1847 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. (1849) 613 Put a portion of calomel into a Florence flask, and sublyme it into the upper part by placing the bottom in sand. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. 299 We may yet study the lava which they have melted, and the products which they have sublymed. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* IV. 107 Chloride of lead was among the substances sublymed.

3. *intr.* (†*occas. refl.*) a. To undergo this process; to pass from the solid to the gaseous state without liquefaction.

1622 MALVINES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 374 There remaineth a Paste... called the Almond Paste, which by a limbecke receiving fire, causeth the Quicksilver to sublyme [sic]. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 192 It will presently sublyme in a silver fume, into the recipient. 1682 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* 166 You shall see a little [Sal armoniac] sublyme up to the discovered place of the Retort. 1693 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 42 The Brimstone... doth roast away, and the Arsnick doth sublyme it self with a strong heat. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 388 The acid will not sublyme from it, but is decomposed by heat. 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* No. 18 82 It will... sublyme from one part of the bottle to the other in the manner of camphor. 1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 458 At higher temperatures it again liquifies, and at about 600° it boils, and sublymes in the form of an orange-coloured vapour. 1908 *Athenaeum* 28 Mar. 390/1 All the 'non-valent' elements... should sublyme, or pass from the solid into the gaseous state without liquefaction.

b. To be deposited in a solid form from vapour produced by sublimation.

1682 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* 169 It will sublyme with it in very red flowers. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 370 When the benjamin is heated the flowers will sublyme. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 760 The arsenic sublymes... and adheres to the upper part of the vessel. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (Inorg.) xvii. § 1. 1016 Calomel sublymes in quadrilateral prisms.

4. *trans.* To raise to an elevated sphere or exalted state; to exalt or elevate to a high degree of purity or excellence; to make (esp. morally or spiritually) sublime.

1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 7 May 93 Let your thoughts be sublymed by the spirit of God. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 4. 499 Persons so sublym'd, that what makes them everlastingly happy, shall never make them weary. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. 8 [Jesus] hallowed marriage... having now sublym'd it by making it a Sacramental representation of the union of Christ and... the Church. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. IV. 253 As bless'd Elijah pray'd his Servants Eye Might be sublym'd the Angels to descry. 1729 SAVAGE *Wandererv.* 521 No true benevolence his thought sublymes. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* *Metaphor* Wks. (Globe) 331/1 A judicious use of metaphors wonderfully raises, sublymes, and adorns oratory or elocution. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. 398 Call it not Revenge! thus sanctified and thus sublymed, 'Tis duty, 'tis devotion. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxxx. The blest sherbet, sublymed with snow. 1858 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* liv. (1865) VI. 415 It sublymed every aspiration after the Good... by pronouncing it the instinct of divinity within us. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Poep. Educ. France* 146 Morality—both dignified, but sublymed by being taught in connection with religious sentiment. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* 176 The aspiring element, by force and spring of which Greek religion sublymes itself. 1880 HARDY *Trumpet-Major* xxxiii. Bob's countenance was sublymed by his recent interview, like that of a priest just come from the *penitentialia* of the temple.

b. *above, beyond, or higher than* a certain state or standard.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 2 (1622) 296 The very end of Geometrie is nothing else, but only to sublyme mens mindes above their senses... to the contemplation of Gods æternall Nature. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Domini* v. § 7. 31 Who can make it [ministerially I mean] and consecrate or sublyme it from common... bread, but a consecrate... person? 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 15 [The Philosopher's] employment being sublymed a degree higher than Art, is ranked among the Liberal Sciences. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 57 A personification of the pride of will and eagerness of curiosity, sublymed beyond the reach of fear and remorse. 1866 WHIFFLER *Char. & Charac. Mem.* 1 A soul sublymed by an idea above the region of vanity and conceit. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 18 The existence of a God sublymed above all human qualities.

c. *into a state or to a degree of purity, etc.*

1643 J. M. SOV. *Salve* 35 That confirmation in grace by which free will is transfigured and sublymed into a state divine. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Domini* III. § 11 An ordinary gift cannot sublyme an ordinary person to a supernatural employment. 1774 PRINNTON *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 5 Numbers of the discontented noblesse... resorted there... sublymed the race into that degree of valour [etc.]. 1850 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 55 The death of Matthew Henry's two children was designed to sublyme his piety into that excellence which it attained.

† d. To purify (from). *Obs.*

1630 LORD BANIANs 52 The soule was impure..therefore it was needfull it should be sublimed from this corruption.
1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 406 Would we could light on some nobler principles that might sublime us from these Rollo-lacean Principles.

†e. With material obj. Obs.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 98 It is made Sacramental and Eucharistical, and so it is sublimed to become the body of Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 483 Flours and thir fruit Mans nourishment, by gradual scale sublim'd To vital Spirits aspire. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 35 That spiritual Substance was analogous to Matter infinitely rarefied, refin'd or sublim'd. 1772-84 COOK's 3rd Voy. (1790) IV. 1254 The vines here being highly sublimed by the warmth of the sun and the dryness of the soil.

5. To transmute into something higher, nobler, or more excellent.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* 7 Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may be sublim'd into a pure Genius. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., To Sublime one's Flesh into a Soul. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 229 Our clay-built tabernacles sublimed into fit tabernacles of the Holy Ghost. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 332 He, the economist, subliming himself into an airy metaphysician. 1847 MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xviii. (1857) 215 Those fictions of the classic mythology which the greater Greek and Roman writers have sublimed into poetry. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 193 His very selfishness therefore is sublimed into public spirit. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 36 F., whom whiskey sublimed into a poet.

b. intr. To become elevated, be transmuted into something higher.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 76 The blood..begins to sublime or distil into more pure refined spirits. a 1711 KEN *Sion Poet. Wks.* IV. 381, I feel my Faith subliming into Sight. 1874 SEARS *Fourth Gospel* 172 This new faith subliming into knowledge.

6. trans. To raise up or aloft, cause to ascend.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii. I am sublim'd! grosse earth Supports me not. I walk on ayrl! c 1650 DENHAM *Of Old Age* III. (1669) 34 Nor can thy head (not help) it self sublimed. 1788 MME. D'ARLLEY *Diary* IV. vii. 344 With arms yet more sublimed, he..advanced, in silence and dumb heroics. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 241 Thoughts rise from our souls, as from the sea The clouds sublimed in Heaven.

b. To cause (vapour, etc.) to ascend, as by the action of the sun's heat.

1633 FOSBROKE *Chr. Race* 10 As clouds..being elevated and sublimed towards the upper region of the aire, are rarefied. 1655 VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 51 When the centrall Sun sublimes the Vapours. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 186 There were great Store of Pieces of Brimstone, which are guessed to be sublimed up from the internal Parts of the Hill. 1705 J. PHILLIPS *Blenheim* 8 As when two adverse Winds, Sublim'd from dewy Vapours, in mid Sky Engage with horrid Shock. 1871 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* vi. The malarious fog hung motionless.., waiting for the first blaze of sunrise to sublime it and its invisible poisons into the upper air.

†c. To cause (the juices of a plant, etc.) to rise, and thereby rarefy and purify them. Obs.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. liv. (1824) 450 Wine itself is but Water sublim'd, being nothing else but that moisture and sap which is caus'd..by rain..drawn up to the branches and berries by the virtual attractive heat of the Sun. 1655 VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 46 There is a way made for the sperme to ascend more freely, which subliming upwards is attracted and intercepted by the vegetable Kingdom, whose immediat aliment it is. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. 234 Th' austere and ponderous Juices they sublime.

†7. To exalt (a person), raise to a high office or degree. Obs.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 706/1 Mardocheus [was] placed in his room, and greatly sublimed and exalted. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i. Haue I. Sublim'd thee, and exalted thee, and fix'd thee I the third region, call'd our state of grace? 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 212/3 Gloriously crown'd..and sublimed, like one drest for a triumph.

Sublimed (sɒblai'md), *ppl. a.* Also 4 sub-

lymed, 5 sublimyd. [f. SUBLIME v. + -ED.]

1. That has undergone the chemical process of sublimation; produced by sublimation; = SUBLIMATE a. 1.

Sublimed mercury: mercury sublimate. *Sublimed arsenic, sulphur*: flowers of arsenic, of sulphur.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* T. Preamb. 55 Oure Orpyment and sublymed Mercurie. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 83 Arsenic sublimed is of white colour. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. f. 295 Orpiment, sublimed Mercurie, iron squames, Mercurie crude. 1593 G. HARVEY *Fierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 147 Mercurie sublimed, is somewhat a coy, and stout fellow. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouflet's Treat. Ins.* 926 Corrosives..(as Mercurie sublimed, Vitriol, Orpiment, &c.). 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 26 It has no other smell than that of sublimed sulphur. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Chem. Disp.* (1818) 535 Separate the sublimed matter from the scoræ. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 26 Sublimed carbonate of ammonia, which is a sesquicarbonate. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 300 Collecting the sublimed acid by means of a cylinder of stiff paper inverted over the vessel.

b. trans. Refined. (Cf. SUBLIME a. 8 c.)

1905 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 25 Feb. 414 Using the very best sublimed olive oil.

†2. fig. a. Elevated, exalted, sublime; b. Purified, refined. Obs.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 334 Exhaled smokes of sparkling, hote, inflamed, dispersed, sublimed aspires. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 30 Shall the persons of any men..be thought to be of so sublimed and spiritual a nature, that [etc.]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii. Where I spie A wealthy citizen, or rich lawyer, Haue a sublim'd pure wife. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 335 The sobrieties of a graver or sublimed person. 1739 [BOYSE]

Deity 151 Unmix'd his nature, and sublim'd his pow'rs. 1823 LAMB *Guy Raux* in *Elia* (1867) 20 Erostratus must have invented a more sublimed malice than the burning of one temple.

†c. High and mighty. Obs.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. 39 In his sublimed Reply, hee snebs the King.

Sublimely (sɒblai'mli), *adv.* [f. SUBLIME a. + -LY.]

†1. Aloft; highly; at or to a height. Obs.

a 1599 ROTLOCK *Passion* xli. (1616) 404 When thus way by checking, Hee hath beaten downe the imaginations..and cogitations that sublimely rose out of the minde. 1648 BOYLE *Motives Love of God* § 14. 89 His sovereign Tranquillity is so sublimely plac'd, that 'tis above the reach of all Disquieting Impressions.

2. With sublimity of form, thought, expression, style; in a lofty or exalted manner. Also ironical.

1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 294 Verse so sublimely good, no Voice can wrong. 1700 LUTUS *Brit.*, *Death Dryden* 55 His Works are all sublimely Great. 1735 POPE *Prolog. Sat.* 187 Whose fustian's so sublimely bad, it is not Poetry, but prose run mad. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Head-long Hall* vii. The sublimely romantic pass of Aberglasslyn. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xvii. There are..few sublimely beautiful women. 1884 *Macn.* *Mag.* Oct. 443/1 Of this difficulty our Saxon-loving friends..are sublimely unconscious.

Sublimeness (sɒblai'mnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being sublime; sublimity.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. v. 76 A matter of most diuine sublimeness. 1683 CAYR *Ecclesiastici* 335 Neither does..the sublimeness of his Argument make his discourse obscure. 1734 BURNET's *Own Time* II. 675 Mr. Nairn was..remarkable for..Strength of Reasoning and Sublimeness of Thought. 1854 WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. xxxii. 343, I cannot see any way in which the sublimeness of the act could have been enhanced.

Sublimar (sɒblai'mər), *rare.* [f. SUBLIME v. + -ER.] One who or a thing which sublimates.

a 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 68 That late Italian Distiller and Sublimar of old definitions.

Sublimification (sɒblai'mɪfɪkə'sən), [f. SUBLIME v. + (-IFICATION).] The act or fact of making or being made sublime.

1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 252 The poet has great advantages over the painter, in the process of sublimification, if the term may be allowed. 1868 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Aug. 6 Mrs. Borradale emerged from her baths in a state of sublimification which we should have thought would have made her marriage certain.

So **Sublimified** (*ppl. a.*), rendered sublime.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 576 A sort of sublimified Berquin.

Subliminal (sɒbli'mɪnəl), *a. Psych.* [f. SUB- + L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* threshold + -AL: coined to represent Herbart's *unter der Schwelle* sc. *des Bewusstseins* under the threshold of consciousness (*Psychol. als Wissenschaft* 1824, I. § 47).] Below the threshold (see THRESHOLD 2 c, LIMEN) of sensation or consciousness: said of states supposed to exist but not strong enough to be recognized. Also, pertaining to 'the subliminal self'.

1886 WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 481 Even if there were no facts to warrant this conception of a subliminal presentation of impressions and ideas. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Oct. 453/1 A pen, that strange conductor between the self he knows and the 'subliminal self' which is often flashing its surprises on him. 1892 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Res.* Feb. 306 The subliminal memory includes an unknown category of impressions which the supraliminal consciousness..must cognize, if at all, in the shape of messages from the subliminal consciousness. 1902 PODMORE *Mod. Spiritualism* II. 31 The extraordinary outburst of subliminal or automatic activity.

b. *absol.* That which is subliminal; the subliminal self.

1901 W. JAMES in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Res.* May 18 Of the Subliminal, he [Myers] would say, we can give no ultra-simple account. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Pers.* I. ii. 347 Scenes..which Sally as a subliminal noticed.

Subliming (sɒblai'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUBLIME v. + -ING.] The action of the verb SUBLIME.

1. = SUBLIMATION I.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. ii. in Ashm. (1652) 171 Such Sublymyng accordyth never adde To our entent. 1844 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. f. 294 Their subliming, amalgaming, englutting. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 248 Tartars use the thin part of Milk separated by subliming, to make themselves drunk. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subliming-Pots*, the Vessels that serve for the Subliming of any Mixt Bodies. 1886 GUILLEMAUD *Cruise of Marchesa* I. 23 The camphor, on subliming, is collected and packed in barrels.

†2. Exaltation. Obs. rare.

1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* Eijh. This too elate subliming of one can not stand without a too mean demission of many other.

3. *attrib.*, as *subliming dome* (DOVE sb. 5 a), *glass*, *pot*, *vessel*.

1673 BOYLE *Ess. Effluuium* III. 13 The Subliming-glass. 1682 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secrets* II. 208 A Glass head upon your last Subliming-pot. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 13 Aludela are subliming Pots used in Chymistry. c 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) IV. 446/1 The mouth of the subliming vessel. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xvi. (1842) 411 The bent tube being of such diameter as freely to pass over the subliming tube. 1881 GREENE *Gwn* 309 The vapour..passes into the subliming dome, and is immediately precipitated into..flower of sulphur.

Subliming (sɒblai'mɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.

+ -ING.] That sublimates. a. That causes chemical sublimation. b. Undergoing sublimation. c. Rising, mounting. d. Elevating, exalting.

a. a 1631 DONNE *Valedict. of Bk.* 13 To all whom loyes subliming fire invades. 1836 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 13 The mixture..is to be put into an aludel..and exposed to a subliming heat.

b. 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 57 The sand should be removed from the retorts containing the subliming matter.

c. 1666 [see SUBLINGUAL 1.]

d. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 107 His most holy name is Love. Truth of subliming import! 1823 MOORE *Rhymes on Road* vii. 72 Mingling earth's luxurious grace With Heaven's subliming thoughts.

Sublimish (sɒblai'mɪʃ), *a. rare.* [f. SUBLIME a. + -ISH.] Somewhat sublime.

1865 CARLILE *Fredd. Gt. xvii.* vi. (1872) VI. 199 A man of some whims..but really honest, though rather sublimish in his interior.

Sublimity (sɒbli'mɪti), [ad. L. *sublimitas*, *-tatem*, f. *sublimis* SUBLIME: see -ITY. Cf. F. *sublimité*, etc.] The state or quality of being sublime.

†1. High or lofty position, height. Obs.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Peril Idol.* II. Hb iv. When Images are placed in Temples, and set in honorable sublimity, and begin once to be worshipped. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xvi. 1. 11 The other cause of their [sc. the planets] sublimities is, for that [etc.]. 1665 SIR T. HENRIOT *Trav.* (1677) 192 The sublimity of the air and the sublimity of those Hills, which he says surpass the Alps. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 137/2 Geometrical Terms for their Plots, Figures, [etc.]. *Sublimities*, the heights or highness of things.

†2. High dignity of office, vocation, or the like.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. iv. 56 Being held with admiration of their own sublimity and honor. a 1656 USSHER *Power of Princes* I. (1661) 43 The Regal sublimity is constituted by God. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 June 1650, He magnified the sublimity of the calling. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Avenued* II. (1728) 226 Jupiter upon an Eagle to signify the sublimity of his dominion.

†b. A highly placed person. Obs.

1610 BOYS *Exp. Domin. Ep. & Gosp. Wks.* (1629) 163 Soueraigne Sublimities on earth are Gods among men.

†c. A high or dignified status. Obs.

1643 PAVNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* I. 41 If we be profitable servants, why doe we envy the eternall gaines of our Lord for our temporall sublimities or Prerogatives?

d. The status of one whose title is 'Sublime'; used with poss. pron. as a title of honour; in recent use chiefly applied to the Sultan of Turkey or to the Sublime Porte.

So *med. L. sublimitas*.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 165, I beyng a Scholasticall panion, obtestate your sublimitie, to extoll myne infirmities. 1589 [? NASH] *Almond for Parrot* Ded. 1 Which if your sublimitie accept in good part..I am yours. 1820 BYRON *Juan* IV. xci. In the Dardanelles, Waiting for his Sublimity's firman. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Oct. 466/1 Its Sublimity was unable to perceive any violation of the Treaty of Berlin.

3. Loftiness or grandeur of nature, character, conduct, or action; high excellence.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532), 208 b, The length, the brede, the deepnes, and the sublimite or hye excellence of the crosse of Chryst. [See Eph. III. 18, Vulg.]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. 181 Those things, which..for height and sublimite of matter..wee are not able to reach vnto. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. I. 11 In respect of Gods incomprehensible sublimitie, and puritie. 1655 M. CARTER *Honor Rediv.* (1660) 17 [Painting] hath ben for its sublimity reckoned..among the liberal Sciences. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 343 That, for truth and sublimity of doctrine, no book or system in the whole world came up to the holy scriptures. a 1812 BUCKMINSTER *Serm.* (1827) 36 Is there any thing to be learned..from the sublimity of the character, which is so much a subject of taste? 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy* 29 In 1846, France had not reached the acme of republican sublimity. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* III. (1876) 67 In the Christian doctrine of a future state..the real belief in the doctrine goes together with..the moral sublimity of the state. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. v. 192 The genuine old Puritan spirit ceases to be picturesque only because of its sublimity.

b. An instance of this; a sublime thing or being.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 17 Knowledge and vertue, with such abstracted sublimities as these. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 86 They..seemed to carry their devotions to a greater sublimity than others did. *Ibid.* 189 He loved to talk of great sublimities in religion. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. liv. The particle of those sublimities which have relapsed to chaos. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* II. (1867) 27 Those false sublimities of an enthusiastic pietism. 1837 CARLILE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. x. When such exhibition could appear a propriety, next door to a sublimity.

4. Loftiness of conception, sentiment, language, style, or treatment.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 103 That subtilty and sublimitie of wit, that Jerome commandeth in Ephrems works. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* Pref. (1686) 5 The Sublimity of a Poet, which is that Poetical Fury which the Readers for the most part call for. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* I. Cor. II. 6 Sublimity and accurateness of Speech. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 644 In him..Sublimity and Attic taste, combin'd. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 7 Bursts of rapture and of unparalleled sublimity. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy* I. 158 Polycletus..a fellow-pupil of Phidias..did not reach the sublimity of his rival in the representation of divinity. 1856 DR. AGCYLE *Philos. Belief* 280 It is impossible to deny the sublimity of this conception.

5. That quality in external objects which awakens feelings of awe, reverence, lofty emotion, a sense of power, or the like.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Cowley (1868) 9 Sublimity is produced by aggregation, and littleness by dispersion. 1787 POL. *Whell Engl. Orator* III. 511 His Voice Commanding..stern

His Aspect and terrific. Sublimity his every Nod Attended. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iii. § 9. 72 This expedient of continued series forms the sublimity of arcades and aisles. 1876 MISS BRADDOON *Haggard's Dan.* x. Earth's loveliness or heaven's sublimity.

b. A sublime feature; a sublime expanse. 1879 in *Corr. Lady Lytton* (1912) 214. The sublimities of the Alps. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. (1858) 19 His character had been moulded by the sublimities of the forms of the outward nature. a 1869 LOWELL *Rheocis* 157 The sky, With all its bright sublimity of stars.

6. The state of emotion produced by the perception or contemplation of the sublime.

1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* II. 282 Any great elevation of place communicates a kind of pride or sublimity of imagination. c 1791 *Enchyl. Brit.* (1797) VII. 107/2 The emotions of grandeur and sublimity are nearly allied. 1887 A. BAIN *On Teaching Engl.* vi. 100 The Emotion termed Sublimity is connected with vastness of Power.

7. A high degree or standard, a height; with the, the highest degree, height, summit, acme.

1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Maiestas's Romulus & Tarquin* 241 Bounding upon madness, it [sc. Melancholy] brings men to a sublimity, out of which one cannot pass. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (Ogilvie 1882). The sublimity of wisdom is to do those things living, which are to be desired when dying. 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 34 There belong to it sublimities of virtues which all may attain, and which no man can transcend. 1843 LAMA *Guy Faux* in *Eliana* (1857) 20, I must make more haste; I shall not else climb the sublimity of this impiety. *Ibid.* 21 Such a sublimity of malice. 1883 tr. *Stepniak's Underdog*, Russia Intro. 47 He combines in himself the two sublimities of human grandeur: the martyr and the hero.

† b. A supreme or extreme phrase. *Obs.* 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* II. viii. (1739) 47 A qualified Legiance, without those sublimities of absolute, indefinite, immutable, &c.

Hence **Sublimityship**, as a mock title. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. xvii. Her Serene Sublimityship, Lady Selina Vipont.

Sublimate (sɒbləmaɪz, sɒbləmaɪz), v. [f. SUBLIME a. + -IZE. Cf. F. *sublimiser*.] trans. To make sublime; to elevate, exalt, or refine.

1813 *Hervey's Medit.* Mem. Author p. xvi. She thought herself so completely sublimized as to stand in no need of religious instruction. 1841 HOS. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. viii. 247 Solemn music and rich odours, sublimized devotion into ecstasy. 1880 'OUIA' *Moths* i. Baptiste sublimized and apotheosized by niello buttons, old lace, and genius.

Hence **Sublimized ppl.** a., elevated, exalted; refined in quality.

1849 *Benares Mag.* July II. 204 He declares...that the sublimized humanity of Feuerbach is almost as monstrous as Deity itself. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 6/4 It would seldom occur to anyone to recognise an affinity between the sack coverings to be seen on huge bales at warehouses and the sublimized fabric as applied to the bodices of ladies' dresses.

† **Sublimy**, a. and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 **sublime**, -yme. [ad. F. *sublimé* sublimiate, pa. ppl. of *sublimar* to SUBLIME.] A. *adj.* Mercury sublimy: corrosive sublimate. B. *sb.* Mercury or arsenic sublimate.

1545 *Rates of Custome house* a i j b, Argente subline [*sic*] the c. l. xxxiii. s. iiii. d. *Ibid.* b viij. Mercury sublize the pounce xlii. 1558 W. WARDE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* 102 b, To subline Quicke Syluer, that is to say, to make common sublyme. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Dux sublimé, sublimie, a kinde of poison. 1611 COTGR., *Sublimé*, Sublimatum, or Sublime, Arsenick, Ratsbane. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Sublinear, a. [SUB- 20 c.] Nearly linear (*Bot.* and *Zool.*: see LINEAR a. 4 b).

1777 S. ROASON *Brit. Flora* 89 Leaves sublinear, 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 887 The hand of the first pair of legs is sublinear. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 1017 Suture sublinear above and slightly channelled below.

2. [SUB- 1 a.] Placed below a written or printed line.

Cf. *Sublineation* s.v. SUB- 2. 1868 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Sel.* (1869) II. 254 The strange books or sub-linear commas by which the Poles denote certain nasal sounds in their language. 1909 *Bible in World* Aug. 239/2 There are two chief systems of punctuation known, sublinear and superlinear. *Ibid.*, All ordinary Hebrew manuscripts are vocalised or 'pointed' with the sublinear vowel signs.

† **Sublingua** (sɒbliŋgwə). *Zool.* [mod.L.: see SUB- 1 f and LINGUA.]

(In medical L., *sublingua* was formerly used for 'uvula'.) In some animals, e.g. lemurs, a process consisting of a fold of mucous membrane under the tongue.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 553 In many Prosimil and Chiroptera, as also in the platyrrhine Apes, there is a process below the tongue which is sometimes double; this is the so-called sublingua. 1896 tr. *Boas's Text Bk. Zool.* 487 note. On each side of the ventral surface of the tongue, there is a fold... it is termed the 'sub-lingua', and attains its highest development in the Prosimii.

Sublingual (sɒbliŋgwəl), a. (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *sublingualis*: see SUB- 1 a, b and LINGUAL. Cf. F. *sublingual* (from 16th c.), etc.] A. *adj.*

† L. *Med.* Of a pill, etc.: That is placed under the tongue to be sucked. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 515 Sublingual troches, 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbus Angl.* (1672) 124 Those sublingui humours ought...to be intercepted...by sublingual Pills.

2. *Anat.* Situated under the tongue or on the under-side of the tongue. Also, belonging to the sublingua.

Sublingual gland, the smallest salivary gland situated between the tongue on either side of the floor of the mouth. So s. *artery*, supplying the s. gland, side of the tongue, etc.; s. *cyst*, due to obstruction of the s. gland, etc.; = RANULA; s. *fossa*, which lodges the s. gland. S. *nerve* = HYPOGLOSSAL nerve.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 279 [The use of] the *Musculus Mylohyoideus*...in Compressing its adjacent sublingual Glands. 1720 *Ibid.* XXXI. 7 The Buccal, Labial, internal Maxillary, and sublingual Glands, are of a yellow Colour. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 653 The Sublingual Artery, which is sometimes a division of the submental. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 214/1 A depression (sublingual fossa) for the reception of the sublingual gland. 1872 BAYANT *Pract. Surg.* 256 *marg.*, Sebaceous sublingual cysts. 1875 *Enchyl. Brit.* II. 165/1 In that genus [*Mylobates*] we first meet with a sub-lingual process (which becomes much larger in the lower apes). 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Sublingual caruncle*, the papilla at which Wharton's duct opens, behind lower incisor teeth.

B. *sb.* A sublingual gland, artery, etc.

1720 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 7 They are as distinct from the Buccal, as the Sublinguals are from the internal Maxillars. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 182 One or two of them [sc. arteries] perforate the mylo-hyoid muscle, to anastomose with the sublingual.

† **Sublition**, *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. **sublition*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *sublino*, *sublit*, f. *sublit* - 2 + *linere* to smear.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sublition*, the ground colour, wherein the perfect colour is laid; it is called Grasing.

Sublittoral, a. [SUB- 11.] Lying near the sea-shore or just below the shore-line or littoral zone.

1846 SMART *Suppl.* 1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 180 The sublittoral formation in which they had been originally deposited. 1849 DARWIN in *Herschell Man. Sci. Eng.* 177 Our observations...on the alluvial and sub-littoral deposits of these latitudes. 1897 *Geogr. Jnrl.* Aug. 133, I should estimate that round the Pacific there are at least ten sublittoral districts where earthquake-frequency may be about half that of Japan.

Sublunar (sɒblʊˈnɑː), a. and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *sublunaris* (cf. late Gr. *ὑποσέληνος*, *ὑποσέληνιος*): see SUB- 1 a and LUNAR. Cf. F. *sublunaire*, etc.]

A. *adj.* = SUBLUNARY a. Now rare.

1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. (1612) 94 Those celestial creatures...being void of this corrupt mixture which is found in all creatures sublunar. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 777 Now had night measur'd with her shaddow's Cone Half way up Hill this vast Sublunar Vault. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 85. 3/1 That Sublunar Joys duration wait. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. i, The City's moonlit spires and myriad lamps Like stars in a sublunar sky did glow. a 1857 D. JERROLD *John Applejohn* iv, To expire covered over with wounds was the only really desirable way of going out of this sublunar world.

† B. *sb.* = SUBLUNARY B. *Obs.*

1613 CAMPION *Relat. Roy. Entert. Descr.*, View these beau'n borne Starres, Who by stealth are become Sublunars. 1684 GADSDEN (*title*) *Cardines Cæli*; or, an appeal to...observers of sublunars and their vicissitudes. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 180 The moon could claim no interest upon her Vicinity to us Sublunars.

Sublunarian, a. *rare*. [Formed as SUBLUNARY + -AN.] Existing or operating beneath the moon's surface.

1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 108 The reinforcement of their action by the effects due to sublunarian energies. 1881 — *Poetry Astron.* vi. 231 Sublunarian forces.

Sublunarine, *rare* -o. [f. next + -NESS.] 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Sublunarine*, the being under the Moon.

Sublunary (sɒblʊˈnɑː), *sb.* [f. mod.L. *sublunaris*: cf. LUNARY.] A. *adj.*

1. Existing or situated beneath the moon; lying between the orbit of the moon and that of the earth; hence, subject to the moon's influence.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 512 Partitius doth not only auerre this, but that the Sea is as a sublunarie Placet. 1621 BRUTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. 1. ii. (1638) 46 Of these sublunary Devils...Psellus makes six kinds, fiery, aerial, terrestrial, watery, and subterranean Devils. a 1649 CRA- SHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Poems (1904) 283 Stars much too fair and pure to wait upon The false smiles of a sublunary sun. 1692 RAY *Disc.* (1732) 302 The sublunary Aerial Heavens. 1757 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 81 Ve sublunary worlds, awake, awake! 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 168 The Four Doctors are in the centre of what may be called the sublunary part of the picture. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* I, Oh that bright realm of sublunary heaven.

† b. Inferior, subordinate (*to*). *Obs.*

1616 DONNE *Serm.* (Prov. xxii. 11) III. 337 Eudymion loved the Moon. The sphere of our loves is sublunary, upon things naturally inferior to our selves. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Metall-man* 60 The arch-artist in this mineral is the alchymist; for the rest are all sublunary unto him, hee only mercurie sublimate unto them.

2. Of or belonging to this world; earthly, terrestrial.

1592 GREENE *Groat's Wit* Ep. Ded., A witte that runnes in this sublunarie maze and takes but Nature for its original. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 24 Every thing sublunary is cursed for mans sake. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. i, From all the points of the Compass, (That's all the parts of the sublunary Globe). 1650 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 38 The uncertainty of all sublunary things. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 83 Sublunary Bodies...are...subject to alteration and corruption. 1713 SWIFT *Apollo Outwitted* Wks. 1755 III. II. 109 Strolling Gods, whose usual trade is...To pick up sublunary ladies. 1782 COWPER *Lek. to Jos. Hill* Nov., My eyes are, in general, better than I remember them to have been since I first opened them upon this sublunary stage. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlvii, The house-keeper...usually waylaid him on his return, to remind him

of his sublunary wants. 1841 BREWSTER *Martyrs Sci.* v. (1856) 83 Like all sublunary blessings it was of short duration. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 3 For this too we may find a motive cause among sublunary human influences.

† 3. Characteristic of this world and its affairs; mundane; material, gross; temporal, ephemeral.

1639 HAINGTON *Castara* II. (Arb.) 92 Tis oo dull Sublunary flame Burnes in her heart and mine. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 46 To remedy a sublunary and bestial burning, which frugall diet without marriage would easily chast'o. 1648 BR. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* 3 Can ye hope to finde rest in any of these sublunary contentments? 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 206 And toil we still for sublunary pay? 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, He began gradually to delight in sublunary pleasures. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. xi*, The Baron was exalted by wine, wrath, and scorn, above all sublunary considerations.

† B. *sb.* A sublunary thing or creature; chiefly *pl. Obs.*

1641 R. HARRIS *Abners Funeral* 8 We may say of all these Sublunaries, what Salomon saith of one particular; They are not. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 178 The mercurial part of it [sc. gold]...cannot be changed...by no sublunary except its compeer. 1720 *Humourist* Ded. p. xxiv, [To] publish to us Sublunaries...all the Secrets of your Honours Privy-Council. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 310 Something extraordinary was to be done to keep her with us sublunaries.

Subluxation (sɒblʊksəˈʃən), *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *subluxatio*, -ōnem: see SUB- 22 and LUXATION. Cf. F. *subluxation*, etc.] A partial dislocation, a sprain.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 448/2 *Subluxation* [*sic*], a dislocation, or putting out of joint. 1846 MILLER *Pract. Surg.* xxiii. 321 Subluxation forwards is by no means an uncommon result of falls on the palm. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 122 In the shoulder-joint an atonic subluxation often occurs, especially in children. 1893 W. R. GOWARS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 415 The persistent strong flexion may even lead to subluxation. So *Subluxate* v., to dislocate slightly, sprain. 1893 W. R. GOWARS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 415 The fingers are...over-extended at the middle joint, which may be subluxated.

Submarginal, a. (*sb.*) [SUB- 11.] Situated near the margin of a body or organ; (of cells in the wing of a hymenopterous insect) lying behind the marginal cell.

1829 LONDON *Enchyl. Plants* (1836) 877 Sori...marginal or submarginal. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 147 Tentacles...submarginal. 1861 H. HAGEN *Syn. Neuroptera N. Amer.* 343 *Submarginal*, just behind the margin. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 107 Most commonly the anns is marginal, or is sub-marginal.

b. *sb.* A submarginal cell.

1896 *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 30 There are but two submarginal cells...The so-called second submarginal is morphologically the third, the true second of genera with three submarginals being absent.

Submarginate, a. *Nat. Hist.* [SUB- 20 b.] Imperfectly or nearly marginate; bordered with a mark slightly distant from the edge. So **Submarginated**, **Submargined**.

1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 155 Echino-lampas...Disc *submarginated forwards. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 51 The brownish brassy Buprestis, with a *submarginated thorax. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 202 Lip submarginated. 1877 tr. *Linnaeus's Fam. Plants* 551 Tanacetum...Seeds solitary, oblong. Pappus *submarginated. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 86 Shell submarginated behind.

Submarine (sɒbməˈriːn, in the *adj.* also sɒbməˈriːn), a. and *sb.* [SUB- 1 a.] A. *adj.*

1. Existing or lying under the surface of the sea.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iii. 62 A sub-marine Plant. 1670 BOYLE *Tracts, Submarine Regions* I. 3 By the Appellation of Submarine Regions 'tis not to be supposed that the places so called are below the Bottom of the Sea, but only below the surface of it. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 87 This Fucus is found on submarine rocks at very low water. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 24 A vast submarine region, such as the bed of the western Atlantic. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. 395 The islands are situated on moderately deep submarine banks. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 198 Submarine volcanoes occasionally give rise to new land.

2. Operating or operated, constructed or laid, intended for use under the surface of the sea.

Submarine boat, a boat so designed that it can be submerged, and propelled when under water, used chiefly for carrying and discharging torpedoes. *Submarine mine*, a charge of explosives, moored at or beneath the surface of the sea, intended by its explosion on impact to put a hostile vessel out of action immediately.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. v. 178 Concerning the possibility of framing an Ark for submarine Navigations. *Ibid.* 182 These submarine Navigators will want the usual advantages of winds and tides for motion. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 85 Submarine exploits. 1840 *Meach. Mag.* 19 Sept. 320 Spithead has been...a scene of diversified exertion in submarine work. 1855 *Lardner's Mus. Sci.* & Art. III. 159 It is proposed to connect Orfordness...with the Hague, by seven separate submarine cables. 1860 FARSCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* 179 The wires of a submarine telegraph. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* II. 30 Currents, for the most part, and for great distances, are submarine. 1861 *Frm. Chem. Soc.* XIV. 193 Applying the magneto-electric current to the ignition of submarine charges. 1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word. bk.* 664 *Submarine Thermometer*, an instrument for trying the temperature of the sea at different depths. 1875 KNOTT *Dict. Mech.*, *Submarine Boat*, a vessel constructed to navigate beneath the surface of the water. 1889 [see SWIMMER talk a.]. 1900 1917 *Cent. May* 722 Why it [sc. the naval programme] does not contain...any provision for submarine or submersible boats.

B. sb.

1. A submarine creature; † a submarine plant, coral, etc.

1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1419 A Description of some Corals, and other curious Submarines. 1756 *J. Hill Brit. Herbal* 533 Grassy Alga. is the only submarine which has a regular root. 1839 *Hooar Sub-marine* 68 With open'd mouth and open'd eyes, Up rose the Sub-marine.

2. A submarine mine.

1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 28 July 6/2 Suppose you lay down submarines to help the defence; without a flotilla, how are you going to stop the enemy from taking them up or destroying them at night?

3. A submarine boat: see A 2.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 7/1 The submarine was no longer there. She was hidden from our fire and from our view. 1900 *Daily Mail* 4 May 4/3 The submarine has been adopted by the French navy as a means of gaining control of the Channel.

Hence **Submarine v. trans.**, to attack with a submarine; **Submarinist**, an advocate of submarine boats.

1900 19th *Cent.* May 722 The confident statements of the French submarinists. 1914 *Land & Water* 19 Sept. 17^a Having been submarined and beached.

Submarshal. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [SUB-6.] A deputy or under-marshal; an official in the marshalsea acting as the knight-marshal's deputy.

1504 *Crompton Jurisd.* 104 Lopinion del Court fait, que le Submarshal fuit deins le case del dit estat. 1607 *Cowell Interpr.* Submarshall... is an officer in the Marshalsea. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4797/1 The Count de Denhof, Sub-Marshal of Lithuania, hopes to succeed him.

Submaster. [SUB-6. Cf. med.L. *submagister*, *F. sous-maitre*, formerly † *sous-maitre*.] A subordinate, deputy, or assistant master.

14... *Nom. in Wr.* Willeker 681/18 *Hic instructor*, a submaster. 1517 in *Archæologia* LXI. 82 Sir Adam late submaster of the seid College. 1890 *Chusa Locks & Keys* 15 With keys for the master, sub-master, and warders.

|| **Submaxilla** (*szhmæksi'lā*). [mod.L.: see SUB-3 and MAXILLA.] The lower jaw or jaw-bone.

Submaxillary, a. (sb.) [f. mod.L. *submaxillaris*: see SUB-1 and MAXILLARY.]

1. Situated beneath the inferior maxilla.

Submaxillary gland, a salivary gland situated on either side below the lower jaw; hence, pertaining to this gland, esp. of parts connected therewith, as *s. artery*, *duct*, *fossa*, *ganglion*, *vein*. Also as *sb. (eliph. for s. artery, etc.)*.

1787 *Med. Comm.* II. 369 The submaxillary glands were swollen. 1831 *R. Knox Cloguet's Anat.* 73 An oblong superficial cavity, in which the submaxillary gland is placed. 1831 *Vouatt Horse* 120 The submaxillary artery, a branch of the jugular and the parotid duct. 1834 — *Cattle* 335 The sub-maxillary vein returning the blood from the tongue, the mouth, and the face generally. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 214/1 A large depression (the submaxillary fossa) for the reception of the submaxillary gland. 1837 *Quain Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 52 The submaxillary ganglion, rests upon the gland just named (i.e. the submaxillary). 1871 *Darwin Desc. Man* II. xii. 29 During the season of love, a musky odour is emitted by the submaxillary glands of the crocodile.

2. [f. prec.] Pertaining to the submaxilla.

1884 *Coues N. Amer. Birds* 98 On the under jaw, maxillary or submaxillary line.

Submedial, a.

1. [SUB-11, 20 d.] Near the middle or median line; almost medial.

1840 *Dana Geol. App.* I. (1850) 726 Beaks submedial.

2. *Geol.* [SUB-1 a.] Lying below the middle group of rocks.

1855 *Ogilvie Suppl.* *Submedial*,... a term synonymous with transition, and applied to the lower secondary rocks, which bear a close resemblance to some of the primary rocks. 1855 *J. Phillips Man. Geol.* 157 Scar limestone (submedial group).

So **Submedian a.**, near or behind a median part.

1851 *Mantell Petrifications* iii. § 5. 293 The flattened angular spaces, and the sub-median trochanter. 1852 *Dana Crust.* II. 843 One tooth anterior, one submedian, and one posterior. 1861 *H. Hagen Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer.* 343^a Submedian nerve, the longitudinal large nerve just behind the median.

Submedian. Mus. [SUB-4 (c).] The sixth note of a scale, lying midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic. Also *attribution*.

1806 *Calcott Mus. Gram.* II. v. 135 The submedian... varies also according to the Mode. 1880 *Prout Harmony* I. 16 We... call this sixth note the Submedian, or lower median. *Ibid.* xii. 131 The submedian chord in the minor key. 1891 — *Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 56 The submedian triad.

Submental, a. Anat. [SUB-1 b, MENTAL a. 2] Situated beneath the chin or under the edge of the lower jaw; chiefly in *submental artery*, *vein*. Also, pertaining to the submentum.

1831 *R. Knox Cloguet's Anat.* 653 The Sublingual Artery, which is sometimes a division of the submental. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1404/2 The submental vein, which arises in the sublingual gland. 1874 *Coues Birds N. W.* 617 Submental space partially feathered. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 348/2 The submental gland of the Chevrotains.

|| **Submentum** (*submentum*). *Entom.* [mod. L.; see SUB-1 f.] The basal part of the labium.

1877 *Huxley Anat. Inw. Anim.* vii. 403 The submentum is not directly articulated with the cranial skeleton. 1888 *Rolliston & Jackson Anim. Life* 141 The labium... consists (1) of a large basal submentum... (2) a mentum; (3) of two three-jointed palpi... (4) a ligula.

Submerge (*sbm̄s'idz*), *v.* [ad. L. *submergere*, var. of *submergere*: see SUB-2 and MERGE. Cf. *F. submerger*, *It. sommergere*, *Sp. Pg. sumergir*.]

1. *pass.* To be covered with water; to be sunk under water.

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl. n. v.* 94 So halfe my Egypt were submergd and made A Cesterne for seal'd Snakes. 1688 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 453 That the island of subderra's... had been destroyed by an earthquake and subderra's in the sea. 1794 *R. J. Sullivan View Nat. II.* 430 mergd in the sea. Those lost people, whom we have supposed to have been submerged, when the present face of things was drawn into existence. 1833 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* III. 116 Tracts that may be submerged or variously altered in depth. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 359 The white whale... whistled, while submerged and swimming under our brig. 1877 *Huxley Physiogr.* 212 The remains of a vast forest... now sub-merged to a depth of perhaps twenty or thirty feet below high-water. 1880 *Darwin Early Man in Brit. i.* 1 He tells of continents submerged, and of ocean bottoms lifted up to become mountains.

fig. a 1665 *Braun & Fl. Love's Cure v. iii.* Many of his chief Gentry... spoyld, lost, and submerged in the impious inundation and torrent of their still-growing malice. 1856 *Vaughan Mystics* (1866) I. 98 The miserable monks... whose minds submerged in the 'mare tenebrosus' of the cloister, [etc.]. 1903 *Myers Hum. Pers.* I. p. xxi, Faculty, which is kept thus submerged, not by its own weakness, but by the constitution of man's personality.

2. *trans.* To cause to sink or plunge into water; to place under water.

1611 *Cotgr.* *Submerger*, to submerge; to plunge or sinke vnder, whirle or ouerwhelme by... the water. 1756 *Bailey*, *To Submerge*, to bend a Thing very low, to drown or dip. 1817 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* (1818) II. 212 Experimentalists may... without danger, submerge a hive of bees, when they want to examine them particularly. 1870 *Veats Nat. Hist. Comm.* 91 The shallow and tideless Baltic has scarcely a sounding that could submerge St. Paul's Cathedral.

fig. 1855 *Bain Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 19 (1864) 144 The magnitude of the sensation is attested by its power to submerge a great many irritations. 1907 *Forsyth Posit. Preaching* iv. 124 Our demands must never be submerged by our sympathies.

3. *intr.* To sink or plunge under water; to undergo submersion. Now rare.

1652 *Kirkman Clerio & Loxia* 123 A Cork sometimes elevateth itself, and then submergeth under the water. 1808 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. 670/1 Some say, they [sc. swallows] submerge in ponds. 1823 *J. Badcock Dom. Anusem.* 208 The ascending wires (where they submerge)... should be flattish at the sides. 1863 *La. Lytton Ring of Amasis* I. 48 He submergd, and we lost sight of him.

fig. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iv, Plot after plot; emerging and submerging, like *ignes fatui* in foul weather. *Ibid.* III. ii. v, This Question of the Trial... emerged and submerged among the infinite of questions and embroilments.

Hence **Submerging vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1882 *Crommelin Brown-Eyes* viii, Alluvial deposit left there ages ago by the submerging waters. 1888 *Schaff Hist. Chr. Ch.* Mod. Chr. 219 Faith is the submerging of the old man, and the emerging of the new man. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Apr. 7/6 The submerging was accomplished in 6 sec.

Submerged (*sbm̄s'idz*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.] Sunk under water; covered or overflowed with water, inundated; *Bot.* growing entirely under water.

1799 *Kirwan Geol. Ess.* 81 The crash and ruin of the submerged continent. 1839 *Murcison Silur. Syst.* 503 One of these submerged forests is occasionally seen on the shore at Gupton Burrows. 1847 *Grote Greece n. xi.* III. 197 The history of the vast submerged island of Atlantis.

1857 *Henfrey Bot.* 61 When they grow wholly under water (submerged leaves). 1884 *Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner.* 56 Hair-structures... under all states of adaptation, even in submerged species.

b. *fig.*; esp. in *submerged tenth*, that part of the population which is permanently in poverty and misery. (Contrasted with *upper ten*.)

1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. v. iv, Happily, in place of the submerged Twenty-six, the Electoral Club is gathering. 1890 *Booth In Darkest Eng.* I. ii. 22 We have an army of nearly two millions belonging to the submerged classes. *Ibid.* 23 This Submerged Tenth—is it, then, beyond the reach of the nine-tenths in the midst of whom they live? *absol.* 1897 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 8/3 Those who seek to ameliorate the conditions of the submerged. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 10/1 A... leader of hosts of submerged from the Egypt of slumdom.

Submergement. [f. *SURMERGE v.* + -MENT.] Submersion.

1856 *Olmsford Slave States* 324 When free from the social submergement and weight of disgrace which disabled them in England. 1884 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 5/7 With its incessant vibration and its state of almost continuous submergement, it is miserably uncomfortable for the crew.

Submergence (*sbm̄s'idzēns*). [f. *SURMERGE* + -ENCE.] The condition of being submerged or covered with water (also *Geol.*, with glacier ice); the state of being flooded or inundated.

1835 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* II. 305 The proofs of submergence, during some part of the tertiary period... are of a most unequivocal character. 1851 *Richardson Geol.* II. 21 The submergence of land by earthquakes. 1872 *W. S. Swmonds Rec. Rocks* ix. 320 After the glacial submergence. 1875 *Darwin Insectiv. Pl.* III. 52 A submergence for forty seven hours had not killed the protoplasm.

b. *fig.*, e.g. a being plunged in thought; the 'swamping' of one thing by another; a sinking out of sight or into obscurity.

1872 *F. W. Roanison Bridge of Glass* III. ix, The voice was so low, and the maiden's submergence so deep, that the grief-stricken figure did not move to the inquiry. 1898

Chr. Herald (N.Y.) 27 Apr. 368/4 An idea that death is the submergence of everything pleasant by everything doleful. 1903 *Myers Hum. Pers.* I. p. xxviii, If the elements of emergence increase, and the elements of submergence diminish, the permeability of the psychical diaphragm may mean genius instead of hysteria.

Submergible, a. rare. [f. *SURMERGE* + -IBLE.] = SUBMERSIBLE.

1870 *Daily News* 18 Oct., To build a high-sided ship submergible in action.

So Submergibility.

1802-12 *Bentham Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 130 Par-taking in respect of submergibility of the nature of a ferry boat.

Submerge (*sbm̄s'idz*), *v. rare.* [f. L. *submers-*, *pa. ppl. stem* of *submergere* to SUBMERGE. Cf. next.] *trans.* To submerge, drown.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 344 [They] quietly submerge their memories in the waters of Lethe. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 15 June 6/7 The moving of the submersing lever from a perpendicular to a horizontal position.

Submersed (*sbm̄s'idz*), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. L. *submersus*, *pa. pple.* of *submergere* to SUBMERGE + -ED 1.] Submerged; covered with water, lying or growing under water. Now chiefly *Bot.*

a. *pa. pple.* 1727 *Bailey* (vol. II), *Submersed*, plunged under Water, &c. 1776 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms* 382 *Submersum*, submersed, sunk under the Surface of the Water. c 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) III. 444/2 A simple Leaf... may be Submersed, hid under the face of water. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 503 The fructification of the Chara being equally submersed. 1822 *J. Flint Lett. Amer.* 214 A humane society for the resuscitation of persons submersed in water. 1836 *Macgillivray Trav. Humboldt* I. 23 A chain of mountains that has been broken up and submersed.

b. *ppl. a.* 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 501, I do not hesitate to consider these grains of the submersed algae to be... their effective seeds. 1807 *Southeys Esprilla's Lett.* II. 282 Submersed forests. 1836 *Macgillivray Trav. Humboldt* vi. 80 The islets of Coche and Cubagua are supposed to be remnants of the submersed land. 1847 *W. E. Steell Field Bot.* 36 Submersed leaves multifold. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 999/1 A submersed aquatic belonging to the order *Juncaginaceæ*. 1868 *Maidment's Scott. Ball.* I. 29 The submersed ecclesiastic was William de Perisbi.

Submersible (*sbm̄s'idz'ib'l*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *submers-*, *pa. ppl. stem* of *submergere* to SUB-

MERGE, prob. after *F. submersible*. Cf. mod.L. *submersibilis* and *INSUBMERSIBLE* (1865).]

A. *adj.* That may be submerged, covered with, plunged into, or made to remain under water; esp. of a boat (see quot. 1889).

1866 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 July 5 A German named Flack has invented a submersible vessel, to be used in laying torpedoes for the defence of harbours. 1889 *Sleeman Torpedoes* (ed. 2) 288 Torpedo boats which... are capable of being propelled at considerable depths below the surface of the water are usually termed 'submarine' torpedo boats; as however this is not the normal state of these vessels, they should rather be designated as 'submersible' torpedo boats. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 July 101/1 The place [Notre Dame de Londres] derives its name from Ondra, which in the local dialect signifies a humid or submersible country.

B. *sb.* A submersible boat. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 8 Dec. 7 (Cass. Suppl.) The better type [of submarine boats] known as 'submersibles'. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 343 Already in France the submarine is being displaced by the submersible.

Submersion (*sbm̄s'idzən*). [ad. L. *submersio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *submergere*, -mers- to SUBMERGE. Cf. *F. submersion*, *It. sommersione*, *Sp. sumersion*, etc.] The action of submerging or condition of being submerged; plunging into, sinking under, or flooding with water; occas. drowning. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Submersion*, a submersion, plunging, sinking. 1653 *Ramesey Astral. Restored* 300 Many shipwrecks and submersions of ships. 1692 *Ray Disc.* (1732) 242 The Submersion of the vast Island of Atlantis. 1781 *Cowper Retirement*, 584 All had long supposed him dead, by cold submersion, razor, rope, or lead. 1793 *tr. Buffon's Hist. Birds* VI. 471 The submersion of Swallows appears by no means ascertained. 1823 *J. Badcock Dom. Anusem.* 196 Half a pound of alum to every pint of water, which may be deemed necessary for the entire submersion of the article to be heated. 1856 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* II. (1858) 144 Preserved by the salt with which a long submersion in those strange waters has impregnated them. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) III. 365 The earliest literary notices of baptism are far from conclusive in favour of submersion.

Sub-minister, sb. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. SUB-6 + MINISTER sb. Cf. med.L. *subminister*, *F. sous-ministre*, formerly † *soubministre*.] A subordinate or deputy minister.

1565 *Harding Answ. Jewel* 98 [Calvin's] disciple and subminister Theodore Beza. 1687 *Settle Refl. Dryden* 55 Why may not we suppose Subministers of the Fates to write their actions, some under Clarks to the Committee of Destinies? c 1800 *R. Cumberland John de Lancaster* (1809) III. 200 The name of the sub-minister was now announced to Major Wilson. 1820 *Ranken Hist. France* VIII. i. § 2. 58 Tellier and Servien, subministers of Mazarin.

1823 *Bentham Not Paul* 371 As to Apollon, if so it was, that... in the mind of our spiritual monarch, any such sentiment as jealousy, in regard to this sub-minister had place.

Subminister (*sbm̄s'idz'ist*), *v.* Now rare. [ad. L. *subministrare* (var. *summ-*): see SUB-8 and MINISTER v. Cf. *F. subministrer*.]

1. *trans.* To supply or furnish (sometimes in a secret manner).

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 260 Having subministrated continual supplies both of men and money, to their neighbors in flanders. 1609 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. iv. 56 A soil very fruitful, which subministrated these fruits, of its own accord. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 154 Even the inferior Animals have subministrated unto Man the invention... of many things both Natural and Artificial and Medicinal. 1792 SIBLY *Occult Sci.* i. 56 As nothing can be produced, unless matter be subministrated. 1857 *Truths Cath. Relig.* (ed. 4) 11. 109 The blessed Virgin, subministering to him her flesh in the accomplishment... of the incarnation.

† 2. *intr.* To minister to (lit. and fig.). *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Subministrer*, to subminister unto. 1679 HOBBS *Relat.* ii. xviii. 76 They have wherewithal to subminister to their Lust. 1693 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. 38 Our Passions... are Good Servants, but Bad Masters, and Subminister to the Best, and Worst of Purposes, at once.

Hence *Subministering ppl.* *a.*

1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iv. 327 The... accommodation of Faculties with subministering Faculties, and Organs subservient.

† *Subministrant*, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *subministrans*, -ant-, pres. ppl. of *subministrare* (see prec.)] Subordinate.

1616 BACON *Cert. Consid. Ch. Eng. Wks.* 1778 III. 159 That which is most principal... to be left undone, for the attending of that which is subservient and subministrant [etc.].

† *Subministrator*, *v.* [f. L. *subministrat-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subministrare* to SUBMINISTER.] *trans.* To supply, furnish.

1605 G. HARRY *Advice agst. Plague* 15 Nothing subministrates after matter to be converted into pestilent Seminares than peoples steams and breaths. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. 34 By permitting tentations, offering objects, subministering occasions.

† *Subministratio*, -*onem*, *n.* of action f. *subministrare* to SUBMINISTER. Cf. OF. *soub-*, *subministration* (Cotgr.)] The action of subministering; ministering support; provision, supply.

1581 N. T. (Rhem.) Eph. iv. 16 The whole body being knit together at all juncture of subministration. *Ibid.* Phil. i. 10 By your prayer and the subministration of the Spirit of Jesus Christ. 1606 J. KING *Serm.* Sept. 39 Nourishment and raiment, and the subministration of necessary things. 1623 BP. HALL *Ch. Impostor* Wks. (1634) 462 The subministration of Vitall spirits, to the maintenance of the whole frame. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. 57 Subministration of occasions.

So † *Subministrator*, one who provides or supplies.

1611 COTGR., *Subministrateur*, a subministerator. 1625 tr. Camden's *Hist. Elis.* i. 81 Some Marchants, which became subministrators to the enemies of Christianity.

† *Submise*, *v.* *Obs.* (Chiefly Caxton.) Also -*myse*. [app. f. OF. *soumis*, var. of *sou(s)mis*, pa. ppl. of *sou(s)mettre* (=L. **substusmittere*) to submit.] *trans.* = SUBMIT 4, 5.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 255 Loue in this nyght submysed and constrained them to loue eche other with oute spekyng. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 216/3 She submysed her body to delyte. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 290 They have submysed alle theyr wyll to the wyll of theyr soueraynes. 1502 ORD. *Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. T vij b. The doubte, vnto the whiche the leoner (=lender) is submysed.

Submiss (sɒbmɪs), *a.* Also 6-7 -is, -isse. [ad. L. *submissus*, pa. ppl. of *submittere* to SUBMIT. Cf. SUBMIT.]

1. = SUBMISSIVE. (Const. to.) *Obs. exc. arch.* *a.* Of persons.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* i. 311/2 Neither was the kyng now and Archb. so submissive: but [etc.]. 1580 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 475 Be not too imperious over hir... nor too submissive. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV.* ii. ii. (1613) P 4 b. Was neuer Dooce, or Turtle more submissive, then I will be vnto your chasitement. 1612 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. iii. iii. 207 To execute rigour vpon a submissive offender is more mercilesse then inst. 1625 MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 110 It were to be wished, that such transported spirits were taught to be more submissive and sparing in their talk. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 316 With aw In adoration at his feet I fell submiss. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* i. 12 To foreign yoke submiss. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* ii. 112 Huntsman, lead on I behind the clust'ring Pack Submiss attend. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iii. xxi. Submiss he answerd. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* xii. iv. 111. 213 To such of the Canons as he came upon, his Majesty was most polite; they most submiss. 1875 A. DE VEAZ *Mary Tudor* iii. iii. Sir, you presume. Your station is our confessional. There, as a daughter, I stand submiss.

absol. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xvii. To thwart the proud, and the submiss to raise.

b. Of actions, feelings, demeanour, etc.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 337 They would not equal them with those who were already humbled, till they submissed to a more submissive manner. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) A 3 b. Pandosto... entertained the Kings... & Noblemen with such submissive curtesie. 1622 BACON *Hon. VII.* 109 King James mollified by the Bishops submissive and eloquent Letters. 1650 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xcv. 6 Even the submissed and lowlyest gestures. 1702 G. MATHER *Magn. Chr. Intro.* C 3/4 A Simple, Submiss, Humble Style. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. (1882) 5 The great works of past ages... in respect to which his faculties must remain passive and submiss. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iii. ii. Godwin prays with all submiss and earnest prayer. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* i. xi. Every testimony of the submiss heart given him by my lady.

c. *fig.* Of material things.

1637 MARSHALL *Cupid & Psyche* i. l. 113 With her rosie feet insulting ore The submissive waves, a Dolphin she bestrides.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* ii. 206 The loadstone draws, Acts like a will to make the iron submiss.

† *d.* Of buildings: ? Unpretensions. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 88 The buildings are generally submiss and low. 1664 J. WEAN *Stone-Heng* (1725) 40 Pylasters... ought not... to be of such stately Height as Pillars, but far more humble and submiss.

† *e.* With prefixed too forming subst. phr. *Obs.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ci. 399 And rather than in bawtiness did fault in too-submiss.

† 2. Of the voice, speech: Low, uttered in an undertone, subdued. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[AIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxx. 425 They said with a low and submissive voyce, Sir [etc.]. 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 844 That submiss reading in Churches *sine cantu*, which we use now. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 128 As Age enfebleth a man the grindings are weaker, and the several voices of them more submiss. 1787 tr. *Klopstock's Messiah* iv. 182 Judas, then with submiss Voice said, Is it I?

Submissible, *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *submiss-*, pa. ppl. stem of *submittere* to SUBMIT + -IBLE.] Capable of being submitted.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. i. 29, I. wish I could tell how [he], translated [it] into any dialect submissible to Blackwood's apprehension.

Submission (sɒbmɪʃən). Also 5 -*myssion*, -*myelon*, -*mission*, 6 -*myssyon*. [ad. OF. † *submission* or its source L. *submissio*, -*onem* (var. *sum-*), *n.* of action f. *submittere* to SUBMIT. Cf. F. *soumission*, It. *sommessione*, etc. (see SUMMISSION).]

1. *Law.* Agreement to abide by a decision or to obey an authority; reference to the decision or judgement of a (third) party; in recent use *spec.*, the referring of a matter to arbitration; in *Sc. Law*, a contract by which parties agree to submit disputed matters to arbitration; also, the document embodying such a contract.

1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2 The forsaid Archebisschop, and Chamberleyn... by force of the submission that the said Robert in hem hath maad, haven ordeyned [etc.]. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 367 Next to this foloweth the Submission of the abbott and couent of Oseney to abide the ordeynynge. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 278 The submissioun maid and aggreit upon... anent matters questionable betwix thame. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 472/1 Submission of the contraversie beuix the erle of angus and lord fleming. 1628 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 189 The Submission made be the Lords of Erections Titulurs Tacksmen and Gentrie Heretors of Lands To His Majesty anent their Superiorities and Teinds &c. 1697-8 *Act 9 Will. III* c. 15 § 2 Where the Rule is made for Submission to such Arbitration or Umpirage. 1705-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 29 Where the day within which the arbiters are to decide is left blank in the submission. 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 125 § 17 Every Agreement or Submission to Arbitration by Consent... may be made a Rule of any One of the Superior Courts of Law. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 312/2 A verbal submission... cannot be made a rule of court.

b. In wider use, the act of submitting a matter to a person for decision or consideration.

1912 *Concise Oxf. Dict.* s. v. The submission of the signature to an expert. 1914 *Times* 12 June 8/2 Amending Bill Drafted. Date of Submission to the Lords.

2. The condition of being submissive, yielding, or deferential; submissive or deferential conduct, attitude, or bearing; deference; † *occas.* humiliation, abasement. *arch.*

1449 *Pasecock Repr.* ii. x. 207 More deuocioun, and longer submissioun thei myzten not neither couthen araie foots bisette vpon Crist him self. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sunday* (1823) 17 The bowynge downe of euery knee, is ment the submyssyon of all creatures to their maker. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sieidan's Comm.* 10 Luther... writeth to the Bishop of Rome letters full of submission. *Ibid.* 273 Moste humbly and with great submission. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. ii. 52 Tell her, I returne great thanks, and in submission will attend on her. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 234 A Son of such submission. 1647 CLARENDON *Inst. Reb.* i. § 110 He had not that... submission and reverence for the Queen as might have been expected. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 310 Subjection... by her... Yelided with coy submission, modest pride, And sweet reluctant amorous delay. 1720 SWIFT *Fates of Clergy-men* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 23 This sort of discretion is usually attended with... servile flattery and submission. 1855 MITMAN *Lat. Christ.* ix. ii. xiii. IV. 357 They met, Frederick with dignified submission, the Pope with the calm majesty of age and position.

b. pl. Acts of deference or homage; demonstrations of submissiveness. *arch.*

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 20 He failed not to mingle secretly the greatest Counsels of mischief with his humblest submissions. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Anib.* 317 The Submissions, wherewith they express themselves in their Complements. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iii. (1724) I. 522 He had really the submissions of a child to me. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xli. 254 To what submissions has your generous repentance subjected you. 1804-9 LANDOR *Imag. Contr.* Wks. 1846 I. 8 Those graceful submissions which afford us a legitimate pride when we render them to the worthy.

† *c.* Phr. with (great) submission: subject to correction. Also subst. *Obs.*

1667 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 31 Leaving every one to his own credulity, I shall only (but with submission) give my present apprehension of this Abassin Emperor. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 189 Two or three If you'll give me Leave's; as many Spare Me's, with Submission's and I humbly Conceive's. 1721 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 126 With great Submission I pronounce, That People Die no more than Once. 1753 CARRER *Lives Poets* I. 18 With great submission to his judgment, we think [etc.]. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration.*

Judic. Evid. (1827) III. 644 With submission, suppositions of a contrary tendency might be raised in any number. 3. The action of submitting to an authority, a conquering or ruling power; the act of yielding to the claims of another, or surrendering to his will or government; the condition of having submitted; also, an instance of this.

1481a *Cov. Let. B.* 512 That he seid Laurence shulde make his submission to such Meires as he had offended. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow Court. Wks.* 1910 II. 20 When the people of Israel provoked him at sundry times, he did yet at every submission stay his hand from punishment. 1624 5 Act 27 *Eliz.* c. 2. § 13 All such... Submissions as shall be made by force of this Act... shall be certified into the Chancery. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 19 A submission of the Rebels. *Ibid.* 279 Hee... made a most humble submission in writing. 1621 BACON in *Yrnl. Ho. Lords* III. 85/1 My humble Suit to your Lordships is, That my penitent Submission may be my Sentence, and the Loss of the Seal my Punishment. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xx. 105 To save his own life... by submission to the enemy. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 203 Religion consists in submission and resignation to the divine will. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* xxvi. By whose intervention you might have brought his empire to submission. 1833-5 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. viii. 150 The pursuit of gain may be an act of submission to the will of parents. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 356 Mary was resolved to bring about a submission to Rome. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 334/2 The Act of Submission on the part of the clergy subordinated all ecclesiastical legislation within the kingdom to the royal will.

b. trans.

1781 COWPER *Charity* 158 All other sorrows virtue may endure, And find submission more than half a cure;... But slay'r y! 1790 — *Mother's Pict.* 44. I leard'd at last submission to my lot. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxiv. He recommends to us submission to our hapless fate.

† 4. Used for: Admission, confession. (Shaks.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 76 O calme, dishonourable, vile submission. 1598 — *Merry W.* iv. iv. 21 Be not as extreme in submission, as in offence.

5. *attrib.*: submission bond (see sense 1), an arbitration bond.

1791 KYO *Law of Awards* 231 The party in whose favour the award was made, having no advantage from the submission being made a rule of court, brought a common action on the submission-bond.

† *Submissioner*. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. SUBMISSION + -ER.] One who makes his submission.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 75 The Princes of the Iewes (which Titus as submissioners and succour-suers had received to mercy).

Submissionist (sɒbmɪʃənɪst). [f. SUBMISSION + -IST.] One who advocates submission; *spec.* in Spanish and U.S. history.

1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 209 Mr. Popjoy alluding to the submissionists at Cadiz. 1861 O. W. HOLMES in *Corr. Motley* (1889) I. 360 The Hunker or Submissionist, or whatever you choose to call the wretch who would sacrifice everything and beg the South's pardon for offending it. 1906 *Contemp. Rev.* July 118 Those organs which carried on a violent campaign against the submissionists.

Submissive (sɒbmɪsɪv), *a.* [ad. L. **submissivus*, f. *submiss-*, pa. ppl. stem of *submittere* to SUBMIT. Cf. It. *sommessivo*.]

1. Of persons, their actions, words, attributes, etc.: Disposed or inclined to submit; yielding to power or authority; marked by submission or humble and ready obedience.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1598) 335 With the most submissive manner his behaviour could yeeld. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 92 Submissive fall his princely feet before. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 53 A lowe submissive reverence. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* ut. ii. He bring him on submissive knees. 1650 PETTUS *Fodina Reg.* 34 It might be added with a submissive Confidence, that [etc.]. 1742 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'O for a heart', An heart resign'd, submissive, meek. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1788) II. 326 His applications for peace became each hour more submissive. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* xxv. With pious and submissive prayers, the Countess closed that eventful evening. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 59 Feeble sovereigns and a submissive people could not advance into national greatness. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. App. 620 To represent Godwine as a model of submissive loyalty towards Eadward.

b. Const. to.

1686 tr. Chardin's *Trav. Persia* 238 This Prince is not... so submissive to his Orders, as the other Viceroyes. 1757 WILKIE *Epigoniad* iii. 56 His manly voice my horses will obey, And move submissive to his firmer sway. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xii. 134 As little submissive to lawful authority as his forefather. 1907 *Verney Mem.* L. 458 Advising his quarrelsome sister... to be submissive to her husband.

c. *fig.* Of material things.

1721 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Calim.* 6 The sever'd Bars Submissive clink against their brazen Portals.

† 2. *a.* = SUBMISS 2. *Obs. rare.*

1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* vi. vii. (1821) 253 Inquiring with a submissive voice, as if he had been at his private prayers, Shall I do so, or so?

† *b.* Restrained. *Obs. rare.*

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. xii. 62 If we consider what is due to health... to moderate passions, submissive appetites.

Submissively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a submissive manner, with submission.

1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* (iv.) 1790 Write not so submissively, but threatening him. 1687 DAYDEN *Hind & P.* ii. 509 The whole hierarchy, with heads hung down, Submissively declin'd the pondrous proffer'd crown. 1746 HENRY *Ref. Flower Garden* (1828) 146 Under the heaviest

tribulations most submissively patient. 1838 DICKENS *Nich.* xiv. 'Perhaps you are right, uncle,' replied Mrs. Kenwigs submissively. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxii. 153 He approached me submissively, and declared his willingness to go on.

Submissiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being submissive.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xix. 714 We seeke rather by violence to extort, then by submissiveness to beg his pardon. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* Pref. b2, With all the submissiveness he can practice, & all the calmness of a reasonable man. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) i. 125 The pope's knowledge of the personal submissiveness to ecclesiastical power. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 3) ii. xii. 185 They approached him respectfully, but without submissiveness. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very strange Fam.* 74 In all submissiveness [he] owned how deplorably wrong he had been.

Submissly (sŏm'isli), *adv.* arch. [f. SUBMISS + -LY.] With submission, submissively.

1595 in Birch *Memo. C. Ellis* (1754) i. 237, I beseech you most submissly, to use your excellent insight (etc.). 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xxix. 5 For his neighbours money he will speake submissly. 1650 JEA. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 4. 104 Humility consists not in going softly and submissly. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualth. & Gris.* 104 Then chase the Good! The ill submissly bear. 1851 MOIR *Castle of Time* xx, The heathen, submissly owns His trust in Him who bled on Calvary!

Submissness. *arch.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Submissiveness, submission.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* v. ii. iii. xv. With all submissness [I] prostrate my self to your censure and service. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. 104 Whether it were his envy, not to be over-bounteous, or that the submissness of our asking stirr'd up in him a certain pleasure of denying. 1654 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 493 Whanum advanc'd with all submissness, 'T'acost 'em, but much more, their bus'ness.

Submit (sŏbmit), *v.* Also 4-6 -mytte, (4 *pa. t.* -mytte, 5 *pa. pple.* -mytt), 5 -mett, 5-6 -myt, 5-7 -mitt, 6-7 -mitt. [ad. L. *submittere*, var. of *summittere* (see SUMMIT *v.*), f. *sub*-SUB-2 + *mittere* to send, put; cf. OF. *soub-*, *submettre*, later var. of *sousmettre* (see SUB- *p.* 3/1 note), mod.F. *soumettre*, and Pr. *sob-*, *sotametre*, It. *sommeter* beside *sottometer*, Sp. *someter*, Pg. *submeter*.]

I. 1. refl. and intr. To place oneself under the control of a person in authority or power; to become subject, surrender oneself, or yield to a person or his rule, etc.

† *a.* Const. under; *refl.* only. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. v. (Camb. MS.), Syn ye demen þat tho fowlest thinges ben yowre goodyds, thanne submitten (*v.* submytten) ye and putten yowre selven vnder the fowleste thinges by yowre estimacion. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 603/2a Saying that they wold not submytte hem so many noble men vnder the strengthe of one man. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xvi. 9 Returne to thy mastresse agayne, and submitte thyself vnder hir bande. 1574 tr. *Bale's Pag.* Popet Ep. Ded. 'div, Although they were more in number, yete we submitte them selues vnder their power, as though they were the inferiours. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 109 They were enforced to submitte themselves vnder the protection of the Florentines.

b. Const. to († *into*) a person, his government, rule, will, etc.

(a) *refl.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7854 We submytten vs to the excellence and beniguite of yowre gracious lordshipe. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* iii. 650/1 On whom, and to his ordnance, the forsaide Lord the Roos and Robert badden submytten hem. 1490 CAXTON *Encydoz.* xxii. 80 After that this dydo had vttely submytted & dedicate her-self to enas. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 22 Wemen submit yowre selves vnto yowre awne husbundes, as vnto the lord. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxix (xxx). 24 All kynge Dauids children submytten themselves vnto kynge Salomon. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* ii. xviii. 88 When a man maketh his children, to submit themselves... to his government. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* Persia 149 He did not come and submit himself to him. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* lii, We must submit ourselves entirely to the Divine Will. 1909 OXENHAM *Great-heart Gillian* xxvii, Submit yourself quietly to the law.

(b) *intr.* c 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 234, I am hoole submytt to your seruise. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. iv. 39 Your noble selfe... Wee thus submit vnto. 1652 in *Cromwellian Union* (1902) 4 Several Troops of the Tories that are submitting to the Parliament. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 196 To thy Husbunds will Thine shall submit. 1745 BUTLER *Serms.* Wks. 1874 II. 234 Children... are... habituated... to submit to those who are placed over them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. 111, 152 After the flight of James, those troops submitted to the Prince of Orange. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 34 He despatched a legate... to tell Becket that he must... submit to the king's pleasure.

c. Without const.: To yield, surrender, be submissive.

(a) *refl.* c 1440 *Parionome* 4621 (Univ. Coll. MS.), Myne heede ys naked, and I submytte me. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 4 Whosoever... shall submit him selfe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 659 [They] came humbly and submitted themselves. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 159 Submit thee boy. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 13 The persecutors of those who submit themselves.

(b) *intr.* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenilworth* Wks. 1010 II. 93 Even gates and all... submitte and seeke your sheelde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. 143 What must the King doe now: must he submit? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 108 Courage never to submit or yield. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xiv. 198 A Prince of the House of Savoy had his property seized by him: the injured Prince would not submit. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 'Miss Marie', as Dinah always called her young mistress, found it easier to submit than contend. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876)

IV. 164 That the greater part of the shire submitted easily after the fall of the Capital.

2. To surrender oneself to judgement, criticism, correction, a condition, treatment, etc.; to consent to undergo or abide by a condition, etc.

(a) *refl.* c 1430 LVDO. *Mm. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) I. 62, I me submytte to alle that schall now heer this synple processe of my translaycon. c 1430 Stans *Puer ad Mensam* 99 (Lamb. MS.), I submitte me to correccion withoute oyle debate. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 367/2 That ye submytte yow vnto theyr obeysance. 1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* To Rdr. 6 b, I humbly submit my selfe to the judgement of suche our masters in faith and religion, [etc.]. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 2/2 To submit themselves to bondage. 1594 Kyo *Cornelia* iv. i. 160 Shall we then... Submit vs to vnurged slauerie? 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. iii. 44 If you submit you to the peoples voices. 1617 MORVSON *Hm.* I. 122, I submitted my selfe to these conditions. 1621 BACON in *Jrnl. Ho. Lords* III. 84/2 [I] submit myself wholly to your Piety and Grace. 1629 Sc. *Acts Chas.* I (1670) V. 157 The saids persons... did submitt thame selfies to ws and ar bound to stand and abyde at our determinacion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 619 Submitting to what seemd remedless. 17... WHITE (T.), Christian people submit themselves to conformable observance of the... constitutions of their spiritual rulers. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* viii, 'May Heaven', he said, 'judge between our motives...' Amen, said Montrose; 'to that tribunal we all submit us'. 1913 *Times* 11 Aug. 3/1 The majority of cases would voluntarily submit themselves to treatment.

(b) *intr.* 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. v. 11 A man that submits to reuerent Order. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 110 To which reasons of his sister the Prince submitted. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Aug. 1665, That the meanes to obtayne remission of punishment was not to repine at it, but humbly submit to it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ Bodily Labour... which a Man submits to for his Livelihood. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 48 Perhaps the nobles more easily submitted to the uncertainty of relief. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 633 Prove it—if better, I submit and bow. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 212, I must know my crime, before I submit to punishment. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iii. ii, Healing measures... such as... all men must, with more or less reluctance, submit to. 1874 MOZLEY *Univ. Serin.* ix. (1877) 200 To submit to trials for our own discipline.

transf. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 21 That Metal soon submytth unto Rust and Dissolution.

† *b.* Const. to with inf. or gerund: To yield so far as to do so-and-so, consent to; occas. to condescend to. *Obs.*

(a) *refl.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 457 þei submytten hem to be correctid. 1444 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 203 Submyttingt themselves with due submission to abyde the rule of the maiour. a 1533 BERNERS *Huon* lxxx. 246, I submyt my selfe to receyue suche dethe that ye & yowre barons can denyse. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* vi. 4, 5 If he submitte him selfe to restore him agayne.

(b) *intr.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Man Law's Procl.* Intro. 35 Ye been submytthid thurgh yowre free assent To stonden in this cas at my luggement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 191 This River-dragon tam'd at length submits To let his sojourners depart. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 224 They, at last, submitted, to have these words left out. 1794 Mrs. RAOLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, She submitted to humble herself to Montoni. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 158 Where the mortgagee submits to be redeemed. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. vii, I... affected gladness when he came, submitted to hear when he was by me.

† *3.* *Ref.* To subject or expose oneself to danger, etc. *Obs.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 217/14 Your champion that for your loue submytthet hym self vnto the peryll of deth. a 1586 SIOENEY *Arcadia* iii. xiv. (1912) 435 The dayly dangers Amphialus did submitt himselfe into. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 47, I have walk'd about the streets, Submitting me vnto the perillous Night.

II. 4. trans. To bring under a certain control, government, or rule; to make subject, cause to yield to a person; to cause (a thing) to be subordinated to another. *Now rare.*

In the first quot. a literalism of translation. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. (1868) 19 What open confession of felonie hadde euer ingis so accordaunt in crueltie þat oper owerk of mans witte or ellys condicion of fortune þat is vncreytour to al mortal folk ne submytthe summe of hem? 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* xvii. 146 If þou wilt submyt or vnderseat al thyngis to thee. c 1449 POCOCK *Repr.* i. xiv. 73 It miȝte seme that God wolde not... submitte... and sende him [*viz.* Holy Scripture] to resoun. 1530 PALSGR. 355 Whiche dyd submytte a great parte of Grece in their subjection. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sacr.* 43 b, We submytte our reason to our fayth. 1590 C. S. *Right Reliq.* 23 God... hath submitted all things vnder his feete. 1644 (H. PARKER) *Jus Populi* 28 Happy is that King which anticipates his subjects in submitting his own titles. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiv, Submitting all things to desire. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, She was determined never to submit her mind to his judgment on this question.

5. To subject to a certain condition or treatment. *Now rare.*

c 1450 Godstow *Reg.* 507 The said Andrew bounde and submyttd the same mese, with the pertyentis... to the distreyning of the forsaide abbess. 1490 CAXTON *Encydoz* Procl. 4, I submyt my sayd boke to theyr correctyon. 1528 MOORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 273/2 To submytte... the rebellion of theyr reason to the obedience of faith. 1614 RALZIGH *Hist. World.* iii. § 15, 516 To submit learned Propositions, vnto the workmanship... of base handicrafts men. 1668 DAYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 56 Whether we ought not to submit our stage to the exactness of our next neighbours. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 214 That system... submitted its peculiar forms to the dispatch and ease required in the extended... dealings of mankind. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The inmates of the Steelyard were submitted to an almost monastic discipline.

b. To subject to an operation or process.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 449 Till Sir H. Davy... submitted the earths to the same powerful means of analysis. 1837 GORING & PITCHARD *Microgr.* 211 When submitted to the action of polarized light. 1859 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* I. 42 When alcohol is submitted to distillation. 1895 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 225/2 Preparing their young horses for the wild rush of the hunting-field by submitting them to the milder yet stimulating excitement of coursing.

6. To bring under a person's view, notice, or consideration; to refer to the decision or judgement of a person; to bring up or present for criticism, consideration, or approval.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 31 b, To submitte his writtynges to the knowledge of the Emperour. 1587 Sc. *Acts Jas.* VI (1814) III. 478/2 To quhome baith he saidis pairties referit and submittit he foirsaid supplicacion. 1644 Sc. *Acts Chas.* I (1870) VI. 1. 179/2 Baith the saides pairties... Submitted he foirsaid Complamt... before he secrete Counsell. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* i. xv. 78 They that are at controversie, submit their Right to the judgement of an Arbitrator. a 1721 PRIOR *Procl. Delia's Play* 28 Dare to be true, submit the rest to Heaven. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 98 It [sc. the globe] turns submitted to my view, turns round With all its generations. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 113 To prepare the measures which were to be submitted to Parliament by the government. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxvii. 384 It is indeed a grand experiment which Nature here submits to our inspection. 1891 *10th Cent.* Dec. 855 To submit a copy of his journal to the police before its publication could be sanctioned. 1905 *Act 5 Edu.* VII. c. 17 § 5 In order that such proceedings may be submitted for the sanction of Parliament.

with clause.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Ded., How far I have succeeded... I shall submit to the candid reader.

b. Without const.; in *Sc. Law*, to refer to arbitration.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 374 An account of the quantity of corn shipped at this port... is submitted as deserving notice. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Arbitration*, An order on the parties... mutually to discharge each other of the matter submitted. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. i. § 38 (1864) 378 On this question the following remarks are submitted. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxv. 150 The conventions had... submitted constitutions which had been ratified by vote of the people. 1888 BAYNE *Amer. Commu.* xvi. i. 226 The officials of the government cannot submit bills.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*; in *Sc. Law*, to make a 'submission'.

1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 35 Decrees arbitral, as their force arises from the express compact of the parties submitting... could not be set aside. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 6/4 The latest Saturday outsiders may 'submit' will be the Saturday in next week.

7. To put forward as a contention or proposition; to urge or represent with deference (*that...*). *Now freq.* in legal parlance.

1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 226 He humbly presumed to submit to His Majesty, that, before any act was done [etc.]. 1863 MITCHELL *Stor. My Farm* 243 We submit that it looks a little yellow. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv. (1878) 361 There is, I submit, no possibility of escape from the force of this argument. 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 4/4 Counsel, in concluding his speech, submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages.

III. 8. trans. To let or lay down, lower, sink, lay low; to place (one's neck) under the yoke or the axe. *To submit the fasses* (see FASCES *2*). *7 Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii. 384 His shrankne knees, submitted him to death. *Ibid.* xx. 295 My lance, submitted [*ἐγχοσ μὲν ῥοδὲ κείρα ἐπὶ χροῶς*]. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 82 Rome did submit her Fasses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 784 Will ye submit your pecks, and chuse to bend The supple knee? 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 205 Since in the dust proud Troy submits her tow'rs. 1757 [see NECK *s.v.* 3 b]. 1807 ROBT. WILSON in *Life* (1862) II. 145, I will now submit my head to the block if [etc.].

† *b.* To put (the female) to the male. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 104 Submit thy Females to the lusty Sire.

† *c.* *refl.* To become low or lower. *Obs.*

1662 DRYDEN *To Ld. Chanc.* 139 Sometimes the Hill submits itself a while In small Descents.

† *d.* To lower the standard of. *Obs.*

1556 R. ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* To Rdr. Aijh, To the meanness of whose learninge I thoughte it my part to submit... my stile.

Submittal (sŏbmitäl), *rare.* [f. SUBMIT + -AL.] The act of submitting.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* Mar. 262 The Report... having been... called for at an unusually early date, as explained in the letter of submittal.

† **Submittance.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] Submission.

1605 *Answer Discon. Romish Doctr.* Ep. Ded. 5 That... which your colledged Princes... doe offer to the so many yeares disobedient Netherlands, vpon their temporall submittance. 1640 FULLER, etc. *Abel Rediv.* Philpot (1651) 223 Courageous Philpot... would not once allow The least Submittance to erroneous powers. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 18 There is a bar yet behind... to keep back such a submittance to the Usurper.

Submitted (sŏbmitted), *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Reduced to submission; that has surrendered to authority; subjugated.

In mod. use prob. after F. *soumis*. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* iv. iii. 53, I... Easde with well governing my submitted payne. 1660 DRYDEN *Astraea Redux* 249 Proud her returning Prince to entertain With the submitted Fasses of the Main. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. iii. iv, The wild submitted Titan. 1868 *Daily News*

7 Sept., The Turks..outraged some hapless families of submitted peasants. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6/1 All foodstuffs, forage, and horses, whether in possession of submitted Boers or otherwise.

†2. Laid or put down. *Obs.*

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xix. 258 The bristled throat Of the submitted sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut.

†3. = SUBMISS a. 2. *Obs.*

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) l. 396 He had spoken in a low and submitted voice.

4. Presented for judgement.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/1 They must have judged the submitted works at the rate of more than two thousand a day.

Submitter. [f. SUBMIT + -ER.] One who submits.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* l. 384 Dorcas..a submitter of her self to the ordinance of God. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1843) l. 23 Submitters turn in to Him acknowledging that they are dust and ashes. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 118 The sick (but confident) submitters of themselves to this Emphyriacs cast of the Dye. 1782 J. BROWN *Nat. & Revealed Relig.* i. l. 25 The submitters, no doubt, insisted on the best terms, for their obedience, which they could obtain. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 68 The trimmers, and submitters to expediency.

b. *Sc. Law.* One who makes a 'submission'.

1628 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 101/2 This present Submission shall be no wayes prejudicial to whatsoever action of Warrandice competent to the saids Persones Submitters or any of them against their Authors. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 32 If the submitters limit the power of the arbiters to any fixed day. 1804 W. M. MORISON *Decis. Cr. Session XVII.* 6900 According to the universal order taken by the submitters concerning kirklands.

†**Submittie.** *Obs.* [f. SUBMIT + -ie = EE (cf. 16th-17th c. *committie*).] The use of the suffix appears to be arbitrary. One who has submitted.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. 9 To receive peaceably all Submitties. 1617 MOAYSON *Ilin.* ii. 154 Touching these submitties while they were in rebellion, he did spoile waste and kill many of them.

Submitting, *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the vb. SUBMIT; submission.

c1460 *Oseney Reg.* 49 Of þe which debates..þe parties..haue i-putte þem-selle in submittyng and ordinance of the bisshop of lincoln. a1653 GOUCE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 18 This could not be without Isaac's voluntary submitting of himself. 1675 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckham.) *Ess. Satire* 240 A life..Spent in base Injury, and low submitting. 1723 WATERLAND and VIND. *Christ's Div.* 62 The submitting to This Office is a great Instance of the Son's Condescension.

Submitting, *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That submits or makes a submission.

1701 KYD *Law of Awards* 238 ACCOUNTS..passed between both the submitting parties. 1805 ALEX. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 127 Butler's iron-hearted crew Doomed to the flames the weak submitting few. 1878 J. DAVIDSON *Inverurie* 31 Families the heads of which were able..to stand apart from the submitting majority.

Hence **Submittingly** *adv.*, *submitively*.

1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* l. xxxvii. 300 'True', said Georgina, *submitively*.

†**Submonish,** *v. Obs. rare*. [f. SUB- 21 + MONISH, after next.] To reprove gently.

1621 T. GRANGER *Eccles.* 36 Delights..which either by the wisdom of my minde, or by the submonishing inclinations of my senses I perceived to afford access of joyfull contentment.

†**Submonition.** *Obs.* [ad. L. **submonitio*, -*monem*, n. of action f. *submonere* (var. *summ-*); see SUB- 21 and MONITION. Cf. OF. *submonicion*.] A gentle admonition, suggestion.

1654 WINJET *Last Blast*, An Submonition to the Redar. 1621 T. GRANGER *Eccles.* 29 He should have obeyed the submonitions of his owne conscience. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Civ. Right Tythes* 342 Under this very solemn protestation, submonition, and concluding asseveration.

Submontane, *a.*

1. [SUB- 1 a.] Passing under, or existing below, mountains.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 150 He sails along..till the shallop is driven into a cavern in the 'etherial cliffs of Caucasus'. It is scarcely to be expected that his submontane voyage should be very distinctly described. 1850 W. M. THOMSON *Land & Bk.* ii. xvii. l. 377 The dark stairway..was a subterranean, or, rather, submontane path to the great fountain of Banias.

2. [SUB- 12 a.] Lying about the foot of mountains; belonging to the foot-hills of a range; also, belonging to the lower slopes of mountains.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 287 Their principal station is on the sub-montane region between 1200 and 3600 feet of elevation. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 161 The fertile submontane plains of Sialkot. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 610/2 The submontane district around the town of Tokay. 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 148/1 Hardy sub-montane savages armed with..deadly war-tools.

So †**Submontaneous** *a.* = 1 above.

1622 WHISLER *Journ. Greece* vi. 165 These Subterraneous, or rather Submontaneous Passages of the Water, may..be reckoned amongst the greatest Wonders of the World.

Submortuarian. *Theol. rare.* [f. SUB- 17 + L. *mortuus* dead (for *mors*, *mort*-death) + -*arian*; cf. SUBLAPSARIAN.] One who holds that a man's election to salvation or reprobation does not take place till after his death.

1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 70 The Arminians..may be called submortuarians for their holding no full election till men die.

†**Submove,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *submovere* (var. *summ-*), f. sub- SUB- 25 + *movere* to MOVE.] *trans.* To remove.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xxix. M vij. V^a al Antechristes, Papistes [etc.]. submoued & put asyde, true Euangelystes..maye reygne among vs vniuersallye.

†**Submucosa** (*subminkō'sā*). *Anat.* [mod. L., fem. (sc. *membra*) of *submucosus*; see next.] The layer of areolar tissue lying beneath a mucous membrane; the submucous layer.

1885 KLEIN *Micro-Org.* 88 The submucosa of the inflamed Peyer's glands of the small intestine.

So **Submucosal** *a.* = SUBMUCOUS 2 a (1913 Dorland *Illustr. Med. Dict.*).

Submucous, *a.* [ad. mod. L. *submucosus*.]

1. *Path.* [SUB- 20.] Somewhat mucous; partly consisting of or attended by mucus; of an indistinctly mucous character.

1684 tr. Bone's *Merc. Compit.* 1. 34 If both the Part be pained, and the Flesh be submucous [orig. (ten Rhyne) *si simul dolorosus sit locus et caro submucosa*]. 1904 Appleton's *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Rh.* *Submucous* r., a fine moist, bubbling sound, heard in inspiration or expiration or both.

2. [SUB- 1 b.] *a. Anat.* Situated beneath the mucous membrane; pertaining to the submucosa.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 180/2 The submucous tissue in the vicinity of the anus is very loose. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 1. 134/2 The submucous tissue of the gall-bladder. 1881 MIVANT *Cat* 27 The mucous membrane is connected with the subjacent parts by submucous areolar tissue. 1902 HUGHES & KEITH *Man. Pract. Anat.* iii. 137 The submucous tissue of the lip.

b. *Path. and Surg.* Occurring or introduced under the mucous membrane; affecting the submucosa.

1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* X. 232 The submucous fibroid, growing inward into the cavity of the uterus. 1876 *Ibid.* IV. 96 Submucous injections. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 31 Submucous abscesses the size of a bean in the wall of the stomach. 1897 Albutt's *Syst. Med.* III. 962 Submucous hæmorrhages, leading to ulceration.

Submultiple, *a. and sb.* [ad. late L. *submultiplex*; see SUB- 10 and MULTIPLE.]

A. *adj.* Of a ratio : In which the antecedent is an aliquot part of the consequent : the converse of *multiple*. Of a number, etc. : That is an aliquot part of another. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 180, 12 compared to 4 is Multiple Proportion, and named triple; And 4 to 12 is Submultiple Proportion, and named Subtriple. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Submultiple Number, or Quantity, is that which is contained in another Number, a certain Number of Times exactly. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The Ratio of 3 to 21 is Submultiple, 1739 in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 353 The sine of $1/n$ A (or submultiple part of the anomaly of the eccentric).

B. *sb.* A submultiple or aliquot part (of).

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 763 note, These arcs [are] the corresponding submultiples of those above. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. xiv. § 1. 773 Equivalent quantities of different salts when in solution occupy either the same volume, or volumes which are simple multiples or submultiples of each other. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 244 If the angle of a hollow cone..be any sub-multiple of 180°. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* ii. 40 [A] system of numbers where the multiples and submultiples are formed from a single unit. 1880 E. J. REED *Japan* I. 326 Its [the yen's] decimal submultiples being the *sen* (or cent) and the *rin*.

So †**Submultiplicate** *a.* = A. above.

1656 tr. Hobbes' *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 364 The proportion of the altitudes decreasing to that of the ordinate lines decreasing, being multiplicate according to any number in the deficient figure, is submultiplicate according to the same number in its complement.

Subnascent, *a.* [ad. L. *subnascentis*, -*entem*, pr. pple. of *subnasci*; see SUB- 2 and NASCENT.]

Growing underneath or up from beneath. Also *fig.* 1675 EVELYN *Terra* 93 The Vine..imparts..such a bitterness to the Mould, as kills Lettuce, and other subnascent Plants. a1706 = *Sylvia* iii. i. (1908) II. 3 Where their branches may freely spread..without dripping and annoying the subnascent crop. 1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2422 The Royal Oak..overspreading Subnascent Trees and young Suckers. 1853 WHWELL *Grotius* III. 3 With reference to causes subnascent, that is, growing up during the progress of the war. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Subnascent*..growing or arising from below some object.

†**Subnect,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *subnectere*, f. sub-SUB- 2, 27 + *nectere* to bind.]

1. *trans.* To subjoin. Also *absol.*

c1583 J. HOORNA *Descr. Exeter in Holinshed* III. 1027/1, I thought it good to subnect herewith the description of the said church. 1586 = *Hist. Ital.* lib. II. 123/1 Of euerie of these houses..we will briefe subnect and declare particularie in order as followeth. 1624 JACKSON *Bk. Cons.* 21 Let us here subnect two examples. 1677 GALE *Cr. Gentiles* iv. 354 Beatitude is the supreme end of al rational Appetition: therefore what men desire, they do, if they can, as Aristotle subnectes. 1704 HUSSEY (title) A Warning from the Winds..To which is Subnected a Laborious Exercitation upon Eph. 2. 2.

2. To fasten underneath. *rare.*

1710 POPE *Lt. to Cromwell* 30 Dec., I was just going to say of his buttons; but I think Jupiter wore none (however I won't be positive..but his robe might be subnected with a Fibula).

Hence **Subnected** *ppl. a.*

1654 VILVAIN *Enchir. Epigr.* Pref. 1, I have published..two subnected Essays explicated in quarto.

†**Subnex,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *subnex*, pa. ppl. stem of *subnectere* (see prec.).] = prec. 1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1067 He subnexeth as touching evil things, these words. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Mon.* v. 43, I had an intent to have subnexed other Arguments to make good those Assertions.

Subnormal, *sb. Geom.* [ad. mod. L. *subnormalis* (sc. *linea* line): see SUB- 1 and NORMAL.] That part of the axis of abscissas which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal at any point of the curve.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., This Subnormal in the Common or Apollonian Parabola, is a Determinate Invariable Quantity; for 'tis always equal to half the Parameter of the Axis. 1715 in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 421 Because the curve AI is given, its subnormal GD will be given. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* s.v., In all curves the subnormal is the third proportional to the subtangent and the ordinate. 1885 EAGLES *Constr. Geom. Plane Curves* 62 The focus F is found by drawing the normal at any point D, bisecting the sub-normal AG and setting off AF = $\frac{1}{2}$ AG.

Subnormal, *a.* [SUB- 14.] Less than normal, below the normal. Chiefly *Med.*

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Subnormal*, less than usual. 1897 *Month* Sept. 329 All subnormal or supernormal phenomena of the soul. 1897 Albutt's *Syst. Med.* III. 728 The temperature [in colic] is usually rather subnormal.

Hence **Subnormality**, the condition of being subnormal.

1890 *Lancet* 11 Jan. 105/1 Muscle soreness, and subnormality of temperature on the fourth day.

Subnotation (*subnōtā'fōn*). [ad. L. *subnotatio*, -*ōnem*, n. of action, f. *subnotare*; see SUB- 2 and NOTATION.] = RESCRIPT 2.

1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 554/1 *Subnotations*..The answers of the prince to questions which had been put to him respecting some obscure or doubtful point of law.

Subnotochordal, *a.*

1. [SUB- 20 b.] Somewhat of the nature of a notochord.

1878 H. A. NICHOLSON *Falcatos* 334 The vertebral column is sometimes composed of distinct vertebrae, sometimes cartilaginous or sub-notochordal. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 202 Endoskeleton cartilaginous, subnotochordal.

2. [SUB- 1 b.] Situated beneath the notochord. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Antin. Life* 334 After the formation of the notochord a small sub-notochordal rod of cells is developed. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Exper. Embryol.* 134 Underneath the notochord is the subnotochordal rod.

†**Subobscure,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *subobscurus*; see SUB- 20 and OBSCURE.] Somewhat obscure.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxvii. (1640) 786 In those sub-obscure times, S. Augustine might be excusable [etc.]. 1629 H. BUATON *Truth's Tri.* 219 Such vmbatulous and sub-obscure terms.

Hence †**Subobscurely** *adv.*, somewhat obscurely.

a1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 97 As these men were instruments of this work of God, so their names did sub-obscurely foreshadow it. 1624 = *Devot.* (ed. 2) 207 The booke of Nature, where though subobscurely..thou hast expressed thine own Image.

Suboccipital, *a.* [ad. mod. L. *suboccipitalis*; see SUB- 1 b.]

1. Situated under the occiput or below the occipital bone.

Suboccipital nerve, the first cervical nerve. *S. triangle* (see quot. 1911).

1733 tr. Winslow's *Anat.* (1756) II. 75 The Sub-Occipital Nerves. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 367/1 A..depression, called the suboccipital fossa, or cervical fossa. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 192 There is no suboccipital nerve in the Frog. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Suboccipital angle*, that between lines drawn from auricular point toinion and opisthion. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XIX. 53/2 When the superficial muscles and complexus are removed from the back of the neck, the sub-occipital triangle is seen beneath the occipital bone.

2. Situated on the under surface of the occipital lobe of the brain.

1889 BUCH'S *Handb. Med. Sci.* VIII. 152/2 Inconstant Fissures..Adoccipital..Suboccipital.

Suboccipito-, [see SUB- 1 b and OCCIPITO-], as in **Suboccipito-bregmatico** *a.*, pertaining to the region extending from the occiput to the bregma.

1857 BULLOCK tr. Casseau's *Midwifery* 220 The sub-occipito-bregmatic [diameter] extends from the middle of the space between the foramen magnum and the occipital protuberance.

Suboctave.

†1. [SUB- 10.] An eighth part. *Obs. rare.* 1705 ARABUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 81 Our Gallon, which..has the Pint for its Suboctave.

2. *Mus.* [SUB- 4 (b).] The octave below a given note. Also *attrib.* in *suboctave coupler*.

1659 C. SIMPSON *Division-Violist* 1. 7 With the Lowest String put down a Note, to make it a Sub-Octave thereunto, 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Suboctave*, a coupler in the organ which pulls down keys one octave below those which are struck. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 834/2 The choir to great sub-octave coupler was used chiefly as a substitute for a double on the great organ.

Subocular (*subōk'ulār*), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *subocularis*; see SUB- 1 b and OCULAR. Cf. F. *suboculaire*.] Situated below or under the eyes.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. IV. 315 (Stemmatia) Subocular..When placed in the space below the eyes. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 307/2 In the Woodpeckers it [sc. the nasal gland] is found in the sub-ocular air-cell. 1884 COUES

N. Amer. Birds 152 The curved subocular or maxillo-palate bar.

b. *sb.* A subocular scale.

1897 GÜNTHER in *Mary Kingsley's W. Africa* 697 Two rows of minute suboculars.

Subodorate, *v. rare*. [*f. L. subodorāt-, pa. ppl. stem of subodorāri, f. sub- SUB- 21 + odorāri (f. odor ODOUR).* Cf. *It. subodorare, F. subodor.*] *trans.* To smell or scent out.

1606 WOTTON *Lett.* (1907) I. 354 This having been subodorated in Rome, they have there newly proposed [etc.]. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 660 Heyne, who, though no wizard, had subodorated the truth.

Sub-officer, [*f. SUB- 6 + OFFICER.* Cf. *F. sous-officier.*] A subordinate officer.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 1353 Let him have power, underneath him to subordinate Sub-Officers. 1824 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1859) I. 358/a The governor and sub-officers of the prison. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. 1. ii, Sub-officers, soldiers, and sailors in mutiny. 1845 JAMES SMUGGLER xxx, A sub-officer of the Customs. 1913 *Daily Graphic* 24 Mar. 6/1 A sub-officer of the Fire Brigade.

Subopercle (sɒbɒpɜːkl̩), *rare*. [*ad. mod. L. suboperculum.* Cf. *OPERCLE*.] = SUBOPERCULUM. 1891 *Century Dict.* 1908 *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.* V. 16 Subopercle very broad.

Subopercular, *a. (sb.) Ichth.* [*f. next + -AR-*] Designating a bone in the lower part of the operculum of a fish; pertaining to the suboperculum.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 178 [The operculum] consists of four bones; the one articulated to the tympanic pedicle is called 'preopercular', the other three are, counting downwards, the 'opercular', the 'subopercular', the 'interopercular'. 1897 GÜNTHER in *Mary Kingsley's W. Africa* 699 Subopercular armature strong.

Subopercular (sɒbɒpɜːkl̩), [*ad. mod. L. f. sub- SUB- 2 b (a) + OPERCULUM.*]

1. *Ichth.* The bone situated below the operculum in the gill-cover of a fish.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 191 A sort of lid, composed of three bony pieces, the operculum, the suboperculum, and the interoperculum. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 455 Behind the preoperculum is the suboperculum. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 93.

2. *Anat.* The part of an occipital orbital gyre which overlies the insula of Reil.

1899 BUCK *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 160/a The insula becomes a subgyre, while the operculum, preoperculum, suboperculum, and postoperculum are supergyres.

Hence **Suboperculariform**, *a.*, of the form of a suboperculum.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 569 The outer maxillipeds are suboperculariform.

Suborbicular, *a. Nat. Hist.* [*SUB- 20 c.*] Almost orbicular, nearly circular.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, Linnated Leaf, one in form of a crescent; it is a suborbicular leaf hollowed at the base. 1825 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 100 A suborbicular, depressed body. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 386 *Stictis punctiformis*... Gregarious, minute, immersed, urceolate, suborbicular.

Comb. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flor.* 335 *Populus tremula*, leaves, of branches suborbicular-ovate sinuate-serrate.

Suborbiculate, *-ated* *adjs.*

1775 J. JENKINSON *Linnaeus's Brit. Pl.* 151 The silicula is erect, suborbiculate, compressed. 1825 MACLEAY *Annul. Javanica* 13 The thorax neither suborbiculate [nor] entire. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 235 Head suborbiculate or subquadrate.

Suborbital, *a. and sb.* [*SUB- 1 b.*]

A. adj. Situated below or under the orbit of the eye; infraorbital.

1824-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 315 The sub-orbital branch of the fifth pair [of nerves]. 1854 LATHAM *Native Races Russ. Emp.* 28 The skin brown or brunette, and the suborbital portion of the face flattened. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 280 The so-called tear-sacks or suborbital pits. 1893 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 348/a The suborbital gland or 'crumen' of Antelopes and Deer.

B. sb. A suborbital structure; a suborbital bone, cartilage, nerve, etc.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 192 The true Perches have the preoperculum dentated... Sometimes the sub-orbital and the humeral are slightly dentated. 1897 GÜNTHER in *Mary Kingsley's W. Africa* 709 The first sub-orbital is narrow, much narrower than the second and third, which nearly entirely cover the cheek.

Suborbital, *-orbital* [*mod. L. suborbitalis*] *adjs. and sb.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 485 Preoperculi and sub-orbitals dentated on their margin. a 1843 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 300/2 The Suborbital bones... of Cuvier. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Suborbital fissure, infraorbital fissure. Suborbital fossa, canine fossa. 1733 tr. *Winstow's Anat.* (1756) II. 64 The Sub-Orbital Ramus... runs in the Canal of the inferior Portion of the Orbit. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 464 Suborbitaries dentated.

Subordain, *v. Obs.* [*f. SUB- + ORDAIN*, partly after *med. L. subordinare* to SUBORDINATE.]

1. [*SUB- 26.*] *trans.* To appoint in place of another.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy XXXI.* I. 804 In his place M. Acilius Glabrio was subordinated [*L. succellus*]. *Ibid.* xli. xxi. 1109 Angures were subordinated [*L. succellus*].

2. [*SUB- 8.*] To appoint to a subordinate position.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in modum* (1878) 24/2 That Powe omnipotent, That Nature subordain'd, chiefs Gouvernour, Of fading Creatures. 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr.*

Acad. (1618) III. 661 The first cause, through vertue whereof, the rest subordinated vnder it do work.

3. To make subordinate or subject.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 274 These may be subordinated one to another. 1633 D. [RIGGS] *Treat. Sac.* I. 16 The Covenant of obedience is subordinated to the covenant of grace.

4. To promulgate (an order) by a subordinate authority.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 154 No Order could issue forth from him, which was not to be subordinated by the Council of State.

Suborder.

1. [*SUB- 7 b.*] *Zool. and Bot.* A subdivision of an order; a group next below an order in a classification of animals or plants.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 391 If a subclass end in *ata*, a suborder might end in *ita*; a section in *ana*, a subsection in *ena*. 1840 CUVIER's *Anim. Kingd.* 411 The order contains two families, or rather sub-orders, Brachyura (short tailed) and Macroura or Macrura (long tailed). 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 298 While all the above genera belong to the order Composite, they are at the same time placed in three different sub-orders. Thus the sub-order Cichoraceae includes the Chicory, Dandelion, Sowthistle, and Lettuce [etc.]. 1898 *Guide Mammalia Brit. Mus.* II. Man, Apes, and Monkeys constitute the suborder Anthropoidea.

b. trans.

1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 42 Under the head of pustule, is a suborder, *furuncul*, to include anthrax, boils, and pustula maligna.

2. [*SUB- 5 b.*] *Arch.* A secondary or subordinate 'order' in a structure of arches.

1890 C. H. MOORE *Gothic Archit.* vi. 236 The hollow which is given to the soffit of the sub-order of the pier arcade in the nave of Malmesbury Abbey.

Hence **Subordered**, *a.*, (of an arch) placed as a suborder.

1898 *Archaeol. Jynl. Ser.* II. V. 348 The subordered arch perhaps did not appear much before the eleventh century.

Subordering, [*SUB- 8.*] Subordination.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 85 A perfect division also is either of The whole subordering [or] The Co-ordered.

Subordinacy (sɒbɒrɪdnəsi), [*f. SUBORDINATE*

a.: see *-ACY*.] The state of being subordinate; subordination.

1697 SPENGLER *England xxviii.* § 5 In acknowledgement of subordinacy in that part of absolute power. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Ind. in Misc.* (1680) 102 This subordinacy [ed. 1709 subordinancy] in the Government, and emulation of parties. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 11. 98 To have... Self-Affections too strong, or beyond their degree of subordinacy to the kindly and natural. 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Misc. Wks.* 1875 III. 337 The subordinacy of the ornamental to the useful. 1891 *Temple Bar* Feb. 252 Her comparative subordinacy. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Mar., Lifted out of subordinacy into supremacy.

Subordinal, *a.* [*f. mod. L. subordo, -ordin-* (see *SUB- 7 b*, *ORDER sb.*) + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the rank of, a suborder.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. lxxxii. The two subordinal names above given. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 183 Upon these characters, derived from the face of the seed, subordinal divisions have been based. 1904 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 469 Africa has now no peculiar ordinal or subordinal groups of mammals of its own.

Subordinance, *Obs.* [*f. SUBORDINATE a.*, app. after *predominate* (for *predominant*) and *predominance*.] Subordination.

1642 H. MDAE *Song of Soul* I. II. xii, We clearly see (As well as that pendent subordinance) The nearly couching of each realtie.

So **Subordinancy**.

1709 [see *SUBORDINACY*, quot. 1673]. 1768 in *Chauncy's Let. to Government*, implies subordination and subjection.

Subordinant, *a. Obs.* [Alteration of *SUBORDINATE* by confusion with *predominant*.] Subordinate.

1699 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 458 Each of the Subordinant Sciences deduces Conclusions about its Proper Object.

Subordinary, *sb. Her.* [*f. SUB- 5 + ORDINARY sb.*] A charge of frequent occurrence but considered as of less importance than an ordinary; a subordinate ordinary.

c 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) VIII. 445/2 All charges are distinguished by the names of honorable ordinaries, subordinates, and common charges. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1183/2 According to some writers... an ordinary, when it comprises less than one fifth of the whole shield, is termed a subordinary. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 694/1 Very many both of these [ordinaries] and of the subordinates... are very frequent constituents in mouldings in the Norman style of architecture.

Subordinary, *a. Obs. rare*. [Alteration of *SUBORDINATE* by confusion with *ordinary*.] Subordinate.

1788 D. GILSON *Serm.* xii. 356 Let Women—know their sphere i... Their rank is an... honourable one—but it is a subordinary.

Subordinate (sɒbɒrɪdn̩t̩), *a. and sb.* [*ad. med. L. subordinatus, pa. ppl. of subordinare* to SUBORDINATE. Cf. *It. subordinato*, *Sp. and Pg. subordinado*; also *F. subordonné*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of a person or body of persons: Belonging to an inferior rank, grade, class, or order, and hence dependent upon the authority or power of another. *Const. to.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. I, Shew me a great man... That rules so much more than his suffering King,

That he makes kings of his subordinate slaves. 1624 FISHER in *F. White Repl. Fisher* 337 To make Saints Mediators subordinate unto, and dependent of Christ, is to encrease his glorie. a 1626 BACON *Consid. Warre* v. *Spain* Misc. (1629) 43 Two Generals... assisted with Subordinate Commanders, of great Experience. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. 1. i. 2 Neither is it possible to conceive, that a finite subordinate Being should be independent, or eternal. 1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) IV. xxxix. § 14 This defence extends to all Judges Supreme and Subordinate. 1760-1 GOLOSOM. *Cit. W. c.* The subordinate officer must receive the commands of his superior. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* xiv, An act of deference... paid by inferior and subordinate princes to the patrons whom they depend upon. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. x. 238 Elizabeth and her advisers attempted to render Parliament subordinate to the Privy Council. 1891 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. 73 Besides these two great Viceroys, we also know the names of some of the subordinate captains who held commands under them.

b. Of power, position, command, employment.

1456 SIA G. HAVE *Bk. Knighthood Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 1 Sa sould knyghtis have dominacion and seigneyrie subordinate of the pryncis and lordis behalve. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 24 Mar. 6 Nor by way of Lientenanship, deputation, subordinate prefecture whatsoever, but as a King over subjects. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 232 An Ordinance is a subordinate direction, proceeding out of a more general power. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xiii. 276 The Jurisdiction of all Barrons... was... subordinate to the Sheriffs. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Feb. 1670, The lawfulness, decencesse, and necessity, of subordinate degrees and ranks of men and servants. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. IV. 1. v. § 10 [The Son] the instrument by whose subordinate operation the Almighty Father formed the universe. 1862 G. C. LEWIS *Let. to Earl Stanhope* 26 Apr., In his subordinate official position. 1874 STRAUS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 68 His power is... not subordinate.

c. Of things having an inferior rank in a series or gradation.

1456 SIA G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 76 The hevynnis, be their instrumentis subordinatis, sendis thair... influence in the materis that thir erldy thingis ar compound of. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldrick* II. vi. (1611) 38 A couple-close is a subordinate charge derived from a Cheuron. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* II. xxii. 115 Others [sc. systems] are... Subordinate to some Sovereign Power. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 8 Of both which kinds [of insects] there are many subordinate Genera. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Subordination*, In the Sciences, Trigonometry is subordinate to Geometry; and in the Virtues, Abstinence and Chastity are subordinate to Temperance. 1807 *Med. Jynl.* XVII. 575 It was to that branch of it which bears the name of Therapeutics, that all the others were to have been subordinate. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 87 The other [Concept], having less Extension, or denoting fewer Individuals, is called Inferior, Lower, Narrower or Subordinate.

2. Of things, material and immaterial: Dependent upon or subservient to the chief or principal thing. Chiefly in technical use.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. iv. 25 b, Subordinate is that which is not for it self desired, but referred to the chief end. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. (1611) 328 No circumstance but a subordinate efficient cause. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. ii. ii, Although this Phantasie of ours be a subordinate faculty to reason. 1645 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Delin.* II. ix. (1635) 147 Subordinate causes can produce no other then subordinate effects. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xviii. 69 A Subordinate End is that which is referred to some farther End. 1730 M. WRIGHT *Introd. Law Tenures* 159 note, The many subordinate Tenures and Manors subsisting at this Day. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 98 As to Ireland, that is still a distinct kingdom though a dependent, subordinate kingdom. 1818 STODART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 183/a Various aggregations of sentences in which the subordinate assertions are assumed by the mind in the manner already shown. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 226 When a subordinate clause acts the part of object to a verb. 1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 117 The more ancient languages had participials, where the more modern have subordinate clauses.

3. Of inferior importance; not principal or predominant; secondary, minor.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* (1662) II. 288 Not to speak of his moral qualifications, and subordinate abilities. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 236 Instances, where the subordinate movement is converted into the predominant. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 26 My expectations from it were of a subordinate nature only. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 121/2 A very great proportion of all the cradles in England are filled with men to whom the emolument is a matter of subordinate importance. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. iv. I. 57 His haughty spirit could not be pleased by the subordinate part which he was compelled to play. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Sub Arch*, Subarcuation, that is, the mode of constructing two inferior and subordinate arches under the third or main arch. 1898 SWEET *New Engl. Gram.* II. 29 If a full word becomes subordinate in meaning, it can take weaker stress.

4. In subjection; submissive. *Obs.*

1594 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 266 My direction was in all things to be subordinate to him y^e should be Superior here of our Society. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 716 The mind was well inform'd, the passions held Subordinate.

5. In physical senses: a. Placed underneath.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magicke* I. vii. 53 These Pulleys may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate... but also when they are placed collaterally.

b. Geol. Underlying; subjacent.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 170 Consisting... partly of clay and sand, with subordinate beds of lignite. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* II. 31 Containing the best roofing slates in the world, and subordinate courses of greywacke grit.

6. *advb.* Subordinate to: in subordination or subjection to. *Obs.*

1642 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 73 We owe (subordinate to God) a great deal to Sir John Seaton. 1737

Gentl. Mag. VII. 277 To inform and guide the People by it [sc. church authority], subordinate to holy Scripture. 1807 *Med. Jyrl.* XVII. 396 Subordinate to this will be given biographical notices of Authors.

B. sb.

1. A subordinate person; one in a position of subordination; one who is under the control or orders of a superior.

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 46 And so deny That Princes by Subordinates should die. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 668 Satan...his next subordinate Awak'ning. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* 218 What the jurisdiction of bishops over their subordinates is to be. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 185 All the heads of departments, civil and military, with a large proportion of their subordinates. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* x. 100 Ready to prompt or assist, as be-hoved a merely mechanical subordinate.

2. A subordinate thing, matter, etc.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 176/1 (*Kant*). The subordinates of modality are possibility, existence, and necessity. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractat. Secess.* 248 Though there may be occasional disagreement in subordinates, there is a very singular and a very striking agreement in primaries.

Subordinate (sūb'ōrdīnēt), *v.* [f. late L. *subordināre*, pa. ppl. stem of *subordināre*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2 + *ordināre* to order, ORDAIN. Cf. It. *subordinare*, Sp., Pg. *subordinar*; F. *subordonner*.]

1. *trans.* To bring into a subordinate position; to render subordinate, dependent, or subservient; Const. *to*. Also *↑ occas.* (without *to*) to bring into subjection. Now rare with personal obj.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxvi. (1617) 409 That what bee worketh, might...be effected by...instruments duely subordinated unto the power of his owne Spirit. a 1600 — *Disc. Justif.* § 30 Things, subordinated vnto Christ, by Christ himselfe. 1611 SPERDIN *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. 154 Subordinating the Major and Citizens to his gouernement. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turke* III. 194 Under him six Agas were subordinated. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* Eph. iv. 10 (1744) VII. 23 The stars fight in their courses under his banner, and subordinate their powers to the dictates of his will. 1840 CARLEVE *Heroes* vi. (1847) 316 He to whose will our wills are to be subordinated. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxviii. One whose every scheme shall be subordinated to your wishes, your happiness. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 632/2 They [the people of the U.S.] have subordinated their national aspirations to a detestable and narrow-minded race prejudice. 1898 SWEET *New Engl. Gram.* II. 33 The stress of the verb is often subordinated to that of its modifier.

2. To place in a lower order, rank, etc.; to make secondary or consider as of less importance or value. Const. *to*.

1654 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* II. 107 As I haue before subordinated Picture, and Sculpture to Architecture, as their Mistresse. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 308 That Kestrell kind Of bastard scholars that subordinate The precious choice indgements of the mind To wealth. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 596 Their Intention in thus Subordinating the Hypotheses of their Trinity, was [etc.]. 1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 22 The teacher, who subordinates prudence to virtue, cannot be supposed to dispense with virtue. 1874 LOWELL *Milton Wks.* 1890 IV. 84 There is an intolerable egotism which subordinates the sun to the watch in its own fob. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiii. 377 In the burgh Schools in which music...was not subordinated to the other subjects of instruction.

3. *Archit.* To arrange (arches) in 'orders'.

a 1878 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 224 This suggested the system of sub-ordinating the ribs, or recessing them. Hence Subordinated *ppl. a.*

1751 *Chambers Cycl.* s. v. *Affection*, Affections; according to Aristotle...are either subordinating, or subordinated. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 2/1 So vast was his system of subordinated labour, so numerous the army of pupils who worked under his controlling eye.

Subordinately, *adv.* [f. SUBORDINATE *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a subordinate, inferior, or dependent manner, degree, or position.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 248 These [Angels] are held, to have...the moving (subordinately) of things beneath them. a 1667 COWLEY *Ess.* *Of Agric. Wks.* (1906) 400 Because he prayed for wisdom in the first place, he added all things else which were subordinately to be desir'd. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1710) II. 378 Exerting the utmost of our power in doing good subordinately for our own safety, ultimately for God's glory. 1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 116 The same thought...may oftentimes be expressed either co-ordinately or subordinately. a 1890 LIDON *Pusey* (1893) II. 19 Between the canonical books and those subordinately inspired works [etc.].

Subordinateness, *rare.* [-NESS.] The quality or state of being subordinate; subordination.

1634 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. IV. v. 126 The subordinateness of the creature doth not take away from the right...of the first mover. a 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 51 Who knows not that...the subordinateness of the parts of Nature is not more astonishing than the subordinateness of thought and affections in the soul? 1871 MOZLEV *Univ. Serm.* v. (1877) 113 That freedom from all subordinateness to an authority above them.

Subordinating, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] Placing in a subordinate position.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* VII. xv. (1662) 43 The subordinating of inferiors to discharge some part of the same [office].

Subordinating, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That subordinates; involving subordination. *Subordinating conjunction* (Gram.), one that serves to join a subordinate to a principal clause.

1751 [see SUBORDINATED *ppl. a.*] 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. xliv. VIII. 281 Constant subordinating control. 1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 116 The subordinative or subordinat-

ing proposition. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 241 Relations and subordinating conjunctions are wanting.

Subordination (sūb'ōrdīnā'jōn). [ad. late L. *subordinatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subordinare* to SUBORDINATE. Cf. F. *subordination* (17th c.), It. *subordinazione*, etc.]

1. The arrangement of persons or things in a series of successively dependent ranks or degrees. *↑* Also, an instance of this, a graded series of individuals or orders of beings. Now rare or Obs.

1616 BULLOCK *Engl. Expos.* Subordination, an appointing or placing of one thing vnder another. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Commun. Angels* 23 In this subordination, Angels come next to have an influence upon rational creatures. 1674 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. I. (ed. 4) a Doth not Aristotle...prove, that in Subordination of Causes there cannot be a progresse into infinitude? 1684 H. MORE *Answ.* 33 As if true Christianity took away all subordination of Ranks and Degrees in the world. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 9 P 8 The endless subordination of animal life. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Prop.* (ed. 2) 200 The subordination of superior and vassal having soon ceased to be strict. a 1804 GILPIN *Serm.* III. xiv. 39 God hath bestowed...different talents on different men...this subordination...pervades all the works of God. 1837 WHARWELL *Hist. Indust. Sci.* III. 347 By arranging them [sc. animals] according to a subordination unknown to Aristotle himself. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 89 The Relations...arising from the higher or lower position of a Concept in the series or hierarchy to which it belongs, are all denominated Relations of Subordination.

↑ b. The dependence of one part upon another in a piece of mechanism. *Obs. rare.*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 P 7 One bar was secured by another with such intricacy of subordination—that he was himself not always able to disengage them in the proper method.

↑ c. A rank in a graded series. *Obs.*

a 1674 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* II. iv. (1679) 333 Those several degrees and subordinations required to the order of the Universe. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig. Wks.* 1755 II. i. 104 Persons, who in their several subordinations would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 P 4 All the different Species and Subordinations of the Angry. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 P 5 An insolent leveller...eager...to confound the subordinations of society.

2. The condition of being subordinate, inferior, or dependent; subjection, subservience.

1651 HOSSEY *Leviathan* III. xlii. 315 From the Subordination of a Government, cannot be inferred the Subjection of the Governor. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 P 1 If we take too great an Idea of the Eminence of our Superiors, or Subordination of our Inferiors. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 127 By making use of that dangerous Term, Subordination, in explaining the eternal Filiation of the Divinity of our Saviour. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. lili.* v. 507 Their independent spirit disdained the yoke of subordination. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxii. 284 It might have been expected that a man of high principle would have kept in subordination his feelings as a rival. 1897 C. GORE in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 6/2 That...was no servile relationship, for subordination did not involve inferiority. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XIII. 371/2 Without explaining the reason for the superior honour of the Saltire or for the subordination of the Quarter.

↑ Under subordination: under control.

1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 373 The forces on the side of Marius were the most numerous, but those of Sylla better united and more under subordination. 1804 MARIAN MOORE *Lancelles* III. 190 Those whose actions are under the subordination of propriety.

↑ b. Const. *to*. Phr. *in* (with) subordination *to*.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* VIII. iv. § 6 (1648) 190 That Civill Authority is from God, but not immediately through Christ, nor with any subordination to God. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 371 Nor can a council national decide, But with subordination to her Guide. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 252 Escheat...operates in subordination to this more antient and superior law of forfeiture. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xvii. 400 Porticos, large enough for effect, yet in humble subordination to the vast fabric which they enclose. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 91 The ground of all inferences is the subordination of the particular to the universal. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 266 The local board...can only exercise their rights in subordination to the market rights.

↑ c. Subordinate agency. *Obs. rare.*

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 332 The like determination of the same Will was sufficient to form Man out of the Dust of the ground, without taking in a subordination or instrumentality of Angels.

↑ d. Gram. The dependence of one clause upon another.

1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 115 When two propositions...are so united into a single thought or sentiment, that one proposition...forms the complement of the other proposition, the former proposition is said to be subordinate to the latter, and this kind of union is called subordination. 1894 L. KELLNER *Engl. Syntax* 54 The first step towards the development of grammatical subordination was the use of a pronoun or a demonstrative adverb connecting the two sentences.

3. The condition of being subservient to some end, object, or need.

1673 STILLINGF. *Serm.* I. iv. 67 All this it doth by way of subordination to the great end of it, which is the promoting mens eternal happiness. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadr.* 21 A striking example of this subordination to the interests of mankind. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 177/1 (*Kant*). The harmonious co-ordination of all things and their subordination to a general end. 1864 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 2 (1875) 9 A certain subordination of individual actions to social requirements.

4. The condition of being duly submissive to authority or discipline; submission or subjection

to the rule of a superior officer or the government of a higher power.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 122 The Subordination to which they [children] are accustomed in domestic life. 1760 CAUL & ADV. *Off. Army* 8 Subordination must be preserved in the Army. 1760 — *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xlii. Capable of behaving with just subordination to our superiors. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. viii. (1854) II. 120 They were without subordination, patience, industry, or any of the regular habits demanded for success in such an enterprise. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 9 There has been wilfulness when there should have been subordination.

5. *Archit.* The act or fact of forming arches into 'orders'.

a 1878 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 75 The sub-ordination of arches, by means of which, instead of going square through the thickness of a wall, they recede in orders or arched ribs, each narrower than that above it. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) II. 402/1 The subordination of arches (arches built in rings, or orders, recessed one within the other).

↑ 6. Misused for SUBORNATION.

1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. xi. 138 Charge him with corruption, and subordination. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* Hen. VI (1653) 273 Unlawful proceedings are used by subordination of witnesses, embracery of jurors. 1694 S. BETHEL'S *Provid. God* 76 The Subordination of Perjury.

Subordinationism (sūb'ōrdīnā'jōniz'm).

Theol. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are inferior, in order or in essence, to the first person. Hence *Subordinationist*, one who maintains this doctrine; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 243/1 The Father was regarded as the only supreme God, and as superior to the other persons of the Trinity, which is the doctrine called *Subordinationism*. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 854/1 Hippolytus defended what is known as subordinationism against the patri-passianism of the bishops. 1884 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctr.* 204 The Subordinationist modification of the Ethonite tendency. *Ibid.* 208 Every form of Monarchianism, the Sabellian form as well as the Subordinationist.

↑ G. *Subordinationism* (an error. formation after *Novatianism*, etc.), used by Dorner, Döllinger, etc., is represented in Engl. translations by *subordinationism*; similarly *Subordinationaner* by *subordinationist*, and *subordinationistisch* by *subordinationist*.

1862 tr. *Dorner's Hist. Devel. Person of Christ* I. II. 58 The efforts made to exclude subordination elements from the conception of the Son. *Ibid.* 74 An Arian Subordinationism was...foreign to his mind. 1876 A. PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippol. & Callistus* iv. 191 note, The Subordinationists of Alexandria.

Subordinative, *a. rare.* [f. SUBORDINATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to subordinate, involving subordination.

1642 FULLER *Answ. Ferne* 3 England is not a simply subordinative, and absolute, but a Coordinative, and mixt Monarchy.

↑ b. Gram. Containing a subordinate clause or clauses.

1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 116 The subordinative proposition is not to be regarded as a composition of already existing parts to a whole, but as a development from the simple proposition.

Suborn (sūb'ōrn), *v.* Also 6 subourne, *Sc.* suburn, 6-7 suborn, suborne. [ad. L. *subornāre*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2 + *ornāre* to equip, etc. Cf. F. *suborner* (13th c.), It. *subornare*, Sp. *subornar*, Pg. *subornar*.]

1. *trans.* To bribe, induce, or procure (a person) by underhand or unlawful means to commit a misdeed. Usually const. *to do* a thing; also *↑ to* an act, *↑ against* a person or thing; when used *absol.* often = to draw away from allegiance, corrupt the loyalty of.

1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 4 § 1 Kynsfolkes to sucbe offenders have resorted to the same Jurours, and have suborned them to aqute dyvers murderers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 71 This Katherine...being suborned therto eyther by the kinge or his brothers promises. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Wileher.* II. ii. 17 There must be suborned some craftie spie. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 85 Thou hast suborn'd the Goldsmith to arrest mee. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 121 Seeing that Amurath hath invaded the Kingdom of his Allie, surprized his Townes, suborned his Subjects. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* xxxvii. (1687) 491 He that hath thought there is a gain in friendship beside it self; may well be suborn'd against the same by the...offers of a greater gain. 1783 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III.* v. 376 Different persons were suborned to cut off the duke by assassination. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1811) I. p. xxxv. Freedmen were suborned against their patrons. 1854 THACKERAY *Emmond* III. xiii. Had she not...suborned servants, dismissed others, so that she might communicate with him? 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 232 The President...saw that the man could be suborned. He admitted him into the plot, [etc.]. 1911 Act 1 & 2 Geo. V. c. 6 § 7 Every person who...attempts to...suborn another person to commit an offence against this Act. fig. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. i. 49 Vehement passions...undermine the judgement, and suborne it to give sentence in favour of them. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Intro.* Wks. 1851 IV. 140 It is not reason...that...suborns the common credence of men to yeeld so easily.

2. *spec.* To bribe or unlawfully procure (a person) to make accusations or give evidence; to induce to give false testimony or to commit perjury. Also, to procure (evidence) by such unlawful means. (Cf. SUBORNATION 2 b).

1557 N. T. (Geneva) Acts vi. 11 Then they suborned men, which sayd, We have heard him speake blasphemous wordes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Submitto*, To suborne or

pruilly to sende accusers to appeache one. *Ibid.*, *Subjicere testes*, to suborn false witnesses. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. l. 106 Ye knowst not what thou speak'st, Or else thou art suborn'd against his honor In hateful practise. 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 198 Wicked men suborne false witnesses when they are convicted. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) l. 303 Upon single Perjuries suborned by themselves they condemn'd men unheard. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 171 ¶ 9 A Witness, suborn'd by some of Mariamne's Enemies, who accused her to the King of a Design to poison him. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* l. l. 9, I would as soon suborn an Evidence at an Assize, as a Vote at an Election. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* v. iii, I am so confounded, to find that Lady Sneerwell could be guilty of suborning Mr. Snake in this manner, to impose on us all. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* l. ii. 46 If it can be shown that he is suborned, his testimony loses all its credit. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* v. (1875) 131 The Gothic courtiers, suborned branded scoundrels to swear away his life. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 5. 645 The arrest of Shaftesbury on a charge of suborning false witnesses to the Plot. 1877 CONDER *Basis Faith* viii. 353 It is a kind of evidence which cannot be suborned.

b. To procure the performance or execution of (a thing) by bribery or other corrupt means.

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 670 The letters which were written in the name of the Nabob, were in fact suborned by the Governor-General. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 84 The public murder which they have privately suborned.

†3. To prepare, provide, or procure, esp. in a secret, stealthy, or underhand manner. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELVOR *Image Gov.* 93 [85] Where they be not therto sufficient, they will suborne some false quarrell to make a commotion. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Lucullus* (1593) 565 He beganne...to suborne the hands called Fimbrians, and to stirre them vp against Lucullus. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. 422 In a golden boule She then suborned a potion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 361 Since Reason not impossibly may meet Some specious object by the Foe suborned. 1676 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* v. l. And those who, by Despair, suborn their Death. 1700 — *Cymon & Iph.* 552 Then entring unexpected we seize Our destin'd Prey, And hast'ning to the Seas suborn our Flight. a 1791 PRIOR *Truth & Falseh.* 33 Wks. 1807 II. 132 The Fraudful Dame, False sighs suborns, and artful tears.

†4. To furnish, equip, adorn. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 641/1 Evill things being decked and suborned with the gay attyre of goodly wordes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 3 Not to write at leisure that which men may read at leisure, but really to instruct and suborne action and active live.

†5. To give support to, aid, assist. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 610 This Capteine [Jack Cade] not only suborned by teachers, but also enforced by prinie Scholemaisters, assembled together a great company of tall personages. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* viii. 114 Let their brightnesse glasse the skies, that night may not suborne The Greeces escape.

†6. To introduce or bring to one's aid with a sinister motive. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* l. ix. § 1 (1622) 50 He [sc. Euripides] suborned, in his Tragœdie, the person of Sisyphus, to expresse all his vngodlinesse. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvi. 210 Nor is he only content to suborne Divine Justice in his censure of what is past, but he assumes the person of Christ himself to prognosticate... what he wishes would come. 1677 Let. in J. Smith *Mem. Wool.* etc. (1757) l. lix. 215 Some Western Clothiers finding, so early, and upon other Reasons than are now suborned, that Trade decaying.

†7. [SUB-26.] To commission (another) in one's place. *Obs. rare.*

1560 DAVIS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 335 After they vnderstode, that it was not possible for them to go vnto al places, whiche had nede of remedy, of necessitie they suborned others [orig. *necessario summississe alios*].

Hence SUBORNING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1578 WHETSTONE 2nd Pt. *Promos & Cass.* II. iv, Against Vsurie, brybrie, and barrating, Suborning, extortion, and boustling. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* l. 2 b, Other super-nising espialls to plie, follow, and spurre forward those suborning incensers. 1611 COTGR., *Subornation*, a subornation, or suborning. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* l. 72 The bribed Soldiers, and suborning Scribes, who by false Reports endeavoured to...destroy the Credit of that Resurrection.

†SUBORNATE, *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *subornatus*, *pa. ppl.* of *subornare* to SUBORN.] Suborned.

1430-1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 375/2 Certeys subornatz proves and perones of his assent and covyne. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 63 Iulius Proculus, subornate by the Romanes, seide Romulus to haue appere to hym. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* l. xvi. (S.T.S.) l. 91 pe sonnys of Ancus (quhillis has subornate bir lymmaris to sla pe king). 1560 MAILL. *Club Misc.* III. 225 Sche saw Jonet Watsons subornate and seduce hee William and then repellet. 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Confer.* 33 Your subornate witnesses.

b. *adj.* ? Underhand, false.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. l. 166 The cloked gentlenes, and subornate fashion of the duke of York.

†SUBORNATE, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *subornatus*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *subornare* to SUBORN.] SUBORN.

1537 *Instit. Christen man* A 7 Subornatyng fals wytnesse. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* (1550) 40 The Frenche Kyng...caused a varlet to be suborned, in a cote armure of France. 1553 BREWER *Q. Curtius* x. 6 He did subornate certain lewde persons...to bring in false accusations against him.

Subornation (sŭbŏr'nā-tŏn). Also 6-*acŏn*, suborn-, 7-*subornation*. [ad. L. *subornatio*, -*ōnem*, n. of action f. *subornare* to SUBORN. Cf. F. *subornation*, It. *subornazione*, etc.]

1. The act of inducing or procuring a person to commit an evil action, by bribery, corruption, or

the like; an instance of this. Also, †underhand action.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 47 b, He by his crafty subornations had perswaded diuerse...to beleue...that he was the same very person. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Solon* (1595) 99 Those that were compassed...by subornation at length to do a thing against their will. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 225 By the subornation of the viceroy of Algier he was murdered in his tent by certain Turks. 1670 G. H. Hist. *Cardinals* III. III. 304 Without Bribery, or Subornation, he had attain'd to the dignity of the Purple. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 510 He protested...that he knew of no subornation in all that matter. 1842 DA QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. 1857 VII. 187 The sort of chicanery attending his subornation of managers in the Leibnitz controversy. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxvi. XI. 291 By the hands of assassins and the treacherous subornation of his mother Eurydice.

2. The act of procuring a person to give false evidence. Also, an instance of this.

1538 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 211/2 For fere of subornation & false instruction of witness. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 82 Hee hath produced this yonge man by a sinister subornation to perinne himselfe. 1659 GENTL. *Calling* 420 If a witness prove a better pennyworth than the Judge, subornation shall do the business. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Random* xxxi. (1760) I. 241 chapter-heading, I discover a subornation against me, by means of a quarrel between two of the evidences. 1792 BUAKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 74 A perjury as bloody as that of Oates and Bedlow — a subornation as audacious. 1847 JAMES *Convict* xli. This is something like a subornation of witnesses.

b. *Subornation of perjury*: the act of procuring a witness on oath to commit perjury.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* l. xix. 67 If any of them [i. e. jurors] bee discredited by Law as by attainer in conspiracy...subornation of perjury, or such like. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 333 For subornation of perjury, tending to the defamation of his Majesty. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law* Scot. iv. iv. § 75 Subornation of perjury consists in tampering with those who are to swear in judgement, by soliciting or directing them how they are to depose, without regard to truth. 1797 JACOB'S *Law Dict.* (ed. 10) s. v. *Perjury*. If the person incited to take such oath do not actually take it, the person by whom he was so incited is not guilty of subornation. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 6 § 8 Any offence punishable as perjury or as subornation of perjury.

transf. 1858 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* liv. (1865) VI. 405 A cheap subornation of flattery.

†c. A statement corruptly obtained. *Obs. rare.* 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* vii. viii. § 4 The King perceived that this pretended story was a subornation derived from Joab, and was of his contrivance.

†3. The action of bringing a person to one's assistance or support. *Obs.*

1600 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xli. Mm 4 b, Her [sc. Virtue's] counsels shall bee held so sincere, as they shall be accepted without the subornation of the nimph Egeria.

Subornative, *a. rare.* [See SUBORN *v.* and -*ATIVE*.] Pertaining to subornation.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 388 Any work...done...in the subornative line, for the purpose of giving existence to the lie.

Suborned (sŭbŏr'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. SUBORN *v.* + -*ED*.] In senses of the verb SUBORN; obtained by corrupt means; †supposititious, counterfeit.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1602) 149 She haer'd so sweete a face, As from the sternest Godhood might extort suborned grace. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* E 3 b, Because I was his suborned Lorde and master. 1598 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxx, Suborned Iustice. 1610 CARLETON *Jurisd.* 72 The Fathers...re-acting this suborned and supposititious Canon. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 15 Suborned counterfeit hired mourners. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 94 By suborned witnesses, stirring up the rabble. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 335 To...investigate the many suborned witnesses. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 105 Impositions by prerogative...were backed by suborned and scandalous decisions in the courts.

Subornee (sŭbŏr'nē), [f. as prec. + -*EE*.] One who is suborned.

1894 *Law Times* XCvii. 384/1 Hiring subornees of perjury.

Suborner (sŭbŏr'nēr), [f. SUBORN *v.* + -*ER*.] One who suborns.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 163 Ambition & Avarice his suborner. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parvill.* 64 Suborners...which do minister occasion to the informer. 1629 T. ADAMS *Rage Oppress.* Wks. 607 Man is the maine suborner of mischief to his owne kind. 1632 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* Acts v. 3 Thou...hast drawne in the holy Ghost as a suborner, and abetter of thy wickednesse. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. x. 137 The statute 5 Eliz. c. 9...inflicts...a fine of 40*l.* on the suborner. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1907) II. 214 His employer and suborner. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 251 Were they not...so many suborners of this same perjury? 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxii, Von perjur, von suborner of evidence. 1874 MOTLEY *John of Barneveldt* II. 440 The conspirator and suborner of murder.

Subosco: see SUBOSCO.

Suboval, *a.* [SUB-20 c. Cf. F. *subovale*.] Somewhat or almost oval.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 9 The Macrocerus, with a suboval depressed body. 1777 S. ROSSON *Brit. Flora* 167 Corollule of the radius suboval. 1817 STEPHENS in SHAW'S *Gen. Zool.* X. II. 564 Nostrils suboval and depressed. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Studies* II. II. 147 Minute suboval microscopic capsules.

Subovate, *a.* [ad. mod. L. *subovatus*: see SUB-20 c.] Somewhat or almost ovate.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 98 [90] The Triton, with a subovate body. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 55 The pericarpium is

a subovate, three-celled capsule. 1874 LUSBOCK *Orig. & Met.* Ins. I. 18 Hexapod antenniferous larvae, with a subovate body.

So †**Subovated** *a.* = SUBOVATE *a.*; SUBOVOLD *a.*, somewhat or almost ovold.

1776 PENNAHT *Brit. Zool.* II. 469 Nostrils, Small, subovated. 1818 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 289 Head subovoid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 121 Rosa spinosissima, fruit subovoid.

†**Subpand.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. SUB-3 + PAND (OF. *pand*, var. of *pan skirt*).] A valance.

1578 Inv. Roy. *Wardrobe* (1815) 210 Ane auld bed of blak dames with the ruif and pandes and twa subpandis.

Subpectoral, *a.* [SUB-1 a, b.]

1. Zool., etc. Situated beneath the breast or pectus.

1834 McMUATRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 195 The subpectoral rays. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 154 The subpectoral glands.

2. Emanating from the depths of the chest.

1871 MEREDITH *Harry Richmond* xlv, A muffled rattle of subpectoral thunder discharged at her in quick, heated snaps.

Subpedaneous *a.* = SUPPEDANEUS.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subpedaneous*, belonging to a foot-stool, or any thing under foot.

Subpedital, = SUPPEDITAL, a shoe.

1526 A. C. *metry tals* 3 b, Set me .ii. tryangyls & .ii. semy cerles vpon my subpedytals.

Subpeditate *v.* = SUPPEDITATE *v.*, to subdue. 1538 St. *Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) III. 78 The said Lord Deputie...hath subpeditate...Murge Obreone.

†**Subpenal**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [f. L. *sub penā* + -*AL*; cf. || SUB 11, SUBPŒNA, and PENAL.] Subject to penalties.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 483 These meetings of Ministers must be authoritative, not arbitrary, not precarious, but subpenal.

Subpetiolar, *a. Bot.* [SUB-1 c.] Situated under the petiole, as the buds of the plane-tree.

1801 *Century Dict.*

Subpetiolate, *a. Bot.* [mod. L. *subpetiolatus* (sense 1). Cf. F. *subpetiolé*.]

1. [SUB-20 c.] Somewhat petiolate; having a very short petiole.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 25 Leaves...subpetiolate.

2. = SUBPETIOLAR.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.*

Subpetiole, *Bot.* [SUB-5 b.] A partial or secondary petiole, a petioleule.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* xii. 558 Each petiole, sub-petiole, and leaflet.

Subpetioled, *a. Bot.* [SUB-20 c.] = SUBPETIOLATE 1.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 269/1 Leaves...sub-petioled.

Subplant *v.* = SUPPLANT *v.*

1382 WELCH *Gen.* xxvii. 36 He forsothe hath subplautid me. 1472 MARG. *PASTON Let.* to J. Paston 19 Nov., Mad to subplant you. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* iii. (1892) 35 The Normans haveing subdued and subplanted the Saxon Kingdoms.

|| **Subpœna** (sŭbŏp'nā, sŭp'nā), *sb.* *Law.* Forms: 5-6 *suppœna*, 5-7 *supbœna*, 6 *supœna*, 6 *subpene*, 7 *sowpœna*, 8 *supœna*, 6- *subpœna*. [law-L., = L. *sub penā* under a penalty (cf. || SUB 11), being the first words of the writ.]

1. A writ issued by chancery commanding the presence of a defendant to answer the matter alleged against him. Also writ of subpœna.

1422-61 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. v. Ellis* (1827) I. Introd. 19 Graunte to the said supplicant a writ sub pœna direct to the said Thomas. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 208/1 To graunte as many Writs of Sub pœna out of the Court of Chancerie. a 1517 in *Scrope Castle Combe* (1852) 294 A suppœna brought agayn me by hyis false surmyse. 1543 tr. *Act 15 Hen. VI.* c. 4 For asmoche as dyuers persons have before this tyme ben greatly greued by wryttes of sub pœna. 1623 in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 499 His Ma^{ties} most gracious writt of Subpœna directed to the said James Baskerville...and also to Susann Baskerville...commanding them...to...appeare...in his Ma^{ties} high court of Chancery. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 443 Upon common bills, as soon as they are filed, process of *subpœna* is taken out; which is a writ commanding the defendant to appear and answer to the bill, on pain of 100*l.* 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 392. 1875 *Dugay Real Prop.* vi. (1876) 286.

2. A writ issued from a court of justice commanding the presence of a witness under a penalty for failure.

1467 R. CALLE *Let. to Sir J. Paston* 3 Apr., He woll not come withoute he have a suppœna. c 1550 *Wyll of Deuill* (1825) B 4 b, A Bouget too put their Sub pœnas in, to cracke the poore men with all in the cuntry. a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Country Gentl.* Wks. (1856) 64 Nothing under a sub pœna can draw him to London. 1673 in *Canterbury Press* (1884) 26 Jan. 7/3 For a sowpœne For the witnessen c 30. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, Sat. i. II. 13 By subpœnas dragg'd from home. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xix, The worthy magistrate...had caused the ordinary citation, or *subpœna*, of the Scottish criminal court, to be served upon her. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxi, It's only a subpœna in Bardell and Pickwick.

b. *attrib.* in *subpœna* office.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. III. 63/1 Officers belonging to the High Court of Chancery...The Clerk of the Subpœna Office. 1797 JACOB'S *Law Dict.* (ed. 10) s. v., The proper clerks of the Subpœna Office.

3. *fig.*

1593 Tell-Trothe's *N. Y. Gift* (1876) 36 What a cheape subpœna is this to draw an answer from the conscience. 1635 SHIRLEY *Lady Pleas.* I. (1637) B 2 b, To which appeare,

As to the Court of Pleasure, all your gallants, and Ladies thither bound by a Subpœna Of Venus. 1649 W. M. Wand. *Yew* (1857) 48 Shee serves me still with Subpœna upon Subpœna to answer to the Interrogatories of her cruelty. 1906 *Hibbert Trnl.* Jan. 265 That authority... is necessarily open to the challenge of criticism, liable to a subpœna before the higher har of reason.

|| **Subpœna, v. Law.** Also 7 subpœne. [f. prec.] *trans.* To serve with a writ of subpœna; to summon as a witness in a court of justice. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1694) III. 1. 81 One Walker, and Cadwallader Powel, subpoenaed to be made Defendants in a Third Information put into the High Court of Star-Chamber. 1693 *Humours Town* 6 My Cousin, here, and I, being subpoena'd up for Witnesses. 1710 P. BLAIR *Misc. Observ.* (1718) 66 The Physicians and Surgeons (being subpoena'd as Evidences against him). 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 329 The witnesses subpoena'd by the crown amounted to above 100. 1858 LYTON *What will He do?* VII. vii. He would not even subpoena any of his old friends as to his general character. 1875 Miss BRADON *Strange World* xi, Elgood and his daughter were both subpoenaed for the adjourned inquest. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 5/1 Other merchants may be subpoenaed to act as mercantile experts at the examination. *transf.* 1755 CHESTER in *World No.* 151 P. 1, I was lately subpoenaed, by a card, to a general assembly.

Subpolar, a. [Cf. Sp. *subpolar*.]

1. [SUB-12 b.] Adjacent to the poles or polar sea. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. IV. 485 Beginning at 84° N. L. he [sc. Latreille] has seven Arctic ones, which he names polar, subpolar, superior, intermediate, supratropical, tropical, and equatorial.

2. [SUB-1 a.] Beneath the pole of the heavens. 1876 C. H. DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* iv. 96 The latitude of the southern entrance of Repulse Harbor, determined... by a meridian subpolar observation. 1883 PROCTOR *Gl. Pyramid* iii. 154 The subpolar meridional passage of [Alpha Draconis]. **Subpouelle**, variant of SUPPOWAIL, to support. 14... *MS. Cantab.* ff. i. 6, fol. 123j Trustyng to Ihu... The send hys grace to subpouelle & Comfort Tho all that ys wyth wrong report.

Sub-preceptor. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [SUB-6.] An assistant preceptor or instructor. Hence **Sub-preceptorial, a.**

1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 406 The bishop of Salisbury, his preceptor, 12006 per ann.; and Dr. Willis, his subpreceptor, 4006. 1755 [see SUBGOVERNOR]. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIII. II. 6 He had... been Sub-preceptor to his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, and to the Duke of York. 1847 MEOWIN *Shelley* II. 221 Sub-preceptor to the Princess Charlotte. *Ibid.* To relieve him from his subpreceptorial duties.

Sub-prefect. [SUB-6. Cf. F. *sous-préfet*.] An assistant or deputy prefect; *spec.* an administrative official of a department of France immediately subordinate to the prefect; the administrator of a province of Peru.

1845 W. K. KELLY in *Blanc's Hist. Ten Yrs.* II. 175 The prefects, the sub-prefects, and the mayors. 1852 SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* xxi, Every deputy tax-gatherer, Every prefect, every sub-prefect. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 125 The Sub-prefect, Don Pablo Pimentel. 1899 KIRLING *Statky* 137 We aren't even sub-prefects.

Hence **Subprefectorial, a.** [Cf. F. *sous-préfectorial*.] pertaining to a subprefect or subprefecture; **Subprefecture** [cf. F. *sous-préfecture*], the office or position of a subprefect, a division of a prefecture.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 105/2 (*Doubs*) The department is divided into four arrondissements or sub-prefectures. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 438 Making of the five Roman provinces one only, with five sub-prefectures. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Donkey* 183 The subprefectorial map was fetched from the subprefecture itself.

Subpress, *obs.* variant of SUPPRESS *v.*

1536 in Archbold *Somerset Reliq. Houses* (1892) 56 To help me to the gift of the prior of Wyndesham. yn case it be suppressed. 1542 BOONAN *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 That the luyer, whiche is the fyrr under the pottle, is suppressed. 1627 PAYNNE *Docum.* (1877) 89 The clark of the peace's deposition... which the judges had subpress as scandalous.

Subprincpalis, sb.

† 1. *Mus.* [med. L. *subprincpalis*, used to render Gr. *παρρηγία* (sc. χορδή string): see SUB-13.] = PARHYPATE. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor. Explan. Wds.*, *Parhypate hypalôn*,... Subprincpall of principals... C, FA, UT. *Parhypate Mesôn*,... Subprincpall of meanes... F, FA, UT.

2. [SUB-6.] A vice-principal of a university, etc. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 154/1 Pe princpall subprin regentis and remanent members of be said college. 1615 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 543/1 Mr Pat. Guthrie subprinncipall of the said college. 1755 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angl. Notitia* II. 16 Eight Masters of Arts, of which, the first was Sub-Principal.

3. *Archit.* [SUB-5 b.] (See quot.)

1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Sub-principals*, the same as auxiliary rafters or principal braces.

4. [SUB-13.] An open diapason sub-bass.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Subprincipal*, an organ stop consisting of open pipes, of 32 ft. pitch on the pedals, and of 16 ft. pitch on the manuals.

† **Subprincpalis, a.** [SUB-11.] (See quot.)

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. II. 236 Eight other windes, called sub-princpall [orig. *sous-principaux*], and which compound their names of their two next collateral windes... to wit, North-northeast, North-northwest.

Subprior. [a. OF. *subprior* (14th c.), med. L. *subprior*, var. of *supprior* SUPPRIOR: see SUB-6 and PRIOR sb. Cf. ME. *sousprior* s. v. SOUS-, VOL. IX.

and mod. F. *sousprieur* (from 13th c.).] A prior's assistant and deputy.

1340 *Ayenh.* 67 Peabbottes and be priours and hire officials ase subprior and be obpre. 1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 482/1 Subpriorwe, subprior. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 8 Subprior of the said hospital of sainte John of Jerusalem. 1641 PAYNNE *Antipathit* 23 Hubert being dead the Monkes of Canterbury... elected Reginald their Sub-prior, for his Successor. 1767 BUON *Ecler. Law* (ed. 2) IV. 456 In every priory, next under the prior was the sub-prior, who assisted the prior whilst present, and acted in his stead when absent. 1868 MOAIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 51/1 An old reverend man The sub-prior.

So **Subprioras**.

c 1660 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1872) Ser. i. vi. 257 For Subpriorwe she appointed Sister Anne Tremaine. c 1789 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX. 398 She fulfilled several important offices in the Community such as Subprioress, Mistress of Novices, and Cellere.

Subputation, variant of SUPPUTATION.

1905 J. B. BUON *St. Patrick App.* 382 It is to be noted that in the *Liber Armachanus* two divergent subputations of Patrick's age are found.

Subramose, a. Bot. and Zool. [ad. mod. L. *subrāmōsus*: see SUB-20 c.] Slightly ramose; having few branches; having a slight tendency to branch.

c 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) III. 444/2 Subramose, having only a few lateral branches. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orctol.* 42 Subramose tubes, everywhere mucicated with acute tubercles. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* 1. 75 Polypary papyraceous, subramose. *transf.* 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxviii. III. 12 In the Supplement to the first volume, he has distributed the *Invertebrata* in a double subramose series.

So **Subramosus, a.**

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1794) 382 *Subramosus*, subramos, having few lateral Branches.

Subrational, a.

1. [SUB-14.] Below what is rational, less than rational.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 2/3 The readiness... of a Tory, even of the sub-rational species, to entertain the question of Reform. 1896 *Expositor* Sept. 214 [Man is] incomparable with 'birds and four-footed beasts', and... with the entire sub-rational universe.

2. [SUB-19.] *Math.* (See quot.)

1874-5 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 315 note, The expression 'subrational' includes irrational, but it is more extensive; if Y , X are rational functions, the same or different, of y , x respectively, and Y is determined as a function of x by an equation of the form $Y = X$, then y is a sub-rational function of x .

Subrector. [SUB-6.] An official immediately below a rector in rank, and acting as his deputy.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 55 The Sub-Rector and two of his scholars. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* 28 b, In the year 1613, he was chosen Sub-rector of the Colledge. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 27 Differences arising betwixt the Rector and the Scholars, if not determined within twenty days by the Sub-Rector, the Dean, and three of the *Maxime Seniores* [etc.].

Subregion. [SUB-7 c.] A division or subdivision of a region, esp. of a geographical region, with reference to the distribution of animals.

1864 A. R. WALLACE in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 273 Confining our attention now to the Australian region only, we may divide it into three subregions—Australia, the Pacific Islands, and the Austro-Malayan group—each of which has a distinctive character. 1869 SELWEN *Ibid.* 125 The true Australian subregion (*Subregio australis*), comprising continental Australia, with, perhaps, the exception of the northern promontory of Cape York. 1882 MICHAM *Uniph. Kinemat.* 194 That portion of the space bounded by the contour DEF which is not included in any of the sub-regions A, B, C.

Hence **Subregional, a.**, of or pertaining to a subregion.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 747 marg., Their [sc. the Galapagos] Subregional assignation doubtful.

Subregular, a. [SUB-19, 20.]

1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Almost regular.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orctol.* 191 An unequal valved, subregular bivalve. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 260 Corolla short subregular.

2. *Math.* (See quot.)

1886 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1897) XII. 444 An integral may be a regular integral, or it may be what Thomé calls a normal elementary integral: the theory of these integrals (which I would rather call subregular integrals) requires... further examination.

Subreption (sŭbre'pſən). [ad. L. *subreptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subripere* (var. *surr.*), f. SUB-24 + *rapere* to snatch. Cf. F. *subreption*, Sp. *subrepción*, Pg. *subreção* and see SUBREPTION.]

1. *a. Eccl. Law.* The suppression of the truth or concealment of facts with a view to obtaining a faculty, dispensation, etc. (Opposed to *obreption*.)

1600 W. WATSON *Decadorean* (1602) 343 [The bulls] were procured either merily by subreption, or... false information. 1644 BR. HALL *Modest Offer* (1660) 9 Let there should be any subreption in this Sacred business, it is Ordered, that these Ordinations should be no other than solemn. 1706 tr. Dupin's *Ecl. Hist.* 16th c. II. II. xx. 36r Having a Power of enquiring into all Subreptions, Obreptions, or defects of Intention. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Subreption differs from Obreption, in that Obreption is a false Expression of the Quality of a Thing or Fact, &c. And Subreption, a want of Expression. 1761 CHALLONER in E. Burton *Life* (1909) II. xxiv. 26 Purely in consideration of your request (tho' I apprehended he had obtained it by subreption) I consented to give him those faculties. 1876 tr. Hergen-

rother's *Cath. Ch. & Chr. State* II. 160 His rescript... may have been obtained... by obreption... and by subreption. 1894 *Month Mar.* 391 If in a petition for a dispensation... it is the truth that is suppressed... there is said to be subreption.

b. *Sc. Law.* The act of obtaining gifts of escheat by suppression of the truth.

1752 McDONALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. III. III. 1. 259 All rights of escheats... are granted by signatures or gifts from the crown, which may be stopt at their passing the seals, those being checks against subreption or obreption, i. e. their being obtained by concealing the truth, or expressing a falsehood. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Subreption*, the obtaining gifts of escheat, &c. by concealing the truth.

c. A fallacious or deceptive representation; an inference derived from such a misrepresentation.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Sir W. Hamilton* 47 Hamilton has long been aware of the inconveniences of sense. What are called its subreptions, its mistakes, blunders, errors [etc.]. 1877 WINCHELL *Reconcl. Sci. & Relig.* ix. 259 This form of expression is inexact, and opens the way to logical subreptions and other fallacious procedures. 1892 *Independent* (N. Y.) 21 July, This remark about 'climbing from a lower estate to a higher', is one of those neat little subreptions which sentimental recruits employ to deceive themselves. 1906 *Hilbert Trnl.* July 793 There is a subreption also in the use of the term 'thought'; it truly refers to thought as a psychological process, but is taken as if it referred to thought as a metaphysical fact.

† 2. Sudden or unforeseen attack, as of temptation.

1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) II. 18 Miscarrying through his own negligence, incogitancy, or other subreption. 1634 — *Two Serm.* II. (1635) 64 Strength of temptation, sway of passion, or other distemper or subreption incident to humane frailty. 1640 — *Serm.* (1674) II. 144 We... break with him oftentimes through humane frailty and subreption. a 1658 FARINON *Serm.* (1672) II. 603 To sin by ignorance or subreption, to feel those sudden motions and perturbations, those *ictus animi*, those sudden blows and surprisals of the mind.

Subreptitious (sŭbrepti'ſiəs), a. [f. L. *subrepticius*, -itius (f. *subrept*), pa. ppl. stem of *subripere*): see prec. and -ITIOUS 1. Cf. OF. *subreptice*, Sp., Pg. *subrepticio*.] a. *Law*. Obtained by subreption.

b. Clandestine, SUBREPTITIOUS.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 23 Whether that pretended Commandement from the Emperour were not subreptitious. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1641) 29 That he was a subreptitious Child of the Blood Royal. 1659 OSBOEN *Misc.* To Rdr., The emendation of a subreptitious Copy. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (fr. Archael. Soc.) I. 100 The lord Digby alleged against him that his comission was subreptitious.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Papal Bulls and Signatures are Null and Subreptitious, when the true State of the Benefice... and other necessary Matters, are not justly signified to the Pope. 1752 McDONALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. 38 To prevent sub-reptitious grants. 1819 [H. BUSK] *Banquet* II. 533 The subreptitious theft. Hence **Subreptitiously, adv.**, by subreption.

1611 COTGR., *Subreptivem*, subreptitiously. 1890 T. E. BRIDGETT *Blunders & Forgeries* 18 That perhaps the rescript of which the Vicar of Mundeheim boasted was obtained obreptitiously or subreptitiously.

Subreptive (sŭbreptiv), a. [ad. late L. *subreptivus*, f. *subrept*-, pa. ppl. stem of *subripere*. Cf. OF. *subreptif*.] Surreptitious; *spec.* in *Kantian Philos.* (see quot. 1877).

1611 COTGR., *Subreptif*, subreptive. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* I. 151 'Many conceptions', he [Kant] says, 'arise in our minds from some obscure suggestion of experience, and are developed... without any clear consciousness of the experience that suggests or the reason that develops them. These conceptions... may be called subreptive'.

Subresin (sŭbre'zin). *Chem.* (Not in use.) [f. SUB-3 + RESIN, after F. *sous-résine*.] That part of a resin which dissolves in boiling alcohol, and is deposited as the alcohol cools.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 543.

† **Subride**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-^o. [ad. L. *subridere* (var. *surr.*), f. *sub-* SUB-21 + *ridere* to laugh.] To smile. So **Subrident, a.**, smiling.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Subride*, to smile. 1897 *Athenæum* 6 Mar. 305/2 With some subridient joy.

† **Subrige**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *subrigere* (surr.), by-form of *surgere* to SUBRGE.] *trans.* To raise up.

1623 COCKERAM II, To Lift up by little and little, *subrige*.

† **Subriguous, a.** *Obs.* [f. L. *subriguus*, f. *sub-* SUB-2 + *riguus*, related to *rigare* to water.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subriguous*, moist, wet, and waterish underneath.

Subrision (sŭbrizən). *rare.* [ad. L. **subrisio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subridere* to SUBRIDE.] The or an act of smiling.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Subrision*, a smiling. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Trnl.* (1799) II. 149 With an amiable subrision of countenance. 1860 J. H. STIRLING *Crit. Ess.*, *Hanctaway* (1868) 133 In the act of enjoying a gentle subrision.

So **Subrisive, Subrisory** *adjs.*, smiling, playful.

1860 J. H. STIRLING *Crit. Ess.*, *Macaulay* (1868) 133 The following sentences... if allowed to be subrisory. 1867 *Pall Mall Gas.* 5 Jan. 1 This... slight glimmer of subrisive irony. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* i. 9 This half-hearted and somewhat subrisive denial.

† **Subrogate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *subrogatus* (var. *surrogatus* SUBROGATE), pa. pple. of *subrogare* (see next).] Put in the place of another.

1438-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) III. 257 The x. men create were ammoved, and tribunes... were subrogate. *Ibid.*, *Hart. Contin.* VIII. 440 Other laymen were subrogate in the places of theyme. 1526 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 146 Able,

meete, honest, and sufficient persons, to be subrogate and put in their rooms and places.

Subrogate (sɜˈbrɒɡət), *v.* [f. *L. subrogāt-*, pa. ppl. stem. of *L. subrogāre* (var. *surr.*), f. *sub-* SUB-26 + *rogāre* to ask, offer for election.]

†1. *trans.* To elect or appoint in the place of another; to substitute in an office. *Obs.*

1538 *ELYOT Dict.* *Subrogo*, to substitute or subrogate, to make a deputy in an office. 1538 *STARKEY England* (1878) 169 Our parlyament schold haue much to dow, yf, when so euer lakkyd any conseyllar, byt schold be callyd to subro-gate other. a 1617 P. BAYNE *Diocesan's Tryall* (1691) 38 They were but subrogated to doe those supposed episcopall duties a while. a 1677 *BARROW Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 129 If he had ever been Bishop, he could not...subrogate an-other, either to preside with him, or to succeed him. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 391 The new secondary Consuls were...subrogated in the place of him and of Adventus. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Subrogation*, The new Magistrates were also Subrogated in the Place of the old ones.

2. To substitute (a thing) for another; const. *in stead of, into the place of, occas. to.* Now rare.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VII (1530) 2 b, Diuerse of the acties...were aduulced... & other more expedient for the vtilite of the common wealt were subrogated and con-cluded. 1624 *DACIUS Birth of Heresies* xii. 52 The Amicit was subrogated in stead of the Jewish Ephod. 1651 *JES. TAYLOR Holy Dying* iv. § 8 (1710) 168 The Christian Day is to be subrogated into the place of The Jews Day. 1657 *TOMLINSON Kenon's Disp.* 627 In stead of Opobalsamum, which is most rare, subrogate Oyl of Cloves. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. 1726 II. 288 The lives of beasts...could [not] fitly be subrogated in stead of mens souls. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* II. 435 Prompt to subrogate every party obligation to the higher one of maintaining...the national compact.

3. *Law.* To put (a person) in the place of, or substitute (him) for, another in respect of a right or claim; to cause to succeed to the rights of another: see SUBROGATION 2.

1818 *COLEBROOKE Obligations* 176 When a bill of exchange is paid for the honour of any of the parties: the payer is thereby subrogated to the rights of the holder of the bill. 1866 *MACLACHLAN Arnould's Marine Insur.* iii. vi. II 869 The abandonment, although its effect, yet only does this to the extent of the insurance. 1882 *Act 45 & 46 Vict.* c. 61 § 68 The payer for honour is subrogated for, and succeeds to both the rights and duties of, the holder as regards the party for whose honour he pays. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 383 The insurer is entitled to be subrogated into those rights of the assured which [etc.].

Hence SUBROGATED *ppl. a.*

1639 *DU VERGER tr. Camus Admir. Events* 187 She con-ferres thereof with Isidorus her subrogated Gardian.

Subrogation (sɜˈbrɒɡəˈʃən), [ad. *L. subrogā-tio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subrogāre* to SUBROGATE. Cf. *F. subrogation*, *Sp. subrogación*, *Pg. subrogação* and see SUBROGATION.]

†1. Substitution. *Obs.*

1418-20 *LYDO. Chron. Troy* iv. 334 [He] seide it was noon eleccioun, But a maner subrogacioun, Be-cause hym silfe in be parlement At be chesying was nat here present. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Subrogation*, a subrogation, substitution, deputa-tion. 1648 *OWEN Death of Death* iii. x. 164 In the under-going of death there was a subrogation of his person in the room and stead of ours. 1681 *BAXTER Anst.* *Dodwell* 119 To alter Gods Universal Law by abrogation, subrogation, suspension, or dispensation.

2. *Law.* The substitution of one party for another as a creditor; the process by which a person who pays a debt for which another is liable succeeds to the rights of the creditor to whom he pays it; the right of such succession.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Subrogation* in the Civil Law, is putting another Person into the Place and Right of him, that in any case, is the proper Creditor. 1818 *COLEBROOKE Obligations* 120 A surety, paying a debt without requiring subrogation or cession of the creditor's rights, has thereby extinguished the debt. 1866 *MACLACHLAN Arnould's Marine Insur.* iii. vi. II 875 The bottomry lender, who had become his creditor by the effect of this entire subrogation. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XIV. 679/2 The payment of a partial loss gives the underwriter a similar subrogation but only in so far as the insured has been indemnified in accordance with law by such payment for the loss.

†**Subroge**, *v. Obs. rare*¹. [ad. *F. subroger*, ad. *L. subrogāre* to SUBROGATE.] = SUBROGATE *v.* 1. 1600 *HOLLAND Lney* xlii. xviii. 1107 The other Consul...subroged in the place of the deceased.

Sub rosa: see SUB 12.

Subrotund, *a.* [ad. mod. *L. subrotundus*: see SUB-20 c.] Somewhat or almost rotund, roundish.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf, Subrotund Leaf*, that approaching to the figure of the orbicular leaf, but departing from it, either in being too long, or too broad, or prominent. 1852 *DANA Crust.* l. 167 Two anterior teeth subrotund. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 167 When a leaf is perfectly round, it is orbicular... a figure which is scarcely or ever found, but when it approaches to orbicular, as in *Pyrola rotundifolia*, it is subrotund or rounded.

So **Subrotundate**, -**rotundous** *adjs.*, in the same sense; **Subrotundo**-, combining form of SUBROTUND.

1775 J. JENKINSON *Linnaeus's Brit. Pl.* 144 The dissepi-mentum is transverse, containing subrotundo-oblong seeds. 1775 *ASH, Subrotundous*, approaching to roundness. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 240 Thorax quadrate, oblong, or sub-rotundate.

Subround, *a.* [SUB-20 d.] Subrotund.

c 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) III. 422/2 The figure of Similitudes is either...Reniform, kidney-shaped, subround [etc.]. 1863 *Ann. Nat. Hist. Ser. III.* XII. 263 *Acanthoecystis turfacea*...Globular, subround, of a green colour, loricated. †**Subsaliens**, -**entem** (for *subsalientis*): see SUB-25 and SALIENT.] Moving by leaps, spasmodic.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 145 Our rough and sub-salient or subsulting Style of our uncouth Phrasological Latin.

Subsalt (sɜˈbsɔlt), *sɔ. Chem.* (Not in use.) [f. SUB-23 + SALT sb.¹ Cf. *F. sous-sel*.] A basic salt.

1806 G. ADAMS' *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 547 Some [salts] are formed by an excess of their base...and hence termed sub-salts. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 5 Salts with less acid than base, are named basic salts, or subsalts, and are distinguished according to the proportion of base to acid; as bibasic subsalts, or tribasic subsalts. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. x. 595 Ferridcyanide of potas-sium...gives...with subsalts of mercury a brownish red.

†**Subsalt**, *v. Obs. rare*⁰. [ad. mod. *L. sub-saltare*, frequent. of *subsilire* (see SUBSULT).] *intr.* To jump up.

1623 *COCKEAM II.* To lumps, subsalt.

Subsaltatory (sɜˈbsɔltəˈtɔri), *a. rare*¹. [f. SUB-21 + SALTATORY.] Characterized by a slight dancing motion.

1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Feb. 139/2 Undulatory, hori-zontal, vertical, and subsaltatory motions.

†**Subsannate**, *v. Obs.* [f. late *L. subsannāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subsannāre*, f. *sub-* SUB-21 + *sanna* mocking grimace.] *trans.* To deride, mock. Hence †**Subsanna**tion, mockery, derision; †**Subsanna**-tor, a mocker; †**Subsanne** *v.*, = SUBSANNATE.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, **Subsannate*, to scorn or mock with bending the Brows; or snuffing up the nose. 1620 J. KING *Serm.* 24 Mar. 8 In scoffe and *subsannaation of some Idoll-god. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 231 Idolatry is as absolute a subsannaation and vilification of God as malice could invent. 1517 H. WATSON *Ship of Fools* xli. K iiii, Of subsannatours, calomnyatours and detractours. a 1619 *FOOTREARY Atheon.* Pref. (1622) B ij, Who (like Sannioes) *subsanne all things, but onely their owne follies.

Subscapular (sɜˈbskəˈpiʊlɪ), *a.* [ad. mod. *L. subscapularis*: see next. Cf. *F. sous-scapulaire*.]

a. Anat. Situated below, or on the under surface of, the scapula.

Subscapular artery, the largest branch of the axillary artery; also, a branch of the suprascapular and the pos-terior scapular arteries. *Subscapular fossa*, the concave ventral surface of the scapula. *Subscapular muscle* = SUB-SCAPULARIS.

1831 R. KNOX *tr. Cloguet's Anat.* 124 Behind the sub-scapular fossa. *Ibid.* 685 The Sub-Scapular Artery...is of considerable size. 1837 *QUAIN Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 350 In relation with the subscapular muscle and the axillary vessels. *Ibid.* 772 The sub-scapular nerves...are usually three in number. 1881 *MIVART Cat 278* Another subscapular nerve is formed by the junction of very slender branches from the 6th and 7th cervical nerves. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Subscapular glands*, lymphatic glands along sub-scapular artery.

b. Path. Occurring under the scapula.

1897 *ALLIBUTT's Syst. Med.* IV. 445 Subscapular hæmorrhage may result either from direct traumatism or indirect strain.

|| **Subscapularis** (sɜˈbskəˈpiʊlɪˈris), *Anat.* [mod. *L.*: see SUB-1 d and SCAPULAR.] In full *subscapularis muscle*: A muscle originating in the venter of the scapula and inserted in the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Subscapularis*, or *Immer-sus*, is a Muscle of the Arm, so named from its Situation. 1733 *tr. Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 293 The Subscapularis hinders the Head of the Os Humeri from being luxated forward. 1831 R. KNOX *tr. Cloguet's Anat.* 124 Fasciculi of the sub-scapularis muscle. *Ibid.*, Anteriorly, where it is rounded, it furnishes points of insertion to the sub-scapularis. 1872 *HUMPHRY Myology* 36 The few fibres of the subscapularis constitute the only appearance of muscle upon the...concave under surface of the coracoids and scapula. 1881 *MIVART Cat 89* The subscapular fossa...affords attachment to the subscapularis muscle.

Subscapularis (sɜˈbskəˈpiʊlɪˈris), *a. Anat.* *rare.* [f. mod. *L. subscapularis*: see SUB-1 b and SCAPULAR.] = SUBSCAPULAR.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2010, I found the same Tumor comprehending the intercostals, Deltoides, Subclavian, and Subscapular Muscles. 1855 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 824 The subscapular fossa. 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Subscapulo- (sɜˈbskəˈpiʊlɔ), used as com-bining form of SUBSCAPULARIS, as in *subscapulo-capularis*, -*hyoidæus* muscle (see *quots.*).

1831 *YOUATT Horse* 119 The subscapulo hyoidæus, from under the shoulder-blade, to the body of the os hyoides. 1873 *QUAIN's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 203 A small additional muscle...passing from the surface of the subscapularis over the capsular ligament...the subscapulo-capularis of Wenzel Gruber.

Subscribable (sɜˈbskriːbəl), *a.* [f. SUB-SCRIBE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being subscribed. 1824 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 310 A Church...is known to have worded certain passages for the purpose of rendering them subscribable by both A and Z.

Subscribe (sɜˈbskriːb), *v.* Also 6-ybe. [ad. *L. subscribere*, f. *sub-* SUB-2 + *scribere* to write. Cf. SUBSCRIBE.]

From *L. subscribere* are also *It. soscrivere*, *Sp. sub(s)cribir*, *Pg. subscruver*; from *L.* type **subscribere*, OF. *sous-*

escrire, *souscrire*, mod. *F. souscrire*, *Fr. sottoscrivere*, *It. sottoscrivere*.]

1. *trans.* To write (one's name or mark) on, orig. at the bottom of, a document, esp. as a witness or consenting party; to sign (one's name) to. Now rare.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 297/2 In witness of whiche ping, ...my said Lord of Glouc' hath subscribed his name with his owne hand. H. Gloucestr'. c 1510 *MORE Pious Wks.* 3/2 Which questions...not a few famous doctours...had approved...and subscribed their names vndre them. 1511 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. (1827) I. 182 That every gentillman answerer doo subscribe his name to the Articles. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* title-p, Seuerall moderne Writers, whose names are subscribed to their seuerall workes. 1643 *Decl. Commons Reb. Irel.* 49 The marke of Christopher Hassall is subscribed. 1676 *Office Clerk of Assize* B vij, Then must the Clerk of Assize direct the Cryer to call the Witnesses as they be subscribed to the Indictment. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 377 They must all subscribe their names as wit-nesses. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* xvii, Vivaldi was ordered to subscribe his name and quality to the depositions. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxvi, Subscribe your name in the record. [1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 5/5 Could a signature be said to be sub-scribed when, strictly speaking, it was supra-scribed?]]

b. To write, set down, or inscribe below or at the conclusion of something. Now rare.

1579 *DIGGES Stratiot.* i. iii. 3 Begiune your collection from the right hand to the left. & what Digit resulteth, sub-scribe. 1611 *CORVAT Crudities* 56 A goodly statue...with an honourable Elogium subscribed underneath the same. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. tit. 101, I shall take my leave, and subscribe a friendly farewell to you. 1709-29 V. MANDEV SYST. *Math.*, *Arith.* 17 The Remainer beio subscribed under the line drawn. 1777 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 239 His picture...with the words, 'The Atheist Parson', subscribed in capitals. 1860 *ALA. SMITH Med. Stud.* (1861) 72 In the space left for the degree of attention which the student has shown, it is better that he subscribes nothing at all than an indifferent report. 1866 *MASSON tr. Wiener's Gram. N. T.* 59 In the earlier editions of the N. T. the Iota subscribed was too frequently introduced.

†*c.* To put (a person) down for so much. *Obs. rare.*

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iv. 50 Blanke-charters, Whereto when they shall know what men are rich, They shall sub-scribe them for large summes of Gold.

2. With compl.: *a. refl.* To put oneself down as so-and-so, at the foot of a letter or other document. Now rare.

1678 R. RUSSELL *tr. Geber Transl.* Pref. 4, I here conclude subscribing myself...your real Friend. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 27 ¶ 7, I am almost asham'd to subscribe my self Yours, T. D. 1780 *Mirror* No. 81 A lady who subscribed herself S. M. c 1820 in *Corr. J. Sinclair* (1831) II. 400 Allow me to...subscribe myself...your obedient, humble servant, J. R. Brancaloni. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canongate* Introd. I beg leave to subscribe myself his obliged humble servant, Walter Scott. 1828 *DARVILL Race Horse* I. Ded., He who has the honour to subscribe himself...Your most obliged And very humble Servant, R. Darvill.

†*b. trans.* To 'write (one) down' so-and-so. *Obs. rare.*

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. ii. 59 Claudio vndergoes my challenge, and either I must shortly heare from him, or I will subscribe him a coward.

3. To sign one's name to; to signify assent or adhesion to, by signing one's name; to attest by signing. (Cf. SUBSCRIPTION 5.)

Formerly often to subscribe with one's (own) hand, to be subscribed with a name or names.

1440 *Patent Roll* 18 Hen. VI, iii, To thentente that these articles...should show of more record my true acquitall, I have subscribed them of my own hand. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 218/1 That the seide Letters Patentes so subscribed with the names, be enrolled. c 1520 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1685 With his hande I made hym to subscribe A byll of recorde for an annuall rent. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love Brief* Descr. iv, Their doctrine subscribed with his owne hand is this. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* ii. i. (1739) 6 He causeth the Judges to subscribe this Order, and so it becomes Law in repute. 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 4 § 6 Every...person in Holy Orders...shall...subscribe the Declaration...following scilicet. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 128 The emperor was persuaded to subscribe the condemnation of...Gallus. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 69 He subscribed the will as a witness in the same room. 1843 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) V. 38 On behalf of truth, we subscribe the protest against these preposterous impositions. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 171 Not content with requir-ing him to conform to their worship, and to subscribe their Covenant. 1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVII. 209 At Oxford the matriculator subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles.

fig. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil.* *Nun* viii. Wks. 1853 III. 17 'Chance is but the pseudonyme of God for those particu-lar cases which he does not choose to subscribe openly with his own sign manual.

b. pass. (a) With a name or description: To be signed so-and-so. Now rare.

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) m. I. 114 Fourteen Letters subscribed, W. Cant. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6349/1 A Letter subscribed W. Baker. 1780 *Mirror* No. 84 A letter subscribed Censor.

†(b) *pass.* To be furnished with an inscription beneath. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. ii. 33/2 An Escochion...Sub-scribed, *Moneta Nova Ordini. Frisia.*

†4. To give one's assent or adhesion to; to countenance, support, favour, sanction, concur in. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sicilian's Comm.* 12 Manye do subscribe, and myghtye nations mayntaine the cause. 1574 *tr. Mar-lorat's Apoc.* 15 They agree to the opinion of other men, and subscribe their sayings. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II.

iv. 89 Admit no other way to save his life (As I subscribe not, that, or any other, in the loss of question). 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. ii. iii. 156 Aia.*—Doe you not think, he thinks himself a better man than I am? *Ag.* No question. *Aia.* Will you subscribe his thought, and say he is? 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F. xxxv. (1787) 111. 494* Orestes, chose rather to encounter the rage of an armed multitude, than to subscribe the ruin of an innocent people.

† 5. To sign away, yield up. *Obs. rare.*
1605 SHAKS *Lear* i. ii. 24 (Qu.) The King goes to night, subscrib'd [1st Fo. Prescrib'd] his power, confined to exhibition, all this done.

6. *intr.* To write one's signature; *esp.* to put one's signature to in token of assent, approval, or testimony; to sign one's name as a witness, etc. Also in *indirect pass.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlv. 5 The thirde shal subscribe with his honde unto y^e Lorde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 140 This was the effect therof whereunto subscribed sixe and twenty Cardinales. 1571 *Act 13 Ellis. c. 12 & 4* None...shalle admitted to thorder of Deacon or Ministerie, unles he shall fyrst subscribe to the saide Articles. 159. *Sir T. More* iv. ii. 74 (1235) His maiestie hath sent by me these articles...to be subscribed to. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. v. 14 Write to him, (I will subscribe) gentle adieu's, and greetings. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref. p. 11* They could not with good conscience subscribe to the Communion booke. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* i. 104 In 1546 he proceeded in Divinity, having about that time subscribed to the 34 Articles. a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) l. 12 Unless there be two Notaries, and...hegave them command to subscribe for him. 1734 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 v. 11. 101 Many of those who subscribed against me. 1909 *Engl. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 242 Rainolds conformed, but in a vigorous...letter to Bancroft refused to subscribe.

† b. With comp. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Fj. Perceiving...that he who would take Orders must subscribe slave, and take an oath withall.

7. To give one's assent to a statement, opinion, proposal, scheme, or the like; to express one's agreement, concurrence, or acquiescence.

1549 CHALONER *Exams. Praise Pity Cj.* If ye all doo subscribe to this opinion. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 130 Advise thee Aaron, what is to be done, And we will all subscribe to thy advise. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 362 The Thracians againe subscribe to none of these reports. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. 8. 143 The Foundations of Religion are already established, and the principles of Salvation subscribed unto by all. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. 1. 121 What Jesuite or Arminian will not subscribe to this? Who doubteth of it? 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 67 Clement's Computation is subscribed to...by Cyril. 1710 POPE *Let.* 20 July, I do not expect you should subscribe to my private notions. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 121 If they do not implicitly subscribe to his condemnation of other botanists. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 250 She enters into her scheme of economy...and...subscribes implicitly to her system of devotion. 1833 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd. I am contented to subscribe to the opinion of the best qualified judge of our time. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) 111. 207 That comparison...is not stated...in a manner to which I can subscribe. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xi. 315 They readily subscribed to all the requirements of friendship.

b. To agree or be a party to a course of action or condition of things; to give approval, sanction, or countenance to; also *occas.* to consent or engage to; to agree that... Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1566 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 11. 217 The Queene...wyll that all men that are frends to anye of those that were previe to David deathe shall subscribe to pursue them...Some have subscribed, other have refused. a 1590 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Elis.* (1908) 407 He having ben required...to consent and subscribe to thacomptes and reckonings of the Revelles. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 68 The nobility amongst the Iewes...would subscribe to no election or superiority. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 401 A certaine Cardinall committed daily Adulterie with a mans wife, that winked and as it were subscribed vnto it. a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 32 They...yeilded to subscribe, that...they would not receive any Scot into their dominions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 182 So spake, so wish'd much humb'd Eve, but Fate Subscrib'd not. 1783 W. GORDON tr. *Livy's Rom. Hist.* li. xlv. (1809) 172 That the enemy should pass unpunished they could by no means subscribe to. 1825 HAZLITT *Spirit of Age* 173 The reverend divine might submit to the obligation, but he has no occasion to subscribe to the jest. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* i. lii. 141 Shall...I...tamely subscribe to my own degradation?

8. To give one's adhesion or allegiance, make one's submission to another; *gen.* to submit, yield, give in. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 87 That he whom loue and error did betray, Subscribes to thee [i.e. Reason]. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 58 Subscribes not Hubert, give not Gods part away. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cvii. Death to me subscribes; Since sight of him I lie in this poore rime. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 105 Hector in his blaze of wrath subscribes To tender objects. 1631 CHARLES *Samson* § 7 Wks. (Grosart) 11. 144/2 Passion replies, That feare and fillall duty Must serve affaith, and subscribe to beauty. a 1652 BROME *City Wit* iv. l. As for Corantes...I speake it not swellingly, but I subscribe to no man. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 69, I cannot subscribe to those who think that king to the honour of the reformation. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 76 Anatolius required the Illyrian Bishops to subscribe to him, that is. profess canonical obedience.

† b. To submit or subject oneself to law or rule; to conform or defer to a person's will, etc. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. l. 81 Sir, to your pleasure humbly I subscribe. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Gualter's Wise Vieillard* 119 To subscribe and submit himselfe to all his Statutes and Lawes. 1642 J. M[AN] *Argv. conc. Militia* 10 The will of the King ought to subscribe to the Law. 1760-72 II. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) 11. 134, I would make a..

narration to my child of all that had passed, but...would wholly subscribe to her pleasure.

† c. To admit one's inferiority or error, confess oneself in the wrong. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 44 If I have fewest, I subscribe in silence. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 38 Which feare, if better Reasons can supplant, I will subscribe, and say I wrong'd the Duke.

9. Const. to: a. To admit or concede the force, validity, or truth of. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 145, I.. Plead a new state in thy vn-rival'd merit, To which I thus subscribe. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* i. xx. One to whose superior merit, and to whose good fortune, I can subscribe. 1771 GOLOS. *Hist. Eng.* i. Pref. p. vi, I must warmly subscribe to the learning...of Mr. Hume's history. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. xii, They have confided to me all the reasons of your departure and I cannot but subscribe to their justice.

† b. To make acknowledgement or admission of.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 96 When I had subscrib'd To mine own fortune, and inform'd her fully.

† 10. To make an undertaking for, vouch or answer for a person. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. l. 41 He...challeng'd Cupid at the Flight; and my Vnckles foole reading the Challenge, subscrib'd for Cupid. 1601 — *All's Well* iii. vi. 89, I know th'art valiant, And to the possibility of thy souldiership, Will subscribe for thee.

11. *trans.* To promise over one's signature to pay (a sum of money) for shares in an undertaking, or to or towards a particular object; to undertake to contribute (money) in support of any object. Also, to take up (shares); = *subscribe for* (see 12).

1640 *Act 16 Chas. I. c. 37 § 1* Diverse great summes of money have bene subscribed some part whereof is already paid in. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Nov. 1657, The stock resolv'd on was 800,000. I took the oath at the E. India House, subscribing 500*l.* *Ibid.* 7 July 1664, I subscribed to Sir Arthur Slingby's lottery a desperate debt owing me long since. 1761 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed. 5) 171 The sum each subscriber has subscribed. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. W. Pitt* i. vii. 165 Pitt never subscribed one shilling into the funds. 1855 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 117/2 Nearly 40,000,000*l.* was subscribed (for the new French loan). 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. iv. 42 Indian railways have been constructed by loans subscribed almost entirely in England. 1871 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 113 The large sum of 10,000*l.* was subscribed at once. 1891 STUTFIELD *Rules Stock Exch.* 121 Vendors' or contractors' shares issued as paid up are not 'subscribed'. 1913 *World* 7 May 698/2 Over \$300,000 was subscribed in Canada for ordinary shares.

b. *transf.* To contribute.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 June 9/2 The English team were engaged in an up-hill task against the Colonials, who...subscribed the heavy score of 402.

12. *absol.* or *intr.* To undertake to contribute money to a fund, to a society, party, etc.

1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) iii. l. 564 The Names of such Members of the Commons House of Parliament that Subscribed...for the speedy Reducing of the Rebels. 1701 EVELYN *Diary* 14 July, I subscrib'd towards rebuilding Oakwood Chapel. 1780 T. MORTIMER *Elem. Comm.* 386 To give them a fresh contributive faculty to subscribe to new loans. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 167 Extravagance and avrice shall subscribe. 1792 in *Athenaeum* (1887) 5 Nov. 604/3 Will you have the *Journal de Jacobins*? I'll subscribe on your answer. 1837 TICKNER *Pickw.* vii, I subscribe to the club here. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, He...subscribed handsomely to the county charities. 1856 HURLSTONE & GORDON *Exch. Rep.* XI. 715 Certain persons had subscribed to a steepie chase, to be run in the neighbourhood of Henley. 1876 'L. CARROLL' *Hunting the Shark* v. xxii, In charity-meetings it stands at the door, And collects—though it does not subscribe.

b. To subscribe for: to put one's name down as a purchaser of shares, a periodical, newspaper, or book, etc.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to *Stella* 21 Sept., The maids of honour...are teasing others to subscribe for the book. 1749 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (ed. 2) 11. 445, I am well satisfied as many fifty Pound Tickets...would have been Subscribed for. 1829 LITCOMB *Buckingham Prospectus*, Subscribers are...requested to transmit their names...through Messrs. Longman and Co...by whom the respective Parts will be issued in the order subscribed for. 1890 SPENCER *Meth. Publ.* 19 When the libraries have subscribed for their copies 1891 STUTFIELD *Rules Stock Exch.* 106 The loan may be subscribed for in amounts of £100.

13. *Book trade.* † a. *trans.* To issue (a book) to subscribers. *Obs.*

1701 *Advt.* in *De Royaumont's Hist. O. & N. Test.*, The Book will be Subscribed at one Pound in Quires. One Half down the other for Delivery, a 7th book gratis.

b. Of a bookseller: To agree beforehand to take (a certain number of copies of a book); also *subscribe for*. Also *occas. intr.* Of a book: To be taken by the trade.

1867 SPENCING *Publ. & Authors* 37, I suppose that copies which are 'subscribed for' at the trade-sales are really sold to the subscribers at that rate of discount. 1873 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 428 Of Mr. Disraeli's 'Lothair' 1500 copies were at first subscribed. 1887 *Athenaeum* 25 June 833/1 The London trade have subscribed for 10,000 copies, which is said to be the largest number ever subscribed for a six-shilling novel. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Conf. Publisher* xlii 87 Dayley's book 'Memory' came out. On the whole, it subscribed very well.

c. Of a publisher: To offer (a book) to the trade.

1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) IV. 234/2 At one of these establishments over 1,000,000 books are kept in stock. It is here that the publisher calls first on showing or 'subscribing' a new book, a critical process, for by the number thus subscribed the fate of a book is sometimes determined. 1913 *Early*

Life Mh. Rutherford 83 My occupation now [185. I was to write Chapman's letters, and, most disagreeable, to 'subscribe' his publications, that is to say, to call on booksellers and ask how many copies they would take.

† A sense 'to publish by subscription', given by some Dicts., but is not recognized by the trade.

Subscribed (sʊbskrɪbd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Contributed to a fund.

1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hogarty Diam.* vi, The subscribed and bona fide capital is five millions sterling.

Subscriber (sʊbskrɪbər), [f. SUBSCRIBE v. + -ER.]

1. One who subscribes, or affixes his signature to, a letter or document, articles of religion, etc.

For spec. use in the history of Irish Presbyterianism, cf. NON-SUBSCRIBER 1 (b).

1599, 1650 [see NON-SUBSCRIBER 1]. 1651 J. DREW (title) The Northern Subscribers plea vindicated from the exceptions laid against it by the non-subscribing Ministers of Lancashire and Cheshire. c 1688 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 338 The Petition being finished, all the subscribers...went over to Whitehall to deliver it to the King. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 June 1687, It was reported the subscribers [to an Address] were above 1000. 1717 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) 11. 335 The subscribers of that choice and invitation of a minister. 1789 MADISON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 204 The letter was written by the first subscriber of it. 1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Chanc. Div. 223 A minority of the subscribers of the memorandum of association. 1912 *Salisbury Nonconf.* ix. 163 When...an attempt was made to obtain the assent of those present to a declaration of belief in the Doctrines of the Trinity and of the Divinity of our Lord, the company at once divided into subscribers and non-subscribers.

b. *transf.* One who assents.

1851 THACKERAY *Engl. Hum.* v. (1853) 222 It was an undoubted subscriber to this moral law, that Fielding wrote and Hogarth painted.

2. One who subscribes to a specified object or institution, the funds of a company, etc., for shares, a book, etc.

1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* Ded. e j b, Some of my Subscribers grew so clamorous, that I cou'd no longer defer the Publication. 1721 SWIFT *South Sea Wks.* 1755 111. ii. 134 Each poor subscriber to the sea sinks down at once. 1757 — *What passed in Lond.* *Ibid.* i. 179 Mr. Whiston held his lecture...to an audience of fourteen worthy citizens, his subscribers and constant hearers. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. i* iii. art. i, Provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India company. 1780 T. MORTIMER *Elem. Comm.* 362 The original proprietors, or subscribers to the fund which formed the capital of the Bank of England. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 359 By giving to a one guinea subscriber a privilege equal to that which is enjoyed by a three guinea subscriber. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. Pref., Our principal duty is to thank all our supporters, whether Subscribers, Advertisers, or Contributors. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* i. iii. viii. 203 The Draw should be conducted on the following plan: first, the money for each stake should be paid to the secretary by the subscribers. 1873 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 425 In 1842, Mr. Mudie commenced his system of lending out one exchangeable volume to subscribers at the rate of a guinea per annum. 1898 FRASER-MACKINTOSH *Minor Septs Clan Chattan* Pref. p. vi, My best acknowledgments are due...to Mr John Mackay, the publisher, for the really handsome manner in which the book has been issued to subscribers.

b. *transf.* A contributor. *nonce-use.*

1773 GOLOS. *Stoops to Cong.* iv, I was in for a list of blunders, and could not help making you a subscriber.

c. 'N. Y. Stock Exch. Formerly, a speculator who, being a nonmember, was allowed on the floor of the Exchange outside of a certain rail' (Webster 1911).

Hence *Subscribership*.

1828 *Lancet* 26 July 539/2, I am now perfectly unconnected with its proprietorship, editorship, contributors, subscribership, and readership!

Subscribing (sʊbskrɪbɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SUBSCRIBE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb SUBSCRIBE, subscription.

1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 7 [Not] any subscribing of names to any thing we should make answer to. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 191 Since the subscribing of this, I am informed y^t it is very doubtful whether Deuchry bee in Aberfoile or no. 1710 [Bzford] *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 121 Some Alterations were to be made to the Articles between their first Subscribing and their last Voting. 1751 WARBURTON *Note Pope's Wks.* IV. 166 The subscribing for a Book, which does honour to one's Age and Country. 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed. 3) 172 The first deposit...is made on or about the time of subscribing. 1845 *Stocquerham Handbk.* *Brit. India* (1854) 285 The subscribing to a few regulations. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* 15 Aug. 555 The subscriptions shall be considered due at the time of subscribing. 1856 ELLIS & BLACKBURN *Cases Queen's Bench* IV. 454 But neither does the statute appoint where the will shall be subscribed by the attesting witnesses; and therefore a subscribing in any part may be sufficient.

attrib. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 271 72 The subscribing Part at the End of them [i.e. Letters]. 1922 SHAVLOW *Fascin. Bks.* 220 It is to the subscribing department that publishers look for a tone and impetus to be given to a new book.

Subscribing (sʊbskrɪbɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. SUBSCRIBE v. + -ING.] That subscribes, attests or assents to a document, etc.

[1651 implied in *non-subscribing*: see SUBSCRIBER 1.] 1808 W. WILSON *Hist. Diss. Ch. I.* 165 The unceremonious manner in which he treats Mr. Reynolds, and his subscribing brethren. 1855 in *Ellis & Blackburn Cases Queen's Bench* (1856) IV. 452 The execution of the will by the testator and by the other two subscribing witnesses. 1867 SPENCING *Publ. & Authors* 40 For 5 copies sold to a subscribing bookseller, he receives 85*¢*. 1872 *Years Growth Comm.*

211 Each of the subscribing cities viz. to the Dutch East India Co. J was represented by a college or chamber. 1703 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 6 A subscribing... is not the only conservative church.

Subscript (sɒbskrɪpt), sb. and a. [ad. L. *subscriptus*, -a, -um, pa. pple. of *subscribere* to write underneath, SUBSCRIBE.] A sb.

1. That which is written underneath; a writing at the bottom or end of a document, etc.; a signature.

a 1704 T. BROWN Ep. to C. Dives Wks. 1711 IV. 179 By the Subscript, you'll quickly guess The Occasion of this odd Address. 1713 BENTLEY *Free-thinking* § 37 But be they Postscripts or Subscripts; your Translators neither made them, nor recommended them for Scripture. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 307/2 The subscript, concerning which your correspondent enquires. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 393 Monsieur Daudet hints that his captivating headline had not a little to do with the sale of its subscript.

2. A subscript letter or symbol.

1901 *Mod. Lang. Notes* June 323/1 Any of the accented letters, superscripts, subscripts and symbols found in the type-founder's catalogues.

B. adj. Written underneath; chiefly in *iota subscript* (see IOTA 1), the small i written underneath in q, n, p.

1871 WORDSWORTH *Gk. Primer* 6 The Dative Singular always ends in i, which, however, is generally subscript. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 437 The subscript v denoting that A is taken with reference to water. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T. Intro.* § 410 Analogy is distinctly in favour of allowing the *iota subscript*. 1900 *N. & Q.* Ser. ix. VI. 425/2 The subscript cedilla is really a little a.

Subscription (sɒbskrɪpʃən). [ad. L. *subscriptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subscript*, *subscribere* to SUBSCRIBE. Cf. OF. *sub*, *souscription*, mod. F. *souscription*, (Pr. *souscriptio*), It. *soscrizione*, Sp. *subscripción*, Pg. *subscrição*.]

1. A piece of writing at the end of a document, e.g. the concluding clause or formula of a letter with the writer's signature, the colophon of a book, etc., the note appended to the epistles in the New Testament, etc.

c 1450 LYCG. *Secreets* 659 Off his pistil a breif Subscrypcyoun. Set lowly vndir. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 6 Wherunto the same printers shalbe bonde to put the superscription and subscription in this forme, That is to saie: by the King and his Clergye, with addition in the ende of the printers name... and yere of the printing of the same. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretorie* 1. (1625) 12 The manner of Salutation, the order of taking leave or farewell, the Subscription, and the outward direction. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. vii. How's this? Yours, if his owne?.. Belike this is some new kinde of subscription the gallants use. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 80 The subscription to the first Epistle to Timothy. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 104 Subscriptions for Letters. To the King; or To his most Excellent Majesty;.. To the Queen, or To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 197 She dictated the farewell part, without hesitation; and when she came to the blessing and subscription, she took the pen, and... wrote the conclusion. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* xv. 378 The subscription of the first epistle to the Corinthians states that it was written from Philippi. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 170 Fust and Schoeffer, in the subscriptions to the books printed by them, lay no claim to the invention... of the art. 1832-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 102/1 The subscription [to the additions to *Ether*]... refer to the whole book.

† b. Something written or inscribed underneath, e.g. a number written under another, an inscription or title underneath. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 772 These portraitures... with the subscription following. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 206 A large Picture... with this Subscription. 1709-20 V. MANDY *Syst. Math. Arith.* 68 Multiply the whole Subscription by the Quotient. 1814 *Gentl. Mag.* July 51 The... representation of a goat giving suck to the whelp of a wolf, with a subscription, which has been thus rendered.

2. A signature, signed name.

In Sc. sign (or *signet*) and *subscription manual* was formerly freq.

1483 *Sc. Acts* (1875) XII. 32/1 Lettrez of securite vndir har Selis & subscriptions manuals. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort.* *Scottes* 226 The seales & subscriptions be so many, so ancient, and so faire, as cannot lightlie be counterfaite. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* vi. xlii. 118 Other epistles of Cyprian in the Romaine tongue with the subscription of diuerse other byshops. 1640 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 268 Web wordis he shall subscribe with his signe and subscription manuall. 1690 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 27 Before thir witnesses to the subscriptions of the saids Marquies and Marchiones of Atholl. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Oct. 1662. The synographs and original subscriptions of diuers Eastern Patriarchs. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 284 All the blurr'd subscriptions in my book. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Rob.* vii. Our sacred subscription is duly marked with the fitting tint of green and purple. 1888 *Law Times Rep.* (N.S.) LIX. 3/2 A probative deed, which they attested by their subscriptions.

3. A signed declaration or statement; *Rom. Antig.*, a rescript signed by the emperor. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1599 Q. ELIZ. in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) ii. 40 Though you thinke the allowance of that Counsell, whose subscriptions are your Echoes, should... satisfie us. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xv. vi. 42 This Athanasius... was by commandement from the Emperour warned by his subscription to depose from his sacerdotal See. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reh.* ii. § 115 A Letter from the King, and a subscription from the Lords Commissioners. 1661 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 71 The way of maintenance layd out in your Act is directly opposed by a Subscription sent up to Colonell Gilby and my selfe. 1666 in *Extr. St. Papers*

rel. Friends Ser. iii. (1912) 259, I have sent you hereinclosed a subscription which I have taken vnder his hand. 1773 BURKE *Sp. Relief Prof. Diss.* Wks. X. 33 There was no subscription, to which they were to set their hands. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 80 It was argued, that they bad no subscription from the Pope, nor ecclesiastical authority, to back them. 1864 POMEROY *Munic. Law* 41 An Annotation or Subscription was written to a private person, in answer to questions of a merely private application.

4. The action or an act of affixing a signature; the signing of one's name or of a document.

1492 EARL OF HUNTLY in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 156 Writin at Lochannor under our signet, and with the subscriptione of our hand. 1562 SANDYS in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1735) I. 239 Every Bishop by the Subscription of his hand, promisth, that he shall not... Alienate any of his Manors. 1592 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1814) III. 586/1 Concerning subscription of the signatures of the new inferrments of temporalities. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 268 Vpon his subscription [he] was admitted to take his place in y^e Council. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. 127 The people... flocked to the subscription of this covenant. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iii. ii. § 8 A subscription by a cross or mark. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii. The subscription of the contract of marriage had... been just concluded. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 715 The making and subscription of an oath in the House of Commons. 1912 *Signatures* *Jrnl. Bk. Roy. Soc. Pref.*, The subscription of these signatures.

5. A declaration of one's assent to articles of religion, or some formal declaration of principles, etc. by signing one's name; *spec.* in the Church of England, assent to the Thirty-nine Articles.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 Any other of the holy league of subscription. a 1600 J. DYKE *Right Receiving* (1640) 8 Now that we have once said we are the Lords, and have subscribed to it, let us... have a care to say, we will be the Lords, and to stand to and make good our subscription. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 155 We do indeed require subscription to our Articles. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 72 The persecuted Church of English in Frankford... demanded subscription to their discipline of every man. 1721 [A. A. SYKES] (*title*) The case of subscription to the 39 Articles considered. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 141 Application made to parliament... for relief in the business of subscription. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* i. 23 The Cambridge Univ. abolished all subscription for degrees. a 1890 LIDON *Pusey* (1893) I. 148 A check upon insurrectionary thought, such as is exerted by subscriptions to Confessions of Faith.

† 6. Assent, approval. Also, an instance of this.

1580 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* in S's Wks. (1912) 630/1 You shal neuer baue my subscription or consent... to make your Carpenter our Carpenter. 1613 PUCHIAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 827 For the excellencie of the Tobacco there found, he should happily haue the smoke subscriptions of many Humourists. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 68 To their opinion... I see no reason why I should yeild my subscription. c 1650 BRAODFO *Plymouth Plant.* (1850) 5 The more y^e light of y^e gospell grew, y^e more y^e urged their subscriptions to these corruptions.

† b. Submission, allegiance. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. ii. 18, I neuer gaue you Kingdome, call'd you Children; You owe me no subscription.

7. The action or an act of subscribing money to a fund or for stock; the raising of a sum of money for a certain object by collecting contributions from a number of people; † a scheme for raising money in this way. Also, an undertaking or agreement to subscribe to such much.

1647 *May Hist. Parl.* ii. vi. 122 The Treasurers appointed to receive the Moneys came in upon the Subscriptions for Ireland. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) II. 22 They hired him with a subscription of losses, for which they gave him public credit double to what he really had lost. a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 105 Without New Subscriptions there can be no way of coming into this Trade under this Charter, but by Buying Shares of the present Adventures. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug. 1682, The Academy which Monsieur Faubert did hope to procure to be built by subscription of worthy gentlemen and noblemen. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 142 Many people of quality came into a voluntary subscription of twenty... guineas a-piece, for erecting a theatre. 1747 SHERLOCK in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* app. i. 299, I hear nothing from London of any moment, except the great Subscription for raising money next year. 1748 *Winter Even. Conv. Club of Jews*, etc. in *N. & Q.* Ser. v. V. 413/1 By stock-jobbers he means dose dat not be able to comply vit dare subscriptions. 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed. 5) 21 They will scarce better themselves by any new subscription. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 103 There is a public ball by subscription every night. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. A certain hackney, which he... and another honest shopkeeper, combined to maintain by joint subscription. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. i. There has been erected, apparently by subscription, a kind of Wooden Tent. 1889 W. C. ANDERSON *Dict. Law* 986 (Cent. Dict.), Where an advance has been made... by others in consequence of a subscription, before notice given of a withdrawal, the subscription becomes obligatory. 1912 *World* 7 May 698/2, 100,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preference shares will be offered for subscription.

8. A contribution of money for a specified object; *spec.* the fixed sum promised or required as a periodical contribution by a member of a society, etc. to its funds, or for the purchase of a periodical publication, or in payment for a book published 'by subscription' (see 9).

Subscription and *donation* (to a charitable fund, a society, or the like) are usually contrasted, the former being a recurrent, the latter a single, contribution.

1679 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 367 Had not some of our benefactors been very slow in paying their subscriptions. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *M. Brit. Nollitia* n.

624 The Dean and Chapter have been no less bountiful, and the Clergy of the City are not backward in their Subscriptions. 1729 T. COORE *Tales*, etc. 120 A Genius form'd like mine will soar at all, And boldly follow where Subscriptions call. a 1763 W. KING *Pol. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 183 Being applied to, for a charitable subscription. 1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 11 That John Drew... and Tilden Sampson... be requested to receive subscriptions for the use of the institution. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 126 Subscriptions and donations to be paid to the secretary. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lord of To-day* xxxiii. (ed. 3) 300 The subscription to Almack's was ten guineas. 1912 *Nature* 26 Dec. 468/1 The temporary address of the society is the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W. There is no subscription.

b. A sum of money subscribed by several parties; a fund: formerly *spec.* in Stock Exchange language. Now U.S. in phr. to make or take up a subscription, to make a collection.

1730 CHENY *List Horse-Matches* 145 On the 23d Day of June the 120 Guineas Subscription Money (and which Subscription is now expir'd) were run for at Richmond by five Year olds. 1756 J. COX *Narr. Thieftakers* 15 A gentleman in the Commission of the Peace in that Neighbourhood, and the Treasurer of that Subscription. *foot-note*, A Reward of 20l. for the taking of Thieves in Tottenham Division. 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed. 5) 46 *note*, A large quantity of any new fund, commonly called Subscription. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. s. v. *Scrip*, *Scrip* is also a Change Alley phrase for the last loan or subscription. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 530 A subscription is opened to present Mr. T. B. Wright, of Birmingham, with [etc.]. 1856 J. RICHARDSON *Recoll.* I. iii. 53 The parochial authorities... set on foot a subscription for the purchase of a piece of plate. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 168 To relieve the army a subscription was taken up by the ladies of Philadelphia. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 6/3 [American sailor loq.] Let's make a subscription.

† c. *spec.* A share in a commercial undertaking or a loan. Also *collect. sing. Obs.*

1727 SWIFT *Circumcis. E. Curil* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 166 Sir Gideon Lopez tempted him with forty pound subscription in Ram's bubble. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Subscription*, in the English Commerce, is used for the Share or Interest, particular Persons take in a public Stock, or a Trading Company, by writing their Names, and the Shares they require, in the Register thereof. a 1744 POPE *Imit. Horac.* l. vii. 65 South-sea Subscriptions take who please. 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed. 5) 108, I would rather recommend to you, by no means to lend your subscription, at the time of the coming out of the receipts... for they [the Bears] borrow your Scrip to make good their illegal... bargains.

9. *Book-trade*. a. A method of bringing out a book, by which the publisher or author undertakes to supply copies of the book at a certain rate to those who agree to take copies before publication. *Freq.* in phr. by subscription.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subscription for a Book*, is when the Undertakers propose Advantages to those that take a certain Number of Copies at a set Price [Bailey 1730 adds: and lay down Part of the Money, before the Impression is finish'd]. 1715 (*Advt.*) Proposals for Printing by Subscription a new Edition of Marcus Tullius Cicero, by Thomas Hearne. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Walton's Polyglot Bible, which is the first Book ever printed by Way of Subscription. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 151 The Scotchman gives lectures on the pronunciation of the English language, which he is now publishing by subscription. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 222 In 1766 she published, by subscription, a quarto volume of miscellanies. 1807 DE LORME *Const. Eng.* *Advert.* p. ii, In defect of encouragement from great men (and even from booksellers), I had recourse to a subscription. 1873 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 25 He waited four years before he ventured to publish, and then only by the safe method of subscription. 1890 SPRIGGE *Meth. Publ.* 81 The system of publishing suggested by that firm... was that of 'subscription'.

b. (a) The taking up of a book by the trade; (b) The offering of a book to the trade.

1895 *Bookselling* June 163 Where the trade subscription may be... expected to cover the cost of the first edition. 1912 SHAYLER *Fascine. Bks.* 145 Each new book when ready for publishing is brought to these establishments for 'subscription'—that is, to ascertain how many copies will be bought.

c. U.S. The house-to-house sale of books by canvassers. *Freq. attrib.*

1880 *Publisher's Weekly* (U.S.) 24 Apr. 425 There has been a great deal of grumbling in the retail trade... that so many good books have been taken out of its hands and put into those of subscription 'agents'. Many writers, such as Mark Twain, confine themselves, in fact, to subscription publishing. *Ibid.* 22 May 516 The important trade question of the ownership of subscription orders. 1897 G. H. P. & J. B. PUTNAM *Auth. & Publ.* (ed. 7) 51 Books sold by subscription (that is, through canvassers).

10. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 8) *subscription-money*, *-purse*, *-share*; *subscription-hunting* ppl. adj.; *subscription book*, (a) a book containing the names of subscribers to any object (with the amounts of their subscriptions); (b) U.S. *Book-trade*, a book sold from house to house by canvassers; *subscription list*, a list of subscribers' names (with the amounts of their subscriptions); so † *subscription-paper*, † *roll*; *subscription price*, (a) the price at which a book is offered before publication to those who promise to take copies, being usually lower than the price at which any unsubscribed copies will be sold on or after publication; (b) the price at which a periodical publication is supplied to those who promise to take so many numbers; † *subscription receipt* (cf. *SCRIP* sb.),

a receipt for a share or shares taken up in a loan or commercial undertaking; subscription room, a room (e.g. belonging to a club, an exchange) which is open to subscribers only; †subscription-society, a union of workmen to which each contributes a subscription. (See also 9c.)

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 12 (1726) l. 65 'Subscription-books (by them call'd matriculation-books) were open'd, and most of the nobility and gentry subscribed their sons and their wards into them. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 64, I consulted the subscription-book; and, perceiving the names of several old friends, began to consider the group with more attention. 1784 *New Bath Guide* 65 Each Master has a ball in the winter and spring seasons, and subscription-books are also laid down at the Rooms, that all the company may have an opportunity of shewing those gentlemen marks of their respect. 1819 EGAN *Walks through Bath* 97 Ladies and gentlemen disposed to become members, are requested to have their names entered in the society's subscription-book. 1880 *Publisher's Weekly* (U.S.) 24 Apr. 425 (heading) The trade and subscription books. 1897 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 16 Jan. 7/8 The Trustees of the Fenway Garden (Boston, Mass.) have decided to keep the subscription-books open for the present. 1898 SHAW *Perf. Wagnerite* 134 Energetic 'subscription-hunting ladies. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 555/1 'Subscription list, the names of persons who have agreed to take a newspaper, magazine or other publication, placed upon paper, is a subscription list. 1880 *Publisher's Weekly* (U.S.) 22 May 516 That he be enjoined and restrained... from interfering with the subscription-lists of said publications, and from attempting to discharge any subscriber from his subscription thereto. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 1057/2 His name figured little in subscription-lists. 1874 CLARENDON *Hist. Rev.* ix. § 27 (an. 1645) The Letter Money and Subscription Money being almost exhausted. 1715 MS. in *Urry Chaucer's Wks.* (B. Mus.), Books to be Delivered to the Subscribers Compl'd in Quires on paym't of their Subscription Money. 1730 (see sense 8 b). 1774 FOOTE *Couzeners* 1 Wks. 1799 II. 146 My expenses in... subscription-money to most of the clubs and coteries. 1780 *New Bath Guide* 26 The subscription to the dress-balls is one guinea to each room for the season, or as long as the subscription-money lasts. 1779 *Mirror* No. 274 The 'subscription-paper hung up fronting the door. 1886 *Perf. Bk. Kefing's Sparhawk's Prospectus*, 'Subscription price, £1 15; early application is needed to secure a copy. 1891 *Academy* 21 Feb. 185/2 The new publication... will be published monthly at a subscription price of eight rupees per annum, including postage. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 221 The 'subscription-purse of a hunting club. 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed. 5) 172 The 'subscription receipts thus paid in full, are called in the Alley, Heavy-Horse. 1780 — *Elem. Comm.* 396 If the second or third purchasers in the course of circulation at market, are holders of the subscription receipts at the time of a payment. a 1676 HALE *Life P. Atticus* (1677) 142 They thought... that his Name should be the first in the 'Subscription-Roll. 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 171 The innocent amusement... deserving of all praise as a preventive substitute for the stall, the kennel, and the 'subscription-room. 1914 *Daily Tel.* 3 Aug. 5/1 The subscription-room of the Corn Exchange will... be open for the convenience of members. 1856 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 52/2 The expenses of erecting the theatre are said to have amounted to 150,000 l.; of which... 50,000 l. [was] raised by 'subscription-shares of 500 l. each. 1769 *Ibid.* 124 [Spitalfields] handkerchief-weavers... entered into a subscription of six-pence on every loom, to support their cause against the masters, one of whom... insisted... that his men should not belong to the 'subscription-society.

b. in adj. use with the sense 'supported by subscription, maintained or provided by, open to subscribers', as *subscription ball, charity-school, club, concert, cricket-match, dance, house, library, masquerade, music, night, school*.

1704 tr. *Molière's* (title) *Monsieur de Pourceaugnac*... Acted at the Subscription Music at the Theatre Royal. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 762 A Subscription School for 50 Girls. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 268 A subscription masquerade. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 36/2 Sums laid out in... subscription-con erts. 1779 CRESS *Upper Ossory* in *Jesse Selwyn's* & *Contemp.* (1844) IV. 176 A subscription ball is on foot, one hundred subscribers at twelve guineas each. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) I. 37 A respectable subscription library. 1819 EGAN *Walks through Bath* 35 The Subscription-House... at York-Buildings. *Ibid.* 126 The Crescent-Fields... with the addition of some charming subscription grounds. 826 J. COOK *Fox-hunting* 149 A manager of a subscription pack. 1851 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* I. 305 Suckling of infants will be exploded, as unproductive labour. Pap will be made by contract in subscription soup-kettles. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Life for a Life* xi. Charteris is operamad... Every subscription-night, there he is, wedged in the crowd. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* vi. Subscription dances, under the patronage of a long list of names.

Hence (nonce-words) **Subscriptionist**, one who begs for subscriptions; **Subscriptionless** a., without subscriptions.

1853 N. HAWTHORNE *Engl. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 59, I wish... I had given the poor family ten shillings, and denied it to a begging subscriptionist, who has just fleeced me to that amount. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 2/2 By depriving the school, already subscriptionless, of this aid grant.

Subscriptive (sɒbskrɪptɪv), a. rare. [f. L. *subscribere*, pa. ppl. stem of *subscribere* to SUBSCRIBE + -IVE.]

1. Pertaining to the 'subscription' of a letter. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 107, I have endeavoured to imitate the subscriptive part [of the letter]. 2. Pertaining to the subscribing of money. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 2/2 Is it to be the population of a parish? or its subscriptive capacity?

†**Subscribe**, v. *Sc. Obs.* [ad. OF. *souscrire*, pr. stem of *souscrire*, mod.F. *souscrire* (see SUBSCRIBE). Cf. *describere*, *inscribere*, *scribere*.] = SUBSCRIBE.

a. trans.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ciii. vi. As Flores sayth and doeth it so subscribe. 1476 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VII. 344 note. Writin and subscribit at Edinburgh. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 440 Peax the maid, and band with letteris braid subscript with their band. a 1578 LINESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 286 He...tulke the pen in his hand and subscrivyt the election. 1585 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 377 Euerie writair subscribe his name on be bak of signato^r or lettre as allowit be him. a 1649 DAWM. or HAWTH. *Poeth. Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 210 That our Confession is indeed Not the Apostolick Creed, Which of Negations we contrive, Which Turk and Jew may both subscribe. 1689 *Sc. Acts* (1875) XII. 48/2 To report what should be over-tured by the Duke in wryting subscriv'd be the Duke. 1720 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 35, I have already granted and subscribed bonds of provision to and in favours of my own children.

b. intr.

1490 Munim. de Melros (Bannatyne Club) 600 To thir my present letters obligeatour I have affixit my seill & subscriyft with my awin hand. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 129 O 3e that to our Kirk hes done subscribe. 1596 in T. Morris *Provosts of Methuen* (1875) 88 With our handis on the pen led be the notaris underwritin... because we can nocht subscribe. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 61 As for these that hes naither subscrivyt nor will cum in, but stands owit, they are to be fyned. 1717 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 146 In the hands of me nottar publick subscribinge after the form... of the said heritable bond of provision.

c. pass. To be engaged in a compact.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 536 Contempneris of our authorite, Subscrivyt aganist our Maiestie.

Hence **Subscribed** ppl. a., **Subscribing** vbl. sb., ppl. a.; **Subscriber**, = SUBSCRIBER.

1565 *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1843) III. 291 Bye ye quhill testimonial ye said Mr Thomas allegis hym injurit be ye subscriaris yarof. 1564 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1902) Oct. 81 The gewing and subscriyving of the said infetment. [1621, 1638: implied in *Non-subscriber*, see *Non-subscriber* 1]. 1651 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 119 Item debarbit be the tenents... conforme to the collectors subscrivyt compt. 1681 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1820) VIII. 243 None but subscriyving witnesses shall be probative in Executions of Messengers. 1696 *Ibid.*, *Will.* (1823) X. 63 The Subscriyving of Bonds.

†**Subsecant**, *Math. Obs. rare.* [f. SUB-1 + SECANT B 2 b.] That part of the axis of abscissas of a curve which is intercepted between a secant and the ordinate.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's* *Diff. & Int. Calc.* 655 Its subtangent P T must consequently be less than one of the subtangents.

Subsecive (sɒbsɪsɪv), a. Now Obs. or rare. Also 7 subsecive, subsecutive, subsucive. [ad. L. *subsecivus*, less correct f. *subsecivus*, also (by transposition) -*cesivus*, -*esivus* (cf. *SUCCESSIVE*) cut off and left remaining, f. *sub*-SUB-25 + *secare* to cut (cf. SECTION).] Remaining over, spare: chiefly in *subsecive* hours.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* 1. To Rdr. C 3. The principal subject of my subsecive or vacant hours. a 1640 W. FENNER *Wifful Impen.* Ep. Ded., I had thought to have sent it to my Lord of Warwick for his subsecive hours. 1653 *NEOGRAM Dominium Maris* in Selden's *Mare Clausum* (1623) 128 The subsecive or remanent part onely is left out unassigned. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett. to J. W. Warter* 30 June, Next year it will become my chief object in those subsecive hours, for which I can find no English word.

†**Subsect**, v. *Obs.* [f. SUB-9 + L. *sect*-, pa. ppl. stem of *secare* to cut.] trans. To subdivide. 1654 VILVAIN *Enchir. Epigr.* III. xcv. 79 The 7 Parts or Portions of the Earth, as som lat Authors now State or sect them. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 93 You of the Calvinistical Sect, a Sect dissected, subsected, and resected.

Subsection, [f. SUB-7 + SECTION.] A division of a section.

1621 BURTON (title) *The Anatomy of Melancholy*... in Three Maine Partitions, with their several Sections, Members, and Subsections. *Ibid.* i. i. ii. ix. In the precedent Subsections, I have anatomized those inferior Faculties of the Soule. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Style Wks.* 1859 XI. 228 Others who bring an occasional acuteness... to this or that subsection of their duty. 1865 C. C. BLAKE in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Soc.* (1865) III. i. § 5 A valuable... paper was read in subsection D [of the British Association], by Dr. Embleton. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 242/1 The behaviour of the lava as it issues and flows down the volcanic cones will be described in the next subsection. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 70 § 8 Subsection one of section fifteen of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883.

b. *Nat. Hist.* A subordinate division of a section or group.

1816 KINAY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 414 In this subsection the *Diptera*, *Libellulina* and *Mantidae* will find their place. 1826 [see SUBORDINATE]. 1840 CUVIER's *Anim. Kingd.* 415 Latreille divides this section [sc. Trigona] into sub-sections.

c. *Math.* (See quot.)

1900 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) II. 690/1 Each section [of a battery]... consists of two sub-sections, each comprising one gun and its wagons, men and horses.

Hence **Subsectioned**, divided into subsections.

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xi. With special strictures on the horrid crime, (Section'd and subsection'd with learning sage).

†**Subsecte**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *subsect*-, pa. ppl. stem of *subsequi* (see SUBSEQUENT).] trans. To follow up, pursue.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 46 b, Yf by any possibility he could be subsected and overtaken. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xix. 70/2 Aristone... subsected and chased him through the cuntry of Basalide.

†**Subsecutive**, a. *Obs. rare*°. [f. as *prec.* + -IVE; cf. F. *subsecutif*.] Subsequent.

1611 COTGR. *Subsecutif*, subsequent.

†**Subsella** (sɒbsɛlə), [mod.L. f. *sub*-SUB-3 + *sella* a seat, after next.] = SUBSELLIUM 2.

1849 *Ecclesiol.* IX. 156 Seats placed stall-wise, with desks before them and subsellae beneath. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* 117 On each side of the Choir are sixteen stalls, ... with subsellae.

†**Subsellium** (sɒbsɛliəm), Pl. subsellia (-sɛliä). [L. f. *sub*-SUB-3 + *sella* seat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A seat in an amphitheatre.

a 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 16 Vaults which run under the Subsella all round the Theatre.

2. *Church Archit.* = MISERICORD 2 c.

1806 J. DALLAWAY *Engl. Archit.* 118 The application of the ancient carved subsella to the present reading-desks is a new idea. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 47 The stalls and subsellia... belong in style to the period of their construction.

Subsemitone, *Mus.* [ad. med.L. *subsemitonium*: see SUB-13.] The leading note of a scale.

c 1800 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Sub-Semitone*, the name by which theorists distinguish the sharp seventh, or sensible, of any key. 1876 STAINER & BAKER *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

Subsensible, a. [SUB-1 a.] Below or deeper than the range of the senses.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. 33 We can only reach the roots of natural phenomena by laying down, intellectually, a subsensible soil out of which such phenomena spring. 1871 — *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xv. 387 That subsensible world into which all natural phenomena strike their roots.

So **Subsensual**, -**so'nsuous** adjs.

1886 *Homilet. Rev.* July 73 The dark 'subsensual flow of a soul abandoned to vice. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud.* *Hom.* viii. 212 In some unexplained subsensual way. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 164 Nationality in each individual, *quoad* his country, is equal to the sense of individuality *quoad* himself; but himself as 'subsensual, and central. 1898 HORTON *Commandm.* *Jesus* xvi. 290 In that subsensual contact of spirit with spirit.

Subsequence (sɒbsɪkwɛns), [f. SUBSEQUENT: see -ENCE.]

1. That which is subsequent; a subsequent event; the sequel.

1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* l. 187 Yow shall well wyt the Subsequence, this Daunce will turne to teene and traye. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 52 Let us enter into consideration of the subsequence or sequele therof. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie God* iii. xxx. 150 Without any more stirre or other subsequence of war. *Ibid.* v. ix. 209 What auailes the subsequence? 1637 HEYWOOD *Deser. Sovereign of Seas* 34 As they comply in the premisses, they differ not all in the subsequence. 1842 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 331 The predicted millennium with its concomitants and subsequences.

2. The condition or fact of being subsequent.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* l. iv. § 1. 14 With such an order of precedence and subsequence as their natures will bear. 1701 GAEW *Cosmol. Sacra* ii. iii. 43 By which Faculty [sc. reminiscence], we are also able, to take notice of the Order of Precedence and Subsequence, in which they are past. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* No. 5 (1869) 159 The Scripture teaches the absolute subordination of evil to good, and its subsequence of order. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcombes* xxviii. An affair which appeared in due subsequence in the newspapers. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Beau-Stripe* 70 Joy, sorrow,—by precedence, subsequence—Either on each, make fusion.

†**Subsequencey**, *Obs. rare.* [f. SUBSEQUENT: see -ENCY.] The fact or condition of following.

1705 GREENHILL *Embalming* 336 The Heliotrope's subsequencey to the Course of the Sun.

Subsequent (sɒbsɪkwɛnt), a. and sb. [a. F. *subsequent* (14th c. in Littre), or ad. L. *subsequens*, -entem, pr. pple. of *subsequi*, f. *sub*-SUB-III + *sequi* to follow.]

A. adj.

1. Following in order or succession; coming or placed after, esp. immediately after.

a 1460 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 157/1, I rede in elde volummys this matere subsequent. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physique* 346/1 Then applye thereto the whytes of Egges... and then applye thereto this subsequente playster. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 344 Such Indexes, although small prickes To their subsequent Volumes. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) p. ij. The six precedent and the two subsequent [Books]. 1745 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 285 The Sentences precedent and subsequent. 1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) I. 695/2 This, with the subsequent bones of the ear, are here delineated as large as the life. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ii. But more of this in a subsequent chapter. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angl.* 21 We shall see in a subsequent page the principle upon which this is founded.

absol. 1596 NASH *Saffron-Walden* To Rdr. Wks. 1905 III. 22/31 The subsequent or hindmost of the paire.

2. Following or succeeding in time; existing or occurring after, esp. immediately after, something expressed or implied; coming or happening later.

† The subsequent (year, etc.), the (year, etc.) subsequent, the year, etc. next following.

Condition subsequent: see CONDITION sb. 2.

1503-4 *Act 10 Hen. VII.* c. 27 § 6 To begyn and ende theyre accompt... in the yere subsequent for the yere precedent. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 107 As if one gives any thing with such an intention that it shall be the Donees when a subsequent thing is performed. 1664 PERRY *Taxes* iv. 28 The envy which precedent missions of English [in Ireland] have against the subsequent. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xxvii. 137 No Son of a subsequent Branch could be entered. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 129 His other plates I will repeat briefly, as I shall those of subsequent engravers. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Cham. Thames* xi. 300 It was found needful to explain and amend

this Charter by many others Subsequent. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 56 The day from which all his subsequent years took their colour. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 23 My subsequent destination was Vienna. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* xxxvi, Concetta delivered the letter, and another subsequent one.

b. Const. to. (Also advb. = subsequently to. Cf. previous, etc.)

1647 CLAREMONT *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 12 The ill Consequences of it, or the Actions which were subsequent to it. 1745 SWIFT *Some Remarks on Barrier Treaty* Wks. 1841 i. 430/1 This prodigious article is introduced as subsequent to the treaty of Munster. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* xv. 141 I have not heard of any death but one shortly subsequent to cow-pox inoculation. 1822 HENR. Wks. *Jer. Taylor* (1828) i. p. xl. Subsequent to the suppression... he was... at large. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 39 It was long subsequent to the death of both his parents. 1911 *War Dept. Provis. Subsidy Scheme* i. Lorries must have been built subsequent to 1st January, 1911.

c. Forming a sequel to. (rare.)

1779 JOHNSON L. P., *Pope* (1869) 408 He had planned a work, which he considered as subsequent to his 'Essay on Man'.

d. Phys. Geog. (See quotes.)

[1866] JUKES in *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* XVIII. 400 That the lateral valleys are the first formed... while the longitudinal valleys are of subsequent origin, gradually produced by atmospheric action on the softer and more easily eroded beds that strike along the chains. 1895 W. M. DAVIS in *Geogr. Jnl.* (R.G.S.) V. 131 The peculiarity of subsequent streams is... that they run along the strike of weak strata; while consequent streams run down the dip, crossing harder and softer strata alike. 1898 I. C. RUSSELL *River Developm.* vii. 185 Streams originate, the directions of which are regulated by the hardness and solubility of the rocks. Such streams appear subsequently to the main topographic features in their environment, and are termed subsequent streams.

e. Geol. = INTRUSIVE a. 2 b.

1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 449.

† B. sb. A person or thing that follows or comes after another. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. 294 Deeming all other apprenticeships as subsequent and of supererogation in regard of that [orig. *estimant tout autre apprentissage subsecutif à celui-là et supernumeraire*]. 1623 BP. HALL *Serm. Redifed Chappell Barle of Exeter* Wks. (1634) 484 This conceit... is quite dissimilar from the context, both in regard of the precedents, and subsequent. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 179 It hath a most excellent congruity with the subsequent of the Holy History. 1685 *Coron. Jas. II* (Broadside), So Handsome that all other Ladies, Her Subsequents seem'd but her Shaddows. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 241 As the relative pronoun, when used interrogatively, refers to the subsequent word or phrase containing the answer to the question, that word or phrase may properly be termed the subsequent to the interrogative.

† b. These subsequent: = the persons or things mentioned immediately afterwards. *Obs.*

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 57 These subsequent are most necessary, as namely: Ioyners, Carpenters, Smithes, Bricklayers, Masons. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 15 These subsequent... to be observed in this Realm concerning Doctrine.

Subsequential (sʊbsɪkwɛntʃəl), a. [f. SUBSEQUENT after consequential.] Subsequent.

1670 W. P[ENN] *Case Lib. Consc.* 29 No Temporary Subsequential Law whatever, to our Fundamental Rights... can invalid so essential a part of the Government. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judd. Evid.* (1827) II. 582 Whether in their original character of advocates or in their consequential... character of judges. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 190 In another, say a subsequential judiciary, to which... the inquiry is... transferred. 1879 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* (1892) 9 It seems to fit some subsequential, evening epoch of the world.

Hence **Subsequentially** adv., subsequently.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 127 Subsequentially applied instruments.

Subsequently (sʊbsɪkwɛntʃəl), adv. [f. SUBSEQUENT a. + -LY.] At a subsequent or later time. Const. to.

1611 COTGR., *Subsequentivment*, subsequently. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. (Carlyle), If any shall be subsequently named, after the Other House is sat. 1685 SOUTH *Serm. Prov.* xvi. 33 (1697) I. 337 They are forced to comply subsequently, and to strike in with things as they fall out. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 64 From the same cause, the natural character of nations may arise, however subsequently moulded. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. 174 In North America, the large quadrupeds lived subsequently to that period. 1863 LVELL *Antig. Man* 2 The remains of living beings which have peopled the district at more than one era may have subsequently been mingled in such caverns. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 1/2 Cases where a man becomes a soldier subsequently to the making of the order.

|| **Subserosa** (sʊbsɪrɔsə), a. *Anat.* [mod. L. (sc. *membrana*): see SUB- i d and cf. next.] Subserous tissue.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1901 *Jnl. Exper. Med.* 29 Nov. 35.

Subserous (sʊbsɪrɔs), a. *Anat. and Path.* [f. SUB- + SEROUS.]

1. [SUB- i b.] a. *Anat.* Situated or occurring beneath a serous membrane, as *subserous tissue*. b. *Path.* Affecting the subserous tissue.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 731/1 Its bloodvessels and those of the sub-serous cellular tissue are deeply injected. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 276 Neoplasms, whether they be submucous, subserous or mural, keep up a constant nervous irritation. 1875 *Tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 230 The subserous fibroid [of the uterus]. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 597 The great numbers of cells which are

found wandering far and wide in the submucosa, the musculature, and the subserous tissue.

2. [SUB- 20 b.] Somewhat serious. In mod. Dicts. † **Subservant**, *Obs. rare*—1. [SUB- 5 a.] An inferior servant, under-servant.

1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.*, *Detracting Empirick* (1860) 64 A poor apothecaries subservant, whose work is to look to the pills, and sweep the shop.

Subserve (sʊbsɜːv), v. [ad. L. *subservire*, f. sub- SUB- 8 + *servire* to SERVE v. 1.]

1. *intr.* To be subservient to.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 186 Arts belonging to all these; and yet all of them subserving vnto the Art of Riding. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Commun. Angels* 10 All creatures shall subserv to that composition of which God is a part. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 9 The manner of our disquisitions... is irregular... When we... make that subservient which should be ultimate, and that ultimate which should subserv. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* II. 317 It subserves... to the Trade of this Place. 1822 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 25 (1822) I. 103 Merely subserving to the worst taste of the times. 1860 WERTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* v. 263 The historical framework of their writings subserved to a doctrinal development.

2. *trans.* To be instrumental in furthering or assisting (a purpose, object, action, function, or condition); to promote or assist by supplying an instrument or means.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 439 Is there not a world of men, which... subserv the Glorie of their Maker? 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. vi. 9 That thou wilt... cause us to subserv thy Providence by our wise and diligent labours. 1687 *Land. Gas.* No. 2250/3 The free Exercise of Religion... will... most truly subserv the Interest of Your Majesties Power. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvii. (1801) 135 [The memory] uses all those parts... which subserv our sensations. 1786 *Tr. Beckford's Vathek* 7 Even insensible matter shew'd a forwardness to subserv his designs. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* x. (1816) I. 305 It might subserv the double purpose of ridding us of a nuisance, and relieving the public pressure. 1833-6 NEWMAN *Hist. Sh.* (1876) I. IV. v. 417 The cause of Protestantism... the Catholic Fathers certainly do not subserv. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* I. 197 The ribs... subserv locomotion. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 109 The peripheral nervous system subserves sensation alone.

b. To be instrumental in furthering the purpose, interest, or function of (a person or thing). *rare.*

1661 BAXTER *Last Wk. Believer* (1682) 62 Christ will not take it ill... to have his Ministers subserv him in so excellent a work. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. 5 You see how the more imperfect subserv the perfect; the inanimate the animate; as the earth the plant. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* I. 163 Portions of bone are also developed to protect and otherwise subserv the organs of the senses.

† 3. a. *intr.* To act in a subordinate position. *Obs. rare.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 57 Not made to rule, But to subserv where wisdom bears command.

† b. *trans.* To serve under, be subordinate to.

Obs. rare. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 319 The husband takes a second [wife]... who lives and subserves the former in all domestic employments.

4. *refl.* To avail oneself of. *rare.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Omniiana* Lit. Rem. 1836 I. 373, I not merely subserv myself of them, but I employ them.

Subserviate (sʊbsɜːviət), v. [irreg. f. SUBSERVIENT + -ATE.] *trans.* To make subservient or subordinate.

1893 CROWWRIGHT-SCHREINER in *Fareilly Settlem. S. Africa* (1900) 90 They would selfishly and foolishly subserviate the interests of the whole Colony to their own benighted wishes. 1906 CHURCHILL *Coniston* II. iii. The time would come when the railroads... would exterminate the boss, or at least subserviate him.

Subservience (sʊbsɜːviəns), [f. SUBSERVIENT: see -ENCE.]

1. The condition or quality of being serviceable, as a means to an end.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. 1 All this accommodation... and mutual subservience of the things in Nature. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 450 To order all means and affairs in subservience to his end and designe. 1793 BURKE *Obs. Conduct Minority* Wks. 1822 I. 614 It was in subservience to the general plan of disabling us from taking any steps against France. 1805 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 224 All events on this earth are regulated and directed, in subservience to the interests of that spiritual... kingdom of the Messiah. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* IV. (1885) 119 We should trace the beneficent effects of pain and pleasure in their subservience to the purification of life.

† b. pl. a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* III. l. 402 The uses and subserviences they were fit for. 1804 *Paley Nat. Theol.* xii. The plan is attended, through all its varieties and deflections, by subserviences to special occasions and utilities.

2. A condition of subordination or subjection to another. Now *rare* exc. as implied in 3.

1701 G. STANHOPE *Pious Breathings* v. xvii. (1720) 348 Grant that my sensual Affections may always continue in subservience to my reasonable mind. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 86 A change of power to subservience is a proof of folly. 1836 THIALWALL *Greece* xxi. (1839) III. 173 They had secured the subservience of the whole island. 1902 W. BRIGHT *Age of Fathers* (1903) I. xv. 288 The sermon... asserted the absolute 'subservience' of the Son to the Father.

3. Subservient behaviour, attitude, or conduct; servile subordination, submissiveness, obsequiousness.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiv, She could not indeed imitate

his excess of subservience, because she was a stranger to the meanness of mind... by which it was dictated. 1849 GAOTE *Greece* II. xxxviii. V. 23 A young Persian monarch, corrupted by universal subservience around him. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix. iii. 314 Johnson... is grander in his neglect of fashion than Goldsmith in his ruinous subservience. 1902 MATHIESON *Pol. & Relig.* I. x. 323 His subservience to the King... was due in part to the extreme weakness of his position.

Subserviency (sʊbsɜːviənsi), [f. next: see -ENCY.]

1. = SUBSERVIENT 1.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 277 All things being... by him given out to the world, in subservience to the ends of his design. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* II. iv. § 5 This Institution of them in the Schools of the Prophets was of great subserviency. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* III. § 9 The Beauty of Dress depends on its subservience to certain Ends and Uses. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* II. I. § 3: 10 When we contemplate... the manifest Adaptations and Subservingencies of all these Things to each other. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 479 The subservience of our planet to the support of terrestrial as well as aquatic species. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abbs.* II. 124 Persons, whom he intended to bring to a subservience to his objects.

2. = SUBSERVIENT 2. Now *rare* exc. as implied in 3.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 15 It is reasonable the worse should be in subservience to the better. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Sp.* (1867) 147 That subservience which... seems to be attributed to the Holy Ghost. 1723 SWIFT *Argts. agst. Bps.* Wks. 1761 III. 263 Lords and squires... who... murmur at the payment of rent—as a subservience they were not born to. 1896 DK. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* 8 The subservience of structure to function, and the priority in time of structural growth.

3. = SUBSERVIENT 3.

a 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) III. viii. 178 The obstructing of useful Measures by Opposition, forwarding bad ones by Subserving. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 57 *note*, Any stricture on the score of subservience in style or composition. 1852 MAS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix. That cringing subservience which is one of the most baleful effects of slavery. 1878 LECCKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* I. i. 8 In no country have State trials been conducted with... a more scandalous subservience to the Crown.

Subservient (sʊbsɜːviənt), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *subserviens*, -entem, pr. pple. of *subservire* to SUBSERVE.] A. adj.

1. Being of use or service as an instrument or means; serving as a means to further an end, object, or purpose; serviceable. Const. to a person or thing, a design, condition, process.

1632 TATHAM *Love crowns the end* I. Dram. Wks. (1878) 19 If these eyes be my own, I fondly trust they may be more subservient to me. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 144 If they do preach any wholsom Doctrine, it is usually but subservient to their great Design. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 55 The spirits... subservient to the imagination in the Brain. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ix. § 7 Ideas, which we may... suppose may be introduced into the Minds of Children in the Womb, subservient to the necessity of their Life... there. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 150 Every particular affection... is subservient to self-love. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1787) II. 99 The arts of fraud were made subservient to the designs of cruelty. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 189 The drama renders all arts subservient to the one end of action. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 18 All the other structures of the eye may be considered subservient to this one [the retina].

† b. Const. to with inf. or a prep. with gerund.

1668 DAVDEN *Dram. Poety* Wks. 1725 I. 43 They dwell on him and his concerns, while the rest of the Persons are only subservient to set him off. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 145 Persons who are subservient in this respect towards promoting the honour of God. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* III. i. This is a good subservient artifice, to aid the nobler workings of my brain. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 23 In making you subservient in facilitating our success.

† c. without construction. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 173 They are not in the number of them that perform an action, but of those that are subservient. 1661 J. FELL *Hammond* 112 Scarce ever reading anything which he did not make subservient in one kind or other. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* II. i. 36 While we are awake, we feel none of those Motions, which are continually made, in the disposal of the Corporeal Principles Subserving herein.

2. Acting or serving in a subordinate capacity; subordinate, subject. Const. to.

a. of persons.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 140 That the Queen might have solely that Power, and he only be Subservient to her. 1667 DECAY *Chr. Piety* II. P. 13 Can we think he will be patient thus to be made subservient to his enemy? 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 79 The deacons as subservient inferior ministers, 1721 PAIORA *Predest.* 63 Wks. 1907 II. 347 Is God subservient to his own Decree? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. vi. 258 Women are by nature far more subservient to custom than we are. 1880 'VERNON LEE' *Italy* III. i. 73 They wanted the singer to remain subservient to the composer.

b. of things.

1641 MILTON *Ct. Govt.* III. Wks. 1851 III. 109 Copies out from the borrow'd manuscript of a subservient scrawl. 1656 TUCKER *Rep. in Misc. Scott. Burgh Rec. Soc.* 19 The town is a mercat town, but subservient and belonging... to the town of Lymythquo. 1687 DAVDEN *Hind & P.* I. 88 Superiour faculties are set aside, Shall their subservient organs be my guide? 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 263 Most Critics, fond of some subservient art, Still made the Whole depend upon a Part. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* II. 88 Antiochus Epiphanes... directed against God what was to be subservient to God. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xii. Assuming that religion was true... then religion should be the principal occupation of man, to which all other pursuits should be subservient.

c. Law. (Cf. SERVIENT and SERVITUDE 7.)

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xvi. 327 Personal Servitudes are, whereby the property of one is subservient to the person of another. 1681 [see SERVITUDE 7]. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 580 The mortgages of C, D, and E...acquiesced in those blocks being made subservient to the adjoining block B.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Slavishly subservient; truckling, obsequious.

1794 *Mss. Radcliffe Mss. Udolpho* xviii. Emily was... disgusted by the subservient manners of many persons, who [etc.]. 1819 *Scott Ivanhoe* xxi. The foreigner came here poor, beggarly, cringing, and subservient. 1839 *JAMES LOUIS XIV.* IV. 251 He contrived to ally this subservient flattery to a degree of intemperate vehemence towards Louis. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 2 (1882) 472 The lawyers had been subservient beyond all other classes to the Crown.

B. sb. A subservient person or thing. rare.

1867 D. PAGE *Mau* 143 The primitive notion that this earth was the centre of the universe, and the sun, moon, and stars, formed merely to be its subservients. 1898 *MEESELDTH Odes Fr. Hist.* 35 The fair subservient of Imperial Fate.

Subserviently (sɒbsɪˈvɪəntli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a subservient manner.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 221 The worst of all Evils made...to contribute subserviently to the Good and Perfection of the Whole. 1795 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 18 They acted subserviently to all its designs. 1843 *W. SCOTTSBY Jnl.* p. xv. Discovery was an object, therefore, that could only be pursued subserviently to this. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Aug. 5/4 Unless it [the Government] complies subserviently with the Nationalist demands.

So **Subservientness** rare (1727 *Bailey Vol. II*).

Subservient (sɒbsɪˈvɪənt), ppl. a. [f. SUBSERVE v. + -ING 2.] That subserves; subservient.

1641 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. ii. Ligaments, are they that tie the Bones together, and other parts to the Bones, with their subserving tendons. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 2 Nov. Combine...against the ring and its boss and its subserving tool that now fills the Mayor's chair. [1895 *W. H. HUDSON Spencer's Philos.* 134 In non-gregarious creatures, the only conflict is between self-subserving and race-subserving activities.]

Subsqualateral, etc.: see SUB-10.

Subsessile (sɒbsɪˈsɪl), a. *Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *subsessilis*: see SUB-20 c.] Not truly sessile; almost sessile.

1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot.* iii. iv. (1765) 174 *Verticillus*, a Whorl, expresses a Number of Flowers that are subsessile. 1777 *S. ROBSON Brit. Flora* 104 Snow Saxifrage. Leaves obovate, crenate, subsessile. 1856 *W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's Zool.* i. 374 Abdomen subsessile, conico-acuminate.

Subset, sb. [f. SUBSET v.] An act of subsetting or subsetting.

a 1722, 1765-8 [see SUBSETTING below].

Subset, sb. [f. SUB-5 c + SET sb.2] A subordinate set.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 121/1 It may be possible to divide the set into a number of subsets, no two of which contain a common object.

Subset (sɒbsɪˈt), v. Sc. [f. SUB-9 (b) + SET v.] trans. To underlet, sublet.

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xiii. 253 As the half may be sub-set, so any other right less than the value of the half, is sustained as an Infeudment of wardance. 1752 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 551/2 A small farm... which he had subset at about 61. Sterling per annum. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 381 A missive of tack... which made no mention of assignees... was, found, neither capable of being assigned, nor subset. 1866 *Scott Fam. Lett.* (1894) i. 35, I have subset the whole of the sheep farm. 1838 *W. BELT Dict. Law Scot.* 58a To assign or subset a lease of the ordinary endurance of nineteen years.

b. absol. or intr.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 379 A tack of lands does not imply a power, either to assign, or even to subset. 1838 *W. BELT Dict. Law Scot.* 58a In such leases... an express authority to assign or subset must be given.

Hence **Subsetting** vbl. sb.; **Subsettable** a., capable of being subset.

1722 *FOUNTAINWELL Decis.* i. 454 The axiom against sub-setting is only against an assignment... But a subset is lawful, and was so found 12 March 1686. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* ii. vi. § 33 (1773) 265 It remains a doubt, whether the power of subsetting is implied in the nature of a tack, without a special clause. *Ibid.* By a subset the principal tackman is not changed. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 379 All tacks, likewise, that are to subsist for a great length of time, are also assignable, as well as subsettable.

Subsettle, Obs. [f. SUBSET v. + -LE, -EL; cf. *undersettle*.] An under-tenant; = *UNDERSSETTLE*. 1583 in J. Guest *Rotherham* (1879) 361 Andrew Robinson subsett for a horse on the common contrary to our custome 6d.

Subseyd, variant of SUBSIDE sb.

Subshrub (sɒbʃrʌb), *Hort.* [f. SUB-3 + SHRUB sb.1, to render mod.L. *suffrutex* (see *SUFFRUTICOSE*). Cf. the earlier *undershrub*.] An undershrub, or very small shrub.

1851 *GLENN Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 11 The double-flowered varieties... may be... treated as perennial subshrubs.

So **Subshrubby** a., resembling a subshrub, suffrutescent.

1843 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) IV. 140 It is a dwarf and compact-growing plant, apparently of an evergreen herbaceous or subshrubby habit. 1851 *GLENN Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 67 *Mathiola incana*, the queen stock, is a sub-shrubby kind. 1856 *DELAVER Fl. Gard.* 107 The terms 'sub-shrubby plants' and 'suffrutescent trees' have been invented, to designate those individuals which occupy intermediate positions in the long series of the vegetable kingdom.

† Subsidiary, a. Obs. Erron. f. SUBSIDIARY.

1628 H. BURTON *Israel's Fast* Ded. p. v. Who does more hinder or prejudice the King in his necessary and Royal Subsidiary Supplies, then such Factors? 1668 HOLME *Armoury* iii. iv. 195/2 Suffragan or Subsidiary Bishops.

† **Subside**, v. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. *subsidiere* to SUBSIDE.] intr. To sink in.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 173 The eyes, being humble, subside.

So **Subsidiation**, a depression.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 24 The protuberances or subsidiations of the cranium.

† **Subside**, sb. Obs. Also -sede, -seyd, -syde. [a. F. *subsidi*, ad. L. *subsidiū* SUBSIDY.] = SUBSIDY.

c 1450 *Brut* ii. 329 He axed... a grete subside to be granted to hem, for defending of hem and of his reame. 1474 *Rental Bk. Cyfar Angus* (1879) i. 215 The hyschoppis subseyd at his fyrst entre. 1504 *AAROLD Chron.* (1811) 193 The Rate of the Kyngis Custum and Subside of Marchaundises registered in the Eschequer. 1542 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 156 Payd for the Kyngs subside xliij. liij d. 1553 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 54 Aquittance... for the Subside of the Church for the Symma of iij li vi s.

Subside (sɒbsaɪd), v. [ad. L. *subsidiere*, f. sub- SUB-2 + *sidiere* to sit down.]

1. intr. To sink down, fall to the bottom, precipitate. Also with down.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Subside*, to sink down, or fall to the bottom. 1666 *WHISTON Th. Earth* iii. (1722) 278 Their Shells were buried among the other Bodies or Masses which subsided down. 1721 *BAGLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 9 Bodies of no more weight than Shells, or Teeth of Fishes, would subside themselves down to the bottom. 1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV. 98 Chalk laid on clay will, we know, subside. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) ii. § 1. 80 The precipitate is allowed to subside. 1877 *Huxley Physioogr.* 133 The gravel is the first to fall; then the sand subsides, and finally the mud settles down.

2. To sink to a low or lower level, esp. of liquids or soil sinking to the normal level; (of valleys) to form a depression; (of a swelling or something inflated) to be reduced so as to become flat.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s. v. The Streams Subside from their Banks. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 46 Where shady Mountains rise, and Vales subside. 1731 *ARABUTHNOT Aliments* ii. ii. (1735) 28 Small Air-Blisters... capable to be inflated by the Admission of Air, and to subside at the Expulsion of it. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 151 When the earth hath fully subsided, and become firm and solid [etc.]. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* i. 609 The mountains converge into a single ridge, which... subsides into plain country. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 76 On pouring a quantity of water into one limb, the water will rise in the other, and when left undisturbed, will subside at an equal height in both. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* vii. xxvii. The Eagle. The eager plumes subsided on his throat. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* i. 513 A little [earth] is left elevated immediately over the drain, to subside to the usual level of the ground. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* 34 The waters of the Nile had subsided. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Prob. Div. 87 A small blister, which subsided in a day or two.

b. Of a mass of earth, etc.: To fall or give way as the result of dynamic disturbance, etc.

1773 *Cook's Voy.* ii. xiv. (1842) i. 329 A large tract of country, of which it was part, subsided by some convulsion of nature. 1840 *LYELL Prime. Geol.* iii. xvi. (ed. 6) III. 345 Buildings which have at different times subsided beneath the level of the sea. 1879 A. R. WALLACE's *Australasia* i. 11 The bottom of the ocean is itself even now subsiding more and more. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 July 5/1 We suspect that when the great basin of Taupo comes to be explored by the sounding lead, an extinct volcano, crater and all, will be found subsided in its midst.

c. Of persons: To sink down into or on to a chair, etc.

1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* i. vi. She subsided into the easy-chair. 1888 J. S. WINTAR *Bootle's Child.* ix. The subject of the joke subsided on to a chair where she sat giggling.

3. Of the sea, wind, storm: To sink to rest, abate.

1721 *Prior Tale from Boccace* 55 Wks. 1907 II. 343 Not waves and winds subside more sudden. 1740 *PITT Æneid* vii. 9 The Sea subsiding, and the Tempests o'er. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* xlix. VI. 168 The wind had already subsided. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 54 Beneath where... soft the tree-top swell subsides.

4. Of strong feeling, excitement, clamour, and the like: To cease from agitation, fall into a state of quiet or of less violence or activity.

a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* Sept. 1644, Our desire of revenge had by this time subsided. 1772 *TOPLADY in R. Palmer Bk. Praise* (1866) 436 Soon shall our doubts and fears subside at His control. 1778 *BURNEY Evelina* xxxiii. (1792) i. 177 Her anger now subsiding into grief. 1783 *CRAAZER Village* ii. 183 Cease then that grief, and let those tears subside. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* iv. A public room had subsided. 1855 *Foultry Chron.* III. 170 Buying and selling fowls has subsided from an excitement to a natural business transaction. 1863 *Geo. Elliot Romola* xxix. They parted with softening, dropping voices, subsiding into silence. 1892 F. ANSTREY *Voces Pop.* Ser. ii. 156 The hubbub gradually subsides.

b. Of a condition: To die down, pass away, wear off. Of an action: To be discontinued.

1751 *CHESTRAF. Lett.* cclviii. Your fencing likewise... may subside for the summer. 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man Own Broker* (ed. 5) 20 The probability of the premium (given on any Stock) totally subsiding. 1780 in *Lett. Earl Malmesbury* (1870) i. 460, I shall go when the novelty is a little subsided. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* iii. 60 Too soon The alumber of intemperance subsides.

5. Of persons: To fall into an inactive or less active or efficient state.

1728 *Young Love of Fame* vii. 196 His swelling soul subsides to native peace. 1847 *Mrs. GOWE Castles in Air* xix. I am not sure but I would rather live in the King's Bench... than subside into a country Squire. 1865 *DICKENS Mt. Fr.* iii. xv. 'That was well done!' panted Bella, slackening in the next street, and subsiding into a walk. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/3 After a very promising career... he has subsided into a quiet and indifferent attitude.

b. To cease from activity; esp. to lapse into silence.

1871 *Cincinnati Comm.* Apr. (Schele de Vere *Americanism* 638) Thereupon the doughty General subsided, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that he will remain silent. 1880 *Daily News* 1 July, Being told he must keep quiet or be arrested he subsided.

6. To be merged in; to pass into. rare.

1781 *SIMES Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 4 Politeness should exceed authority, and the Officer subside in the gentleman. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* i. xii. 267 The old life was... never entirely to subside into the new.

† 7. trans. To cause to sink in. Obs. rare.

1650 *BULWER Anthropomet.* 75 The roots of that prominence which subsides the apple of the eye.

Subsided (sɒbsaɪdɪd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb: Sunk; precipitated; quieted.

1733 *TULL Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. 163 The Earth sinking away from the Roots, leaves the bottom of the Stalk higher than the subsided Ground. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* VI. ix. When the contents are too much for me, I lay them down; and resume them, as my subsided joy will allow. 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 63 Let the clear water be then poured back, into the first vessel, with great care not to disturb the subsided powder. 1839 *USA Dict. Arts* 1274 The murate of copper is to be decanted from the subsided gypsum. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* i. 504 All the sods just fill up the subsided drain. 1851 *Corr. Lady Lytton* (1912) 410, I... woke with a pleasant subsided feeling.

Subsidence (sɒbsaɪdɪns, sɒbsaɪdɪns), [ad. L. *subsidentia* sediment, f. *subsidiere* to SUBSIDE: see -ENCE. Cf. It. *ussidenza* sediment.]

1. A sediment, precipitate. ? Obs.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 92 A Chalky earth, which... steeped in water, affordeth a cream... on the top, and a grosse subsidence at the bottom. 1650 *VAUGHAN Anthropolosophia* 15 The Earth was an impure, Superfluous subsidence, or Caput mortuum of the Creation. 1847 *CLARKE in Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 109 The soil of the whole is the subsidence of a muddy water. 1890 *GOULD New Med. Dict.*, *Subsidence*,... in pharmacy, the sediment falling from a liquid.

2. The settling (of solid or heavy things) to the bottom, formation of sediment, precipitation.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Subsidence*, a resting or settling in the bottom. 1666 *WHISTON Th. Earth* iii. (1722) 278 The same Law... was also observ'd in the subsidence of the Shells of Fishes. 1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV. 98 What I have written on the subsidence of chalk, and the simple method of recovering that almost-lost manure. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 150 A force of subsidence, the natural consequence of gravity... has produced similar effects. 1800 *HENRY Epit. Chem.* (1808) 125 Separate the liquid part by filtration or by subsidence. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) iv. § 1. 259 The clear oil is afterwards agitated... again clarified by subsidence [etc.].

3. The sinking (of liquids) to a normal or lower level; also, a fall in the level of ground.

1669 *BOYLE Contin. New Exper.* xix. 62 The Quick-silver that before stood at 29 inches... would fall so low as to rest at 9 or 10 inches, (for once I measur'd the Subsidence beneath its former Elevation). 1837 *Syd. SMITH Wks.* (1850) 641 One of those Shem-Ham-and-Japhet buggies—made on Mount Ararat soon after the subsidence of the waters. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 104 The subsidence of mercury in the barometer, as we ascend mountains... affords valuable data for calculating their vertical height. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1879) 104 The country... is a succession of the gentlest swells and subsidences. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xxi. 429 Snags... left in the channel on the sudden subsidence of the water.

b. A fall in rhythm or accent.

1824 *LANDOR Imag. Conv., Achilles & Phocion* Wks. 1853 i. 26/2 Concentrated are his arguments... easy the swell and subsidence of his periods, his dialect purely attic. 1851 *HAWTHORNE Ho. Sev. Gables* x. He delighted in the swell and subsidence of the rhythm, and the happily-recurring rhyme.

4. A sinking into inactivity or quiescence.

a. of feelings, of a disturbance, of the attacks of a disease, etc.

1754 *WARRBURTON Serm.* 27 Oct., Wks. 1788 V. 519 The mind... being, by the subdual or subsidence of the more violent passions, now become attentive to, and sensible of, the soft and gentle impressions of tranquillity. 1847 *DICKENS Haunted Man* ii. 70 A decided subsidence of her animosity. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 256 So these people burst out... into a poise and fury... And the subsidence is as sudden. 1890 *GOULD New Med. Dict.*, *Subsidence*,... in pathology, the gradual cessation and disappearance of an attack of disease.

b. Of physical phenomena or actions.

1731 *ARABUTHNOT Aliments* ii. ii. (1735) 29 The alternate Motion of those Air-Blisters, whose Surfaces are by turns freed from mutual Contact, and by a sudden Subsidence meet again by the ingress and egress of the Air. 18... *Edin. Rev.* (Seager), Subsidence of waves. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. 81 The subsidence of this action [throbbling] was always the signal for further advance. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 292 We awaited her subsidence as that of a shower. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 215 A second... fermentation takes place...; its subsidence diminishes the bulk of the wine.

c. Sinking into decline or decay.

1856 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* xxxiii. (1865) IV. 67 It was about the period of the Gracchi that this subsidence of the old aristocracy of birth began first to be remarked.

5. (orig. *Geol.*) A gradual lowering or settling down of a portion of the earth due to dynamic causes, mining operations, or the like.

1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 449 Though a local subsidence, or settling of the ground, could hardly account for this change, yet a subsidence that has extended to a great tract will agree very well with the appearances. 1854 *MURCHISON Siluria* vi. 131 The rock is subject to slides or subsidences. 1856 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 39 Subsidences occasioned by earthquake and volcanic convulsions. 1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 6/4 Streets and buildings are being damaged by subsidences due to disused underground workings.

transf. 1861 *Morning Post* 27 Nov. They reached the door, but found it fixed by the subsidence of the walls.

6. attrib., applied to vessels in which liquids are put in order to precipitate their suspended solid matter, as *subsidence reservoir, vat*.

1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Subsidence-vat*, a dyer's settling-vat. 1894 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/1 All the companies supplying river water have subsidence reservoirs, into which the water is first turned for the purpose of allowing such of the suspended solid matter as will to settle.

Subsidency (sŭbsī'dēnsi, sŭbsī'dēnsi). Now rare. [ad. L. *subsidencia*: see prec.] = prec.

1695-87 *H. Moore App. Antid.* (1712) 215 Bodies in a confused agitation may very likely go together, as we see done in the subsidency of this dreggish part of the World, the Earth. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Surrey* (1662) iii. 79 Those who judiciously impute the sudden subsidency of the Earth in the interstice aforesaid to some underground hollowiness. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. (1704) 261 So as to cause a Subsidency of the Lungs by lessening the cavity there. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 597 A strong and regular current in a river is the best of all means, for preventing the formation of banks in the bed by the subsidency of mud, &c. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrar.* II. 416 Throughout all the space many fissures appeared and subsidencies of the ground. 1845 *S. Judd Margaret* ii. iii. In the subsidency and departure of love, the moral system is revolutionized.

Subsident (sŭbsī'dēnt, sŭbsī'dēnt), a. rare. [ad. L. *subsidentem*, pr. pple. of *subsidere* to SUBSIDE.] Precipitating.

1889 *PENNELL Fishing* 125 By subsequent treatment of the precipitated and subsident metals.

† **Subside real**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [SUB- 1 a.] Subcelestial, sublunary.

1636 in *Ann. Dubensis* (1877) 57 This subsideall rundle.

† **Subsīdial**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SUBSIDY sb. + -AL.] = SUBSIDIALY a. 3 c.

1798 *PENNANT Hindoostan* II. 13 A subsidial ally of the English, who receive from its monarch the annual sum of £160,000.

Subsidiarily (sŭbsī'diārīlī), adv. [f. next + -LY 2.] In a subsidiary manner or position; subordinately, secondarily. (occas. const. to.)

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xxxii. At first sight he addresseth himself to this means, which they never embrace but subsidiarily. 1645 *Docum. Impeach. Dk. Buckhni.* (Camden Soc.) 209 Three only should speak, subsidiarily one to another. 1694 *FALLS Jersey* iv. 112 This Court was first brought in Subsidiarily, when Causes grew too numerous for Cate. 1818 *H. T. COLEBROOKE Obligations* 141 He is not bound subsidiarily for the remainder, in the event of insolvency of his coheirs. 1852 *BROWNING Shelley's Lett.* Intro. Ess. (1881) 7 Subsidiarily to the human interest of his work. 1897 *MAITLAND Domesday Bk. & Beyond* 148 The hundred being but subsidiarily liable.

Subsidiary (sŭbsī'diārī), a. and sb. [ad. L. *subsidiarius*, f. *subsidiūm*: see SUBSIDIUM. Cf. *F. subsidiaire*, It. *subsidiario*, Sp. *pg. subsidiario*.]

1. Serving to help, assist, or supplement; furnishing assistance or supplementary supplies; auxiliary, tributary, supplementary. (Chiefly of things.)

1543 *JOVE G. J. confiteth Winch. Art.* fol. ij. Justified by thence faith in him, and by nothing else as by any subsidiary attainment, vnto this full iustification in christe. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph. Subsidiarie*, that is given or set to aide another. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 74 A bloud-like vapor which returneth into the veins, and so becometh for want of better, a subsidarie nourishment of the partes. 1627 *DONNE Serm.* xlv. (1640) 442 In these subsidiary gods, these occasional gods, there could be no Omnipotence, no Almightinesse. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. iii. 64/1 A Suffragan Bishop, or Subsidiary Bishop. 1731 *ARBUOTHNOT Aliments* vi. viii. (1735) 235 Howsoever they [sc. bitter Substances] may be acceptable to some one Part, that is, that they are a sort of subsidiary Gall. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. iii.* II. 545 (A sinking fund) is a subsidiary fund always at hand to be mortgaged in aid of any other doubtful fund. 1805-17 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* 159 The decrements on these last faces are considered as subsidiary, to favour the action of the principal decrement. 1832 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 110 The inflammation of the ignited gas will be sustained by these four subsidiary flames. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* vi. 150 Concerning the nature of the objects delivered by the Subsidiary Faculties. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 211 We must mention the development of printing and the subsidiary art of paper-making. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 Oct. 3/5 Bishop Subsidiary of Caeleion.

b. Const. lo. 1663 *WATERHOUSE Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Legum Anglie* 398 The Commoners of England being landed, are so subsidiary to their Princes and Laws in all kinds of aide and duty. 1679 *EVELYN Sylva* (ed. 3) To Rdr. A3 An infinity of solitary, and loose Experiments subsidiary to it. 1740 *WATERLAND Eng. conc. Inf. Commun.* v. As soon as Baptism became impaired, the Use of the Eucharist ought

to come in as subsidiary, or supplemental to it. 1836 *KEALE Serm.* viii. (1848) 200 A system of tradition, subsidiary to the Scriptures, might yet exist in the commonwealth or city of God. 1856 *FRAUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 380 This was his first object, to which every other was subsidiary. 1868 *M. PATTISON Academ. Org.* v. 122 The College is subsidiary to the University. 1875 *GLADSTONE Glean.* VI. xxxix. 130 No ritual is too much, provided it is subsidiary to the inner work of worship.

c. Technical uses.

Subsidiary cells (Bot.): certain epidermal cells which are less thickened or situated lower than the guard-cells which they surround. **Subsidiary coin**: coins of the lower denominations; U. S. silver coinage of lower denomination than the dollar. **Subsidiary goal** (Polo): see quot. 1899. **Subsidiary quantity or symbol** (Math.): see quot. 1847.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 126 **Subsidiary**. A quantity or symbol is so called when it is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The term is particularly applied to angles, since the trigonometrical tables give a great power over their management, which causes their frequent introduction. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* iii. xv. (1876) 480 Our copper and silver money are to be regarded as subsidiary coinage. 1884 *BOWEN & SCOTT De Barry's Phaner.* 45 The superficial stomata first developed are surrounded by several partitioned zones of subsidiary cells. 1899 *J. M. Brown's Polo* 37 (Badm. Libr.). A subsidiary goal is obtained in the same way as a true goal, except that to score a subsidiary goal the ball must pass between the subsidiary goal mark and the goal-post which is nearest to it. Subsidiary goals are to be measured 11 feet from each goal-post on the outside.

d. Of a stream: Tributary. Similarly of a valley.

1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* vii. 246 We slept one night at the mouth of a subsidiary dell. 1837 *CARLVE Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. 1. All manner of subsidiary streams and brooks of bitterness flowing in. 1845 *M'CULLOCH Anc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 39 The subsidiary streams that fall into the Trent. 1914 *Sir J. FRENCH Disp.* 8 Oct. in *Times* 19 Oct. 9/6 The general plateau on the south is divided by a subsidiary valley of much the same character, down which the small River Vesle flows to the main stream.

2. With the notion of helping or supplementing weakened or obscured: Subordinate, secondary.

1831 *CARLVE Sart. Res.* (1858) 171 The others are only subsidiary species, or slight varieties. 1867 *J. HOGG Microsc.* i. iii. 68 When any system of waves meets with an obstacle, subsidiary systems of undulation will be formed. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* ix. 166 Its legion of subsidiary dialectic forms. 1883 *R. H. SCOTT Elem. Meteorol.* 380 Lesser eddies are found on the outskirts of the original depression. At times these latter 'secondary', 'subsidiary', or 'satellite' depressions, as they are called, develop greater energy than their primaries.

3. † a. Consisting of a subsidy or subsidies.

1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* Ded. 1 That honourable assemblie bath... presented to your Maestie a subsidarie beneuolence. 1637 *SALTONSTALL Eusebius' Constantine* 7 The most royall Emperour after their departure, summoned those againe that had sent in their Subsidiary money. 1640 *CULPEPPER in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 34 As soon as the House was settled, a Subsidiary Aid and Supply was propounded.

b. Depending on a subsidy or subsidies: in subsidiary treaty (cf. SUBSIDY 3 b, 4).

1755 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1840) III. 158 All the world revolted against Subsidiary treaties. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXIX. 453/2 Lord Wellesley introduced that system of subsidiary treaties which has played so important a part in the expansion of British dominion.

c. Maintained or retained by subsidies.

1802 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict., Subsidiary Troops*, troops of one nation assisting those of another for a given sum or subsidy. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 134 Both the British countries were in some measure subsidized and protected states.

B. sb.

† 1. The levy of a subsidy. *Obs. rare*—1.

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* (1871) 4 Their fathers were not above three pounds in the Kings books at a Subsidiary.

2. A subsidiary thing; something which furnishes assistance or additional supplies; an aid, auxiliary. Now rare.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xii. 255 These considerations ought to be applied and employed to our beleefe, but as Subsidiaries. 1660 *HAMMOND Serm.* (Phil. iv. 13) Wks. 1684 IV. 573 Which deceitful consideration drew on Pelagius himself, that was first only for nature, at last to take in one after another, five Subsidiaries more. 1697 *EVELYN Nuntiatia* vii. 251 Images of the Gods and Goddesses, with other Subsidiaries. 1706 — *Mem.* (1819) II. 206 I. shall not be able to do it with any satisfaction, unless y^e Lord favour me with the communication of the subsidaries in y^e cabinet. 1796 *BURNBY Mem. Metastasio* I. 377 If, in despite of so many subsidaries, you should be of a different opinion. 1808 *HAN. MOORE Celebs* xxiii. As to the lectures, they may be doubtless made very useful subsidaries to instruction. 1824 *L. MURRAY Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 64 All other sorts of words must be regarded as subsidaries.

b. An assistant.

1807 *ROBINSON Archaeol. Græca* i. xiii. 58 The number of senators was again augmented. To these fifty a similar number of subsidaries was added. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 507 The building is occupied by three priests and a few subsidaries.

c. Technical uses: (a) *Mus.* A theme of inferior importance, subordinate to the first or second subject. (b) *Stock Exch.* A subsidiary company.

(c) *Polo.* A subsidiary goal.

1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* s.v., In some cases a Subsidiary acquires so much importance in the working out as to rank as a third subject. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 8/2 The whole question of the value of Randfontein lies in the way its numerous subsidaries turn out. 1901 *Ibid.* 14 Jan. 9/1 The shares of the Corporation, which then stood at 11. 15d., now

stand at 6d., and it wants its shareholders to take the shares of these subsidaries and provide more hard cash. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 27 Jan. 5/6 Three goals two subsidaries to six goals two subsidaries.

† 3. A subsidized state. *Obs.*

1756 *Monitor* No. 30. I. 275 The immense treasure paid for those subsidaries, which by their treaties are engaged to cover Hanover, at the sole expence of Great Britain.

Subsiding (sŭbsī'dīng), vbl. sb. [f. SUBSIDE v. + -ING 1.] = SUBSIDENCE.

1672 *BOYLE New Exper. Flame & Air* 13 The subsidng of the Mercury. 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 190 Strabo... attributes those great Floods and Inundations to the elevation and subsidng of the *Moles terrestres*. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 17 A regular alternate Elevation and subsidng, or an apparent Pulsation. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem.* 151 Mixing a small quantity of alum with the water accelerates the subsidng of the starch.

attrib. (cf. SUBSIDENCE 6.) 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Sept. 1/3 Subsidng beds were provided so that the fluid portion of the river was alone supplied to the consumers.

Subsiding (sŭbsī'dīng), ppl. a. [f. SUBSIDE v. + -ING 2.] That subsidies, in various senses of the verb.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 68 The subsidng powder dried, retains some magnetic virtue. 1694 *SALMON Bat's Dispens.* (1738) 353/1 Edulcorate the subsidng Powder, by many affusions of fair Water. 1700 *DAYDEN Iliad* i. 711 With Terror trembled Heav'n's subsidng Hill. 1769 *E. BANCROFT Guiana* 279 The liquor is decanted from the subsidng bread, and drank. 1779 *Mirror* No. 66 Specifying... the subsidng state of her affections towards them. 1839 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xxii. 561 That class of widely-environment reefs, which indicate a subsidng land. 1889 *Lo. LYTTON Let. to W. Ward* 25 Sept., The after effects of its subsidng eddies.

|| **Subsidium** (sŭbsī'diŭm). Pl. subsidia. [L.: see SUBSIDY.] A help, aid, subsidy.

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 50 It was reasonable that in *Subsidium* they should contribute some help to their Neighbours. 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 170 If left to itself without the continued *Subsidium* and Influence of the Divine Providence. 1799 *SWIFT Lett. to Bolingbroke* 31 Oct., Because I cannot be a great Lord, I would acquire what is a kind of *subsidium*. 1817 *T. L. PEACOCK Melincourt* II. 182 They have at all times a little more than they actually need, a *subsidium* for age or sickness. 1878 *M. PATTISON in Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 517/2 Even if Erasmus had at his disposal the MSS. subsidia for forming a text.

Subsidize (sŭbsī'dīz), v. [f. SUBSIDY + -IZE.]

1. trans. a. To make a payment for the purpose of securing the services of (mercenary or alien troops).

1795 *SEWARD Anecd.* (1796) III. 382 Lord Chatham was obliged to call in to its aid the mercenary troops of other Nations: these... he subsidized with a liberal... hand. 1803 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1835) II. 223 The latter has agreed to subsidize one company of artillery and two battalions of native infantry. 1838 *PEACOCK Ferd. & Is.* ii. xiv. He obtained a small supply of men from his Italian allies, and subsidized a corps of 8000 Swiss. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th Cent.* I. iii. 350 An army of about 44000 Swedes, Danes, and Hessians was subsidized.

b. To furnish (a country, nation, princes) with a subsidy for the purpose of securing their assistance or their neutrality in war.

1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Reign Geo. III* (1845) I. vii. 105 Little Princes are subsidized, when not worthy of reciprocity. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Jmrs.* IX. 1, I have sought relief in hearing the censure of Administration for subsidizing the Continent. 1860 *L. HARCOURT Diaries G. Rose* I. 66 To subsidize one power against another.

2. transf. a. To secure the services of by payment or bribery.

1815 *W. H. IRELAND Scribblemania* 26 note, Deigning to subsidize a venal pen in order to throw a gloss over the flagrant dereliction. 1871 *Daily News* 6 Nov., It was... to abstain... from subsidizing the press. 1899 *KIPPLING Stalky* 66 The three... stood to attention... in full view of all the visitors, to whom fags, subsidised for that end, pointed them out as victims of Prout's tyranny.

fig. 1862 *F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst.* 122 In its operations, it [sc. the soul] subsidizes all the sense-organs.

b. To furnish funds for (a scheme or course of action). *rare.*

1838 *FRAUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 431 Like so many of the northern abbots, he might have been hoarding a fund to subsidize insurrection.

c. To support by grants of money: now esp. of the government or some central authority contributing to the upkeep of an institution, etc.

1828 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 592 For the British Government to pay the Roman Catholic clergy would be to subsidize the Court of Rome against itself. 1871 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Aug. 10 M. Thiers' unhappy stroke of financial ingenuity actually subsidizes the detested Teuton. 1876 *J. GRANT Burgh Sch. Scot.* ii. iii. 129 In several places, we find the councils actually subsidizing adventure schools. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/2 The schools... have been subsidised by grants from the county magistrates. 1911 *War Dept. Fronts, Subsidy Scheme* 1 The full terms under which the War Department will subsidize vehicles.

Hence *Subsidized*, *Subsidizing* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; *Subsidization*, *Subsidizer*.

1817 *COLLIERIDGE Biog. Lit.* (1907) I. 142 The abandonment of the subsidizing policy, so far at least as neither to goad or bribe the continental courts into war. 1870 *W. R. GAGE Pol. Probl.* 29 The encouragers and subsidizers of all other states through their crises of despondency and destitution. 1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar., Every country has its subsidized lines of steamers, which carry mails to all parts of the world. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 274/1 The subsidizing of political benefit societies by well-to-do Conservatives. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 May 5/2 He... put an extinguisher upon all hopes of a conference with the subsidizing nations, or the

introduction of a countervailing tariff. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 1 Jan. 5/5 The statement as to Mr. Schiff's subsidisation of the alleged Galveston scheme is inaccurate. 1908 *Athenaeum* 31 Oct. 545/3 It was about to cease as a subsidized publication of the French Government.

† **Subsiduous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *subsidium* SUBSIDY *sb.* or F. *subside* SUBSIDE *sb.*: see -UOUS.] Assisting, subsidiary.

1499 CAXTON *Encyclo.* xix. 71/29 *Y^e* subsiduous [orig. F. *subside*] modre that hath made the to be aorryshed..wyth the mylke of the tygres of Yrcanye.

Subsidy (*sb*·sidi), *sb.* Also 4-7 *subsidie*, 5-*sidee*, -*sydy*, 5-6 -*sidye*, 5-7 -*sedye*, 6 *subse*dy, -*sydy*, -*sidey*, -*sidwe* (?). [A. AF. *subsidie* = OF. (and AF.) *subside*, ad. L. *subsidium*. Cf. Pr. *subsidi*, It. *sussidio*, Sp., Pg. *subsidio*.]

1. Help, aid, assistance. Also with *a* and *pl.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1387 TAYLOR *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 Everych (element of the body) schude..geve us special helpe and subsidie by his owne dispensacioun. 1435-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 189 A thowme in the ryghte foote of Pyrrhus kyng, the towchenge of whom 3afe subsidie ageyne venom. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* lxxxi. 3 in *Archiv Stad. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 250 Petir and Paule and sentis alle..For subsidie to you we calle. 1533 FRITH (title) An other boke against Rastel named the subsidie or bulwark to his fyrst boke. 1553 LATIMER *Serm.* *Lord's Prayer* vii. (1562) 53 [45] To cry unto god..for a subsidie against this..enemy. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Yngurth* 52 On the right wyng..he ordeyned as it were a forward enforced with a threhold subsidie or socour. 1639 FULLER *War* iv. viii. 180 Before he began his voyage he craved a subsidie of prayers from the Monks of S. Albanes. 1675 ALSOP *Anti-Soczo* iii. § 2. 203 It's a very Rufful cause that needs such Subsidies to maintain it. 1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 68 Dr. Brown..rejects as unphilosophical, those hyperphysical subsidies.

2. *Eng. Hist.* A pecuniary aid granted by parliament to the sovereign to meet special needs.

In the 14th and 15th centuries the term (occurring, in the AF. form *subside*, in 1340 *Rolls Parli.* II. 112/2, 117/1, 1253 27 *Edw.* III. stat. i. c. 4, 1384 5 *Rich.* II. stat. ii. c. 3) was applied mainly to the taxes on cloth, wool, leather, and skins, and the duties of tonnage and poundage. In Tudor times it was applied pre-eminently to a tax of 4s. in the pound on lands and 2s. 8d. in the pound on movables. Its application to tonnage and poundage was continued in acts of parliament until 1707 *Act 6 Anne* c. 48. In 1698 an increased percentage of duty charged upon certain articles was known as the New Subsidy.

The term has been extended by legal and historical writers to the aids derived from the tenth, the fifteenth, and other sources. The old lawyers, e. g. Coke, term the duties on wool, skins, and leather, 'perpetual' subsidies, the others being classed as 'temporary'.

† *Book of subsidy*, = subsidy-book (see 4).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 203 Whanne be kyng & lordis axeden of grete prelatys subsidies & dymes for here temperaltes. 1424 [see TONNAGE *sb.* 1]. 1422 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 173/2 The forsaide pouere Commens..grauntoun to oure said Lord the Kyng..a subsidie of xxxiii. liii d...of every sak weight of Wolle, and of every cexl. of Wolle felle. 1425 *Ibid.* 289/2 With oute any subsidie paying for the same (sc. Wool). c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 122 The kynghe hath therfore be subsidie off pondage and tonnage. 1544 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 70 To the kynges collectors for the subsidie ixi liiij. c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 55 Which..myght releue them (sc. breeders of wool) of there subsidies. 1571 *Acts Privy Council* VII. 29 The assessing and taxing of the first payment of the Subsidie granted by the Layette nt the last Parliament. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. ii. (1588) 109 Such as have their names registered in the Booke of Subsidie. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 25 He that made vs pay one and twenty Fifteenes, and one shilling to the pound, the last Subsidie. 1603-4 *Act 1 Jas. I.* c. 33 § 2 Except and forporeit out of this Graunt of Subsidie & of Poundage, All maner of Woollen Cloth made or wrought. 1604 *Proclam. in Rates of Marchandizes* (c 1605) 5 Queene Mary..did..assesse ypon Clothes carried out of this Realme by way of Marchandize, a certaine rate for the Custome and Subsidie of them. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 8 There was a mention..of granting fyve Subsidies, a proportion..scarce ever before heard of in Parliament. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 A Subsidy granted to the King of Tonnage and Poundage and other summes of money payable upon Merchandize Exported and Imported. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 May 1671, The subsidie now given by Parliament to his Majesty. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6366/a All Goods..which shall have remained in His Majesty's Warehouse for Security of the Duties Twelve Months, the Subsidies and Duties not paid. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In the List of English Duties, or Impositions, are divers Kinds of Subsidies: Old Subsidy, Additional Imposition to the old Subsidy. New Subsidy, third Subsidy; Two-thirds Subsidy. 1845 M^cCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. vi. (1852) 235 The new subsidy, granted in the reign of William III, was an addition of 5 per cent. to the duties on most imported commodities. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 (1882) 395 The perils of her reign drove her [Elizabeth] at rare intervals to the demand of a subsidy. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxiii. 181 In those days a subsidy took the form of a feudal grant.

b. *transf.* A pecuniary aid exacted by a prince, lord, etc.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 89 That quene..dede mani aduersitee to the pepille, by taillez and subsidier. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. v. 176 Hys subsidies of ryht are holden to sette a subsidye upon them self. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 41 b, A subsidie is to be gathered in all countreis of the Emphyre for the Turkeishe warre. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 403 Certaine payments and subsidies which he would have to be levied of his subjects. 1609 SKRNR *Reg. Maj.* ii. lxxxi. Of helps and subsidies asked for the Lord fr his men...As quhen his sonne and heire is to be made knight, or quhen he is to give his eldest dochter in mariage. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. (1787) III. 225 He stipulated an anual subsidy of corn and money.

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1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. xv. 347 From the treasury of the sanctuary..they granted him a subsidy.

3. A grant or contribution of money. *a. gen.*

1421 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 36 The maiour to gyve a subsidye of money to the wardens of yche ward. c 1450 *Godolow Reg.* 394/7 And whaa she wold entir religion, the forsaide hugh should gyve to the same xx. marke into subsidie. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 286 He shall gyve to his children as a subsidie an hondred thousand grounes. 1721 *Steele Spect.* No. 53 P 10 Your Mention of a Subsidy for a Prince in Misfortune. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xvi. Out of small earnings [he] managed to transmit no small comforts and subsidies to old parents living somewhere in Munster.

b. A sum of money paid by one country to another for the promotion of war or the preservation of neutrality.

† *Treaty of subsidy*, a subsidiary treaty.

1668 *Temple Let. to Sir O. Bridgman* 27 Jan., Wks. 1720 II. 56 The hopes we must give him of obtaining Subsidies from Spain, which might countervail what they might lose from France. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 705/a This Court..has push'd with so much Ardour the Treaties of Subsidy with Sweden and Denmark, as that they are both very far advanced. 1833 tr. *Simond's Ital. Rep.* xv. 324 Maximilian had never money enough to carry on the war without the subsidies of his allies. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* xii. 420 He proposed to contribute by monthly subsidies to the prosecution of the war against Philip if Philip persevered.

c. Financial aid furnished by a state or a public corporation in furtherance of an undertaking or the upkeep of a thing.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Subsidy..a sum allowed for the conveyance of mails. 1881 H. FAWCETT *Free Trade & Prot.* (ed. 4) 38 The special object of assisting through postal subsidies the American shipping trade. 1881 D. A. WELLS *Merch. Mar.* 141 It seems clear..that subsidies as a means of restoring American shipping cannot be made the policy of the United States. 1914 *War Dept. Subsidy Scheme* 1 Only those lorries which comply in every particular with the terms of this specification..will be eligible for the grant of full subsidy.

d. *fig.*

a 1631 *DONNE Valed. Bk.* 42 *Poems* 1912 I. 33 Woman-kinde, Who though from heart, and eyes, They exact great subsidies, Forsake him who on them relies. 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* (1651) 25 Universall losses may command A subsidie from every private eye.

4. *attrib.*, as *subsidy act*, *fee*; † *subsidy book*, a book kept for recording the names of those liable to pay subsidy; † *subsidy citizen*, = *subsidy man*;

† *subsidy man*, a person liable to pay subsidy;

hence, a man of means or substance; † *subsidy money*, money derived from a subsidy; *subsidy roll*, = *subsidy book*; † *subsidy treaty*, a subsidiary treaty.

b. Applied to vehicles subsidized by the War Office in peace time while in their owners' hands and liable to be called upon at the outbreak of war; as *subsidy lorry*, *machine*.

1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XI. 86 Uniform rates of duty were fixed in England by the "Subsidy Act of 1660. 1575 LANHAM *Let.* (1871) 33 Bear with me, though perchance I place not thoz Gentlemen..after their estate: for I am neyther good heraud of armez, nor yet know how they are set in the *Subsidy bookez. 1594 *LYL Mother Bombe* ii. v. He that had a cup of red wine to his oysters, was hoysted in the Queenes subsidie booke. a 1613 *OVERBURY Characters, Wise Man* Wks. (1856) 60 He chusest not friends by the subsidy-book, and is not luxurious after acquaintance. 1663 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 93 The old way of rating in the subsidy-books. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* iii. iv. If we procure you two substantial *subsidy citizens to bail you. 1911 *War Dept. Provis. Subsidy Scheme* 2 A proportion of the initial *subsidy fee. 1913 *Leyland Motors Ltd.*, Standard War Office *Subsidy lorry..War Office *Subsidy machines. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict. Canania*, *subsidie men, *Classis tributarium*. 1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 3 § 1 Fower substantiall Howsholders there beinge Subsidie men, or for wante of Subsidie men fower other substantiall Howsholders. 1618 *Archd. Essex & Colch. Depos. Rule* fol. 50 (MS.) He is worth (his debts being paid) a hundreth pounds, but is no subsidie man. 1626 *DONNE Serm.* lxvii. (1640) 680, I will be a Subsidy man so far, so far pay Gods debts, as to celebrate with condigne praise the goodness of that man. a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. x. 237 If we should..compare the numbers of Trained Souldiers then and now, the number of Subsidie-men then and now, they will easily give us an Account of a very great Increase and Multiplication of People. 1595 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 455 The *subsidie money groweing to the said towne. 1625-9 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 188 Whether these Eight Ships lent to the French King..were not paid with the Subsidy-money? 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 313/1 The *subsidy rolls record the fifteenths and tenths, &c., granted by parliament to the crown. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 498 They continue to talk of the speedy march of a powerful body of troops to the assistance of the allies, in pursuance of a *subsidy-treaty. 1761 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 348 We did not renew last year the Subsidy Treaty with the King of Prussia.

Hence *Subsidy v.* (only in Carlyle), to subsidize.

1827 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. vii. iii, Austria hesitates; finally refuses, being subsidied by Pitt. 1828 — *Fredk. Gl.* iii. xx. I. 372 The English..fought and subsidied from side to side of Europe.

† **Subsign**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *subsignare*, f. *sub-*

SUB- 2 + *signare* TO SIGN. Cf. OF. *subsigner*

(13th c.), mod.F. *sousigner* (16th c.)]

1. *trans.* To sign one's name under, subscribe, attest with one's signature or mark. Also, to subscribe (one's name).

1579 FENTON *Cuicciard.* i. 29 He promised..by a writing

subsigned with his owne hand, that [etc.]. 1582 HAKLUTT

Voy. 418 A letter of the Sophie..subsigned with the hands both of the Sophie and his secretarie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 93 Neyther have they seene..any dedee..before the Conquest, but subsigned with crosses and single names. 1668 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 363 His Majesty intended..to require them to subsigne the Examinations. 1700 T. MADOX *Formulare Anglic.* (1702) p. xxvii, The Usage in This Kingdom was..to Ratify their Charters by Subsigning their Names with Holy Crosses.

b. *pass.* To be signed so-and-so.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. II. 66 b, This sentence was pronounced the 4 of June 1568. And subsigned, Duke de Alua. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Asiur. Abby Lands* 185 Dated at Rome..Subsigned Beltradius. 1700 T. MADOX *Formulare Anglic.* (1702) p. xxvii, A Charter of K. Eadmund..is subsigned, Ego Eadmundus [etc.].

c. *pass.* To have a certain inscription underneath.

1571 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* m. 25 b, H. Hathe to hya Creste, a Verme hariante propre, subsigned about the tayle with a scrowe containing thys Apothegme. *Est inclita Virtus.*

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To append one's signature;

(with clause) to testify that... In *quots. fig.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii. (1888) 10 Till iudgement haue subsigned, and circumstance sealed. a 1586 STONEV *Pz.* I. ii, The heavns subsigned with their handes, That God in justice eminentlie raignes.

3. *trans.* To sign away.

1605 SIR C. CORNWALLIS in *Winwood Mem.* (1725) II. 75 His owne Treasure was exhausted, his Rents..assigned [sic] for the most parte for the Payment of Money borrowed.

† **Subsignation**, *Obs.* [ad. late L. *subsignatio*, -*onem*, n. of action f. *subsignare* TO SUBSIGN.]

Signature; affixing a seal. Also *fig.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Test.* 17 The presence of vij. witnesses...their subscription, their subsignation. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* i. iv. iv. (1620) 328 This is as good as subsignation of your hands-writing. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat.* *Inst. App.* 339 To fortify the Institutions, I would recommend to Thee, with a subsignation of Theology [orig. *Theologia chirographo*]. 1700 T. MADOX *Formulare Anglic.* (1702) p. xxvii, No great Stress can be laid upon the words of Subsignation to K. Edwy's Charter. 1726 AVILIFFE *Pavergon* 482 The Subsignation or putting a Man's Mark or Signet.

† **Subsigned**, *pp. a. Obs.* [Rendering F. *sousigné*, pa. pple. of *sousigner* to sign underneath.] Undersigned.

1565 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admir.* (1897) II. 56 We subsigned assurers acknowledge and confesse to have assured and doo assure to Pieter de Moucheron.

Subsist (sɒbsɪst), *sb.* [Shortening of SUB-

SISTENCE.] Payment of wages on account; = SUB

sb. 7.

1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 146 There is a custom of advancing money to the miners called subsist, that they may live until the value of their two months' earnings is determined. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 65.

b. *attrib.*, in *substant money*, = SUBSISTENCE

MONEY 1; *subsid week*, a week for which subsist

money is paid.

1835 in *N. & Q.* Ser. IX. (1900) VI. 246/a Agree to pay..

Subsist Money each and every fortnight in such sums as

may be agreeable to the Parties. 1843 *Civil Engin. & Arch.*

Prnt. VI. 22/a In the preceding account, no notice is taken

of truck system, tommy shops..or subsid money. *Ibid.*

The cuttings are measured generally every fortnight, the

intervening time being subsist weeks, when the pay is on

account.

Subsist (sɒbsɪst), *v.* [ad. L. *subsistere* to

stand still, stand firm, cease, be adequate to, sup-

port, f. *sub-* SUB- 25 + *sistere* to stand (see SIST v.).

Cf. F. *subsister*, It. *sossistere*, *sussistere*, Sp., Pg. *subsistir*.]

1. *intr.* To have an existence as a reality; to

exist as a substance or entity. (Cf. SUBSISTENCE 1.)

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Quicunque vult*, Perfecte God,

and perfecte man, of a resonable soule, and humayne fleshe

subsisting. 1678 CUWORTHE *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 499 Those

Ideas, which Plato sometimes contends to be Substances,

and to subsist alone by themselves. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle*

Lect. vi. 197 Matter abstractly consider'd cannot have sub-

sisted eternally. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. iii. 145 That

God is being itself subsisting by itself. 1847 EMERSON

Poems 18 The young deities discussed..What subsisteth,

and what seems. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 370

Define your Good..Next, how it may subsist without the

It Which seems its only outline.

2. To have its being or existence in a certain

manner, form, or state, or by a certain condition.

Obs. or *arch.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. ii. § 2 In which essentiall vnitie

of God a Trinitie personall neuertheless subsisteth. 1614

RALPH *Hist. World* v. i. § 4. 321 The one [sc. cavalry]

subsisting, by being at large; the other [sc. infantry], by

close imbattailing. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 686 The unexcept

condition By which all mortall frailty must subsist. 1649

J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1886) Pref. F All things

proceed from God, subsist in God. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man*

i. i. (1699) 2 The being of Time consists only of a succession

of Instants..subsisting only by a flux of Moments. 1732

POPE *Ess. Man* i. 169 All subsists by elemental strife; and

Passions are the elements of Life. 1784 COWPER *Task* i.

367 By ceaseless action all that is subsists.

3. † *a. Philos.* To exist in a substance or in

accidents. *Obs.*

1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* ii. m. viii, If she were

but the bodies accident, And her sole being did in it subsist,

As white in snow. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. m. 5 The

wise Creator..has..so constituted al moral Beings, both

Virtues and Vices, as that they cannot subsist but in some-

thing natural. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxiii. § 1 Not

imagining how these simple Ideas can subsist by themselves,

we accustom our selves, to suppose some Substratum, wherein they do subsist. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* Isa. v. 20 (1727) II. 345 When they [sc. qualities] come to subsist in Particulars, and to be clothed, and attended with several Accidents. 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 219/2 The disciple of Malbranche, or of Berkeley, [affirms] that the objective subsists wholly and solely in the universal subject—God.

b. *gen.* To consist, lie, or reside in some specified thing, circumstance, fact, etc.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* lvii, Your safetie in my sickness doth subsist. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav.* 278 It subsists only in the opinion wherewith most sea-men are prepossessed, that, certainly there is an Island in those parts. 1707 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) II. 385 It [sc. a collegium] can subsist and continue in one. 1738 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 38 The Universal Cause.. makes what Happiness we justly call Subsist not in the good of one, but all. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. ii. 371 For the one God being the supreme Magistrate, it [sc. theocracy] subsisted in the Worship of that God alone. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 390 His wealth, fame, honours, all that I intend, Subsist and centre in one point—a friend! 1884 COVAT *Biogen* (1884) 60 If there be no chemical or physical difference [between a live amoeba and a dead one], in what does the great difference subsist?

†c. To consist of. *Obs. rare.*

1621 BRATHWAIT *Whimies, Pedler* 139 Would you have a true survey of his family and number them by the pole? you shall finde them subsist of three heads: himselfe, his truck, and her misset.

4. To preserve its existence or continue to exist; to remain in existence, use, or force.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlii. 6 So long as braine and heart Have facultie by nature to subsist. 1664 STILLINGFELT. *Orig. Sacre* iii. l. 5 The souls of men are capable of subsisting after death. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iii. (1724) I. 517 All ecclesiastical Courts subsisted now by this test only upon the King's permission. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1768) I. p. lviii. The equivocality.. will not subsist in a translation. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 9 The exercises of gratitude subsisted in paradise. 1752 tr. *Ramsey's Treat. Music* 115 As soon as a Discord can be prepared, the Syncope no longer subsists. 1764 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed. 5) 59 The extensive scene of Jobbing, which has subsisted during the present war. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 161 The murders of the inquisition subsisted for centuries. 1821 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* xiv, His regard for her.. has subsisted through all the knowledge of dear Marianne's unhappy prepossession for that worthless young man! 1813 FAICHAUD *Phys. Hist. Man* vi. § 6. 317 The custom of eating their prisoners of war still subsists in the central parts of the Island of Celebes. 1896 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 183 He found that tradition subsisting among them. 1911 Act 1 & 2 Geo. V, c. 46 § 3 The term for which copyright shall subsist shall.. be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death.

b. of physical things. *Now rare.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulet's Wise Vieillard* 2 Adam and all his posterity had subsisted and continued long upon earth. 1740 CHESTERE. *Let. xcii.* Which charter subsists to this day, and is called Magna Charta. 1772 WASLEY *Jrnl.* 1 Feb. (1827) III. 439 Only the old chapel subsists. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 30 Where men and animals have long subsisted. 1819 SHELLEY *Let. Pr.* Wks. 1888 II. 285 The central arch.. yet subsists. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Pers.* I. 244 The book, of course, subsists; it can be found in many libraries.

†c. To continue in a condition or position; to remain (so-and-so). *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 73, I am return'd your Souldier: ..still subsisting Under your great Command. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xix, The wandring beat (which quiet ne're subsisteth). 1650 G. CAMPBELL in *Thames of Caudor* (Spalding Cl.) 293 Commending yow and your bed-fellow to the Lord, I subsist your loving freind Geo. Campbell.

†5. Of physical objects: To be or live in a certain place or state. *Obs.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. ii. (1687) 65/2 The Sea subsists upon the superficies of the Earth, which is flat. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 922 Forlorn of these, Whither shall I betake me, where subsist? 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 97 A private Man may be consider'd.. as a single Man subsisting by himself. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Engl. Syn.* (1856) 284 That is aquatile, which subsists in water.

6. Of a condition or quality: To exist.

1720 Col. *Rec. Pennsylvania* III. 362 That there should never any Uneasiness subsist between us. 1759 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 327 You have from me all the regard that can possibly subsist in the heart. 1777 WATSON *Philosophy* II. x. (1793) I. 422 Granted upon a condition which did not yet subsist. 1855 PASCOTT *Philosophy* II. vi. I. 205 The best possible understanding seems to have subsisted between them.

II. †7. To make a stand, stand firm, hold out. 1643 CROMWELL in *Let. & Sp.* (1850) I. xv. 210 Make them able to live and subsist. 1662 HAYLIN *Land* I. (1668) 162 If he cannot subsist, there is little or nothing left to binder the House of Austria from being.. Master of Germany. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 359 Firm we subsist, yet possible to swerve. 1671—P. R. III. 19 All the world Could not sustain thy Prowe, or subsist In battle. 1726 CAVALIERA *Mem. iv.* 290 There I gave Ravenal necessary Instructions either to avoid meeting the Enemy, or to subsist.

†b. To keep on, persevere. *Obs.*

1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 372 He succumb'd, and could not subsist, not heeing vsd to pedestrial traunyle.

†8. To stand, hold good. *Obs. rare.*

1747 J. HOWE *Let. to S. Thompson* 11 Sept., If this story subsists, I presume orders will be given.

†9. To cease, stop at a certain point. *Obs.*

1637 SPOTTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 403 Nor did their folly, or madness rather, subsist here. 1680 R. MACWADD *Contend.* (1723) 41 (Jam.), Here, at this time, I shall subsist, since I will have occasion to speak to this matter afterward. *Ibid.* 227, I might here subsist. But.. I shall append .. these few things.

III. 10. *trans.* To provide sustenance for; to support or maintain with provisions or funds; to maintain, support, keep: said of provisions, funds, etc., or of the persons dispensing them.

a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc.* Gov. II. xxvi. (1704) 187 Taking from them all ways of subsisting their Families. 1698 FRAGGER *Voy.* 158 The Free-booters had contributed very much to subsist them for the first Years of the War. 1710 ANDERSON *Tatler* No. 119 ¶ 2 We deserv millions of species subsisted on a green leaf. 1725 BERNHLEY *Let.* 16 July, When I accepted the Deanyry it was not with any view of subsisting the College in Bermuda with its Income. 1725 BRADLEY's *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Breeding of Milk*, A Cow, when she.. has not Milk enough to subsist her Calf. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. xi, To be subsisted at her Expence from that little Fortune she had independent of her Father. 1854 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXXVI. 1 Cultivating just as much land as would subsist them. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* I. v. (1881) 78 We have seen that capital does not advance wages or subsist labourers, but that its functions are to assist labour. 1901 P. FOUNTAIN *Deserts N. Amer.* x. 235 You can subsist them [sc. mules].. in a country where you could not find food for horses.

b To maintain, provide for, provision (troops). Also formerly, to give pay or allowance (1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.*).

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Explain to him after what manner you subsisted your cloven regiment. 1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4045/3 The Charge of Subsisting these Officers and Men must be very great. 1799 HARRIS in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 120 We have a sufficient stock of provisions to subsist the troops. 1868 MENDELL & CRAIGILL tr. *Jomini's Art of War* iii. 77 A French army upon the Elbe might be subsisted from Westphalia. 1868 MAHAN *Nelson* II. 241 If France.. was.. subsisting an army corps upon Neapolitan territory.

ref. 1810 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 456 Massena cannot long subsist himself in his position. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. 39 The troops will be obliged to subsist themselves.

11. To maintain or support oneself; to live upon food or money, or by a particular occupation.

a. *intr.* (Also fig.)

1646 SIR T. BARNES *Pseud.* Ep. i. vii. 26 Whose argument is but precarious and subsists upon the charity of our assentments. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 162 Ireland.. reduced to that good degree of Husbandry.. that it not only Subsisted of itself.. but really increased the Revenue of the Crown. 1671 in *Verney Memo.* (1907) II. 355, I have not wherewithall to subsist. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* I. Poems 189 Our European poetry has subsisted too long on the perpetual repetition of the same images. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 291 Animals which subsist upon vegetables. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, Their forefathers had.. modestly subsisted on the Docks. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 255/2 From that time he subsisted by literature.

b. *refl.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 556 He said no Pecunie to carry him thither, or to subsist himself when he came there. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* 58 The people.. began to subsist themselves from the publick Revenues. 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 215 An idle peasantry subsist themselves by theft and violence. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* xx. (1844) I. 142 The horses.. subsist themselves, in winter and summer over the vast plains of prairie.

†12. *intr.* To support life, keep alive, live. *Obs.*

1727 SWIFT *Petit. Colliers* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 130 Should it happen.. that this city should be deprived of the sunbeams for several months; how will his majesty's subjects subsist? 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Tyr. 29 The body may subsist, though less commodiously, without a limb. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 79 How find the myriads.. Due sustenance, or where subsist they now? 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 388 Several colonies of white people have subsisted in the torrid zone of America.

b. Hyperbolically, with a negative expressed or implied.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 204 Hussey could not subsist without cards. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 ¶ 2 It is difficult to conceive how man can subsist without a Newspaper.

†13. *trans.* a. To carry on, keep up. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pap. Hib.* II. xxv. 254 The contents of the Letters, were to pray Aides to subsist the warre.

†b. To keep life in. *Obs.*

1716 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 493 It cannot be believed that a Supply, by this means obtained, can long subsist a Diver.

Subsistence (sŭbs'istēns). Also 7- (now erron.) subsistence. [ad. late L. *subsistentia*, f. *subsistens* SUBSISTENT: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *subsistance* (from 16th c.), It. *sussistenza*, Sp. *pg. subsistencia*. The L. word represents etymologically Gr. *ὑποστάσις* HYPOSTASIS.]

I. 1. Existence as a substance or entity; substantial, real, or independent existence.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 221, Plato, qui putte in God a cause of substance to be [quid dicit in Deo causam esse substantiā]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1032 It [sc. the soul] hath the substance and composition by harmony, but harmonie it is none. 1637 GILLESPIE *Engl. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 65 An abstract is no more an abstract, if it have a substance. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Sp.* (1867) 209 The distinct manner of the substance of this one God—viz., that he subsists in three, which we call persons. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 57 He believed the soul had a distinct substance. 1711 *Ken Hymns* *Evang.* Poet. Wks. I. 28 A Drop, which has Subsistence when alone, Will loose it when into the Ocean thrown. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 43 Beryllus also.. taught that our Saviour had no proper personal substance before his becoming Man. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 47 This reason is a mere abstract Notion, which hath no real Substance. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 654 Substance (*Substanz*) the existence of the substance, as inherence is that of the accident.

2. A thing that has substantial or real existence.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. ii. 7 The soule and body of the world are knit together by the.. æthereal spirits.. Joyning each part of the whole into one substance. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 50 When she [sc. the soul] withdraws within her self she knows substances, she treats with spirits. 1659 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* I. (1686) x They.. concluded the parts to be Round: I mean, Every intire Substance, as the Stars, Planets, and the Earth. 1774 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1834) II. 191 Because substances cannot inexist in anything, much less coexist in the same subject; therefore he [sc. Plato] styled them hypotheses or substances.

†b. The substance of a thing. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 27 b, The one [sc. power] expressed in making the substance of the mater, & the other [sc. wisdom] in disposing the beauty of the forme. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. § 8 (1712) 5 The framing of Matter into the bare substance of an Animal.

†3. The condition or quality of inhering or residing in something. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 50 The forme is not the difference it self: for, a forme is a substance in an vnitie. 1650 HOBBS *De Corpore Politico* 133 The Substance and Migration of Accidents from place to place.

4. Continued existence; continuance. *Now rare.*

1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Exp.* *Subsistence*, the abiding or continuance of a thigg in it owne estate. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 122 A thing of perpetual substance and continuance. 1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 771 This time of urgent Necessity, which so much importeth the Safety, and even the very substance of Us and Our good People. 1649 MILTON *Elkon.* xxvii. 217 This Liberty of the Subject concerns himself and the substance of his own regal power. 1687 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* (1689) 445 Believing no substance of the Soul of Christ after Death. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1744 II. 100 It is necessary for the very substance of the world, that.. injustice, and cruelty, should be punished. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* VII. III. 3 This barbarous outrage committed during the substance of truce. 1781 WATSON *Philosophy* III. III. (1793) I. 380 To rival the Dutch in those branches of commerce which they had engrossed during the substance of the war. 1875 GORMAN tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Psychol.* II. 19 Substance is the plain proof of existence. Hence the well-known maxim, Substance is perpetual existence.

†5. A state or mode of existence. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. li. § 1 Euery person hath his owne substance which no other besides hath. 1627 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 499 Let us all labor to get the King on our side, and this may be no hard matter, considering the near subsistence between the King and people. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 299 The Watry Consistence, left in a circular subsistence by the subsiding of the Ball of Earth into the common Center of the Universe.

†6. *Theol.* Any of the three Persons of the Trinity; = HYPOSTASIS 5. *Obs.*

In late Gr. *ὑπόστασις* was used as the equivalent of L. *persona*; but in the treatise *Contra Eutychen et Nestorium* III, ascribed to Boethius, it is stated that *subsistentia* in this sense renders Gr. *οὐσίωσις*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. 32, I call therefore a *Personae*, a subsistence in the essence of God. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* IV. iii. 624/1 We do neither confound, nor yet deny or take away the three Subsistences or persons of the diuine essence. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 68 The third subsistence of Divine Infinitude, illumining Spirit. 1670 SOUTH *Serm.* Col. II. 2 (1727) IV. 295 One single, undivided Nature's casting itself into three Subsistences, without receding from its own Unity. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Phil. II. 5, 6 Christ.. the Brightness of his Father's Glory, and the express Image of his Subsistence, (or Person). 1704 [see SUBSISTENT 3].

II. †7. Basis, foundation; = HYPOSTASIS 2. *Obs.*

1631 DONNE *Selections* (1840) 78 Let us look first to.. reason; for if we lose that.. there is no footing, no subsistence for grace. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 348 What is God, but the very Being of all things that yet are not, and the Substance of things that are?

†8. Sediment; = HYPOSTASIS I a. *Obs.*

1622 PEACOCK *Compl. Gent.* I. 16 The pure Oyle cannot mingle with the water, no more this extracted quintessence and Spirit of Vertue, with the dregges and substance of vnworthinesse.

III. 9. The provision of support for animal life; the furnishing of food or provender. *Now rare exc. in means of subsistence.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* II. liv. (1892) 454 A Tree call'd *Manguais*, which affords.. all things.. that belong to the subsistence of man. 1655 CROMWELL *Let.* Nov. (1845) II. 390 What necessary supplies, as well for comfortable subsistence as for your security against the Spaniard, this place may afford. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poet.* Wks. 1730 I. 104 Tilling their own few acres of ground for the subsistence of their families. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 99 Furnishing turnips for the winter subsistence of the cattle. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 103 As the means of subsistence were destroyed, they removed further to the westward. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* III. 39, I should not wonder if you must pay for the subsistence of your cow this winter by extra labour. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xiv. (1880) 244 Finding the door to promotion or even to subsistence closed against him. 1884 *Law Times Rep. L.* 9/2 We submit that the court will not reduce the defendant to beggary by selling his only means of subsistence.

b. The upkeep of an army; the provision of supplies for troops.

1746 Col. *Rec. Pennsylvania* V. 41 The providing a sufficient quantity of Provisions for the subsistence of the Troops which shall be raised here. 1793 LINDSAY (title) Extracts from Colonel Tempelhoff's History of the Seven Years' War; his Remarks.. on the Subsistence of Armies, and On the March of Convoys. 1834 WELLINGTON in *Stanhope Convers.* (1888) 60, I have always taken most especial care of the subsistence of my troops.

10. Means of supporting life in persons or animals;

means of support or livelihood. (In first quot. transf.)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xxiv. 39 As for the brook Cedron, it was dried up, as having no subsistence of it self. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* iii. 245 If reduc'd subsistence to implore, In common prudence they would pass your door. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Feb. 1693, France in the utmost, poverty for want of corn and subsistence. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* ii. (1765) 232 The country... but just affording subsistence. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Illustr. Pol. Econ.* IV. *Fr. Wines & Pol.* viii. I thought our poor helped out their subsistence by nettle broth and frog stew. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Seine* 183 The inhabitants... derive their subsistence chiefly from fishing. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* iii. iii. 630 It is the interest of the monarch that his subjects should have subsistence and abundance.

b. With a and +pl. A living, livelihood.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 62 A trading country affording comfortable subsistences to more families than a country destitute of trade. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 38 My little salary ill paid, and no prospect of a future subsistence. c. 1720 POPE *Let. to Buckingham* Wks. 1737 VI. 110 There is yet a small subsistence left them [sc. rats] in the few remaining books of the Library. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* viii. 127 You offered your labour in return for a subsistence paid out of our capital. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi. A knot of those amphibious human-creatures who appear to have some mysterious power of extracting a subsistence out of tidal water by looking at it.

† c. Food-supply, food, provender. Obs.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 77 Their subsistence is much the same as in the other Islands... they having some Goats [etc.]. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 278 All the subsistence the poor people have besides is curds milk and fish. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. 1. 286 They [sc. kinds of rude produce] have become worth... a greater quantity of labour and subsistence. 1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) II. 756/1 The seal... being their principal subsistence.

d. = SUSTINENCE MONEY.

1702 MILIT. *Dict.* (1704), *Subsistence*, is Money paid Weekly or Monthly, or otherwise to Soldiers, for them to subsist on till the general Pay days. 1798 R. JACKSON *Hist. & Cure Fever* 295 The pay of a soldier, while at home, the ration, on foreign service, with a small addition, or weekly stoppage from the subsistence, will be found equal to furnish every comfort... which a sick man can require. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Subsistence*, the amount to be issued to troops as daily pay, after making the regulated deductions for rations, necessaries, etc.

11. attrib., as subsistence dole; subsistence department U.S., the department that has charge of the provision of subsistence for troops; subsistence diet, the minimum amount of food requisite to keep a person in health; so subsistence quantity; subsistence stores U.S., stores required to keep an army in food, etc. Also SUBSISTENCE MONEY.

1863 *Congress. Globe* App. 184/2 That there be added to the 'subsistence department of the Army one brigadier general... who shall be Commissary General of Subsistence. 1865 L. PLAYFAIR *Food of Man* 39 The urea secreted by a man living on a mere 'subsistence diet. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 3/1, 330,000 gratuitously relieved by 'subsistence doles. 1895 L. PLAYFAIR *Food of Man* 26 There is also included in this 'subsistence quantity [of food] both a limited amount of mental work and a full proportional of assimilative work. 1895 *Punch's Stand. Dict.*, 'Subsistence stores (U.S.), the supplies of food required for the regular army. 1898 *Daily News* 30 June 5/4 Inability to bring the subsistence stores to the front rapidly enough.

Subsistence money.

1. Money paid in advance to soldiers, workmen, etc. to supply their needs until the regular pay-day. (Cf. SUBSIST. sb., SUB sb. 7.)

1687 *Royal Order* 27 Nov. in *London Gaa.* No. 2299/1 We do hereby... Require every... Officer... to pay... unto each Private Soldier... Three Shillings per Week... as Subsistence Money. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 192 We should have a convenient House, with Firing, and eight Vintens a Man per Day Subsistence-Money. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* i. 33 note, Subsistence Money, is the money paid to the soldiers weekly... It is likewise the money advanced to officers till their accounts are made up. 1892 *Labour Comm.* Gloss. No. 9 s.v. Money, Subsistence money, a certain proportion of wages, equal to what one day's wages would be under the ordinary rate, i. e., 6d. per hour, paid every day under the plus system.

2. An allowance for maintenance granted under special circumstances (see quots.).

1720 *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterbury* (MS.), Paid Mrs. Yeats A Quarters subsistence Money. 1847 C. G. ANDERSON *Law of Contracts* i. i. (1883) 10 A parent... cannot be made liable... unless... the child has become chargeable upon the parish, and the parish authorities sue for subsistence money in the mode provided by the poor laws. 1861 GEIKIE *Forbes* xiv. 518 The Professors... had to take their students to the country, live in expensive hotels, and received no subsistence money to defray their additional expenditure. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, Subsistence Money, an allowance granted for the subsistence of soldiers who, whilst in imprisonment in cells, or confinement in the guard-room, forfeit their daily pay.

† Subsistency. Obs. [ad. late L. *subsistentia* SUBSISTENCE.]

1. Theol. = SUBSISTENCE 6, HYPOSTASIS 5.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev. i.* 4 This Spirit is one in person according to his subsistence. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref., One Essence, Three Subsistencies. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. v. 240 The second of those three subsistencies which the Catholic Faith teaches us to believe and adore in the one undivided essence of God.

2. A thing that has a substantial existence; = SUBSISTENCE 2.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Author's prayer 17 Eternal Prin-

ciple of all substances, essential Being of all Subsistencies. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scopsis Sci.* iii. 11 We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of the 50 differing subsistencies that compound us, as how it first commenced. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 335 The ancients, holding the eternity of forms and ideas, supposed them subsistencies existing within the divine mind.

3. = SUBSISTENCE 4.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 17 A first, or individual substance, may be taken two ways: one way, for every thing that hath a substance; another way, for a complete subsistency, in the nature of any species.

4. Continued existence; = SUBSISTENCE 5.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iv. 21 Nor of well-being, nor subsistence Of our poor souls, when they do hence depart, Can any be assur'd. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 69 Maintaining thereby their subsistency by the consistence of the Members together. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 28 A great part of Antiquity contented their hopes of subsistency with a transmigration of their souls. 1682 tr. *Erastus Treat. Excomm.* 40 Whenever Christ made a new Institution, he omitted nothing that was requisite to its being and subsistency.

Subsistent (sɒbsɪ'stənt), a. and sb. Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. *subsistens*, -ent-, pr. pple. of *subsistere* to SUBSIST. Cf. F. *subsistant*.]

A. adj.

1. Existing substantially or really; existing of or by itself.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ety* ii. viii. 294 Things essential, or subsistent, not Chimeras only. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 42 Those which deny there are spirits subsistent without bodies. 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 17 The Modes of all Subsistent Beings... are immutably and necessarily what they are. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. iii. 245 Since God is very subsistent being nothing of the perfection of being can be wanting to him. 1911 WEBSTER, *Subsistent form, Schol.*, a form capable of existing apart from matter.

† 2. Inherent or residing in. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, How and after what manner those iii. persones be subsistent in one deite. 1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 114 A gesture of prayer either explicit or implicit at the least, and that not by it selfe existent, but subsistent in prayer. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* ii. (1724) 62 No sensible Qualities, as Light, and Colour, and Heat, and Sound, can be subsistent in the Bodies themselves absolutely consider'd, without a relation to our Eyes, and Ears, and other Organs of Sense.

† 3. Continuing in existence, lasting. Obs.

1603 FLOAIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. 350 Seeing all things are subject to passe from one change to another; reason... findes hir selfe deceived, as vnable to apprehend any thing subsistent and permanent.

4. Subsisting at a specified or implied time.

1832 CARLILE *Misc. Ess.*, *Death of Goethe* (1830) IV. 320 Men whose Impulse had not completed its development till after fifteen hundred years, and might perhaps be seen still individually subsistent after two thousand. 1849 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXV. 206 Such words must be accepted as serious indications of subsistent evil.

5. Having means of subsistence. *nonce-use.*

1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 383 The Prince's servants could no longer oppose, if they meant to be consistent. I told this to Mr. Chute, who replied instantly, 'Pho! he meant subsistent.'

B. sb.

† 1. A subordinate, inferior. Obs.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 151 Hee hath subsistants and ministers to performe their office.

2. A being or thing that subsists.

1696 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1687) 432/2 The place of significans is divided into Phantasies, and subsistents on phantasie, dicibles, axioms, &c. 1694 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 244 It becomes a *Suppositum* or Subsistent by it self. 1906 *Athenaeum* 17 July 204/1 These primary facts fall into three orders: the orders of physical and psychical existents, and objects of thought (such as relations, numbers, &c.), which may be called objective subsistents.

† 3. Theol. = SUBSISTENCE 6. Obs.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* v. 11 The second person or subsistent in the glorious Godhead. 1705 HOWE *Let. to Friend* Wks. 1724 II. 586 To say that all Perfection is in each subsistent; which I like better than Subsistence, as more expressive of the Concrete. 1802 T. BELL *View Gov. Wks. & Grace* (1814) 434 The Father is a person, a subsistent in the Godhead.

Subsistentia (sɒbsɪ'stənti'āl), a. [f. late L. *subsistentia* SUBSISTENCE + -AL.] Pertaining to subsistence, esp. to the divine Subsistence or hypostasis.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 310 His hypostaticall, or subsistentia name. 1664 BAXTER *Div. Life* i. vii. 50 Having spoken of the effects of the Attributes of Gods Essence as such, we must next speak of the Effects of his three great Attributes which some call Subsistentia, that is, his Omnipotence, Understanding and Will. 1830 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 2 The distinctities in the *pleroma* are the eternal ideas, the substantial truths.

† Subsister, + Subsistership. Obs. ? Errors for, or jocular alterations of, SUBSIZAR, -SIZARSHIP.

1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrot* Wks. 1905 III. 366, I am to tell you how laudably he behaved himself in Peterhouse, during the time of his subsistership. 1592 CHUTTLE *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 45 You that was wont, like a subsister, in a gown of rugge, rent on the left shoulder, to sit singing the counter-tenor by the cage in Southwarke.

† Subsistible, a. Obs. rare¹. [f. SUBSIST v. + -IBLE.] Able to subsist.

1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* To Rdr., [It] left Posterity in doubt, whether a man could be rendered sociable, that was not subsistible in Nature.

Subsisting (sɒbsɪ'stɪŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. SUBSIST; SUBSISTENCE.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lii. § 3 By taking only the nature of man he still continueth one person, and changeth but the manner of his subsisting. 1603 in *Morison Itin.* (1617) ii. 276 The danger of his [sc. Tyrone's] subsisting as he doth, is... to maintain still a loose head of Rebellion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxiii. § 3 note, Your lordship has the idea of subsisting by it self. 1706 *Land. Gaa.* No. 4195/1 His Majesty had received a Supply of Money... for the paying and subsisting... of his... troops. 1719 *Dz. For Cruose* i. (Globe) 63, I had a tolerable View of subsisting, without any Want as long as I liv'd.

b. attrib. in subsisting diet, = subsistence diet (see SUBSISTENCE 11).

1865 L. PLAYFAIR *Food of Man* 8 In looking for a purely subsisting diet, we naturally turn to the experience of hospitals having convalescent patients unable still to take exercise.

Subsisting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.]

† 1. Existing substantially, substantial. Obs.

1674 OWEN *Disc. Holy Spirit* i. iii. 54 He [sc. the Holy Ghost] was represented by a subsisting Substance.

† 2. Abiding, lasting. Obs.

1613 WITHER *Abuses Strip'd* i. Concl., Juvenilia (1633) 112 Shee hath no power to see The better things that more subsisting bee. 1678 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) i. vii. 138 Not only would the faith of this help to a subsisting life but... to a life of joy.

3. Existing at a specified or implied time.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. viii. 276 Where there is a subsisting lease, of which there are twenty years still to come. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* iii. ii. (1800) II. 302 It appears in the Christian records... as being the subsisting opinion of the age and country in which his ministry was exercised. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 325 This not being a remainder created by that deed, but a conveyance of the then subsisting reversion or remainder expectant on the death of M. 1858 GLANVILLE *Home* III. 9 Independently of sovereignties purely local... we find a subsisting Pelopid empire. 1899 MILL *Literary L.* (1869) 5 The still subsisting habit of looking on the government as representing an opposite interest to the public.

Hence † Subsistingly adv., enduringly.

a 1641 MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 72 But that Fabrick, wherein subsistingly doth it rely?

Subsizar (sɒbsɪ'zɑː), also 6 subsizer, -cer, 6-7 -zer, 7 -oizer. [SUB- 6.] In the University of Cambridge (now only at Trinity and Emmanuel colleges) an undergraduate (having special need of pecuniary assistance and formerly performing menial offices) ranking below a sizar.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. ii, Doth not all the towne crie out, and say, Frier Bacons subsizer is the greatest blockhead in all Oxford? a 1616 BRAUM. & FL. *Elder Brother* i. ii, [Charles, a Scholar, tog.] Bid my Subsizer carry my Hackney to buttry. 1618 D'EWEES in *Autobiog.* (1845) i. 107 At the same time was admitted one Thomas Manning to be my sub-sizar. a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1672) 102 The King being gone from Trinity, They make a Scramble for Degree; Masters of all sorts, and all Ages, Keepers, Subsizars, Lackeys, Pages. 1691 WOOL *Alth. Oxon.* i. 227 John Penry... became a Subsizer of Peter House in Cambridge, about 1578. 1853 *Cambr. Univ. Comm.* Index 157 Trinity College: The number of sub-sizars is unlimited; the only advantage possessed by a sub-sizar is, that he pays 4*l.* instead of 10*l.* for tuition, and that the admission fee is 2*l.* 15*s.* instead of 5*l.* 1866 *Stud. Guide Univ. Camb.* 371 The Subsizars succeed the Sizars in order of merit, as vacancies occur. 1884 MULLINGER *Univ. Camb. Jr. 1535 to Chas. I.* 339 The chapel clerk, the porter at the gate, and the steward were... generally recruited from the sub-sizars. 1902 *Stud. Handbk. Univ. Camb.* v. 97 Subsizarships are tenable for one year, but each Subsizar (if he has passed the Previous Examination...) will be elected into a Sizarship at the end of his first year.

† b. fig. A menial, lacquey. Obs.

1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1565 Which that one ey'd subsizer of the skie, Don Phobus empties by caliditie. 1644 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 5 O brave Oliver! Times voyder, Sub-sizer to the Wormes.

Hence Subsizarship, the position of a subsizar. [1589: see SUBSISTERSHIP.]

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* i. 6 He pities your madnes (being acquainted therewith from your subsizarship in Trinity Colledge). 1853 *Cambr. Univ. Comm.* Index 157. 1894 *Daily News* 14 June 7/7 The following scholarships will be offered... together with two subsizarships (limited to properly qualified candidates in need of assistance). 1902 [see above].

Subsoil (sɒb'sɔɪl), sb. [f. SUB- 3 + SOIL sb. 1.]

1. The stratum of soil lying immediately under the surface soil.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agria. Perth* 287 On light land, with a gravelly subsoil, thirty or thirty-five bolls are accounted a sufficient dose. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol. Min.*, etc. § 1018 In most cases the subsoil is immediately, and the soil intermediately, derived from the decomposition of the subjacent rock. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life Southern Co.* 44 The chalky subsoil coming there nearer to the surface. 1890 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* XXVI. 208 Barley with very short roots obtains its food from the surface-soil and does not affect the sub-soil, whence clover with very long roots draws its supply.

b. transf. and fig.

1839 CARLILE *Charitism* iii. 123 This crude subsoil is the first subsoil of all true husbandry. 1852 M. PATTON in *Westm. Gas.* (1906) 15 Feb. 2/1 It would be the beginning of a system by which the University would strike its roots freely into the subsoil of society. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel-Schwangau* 98 The subsoil of me, mould Whence spring my moods.

2. attrib. and Comb. (also SUBSOIL FLOUR).

1821 JAS. SMITH *Thorough Draining* (1843) 23 For the purpose of breaking the subsoil furrow. 1840 BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 103 Subsoil draining, or the drainage of waters that rise through the subsoil, or pass off at its outcroppings.

1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 663/2 The subsoil-trencher of the Marquis of Tweeddale. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t. vi.* Doctors assiduous...undertakers solemn, but happy; then the great subsoil cultivator, who plants but never looks for fruit in his garden. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* II. 171/2 Subsoil-trench plough. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 761/2 This subsoil water...is scarcely less foul than sewage.

b. *fig.* with *adj.* force = penetrating deep down. 1882 W. CONY *Lett. & Jynls.* (1897) 485 German is used by subsoil research men. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 12 Apr., Deep sub-soil repentance makes strong, healthy Christians who will stand wash and wear.

Subsoil (sɒbsɔɪl), *v.* [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To plough so as to cut into the subsoil, use a subsoil plough upon.

1840 *Trans. Yorkshire Agric. Soc.* 47 In September, 1838, I subsoiled two fields of ten acres each. 1875 ALEX. SMITH *New Hist. Aberd.* II. 1209 A considerable extent of the old tilly ground has been thorough drained, but not much of it subsoiled.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

1851 THACKERAY *Engl. Hum.* II. (1900) 183 He had not worked crop after crop from his brain, manuring hastily, sub-soiling indifferently. 1878 CUVIER *Painted Papers* 13 They subsoiled with the plough of Divine truth, which ripped to pieces self-righteousness and other secret sins.

Hence **Subsoiled** *pp. a.*, **Subsoiling** *vbl. sb.* (also *fig.* = working below the surface, getting deep down); **Subsoiler**, an instrument for loosening the subsoil, a subsoil plough.

1840 *Trans. Yorkshire Agric. Soc.* 48 One of these "subsoiled" fields produced 35...bus. of wheat per acre. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 23 My first field was soon accomplished...deep enough...to allow Exall and Andrews' "subsoiler" to follow the cross-ploughing. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 414 Land broken in October with a two-horse Brinley plow, followed by a sub-soiler. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* II. 171/2 The "subsoil-trench plough" consists in the first place of a subsoiler or coulter of iron.

1840 *Trans. Yorkshire Agric. Soc.* 48, I do not attribute this great falling off, per acre, altogether to the parallel "subsoiling." 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 215 The yield of fruit is largely increased by draining, trenching, and subsoiling. 1872 in *Sunday at Home* (1881) Dec. 841/2 We have participated...in the subsoiling of English loyalty towards the Crown. 1888 *Bvce Amer. Comm.* II. 100. II. 555 Bosses begin the work of "subsoiling", i. e. manipulating primaries and local conventions so as to secure the choice of such delegates...as they desire.

Subsoil plough, *sb.*

A kind of plough with no mould-board, used in ploughed furrows to loosen the soil at some depth below the surface without turning it up.

1831 JAS. SMITH *Thorough Draining* (1843) 23 The Subsoil Plough...was designed...for the purpose of opening up the close subsoil of the farm of Deanston. 1894 *Brit. Husb.* I. 465 In this operation, the subsoil plough...would no doubt be found a valuable acquisition. 1899 ALLEN *New Amer. Farm Bk.* (1884) 104 What is beyond it should be thoroughly broken up by the subsoil plough.

Hence **Subsoil-plough** *v. trans.*, to use a subsoil plough upon; also **Subsoil-ploughing** *vbl. sb.*, the use of a subsoil-plough.

1831 JAS. SMITH *Thorough Draining* (1843) 19 The charge of subsoiling ploughing may be estimated at 24s. to 30s. per statute acre. 1840 BUSI *Farmer's Comp.* 45 In subsoil ploughing, no portion of the subsoil is brought to the surface, but merely loosened, and pulverized. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 659 It is cheaper to subsoil-plough land than to thorough-drain it. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxii, I remember the conversations, O...how stupid they were! The subsoil ploughing;...the row about the representation of the county [etc.].

Subsolar (sɒbsəʊlär), *a.* [SUB- I a.]

†1. Exposed to the sun. *Obs.* rare-1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 44 From a subsolar place...some are better or worse.

2. *Meteorol.* Directly underneath the sun; having the sun in the zenith.

1860 FITZROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 356 It is drawn towards, and after the 'sub-solar' rising part of the atmosphere. 1863 FITZROY *Weather Bk.* v. 71 The rising sub-solar or intertropical part of the atmosphere.

3. Beneath the surface of the sun. *rare.*

1885 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* II. ii. 211 In the penumbra of spots, the glowing streams rushing up from the tremendous sub-solar furnace are bent sideways by the powerful indraught.

†**Subsolar**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [SUB- I a.]

Subcelestial, sublunary.

1661 A. BROME *Par. 1st Chap. Eccles.* 70 Songs 198 Things done upon this subsolar ball.

†**Subsortition**, *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. *subsortitio*, -*ionem*, n. of action *f.* *subsortiri*: see SUB-26 and SORTITION.] Selection by lot to fill the place of another. So **Subsortitiously** *adv.*

1624 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 18 There being a hundred and fifty sick in the S. George, the council ordered...that every ship should take to nurse a couple of the sick, and subsortitiously, by lot, to supply their places with as many sound. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Subsortition*, a chusing by lots, after others have chosen, to fill up the number of those that before were refused.

Subspecies, [mod.L.; cf. F. *sous-espèce*.] A subdivision of a species; a more or less permanent variety of a species. Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*

1699 DAMPIER *Pov.* (1703) III. 75 There are...four sorts of these long-legged Fowls...as so many Sub-species of the same Kind; viz. Crab catchers, Clocking-Hens [etc.]. 1807 ARNOLD *Chem. & Min.* II. 13/2 Arseniat of Lead. Of this there are two subspecies. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.*

ii. 57 No clear line of demarcation has as yet been drawn between species and sub-species...or, again, between sub-species and well-marked varieties, or between lesser varieties and individual differences. 1871 — *Desc. Man* i. vii. I. 227 Some naturalists have lately employed the term 'sub-species' to designate forms which possess many of the characteristics of true species, but which hardly deserve so high a rank. 1880 WALLACE *Isl. Life* xvi. 339 A few flowering plants which, as varieties or sub-species, are apparently peculiar to our islands. 1881 J. C. MORRISON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XII. 187/1 Verse narrative...is a sub-species by itself. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 492/1 Carolina snow-birds and mountain solitary vireos, two varieties ('subspecies') is the more modern word originally described a few years ago.

Subspecific, *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [*f. prec.* after *specific*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a subspecies.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 246 *Cuscuta Epithymum*...does not seem entitled to sub-specific rank. 1883 W. S. KENTIN A. J. Adderley *Fisheries Bahamas* 44 Three specific or sub-specific forms that correspond very closely with the three leading Mediterranean types above described. 1905 *Athenaeum* 25 Feb. 246/3 Mr. Rothschild's opinion that *Gorilla castaneiceps* of Slack was an aberration, and not entitled to specific or subspecific rank.

Hence **Subspecifically** *adv.*

1883 *Athenaeum* 15 Dec. 781/2 A species of paradise bird of the genus *Drepanornis*...subspecifically different from *D. alberti* of North-Eastern New Guinea. 1896 *Brit. Birds, Their Nests & Eggs* II. 60 The Serin being only sub-specifically distinct from the canary.

Subspinous, *a.*

1. [SUB-20 b.] *Zool.* and *Bot.* Somewhat spinous. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 45 Angulated branches, with spinous and membranaceous expansions. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 287 *Marrubium*, White Horehound...subspinous, erect or spreading.

2. [SUB-1 b.] *Anat.* and *Path.* a. Under the spinal column. b. Under the spine of the scapula. In recent Dialects.

Substage (sɒbstæʒ), *sb.*

1. [SUB-7.] *Geol.* A subdivision of a stage. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. 297 If the specimens come from different sub-stages of the same [geological] formation. 1906 CHAMBERLIN & SALISBURY *Geol.* III. 383 The following are the American stages of the glacial period now recognized in the interior of North America...The Champlain sub-stage (marine). The glacio-lacustrine sub-stage.

2. [SUB-3.] An apparatus fixed beneath the ordinary stage of a compound microscope for the purpose of supporting mirrors and other accessories. Also *attrib.*

1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 13 Generally speaking, a sub-stage is unnecessary. *Ibid.* 26 Examination by ordinary Transmitted Light (or Sub-stage Illumination). 1890 ANTHONY's *Photogr. Bull.* III. 96 A substage illuminator or condenser. 1896 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 506 Abbe's sub-stage-condenser. 1902 ROSS's *Catal.*, Swing-out Substage.

Substain, *obs. form* of **SUSTAIN**.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 108 The licenese which that abidith therinne noon substeined substans. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 59 Them which...substeine losse and damage.

Substance (sɒbstəns), *sb.* Also 4-6 **SUBSTANCE**, (5) **SUBSTANS**, 6 **SUBSTANCE**. [a. OF. (mod.F.) *substantia* (12th c.), ad. L. *substantia*, *f.* *substans*, -*ant*, pr. pp. of *substāre* to stand or be under, be present, *f.* *sub-SUB-2 + stāre* to stand. Cf. OF. *sustance*, Pr. *sustancia*, It. *sostanza*, *sustanza*, -*ia*, Sp., Pg. *substancia*.]

L. *substantia* was adopted as the representative of Gr. *οὐσία* in its various senses.]

1. Essential nature, essence; *esp. Theol.*, with regard to the being of God, the divine nature or essence in respect of which the three Persons of the Trinity are one.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9764 An-fald godd vndelt es he, And a substance wit-in þir thre. a 1325 *Athan. Creed* 4 in *Prose Psalter* (1891) 194 Noiper confoundand persons, ne departand be substance. *Ibid.* 29. 195 He his God, of þe substance of þe fader biȝeten to-fere þe wordes; & man, of þe substance of þe more born in þe world. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 403 In þis symon dwellis ay twa substance, þat is to wyrt, of devel and man, to-gyddir knete. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 4 The glory of the blessyd endeles Trinite in onehed of substance and of Godhede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 The pure substance of god in his owne nature & deite. 1585 DYER *Prayse of Nothing Writ.* (Grosart) 77 That substance, which we communicate with Angels, being created of nothing. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lii. § 3 In Christ therefore God and man there is a two-folde substance, not a two-folde person, because one person extinguiseth an other, whereas one nature cannot in another become extinct. c 1610 *Women Saints* 173/ix [Arius] affirming the Sonne of god to be of inferior substance to his Father. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 601 That Essence or Substance of the Godhead, which all the Three Persons or Hypostases agree in. 1833 NEWMAN *Arians* II. iv. (1876) 795 To protest...against the notion that the substance of God is something distinct from God Himself. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 12 God giveth us of His Substance, His Nature...making us partakers of the Divine Nature. 1876 NONNIS *Rudim. Theol.* i. iv. 73 It is God's nature to be one in substance, manifold (that is, threefold) in person.

2. *Philos.* A being that subsists by itself; a separate ordistinct thing; hence *gen.*, a thing, being. 1340 *Ayend.* 112 (Supersubstantial bread) þet is to zigg: þet waseþ and ouerþealle substans and alle seþþes bever. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vii. 4, I shal reyn vpon the erthe...and I

shal do awey al substance the which Y made, fro the outer most of the erthe. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 33 b, A lively bodie is a substance. *Ergo*, a man is a substance. 1599 SIA J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* ii. iii. 10 She [i.e. the soul] is a substance, and a perfect being. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* 1. (1871) 8 God is an Essence intellectuall, A perfect Substance incorporeall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 108 Food alike those pure Intellectual substances require As doth your Rational. *Ibid.* viii. 109 His Omnipotence, That to corporeal substances could adde Speed almost Spiritual. 1707 OLOFFORD *Ess. Impr. Reason* ii. iii. 139 Minds, which are indiscernible, are thinking Substances. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. ii. § 2 A Substance is a being which can subsist by itself, without dependence upon any other created being. 1818 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 8/1 We refer all our states of being to a substance called self. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 6 Substances are usually distinguished as Bodies or Minds. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* App. 50 Mind being...expressed by the one attribute Thought (construed, however, as Thinking Substance), and...Body...summed up in the one attribute Extension (Extended Substance). 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* v. 143/1 The question whether the material and the thinking substance are one does not meet us at the outset. 1910 T. CASE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) II. 510/2 The doctrine that all things are substances which are separate individuals, stated in the Categories, is expanded in the Metaphysics.

b. *First (primary) substance, second (secondary, general) substance*: see *quots.*

In scholastic L. *substantia prima* and *substantia secunda*, translating *πρῶτη οὐσία* and *δεύτερη οὐσία* (Aristotle *Categ.*). 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* Cvj, The first substance is called every singular persone or propre name...The second substance comprehendeth both the general worde, and the kinde also of every singular persone. 1648 T. SPENCER *Logick* 129 The second substance: consisting in the Genus and Species. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* i. iv. 8 Substance is either first or second. The first is a Singular Substance, or that which is not said of a Subject, as Alexander, Ducephalus. The Second...that which is said of a Subject, as Man, Horse. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. vi. § 2 The well known dogmas of *substantia secunda*, or general substances. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* v. 223/1 The first category is subdivided into...primary substance, which is defined to be...the singular thing in which properties inhere, and to which predicates are attached, and...genera or species which can be predicated of primary substances. 1903 W. TURNER *Hist. Philos.* 133 The first substance (*οὐσία πρῶτη*) is the individual, which can neither exist in another nor be predicated of another. Second substance is the universal, which, as such, does not exist in another, but may be predicated of another.

3. *Philos.* That which underlies phenomena; the permanent substratum of things; that which receives modifications and is not itself a mode; that in which accidents or attributes inhere.

1398 TRAEVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1493) 920 When tweyne accidentes ben in one substance and subiecte: as colour and savour. 1408 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 108 Thus leeveth not of the breed þu conli the licenese which that abidith therinne noon substeined substans. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* Cij, The feare of God is an Accident, the soule is a Substance. 1606 BRVSKETT *Cat. Life* 116 The substance of every thing is so called, by reason that it is subject vnto accidents; neither can there be any accident (to which it is proper to be in some subject) but it must fall into some substance. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. i. 26 Such things as...require a subject of inhesion...are indeed nothing but the modes of Substance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xliii. § 2 The Idea...to which we give the general name Substance, being nothing, but the supposed...support of those Qualities...which we imagine cannot subsist, *sine re substantia*, without something to support them. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. App. 507 A being with respect to its properties or attributes is termed a subject, or substratum. Every substratum of visible qualities, is termed substance. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 44 Substances and modes of every kind. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 174 The determinations of a substance, which are nothing else but its particular modes of existing, are termed accidents. 1872 MANAFFY *Kant's Crit. Phil.* I. 268 Thus the pure Category of substance is that which can only be subject—and not predicate. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* v. 155/1 The independent substantiality of mind and matter is withdrawn, and they are reduced into attributes of the one infinite substance.

b. in *transf.* and *allusive* uses.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1505 Þenk þat folye is whan man may chese For accident (þhis substance ay to lese. c 1386 — *Pard.* T. 77 Thise Cookes, how they stampe, and streyne and grynde And turnen substance in-to Accident. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 570 The Capteynes there, myndyng not to lease the more for the lesse, nor the substance for the accident. 1579 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* in S's Wks. (1912) 639/2 Vertue, the onely immortal and euer-perishing Accident amongst so manye mortall and euer-perishing Substances. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* vi. 568 Buill is no substance nor nature, but an accident that cometh to the substance. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 189 The causes are found out & put in substances, in respect of the Essence, Matter, and Form. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 28 Not changing the substance, but regulating the mode.

c. with reference to the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Eucharist.

1546 GARDINER *Detect. Devils Sophistrie* 14 b, The substance of bred, beyng converted into the natural bodely substance of our sauoure [printed sauoure] Christe. 1565 HARDING *Answ.* *Iewel* 102 b, In this Sacrament after consecration there remaineth...only the accidents and shewes, without the substance of bread and wyne. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 10 How the wordes of Christ commanding vs to eate must needs importe that as hee bath coupled the substance of his fleshe and the substance of bread together, so we together should receive both. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 131 It doth argue an extraordinary power in Christ to give his Flesh to eat, though there be no turning of the substance of the Bread in the Sacrament into the substance of his Flesh.

† 4. That which underlies or supports; a basis, foundation; a ground, cause. *Obs.*

† 382a WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 1 Feith is the substance of things to be hoped. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* 7. 37 And wel I woot the substance is in me If any thing shal wel reported be. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 68 Nectanabus, which causeth al Of this metred the substance. *Ibid.* 222 There is nothing Which mai be betre aboute a king, Than conseil, which is the substance Of all a kinges governance. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 1. iv. 30 The substance or hypostasis is the foundation, or the vnmoueable proppre, which vpholdeth vs. 1595 LOCRIE 1. i. 70 A greater care torments my verie bones, And makes me tremble at the thought of it, And in you, Lordings, doth the substance lie.

5. The matter, subject-matter, subject (of a study, discourse, written work, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* 1. 10 Unto the god first thi besoughten As to the substance of her Scote. That thei ne scholden noght befole Her wit upon none earthly werkes, Which were ayein thestat of clerkes. *Ibid.* 11. 84 Of bodies sevene in special With foure spiryt joynit withal The substance of this matiere. c 1414 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1030 Lo, fadir, tolde haue I yow be substance Of all my greif. c 1420 FLVOC. *Assembly of Gods* 1601 But forthe to shewe yow the substance Of this matyr. c 1536 SONGS, Carols etc. (E.E.T.S.) 105, I dare not, for her displeasance, Tell of bes maters half the substance. 1587 T. NORRON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* title-p. Notes conteyning in briefe the substance of the matter handled in each section. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. 1. 32 Vnto your Grace doe I in chiefe addresse The substance of my speech. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* App. 400 Out of the relations, of these two worthy authors, we will deride the whole substance of our speech. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* 111. v. 44. This, if I forget not, was the substance of the Occasional Meditation, suggested to me by the Storm. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* 1. 498 There are two Alexandrian schools, distinct both chronologically and in substance. The one is the Alexandrian school of poetry and science, the other the Alexandrian school of philosophy.

b. Contrasted with form or expression.

1780 MIRROR No. 80 Having thus done justice to the merit of those authors in point of substance, I proceed to shew their excellence in the composition and style of their productions. 1841 MYERS *Cath.* Th. 111. § 8. 29 This influence we may believe to have extended sometimes to the very words of the Revelation, but far more often only to the substance of it. 1877 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 118 The substance of our preaching has been given to us in a Divine revelation. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 249 The doctrine of the Trinity is . . . one which . . . gives expression to the self-evidencing substance of revelation, and explains and supports religious experience.

† c. A subject-matter to be operated upon. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 91 The hibe pourveance Tho hadde under his ordinance A gret substance, a gret matiere, Of which he wolde . . . These othre thinges make and forme.

6. That of which a physical thing consists; the material of which a body is formed and in virtue of which it possesses certain properties.

1398 TRAVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. 11. 35 (Bodl. MS.). Mete is a substance pat is able to be turned into be substance of he bodie pat is ifed. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasz.* 43 The matter and substance of mans body. 1577 TUSSEN *Hush.* (1878) 35 The soil and the seede . . . the lighter in substance, for profit the worse. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 b. Swords of convenient length, forme and substance, haue been in all ages esteemed by all warlike Nations. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlv. 1 If the dull substance of my flesh were thought, Injurious distance should not stop my way. 1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 56 Angels haue sometimes bene knowne to eate. . . although they do not conuert the meate. . . into their owne substance. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 628 The substance of it is soft, loose, rare and like a sponge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11. 356 What creatures there inhabit, of what mould, or substance? 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 11. iv. 73 Stalk. . . of a woody substance. . . Head or spike, having a soft downy substance. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 11. 4 It became necessary. . . to appropriate to individuals not the immediate use only, but the very substance of the thing to be used. 1820 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* (1835) 1023 Epiphyllous scattered globular or subdepressed smooth pale at length black, Substance very corneous. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 11. 265 Give a countryman a plough of silver and he will plough with it all the season, and never know its substance. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* 11, Surely not in vain My Substance from the common Earth was ta'en.

b. of incorporeal things.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat.* viii. 15 By aboundance of charite pat es in be substance of the saule. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 11. 260 Every spech that ys yspoken. . . In his substance ys but aire. a 1475 G. ASHAY *Dicta Philos.* 234 A kynge shold take of his olde acquaintance, His famillier seruautes vertuous, . . . of Substance, Wele disposed, trewe, not malicious. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* 1. iv. 99 Dreames. . . Begot of nothing, but vaine phantasie, Which is as thin of substance as the nyre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11. 585 Hard thou knowst it to exclude Spiritual substance with corporeal barr. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 1. i. 5 A great part of this Syriac tongue is for the substance of the words Chaldee, and Hebrew for the fashion. 1682 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) 11. 311, I . . . am sorry that my Sonne should be composed of such substance that nothing can shape Him for a Schollar. 1740 CHAYNE *Regimen* 35 That spiritual Substance was analogous to Matter infinitely rarefied, refin'd or sublim'd. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* 1. iii. § 20 (1875) 63 When, instead of the extent of consciousness, we consider its substance.

c. Fifth substance = QUINTESSENCE.

1561 [see QUINTESSENCE 1].

7. The matter or tissue composing an animal body, part, or organ.

1398 TRAVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (1495) g iv/t The humour cristallinus [of the eye]. . . is round in shape & substance [sic]. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 34 Pe quitour, perfore, bigynne to lessen somewhat, and the bolnyng somewhat to cease, and be colour and be substance of be skynne

for to turne to his owne naturel habitude. 1548 in *Vicary's Anat.* v. (1888) 41 [Cheeks] not fat in substance, but merely fleshy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 657 Their armor help'd their harm, crush't in and brus'd into their substance pent. 1724 BLACKMORE *Treat. Consumptions* 9 An extraordinary Discharge of Flegmatick Matter. . . while. . . The Substance of the Lungs remains sound. 1726 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* 31 Sinuses, large Cavities within the Substance of the Bones, with small Apertures. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 178 Blood was discharged mixed with detached pieces of the substance of the brain. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 347 Irregular dilatation of the sac, so as to form additional pouches in the substance of the liver.

b. The muscular tissue or fleshy part of an animal body.

1695 *New Light Chirurg.* put out 23 Any Flesh-Wound where there is considerable loss of Substance. 1750 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 13 May, My plaisters are already reduced from eight or nine to two only: one over my eye, . . . and one just above my knee, where the loss of substance (as they call it) makes it longer in curing. 1831 YOUTAT *Horse* 36 A three-fourth, or thoroughbred horse of sufficient substance and height. 1894 *Nature's Method in Evol. Life* iii. 45 The nervous system becomes highly strung, . . . and the muscles deficient in size, with a general want of what is known as 'substance'.

† c. Bot. (See QUOTS.) *Obs.*

1777 S. ROSSON *Brit. Flora* 15 *Enallate*, the substance of the leaf rising above the veins, so as to appear like little histers. 1793 MARTYNG *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Substantia*, The substance of a vegetable consists of the *Epidermis* or Cuticle, covering the *Cortex* or Outer Bark.

8. Any particular kind of corporeal matter.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 89 Of man, of beste. . . Of fisch, of foughl, of everychon That ben of bodely substance. 1547 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Cyruge.* E. iv. [The nose] is of three substances, that is to wyt of substance fleshy, bony, and cartilagynous. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiv. § 11. 123 Our designe requirith more maniable substances. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 11. x. 259 Grain or some Vegetable, baked in a drier substance without any considerable mixture. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 169 The gills furnished with strainers of the substance of whalebone. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* 1. 75 This variety of substances, which compose the internal parts of our globe. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. § 3. 65 That sort of substance which we call animal substance, as flesh, bone, . . . cartilage, etc. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* 11. 91 When a varnish of any kind is laid over a substance, to prevent it from absorbing water, some allowance should be made for such addition. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xix. (1842) 527 To perform the operation over a cloth or some other soft substance. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 472 Corky. . . having the texture of the substance called cork. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 11. v. 250 Thus, from the mixture of two perfectly transparent substances, we obtain an opaque one.

b. A species of matter of a definite chemical composition.

1732 ABBOTNOT *Rules of Diet* iv. in *Aliments* etc. 409 Substances abounding with volatile oil Salts. 1807 Simple substance [see PRIMARY a. 3 d]. 1843 [see SIMPLE a. 13 a]. 1856 ORR *Circ. Sci., Mech. Philos.* 2 By simple substances, we mean those which cannot be resolved by the chemist into any simpler elements: thus gold, silver, and iron are simple substances. . . Copper, zinc, iron, and carbon are all considered elementary substances. 1864 *Intell. Obs.* No. 32. 39 A new substance. . . to which I gave the name Santeoine. 1876 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* 1. 365 The saccharification of amylaceous substances.

c. *Anat. and Zool.* With qualifying word or phr. forming specific designations.

1815 J. GORDON *Syst. Hum. Anat.* 1. 40 Adipose substance. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, White Substance of Schwann. 1870 W. S. KANT in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Mar. 217 The sarcode substance lining all the interstitial cavities of the sponge.

9. A piece or mass of a particular kind of matter; a body of a specified composition or texture. Now rare.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 56 In the night a substance of fyre resembling the shape of a fierce Dragon should fall into our sailes and there remaine some quarter of an owre. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 11. v. 133 That [fish] which hath . . . stringy substances on his head and back. *Ibid.* A very rough skin, with finny substances, standing out from each side like wings. *Ibid.* vi. 172 Thin broad substances, standing off from the body of the Fish. 1681 tr. *Belon's New Myst. Phys.* Introduct. 32 Set the Water in a cold place, in a Glass Body, within eight Days, you will find a congealed substance in the Bottom of the Vessel. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *White-Honey-Charge*, Continue boiling till the Roots and Herbs be reduced to a Mash . . . throwing away the gross Substance. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* 111. i. 10, I . . . perceived a vast Opake Body between me and the Sun. . . it appeared to be a firm Substance. 1799 H. LEEZ *Canterb. T. Wom. T.* (ed. 2) 1. 35: Throwing from him, without examination, some hard substance that incommoded him.

10. A solid or real thing, as opposed to an appearance or shadow. Also, reality.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 281 The ignorance of the world is grosse & palpable: for, touching Nature their skill is but superficial, and like a shadowe destitute of substance. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* 111. ii. 80 He takes false shadowes, for true substances. 1590 SPENCER *P. Q.* 11. ix. 2 Full liuely is the semblant, though the substance dead. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* 11. xxxi. 186 A Common-wealth, without Sovereign Power, is but a word, without substance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 529 With high words, that bore Semblance of worth not substance. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Aug. 1667, One who kept up the forme and substance of things in the Nation. 1716 S. W. in *Nelson's Pract. True Devot.* (1784) p. xvi, Taught how to take the mystic Bread and Wine, Tadore the Substance, nor neglect the Sign. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 527 The poet's hand, Imparting substance to an empty shade, Impos'd a gay delirium for a truth. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* 1. ii. 533 There needs too oft the show of war to keep The substance of sweet peace. 1836 MARYAT

Japhet lxiii, I would not lose the substance by running after shadows. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* 1. V. 580 A mere honorary title, and only a presage of the substance that was to follow. 1914 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 6/3 The Austro-Hungarian communiqué . . . argues . . . that Servia conceded the shadows and withheld the substance.

b. *Westminster School.* An older pupil who is responsible for the proper conduct of a new boy, called his 'shadow'.

1845 *College & T. B. Life at Westm.* 25 Oct., After my first week at School, I started altogether on my own account, my Substance then having nothing more to do with me. 1899 W. K. R. BROWNE *Outcomes of Old Oxford* 85 Every neophyte was assigned to the tutelage of some boy already in the school, the shortcomings of the shadow, or tyro, were credited to the preceptor, or substance, and visited with penalties upon the latter.

11. What is embodied in a statement; the meaning or purport of what is expressed in writing or speech; what a writing or speech amounts to.

1415 LD. SCROPE in *43rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Publ. Rec.* 590 Ilche worde y kan nought remembre bot for the most substans as nye os y kan thinke. 1415 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 11. 1. 47 Yf heny of thes persones . . . woldyn contrary ye substance of yat i haue wretyn at zys tyme. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* n. xxv. 117 Yf ye wyl here and wel retyene the mater and substance of this present booke. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) 1. ii. A vj b, I shall put the substance of the latyn afore sayd in englysshe. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 17 So farre as I gather by the substance of your letters, a certain kinde of suspicion is signified. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 9, I haue receiv'd New-dated Letters from Northumberland: Their cold intent, tenure, and substance thus. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxii. (1627) 256 Learning is not so much seen, in setting downe the words, as the substance. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxix. 321 All of them together, seeming to be Merchants sons, . . . sung in verse with a very sweet and melodious voyce, words of this substance, 'High and mighty Lord' [&c.] 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 1. ii. 3 But to come to the Substance of what is here intended. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 233 The substance of the Epigram imports, that Thespis was the first contriver of Tragedy. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Aug. 1679, This is the substance of what she told me. 1794 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, Who repeated the substance of what had passed between Montoni and herself. 1805 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) 1. 1, I hope, that, if any thing . . . appeared exceptional, it was in manner and expression only, and not in the substance of my sentiments. 1837 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) 1. x. 461 The whole substance of his communications proved a state of vicious disorganization. 1861 G. C. LEWIS *Lett. to Reeve* 9 Apr., You may rely on the substance of this story being quite authentic. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* iii. § 9 The substance of what I said to them was this.

† b. The main intent or purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* iv. ii, To execute the substance of our mindes In honor'd nuptials.

† 12. The vital part. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 233 'The kingis sone', scbe seide, 'is deed, be ioie, be substance of my lifje'. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* 1. i. 374 Deare Father, soule and substance of vs all. 1605 1st Pt. *Jeronimo* 1. iii, Come, my soules spaniel, my lifes ietty substance.

13. That which gives a thing its character; that which constitutes the essence of a thing; the essential part, essence.

c 1585 [R. BROWNE] *Answ. Cartwright* 55 To be able to teache is not of the substance of a minister, but only of a lawful minister. *Ibid.* 56 If a man bee not a lawful minister, bee hath no essence nor substance of a mynister. 1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Mus.* 96 Phi. What do you call keeping the substance of a note? Ma. When in breaking it, you sing either your first or last note in the same key wherein it standeth, or in his eight. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 94 The essences, or substances of things are not here meant. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 220 Miserable bigots, who hate sects and parties different from their own, more than they love the substance of religion. 1856 N. Brit. Rev. XXVI. 41 Modern thought, in its substance, is a congeries of all those refined theistic speculations, of all those baffled aspirations, of all those deep and distracting surmises. 1869 MORLEY *Univ. Sermon* 11. (1876) 39 It is sufficiently clear that these are not the substance of the character.

b. in legal use. (Cf. SUBSTANTIAL A. 5 b.)

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* 1. § 22 The substance of this contract consisteth in the thing sold, and in the price thereof. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* 1. (1630) 4 The intention is matter of substance. *Ibid.* xvi. 68 If a man bid one robbe I. S. as he goeth to Sturbridge-faire, and he robbe him in his house the variance seemes to be of substance. a 1623 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 141 Resisting the Substance of Matrimony, it overthroweth the Contract. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) 11. 555/2 Substance, evidence. That which is essential; it is used in opposition to form.

† 14. The amount, quantity, or mass (of a thing).

c 1420 ? LVOC. *Assembly of Gods* 764 When Vertew sy the substance of hys oost, He prayed all the comons to the felde hem by. a 1500 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 87 A vessail called the Mighell of Brykelsey . . . in the which diverse merchautes of our Cite of London had goodes and merchandises to a grette value and substance. c 1500 Lancelot (S.T.S.) 1740 If. . . to the rich iffis of plesans, That thei be fair, set nocht of gret substans. 1520 Cov. *Leet Bh.* 675 What substance of malt was then brewed within the Cyte wolkly by the comyn brewers. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 57 b, He found there innumerable substance of plate and mooney belonging to the citizens. 1565 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 244 Raffie Vasye. oweth me for all my . . . muke. the substance by estimacion come to or will come to . . . two hundrethe futhers. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 328 Be it so much As makes it light or heavy in the substance, Or the deuision of the twentieth part Of one poore scruple.

† 15. The greater number or part, the majority, mass, or bulk of. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 217 It moste ben and sholde. For substance of þe parlement it wolde. 1435 *Cov. Lect. Bk.* 185 That the maiour call the substance of the Crafte of Carpenters and sett hem to-geþer as one felawshipe. 1468 J. KUSSE *Lett. to J. Paston* Sept. The substance of gentlemen and yemen of Lodysland be assigned to be afore the seyd commysioners. 1507 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 259 Robert, bath ired great substans of the ground of your seid beschers. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 1 The said Countie [sc. Cornwall] is three score and ten myle in length and the substance therof right little more than six myle in brede. 1550-3 *Decaye Eng.* in S. Fish *Supplia.* (1871) 96 Many of them doeth kepe the most substance of theyr landes in theyr owne bandes. 1552-3 *Act 7 Eduw. VI.* c. 12 The Kynges Majesties Treasure . . . waasted, the greates Substance of the Moneyes molted and altered in bayse coyne.

b. Sum († summary) and substance: see SUM sb., SUMMARY sb.

16. Possessions, goods, estate; means, wealth. arch. (chiefly as a reminiscence of biblical language).

13.. *Cursor M.* 9538 (Gött.) Of his substance he gaf ilkan, And ilkan gaf he substance an. 1382a WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 9 Honour the Lord of this substance. 1382a — *Luke* xv. 13 He wastide his substance in luyngye lecherously. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6595 Yit shulde he selle alle his substance And with his swynk haue sustenance. c1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 135 Abel. Gaff God his part, tethe of his substance. 1466 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. 108, I truste I am of that substans that what soever caswelle fortunyd, youre maiestreship shuld coo lese on pene of yourre dute. 1500-80 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 7 London, thou art of townes A per se. . . Of merchants full of substance and myght. c1500 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1445 Take of his substance a sure inventory. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* i. 3 His substance was vij. M. shepe, iij. M. camels, v. C. yoke of oxen, v. C. she asses, and a very grete housholde. 1535 — *Ps.* xvii. 24 They haue children at their desyre, and leaue the rest of their substance for their babes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. 1. 24 Thy substance, valued at the highest rate, Cannot amount vnto a hundred Markes. 1634 Sir T. HENAUER *Trav.* 206 They will hazard all their worth . . . and other substance, of a greuous breed and riches leaving all their earthly substance. 1794 WOROSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* xxi. My father's substance fell into decay. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 156 A fortune raised out of the substance of the ruined defenders of the throne.

†b. With a: An amount of wealth, a fortune; pl. riches, possessions. Obs.

13.. [See sense 16]. 1382a WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xli. 1 Hauende pes in his substansces [1388 richness]. 1382a — *Acts* ii. 45 The selden possessiounis and substansces. 1382a — *Heb.* x. 34 Knowynge þou for to haue a betere and dwelling substance. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Wymmen . . . haueyn substansces somme in goodes moveable, and somme in landes and tenements. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* Pref. 5 b, Whose brother for the education of youth in true Religion & learning, imploied a wonderful substance. 1731-9 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* (1822) 154 A small substance.

†17. a. A supply or provision of. Obs.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1560 Iason weddit was Vn-to this queyn & tok of it substance What so hym leste onto his purveyance. c1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4909 If a man, in tyme of swich a nede, Of his goodes 3ene yow a good substance. 1515 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 79 The said Towne [was] then in better substance of goodis good ordre and rule then it is now. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* ii. 7 As for cattell and shepe, I had more substance of them, then all they y^t were before me.

†b. Maintenance, subsistence. Obs.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* IIL 67 Sees gendren manye fischis to substance of manynde. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1505) l. iii. C ij. It is not gyuen to hym for substance or refectioun corporell. a 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clxx. (1811) 164 All thynges . . . were than more wasted in glotony, and outrage of owners, than in substance and ayde of nedey men.

†18. Substantial existence, substantiality. Obs.

c1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 87 As j seide erst þou ground of our substance Continue on us þi pitous eyen cleere. 1555 EDAN *Decades* (Arb.) 135 To gyve substance to priuatioun, (that is) beynge to noo beynge. 1628 [see SUBSISTENCY 3]. 19. Substantial or solid qualities, character, etc.

c1430 WYCLIF's *Bible* ProL 1. 58 Symple men, that wolden for no good in erthe . . . putte awei . . . the leste . . . title, of holi writ, that berith substance, either charge. 1559 Q. ELIZ. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. ii. 414 Dyvers reasons which appeare unto me to haue in them small substance. 1581 Rich *Farew.* (1849) 159 Knowynge her housbande to be a man of no verie grete substance, and but slenderly stuffed in the hedpce. 1898 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 221 Neither rulers nor people had any faith or moral substance. 1893 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. 117 This fact gave great strength and substance to the pretensions of Russia.

b. That which makes a material firm, solid, and hard-wearing.

1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* i. ii. 21 You must learn from the French to give your fabrics more substance. *Mod.* There's hardly any substance in this material.

†20. The consistency of a fluid. Obs.

c1450 *Mirk's Festial* 166/9 Take heed on watyr, and on yse, and on snow; how pay benych on dyverse in substance, and 3et pay ben but watyr. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Cyrrurg.* Rj, When it [sc. blood] is drawn, consydre the substance and the colour yf it be so as is abovesayde. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 207 Give it the substance of thin paste.

21. In substance. a. In reality.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 87 To receive Bothe in substance and in figure Of gold and selver the nature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 771 Hee the future evil shall no less In apprehension then in substance feel Grievous to bear. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1842 I. 339 The nabob of Arcot, and rajah of Tanjore, haue, in truth and substance,

no more than a merely civil authority. 1793 — *On policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 601 We know that the monarchy did not survive the hierarchy, not even in appearance, for many months; in substance, not for a single hour.

†b. In general; generally speaking. (In ME. poetry used, esp. by Lydgate, as a metrical tag.)

c1407 *Lyng. Reason & Sens.* 645 In especial ther be tweyne, And thou mayst chesen, in substance, Whiche ys most to thy plesance. *Ibid.* 804 And fynaly, as in substance, Do as the lyst, lo, this the ende. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5881 Yt behoueth in sentence, That the fullylling in substance To the fulle haue suffysaunce. c1440 *Generydes* 1968 Now haue I here rehersed in substance xv kynges, As shortly as I myght, With ther powre and All ther hoole puyssaunce. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 129/a In whos keyping the Bokes, suretees and godes in substance holly remaine.

†c. In the main, for the most part. Obs.

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 151/1 The which forsed xth part, and xvth and xvth . . . been in substance levied and paid.

a 1500 *Bale's Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 119 And the herites of the comones in substance wer wt þe Erle: And a geinst the seid priour.

d. In essentials, substantially.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 *Preamble.* All whiche matiers afore rehersed is by the seid John Hayes in substance confessed and knowledg. 1581 in D. Digges *Complete Ambass.* (1655) 440 She used in substance the like speeches the King had done. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 106 The Religion of the Persians is in substance the same with that of the Turks. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 662 To this it was replied in Substance as follows. 1821 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 344, I may misremember indifferent circumstances, but can be right in substance. 1857 KEALE *Euch. Ador.* ii. 26 Whitgift . . . adds, in substance, the same account of it. 1908 *Prager. Modernism* 118 These are, in substance, our ideas upon the origin of religion.

e. In effect, virtually.

1834 H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* i. 1. ii. Think well What you should say; for if it must be 'no' In substance, you shall hardly find that form Which shall convey it pleasantly.

†f. In a pure or unmixed state, in the natural state. (Cf. *F. en substance*.) Obs.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11. iii. 102 Theophrastus speaks of a Shepherd that could eat Hellebor in substance. *Ibid.* ii. iv. ii. 303.

†g. Real, substantial. Obs.

1649 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 4 When the Common wealth nigh perishes for want of deeds in substance, don with just and faithful expedition.

22. Of (.) substance: a. (often of good or great substance) Substantial, well-to-do, wealthy. (Cf. *OF. de substance*.)

1480 *Cov. Lect. Bk.* 435 The Comien Councell of þe Cite & other persones of substance. 1496 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* var. Coll. IV. 212 Suche inhabitants of grete substance. a 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 337 That syre of substance. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. xv. Wks. 235/1 A very honest person, & of a good substance. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* Matt. xiii. 52 (1727) IV. 11 A Man of Substance and Sufficiency. 1681 *Pennsylvania Arch.* I. 38 Men of substance and reputation. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* xxii, Hayes's father was reported to be a man of some substance. 1869 BLACKMORR *Lorna* d. i. My father being of good substance, at least as we reckon in Exmoor. 1889 JESSOFF *Coming of Friars* ii. 70 [He] was a man of substance and influence.

†b. Of immaterial things: Substantial, weighty.

c1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiii. 82 The hygher that he sette in estate the more shold his wordes be of substance and moost of reputation. a 1456 LD. CROMWELL in *Paston Lett.* III. 425 There is a grete strange-ness betwix my right trusty friend John Radcliff and you, withoute any matier or cause of substance, as I am lerned. 1509 FISHER *Familiar Serm.* *Cless Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 Tryfous thynges that were lytell to be regarded she wolde let passe by, but the other that were of weyght & substance [etc.].

†c. Of a meal: Snmpitious. Obs.

c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 574, I haue ordeynnyd a dyner of substawns, My chyff freynedes perwith to chyr.

23. Comb., as substance-yielding ppl. adj.

1611 COTGR., *Substantifique*, substantiell, or substance-yielding.

Substantced (sɒˈbstənst), pa. ppl. rare. [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

†1. Furnished with wealth. Obs.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iv. 219 This Pallace here, (.) furnished so well; And substantced with such a precious deale Of well-got treasure.

2. Made into a substance, made substantial, substantiated.

1873 WHITNEY *Other Girls* xxxiv. (1876) 443 If life were nothing but what gets phrased and substantced, the world might as well be rolled up and laid away again in darkness. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 129 Blessed are the appetites which feed on God's immortality; for His immortality shall be substantced in them.

3. Of a specified kind of substance. Chiefly in parasynthetic comb.

1624 QUARLES *Job Milit.* x. 71 Wks. (Grosart) II. 84/1 Your slender Maxims, and false Forgeryes, Are substantc, like the dust, that flies besides me. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Diamond.* The stone here described is said to be a full substantced Brilliant.

†Substancefying, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. ? = SUBSTANTIFIC.

1605 TIMMER *Quersit.* III. 148 Those three substancefying beginnings are . . . found in all the things of nature.

Substanceless (sɒˈbstənstləs), a. [f. SUBSTANCE sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of substance, unsubstantial.

1816 COLERIDGE *Hum. Life Poems* 316 If rootless thus, thus substanceless thy state. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of*

Fife vi. 32 That conclave substanceless of gilded things. 1858 LYTON *What will He do* p. ix. i. You have made that life substanceless as a ghost—that future barren as the grave. 1895 MOIR in *Galt's Wks.* I. p. xci. The arguments . . . might be . . . too shadowy and substanceless to convey intellectual satisfaction.

†Substa'nder. Obs. [Rendering of L. *substantis* (see SUBSTANCE sb.).] A thing that subsists. So Substa'nding ppl. a., subsisting.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 144 A truly substanting or remaining Being [orig. *vere substantis entis*]. *Ibid.* 345 The Substance of that Substander or remainer [orig. *crusque substantis substantis*].

Substant (sɒˈbstənt), a. and sb. rare. [ad. L. *substantis*, -ant-, pr. ppl. of *substāre* (see SUBSTANCE).]

A. adj. 1. Substantial; subsistent.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. ii. (1687) 571/1 The Pythagoreans reduce all Beings, substantial or substant, immediately to Idæa's which truly are. 1838 J. E. READE *Italy* i. xxv. A substant and eternal memory.

2. Underlying.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 146 Its [sc. a glacier's] substantial ice curls freely.

†B. sb. A subsisting thing. Obs.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 24 The substantis of bodie and soule haue nothinge commune with this spiriutual marriage.

Substantiability. Error for SUBSTANTIALLY.

1836 MARRIAT *Taphet* lii. The Quaker dress added very much to the substantiability of his appearance. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LYII. 143 The stalwart lover . . . does not relish having his identity, and still less his substantiability, called in question.

Substantial (sɒbstəˈnʃəl), a. (adv.) and sb.

Forms: 4-8 *substancial*, (4 -ciel, 5 -oyel, 5-6 -aunc-, -cial(e), -oyall(e), 5-7 -tiall), 6- *substancial*. [ad. late L. *substantialis* (f. *substantia* SUBSTANCE), whence also F. *substantiel* (from 13th c.), Pr. *substancial*, Sp. *sub(stant)cial*, It. *sostanziale*, *sustanziale*.] A. adj.

1. That is, or exists as, a substance; having a real existence; subsisting by itself.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. xiii. (Skeat) l. 47 Naturel goodness of every substance is nothing els than his substancial being. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 47 Eche thyng that is noo body if it be substancially it is callid a spiryte. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* iii. xxvii. 211 Some such apparitions [sc. Demons] may be reall, and substancial; that is to say, subtle Bodies, which God can form by the same power, by which he formed all things. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. (1821) 71 This hypothesis, that no substancial and indivisible thing ever perisheth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 4 The general ranks of substancial beings below the Deity. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1907) I. 169 The want of substancial reality in the objects of the senses, according to the sceptics.

absol. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 327 That which . . . might yet seem to be an idea of transcendental reason, would be the conception of the substancial. 1856 FARRIER *Inst. Metaph.* xvi. (ed. 2) 328 There is a substancial in cognition; in other words, substance is knowable, and is known by us. *Ibid.* xvii. xvi. 348 The substancial in cognition (rō ou).

2. Philos. Of, pertaining or relating to, or inherent in substance (esp. as opposed to *accident*); that is substance. Also *transf.* and allusively.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. vii. (Skt.) l. 147 Thilke thynges that we clepe power is but accident to the fleshy body; and so they may not have that surete in might, which wanteth in the substancial body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 153 How to y^e actuyse lyfe pertyneyth accidentally ioye, but to the contemplatyue the substancial crowne of glory. 1580 BLUNDEVELL *Horsemanship* iv. iv. 3 Sicknes . . . is knowne . . . by inseparable or substancial accidents, as by the shape, number, qualitie, & site of the part, or member diseased. 1581 FULKE in *Confer.* III. (1584) Uiv, But bread is substance; Therefore he gave them pieces of substance, or substancial pieces. 1648 DRHAM *Sophy* v. 1 If happiness be a substancial good, Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to 'em. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 498 Calvin seems to be afraid of the opinion of the Body being Spiritual, as implying a Substantial change.

3. Substantial form [see FORM sb. 4 a: med.L. *substantialis forma* (Joannes Scotus Eriugena), Gr. οὐσιώδες εἶδος (Philoponus *Arist. Categ.*)] : the nature or distinctive character in virtue of possessing which a thing is what it (specifically or individually) is.

1413 [see FORM sb. 4a]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 63 Coagulation is noe forme substanciall. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 45 Some Engines, which . . . devoid of Substantial Forms, must do those strange things they are admir'd for, by vertue of those Accidents, the Shape, Size, Motion, and Contrivance of their parts. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* i. xvi. 56 Form is divided into Substantial and Accidental. . . The Substantial Form of a Musician, as he is a Man, is the Rational Soul; Accidental as he is a Musician, Musick. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 343 Salts . . . he regarded as the Substantial Form of Bodies. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Substantial Forms, i. e. Forms independent of all Matter; or Forms that are Substances themselves. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. v. (1801) 214 A student who . . . imagines certain immaterial beings, called substancial forms, to inhabit every herb, flower [etc.]. 1775 J. HARRIS *Philos. Arrangements* xvi. 387 note.

4. Relating to or proceeding from the essence of a thing; essential. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 285 Crist . . . was of þe same kynde þat is ech man his brother, and his likeness is in substancial kynde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 Your heart is your by substancially lyne. It is not in my domynacyon. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 14 If he can learne firste to see the verie Nature, and, substanciall

propertie of every thyng. a 1653 H. BINNING *Princ. Chr. Relig. Wks* (1735) 30/2 Christ may be called the Truth indeed, the substantial Word of God, for he is the very Substance of the written and preached Word. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 485 To give thee being I lent out of my side to thee, nearest my heart Substantial Life. 178a PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. 1. 127 Joachim...denied that there was any essence, or any thing that belonged in common to the three persons, by which their substantial union was taken away, and nothing but a numerical or moral union was left.

5. That is, constitutes, or involves an essential part, point, or feature; essential, material.

Now said chiefly of immaterial things and often blending with 8, 9, or 14.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 399 A decree was made that the substantial partes of that rule sholde be kepte, and other thynges as superfluous to be refused. 1467 in *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 385 It might be ordeined a substancialle rule, that v. pagentes...to be holden yerly, shuld not be to seeche. 1528 MOORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 174/1 That y^e church can not erre in any such substanciall article as God wyll haue vs bounden to belene. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* G. j. Be the addicions abovesayd other bones than the bone of y^e sholdre. 1. No...but are substanciall party of it. 1567-9 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 327 The Substantiall points of all your Doctrine. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 259 Those compasses...which, though they be diuers according to the variety of Countreys, is (notwithstanding) no occasion of substanciall difference. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 20 The common misfortune of Princes, that in so substancial a part of their Happyness...Themselves had never any part. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. viii. 273, I would not have it destitute of a Limme that is substancial, or one of its vital Parts. 1799 W. LAW *Serious C.* 52 Most of the employments of life are...lawful; and all those that are so, may be made a substancial part of our duty to God. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 188 He could not find any substancial distinction between that case, and the principal one. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* viii. § 35 Under...Divine guidance, securing them from substancial error.

b. *Law.* Belonging to or involving essential right, or the merits of a matter.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Substantialia*, those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* s. v. *Form*, If the matter pleaded be in itself insufficient, without reference to the manner of pleading it, that defect is substancial. 1883 WHARTON'S *Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 730/1 The Judge will consider what is the substancial fact to be made out, and on whom it lies to make it out. 1897 BOUVIER'S *Law Dict.* s. v. *Right to begin*...The party who asserts the affirmative of an issue has the right to begin and reply, as on him is the burden of proof. The substancial affirmative, not the verbal, gives the right.

6. Of food, a meal: Affording ample or abundant nourishment. (In later use the notion of solidity or quantity is predominant.)

1340 AYENB. (1866) 113 Pe more bet he [sc. food] is noris-sinde, me zayb bet he is pe substancieler. a 1380 S. PAULA 60 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 4 Cumfote bi brayn betor wip sum bred And wip sum substancial mete.

1578 CHR. PRAYERS in *Prio. Prayers* (1851) 457 We be able to brook substancialer meat, because we be grown to further years of discretion. 1606 SKED *Adam out of Eden* v. (1659) 38 Clovergrass...renders abundance of very exquisite hay, very great substancial and much desired. 1634 W. TIRWYTT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 115 Whilst others fill themselves with substancial and most ponderous cafes. a 1774 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1834) II. 653 We say roast beef is good substancial food, but water-gruel not. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 210 One substancial meal of solid animal food daily. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Passion & Princ.* viii. III. 117 A good, substancial, hot luncheon. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* iv. With something rather more substancial than bread and butter. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* xiv. Breakfast at nine, a substancial dinner at three, supper at eight.

7. Of structures, etc.: Of solid material or workmanship.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 92 Erthe...Which...in his forme is schape round, Substantial, strong, sadd and sound. 1414 HOCCEVLE *De Reg. Princ.* 5116 They made ware of a ribbe...Which more strong is, and substancial, pan sylme of eerthe. 1463 BURY *Wille* (Camden) 39 A substancial and a squar dore of free stoon. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 1 § 3 Goode and substancial bulwarkes...in every lading place. 1557 ROBINSON tr. *Mort's Utopia* ii. ii. (1895) 128 A brydge...with gorgions and substancial arches. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* v. 189 Then they built no more Cabbens, but substancial houses. 1664 GERBIER *Principles* 19 Well-riveted Windowes, with substancial Locks, Bolts, and Hinges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 189 Some rich Burgher, whose substancial dores, Cross-barred and bolted fast, fear no assault. 1707 MONTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 374 Country Houses ought to be substancial, and able to encounter all the shocks of the Wind. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 129 Behind the substancial counter, which was an impregnable fortification. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 47 The clouds...looking quite as substancial as the distant mountains. 1861 PARKER *Introd. Gothic Archit.* (ed. 2) iv. 103 Early Norman masonry is in general so massive and substancial that it is difficult to destroy all traces of it. 1879 STRAINER *Mus. Bible* 5 Whose roof was never more substancial than a tent.

Comb. 1897 'A. Hore' *Phroso* iv. (1905) 73 He held a very substancial-looking whip in his hand.

† 8. Of persons, their constitution, etc.: Sturdy, strong, hurly. *Obs.*

a 1400 BERYN 2518 Natur was more substancial, when tho dayes were, Then now. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 52 b, [Vociferation] maketh the members of the body substancial and stronge. 1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* iv. i. (heading), Gresco, a good substancial Officer. 1602 in Morison *Itin.* (1617) II. 250 Men brokeo, and not substancial in war. 1657 BILINGSLEY *Brackly-Mariyrol.* xiv. 48 Tormentors, pray procure Substantialler than these; these are too small.

9. Of ample or considerable amount, quantity, or dimensions.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 254/2 That substancial provision be made in all hast. 1539 FOSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 81 Yf a manne wolde offre a greatte substancial aurette. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 515 He thoct the price was our substanciall. 1616 in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 17 Although you are not capable (through your fulnes) of any substancial addition from me. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. T.* I. 138 The wealth of a man is...reckoned...by the substancial bills and bonds, &c. he is able to produce. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 319 Often...one finds good substancial Leagues dwindling into even Liliptian Furlongs. 1780 JEFFERSON *Corresp.* Wks. 1859 I. 274 Were it possible to arm men, we would send on substancial reinforcements to you. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 335 One of us at least would...have made something substancial by the venture. 1908 *Outlook* 8 Aug. 178/2 These two substancial volumes.

10. Based upon a solid substratum; firmly or solidly established; not easily disturbed or damaged; of solid worth or value; weighty, sound.

a. of statement, discourse, writing.

1430 LVDO. *Minor P.* (E.E.T.S.) I. 41 With Crystis worde substancial in sentence. 1468 *Engl. Misc.* (Surttees Soc.) 19 By substancial wrytyng unde seale. 1547 BOORD *Brev. Health in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 96 In great matters aske substancial counsell. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 151 My letters cannot make you such substancial assurance, of my desire touching your safetie, as it is in deede. a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 56 The Lord...vrgeth him with substancial questions. 1602 in Morison *Itin.* (1617) II. 238 We have not heard any such substancial intelligence. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 607 His...practical, spiritual, substancial preaching. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 158 ¶ 1 This he looks upon to be sound learning, and substancial criticism. 1742 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 277 Few words but substancial ones you will like best I suppose. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxiv. His mind glanced round...to see how far those words could have the force of a substancial threat. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 66 This division is substancial and useful.

b. of reasons, causes, evidence.

c 1513 MOORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 30/1 For that I se some men so gredye withoute any substanciall cause. 1528 in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* (1870) I. li. 121 Very good matter and substancial why the said matrimony should be dissolved. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 105 Your reason was not substancial. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* v. (1691) 88 Although there be, not naturally substancial reasons...why there should be such differences. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 No more substancial evidence being produced against the bishop, the synod broke up. 1846 QUOTE *Greec* (1852) II. xvi. 394 In itself a substancial testimony. 1866 BARRING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages* Ser. i. 23 How wanting they are in all substancial evidence which could make us regard the story in any other light than myth.

c. of actions, conditions, results, ideas.

1565 ALLEN *Defence Purg.* xvii. 282 Do you not see here a trim faith and a substancial? 1592 NASH *P. Penitence* Wks. 1004 I. 164 Now trust me, a substancial trade. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-ob.* xxiv. 240 The Christian Faith, for whose substancial planting, Saint Augustine from Rome was to this Island sent. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* III. xii. 94 Ten good workemen would have done more substancial worke in a day, then ten of them in a weeke. 1696 TATE & BRADY *P.* cxix. 165 Secure, substancial Peace have they. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regie.* v. i. Life with substancial ills enough is cursed. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* v. xlii. 278 She has substancial notions still left, I find, of ideal Love. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 300 Foolish man...quits...Substancial happiness for transient joy. 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 60 Where he deems his interference warranted by substancial experience. 1814 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. viii. 256 The substancial comforts of a good coal fire. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 543 The substancial enjoyments...which result from piety and virtue. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* ii. § 7 To...complete his home gradually with more delicate and substancial comforts.

† 11. Of acts, measures, etc.: Having weight, force, or effect; effective, thorough. *Obs.*

1461 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 314 The good & substancial rule and guddyng that ye kepe theryn. 1485 *Ibid.* 523 Thobseruyng...such sad direccions and substanciall ordinaunces. 1523 Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 3 § 1 The true and substancial makynge of the said clothes. 1547 in Sir J. Williams *Accompt* (Abbotts. Cl.) 4 That a substancial Survey vye and true accompt...shall be taken. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 30 The most substancial waye in curing diseases is by puttynge awaye the causes. 1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. ii. 472 That substancial Order be taken forthwith for the pulling down all Altars. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. ¶ 19 There is no substancial remedying this fault, but by making a new Head.

12. Possessing 'substance'; property, or wealth; well-to-do, wealthy; hence, of weight or influence.

c 1450 *Brut* 479 They...ordained...ijij. enquestes within the Cite, of substancial peple. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 27 Any substancially gentylman. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 166 b, The Maire...assembled a great nombre of substancial and grave citizens. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 37 All which were of the Nobles, Gentlemen, and substancialest men of the Iewes. 1624 *Pr. Rupert his Declar.* 4 The Knights, Aldermen, and substancial Citizens of London. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 10 A Jury of twelve upright and substancial Men, is by the Law, to be summon'd. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 104 The substancial tradesman, who was wont to pass his evenings at the alehouse for fourpence halfpenny, now spends three shillings at the tavern. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* viii. Her father is a substancial yeoman. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 94 In former times...the proprietor or occupier of thirty or forty acres was thought a substancial farmer. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 276 Among our few fellow-passengers...was a substancial Scottish grazier.

† b. *absol.* with the: Persons of influence. *Obs.* 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 332 The Maior of London, and the substancial of the Cite toke counsaile together.

13. Of real worth, reliability, or repute; of good standing or status.

c 1449 POCOCK *Repr.* i. xvi. 85 Substancial cleriks weel leerned in logik. 1562 TURNER *Herbat* II. (1568) 72 Theophrast so ancient and substancial autor. 1588 GSKENK *Pandosto* (1843) 45 That he might go like an honest substancial man to tell his tale. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 74 Another Book written by a substancial Author. 1814 W. WILSON *Hist. Dist. Ch.* IV. 310 Mr. Sheffield was a sound and substancial scholar. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. i. i. Dismissal of his last substancial man. 1863 FROUDE *Short Studies* (1867) I. 228 Till it be so agreed the substancial intellect of the country will not throw itself into the question.

14. Having a corporeal form; consisting of solid matter; corporeal, material. *Obs.* or *rare.*

1589 (? LVLV) *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 36, I came so neere, that I could feele a substancial knaue from a sprites shadowe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 290 To draw with ydle Spiders strings Most ponderous and substancial things. 1653 H. MOORE *Confect. Cabbal.* (1713) 184 He means no substancialler a Being by Matter than what may well be called Metaphysical. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lammi.* xxiii. Neither was there pressure of the grass, nor any other circumstance, to induce him to believe that what he had seen was real and substancial.

15. Having substance; not imaginary, unreal, or apparent only; true, solid, real.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 141 All this is but a dreame, Too flattering sweet to be substancial. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 115 Not only by words...but by very substancial deeds. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 23 The manly pride of the Romans, content with substancial power, had left to the vanity of the east the forms and ceremonies of ostentatious greatness. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 154 Hope sets the stamp of vanity on all that men have deem'd substancial since the fall. 1798 S. & HT. LEA *Canterb.* T. II. 55 His substancial wealth vanished, but the shadow still remained. 1862 SIR B. BAONTE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 27 We should...not be led away from that which is real and substancial by the pursuit of the shadowy and fantastic.

16. Belonging to the component substance or matter of a thing.

1672 N. GARW *Anat. Pl.* i. iii. (1682) 13 In all such Roots, the Pith is...of the same substancial nature. 1778 PAINA *Solomon* i. 497 Now shine these Planets with substancial Rays?

b. Pertaining to the substance or tissue of the body or a part or organ.

1611 [see SUBSTANCE 23] 1620 VENNERA *Via Recta* viii. 189 The radical or substancial moisture of the body. *Ibid.* 192 By reason of much resolution of the nutrimental and substancial moisture through the pores. 1875 [see SUBSTANTIVE a. 8]. 1889 BUCKE'S *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 120 Transition from substancial to membranous parietes.

† 17. That is really such; thorough, real. *Obs.*

1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xx. (1687) 207, I mean...that it must appear to the World, that you are a substancial Christian by all the acts of an Holy Life. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* liii. (1742) IV. 497 To become wise and peaceable and substancial Christians.

18. That is such in the main; real or true for the most part.

1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlv. (1788) 256, I should be contented to renounce the forms of the constitution...if there were no other way to obtain substancial Justice for the people. 1790 PALRY *Horw Paul.* i. 8 It establishes the substancial truth of the narration. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 24. I. 63 The question...here is not concerning the substancial Divinity of the Jewish Scripture. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 322 They are certain of the substancial accuracy of their impressions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 150 The Tories...though they could not deny that there had been some hard cases, maintained that, on the whole, substancial justice had been done. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 115 He argues rightly for the substancial genuineness of the text.

† B. *adv.* = SUBSTANTIALLY. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 81 Considering that hys fee is competent for a substancial lerned man. 1534 MOORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 726/1 That substanciall we lerned man Lyre. c 1560 in *Anglia* XIII. 464 In the Latin tongue, and other substancial congrue languages.

C. *sb.*

1. *pl.* The things belonging to or constituting the substance; the essential parts or elements; the essentials.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ci. (Bodl. MS.), Al be substancials of be tree have sourenes & vertu of bindinge. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. I. 547 Always kept and all the other substancialis of the former seill. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 77 Neither doth nature prefer any creature for its adventuals or accidentals, but for its substancials or essentials. 1661 *Except. agst. Liturgy* 4 Those who in the substancials of the Protestant Religion are of the same persuasions with our selves. 1683 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* i. xiii. 262 The Clauses which are adjected in Infeftments, not being of the Substantials or Solemnities thereof. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 75 Altho' a Custom introduc'd against the Substantials of an Appeal be not valid...yet a Custom may be introduc'd against the Accidentals of an Appeal. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 5) 181 In the substancials of knowledge and conduct they are below both these. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 8 One who is certainly not chargeable with neglect of the substancials of historical science. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1908) 41 A great proportion of architectural ornaments are literally hollow, and a September gale would strip them off, like borrowed plumes, without injury to the substancials. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 26 Though his judgement in substancials, like that of Johnson, is always worth having.

† b. rarely *sing.* *Obs.*

1688 FULTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvii. 138 All this change, without the losse of any visible substanciall.

2. *pl.* Substantial or solid things.

a 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 570 All these substantials we let go, that we may get hold of some empty unifying notions. 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* l. 155 We look sharp after the substantials, and leave the shadows to your end of the town. 1824 Miss FARRER *Inher.* xxviii, Too busy with the substantials of marriage, to have much time to bestow on the empty speculations of love.

3. pl. The substantial or solid parts of a meal. 1751 R. PALTROCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 126 From day to day I found out something new to add to my repast, either in substantials or by way of dessert. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to E. of Hertford* 7 Apr., Instead of substantials, there was nothing but a profusion of plates striped red, green, and yellow, gilt plate, blacks and uniforms. 1865 J. CAMERON *Malayan India* 301 Soup and fish generally both precede the substantials. The substantials are invariably followed by curry and rice. 1886 Miss BRADDOCK *One Thing Needful* v, The substantials were all on a side-table.

Substantialism (sɒbstəˈnʃjəlɪzəm). *Philos.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that there are substantial realities underlying phenomena.

1881 W. JAMES in *Princeton Rev.* July 63 Agnostic substantialism like that of Mr. Spencer. 1888 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Dec. 3 The fundamental tenet of Substantialism maintains that besides the material substances in the general constitution of Nature there are also forms of immaterial substance.

Substantialist (sɒbstəˈnʃjəlɪst). [ad. G. *substantialist*, f. L. *substantialis* SUBSTANTIAL; see -IST.]

1. One of a sect of Lutherans in the 16th century who held that original sin was not an accident in human nature but belonged to its substance; a Flacian.

1657 GAULX *Sapientia Just.* 10 That Original sin is not a vicious accident or adjunct, but is become our very Nature, Essence, and Substance; so [maintain] the Flaccians, and Substantialists. 1847 [see FLACIAN].

2. One who holds a philosophical doctrine of substantialism.

1797 in *Monthly Mag.* (1819) XLVIII. 112 May not the substantialists retort, there can be no sensations or ideas; for, take away all substantial matter, and what will then have become of ideas? 1836-7 SIA W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xvi. (1859) l. 294 Philosophers... are divided into Realists or Substantialists, and into Nihilists or Non-Substantialists. 1888 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Dec. 6 The conversational powers of the young substantialist (R. Rogers).

Substantiality (sɒbstəˈnʃjəlɪti). [ad. late L. *substantialitas*, f. *substantialis* SUBSTANTIAL; cf. F. *substantialité*, It. *sostanzialità*.]

1. The quality or state of being substantial; existence as a substance or substratum; substantial or real existence.

1545 BALR *Myst. Inig.* 34 Substantialite, deificallite, carnallite corporallite. 1651 [see MAGNESA 1]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 863 The Grand Objection against this Substantiality of Souls Sensitive, as well as Rational. 1683 PORRIDGE *Mystic Div.* 79 This Love's Eternal Substantiality. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 44 The clothing of our spirits with the heavenly substantiality of the spiritual body and blood of Jesus himself. 1830 tr. Tennenant's *Man. Hist. Philos.* 344 Berkely... maintaining that our senses... do not afford us any proof of the existence or substantiality of their objects. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 45 The accidents of a substance while they are effects of its substantiality, determine the character of the substance which causes them. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. x. 419 The ascription of independent substantiality to each of the different phases of intellectual life. 1880 GREG *Across the Zodiac* I. vii. 167, I had afforded much stronger evidence, if not of my own substantiality, yet of the real existence of a repulsive energy.

attrib. 1897 tr. Fichte's *Sci. Ethics* 120 A mediating link between nature as mere mechanism (or the causality-relation); and freedom as the opposite of mechanism (or the substantiality-relation). 1908 F. M. BALDWIN's *Dict. Philos. & Psychol.*, Substantiality Theory or Substantialism, the theory that there are real substances, or distinct entities, underlying phenomenal facts or events.

† b. A substantial being or thing. Obs.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 8 Real entities and substantials. 1666 SPARROW tr. Behmen's *Rem.* Wks. 43 This very Substantiality or Corporeity... was Christ's heavenly Flesh and Blood.

2. Soundness, genuineness; solidity of position or status.

1660 R. BURNEY *Κέρδιον Δύωρον* 19 He that is the Monarch is Ἀπόστολος, and Aristocratical men do but creep under his feet, and have better clothes than substantiality of Rule. 1805 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 420 The substantiality, soundness, and precision of Mr. Long's rendering are... conspicuous. 1896 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxiii, Whether she could not achieve substantiality for herself and know gratified ambition without bondage.

3. Solidity, firmness (of a structure).

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 112 The substantiality of the new wall. 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim.* l. 123 Many of the lower animals build themselves dwellings that excel in substantiality... the huts or hovels of men. 1891 WINN *Boating Man's Vade-M.* 52 A boat of this kind... still survives, and vies in point of substantiality with many of more modern construction.

4. concr. (pl.) = SUBSTANTIAL C 3.

1813 LAMB *Recoll. Christ's Hosp.* Wks. 1818 I. 289 He... partook in all the mirth, and in some of the substantialities of the feasting. 1844 BLACKBURN *Mag.* LI. 375 A ham and other substantialities composed our meal. 1842 J. WILSON *Recr. Chr. North* I. 213 If not all the delicacies, at least all the substantialities, of the season.

Substantialize (sɒbstəˈnʃjəlaɪz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. trans. To make substantial; to give reality to.

1821 H. REDDER *Dis. Heart* Pref., The diseases discriminated... and their nature substantialized by actual demonstration of morbid changes. 1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* iv. 50 That strange life, which even the stout... little Bohemian musicians... could not altogether substantialize. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Engl. Th.* 18th c. l. 65 The universe... is nothing but a series of abstract truths... substantialised by their reference to God.

2. intr. To become substantial in appearance. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 226 They then proceed to substantialize by darkening in tint.

Substantially (sɒbstəˈnʃjəli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.]

1. In substance; in one's or its substantial nature or existence; as a substantial thing or being.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. i. (1495) 381 Ayere is a symple element substantially moyste and hote. 14... tr. *Homotrus August. Elucid.* (1909) 3 Pouz he [GOD] be ouer al wip his myght, he is substantially in be vnderstanding beuece. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 82 Ye al thre In persons dystinct substantially Arn but oo god in trinite. 1564 T. DORMAN *Froule cert. Art. Relig.* 83 b, Christes fleashe and blood... is present... in human substance, therefore substantially. 1577 tr. Bullinger's *Decades* (1599) 766 [The soul] doth not die with the bodie... because it lieth substantially. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* viii. l. 6 Being first made substantially man, that hee might be for a time essentially and formally a servant. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* l. iii. (1636) 137 The holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father by the Sonne, eternally, and substantially. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 140 The Son of God was seen Most glorious, in him all his Father shon Substantially express'd. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. 9 By actions modally evil, they generally understand such as are substantially good, yet have some modal accidental vitiostie. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* l. i. l. 19 That which discerns is numerically and substantially distinct from that which is discerned. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxi, You have the said Willie corporally and substantially in presence before you. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* l. i. 15 That the Mass is a sacrifice in which the Body and Blood of Christ are truly and substantially present.

b. Essentially, intrinsically.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Pref. § 32 That which substantially distinguishes Man from Man, or an Angel from an Angel. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 65 Tho' this Old Atomical Philosophy be most solidly and substantially true. 1824 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 48 An exaggerated representation of what was substantially important truth.

c. Actually, really.

1802 WOODSW. *Misc. Sonn.* ii. xi, There [in the glowing west] stood Indian citadel, Temple of Greece, and minister with its tower Substantially expressed. 1805 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 16 In no human being, surely, was every possible part of this picture so substantially realised.

† 2. In a sound or solid manner; on a firm or solid basis; effectively, thoroughly, properly, soundly.

a. qualifying verbs.

Freq. in the 16th and 17th c. in a large variety of contexts. 1505 *Facsimiles Nat. MSS.* l. 101 Whiche picture they shall substantially note and marke in every point so that it agree in likeness to the very visage of the said Quene. a 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. cxlv. (1811) 132 Charlis hanyunge thus the rule & gouernance, rulyd it well & substantially. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 327 Our soverayne lorde... bath with his pen so substantially fughten agaynst Martyn luther. 1523 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 213 To serve the Citie substantially unto Mighelmasse with candell after id. the li. 7 a 1533 FAITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1820) 107, I pray you see how substantially heanswereth the argument. 1573 *Art of Limning* 3 Laye on thy syse somewhat substantially. 1574 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 155 Yt was substantially provyd... that he had verry... dysceitfully... behanyd him selfe. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. l. 26 To see that the moneys collected... be substantially and thoroughly bestowed in pikes. c 1610 SIA J. MALVIL *Mem.* (1735) 335 They durst not yet take such a hazardous Course, till they might lay their Plots more substantially. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandm. Call.* iii. (1672) 22 The poor prophet that had substantially warned others from the devil, could not escape himself. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iii. Wks. 1851 V. 99 To know... what good laws are wanting, and how to frame them substantially. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upsoar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 I'll substantially thrash your jacket for you. 1696 R. BARCLAY *(Hille)* Baptism and the Lord's Supper; substantially asserted.

b. qualifying adjs. and advs.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* i. xvi. 85 Substantialci learned cleriks in logik. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 28 Lawiers subctancially learned. 1823 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* 53 Surely hee were substantially well armed. a 1664 TILLOTSON *Serm.* Wks. (1714) 67 Substantially Religious towards God. 1711 *Vindict. Sackverell* 82 It seems he got substantially drunk.

3. Of the construction of buildings, manufacture of fabrics, etc.: Solidly, strongly.

1463 *Bury Walls* (Camden) 19 To make... alle thing sewr that longth therto, and substantially wrought to endure. 1517 TORINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 6 It ys a good Cite, And... substantially Edified. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Worstedes... truly and substantially made and wrought. 1665 SIA B. G. D'OUVILL *Brief Disc.* 18 These are substantially, strongly, and curiously made Casements. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3789/4 A Yacht... well, substantially, and lately built. 1845 STOCQUERLA *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 393 The wall, substantially built of burnt brick. 1846 *Guide Archit. Antig.* 76 The Register... being substantially bound in Russia. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 1/1 A... lathe... well and substantially made.

4. In all essential characters or features; in regard to everything material; in essentials; to all intents and purposes; in the main.

1781 COWPER *Hope* 398 For aught I see, Your faith and mine substantially agree. 1800 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 135 They substantially agree with me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 287 It is... reasonable to believe

that his narrative is substantially true. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 134 Demands... which, though taking many forms, resolved themselves substantially into one. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* i. 7 Extraordinary Divine agency partakes substantially of a miraculous character. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 240 It has maintained its own institutions... substantially unchanged from the very dawn of the historic period. 1881 WESTCOTT & HOAT *Gk. N. T.* Introd. § 17 Texts substantially free from the later corruptions.

† 5. With substantial or ample comfort. Obs.

1663 PARYS *Diary* 18 May, By seeing how much better and more substantially I live than others do. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 21 They seemed... to live very comfortably, not to say substantially.

Substantialness (sɒbstəˈnʃjəlnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being substantial; solidity, firmness, soundness.

1530 PALSGR. 278/1 Substantialnesse of any thyng, solidité. 1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, Dict. *Efficacia*, substantialnesse, habilitie, or power. 1549 COVEDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Peter 8 Yt excellent good womans maners & manly substantialities of mynde. 1555 HARRSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 47 Peter, for the soundnes or substantialnes of hys deuotion, is called the rocke of the churches. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* x. (1617) 147 The substantialnesse of bones. 1624 WORTON *Archil.* 36 In degree as in substantialnesse [the Ionic is] next above the Dorique. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastic* 335 The smartness of his Wit, the gravity and substantialness of his Sence. 1871 *Athenum* 25 Nov. 685 Converts what is little more than nothing into something which has the semblance of rich, creamy substantialness. 1891 J. WINSON *Columbus* 520 The substantialness of its structure gave rise to rumors that he was preparing a fortress for ulterior aims.

Substantiate (sɒbstəˈnʃiətiə), v. [f. mod. L. *substantiāt*, pa. ppl. stem of *substantiāre*, f. *substantia* SUBSTANCE; see -ATE³. Cf. It. *sostanziare*, Sp., Pg. *substanciar*.]

1. trans. To give substance or substantial existence to, make real or substantial.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxviii. 7 Faith substantiateth things not yet seen. 1796 AVLIFE *Parergon* 148 The Accidental of any Act, is said to be whatever advenes to the Act itself already substantiated. 1811 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 187 Substantiating appearances into facts of science. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 107 The creative power of the fancy is a blessed gift in itself; but he substantiates that gift who converts it into the ordinary occurrences of daily life. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* iii. 44 Human thought substantiates accidents, and treats the finite as if it were infinite.

2. To give solidity to, make firm, strengthen.

1792 V. KNOX *Serm.* (Isa. xlvii. 8) Wks. 1824 VI. 99 He would sweeten and substantiate them [their enjoyments] by giving them a better foundation. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 242 Our lighter thoughts require the graver to substantiate them and keep them from evaporating. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 55 In this endeavour of the clergy to substantiate their honours and revenues. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 450 To pass through France... in a manner so... confidential as... might contribute towards substantiating his relations with Francis.

3. To give substantial form to, embody, body forth.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Painting* ii. (1848) 113 The difficulties of execution, which must embody and substantiate this conception. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1752, Particular qualities in the person he admires, the impressions of which are too... delicate to be substantiated in language. c 1811 FUSSELL *Lect. Painting* iv. (1848) 448 That power which, in our days, substantiated humour in Sterne, comedy in Garrick. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Friendship* 196 As many thoughts in succession substantiate themselves.

4. To demonstrate or verify by proof or evidence; to make good.

1803 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (ed. 2) 140 In a tribe on the frontiers of Junapure... the practice of destroying female infants has been fully substantiated. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1835) IV. 165 If the Court should wish it, it can be substantiated by evidence. 1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1846) I. 55 That this substantiates the charge of cruelty against us I altogether deny. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 514 There is nothing to substantiate his integrity or competency.

Hence *Substantiating* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; *Substantiative* a., serving to substantiate; *Substantiator*, one who substantiates.

1775 ASH, *Substantiating*, the act of making to exist. 1811 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 264 The substantiating principle of all true wisdom. c 1814 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 71 The conscience is to the spirit or reason what the understanding is to the sense, a substantiative power. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* III. iv. § 23, 183 The difference between the substantiating and the imaginative methods of finish. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 Oct. 4/1 The untrimmed skirt... with only a few substantiating tucks round the bottom. 1906 *Cornh. Mag.* May 663 What value he has is that of the substantiator of other accounts.

Substantiation (sɒbstəˈnʃiəʃən). [f. SUBSTANTIATE; see -ATION.]

1. Embodiment. rare.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 87 Her whole form seemed a condensing or substantiation of harmony and light. c 1817 FUSSELL *Lect. Painting* x. (1848) 528 These works are commonly considered as the produce of the school of Phidias, and the substantiation of his principles.

2. (See quot.)

1835 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 623 All attempts at philosophical explication commenced in an effort of abstraction, aided by another function of the mind, for which I know no better name than substantiation; the identity of the thinker's own consciousness... was confounded with, and substituted for, the real substance of the thing.

3. The substitution of substance for shadow.

1863 A. B. GROSBART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 38 What was thus

shadowed out and prefigured in the Old Testament received... substantiation in the New Testament. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. (1871) 279 This substantiation of shadows.

4. The making good or proving a statement, etc. 1861 GARRETT *Bible & Critics* i. 3 Such arguments, could they be substantiated, would destroy the Christian revelation at a blow. But this substantiation is found to be impossible. 1884 *American VIII*. 279 The fact as claimed will find lasting substantiation. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 7 Dec. 7/1 He failed to cite a single case in substantiation of his words.

† **Substantific**, *a. Obs.* [ad. obs. *f. substantifig*, ad. med. *L. substantificus*, *f. substantia* SUBSTANTIVE: see -FIO.] Producing substance.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* iii. xviii. 109 Men... have need of a great quantitie of blood for the repairing of so many spirits, & the substantifick moisture. 1653 *URQUHART Rabalais* i. xix. The substantifick quality of the elementary complex, which is intronicated in the terreticity of their quidditative nature.

So **Substantifical** *a.*, whence † **Substantifical** *adv.*

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 191 There are six substantifical qualities in the Elements, viz. Sharpness, Thinness, Motion, and the contrary to these. 1657 B. W. tr. *Bauderon's Expert Physic*. xvii. 110 Moyst meat that is substantifical moyst, is good for all Feavers.

Substantify, *v. rare*. [ad. med. *L. substantificare*, *f. L. substantia* SUBSTANTIVE: see -FY.] *trans.* To give substance to.

1605 TIMME *Quersik* iii. 143 Salt is firme, fixed, and substantifying beginning of all things.

† **Substantious**, *a. Chiefly Sc. Obs.* Also 5 subat(u)ncious, 6 -cius, -tius (subatentionious), 6-8 -cious, (7 subatentionious). [a. OF. *substantieux*, = It. *sostanzioso*, Sp. *pg. substancioso*, ad. med. *L. substantiosus*, *f. substantia* SUBSTANTIVE: see -IOUS.]

1. Weighty, important; solid, firm; effective.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/2 Myrth shorte and substauncious wordes. 1508 DUNBAR *Two Marrit Women* 248 God my spreit now inspir... And send me sentence to say, substancions, et noble. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) i. 5 So that it be substancions of sentence. 1549 in R. Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1844) i. App. 435 The Lord Governour and Lordis of secret Counsaill... hes for substancions resistance thairrof... offerit thameisflis reddie to defend thair awin and liberties. 1597 R. BAUCER *Apol.* in *Wodrow Life* (1843) 175 To beseech him for some substancious reemend to all these evils. 1607 GLADSTANES in *Orig. Lett. to Jas. I* (Bann. Cl.) i. 118 They find, in steid of superficial... inventions, profitable and substancious theologie. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Corrupt.* 98 Of all the limbs of the masse the most substancious... are... the Offertorie, the Canon, the Communion. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) IV. 284 I am glad that the political papers exist now in a substancious shape.

2. Of structures: Substantial, solid.

1530 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) i. 127 Ane nobill and substancious brig... completit and ended substancious in all necessities. 1541 SIA J. SANDILAND *Deed in Proc. Antig. Scot.* (1860) III. 162 To rais ane substancious wall of rouch werk.

3. Wealthy, well-to-do.

1517 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 153 The lordis, baronis, and uthiris substancious men. 1532 *Ibid.* VI. 117 All baronis, freholdaris, and substancious gentilmien. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 11 It is necessar... to have with thame substancious freindis. 1560 *First & Sec. Bk. Discl.* (1621) 46 Every fewar and substancious Gentlemans sonne. 1640 *Bk. War Committee of Covenanters* 54 Gif be be ane heritor or substancious soccarr [read cottarer] or yeoman.

b. Of provision: Ample.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. ix. (S. T. S.) i. 52 To mak provision in the maist riche and substancious maner bat hai mycht to Invaid vthir. 1561 in R. Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1734) i. 108 That thair with thair substancious Housaldis, weil bodin in feir of Weir, in thair maist substancious Maner, mett James Commendatour of Saintandrois. 1643 in Spalding *Troub. Scot.* (1792) II. 101 All the fencible persons... shall provide themselves... warlike provision... in the most substancious maner.

4. Considerable in number or amount.

1569 *St. Papers Eliz.*, *For.* (1874) 154 [Some] substancious [force of footmen]. 1584 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 414 Accompanit with a substancious number of your honest freindis.

† **Substantiously**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With substantial means, support, effect.

1549 [see SUBSTANTIOUS 2]. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 122 Sustantiuslie accompanyt, weil bodin, etc., for defence of the realm. 1537 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* i. 251 Howbeit scho wes dotit substanciously. 1541 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XVII. 110 [Ane] honest mansion... substanciously biggit. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. II. 72 Gif thair attemptatis be nocht substanciously resistit. 1580 *Jas. I Let.* in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) i. iiii. 39 Sa heirlie and substanciously gairdit. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 288 To the effect the saidis vnlachfull meitingis... may be substanciously suppressit.

† **Substantiousness**, *Sc. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Wealth.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 155 He is maid rich wth the mooney of Metellan... and wth his ample substantiousnes.

Substantial (sʊbstəntʃiəl), *a.* [f. SUBSTANTIVE + -AL 1.]

1. Gram. Of, belonging to, or consisting of, a substantive or substantives.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Language Wks.* 1843 VIII. 326/2 The substantial name of a quality presents the idea, in the character of a complete idea. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* i. 74 The substantival inflexions *ir*, *ar*. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 425 Nine-tenths of the New England Algonkin

proper names... were composed of an adjectival and a substantival element.

2. Existing substantially.

1884 *Mind* IX. 128 The real is individual, self-existent, substantial.

Hence **Substantivally** *adv.*, as a substantive.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 479 The form none is only used substantivally. 1892 EARLE & PLUMMER in *O. E. Chron.* Gloss. 373/2 Neuter used substantivally.

† **Substantivate**, *pa. ppl. Obs. rare* 1. [f. med. *L. substantivāt*, *pa. ppl. stem of substantivāre*, *f. substantivus* SUBSTANTIVE.] Made into or used as a substantive.

a 1522 LIV Gram. in Colet *Æditio* (1537) E iij b. An adiective standinge without a substantive, shal be put in the neutre genre substantivate, as it is good. *Bonum est.*

Substantive (sʊbstəntɪv), *a. and sb.* Also 4 -if, -yf. [a. OF. *substantif* (from 14th cent.), ad. late *L. substantivus*, *f. substantia* SUBSTANTIVE: see -IVE. Cf. OF. *sustentif*, Pr. *substantiu*, It. *so-, sustantivo*, Sp. *sub(stantivo)*, Pg. *substantivo*.]

A. adj.

1. a. Of persons, nations, etc.: That stands of or by itself; independent, self-existent, self-sufficient.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxvii. v. 7 Thus were there dukes five. Of newe create, and none was substantive. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 68 Umquihle agane serene and substantive. 1666 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 15 How sufficient and substantive this Land was, to maintain it selfe without any ayd (at all) of the Forraigner. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff. Wks.* VII. 4 That Spain is not a substantive power: That she must lean on France, or on England. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* Chald. vii. l. 162 As a substantive deity, distinct from her husband. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middelm.* lxxxvi. A pity that so substantive and rare a creature should have been absorbed into the life of another. 1882 T. H. DYER *Litt. Art* 322 The chapel... could not have been in the church in Gimabue's boyhood, but it may have been a substantive building afterwards incorporated in it. 1888 R. L. STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 186/2 He sees why I speak of the little people as of substantive inventors and performers.

b. Of immaterial subjects: Having an independent existence or status; not dependent upon, subsidiary to, or referable to something else.

1561 T. NOATON *Cato's Inst.* i. xlii. 33 b. This only name Jehonah whiche they call vnspeakable is a substantive name to expresse hy essence. 1654 L. S. *People's Liberty* xxii. 57 An argument not so substantive but it will fall of it self. 1659 FULLER *Appl. Inf. Innoc.* (1840) 474 This dispute is substantive enough to stand by itself, and too large to be adjusted to this book. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 198 His Holland is still independent. His Poland has a substantive existence. 1835 NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) i. xxi. 316 We have no direct cognizance of what may be called the substantive existence of the body. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xxi. (1862) I. 555 Patroclus has no substantive position. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xiv. (1865) V. 309 A mere title... rather than a substantive office and function. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* II. 36 Similar deductions are required in order to avoid being misled as to the substantive text of their exemplars. 1866 PORCELL *Manning* i. 425 Archdeacon Manning, shortly before the close of the... meeting, proposed an Amendment, which finally took the form of a substantive Resolution. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 3/1 It is a little remarkable... that the old Judge has escaped for so long being made the subject of a substantive Life.

c. Of a dye: That attaches itself directly to the stuff, without the necessity of using a mordant. Also of pigments (see quot. 1902).

1794 BANCROFT *Philol. Perm. Colours* 78 The colours of the first class I shall denominate substantive; using the term in the same sense in which it was employed by Bacon Lord Verulam, as denoting a thing solid by, or depending only upon itself. 1834-6 BAALOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 533/1 The cloth is then immersed in a bath composed of a substantive colour. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 771/1 It is not unusual to arrange them [sc. pigments] into two groups, substantive and adjective. Amongst the members of the former group such a pigment as vermilion, where each particle is homogeneous, may be cited as an example.

d. Med. (See quot. 1844.)

1826 J. A. PARIS *Treat. Diet* 90 The consideration... of the *Materia Alimentaria* necessarily embraces, not only the substantive agents above stated, but those which, from their *modus operandi*, are entitled to the distinctive appellation of alimentary adjectives. 1844 HOBLYN *Diet. Terms Med.* (ed. 2) 294 Substantive, a term applied by Dr. Paris to those medicinal agents which possess an inherent and independent activity.

e. Milit. Definitely appointed to the rank specified; also of an appointment or rank.

1883 H. B. SMITH *Life Ld. Laurence* i. vii. 177 It was not till towards the end of the following year that the 'substantive' post became vacant. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Sept. 5/1 He... became 'officiating' Quartermaster-General... because, as Lieutenant-Colonel, he could not hold the substantive appointment. 1898 *Geogr. Jnrl.* (R. G. S.) Nov. 530 When substantive major, he was also granted the local rank of lieutenant-colonel.

2. Gram. Denoting a substance; in noun substantive (late *L. nomen substantivum*): = B. 1.

Nouns substantive is the correct pl.; noun substantives has also been used, and occas. † nouns substantives. 1509-1843 [see NOUN 2]. 1870 *Jyons Elem. Logic* iii. 17 No part of speech except a noun substantive. 1900 *Speaker* 23 June 374/1 Sir is a noun substantive, masculine. fig. 1661 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 100 To make the best agreement he can for the first year; after which he hopes your sonne will be a noun substantive. 1705, 1741 [see NOUN 2].

b. Of the nature of, equivalent to or employed as a substantive; substantival.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. vi. 446 All which difficulties will be most clearly stated by asserting it [sc. the infinitive] to be a Substantive Participle. For which this reason is to be given; because it hath all the signs both of a Noun Substantive and a Verb. 1844 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 105 Some writers are of opinion, that the pronouns should be classed into substantive and adjective pronouns. *Ibid.* 287 A substantive phrase. 1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* 167 Substantive clauses, expressing the subject, are placed at the commencement of the sentence. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 62 The substantive-adjective is common enough in English.

3. Gram. Expressing existence; in substantive verb, formerly verb substantive: the verb 'to be'.

Late *L. verbum substantivum*, tr. Gr. *ῥημα ὑποκτατικόν*. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. ii. App. ix. 434 The verbe substantive *est* must be taken for *significat*. 1640 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 58 A verbe substantive, or that which hath the force thereof governing two datives. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 97. 2/2 This Expletive is usually attendant on the Verb Substantive. 1764 in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 422 The verb substantive, in conformity to the Hebrew and Phœnician custom, has been apparently suppressed here. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 128 The substantive verb followed by a verb in the infinitive mood... as, 'Ferdinand is to command the army'. 1826 WHATELY *Logic* II. i. § 2 (1850) 38 The substantive-verb is the only verb recognised by Logic. 1849 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* IV. 92 The original meaning of the so-called substantive verb. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* § 277.

4. Belonging to the real substance or essential nature of a thing; essential.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 81 Growing out of the back of the monster, without possessing any original or substantive share in its nature. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 277 As a substantive part of their message. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desq.* p. xxi. The British Empire in India was already a great fact, and a substantive portion of the Empire at large.

b. Of law: Relating to or consisting of the rules of right administered by a court, as opposed to the forms of procedure (adjective law).

1786-9 BENTHAM *Princ. Intern. Law Wks.* 1843 II. 539 The laws of peace would... be the substantive laws of the international code: the laws of war would be the adjective laws of the same code. 1837 in W. STOKES *Anglo-Indian Codes* (1887) I. Gen. Introd. p. xi. The Penal Code cannot be... explicit while the substantive civil law and the law of procedure are... confused. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 89 The substantive law remained; but it remained unaccompanied by any formidable sanction or by any efficient system of procedure. 1887 W. STOKES *Anglo-Indian Codes* I. Gen. Introd. p. ix. The first volume deals with Substantive Law, and contains the Penal Code, the Succession Act, the General Clauses Act, and the Acts relating respectively to Contract, Negotiable Instruments, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Easements and Specific Relief.

5. Existing as a substance or individual thing; having an actual or real existence; not imaginary or illusory; real.

1830 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vi. 285 That our addresses should be those of substantive and tangible persons, not of anonymous shadows. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 25 Let us now divest the mind of the impression that heat is in itself anything substantive. 1867 *Sat. Rev.* 8 June 735 The mythical Prester John, who really appears to have had a substantive original among the Mongols. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 351 The mind predicates nothing except about substantive objects of thought.

6. Having a firm or solid basis; not slight, weak, or transitory.

1809 SVD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 42 As much is felt for character as for the more gross, and substantive advantages of life. *Ibid.* II. 421 This load of solid substantive guilt. c 1800 HAZLITT (Ogilvie 1882), Strength and magnitude are qualities which impress the imagination in a powerful and substantive manner. 1847 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) I. iii. v. 375 It is a painful decision to come to... but the only substantive doubt it raises is about remaining in parliament. 1890 JAMES *Psychol.* i. 243 Let us call the resting-places the 'substantive parts', and the places of flight the 'transitive parts', of the stream of thought.

7. Having a value or effect because of numbers or quantity; of considerable amount or quantity.

1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 229 A poem of substantive length (above 600 lines) divided into several sections. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. Ind.* iii. viii. 111. 389 As he grew up to manhood, Munir Mohammed claimed a substantive share in the administration. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. iv. (1862) V. 13 By ensuring to every lesser state a substantive vote at the meetings of the confederacy. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 438 The work is far advanced at Newcastle, and a substantive beginning has been made at Wakefield.

8. Relating to or affecting the substance or tissue of an organ.

1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* V. 346 Vesicular emphysema... either occurs as an idiopathic disease, i. e. as substantive or substantial emphysema, or it is developed in connection with other affections of the pulmonary parenchyma. 1894 W. BATESON *Mat. Stud. Variation* Introd. 23 Variations in the actual constitution or substance of the parts themselves. To these Variations the name *Substantive* will be given.

B. sb.

1. (for noun substantive.) The part of speech which is used as the name of a person or thing; a noun.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iv. 338 As adiectif and substantif vnite asken, Accordance in kynde, in cas and in mynre. 1520 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b. Whan ij substantives or moo come togyder. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poies.* *Making of Verse* T iv b. The Latinists do commonly set the adiective after the Substantive: As for example *Femina pulchra*. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 74 If you will but give leave to turne a Participle into a Substantive. 1669 CROKE's *Rep.*

11. (ed. 2) 345 Action for these words, Thou art a Bankrupt knave... It was held by the Court that the words were scandalous, and actionable, being two Substantives. 1748 WESLEY in *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 1 Nouns are either Substantives or Adjectives. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 142 Berber substantives have a distinction of gender into masculine and feminine. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/2 Reducing the name of each plant to two words, the first substantive designating the genus.

fig. 1883 F. H. BRADLEY *Princ. Logic* i. i. § 4. 4 A fact taken as a symbol ceases so far to be fact... It is no more a substantive, but becomes the adjective that holds of another. 1892 MANNING in *Purell Life* (1896) I. 533 Mr. Gladstone is a substantive, and likes to be attended by adjectives.

†b. *Substantives and adjectives*: the name of a game. *Obs.*

1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love* Gen. Lud. (1685) 4 A Description of the witty sport of Substantives and Adjectives. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 70 You would think he were playing at Substantives and Adjectives.

†2. A self-subsisting or independent person or thing. *Obs.*

1613 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be Fat* Wks. (1630) II. 75/1 Now here's a Substantive stands by himselfe. 1641 BAKER *Chron.*, John 97 Now King John being a Substantive of himselfe. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. III. vii. 168 Country-houses must be Substantives, able to stand of themselves.

Hence †*Substantive v. Obs. trans.*, to make into a substantive.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 264 The word δαυόνιον... is an Adjective Substantiv'd; as well as τὸ θεῖον is.

Substantively (sɒb'stæntɪvli), *adv.* [f. SUBSTANTIVE a. + -LY.]

1. *Gram.* As a substantive or noun.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Dict.*, *Somma*, substantively is the somme or full nombre in reckenyng. 1665 BAINSLY *Posing* Pts. 131 These Genitives put Substantively, *Tanti, quanti*. 1680 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1681) 34 To δαυόνιον, is to be understood Substantively for a Person, viz. an Evil Spirit. 1768 HODGKINSON *Rem. Virgil* 171 If Galbanco I. III. ix. 447 Cainanog, was formerly used substantively, for coin of different valuations.

2. As an independent or self-existing person or thing; substantially, inherently.

1598 BACON *Sacred Medit.*, *Heresies* (Arb.) 129 Which actions, they will have to depende substantially and originally, and without any. subordination of causes vpon the will. 1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 482 You are gods, and all of you the sons of the most High. But this adoptively, and not substantively. 1891 F. MARVILSON *Browning Primer* 43 It may be said of Browning that, adjectively dramatic, he is not substantively a dramatist.

3. In substance or effect, substantially.

1828 *Examiner* 115/2 Substantively, we have alluded to all worth mentioning, it being unnecessary to dwell on some light attendant matter. 1858 PIERCE *Ing. Hum. Mind* II. § 2. 92 The French philosophers have, substantively thrown off their allegiance to Reid.

Substantiveness (sɒb'stæntɪvnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being substantive; independent or self-existent character.

1837 COLERIDGE & WILSON *Sankhya Kārikā* 44 Self-support, substantiveness, entitiveness. 1845 NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 33 Their contrariety, when explained, is an argument for its substantiveness and integrity. *Ibid.* 43 The Conference Connexion remains the representative of the Wesleyan ideas; in its gradual independence and growing substantiveness [etc.]. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 4/3 The masculine substantiveness of the character of the people.

Substantivity (sɒb'stæntɪvɪti), [f. SUBSTANTIVE a. + -ITY.] Substantially.

1877 CONOER *Basis Faith* iv. 169 Unity and (if I may so call it) Substantivity—the capacity of possessing attributes. 1889 A. W. HALL in *Microcosm* (N. V.) Dec. The mind naturally hesitates in conceding the substantivity of anything which eludes the senses as palpable material.

Substantivize, v. Gram. [f. SUBSTANTIVE sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a substantive.

1866 MASSON tr. *Wine's Gram.* N. T. 340 The Infinitive directly substantivized by means of the Article. 1887 *Amer. Philol.* VIII. 104 The substantivized *être, pouvoir, vouloir, savoir*. 1901 M. CALLAWAY in *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc.* *Amer.* XVI. 141 The substantivized participle.

Substantize, v. = prec.

1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synonymy* I. 381 Nor would Dr. Johnson have endured with patience to hear this adjective substantized.

Subsistence, Substantiation, obs. ff. SUSTENANCE, SUSTENTATION.

Cf. med. L. *substantiare*, etc.

1483 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 1256/2 Amonge other thyngs yeven... for their sustentacion. 1637 *Sc. Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany* B 6 All things necessary to their bodily sustentacion. *Substille*: see SUBSTYLE.

Substituent (sɒb'stɪtjuːnt), *Chem.* [ad. L. *substituens*, -entem, pr. pp. of *substituere* to SUBSTITUTE.] An atom or group of atoms taking the place of another atom or group in a compound.

1895-6 *Proc. Chem. Soc.* 51 The influence of ortho-substituents in preventing alkylation of the carboxyl group. 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* 27 May 1144 A substance having the structure of cinnamic acid, with a hydroxyl (OH) substituent.

Substitutable, a. rare. [f. SUBSTITUTE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being substituted.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 312 It will always bear a regular proportion to that of other substitutable food. 1820 BENTHAM *Language* Wks. 1843 VIII. 314 Substitute

the singular to the plural number when substitutable without impropriety.

Substitute (sɒb'stɪtjuːt), *sb.* [ad. L. *substitutus*, -um, masc. and neut. of *substitutus* pa. pple. (see next). Cf. F. *substitut*, etc.]

1. A person acting in place of another.

1. One exercising deputed authority; a deputy, delegate.

c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 Though a reame haue a noble kynge... he ne suffieth nought hym selue to gouerne... his reame withouten other substitutes sett in diuerse places. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 194 [He] has laiser... to set his substitute with the tane and him self with the tothir. 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* v. cxi. (1811) 125 He therefore purmayed vnder hym a substitute, named Nordobert, whyle he retornyd into Austracy or Lorayne. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* Wks. 1920 II. 29 These Magistrates must also bee... honored because they are y^e substituys of y^e king. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. iii. 51 When I did flee from Tyre, I left behind an ancient substitute. 1651 HOARES *Leviathan* III. xlii. 374 The Power... was given to the... Apostles, and their Substitutes [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 403 My Substitutes I send ye, and Create Plenipotent on Earth. 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 291 Here I stand the substitute of Rome. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 287 They belong to the king or his substitute without redemption. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 555/2 In letters of attorney, power is generally given to the attorney to nominate and appoint a substitute.

b. Of ecclesiastics.

1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesthood* 386 Excommunication... may be exercised by the Bishops Legates or Substituts being no priests. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* Wks. 1904 II. 129 Reuerend Ecclesiastical Fathers, and other special-titled Church substitutes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v. Poor Bishop Pompanian withdraws; having got Lafayette for helper or substitute. 1873 HALE in *His Name* vii. 69 The archbishop's substitute.

c. By substitute: by proxy. *Obs. rare*—

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 181 First was he contract to Lady Lucie... And afterward by substitute betroth'd To Bona.

2. *Law.* A person nominated in remainder.

1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 135 That if any of the substitutes or their issue should alienate, then their right in the estate should cease. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 21 The person first called by the entail is the institute... the rest get the name of the heirs of entail, or substitutes. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 355 The act of the ancestor shall bind the heir, and the act of the principal his substitute. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 950 *Substitutes in an entail*, are those heirs who are called failing the institute, whether dispooner or grantee. 1869 J. AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (ed. 3) II. 864 note, In English law, in rights of, limited duration, the party entitled cannot alienate so as to defeat the reversioners or substitutes.

3. *Mil.* One who for a remuneration agrees to serve in place of another balloted for the militia.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Substitute* in the Militia, a person who voluntarily offers to serve in the room of another that has been chosen by ballot... Substitutes may be provided for quakers. 1811 *Gen. Regul. Army* 201 No Soldier is to receive a Furlough on the plea of assisting to provide Substitutes for himself. 1840 HOOO *U. Rhine* 263 Every Prussian subject must be a soldier, consequently there can be no serving by substitute as in our militia. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 138 The proved inferiority in all respects of the substitutes provided.

4. *gen.* One who acts or is employed in place of another.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. 166 We maintain... that some substitute to discharge the office of personal remorse must be demanded. 1849 in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 57 No substitute in the field shall be allowed to bowl. 1873 SPENCER *Study Sociol.* i. 15 In China where a criminal can buy a substitute to be executed in his stead. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 136/1 The worshippers as a whole bear the guilt until they or the guilty man himself find a substitute. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing, Substitute*, one who works at case instead of another... In England a substitute is called a grass hand.

II. A thing put in the place of another.

5. That which is used or stands in place of something else. Usually const. for, occas. of, †to.

Quot. 1589 is an early isolated instance. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* (Arb.) 177 Then is it called by the Greeks *Hypozexis*, we call him the substitute after his original, and is a supply with iteration.

a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xlv. Wks. 1686 III. 513 Substitutes, and shadows of things more high in substance, and efficacy. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 165 Such as can not afford wine may have recourse to it's substitute, beer. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. 158 In every part of anatomy, description is a poor substitute for inspection. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apl. Maximiz'd, Observ.* *Peel's Sp.* (1830) 38 Salaries were substitutes to fees, and in that form the plague ended. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, Bearing branches of yew in their hands, as the readiest substitute for palm boughs, they marched... to hear High Mass. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 562/1 The French, whose franc or livre is the shrunken substitute of the ancient pound. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 23 This is a miserable substitute for the old Norman chapel. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 89 Till lately the natives used holes in their tables as a substitute for plates.

6. In technical use. †a. See quot. 1719. *Obs.*

1719-22 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.*, *Substitute*, is said of one Medicine put in the room of another, nearest to it in Virtue, when that cannot be had. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The Root of the great Centaureum, and sometimes Monk's Rhubarb, are used as Substitutes to Rhapontic.

b. An artificial food-stuff intended to supply the place of a natural food; also, a cheaper article or ingredient substituted for one that is recognized or patented.

1879 *Buck's Treat. Hygiene* I. 117 Animal Substitutes for Milk. *Ibid.* 119 Vegetable Substitutes for Breast-milk. 1888 *Times* 3 Jan. 9/5 Hereafter persons who eat butter substitutes will have to avow openly their meanness whether of spirit or of purse. 1903 *Lancet* 8 Aug. 417/1 The creed of the substitute-monger is always that the substitute is better than the real thing.

c. *Mech.* A short section used when a full-length section is not usable. 1875 [see *Sua sb.* 4].

d. *Chem.* A new compound formed by substitution.

1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 599 Salicylamide... is converted by fuming nitric acid into the nitro-substitute, nitro-salicylamide.

III. 7. *attrib. and Comb.*: substitute-broker, one who procures a substitute for a soldier balloted for the militia; so substitute-brokerage; substitute-feeding, a method of feeding with food-substitutes; substitute-fibre *Bot.* (see quot.).

1863 *Congress. Globe* 4 Feb. 714/3 As soon as it seemed to be understood that the Government was determined to force men into the army... these 'substitute brokers made their appearance. 1865 LOWELL *Reconstruction* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 212 We have had shoddy, we have had contracts, we have had 'substitute-brokerage. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 15 Dewees had a clearer idea of 'substitute feeding than his predecessor. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Glost. Bot. Terms* 259 'Substitute Fibres, like fibriform fibres, but a much reduced form of prosenchyma, the 'Erstsaftasern' of Sanio.

b. *attrib. passing into adj.*

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 7/1 A substitute resolution was submitted. 1902 *Ibid.* 3 Mar. 7/3 The... possibility of using oil instead of coal as a substitute fuel. 1909 *Ibid.* 15 Feb. 8/1 A substitute vessel should be provided for every vessel so withdrawn.

Substitute (sɒb'stɪtjuːt), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *substitutus*, pa. pple. of *substituere* (see next).]

†A. *pa. pple.* Substituted. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 29 Elidurus... was substitute in to the kynge. 1533 MORE *Let. to T. Cromwell* Wks. 1427/2 It may well happen, that this pope may be deposed, & a nother substitute in his rome. 1555 EDEN *Decader* (Arb.) 109 A hundredth and fytie fresshe nien whiche were substitute in the place of suche as were deade. 1577-89 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* II. 385/1 He was iudged... meet... to be choosen or substitute deputy and chancellor. 1680 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* (1689) 43 Robert the first was substitute in his stead. 1681 STRAIN *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xxvi. 100 Different Lines Substitute in these Tailies.

B. *ppl. a.* 1. Substituted for or taking the place of another person or thing; (of officials) deputy. *Obs. exc. Sc. in sheriff substitute* (with incorrect pl. *sheriff substitutes*).

1615 tr. *De Montfort's Surv. E. Indies* Pref. B 2 My second and substitute Country. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 42 Who send from thence their substitute Vicars to rule. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xv. 6 Had not Apostolical Testimony... proved the abrogation, it would more hardly have been believed... than the substitute Canons of Bishops. 1754 in *Nairne Peerage Exrid.* (1874) 50 John Richardson sheriff substitute of the shire of Perth. 1815, 1866, 1894 [see *SHERIFF* 2b].

2. *Sc. Law.* Nominated in remainder.

1681 STRAIN *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xxvi. 101 The Children are but Heirs Substitute. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvi. No string of substitute heirs of entail.

Substitute (sɒb'stɪtjuːt), *v.* Also occas. *pa. t.* 5 substitute. [f. L. *substitutus*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *substituere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 26 + *statuere* to set up (see STATUTE).]

†1. *trans.* To appoint (a person) to an office as a deputy or delegate; occas. with compl. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 821/1 Vet can they not say nay, but... he appointed saint Peter with other, and that they were all known beades. And they dyd also substitute other whyche were known beades also. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* x. Q viiib, They substituted vnder them iiij. Cesars. 1583 STRUBAS *Anal. Abus.* II. (1882) 71 These graue fathers... do substitute vnder them in euerie particular church a minister. 1583 STOCKER *Chr. Warres Lowe* C. IV. 28 b, Those... whom his Maieitie had substituted, to the general Governement of the Countreys. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1904 II. 289 When death substitutes one friend his special baill to arrest another by infection. 1628 DICKEY *Voy. Mediterr.* (Camden) 4 Substituting him Commander in chief in case of my death. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 183 A man of... authority... was substituted to the Guardianship of her children. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 p. 4 If a Man of a great Genius could... substitute slower Men of Fidelity to transact the methodical part of his Affairs.

†2. To set up or appoint as a ruler or official in the place (stead, room) of another. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decader* (Arb.) 113 They contended whether it were beste to substitute Nicuesa in his place. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* (Arb.) 128 Ioue... substituted Ganymedes into her [sic, Hebe's] office and place. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 164 Emperour Domitian calling him vnto Italie substitute in his roume Julius Agricola. 1619 FOTHERAY *Atheism* I. xlii. § 3 (1622) 138 The people should substitute him into his stead. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxv. 156 The Pope substituted John de Columna, a Cardinal, Legate in the place of Pelagius. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 299 Neither did [these] go without substituting Curates... in their Places. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Rob.* xx, Who shall assure me that vows which were made to the Saxon Bertha, will be binding if a French Agatha be substituted in her stead?

†3. To depute, delegate. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 84 But who is substituted 'gainst the French, I haue no certaine notice. 1700 ASTRY

tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo's Royal Polit.* II. 13 Necessity obliging a Prince to substitute his Power to several Ministers.

2. To put (one) in place of another.

a. const. in (occas. into) the place, stead, room of. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 159 And how their Child shall be advanced. And substituted in the place of mine. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 That Deitie which with the words of consecration abolisheth the substance of bread and substituted in the place thereof my body. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. 38 When the Golden Shields of King Solomon were taken away, Rehobam substituted Shields of Brasse in their room. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* iv. 138 By substituting Him in our stead, to suffer, as the Representative of mankind, the punishment due to their iniquities. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 140 Let a man substitute himself into the room of some poor creature dejected with invincible poverty. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. 324 Martianus Capella, who... was the first that substituted the term Tones in the room of Modes. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* i. 7 The expression, 'the law of metallic nature', may sound strange... to a philosophic ear, but it seems quite as justifiable as some others... such as the 'law of vegetable nature'... when it is substituted into the place of these. 1843 BETHUNE *Scott. Peas. Fire-side* 21 She could not at the time substitute any thing better in its stead.

b. Without const.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 300 Afterward hee substituted the properties or powers thereof. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 599 Reject him, lest he darken all the Flock, And substitute another for thy Stock. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 51 Sterne has substituted a rich and beautiful chain of incidents. 1845 M. PARTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 27 Chilperic had simply erased the word 'theft' from the parchment, and substituted that of 'murder'. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxii. 186 The reader by substituting various terms can easily make propositions.

c. Const. to. Obs.

1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* ii. l. 107 Christ substituting the Eucharist to the Paschal Lamb, used such an Expression, calling it his Body. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* II. 148 His own life was very opportunely substituted to that against which he aimed. 1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 409 Substitute mild, cooling, subacid applications, to the tonics and stimulants. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 591 The Rajah would gladly have seen the authority of the English substituted... to that of the Vizir. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 112 In a few generations, the court of France had substituted the French to the Frankish tongue.

d. Const. for.

1674 GOUT. *Tongue* ii. 7 Tis sure he can substitute none for them that can equally conduce, either to his honor or interest. 1759 GOLDSM. *See No.* 1. 1. For real wit he is obliged to substitute vivacity. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lxi, Jackson... used to mention that in training for the ring they substituted rum for sherry. 1878 GLADSTONE *Primer of Homer* 104 Sacrifice could not be substituted for duty, nor could prayer. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 51/2 The local priests, who substituted their own favourite god for Re.

e. Math. and Chem. (See SUBSTITUTION 5, 7.)

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 675/1 Whose Value being substituted in the aforesaid Equation. 1845 DE MORGAN in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 378/1 If in ψx we substitute ax for x . 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 23 The chemical equivalent of a metal expresses the weight which is required to be substituted for one part by weight of hydrogen in its compounds. 1885 WATSON & BURAUVR *Math. Th. Electr.* I. 132 If before inversion we substitute for the charges at C_1 and O_2 their equivalent distributions on the plane XX' .

3. Law. To nominate in remainder.

1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 277 b. He had by legacie made his son Edward of ix. yeres his heir, & after him had substituted his daughter Mary. 1796 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 24 The next heir descending of my own body which fulfilling my other heirs substituted. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iii. viii. § 21 In the case of a land-estate which is settled in a long series of heirs, substituted one after another. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1847) II. 317 If there are no such persons, it shall not suspend the right of others, but they shall take as if no such persons were substituted.

4. To take the place of, replace. (orig. in pass.)

Now regarded as incorrect.

(a) 1675 TEMPLE *Let. to Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 350, I hear Don Emanuel de Lyra is like to be... one of the Plenipotentiaries, and come in as substituted by the Duke de Villa Hermosa. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 234 Double Pica... was substituted by a new Letter. 1863 *Life in South II.* 198 Good brandy being substituted by vile whiskey. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* ii. v. 529 The diagram may... be substituted... by a formula composed of letters and numbers. 1900 *Archives Surg.* XI. 275 The medicine was continued a few days longer, and then substituted by the iodide of potassium.

(b) 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 13 Sept. 1775, Let straw substitute this, if possible. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 16 (1864) 205 A means of judging how far touch can substitute sight. 1863 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 162 Leafy stipules substituting true leaves. 1867 *Athenzium* No. 2084, 442/1 Miss Hughes substituted Miss Oliver. 1899 *Archives Surg.* X. 138 That 'varioid' substituted in Bath the 'variella' which was common in Bristol.

5. intr. To act as a substitute.

1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 15 Nov. It was plain that the idea of substituting for Gertrude now thoroughly possessed her. 1913 *Cavalier* 23 Aug. 212/1 She is too busy now to look out for them, so I substitute.

Substituted (substituted), ppl. a. [f. SUBSTITUTION v. + -ED.] Put in place of another; created or produced by substitution.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. 121 That the Divine Father either requires, or can accept of substituted suffering. 1840 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* i. 83 The substituted step... is far less fitted to connect the ruptured parts together. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 849/2 When a portion of the presenting mass of the fetus becomes changed for another, in complicated presentations, the case has been termed one of substituted presentation. 1891 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* 62 By

the action of primary amines on the hydrochlorides of glutarimide-ethers, substituted glutarimides are formed. 1911 *Act. 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 46 § 24 He shall... be entitled to the substituted right set forth in the second column of that schedule.

Substituteless, a. rare. [f. SUBSTITUTE sb. + -LESS.] Excluding the provision of substitutes. 1870 *Daily News* 6 Oct. Sufficient has... been said to show how satisfactory... as regards our Reserve Forces, would be the operation of a substituteless ballot.

Substitutor (substitutor), Also 7-tor. [f. SUBSTITUTION v. + -ER.] One who supplies the place of another; one who substitutes one thing for another.

1623 COCKERAM II. To Appoint one in anothers room, Substitute, which is Appointed in that room, Substitute, which Appointed him, Substitutor. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 81 The Prince answered, that he was sorry for his parting, but embraced the favour of his substitute, not to expect any service from him, but to do him the service he owed his substitutor. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 617 The favour of Mr. Wilberforce... was at that time an object of importance to the right-minded substitutor of the name. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Cow.*, *Albani & Pict. Dealers* Wks. II. 6 This substitutor of grass and moss for cabbage and onions. 1897 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 975/2 Substitutors drug their concoctions to give them a coffee flavor.

Substituting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That substitutes; in quot., offering substitutes for drugs.

1902 *Pharmac. Jnl.* 6 Sept. 268/2 All self-respecting chemists will agree that 'substituting' tradesmen are unfair dealers.

Substitution (substitiū'sjon). [a. OF. (mod. F.) substitution, or ad. late L. substitutiō, -ōnem, n. of action f. substituere to SUBSTITUTE. Cf. OF. substitucion, Pr. substitucio, It. so-, sostituzione, Sp. substitucion, Pg. substituição.]

†1. The appointment of a deputy (or successor); deputation, delegation. By substitution, by proxy. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 178 Maximin... whanne he made a gouverneur Be weie of substitution Of Province or of region, He wolde first enquire his name. c. 1450 CARGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* xii, Be-side he myracle do in substitution of his successor, her fell many opir grete... which wer cured. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 103 He did beleene He was indeede the Duke, out of th' Substitution. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 P. 11 Whoever is engaged in multiplicity of business, must transact some by substitution.

†b. A writ appointing a deputy official. Obs.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 41 Sheriffs and stewards-depute have a power to name a substitute or substitutes... within such a particular district as shall be mentioned in the substitution.

2. The putting of one person or thing in place of another. Const. for. †to.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* viii. 129 S. Peters own command, to make substitution of Arch-bishops or Patriarches to Arch-Flamins, and Bishops to Flamins. a. 1626 MEYERELL in *Baconiana Physiol.* (1679) 117 Every part so separated, may easily be reduced into perfect Metal without Substitution of that, or those principles which Chymists imagin to be wanting. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 50, I shall explain his Subordination and Substitution to Christ in this Part of his Mediation. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* Wks. 1842 I. 73 Descriptive poetry operates chiefly by substitution; by the means of sounds, which by custom have the effect of realities. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. 76 A mere substitution of words for reasons. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. a) IV. 265 A substitution of a new use, in the place of a former one. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Pref.* p. li. The substitution of the perfectly innoxious... ceremony, to the unfaithful imitation of a scene in private life. 1876 *Jnl. R. Geogr. Soc.* XLVI. 42 The substitution of a yellow-stained belt for a plain uncoloured one.

b. With reference to the principle in religious sacrifices of replacing one kind of victim by another or a bloody by an unbloody offering; esp. in *Christian Theol.* used to designate a doctrine of the Atonement according to which Jesus Christ suffered punishment vicariously for man.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. 71 What else but substitution can be understood by the innocent suffering for the guilty? 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 235 Both Tauler and Luther believe in substitution. The substitution of Luther is external... The substitution of Tauler is internal. 1873 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon.* viii. (1876) 173 This... is the principle upon which the sacrifice of love acts, as distinguished from the sacrifice of mere substitution.

3. Law. a. The designation of a person or series of persons to succeed as heir or heirs on the failure of a person or persons previously named.

1590 SWINBURNE *Test.* 130 The fife limitation is in vulgar or common substitutions. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xxvi. 100 Where there are several Substitutions of certain Persons, or Lines... they are Specially called Heirs of Tailzie. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 21 Heirs pointed out in marriage-contracts, or in bonds containing clauses of substitution, are more commonly called heirs of provision. 1826 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 78 Notwithstanding the above substitution in favor of Margaret Harriet Stewart In the event of the decease of my wife it is my intention that if the fee of my property should devolve upon the said Caroline Oliphant... thro' the predecease of my son she shall have the absolute disposal thereof in the same manner as if the substitution to the said Margaret Harriet Stewart had never been insert. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. (1876) 235 A thing may be given inter vivos or by will to A, subject to a condition that he should on the happening of a specified event... hand it over to B. In this case a substitution is created in favour of B.

b. (See quot.)

1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 556/1 Substitution.

.. This takes place in a case where a creditor has a lien on two different parcels of land, and another creditor has a subsequent lien on one only of the parcels, and the prior creditor elects to have his whole demand out of the parcel of land on which the subsequent creditor takes his lien; the latter is entitled, by way of substitution, to have the prior lien assigned to him for his benefit.

†4. Gram. = SYLLEPSIS. Obs.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Substitution... the using of one Word for another; or a Mode, State, Manner, Person or Number of a Word for that of another.

5. Alg. a. The method of replacing one algebraic quantity by another of equal value but differently expressed. b. The operation of passing from the primitive arrangement of n letters to any other arrangement of the same letters.

1710 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 198/2 A method of approximation, which is frequently used and of great importance, has obtained the name of successive substitution. 1845 DE MORGAN in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 372/2 We may avoid this by allowing only what we will call lineal substitution. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 34/2 The method of integration by substitution corresponds to a change of the independent variable. 1892 F. N. COLE tr. *Netto's Th. Substitutions* 12 If an integral function of the elements x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n is not symmetric, it will be changed in form, and consequently, if the x_i 's are entirely independent, also in value, by some of the possible interchanges of the x_i 's. The process of effecting such an interchange we shall call a substitution.

6. Mus. (See quot. c. 1833.)

c. 1833 GUILT in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 777/1 Substitution, Chords of, names given to the two chords of the ninth major and minor. 1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 29/1 Passing notes, notes of grace, anticipations, substitutions, altered or chromatic notes, and so on.

7. Chem. The replacement of one or more equivalents of an element or radical by a like number of equivalents of another. Also attrib.

1848 FOWHES *Chem.* (ed. 3) 529 With ammonia the oil [of *Gaultheria procumbens*] yields salicylamide, and with fuming nitric acid a substitution-product, $C_9H_7NO_{10}$. 1852 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* VII. 15 Dumas' Theory of Substitution and of Types. 1854 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* VII. 207 The Substitution-Compounds obtained by the Action of Nitric Acid on Cotton. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. iii. § 8. 213 A number of metallic substitution derivatives of alcohol. *Ibid.* iv. § 2. 288 Strychnia, when pure, is turned yellow by concentrated nitric acid, and yields a nitrate of a new substitution base, nitrostrychnia. 1898 WADDE *Introduct. Org. Chem.* 91 The replacement of hydrogen by chlorine is termed direct substitution and that of chlorine by hydrogen inverse substitution.

8. Biol. The replacement of one organ or function by another.

1870 HENFREY's *Bol.* § 162 The modifications... dependent on the substitution of one organ for another, as in many double flowers where the stamens are replaced by petals. 1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 706 The law of substitution undergoes much limitation, and this alone can be granted, viz., that in the infracortical cerebral regions sensory elements can act for sensory, and motor for motor. 1902 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Sci.* 631 The two post-Darwinian principles known as 'Substitution' and 'Isomorphism or 'Convergence'. The former may be exemplified by... the case of the Rays and Skates, in which... the tail, free to modify, becomes in onespecies a lengthy whiplash, in another, a vestigial stump.

9. Philol. A sound-change consisting in the replacement of one vowel or consonant by another.

1876 DOUGS *Grimm's Law* 25 Instead of the Differentiating Impulse, he here invokes Reciprocal Compensation as the operative cause of the later substitutions.

10. Trade. The dishonest replacement of one article of commerce by another; the passing off of one manufacturer's goods for another's.

1902 *Pharmac. Jnl.* 6 Sept. 268/2 Several manufacturing firms which live on substitution. *Ibid.* 15 Nov. 508/1 Substitution, in essence and in fact, is palming off one article for another; thus in dispensing, by giving an imitation... for a proprietary or specific article.

Substitutional (substitiū'sjonāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Theol. Of or pertaining to, based upon the principle of, sacrificial substitution.

1786 A. M'LEAN *Commis. Christ* III. Wks. 1847 I. 218 This points out the vicarious and substitutional nature of his death. a. 1812 — Merit. *Ground Justif.* *ibid.* III. 283 The merit and substitutional nature of Christ's obedience to the moral law throughout his life. 1893 *New Church Mess.* (N. Y.) 19 Apr. 244 This mercenary, substitutional theory of the atonement. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 4 Feb. 155/2 We need the divine sympathy, substitutional, because the Christ was tempted in all points as we are.

2. Involving a substitution; constituting or forming a substitute.

1820 J. FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignor.* 166 While thus thrown loose from the former ties to the social order, their minds have not been seized upon to be put under the substitutional ones which sound instruction alone could impose. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 May 1/2 If he considered that he would not be fairly compensated under any substitutional private agreement. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 619/2 Sect. 3 of the Act of 1878... is substitutional for sect. 62 of the Act of 1875. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* x. II. 19 As a substitutional officer James I. appointed a Master of the Household. 1895 H. RYLANDS *Anc. Dioc. Exeter* v. 127 This is the Pontifical of Edmund Lacy, a substitutional improvement on the order of Episcopal offices [etc.].

b. Law.

1883 *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 738 W. Pearson, Q. C., submitted that... the gift... was an original and not substit-

tutional gift. 1894 *Daily News* 3 May 5/3 In other words, were the gifts substitutional or cumulative?

Hence **Substitutionally** *adv.*

1874 *Withrow Calac. Rome* (1877) 355 The Almighty Father, who is substitutionally represented by the Son in the adjoining scene. 1908 C. A. Strong in *Ess. in honor of W. James* 171 The object... is not immediately (i. e., without medium) but substitutionally known—known by the projection of a present experience, as truly possessed of definite qualities as the past experience it knows.

Substitutionalism (sɒbstɪtʃənəlɪz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] (See quot.) Hence **Substitutionalist**.

1908 C. A. Strong in *Ess. in honor of W. James* 171 The present experience does not intuit the past experience... It is a more or less perfect reproduction of it... It earns its title to be a memory by serving as a satisfactory substitute for the object in the regulation of conduct. We may call this the substitutional theory of knowledge, or, more briefly, substitutionalism. *Ibid.* 180 From this maze of misconceptions... the substitutionalist is saved by his insight that the proper thing to be called experience is not an experience projected into the place of another experience but an experience simply.

Substitutionary (sɒbstɪtʃənəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = SUBSTITUTIONAL.

1842 J. P. Smith *Four Disc.* (ed. 2) Notes 265 Other sacrifices also were symbols of a substitutionary death; for example, the sacrifice for ratifying a covenant... and the sin-offering on account of a murder perpetrated by some unknown person. 1862 *Thorp Anglo-Saxon Home* ii. 92 We find another lady with the substitutionary name of the Crow. 1873 *Swenson Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxi. 45 The devil rages against the substitutionary sacrifice. 1874 W. P. Roberts *Law & God* (1878) 45 The first [of the three stages in the history of sacrifice] is the substitutionary human sacrifice. 1881 C. New *Serm. preached in Hastings* iii. 25 This substitutionary aspect of the Atonement. 1883 E. E. Kay in *Law Rep.* 43 Chanc. Div. 739 If the parent was dead at the date of the will, his issue are not able to take under the substitutionary gift. 1886 *Academy* 4 July 5/3 An editor... errs gravely if he introduces thereto one word of his own, be it substitutionary title or ought else. 1908 *Q. Rev.* July 98 He not only succeeded Geoffrey as substitutionary forester of North Fetherton Park and Forest under the Mortimer régime, but was constable of Taunton Castle.

Substitutive (sɒbstɪtʃutɪv), *a.* [ad. late L. *substitutivus*, f. *substitut-* (see SUBSTITUTE *v.*): see -IVE. Cf. F. *substitutif*.]

†1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or involving the appointment of, a substitute or deputy. *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decadon* (1602) 324 [Father Parsons has] authorized his subject Master Blackwell with so ample immunities, privileges, and substitutione jurisdiction, as neither pope nor prince... have to do with him. 1616 *Chamney Voc. Bps.* 92 Christ... hath said it not only to his Apostles, but also to all Prelates, that shall succeede them by substitutione ordination. 1640 *Howell Dodona's Gr.* 130 His Highness might think fit to leave a substitutive power, with whom he pleased to be contracted to the La: Amira.

2. Taking, or fitted to take, the place of something else: in various more or less technical applications (see quots.).

1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* iii. ii. § 5. 308 Those Substitutive Particles, which serve to supply the room of some sentence or complex part of it, are styled Interjections. 1865 *Brand & Cox Dict. Sci.*, etc. i. 601/2 *Currency*, a generic term employed to designate the conventional measure of value, whether the measure be immediate, as gold and silver coin, or substitutive, as bank-notes and their analogies. 1876 *Dunglison Med. Lec.* 995/2 An agent is said to be 'substitutive', which—as in the case of nitrate of silver applied to inflammation of a mucous membrane—substitutes a temporary irritation for one tending to be more permanent. Such a mode of treatment is termed *substitutive medication*. 1903 *Myers Hum. Pers.* II. 34 The question may be raised as to whether the second figure seen may not have been, so to say, substitutive. 1908 *Academy* 19 Jan. 356/1 He suggests instead that they should be allowed to record substitutive votes, by numbering the candidates '1', '2', '3', etc. 1913 *Nation* 4 Jan. 695/1 'This tax is proposed to take the place of certain rates which politicians and economists of all sorts have long agreed should be national rather than local burdens... I have insisted that this tax is substitutive, not cumulative.'

b. Logic. Of a proposition or judgement: = CONDITIONAL *a.* 5.

1566 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Substitutive*,... It is also a term in Logic, as *Propositio substitutiva*, a conditional Proposition. 1873 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 376 The other (species of proposition is) substitutive or conditional. 1853 W. Thomson *Laws Th.* (ed. 3) 155 The judgment in which definition is predicated, we call a substitutive judgment, because it furnishes a predicate identical with the subject as to sphere or extension, and therefore capable of being substituted for it. 1864 *Bowen Logic* v. 109 In Substitutive Judgments the sign of equality may be used as the Copula.

3. *Theol.* Involving a theory of substitution. 1865 *Bushnell Vicar. Sac.* i. iii. (1866) 43 The full vicarious typology and substitutional import of the original Greek version. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 205/1 A substitutive faith of the Church, by which the band of original sin is broken.

4. Dependent upon a legal substitution or designation of heirs in remainder.

1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict.* c. 51 § 2 Every... disposition of property, by reason whereof any person has... become beneficially entitled to any property... either originally or by way of substitutive limitation.

Hence **Substitutively** *adv.*, vicariously.

1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 117 Thus did he execute his opponent... substitutively.

Substitutory (sɒbstɪtʃutori), *a.* [f. L. *substitut-* (see SUBSTITUTE *v.*) + -ORY.] Serving as a substitute.

1887 *Echo* 26 Feb. (Cassell), A few remarks on the proposed cultivation of tobacco as one of the substitutory crops for wheat, &c.

† **Substra**, *v. trans.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *substrahere*, imper. of *substrahere* to SUBTRACT. Cf. SUBTRAY.] *trans.* To subtract.

1557 H. Baker *Rules Use Almanacs* Diiij, You shall subtract from the said time the distance of the time proposed vntill none.

Subtract (sɒbstrækt), *v.* Now illiterate. [f. med. L. *substract*, pa. ppl. stem of *substrahere*, alteration of *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT after *abstrahere* to ABSTRACT. Cf. OF., Pr. *sostraire*, *substraire*, Sp. *su(b)straer*.] = SUBTRACT *v.*

†1. *trans.* To withdraw, withhold (a thing) from a person, etc. *Obs.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (1613), *Subtract*, take from, withdraw. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* 80 Other put their Neckes into engines, and tame them by subtracting their meate. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iii. (1739) 18 Where they shall know of the things belonging to the Crown, to be concealed, intruded upon, or subtracted. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. 15. 266 This... subtracts that spirit and vigour, which should carry us through the weary stages of duty. 1681 J. Scott *Chr. Life* i. iv. § 5 (1683) 351 Whatsoever Time and Attendance we bestow upon one thing, we must necessarily subtract from another. 1710 *Prideaux Orig. Tithes* i. 16 God charged the Jews with the Sin of Subtracting these Tithes.

† *b. refl.* To withdraw oneself, retire from. *Obs.*

1550-60 *Bellenden Livy* i. (S.T.S.) l. 8, I will Desyre na thing erar... than to subtract me fra þe sight of sik miserie.

2. *trans.* To take (one number or quantity) from,

† out of another, as a mathematical process.

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* b. j. Swayat ye anticipation being subtractit, ye said aquinoxe micht be restoreit to ye 21 day of marche as it was before. 1647 *Lilly Chr. Astr.* iv. 41 Added together, they make 43^h 03^m, from which in regard they are more then 24 hours, I subtract 24. 1656 H. Phillips *Pureh. Patt.* (1676) 83 You must subtract the latter time out of the former time. 1660 *Barrow Euclid* v. xix. Coroll. If like proportionals be subtracted from like proportionals. 1731 *Miller Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Nature*, This Motion... if the Body were in Motion before, is either to be added to it, as if the Motions conspire, or subtracted from it, as where contrary. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 624, 3rd, 25, which, subtracted from 110° 30' 13", 25, leaves 110° 30' 10". 1840 *Larner Geom.* 108 If from the square of the side opposite the right angle, the square of the given side be subtracted, the remainder will be the square of the third side. *absol.* 1666 J. Yates *ibid. ad Casarem* ii. 356 Thereby declaring your selfe to be an exquisite Arithmetician, who can add and subtract at pleasure.

3. *transf. and gen.* To take away, deduct.

1613 *Hoby Counter-snarle* 25 My course hath euer beene... to subtract many ounces, from that ordinary opinion, which men of his profession doe... intertaine. 1641 *Earl Monm. tr. Biondi's Civil Wars* iv. 23 Those must likewise be subtracted from the English, who were left to guard Jury. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* Pref. A 5 What vanity... have we subtracted, upon the sense of Gods anger? 1744 *Harris Three Treat.* ii. l. (1765) 57 There must be subtracted from these [sc. media of visible objects] the Medium of Motion. 1755 *Laington Moravians Compared* 157 What are not found in their proper Places, these be subtracted with equal Audaciousness. 1810 *Bentham Packing* (1821) 262 When all lawyers and all non-lawyers are subtracted, how many have you left?

absol. 1656 *Hevlin Extraneous Vapulans* 300 Our Authors false Arithmetick in Subtracting from his own errors, and multiplying the supposed mistakes of the Observer. 1794 R. J. Sullivan *View Nat. L.* 467 By evaporating, by cooling, or by subtracting from the fluid. 1804 *Wellington in Gurw. Desp.* (1835) III. 15 A... resistance to every thing like an abuse in the service which can tend to subtract from the efficiency of the corps in the field. 1816 *Bentham Chrestom.* App. Wks. 1843 VIII. 188 So far from adding to it, will subtract from, the quantity of labour necessary.

†4. To belittle, disparage. (? A blunder. Cf. SUBTRACTOR.) *Obs.*

1738 *North Mem. Music* (1846) 114 Every one... spightfull to each other, and out of emulation subtracting their skill in performing.

Hence **Subtracting** *vbl. sb.*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 18 The subtracting of something injoyed, or the receiving of something that is added. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 50 In artificial Movements, there is such a dependance of one part upon another, that the subtracting of any one destroys the whole frame.

Subtraction (sɒbstrækʃən). Now illiterate. [ad. med. L. **substractio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT. Cf. OF. *subtraction*, *subtraction*, Sp. *substracción*.] = SUBTRACTION.

1. The operation of taking one number or quantity from another; an instance of this. Also *transf. and gen.* Deduction, abstraction.

1590 *Nashe Saffron Walden* 141 Quarrelling by Division, getting wench with childe by Multiplication, stealing by Subtraction. 1601 W. Barlow *Defence* 102 Eney addition or subtraction is the treason against his maieste. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Fast.* i. iv. (1772) l. 136 Millions admit a small subtraction. 1648 *Hevlin Relat. & Obser.* i. 33 The same Ship... having been so often repaired, and thereby suffered so many subtractions and additions, that hardly any part of the old Vessel remained. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 80 Subtraction must have been made of all such Deductions. 1728 *Chamaeris Cycl.* s. v. Subtraction is the finding of a certain Number from two Homogeneous ones given; which, with one of the given Numbers, is equal to the other. 1818 *Bentham Ch. Eng. Intro.* 63 A course which... after subtraction made of all punishment and all reward... would remain no less open to rulers than to subjects. 1827 *Carlyle Germ. Rom.* II. 73 Rendering back to us with

additions or subtractions, the Beauty which existing things have of themselves presented to him.

2. The withdrawing or withholding of something necessary, due, essential, or customary.

1620 T. Scott *Highw. God* (1623) 74 Now there is cause to doubt rather subtraction, then to hope for restitution. 1626 J. Yates *ibid. ad Casarem* i. 76 In the sorrows of the soule there was... some subtraction of divine consolation. 1643 *Phynne Opening Gl. Seal* 19 The great and privy Seales wilfull absence and subtraction from the Parliament. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 203 A Prior... may chuse either to sue for subtraction of his Tithes in the Ecclesiastical court, or in the Exchequer. 1823 (*title*) Report of a trial in the Consistory Court at Durham in a Cause of Subtraction of Easter Offerings.

Hence † **Subtractionary** *a.*, of subtraction.

1674 *Jesake Arith.* (1696) 54 If the Subtrahend and Remain be added, the Subtractionary work will be proved.

† **Subtractive**, *a.* *Obs. rare* [f. L. *substract-* (see SUBTRACT *v.*) + -IVE.] = SUBTRACTION.

1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 166, + $\frac{F-40}{449}$ becoming negative or subtractive.

† **Subtractor**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. SUBTRACT *v.* + -OR.] A detractor, calumniator.

1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* i. iii. 37 They are scoundrels and subtractors that say so of him.

† **Substrahend**. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *substrahendus* gerundive of *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT.] = SUBTRAHEND.

1713 *Ward Yng. Math. Guide* (1734) 148 Change all the Signs of the Subtrahend.

|| **Substramen** (sɒbstræm'ən). *rare* -1. [L., f. *substernere* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*)] = SUBSTRATUM.

1807 *Headrick Arran* 56 Some contained various concretions, inserted in a sandy substramen.

Substratal (sɒbstrætəl), *a.* [f. next or SUBSTRATUM + -AL.] Underlying; fundamental.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 495 This is the substratal view of the origin and relations of the surface soil.

1881 *Blackie Lay Serm.* iii. 115 The one proof or evidence that belongs to both is the reasonable substratal element which they imply.

Substrate (sɒbstræt), *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *substratum*.] = SUBSTRATUM.

1810 *Coleridge Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 379 The substrate or *causa invisibilis* may be the *nomenon* or actuality, *das Ding in sich*, of Christ's humanity, as well as the *Ding in sich* of which the sensation, bread, is the appearance. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* i. ix. 138 This again is no way conceivable, but by assuming as a postulate, that both are ab initio, identical and co-inherent; that intelligence and being are reciprocally each other's Substrate. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) IV. 46 That common substrate which is diffused around us in every direction, and constitutes the whole of the visible world. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 176/1 The notion of substance is... conceived, as a constant and persisting substrate of certain variable qualities or determinations.

1861 *Trench Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 174 That the substrate of this language, and so to say, the suggestion of this thought, is to be sought at Isaiah 22, 24, 28 can be no reasonable doubt. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 428/2 Albert and Aquinas agree in declaring that the principle of individuation is to be found in matter, not, however, in matter as a formless substrate but in determinate matter (*materia signata*).

1897 tr. *Fichte's Sci. Ethics* 115 Let us assume an external cause directed upon the substrate of the impulse. 1899 J. W. Powell *20th Ann. Rep. Bureau Amer. Ethnol.* (1903) p. clviii. The same deity can be invoked by many names... and when another god is addressed, many of the same terms can be employed. The substrate of this custom is found in the concomitancy of qualities and properties.

1910 *Contemp. Rev.* July 28 There is reason to believe that the fur substrate [of the garment] was then withdrawn.

† **Substrate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *substratus*, pa. pple. of *substernere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2 + *sternere* to throw or lay down.] Underlying; forming a substratum; constituting the subject-matter.

1678 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* iv. iii. 2 Sin, as to its material constitution, has for its substrate mater or subject some natural good. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 476 The Womb... has no proper Substrate Matter to breed a Callus. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 668 The Thought... remains; the substrate, absolute, essential, generic notion.

† **Substrate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *substrāt-* (see prec.).]

1. *trans.* To form a substratum to.

1578 *Banister Hist. Man* i. 10 It substrateth the brayne, no otherwise then a ground or foundation thereto.

2. *pass.* To be underlying or subjacent; to be or form a substratum (to).

1578 *Banister Hist. Man* i. 35 Talus... prostrated vnder Tibia, and Fibula, and subject to their Appendances, although it seeme onely substrated to Tibia. 1654 *Vilvain Enchir. Epigr.* i. ix. 4 Nature, Fate, Fortune, Chance in things created, Clearly appear by Law divine substrated. 1701 *Beverley Grand Apocal. Quest.* 17 From these two things Substrated, or lay'd in the Foundation, I proceed to raise the Convincing Proofs.

So † **Substrated** *ppl. a.*, underlying.

1663 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. App. 352 We have there then once had the bottom of the Retort melted... the melted glass being supported by the substrated sand.

Substration (sɒbstrætʃən). [ad. late L. *substratio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *substernere* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*)]

†1. The prostration of the class of penitents known as *substrati*; also, the place where these penitents knelt. *Obs.*

1650 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 320 This place was called *ὑποστρωτός* Substration, because there they did... throw themselves down to receive the Priests blessing. 1716 M.

DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 254 The different degrees of Penitential Fletion, Audition, Substration and Consistence, or Standing together with the Orthodox Flock.

2. A hypothesis.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 256 Theory is = Ordination. Hypothesis is = Substration.

Substrative (sɒbstrə'tiv), *a.* [f. *L. substrat-* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*) + *-IVE*.] Underlying; forming a substratum.

1833 HONE *Anc. Myst.* 183 So large a substrative mass of superstition. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 227 That *Idea Idearum*, the one substrative truth which is the form, manner, and involunt of all truths.

† **Substrator**. *Ecl. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. substrat-* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*) + *-OR*.] One of a class of penitents in the early church called *substrati*; = KNEELER 2 *a.* (Cf. PROSTRATOR 2.)

1730 BINGHAM *Antiquities* XVIII. i. § 1 The mourners or weepers, the hearers, the substrators, and the co-standers.

|| **Substratum** (sɒbstrə'tɪəm). Pl. *substrata* (sɒbstrə'ti:tə); also *substratums*. [mod. *L.*, pa. pple. neut. sing. of *L. substrāre* to spread underneath, f. *sub-* SUB- 2 + *strāre* to lay down, strew.]

1. *Metaph.* That which is regarded as supporting attributes or accidents; the substance in which qualities inhere.

1653 WHITFIELD *Treat. Sinf. Men* iv. 11 The *Substratum* or subject of sin, namely, the natural motion or action whereto sin cleaves, is such a thing without which sin could not be. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 2. 25 The Substance or the *Substratum* of those accidents of things which are derived to us by our Sense. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iv. § 18 Something... which we take to be the *substratum*, or support, of those Ideas we do know. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 34 Material Substance is the *Substratum* of Extension, Impenetrability, Passivity and Figure. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1807) I. 88 Different modes, or degrees in perfection, of a common substratum. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 176 Substances (in the phenomenon) are the substrata of all determinations of time. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* i. ix. 102 Permanent substrata or Noumena.

2. That which underlies, or serves as the basis or foundation of, an immaterial thing, condition, or activity; the basis on which an immaterial 'structure' is raised.

1631 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* Manud. 32 It is their institution which imprints their signification, and not simply their own similitude, which is but the *substratum*. *a* 1674 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* i. xiv. (1675) 214 That basis or *substratum* upon which the Law is founded. 1798 J. BARRY *Let. Dilettanti Soc.* 65 As a totality which form the very *substratum* and essence of my Lectures to the Students of the Academy. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. (Bohn) 315 It is... the realizing principle, the spiritual substratum of the whole complex body of truths. 1850 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* ii. 11. x. 244 All Aristotle's views were based upon a substratum of slavery. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. 45 The simple patriarchal faith... was never lost, and when the idolatrous superstitions were removed there still remained a substratum of truth. 1863 J. M. LUOLOW *Hist. U. S.* 4 There are in several places substratum of foreign blood, as the Dutch in New York and New Jersey, the Swedes in New Jersey and Delaware. 1870 NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. vii. 213 What in some minds seems like... a faith founded on a perilous substratum of doubt. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 321 The stories themselves doubtless rest on a substratum of fact. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea Trag.* 58 In Henry Vth's character there was a substratum of common sense, of self-control.

3. That upon which a material thing is 'built up' or from which it is created; the subject-matter or matter operated upon.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 345 He used the Matter which he had created to be the *substratum* of the Corporeal Natures, even of Man himself. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 2. 2/1 That Hall and Snow are produced out of the same *Substratum* of matter. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 270 From a combination of the basis of vital air, with the Substratum of carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus, arise the carbonic, sulphuric, and phosphoric acids. *c* 1845 T. CHALMERS in *Mem.* (1851) III. 65 note, With our Scottish peasantry, the substratum of the meal is either potatoes or bread. 1837 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 9 The skeleton... constitutes the substratum, to which the other parts are, as it were, applied. 1875 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 213. 167 The atoms which form the material substratum of the present universe. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 13 In the living body we observe a number of activities of its material substratum, by which the series of phenomena spoken of as life are conditioned.

4. An under-layer of any material substance.

1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Substratum*, any Layer of Earth or any other Thing that lies under another. 1764 Bush *Hiber. Cur.* (1769) 79. I do not at all suppose that even the very first... growth of this heath... in any sense sprang from the falter wood, its neighbouring substratum. 1846 R. RITCHIE *Railways* 10 Substrata of small stones, several feet in thickness. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii. A loaded blunderbuss lay at the top of six or eight loaded horse-pistols, deposited on a substratum of cutlass. 1878 ANAN *Photogr.* xiv. 92 When it is required to cover the entire plate with either of these substrata, it is usual to wet the plate with distilled water. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* 83 Coat the plates with an albumen substratum.

b. An under-layer of soil or earthy matter.

1730 [see above]. 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bugge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* I. 3 Where the substratum is gravel or sand. 1813 BAKERWELL *Introd. Geol.* 107 A proper knowledge of the quality of the sub-soil and the position of the sub-strata is necessary. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. 596 Even the more level, and more genial soils are cold, from their substratums. 1872 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* (ed. 3) xvii. 268 The Vale of Clwyd, in Denbighshire—the substratum of which consists of New Red Sandstone.

c. *Bot.* The matter upon which a fungus or other plant grows.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 101 In the substratum the process of decomposition differs with the fungus present. 1888 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 307 Fungi grow exclusively upon organic substrata.

d. In immaterial sense.

1855 [J. D. BURN] *Autobio. Beggar Boy* (1859) 2 Such as have passed through the various substrata of civilized society. 1873 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 363 As the business is conducted by house to house visitation, a substratum of the public is reached which [etc.]. 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xi. 308 Children belonging to the substratum of society.

† **Substrature**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. substrat-* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*) + *-URE*.] A substratum.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 73/2 The substrature or layer under the pavement.

Substruct (sɒbstrʊkt), *v. rare*. [f. *L. substruct-*, pa. ppl. stem of *substruere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2 + *struere* to build, erect.] *trans.* To construct beneath; to lay as a foundation.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato Wks.* (Bohn) I. 295 The excellence of Europe and Asia are in his brain. Metaphysics and natural philosophy expressed the genius of Europe; he substructs the religion of Asia, as the base. *Ibid.*, Swedenborg 328 A bird does not more readily weave its nest... than this seer of the souls substructs a new hell and pit.

Substruction (sɒbstrʊkʃən). [ad. *F. substruction* or *L. substructio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *substruere* to SUBSTRUCT.]

1. *Arch.* The under-structure of a building or other work.

1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* 23 We must first examine the Bed of Earth... upon which we will Build; and then the underfillings or Substruction, as the Ancients did call it. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 259 It was contrived into rooms, and fortified with substructions therein, fit for the receipt of a Prince. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy Wks.* 1871 IV. 532 A great quadrangular portico... whereof the substructions only now remain. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 33 Higher up is the vaulted substruction or basement of a large temple. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* v. I. 52 The massy substructions of the Capitoline temple. *a* 1842 *Ibid.* xliii. (1843) III. 91 The road therefore was restored, and supported with solid substructions below. 1866 FELTON *Greece, Anc. & Mod.* II. ii. 285 A part of this road is still to be seen... with the ruined masses of the immense substructions which supported it. 1898 G. A. SMITH *Bk. Twelve Prophets* II. xxvii. 530 Upon terraces and substructions of enormous breadth rose storied palaces, arsenals, barracks, libraries, and temples.

attrib. *c* 1676 WREN in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 534 The Ground plot of the Substruction Cloister.

2. *fig.* A basis, foundation.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xiii. 405 The laws of Oleron... are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substruction of all their marine constitutions. 1766 *Ibid.* II. iv. 51 A substruction and foundation of their new policy. 1822 T. ENSKINE *Ess. Faith* (1825) 33 A scaffolding or substruction for the doctrine. 1887 [E. JOHNSON] *Antiqua Mater* 232 The historic 'substruction' of a system supported by astrological calculation.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Substruction*, an underpinning or grouselling of a house. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **Substructional** *a.* (in recent Dicts.).

Substructure (sɒbstrʊktʃi:), [f. SUB- 3 + STRUCTURE, after prec.] *Arch.* That part of a building which supports the superstructure; an under-structure, substruction.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 48/1 These... Stones must be... linked w' the under Courses, so as to make a kind of pavement at top to... protect the Substructure. 1840 LONGF. *Skel. Arm.* *Introd.*, The substructure of a windmill. 1861 BERSF. *Hope Engl. Cathedral* 19th C. 89 The moderate scantlings... obviate the risk of the roof crushing down the substructure. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 284/1 The substructure of a bridge consists of foundations, abutments, and piers. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Dec. 5/3 The sub-structure of the pier.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1735 S. HARRIS *Comm.* 53rd Ch. Isa. Pref. 16 A substructure of their chronology, geography, and history. 1851 *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 7 The kingdom of Menes... rests upon a venerable substructure of several centuries of the Nile valley. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. xxvii. 271 This glacier... sloped gradually upward... and then, following the irregularities of its rocky sub-structure, suddenly became a steep crevassed hill. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. viii. (1878) 73 No decisive anticipation of immortality for mankind as a substructure for religious faith can be deduced.

Hence **Substructural** *a.*, of the nature of a substructure.

1866 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 May 12 A narrative of long public services, mostly underground and substructural. 1884 *Homilet. Monthly* Sept. 684 These are the substructural truths of revelation.

Substylar (sɒbstəɪlɪ), *a.* (sb.) Also -ilar, -iler. [ad. mod. *L. substylaris* (sc. *linea* line): see SUB- 1 and STYLAR.] *Substylar line* = SUBSTYLE. Also *ellipt.* as sb.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xi. 18 To find what Hour the Substiler is distant from the Meridia. *Ibid.* xxvii. 40 Chuse some convenient place in your Substiler Line... and there draw the line FBA. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 224 Draw the contingent line EQ, cutting the substilar line at right angles. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 536 In easterly and westerly dials, the substilar line is the line of 6 o'clock.

Substyle (sɒbstəɪl). Also -ile. [See prec. and STYLE.] In dialling, the line on which the style or gnomon stands.

1593 FALKE *Horologogr.* 20 Extend your compasses, the one foot being placed in F. in the line of the Substiler toward C. unto H. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 704 To find the true Hour distances upon the Plain from the Substiles. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 334 That they may be distinguished, and not confounded with the Substyle. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 197 In all declining dials, the substiler makes an angle with the hour-line of XII. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 536.

b. *attrib.*

1636 in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 27 How it comes to pass that Mr. Gueter and yourself should differ in placing the substiler line. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 57 There are two Lines called by the Names of Style and Substyle-Scale. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 203 The line on which the stile or gnomon stands (commonly called the substiler-line).

† **Subsult**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. subsultare*, frequent. of *subsillire*, f. *sub-* SUB- 25 + *sillire* to leap.] *intr.* To hop, jump about. Hence **Subsultation**, hopping, jumping up and down; **Subsulting** *ppl. a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subsult*, to leap or hop under or about. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 71 The word *Συμπτωδον* (which implies a 'Subsultation, or Skipping this way and that way)... seems to allude to... Firecrackers and Squibs rather than Cannons or Carbines. 1659 — *Immort. Soul* III. xii. 452 If the meer motion of the material Aire caused the subsultation of the string tuned Unison. *a* 1688 CUPOWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 114 Fortuitous Dancings or Subsultations of the Spirits. 1690 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1084 In those Earth-quakes... a 'subsulting perpendicular motion. 1699 LOCKE in H. R. F. Bourne *Life* (1876) I. 449, I found a subsulting something like the strokes of a pulse. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 245 Our rough and subsalient or subsulting Style of our uncouth Phrasological Latin.

Subsultive (sɒbsʊl'tiv), *a. rare*. [f. *L. subsult-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subsillire* (see prec.) + *-IVE*.] Making or moving by sudden leaps, bounds, or starts.

1750 BERKELEY in *Gentl. Mag.* XX. 167/1 The earth... moved up and down like the boiling of a pot... This sort of subsultive motion is ever accounted the most dangerous. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Numa* I. 171 The Subsultive dance... which they [the Salii] lead up along the streets, when... they carry the sacred bucklers through the city. 1819 [H. BUSK] *Vestriad* v. 669 [His feet] slow, subsultive, graze the level floor. 1909 *Daily News* 2 July 5 A very severe shock of earthquake of a subsultive and undulating character was felt here.

Subsultory (sɒbsʊl'tɔɪ), *a.* [Formed as prec. + *-ORY*.] = SUBSULTIVE.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 406 The Inordinate, and Subsultory, Motion of the Spirits. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 326 Palpitation of the Heart, whose... prodigious subsultory Motion... was easily felt. 1741 HORT *Instr. Clergy* 10, I am levelling this rule against that subsultory way of delivery that rises like a storm... and presently sinks into a dead calm. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 40 The Numbers ought to be accommodated to the Passion... they ought... to run somewhat rambling and irregular, and often rapid and subsultory. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 448 Clonus Palpitatio. Palpitation. Subsultory vibration of the heart or arteries. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 683 That subsultory movement from almost passive surveillance to the most intense development of power. 1887 *Science* (U.S.) 20 May 495/2 Within this tract, except near the edges of it, the motion was most conspicuously of subsultory character. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 304 Shoals of deep-sea fish, killed by the impact of subsultory water. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 9/3 A strong subsultory and undulatory shock, lasting six seconds.

absol. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1858 XI. 197 Flippancy opposed to solemnity, the subsultory to the continuous.

So **Subsultorily** *adv.*, by sudden bounds or starts; **Subsultorions** *a.* = SUBSULTORY.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 The Spirits do spread themselves Even, and move not 'Subsultorily'. 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 75 Meer vagrant imaginations seated in your own 'subsultorions and skipjack phantasie only.

|| **Subsultus** (sɒbsʊl'tʊs). *Path.* [mod. *L.*, f. *L. subsult-*, *subsillire* (see SUBSTYLE).] A convulsive or twitching movement. Often short for *subsultus tendinum*, a convulsive twitching of the muscles and tendons present in certain fevers.

1806 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* II. 7 note, The febrile actions are proportionately increased, attended by Subsultus of the Muscles and occasional convulsions. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 686 A sense of tingling produced in the paralytic part, accompanied with some degree of subsultus, or a twitching or convulsive motion. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1879) III. 141 There was no subsultus tendinum, or any visible alteration in its breathing. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 311 Belladonna is indicated when there is much low, muttering delirium, subsultus, and stupor.

Subsumable, *a. rare*. [f. next + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being subsumed.

1882 STALLO *Concepts Mod. Phys.* xiv. 255 A concept may always be found under which things of whatever kind are subsumable.

Subsume (sɒbsʊm), *v.* [ad. mod. *L. subsumere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2, 25 b + *sumere* to take.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring (a statement, instance, etc.) under another; to subjoin, add. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron.* III. 183 Neir be this tyme that 3e beir me subsume. *Ibid.* 443 The 3eir of God are thousand and thre hundred And nyntie als syne for to subsume wnder. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* viii. Wks. 1684 IV. 614 St. Paul... cannot name that word, sinners, but must straight subsume in a parenthesis, of whom I am the chief.

2. intr. (Logic.) To state a minor premiss: freq. with the words of the proposition following.

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* 1 Cor. xi. 28 (1843) 110 There is not a law that ever was devised, but of all the laws that ever was made, it is leisome to us to have a care of our health. Now, subsume; but the health of thy saul stands in the health of thy conscience.; therefore, be all laws, thou ought to attend to thy conscience. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 323 Now then I subsume, no religious worship... is due to Saints... Invocation of Saints is religious worship... Ergo, Invocation is not due to Saints. 1644 DICAY *Nat. Soul* ii. § 6. 371 If any body... take this proposition rigorously and peremptorily, that what wise men affirm is true; and should there vpon subsume with evidence, that wise men say such a particular thio [etc.]. 1670 COMENIUS *Janna Ling.* 156 The Major propoth the basis or ground of the reasoning thus:.. the Minor subsumeth, .. the conclusion follows. 1733 W. CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1744) 84 God... may unmake again what he has already made... But then I add, much more may he... annihilate an Offender... But I further subsume, if God can eternally annihilate even an innocent Being, he may do more eternally to the Guilty.

b. spec. in Sc. Law. (see SUBSUMPTION I b).

1745 [H. HOME] *Ess. upon Several Subj.* iii. (1747) 391. Note, An Act of the 7th Parliament, bearing That the Lands of Doun, &c. were feued by Queen Mary to Sir James Stewart... subsuming, that the said Sir James being descended of the Royal Blood [etc.]. 1747 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 148 Subsuming that for the said James Pothringhame pursuer his greater security... they bound and obliged them... to warrant free relieve harmless and skaithless keep the said James Pothringhame.

3. trans. (Logic.) To state as a minor proposition or concept under another.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 497 It will not follow, from the Equal Application of it, by the respective Minors, to this or that Particular, Subsum'd under them, that the Assent to the two Conclusions... will be Equal. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhet. Wks.* 1859 XI. 42 To judge, that it is to subsume one proposition under another. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] *tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 271 In every syllogism I first think a rule (major), by means of the understanding. Secondly, I subsume a cognition under the condition of the rule (minor), by means of the faculty of judgment. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 219 Isolated cognitions... are not entitled to be called Sciences, until they are arranged in some Class, or subsumed under some comprehensive Law. 1876 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Subsumption*. In the judgment, 'all horses are animals', the conception 'horses' is subsumed under that of 'animals'. 1887 ADAM *Platonis Apol. Socr.* Intro. (1889) p. xvi. No sooner has it (sc. induction) been attained than we ought (as in the practical syllogism) to subsume under it the special case.

4. To bring (one idea, principle, term, etc.) under another, (a case, instance) under a rule; to take up into, or include in, something larger or higher.

(a) 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 177 Under some one or other of these forms, the resemblances and differences must be subsumed in order to be conceivable. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Christ. Org. Pol. Movem.* Wks. 1859 XII. 279 In subsuming the given case proposed under the Scriptural principle. 1877 E. CAIRNS *Philos. Kant* t. 128 To subsume the complexities of knowledge under its simplest principles. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 247 We must know beforehand that μ and ν can be subsumed under the species m and n of which the equation has been proved to be true. 1885 PATRICK *Marius* xv. A principle under which one might subsume men's most strenuous efforts after righteousness. 1887 W. T. MARTIN *Evol. Hypoth.* 42 A law may be subsumed under a higher law. 1899 MACNAUL *Morris* II. 197 Every form of decorative art could be subsumed under the single head of architecture. 1910 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 461 Perhaps the wider term Aegean will come into general use; under it Minoan and Mycenaean may be subsumed to describe successive stages in European development.

(b) 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 255 Man in his idea, and as subsumed in the divine humanity, in whom alone God loved the world. 1871 MIVART *Gen. Spec.* 23 'Natural Selection' itself must be capable of being subsumed into some higher law. 1890 A. MOORE *Ess. Mental Evol.* 58 The child subsumes in its intellectual life the processes of the lower animals, but it rises above them. 1906 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Engl. Prose* I. 288 The literature of the fifteenth century, with that first quarter of the sixteenth which is by pretty common consent to be subsumed in it for Southern England.

(c) 1869 F. AUSTIN's *Jurist.* (ed. 3) I. 506, I must correctly subsume the specific case as falling within the law. 1871 HUXLEY *Wks.* (1893) II. 182 These forces... operate according to definite laws... in accordance with some general law which subsumes them all. 1882 STREVENSON *Man & Bks.* 107 His cosmology must subsume all cosmologies. 1906 HIBBERT *Jrnl.* Apr. 553 [Idealism] has shown how Spirit subsumes the world as its own.

b. absol.
1896 *Fortn. Rev.* July 146 Why continue to subsume when the only result will be to produce a formula which... may utterly fail?

† gen. To assume; to infer. *Obs.*

1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 511 A Piece of the Philosopher there hath... had a great stroke in debauching the Divine, that the Understanding doth necessarily and irresistibly move the Will... from whence the Divine subsumes, that when Faith is once entered... these Works must follow. 1678 *Hist. Indulgence* To Chr. Rdrs. 5 They must give me leave to assert and subsume... That... I believe the Right that Christ hath bought, to be sole and supreme. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Lett. Bp. Burnet* I. 13 His Axiom or Postulatium in the first Sentence, which I will allow... at present... But what he subsumes in the next Sentence is begging the Question.

† b. To resume, summarize. *Obs.*

1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1817 I. 123 The Apostle, after the proposing divers enforcements of this duty, subsumeth in the 8. verse, I will therefore, that men pray every-where [etc.]. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 4. 26 The Proposition... comprehendeth divers unquestionable Argu-

ments, which I shall in brief subsume. *Ibid.* iii. § 2. 72 The Sum whereof I shall subsume in one Argument.

Hence *Subsuming* *vbl.* *sb.*

1652 UQUHART *Jewel* 277 The pregnancy of the State, whose intuitive spirits can at the first hearing discern the strength of manifold conclusions (without the labour of subsuming) in the very bowels and chaos of their principles. 1897 *tr. Fichte's Sci. Ethics* 116 In the first mode of proceeding, our judgment is what Kant calls *subsuming*, and in the latter work, what he calls *reflecting*.

Subsumption (sɒbsʊmpʃən). [ad. mod.L. *subsumptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subsumere* to SUBSUME.]

1. Logic. A proposition subsumed under another; a minor premiss; *gen.*, an assumption.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 182 Galen himself proveth the subsumption. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 57 They shall sweat more than enough, before they will prove the subsumption or second Proposition. 1679 G. MACKENZIE *Pleadings* Pref. Aijj b, It is the nature of a syllogism to have the subsumption in the second proposition. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4037/5 This is not offered as an Elegie... on Her Majesty: She is far above what I can say, but it is an Antecedent to the following Subsumption. 1838 SIA W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvi. (1866) I. 295 The proposition in which is expressed the relation of the middle term to the minor, is the Subsumption or Minor Premise. 1876 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* (ed. 3) s.v. Thus, if one were to say, 'No man is wise in all things', and another to respond, 'But you are a man', this proposition is a subsumption under the former.

b. Sc. Law. In full *subsumption of the libel*: a narrative of the alleged crime, specifying the manner, time, and place of the crime, the person injured, etc. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1639 *Declar. conc. Tumults* Scot. 256 The subsumptions of the particular faults committed by the Bishop of the Diocese. 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. ii. xxi. § 1. (1699) 232 The Subsumption of the Libel, is the matter of Fact, which should condescend upon the Actors Names, and Designations. 1700 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 491 Probably you will have heard the contents of it, and whether the subsumption relates to the stipend, or the five hundred pounds, or both. 1727 *Ibid.* III. 304 The whole of Mr. Dundas' arguments run upon this supposition, that heresy was to be the subsumption of the libel. 1838 in W. BELL *Dict. Law* Scot. 951.

2. Chiefly Logic and Philos. The bringing of a concept, cognition, etc. under a general term or a larger or higher concept, etc.; the instancing of a case under a rule, or the like.

1652 J. PAWSON *Vind. Free Grace* 7 The term (as many *nav* & *quoyot*) is too comprehensive and large to be restrained to so few as the Apostles; especially considering 'tis put as a suitable subsumption under that general term (all flesh) immediately foregoing. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* (Bohn) 339 The understanding... is the science of phenomena, and their subsumption under distinct kinds and sorts (genus and species). 1823 DA QUINCEY *Lett. to Yng. Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 33 The minor is... distinguished from the major by an act of the judgment, namely, a subsumption of a special case under a rule. *Ibid.* 34 A casuistry, that is, a subsumption of the cases most frequently recurring in ordinary life. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] *tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 290 The subsumption of the condition of another possible judgment under the condition of the rule, is the minor. 1855 SANDARS in *Oxford Ess.* 244 The administrative power, or the subsumption of different spheres and particular cases under the universal. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 188 The Judgment that a given 'Subject is contained under that intermediate Term or part', is the Subsumption of this Subject under the condition of that Rule. 1892 *Athenæum* 25 June 829/2 Is not the subsumption of fetishism under animism, as by Dr. Tylor, a self-contradictory confusing of two essentially different conceptions?

Subsumptive (sɒbsʊmpʃɪv), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *subsumptivus*, f. *subsumpt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subsumere* to SUBSUME: see -IVE.] Involving subsumption.

1834 COLERIDGE (Webster). 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 97 Circle in the subsumptive syllogism.

Subsuperparticular, etc.: see SUB- 10.

Subsurface (sʊbsʊəfɪs). [SUB- I.]

1. 1. That which lies immediately below the surface, e.g. the subsoil.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Min. Agric.* 12 Dec. 1776, Rough harrows, which tore up the plits, and shook still more of the seed down to the sub-surface. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 31 The will of the majority is valid respecting the modes in which... parts of the surface or sub-surface, may be utilized.

2. Math. In five-dimensional geometry, a three-dimensional continuum.

1873 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 79 note, In explanation of the nomenclature (sc. five-dimensional space), observe that in 5 dimensional geometry we have: space, surface, subsurface, supercurve, curve, and point-system, according as we have between the six coordinates $\alpha, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ equations.

II. as adj. [see SUB- 1 e.] Existing, lying, or operating under the surface (as of the earth or water).

1895 CROLL *Clim. & Time* App. 553 Subsurface-water, or the stratum immediately below it. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* 101 The subsurface world. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 215/1 Sympneumatic and subsurface consciousness. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 371 They are abundant in all surface and subsurface waters. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 466 The downward creep of the surface and sub-surface pipes. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 533 Where sewers and subsurface pipes have not yet been laid. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 6/3 The construction of sub-surface torpedo boats.

Subtack. *Sc. Law.* [f. SUB- 9 (b) + TACK sb. 2.] A tack or lease granted by a superior to an inferior tenant.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law* Scot. i. xix. § 22. 384 A Sub-tack is that which is granted by the principal Tacksman to his Subtenant. 1705-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law* Scot. ii. vi. § 34 A subtack requires the same solemnities as a principal tack. 1799 SPALDING *Hist. Scot.* I. 338 He had already set in subtack these customs of Aberdeen and Banff to the town of Aberdeen. 1838 in W. BELL *Dict. Law* Scot. 951.

Hence **Subtacksman**, one who holds a subordinate tack at the hands of a tacksman.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law* Scot. i. xix. § 22. 385 The Heritor is not obliged to know the Sub-tack, nor to call the Sub-tacksman, in the Reduction of the principal Tack. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest* Scot. 213 The Sub-tacksman of this Duty can easily put the Law in Execution against them. 1705-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law* Scot. ii. vi. § 34 The subtacksman is tenant, not to the proprietor, but to the principal tacksman.

Subtangent. *Math.* [ad. mod.L. *subtangens*, -entem: see SUB- 1 and TANGENT.] That part of the axis of a curve which is contained between the tangent and the ordinate.

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 106 He determines the Proportion of the Subtangent to the Ordinate. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 306 The Method of Tangents, is a method of determining the quantity of the tangent and subtangent of any algebraic curve; the equation of the curve being given. 1816 *tr. Lacroix' Diff. & Int. Calc.* 75 The line PS will constantly tend to become equal to the subtangent PT. 1827-8 HAMILTON in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 740/1 The subtangent is bisected by the curve, whether the coordinates are rectangular or oblique.

Subtarget. [SUB- 5 b.] (See *quots.*)

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 10/2 The 'Sub-Target Gun Machine' is the latest invention whose object is to afford indoor practice in rifle-shooting... The technical description of the invention defines it as 'a firearm holder with no aiming-point-of-rest, having the capacity to move with the firearm carried by it, and electrically controlled recording mechanism including a miniature target offset from the trajectory of the firearm, to record the direction of trajectory. 1906 *Ibid.* 9 May 5/2 A miniature rifle range provided with the sub-target rifle.

Subtartarean, -ian, a. [tr. Gr. *υποταρταριος*: see SUB- 1 a and TARTAREAN a.1, TARTARIAN a.2] Being or living under Tartarus.

1676 HOMER *Iliad* xiv. (1686) 211 Then Juno, as she was required swear By all the Subtartarian Gods. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 314 The queen... from the infernal bowers Invokes the sable tartarean powers. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* III. 280 Some [of the mundane gods] are... subtartarean. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 358 Invoking from the realms below The subtartarean gods, the Titan train.

So **Subtartarus'd a.**

1856 S. R. MITLAND *False Worship* 36 It was the place of the Titans; of those whom Hesiod calls 'Subtartarus'd Titans', *τιτῆρες ὑποταρταριοί*.

† Subtectacle. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sub* under + *tectum* roof, probably after *tabernacle*.] Covering, protection.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 20/1 This is true Faiths intire Subtectacle; Propitiatorie Sacrifice for Sinne: This is God crucifi'd. 1612 — *Muse's Sacr.* (1838) 10/1 Th' abuse of Men, and Shames Subtectacle.

Subtegualeous: see SUB- 1 a.

Subtelitie, *obs. form* of SUBTILITY.

Subtenancy. [f. next.] The status, right, or holding of a subtenant.

1861 PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 405 The others who received their rewards by Vavassories or Subtenancies. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 276/1 The determination of a lease by forfeiture has the same effect as its determination in any other way, in destroying subtenancies or other rights created under it.

Subtenant (sʊb'tenənt). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5-ten(n)and, 6-tenant, sibtennend, 6-7-tenant, 7-tenant. [SUB- 9 (b).] In med.L. *subtenens*.] One who holds of a tenant; an undertenant.

1445 in 14th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 12 Twenty schillings... to be paid to me by the Saide Androu Kere or his facturis or subtenandis. 1474 in *Acc. Fam. of Innes* (Spalding Cl.) 81 To be haldin and had all and hale the saidis landis... to the foresaid James his airis assigneis and subtenandis for al the terms of t'rettein yeris. 1541 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl. 1903) 136 That ar sibtennendis to the hurgh for the landis of Duuelllegrene. 1586 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXI. 418 Sett in assadoun for the space of fyve yeris... to Uthrid Makdowld of Garthland, his airis, assignais, and subtenentis. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law* Scot. i. xix. § 23. 385 Where the Sub-tenant was warned, tacite Relocation alled by the Sub-tenant, was not sustained without producing a standing Tack to the principal Tacksman. 1703 in M. A. MILLS *Stat. Laws I. of Man* (1821) 175 The said Tennants and Inhabitants dwelling in and possessing those Cottages and Intacks shall henceforward become Subtenants to the said Farmers, Tennants, and other Persons. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 215 Subtenants or assignees to the leases specified in the article immediately preceding... can also vote. 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 136 There were smaller owners or sub-tenants, holding of the eleven thanes, as these held of the Crown.

b. fig.

1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* II. Intro. p. vi, They [sc. land birds] are the subtenants of the cultivated world.

Subtend (sɒbtend), *v.* [ad. L. *subtendere*, f. *sub*-SUB- 2 + *tendere* to stretch, TEND. Cf. Sp., Pg. *subtender*.]

1. trans. (Geom.) To stretch or extend under, or be opposite to: said *esp.* of a line or side of a figure opposite an angle; also, of a chord or angle opposite an arc.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. iv. 14 That angle is said to subtend a side of a triangle, which is placed directly opposite, and against that side. **1571 DIGGES** *Pantom.* i. xviii. Fj. This done conjoine their ends together and the angle subtended of the longest staffe is a right. **1646 STR. BROWN** *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 25 In rectangle triangles the square which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle. **1681 COLVIL** *Whigs Suppl.* (1710) 13 The truth is, they [sc. a man's legs] in every thing Resemble do a Bow and String. The one strait to the other bending, Is like a Chord an Arch subtending. **1791 Encycl. Brit. (1797) VII. 666/2 An angle at the circumference is measured by half the arc it subtends. **1798 HUTTON** *Course Math.* i. 292 In any Triangle, the square of the Side subtending an Acute Angle, is Less than the Squares of the Base and the other Side, by Twice the Rectangle of the Base and the Distance of the Perpendicular from the Acute Angle. **1862 TODHUNTER** *Euclid* 19 The greater angle of every triangle is subtended by the greater side or has the greater side opposite to it. **1885 LEUBSDORF** *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 227 The angle subtended at any point on the curve by a fixed diameter would be a right angle. **1885 WATSON & BURBURY** *Math. Th. Electr.* i. 137, 28 is the angle of the cone subtended by the disc at *M*.**

b. in Astron. and Optics.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 54 He must be a brute... who does not know, that the same line (viz. the diameter of the Sun) at different distances subtends different angles at the eye. **1790 IMSON** *Sch. Arts* i. 196 The best eye can hardly distinguish a particle of matter that subtends at the eye an angle less than half a minute. **1821 CRAIG** *Lect. Drawing*, etc. vi. 362 The same angle which the picture subtends with the eye. **1833 M. ARNOTT** *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 241 The fly then would subtend a larger visual angle than he, that is to say, would be forming on the retina a larger image than the man. **1835 POE** *Adv. Hans Pfaill* Wks. 1864 i. 36 Whose apparent diameter subtended at the halloon an angle of about sixty-five seconds. **1907 HODGES** *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 24 The visual angle subtended on the plate.

c. transf. and gen.

1859 MURCHISON *Siluria* (ed. 3) iii. 53 The Llandeilo formation is subtended on the north, south, and west by younger Silurian deposits. **1866 MOTTE** *Netherl.* (1868) I. 140 The river... subtends the arc into which the place [sc. Antwerp] arranges itself. **1867 MURCHISON** *Siluria* (ed. 4) xx. 493 The chalk-cliffs which subtend the Wealden area. **1868 KINGLAKE** *Crimea* III. vii. 117 Standing upon a semi-circular tract of ground, subtended by the great bay or roadstead. **1873 SYMONDS** *Grh. Poets* ix. 282 This large arc was subtended by a long straight line—the *oxyph*, or back-ground of the stage. **1880 NATURE** XXI. 212/2 Tracts such as the great deserts or prairies might subtend a sufficient angle to preserve their natural hue.

d. fig.

1866 FELTON *Greece, Anc. & Mod.* i. 33 It takes but a few moments to tell in outline this traveller's story; but how many ages it subtend. **1869 SPENCER** *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. iv. 217 The angle it subtends in consciousness when we are reminded of it a year after, is very small. **1898 P. MANSON** *Trop. Dis.* Intro. p. xiv, When this third animal happens to be a tropical species, the disease it subtends, so to speak, is in natural conditions, necessarily tropical also.

† **2. pass.** Of an angle, a side of a figure: To be extended under, to be opposite to. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. iv. 14 Every angle of a triangle is contained of two sydes of the triangle, and is subtended to the third side. **1660 BARROW** *Euclid* i. iv. The remaining angles B, C, shall be equal to the remaining angles E, F, each to each, under which the equal sides are subtended.

3. trans. (Bot.) To extend under, so as to embrace or enfold.

1871 W. A. LICHTON *Lichen-flora* 94 Apothecia... subtended by the very short deformed divaricate extremities of the lacinae. **1872 OLIVER** *Elem. Bot.* ii. 237 A 3-lobed bract, subtending a single nut.

Hence **Subtended ppl. a.**, (a) stretched underneath; (b) of an angle opposite a side.

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) 56 To clip, and let the leaves fall upon a subtended sheet. **1874 SMYTH** in *Dnpa Trav. Italy*, etc. (1828) 185 note, The subtended angles carefully corrected. **1884 tr. Lotze's Logic 248 The formula we are seeking must mention the subtended angle.**

† **Subtendent, a. and sb.** *Obs.* Also 7-ant. [ad. L. *subtendens*, -entem, pr. ppl. of *subtendere* to SUBTEND.]

A. adj. That subtends.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. vi. Cij b, In equiangle triangles, all their sides are proportional aswell such as conteyne the equall angles, as also their subtendentes sides. *Ibid.* xx. Fij b, The subtendent staffe or side of the triangle. **1688 HOLME** *Armoury* iii. iii. 139/2 A Cord, Chord, or Subtendant Line; is a straight Line which joyns to an Arch or Bow by its ends.

B. sb. A subtending line or side.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 30 Square then, halfe the Subtendent of that watry Superficies. **1673** in *Rigand Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 569 A, E, are the subtendents of two arches which together make up 1/2 the circumference.

Subtending, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That subtends. **1571 DIGGES** *Pantom.* i. xx. Fij b, Make a fyne notche, or make vpon that subtending staffe. **1660 R. CORN** *Justice Vind.* 20 What proportion... the subtending side of an isosceles right-angle triangle hath to one of the comprehending sides. **1859 R. F. BURTON** *Central Afr. in Jnrl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 237 The Tanganyika cannot be drained eastward by rents in a subtending mountain ridge. **1882 VINES** tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 599 If... the subtending leaf (bract) is developed later than the axillary branch (inflorescence). **1900 B. D. JACKSON** *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 259/2 Subtending Leaf, that leaf whose axil gives rise to a bud or peduncle.

† **Subtenia. Arch. rare.** [f. SUB- + *tenia*, TĒNIA.] The narrow listel under the lower tēnia of the Doric entablature; the guttæ band.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* c. iij b, Gene Tenia... the seventh parte, and gene Subtenia, and Guttæ pendente... the sixte part of a modulus to their height.

Subtense (sūbtēns). *Geom.* [ad. mod. L. *subtensa* (sc. linea line), fem. pa. ppl. of *subtendere* to SUBTEND.] Cf. Sp., Pg. *subtensa*.] A subtending line; esp. the chord of an arc.

1614 HANDSON tr. *Pitiscus' Trigonom.* 31 A subtense is a right line, inscribed in a Circle, dividing the whole Circle into 2 Segments. **1656 tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos. (1839) 193 The subtenses of equal angles in different circles... are to one another as the arches which they subtend. **1678 CUDWORTH** *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 653 Nor doth every one, who hath an Idea of a Rectangular Triangle, presently understand, that the Square of the Subtense, is Equal to the Squares of both the Sides. **1713 DEANAM** *Phys. Theol.* i. iv. (1727) 30 note, The whole Diameter of the Orb, viz. 20000, made the Subtense but of one Minute to one of the fix'd Stars. **1733 TULL** *Horre-hoing Husb.* xxi. 305 Plow-Wrights always take this Subtense at the Fore-End of a Beam, whether it be a long Beam or a short one. **1803 Phil. Trans. XCIII. 396 The total extent of the arch is about 15°, having half of its subtense on each side zero.****

b. *attrib.*: subtense method, a method of tacheometry in which the angle at the instrument is variable and the distance base is either constant or specially measured.

1897 Geogr. Jnrl. (R. G. S.) X. 469 We... then made a traverse of the valley on the bar-subtense method. **1902 Encycl. Brit. XXXIII. 143/2 Subtense method. **1905 C. F. CLOSE *Topogr. & Geogr. Surv.* 51 The general principle of subtense work and tacheometry is the measurement of the angle subtended at the observer by a short measured length at a distance.****

† **Subtention. Obs.** [f. L. *subtent*, pa. ppl. stem of *subtendere* to SUBTEND: see -TION.] = SUBTENSE.

1610 HORTON *Baculum Geodat.* vii. ii. 297 Any right lines being applied to a circle is called a subtention, which may be Sines, Tangents, or Secants.

Subtenure (sūbtēniū). [f. SUB- 9 (b) + TENURE.] The subfeudation of land; the holding of land, or land held, by a lease from a superior tenant.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 105/1 Owing to the extensive system of subfeudation, or subtenure. **1864 H. BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. vii. iv. 125 The sale of a remainder abolished all sub-tenures. **1911 E. BEVERIDGE** *N. Vest* 24 It became necessary for King Alexander III. to deal with the subtenure of the Hebrides.**

Subter- (sūbtēr) prefix, repr. L. subter- = the adv. and prep. *subter* below, underneath, used in composition = (1) below, beneath; (2) advb. as in *subterfuge* to flow beneath (see SUBTERFUGIOUS), (b) prep. as in *subtercutaneous* lying under the skin (*cutis*); (2) secretly, as in *subterfuge* to flee secretly (see SUBTERFUGE); and, in some rare Eng. compounds, = (3) lower or less than (cf. SUB- 14). The following are instances either of little-used adoptions of L. compounds or mere nonce-words (in some cases suggested by antithesis to compounds of *super*).

Subterrannating vbl. sb., the placing of an event later than its actual date. **Subter-brutish a.**, lower than (that of) the brutes. **Subter-celestial a.**, below the heavens. **Subter-conscious a.**, = SUBCONSCIOUS. † **Subtercon-bant** [L. *cubare* to lie down] (meaning unknown). **Subtercutaneous L. -eūs**, = SUBCUTANEOUS. **Subterduction** [cf. L. *subterducere*], a carrying away secretly. **Subtergradation**, the performance of less than is required. **Subterheretial a.**, subaerial. † **Subterfluent**, † **Subterfluous adj.**, flowing underneath. **Subterhuman a.**, below what is human. **Subterja-cent a.** [L. *subterjacere*], underlying, subjacent. **Subterlapsarian** [properly **subterlapsarian*] a., pertaining to a view of redemption which conceived a sufficiency of grace for all, but a positive decree to save restricted to some. **Subtermarine**, one who works under the sea. **Subtersensual, -sensuous adj.**, = SUBSENSUAL, -SENSUOUS. **Subtersuperlative**, a degree lower than that expressed by an ordinary superlative of inferiority. **Subtersurface a.**, lying below the surface, subsurface.

1656 HEYLIN *Extraneous Vapularis* 102 The superannuating in the business of the Council of Dort, a *subterrannating call'd in the true sense of the thing. **1831 CARLILE** *Sari. Res.* i. viii. Q *subter-brutish! vile! most vile! **1665 STR. T. HERBERT** *Trav.* (1677) 253 By the Fiat of the Almighty the *subter-celestial waters were separated from the super-celestial. **1856 BACONOT** *Biogr. Studies* (1880) 15 There is a kind of eruption of ideas from a *subter-conscious world. **1897 HARVEY** *Trimming of Nark* Wks. (Grosart) III. 69 The... Grand Commander of all the superants & *subter-cubants of England's great Metropolis. **1748 tr. Vegetius** *Renatus' Distemper of Horses* 9 There are seven Species of this Maul: The moist, the dry, the *subtercutaneous, the articular [etc.]. **1656 BLOUNT** *Glossogr.*, **Subterduction*, a private stealing or leading away. **1617 COLLINS** *Def. Ep. Ely* ii. ix. 346 It is certain that Supergradation there can be none, though praetergradation we should grant you, howbeit *subtergradation would be the fitter word. **1686 GOAD** *Celest. Bodies* iii. iii. 456 The *Subter-Æthelial Globe. **1755 JOHNSON**, **Subterfluent*, running under. **1656 BLOUNT** *Glossogr.*, **Subterfluous*, which runs or flows under. **1833**

CARLILE *Misc. Ess., Cagliostro* (1888) 28 He were no man but some other kind of creature, superhuman or *subter-human. **1839 J. STEALING** *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 264 The universe presents itself to them as a conflux of forces, subter-human, human, and superhuman. **1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 25/2 As then not part of the corrosive fall on any of the *subteriacent partes. **1762 tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. III. 29 A delightful prospect over the subter-jacent plain. **1893 FAIRBAIRN** *Christ Mod. Theol.* i. viii. 173 The *Subterlapsarian School, which had hypothetical universalism as its note. **1891 MEADITH** *One of our Cong.* xxvi, A diver's wreck, where an armoured livid *subtermarine, a monstrous puff-ball of man, wandered seriously light in heaviness. **1885 — Diana** III. xii. 219 To pursue the thing would be to enter the *subtersensual perfumed caverns of a Romance of Fashionable Life. **1878 P. W. WYATT** *Hardrada* 43 Sailing on one vast *subtersensual greed Their smuggling life-craft ply. **1655 FULLER** *Ch. Hist.* vi. 271 The Apostles words of himself, who am less than the least of all saints... As I may say, a *subter-subterlative [sic] in his humility. **1659 — App. Inf. Innoc. iii. 18 Because he was *Eaaxio* [i.e. *εὐαχίος*], (and if there be a more subter-supulative) the least of the least of his brethren. **1831 Fraser's Mag. IV. 322 He never fails to sink to the *subter-surface level of Joseph Hume.********

Subterraquean (sūbtērā'kwān), a. rare. [Formed as next + -AN.] = next.

1865 Morning Star 27 July, The people ascended from the subterraquean chamber.

Subterraqueous (sūbtērā'kwōs), a. rare. Also *erron. subterr.* [f. L. **subterraqueus*: see SUBTER- (1) and AQUEOUS.] Living, situated, performed, etc. under water.

1681 H. MOSE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 139 By those inevitable Laws of the subterraqueous Sandalphon. **1733 TULL** *Horre-hoing Husb.* iii. 26 The Effect the vicissitudes of Winter and Summer have upon Subterraqueous Vegetables. **1833 BYRON** *Juan* xiv. lxxxi, An oyster may be cross'd in love, — and why? Because he moeth idly in his shell, And heaves a lonely subterraqueous sigh.

Subterfuge (sūbtēr'fūdz), sb. [ad. L. *subterfugium*, f. *subterfugere*, f. *subter*- SUBTER- (2) + *fugere* to flee. Cf. F. *subterfuge*, It. *sutterfugio*, Sp., Pg. *subterfugio*.]

1. An artifice or device to which a person resorts in order to escape the force of an argument, to avoid condemnation or censure, or to justify his conduct; an evasion or shift. Chiefly of discourse, argument, debate, but also of action in general.

1573 J. TWAIS *Refut. in Cath. Traiectes* (S.T.S.) 29, I doubt na thing, gif thay answer directlie without all subterfuge... that it salbe easie to everie man to espy quha defendis the richt caus. **1611 COTGR.**, *Subterfuge*, a subterfuge; a shift; a prinie slip, craftie evasion, cunning escape. **1637-50 Row** *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 268 That no such subterfuge be left unto impious and wicked men. **1651 CHAS. II. Let. 24 May in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. i. 42 That without delays or subterfuges the goods be restored. **1659 H. MOSE** *Immort. Sout* iii. xiv. 475 The Fifth and last is rather a Subterfuge then an Objection. **1665 GLANVILL** *Scepis Sci.* vii. 39 All their shifts, subtilties, newly invented Words and Modes, sly subterfuges and studied evasions. **1741 WATTS** *Impr. Mind* i. x. (1801) 87 Do not affect little shifts and subterfuges to avoid the force of an argument. **1781 COWPER** *Friendship* 189 No subterfuge or pleading Shall win my confidence again. **1784 — Task II. 670 By forgery, by subterfuge of law. **1839 LYTTON** *Disowned* vi. By what subterfuge, or cavil, does the present claimant of these estates hope to dislodge their rightful possessor. **1843 R. J. GRAVES** *Syst. Clin. Med.* x. 105, I speak here without any subterfuge. **1849 MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 564 It was answered that the earl was asleep. The privy councillor thought that this was a subterfuge, and insisted on entering. **1895 RIDER** *Haggard Heart of World* xvi, I will answer you, and, scorning subterfuge or falsehood, set out the whole matter in the hearing of the people.****

b. contextually: A means of escape (from censure, etc.); an excuse.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) 122 You have no subterfuge, nor the least room to say you were deceived. **1761 HUME** *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxix. 377 The queen of Scots had no other subterfuge from these pressing remonstrances. **1828 SCOTT** *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, You seek but a subterfuge, that you may say when you are defeated... that it was for want of the number of your band fully counted out.

† **2. A place to which a person escapes; a retreat, refuge.** *Obs.*

1616 BULLOCK *Engl. Expor.*, *Subterfuge*, a place to hide or sane one in. **1660 in Sel. Harl. Misc. (1793) 379 My lord of Derby had taken this place for a subterfuge, after the defeat given him by Colonel Lilburn. **1665 MANLEY** *Grotius' Low C. Wart* 363 There were in the Castle Subterfuges and Scluces, to prevent the intruding (orig. *iram*) of the Enemy. **1737 WHISTON** *Josephus* ii. vii. 941 They depended on these under ground subterfuges.**

Ag. 1730 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* i. iv. 68 We have now a Subterfuge to flee to; under which we are sure to be shelter'd from the Justice and Wrath of God. **1844 THIRLWALL** *Greece* lxvi. VIII. 426 This proposal drove the senate out of its last subterfuge.

† **3. That which conceals; a 'cloak'.** *Obs.*

1635 BRATHWAT *Arcadian Princ.* 55 Connivance gives impunity to impiety, and greatness becomes a Subterfuge to guiltiness. **1718 PRIOR** *Knowledge* 710 They... sculk behind the Subterfuge of Art. **1733 CHRYNE** *Engl. Malady* ii. viii. § 3. 194 The Spleen or Vapours... is a common Subterfuge for meer Ignorance of the Nature of Distempers.

† **Subterfuge, v. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *subterfugere* (see prec.).]

1. *intr.* To employ subterfuges.

1637 in Prym's Disc. Prel. Tyrr. (1641) II. 95 Upon paine of suspension of the parties offending, or subterfuging.

2. *trans.* To escape, evade, get out of.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 59 Jonah had a plot

to subterfuge his employment to Nineveh. *a* 1643 — *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 80 Whatsoever plea he hath before thought of to subterfuge the judgement.

So **†Subterfuging** ppl. a., employing subterfuges; evasive.

1802 in *Ann. Rev.* (1803) I. 391/2 No little, narrow policy, will do; no partial meanness, no monopoly, no jobbing business, nor subterfuging tricks of avarice!

†Subterfuge, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *subterfugium*: see SUBTERFUGE sb.] A subterfuge.

1637 GILLESPIE *Engl. Pop. Cerem. Ord.* C. 3 The lurking places of their elaborate subterfuges. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. xvii. 230 Many more are their subterfuges.

Subterranean, *a.* [SUBTER- (3).] Below what is natural, less than natural.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 87 We must be content to call hypochondria subterranean, because the tone of the instrument is lowered. 1880 GLADSTONE in *W. O'Brien Recoll.* (1905) 262 The expression of subterranean glee which sits upon the visage of the hon. member for Cavan. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 296 Shakspeare's preternatural or subterranean creations.

Subterpose (sʊbtɛrˈpəʊz), *v. rare.* [f. SUBTER- (1) + *-pose*, as in *superpose*, *impose*.] trans. To place underneath.

1894 BARRING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* i. 149 Their remains may be discovered at a lower level, though not subterposed.

So **Subterposition**, a placing below, position underneath.

1833 LYEVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 388 Subterposition in the plutonic, like superposition in the sedimentary rocks, being characteristic of a newer age. 1851 GLADSTONE *Lett. to Manning* 26 Jan., It will bring about a great shifting of parts, much super- and much subter-position.

Sub-terra, *a. rare*—[L. *sub* under + *terra* ground.] Subterranean.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* x. (1844) i. 76, I have subjoined a sketch of one of these sub-terra communities.

Subterrane (sʊbtɛrˈneɪn), *a. and sb.* Now rare. Also *9-ain*. [ad. L. *subterraneus*, f. *sub*- SUB- + *terra* earth. Cf. OF. *soub-*, *subterraine* (F. *souterrain*), It. *sottterrano*, -aneo.]

A. adj. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.*

1614 RALPH *Hist. World* ii. 650 By this secret subterranean vault, Zedechias making his stealthy recovered... the plains or deserts of Jericho. 1633 T. ANAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 4. 513 Hell is a subterranean treasure of hidden fire. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 481 As to the Age in which those Trees were interred, it is hard to determine. Many think they have lain in that Subterranean State ever since Noah's Flood. 1844 BYRON *Def. Transf.* i. i. 79 The waters stir, Not as with air, but by some subterranean And rocking power of the internal world. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 550 From all its vasty antres subterranean. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Greece & Italy* 68 Hades, the brother of Zeus and Poseidon, was lord of the subterranean region, the abode of the dead. 1842 J. F. WATSON *Ann. Philad. & Penn.* (1877) i. 412 A subterranean tunnel. 1861 D. GREENWELL *Poems* 95 Some echo subterranean.

B. sb. = SUBTERRANEAN *sb.* 3.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* i. 116 It was a cave in the rock, abounding with variety of subterranean, cut out into various apartments. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 260 Like the subterranean of mount Olivet, it resembled the mouth of an oven or a well. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* ii. 34 Mystic subterranean From surface down to centre is commoved. 1843 *Tr. Custine's Empire of Caesar* II. 18 The submarine dungeons of Kronstadt, and... many other subterranean.

†Subterranean, *a. (sb.) Obs.* [f. L. *subterraneus* (see prec.) + *-AL*.]

A. adj.

1. Underground; = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 30 Fearful vaults, and subterranean buttresses. 1639 G. PLATTES (title) A Discovery of Subterranean Treasure; viz. of all manner of Mines and Minerals. 1651 J. FRAKKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 404 Subterranean and dark Demons. 1671 BOHUN *Disc. Wind* Contents, The 2^d Locall Origine of Winds in General from the Earth or Seas, as from Submarine or Subterranean Eruptions. 1673 BOYLE *Ess. Effluviis* III. 51 The more agile Corpuscles of Subterranean Salts. 1687 GREW *Museum* i. § ii. i. 14 He catcheth Ant's by scratching open their subterranean Hives. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 7 Mountains not cast up by the flood, nor by the subterranean spirits. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 239 The subterranean damps and mineral spirit of fountains seem... exactly to resemble each other.

2. Belonging to the lower regions; infernal; = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 2.

1651 T. STANLEY *Plat. Disc. Love* 222 The World her self being one, can have but one soul; which as it animates the subterranean parts, is called Pluto; the sublunary Neptune; the celestial, Jupiter. 1803 SHAW tr. *Bacon's Fables* Anc. xi, [Pluto] hurrying her to his chariot, carried her with him to the subterranean regions.

B. sb. pl. Underground strata. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spaw* iii. 32 How variously subterraneanalls communicate their virtues to this Element [viz. water].

Subterranean (sʊbtɛrˈneɪn), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *subterraneus* (see SUBTERRANE) + *-AN*.]

A. adj.

1. *a.* Of inanimate objects: Existing, lying, or situated below the surface of the earth; formed or constructed underground, either by nature or by the hand of man; underground.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 747 Their further inquiry, whether there are not Subterranean trees growing under earth. *a* 1645 CHALONER *Six Serm.* (1649) 24 Even the

Labyrinthes of Dedalus have left their subterranean habitations. 1634 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 [The Caspian Sea] has no... intercourse with any Sea, except (as is credible) it be subterranean into the Euxine. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* i. 34 Tell, by... what subterranean Ways, Back to the Fountain's Head the Sea conveys The reflowing Rivers. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* II. xlix. 64, I was... led into one of the subterranean apartments, which they call 'The Stables of the Elephants'. 1835 LYEVELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 4) IV. 6 The relative date of rocks formed in the subterranean regions during the Newer Pliocene ages. *Ibid.* Index 450 Subterranean lava causes elevation of land. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. i. 316 In 1685 the tin of Cornwall... was still one of the most valuable subterranean productions of the island. 1856 MACAULAY *Johnson in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XII. 795 His taste in cookery, formed in subterranean ordinaries and *Alamode* beefshops, was far from delicate. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 439 The subterranean vault, over which... the whole structure was erected. 1860 PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* 169 The idea of building subterranean lines in this country! 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 647 Subterranean streams, which have their rise in hills and mountains, and are fed, like the surface-rivers, by the rains and snows. 1877 NORTHOTE *Rom. Catal.* i. v. 71 The ceilings of their subterranean chapels. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 685/1 Along the French coast several subterranean affluents of the Mediterranean have been discovered.

b. Of animate beings: Living or working under ground.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. i. ii, Of these sublunary Diuels, *Pseilus* makes six kinds, fiery, aerial, terrestrial, watery, and subterranean Diuels. 1642 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 50 There were subterranean invisible troops (at Ragland Castle) mustered under-ground in Wales. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) VI. ix, Subterranean colliers, tanners, [etc.] 1835 KIRBY *Creat. Anim.* II. 420 Baron Humboldt has given an account of a wonderful eruption of subterranean fishes.

c. Of physical phenomena, forces or movements, actions, etc.: Operating or performed under ground.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1190 The casting up aloft into the air of stones & cinders by subterranean winds under the earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 231 When the force Of subterranean wind transports a Hill Torn from Pelorus. 1813 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol.* Pref. 6 All rocks or strata have been either formed or consolidated by central subterranean fire. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiv, Immured as she seemed to be, to perish by a strange and subterranean death. 1829 — *Anne* of G. ii, A noise like subterranean thunder. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 585 The same localities... were during later periods influenced by more gradual and continual subterranean expansion. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 186 This region is peculiarly subject to subterranean disturbances.

d. Bot. Of parts of a plant: Growing under ground.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 491 Subterranean... growing under the earth. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 70 Stems have been divided into *aerial*, or stems which appear wholly or partially above ground; and *subterranean*, or those which are entirely under ground. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 349 The subterranean shoots of the rhizome.

e. Of trees or a forest: Buried in the earth.

1813 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol.* 11 On the coast of Lincolnshire and part of Yorkshire there is a subterranean forest about seventeen feet under the present high-water mark.

2. Existing under the earth; belonging to the lower regions or underworld; infernal.

1619 GORGES tr. *Bacon's Wisd. Anc.* 156 He [Pluto] caught up Proserpina... and carried her away with him to his Coach to the Subterranean dominions. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Feb. 1645, The celestial, terrestrial, and subterranean deities. *a* 1806 HOARE *Serm.* xx, (1816) II. 176 The consolation which the preaching of our Lord in the subterranean regions afforded to these prisoners of hope. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. t. i, And ye, as subterranean Apparitions are wont, vanish utterly,—leaving only a smell of sulphur!

3. fig. Existing or working out of sight, in the dark, or secretly.

1651 JANE *Ευκων Ακλαστος* 230 They never pretended privilege of Parliament further than the subterranean junta. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. i. (1866) 782 His subtle, unscrupulous, and subterranean combinations of policy. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 570 They saw through the subterranean injustice and virulent animosity of the Jews in bringing false charges against innocent men. 1884 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* III. 68 The subterranean and more ignoble works of faction. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xxvi, The entire town... was honeycombed with subterranean revolt.

B. sb.

1. One who lives under ground; a cave-dweller.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* i. vi. 44 Her Graces Grandfather, Was Duke, and Cousin to the King of Ophyr, The Subterranean. 1691 R. KIRK *Secret Commu.* i. (1815) 5 These Subterraneans eat but little in their Dwellings. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. Loir* 61 An anecdote... will convey a better idea... of the habitations and manners of the subterraneans.

2. An inhabitant of the lower regions.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory* xvi. 219 That very ancient, and may we not say biblical classification of all intelligent orders, under the three heads of celestials, terrestrials, and subterraneans.

3. An underground cave, chamber, or dwelling.

1797 in C. K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) I. 259 We proceeded to about the middle of the subterranean. *c* 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) III. 251, I have... a subterranean of strong beer to set the antient Britons dancing on their heads. 1836 WISEMAN *12 Lect. Sci. & Rev. Relig.* II. 146 The hypogæa, or subterranean of Eilithyia. 1855 NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 333 The passage... was only one of several natural subterranean... opening into each other. 1906 R. WHITING *Ring in the New* 66 Frue found an ample subterranean, neatly furnished.

b. fig. pl. Depths. 1911 *Engl. Rev.* Dec. 27 Down into subterraneans within myself that were positively frightening. **Subterraneanly** (sʊbtɛrˈneɪnli), *adv.* [—LY 2.] Under the ground.

1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 534 Eyes are absent in some Crustaceans which live subterraneanly. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* x. 259 They are commonly disguised under some form of ore, subterraneanly bestowed.

†Subterraneity, *Obs. rare.* [f. next + *-ITY*.] The condition of being subterranean; *concr.*, a place or thing found under ground.

1686 Sir T. Browne's *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 42, I fear we commonly consider subterraneities [earlier edd. subterraneities], not in Contemplations sufficiently respective unto the Creation. 1721 BAILEY, *Subterraneity*, a being subterranean. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* i. 69 The flight of steps by which they had been conducted to the subterraneity.

Subterraneous (sʊbtɛrˈneɪns), *a.* Now rare. [f. L. *subterraneus* (see SUBTERRANE) + *-OUS*.]

1. *a.* = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1 *a.*

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 29 They saie to the ground cover vs, and to a subterraneous vault, keep vs close. 1646 SIA T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 55 Yet are they not to be closed up in the general name of concretions, or lightly passed over as onely Elementary, and Subterraneous mixtions. 1662 STILLINGFEE *Orig. Sacra* iii. iv. § 6 Those subterraneous waters which pass up and down through the bowels of the earth. 1667 *Decay Chr.* Fifty xii. ¶ 1 There are many subterraneous springs which feed this ocean. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 84 The River... having run subterraneous for two Leagues, rises again. 1725 *Popa Lett.* (1737) VI. 69 In my garden... I have happily finished the subterraneous way and grotto. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* 166 Being subterraneous, they must be always damp. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* ii. l. 45 The subterraneous prisons were abolished. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 28 Lady Hamilton... explored... a subterraneous passage, leading from the palace to the sea side. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 227 The sources of cold... are, rain at a lower temperature than the soil... and where draining has been neglected, subterraneous water. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 332 Let them bring together the streams in subterraneous channels. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 93 The area of those subterraneous riches is limited.

b. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1 *b.*

1727 SWIFT *Wonder Wond.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 52 Certain subterraneous nymphs. 1832 G. DOWNE *Lett. Cont. Countries* i. 193 The *Proetus anguineus*—a creature, which is in a manner both subaqueous and subterraneous. 1832 J. KENNIE *Butterfly* & M. 51 The Subterraneous Rustic (*Agrotis annexa*). 1860 SMILES *Self Help* ii. 29 Occupying an underground cellar, over which he put up the sign, 'Come to the subterraneous barber'.

c. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1 *c.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 34 The Stoicks who thought the souls of wise men had their habitation about the Moon, might make slight account of subterraneous deposition. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* i. 63 Subterraneous Damps do sometimes... grow to that over-height of fermentation, that they fire of themselves. *a* 1682 SIA T. BROWN *Tracts* (1683) 154 There can be no assured decision without an ocular exploration and subterraneous enquiry. 1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1327 Venomous Steems and Damps... are frequent in Countries that abound with Minerals or Subterraneous Fires. *a* 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 121 The subterraneous thumps of the miner's spade and pickaxe. 1803-5 WORSW. *Matron of Fiddborough & her Husband*, 27 He breathes a subterraneous damp. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. 240 Camels are... rendered furious when they hear these subterraneous sounds. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci.* *Inorg. Nat.* 49 This matter, in a melted state, has been from time to time agitated, disturbed, and forced out by subterraneous forces.

d. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1 *d.*

1777 S. ROASON *Brit. Flora* 136 *Trifolium subterraneum*, Subterraneous Trefoil. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introd. Bot.* 45 Subterraneous—when they are in the ground, as with the snow-drop and most plants. 1833 HOOKER in Smith's *Engl. Flora* V. i. 117 Perianth subterraneous oblong fleshy.

e. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1 *e.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Those Trees, which being left there at the Universal Deluge, are so plentifully found buried in the Earth, in many Countries, are called Subterraneous Trees, and by some Fossile-wood. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 478 The Subterraneous Trees, uncovered by an inundation of the River of Thames in Dagenham and Havering Marshes. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Mr. Boyle gives us an Instance... of a huge Subterraneous Oak dug out of a Salt Mine in Transylvania. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 346 The subterraneous 'Flora' of a geological formation. 1889 CASSELL s.v., Subterraneous forest.

f. (See quot.)

1781 *Ann. Reg.* iii. 248/2 The application of the principles of ordinary geometry to the working of mines is what the author of this work calls subterraneous geometry.

2. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 2.

1633 PRYNNE *Hittorim.* i. 260 She obtained the subterraneous places of Hell in stead of an inheritance. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 19, 19 [Pluto's] Subterraneous Cave. *Ibid.* iv. § 17, 308 Calling him in the Starry Heaven and Æther, Jupiter; in the Air, Juno; in the Winds, Æolus; in the Sea, Neptune; in the Earth and Subterraneous Parts Pluto.

3. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 3.

1660 R. BURNIEY *Κερίστον Δύπον* 130 All other leagues and combinations are subterraneous, when they either trust to or fear the Arm of flesh. 1682 and *Plea Nonconf.* 44 It was as cunning a subterraneous Conveyance for Popery, as could be thought of. 1735 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 9 Sept. in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 259 These dark & subterraneous negotiations with y^e promise of secrecy in all events. 1759 — *Mem. Geo.* II (1847) III. vii. 176 He might have discovered some of Legge's subterraneous intrigues. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Pref. Notice, So obstinately has this malady pursued its noiseless, and what I may call subterraneous, siege.

Subterraneously, adv. [-LY 2.]

1. Below the surface of the ground.
1859 R. F. BURTON *Central Afr. in Yrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 218 An edible white fungus growing subterraneously.
1890 *Harwicke's Science Gossip* XXVI. 73 At no great depth beneath London and the south-eastern counties there lay the continuation subterraneously of the chain of hills represented by the Mendips in the West of England, and the Ardennes of Belgium.

2. Secretly; in the dark.

1791-1833 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit.*, *Buchhlm's Pol. Coquery* III. 349 He winded the duke circuitously,—he worked at him subterraneously. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. xi. From the elder Miss Lovell to her brother this news was thus as it were subterraneously conveyed. 1856 DE QUINCEY in H. A. PAGE *Thomas De Quincey* (1877) II. 123 What more, then, was it, my dear girls, that they were subterraneously seeking? 1912 A. HARRISON in *Engl. Rev.* Mar. 676 It is a force growing subterraneously.

Subterraneousness, rare. [-NESS.] The quality of being subterranean.

1777 BAILEY (vol. II), *Subterraneousness*, the being under the Earth, or inclosed within the Surface, Bowels, or hollow Parts of the Earth. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 345 We find the same character of Central Subterraneousness given to the Locality of Hades in two Cognate passages of the Apocalypse.

Subterraneity, Obs. or rare. Irreg. var. of SUBTERRANEAN.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55, I feare we commonly consider subterraneities not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subterraneity*, the being under ground. 1877-8 HENLEY in *Ballades & Rondeaux* (Canterb. Poets) 83 We search the stars for Fame, Or sink her subterraneities; The legend's still the same:—'O Vanity of Vanities!'

†Subterranean, a. (sb.) Obs. rare. [ad. L. *subterraneus* (see SUBTERRANE): cf. *momentany*.] = SUBTERRANEAN.

1656 BACON *Sylva* § 326 The Making of Gold did require a very temperate Heat, as being in Nature a Subterranean worke, where little Heat commeth. *Ibid.* 354 We see that in Subterraneities there are, as the Fathers of their Tribes, Brimstone and Mercury: In Vegetables, and Living Creatures there is Water and Oyle. 1651 R. CHILD in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 73 It is necessary for him to know all subterranean things. 1651 J. FLEAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 393 Innumerable unclean spirits, i. under these they place a kind of spirits, subterranean or obscure, which the Platonists call Angels that failed. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Subterranean (subtē're-ān), a. and sb. Also 7-en. [ad. L. *subterraneus*: see SUB- I a and TERRENE.]**A. adj.**

1. Underground; = SUBTERRANEAN I.
1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille God* x. ix. 374 Sixe kindes of Demones. First the fiery, .s. the subterranean, that live in caves. 1615 G. SANDOVS *Trav.* 302 The earth is full of subterranean fires. 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 127 Shew me the Gulph, that's fix'd between The upper Hades, and the sub-terrene. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 218 Those dungeons of dimness, .those labyrinths of subterranean communication. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* May 64 The inconvenience of the subterranean trains. 1878 PROCTOR *Pleas, Ways Sci.* ix. (1879) 181 The activity thus exhibited, .had its origin in the same subterranean or submarine region as the Peruvian earthquake.

2. Infernal; = SUBTERRANEAN 2.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory* xvi. 219 note, The three great orders of the intelligent economy—the heavenly, the earthly, and the subterranean. 1858 CASWALL *Poems* 80 Dread Angels subterranean Mighty in works of ill.

B. sb. An underground dwelling, etc.; (with the) the underworld.

1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xviii. 75 Have we shut thee forth, poor child, And wilt not of thy journey, nor the end And exit of that gloomy subterranean Which thou didst enter? 1856 TASSO & LEONORA 95 Being as transparent as Montezino's glass Castle, while he fancied himself as impenetrable as the said Montezino's Subterranean. 1867 J. B. ROSE *Tr. Virg. Æneid* Notes 404 The urns and sarcophagi in these subterranean bear purely native mythological subjects. 1873 J. ADDIS *Elite. Echoes* (1879) 94 Th' uncertain hum Of hosts upspringing from the subterranean.

†Subterranean, a. Obs. rare-1. [Formed as prec. + -AN.] Subterranean.

1670 PATTUS *Podina Reg.* Introd., Many do write of Subterranean Trees, Serpents, Fishes, &c.

Subterrestrial (subtē're-striāl), a. and sb. Now rare. [See SUB- I a and TERRESTRIAL.] **A. adj.****1. = SUBTERRANEAN I. Now rare.**

1613 M. RINDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. 2 For searchers of minerals, metalls, sea-coles, and other subterrestrial bodies. 1658 ROWLAND *tr. Mouset's Theat. Lus.* 801 Bees subterrestrial have another form and nature. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 87 Hot Springs or subterrestrial Exhalations. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* Pref. Wks. 1882 VII. 351 Those two extremities of style Mr. Dryden illustrates by the familiar image of two inns, which I shall term the aerial and the subterrestrial. 1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Desc.* vi. 148 The mole did not become subterrestrial just lately.

†2. = SUBTERRANEAN 2. Obs.

1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maj.* 68 The Popes pretended Supremacie over celestiall, terrestriall, and subterrestriall creatures. 1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mort.* v. 27 Angels that are highest in dignitie, and so celestiall, . Divels and Death the lowest, and so subterrestriall. 1653 GOUCE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 8 Every creature, invisible or visible, . celestiall or supercelestiall, terrestriall or subterrestriall. 1702 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead to Living* Wks. 1760 II. 209 The most respectable way of entering into this subterrestrial country [*viz.* Hell] is to come in at the fore-door.

B. sb. A creature living under ground.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino* i. xi. 91 Mole-eyed, thou mayest but burrow in the earth, Blind as that subterrestrial.

Subtile (sū'til, sū'btil, a. (sb.) Forms: 4-6 subtyll, -yll, 4-7 -ill, (4 soubtil, -tiel, 5 subtile, 5-6 -tylo, 6 -tylle, Sc. -tel(l), sobtyll, suptell), 4- subtyll, subtile. [a. F. *subtil* (from 14th c.), latinized refashioning of OF. *s(ō)util* SUBTLE a.]

1. Chiefly of fluids: Not dense, thin, rarefied; penetrating, etc. by reason of tenuity; = SUBTLE a. 1.

1390 GOWSA *Conf.* III. 92 This subtyll water myhtely. The strengthe of therthe pereth ofte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 63 Subtyll humour temprith and purith that that is in the lymmes of the syzte. *Ibid.* v. xix. 124 The ayre and brethe drawn in by the mouth is amended and purid, and made subtyll therin. 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 59 If it be for humour, pat is. .for it is scharp, or subtile, or watrye. 1509 FISHER *Funerall Sermon*. *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 It [*sc.* the risen body] shall be subtile that it shall perce thowre the stone walles. 1530 *Judic. Urines* II. xii. 41 b, It maketh the vryne subtyll and thynne. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* 33 The rayne water, .is most subtyll & penetrative. 1590 SPENSEA *F. Q.* III. vii. 39 An Eggle, that with plumy wings doth sheare The subtile ayre. 1616 SURFL. & MARRH. *Country Farm* 630 The. red-like wines which are of a thin and subtile substance. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. l. 120 As if they had som subtile invisible Atomes wherby they [*sc.* thoughts] operat. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 150 The fat, is hot, subtile and better than the rest. 1743 *London & Country Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 33 By the subtile Salts of the Lime, it will make its Way into the Pores. .of the Wood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 4 Some have thought that air is nothing more than earth or water expanded and assuming a more subtile form. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 135 The vital energy that mov'd. .the pure and subtile lymph Through th'imperceptible meand'ring veins Of leaf and flow'r. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. iii. § 149 The belief in ghosts, or spirits of subtile bodies. 1858 SEARS *Athas.* xviii. 160 The luminiferous ether is still more subtile, and eludes the analysis of the chemist. 1874 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* vii. 37 The fat and the flesh turned by the fire of the altar into a subtile fume.

transf. 1645 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 118 Cor-poreal wight such subtile virtue never has. 1844 EMERSON *Nature, Discipline* Wks. (Bohn) II. 158 The air resembles the light which traverses it with more subtile currents.

fig. 1685-6 J. J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 628 The Arguments of it would be too thin and subtil for vulgar Capacities. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* II. (1867) 22 The region of abstract conceptions, .has an atmosphere too subtile to support the health of true piety.

b. Subtile matter: see MATTER sb. 1 b.

†c. Of a voice: Thin. Obs.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) 942 In subtyll voyes the spyryte is not stronge.

2. Of fine or delicate texture; also, delicately formed or moulded; = SUBTLE a. 2.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Park. Fowles* 272 A subtyll couercheif of valence. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. ix. (1495) 54 The soule that yeneh felynge hath place in the most subtyll chambres of the brayne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. i. (1883) 79 More subtile & more deynytous metes. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. x. f viij, Trees the whiche in stede of leues bere wulle of whiche is made cloth right fair & subtile. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 535 Rose water, .maketh the skinne subtile and thinne. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* II. 12, I do distinguish plaine Each subtyll line of her immortal face. *Ibid.* 11 Her subtile forme thou only canst define. 1608 B. JONSON *Magyes, Beauty* Wks. (1616) 906 A thinne subtile vaile over her haire. 1628 DIGBY *Closest Opened* (1677) 90 Strain the[m] clean through a subtyll strainer. 1668 CULPEPER & COLZ *Barthol. Anat.* i. xiv. 33 A certain little lobe. .compassed with a thin and subtile Membrane.

3. Of small thickness, thin, fine; = SUBTLE a. 3.

a 1435 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 68 Walle y-tessed or subtile stupe of line. 1555 EDEM *Decades* (Arb.) 222 He putteth his tooonge to one of the ryffes, .being as subtyll as the edge of a sword. 1612 SHELTON *Qwler*. (1620) I. lii. 18 Some slight and subtyll walleys, which could scarce be perceived. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* ProL 5 Though you presume Satan a subtyll thing, And may have heard hee's worne in a thumbe-ring. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. iv. 69 The subtyll threads of Silk-worms. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 599 Arachne's subtile line.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 158 Every subtilest fibre of feeling.

†b. Of ships: Narrow, slender. Cf. OF. *galere subtile*. Obs.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 159, xxx grette shyppes and four score galeys subtyll. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 78 Gallies, aswell bastards as subtyll mahonnets.

4. Of powder, etc.: Fine, minute; = SUBTLE a. 4.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 41 Pe moste subtile mele of barley. 1513 *Life Hen.* V (1911) 110 Many heapes of sand, wch was so subtyll and smale, that it mooved wth everie wynde. 1545 RAYNALOR *Eyrth Mankynde* (1552) 136 b, Beyng fyrst beaten to subtyll powdre. c 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* ix. 629 The subtil fruit of flax. 1683 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secrets* 77 Take Antimony Mineral. .in subtil Powder. 1697 HEADRICH *Arana Philos.* 30 Of this Marchasite. .make a subtile Powder. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 447/1 Beat your ore into a most subtile powder.

5. Involving careful discrimination or fine points; †difficult, abstruse; = SUBTLE a. 5.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 80 Many a subtyll resoun forth they leyden. 1390 GOWSA *Conf.* III. 331 In proverbe and in problem Sche spak, and bad he scholde deme In many subtyll questione. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 14 It be sum part subtyll to understand. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 13 b, Let vs not through a subtyll interpretation accompt king Charles a Germane. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Abstrusio*, *Disputatio* *abstrusa*, a more subtyll, hard, or obscure disputation. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 44 Halfe pence and Farthinges, the account of which is more subtyll than the pence. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 354 [Odo] was committed to prison by a subtile distinction, as Earle of Kent, and not Bishop of Baieux. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. xv. 79

This may seem too subtile a deduction of the Lawes of Nature, to be taken notice of by all men. 1664 *Comenius' Janna Ling.* 755 The study of the Mathematicks is as profitable, as subtyll (deep). 1788 REID *Active Powers* II. iv. 162 There has been much subtile disputation in ancient and modern times.

6. Fine, delicate; = SUBTLE a. 6.

1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* II. Introd. xxiij, But of that clocke within our breasts we heare, The subtyll motions we forget the while. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv. 164 Like a knitting needle, To serve by subtyll turnes. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 205 Those other more fine, and subtile vertues I cannot learne at Court. 1753 HUME *Pol. Disc.* i. 3 Some principles, .which may seem too refin'd and subtile for such vulgar subtyll vices. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* VI. 4 As if thought had the power to draw to itself. .Whatsoever it touches, by subtile lawes of its nature. 1871 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 482 The subtilest differences of perception and emotion. 1885 F. B. VAN VOORST *Without a Compass* 20 Those intricate questions that possess so subtile a charm. 1888 E. CLOOD *Story Creation* xi. 216 Their subtile shades of meaning.

†7. Of persons: Clever, dexterous, skilful; = SUBTLE a. 7. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 88 He was. .subtyll in bat Crafte. c 1385 — L. G. W. 672 Sche. .made hire subtyll werkemen make a schryne. 1390 GOWSA *Conf.* III. 114 It causeth yit A man to be subtyll of wit To worche in gold. c 1450 *Merlin* I. 21 This Blase was a nobill clerk and subtile. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 38 [He] was rycht subtile in spech of Latyn. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 277 He was the subtilest nygramancer that ever was in the worlde.

†8. Cleverly devised; ingeniously contrived; ingenious; = SUBTLE a. 8. Obs.

c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fanie* 1288 Many subtile compassinges Babewynnes and pynacles Ymageries and tabernacles I say. 1390 GOWSA *Conf.* III. 40 A wonder subtyll thing he wrought. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 40, I tok a subtyll compas. 1484 CAXTON (*title*) Here begynneth the booke of the subtyll histories and Fables of Esope. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 832/2 Blew velvet and cleath of silver, all to cut in subtyll knots. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. viii, By great artifice and subtyll architecture builded. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 23 A Very Subtile Engin, to raise a standing Water, by means of the Sun.

9. Of persons, animals, their actions, etc.: Crafty, artful, sly, cunning; = SUBTLE a. 10.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2559 Be war 3c wemen of youre subtyll fo. 1386 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 235/1 Many wronges subtylls, and also open oppressions. 1390 GOWSA *Conf.* I. 231 To voide with a subtyll hond The beste goodes of the lord And bringe chaf and take corn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. ii. 43 In subtyll wordis of obscure Involupand the trowth and verite. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 32 He goeth aboute bi his sleightes and subtyll meanes, to frustrate the same. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kentworth* Wks. 1910 II. 108 In sweetest flowres the subtyll Snakes may lurke. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 95 Thou subtile, periur'd, false, disloyall man. 1611 *Bible* Gen. iii. 1 The serpent was more subtyll [Covardale sotyller] then any beast of the field. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ix. 23 Taken with the subtile cozenages of Vice. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 199 Their [crocodiles'] condition is subtile (such their bloody teares when they have deuoured a man proue them for). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. (1686) 8 They are mocked into Error by subtyll devisors. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 71 The Goats were so shy, so subtile, and so swift of Foot. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x. 346 And with such subtile toils enveloped him. 1850 HARR *Mission* Conf. 137 To overcome sin's fiercest and subtilest temptations.

†b. Of looks: Sly. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Squires T.* 277 Swich subtyll lookingy and dissymelynges. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 35 Be subtyll winkis, and thair desaitfull talis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ProL 100 Hir subtyll blenkis sched and wattry lycht.

10. Characterized by sagacity or penetration; discriminating, discerning; = SUBTLE a. 9.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. (1883) 65 Ther was a kynge of so subtyll engyne That [etc.]. a 1533 BERNES *Huon* lviij. 194 Frenchemen are ryght subtyll in gyyning of good counsell. *Ibid.*, Gerames, who was subtyll, wel perceyued the mynde of the lady. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 79 She is too subtile for thee. 1611 *Bible* 2 Sam. xiii. 3 Ionadab was a very subtyll man. 1613 BACON *Ess.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 11 Histories make men wise, Poets wittie, the Mathematickes subtyll [1598 subtile]. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 71 How or why that should have such influence upon the Spirits. I am not subtyll enough to discern. 1718 PAISON *Solomon* II. 224 With subtyll Wit and fair Discourse. 1741 BETTERTON *Hist. Engl. Stage* iii. 34 This was a Nicety in Acting that none but the most subtile Player could so much as conceive. 1826 DISRAËLI *Viv. Grey* v. vi. 200 The most subtile diplomatist. 1875 STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* (1887) xl. 412 A subtile observer would perceive how truly he [*sc.* Shelley] represents his own time.

11. Of feeling, sense: Acute, keen.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. v. (1660) 123 By reason that our sight is far more subtyll and apprehensive than is our bearing. 1663 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 2 The stinch also offends it, and makes those heart-sick whose smelling is subtile. 1718 PAISON *Solomon* III. 133 Pass we the slow Disease, and subtil Pain. 1731 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 54 In which I suppose there is contained their most subtile sense of feeling. 1847 LONGF. *Evang.* II. iv, A secret Subtile sense crept in of pain. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7) 917/2 *Subtile*, keen and acute, as, a subtile pain.

12. †a. Of weight, after tare has been deducted. Cf. SUBTLE a. 12. Obs.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) p. xvi, The rekenyng of grocery, and weight subtyll and grosse. 1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales* Comm. 107 What those gross or subtile summes do make in pence.

†b. Of a quantity: Belonging to a lower denomination. Obs.

155. MS. *Hart.* 66o ff. 8 b, Euery subtylle grayne [doth]

contayne 20 mytes, 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1640) 120 Whatsoever thing is compared to other, if it be greater, and containeth many of them, it is a grosse denomination: but if it be lesser, then are they called the subtle denominations. 1579 DIGGES *Stratoti.* i. vi. 10 Grosse to subtle by Multiplication, Subtile, to grosse by partition is performed.

13. Comb., as *subtile-pated*, -witted adjs.
1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 25 The subtile-witted French.
c 1595 DODDRE *Sat.* i. 62 Our subtile-witted antique youths.
1655 GURRALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 103 The subtile-pated men.
† B. sb. pl. Fluids. *Obs. rare.*

as 1585 MONTGOMERY *Sonn.* lvi. 9 Suppose the solids subtilis ay retransit.

† **Subtile**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 *suptyle*. [ad. med.L. *subtiliare* (whence OF. *soutillier*, *subtilier*, It. *sottigliare*): see SUBTILIZE v.]

1. *trans.* To make subtle or thin; to rarefy.
1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* i. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 130 Lat the Body be sotelly fylid With Mercury, as much then so subtiltyd. 1495 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xix. xi. 871 Whyte colour is gendrid for thynnyng and subtiltyng of parties of the matere. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Yj b, Heatyng, subtiltyng & dissolvynge hit [sc. phlegm]. c 1530 *Judic. Urines* ii. viii. 33 b, Whan kynd hete hath more suptyld & maystred y^e matier than appereth. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* i viij, By subtiltyng the humore. 1605 TIMM *Quersit.* iii. 189 All the bumours of our body are made thinn and subtilled.

2. To imagine craftily.
1537 *Instit. Chr. Man* A. 3 Charmes, wythe-craftes, or any other false artes subtilled and invented by the dyuell.

Subtily: see SUBTILLY.

† **Subtleness**, *Obs.* [f. SUBTILE a. + -NESS.]

1. Thinness, tenuity.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. iv. i. (1495) elij b/2 The symplies of a boystous thyng is subtilines in that comyth in by wythdrawyng of fastnes & thynnes of parties. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* biv, The subtilines (ed. 1542, subtle part) of the blood burneth hit selfe and tourneth in to coler and grossely into melancoly. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41/1 Because of the subtilines thereof [sc. of the cautery], and the virtues of his substance. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 45 The subtilnesse of the Ayre. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* i. vi. 34 The *Erysipelas* a sanguine bilioso, from choleric blood, affects only the outward Parts, none of which escape its tenuity and subtilnes.

2. Cunning, craftiness.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. v. (1833) 60 Thou hast vaynquyshit them, by thy newe deceyvable falsenes and by subtilnes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. iv. (1555) M ij b, Ye shall be ryght well vycytoryous of all your enemyes so full of subtilnes. c 1511 1st *Engl. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 33/2 The Lyon sleeth the vnicorne with subtilnes. 1641 EARL *MONM.* tr. *Blond's Civil Wars* iii. 123 Had the Dolphin lived he had runne no danger; for in time he might easily have won him by his subtilnesse.

3. Subtlety (of argument).

1591 GREENE *Farewe. to Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 251 As well to imitate Aristotle in the sumptuousnes of his appparell as the subtilnesse of his arguments.

† **Subtlesse**, *Obs. rare*¹. In 5 *subtyllesse*.

[a. OF. *subtillesse*, var. *soutillesse*, f. *soutil* SUBTILE a. + -esse -ESS 1. Cf. It. *sottigliezza*.] Subtlety.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 384 He chaungyd hym self in guysse of a serpent this is to vnderstande in subtillesse and in malysse.

† **Subtiliate**, pa. pple. and ppl. a. *Obs. rare.*

[ad. med.L. *subtiliatus*, pa. pple. of *subtiliare* (see next).] Made thin or fine; rarefied.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* i. i. in Ashm. (1652) 135 Of ther hard and dry Compactyon subtiltyat. 1555 EOEN *Decades* (Arb.) 294 All whiche are moued, digested, subtiliate, attenuate, rpyed, and made sweete. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citty God* 563 Augustine giues the Angels most subtiliate bodies, invisible, actiue, and not passiu.

† **Subtiliate**, v. *Obs.* Also 5 *subtilyate*. [f. med.L. *subtiliāt*, pa. ppl. stem of *subtiliare*, f. *subtilis* SUBTILE a.: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make thin or tenuous; esp. to rarefy (a fluid); to sublime; to refine, purify.

14.. MS. Ashm. 1408 xi. 31 Whosoever knowethe to subtiliate (quicksilver). 1579 FULKE *Heskins Parl.* 169 He supposeth the body of Christe might be subtiliated, by his Diuine power, to passe through the doores. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phisic.* i. xxxviii. 45 Our Quintessentia solutua.. subtiliateth the humors, and euacuateth them downewards. 1594 PLAT *Yewell* 80 Sol so subtiliated by often reiteration of Aqua Regis vpon it, as that it became almost an impalpable powder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. ix. II. 443 The same being washed after the manner of lead, be singular for to subtiliat the thicke eyelids. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1318 Being of this opinion, that the flamed doth subtiliate and rarefy the aire. 1630 LORO *Bautans* 54 Those spirits that are subtiliated by Stills and Lymbeckes, the fire is effectuall to their subliming. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p 157 Subtiliated into a jubilee of spiritual *Aphorizms* or evaporations. 1655 T. VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 67 The earth thickens the water, and on the contrary the water subtiliates the earth. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* i. l. 4 Much more attenuated and subtiliated than it was before.

Hence † **Subtiliated**, † **Subtiliating** ppl. adjs.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impos.* 159 To our subtiliated, sublimated new spirits of the Sorbon. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Pro. 14 A streame of subtiliated Atomes. 1665 G. HARVEY *Adv. agit. Plague* 6 A very dry and warm or subtiliating air.

† **Subtiliation**, *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *subtiliatio*, -ōnem (Albertus Magnus), n. of action f. *subtiliare* (see prec.). Cf. OF. *subtiliation*, It. *sottigliazione*.] The action of making a thing 'subtile', thin, or fine; rarefaction; purification by separating the fine parts from the coarse; reduction (of a solid) to a liquid, reduction to powder;

also, the condition resulting from this; a 'subtile' particle, etc.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. iv. v. (1495) 87 There is none euaporacyon, neyther delyuerance of the superfluytes, neyther subtiliacyon of the spyrtes. *Ibid.* ix. i. (Tollem. MS.) Meuyng is cause of generacion and of all chaungyng of neper pinges, and of subtiliacion of water and of pee ayer. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 126 Tyll thy Base by offer subtiliacyon Wyll lyghtly flow as Wax vpon Mettall. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) Lj, We must first..purifie it from the earthinesse, and..bring it to the subtiliacion and simplicitie of fire. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 274 Subtiliacion is dissolution, separating the subtil parts from the grosse. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Pro. 19 Minute Subtiliations..interposed betwixt the..Object and the body exhalant. 1662 H. STUBBS *Indian Nectar* iii. 34 The due comminution, and subtiliacion of food. 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* i. iii. 9 Vinegars, of what kind soever, acute and harsh are cleansed by Subtiliation. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 358 Rational Souls..not capable to be produc'd by any Subtiliation or other Change of Matter whatsoever.

† **Subtiliative**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *subtiliāt*, pa. ppl. stem of *subtiliare* to SUBTILIZE + -IVE. Cf. It. *sottigliativo*.] Having the property of thinning, rarefying, dissolving.

c 1425 tr. *Arden's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 89 Pis alkenet..is subtiliue and resolutiue without mordicacion. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* 4 Whey is subtiliatiue washyng & leuysng. 1543 TRAHERN tr. *Vigo's Surg.* iii. xv. 106 b/2 The medicines..must be subtiliatiue and liquide.

Subtilism (sb'('b)tiliz'm). *rare*¹. [f. SUBTILIZE: see -ISM.] Subtle doctrine.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* xiv. iii. VI. 470 The high orthodox subtilism of Duns Scotus.

Subtilist (sb'('b)tilist). *rare.* [f. SUBTILIZE: see -IST.] = SUBTILIST.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 49 The many foreign minded and addicted subtilists amongst us. 1829 CARLYLE in *For. Review & Cont. Misc.* II. 126 The true Scholastic is a mystical Subtilist [1840 *Misc.* II. 237 Subtilist].

Subtility (sbt'('l)iti). *Forms:* a. 4 *soutilte*, *sutlile*, *sutellite*, 5 *sotyllyte*, *sutyllyte*. β. 4 *soubtilite*, *subtilitee*, 4-6 -*tylyte*, -*tilite*, 5 -*tylyte*, 6 -*tel*(1)*itie*, -*tilitie*, -*ie*, -*tellyte*, 6-7 -*tilitie*, 6- subtility. [a. OF. (1) *soutilite*, *sutelite*, (2) *subtilite*, = Pr. *subtilitat*, It. *sottilità*, Sp. *subtilidad*, Pg. *subtilidade*, ad. L. *subtilitas*, -*itatem*, f. *subtilis* SUBTILE a. Cf. SUBTILTY, SUBTLETY. Now used as the noun of quality of SUBTILE chiefly in the physical senses.]

1. Acuteness, perspicacity; = SUBTLETY 1.

1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* i. 6 To whom was the roote of wisdom schewyd? and who knewe the sutlities therof? a 1578 LINOESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 18, I knew the subtilitie sa weil that he hes an merwellous foirsicht of all kynd of suspition. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ii. 62 Vlysses..excellled all other Greekes in..subtilyty of wit. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat.* iv. 187 Masters whose comprehensiveness and subtilty of thinking have scarcely been surpassed.

† 2. Skill, cleverness, ingenuity; = SUBTLETY 2.

a. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Pantus) 751 Pai..throw that suttellite In his wame get it fosterie be. 1426 LVGG. *De Guil. Flor.* 5473 For by gret sotyllyte, Thys lady..Prayed byr..For to helpe make thys bred.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 305 The gud lord of Dowglass syne Gert mak ane cass of silurlyfne, Anamalyt throu subtilite. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* T. 818 (Lansd. MS.) And men knewe al my subtilite Be god men wolde haue so grette envie To me..I scholde be dede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. xix. 99 Merlyn lete make by his subtiltyte that Balyns swerd was put in a marbel stone. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 337/2 He had subtiltytee for tescwehe the lyggynge in a wayte of his enemyes. 1484 — *Fables of Aulian* v. l. canne gyue remedy to al manere of sekynes by myn arte and subtiltyte. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 34 It hath the subtilty to swallow down Muscles, and keep them in the stomack, till the heat thereof hath opened the shell. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. Intro. 4 It is the part of a Student, to require subtilite or exactnesse in every kind.

† 3. Cunning, craftiness; = SUBTLETY 3. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 38 The king, that in all assays Wes fundyn wiss and awerte, Persauit thir subtilite. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 239 With sleithe and with subtilite. 1567 Gude & Goddie B. (S.T.S.) 99 Defend me from the fals subtilitie Of wicket men. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 116 And mylde meiknes sylit with subtilite. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 228 To signifie how irreligious pastors in holy habittes beguile the simple with subtility. 1611 *Bible* 2 Kings x. 19 Iehu did it in subtilite..that hee might destroy the worshippers of Baal. a 1761 LAW *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 59 An earthly animal that only excelled..the beasts, in an upright form and serpentine subtility.

† 4. An instance of this; a cunning or crafty scheme, an artifice, dodge; = SUBTLETY 4. *Obs.*

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 199 Nou herke the soutilte. β. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 3 (Harl. MS.) Lo swiche sleightes and subtilites In women. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop*, *Life* 2 b, I shall fynde a subtiltyte that we shall haue no blame ne harme therefor. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. 28 It needs none of those subtilities and simulations, those pretences and artifices.

5. (Excessive) nicety or refinement in argument, etc.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 835 Haue y not proued thus simply With-outen any subtilite Of speche or grette prolyzie? c 1400 *PLAT. Soule*, *Soule* (Caxton) 1483 iv. xxviii. 75 Amonges the Romayns at that tyme had grete subtilyte in philosophy. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulley's Offices* ii. M, The subtilytye (sic) and quidditye is a nother maner of thyng, whan truthe it selfe is fylid or subtilly handled in disputacyon. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* i. 20 This same vprofitable subtilite or curiositie is of two sorts.

6. An instance of this; esp. pl. = SUBTLETY 7.

1529 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poessie* ii. xi. [xii.] (Arb.) 104, I being very inquisitive to know of the subtilities of those countreyes, and especially in matter of learning. c 1643 Lb. HERRERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 42 Their tutors commonly spend much time in teaching them the subtilities of Logic. 1764 *Mem. Geo. Psalmanazar* 41 Controversies clogged..with sophistry and endless subtilities. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* II. 178 note, The subtilities of philosophers.

7. Tenuity, fineness; = SUBTLETY 8.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 43 pe medicyn panne muste be hoot & drie with subtiliate (read subtilite) as terebentine to moiste bodies. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 229 The fourth dowry [sc. of the body] is subtilite. 1554 LVNOESAV *Monarchie* 619 Subtlety they [sc. the blessed] salt haue maruellously. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vi. lxxv, They..far surpass the sun-beams in subtilite. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 69 There is no part..in which the Subtily and Suppleness of the Sap more claim our Admiration, than in Trees that are grafted. 1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 46 The utmost imaginable subtilty of the corpuscles of light.

8. Delicacy, intricacy; = SUBTLETY 9.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. xxiv. II. 136 There is a reason rendered, full of infinit subtilite..Why the same things seem not alwaies bitter or sweet alike in every mans tast. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. § 15 (1864) 352 An operation of great subtilty.

Subtilization (sb'('b)tiliz'z'ən). [ad. med.L. *subtilizatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subtilizare* to SUBTILIZE. Cf. F. *subtilisation* (from 16th c.), Sp. *subtilización*.]

1. The action of the vb. SUBTILIZE; the sublimation or rarefaction of a substance.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1318 They burne incense by kindling Rosin, for to cleanse and purifie the aire by this rarefaction and subtilization. 1705 PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 85 By divers Percolations, and Subtilizations, to get their specifying Parts for the Meliorating of Mettals. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* i. i. 14 It having been always found that their [sc. fluids'] Resistances were proportional to their Densities. So that no Subtilization, Division of parts, or Refining can alter their Resistances. 1726 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. 169 It is..inconceivable..that any..subtilisation, or modification of matter should render it capable of perceiving. 1837 HARRIS *Gr. Teacher* 213 If the soul resulted from any subtilization, juxtaposition, or combinations of brute atoms. fig. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. iv. ii. 96 The excessive subtilisation of the One contributes toward the worship of the Manifold. 1884 STALLO in *Nature* XXVI. 542 To convert facts into ideas by a process of dwindling or subtilisation.

2. The drawing of subtle distinctions; over-refinement of argument, etc.

1755 JOHNSON, *Subtilization*,..Refinement; superfluous acuteness. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 303 Saint John of Damascus..introduced to Europe the oriental subtilizations about points of faith. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 339 Is his plan practicable? Is it not destroyed by its very subtilization?

Subtilize (sb'('b)tiliz), v. Also 6 *subtelisse*, 7 *subtillize*, 7- subtilise. [ad. med.L. *subtilizāre*, f. *subtilis* SUBTILE a.: see -IZE. Cf. F. *subtiliser*, It. *sottilezzare*, Sp. *sutilizar*, Pg. *subtilisar*.]

1. *trans.* To render thin or rare, less gross or coarse, more fluid or volatile; to rarefy, refine. (occas. const. into.) Now rare or *Obs.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* ix. Cc 3 If the blood be grosse, vse frictions to subtilize it and make it runne. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1339 For aire is engendered by the extinction of fire: and the same againe being subtilized and rarefied, produceth fire. 1662 MERRITT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xliii, That the water may penetrate and subtilise the ingredients. 1680 BOYLE *Exper. Chem. Princ.* i. 26 Fermentation rarefy's the oyle parts of the Juice of Grapes, and subtilizes them into vinous spirits. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Leaves*, To subtilize..the Abundance of nourishing Sap, and to convey it to the little Buds. 1758 RHO tr. *Maquer's Chym.* I. 43 Fire only subtilizes and attenuates the earthy matter. 1863 KIRK *Chas. the Bold* I. 61 There [sc. Flanders] the products of the earth are mingled, subtilized, shaped into new forms, exchanged, and redistributed. absol. 1613 *Benvenuto's Passenger* i. iii. 103 Those preserved in pickle doce astringe, subtilize, cut, obsterpe and open. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Saxifrage*, The properties of it are to..Cleanse, Open, Subtilize and Dissolve.

† b. To sublimate. *Obs.*

1611 COTCOT, s. v. *Sublimē*, *Argent sublimē*, Mercurie subtilized by the Limbecke. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 120 Repeat this till you can subtilize no more of calx.

† c. To comminute. *Obs.*

a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 7 Stirring the earth, subtilizing it's parts, and turning it up to the air. 1739 tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Philos.* (1742) II. 102 When they are ground (that is, when their Parts are subtilised) their Colours change.

2. *fig.* To exalt, elevate, sublime, refine.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 34 What panick feares doth wine prevent in the Souldier subtilizing their drooping spirits. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus Nat. Paradox* i. 20 What cannot this Passion do when it refineth and subtilizeth thus such young Souls! 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 114 p 5 The art of thievery is..subtilized to higher degrees of dexterity. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 276 He tries to subtilize, and refine all the base jargon about Saturn. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 329 We subtilize this conception till we fit it to make part of our notion of matter in its utmost abstraction. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. iii. ii. 61 By reducing the soul to its most abstract simplicity, we subtilise it so that it expands into the infinite. 1870 R. C. JEAN *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) p. ix, The mythos..has been..gradually subtilized by touches palliating the crime. 1920 *Even. Post* (N. Y.) 15 Jan. 6 The attempt to subtilize and mysticize the plain old freebooting narrative.

b. const. into, to; also with *away*.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* 3 b, Sece with distinctions they

so nicely pure, They subtilize it quite away to aire, 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogni*. xvii. 167 The most obvious Verity is subtiliz'd into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common Opticks. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 9 To raise the low, to magnify the mean, And subtilize the gross into refin'd. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Bithedale Rom.* xii. (1879) 124 By long brooding over our recollections, we subtilize them into something akin to imaginary stuff.

3. To render (the mind, the senses, etc.) acute or penetrating.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. l. xxxii, Rayes down sent From higher sourse the mind do maken pure, Do clear, do subtilize. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 239 See... how the extremity of danger doth subtilize men's Wits. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Air*, Good Air... exhilarates the Heart, subtilizes the Senses, sharpens the Understanding. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 9 Nov. 6/6 Subtilizing and strengthening his intellect by familiarity with the psychological and ontological problems of the schools.

4. To render subtle, introduce subtleties or nice distinctions into; also, to argue subtly upon.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1609) 155 They which do subtilize the points of goodness more curiously, will say that Pivs Quintus was a good Prælat, but no good Prince. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blondie's Banished Virg.* 33 Speculation too much subtilized makes a man unfit, for the contemplative life. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 7 This no wonder if the wit of man so employ'd, should perplex, involve, and subtilize the signification of sounds. 1722 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. agst. Infid.* 48 The Mysticks followed, and deviated in like manner with the former, by over-refining and subtilizing plain things. 1745 WARBURTON *Serm.* (a Pet. i. 6) Wks. 1788 V. 134 They spent their whole lives in agitating and subtilizing questions of faith. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 260 Plain words were subtilized to remove conceits. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, He commented upon expressions, he split and subtilized words.

5. *intr.* To make subtle distinctions; to argue or reason in a subtle manner; to split hairs.

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xxxii, Th' one antique make her fit to teach, The other learnt her how to subtilize. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 476 In doubtful Cases he can subtilize. a 1754 MACLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 330 It should make us very cautious how we subtilize against it. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II.* (1847) II. iv. 115 We were not... by being taught to subtilize, to lose respect for the essential. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 203 Wrangling, perorating, subtilizing, seeking victory in strife of words.

b. *Const. on, upon, about.* Also in *indirect pass.*

1644 DIGAY *Nat. Bodies* vi. § 1.40 Of such nature, are the qualities and moods, that some moderne Philosophers have so subtilized vpon. 1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 174 They would not subtilize about that subject in infinitum. 1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* 107 However afterwards subtilized upon and cultivated. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Prof.* (1895) II. 203 But what will not Men do... when subtilize upon the commonest Duties until they no longer appear binding? 1843 MAS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) I. 70 It [sc. shyness] is a species of consciousness which is... resolvable into self-love, subtilize about it as we may. 1858-9 G. P. MARSH *Engl. Lang.* xiii. (1862) 123 Rask... has subtilized so far upon them [sc. intonations], that few of his own countrymen, even, have sufficient acuteness of ear to follow him.

Hence *Subtilized ppl. a.*

1674 A. G. *Quest. conc. Oath Alleg.* 21 Heat first extenuates, and then draws away the subtiliz'd parts. 1719 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 9 What passes for Spirit as a Principle, is no other than a highly subtilized Salt. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. 549 The Stoics fancied, that the soul was a subtilized, fiery substance. 1858 SRAARS *Athan.* vii. 64 Not that the spiritual world is a subtilized natural one on the plane of materialism. 1878 HARVEY *Ret. Native* III. viii. Brimming with the subtilized misery that he was capable of feeling.

† *Subtilizer. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + ER¹.] One who makes subtle distinctions or reasons subtly.

1611 COTGR. *Subtilizer*, a subtilizer. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) 64 A Slave to Prejudice, a Subtilizer, and Inventor of unheard of Distinctions.

Subtilizing, vbl. sb. Also 6-7 tell-. [-INO¹.]

1. = SUBTILIZATION 1.

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xvi, *Crocus Martis* is nothing else but a subtilizing and Calcination of Iron. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. a) 89/a *Subtilatio*, is a Subtilizing of things by gradually Dissolving them, and Exalting them into a purer... degree of their own Qualities.

2. = SUBTILIZATION 2.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1602) 262 Fox Salomon, diuinely wise, could Subtilizings sound. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 20 By which sort of subtilizing the Church hath in former Ages much suffered. 1701 NOARIS *Ideal World* I. i. 11 A subtilizing upon a fine nothing. a 1754 MACLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 337 These things shew the tendency of incautious subtilizing on the differences between the will and the affections. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 49 The love of subtilizing and commenting.

Subtilizing, ppl. a. [-INO².]

† 1. Rarefying, attenuating, Obs.

1611 COTGR. *Subtiliant*, extenuating, subtilizing. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Pl.* III. iv. 123 That so the attenuating and subtilizing Aer, may have a more easie... admission at the Trunk. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Broom*, It's of a provoking and subtilizing nature, and injurious to the Heart and Stomach. *Ibid.*, *Goose-Grass*, It's somewhat abstersive and desiccative, and its Parts are a little subtilizing.

2. That draws subtle distinctions; given to or characterized by subtle reasoning or disputation.

1839 DE QUINCY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 146 Raising a cross-fire of artillery from the subtilizing intellect. 1872 MINTO *Engl. Prose Lit.* I. i. 71 His subtilizing turn of mind. 1881 A. P. STANLEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 208/1 The liberty sought for was not to be attained by open and legal methods, but by crooked and subtilizing explanations.

Subtily, subtly (*sv'tili*, *sv'tili*), *adv.* Now rare or Obs. Forms: a. 4, 6 subtly, 5

-tyllicho, -telly, 5-6 -tully, 5-7 -tily, 6 -til(ly), 7 -tilley, 4- -subtily. B. 6- -subtily. [f. *subtil*, *SUBTILE* a. + -LY². (Cf. *SUBTILY*.)]

1. Thinly; finely; in a rarefied manner or form.

a. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 86 Ich on of pise bi hamself be ful subtly greden on a stone. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 369 The air was full of formes... which subtilly and as it were by evaporation, infuse themselves into the eies. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 84 A dram thereof [sc. glass], subtilly powdered in butter. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Engl. Gram.* 297 If the Breath go more subtly or thinly out of the Mouth. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 107 Subtily pulverized Venice glass. 1811 PINKERTON *Petræ* II. 423 This iron being unoxxygenated, subtilly divided, and dispersed through the whole mass.

B. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28/3 If... the blood issue out of the same to subtilly. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* I. 164 Whilst the gold continues subtilly divided. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 428 Provided its particles be so subtilly divided and suspended [etc.]. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 152 The vapour from the ley... will penetrate the goods, and operate so subtilly as to disengage the carbonic resin.

2. Craftily, cunningly, insidiously; = SUBTLY 3.

a. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 797 *Thisbe*, At nygh(t) sohe stal a weylful pruylyth With hire face I-wymplid subtilly. c 1386—*Pard.* T. 237 This wyne of Spaigne crepeth subtilly In othere wynges growng faste by. c 1386—*Merch* T. 759 And subtilly this lettre down she threste Under hir pilwe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plens.* XI. vi. (1555) F. J. Pryuete The moral sense they cloke full subtilly, In prayse or dysprays. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii. 25 A poyson which the Frier Subtily bath ministred to haue me dead. 1611 *Bible Ps.* cv. 25 To deale subtilly with his seruants. 1645 BACON *Ess.* *Envy* (Arb.) 517 Envy worketh subtilly, and in the darke. 1660 K. COKE *Power & Subj.* 207 Divers persons having provisions of the Pope... have... subtilly excluded divers persons of their benefices. 1667 *Deacy Chr. Ficty* II. 214 When he sees his light serve only to aid us the more subtilly to contrive our deeds of darkness. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgm.* q. 111 Le Defendant Craftily and subtilly intending to deceive and cozen the Plaintiff... affirmed... that the said Gelding was then his own. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. i. 9 This mischief diffuses itself still more subtilly in philosophy.

B. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 261 It was said it was so subtilly and dangerously laid, that it was impossible to prevent it, if divers of them had not been committed. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 101 You will find the Devil subtilly insinuating dreams into the heads of... great Men. 1831 NAPIER *Penins. War* XII. i. (1840) III. 418 The majority of that assembly were so subtilly dealt with by Pedro Souza, that they privately admitted Carlot's claims. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. ii, Our glorious Revolution is subtilly, by black traitors... perverted to do it.

3. Cleverly, dexterously; = SUBTLY 1. Also, with acuteness or perspicacity.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. v (1859) 76 Among [the precious stones], ben sette, wonder subtilly, sterres of heigh light. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* III. i. The shepderde... with a nydle subtilly drewe out of his foote the thorne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 48 Gude James the Ferd... said full subtilly, 'Do weill, and sett not by demying'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. x. 70 The speyr, and eyk the sceild so subtilly Forgit. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* Lijij b, Whan they be drye sewen them subtilly, and the lypes wyl reioyne togydre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 46 They of liuing fire most subtilly Were made, and set in siluer sockets bright. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr.* Stones 44 They fill the hole with a tincture, or bind it with a ring, or more subtilly, when they work up the leaves of the balaisus into the form of diamonds.

† 4. Of physical perceptions: Keenly, acutely. Obs.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* I. Ixxii. (1869) 42 This beeringe knoweth more subtillyche, and apperceyeth more cleerliche.

5. With subtle distinctions; by subtle argument; = SUBTLY 2.

1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 586 Sometimes again, this Philosopher subtilly distinguisheth, betwixt *vovus avrth*... and *to vovon* or *to avon rth vovon*. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (Phil. III. 8) Wks. (1714) 65 Others have sought to ease themselves of all the evil of affliction by disputing subtilly against it. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* II. 295 These matters might be divided more subtilly. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Cand. Ordin.* 69 That vast and subtilly contrived system of external formalism.

Subtily (*sv'(b)tili*). Forms: 4 subtilete, 4-6 subtilete, 5-6 -tylete, 5-7 -tialite, -tiltyte, 8 -tilety, 5-subtily. [Alteration of ME *subtill*, *SUBTILETY* after *SUBTILE*. Cf. *SUBTILTY*.]

Now used as an occas. variant of *SUBTLETY* in moral and intellectual senses.]

† 1. Acuteness, penetration, perspicacity; = SUBTLETY 1. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 582 They seyde subtilite And heigh wit made hym speke as he spak. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 3 Commonly called theangelical doctor, for the subtilite of his witte [orig. ob acumen ingenii]. 1612 *Bible Prov.* i. 4 To give subtilite to the simple, to the yong man knowledge and discretion. 1651 HOARES *Leviathan* I. xi. 49 A better stratagem, than any that can proceed from subtilty of Wit. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. III. § 1. 298 The Subtily and Extent of his intellectual Faculties.

† 2. Skill, cleverness, dexterity; = SUBTLETY 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 499 Ther nys no comparison Bitwixe this wisdom and discrecion Of youre fader and of his subtilite. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. viii. (1883) 148 Hit is gretter subtilite to kepe well his owne goods. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Solertia*, craftinesse, or subtilite in practising good, or ill. 1660 H. BLOOME *Archit.* Cj b, Wit and subtilty in the Art of working in stone.

3. Cunning, craftiness, guile; = SUBTLETY 3.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1254 What subtilte, what newe lust... haue ye to me? c 1386—*Sgr.* s. T. 123 She shal his treson see, His newe loun, and at his subtilite. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) Cj/1 Blinded with fraude and subtilite. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 525 The Englishmen entered by

subtilite into the gate, and so gat the Dongeon. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 3 That olde adage, Much curteisie, much subtilite. 1617 MOWSON *Itin.* II. 16 Having experienced his false subtilite, and knowing that he sought delays only till he could have aide from Spaine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 144 Let him [sc. Satan] tempt and now assay His utmost subtilty. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 § 1 Subtily furnishes Arms to Impudence, and Invention leads on Credulity. 1834 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xix. 294 Beware then of the subtilty of your Enemy.

† 4. A cunning or clever device, artifice, stratagem; = SUBTLETY 4. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* T. 291 To lerne a lewed man this subtilite. c 1386—*Wife's Prol.* 576 (Selden MS.) I bar him on bonde he had enchanted me, My dame taughte me that subtilite. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 290 Grekis haue an other subtilite. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) 229 He began to... aseye hym of a grette subtilite for to come to bys entente. 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 142 At the last this subtilite I fand. 1576 TURBERVILLE *Venerie* xvi, Of the Nature and Subtilties of Hartes. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* II. 103 Nature hath taught them this subtilty... to build their Nests in the twigs, and the utmost boughs of those Trees. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 38 A Subtily of one of those Quack-operators with which he gu'd the poor People. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) III. 97 A treasure of subtilties and stratagems of infinite value.

† 5. *Cookery.* = SUBTLETY 5. Obs.

c 1504 in *Leland Collectanea* (1715) VI. 25 A Subtiltie, a Kyng sytting in a Chayre with many Lodes about hym. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge in Babes Bk.* (1868) 272 Fryuter vaunte, with a subtiltye. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 216 b, The first course... was xxviii dishes besides subtilties and shippes made of waxe marvelous gorgious to beholde. [1862 *Our Engl. Home* 70 Notices of the 'subtilties', as the ornamental dishes were called, are curious.]

† 6. Thinness, tenuity, rarity; = SUBTLETY 8.

a 1395 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlvj, By the self lyght maye the soule see the fairbede of angels. The subtiltye of hem in substance. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 167 He... doeth transforme the bodye of Christe into the subtiltie and thinnesse of a spirite. 1599 SIA J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* II. clxxx, Nought tyes the Soule, her subtiltie is such. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 216 The Subtilties of Articulate Sounds... may passe thorow Small Crannies, not confused. a 1676 HALL *Prim. Orig.* Man. I. i. 8 Some things though they are... near unto us, yet are of that subtilty that they escape our Senses. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 179 He supposes the subtilty of this fluid to be so great, that it penetrates the pores of all bodies.

fig. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 23 § 14 The Threads of Reasoning... are frequently drawn to such Subtily, that common Eyes cannot perceive... them.

† b. Acuity, pungency, penetratingness. Obs.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 101 The fat of a Leopard is grosse and sharp, it's subtiltie apperes in those that have a pulse in their temples, and the vertigo, the smell thereof being taken whilst it is roasting. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. i. 28 From the subtilty of the effluvia of bodies retaining their particular properties.

7. Excessive nicety or refinement in argument, etc.

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 111 In arguments full of subtiltie. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 86, I have nothing to say to the clumsy subtilty of their political metaphysics. 1818 CAUSE *Digest.* (ed. a) V. 452 These reasons savour of a wonderful subtilty. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 236 Subtily of motives, refinements of feeling.

b. An instance of this, esp. pl.; = SUBTLETY 7.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. (1883) 120 He is reputed most sage and wise that argueth and bryngeth in most subtilties. 1651 G. W. tr. *Covel's Inst.* 125 All those Roman subtilties are dissolved into the ancient Law of Nations. 1668 HALL *Rolle's Abridgm.* Pref., Conversant in subtilties of Logick, Philosophy and the Schoolmen. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xxvi. 89 A new Subtily was invented, to frustrat the Falcidian Law. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 3 Such as are unacquainted with the Subtilties of Reasoning and Argumentation. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 P. 2 The numerous lovers of subtilties and paradoxes. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 55 Some part of the method and precision of the Schools was lost with their endless subtilties and their barbarous language. 1866 FELTON *Greece, Anc. & Mod.* II. 194 In the courts... the subtilties of argument... had... long been... reduced to system.

† 8. Delicacy, fineness (of physical objects, movements). Obs.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i. 86 The subtilty o' my yest. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 Whatsoever is Inuisible, either in respect of the Fineness of the Body it selfe... Or of the Subtily of the Motion. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* Bj b, The one after mans shape... the other with womens subtilty. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 197 How would he have admired the immense Subtily of their Parts. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxix. 186 An active medium, which... can so far deceive us by the subtilty of its vibrations.

Sub-title, sb. [SUB- 5 b.]

1. A subordinate or additional title of a literary work.

1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 346 It is the sub-title rather than the title that indicates the chief importance of his work. 1884 JENNINGS *Croker Papers* III. p. xliii, 'Sybil, or the New Nation', as the book was at first called, the sub-title being afterwards changed to 'The Two Nations'. 1895 *Bookman Oct.* 20/1 She should either have called it, 'Rome in the Dark Ages', or have added 'The Dark Ages' as a subtitle.

2. A repetition of the chief words of the full title of a book at the top of the first page of text; also, a half-title.

1890 N. & Q. Ser. VII. IX. 143/a Title and contents, xii, followed by sub-title to what. 1896 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.* Printing p. xviii, The running title and the sub-titles.

So **Sub-title v. trans.**, to furnish with a specified sub-title.

1891 J. W. ESWORTH *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 358 Another ballad, sub-titled, 'The Willow Green turned into Carnation'. 1895

Advance (Chicago) 15 Aug. 236/3 The Countess Bellina is subtitled the History of an Innocent Scandal.

Subtle (sɒt'l), *a.* Forms: *a.* 3-7 sotill, 4-5 -el, -il(le), -yl(e), 4-6 -ell, 5-6 -yll, (4 -ele, -ile, -ylle, sotill, -yle, 5 sotelle, 6 sot(t)le); 4-5 sotell, -il, 4-6 -el, 5-6 sottell, -ill, 5-7 sottle, 6-7 sottle (4 sottile, -ill, 5 -elle, -ille, sottyle, *Sc.* sottaille, sottale, sittell, 6 sut(t)yll). *B.* 6- sottle. [*a.* OF. *soutil*, *sotil*, *sutil* (12th c.), mod.F. *subtil* (see SUBTILE) = Pr. *sotil*, It. *sottile*, Sp. *sutil*, Pg. *subtil* :—L. *subtilis*, nom. -ilis, for **subtilis* :—**subtilis* app. finely woven, f. *sub* under + **texā*, tela woven stuff, web (cf. TEXTURE).

In the 1st Folio of Shakspeare the instances are about equally divided between the spellings *subtle* and *sottile*, -ill. In the first editions of Milton's poems the spelling *sottile* (with *sottilety*, *sottily*) is the only one, except in *Paradise Regained*, which has *subtle* (with *subtlety*).

1. Of thin consistency, tenuous; not dense, rarefied; hence, penetrating, pervasive or elusive by reason of tenuity (now chiefly of odours).

13. *E. E. Adit.* P. A. 1050 þurȝ woȝe & won my loking ȝede, For sotyle cler most lette no lyȝt. c1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Abouen on þir hilles ȝe ær so clere and so sotill þat men may fele na wynd þare. c1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* lxxv. 240 Sutil and thyne spelt that descendyth...fro the Palet of the mouth to the tonge. a1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) Cij b. But mee thinks, this is a pleasant Cille, The Seate is good...The Ayre subtle and fine. 1660 BOWLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 74. The most subtle Chymical Spirits. 1665 DAYDEN *Ind. Emp.* ii. i. Arise ye subtle Spirits, that can spy. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* i. 250 There was only one part of the air, namely, the most subtle and elastic, that could be called vital. 1842 BROWNING *In a Gondola* 31 The Arab sage In practising with gems can loose Their subtle spirit in his cruce And leave but ashes. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. 23 The material theory supposes heat to be...a subtle fluid stored up in the inter-atomic spaces of bodies. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* xix. A sweet and subtle odour seemed to wrap her round in its seductive atmosphere.

2. Of fine or delicate texture or composition. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 9 Plattende and weuende sotile thingus. a1662 HEVLIN *Land* ii. (1668) 331 Many a fine and subtle Carpet. 1705 ATTERBURY *Serm.* Luke xvi. 31 (1726) 11. i. 65 Their fine and subtle Texture [sc. of the works of nature]. 1790 COWPER *Odys.* xix. 173 A robe Of amplest measure and of subtlest woof. 1837 KEBLE *Chr. P.* *Sun. bef. Adv.* x. Thinner than the subtlest lawn.

† *b.* Of food: Delicate, light. *Obs.*

a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2923 Pare sesonde was a soper þe sotilest vndire heuen. c1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* lxii. 239 Sottill diet is beste. c1450 CARGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 47 Grete wast was not in his hous of sotil metes.

† 3. Of small thickness or breadth; thin, slender, fine. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Leu.* xiii. 30 The heer ȝalow, and sotiler than it is wont. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1172 The sharpe swerd ouer his heed Hangyng by a sotill twynnes threed. c1407 LYGG. *Reason & Sens.* 1150 Hir clothing...Wrought and wove...With sotill thredes softe and smale. 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 9 If ȝe wole not make lymayl of gold, þanne make þerof a sotill þinne plate. 1606 SHAKS. *T. & Cr.* v. ii. 151 No Orifex for a point as subtle, As Ariachnes broken woofe to enter. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) l. 129 Tools of sharp and subtle Edges.

† *b.* Of a ship: = SUBTILE 3 *b.* *Obs.*

1511 *Guyforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 7 An C Galyes, grete bastardes and sotill.

† 4. Finely powdered; (of particles) fine, minute.

1394 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 60 [The unjust mode of garbling spices and other] sotill wares. 1426 LYGG. *De Guil.* *Pilgr.* 16818 The Sotill smale Sandys and gravell off the See. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 57 Loke by salte þe sottile, whyte, fayre and drye. 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 4 Solid with þe seel of lute of wysdom, maad of þe sotillist flour. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Sublimable*, Giving wings, as it were, to its subtle particles, so that they may ascend with its easily sublimable matter.

5. Of immaterial things: Not easily grasped, understood, or perceived; † intricate, abstruse. (Now merged in sense 6.)

1344 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1794 Þe dede es swa sutil and pryve, Pat na man may it properly se. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 2603 Sechande towarde cisle þe sotilest weyes. 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (L.) 244 We schul wele wyte þat þese thre thingys ben wel sotil and diuers. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 48 Ale þe sciences vnder sonne and alle þe sotyle craftes I wolde I knewe. 1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 69 Curious and sotil artes and sciens. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* ii. i. 114 There's not place, To gi' you demonstration of these things. They are a little to subtle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 192 Things remote From use, obscure and subtle. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 167 The subtler Words and Notions are, the nearer they are to Nonsense.

6. Fine or delicate, esp. to such an extent as to elude observation or analysis.

1639 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royal Slave* ii. i. Kings' pleasures are more subtle than to be seen by the vulgar. a1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 449, I told her it should be no pain, it was so sotill (for so is his word). 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* l. 549 How other pleasures have been mine, and joys of subtler origin. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* v. § 9. 144 The seven are in a most subtle alternating proportion. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. iii. § 20. 569 Many inconsistencies are too subtle for the detection of an ordinary mind. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 7 The influence of the popes in England was of that subtle kind which was not so readily defeated. 1879 *Good Words Dec.* 831/1 What subtle associations will recall the phantoms of the past.

7. Of craftsmen, etc.: Skillful, clever, expert, dexterous. (Const. *of.*) *arch.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 325 First in his witte he all purueid His were, als dos þe sotill wright. 1a1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 688 Of song sotil and wys. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlix. 339 Þe more sotil he is of þat art. c1450 *Melvin* 362 [He] made...A Chekier of golde and livery half parted, for he was right sotil of soche craftes. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* v. i. 1. bribed no subtle master Of the destructive art. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* xliii. The subtle Alchemist that [can] in a Trice Life's leaden Metal into Gold transmute.

† *b.* *transf.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1191 With sotill pencil was depeynted this storie. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* lviii. 220 He is of sotille ymagynacion as of hand-werkys. 1703 *Prior Advice to Painter* 22 Wks. 1907 II. 290 All Nature's Gifts refin'd by subtlet Art. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* ii. § 7 To attain...more subtle and exemplary skill in his own craft. 1880 SMILES *Duty* iii. 50 The Indians are clever workmen, with ingenious, subtle fingers.

† *c.* Of animals, rare.

† *Subtle Jack*: the weaver-bird. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. i. 96 The valued file Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 68 Subtle Jacks are Birds as big as Pigeons...They are called by the English *Subtle Jacks*, because of this uncommon way of building. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* i. 419 The...most subtle, cunning, sharpest-flying Pigeon for Homing.

† 8. Of things: Characterized by cleverness or ingenuity in conception or execution; cleverly designed or executed, artfully contrived. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4750 In sum bok find i þar a wile þat ioseph fand þat was subtle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 32 Sa sutill purchas can þe ma, That he gert tak thame eiril-kane. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 207 For god seith hit hymself 'shal neuere good appel þow no sotil science on sour stock growe'. 1473 WARWICK. *Chron.* (Camden) 26 He...with a sotile poynte of werre, gate and enteryd Seynt Michaels Mount. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 727 From the arched roof Pendant by subtle Magic many a row Of Starry Lamps.

† 9. Of persons, their faculties, actions: Characterized by penetration, acumen, or discrimination. Now with implication of (excessive) refinement or nicety of thought, speculation, or argument.

a. 13... *Cursor M.* 13443 (Gott.) Of godspellers he was þe ferth. Marc, luo, mathe, his felans, Bot iohn was sotilest in sans. 1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Sotil wyf wel uor to vynde. c1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 183 Soudry scoles maken sotile clerkis. 1a1400 *Morte Arth.* 808 Two phylorophis...In the seynye science the sotileste fondene. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 55 (Add. MS.). The second best counsellour, and the thirde the sotilest enscherch. 1508 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. v. (1893) 157 The fame of sotill phylorophers. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 71 Ye sotile and intricate acumen of Aristotle. c1597 in *Harrington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 188 The narrowest examiners and sotillest distinguishers of words. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 68 A Nation not slow and dull, but...acute to invent, subtle and sinewy to discours.

† *b.* 1597 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* v. lxxvii. 276 Not for the exercising our curious & subtle wits. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vii. 111. 62 The subtle dexterity of a scholastic metaphysician. 1807 CHAMPE *Par. Reg.* iii. 115 The young how brave, how subtle were the old. 1814 BYRON *Ode Napoleon* viii. A subtle disputant on creeds. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Ranke's Hist.* (1897) 549 Subtle speculations touching the Divine attributes. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 1. 40 A close and subtle analysis of the mental phenomena.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvi. The laws of sympathy between beads and birds...are questions for the subtle reasoning of scientific bodies. 1873 FREEMAN *Gen. Sk. Eur. Hist.* v. 97 As the Greeks had in old times produced so many subtle philosophers, so they now produced equally subtle divines.

† 10. Of persons or animals: Crafty, cunning; treacherously or wickedly cunning, insidiously sly, wily. *Obs.*

a. 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (L.) 1220 Þey be mysdoers, sotil, and sylhtlyl dysseyues. 1446 LYGG. *Night. Poems* 1. 136 Whom that the sotell serpent can deceyue. 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 273 Suthroun ar full suttaille eirilik man. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 1 The serpent was sotyller then all the beastes of the felde. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Df. The Wolfe doth spoyle, the sottile Fox doth pyke. 1833 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xli. xvi. 94/1 He that is sotillested and fullest of shifts. 1831 MILTON *Sonn.* vii. 1 How soon hath Time the subtle thief of youth, Stolen on his wing my three and twentieth year! 1667 — *P. L.* vii. 495 The Serpent sottill'st Beast of all the felde.

† *b.* 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 191 A subtle Traitor needs no Sophister. 1598 — *Merry W.* iii. i. 103 Am I subtle? Am I a Machiuel? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 465 The subtle Fiend...Dissembl'd, and this answer smooth return'd. 1709 E. W. DONNA *Rosina* 67 I'll tell you what I would do, said this Subtle Baggage. 1781 COWPER *Conversal.* 809 The subtle and injurious may be just, And he grown chaste that was the slave of lust.

† *b.* Of actions, thoughts, etc. *Obs.*

a. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 278 Þe sotil amortasyng of secular lordschippis þat is don bi menene hondis in fraude of þe kyngis statute. 1382 — *a Cor.* xi. 3 The serpent deceyued Eve with his sutil wordis. 1420 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 349/1 Grete damagis and sotil deceitis. c1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 84 Be sottale than that cordyt of this thing. c1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 23 Against every sottle suggestion of vice. a1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 55 The sottle in-ticement of some lewd seruant. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 184 His head...well stor'd with subtle wiles.

† *b.* 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 515 Is not thy kinnesse subtle, couetous? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 308 All his tedious talk is but vain boast, Or subtle shifts conviction to evade.

† *c.* Of ground: Tricky. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 20 Like to a Bowle vpon a subtle ground I have tumbled past the throw. 1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia B.* Vpon Tityus his brest, that (for sixe of the nine acres) is counted the sottlest bowling-ground in all Tartary.

11. Working imperceptibly or secretly, insidiously. 1601 SHAKS. *Truel. N.* i. v. 316, I feelee this youths perfactions With an inuisible, and subtle stealth To creepe in at

mine eyes. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. IV. 331 The winds might diffuse that subtle venom. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxxvi. From the loud roar of foaming calumny To the small whisper of the aspaltry foe, And subtler venom of the reptile crew. 1878 *Masque Poets* 25 What subtle drug shall give release with slightest pain before it slay.

† 12. Of weight: = SUBTILE 12 *a*; now SUBTLE. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 22 The Custome of Antwerp is to weigh by the hundreth pounds euen weight called Subtle, for the which commonly there is allowed at the weigh-house 101 lb. 1636 in *Foster Cr. Min. E. Ind. Comp.* (1907) 203, 500. wt. subtle of pepper.

13. Comb. chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *subtle-brained*, *-cadenced*, *-headed*, *-meshed*, *-nosed*, *-paced*, *-scented*, *-shadowed*, *-souled*, *-thoughted*, *-tongued*, *-witted*. Also objective, as *subtle-subtilising* vbl. sb.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xvii. (1632) 366 The more...subtle-brained a man is, the more he is hated. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 493 'Twas a lay More subtle cadenced. Than Dryope's lone lulling of her child. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 4 There bee some 'subtle-headed' perones, which mark other mennes dooings narrowly. 1596 SPENSER *View St. Ireland Wks.* (Globe) 618/2 Yet will some one or other subtle-headed fellow...pike some quirk. 1907 *Academy* 10 Aug. 766/1 On that side he laid a 'subtle-meshed' web from end to end. 1861 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 32 The 'subtlenosed' [F. *gaudissens*] and babbling men do easily mock out this. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel at A.* most silver flow Of 'subtle-paced' counsel in distress. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems*, *Love's Nocturn* xv. So do mounting vapours wreath the 'Subtle-scented' transports. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. xiv. Here Scottish border broyles, and feares of France...Brought forth a 'subtle-shadowed' countenance. 1891 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd v. ii. He was a mighty poet—and a 'subtle-souled' psychologist. 1860 SYMONDS in *Life* (1895) I. 362 Refinement and 'subtle-subtilisations' of all sorts. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* 118 Those whom passion hath not blinded, 'Subtle-thoughted, myriad-minded. 1630 G. DANIEL *Exclus.* xxi. 22 The proud Orator And 'Subtle-longud' Man. 1555 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* iii. (1558) 137 It is a part not...of a good man; but rather of a 'subtlewitted'. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 470 But Sidrophel more subtle-witted, Cry'd out: 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* lxxi, Jupiter...Laughed heartily to hear the subtle-witted Infant give such a plausible account.

† *Subtle*, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 eo-, sou-, sottile, -ele, -ile. [*a.* OF. *sottill* (i.e. = It. *sottigliare* :—med.L. *subtiliāre*, f. *subtilis* SUBTILE *a.*)]

1. *refl.* and *intr.* To devise subtleties or subtle distinctions, to argue subtly.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Falter* ii. 2 When þa þat sould gif þaim hally til godis luf, sottis þaim in swik thyng þat draghs þaim fra thoght of heuen in till weridis besynes. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xl. 139 Hit [sc. Theology] is no science forsoþe to sotilen þer-Inne.

2. *intr.* To scheme, plan craftily. Also with clause.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 379 Þe fend sottillþ evere agens holy chirche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 138 sottilede how ich myghte Lette hem þat louede hym nat lest þei wolde him marrye.

3. *trans.* To devise cleverly.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 214 Ale þise science I my-self sottiled and ordeyned. *Ibid.* xix. 454 Eche man sottileth a sleight synne forto hyde.

4. To attenuate, reduce.

c1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 220 Þou must sottile his dietyng, & he schal not et to mich.

5. ? To pulverize, reduce to ashes. *nonce-use.*

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iv. i. A fire subtle ye, are ye so crafty?

† *Ilence* + *Subtling* vbl. sb. (in 5 soteling, subtling) = SUBTILIZATION.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxi. (Bodl. MS.). White colour is igendered for þynnyng & soteling of parties of þe mater. c1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* ii. ix. 195 Of al such craft and sotiling outen alle Cristen men be war, that thei therbi be not biggild.

† *Subtlehead*. *Obs.* rare. In 4 sotylhede. [*f.* SUBTILE *a.* + HEAD. Cf. MHG. *subtilheit*.] Subtlety.

1340 *Ayenb.* 117 He ne may him-zelue ykname, ne him nestni ine þe strenghe of his uyendes, ne hare sotylhede.

† *Subtleness* (sɒt'lɪnəs). [*-NESS*.] Subtlety.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.). He [sc. the stomach] is senewy to resceyue and hane þe sotines of feling and vertu and strenghe of appetite. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8297 Yf she had wist of this sottelnes She wold not have goote the ring I-wis. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxix. 17 Their hairtis ar sett w' sottelnesse. 1836 SMART, *Subtleness*, Subtlety, artfulness, cunning. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct. Its occasional subtlenesses of thought. 1909 H. M. GWATKIN *Early Ch. Hist.* xix. 11. 178 The subtleness of sin.

† *Subtleship*. *Obs.* rare-1. [*-SHIP*.] Subtlety.

1614 SYLVESTER *Belshul's Rescue* iv. 28 Wks. (1641) 495/1 Let the smooth cunning of my soothing lips Surprise the fell Fox in his Subtleships.

Subtlety (sɒt'lɪti). Forms: *a.* 4 sotilti, sotil(l)te, sottille, 4-5 sotelte(e), -ilte(e), -ylte(e), sotelte(e), 4-6 soteltie, 5 -ty, -elte, sottelte, sotteltie, 5-6 sotyltie, sottelte, 5-7 sotteltie, -ty, 6 sotiltie, -tye, sottelte, sottiltie, sotteltie, sotteltie, sotylty(e), -ie. *B.* 5-6 sottelte, 6-tie, 6-7 sotteltie, 6- subtlety. [*a.* OF. *su-*, *sottille* :—L. *subtiliās*, -ātem, n. of quality f. *subtilis* SUBTILE. The spelling was latinized in the 16th c. like that of *subtle*. Cf. SUBTILITY, SUBTILTY.]

1. Of persons, the mind, its faculties or operations: Acuteness, sagacity, penetration: in modern use chiefly with implication of delicate or keen perception of fine distinctions or nice points.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5903 Gude of grace may bir be, Mynde, and witte, and sutelle. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr. v. 134* What aulthly Sotille of vnderstondynge and conynge? 1538 STARKY *England* i. iv. 126 Ther ys nothyng so true and manyfest, but the sutylty of mannys reison may deuyse somethyng to say contrary.

b. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7471 Who so that hath hadde the subtelte. The double sentence for to se. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 24 They greatly excel all other men in subteltye of wit and knowledge. 1597 HOOKER *Ech. Pol.* v. lxvii. (1611) 363 They labour... by subteltye of wit to make some shew of agreement. 1638-56 COWLEY *Davidels* iii. note 32 Some with much subteltye, and some probability, understand a Pillar of Salt, to signifie only an Everlasting Pillar, of what matter soever. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 508 Though that subteltye might sometimes have led them into refinements rather frivolous, yet have they given eminent samples of penetrating ingenuity. 1855 MACADAM *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 409 Wit, taste, amplitude of comprehension, subteltye in drawing distinctions. 1872 MINTO *Engl. Prose Lit.* i. 1. 47 His subteltye in distinguishing wherein things agree and wherein they differ.

† 2. Skill, cleverness, dexterity. *Obs.*
c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xi. (Symon & Iudas) 271 A kyste bat wrocht is all with costlyke wark & sutelle. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8395 Miche sotellie, for-sothe, setting of notes, Crafte bat was coynt, knawing of tymes.

3. Craftiness, cunning, esp. of a treacherous kind; guile, treachery.

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 172 Through gret sutelle and ghyle... He was prestyt syne and tane. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 56 3et seyn they in here sutelle to sottes in townes, Pei comen out of Carmeli Crist for to followen. c. 1410 HOC- CLEVE *Mother of God* 46 Lest our fo, the fend, thurgh his sotellie... Me ouercome with his trecherie. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lau Arus* (S.T.S.) 18 To work with sutelle of ypocrysy. 1546 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 4 The chefe prestee... heelde a counsell, howe they mygt take Iesus by sutelle, and kyll him. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* G iv. She turned him for his sutelle in stealyng the same into a wylle Foxe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 93 In the wille Snake, What- ever sleights none would suspicious mark, As from his wit and native sutelle Proceeding.

b. 1532 *Rom. Rose* 6172 in Chaucer's Wks. 160b/1, I dwell with hem that proude be And ful of wyles and subtelte. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Those euyls, whiche the crafte and subteltye of the deuyll or man worketh against us. 1566 BRAMHALL *Reply S. IV.* 3 To observe with what subteltye this case is proposed, that the Church of England agreed with the Church of Rome. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. (1787) 73 The laws were violated by power, or perverted by subtelty. 1821 BYRON *Cain* iii. 1, Surely a father's blessing may avert A reptile's subtelty.

† 4. An ingenious contrivance; a crafty or cunning device; an artifice; *freq.* in unfavourable sense, a wily stratagem or trick, something craftily invented. *Obs.*

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 612 Bot giff we fynd sum sutelle, Outtane all sone sall we be. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 20 Bi false procurynge of matrimonye bi soteltes and queyntes. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 5 Another sotelle I wylle telle. Take harpo strynges made of bowel [etc.]. c. 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 738 in *Babees Bk.* Yf þo syluer dysshe wylle algate brenne, A sotelle I wylle þe kenne. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl. vii.* (1874) 20 How many gyles and suteltyes be there, to auoyde and escape the seruyng of the kyngs wyrt. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 56 Liable to fall By weakest suteltyes.

b. 1576 TURBERY *Venerie* xxix. Let him marke the place where he hath fed, and whereon also to marke his subteltyes and craftes. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. (1661) 224 It hath been an old Subtelty of the Popes... to make the world believe that nothing could be done without them.

5. Cookery. A highly ornamental device, wholly or chiefly made of sugar, sometimes eaten, some- times used as a table decoration. *Obs., exc. Hist.*

1c. 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 4 It techeth for to make curyous potages and meetes, and soteltes. c. 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 A soteltee Seint- jorge on horsebak, and sleynge the dragon. 1467-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sturtes) 92 Pro le Tynfoll empt, por ornacion et pictura del soteltee erga festum Natal. Domini. 1517 TORRINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 7 They mad vs goodly Chere w⁴ Diverse Sotylties as Comfytes and Marche Panys. 1554 LATIMER *Serm. Par. King* (Parker Soc.) II. 139 At the end of the dinner they have certain subteltyes, custards, sweet and delicate things. [1768 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cole* 6 June, I am no culinary antiquary: the Bishop of Carlisle, who is, I have often heard talk of a *sotelle* [printed *sotelle*], as an ancient dish. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxi. (1877) 327 The feast was entirely of fish: but they were of many kinds, and were adorned in the quaintest fashions, with sotiltes, or subteltyes. 1875 JEAFFRESON *Bk Table* I. 133 A subtelty, representing a pelican on a nest with her birds.]

† 6. Abstruseness, complexity, intricacy; also *pl.*, abstruse or intricate matters. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 48, I wil that ye teche him enyn The sutelle of sience seuyn. 1387 TRAVIS *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Noust sotille of sentence, nofer faire florisch- ynge of wordes, but swetnesse of deuocion of þe matire schal regne in his book. c. 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 1700 [Mercury] doth habounde In sotyltes ful profounde. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* viii. 8 She knoweth y^e sotiltes of wordes, & can expounde darke sentences. 1591 SPARRY *tr. Cattan's Geomancie* A 4, The...sutelle of this Science.

7. A refinement or nicety of thought, speculation, or argument; a fine distinction; a nice point.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 28 That prefers not a subtelty or an imaginary truth before the bond of peace. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 486 They that are curious in Subteltyes, and ignorant in things of solid Knowledge. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxix, My father delighted in subteltyes of this kind. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 191 The...unprofitable subteltyes of the schools. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vi. 125 The lecturer had no logical subteltyes. 1876 FARRAR *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 369 [He] held that land as a plain matter of fact, and without any

legal subteltyes, as a personal gift from King William. 1903 L.D. HALSBURY in *Law Rep.* 1 K. B. Div. 413 By ingenious subteltyes to bring within the grasp of the tax something which was not intended.

8. Thinness, tenuity, exility; penetrativeness arising from lack of density.

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 109 The subtelty, activity, and penetrancy of its effluvia. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. t. § 1. 24 Admitting the Existence and Subtelty of the Aether. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P. Cowley* (1781) I. 31 Subtelty... in its original import means exility of particles. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. vi. 146, I will suppose ether to consist of parts differing from one another in subtelty by indefinite degrees. 1893 SIR R. HALL *Story of Sun* 120 Such is the wondrous subtelty of the ethereal fluid.

9. Fineness or delicacy of nature, character, manner, operation, or the like; an instance of this.

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 17 Religious controversy sharpens the understanding by the subtelty and remoteness of the topics it discusses. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 204 Who knows to what unnameable subteltyes of spiritual law all these Pagan Fables owe their shape! 1879 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* (1880) 7 The delicate and infinite subteltyes of change and growth discernible in the spirit and the speech of the greatest among poets. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* cviii. III. 549, I doubt whether democracy tends to dis- courage originality, subtelty, refinement, in thought and in expression.

Subtilist (sɒt'list). [*f.* SUBTLE *a.* + *-IST*. Cf. SUBTILIS.] One who is addicted to subteltyes.

1840 [see SUBTILIST, quot. 1829]. 1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xii. 239 A subtilist in emotions, he cultivated as under glasses strange and mournful pleasures.

Subtilize, *v. rare*. [*f.* SUBTLE *a.* + *-IZE*. Cf. SUBTILIZE.] *intr.* To indulge in subteltyes.

1821 BLACKW. *Nag.* IX. 301 The human mind is displayed... in its acuteness, subtilizing to infinity.

Subtly (sɒtli), *adv.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 sotel(ly), -illy, -ylly, sutely, 4-6 suttelly, 5-6 suttely, (4 sotelliche, -elych, -il(ly)che, -ylleche, suteli, -elly, -il(ly), -illy, 5 sotelyche, -yly, *Sc.* sutailly, -ellye, suttilly, 6 sotellye, sut(t)ellie, suttully, 6-7 suttly. *b.* 6 subtel(ly), 6-7 (g) subtelly, 6- subtly. [*f.* SUBTLE *a.* + *-LY* 2. Cf. SUBTILLY.]

1. Cleverly, dexterously, skilfully; ingeniously, artfully, cunningly, *arch.*

a. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3117 We be so sotliche be-sewed in þise hides. 1387 TRAVIS *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 425 It was i-made sotliche by gravinge craft. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3038 Hir ene... Full suttely set, Serklyt with heris On the browes so bryght. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xliii. 170 (Harl. MS.) To have a sherte sotelyche i-made for his body. c. 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* l. 140 Tabletis of gold... With Saphiris set so sutelle and sound. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 207 Thou seest How suttly to detainee I devise.

b. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 65 Subtly contrived too. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* lxi, That He who subtly wrought me into Shape Should stamp me back to common Earth again.

2. With subtle thought or argument; with nice or fine-drawn distinctions.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM *vii.* 203 Hare o3e wyt, hyt bym by-kecheþ, þat god so sotylleche secheþ, þat syt so he3e. a. 1513 FARNY *Chron.* vii. cxxiv. (1811) 288 It is ouer subtly excused, or soo darkely... wryten, that the reader therof shall hardly come to y^e knowledge of the trouthe. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiii. (1634) 54 In too subtly peacring into the high misticrie. 1591 SILVESTER *Dn Bartas* i. ii. (1641) 181/2, I know how subtly gathered Clerks Presume to argue in their learned Works. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. iv. Concl. 512 Matter and Motion, however subtly divided, or reasoned upon, yield nothing more than Matter and Motion still. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* ii. viii, Let us not talk of these Matters so subtly. 1884 *Punch* 23 Feb. 87 The subtly-woven length Of his audacious argument.

† 3. With craft or guile; craftily, treacherously, deceitfully, insidiously. *Obs.*

a. c. 1325 *Poem Times* *Edm. II.* lxiv. (Percy Soc.) 29 Sotelych for-sothe They don the kyngs best; Whan ech man hath his parte The kyngs hath the lest. 1340 *Aenb.* 26 þo byþe ypocrites sotlyþ, þet sotilliche wyllyþ þe3e clune. 1414 *26 Pol.* *Poems* xlii. 63 Mede witþ poysoun sotlyþ is maynt. a. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha Maritil Women* 254, I was dissymblit suttely in a sanctis liknes. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* vi. 19 The same deale suttely with oure kynred. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxv. xiv. 806 How suttely and cautiously he had like a cunning Carthaginian, couched his words in a certeine kind of flatterie. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* i. v. 15 Suttly to cast a jealousy upon the Crowne.

b. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 220 b, Utterynge wonderous woordes, as she was before subtly and craftely induced and taught. c. 1585 [R. BROWNE] *Arw. Cartwright* 24 Why did M. C. so subtly set contrary to dumbe minis- ters, sufficient ministers? 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 62 Let them subtly insinuate necessary defence, sure enough the preparations they make shew a delight in war. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 95 The Devil takes this for a handle, and subtly makes Canaan dream.

4. Delicately, finely.

1732 POPE *Ess.* *Man* i. 219 In the nice bee, what sense so subtly true, From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew? 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* v. § 12. 147 The Pisan front is far more subtly proportioned. 1876 G. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxi, This subtly-poised physical susceptibility.

5. In a manner that defies observation, analysis, or explanation.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. i. II. 9 [Mohammedanism] dealt prodigally in angelic appearances, and believed in another incorporeal, or, rather, subtly-corporeal race, between angels and men. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 157 The song passes swiftly and subtly into a world of romantic sentiment. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 157 Apology and devotion are subtly blended throughout his appeal. 1890 SCRIBNER's *Mag.* Jan. 191 A very strong impression of

French superiority was very subtly instilled. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/2 A religious intolerance as subtly vicious as was ever the fanatical impetus of the Crescent.

Subtone (sɒt'tʃʊn). [*f.* SUB- *5 c* + *TO*NE *sb.*]

1. A subordinate tone; an undertone.

1894 *Yellow Bk.* l. 190 The river was wrapped in a delicate grey haze with a golden sub-tone. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 5/3 Those delicate tones and sub-tones of feminine feeling which 'mere man' is... too dense to appreciate.

2. *Mus.* A subordinate sound.

1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/4 He [sc. Wheatstone] was the first... to give a physical explanation of the sombre effect of the minor chord, which sounds prosaic to the æsthetic critic, for it is dependent on the theory of sub-tones just mentioned. [Wheatstone used 'subordinate sounds'.]

Subtonic (sɒt'tɒnik), *a.* and *sb.* [*In A and B* 1 f. SUB- 19, in *B* 2 f. SUB- 13.] *A. adj.* *Pho- netics.* (See quot.)

1833 J. RUSH *Philos. Human Voice* (ed. 2) 54 A number of sounds, possessing... properties analogous to those of the tonics; but differing in degree... From their inferiority to the tonics... whilst they admit of being intoned or carried concretely through the intervals of pitch, I have called them Subtonic sounds. *Ibid.*, Some of the subtonic vocalities are purely nasal, as: m, n, ng, b, d, g.

B. sb.

1. *Phonetics.* A 'subtonic' sound.

1833 J. RUSH *Philos. Human Voice* (ed. 2) 55 This vocalty of the subtonics... is variously modified by the nose, tongue, teeth and lips.

2. *Mus.* The semitone immediately below the upper tonic of a scale; the leading note.

1854 MOORE *Compl. Cycl. Music.* 1889 E. PROUT *Har- mony* i. § 13 The seventh note of the scale... is sometimes... called the 'Subtonic'.

† **Subtract**, *sb.* *rare. Obs.* [*ad. L.* *subtrahctus*, *pa. pple.* of *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT.]

1. A remainder.

a. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Regalia* (1641) 27 Sir Iohn Perrot was a goodly Gentleman, and he was of a very ancient descent, as an heir to many Subtracts [other ed. of 1641 abstracts] of Gentry.

2. A subtrahend.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 241 If he be carefull to make his Canon right, the Letters themselves will direct him how to frame his Divisors and Subtracts.

Subtract (sɒb'trækt), *v.* Also 6-track. [*f.* *L.* *subtrahere*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *subtrahere* (whence OF. *subtrahre*, It. *soltrarre*, Pg. *subtrahir*) *f.* sub- SUB- 25 + *trahere* to draw, carry. See also SUBTRACT.]

1. *trans.* To withdraw or withhold (a thing that is or may be used or enjoyed). *Obs. exc. arch.*

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI.* c. 13 § 23 Yf anye person doe subtrahce or withdrawe any manner of tithes. 1559-60 *MS. Coll. Calif.* B. ix, Let not men... move zow to subtrahce zour helping hand. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 588 They did not subtrahce from them their ciuill obedience or counted them from that day forward, no longer to be their kings. 1607 *Statutes in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 69 To sub- tract so much of the Ushers wages. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. iii. I. 105 His ill will is thus raised, and he tries to sub- tract from man the use of fire.

† 2. To remove from a place or position. *Obs.*

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. II. 374 The merchandis... traifquand betuix Berwick and Edinburgh salbe sub- tractit and withdrawin. 1640 *Br. Hall Episc.* ii. vii. 187 And yet none of the ancient burdens subtrahced. 1699 *Br. FEARSON* *Creed* (1839) 303 Should we imagine Christ to anticipate the time of death, and to subtrahce his soul from future torments necessary to cause an expiration. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* iii. 27 Let him then subtrahce his finger, and he will perceive the Quicksilver to descend from the Tube into the subijacent Vessel.

b. refl.

c. 1540 *Bellenden's Livy* (S.T.S.) I. 8 (MS. A) To subtrahce [*MS. B* subtrahce] me fra srich of sic miseris as oft occurs in to oure dayis. 1597 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispac't* 74 If they... would subtrahce themselves from her obedience. *Ibid.* 511 Whoever subtrahces himself from a former actual governour. 1889 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 4/2 Whether steps will be taken... to prevent Houston from subtrahcing himself from the jurisdiction of one of her Majesty's Courts.

3. *Math.* To take away or deduct (one quantity from, † out of another): see SUBTRACTION 3. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1559 RECORDE *Whetst. Kil.* Wberfore I subtrahce 16. out of 18. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regim. Sea* xx. (1577) 53 Subtrahce or take away the stars declination from the heighth. 1652 *News fr. Low Countr.* 8 Podex can... Adde, Multiply, Sub- tract, Divide. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marit. Surv.* 62 Sub- tract the Complement of the Declination from the half Sum, and take the Remainder. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 72 Remembering to subtrahce at the last step instead of add- ing. 1884 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 53 We should get a better approximation still by subtrahcing the temperature at 12 from the temperature at 1 second past 12, and multiply- ing the difference by 3600.

b. trans. and fig.

a. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 123 What is so sub- tracted or subducted out of the extent of the Divine Perfection, leaves still a Quotient, if I may so call it, Infinite. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] *tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 415 A law of the understanding, from which it is permitted to deviate under no pretence, or therefrom to subtrahce any phenomenon. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ix, The transient pink flush... sub- trahced nothing from her majesty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 474 That is what I suppose you to say... you may, if you wish, add or subtrahce anything.

Hence *Subtrahcting* *vbl. sb.*

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 109 The same Swallow by the subtrahcing daily of her Eggs proceeded to lay nineteen successively. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 46 There is to be no adding or subtrahcing.

Subtracter. rare. [f. prec. + -ER.]

1. One who subtracts. 1828-32 WEBSTER.

+2. = SUBTRAH ND. Obs. 1818 TODD.

Subtraction (sɒb'trækʃən). Also 5 subtraccio(u)n, 5-6 -traction(u)n, 6 sotraction. [ad. late L. *subtractio*, -ōnem (in Vulgate tr. Gr. ὑποστολή), n. of action f. *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT. Cf. It. *sottrazione*, Pg. *subtracção*. See also SUBTRACTION.]

+1. Withdrawal or removal from a place. Obs. c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstn.) ii. 369 He.. wylfully into bat stede Hath graunted be subtractione Of bat relyk of gret renowne To Anthonor. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 155 As in the subtraction of Danes as vn to the maner and chance þer of croulicers make noo mencion [etc.].

2. The withdrawal or withholding of something due, necessary, or useful. Also, an instance of this. Obs. exc. arch.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* ii. x. 53 He þat is tauȝt wiþ þe ȝifte of grace, and lerned wiþ be telyng of subtraction [orig. *subtractionis verberet*]. 1552 *Apr. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 33 This plaige of subtraction of grace. 1598 *in Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 96 By y^e additions & sotractions affirmacions & negacions, etc., of the particu^lar of his authority. a 1656 *Bp. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 163 A subtraction or diminution of the maintenance of studied Divines. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 242 A second subtraction of obedience, or at least declaration of neutrality. 1833 *WADINGTON Hist. Ch.* xxiii. 324 The party in France, which for some time had been opposed to the subtraction of obedience.. declared its adhesion.

b. *Law*. The withdrawal or withholding from a person of any right or privilege to which he is lawfully entitled.

1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 21 Ecclesiastical laws relate to.. subtraction and right of tythes, oblations, &c. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iii. 94 The suit for restitution of conjugal rights.. is brought whenever either the husband or wife is guilty of the injury of subtraction, or lives separate from the other without any sufficient reason. *Ibid.* 231 The subtraction or non-observance of any of these conditions, by neglecting to swear fealty, to do suit of court, [etc.] is an injury to the freehold of the lord. 1835 *TOMLINS' Law-Dict.*, Subtraction of Rents and Services.

c. *Logic*. The exception of one class from another in which the excepted class is naturally included. In recent Dicts.

3. *Math.* The taking of one quantity from (+ out of) another; the operation of finding the difference between two quantities, the result being termed the remainder. Also, an instance of this.

Compound subtraction: see COMPOUND a. 2b. c 1425 *Craſte Nonbryngre* (E.E.T.S.) 10 þou moost know þat subtraction is drawynge of one nomber oute of anoper nomber. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 95 Subtraction or Rebating is nothing els, but an arte to withdrawe and abate one summe from another, that the Remainer may appeare. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xviii. Fj. Nowe by subtraction subduce 100 from 120, there remaineth your duisor 20. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* iv. 390 *note*, Subtraction of this number, and, in some, addition.. will rectifie many gross absurdities in our Chronologies. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v., *Compound Subtraction*, is the Method of taking a Summ compounded of several different Species, from another Summ Compounded likewise of the same sorts of Species. 1854 *ORR'S Circ. Sci. Math.* 22 Proceed in like manner with each denomination till e subtraction is finished. 1910 *ENCYCL. Brit.* (ed. 11) II. 538/2 We.. perform the subtractions independently, and then regroup the results as the remainder.

b. *transf. and fig.* Abstraction, deduction, removal.

1534 *WHITTING Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 27 That we maye be as good accompters of our offyces and duties, and se bothe in addycion and subtraction what somme may surmounte of the remainyes. 1738 *T. BIRCH App. Life Milton* I. 72 By comparing it with his other Account, we shall perceive.. that there is not an entire Agreement in any one of the Paragraphs, but there are either Alterations, or Additions, or Subtractions, or Contradictions. 1820 *R. JACKSON St. Febrile Dis.* (ed. 2) I. 227 Dr. Rush, and other American physicians carried subtraction of blood to great extent in the American epidemic. 1828 *P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 325 The gift of a single million out of this vast amount is about as insignificant as the subtraction of a grain of wheat from a peck measure. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* xiii. § 1. 723 From it all the varieties of organized products might be obtained, by the addition or subtraction of water, oxygen, and ammonia. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* (1909) 25 The world can endure the subtraction of even a justice of the peace with provoking equanimity.

4. Detraction, depreciation. (Cf. SUBTRACTOR.) rare.

1890 *Century Mag.* XXXIX. 624/2 Of Shakspeare he [sc. Emerson] talked much, and always without a word of subtraction.

Subtractive (sɒb'træktɪv), a. [ad. med.L. *subtraktivus*, f. *subtract-*: see SUBTRACT v. and -IVE. Cf. Pg. *subtrativo*.] Involving or denoting subtraction, deduction, or diminution; (of a mathematical quantity) that is to be subtracted, negative, having the minus sign.

1690 *LEYBOURN Curs. Math.* 808 We have therefore now three *Prosthaphæreses* of the Moon.. Which since they are all of the same sort, to wit, each of them subtractive [etc.]. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 352 *Subtractive Ratio* is that whose Terms are dispos'd to Subtraction, that is, to Division. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xiv. (1821) 381 The resulting numerical values.. if additive of the north polar distance, are subtractive of the zenith distance. 1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 307 However—Yet—Notwithstanding—Nevertheless. These may be called subtractive conjunctions: they all concede something, and deduct something else.

1824 *R. JACKSON View Formation etc. Armies* 505 Besides measured diet, there are other means.. diminishing the volume of the fluids.. These are subtractive, viz. blood letting and purging. 1839 *BENTHAM Justice & Cod. Petit. Prelim. Explan.* p. vi. To employ either draft, with.. amendments, whether additive, subtractive, or substitutive. 1890 *H. B. FINE Number-Syst. Algebra* 102 In reducing equations.. subtractive terms in either member are rendered additive by transposition to the other member.

b. *Cryst.* (See quot. 1805-17.) 1805-17 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 147 Tetrahedral and prismatic molecules are always arranged in such a manner in the interior of primitive and secondary crystals, that, taking them in groups of 2, 4, 6, 8 they compose parallelipeds.. These parallelipeds are by Haüy named subtractive molecules. 1823 *BROOKE Crystallogr.* 66 A more simple theory of decrement.. may be substituted for that which has been established upon the assumption of the irregular tetrahedron as the integrant molecule, and the obtuse rhomboid as the subtractive molecule.

Subtractor. Substituted by Warburton, 1747, for SUBTRACTOR of the folios in Shaks. *Twel. N.* i. iii. 37.

Subtrahend (sɒb'trænd), *Math.* [ad. L. *subtrahendus* (sc. *numerus* number), gerundive of *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT.] The quantity or number to be subtracted.

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 18 The number to be subtracted.. called the Subtrahend. 1714 *CUNN Treat. Fractions* 39 Then subtract the Numerator of the Subtrahend from the common Denominator. 1826 *in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 428/1 The next digit in the subtrahend is greater than the one corresponding to it in the minuend.

b. *transf.* A sum of money to be deducted. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* (1871) I. 98 Subtracting the due subtrahend. 1898 — *Fredk. Gt. ix. x.* Here is the Princess's account; with the subtrahend, twenty-five or seventy-five per cent. not deducted. 1911 *Edinb. Rev.* Jan. 138 Her wages.. are liable to a serious subtrahend for the loss.. caused by leaving her house.. in the hands of another.

+ **Subtray**, v. Obs. Also 5-6 subtrahe, 6 -trah. [f. imper. sing. *subtrahe* or stem *subtrah-* of L. *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT. Cf. SUBSTRA.] To subtract (*trans.* and *intr.*).

c 1425 *Craſte Nonbryngre* (E.E.T.S.) 13 Here he teches þe Craſt how þou schalt know, when þou hast subtrayd, whether þou hast wel ydo or no. c 1430 *Art Nonbryng* (E.E.T.S.) 16 And so forth the subtrahe for the totale nombre in respect of þe digit. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch. v.* in Ashm. (1652) 81 Your Liquors be ordained to add and subtray, To make equalitie by wisdom of assay. 1549 *CHALCNER Erasme on Folly* Gij. From howe many.. euilles I haue subtraied these mye sicke paches. 1579 *DIGGES Strataget.* i. xv. 26 The last Fraction being lesse then 3 enforce you to Subtrahe one out of 4. 1581 *J. MELLIS Briefe Instr.* D viij. To make the summes equal, gather the total hereof.. and subtray it from the total summe of your Creditor opposite.

Subtreasurer. [SUB-6.] An assistant or deputy treasurer.

The specific designation of an official of Hereford and Truro Cathedrals, and of the Inner Temple; in U.S. of the official in charge of a subtreasury.

1546, 1786 [implied in SUBTREASURERSHIP]. 1821 *LAMB Elia, Old Bencher's Inner T.* But the worthy sub-treasurer—who respects his old and his new masters—would not have been puzzled. 1849 *EASTWICK Dry Leaves* 172, I suddenly reflected that the treasurer—with all the race of sub-treasurers—had departed. 1882 *INGER Lamb* vi. 103 His father's old and loyal friend Randal Norris, the sub-treasurer of the Inner Temple.

Hence **Subtreasurership**, the office of a sub-treasurer.

1546 *Yks. Chantry-Surv.* (Surtees) II. 363 The Subtreasurershippe in the saide Church. 1786 *J. BACON Liber Regis* 1102 Diocese of York. The Cathedral Church.. Sub Treasurership.

Subtreasury. [SUB-7 d.] A subordinate or branch treasury; U.S. the organization by which the separate safe-keeping of the public funds is entrusted to specially appointed officers; any of the branches of the Treasury established in certain cities of the States for the receipt and safe-keeping of public monies.

1837 *CALHOUN Wks.* III. 81 This proposed reorganization has been called a sub-treasury. 1837-42 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) II. viii. 118 With their interminable brawls about Banks and the Sub-Treasury, Abolition [etc.]. 1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* 1765/2 The failures of many of these [banking institutions] during the years 1837-1842 led to the establishment, on the 6th August, 1846, of the Independent Treasury, or Sub-treasury.. The sub-treasuries for the reception of the public funds are at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities. 1896 *Daily News* 24 July 8/5 A telegram from Washington says that the Treasury Department has been advised that over 23 million dollars in gold will be turned into the sub-treasuries by the banks. 1901 *ALLORIDGE Sherbro* xxvii. 313 There was a sub-treasury at the port of Sulima; the sub-accountant forwarded down.. revenue to the amount of £1,000.

attrib. 1888 *ENCYCL. Brit.* XXIII. 766/2 Van Buren.. after a four years' struggle.. succeeded in making the 'sub-treasury scheme' law (1840).

Subtriangular, a. Chiefly *Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *subtriangularis*: see SUB-20 e.] Approaching the form of a triangle; somewhat triangular.

1787 *tr. Linnaeus' Fam. Plantis* 763 Calodendron.. Seeds two in each cell, subtriangular. 1824 *Dp Bois Lamarck's Arrangem.* 45 The Macræ.. are marine shells, almost always subtriangular. 1854 *OWEN in Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 192 The exocoelicals.. are very irregular subtriangular bones. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 605 A sub-triangular wedge-shaped implement.

So **Subtriangularate** a., with combining form **Subtriangularato-**.

1849 *HARDY in Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. vii. 361 Head sub-triangular. 1852 *DANA Crust.* i. 118 Carapax sub-triangularato-ovate.

Sub-tribe. Chiefly *Zool.* and *Bot.* [SUB-7 b.] A subdivision of a tribe.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* II. 860/1 The second sub-tribe, *Hydradephaga*, includes the predaceous water-beetles. 1857 [see SUBCLASS]. 1859 *R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr. in Trul. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 84 The Wazaramo number many sub-tribes, the principal of which are the Wákámhá. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 150 Tribe iv. *Seselineæ*.. Sub-tribe 2. *Coriandrea*.

Hence **Subtribual** a., pertaining to a subtribe. 1881 *BENTHAM in Trul. Lin. Soc.* XVIII. 287 The most important tribal and subtribal characters.

Subtriple, a. [ad. late L. *subtripplus*: see SUB-10 and TRIPLE a.]

1. *Math.* That is one third of a quantity or number; denoting a proportion of 1 to 3; (of a ratio) of which the antecedent is one third of the consequent.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* viii. § 6.60 Which must be in sub-triple proportion of the diameter of the sunne to the diameter of the great orbe. a 1696 *SCARBURGH Euclid* (1705) 180 As 13 to 4 inverted, is 4 to 13 viz. Subtriple sesiquartial. 1719 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 14 The Proportion of White Lead to Lead itself comes out still less, i.e. sub-triple. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*

2. *Sub-triple Spot*, a moth (see quot.).

1832 *J. RENNIE Butterfl. & M.* 179 The Sub-triple Spot (*Paramecia subtripunctulana*).

Subtriplicate, a. *Math.* [SUB-10.]

1. Of a ratio or proportion: Being that of the cube roots of the quantities; thus, 2 : 3 is the sub-triplicate ratio of 8 : 27.

1656 [see SUBOUPPLICATE]. 1710 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* II. *Paraboloïds*, are Paraboloïform Curves in Geometry; whose Ordinates are supposed to be in a Subtriplicate, Subquaduplicate, &c. Ratio of their respective Abscissæ. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 316 Let us see how near they come to the reciprocal sub-triplicate ratio of their weights.

¶ 2. = SUBTRIPLE. (A misuse.)

1656 *HOBBS Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 277 It is the same fault when men call.. a third part subtriplicate of the whole.

Subtriplicated, a. [SUB-20 f.] Imperfectly divided into three sections.

1822 *J. PARKINSON Outl. Oryctol.* 212 Lip bordered internally; columella subtriplicated.

Subtrist (sɒb'trɪst), a. rare. [ad. L. *subtristis*, f. *sub-* SUB-19 + *tristis* sad.] Somewhat sad.

1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xxix. You look subtrist and melancholic.

Subtropic, a. and sb. [SUB-12 b, 19.]

A. *adj.* = SUBTROPICAL.

1891 *in Cent. Dict.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Subtropic*, applied to half-hardy plants which in temperate climates can thrive in summer only.

B. *sb. pl.* **Subtropics**: the regions adjacent to or bordering on the tropics.

1886 *Times* (Philad.) 3 May (Cent.), There are but two counties [of Florida] in the sub-tropics—Dade and Monroe. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* i. 1 The principal cause of morbidity in the tropics and sub-tropics.

Subtropical, a. [SUB-12 b, 19.]

1. Bordering on the tropics.

1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Nov. 393 Some currents convey ice into sub-tropical countries. 1867 *VELL Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) I. 1. x. 200 A climate approaching that now only experienced in sub-tropical regions. 1883 *Chamb. Trul.* 142 The sponges of commerce are almost wholly obtained from tropical or sub-tropical seas.

2. Characteristic of subtropical regions; of a climate, character, habit, etc. between temperate and tropical; almost tropical.

1842 *LODGE Suburban Hort.* 527 Climates sub-tropical, or tropical. 1863 *DANA Man. Geology* 534 The Miocene flora of the vicinity of Vienna the same author pronounces to be subtropical. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 6 The.. culture of tropical and sub-tropical fruits in the southern States. 1880 *DAWKINS Early Man in Brit.* ii. 21 The sub-tropical members decreased, and the temperate forms.. preponderated.

Subtrude (sɒb'trʊd), v. [f. L. *sub-* SUB-2, 25 + *trudere* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust under.

a 1846 *Dublin Rev.* (Worc.).

2. *intr.* To thrust itself in stealthily.

1898 *HARDY Wessex Poems* 129, I see the nightfall shades subtrude.

Subtype. [SUB-5 c.] A subordinate type; a type included in a more general type.

1862 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) i. § 2. 50 The hydrochloric acid type.. forms a subtype which comprehends the chlorides, fluorides, bromides, iodides, and cyanides. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* ii. 122 In some Natural Orders the amount of variation.. is so considerable that we shall find it needful to employ subtypes.

Subtypical, a. [SUB-19.] a. Of the character of a subtype. b. Not quite typical; lying between the typical and aberrant forms.

1837 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 4 The first three of these sub-families constitute the aberrant circle.. The fourth is the sub-typical. *Ibid.* 76 The *Piprina* constitute the subtypical group of this family [sc. the *Amphalini*]. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* ii. 221 The Bivalve *Shell-fish*.. constitute the second or sub-typical group in the quinary system.

|| **Subucula** (sūbū'kūlā). Also anglicized (rare) subucule. [L. dim. f. *sub* under + **uclre* to put, as in *exuclre*, *induclre*.] a. A kind of shirt or under-tunic worn by the ancient Romans. b. In the Anglo-Saxon Church, a tunic worn beneath the alb, serving as a kind of cassock.

[Cf. c. 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* 125 My auctor her setteth a word 'subucula' which is both an awbe and a schert.]

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 That every Priest celebrating Mass, hath his Corporal, and Subucule [*mispr.* Subumle] under his Alban. 1849 ROCK CH. *Fathers* I. v. 460 Besides the alb, the Anglo-Saxons wore another garment...the subucula. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 456/2 It was a custom of the Romans to wear two tunics...The one next the skin was known as the subucula.

Subulate (sū'būlēt), a. Bot. and Zool. [ad. mod. L. *subulatus*, f. *subula* awl: see -ATE². Cf. F. *subulé*.] Awl-shaped; slender and tapering to a point.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. xiii. (1765) 31 *Subulate*, Awl-shaped. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 9 Our bird...has a weak, slender, subulate bill. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* xiii. (1794) 132 Flowers in a spike, with a subulate receptacle. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Antomol.* xvii. 11. 33 Their long and large head, armed with very long subulate mandibles. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discoomyces* 303 Margin unevenly fringed with somewhat roughened subulate hairs.

Comb. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 136 Radical leaves subulate-striated. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 206 Involucral bracts...subulate-lanceolate.

So **Subulated** a., with comb. form **Subulato-**. 1750 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 495 The beak of the Sturnus is of a subulated figure. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* ii. xx. (1765) 128 The upper Filament is subulato-setose. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 8 July, The *hippoboscæ hirundinis*, with narrow subulated wings. 1833 HOOKER in Smith's *Eng. Flora* V. 1. 21 Leaves subulato-setaceous.

Subuliformis (sūbū'li'fōrm), a. [ad. mod. L. *subuliformis*, f. *subula* awl: see -FORM.] Subulate. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† **Subulon.** Obs. [ad. L. *subulo*, f. *subula* awl.] A young hart (with straight unbranched horns).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 122 mργ. Of Spittards & Subulons. *Ibid.* 133 The dung of Harts cureth the dropsie, especially of a Subulon or young Hart. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. viii. 160/2 He beareth Argent, a Subulon (or Brocards) head, proper... This head of a Subulon, is born by the name of Subell.

† **Subumber**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *sub* SUB-2 + *umbra* shadow. Cf. *subumbrage* s.v. SUB-2.] trans. To shelter.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXIII. vi. Under shryne buried and subumberd Emong al Caristen kynges worthy to be remembered.

|| **Subumbrellā**. Zool. [mod. L.; see SUB-1 f.] The internal ventral or oral disk of a hydrozoan; the concave muscular layer beneath the umbrella of a jelly-fish.

1878 BELL II. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 108 In the Meduse it [sc. a muscular layer] is limited to the surface which carries the gastric apparatus, where it forms the 'sub-umbrellā'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 248 Scattered ganglion cells in connection with this [inner nerve] ring lie in the ectoderm of the sub-umbrellā.

Hence **Subumbrellar** a. [SUB-1 b], beneath the umbrellā; pertaining to the subumbrellā.

1877 HUXLEY *Anim. Ino. Anim.* iii. 137 A sub-umbrellar cavity with a roof formed by the umbrellā.

† **Subunion**. Obs. rare. [ad. mod. L. *subunio*, rendering late Gr. *σύνει* (= *σύν*, *unio* under + *εἶν* one) HYPHEN: see UNION.] Incomplete union (of words or syllables).

[The L. word is used = hyphen; cf. i.—1665 R. JOHNSON *Scholar's Guide* 2 A Subunio (?) used 1. when two whole words are united, as pale-faced. 2. when one part of the word is writ at the end of one line, and the other at the beginning of the next. 1665 MATLOCK *Fax Nova Artis* Scrib. 20.]

1648 HEXHAM *Dic. Diet. II. Gram.* Bbb, Hyphen is a Note of Sub-union, either of two words...or of the Connection of two or more Syllables together. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. v. 251/1 *Hyphen*, is a mark of subunion either of two words, as Self-love; or of the connection of two Syllables at the end of a Line, and the beginning of the succeeding Line thus =.

Suburb (sū'burb). Forms: pl. 4-5 sub(b)-arbes, -ia, (-ya), -urbia, 5-7 suburbes, 6-7 subburba, suberbs, (4 subaarbis, 5 -orbs, 6ow-barbya, subbarbes, -ara, -era, 6 -arbs, -arbes, subberbes, -ia, -urbes, -ya, -orbes, sub-vrba), 5- suburbis; also 5 sowthbarbya, -ez, 6 southe-barbia (see SOUTH-2); sing. 4-7 suburbe, 5 sub(b)arbe, subbarde, 7- suburb. [a. OF. *suburb*, pl. -es, ad. L. *suburbium*, pl. -ia (med. L. also *suburbii*), f. *sub* SUB-11 + *urbis* city. Cf. Sp., Pg. *suburbio*.]

1. The country lying immediately outside a town or city; more particularly, those residential parts belonging to a town or city that lie immediately outside and adjacent to its walls or boundaries.

a. collect. pl.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 364 þai hadden subarbis to fede þe beestis þat schuld be offered sacrifice to god in þe temple. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Proh.* 104 In the suburbs of a town...Lurkyng in hermes and in lanes blynde. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 211 An oxe spak to a plowm of Rome in þe suburbs of Rome. 1398 — Barth. de P. R. xiv. xii. (Tollem. MS.) Sichein, þat was a cite of socoure with

subbarbes [ed. 1535 subardes, 1584 suburbes] þerof in mounte Effraym. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Florentynes, and Venicyens, And Esterlinges...after the maier riding, Passid the subbarbis to mete withe the Kyng. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 23/1 Fleteatrete in the subbarbes of London. c. 1460 Oseney Reg. 6 P church of seynte marye Mawdeleyn the which is i-sett in the subbarbis of oxonforde. 1493 in Young Ann. *Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 67 Withyn this cyte or suburbs of the same. 1523 Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 3 § 5 Withyn either of the said Townes of Lyn and Great Varmouth or Suburbes of the same. 1592 GREENE *Vision Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 259 He trudgeth towards Antwerpe, where in the suburbes, bee heard of his wife. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* 1904 II. 148 London, what are thy Suburbes but licensed Stewes? 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 76 There's a trim rabble let in: are all these Your faithfull friends o' th' Suburbes? 1665 Baker's *Chron., Contin. Chas. I.* 501 That part of the Suburbis of London commonly called Covent Garden. a. 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 2 At London, and in the suburbs. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 223 They...had resolved to burn the suburbs, in order to preserve the city within the walls. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. 59 How this ugly lot of suburbs would join with that ugly lot, and that there would soon be one continuous street.

† b. collect. sing.

1395 E. E. WILLS (1882) 9 In the paroch of seynt sepulchre in the suburbe of london. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 184/1 Suburbie, of a cyte or walled towne (K. suburb or southbarbis of cyte), *suburbium*, *suburbanum*. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 9 He was sent to Gloucester College, in the Suburb of Oxon. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1853 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. i. 70 Its cities...were surrounded beyond their fortifications by a suburb of fields and gardens.]

2. Any of such residential parts, having a definite designation, boundary, or organization.

a. sing. form.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund App.* 395 Not ferre out of the town In a suburbe callyd Rysbygate. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Louc. C. Wars* 955 Suddenly a suburb beyond the River, that might have been defended, was quitted. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Jan. 1645, I went to the Ghetto, where the Jewes dwell as in a suburb by themselves. 1797 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* III. ii. 34 This Street is call'd the Cannon-Gate...which Part, tho' a Suburb, is a Kind of Corporation by itself, as Westminster to London. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* v. 68 Crossing the Indian suburb, the streets of which were very neat. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) III. xii. 109 The monks of Saint Stephen already dwelt in their suburb beyond the walls of Caen. 1913 *Standard* 20 June 7/7 The people of Clapham, or Cricklewood, or Clapton, or any other suburb.

† b. pl. form with sing. concord.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 810 The suburbs of Gateshead, which is conjoined to New-castle. a. 1668 LASSERES *Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 58 A continual Suburbis of stately villas and villages. 1753 DE FOE's *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 214 The Market-place and St. Nicolas's Church, from whence, for a good way, shoots out a Suburbs to the North-east...and each Suburb has its particular Church.

3. *transf.* and *fig. (pl., rarely sing.)* Outlying parts, outskirts, confines, purlieus.

a. of localities.

1384 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlv. 2 On eche part it shal be halewid in fyue hundrid by fyue hundrid, four maner by campas, and in fifti cubitis in to the suburbis therof bi campas. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 37 All company is the suburbs of Hell. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. iv. 128 They come to the Ilands of Guadalupe Dominique...and the rest, which...be as it were, the suburbs of the Indies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 91 Constantine raised these suburbs of Hell, and destroyed both the customes, statues, and temple it selfe. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vi. (1718) 270 To heay'n's high city I direct my journey, Whose spangled Suburbs entertain mine eye. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. § 2 11. 285 The Kitchen...with the Larder and Pantry the necessary suburbs thereof. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 773 [Bees] Flie to and fro, or on the smoothed Plank, The suburb of thir Straw-built Cittadel...confer Thir State affairs. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Luke* xxiii. 42 Even then, when he is in the suburbs of hell, he will blaspheme.

b. of immaterial things.

1599 NASHE *Lenen Stoffe Wks.* 1905 III. 174 The yaward or suburbs of my narration. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 363 They would never come within the condition or suburbs of mercy. 1650 TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 6. 142 When our fortunes are violently chang'd, our spirits are unchang'd, if they alwayes stood in the Suburbs and expectation of sorrows. 1655 FULLER *Best Act Obliv.* 2 Lent is a season for sorrow, this Week is the suburbs of Lent. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess. Wks.* 1890 III. 293 In summer, in the immediate suburbs of midsummer. 1848 LONGE *Fireside, Resign.* v. This life of mortal breath is but a suburb of the life elysian. 1863 COWDER CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 445 Silence is an embryo of a man...a man dwelling in the suburbs of sense.

c. jocular.

a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1687) 326 The Suburbs of my Jacket are so gone, I have not left a Skirt to sit upon.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. Simple attrib. (rarely in pl. form) passing into adj. = Belonging to a suburb or the suburbs, SUBURBAN. Now rare.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* I. Heares queanes maintaine in every suburb streete. 1593 MARLOWE *Lucan's 1st Bk.* 569 Those that inhabited the suburbe fieldes fled. 1666 GERARD *Brief Disc.* 10 The Windows on the London and Suburb Houses. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan Proh.* 20 The harmless Life Of Suburb Virgin or of City Wife. a. 1791 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 424 Hear thy dirty Off-spring Snail From Bottles on a Suburb-Wall. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. xxxix. The spark that, from a suburb-hovel's hearth Ascending, wraps some capital in flame. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 26 From the slope side of a suburb hill. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 821/1 The houses...grow up stories higher—villas—suburb houses.

† b. = Belonging to or characteristic of the suburbs (of London) as a place of inferior, debased,

and esp. licentious habits of life (cf. quota. 1593, 1613, in sense 1). (*freg.* in 17th cent.) Obs.

Suburb sinner: a loose woman, prostitute.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iii. If I can but hold him vp to his height...it will do well for a suburb-bumour. 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. iv. We cannot have a new peculiar court-tire, but these retainers will have it; these Suburb-court-walters. 1608 DAKKER *Lanth. & Candle* Lt. Wks. (Grosart) III. 266 Helzebub...knows, that these Suburb sinners have no landes to lye vpon but their legges. 1633 MARMION *Fine Companion G* 2 There's a wench that has her Suburb trickes about her, I warrant. 1638 NASSER *Bride* i. iv. You malkin of suburb authority set up only to fright crows. 1649 MILTON *Edon. Pref.* Dissolute swordmen and Suburb roysters. 1664 COTTON *Searom.* iv. (1667) 136 Some dirty Suburb drab. a. 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* II. i. You look in this light habit Like one of the Suburb-Sinners.

c. = SUBURBICARIAN. rare.

1813 *Examiner* 1 Mar. 131/2 The six suburb Bishopricks shall be re-established.

d. † suburb dross, bee-glue, PROPOLIS (see quot. and cf. quot. 1667 in sense 3 a).

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-In.* 158 Propolis is as much as suburb dross, with which the Bees fasten the skirts of the Hive to the board.

Suburban (sū'bū'rbān), a. and sb. [ad. L. *suburbānus*, f. *sub* SUB-11 + *urbis* city: see -AN. Cf. F. *suburbain*, It., Sp., Pg. *suburbano*.] A. adj.

1. Of or belonging to a suburb or the suburbs of a town; living, situated, operating, or carried on in the suburbs.

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Faithf. Friends* II. ii. To yield At first encounter may befit the state Of some suburbane strumpet, but not her. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimzies, Apparator* 131 A pestilent headpiece bee ha's to blow up suburbane traders: with whom hee truckes. a. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 18/2 The Rich had stately Monuments on the sides of the publick ways in their own suburbane fields. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 243 Athens...native to famous wits Or hospitable, in her sweet recess, City or Suburban, studious walks and shades. 1751 T. EDWARDS in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) III. 19, I will hope that...the air of your agreeable suburbane North-End, will restore you. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 481 Suburban villas, highway-side retreats, That dread th' encroachment of our growing streets. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. a) § 785 The suburban villa...is of limited extent, but contains a small kitchen-garden and stables...Such villas are occupied more by professional men and artists. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. iv. 120 His chosen intimate...continued to be...Mr. John Irving—his suburban walks with whom have been recollected so tenderly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 351 They reside...at suburban country seats surrounded by shrubberies and flower gardens. 1855 *Ibid.* xviii. IV. 243 Among the suburban residences of our kings, that which stood at Greenwich had long held a distinguished place. 1883 *Law Times* LXXV. 130/2 The speculative builder...has become the pest of suburban London.

2. *transf.* Having characteristics that are regarded as belonging especially to life in the suburbs of a city; having the inferior manners, the narrowness of view, etc., attributed to residents in suburbs.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* lvi. A fifth's look's vulgar, drowsy, and suburban. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 403 If you follow the suburban fashion in building a sumptuous-looking house for a little money, it will appear to all eyes as a cheap deer house.

3. = SUBURBICARIAN. rare.

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 204 Two names are given in...those of Hypocritus, a suburban clergyman, and of Caius, whose charge lay within the city itself.

B. sb.

† 1. sb. pl. Snurburbs. Obs.

a. 1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter Cant.* 520 Þe suburbany of gomor.

2. a. A suburban residence. b. A resident in the suburbs.

1856 NEWMAN *Callista* xxii. 195 Can truth give me a handsome suburban with some five hundred slaves. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 3/1 All good suburbanians congratulate themselves on the choice of their abode.

Hence **Suburbandom**, -hood, suburban conditions of life, the residents of the suburbs collectively; **Suburbanism**, the characteristics of suburban life; a suburban peculiarity; **Suburbanite**, a resident in the suburbs; **Suburbanity**, the condition of being suburban; an instance of this, a suburban characteristic, feature, locality; **Suburbanize** v. *trans.*, to render suburban.

1902 *Speaker* 13 Dec. 284/1 The respectabilities and genteelness of mere 'suburbandom'. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 188/1 There is...another side to this story, which the 'suburbanhood' of Manchester would like greatly to tell. 1888 MAS. H. WARD *Robt. Elmer* II. xi. A county [sc. Surrey], which is throughout a strange mixture of 'suburbanism and the desert. 1907 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 423 *Sh.* is a symbol of middle-aged suburbanism rejuvenated and illuminated by fresh experience. 1911 TYRRELL in *19th Cent.* Apr. 693 There seem to have been suburbanisms and provincialisms, like the Praenestine vulgarism...of dropping the final syllable of a word. 1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 20 Feb. Much dissatisfaction among 'suburbanites' over the proposed change. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 7/2 The Lord Mayor's Show brings out the suburbanite in full force. 1633 COCKERAM, Neighbourhood in the Suburbis, 'Suburbanitie'. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 50 The pipe he smoked of an evening, under certain circumstances of suburbanity. 1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 June 387/1 Erit is the prettiest of pretty suburbanities. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1320/2 Suburbanity, with its combined characteristics of money, scandal, and church going. 1893 C. E. NORTON in *Lowell's Lett.* (1894) I. a The whole district, though so near the city, was not yet 'suburbanized'. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 5/2 The district is...becoming suburbanised and unfit for sport.

† **Suburbars**, *sb. pl.* ? Error for *suburbans* (cf. prec. B. 1). But cf. **SUBURBLES**.

1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 290 To every hospitall wthin the cite of York, and also unto the suburbars of the same.

† **Suburbed**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. **SUBURB** + -ED.] Having a suburb or suburbs.

1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 120 Botreaux Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the North Sea, and suburbed with a poore market towne.

Suburbia (sɒbˈʊəriə). [f. **SUBURB** + -IA.] A quasi-proper name for: The suburbs (*esp.* of London).

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 8/1 Suburbia also was very great in priuores and maiden-hair fern posies. 1907 H. WYNHAM *Flare Footlights* xix, Adrian took a leisurely survey of the room and its occupants. Both reflected Suburbia very strongly.

† **Suburbial**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. suburbium* **SUBURB** + -AL.] = **SUBURBAN**.

1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 101 Yet do they prescribe in a suburbial market (as I may term it) to Plymouth for their relief. 1778 T. WARTON in Johnson & Steevens *Shaks.* V. 266 Moor-ditch. opened to an unwholesome and impassable morass, and consequently not frequented by the citizens, like other suburbial fields which were remarkably pleasant. 1861 STEPHENS & BURN *Bk. Farm. Build.* Index 560/3 Suburbial dairy farming.

† **Suburbian**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [f. *L. suburbium* **SUBURB** + -AN.] **A. adj.** Suburban; in 17th cent. often with reference to the licentious life of the (London) suburbs (cf. **SUBURB** 4 b).

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 39 There is yet to be seene the place of his nursery, within a suburbian house belonging to his Ancesters. 1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 37 We should returne back to the suburbian bordello (before mentioned). 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iii. 1, I know them—swaggering, suburbian rovers. 1633 *Consid. Dissolv. Crl. Chancery* 47 Some of the Middlesex or Suburbian Justices. 1675 T. DUFFETT *Mech Tempest* iii. 1, Not pledge me, thou salt Suburbian Hackney, not pledge me. 1732 *London Mag.* 1. 334 Give some share of credit to the out-lying night-walkers, and Suburbian ghosts. 1810 CARRER *Borough* xviii. 244 Suburbian prospects, where the traveller stops to see the sloping tenement on props.

B. sb. A resident in the suburbs. 1607 DEKKER *Knt's. Conjur.* (1842) 55 All the brokers in Long Lane Honns-ditch, or else wher, with all the rest of their colleague suburbians that deale vpon ouerborne commodities. 1679 DAVEN *Limberham* iv. 1, Down with the Suburbians, down with them. a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead Wks.* 1720 II. 248 A true profligate Suburbian. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 232 You cockneys now beat us suburbians at our own weapons. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Spy* 1. 287 Scum of the suburbians.

Suburbican (sɒbˈʊrɪkən), *a.* [ad. *L. type* **suburbicanus*, f. *suburbium* **SUBURB**, after *suburbicarius*.] = **SUBURBICARIAN**.

1659 GAUEN *Tears Ch.* 1. i. 27 One Ecclesiastical polity (which), extended, not only to the walls of that city, but to the suburbican distributions. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Apol. for Protest.* iii. 1. 51 The Suburbican Places of about an hundred Italian Miles from Rome. 1687 W. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abby Lands* 16 The Suburbican Diocese of Rome. 1783 *Priestley's Corrupt. Chr.* II. xi. 289 The popes. had no authority beyond the suburbican provinces. 1884 *Times* 1 Feb. 6 Two of the six Suburbican Sees being vacant at the same time. 1894 *Tatler* 4 Aug. 174 St. Bonaventure... was compelled to accept the Suburbican See of Albano.

† **Suburbicarial**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Formed as next + -AL.] = next.

1688 *Proc. Parl. of Paris upon Pope's Bull* 15 1s he persuaded that His Power reaches no farther than the Diocese of Rome, and his Patriarchship than the Neighbouring Provinces, stiled Suburbicarial?

Suburbicarian (sɒbˈʊrɪkəriən), *a.* [f. late *L. suburbicarius*, f. *suburbium* **SUBURB**, after *urbicarius* **URBICARY**. Cf. *F. suburbicaire*, *pg. suburbicario*.] Applied to the dioceses (now six in number) around Rome, and to their churches, etc., which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Pope as metropolitan and the bishops of which form the body of cardinal bishops. (The term has been more widely used by some.)

1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saints' Persev.* Pref. E 2, I have spent some time in the consideration of mens conjectures of those suburbicarian Churches. 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 305 His first Epistle, inscribed to the Bishops of Lucania, another of the Suburbicarian Provinces, which made up that Patriarchate. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 354 When the empire was first Christian the Bishops of Rome had no more under their Inspection than the Suburbicarian Regions. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* III. 371 Within the city, he [sc. the Pope] presided over above forty churches, besides the suburbicarian districts. 1853 E. H. BROWNE *Expos.* 39 Art. xxxvii. § 2 II. 635 It has been proved, that the suburbicarian Churches meant those within the district, which belonged to the *Vicarius Urbis*. 1893 F. W. PULLER *Prin. Saints & Sec. of Rome* 14 The relations of the Bishop of Rome to his suburbicarian suffragans.

Suburbicary (sɒbˈʊrɪkəri), *a. (sb.)* [ad. late *L. suburbicarius* (see prec.)] 1. = **SUBURBICARIAN**.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v. (1661) 93 One who understood the ancient proper bounds of the Roman Patriarchate as well as any man, doth limit it to the Suburbicary Churches, that is a part of Italy, and three Islands, Sicilia, Sardinia and Corsica. 1698 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Es.* 11 The Suburbicary Region of Italy. 1795 *Tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. ii. v. 151/1 Some Provinces of Italy were distinguish'd by the Names of Suburbicary and Annonary. 1853 E. H. BROWNE *Expos.* 39 Art. xxxvii. § 2 II. 635 As to the limits of the Roman Patriarchate, much depends on what is meant by

the term *Suburbicary Churches*. 1908 *Ch. Times* 5 June 761/1 Rome, with the suburbicary region, had long enjoyed a certain political independence.

† **b. sb. pl.** The suburbicarian provinces of Italy. 1665 STILLINGF. *Grounds Protest. Relig.* ii. vi. Wks. 1709 IV. 426 All the Provinces in the Diocese of Italy... which Provinces the Lawyers and others term Suburbicaries.

† **2. Suburban. Obs.**

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 124 Such numerous rows of stately and ambitious buildings, as made old London envy the magnificence of her Suburbicary sister.

† **Suburbles**, *sb. pl.* In 5 suburbilis, 6 sub-billis. Obscure pl. form of **SUBURB**.

14. *Chancer's Can. Yeom. Procl.* 104 (MS. Camb.), In the suburbilis of a town. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xvi. v. (1821) II. 461 He brint the suburbillis of Carlele.

† **Suburbless**, *a. Obs.* [f. **SUBURB** + -LESS.] Without suburbs.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah v.* 190 Jerusalem... being on the East and South suburbless.

† **Subutraquian**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *L. sub utraque*, scil. *specie* under both kinds.] One who advocates the administration of the Sacrament in both kinds; = **UTRAQUIST**. (Cf. **CALIXTIN** 1.)

1649 OWEN *Shak. & Transl. Heaven & Earth* 22 Hath not Germany... Hierome and Subutraquians to answer for? 1662 *Animadv. on 'Fiat Lux'* ii. 74 Poor men... whom they called Waldenses, Albigenes, Lollards, Subutraquians, Picards.

Subvariety. [**SUB** + **v.**] A subordinate or minor variety, *esp.* of a domestic animal or cultivated plant.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 536 Men of the class of professional lawyers... being under all their varieties and sub-varieties, men. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* Introd. p. ii, Some [writers] have Varieties; and Werner, with a truly German want of taste, has added Sub-species and Sub-varieties. 1822-7 GOODE *Study Med.* (1829) II. 405 Some pathologists have set down *Arachnitis* as a sub-variety of the meningic form. 1858 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. i. 18 There is not sufficient evidence that any of these ancient dogs belonged to the same identical sub-varieties with our present dogs. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xiii. (1878) 326 The original distinct kinds of living things, out of which all subvarieties have sprung.

Subvassal. Chiefly *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.* [**SUB** + **v.**] An under-vassal; a vassal of a vassal.

1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 52/1 His landes of Wyndale quihik he haldes of be lard of 3estre in preiudice and skath of be said Richart his subvassale & tennand. 1505 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 358 Gif be he Erle, Lord, Baroun, frehaldar, wassale, subvassall, fewar, or heritor. 1606 *Acts Parl. Scot.*, *Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 287/1 Act anent setting of fewis be subvassellis of waird landis. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* i. xiii. 236 Charters granted by his [sc. the king's] Vassals to their Sub-vassals. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 290 The subvassals were... subject, in cases of rebellion, to the same forfeitures and penalties, as the immediate vassal. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 88 B, the subvassal, has thus two superiors; A, from whom he derives his right... and the Crown, which is his mediate superior. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* iii. vi. (1872) I. 251 They shall be Subvassals under us as Hereditary Duke. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* I. ii. 171 The great charter compelled the barons to grant their subvassals mitigations of feudal burdens.

Hence **Subvassalage**, the condition of being a subvassal; a property held by a subvassal.

1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* II. 123 On the West side of the river... is Couclachie, a subvassalage of Angus MacIntosh. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 83 This would be to deprive A of his subvassalage, which no act of the Crown or of B can accomplish.

† **Subvassour**, *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. Also **subvassour**. [ad. med. *L. subvassor*, for **subvassor*: see **SUB** + **v.** and **VASSOUR**.] = prec. 14. *Act Malcolm* II. c. 9 Pái pát haldis of knychtis þe quihilkis are callit subvassouris [Skene *Reg. Maj.* 3 subvassours; orig. *subvassores*].

† **Subvect**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. subvect*, pa. ppl. stem of *subvehère*, f. *sub* + *vehère* to carry.] *trans.* To bring forward.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 158 To this purpose then, let us here subvect such safe and necessary rules.

† **Subvene**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. subvenire*, f. *sub* + *venire* to come.] *intr.* To come as a relief or remedy.

1756 WARBURTON *View Balingbrooke's Philos.* iv. 213 A future state must needs subvene, to prevent the whole Edifice from falling into ruin.

† **Subvent**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. subvent*, pa. ppl. stem of *subvenire* (see prec.)] *trans.* To come to the help of.

a 1630 S. PAGE *Expos. Ld.'s Prayer* (1631) 26 That none but the preserver of man, can either prevent the enill that we feare, or subvent vs in the enill we feele.

† **Subventaneous**, *a. Obs.* [f. mod. *L. subventaneus*, f. *L. sub* + *ventum* wind: see **VENTUS**. Cf. obs. *F. subventané*.] Windy; *esp.* of unfertile eggs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 162 The relation of the Mares in Spain, and their subventaneous conceptions, from the western winds. 1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impari. Censure* (1667) 79 Theories in Philosophie... impregnate the mind with nothing but Ayerie and Subventaneous Phantasmes. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 272 Whether the Egg it self at first was imperfect or subventaneous. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xiii. 313/3 Subventaneous Eggs, such as the Hen brings forth without the Treading of the Cock.

Subvention (sɒbˈvɛnʃən). [**A.** OF. *subvention*, -tion, = *Pr. subventio*, *It. sovvenzione*, *Sp. subven-*

ción, *Pg. subvenção*, ad. late *L. subventio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subvenire* to **SUBVENE.]**

1. A subsidy levied by the state. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 14. *Secr. Secr.* MS. Ashm. 396 fo. 2 Of kynges aides and subvention. 1426 *Lyoc. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1818 Grace Dieu fior to exile By dyuers extorsions Of dymes or Subventions, or taylladges iffounde newe. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 89 Convocation proceeded to the less important affair of a subvention to the King.

† **2.** The provision of help, support, or relief. Also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1535 W. MARSHALL (*title*) The Forme and Maner of Subvention, or Helping for pore People, devysed and practysed in the Cytie of Hypres in Flanders. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 6/2 Suche goods were geuen to the church... to serve the publique subvention of the nedy. 1625 USSHER *Ans. Jesuit* 374 By way of subvention, in helping those out whom at the time of his death he found there. 1657 TWYSEN *Vindic. Ch. Eng.* iv. 80 They sometimes exhorted Christians to the subvention of the Holy Land. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* vi. ii. (1749) 845 The Manner, in which he is said to have been carry'd up, was, by the Subvention of a Cloud.

3. A grant of money for the support of an object or institution; *occas.* a grant in aid of necessitous persons; now *esp.* a grant from government or some other authority in support of an enterprise of public importance.

1851 GALLEGA *Italy* 85 By screening from losses the *appaltatori*, or shop-keepers, who farmed the public revenues, by private subventions. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. Introd. 3 They [sc. the Greek churches] were often bound together by mutual charitable subventions. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* i. iii. (1872) I. 22 The Crown-Prince... begged some dole or subvention for these poor people. 1860 MAS. W. P. BYRNE *Undercurr. Overl.* II. 96 Subventions to mad-houses, founding hospitals, &c. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 426 The French Government have resolved to grant a subvention for erecting a statue. 1891 *Spectator* 27 June. The resources of English wealth for the purpose of providing subventions for the Colonial Episcopate.

4. The granting of pecuniary aid for the support of an undertaking.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 97 By inducing the possessor to export his capital in foreign loans, or for the subvention of foreign industry. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xxxii. 119 The ministry confessed its inability to reduce the colonies except by the subvention of foreign troops. 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 3/4 They had not to pay anything towards the subvention of rural roads.

Hence **Subvention v.** [cf. *F. subventionner*] *trans.*, to support or assist by the payment of a subvention. (Only in pa. pple.)

1868 *Daily News* 10 Nov. That national and subventioned establishment [the Théâtre Français]. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1289. 52, 12 per cent. were French vessels subventioned by the Government. 1885 *American* IX. 362 The society has from time to time subventioned learned works. 1904 *Daily Tel.* 18 July 8/6 The German subventioned steamer Prinz Heinrich. 1909 *Expositor* July 85 The German Oriental Society, subventioned by the German Emperor.

Subventiary, *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of the nature of a subvention.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 42 Which annual sum... I could not... have dreamt of accepting as gift or subventiary help from any fellow-mortals.

Subventionize, *v.* [f. **SUBVENTION** *sb.* + -IZE.] = **SUBVENTION** *v.*

1879 *Daily Tel.* 22 July, The Empress Eugenie has told M. Koucher that she will not continue to subventionize the Imperialist newspapers. 1886 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. (Cassell), The managers of subventionized theatres.

† **Subventitious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. subvent*, -ia, pa. ppl. stem of *subvenire* to **SUBVENE** + -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of a subvention.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxiii, He should never help, aid, supply, succour nor grant them [sc. delinquents] any subventitious Furtherance.

Subventive, *a. rare*—1. [Formed as prec. + -IVE.] Giving help or support.

1871 CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's *Lett.* (1883) I. 16 [He] had a great admiration... for Leigh Hunt, to whom John was often actually subventive.

Subversal (sɒbˈvɜːsəl), *rare*. [f. *L. subversus* (see next), after *reversal*.] Subversion.

1893 *Nat. Observer* 11 Nov. 654/1 Endless subversals of 'public form'. 1898 H. B. M. WATSON *Advent.* vii. 98 My ideas were destined to a rude subversal.

Subverse (sɒbˈvɜːs), *v. rare*. [f. *L. subversus*, pa. ppl. stem of *subvertère* to **SUBVEET**.] *trans.* To subvert, upset.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 42 Those goodly roomes... Now vanisht utterly, and cleane subverser She found. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1128 Empires subvers'd, when ruling Fate has struck Th' unalterable hour. 1870 MISS BAUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 24 The fear of subversing the table.

Subversion (sɒbˈvɜːʃən). Also 4-5 -cioun, -sioun, 4-6 -cion, -cyon, 6-7 -tion. [**A.** OF. *subversion* (from 12th c.), = *It. sovversione*, *Sp. sub(b)version*, *Pg. subversão*, ad. late *L. subversio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subvertère* to **SUBVEET**.] The action of subverting or state of being subverted.

1. Overthrow, demolition (of a city, stronghold, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1382 WCLIFF *Gen.* xix. 29 He... dylyneride Loth fro the subverscioun of citees in whiche he had dwellid. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) xvii. 77 Pis Loth was he þat was saued at the subverscioun of Sodom. 1418-20 *Lyoc. Chron.* Troy II. 2946 For þis þe fyn þat þer folwe schal: Subverscioun, bothe of tour and wal. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes*

208 Sackying of townes, subversion of holdes, murder of men, 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetie* i. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 Nowe are the causes of many sorrowes many... the overthrowes and discomforts in battell, the subversions of townes and cities, the desolations of countreys. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. i. A whale... that had waited there... for the subversion Of the Stode-Fleet. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 205 Desieged by an hundred and fifty thousand Mahometans, Acc received an utter subversion. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. xvii. (1636) 144 That Gracchus who was father of the Gracchi punished them with the subversion of one hundred and fifty of their cities. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 289 Bela, the old name of Zoar, was understood... to allude to the fact of its frequent subversion by earthquakes.

2. The turning (of a thing) upside down or nprouting it from its position; overturning, upsetting (of an object). Now rare.

1670 COTTON *Experion.* i. iv. 181 The violence of the powder was so great, that it blew up the floor where the Duke sate at dinner... the Duke only by a miracle of Fortune remaining still sitting, and upright in the midst of this subversion. 1684 T. BURNET *Theor. Earth* i. vii. 91 The opening and shutting the Abyss, with the dissolution or subversion of the Earth. 1703 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Nov., The subversion of woods and timber... through my whole estate... is almost tragical. c 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) VII. 374/1 Others think, that the waters of the sea... turned the whole surface of the earth upside down... and that in this general subversion, the shells came to be interred here, fishes there, trees there, &c. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* x. The subversion of a cup of chocolate... into the nape of the neck of Sir Patrick O'Prism.

† 3. Med. Subversion of the stomach: nausea. Obs. Cf. med. L. *subversio animæ* (Simon. Barth.).

1613 CROOKE *Body of Man* 145 The great consent betweene the stomacke and the kidneyes, and the subversion of the stomacke, and frequent vomits. 1628 VENERA *Baths of Balne* (1650) 355 Weaknesse and subversion of the stomack.

4. In immaterial senses: Overthrow, ruin.

a. of a law, rule, system, condition, faculty, character, etc.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 451/2 Subversion of lawe of the lond. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 19 To the subversion of the policy and gode rule of this lond. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) v. iv. Manyfested subuersion of the trouth of god. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sacrs.* 34 b. Whereupon foloweth the decaye of health, and subuersion of reason. 1669 GALX *Crt. Gentiles* i. Intro. 9 A Discourse... which directly tendes to the subuersion of my main Hypothesis. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 461 The crucifixion of sin necessarily implies the subuersion of its dominion over the soul. 1757 W. PITT *Desp.* 23 Aug. in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1, 213 The Danger to Great Britain and her Allies, resulting from a total Subuersion of the System of Europe. 1757 GRAY *Lit. in Poems* (1775) 252 It is the brokenness, the ungrammatical position, the total subuersion of the period that charms me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 412 The violent subuersion of one free constitution would have been a strange prelude to the violent restoration of another. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. vii. 64 The Norman Conquest was a subuersion of the titles to land. 1880 E. WHITE *Certainly in Relig.* 103 Under conditions which expose your faith to ever-imminent subuersion...

b. of persons, countries, peoples, or their lives or fortunes.

1470-1 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 233/2 The seid Duke and Erle Intended... the subuersion of this his Reaume. 1521 ELYOT *Gov. iii.* xiv. Many a valyaunt capityne and noble prince haue... brought all their contraynes in daungeour, and often tymes to subuersion and ruyne. a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* i. 31 He drew... to his assistance... the erle of Douglas and mentenit him onlie for the chancelloris subuersion and ruyne. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 208 These great Lords... Doe seeke subuersion of thy harmlesse Life. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 87 The overthrow and subuersion of the Canaanites. 1643 FULLER *Serm. Reform.* 17 We have so long waited for their conversion, we have almost seene our subuersion. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 599 The common methods of Subuersion begin with lessening the Work of Preparation. 1755 W. DUNCAN *Cicero's Sch. Orat.* vii. § 27 (1847) 143 His pursuit of new praise threatens the entire subuersion of his former fortune. 1798 LD. AUCKLAND in *Corr.* (1862) III. 386 The subuersion of several powers and states upon the continent.

Subversionary, a. rare. [f. prec. + -ARY.] = SUBVERSIVE.

a 1846 Ch. Ob. (Worc.). 1894 *Speaker* 30 June 712/2 Firmness and courage in dealing with subversionary forces during his Premiership.

Subversive (sūb'vɜːsɪv), a. [ad. L. *subversivus, f. subvers-, pa. ppl. stem of subvertēre to SUBVERT: see -IVE. Cf. F. *subversif*, Sp. *sub(ō)versivo*, Pg. *subversivo*.] Having a tendency to subvert or overthrow; tending to subversion.

1644 HUNTON *Vindic. Treat. Mon.* iv. 22 Who have... actually used forcible Resistance against subversive Instruments of their Sovereigns Will. 1730 WATERLAND *Rem. Clarke's Expos. Ch. Cath.* 92 If we once yield to go farther than is reasonable... in the subversive Way, there is no knowing where... to stop. 1858 STANLEY *Life Arnold* II. ix. 156 One fatal error, subversive indeed, in its consequences. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 88 Whether it was the salt or the mustard, or the mere combination of so many subversive agents... the young sufferer obtained relief. 1887 LOWELL *Democracy*, etc. 12 Nor was it among the people that subversive or mistaken doctrines had their rise.

b. Const. of. 1794 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 245 They put a sense upon the words subversive of the true literal sense. 1764 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1763) II. xviii. 433, I know no other fault more subversive of the melody. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 52 The principles of the papists being deservedly looked upon to be subversive of the civil government. 1812 D'ISRAËLI *Calam. Auth.* (1879) 177 There is a poignant delight in study, often subversive of human happiness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist.*

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Eng. i. I. 121 Liberties which, if allowed to any other troops, would have proved subversive of all discipline.

c. Const. to. (rare). 1786 Francis the Philanthropist III. 163 To obviate inconveniences so subversive to their interests. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* II. 55/1 That same system... was... doomed to the most violent opposition as subversive to the Christian faith. 1912 *Ulster Covenant in Standard* 20 Sept. 8/4 Being convinced in our conscience that Home Rule would be... subversive to our civil and religious freedom.

† **Subversor.** Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *subversor*, agent-n. f. *subvertēre* to SUBVERT.] = SUBVERTER.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 138 b. All people cursed the Cardinal... as subversor of the Lawes... of Engelande. **Subvert** (sūb'vɜːt), v. [ad. OF. *subvertir* (from 13th c.), or L. *subvertēre*, f. *sub-SUN-* 25 + *vertēre* to turn. Cf. It. *sovertire*, Sp. *subvertir*, Pg. *subverter*.]

† 1. trans. To overthrow, raze to the ground (a town or city, a structure, edifice). Obs.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xix. 29 When forsothe God had subvertid the cities of that region. 1422 Yonge *Sac. Secr.* 163 The excellent Cite of troy for nys Subvertid and destrued was. 1513 *Life Henry V* (1911) 17 Some others labored to subvert and overthrowe the walls. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 65 These are his substance, sinewes, armes, and strength, With which he... Razeth your Cities, and subverts your Townes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 361 When those more ancient Churches were subverted, Aldred... erected another. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ii. 64 Earthquakes... often-times subvert their houses. 1665 MANKY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 255 He easily recovered what ever had been conquered by Mansfeldt... and utterly subverted all that was unnecessary. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 331 Many villages were absorbed, the city Sipylus was subverted, and marshes were changed into lakes.

† b. in fig. context. Obs.

1661 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* ii. (1680) 162 Something that Subverts another Foundation of the Chymical Doctrine. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxix. (1687) I. 401 To dissolve those sacred bands, by which its union is contained, and to subvert the only foundations of public tranquillity. 1775 DE LORME *Constit. Eng.* i. l. 9 William of Normandy... subverted the ancient fabric of the Saxon Legislation. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 392 They began its destruction by subverting the foundations of civil society itself.

† 2. To upset, overturn (an object); occas. to break up (ground). Obs.

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 2 The Partie... whose Lande or Soile shalbe so hereafter subverted and broken. 1563 *Homilies* ii. l. ii. Dd ij. He... ouerturneth the tables of the thexchangers, subverteth the seates of them that sold doles. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 312 They themselves contrive To rob the Honey, and subvert the Hive. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Feb. 1662, The tempest of wind... which subverted besides huge trees, many houses, innumerable chimnies.

† 3. To evert (the eyellid). Obs.

1547 BOORER *Brev. Health* ccv. (1557) 70 b. Blere eyes whiche is when the vnder lid of the eye is subverted.

† 4. To upset (the stomach, appetite). Obs.

1620 VENERA *Via Recta* Intro. 13 The Bathes... doe weaken and subvert the stomacke. *Ibid.* 98 The sweet Oranges are not fit for sance, because they subvert the appetite, and cause loathsomnesse in the stomacke. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 186 Their eggs or spawn are poysonsome... subverting the stomacke, especially in May.

† 5. To undermine the character, loyalty, or faith of, corrupt, pervert (a person). Now rare.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* i. (Peter) 82 He askit petir, qnarfor he subvert men of pat cuntre. 1382 Wyclif *Tit.* iii. 11 Schoney thou a man heretyk... wittinge for he that is such manner man is subvertid, and trespassith. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catch.* (1891) 47 He that is sickle is subvertit and synnis. 1615 J. WRIGHT *Acc. Lady Jane Grey* in *Phoenix* (1708) II. 29 Whom... desire of Life hath subverted, and made of a Christian an Infidel. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hth.* ii. iii. (1821) 255 Hee was at that time reclaimed, and subverted to bee a good Catholicke. 1715 [A. A. SYKES] *Innoc. Error* 38 If he be subverted, yet 'twill be hard to prove Sin or Self-Condempnation upon a Man. 1914 *Times* 21 Oct. 7/5 These ringleaders... dispose of large means with which they are able to subvert workmen of their country engaged in the dockyard.

6. To disturb (the mind, soul); to overturn, overthrow (a condition or order of things, a principle, law, etc.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parz. T.* 7 561 It reueth hym the quiete of his herte and subverteth his soule. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16471 Yff he contynue in hys malys... to subvert myn hope. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 46 The mynystres by theyr pryde and orgueyl subverte justyce. 1530 PALSGR. 742/2 This cursed opynion, if it may contynue a while, it wyll subvert all good lawes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 2 After that he... with dreadful fate Had vterly subverted his vnrighteous state. 1639 DANIEL *Eccles.* xiii. 26 Hee... Promises mountaines, brings thee to his feast, And doth subvert thy Reason, in thy Tast. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 30 To the end he might... have perverted the Prince, and subverted the true Religion established in Engeland. 1741 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 267 Nor can this obligation be denied... upon any principles, but such as subvert all other obligations. 1786 BURKE *Crt. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 I. 205 In order to subvert the plain and natural interpretation given by the council to the orders of the court of directors. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Excurs.* ix. 132 Our active powers... become strong to subvert our noxious qualities. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* iii. v. (1851) 338 The strongest chemical affinities were thus readily subverted by the decomposing action of the pile. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* i. 507 If the constitution of the British Indian empire were subverted, the civil and military services would be broken down. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilisation* II. iii. 259 James... attempted... to subvert the liberties of Scotland. *absol.* 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 102 They have a power

given to them, like that of the evil principle, to subvert and destroy.

7. To bring about the overthrow or ruin of (a person, people, or country, a dynasty, etc.).

1549 MORE *Suppl. Sonlys* Wks. 3021a To make an open insurrection & suberte all the realme. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxvii. 9 Thou knowest well, how the kinges of Assiria haue handled all the lundes, that they haue subverted. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *12. cxlv.* (1566) 367 But he them al that wicked are, will vterly suberte. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie God* 389 See [sc. Scipio] subdurt Africa, and subverted Haniball. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 568 By things deemed weak Subverting worldly strong. 1817 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iii. (1846) I. 135 Nothing so much strengthens any government as an unsuccessful endeavour to subvert it. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* i. 403 The inscriptions lead us to think that the dynasty subverted by the Mussulmans was of more recent origin. 1859 GLADSTONE *Jour. Mundt* vi. 156 That the Pelopids did not simply subvert, or succeed to, a prior dynasty, but that they held a new dominion.

Subvertant, a. Her. [f. SUBVERT v. + -ANT.] = REVERTANT. 1688 [see SUBVERTED 2.]

Subvertebral, a. Anat. [SUB-1 b.] Situated under or below a vertebra or the vertebral column.

1851 MANTELL *Petrifications* iv. § 2. 372 The first and second vertebrae have additional sub-vertebral, wedge-shaped bones. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 11 In the deepest stratum of all the muscular fibres with their intermuscular septa extend, under the surface of the bodies of the vertebrae, as far as the middle line... They constitute what may be designated a 'subvertebral rectus'. 1879 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Pract. Biol.* 165 The sub-vertebral lymph sinus.

Subverted, a. [f. SUBVERT v. + -ED 1.]

1. Overturned, overthrown.

1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 216 Did not subverted Empire mark his End? 1776 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772 II. 1. 241 Beneath one foot, a subverted vase, expressive of her character as a nymph of the fountains. 1822 MRS. PLUNKET in C. BUTLER *Hist. Mem. Eng. Cath.* (ed. 3) IV. 336 He prefers a protestant establishment and an unpaired state to a roman catholic establishment and a subverted one.

2. Her. Reversed, turned in a direction contrary to the usual one.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. xiv. 340/2 Reversed, Everted, Subverted, Subvertant, or Detased: is when a thing from its proper nature and use, is turned over, or downwards. *Ibid.* ii. xviii. 454/2 Party pale, A. and G. three Crescents subverted in pale O.

Subverter. [f. SUBVERT v. + -ER 1.] One who subverts or overthrows.

1515 in Leadam *Sat. Cass. Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 80 The said mayre and Aldremen... be the brekers and subverters of the good ordre and rule of the said Towne. 1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 b. The subverter & decayer of the people. 1612 TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1. (1619) 547 How haue Christians... bene alwaies charged, that they were the onely subverters of the place where they lined? 1607 DRYDEN *Life Virgil* (1721) I. 44 Virgil... might deserve the Title of Subverter of Superstitions, as well as Varro. 1764 GIBSON *Tit. Romani* Misc. Wks. 1814 IV. 380 The subverters of liberty. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxviii. IV. 60 Cries which threatened the subverters of the constitution with death. 1853 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 467/3. I will not, from henceforward, talk to any... constructor of perpetual motion, subverter of gravitation, &c.

Subvertible, a. rare-1. [f. SUBVERT v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being subverted.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1907) II. 29 Some [principles] which are unsteady and subvertible from the narrowness or imperfection of their basis.

Subverting, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of overturning or overthrowing.

1382 Wyclif *2 Tim.* ii. 14 To no thing it is profitable, no but to the subverting of men heeringe (1611) the subverting of the hearers. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Subornement*,... a subverting, a corrupting. 1611 COTGR. *Bouleversement*, an overturning, subverting.

† **Subvertise, v. Obs.** rare-1. [ad. OF. *subvertiss*, pres. stem of *subvertir* to SUBVERT.] trans. To subvert.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vi. They that setten alle theyr malycie ageynste fortune ben subvertysed and ouerthrowen by her.

Subvirate (sūb'vɜːɪt), nonce-wd. [f. SUB-19 + L. *vir* man + -ATE 4.] One whose manhood is imperfect. (Used jocularly as if the name of a chemical salt.)

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life* Wks. 1891 VIII. 9 Even these poor New England Brahmins of ours, subvirates of an organizable tase as they often are, count as full men.

Subwarden. [SUB-6.] An under or deputy warden.

1661 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 390 Sir Thomas asked where Mr. Fisher the subwarden was? Mr. Brent, the senior fellow, answered: 'Sir, Mr. subwarden keeps his chamber'. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. iv. 109/3 Vice-Principle, the second person in the College, which in some particular Halls or Colleged are termed Vice-Masters, Sub-Wardens, etc.). 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 4/1 He was for a brief period Sub-Warden of Bishop's College. 1911 F. HARRISON *Autobiogr. Mem.* ii. l. 83 The Sub-Warden whom I afterwards came to know... as a very worthy gentleman.

Subway. [SUB-3.] An underground passage for conveying water-pipes, gas-pipes, telegraph wires, etc.; an underground tunnel by which pedestrians may pass from one point to another below a road or roads.

1828 J. WILLIAMS (title) An historical account of subways in the British Metropolis, for the flow of pure Water and Gas into the houses of the Inhabitants, without disturbing the pavements. 1834 *Penny Cyc.* II. 263/1 By means of it [sc. an arched structure]... subways, or sewers, are made to

pass under heavy structures and along streets, with safety. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* N. S. L. 1. 540/1 There was no bridge or subway for passengers to cross the line by. *attrib.* 1887 *Dict. Archit.* s. v. The city of London and Southwark subway company. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 26 Apr. 260 A subway commission that for two years have drawn good salaries for not putting their wires under ground.

b. U.S. An underground railway.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 3/7 The subway is being extended to Brooklyn by tunnel under the East River. 1905 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 5/4 The collision on the subway line occurred on the north-bound track at Twenty-third Street. 1911 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. IV. 487/1 The New York Subway, with an extent of some 25 miles, including the tracks for local and express trains, has been so designated since it was opened in 1905.

Subzonal, *a. Embryol.* [SUB-1 b.] Designating a layer of cells beneath the zona pellucida of an ovum, constituting the basis of the chorion.

1877 W. TURNER *Hum. Anat.* 864 The sub-zonal membrane consists essentially of a layer of cells, which was originally continuous with the cellular layer lining the inner surface of the proper amnion. *Ibid.* The formation of the amnion and sub-zonal outer layer of the persistent chorion.

Subzone. *Geol.* [SUB-7 c.] A subdivision of a zone.

1888 A. GEIKIE in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 403 At the top of the fourth subzone, an interesting discovery was made of a thin band containing Serpulites. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 442 Showing five sub-zones, with names of all the genera and species found in each.

† **Suc.** *Obs.* Also **succo**. [a. F. *suc*, or ad. L. *succus* SUCCUS. Cf. Suck sb. 3] *suc*, sap.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. F. vii. The frenche men seth out of it [sc. the hirc tree] a certain iuce or suc[at. 1568 suck] otherwise called bitumen. 1630 LENNARD in *Chartron's Wist.* (1658) 13 *Chyle*, that is to say, a kind of white *Suc*, fit for the nourishment of the body. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Succo*, juice, vital moisture either of a plant, or of an humane body.

Suc, obs. form of **SICK**.

Succade (sŭk'ād). Also **socade**, **6 sukade**, **7 succad**. [a. AF. *sukade* (15th c.) = OF. (northeastern) *succade*, also *chuc(c)ade*, of uncertain origin (see -ADE 1 c): cf. Du. *sukade*, G. *succade*. See also SUCULATE and SUCKET.] Fruit preserved in sugar, either candied or in syrup; *pl.* sweetmeats of candied fruit or vegetable products.

1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 217 Item, in a pott off socade, ij. d. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis. York* (1830) 43 A present of oranges and sukades. 1542 BOOROE *Dycalary* xix. (1870) 278 The root of Alysa under succot tender and made in succade. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cclxvi. 650 [The root of elecampene] is especially preserved by those that make succade and such like. 1690 CHILLO *Disc. Trade* (1698) 112 Italian, Spanish, Portugal, and French commodities viz. oil, wine, fruit, sugar, succads, shoemack. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE i. (Globe) 195, I found two Pots of very good Succades, or Sweet-meats. 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 244 The peel of Citron preserved in sugar, and all other moist sweetmeats not particularly enumerated in the table of duties, are denominated Succades. 1836 in R. ELLIS *Customs* (1840) IV. 292 Peaches, even, although they may be dry, if sugar has been the material of preservation, they must be treated as succades. 1863 *Act 26 Vict. c. 22* Succades, including all Fruits and Vegetables preserved in Sugar, not otherwise enumerated.

b. **succade gourd**, the vegetable marrow.

1866 *Trans. Bot.* 358/2 The Egg-shaped or Succade Gourd, or Vegetable Marrow, *Cucurbita ovifera succada*.

† **Succa'do**. *Obs.* [See prec. and -ADO 2.] ? Fruit syrup.

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 297 Oone depe Gohlit fer succado. 1537 in *Let. & P. Hen. VIII* (1890) XII. 1. 451 Two little barrels of sucat, weighing 18 lbs., the one of flowers of oranges, the other of fine succado, at 9d. the lb.

Succar, *obs.* Sc. form of **SUGAR sb.**

† **Succarath**. *Obs.* Also **sucaratha**. [Cf. *SUE sb.*] (See *quots.*)

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc. v.* (1636) 566 This dangerous beast is called *Sucaratha*, which being chased of Hunters, doth take her young ones upon her backe. 1635 NIEREMBERG *Hist. Nat.* ix. lxxiv. 189 Belluan rapacem apud Patagones *su*, id est aquam vocant nonnulli, quod plerumque iuxta fluuios degat. Alij dicunt *sucarath*. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. x. 212/2 A Monster like Beast, inhabiting in the Newfound World; and is of some termed a *Sucarath*.

Succatash, *-osh*, *-ush*, variants of **SUCOTASH**.

† **Succate**. *Obs.* Also **socate**, *-atte*, **sukat**, **sucot**, **6, 8 suocat**. Obscure variant of **SUCCADE**. Also *fig.* (Cf. med. L. *succatum* (15th c.) 'saftgetranck', 16th cent. Du. *sucate* = *sukade*.)

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 506 Item, for carryng of spyes oranges and succate vj. s. viij. d. 1536 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. VI. 287 Tua barrellis and ane half of succatis. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 24 b. Som vse to make sucat with hony or sugar of the yonge mutes [of the Walnut tree]. 1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* (1599) 44 b. The rootes must be tenderly sodden, and preserued in Succate. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 126, I have given you a tast of this Sugar-loffe, that weeneeth. Cheekes succats, and Mores iunkets nothing comparable to his pap. 1715 D'ANNOIS *Wks.* 503 b. Succats [Printed Succals] and Sugar-Plumbs were devour'd by Cart-loads.

Comb. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 22 The Succat makers. † **Succatoo'n**. *Obs.* [Of unascertained origin. Cf. **SUCOTA**.] A kind of cloth.

1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3933/4 The Cargo of the Star of the East, consisting of Long Cloth, Succatons, Silks, Red-Sanders, Rice, &c. 1825 DALRYMPLE & SMOLLETT'S *Hist. Eng. v.* 241 note. The trade, at Pondicherry, consists of long cloths, ginghams, and succatons.

† **Succoa se**, *v. Obs.* Also **6 suckeses**. Altered form of **SUCURSE**.

1551 *Gray's New Year's Gift* 31 in Farnvall *Ballads fr. MSS.* 1. 420 The lusteses, that sholde se this suckeses [Camb. *M.S.* successe], stand by and her yt, and kepe the kynges pese. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* iii. 92/1 This ruff raff rubbish. Came to vs as our fire began to smother. Commanding that our bonfire should successe.

† **Succedane**. *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of **SUCCEDANEUM**.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 5 The ashes also made thereof, he counted a good Succedane of Spodium. *Ibid.* 158.

† **Succedaneal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *succedaneus* (see next) + -AL.] = next.

1633 AMES *Fresh Suit agst. Cerem.* II. 173 As succedaneall instances to the former, the Rejoynder bringeth in diverse, out of the Ceremoniall law. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 121, I have by a succedaneal preparation so opened the body.

† **Succedaneous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *succedaneus* (*succidaneus*), f. *succedere* to SUCCEED. Cf. F. *succédant*, It. *succedaneo*.]

1. Taking, or serving in, the place of something else; acting as a succedaneum or substitute. Const. to (*unto*).

In the 17th c. said esp. of medicinal applications or ingredients.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 114 He prescribeth the stones of the Otter, or River-dog, as succedaneous unto Castoreum. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vindic.* 295 By succedaneous secrets the same diseases may be restored, although not at the same speed or universality. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* iii. 40 It being taken for granted that the Lord's Supper was succedaneous to the Passover, a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1757) 245 Being bit off, it has similar succedaneous parts. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* 302 The Islanders are obliged to content themselves with succedaneous means for many common purposes. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 122 In what cases, a succedaneous security shall be accepted at the hands of the plaintiff. 1816 *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 506 Some intelligent editor should undertake to re-engrave the old, and to insert in its proper place the succedaneous matter.

2. *Supplementary. rare.*

1665 R. SCOT'S *Discov. Witcher. (title-p.)*, In two Books: The First by the aforesaid Author: The Second now added in this Third Edition, as Succedaneous to the former. 1800 BENTHAM *Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 345/2 If your succedaneous volumes should be as yet unbound. 1808 - *Sc. Reform* 38 In the succedaneous or supplemental plan.

|| **Succedaneum** (sŭksid'ān'ŭm). (Also 8-9 *erron.* **succedaneum**.) Pl. -ea, -eums. [mod. L., neut. sing. of L. *succedaneus* SUCCEDANEUS.]

1. A thing which (*rarely*, a person who) replaces or serves in the place of another; a substitute.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 82 Almost all commodities have their substitutes or succedanea. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. ii. (1713) 182 Others, will part with a sin without a succedaneum, or entertaining any other in its room. a 1734 *North Exam.* III. viii. § 63 (1740) 632 Where Reason and Justice is wanted, a Face of Assurance is the Succedaneum. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. xv. 103 A kind of succedaneum which has been lately conceived to answer the purpose of fresh water. 1774 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1857) VI. 124 In lieu of me, you will have a charming succedaneum, Lady Harriet Stanhope. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 193 But independent of all succedanea, which may be given to horses at times as a treat, there should be a regular feed prepared for farm-horses. 1860 KINGSLEY *Limbs Exact Sci.* 17 They are apt. to patch them where they are weakest, by that most dangerous succedaneum of vague and grand epithets. 1911 F. A. MACCULLUGH *Relig. Anc. Celts* ix. 162 As kings were represented by a substitute, so the sacred tree, may also have had its succedaneum.

b. *Const. for.*

1662 H. STUBBS *Indian Neciar* iii. 56 It is impossible to provide any succedanea, or substitutes for these kind of Commodities. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 311 How the Arabians fell first into the use of Coffee is hard to tell, perhaps 'twas their Succedaneum for Wine. 1782-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1620 Green plantains are an excellent succedaneum for bread. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 227 A Succedaneum for green Pease in Winter. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* iii. 165 A pan of live charcoal or embers from our wooden fires was the usual succedaneum for a blazing hearth. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii. A pair of dreadnought pilot-trowsers, whereof the waistband was so very broad and high, that it became a succedaneum for a waistcoat. 1891 'ROY TELLET' *Draught of Lethe* II. 225 If you cannot afford a conscience, the best succedaneum for it is a keen sense of professional propriety.

c. *Const. lo.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 516 The continual motion of their Gills, a Succedaneum to Lungs. 1723 TULL *Horse-hoeing Hush.* vii. 56 This is but an Imitation of the Hand-Hoe, or a Succedaneum to it. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1857) II. 477 He has contracted for a succedaneum to the Mingotti. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 143 Self-inculcative discourse, can never be an adequate succedaneum to judicial confession.

d. *Const. of (rare).*

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 183 This Oil may be the Succedaneum of true gold. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenes* y. 1. 81 The most beautiful succedaneum of the stone-pine, which these climates afford is the pinaster. 1837 CARLVE *Fr. Rev.* i. 11. i. Paper; which in many ways is the succedaneum of Gold.

2. *Med.* A drug, frequently of inferior efficacy, substituted for another.

c 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 45 It being the manner of Apothecaries so frequently to put in the Succedanea that no man is sure to find with them Medicines made with the true drugs. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Brecknockshire* (1662) iv. 21 Physicians have their Succedanea, or Seconds, which well supply the place of such Simples, which the Patient cannot procure. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rad. Random* xix. The most expert man at a succedaneum, of any apothecary in London. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) IV. 461 In such cases, we must find out, by trial, what is its best succedaneum. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* II. i. xl. 258 For this end the succedanea of opium, viz., conium, belladonna, and hydrocyanic acid may be prescribed.

† 3. *Misused for:* A remedy, cure. *Obs.*

1737 LO. CHESTER in *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 498 Their Case is certainly above Comfort, and I own, I am at a Loss what to recommend to 'em. Succedaneums there are none, I shall only endeavour to suggest Lenitives. 1785 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 24 June, Italian summers are a good succedaneum, and I hope, will be more efficacious than our north-easterly winds. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 179, I am politician enough to be able to suggest the proper remedy or succedaneum for all these difficulties.

† **Succedany**. *Obs. rare* -1. Anglicized f. prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 625 There are many simples most convenient, as the fruit of Balm and its fit succedany, Dittany.

Succedent (sŭksēd'ent), *a.* and *sb.* Now *Obs.*

or *rare*. Also 6-9 **succedant**, 9 **succedant**, *-ent*. [ad. L. *succedens*, *-ent*, pr. pple. of *succedere* to SUCCEED.] *A. adj.*

1. Following, succeeding, subsequent. Const. to.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 35 First left and then flowes and grapes succedent. 1577 HARRISON *England* i. vii. 7 b in *Holinshead*, That after death it [sc. the soul] went in to another body, the seconde or succedent, being always, eyther more noble, or more vile than the former. 1587 - *Ibid.* II. v. 157 in *Holinshead*, Few of them doo agree vpon forme of discipline and gouernement of the church succedent. 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 63 Which causeth a great heate to bee ingendered ther by the coughing motion, which heat draws a succedent phleum. 1614 W. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* iv. 63 The quotient 2 I place in the quotient for the side of the succedent cube. 1677 CARY *Palaeol. Chron.* II. i. § 1. xx. 144 The making of those XIV Dynasties succedent one to another, which for severals of them were coeval. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 214 There must have been a precedent, and there also must be a succedent state. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 158 Each having an existence of its own, but presenting in its terms antecedent and succedant, analogies which [etc.].

b. *Her.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 485/2 Succedant, succeeding, following one another. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I.

2. *Astrol.* **Succedent houses**: the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th houses (see *quots.*).

1591 SPARRY in *Cattian's Geomancie* 64 The 2. 5. 8. and 11. be called the houses Succedants. 1602 DOLMAN *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 690 Those fowle [houses of heaven] which begin at the four foresaid angles, are named Angulare houses: the next fowle following are called Succedent, and the rest Cadent. 1691 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Pract. Phys.* 164 For common signs, and succedant houses we usually allow somewhat above half so much as we do for first signs. 1699 MOXON *Math. Dict.*, *Succedent-Houses*, Are so called, because they succeed or follow Angles in a Celestial Figure; as the 11th, the 2d, the 5th, and the 8th, which succeeding, is yet not so much in Order, as in Condition and Dignity. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 165 In a succedent house, moveable signs give months.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A thing that follows another. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. Husb.* III. 1124 This Greek auctorite So maeth to craft nature a succedent. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 17 A succedent I graunt, nearest unto it of all others.

2. *Astrol.* A 'succedent house' (see A 2).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 The lord of the assendent, is fortunat, when he is, in a succedent, where-as he is in his dignite & comforted with friendly aspectus of planetes. 1591 SPARRY in *Cattian's Geomancie* 176 There be foure called angles, and foure succedants, and foure cadants. 1653 R. SANOERS *Physiogn.* 39 In the succedent was Aquarius.

† 3. A result, issue. *Obs. rare.*

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw.* II (1680) 143 Such is the mutability of the inconstant Vulgar,; despising the time being, extolling that of their Forefathers, and ready to act any mischief to try by alteration the succedent.

Succeed (sŭksēd), *v.* Forms: 4 *Sc.* **succoed**, 4-6 **succoede**, 6-7 **succoede** (4, 6 *Sc.* **succoed**, 6-8 **succoede**), 6- **succoed**. [a. OF. *succeder* (from 14th c.) or ad. L. *succedere*, to go under, go up, come close after, go near, f. *suc* = SUB- III + *cedere* to go. Cf. *Fr.* *succéder*, It. *succedere*, Sp. *suceder*, Pg. *succeder*.]

1. *intr.* To come next after and take the place of another, either by descent, election, or appointment, in a position of rule or ownership; to be the immediate successor in an office or in an estate.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 64 Than the neyst cummyon off the seid, Man or woman, suld succede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 576 Whan Walter is agon, Thanne shal the blood of Ianicle succede And been our lord. c 1400 *Apol.* l. 5 Bi he slowenes of be pope, and of prelates succedant in his place, and bi her peruerse werkis, moost iuil comly to vs. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 108 You know by the ordur of our law, the eldyest brother succedyth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 68 After him Vther, which Pendragon high, Succeding There abruptly it did end. 1608 Heywood *Lucerne* II. ii. Barren Princes Breed danger in their singulartie; Having none to succede, their claime dies in them. 1891 E. FRASER *N. Brendon* i. 59 When Sir Ralf died, Sir John succceeded.

b. *Const. lo. (a person): = 2.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (Mathias) 71 Gyl þu myn awne ware, & mycht as ayt succed to me. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 119 Þis zede deide þe secunde Richard, þe fourþe duke of Normandie, to whom succeded his sone Richard þe bridde. 1456-70 in *Acts Parli. Scotl.* (1875) XII. 27/1 Elytze the deceits of this lard of Meldrum succedit tyll hyme aue other lard. 1529 *Reg. Priory Seal Scotl.* I. 585 The aire or airis male or female, succedand to the said unquhile erle. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 280 Saracoon

.. was appointed Sultan, to whom Saladin his Nephew succeeded. 1831 Scott *Nigel* Introd., A young heir, who has totally altered the establishment of the father to whom he has succeeded. 1874 MARKHAM *Elem. Law* (ed. 2) § 564 Neither the heir nor the legatee has a right to claim any portion of the moveable estate; they do not in any way succeed to the deceased. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* vi. 52 It was his duty to marry again, and to have children to succeed to him.

fig. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 22 Evirmair vnto this worldis joy As nerrest air succedis noy.

c. To follow in office in order of seniority. *rare*. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. 1. Wks.* 1799 I. 166 We always succeeded of course; no jumping over heads.

d. Const. †(a) *in, into*, (b) *to* (an estate, a position of rule or ownership).

(a) c1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1079 His sone succedeth in his heritage.. after his fader day. 1482 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XXV. 123 Alle oyer yaf shall succede in that office. 1520 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* l. 6 b/1 His sone Heleazarus succeded in y^e bysshopyrche. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xix. 53 If shee be brought to bed of a nianchild, the same may by order and course succede in the Emprye. 1590 SPENSER *F. O.* ii. x. 41 Next them did Gurgunt, great Bellinus sone In rule succede. 1597 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 303/2 Rob. Scott.. and Barbara Scott his spous.. ar and hes bene maist kyndlie to succede in the tak. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 60 Rodolph succeded in the See of Canterbury. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* l. ix. Wks. 1714 II. 135 David by the same title that Saul Reigned.. succeded in his Throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan.

(b) 1563 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) xxxviii. 400 The advancement of the Scotch Title to succede to the English Crown. a 1578 LINDSEAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 194 Nor zit succeddad to na grett heretage. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 88 Quhen the pychtis doubted quha suld succede to the kingdome lawfullie. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* l. iii. 109 Henry the eighth.. succeded to the crown by clear indisputable hereditary right. 1891 *Speaker's May* 564/1 When he succeded.. to the family estates, he found them heavily encumbered. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 44 There seems to be some ground for surmising that Henry wished him to succede to Neville's office.

e. *transf.* Const. to †(into): To follow another in the enjoyment or exercise of; to be the next to share or take part in.

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 178 Mozal, as I said afore, is either Seleucia, or succeded into the dignity of it. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* ii. iii. 1, Take breath; my guards shall to the fight succede. 1693 — *Disc. Satire* Ess. 1900 II. 22 Some witty men may perhaps succede to their designs. 1784 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* l. iv. 363 The christian saints succeded.. to the honours. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* v. 156 We have succeded to the honours and responsibilities of our predecessors.

2. *trans.* To take the place of, as successor in an office or heir to an estate; to follow (another) in ownership or the occupation of a position or office; to be successor or heir to.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 25 § 2 They that soo shall succede them.. in the said Secs & Bishopprikkes. 1513 MORE *Life Rich.* III. Wks. 70/2 So was I to king Edward faithfull chapleyn, & glad wold have bene y^e his childe had succeded him. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 90 Matthias succeding Iudas the traitour in the administration of the apostleship. 1612 *Bible* Deut. ii. 12 The children of Esau succeded them when they had destroyed them from before them, & dwelt in their stead. 1675 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 310 His brother Ralph succedes him in the estate. 1702 N. BLUNDALL *Diary* (1895) 6 Eliz. Sumner Dary-Maid left my Service and was succceeded by Mary Formby. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 63 When they retired, they were succeded by the Gakkars. 1866 R. ROSS *Engl. Hist.* 149 Richard Cromwell succeded his father. 1894 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 13 In 47 Aulus Plautius was succeded by Ostorius Scapula. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Barnwell* Introd. 13 Prior Geoffrey.. was succeded by Prior Gerard.

† b. fig. To follow by imitating. *Obs.*

1577 HAMMER *Acc. Ecol. Hist.* (1619) 507 Succede your fathers and ancestors in obedience. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* l. i. 70 Succede thy father In manners as in shape.

† 3. To fall heir to, inherit, come into possession of; = *succed* to, i d. e. *Obs.*

1490 *Gov. Lett. Bk.* 537 Ye must hastily procede vnto thelecion off an-other persone to succede the said office. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* iii. i. 73 Egall in degree With him that claimeth to succede the whole. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 123 Else let my brother die, If not a fedarie but onely he owe, and succede thy weakness. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Lives Emperors in Hist. Iustine* Kk 4 Mychaell, the son of Constantinus Ducas, sur-named.. Parapinaceus succedeth the Empire. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* To C'tess Eglintoun 131 Thrice happy I who succede their mother's praise, The lovely Eglintouns of other days.

4. *intr.* To come next or immediately afterwards in an order of individual persons or things; to follow on; also, † to occupy the space vacated by something. (Sometimes const. to.)

c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 12, & next him [sc. Mercury] succedeth the Mone; & so forth by ordre, planete after planete. c1485 *Digby Myst.* ii. 344 Go forth yowur way; I will succede In-to what place ye will me lede. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 28 b, Thys battayl on both sides was sore fought & many slayn, in whos romes succeded ever fresh, and freshmen. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 52 To the Mernes neist succedis Angus. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxiii. § 24 The ambient Fluid, having a full Liberty to succede in each Point of Space. 1692 *Ray Disc.* 131 The Waters rising up out of the subterraneous Abyss the Sea must needs succede. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Mar. 1651, There was another Malefactor to succede. 1715 DESAULIERS *Pyrus Impr.* 25 The cold Air all the while coming down and succeding at D till the whole Air in the Room has pass'd thro'. 1798 R. BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 175 Subordinate they one by one succede; And one among them al-

ways takes the lead. 1908 A. DONSON *De Libris* Prol. p. v. I can't pretend to make you read The pages that to this succede.

† b. *trans.* To follow, walk after. *Obs.*

c1485 *Digby Myst.* ii. 589, I will yow succede, for better or worse, To the pnyces of priestes. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 14 As in a dance the pair that take the lead Turn downward, and the lowest pair succede.

† 5. *intr.* To be continued, go on. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. a j*, How bondage began first in aungell and after succeded in man kynde. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. 156 The old grownded opinion, that hath by ancient tradition succeded from age to age. 1609 ROWLANDS *Whole Crew Kind Gossips* 17 My discontent succedeth day by day.

6. To follow or come after in the course of events, the sequence of things, the order of development, etc.; to take place or come into being subsequently. † To succede: to come; future.

c1450 *Godslow Reg.* 352 In the which.. mese.. the Chapelayn.. shold haue a dwelling to serue by the tymys succedyng. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, As the ages hath succeded, so are discouered the sciences. 1570 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xvii. 117 We se and spyis not our sorrow to succede. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 1397/2 The Masse Priests succede after Christ, doing the same sacrifice (as they say) which he did before. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 2 After Summer, euermore succedes Barren Winter. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. v. 24 A Patterne to all Princes liuing with her, And all that shall succede. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* x. (1606) 95 After him [sc. Gower] succeded Lydgate, a Monke of Bury, who wrote that bitter Satyre of Peirs Plow-men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 535 Enjoy, till I return, Short pleasures, for long woes are to succede. *Ibid.* x. 733 Who of all Ages to succede, but feeling The evil on him brought by me, will curse My Head. 1678 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 619 Those ill consequences which have since succeded both at home and abroad. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 749 And when.. This earth shall blaze, and a new world succede. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* v. Half an hour's recreation succeded, then study. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 The age of reverence is gone, and the age of irreverence and licentiousness has succeded.

† b. To follow as a consequence of or upon; to proceed from a source; to ensue, result. *Obs.*

1537 STARKEY in *Strype Ech. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxi. 104 Al worldly respects set aside, and al dangerous success, which might succede of the same. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* iii. 117 Curing a festered sore with a poisoned playster; whence succeded a dismall discord. 1652 NEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 7 Any innovation of wrongs succeding thereupon. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 771 The Cause is known, from whence Thy Woe succeded. 1710 PRIEUR *Orig. Titles* v. 235 The Normans having conquered this Realm, a thorough abolition of the whole [uniformity of laws, etc.] had like to have succeded.

c. Const. to: = g.

1689 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. Pref., Those Exercises, which in the breeding of Youth, commonly succede to their School Education. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 346 While Day to Night, and Night to Day succedes. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* Dedic., That this Glorious End may very suddenly succede to your Lordship's Candor and Generous Endeavours after it. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 205, I know that age to age succedes, Blowing a noise of tongues and deeds.

† 7. To follow in, or come into, the place of someone or something. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* ii. (1895) 283 They succede into the places of the other at theyre dyinge. 1638 JUNIUS *Antients* 100 Masters.. should take the scholars in hand with a fatherly minde, esteeming themselves to succede in their place that committed the children unto them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 508 But in their room.. Wolves shall succede for teachers. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. iv. § 3 The Idea of the Motion of one single Body alone, without any other succeding immediately into its place. 1701 STANHOPE *Pious Breachings* iv. xii. (1704) 277 When these Spirits are dispossessed, the Spirit of God will succede into their place.

b. Const. to: To take the place of.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), *Revenge* succedes to love, and rage to grief. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. vii. 325 Anglo-Saxon.. on the subduement of the Romanized Ottadini, succeded to the British tongue. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. i. 52 What can now Have given you that cold melancholy look, Succeding to your unaccustomed fear? 1883 MANCH. *Exam.* 30 Nov. 5/3 Something like consternation succeded to the benevolent interest with which the earlier movements of the Mahdi had been regarded.

† c. *trans.* (causative) To cause to take the place of another. *Obs. rare*.

1666 DAVDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clxxv, Young Hollis.. Impatient to revenge his fatal Shot, His right hand doubly to his left succedes.

† 8. Of an estate, etc.: To descend in succession; to devolve upon, to come down from. Chiefly *Sc.*

1536 *Abst. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV. 92 That the landis and tenement suld succedy to hym in heritage. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 155 Considerand that the crop and rule of our gentreis and genologie hes succedit fra adam. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 82 Quahis Impire.. athir succedding to their awne effciturmes, or by violence.. occupied be strangers. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. vii. 23 A Ring the Countie weares, That downward hath succeded in his house From sonne to sonne. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 367 (1st Qu.) Ceaze vpon the fortunes of the Moore: For they succede to [1st Fol. on] you.

9. *trans.* To come after or follow in the course of time or the sequence of events. (In first quot., to live after, be posterior to.)

c1525 FISHER *Serm. conc. Hereticks* B ij, Tyll vs (that succede the commynge of our sauour) the same thynges be disclosed. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. iv. 104 The Curse of heaven and men succed their evils. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iv. 238 If.. those destructive effects they now discover succeded the curse, and came in with.. thornes and

briars. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* *Dial.* i, Shame succedes the short-liv'd pleasure. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 1 The natural philosophers that just succeded the ages of obscurity. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 259 This smiling sky, So soon succeding such an angry night. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxi, These alternate feelings of embarrassment, wonder, and grief, seemed to succede each other more than once upon her portrait features. 1864 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 85 The rule of Alberic had been succeded by the wildest confusion. 1913 *Times* 14 May 6/1 An ideal day for manoeuvres, clear and cool, succeded yesterday's rain.

† 10. *intr.* To happen, fall out, come to pass, take place. *Obs.*

1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 63 Nothing is succeded sythens my last writing. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 79 From thensforth dydd succeded, murder, slaughter, & discension. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* xvi. 68 By force whereof, it succeded that.. they died and their Countrey not deliuered. 1653 *tr. Carment's Nisena* 78 She desired to be inform'd of.. what had succeded since the Prince Dorabolo's expedition.

† b. To happen to, fall as a portion to a person.

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nv, If yl succede to him.. it is by reason of the ignorance of him selfe. 1622 MARAAR *tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* ii. 259 Lest that succede vnto them, which happened vnto Don Quixote de la Mancha. 1669 W. PENN in *Extr. St. Papers* rel. *Friends Ser.* iii. (1912) 280 The honour which will redound to thee, exceeds far the advantage that Can succede to me.

† 11. Of an enterprise, etc.: To have a certain issue; to turn out (one way or another, well or ill).

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 33 But it succeded all other wise. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) 10b. iv. 6 If y^e dede truly, thy doings shal prosperously succede to thee. a 1586 SIDNEY *Po.* xxxvii. 1, Though ill deedes well succeding be. 1595 DANIEL *Civil Wars* l. xlv, But euery day things now succeded worse. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* iv. lxxvii, Yours be the thanks, for yours the danger is, If ought succede (as much I feare) amis. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea. I.* ii. 157, I promise you, the effects he writes of, succede vnhappily. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 40 Whether the manner of their operation would succede contrary, or any way different to what they appear.

† b. To turn out to one's advantage or disadvantage. *Sc. Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Illy* ii. xvi. (S.T.S.) I. 191 Bot his tary and Inobedience succedit to his hevy dampnacion. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 72 The prediotion of ane realme succedis to the hurt of the publick wel.

12. To have the desired or a fortunate issue or conclusion; to turn out successfully.

c1450 [see SUCCEEDING *vbl.* *ib.* 1]. 1595-9 [see SUCCEEDING *vbl.* *ib.* 1]. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 161 Since.. this our meeting hath not succeded.. there is no other remedie but to make our peace at leasure by exchange of letters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 166 Our labour must be.. out of good still to find means of evil; Which oft times may succede. 1685 DRYDEN *Sylva Pref.*, This was impossible for Virgil to imitate; because the severity of the Roman language denied him that advantage. Spencer endeavour'd it in his *Sheperd's Calendar*; but neither will it succede in English. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* i. iv, His happy Toil shall all succede Whom God himself delighs to bless. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 331, I only used it in two instances, in both of which it succeded. 1856 FAOURE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) l. v. 464 There was no reason why an attempt which had succeded once might not succede again. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 577 When the spirit of the age is against those remedies, they can at least only succede for a moment.

b. Of growing plants: To meet with success, do well, thrive.

1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 4 Layers and cuttings likewise sometimes succede. 1816 TUCKER *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* i. (1818) 28 We.. were told that wheat succedes perfectly when sown in the dry plains in the rainy season. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 468 There the North American cottons succede.

13. Of persons: To attain a desired end or object; to be successful in an endeavour; to bring one's labours to a happy issue. Also formerly, with adv., to have 'good' or 'ill success'.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. (Percy Soc.) 55 Above al other he did so excell, None sith his time in arte wode succede, After their death to have fame for their mede. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref., Ess. 1900 l. 197 Thus the case is hard with writers; if they succede not, they must starve. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 24 Nor did the late D. of R — and E. of E — succede much better. 1735 POPE *Prot. Sat.* 362 Alike my scorn, if he succede or fail. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 368 In this I was told it was impossible to succede, because a very sensible farmer.. had tried the experiment, and failed. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 124, I have succeded very badly. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 4/7 If he had studiously endeavoured to be unjust he could not have succeded more completely.

b. Const. *in* with gerund. (Also *transf.* of things.) 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 67 Cranmer succeded in obtaining a mitigation of the provisions. 1869 TOWER *Hist. Turkey* II. 232 Bold touches.. succeded in leaving a distinct impression on the mind. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 11 She succeded in finding an empty carriage.

† 14. *trans.* (causative) To give success to; to prosper, further. *Obs.*

1613 TOURNEUR *P. Henry* 135 Whose influence makes that His own virtues are succeded justly. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* v. iii, Good Ansilva, give't her, And heavens succede the operation! 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 193, I leave that which I have written to God to succede as he please. 1654 OWEN *Saints' Persever.* ii. § 20. 44 This way of Disputing will scarce succede you, in this great undertaking. 1717 POPE *Iliad* x. 352 Pallas.. succedes their enterprise. 1760-70 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 72 May Heaven succede your.. wish. 1825 E. IRVING *World* God ii. Wks. 1864 I. 18 God, being ever willing and ever ready to second and succede His word. 1843 J. FRANKINS & *Yr.* *Resid.*

SUCCEEDABLE.

Persia 219 (Bartlett Amer.), Sincerely praying and desiring
the smiles of Heaven to succeed your embassy.
†15. *intr.* To come up or near to, approach.
Obs. rare.

1596 STENNER *F. Q.* vi. iv. 8 Who ever, as he saw him nigh
succeed, Can cry aloud with horrible affright. 1697 DRYDEN
Virg. Past. v. 7 Will you to the cooler Cave succeed? *Ibid.*,
Georg. iii. 632 Snakes, familiar, to the Hearth succeed. *Ibid.*,
758 To his rough Palat, his dry Tongue succeeds.

Succeedable, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. prec. + -ABLE.*]
Likely to succeed.

1817 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 9 Mar., I should have thought
the Assyrian tale very succeedable.

Succeedant, *-ent*, var. SUCCEDENT.

Succeeded, *ppl. a.* [*f. SUCCEED v. + -ED*].
That has succeeded to a dignity, position, etc.

1891 *Daily News* 27 June 3/1 The newly succeeded Lord
Tollmach.

Succeder (*sŭksēdər*). Also 5 succidur, 6
-ceder, 7 -cedor. [*f. SUCCEED v. + -ER*].

1. One who (*occas.* a thing which) succeeds
another; a successor. Now rare.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 60 His succidur be homicide, at garte
sla hym, ioyes of his dignyte at he hase after hym. 1570
FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) l. 77/1 Alexander, whose succeder
next was Xistus or Sixtus. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut.*
Fam. Love 1b, They rayled on them calling them...suceders
of the Pharisees. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 128
Avery succeder of intestine ioyes. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars*
i. xiv, But now this great succeder all repairs, And
rebrings-backe that discontinued good. 1615 CROOKE *Body*
of Man 970 The Dog-teeth also do fall out and the place of
the succeder is a little of the one side the roote of the
former. 1680 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 286 That if his owne
issue failed, hee might leane a succeder, such as his owne
affection should make choyce of. 1688 J. RENWICK *Dying*
Test. in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) II. 291, I am the more willing
to pay this Cost, for their Instruction, and my Succeder's
ease. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 294 The sole succeder
to their wealth...The last remaining pillar of their house.

2. One who is successful.

1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 56 The
first undoubted succeder in raising a man into the air...
were the brothers Stephen and Louis de Montgolfier. 1884
BROWNING *Ferishlah* Epil. 19 Each as on his sole head,
faller or succeder, Lay the blame or lit the praise.

Succeeding (*sŭksēd'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. Successful issue, success.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxxv. 104 Lest þou be lifte up
in succeeding of bi desire [orig. *in bono successu*]. 1671 MIL-
TON *P. R.* ii. 143 Lest confidence of my success with Eve in
Paradise Deceive ye to perswasion over-sure Of like succeeding
here. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 80 For the
better succeeding in the important Undertaking he has in
hand. 1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1834) II. 137 Their succeeding
throws no obstacle against his success. 1847 G. HARRIS
Life Hardwicke II. vii. 129 Failure in such a case, where all
the qualifications for succeeding were possessed.

†2. Succession. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Osney Reg.* 204 Last that the throw of this thyng by
succeeding of tyme myght be callid in to dowte. 1484 *Mouth*
of *Exetam* (Arb.) 70 They...begunne to goo fro ful bittyr
peynys to wars and so by succeeding of her peynys dayly her
tormentys besyly encreysen. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's*
Hist. Scot. i. 58 Heir now, be a commune vse of succeed-
ing, thay entir at their awne hand without any mair. 1679
[see SUCCEEDANT A. 2].

†3. Consequence, result. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 199 Is it not a Language I
speake? *Par.* A most harsh one, and not to be vnderstoode
without bloudie succeeding.

†4. The act of following in the place of some-
thing. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Bodies* viii. 55 A violent succeeding of ayre in
the roome of the fire.

Succeeding, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That succeeds.

1. Following in a line of rulers or heirs, in
the course of time or events, in the process of develop-
ment, etc.; coming after or later; subsequent.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 13 The orderly succeeding
course of daies and nightes. 1593 SHAKS. *Ruh.* II. i. iii. 20
My King, and his succeeding issue. 1594 — *Rich. III.* iii.
i. 71 He did...begin that place, which since, succeeding
Ages haue re-edify'd. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* 264
The succeeding occasions of erroneous concepts, hath been
our owne faultes. 1624 QUARLES *Job Milit.* Med. iii. 24
Hath Heaven...Nipt thy succeeding Blossoms? a 1700
EVELYN *Diary* 17 Jan. 1693, This was the beginning of all
the succeeding gardens, walks, and plantations there. 1767
YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to *People* 212 So much succeeding
bad weather came, that the crops were...damaged. 1769
E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 27 The pistil...contains the embryo of
the succeeding berry. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 308 Successive
loads succeeding broils impose. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3)
II. 468 These compounds shall be the subject of the five suc-
ceeding chapters. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 524 At each suc-
ceeding show, there is manifest improvement in these birds.
1884 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 88/2 This index has served as a
model for many succeeding librarians. 1906 *Lit. World*
15 Nov. 518/2 Each succeeding page is the prelude to new
adventures.

†b. Coming, to come, future. *Obs.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 5 They are
the succeeding hope of our church, the youth of our clergy.
1676 HALE *Contempl.* II. (1677) 177 These I shall carry with
me into the succeeding World. 1763 CHURCHILL *Confer.*
Poems 281 May to succeeding times...my crimes Stand
blazing forth.

†2. *Astrol.* = SUCCEDENT A. 2. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iv. xxxvi. (1636) 493 Those that do
follow next any of these principall Angles, are called suc-
ceeding houses. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 220 Of these
houses, some are Cardinal, some are succeeding, some cadent.

3. Following in immediate succession; imme-
diately following; next following.

[c 1586] CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps. XLIX.* v. Loe, the first succeed-
ing light perceaves The just installed in the great mans
steed. 1685 H. MOORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* ix. 62 To place the
Epocha of Herod's Reign in his immediate succeeding
Hyrcanus. 1905 *Act 5 Edu. VII.* c. 6 § 2 At any period
not later than the next succeeding quarter to that in which
the money was borrowed.

1639 in *Shroph. Par. Doc.* (1903) 30 The said parishioners
may yearly and without molestac'on of him or the succeeding
incumbent freely enjoy the liberty thereof. 1748
Anson's Voy. II. viii. 220 The succeeding four months in
which we continued at sea. a 1771 GRAY *Dante* 58 All that
whole Day, or the succeeding Night. 1912 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V.*
c. 16 § 2 The income which that person may reasonably
expect to receive during the succeeding year in cash.

b. Coming next in order.

1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 953 First, descendants; failing
them, collaterals; and, last of all, ascendants succeeding.

†4. Following one after another; successive;
consecutive. *Obs.*

1602 CHURCHYARD & ROBINSON (title) A True Discovrse
Historical of the succeeding Governours in the Netherlands.
1670 PETTUS *Fodina Reg.* 12 Most of which Laws are
agreeable to the Grants and Powers of our succeeding Kings.
1697 DAVEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 99 That while the Turf lies
open...Succeeding Sins may bake the Mellow Ground.
a 1718 *Prior Knowledge* 271 Poems (1905) 271 See daily
Shows...bless the flow'ry Buds succeeding Birth. 1763
CHURCHILL *Apol.* Poems (1767) I. 72 Waller, whose praise
succeeding bards rehearse.

†5. a. With prefixed adv.: Having a (happy
or unhappy) issue. *Obs.*

1562 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* i. ii. 31 As the blame of
yllsucceeding thyngs Shall light on you. a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.*
i. ii. All the thyngs whereto that man doth bend Shall prosper
still with well succeeding end.

†b. Successful. *Obs.*

1595-9 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxvii, Friends, opinion, &
succeeding chance, Which wrought the weak to yeld. 1654
FULLER *Two Serms.* 25 God...sometimes is delighted to offer
to himselfe the fattest Malefactors, fed in the state of suc-
ceeding wickedness.

Hence †Succeedingly *adv.*, successively, con-
secutively.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 291 Iustinus Martyr,
Athenagoras, and Tertullian, succeedingly did write diuers
discourses. 1664 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 205 To con-
tinue the History succeedingly as neere with the day and
yeere as may bee.

†Succeedless, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. succe, Suc*
+ -LESS.] Juiceless.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 447 All cocks are fleshless
and succeedless.

†Succend, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. succendere, f. suc*
= SUB- 2 + **candere*, related to *candere* to glow
with heat.] *trans.* To set on fire, kindle, burn.

1434-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 85 A potte succendede.
Ibid. 249 Esdras the scribe repairede the lawe brente and
also succendede by men of Calde. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alth.*
v. in Ashm. (1692) 64 Ruby colour is of a thinn fume suc-
cended in a cleere Body.

Succent (*sŭksent*), *v.* [*f. L. succent-*, *pa. ppl.*
stem of *succinere* (see next).] To sing the second
part of a verse, etc. (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1880 SMITH & CHEETHAM *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1745/1 One
voice sang the first part of a verse...and the rest of the con-
gregation all together succented it, that is, sang the close of
it. *Ibid.* 1942/1 The passages already quoted point to this
officer's duty of 'succenting' in the service of the church.
1904 J. CAMPBELL *Ch. & Par. Kirkcaldy* i. 18 Every psalm was
sung in a different manner; one would be sung as a solo...
another by a leader 'incepting' the verse, while the congrega-
tion 'succented' the second halves of the verses.

Succentor (*sŭksentər*). Also 7 -our. [*a.*
late *L. succentor*, agent-n. *f. succinere* to sing to
accompany, 'chime in', agree, *f. suc* = SUB- 8 +
candere to sing. In sense 3, as correlative to *pre-*
centor PRECENTOR, associated with SUB- 6 (cf.
SUBCHANTER).]

†1. A. A chanter who takes up the chant after
the precentor, or who presides over the left choir.
(Also *allusively*). *Obs.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev. v.* 14 The Saints were the Pre-
centors in this blessed Quire, and now they are the Succen-
tors also. They began the Song, and so conclude it. 1697
O. HEYWOOD *Heavenly Converse* Wks. 1826 IV. 525 We find
precentors and succentors in this blessed quire, saints above
and saints below. 1817 FOSSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* 182
The Succentor or Subchanter presided over the left Choir;
the Chantor began, and the Subchanter answered.

†b. One who sings the bass in a choir. *Obs.*

rare—.

†2. *fig.* An abettor. *Obs. rare*—1.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xix. xii. 141 Paulus...was
the prompter and succentor of these cruel enterludes.

3. A precentor's deputy.

1642 in *Chas. I. Wks.* (1662) II. 230 The Bill for the utter
abolishing and taking away of all Archbishops, Bishops...
Succentors, [etc.]. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 29 Cartwright
...had the Succentors place in the Church of Salisbury conferr'd
on him. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 140 Walter de la Wyle was
Succentor or Subdean of Sarum. 1865 *Churchman* 9 Nov.
123 Mr. Precentor is to have a Vicar Choral to act as suc-
centor or precentor's deputy. 1904 *Times* 17 Mar. 5/5 The
posts of succentor and librarian at St. Paul's are not held by
the same person.

Hence Succentorship, the office of succentor.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 19 In his Proctorship succeeded
Joh. Maplet...and in his Succentorship Roh. Joyner. 1829

CASSAN *Bps. Bath & Wells* 104 The Succentorship and the
Provostship...were...suppressed.

Succenturiate (*sŭksentiuriat*), *pa. ppl.* and
a. [*ad. L. succenturiatus*, *pa. ppl.* of *succenturiare*
(see next).]

†1. *pa. ppl.* Substituted. *Obs. rare.*

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 70 His dominion was
not onely over the old Sabbath, to abrogate that; but over
the new also, to surrogate that as succenturiate to the other.

2. *adj.* Succenturiate gland, kidney (*Anal.*): one
of the suprarenal capsules, small bodies in front of
the upper part of the kidneys.

1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 417/1 The female organs of
the Scorpion, open by two canals, each having a small
cocoon or succenturiate gland appended near its termination.
1843 WILKINSON *tr. Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. viii. 224
The succenturiate kidneys, which appear to be made up of
glandular forms and corpuscles.

† Succenturiate (*sŭksentiuriat*), *v. Obs.*
[*f. L. succenturiat-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *succenturiare*
to receive as a recruit, *f. suc* = SUB- 26 + *centuria*
CENTURY.]

1. *trans.* (See quot.) *rare*—.

1623 COCKERAM, *Succenturiate* [sic]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*,
Succenturiate, to fill up the number of the Band, for them
that are dead or absent; to recruit.

2. To supply what is lacking in; to supply (a
want); to supplement. Also *absol.*, to provide a
supplement to.

1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) To Rdr., For supply
of other mens learning, to succenturiat my wants, I needed
it, I confesse, but took it not. a 1680 T. GOODWIN *Blessed*
St. Saints xi. Wks. 1793 V. iii. 75 Faith thus ceasing, if this
Salvation of the Soul did not succenturiate and recruit it
anew [etc.]. a 1680 — *Unregem. Man* xiii. Wks. 1692 III.
610 Christ...dott...make this same Exhortation; I say to you
...and I will forewarn you, Fear him that is able to destroy
Body and Soul. The Apostle succenturiates, We know him
that hath said, Vengeance is mine [Heb. x. 30].

3. To put instead of another; to substitute
(*const.* to).

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxi. 32 Ye repented not after
wards. No, not after his death, though ye saw me succenturi-
ated to him. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 25 Had
the edification of the people been better provided for by cer-
tain Lessons of the Canon succenturiated...in their stead.

4. *intr.* To come in the place of something, fill
a place, fill up a gap.

1630 *Cal. St. F. Domestic* (1860) 357 [The late King named
the Earl of Northampton in their charter as the first steward
the Earl of Pembroke succeeded. If he pleases to] succen-
turiate, *sic* ad *Johe tertius Ajax*. 1660 W. WINSTANLEY
Eng. Worthies Pref. p. v, To remedy that, procure in them
what you can to succenturiate in the History diligently. 1684
HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life* (1863) viii. 216 The order (to which
the subjoined directions of your lordship do succenturiate).

5. *trans.* To take the place of.

1650 MASSEY *Microcosm.* 23 Most honoured Sir...give me
leave to speak one word to you, you succenturiate him.

† Succenturiation. *Obs.* [*f. prec.*: see
-ATION.] The supply of recruits to fill up a 'cen-
tury' or company; *gen.* the supply (of persons or
things).

1643 M. NEWCOMEN *Craft Ch. Advers.* 32 Such a succen-
turiation there hath been of plots, that we may say of them,
as she of Gad, A Troope cometh. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE
Chas. I. (1655) 261, They they entered into consideration of
constituting the Third Estate, and what succenturiation,
what supplement should be resolved upon in the lieu of
Bishops. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Succenturiation*, a filling up the
number of Soldiers wanting in any Company. 1676 W.
HUBBARO *Happinesse People* 51 The...succenturiation of the
persons called to supply the room of them that having served
their generation, are now fallen asleep.

† Succernate, *v. Obs. rare*—.

[*irreg. f. L. succernere, f. suc* = SUB- 2 + *cernere* to sift: see
-ATE 3.] *trans.* To sift. Also Succernation.

1623 COCKERAM, *Succernate*, to bolt or range meal. 1658
PHILLIPS, *Succernation*, a bolting, or sifting of Meal.

Success (*sŭksēs*), *sb.* Also 6 sukoes,

6-7 success(es), sukoes, (7) suksees, 8 -ooses).

[*ad. L. succensus, f. succedere* (success-) TO SUCCEED.

Cf. *F. succès*, It., Pg. *successo*, Sp. *suceso*.]

†1. That which happens in the sequel; the
termination (favourable or otherwise) of affairs;
the issue, upshot, result. *Obs.*

1537 STARKEY *Let. to Pole* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I.
App. lxxxii. 194 That you should al worldly respects set aside
& al dangerous success which might succede of the same.
1548 W. THOMAS *Let. to Hen. VIII* *Ibid.* II. App. X. 77
Neither do I trust mine authors so much as not to mistrust
contrary successes, both to their rules & their examples.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* iii. x. (Arb.) 182 Whose prosperous be-
gynnynges ended with vnfortunate successe. 1561 NORTON
& SACKV. *Gorboduc*. 1543 One sort that saw the dangerous
successe Of stubborne standing in rebellious warre. 1563
Homilies, Agst. Idolatry iii. Mm iij, Ye haue harde...out of
hystories Ecclesiastical, the begynnyng, proceeding, &
successe of Idolatry by Images. 1601 SHAKS. *All's well* iii.
vi. 86, I know not what the successe will be my Lord, but the
attempt I vow. 1642 J. M[ARSH] *Arg. conc. Militia* 12 Who
shall live to see an end of that rebellion and what the successe
of it will be? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 9 Insatiate to pursue
Vain War with Heav'n, and by success untought. 1668
MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 249 The successe of
Wednesday's debate...was a question to desire his Majesty to
call before him some persons. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II.
329 The success of this war will fall within the compass of
the next year.

†b. An event. *Obs.*

1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 324 The company which went with him were very few to make resistance against such successes as might happen. 1658 EARL MORN. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 78 Troubled at the loss of Nicossia and at the other successes, which fell out, quite contrary to hopes. 1753 L. M. *Accompl. Wom.* I. 12 To read... so many different successes, wherein we feel our Passions moved according to the Adventures treated of.

†c. The result (of an experiment), the effect (of a medicine). *Obs.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 6 M. Smith the Apothecary was come... to understand what success the physic he had prepared for me did take. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 55 This Experiment was often repeated, always with the same success. 1756 in *Med. Observ.* (1776) I. 390 So intent on trying... the success of the sublimate in the cure of the *Lues Venerea*.

†d. In the success: eventually. *Obs.*

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 144 Their Predictions... flattered both Caesar and Pompey with long Lives... both which fell out in the success, to both extremely contrary. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 152/1 An Attempt which would never answer in the Success.

2. The fortune (good or bad) befalling anyone in a particular situation or affair. Usually with qualifying adj. *Good success* = sense 3; *ill success*: failure, misadventure, misfortune. *arch.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 39 Although they had knowledge what good success Perkin had enjoyed in all his former attempts. 1577 HAMMER *Ant. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 495 After that the assault of Adarnianes took no prosperous success at Antioch. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 104 Philautus having intelligence of Euphues his success, and the falsehood of Lucilla. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 17 The hard success which all these and other Spaniards found in attempting the same. *Ibid.* 28 Berroo looked for no other success than his predecessors in this enterprise. 1619 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1906) 74, I am sorry to hear of John Youngs disaster etc., yett am in good hope of better success. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 2 Perplex'd and troubl'd at his bad success. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Nov. 1657, After a sermon and prayers for good success. 1704 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 25, I went to wish good Success to Mr. Molineux of Croxteth ere he went a Courting. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 208 The bad success of his admirals at sea. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 470 With so little accuracy do the French relate the circumstances of their ill success. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 126, I was recalled to a most ludicrous perception of my ill success.

†b. In particularized use. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 25 The... good successes, which their foes ensuew. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 7 The Roman Gods, Leade their successes, as we wish our owne. 1618 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* x. 14 note, After diners unfortunate successes in warre. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Sept. 31 W. Pen told me that I need not fear any reflection upon my Lord for their ill success at Argier... My Lord Crew... I see... is afraid my Lord's reputation will a little suffer in common talk by this late success. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* II. 225 The reduction of this... fortress served to interrupt the prosperous successes of the English company.

3. (= the older *good success*.) The prosperous achievement of something attempted; the attainment of an object according to one's desire: now often with particular reference to the attainment of wealth or position.

a 1286 SIBNEY *Ps.* xxx. vii, While I my race did runne, Full of success, fond I did say, That I should never be undone. 1392 Kvo *Sp. Trag.* III. iii. 3 Glue but success to mine attempting spirit. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 49 The Rebels being swolne to the height of pride... by continual Successes in their actions. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 760 A Drench of Wine has with Success been us'd. 1713 ADAMS *Cato* I. ii, 'Tis not in mortals to Command success, But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll Deserve it. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 198 A title the most remote and unaccountable that was ever set up, and which nothing could have given success to. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* II, His success in fishing and the chase was able to add something to her subsistence. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, It was George who had interrupted the success of her first love-passion. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xix, That argument of success which is always powerful with men of the world. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Emerson* xi. 260 'Success' in its vulgar sense... the gaining of money and position... is not to be reached by following the rules of an instructor. 1895 LAW *Times* XCIX. 476/2 It requires the talents of a Boileau, Molière, or La Fontaine to play the part of a *fiancéur* with any success.

proverb. 1868 HELPS *Realms* v, Nothing succeeds like success. [Cf. *F. Rien ne réussit comme le succès.*]

b. An instance of this; a successful undertaking or achievement.

1666 DAVENANT *Ann. Mirab.* cxx, Swell'd with our late Successes on the Foe. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 50 Before her time our ancestors had many successful contests with their sovereigns... yet what did those successes amount to? 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* vii. 133 To convert a questionable success into an undoubted triumph. 1880 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 4/7 The dustbin absorbs scores of... poems that win a 'success of esteem'. 1891 *Spectator* 2 May 615/1 The mass comprehends nothing except a visible success.

c. *transf.* One who or a thing which succeeds or is successful.

1888 L. C. LILLIE *Prudence* 63 To be a success in this circle, is to contribute to the beauty... or the effect of the hour. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Feb., Should Mr. Peel prove as great a success in the Speaker's chair, as he proved in oratory before he entered it [etc.]. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* v, Mrs. Hartwell's dance was a great success.

†4. Succession or sequence in time or occurrence. *In success of time*: in course or process of time. *Obs.* 1546 GARDINER *Declat. Joye* 85 The sonne sheweth her selfe in the mornyng, in whome there is ecrease by success

tyll the sonne come to the highest at noone. 1547 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (1564) 18 The success of thinges to come. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. xix. 2 The wondrous workes of God appeare, By every dayes success. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nuew Ind.* (Arb.) 41 In success of time, foure of the greatest llandes embraced the Christian faith. 1611 MUNDAY (title) A briefe Chronicle of the Success of Times from the Creation of the World to this Instant. 1611 *Spenser Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv (1623) 780 This King, of whose life by order and success of storie we are now to write. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 338 This difficultie found Paduain in the success of his journey [cost andaua difficultando il suo camino]. 1656 HEVLIN *Surv. France* 282, I shall draw down the success of their affairs from the beginning of the Reformation. 1690 C. NESSA *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. T.* I. 103 An house... will contract new... filth in success of time.

†b. An instance of this; a succession. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 81 Causing a success of surging billowes. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 37 Otherwise we must of necessity make all successes in the World purely natural and necessary.

†c. Subsequent history. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 As generally to lerne (voriginal) & success of thynges: And particularlye to reherse the noble factes of their... ancestors. 1681 H. MORSE *Expos. Dan.* App. I. 250 Can a man believe that the Original or success of that people was *ἀπογονία* τῆς γῆς?

†5. Succession as of heirs, rulers, etc. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. to K. Hen., After a long success of these Herauldes, came the Saujour. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. x. 45 Then all the sonnes of these five brethren raynd By dew success. 1597 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* IV. ii. 47 And so, success of Mischiefe shall be borne, And Heire from Heire shall hold this Quarrell vp. 1611—Wint. T. I. ii. 394 Our Parents Noble Names, In whose success we are gentle.

†Success, v. *Obs. rare.* [I. prec.] *intr.* a. To be a successor. b. To happen.

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1849) X. 576 By my last of the 13 of thinstant I signified to the same of the case success to the Signor Ludovico de Larme. 1560 BALZ *Chron. Sir & Oldcastle* Pref. A viij, His sonne Henry the sixt succeeded [ad. 1544] succeeded in hys rone. 1567 TURNER, *Ovid's Ep.* 131 b, A blissefull signe that all Shall not success aught.

†Successanean, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [I. L. success-, p. ppl. stem of *succedere* to SUCCEED, ? after *succedaneus* SUCCEDANEUS.] Marked by succession or transition.

1635 PRASON *Varieties* I. viii. 28 Things of a fluid and successanean nature, such as time is.

†Successantly, adv. *Obs. rare*—1. [Arbitrarily f. L. success-, *succedere* to SUCCEED + -ANT + -LY 2.] ? In succession.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 113 Then goe successantly and plead for him.

†Successary. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. success-, *succedere* to SUCCEED + -ARY.]

1. A successor.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans, Her.* c. j b, That he and his successaries all way with bataill and swereddys shulde be punyshid. 1580 Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* 58 b/1 This man ordeyned y^e no hyshop sholde ordeyne his successary.

2. Succession.

a 1616 BRAUM, *etc. Lawr Candy* i. ii, My pecular honours, not deriv'd from successary, but purchas'd with my blood.

Successful (sŭk'se'fŭl), a. [f. as prec. + -FUL.]

1. Of persons: That succeeds or achieves success, esp. (in recent use), that attains to wealth or position, that 'gets on'.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 66 The good Andronicus... Successful in the Battails that he fights. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 24 The Irish Kerne... became so disastrous to the English, and successful in action... as they shaked the English government. 1661 BOYLE *Style Script.* Ep. Ded., It hath been observ'd, that Secular Persons of Quality... are generally much Successful in Writing of Religion... than... Men in Orders. 1725 DA FOS *Voy. round World* (1840) 351 They had been... pretty successful in their navigation. 1805 SCOTT *Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) II. ii. 54 If I have been at all successful in the paths of literary pursuit. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 83 It failed; we tried again, and were successful. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Shirl* II. 271 Mackenzie was a successful man. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Polit. Econ.* 60 Educated men who have not been successful become secretaries, house-agents... and the like.

b. *transf.* of things.

1848 J. FORSTER *O. Goldsm.* 377 There was nothing to make the town half so fond of a man... as a successful play. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci.* *Inorg. Nat.* 132 Great and successful works of art are among the most noble... of all human triumphs. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* I. 166/2 The clock was a highly successful work of the art of the period. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 200 *The Times*, and... the *Daily News*, and many others of the successful papers in the provinces and on the Continent.

2. Of actions, conditions, etc.: Attended with, characterized by, or resulting in success.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 172 And welcome Nephews from successful wars. 1596—Tann. *Shr.* I. ii. 158 And perhaps with more successful works Then you. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 79 In... rare works of Art, we are not so much taken with the beaute it selfe, as with the successful boldness of Art. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* Rev. 39 They justify all the successful Rebellions. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* vii, At this he laughed, and so did we: the jests of the rich are ever successful. 1865 CARLYLE *Franks* Gt. xix. v. V. 502 The successfullest campaign that ever was. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The jugglery of words was never more successful than in this distinction without a difference.

†3. a. Bringing success, propitious. *Obs. rare.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i, Making... the winds To drive their substance with successful blasts.

†b. Conducive or necessary to success. *Obs.*

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 135 It is very successful that we proportion Grafts and stocks in Grafting.

Successfully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a successful manner; with success.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 194, I have beate thy Souldier forty yeares, And led my Countries strength successfully. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 36 In order to move him the more successfully thereto, they procured the Pope to write a Letter himself to his Highness. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 p. 2 He is very successfully loud among the Wits. 1826 LAMB *Pop. Fallacies* v, A domestic... cut his throat, but not successfully. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* I. 8 His... phlegmatic calm successfully concealed the fact.

†b. To look successfully: to seem likely to succeed.

Obs. rare.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 165 He is too young: yett he looks successfully.

†2. Successively. *Obs.*

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref., Brief hints such as, if all the arguments were successfully read, would make him easily remember the mutual dependencies of the general design.

Successfulness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being successful.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 180 Their victorious successfulness in military exploits against their enemies. 1754 EDWARDS *Fired. Will* IV. v. 220 The Successfulness, or Unsuccessfulness of Means in order to an Effect... consists in those Means being connected or not connected with the Effect. 1879 MAREBITH *Egoist* xliii, Its prevailing successfulness in the country where he was placed.

Succession (sŭk'se'jŭn). Also 4-5 -oun(e), -yon, etc. [ad. OF. *succession* (from 13th c.) or its source L. *successio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *succedere* to SUCCEED. Cf. *Pr. successio*, It. *successione*, Sp. *sucesion*, Pg. *sucessão*.]

1. The action of a person or thing following, or succeeding to the place of, another; the coming of one person or thing after another; also, the passing from one act or state to another; an instance of this.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2156 He hath so wel bihest his ordinaunce, That spes of thynges and progressions Shullen endure by successions. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1598) 6 Least peradventure their children shuld be ignorant of the beginning and succession of worldly thynges. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 113 b, The future succession of all ages. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 148 Such a succession is to be found in every substantiall consension, whereby one substance is destroyed, and another succeedeth in the roome of it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 6 By reflecting on the appearing of various Ideas, one after another in our Understandings, we get the Notion of Succession. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn 'God is a Namey* Soul adores' iii, Thy Being no Succession knows And all thy vast Designs are one. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 116 Whatever blooms in torrid tracts appear, Whose bright succession decks the varied year. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 312 We... live, perforce, from thought to thought, and make One act a phantom of succession. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* I. § 70. 381 The reproduction of the component denticles in horizontal succession. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. § 6 (1882) 330 The series of measures which in their rapid succession changed the whole character of the English Church. 1875 JOWATT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 416 The ideas of men have a succession in time as well as an order of thought.

†b. The act of passing by continuous movement into a place. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 69 The Air accompanies and follows it by a constant Succession. 1729 T. DALE tr. *Freind's Emmenol.* (1752) xii. 154 Nutrition being nothing else than the apposition of any Juice, or a perpetual succession of aliment into the Pores of the Fibres.

†c. The act of following another in a course of conduct. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 24 The miserie is example, that so terrible shewes in the wracke of maiden-hood, cannot for all that disswade succession.

2. *Phr.* a. In succession, one after another in regular sequence, successively.

c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* III. v. 306 Forto abide in thilk suffience thorow manye 3eeris in successioun. 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dyaling* 46 Mark them in succession from the beginning with 10, 20, 30, to 90. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 10 'Tis as clear as any Demonstration can be, that it must... touch one part of the Flesh first, and another after; and so in Succession. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 149 In the period I have taken, we have had three unfavourable seasons, and two in succession, worse than any other in the memory of any man living. 1877 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xix. (1842) 305 On one end of the tube the parts will be bent and curved in succession as they become heated. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. § 12 (1879) 69 The rotation of the Earth bringing each part in succession from sunshine to shade. 1914 *Infantry Training* 73 When a column is on the march, platoons may, if desired, advance in fours in succession.

†b. By succession(s): successively. *Obs.*

1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 271 After that other realmes were made in Grece by succession. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. Wks. (1641) 11/1 Because the Matter, wounded deep in Heart With various Love... by successions, Form after Form receives.

†c. In a succession: continuously. *Obs.*

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) I. 173 If the money... had been raised all in a succession, as fast as the work could be carried on.

†3. The course, lapse, or process of time. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 229 A thing that is nocht of vawle be the law as ground of rycht in the begynnyng, the successioun of tyme may never mak it rycht. 1680 E. BLOUNT *Horz Subs.* 328 This was the true Originall, by which in succession of time the Empire was translated. 1655 M. CARTER *Honor Rediv.* (1660) 90 Succession of time hath converted it into another custom.

4. The transmission (or mode of transmission) of an estate, royal or official dignity, or the like.

a 1395 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* fol. 59 Þoru maner of zifte þe woman passez before þe man, in succession. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 57 Thai said, succession of kyngrik Was nocht to lawer feys lik; For that mycht succed na female. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 147 The moder blood schulde be putt to fore in succession of heritage. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 403 Philippus the kyng of Macedony, sollicitate and besy for the succession of þat realme [orig. *de regni successor*]. 1538 *STARKE England* II. ii. 195 As touchyng the succession and intaylyng of landys, ther must nedys be proutyson. 1641 *EARL MONM. tr. Biondi's Civil Wars* ix. 223 So long as the Earl of Warwick lived, he was not certain of the Kingdoms succession. 1682 *DRYDEN Mac Fl.* 20 To settle the Succession of the State. 1690 in *Nature Peasage Evidence* (1874) 26 To provide and secure the succession of the lands. 1846 *BELL Comm. Laws Scotl.* (ed. 5) l. 100 The equal partition of the succession which prevailed in the Roman law, has place also in the law of Scotland in the succession of moveables.

5. The process by which one person succeeds another in the occupation or possession of an estate, a throne, or the like; the act or fact of succeeding according to custom or law to the rights and liabilities of a predecessor; the conditions or principles in accordance with which this is done.

The succession: the conditions under which successors to a particular estate, throne, etc. are appointed. *War of Succession*: a war to settle a dispute as to the succession to a particular throne.

a 1213 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxxvi. (1811) 254 That he schulde have M.M.M. markes yerely, as before was promysed vnto hym..with other condicions of succession. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII c. 22* An Acte for the establishment of the Kynges succession. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. ii. i.* 172 He swore consent to your Succession. 1607 *CHAPMAN Bussy d'Ambois* iii. i. 385 Why wrongful to suppose the doubtles right to the succession worth the thinking on? 1643 *BAKER Chron.* (1653) 99 King Richard being dead, the right of Succession remained in Arthur, Son of Geoffry Plantagenet. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 303 Th' immortal Line in sure Succession reigns. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 16 May 1681, Lord Sunderlond..having fallen into displeasure of the King for siding with the Commons about the Succession. 1701 *FARQUHAR Sir H. Wildair* iv. i. What, sir? the Succession?—Not mind the Succession. 1708 *CHAMBERLAYNE M. Brit. Notitia* II. ii. (1710) 385 The Succession to the Crown of Scotland. 1714 *SWIFT Pres. St. Aff. Wks.* 1755 II. i. 214 The security of the protestant succession in the house of Hanover. 1766 *BLACKSTONE 3 Comm.* ii. The power of the laws in regulating the succession to property. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* 1808 V. 64 The course of succession is the healthy habit of the British constitution. 1832 *LD. MAHON (title)* History of the War of the Succession in Spain. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 44 The dangers of a disputed succession being now terminated. 1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51* (title) An Act for granting to Her Majesty Duties on Succession to Property. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* II. xvi. 169 She stood in order of succession to the duchy.

b. Phr. (a) *By succession*: according to the customary or legal principle by which one succeeds another in an inheritance, an office, etc. by inherited right.

1412-20 *LYDO. Chron. Troy* i. 2889 Sche þat..schulde haue ben by succession Eyre by dissent of þat region. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 17 The degré be just successionne..Unto the kyng is now descended doune, From other parte righte as eny lyne. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* II. ii. (1883) 27 For better is to have a kyng by succession than by eleccion. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II. ii. i.* 199 How art thou a King But by faire sequence and succession? c 1600 — *Sonn.* ii. Prouing his beantie by succession thine. 1608 *DRYDEN Def. Dram. Poets* Ess. 1900 l. 111, I am only a champion by succession. 1865 *F. M. NICHOLS tr. Britton* I. 219 marg., Title by succession.

(b) (To have, hold, take) in succession.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parli. VI. 4/a* Londres..which eny persone temporell..hath..in fe vyle, any maner fee tayle, or in succession. 1835 *TOMLIN'S Law Dict.* s.v. *Successor*, Such a corporation cannot regularly take in succession goods and chattels. 1890 *GROSS Gild Merch.* l. 95 The borough..was an aggregate body acting as an individual..having a common seal, holding property in succession.

c. *pregnantly* for: The line or order of succession.

[1533-4: see sense 5.] 1708 *SWIFT Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* II. Wks. 1841 II. 214/1 This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to break the succession. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. II. 460 He was in the succession to an earldom. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 2 (1882) 353 Mary..had been placed next in the succession to Edward by her father's will.

6. (A person's) right or privilege of succeeding to an estate or dignity.

1461 *Rolls of Parli. V. 490/a* Any persone or persones corporat, or havyng succession perpetuall. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 1712/a Any persone or persones havyng succession. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxi. vii. He dyed full of dayes..having delivered the succession of his kingdom to his Sonne. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 568 To denude him of his heretage and rhytcheous succession dew to him as eldest sone. 1651 *tr. De las-Coveras Don Fenise* 314 He without regarding the ordinance of his mother would possess himselfe of the succession. a 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)* What people is so void of common sense, To vote succession from a native prince? 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xiv. He could achieve such a purpose without endangering both his succession and his life. 1875 *MAHAH Hist. Instit.* l. 16 Each tract was the property..of some body of persons who, in modern legal phrase, had perpetual succession. 1894 *SIR W. HARCOURT in Daily News* 17 April 2/7 The right to make wills or settlements or successions is the creation of positive law.

7. The act of succeeding to the episcopate by the reception of lawfully transmitted authority by ordination. *Apostolic(al) succession* (or *the succession*), the continued transmission of the ministerial commission, through an unbroken line of bishops from the Apostles onwards.

1565 *HARDING Confut. Apol. Ch. Eng.* 57 b, To go from your succession, which ye can not proue, and to come to your vocation, how saye you, Syr? 1567 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* II. 129 Haue these menne their owne succession in so safe Record? Who was then the Bishop of Rome nexte by succession vnto Peter? 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 55 Obtayning the first stepp of Apostolical Succession, and being deigne Disciples of the..principall men. 1653 *COMWELL Sp.* 4 July (Carlyle), I speak not..for a Ministry deriving itself from the Papacy, and pretending to that which is so much insisted on, 'Succession'. 1845 *BR. WILKINSON* in *Ashwell Life* (1880) I. viii. 314 Instead of taking as your prominent subject the 'Succession'..you would take the more spiritual view of the Ministry. 1847 *YARWELL Anc. Brit. Ch. ix.* 99 We have an account of their [sc. the bishops'] successions for some ages. 1879 *HANMER Apol. Success.* Ch. Eng. II. 35 Foreign or other Protestants, who either disclaim or do not possess the Succession. *Ibid.* 36 The historical and canonical objections advanced..against the validity of the English Succession.

II. †8. Successors, heirs, or descendants collectively; progeny, issue. *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter Cant.* 496 My generacioun, þat is, succession of childre. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4857 Bycause alle is corruptible And faile shulde succession. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 441 The sonnes of Hector recured and toke þe cite of Troye, expellenge the succession of Antenor. 1459 *Rolls of Parli. V. 351/a* Eny other succession of youre body lawfully comyng. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII c. 22* To..provide for the perfitte surte of both you and of your moste lawfull succession and heires. 1555 *EDM. DECADES* (Arb.) 296 When they [sc. beasts] shulde bringe furth their broode or succession. 1605 in *Abst. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1806) II. 121 Prayeris..for..the Kingis Majestie, his hienes Quein, and their successionne. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. i. 8 Cassibulan..for him, And his Succession, granted Rome a Tribute. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 78 Their young Succession all their Cares employ: They breed, they brood, instruct and educate.

†9. A generation (of men); chiefly pl. (future or successive) generations. *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYDO. Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 85 The children of Seth in story ye may se, Flowyng in vertu by longe successiouns. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 26 b, So exceeding are mine aduersities, that after successions which shall heare of them; will euen be desolate..with the hearing. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Maid's Trag.* IV. i. Found out with every finger, made the shame Of all successions. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* lxxix. 13 Our posterity to all successions joyning with us. 1685 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* 98 Ancestors, who have been held for some Successions rich. 1720 *SWIFT Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 39 The sloth, luxury, and abandoned lusts, which enervated their breed through every succession.

†b. *Posterity. Obs.*

1628 *HALL Complim.* O. T. XIII. 1098 If we sow good workes succession shall reape them. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 131 To propagate his Doctrine to Succession. 1704 *INNET Orig. Anglie.* I. xi. § 14. 1833 Succession so far justified this Proceeding, that this Council of Sardice was never receiv'd by the Eastern Churches. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* (1705) xvi. 185 He..provided for Succession by constituting Bishops, and other Officers and Pastors.

10. A series of persons or things in orderly sequence; a continued line (of sovereigns, heirs to an estate, etc.); an unbroken line or stretch (of objects coming one after another). Also, † a continued spell (of weather).

1590 *W. WILKINSON Confut. Fam. Love* A iij, The succession of Popes, and that body and kingdom is the very Antichrist. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* II. vi. § 4 St. Augustine..saith..In all this order of succession of Bishops [of Rome] there is not one Bishop found that was a Donatist. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 231 The Greeke Historiographers (best like to know the Turkish succession). 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacre* II. iv. § 1 In that same place God doth promise a succession of Prophets. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 331 A long succession must ensue, And his next Son..The clouded Ark of God..shall in a glorious Temple Enshrine. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* I. Pref. p. vi, The entire succession of ages is present to him. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 168 An agreeable succession of small points of land. 1797 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* I. xvii. (1813) 203 Such a succession of rain. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* iv. 34 When we consider the inconceivable minuteness of the particles of light, and that a single ray consists of a succession of those particles. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 189 The House of Austria had, by a succession of victories, been secured from danger on the side of Turkey. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 7 (1882) 418 Every progress of Elizabeth from shire to shire was a succession of shows and interludes.

†b. The followers collectively, or a sect of followers, of a school of thought. (Rendering Gr. *diadoxhē*.) *Obs.*

1653 *MORSE Antid. Ath.* Gen. Pref. p. xvii, I omitted to set down the philosophy of the Pythagoric school. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 131/1 The Succession of the Ionick Philosophy, which before Socrates was single: after him was divided into many Schools. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 80 The Successions of the Pythagorean School.

11. A set of persons or things succeeding in the place of others.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Rel.* l. § 165 That That which looked like Pride in some, and like Petulance in others, would..be in time wrought off, or in a new Succession reformed. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* xliii, While the one Spirit's plastic stress Sweeps through the dull dense world, compelling there All new successions to the forms they wear. 1865 *W. B. CARPENTER in Youmans Corr. & Conserv. Forces*

418 (Cent. Dict.) The leaves of 'evergreens'..are not cast off until the appearance of a new succession.

†12. That to which a person succeeds as heir; an inheritance. *Obs. rare.*

1382 *WYCLIF Deut.* xviii. 8 Ont take that, that in his cytee of the fadre successioun is owed to hym. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxvii. 479 Now let vs see what we our selues haue brought to this decayed succession. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Succession*..an Inheritance or Estate come to one by Succession. 1751 *Female Foundling* II. 80, I can, indeed, leave him a good Succession.

III. †13. The result, issue. *Obs.* (Cf. late L. *successio*.)

1514 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. i. 228 Any prousperous succession of your Graces causes. 1549 *LATIMER 1st Sermon.* def. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 36 According to the aduys of his friend the one of them wrought where the succession was not good. 1557 *CARD. POLE in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1822) III. ii. 494 As the successioun shewede he dyd.

IV. 14. In technical use: a. *Astron.* (See *quots.*)

1679 *MOXON Math. Dict.*, *Succession of the Signs*, Is that order in which they are usually reckoned; as first Aries, next Taurus, then Gemini, &c. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., When a Planet is direct, it is said to go according to the Order and Succession of the Signs..when Retrograde, it is said to go contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

b. *Mus.* 'The order in which the notes of a melody proceed'. Also = *SEQUENCE* 3 b.

1752 *tr. Rameau's Treat.* Mus. 85 A Sequence, or Succession of Harmony, is nothing else but a Link or Chain of Keys and Governing notes. 1801 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* (1811) s. v., Of succession there are two kinds, conjunct and disjunct. Conjunct Succession is when the sounds proceed regularly, upward or downward, through the several intervening degrees. Disjunct Succession is when they immediately pass from one degree to another without touching the intermediate degrees. 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v., A sequence is sometimes spoken of as a succession, and passages of similar chords or progressions are described as a succession of thirds [etc.].

c. *Milit.* (See *quots.*)

1745 *J. MILLAN (title)* The Succession of Colonels to All His Majesties Land Forces, from their Rise, to 1744. 1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.*, *Succession of Rank*, relative gradation according to the dates of commissions. *Ibid.*, A Commission in succession, a commission in which an individual has an inherent property from having purchased it, or raised men. 1805 — *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Succession of colonels*, a particular part of the official army list is so called. The dates of the several appointments are therein specified, together with the numbers and facings of the different regiments.

d. *Agric. and Hort.* (a) The rotation (of crops);

(b) the maturing of crops of the same kind by a system of successive sowings so that as one is declining another is coming on.

1778 [MARSHALL] *Observ. Agric.* 168 The Succession of Crops (or rather of the Occupants of the Soil, whether Crops, or Fallow) may be regular or irregular. 1796 — *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* II. 144 The succession is similar to that of West Devonshire: ley ground, partially fallowed for wheat, with one or two crops of oats; grass seeds being sown with the last crop. 1842 *LOUDON Suburban Hort.* 505 In order to have a succession of fruit, it is requisite to sow the seed at three different times. 1900 *Daily News* 5 May 4/3 Almost every kind of vegetable may now be sown for succession.

e. *Geol.* etc. The continued sequence in a definite order of species, types, etc.; *spec.* the descent in uninterrupted series of forms modified by evolution or development.

1834 *DARWIN Jrnal in Voy. Beagle* (1839) III. 210 The law of the succession of types. 1836 *BUCKLAND Geol. & Min.* I. vi. 54 To refer the origin of existing organizations..to an eternal succession of the same species. 1842 *SEDGWICK in Hudson's Guide Lakes* (1843) 188 Phenomena which not only indicate succession, but were elaborated during vast intervals of time.

V. 15. *attrib.*: succession bath, a bath in which hot and cold water are used in succession (*Cent. Dict.*); succession-crop, a crop of some plant coming in succession to another; succession duty, a duty assessed upon succession to estate; succession flowers, a crop of flowers following an earlier crop; succession house, one of a series of forcing-houses having regularly graded temperatures into which plants are moved in succession; so succession-pine; succession powder (F. *poudre de succession*), a poison supposed to have been made of lead acetate; succession tax, a tax similar to succession duty; succession war = 'war of succession' (see 5).

1864 *MRS. A. GATTY Parab. fr. Nat.* 21 A narrow slip..for 'succession-crops of mustard and cress. 1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict.* c. 51 § 45 The Commissioners..may assess the 'Succession Duty on the Footing of such Account and Estimate. *Ibid.* 55 This Act may be cited for all Purposes as 'The Succession Duty Act, 1853'. 1894 *Act 57 & 58 Vict.* c. 30 § 18 (2) The principal value of real property for the purpose of succession duty shall be ascertained in the same manner. 1841 *FLORIST'S JRNAL* (1846) II. 25 Some amends is, however, made for this, in the readiness with which the 'succession-flowers come on. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH, Desmond* II. 93 An immense range of forcing and 'succession houses. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. vii. 147 How were Mr. Allen's succession-houses worked? 1857 *MRS. MARSH ROSE Ashurst* I. iii. 77 He went on, opening succession house after succession house. We ended by the garden door at which we had entered. 1786 *ANDERBROMIE Gard. Assist.* 59 Young 'succession pines—or last years crowns and suckers retained in nursery bark pits or beds. 1824 *LD. J. RUSSELL Mem. Aff. Europe* I. 192 The Countess

of Soissons. Being accused of having bought some of the poison, called by the dealers "succession powder." 1846 A. Amos *Great Oyer Poisoning* 347 In more modern times the like powers have been attributed to the *Aqua Tophana*, and the *Succession Powder*. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 27 Oct. (1866) 281 A law to impose a "Succession-tax." a 1823 PENNEY *Linthlthgowshire* (1832) 151 This barony was probably forfeited during the "succession war." 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 177/2 Succession wars were of frequent occurrence in Europe, between the middle of the 17th and the middle of the 18th centuries, on the occasion of the failure of a sovereign house.

Successional (sŭk'se-fŏnăl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or involving the succession of persons as heirs, rulers, or the like; passing or proceeding by succession or descent; often with special reference to the apostolic succession.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 306 To bring this whole monarchial Isle from the name, honor and title of successional regality, to be vnder a Viceroyes government. 1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Lincoln.* xi. 87 Many things come unto our hands by a successional tradition. 1652 — *Cosmogr.* II. 61 [Alsatia] Governed for the Emperours by Provincial Earls, accomptable to the Emperours under whom they served; in the end made hereditary and successional unto their posterities. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 53 Christ, the Institutor of an authoritative and successional Ministry. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 283 He might have had the civility to predict a successional busband. 1845 D. KING in *Ess. Chr. Union* v. 245 He..had them regularly consecrated by English bishops, and so qualified to keep up and transmit the successional virtue! a 1854 W. JAY *Autobiogr.* (1855) xiv. 127 The system of providing for places by a merely successional supply.

2. Of things: Following one upon another; occurring in succession; involved in a succession.

1685 H. MORE *Paratip. Prophet* xxxix. 340 Both the Cause and the Effect is successional through many Ages. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. Misc. li. 194 The Question is, 'What constitutes the We or I?' And, 'Whether the I of this instant, be the same with that of any instant preceding, or to come.' So that the same successional We or I must remain still, on this account, undecided. 1807 DE QUINCEY *Lessing Wks.* 1859 xlii. 289 Successional signs can express none but successional objects, or those of which the parts are in succession. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 8 The peculiar vibratory or successional manner of action of the several parts of a fibre. 1875 CROLL *Clim. & Time* x. 181 In a successional descent of surface-films from above downwards.

b. In technical use (chiefly *Hort.*; cf. *SUCCESSION* 15).

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 100 The pine apple plants—now in fruit, must not be shifted, only the young successional pines. 1809 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 623 The winter variety [of pea] is sown in September and October, and the summer at different periods, from February to June, for successional cuttings. 1842 — *Suburban Hort.* 435 Successional cropping is that in which the ground is wholly occupied with one crop at one time, to be succeeded by another crop, also wholly of one kind. 1866 R. OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* I. § 70, 375 The floor of the alveolus..forms..the roof of a lower vault, in which the germ of a successional tooth..is in course of development. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 249/2 If sown in spring it [the Intermediate Stock] blooms in autumn, and furnishes a useful successional crop of flowers. 1892 *Gardener's Chron.* 27 Aug. 239/3 The flowers are successional for many months. Hence **Successionally** *adv.* by succession.

1846 in Worcester (citing *Ecl. Rev.*).

Successionist (sŭk'se-fŏnĭst), [f. *SUCCESSION* + -IST.] One who maintains the validity or necessity of a succession; esp. one who upholds the doctrine of the Apostolic Succession. (Also *Apostolic Successionist*.)

1846 in Worcester (citing *Ecl. Rev.*). 1895 J. ALISON in *Romanism & Ritualism* 18 To the Ritualist, the Sacerdotalist, and the Apostolic Successionist, we say the body is more than raiment [etc.].

Successionless (sŭk'se-fŏnləs), a. [-LESS.] Without succession; having no successors.

1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 38 And as ends and beginnings Thee not clame, Successionless that Thou bee still the same. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Menn. Y. Badger* i. 15 Like the priesthood of Melchizedek, successionless and without descent.

Successive (sŭk'se-siv), a. [ad. med.L. *successivus*, f. *success-*, *succedere* to SUCCEED. Cf. F. *successif*, It., Pg. *successivo*, Sp. *sucesivo*.]

1. a. With pl. or compound sb.: Coming one after another in an uninterrupted sequence; following one another in order.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 117 Yorke hadde but ij. suffraganes subiecte to it only, of the successie institutions of whom some thinges ar to be seide here by orde. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Lives Emp. in Hist. Justine* I. 2 Three successive Bishops, Iohn, Benedict, and Clement..excommunicated him. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlii. 177 Furie..always delivres the author into successie mischiefs. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 6 A constant train of successive ideas. 1719 I. WATTS *Bk. Praise* 92 Jesus shall reign wher'er the sun doth his successive journeyes run. 1798 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 137 A view of the successive changes of the English coin to the present time. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xiii. (1842) 291 These crucibles gradually deteriorate and become injured by successive operations. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 15 The multiplication of all the successive numbers from 1 up to some high number. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 16 By repeated reflection, successive echos are sent to the ear. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 305 In countries where the winters are severe. ordinary building-stones and mortar are found to peel off in successive crusts.

predicative passing into *adv.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 614 Since God hath set Labour and rest, as day and night to men Successive. 1716 POPE *Iliad* vi. 184 They fall successive and successive rise. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 510 So moved the Greeks successive, rank by rank.

b. With sing. sb.: Following another of the same kind in a regular sequence or series. Somewhat rare. Also quasi-*adv.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. 9 Phi.* What is a stroke? Ma. It is a successive motion of the hand, directing the quantitie of every note and rest in the song, with equal measure. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wart* IV. i. And three..he assailes;..each successive after other quailles. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ix. xxiv. When he fell, and kist the barren heath, His parent straight inspir'd successive breath. 1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 201 The Celerity of a Boat is continued by a successive dip of the Oar. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Epist.* I. vi. 53 Then raise a second Plumb; A third successive be your earnest Care. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vii. He..took his leave, promising to be equipped and in readiness to embark with him on the second successive morning at ten o'clock. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 114 What is this accent but a stroke, an emphasis, with a successive pause to make complete the time?

† c. Of a condition, influence, etc.: Continuous, uninterrupted. *Obs.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. He divers yeares good fortune had, successive in each thing. 1631 WEEVER *Act. Funeral Mon.* 350 Her successive prosperitie. 1652 FULTHAM *Low Countries* (1677) 45 A strong Earth Quake would shake them to a Chaos, from which the successive force of the Sun..bath a little amended them.

2. Characterized by or involving succession; brought about or produced in succeeding stages.

1685 H. MORE *Let.* in J. Norris *Theory Love* (1688) 152 Successive Quantity seems more capable of being infinite then permanent Quantity. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Action*, *Actions* are..divided into Instantaneous, where the whole Effect is produced in the same Moment;..And Successive, where the Effect is produced by degrees. 1786 GILPIN *Mount. & Lakes Cumb.* (1792) I. viii. 119 The successive fall; in which the water, instead of making one continued shoot, falls through a succession of different stories. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 11 We might, indeed, make a successive collection of the coins of the western emperors. 1835 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. 242 Doctrine of successive development not confirmed by the admission that man is of modern origin. 1842 [see SUBSTITUTION 5]. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Successive Whorl*, one whose members did not originate simultaneously, but in succession.

† 3. = HEREDITARY. a. Of things: Descending or transmitted by succession or inheritance. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 283 This Kenulphus..having successive hate of Offa his predecessor ageyne men of Kente. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 4 Pleade my Successive Title with your Swords. I was the first borne Sonne. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) To Rdr., To line in the obedience of a successive roayall Monarchie. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xvii. lxxvi. Leaving the Crowne successive to his son. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 752 This function is successive, and by tradition they teach their eldest sonnes the mystic of this iniquitie. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Party Col. Coat* 175 First for the Hereditariness of it, [i.e. leprosy] is a successive disease. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pensitavit* 50 Their Government is Monarchical, and Successive.

† b. Of persons: Succeeding by inheritance. *Obs.*

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. i. 14 Your King, By hate deprived of his dearest sonne, The only hope of our successie line. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 276 Her Pedigrees to show, her right successive Kings. 1649 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 21 Jehu had special command to slay Jehoram a successive and hereditary Tyrant. 1683 CZECH *Lucret.* (ed. 2) Notes 52 Every King whether Elective or Successive, Rules by the same Authority.

† c. Next in order of succession. Also *transf.*

1595 T. P. GOODWINE *Blanchardyn* liv. 212 The princely marriage which now was fully concluded betwene his successive beire..with the renowned Lady and Queene of Tormaday. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxviii. Blacke..now is blacke beauties successive heire. 1634 H. SEILE *Augustus* 212 Hee should resemble old Ianus with the two faces; with th'one looking on the King Regnant; with th'other, on the Prince successive. 1706 POPE *Odys.* XIX. 208 His son Deucalion bore successive way.

† 4. Attended or fraught with success; successful.

1582 [implied in SUCCESSIVELY 6]. 1593 G. HARVEY's *Pierce's Super.* To Harvey, If..the doubtlesse successive benefit thereof..may worke any plausible..motions with you. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 347 In this successive battell it is to be noted..how religiously the Emperour both began and finished it. 1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses in Archaica* (1815) II. 45 Weak is he in his resolves, unbounded in his desires, and seldom successive in his dispatch. 1659 LADY ALMONY III. i. His prosperous exploits abroad, then which none more successive.

|| **Successive** (sŭks'se-si-vi), *adv.* [med.L., *adv.* of *successivus* SUCCESSIVE.] In succession.

1593 in T. Morris *Provosts of Methven* (1875) 82 To the saids Johnne Grahame, and Mariorie Rollok, his spous, and the langar levat of thame tua successive. 1681 in *Natne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 15 Failing of heirs male the eldest daughter or heir female to be procreate betwixt them successive without division. 1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Engl. Poets* 71 He was successive a Musician, Schoolmaster, Servingman, Husbandman, Grasier, Poet.

Successively (sŭks'se-si-vi), *adv.* Also 5 *successively*, *successively*, 5-6 *-yely*. [-LY 2.]

1. By successive stages (of increase or decrease); † by degrees. Now rare.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 58 When þe patientes felen þanself more heuy..þan is þe flywng our mych; wherfor it is alsoone successively to be restreyned and turned away. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 105b, A pestilent humor, which successively a litle and litle cor-

rupteth all the membra. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horre Subs.* 262 To doe that at once, which must be done successively, is an argument of a rash, and intemperate man. 1715 DRAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 23 The Air goes into the Hollows, is warm'd, and then successively warms the whole Air of the Room. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* Pref. p. vii, What a continual and successively variable Velocity can produce. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xx. (1842) 545 Now and then the stoppers of bottles become fixed.., in which case means of loosening them, successively increasing in power..must be resorted to. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) iii. § 1. 152 The higher terms of the series becoming successively more viscid and oily.

2. In succession.

1439 E. E. Wills (1882) 114 The wardeynes of Seynt Austyns church..successively beyng. 1462 *Kolls of Parlt.* V. 489/1 Henry the VII..and Henry the VIII..successively Kynges of Englund. 1503 *Ibid.* VI. 522/2 They..and their successors, and the successors of every of them, shall have successivelye for ever, lyke auctorite. 1521 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 258 [He] opennyd the boke..and begynnyng the probem, redde therof successively v. lefes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 44 Fine sonnes he left begotten of one wife, All which successively by turnes did raine. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 170 It was subject to the Emperour Otho the first, by right of his wife, and successively to the Emperours. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 245 Everlasting Fire.. (into which men may be cast successively one after another for ever). a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Feb. 1671, The famous play call'd 'The Siege of Granada' (Dryden) two days acted successively. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 400 ¶ 9 The Disappointment of four or five Passions which she has successively had for different Men. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 356 Diocletian was successively promoted to the government of Mæsia, the honours of the consulship, and the important command of the guards of the palace. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* I. The lad..fetched an earthen jar and a horn cup..and offered them successively to the lady and to the boy. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* x. 163 If we suppose ourselves placed successively on Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, the Sun will appear smaller and smaller. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1 (1882) 593 He became successively Solicitor and Attorney-General.

† 3. Continuously or without interruption (for a certain period). *Obs.*

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. ii. And so successively one kynge governed all the people of Israell unto the time of Roboaz. 1550 HALL's *Chron.* (title-p.) Beginning at the time of kyng Henry the fourth, the first anchor of this devision, and so successively proceeding to y^e reignes of kyng Henry the eight. 1627 W. BEDELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 136 It begins much about the Conquest..and continues successively to Calixtus the 24. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* I. 5 And there [sc. Oxford] the exercise of Printing hath continued successively to this day. 1709 STABLE *Tatler* No. 107 ¶ 24 Successively every day for a Month successively. 1748 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 7 Apr., Writ. 1839 I. 5 Rained successively all last night. 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) VI. 739/2 For 18 years successively.

† 4. In the course of events, subsequently, eventually. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xxiv. What to this howte successively is donne Was full of perill. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 136 And all that there-upon successively befell. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 277 Which they..were not long adooing, as we shall successively relate.

† 5. By succession or inheritance. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 135 Not as Protector..But as successively, from Blood to Blood. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. v. 202 So thou, the Garland wear'st successively.

† 6. Successfully, propitiously. *Obs.*

1584 MUNDAY *Disc. E. Cambion* F. ij. Howe all thinges went successively forward. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 54/2 Beinge verye successively cured of Mr. Martel, Chyrurgiane to the Kinge. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Engl. Gentlem.* 62 Any exploit, how successively or prosperously soever managed. 1683 KENNET tr. *Fragm. on Folly* (1709) 33 A battle shall be more successively fought by serving men..than by the most accomplished philosophers.

Successiveness. [-NESS.] The state or quality of being successive.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. (1679) 119 The Image whereby it [sc. the Understanding] conceives it, is partly by the successiveness of its own operations. 1820 MILL *Hum. Mind* xiv. § 2 II. 68 The process of having two ideas in succession, in which process the being sensible of the successiveness is part. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. xxvii. § 18 They are all conventionalised into a monotonous successiveness of nothing. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* Introd. 19 Nature does not make sudden jumps. There is a successiveness observable throughout.

So **Successivity**.

1866 *Examiner* 3 Feb. 70/1 An absolute Being, whose nature..precludes..all successivity and change.

Successless (sŭks'se-sləs), a. Now rare; freq. in 17th and 18th c. [f. *SUCCESS* sb. + -LESS.] Without, or having no, success; unsuccessful.

1584 PERLE *Arraignm. Paris* I. v. How mighty men made foul successless war Against the gods. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 149 Successless..and intraged. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 9 Divers great Princes..with Successless labor, have attempted to make that rockie streight a navigable passage. 1641 Remonstr. *Commons in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 440 An expensive and successless attempt upon Calez. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* II. i. The hopes of thy successless love resign. 1684 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 18 That may succeed with one which may prove successless with another. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i. Passion unpity'd, and successless love Plant daggers in my heart. 1782 Miss BURNAY *Cecilia* II. v. Belfield fired first, and missed; the Baronet was not so successless. 1820 J. CLARR *Poems Rural Life* (ed. 3) 138 By successless sallies wearied quite. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 134 He sympathizes, he concerns himself, He pens epistle, each successless play. 1891 J. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. i. 56 To make out the best showing possible for the English of a successless campaign.

Pus..enclosed in a bag, made by the connexion of the Lungs
with the succingent membrane. *Ibid.* xii. 388 Unless..its

Coat be so round and soft, that the Pulp, as well as the succulent Coat, is consumed.

Succinic (sŭk'sinik). [ad. F. *succinique* (Lavoisier), f. L. *succinum* amber, SUCCIN: see -10 1 b.]
1. Chem. **Succinic acid**: a dibasic acid obtained by the dry distillation of amber. (Formerly called *salt of spirit of amber*.)

1790 KARR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 190 Succinic acid, [old name] Volatile salt of amber. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1160 When succinic acid is obtained in the form of crystals from its aqueous solutions, it is in a hydrated state. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 360 Succinic acid is supposed to be expectorant.

b. Similarly **succinic amide, anhydride, chloride, ether, oxychloride**. Also attrib. **succinic test**.

1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 386 Various experiments respecting alumine and its relations with the succinic test. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. iii. § 4. 153 The formula of the oxalic, carbonic, and succinic ethers, must be taken as containing one equivalent of the dibasic acid and two equivalents of oxide of ethyl. *Ibid.* vi. § 3. 426 Succinic oxychloride ($C_5H_4O_4Cl_2$). 1862 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) v. § 1. 294 Benzoic and succinic anhydrides. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 460 Succinic Amides.

2. Found in amber, as an insect.

1836 F. W. HOPE in *Trans. Entomol. Soc. Lond.* I. 133 Observations on Succinic Insects.

Succiniferous (sŭk'sinif'ers), a. Bot. [f. SUCCINUM + -FEROUS.] Resin-producing.

1896 *Nat. Sci.* Sept. 161 Only such specimens as are enclosed by the fossil resin belong with certainty to the succiniferous trees.

Succinimide (sŭk'sinim'id). Chem. [f. SUCCINIO + IMIDE.] A crystalline substance obtained by the action of dry ammonia gas on succinic anhydride. So **Succinimidate**.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. iv. § 1. 242 Succinimide is metameric with succinamic acid. It yields a crystallizable compound with silver, termed succinimidate of silver. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 460 Argentic succinimide. 1890 *Lancet* 11 Oct. 778/2 The succinimide appears to be about as efficacious as the yellow oxide.

Succinite (sŭk'sinait). [f. SUCCINUM + -ITE.]

1. Min. a. A granular garnet of the colour of amber.

After F. succinite (Bonvoisin, 1807).

1816 P. CLEVELAND *Min.* (1822) I. 363. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 191.

b. Amber. After G. succinit (Breithaupt, 1820).

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 466 Amber. Yellow Mineral Resin. Succinite. 1896 *Nat. Sci.* Aug. 100 Succinite is the most common and the best known of the Baltic ambers.

2. Chem. The insoluble resinous element in amber.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 740 Amber is not a simple resin. According to Berzelius, it consists mainly, of a resin which resists all solvents (properly the species succinite), along with two other resins soluble in alcohol and ether.

Succino- (sŭk'sino), used as comb. form (before a cons.) of L. *succinum* amber: see quot. (Cf. SUCCIN-.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 460 *Succinoonitrile (Cyanide of Ethylene) $C_2H_2N_2$. 1901 DORLAND *Illustr. Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Succinoresin, a resinol from amber. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. (ed. 2) v. § 3. 369 Succinic acid combines, with sulphuric anhydride, and forms a deliquescent crystallizable compound acid, termed *succino-sulphuric acid.

Succinol (sŭk'sinpl). [f. L. *succinum* amber + -OL.] Purified amber tar-oil, used in the treatment of skin diseases.

1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*
Succinosus (sŭk'sinəs), a. rare. [f. SUCCINUM + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to amber.

1858 PHILLIPS. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 233 The succinos [acid] is found only in amber. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 4 The Succinos Acid, has been found in mineral Coal.

Succinum (sŭk'sinŭm). [L.] Amber.

1608 MIDDLTON *Mad World* vii. ii. No poorer ingredients then the liquor of Currall, cleere Amber, or Succinum. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 345 What is to be observed about Succinum or Amber. 1783 *Ibid.* LXXIII. 226 Nor has it, like succinum, a polished appearance or transparency. 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 160 Oil. of Amber or Succinum the tb. 51. 6d. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 360.

Succinyl (sŭk'sinil). Chem. [f. SUCCINIO + -YL.] The radical of succinic acid. Hence **Succinyllo** a. = SUCCINIC. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 464.

Succise (sŭk'si's), a. Bot. [ad. L. *succisus*, pa. pp. of *succidre* to SUCCIDE.] Shaped as if abruptly cut or broken off at the lower end.

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 436.

Succisio, -ōnem, n. of action f. *succidre* to SUCCIDE.] A felling or lopping down.

a 1626 BACON *Case Impeachment*. Waste Wks. 1730 IV. 107 Upon waste brought and assigned in the succisio of trees.

Succissive, a. Obs. [ad. L. *succisivus*, partly metaphetic var. of *succisivus* SUBSUCIVE, partly f. *succis*, pa. ppl. stem of *succidre* to SUCCIDE.] Spare (hours).

1619 W. SCOTTER *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1620) To Rdr., My succisive hours... I promise to be wholly employed that way. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* Pref., It was borrowed from the interrupted succisive hours of my court-attendance. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*.

Succity. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *succus* juice, sap + -ITY. But ? an error for *succosity*.] Moisture. 1626 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 42 A lapidical VOL. IX.

succity, and principle which determinis prepared materials unto specificall concretions.

Succlamation. Obs. [ad. L. *succlāmatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *succlāmāre*, f. *suc* = SUB- 27 + *clāmāre* to call.] Outcry, applause.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1575) I. 15 b. This succlamation and pitiful complaint, so stirred the multitude. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. liii. 1146 All the while that he delivered this speech, there might be heard secret succlamations oftentimes. 1623 COCKERAM.

Succle, obs. form of SUCKLE.

Succollate, v. rare^{-o}. [ad. L. *succollāre*, f. *suc* = SUB- 25 + *collum* neck.] So **Succollation**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Succollate*, to beare on ones shoulders. *Ibid.*, *Succollation*, a bearing on the shoulders.

Succontrary, ? a. Obs. rare^{-o}. [f. L. **succontrārius* = *subcontrārius* SUBCONTRARY.] ? Subcontrary.

a 1500 *Medulla Gram.* (Bodl. MS. Top. gen. c. 20 ff. 463), *Succontrario*, to stonde to succontrary.

Succor: see SUCCOUR, SUGAR.

Succorssive, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 6-yfo.

[ad. L. **succorssivus* see SUB- 19 and CORROSSIVE.] Tending to corrode.

1541 COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Bj, It is an humour gnawynge aboute succorssive.

Succory (sŭk'ori). Forms: 6 suokorie, -ery(e), -erie, succoury, -arie, -orye, suechory, 6-7 succorie, 7 suckary, succoreye, 8 succury, 6-succory. [Alteration of *cicoree*, *sichorie*, *sycory*, old forms of CHICORY, q.v., after MLG. *suckerie*, MDu. *sukerte* (Du. *sukerei*, older Flem. *suykerie*, *succory*.)]

1. The plant *Cichorium Intybus* (N. O. *Compositae*), with bright blue flowers, found wild in England, esp. by roadsides. Also, its leaves and roots used medicinally and as food (cf. CHICORY, ENDIVIE).

Also called for distinction *wild succory*.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 28 b. Cykorie or suckorie is lyke in operation to lettuce. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 44 Intybus sylvestris is of two sortes, the one is called in latin Cichorium, and in english Succory or hardewe.

c 1550 LLOYD *Trans. Health* Gijb, The ioyce of Succorye put into the eare or nostril that is on the contrary syde to the grete taketh away vterly the tooth ache. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. i. In Summer we can allow a moderate use of Herbs, as Endive, Succory, Sorrel.

1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 132 And spreading Succory shoaks the rising Field. 1726 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* s. v., Succory pounded and put under the left nipple eases the heart-ache.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 377 He had taken, for some Days, a Decoction of wild Succory. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess. War Success*. Spain (1837) 239 The conquerors were trying to manufacture coffee out of succory, and sugar out of beet-root.

1880 JEFFRIES *Ch. Estate* 121 The blue succory and the scarlet poppies stand side by side in the yellow wheat.

2. Applied with qualifying words to other composites, chiefly of the tribe *Cichoriaceae*:

Garden Succory: = ENDIVIE 1 b. **Gum Succory**: see GUM 5^b 9 h. **Hog Succory**: = *Swine's Succory* (b). **Lamb Succory**, the genus *Arnoseris* (Treas. Bot.). **Poison Succory**, *Aposiris fatida* (ibid.). **† Rush (Rushy) Succory**: see RUSH 5^b 17. **Swine's Succory**, (a) dwarf nipplewort, *Arnoseris (Lapsana) pusilla*; (b) the genus *Hyoseris*.

Wart Succory: = *Swine's Succory* (a). **† Yellow Succory**, *Picris hieracioides*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Intubum*, Suckery, Ryght gardyn wyde. 1548 [see GUM 5^b 9 h, RUSH 5^b 17]. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 42 Hieracium... may be called in english greate Haukweede or yealow Succory. *Ibid.* 44 Intybus hortensis is of two sortes, the one is called Endyue, or whyte Endyue, & the other is called gardine Succory.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxix. 224 Blewe gum Succorie. *Ibid.* 225 Yellowe gum Succorie. *Ibid.*, Rushe gum Succorie hath a tough and harde roote. *Ibid.* 226 The male Swines Succorie hath a long and slender roote. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart*, etc. (1878) 82 Mosse of the Sea, and yellow Succorie, Sweete Trefolie, [etc.]. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.*, Swine's Succory or Hawkweed. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 328 Succory, Wart, Lapsana. 1776 WITHERING *Arrangement Veget.* 493 *Hyoseris Minima*... Small Swine's Succory. 1829 LINDLEY *Synops. Brit. Flora* 157 *Lapsana* pusilla... Swine's succory.

3. attrib., as **succory leaf, plant, powder, root, seed**; **succory broth, water**, a decoction made from succory, used as a cooling draught; **succory dock-orese**, nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*; **succory hawkweed**, the genus *Crepis*.

1809 *Med. Yrnt.* XXI. 393 It may be taken... mixed with syrup of *succory broth. 1857 PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 218 Common Nipplewort... is sometimes called Swine's-cress, and *Succory Dock-cress. 1776 WITHERING *Arrangement Veget.* 486 *Crepis Tectorum*, Smoot *Succory Hawk-weed. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. iv. 601 He beareth Argent, a *Succory Leaf, Vert. 1821 J. DAVIES *Manual Mar. Med.* 122 Succory leaves. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 614/2 The Chicory or *Succory plant. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. III. 637/2 If *succory powder be present [in coffee]. 1570 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* (1781) II. 7 *Suckerye rotes and parsnip rotes. 1824 *Veg. Subst. Food of Man* 304 The succory root... is... cut in pieces, and dried to admit of its being... ground. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 156 *Succory Seeds are like a Quiver full of Arrows. 1670 TEMPLE *Lit. Wks.* 1731 II. 222 A Glass of *Succory-Water. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvi, Drink succory-water to cool your blood. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* III. 296 And drinking a glass of succory water, she was suddenly seized with violent pain.

Succose (sŭk'ous), a. Bot. rare^{-o}. [ad. L. *succosus*, f. *succus* juice. Cf. SUCCOS.] Full of juice or sap. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. *Succosus*.

† Succosity. Obs. In 6 succosyte, succozitie, -sits. [ad. mod. L. *succositas*, f. *succosus* (see prec.)] Juice, moisture.

c 1530 *Judic. Urinis* II. vii. 28 To drawe to bym succosyte, that is to say, humidity. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* viii. (1888) 70 These Miserables... bring to I ena porta the succosite of Chiley gooling from the stomacke. 1599 G. BAKKER *Gynod's Quest.* 29 To... beare awaye the saide succosite from the liuer.

Succot, obs. form of SUCCATE.

† Succota. Obs. [Cf. SUCCATOON.] A kind of cloth.

1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. p. vii, As the Dutch Company do not pay duty in Japan, either on their exports or imports, they send an annual present to the court, consisting of cloth, chintzes, succotas, cottons, stuffs, and trinkets. 1796 MOASE *Amer. Geog.* II. 589.

Succotash (sŭk'otæf). Also 8-9 suckatash, succatosh, 9 sagstash, succatras, suckertash, succatash, suc-ca-tush. [a Narragansett *msiquatash* (inanimate pl.), of which divergent explanations are given.] A dish of North American Indian origin, usually consisting of green maize and beans boiled together.

1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* vi. 263 This [dish] is composed of their unripe corn... and beans in the same state, boiled together with bears flesh. They call this food Succatosh. 1792 BRILKNAP *Hist. New Hamph.* III. 93 Their *samp* and *homony*... their *nokchike*... their *suckatash*, which is a mixture of corn and beans boiled, are much used. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xxviii, The wise Huron is welcome... he is come to eat his 'suc-ca-tush' with his brothers of the lakes! 1876 E. W. CLARK *Life Japan* 61 There were roast ducks and chickens... tomatoes, succotash, and potatoes.

Succoteague, variant of SQUETEAGUE.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 111.

Succotrine, variant of SOCOTRINE.

Succour (sŭk'or), sb. Forms: a. 3 sucurs, sukurs, 4 sucurs, -ourse, Sc. succours, 4-5 socours, 4-6 socours, Sc. succours, 5 socors, socouris, 5, 7 secours, 6 souc(e)oures, Sc. succours, -urris, 6-7 sucours, succours, 7 succours.

β. 3-5 socour, 3-6 socour, 4 succurs, sukour, soker, 4-5 sokour, socoure, 4, 6 succur, 4-6 socours, 5 socour, socor, socowre, sokoure, 5-6 succour, 6 suc(e)oures, socowr, Sc. suckyr, 6-7 sucker, 8 socoucur, 6- (now U.S.) succor, 4-7 succurs, socours, socours, etc., a.

OF. (AF.) *sucurs*, *soc(e)ours*, etc. (mod. F. *secours*) = It. *soccorso* = med. L. *succursus*, n. of action f. *succurrere* to SUCCOMB.

The final -s was at an early date apprehended as the plural suffix and a new singular (*succour*) came into existence, the plural of which is identical with the old singular.

G. *succurs* (from OF.) is used in the military sense, and MDu. *secors*, *socours*, in the general sense.]

1. Aid, help, assistance.

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Inward... bonen biwinned sone sucurs & help. 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 136 Thai waken Crist and ankes socoures Wit orisoun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 328 Till god sum succouris till him send. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1341 Withouthen hys socourse, Twenty tyme y-swoyned hath she thanne. c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 847, I can no mor, but aske of hem socours.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (B. M. MS.) III. v. (S. T. S.) II. App. 306 Ye romans knewe vele pai war freyndis cumin to pair succurs. a 1542 WYATT 'So feeble is the threde' 3 But it have elleswhere some aide or some socours The runnyng spyndell of my fate anon shall end his cours. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmus Par. Matt.* III. 11 b, Who so euer distrustung god doe leane vnto the socoures of this world. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. 3 Luther... being no waies aided by the opinions of his owne time, was enforced... to call former times to his succours.

β. c 1290 *Beket* 60 in S. Eng. Leg. 108 Porus grace þat heo hadde Of Iesu crist, and socor of men þat hire own ladden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2479 Her-wit come me son succur And sum lightnes o mi langur. c 1315 SHORHAM II. 5 Gode atende to my socour. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3284 Pe folk fleig vnfain And socour criden schille. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 293 Clepende and criende al the day For socour and deliverance. c 1450 *Mertin* III. 50 We have heere no vitale to abide after socour of oure frendes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 29 At bellis jettis he gaf hyme na succour. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 13 The said Haven [was] greatly amended to the socour and comfort of all the marchantes ther resortyng. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas.* & *Payne* 221 No man shall him heere Nor at his nede shewe him succoure. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 75 Here's a young maid with traivelle much oppressed, And faints for succour. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 55, I might see from farre, some forty Truncheoners draw to her succour. 1681 BELON *New Myst. Physick* Introduct. 23 To this purpose, we must fly again to Chymistry for Succor.

1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. iii. 151 Indians... bartered their fish... with our people. This was indeed some little succour. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 ¶ 6 The devotion of life or fortune to the succour of the poor. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 80 Many exiles, who had come... to apply for succour, heard their sentence, and went brokenhearted away. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* lvi, Paul's first impulse was to fly to the succour of his Roman brethren.

† b. To do succour, to give assistance to. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4903 He þat has yow don socur Stohn haue yee of his tresur. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compi. Mars* 392 Her that, with vnfeyned humble chere, Was eueredy to do yow socoure. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxv. 224 Oberon... dyd me such socoure and ayde, that I came to my purpose.

2. One who or that which helps; a means of assistance; an aid.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21346 To be vr socur at vr end. ? a 1366

CHAUCEUR *Rom. Rose* 1606 Ther may noything ben bis socour.
1382 WYCLIF 2 Sam. xxi. 17 Abisay, the sone of Saruye, was
to hym a socour. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1019 Eek the
blossom greet socour is Of euery tre the swetnesse in the
flour is. c 1450 *Martin* 11 God be my socoure in my moste
nede as I haue seide traith. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxi. 19
Thou art my socoure, haist the to helpe me. 1560 *Bible*
(Geneva) Wisd. xvii. 11 Feare is nothing els, but a betraying
of the socours, which reason offeth. 1620 FLETCHER, etc.
Double Marr. v. ii. You haue lost two noble succors. 1696
Stanhope Chr. Fattenn (1711) 79 Since then so little con-
fidence is due to his succours, the concern ought not to be
great, if he withdraw. them. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No.
167 ¶ 6 The succours of sickness ought not to be wasted in
health. 1839 L. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 264 Christianity..even
when unaided by those secular succours.

3. Military assistance in men or supplies; esp. auxiliary forces; reinforcements.

sing. a. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 232 Hwoso is siker of sukurs bet
him sehal sone kumen, & yett tauh up his kastel to his wider-
wines. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xix. 641 In thar cuntre heir ar
we, Quhar that may cum vs na succours. 1489 CAXTON
Faytes of A. ii. viii. 106 He had but a fewe folke but he
wayted after a grette succours. 1523 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.*
Scot. v. 212 That my lord of Arrane and succurtis suld haist
thaim to him. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. ii. (S.T.S.) II. 147
Mvnicious..to resist enery succours or supple pat mycht
cum baref. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* i. l. 26 Spaines
colde friendship, and his lingring succours. a 1648 L.
HESBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 621 To send several Ambassa-
dors into England and France to demand succours.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. 11980 Pat hom ne com no socour hii seie al
so wel, So pat..hii solde vp ben castel. 1340-70 *Alisaunder*
148 Pei see no socour in no syde aboute, That was come to
bur koste be king for to lett. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9700 Pray-
ond hom..For to buske hym to batell, & jo buernes helpe
In offence of hor fos, and hor fuisse socour. 1470-85 MALORY
Arthur iii. xi. 113 Kyng Pellioere..gaf hym an old couer, and
kyng Arthur gaf hym armour and a swerd, and els had
be none other socour. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 18 b, He
was required to make hast, although he brought no socour
with him. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxiii, Our watchful
General had discern'd from far This mighty socour, which
made glad the Foe. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Succour*, in
war, assistance in men, stores, or ammunition. 1867 SMYTH
Sailor's Word-bk. 665 *Succour*, an enterprise undertaken to
relieve a place besieged or blockaded, by either forcing the
enemy from before it, or throwing in supplies. 1876 VOYLE
& STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 414/1 To throw socour or
help into a place means to introduce armed men, ammu-
nition, provisions, &c. into a besieged place.

pl. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 79 Perceiuing that their
succours were taken, [they] playnly judged that the toun
could not long continue. 1655-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.*
ii. (1688) 226 To provoke them to Battel, before all their
Succours were come together out of France and Germany.
1663 WHARTON in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v.
13 A great defeat given the Dutch by the Bishop..upon
which the French succours are returned, *re infecta*. 1741
MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 417 Antony had invested it so
closely..that no succours could be thrown into it. 1768
BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 114 The succours which he left
were not of much avail. 1805 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), To
throw in succours, to introduce armed men, ammunition,
provisions, &c. into a besieged place. 1842 MACAULAY *Lake Reg.*
xiii, There rode the Volscian succours. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT
Napoleon (1855) i. xiii, 223 The French hoped that they were
French ships conveying to them succours from Alexandria
or from France.

4. Shelter, protection; a place of shelter, sheltered place, refuge. Obs. exc. dial.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5606 pe kinges kin..O quam sprang of pe
sauueur pat broght vs all in-to socour. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.*
III. 323 Alle pat drawn men out of pe chirche or seintuarie,
whanne þei fleen þeder for skour after here manslaughtre or
þefte, hen cursed. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 137 Of
þe ober deel he made places of socour for pore men. c 1450
in *Kingsford Chron. London* (1905) 132 A false Breton
mordredly a wedew..and aftyrward he toke socor of Holy
Chirche at Seynt Georgis in Suthwerk. 1458 in *Turner*
Dom. Archit. (1851) III. 43 It was a greet socour of ertne
& of sonde. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 62 In tempest..
warne barth vnder hedge is a sucker to beast. 1622 R.
HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 100 It is full of good succors
for shipping. 1628 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1909)
III. 217 This is noe good place to winter in, it being..noe
sucker for them from the wether. 1636 in *Wills Arch. Mag.*
XXIII. 259 A place that in winter time was a special and
usual socour for preserving the breed of young deer belong-
ing to the Chace. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 72
Riggous neaver goe well of but at one time of the year..
unlesse it bee with such as haue good socour for them.
1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 687 The young beech
plants must haue 'succour', that is shelter, themselves, or
they will not grow. 1893 *Wills. Gloss.* s. v., On bleak parts
of the Downs the cottages are mostly to be found in the
succours.

† 5. A tributary (of a river). Obs.

1370-6 LANBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 199 One of the
succours to Medway. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 644
Hauing gotten fresh helpe of some other streames, that send
in their succours.

† 6. A pecuniary aid, subsidy. Obs.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 322 A certaine pay-
ment was wont to be made among the souldiers like vnto
that which is now called succors. 1619 CARLETON in *Eng.*
& *Germ.* (Camden) 51 The succours of this State wilbe..50m
florins a monthe for the space of a year.

7. Comb., as succour-giver, -suer.

1593 succour-suer [see SUBMISSION]. c 1600 J. BRYAN in
Farr S. P. *Ellis* (1845) II. 333 God help to me doth send,
And to my succour-givers Is an assisting friend.

Succour (suk'ar), v. Forms: 3-5 socur(e),
3-6 socoure, 4-5 -owre, sokoure, -ere, soc-
cours, 4-6 socour, socour, 5-6 socouore,
6-7 sucker, (3 sucuri, soco(u)ri, -y, 4 socurry,
sounouri, sokore, soore, succure, sukere, pa.

pple. ysucrod, y-, i-socoured, 4-6 soker, 5
socowryn, sokery, socore, socur, 5-6 succour(e),
6 sucker, socker, 7 sucurre), 6- (now U.S.)
succor, 5- succour. [a. OF. (i) socorre, suc-
(c)urre, securre:—L. succurrere, f. suc- = SUB-
25 + currere to run; (ii) suc(c)urir with change
of conjugation], mod.F. secourir. Cf. Pr. socorre,
secorier, It. soccorrere, Sp., Pg. socorrer.]

1. trans. To help, assist, aid (a person, etc.).

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 32 Hit is us nyede þet
se þet sucured hem ine þa peril þet us sucuri ure nides.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4608, I red þat þou, onan, Do gett þe
a god purueur þat in his nede þe mai socur. 1340 *Ayenb.*
186 Wel solle we, helpe and soucouri þe on þe oper.
c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 172 He þat scholde me socoury to
þen myn enymys. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 41
He..socorede Thomas of Canturbury when he was exiled.
1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 256 So schal his Soule be socoured Of
chilke worshippe late aste. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xvii.
Were thritte tentres of masse done..My saule were socurt
ful sone, And brogte un-to byls. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems*
(Percy Soc.) 131 Ther is no gayne may us socoure. 1526
TINDALE *Heb.* ii. 18 He is able to sucker them that are
tempted. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 4 Duke Charles..
succored them with a small pencion. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com.*
Prayer, Catechism, To loue, honour, and succoure my father
and mother. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* ii. xix. 97 There is no
Fauourite of a Monarch, which cannot as well succour his
friends, as hurt his enemies. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii.
571 We raise the sad, and succour the distress'd. 1865
KINGSLAY *Herew.* xix, It would be hove me..to succour this
distressed lady. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. xi. (1880)
184 The fugitives were everywhere made welcome, and
succoured and helped.

absol. 1535 BOORDE *Lat. in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 56 God
succour, who euer kepp yow in helth & honer.

b. trans.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 213 When he the comun riht
socouret. ¶ a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2276 Thare myghte no
siluer thaim saue, ne socoure thaire lyues. 1449 *Compl. Scot.*
Ep. 4 That his..entrepise was conuoyt & succurt be ane
diuine miracle, rather nor he the ingyne of men. 1578
LVTRE *Dodoes* 473 Gardeu Smilax hath long and small
branches growing very high..when they be succoured with
rises or long poles. 1616 653 The white Rose, whose stalkes
..are..x. xii. or xx. foote high, and sometimes longer, if
they be staied vp or suckered. 1599 SHAKS., etc. *Past.*
Pilgr. xiv. 28 Yet not for me, shine sun to succour flowers.
absol. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Chrele* ii. (1874) 279 Of all
that thou or I can say, But one word succureth.

2. To furnish with military assistance; to bring reinforcements to; spec. to relieve (a besieged place).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8233 Fole of ierusalem & of damache
come..& to socouri antioche waste þuderward rout. c 1330
R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12778 Soc pousant sent he
..to socoure þeym. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2610 Or we mowen
þet y-socoured be wþ Charlis & ys fered. c 1400 *Destr.*
Troy 8466 All the kynges..pat comyn were to Troy, The
cite to socour, with þere suite hool. 1470-85 MALORY
Arthur x. i. 413, I will socoure hym with all my pyssaunce.
a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 18 Yf the castel were not
suckered within iii. monethes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr.
Nicholay's Voy. i. xv. 16 b, The place..could not haue bin
fortified nor suckered. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.*
(1626) 24 [He] hinged a mighty Army to succour Arques,
assiged by..the Dukes Generall. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Ker-
sey), To Succour a Place, is to raise the Siege of such a
Place, driving the Enemy from before it. 1876 VOYLE &
STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 414/2 To succour, ..to relieve
a force requiring assistance.

† 3. To relieve or remedy (a state of want, weak- ness, etc.); to relieve (a diseased condition). Obs.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* ix. 24 Sucker myne vnebelefe. 1526 —
2 *Cor.* viii. 14 Let your abundance socker their lacke. 1590
SPENSER *F.* Q. ii. iii. 31 To succour the weakste state of sad
afflicted Troy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 602 The
outward members are forced to yeeld their blood, to succour
any sudden oppression of the heart. c 1645 MILTON *Sonn.*,
Forcers of Consc. 18 That so the Parliament May..succour
our iust Feares.

absol. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 301 It efficaciously
succures in pestilentious diseases.

4. To shelter, protect. Now dial.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxi. (1495) 653
Greynes hen warded and socoured wþ ryndes..for to saue
the inner pyth and kynde hete. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B, J.
Some succoured them selues vnder the shadowe of trees. 1617
MORAYSON *Itin.* ii. 67 The Haven was commodious to succour
weather-beaten ships. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 157 That by
these Waters they [sc. sheep] might be housed, harbored,
suckered, and nourished. 1893 *Wills. Gloss.* s. v., An old-
fashioned bonnet is said to 'succour' the ears. A cold wind
cuts up cabbage, except where they are 'succoured' by
hushes or walls.

5. Naut. To strengthen, make firm or taut.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 44/1 To succour
and ease the sheat, least it break in great winds. 1706
PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., Among Sea-men, to Succour is to
strengthen or make more firm; as To Succour a Cable,
Mast, &c. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 152 Its use is to
succour the scarps of the apron.

Succour, obs. form of SUGAR sb.

Succourable (suk'arəb'l), a. [a. OF. so-
succurable, etc., chiefly active, rarely passive (mod.
F. succurable), f. secourir to SUCCOUR: see -ABLE.
Cf. It. soccorrevole.]

1. Affording succour, helpful. Obs. exc. arch.
c 1400 *Ragman Roll* 175 in Hazl. E. P. P. i. 76 Releuer
to the pore, and socourahill Ben ye. c 1450 *Mirour Salua-
cioun* (Roxb.) 128 Our lady marie..softned hire dere sons
ire with hire succurable prayere. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 50 b,
I think well that fortune hath ben socourable to the noble
lady. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomancie* 153 Good friendes

and succorable. 1615 CLEAVER *Explan. Prov.* 434 The
goodnes of God which is very succorable. 1619 *Times*
Store-House 780/2 Perceiuing him [sc. a physician] not so
succorable, as hee desireth or would haue. 1620 THOMAS
Lat. Dict., *Auxiliaris*..succorable. c 1765 FLOVO *Tar-
tarian* T. (1785) 61/2 Succorable Fairy, ..furnish me..with
means. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Pan & Luna* 34 What
help? When, lo, A succorable cloud with sleep lay dense.

2. Capable of being helped or relieved. rare.

1654 EABL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 77 But
the Town being munitied, and at all times succorable, and
he having but a few men with him, he could not doe it.

† Succourer. Obs. [a. OF. secourer, etc.

(mod.F. secourer), f. secourir to SUCCOUR.] One
who, or that which aids or assists.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 61/1 Socourors and Helpers to the
Enemies of the Cristien feith. c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 9577
Beheld sire Gyrfyl, his socourer. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*
c. 64 Preamble, The same persones..were..fauourers
gydantis helpers socourers and comforters. 1611 *Bible*
Rom. xvi. 2 She hath bene a socourer of many, and of my
selfe also. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.*, *Ad Magist.* i. (1632) 137
To each of these the Magistrate must be a succourer to his
Power. 1686 BUNYAN *Bk. Boys & Girls* 4, I will be thy
Succourer.

Hence † **Succourer** rare⁻¹, a female helper.

1584 STANHYURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 37 Of traunyl of Troians,
O Queene, these succures only.

Succourful (suk'karfūl), a. rare. [f. SUCCOUR sb. + -FUL.] Helpful.

1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 70 Succourful daughters
of men.

Succouring (suk'karin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. SUCCOUR; assistance.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8301 þer was ioie..þer myzt be no
more þan was þer of þat socouring. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.*
5777 Ne hadde Tentan come to his socouring, He hadde be
brougt to his endyng. c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 859, I schal
comen to þow in Socowenge. 1530 PALSGR. 272/1 Socour-
yng, socours, ayde. 1538 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 84 To
the sokering of his childer. 1626 E. MOUNTAGU in
Buckleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 265 The defence of
the realm, the succouring of the allies of the same.

Succouring, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That succours; bringing or affording help or assistance.

a 1616 JONSON *Epigr.*, *Voyage* 30 Alcides, be thou succouring
to my song. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mul* i. 1, Leading on His suc-
curing Troops to raise the Siege of Buda. 1788 MISS BURNBY
Cecilia v. xi, The soothing recompense of succouring benevo-
lence. 1836 NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 111 Each trial
has its weight; which who bears, Knows his own woe, and
need of succouring grace. a 1901 W. BRIGHT *Age Fathers*
(1903) i. xix. 381 He wrote..to express his regret that as yet
no succouring hand had been held out to the suffering
Eastern Church.

Succourless (suk'karlēs), a. Now rare. [f. SUCCOUR sb. + -LESS.]

1. Of persons or conditions: Without help, help- less; freq. without resources or means of sub- sistence, destitute.

1412-30 LYOG. *Chron. Troy* iii. 1357 Pollidamas..stood,
Socoures from al remedie. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxxi. 8
Be thou an aduocate..to speake for all such as be domme &
be thoules. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 412 Beyng succourlesse,
and wandering yw & downe, at the last he was taken in a
towne called Plashey in Essex. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.*
ii. vi. i, Whose speech may ease our succourlesse estate.
1632 LITWOGG *Trav.* x. 506 These once happy Iles..are
Metamorphosed in the Anatomy of succourlesse oppression.
1641 *Stockton on Tees Par. Reg.*, A poor succourless boy was
buried 28 March. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iii. ix. 112
Fighting alone succourlesse with fyve of the King of Portu-
gal's ships. 1736 THOMSON *Liberty* iv. 120 What Confla-
grations, Earthquakes, Ravage, ..succourlesse, and bare,
the poor Remains Of Wretches forth to Nature's Common cast!
1828 LYTTON *Peigham* III. xi, The hopeless and succourless
bed of death. 1876 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/2 On the Hattia
island, where the people were three days succourless,
absol. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 210 Visite the poore, and
of compassion, Nakyd and needy, and hungry succourlesse.
1536 WYATT *Penit. Ps.*, and *Profr.* 20 Wks. (1913) 216 A..
refuge for to saue The Socoures. a 1586 SNEYPS *Ps.* viii,
The succour of the succoures. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems*,
etc. (1677) 152 You are tyed by your Order to give Protection
to the Weak and Succourless.

b. trans. of a thing.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv, Cold Winter's rage..
makes the sapleaves succourlesse the shoot.

† 2. Affording no refuge. Obs.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 233 You are now
fledde..to the succourlesse shelter of that your weather
beaten action.

Succous (suk'kās), a. rare. [ad. L. succōsus, f. succus juice.] Containing juice or sap; juicy.

1694 WESTMACOT *Script. Herb.* 8 The Fruit or Apples of
this green succous Shrub, are round. 1859 CHRISTINA
ROSSETTI *Goblin Market* 258 Must she no more that succous
pasture find? 1859 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1224/1 Succousus..
succous or succose.

† Succrescent, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. suc- crescent-, ens, pres. ppl. of succrescere to grow up, f. suc- = SUB- 25 + crescere to grow.] Arising afterwards, succeeding.

1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 276 The Workes of Athanasius
..were allayed by after Ages against succrescent Heresies.

|| Succuba (suk'kūbā), Pl. -bæ (8 -a's). Also 8 succuba. [late L. = strumpet, f. succubare, f.

suc- = SUB- 2 + cub- to lie.] = SUCCUBUS.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Humfrey Dh. Glouc.* xi, That this
ancient Grandame..Was a Feend of the kind that (Succubæ)
some call. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. ii, I walke Naked
betwene my succubæ. 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* v. ii,
Well call him Cacodemon, with his black gib there, his

Succuba. 1620 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1623) 80 Lookie in the streete, if you can distinguish men and women asunder, .if every Succuba seems not an Incubus. 1662 M. W. *Marriage Broker* 54 What's she must be my Masters Succuba. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45, 2/1 As to the Succubuses, or Succuba's, the Case is...different. 1788 PASQUIN *Child's Thespis* (1792) 187 By the Senebæ spawned. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Book* 175 The fair Hermelina, a charming Succuba, who had...been the true love for forty years of Benedict Berna. 1900 ELWORTHY *Horns of Honour* ii. 88 Female demons, or succubæ, were the constant tempters of both St. Jerome and St. Anthony. 1906 B. CAPES *Leaves & Fishes* 143 That dead rogue is already forgerathering with his succuba.

Succube (sŭ'kūb). *rare.* Also succub. [ad. L. *succuba*, -us: see prec. Cf. F. *succube* m.] = prec. 1721 D'URVEY *Athenian Filt Opera*, act. 164 Our Succub Satanick now found She touch'd his Soul in place unsonnd. 1889 E. SALTUS *Tristram Varick* 152 There would be no insomnia now. In the magic of a cablegram that succube had been exorcised forever.

Succubine (sŭ'kūbain), *a. rare.* [f. *Succuba* or *Succubus* + -INE 1.] Of or pertaining to a succubus. [1533-4 *Image l'oeur* iv. 278 And fryer Incubyne And fryer Succubine.]

1838 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser. i. St. Nicholas* liv, Oh! happy the slip from his Succubine grip, That saved the Lord Abbot.

Succubous (sŭ'kūbəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *suc* = SUB- + *cub-* (cumbere) to lie + -OUS.] Having the upper margin of each leaf covered by the lower margin of the one succeeding it: applied to some of the *Jungmanniaceæ*.

1837 [see INCUBUS]. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 49 [The leaves of the liverworts] are disposed either in a spiral which turns from left to right, in which case they are called succubous, or in a spiral which turns from right to left, when they receive the name of incubous leaves.

|| **Succubus** (sŭ'kūbəs), *Pl. -bi* (7-8-busses). [med.L., masc. form (with fem. meaning) corresp. to *Succuba*, after *INCUBUS*.]

1. A demon in female form supposed to have carnal intercourse with men in their sleep. (Cf. *INCUBUS*.)

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 419 That fend þat goob a nyȝt, Women we oft to begile, Incubus hatte be ryȝt; And gileþ men heþer while, Succubus is þat wight. 1547 BOONDA *Brev. Health* cxix. (1870) 78 Incubus doth infeste and trouble women, and Succubus doth infest men. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*, iii. xix. (1886) 56 The diuill plaith Succubus to the man and carrieth from him the seed of generation, which he delivereth as Incubus to the woman. 1644 *Merc. Brit.* No. 23, 178, I think Incubusses and Succubusses are Angells of light to these. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Not Fair* 14 So men (they say) by Hells delusions led, Have ta'en a Succubus to their bed. 1691 R. KIRK *Secret Commu.* i. (1815) 13 For the Inconvenience of their Succubi, who tryst with Men, it is abominable. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 52½ The truth is, the succubus is only a species of the nightmare. 1818 C. K. SHARPE *Law's Memorials* Pref. p. xx, For forty years, he [sc. Benedict of Berna] had kept up an amatory commerce with a Succubus, called Hermeline.

attrib. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* i. 479 If the Deuill cannot turne himselfe into a Succubus Spirit, to be, or seeme to be a transubstantiate Woman.

2. *transf. a.* A demon, evil spirit; *occas.* a familiar spirit.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Avij, A swaggering humour, Of some shape-altring Succubus begot. 1634 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 An old Tartarian Hecate...inoculated her Succubi to succumb mee. 1727 WABERTON *Eng. Prod.* i. 63 A Church-yard Carcass raised and set a strutting by the Inflation of some hellish Succubus within. 1840 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser. i. Lady Rhesia*, The most impudent Succubus...dare as well dip his claws in holy water as come within the verge of its [sc. the passing bell's] sound. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bell*, Ct. Guido Franc, 137 The witches' circle intact, charms undisturbed That raised the spirit and succubus.

b. A strumpet, whore; a term of abuse for a low woman, *occas.* applied to a man.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Whore* Wks. (1630) ii. 106/1 A Succuba, a damned sinke of sinne. 1648 OTWAY *Atheist* i, Nor got no meat, but such as the old Succubus his wife bought at a stinking price. 1699 FAQUHARA *Const. Couple* iv. iii, Here is an old succubus, madam, that has stole two silver spoons, and says she's your nurse. 1706 T. BAKER *Tunbridge Walks* iv. i, A flitching son of a succubus, to pretend to call for a looking glass and sneak away. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xvi, 'Yes, thou barbarian,' said she, turning to Wagtail, 'thou tiger, thou succubus!' 1803 C. K. SHARPE *New Oxf. Guide* i. Cor. 1888 I. 13 [A bed-maker] Like any fell Succubus, wrinkled and old, With the lip of a shrew, and the nose of a scold.

† **Succudrous**, *a. Sc. Obs.* In 4-5 succud(e)rus, 6 succuidrus. [Variant of *SURQUIDROUS*.] Presumptuous, arrogant.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 909 3c Sarazeins are succudrus and self willit ay. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xiii. vi. 111 Syk succudrus undertakynge.

So † **Succudrously** *adv.*, presumptuously, arrogantly.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (Mathou) 369 Bot gyf a seruand now vald to his kingis wyfe succudrusly. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 856 Then said the Sarazine to Schir Rauf succudrusly.

† **Succudry**, *Obs. Sc.* Also 4-5 succuddry, -quidry, -cowdry, sukudry, 6 succudry, 5 succudry. [Variant of *SURQUIDRY*.] Presumption, arrogance.

1375 BARBAROUR *Bruce* xi. 11 It was gret succudry [var. E. sukudry, H. succudry] That set thame apoun sic folye. *Ibid.* xvi. 327 His outrageuss succudry And will, that mar was than hardy, Of purpos leit hym. c 1425 WYNTOUN

Cron. iv. vi. 51 As Daryus tynt in til Sythi Throw his hawtane succudry. c 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 278 Spekis na succudry, for Cristis some deir! 1553 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xiii. vi. 111 (1710) 467 For sic succudry vnderatkin now, His awne mischeil..He fundin has. [Cf. 1513 in *Succubous*.]

Succulence (sŭ'kūlens). [Formed as next: see -ENCE.] The quality or condition of being succulent; juiciness. Also, succulent part.

1787 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norfolk* I. 257 It is allowed to stand the winter better, and to preserve its firmness and succulence. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 59 The latter math has less substance, succulence, and fragrance than the Summer crop. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 337 Though the fruit would be more numerous it would be deficient in succulence and flavour. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 29 Mar. 512 The succulence here acts as a reservoir for water.

Succulency (sŭ'kūlens). [ad. med.L. *succulentia*, f. *succulentus*: see next and -ENCY.] = prec.

1616 DONNE *Serm. Prov.* xxii. 11 (1661) III. 330 Pith and marrow to give a succulency, and nourishment, even to the bones, to the strength and obduracy of sin. a 1620 J. DYKE *Ser. Serm.* (1640) 271 The...chewing of the meate...expresses...the juice and succulency of it. 1664 BALE in *Evangelyn's Pomona* 25 (Quines) will bear with some degrees of hungry land, if they be supplied with a due measure of succulency, and neighbouring moisture. 1738 KINNEIR *Ess. Nervus* 53 The succulency of the Nervus in a healthy man, depends upon the goodness and due quantity of the blood, that enters the vessels of the brain. 1815 KLASV & SP. *Entomol.* (1816) I. 321 These branches...are...exposed to the open air under a shed, where from their succulency they [sc. cochineal insects] continue to live for several months. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 437 The nature of the changes intended to be made on them by cultivation, such as blanching, succulency, magnitude, &c. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxx. 297 The grass was void of succulency and nutriment.

Succulent (sŭ'kūlēt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *succulentus* (succulentus), f. *succus* (sucus) juice: see -LENT, -ULENT. Cf. F. *succulent*.] **A. adj.**

1. Full of juice; juicy. **a.** Applied to plants and their parts having a fleshy and juicy substance.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 444 Their [sc. figs'] succulent substance...when they begin to ripen, is white like milke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 509 Such Plants, as are very Succulent, 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. v. § 3, 70 Texture of the Leaf;...Succulent; having thick juice leaves, covered with a close membrane, through which the moisture cannot easily transpire, which makes them continue in dry places. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 43 The succulent tribe of aloes and froids. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* vii. (1794) 75 The fruit, which...is succulent in the peach. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 280 All green succulent plants contain saccharine or mucilaginous matter. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 323 The carrot is valuable on account of the facility with which it is kept in a recent and succulent state for a length of time. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 417 These peculiar stipules remain fresh and succulent not only during the life of the leaves but also after they have fallen. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betr. Trent & Anchioine* 49 The succulent house-leek, green and red.

b. Of various other things.

1615 CROAKE *Body of Man* 30 From the substance some [parts] are dense, others rare and succulent or juicy, others spongy & soft. 1666 BOYER *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* ii. 245 That it [sc. coral] is oftentimes found very succulent. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlv. 357 Rich, deep black, succulent mud. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 116 Each tumour...becomes solid, more succulent, and more rapid in its growth.

c. Of food or articles of food.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 66 The succulent parts of the aliment. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Gravy*, Such Messes, into which some of it is to be put to render them more Succulent. 1831 SCOTT *C. Rob.* xii, The succulent and highly-spiced messes indulged in by the nations of the East. 1907 S. ELLIOT *Rom. Plant Life* 181 Sussex downs so famous for succulent mutton.

† d. Of persons: Well nourished. (Cf. *SAPPY* 4.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 147 Her name was... Wheelde, a plump succulent Girl.

2. *transf. and fig.* 'Juicy', 'sappy', rich.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 512 Yellow is a lesse Succulent Colour than Green. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 147 In short, from these the learned Nobility and Gentry...grow to be succulent Philosophers. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 127 In the flower of her Youth, while she [sc. the Earth] was succulent and fertile. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iv. (1876) I. 224 The queen and her courtiers...continued to prey upon their succulent victim [sc. the Church]. 1859 MERRITH *R. Feverel* xii, Flushing a smile upon his succulent mouth. *Ibid.* xxv, His air of rather succulent patronage. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xl, It occurred to her that when she had known about them a good while they would cease to be succulent themes of converse or meditation. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II, *You never can tell* n. Stage-direct., He...is at present reduced to the advertisements, which are not sufficiently succulent to induce him to persevere with them.

3. *Comb., as succulent-fruited, -leaved* adjs.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 183 The berries of the succulent-fruited kinds. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 267 Sedums, and other succulent-leaved plants.

B. *sb. Bot.* A succulent plant.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 105 Green-house succulents are of the easiest possible culture and propagation. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 267 The leaves of such succulents as calceola, cacti, and similar plants. 1914 *Daily News & Leader* 25 June 4 The succulents growing in the desert.

Hence **Succulently** *adv.*, in a succulent manner. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 174 Translucent, grey, pure, succulently inviting snails. 1899 *Kipling Stalky* 69 Mr. King was pleased to smile succulently in form.

Succulous (sŭ'kūləs), *a.* [Irreg. f. L. *succulentus* SUCCULENT + -OUS.] Succulent.

1846 in *Worcester* citing *For. Q. Rev.*

Succumb (sŭ'kŭm), *v.* Also 5 subcombe, succombe, 5-7 succumbe, 7-8 succumb. [a. OF. *succomber*, also *subcomber*, ad. L. *succumbere* (subc-), f. *suc* = SUB- + *cumbere* to lie. Cf. It. *soccombere*, Sp. *succumbir*, Pg. *succumbir*.]

Noted by Johnson 1755 and Sinclair *Obs. Sc. Dial.* (1782) 94 as a peculiarly Scottish word.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring down, bring low, overwhelm. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxviii. 104 In their folyashe pryde I shal succombe & brynge a lowe ther corage. 1490 — *Encydos* xxii. 81 For to dystroye her, & viterly subcombe her in-to persecucion extreme. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 1 Three vehement plagis quibh he al maist succumbit our cuntre in final eurtione. *Ibid.* vii. 71 My triumphant stait is succumbit in decadens.

† 2. *intr.* To fail in a cause. *Sc. Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. I. 174 To have succumbit in his said caus. 1586-7 *Ibid.* IV. 141 Succumband and failyieand notwithstanding heirin.

3. To sink under pressure or give way to superior force, authority, etc.: said properly of persons or communities, and *transf.* of conditions, designs, occas. of material things.

1604 EARL STIRLING *Aurora* EL. iii. 34 Surcharg'd with sorowes I succumb. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 372 The eight day...he succumb'd, and could not subsist, not beeing vsed to pedestrial traunale. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 500 As in all national tryells some succumbs, sundrie did adhere to their subscription of the King's Covenant. 1751 *Philos. Lett. on Physiogn.* 259 (T.) Our fortitude...may bend under the weight of malignancy and opposition, yet not succumb. 1754 *Foots Knights* ii, That I who have rejected so many matches should instantaneously succumb. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* 76 This scheme of interpretation, thus assailed from so many sides...quickly succumbed. 1847 CALHOUN *Speeches* Wks. 1861 IV. 354 So completely did the National party succumb, that...the word 'National' was not named. 1851 GALLERIA *Italy* vii. 499 Italy...had stood up for a wrestle with Austria, and succumbed. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Land. of To-day* xxx. (ed. 3) 273 After suffering from conflagrations on many occasions, the crypt finally succumbed in the year 1834.

b. *Const. to.* (In first quot., to yield the palm to.)

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 181 The now decayed Towne of Tharsus, who for antiquity will not succumb to any City of Natolia. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 459 And to their wills we must succumb, Quocunque trahunt, is our doom. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 255 The pretended infallibility of Pope Liberius, succumb'd at the same time to the same Arian Coercive Politics. 1738 A. HILL *Let. Ld. Bolingbroke* 25 June Wks. 1753 I. 274 One is involved by events, and succumbs to, and subsists by expedients. 1825 LYTTON *Zitot* 27 Pardon me if I do not succumb to curiosity. 1828 CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 84 The small trader and settler most they knew succumb to the price they chose to fix. 1848 W. K. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 598 The honourable conviction, that Belgium ought not to give way to threats, however it might be doomed to succumb to force. 1878 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sci.* x. (1879) 201 Even the most powerful and ferocious beasts must succumb in the long run to man. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Engl. Railway* 8 Those rails were of so light a description that they soon succumbed to heavy wear and tear.

c. *Const. under, beneath, occas. before.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vi. § 47 (1740) 457 Men seem to succumb under it, as a Process, now become of Course. 1808 BR. WATSON *Charge in 1805*, 40 Thinking...that Popery is every where succumbing under the general diffusion of knowledge. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanal.* v. 97 The noble may be readily made to succumb beneath the base. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 12 The men of facts at length succumbed before the man of ideas.

4. *spec.* To yield to the attacks of a disease, the effect of wounds, an operation, etc.; hence, to die.

1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 205 Half the siphals succumbed—the doctor was so terrified at the number of deaths that he became deranged. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 404 He succumbed in a few months to fever. 1886 BARRING-GOULD *Court Royal* xlviii, I think he caught a chill, and being below par he succumbed. 1891 *Fall Mail Gaz.* 10 Jan. 6/2 Mr. Picken has since succumbed to his injuries.

† 5. *trans.* To abandon, give up. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 435 Arguments of Religion...they succumbe, their conference only pleading mutual forbearance.

Hence **Succumber**, **Succumbering** *vbl. sb.*

1844 GLADSTONE *Lett. in Purcell Life Manning* (1895) I. xiv. 297, I am not sure...of your whole assertion that subscribers were mere succubers. 1885 *Athenaeum* 3 Jan. 7/1 Was it a sudden succumbing of Becket's keen intelligence to those superstitions of a dark age?

Succumbence (sŭ'kŭmbens). *rare.* [f. *SUCCUMB* v. + -ENCE.] A giving way or yielding.

1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* II. 78 One unlucky succumbence to idleness turns the tide at once.

Succumbency (sŭ'kŭmbens). Now *rare.* [f. next: see -ENCY. Cf. med.L. *succumbentia* failure in a cause.] A giving way or yielding; submission.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 371 The means and wayes of the succumbency and yieldings of Motions are carefully to be looked into. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 258 Thy vile succumbency gives him the day and his will upon thee. 1698 — *Serm. Duty Magistr.* Wks. 1863 V. 396 A timorous fainting and succumbency. 1820 FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignor.* 163 This...unquestioning, unmar-muring, succumbency under the actual allotment.

† **Succumbent**, *a. (sb.) Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *succumbens*, -entem, pr. pple. of *succumbere* to SUCCUMB. In sense 1 after It. *soccombente*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Subject, submissive to.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. ix. (1890) 387 Christianity...makes not Sense so much subject to Reason, as Reason suc-

cumbent to Faith. 1660 — *Parly of Beasts* a Queen Morphandra... useth to make Nature her self not only succumbent and passive to her desires, but [etc.].

2. Underlying.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* II. 114 Water, by its weight only, and no innate Elatery, did depel the Succumbent Quicksilver in the Tube.

3. Succumbing.

1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 81 The humanity of Morgan and Humphreys, towards a succumbent foe.

B. sb. (See quot. 1661 and KNEELER 2 a.)

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Succumbents*,... antiently it signified those penitents or excommunicate persons that fell down on their knees and prayed in a certain place behind the Quire or Pulpit. [1850 *Nazale Hist. East. Ch.* Intro. 1. i. 210 The Succumbentes were passing the silver gates on their way out.]

Succur, obs. form of SUCOUR, SUGAR.

† **Succurance.** Obs. In 5 *succurance*. [a. OF. *succurance*, f. *socorre* to SUCCOUB.] Saccour.

c. 1450 *Can. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 220 Gracious prophete of succurance.

Succursal (sŭk'rsāl), a. and sb. [ad. F. **succursalis*, only in fem. *succursale* (sc. *église* church), ad. L. **succursālis*, f. *succursus* SUCOUR. Cf. It. *saccursale*.]

A. adj. Subsidiary; applied esp. to a religious establishment dependent upon a principal one.

1844 [C. MACFARLANE] *Camp of Refuge* I. 9 From the grand abbey of Crowland to the dependent house or succursal cell of Spalding. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Christ.* XIV. viii. VI. 564 Its Cathedral, surrounded by its succursal churches. *Ibid.* 574 The building, with its succursal aisles. 1889 *Tablet* 16 Feb. 243/1 The more recent institution of the latter and its succursal office.

B. sb. A subsidiary establishment; a branch institution, society, business, etc. (Const. 10, of.)

1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1861) 221 The 'Virtuous Club,' established as a succursal to the Royal Society. 1862 — *Accepted Addr.* 86 The undertaking business... was a succursal to his trade. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Mar. 376/1 Freston, or Freston, was a succursal of the Benedictine Abbey of Croyland.

|| b. In F. form *succursale* (sb. fem. sing.).

1882 *Times* 11 Sept. 7/4 The new docks on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, a sort of succursale of the East and West India Dock system. 1885 *Ibid.* 18 Sept. 13/4 Six of the monks emigrated last year to America, and 32 have been detached to a succursale in Tipperary. 1901 A. C. WELCH *Anselm & His Work* v. 87 So many monks passed between the two, that St. Saviour's became practically a succursale of Le Bec. 1910 *Nation* 15 July 568/2 Mexico... has become a mere 'succursale' of the United States.

|| **Succus** (sŭk's), Pl. *succi* (sŭk'si). [L.] A juice; in scientific terminology applied to (a) fluid secretions in an animal or vegetable body, (b) juices extracted from plants.

[1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722), *Succus*, is any Juice.] 1771 Bp. WATSON *Ess. Subj. Chem.* Ess. 1787 V. 137 Wherever there is a vascular system, containing a moving nutritive succus, there is life. 1874 GAAROO & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) 263 He regards the succus (of hemlock) as the only reliable preparation of the drug for internal use.

Succuss (sŭk's), v. [f. L. *succuss-*, pa. ppl. stem of *succutere*, f. *suc-* = SUB- 25 + *qualere* to shake.] *trans.* To shake up; *spec.* to shake (a patient) to elicit the splashing sound in pneumothorax.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1975. 307/3 The violent shock which closes the rapid descent is expected to *succuss* the patient into proper shape.

† **Succussation.** Obs. [ad. L. **succussatio*, -ōnem (altered in med. L. to *succussatio* in the sense 'trotting'), n. of action f. *succussare*, f. *succuss-* (see SUCCUSS). Cf. F. *succussation* (Cotgr.).] Shaking up, violent shaking, jolting.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyst.* II. 11. 126 That succussation of the Lungs and agitation of the Midriff. 1683 *Weekly Memorials* 231 That motion which does not affect our bodies with Succussation... is esteemed rest. 1706 RENEU *Let. in C. Wordsworth Scholæ Acad.* (1877) 297 The succussation of your Horse is so great, only to come to London upon him. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii. The succussations of the intercostal and abdominal muscles in laughter. 1774 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (ed. 4) 17, I suffered from some artificial excoriation succussation Had so exoriat his foundation succussations of a conductitious stead.

b. Trotting (of a horse). Cf. 1706, 1774 above. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 193 Lifting one foot before, and the crosse foot behind, which is succussation or trotting. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 48 Whether Pace or Trot, (That is to say, whether Tolutation, As they do term't, or Succussation). 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1752) 120 His horses grievous succussation Had so exoriat his foundation.

Succussion (sŭk'sjən). [ad. L. *succussio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *succuss-*, *succutere* to SUCCUSS. So F.] The action of shaking or condition of being shaken, esp. with violence; an instance of this.

1623 WORTON *Let.* (1907) II. 259 He was taken with a trembling and sudden succussion. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. IV. ii. (1687) 880/3 We see whole Houses shake, by reason of the jumbling, and succussion of Carts and Chariots. 1713 DEHAAM *Phys. Theol.* III. iii. 69 Dreadful Succussions and Convulsions of the Earth. 1733 Czryne *Engl. Malady* II. ix. § 2 (1734) 206 Vomits... by their Succussions and Action... open the Obstructions. 1824 McCulloch *Highlands Scot.* II. 319 The very act of riding, serves, by its fundamental succussions, to nail and fix the observations in the sensorium. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 205 The acid

boils with succussion or violent humping. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* III. xiv. (ed. 4) 678 Violent running, dancing, riding, or severe muscular effort or succussion of the body. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 359 This blood comes from the wall of an abscess jarred and torn by the succussion of the harassing cough.

b. *spec. (Med.)* An act or method of diagnosis in pneumothorax, etc. which consists in shaking the thorax to detect the presence of fluid.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 77/2 If the infirm cannot stir out of their bed or chair... they may make a succussion by heaving up and letting down their shoulders. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 222/1 The operator stopping the succussion suddenly, and listening for the sound of fluctuation. 1858 *Copland Dict. Pract. Med.* III. II. 933/2 Laennec first clearly demonstrated the conditions upon which the evidence furnished by succussion depends. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1975. 307/3 The operation of succussion, as Hippocrates used to perform it, at Larissa. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 148 Succussion in most cases develops a splashing sound frequently having the same kind of musical intonation as the respiration, voice, and tinkling sounds.

attrib. 1883 F. I. ROBERTS *Th. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) 358 *Succussion-sign.*... The signs produced by shaking a patient are:—1. A splashing-sensation felt by the hand. 2. A splashing-sound. 1886 FAGER *Princ. Med.* I. 940 Another sign of pneumothorax... is that which is termed 'succussion-splash'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 661 This succussion sound... is especially interesting as having been observed by Hippocrates.

Succussive (sŭk'ssiv), a. rare. [f. L. *succuss-*: see SUCCUSS.] Characterized by a shaking motion.

1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 84 It began by a succussive Motion, and followed by a sort of Blow with the horrible Violence. 1864 in WEBSTER citing DANA.

Sugen, obs. form of SAY v. 1

Such (sŭč), *dem. adj. and pron.* Forms: see below.

[OE. *swelc*, *swile*, *swyle*, corresp. to OFris. *sellich*, -ik, *selk*, *sek*, *sullik*, *sulch*, *sulk* (mod. Kris. *suk*, *sok*), OS. *sulik*, (soltik), MLG. *sol* (dij), *sollek*, *solk* (LG. *sül* (t), *söl* (t)), MDu. *sulc*, *selc*, *solk*, *swile*, *swelc*, also *sulic*, -ec (Du. *zulk*, WFlem. also *zulk*), OHG. *sulth*, -ich, -ech, *solt*, -ech, *solk*, -sol- (MHG. *soltich*, *soltch*, *solt*, also *soltich*, *soltich*, *sült*, *sölt*, *solk*, *solk*, mod. Ger. *solk*), ON. *sliker* (MSw. *sliker*, *Sw. sliker*, *Da. sli*) whence SLIKE a., Goth. *swaleiks* = OTent, **swalko*, **swilko*, lit. so formed, f. *swa* So adv. + **liko*- body, form (cf. LIKE a.).

The OE. *swelc* and *swile* represent primitive **swalko*- and **swilko*- respectively, the latter being an analogical formation on **hwilko*- WHICH; cf. OE. *hwile* beside *hwelc* (= **hwilko*-), and Goth. *hwileiks*. Evidence for the rounding of *swile* to *swelc* appears late in the 9th c., and a sporadic spelling *swule* is found from c. 1000. *Swile* and *swule* became in ME. *swilch*, *swulch*, which, by the absorption of *w* and loss of *l*, gave *such* (in ME. written also *soch*), the modern standard form. The dropping of *w* was carried through into the other types *swelch* and *swilch*, whence the widespread dial. forms *sech* and *sich*. Thus, and by similar cross-influences, a large variety of forms arose, which can be grouped according to (1) the quality of the vowel, (2) the retention or loss of *w*, (3) the retention or loss of *l*, as well as (4) the palatalization or non-palatalization of *c*. The unpalatalized forms SWILK and SIE (*swelk*, *swik*, *silk*, etc.) are treated separately in their alphabetical places.

The vocalism of the continental forms is in many points obscure. Some of them indicate the possibility of there having been new formations distinct from the original types, and there has no doubt been interaction of the forms of WHICH, the development of which, presumably on account of the difference of the initial sound, has not been entirely parallel.)

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. a. i *swelc*, *suelo*, *suele*, *swælc*, *suolec*. Also 5 *swelk*, *suelk* (see SWILK).

[c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 204 *At queue*, end *suelce*.] c. 831 *Charter in O.E. Texts* 446 *Suelc* man se disses landes bruce. c. 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xix. Ne se deað þeah swelces ne reop. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 8 *Potestatem talem*, mæht *suelc*.

β. 1 *swilo*, 1-2 *suilo*, 2-3 *swilch*, *suilch*. (See also SWILK.)

[c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 881 *At queue*, *onsuilec*.] c. 831 *Charter in O.E. Texts* 446 *Suile* man sue hit awege. c. 995 *Ans. Chart. B. Mus.* Cott. viii. 38 On bocum & an swilcum lythum. 1154 O.E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Pe land was al fordon mid *suelce* daedes. c. 1160 *Hattin Gosp. Matt.* ix. 8 *Swilce* anweald. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 220 *Swilche* freonde. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Alle þo þe leuð þat swilch þing hem muge forðre oðer letten. *Ibid.* 165 Of swilch mal gisen men þe an god cunnen.

γ. 1-2 *swylo*, (swylio), 1, 3 *swulc*, 3 *swulo* (o)h, masc. acc. sing. *swulno*.

c. 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxvii. 264 (Cott. MS.) Ða swyrcan. a. 950 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 (Cott. MS.) He ne con ongan... forhwyl swyrc God gefað. c. 1000 *Judith* 65 Hæfde Ða his ende gehedene... swyrcne he ær æfter worhte. c. 1000 *Beowulf* 880 *Swulces* hwæt. 1032 in *Anglia* XI. 9 Na hyrde we... ænig wulde his aræred swyrc þæt mære was. c. 1175 *12th Cent. Hom.* 2 *Swyrc* tacne wurcen swyrc Ðu wyrcst. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 *Swulc* se he hit here mækeð. c. 1205 *LAV.* 5333 *Sone swa beo*

ihurden swulch worde. *Ibid.* 5345 *Pane we nimen swulne ræd.* a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 382 Ich wot swulne þet bereð... heuī brunie and here.

2. a. 3 *suweche*, 3-5 *swoeche*, (4 *swheche*, *Kent.* *zuech*, 5 *schw(e)che*).

a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. (Jesus MS.) 1711 *Heo wolde... yeue* answer... myd *swoeche* worde. a. 1300 *Deb. Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 *Suweche* fyve als is in world of alle thinges. 1340 *Ayenb.* 156 *Be zueche* fables was y-woned þe wyse man teche his mayne. c. 1340 *Leg. Rood* 223 *Swech* dep he under feng. c. 1450 *CAPRAVE Life St. Aug.* 1 *Swech* tresour as I haue in possession. 1466-7 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxh.) 171 At *schweweche* a pryse as 3e kane akorde.

β. 2-5, 9 *Glouc. dial.* *swich*, 3-5 *suich*, *such*, 4-5 *swiche*, *swych* (e, 3 *swic*, *swyche*, *svich*, *swiche*, *swuiche*, *schuuyoh*, 4 *Kent.* *zuich*, *zuych*, 5 *swyche*, *sqwyche*). Also 4-5 *swyk*, etc. (see SWILK).

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 *Swiche* teres schedde ure drihten. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 80 *Nis na lauerd swich se crist*, ne king *swuch* are drihten. c. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* 459 *Men þat schunych* torment iseyzen. 13... *Cursor M.* 10 (Gott.) King arthour, þat was so riche, Was non in his time funden *suiche*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Of *zuichen* þer bysch nele maneres. c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol. Prol.* (1872) 2 *Swich* a child. 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 17162 In *Thapompals* off Johan *Swych* a beste fond I noon. c. 1440 *Procl. Parv.* 483/2 *Swyche* (H. *swyche*, P. *suche*), *italic*. c. 1450 J. MATHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 45 In *swyche* a case, or *swyche* a channs. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 11. 18 *Swyche* as am right credible. 1462 *Ibid.* 82 *Swyche* talkyng.

γ. 2-4 *swuch*, 3 *swucch*, *swuc*, *shwuch*, 4 *swoch*.

a. 1200 [see 2 β]. c. 1205 *LAV.* 18351 *Ofte heo eoden to rade* of *swuchere* neode. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 112 *Swuc* grure he hefde. *Ibid.* 312 *Wredon swuch* feder, & *swaemen swuchne* wardein. c. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* 384, I nam no kyng *swuch* þing to habbe. a. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 271 *Swuch* claterers.

3. a. 3 *such*, *swlc* (h, *solch*).

An early northern example of absorption of the *w* is given by *soice* adv. in *Rituale Eccl. Dunelm.* 19, 69.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 671 *Brutus* hine bi-þohte of *swichere* [c. 1275 *solchere*] neode. *Ibid.* 2820 *Swlc* werc him þuhte *swiðe* muri.

β. 3 *selk* (e, 3-4 *sulk* (e, 4-5 *silk* (e (see SWILK)).

4. a. 4-5 *seche*, 9 *dial.* and *vulgar sech*, *setch*. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1543 A hundredth of *seche* As I am. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi. (MS. Ireland), *Seche* game, and *siche* glee, *Seche* be neny ar. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 51 *Seche* he auaunest. 1485 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* vii, *Sech* a business. 1885 *LELAND Brand-new Ballads* (ed. 2) 126 *Sech* a set of scallawags as these I never saw.

β. 3- (now *dial.*) *sich*; also 4-5 *syche* (e, 4-6 *siche*, 8- *sitch*, *s.w.* and *Irel.* *zitch*, *zych*; 4 *sochych*, 6 *sichiche*, *shyche*, *scheich*, *shyht*).

c. 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 32 *Swiche* lorde þet *siche* miracle mai do. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 317 *Worldly* men ben *siche* men þat þe world haþ overcomen. c. 1400 [see 4 α]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1140 *Syche* counsell... kepe I none of. a. 1425 *Tr. Arden's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 92 With þis pulis hane I cured *sich* fizek. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 168 The ceson *syssyche* at Bruges now hat [etc.]. c. 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* iii. 15 *Let sich* thinges go now. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 24 *Ees* deden thenk tha hadst a be' rich a Labb o' tha Tongue. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER Geo. Bateman* I. 86 I had *sich* an affection for him. a. 1847 *George Ridler's Owen* vii. in *Halliwel Dict.* p. xviii, *My dog* has gotten *sich* a trick. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxxix, *Sich* is his conscience! 1867 *Rock 'im an' Nell* lxxxvii. (E.D.S.) *Ha isn't* worth *sich* trouble.

γ. a. 1400 *Kyng & Hermyn* 281 in E.P.P. (1864) I. 24 *Aboute* *schych* mastery. 1512-13 *Trucebyan Papers* III. (Camden) 9 *Schiche* mo[r]tuaries as ys due. *Ibid.* He sayth that *Jamys* Clarke... wylly no paye y^e *schichys* dwites. 1556 *MACHYN Diary* (Camden) 119 *Ane shytt* person. *Ibid.* 133 *Shyche* a man.

γ. 3- *such*; also 3-5 *suuch*, 3-6 *soch*, 4-6 *soche*, 4-7 *suoch*, (3 *soch*, 4 *sooch*, *suuche*, *suwohe*, 5 *suuche*, 5-7 *souche*, 6 *souch*, *sutche*, *soyohs*, *s.w. dial.* *zutohe*, 6-7 *sutch*); 3 *shue*, *such*, 4 *shoch*, 5 *schwische*, 6 *sewch*, 6-7 *shuch* (e, 9 *dial.* *shut*).

c. 1205 *LAV.* 491 To wroþer heore hele habbeð heo *such* [c. 1275 *soch*] wercidon. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. (Jesus MS.) 1511 *Pe*le was glad of *suche* tale. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 111 *Ofte* he heled *suche*. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 111. 453 *Alle* men trystyng in *sooch* indulgencis. c. 1400 *Brut.* I. lxxxv. 87 The Emperour loste *soche* foure of his folc as dede *Kyng* *Arthur*. 1487 *Paston Lett.* III. 463 *Specially* *soche* as have known me. 1530 *Proper Dialogue* in *Roy Red me*, etc. (Arb.) 134, I and *suche* other. 1535 *COVERDALE Bible Ep.* To make *such* means for vs vnto his heavenly father. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 15 h, To keepe *such* Ceremonis. 1555 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 442 *Whosomver* deo not observe *such* ordre. a. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholien.* II. (Arb.) 123 *Any* *such* thing. 1574 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 354 *Soche* as should plye ther bockes. 1577-82 *BARTON Flourish upon Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 6/2 *Sutch* his Schollers are. 1585 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1914) Jan. 113 *Souche* of the comen howse as they made choice of. 1586 *Ferne Blas. Gentry* 188 *Giffe* she pnt *tutche* a vermine beast, in trust to keepe it. 1661 *Pr. RUPERT in 11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 *Souche* that comands those that stay on these frontiers.

c. 1250 *Long Life* 27 in O.E. Misc. 156 *Weilawe* shuc weneð to lede. c. 1250 *Moral Ode* 222 in E. P. (1862) 29 *God* sculde alle godes frend a wilð *suche* freonde. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3044 No *shoch* kote to be shulde be. 1466-7 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxh.) 172, I have 3effen 3owe no *schwische* kawse. 1501 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 388 A *reysonable* day *schwich* as place the maysters to *gywe*. c. 1538 in *Archbold Somerset Reliq. Houses* (1892) 85 *Suche* as were as *worthy* as some other. 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 31 There was neuer *such* a preacher... as he is. 1556 *Camden. Grey Friars* (Camden) 55 Then was made a proclamation

agayne shoche sayers. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 34 All such horses that should pass through that toun. *Mod. Birmingham*. Shut a lot.

B. Signification.

Such is a demonstrative word used to indicate the quality or quantity of a thing by reference to that of another or with respect to the effect that it produces or is capable of producing. Thus, syntactically, *such* may have backward or forward reference; in the uses of branch I it has the former, in those of branch II mainly the latter.

The use of *such* and *such a* in the attributive position is illustrated in detail only in sense 1, but the same rules apply to the adj. generally; for special uses see branch IV.

I. 1. Of the character, degree, or extent described, referred to, or implied in what has been said.

a. with sing. sb.

(a) With a concrete sb., or an abstract sb. used in a particularized sense; now superseded by *such a* (see c below) except poet.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 189 Hwa lyfde þe þæt þu swylce scylde zefmedest? 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1087 [1086] Hwa ne mæz earmian swylcere tide? 1205 *LAY. Out & Night* (Jesús MS.) 1496 Hw may þer eny lue beo, Hwa such mon grophe hire þeot 11385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 474 *Prolog.* To be war from falseneþe & from vice By swich ensaumple. 1425 *Cursor M.* 4370 (Trin.) Wþo so bigynne wol sicþe þing him owt to þinke on þe endyng. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Engl. Poetie* il. ix. (Arb.) 94 If one should rime to this word *Restore* he may not match him with *Doore*, such rime is strained. 1646 *CRASHAW Sospetted Herodot.* 1, She thinks not fit such her face should see. 1749 *JOHNSON Van. Hum. Wishes* 293 Such Age there is, and who could wish its End? 1805 *WORDSW. Elegiac Stanzas* 30 Such Picture would I at that time have made. 1842 *MACAULAY Horatius* 1, Was none who would be foremost To lead such dire attack. 1849 *BROODERS Dream-Pedlary* ii, Such pearl from Life's fresh crown Fain would I shake me down.

(b) With an abstract sb. used in a general sense.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 85 Ne us næfre swylce ege ne wearþ... zendeþhyrd. 11100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F) an. 995 Hi wurðan ða swylce bliþe þurh swilce wissunge. 1275 *Sinners Beware* 171 in *O. E. Misc.* 77 From sucche leechery Heo schule to helle come. 121366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 697 Than wilt I... That ydelnesse me serued wylt That me putte in sich lollite. 1460 *Emare* 626 Be style, syr... Lette syche mornyng beþe. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xiii. 12 Do not thou such foly. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. l. 50 Such loue is hate, and such desire is shame. 1700 *DRYDEN Flower & Leaf* 795 Such Joy my Soul, such Pleasures fill'd my Sight. 1777 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 158 Such partiality to his endowments. 1804 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) 1. 220, I little thought, that I should so soon be in such need. 1824 *MRS. BROWNING Lost Bower* xxxix, She never sings such music.

(c) Such a: see (a). (Cf. G. *solch ein*.)

1205 *LAV. 1888* For 3et næt hit neofor... þæt of Vðere Pendringe scal arisen swilc a sune. 1290 *Becket* 1255 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 142 He þonked god þæt swiþa prelat under him moste beo. 13... *Bonaventura's Medit.* 813 þere was neuer woman bare swyche a chylde. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 42 Ther may nonan finde The rihte salve of such a Sor. 1400 *MAUNDEW.* (1839) *Prolog.* 3 Righte we oughte us for... to drede and serve swiþa a Lord. 1500 *MELUNIE* 360 Sayng þat neuer tofore they berd of such a thing. 1606 *CHAPMAN Gentl. Usher* ii. 1, Now such a huddle and kettle neuer was. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. 862 Else when we put it to the push, They had not giv'n us such a brush. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 23 ¶ 2 He does not believe any the most Comick Genius can censure him for talking upon such a Subject at such a Time. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxii, Thou distill ill to speak to such a man of such matters. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 436 The Prince declared that to avert the horrors of such a persecution was one of his chief objects.

† (d) A such. (Cf. F. *un tel*, G. *ein solcher*.)

1400 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 251 To a swuch hale. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 379 Lute wonder it was Þæt strange men in is owe lond dide us such trespas. 1307 *Elegy on Edw. I.* ix, Wel longe we mowe clepe & crie, Er we a suchyng han y-founde!

b. with pl. sb.

1490 *Boeth. Metr.* x. 55 Se [hliss] is eac to lytel swelera laniowa. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Swiche teres scedde ma. Magdaleme þa beo wosch ure drihtenes fet. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 154 Þæt wat water of baþe is þæt on þæt eue is lliche bot... Swiche babes þer heþ fale. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. *Prolog.* 32 Summe chosen Chaffare to cheuen þe bettere, As hit semep to wre siht þæt sucche men scholden. 1393 *Ibid.* C. 1. 64 Bote hof churche & charite choppe a-down swich shruryes. 1425 (see A. 4 B.). 1566 *TINDALE Rom.* II. 2 That the iudgement of God is accordyng to trueth, agaynst them which commit soche thynges. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 The abuse of such places was so great that [etc.]. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 407 Such high advantages their innocence Gave them above their foes. 1775 *WATTS Logic* 332 Such indirect and remote arguments may also be sometimes used to confirm a proposition which has been before proved by arguments more direct and immediate. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* l. xxv, I love such holy rambles. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 128 Some muscles attached to a long bone which is relatively fixed at one end, tend to make it describe... a movement of circumduction. Such muscles are termed Rotators. 1892 *MRS. OLIPHANT Hist. St. Q. Anne* vi. (1894) 304 [He] was indignant with the highfliers for expressing such opinions.

2. Standing predicatively at the head of a sentence or clause, and referring summarily to a statement or description just made.

In ME. *Such* is (+ inf.) often = This is what it is (to be, etc.). *Such is life!* is an exclamatory phrase now often used trivially as an expression of resignation or acquiescence in things as they are.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 8675 Such it is to be ssrewe. *Ibid.* 11736 Such was þe morþe of einesham, uor bataille non it nas. 1330 *Cast. Love* 1161 Such beo þe duntes of batayle þat he polede for vs. 1330 *Roland & V.* 75 Þai toke him þe letter & kist his hand, Swiche was þe lawe of þe land. 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 570 Lo sich it is to haue a tunge loos. 1386 — *Prolog.* 485 And swich he was y-prened ofte sithes. 1450 *Merlin* 632 Soche was the a-vision that I saugh in my slepe. 1567 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* II. 508 Sutch was the desyres of these two lovers. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 701 He first, and close behind him follow'd she, For such was Proserpine's severe Decree. 1716 *POPE Iliad* viii. 595 For such is Fate, nor can'st thou turn its course. 1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 197 Such these animals appeared when brought into Europe. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, The Lady... did not... ring a bell, because such was not the fashion of the time, but she whistled on a silver-call. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* I. vi. 178 Such was the germ of the magnificent library and museum of Abbotsford. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 71 His Majesty,—such was now the language of too many Anglican divines,—would have been [etc.]. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. ii, With a mournful air—as who should say, 'Here is another wretched creature come to dinner; such is life!' 1890 *DOYLE White Company* v, At the end of year he would be free to return to the cloisters, for such had been his father's bequest. 1896 *LAW Q. Rev.* July 201 If such be the law, we are pretty sure it is not the law Parliament intended to make.

3. Of the same kind or class as something mentioned or referred to; of that kind; similar, the like. *Obs.* or *arch.*, exc. in collocation with a numeral, indef. adj., etc. (see V).

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Mid þese þre lokes... and mid swiche weldede. 1205 *LAV. 6564* Æuere he þohte embe uel and swulche weoren his dede. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 312 Anon was mad a cofre sich. 1400 *MAUNDEW.* (1839) xix. 205 A Pipe or a Penne or sucche a thing. 1450 *TWO Cookery Bks.* 83 Take faire peces of paynmain, or elles of such tendur brede. 1505 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. iv. 107 Let their beds Be made as soft as yours; and let their pallets Be season'd with such Viands. 1600 — *Sonn.* liv, The Canker blooms here full as deepe a die, As the perfum'd tincture of the Roses, Hang on such thornes, and play as wantonly. 1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* ii. i. (1772) II. 19 Of frochets, whittings or such common fish. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1720) I. 97 Penguins... are a Sea-Fowl, about as big as a Duck, and such Feet. 1771 *ENCYCL. Brit.* II. 698/1 The protractor is a small semicircle of brass, or such solid matter. 1796 *MRS. INCHBALD Nature & Art* xi. (1820) 27 You are my father—you have just such eyes, and such a forehead. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G. vii*, Fustian, hides, peltry, and such ordinary articles.

4. Equivalent to a descriptive adj. or adv. on which it follows closely and the repetition of which is thus avoided. (Cf. 22.)

So is now preferred.

1897 *ELFREDO Gregory's Past.* C. xvi. 101 Hu he wolde ðæt mon him miltsode 3if he sucle wære. 1225 *Aner. R.* 208 Isellliche muwen heo siggen þæt þene tell swich iuiv. 1340 *Avenb.* 51 'Ich habbe a to kued beued. And he 2ayþ 20þ, uot he þep hit zuyh ymad. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 133 Discret he was, and of greet reuerence. He semed swich. 1400 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 58 'They wolde not be seyn such in oþer menes sht. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 29 (He) rather toyed to be, then seemen sich. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 100 Such I create all th' Ethereal Powers And Spirits. *Ibid.* v. 52 That thou art happy, owe to God; That thou continu'st such, owe to thy self. 1697 *DAVENH Æneid* Ded. Ess. 1900 II. 154 A heroic poem, truly such. 1875 *SCOTT Taldum.* xxviii, The pointless lance of the preceding day were certainly no longer such. 1865 *KINGSLEY Heron.* ix, Robert, who thought himself as good as his brother (though he was not such, save in valour).

5. The previously described or specified; the (person or thing) before mentioned.

In this sense *such* (not *such a*) is usual with a sing. ab. 1375 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 10866 Thou shalt conceyve a child. And his name shall be þu Ihesu calle. Such wordis were seid to mary. 1452 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 201 Unto the tyme they have founde suerte of the gode beringe; and yf they fynde not suche suerte [etc.]. 1492 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 252 If eny... recoure happy agaynste any of yd said parties... yf partie... ayenst whome sich recoure is had [etc.]. 1551 *SIR J. WILLIAMS Accompte* (Abbotts. Club) 1 All and singular sucche Redye money. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 26 Such whispering wad' her. 1680 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 388 If any Christian... shall speak contemptuously of the Holy Scriptures... such person or persons shall be punished. 1771 *ENCYCL. Brit.* II. 698/2 Any number of inches... with any part of an inch, can be taken... providing such part be greater than the one hundredth part of an inch. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 31 For default of such issue, viz. that issue which is before mentioned. 1828 *MOORE Pract. Navig.* 120 As ships never run such distance in 24 hours. 1835 *CARLVE in Froude Life Lond.* (1884) I. ii. 43 My true wish is that such creed may long hold compactly together in you. 1878 *Act 41 & 42 Vict.* c. 53 § 2 A gratuity awarded... to any clerk shall be estimated according to the period during which such clerk has served.

II. Where the meaning is determined by reference to a correlative or dependent clause.

6. a. With *such* in both clauses: in OE. *swelc... swelc*; later *such as... such* = L. *qualis... talis*, except in proverbial sentences of the type 'Such master, such man'.

Beowulf 1238 (Gr.) Swylc scolde eorl wesian, æþeling ærgod, swylc Æschere was. 1401 *LAV. Elfred* i. xi, Mid swelce brægle he inede, mid swelce gange he ut. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 50 Eal swylce seo lange metrummes biþ þæs seocan mannes, þonne [etc.], swylc is þæt hif bysses mid dangeardes. 1340 *Avenb.* 235 To zuiche thofre sich manne. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 360 Such Capitain such retinue. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) iv. xxix. (1850) 61 Suche as is the kynge, ..suche is the peple. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* ii. ii. (1883)

33 *Suche moder, sucche daughter, comunely.* 1540 [see L. *trucken*]. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, Such as the father is, sucche is the sonne. 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 28 Such as the noble men be, sucche wylt the peple be. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) a Cor. x. 11 Sucche as we are in worde by letters when we are absent; sucche wylt we be also in dede, when we are present. 1586 *A. Day Engl. Secretorie* 1. (1625) 134 Consider that such as is the tree such is the fruit. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 151 Such as the Capitaine is, such is the Souldier. 1725 *BERKELEY Proposal* Wks. 1871 111. 223 Such as their trade is, such is their wealth. 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* xxx, He is dame Norma's servant it's like,—such man, such mistress! 1898 *BESANT Orange Girl* ii. xxvi, Such as they are, such they have been made.

† b. With one of the correlatives omitted: = *Such as. Obs.*

Beowulf 72 (Gr.) And þær on innan eall gedælan zæongum and ealdum, swylc him god sende. 1000 *Cadmon's Dan.* 66 Sclodon him to huðe hordwearda gestreon, fea & freos, swile þær funden wæs. 1200 *Moral Ode* 80 Nis na laured swich se crist ne king swilc ure drihten. *Ibid.* 120 Al his lif scal þon sulch boþ his endinge. 1205 *LAY. 4153* He somenede færd swulc nes nauere eaz on erde. 1275 — 3892 Her com a selouþ tockne soch neuere ne com.

c. With *what* as the correlative in the dependent clause. *rare.*

1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 24. 5 What the Apostles are in St. Paul's Epistles, such the Bishops are in those of Ignatius. 1850 *NEWMAN Diffic. Anglicans* i. xii. (1891) I. 379 What Arius, Nestorius, or Eutyches were then, such are Luther and Calvin now.

† d. With *as* as the correlative in the dependent clause. *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* viii. 21 As the man is, soch [1611 so] is also his strength. 1612 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiii. 517 As corn-eares do shine with dew. When fields self their bristles up, in such a ruff wert thou, O Menelaus. 1658 *DAVDEN Cromwell* xiii, He... made to Battels such Heroick Haste As if on Wings of Victory he flew. 1790 *BURNS Ballad Dumfries Elect.* xiv, As flames among a hundred woods, As headlong foam a hundred floods—Such is the rage of battle.

7. With correlative *as* pron. (see As 23), ME. also as *that*, taking the place of OE. *swelc, swd.* *Such as* = Of the kind or degree that; the kind of (person or thing) that.

According to the syntax of the subordinate clause, *as* may be equivalent to a relative in an oblique case = of, in, with (etc.) which.

1868 *ELFREDO Boeth.* xxiv. § 10 Be swelcum zæceafum swelce nane sawle nabbað. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 95 Ealle he sceolan þonne arisan. on swylcum heowe swa he ær he sylfe zæfætwodan. 1200 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1058 Mid swilcan weorþscipe swa nan oðer ne dyde ætforan him. 1225 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 Pa com him swilc wind ongan swilc nan mann ær ne gemunde. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þe sunne schiñeþ þer þurh, and ho nimeð al swich hou also ho þær on uint. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1852 Wið swuch dream... as drihtin deah to comene. 1230 *Hall Meid.* 5 Of swuch wurdscipe, as hit is to beo goðes spuse. 1290 *Langl. 1204* in *S. Eng. Leg.* 121 Of swuch a frere asch am. 1340-70 *Alex. & Lind.* 855 Swiche werkus to swinke as oþur swainas wser. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 433 What dæd seiðh of sucche men as þe sauter telleth. 1800 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 475 Before such persons and at such places as this case shall require. 1566 *GARDINER Detect. Denis Sophistic* 228 Christ... is... mocked... w' such toys and termes, as the Jewes deuised not more spitefull. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (Sommer) 126 h, When... Musidorus tooke on such shepherdish apparell... as I now weare. 1658 *FORD Fancies* i. iii, Thy growth to such perfection, as do flattery Of art can perish now. 1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 82 If it be true that such meat as is the most dargery earned is the sweetest. 1815 *SCOTT Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) III. x. 318 To finish an odd little tale within such time as will mystify the public, I trust. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* n. ii, We'll each of us give you such a thrashing as you'll remember. 1877 *RUSKIN St. Mark's Rest* v. 65 Such a cloak for their commercial appetite as modern church-going is for modern swindling.

ellipt. 1286 *W. BAILEY Preserv. Eye-sight* (1633) 35 We must use topical means, and such as are discursive. 1695 *DRYDEN tr. Du Fresnoy's Art. Paint.* Pref. p. xii, In these pompous Expressions, or such as these. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 4, You love a Verse, take such as I can send. 1780 *Mirror* No. 94 To guard such of my readers as should be disposed to indulge in it, against its... consequences. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xviii, He is to have no access to the lady but such as I shall point out. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xl, All the ordinary conventions of a Roman marriage were carried out, except such as were purely pagan.

† b. With *as* omitted. *Obs. rare.*

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. ii. 101 They haue sent me such a Man, I would haue wish'd for.

† 8. With *as* followed by a relative usually in an oblique form. *Obs.*

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* Ep. Ded. The man... was such a one, as whose virtues were farre from all suspicion of partialite. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* i. xvi. (1636) 48 Our army being... shut up within such a fastnesse as out of which it could not escape. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 17 Such a System of it, as from whence it would follow, that there could not be any God. *Ibid.* 198 By such a nature as which... is... nescient of what it doth.

9. In uses marked by special word-order.

a. In predicative use.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Pa... uuard þe sunne sulc als it uware three-niht ald mone. 1205 *LAV.* 7048 His hæð wes swulc swa beoð gold. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 253 Sucche as þow semest in sytþe he in assay y-founde. 1421 20 *Pol. Poems* 83 Be sucche wyl-yynne, as 3e outward senie. 1450 *CADGRAVE Life St. Aug.* 38 Loke if 3e be swelch as þei be. Wold God 3e were swelch as I fynde hem. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl.* Pol. v. liv. § 5 His [right] being such as we cannot reach. 1630 *HALL Occas. Medit.* § 9 (1633) 23 O God, wee are such as thou wilt be pleased to make us. 1794

Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udelpho* iv. Her conduct was such as might have been expected from the weakness of her principles. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 598 Be the other virtues belonging to it such as they may. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iii. § 96 Your stuffs need not be such as would catch the eye of a duchess.

b. *Such as one or it is*: having the character that he (it) has, no more and no less; used chiefly with a depreciatory or contemptuous reference, or apologetically.

1240 *Urethun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 201 *Pæt wule bi-cluppen þe þer swuch ase þu ert þer lounde of leoue.* a 1240 *Wohunge*, *Ibid.* 285 A wrecche bodi... here ich ouer eorde, and tat swuch as hit is haue giuen... to þi seruise. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 201 If ther be eny Swich as it is, yet shal ye haue youre part. 1538 STARKIE *England* (1878) 134 They haue their seruise, such as hit ys, al in theyr vulgare tong openly rehersyd. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 42 Maay men wishte .. Some well fauouryd vyssor, on hit yll fauouryd face. But with visorlyke visage, such as it was, She smirkt, and she smyle. c 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. to Fables* Ess. 1900 II. 249 Thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon me, that [etc.]. 1710 *De For Cruoe* II. (Globe) 363 To get up upon their Feet, and perhaps put on a Coat, such as it was, and their Pumps. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 463 Such as his mind was, it had been assiduously cultivated. 1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* vi. i. But, such as the rooms were, there were plenty of them.

c. In attributive use after its sb.
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxix. 263 *Pa com þær heof- onlic lecht.. swile swa hit ær ne zesawon.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 56 *þer huer he maketh his miracles zuiche ase behouþ to þe dyenle.* 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 84 With wordis... swich as Saint Augustin wold nevir write. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* cxi. 385 A fyne shyrt and dobelot.. such as he wold chose. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 81 A small spare Mat, Such as sea-faring men prouide for stormes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 640 Tears such as Angels weep. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* IV. 95 Its music such, as when a stormy gale Roars thro' a hollow cliff. 1850 KEATS *Lamia* I. 36 A mournful voice, Such as once heard.. destroys all pain but pity. 1859 TENNYSON *Gauev.* 545 Beauty such as never woman wore.

d. Hence *such as* is used to introduce examples of a class: = for example, e.g.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. p. xvi. If .. their Characters were wholly perfect, (such as for Example, the Character of a Saint or Martyr in a Play). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 108 All of the cat kind, such as the lion, the tiger, the leopard, and the ounce. 1779 *Mirror* No. 31 Writers, such as Theophrastus and La Bruyere. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 282 The grafting of plants of one family on those of another totally opposite, such as the jessamine on the orange. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xiii. 159 Many large gold coins, such as the.. doubloon.

10. a. The principal clause may be reduced to *such* and the words qualified by it for the purpose of producing a terse (exclamatory) form.

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlix. Seche a storme as thou was inne, That thou myte any socur wyne. A fulle fayre happe hit wase! 1779 WARNER in *Jesse Schwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 271 Such a dinner as we had to-day! *Mod.* Oh dear! Such a fuss as never was!

b. The clause introduced by *as* may be reduced to the subj. only; when this is a pron., it may be either nom. or acc., e.g. 'such as me' or 'such as I' (sc. am).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 162 Se wolde habban swilcne hlisan swa Benedictus. c 1112 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1144 Erthen vessel, to swich a man as me Ful sittyn is. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 131 As his, your case is such. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 101 Others such as he. 1617 DONNE *Sermon*. Luke xxiii. 40 (1660) III. 2 The Revelations of Bridget, and of Katherine, and such She-fathers as those. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 3 Such a Road of Action as that I have been speaking of. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 292, 4 Pillars, of such Marble as the Pillars of Sarum Cathedral. 1717 ADDISON *Notes* *Uoid Wks.* 1721 I. 234 This way of joining two such different Ideas as Chariot and Counsel to the same verb. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1741) I. xxiv. 67 He.. look'd at me, and, as I thought afterwards, as sillily as such a poor girl as I. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xviii. Instead of such language as this. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 595 He replied.. that barbarity such as his was unexampled among princes. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* II. Deering could not endure the companionship of such a man as Vincent.

c. *There is such a thing as*: a phrase used to hint or suggest that the thing referred to exists and therefore must be taken into account; often used *collog.* to convey a veiled threat.

1720 BUTLER *Sermon*. Wks. 1874 II. 132 It is manifest, that there is such a thing as this self-partiality and self-deceit. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 114 There is such a Thing as a Letter miscarrying. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* xiii. There is a girl concealed in this tower, and find her I will. There are such things as sliding panels and secret closets. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 335/1 It may be said that there are such things as horsewhips, and it is thought that men have backs.

11. *Such.. as* (OE. *swa*): the.. that, pl. those.. that; any or all.. that; as many (or as much).. as. a 1000 *Soul's Addr.* 103 (Gr.) Sculon wit.. brucan swylca ymþa swa þu unc ær scrife. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 259 (Fairf.) *Suche* worde and werkis as we in lyne redy accounts mone we gyue. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* 166 *Suche* thyng as that I knowe, I wol declare. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 70 Glad was hire innocence tho Of *suche* wodes as sche herde. 1470 in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 6 A remembrance of *suche* actes and dedes as oure soueraigne lorde hadde done. 1534 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 387 Certayne hesynes.. to be done.. with *suche* speede and diligence as they conveniently may. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 49 Such ale as he hath brewed, let him drynke him self. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* (1618) II. 848 All these things proceede from the

diuersitie of the nature.. of such humours as haue engendered them. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* VII. (1823) V. 147 The electress.. was forced to submit to such terms as were imposed on her. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 182 This genus.. comprehends such insects as haue the antennae slightly compressed. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* II. § 5 There is a root of the very deepest.. truth in the saying, which gives to it such power as it still retains. *predic.* 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 261/2 These, being such as occur to my Memory at present.

12. With relative *who*, *which* (*whence*, *where*, etc.) or *that* (OE. *þe*, *se þe*): = 'such.. as' (in senses 6 and 11). Now rare and regarded as incorrect.

c 831 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 146 *Swile mon se ðet lond hebbe.* c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 162 *Pæt he ðone cweilm-bæren hlaf.. on swilcere stowe awurpe, ðær hine nan man findan ne mihte.* c 1300 — *Saints' Lives* Pref. 62 Buton he hæbbe.. swilce þening men þe þeawfastnesse him zebodon. c 1305 *LAV.* 4242 *Swilc for-wonde man þe mid sorwe at-wand.* *Ibid.* 18934 Ich com swilcne leche-craft þe loef þe scal iwarden. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 Alle zuiche þinges þe þe kuede pone dep and holeþ. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 3 When that Aprille with hise shoures soote.. hath.. bathed enery veyne in swich licour Of which vertu engendered is the flour. c 1386 — *Monk's T.* 741 *Swich a reyn doun from the welkne shadde That slow the fyr.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 57 *Such* thing whereof a man may lere That to vertu is acordant. c 1400 tr. *Sac. Secr.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 106 *þou chese of wyse men.. swilche þat haunþ perfection of enourmede eloquence.* 1419 *26 Pol. Poems* 70 He þat.. wole.. *suche* games bygygne Where þat he wot he may not wyne. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 233 *Lordes, lete vs doo such a thyng, whereof we shall gette worship.* 1515 in *Leadam Sci. Cases* *Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 95 To occupy eny misterye or craft without thagrement of *suche* Craft that he desirreth to be of. 1553-3 *Act 7 Edu. VI.* c. 12 § 11 At *suche* place, where he and his Familie.. shall kepe his house. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 130 *Such* suffering Soules That welcome wrongs. 1664 STILLINGBR. *Orig. Sacre* II. i. § 2 *Such* a person.. who gave.. evidence.. that he acted no private design. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 109 *Such* men are often put into the commission of the peace, whose interest it is, that virtue should be utterly banished. 1709 STAYNE *Ann. Ref.* lii. 524 These.. seemed to him.. *such* which he never thought.. would be seriously opposed. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 227 *Such* of his friends that had not forsaken him. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 211 The husband and wife had not such an estate in the land whereof a fine could be levied. 1820 SCOTT *Ann. of G. xiv.* *Such* prisoners from whom he was desirous of extorting.. information. 1873 NEWMAN *Idea Univ.* (ed. 3) 431 In spite of *such* [ed. 1893 whatever] deductions from it that have to be made in detail. 1888 'SARAH GRAND' *Ideals* (1893) 229 Only *such* intellectual pursuits which are pleasant.

13. Followed by a dependent clause introduced by *that*, *so* (*that*), *as*, *as that* (now rare), or by *as to* (formerly only *to*) with *infin.*, expressing a consequence. The meaning of *such* tends to be intensive = so great, etc.

(a) c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. F) an. 995 *þes geares.. weard swile mancewelm þæt na helaf binnan Cristes cyrcan butan fit mufcan.* a 1200 *Moral Ode* 395 *Crist zyne us leden her swile lif and habben her swile ende þat we moten pader come.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 252 To *such* prowesse he droun þat al þe kun þat him isciþ adde of him ioye inou. 13.. *Gny Warw.* (A.) 266 *Swilche* iuel is comen him on þat he wenep his lif forgon. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 4 He was.. in his tyme swich a Conquerour, That gretter was ther noon vnder the Sonne. c 1450 *Mertin* 694, I am soche a fole that I love a-nother better than my-self. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xciv. 304 He sounded the trompettes with *suche* brute that meruayle it was to here. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 109 There was *such* haucok made.. that a sillie remnant of them was left alive. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 ¶ 3 This filled my Mind with *such* a huddle of Ideas, that.. I fell into the following Dream. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 189 He was a very prudent man; and had such a management with it, that I never knew any Clergy-man so universally esteemed. 1800 WORSW. *Pet Lamb* 11 'Drink, pretty creature, drink,' she said in *such* a tone That I almost received her heart into my own. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 411/2 Allowing a foundry and other property to fall into *such* a state of disrepair that it was impossible to let them.

without *conj.* c 1205 *LAV.* 21585 *Oswy* is a swile mon þine some he wulle don. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 849 Lo *such* a lucre is in this lusty game A mannes myrthe it wol turne vn-to grame. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlii. 9 *Pou art wrought of such a kynde:* With-outen lone maigt þou not be. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxi. 320 He was in *suche* a study he herd not what Gouernayle said. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 123 *Such* season may chance, it shall stand there vpon, to tell it againe, er an Sommer be gon. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 325 *Such* pity wrought in ev'ry Ladies Mind, They left their Steeds, and prostrate on the Place.. implor'd th' Offenders Grace.

(b) c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethle Blanche* 28 *Suche* fantasies ben in myn hede So I not what is best to doo. (c) 1417 [see 37 c]. 1560, c 1600 [see 34 b]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. i. 6, I ha' told her such braue thyngs, of you.. As shee is almost in her fit to see you. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Vicissit.* *Things* (Arb.) 570 They haue such Powring Riueris, as the Riueris of Asia.. are but Brookes to them. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 372 Having disposed his army in *such* a manner as that none of the defendants could escape. 1883 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 54 (Art. 'South-ernisms'). The Faculty are favorable to *such* a reduction of studies as that a man can do his work well.

(d) a 1450 [see 37 b]. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conu.* III. (1586) 151 Thinking that his sonne was *such* a foole to accept his offer. 1599 *George a Greene* Dijk. b. This is wondrous, being blinde of sight, His deepe perseverance should be *such* to know vs. 1779 *Mirror* No. 31 They may be expressed in *such* vague.. terms, as to lay before the reader no marked distinguishing feature. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 41 The upper part MMY of the cup should be of *such* a form as to have the sides covered only with a thin film of the fluid. 1892 BIERCE *In Mist of Life*

189 He.. had borne himself with *such* gallantry as to attract the attention of his superior officers.

b. predicative.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Two þeroffe ben swiche þat no man ne mai underfo [etc.]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 Zuich may þe be onþosannesse þet hit is dyadlich zenne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. v. (1883) 175 The moeyunge of hem is *suche* That the whyte may goo in to the space of the alphyne. 1591 SHAKS. I *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 7 Beauties Princely Maiesty is *such*, Confounds the tongue, and makes the senses rough. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 170 The variety of the curious objects which it exhibiteth.. is *such*, that a man shall much wrong it to speake a little of it. a 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX. 343 Infirmitis, *such* were *such* y^e she was not able to take rest in a bed. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G.* xxx. *Such* and so gentle is René's temper, that even my unfilial conduct will not diminish my influence over him. 1895 *Law Times* C. 3/1 The system by which solicitors are paid is *such* that only by circumlocution and red tape can they make a living. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 50 § 15 A certificate.. to the effect that his eyesight is *such* as to enable him to make accurate tests for inflammable gas.

c. In attributive use after its sb.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 695/2 At the point.. K, *such* that the points K, H, and B may be in the same right line, let there be fixed a fourth staff. 1840 LARDNER *Grom.* 288 Let a distance CB be taken on the conjugate axis, *such* that the square of CB shall bear to the square of CA, the same ratio [etc.]. 1876 TREVILYAN *Macaulay* II. ix. 137 Statesmen, who had assumed an attitude *such* that they could not.. avoid being.. insincere. 1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 60 The number of them is chosen *such* that in a cross-section of the field [etc.].

d. With the clauses in reverse order, that containing *such* being explanatory of what precedes.

1362 LANGL. *P. Fl. A.* VII. 121 We mowe nouþr swynke ne swete, *such* seknes vs eleþ. 1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesth.* To Rdr., They remember well *such* is theyr exercise in y^e wood) how [etc.]. 1579 A. MURRAY *Captiv.* *John Fox* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 154 There was no man that would take charge of a gally, the weather was so rough, and there was *such* an amasednes amongst them. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxi. You still shall lue *such* virtue hath my Pen. 1673 G. Fox in *Trin. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1914) July 98 The poore people ar redy to mutiny in the market her is *such* n cry for come to make them bread.

14. By suppression of the clause expressing comparison or relativity, *such* acquires an emphatic force = so great, so eminent, and the like.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Pro.* VI. i. 252 Mid þam byrne hio was swa swilpe forbiene þæt hio næfre sibban swelc næs. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 706 *Leuere* he adde wende & bidde is mete.. in a strange londe þan þere as he him sulf king was & *such* þing adde an honde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1725 My suster Exiona in seruage is holdyn, þat is comen of soche kyn, coldes my bert. *Ibid.* 11680 *Seche* there haue the troiens truly þerin. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 45 If it were not for one trifling respect, I could come to *such* honour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 1717 When, after *such* a length of rowling years, We see the naked Alps. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 600 Never had there been *such* crowds in the churches.

b. *collog.* Used as an absolute intensive, the implied clause of comparison being indeterminate and quite lost sight of.

Ever such: see EVER adverb. 9 b.

a 1553 UDALL *Reylder D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye shall not.. marry.. Ye are *such* a calfe, *such* an asse, *such* a blocke. a 1616 BEAUM., etc. *Laus Candy* I. ii. How have I lost a Father? *Such* a Father! *Such* a one Decius! 1780 *Mirror* No. 93 He does little things, and talks of little things, with an air of *such* importance! *Ibid.*, A sad affair happened last night: my brother and sister had *such* a tiff! 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 87 'Lord bless me, no, Ma'am!' replied she: 'it's ever *such* a way off.' 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lammer* x. To express himself churlishly.. towards an old man, whose daughter (and *such* a daughter) lay before them. 1849 R. CURZON *Visits Monast.* 417 They were marvellously cool and delicious, and there were *such* quantities of them. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xiv. Oh! yes—*such* a happiness that it has all come right. 1900 W. GLYN *Visits of Eliaabeth* (1906) 27 You would be amused at Vernon, where we stayed the night in *such* an inn!

16. Preceding an adj. used attrib., *such*, *such a* becomes advb. = so, so.. a.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 652 *Suche* a madde bedleme For to reuelenke me, It is a wondrous case. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 b, Mihihrates.. hadde *suche* an excellent memorie that [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. I *Hen. VI.* v. v. 84, I feele *such* sharpe dissension in my breast, *Such* fierce alarms both of Hope and Feare, As I am sicke with working of my thoughts. 1621 MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 507 Not to play *such* vnwise a part as those Thoes did. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 ¶ 3 If I were to give my Opinion upon *such* an exhausted Subject. 1742-3 Ld. HEAVER in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 320 This mighty army.. collected from *such* distant parts. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxi. All comes of his gaining an archer's place at *such* early years. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlv. His visage was in a state of *such* great dilapidation, as to be hardly presentable. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* ix. 143 In *such* a dark night as this, with *such* wet gleams about the streets. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 12/1 Yes, I always liked Shakespeare; you know, he has *such* a nice face!

b. *Not such* (a): = 'no such' (27 b).

1896 SAINTSBURY *Donne's Poems* I. p. xix, Chalmers, a very industrious student, and not *such* a bad critic.

III. (See also *such a one*, 28 d.)

16. Used to indicate or suggest a name, designation, number, or quantity, where the speaker or writer prefers or is obliged to substitute a general phrase for the specific term that would be required in a particular instance.

c 1460 METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 155 Yff a man or a womn be born on sqwyche a day off the mone, ye schal conceyue that he ys, or sche ys, dysposyd so as to haue

wurchyp, or ellys troubyl. 1526 TINDALE James iv. 13 Let vs go into soche a cite. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 79 b. That the feoffour pay to the feoffee, such as sumeat such a day. 1564 *Brief Exam.* C. iij b. It is...the part of...charitie...to leaue such use of suche signes in such a Church, free. 1664 in *Extr. St. Papers* rel. *Friends* Ser. iii. (1912) 226, I inform'd my Lord...that, a great number would meete att 2 of y^e Clocke att such a house. 1755 SMOLLATT *Quix.* Pref. (1803) l. 6 The giant Goliath, whom the shepherd David slew...as it is written in such a chapter of the book of Kings. 1868 *Foreman Norm. Cong.* (1877) 11. App. 588 The form always is that the King grants the bishopric or abbacy to such a person. 1913 *Oxf. Univ. Gas.* 19 Feb. 1952 This Diploma is to certify that A. B...attended a prescribed course of lectures...and (on such a date) satisfied...the examiners.

b. *Such and such.* (rarely predicative.) Hence *such-and-suchness*, the quality or condition of being so-and-so.

1551 *Bible* 2 Kings vi. 8 In such a place and in such a place [1560 Geneva In such a place and such a place] wyl I pitch. 1560 *Ibid.* (Geneva) 2 Sam. xii. 8, I. wolde moreover...have giuen thee such and such things. 1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* 6 Suche men and suche enformed me that he can tell of thynges loste. 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. iii. 28 How I would thinke on him at certayne houres, Such thoughts, and such. 1645 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. v. 82 Vpon the feeding on such and such food it was no vncouth thing for him to voyd such an urine. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 31 Wks. 1871 l. 177 Such and such ideas are attended with such and such other ideas. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 134, I shall...proceed upon the supposition that the contents are such and such. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* xlv, Lord and Lady Blank, of Such-and-such Castle. 1861 T. A. TROTTER *La Beata* i. i. 2 Number so-and-so in such-and-such a street. 1885 SETH *Scot. Philos.* ii. 57 Every event has a character; is such-and-such an event. *Ibid.*, It is at its such-and-suchness, at its character—in other words, at the universal in it—that we have to look. 1899 E. CALLOW *Old Lond. Tav.* i. 247 It became the custom to ask what coffee-house such-and-such a man frequented.

† c. *Such or such:* this or that. *Obs.*

1590 *Judic. Urines* n. ii. 13 As ofte as I say suche vryne, or suche went beforem such, or suche. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* v. 23 Though I deny such, or such a sense [of a text]. 1695 DAVENET tr. *Dufrenoy's Art. Paint.* Pref. p. xxxvii, The Posture of a Poetique Figure is as I conceive, the Description of his Heroes in the performance of such or such an Action. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) l. 202 There is a greater distance between the understanding of Newton, and that of such or such a man, than between the understanding of that man and the instinct of an animal.

17. *Comb.* (parasynthetic.)

1595 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 106 Such a colour'd Perrywig. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgement.* (1612) 425 Oh that we had...such minded captains, that would sharply repress the wrongs...which are so common. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 4 A Lady that saw such a Gentleman at such a Place in such a coloured Coat.

IV. Absolute and pronominal uses.

† 18. The persons or things before mentioned; those, they; also with sing. reference, that person or thing. *Obs.*

c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 84 Eadige sind þa innoðas þe bi gehædon, and ða breost þe swylce gesihton. a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* (Jesus MS.) 1324 Hwat constu...of storret...Al so dop myn deor and man, þeo of syuche no whit ne can. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 673 Swiche schuld acomber also fele, So þat oþer had brought to wele. 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* ii. 2 For we are sure that the iudgment of God is...ouer them that do soch. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 33 Such set to order Kingston Bridge did their work by halves.

19. Persons or things such as those mentioned, described, or referred to.

1607 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxvii. 265 Oft eac ða swelcan monn sceal forson mid eallum forsewennessum. 1381 WYCLIF *Gen.* xii. 19 Thes foloweden oþer seuen oxen, in as myche defourme and leene, that neuer schine...Y saw. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 In the worldes reverence Ther bea of suche manie glade. *Ibid.* II. 43 Some, thou art non of swiche, For love schal the wel excuse. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxxv. 104 He takip þon hede weþer he illude...by true or by false...Lete not þia herte þerfore be troubled ner drede suche. 1573 in Bridgett & Knox *O. Eliz. & Cath. Hier.* (1889) vii. 112 Her Matieite had choise ynough of souch at that tyme, and yet hath. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 15 To such my errand is. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (E. D. S.) lxxxix, Let un becken Hagegy Bess; wi' zich, I reckon, Ha now delight' th vor mang.

b. *And such:* and suchlike, and the like.

[a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1889 þe sonime of siluer & of siche & of sere stanes.] 1652 *News fr. Loue-Countr.* 6 Cures Collicks, Belly-Ach, and such. 1849 J. G. SAXE *Poems, Prose MacBride* xix, Little by little he grew to be rich, By saving of candle-ends and sich. 1894 Mrs. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 203 A smaller table held ices, squashes, and such. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 206/2 A little place hung about with Eastern draperies and altar-cloths and such.

20. With dependent rel. pron.: Such people as, those (people) who, whose, etc.; all or any that.

In OE. and ME. also sing. = such a man. 835 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 48 Swelcan we sit geðian wile. a. 1225 *Ankr.* R. 84 He misseid bi swuche þet is cwic in God. *Ibid.* 382 Ich wot swulne þet bereð boðe togedere heui brunie and here. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 26 þe sauter seyth þe same bi swuche þat don ille. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 45 By...assent of swuche as weren wise. c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvii. 82 The gouernement of a reame shold be...executed with such as were of grettest bounte. c. 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 208 Ye aske counsell of suchet that canne not counsell themselves. 1593 LO. BERNERS *Frans.* I. cvvii. 245 We may fortune to mete with such that shall pay for our sootes. 1563 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 143 This being also drunk, helpeth such which be stopped in the breast. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. l. 76 Such To whom as great a Charge, as little Honor He meant to lay vpon. 1645 MASSINGER *New*

Way ii. 1, Such whose fathers were right worshipful. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.) To such from whom we look for advantages. 1777 W. CAMERON in *Transl. & Paraphr. Ch. Scol.* xiv. 1 Let such as would with Wisdom dwell, frequent the house of woe. 1800 SYN. SMITH *Six Serm.* 65 Such of their fellow-creatures who have fixed their faith in an amiable and benevolent religion. 1829 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 76 Such of you to whom it may appertain to issue and pay...the said annuity. 1876 SWINBURNE *Note Engl. Repub.* 21 The mere love-offering of preserved souls and such whose minds are dedicated to nothing temporal.

b. *People of the same kind as.*

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvi, Such as I are free in spirit when our limbs are chained. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxiv, What then were God to such as I? 1869 SIA F. H. DOYLE *Lect.* iii. 96 To consider whether it be not to such as him, rather than to such as them, that we ought to look.

21. Such a thing; the thing mentioned or referred to.

Beowulf 996 Wundorsiona fela secca gehwylcum, þarn þe on swyld starad. a. 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 571 (Gr.) Cwædon þæt hio on aldre owiht swylces ne ær ne siððre hyrdon. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Suille & mare þanne cunnen sæin we þolenden. c. 1375 12th Cent. *Hom.* 30 Heo dweloden swyðe þa ða heo swylces axoden. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 436 3if a best had a man to sicche. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. a. 77) Do Thou grant, Lord I That when wrongs are to be redressed, such may be done with mildness. 1885 LELAND *Brand-New Ball.* 127 Ye are goin' for the summer to the islands by the sea...seth is not for setch as me.

† b. With corrol. or rel. Such a thing. (.as). *Obs.*

c. 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. x. 48 Hit is scendlic...ymb swelc to spreacene hwelc hit þa was. a. 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 83 in O. E. *Misc.* 106 Hwylc so þe mon soweþ al swuch he schal mowe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 178 Ofte swich as men beginne Towardes oþre, swich they finde, That set hem ofte fer behinde, Whan that they were be fore.

† c. *Such as:* that which, what, whatever.

c. 1340 *Medit. Passion in Hampole's Wks.* (1895) l. 92 Graunte me grace...eure to knowleche me for sich as I am, a sinful wrecche. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 184 He sett befor þaim such as he had in his cell. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 278 Ye ar welcom...To sich as we have. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iv. (1883) 51 After that he had eten such as plesid hym he voyded the mete. 1484—*Fables of Esop* i. xi, He that is wyse must not...take hede to his wordes but lete hym go for such as he is. 1568 tr. *Therel's New found worlde* xxv. 4 The Indians...brought vs thither suche as the land...bringeth forth.

22. Referring to a descriptive sb. or phrase (cf. 4).

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxii. (1869) 193 Alle knyghtes that haue swerdes reseyen not swiche coles. Gret joye it were...if they hadden swiche. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 117b, Ware the of the wordes of lyers, and such punyssh. 1565 HARDING *Answ.* *Jewel* 211 If he had offered bread and wine onely...it had ben no newe oblation, for such had been made by Melchisedech. 1581 MARESCHE *Bk. Notes* 494 With him that is holie, virtuous, and good, a man (keeping company with such) shall have a smacke of his holiness. a. 1637 B. JONSON *Disco.* *De vita humana* (1640) 105 Like Children, that imitate the vices of Stammerers so long, till at last they become such. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 400 They were forc'd to...travel so arm'd to secure themselves against the Robbers thereabouts; but they looked more like such themselves. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* a Dec. 1666, To examine whether the soil...would be proper to make clinker-bricks, and to treat with me about some accommodation in order to making such. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. l. 698/1 It were easy to transfer to the diameter of a circle the chords of all arches to the extent of a semicircle; but such are rarely found marked upon rules. 1823 SCOTT *Aunt Marg.* *Mirror* ii. Two or three low broad steps led to a platform in front of the altar, or what resembled such. 1828 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xiii, He will not have his young friends to be snobs in the future, or to be bullied by snobs, or given over to such to be educated. 1889 GAIKIE in *Nature* 19 Sept. 486 To call for more facts and experiments, if such are possible. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 27 A forest became such by a stroke of the pen, not by any physical change.

23. *Such and such:* such and such persons or things; also sing., this and this.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xv, He saide...that suche and suche had saine her do hit. 1574 HELLOWS *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 310 Not contented to take the wheat, [etc.]...to giue vnto such and such out of y^e doores. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 34 Giuing warying to them of the house, that such & such he newly come. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. l. 57, I saw him yesterday, or tother day. Or then or then, with such and such. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 147 We have done such, and such, and such.

V. Uses with special classes of words and in idiomatic phrases.

* *In collocation with indef. adjs., numerals, etc.* When used absol. the phrases in 24-27 become a kind of composite pronouns.

24. With *many* (more), *any*, *some*, *all*, *every*: many (etc.)...of the (same) kind, many...like this.

With a sing. sb. the construction *many a such*, *any such a*, etc. was formerly common.

c. 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 6 ðeþyld & rihtwises & wisdom, & manege swelce crafestas. a. 1225 *Ankr.* R. 382 3if eni mon ic swuch þing ortowed bi him. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 443 When any such me asken þe sacrid ooste. 1382—*Ep.* v. 27 Not haunye wem, or spot, or any such thing. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 123 Many a such comparisoun. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 13712 Moises wul wealle suche stone. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* ix. 37 Whosoever receaue eni suche a chylde in my name, he receaueþ me. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvii. 134 Besore ye haue any perceueraunce that any such thyng is to come. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, All such as have erred and are deceyved. 1549 T. SOME *Latimer's 2nd Serm.* bef. *Edu.* VI To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 A fewe moo suche Preachers. 1550 CAXTON *Let. to Voysey in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 428 All such benefices...as...have been...impropriated. 1570 GOWER *Pop. Kingd.* iii. 33 Masse blesseth eury such as seekes in welthe stete to bee. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v.

iv. 49 Some such strange bull leapt your fathers Cow. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* l. 241 Eury such shall bee cut off by the hand of God. 1653 H. MOORE *Antid. Ath.* (1669) 97 A many such miracles. 1663 BUTLER *And.* i. i. 356 He ne'er gave quarter t' any such. 1778 Mias BURNBY *Evelina* xvi, I never kept company with any such gentry. 1822 BRADSTON *Nat. Magic* xiii. 331 Several such strata. 1836 THIELWALL *Greece* xviii. (1839) 77 If we may properly attribute any such objects to him. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* iv. vii. 222 Some such excursion had been...recommended to him by his owa physicians. 1895 BARING-GOULD *Nodini* xxiv, Some such a colourless, cadaverous light as that which [etc.].

25. *Such other* (arch.), *tother such*; as pron. *such others*, arch. *other such*. *Phr.* *and such other*, and the like, and such-like.

c. 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 On swilcum & on oðrum swelcum lenum & hreosendum weorðscipum. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Exod.* vii. 11 Hig worhton oðer swilc þing þurh hira drycraft. a. 1225 *Ankr.* R. 242 Peos & oðer swuche drefule þoubtes. a. 1425 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 104 (MS. U) [Cherubin and Seraphin] and sicche mo oþere. c. 1450 *Brut.* ii. ccxxvii. 299 Ploghmen, & such oþer laborers. c. 1482 J. KAY tr. *Caourin's Siege of Rhodes* ¶ 5 Gorones, culcuyres, serpentes and such other. 1530 PALSGR. 463/2, I brede a chylde, or hrede yonge, as a woman or any other suche beest dothe. 1532 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* ii. xlii. 106 A Captayne...shall be bounde for the offence of hyz squyres And an hoste for his ghest and such other. 1588 Kyo *Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 268 By fires, tempests, inundations, and other such. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 94 Either cheese, butter, milk, or any other such commoditie. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 131 Such other place as shall be judged proper. 1725 De *Foz Voy. round World* (1840) 86 Rootes, yams, mangoes, and such other articles. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. § iv. (1774) 11. 122 *Observance, opponent*, and such others of three syllables. 1867 SWINBURNE *Blake* (1868) 150 Behmea, Swedenborg, or such others. 1871 RUSKIN *Forst Clav.* x. 15 There are, indeed, other such in the world.

26. *Such another, another such:* another...of the kind, another similar. (Rarely *another such a*, *such a...such another:* one...another, with a sing. sb.)

Such another is used idiomatically in Shakspeare, where we should now say simply either (a) 'such (a)', as in *Two Gent.* iii. i. 133, *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 282 (Fo. 1), or (b) 'another', 'a second', as in *Merry W.* i. iv. 160.

a. 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* iv. in E. E. P. (1862) 153 Soch an opir an erpe i note. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 1942 (Fairf.) For nanky chauce sal I take suche a noþer veniaunce. a. 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* iii. v. (Arb.) 56 R. Royster. Did not you make me a letter brother? *Scriener*. Pay the like hire, I will make you suche an other. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iv. 5, I would not spend another such a night. 1597—2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 275 Such other Gamboll Faculties hee hath. For the which the Prince admits him; for the Prince himselfe is such another. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 352 Here are besides the ancient Statues of the Horatii and Curiatij, and such another of Neroes Mother as I have mentioned to be in the Capitoll. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. ii, How? such another word, down goes your hose, boy. 1684 ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* 258 Another Such had left the Nation thin, In spite of all the Children he brought in. 1720 *Humourist* 65 Such a Person can do nothing ill, and such another...nothing well. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 173 She was such another genius as Chubb. 1852 Mrs. STOWA *Uncle Tom's C.* xxix. 273 We'll never get another such a niaster. 1861 T. L. PERCOK *Gryll Grange* xxxii, That chance has passed from her; and she will not easily find such another. 1867 SWINBURNE *Blake* (1868) 180 The 'frowning babe' of the last stanza is...the same or such another as the one whose birth is first spoken of. 1871 RUSKIN *Forst Clav.* v. No foolish being...will ever be capable of saying such another foolish thing.

b. Similarly *such a second*.

1828 SCOTT *Tapest.* *Chamb.* (ad med.), I would not run the risk of such a second night.

27. *No (†none) such* adj., rarely *†no such a*; absol. or as pron. now only *none such* (cf. *NONESUCH*, *NONSUCH*), formerly *no such* (and *†such none*). a. *No (person or thing) of the kind; none of the kind.*

a. 900 CYNEWULF *Poet* 290 Nan swylc ne cwom ænig ofer ealle men. a. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1032 Her...atwyde þæt wileðfyr ðe nan mann ærrer nan swylc ne gæmunde. c. 1225 *Ankr.* R. 96 Ne chastie 3e neuer neunte swuche mon hute a bisse wise. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3063 In þe world such no is. 13. *Cy Warw.* (C.) 122 On this half the see noon such was. a. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxix. ii. 69 þe lew...seide þer nas non such chid þrinne. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lix. (1869) 205 Ther sook neure noon non swich milk ne droouh noon swich brest. 1535 COVERDALE *Eclues.* xlv. 13 Before him were there sene no such fayre ornautes. 1535—*Acts* xxi. 25 We haue wrytten, and concluded, that they shulde obserue no soch, but onely [etc.]. 1582 STANVHAST *Enies*, etc. (Arb.) 145 Syth mye nose owtepeaking, good syr, your lipblar hindreth, Hardlye ye may kisse mine, where no such gnomon apeareth. 1601 R. HOLTVY in *Archep. Controv.* (Camden) I. 185 They had no such ignorance that could excuse them admitting that he was a superior. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* l. 237 No such shall inherite the kingdom of Christ and of God. 1647 TAFF *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 697 The Emperour Commodus would needs be stilled *ωραϊσμός*, or the Suppanser, as if there were none such. 1663 BUTLER *And.* i. i. 44 'Tis plain enough he was no such. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise Wks.* 1871 111. 440 There can be no such thing as happy life without labour. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 86, I would...have no such a tête à tête with such a man. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ix, 'Who was it passed through your port even now, with the traitorous cry of Douglas?' 'We know of no such.' 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 219 Objection was taken by some zealous Protestants to the mention made of the Roman Catholic religion. There was no such religion. 1867 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 428 There is no such thing as a dumb poet or a handless painter.

b. *No great; advb. qualifying an adj.* (cf. 15 b)

= not (a) very, not a. † *Nothing such*: nothing of any account.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 79, I thought the soyle would have made me rich: But now I wote, it is nothing such. 1606 SHAKS, *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 44 Why me think's by him, This Creature's no such thing. 1612 BACON *Ess., Death* (Arb.) 384 Death is no such enemy, when a man hath so many followers about him. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I, If that be all, there's no such hast. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. v.* i, Fifty in a hale constitution, is no such contemptible age. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* v. ii, Five-and-twenty miles in two hours and a half is no such bad driving. 1781 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. xii, As you happen to be quite alone, a little agreeable company would be no such bad thing. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 87 So long as Celt and Teuton are, at least, no such great while out of their cradle. 1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 279 Clad in attire of no such wretched price.

c. Phr. *No such* † *matter or thing*: nothing of the kind; also exclamatorily, = not at all, not a bit of it, quite the contrary.

1538 POLE *Let. in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxiii. 213 Neither you nor no man else... can bring no such thing against mine opinion. 1566 BIBLE (Geneva) 2 Sam. xiii. 12 No such thing ought to be done in Israel: commit not this folie. 1584 PERLE *Arraignm. Paris* i. i, *Pan.* We meet not now to brawl. *Faun.* There's no such matter, *Pan.* 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 267 The Goodman... desired her to be quiet, for there was no such matter. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvii, In sleepe a King, but waking no such matter. 1755 GRAN *Let. to Chute* 14 Aug. They thought me rheumatic and feverish, no such thing! 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets*, etc. (1815) 60 The vices, are only 'imputed' to him; — to use a pithy and favourite mode of quotation, 'There's no such thing!' 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xv, I shall do no such thing.

28. *Such a(n) one*, formerly also † *such one*, freq. as one word † *suchon*.

a. *Such a person or thing* as that specified or referred to; one of that kind.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 85 (Fairf.) Of such an [*Cott.* sulik an] sulde men make take. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 47 *Mei* schullen presenten hym to be nexte custode of þat place where enere þei fynden sychon. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 47 Ther is manye of yow Faytours, and so may be that thou Art riht such on. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiii. 82 Good ryght is that yow such one he take vengeance. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 3 Thinkest thou it now well done, to open thine eyes vpon such one? 1559 AYLMEY *Harborage* F. ij, It is a great enterprise... to pulle a queenes crowne of hir head: and specially such a ones. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* Lijb, Such ones are said to harrow hell, to make their sonnes Gentlemen. 1654 O. SEAGWICK *Fun. Serm.* 15 The death of such a one is an exceeding loss. 1731 MANDEVILLE *Eng. Origin Honour* 166 To such a one, a Clergyman should preach the Strictness of Morality. 1816 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 82 A Jacobin is one who would have his single opinion govern the world... Such a one is Mr. Southey. 1885 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 298 Such an one... is by common consent a blackguard.

b. Followed by rel. pron. *as*, formerly † *that*, etc.: One of the kind that; one who, a thing which.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 96 He mot him binde To such on which of alle kinde Of women is thusemleste. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) 287 Suche an on as is of gode maneres. 1530 CROMWELL in Merriam *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 330 Diligent and honest And suchon that... wilbe gladde to serve your grace in any thing. 1539 *Great Bible* Ps. lxviii. 21 The hearie scalpe of such one [1611 such a one] as goeth on still in his wyckednes. 1583 STROKER *Civ. Warres Loue* C. iv. 23 He was a verie noble young Prince, and such a one as in whom, was great hope of good. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 7 Such a one whose wrongs doth sute with mine. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 235 Such a one... as is a discreet and virtuous person. 1884 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 28 He was merely a royalist, and such an one as may be bred and reared out of the middle class.

c. Followed by rel. adv. *as*: One of the same kind as; one like (so-and-so).

c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 111 Wip suchon as I to make debat. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlix. 71 Thou... thinkest me to be even soch one as thy self. 1596 HARRINGTON *Apol. Ajax* (1814) 21 A passing proud fellow. Such a one as Naaman the Syrian. 1611 BIBLE Philen. 9 Being such a one as Paul the aged. 1786 WILKINSON *Dissem. Warton* Wks. (1787) 5 By marrying some commodious person; such a one as Mr. Toby. 1868 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 105 It was just such a one as that which was the occasion of Wordsworth's sonnet. 1885 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 225 Such an one as these.

d. A certain one not specifically named (see 16); So-and-so. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) Ruth iv. 1 Ho, suche one [1611 such a one], come, sit downe here. 1566 PASQUINE in *Traunce* 24 Then did the coniuiler aske, whether he was such a one or such a one, naming many and sundry persons that dyed long ago. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *M.* II. i. 114 That such a one, and such a one, were past cure of the thing you wot of. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F. i.* I, He hath been with my Lord such-a-one. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, Instead of plain Sir and Madam... he calls us Goody and Gaffer such a one. 1798 W. HUTTON *Life* (1816) 52 [She] mentioned several such-a-ones who solicited her hand. 1812 BYRON *Walter* xiii, Sir—Such-a-one. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* (1843) 162 They said that 'neighbour such-a-one was a prisoner'.

e. *As* adj. following the sb.: *Such as*. *Obs.* 1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* iv. 47 They... buylded a new aulter soch one as was before. 1546 J. HEVWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 64 A lorum such one As folke ring bees with basons. a 1716 SOUTH in *Chambers Cycl. Eng. Lit.* I. 465/1 Sensuality is... one kind of pleasure, such a one as it is.

29. Miscellaneous.

a. *Such much*: so much, thus much. 1834 CARLYLE *Let. to F. Carlyle* a July, Such much for Annandale, where you see there are... many mercies still allotted to us.

† b. *What such*: of what kind. *Obs.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 152 What such soever an one thy husband be. *Ibid.* 555 Consider here with me what such they be.

† c. *Who such*: such as, whoever. *Obs.*

1667 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 226 That you may returne whoe such take it [sc. an oath].

† d. *Such a like, such... like*: = *SUCH-LIKE*.

1474 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 389 Intralles of bestes or such filthy thyng like. 1541 Sir J. WYATT *Let. to Privy Counc.* in *Poet. Wks.* (1558) p. xxxiv, Alleging that he had once swerved from him in such a like matter. 1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 95 Such a like thing of late happened to that miserable man Doctor Kraus of Hal. 1608 [see *Like* a. 1 d].

e. *Such a few, such a many* (colloq.): so few, so many.

1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hogg. Diam.* xiii, No one could have thought it could have done such a many things in that time.

30. Preceding a poss. pron., as *such his* = that or this (those or these) of his. Rarely with correlative *as*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* (1886) 6, I... submit myself to the judgment of such our masters... as... are made the lawful pastors of our souls. 1581 — *Apologie* 121 God gieth not the tast of such his comfortes to any, but [etc.]. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 265 Such their friends as they themselves made choice of. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 13 The Minister... Resisted such their Licence. 1709 STABLE *Tatler* No. 1 P. 1, I shall... publish such my Advices and Reflections. 1789 *Minor* iv. xix. 307 A few words of such my personages as have not previously been... disposed of. 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Dedic. p. xxi, When you pay such your visit to the civic muniment room.

31. With a cardinal numeral, which now always precedes *such*: (So many) of that kind, or of the kind that.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 439 Hi hadde suche britti men as were in hor side. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. 1. 106 Cherubyn and seraphin suche seuen and an-othre. c 1530 Lb. BARNES *Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* (1814) 334 He had to do all at ones wyth suche vi. as syr Rowland is. c 1568 ASCHAM *Scholern.* II. (Arb.) 107 This golden sentence, diuerslie wrought upon, by soch foure excellent Masters. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poetries*, *Notes Instruct.* Wks. 1507 I. 471 Rythme roaylle is a verse of tenne sillabes, and seven such verses make a staffe. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. Eng. Ind.* 16 Since it was so expedient to have a Pilot, the Generall then requested to have two such. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 119 *Orl.* And wilt thou haue me? *Ros.* I, and twentie such. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 575 The... innocent Lady... gently ask't if he had seen such two. 1709 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* iv. ii. (1734) 267 By the Rectangle of any two Abscissa's is meant the Rectangle of such two parts as, being added together, will be equal to the Transverse Diameter. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Women* (1767) I. i. 70 What is the shallow admiration of an hundred such? 1820 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxvi. 2, Of two such lessons, why forget The nobler and the manlier one?

† 32. With a cardinal numeral *such* is used to denote multiplication by the number in question; e.g. *such five (as or so)* = five times as many or as much (as). *Obs.*

OE. *æfer swile* = as much or as many more; *swile healf* = half as much.

Beowulf 513 Slæpende fræt folces Denizea fyrtylene men and oðder swylc ut offereð. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 180 *Xenim* bes seleanst wines & gemes eles swile healf. *Ibid.* 214 Pry lytle bollan fullan gemengde wip swile to wæteres. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 102 Pat is such a bousent more worth þanne al þat þing pat is. c 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 360 Grante him þat þu wilt so. And tak mid amarege soche two. c 1369 CHAUCER *Deu. Blaunche* 408 To have moo floures swche seven as in the walkene steris be. 1387 *Taavisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 83 He hadde such þre so hardy men in his oost as be oþer hadde in his. c 1412 HOLCROVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1195, I se þou woldest sorowe swocche two as I. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. viii. 426 He is able to bete suche fyue as ye and I be.

** In phrases with *sbs*.

33. *Such kind*, † *sort*, † *such (a) manner (of)*, † *of such manner*: of such a kind.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 243 Þy god ys of swych manere, Pogh þou forsake hym ryght now here, To-morwe mayst þou com ageyn. *Ibid.* 1737 Agens swyche maner wyuus þat wylnat amende here lyuus. c 1345 MS. *Rawl.* B. 520lf. 52 Of swuche manere felonies. 1346 *Ayemb.* 10 Kueade wordes af zyuche manere. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 390 To occupie sich maner londe or lordeschip. 1382 — *Gen.* xliii. 32 A fowle thing they wenen sich a manere feeste. c 1450 MYC 39 Wrastelynge, & schotyng, & such maner game. 1470–85 [see MANNE 56.1 q]. 1513 MORRIS in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 788 If such kind of wordes had not bene. c 1544 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 37, I am not of such maner condicion. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. liv. (1892) 453 A holy kind of liquor made of such sort of flowers. 1670 ROBERTS *Advent.* T. S. 200 When such kind of Reports are imprinted into the Fancy of the People. 1709 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* III. i. § 5. (1734) 290 Of such kind of Polygons there are infinite Varieties. 1804–6 [see *Soat* 56.2 7 b]. 1841 F. E. PAGET *Tales of Village* (1852) 488 Such kind of things are not uncommon... among gay young men.

34. a. † *In such manner*: in this or that way. *In such manner* or † *sort* as: in the way that, as.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 779 So þat þe king in such manere suluer wan ynou. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aulian* vii, He prayd in such maner as foloweth. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 100 g, The one doth... covenant with the other to doe... some... thing or things in such sort as they have concluded therof amongst themselves. 1608 HOARES *Thucydides* (1802) 47 In such sort as it should seem best. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 73 The Faintness, which enlarges the Appearance, must be applied in such Sort, and with such Circumstances, as have been observed to attend the Vision of great Magni-

tudes. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 395 In such sort, manner, and form... as the husband should thereafter... appoint.

b. *In such (a) manner or sort* (arch.) as, as that, that: in such a way that, so that.

1449 J. MEATHAM Wks. (E.E.T.S.) 301 Help me to adorne ther chauns in sqwyche manere, So that [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 169 b, Temperor answereth y^e protestantes Ambassadors... in such sorte as it coude not be wel perceived, whether [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 59, I will write of my selfe... in such sort, that I varie not from the president... of many nable... personages. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvi. 13, I loue thee in such sort, As thou being mine, mine is thy good report. 1625 BACON *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 437 Let him... moue it himselfe, in such sort, as may foile it. 1665 BUNYAN *HolyCittie* To Redr. A ij b, That one so low... as I, should busie my self in such sort, as to meddle [etc.]. 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dyallog* 10 Apply one of the sides of your Cilaatory... to the Plane, in such sort that the Plumb-line, may fall upon the Circumference of the Quadrant. 1712 ADAMSON *Spect.* No. 321 P. 30 1a such a manner as they shall not be missed. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 693/2 An index... which... is joined to the centre A, in such manner as that it can move round. 1821 SHELLEY *Let. to Ollier* 8 June in *Mem.* (1859) 155 In such a manner as it shall be difficult for the reviser to leave such errors. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Concl., Damian shrunk together in such sort that his fetters clashed. 1885 FINLAYSON *Biog. Relig.* 37 But the man who is spiritually dead is, at the same time, in such sort living, that [etc.].

† 35. *Such-a-thing* = Thingumbob, What's-his-name. (Cf. *F. Monsieur Chose.*) *Obs.*

1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Mailand Club) 185 Who knows who Mr. Such-a-thing is?

36. *Such time as* (or *that*): the time when, the moment at which, (rarely with *as* omitted.) *Occas.* used (quot. 1634) as conjunctive phr. = When, while; also pleonastically with *when* (quot. 1607). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 Atte such resonable tyme as it likyth the forsaidd Lord the Roos to assigne. 1528 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Cril. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 15 Vnto suche tyme as he... payde vnto the seid John for his fees ix s. 1550 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1907) Var. Coll. IV. 220 Untyll suche tyme that Mr. Meyor... shall take any order for the same. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 19 And when such time they have begun to cry, Let them not cease. 1611 *Bible Transl.* Pref. 2 At such time as the professors and teachers of Christianity... were liberally endowed. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 82 He attained the Georgian Confines, in a darke night, such time as the Persians slept. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) 1. 349 Till such time the sickness is ceased in their house. c 1761 *Law Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 16 Till such time as something has disturbed his state.

37. (See also *SUCHWISE*.) a. *In († on) such (a) wise*: in such a manner, so, thus. *arch.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 3292 (Fairf.) He... saide til hir on suche a wise, mayden saide he [etc.]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 1 So that it myhte in such a wyse... Beleve to the wordes eere. c 1440 *Generydes* 34 Gret pite that she in such a wyse Shuld sette hyr wrychuppe atte so litill prise. c 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 149 Whoso in such wise fighteth with the devil, shall have the victory. 1538 Mrs. BROWNING *Isobel's Child* vii, All smiles come in such a wise, Where tears shall fall or have of old. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XII. 294 Eurylochus spake in suchwise. 1913 D. BAAY *Life-Hist. Brahmi* i. 5 She believes that in such wise will it be given life.

b. *In († by, † on, † upon) such wise*: in such a manner, so that, as to.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1956 Þis pinfule gin wes o swuch wise iginet, þet [etc.]. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xvii, To be ielous... in such wise as to shame hym self and his wif. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 24 The raynes of his horse faylled... in such wise as he tumblid the hede vnder. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 28 He smote a knyghte... by such a wise that he ouerthrewe hym down deed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 10 He destroyed the land... in such wise, that ix. yerres after it lay vnlaboured. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* x. 80 The pneumatology of the sacred writers brings home to us the doctrine of the resurrection in such wise as to give it [etc.]. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 10/1 He... gave proof of a cruel... disposition, in suchwise that [etc.].

† c. *In such wise as*: in the way that, as. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 106 In such wise as he compasseth, His wit al one alle other passeth. 1417 HEN. V in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 1. 61 [They] have... doon their Ambassiat in suche wyse as we halde us wel apaide. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. xvi. Wks. 1192/1 He that is illuded by the dyuell, is in such wise deceived and worse to, then be they by their dream. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 9 We must receive Gods promises in such wise as they are generally set forth vnto vs.

***38. *As such*. a. *As* being what the name or description implies; in that capacity.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 P. 5 When she observed Will. irrevocably her Slave, she began to use him as such. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 386 P. 2 Witty Men are apt to imagine they are agreeable as such. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 566/2 Herson was proclaimed her heir, and as such great duke of all the Russias. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* x. A Welsh knight, known as such by the diminutive size of his steed. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 434 Biliary matter does not pre-exist as such in the blood. 1851 PUGH *Chancel Screens* 10 No parochial churches, built as such, ever had close screens. 1891 EDGE in *Law Times* XC. 395/1 The defendant is the rector of the parish, and, as such, occupies the glebe land. 1911 Act 1 & 2 Geo. V. c. 4 § 4 The trade or business carried on in the house or place by the licensee holder as such.

b. The sense 'in that capacity' passes contextually into: Accordingly, consequently, thereupon. *collog.* or *vulgar*.

1791 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 351 [He] did... publicly Declare... That he had chosen the said William

Clemens to be his parish Clerk. And bid the Congregation to accept him—as such Witness Henry Biggs, F. Barber, [etc.]. 1800 J. KING in *Corr. W. Fowler* (1907) 33, I very much longed to hear from you, and as such I did not the least esteem it for its having been delayed for the reasons assigned. 1814 W. FOWLER *Ibid.* 297 H.R.H. Princess Augusta.. motioned for me to come to her Highness. As such she addressed me in the most pleasant manner possible.

c. (Earlier *†* as it is such, etc.) Intrinsically considered; in itself; *quid* (so-and-so).

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* a Philosophy, which comprehends Metaphysics, which considereth things as they are such. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* vi. 291 True fortitude glories not in the feats of War, as they are such, but as they serve to end War soonest by a victorious Peace. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 839 If Matter as such, had Life, Perception, and Understanding belonging to it. 1732 BEAKLEY *Alciph.* ii. § 4 Is there anything in the nature of vice, as such, that renders it a public blessing? 1777 COWPER *Lett. J. Hill* 25 May, His later Epistles, I think, are worth little, as such, but might be turned to excellent account by a young student of taste and judgement. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* vi. § 7. 169 History, as such, was indeed entrusted to the painters of its interior. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 68 The abstract conception of a Thing as such.

† **Such**, *adv.* and *conj.* *Obs.* Also 1 sweloe, swiloe, swylce, (etc.) 2 swice, swile, 2-3 swulohe, 3 swulo, swilch, such, suchy, swlo(h, sulo(h, 6 suche. [OE. *swelte*, etc., f. *swelt* SUCH a.]

A. adv. In correlation. *So. rare.*

In OE. the *adv.* meanings are 'in like manner, likewise, also, as well, too', 'as, like', 'in such a manner, so'. 831 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 444 Mid swilce godcunde gode swilce iow cynlic dyncce. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 243 Vn to swilch a worthy man as he. *Ibid.* 684 Swilche glarynge eyen hadde he as an hare. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 28 As Stiel is hardest in his kynde Above alle othere that men finde Of Metals, such was Rome tho The myhtieste. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* v. xii. (1869) 182 It is a meevinge serceliche such in the ende as at the firste. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* (1874) i. 208 None lyueth. .Suche meke so holy, so wyse or pacyent, Whiche can hym selfe at euery tyme so gyde To please eche fole.

b. To such an extent, so much (that).

1775 HAD *Scottish Songs* i. 103 The Hogan Dutch they feared such, They bred a horrid stink then.

B. conj. As if.

c1888 *ELFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 Wildu dior ðær woldon to iman & stondan swilce hi tamu wæren. a 1775 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Swilce hi godes were. c1775 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Pa worden alle þo lifede men swilce hi alle hefden an heorte. 1205 LAV. 3070 þe king Leir iwerðe swa blac swilch hit a blac cloð wæren. *Ibid.* 28009 He aras up and adun sat, swilch he weore swilce sooc. a 1250 *Ord of Night*. (Jesus MS.) 1533 He chid & gred such he beo wold.

Suche, *obs.* form of *SEEK* v.

† **Suchkin**, *a. Obs.* In 3 swulches cunnes, 4 suohekin, 5 sichekyns. [f. SUCH a. + KIN sb.] 6 b. Survives in dial. (chiefly n.midl.) *suchen* a, *sichen* a. Parallel forms are SWILKIN, SIOCAN.] Of such a kind, this kind of.

c1205 LAV. 20337 Mid swulches cunnes ginnes Baldulf com wið innen. c1375 *Cursor M.* 1253 (Fairf.) I salle noȝt of na suchekin [Cott. suikim] drink na mare drink wiþ þou. c1425 St. *Elisabeth of Svalbeith in Anglia* VIII. 111 After sichekyns mercurious..discipline.

Such-like, **suchlike**, *a. and pron.* [f. SUCH a. + LIKE a. Cf. *SIO-LIKE*, *SWILK-LIKE*.]

A. adj. Of such a kind; of the like or a similar kind; of the before-mentioned sort or character.

1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 239 Suche-like dyuersite may a man fynde in dyuerses stomakis. 1536 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 8 Many other suche lyke thinges ye do. a 1557 Mrs. M. BASSET tr. *Moré's Treat. Pass.* Wks. 135/1 Hunger, thyrste, slepe, werines, & such like dispositions. c1610 *Women Saints* 160 As for paynted face, or colouring of eyes, and such like briclike brauerie. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contemp.* (1841) 177 An old ship, some few rotten nets, and such-like inconsiderable accommodations. 1732 BEAKLEY *Alciph.* vi. § 19 Glaucus, or such-like great men in the minute philosophy. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) i. 314 A piece of butter, or some such like substance. 1822 LAMA *Elia* i. *Dream Child.* Peaches, nectarines, oranges, and such-like common baits of children. 1844 KINGLAKE *Bothen* viii. She said..that the practice of such-like arts was unholly as well as vulgar. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XIV. 167/2 When a dog, then, is observed to gnaw and eat suchlike matters, it should be suspected.

† b. With quantitative adjs. and ellipt. *Obs.* 1591 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 434/2 Shetis, Dyapers, Pottes, ..and other sicke like. 1535 JOVE *Apoll. Tindale* (Arb. 38) He calleth the same the lyfe of condemnation or dampnable lyfe..with many sicke lyke. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 6 Such like more occur in ancient..Storie very frequent.

c. predicatively. (*rare.*) 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlv. 6 He chose Aaron his brother ..exalted him, & made him such like. 1767 MITCHELL *Concub.* ii. lix, Such was his Life;..and suchlike [sic] was his Cave. 1874 SAYER *Compar. Philol.* ii. 69 Suchlike were the answers readily given to the inquirer.

d. Having forward reference, usually with correlative as. (*rare.*)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 52 Such like petty crimes as these. 1598 BARNFIELD 'As it fell upon a day' 39 Poems (Arb.) 121 If that one be prodigall, Bountifull, they will him call. And with such-like flattering, Pity but hee were a King. 1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) i. 288 Such-like course shall be taken as was in a like occasion at his Majesties coming into England. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 276 Suchlike hearts as ye have.

B. pron. Usually pl. Such-like persons or things; also *sing.*, something of that kind; the like. Chiefly in *and such-like*, or *such-like*.

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a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 74 Bark-duste, psidie, balaustie, mumme and sich like. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xv. 3 All my delyte is vpon the sanctes that are in the earth, and vpon such like. 1535 — *Ezek.* xviii. 14 A sonne ..that seith all this fathers synnes, ..feareth, nether doth such like. 1535 — *Gal.* v. 21 The dedes of y^e flesh are manifest, which are these ..dronkennes, glotony, and such like. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxviii. 11, Marked upon a slate or such like. 1579 *Mem. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 1 Payde to Richard Gylson..for laying up earthe to y^e whicke i.l.s. vj.d. Item payde to Rycharde Robinson for suche lyke i.l.s. iij.d. 1591 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1877) 32 Those letters are carried to Topcliffe or such like. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 214 These Bushes, Brakes, and suchlike, a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) i. 191 A smooth marble hearth-stone, or such like. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xl, He has a ring or two left, or an owch, or such like. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 6 There's thorns and such-like as high as my head. 1898 BROWNING *Poets Croisit.*, etc. 193 A bard, sir, famed of yore, Went where suchlike used to go.

† b. as in A. d. *Obs. rare.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 7 These, and such like as these.

Suchness (sɒtʃnəs), *adv.* [*f.* SUCH a. + *-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being such; quality.

In occasional use only, etc. in the language of modern philosophy.

c1960 *ETHELWOLD Rule St. Benet* (Schröder 1885) 89 Sy zebrodrum reinf zeseald be swilcnesse and stapele þære stowe þe hy on wunioð. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 260 Mid sumum oðrum mete gemenegeðne be þære swylcnesse þe seo untrummys þonne byð. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sale*. To Rdr., Either as they have Beings from God, or a Suchness of being from our handy-work. *Ibid.* 94, 182. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss. in Reid's Wks.* (1846) 856/2 The Primary [Qualities of Body] are less properly denominated Qualities (Suchnesses). 1878 W. BARNES *Engl. Speechcraft* 12 Mark-words ..of suchness, as good, bad. 1899 DZIEWICKI *Wydzif's De Logica* III. Introd. p. xxvii, Becoming is a change, not of the subject, but of its 'suchness'.

Suchon: see SUCH a. 28.

Suchwise (sɒtʃwaɪz), *adv.* *rare.* [Short for *in such wise*: see SUCH a. 37. Cf. *G. solcherweise*.] In such a manner.

c1375 *Cursor M.* 11971 (Fairf.) Wirc noȝt suche wise [Cott. bis wise]. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* A vij, Such wise that the great loue that the father bore her, greued her meruelouslie sore. 1875 MORRIS *En. v.* 303 And now amidmost of all these suchwise Æneas spake. 1890 — *Earthly Par.* 293/2 Suchwise (ed. 1870 so far) things went with Ingilbrig, that [etc.].

Suck (sɒk), sb.¹ Also 4-5 souke, 6 Sc. sowk, sulk, 6-7 sucks, 8-9 dial. souk, sook. [f. Suck v. Cf. *SUCK sb.* 3.]

1. a. The action or an act of sucking milk from the breast; the milk or other fluid sucked at one time. *At suck*, engaged in sucking.

13.. S. Gregory (Vernon MS.) 191 When heo hedde iſiue þe child a souke. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 24 My new spanit howfing fra the sowk. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxviii. 9 The children, which are weened from suck or taken from the brestes. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 412 O mother of mine, what a deathful sucke haue you giuen me? 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* i. 193 Who loved Rome's wolf, with demi-gods at suck, Or ere we loved truth's own divinity. 1912 D. CRAWFORD *Thinking Black* i. vii. 117 He wants everything, even a literal suck of your blood.

b. The application of suction by the mouth either to an external object (e.g. a wound, a pipe) or internally.

1760 STERN in Traill *Sterne* v. (1882) 53, I saw the cut, gave it [sc. my finger] a suck, wrapt it up, and thought no more about it. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* iii, A rough voice ..was chanting the sea-song, in a curious sleepy kind of drone, interrupted every now and then by the suck of his pipe. 1864 LATTO *Tam, Bodkin* ii. 12 Toastin' his tæs at a roarin' peat-fire, an' takin' a quiet sook o' his rusty cutty. 1896 HAARD *Jude* i. vi, She gave..an adroit little suck to the interior of each of her cheeks.

2. A small draught of liquid; a drink, a sup. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* i. i, *Wellborn*. No house, nor no tobacco? *Tapwell*. Not a suck, sir, Nor the remainder of a single can. 1791 BURNS *Wary Pund o' Tow*, There sat a bottle in a hole..And ay she took the tither sook, To drouk the stourie tow. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* i. 27 'Tis a soupe-au-vin..Have a suck.

† 3. Milk sucked (or to be sucked) from the breast; mother's milk. *Obs.*

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxvii. (1636) 244 To old men, wine is as sucke to young children. 1591 *Child-Marriages* 144 If the said John Richardson..doe cause the said Bastard Child to be sufficiently nursed..and kept, with apparell, Suck, attendinge, and all other necessities needfull or belonging to such a child. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 638/2 A Yong children..drawe unto themselves, together with theyr sucke, even the nature and disposition of theyr nurses. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 111 Their dam bath no suck for them, til she hath bene six or seauen houres with the male. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Rivierus* vi. v. 136 Therefore when Children have it from their Suck, let the Nurse be changed.

† b. *fig.* *Sustenance. Obs.*

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 214, I had rather be without sucke, than that any man, through his intemperate feeding, should have cause to fee mee or feed me.

† 4. Strong drink; tipple. *slang. Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Suck*, Wine or strong Drink.

This is rum Suck, it is excellent Tipple.

5. The drawing of air by suction; occas. a draught or current of air; *spec.* in *Coal-mining*, the backward suction of air following an explosion of fire-damp.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 582 About the seventh suck, it [sc. phosphorescent rotten wood] seemed to grow

a little more dim. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* i. A cold suck of wind just proved its existence by tooth-aches on the north side of all faces. 1880 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Sept. 8 The pit took a 'suck' again and the air current, such as it was, came right.

6. The sucking action of eddying or swirling water; the sound caused by this; locally, the place at which a body of water moves in such a way as to suck objects into its vortex.

Suck of the ground: see *quot.* 1893.

c1220 *Bestiary* 578 De sipes sinken mitte suk, ne cumen he nummor up.

1778 T. HUTCHINS *Descr. Virginia* 32 About 200 miles above these shoals, is, what is called, the Whirl, or Suck, occasioned, I imagine, by the high mountain, which there confines the River. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xviii, By this time we were already in the suck of the channel. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 41 Its hissing suck of waves. 1878 CUVLEA *Pointed Papers* 112 When the pilot.. finds that she will not obey the helm, he knows that he is within the suck of the whirlpool of Charybdis. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 227 The suck of the water was very strong, and I could feel it pull me back like a strong current. 1893 *Leisure Hour* 679 A ship is always faster in deep water than in shallow, owing to what seamen call the suck of the ground, which is only a way of saying that the bulk a ship displaces must be in small proportion to the depth beneath her keel if it is to spread itself readily around her. 1904 W. CHURCHILL *Crossing* ii. x. 364 The mighty current..lashed itself into a hundred sucks and whirls.

7. *slang.* A deception; a disappointing event or result. Also *suck-in*.

1856 DOW *Serm.* II. 316 (Bartlett) A monstrous humbug—a grand suck in. 1872 S. de VEEB *Americanisms* 639 *Suck in*, as a noun and as a verb, is a graphic Western phrase to express deception. 1877 N. W. Linn. *Gloss.* *Suck, Suck-in*, an imposition, a disappointment.

8. pl. Sweetmeats. Also *collect. sing. colloq.*

1858 HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* vi. 120 Nuts and apples, and ginger-bread, and all sorts of sucks and food. 1865 *Good Words* 125 They sometimes get a 'knob o' suck' (a piece of sweetstuff) on Saturday.

† To give suck: see *SUCK* v. 16.

Suck (sɒk), sb.² Chiefly *n.w.* and *w.midl.* Also 6 souke. [app. var. of *SOCK* sb.² Cf. *SOUGH* sb.²] A ploughshare.

1499 [see *SUCKING* sb.]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 185/1 Ye Sucke of a plow. 1588 *Lanc. & Cheshire Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 149 One sucke and one culture. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. viii. 333/2 The Sough, or Suck, is that as Plows into the ground. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Earth Bbb* 1 The Plowman..will not..be able to point the Suck where he would. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 166 For hoeing, I have shares or sucks, in the shape of a trowel, which I can fix on the points of the drills. 1800 ROB. NIXON's *Chesh. Prophecies* Verse (1873) 41 Between the sickle and the suck, All England shall have a pluck. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*

† **Suck**, sb.³ *Obs.* Also souke. Variant spelling of *SUC*, prob. influenced by *SUCK* v.

1560 WARNE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* ii. 14 b, The suck or iuice of a radish roote. 1567 *PAINTER's Pal. Pleas.* II. 146 The sucke & marrow of his bones. 1621 LODGE *Summary of Du Bartas* i. 270 A liquid and fluent matter, composed of that sucke which furnisheth the Stomacke. 1631 A. B. tr. *Lessius's De Prov. Num.* 110 The fruit serves for the continuance of the seed, ..and therefore they are more full of suck. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* vi. (1643) 297 Succinum is a Bituminous suck or juice of the earth.

Suck (sɒk), v. Forms: *Pres. stem.* 1 *sucan*, 2-3 *suke* (n, 3-4 *souken*, 4-6 *souke*, *sowke*, 4-7 *soke*, 5-7 *sucke*, (4 *souke*, *soukke*, *socon*, *sugke*, *suk*, *Sc. swk*, *Kent. zouke*, 4, 9 *Sc. sook*, 6 *soucke*, *sowk*, *suke*, *souk*, *Sc. soik*, *sulk*, 6, 9 *souk*, 6-7 *souck*, 7 *Anglo-Irish* *shoke*, 8 *dial. seawke*), 6- *suck*. *Pa. t. a. strong.* 1 **seac*, (*pl. sucon*, *-un*), 2-3 *suke*, 3 *sœc*, *soc*, 3-4 *sœc*, *sok*, *sœk* (e, 3-5 *souke*, 4-5 *secke*, *sak*, *souk* (e, *sowk* (e, *swoke*, 5 *sook*; *β. weak.* 4 *soukid*, *sowkid*, *Sc. swkyt*, 4-5 *souked*, 5-6 *sowked*, 6 *sokid*, 6-8 *suck'd*, *suckt*, 6- *sucked*. *Pa. ppl.* *a. strong.* 1- *soocen*, 4 *sokun*, *sukun*, *soks*, 1-*sokē*, 5 *soken*, *-yn*, 7 *sucken*; *β. weak.* 4 *soukid*, *Sc. sukut*, 5-6 *sowked*, 6 *souked*, *-it*, *sowkit*, 6-8 *suck'd*, *suckt*, 7 *soukd*, 6-*sucked*. [OE. *sūcan*, corresp. to L. *sūgere*, OIr. *sūgim*, f. root *sūg-*. A parallel root *sūg-* (cf. L. *sūcus* juice) is represented by OE. *sūgan*, MLG. *MDu. sūgen* (Du. *zuigen*), OHG. *sūgan* (MHG. *sūgen*, G. *saugen*), ON. *sūga*.

This verb is related by ablaut to *soak*, with which there is some contact of meaning, see sense 21 below, *SUCKING* ppl. a. 5, and *SOAK* v. 8 b, c, to.

1. *trans.* To draw (liquid, esp. milk from the breast) into the mouth by contracting the muscles of the lips, cheeks, and tongue so as to produce a partial vacuum.

c1825 *Vesp. Hymns* vii, *Sucun* huniz of stane & ele of trumum stane. c1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Thorpe) viii. 2 Of ðæra clid mude, þe ðeole suckeð þu byst heard. c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 118 ða ongunnon enlle ða næddran to cœwene heora flæsc and heora blod sucun. a 1225 *Ancren R.* 330 He sec þe milc þæt hine uedde. a 1300 *X Commandm.* 39 in E. E. P. (1862) 16 *Besech* we him..þæt sok þe milc of midis-brest. 13.. K. *Alis.* 6119 They..þæt sok þe blod, heore flesch to-gnowe. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 5 (Harl. MS.) So sat þe toode alle hat 3ere, and secke his blod. 1523 *Fitzherb.* *Fluab.* 66 The calfe wyl soucke as moche mylke, er it be able to kyll, as it is worthe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. ii. iii. 144 The milke thou suck'st from her did turne to Marble. 1710 W. KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* xi. (1722) 45 He is said to

have gain'd his Immortality by the Milk he suckt from her. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1775) IV. 70 The weasel, where it once fastens, holds, and continuing also to suck the blood at the same time, weakens its antagonist. 180. in *Dickson Pract. Agric.* (1805) II. 1058 If an ewe gives more milk than its lamb will suck. 1825 *Scott Talism.* xxi, Suck the poison from his wound, one of you. 1848 *STEINMETZ Hist. Jesuits* I. 212 Ignatius... even applied his mouth to their ulcers, and suckt the purulent discharge. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xlii, The knowing way in which he sipped, or rather suckt, the Johannisberger.

b. Of flies, etc. drawing blood, bees extracting honey from flowers; also of flowers 'drinking' the dew, etc.

1340 *Ayeb.* 136 Ye smale ulesse bet... of be floures zouch pane deau huerot hi makep bet honey. 1422 *YONGE tr. Secr. Secr.* 180 The flies thyke lay on hym that his blode soke. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* II. v. (1383) 66 Many flies satte vpon the soores and souked his blood. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* IV. i. 100 Drones sucke not Eagles blood, but rob Bee-hives. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 140 Throw hither suck the honied enameld eyes, That on the green turf suck the honied showres. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. iv. (1592) 517 The Bee and the Spider suck honey and poison out of one Flower. 1820 *SHELLEY Prometheus* Und. III. iii. 102 Night-folded flowers Shall suck nwithering hues in their repose. 1833 *WORDSW.* *Warning* 33 Like the bee That sucks from mountain-beath her honey fee.

c. To suck the blood of (fig.): to exhaust the resources of, drain the life out of. (Cf. BLOOD-SUCK v.)

1583 *STUBBS Anal. Abus.* II. (1882) 7 He meaneth to sucke thy blood. 1584 *GREENE Mirr. Modestie* Wks. (Grosart) III. 17 These two cursed catiffes... concluded when they might finde hir alone, to sucke the bloude of this innocent lambe. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 49 The Lieutenant, cruelly to suck their blood, and the Procurator as greedy to prey upon that substance. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* vii, The wealth he had acquired by sucking the blood of his miserable victims, had but swelled him like a bloated spider.

d. To suck one's fill: see FILL sb. 1. 1. 1475 *Songs & Carols* xlii. (Percy Soc.) 50 He toke hyr lovely by the pape, And souk his fyll of the lycowr. 1798 *WORDSW.* *'Her Eyes are Wild'* 81 My little babe! thy lips are still, And thou hast almost suckt thy fill. 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* II. 921 Young calves when permitted to suck their fill are often seized with a looseness. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, I wad wuss ye, if Gowans, the brockit cow, has a quey, that she sud suck her fill of milk.

e. transf. and fig. or in fig. context.

13... *Bonaventura's Medit.* 277 Pys sermoun at crystys brest slepyng be soke. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xiii. 55 Crist... had ben souken of hus brest saute for synne. 1580 *J. STEWART Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 103/5 Thocht source I souk not on the sacred hill. 1586 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* Sonn. lxiii, Because a sugared kiss in sport I suckt. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 92 Death that hath suckt the honey of thy breath. 1592 *— Ven. & Ad.* 572 Had she then gaue ouer, Such nectar from his lips she had not suckt. 1600 *Cath. Tract.* 245 Ve may sie what venemous poyson they souk out of the Ministers beists. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* II. ii. 87 From you great Rome shall sucke Reuiuing blood. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. i, Studious contemplation sucks the ioyce From wisards cheekes. 1604 *EARL STIRLING Cymus* I. i, Faire Citie, where mine eyes first suckt the light. 1842 *TENNYSON Will Waterproof* 213 Thou shalt from all things suck Marrow of mirth and laughter.

2. To imbibe (qualities, etc.) with the mother's milk. (Cf. 5.)

1286 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 165 As if we had suckt iniquity together with our nurses milke. 1588 *KYD Howach. Philot.* Wks. (1901) 259 That first and tender age of infancie... oftentimes with the milke sucketh the conditions of the Nurse. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* III. ii. 129 Thy Valiantnesse was mine, thou suckt it from me. 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Comb.* I. i, I think they suck this knowledge in their milk.

3. To extract or draw (moisture, goodness, etc.) from or out of a thing; to absorb into itself.

1308 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxvi. (1495) 686 The pyth of the russhe is good to drawe water out of the erthe for it soukyth it kyndly. 1585 *JAS. I. Err. Poetie* (Arb.) 14 Fra tyme that onis thy sell (Phobus) The vapouris softlie sowkis with smyling cheare. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. iv. 33 The noysome Weedes, that, sucke The Soyles fertilitie from wholesome flowers. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* 71 Great and large Trees do suck and draw the fertility of the ground exceedingly. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg., Georg.* I. 438 Oft whole sheets descend of slucy Rain, Suck'd by the spongy Clouds from off the Main. *Ibid.* III. 222 Let 'em (sic. Mares) suck the Seed with greedy Force; And close involve the Vigour of the Horse. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* VII. 24 She... sees a great black cloud... suck the blinding splendour from the sand. 1880 *SCRIBNER'S Mag.* Mar. 756 Treat all suckers as weeds, cutting them down... before they have suckt half the life out of the bearing hill.

4. To draw or extract (money, wealth) from a source. Also in early use intr. with partitive of. *Obs.* c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 187 Pes prelati... cunnen sumonne be Chirche... from on place to anoper, to sooke of her moneye. c 1385 *CHAUCER Cook's T.* 52 To sowke Of that he byrke can or borwe may. 1399 *LANGL Rich. Redeles* IV. 9 Sellynge, bat sowkid siluer nith faste. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 756 Having first cunningly suckt a great masse of money from the credulous king.

5. To derive or extract (information, comfort, profit, etc.) from, of, or out of. (Cf. 2.)

1535 *COVERDALE Ps. lxxii.* 10 There out sucke they no small auantage. 1539 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 176 Communications at large suckt of hym. 1565 *T. STAPLETON Fortr. Faith* 10 He made those notes suckt out of John Bale. c 1600 *CHALKHILL Thealma & Cl.* (1683) 95 Egypt Schools... From whence he suckt this knowledge. 1605 *1st Pt. Teronimo* II. iii. 8 Hast thou worne gownes in the University, Tost logic, suckt Philosophy? 1625 *BACON Ess., Travel* (Arb.) 523 In Trauailing in one Country he shall sucke the Experience of many. 1715 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) V.

109 *SPIROSA*... suck'd the first Seeds of Atheism from the famous Francis Vanden Ende. 1784 *COWPER Task* IV. 111 He sucks intelligence in ev'ry clime. 1822 *LAMB Elia* I. *Compl. Decay of Beggars*, Much good might be suckt from these Beggars. 1908 *M. S. RAWSON Easy go Luckies* xxi, Had he been a scholar he might have suckt a sort of delicately pungent comfort from an epigram of Tacitus. 1914 *MARETT in Folk-Lore* XXV. 20 The active conditions that enable us to suck strength and increase out of the passive conditions comprised under the term environment.

† 6. To draw (air, breath) into the mouth; to inhale (air, smoke, etc.). *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. ii. 194 They'll sucke our breath, or pinch vs blacke and blew. 1614 *D. MURRAY in Drumm. of Hawth. Poems* (S. T. S.) I. 95 To them who on their Hills suck'd sacred Breath. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 150 Tobacco suckt through water by long canes or pipes. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* II. 83 Some [spirits]... suck the mists in grosser air below. 1717 - *ELIOT* 324 See my lips tremble, and my eye-balls roll, Suck my last breath, and catch my flying soul!

7. To draw (water, air, etc.) in some direction, esp. by producing a vacuum. Also intr. for pass. of the wind.

1661 *BOYLE Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 216 Having by a certain Artifice out of a large glass... caus'd a certain quantity of air to be suck'd, we (etc.). 1730-46 *THOMSON Autum.* 768 Old Ocean too, suck'd thro' the porous globe, Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* v. 339 Right and left Suck'd from the dark heart of the long hills roll The torrents. 1849 *CURRIE Green Hand* II, The [gulf] stream sucks the wind with heat. *Ibid.* xiii, The air aloft appeared in the mean time to be steadying, and sucking. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. I. 17 Instead of sucking air through the apparatus, heat is to be very cautiously applied to the chlorate.

8. To draw in so as to swallow up or engulf.

1523 *FITZGERALD Husb.* § 2 The lande is verye tonghe, and wolde soke the ploughe into the erthe. c 1500 *Sir T. More* (Malone Soc.) 1306 As when a whirle-poolle suckes the circled waters. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* III. 538 Charibdis... in her greedy Whirl-pool sucks the Tides. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* xii. ix, Like the reflux of a mighty wave Sucked into the loud sea.

b. fig. To draw into a course of action, etc.

1771 *SMOLLETT Humphry Cl.* (1815) 266, I am insensibly suckt into the channel of their manners and customs. 1779 *J. MOORE View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. 9 Small chance will remain of his being suckt into the old system. 1840 *Dz QUINCY Essenes* Wks. 1862 IX. 237 He is oow rapidly approaching to a torrent that will suck him into a new faith. 1899 *Ld. ROSEBERY in Daily News* 6 May 4/1 We were suckt into a house dinner.

II. 9. To apply the lips to (a teat, breast, the mother, nurse, or dam) for the purpose of extracting milk; to draw milk from with the mouth.

c 1000 *ELFRIC Saints' Lives* viii. 125 Ne sceamode þe to ceorfanne þæt þæt ðu sylf suce? c 1000 *Ag. Goph.* Luke xi. 27 Eadig is se innoð þe þe bæt & þa brest þe ðu suce. c 1205 *LAY.* 5206 þa tittes þet þu suce [c 1275 soke] mid þine lippes. *Ibid.* 12981, & Vther his broðer þa 3æt sæc [c 1275 soke] his moder. c 1275 *Al. Pains of Hell* 135 in O. E. *Misc.* 151 Neddren boore [sc. the women's] breosten sukep. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 546 Hyt shulde a go, and sokun ky. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2702 For þe blissful barnes loue þat hire brestes souked. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 267 Hir moder... schewed hir brestes þat eiper of hem hadde i-soke. a 1400 *Oleutian* 566 We segħ... a wonder happe; A manchild swoke a lyones pappe. c 1450 *Mertin* 83 To put your owne child to sowken a nother woman. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 85 The foll that soukes olde maire. 1538 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* IV. ii. 173 He make you... feed on curds and whey, and sucke the Goate. 1597 *J. LEWIS Mem. Dh. Gloucester* (1729) 6 He ordered her to go to bed to the young prince, who soon suckt her. 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 473 Thou wast born amid the din of arms, And suck'd a breast that panted with alarms. 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* II. 926 When the calf is suffered to suck the mother, it should have the first of the milk.

b. of bees, etc., as in I b.

1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1750 As an greyne sowketh the flye, And hyt entroyles draweth oute. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* 57 How busie the Bees are in sucking these (blossoms). 1812 *KIRBY in K. & Spence Introd. Entom.* (1816) I. 164 note, A small Melitta, upon which some of these creatures were busy sucking the poor animal. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 270-2 Union of many flowers on one inflorescence, which is therefore more conspicuous, and more easily suckt by insects, than single flowers.

10. To apply the lips and tongue (or analogous organs) to (an object) for the purpose of obtaining nourishment; to extract the fluid contents of by such action of the mouth; to absorb (a sweetmeat) in the month by the action of the tongue and the muscles of the cheeks.

To suck a person's brains: see BRAIN sb. 4 b. To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs: see EGG sb. 4 b. To suck the eggs of, to extract the 'goodness' of, cause to be unproductive. To suck the monkey: see MONKEY sb. 11.

1240 *HAMFOLK Fr. Cons.* 6764 Pai sal for threst þe hevedes souke Of þe nedders þat on þam sal rouke. c 1450 *Cor. Myrr.* (Shaks.) Soc. 23 That sorry appyl that we han sokyn To dethe hatheth broomth my spouse and me. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Philomena* Wks. 1910 II. 179 Such unkinde, as let the cuckowe flye, To sucke mine eggs. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. ii. 177 The Weazell (Scott) Comes sneaking, and so suckers her Princely Egges. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii, This suckes the eggs of my invention. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Mowset's Theat.* Ins. 1067 When he hath his belly full, he laies up the rest of his provant, and hangs them up by a thred to suck them another time. 1706 *E. WARD Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 81 They may suck their Paws at Home in a whole Skin. 1750 *GRAY Long Story* 48 A wicked Imp... Who prowld the country far and near... And suck'd the eggs, and kill'd the pheasants. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 322 It is a common report, that during this time, they

[sc. bears] live by sucking their paws. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 530 If some were driv'n to suck the sugar'd fish, One that still needs his leading-string and bib. 1854 *MATHEW Lond. Labour* I. 204/2 The old ones want something to suck, and not to chew. 1854 *THACKERAY Esmond* I. iii, A grand, languid nobleman in a great cap and flowered morning-gown, sucking oranges. 1908 *M. S. RAWSON Easy go Luckies* xviii, The policeman's five children (all sucking sweets).

b. To apply the tongue and inner sides of the lips to (one's teeth) so as to extract particles of food.

1595 *SHAKS. John* I. i. 192 When my knightly stomacke is stuff'd Why then I sucke my teeth. 1901 *W. R. H. TROW-BRIDGE Lett. her Mother to Eliz.* xxii. 106 The people at Croixmare couldn't have eaten worse than Mr. Sweetson... he suckt his teeth when he had finished.

II. transf. a. To draw the moisture, goodness, etc. from.

1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 57 Without doubt the Earth would not grow Lank, Meagre, and Hungry, as it does, if the Plants did not Suck it just as Animals do their Dams. 1733 *TULL Horse-hoeing Husb.* xvi. 246 'Tis certain that Turneps, when they stand for Seed, suck and impoverish the Ground exceedingly. 1879 *E. ARBOLD Lt. Asia* v. 534 In forest glades A herce sun suckt the pools.

b. To work (a pump) dry. (Cf. 19.)

1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 156/2 About four in the afternoon the pump was suckt. 1857 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 8 After sucking the pumps, I had to keep one pump... at work.

c. To cling closely to.

1859 *TENNYSON Marr. Gervail* 324 Monstrous ivy-stems... suck'd the joining of the stones.

12. To draw money, information, or the like from (a person); to rob (a person or thing) of its resources or support; to drain, 'bleed'.

1558 in *Feuillat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 17 He will... make waiste, sucke the Quene, or pynche the poore or all thre. 1617 *SIR T. ROE in Embassy* (1899) 419 In hope to gett, no man can escape him [the King]; when bee hath suckt them, bee will not knowe them. 1752 *CHESTERF. Lett.* cclxxii, When you are with *des gens de robe*, suck them with regard to the constitution and civil government. a 1774 *FERGUSON Plainstones & Caswey Poems* (1845) 48 And o' three shillin's Scottish suck him. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 374 The land suckt of its nourishment, by a small class of legitimates. 1856 *KINGSLEY in N. Brit. Rev.* XXV. 22 Fathers became gradually personages who are to be disobeyed, suckt of their money, [etc.]. 1874 *Geo. ELIOT Coll. Breaks-P.* 617 Who... suck the commonwealth to feed their ease.

13. With predicative adj.: To render so-and-so by sucking.

1530 *PALSGR.* 742/2 You shall se hym sucke him selfe asleepe. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 313 Dost thou not see my Baby at my breast, That suckes the Nurse asleepe. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 302 In the next morning lett them [sc. foals] be admitted to sucke their belly full. 1715 *F. SLAYE Vindict. Sugars* 54 This Liquor invited all Sorts of Flies to it... many of them did suck themselves drunk. 180. in *Dickson Pract. Agric.* (1805) II. 1058 [The ewes] are... held by the head till the lambs by turns suck them clean. 1879 *BURROUGHS Locusts & Wild Honey* 11 Bees will suck them selves tipsy upon varieties like the sops-of-wine.

b. To suck dry, to extract all the moisture or liquid out of by suction; fig. to exhaust.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* II. ii. 119 When she is dry suckt of her eager young. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* IV. viii. 55 My Sea shall suck them dry. 1598 *STOW Surv.* 470 London felt it most tragically; for then he both seysed their liberties, and suckt themselves dry. 1647 *H. MORE Poems* 266 Abhorred dug by devils sucken dry. a 1719 *ADDISON tr. Virg. Fourth Georg.* 105 Wks. 1721 I. 24 Some [bees]... Taste ev'ry bud, and suck each blossom dry. 1771 *ANN. Reg.* 207/1 After one had suckt the bones quite dry... I have seen another take them up, and do the same. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* III. v, A crew of plunderers, who would suck me dry by driables.

14. To produce as by suction. *rare.*

1849 *T. WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady, My Lady in Death* xvi, The heavy sinking at her heart Sucked hollows in her cheek.

III. 15. intr. Of the young of a mammal: To perform the action described in sense 1; to draw milk from the teat; to feed from the breast or udder.

c 1000 [see SUCKING ppl. a. 1]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan... npon þa luttile fole þat 3et hir was sukinde. c 1205 *LAY.* 13104 Vther was to luteþ þa 3et be moste suken. c 1290 *Beket* 1460 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 148 Ne woman þat was with child, Ne þe children þat soukinde weren. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 6022 Com a pore woman... And bare a chylde... Pe pappe yn þe moupe as hyt had soke. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xvi. (Magdalena) 679 Pai... fand þe child at þe pape, lyand rycht as he sukir had. c 1440 *Sir Gawayne* 113 He sak so sore thei [sc. the nurses] lost here lyfes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* III. vi. 74 A grette swof fereit of grysis threttyheid, Liggyn on the ground... About hir pappis sowkin. 1523 *FITZGERALD Husb.* § 39 Let them sucke as longe as the dammes wyll suffre theym. 1542 *BOORDY Dytary* xvi. (1870) 275 All thynges the whiche dothe sucke, is nuttrytye. 1600 *SHAKS. A. V. L.* III. ii. 81 To see my Ewes graze, & my Lambes sucke. 1606 - *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 292 Tell him of Nestor, one that was a man When Hector's Grandire suckt. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Theophrast's Tract.* I. 167 There we saw a great many Women, and little Children, most of them Sucking. 1799 *Med. Tral.* II. 44 The wet-nurse having presented it the breast, it took it with avidity, but it could suck but little, in consequence of its weak state. 1820 *SHELLEY Ed. Tyr.* I. 51, I suck, but no milk will come from the dug. 1828 *CRUICKSHILL Ed. Childr.* 30 It is desirable that a child should not be weaned before nine months, nor suck after twelve.

b. at, of, from the breast or the mother.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8466 Pou souke of his tat. 1377 *LANGL*

P. Pl. R. XL. 116 He...badde been souke for synne sauffy at his breste (1393 C. XII. 55 Souken of bus brest). c1386 CHAUCER *Priores' Pröl.* 6 Children...on the brest soukyge. a1400 OCTAVIAN 555 A man chylde...Sok of her as of a woman That wher hys dame. c1450 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 57 Of my dame sen I souked had I neuer sich a uygylt. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Hunting* iv. 4 A fawne soukyng on his dam. 1549 N. Country *Wills* (Sturtes 1906) 204 Two mares...and two felcs sucking upon theym. a1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 53 The young babe of his breist suckand. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 15 A thousand young ones...Sucking upon her poisonous dugs. 1645 *Relation late Witches* 19 The said Anne offered to give unto her daughter Sarah Cooper an Impe in the likenes of a gray Kite, to suck on the said Sarah. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 117 Such as are nourished with Milk, presently find their way to the Paps, and suck at them.

c. of flies drawing blood, etc., as in I b.
1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 88 Where the Bee sucks, there suck I. 1788 POPE *Dunci.* I. 130 How there he plundersd sing, And suck'd all o'er, like an industrious Bug. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 326 These flesh-flies of the land; Who fasten without mercy on the fair, And suck, and leave a craving maggot there. 1870 WILSON *Austral. Songs* 99 Honey-birds loitered to suck at the wattle.

†d. *transf.* and *fig.* Obs.
a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edm.* IV. 229 b, Suche other as daily flaterd hym for their peculiar prouites (as he had many in dede that daily sucked at his elbowe). 1571 DUGGES *Pantheon.* A. iv. Such two footed Moules and Todes whom...nature hath ordainyd to craule within the earth, and suck upon the muck. a1656 BACON *Hen. VIII* in *Misc. Wks.* (1659) 165 The Crowne, which had sucked too hard, and now being full, was like to Draw lesse.

18. To give suck (occas. †to give to suck): to give milk from the breast or udder, to suckle. Const. simple dat. or to. Now arch.

Suck, properly infan. (cf. G. *an saugen geben*, Du. *te zuigen geven*), is now felt as a sb.; cf. Suck 1 a.
c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1694 Late, Ji wif it loke Of his milk a sowe it souke. 1340 *Aeneid.* 60 Pe blonderes byp he dyekles noriches bet his children yuech souke. c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 237 To rokken and to yene the child to souke. c1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. ix. 65 Eke the to sowken of my brestes yafe I. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 12 Am y to geue the yare and gaf me souke of your brestes? 1508 KRD *Houshe. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 237 Mothers ought to giue their owne Children souke. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* liv. 257 If a mother hath a child which she cannot giue suck unto for some valuable consideration. 1705 J. HUNTER *Treat. Ven. Dis.* vii. l. 388 She gave suck to this second child. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 504 A poor woman, who gave suck to a child about a year old. 1858 CHURCHILL *Dis. Childr.* 30 The mother may give the child suck during the night or day only.

b. without personal obj. Now arch.
1386 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 29 Wombis that han not endrid, and the teetis whiche han not yowen souke. 1506 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiv. 19 To them that are with childe, and to them that geve souke (WYCLIF noryschinge). 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 54, I have giuen Souke, and know How tender 'tis to looe the Babe that milkes me. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 131 Those [does] that have young ones neuer are housed, but giue suck without. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 107 Seeing it would be for many reasons inconvenient for Birds to giue Suck.

17. To suck at: (a) to take a draught of; to inhale; (b) to take a pull at (a pipe, drinking vessel).
1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxxi. (1636) 256 Mervaille it is to see how the Welchmen will tye sucking at this drinke [sc. Methueglin]. 1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 49 Snakes euer sucking at thy breath. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 124 Drawing out the air with the mouth by sucking at the orifice. 1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Funeral* 66 Back to his studies, He...Sucked at the flagoon. 1872 E. YATES *Castaway* I. ix. He sat quietly sucking away at his long pipe.

18. Of inanimate objects: To draw by suction.
c1220 *Bestiary* 568 Der de water suked [S.S. sinked], sipcs ge sinked. [Cf. *suk* in I. 578.] 1573 TOSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 47 Weede and the water so soketh and sucks, that goodnes from either it vitterly plucks. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* L. 53 If the stamps are left, standing in the pulp, between blows, the material settles around them and they 'suck' when the lift commences.

19. Of a pump: To draw air instead of water, as a result of the exhaustion of the water or a defective valve.

1627 CAPT. J. SMITH *Sea. Gram.* II. g The Pumpe sucks, is when the water being out, it drawes vp nothing but froth and winde. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1760) s.v. *Pompe*, The pump sucks, or is dry. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 61 It [sc. the pump] sucked, that is no more water remained within reach. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 170 Of course she leaked...but still in fine weather the pumps would 'suck' in ten minutes at four-hour intervals.

fig. 1854 LOWELL *Jnl. in Italy* III. *Prose Wks.* 1890 I. 129 Even Byroa's pump sucks sometimes, and gives an unpleasant draw wheeze. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Abns.* *Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 197 This pump [sc. our globe] never sucks; these screws are never loose.

transf. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* II. 27 The Bowl sucks; Empty is the Word.

†IV. 20. *trans.* To give suck to, suckle. Obs.
1607 TOPSELL *Fur-f. Beasts* 671 So is this beast enabled by nature to beare twice in the yeare, and yet to sucke her young ones two moethes together. 1612 [sc. OROSSUM I.] 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* II. 29 He had the Happiness to taste the Milk of the same Breast that suck'd our Saviour.

†V. 21. In *trans.* senses of SOAK v.: a. To cause to sink in, instil. b. To suck one's face, to drink. Obs.

a. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. s Tim.* 16 Not bryngynge the sentence with the, that fauoure or malyce

or dyspleasure or any other affection hath secretlye sowked into thee, but of the thing selfe in dede known.

b. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crem* s.v. *We'll go and Suck our Faces*,...let's go to Drink...He lores to Suck his Face, he delights in Drinking.

VI. Specialized uses with advs.

22. *trans.* With various advs.: To draw by suction in some direction.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 80 That bludy Bouchour ever deit of thirst, Soukand the soules forth of the Sanctis of God. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. ii. 17 Your faire shew shall suck away their Soules, Leaning them bet the shales and huskes of men. 1607 A. LOVELL tr. *Theronol's Trav.* I. 3 Two contrary Eddies..., which making Vessels turn round for some time, suck them down to the bottom without remedy. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 103 The fixt and rooted earth, Tormented into billows...with...hideous whirl Sucks down its prey. 1806 J. BERNESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) II. x. One shoe suddenly sucked off by the boggy clay. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Manul. & Murr* II. 7 A head would pop up to suck some insect down. 1879 BROWNING *fran. framewirk* 26 The monstrous wild a-bungered to resume its ancient sway, suck back the world into its womb.

23. Suck in.

a. *trans.* To draw into the mouth by suction; to inhale (air, etc.); occas. to draw in (one's breath), etc.

c1220 *Bestiary* 514 Dis cete ðanne hise chaucles lukeð, ðise fisses alle in suked. c1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) 205 When the schulle eten or drynken, thei taken thorghe a Pipe...and swukn it in. c1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 461 Sokyn in dymers byngis, or drynkyn yn, *inibiba*. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 341 There they suck in the fresh Air. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Dist. 85 He sucks in Smoak like a Virginia-Planter. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1853) 282, I have breathed this air for a matter of half a century. I sucked it in when it tasted of primroses. 1885 E. GREY *Bakin's Captive of Love* iv. (1904) 28 Sucking in his breath as he bowed respectfully.

b. To imbibe (qualities, etc.) with one's mother's milk, with a draught.

1623 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* II. iii, I suck'd not in this patience with my milk. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. v. The notions you first suck'd in with your milk. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 518 The wretch, who once...suck'd in dizzy madness with his draught. 1848 W. K. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y. II.* 201 That fatal diversity which these different races had suck'd in with their mother's milk.

c. *gen.* To draw or take in (*lit.* and *fig.*); to absorb.

1597 DONNE *Lett. Ser. Pers.*, *Storms* 62 Pumping hath tir'd our men, and what's the gain? Seas into seas throwne, we suck in againe. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. ii, Those dedes breath honor, that do suck in gaine. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 12 There is no Lady...More spungie, to sucke in the sense of Feare. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 56 These infirmities possessed me in thy Country, for there I suckt them in. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* III. 55 As...whirligigs twirld round by skilful swain, Suck the thread in, then yield it out again. a1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 64 Sometimes electric bodies suck in the electric fire, and sometimes they throw it out.

d. To take in by means of the perceptive faculties.

c1600 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* (1683) 10 With desire Her ears suck'd in her speech. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug., I have suck'd in so much of the sad story of Queen Elizabeth...that I was ready to weep for her. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 116 This Persian Idolatry, which the Israelites had suckt in, 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 240 They could not shake off the Prejudices they had suckt in. 1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 27 April, The portion you allowed me of your...Journal, I suck'd in with much pleasure and avidity. 1793 D'ISRAELI *Curt. Lit.* II. 112 He [sc. Jonson] would sit silent in learned company, and suck in (besides wine) their several humours into his observation.

e. To draw in, as into a whirlpool or vortex.

1616 J. LANE *Contm. Spr.'s T.* IX. 273 Which...bothe sokes and brings men in, Wheare none, at last, shall either save or winn. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxvii. (1687) 486 The waters began to suck him in. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 332 Sinking to the chin, Smit with his mien the Mad-nymphs suck'd him in. 1807 WORDSW. *Blind Highland Boy* 155 The tide retreated from the shore, And sucked, and sucked him in. 1849 LYTTEL *2nd Visit U.S.* (1850) II. 168 He had seen the water rush through the opening at the rate of ten miles an hour, sucking in several flat boats. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 75 The poor-rate was sucking in the solvent classes.

f. *dial.* and *slang.* To take in, cheat, deceive.

1842 'MRS. CLAYES' *Forest Life* I. xiii. 135, I a'n't bound to drive nobody in the middle of the night...so don't you try to suck me in there. c1850 'Dow Jr.' in *Jordan Yankes Hum.* (1853) 113 The British got pretty nicely sucked in, when our Dutch granddaddies went to smoking on the Battery, and concealed it beneath a cloud of tobacco fume. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 2/3 You've tried to run a ship on the cheap and been sucked in.

g. *intr.* To curry favour with. Sc.

1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 239 He tells tales on the rest of the scholars, to suck-in wi' the maister.

24. Suck out.

a. *trans.* To draw out or extract by or as by suction. Also in *fig.* context.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Symon & Judas*) 381 Pa...bad þe edris suk out faste al þe veynme. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii. (1495) 90 Flies and worms that syte on fleshe and sucke out the bloode. c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XL. 16 Sowe hit not, hit sowkith out the swete Of every lond. 1535 COVERDALE *Par. Ixxiv.* 8 As for the dregges therof, all y^e vngodly of the earth shal drynke them, & sucke them out. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. II. 2 [a medicine] sucketh out superfluous moystrure in dropsyes. 1611 *Bible Esck.* xxiii. 24 Thou shalt euen drinke it and sucke it out. 1618-19 FLETCHER, etc. *Q. Corinth* II. iv, They look like potch'd

Eggs with the soules suckt out Empty and full of wind. a1700 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Aug. 1678, The flannell sucking out the moisture. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Sucking*, The tip (of the tongue) is again employed to the sucking out more milk. 1843 *CARLILE Past & Pr.* II. iv. 78 Every fresh Jew sticking on him like a fresh horseleech, sucking his and our life out. 1865 TYLON *Early Hist. Man.* xiii. 363 They pretend to cure the sick by sucking out stones through their skin.

†b. To extract (information or profit). Obs.

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 14 His Majesties pleasure is, that sucking out as moche as ye may to what other conditions they will descende, you shall [etc.]. 1604 E. C. (RAMSTON) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* To Rdr., Every one may sucke out some profit for himselfe.

†c. To drain. Obs.

1687 *Milner Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., He suckt out (or suckt up) the Bottle.

25. Suck up.

a. *trans.* To draw up into the mouth by suction. Also, †to drain the contents of.

a1450 *Myc* (1902) 1811 Jefe a drope of blod...Falle vp on þe corporas, Sowke hyt vp a-non-ryp. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Job xxxix. 33 His young ones also sucke vp blood. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* IV. (1586) 188 The Toade bloweth them, and sucketh them [sc. bees] vp at their owne doores. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 262 Is it Physicall To walke vnbraced, and sucke vp the humours Of the danke Morning? 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix. § 2. 236 Sucking up the breath. 1687 [see 14 c]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 264 The elephant dips the end of its trunk into the water, and sucks up just as much as fills that great fleshy tube. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 207 The Sun-birds...subsist on the nectar of flowers, which they suck up.

b. To draw up as by suction or the creation of a vacuum; to absorb (liquid); to draw up (moisture) by heat; also, to draw up moisture from.

1530 *PALSGR.* 742/a Also the yerthe, or a sponge sucketh up water. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 89 The Windes...have suck'd vp from the sea Contagious foggies. 1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl. to Tobacco* (Arb.) 104 The smooke vapours suckt vp by the Sunne. 1630 DRAYTON *Mosses Elis.*, *Noah's Flood* 106 By this the Sunne had suckt vp the vaste deepe. 1683 MORON *Mech. Exer.*, *Printing* xxiv. P. 19 He rubs it [sc. the sponge] over...the Tympan, to Suck up the Water. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Opt. Mech.* 102 To prevent the formation of a vacuum in the rising bucket, or what is called by the miller 'sucking up the tail-water'. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* (1874) 55 The burning sun on the fells had suck'd him up; but the damp heat of the woody crag suck'd him up still more. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 71 The thread constantly sucks up the liquid.

†c. To absorb by a mental process; to drink in.
1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. vi, May his stile...have gentle presence, and the seanes suckt up by calme attention of choyce audience. c1610 *Women Saints* 89 The holie virgin...sucked vp and exhale her maisters...praises of her celestiall Loues excellencie.

d. To swallow up.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. I. 22 Roaring Waters, With Sands that will not beare your Enemies Boates, But sucke them vp to 'th' Top-mast. 1650 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 101 This good service they haue done to his Majesty after shoking up the sweete and substance of his Catholike subjects of Monster. 1795 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 52 Britain will suck up that commerce which formerly flowed to Amsterdam. 1869 LOWELL *Dara* v, Wise Dara's province, year by year, Like a great sponge, suck'd wealth and plenty up.

e. *intr.* To suck up to, to curry favour with; to toady to. (Also without to.) *Schoolboy slang.*

1850 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 231 *Suck up*, to suck up to a person; to insinuate oneself into his good graces. 1876 ANNIE THOMAS *Blotted out* xvi, I can't suck up to snobs because they happen to be in power and to have patronage. 1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Human Boy* 203 Fowle sucked up to him...and buttered him at all times. 1905 H. A. VACHELL *Hill vi.*, 'Afterwards', John continued, 'I tried to suck-up. I asked you to come and have some food.'

Suck, the verb-stem used in combination: suck-fish = SUCKER sb. II; †suck-fist [First sb. 2], a toady; †suck-giver [f. *phr. give suck*: see SUCK v. 16], a wet-nurse; †suck-hole?; suck-jack [partial transl. of Pg. *papa-jaca*, f. *papa* to swallow + *jaca* (locally) little crab], a fish (see quot.); suck-lamb [tr. G. *sauglamm*; cf. SOCK-LAMB], a sucking lamb; †suck-nurse, a wet-nurse; †suck-pint = SUCK-BOTTLE 2; †suck-purse, an extortioner; †suck-spigot = SUCK-BOTTLE 2; also *attrib.*: †suck-stone, a remora or sucking-fish; suck-(a)-thumb, a child that sucks its thumb; also *attrib.*

1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Suck-fish',...an English name for the remora, or *echeneis* of Artedi. 1758 W. BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 269, I found on Careg-killas, in Moont's Bay, a particular kind of suck-fish (*Lepidogaster cornubienis*). 1876 GOODE *Fishes of Bermuda* 61 *Leptechenis naucratris*, and *Pheichthys lineatus*, are probably the most common species of 'Suck-fish' found here. 1671 COTGR., *Home-revenue* (read *ress*), a 'sucke-fist. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 80 b, Wee Englishmen knowe (not onely by beeresalie, but also by good experience) that custome is the mother, and the 'sucke giuer vnto all erreure. 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenb.* III. iii, I will learn the villany of all trades;...if in the brewer, I will taste him thoroughly, and piss out his iniquity at his own 'suckhole. 1843 LOWE *Fishes Madeira* 177 *Sebastes Maderensis*, a little Rock-fish, or 'Suck-jack. *Ibid.* 178 Its second Portuguese name of 'Papa-jaca', or Suck-jack, it has earned by its troublesome addiction to hooks baited with the little crab 'Jaca'. 1809 *Daily News* 20 June 2/6 German 'suck lamb, 5s 4d. c1640 H. BELL *Luther's Colloq. Mens.* (1652) 315 They compelled women with childe and 'suck-burses to fast. 1621 COTGR., *Humour*, 12 - 2

a "sucke-plate, or swill-pot; a notable drunkard. 1586 Sir E. Hoar tr. *Cognet's Polit. Disc. Truth* 41 [They] winde themselves out of the bandes of these "suckpurses [orig. *succubus*]. 1585 Higgins *Junius' Nomencl.* 125 Ebrusos... a drunkard: a "suckspigget. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxxiv. § 823 A common drunkard (a suck-spigget, swill-bowl) that is always bibbing. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Cambr. Minion* (1860) 82 She's a fine finacle Cambridge production, got by and aiming no higher then some suckspicket sophister. 1604 *Withals' Dict.* 37 A little Fische called a "Suckstone, y^e staith a ship vnder saile. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Suckstone. *Remora*. They are said by their magnetick vertue to stop ships. 18... *Shock-headed Peter*, I said the Scissors Man would come, To disobedient "Suck-a-Thumb. 1890 E. WARREN *Laughing Eyes* 50 A helpless suck-thumb infant.

Suckable (sŭ'kă'b'l), a. and sb. rare. [f. Suck v. + -ABLE.] A. *adj.* That can be sucked. B. *sb.* A suckable kind of food.

1846 M. WILLIAMS *Sanser. Gram.* p. 9 This division of food into four kinds, lickables, drinkables, chewables, and suckables, is not unusual in Indian writings. 1895 *Morn. Star* Sept. 25 They sucked the sweets of all that was suckable.

Suckabob (sŭ'kăbŏb), rare. [f. Suck v.] A sweetmeat that is sucked in the mouth.

1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* v, The British lollipop or suckabob.

Suck-bottle. [f. Suck + BOTTLE sb.]

1. An infant's feeding-bottle. (cf. Suckling-bottle.) 1641 BROWNE *Joviall Crew* v. Wks. 1873 45 Nephew Martin, still the Child with a Suck-bottle of Sack. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvii. 123 Rain-deers milk... is grosser and thicker than they can well draw out of a suck-bottle. 1709 [W. KING] *Usef. Trans. Philos. Mar.* & Apr. 56 The Child must have Presents of Silver Caudle-Cups, Porringers, Spoons, and Suck-Bottles. 1853 *Housew. Words* VIII. 146/1 They will furnish you with every assistance you can want; a valet-de-chambre... a nurse-maid, and, thanks to the suck-bottle, even a nurse.

2. A tippler. Also as a quasi-proper name. 1653 BROWNE *Love-sick* Crt. v. ii. What sayes old Suck-bottle? 1707 WARD *Terra-filius* No. 2. 9 Such a Swill-Belly'd Suck-Bottle.

Sucked (sŭkt), ppl. a. [f. Suck v. + -ED 1.] In various senses of the verb; extracted, absorbed, or depleted by suction.

Sucked orange: see ORANGE sb. 1 b. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 127 Did he leave him there Food to the suck'd and hungry Lyonnesse? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 633 Nigh burst With suck and glutted ofial. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxii, Pretty!—what makes her pretty?—wi' a face like a sooket carvyl! 1857 W. E. GLADSTONE in *Morley Life* (1903) I. iv. viii. 561 But for Disraeli, who could not be thrown away like a sucked orange. 1881 ENSOR *Journ. Nubia* viii. 73 The sucked and marrowless bones. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 665 Some half dozen [magots] which were filled with recently sucked blood. 1906 C. MANSFIELD *Girl & Gods* xiii. The streets seemed filled with drunkards, sucked oranges, hot chestnuts, sore noses and chilblains. 1909 OXENHAM *Great-Heart* Gillian xliii. 310 Baby Gillian... waved a sucked pink thumb at him and his men.

b. *Sucked stone*, a honeycombed stone occurring in the tin lodes of Cornwall.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 90 The Lode itself... is cavernous, and full of holes, thence called a Sucked Stone by the Tinners. 1814 W. PHILLIPS in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* II. 118.

Suck-egg. [f. Suck + Egg sb. 1] a. An animal that is reputed to suck eggs, e.g. a weasel, cuckoo; fig. an avaricious person. b. A young fellow; slang, 'a silly person' (Barrère & Leland).

1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* Cij b, Where's this suck-egge, where's Jack a boy? 16. Middleton, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, I this beard cannot get children, you lank suck-eggs. Unless such weasels come from court to help us. c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* v. i. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1883) II. 395 Con. Is there not a weasill crept into your Chamber, lady?... A Mounser sucklegge [sic]. Sit. Do you take my Chamber for a henns nest? 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. A Scholler Madam? a Schollers Egg—emptied by old suck-Eggs, of all that Nature gave me. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. v. (1839) 12, I guess, said he, if General Campbell knew what sort of a man that are magistrate was, he'd disband him pretty quick, he's a regular suck-egg. 1851 STERNBERG *Dial. Northants.* 109 Suck, Suck-egg, the cuckoo; also applied to a stupid fellow.

c. *altrib.* That sucks eggs. 1631 QUARLES *Hist. Samson* Wks. (Grosart) II. 141 The suck-egge Weasell. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 934 Of the first kinde is the Flesh-fly, Horse-fly, Oxe-fly, the Suck-egge-fly.

Sucken (sŭ'kən), sb. 1 Sc. Forms: 5 *sukkin*, *swken*, 5-7 *suckin*, 6 *su(o)kyn*, 9 *shucken*, 7-*sucken*. [Variant of SOKEN. The orig. meaning is 'resort' (sc. to a particular mill).]

1. The duty and liability of tenants within a district ascribed to a mill. (See THIRLAGE 2 and cf. SOKEN 2 b.) + Also *occas.* the meal ground at such a mill.

1423 *Charters*, etc. of *Edinb.* (1871) 55 With the suckins, thryll multris, and al freedome langand thairto. 1488 *Acta Dom. Audit.* (1839) 144/2 pe wrangwis withholding of be prell multer and suckin awing to be said alexandris mylne. 155. *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.), He com nocht to grynd his quyt in their mill as he that suckt suckyn tharetto. 1641 *Acts Parl. Scot.*, *Chas. I* (1814) V. 657/1 Sex bollis of moulter or suckin quhillis pertinet to the Carmelite freires of the said burgh. 1711 in *Nairne Peage Evidence* (1874) 238 All and hail the lands of Hardbush and Chimeshill with y^e multeres suckens sequells and knavesbill therof. 1806 K. JAMISON *Pop. Ballads* I. 294 Her daddie, a cannie ald carl, Had shucken and mouter a fouth.

2. The lands ascribed to a mill; = THIRL sb. 2 c; also, the population of such lands.

Cf. INSUCKEN, OUTSUCKEN.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* n. ix. (1757) 210 The lands ascribed, (which are called also the thirle or sucken). 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 397 The greatest difficulty arises, where the mill belongs to one proprietor and the sucken to another. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii. Those of the Sucken, or enthrall'd ground, were liable in penalties, if, deviating from this thirlage, they carried their grain to another mill. 1872 INNES *Leet. Scot. Legal Antig.* ii. 47 The sucken, as we call the population thirled to a mill.

b. *transf.* The area of a bailiff's jurisdiction; the district within which one practises or carries on business.

a 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 93 Sucken, A Bailiffrie, so much ground as is vnder the Bailiffs Jurisdiction. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *F. Milne's Songs & Poems* Introd. p. ix. He afterwards commenced business as a shoemaker... in the parish of Durris, where he had a sufficient 'sucken' to employ two men besides himself. 1871—*Johanny Gibb* (1873) 117 The younger Dr. Drogemweal, who had settled 'doon throu', so as to be beyond the limits of his father's 'sucken'.

Hence **Suckener**, a tenant of a sucken; **Suck-en-ing**, the ascription of tenants to a mill.

1636 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 215/2 In lie sucking, thirling, et astringendo burgenses. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* n. ix. (1757) 214 Where there is neither an explicate constitution of thirlage, nor proof of services of any sort, performed by the suckeners, the dominant tenement can claim none. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 67 The millers... oppress the suckeners. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii. note, Perquisites demanded by the miller, and submitted to or resisted by the Suckener as circumstances permitted.

Suck-en, sb. 2 *dial.* Also -*an*. [Obscure formation on the root of Suck v.] Wet, moisture; liquid manure; = SOCK sb. 3, 2 b. Hence **Suckeny** a. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 7 The sucken of your Dwelling-house, descending into your Orchard (if it be cleanly conceived) is good. *Ibid.* 41 The earth that feeds them decaying... must either have supply of sucken, or else leave thirning and growing. 1878 *Cumberl. Gloss.*, *Suckan* [mispr. *Suckan*].—*Suckeny* land, moist land of good quality.

Suck-en, a. rare. [Short for *bond-sucken* (cf. *love-soken* s.v. LOVE sb. 16), properly a sb. = compulsory resort of a tenant to a mill for the grinding of his corn.] Ascribed to a mill; = THIRL a.

1533 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9 b. The lordes tenants be called bonde socon. 1859 DICKINSON *Gloss. Words & Phr. Cumberl.* 11 Some farms are bound by tenure to carry their corn to the manorial mill to be multered and ground, and are 'bond-sucken' to that mill.

1878 J. DAVISON *Inverurie* Introd. 7 The corns sucken to the mill. *Ibid.* v. 178 Conglass and Drimmies were sucken to the very ancient Mill of Inveramsay. 1881 in *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.*

+ **Sucken**, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of SINK v. (Cf. *drucken*.)

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 20 His cristell eyne was suckid in his beid.

Suckeny. *Hist.* Also 4 *sukkenye*, 7 *surkney*, 9 *suckenye*. [a. OF. *soucanie*, also *sor-*, *surquanie* (earlier *soschanie*, *sousquenie*, cf. med. L. *soscania*) of Slavonic origin (cf. Polish *suknia* coat), whence also MHG. *sukkenie*.] A smock.

1a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1234 She hadde on a sukkenye [16th c. *edd.* *suckeny*; orig. *f. sorquanie*] That not of hempe ne heerdis was. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Surkenye*, a kind of white garment like a tuchet. [1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 113 The sosquenie, surquanye, or suckenye was an exterior garment at this period [viz. temp. Edw. I.]. 1885 DILLON *Fairholt's Costume Eng.* II. 387 *Sukkenye*, a loose frock.]

Sucker (sŭ'kər), sb. Forms: 4 *souker* (e, 5 *sokare*, -ere, *sowker*, *soucur*, 6 *socar*, *Sz. soukar*, 6-7 *succor*, *suckar*, 7 *soker*, *succur*, *shuoker*, 9 (in sense 4) *succour*, *dial.* *sooker*, 6-*sucker*. [f. Suck v. + -ER 1.]

I. 1. A young mammal before it is weaned; + a child at the breast (*even-sucker*, see EVEN- 2); now *spec.* a sucking-pig; + a young whale-calf.

See also RABBIT-SUCKER (f. *rabbit's sucker*).

1382a WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ix. 29 Philip, his euen souker [Vulg. *collectaneus ejus*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463/1 Sokere, or he yat sokythe, *sugens*. c 1460 [see RABBIT-SUCKER 1]. a 1549 in *Genil. Mag.* (1813) May 427 Rabbits socars the dozen, xviii d. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Mamanton o manon*, a sucker. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-F. Beasts* 673 Although the fecundity of Swine be great, yet it is better to kill off two or three... for this multitude of suckers do quickly draw away all nourishment from the dam. c 1614 FLETCHER *Will at Sea. Weapons* III. i. Sir G. I promise you, not a house-Rabbit, Sir. Old K. No sucker on 'em all. 1702 C. WOOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 38 Their [sc. whales] young Suckers come along with them their several courses. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 253, I saw the whale with its sucker. 1878 *Ur's Dict. Arts IV. Suppl.* 380 Racks, or young rabbits about two months old... and suckers, or very young rabbits. 1883 *Standard* 11 June 6/3 The inquiry [for pigs] was restricted, at less money for suckers. 1902 T. F. DALR. *Riding & Polo* Pontes III. 45 Fillies should be taken off the moors as suckers.

b. *fig.* A greenhorn, simpleton. U.S. 1857 *San Francisco Call* 5 Dec. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), You may think I'm a sucker. 1904 E. ROBINS *Magnetic North* viii. 153 Goin' out to stir up a boom, and sell his claim to some sucker.

2. One who or that which sucks with the mouth. Cf. the animal-names BLOOD-SUCKER, GOATSUCKER, HONEY-SUCKER.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463/1 Sokare of mylke, or sokere] that longe sokythe, *mammotrepus*. 1598 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 168 Devoraris and suckers of the blude and sub-

stance of the pure. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Tetard*, A great sucker, a child that sucketh much. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 1. 147 The fastest sucker will have an undue share of the milk.

3. One who lives at the expense of another; one who draws profit or extorts subsistence from some source; + U.S. slang, a sponger, parasite.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiii. 41 Soukaris [pr. *sonkaris*], groukaris, gledaris, gunnaris. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.*, 150 Flatterers to the kyng... suckers of his purse and robbers of his subiectes. 1589 [? L.V.L.] *Lappe w. Hatchet* To Rdr., I knowe there is none of honour so carelesse... that will succor those that be suckers of the Church. 1728 RAMSAY *Gen. Mistake* 140 This sucker thinks nane wise, But him that can to immense riches rise. 1856 DOW *Serm.* III. (Bartlett) Those suckers belonging to the body laufferish, whose sole study appears to be to see how much they can get without the least physical exertion.

4. A shoot thrown out from the base of a tree or plant, which in most cases may serve for propagation; now *esp.* such a shoot rising from the root under ground, near to, or at some distance from, the trunk; also (now rare), a runner (as of the strawberry); also, a lateral shoot; in the tobacco plant, an axillary shoot (cf. SUCKER v. 2).

1577-82 BAXTON *Toys of Idle Head* Wks. (Grosart) I. 54/1 If suckers draw the sappe from bowes on bie, Perhaps in tyme the top of tree may die. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pimpollo*, a sucker that groweth out of the bodies of trees, *Stola*. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 4 The roots of Apples and Peares... will put forth suckers, which are a great hindrance. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 139 Fiberles are generally drawn as Suckers from the old Trees. 1683 G. ROSK *Sch. Instruct. Officers Month* 154 Take the Succors or Stalks of these Roman Lettice, and peel of the leaves and skins. 1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 982 When the top-bud [of the tobacco plant] is gone, it puts forth no more Leaves, but Side-branches, which they call Suckers. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Sept. 1641, Out of whose stem, neere the roote, issue 5 upright and exceeding tall suckers or boles. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 188 Spanish Broom is not much unlike the yellow Jessamine... It... is increased by Seeds or Suckers. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Cuning-tree*, Suckers are the worst to raise them from; and cuttings are generally preferred to layers. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 279 Pine-apples... grow so luxuriantly that seven or eight suckers have been seen adhering to one stem. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 374 Stem upright... bare at base, at top leafy, branched, never throwing out succours. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 688 Clear the strawberries from suckers. 1824 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 239 Plants are propagated either by seed, or by division: the latter mode including cuttings, joints, leaves, layers, suckers, slips, budding, grafting, and inarching. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 107 The Dwarf Cherry forms a bush with copious suckers. 1877 *Aug. Morris Tobacco* 45 The tobacco plant shoots up its stalk at top, sending out some four or five main suckers branchwise.

b. *fig.* (freq. with reference to the withdrawal of nourishment from the parent stem).

1591 GREENE *2nd Pt. Conny Catch.* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) X. 73 If the honorable and worshipfull of this land looke into their lues, and cut off such vpstarting suckars that consume the sap from the roote of the Tree. 1623 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. v. 163 If thou payest nothing, they will count thee a sucker, no branch. 1688 NORRIS *Theory & Regul. Lovett* III. 113 This [sc. self-love] is the great Sucker of Society, and that which robs the Body Politick of its due nourishment. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* II. iii, For my part I hate to see prudence clinging to the green suckers of youth. 1792 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 428, I have no olive-branches round my table, and I stand like a blasted poplar without a sucker to survive me. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* VIII. ii. (1819) III. 382 A manufacturing district... sends out, as it were, suckers into all its neighbourhood. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* III. v. 160, I am a sycamore, that once covered many with my shadow... But a single succour is springing from my roots. 1858 STANLEY *Life of Arnold* I. v. 215 A living sucker from the mother country. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxx, This woman whose life he had allowed to send such deep suckers into his had a terrible power of annoyance in her.

5. An organ adapted for sucking or absorbing nourishment by suction, e.g. the proboscis of an insect, the mouth of a cyclostomous fish, a siphonostomous crustacean, etc.

1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1158 The Sucker or Proboscis... wherewith the Bee sucks the Honey from the flowers. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* II. 169/1 Corals and sea-peens protrude or draw back their suckers. 1817 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xvii. II. 88 Their sucker being inserted in the tender bark, is without intermission employed in absorbing the sap. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 247 The mouth consisting of a rostrum, from which a syphon or sucker is protruded at will. *Ibid.*, Pediculus... mouth consisting of a rostrum, inclosing an extensible sucker. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 866 When the sucker [of the louse] is taken out a tiny blood mark appears on the surface [of the human skin].

6. Any fish having a conformation of the lips which suggests that it feeds by suction; *esp.* North American cyprinoid fishes of the family *Catostomidae*.

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 155 The fourth and last fish brought from Hudson's Bay is there called a Sucker, because it lives by suction. 1806 PIRK *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 60 They... raise plenty of Irish potatoes, catch pike, suckers, pickerel, and white fish in abundance. 1828 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Sucker*, a very common fish of the genus *labes*, and of which there are many varieties, including the Chub, Mullet, Barbel, Horned Dace, etc. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 16 The destructive inroads of sturgeon, cat-fish and suckers upon the spawning beds in Lake Pepin.

b. U.S. An inhabitant of the state of Illinois. For the alleged origin of the term see quot. 1833. 1833 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in Far West* (1835) I. 207 There was a long-haired 'hoosbier' from Indiana, a couple of smart-looking 'suckers' from the southern part of Illinois,

a keen-eyed leather-belted 'badger' from the mines of Ouisconsin. [note, So called after the fish of that name, from his going up the river to the mines, and returning at the season when the sucker makes its migrations]. 1838 HALIBURTON *Clackin*. Ser. II. xix. (1839) 258 There's the hoosiers of Indiana, the suckers of Illinois, the pukes of Missouri [etc.]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Race*, I found abundant points of resemblance between the Germans of the Hercynian Forest and our 'Hoosiers', 'Suckers', and 'Badgers', of the American woods.

7. Used as a book-rendering of *Suctorina*, the name of various groups of animals having a sucking apparatus.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 771/1 The suckers...live almost invariably attached to their prey. a 1843 *South Zool.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 275/1 Edwards...arranges the Crustaceans in the three sub-classes: 1. Suckers... 2. Xyphosures... 3. Masticators.

8. The embolus, piston, or rising-valve of a pump; the piston of a syringe or an air-pump.

1611 *COTG.*, *Souphape*, the Supper, or Sucker of a Pompe. 1634 J. B[ATTE] *Myst. Nat.* 7 No engine for water works... can be made without the help of Suckers, Forcers, or Clackes.

1653 H. MOORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. 9 The Sucker of the Air-pump, the Cylinder being well emptied of the Air, should draw up above an hundred pound weight. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 192 Almost all Water-Engines are reducible to the Bucket and Sucker. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 113 If the sucker of a pump be allowed to get dry it fails to draw up the water. 1866 SMILES *Engines* III. 10 When the pump descends, there is heard a plunge... then, as it rises, and the sucker begins to act [etc.].

9. *a. Anat.* = EMULGENT *sb.* Obs.

1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 145 The other veins, of his estate is called the emulgent or sucker.

† *b.* An absorbent substance. In *fig.* context.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. 34 The entire of doubts are as so many suckers or sponges, to drawe use of knowledge.

† *c.* One of a number of 'buckets' attached to a moving chain. Obs.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 148 The chain is made with leather suckers upon it at little distances, which bring up water, and discharge themselves into a trough.

d. A pipe or tube through which anything is drawn by suction; locally, a hood over a fire-place. 1755 *Churchw. Acc. Wolsingham* (MS.) Sucker in 7^o Vestry Chymney, 35. od. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 604 All the oil passed over with the water... It was separated from the water by means of a sucker. 1848 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Sucker*, a tube used for sucking sherry-cobblers. They are made of silver, glass, straw, or sticks of maccaroni. 1876 *Whitely Gloss.*, *Sucker*, in old dwellings, a brick hood or canopy... projecting over the fire for focalizing the air current.

e. An air-hole fitted with a valve; a valve for the regulation of the flow of air.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 303 When the hellows is opened, one of its sides becomes filled with ordinary air, by means of a sucker placed next to the moving leaf. 1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* § 1975 In long conduit pipes, air-holes... terminating in inverted valves or suckers, should be made at convenient distances. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 42 In the middle-board are placed suckers, i.e., holes provided with leather valves on the top.

f. Bot. = HAUSTORIUM.

1849 *BALFOUR Man.* Bot. § 122 In parasites... such as Dodder... roots are sometimes produced in the form of suckers, which enter into the cellular tissue of the plant preyed upon. 1856 *HANSLOW Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Sucker*, a tubercular process... on the stems of certain flowering parasites.

II. 10. A part or organ adapted for adhering to an object; the adhesive pad of an insect's foot, etc.; a suctional disk, foot, etc.

1681 *GREW Museum* I. 105 This Fish [*i. e.* Remora] is able to fasten himself to any great Fish, Boat, or Ship, with the help of the Coronet or Sucker on his Head. 1817 *KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL.* xxi. 11. 320 Those [insects] that climb by the aid of suckers, which adhere... by the pressure of the atmosphere. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 521 The arms of the Cuttle-fish, which are furnished with great numbers of contractile suckers. 1897 *ALBUTT'S Syst. Med.* II. 1007 These, the suckers and hooklets, serve to attach the parasite to the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal of the host.

11. Any fish characterized by a suctional disk by which it adheres to foreign objects; *e.g.* fishes of the genus *Cyclopterus* (cf. *lump-sucker* s.v. *LUMP sb.*), the genus *Liparis* (sea-snails or snail-fishes), the remora (*Echeneis*).

1753 *CHAMBERS' Cycl. Suppl. App.*, *Sucker*, or *Suck-fish* [*i. e.* Remora]. 1776 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* III. pl. xxi, *Unctuous Sucker*. *Ibid.* pl. xxii, *Bimacluated Sucker*. *Jura Sucker*. 1838 *FLEMING Hist. Brit. Anim.* 189 *Lepidogaster cornubiensis*. *Cornish Sucker*. 1863 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* II. 195 *Network Sucker*. *Liparis reticulatus*. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* 443 *Sucker*, name given in New Zealand to the fish *Diplocephalus pinnatus*.

12. A toy, consisting of a round piece of leather with a string attached at the centre, which, laid wet upon a solid surface and drawn up by the string, adheres by reason of the vacuum created.

1681 *GREW Museum* I. 105 Those Round Leathers, where-with Boys are us'd to play, called Suckers, one of which, not above an inch and ½ diameter, being well soaked in water, will stick so fast to a Stone [etc.]. 1839 *BREWSTER Nat. Mag.* x. 260 The leather suckers used by children for lifting stones. 1906 O. ONIONS *Drakestone* xxix, The lad was... cutting a round sucker of leather.

III. 13. *local.* A sweet, a 'suck'.

1823 E. MOORE *Suff. Words* 408 *Suckers*, a longish sort of a sweetie. 1893 *KILING Many Inven.* 168 We've played 'em for suckers so often. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 30 Apr. 85/4 'Young bloods' of the town who buy their 'Suckers' and weeds at the shop.

IV. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 10) *sucker-bearing*, *-like*, *-shaped* ppl. adjs.; *sucker-cup*, *-foot* = *sucking-cup*, *-foot* (see *SUCKING vbl. sb.* 3 b); *sucker-fish* = senses 6 and 11, *SUCKING-FISH*; *sucker-rod* (see *quots.*).

1857 *GOSSE Omphalos* vii. 171 In the adult the 'sucker-bearing' shoots frequently run to a considerable distance. 1883 *ENCYCL. BRIT.* XVI. 674/2 The sucker-bearing arms of male Dibranchiate Siphonopoda. 1845 *GOSSE Ocean* vi. (1849) 306 There is placed in each 'sucker-cup' of the long feet [of squids, etc.], a sharp projecting hook. 1867 *SMYTH Sealer's Word-bk.* 568 The 'sucker-fish'. It has a long oval plate on the top of the head, by which... it clings to a ship's bottom.

1889 *Nature* 17 Jan. 285/2 The Employment of the Sucker-fish (Echeneis) in Turtle-fishing. 1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Nov.* 589 A small sucker-fish of the genus *Lepidogaster*. 1870 *ROLLISTON Anim. Life* 141 The water-vascular canal supplying the ambulacral 'sucker-feet'. 1846 *DANA Zool.* iv. (1848) 31 Tentacles, which affix themselves by a 'sucker-like' action. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2442/2

**Sucker-rod*, a rod connecting the brake of a pump with the bucket. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Sucker-rod*, the pump-rod of an oil-well. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 471 *Limnarches*, Latr., has the mouth 'sucker-shaped'.

Sucker (sʊkər), *v.* Also 8 *succour*. [*f. prec.*]

† 1. *trans.* To fit or provide with a sucker or valve. Obs. rare-1.

1660 R. D'ACRES *Elem. Water-drawing* iv. 33 The water will not follow after, though you suck never so strongly, and sucker it never so closely.

2. To remove superfluous young shoots from (tobacco or maize plants); † also, to remove (the shoots).

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) 349 Many got great estates thereby, notwithstanding the great care and cost in... suckering, topping, making and rowling it [sc. tobacco]. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* II. § 20 (1722) 128. I am inform'd they [sc. Indians] used to let it all run to Seed, only succouring the Leaves, to keep the Sprouts from growing upon, and starving them. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 107/1 Care must be taken to nip off the sprouts that will be continually springing up at the junction of the leaves with the stalks. This is termed 'suckering the tobacco'. 1817-18 *COSSETT Resid. U.S.* (1822) 94 Fifteen acres of good Indian corn, well planted, well suckered, and well tilled in all respects. 1908 *MARY JOHNSTON Lewis Rand* iv. 162 I've wanted power ever since I went barefoot and suckered tobacco.

3. *intr.* To throw up suckers. Also *occas. pass.*, to be thrown up as a sucker.

1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 369 When those [plants] I have now planted begin to sucker. 1894 *Times* 21 Feb. 4/3 Plants of Sisal hemp suckered in fourteen months. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* 256 As straight as a hazel wand sucker'd from the root.

Hence *Suckering vbl. sb.* in sense 2 (also *attrib.*).

1817-18 *COSSETT Resid. U.S.* (1822) 138 Where would the hands come from to do the marking; the dropping and covering of the Corn;... the suckering when that work is done, as it always ought to be? 1877 *Aug. MORRIS Tobacco* 44 In suckering, the work is done with both hands, commencing at the top of the plant. 1881 *ENCYCL. BRIT.* XII. 235/1 The soil should be carefully opened and the shoots removed with a suckering iron.

Sucker: see *SUCCOUR*, *SUGAR*.

Suckered (sʊkəd), *ppl. a.* [*f. Sucker sb. + -ED 2*] Of an organ: Provided with suckers.

1855 *KINGSLEY Glaucus* (1878) 163 Small cuttle-fish... with a ring of suckered arms round their tiny parrots' beaks. 1879 *SPENCER Datin of Ethics* II. § 4. 12 The cephalopod... using its suckered arms at one time for anchoring itself and at another for holding fast its prey.

Suckered, *Sc. form* of *SUGARED*.

Suckerel (sʊkərəl). Also 5 *sokerel*. [*f. Suck v. + see -REL*].

1. A snelling; *esp.* a sucking foal.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Sokare of mylke, or sokerel that longe sokythe, *mammotrepus*. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 37 Six suckers averaged the sum of 37 lb 84 each.

2. A catostomous fish, *Sclerognathus* (*Cycleptus*) *elongatus*, of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 436 The Black Horse... also called 'Missouri Sucker'... 'Suckerel' and 'Shoenaher'.

† *Suckett*. Obs. Forms: 5 *soket*, 6 *suckitte*, -ette, *sucocet*, *suk(k)ett*, *sok(k)ett*, 6-7 *socket*, *suckett*, 6-8 *suket*. [Altered form of *SUCCATE* after *SUCK v.* and -ET.] = *SUCCADE*.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 42 Item, soket viij. lb. vj. ounces viij. vj. 1599 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 5 Comfettes, sugir plattes, and suckittes. 1549 *Ibid.* VI. 167 A longe silver spone for soketts, a longe fork of silver for soketts. 1544 *FINCH Regim.* Lyff. (1553) E. ii, Suckett of citrons. 1611 *COTG.*, *Carbasant*, wet suckett, made of the vpper part of the long white Pompon, cut in slices. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. 78 Your preserued fruites shall be disht vp first, your Pastes next, your wet Sucketts after them, then your dried Sucketts. 1662 *HINNEAT Body Div.* i. 77 Pope Alexander poisoned the Turks brother in candid sucketts. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 113. 80/1 Dried Sweetmeats & Sucketts of Oranges. 1751 *Affect. Narr. H.M.S. Wager* 7 Here is plenty of Citrons, of which they make a fine Sweet-meat, or Suckett.

b. transf. and *fig.*

1607 *WALINGTON Optic Glass* 27 This made the Castalianist... to be esteemed. The Marmalade and Suckett of the Muses. 1635 *BEATHWAIT Arcadian Princ.* III. 214 Celsus a thevish Poet... was arraign'd... For stealing Sucketts from an others hive. 1654 *CLEVELAND Poems* 4 Natures confectioner, the Bee, Whose sucketts are moist Alchime.

c. As a term of endearment.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i, Peace, good Thomasin, silence, sweet Suckall.

d. attrib. and *Comb.*

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1571) 23 The bridecup, foormed of a sweet sucker barrill. 1636 *DAYMANT Wits* II. i, Now does my blood wamble i you! Sucker eater!

*[Reliable evidence for the survival of *suckett* in mod. dialects is wanting. Halliwell's entry *suckett*, a young rabbit, is clearly an error for *sucker*.]

† *Suckey*, *a. slang.* Obs. rare-2. [*f. Suck sb. 1* or *v.* + -EY, -I.] (See *quot.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Suckey*, drunkish, mandlin, half Seas o'er.

Suck-eye, variant of *SUCKEYE*.

† *Sucking*, *sb.* Obs. [*f. Suck sb. 2*] (See *quot.*)

1499 *Placitum* in *Blount Law Dict.* (1691) s. v., *Per Sucking*, hoc est fore quiet, de illis amerciamenis, quando le *Burllimen*, id est, supervisors del Ringyard... præmonit, fuerint ad imparcand, & faciend, clausuras illas simul cum vicinis suis, ille qui non venit ad talem præmonitionem amerciatu erit ad pretium unius vomeris, Anglice a *Suck*, pretii quatuor denar.

Sucking (sʊkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. Suck v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb *SUCK*; suction. Also, an instance of this.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Iudas*) 324 *Pai wechis*, bat had mare care of bat swykne pan pai had yare. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxi. 8 Thanne the child growide and was don away fro sowking. 14... *Tundale's Pis.* 123 Thoo blestful quene of kyngis emperes That gaf thi son sowking in a stall. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 231 Whan be modry wanty here child, sche wetyth here tetyth sum byttere thyng, & so be chylde felyng ofte bat bytternes leuyth his soukyng. 1573 *Tussera Hush.* (1878) 84 Otes with hir sucking a peeler is found. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 44 Preserut from slaughter be soking of a beir. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 91 Meil quhikie thronek sokung thay fed vpon. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 267/2 Yether must we after his meates and suckings, dandle it much. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. xx. (Xxxi.) 234 An Instrumēt or pipe... made of this forme, will cause the water by sucking to rise vp and run forth. 1797 *Philop. Quart.* (1876) 61 Reserving only one for sucking of the old ones, to keep them in milk. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/1 There are very powerful engines which do the blowing and the sucking through these tubes. 1899 *CARMICHAEL Dis. Children* 287 The child should be fed at regular intervals from both breasts at each sucking.

† *b. transf.* = *SUCTION* 1 *c.* Obs.

1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 10 Appetite wanting. If there be no sucking, the forces cannot fail, and there are signs of repletion.

2. *pl.* What is obtained by suction. *rare.*

1387-8 T. *Usk Test. Love* I. iv. (Skeat) l. 27 The olde soukynges whiche thone haddest of me arn amaystred and lorn fro al maner of knowing. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. x. (Rtdg.) 371 To dip in my four fingers and thumb, and then to sup like a bear upon suckings.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sucking operation*, *power*;

† *sucking-bone*, † a marrowbone; *sucking-cushion*, -pad, a lobulated mass of fat occupying the space between the masseter and the external surface of the buccinator; † *sucking-pipe*, a pipe used for drawing air or water in some direction; † *sucking-pot* = *SUCKING-BOTTLE* 1; † *sucking-tooth* = *MILK-TOOTH*; *sucking-tube*, a tube through which liquid is sucked into the mouth; † *sucking-young* *adj.*, young enough to be still sucking the dam.

1648 *HEXHAM II. Een Zuygh-been*, a 'Sucking-bone'. a 1907 *SUTTON in Piersol's Human Anat.* 493 The 'sucking cushions' sometimes enlarge in adults. 1856 *HARDY Jude* I. vi, She had managed to get back one dimple by... repeating the odd little 'sucking operation' before mentioned. 1889 *MACALISTER Human Anat.* 566 The buccal fat in the child forms a lobulated... 'sucking-pad'. 1609 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 228 [In a Draught of Savery's Engine] *The Force Pipe*. *H The 'sucking Pipe*. 1731 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 7 *A Sucking Pipe* and *Grate*, going into the Water, which supplies all the four Cylinders alternately. 1735 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 42 The Sucking-Pipe receives its Air only from the Room where the Machine stands. 1552 *HILDEB.*, 'Sucking pot for chyliden, aliphanus. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 272 On this occasion their 'sucking power' is particularly serviceable. 1601 *HOLLAND Plying* I. 338 A goulding never casts his teeth, no not his 'sucking teeth, in case he were goulded before. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2442/3 The 'sucking-tube' was used by the ancients as a domestic utensil, and also in the temples. 1657 *W. RAND tr. Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 210 It was a most swift Beast, and such as could not be taken, save when it was 'sucking-young'.

b. Applied to various organs in fishes, crustaceans, etc. adapted for use as suckers, *e.g.* *sucking-bowl*, -cup, -disk, -foot, -mouth, -spear, -tube.

1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* § 171 In the male *Acheres*, the 'sucking-bowl' possessed by the female does not exist. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 446 The two anterior [legs]... exhibiting, on the inside, a kind of rosette, formed by the muscles, and seeming to act as a 'sucking-cup'. 1830 J. E. GRAY in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXI. 557/1 A dorsal tail, ending in a 'sucking disk'. 1883 *Science* I. 195/2 Ambulatory tentacles... terminating... in expanded sucking-disks. 1855 *KINGSLEY Glaucus* (1878) 167 The bird's foot star... which you may see crawling by its thousand 'sucking-feet'.

a 1843 *SOUTH Zool.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 279/2 The 'Sucking Mouth' exhibits... three different forms, the proboscis, the promiscus, and the antlia. 1895 D. SHARP *Insects in Camb.* *Nat. Hist.* V. 467 The 'sucking-spears' of this insect are so long and slender as to look like hairs. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 310 The 'sucking tube, or tongue [of hymenoptera].

Sucking (sʊkɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f. Suck v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That sucks milk from the breast; that is still being suckled, unweaned.

† *Sucking fere* [*FIRE sb.*, companion], a foster brother. (*Cf. even-sucker* s.v. *SUCKER sb.*.)

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 246 *Ægðer* 3e men 7e ða succendan cild. c 1305 *LAY.* 20973 Pa sukende children heo adrenten inne wateren. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus*) 689 Hyre sowkand sowne þane cane scho ta. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xiii. 1 Manaan, that was the sowkyngne feere of Eroud tetrake. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 14 A lounyng moder listeth to play with her suckyng childe. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 466 A sucking babe in the cradell, not fully halfe a yere olde. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xlix. 15 Can a woman forget her suckyng child? 1743 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 302 And ev'ry parish sucking-babe Again be nurs'd with Gin. 1845 *G. JOHNSON Mat. Med. in Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 508/1 If infusion of senna be given to the nurse, the sucking infant becomes purged.

† b. *absol.* transl. *L. lactens*, etc.: Suckling. *Obs.* c 1755 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 16 Of muðe cildra & suk- endu, mid ealdum den. c 1335 *Prose Psalter* cxxx. 4 As þe souking is vp his moder. 1382 *Wyclif & Sam.* xv. 3 Sle fro man wnto woman, and litil child, and soukyngne.

2. Of an animal: That is still sucking its dam. See also SUCKING-PIG.

1382 *Wyclif & Sam.* vii. 9 O sowkyngne loomb. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxiix. (Bodi. MS.), Flesche of souking calues. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463/2 Soukyngne gryce, nefrendus. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. x. 81 The sowkin wolff furth streking brest and vdyr. 1535 *COVERDALE Ecclius.* xlii. 16 What tyme as he ofred the suckyngne lambes. 1557 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 94 Soukyngne calves. 1566 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. l. 29 Plucke the yong suckyng Cubs from the bee Beare. 1833 *W. H. MAXWELL Field Bk.* Introd. A sucking-mastiff.

b. Of a bird: That is still with its mother. Now chiefly in *sucking dove*, echoed from *Shaks.* (see quot. 1590); also *attrib.*

Cf. dial. *sucking duck, gander, turkey*, used fig. = simpleton. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* i. ii. 85, I will aggrauate my voyce so, that I will roare you as gently as any sucking Dove. 1634 *Author's MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xxii, For 5 dozen and 1 sucking chickings at 2d. ob. the chick, oo 12 03^{ob}. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxiv. He never had so much [brains] as would make pap to a sucking gosling. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. l. iv. Some loud as the lion; some small as the sucking dove. 1846 *MRS. GORE Eng. Char.* (1852) 157 From the sucking-dove eloquence of Private Secretaryship, he suddenly thundered into a Boanerges! 1858 *TROLLOPE Dr. Thorne* xxvi. No young sucking dove could have been more mild than that terrible enemy [etc.].

3. fig. a. Not come to maturity; not fully developed; budding.

1648 *J. BRAUMONT Psyche* xiii. lviix. Some petty sucking Knaves their best did try. 1704 *xxvii.* From sucking sneaking Schisms, they boldly broke into the monstrous amplitude of those Black Heresies [etc.]. 1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* Pref. Ess. 1000 I. 193 My enemies are but sucking critics, who would fain be nibbling ere their teeth are come. 1681 — *Spain, Friar* iii. i. This is no Father Dominic ...; this is but a diminutive sucking Fryar. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 50. 3/2 You are as yet, but a sucking Young Lover. 1834 *MARRYAT P. Simplex* iv. He looks like a sucking Nelson. 1853 'C. BEDR' *Verdant Green* ii. ii. Told you he was a sucking Freshman, Giglamps! 1876 *Nature* 13 Jan. 202/2 The book before us, however, is not the book we should recommend to a sucking geometer.

transf. 1854 *Mrs. GASKELL North & S.* viii. Most of the manufacturers placed their sons in sucking situations at fourteen or fifteen years of age.

b. Infantile, childishly innocent. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* x. 96 To see their simplicity—sucking simplicity, I call it.

4. That sucks down, under water, into a whirlpool, etc. † *Sucking sand* = QUICKSAND.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. iii. 42 The sowcand sweltht. *Ibid.* vi. vi. 45 Quhat profitit me Sirtis, that soukand sand? 1670-1 *NARRBOROUGH Yrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 118 Sucking Rocks lie on the North-side of the Straights. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* iii. 249 Where through some sucking pool I will be hurl'd With rapture to the other side of the world! 1853 *R. S. HAWKER Prose Wks.* (1893) 28 There's a nine-knot breeze above, And a sucking tide below. 1970 *B. CAPES F. Abercraw* ii. xviii. 259 It was like a nightmare race over sucking quicksands.

† 5. Tending to drain or exhaust; = SOAKING ppl. a. i. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 246/1 Accidia 'ys a souking sore, he travelyth me from day to day.

6. Special collolocations: *sucking carp*, the carp-sucker, *Ictiobus carpio*; † *sucking-paper*, blotting-paper; † *sucking stone*, pumice.

1804 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* V. i. 237 'Sucking Carp. *Cyprinus Catostomus*... said to live chiefly by suction. a 1648 *DIGBY Closet Opened* (1677) 227 Filter it through 'sucking-paper. 1664 *Comenius Janua Ling.* 582 *marg.* A 'sucking stone full of little holes.

Sucking-bottle.

1. An infant's feeding-bottle. Now local. (Cf. SUCK-BOTTLE 1.)

1632 *SHAWWOOD*, A sucking bottle, *succeron*. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. s. v. *Bottles*, Bottles of Wood vocat. sucking bottles the Groce... x.s. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. vii. § 9 A Child... knows... that its Sucking-bottle is not the Rod. 1845 in *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* (1897) IX. 13 The child should be fed by means of a sucking-bottle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1636 *MASSINGER Bashf. Lover* iii. i. Octavio pours a cordial into the mouth of Ascanio. *Gothrio* (to Hortensio). You may believe him. It is his sucking-bottle, and confirms 'An old man's twice a child'. 1668 *H. MORR Div. Dial.* ii. xxiv. (1713) 168, I am of that childish humour, that I do not relish any drink so well as that out of mine own usual Sucking-bottle.

† 2. A breast-pump. *Obs.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. xii. 435/2 A Nipple pipe, or Sucking bottle... having an hole... at one end, which is as large as to receive the nipple of a Womens breast.

† 3. A West-Indian plant (see quot.). *Obs.*

1750 *G. HUGHES Nat. Hist. Barbados* v. 139 Bread and Cheese; or, Sucking-Bottle. This is a ligneous Wyth, with dark Iron-coloured Leaves... The Flowers are succeeded by yellow conic capsular Pods, somewhat in Shape like a Bottle.

Sucking-fish. A fish furnished with a sucker or adhesive organ. a. The REMORA, *Echeneis remora*.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. iii. 64 The Sucking-fish is about the bigness of a large Whiting. 1756 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* 493 The Sucking Fish. This fish is remarkable on account of its *sacula*... by whose *sacula*, it fastens itself to the sides of ships, planks, fishes, or other bodies. 1880 *GÜNTHER Introd. Study Fishes* 461 A somewhat ingenious way of catching sleeping turtles by means of a Sucking-fish held by a ring fastened round its tail. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 524 Few sharks are caught in tropical seas that have not one or more sucking fish attached to them.

b. Applied to various other fishes, e.g. the Cornish sucker, the lamp-sucker.

1776 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* III. 120 Lesser Sucking Fish... Lepadogaster. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 181/1 Sucking Fish, a name sometimes given... to fishes of the family Discoboli.

Sucking-pig. A new-born or very young pig; a young milk-fed pig suitable for roasting whole. (Formerly often called *roasting pig*.)

1566 *WITNALS Dict.* 17 Yonge suckyng pigges, *porci delici*. 1606 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 166 For one suckyng pigge, iij viij. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* ii. i. There were three suckyng pigs served up in a dish. c 1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) p. xxxvii. I know no moor on um neaw, than a seawyng-pig. 1834 *MARRYAT P. Simplex* (1863) 198 A roast sucking pig came on as a second course. 1846 *YOUATT Pig* (1847) 130 Those intended to be killed for 'sucking-pigs' should not be above four weeks old. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 73 'You like sucking-pig?' he asked. 'Not particularly.' 'Ah! you never ate them as they ought to be eaten!'

Sucking-pump.

† 1. An air-pump. *Obs.*

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. Proem* 12 A Sucking Pump, or as we formerly call'd it, an Air Pump.

2. A suction pump. Now rare.

1660 *D'ACRES Art Water-drawing* 5 As it is every day to be seen in sucking Pumps, whose water will not follow the Bucket much above the said height. 1707 *MORTIMER Husbandry* (1721) i. 92 Those continual Repairs and Mendings, that the least Defects in Sucking-pumps are constantly requiring. 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 116 A contrivance for converting the common sucking-pump into a lifting-pump. 1830 *HERSCHEL Study Nat. Phil.* iii. i. 228 On the occasion of a sucking-pump refusing to draw water above a certain height.

Suckle (suk'k'l), sb.¹ Also 5 succle, sokel, -yl, 6 suckell. [app. short for HONEYSUCKLE. Cf. SUCKLING sb.²]

a. Clover. Also called † *lamb-suckle*. b. *attrib.* in † *suckle-bloom* glossing *L. locusta* = HONEYSUCKLE 1, 1 b. *Obs.*

14. Medical MS. in *Anglia XIX.* 78 Succle, a good medycyne for þe web in þe eye. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulker 787 Hec locusta*, a sokylblome. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cccclxxvii. 1018 *Mend Trefoile* is called... of some Succles, and Honisuckles. 1709 *T. ROBINSON Vindict. Mosaik System* 91 Honey... which they suck out of the Honey-Flowers, as the Honey-Suckle, Lamb-Suckle, the Clover Flowers. 1728 *R. BRADLEY Dict. Bot.* Suckles is Honysuckle.

c. = HONEYSUCKLE 2. Also *suckle-bush*.

1816 *L. HUNT Rimini* ii. 192 And ivy, and the suckle's streaky light. 1886 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* Suckle-bush, *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

d. *fig.*

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 976 in *Macro Plays* 106 *Luxuria*. With my sokelys of sweetness, I sytte & I slepe.

Suckle (suk'k'l), sb.² [f. next.]

† 1. A suckling organ. *Obs. rare.*

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 26 The body of this fish [sc. the maratec]... wanting fins, in their place ayded with 2 paps which are not only suckles but stilts to creep a shoare upon.

2. A suckling-house for lambs. *local.*

1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* II. 1056 In order to conduct this sort of fattening with... success, a lamb-house or suckle of proper dimensions must be provided.

Suckle (suk'k'l), v. Also 5 aukle, 6 soo(k)le. [Of obscure formation.

Usually taken to be f. Suck v. + -LE, but the ordinary frequentative meaning of this suffix is not appropriate. Possibly a back-formation from SUCKLING sb., first recorded c 1440.]

1. *trans.* To give suck to; to nurse (a child) at the breast.

1408 *Wyclif's Bible* Job iii. 12 (MS. Fairf. 2) Whi was j suckid wiþ tetis? 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. l. 161 *Iago*. She was a wight... Des. To do what? *Iago*. To suckle Fooles, and chronicle small Beere. 1607 — *Cor.* i. iii. 44 The breasts of Hecuba When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lonelier Then Hectors forehead. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iii. 41 My Brinded Heifer... Two Thriving Calves she suckles twice a day. 1704 *T. BROWN Satire Quack Wks.* 1730 l. 63 Some she-bear... Suckled thee young. 1789 *BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 233 If she continue to suckle the child, it is at the peril of her own life. 1848 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxvi. The misery of the mother's condition rendered her little able to suckle the infant. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 470 A calf is suckled for 10 weeks. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* i. iv. 35 An English prince... suckled by an English nurse.

absol. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 361/2 The specific gravity of the milk appears to increase as the woman continues suckling.

b. *fig.* To nourish with, bring up on.

1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* A 3. It began in the ninth age, and in the tenth was suckled with little arguments and

imperfect pleadings. 1721 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 35 The Roots... are till that time in a manner suckled by the Mother Plant. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* i. 134 For me kind Nature... Suckles each herb, and spreads out ev'ry flow'r. 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 364 Though suckled at fair freedom's breast. 1807 *WORDSW.* 'The world is too much with us' 10 A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn. 1883 *G. MOORE Mod. Lover* xvii. The great artist... is born in the barren womb of failure and suckled on the tears of impotence.

2. To cause to take milk from the breast or udder; to put to suck. Also with *up*. Now rare.

1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 38 Put the lambe to her, and socle it. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 78 If kiddes be socled vp wyth ewes milke. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 28 Feb. an. 1776 Suckling calves after they are ten weeks old, is bad management. a 1796 *VANCOUVER in A. Young Agric. Essex* (1813) II. 284 A third [purpose] may be added, that of suckling, or feeding calves for the London market. 1834 *L. RITCHIE Land. Seine* 131 [The Jews] were forbidden to suckle their children by means of Christian nurses.

3. *intr.* To suck at the breast. *rare.*

1688, etc. [implied in SUCKLING ppl. a. 2.] 1823 *MME. P. PANAM Mem. Yng. Gr. Lady* 102 The child who was suckling at my bosom.

Suckler (suk'kla), Also Sc. 5 suclar, 6 sowklar. [f. SUCKLE v. + -ER 1.]

1. An unweaned mammal (rarely an infant); esp. a sucking calf. Also *attrib.*

1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 166 Twa cupyl of suclar kyddis. 1791 *J. LEARMONT Poems* 269 This day we hae our suckler lambs to spane. c 1800 *ABOV in A. Young Agric. Essex* (1813) II. 277 Sucklers of a week old, sold at Ongar market for 40s. each. 1832 *L. HUNT tr. Theocritus' Hercules & Serp.* 61 When they saw the little suckler, how He grasped the monsters. 1892 *Wiltz Co. Mirror* 5 Aug. 4/2, 30 Fat and Suckler Calves.

† b. as a term of endearment. *Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 53 My sowklar [Bann. MS. suckler] swiet as any vnjouan.

2. An animal that suckles its young; a mammal. Also, with epithet, an animal that suckles its young in a specified manner. *rare.*

1850 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 577 They are moderately prolific and excellent sucklers. 1861 *Zoologist Ser.* i. XIX. 7303 The sucklers and birds of the island have already been enumerated. a 1866 *WHREWELL* (Ogilvie).

3. One who rears young calves or lambs. *local.*

1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 116 (E. D. S.). 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 29 Oct. (1775) Last night, the Suckler, in a great hurry, drove one of the cows out of the suckling-house into the yard. 1784 *ROBINSON Let. in N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 342, I sold the butcher a fat calf and the suckler a lean one.

4. pl. The flowering heads of clover. Also *attrib.* in *sing.* Cf. SUCKLING sb.² i.

1795 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* iv. ii. On the Suckler brae. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* i. 54 The flowered heads are called by the common people *sookies* or *sucklers*. 1893-4 *Northumb. Gloss.* II. 706 *Sucklers*, white clover.

5. = SUCKER sb. 4. *dial.* Cf. SUCKLING sb. 2.

1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) II. 178 A very lofty tuft of oats... consisting of thirty-seven stalks... without reckoning a multitude of other small sucklers. 1852 *STERNBERG Dial. Northants.* 109 *Sucklers*, slips of willow, &c., used for planting.

Suckling (suk'klin), sb.¹ Forms: 5 suklinge, suckelyng, 5-6 sokelyng(e, 6 sue(k)lyng(e, -elyng, 7 sucklin, 6- suckling. [f. Suck v. + -LING 1. Cf. MDu. *sogeling* (Du. *zuigeling*, Wflm. *zoogeling*), MHG. *sogelinc*, *sogelinc* (G. *säugling*).]

1. A. An infant that is at the breast or is unweaned.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463/1 Sokelyng(e, or he þat sokythe, *sububer*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* viii. 2 Out of the mouth of the very babes & sucklings thou hast ordered prayse. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 8 The place, that in infants, and late borne sucklynges, is so soft, and tender. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 389 A lounyng mother, though her young suckling crie all night... when she ariseth, she loneth it neuertheless. 1845 *WORDSW.* 'Young England' 14 Let Babes and Sucklings be thy oracles. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 129 In this country at any rate, rickets is practically unknown amongst sucklings.

b. A young animal that is suckled; esp. a sucking calf; cf. SUCKLER 1.

1530 *PALSGR. 279/1* Sokelyng a yong calfe. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* 43 b. Here next to my house, are my Sucklings, that are brought to their dammes to sucke thrise a day. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 136 Calves are either Sucklings or Wainlings. 1693 *CONGÈVE in Dryden's Juvenal* xi. (1697) 285 The tend'rest Kid And Fattest of my Flock, a Suckling yet. 1731 *ARNAUTHOT Aliments* iv. (1735) 92 When an Animal that gives Suck turns feverish... the Milk turns... to Yellow; to which the Suckling has an Aversion. 1821 *BYRON Cain* ii. ii. I lately saw A lamb stung by a reptile: the poor suckling Lay foaming on the earth. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) II. 59c Half the dogs pupped there are supposed to die of it while sucklings.

c. *fig.*

1806 *H. K. WHITE Let. to R. W. A.* 18 Aug. This island, and its little suckling the Isle of Wight.

2. = SUCKER sb. 4. *dial.* Cf. SUCKLER 5.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 345 The sucklings of my old trees transplanted.

Suckling (suk'klin), sb.² Also 5 suklyng(e, 5-6 sokelyng(e, [app. f. SUCKLE sb. 1.]

1. Clover. (Also *lamb-sucklings*). *dial.* † Also glossing *L. locusta*. = HONEYSUCKLE 1, 1 b; SUCKLE sb. 1 a.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463/1 Sokelyng(e, herbe (or suklyng(e), *locusta*. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 270 As we with

swete bredys have it [sc. the passover lamb] etc And also with the byttr Sokelyng. [Cf. *Exodus* xii. 8.] 1530 PALSOR. 272/1 Sokelyng an herbe. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Extr. Common-Pl. Bks.* Wks. 1835 IV. 379 The flowers of sorrel are reddish... of sweet trefoil or suckling three-leaved grass, red or white. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 123 The white or Dutch clover... Probably from the apparent advantage which sheep receive from this admirable grass, is it called lamb's sucklings. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Mar. 2/1 Clover seed, trefoil, sainfoin, red suckling. 1895 *Gloss. E. Anglia, Suckling.* (2) The common purple clover. In Suffolk, however, the red clover is never called suckling, but that term is generally used for the white or Dutch clover. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* (1899) 61 The suckling is already thin in the grass, making patches of green carpeting.

2. = HONEYSUCKLE 2 (*Lonicera Perichymentum*). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1653 LAWES *Ayres & Dial.* ii. 16 The wanton Suckling and the Vine. 1664 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 208 To smell the sucklings and the stocks and to see the new trees grow. 1678 R. FERRIER *Jrnl. in Camden Misc.* (1895) IX. 32 Fine walks covered overhead with roses and sucklings. 1823 E. MOORE *Suffolk Words* 408 Suckling, the honey-suckle.

Suckling (sɜːkˈlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUCKLE v. + -ING 1.]

1. a. The feeding of infants at the breast. b. The rearing of young calves, etc. in suckling-houses.

1799 *Syn. Husb.* in R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1805) II. 978 In suckling... the charges are much heavier than when the milk is sold out of the pail. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 64 The processes connected with reproduction and suckling. 1892 J. CARMICHAEL *Dis. Childr.* 288 Irregular Suckling is a fruitful cause of illness in the infant.

c. *transf.* (see quot.)

1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 153 The Lancashire exhibitors... leave but very few [gooseberries] on each bush, and increase the size of those... by a process called 'suckling', i.e., placing a pan of water under each berry, that it may swell from the vapour given out.

2. *attrib.*, as suckling time; suckling assistant, a device for relieving nursing mothers when suffering from sore nipples; suckling box, a feeding-bottle of wood; suckling-house, a house or hut in which young calves or lambs are brought up; suckling meats, food suitable for infants.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 353 Relfe's 'suckling assistant. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 97 Milk in a warm breast is more effectual nourishment, than milk in a cold 'suckling box. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 29 Oct. 1775 The suckler... drove one of the cows out of the 'suckling-house into the yard. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 111 Then had she nyne poore infants... whome she fedd on her knees, with tender and 'suckling meates agreeable for their infancie. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 456 She took me like a child of 'suckling time, And cradled me in roses.

Suckling (sɜːkˈlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SUCKLE v. + -ING 2.]

1. a. Giving suck. b. Rearing young calves, etc. in suckling-houses.

1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) I. 293 Infants at the breast necessarily lying so much on the arm of the suckling mother. c. 1800 AADV in A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) II. 278 In the dairy farms the calves are generally sold at a week old, to the suckling farmer. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 979 The calf-suckling farmer.

2. = SUCKING *ppl. a.* 1, 2.

In earlier quots. possibly *attrib.* use of SUCKLING *sb.* 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2357/4 Lost... a black and white suckling Spaniel Bitch. 1732 AARATHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliiments* etc. 104 Most of the Diseases of suckling Infants proceed from Milk growing sour and curdling in the Stomach. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Though thou art not so tender as a suckling pig. 1835 WOODSW. *Sonn.* 'White poring Anti-quarians', The Wolf, whose suckling Twins [etc.]. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 163 Milk, the natural food of the suckling animal.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1866 SWINBURNE *Laus Veneris* lxxix, O breast whereat some suckling sorrow clings. 1882 COOPER *Biogen* (1884) 43 Some German metaphysicians and their suckling converts.

Sucky, *obs. form of SUCCOUR.*

Sucrate (sɜːˈkreɪt). *Chem.* [a. F. *sucrate*, f. *sucra* SUCCAR + -ATE 4.] A compound of a substance with sucrose.

1868 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 10) 686 Cane-sugar does not turn brown when triturated with alkalis... it combines with them, however, forming compounds called sucates.

|| **Sucre** (sɜːˈkreɪt). [f. the name of Antonio José de Sucre, a South American patriot.] A silver coin of Ecuador now of the value of two shillings. 1886 *Rep. Sec. Treasury* 230, 412, 413 (Cent. Dict.). 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 1/3 The Government of Guayaquil recently made a special issue of postage-stamps of the value of 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 20c., 50c., and 1 sucre. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXVII. 649/2.

Sucro- (sɜːˈkro-), used as combining form of F. *sucra* sugar, as *sucro-acid*, an acid obtained by the action of an acid on a sugar.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (ed. 2) iv. § 3. 288 The following equations will serve to elucidate the composition of some of these sucro-acids:—1. Sucro-tartaric acid, dibasic:—Tartaric acid + Sucrose = Sucro-tartaric acid. 1913 DORLAND *Illustr. Med. Dict.* 918/1 *Sucroclastic*, splitting up sugar 1 as, a sucroclastic enzyme.

Sucrose (sɜːˈkroʊs). *Chem.* [f. F. *sucra* SUCCAR + -OSE 2.] Any one of the sugars having the composition (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) and properties of cane-sugar; = SACCHAROSE.

1861 [see prec.]. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 322 Saccharine... Bodies... may be divided into three classes: (1) Sucroses...

(2) Glucoses. (3) Amyloses. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 200 The sucroses... cane-sugar, maltose, and lactose.

Sucst, *supo*: see SEE v.

Suction (sɜːkˈʃən). [ad. L. *suctio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suct*, *sūgere* to SUCK. Cf. F. *suction* (OF. *suction*).]

1. The action of sucking with the tongue and lips (or analogous organs). Also, an instance of this.

Applied to a method of extracting soft cataract (and the instruments used) by sucking the liquid from the lens through a tube (cf. *suction tube* in 4 b).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 191 Sounds... may be made, as well by Suction, as by Emission of the Breath: as in Whistling, or Breathing. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. § 2. 169 The Motions dependent on the Sensations of the Tongue... Suction, Mastication [etc.]. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 376 The author asserts, that... all the parts [in insects] derive their aliment from simple suction. 1840 L. HUNT *Seer* i. x. 25/1 His [sc. a fly's] suction of sugar. 1841 T. R. JONES *Antin. Kingd.* 194 The internal digestive apparatus [of the leech] is evidently adapted... to form a capacious reservoir for the reception of fluids taken in by suction. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (ed. 2) 2 When I... sent those streaky lollipops home for your fairy suction. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 615 He was unable to take sustenance, except by suction. 1869 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 130 Extraction of Soft Cataract by Suction... Two, three, or four days having elapsed, the second stage or suction part of the operation may be performed.

b. Imbibing strong drink, drinking. *slang.*

1817 SCOTT *Let. to Morrill* 11 Aug. in *Lockhart*, A man... cannot easily spend much money in liquor, since he must walk three or four miles to the place of suction and back again. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii, Wery good power o' suction, Sammy. 1913 *Daily Mail* 25 Apr. 5/1 'What was this debt for?' asked Judge Snagge. 'Suction, my lord,' was the reply.

c. *transf.* The craving of appetite. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 169 Least the parts shoulde pine away when they are... hunger-starved, nature hath framed one part of exquisite and perfect sense, which alone fore-apprehending the suction and so the want of the rest [etc.]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 365 A continual and unsatiable desire of eating caused, by a vehement sense of suction in the mouth of the ventricle.

d. *fig.*

1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvii, They had been drawn into the great current of human life, and were swept away with it, as by the suction of fate itself. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 8/1 If we had joined the movement we should have been drawn into it through suction.

2. The production of a more or less complete vacuum with the result that external atmospheric pressure forces fluid into the vacant space or causes the adhesion of surfaces.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 53 One may remark within the... economy of nature, sundry sorts of attractions: as that of suction. 1669 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Chym.* 129 The pressure would not be so much... unless at the time of the suction of the air. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 212 Suction and the ascension of water in pumps. 1702 SAVERBY *Miner's Friend* 20 The external Pressure of the Atmosphere or what is vulgarly called Suction. 1793 W. & S. JONES *Catal. Optical etc. Instr.* 6 A model of a water pump, exemplifying the nature of pumps, and proving the absurdity of what is called suction. 1878 MEREDITH *Teeth* 222 That adaptation of the plate to the mucous membrane which is necessary to keep out particles of food, or to make perfect suction. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. West* II. vi. 86 The suction had been so great as to tear the leather gaiters I wore off my legs.

3. Short for suction-pipe.

1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 65 Suction, or Suction pipe, the tail pipe of a pump; that part of a pump where the water enters. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xi. 124 Its length is sufficient to enable it to be screwed at its other end to any of the suction.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple *attrib.*

1847-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. i. 145/1 Air entering veins lying within the suction-influence of the chest. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Suction power, the force presumed to be exerted on the blood in the veins by the active dilatation of the heart. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 250 The alternate compressive action of the abdominal wall and suction action of the thorax.

b. Special *comb.*: suction box, chamber, a chamber in a pump into which the liquid is conveyed by the suction-pipe; suction fan, (a) a fan used to increase or diminish the draught in a furnace; (b) a fan for withdrawing chaff and dirt from grain, or steam and hot air from meal, as it comes from the burrs (Knight, 1884); suction pipe, (a) the pipe leading from the bottom of a pump barrel to the reservoir from which fluid is to be drawn; (b) a pipe for the extraction of dust from tow; suction-plate, (a) a dental plate kept in position by atmospheric pressure; (b) (see quot. 1889); suction primer (see quot.); suction pump, a pump of the type in which the barrel is placed above the level of the reservoir, and is connected therewith by a suction pipe; suction stop, any of the 'clicks' peculiar to certain South African languages; suction tube, (a) = suction-pipe (a); (b) a tube used in an operation for cataract; suction valve, (a) the valve at the bottom of the cylinder of a suction pump, below the piston; (b) the valve in a steam engine through which the water is drawn from the hot-well into the feed-pump (Knight, 1875). Also in various names of

machines which perform their operations by suction or the creation of a vacuum; e.g. suction cleaner, gas engine, hose.

1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xi. 124 A 'suction-box or valve chest, is fitted beneath the pump. 1864 WELCH, 'Suction-chamber, the chamber of a pump into which the suction pipe delivers. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 9/3 Their fight with 'suction cleaners alone had cost them £3,750. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 400 A 'suction-fan wherewith to increase or diminish the draught, and to cause the effectual passage of the gases and fumes through even a compact mass of ore. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 5/2 The householder must supply himself with a small 'suction-gas-engine. 1888 *Daily News* 2 July 5/5 The Grinder and Manly tugs got to work with their 'suction hose. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 209 A proper length of 'suction pipe. 1835 *Use Philos. Manuf.* 215 Arrangements... for cleaning the tow by a blowing-machine, with dist suction-pipes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 244/2 'Suction-plate (Dental). 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xi. 124 A deck- or suction-plate... to the under side of which, at its centre, the tail pipe from the pump is attached. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 244/2 'Suction-primer, a small force-pump worked by hand and used in charging a main-pump. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 871/1 Suction Primer, a device to charge a steam pump ready for starting. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 635 Two or three kinds, used for domestic purposes, of which the 'suction and lifting pumps are the chief. 1883 *Science* I. 524/1 It has long been discussed whether the ventricle of the heart is not only a force-pump in systole, but also a suction-pump in diastole. 1887 H. SWEET in *Academy* 10 Dec. 394 The 'suction-stops or 'clicks' of the South-African languages. 1863 ATKINSON tr. *Gaunt's Physics* (1866) 231 A 'suction tube... which dips into the reservoir from which water is to be raised. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 502 One, resulting from the prick of a thorn, in a man, aged 28, was extracted with the suction-tube. 1891 LARDNER *Pneumatics* v. 294 Probably the most simple and the best contrivance [for an air pump] is one in which the 'suction valve is altogether dispensed with.

Hence **Suctional a. rare**, having a power of suction (*fig.*); **Suctionist noun-wd.**, one who favours a theory of suction.

1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 245 Several Phenomena of which, being liable to be accounted for by the Suctionists, and Funicularians, to proceed from some (unintelligible) Internal Cause. 1872 RUSKIN *Munera P.* 32 The holder of wealth... may be regarded... as a money-chest with a slit in it, not only receptant but suctional.

Suctorial (sɜːkˈtɔːriəl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *suctōrius* (n. pl. *Suctōria*, sc. *animalia*, the name of various zoological Groups), f. *suct*, *sūgere* to SUCK v.]

Of an organ: Adapted for sucking. Of an animal: Having organs adapted for sucking or having the power of suction; belonging to any of the groups named Suctoria in which the mouth is adapted for sucking, or which possess sucking disks, or the like. Of a habit, etc.: Involving or characterized by suction.

1833 OWEN *Descr. Catal. Comp. Anat.* II. 80 When the Lamprey is firmly attached... to foreign bodies by means of its suctorial mouth. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 267/2 The *Tenuirostres*, or suctorial birds. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* Suctorial discs, such as those of the leeches. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 267 The Hemiptera... are suctorial insects. 1880 BASTIAN *Barn* vi. 99 Owing to the suctorial habits of these fierce and predatory creatures, the oesophagus is very narrow. 1900-13 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 672/1 Suctorial pad.

So **Suctorian**, a member of the Suctoria; esp. a cyclostomous fish.

1842 BRANDS *Dict. Sci.*, etc.

Suctorious (sɜːkˈtɔːriəs), *a. Zool.* Now rare.

[Formed as prec. + -OUS.] = SUCTORIAL.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1816) I. 167 The larvae of *Dytisc* fixing themselves by their suctorious mandibles to the body of fish. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 510/2 Both kinds of prehensile organs are provided with acetabula, or suctorious discs for adhesion.

So **Suctory a. rare**.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* III. xxiv. 464 *Rostellum*, which I employ to denote the suctory organs of the louse tribe.

Suouri, -urris, -urs (s) : see SUCCOUR *sb.* and v.

Sud *sb.*, sing. of SUDS, q.v.

+ **Sud**, v. *Obs.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To befool, soil.

1593 NASHES *Christ's T.* (1613) 164 Recouer your soules though you have sudded your body.

2. *intr.* To foam. (See SUDGING *ppl. a.*)

1603 G. FLETCHER *Canto Death of Eliza* i, The stream, That sudding on the rocks, would closely seeme To imitate her whitenesse with his frothy creame.

3. *pass.* To be covered with drift sand left by a flood.

1787 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.* s.v. *Sudded*, The meadows are sudded; i. e. covered with drift sand left by the floods. W.

Sud, dial. var. *shoula*: see SHALL A 7 b.

Sudaine, -te, *obs. forms of SUDDEN*, -TY.

|| **Sudak** (sɜːˈdæk). [Russian судакъ.] A species of pike-perch.

1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* III. 151 Still in greater plenty in the subordinate streams are the sudak, perch, and innumerable kinds of scale-fish.

|| **Sudamina** (sɜːˈdæmɪnə), *sb. pl. Path.* [mod. L., pl. of *sudāmen*, f. *sudare* to sweat.] Minute whitish vesicles or pustules caused by the accumulation of sweat in the upper layers of the skin after copious perspiration, esp. in certain fevers.

1621 SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. xlviii. 113 *Ниспова Sudamina* the Measles are pustules like Millet-seed which ulcerate the Skin. 1844 HOARVN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2). 1862 H. W.

FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 245. A vesicular eruption of sudamina. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 6 Apr. 5/5 Suffering from an outbreak of 'sudamina', consequent on eating putrid meat.

Hence **Sudaminal** *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of sudamina.

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 709 There is a great tendency to profuse sweating after fits, and this may lead to sudaminal rashes.

Sudan (sudā'n, -æn). Variant of SOUDAN. So **Sudanese** (sudā'nīz) *adj.* belonging to the Sudan; *sb.* an inhabitant or the inhabitants of the Sudan; **Sudani** (also **Sudany**) *a.* and *sb.* in the same sense; **Sudanian** (sudā'nīān) *a.* [*f.* mod.L. *Sudaniana*, the Sudan], Sudanese.

1884 KEANE *Ethnol. Egyptian Sudan* 17 Subjoined are tabulated schemes of all the Eastern *Sudanese and contiguous ethnical groups. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 279/1 The Sudanese Negro peoples. 1905 SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 267 The Egyptian has never been fond of military service, whereas, we all now know, the Sudanese is essentially a fighting animal. 1896 *Daily News* 20 May 5/1 He is a 'Sudani', and was one of Gordon's soldiers. 1906 PETRIE *Relig. Anc. Egypt* ix. 63 The Sudany dancer. 1842 RICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 305 The black *Sudanians nations. 1908 SIR H. JOHNSTON *Grenfell & the Congo* II. xxiii. 587 Sudanian Africa.

Sudand, -anetee, obs. forms of SUDDEN, -TY.

† **Sudarium** (sūdā'riūm). [*L.*: see next.]

1. A napkin or cloth for wiping the face; a handkerchief (in quot. 1801 *Jocular*); *spec.* the cloth with which, according to legend, St. Veronica wiped the face of Christ on the way to Calvary, and on which his features were impressed; hence, any similar cloth venerated as a relic; a portrait of Christ on a cloth. (Cf. VERNICLE, VERONICA.)

1607 W. BIDDULPH in T. Lavender *Trav. Four Englishmen* (1612) 115 A woman called Veronica... brought forth a *Sudarium*... to wipe his face. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Nov. 1644. The miraculous *Sudarium* induced with the picture of our Saviour's face. 1801 SVO. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) I. iii. 46 The most intrepid veteran of us all dares no more than wipe his face with his cambric *sudarium*. 1816 J. DALLWAY *Stat. & Sculpt.* 312 He... holds a *sudarium* in his right hand and in his left a roll. 1899 GULLICK & TIMAS *Painting* 61 A representation of this kind—the head of the Saviour on a cloth, and called a 'sudarium' is common in the works of early painters.

† *b.* = MANIPULUS. *C. Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. iv. 187/1 The *Manipulus* or *Sudarium*, called also *Mappula* or *Phanon*.

2. = SODATORIUM. Also *fig.*

1854 G. W. CURTIS *Wand in Syria, Damascus* vii. 329 You rise and enter the *Sudarium* beyond. 1863 TRAVELYN *Complet. Wallah* 171 [In India] the mind, like the body, becomes languid and flabby and nerveless... While this *sudarium* continues to be the seat of government [etc.].

Sudary (sūdā'ri). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-5 *sudare*, 4-6 *sudario*, 5 *seou*, *sewdarie*, (*shoudarye*), *sodary*, *sudurye*, 5-6 *sudarye*, 6 *sudari*, *sudere*; also (*disyll.*) 5 *sudary*, *Sc. swdour*. [*ad. L. sūdārium*, *f. sūdor* sweat: see -ARY 1. 2. Cf. *It.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.* *sudario*, *Pr. suzari*, *F. suaire*. Gr. *συνδαριον*, from *Lu.*, is used in Luke xii. 20, John xi. 44, xx. 7, Acts xix. 12.]

1. A napkin or handkerchief used to wipe sweat or tears from the face; a sweat-cloth; *esp.* such a napkin venerated as a relic of a saint.

a 1350 *St. James* 137 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 98 *be childe pan toke be appostels sudary.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saintr.* i. (Petrus) 53 In his bosom ay be bare a sudare, to wepe his ene. 1384 WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 12 On syke men the sudaries [water ver. napkins]... or nyrt clothis... weren borun fro his body. c 1430 LYND. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 For eyen and nose the nycte a mokadour, Or sudary. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436/2 He came to the sudary of the saynt & with grete deuocion kyssed it. 1623 COCKERAM, *Sudorie* [*Sudarye*], a handkercheffe. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III. 438 A monk fumbled at the sick man's mouth With some undoubted relic—a sudary Of the Virgin.

2. The napkin which was about Christ's head in the tomb; hence, a shroud or winding-sheet. Also attrib. *sudary cloth*.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 193 (Cott.) Peter... saze *be schetze spred*, and be sudary bore leued pat was in *be sepulchre laide on our lordes hened.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 99 His face was bounden wip a sudarie. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 387 A sudarye Loo here haue I, Wynde hym far-thy. c 1450 in *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 204 Ane gret sepulchre with ane ymage of our Saluour, and ane swdour of quhit silk abou the sam. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a iij b. Moo than a thousand men in sudaries lyke dede men. 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1049 Here is nothyng left but a sudare cloth. 1500 *Chesler Pl.* xix. (Shaks. Soc.) II. 98 My Lorde Jesu is awaye! But his shoudarye south to saye, Lyinge here I fynde. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 3 Ther in a Castyll ys a flayer Church where ys the sudary of ower Savyor Crist Jhu. 1538 *Prymer Salisb.* Use in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846) II. p. xiii. The body of Jesu Was wraped and bounde in a sudary. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 342 The holy Sudary at Turin.

3. *Ecl.* A ceremonial cloth of linen or silk, often fringed; *esp.* a humeral veil. *arch.*

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 27 Also vj secundaries corporas & a case. c 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1840) 367 Sudaries longyng to the awtres. 1488 in *Archæologia* XLV. 116 A Sewdane of grene tarterne fringed with silke on bothe ends. c 1500 *Order Consecr. Nuns* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846) II. 327 Every virgin shall have a long sudary or towel upon both hir bandys. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) M. iij b. Vc chaplains armed every one of them with an ob. do cast theyr ob. in to the basen kyssyng y^e

sudary. 1549 EOW. VI. *Injunct.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. II. No. 33. 165 Blessing his Eyes with the Paten or Sudary. 1891 *Leeco Missale Westm.* p. xv. The fifth is the initial of St. Stephen's office, and represents the saint as a deacon holding up stones in a sudary.

† **Sudate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. sūdāt*, *pa. ppl. stem* of *sūdare* to sweat.] *intr.* To sweat, perspire.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 125/1 Drinke then the wine as warm as you may... cause yourself to be well decked, because you might sudate. 1623 COCKERAM. 1644 *Vind. Anglicus* 6.

† **Sudation**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. sūdatio*, *-ōnem*, *n.* of action *f. sūdare* (see prec.). Cf. *F. sudation*.] Sweating, perspiration. Also *fig.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 157/1 If the Patient can attayne to sudatione before he goe to bedde. 1623 COCKERAM. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sudation*, a sweating; a taking of pains. 1844 HECKER *Epid. Med.* Ages 266 An advocate of the twenty-four hours' sudation.

† **Sudatorium** (sūdātō'riūm). [*L.*, neut. sing. of *sūdātorius*: see next and -ORIUM.] A room in which hot-air or steam baths are taken to produce sweating; a sweating-room (*esp. Rom. Antig.*).

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 421 A Sudatorium has also been built here, the effect of which is caused by the steam of the water. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. iii. 74 A sudatorium, or sweating-room. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 37/1 A convenient apparatus for applying it [*sc. heated air*] was invented by the late Dr. Gower, called a *Sudatorium*. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. ii. 25 The Roman mansion with its hypocaust and sudatorium. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Idylls Sea* iv. 20, I awoke streaming as if in the sudatorium of a Hammam.

Sudatory (sūdātō'ri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-orye.

[*ad. L. sūdātorius*, *f. sūdāt*, *sūdare* to sweat: see -ORY. Cf. *F. sudatoire*, *It. Sp. sudatorio*.]

A. adj. Producing, accompanied by, or connected with sweating. *rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51/1 Those which have passed through the Sudatory regione. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 157/2 Make therof a sudatorye bath. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 737 All shrivelled up as we were by the heat—for we were almost past the sudatory stage. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Jan. 10/1 Turkish baths. These sudatory institutions... get a man's extra flesh down. 1911 J. WARD *Roman Era in Brit.* v. 94 It is usual to have... two or more sudatory rooms at different temperatures.

B. sb. 1. = SUDATORIUM.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 289 This Sudatory is entred by a long narrow passage bewene into the rock. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, Neere to this cave are the natural stoves of St. Germain, of the nature of sudatories. *Ibid.*, These sudatories are much in request for many infirmities. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* Aug. 418/2 This antique piece appears to be a floor of a Roman sudatory. 1840 HODGSON *Hist. Northumb.* III. II. 319/3 This seems to have been the principal laconicum, caldarium, vapour room, or sudatory. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* xiii. I. 97 Their vapour baths, or sudatories, of which each village has several. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 321 His house... having baths and sudatories. *Fig.* 1824-9 LONDON *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 340/2 We rush out of the sudatory of Byron to roll in the snow of Wordsworth.

2. MISUSED for SUDARY 1.

1828 DE QUINCEY *Toilette of Heb. Lady Wks.* 1899 XII. 140 The girdle... continued to be the appropriate depository for the napkin... or sudatory.

† **Sudd** (sūd). Also *sadd*. [*Arah. سدد sudd*, *n.* of action to *sudd* to obstruct.] An impenetrable mass of floating vegetable matter which obstructs navigation on the White Nile.

1874 BAKER *Ismailia* II. xiii. 488 To remove the sudd or obstruction to the navigation of the great White Nile. 1881 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* (N.S.) III. 301 A survey of the Nile, from the Sobat upwards, to the obstructive sudd in the Bahr el Gehel. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 796 The gunboat's business after Fashoda will be to cut through the sudd and reach Beiden as soon as possible.

b. transf. A temporary dam constructed across a river.

c 1900 SIR B. BAKER in *Daily Chron.* 20 Dec. 9/2 The method of working was to erect temporary dams or 'sudds', formed of various materials. 1903 *Sci. Amer.* 23 Feb. 152/2 To inclose the area, upon which it was intended to work during the season, by temporary dams or 'sudds' in November.

c. attrib. and Comb.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 2/1 The 'sudd' regions of the White Nile. 1900 *Daily News* 14 July 4/5 Major Peake's sudd-cutting party. 1911 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 28 Jan. 142/1 A factory is to be established in the sudd-country for the production of bricketted water-weed on an extensive scale.

Hence **Sudded** *ppl. a.*, obstructed by sudd.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 2/2 In 1898 Lord Kitchener found the Gebel River sudded.

Suddain, -ain(s)ly, -ant(1)e, obs. forms of SUDDEN, -LY, -TY.

† **Suddart**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 suddard, suddert, su(1)dart, soudart, so(w)ldart, 6-7 soudart. [*a. OF. so(u)ldard*, *-art*, mod.F. *soudard*, *-art*, *f. soude*, so(u)lde pay: see SOLD sb. 1 and -ARD.] A mercenary soldier. Also Comb. *suddart-like* *adj.* or *adv.*

1542 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 69 The suddart [*sic*] decernit and delivrit that [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 90 Mortal veyr among the soudartis. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. I. 560 The pretendit licence unlauchfulle grantit to Johnne Mortoun suddart for the transporting of sex lastis of talloun. 1755-6 *Ibid.* II. 482 Campaines of suddartis and uthers brokin men. 1587 W. FOWLER *Wks.*

(S.T.S.) I. 101 Skairslie I can tell, Now whidder he as chiften did, or soudartlyke, excell. a 1599 A. HUMZ *Poems* vii. 199 Conquerers, and soldarts of the Lord. a 1614 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 429 At unawares behind his bak, They interprys'd thair limmers crawing, Quidlik soudart-like they durst nocht undertak.

Fig. 1573 J. DAVIDSON *Poet. Rem.* (1829) 3 All the rabill of Sathanis suddartis, in Scotland, England, and France.

Sudden (sūd'n), *a.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Forms: 3-6

soden, sodan(e), -ayn(e), 4-6 sudayn(e), *Sc.* sud(d)an(e), 4-7 sodain(e), -ein(e), -eyn(e), 6-7 sodyne, 6-8 suddain(e), (4 souden, sudein(e), -en, -eyn(e), *Sc.* sowdane, soudan, swdan, 5 sothen, -eyn, 6 soddaine, -ayn, soudain(e), -eine, -en, soddain, suddayne, -eyn(e), -ein(e), *Sc.* soddan(e), suiden, 6-7 eodden, 7 sudain(e), 6- sudden. Also *β.* 5 soubdayne, subdayn, 6 subdain, *Sc.* subdane; *γ.* *Sc.* 4 so-, sudende, soudande, 4-6 sud(d)and, 5 sodand, sothent, 6 -end, suddant(e); *dial.* 8 sudent, 9 suddent, -int. [*a. AF. sodein*, *sudein* = *OF. (mod. F.) soudain*, also † *soubdain*, † *sudain* = *Pr. sub-*, *sob(f)-tan*, *sobtan*, *soptan*, *It. subitano*: -pop.L. **subitānu-s*, for *L. subitāneus* (whence *Sp.*, *Pg.* *subitaneo*), *f. subitus*: see SUBITE.

The present spelling was not finally established till after 1700; by far the commonest spelling in the 1st folio of Shaks. is *sodaine*, and *suddain* lasted on into the first quarter of the 18th c.]

A. adj. 1. Of actions, events, conditions: Happening or coming without warning or premonition; taking place or appearing all at once.

In some contexts the implication is rather 'Unexpected, unforeseen, unlooked-for', or 'Not prepared or provided for'. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1952 What he is til man mare certayn pan be dede es pat es swa sodayn? *Ibid.* 5129 Right swa be comyng of man son sal be, Sodayne and bright and dreful to se. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 260 This sodeyn cas this man astonysd so That need he wax. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 78 The Schip with sodein blast, Whan men lest wene, is overcast. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 42 A sodayne sight was til vs sente. c 1460 *Merita Missa* 125 in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 151 What sothen a venture the be-falle. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Tempest & sodayne storme of rayne. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, From battaile and murder, and from sodain death: Good lord deliver us. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 36 The people wyl not beare sodayne alterations. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* vi. 26 That you might The better arme you to the sodaine time. Then if you had at leisure knowne of this. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 6 Here a garrison is kept; supplied by the townes-mee vpon each sodaine summons. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. 30 His death may be suddn to him, though it comes by never so slow degrees. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 33 When the Oar is set alone upon the Test, that it may not be put into a violent suddain heat. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 12 Nov. 1643, Hayle, rain, and suddaine darkness. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 251, I interrupt him with a sudden bow. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxx. She heard a sudden step behind her. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 24, I come from haunts of coot and hern, I make a sudden sally. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 57 (1882) 419 Few events in our literary history are so startling as this sudden rise of the Elizabethan drama. 1887 RUSKIN *Preterita* II. 189, I... am simply helpless on any sudden need for decision like this.

β. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxi. 69 The sodaynye necessities that may fall. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 92 A sodaynye sparkle of lalousye cam to hym. 1563 WINSETT *Bk. 83 Quest.* *Pr.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 49 The suddane change of sum cunning cleriks.

γ. [c 1375: see SUDDENLY 2.] c 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 418 It was wight Wallace, Had thaim our set in to that sodand cas. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 124 At set purpois and nocht of suddante case. 1556 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 234 Gif ony suddand fyre occurs. a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 63 Ewerie man iudgit that suddand and prosperous succis should haue ane schort end.

b. Of emotions, impulses, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 25 Ne drede thou with sodeyn gastnesse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 290 Thurgh his sodein Malencolie To do so gret a felonie. 1575 GASCORNE *Kensworth Wks.* 1910 II. 121 Into deepe admiration and suddayne perplexitie. 1581 PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 12 b. Mued by some sodaine toie which taketh them in the head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 452 Sudden mind arose In Adam, not to let th'occasion pass. 1784 COWPER *Tash* vi. 550 His horse... Suorting, and starting into sudden rage. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob. xix.* After a sudden start of surprise, he recognised his acquaintance Sylvan. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* ii. 21 Checked in a moment of earnest endeavour by a sudden perception of the humorous.

c. Of a turning, etc.: Abrupt, sharp. In Zool.

and *Bot.* applied to parts that are sharply marked off from the neighbouring parts (cf. SUDDENLY 1 b).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 293 It hapneth at a souden wente, .. He fell unwar into a pet. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 194 Theswift coming about of the Work would... draw or job the suddain edge into the Stuff. 1784 COWPER *Tash* I. 267 Descending now... A sudden steep. 1837 CARLVER *Rev. France* I. iv. At some sudden turning in the Wood of Senart. 1891 *Cent. Dici.* s.v., A sudden antennal club; a sudden truncation.

d. Of physical objects: Appearing or discovered unexpectedly. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 Ther come a sodayne armye vpon this londe by see or by lande. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 192 The King of the Pechtes... wastes, with a suddane power, the nerrest cuntreys pertyeneing to the Scottis. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* iv. lxxviii. Up sprung a suddain Grove. 1712 POPE *Messiah* lx. See lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise. 1712-14 — *Rape Lock* v. 127 A sudden Star, it shot thro'

liquid air. 1819 KEATS *Otho* i. l. 47 The Hungarians.. Appear'd, a sudden host, in the open day. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii. Poems (1905) 176 When o'er the sudden specks my chisel trips. 1855 — *Childe Roland* xix, A sudden little river crossed my path As unexpected as a serpent comes. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Asia* 4 And Earth put forth a thousand sudden flowers.

† e. Of diseases. *Sudden stroke*: apoplexy. *Sudden taking* (see quot. 1688). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV (1550) 32 b, He was taken with a sore sodayn disease (Grafton adds called an Apoplexie). 1568 COVERDALE *Treat. Death* i. ix. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 57 The gout, frenzy, the sudden stroke, and such like. 1651 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* i. (1656) 66 And it also preventeth suddain sicknesses, if you haue anie suspect thereof. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 151/1 The Sudden taking [is] when he [as a horse] is deprived of his feeling and motion, not being able to stir any way.

2. a. Of actions, feelings: Unpremeditated, done without forethought. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 28563 Als wreth pat soort, and soden es (MS. sodenes). 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 192 How he.. Of soden wrethe and nought of right forjugged bath. 1483 (see SUBITE). 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 230 It is a sodain & tumultuous judgement, of which a man may truly say, a short sentence of a sottish iudge. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com.* Law ii. (1635) 2 If one kill another upon a suddaine quarrell, this is manslaughter. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* iv. § 7 He that swears commonly, is not only prepared to forswear when a solemn Oath is tendered him, but in all probability does actually forswear himself often in these suddaine Oaths. 1789 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 93 Sudden anger, upon certain occasions, is mere instinct. 1781 COWPER *Hopl.* 390 If sentence of eternal pain belong To ev'ry sudden slip and transient wrong.

b. Of persons: Acting without forethought or deliberation; hasty, impetuous, rash. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1024 Retornynge in here soule ay vp and down The wordes of his sodeyn Diomedee. 1530 PALSGR. 325/1 Sodayne, hasty of condicions, soudayn. 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 513 Be not suddaine, sir, The mater is of wecht. 1607 TOUNEURE *Rev. Trag.* iv. §, His Grace is old, and suddaine. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1610) 3 A Cruell and suddaine, hast thou since Purpled thy Nayle, in blond of innocence? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 738 My sudden hand Prevented spares to tell thee yet by deeds What it intends. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xx, Neither provoke me to be sudden by any unfit reply. 1850 NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglicans* 252 Some men, or races of men, are more sudden in their tempers than others.

3. Performed or taking place without delay; speedy; prompt, immediate. *Obs.* exc. of death.

1375 *Joseph Arim.* 390 Vpon sodeyne dep hou schalt some dye. 1450-80 *Secr. Secr.* 18 Takynge on him hasty and sodeyne vengeance. 1557 *Totell's Case*. (Arb.) 243 If I do false my faith in any point or misse, & sodeyn vengeance fall on me. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 48 None durst come neere, for feare of suddaine death. 1650 CROMWELL *Let. Gov. Edinb. Castle* 13 Dec. (Carlyle), Expecting your sudden answer, I rest, Your servant, Oliver Cromwell. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramant* Wks. (1687) 449 He acquaints the Citizens with the Kings Peril and his own, and requests their sudden Assistance. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 96 Our danger, which admits no long debate, But must with something sudden be oppos'd. 1678-9 DAVEN & LEE *Edipus* iv. i, I charge him on his life To speak; concealment shall be sudden death. 1831 SCOTT *Tral.* at Dec., If I were worthy I would pray God for a sudden death, and no interregnum between I cease to exercise reason and I cease to exist.

b. *Sudden death* (slang): see quots.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* May 752/1 'Which,' said he, 'is it to be two out of three, as at Newmarket, or the first toss to decide?' 'Sudden death,' said I, 'and there will soon be an end of it.' 1865 *Slang Dict.* 250 *Sudden death*, the first toss in a bet, to be decided by skying a copper. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson*, *Sudden death*, Anglo-Indian slang for a fowl served as a spatchcock.

† 4. Of persons: Swift in action, quick to perform, prompt, expeditious. Also, peremptory, sharp. *Obs.*

1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 18 Speake man, be suddaine, who thy Father was. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 19 Caska be suddaine, far we feare prevention. 1621 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* iv. vii, A suddain witty thief. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 193 The French is of so sudden and busie disposition, that he quickly yeelds to that a man demands. 1716 POPE *Ilind* vii. 282 No more—he sudden, and begin the fight. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xvii. 135 You are a little sudden upon me.

† b. Of mental faculties: Quick, sharp. *Obs.*

1608 PENNYLESS *Parl.* xvi. in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) i. 181 There shall so many sudden, or rather sodden Wits, step abroad, that a Flea shall not frisk forth, unless they comment upon her. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 190 Men of light and unsteady braines, have commonly sudden and sharpe conceits. 1742 POPE *To Mr. T. Southern* 11 The feast, his tow'ring genius marks In yonder wild goose and the larks! The mushrooms shew his wit was sudden!

† c. Of the eye: Glancing quickly. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. To The Paynim channst to cast his eye, His sudden eye. Vpon his brothers shield. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxiv. 492 Like the Apples of Asphaltes, appearing goodly to the sudden eye, but look well upon them, or at least but touch them, and they turne into Cinders. 1651 DAVENANT *Condiibert* i. vi. 59 (He) Bids both their Breasts be either open book, Where nought is writ too hard for sodain Eyes.

5. Made, provided, or formed in a short time. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. i. 32 Neuer was such a sodaine Scholler made. 1627 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 187 How dangerous it is, that the Army should depend on sudden provisions. 1697 LRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 554 Swift Rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 101 A sudden dinner was provided. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* Vol. IX.

Chaucer (1871) 173 Nothing is more certain than that great poets are not sudden prodigies, but slow results.

6. Prompt in action or effect; producing an immediate result. *poet.*

1586 CRESS PEMBREKE *Ps.* LXIV. iv, Thou, O God, from sodain bow Death striking them a shaft shall send. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 45 Had'st thou no poyson mixt, no sharpe ground knife, No sudden meane of death? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 142 How just it were to hire assassins, or Put sudden poison in my evening drink? 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* 165 There's no disease will let the spirit loose With less keen anguish than the sudden axe! 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 44 Hast not thou One shaft of all thy sudden seven that pierced Seven through the bosom?

† 7. Done, performed, or prepared on the spur of the moment; extempore, impromptu. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 12 Notwithstanding all her sodaine quips, The least whereof would quell a loners hope. 1591 — *1 Hen. VI.* III. i. 6 Doe it without inuention, suddenly, As I with sudden, and extemporal speech, Purpose to answer what thou canst object. 1596 B. F. HALL *Let. to Person Qual.*, Your love will put the best construction upon these sudden lines. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* Pref., Imperfect sketches, which were designed by a sudden pencil, and in a thousand leisure moments.

† 8. Brief, momentary, lasting only a short time.

1561 T. NORTON *Catvins* *Inst.* i. ix. (1634) 30 God brought not his word among men for a sodaine shew (*une monstre et parade de petite duree*). 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 29 The race of this life was so sodaine and short so often perilled and every ebbe moment at death his nod and beck. 1595 CAREW *Excell. Eng. Tongue* in G. G. Smith *Elis. Crit. Ess.* II. 287 A fuller obseruation of what my sodaine memory cannot represent vnto mee.

† 9. Happening at an early date; shortly to come or to be. *Obs.* (Cf. SUDDENLY 4.)

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. iv. 45 We haue not yet set downe this day of Triumph: To morrow, in my judgement, is too sudden. 1607 TOUNEURE *Rev. Trag.* II. i, The Dukes sonne.. One that is like to be our suddaine Duke. 1611 ELISING *Debates* *Ho. Lords* (Camden) 122 To represent the dangers and the present and sodeyne occasions which may be lost. 1712 R. GALE in *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees) i. 149, I will make up the first summe by sudden opportunity. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. ix, I must pray for a sudden opportunity of returning those pecuniary obligations.

B. *adv.* (So F. soudain.)

1. = SUDDENLY. Chiefly *poet.*

1404-8 *26 Pol. Poems* 24 Dep claymeþ eche man for hesse, And sodeyn, dep no dayes selle. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* II. ii. 107 Pardon me, I am too sodaine bold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 6 The day with cloudes was suddaine ouercast. 1652 in *Gilbert Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III. 76 If I cannot be suddaine in the heade of a considerable army, I am likely to be founde in the counties of Sligoe or Letrim. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 650 Pavilions numberless, and sudden reard. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 63 Sudden! he starts. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xix, As up the flinty path they strain'd Sudden his steed the leader rein'd. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xxxi, Sudden I heard a voice that cried, 'Come here'. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Eagle* 13 Sudden there swooped An eagle downward.

2. When qualifying an adj. in the attrib. position *sudden* is often hyphenated to it.

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* (ed. 2) 951 The sudden-starting tear. 1836 NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1840) To Sudden-whelming storm. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 327 There brake a sudden-beaming tenderness Of manners and of nature.

C. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

1. In *advb. phr.* formed with preps. = SUDDENLY (chiefly in sense 1).

a. *Of a sudden* (earlier *† of the sudden*): now usually with preceding *all*.

1590 DEE *Math. Prof.* d. iij b, I thinke, that none can iustly account them selues Architectes, of the suddayne. 1590 H. BARROW in *Greenwood Coll. Art* D. iij b, I am compelled.. to answer of the sodaine vnto such articles. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 152 Is it possible That lone should of a sodaine take such hold? 1648 DECAV *Closet Opened* (1669) 188 When all is heated through, it [sc. gravity] will quicken of a sudden. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 66 All of a sudden, and without any.. previous instructions, they were heard to speak.. in the fifteen several Tongues of fifteen several Nations. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polcarrow* 103 And then Prudy, all of a sudden, began to keep company with that little Preuentative fellow. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* xxx, As he gazed, he saw of a sudden a man steal forth from the wood. 1891 FARREAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xvii, Then all of a sudden appears Caligula, and demands that Clandius should be recognised as his slave.

b. *On or upon a (or the) sudden* (also *† on sudden, o' the sudden*). *arch.* Very common c. 1560-1700.

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Elis.* (1908) 17 To be.. done.. for more reasonable hier in hope of present payment than can be had or done upon the soden. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Subitarius*, *Subitarij militis*, soudiours mustred.. vpon a sodayne. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* G. iij, Who running well, at first, on sodaine slakes. 1611 *Bible* Ecclus. xi. 21 It is an easie thing in the sight of the Lord, on the sudden to make a poore man rich. 1630 USSHER *Let.* (1686) 449 For the Bargain which you mention of Ancient Coins.. I cannot upon the sudden say any thing; for my own Purse is too shallow. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 23 He did not vpon the Suddain comprehend the consequences. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Oct. 1644, It pleas'd God on the suddaine to appease the wind. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* l. 136 My Crop promis'd very well, when on a sudden I found I was in Danger of losing it all again. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xii, At length, and upon a sudden, the gallant stag-hound bayed furiously. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden of Berkholt* 118 He became on the sudden, moody, sullen and reckless. 1849 MACAULEY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 152 On a sudden a gleam of hope appeared. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. *Bottinius* 1303 O' the sudden, as good gifts are wont befall.

† (b) as *adj.* Prompt, speedily made. *Obs.*

1683 TAMPLE *Memo.* Wks. 1720 I. 439, I was surpriz'd to hear a Proposition so on the sudden, so short, and so decisive.

† c. *At a (or the) sudden*. *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1586) 3 To know how many men may march in a rancke, & at a sudden to bring them into a foursquare battail. 1574 HZELWOS *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 70 When they shoulde haue done a thing at the soudaine, they haue sit downe with great leysure to take counsell. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* III. xiv. (Arb.) 287 When Parmenio.. perswaded king Alexander.. to set vpon Darius at the soudaine. 1638 SIA T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prospe.* 170 Caligula seeing many Senators at his table, laughed at a sudden.

† d. *In a sudden*. *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 60 Parte of thy men maie be well hidden, to be able in a sodain, and contrary to themenies opinion to assaut him. *Ibid.* 69 The other two shal remain behinde, distaunte other thirthe yardes: the which facion maie bee ordained in a soudaine.

† e. *On (upon, with) such a sudden*, so suddenly; *of (upon) this sudden*, on the spur of the moment; *upon a very great sudden*, in great sudden, very suddenly. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1572 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 267 If I could make them [sc. lodgings] better upon such a sodeyn, then wold I. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kendelworth* Wks. 1910 II. 102 These verses were deuised.. upon a very great sudden. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. alvit. 103 b, And indeed with such a sodaine came upon him, that [etc.]. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 27 Is it possible on such a sodaine, you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Roulonds youngest sonne? 1600 *1st Pt. Sir J. Oldcastle* i. iii. 116 You are welcome, Sir, what ere you be; But of this sodaine, Sir, I do not know you. 1617 USSHER *Let.* (1686) 60, I haue nothing that upon this sudden I can well write of. 1674 MILTON *Hist. Moscovia* v. Bk. 1851 VIII. 513 Wherat the Emperor in great sudden bid him get home.

† 2. A sudden need, danger, or the like; an emergency. *Obs.*

Chiefly governed by preps. at, on (cf. 1 b, c).

1559 BERCHAR *Nobylyte Wyman* (Roxb. Club) 102 Howe redye they be in matters of dowthe, howe constant in the Sodeyne of dayngers. *Ibid.* 119 Wyman be best at the sodeyne. 1585-6 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 228 When parliaments be called vpon suddens. 1589 BIGGES *Summarie Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 44 The helpe of mariners for that sudden to make trenches could not be had. 1682 CHAMBER *Byron's Conspir.* II. ii. 221 On any sudden, upon any ground, And in the form of all occasions. 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 337, I would wish Parents to mark.. the witty excuses of their Children, especially at Suddains and Surprizals. 1704 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 May, He had.. called me back again; At such a Sudden I knew not what to doe.

† 3. Suddenness. *Obs.* *rare.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* Wks. 1910 II. 63 The sodaine of our departure seemeth somewhat straunge unto me.

† 4. *For a sudden*: for an instant. *Obs.*

1688 BUNVAN *Heavenly Footman* (1724) 84 Agrippa gave a fair Step for a sudden.

Sudden, obs. pa. pple. of SEETHE 2.

Suddene, obs. form of SUBDEAN.

Suddenly (sɒd'nli), *adv.* (a.) Forms: see SUDDEN; also 4-5 soddonly, 7 suddainly, suddingly. [f. SUDDEN + -LY 2.]

1. Without warning or preparation; all at once, all of a sudden.

In some contexts the implication is rather 'At an unexpected moment, unexpectedly'.

c. 1390 S. Eng. Leg. 19 In 3wuche manere it were pat it quente so sodeynliche al pat list pat hyu bere. 1390 *Cursor M.* 11609 Vte o his coue pan sagh bai glide Mani dragons wel sodanli. 1330 *Spec. Guy Warw.* 88a Worch while þu mait, For sodeynliche þu miht be caht. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 505 He thocht than with his cheuelry I cam apoun hym suddanly. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 21 As a man that sodeinli a gost behelde, so fare I. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 12494 Sodonly the softe wind vnsoderly blew. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xii. 114 Ye cam in soderly ther as we were at the hyghe feest and tooke away this lady. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 202 The cogytacions whiche come sodeynly vnto the mynde. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. xv. Liv b, Yf such a synner dye soderly, and before he haue had any tyme to take any repentance. 1577-82 BRETON *Flourish vpon Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) I. q/2 Over this lies a Bridge, but trust mee, verie weake: For when you are in midst therof, then soderly twyll breake. 1615 SANDVS *Trav.* 7 Cowardize is joynd with their crueltye, who dare do nothing but, soderly, vpon advantages. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 298 He view'd it round, When suddently a man before him stood. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 41 These natural punishments or miseries often come, not by degrees, but suddently. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 331 Here the water suddently narrows. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 73 One star.. suddently made its appearance above one of the Aiguilles. 1879 FARREAR *St. Paul* (1883) 166 No one likes to be suddently awakened.

b. *Zool. and Bot.* Sharply, abruptly.

1843 (see 5). 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 189 Leaves suddently acuminate.

† 2. Without delay, forthwith, promptly, immediately, directly, at once. *Obs.*

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 607 Pat þai schuld sodeynliche smite of his heued hastiliche & no ward no speke him to. 1375 S. Leg. *Saints* xxvii. (Justin) 424 He hyr herd soderly, & gert cese þat mortalyte. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 165, I prey yow shapeth for my mariage Al soderly, for I wol nat abyde. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxvi, Straight vnto the presence sodeynly Off dame Minerue.. Gude hope. 1472 me. c. 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 556 As sodeone as he was crowned, encoynted, and sacred, anone soderly he was chaunged into a new man. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1409 Wherwith saynt Werburge departed soderly

To the blys of heuyn. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 4 Speake suddenly, my Lords, are we all friends? 1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* 116 When the water enters the Weazon, men are suddenly drowned. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 85 Be sure when you have Fired the Fuse, suddenly to cast it [sc. the grenade] out of your hand. 1682 *Nonnis Hierocles* 82 If we fall into sin, suddenly to betake ourselves to Justice as to a sovereign Medicine.

†3. Without premeditation; on the spur of the moment; extempore. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenob.* 64 Huanne mezuereb bytene, and sodaynyche, huer-of him porpinge afterward. a 1450 *Myac* 1485 He pat doth hyt suddenlye, And afterwarde hym reweth myche. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 120, I can nocht say sudanelye.. Bot I sall call my cardinallis and my counsall. 1591 [see SUDDEN A. 7]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 130 Sight may distinguish of Colours: But suddenlyly to nominate them all, It is impossible. 1656 N. BERNARD *Life F. Usher* 22 Their readinesse in the Scripture was marvellous, being able suddenly to have repeated any part of the Bible.

†4. After a comparatively short time; at an early date, early; soon, speedily; shortly (*after*). This sense tends to coalesce with 1.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1874 Qwho that sal exceed His rent, he fallith sodanly in nege. 1588 *Kyo Housch. Philos. Wks.* 401) 271 Salt and Vinegar doo not only keep flesh long time sweete and seasoned, but fish and fowle, which will bee suddenly corrupt. 1634 *Sir T. HERRARD Trav.* 210 Cut a small hole. In every tree, into which immediately effuses the liquor, so that suddenly all the holes.. are full. 1645 G. DIGBY in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 65 You shall as suddenly as may be receive a particular accompt of them both. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1505, I refrain, too suddenly To utter what will come at last too soon. 1681 *KNOX Ceylon* iii. iv. 78 Either just before or very suddenly after this Voice, the King always cuts off People. 1756 *GOLDSM. Vic. W. xx.* How he had been taught the art of a cognoscento so very suddenly.

†b. Not long after the time of speaking or writing; shortly; very soon. *Obs.*

1544 in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) IV. 305, I will not bid you good night. Suddenly we shall meet again in the kingdom of heaven. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 294 When time is ripe, which will be sodanly. 1661 *Pr. RUPEAT in 11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 9, I hope the Duke of York will have given order for a Frigate for me, so that I hope suddenlyly to see you. 1676 *ETHEREDGE Man of Mode* ii. i. Now practising a famous Ballat, which will be suddenly danc'd at the Bear-Garden. 1680 *Bunyan's Mr. Badman* Bookseller's Advt. (1905) 15 There is now in the Press, and will be suddenly published, An Exposition on the 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th Chapters on the Hebrews. 1703 *PERIVIER Musci Petri* 95 Plants and Insects.. some of which I shall suddenly figure. 1711 *AOOISON Spect.* No. 239 P. 12, I shall very suddenly give my Reader an Account of the whole Art of Cavilling.

5. When qualifying an adj. In the attrib. position suddenly is often joined to it by a hyphen.

1772 *NUGENT Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 147 One of those lazy, suddenly-lazy gentry. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 269/2 It tends to *Trochus acutus* in its suddenly-pointed spire. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 1/2 One of those suddenly-arising emergencies.

†6. Used as Adj. Quick, rapid. *Obs. rare*—1.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I vij, Vour thoughte is soudainlier than over tonge. [1600 *Gouries Conspiracie* Bij, The suddenly coming of his Maieestic vnlooked for there.]

Suddenness (sʊd'nɪnəs). Forms: see SUDDEN a.; also 4 sodeynnesse, 7 suddeness. [f. SUDDEN a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of taking place without warning or preparation; unexpectedness.

1382 *Wyclif Wids.* v. 2 Seende thei.. shul merceien in the sodeynesse [Vulg. subitane] of the vmbid helthe. a 1586 *STONEW Acadia* iii. xxiv. Wks. 1912 I. 402 Who when he saw her fall, had his owne rage stayed a little with the suddenness of her destruction. 1644 *MASSINGER Rengado* ii. v. The suddenness Of their departure.. Deterr'd us. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.* i. Tim. iii. 6 The suddenness of the Light which they have received so transporteth them; that [etc.]. 1797 S. & H. *Lisa Canter's T.* (1799) I. 6 The suddenness of his excursion had caused Montford to be but ill provided with letters of recommendation. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xxx. IV. 165 The suddenness of the calamity which had deprived Athens of her navy had prevented the laying in a stock of provisions to meet a long siege.

2. Hastiness, precipitancy. Now rare.

1580 *HOLLVANO Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Hastivell*, hastinesse, sodeynnesse. 1651 *HOARES Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 158 There is no suddenness of Passion sufficient for a totall Excuse. 1876 *HARDY Ethelberta* (1890) 188, I will not urge you to be precipitate.. My suddenness perhaps offended you.

3. The quality of being quick to act; immediate-ness or promptitude in action or movement.

This sense tends to coalesce with 1.

1596 *SPANER State Treas. Wks.* (Globe) 615/2 [He] speedily rann forward, accounting his suddaynesse his most advantage. 1599 *SANOVS Europe Spec.* (1632) 188 They have.. ruined those powerfull.. Empires in the sodeynnesse of an instant. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 543 The swiftnesse and suddenness of the motion of the eye-liddes. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Staffordsh.* (1662) 39, I know not whether more to admire at the suddenness of payment, or vastness of the Sum. 1750 *CARRIE Hist. Eng.* II. 2 The suddenness of whose coronation did not prevent protests being made against it. 1837 *CARLYLE Rev. France* ii. 1. xi, Sharp Bretons, with their Gaelic suddenness. 1841 *SPALDING Italy* III. 286 The suddenness of the chill which accompanies the evening twilight. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 Nov. 5/3 With surprising suddenness and heartiness they broke out in loud cheers.

†4. Steepness, abruptness. *Obs. rare.*

1594-7 *DONNE Sat.* iii. 82 On a huge hill.. Truth stands, and hee that will reach her, about must, and about must goe; And what the hills suddenness resists, winde so.

Suddenly (sʊd'nɪti). Chiefly *Sc. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: see SUDDEN. [a. OF. *sodeinete* (mod.F. *soudaineté*), f. *sodein* SUDDEN: see -TY.]

1. = SUDDENNESS 1; occas. an instance of this, an unexpected attack.

1382 *Wyclif Wids.* v. 2 Thei schulen wondre in the sudeynthe of helthe vmbid. 1536 *Beelshene Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 23 That he might, be untraist suddante, the more cruelte exercee. a 1586 *MONTGOMERY Misc. Poems* xlv. 9 Come, gentill Death, and that with suddente. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 166 Feiring the suddante and craftines of the cuntry mea. *Ibid.* II. 135 The Bartains in respect of that suddente, resist and defend all tha mycht. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. § 12 These short dangers and troubles, by reason of their suddainty did wothilly make the King wakefull. 1633 *Sir A. JOHNSTON Diary* (S.H.S.) 15 The suddante of it confounds me yet.

b. Phr. Of (a) suddenly, on or upon (a) suddenly, in or on a great, in sic a suddenly, etc.: all of a sudden, (so, very) suddenly.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 19 As he was drawand, per hapend of Sodeintie a fyssh to com in-to be bukett. c 1557 *ASP. PARKER Pt.* xc. 254 As early grasse in sodeintie doth change hys hue and plight. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 77 The regent thus endit his.. dayes in sic suddainty.. as ye haue heard. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. L IV. 167 The said Maister, upoun suddente, devisit the second [device]. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 165 Thairfor vpon Angus he brekis in vpon a suddente. 1633 *Sir A. JOHNSTON Diary* (S.H.S.) 13 That it pleased God upon a suddainty.. to separat thos saules quihik he had joined out of his love. 1650 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jmils.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 120 He left the west in a great suddente and demi-disorder. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xviii. It is not likely that he should have joined them on a suddenty. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, My father's tongue was loosed of a suddenty. 1876 *ROBINSON Gloss. Whitby* 189/1 It cam doon among us all on a suddenty.

2. (In *Sc. legal language*.) An unpremeditated outburst of passion. On, upon, rarely of, in (a) suddenly; without premeditation.

1469 *Acts Parl. Scot.* *Jas. III* (1814) II. 95/2 Gret slachteris quihikles has bene Richt commoce.. of late baith of fore thocht felony and of suddante. 1496 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 10/1 The slaughter of John Thomson committit upon suddante alanerly. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 510 Gif.. it.. out of an chand-melle, or suddente, that ilk ane of thame slay thair. 15.. *Aberd. Reg. (Jams.)*, Spokin in suddanty, in the first motione of yre. 1609 *SKENA REG. Maj.* 46 b (tr. Stat. Dav. II.), Crymes (committed be ane suddente, or ane chand-melle). 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 36 He who slayes any upoun suddente and inadvertece. 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xi. § xi. (1699) 64 *Chaudmelle*, or Slaughter committed upoun suddenty. 1776 *Sir D. DALRYMPLE Annals Scot.* I. 4 If he.. committed slaughter of suddenty. 1785 *ARNOT Crim. Trials* (1812) 195 That there is no distinction between.. deliberate assassination and killing of a suddenty.

|| **Sudder** (sʊdər), a. (sb.). *Anglo-Indian.* [a. Urdu = Arab. *سدر* *sadr* foremost or highest part of a thing, chief place or seat, etc., used in comb. with adj. sense.] Chief, supreme: applied esp. to high government departments or officials.

1787 *Genl. Mag.* 1181/2 The Court of Sudder Dewannee Adalut. 1835 [see MOONSHI]. 1845 *STOCQUELER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 342 Hydrabad is a collectorate, or Sudder station. 1850 *Directions Rev. Off. N. W. Prov.* 99 The Sudder Board of Revenue. 1897 G. SMITH *Twelve Indian States*. x. 253 The Supreme and Sudder Courts were amalgamated at the Presidency Towns.

b. *ellipt.* as sb. = Sudder Court.

1834 *Baboo I.* iii. 50 (Stanf. Dict.), I was trying to save myself from appearing a fool before my masters in the Sudder to-morrow. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 150 In Madras, the Sudder consists of only three judges.

Sudding (sʊdɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SUD(a) + -ING¹.] The action of putting through a sud.

1909 *Stores' List*, No labour being necessary beyond sudding and rinsing.

† **Sudding**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. SUD v. + -ING².] Foaming.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xi, All froths his yellow streams with many a sudding fall. *Ibid.* iv. vii, The big-grown main with fomie billows swelling, Stops there the sudding stream.

Suddite (sʊdɪt), [f. SUDD + -ITE¹.] A kind of fuel manufactured from sudd.

1911 *Daily News* 20 April 6 The new fuel is to be known as Suddite.

Suddle (sʊd'l), sb. *Sc.* [f. the vb.] A stain, spot. 1861 R. QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 239 Nature's touch sae pure an' bricht, But bleimish, flaw, or suddle.

† **Suddle**, a. *Sc. Obs.* In 5 suddill. [See next and cf. SUDDLY.] Filthy.

a 1500 *Cokebille Sow* i. 171 The suddill sow of the sord.

Suddle (sʊd'l), v. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6 suddill, 8 suddle. [Immediate source uncertain. Cf. MHG. *sudeln*, *sudlen* to wallow in mire, G. *sudeln* to soil, defile.] *trans.* To soil, sully, defile. Hence **Suddled** ppl. a.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. ii. 124 That.. I may.. in the dusty puldrie.. Suddill and fyle hys crysp and zallow bayr. 1696 A. TELFAIR *True Relat. Appar.* 10 Seven small bones, with Blood, and some Flesh, all closed in a peice of Old suddled Paper. 1722 *HAMILTON Wallace* 10 She.. A suddled Curch o'er Head and Neck let fall. [Cf. SUDDLY, quot. c 1470.] c 1820 *HOGG Poems* (1865) 279/4 His gravat was suddled. a 1825 *Ld. Thomas & Fair Annet* vi, in *Child Ballads* (1885) II. 186/1 She must put on her suddled silks, That she wears every day.

† **Suddly**, a. *Obs. Sc.* In 5 soudly, 6 sudly.

[f. SUDDLE v. + -Y.] Soiled, dirty. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 241 A soudly courche our had and dek [schol] leit fall. c 1560 in A. Scott's *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 90 Rycht as the sone schynis on the suddly schaw.

Sudrone, Suddroun, obs. ff. **SOUTHRON.**

† **Suddy**, a. *Obs.* [f. SUD(a) + -Y.] Turbid, thick; also fig. 'muddy'.

1587 *HARRISON Desor. Brit.* xv. 87/1 in *Holinshead*, The water of this river is for the most part sore troubled, as comming thorough a suddie or soddie more. 1614 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 27 Between a blacke & a tawnie, as it were of a suddie colour. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vindict.* 314 Not as Sope which makes a troubled suddie water.

Sude(a)kne, -decon, obs. ff. **SUDEACON.**

Sude(n), obs. pa. t. pl. of **SEETHE** v. **Sudene**, obs. f. **SUDEAN**. **Sudewe**, obs. f. **SUDUE** v. **Sudge(o)rne**, obs. ff. **SOJOUEN**.

Sudiform (sʊdɪfɔrm), a. *rare.* [f. L. *sudis* stake, pile + -FORM.] Shaped like a stake.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 120 Their [sc. the sea-urchins] spines are various, never uniformly setous, but either large and sudiform and as if truncated, or long and crunulated.

Sudiorne, -journe, obs. forms of **SOJOURN**.

Sudoral (sʊd'ɔrəl), a. and sb. *Path. rare.* [f. L. *sudor* sweat + -AL. Cf. OF. *sudoral*.] Characterized by a disturbance of the function of sweating.

1876 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 313/2 *Diarrhoea, Sudoral*, diarrhoea associated with a disturbance of the functions of the skin, preventing the secretion of sweat. 1892 *OSLER Princ. & Pract. Med.* i. 1. 16 Jacoud and others in France have especially described this sudoral form of typhoid fever.

|| **Sudoresis** (sʊd'ɔrɪsɪs). [mod.L., irreg. f. L. *sudor* sweat + -ESIS as in **DIAPHORESIS**.] Sweating, exudation.

1834 *McMURTRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 405 The Gallinsects appear to injure trees by a superabundant sudoresis through the punctures they make in them. 1901 *DORLAND Illust. Med. Dict.*, *Sudoresis*, profuse sweating.

Sudoric (sʊd'ɔrɪk), a. *Chem.* [f. L. *sudor* sweat + -IO. Cf. F. *sudorique*.] *Sudoric acid*, an acid said to be present in human sweat. (Cf. **HIDROTIC**.) 1856 *ORR's Circ. Sci.*, *Pract. Chem.* 318, I call them casic, sudoric, and capric acids (caproic, caprylic, and caprinic acids of other authors).

Sudoriferous (sʊd'ɔrɪfərəs), a. [f. late L. *sudō-rifer* or mod.L. *sudōriferus*; see -FEROUS. Cf. F. *sudorifère*, It., Sp., Pg. *sudorifero*.]

1. = **SUDORIFIO** 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 Sudoriferouse medicaments. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 26 The extract of the wood of Box is sudoriferous. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* vii, The temper of the people.. is hotter than the climate, and that, God knows! is sudoriferous enough.

2. = **SUDORIPAROUS**.

1713 *DERHAM Phys.-Theol.* v. vii. 338 The sudoriferous Glands and Vessels. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 841/1 The cutaneous secretion is formed by the spiral sudoriferous canals. 1856 *TODD & BOWMAN Phys. Anat.* II. 387 These glands.. are.. related rather to the sudoriferous than to the salivary system. 1877 *BURNETT Ear* 23 The sudoriferous glands are most abundant on the posterior surface of the auricle.

Hence **Sudoriferousness**.

1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II.), *Sudoriferousness*, aptness to cause Sweat.

Sudorific (sʊd'ɔrɪfɪk), a. and sb. Also 7 -iphioke, 7-8 -ifick. [ad. mod.L. *sudorificus*; see -FIC. Cf. F. *sudorifique*, It., Sp., Pg. *sudorifico*.] A. adj.

1. Promoting or causing perspiration; diaphoretic. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 8 706 A Decoction of Sudorific Herbs. 1634 *Lowe's Chirurg.* (ed. 3) v. xii. 153 Decoction sudoriphicke. 1732 *ARABUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 271 Many things which are diuretic are likewise sudorific. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 584 This oil is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, anodyne, and sudorific. 1850 S. DOBELL *Rom. v. Poet. Wks.* (1875) 59 Sudorific toil. 1869 *CLARIDGE Cold Water Cure* 203 Sudorific Process.

2. Connected with the secretion and the exudation of sweat; sudoriparous, perspiratory.

c 1780 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* vii. (1734) 184 The Sudorifick Pores. 1799 *UNDERWOOD Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) II. 169 *Hydroa*, or *Sudamina* is a trifling eruption from the sudorific glands. 1878 *HAMILTON Nervous Dis.* 74 During the warmer season, when the sudorific apparatus requires a free capillary circulation.

3. Consisting of sweat. *rare.*

1807 *Syn. Smith Wks.* (1850) 85 A miraculous image of our Lady of Serdenay, which always sweats—not ordinary sudorific matter—but an oil of great ecclesiastical efficacy. 1837 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* Ser. 1. *Leech Folkestone*, did you ever.. burst out into sudorific exudation like a cold thaw, with the thermometer at zero?

4. Of limestone caves, etc.: That exudes.

1828 *DUPPA Trav. Italy*, etc. 142 The steam-baths of Dædalus.. consist of several sudorific grottos.

b. sb. A medicine or remedy which promotes perspiration; a diaphoretic.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 547 She never sweats in her life, nor could it be procur'd by ordinary Sudorifics. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, Sudorifics only differ from Diaphoreticks in the Degree of their Action; the one promoting sensible Perspiration, the other insensible. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 171 This bath becomes the most powerful and certain sudorific known. 1841 *BREWSTER Martyrs Sci.* II. iv. (1856) 139 Antimony.. a well known sudorific in the present practice

of phisic. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn Dark places* 42 They actually rolled the miserable man in the burning sand as a sudorific! 1908 SIA H. JOHNSTON *G. Grenfell & Congo* II. xxii. 557 A treatment of disease by massage or sudorifics.

b. *transf.*

1777 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Upper Ossory* 29 June, We will keep ourselves warm with hot cockles and blind-man's-buff, and other old English sudorifics.

† **Sudorific**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = SUDORIFIO 1.

1651 *FRENCH Distill.* i. 34 There will come forth an insipid water, sudorific and laxative.

2. Sweaty, perspiring.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 350 He deterges his brow sudorific.

† **Sudorification**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *sudor* sweat + -IFICATION.] Sweat, perspiration.

1708 *Brit. Apollo, O. Paper* No. 1. 3/1 It makes my... Carcase... in a humid Sudorification.

Sudoriparus (*sudōri-pā-rūs*), *a. Phys.* [f. mod. L. *sudoriparus*, f. *sudor* sweat: see -PAROUS. Cf. *F. sudoripare*.] Secreting sweat.

1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 446 The Sudoriparus or sweat-glands. 1876 *DOHRING Dis. Skin* 18 Certain gases, as carbonic acid, and other substances, are eliminated from the body through the sudoriparus glands.

b. Used loosely for: Connected with the production of sweat or with the sweat-glands.

1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 676 Both the sudoriparus and sebaceous functions may be abolished. *Ibid.* 825 They originate in the sweat-glands, and are usually found about the forehead or skin of the scalp (sudoriparus adenoma).

Sudorous (*sudō-rō-s*), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *sudorū*, f. L. *sudor* sweat: see -OUS.] Sweaty.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 85 The strigments and sudorous adhesions from mens hands. *Ibid.* v. xxi. 270 The sudorous or thin serosity perspirable through the skin. 1893 *DOUGHERTY Wherry in Wendish Lands* 274 Four backs, weary and sudorous.

† **Sudra** (*sū-dra*), *Anglo-Indian.* Forms: 7 pl. Shudderies, -yes, 7, 9 Soudra, 8 Tschud(d)irer, Sudder, 8-9 Soodera, Sooder, 9 S(h)uder, Shudra, Soodra, Qudra, 8- Sudra. [a. Skr. *śūdra* (Hindi *śūdr*, Urdu *śūdr*), of doubtful etym. Cf. *F. Soudra*, Pg. *Chudrer*.] A member of the lowest of the four great Hindū castes.

1630 *LOAD Banians* xii. The third tribe or Cast, called the Shudderies. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* ii. iii. 162 The fourth Caste is that of the Charados or Soudras. 1717 J. T. PHILLIPS *People of Malabar* 20 As for the Tschudirers, they have Licence only to read the six Systems. 1794 SIA W. JONES *Instit. Hindu Law* Wks. 1799 III. 357 For a *Sudra* is ordained a wife of his own class. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Let. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 115 Any base born sooder. 1796 *MOORE Amer. Geog.* II. 544 The fourth tribe is that of Sudder. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 55/2 A Vaisya, unable to subsist by his own duties, may descend to the servile acts of a Sudra. 1858 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* II. iv. 13 The modern Sudra is no longer a slave. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 503/x Whilst the Arya was thus a *dvija*, or twice-born, the Sudra remained unregenerate during his lifetime.

attrib. 1794 SIA W. JONES *Instit. Hindu Law* Wks. 1799 III. 333 A Brahman may seize without hesitation... the goods of his *Sudra* slave. 1828 *Asiatic Costumes* 60 Hindoos of the soodra caste. 1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 677/2 Nanda, the son of a Sudra mother. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 190/2 After Buddha, Sudra dynasties ruled in many parts of India.

Sudrown, *obs. form of SOUTHRON.*

Suds (*sudz*), *sb. pl.* Forms: 6 sudes, 6-7 suddes, 7-8 sudds, 6- sudds. Also *sing.* sud (7 sudd). [Of uncertain etymology.]

With the existing evidence it is difficult to establish the chronology of the senses. Sense 2 is perhaps the original: in which case the immediate source may be MLG. MDu. *sudde* (WFr. *sodde*), or MDu. *sudse*, in Kilian *sudse* (WFr. *sodse*) marsh, bog.]

† 1. Dregs, leavings; hence, filth, muck. Also *fig.* or in *fig.* context. *Obs.*

1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par.* Pref. 2 b, He had so infected the clere fontaine of Goddes wordde with the suddes of humain tradicions. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* iv, Oft causyng good to be reported yll, Or dround in suddes of Lethes muddy swyll. 1576 *TURKAY. Venerie* xxxv. 93 Perchance the fight... Amasde your mynde, and for a whyle did draw Your noble eyes, to settle on such suddes. 1581 *Lanc. & Cheshire Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 3, I geue and bequeath unto James hamer my sone all the dust and suddes towards the keepinge of a swine. 1594 *Manch. Cr. Let Rec.* (1885) II. 90 That Roberte Marshall shall not cast any suddes or bludye water one... his backside. 1596 *NORDEEN Progr. Pictie* (1847) 178 The dangerous estate of thy church, which is much pestered and infected with the suddes of error. 1609 J. DAVIES *Hum. Heaven on Earth* clix. Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/1 Swimming in Suddie of all sordiditie. 1622 *DONNE Serm.* John I. 8 (1649) II. 344 Those that lye in the suddes of nature. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* ii. iii, The base Suds which Vice useth to leave behind it.

† 2. Flood-water; the water of the fens; water mixed with drift-sand and mud; drift-sand left by a flood. Also *transf.* (quot. 1599). *Obs.*

The authors here quoted belong to E. Anglia. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1905 III. 196 Leander... when hee sprawled through the brackish suddes to scale her [sc. Hero's] tower. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* Wks. (Grosart) II. 63/2 [God's] lesser breath... can drowne The spacious Vniuers in suddes of Clay. 1629 H. C. *Disc. conc. Drayning Fenner* B, To be surrounded, or to lye in the suddes, as we say, three quarters or halfe a yeere... doth mischief... the ground. 1735 *QUARLES Embl.* iv. i. Wks. (Grosart) III. 79/1 Thus am I driven upon these slippry sudds... My life's a

troubled sea, compos'd of Ebs and Flouds. 1851 T. STERNBERG *Dial. Northants.* 109 Suds, floods. Water mixed with sand and mud; formerly applied to the water of the fens.

3. a. Water impregnated with soap for washing, esp. when hot. b. The frothy mass which collects on the top of soapy water in which things are washed; in early use esp. a barber's lather. (More fully SOAP-SUDS.) Also in *fig.* and allusive use (cf. sense 5).

1581 *PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) i. 41 b, Hee which washeth his mouth with his owne praise, soyleth himselfe with the suddes that come of it. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter Wks.* (Grosart) I. 281, I haue some suddes of my mother with, to sowse such a Dish clothe in. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* i. 34 Maister Barnabe Googge will haue all the suddes of his landery comieed thereon. 1596 *NASHE Safron Walden* 16 Thou that hast made so manie men winke whyles thou cast suds in their eyes. 1606 *DEKKER Seven Deadly Sinnes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 62 Barbers... throwing all their Suddes out of their learned Latin Dossins into my face. 1606 *MASTON Fawne* iv. i, Alas my miserable maister, what suds art thou wast to? 1611 [see SOAP-SUDS]. 1612 *WILKINSON White Devil* v. iii, She simper like the sudde A collier hath been wash'd in. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 98/a Beating the Soap and Water together, to make it rise to a Froth, which they [sc. Laundresses] call Suds. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* viii. iv, The shaver was very tedious in preparing his sudde. a 1756 *ELIZA HAYWOOD New Present* (1771) 268 Let them be washed in strong clear sud. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chrus.* xxix, He lathered him bountifully. Mr. Bailey smiled through the suddes. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cloth.* II. cap 1576 The brilliant bubble burst in sud. 1887 *MERRITT Young Reynard* i. Poet. Wks. (1922) 286 Light as a bubble that flies from the tub, Whisked by the laundry-wife out of her sud. a 1893 W. BURNS *Thomson Remin.* (1895) 33 She stroked the sudde off her hands and arms.

c. *sing.* A soap solution.

1835 *USE Philo. Manuf.* 129 It [sc. the grease of the fleece] serves to facilitate the scouring of wool by means of water alone, with which it forms a kind of sud or emulsion. 1884 W. S. B. McLEAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 32 A moderately good washing in a warm sud, with a neutral soap.

4. Foam, froth. Also *sing.*

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* D iv b, They looke like foure blowne bladders... washd ouer with the suddes of an old stale die. 1607 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* III. ii, Like the suddes of an ale-fat or a washing-bowl. 1606 F. S. OLIVER *Alex. Hamilton* iv. ii. 279 Opinions which never at any point touched a firm bottom, but merely swam like a kind of 'sud' upon the stream of expediency. 1913 J. G. FRASER *Golden Bough*, *Balder* II. 231 While one medicine-man whirled a bull-roarer, another whips up a mixture of water and meal into frothy sudde symbolic of clouds.

b. *Whaling.* The foam churned up by a wounded whale.

1850 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. xii. (1858) 164 Let us be up among the suddes.

c. *U.S. slang.* An inferior kind of beer.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 6/7 A 'tub of sudds', the name for a glass of low quality beer.

5. In the suds († in suds, in the sud): chiefly in *to lie or be in the suds; to lay, leave in the suds.*

a. In difficulties, in embarrassment or perplexity. *Obs. or slang.*

c 1572 *GASCOIGNE Postes. Frutes Warre* Wks. 1907 I. 161 He... sought with victual to supplie, Poore Myddelburgh which then in suddes did lie. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 426 Whilst Scodra thus lay in the suddes. 1619 in *Crit. & Times* Jas. I (1848) I. 468 The Lord Coke is left in the suddes. 1653 H. MOORE *Conject. Caball.* (1713) 230 After the burry of his inordinate pleasures and passion, when he was for a time left in the suddes, as they call it. 1730 *SWIFT Death & Daphne* Misc. 173y. 109 Away the frightened Spectre suddes And leaves my Lady in the suddes. 1775 S. J. PARR *Liberal Opin.* cxxvii. (1783) IV. 216 This proves, *logice*, that you are in the suddes; which is, *Anglice*, being interpreted, that you will be hanged. a 1800 *Jolly Beggar* xii, in *Child Ballads* V. 114/2 When that some have got their wills They'll leave you in the suddes.

† b. Undone; done for; in disgrace. Similarly, *into the suddes.* *Obs.*

1611 *SPEERO Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xxiv. 222 The glory of the Spaniards laid in the suddes. 1613 *FLETCHER, etc. Captain* iii. vi, I'll fuddle him Or lye 'ith sudd [2nd fol. sudd]. 1621 [MARBE] *Celestina* xxi. 107 Our solace is in the suddes! our joy is turn'd into annoy! 1622 *MASSENGER Maid of Hon.* 2. ii, Look not with too much contemplation on me; If you do, you are in the suddes. 1633 *ROWLEY Match at Midnight* v. i, There's one laruis, a rope on him has juggled me into the suddes too.

c. In the sulks; in the blues. *dial.*

1611 *CORRE. s.v. Vilain*, Being in the suddes, or sullens. 1631 R. H. *Arraigning. Whole Creature* xvi. 280 So long he is sicke in the suddes, and dises'd in the sullens. 1807 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 139 Some lasses thought lang to the wedding-Unax'd, others sat i the suddes. 1840 *LAVC B. B. Hist. of Firt* xxv, Mary does not look very well, and you are in the suddes.

† d. In an unfinished state or condition. *Obs.*

a 1592 *GREENE Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 7 It hath line this twelve months in the suddes. Now at last it is crept forth in the Spring. 1615-20 C. MOORE *Sir T. More* (c 1627) 242 Some [actions-at-law] lye in the suddes by the space of diuerse yeares. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvi. 319 Who so trimly dispatch'd his business, that he left it in the suddes.

e. † (a) Being lathered. *Obs.* (b) Being washed, 'in the wash'.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon.* ii. i in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1883) II. 29 We may hap to be in the suddes ourselves. c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwilt* i. *Ibid.* 327, I thought you by the wide lymmen about your neck have been under correction in the suddes, sir. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* v. Wks. (1841) 699/1 Captain

B—, ... with the napkin under his chin, was no bad representation of Sancho Panza in the suddes. 1788 *Times* 1 Jan., Though his Lordship has been so long in the suddes, it is not thought that shaving will take place till the day of Judgment. 1863 *MRS. GASKELL Sylvia's Lover* xvii, Thy best shirt is in t' suddes, and no time for t' starch and iron it.

† f. Slightly intoxicated, fuddled. *Obs.*

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 599 He is said to be... a little in the suddes.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*: sud-dish, a barber's soap-dish; † suds-monger contemptuous, a barber; suds-tub, a washing-tub.

1829 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/1 His shop... is still to be seen with... its emblematic 'sud-dish hanging in front'. 1838 *Foan Fancies* i. ii, A dry shaver, a copper-bason'd 'suds-monger'. 1895 *Spirit Publ. Trils.* IX. 113 Poor Mungo came out of the 'suds tub no whiter than whoo soused in l

Sudsy (*sudz*), *a. U.S.* [f. SUDS + -Y.] Consisting of, full of, or characterized by soap-suds.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 528/a Washers... laving their linen in the sudsy stream. 1891 *Advance* (Chicago) 5 Nov., The steaming, sudsy tub. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 441/a A pleasant, sudsy cleanliness about the two little rooms.

Suduwe, *obs. form of SUBDUDE.*

Sudyakne, *obs. form of SUBDEACON.*

† **Sue**, *sb. Obs.* Also *su.* [Cf. *SUCCARATH.*] (See *quots.*)

1607 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* 660 There is a region in the new-found world, called Gigantes, and the inhabitants thereof are called Pantagones;... they cloath themselves with the skins of a beast called in their owne tongue *Su*, for by reason that this beast lieth for the most part nere the waters, therefore they call it by the name of *Su*, which signifieth water. 1623 *COCKFRAAM* III, *Sue*, a most cruell fierce beast, carrying her young vpon her backe to shadow them from the heat with her huge taile. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. x. 212/a He beareth Argent; a *Sue* Sable.

Sue (*siū*), *v.* Forms: 3-5 suwe, siwe, sywe, 3-7 sewe, 4-5 seue, suy (e, 4-6 swe, (pa. t. and pp. l. eude), 5-6 sew, seu, 5-7 siew, shue, (3 suu, siu, suhe, siwi, sywi, siwy, 4 sius, s(e)wy, seuwe, siue, 5 su, suew, seewe, sien, syew, syvn, 6 suw, seyv), 4- suw. [a. AF. *suer*, *siwer*, *sure*, *stuir* (= OF. *siure*, also *seure*, *siure*, etc. (pres. stem *siu*, *sieu*, *seu*), mod. F. *suiure* —pop. L. **sequere* (cf. Pr. *segr*, *seguir*, It. *seguire*, Sp. *Pg. seguir*, for L. *sequi* to follow.)

I. Transitive senses.

† 1. To follow (a person or thing in motion); occas. to tend (cattle). Also with *forth.* *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Brandan* 460 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 232 So picke huy [sc. fish] weren a-boute þis schip And euer syweden so. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* v. 550, I haue ben his folwar al þis fifty wyntre; Bothe ysowen his sede and sued his bestes. 1421-2 *Hoccleve Complaint* 321 My wyckednedes evar followe me, as men may se the shadow a body swe. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 8763, I ha founde a chaumberere, Me suyng at my bak behynde. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 49 þes kynges sudyn þys sterre forth, tyll þay come tynto Bedeleem. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 532 Go 3e before; I sue yow oer. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. 49. 50 It was a knight, which now her sewd.

† 2. To follow (a person's steps, a track, path). Also in *fig.* context. *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 481 þis was lymtynto to petre & hise þat syuden þe steppis þat petre wente. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, Come ageyn þe as he gan to sewe and sewe forth þe right. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 23 Wold god I couth þy steppes wel to sewe! 1548 *FORREST Pleas. Poesy* 55 In syunge the Steppes of such men approbate. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. ix. 26 As when two Barkes, this caried with the tide, That with the wind, contrary courses sew.

† 3. To follow with the eyes. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 12200 (Trin.) Pe lettres fro alpha to tauy Wip dyuerse sijte may men sew. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 89 Thow darryst full evyll with thy Ey him sewe.

† 2. a. To come after, follow, succeed (in time).

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 190 þat Adam & Eue sad alle þat hem suwed Shulde dyee doune riht and dwell in pyne after. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 28 þes þre festys þat seupe þe byrth of Crist. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 219/1 The nure of mydnyght next suyng the seid Tuesday. 1491 *Ibid.* VI. 443/2 That no Collectour be charged of any Collection of II Xvms and Xms togeders, oon ymmediatly suyng another.

† b. To follow as a consequence or result. *Obs.*

c 1400 *tr. Secr. Gov. Lordsh.* 43 Of euels þat seuen fleschly appetit. 1493 *Festiall* (W. de W. 1515) 5 b, Lechery that sueth alwaye glotony. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rich. II*, i, Shame sueth sinne, as rayne drops do the thunder.

† 3. To go in pursuit of; to chase, pursue. *Obs.*

c 1375 *LAV.* 16437 Aurelie him siwede forþ. 1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2941 Po hengist ysey þe cristinemne sywi him so vaste. 13. K. *Alis.* 1198 (W.) No scholde foul, gret no amal, Have y-siwed Bulsifall! 1388 *WYCLIF Prov.* x. 4 The same man sueth biddis fleyng. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 403 We shall not seasse to thay þe slayn, For to the see we shall thaym sew. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* VI. ix. 2 Great trauell bath the gentle Calidore... with I left him last Sewing the Blatant beast.

† b. Said of misfortune, etc. *Obs.*

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. iv. 24 In snone ant sorewe y am seint, that siweth me so fully sore. c 1400 *tr. Secr. Gov. Lordsh.* 50 Myshappe shal some sewe him. 1510 *Treat. Galaunt* in *Furnivall Ballads* fr. MSS. I. 448 Dyuers aduersytes seweth vs yere by yere.

† 4. To follow (a person) as an attendant, companion, or adherent; to accompany, attend upon; occas. to follow (a banner or the like); to frequent (a person's company). *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1256 (Jesus MS.) þat... syweþ þare þat

noht naueh, & haueþ atom his riche spuse. c 1275 LAV. 1387 And ich þe wolle siwi mid mine gode folke. c 1320 Cast. Lowe 1274 And elles-where þe eode, Muche folk him suwede of feole þeode. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xi. 414 That clergie bi compaignye ne kepeth nougt to sue. 1382 Wyclif Matt. viii. 19 Maistre, I shal sue thee, whidre euer thou shalt go. 141400 Morle Arth. 81 Wyth sextene knyghtes in a soyte, sewande hym one. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) 226 He... commanded hem anon to make hem redy, and to sewen his Banere. c 1450 Merlin 310 Than cried Merlin, 'Gentill knyghtes, what tarye ye heere so longe? suweth me!' 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 134 b/1 Ther were vii wyemen that siewed hym whyche gadred up the dropes of hys blood. 1522 Mundus & Infans 170 For seuen kynges sewen me, Bothe by daye and nyght.

† b. Phr. To serve and sue: to give 'suit and service' to (see SUIT sb. 2). Obs.

c 1380 CHAUCER Balade Compl. 12 My wordes Ioye, whom I wol serve and sewe. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. ii. vii. 9 Wherefore if me thou deigne to serue and sew, At thy commaund to all these mountaynes bee.

† 5. To take as guide, leader, or pattern; to follow as a disciple or imitator. Obs.

a 1300 Fall & Passion 105 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 Hou hi lord sold siw þe. 1384 Wyclif Prol. Bible i. 2 Jerom, in suynge Ebreyes, comprehendiþ alle these bookis in xxij. a 1400 Almon Poems fr. Vernon MS. 591 Suwe no wikked mon in wille nouer in pouht. 1466 LVDO. De Guil. Pilgr. 2010 That thou mayst swen crist ihesu. 1430-40—Bochas viii. Prol. (1494) Cij, I shall procede as it is to me due In these two bokis Bochas for to sue. 1493 (H. PARKER) Dives & Panper (W. de W.) i. xvi. 491 To lette the people to sue the Jewes in manner of worshypping. 1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Fols (1874) i. 183 Beware his wayes, fle hym on eury syde, Who that hym sueth both hurte and shame shal fynde.

† 6. To conform to, comply with the conditions of. Obs.

a 1300 Fall & Passion 97 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 Pro3 is deþ he ouer cam as he is manhed siwed. 1390 GOWER Conf. I. 277 And for this cause I thinke sue The forme bothe and the matiere. 1422 YONGE tr. Secr. Secr. 218 The Sowle... sueth the kynde and the complexion and the proprieteys of the body. 1463-4 Rolls of Parlt. v. 501/2 That every of the seid Clothes... folowe and sue...oon order of makynge.

† 7. To comply with (a person's will), follow (another's advice or one's own inclinations or devices). Obs.

1354 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii. 56 To be Boxum and Boun his Bidding to folulle. And, as sir Simonye wol sigge, to suwen (u. rr. suyen, sewen) his wille. a 1400-50 Wars Alex. 3534 Ne neure your rialte renay bot rede to sewe. 1422 YONGE tr. Secr. Secr. 209 Yf a man yenyth good consail, thou mayste hit su. 1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Fols (1874) i. 2 Suche Unthriftes as sue theye carnal lust. Ibid. 60 He sholde sue the counsaile of men wyse and prudent. 1644 H. MORE Song of Soule i. 3 When skillfull limmer 'suing his intent Shall fairly well pourtray... The true proportion of each lineament. 1767 MICKLE Concul. i. xxxiv. She conns, and freely sues her native Bent.

† 8. To follow, adopt, put into practice (a form of belief, a manner of life, a virtue or vice, an occupation or profession); to engage in, occupy oneself with (a pursuit). Obs.

c 1290 Becket 249 in S. Eng. Leg. 113 Pley he siwede of hauekis and of boundes. 1364 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 242 To suche þat sewen ouer beleue. c 1374 CHAUCER Troilus i. 379 Thus toke he purpos lous carit to suwe. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 17 Hou sunen þei charite? 1382 — Pet. iii. 21 Seke he pees, and parfittly sue it. 1390 GOWER Conf. I. 118 With low herte humbles sue. a 1400-50 Wars Alex. 795* (Dubl.) As he þe sadyll hed seywd seuenthen wynter. c 1407 LVDO. Reason & Sens. 503 Me to excite Alle vertues fortosywe And vices pleyntly to eschwie. a 1430 — Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 28 He sued bad doctrine. c 1430 Hyntes Virgin (1867) 67 Goo, Conscience, þow lewde asie, I kepe not þi maneris to sue. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1047 He sud nought childres gammys su. 1470-83 MALORY Arthur xiii. xx. 641 The good man Ioynd syw launcelot... to sewe knyghthode. 1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Fols (1874) i. 19 Thus am I a foole and all that sewe that guyse. 1575 GASCOIGNE Glasse of Government Wks. 1910 II. 43 That they may shun the bad, & sew the best. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. ii. 17 Since errant armes to sew he first began. 1591 — M. Hubbard 743 At other times he casts to sew the chace Of swift wilde beasts. 1799 Wootsw. Two April Mornings 29 With rod and line I sued the sport Which that sweet season gave.

† 9. To prosecute, carry out (an action); to pursue (a subject); also, to follow up (an achievement). Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10320, & to sywi þis mansinge, & þe asoylinge al. We assigne þe bisshop of winchestre þer to. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 361 Syunge my teme I c 1460 Sir R. Ros La Belle Dame 227 Though y sue so grette an entreprise. 1559 BALDWIN Mirr. Mag. Salisbury xxxvii. I, suing this so good successe, Layd siege to Orlyanace. c 1565 in R. G. Marsden Sel. Pleas Crim. Admir. (1897) II. 56 They maye not nacken and seyv there voyage. 1596 SPENSER F. Q. vi. x. 2 He meanes no more to sew his former quest.

† 10. To take (legal action); to institute (a legal process); to plead (a cause). Phr. To sue the law (LAW sb. 1.8). Obs.

c 1400 tr. Secr. Secr. Gov. Lordsh. 93 He... leuys faith, and suys þe lawe ageyn peccacion of lordshipe. 1449 Rolls of Parlt. v. 146/2 If the seid Tresorer and Vitaler... be remysse or negligent, and... will not effectually sue such actions. 1460 Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin (1889) 304 Ani maner of materys that may othyr oght be syewyt befor Mayr and Baylyffes. 1523 FITZGER. Husb. § 170 Though thou sue the lawe with charyite. 1538 STARKEY England (1878) 199 That ther he no cause seywd out of the reame, except causys of scysme. 1574 HUTOET (ed. Higgins), Sue action of debte vpon a byll.

11. To institute a suit for, make a legal claim to;

hence gen. to petition or appeal for; to seek to obtain. Now rare (superseded by sue for, 21 b).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1232 In is owe cure he solde Anserie þat echman to him siwi wolde. 1390 GOWER Conf. I. 168 The more he lest of that he sueth. The mor me thenketh that I winne. 1426 LVDO. De Guil. Pilgr. 9285 Myn hertys ese for to sue, I wolde abyde (& nat remeue). 1446 in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. 360/1 Your Aumener hath siened (of the Pope) Provision of the Deanery of youre Church of Wellys. 1475 Bk. Noblesse (Roxb.) 41 A man shulde not be discouraged alway to sew his right. 1560 DAUST. Sleidane's Comm. 215 b, They both are wont to sue and crave hys friendship right busily. 1695 PRIOR Prol. 31 Not that from this confession we would sue Praise undeserv'd. 1799 S. TUNNER Hist. Anglo-Sax. ii. vi. 287 He went with twelve soldiers to sue peace of the Welchman. 1824 SCOTT St. Roman's xvi, They had prevented him from suing an augmentation of stipend.

with clause. 1450 Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin (1889) 277 No maner of men that dwellyth wythin the seid cite shuld not sywe that himselfe shoulde be in no queste of enditement.

b. Const. inf. (occas. gerund): To petition to be allowed, (hence) to seek to do or to be something. arch.

c 1407 LVDO. Reason & Sens. 586 Yf he by vertu siwe kan To be lyke in condicion. 1509 FISHER Funeral Sermon. Cless Richmond Wks. (1878) 392 Many sued to haue had her to maryage. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. iii. 61 What Loue, think'st thou, I sue so much to get? 1606 — Ant. & Cl. i. iii. 33 When you sue steyting, Then was the time for words. 1644 QUARLES Job Milit. Wks. (Grosart) II. 91/1 'I'm turn'd a laughing-stock To boyes, and those that su'd to tend my Flock. 1630 R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commonw. 328 The liberty to weare which [i.e. arms] causes diuers to sue to be souldiers. 1799 SHERIDAN Pizarro i. i, With weariless remonstrance he sued to win me from my purpose. 1821 JOAHNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg., Columbus xlii, The ship's brave captaio... kindly sued to set him free.

12. spec. To make application before a court for the grant of (a writ or other legal process): often with implication of further proceedings being taken upon the writ, etc.; hence, to put in suit, to enforce (a legal process).

a 1335 MS. Rawl. B. 520 fol. 52 b, Therefore ne he ileued þat te attachement ne ben uersliche isiuede (orig. qe les attachement ne soient fets freschement sur les felonies fautes). c 1412 HOCCELEVE De Reg. Princ. 4097 Golde wolde, for false emprisonynge, a writ sue agayn þe, if he at large were. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 36 The same sir William suyd apple of mayne ayenst the seid sir Edward. 1507 Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin (1889) 394 No maner persones... schall swe or cawse to be swyt any writes of subpena. 1534 Star Chamber Cases (Selden Soc.) II. 309 Your said oratorut suyd assise in the comon lawe against the said mulso. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII. iii. 341 Because all those things you haue done of late... Fall into th' compass of a Premunire; That therefore such a Writ be sued against you. 1632 MASSINGER City Madam i. iii, Sir John. How much owes Penurie? Goldwire. Two hundred pounds: His Bond three times since forfeited. Sir John. Is it su'd? Goldwire. Yes Sir, and execution out against him. 1680 FILMER Patriarcha iii. § 18. 140 If a Writ of Error be sued in Parliament upon a Judgment given in the Kings Bench. 1817 SELWYN Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 88 A particular chattel, which the owner might be for ever deprived of, if he could not sue replevin. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) i. 149 If a trustee has conveyed away the lands, by the direction of the cestui que trust, before execution sued, they cannot be taken in execution.

b. more freq. to sue out, † forth.

c 1412 HOCCELEVE De Reg. Princ. 1501 If a wyght haue any cause to sue vs, som lordes man schal vndertake To sue it out. 1440 Let. in J. Stevenson Lett. & P. (Rolls) II. 306 The place in Corylonde... yssyde in to the cheffe lordes bandes of the fee for default of claym of yow; the whiche your frendes wolde haue sewede out, yf theye hadde wist... that ye hadde been alyve. 1534 Star Chamber Cases (Selden Soc.) II. 214 Your said subiect... hath the seywd owte of your courte of Chancery your wyrtze of Replegiare alios (= alias) and plures (= pluries). 1574 GRINDAL Injunct. Dean & Chapter York in Remains (1843) 150 When extracts... of testaments and obligations should be sued forth, oftentimes the same could not be found. 1573 in Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz. (1908) 204 Bryan Dodmer for Botelier and charges in suynge wote the priue scale. 1596 BACON Max. & Use Com. Law i. (1630) 33 It putteth him to sue out his pardon of course. 1656 PRYNNE and Pl. Short Denurver Jewes 11 He sued forth Letters by way of Proceas against him, both for the Debt and interest. 1691 Act 3 Will. & Mary c. 14 § 5 Before any Action brought, or Process sued out against him [etc.]. 1714 Lond. Gaz. No. 5254/4 A Commission of Bankrupt Su'd forth by the said Anthony Soleirol. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. iii. xviii. 273 To this end he is to sue out, or purchase by paying the stated fees an original or original writ, from the court of chancery. 1779 WARNER in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp. (1844) IV. 35 Mrs. Newgate is suing out her habeas. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. xiii. (1876) III. 14 A party detained without any warrant must sue out his habeas corpus at common law. 1875 POSTE Gaius iii. 343 After a man's body was taken in execution, no other process could be sued out against his lands or his goods.

transf. and fig. 1577 HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 376 He got him in all the haste to Constantinople, and sued out a commendament from the Lieutenant of that province for [etc.]. 1583 BARINGTON Commandm. (1590) 139 Let all flesh fall downe before His footstool and sewe out pardon. 1852 Sir W. HAMILTON Discuss. (1853) 6 note, If these [words] did not already enjoy a prescriptive right, as denizens of the language..., they would be well entitled to sue out their naturalization.

c. To sue, sue out, sue forth (one's) livery: see LIVERY sb. 5 a.

13. To institute legal proceedings against (a person); to prosecute in a court of law; to bring a civil action against. In full, to sue at († at the, † in the, † to the) law.

Prov. Sue a beggar and catch a louse; see BEGGAR 1 c.

14... Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc. (1890) 59 No Burgesse, nor noo odyr mao... schall sew one a nodyr bot alonely in y^e cortwite of y^e Burgage. 1438 in Gross Gild Merch. (1890) II. 65 Non of them shall sew oþir at lawe. 1526 THURDALL Matt. v. 40 Yf eny man will sue thet at the lawe. 1530 CROMWELL in Meriman Life & Lett. (1902) I. 329 He ys Swed in a primmer by burges. 1530 PALSGR. 716/2 Gyve me my monaye, or I wyll sewe the in the lawe. 1590 LEVINS Manip. 94/32 To Sew one to the lawe, in tus vocare. 1588 Marprel. Epist. (Arh.) 33 Sir (sayd they) shew vs your discharge, and wee are satisfied. No (quoth-he) I will shew you none, go sue me, go sue me. 1589 (1594) Pappe w. Hatchel in L's Wks. (1902) III. 413 If thou sue me for a double maim, I care not though the Iurie allow thee treble damages. 1670 in Verney Mem. (1907) I. 236 My opinion is that he will not pay a peny till he is sued. 1712 ANDISON Spect. No. 122 ¶ 4 There is not one in the Town where he lives that he has not sued at a Quarter-Sessions. 1845 POLSON Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop. II. 825/2 A partner cannot sue his co-partner at law in respect of anything connected with or involving the consideration of the partnership accounts. 1858 J. B. NORTON Topics 266 A timber merchant in Malabar sued the proprietress of a forest for non-delivery of certain logs of wood. 1882 G. SETON Mem. A. Seton ii. 35 Having been deprived of his stipend by the king, Bruce sued the Crown in the Court of Session, and obtained a decision in his favour.

† b. In collocation with other verbs expressing annoyance or persecution. Obs.

a 1500 in Archaeologia LIX. 9 Thomas Dyoncon... hath of his grette malice trobolid, swed and arrested your said supplicant. 1538 in Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber (Selden Soc.) II. 64 Henry did wrongfully seu vex and trouble your said subiecte. 1648 Bury Wills (Camden) 214 Such of my said two brothers as... shall... sewe, molest, and trouble mine executo^r.

14. To petition, appeal to, rare.

c 1521 R. PACE in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. I. 277, 1 sywde hys Grace to signe the Popis lettre. 1560 DAUST. Sleidane's Comm. 352 b, His sonnes obey him herein, and sending Ambassadors most earnestly and oft admonish and sue them (moment atque citant). a 1674 CLARENDON Surv. Leinath. (1676) 88 To sue the Sovereign, and to demand the hearing of his Cause. 1813 BYRON Giaour 1194 Then will I sue thee to forgive.

15. To woo, court. Also fig. arch.

1596 SPENSER F. Q. vi. viii. 20, I was...sude and sought with all the seruise dew. c 1648-50 BRATSWAIT Barnabas Tril. iv. (1818) 153 Farewell Tank-hill, which I viewed, Lemnian Lydia, whom I sewed. 1764 GOLDSM. Truiv. 173 No zephyr fondly sues the mountain's breast. 1830 TENNYSON Mermaid 43 They would sue me, and woo me, and flatter me. 1856 MISS MULOCK John Halifax xviii, For a penniless youth to sue a lady with a fortune.

II. Intransitive senses.

† 16. To continue, proceed, go on. Obs.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 85 Same men leden crest iuel liflode, and turnen eft to god, and heron sewed also seinte poul. 1390 GOWER Conf. I. 131 Of Fride, which I schal eschwie, Now axeth forth, and I wol sue. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1475 Of his sonnes to say or I sew ferre, Ector was oldest & heire to hym selwyn.

† 17. To follow after a person or thing in motion; to follow as an attendant or adherent; to go in chase or pursuit: freq. with after, on, upon preps. and advs. Obs.

c 1290 Becket 419 in S. Eng. Leg. 118 Þe Mannes frend þat was a-slawe siweden oþe him so faste. 1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 460 Hii þat miht ofscape biggonne to fle vaste Hii of troye siwede wiþ oute eni feintise. 13... Coer de L. 5040 He smot Favel with spores off golde, Sewe hym that sewe wolde. c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 9367 Arthur wald after sue. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 87 Swyrez þat swyftly swyed on blonkez. a 1375 JOSEPH Arim. 668 Now þe kyng comes to saras and mony on him suen. c 1440 Pallad. on Husb. v. 273 Thiderwald ek wol she fle; But sewe vpon. 1441 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) p. 12, [He] sewed with his said fellowship upon them & followed them unto the said towne of Helperby. c 1475 Partenay 137 The best for noyse A-forn the hundys ran, The boundes sewing after ful strongly. 1555 PHAER Æneid ii. E. J. Even among the middes be leþt, with will to die, and wee him after sued.

† b. To go along with or accompany something mentioned or implied. Obs.

c 1400 Laud Troy-bk. 8060 Erbe-de-bothe, & Cassidone, And euer among the dyaund, Sewed wel with gode orfoyle-suand. 1418-20 J. PAGE Siege Rouen in Archaeologia XXI. 51 Hyt [sc. the ditch] was depe... Wyth a trenche suwyng on every syde. c 1420 Liber Cocorum (1862) 35 Rostyd... With neck and hede suand in fere.

† 18. To proceed, move, go, esp. with speed; to sally out, forth. Obs.

c 1395 Plowman's Tale III. 928 The damoselles that to the daunce sewe. c 1400 Destr. Troy 687 Þen suet þai with solas into a seur chamber. Ibid. 820 He sues furtþ on þe soile to Chethes the kyng. Ibid. 11109 Yet sadly ho sete, sewit hym agayne. c 1471 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 279 That seyud owte freshy, that kepud none araye. c 1500 Lancelot 3145 The blak knyght, horsit, to the feld can sew.

† 19. To do service or homage: chiefly in phr. serve and sue (cf. 4 b). Obs.

a 1300 Leg. Road (1871) 52 [He] let hem cristny echon and siwy after his wille. c 1350 Will. Palerne 581 Panne hadde þis menskful melior maydenes fele a-segned hire to serve & to seuwe hire a-boute. 1583 BARINGTON Commandm. (1590) 11 O how doo men... seeke it, sew and serve for it, their care both day and night is how to attain the fastest to it. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. iii. v. 47 What booties they service haue To her, to whom the heaueus do serve and sew? Ibid. x. 9 He did her service dewtiful, and sewed At hand with humble pride.

† 20. a. To follow in time or in a succession of persons. Nearly always in pr. pple. Obs.

13... Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 301 Vche seoun serlepes sued after oþer. 1384 Wyclif Luke xx. 30 The first took a wyf, and is deed, with outen sones; and the brother suynge took hir.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 91. In the Saturday sewing. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 123 Octobre, which bringth the kalende Of wynter, that comth next suende. 1400 *Dest.* Troy 1368 When Idumius was ded. . Two sones of hym-selfe suet hym after. 1450 *LOVELLICH Graill* li. 571 Pat with-Inne two dayes Aftr Seywinge he browthe him Alle to Cristenynge. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 114 From the day of making herof vnto the feste of .xl. next suynge. 1543 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. (1811) 48 Of Englysshe kynges here lyeth the beauteous flour Of all before passyd, and mirror to them shal sue. 1644 *GATAKER Whiggit* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) 11. 197 Being an understanding man, he might shrewdly guess at those things that shortly after sued.

† b. To follow in the sequence of events, as a consequence or result; to ensue. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Aub 3if hit ne suwed [v. r. subed] her, þe teil & þe attri ende is þe ecbe pine of helle. 13.. *Bona-ventura's Medit.* 402 þy pyne shal sone be overpaste, And ioye shal sewe cuer for to last. 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* r. 463 The perils and yueles þat myghte sewe of vengeance takynge. c 1422 *LYNG. Serpent of Division* (1911) 57 þe habowndawnt schedynge of blod þat is likely to sewe. c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 226 Shame sewith sone, whenne syn gooth hyfore. a 1550 *Hye Way to Spittel Ho.* in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 22 Werhyr dooth sue suche inconueniencye, That they must ende in meschant indygeny. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* *Collingbourne* xxxix. Sith the gylyt alwayes are suspicius, And dread the ruyne that must sewe by reason. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met. v.* 58 There came a Dart a skew And lighted in his Coddles the place where present death doth sew. 1597 *HALL Sat. i.* ProL 16 Infamy dispoisset of native due Or-dained of old on looser life to sue.

† c. To follow in an arrangement, in the sequence of a discourse, etc. *Obs.*

a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 lf. 55 After þat hit sewe plenerliche in oper stude biþinne [orig. *secundum quod inferius dictetur plenius*]. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 340 Non herke a tale next suende. c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 72 Sykes is oon, and sorw dop sewe, þe thriddie bat 'deþ', and þe fierþe 'drede'. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiii. 81 After this it seweth to speke of the brest. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57 1/2 After the forme that sueth. 1482 *Ibid.* VI. 198 1/2 All severall summes of money hereafter suyn in writynge assigned. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. ccxxxiv. Nexte in ordre suynge sette in goodly purtrayture, Was our blessed lady.

† d. To follow by logical reasoning. *Obs.*

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 236 Be weie of skille it suieth, The man is cause, hou so befall. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 108 Yf he were myghty, than myght þe gette connyng, but he maye not gete it, why hit seweth that in hym is feblesse and grete vnyght.

21. To make legal claim; to institute legal proceedings; to bring a suit.

a 1400 *Olde Vses Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 3if he in þe forty dayes comþ in-to towne, and he wele sewe, be a-þen somened vp-on þe sounance a-for y-seyd. 1579 *Expos. Termes Laues* 156 b. Playntife is hee that sueth or complayneth in an assyse or in an actyon personall. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v.* ii. 427 How can this be true, That you stand forfeit, being those that sue? 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* 211 Dayes, in which schoole masters may not beat their schollers, nor any man will sue at the law. 1783 *BURKE Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 71 The moment he attempts to sue, the money may be paid into the company's treasury. 1817 *SHELWELL Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 752 Infant executors may sue by attorney. 1898 J. Mews *Digest Cases* 51 The person seeking to enforce it must prosecute for the criminal offence before he can sue in a civil action. 1911 *WILSHIRE Elem. Crim. Law* (ed. 2) 4 When a person sues in an action for libel or assault he does not sue on behalf of the public.

b. Const. for (tupon) that in respect of which a claim is made.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 370 Pat is noȝt reisonable ne rect to refusy my syres somage, Sith y, his sone and seruaut, suwe for his ryghte. c 1400 *Beryn* 207 þe bynd man wist . . he shuld have lost his while, To make his playnt on Beryn, & yd vpon his good. 1598 *R. BEAUMONT tr. Terence, Andria* iv. v. He is now at law for his inheritance. Hee sues for his patrimonie. 1651 *HOBBES Leviath.* ii. xli. 113 He hath the same Liberty to sue for his right. 1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 146 He sued for Alimony. a 1768 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* i. vi. § 44 That first [husband] hath it in his power . . to sue for a divorce against her. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 115 The Prince of Wales, was under the age at which he could legally sue for such an object. 1858 *Lo. St. LEONARDS Handb. Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 175 To sue for a debt. 1901 *W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE Lett. her Mother to Eliz.* xxii. 105 Connie Metcalfe is suing for breach of promise, — ten thousand pounds damages.

c. phr. To sue and be sued.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 Whiche company of Bar-bours be incorporated to sue and be sued by the name of Maistres . . of the . . commynalte of the Barbours of London. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 78 They are a Corporation, . . and can sue or be sued. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 113 § 47 Every Company [of Bankers] of more than Six Persons, . . shall have the same Powers and Privileges of suing and being sued in the Name of any one of the public Officers of such Copartnership. 1857 *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 99 [The churchwardens] can sue and be sued, as a corporation, in respect to it.

d. In marine insurance policies (see *quots.*).

1624 *MALYNES Lex Merc.* xxv. 154 That in case of any misfortune, it is lawfull for him [sc. the assured], to sue, labour and traueil for in and about the defence, safeguard, or recouerie of the goods. 1787 *DURHAM & EAST Rep. Cases* I. 612 There is, in every policy a clause which enables the assured, in case of any loss or misfortune, to sue, labour, and traueil, for the recovery of the goods, without prejudice to the insurance. 1899 *R. G. MARSDEN Digest Cases Shipping*, etc. 1268 Sue and Labour Clause.

22. To make one's petition or supplication to a person for a person or a thing; to plead, appeal, supplicate. (Also in indirect passive).

c 1400 *Dest.* Troy 1854 All he grauntes to forgyue. . . If ye send hom þat semly þat I sew fore. c 1412 *HOCCELYE De*

Reg. Princ. 1499 If a wyght haue any cause to sue To vs. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 212 Gose now and suye to hym selfe for þe same thyng. a 1500 *Assemb. Ladies* 330 Be nat aferd; unto her lowly sew. 1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 277 They be than constrained to sue to god for succour & helpe. 1560 *DABIS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 95 They haue sued for peace in vayne. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Kenet worth Castle Wks.* 1910 II. 124 Bacchus shalbe sued unto for the first fruits of his Vineyard. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. i. 196 *King.* We were not borne to sue, but to command. 1598 — *Merry W.* ii. 11. 170 *Fal.* Good Master Broome, I desire more acquaintance of you. *Ford.* Good Sir Iohn, I sue for yours. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Norfolk* (1662) 250 Crouds of Clients sued to him for his counsel. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 111 To how and sue for grace With suppliant knee. 1762–71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 105 He sued in vain to the king for delivery. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 118 1/2 He permitted all to sue for the consulship. 1808 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) IV. 127 We ought not to be kept for ten days on our field of battle before the enemy (who sued on the day after the action) is brought to terms. 1864 *GOLDBURN Pers. Relig.* i. xi. 175 A Liturgy . . necessarily secures exact agreement among the worshippers as to the things sued for. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iii. iv. A blessing for which many of his superiors had sued and contended in vain. 1879 *LUSACK Adm. Pol. & Educ.* vii. 143 But what country would be compelled to sue for peace by the loss of its shipping?

† b. Const. inf. or clause denoting what is sought for. *Obs.*

c 1420? *LYNG. Assembly of Gods* 238 Yet shall he su to me to haue his pise. 1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 138 They labored and sewde vnto him to haue there olde priuileges confirmed. a 1529 *SKELTON Bouge of Court* 121 Of martchauntes a grete roole Suwed to Fortune that she wold be there frynde. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag. Tales* 43 Haue you forgotten how you sude to him, to take a wife? 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 79 'Tis as I should. . . sue to you, to do a peculiar profit To your owne person. 1732 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 440 Divers other Nations haue . . sued to them . . to come into Alliance with them.

o. *transf. and fig.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 20 In þi doom lete merci sue! 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 356 Her eyes petitioners to his eyes suing. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 147, I perswade you not to let slip occasion, whilst it . . offers, nay sues to be taken. 1759 *GOLDSM. Bee* No. 2 r. 7 Her bosom . . rose suing, in vain, to be pressed. 1859 *MESSENGER R. Feudal* xv. 'Pray let me', she pleaded, her sweet brows suing in wrinkles.

† d. To seek after. *Obs.*

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par., Matt.* vi. 45 Which sueth after earthly thynges. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* (1558) Pref. In case a man loue any one parte of himselfe to much: or sear after the end thereof by a wrong way.

23. To be a suitor to a woman. *arch.*

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iii. i. 191 What? I loue, I sue, I seeke a wife. 1591 — *Two Gent.* ii. i. 143 My Master sues to her: and she hath taught her Sutor, He being her Pupill, to become her Tutor. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. xi. 5 Yet ceast he not to sew and all waies proue, By which he mote accomplish his request. a 1687 *COTTON Ode Love* iii. With judgment now I loue and sue, And neuer yet perfection knew, Until I cast mine eyes on her. 1805 *MRS. H. TIGHE Psyche* i. vi. Low at her feet full many a prince had sued. 1826 *WORDSW. 'Ere with cold beads of midnight dew'* 3, I grieved, fond Youth! that thou shouldst sue To haughty Geraldine.

Sue: see SEE, SEW, SHOE v., SOW.

Sueable, variant of SUABLE.

1823 *Examiner* 78 1/2 If not a *summe sole*, she was not sue-able at law. 1903 *Times* 7 Jan. 6/2 Is a trade union to be regarded as a corporation sueable at law?

Suebic (swi'bi:k), a. [f. *L. Suebus* + -ic. Cf. SUEVIC.] = SUEVIC a.

1907 *H. M. CHADWICK Orig. Engl. Nat.* vi. 137 There is no satisfactory evidence for the existence of Suebic tribes in north-west Germany.

Suech, variant of SWESH Sc., drum.

Sueco-Gothic, a. [Alteration of *Sueo*, SUIO-GOTHIC after mod. *L. Suecus* Swedish, *Suecia* Sweden.] Swedish.

1844 *WATT Bibl. Brit., Authors* II. 532 x. He [sc. Ithre] was the Author . . of an explanation of the old Catalogue of the Sueco-Gothic Kings.

Sued (sued), ppl. a. [f. *SUE* v. + -ED.] See *SUE* v. 13. *Sued-for*: see *SUE* v. 22.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. iii. 216 And now againe, of him that did not aske, but mock, Bestow your su'd-for Tongues? 1621 *G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.* vi. (1626) 115 The su'd-for Delia. 1647 *STAPFOLTON Juvenal* viii. 118 When . . thy su'd-for Province hath at length recei'd thee. 1775 *De LOTHE Constil. Eng.* i. x. Concerning the arrests of sued persons.

|| *Suede* (swēd, Fr. *süüd*). [F. = Sweden.] Orig. in *suede gloves* (= *F. gants de Suede*), gloves made of undressed kid-skin; hence *suede* is used for the material and the colour of it. Also *suede-coloured* adj.

1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv. 178 Soft gloves of the kind termed *gants de suede* [misprinted *gants de sielde*].

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 37 Kid and Suede gloves made in their manufactories at Paris, Grenoble and Brussels. 1888 *Daily News* 23 April 6/4 A girl in a well-made gown of pale suede silk, striped with openwork. 1894 *Ibid.* 29 Nov. 8/1 Now, suedes and silk gloves are permitted, and in a couple of months are succeeded by French kid. 1897 *Ibid.* 17 April 6/6 A visiting costume in suede-coloured cashmere.

Suein, obs. form of SWAIN.

Sueing, obs. form of SEWIN 1, bull-trout.

1603 *OWEN Pembrokeshire* (1892) 117 Sueinges, Mullettes and botchers.

Sueird, Sueit, Suelhu, Suelle, Suelst, Suelly, Suemme: see SWORD, SWEAT, SWEET, SWALLOW, SWELL, SWELT, SWALLOW, SWIM.

Suen, obs. form of SEWIN 1, bull-trout.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 319 The salmon, wheat trout or suen.

Suen, obs. f. See v. *Suench*, var. SWENCH.

Suent, variant of SUANT a.

Sueogothic: see SUEGOTHIC.

† *Suer.* Obs. [f. *SUE* v. + -ER 1.]

1. A pursuer.

1388 *WYCLIF Lam.* i. 6 The princes therof . . . deden forth withouten strengthe before the face of the suere.

2. A follower, disciple.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 511 Jesus Crist and his apostilis and here beste sewer. c 1394 *P. P. Crade* 148 Crist . . . saide to his sueres forsoþe on his wise. 1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 47 Be ye my sueris as and I am the suere of Crist [cf. 1 *Cor.* xi. 1].

3. One who follows (a course of action).

1382 *WYCLIF Titus* ii. 14 A peple acceptable to him silf, suere of good werkis. a 1420 *Wyclif's Bible, Ecclesi.* xli. 8 *gloss.* The sones of synneris; that is, sueris of the fadris synnes. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A iij, That is the foure Vertues surnamed Cardinalis. For them and their suers God doth alway commende.

4. One who sues or petitions; esp. a plaintiff.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256 1/2 That the partie so founden in default, paie to the suer . . half as much as the forfeiture amounteth too. 1461 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 311 Halfe to the court and half to the suere. 1495–6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 114 That no priue seal shold goe against no man, but if the suer therof wold find shuld to yeld the parties defendants ther damages. a 1565 *RASTELL Bew. M. Jewel* Pref. A ix b, If the Suer for it be *notus Pontifici*. 1593 [see *SUBMISSIONES*].

Suer, obs. form of SURE a., SWEAR.

Suerd, Suere, Suerliche, etc., Suersby, Suertie, etc., Sueryar: see SWORD, SWEAR, SWEER, SWIRE, SURELY, SURESBY, SUBETY, SWEARER.

Suet (stū-ēt). Forms: 4–5 *suette*, 4–8 *sewet* (4 *swet*(t), 5 *sweth*, *swette*, *swet*(e), *svette*, 6 *suete*, *sewett*(e), *suyt*, *showitt*, 6–7 *shewet*, 7 *suete*, *shuet*, *sewed*, *suit*, 8 *suett*), 4–*suet*. [App. a. AF. **suet*, **sewet*, f. *su(e)*, *seu* = OF. *seu*, *sieu* (mod. F. *suif*) = Pr. *ceu*, *seu*, *sef*, It. *sevo*, *sego*, Sp. *sebo* : — *L. sēbum* tallow, suet, grease.]

1. The solid fat round the loins and kidneys of certain animals, esp. that of the ox and sheep, which, chopped up, is used in cooking, and, when rendered down, forms tallow. (Occas. applied to the corresponding fat in the human body.)

1377 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 46 In iij li. Swet emp. in villa, viij d. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlv. (Bodl. MS.), Yren schal not ruste if it is ismered with suette. . . of an herte. a 1400 in *Red. Ant.* I. 53 Tak . . fresch swyne grees or of a bare, and resch sewet of a herte, and fresch talgh of a schepe. c 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 41 Take Percely, & Swynys grece, or Sewet of a schepe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 483 1/2 Swete, of flesche or fysche or oper lyke (P. suet, due siltale), liquanen, rumen. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* e viij. She beerith booth sewet and pure grece Yit wolde i mayster . . fayne witt more Where lyth the suet of the haare be hynde or before. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 125 Bulles tallowe or gote bukkes swet. 1563 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 63 Payde for viij pounds of Showitt & longer Marybones iij s. iij d. 1615 *R. COCKS Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 93 Cows shewet for shippes use for chirurgery. 1634 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* (ed. 2) xxi. 253 For your Maggots or Lenties they are fed with Sheepes shuet. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 218 There are o' th' fire good puddings full of suet. 1712 *ADDITION Spect.* No. 317 r. 8 Too many Plumbs, and no Sewet. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 97 The kidney is extracted from the suet. 1855 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) II. 703 1/2 Mutton suet is used in the manufacture of common candles. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxx. (ed. 4) 244 Remote parametritis may affect the region of the psoas muscle or may affect the suet.

† b. *Hunting.* The fat of deer. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Parlt.* 3 Ages 83, I soughte owte my sewet and semblete it to gedre. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* lxxvii, I haue termed their [sc. bears'] fatte greace, and so is it to be called of all beastes which praye: and of all Deere and other fallow beasts, it is to be called Sewet. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* iii. xiv. (1660) 166. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Sewet*, Deer's Grease.

2. *attrib.*, as *suet-chopper*, *dumpling*; *suet affection*, a diseased condition of the fat surrounding the kidneys; *suet faoe*, a face of a pale complexionless appearance; *suet pudding*, a pudding made of flour and suet and usually boiled in a cloth.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxx. (ed. 4) 244 Whether the 'suet affection' explains the frequent occurrence of albuminuria in parametritic cases, it is to be remembered as an important concomitant of the disease. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, 'Suet-chopper', a mincing knife for cutting up suet. a 1756 *ELIZA HAYWOOD New Present* (1771) 205 'Suet Dumplings. 1874 *RUSKIN For. Clav.* xlviii. IV. 273 We will . . have suet dumpling instead of pudding. 1897 *RHOCOMBY White Rose Arno* 52 The chair of Gwgan Maddox was shadowed by the 'suet face' of the servant. a 1756 *ELIZA HAYWOOD New Present* (1771) 196 A 'Suet Pudding, Take half a pound of fine beef suet, [etc.]. 1906 *BEATRICE HARRADEN Scholar's Dau.* xi. 213 Big suet pudding with treacle.

Suet(e, obs. ff. SUIIT, SWEET. Suetter, obs. f. SUIITOR. Suetnes, obs. Sc. f. SWEETNESS.

Suety (stū-ēti), a. Also -etty. [f. SUE v. + -Y 1.]

1. Of the nature of suet.

1730 *BAILLY (fol.) Steatocole*, a preternatural Tumour in the Scrotum of a suety or Suet-like Consistence. 1739 *SHARPE Surg.* xxv. 125 If the Matter forming them

resembles Milk-Curds, the tumour is call'd *Atheroma*;...if composed of Fat, or a suty Substance, *Steatoma*, 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII, 564 That rare change of structure in the ovarium in which it is found to contain masses of suty matter. 1871 *SCOFFERN in Belgravia* III. 442 The fat is hard or suty.

b. fig. Pale-faced.

1801 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1866) I. 152 Do you remember the suty, small-pox man at Gray's Inn?

2. Full of suty; made with suty.

1807 *LAMA Lett. to J. Hume* 29 Dec. I always spell plumb-pudding with a b, p-l-u-m-b-I think it reads fatter and more suty. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 4/1 Great, round, soft, suty puddings, pitted black with plums. 1903 *FARMER & HENLEY Slang*, *Suty-Isaac*,...suty pudding.

Sueve (swiv) [ad. L. *Suevus*] = SUEVIAN sb., a 1901 W. BAIGHT *Age Fathers* (1903) II. xxxiii. 179 Vandals, Alans, and Sueves...had lately invaded the peninsula. 1911 T. S. HOLMES *Chr. Ch. Gaul* xi. 302 An enormous army of Vandals, Alans, and Sueves...crossed the Rhine.

Sueven, variant of SWEVEN, dream.

Suevian (swiv'ian), a. and sb. [f. L. *Suevus*, var. *Suebus* (see SUEBIC) + IAN. Cf. SWABIAN.] A. adj. Of or belonging to a confederation of Germanic tribes called by the Romans *Suevi* (*Suebi*), which inhabited large territories in Central Europe to the east of the Rhine. B. sb. Any individual of these tribes.

1617 [see SLOVENLINESS]. a 1727 *NEWTON Observ. Dan.* i. v. (1733) 39 The Quades and Marcomanni were Suevian nations; and they and the Suevians came originally from Bohemia. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XI. 246/1 The mixed host of Vandals, Burgundians, Alans, and Suevians. 1889 J. B. BURY *Hist. Later Rom. Emp.* II. vi. 1. 155 The Vandals abandoned their blockade of the Suevians.

So **Suevic**, †**Suevical** adjs.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 53 b, George Truckese, chief captain of the Suevical league. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & Fall* x. i. (1782) 315 A king of the Marcomanni, a Suevic tribe. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* iii. 129 The second great Suevic tribe, or federation of tribes, were the Alemanni. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 331 Visigothic Spain...had absorbed the Suevic kingdom of Galicia.

Suey, **Sueyn**, obs. ff. SWAY, SWAIN.

†**Suff.** Obs. Also 6-7 *suffe*, 7 *sufft* (?). [Of unascertained origin; the relation to *suffr* is obscure.] The inrush (of the sea) towards the shore.

An early instance is perhaps to be found in c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 800/25 *Hee telonis*, a sulse [read *suffe*].

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 1. 227 The Suffe of the Sea setteth her lading dry on land. 1600 *Ibid.* III. 848 So neere the shore, that the counter-suffe of the sea would rebound against the shippes side. 1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 262 The suffe of the seas carried us violently on the shoule. 1645 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadix* (Camden) 99 The working high going (or *Zuft* as they call it) of the Sea against the same shore. 1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 496 After what manner they were to make their Descent, particularly in relation to the Suff of the Sea.

†**Suffarinate**, v. Obs. rare⁰. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *suffarcinare*: see SUB- and FARCINATE.] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Suffarcinate*, to truss or stuff up, to load or burthen.

†**Suffarra-neous**, a. Obs. rare⁰. [f. L. **suffarra-neus*, a spurious word etymologized as f. *suf* = SUB- + *far* grain, meal.] (See *quots.*)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Suffarra-neous*, that carries meal or flower to any place to sell. 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Suffarra-neous* or *Suffarra-neous*, being under another servant; it being an ancient custom among the Romans, that the chief servant took his portion of corn from the master, the under servant from him.

Suffaryng, obs. form of SOVEREIGN.

Suffean, variant of SUFFIAN.

Suffeat, obs. form of SOFFIT.

1714 *STEELE Lover* No. 33 P 2 The Oval is fastened to a great Suffeat adorned with Ropes in Imitation of Copper.

Suffeant, obs. form of SUFFICIENT.

Suffect (suf'ekt), a. (sb.). *Rom. Antig.* [ad. L. *suffectus*, pa. pple. of *sufficere* to substitute (see SUFFICE).] Applied to the office of those additional consuls (or to the consuls themselves) who were elected, as under the Empire, during the official year. Also sb., a consul *suffect*.

1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* lxxv. VII. 410 note, The innovation of the *suffect consulpship*. 1883 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 286/2 T. Sextius Africanus, a colleague of Ostorius Scapula in the *suffect consulate* A. O. 59. a 1908 C. BIGG *Orig. Christ.* (1909) xi. 122 Granius and Fundanus had been consuls *suffect*. 1913 G. EDMUNSON *Church in Rome* 252 The three *suffects* for 93 A. D.

†**Suffect**, v. Obs. rare¹. [f. L. *suffect*, pa. pple. stem of *sufficere* (see *prec.*).] *trans.* To substitute.

1640 *BR. HALL Hon. Marr. Clergie* i. § 24 When the question was of *suffecting* Amadeus Duke of Savoy, a married man, in the room of Eugenius.

So †**Suffection** [late L. *suffectio*], substitution. 1612 *COTTA Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* i. vi. 48 Where...with a sufficient supply by others, the *suffection* or *deputation* may ease of a burden. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *Case Accomod. Exam.* 78 The *Episcopos Praeses*, who when present is to preside, and when absent, doth, at best, only permit a precarious *suffection*.

Suffee, obs. form of SOPHY 1, SUFI.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 108 *Mogul*, which is as much as *Suffet* in Arabic, from whence the Persian Emperor is called *Suffee*.

Suffeit, obs. form of SOFFIT.

1774 *Oxford Jnrl.* 15 Jan. 3/2 The Diameter of the Arch

is forty one feet nine inches and the *suffeit* twenty five feet six inches.

Suffer (suf'ar), v. Forms: 3-4 *so-*, *suffri*, 3-5 *suffre*, 3-6 *sufre*, 3-7 *suffre*, 4-5 *suffere*, -yr, *suffere*, 4-6 *suffur*, -ir, 4-7 *suffer*, 5-6 *sofer*, (3 *suffry*, 4 *soffer*, -or, *suffrie*, *suffre*, *suffre*, 5 *suffere*, *sufyr*, *suffyre*, -ur, *souer*, 6 *suffyr*), 4- *suffer*. [a. AF. *suffrir*, *souffrir*, -er = OF. *sof* (f) *rir*, mod. F. *souffrir*, corresp. to Pr. *suffrir*, *so-*, It. *sofferire*, Sp. *sufrir*, Pg. *sof* (f) *rer*:-pop. L. **sufferire*, for *sufferre*, f. *suf* = SUB- 25 + *ferre* to bear.]

I. To undergo, endure.

1. *trans.* To have (something painful, distressing, or injurious) inflicted or imposed upon one; to submit to with pain, distress, or grief.

a. pain, death, punishment, †judgement; hardship, disaster; grief, †sorrow, care.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 274 *Penc oðe attrie pinen* þet God *suffrede* oðe rode. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 27 He...þet *disth solde suffri* for man-ken. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4050 Joseph...þat was þe chast and þat gentil þat siben *suffred* sa fele peril. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 718 Such domez, þat þe wykked & þe worþy schal on wrake *suffer*. c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 167 þe helle Which *suffreth* faire Anelyda þe Quene. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 195 Of me no maner charge it is What sorwe I *suffre*. *Ibid.* III. 7. I...*suffre* such a Passion, That men have gret compassion. 1484 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 67 The greyns peyne of that same stenche ys more intolerable...than any other peyns that synners *suffryn*. 1526 *TINDALE* 2 Cor. xi. 25, I *suffered* thryse shipwracke. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 74 b, He *suffered* the lyke punishment. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 If a subject shall...deny the authority of the Representative of the Common-wealth...he may lawfully be made to *suffer* what-soever the Representative will. 1676 *Charge in Office of Clerk of Assize* 102 The offender shall *suffer* Imprisonment for a year. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 l. 35 All which we enjoy, and a great part of what we *suffer*, is put in our own power. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 166 Every one who does wrong is to *suffer* punishment by way of admonition. 1903 J. H. MATTHEWS *Mass & its Folklore* 113 The names of those Romans who had *suffered* martyrdom prior to the...final settlement of the Canon.

b. wrong, injury, loss, shame, disgrace.

c 1275 *LAY. 2485* Ne solle hit in londe *suffri* none sconde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10394 Iesu crist...for vs *suffred* gret despite. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 381 Strong thing it is to *suffre* wrong, And *suffre* shame is more strong. c 1400 *MAUNOBY* (Roxb.) Pref. I He *suffered* many reproofs and scorn. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 176 For her expenses & harmys þat they solfed by the occasion of þe seyde rent not I-payde in þe tyone I-sette. 1505 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1812) 120 The most greuous sorow losses, that he hath *suffred*. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Cour.* Min. Bk. (1855) 65 Besyde the disgrace that our nation *sufferis* throw their going naked in a strange countrie. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. l. 175 Men...whose minds had been exasperated by many injuries and insults *suffered* at the hands of the Roundheads. 1891 *Law Rep.* *Weekly Notes* 79/2 The defendant contended that the plaintiff had *suffered* no loss. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 7/3 Montenegro...has *suffered* some eclipse of her first flush of enthusiasm.

c. bodily injury or discomfort, a blow, wound, disease, arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25490 Iesus, þat wald...*suffre*...Boffetes on his soft chin. c 1330 *King of Tars* 57 Crist ur saviour, That *suffrede* woundes fyve. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 554 We...þat *suffred* ban þe dayez bete. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 1 The forsaide sir Adam...*suffrand* fistulam in ano. c 1450 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Aug.* xiv. 300 woundis which þi son souered in his body. 1539 *Great Bible Ps.* xxxiv. 10 The Lyons do lacke, and *suffre* hunger. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 28 The woundes which I *suffered* long agoe. 1617 *MONVSON Itin.* II. 90 For feare that hee should *suffre* thirst. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 26, I *suffered* much cold that Night, though I had on my Capot. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xlv, Complaints in the bowels and stomach, *suffered* by himself and his monks.

2. To go or pass through, be subjected to, undergo, experience (now usually something evil or painful).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15563 Bot sal we elles *suffre* samen, bath soft and sare. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 113 From hennes to *suffre*-Bope-weole-and-wo. 1399 - *Rich. Redes* Prol. 36 Mekely to *suffre* what so him sente were. c 1420 ? *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1638 What may worse be *suffryd* than ouer mykyl weele? a 1500 *St. Margaret* 62 in *Brome Bk.* 109 How they *suffryd* wyll and woo And how they dede ther merty[r]d take. 1530 *RASTELL Bk. Purgat.* i. v, Ease & pleasure doth comfote the nature of that thyng which *suffreth* that ease and pleasure. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. Wks. (1641) 123/1 And, for each body acts, or *suffers* ought, Having made Nouns, his Verbs be also wrought. a 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. xi. (1701) 185/a Whensoever they seem to effect any thing, we shall find that they *suffer* it long before. 1664 *Tuke Adv. 5 Hours* iv. i, W' had better *suffer* than deserve our fate. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxiii, Here they *suffered* a siege. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 28 Three more...*suffered* the same fate.

3. *intr.* To undergo or submit to pain, punishment, or death.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20280 He wel i *suffer* o da care. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 940 Pat is þe cyte þat þe lombc on fonde To *suffer* inne sor for manez sake. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 65 We shulden maken us redy to *suffre* in oure body for þe name of Crist. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon M.S.* 156 He feled neuere lisse ne lith, Perfore hym þouzte beter leges þen so to *suffre* þe wypp. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxxi. 144 *Suffre* patiently, if þou can not *suffre* loingly. 1546 *GARDINER Declar. Joye* 38 S. Paul sayth, he *suffreth* for the electes that they might be saued. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catech.*, Iesus Christ...Whiche...*Suffered* under Ponce Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 118 We *suffer'd* for no want

of any thing. a 1721 *PAIOA Dial. Dead* (1907) 258 Every Man is obliged to *suffer* for what is right, as to oppose what is unjust. 1772 W. WILLIAMS in *Bk. Praise* (1863) 244 In Thy Presence we can conquer, We can *suffer*, we can die. 1841 *THACKERAY Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* ix, Gracious Heavens! a lady of your rank to *suffer* in this way! 1848 - *Van. Fair* xxviii, He *suffered* hugely on the voyage, during which the ladies were likewise prostrate. 1856 *FAVOUR Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 227 It was a hard thing to *suffer* for an opinion; but there are times when opinions are as dangerous as acts. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Feb. 145/2 A brave man *suffers* in silence. 1905 C. G. HARTLEY *Weaver's Shuttle* 268 The child who moves restlessly when *suffering*.

b. *from* or (now rare) *under* a disease or ailment.

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 422 She had *suffered* much from disease. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lv, It was only one of Mrs. Wenham's headaches which prevented us—she *suffers* under them a good deal. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 176 He had *suffered* from delirium tremens. 1898 *FL. MONTGOMERY Tony* 10 She was *suffering* from what she was pleased to call a fit of depression.

4. To be the object of an action, be acted upon, be passive. Now rare.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. met. iv. (1868) 167 Yif þe þruiyng soule...ne dop no þing by hys propre moeynges, but *suffriþ*. 1548 *VICARY Anal.* ix. 79 So that eche of them [sc. man's and woman's seed in generation] worketh in other, and *suffereth* in other. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* x. (1592) 145 The Elements have power, and force to do, whereas matter hath abilitie but only to *suffer* or to be wrought upon. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. vi. (1701) 161/2 These principles are called Elements, of which Air and Fire have a faculty to move and effect; the other parts, Water and Earth to *suffer*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 158 Fall'n Cherube, to he weak is miserable Doing or *Suffering*. 1818 *STODDART Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 5/1 In language, a verb is a word which signifies to do, or to *suffer*, as well as to be.

† 5. *trans.* To submit patiently to. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 728: Some...*suffrede* as hiti nozt ne mihte al þe opores wille. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Pet.* ii. 19 If...any man *suffriþ* [Vulgata *sustinet*] sorowes, or heynesses, *suffring* [patiens] vnjustly. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 71 Wher as sche *suffreth* al his wille, As sche which wende noght misdo. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 29103 (Cott. Galba) To luke if þai in gude life lend, And *suffers* what he will þam send.

† 6. *intr.* To endure, hold out, wait patiently. (Often with *abide*, *bide*.) To *suffer* long: to be long-suffering. Obs.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. iv. 18 Sette my Sadel vppon *Soffretil*-I-seo-my-tyme. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 19 þou bidis & *suffris*, til þat we thru repentance wil turne to þe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbe*. 808 Firumbras was hard, & *suffrede* bad, þoz hit him greuede sare. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon M.S.* 731 Of alle þe vertues þat þe beone, To *suffre*, hit is a þing of prys. c 1450 *Merlin* 165 Marganors...badde hem *suffre* and a-bide, while thei myght, for to socour their peple. 1523 *LD. BENZAS Frois.* i. clxxii. 209 He was sore displeased therwith, and *suffred* tyll he herde howe they were put to their ransome. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* xiii. 4 Love *suffreth* longe, and is courteous. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* ii. 4 *Suffre* in heynesse, and be pacient in thy trouble. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 65 God...*suffers* long, reuengyng slow.

† 7. *trans.* To resist the weight, stress, or painfulness of; to endure, bear, stand. Obs. exc. dial.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 217 Whan þei myhte nouzt in þe holy day *suffre* on hire pilious and here cappes for hete. 1388 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxviii. 18 The werk is aboue thi strengthis, thou aloone maist not *suffre* it. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* viii. 29 That they shold charge them with suche tributes that they myght not *suffre*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logie* (1580) 51 Children can *suffer* muche colde. 1592 *WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 102 b, Any such corrasive...medicine...as the said H. shal think his nature is ynable to *suffre* or abide. 1634 *Sia T. HEMBERT Trav.* 146 Some [Persians]...can *suffer* short wide stockings of English cloth or Kersies. 1640 T. BRUGIS *Marrow of Physicke* II. 140 Let the pan be no hotter than you can *suffer* your hand on it. 1673 *Pan Journ. Low C.* 70 These Waters [sc. Baths of Aken]...are very easie to *suffer*. 1684 *Contemp. State of Man* II. vii. (1699) 202 If one cannot tell how to *suffer* the Tooth-ach, Head-ach, or the Pain of the Chollick.

absol. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 15 Drink thereof morning and evening as hot as you can *suffer*.

8. To be affected by, subjected to, undergo (an operation or process, esp. of change). Now only as *transf.* of 1.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 31 If it be nede for to chaufe it more for þe terebentyne, loke þat it *suffre* nozt mych hete. *Ibid.* 80 Þe membrez...may nozt withstande to þe strengþ of þe vitriol; and so þai *suffre* liquefaction of it. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 400 Nothing of him that doth fade, But doth *suffer* a Sea-change Into something rich, & strange. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 361 He *suffered* a true and proper dissolution at his death. 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* i. vi. § 19. 51 Their goods should be put under sicker Burrows...under which they should remain ay and while they *suffer* an Assize. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 80 Bodies void of aqueous humidity can neither *suffer* fermentation nor putrefaction. 1787 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 89 The conveyance of the treaty itself is *suffering* a delay here at present. 1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 158 The very language of France has *suffered* considerable alterations since you were conversant in French books. 1816 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 33 Bullet allows this explanation to be very plausible, but says it *suffers* some very material difficulties. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* i. 12 Let rays AM, AD, AN...fall upon the mirror at the points M, D, and N, and *suffer* reflexion at these points. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xvii. 319 Along these lines the marginal ice *suffers* the greatest strain. 1877 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* xix. 318 The figure of the ship *suffers* a change.

9. *intr.* To undergo the extreme penalty; to be put to death, be executed. Now rare in literary use exc. of martyrdom.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) III. 1072/a *marg.*. The chief dispatcher of al Gods Sainctes that suffered in Q. Maries time. 1581 ALLEN *Apologie* 87 b, England can not lacke Albans, whose Protomartyr being of that name, suffered, to saue his Christian guest. 1638 NABBS *Convent Garden* iv. iii. in Bullen O. P. N.S. 1. 73 The Gentlewomen will not see us hang'd. But they may suffer us, and that's a word for hanging. 1652 LAMONT *Diary* (Maidland Club) 46 He was... sent to Stirling... when he was appointed to suffer, and was executed there. 1700 NEWLY freed from sentence of death among the Lords that suffer'd. 1755 MISS Blandy's *Own Acc.* 63 Miss Blandy suffered in a black Bombazine short Sack and Petticoat, with a clean white Handkerchief drawn over her Face. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xix. She is a witch, that should have been burned with them that suffered at Haddington. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 279. 'I have received a letter since, acquainting me that he has suffered.' 'Suffered I... dear me, what has he suffered?' 'He has been hanged, sir.' 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. 238 Several of his adversaries were condemned to death, and suffered accordingly. 1877 J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* Ser. III. 38 note, Edward Transham, or Stransham, suffered at Tyburn.

† b. To be killed or destroyed. *Obs.*
1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. ii. 16 But let the frame of things dis-joynt, Both the Worlds suffer. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. ii. 39 This is no fish, but an Islander, that hath lately suffered by a Thunderbolt.

10. To sustain injury, damage, or loss; to be injured or impaired. *Const. from, under.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxiv. Itsuffers not in smiling pomp, nor falls under the blow of thralled discontent. 1601 — *Twel. N.* ii. v. 144 *Mal. M.* But then there is no consonance in the sequel that suffers vnder probation: A. should follow, but O. does. 1697 H. WANLEY in *Bodi. O. Rec.* (1915) Jan. 107 In the Library, many such [sc. books of Prints] have suffered extremely. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 156 The teeth suffer in mastication or chewing the aliments. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 222 Suffering from the fatal law entanglements of his father. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi. How must he in the meantime be suffering in her opinion? 1841 THACKERAY *Shrubs Tuesday* in *Paris Wks.* 1900 XIII. 569 Debt is a staple joke to our young men, 'Who suffers for your coat?' is, or used to be, a cant phrase. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Indist.* 68 The edifice suffered in the civil war under Cromwell. 1894 P. FITZGERALD in *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/4 It [sc. the Cathedral] has not suffered—the correct phrase—from the restorers. 1915 *Times* 26 April 10/3 Other Army Corps suffered even more severely.

11. *causative.* To inflict pain upon. *Obs. exc. dial.*
c 1500 Lancelot 1368 Yow suffereth them, oppresseth & anyeth. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 153 A hot ore-weening Curle, 'Who being suffer'd with the Beares fell paw, Hath clapt his taile, betwene his legges. 1893 Wiltshire *Gloss.*, *Suffer*, to punish, to make suffer. 'I'll suffer you, you young rascal!'

12. To tolerate, allow.

12. *trans.* To endure the existence, presence, or activity of (a person); to bear with, put up with, tolerate. *Now rare and arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1479 Ferli thinc vs Quarfor þat we þe suffer þus, Quatin thing can þou sai to Do, quar-for we suld þe bu? 1340 *Aenb.* 38 Pe kuede domesmeo þet hise soffreþ. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 178 A man schulde suffir anouþur, and muche more a prelate schulde wisely suffir þys sugettis. a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 494 Hou þat he suffreþ þe and me Wip miht al þat he may. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xii. 229 Euer curteisly ye hane suffered me. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 166 The Comyns wyll nott suffer hym. 1525 COVERDALE *Jude.* ii. 23 Thus the Lorde suffred all these nacions. c 1585 [R. BROWNE] *Answ. Cartwright* 73 They are to be suffered as brethren in the church. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 ¶ 4 How pitiful is the Condition of being only suffered? 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxviii. He suffered his grandmother with a good-humoured indifference. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 99 They are suffering and perpetuating him.

13. To allow (a thing) to be done, exist, or take place; to allow to go on without interference or objection, put up with, tolerate. *arch. or dial.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1601 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 152 I-nelle none costomes men, þat ægein sotheþne beoth. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3337 Men, for yow manchiep na more þat sufferþ. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. ii. 174 Erchekeenes and officiales. 'Lat sadel hem with siluer owre synne to suffice. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1846 *Lucerne*. That nolde she suffre þe no wey. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5081 It falltes to a fole his foly to shew, And a wise man witterly his wordes to suffer. c 1430 *LYNG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 67 Suffre at thy table no distraction. 1523 *FITZGERALD. Husb.* § 20 The sede [sc. of Cockle] is rounde and blacke, and maye well be suffred in a breade-corne. 1584 *LODGE Alarm agst. Usurers* 15 Our lawes... although they suffer a commoditie, yet confirme not they taking. 1592 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 8 A little fire is quickly trodden out, Which being suffered, Rivers cannot quench. 1604 E. G[ILMISTONE] tr. *D'Acoſta's Hist. Indies* iii. iv. 128 The Easterly winds raine continually, not suffering the contraries. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worship Commun.* ii. § 2. 124 We suffer religion, and endure the laws of God but we love them not. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* i. vi. 19. I have... here... had the permission of touching the relics, which was never suffered in places where I was not known. 1806 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 229 France will no longer suffer the existing government. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* vi. xiii. 405 They wouldn't have me tell thee before because of thy body's weakness, but now they suffer it.

† b. To allow to remain; to leave. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 104 Syr, we pray yow that the swerde be suffred yet in the ston to Passh. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 101 A roasted apple, suffered until it were cold, and then eaten last at night... hath loosed the belly.

† c. To admit of. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13037 Sco wist þat rightwis was his sau, Moght noht suffer na gain-sau. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 199 It is not permitted to Sir Gilbert Elliot to be

an ordinary man; neither his nature nor the times will suffer it.

14. *Const. acc. and inf. († pple., compl. phr.)* or *clause*: To allow or permit a person, animal, or inanimate thing to be or to do so-and-so.

a. a person or animal.

with acc. and inf. c 1290 *Beket* 1823 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 143 Pat o Manne beo-soffred to gon forth midis wille. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 87 He... wol not sufferen hem... Neither to been yburied nor ybrent. 1453 *Capt. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 279 The suynner of the towne shulde not suffer the swyne to cum into the strome. a 1466 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cth. Lond.* (Camden) 146 They of the sayden marketts shalle nought ressayvyn nor sufferne to entre, any person... in to the sayde market. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. v. b, Who that... sufferth þys wyfe to seche money balowys. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 50 In offices he seldom suffer to be any deputies. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iii. 99 [They] would not suffer the persons aforesayd come in. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Parula's Wars Cyprus* 121 He conjured them, not to suffer the victorious army... into his shame. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 28 Greatness of courage would not suffer him to put on a vizor. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxix. I was not suffered to stir far from the house, for fear I should run away. 1813 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) i. vii. 245 Maria fell into a sort of hysterical fright... and anger because she was not suffered to wear a diamond necklace. 1833 HIR. MARTINEAU *Vanderput* & S. vi. 91 He has suffered the storks to build on the summer house. 1896 BESANT *Orange Girl* ii. ix. Her sins lie upon the head of those who suffer her... to grow up without religion.

with acc. and pple. a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 494 What mon wolde now suffre so His one I-slayen. 1560 DAVSTR. *Steidane's Comm.* 5 Neyther would Duke Frederick... unless he judged him to be an honest man, suffer him so long unpunished. 1562 WINGET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 110 To suffer an harlot in his wyfes tyme lyand with an whir harlot? 1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* ii. What meanes your Grace to suffer me abus'd thus?

with acc. and compl. phr. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 264 It were but necessary you were wak't, Least being suffer'd in that harmful slumber, The mortal Worme might make theesleepe eternall. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* v. 179 Master More... by no meanes would admit of any division, nor suffer his men from finishing their fortifications. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 336 He is obliged to suffer the King of Popo in quiet Possession of his Island.

with clause. 13. R. GLOUC. 1794 (MS. B), Pe kyng hym wolde 3eue lyf, ac ys men nolde noht, Ne suffre, þat þe were o liue eny of here fon. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1056 Suffre 3e nolte þat we by-wepe in his word 3our wikkede dedus. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. Prolog.* 7, I yow hiseke, that of youre curteisye... As suffereth me I may my tale telle. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxiii. 252 And therefore they suffer, that folk of alle lawes may peysibly duellen amones hem. 1457 HAWOING *Chron.* Proem xiv. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1912) Oct. 743 But so was sette your noble chancellor, He wolde nought suffre I had such wayson. 1611 *Bible Judges* xvi. 26 Suffer mee, that I may feeke the pillars whereupon the house standeth. 1720 OZELL *Verot's Rom.* Rep. II. xiv. 320 He ought not to suffer that one of his Fathers Assassins should enjoy the Fruit of his crime.

b. an inanimate or immaterial thing.

with acc. and inf. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18090 To suffer þar na wrang be don. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 His precious blade, þe wille be suffered beschedd for vs. 1481 *Con. Leet Bk.* 475 Nor... suffering eny thing to be commytted... wherby the seid trewes... myght fall in violacion. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 57 b, To suffer the sayde mentioned marriage, to take effect. 1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 31 He would neuer suffer any part of the repute or honour of any his acts or labours, rest vpon his owne head. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Nov. 1644 A sea of thick cloudes... every now and then suffering the top of some other mountaine to peepe through. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 502 If... we should suffer any thing to be lost... by our remissness. 1827 SCOTT *Highland Widow* v. She suffered his complaints... to die away without returning any answer. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 120 The answer was so unpleasing to James that he did not suffer it to be printed in the Gazette. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 115 The acid will retain the water and will not suffer it to evaporate.

with acc. and pple. a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* ff. 31 b, Hoo... wollez blupeloker sufferen felonies idone to strange passen biþoute peine þane aditi þe felons. 1352 *Hemilites* II. *Agst. Peril* 1401. 1, Joas, and other Princes whiche eyther sette vp, or suffered suche altars or Images vnderstroyed. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 217 They... strue against God... who wil not suffer it unpunished. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iii. xiii. 3, I, heauen will be reuenged of euery ill; Nor will they suffer murder vnrepaid. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiv. 133 These men... will never suffer left Their vniust wooing of his wife.

with acc. and compl. phr. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 22620 (Fair.) Quy þi wrecched hande-werk in wa in þis fire þou suffris squa. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Pis lif is þou of sorowe... þat suffrit not blis wip it. 1390 GOWEN *Conf.* I. 361 The fauon which... soeffreth nothing in the weie, Wherof that he mai take his price. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 b, He that wol not suffer the stanche of my careyn aboute the erthe. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxx. 242 Nowe we wyll suffer in rest a seuer the armye of Castell.

15. To allow oneself, submit to be treated in a certain way; to endure, consent to be or to do something.

a. *refl. arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17239, I suffered me for þe be slain. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 70 Sampson soffred hym self be bonden. 1566 TINDALE *1 Cor.* vi. 7 Why rather suffer ye not yowr selues to be robbed? 1671 WOODHARST *St. Teresa* ii. xi. 92 Love beginning to suffer themselves to be carried away therewith. 1743 BURKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 197 This is a Place that a Man is oblig'd sometimes to suffer himself to be used ill. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* iv. (1871) 174 Brown Adam [sc. Scott's horse] never suffered himself to be backed but by his master. 1877 in *Bryce Amer. Commun.* (1888) II. 11. 285 Considerable proportions of them in their

devotion to politics suffer themselves to be driven from the walks of regular industry.

† b. *intr. Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 1. 780 He soffreþ noht to be to-trede, And of bestes deuoured. a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* ff. 32 b, 31f a nellez noht suffri to ben reſteid. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. i. (1883) 9 He might not suffer to be reprimed and taught of hym. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 94 Thus Jesus with his woundis wyde, As martir suffrit for to de. 1538 STANKEV *England* (1878) 178 Our cuntrye, wych wyl not suffer to be so ornat and so beutyful, in euery degre, as our cuntryes be. 1632 SIA T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosp.* 80 He... endured contradiction, and sometime suffered to be cut off in his opinions. a 1665 SIA K. DUGAY *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 278 As long as I can march at ease by myself, I will never suffer to be carried away from myself by the throng. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* in *Lett.* (1771) II. 208, I must not suffer to have the laws broken before my face.

16. *trans.* (by ellipsis of *inf.*) To permit or allow (a person) to do a certain thing; to let alone. *Also occas. absol. arch.*

1387 TREVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) VII. 187 So hadde Alfrede my broþer helped me, if Godwyn had i-suffred [1432-50] bade suffrede hym. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* I as fer as myn fraynles wol suffice me. 1523 FITZGERALD *Husb.* § 39 Let them [sc. lambs] sucke as long as the dammes wyl suffre theym. 1530 PALSGA. 742/2 Let us suffer hym and se what he wolde do. 1590 GREENE *Or. Fur. Wks.* (Grosart) XIII. 135, I wish thee well, Orlando; get thee gone, Say that a cennyell did suffer thee. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* 277 Even children (might they have been suffered) would gladly have spent their little strength. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 483 Then all went in, soe many that were suffered. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 97 One of them would have been poking a Cranes Bill down his Throat... but the Doctors would not suffer him. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 492 Let us hear him now, if indignation will suffer us. 1878 J. P. HOPES *Jesus* x. 37 How would I have blest you if you would have suffered me!

† 17. With two objects (or the equivalent): To allow a person to have a certain thing. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1615 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 152 Bote þou suffri þis is riȝte lawes Ichulle bi-come þi fo. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1575 *Hypisipyle*, Alle tho that sufferede hym his wille. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lxx. 115 The turke... wold not suffre them of nothyng, sauf to occupye and labour therthe.

† 18. *intr. a.* Of a person (*transf.* of a thing): To allow a certain thing to be done. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4198, & þe wale be wolde þis tendre þing wemmy foule ynou, & heo ne miȝte sofyry noht, Mid lecherye he hire slou. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 51 Suffre 3e lit hidur [TINDALE], Sofre ye gate þis farre forth. c 1400 DESEY. *Troy* 8094 A glove of þat gay gate he belyueþ. None seond but hir-self, þat suffret full wel. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* iv. Still, doſt thou suffer wrath to boile? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. xviii. (1614) 437 The name... remaying as diuers languages and dialects will suffer, almost the same.

† b. Of a condition of things: To allow or admit of a certain thing being done. *Obs.*

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Con. Prayer, Priv. Baptism.* And saye the Lodes prayer, yf the tyme will suffice. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 47 If weather will allow, this counsell I giue, Leane sowing of wheat before Hallomas eve. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxii. 1627 256 If his leisure will suffer.

Suffer, variant of SOVER a. and v. *Sc.*

Sufferable (sʊfərəbəl), a. *Obs. exc. arch.*
Forms: 4 *suffrabil*, *suffrable*, 4-6 *suffrable*, 5 *souffrable*, *suffrabyll*, *suffrabyll*, *suffrabyll*, *suffrable*, 6 *sufferabil*, *Sc. suffrable*, 4- *sufferable*. Also *SUFFERABYLE*. [*a. OF. suffrable* = It. *soufferevole*, ad. med.L. *sufferabilis*, f. *sufferre* to SUFFER. Subsequently modified in form by assimilation to SUFFER v.]

A L. type **sufferibilis* is represented by It. *sufferibile*, Sp. *sufrible*, Pg. *sufrible*.

† 1. Patient, long-suffering. Also const. of: Willing to submit to. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8641 þey ogh to be sufferable and meke, And no foly on oþer men seke. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 442 Oon of vs to moste bowen doctores, And sith a man is moore resonable Than woman is, ye moste been sufferable. a 1412 HOCLEVRE *De Reg. Princ.* 2934 Of swich writyng be of riȝt sufferable. *Ibid.* 4223 Thogh he to venge hym tarie, & be sufferable. 1568 E. TILNEY *Flower Friendsh.* C ij b, Sufferable in the importunities of his wyfe. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* viii. in *Holinshed* 28/1 The [Irish] people are thus enclined, religious, franke, amorous, itrefall, sufferable of infinite paynes, very glorious. 1611 SPEDD *Theat. Gr. Brit.* (1614) 132/2 They rather live rudely... and with a sufferable ease, ignorant of ambition, enjoy those contentments.

† b. Capable of endurance. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxlix. 221 He toke with hym a lytil compagne of them that were most sufferable.

2. That can be 'suffered' or put up with; bearable, tolerable, endurable. Also, tolerably good.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Platler* cvi. 29 þe persecuciounes he tempird and made þaim sufferabil. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 15 It shall be more sufferable to the lond of men of Sodom and Gomor in the day of iugement, than to that citee. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 345 It was moore sufferable vnto hur, þe sorow of dead, þan was þe mirthe of life. 1493 [H. PAKKER] *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) vii. v. 281/1 The lordship of this worlde is sufferable & worshipfull. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 35 Let us touche suche sortes of fyshes as are best and most sufferable. 1578 TIMME *Cato in Gen.* 94 The more sufferable... that the Commandment of God was the less tolerable was their Crookedness in refusing to obey. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 84 Manie Anabaptists... are more justifiable before God, and more sufferable with man, then Presbyterians and strict Calvinists. 1725 DUNCE *Voy. round World* (1840) 92 Insolent to a degree beyond what was

sufferable. 1814 EARL DUDLEY *Let.* 9 Aug. (1840) 58 There must be some great defect in his mind, or he would try to make himself a little more sufferable. a 1843 SOUTHERY *Common-pl. Bk.* (1849) Ser. II. 248 His funeral elegies are...not quite worthless; that to Antonio Ferreira on his wife's death is sufferable. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. i. During the time, the suffering is at least sufferable. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 69 It was something...that made the air so much more sufferable than it had been.

†3. That may be allowed, permissible. *Obs.*
a 1395 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxii. This manner syghte is sufferable to symple soules that can noo better. 1480 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 472 That comen-wele is nott sufferable by the kynges lawes. a 1571 JEWELL *On i. Thess.* (1612) 84 And how is that sufferable by any Law, that by so many Lawes is condemned? 1598 MARWOOD *Lawes Forest* I. (1615) 20 It is not...sufferable for any other person, to hunt or haue after any of those wilde heastes. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 20 For the Clericks...they are no way sufferable to remain in this Kingdom.

†4. a. Capable of suffering, passible. *Obs.*
c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vii. 52 For withouten dowte he hadde verray flesche and kyndely sufferable as haue othere children. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Roxb. Club) 36 Of be experience of his sufferable nature he scheude to vs pat he was bothe verray god & man.

†b. Attended with suffering. *Obs.*
1548 GESTE *Agst. Priv. Masse* Djh, Christes sufferable and bloody sacrifice.

†c. That may suffer injury or loss. *Obs.*
1621 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 312 In the conferring of this (he saith) baptismall Regeneration is defined. But yet this is sufferable and loseable.

†5. *Logic.* Producing an effect on the senses.
Cf. *Burgesdictus' Logic* I. vi. (1697) 17 Patible Quality, in Greek παύσις καθήκον.
1654 Z. COKE *Logic* 32 Quality hath four kinds or species. 1. Habit. 2. Natural power. 3. Sufferable quality. 4. Figure.

Sufferably, adv. rare. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. With patient endurance. *Obs.*
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 300 b/2 They...knelynge on their knees receyued Sufferably wyth a Joyous herte the Swerdes of them that martyrtyd them.

†2. To the accompaniment of suffering. *Obs.*
1548 GESTE *Agst. Priv. Masse* Fvb, Els he shuld not haue bene eaten whole & vnbroken vnsufferably but by pecemele and sufferably as the lambe was.

3. So as to be tolerable, tolerably. *arch.*
1702 ANDERSON *Dial. Medals* II. 92 An infant Titan held she in her arms Vet sufferably bright, the eye might bear The ungron glories of his beamy hair. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 68 He can write sanely and sufferably when he pleases.

†**Sufferage. Obs. rare.** [f. SUFFER v. + -AGE.] Permission, approval.

1621 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ix. 195 In this mans power (under the sufferage of the General) is the election of many Captaines. 1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 28, I will grant him as he saith, if he will hold to his spelling, that all is now united in the Sufferage of the People, though not in their Suffrage.

Sufferaine, obs. form of SOVEREIGN.

Sufferance (suf'fəns). Forms: 4 sufferance, suffer(u)nce, 4-6 suff(e)rance, 4-7 sufferance, 5 souerains(e, soferons, -aunce, sufferance, 5-6 sufferans, souerance, 6 souffrance, sufferans, 7-8 sufferance, 4- sufferance. [a. AF., OF. *suf'rance*, *souffrance* (mod.F. *souffrance*) = Pr. *suf'rans*, -ensa, It. *sofferanza*, Sp. *sufrenzia*, ad. late L. *sufferentia*, f. *sufferre* to SUFFER: see -ANCE. Subsequently modified in form by assimilation to SUFFER v.]

I. 1. Patient endurance, forbearance, long-suffering. *arch.* (See also LONG-SUFFERANCE.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29106 þe preist...Agh to secu þe, sinful man, þat he talsi thing in sufferance, To stand him in stede o penance. c 1330 *Spec. Guy Warr.* 571 Houre swete lord...bad hem ben of god sufferance In alle manere destourbaunce. 13...E. E. Allit. P. C. 417 Wel knew I þi cortaysye, þi quoynt souffrance. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1106 For oure beste is all [his] [God's] gouernance; Lat vs thanne lyue in vertuous sufferance. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 214 God, forto preue hym and his meke sufferance, made hym bynd. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* 12 Wher vertue is in a gentleman, it is commonly mixt with more sufferance...than...it is in a person rural. a 1596 *Sir T. More* III. i. 173 That awefull Iustice, Which looketh through a vaile of sufferance Upon the frailtie of the multitude. 1641 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 252, I will not deny but that the best apology against false accusers is silence and sufferance. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. ii, Bear it With all the sufferance of a tender Friend.

2. The suffering or undergoing of pain, trouble, wrong, etc. *arch.*

1436 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 7486 Lyke a myghty champyoun, Thow shalt with laur crownyd be, By sufferance off aduersyte. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xx. (1893) 212 From the houre of my hyrte vnto my deth vpon the crosse, I neuer cessed of sufferance of paynes. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 219 a Yf a man...after repenting his sin would...willingly off hym selfe to the sufferance of open shame. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 16 His...sufferance of deathe for mankynde. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* II. 156 Vnder pain of eternal damnation, or sufferance of greater thurst in hell. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxix, To glory in the quiet sufferance of ills. 1844 G. S. FAIRER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 295 The Holy Catholic Church...has been exempt from the sufferance of persecution for these hundred years. 1856 H. BONAR *Hymn, 'Calm me, my God'* v. Calm in the sufferance of wrong.

†b. The suffering of a penalty. *Obs.*
1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 159 God be thanked for preuention, Which [I] in sufferance heartily will reioyce. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 57 The Cardinalles...held this suffer-

cation a meete sufferance for so contemning the king of fishes. 1640 SIA E. DEARING *Sq. on Relig.* 18 Dec. 22, I proceed to his second sufferance, which was by the Vice-chancellor of Oxford.

†c. Damage, injury. *Obs. rare.*
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 23 A Noble ship of Venice, Hath scene a greuous wrecke and sufferance On most part of their Fleet. 1823 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 369 The trappings of such a machinery...by the inequalities they produced, exposed liberty to sufferance.

†3. (tr. L. *passio*.) Passivity, receptivity. *Obs.*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. (1668) 167 þe passion pat is to seyn þe sufferance or þe wit in þe quike body.

4. = SUFFERING *vbl. sb.* 3. *arch.*

1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 169 In full grete Sufferaunce haue I be so many leris. c 1485 *Disby Myst.* III. 864 Alle þis xall be soferons of my deite. 1563 *Homilies* II. For Good Friday 1, Not that the sufferance of thys transitory lyfe, shoulde be worthy of that glory to come. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 168 Thy vnkindnesse shall his death draw out To lingring sufferance. *Ibid.* III. i. 80 The poore Beetle that we treade vpon In corporall sufferance, finds a pang as great, As when a Giant dies. 1628 DICBY *Voy. Mediterr.* (Camden) 13 note, A most resupine patience in their sufferance. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 164 To see the Sufferance of an Enemy with cruel Delight may proceed from the height of Anger, Revenge, Fear, and other extended Self-Passions. 1795 BENTHAM *Escheat vice Tax.* 38 It can save me...from ideal hardship, but not from corporal sufferance. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxix, Nature exhausted by sufferance. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Christ* VII. 100 She looked back, and became a pillar of salt, perhaps without a pang of corporal sufferance.

†b. pl. = SUFFERING 3 b. *Obs.*
1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 8 To say he knew not what weight of sufferances his heavenly Father had measured vnto him, is somewhat hard. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii, There is a Sympathie of soules...which makes them sensible of one anothers sufferances. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 211 How joyous our Champion and Soto were to behold this Mansion...let those that have been sensible of their sufferances relate.

†5. Capacity to endure, endurance. *Of bare sufferance, barely endurable. Obs.*

1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* II. lxx. L viij, Notherynge is so vnwvleable, that by manly prowes, and sufferance, may not be conquered and vnderroden. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. xi. 45 This melancholike humor...maketh sufferance of torments. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 62 The two chiefest parts of a soldier, Valour and Sufferance. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princ.* II. i. 3, I nere saw before A Man of such a sufferance; he lies now Where I would not lay my dog, for sure 'twould kill him. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii. § 12 This is a Burden too heavy for human Sufferance. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i, Griets beyond a mortal Sufferance. 1833 J. BACOCK *Dom. Anusum.* 139 Give it a heat to the temperature of bare sufferance to the hand.

II. 6. Sanction, consent, or acquiescence, implied by non-intervention; permission, leave; toleration, indulgence. Now rare exc. as in d.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 747 Wit his sufferance he it lete. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12365 Hyt was but sufferance, Nat hys wyl, nat hys ordynance. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* 7. 60 And therefore hath this wise worthy knyght To lyue in ese sufferance hire blybight. 1464 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 323 Marryaylyng gretely not only the presumption of the said persons, but also of your sufferance in that partie. 1488 MSS. Acc. Maldon (Essex) *Liber B.* fol. 39 The barreris, gate, and fence there stonith at the sufferance of the tovne. c 1550 L. WAGER *Life Marie Magd.* (1904) 175 Of parentes the tender and carnall sufferance is to yong maidens a very pestilence. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil.* & Mary c. 11 § 1 Coimes...of other Realmes...by the sufferance and consent of the King and Queene...be currant in paiment within this Realme. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 189 Nought aske I, but only to holde my right: Submitting me to your good sufferance. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iv. 158 That easinesse and too much sufferance toward your Nobility...hath betrayed the chief strength of your Kingdome. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 87 They subside and are admitted in England, not by any right of their own, but upon bare sufferance and toleration from the municipal laws [etc.]. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 421 The Company...possessing their privileges through his sufferance, and owing obedience to his throne. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xiii. 221 The supplies of his troops, the advance of his reinforcements, etc., all depended upon their sufferance. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Instit.* III. 95 The temporary occupation of the common tribe-land tends to become permanent, either through the tacit sufferance or the active consent of the tribesmen.

b. Const. of (that which is allowed or tolerated), to with inf.

†**Sufferance of peace**, a grant of peace, truce.
1338 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 267 In þe sufferance of pes [orig. *En sufferance de pes*]. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 506/1 The sufferance wherof hath caused grete ydelnes. 1534 MORE *Comp. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/1 Disparising them for slaues among many sundry countreys of hys, verye farre fro their owne, without an sufferance of regresse. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* 70b, Justice exalteth the people: but sufferance to sinne maketh the people most wretched & miserable. 1611 SPENCER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 618 The too-patient sufferance of some forraigne cruelties. *Ibid.* xxiv. 1192 Their offer and sufferance to carry with them many voluntary English soldiers. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sufferentia Pacis*,...a Sufferance or Grant, of Peace or Truce.] 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* v, Young ladies had been brought, from dislike to sufferance of a man, from sufferance to partiality.

†c. of God: freq. in the formula by the sufferance of God = by divine permission. *Obs.*
Cf. AF. *par divine sofferance*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 551 Peyne is sent by the right wysdom of god, and by his sufferance. c 1400 MARWOOD. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 It befell thurgh þe sufferance of God þat

sudaynely he fell to grete mischeffe. 1439 *Charters 9c. of Edinb.* (1871) 64 Patrike be the souerance of God Abbot of Halyrudhouse. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xix. 760 Sythen hit is the sufferance of god that I shalle dye for the loue of soo noble a knyght. 1477 *M.S. Kaul.* B. 332 ff. 42, I purpose with Goddis sufferance for to be here with you in my proper persone. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 497, I shall provide by the souerance of God, that [etc.]. 1540 *Act 30 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 § 1 Thomas and Edwards by the sufferance of God Archbishops of...Canterbury and Yorke. 1559 *Bk. Presidentes* 8 Thomas by diuine sufferance archbishop of Canterbury. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* 4. 11 Take ye a Law, and by that Law (through Gods sufferance) rule your Kingdome of Britain. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Con-fucianism* III. 77 Kings rule by its [sc. Heaven's] sufferance, and are deposed by its decree.

d. On or upon (formerly þ by) sufferance: by virtue of a tacit assent but without express permission; under conditions of passive acquiescence or bare tolerance.

1561 COOPER *Answe. Priv. Masse* (1850) 135 Neither those things which some did...upon Simplicity by sufferance should be brought as testimonies what the Church...ought...to do. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 21 P 17 The ignominy of living by sufferance. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* 36 It is humiliating to me to know that I woo clandestinely and upon sufferance. 1864 MISS BRADDOCK *H. Dunbar* XII. 91, I will not accept my liberty on sufferance. 1879 M^CARTHY *Omn Times* xxiii. II. 186 They were a Ministry on sufferance when they appealed to the country.

†e. An instance of this, a licence. *Obs.*
1547-55 RIDLEY *Wks.* 269 My lord, such things as St. Paul enjoined to the Gentiles for a sufferance...were only commandments of time. 1601 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. 1, Let them take my papers, and doe with them what they will. Sufferances of some kinde are holesomer then reuenge. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 178 Our Saviour himself allows divorce to be a command. Neither doe they weak'n this assertion, who say it was only a sufferance.

f. Customs. In full, bill of sufferance: a licence to ship or discharge cargoes at specified ports.

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Bill of Sufferance*, is a Licence granted at the Custom-house to a Merchant, to suffer him to trade from one English Port to another, without paying Custom. 1676 in *Rep. Comm. H. Comm.* (1803) XIV. 541 A sufferance granted to Mr. Jackson, to land salmon at St. Saviour's Dock. 1750 BEAVES *Lex. Merc.* (1752) 393 Coast Sufferances, are to be given without Fees. 1789 in *Rep. Comm. H. Comm.* (1803) XIV. 540 Resolved that no sufferance be granted for landing foreign goods on any public wharf beyond the wharf commonly called Brown's. 1831 *Gen. Order* in R. Ellis *Customs* (1841) II. 52 Application must be made...for a baggage-sufferance...to authorize the landing...of such part...as may be unaccompanied by the proprietor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 693 *Transire*, a custom-house document specifying the goods shipped by a coasting vessel, docketed with a sufferance for their discharge on arriving at the place of destination.

g. Law. The condition of the holder of an estate who, having come in by lawful right, continues to hold it after the title has ceased without the express leave of the owner. *Phr. tenant, estate at sufferance* († in sufferance).

Cf. AF. *par lounge sufferance saunts autre title* (Britton II. xxiv).

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 106 The time was once...When shepheards had none inheritance, Ne of land, nor fee in sufferance. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 42 d, A particular estate in certain, is an estate at will, or at sufferance. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 460 A Release to a Tenant at sufferance is voyd because he hath a possession without privity. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 150 An estate at sufferance, is where one comes into possession of land by lawful title, but keeps it afterwards without any title at all. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 288 There is no privity of estate between a tenant at sufferance, and the owner of the land; for this tenant only holds by the laches of the owner. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd., The family...occupied a good deal of property there,--whether by sufferance, by the right of the sword...or by legal titles of various kinds [etc.]. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 638/2 Tenancy at or by Sufferance.

b. *transf.*
1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1852) 157 Foreign kings that held the kingdom of sufferance under the Roman empire. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 266 This is no highway, but a way of Sufferance, by favour. 1680 MORRIS *Geog. Rect.*, E. & W. *Indies* (1685) 257 The French...upon Sufferance or Inroadment...pretend to that which we call Nova Scotia. 1722 DE FOR *Plague* 136 This is not the king's highway, it is a way upon sufferance. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 363 Whose freedom is by sufferance, and at will Of a superior, he is never free. 1801 S. & H. *Lee Canterb.* T. IV. 16 The very house lately lent on sufferance to the Kruitznars. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxv. (1839) III. 365 If they were called upon to resign what they had occupied by abuse and held by sufferance.

†7. Suspension, delay; respite. (Chiefly after OF. or med.L.) *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxiii. 32 There was no delayon of sufferance, nor mercy, but incontynent he was drawn...and quartered. *Ibid.* xxv. 36 To treat for a peace, and sufferance of warr. 1652 NODHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 404 This special kind of Truce was called Sufferance of War. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2), *Sufferance*, in ancient customs, a delay, or respite of time, which the lord granted his vassal, for the performance of fealty and homage.

8. *attrib.* sufferance goods, goods shipped or landed under a sufferance; sufferance quay, wharf, a quay or wharf at which cargo could be shipped or landed under a sufferance (see 5 f.).

1774 *Hull Dock Act* 6 To ship off, all goods called 'Sufferance Goods. *Ibid.* 33 The first 'sufferance quay or wharf shall be erected. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 831/1 The frontage of the legal quays in 1795 was only 1419 feet, and of the

sufferance quays about 3500 feet. 1784 in *Rep. Comm. H. Comm.* (1803) XIV. 541 The petition of Mr. David Griffin, wharfinger, praying that a wharf purchased by him, may be used as a 'sufferance wharf. 1796 W. VAUGHAN *Exam.* 7 Coasters generally load and discharge at Sufferance-Wharfs; some few of them at the Legal Quays. 1838 in R. Ellis *Customs* (1840) IV. 271 Landing-surveyor at legal quays to attend at sufferance wharfs for approval of values on application being made.

Sufferande, obs. form of **SOVEREIGN**.

† **Sufferant**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **suffra(u)nt**, 6 **suffraunt**, -*ent*. [a. AF. *suffrant*, OF. *suffrant*, pr. ppl. of *suffrir*, *suffrir* to **SUFFER**.] Long-suffering, patient.

c 1330 *Spec. Guy Warru*, 587 Or pine of bodi or shame in londe, Off all his þu most suffraunt be. c 1369 CHAUCER *Delethelme* 1010 So pure suffraunt was his wytte. Hyt folowed wel she koude goode. 1594 R. CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) To Rdr., If thou be discreet, well compounded and sufferent.

b. *absol.* One who is patient or long-suffering. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1584 Sle with reson all þis hete; Men seyn þe suffraunt overcometh.

Hence † **Sufferant** *adv.*, ?submissively. a 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 58 'Hayle, holy moder I'. So said owr Savyowr sufferently Vnto the lady.

Sufferante, -*tie*, etc., obs. ff. **SOVEREIGN**, -*TY*. **Suffered** (*sv'fəd*), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.] Endured. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 231 The Marriners. Who, with a Charme ioynt to their suffred labour I have left asleep.

Sufferent (*e*, obs. ff. **SOVEREIGN**).

Sufferer (*sv'fərə*). Also 5-6 **suffrer**, 6 **Sc. sufferar**. [f. **SUFFER** v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who suffers pain, tribulation, injury, wrong, loss, etc.; one who suffers from disease or ill health.

c 1450 *Tr. de Imitatione* III. li. 123, I knowe how all þinge is doon, I knowe þe wronge doer & suffer. 1579 *Rice In-vech. agst. Vices* D ij b, The sufferers of persecution for his names sake. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1525 The sufferers then will scarce molest us here. 1684 *Woods Life* (O.H.S.) III. 94 Basil Wood, sometimes a captain in the king's army and a great sufferer for the king's cause. 1781 *COWPER Retirem.* 343 Sad sufferer under nameless ill. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* IV. A severe discharge of missiles with the Welsh, by which both parties were considerable sufferers. 1888 *MISS BRADDOCK Fatal Thre v.* He had made up his mind that Dr. Hutchinson must come to see these humble sufferers, and to investigate the cause of evil.

b. One who suffers death; one who is killed (now only in reference to martyrdom).

1721 *WOODROW Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* III. iv. § 5. II. 147, I know well, by subdulous Proposals, and captious Questions, great Endeavours were used to shake the Sufferers. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* x. On one side of this patch of open ground, was found the sufferer's naked hanger. 1828 - *F. M. Perth* xiv, When thrown off from the ladder, the sufferer will find himself suspended, not by his neck, but by the steel circle. 1836 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) IV. 103 The 'poor sufferers', as we say at York in assize time. 1849 *MACADAM Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 176 A few years later a more illustrious sufferer, Lord Russell, had been accompanied by Burnet from the Tower to the scaffold in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

c. A patient. Now rare.

1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 180 To such as have been in the habit of watching the various changes in this disease at the bedside of the unfortunate sufferer. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiv, A generous rivalry, as to which should be most attentive to the dear sufferer in the state bedroom.

† 2. That which undergoes some operation; a passive thing. *Obs. rare*—

1587 *GOLDING De Morany* x. (1592) 146 Whereof then... so great odds betwixt them, with we holde opinion that God is Good, and the verie worker or Doer, and contrariwise that Matter is Euill, and but only a Sufferer?

† 3. One who permits something to be done. *Obs.* a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xi. (1537) 19 b, No builders, but small spekers: no quarellers, but sufferers.

1560 - *First Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* in Knox's *Wks.* (1848) II. 188 Their saint Goddis wrath reigns, not onlie upon the blind and obstinate idolater, but also upon the negligent sufferer. 1697 *SANDERSON Sermon*, (1674) I. 273 As for the verie formality it self of the sin, God is (to make the most of it) but a sufferer.

Suffering (*sv'fərin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **SUFFER** v. + -ING 1.]

† 1. Patient endurance; long-suffering. *Obs.* a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi. 30 Suffre þat þou suffirs for god and of god, for wa is þaim þat losis suffryng.

Wyclif *Jamez* v. 11 3e herden the suffering [*gloss*, or patience] of Job.

2. The bearing or undergoing of pain, distress, or tribulation. In early use const. of the thing suffered.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Treat.* 5, I 3ode by sufferynge of werynes and I fand ihesu wery in þe way. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 304 Wilful sofforyng of deb. 14., *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* (1903) 277 In sufferynge Of trokys [? crokys] & naylis clynkyng. 1534 *TINDALE Heb.* ii. 9 Jesus which is crowned with glory and honour for the suffering of death. 1597 *HOOKER Ecl.* Pol. v. liii. § 1 Both working of wonders and suffering of paines. 1609 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. li. 71 1th state of hanging, or of some death more long in Spectatorship, and crueller in suffering. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl. 375, I, to the evil turne My obvious breast, arming to overcome By suffering. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon*. (1823) IV. 401 The Christian religion... is a religious teaching suffering, enjoining sufferings, and rewarding suffering. a 1845 *S. SMITH Wks.* (1859) I. 142 Suffering is not a merit, but only useful suffering. 1873 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon*, viii. (1876) 192 The generous suffering of one person for another.

attrib. 1662 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* III. v. ii. § 1 Even he comes forth to meet thee... willing to impart some of his Suffering-skill unto thee.

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† b. The action of suffering death; execution; martyrdom. *Obs.*

1651 G. Fox in *Jnl.* (1911) I. 14 Two men suffered for small things: & I was moved... to encourage concerninge there sufferinge. a 1700 *EVERLYN Diary* 12 Nov. 1644, The suffering of St. Laurence painted a *fresco* on the wall.

c. The incurring of loss. *rare.*

1805 *COLLINGWOOD Let.* in *Daily Chron.* (1905) 10 July 3/4 This Great day has not been without a considerable suffering on our part in loss of Officers and Men.

3. A painful condition; pain suffered.

c 1392 *CHAUCER Compl. Venus* 45 Thus be we eyur in drede and suffryng. a 1771 *GRAY Dante* 66 Far less shall be Our Suffering, Sir. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* IV. xxii, All suffering doth destroy, or is destroy'd, Even by the sufferer. 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* IV. i, I rose from the bed of suffering and of madness... altered, but tranquil. 1890 *Science Gossip* XXVI. 53/2 It is just those energetic, matter-of-fact people, who... are the most likely to interfere and to aggravate suffering.

b. In particularized use, chiefly pl.

1609 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* IV. lxxv, Future ill On present sufferings, bruted to aryse. 1611 *Bible Rom.* viii. 18 The sufferings of this present time. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 26 Of worse deeds worse sufferings must ensue. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 35 We cannot find by experience, that all our sufferings are owing to our own follies. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 197 The sufferings indeed of the poor are less known, than their misdeeds. 1780 *BENTHAM Princ. Legist.* xiv. § 1 This is a suffering common to all. 1862 *M. NAPIER Mem. Claverhouse* II. 84 All were expected, under the Orange Revolution, to contribute a suffering, however small, to this grand Communion of the governments of the Restoration. 1877 *Mrs. FORRESTER Mignon* I. 221 She is callous to his sufferings.

c. In the Society of Friends, the hardships of those who were distressed upon for tithes, etc. **Meeting for Sufferings**: an organization for investigating and relieving these: see also quot. 1906.

1657 G. Fox *Epistles* No. 141 All Friends everywhere, that are in any sufferings, let your sufferings be gathered up together in every County. 1661 F. HOWELL in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. II. (1911) 129 Wee have made it our work to collect up all the sufferings from all partes & to make what use we can of them. 1683 *SARAH MAZOE in Jnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1914) Oct. 165 An exact Acc^t of all your sufferings... sent up hither to the meetinge of sufferings, in order to be put to the rest of friends sufferings, y^e are presented to y^e Kinge. 1708 *CHAMBERLAYNE M. Brit. Notitia* I. III. i. 200 Their Meetings... are... Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly, Second-Days Meetings, and Meeting of Sufferings. 1837 W. ALLEN *Jnl.* in *Life* (1847) III. 265 Fifty Friends of the Meeting for Sufferings met. 1906 *Christ. Discip. Soc. Friends* II. xi. 59 The Meeting for Sufferings (so called from the nature of its original object) is a standing representative committee of the Yearly Meeting, and is entrusted with a general care of whatever may arise during the intervals of the Yearly Meeting affecting the Society.

† 4. a. Permission. b. Tolerance. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 133 Frere William Sutton By þe suffryng of god Abbot of Oseney. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxlii. 677 Ye haue had a fayre suffryng. a 1578 *LINDSEY (Pitcottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 315 About the suffering of one day of law anens the clark of Sanct-andros. 1637 *Decr. Star Chamber in Milton's Areop.* (Arh.) 15 He... shall first giue notice... of such demise, or suffering to worke or print there.

† 5. Passive reception of action. *Obs.*

1548 *VICARY Anat.* ix. 79 Lyke as the Renet of the Cheese hath by him self the way or vertue of working, so hath the mylke by way of suffering. 1587 *GOLDING De Morany* xiv. 441 What els is corrupting, but suffering? And what els is suffering, but receyving?

Suffering, *ppl. a.* [f. **SUFFER** v. + -ING 2.]

† 1. That endures patiently, LONG-SUFFERING; inured to suffering; submissive. *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vii. 12 God rightwis iuge, stal-worth and soffrand. c 1400 *tr. Sac. Secr.* Gov. *Londsh.* 108 Pat þou ert... lastyng, wys, and sufferand. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xx. 244 He is curteis and mylde and the most sufferynge man that euer I mette with al. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* II. i. 130 Such suffering Soules That welcome wrongs. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* IV, Whome hee vpon our low, and suffering neckes Hath rays'd, from excrement, to side the Gods. 1679 W. PENN in *Wks. I. Pennington* (1784) I. p. x, By nature he was suffering to a degree of letting his mercy to others almost wound his owne soul. 1694 J. KETTLEWELL *Comp. for Persecuted Wks.* 1718 II. 295 O Almighty... God I... in these Suffering Times, give me a Suffering Spirit.

† 2. Passive. *Obs.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. vi.* xii. (Bodl. MS.) In þe male beþ vertues formale and schaping... and in þe female materielle suffering and passue. 1792 *COWPER Let. to Mrs. King* 26 Jan., The infallible Judge of human conduct may possibly behold with more complacency a suffering than an active courage.

3. Of persons, their character, condition, etc.: That suffers, or is characterized by the suffering of, pain, affliction, or distress.

1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 178 Gentle maid Have of my suffering youth some feeling pity. a 1643 *LD. FALKLAND, etc. Infidelity* (1646) 102 It is well knowne that... where both religions are professed... none be on the suffering hand but we, none persecutes but they. 1659 *Gentil. Calling* Pref. § 3 The Martyrlye evn of these suffering times. 1687 *DAVIDEN Hind & P.* III. 138 You have your day, or you are much bel'y'd, But I am allow'd on the suffer'ing side. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 11 We can feed and cloath hungry and naked Christ in his suffering Members. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon*. (1823) IV. 401 The Christian religion... is a suffering religion. 1790 *BURKE Rev. France* 123 Deserters from principle... they never see a good man in suffering virtue. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* I. xviii. 357 Such nature and feeling in it as must... make it a very suffering exhibition to herself. 1820 *SHELLEY Prometh.* *Unb.* I. 630 Many

live among their suffering fellow-men As if none felt. 1828 *LYTTON Pelham* II. xiii, Mr. Chitterling Crabtree... subscribed to the aid of the suffering friends of freedom. 1885 *Athenaeum* 18 July 79/3 Her verse is characterized by... keen sympathy with suffering man and woman.

b. In Puritan use, with reference to hardships endured for the sake of religion, esp. in *suffering saint*.

1661 J. PERROT (*title*) To the Suffering Seed of Royalty, Wheresoever Tribulated upon the Face of the whole Earth. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. ii. 406 That Sinners may supply the place Of suffering Saints is a plain Case. 1667 *Epil. Dryden's Secret Love*, A whipt Fanatick who does not recant Is by his Brethren call'd a suffering Saint. 1682 *CLAVERHOUSE Let. to Queensberry* 1 Mar., I would desire leave to draw out of the two regiments a hundred of the best musketeers had served abroad; and I should take horses here, amongst the suffering sinners. 1866 *Mrs. CAPPYN Quaker Grand-mother* 317 Harry was as yet scarcely in fit condition for any suffering-saint phase to be foisted upon him.

c. [After F. *souffrant*.] Ill, indisposed. *rare.*

1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* III, My poor friend is very suffering and anxious to press on to Mentone.

† 4. *transf.* Becoming impaired by use. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. l. 77 The suffering ploughshare, or the flint may wear.

5. *Comb.*, as *suffering-minded* adj.

1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* v. 276 Most suffering-minded Tydeus sonne.

Suffering, obs. or illiterate f. **SOVEREIGN** sb.

Sufferingly, *adv. rare.* [-LY 2.]

† 1. With patient endurance. *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xciii. 13 þat he bere sufferandly what sa be done. c 1440 *York Myst.* xciii. 204 [Who] the temptacions takes expres, þus sufferandly. c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 136 Pou sett my saule, myn hert, in ese... soferandly þe for to please.

† 2. Passively. *Obs.*

1682 *Cabbalist. Dial.* 8 An *υποπαθεια*, or an affect or moving sufferingly to become Matter.

3. With suffering.

1860 *Chamb. Jnl.* XIV. 96 Sadly and sufferingly passed the day.

Suffes, obs. form of **SUFFICE**.

Suffet, *v. dial.* [? Imitative.] = **BUFFET** v.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 41/2 Buffetyr or suffetyr. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss. Suppl.*, *Suffit*, to beat... This word is used about Eccleshall, near Sheffield.

Suffete (*sv'fət*). *Antiq.* [ad. L. *suffes*, *sufes*, -*el*, of Phœnician origin (cf. Heb. שֹׁפֵט *shophet* judge). Cf. F. *suffète*.] One of the supreme executive magistrates of the ancient republic of Carthage.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxx. vii. 743 All men thought verily that Scipio would... lay siege unto Carthage: whereupon their Suffetes (who are the Consuls as it were, of the citie) called the Senate. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. l. 25 The suffetes at Carthage. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 441/2 The judges [in Israel] seem to have been somewhat analogous to the Carthaginian suffetes. 1884 *SAVAGE Anc. Emp. East* 210 In time the monarchy disappeared altogether, its place being supplied by suffetes or judges.

Suffland: see **SUFFICE**.

|| **Suffibulum** (*sūf'ibuləm*). *Rom. Antiq.* [L. *suffibulum*, f. *suf-* = **SUB-** + *fibula* brooch.] A rectangular veil, white with a purple border, worn by vestals at the time of sacrifice.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 819/2 note, The only statue known on which the *suffibulum* is represented. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xxxiii, 'Thanks, kindest of Vestals,' said Titus, gratefully kissing the purple hem of her *suffibulum*.

Suffice (*sūf'is*), *v.* Forms: 4 **suffischoe**, 4-5 **suffich**; 4 **suffise**, 4-5 **suf-**, 4-6 **suffysse**, -**yoe**, 4-7 **suffise**, 5 **suffis**, -**icy**, -**ys** (s, -**es**, **sofysse**, 5-6 **suffysse**, 5-7 **-ize**, 4 **suffice**. [f. OF. *suffis*, pres. stem of *suffire* = L. *sufficere*, f. *suf-* = **SUB-** + *facere* to make, do.]

1. *intr.* To be enough, sufficient, or adequate for a purpose or the end in view.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Treat.* (1866) 19, I have tolde þe in þis mater a lyttill as me thynke; noghte affermande þat þis suffischoe, ne þat þis es þe sothfastnes in þis mater. 1390 *GOWRA Conf.* II. 138 He... the riches of gold despiseth, And seith that mete and cloth sufficeth. a 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 28 And þis sufficeth of ke kutyng of þe fistule. 1528 *MORR Dyalogue* iv. Wks. 264/4 Yet yf he lacked charite, all hys fayth sufficed not. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 66 'Twixt such friends as wee, Few words suffice. 1646 *HAMILTON Papers* (Camden) 133 This shall suffice from... Your Grace's humblest seruant, R. Moray. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 411 What art can thee Suffice, or what evensure bear him safe Through the strict Senteries? 1718 *HICKES & NELSON 7. Kettlewell* I. xviii. 41 To omit other Instances... let this which followeth suffice. 1818 *CAVISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 340 So a seisin at one time would suffice; for the statute said 'seised at any time'. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Day's Ration* Wks. (Bohn) I. 482 Why need I volumes, if one word suffice?

† b. *Const. to* (a person): To be enough for, satisfy the requirements of; = sense 5. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 61 To us silf sofsen þis canus. 1382 *WYCLIF John* xiv. 8 Schewe to vs the fadir, and it suffisith to vs. c 1400 *MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxviii.* 145 What thing myght suffice to þat man, to whom all þe world will not suffice? 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 5206 Swych ten... Wolde nat suffysen vn-to me At O dyner... To fulfyllen myn appetyt. 1824 *CAXTON Curial* I b, Late hyt suffise to the and to me that one of us tweyne be infortunat. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxi. 229 All this suffiseth not to me for I wolde haue parte of y^e seynory.

c. Const. for in the same sense.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 375 Only the sighte of hire whom pat I serve.. Wolde han suffised right ynough for me. a1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. cciv. (1812) 215 Why is nat this kyngdom suffycient for twayne y^e somtyme suffysed for vii. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* iv. 426 Short reprimand and exhortation short Suffice for thee. 1807 CRAAEE *Par. Reg.* l. 80 Such all the rules, and they suffice for all.

d. Const. for (a thing): To be of sufficient quantity, capacity, or scope for; to provide enough material or accommodation for.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 203 Yf hit sufficith nat for a-seth.. Mercy.. will make good be remenant. 1422 YONGE *Secr. Secr.* xxiii. 151 Suffysid a lytill graue of v^e foote for his Pallis, for his halle, and for his roob. 1611 Bible 1 Kings xx. 10 If the dust of Samaria shall suffice for handfals for all the people that followme. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 216 For crimes like these, not all those realms suffice. Were all those realms the guilty victor's prize! 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 115 The Janissaries by whom they were surrounded sufficed not for their purposes. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 46 The book-shelves did not suffice for his store of old books. 1875 SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. v. § 59 (ed. 3) 189 note. This mode of conceiving the phenomena suffices for physical inquiries.

†e. Const. to: To be adequate or equal to; to avail for. Obs.

c1325 *Song of Yesterday* 136 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 136 Al bi wit schal be þow soust To more good þen þou may suffise. 13.. *E. E. All.* P. A. 135 Vrbely herth myst not suffise To te þenpe dote of þo gladnez glade. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 12, I wald fayne set my will, Giff my wyrt mycht suffice thartill, To put in wryt a sustat story. c1400 *Deatr. Troy* 6747 All-þof Ector was on þat odmyon slogh, Hymself might not suffise to þat soume hope. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 13 § 1 The graunt of the seid too xviii and xxi doth not suffise nor extende to the behouful chargis and expensis. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 He wolde not that his worde only sholde suffise to our example of luyngne.

f. Const. for with a noun of action or gerund.

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 150/2 The somme.. wold not suffise for the contentation of the wages. 1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* 19 h. Such store of Poultrye.. as the doing of them sufficed for the manuring of theyr ground. 1653 W. RAMSEY *Astrol. Restored* 20 This may suffice for the silencing of such simpletons. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 627 A lighter harrow.. will suffice for covering seed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 37 The evidence of the most abandoned villains sufficed for their conviction.

g. Const. to with inf.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 Al the world ne may suffice To stanche of Pride the reprise. 1480 CAXTON *Cron. Eng.* cii. 82 The luyngne peple ne suffysed not to burye the dede bodyes. 1500-8 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. *heading.* Be mirry and glaid, honest and vertewous, For that suffis to anger the inuoyous. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxvii. 617 The same occasions sufficed also, to procure the deliuerie of Manasses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 113 To recount Almightie works What words or tongue of Seraph can suffice? 1741-2 GRAY *Agrif.* 59 The world, you gave him, Suffices not to pay the obligation. 1839 KEMBLER *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 259 A very short time would suffice to teach him to read. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 97 The fog.. every trace of which a few minutes suffice to sweep away. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 12 Oct. 5/3 A little thing has sufficed to destroy the balance of a structure that was already tottering.

†h. To suffice to oneself: to be self-sufficient. Obs.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 109 þei þat sufficy to hemself. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* iii. 32 The only one God.. Suffizing to himselfe.

†i. impers. It is enough. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 41 He cam the thridde tyme, and seith to hem, Slepe 3e now, and reste 3e; sothli it sufficith. c1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 52 Na moore of this as now, for it sufficeth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 Whan kinde is dneliche served, It oghte of reson to suffice. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 1824 Sese! it suffices now. 1530 PALSGR. 743/3 Syth he hath made his confessyon with his awne hande, it sufficeth, I aske no more.

b. Const. inf. or clause with, or (formerly) without, anticipatory subject *it*. Now chiefly in the subjunctive, *Suffice it*, sometimes short for *Suffice it to say*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 To studie upon the worldes lore Sufficeth now withoute more. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 686 Than suffysede, stedefastly To lone god, our creatour. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Publ. Baptism.* If the childe be weake, it shall suffice to powre water upon it. 1557 NORTH *Guesara's Diall* Pr. II. xxvii. 153 For to be a good captayne, sufficeth only to be hardy, and fortunate. 1629 DRYDEN *St. Evremon's Ess.* 25 It suffices to say that Xantippus becoming the manager of affairs, altered extremely the Carthaginians Army. 1779 *Mirror* No. 8 Suffice it to say, that my parting with the Dervise was very tender. 1893 H. S. MERRIMAN *Roden's Corner* x. 100 Suffice it to say that there are many such reasons.

1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 173 Hit sufficith that.. we fyndyth y-writte, that ocke forcible kyng of grete Poner, assiget the Cite of Rome. 1558 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* It shall suffice that the bread be suche, as is usual to be eaten. 1582 STANWORTH *Annals* ii. (Arb.) 64 Sufficeth yt also That Troians misery dyd I line too testifie mourneful. 1590 SPENCER *P. Q.* II. viii. 56 Suffice, that I have done my dew in place. a1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* i. 71 Let it suffice, that I have sung of Leanders eyes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. 1. 252 If thou ask me why, Sufficeth my reasons are both good and weighty. 1640 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 71 Angels cannot tell; suffice, Thyself shalt feel thine own full joys. 1691 MILTON *Samson* 63 Suffices that to me strength is my bane. a1764 LLOYD *New-River Head* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 68 Suffice it, that my goodly care Brought forth her best, tho' simple fare. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. iii. Suffice it, that perchance they were of fame. 1841 THACKERAY *St. Hoggarty Diam.* vii. I have passed over a great deal of the religious part of Mr.

Brough's behaviour: suffice it, that religion was always on his lips.

o. With dative pron. added. arch.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 573 Suffiseth me thou make in þis manere [etc.]. c1392 — *Compl. Venus* 65 To the hit ought ynogh suffice, that love so highe a grace to yow sent. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. xii. Wel hit maye suffice the to haue had twayne of them. c1500 NISBET *M. T.* Matt. x. 25 It sufficeth to the disciple that he be as his maistr. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iii. xv. 20 Sufficeth thee that poore Hieronimo Cannot forget his sonne Horatio. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 10 Let it suffice thee (Mistris Page), that I loue thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 88 Had it suffic'd him to have known Good by it self. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ix. § 15 It suffices me only to have remark'd here, that [etc.]. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 386 Suffice it thee Thy pain is a reality. 1875 HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 80 Let it suffice you that I will see you on the subject.

d. Const. for with acc. and inf.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiii. It sufficed for our Minister to stand up for Madame Strumppf.

†3. To have the necessary ability, capacity, or resources for doing something; to be competent or able to do something. Chiefly const. inf. Obs. (in later use coloured by 1 g.)

a1325 *MS. Rawl.* B. 520 II. 32 b, 31f þe lord ne mai noȝt suffisen to uellen þe vnder wode þe contree him sal helpe. c1383 *Concl. Loll.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1911) Oct. 748 In vsing medeful werkis.. as moche as þei suffisen. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 21, I schal do, fader, as ye sein, Als ferforth as I mai suffise. c1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xx. 221 The Lordes here han folk of certeyn nombre, als thei may suffise. 1406 HOCCLIVE *La Male Regle* 400 To recorde it vnneith I may suffisye. c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 96, I may nocht suffys to se þour sanctitud sad. 1523 SHELTON *Garl. Laurel* 875 Of all your bewte I suffice not to wryght. 1743 WARABURTON *Ric. Arist.* in *Pope's Dunc.* p. xxxiv. If so many and various graces go to the making up a Hero, what mortal shall suffice to bear this character? 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Intro.*, A Frenchman.. can.. address himself to a variety of services, and suffice in his own person to discharge them all.

†b. trans. To be capable of. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 89 That thou to loves heste obeie Als ferr as thou it myht suffise. 14.. CHAUCER's *H. Fame* 1180 (Caxton) My wytt [ne] may it [v. r. me] not suffise.

†4. intr. Contextually, of a quality or condition: To provide adequate means or opportunity; to allow or admit of a certain thing being done. Also trans. Obs.

c1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 1094 As my wytte koude best suffise.. I besette hytte To loue hir yn my beste wyse. 1423 JAS. I *Kings* Q. cxl. Quhill my yf may suffise. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 296/2 My said Lordes.. shall as ferforth as her cunning and discretions suffisen, trewely.. avise ye Kyng. c1440 *Generydes* 1150 When they came ther they sawe a faire cite, As full a pepill as it coude suffice. c1450 in *Angier Spyn* (1840) 31f Yf the tyme wyle suffice it, the abbes.. may exorte them in thys wyse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 As fer as my wrecchednes wold suffise.

(5. trans. To be enough for; to meet the desires, needs, or requirements of (a person); to satisfy. arch. †Also impers.

The object is of dative origin: cf. 1 b. †(1) sufficeth me: I am satisfied, content.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 290 Al that mihte him nocht suffise, That he ne had to do iustise Upon the child. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6005 Therefore it suffisith me Her good herte and her beaute. c1400 *Beryn* 1219 The half of our lyvelode wold scarcely suffice him self alone. c1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 18 þat suffice vs with-outen more. 1481 CAXTON *Gouffrey* viii. 30 They were so grete plente of peple that no londe myght suffice them. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 147 Let this example suffice the. 1583 STROKER *Civ. Warres* Loue C. III. 112 A pound of bread, which oftentimes would scarcely suffice some traouellers to breakfast. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. xv. 35 Sufficeth me, thy meanings understood. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii. It is my will that you remain here, let that suffice you. 1803-5 WORDSW. *Rob Roy's Grave* 38 The good old rule Sufficeth them. 1854 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. i. iv. 173 Barbarian minds remain in the circle of ideas which sufficed their forefathers. trans. 1643 J. M. *Sov. Salve* 13 A weak reason may suffice so strong a cause.

†b. Const. of (the thing). Obs.

c1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxxii. 125 (Harl. MS.), He that pleithe with me, shall never be suffisid of my pley. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* c viij. For it suffiseth them ynowe of one masse. 1611 Bible Ezek. xlv. 6 O yee house of Israel, let it suffice you, of all your abominations.

c. pass. To be satisfied or content. arch.

c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 Whos body may not suffysed bene. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* e ij. Therwith she myght have be pleased and suffised. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. I.* xiii. (1880) I. 115 The parentes.. being suffised that their children can onely speke latine properly. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 116 (1641) 132/1 Whose searching soule can hardly be suffiz'd With Vulgar Knowledge. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxvii. I in thy abundance am suffic'd. 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Honoria* 194 Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. 1850 T. T. LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* v. 71 One half hour, solemnity may fill his heart; the next, pleasantry; by each shall his heart be for the time sufficed.

†d. refl. To satisfy oneself. Obs.

† Suffice thee, you: be content.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iv. ix. Suffisye the, For ther to I shalle put al my dylygence. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxv. 246 Suffisye you with the gyft that I have gyven you. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* I. v. I suffice my selfe with my accustomed manner. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 10 Come lets returne againe, And suffice our selues with the report of it.

†6. To provide enough food for, satisfy the appetite of; also, to satisfy (the appetite). Chiefly pass. Obs.

c1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlvi. 428 The tenth part Of

theke Meyne with that fisch suffised not scholde be. 1526 TINGALE *Mark* viii. 4 From whence myght a man suffise them with bread? *Ibid.* 8 They ate and were suffised. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. l. 191 And when my knightly stomacke is suffis'd, Why then I sucke my teeth. 1596 SPENCER *F. Q.* v. iii. 4 When all men had.. Of meates and drinkes ther appetites suffiz'd. 1609 MANIN *Moone* (1849) 30 He is none of your ordinarie fellows, which will suffice natre for threpenace?.. a rabbit is but a bite with him. 1687 DAVEN *Hind & P.* l. 554 When the herd suffis'd, did late repair To ferney heaths. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* i. 577 They feasted, and were all sufficed.

†7. To satisfy, meet the 'calls' of (a desire, need, sense, emotion, etc.). Obs.

1533 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 11. 301 What [meat] shulde suffice their necessitie. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 60 Sleepe no more then shall suffice the sustentation of your bodies. c1585 *Faire Em* i. l. 67 Let my yttermost wealth suffice thy worth. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xviii. 326 Then loue aske Iuno, if at length, she had suffisde her spleen. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. iv. The King has now his curious sight suffis'd With all lost Arts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 148 Strongly to suffer and support our pains, That we may so suffice his vengeful ire. 1725 POPE *Odys.* II. 63 Scarce all my herds their luxury suffice. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antig.* xvi. vii. § 1 There was.. indeed enough to suffice all his wants.

†8. intr. with *unto*: To be satisfied with. rare. c1390 CHAUCER *Truth* 2 Suffise vnto þyn þyng þow it be smal.

†9. trans. To make or be sufficient provision for; to supply with something. Also, to replenish (a supply). Obs.

c1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 56, V sester shal suffice an aker lond. *Ibid.* ix. 101, Xij hundred pounde of metal shal suffice A thousand fedr in lengthe of pipis sure. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 111. 381 Oxen.. whereof.. they killed fourescore, which sufficed the armie with flesh. 1697 DAVENANT *Æneid* ix. 1085 Nor Juno, who sustain'd his arms before, Dares with new strength suffice th' exhausted store. 1700 — *Iliad* i. 653 The Pow'r appeares, with Winds suffice'd the Sail.

†10. To supply, furnish (a product, etc.). Obs.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 570 The Iuyce, as it seemeth, not being able to suffice a Succulent Colour, and a Double Leaf. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiii. 292 The rugged soil.. Suffices fulness to the swelling grain.

Sufficeable, a. nonce-wd. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being satisfied.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. vi. IV. 329 A sum-total of actual desire to live with King Friedrich, which might.. have almost sufficed even for Voltaire.. nor was Voltaire easily sufficeable!

† Sufficed, ppl. a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Satisfied.

1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* i. ii. 43 Time and suffised fates to former Kynd Shall vs restore. 1624 CHARLES *Ston's Sonn.* iv. O Thou, the joyes of my sufficed heart.

Sufficer, rare. [f. as prec. + -ER.] A satisfier. 1900 P. C. SIMPSON *Fact Christ* II. 33 He regarded Himself as the sufficer of all others' need.

Sufficiency (suffi'jens). arch. Forms: 4-6 sufficiens, 5 suffiaience, sufficyenoe, -ens, 5-6 suffioians, 5-7 -aunoe, 6 suffioiens, suffieence, 4- suffieencia. [a. OF. *sufficiency* or ad. late L. *sufficientia*, f. *sufficiens*, -ens, SUFFICIENT: see -ENCE; cf. next and SUFFISANCE.]

1. The quality or condition of being sufficient or enough; sufficient supply, means, or resources.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 44 Sip alle pingis is bifore Crist, his sufficiencye lastt longe. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 92 If we be bisi for to gete us tresoure in Hevene, God schal send us sufficiens in erde. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 1 Quho thinks that he bes sufficiencye of gudis hes no indigence. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* i. cxv. 27 b, If it [sc. the Nile] increse unto the depth of twelue or thurten Cubites it portendeth lacke of Sufficiencye. a1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 57 Thinkand gif they saiffit thame selfis prest had sufficiencye quhill an better fortoun. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. (1712) 109 That they may have Sufficiens and Abundance within themselves. 1873 MOSLEY *Rousseau* II. 113 This full and perfect sufficiency of life was abruptly disturbed.

†b. phr. (Sc.) At or to sufficiency (= F. *à suffisance*) in sufficient quantity, sufficiently. In sufficiency: in comfort. Obs.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxxiii. (1869) 48 Now needeth it thanne quod sapience that fulfilling to sufficiencye thow fynde it. c1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 1174 3on folk has fud, trust weill, at sufficiens. *Ibid.* x. 557 Off noht and sceip that tuk at sufficiens. 1525 W. STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 705 He wes richt weill sustenit.. At sufficiencye that neidfull wes to haif. With sic prouisioun that that armet (= hermit) had. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* III. 26 3e sal eyt 3our hreyde in sufficiens.

†2. Capacity; ability; competence. Also, a capable or competent person. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 5 Not that we ben sufficient for to thekeny ony thing of vs, as of vs, but our sufficiencye is of God. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 201 The chiefe cite of whom is called Capua, namede so of the capacite of suffiaience. 1607 ROWLANDS *Hist. Guy War.* Ep. Ded., These Artless Lines, which in the silence of greater sufficiens, serve only to keep Valour from Oblivious destruction. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 303 They are the judges of the sufficiencye of the securities. 1676 *Ibid.* 498 [He] is very well known for his sufficiencye and integrity.

†3. That which suffices for one's needs; satisfaction of one's needs; sustenance. Obs.

c1450 *Mankind* 731 in *Macro Plays* 27 Wepynge, sythynge, & sobbyng, were my sufficyens. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 100 With greelines I sie this world curgane, And sufficiencye dwellis nocht bot in heavin. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* to *Frit.* *Prayers* (1851) 513 Draw the soul, that

thirsteth after thee, to the rivers of everlasting sufficiency, which are above. 1613 *PURCHASE Pilgrimage* (1614) 15 This whereof we treat they neede not, as finding all sufficiency in their All-sufficient Creator. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dio. Logike* 168 God is all sufficient, Gen. 17. 1. and gives sufficiency to all his creatures.

† 4. = SELF-SUFFICIENCY. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ix. 8 To make all grace abound in you, that ye in all things euermore haunye all sufficiency. 1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* 1. i. 1. 4 God contemplating himself beholds in his Divine Essence or Sufficiency.

Sufficiency (sŭf'fĭsĭns). Also 5-7 -encie, 8 -entoy. [ad. L. *sufficientia* (see prec. and -ENCY). Cf. It. *sufficienza*, -ia, Sp. *suficiencia*.]

† 1. Sufficient means or wealth; ability or competence to meet pecuniary obligations. Obs.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 24 § 3 I feire he be not persones of suche sufficiency within the Shire. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 1 (1876) 5 This steward shall be a man of good sufficiency. 1611 *Bible Lev. v. 7 marg.* His hand cannot reach to the sufficiency of a lambe. *Ibid.* Job xx. 22 In the fulnesse of his sufficiency, he shalbe in straites. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 8 The one as well as the other [viz. the drawer and the remitter], must be careful, and enquire into each others Sufficiency. 1747 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 36 The Clerk of Court shall be answerable for the Sufficiency of such Cautioner.

b. A sufficient supply; a competence.

1608 D. T[OVILL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 50 b. The powerfull hand of irreproachable wisdom, hath divided our sufficiency into little portions. 1645 CROMWELL *Lett. to Lenthall* 14 Sept. (Carlyle). The same spirit of faith by which we ask all our sufficiency, and have received it. 1682 W. PENN in *Life Wks.* 1782 1. p. lxxx. Let your industry . . go no farther than for a sufficiency for life. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 1157 An elegant sufficiency, content, Retirement, rural quiet. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Rodent's Corner* viii. 78 Holland suggests 'an elderly gentleman . . who, having laid by a small sufficiency, sits peacefully by the fire.

c. Adequate provision of food or bodily comfort.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 169 [He] could not afford to repair or to live in it [sc. the house] with any degree of comfortable sufficiency for years before his death. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 139 She and her daughter . . kept the house, which might vie with any nobleman's for true luxury; perfect sufficiency and neatness. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iv. ii. § 4. 256 There is . . sufficiency everywhere when anciently there would have been scarcity in some places and superfluity in others.

2. The condition or quality of being sufficient for its purpose or for the end in view; adequacy.

1505 STAPLETON tr. *Staphylus Apol.* 161 b. The sufficiency of only faith to salvation. 1589 *Hay any Work* 27 We know the sufficiency of it [sc. a book] to be such, as the Puritans are not able to answer it. 1650 BRADFORE *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 75 Perceiving y^e mariners to feare y^e sufficiency of y^e ships. 1661 PERVS *Diary* 15 July, I read over the will, and had their advice therein, who as to the sufficiency thereof confirmed me. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 116 The Competency or Sufficiency of an Ecclesiastical Benefice, ought to be considered . . in respect of the . . Charges incumbent on such a Benefice. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* (1757) IV. i. 112 The sufficiency of human reason. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* ii. viii. § 8 Montucla calls him the model of commentators for the pertinence and sufficiency of his notes. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. v. 658 Surveyors, who report on the sufficiency of river steam-vessels before they are entitled to ply for passengers. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 630 There is a doubt about the sufficiency of the assets. 1918 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 149/1 The Board shall in writing report to the Regius Professor of Divinity as to the sufficiency of the Candidate's work.

3. A sufficient number or quantity of; enough.

1521 TINDALE *Expos. i. Johns* (1537) 88 We ought to aske of God only sufficiency of all worldly thynges. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 491 That which bringeth forth contention, is a sufficiency of things. 1663 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 93 If we shall finde such sufficiency of shipping, that not one of vs shall need to be left behinde. 1640 T. JACKSON *Treat. Signs Times Wks.* 1673 II. 380 The daily sacrifice of beasts did cease for want of provision, they having plenty, or sufficiency of nothing but of famine. 1747 WESLEY *Princ. Physick* (1755) Pref. p. xiii. There is Sufficiency of other Medicines. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. v. 321 When he has eaten a sufficiency, he then retires. 1834 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. xv. 244 So as to afford sufficiency of wood for fuel. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 353 For practical mining purposes it contained no sufficiency of gold. 1901 ALLORIDGE *Sherbro* xv. 145 None of the women wear any clothes, there is simply a sufficiency of strung beads around their waists.

4. Sufficient capacity to perform or undertake something; adequate qualification; ability, competency. Obs. or arch.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. I. 539 The honestie, habilitie, . . and sufficiency of our said dearest brother to have the cure, of our said . . sone. 1583 STRUBBS *Anal. Abus.* II. (1882) 54 Their knowledge, discretion, and sufficiency in their art. 1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. Weapons* (title-p.). The great sufficiency, excellence and wonderful effects of Archers. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 224 We baue there a Substitute of most allowed sufficiency. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 220 Well knowne in London for his Sufficiency in his profession. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 8 So able a Man as he, who had Sufficiency enough to warrant all the Testimonies he gives of himself. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 200 The nabob's sufficiency for the management of his own affairs. 1800 MORNINGTON in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 653 The state . . has already supported them at a considerable expense, under the presumption of their sufficiency to discharge the duties. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xli. Their sufficiency to judge the men who make love to them.

† b. An instance of this; a qualification; also, an accomplishment. Obs.

1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. Weapons* Dedic., To set forth

and beautifie their owne sufficiencies. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. iv. I feare I may doe wrong to your sufficiencies in the reporting them. 1601 — *Poetaster* i. ii. 132 It shall neuer put thee to thy Mathematicques, Metaphysiques, Philosophie, and I know not what suppos'd sufficiencies. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* III. 254 The . . Privy Councell taking notice of his sufficiencies, made use of his counsaile. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 85 By recommendations made to the King of his great sufficiencies in . . Oratory. 1713 *STERLE Guard.* No. 13 P. 4 One may have an air, which proceeds from a just sufficiency and knowledge of the matter before him.

† 5. = SELF-SUFFICIENCY 1. Obs.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* III. § 1 (1643) 42 God . . whose sufficiency and efficiencie is altogether absolute.

6. = SELF-SUFFICIENCY 2. arch.

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Acad.* ix. 135 They thought their own eyes sufficient to see, and their own eares to heare; and resting in this insufficient sufficiency [etc.]. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Anc. & Mod. Learn.* 3. I could not read either of this Strain, without some indignation, which no quality among men is so apt to raise in me as sufficiency, the worst composition out of the pride and ignorance of mankind. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. i. ii. 207, I could never have the Sufficiency to shock my Spiritual and Learned Superiours. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Belles Lettres* (1783) I. 280 By this air of sufficiency they think they gain the esteem of others, though they only procure their contempt. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* viii. Who effer heard of such sufficiency as tell a shentlemans that is the king's officer he cannae speak Cot's English?

Sufficient (sŭf'fĭsĭnt), a. (adv. sb.). Forms: 4 *Sc.* sufficyand, -yoiand, 4-5 -icla(u)nt(e), 4-6 -yoyent, *Sc.* -iciand, 5 -isia(u)nt, -yoeant, -yoiout, -yoyaut, -yeyent, -oeant, 5-6 -yoyent, -lente, 6 -leient, 6-7 -tient, (7 sophytient), 4- suffi-. [a. OF. *sufficent*, -ant, or ad. its source L. *sufficiens*, -ent, pr. pp. of *sufficere* to SUFFICE. Cf. It. *sufficiante*, Sp. *suficiente*, Pg. *suficiente*. In ME. the word was partially assimilated in spelling to SUFFISANT.

Formerly † *sufficient enough* was used in various senses.] A. adv.

1. Of a quantity, extent, or scope adequate to a certain purpose or object.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 260 3if þei tellen a good sufficient cause, telle we þe same cause why he bileuen þat his is cristis gospel. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 436 þat seising burde sufficient, þofe soȝt 3e na ferre. a. 1532 L. BERNERS *Huon lxxxii.* 242 Ye hadde mete and also good wyne sufficyent at home. 1583 STRUBBS *Anal. Abus.* II. (1882) 32 In former times a mans bare word was sufficient, now no instrument, band, nor obligation can be sure enough. 1614 *Day Festivals* xi. (1615) 318 Should we . . praise our God whole Daies, and whole Nights . . it were not sufficient enough. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 5 What thanks sufficient, have I to render thee? 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks.* Nat. 186 Some Variety of such exotick Rarities from the hotter Climates, as afford the curious sufficient matter of Admiration. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 177 Intelligence was in sufficient time received, to enable him to collect an army. 1865 S. WILKINSON *Sp. Missions* (1874) 166 It will be quite sufficient if, in the fewest words, I venture to suggest one or two considerations which [etc.]. 1884 GILMOIR *Mongols* xxxi. 361 Many a lama who has nominally a sufficient income never receives more than half of his due.

b. Const. for: (a) = to furnish means or material for, to supply, to provide for the performance of (a thing).

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 For nombre of preestis brouȝt in bi Crist was sufficient for Cristis hous. . . Who mai deny þat ne þis nombre of þes offieris is now to myche? c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abas. & Lim.* Mon. viii. (1885) 126 How necessarie it is þat livilod sufficient be assigned for the kynges ordinarie charges. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 32 b. Treasure sufficient. . . for such a iourney roiall. 1561 T. HOAR tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1577) Gij. My talke hath not bene . . sufficient ynough for the weightnesse of the matter. 1715 ATTERBAUR *Serm.* (Matt. xxvii. 25) (1734) I. 132 These Prophecies . . were sufficient for the Conviction of any Men, who did not lie . . under a Judicial Infatuation. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* xv. Romulus . . not having sufficient inhabitants for his new city. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 557 That is sufficient range for any purpose.

(b) = to provide for the needs or accommodation of, to satisfy (a person or animal). Also with acc. and inf.

1535 FISHER *Wayes perf. Relig.* Wks. (1876) 382 Yet hath he still in him self love sufficient for infinite moe. 1577 HOLMESHEID *Hist. Scot.* 432/1 It appeareth to be sufficient ynough for vs. 1585 KNARESB. *Wills* (Surtees) I. 150 Sufficient hay for his horse. 1611 *Bible Transl.* Jer. P. 4 A doctrine . . so tempered, that every one may draw from thence that which is sufficient for him. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct. 1644. The publick armory, sufficient for 30,000 men. a. 1720 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 1 There was not sufficient room for all to sit down at once. 1823 BARSTEWER *Nat. Magic* x. 252 A few general observations will perhaps be sufficient for ordinary readers. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 164 If the sacrament in one kind is sufficient for the people it is sufficient for the priest.

c. Const. to in the same senses. rare.

1539 *Great Bible* Matt. vi. 34 Sufficent unto the daye, is the trauaile therof. 1647 SALTMARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 20 It ought to be sufficient to us, that the Scriptures [etc.]. 1718 ATTERBAUR *Serm.* (Acts I. 3) (1734) I. 174 It was sufficient to that Purpose. 1751 EARL ORKNEY *Rem. Swift* (1752) 78 His wit was sufficient to every labour. 1886 SAINTSBURY *Eng. Lit.* (1891) 439 He . . is very sufficient also to the tastes of all those who love good English.

† Construed as pr. pp. with dative regimen.

1423 *Acts Privy Council* III. 95 Wee consideringe y^e saide some . . nought sufficient yow to y^e . . redy paiement of your saide wages.

d. Const. to with inf.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 413 Sib þo gospel is . . sufficient in treuthe to governe Cristis Church. 1527 in *Leadam St. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 166 They can not fynde . . that there is corne sufficient in the same shyre to susteyne the people. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 80 The ouer excessive speeches . . were not sufficient enough to expresse the peaceable reign. a. 1586 SIUNEY *Arcadia* i. xv. (1912) 97 He . . having a fortune sufficient to content, & he content with a sufficient fortune. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 115, I cannot cease to praise you diligentlie to practise, for that onelie is sufficient to make a perfect Musician. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 102 And by proof we feel Our power sufficient to disturb his Heav'n. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 228 A sufficient number to make a Quorum. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 31 The same kind of force which is sufficient to suspend our faculties . . will be sufficient to destroy them. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 99 The beauty of the day was of itself sufficient to inspire philanthropy. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 765/1 Even a threatened interference with a plaintiff's rights . . is sufficient to justify him in taking proceedings.

e. *impers.* with dependent clause or inf.

1538 STARKY *England* (1878) 44 Sufficyent byt ys that no man by nature ys excludyd from felycyte. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 They thought it not sufficient in their life time to deserue prayse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 252 Sufficent that thy Prayers are heard. 1797 S. & H. *Lee Canterb.* 7. (1799) I. 390 It is sufficient that I know thy guilt.

† f. Satisfactory. Obs. rare.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 368 With a wertyu of leaue A man may 3eit sufficyand be.

g. Achieving its object; effective. rare.

1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xi. She . . dealt him so sufficient a blow, that Toxartus lay lifeless on the plain. 1897 'A. Hora' *Phroso* vii. (1905) 130 Phroso paused in her recital of the savage, simple, sufficient old trick.

2. In technical language. a. Of legal documents, securities, etc.

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 34 [They] shall have a signement sufficient to hem aggregail for the seid payment. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 40/2 That the seid writyng endedent . . be lawfull and sufficient warrant and discharge ayenst your Highnes. 1495, 1523 [see DISCHARGE 5b. 4c]. 1551 in *Feuillerat Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 56 This our Lettre shalbe your sufficient discharge for the same. 1592 *Wast 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 103 d. That then the suruiour . . shall with ij. other sufficient surties . . by their sufficient & lawfull writing obligatory become . . bound [etc.]. 1688 COKE *On Litt.* 270 If the lessee enter into the land, and hath possession of it by force of the said lease, then such release made to him by the feoffor, or by his heir is sufficient to him. a. 1768 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iv. § 90 (1773) 737 Libels might be so laid as to deprive the pannel of every article of exculpation, let it be ever so sufficient. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* 82 The sheriff . . is obliged to take (if it be tendered) a sufficient hail-bond. *Ibid.* 662 The said H. B. doth hereby agree, by good and sufficient conveyance in the law . . to assign . . unto the said C. D. . . all those three houses [etc.].

b. Theol. *Sufficient grace*: see GRACE 5b. II b.

1728 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *Grace*, Grace, = Efficacious, or Efficient, when it has the Effect; and Sufficient when it has it not, tho' it might have had it. 1898 MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Pract.* I. 120 Exciting grace regarded in its result is called (1) Sufficient and (2) Efficient grace.

c. Modern Philos. (*Principle or law of*) *sufficient reason*: see quot. 1717.

This is a translation of Leibnitz's 'raison suffisante' (*Monadologie*, 1714, §§ 31, 32), for which he had previously suggested 'raison déterminante' (*Reft. sur le livre de Hobbes*, 1710); he may have been influenced in his final selection of the adj. by the use of *sufficient cause* in:

1656 HOBBS *Quest. conc. Liberty, Necessity & Chance* 294. I hold that to be a sufficient cause to which nothing is wanting that is needful to the producing of the effect. The same is also a necessary cause.

1717 S. CLARKE tr. *Leibnitz's 2nd Paper in Coll. Papers* 21 In order to proceed from Mathematics to Natural Philosophy, another Principle is requisite, as I have observed in my *Theodicaea*: I mean, the Principle of a sufficient Reason, viz. that nothing happens without a Reason why it should be so rather than otherwise. *Ibid.* (tr. 5th Paper) 207 The Principle of the Want of a sufficient Reason does alone drive away all these Spectres of Imagination. 1838 DR MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 10 Many of our conclusions are derived from this principle, which is called in mathematics the want of sufficient reason. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 398/2 The fundamental principles of all reasoning, namely, the principle of contradiction and the law of sufficient reason. *Ibid.* 399/1 This adjustment of the monads was in accordance with certain sufficient reasons in each monad . . ; this sufficient reason was their comparative perfection. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 72, 516 The sufficient reason must be found seeing it is implied in all demonstrations.

† 3. Qualified by talent or ability; competent, capable, able. Obs.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1067 *Dido*, That he was lyk a knyght, And sufficient [i.e. suffis(u)nt] of persone & of myght. 1424 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 83 One of ij. sufficient men to ouerse the Collectours. 1576 AAR. GRINDAL *Lett. Leo. Burleigh* in *Rem.* (1843) 360, I pray your lordship's help that Mr Redmayn . . may be archdeacon of Canterbury. He is a very sufficient man. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 334 Where they were by sufficient teachers, first instructed in the principles of the Mabometan religion. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 605 A sufficient preaching Minister shall be provided . . to serve the Cure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 404 Whom shall we send in search of this new world, whom shall we find Sufficient? 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* p. xiii. Those that . . have a sufficient Gardener. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 497 Sir Eyre Coote should be requested to take upon himself, as alone sufficient, the task [etc.].

† b. Const. to, for (a function, work), to do something. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 5 Not that we ben sufficient [L. *sufficientes*, Gr. *ikaroi*] for to thanke any thing of vs. c. 1440

Jacob's Well 205 To holdyn offyse bat a man is not suffi-
cient to. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 23 He was
not sufficient to governe the office. 1598 In *Lisnore Papers*
Ser. II. (1887) I. 14 A Master of Artes, and every waie very
sufficient to be the Warden. 1621 *Bible* Transl. Pref. ¶ 6
Who had bene so sufficient for this worke as the Apostles
or Apostolike men? 1639 S. Du VERGER tr. *Canus Admir.*
Events 69 Sufficient to performe their huswifery. 1667
MILTON P. L. II. 99, I made him just and right, Sufficient
to have stood, though free to fall.

† 4. Of persons: Of adequate means or wealth;
having a competence, substantial, well-to-do;
hence, qualified by means or status for an office or
duty. (Const. of = in respect of; to with inf.) *Obs.*

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 The more sufficient that men
be of lihode...ye more [etc.]. c 1482 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc.*
Q. Elias (1830) II. Pref. 63 The same Robert is not sufficient
to pay and content the said arrerages. 1590 PAYNE *Brief*
Descr. Ireland (1841) 11 [He] hath gotten more sufficient
tennants into his said countrie then any other two. 1596
SHARS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 95 Some sufficient honest wit-
nesses. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Charge agst. Drunkards* 2 More
is thrown out of one swines nose, and mouth, and guts, then
would maintain five sufficient families. c 1672 *Wood Life*
(O.H.S.) I. 178 An honest and sufficient farmer. 1678 PENN
in *Life Wks.* 1782 I. p. lxiv. How many sufficient and trad-
ing families are reduced to great poverty by it. 1679 —
Addr. Prot. II. 226 Many, once sufficient, are expos'd to
Charity. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWEN *Goatman* II. 157 A great
many very sufficient people.

† 5. Of things: Of adequate quality; of a good
standard; substantial; in good condition. *Obs.*

1473 *Rental Bk. Cypar-Angus* (1879) I. 165, ij bollis of
hors corn sufficiant. 1490 *Munim. de Melros* (Bann. Club)
600 Of þe quihilk viij chaldre fye salbe of gud sufficiant
quibet. 1507 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 209/2 Sufficient
merchand gudis. 1682 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Club)
360 Guid and sufficiant work build according to airit. 1699
Ibid. 393 Ane sufficiant stair caise. c 1800 TENNANT in
Southeys Comm. pl. Bk. Ser. II. (1849) 422 Their enlarge-
ment gradually loosens and shatters the most sufficiant
buildings. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv. Making shoes,
—one may hope, in a sufficiant manner.]

6. In full, sufficient for († to) oneself: = SELF-
SUFFICIENT I.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 9 A pore man, and sufficient to
him self. 1850 NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglie.* I. (1891) 21 The
English people is sufficient for itself. 1874 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.*
§ 77 The first order of Charity is to be sufficient for thyself.
1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 11, I have lerud, in whiche things I
am, sufficiant [L. *sufficiens*, Gr. *αὐτάρκης*] for to be. 1502
ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiii. (1893) 216 Thou, good
lorde, amonge all thioges art best, hiest, moost mighty &
moost sufficiant.

† 7. = SELF-SUFFICIENT 2. *Obs.*

1620 FLETCHER *Chances* v. ii. Thou art the most sufficiant,
(I say for thee) Not to believe a thing. 1671 TEMPLE
Lett. to F. Temple Wks. 1731 II. 216 Sufficient and confident
that no Endeavours can break the Measures between us and
Holland. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 ¶ 5 A sufficiant self-
conceited Coxcomb. 1709 CIBBER *Rival Fools* III. The
dull Stupidity of a sufficiant Fool!

† B. *adv.* = SUFFICIENTLY. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* xlii. Am not I wounded for
the sufficiency? 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588)
15 b. A triangle battail, may be always sufficiant able to
breake al manner of foure square battailles. 1592 *Arden of*
Feversham I. i. I have talkt sufficiant. 1635 FLETCHER
& SHIRLEV N. Walker III. i. Was I not late in my unhappy
marriage, Sufficiant miserable? 1762 FALCONER *Shipwre.*
II. 146 When down sufficiant, they securely brace [the yard].
1826 W. A. MILES *Deverel Barrow* 17 When it takes a
sufficiant southerly course to admit of avoiding the mound.

C. *sb.* (This is prob. in origin partly a reduced
form of *sufficiante*, SUFFICIENTY.)

† 1. The quality or condition of being sufficient;
sufficiency. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Bechington* (Camden) 140
His sufficiant of cunning and habilitie thereto. 1600 W.
CORNWALLIS *Ess.* I. xix. I know not much of want, neither
desire I Riches: I am borne to sufficiant.

2. A sufficient quantity or supply; sufficient
means; enough.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xvii. 828 For baue I suffi-
ciant that may longe to my person I wyll aske none
other ryche araye. 1537 LO. BERNERS *Prois.* I. 60 b. They
founde reasonably sufficiant therof. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.*
v. 16 Let not the congregacion be chargid: that hytt maye
have sufficiant for them that are widows in dede. 1587
Mirr. Mag. *Parres* xlii. Sufficiant here is sayd to warne
the wise. 1807-8 W. LIVING *Salmag.* (1824) 155, I have not,
nor perhaps ever shall acquire, sufficiant of the philosophic
policy of this government. 1818 CAUVES *Digest* (ed. 2) 111.
498 Whether sufficiant appeared by the special verdict in this
case, to prevent the lessor of the plaintiff, from recovering
in the ejectment? 1860 TYNDAL *Glac.* I. ii. 14 We saw
sufficiant to account for the noise.

† Suffi-icientize, *v. Obs. rare*-. [f. prec. +
-IZE.] *trans.* ? To make 'sufficient' or competent.

1693 BEVERLEY *Gospel Truth* 35 This sufficiency, saith he
[St. Paul], is of God, who hath therein Sufficiantized [us;
2 Cor. iii. 6 *ἀκρίωσεν ἡμᾶς*] to Minister the New Testament.

Suffi-iciently (sŭf'i-jēn'tli), *adv. (sb.)* [f. SUFFI-
ICIENT A. + -LY 2.] In a sufficiant manner.

1. In a manner or to an extent calculated to
satisfy the circumstances of the case or adequate
to a certain purpose or object; enough for the
purpose (expressed or implied).

Formerly also in phr. † sufficiently enough.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 322 That was nane that enir him
kend Wald do sa mekill for him, that be Mycht sufficiant
fundyn be. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 386 þat þe clergy
was sufficiantly purveyed for lyfelode. c 1430 *Pigr. Lylf*
Manhode I. lxx. (1869) 41 Thoub swiche ten j hadde had to

a dyner, j hadde not be fed sufficiantliche. 1503-4 Act 19
Hen. VII. c. 19 Many Tanners put their hydes and ledder
to sale before they be sufficiantly dried. 1556 OUD. *Anti-*
christ 108 b. I suppose it be sufficiantly ynough declared,
that the B. of Rome deserveth this title. 1592 *Arden*
of Feversham v. iii. 15 His purse and girdle found at thy
beds head Witnes sufficiantly thou didst the dede. 1638
JUNIOUS *Paint. Ancients* 33 Never...to swallow doune our
meale, before it be sufficiantly chewed. 1658 W. BURTON
lin. Anton. 123 Upon a hill sufficiantly enough steep, to
which there was no access. 1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 404
Seem I to thee sufficiantly possesst Of happiness, or not?
a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4. Nov. 1644. The...never to be suffi-
ciently admir'd Torso of Amphion and Dirces. 1769 JUNIUS
Lett. ix. (1788) 66 The subject too has been already dis-
cussed, and is sufficiantly understood. 1878 LECRY *Eng. in*
18th Cent. II. vii. 283 The strength of their principles was
sufficiantly shown by their almost unanimous refusal of the
abjuration oath. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* i.
You are not sufficiantly clad. I must insist on your taking
my shawl again.

b. Const. † to, for (a purpose, etc.).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 30 Thou answerest
Luther...not sufficiantly to the matter [non satis ad rem].
1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 27 A soil...made sufficiantly moist
for vegetation. 1809 MALBRIN *Gil Blas* I. viii. ¶ 2 A volley,
for which I was not sufficiantly case-hardened. 1884 F.
TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* I. (1885) 20 The rule is suffi-
ciently general for all practical purposes.

c. Const. to with inf.

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 162 Nor were they suffi-
ciently skilful in the art of war to reduce the place by force.
1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org. III.* § 8.222 Air is...admitted
to the distillate, sufficiantly slowly to prevent it from taking
fire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xxii. 153 The slope...was
just sufficiantly steep to keep the attention aroused. 1895
Law Times Rep. LXXII. 702/2 The thing saved was held
to be sufficiantly like a ship to be not unfairly treated as a
ship.

2. Adequately, satisfactorily; hence, fully, com-
pletely, quite; now chiefly with *ads.*, as...as
well could be.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 402 Þe tothir ensampil
tane ina be sufficiantly be þe wyne-tre. c 1440 *Alphabet of*
Tales 336 A clerk þat was wele and sufficiantly letterd.
1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 10 My wyt and my penne so
to enlumyne, that sufficiantly Thy legende begonne, I may
termyne. c 1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 2/1 If no man should
doe it, but he that might sufficiantly doe it, no man
should doe it. 1577 HANMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 436
There was such a marvellous great earthquake...that it
cannot sufficiantly be described. 1611 SHARS. *Wint.* T. IV.
ii. 16 Businesses, (which none (without thee) can sufficiantly
manage). 1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 239 It
is sufficiantly probable a greater prejudice will enforce them
to petition for his licence. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius*
Voy. Ambass. 165 We entertained them with certain Gobe-
lets of Aquavite and sent them sufficiantly drunk to the
Ship. 1674 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 37 All this has
sophyistically vexed me. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* IV. The old
man went away sufficiantly discontented. 1845 PATTISON
Ess. (1889) I. 13 The style of Bede, if not elegant Latin, is
yet correct, sufficiantly classical. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD
Rom. Singer I. 3 He is still sufficiantly ugly. 1905 R. BAGOT
Passport xxiv. 396 The last hour or so has been sufficiantly
trying to the nerves.

† 3. Of workmanship: Substantially. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 58 No man
were this werke be sufficiantly makid; for goddes werke
passeth mannes. 1393 *Reg. de Aberbrothoc* (Bann. Club)
II. 42 William Plumer sal theke the mekil quer...wyth lede
and guttir yt al about sufficiantly with lede. 1460 in *Rec.*
City of Norwich (1910) II. 94 So þe cloth which shall
be sufficiantly made shall be tokned. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.*
VI. 180/2 If any of the seid persone or persones...make not
the seid pavement sufficiantly. 1537 *Registr. Aberdeen.*
(Maitl. Club) I. 414 Sir Wilgame...sall ouphald...þe foirsaid
tenment...in all necessar thingis sufficiantlie. 1639 in *Thanes*
of Cawdor (Spalding Club) 28 Withe aimes names and sifers
...well and sufficiantlie wrocht. 1699 *Ibid.* 30 To finish
the said work weel sufficiantly neatly and completely.

4. Contemptuously. *pseudo-dial.* (Cf. SUFFI-
CIENCY 6.)

1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* viii. I think I was used ex-
tremely sufficiantly myself to be set up to fecht with an
auld wife.

† 5. As *sb.* (after uses of late L. *sufficienter*).
Sufficient means; sufficient; enough. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 123 Gif he had nede,
and had noch sufficiantly to mak weith. c 1520 BAR-
CLAY *of Jugurth* (ed. 2) 58 From the heven descended...plenty
of rayne-water, that it was more than sufficiantly to all the
army. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. xix. 106 b.
There is not brought sufficiantly vnto them for the main-
tenance of their ydle life. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* 128 Suffi-
ciently hath bene saide. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Nahum ii. 12
The lion hath caught sufficiantly [Vulg. *cepit sufficienter*]
for his welpes.

† Suffi-iciently. *Obs.* Also 5 -ia(u)n'ts. [a.
AF. **sufficiante*, f. *sufficiant*, -ent SUFFICIENT: see
-Y. Cf. SUFFISANCE.] = SUFFICIENTY.

1450 in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 639 Ordeyne and appoynte
suche sufficiante of men and stuffe, as it may be sufficiant
for the defence of the Castell and Ile. 1450-80 tr. *Secr.*
Secr. 53 Surtee and sufficiant to þy gouernaille. 1461 *Rolls*
of Parlt. V. 495/2 Yf there be not so many dwelling within
the same Shire of that sufficiant. 1592-3 A. HALL in
Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. III. 170, I...am hereupon, knowing
his sufficiantly...bumbly to beseeche your Honnor to stand my
good Lord in my monnes suite.

Sufficing (sŭf'i-jin), *ppl. a.* [f. SUFFICE v. +
-ING 2.] That suffices for a purpose or object; snffi-
cient, adequate, satisfying. (Cf. *all-sufficing*, quot.
1623 S. V. AL-7, SELF-SUFFICIENCY *ppl. a.*)

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 117 Draw thy sword, and
give mee, Sufficing strokes for death. a 1640 WOTTON in

Farr S. P. *Jas.* I (1848) 248 Nor shrubs alone feel thy suffic-
ing hand. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 255,
I had no fear but that the authors of *Smectymnius*...were
prepar'd...to returne a sufficing answer. 1827 SCOTT *Highl.*
Widowii, The death of MacTavish Mhor was, in her appre-
hension, a sufficing reason. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi*
Alt. cli. 111. 4 And if the representation was such as to
send sufficing men to parliament, it would be known which.
1905 E. CLODD *Animism* § 7. 41 The sufficing materials for
belief in an entity in the body, but not of it.

Hence Suffi-iciently *adv.*, so as to suffice; Suffi-
cingness, sufficiency (cf. SELF-SUFFICINGNESS).

1821 *Examiner* 316/2 (She) is consequently more suffic-
iently suited to the various demands of the character. 1841
L. HUNT *Ser.* (1864) II. 3 Beautiful present sufficingness of
a cat's imagination!

Suffiction (sŭf'i-jŭn). [f. *suff-* = SUB- + FICTION,
after *supposition*.] A fiction taken as a hypothesis.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* v. In the majority of instances
these hypotheses or suppositions better deserve the name of
hypotheses, or *suffictions*. *Ibid.* xii. Arbitrary suppositions,
or rather suffictions. 1833 — *Tablet*. (1835) II. 197 It seems
to me a great delusion to call or suppose the imagination
of a subtle fluid, or molecules penetrable with the same, a
legitimate hypothesis. It is a mere suffiction.

† Suffie, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. F. *suffire* (see SUR-
FICE).] *intr.* To suffice. Also † *suffiand a.* [after
suffisand, SUFFISANT], sufficient.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 120 Philip seide to Crist
þat looves of two hundrid pens sufficien not to hem, þat ech
man take a litil what. 1456 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872)
116 To geif hym a suffiand lewyn.

† Suffiment. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *suffimentum*
smoke of burnt sacrifice, f. *suffire* (see SUFFICE).]

A perfume burned or smoked as a medicinal remedy.
1650 H. BROOKE *Conseru. Health* To Rdr. A ix. Erubina
for the Nose; Sneezing-powders, Suffiments. 1670 H. STUBBS
Plus Ultra 62 The giving of Sandarach, or Orpiment in-
wardly for old coughs; and the suffiment made out of it, are
recorded by Dioscorides. 1862 MAYNE *Med. Vocab.* (ed. 2)
s. v. *Suffimentum*.

† Suffisance. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *souffisance*,
(4 *suffiance*), 5 *suffishance*, *souffisance*, 5-6
suffysance, 6 *suffisance*, -zaunce, *illit.* -gance,
6-7 *suffisance*. [a. OF. *suffi*, *suffisance* (in Gower
suffiance), ad. late L. *sufficiencia* SUFFICIENCY.]

1. (A) sufficient provision or supply; enough to
supply one's needs.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl.* *Foules* 637 Which I have wrought so
wel to my pleasure; That to yow oghte bene a suffisance.
c 1386 — *Sompn.* T. 135 Hauē I nat of a capon but the
lyuere And of youre soft breed nat but a shyuere And
after that a rosted pigges heed. Thanne hadde I with yow
hoomly suffisance [v. r. *suffisance*]. c 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L.*
Poems (1866) 27 Be payed with litelle, content with suffi-
sance. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Arian* xii. Everychone
ought to haue suffisance and to be content of that that
he hath. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Maners* (1570) Cj.
Wherfore on suffisance set thy pleasour and ioy, And couet
not to clymbe. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* iv. ix. A lile thing God
wotte to me is suffisance. 1632 HOLLAND *Cypriada* 186
And when I have gotten it: looke what surplussage I see over
and above suffisance.

2. Sufficient quantity of; = SUFFICIENCY 3.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. viii. (Skeat) I. 116 Suffisance
of covenante comodities without any maner nede. 1390
GOWER *Conf.* III. 28 Him thinkth...that he hath full suffi-
ciance Of lifode. 1449 *Respect. Truce* v. Scot. in Rymer
Fœdera (1710) XI. 244 Suffisance, of Gresse, Hay. c 1500
Lancelot 2004, I shal fulfill and do yowr ordynans Als far
of wit as I have suffisance. c 1520 *Kal. Sheph.* F. iii. Suffi-
sance of all thyngs necessary for salute & helpe of our
soules & of our bodies. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* II.
lxxxiii. Mij b. To proude that thine armye maye haue
suffisance of vytayle.

3. Abundance, ample means, wealth.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 161 He liveth to the suffisance Of
his havinge. c 1400 Sc. *Trojan War* (Horstn.) II. 3058
Thelamocous regned...In Achaia 3eris seyntynt, That in tyme
of his gouernance It eked in-to grete suffisance. 1454 *Rolls*
of Parlt. V. 273/1 Merchautz...breyng many in nombre, and
of greet suffisance. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxx. x. (MS.
Seld.), Levying his lond...In suffisance, and alle prosperite.
1574 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourte Serm.* Ep., We see some flow-
ing in earthly wealth and suffisance.

4. Ability; = SUFFICIENCY 4.

c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 17 Not withstanding al his
suffisance, His gentil bert ys of so grete humblesse [etc.].
1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8286 He that hath no suffisance
Wyth-Inne hym sylf tendure peyne. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls)
II. 140 God of nature hath yoven him suffisance, Likly to
atteyne to grete honure and pris. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la*
Tour d'ij b. Other ther ben that haue grace, wytt and
suffisance ageynste couetyse. 1627 J. CARTER *Plain Expos.*
84 So in like manner are we, for competence and suffisance
in outward thyngs, to vse the best industrie and prouision
that we can.

5. Satisfaction, contentment.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iii. (1868) 70 Þou...in alle þe
plente of bi rychesche baddest þilke lak of suffisance.
c 1386 — *Par.* T. F 833 Suffisance, that seketh no riche
metes ne drinkes. c 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 190 Eury
bert...him reioyseth with pleasure, For the grete suffi-
sance That he ba founde by disport. c 1430 — *Min.*
Poems (Percy Soc.) 123 Couetise oppressthe suffisance.
1484 CAXTON *Curial* 3 Yf thou be in mene estate of whyche
thou hast not suffisance thou shalt stryue for to mounte
and ryse hyer. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* II. (1625) 97
In couetousnesse there is neuer any suffisance. 1590 SPENSER
Mutop. 207 In the warme Sunne he doth himselfe embay,
And there him rests in riotous suffisance Of all his glad-
fulnes.

b. A source of satisfaction.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1038 She was, that swete
wif, My suffisance, my luste, my lyfe. c 1430 LYDG. *Min.*

Poems (Percy Soc.) 2 The vjth. Herry, roote of her gladnes, Ther hertes Joy, ther worldis suffisaunce. *Ibid.* 10 Sovereigne lord, welcome to youre citee l. Welcome our gladnesse, welcome our suffisaunce! 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) i. vii. I graunte that thesen cryste is very redemptor & suffisaunce of all the worlde.

c. The satisfying (of a desire).

1548 *UOALL*, etc. *Erasmus Par. Luke* iv. 54 More then for the suffisaunce of nature is necessarie. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apoc.* 113 Not to hunger nor to thirst is taken for the full suffisaunce of all desires.

6. Self-sufficiency, independence.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 203 And by cause I shold have suffisaunce, he commaunded and charged me that neuer I shold put my self in subiection of none offyce vnder my souerayne lord.

7. [After mod.F. *suffisance*.] Excess of self-confidence, conceit. (Cf. *SUFFICIENT* 6.)

1781 *BENTHAM in Tail's Mag.* (1840) VII. 703 Pratt has more distance and more suffisaunce than either of the others. 1781 — *Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 100 In his conversation there is...nothing of that hauteur and suffisaunce one would expect.

† **Suffisant**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *suffis(o)haunt*, -yssaunt, -ioant, *Sc.* -ioant, 4-5 -isant, 4-6 -isaunt, 5 -ysa(u)nt, -ischande, -issant, *souffis*-(s)ant, *souffissand*. [a. OF. *suffisant*, *souffisant*, in Gower -cant (whence also MDu. *soff*-, *suffisant*), pr. pple. of *suffire* to *SUFFICE*. Cf. *SUFFICIENT*.] 1. = *SUFFICIENT* 1 (with various const.).

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxvii. 2 Bot if our lord be keper of our saulis, all our besynes is noht suffissaunt. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 85 Cristis reule were fulli suffisant to alle men. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 365 Loke þat they...ban ther-Inne vitaille suffisant But for a day. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 153 Me thenketh that this evidence As to this point is sufficient. c 1397 *CHAUCER Astrol.* Prol. 63 Ther folwith a canon, sufficient to teche...the maner of the wykyng of þat same conclusioun. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5608 Mete and drynke and esy foode...And also sufficient clothing. 1450 *Hen. VI in Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 85 There vitailles ben not sufficient to serue them for iij wekes. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1300 Halfe a hate lafe and soule he fande, þat to a male was suffisshande. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) 135 When they fonde hem in nombre sufficient for to entre in to bataylle. a 1500 *Craft of Deyng in Ratis Raving*, etc. 3 pocht...he had neuer ben schreywe before...sa at thare-of he mycht hal suffissand contricioune, he war sauf. c 1570 *Pride & Low*, (1841) 82 These for our life we holden sufficient.

2. Of things (chiefly immaterial): Satisfactory in quality or efficacy; effective.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 3874 If it [sc. a bishop's pardon] be noht sau suffissaunt Als be papas es. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 54 To seche and leere An answer sufficient [vrr. *sufficia*(u)nt, sufficient] in this mateere. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 Pat þey leyte a suffissaunt wed, or elles fyllen suffissaunt borwes of þe broþerheide. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 81 Ther...taken what thei mykten wyne Of such good as was sufficient. *Ibid.* 250 The tokne was so sufficient That it ne inbite be forsake. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 365 As it apperith by writing sufficient.

3. Of persons: = *SUFFICIENT* 3.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 254 *Phyllis*, Ye be nat suffisaunt to bere the peyne. c 1386 — *Paro. T.* 470 That ye mowe have a sufficient Pardoner Tassoille yow. c 1400 *Phyllis* (Caxton) iv. xxix. (1870) 61 An vnwyse kyng, leith his people; but by the wyse of a suffisaunt sonerayne, the peple is saued. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 362 Þe worpi prelace, And vnder hem he suffisaunt clergye. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. iii. viii.* 184 In his place he wyl lene for hym a sufficient man. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) 1495 i. Prol. 1 We ben not couenable ne suffisaunt to telle & recompte soo grete thynges.

4. Of persons: = *SUFFICIENT* 4.

1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* b j. He sente certayne knyghtes and ladyes of the moste suffisaunt of his royaume. 1491 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 374 So that he fyn[d]e suffisaunt suertes therto.

5. = *SUFFICIENT* 6.

Chiefly after L. *sufficiens* (sibi). a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxii. 1 Na thyng sall me want, þat is, in him I sall be sikere and sufficient. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. pr. iii. (1868) 70 Þanne may nat rychesse maken þat a man nis nedy ne þat he be suffisaunt to hym self. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xii. 9 Betere is a pore man, and suffisaunt to hymself, than a gloriou, and nedy bred.

† **Suffisantee**, *Obs.* rare. [a. AF. *suffisante*, f. *suffisant* (see prec.). Cf. *SUFFICIENT*.] Property.

1436 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 501/a No persons of lesse suffisaunce of Freehold then of the yerly value of xx li.

† **Suffisantly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *SUFFISANT* + -LY 2. Cf. MDu. *suffisantelike*.] Sufficiently, adequately, competently.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Cant. 498 Whaim sa þou has punyst suffissauntly here þou wilt noht punyest eft. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. (1868) 133 Vnþepes is þer suffisauntly any þing to answer þerþif to þi question. 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 21904 Now thou hast ynough plente Of water. Suffissauntly a bath to make. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 224/a He cam agayn to his own place and ete suffissauntly twyes a day of the same loaf. 1489 — *Faytes of A. iii. viii.* 184 With þeyne he shulde fynde one that shulde suffissauntly kepe his rowme. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) iv. vi. That the synner sayth not suffissauntly his synnes.

Suffiss, *obs.* form of *SUFFICE*.

Suffisticate, *obs.* error. f. *SOPHISTICATE*.

1638 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* iii. F 2 b, We finde the spirits often suffisticated By many accidents, but yet not mortified.

Suffit: see *SOFFIT*, *SUFFET*.

† **Suffite**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *suffitus*, f. *suffit*-, *suffire* to fumigate, f. *suf* = SUB- + **fire* (prob. related to *fumus* smoke).] = *SUFFIMENT*.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. 267 Suffites, perfumes, and suffumigations.

So † **Suffite** v., to fumigate; † **Suffition** [L. *suffitio*], fumigation, perfume.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Suffition*, a perfume, a fumigation. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 215, I saw a waiting nian...so suffited by a woman. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Suffition*, among the Romans, a kind of lustration, practised by persons who had attended a funeral; it was performed by walking over fire, and being sprinkled with water.

Suffito, *obs.* var. of *SOFFIT*.

Suffix (sŏ'fiks), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *suffixum*, subst. use of neut. of *suffixus*, pa. pple. of *suffigere*, f. *suf* = SUB- + **figere* to FIX. Cf. F. *suffixe*.]

1. *Gram.* A verbal element attached to the end of a word to form an entirely new word (e.g. *short*, *short-age*, *short-en*, *short-er*, *short-est*, *short-ish*, *short-ly*, *short-ness*) or as an inflexional formative (e.g. *ox*, *ox-en*).

1778 *Br. Lowth Transl. Isaiah* Notes 243 These being all the places, where this word occurs without a suffix. 1864 I. TAYLOR *Wds. & Places* 124 The suffixes which occur most frequently in Anglo-Saxon names denote an enclosure of some kind. 1900 *SWEET New Engl. Gram.* 459 This suffix is frequent in names of animals, generally expressing youth or smallness, as in *youngling*. 1904 H. BRADLEY *Making of English* 133 The freedom with which we can still form new derivatives by means of suffixes inherited from Old English.

2. *Math.* An inferior index written to the right of a symbol.

1824 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 211/1 *Suffix*, a term lately employed in mathematical language to denote the indices which are written under letters, as in *a₀*, *a₁*, *a₂*, *a₃*. 1882 *MINCHIN Unif. Kinemat.* 14 The suffixes signifying that *n* is to receive all integer values from 1 to ∞.

3. *attrib.*: **suffix-language**, a language inflected by means of suffixes; **suffix-pronominal** a., having suffixal pronouns.

1869 *BLEEK Comp. Gram. S. Afr. Lang.* ii. 136 One of these families of languages (either the Prefix-Pronominal or the Suffix-Pronominal). 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* i. 7 The Australian idioms are characterised exclusively by suffix formations. 1881 *WHITNEY Mixt. in Lang.* 21 A prefix-language...might live in contact with a suffix-language forever without finding out the latter's character...until, perchance, it should have borrowed suffix-words enough to create in its own usage an analogy [etc.].

Hence **Suffixal** a., of the form or nature of a suffix; **Suffixation**, formation by means of a suffix; **Suffixion** [after *PREFIXION*], the act of suffixing or state of being suffixed; **Suffixment**, use as a suffix.

1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Introd. Hebr. Gram.* 101 The cons. and 'suffixal forms of sing. and plur. coincide in spelling. 1899 *FAY in Amer. J. Philol.* XX. 449 After composition had sunk to 'suffixation'. a 1860 *WORCESTER* (citing *N. Brit. Rev.*), **Suffixion*. 1879 *EABLE Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 356. 331 An old French form -ite, now become y, of whose various 'suffixment' mention has been made above.

Suffix (sŏ'fiks), v. Chiefly in pa. pple. [Partly f. L. *suffixus* (see prec.), partly f. *SUFFIX sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fix or place under; to subjoin.

1604 R. CAWDEY *Table Alph.*, *Suffixed*, fastened vnto. 1891 *Downside Rev.* X. 179 These are the words or letters which are suffixed to the larger part of the unacknowledged verse. 1900 *19th Cent.* Aug. 240 That splendid outburst of indignant eloquence which he suffixed as a dedicatory epilogue to the *Idylls of the King*.

2. To add as a suffix.

1778 *Br. Lowth Transl. Isaiah* Notes 243 It occurs in other instances with a Pronoun suffixed. 1837 *RICHARDSON Dict.* I. 64 From which by suffixing *ed*, we form a new participle. 1860 *PELLE Gk. & Lat. Etym.* (1875) 55 If pronominal, they must have been suffixed at first to modify the root in a general way.

So **Suffixed** ppl. a., used as a suffix.

1869 *BLEEK Comp. Gram. S. Afr. Lang.* ii. 136 note, The use of such a suffixed article. a 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *O. T. Proph.* (1903) xii. 348 All the suffixed pronouns.

Suffizance, -ant, var. *SUFFISANCE*, -ANT *Obs.*

† **Sufflame**, v. *Obs.* rare. In 6 -flawme. [ad. late L. *sufflammare*, f. *suf* = SUB- + **flamen* to flame.] *intr.* To rise like flame.

c 1530 *Judic. Urines* v. xi. 39 b, Corrupt vapours sufflamm-yng vp about the herte.

Sufflamine (sŏ'flāminē't), v. Now rare.

[f. L. *sufflamināt*-, āre, f. *sufflāmen*-, min-, f. *suf* = SUB- + **flamen* = **flāgen* (cogn. with *BALK sb.*) beam, balk.] *trans.* To put an obstacle in the way of, obstruct.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Sufflamine*, to skatch, scotch, or trig a wheel. 1660 H. MORSE *Myd. Goel.* To Rdr. 24 All their superstitions Ceremonies put together adde nothing to them, but rather stifle and sufflamine them. a 1679 *WARR in Gutch Col. Cur.* I. 253 By long speeches, to sufflamine the progress of business. 1863 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 467 These ponds or Cisterns that sufflamine the Current of the Aqueeducts. 1836 *Tail's Mag.* III. 8 The movement and play of public business is sufflaminated. 1897 *Athenaeum* 27 July 98/a An advertisement of, 'the...gas microscope', which gave Sam Weller an occasion to sufflamine Mr. Buzfuz.

Hence † **Sufflamine** v. rare. (see quot.) 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Sufflamine*, a stopping the wheels of a Coach, or Cart, with an Instrument called a Sufflamine, or Trigger.

† **Sufflate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *sufflat*-, pa. ppl.

stem of *sufflāre*, f. *suf* = SUB- + **flāre* to blow.] *trans.* To blow up, inflate; also fig.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr's T.* v. 110 As sensual vsurpers them sufflate. 1623 *COCKERAM*, *Sufflated*, blowne up. a 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* etc. iii. (1750) 24 An inflamed, zealous burning Mind Sufflated by the Holy-Wind. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Min. Agric.* 21 Feb. 1777 The same cow again sufflated by cabbages. 1791 — *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* (1796) II. 299.

† **Sufflation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *sufflatio*-, ōnem, n. of action f. *sufflāre* (see prec.).] The action of blowing (up); inflation (*lit.* and *fig.*); distension with wind; inspiration (by the 'breath' of the Holy Ghost); expiration.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 121/a When rnyne mans Bellye with sufflations is straygned. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNM. *Whole Creature* xi. § 2. 102 As the wandering Starrs in their motions, yea as the Windes in their sufflations. 1660 R. BUANEY *Kēphōrtov Δόρον* (1661) 65 There is no other Causer to Nobility and Gentry but sufflation. 1663 *WATERHOUSE Fortescue's De Laud. Legum Anglia* 396 If any of them act above the aphear of vulgarit, 'tis by the sufflation of a miracle. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Min. Agric.* 27 Feb. 1776 It seems fully proved, that salt and water will cure a sufflation. 1797 *GRODDE Transl. Bible* II. Pref. p. v. The admission...of a perpetual and unerring sufflation...destroys their [viz. the Scriptures] credibility throughout. 1800 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 233 Discanting largely on the consequences of such a sufflation [viz. the explosion of gunpowder by the contending armies on the continent]. 1817 *COLERIDGE Lay Sermon*. II. (1852) 145 With strange sufflations he exercised me.

† **Sufflature**, *Obs.* rare¹. [f. L. *sufflat*-, *SUFFLATE* + -URE.] Distension with wind, flatulence.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archaioxis* ii. 111 Camphyr...is...a most present help in Sufflatures, (or Windy swellings).

† **Suffle**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare¹. ? Commotion, disturbance. (Perhaps a misprint for *ruffle*.)

1650 A. [SCHAM] *Reply to Sanderson* 13 Hee might put all the World into an endlesse suffle, before he should finde such Persons.

† **Suffle**, v. *Obs.* rare. [app. ad. F. *souffler* = L. *sufflāre* (see *SUFFLATE*).]

1. *intr.* To blow. (Cf. *RUFFLE* v. 2 3.)

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 22 The wind began to suffice with fogge and misling rayne.

2. *trans.* To blow up.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 383 Its Kind is nurs'd by Raine, and suffled vp with wind.

Sufflue (sŏ'flū), *Her.* Also 7 *erron. surflue*.

[Of unknown origin; perhaps f. *suf* = SUB- + *FLUE sb.*] = *CLARION* 32, 2 *REBT sb.* 3 2 b.

1561 *LEGN Armoary* 88 b, Geules, three Sufflues Or, [borne] by the name of Verst. 1578 *BOSSWELL Armoary* ii. 124 b, I have harde some boldly affirme it to be called a Rest, where in deede it seruth to an other purpose, as to convey the winde from the Bellowes to all the pipes of the Organes: and by propre name is called a Sufflue. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cornu.* (1662) 210 What usually are termed there in *Rests*, are called by some Critics, *Sufflues*. 1682 J. GIBSON *Introd. ad Lat. Blazon*. 56. 1849 *PLANCHÉ in J. Phil. Archæol. Assoc.* IV. 349.

† **Suffocate**, pa. pple. and ppl. a. *Obs.* Also 5-6 -at. [ad. L. *suffocatus*, pa. pple. of *suffocare* (see next).]

1. Suffocated by deprivation of air.

1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 267 In which first day the duke of Gloucester was suffocat at Caleys. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 152 The monkeye...helde hym so fast about the throte, that he was suffocate. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. 124 For Suffolkes Duke, may be be suffocate. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv. 148 Pilgrims were often suffocate to death.

2. Smothered, overwhelmed.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* i. xii. in Ashm. (1652) 132 In mynd...bare thys, That never thye Erth with Water be suffocate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531/8 The wedes had suffocat and destroyed his corne. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* ccxix. (1636) 229 In a cold stomack the little heat is suffocate with grosse meate. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & C.* i. iii. 125 This Chaos, when Degree is suffocate, Followes the chalking.

Suffocate (sŏ'fōkēt), v. [f. L. *suffocāt*-, pa. ppl. stem of *suffocare*, f. *suf* = SUB- + **foecē* throat.]

1. *trans.* To kill (a person or animal) by stopping the supply of air through the lungs, gills, or other respiratory organs.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 231/a Ether in his mothers bodye, or els in the birth it might be suffocate. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 44 Others inverted...and a fire being underneath, were so smoked and suffocated to death. 1682 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* xxxviii. § 11 (1689) 248 Fishes are suffocated in Waters if they be...frozen. 1791 *Mrs. INCHAUD Simple Story* III. ii. 16 Half suffocated with the loss of breath. 1803 *Med. J. Phil.* IX. 488 The violent irritation and spasm...which so often suffocate children. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* xvii. A Husband whom mere suspicion could inflame To suffocate a wife. 1873 *MIVANT Elem. Anat.* xii. 465 To suffocate a frog it is sufficient to keep its mouth open.

2. To interrupt or impede respiration in (a person); to stifle, choke. † Also, to throttle (the windpipe), stifle (the breath).

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. vi. 45 Let not Heme his Wind-pipe suffocate. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 72 The night-mare; which...makes men think they are invaded, oppressed and suffocated with great weight. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 819 Ev'ry plague that can infect Society...meets the eye, the ear, And suffocates the breath at ev'ry turn. 1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* II. 27, I am suffocated in this crowd. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* I, He had like to have

suffocated himself with this pleasantry. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxii. 418 The soldiers were suffocated with sorrow.

3. To destroy as if by the exclusion of air; to smother, overwhelm, extinguish.

a. something material or physical.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*, xii. vi. 23 Manie lewd persons...with incantations...doe...extinguish, suffocate, and spoile all vineyards, orchards, medowes [etc.]. 1614 T. ADAMS *Diwells Banquet* III. 109 The thicke spumy mists, which vapour vp from the...earth, doe often suffocate the brighter aire. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spaw* iv. 46 The use of cold baths is not...for old men, because that little heat which they have is thereby suffocated. 1758 REID tr. *Maquer's Chym.* I. 122 By distillation...it [sc. acid of Vinegar] may be freed...from the great quantity of water which in a manner suffocates it. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 54 The plants...will suffocate every kind of weed near them. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 421 A mass sufficiently thick to suffocate the whole of the light which enters it. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 330 His fleet high flaming suffocates the skies. 1842 LOUON *Suburban Hort.* 386 The roots are suffocated and rotted from their delicacy.

b. something immaterial, esp. a mental attribute.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76 b. Labour...to expell the same venom...or...to suffocate or smere it within y^e. c. 1580 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 720 They wald him mak sum aid...Or his sorrow in sum part suffocat. 1644 PAYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 39 It being a meere artifice...to suffocate the truth. 1664 H. MOOR *Myst. Iniq.* 257 The being inveigled in idolatrous Worship does not quite suffocate and dead that Divine sense. 1749 HAATLEY *Observ.* *Man* I. i. § 1. 44 Blood and Serum...lying in the Ventricles, suffocate Sensations. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vi. 112 That...superstition which...had suffocated the higher truths of religion.

4. *intr.* To become stifled or choked. *rare.*

1702 DE FOX *Mock Mourners* (ed. 3) 77 Convulsions follow, and such Vapours rise, The Constitution Suffocates and Dies. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 419 The Disease continued so obstinate, and the Patient so like to suffocate, that [etc.]. 1803 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 237/2, I suffocate in a stuffy room. 1888 *Daily News* 9 July 5/7 Whilst he was suffocating he remained calm and still.

Hence Suffocated *pl.* a. Suffocating *vbl. sb.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 23 Death is a suffocating and quenching of the natural heat of the body. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* v. xi. § 4 As the suffocated man were now gradually consumed. 1793 BENOIST *Scurvy*, etc. 50 In suffocated animals the left cavities of the heart are full of venous blood. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 148 In a suffocated voice.

Suffocating, *pl.* a. [-ING 2.]

1. That causes suffocation; stifling.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 389 If there be Cords, or Knives, Payson, or Fire, or suffocating streames, He not indure it. 1607 *Phil. Trans.* II. 416 The hot winds blowing...with such a suffocating heat. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* i. § 16. 39 These hot winds are not deadly at Aleppo...They are very incommoding and suffocating in Barbary and Egypt too. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 172 The dense and suffocating odour of muriatic acid. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xiii. 3 Would the Snake Relax his suffocating grasp. 1859 LYTTON *Disowned* Ixxvii, Throwing, as it were, in that exclamation, a whole weight of suffocating emotion from his chest. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 133 The dead suffocating warmth of the interior of an oven. 1879 FROUOE *Cæsar* xxii. 391 The hills were waterless, the weather suffocating.

fig. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* viii. 101, I hope he told you of the suffocating interest I take in your present subject.

† b. *Suffocating damp*, = CHOKE-DAMP. So suffocating shaft. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 227 One is called the Suffocating, the other the Fulminating Damp. 1778 PAYCE *Min. Cornub.* 201 If faggots on fire...be thrown into a suffocating Shaft, it will rarify the bad air.

2. Accompanied by suffocation.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 184 That uneasy and suffocating sensation. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Nosologia* (ed. 3) 222 Convulsive suffocating cough. 1838 THACKERAY *Yellowpl. Carr.* iv. (1867) 26 She giv a suffocating shriek. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 6/2 A hoarse, suffocating sound.

3. That undergoes suffocation. *rare.*

1869 *Daily News* 5 July, The mute agonies of the suffocating lobster before he is boiled alive in a pot.

4. as *adv.* = SUFFOCATINGLY. *rare.*

1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* III. ix. § 2 It was suffocating hot.

Hence Suffocatingly *adv.*, so as to cause suffocation.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 434, I never felt more suffocatingly hot. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. iv, The...suffocatingly close Hall. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* vi, Her heart suddenly waking from its torpor to heat wildly, suffocatingly.

Suffocation (suf'fōkə'shən). Also 6 -cion. [ad. L. *suffocatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suffocāre* to SUFFOCATE. Cf. F. *suffocation*.] The act of suffocating or condition of being suffocated.

a 1577 SIA T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xxiii. (1589) 95 He...that violently commeth to his death, whether it bee by knife, poison, cord, drowning, burning, suffocation, or otherwise. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 119 It was a miracle to scape suffocation. 1680 VENER *Via Recta* viii. 190 They...that...surcharge their bodies with ouer-much meat...incur suddaine and perilous suffocations. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* vi. viii. § 2 Some...demoniacal disorders...brought upon him such suffocations as were ready to choke him. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiii, Departing quietly by suffocation, like your ancestors before you. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xxiv, The large ball room...was crammed to suffocation. 1875 A. S. TAYLOR *Poisons* (ed. 3) 107 A lady who had been rendered unconscious by chloroform died from suffocation, as a result of the food finding its way into the air passages.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* I. (1898) I. 76 To dye afore my tyme by suffocation of pynnyng doulour. 1651 WITTE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. 150 The suffocation of heat. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 130 Blackness is brought on, by an Extinction or Suffocation of those same mixed Rays. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 893 Suffocation (in plants). Sometimes it happens that the pores of the epidermis are closed up, and transpiration consequently obstructed. 1837 CARLYLE *French Rev.* IV. iv. Is it not...the very murkiness, and atmospheric suffocation, that brings the lightning?

† c. [medical L. *suffocatio hysterica* or *uterina*.]

In full suffocation of the womb, matrix, mother (see MOTHER sb. 11 b), bairn's bed (see BAIRN Comb.): hysteria. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Muguart, that is gude for the suffocation of ane vomans bayrnish bed [read bed]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 19 The same is good against the Suffocation of the Matrix (that is the stopping and hardnesse of the Mother). 1603 E. JORDEN (title), A Briefe Discovrse of a Disease called the Suffocation of the Mother. 1607 TOFFELL *Four-f. Beasts* 652 The fat of a sheep...cureth the suffocation of the womb. 1719 QUINCEY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722), Suffocation, Choking. This is used in Hysterick Cases, wherein the Uterus is imagined to be...as it were suffocated with ill Humors.

Suffocative (suf'fōkə'tiv), a. [ad. mod. L. *suffocātivus*, f. *suffocāre*: see SUFFOCATE v. and -IVE.] Tending to suffocate; causing or inducing suffocation; attended by suffocation.

Chiefly Med., esp. in s. *catarrh* = capillary bronchitis.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 157 Violent catarrhes which are called suffocative. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Suffocative catarrh...the name of a disease, which consists in a copious eruption of a serous and mucous humor into the vesicles of the lungs. 1778 *Monthly Rev.* 507 Nervous suffocative asthma. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. iv. 64 The fell Syroc's suffocative breath. *Ibid.* II. iii. 61 With quick sighs, and suffocative breath, Her interrupted heart-pulse swims in death. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 114 Sextons...are subject to...suffocative catarrhs. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc. IX.* 229 She has suffocative attacks, in which she can hardly breathe. 1908 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Threepenny Bits* vii. 47 Forging their way through suffocative crowds. † Suffoke, v. *Obs. rare*¹. [a. F. *suffoquer*, = Pr. *sufogar*, ad. L. *suffocāre* to SUFFOCATE.] *trans.* To suffocate, drown.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Withouth to suffoke me now...in-to the depe see of amaritude.

Suffolk (suf'fōk). The name of one of the counties of East Anglia; used attrib. in designations of things produced in or peculiar to the county, as Suffolk butter, cheese, cow, dumpling, dun, pig; Suffolk bang (see quot.); Suffolk coprolite, a phosphatic nodule occurring in the Red Crag of Suffolk; Suffolk crag, a Pliocene formation occurring in Suffolk (see quot. 1852); Suffolk grass, the annual meadow grass, *Poa annua*; Suffolk punch, a small but strong and hardy horse bred largely in Suffolk; Suffolk thump = Suffolk bang.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Suffolk Bang, a very poor and hard kind of cheese. 1735 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* 2 In this part is made the *Suffolk Butter, so managed by the Neat Dairy-Wife, that it is justly esteemed the pleasantest and best in England. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* III. i. Some *Suffolk Cheese. 1661 PEYS *Diary* 4 Oct., I found my wife vexed at her people for grumbling to eat Suffolk cheese. 1797 YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 205 Cheese sd., but Suffolk 34d. and 4d. 1867 SIBSON *Agric. Chem.* 249 *Suffolk Coprolites are amongst the first known phosphatic minerals. 1797 T. M. in YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 180note, The true *Suffolk polled cow. 1834 [YOUTT] *Cattle* (Lib. Usef. Knowl.) 175 The milking properties of the Suffolk cow. 1852 LVELL *Man. Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 162 The *Suffolk crag is divisible into two masses, the upper of which has been termed the Red, and the lower the Coralline Crag. 1824 *New Syst. Cookery* (new ed.) 234 Yeast or *Suffolk Dumplings. 1834 [YOUTT] *Cattle* (Lib. Usef. Knowl.) 174 The *Suffolk Dun used to be celebrated...on account of the extraordinary quantity of milk that she yielded. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 389/1 A polled breed of cattle, the prevailing colour of which is dun or pale red, from which they are known as the Suffolk Duns. 1759 B. STILINGFLEET *Observ. Grasses in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 367 What is known in some few counties by the name of the *Suffolk grass. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 368 The *Poa annua*, or Suffolk grass, is so short of growth...as to render it an encumberer of the soil. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 214/4 *Suffolk pigs are perhaps...the most profitable breed in England. 1784 CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* 222 This breed is well known by the name of *Suffolk Pitches. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 644 The Suffolk-pitches, which are common in the district called High Suffolk. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xix, A Suffolk Punch, when he's a good 'un, is worth his weight in gold. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. Bang, *Suffolk Thump.

† b. *Suffolk powder*: see quot. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Suffolk powder, the name of a medicinal powder, good for the bite of a mad dog. It had its name from a Countess of Suffolk, who used to give it with great success.

c. *absol.* = Suffolk cow, pig.

1797 in YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 185 The Suffolk milk gave two and one-third ounces more cream than the horned one. 1834 [YOUTT] *Cattle* (Lib. Usef. Knowl.) 175 In no part of the kingdom were the farmers more careless as to the breed, providing only that the cows were true Suffolks. 1846 - *Pig* 66 A cross between the Suffolk and Lincoln.

Hence Suffollian (in 7 -cean), a., of or belonging to the county of Suffolk; Suffolism (-icism), a Suffolk idiom or peculiarity.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. 399 From the Suffolke side yet those which Stour prefer Their princely Orwell praise.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 23 Where words occur, not readily understood by the Unsuffolked reader, he is to take them as Suffolisms.

† Suffossion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *suffossio*, -ōnem, f. *suffodere*, f. *suf* = SUB- 3, 25 + **fodere* to dig.] Digging under or up; undermining.

1623 COCKERAM, *Suffossion*, an undermining. c 1625 BE. HALL *St. John's Combat* I. Wks. 1634 II. 440 Those suffossions of walls [etc.]. 1648 - *Select Th.* I. § 32 What is it to tell of the suffossion of her vineyards? vastation of her tents?

† Suffouge, v. *Obs. rare*¹. [a. OF. **suf-fongier* (cf. AF. *fungier* to smoke):—L. *suffumigare*, f. *suf* = SUB- 25 + *fumigare* to FUMIGATE.] *trans.* To fumigate.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 87 [She] toke herself for to enence it, and to suffouge the place.

Suffragan (suf'frāgən), sb. and a. Forms: 4 suffragane, soffragan, 4-7 suffragane, 5 suffragann, -igan(n), -ygane, -ann, soffregann, 5-6 suffrygan, 6 suffregan(e), -ragene, (suffryng-ham), 4- suffragan; B. 5 suffrecan, -ykayn, soffrycan, 5-6 soffrecan, 6 suffrecane, -ykane, souffrecan. [a. AF., OF. *suffragan* (13th c.), occas. -ain (mod. F. *suffragant*), corresp. to It. *suffraganeo*, -ano, Sp. *suffraganeo*, -ano, Pg. *suffraganeo*, repr. med. L. *suffrāganeus*, f. stem of *suffrāgium* SUFFRAGE.]

The earliest OF. examples, being in the pl. *suffragans*, are ambiguous for the form of the sing., but it is probable that **suffragan* was the older form (cf. MDu. *suffragan*), and that *suffragant* (1451 in Du Cange) is due to etymologizing alteration (see -ANT); cf. however Pr. *suffragant*, It. *suffragante*.]

A. sb.

1. A bishop considered in regard to his relation to the archbishop or metropolitan, by whom he may be summoned to attend synods and give his suffrage.

c 1363 *Concl. Loll.* xxvii. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1911) Oct. 746 Decrees...pat zeuen be chesigne of he archebischop to alle his suffragans. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 115 pe primat of Jork hap bat twiele suffragans in Engeland, pat beeh be bisschops of Caerlile and of Duram. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 17 Which sentence was 30oun. = Boniface, archebyschop of cauntyrbury, and be v. opere bysschops, his suffraganys. 1534 *Lyndwode's Const. Provinc.* 3 We...comaunde all and euerie our Cobyschoppes and suffragans. 1611 CORVAT *Credities* 532 He had no lesse then sixteen Bishops vnder him that were subject to his jurisdiction as his Suffragans [sic]. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 28 The two High-flying Suffragans to AB. Laud. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* III. (ed. 2) 164 The Corsican bishops, who are...suffragans of the archbishop of Pisa. 1862 HOOK *Lives* ABs. II. ii. 121 The suffragans of the province were summoned as usual to assist at the consecration of their metropolitan. 1876 FREEMAN *Norrm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 214 The Bishop of Orkney, more strictly a suffragan of Trondhjem, is seen acting as a suffragan of York.

transf. 1877 C. GEIKIR *Christ* lii. (1879) 619 The Jewish primate and his suffragans kept steadily in view his arrest.

2. An assistant or subsidiary bishop, performing episcopal functions in a certain diocese but having no jurisdiction; in the Church of England, since the passing of Act 26 Hen. VIII, c. 14, a bishop appointed to assist a diocesan bishop in a particular part of his diocese.

Suffragan bishops take their title from certain towns named in the above act or (according to the Suffragans Nomination Act of 1888) from 'such other towns as Her Majesty may...by Order in Council direct shall be taken'.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 225 Pat bei ben not maad bischopis of hepene men...& panne meyntened to be suffragans & sellen sacraments. 14... S. E. *Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) fol. 102 Suppe he made him bysschop...& makid him his suffragan & in his stede prechour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371 Suffragane, *Coeppiscopus*. 1511-12 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 277 Paid the Suffragan for halowing of a Chales [etc.]. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 1 Everie Archebyschoppe and Byshop of this Realme...beyng dysposed to have any Suffragane. 1536 BOODE *Let. in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 56, I was...dyspensyd with by releygion by the byshop of Rome bulles, to be suffragyn off chychester. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. 49 in *Holinshed*, Which function preadventure he [sc. the Bishop] committed to his suffragane. 1615 WADSWORTH in *Bedell Lett.* (1624) 13 One Hodgeskin Suffragan of Bedford. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 101 Dr. Stero...was at that time Suffragane of Colchester. 1885 *Life & Lett. A. Monod* 58 M. Charles Barde of Geneva who had been called to act as suffragan at Lyons. 1912 *Cath. Encycl.* XIV. 324/2 It is presumed that the cardinal-bishop has given his suffragan all the faculties necessary for the government of his diocese.

B. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. xiv. 611 Thenne the suffrecan lete fylle a grete vessel with water. 1493-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 198 Paid to be soffrycan of london for halowyn of sentt stevyn ys autry, x s. iiij d. 1530 PALSCA 273/1 Suffrecan, suffragan, penitencier. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 78 There the suffrecane gave them their dyscipline.

† 3. A coadjutor, assistant; a deputy, representative. *Obs.*

1481 in *Legg Clerk's Bk.* 1549, 66 Howe the Clerke And the Suffragan of Seynt Nicholas Chnrche Dought to do... The suffrygann Aught to fastern the Church Dorys [etc.]. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xlviii. 173 The nychtingall song [to the rose], 'Hail, naturis suffragane'. *Ibid.* lxxxv. 68 Otratrice, mediatrice, salvatrice, To God gret suffragane I 1577 B. GOODE tr. *Hersbach's Husb.* 3, I haue...my maide, so skillful in huswiferie, that she may well be my wyues suffragan. 1647 C. WALKER *Myst. Two Jynto's* 6 The remaining part of the House are but...Suffragans to ratify what is forejudged. 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2242/3 The Elector of Trier has named the Bishop his Suffragan to go and compliment the King.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VIII. xix. 53 Her (sc. a strumpet's) bed-side, surrounded. by her suffragans and daughters. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 7 May, She made her suffragan, Whitefield, pray for and preach about him.

† b. Of things: A help, aid. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron*, 16 So these suffragans of speech [sc. hands] by a lively sense afford that shadow which is the excellency of the vocal portraiture. 1693 D'Emilienne's *Hist. Monast. Orders* 35 The Canons of those times... frequently... were Helps and Suffragans to the Bishops.

B. adj.

1. *Bishop suffragan, suffragan bishop*: = A. 1, 2. 1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 629 Prelate or hyschop suffrygane. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 1 Everie suche persone... shalbe callyd Byshop Suffragane of the same See wherunto he shalbe namyd. 1538 AUDLEY in *Lett. Supp. Monast.* (Camden) 240 William More, clerk, byshopp suffragan of Colchester. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 42 The Arch-bishop of York, and his Suffragan Bishops. c1676 T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 162 A Co-adjutor or Suffragan Bishop is, quoad Ordinem, really and properly a Bishop. 1706 AVLIFFA *Parergon* 69 No Suffragan Bishop shall have more than one riding Apparitor in his Diocese. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 307 The total income of the two archbishops, and of their ten suffragan bishops, will then be 709,381. 1888 *Act 51 & 52 Vict.* c. 56 It was enacted that the towns therein named should be taken... for sees of bishops suffragans. 1907 *Cath. Encycl.* I. 691a In regard to his suffragan bishops the metropolitan may compel them to assemble in provincial council every three years.

2. Of a see or diocese: Subordinate to a metropolitan or archiepiscopal see.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 399 Valladolid, a Bishoprick, suffragan to Mexico. 1907 *Cath. Encycl.* I. 692a To-day archbishops cannot visit a suffragan diocese, unless [etc.]. 1913 I. F. TOUR in *Reg. J. de Hulton* Introd. 24 The see of Sodor, which, until the fifteenth century, was supposed to be suffragan to Trondhjem.

1874 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. S. Conway* 14 Aug., That the King of Spain, now he has demolished Algiers, the metropolitan see of thieves, will come and bombard Richmond, Twickenham, and all the suffragan cities that swarm with pirates and banditti.

Hence *Suffraganal a.*, pertaining to a suffragan bishop; *Suffraganate*, the seat of a suffragan bishop; *Suffragancy*, the office or tenure of a suffragan; *Suffraganship*, the office or status of a suffragan.

1802 *Times* 14 Oct. 17a The 'suffraganal or nominal sees are as absolute shams as Wiseman's original Bishopric of Melipotamos in *partibus infidelium*. 1879 *Echo* 11 July 2/5 Bedford is the town nearest to London that is mentioned in the Act of Henry VIII. as a suitable place for a 'suffraganate'. 1888 *Guardian* 8 Feb. 186/2 The appointment of Sir Lovelace Stamer to the Suffraganate of Shrewsbury. 1854 *Spectator* 25 June 742 The refusal of the Presbyteral Council of Paris to renew the 'suffragancy' of the younger Athanasius Coquerel. 1549 LATIMER *5th Sermon*, bef. *Edu. VI* (Arb.) 135, I meane not hallowers of belles, nor Christines of belles, that is a popysh 'suffraganship'. 1583 STOKER *Civ. Warrs* Louis C. 1. 5 b. There were certaine Suffragane-ships of cathedral churches converted into Bishopricks. a1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Cumbria*, (1662) 220 He was... made *Episcopus Pissinenis*... and therewith held the Suffragane-ship under Henry Beaufort Bishop of Lincoln.

Suffraganean, a. rare. [f. med.L. *suffraganeus* (see prec.) + *-AN*.] Suffragan. So *Suffraganeous a.*, pertaining to a suffragan.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 641/1 The Patriarch... has eight... Suffraganean Bishops. 1904 *Times*, *Lit. Suppl.* 4 Nov. 338/2 The dreary round of suffraganeous functions.

† *Suffragant, sb.* and *a. Obs.* [a. F. *suffragant*, ad. L. *suffragans*, -ant-, pr. pp. of *suffragari* (see next).] A. sb. 1. = SUFFRAGAN sb. 2.

1611 CORCRA, *Suffragant*, a Suffragant, or Suffragan, a Bishops depute.

2. One who gives his suffrage or vote; a voter; hence, a supporter, witness.

1607 JACKSON *Holy Cath. Faith* I. xxi. 181 Wee have every member of the Romish Church a suffragant or witness for vs. 1656 ARTIF *Handsom*, 118 Hoping to find them more friends and suffragants to the virtues... of sober women than enemies to their beauty. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* II. xx. 261 When they are no longer Candidates, they are Suffragants. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. ix. (1715) 44 The Prytanes, who were also oblig'd to provide a sufficient number of Stones for the Suffragants.

B. adj. 1. Auxiliary, subordinate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 175 She [sc. Divinity] ought to be chiefe ruler... and not suffragant and subsidiary.

2. Giving support or witness.

a1656 Bp. HALL *Rem.* Wks. (1660) 302 If... I should let my pen loose to the suffragant testimonies... I should trye your patience.

† *Suffragate, v. Obs.* [f. L. *suffragat-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suffragari*, f. stem of *suffragium* SUFFRAGE.]

1. *trans.* To delegate, appoint.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 273 Suffragating Arrian Bishops and others in their places.

2. *intr.* To testify, to bear witness to.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 233 Verbes, to witness, testifie, Suffragate. 1690 PAVNER *Old Antith.* 73 All these doe fully suffragate to this our third Arminian Conclusion. 1633 — *Histrio-m.* 77 All Times, All Ages. Subscribe, and Suffragate with these our Authors to our Minor. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis* Sci. viii. 45 Now this seems bigg of repugnancies, though Sense it self suffragates to its truth. a1676 HALL *Prim. Orig.* Man. I. ii. (1677) 62 Unless there were some common consonancy and congruity of somewhat inherent in Nature which suits, corresponds and suffragates to that Tradition.

3. To vote (for).

1630 PAYNE *Anti-Armin.* 2 If all these suffragate or passe their Verdict for the Arminians. 1691 WOOD *Fasti Oxon.* (1820) II. 345 Michael Ward... was incorporated in the said degree, with liberty given him to suffragate in congre. and convoc.

Hence † *Suffragating ppl. a.*, voting; assenting. 1684 DRYDEN *Prolog. to Univ. Oxford* 31 Nations su'd to be made free of Rome: Not in the suffragating Tribes to stand, But in your utmost, last, Provincial Band. 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* II. 119 These words the Argive people Answered with suffragating hands.

† *Suffragation. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *suffragatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suffragari* to SUFFRAGATE.] The giving of a vote.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 12 Our suffragation, or consenting voices. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 176 A diabolically... contract, sacrament, suggestion, suffragation, operation, and delusion. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

So † *Suffragator* [L. *suffragator*], a voter, supporter; witness; † *Suffragatory a.* [L. *suffragatorius*], exercising a right to vote.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 262 Did ever any man make his suffragators or spokesmen to god? 1618 T. MOXTON in *Usaker's Lett.* (1686) 67 The Synod... is held at Dort, the most of their Suffragators are already Assembled. 1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 427/1 Suffragatory institutions were to be solicited.

Suffrage (sʊˈfrɛdʒ), sb. Also 5 *souffrage*, *aofrage*, 6 *sc. sufferagh*, 6-7 *aufferage*, 7 *auffrage*. [ad. L. *suffragium*, partly through F. *suffrage* (from 13th c.). Cf. It., Pg. *suffragio*, Sp. *sufragio*. An earlier anglicization of the L. pl. is SUFFRAGIES.]

1. *collect. pl. and sing.* Prayers, esp. intercessory prayers, intercessions. *arch.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 303 In alle pise wordis ben feyned of gostliche suffrage wip-oute grounde. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 431 Vn til thei ask the suffrage and helpe of Seynte Wenefride. c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 182 In massys, in matyns, in oþer owayes, suffrages, almyas, fastynges. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* 1. 3259 Also by her merite, suffrage and peticion Every humble creature had helpe and succour. 1553 *Bacon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 197 The Suffrages and sacrifices of the Masse. 1602 WATSON *Ab. Eng.* xiii. lxxvii. Not tedious suffrages they ask't, nor Sacrifices strate. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 245 The chappell being onlie for privat or secret suffrages. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. 1. 64 That the Sacrifice might bring to them a greater Indigence, being offered up by the Suffrages of the Saint. 1805 KINGSLAY *Heretic* I. Of what use to you then the suffrages of the saints? 1904 M. HAWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. viii. 110 The Queen was at prayers—which is more than can be said for the priest who should have lifted up her suffrages.

b. *spec.* Prayers for the souls of the departed: esp. in phr. to do suffrage. *arch.*

c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 58 He... garte do message & oders prayers & suffrage of halie kirk for hym. c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 206 So pat þey scholde haue in mynde the sowlys Afore in alle here prayeris suffrages & benefettes for euer. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 348/a That generale Suffrages temporal myght be done for them. 1521 *Extr. Burgh Recs.* Stirling 14 Oct. (1887) 13 Twa markis of obit silver... for suffragh to be down for the saullis of wquhill Alexander lord Elphinstoun and Sir Jochen Elphinstoun, his fader. c1554 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 87 To do suffrage for the sawill of the deid. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*, xv. xxii. 434 Whose soule art thou?.. Wantest thou any suffrages, masses, or almes? 1596 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghosts & Spir.* 107 Whether he require any aide by prayers and suffrages? 1848 K. H. DICAN *Broad Stone Hon.* III. Morus 280 Their prayers and suffrages for the dead.

† c. phr. *Suffrages of prayers*; cf. med.L. *orationis suffragium*, OF. *suffrages d'oroisons*. *Obs.*

The original sense was prob. 'help given by (intercessory) prayer': cf. sense 2.

1447 in Anstey *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O.H.S.) I. 261 We commend us unto þowr goode lordschipe w! the gostly suffrages of oure prayers. c1613 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1914) XIV. 34 We humbly request the Suffrages of your Devout Prayers of Charity.

d. pl. Liturgical intercessory petitions; esp. in the Book of Common Prayer, (a) the intercessory petitions pronounced by the priest in the Litany (also *sing.*, any one of these); (b) a series of petitions pronounced by the priest with the answers of the people, a set of versicles and responses.

Also by some writers (see quot. 1657, 1732, 1796) used for a responsive petition (or response to a versicle, etc.).

1532 ELVOR *Lett. in Gov.* (1880) I. p. lxxix, [In Germany] the Priest [at mass] in vestmentes after our manner singith everi thing in Latine as we use, omitting suffrages. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. *Comm. Prayer, Evensong*, Then the suffrages before assigned at Matins. *Ibid.*, Litany, The Letany and Suffrages. 1587 Haason *England* II. l. 138/1 in *Folioshed*, After morning praier also we haue the letanie and suffrages. 1657 STANHOPE *Bk. Comm. Prayer* 95 These Forms of prayers, (where the peoples devotion is so often excited... by continual Suffrages, such as *Good Lord deliver us*; *We beseech thee to hear us good Lord*) were called *crevices deprecis*, earnest or intense Petitions. 1666 Bk. *Comm. Prayer, Form of Prayer* 5 Nov., In the Suffrages after the Creed, these shall be inserted and used for the King. 1697 J. LAWIS *Mem. Dh. Gloucester* (1780) 78 He... would answer very properly at prayers, in the Suffrages and different parts of the Liturgy. 1714 *Order in Council* 1 Aug. in *London Gaz.* No. 5447/3 In the Suffrages next after the Creed, instead of *Queen* read *King*. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 54 They compiled a Litany consisting of many short petitions interrupted by Suffrages. 1796 *Precis Anonym.* (1800) 145 *Tu autem*... is the beginning of the suffrage, which was supposed to follow the reading of the Scripture, which the reading scholar was to continue, by saying, *Miserere mei, Domine*. 1855 POTTER *Bk. Comm. Prayer* 255 After the suffrage for the Church, those for the ecclesiastical orders

usually come first. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1327 A brief litany, in which the people continually respond to the various suffrages, 'Lord, have mercy upon us'. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 May 7/a Installation of the Dean of Gloucester... The Bishop then said some suffrages. 1885 *Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 496 The Suffrages which the clerks were wont to sing in the time of the communion [*viz.* the Agnus Dei, etc.]. *transf.* 1701 NORMIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 35 This great and solemn suffrage of the adorable Trinity, Let us make man.

† 2. Help, support, assistance. Also, one who helps, a support. *Obs.*

c1460 *Promp. Parv.* 483/a K., P. Suffrage, or helpe, *suffragium*. c1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 174 And had nought bene throu suffrage of his harp, Wyth sharp pikis he had bene aschorne & schent. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* 1. 420 Most blessed Werburg... Our synguler suffrage, and sterre of our clerenes. *Ibid.* 3055 Than she requyred with humylite The apyrtyll suffrage of holy vncyon. 1528 ROY *Kede me* (Arb.) 86 Thorowe his passion, For vs he made satisfaccion, Withoute eny mans suffrage. 1613 R. C. Table *Alph. Suffrage*, consent, or voyce, or helpe.

3. *orig.* A vote given by a member of a body, state, or society, in assent to a proposition or in favour of the election of a person; in extended sense, a vote for or against any controverted question or nomination.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. xxvi. Wks. 1259/a Every mans assent was called his suffrages... one kinde of those suffrages, was by certayn thynges that are in latine called *calculi*. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 218 People of Rome, and Noble Tribunes here, I aske your voyces and your Suffrages. c1600 DRAVTON *Miseries* Q. Margaret cliv, The Spirituall Lords, and Temporall... who farre more ready are to give, then their suffrages fell upon Paul Luc. 1609-10 COLLEGE *Friend* (1665) 127 Each of these [sc. inhabitants] has a right to a suffrage. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. i. § 2 (1876) 125 A magistrate or magistrates, whom we may suppose elected by the suffrages of the community. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 91 Those whose suffrages are to determine its [i.e. the State's] future should be able to give an intelligent vote.

b. An object, as a pebble, a marked paper, or the like, used to indicate a vote given. *rare.*

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1259/2 Vnto him which ouercometh, he will geue a white suffrage. 1605 J. BUCK in Peacock *Stat. Camb.* (1841) App. B. p. lxxviii, The Scrutators... put their suffrages into one of the Hats. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxvii, The Grand Master had collected the suffrages. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 543 note, *ἡνδύσειαν*, to vote by suffrages thrown into jars.

4. *gen.* A vote in support of or an opinion in favour of some person or thing; hence (now *Obs.* or *arch.*), in neutral sense, an opinion.

1594 *Selimus E.* The loue I beare to my deare Acomat, Commands me giue my suffrage vnto him. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* To Rdr., If it were put to the question... the worse would finde more suffrages. 1640 HALL *Episc.* II. xiii. 166 Tertullian was... not at all below him [sc. Irenaeus] in the clearnesse of his suffrage, *Edant origines* &c. 1653 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 24, I have here sent you an Extract of the Substance of that Elector's Suffrage there concerning his Majesty. 1660 H. MOSE *Myst. Dial.* To Rdr. 25 He that is a perfect Papist being of one mind and suffrage with his Church. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xix. 181 My anxious parents urge a speedy choice, And to their suffrage gain the filial voice. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 21 p. 9 He that finds his knowledge narrow... and by consequence his suffrage not much regarded. c1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* in Austen-Leigh *Mem.* (1871) 322 'Oh uncle! do look at my partner; she is so pretty!... Charles was hurried off without being able to receive his uncle's suffrage. 1822-7 GOON *Study Med.* (1829) I. 423 It has not fallen to my lot... to add my suffrage in its favour. 1850 WHIFFLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 13 He has the hesitating suffrages of men of taste, and the plaudits of the million. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 216 The world would not be as much so if I really wanted its suffrages.

5. Approval, sanction, consent. *Const. to arch.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* viii. 7 That God nor Goddesses may attempt, t' infringe my soueraine mind: But all giue suffrage. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. ii, I'll giue no suffrage to't. a1652 BROMA *Novella* v. 1, Let me beg Your suffrage Lady, I may bid them welcome. 1668 ROLLE's *Abridgm.* Publ. Pref. a.2, The Common-Law of England... hath had the suffrage of the whole Kingdom in all Ages. 1704 EVALYNE *Diary Dec.*, My Lord of Canterbury wrote to me for suffrage for Mr. Clarke's continuance... in the Boyle Lecture. 1707 J. BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 12 The system to be established by his suffrage is calculated for the... purposes of extending peace. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 20 Nov., To gain your suffrage to his views, he endeavours [etc.]. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* II. (1875) 80 Those religious systems which happen to have the suffrage of the government.

† b. An instance of this; an expression or token of approval. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 304 Such was the glorie and valour of Huniades... as... procured vnto him the generall fauour and suffrages of all. 1607 TORSALL *Furrs*, *Beasts* 470 The man was pardoned, and the lion was giuen vnto him for a reward or suffrage. 1610 HERWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i, The Queene, the Peeres, And all the people with low suffrages, Haue shrid their Auees. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. o They openly presaged, that this gift... was a future suffrage of his succession confirmed by diuine events. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 129 A system... which had won for itself a suffrage so general if not universal.

† 6. The support or assurance of evidence or testimony in favour of something. *Obs.*

1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 50 We list first to conclude our judgement by suffrages of scriptures. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 4 In the opinion of Claramontius, the reason of the thing gives a suffrage unto it. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. ii. 17 Precepts are delivered in an universal and abstracted manner, without any intervention assistance, or suffrage of sense. 1718 W. PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1796 I. 570 We herein are not without the Suffrage of the Scriptures to our Defence.

7. The collective vote of a body of persons. 1650 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* t. i. I choose it as my right by gift of heaven, The peoples suffrage, the dead Kings bequest. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Jan. 1661, I was now chosen (and nominated by his Majesty for one of the Council) by suffrage of the rest of the Members, a Fellow of the Philosophic Society. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1782) I. xii. 384 The election of a new emperor was referred to the suffrage of the military order. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 221 Philip, one of the seven trustees, who had been chosen by universal suffrage.

8. The collective opinion of a body of persons; hence, contextually, consensus of opinion; (common or general) consent.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 111 In this suffrage or voyce of consent. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 67 Mercator, who by the universall suffrage of all the learned is esteemed the most excellent cosmographer. 1664 GUNNING *Leut Fast* 79 The Apostles by their common suffrage sanctified, these 7 weeks of fastings. 1697 EVELYN *Numismata* vii. 240 Head, cut in Onyx, comparable by universal Suffrage to any of the Old Masters. 1794 R. J. SOLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 231 To prefer their own judgment to the general suffrage of mankind. 1851 MILL *Utilitar.* II. 16 What means are there of determining which is the acutest of two pains, except the general suffrage of those who are familiar with both? 1884 HINDALL *Garfield & Educ.* II. 361 He draughted a paper, and submitted it to the suffrage of the republic of scientific scholars.

† b. Repute; = OPINION 6. Obs. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 90 She hath the suffrage abroad to be one of the most August Governments in the world.

9. The casting of a vote, voting; the exercise of a right to vote; election by voting.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law & Wars* 907 They should have right of suffrage in their Dyets and Assemblies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 415 Here he had need All circumstances, and wee now no less Choice in our suffrage. 1709 STARRS *Ann. Ref.* xxix. 299 They went to the Suffrage in the Afternoon, and such of the House as were against the Six Articles, carried it. 1760-71 J. ADAMS tr. *Jun & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 45 In the former [university] are chairs for the sciences, and filled by suffrage. 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 300 A successor was chosen by general suffrage. 1887 LOWELL *Democracy* etc. 32 The right of suffrage is not valued when indiscriminately bestowed.

† 10. A voice or voting power in a matter. Obs. 1665 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 375 The Covenanters had so laid the Plot, that none but those of their own Party should have Suffrage in it. 1673 *Lady's Call*. Pref. The Gynecium has still had a rival suffrage with the Senate.

11. The right or privilege of voting as a member of a body, state, etc. (orig. U.S.)

1789 *Constit. U. S. v.* No state shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 220 The suffrage, or qualification of electors, is very various. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 313 The survivors were obliged to become Roman citizens without suffrage. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 114 No territories shall be admitted as States in which there is not an equal suffrage of all races and colours.

b. With prefixed word denoting the extent, as female, household, manhood, universal, woman's, women's suffrage.

1798 W. NARES *Jacobin* vi. in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 22, I pant and sigh for universall suffrage. 1866 [see HOUSEHOLD 8]. 1873 [see MANHOOD 7]. 1877 GLAISTONE *Glean.* (1879) I. 147 Is not Mr. Lowe a little hard on the universal suffrage of France, when he charges on it a protective tariff, seeing that the no-suffrage of Russia has one tenfold more protective? 1884 [see FEMALE 4. b].

† Suffrage, v. Obs. [f. prec. or ad. L. *suffragari* (see SUFFRAGATE).]

1. intr. To vote for or against; hence, to agree or side with, to give support to.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1614) 97 Neither children nor old men were allowed to suffrage in these assemblies. 1651 L. S. *People's Liberty* ix. 60 They are not to be permitted to suffrage in state affairs. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renois's Disp.* 237 Yet Matthiolus will not suffrage herewith, but contends [etc.]. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kavv* ix. 93, I never voted for exorbitant Episcopacy, nor should I have ever suffraged against a regulated. *Ibid.* Diat. vi. 309 Some, that suffrage for the Presbyterian Government. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogn.* 179 What he hath of this, was never learnt from his Hypotheses; but forcibly fetch'd in to suffrage to them. 2. trans. To elect by vote; hence, to give support to; to side with.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 57 As well as their worldly wisdoms are privilegd as members of the State in suffraging their Burgesses. 1641 *Anc. Customs Eng. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 368 Every particular subject, who is either present personally, or consenting by his assignee, suffraged by himself. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 17 When the false god call'd Upon her tempest breath to suffrage him.

Hence † Suffrager Obs. rare, a voter.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1614) 98 Little coffers, into which the suffragers which did approve the law did cast in the first table; those that disliked it, did cast in the second. 1701 *Eng. Inconv. Public & Adv. Priv. Elect.* 22 An Election is a Majority of Votes including the Sense of a Majority of Suffragers.

Suffragette (*suffrædʒɪt*). [f. SUFFRAGE sb. + -ETTE.] A female supporter of the cause of women's

political enfranchisement, esp. one of a violent or 'militant' type.

Attrib. uses, and derivatives such as *suffragettish*, -ism are frequent in newspapers.

1906 *Daily Mail* 10 Jan., Mr. Balfour and the 'Suffragettes'. It was not surprising that Mr. Balfour should receive a deputation of the Suffragettes. 1907 *Athenaeum* 28 Sept. 358/2 [Aristophanes] who represented Cleon as noisy, Euripides as sentimental, Socrates as pedantic, and women as 'suffragettes'.

Suffragial (*suffrædʒiəl*), a. nonce-wd. [f. L. *suffragium* SUFFRAGE + -AL.] Pertaining to voting. 1844 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 40 The two rights, commercial and suffragial.

† Suffragies, sb. pl. Obs. Also 3 -iis, 4-5 -ijs, 5 -iez, -yes, -is, 6 -ees. [ad. L. *suffragia*, pl. of *suffragium* SUFFRAGE sb.]

1. Prayers, esp. on behalf of the departed.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 A morwen, oþer a niht efter þe suffragiis of Uhtseng, siggeð Commendaciūm. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 259 No prelat may asoylle, ne graunte hevenly suffragies. 1430-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) VI. 195 Suffragies doen for dedde men. 1450 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 188/1 A solempne Obit. to be founden with other certayn observances and suffragies, a 1533 *Faith Disput. Purgat.* I. Wks. (1573) 17 He shal lye in the paynes of purgatory, untill he be delivred thence by Masse pence, the Popes pardon or certayne other Suffragies. 1555 *Epen Decades* (Arb.) 293 They thinke that the soules of dedde menne are not helped with the suffragies of preestes.

2. Votes, opinions, testimonies.

1587 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* 26 Lett him neither be a Commander or Lorde, nor a slave unto the suffragies, but a fellowe & a discerner. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 9 If nothing be true in one country which hath not suffragies from another Country, I cannot tell what historie may stand.

† Suffraging, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. SUFFRAGE v. + -ING.] The exercise of the suffrage, voting.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1614) 101 They also having freedom of suffraging. 1691-2 *Wood Fasti Oxon.* II. 107 An equal power of suffraging did not now pertain to all masters.

† Suffraginous, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *suffraginosus*, f. *suffragin-*, SUFFRAGO.] Of, belonging to, or affecting the hocks of animals.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 The bought of the fore-legs (in the elephant) not directly backward, the hough or suffraginous flexure behind rather outward. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suffraginous*, that is diseased in the houghs or pasterns.

Suffragism (*suffrædʒizəm*). [f. next + -ISM.]

The advocacy of an extension of the suffrage, e.g. to women (*women's suffragism*).

1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* xciii. III. 301 Women's suffragism is thought 'bad form'. 1908 *Lit. Guide* 1 Aug. 123/2 He does, indeed, make a remark on feminine achievement in those spheres, but we dare not repeat it in this year of suffragism.

Suffragist (*suffrædʒist*). [f. SUFFRAGE + -IST.]

An advocate of the extension of the political franchise, esp. (since about 1885) to women. Often with prefixed word (cf. SUFFRAGE sb. 11 b), as complete suffragist, universal suffragist, woman suffragist.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 156 If they come back Universal Suffragists, we offer to turn Radicals. 1845 *Tail's Mag.* XII. 67 The Complete-suffragists, will say, that the League are practically admitting the truth of what they have always urged. Which furnishes one reason the more why the Suffragists should help the League. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 17 Oct. 5 The anti-negro-suffragists in Connecticut. 1883 *American VI.* 7 The most persistent suffragist claims no more than this. 1900 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* Suppl. cxxi. The cause of the woman suffragists. 1914 *Daily Mail* 8 June 6/6, I am a woman and a suffragist.

† Suffrago (*suffrægo*). Anat. [L.] The 'heel' at the junction of the tibia and the tarsus in quadrupeds and birds.

1842 BRANDER *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Suffrago*, in Mammalogy and Ornithology, the joint of the tibia with the tarsus. 1873 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 240 The feathers rarely reach the suffrago.

Suffraigne, -ayn(d), obs. forms of SOVEREIGN.

† Suffrete. Obs. Also 5 -aite. [a. OF. *suffrete*, -aite = Pr. *sufracha*, lt. † *suffratia* = L. *suffracta*-m, pa. pple. fem. (used as sb.) of *suffringere* to break up, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *frangere* to break.] Want, need.

c 1490 *Merlin* III. 59 Many provertes [sic] and grete suffraites suffred oure lorde her in erthe for oure sake. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xciii. 144 Vytaill began to faylle, And was grete suffrete and scarsenes in thoost.

† Suffreteous, a. Obs. Also 5 suffreteuse, -ateuse, -atous. [a. OF. *suffreteous*, -atous (mod. F. *suffreteux*) = Pr. *sufrachos*; f. *suffraite* (see prec.).] Needy, in want, miserable.

c 1490 *Merlin* xiii. 201 He knoweth beste the pore and the suffreteuse. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cdx. 306 The hoost were but fewe and suffreteous by cause they had no shippes. 1490 — *Eneydos* I. 13 Now was that pyetous cyte. putte in desolacion suffreteous. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xii. 64 b/2 Tyll that thou hasty dystributed alle thyse goodes. — to the suffreteous, pore and nedy.

Suffreyn, obs. form of SOVEREIGN.

14. — in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 149 Fryst hyle to hym honoure That suffreyn is and socowre.

† Suffriate, v. Obs. rare-0. [f. pa. ppl. stem of L. **suffrāre*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *friāre* (see FRIABLE).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Suffriate*, to crumble bread.

† Suffricate, v. Obs. rare-0. [f. pa. ppl. stem of L. *suffrāre*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *friāre* to rub.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Suffricate*, to rub off.

† Suffront. Obs. [app. f. *suf-* = SUB- 3 +

FRONT sb. (9 b).] ? An altar-frontal.

1516 in G. Oliver *Lives Bps. Exeter* etc. (1861) 364 Suffront, stained de hloidio bokeraum cum ymagine Crucifixi. 1668 BR. HACKET *Let.* in T. T. Carter *Life J. Kettwell* (1895) 49 In velvet, purple and azure, fifty pounds worth... to serve as paraphront or suffront, and carpet for the Altar. a 1670 — *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 107 Paraphront, Suffront, for the Hangings above and beneath the Table.

Suffrutescent (*suffrutescent*), a. Bot. [ad. mod. L. *suffrutescens*, -ent-, f. *suf-* = SUB- 20 c + *frutescens* FRUTESCENT. So F.] Somewhat woody or shrubby at the base.

1816 *Edwards' Bot. Reg.* II. 130 *Arctotis maculata*. White tawny-stained suffrutescent *Arctotis*. 1829 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* (1836) 729 Stem suffrutescent. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 3. 50 Undershrubs or Suffrutescent plants, are woody plants of humble stature... If less decidedly woody, they are termed Suffrutescent.

† Suffrutex (*suffruteks*). Bot. Pl. suffrutices (*suffrutice*); also 7 *erron*. -ages (but cf. FRUITAGE 3). [mod. L. f. *suf-* = SUB- 22 + FRUTEX.] A plant having a woody base, but a herbaceous annual growth above.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 27 A fourth kind [of plant] which they call Suffrutice [sic] a mean betwene the Herbe and the shrub. 1691 *RAY Creation* I. (1692) 154 Odoriferous and ever-green Shrubs and Suffrutices. a 1706 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 509 Herbaceous Suffrutages. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Suffrutex*, is a low Woody perennial Plant, that sends out no leaves from its Roots; and beginning to be branch'd from the very bottom of the Stalk, as Lavender, Sage, Rue, and the like. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† Suffruticeous, -ious, a. Bot. Obs. [f. mod. L. *suffruticeus* (see prec.) + -EOUS, -IOUS.] = next.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renois's Disp.* 283 Kermes. is the name of a Suffruticeous Plant. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Suffruticeous*, between a shrub and an herb.

Suffruticosus (*suffrutikosus*), a. Bot. [ad. mod. L. *suffruticosus*, f. *suffruticeus*, SUFFRUTEX + -OSUS.] Of the character of a suffrutex; woody at the base but herbaceous above.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Suffruticosus*, Suffruticeous, Undershrubby. 1842 *LOUDON Suburban Hort.* 420 Asphorberries being suffruticeous plants. 1842 BRANDER *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., Lavender is an instance of a suffruticeous plant. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 362 Litmus Lichens are rigid suffruticeous lichens.

So † Suffruticeous a. Obs. rare.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 378 *Suffruticeous*, suffruticeous, half-shrubby.

† Suffulce, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *suffulcire*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *fulcire* to prop, but ? confused with *suffraginare* to stuff.] trans. To stuff.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkower's Bk. Physike* 106/2 For Asphor-masye. Take 14 or 15 figges, suffulce, or fille the same with Mustard seed. *Ibid.* 111/2 Gird the bodye.. with the suffulced little pillowes.

† Suffult, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *suffult-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suffulcire* (see prec.).] trans. To support.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 36) 181 Hee minded to have suffultid and releved religion with his goods.

Suffulted (*suffulted*), a. Ent. [f. L. *suffultus*, pa. pple. of *suffulcire* (see above) + -ED.] See quot. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 287 Suffulted Pupil (*Pupilla suffulta*). When the pupil shades into another colour.

† Suffume, v. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. **suffumare*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 2, 25 + *fumare* to FUME.] trans. To suffumigate. Hence † Suffume sb., a suffumigation.

1540 R. JONAS *Byrth Mankynde* 19 b, It shalbe also verry profitayle for her to suffume the nether places with muske. 1656 RINGLEY *Pract. Physick* 20 Resolving suffumes are profitable.

Suffumigate (*suffumigat*), v. rare. Also 6 pa. pple. (Sc.) suffumigat. [f. pa. pple. of L. *suffumigare*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 2, 25 + *fumigare* to FUMIGATE.] 1. trans. To fumigate from below.

1588 ALEX. HUME *Hymns* vii. 35 Suffumigat with nard and cinnamon. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 202 The patients hinder parts well suffumigat with the same decoction. 1632 COCKERAM, *Suffumigate*, to smoke underneath. 1910 KIRLING *Rewards & Fairies* 270, I sprinkled sulphur on the faggots whereby the on-lookers were as handsomely suffumigat.

† 2. intr. To rise in smoke or vapour. Obs. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkower's Bk. Physike* 219/2 Take greene Corne or seede, lay it on coales, and it will suffumigate.

Suffumigation (*suffumigatjən*). Now arch. or Hist. [ad. L. *suffumigatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suffumigare* to SUFFUMIGATE. Cf. OF. *suffumigation*, F. *suffumigation*.] The action of suffumigating or fumigating from below; an instance of this; chiefly concr. (usually pl.): fumes or vapours generated by burning herbs, incense, etc.; also occas., a substance used for this purpose.

a. Med. used to produce a therapeutic effect by penetration of the body.

1422 YONGE *Secr. Secr.* lxiii. 239 Aftyr that man sholde vse suffumigacyons of herbis. a 1425 tr. *Ardeme's Treat.* *Fistula* etc. 74 Afterward be þer done suffumigation or

fomentation. 1540 R. JONAS Byrth Mankynde 26 Yf this profet nothyng, then vse this suffumigation. Take myrrhe, galbanum, castorium [etc.]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabthour's Bk. Physicke* 65/1 Let the suffumigation therof ascende to thy Eares. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Expl. Wds. Art. *Suffumigation*, is the smoke that is received into the body from under a stoole, for the diseases of the guts, fundament, or matrice. 1604 JAS. I. *Conniert*, to Tobacco (Arb.) 100 The stinking Suffumigation whereof [sc. of tobacco] they yet vse against that disease. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Acadian Princ.* 235, I meane by sweatings and suffumigations to extract all those viscid and oily humours. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 494 A Phthisical Person [cured]. by a Suffumigation of Amber. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 87 The Indians, often use it by way of suffumigation, for rheums, head-achs etc. 1835 BROWNINO *Paracelsus* III. 442 Such a suffumigation as, once fired, Had stunk the patient dead ere he could groan.

b. used in incantations, in the offering of sacrifices, and in witchcraft to excite evil spirits.

[1390, 14. : see SUFFUMIGATION.]

1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 427 The Sacrifices, that in Old times were made unto Fides, and Terminus, consisted in Suffumigations, and Odors. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* iii. (1898) 153 Diverse suffumigations incident to witchcraft. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 9 To these were .. given diuine worship and ceremonies with suffumigations, crowns of flowers, and other rites. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 97 They observed such a place of the Moone, made such a suffumigation, uttered such and such words at the grafting of one Tree upon another. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 222 A suffumigation made with the congealed blood of an Asse, and the fat of a wolfe, and Storax. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 179 Evil Spirits are pleased and allured and called up by Suffumigations of Henbane &c. stinking Smells, &c. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 46 The nostrils are made to inhale such suffumigation, as well as the mouth. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. iii. 179 note, The sympathetic influence... of stones and metals, ointments and suffumigations.

† c. *gen.* A fume, vapour. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 70 Suffumigation of Brimstone. a 1612 HARRINGTON *De Valet. Conserv.* (1624) 43 Your parlors or Chambers being first purged and ayred with suffumigations. 1614 T. ADAMS *Dinells Banquet* iii. 109 As the suffumigations of the oppressed stomach, surge vp and cause the head-ach. 1651 H. MOORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 5 A little reek or suffumigation.

Hence † *Suffumigations* a., used for suffumigation.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. vi. 119/3 Suffumigations Gums, or such as are for Perfumes.

† *Suffumige*. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *suffumigum* (whence It., Pg. *suffumigato*), f. *suffumigare* to SUFFUMIGATE.] = SUFFUMIGATION.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xx. 245 Drying suffumiges or smoaks are oft prescribed with good success. 1855 DUNLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Suffumigum*, a perfume; suffumige; fumigation.]

† *Suffund*, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *suffundere* (see SUFFUSE).] *trans.* To suffuse.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 68 Many stones may be ignited... and still suffused with a certain humour.

† *Suffurate*, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. pa. ppl. stem of L. *suffurari*, f. *suf* = SUB- 25 + *furari*, f. *fur* thief.] *trans.* To steal away.

1549 E. BECKE *Bible Pref.* A. vii. If all magistrates... wold... vouchsafe to suffurate & spare an hour or it in a day, from they: worldly busines. a 1564 BECON *Nosegay Pref.* Wks. (1843) 195 At such hours as I could conveniently suffurate and steal away from the... teaching of my scholars.

Hence † *Suffuration*, a drawing away.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 297 The Spagyric art... doth debilitate many things by a privie and insensible suffuration.

Suffuse (sôf'üz), v. [f. L. *suffus*—s. pa. ppl. stem of *suffundere*, f. *suf* = SUB- 2, 25 + *fundere* to pour.]

1. *trans.* To overspread as with a fluid, a colour, a gleam of light.

a. of tears, moisture. Chiefly *pass.*

1590 [see SUFFUSED 1]. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lxxiv. His eyes vnclos'd, with tears suffused. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng. Chas. I.* x. l. 461 Hamilton long followed him with his eyes, all suffused in tears. 1773-83 HOOLE *Ort. Fwr.* xviii. 1162 While tears his cheeks suffuse. 1797 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* (1799) I. 352 His whole frame [was] suffused with a cold dew. 1838 FARRSCOTT *Ferd. & In.* xiii. II. 115 Every eye was suffused with tears.

b. of light, air, fire, colour. Often in fig. context.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 1086 Dark looks succeed; Suffus'd, and glaring with untender fire. 1786 tr. *Beekford's Vathek* (1883) 33 To hide the blush of mortification that suffused their foreheads. 1813 SNELLEY *O. Mab* vi. 25 A kindling gleam of hope Suffused the Spirit's lineaments. 1818 WOODSW. *Even. Volunt.* ix. 45 Yon hazy ridges... Climbing suffused with sunny air. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxv. 184 The glorious light... suffused with gold and crimson the atmosphere itself. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxv. 283 The beautiful colour that for a second suffused her blushing face. 1882 GARDEN 5 Aug. 119/1 Sepals and flowers white, suffused at base with rusty lilac.

c. *transf.* and fig.

1813 COLERIDGE *Night-scene* 43 Eyes suffused with rapture. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 101 The life and literature of the nation were suffused with these reminiscences. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virg. Aeneid* 160 The crowded ranks Of disembodied Shades suffused the banks. 1868 HELPS *Realism* ii. (1876) 10 The most commonplace objects being suffused with beauty. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xv. 234 The amused expression suffused the lawyer's face.

2. To pour (a liquid) over, a surface. (Also *refl.*) Chiefly in fig. context.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Roman Hist.* (1827) III. vii. 328 Suffusing over the study of philosophy the dye of rhetoric. 1815 VOL. IX.

Ann. Reg., *Chrou.* 92/1 Water, sugar, &c. from the boiler and pans, suffused thickly upon the trees. 1839 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 282 The healing flood of Christian truth shall suffuse itself in all directions. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 427 Springs, suffused from higher grounds.

Suffused (sôf'üz), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Overspread as with fluid, light, colour, etc. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 10 Wiping the tears from her suffused eyes. 1639 QUARLES *Argalus & Parthen.* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 264/2 Which strongly did importune A world of tears from these suffused eyes. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 202 The eyes became more suffused and dull. 1878 BROWNING *La Saitias* 71 How suffused a cheek Yon had turned me had I sudden brought the blush into the smile.

2. Spread over a surface like water. Also fig.

1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* i. 817 The deep look which shall drain Suffused thought into channelled enterprise. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvi. 432 There was a faint suffused sense of joy in her heart.

Hence *Suffusedly* adv., in a suffused manner.

1895 MAYNARD *Brit. Lepidopt.* 461 Forewings whitish... dorsum suffusedly fuscous.

Suffusion (sôf'üz'zôn), Also 7-tion. [ad. L. *suffusio*, -ônem, n. of action f. *suffus*— (see SUFFUSE). Cf. F. *suffusion*, It. *suffusione*, etc.]

1. The defluxion or extravasation of a fluid or 'humour' over a part of the body; † *concr.* the fluid itself; *spec.* in *Old Med.*, cataract.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xli. (Bodl. MS.) An oymenete pat... helpes agens suffusion of ynen. 1575 TUNBEAV. *Faulconer* 235 Ther is a cataract which doth light upon the eyes of a hawk where we may terme a suffusion. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 209 The braine [sc. of lizards] is profitable for suffusions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 26 So thick a drop serene hath quenched thir Orbs, Or dim suffusion veild. 1674 W. BATES *Harmony Div. Attrib.* vii. 140 As the eye that is clouded with a Suffusion, so that all things appear yellow to it. 1688 BOYLE *Vit. Sight* 251, I have observed them [sc. flies in the eye] to continue many years without being more than a bastard suffusion, as Physicians speake. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), Suffusion of the eye, in a Horse, is a Sort of Pin and Web. 1728 *Chambers's Cycl.* s.v. The Jaundice is a Suffusion of Bile over the whole Body. 1748 V. RENATUS *Div. Horset* 70 A Suffusion or Defluxion in their Feet. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. A suffusion, or extravasation of some humour, as of blood in the eye.

2. The action of suffusing a surface with fluid, moisture, or colour; the condition of being suffused or overspread. Also, an instance of this.

1611 CORN. *Suffusion*, a suffusion, or pouring upon; a spreading abroad. 1624 H. MOORE *Song of Soul* III. iii. 49 Miry clouds of this occurred earth; Whose dull suffusions make her often sown. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 65 In dim suffusion lies the glance divine, that lighten'd in their eyes. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* III. xxx. The golden glow, O'er which in slight suffusion flows A frequent tinge of paly rose. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xi. 127 He had... a furious aspect, suffusion of the eyes... and perfect sleeplessness. 1874 DARWIN *Emotions* viii. 218 The suffusion of the eyes with tears.

fig. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 224 Because he... being deeply tintured, as it were, with the Suffusions of it [sc. a doctrine], every thing which he look'd upon, seem'd to him colour'd with it. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 251 There is in this painting such a suffusion of grace, and such a blaze of beauty [etc.]. 1854 LD. COCKBURN *Life Jeffrey* I. 91 A clear sweet voice, and a general suffusion of elegance.

3. A colouring or tint spread over a surface, esp. over the skin by the action of the blood, etc.; *freg.* a flush of colour in the face, a blush.

1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xv. 287 The Disk of Phœbus when he climbs on high, Appears at first but as a bloodshot Eye; And when his Chariot downward drives to Bed, His Ball is with the same Suffusion red. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 390 p. 1 Would she not be much more modest without that ambiguous Suffusion? 1745 AKENSIDE *Odes*, *Agst. Suspicion* II, Already in your eyes I see a pale suffusion rise. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 232 He... had a yellow suffusion over his skin. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 102 A beautiful suffusion of purple. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix. The deadly paleness... gave place to a deep and rosy suffusion. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* viii. 93 The tunica adnata was of a pearl-white colour, without the slightest suffusion.

Suffusive (sôf'üz'iv), a. [f. L. *suffus*— (see SUFFUSE) + -IVE.] Tending to suffuse or spread.

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 152 Interest in the love-stories and satisfaction in the minor character-drawing have passed into retrospection and suffusive musing. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* June 65/1 Purple and saffron and a suffusive blood-red flush.

|| *Sufi* 1 (sô'fi). Forms: 7 *Sufi*, 7, 9 *Sofee*, 8 *Soufee*, 8-9 *Sofi*, 9 *Sooft* (f), *Sooft*, *Soophee*, 9 *Sufi*, a-*g* سوفي *suffi* lit. 'man of wool', f.

سوف *suf* wool (see Margoliouth *Early Devel. Mohamm.*, 1914, 141). Cf. F. *sofi*, *soufi*. It has often been erroneously associated with SOPHY 1, q.v.]

One of a sect of Mohammedan ascetic mystics who in later times embraced pantheistic views. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 178 Those Turks which... would be accounted Sofees [marg. Puritans] do commonly read, as they walk along the streets. 1796 MONKE *Amer. Geog.* II. 572 Some of them called Souffees, who are a kind of quietists. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cabul* (1842) I. introd. 82 The mystical doctrine of the Sofees. 1874 LOWELL *Dante Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 149 A Soofi who has passed the fourth step of initiation. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 677/2 The Persian Sufis specially distinguished themselves by their practice of abstinence and solitary meditation.

attrib. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cabul* (1842) I. 273 The beauty of the Sofee system. 1886 CONDER *Syrian Stone-*

Lore ix. (1896) 342 note, The 'path', the final 'unity' with God, the disbelief in all creeds, [etc.], which form the great Sufi doctrines, are purely Buddhist.

Sufi 2, *erron.* form of SOPHY 1.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 707/1 The Sophi or Sufi of Persia. *Ibid.* V. 175/1 The palace of the Sufi princes.

† *Sufian*, a. and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *Sophian*, 7 *Sufean*. [f. *Sufi* 1 + -AN.] A. *adj.* Belonging to the Sufis. B. *sb.* A Sufi.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. 22. 108 For that in the Arabian tongue wof is called Sophy, those which are of this sect are called Sophians... The Sophians whiche are the Persians, weare redde ones [sc. turbans]. 1668 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 268 One of the Sufean Creed is Constituted Governor.

Sufic (sô'fik), a. [f. *Sufi* 1 + -IC.] Pertaining to the Sufis or their mystical system.

1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 522/2 There are frequent Sufic allegories [in the *Iskandarname*], just as in the *Makhean*. 1914 MARGOLIOUTH *Early Devel. Mohamm.* 153 To a certain extent the Sufic fasting and simplicity of diet was based on medical theory.

Sufism (sô'fiz'm). Also *Soofoeism*, *Sufyism*, *Suffeeism*, *Sufelism*. [f. *Sufi* 1 + -ISM.] = next.

1817 C. MILLS *Hist. Muhammedanism* 407 The... visionary doctrines of Soofism. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 101 The blended abstractions of Sufyism and the Vedanta. 1864 *Land. Rev.* 28 May, Hafiz, with his mystic Sufism. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 368/1 The system of philosophy professed by Persian poets and dervishes... is called Sufism.

So *Sufistio* a., pertaining to Sufism.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 368/1 The Sufistic system of philosophy.

Sufism (sô'fiz'm). Also *Sofism*. [f. *Sufi* (1) + -ISM.] The mystical system of the Sufis.

1836 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Lit.*, etc. III. 854 Sufism, the pantheistic mysticism of the East. 1847 in *WEAVER*. 1898 E. P. EVANS *Evol. Ethic* iv. 126 In Persia a highly mystical and poetical sofism has grown up.

Also *Sufiat* = *Sufi* 1 (in quot. *attrib.*); *Sufistio* a., pertaining to Sufism.

1854 LOWELL *Journ. Italy Prose Wks.* 1890 I. 199 He should take his motto from Bishop Goliath's '*Mihi est propositum in tabernâ mori*', though not in the Sufistic sense of that misunderstood Churchman. 1913 *Everyman* 13 June 269/1 The Sufist mystic, Jelalu' d' Din Rumi.

Sufon, *obs.* form of SEVEN.

† *Sug*, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Variant of *Soo sb.*

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* 511 The Rushes grow in low moyst sugges [edd. 1595, 1610 suggs], or waterie places.

† *Sug*, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also 7 *augg.* [Origin unknown.] A species of fish-louse parasitic on the trout.

1653 WALTON *Angler* III. 90 Many of them [sc. trout] have sticking on them Sugs or Trout lice, which is a kind of a worm, in shape like a Glove or a Pin with a big head. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. 2. 125. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 190. 1758 BINNELL *Deer. Thames* 176.

Sug (sug), v. *dial.* (chiefly west-country). Also *augg.* [Variant of *Soo v.*] To soak (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 5 As land by long sugging under the waters hath the heart of it eaten out. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). To *Sug*, to soak in Water. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 276 Its spongy, deep Roots will sugg, rot, and die here in a few Years.

Sugan, variant form of SUGGAN sb.

Sugar (ja'gari), *sb.* Forms: see below. [a. OF. *sucre* (12-14th c.), *sucre*, *zuchre*, *sukere*, north-east. *chucure*, mod.F. *sucre* (from 13th c.), = Pr. *sucre*, It. *zucchero*, ad. (prob. through OHG.) med.L. *zuccarum*, *succarum*, ad. Arab. سكر *sukkar* (with

prefixed article *assukkar*, whence Sp. *azucar*, Pg. *assucar*). The phonological history of the Eng. forms is in several points obscure. (1) The *g* of the modern form (see 7-forms below) cannot be accounted for by any known OF. or AF. forms (but med.L. *zugarum* occurs); cf., however, AF. *segerstaine*, Norman F. *segrastein* = OF. *secrestain* (see SEXTON), and Eng. *flagon* representing F. *flacon*. (2) The quantity of the vowel of the first syllable appears to have been variable from early times (cf. the spellings *suigur*, *sewger*, *seukere*, and *suggur*), but the development of initial (s) into (j) makes it probable that the long *u* prevailed (cf. *sure*), and that shortening took place afterwards; (*siu'gari*) survives in some north midl. districts. (3) The Sc. forms (8) pronounced (*sw'kor*) show a survival of the short vowel type from F. (*suk'r*), but LG. influence is also possible.

The relation of Arab. *sukkar* to Gr. *σάκχαρος*, *sákcharo* (whence L. *saccharon*, SACCHARUM), Pers. *shakar*, Skr. *śarkarā* (Prakrit *sakkara*) ground or candied sugar, orig. pebble, grit (cf. JAGGER), is not clear. Forms representing one or other of the types are found in most European languages: e.g. MLG. *sucker*, MDu. *sucker*, *saker*, *suycker* (mod. Du. *suiker*), OHG. *sucura* (MHG. *suicker*, G. *sucker*), Icel. *sykr*, MSw. *söcker*, *sucker* (Sw. *socker*, Da. *sukker*), Lit. Russ. *cukor*, Serb. *cukar*, Boh. *cukr*, Pol. *cykier*, Turk. *sukker*; Rum. *sahăr*, Russ. *sakhari*, Serb. *šećer*, *čakara*, *čakara*, Bulg. *šehter*, *sahar*, Turk. *sheker*.]

1. A sweet crystalline substance, white when pure, obtained from a great variety of plant juices, but chiefly from those of the sugar-cane and sugar-beet, and forming an important article of human food.

a. 3-4 zucker, 4-ur, zucker, -er, zuckor, zukre, ouker, 5 zucere, zucuary; 5 zugere, -ure.

In med.L. documents it is often impossible to determine whether a form is intended for Latin or for latinized English. c1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 494 Zeker Roch. 1182 Per empconem 434 librum, cum quartario, zucure, xlij d. 1419 *Lib. Alb. Rolls Ser. I.* 224 Kark de zucure, xij d. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat.* Fistula etc. 68 Recipe cynamon [etc.], to which be done zucuary euenly. 14. *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 714 *Hec zucurea* [sic], zugure.

B. 4 sucere, -ore, suker, (seukere), 4-5 sucro, 5 sucure, sukyr.

[1289-90] *Housch. Exp. R. de Swinfield* (Camden) 116 In .xix. li. sucra, vij. s. vij. d. ob. . Item in .xxix. lib. sucra in duobus panibus .xvi. s. xj. d.] 1308 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 4 In x libra de sucro, 9d. 1309-10 *Ibid.* 6, 3 li. de sucro. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Such sucro mon secheth that saveth men some. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 pet is pe zucete sucro and of good smak. 1390 *Gowza Conf.* 11. 222 When weym mellet with the Sucro And marriage is mad for lucre. 14. *Langl. P. Pl. B.* v. 122 (MSS. B.R.) Sucro. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 484/1 Sukyr, zucura.

γ. 4-5 sugure, 4-6 sugur, sugre, 4-7 suger, 5-6 sugour, (4 sugur, 4, 6 sugor (?), 5 seowger, sugyr, -or, sogyr, suggir, 6 sugare, -ir, suggur, sugar, 6-8 sugar, 7 shugar), 6- sugar.

1334-5 *Abington Rolls* (Camden) 4 Item pro surger vij s. x d. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 312 The nyeth is swete to be soule, no sugre is swetter. c1386 *CHAUCER Squire's T.* 606 Yene hem sugre [vrr. sugre, sucro, sugre], hony, breed and Milk. c1400 *MAUNDRE* (Roxb.) xvii. 76 Swetter pan sugur or hony. 1440-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 78 Item i laff de suggir. *Ibid.*, Di. 1 laff de Sogyr. 1492 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 211, 6 loves of seower, 10 s. 1530 *PALSGR.* 176 *Sucro*, sugre. 1569 *TURNER Herbal* 1. 36 b. The powder of it [sc. liverwort] taken wyth sugur. 1607 *DEKKER & WESTER Northw. Hoe* 11. The warres in Barbary make Sugar at such an excessive rate. 1684 *WILSON in Collect.* (O.H.S.) 1. 255 For sugur. 1756 C. *LUCAS Ess. Waters* 1. 73 The like effect is produced by dropping oils on sugar. 1788 *COWPER Pity for Africans* 6 How could we do without sugar and rum? Especially sugar, so needful we see? 1808 G. B. SHAW *Plays I. Widowers Houses* 8 Do you takesugar, Mr Cokane?

δ. Sc. 5-7 succour, 8- succor, sucker, (5 aucur, 6 sukkoure, suckar, succor(s), 7 sucro, 8 soukar).

1495 *Ledger A. Halyburton* (1867) 41, 12 li. sucra valans, . . . sucra lacryse. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* 1. 284 vij pund and x vnce of succour. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* xvii. 145 Spices, eirbis, drogis, gummis, & succor for to mak exquisit electuaries. 1649 J. Boyd *Last Battell* 958 (Jam.) Poyson, confected with sucra, is moste piercing and deadly. 1644 *Row Extr. in Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xvi, Two of them . . . misbehaveth themselves . . . in drinking wine, sced, and succour. 1786 *BURNS Scotch Drink* ix, Just a wee drap spiritual burn in, An' gusty sucker! 1854 J. FRASER *Poet. Chimes, Jas. V.* iii. li. Neeps, like sucker, wha'll buy neeps?

b. With qualifying adj., sb., or phr. indicating:

a. the place of origin or manufacture, as *†sugar of Alisander* (= Alexandria), *Babylon, Barbary, Candy* (cf. *SUGARCANDIAN*), *Cyprus* (= Cyprus), *Marrocks* (= Morocco); see also *Lisbon*; b. colour, as *black, blanch, brown* (see *BROWN* a. 7), *green, white, yellow sugar*; see also *Roset*; c. the stage of boiling, purification, or crystallization at which, or the form in which, the particular kind is produced, as *blown, boiled, burnt, caramel, centrifugal, clarified, coarse, cracked, crushed, crude, crushed, crystal, crystalline, crystallizable, -ised, double-refined, form, granular, ated, hard, high, liquid, low, powdered, raw, refined, refining, refuse, sifted, stamped, strained, uncrystallizable, unrefined sugar*; *†ambered, female, fluid, male, pulled, store, true sugar, †sugar royal* (see quotes.); see also *BARLEY B.* 2, *BASTARD A.* 10, *CANDIEO* 2, *CANDY* sb. 1, 2, *CLAVED* 1, *FEATHERED* 9, *LOAF-SUGAR*, *LUMP* sb. 8, *MOIST* a. 7, *MUSCADO*, *PEARL* sb. 1, 2, *PEARLED* 4, *POWDERED* 1, 5 b, *POWDERED* 6, *ROCK* sb. 1, 4 a, 9, *SOFT* a. 27, d. its use, as *coffee, kitchen, preserving sugar*; e. the plant from which it is made; see *BET* sb. 2, *BETROOT*, *CANE* sb. 1, 9 a, *DATE* sb. 1, 4, *MAPLE* 3, *PALM* sb. 1, 7 c.

c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 50 Casto a-bouyn Sugre of *Alysandre. a 1648 *Digby Closet Opened* (1669) 131 Ambered-sugar is made by grinding very well, four grains of Amber-greece, and one of Musk, with a little fine Sugar. c1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 518, 20 li. zukur *Babilon. 1592 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees 1860) a12, xlbs. of *Barbarysugar 108. 1607 *MARSTON What You Will* 11, Ha sweete, hunny barbary sugar sweete Maister. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Take *blake sugre, an cold water. 1408-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 608 It. 1 lb. sugar *blanch, 25. 1795 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., To have *Blown Sugar; when it has boiled a few more Walms, hold the Skimmer in your hand, and having, as before, shaken it a little, beating the Sides of the Pan, blow through the Holes. 1843 *FERRIERA Food & Diet* 119 When sufficiently beated, sugar becomes brown, . . . in this state it is called Caramel or *Burnt Sugar. 1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 41 Sugar which excelleth the sugre of *Candy or Sicilia. 1795 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., These boilings are perform'd by Degrees. . . . Sugar may be boil'd till it becomes Smooth, Pearled, Blown, Feather'd, *Crack'd and *Caramel. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 87a Soft *centrifugal sugar. 1795 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Two Ladles full of *clarify'd Sugar are put to one of Water. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., *Coarse sugar, in which there is more oil than in refined sugar, is recommended as a good medicine. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2443/1 The crystals are separated in the centrifugal machine, and sold as a very light-colored *coffee-sugar. a 1834 in *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 709 Different Sorts of *crashed Sugar to be kept separate. 1798 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., *Crude Sugar, or Muscovade, is that first drawn from the Juice of the Cane. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. i. § 1. 66 The syrup, is boiled down again in the vacuum pan, and is obtained in the form of what is

termed *crushed sugar. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 194/1 *Crystal Sugar. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor . . . can dissolve none of the *crystalline sugar. *Ibid.* 1203 Not only is the *crystallizable sugar blackened, but its faculty of crystallizing impaired. *Ibid.* 1207 Nearly 35 cwt. of *crystallized sugar. 1316 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 31, 18 li. de sucrore de *cipre. c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 95 Take reasons of corance, . . . Maces, sugar of Cipris. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV. s.v., The *double refined sugar of the shops. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 498/1 That which is obtained from Muscovado, the crystals of which are sweeter, and less hard and fine, is named *female sugar. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 872 *Form sugar (nearly white). 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1203 Concentrated cane-juice, containing nearly halfits weight of *granular sugar. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 225/1 The difficulty of extracting *granulated sugar from a fruit containing so much mucilage. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2447/2 Cones of sugar, containing 100 pounds each of *green sugar. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV. s.v., They put it up in hogsheds, . . . under the name of *grey or brown sugar. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* (1860) App. p. lv, *Hard sugar for conserve of redd roses. 1848 *Chambers' Inform.* for People 1. 727/2 According to the quantity of water which any sugar contains, so it is denominated *high or *low; that from the cane being a higher or stronger variety than that from the grape, and sugar-candy a higher form than that of raw sugar. 1607 *Topsell Four's Beasts* 238 They are served upon the table, and strewed over with *kitchen sugar. 1681 *Gazw Muszum* 11. ii. li. 224 By placing a great many slender sticks across a Vessel of *liquid Sugar. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 795/2 [The key] on being . . . turned round, unlocks the socket and plug at the bottom of the tube, and allows the liquid sugar to flow through the apertures. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 498/1 That which is obtained from cakes of sugar is very white and hard, resembling crystal; it is called *male sugar. 1799 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 495 In 25 li. de Zuker *Marrocks. c1340 *Ibid.* 36 In 12 li. succris Marrok'. 1788 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., They strew the Surface over with the same *pounded Sugar. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* 1. 204 *Pulled sugar, or penides. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 59/2 After the melasses are drained off, the sugar becomes pretty dry and fair, and is then called muscovado or *raw sugar. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* 1. 57 As much as the *Refined-Sugar wants of its first Weight. 1845 *Act 8 & 9 Vict.* c. 5 § 10 Bastard or Refined Sugar. 1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1089 The *refuse sugar . . . remaining after the process of refining. c1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 494 In 10 li. de Zuker *Roch. 1346-7 *Ibid.* 15, 5 li. Zukur de Roche. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* 1. 55 This *Sugar-Royal is extremely white throughout the whole. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 102 Double refined Sugar, called, Sugar Royal. 1845 *ELIZA ACTON Mod. Cookery* xvi. (ed. 2) 335 The pastry must be . . . well covered with *sifted sugar. 1867 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* II. 687/1 A description of sugar, called *stamped sugar, is prepared from the inferior qualities . . . in such a manner as to have the shape and appearance of first quality refined. 1788 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., *Strain'd or Brown Sugar, does not differ much from the crude Sugar. 1812 *HOWARD in Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 793/2 Water dissolves the most *uncrystallizable sugar in preference to that which is most crystallizable. 1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1092 The Quantity of *Unrefined Sugar imported into the United Kingdom. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Take *whyte sugre an caste per-to. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 5 When time bath toun'd white surger to white salte. 1774 *GOLOSIN. Nat. Hist.* (1824) 1. 135 White sugar will sometimes be full of maggots. 1867 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* II. 677/2 The juice being decanted off and boiled down, . . . furnished a pure white sugar. 1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1097 Sugar. Bengal, *yellow.

o. pl. Kinds of sugar; also, †cargoes or stocks of sugar.

1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 25 § 8 The said Acte . . . is not meant to extend . . . to any Wynes Oyles Sugers. 1607 [HARINGTON] *Englishmen. Doctor Ad Libr.*, Nor of Barbary, Those luscious Canes, where our rich Sugars lie. 1695 *Disc. Duties on Sugars* 4 Every one that hath been acquainted with the Importing Sugars. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1733) 1. 52 Decio got five hundred pounds by his sugars. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* II. 58/2 Sugars manufactured in India. 1847 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Dec. 413 Sugars had evidently risen.

†d. = SUGAR-CANE. Obs.

1593 *MUNDAY Def. Contraries* 93 In Madera, Cyprus, and other Isles, where the Sugars doe grow. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 111 The country abounds in Sugars, which they make great and many uses of. 1785 *MARTYN Lett. Bot.* xiii. (1794) 153, I have not told you, that Sugar is a grass of the first division.

2. transf. and fig. uses, phrases, etc.

a. fig. or in fig. context: Sweetness; also, sweet or honeyed words.

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 1194 To whom this tale sucre [vrr. seukere, sugre] be or soot. 1412-30 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. 218 Galle in his breste and sugre in his face. 1430 — *Min. Pin* hony moupe bat doth with sugre flete. c1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) II. 160 Galle under sugre bath doubyl bitterness. c1530 *Cri. Love* 524 That they be bound by nature to disceve, and sugre strew on gall. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Oct., Mr. Noyes . . . said Love was the Sugar to sweeten every Condition in the married Relation. 1890 *BARBER & LELAND Slang Dict.* (1897), *Sugar*, . . . (Amer.) flattery, praise, gammon. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 398 She was all sugar and honey.

b. Proverbial and allusive phr. To be neither sugar nor salt, not to be made of sugar or salt; not likely to be injured by a wetting; not afraid of wet weather.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. iii. 31 Honestie coupled to beautie, is to haue Honie a sawce to Sugar. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* 251 Sugar never marred sawce. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* i, Sure he's neither sugar nor salt, that he'd melt. 1855, 1870 [see *SALT* sb. 1] a fl.

o. slang. Money.

1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 648 We have just touched for a rattling stake of sugar at Brum. 1884 *Punch* 11 Oct. 180/1

Political Picnics mean sugar to them as is fly to wot's wot. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 308 He's always got the sugar, consequence he always gets the worth of his money.

3. Chem. a. In old terminology, applied (with qualification) to certain compounds resembling sugar in form or taste (cf. *SALT* sb. 1 5). †*Sugar of iron, steel*: ? an oxide or chloride of iron; *Sugar of lead* or †*Saturn* (also *English sugar*): lead acetate. *Acid* (or *essence*) of sugar: oxalic acid. †*Sugar of milk* = *milk-sugar* (*MILK* sb. 10).

1652 *FARNCH Yorksh. Spaw* x. 92 To mix some Sugar of steel, or steel wine with the first glass. *Ibid.* xii. 99 Unless it be corrected . . . with Sugar of Iron, made out of the very Mine of Iron. 1661 *BOYLE Steph. Chym.* vi. 383 Sugar of Lead, which though made of that insipid Metal and sour salt of Vinger, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common Sugar. 1664 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 108. 176 It will shoot into most transparent Christals, which is called the Sugar of Saturn. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., Sugar of milk. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & Beaut.* iv. xxii. (1759) 297 The component parts of this [sc. milk] are water, oil, and a sort of a very sweet salt called the sugar of milk. 1776 *Edinb. Med. Comm.* IV. 260 Six parts of a fine volatile alkali, can be saturated with one of the acid of sugar. 1800 B. MOSELEY *Treat. Sugar* (ed. 2) 112 The acid thus obtained I call acid of sugar . . . because sugar affords it more pure . . . than any other matter hitherto tried. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxv. 314 In Egypt acetate of lead, under the name of *English sugar*, is in great request for making eye-water. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1225/2 *Acid of Sugar, Essence of Sugar*, common terms for . . . oxalic acid.

b. In modern terminology, a chemical compound having the composition of ordinary sugar and forming a constituent of many substances; also, in wider sense (with distinctive qualifying word), any member of the SACCHAROSE and GLUCOSE groups of carbohydrates, all of which are soluble in water, more or less sweet to the taste, and either directly or indirectly fermentable.

Sugar of acorns = QUERCITE. *Animal sugar, sugar of flesh or muscle* = INOSITE. *Hepatic sugar* = LIVER SUGAR. *Liquid sugar*, uncrystallizable glucose. See also APHIS 3, DIABETES, DIABETIC 1, FRUIT sb. 9, GELATIN 3, GRAPE sb. 1, INVERT a., INVERTED 6, LIVER sb. 1, 7, MALT sb. 5, MANNA 1, 9, MUSHROOM sb. 6c, NEST sb. 8, POTATO sb. 6 a, SORGHUM 4, STARCH sb. 5 b, URINE, VEGETABLE.

Sugar of milk, milk-sugar (= LACTOSE) is a sugar in the modern chemical sense, but the term belongs in origin to the old nomenclature (see a).

1846 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. 403 Sugar enters pretty largely into the composition of milk; and into the urine, when altered by disease. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1034 Sugar is the essential constituent in liquors to be converted into vinegar. 1866 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 322 (1) Sucroses, or the sugars proper, (2) Glucoses, or the grape sugars. 1891 F. TAYLOR *Man. Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 777 This quantity of urine contains half a grain of sugar.

1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 6 *Sugar of Acorns*. . . A saccharine substance contained in acorns. 1846 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. 403 *Animal Sugar. 1867 *BLOXAM Chem.* 615 A sweet substance called inosite or sugar of *Flesh. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* s.v. *Saccharum, Liver or Hepatic sugar*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 636 *Liquid sugar was first pointed out by Proust. . . . It is distinguished from every other species of sugar, by being incapable of crystallizing. 1854 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* 370 Inosite or sugar of *muscle. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, Sugar, muscle.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib. Of, pertaining to, derived or made from, connected with sugar or the sugar-cane, belonging to or involved in the cultivation or manufacture of sugar, as *sugar-adulteration, -barrel, -basin, -beer, -boilery, -bounty, -culture, etc.*; also, producing sugar, as *sugar-climate, -colony* (hence -*colonist*), *estate, -island* (-*islander*).

1856 *ORR's Circ. Sci. Pract. Chem.* 409 Any processes . . . of *sugar adulteration. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. iii. 1, *Sugar-barrels rolled forth into the street. 1851 *Catal. Great Exhib.* iii. 755/1 Two satin-wood *sugar-basins. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvi. 160 This *sugar-beer is called *huaraghu*. 1792 (title) Remarks on the New *Sugar Bill. 1848 Lp. G. BENTINCK in *Disraeli Life* (1905) 375 Six days' discussion on the sugar bill. a 1774 R. FERGUSON *Rising of Session* xi. Poems (1789) 47 In wine the *sucker baskets soom As light's a flee. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. v. iv, Of *sugar-boileries, plantations, furniture. 1840 R. ELLIS *Customs* IV. 243 marg. *Sugar Bounty. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Apr. 10/2 The International Conference upon Sugar Bounties. 1824 *AINSLIE Land of Burns* 232 Cading about the track-pats, pouries ad' *succar bowls. 1834 MARIA EDGEMORTH *Helen* xxxvi, She set sugar-bowl and cream before him. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. xxii. (Roxb.) 281 Sugar Boylers Instruments. a *sugar brush. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* i. 26 In the *sugar-chamber there were four pastycooks. 1830 T. BURGESS *Debates in Congress* 10 May 929 Men have . . . emigrated from South Carolina to the *sugar climate . . . of Louisiana. 1839 *URA Dict. Arts* 1203 Our *sugar colonists. 1790 *LUTTRELL Brief Lett.* (1857) V. 196 Our *sugar colonies in the West Indies. 1733 *Act 6 Geo. II.* c. 13 (title) An Act for the better, encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 56 § 9 The Island of Mauritius shall be deemed to be one of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies. 1591 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 156 For certane *succour confectis and sweet melt furmeist to bancatis. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 131/1 For stealing a silver tea-pot and *sugar-dish. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 23 May 1/1 The *sugar dust is heavily charged with ether. 1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1094 Mr. Grant's motion for a reduction of the *sugar duties, 25th of May, 1829. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* 1. 314 The *sugar estates in this colony contain five or six hundred acres. 1870 *KINGSLEY At Last* x, Managers of sugar-estates. 1613 *DEKKER Strange Horse-Race*, etc. Wks. (Grosart) III. 316 Before either this Masque, or *Sugar-feast come marching in their

true and most sweet state. a 1700 *EVERLYN Diary* 27 June 1654 A collection of eggs fried in the "sugar furnace." 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2446/1 *Sugar-furnace*, one in which pans are set for boiling sugar-cane juice. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 265 To make "Sugar Iceing for the Bridge Cake." 1714 *Observ. Trade Sugar Colonies* 5 How near the Desolation of the "Sugar Islands is at hand." 1764 J. OTIS *Rights Brit. Colonies* 20 That, "brutal barbarity that has long marked the general character of the "sugar-islanders." 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, The "Sugar Juice is purified." 1847 *Webster's Dict.* (ed. 2), "Sugar-kettle, a kettle used in boiling down the sap or juice from which sugar is made." 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, When it has been a Quarter of an Hour in the Forms, 'tis cut with a "Sugar-Knife." 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* 366/1 "Sugar-machinery, the rolling mills necessary for squeezing out the sap of the sugar-cane." 1600 *HAKLUT Voy. III.* 718 His own Ingenious or "sugar-mills." 1800 B. MOSLEY *Treat. Sugar* (ed. 2) 33 Water or Horse sugar Mills. 1681 *Grew Museum IV.* § 1. 353 Sal Ammoniac sublim'd in a "Sugar-Mould." 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 699 Treacle [is] the thick juice which has drained from refined sugar in the sugar-moulds. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* II. 55 Copper vessels heated by steam, like "sugar-pans," &c. 1809 *NEUMANN Sp.-Engl. Dict.*, *Alphenique*, a "sugar-paste made with oil of sweet almonds." 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, Some have imagined, that the ancient and modern "Sugar-Plant were different." 1714 *Observ. Trade Sugar Colonies* 4 The English "Sugar Plantations are upon small Islands." 1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1087 The Spanish sugar plantations. 1681 *Grew Museum II.* § 1. ii. 224 Permitting the Molasses to drain away through a hole at the bottom of the "Sugar-Pots." 1731 *Gentl. Mag. I.* 137 "Sugar Powder best 55 per C." 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 40 In the llande of Hispana... were erected 28 "sugar presses." 1870 *KINGSLEY At Last* x, A small sugar-press... under a roof of palm-leaf. 1890 D. DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* x. 261 The cog-wheels of the Indian sugar-presses were invariably cut at an angle of 45°. 1736 *BAILEY Household Dict.* M m 3b, To make all Sorts of "Sugar Puffs." 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi, Bullock's blood is... used in the "sugar refineries in England." 1855 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 440/2 The following analysis of "sugar refuse was made by Professor Johnston." 1780 J. HOWARD *Refuses in Eng. & Wales* 71 "Sugar-saucers of brass wire." 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 209 "Sugar scum, which consists of lime and bullocks' blood." 1840 *MARVAT Poor Jack* xlv, He had... worked his passage home in a "sugar ship." 1688 *HOLME Armoury III.* xxii. 281 A "Sugar Sive." 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 472 Suppose... a "sugar-solution before inversion turns the plane of polarisation... to the right." 1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* l. iii. (1641) 26/1 The precious Reed Whence "Sugar sirrups in abundance bleed." 1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 231/2 Animal charcoal is variously applied in the bleaching of sugar-syrup. 1695 *Dis. Duties on Sugars* 14 This Gentleman seems very unwilling to allow any thing of the Merchant to be concern'd in the "Sugar-Trade." 1714 *Observ. Trade Sugar Colonies* 4 Jamaica could never be kept and improved so as to support the Sugar Trade to this Kingdom. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 819 Vinous shrubs are now coming into fashion; of these do some make "Sugar-wines by art." 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 31 The brewing of "sugar worts."

b. Objective, with agent-nouns, vbl. sbs., and ppl. adjs., as *sugar-boiler*, *-boiling*, *-broker*, etc.; also in the names of implements used in manufacturing or preparing sugar, as *sugar-chopper*, etc.

1688 *HOLME Armoury III.* xxii. (Roxb.) 279 Instruments... usefull to the "sugar Boyler or Baker." 1756 *Or's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 388 Iron-melters, sugar-boilers and cooks. 1688 *HOLME Armoury III.* xxii. (Roxb.) 279 That hot and Laborious employ of "Sugar Boyling, and refining." 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 357, I purchased a small tin saucepan, a piece of marble slab, and commenced sugar-boiling. 1866 W. REED *Hist. Sugar* 54 Whilst the sugar boiling season lasted. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* 366/1 "Sugar-chopper, a small hatchet for breaking up loaf-sugar." 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 63 Sugar Merchant, Chopper, Cutter. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 406 A "sugar-destroying body or ferment." 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2446/1 Hersey's "sugar-dryer is for granulating damp sugar." 1844 *BREEN St. Lucia* 296 In 1840 the "sugar-grower took the alarm." 1856 *Or's Circ. Sci., Mech. Philos.* 326 In "sugar-growing countries." 1870 *KINGSLEY At Last* xvi, The profits of sugar-growing... have been of late very great. 1598 "Sugar-maker [see CANDLER]. 1750 T. SHORT *Disc. Tea, Sugar*, etc. 80 With the Skimmings of the Juice of the Cane... the Sugar-makers feed their Swine and Poultry. 1753 *Chambers Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., The whole art of "sugar-making, or the reducing vegetable juices to what we call sugar." 1796 *STROMAN Surinam* I. 316 The... dangers to which the sugar-making negroes are exposed. 1839 *Uae Dict. Arts* 1200 Each "sugar manufacturer has a warehouse." 1747 *State of Sugar-Trade* 3 British "Sugar Planters." 1807 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 152 The profits of "sugar planting." 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 354 *Sorgho*,... a "sugar-producing grass." 1688 "Sugar refiner [see SUGAR-BAKER 2]. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV. s.v., Our sugar refiners first dissolve it [sc. coarse sugar] in water. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 793/2 The process of "sugar-refining is now carried to so high a degree of perfection." 1839 *Uae Dict. Arts* 1202 It is curious to find in the ancient arts of Hindostan exact prototypes of the "sugar-rollers." 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2452/1 "Sugar-sifter, a machine for sorting grades of crushed or ground sugar according to fineness of grain." 1688 *HOLME Armoury III.* xxii. (Roxb.) 281 A "Sugar Skimmer," is a round plate of Brass a little hollow in the middle and made full of round holes. 1866 W. REED (title) The History of Sugar and "Sugar Yielding Plants."

c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *sugar-cured*, *-iced*, etc.; similitive, as *sugar-coloured*, *†-sweet*; also *sugar-like*.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 321 Externally "sugar-coloured." 1897 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 7/2 A "sugar-cured ham." 1805 *NELSON To Dk. Clavence* 12 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 455, 200 and upwards of "sugar-laden Ships." 1879 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. Abstr.* 360 Its granular, "sugar-like appearance." 1805 *NELSON To A. Davidson*

12 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 454 More than two hundred Sail of "sugar-loaded Ships." 1600 *BRETTON Pasquils Fables-cappes* Wks. (Grosart) I. 18/2 "Sugar sweete, or bitter as the gall, Tis Pasquils humour." 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 44/2 And Gall itselfe, to them made Sugar-sweet! 1905 *KIELING in Tribune* 15 Jan. 4/4 "Sugar-topped biscuits."

5. Special comb.: *sugar-almond*, a sweet-meat consisting of an almond coated with sugar; *† transf.* a stone resembling this; *sugar-box*, *† (a)* a sugar-basin or sugar-caster; *(b)* a box in which sugar is packed; *† sugar-bread*, a species of confectionery; *sugar-butter* sauces, a sauce made with sugar and butter; *sugar-cake*, a rich cake made with sugar, butter, and cream; also *fig.*; *sugar-camp U.S.*, a place in a maple forest or plantation where the sap is collected and boiled for sugar; *sugar-caster*, *-castor* (see CASTOR 2); *sugar-coat v.*, to coat with sugar; *fig.*, to make palatable; *esp.* in *sugar-coated ppl. a.* (of pills); *so sugar-coating vbl. sb.*; *sugar-cone*, a conical mould used in making loaf-sugar; *sugar-disease*, diabetes; *† sugar-garden*, *sugar-house*, a sugar-factory, sugar-works; *sugar-house molasses*, a low-grade molasses produced at sugar-factories, now chiefly used in the preparation of certain medicines and chemicals; *sugar-lime*, lime formed in the process of preparing sugar from beet-root; *† sugar-man*, a sugar-maker or confectioner; *† sugar-meat*, a sweet-meat, comfit, confection; *sugar-orchard U.S.* = *SUGAR-BUSH* 1; *sugar-pellet*, a pellet of sugar; *† a piece of sugar-paste*; *† sugar-penide* [cf. *MLG. suckerpenit* (see PENIDE)], corruptly *-penny*, barley-sugar; *† sugar-roll*, *(a)* a sweetened bread roll; *(b)* a sugar-mill roller; *† sugar-snow*, snow (*Snow sb.* 1 4 a) made with sugar; *† sugar-snuff*, a snuff compounded of powdered sugar-candy and oil of nutmegs; *† sugar-spar*, *† sugar-spirit* (see quols.); *sugar-stick*, a stick of sweetstuff; *sugar-teat* (see quot. 1847); in quot. 1856, *transf.*; *sugar-tongs*, a metal implement for taking hold of pieces of lump sugar (to put them into a beverage), consisting of two limbs connected by a flexible bar (or a hinge) and furnished at each end with claws or a spoon-shaped plate; *sugar-vinegar*, vinegar made from the waste juice and washings in sugar-mannifactory; *sugar-wash* (see quot.); *sugar-water*, *† (a)* water in which sugar has been dissolved; *(b)* see quot. 1753; *(c)* U.S. the sap of the sugar-maple.

1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* II. i. Wks. 1904 II. 359 He glee thee "Sugar-almonds." 1681 *Grew Museum III.* § 1. v. 296 The Sugar-Almond... so like to the rougher sort which Confectioners sometimes make, that, excepting the Taste, nothing can be liker. 1600 *Unton Inv.* (1841) 27 A "sugar boxe", one sugar boxe spoon. 1639 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. ix. 8, 1 Scollup Sugar boxe. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccheux MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 448 A vinegar pot, oil pot, and sugar box. 1747 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 81 Silver milk pott... sugar box... silver salvar. 1796 *STROMAN Surinam* I. 361 Placing my sugar-boxes in the middle of a tub, and on stone. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* 366/1 *Sugar-box*, a kind of long case in which Havana and some other sugars are imported. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. vi. in *Holinshead*, Marchpaine, "sugerbread [ed. 1577 sugred bread], gingerbread." 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 8/5 A Plum Pudding, with beaten "sugar-butter sauce, after the receipt of Merton College, Oxford. 1600 *BRETTON Pasquils Fables-cappes* Wks. (Grosart) I. 26/1 Such vile conundrums such constructions make, That some are poisned with a "Sugar Cake." 1716 W. MOFFETT *Hesperio-meso-gr.* II. 9 This grunting Sw would sooner take, And eat a T—d than Sugar-Cake. 1801 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. IV. 14 Pots of conserves, sugar cakes, and such other housewifely presents as... gratify the appetites common to children. 1819 *KRATZ Otho* II. ii, Who... dares to give An old lion sugar-cakes of mild relieve? 1805 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 49 He informed me that... the "sugar camp near the stockade was where he made sugar. 1676 "Sugar-caster [see CASTON 2]. 1763 *COLMAN Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) 1, 251 A queer sort of building Ma'am, said young Bonus,—a mere pepper-box, and there,—(pointing to the turrets of All Souls) there are the sugar-casters. 1878 *POLLEN Aue. & Mod. Gold & Silver Wks.* 160 Sugar caster: silver-gilt, chased with figures of virtues. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 March 660/3 He can have his pills... "sugar-coated by any druggist." 1910 J. J. REEVE in *The Fundamentals* III. 99 The little truth in it served to sugar-coat and give plausibility to some deadly errors that lurked within. 1876 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 998/1 "Sugarcoated pills are prepared like the sugarplums of the confectioners." 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 12/1 Who used his great gift of humour as a "sugar-coating for the great things he had to say." 1856 *Or's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 410 "Sugar-cones painted with white-lead are avoided." 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* IV. L 100/2 The chemical mechanism of "sugar-disease." 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 630 His provisions for his Ingenious or "Sugar-gardens." 1600 J. POWT *Tr. Leo's Africa* v. 52 To every of the Ingenious or "sugar-houses... do belong Negro-slaves, for the planting of their canes." 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 121 Mr. Derman's sugar-house, in Black-friers, was burnt to the ground. 1812 *BRACKENRIDGE Views Louisiana* (1814) 175 The sugar houses... were easily distinguished by the vast columns of smoke they sent up into the air. 1861 *WALT WHITMAN To Working Men* vi. Poems (1868) 120 White-lead-works, the sugar-house, steam-saws. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Treacle*, sugar-house molasses, the un-

crystallizable residue of the refining of sugar. 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 469 The calcareous thin syrup... is... filtered through bone-black, which removes a small quantity of "sugar-lime." a 1606 *BRETTON Figure of Four* II. No. 78 Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/1 Four sweet Trades in a Cities "Sugar-men, Comfit-makers, Perfumers and Nose-gay-makers." 1688 *HOLME Armoury III.* xxii. (Roxb.) 280/a A Sugar mans Lip Bason. 1587 *Holinshead's Chron.* III. 1490/1 A most sumptuous banquet prepared of "sugar meats for the men of armes, and the ladies." 1613 *WITHER Sat. Ess.*, *Vanity* M 6 Sweet sugar meats, and spice. 1848 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 344 "Sugar orchard, a collection of maple trees selected and preserved in the forest for the purpose of making sugar therefrom." 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Alphenique*, "sugar pellets, Saccari gluten." 1613 *DEKKER Strange Horse-Race*, etc. Wks. (Grosart) III. 372 [Dishes] heaped full to the brim with Sugar-pellets. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 517 For administering all kinds of homoeopathic medicine the little sugar pellets are the favourite medium. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicks* 108/2 Then take "Supperpenny as much as is needfull with Lettice, and fragrant Rosewater." c 1623, 1683 [see PENIDE]. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 55 The first Sort, call'd Sugar-Penides, is boild till the Sugar becomes brittle. 1727 *Coll. Epigramm* ccxii, All their cheer was "sugar-rolls and sack." 1758 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec. App.* II. 129 A new method of Casting Guns or Cannon, Fire Engines, Cylinders, Pipes, and Sugar Rolls, ... in dried sand. 1767 in *N. & Q.* 9th S. vii. (1901) 148/1 It is customary with us [at Caius Coll., Camb.]... to have sugar-roll and sack standing in the hall. 1611 J. DAVIES *Sci. Folly*, To Worthy Persons Wks. (Grosart) II. 64/1 If a storme should rise... Of "sugre-snowes and haile of care-aways." 1715 F. SLARE *Vindict. Sugars* 6, I have... recommended the Use of "Sugar-Snuff to several Friends." 1729 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 31 Those which they call "Sugar-spars, are those whose Crystallisations are very small, and so on crumbling to Pieces have the Appearance of powdered Sugar." 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 126 By "Sugar-Spirit is here understood, the Spirit prepared from the Washings, Scummings, Dross and Waste of a Sugar-Baker's Refining House." 1811 *Ann. Reg.*, *Hist.* 33/1 He... proposed an increase of one halfpenny per gallon on the wash of sugar-spirits. 1825 *HOME Every-day Bk.* I. 51 Their upright cylinder-shaped show-glasses, containing peppermint-drops, "sugar-sticks, hard-bake [etc.]. 1914 *CHESTERTON Flying Inn* xxi. 255 Whea the three boys last met in the village market-place, they were all sucking sugar-sticks. 1847 *HALLIWELL*, "Sugar-teat, a small portion of moist sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, given to quiet an infant when the mother is unable to attend." 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. v. 63 Sugar-teats of raw meat are passed around. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 70 For want of "Sugar-tongs or Spoons for Salt." 1874 *RUSKIN Fors Clav.* IV. 272 Because people are now always in a hurry to catch the train, they haven't time to use the sugar-tongs. 1839 *Uae Dict. Arts* 1 Vinegar may be distinguished into four varieties... i. Wine vinegar. 2. Malt vinegar. 3. "Sugar vinegar. 4. Wood vinegar. 1812 *Ann. Reg.*, *Gen. Hist.* 9 "Sugar wash" i.e. the liquid prepared in order to distil spirits from it. c 1430 *20 Cookery-bks.* 7 Take almundays, ... an stampe hem, an draw hem, with be "sugre water thikke y-now, in-to a fayre vessel. c 1450 *Ibid.* 8 Grynde hem with sugour water into faire mylke. 1753 *Chambers Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Sugar spirit*, Sugar-water, which is no other than the water in which the aprons, moulds, and other utensils, employed in the refining of sugar, are washed. 1843 *PEREIRA Food & Diet* 118 Sugar water is frequently used at the table on the continent. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2267/2 A spout for sugar-water (the sap of the sugar-maple tree).

b. In names of birds, insects, and other animals that feed upon or infest sugar or sweet things, as *sugar-acarus*, *-ant*, *-worm*; *sugar-creeper* (see CREEPER 3); *sugar-eater*, = *SUGAR-BIRD* 2, 3; *sugar-louse*, *-mite*, (a) a springtail or silverfish, *Lepisma sacchari*; (b) a mite of the genus *Tyroglyphus* or *Glyciphagus*; *sugar-squirrel*, a species of flying-squirrel found in Australia, which lives partly on honey.

1856 *Or's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 409 The theory which refers grocers' psora to the "sugar acarus is exceedingly probable. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 346 The "Sugar Ants, so called from their ruinous effects on the sugar-cane. 1898 *MORRIS Austral English* 443/2 *Sugar-Ant*, a small ant, known in many parts of Australia by this name because of its fondness for sweet things. 1811 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* VIII. 1. 258 "Sugar Creeper, *Certhia saccharina*. 1796 *NEMICH Polyglot-Lex.* vi. 910 "Sugar eater, *Certhia flaveola*. 1845 *RICHARDSON in Encycl. Metrop.* XXII. 164/2 *Nectarimys*, ... Sugar-eater. 1817 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xxiii. II. 320 The common "sugar-louse. 1796 *NEMICH Polyglot-Lex.* vi. 910 "Sugar mite, *Lepisma saccharina*. 1828-32 *WEBSTER Dict.*, *Sugar-mite*, ... *lepisma*. 1884 *COULVIE Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sugar-mite*, a species of Acarina or mite, *Acarus sacchari*. 1846 *WATERHOUSE Mammoth* I. 331 *Petarrus* (*Beldius*) *Scituros*, Squirrel Flying-Phalanger... "Sugar Squirrel of the colonists of New South Wales. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 1087, I assert that a little worm is bred in Sugar, long, black as a flea, ... like to a Weevil; and therefore we may justly call it a "Sugar-worm."

c. In the names of plants or fruits, so called on account of their sweetness or their yielding sugar: *sugar-apple*, either of two West Indian trees of the N.O. *Anonaceæ* or their fruits, *Anona squamosa* and *Rollinia Sieberi*; *sugar-bean*, *Phaseolus saccharatus* and *Phaseolus lunatus* (1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*); *sugar beet*, any variety of the beetroot plant from which sugar is manufactured; *sugar-berry*, the North American nettle-tree, *Celtis occidentalis*, = *HACKBERRY* 2; *sugar-birch*, a N. American species of birch, as *Betula lenta* or *Betula nigra*, from the sap of which sugar is obtained; *sugar-fungus*, the fungus of yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*; *sugar-grass*, (a) = *SORGHUM*

1 b; (b) the Australian grass *Pollinia fulva* or *Erianthus fulvus*; sugar-gum, the Australian *Eucalyptus corymbosa* and *E. Gunnii*; sugar-melon, a sweet melon (cf. *F. melon sucrin*); sugar-millet = *Sorghum* 1 b; sugar-pea (†-pease): see quots. 1707, 1866; †sugar-pear, a very sweet variety of pear; sugar-pine (see quots.); sugar-pumpkin (see quot.); †sugar-reed [cf. Du. *suikerriet*] = *SUACANE*; sugar-tree, (a) = *SUGAR-MAPLE*; (b) = *SUGAR-BUSH* 2; (c) an Australian shrub, *Myoporum platycarpum*; sugar-wood = *SUGAR-MAPLE*; sugar-wrack, *Laminaria saccharina*.

1738 Phil. Trans. XL. 347 The Fruit of this and most other Anonas are Food for Lizards... Some of these Fruits have, from their Taste, been called Custard-apple, *Sugar-apple, and Sour-sops. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 179 It bears about April a great many flowers very much resembling those of a sugar apple. 1874 STEWART & BRANDIS *Flora N. West India* 6 Custard-apple (Sweet-sop or Sugar-apple in America). 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 422 Information regarding... the 'sugar beet, will be found in... 'Crud's Economic de l'Agriculture', p. 285. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 626/1 The sugar beet is a cultivated variety of *Beta maritima*. 1846 LINOLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 580 The drupes of *Celtis occidentalis*, the Nettle-tree or *Sugar-berry, are administered in the United States in dysentery. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 27 The timber was *sugar birch, sugar maples, oak and poplar. 1857 G. Bird's *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 398 The *penicillium glaucum*, though distinct from the 'sugar-fungus, yet is not unfrequently found associated with it. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xx. 476 The 'sugar grass, or sorgho. 1889 MAJORS *Self. Pl.* 106 The 'Sugar Grass' of colonists, so called on account of its sweetness. *Ibid.* 27 *Eucalyptus Gunnii*,... In Tasmania this is known as 'Cider Gum', and in South-Eastern Australia occasionally as the 'Sugar Gum'. *Ibid.* 442 *Eucalyptus corymbosa*,... Sometimes called 'Sugar Gum', on account of its sweetish foliage, which attracts cattle and sheep. 1616 SURPL. & MARKS *Country Farm* 195 To make Cucumbers or Pumpkins sugared [marg. *Sugar-Melons]. 1699 PARKINSON *Parad.* 525 Some are called Sugar Melons, others Pear Melons, and others Muske Melons. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 156 The *Sugar Pease, which being planted in April is ripe about Midsummer, its Cods... boiled with the nurple Pease in them, is extraordinary sweet. 1710 TASSER *Redivivus in Tasser's Husb.* (1878) 89 note, Runcival pease find now very little Entertainment in Gentlemen's Gardens... In their room are got the Egg pea, the Sugar pea, etc. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 89/2 There is a section [of peas] denominated Sugar-peas, which is remarkable in that the pods are destitute of the inner film peculiar to the pods of the other kinds of Peas. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Ang. 72 Pears... Summer Poppering, *Sugar Pear, Lording Pear. 1766 *Complete Farmer's v. Pear*. The green sugar-pear. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Arrow Root*, Florida arrow-root is derived from *Zamia integrifolia* or *Z. pumila*, *Sugar pine. 1857 J. D. BORTHWICK *Three Yrs. California* xi. 188 In this part of the country the pine-trees are of an immense size... The most graceful is what is called the 'sugar pine'. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 704/1 The sugar pine (*Pinus Lambertiana*). 1905 *Trade Catalogue* (Cent. Dict. Suppl.), Negro or Nantucket *Sugar Pumpkin. The true old-fashioned black-warted, shelled pumpkin. 1719 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 227 The *Sugar-Reed or Cane. 1717 *Pettiveriana* III. 246 *Sugar-tree, grows at the Heads of Rivers, and near Mountains. 1801 J. BARROW *Trav.* I. 62 One... called here the sugar-tree, from the great quantity of saccharine juice contained in the bottom of its vase-shaped flowers. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 1110/1 Sugar-tree, *Myoporum platycarpum*. 1872 S. DE VERE *Americanisms* 418 The Sugar-Tree or Sugar-Maple (*Acer saccharinum*). 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 68 Covered with the rock or sugar maple, or *sugar-wood. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 29/2 Kelp... is prepared from the deep-sea tangle (*Laminaria digitata*), *sugar wrack (*L. saccharina*).

† G. in fig. use, passing into adj. (with superlative *sugarest*, *sug(e)rest*): Sugary, sweet. *Obs.* 1530 *Crt. Love* 24 Thy sugar-drops sweet of Elicon Distill in me... I pray. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* Liv. Our sugarest sweets reapers sorrowing sons in fine. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. 119 Here are seuerd lips parted with sugar breath. 1599 — *Hen. V.* v. III. 303 You have Witch-craft in your Lippest, Kate; there is more eloquence in a Sugar touch of them, then in the Tongues of the French Council. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 97 Our Country Bona Robaes, oh! are the sugrest delicious Rogues. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 167 They were wheeled... by... sugar words.

† b. In parasyntetic compounds, as *sugar-chopped*, *-lipped*, *-mouthed* adjs. *Obs.*

1553 *Respublica* III. III. 680 A sylpper, snger-mouthed howrecoop as can bee. 1652 BROME *New Acad.* i. i. Do you tell me Of your sweet sugar-chop't nestle coxcombe? 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* Concl. All that sugar-lipped railway which is fitted for the situation of a man about to do a foolish thing.

Sugar (ju'gæl), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *sugre*, 6-7 *euger*, 7- *sugar*. [f. *SUGAR* sb.]

1. *trans.* To mix, cover, sprinkle, or sweeten with sugar.

1530 *Palsgr.* 743/1, I suger, I make swete with suger, *je sucre*. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 16 With Water thick Sugred. 1736 *Bailey Househ. Dict.* Mm 3 b, To Sugar all Sorts of small Fruit. 1806 *Southey Let. to Mary Barker*, Rum and water... sugared to the utmost. 1824 Ld. GRENVILLE *Nugae Metricae* 87 We now sugar our cups as freely as our ancestors spiced and drugged them. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* II. When I sugar my liquor. *abscl.* 1834, 1850 [see *CREAM* v. 6].

b. In fig. context (cf. 2).

1610 T. ABBOTT *Old Way* 9 To Suger the brims of their intoxicated Cups, that men the more greedily... may drinke those venomous potions. 1624 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 320

Instead of (Master) call him (Father) sugering the bitter potion they were to minister. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 137 One dram whereof is able to sugar the most worm-wood affliction. 1740 [see *SUGARING* vbl. sb. 1].

c. *intr.* To spread sugar mixed with beer, gum, etc. upon trees or the like in order to catch moths. Also *trans.* with the tree as obj.

1857, 1882 [see *SUGARING* vbl. sb. 3]. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Aug. 3/1 They were out late 'sugaring for moths'. 1892 F. E. BEDDARD *Anim. Coloration* III. 84 Any lepidopterist who has 'sugared' in the New Forest. 1902 S. S. SPRIGGE *Industr. Chevalier* vi. 165 There are crowds of them... who go out beating bushes, tapping palings, and sugaring trees.

2. *fig.* To make sweet, agreeable, or palatable.

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy Prol. 57 That wyth thyn hony swete Sugrest tongis of rethoriciens. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 Thy right ay sugre with remysion. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. xxvii. The messenger... having ever used to sugre any thing which his Maister was to receive. 1613-18 DANIEL *Colt. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 31 To baite the people, and sugar their subiection. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Canus Admir.* Events 194 Bad love is sugered full of quaint wantonesses. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Kidens* No. 23 (1713) I. 152 Fest. Oh, Mr. Sham's... turn'd true Protestant! *Earn.* Nay, I thought so by their sugaring the Oaths. 1878 C. GIBSON *For the King* III. Madam, I can sugar my pills, but I cannot sugar my words.

absol. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 216 These Sentences, to Sugar, or to Gall, Being strong on both sides, are Equivocal.

b. with *over*.

1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* (Qo. 2) 1768 Then I perceive there's treason in his looks That seem'd to sugar o're his villanie. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Pref. Wks. 1821 III. 330 The common grounds of Tyranny and Popery, sugar'd a little over. 1686 H. MORE *Let. in Norris Th. Love*, etc. (1688) 217 A sin... sugar'd over with the circumstance of *fucundum* or *Vile* or both. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 77 Burke... endeavoured to soothe down his rugged spirit and sugar over the bitterness of his nature. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ix. (1866) 152 Names... with which this world sugars over its dark guilt.

3. *intr.* usually *sugar off*: in U.S. and Canada, in the manufacture of maple-sugar, to complete the boiling down of the syrup in preparation for granulation.

1836 in [Mrs. Traill] *Backw. Canada* App. 316 Those that sugar-off outside the house have a wooden crane fixed against a stump. 1845 [see *SUGARING* vbl. sb. 2]. 1884 BLAKELEE *Industr. Cycl.* 432 If it is noticed while sugaring off that the syrup is scorched. 1894 HOWELLS *Mersey* 17 Families that you find up in the hills, where the whole brood stndy Greek while they are sugaring off in the spring.

4. *Cambridge Univ. Rowing slang.* To shirk while pretending to row hard.

1890 *Barrière & Leland Slang Dict.* (1897) 307/2. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 3/5 Now do look alive, number ninety and five, You're 'sugaring'. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 48 Don't sugar-four.

Sugar-baker. [Cf. Du. *suikerbakker*, G. *zuckerbäcker*.]

† 1. A confectioner. *Obs.*

1650 *Comenius Yanna Ling.* § 408 The Sagar baker make's readie sweet-meats.

2. A sugar-refiner. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 281 The coat of Armes of the Sugar bakers or Refiners. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* IV. (1841) I. 26, I have seen a confectioner turn a sugar-baker. 1777 SHEPARD *Sc. Scand.* II. ii. Her mother was a Welsh milliner and her father a sugarbaker at Bristol. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 426 Sugar-bakers' scum is the skimmings of the sugar during the operation of refining. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, Tales x, Mr. Gabriel Parsons... was a rich sugar-baker, and mistook rudeness for honesty. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

So **Sugar-bakehouse**, a sugar-refinery; **Sugar-bakery**, (a) a sugar-refinery; (b) the occupation of a sugar-refiner; **Sugar-baking** vbl. sb.

1815 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 91 A *sugar bakehouse. 1794 *Debates U.S. Congress* 5 May (1849) 635 There were only seventeen 'sugar-bakeries in the United States. 1860 TWACKERAY *Level* I. (1861) 43 He had embarked in many businesses besides the paternal sugar-bakery. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 103 The said Manufacture of *Sugar-Baking and Refining in France. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* III. 36 There are few manufactures here [sc. Greenock] carried on... excepting of cordage... sugar-baking, and some few others. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 48/1 In former days, when refining sugar or 'sugar baking' was supposed to be a mystery.

Sugar-bird. [G. *zuckervogel* is used in senses 1 and 2. Sense 3 is after Du. *suikervogel*.] A name applied to various small birds which feed (or were supposed to feed) on the nectar of flowers.

† 1. = CANARY-BIRD. *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xl. 242/2 The Canary Bird, or Sugar Bird... is as big as a common Titmouse.

2. A bird of the genus *Certhiola*, belonging to the family *Certhiidae*, in the W. Indies and S. America; also applied to the genera *Certhia* and *Dacnis*.

1787 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. 128 Famous Creeper... A Specimen of this, in the collection of the late Mr. Boddam, was called by the name of Sugar-Bird. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 255 The Sugar-birds, or *Certhiidae*, are confined to the tropical parts of America. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* II. 761 The Banana Quilt is the Sugar-bird. 1902 *Nature* 25 Sept. 541/2 A Blue Sugar-bird (*Dacnis cayana*) from Brazil.

3. Applied to various members of the family *Nectariniidae* or Sun-birds of Africa.

1822 W. J. BURCHELL *Trav. S. Afr.* I. ii. 18 The delicate Humming-birds (*Trochilidae*) of South America are, in Southern

Africa, represented by the Nectarinia, here called by the Dutch colonists *Suiker-vogels* (sugar-birds), from having been observed... to feed principally on the honey of the flowers of the *Suiker-bosch* (sugar-bush). 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 22 Brilliant as the glancing plumes of Sugar-birds among its blooms. 1908 *Chr. Express* 1 Apr. 55/1 A male Long-tailed sugar-bird (*Promerops cafer*).

Sugar-bush.

1. A grove or plantation of sugar-maples.

1823 COOPER *Pioneers* xx. We will stop and see the 'sugar-bush' of Billy Kirby. 1836 [Mrs. TRAILL] *Backw. Canada* 315 The sap having been boiled down in the sugar-bush.

2. [Cape Du. *suikerbos*.] The South African shrub *Protea mellifera*.

1822 [see *SUGAR-BIRD* 3]. 1880 *Silver's S. Africa* (ed. 3) 127 It covers extensive grounds... associating with the Kreupel-boom, the Sugar-bush and other shrubs.

† **Sugar-candian**. *Obs.* Etymologizing alteration of *SUGAR-CANDY* as if *f. Candia*, Crete. (Cf. med. L. *sucura de candia*, MLG. *sucker van kandea*.)

In J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Pennyless Pilgr.* (1618) F 3 'Sugar-carrion' has been altered by editors to 'Sugar-candian'.

1597 Br. HALL *Sat.* II. iv. If not a dramme of Triacle soneraigne, Or Aqua vite, or Sugar Candian... can it remedie.

† **Sugar-candied**, sb. *Obs. rare*. Perverted form of *SUGAR-CANDY*.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev. Induct.* I would thou hadst some sugar-candied, to sweeten thy mouth.

Sugar-candied, a. Also 7-candied. [f. *SUGAR-CANDY* + ED ².]

1. Coated with (fine white) sugar; hence, white as if candied over with sugar.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. 1904 I. 180 Their cheeks sugar-candied and cherry blisht so sweetly. 1673 W. HICKES *London Drollery* 44 Thy lips are white as Tallow, never man did Buss sweeter things, sure they'r Sugar-candied.

2. *fig.* Sweet, sugared, honeyed. (Cf. *CANDIED* 3.)

In recent use only with *pan on candied*.

1650 A. B. *Mutatus Polemo* 23 We... accosted them with the most prestigious sugar-candied words we could invent. 1893 R. WALLACE in *Daily News* 14 July 2/7 Governments had generally two classes of friends, the candied and the sugar-candied. (Loud laughter.)

Sugar-candy (ju'gækæ'ndi). [ad. F. *sucre candi* (in which *candi* was at an early date apprehended as a pa. pple.; cf. 15th c. *chucure candit*, and It. *zucchero candito*), corresp. to Pr. *sucre cande*, Sp. *azucar candi*, Pg. *assucar candi*, MLG. *suckercandi* (also -*it*), early mod. Da. *suycker candye* (Du. *kandij-suiker*), G. *zuckerhand* (16th c.), med. L. *succar-candi*; repr. Arab. *sukkar SUGAR + qandi* of sugar, f. *qand* sugar, a. Pers. *kand* = Skr. *khaṇḍa* sugar in pieces (cf. *khaṇḍa śarkarā* candied sugar), orig. piece, fragment, f. root *khaṇḍ* to break.]

1. Sugar clarified and crystallized by slow evaporation.

Brown (or † red) sugar-candy: that obtained at the first crystallization. *White sugar-candy*: that obtained by re-boiling the former and allowing it to crystallize.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 19 Pro vj lb. *suci candy*. 1392 *Ibid.* 219 Pro diversis speciebus... emptis... *vici croco*,... *gariofilis*, *sugre candy*, *sugre caffetin*. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 With *sugur candy*, thou may hit dowce. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 757 What appils & peres with *sugre Candey*. 1510 *tr. Rationale Dunkeld* (S. H. S.) 213 *Zucro candey*. 1584 *Cogan Haven Health* cxxix. (1636) 128 *White sugar* is not so good for flegme, as that which is called *Sugar Candie*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. iii. 180 One poore peny-worth of Sugar-candie to make thee long-winded. 1610 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 191 Half a pound of brown *sugur candie*, xij^s. 1611 *Ibid.* 196 *White sugar candie*. 1620 *Venner Via Recta* vi. 102 Red *Sugar-Candy*, which is only good in gylsters. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 27 Diaphanous like *Sugar-Candy*. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quir.* (1803) IV. 8, I thought... his voice as sweet as sugar-candy. 1836-41 *BRANDE Chem.* (ed. 5) 115 Thus we see sugar-candy crystallized upon strings, and verdigris upon sticks. 1864 *GARROD Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 316 *Cane sugar*, crystallized from a strong solution with the addition of spirit... forms oblique four-sided prisms, *sugar candy*.

2. *fig.* Something sweet, pleasant, or delicious.

1591 *GREENE Farewe.* *Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 294 *Sugar candie* she is, as I gesse, from the waist to the kneestee. 1591 *HARINGTON Ortl. Furr.* Pref. ¶ 8 In verse is both goodness and sweetness, Rubarb and *Sugercandie*, the pleasant and the profitable. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 254 O the sugarcandy of the delicate bag pipe there. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* lxxx. Oh, for old Saturn's reign of sugar-candy! 1889 GRATTON *Memory's Harkback* 94 Lord John Russell, to whom a rap at the University was always sugar-candy.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Sugared, honeyed, deliciously sweet.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 91 The goodliest *sugercandye* style That ever cam neere me a mile. 1602 and *Ph. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. 1377 Give him some *sugar candy* terms. 1602 *MIDDLETON Blurt, Master-Constable* v. ii. No, no, my *sugar-candy* mistress, your Goodman is not here. 1903 Ld. R. GOWER *Rec. & Rem.* 149 The party in that sugar-candy, cake-like house of wits was a small one. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 20 Sept. 4/6 *Sugar-candy* hymns.

3. *attrib.*, as *sugar-candy powder*, *stick*; also applied locally to crystallized geological formations (see quots. 1778, 1876).

1683 *TRYON Way to Health* xv. (1697) 368 Take... *White-Sugar candy-powder* one Dram and half. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 77 A mere *Sugar-candy Stick*, in Comparison to his Cat of Nine-Tails. 1778 W. PACE *Min. Cornub.* 92 A white candied, or pellucid Crystal, commonly termed a *White Sugar Candy* (Spar) Crystal. 1876

WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* 204 The beds at Portland and Tisbury contain beautiful yellow crystals of sulphate of barytes (sugar candy stone).

Sugar-cane. [*f. SUGAR sb. + CANE sb.*¹ Cf. *F. canne à sucre*, *† de sucre*, *Sp. caña de azúcar*, *Pg. canna d'assucar*.] A tall stout perennial grass, *Saccharum officinarum*, cultivated in tropical and sub-tropical countries, and forming the chief source of manufactured sugar.

African or Chinese sugar-cane: see IMPNEE, SORGHU b, SORGHUM 1 b.

1568 tr. *Thevet's New found Worlds* lxxvii. 126 The stalks grow like to Sugar Canes. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cons. & Ind.* 1. xi. 28 By these messengers were presented... three Sheeps, many Orenge, and Sugar Canes. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv. 1814 The Meads... Instead of Sedge and Reed, bears Sugar Canes. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 149 Their mighty wealth of Sugar Canes, being first transported from the Canaries. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 135 Sugar Canes, eighteen foot long, and seven inches about. 1779 HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 203 The first introduction of the sugar-cane into the English West-India settlements, is said to be in the year 1641. 1832 *Veg. Sust.* Food of Man 382 The Sugar-Cane... must be considered... a native of China. 1859 H. S. OLICOTT (*title*) Sorgho and Impeho, the Chinese and African Sugar Canes. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 697 *Holcus saccharatus* or *Sorghum saccharatum*, is called the North China Sugar-cane or Sweet Sorgho. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 243 A gang of negro-slaves work among the sugar-canes.

attrib. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 625 The substances which he found in sugar-cane juice. 1839 *USE Dict.* Arts 1195 Sugar-cane mill. 1876 *Nature* 14 Dec. 150 The Sugar-Cane Disease in the May River District, Queensland.

† Sugar-chest. *Obs.* Also *Sc. suckar kist*.

1. A chest for sugar.

1549 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IX. 345 For... caring of a sack kist furth of Leyth to Edinburgh... vj s.

2. Applied to the hard wood of various trees and to the trees themselves: see *quots.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 123 Steles be made of dyuerse woodes, as... Sugarcheste. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 230 From underneath a sugarchest (tr. *rubille*). 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 140/1 *Anus nigra*,... the blacke alder tree: some take it to be that which is commonly called sugarchest. 1591 PERCIVAL *St. Diet.* *Evano*, *Ebenus*, sugarchest. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Ep. Ded. 14 To Flesh and Blood this Tree but Wormewood seemes, How ere the same may be of Sugar-chest. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Printing vii. I us'd to make them of Sugar-Chest; That Stuff being commonly well-season'd, by the long lying of the Sugar in it, and is besides a fine hard Wood.

Sugared (*ju'gaid*), *pl. a.* Forms: 4-5 *sugared*; 4-7 *sugred* (5-*id*, -*yd*, -*et*, *sugrid*, -*urd*, *sugurt*, *suguryd*, 6-*ed*, *Sc. sug(g)urit*, *sugorit*, 7 *sugerd*, *suggrred*, *sugrd*, *sugred*), 6-*sugared* (7-8 *sugard*); *Sc.* 7 *sugured*, 8-9 *suckered*. [*f. SUGAR sb. or v. + -ED*. Cf. *med.L. zucarcata*, *sugurata* (*agua*), *F. sucrl.*]

1. Containing or impregnated with sugar; sweetened with sugar.

c. 1240 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 53 3et sugurt soppes 1 nyl forsete. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Ep. Ded., Ambrosia, a sugred and confect kinde of Wine. 1576 GOSSEN *Spec. Hum.* in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 77 The tender flour... Whose sugred sap sweet smelling sauours yeeldes. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. i. in *Holinshead*, Marchepaine, sugred bread (ed. 1587 sugarbread), gingerbread. 1686 BACON *Sylva* § 726 Wine Sugred inebriateth lesse, than Wine Pure. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclogues* vii. xxvii. No sugred made confection. 1685 HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 209 Sugared Biskett. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 368 Phials half filled with sugred water. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Pers. Sing.* ii. He asked for a glass of sugared water and a match. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxii. (ed. 4) 190 By the sugared urine irritating the skin.

b. *Sugared pumpkin*: = *sugar-pumpkin* (SUGAR sb. 5 c).

1600 SORFLET *Countrie Farme* 253 To make cucumbers or pompons sugred, you must steepe the seed in water that is well sweetned with sugar or honie... and so sowe them.] 1884 *De Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 254 The sugared pumpkin, called Brazilian.

c. Resembling (that of) sugar; sugary. *rare*.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pears*, A very muskish sugared Taste.

d. Sugar-coated; candied; 'crystallized'.

1855 DICKENS *Household Words* XII. 133/2 Bonbons made of sugared nuts and almonds. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 228 Her pockets stuffed with packages of sugared fruits. 1878 C. GIBSON *For the King* iii. Pills and words come to the same effect in the end, whether sugared or no. 1892 GARRETT *Enchyl. Pract. Cookery* I. 151 Sugared Almonds.

e. Smear'd with a mixture of sugar, beer, etc. for the purpose of catching moths.

1887 *Cassell's Dict.* s. v. *Sugaring*. The collector visits the sugared trees after dark with a bull's-eye lantern.

2. *fig.* Full of sweetness; honeyed, luscious, delicious. a. With lit. language retained.

1246 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1287 Flattery, The wych, with bys sugryd galle, Eury vertu doth appalle. 1513 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 73 Sith he bath taste of the sugred pocion Of Elyconis well. 1576 GASTIGNE *Kenelworth* Wks. 1910 II. 108 The Sugred baite oft hides the harmefull hookes. 1649 Z. BOYD *Lat. Battell* 950 (Jam.) All fleshly pleasures are both vain and vile... Beware of such sweetned poison. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xv. (1689) 132 These sugared drops do love most to stay in the solitary places.

b. Of actions, states, etc.: *freq.* having an attractive outward appearance, alluring.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 384 So lat youre daunger sugred [*v. sugred*] ben a lyte. 1569 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Rec. (1681) II. ii. xii. 369 Her cunning and sugred entertain-

ment of all Men that come to her. c. 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 28 His sugred invention of that picture of Ioue. c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vii. 68 Whose face, shining with many a sugard smile. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 259 Thou would'st haue... followed The Sugred game before thee. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glance* i. I felt a sugred strange delight. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* ii. xix. 248 If we retain... any one beloved lust, any painted devil, any sugard temptation. 1890 *Spectator* 28 Oct., Davies was afterwards more successful in his offers of sugared law.

† o. Of sound, melody, harmony: Dulcet, mellifluous. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 To practyse withe sugrid melody. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 13 A nyctingall, with suggrit notis new. 1580 GIFFORD *Posie Gilloft*. Wks. (Grosart) 93 Her sugred descant. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xi. cxvii. What Ear could now Disrelish such a sugard Noise as this!

† d. Of the tongue, month, lips (*occas.* of persons), with reference to eloquence or tone. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *LYDG. Amor vincit omnia* v. (MS. Ashm. 59) Pe greke Omerus w' his sugred mouthe. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 263 Your sugurit lippis and tongis aureate. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 63 O Pantillis with thy sweet suggrit toung. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 24 b, Demos-thenes that sugred Orator. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* vii. § 3 (1643) 348 The harmless Chromistes... do then begia to tune again their sugred throats.

e. Of words, speech, eloquence. (The commonest use.)

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. iv. (Skeat) 1. 34 She... gan deliciously me comforte with sugred wordes. c. 1440 *LYDG. St. Albion* (1534) Aij, Sugred deties of Tullius Cicero. c. 1450 - *Secrets* 220 Thorough his sugryd Enspyred Eloquence. 1539 TAYNER *Gard. Wynd.* i. 30 His wordes were more sugred than salted, more dilectable then profitable. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. iiii. 18 Faire perswasions, mixt with sugred wordes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Rose* i, This world of sugred lies. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* x. 140 The fair wordes and sugard speeches of that cunning Woman. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Findar) *Expost. Ode* x. Wks. 1812 II. 236 Like Children, charm'd with Praise's sugard song. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. 165 The cheap sugared words are quickly forgotten. 1891 FARRAR *Darke*, & *Dawn* xxv. She understood that sugared letter which had summoned her from Antium!

† f. Of kisses. *Obs.*

c. 1586 SIOENEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. lxxiii, A sugared kiss In port I suckt. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. iii, So sugred, so melting, so soft, so delicious. 1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love* Gen. Lud. (1685) 17 Kisses. Tempting... sugred, lingring.

† g. Of persons: Sweet, precious. *Obs.*

c. 1475 *Parthenay* 348 Adieu, my sugret suete sowerain lordel! 1583 WASTINE in *Melbanche's Philotinus* To Author, God prosper thee (my sugred darling boy).

Sugariness (*ju'garinés*), [*f. SUGARY a. + -NESS*.] The quality or condition of being sugary; luscious sweetness.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introduct., Poet. Wks. (1879) 174 The sugariness of tamed and cultivated fruit. 1899 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Dec. 3/3 That 'sugariness' of diction which has endeared the author to a wide circle of readers.

Sugaring (*ju'garin*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SUGAR v. + -ING*.]

1. Sugary or sweet matter; sweetening. Also, the adding of sugar.

1740 CRYNNE *Regimen* 339 Noviciats in the spiritual Life are often gratified with such Sugarings for their Encouragement; but Bread is for grown Persons. 1887 *Cassell's Dict.*, *Sugaring*,... Sugar used for sweetening, &c. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 5/5 The California prune... will keep better and longer without sugaring than the latter. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 2/1 The less alcoholic wines of the North, artificially strengthened by sugaring.

2. U.S. The manufacture of sugar from the maple.

Also *sugaring off* (see *SUGAR v.* 3).

1836 in (Mrs. TRAILL) *Backw. Canada* App. 316 The best rule I can give as to the sugaring-off, as it is termed, is to let the liquid continue at a fast boil. 1845 S. JUAN *Margaret* ii. i. (1871) 151 The neighbors, boys and girls, come in at the 'sugaring off'. 1873 S. DE VEE *Americanisms* 206 The verb to sugar off is derived from the custom of rubbing the sugaring at a certain period. 1904 W. CHURCHILL *Crossing* ix. 136 Then came the sugaring, the warm days and the freezing nights.

attrib. 1836 (Mrs. TRAILL) *Backw. Canada* 156 Till it has arrived at the sugaring point. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 8 Apr. 455/2 The sugaring parts of Ohio. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 561 In sugaring time, Deacon Abram deliberately lets five barrels of maple soak.

3. (See *SUGAR v.* 1 c.) Also *attrib.*

1857 *Zoologist* Ser. I. XV. 5649 Sugaring by night is certainly very profitable for Lepidoptera, ants and cockroaches. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 32 This mode of collecting is called 'sugaring', and is somewhat uncertain, as on some nights the sugar will be covered with Moths, and on others you will scarcely find one. 1902 S. SQUIRE *Sprioge Industr. Chevalier* vii. 170 A midnight sugaring expedition.

Sugarish (*ju'gorish*), *a. rare*. Also 5 *zuorish*, -*ys*. [*f. SUGAR sb. + -ISH*.] Sugary, sweet.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* (Roxb.) 97 Hire speche was lawe and soft... Neura fell to sharp nor bittere bot hevenly zucrish swete. 1216 *Isid.* 126 His hevenly zucrys halsinges ineffable and glorious.

1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 6 The latter being of a saccharine-ish and sugarish taste.

Sugarless (*ju'garlēs*), *a.* [*f. SUGAR sb. + -LESS*.] Without sugar, unsugared.

1785 COWPER *Lett. to Newton* 27 Aug., Wks. 1836 V. 153 His dishes of sugarless tea. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 408 Green vegetables and sugarless wines and spirits. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 97 A cup of lukewarm coffee, sugarless and milkless.

Sugar-loaf. [*f. SUGAR sb. + LOAF sb.*¹ 3.]

1. A moulded conical mass of hard refined sugar (now rarely made).

1422 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 59 In 1 Sugrylaffe. 8s. 4d. 1453 *Parson Lett.* I. 236, I pray you that ye woll vouchesall to send me another sugar loaf, for my old is do. 1555 EDEN *Decader* (Arb.) 380 Teneriffa is... a greates hyghe picke lyke a sugar loafe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. i. 69 b, Wearing on their heads a hygh yelow hatte made after the fashion of a sugar loafe. 1604 († CHETTER) *Wit of Woman* 4, Give the gentlewoman a leashe of angels, to buy a sugar loafe. 1666 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.* *Mech.* xxxiii. 247 A Gardiner's watering Pot shap'd conically, or like a Sugar-Loaf. 1707 LADY GRISSELL *Baillie's Househ. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 69 For a sugar-loafe £3. 7s. 6d. 1800 B. MOSELEY *Treat. Sugar* (ed. 2) 113 The blue paper for covering sugar-loaves. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor.* *Rep.* iv. 2566 (Kingston-upon-Thames), The High Steward... is entitled to 28 sugar loaves every year. These are worth about 9/-, and are usually distributed in charity. 1876 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Banks Amazon* 112 The snow-capped, truncated peak of Cotopaxi, looking like a vast sugar-loaf.

2. *transf.* A thing having the shape of a sugar-loaf. a. Usually *sugar-loaf-hat* (see 3): A conical hat, pointed, rounded or flat at the top, worn during the Tudor and Stuart periods and after the French Revolution.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* v. iii, Do not I know you, grannam? and that sugar-loaf?

b. A high conical bill.

c. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 184 Till they arrived at the top of the sugar-loaf, or highest pile of the mountain. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 328 The white Cloud still hiding the greatest part of the Sugar-loaf (sc. Teneriffe). 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 745/2 The rock (of Gibraltar), at its highest point, the Sugar Loaf, attains an elevation of 1439 feet above the sea. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Donkey* (1880) 30 The outline of a wooded sugar-loaf in black.

c. A kind of cabbage.

1766 *Complete Farmer* 7 P 4/1, I have not one cabbage this year of the sort I intended to have; what I have being chiefly sugar-loaf, the seedsmen having deceived me. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Apr. 1777 The savoy and sugar-loaves were soon gone. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 15 When you plant out your cabbages at the outset, first put a row of early Yorks, then a row of Sugar-loafs.

d. A variety of pine-apple, *Ananas pyramidalis*. 1796 NEMNICH *Polyglot-Lex.* vi. 910 Sugar-loaf pine-apple, *Bromelia ananas*. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 600 The Brown Sugar-loaf. 1885 LADY BAASBY *The Trades* 243 The sweeter and more juicy 'sugar-loaf' is preferred in England.

e. A species of fossilized sea-urchin.

1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 578/1 *Galerites*. [The name] popularly given to them... 'Sugar-loaves', is descriptive of the elongated and more or less conical shape of their shell.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Shaped like or otherwise resembling a sugar-loaf, as *sugar-loaf bonnet*, *button*, *cabbage* (see 2 c), *cap*, *cornea*, *crown*, *eminence*, *hal* (see 2 a), *head*, *hill* (see 2 b), *mountain* (see 2 b), *pine* (see 2 d), *pippin*, *rock*, *shape*, *stone*, *stump*, *yew*; used for sugar-loaves or loaf-sugar, as *sugar-loaf form*, *mould*, *paper*; parasynthetic and similitive, as *sugar-loaf-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *sugar-loaf page*, a page wearing sugar-loaf buttons; *sugar-loaf sea*, 'high turbulent waves with little wind' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); *sugar-loaf tool*, a tool with an end of conical shape used in seal-engraving to smoothe the surfaces of shields.

1885 DILLON *Fairholt's Cost.* in *Eng.* I. 403 The high 'sugar-loaf bonnet of the French peasants. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* ii. vi, A small white-faced boy, who was called 'page' to aunt Eleanor... wore... two hundred and forty-eight white 'sugar-loaf buttons on his jacket. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 130 'Sugar-loaf cabbage. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 75/1 Salads go to market as soon as they are of sufficient size, and sugar-loaf cabbages succeed them. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xii. i. 73 'Sugar-loaf caps of paper. 1885 DILLON *Fairholt's Cost.* in *Eng.* II. 237 The tall 'sugar-loaf crown and broad brim. 1857 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 192/1 When it has been sufficiently concentrated... it is run into the 'sugar-loaf forms. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 165/1 *Apex*,... a 'sugar-loaf face': a copid tanke hat. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 408 He usually wore a high sugar-loaf hat with a narrow brim. 1885 DILLON *Fairholt's Cost.* in *Eng.* I. 402 He wears the high sugar-loaf hat in which the revolutionary heroes... enshrined their evil heads. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* xx. 102 All Indians with flat or 'sugar-loaf heads. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. App. 5 A beautiful little 'sugar loaf hill. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. i. 11/1 They wear their Hats higher in the Crown (Sugar Loaf like)... then Mea do. 1612. xxii. (Roxb.) 280/2 A Great 'Sugar loaf Mould. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 269/1 The peak called, from its peculiar shape, 'Sugar-loaf Mountain. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenwing* v, The 'sugar-loaf page asked whether master was coming home early. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 96 Blue 'sugar-loaf paper. 1796 NEMNICH *Polyglot-Lex.* vi. 958 'Sugar-loaf pine, *Ananas pyramidalis*. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 533 Dessert apples... 'Sugarloaf Pippin, Wormsley Pippin. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 384 A 'Sugar-Loaf Rock above Water. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* ii. (1863) 276/2 'Sugar-loaf sea, *mer capoteuse*. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xiv, The 'sugar-loaf shape of the headland. 1885 DILLON *Fairholt's Cost.* in *Eng.* I. 183 A 'sugar-loaf-shaped erection of red cloth. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kings.* II. 129 The... hard, granulated, 'sugar-loaf-stone. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Sugarloaf Stump, a conical shape assumed by the stump after amputation... due to excessive muscular retraction. 1776 MRS. DELANEY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 435 The gardens seem to be laid out in the old-fashioned way of mince-pies, arbours, and 'sugarloaf yews.

Hence **Sugar-loafed** (†-loaved) *ppl. a.*, shaped like a sugar-loaf.

1702 W. J. tr. *Brucy's Voy. Levant* xl. 156 A sort of Sugar-loafed Hats. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Prof.* Wks. 1898 IV. 346 A jacket covered with sugar-loafed buttons. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* ix. 148 A steep sugar-loafed hill. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 556. 1. The *basinet* was now worn beneath the huge sugar-loafed helm.

† **Sugarly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*. In 6 suggestlie. [f. SUGAR *sb.* + -LY ².] Pleasantly, agreeably.

1584 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 42. To show how suggestlie they dealt with manie, and yet in the end did undermine them.

Sugar-maple. The North American tree *Acer saccharinum*, which yields maple-sugar.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Maple*. The sugar maple grows to sixty or eighty foot high. 1773 W. Lewis tr. *Newman's Chem. Wks.* (ed. 2) II. 72 note. A kind of Sugar is prepared from the juice which issues upon wounding or boring certain species of the maple-tree, one of which is named from hence the Sugar-maple. 1851 E. FORBES *Veg. World in Art* *Jrnl.* III. Catal. p. vii. The wood of the sugar maple of Canada is the bird's-eye and also curled (maple of the cabinet-maker. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 198 The black sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*, var. *nigrum*). 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 524/1.

b. *attrib.*, as *sugar-maple land, tree*; *sugar-maple borer* (see quot. 1882).

1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 54. The settlers upon the sugar-maple lands. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 63/1 By transplanting the sugar maple-tree into a garden, the quantity of the sap might be increased. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 370/3 The Sugar Maple borer (*Glycophus speciosus*), whose grubs are very injurious to Maples.

† **Sugar-plate**. *Obs.* [orig. *sucre in plate*, i.e. sugar in the form of a flat cake: see *PLATE sb.* 10.] A dainty kind of sweetmeat. Also applied to a sweet lozenge for medicinal use.

c 1333 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 521 In 3 li. zukur in plate 2 li. dragas. 48, 5d. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 19 Pro iiii lb. sucri plat, rouge et blanc. 1402-3 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 208 Sugar en plate. 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 484/1 Sukyr plate, *sucrea crustalis*. 1511-12 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 291 Pro quinque lib. confectioinum et le sugurplatt ad 7d. a 1536 *TINOLEX Expor. Matt.* vi. (c 1550) 73 To hantket with dew (as they saye) of all manner of frutes & confections, .. sugreplate with malmesaye and romneye burnt with Sugre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* i. xxx. (Arb.) 72 Their hantketting dishes of sugar plate, or of march paines, and such other dainty meates. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 92 To make a kind of Sugar plate, take Gum Dragon, and lay it in Rose water two dayes: then take the powder of fair Heppes & Sugar, and the juice of an Orange. 1630 BATHWAT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 153 Physicians (make use) of sugar-plates, which they minister to their patients, to take away the taste of a more bitter potion. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii. 85/1 *Sugar plate*, is White Sugar sifted, White of Eggs, Gum Dragon and Rose Water beaten into a Paste, then moulded into any form, and so Print it.

Sugar-plum. [f. SUGAR *sb.* + PLUM *sb.*]

1. A small round or oval sweetmeat, made of boiled sugar and variously flavoured and coloured; a comfit.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. Wks. (1673) 205 Some Comfits Sir. A mourning Citizen Will never weep without some Sugar-plums. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 44 A sensibleness in youth for a gig or a sugar-plum, is the same afterwards for honour or interest. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 11 Little Plates of Sugar-Plums, disposed like so many Heaps of Hail-stones. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 Use it like Caraway seeds for Confects and Sugar-plums. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 3 May, Compliments flew about like sugar-plums at an Italian carnival. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 197 A little while ago there were proclamations in the papers against poison-coloured sugar-plums. 1859 BOYD *Recr. Country Parson* vi. 190 Sugar-plums, .. damage the teeth. 1908 (MISS FOWLER) *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 378, I can see now the sugar-plums, with wire stalks.

2. *fig.* Something very pleasing or agreeable, esp. when given as a sop or bribe.

1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-Lt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 270 By stopping the Constables mouth with sugar-plummes (that is to say), whilst she poisons him with sweete wordes. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 129 With a perfumed Comfite, or a Sugar-plumme in their mouth, that is, with a word of piety. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conv.* 70 Thus you leave them with a small sugar-plum in their mouth. 1789 (title) *The Sugar Plum*; or, sweet amusements for leisure hours. 1813 MRS. JACKSON in *Sir G. Jackson's Diaries & Lett.* (1873) II. 7 The little sugar-plum, in the shape of a small pension, they have put into your mouth. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii. Her zeal for inquiry slaked for the present by the dexterous administration of this sugar plum. 1867 *LOLOPE Chron. Barset* I. xxiv. 204 An artist, .. whom the rich English world was beginning to pet and pelt with gilt sugar-plums. 1882 READE *Many a Slip in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 136/2 Whilst he delivered these sugar-plums he did not look her in the face.

† 3. *transf.* a. A kind of fossil. *Obs.*

1681 *Grew Museum* III. § I. v. 296 A Great Tibuline Sugar-Plum. [Cf. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 June 1644, An hard stone, which hangs about like icicles, having many others in the form of comfitures and sugar plums as wee call them.]

† b. A kind of knotting. *Obs.*

1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 607, I cannot promise too much for you till I have finished a plain fringe I am knotting. : as soon as that is finished I will do some sugar-plum for you.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sugar-plum box*; *sugar-plum chalk*, *land dial.*, land having a thin, short, chalky surface.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. ii. 19, iii. 34 (E.D.S.). 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* I. iii. Her ladyship's snuff-box and her sugar-plum box.

Hence **Sugar-plum v. trans.**, to reward or pacify with sweetmeats; hence, to pet, cosset.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mrs. H. More* 22 Sept. Instead of being reprimanded (and perhaps immediately after sugar-plum'd) for not learning their Latin .. grammar. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 7 At present, pretty dear, she is cosseted and sugar-plumbed through life.

Sugar-roset: see ROSET *a. 1 a.*

Sugar-sop (*'jug'sap*). Also 8 *Sc. succar-aap*, *s.w. dial.* *sugar-zop*. [f. SUGAR *sb.* + SOP *sb.*]

† 1. *pl.* A dish composed of steeped slices of bread, sweetened and sometimes spiced. Also *fig.* (Earlier † *sugared sops*: see SUGARED *ppl. a. 1*.)

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) III. 175 Two drouges, .. the one of which or both, the Courtier vsing, may long time maintaine himselfe in his Princes fauour: These are abstinence, or else suger soppes. 1592 GAEENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 277 A quart of Sugar sops. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Montf's Theat. Ins.* 903 You should supply them (bees) with Honey, .. give grapes or figs bruised or pounded together, and sugar-sops. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x. xiv. 540 Being poisoned or intoxicated with the unwholesome sugar-sops of Anticomianism and Libertinism. 1663 PERYS *Diary* 17 April. It being Good Friday, our dinner was only sugar-sops and fish. 1671 ECHAARD *Observ. Answ. Cont.* Clergy 5 Sugar-Sops and Soft Jellies. 1729 (HIPPISLEY) *Flora* I. iv. (ed. 3) 17 Come along Child, and I'll get thee a little Sugar-sops to comfort thy Bowels. 1776 Wren in *Herd Coll. Anc. & Mod. Sc. Songs* II. 210 In came Robin Red-breast, .. 'W! succar-saps and wyne.

attrib. 1749 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* Prol. His Mouth b'ing stop't with Sugar-Sop Perferment.

2. The West-Indian Sweet-sop, *Anona squamosa*.

1847 MRS. R. LEE *Afr. Wand.* v. 67 West Indian fruits, such as the delicious cherry, the sugar sop, sour sop, &c.

Sugar-work.

† 1. Confectionery. *Obs.*

1572 in *Feuilletat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 178 Cullers for the sugarwork. 1653 *Bk. Fruits & Flowers* (title-p) To make Powders, Civet Baggies, all sorts of sugar-works, turned workes in sugar. 1755 *Fam. Dict.*, *Sultane*, a sort of Sugar-Work.

2. *pl.* (formerly † *sing.*) A sugar factory.

1604 E. (GILMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxii. 187 The wealth of these Ilands, be their sugar-works and hides. 1681 *Act Parl. Scot.*, Chas. II. (1820) VIII. 360/2 The saids Tuo Sugar-works of Glasgow. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* xix. A. plantation, where they had an ingenio, that is to say, a sugar-house, or sugar-work. 1825 WATERTON *Wand.* S. Amer. I. 2 Higher up stand the sugar-works of Amelia's Waard. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 116/1 An impetus was given to the sugar industry by the Sugar Works Guarantee Act.

Sugary (*'jug'ari*), *sb.* Also 7 *augarie*. [for **sugarery*, f. SUGAR *sb.*: see -ERY and cf. F. *sucrerie*.]

1. A sugar-manufactory. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

1696 *Acts Parl. Scot.*, Will. (1823) X. 66/2 The Manufactory of Sugar commonly called the Sugarie.

b. U.S. and Canada. A place where maple-juice is collected and boiled for the purpose of making sugar; a sugar-camp.

1840 P. H. GOSSE *Canadian Nat.* 67 We will go into the Sugary, where the men are collecting the sap from the maple-trees. 1884 ALLEN's *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 272 The primitive mode of arranging the sugary, is with large receiving troughs, .. placed near the fires.

† 2. Sugar-manufacture. *Obs.*

1747 *State of Sugar-Trade* 6 These Computations are made upon the whole British Sugary.

Sugary (*'jug'ari*), *a.* Also 6 *sugerye*, *sugrie*. [f. SUGAR *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of, containing, or impregnated with sugar; pertaining to or resembling (that of) sugar; sweet, sweetened.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/4 There is a sugerye dulcor or sweetnes extracted out of Leade. 1598 FLORIO, *Zucchero*, .. sugrie. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 72 A sweet and sugary Juice. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The Flesh is melting, and if not too ripe, of a sugary Flavour. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 118 The sugary sap of *Acer saccharinum* .. from which sugar is extracted. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingency* I. ix. 37 The baskets of certain vendors of sugary delicacies. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 284 A drab-coloured, dry, 'sugary' silt. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones* Venice I. App. xx. 397 Coarse sugary marble. 1870 — *Lect. Art* vii. 176 A crystalline or sugary frost-work. 1896 A. BEAVAN *Marlboro Ho. v.* 77 Henry .. being remarkably fond of all kinds of delicate sugary cakes.

2. *fig.* Deliciously or alluringly sweet; honeyed; deceitfully or flatteringly pleasant; also, excessively or offensively sweet. Also *adub.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 819 And with the sugrie sweete thereof allure Chast Ladies eares to fantasies impure. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 82 As I had just received a sugary epistle from this paragon of piety. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 27 She would not have him, notwithstanding his sugary verses. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 151 'Is he very violent?' inquired her ladyship, in a sugary tone. 1855 CARLVLZ *Lett. to F. W. Carlyle* 2 Sept. The Dragon herself is all civility and sugary smiles. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* (1886) I. 14 Sugary stanzas of ladylike prettiness. 1881 MISS BRADTON *Asphodel* II. 268 Twent couples were revolving to the last sugary-sweet German waltz.

† 3. Fond of sugar or sweet things. *rare.*

1664 BEALE in *Evelyn's Pomona* 22, I did once prefer the Gennet-moyl Cider, but had only the Ladies on my side, as gentler for their sugary palats.

Suge(n), *obs.* forms of SAY *v. 1*

Sugeorne, *obs.* form of SOJOURN *sb.*

Sugescent (*'sudz'sent*), *a. rare*. [f. L. *sugere* to suck + -ESCENT.] Mised for: Pertaining to or adapted for sucking.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii. 340 The sugescent parts of animals. 1844 PLUMMER in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XLVI. 243 The pig [appeared] to be master of the sugescent art.

Suget, *obs.* form of SUBJECT.

† **Sugetable**, *a. Obs. rare*. In 4 soietable. [f. *suget*, SUBJECT *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. SUBJECTABLE.] Subject.

1382 WYCLIF *Bar. i.* 18 We wer not soietable [Vulg. *subiectibiles*] to hym.

† **Sugetly**, *adv. Obs. rare*. In 5 sogetly. [f. *suget*, SUBJECT *a.* + -LY ².] Inherently.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 88 Many trowen þat ymage to be God, & many trowen Goddis vertu sogetly to be þer in.

Suggan (*sw'gân, sî'gân*). *Anglo-Irish*. Also 8 *suggin*, 9 *souo*, a(o)ugan, *suggaun*, -awn. [Ir. *súgán*.] A straw rope; a saddle; a coverlet.

1722 Br. DOWNES in *Nicolson Epist. Corr.* 556 Instead of saddles perhaps something not better than an Irish suggan. 1789 J. WHITE *Earl Strongbow* II. 89 Cadows, and brogues, and swords, and suggins. 1841 S. C. HALE *Ireland* II. 401 A stout little pig had a sugan fixed to his leg to prepare him for the road. 1914 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Oct. 697/2 Alvin had come into camp without a 'sugan' or blankets of his own.

Comb. 1861 CLINGTON *Frank d' Donnell* 117 Two sugaun-bottomed chairs.

† **Sugge**. *Obs.* [Shortening of HAYSUGGE.] The hedge-sparrow.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 483/2 Sugge, bryd, *curuca, linosa* [read *linofa*]. a 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Curuca*, a sugge, a dumok [read dunok]. 1530 PALSCOR 278/1 Sugge a byrde. [1847 HALLIWELL *Sugge*, .. the hedge-sparrow. *Devon.*]

Sugge, *obs.* form of SAY *v. 1*

† **Sugger**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 7 -yre. [ad. F. *suggerer*, or L. *suggerere* (see SUGGEST).] *trans.* To prompt, suggest.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) IV. xxx. After as the spyryte dyabolycall them suggerneth [*sic*] in the mater of usuries. 1606 tr. *Rollock's Lect. 2 Thess.* 52 (Jam). The waies of the deuill that he suggyres to false teachers to deceiue men by are infinite.

† **Suggeron**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -eorne, -eroun, 7 -oine. [Cf. F. (n.e. dial.) *soco(u)ran*, *souco(u)ron*, † *sco(u)ron*, also OF. *securjon*, mod. *escourgeon*, *lourgeon*, † *securgeon*, Norm. *sugregeon* kinds of barley or wheat.] A kind of oats.

1563 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1888) 65/1, 1 fril[ot] lie custume et suggeorne aittis. 1564 *Ibid.* (1886) 604/2, 2 bollas auenarum lie suggeorn aittis. 1608 *Ibid.* (1892) 125/1.

† **Suggest**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *suggestus* (u-stem), f. *suggest-*, *suggerere* to SUGGEST.] = SUGGESTION.

16. in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 12 The reasons of the suggests are these, [etc.]. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxvi. 73 Whose vertues countermand The loose Suggests of frailtie. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* xiv. 113 By thy suggest was Abel kill'd of Cain.

Suggest (*'sudz'sent*), *v.* Also 6 *sugiest*. [f. L. *suggest-*, *pn. ppl.* stem of *suggerere*, f. *sug-* = SUB- + *gerere* to bear, carry, bring.]

1. *trans.* To cause to be present to the mind as an object of thought, an idea to be acted upon, a question or problem to be solved; in early use said *esp.* of insinuating or prompting to evil. In extended application, to propose as an explanation or solution, as a course of action, as a person or thing suitable for a purpose, or the like.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 124 b. The aungell of sathanas, .. euer suggestynge & mouynge ones vyce, vnder the colour of vertue. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 65t Dyrnder Jealousy, .. Gives false alarms, suggesteth mutiny. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. ii. Succession, conquest, and election straight Suggested are. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 148 These men .. ceased not continually to suggest vnto him high conceits of himselfe. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 34 What the Gentleman himself suggesteth were answer sufficient. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 355 Why dost thou then suggest to me distrust? 1725 DE FOE *Joy. round World* (1840) 161 A Country most remote from us, .. and consequently it would be suggested as unprofitable to our Commerce. 1779 *Mirror* No. 24 In the *Allegro*, meaning to excite a cheerful mood, he suggests a variety of objects. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* III. vii. (1864) II. 156 Gregory dwells on the advantage of being thus constantly suggested to the prayers of friends. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 90, I proposed that King James should retire to Rome or Modena. Then you suggested Avignon; and I assented. 1861 PALEY *Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 680 note, The MSS. have *προσάγειν* or *προμυθεῖν*. Dobree suggested *προμυθεῖν*. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* v. I would suggest your following me into my sanctum sanctorum. 1901 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Oct. 389 It is difficult to suggest a remedy.

b. Said of the conscience, feelings, etc.; hence, of external things, to prompt the execution of, provide a motive for.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 93 He that hath the first diuine calling (his conscience suggesting the same vnto him). 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 31 A great many .. have lost also the best endeavours their wit could suggest them. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2. 347 The frequent making of Hypotheses .. would suggest numerous Phaenomena, that otherwise escape notice. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1782) I. 655 Prudence suggested the necessity of a temporary retreat. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Biogr. Borealis* 6 His poem, called 'Fleecoe, an English Priest', which is supposed to have suggested to Dryden his famous satire of McFleecoe. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 473 The sky, the flowers, the trees, the fields, which suggested the Parables. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 182 The punishments to be inflicted on slaves are suggested by the cruelty of fear. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* xli. 77 The success of the Iliad naturally suggested an attempt upon the Odyssey.

c. Const. clause or inf.: To put forward the notion, opinion, or proposition (*that, etc.*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124 b, When... he suggesteth or mouth to man or woman to do such things that he wolde have them to do. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* 415 They suggested unto him, that Gonsalvo was a Magician, who [etc.]. 1727 DR FOR SYST. *Logic* i. iii. (1840) 82 The honourable person... who I seemed to suggest was not to be believed. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) II. 567, I have no need to suggest, that these inscriptions might be conceived in a much happier style than mine. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 125 The drawing-master... suggested how irksome it ever is to fill up the outline we delight to throw off the fancy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 73 They suggest that Socrates should be invited to take part in the consultation.

d. To utter as a suggestion.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, 'Will you take three bob?' 'And a bender', suggested the clerical gentleman. 1881 R. A. KING *Love the Debt* xix, 'I think I'd try giving her notice again, first', hesitatively suggested his feeble fellow-bachelor.

e. *refl.* Of an idea, proposition, etc.: To present itself to the mind.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 221 No wonder the idea of emigration should suggest itself. 1861 PALRY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Prometh.* 379 note, The danger of approaching the crater in an eruption naturally suggests itself. 1898 H. S. MERRIMAN 'Roden's Corner' x. 101 It must assuredly suggest itself to any one of us that the best method of doing this is [etc.].

† 2. To prompt (a person) to evil; to tempt to or to do something; to seduce or tempt away. *Obs.*

1586 SPANAV *Arcadia* iii. xiii, Pamela (whom thy Maister most perniciously hath suggested out of my dominion). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 780 Which partie-coated presence of loose loue... Those heauenlie eyes that looke into these faults Suggested vs to make. 1591 — *Two Gent.* iii. i. 34 Knowing that tender youth is soone suggested, I nightly lodge her in an upper Towre. 1601 — *All's well* iv. v. 47, I gine thee not this to suggest thee from thy master. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 164 This holy Foxe... suggests the King our Master to this last costly Treaty. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 37 The unquiet walks of Devils, prompting and suggesting us unto mischief.

† b. To insinuate into (a person's mind) the (false) idea *that, etc.* *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 261 We must suggest the People, in what hatred He still hath held them. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* i. 297 Some persons have endeavored to suggest and insinuate ye minds of the good people, That the Governor had a designe.

3. To give a hint or inkling of, without plain or direct expression or explanation.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.*, *Ess.* Wks. 1721 I. 203 Virgil... loves to suggest a Truth indirectly. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bk.* (1871) I. 121 It [sc. a statue] suggests far more than it shows. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Apr. 126 Such a knowledge of society cannot be, with profit, more than suggested in the early years.

4. Of things: To call up the thought of by association or natural connexion of ideas.

1709 BENKLEY *The Vision* § 25 One idea may suggest another to the mind. 1733 — *The Vision* Vind. § 39 All signs suggest the things signified. 1764 REID *Inquiry* ii. § 7 A certain kind of sound suggests immediately to the mind, a coach passing in the street. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* xxix. 226 Such silvery ones [sc. clouds] as those... have often suggested sculptural groups, figures, and attitudes. 1864 BEVCA *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. (1875) 255 Democratic Athens, oligarchic Rome, suggest to us Pericles and Brutus. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 47 A process of growth suggests to the reason the work of an intelligent Mind.

b. To give the impression of the existence or presence of.

1816 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 96 This took place... to such a degree, as to suggest strong wishes for reunion with the Roman Catholic Church. 1898 H. S. MERRIMAN 'Roden's Corner' i. 2 With an air suggesting a desire to attract as little attention as possible.

5. *Law.* To put forward in a 'suggestion'.

1719 LILLY *Pract. Reg.* II. 537 There ought to be an Affidavit made of the Matter suggested. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vii. 113 If... the court shall finally be of opinion, that the matter suggested is a good and sufficient ground of prohibition in point of law.

6. In hypnotism, to influence by suggestion.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 175 The man who is 'suggested' into sobriety.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* † To prompt or tempt to evil (*obs.*); to make or offer a suggestion.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 114 Other duels that suggest by treasons. 1604 — *Oil.* II. iii. 358 When duels with the blackest sinnes put on, They do suggest at first with heauenly shewes. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. i. (1718) 7 The devil may suggest, compel he cannot. 1675 MARC. WORCESTER in *Essex Papers* (Camden) 38 We beg... that you would suggest if you can think of any other person. 1717 *Prior Dial. Dead* (1907) 223 That sprightly way of thinking as wildly as your imagination can suggest. 1855 TENNYSON *Will* 14 Who... ever weaker grows thro' acted crime, Or seeming-genial venial fault, Recurring and suggesting still!

Suggestable (sədzestə'bəl), *a.* [f. SUGGEST *v.* + -ABLE.] = SUGGESTIBLE 2.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 218 There is not a new and indirect tax suggested.

Suggested, *pp. a.* [f. SUGGEST *v.* + -ED 1.] The first three senses are not represented in the *vb.* but are derivable from senses of *L. suggerere*.]

† 1. † Furnished, supplied. *Obs.*

1591 *Soliman & Pers.* II. iii. 5 Loue, by whose suggested power Erastus vsde such dice, as, being false, Ran not by Fortune, but necessity.

† 2. (Falsely) imputed. *Obs.*

1640 G. SANDY'S *Christ's Passion* 20 Whom we accuse of no suggested crimes.

† 3. Suborned. *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxi. 678 He... will... receive Punishment... by means of, suggested Witnesses, or sinister Informations.

4. Proposed, prompted, insinuated.

1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. 1851 V. 424 All those suggested Fears and Difficulties... easily overcome. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 609 Hee... Tells the suggested cause, a 1820 T. BROWN *Philos. Human Mind* (1820) II. xxxiii. 189 In the suggested feelings themselves, there is one striking difference. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 168 We can yet pronounce with perfect certainty that a suggested name is not the right one. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Jrnl.* L. 220 Suggested hallucinations and ideas do not differ... from spontaneous hallucinations.

Hence **Suggestiveness** (see *quot.*).

1801 — 12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 293 *Suggestiveness*... the quality of having been assisted by suggestions to every good purpose.

Suggester (sədzestə), Also 6 -ours, 7 -our. [f. SUGGEST *v.* + -ER 1.] Cf. 16th c. F. *suggesteur*, and cf. *Suggestor*.]

† 1. One who imputes crime to, or brings a charge against, another. *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* II. 183 Consentynge to the enuyful sturte and suggestoure. a 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* III. i. Some suborn'd suggester of these treasons. 1627 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 438 King James, who... wanted not some suggesters about him to make the worst of all mens actions whom they could misreport. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 24 Whereby that base suggestour might be duly censured.

2. One who suggests or prompts.

1671 CLARENDON *Dial. Tracts* (1727) 308 If it [sc. age] cannot suggest all things which occur to more vigorous conceptions, it can judge better of what is suggested than the suggesters themselves. a 1716 BULL *Prim. Christ.* (1713) III. 885 The Spirit of God in Person is not the immediate Suggester of this Conclusion. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 1805 Suggesters to his soul of higher things. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 99, I also was the suggester, father, and founder in London of the Rabalais Club. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 206 Some telepathic impact from the suggester's mind.

Suggestibility (sədzestə'biliti), [f. next + -ITY.] Quality or condition of being suggestible.

1. Susceptibility to (hypnotic) suggestion.

1890 *Open Court* 10 Apr. 2197/2 The suggestibility of crowds. 1891 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 673 The degree of suggestibility is not necessarily proportioned to the depth of sleep. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 162 What we want to effect through suggestion is increased suggestibility.

2. Capability of being suggested.

In mod. Dicts.

Suggestible (sədzestə'bəl), *a.* [f. SUGGEST *v.* + -IBLE.]

1. Capable of being influenced by (hypnotic) suggestion.

1890 *Open Court* 10 Apr. 2197/2 Great masses of people are for several reasons extremely suggestible. 1891 *Monist* I. 627 She is... extremely suggestible, and very easily hypnotised. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* iii. 61 Known savages... are more 'suggestible' than educated Europeans.

2. That can be suggested.

1905 W. H. MALLOCK *Reconstruct. Belief* II. vii. 134 That civilised human life loses all meaning without it [sc. the religion of theism], and that no suggestible substitute is able to take its place.

Suggesting, *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* SUGGEST; an instance of this, a suggestion.

1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 412 The same art of wresting Scripture is observable in his secret suggestings.

b. *attrib.*, as *suggesting power*.

1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Human Mind* II. § 2. 91 Ideas may be greatly aided in their suggesting power by others which coexist with them.

Suggesting, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That suggests; † prompting to evil, tempting.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 7 O sweet-suggesting Loue, if thou hast sin'd, Teach me (thy tempted subject) to excuse it. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Human Mind* II. § 10. 139 If the suggesting idea be stationary, the one suggested must be stationary.

Hence **Suggestingly** *adv.*, in a suggesting manner.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 126 'For which papa has no manner of use'... said Miss Cripps, looking at papa, suggestingly.

Suggestion (sədzestə'sjən), Forms: 4-5 suggestyoun, -tions, -tioun, suggestioun, 4-6 suggestyoun, (4, Sc. 6 suggestioun, 5 suggestioun, -tyoun, 6 suggestioun), 4- suggestion. See also SUBJECTION (cf. OF. *subjection*). [a. AF., OF. *suggestioun* (mod. F. *suggestion*), = Pr. *suggestio*, It. *suggestione*, Sp. *sugestión*, Pg. *sugestão*, ad. L. *suggestio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suggerere* to SUGGEST.]

† 1. Prompting or incitement to evil; an instance of this, a temptation of the evil one. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. a Pof þai waite nyght and daye with ill suggestioun to til me til syn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 321 Deedly synne bath first suggestion of the feend. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxvi. 303 (Harl. MS.) Tribulation of þe worlde, temptation of flesh, and suggestion of þe devill. c 1460 *Wisdom* 497 in *Macro Plays* 52 Mynde. To þis suggestyoun a-gre we. *Wydrytendynge.* Delyght þer-in, I haue truly. *Wyll.* And I consent þer-to-frelye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124 b, As long as the mynde is not moved by y^e false suggestyoun... there is the lesse jeopardy: as wele when he fayneth any thyng by suggestyoun that is good, or [etc.]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Caminis Catech.* 127 Be thrie degreis men principallie cummis to sinne, by suggestion,

delectation, and consent. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. l. 292 Then arme thy constant and thy nobler parts Against these giddy loose suggestions. 1606 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 227 That which is spoken, and done by Satanical Suggestion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 129 The first sort by thyr own suggestion fell, Self-tempted, self-deprav'd.

† b. In extended sense: A prompting from within, (hence) intention. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 69, Bidders and Beggars Beop not in þe Bulle, Bote þe suggestion be soþ þat schapeþ hem to Begge. c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Manly) 963 His suggestioun was to subdew the Yrysh men.

2. The action of prompting one to a particular action or course of action; the putting into the mind of an idea, an object of thought, a plan, or the like; an instance of this, an idea or thought suggested, a proposal.

1282 WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 14 That thou make suggestioun to Pharaon, that he lede me out of this prison. c 1400 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xlvii, At this suggestioun of John, our lady... wolde no longer letten his buryng. c 1450 *Godstow. Reg.* 400 Brefs were directed to hym at the suggestioun of the abbess of Godestow. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1000 Some men might aske a question, By whose suggestioun I toke on hand this warke, Thus boldly for to barke? 1590 SWINBURNE *Test.* 264 The later testament doth not take away the former, the later being made at the interrogation or suggestion of some other person. 1621 *Bible* 2 Macc. vi. 8 There went out a decree... by the suggestion of Ptolomee, against the Iewes. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* t. v. 13 We are unready to put in execution the suggestions or dictates of reason. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 595 Believe not these suggestions which proceed From anguish of the mind. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. A Testament is said to be made by Suggestion, when 'tis made by Surprise, and contrary to the Intention of the Testator. 1736 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 74 America was not heard of, nor so much as a suggestion in the minds of men that any part of the world lay that way. 1748 MELMOTH *Fitzosborne Lett.* lvi. (1749) II. 78 The wild suggestions of an heated imagination. 1828 JAMES ROBERT II. Did you not solemnly swear to her to follow my suggestions? 1842 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 169 At the suggestion of friends a subscription was raised. 1870 J. PARKER *Parad.* II. xviii. 342 Any suggestion to the effect that theology is hostile to science is a lie. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* II. 25 Erasmus Darwin gave us brilliant suggestions rather than cumulative proof.

† b. A foreboding, apprehension. *Obs. rare.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 257 These gloomy suggestions were soon happily ended.

c. **Hypnotism.** The insinuation of a belief or impulse into the mind of a subject by words, gestures, or the like; the impulse or idea thus suggested.

1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Mar. 995/2 M.M. Fontan and Segard communicated several cases of cure by suggestion. 1892 *19th Cent.* Jan. 24 Proceedings by which Sarchas... gave sight to the blind... were essentially methods of what we should now call 'suggestion'. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. p. xxv, I define suggestion as 'successful appeal to the subliminal self'.

† 3. The act of making a false or suborned statement or supplying underhand information; an instance of this, a false representation or charge. Often *false suggestion* (= AF. *fausse suggestion*, Britton). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenie*) 408 Þe wikit wyf of putefere, . . . gert hym be tane falsly & haldne lang in-to prison thru þir wikit suggestioun. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 216 Þis appropingne is geten bi fals suggestion maad to Anticrist. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 427 Roger, which þat Bisshope was of Pize, Hadde on hym maad a fals suggestion. 1387 *Traxia Higden* (Rolls) III. 153 Þe Samaritans . . . lette hire work with suggestioun and wip ziftes. 1460 CAPEGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 285 Fals suggestiounes, by which many men were disherid of her londis. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 194 b, This Cardinal [sc. Wolsey] . . . by craftye suggestion gatte into his handes innumerable treasure. 1552 *Enw. VI Jrnl.* (Roxb. Club) II. 423 Whalley . . . confessed, . . . how in his accomptes he had made many false suggestions. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 235 Thou diddest vse all the suggestions that euer thou couldest inuent . . . to make them take weapon in hande againste mee. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* III. i. 46 So am I free from this suggestion [of murder]. *Ibid.* 84 The hopes life which thou . . . sought By thy suggestions to have massacred. [1620] J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 2 If any of these causes be untrue, and the Coroner thereby discharged of his office by a false suggestion.]

4. *Law.* An information not upon oath.

Suggestion upon record: an information drawn in writing showing cause for a prohibition to a suit.

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 202/2 The said Thomas . . . was committed to the Tower . . . by the comaundement of Edward the IIIth. . . upon a Suggestion and Impeachment made to hym, that [etc.]. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edu. VI.* c. 13 § 14 Under the Copie of the saide lybell shalbe writen the Suggestion wherfore the partie soe demaundeth the saide Prohibition. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1653) 297 Where a Grant of the King is not only of his meere motion, but also of suggestion, there, if any part of the suggestion bee not true, the whole Grant is voyd. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 113 The party . . . applies to the superior court, setting forth in a suggestion upon record the nature and cause of his complaint. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xxiii. 305 This mode of prosecution, by information (or suggestion) filed on record by the king's attorney general. 1835 *Toulmin's Law-Dict.* s.v. There are suggestions in replevin for a *retorno habendo*, which, it is said, are not traversable. 1852 *Act 15 & 16 Vict.* c. 76 § 191 In case the Right of the deceased Claimant shall survive to another Claimant, a Suggestion may be made of the Death, which Suggestion shall not be traversable.

5. The process by which an idea brings to the mind another idea by association or natural connexion.

For the specific uses in the philosophical terminology of Reid and T. Brown, see *quots.* 1764, a 1800, 1875.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 52 b. The other part of Invention, which I terme Suggestion, doth assigne and direct vs to certain Markes or Places, which may excite our Minde to returne and produce such Knowledge, as it hath formerly collected. 1764 REID *Inquiry* II. § 7. I beg leave to make use of the word *suggestion*, because I know not one more proper, to express a power of the mind..to which we owe many of our simple notions which are neither impressions nor ideas, as well as many original principles of belief. a 1820 T. BROWN *Philos. Human Mind* (1820) II. xxxiii. 190 There is..in the mind, a capacity of association; or as I would rather term it—the capacity of Simple Suggestion,—by which feelings, formerly existing, are revived,..as there is also a capacity of feeling resemblance,..or relation in general,..which mental capacity, in distinction from the former, I would term the capacity of Relative Suggestion. 1868 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* *Shaks. once more* Ser. I. (1870) 177 It is by suggestion, not cumulation, that profound impressions are made upon the imagination. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 732/1 [Brown] preferred the word Suggestion to Association, which seemed to him to imply some prior connecting process, whereof there was no evidence in many of the most important cases of suggestion.

6. An indication of the presence or existence (of something); a hint, an inkling.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v. A faint suggestion of weariness struggling with habitual patience. 1879 ROOD *Mod. Chrom.* v. 60 Pure grey or bluish-grey without any suggestion of green. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* iv. 36 His presence had no suggestion of strength.

¶ 7. Misused for SUBJECTION (sense 1 b). For the reverse see SUBJECTION ¶ 12.

a 1400 *Ipomedon* (Kölbing) 323 All the lordes aboute him were vndre his suggestion and did him homage.

8. attrib.: suggestion-book, box, a book, box in which are put written suggestions containing proposals for the alteration or improvement of the administration of an establishment, or the like.

1882 Suggestion Book (Bodleian Library). 1907 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 6/7 A 'suggestion box,' into which any worker may drop a suggestion for the increased comfort of the staff.

Suggestionable, a. rare. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] = SUGGESTIBLE 1. Hence **Suggestionability** = SUGGESTIBILITY 1.

1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 May 6/3 The rotation of brilliant surfaces produces in predisposed subjects a particular state of the retina..accompanied with anaesthesia, immobility of the muscles, 'suggestionability'. 1892 *Ibid.* 15 Dec. 2/1 The subject was no longer suggestionable.

Suggestionism. [f. SUGGESTION + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of hypnotic suggestion. Hence **Suggestionist**, one who advocates or practises suggestion; one who treats disease by suggestion; also attrib.; **Suggestionize** v. trans., to influence or treat by suggestion.

1892 *Athenaeum* 2 July 17/3 In order to combat materialism it calls to its aid hypnotism, 'suggestionism', or even spiritualism. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 369/1 Doctor Liebhaut has good claims to be regarded as the founder of the 'suggestionist school'. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 206 To the pure suggestionist, monotonous stimulation and mesmeric passes are alike—mere facilitations of suggestion. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 6/5 A yelling mob, 'suggestionised to the pitch of frenzy.

Suggestive (sŏdʒe'stiv), a. [ad. L. **suggestivus*, f. *suggest-* = SUGGEST v. and -IVE. Cf. It. *suggestivo*, Pg. *suggestivo*; F. *suggestif* is from Eng.]

† 1. Law. Resting upon a 'suggestion' or information: see SUGGESTION 4. Obs.

16.. in W. Prynn *Abbridged Rec. Tower London* (1657) 15 That no pardon be granted to any outlawed by any suggestive means, but only by Parliament. [See *Rolls of Parli.* II. 376/1.]

2. Calculated or fitted to suggest thoughts, ideas, a course of action, etc.; conveying a suggestion or hint; implying something that is not directly expressed.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 501 A Nunn..by sundrie suggestive revelations gave out, that..he should not raigne. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 284/1 The suggestive kind of writing we are speaking of. 1856 N. Brit. Rev. XXVI. 208 Some thoughtful and suggestive chapters by M. de Remusat. 1856 FAUVOR *Hist. Eng.* II. 35 It is a living language, pregnant and suggestive. 1884 *Christ. Commu.* 21 Feb. 448/2 It is a suggestive fact that the first thing the Apostle Peter commands us to add to our faith, is courage.

b. Const. of that which is suggested.

1850 T. T. LYNN *Theoph. Trinol* vii. 134 Beautiful things are suggestive of a higher and purer life. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 413 Rough grass, acres of beans and barley, and ploughed fields do not delight the eye, they are not naturally suggestive of anything beyond themselves. 1880 CEKIR *Phys. Geog.* iv. 165 An observant eye cannot fail to notice much that is suggestive of inquiry.

c. Of a thinker or writer.

1857 SMILES *Stephenson* (1859) 49 He was a good talker..and a very suggestive thinker. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xlii. (1879) 324 The critical basis on which this suggestive author builds his hope of the 'Destiny of the Race'.

d. euphem. Apt to suggest something indecent. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xi. 128 Her incomparable drolleries and naughtinesses, in some suggestive opera bouffe, some musical debauch.

3. Of a method, plan, etc.: That suggests itself. 1866 P. COLQUHOUN (*title*) *Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis*, containing a Detail of the various Crimes and Misdemeanours, and Suggestive Remedies. 1863 COWDEN

CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 190 No plan was so suggestive as that of quenching his sight.

4. Pertaining to hypnotic suggestion.

1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 154 The suggestive or hypnotic induction of supernatural powers.

Hence **Suggestively** adv., in a suggestive manner; in the way of suggestion; so as to suggest something.

1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* v. § 141 The subject is..too wide to be more than suggestively treated. 1884 *Harper's Mag.*, Oct. 744/2 'If there was any one that had money to spare, one added, suggestively. 1891 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Curatica* 20 My old schoolmaster..with his right arm suggestively withdrawn behind his back, as though he were hiding some deadly weapon of offence.

Suggestiveness (sŏdʒe'stivnēs), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being suggestive.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 11. § 15 There is not the commonest subject to which he will not attach a call of suggestiveness almost limitless. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 141 The etymological suggestiveness of a term. 1880 H. JAMES *Madonna of Future* 17 Think..of the mother's face and its ineffable suggestiveness.

So **Suggestivity**, rare.

1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* i. Taking down rather the heads and the suggestivity (if we may use the phrase) of Miss Tickletoby's discourse.

Suggestment (sŏdʒe'stmēt), rare. [f. SUGGEST v. + -MENT.] Suggestion.

1847 HARE *Guests* (1859) 54 They fancy that every thought must needs have an immediate outward suggestment.

Suggestor? Obs. [f. SUGGEST v. + -OR. Cf. med.L. *suggestor*.] = SUGGESTER.

1591 LAMARDE *Archeion* (1635) 114 That such false Suggestors should be imprisoned only. 1609 T. MORTON *Ansu.* to Higgins 27 This opinion..had some suggestors.

1678 CUCOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 137 As this is a mere hypothesis, so the suggestors of it are but mere novices in atheism.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 332 note, Having been..a principal suggestor of the terms to be offered to France.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. iii. (1819) III. 249 note, It is enacted that in every charter of pardon, granted at any one's suggestion, the suggestor's name, and the grounds of his suggestion shall be expressed.

Suggestour (e, obs. ff. SUGGESTER.

Suggestress (sŏdʒe'strēs), [f. SUGGESTER + -ESS.] A female suggester.

1845 DE QUINCEY *Suspiria de Profundis* Wks. 1871 XVI. 30 The mother of lunacies, and the suggestress of suicides.

|| **Suggestum** (sŏdʒe'stŭm), Pl. -a (-uma).

[L. *suggestum*, f. *suggest-*, *suggerere* to SUGGEST.]

A platform, stage, tribune.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 127 The ancient Suggestums, as I have often observ'd on Medals, as well as on Constantine's Arch, were made of Wood, like a little kind of Stage. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* (1783) III. 91 Wildgoose..took the opportunity of mounting the suggestum (or horse-block) once more. 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 112 Not far from the base of the still remaining suggestum, by the Arch of Severus.

Sugging, ppl. a. dial. [f. SUG v.] Soaking.

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 314 The Land..theory can better discharge the sugging Wets.

† **Sugh**, v. Obs. Forms: 3 auhhzhenn (*Ormin*), *sugge*, *suwie*, 4 soghe, 5 sugh, *sewe*. [Prob. an onomatopoeic formation; cf. SOUGH v.]

1. intr. To sigh.

c 1100 ORMIN 7924 Fort iwhille mann biſch weppen her, & sikenn sare & suhzhenn. c 1220 *Bestiary in Rel. Ant.* I. 224 He suggeden and sorjeden. 14.. R. Glouc. *Chron.* 666 (MS. B) He sewede [MS. y sighe] ful sore. c 1475 *Parthenay* 5024 Raymounde..At the departion sughed sore in hreste. [Cf. 1944 sowhnd, 6164 sogbeth.]

2. impers. To be distressing.

a 1245 *Ancr. R.* 306, & hat bet seoruwe breosche him wiſinne þe heorte mid sore hircuonsuge, so þet him [MS. Vernon hire] *suwie*, & pinie þet flesch..mid fetten. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 391 He..Sesez childer of her sok, soghe hem so nener.

Hence † **Sughend** (suwinde) ppl. a., distressing, painful.

a 1245 *Ancr. R.* 428 More of þe softe colie þen of þe bitinde wine; þet is, more of liðe wordes þen of suwinde.

Sugh: see SEE v., SHEUGH, SOUGH.

† **Sugill**, **suggill**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *sugillare*, *sugillare*, of doubtful etym. Cf. F. *sugiller*.]

1. trans. To beat black and blue, bruise.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1039 Though we with blacks and blews are suggill'd.

2. To defame, revile.

1530-40 ASB. PARKER in *Strype Life* (1711) App. 7 To allure the Peoples Minds..to ourselves, with depraving, suggilling, and noting the other. 1561 *Ibid.* 30 This contemptible flock, that will not shrink to offer their blood for the defence of Christ's verity, if it be openly impugned, or secretly suggested.

Sugillate, **sugillate** (sŭdʒil'et, sŭdʒ-), v. Now rare or Obs. [f. L. *sugillat-*, *sugg-*, ppl. stem of *sugillare* (see prec.).]

1. trans. = prec. 1. Chiefly Med. in pa. ppl., marked with livid spots or patches, bruised.

1623 COCKERAM, *Sugillate*, to beat blacke and blew. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. iv. 485 The head of the *Os humeri* was bruised, and remained sugillated long after. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* x. 368, I found all whole, only about the podex all was sugillated. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Sugillatus*, having or pertaining to sugillation: sugillated.

† 2. = prec. 2. Obs.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* xxi. 28 Arminius paved his way

first by aspersing and sugillating the fame and authority of Calvin.

† **Sugillation** 1. Obs. [f. L. *sugere* to suck, with termination from *sugillatio* (see next).] = SUCKING *vbl. sb.* 1 b, SUCTION 1 c.

1528 PAVNELL *Salerni's Regim.* (1547) D iij b, By sugillation [orig. L. *suctione*] of the membes nedynge meate.

Sugillation 2, **sugillation** (sŭdʒil'at-jŏn, sŭdʒ-), [ad. L. *sugillatio*, -ŏnem, *sugg-*, n. of action f. *sugillare* (see SUGILL).] So F.]

1. † Beating black and blue (obs.); Med. a livid or black-and-blue mark; a bruise; ecchymosis.

1623 COCKERAM, *Sugillation*, a beating blacke and blew. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xii. i. (1678) 293 There are divers sorts of these Sugillations or blacknesses. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sugillation*, the blood-shot of an eye. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* v. 139 A Cataplasm, often in one night, takes away the Sugillation. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1768) 105 Red, black, and livid Spots, which we call a Sugillation. 1836-7 *Lancet* II. 181/2 Sugillation coming on after death is always confined to a dependent part. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Sugillation*, term for the mark left by a leech, or cupping-glass; also, for those livid spots of various size noticed on dead bodies.

† 2. Defamation. Obs. rare-1.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* c1j b, In this sugillation of his, to make his brethren odious. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sugillation*, reproach, slander.

Sugke, obs. form of SUCK v.

† **Sugratife**, a. Obs. rare. [app. f. med.L. *sugratus* (see next) + -IVE.] = next.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. iii, They were so wyse and so inventive, They obscure reason, fayne and sugratife.

† **Sugurat**, a. Sc. Obs. Also 6 *sugurait*, *sugurat*. [ad. med. Anglo-L. *sugratus*; see SUGAR and -ATE 2.] Sweet, 'honeyed': = SUGARED 2.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pah. Hom.* I. xxxi, Qnhat sweit vocis? Qnhat wordis sugurait? 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 7 The sugurat sound of hir sang glaid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* I. ProL. 29 This scharp sugurat sang Virgiliane.

Sugyner, obs. form of SOJOURNER.

c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch. MS.) 449 Sugyner, or a comynere, *commensalis*.

Suhaili, -eli, variants of SWAHILI.

Suicidal (sŭis'id'āl), a. [f. *SUICIDE* sb. 2 + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or involving suicide or self-slaughter; (of persons) having a tendency to suicide.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. iv, With such weapons, homicidal and suicidal. 1849 J. W. WATSON *Southerly's Comm.* pl. Bk. 252 A Suicidal Maniac through Religious Melancholy. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Suicidal Insanity. 1886 FAGEE *Princ. Med.* I. 741 Patients affected with this form of melancholia show suicidal tendencies.

2. fig. Leading to or involving self-destruction; destructive or fatal to those engaged.

1777 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 520 'It is only..misapplying men to employ them in a suicidal parade against New York. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 234 The Rockingham administration, in every thing a suicidal party, had set aside this right. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* xx, The Spaniards, by some suicidal pedantry, had allowed their navy to be crippled. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 35 Though victory makes men insolent and is often suicidal to the victors, education is never suicidal.

Hence **Suicidallam** = SUICIDISM; **Suicidally** adv., in a suicidal manner; so as to bring destruction or ruin on the actor; **Suicidally** adv., suicidally.

1833 LYTTON *England* I. iii. 48 This gaiety of 'suicidalism' is not the death *à la mode* with us. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vii, A Soldiery, which we saw long since fallen all 'suicidally' out of square. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 245 Whatever they attempt..reacts suicidally on the actor himself. 1891 *Times* 21 Dec. 9/4 To reside in Italy meant to run almost suicidally the risk of a malarial attack. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* Ser. II. (1860) 73 You..will not permit its aspirations to have scope and expression; but 'suicidally' suffocate them.

Suicide (sŭis'id), sb. 1 [ad. mod.L. *suicida*, f. *sui* of oneself + *-cida* -CIDE 1. Cf. F. *suicide*, It., Sp., Pg. *suicida*.]

Not in Johnson 1755. For earlier synonyms see SELF-DESTRUCTION, -KILLER, -MURDERER, -SLAYER.

One who dies by his own hand; one who commits self-murder. Also, one who attempts or has a tendency to commit suicide.

1733 *Land. Mag.* I. 252 The Suicide owns himself..unequal to the Troubles of Life. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 189 The suicide is guilty of a double offence: one spiritual, in invading the prerogative of the Almighty;..the other temporal, against the king. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law* Scot. 953 The wounds inflicted by a suicide upon himself are usually in the front, and in an oblique direction. 1861 FLOA. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 77 A fourth [patient], who is a depressed suicide, requires a little cheering. 1870 R. C. JEAN *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 47/1 Suicides used to be interred with a stake through the body, 'to lay the ghost'.

b. fig.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* (1741) 89 If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow We make misfortune, Suicides in woe. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* 3vks. 1853 I. 28/2 Those are the worst of suicides, who voluntarily and propensely stab or suffocate their fame.

c. attrib. or as adj. (= suicidal).

1817 LADY MORGAN *France* I. (1818) I. 38 The chateau of the suicide husband. 1821 BENTHAM *Liberty Press* Wks. 1843 II. 282/1 The rash and ill-judged—the suicide letter of the constitution. 1895 F. M. CRAWFORD *Casa Braccio* xl, The lonely grave of the outcast and suicide woman.

Suicide (s'ui'sid), *s.b.* Also 7 *sui-cide*. [ad. mod.L. *suicidium*, f. *sui* of oneself + *-cidium* -CIDE 2. Cf. F. *suicide*, It., Sp., Pg. *suicidio*.]

For earlier synonyms see SELF-DESTRUCTION, -HOMICIDE, -KILLING, -MURDER, -SLAUGHTER.

The or an act of taking one's own life, self-murder. Phr. to commit suicide.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cinn. Matrons* (1668) 73 To vindicate ones self from inevitable Calamity, by Sui-cide is not... a Crime. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suicide*, the slaying or murdering of himself; self-murder. 1733 *Lond. Mag.* 1. 251 Love and Jealousy, the old unfashionable causes of Suicide. 1765-8 EASKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iv. § 46 Suicide, which is a species of murder, ought to be governed by the common rules of murder. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 20 Charge not... Your wilful suicide on God's decree. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 970 A proviso... declaring the policy to be void in case the insured should... commit suicide. 1821 FABRER *Darkn. & Dawn* lxvi. The terrible disillusionment and suicides of Gallio and of Seneca.

b. *fig.*
1793 V. KNOX *Pers. Nobility* liv. Wks. 1824 V. 125 There should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political suicide. 1817 D'ISRAEL *Curios. Lit.* III. 180 Men of genius... voluntarily committing a literary suicide in their own manuscripts. 1884 tr. *Lotus's Logic* 468 The rejection of it [i.e. a theory] could only be arrived at by a very curious sort of logical suicide. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 389 The central tragedy of all the world, the suicide of Greece.

c. *attrib.*
1773 FOOTER *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 129 November, the suicide season. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 26 The smoking-room of the Suicide Club. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 15/2 The suicide rate per 100,000 persons under twenty... was 8.26.

Suicide, v. [f. prec. Cf. F. *se suicider*.]

1. *intr. and refl.* To commit suicide.
1841 LEVER *O'Malley* xxii. 17 Here was I enacting Romeo for three mortal days—soliloquizing, half-suiciding. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett. & Mem.* (1883) II. 18 The expediency... of suiciding myself is no longer a question with me. 1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3443. 1 Isaiah McNeal, aged 60, suicided at Conyngham on Wednesday. 1890 SIR R. BURTON in *Lady Burton's Life* (1893) I. 45 There is hardly a place in Italy... where some Englishman has not suicided himself. 1893 *Athenæum* 24 June 794/2 The principal character, after behaving like a cad, suicides 'beautifully'. 1898 'R. BOLANDER' *Rom. Caravass Town* 133, I don't wonder that they suicide now and then.

2. *trans. (euphemistically)* To do to death.
1876 *Spectator* 12 Aug. 997 (N. & Q.) As the Divan cannot pass over the next heir... and as it is difficult to suicide him [i.e.]. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/5 The actual forger was, to use a convenient piece of French slang, 'suicided' in goal. 1899 H. WRIGHT *Depopulation* 129 By suiciding the rest of the population. 1900 *Spectator* 2 June 769 It might be safer than suiciding him.

† **Suicidical, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *SUICIDE* *s.b.* 2 + -ICAL.] = *SUICIDAL*.

1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to R. Bentley* 19 Oct. The invasion... begins... to swallow other news, both political and *suicidical*. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 107 The ghastly suicidal smile, last relic of the laughter of despair.

Suicidism (s'ui'sidiz'm). *rare.* [f. *SUICIDE* *s.b.* 2 + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of suicide.
1807 *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 361 Suicidism the doctrine of self-slaughter. 1842 J. STEALING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 385 No doubt the Feudalism of the one, and the Suicidism of the other, are more fully developed in them than in any foreigners.

So **Suicidist**, one who commits suicide.
1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 Sept. In only one... calling did the female suicidists outnumber the male.

† **Suicism.** *Obs.* [In sense 1, app. f. L. *sui* of oneself + -ISM, with intercalated *c*; in sense 2, f. *SUICIDE* + -ISM.]

1. = SELFISHNESS.
1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 363 This Peece, or Schisme of Suicame, and Selfishnesse, hath spawned most of the Heresies and Schismes, that are abroad in the World.

2. = *SUICIDE* *s.b.* 2
1751 EARL ORBURY *Rem. Swift* (1752) 275 Those rash actions, that often end in dreadful murders... parricide, and suicism [i.e. *sui* 1752 suicide]. 1772 *Every Man's Mag.* Jan. 295/1 On Suicism, or Self Murder. *Ibid.* Allow me to use the word Suicism, for the action of Self-murder; and the word Suicide for the Self-murderer. 1773 C. FLEMING *Diss. Self-Murder* Dedic. A remonstrance I had drawn up against suicism.

Suide, *obs. pa. t.* of *SUE* *v.*
Suidian (s'ui'di-an), *a.* and *s.b.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Suidæ*, f. *sūs*, *su*-swine: see -ID 3 and -IAN.] Pertaining to, an animal of, the family *Suidæ* or swine.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VII. 474 The suidiens, having long but not at all prehensile snouts.

Suift, *obs. form* of *SWIFT*.

† **Sui generis** (s'ui dʒe'nē-ris). [L.] *lit.* Of one's or its own kind; peculiar. † Also illicitly as *s.b.*, a thing apart, an isolated specimen.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 268 The Doctor... thinks it must be a *sui generis* of that class of animals. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 4) I. 126 Against the existence of the sparry (fluor) as of an acid *sui generis*, many difficulties were started. 1828 J. P. SMITH *Four Disc.* (1842) 63 The transcendent case before us is absolutely *sui generis*. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 324 The history of this show is 'sui generis'. 1870 NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. vi. 307 Certitude is united to a sentiment *sui generis* in which it lives and is manifested.

VOL. IX.

† **Sui juris** (s'ui dʒe'nē-ris). *Law.* [L. = of one's own right.]

a. *Anc. Roman Law.* Of the status of one who was not subject to the *patria potestas*.

a 1614 DONNE *Biadavos* (1644) 105 If a sonne which had not bene *Sui juris* had bene made Consul, he might have emancipated himselfe. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 194/2 A son did not become *sui juris* by marriage. *Ibid.* 195/1 *Connubium* being the foundation of the *patria potestas*, a bastard was *sui juris*.

b. *Modern Law.* Of full age and capacity, legally competent to manage one's own affairs.

1675 MARQ. WORCESTER in *Essex Papers* (Camden) 38 Shee is of an age not only of consent and dissent but to be *sui juris*. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xii. The woman is... *sui juris*, and of a proper age to be entirely answerable only to herself. 1881 SCOTT *Pirate* iv. Miss Babie... had been *major* and *sui juris*, (as the writer who drew the contract assured her), for full twenty years.

c. *transf.* One's own master.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. (1837) II. 18 The Pope at this time was not *sui juris*, being a prisoner to the emperor.

Suik, *obs. variant* of *SWIKE*.

Suik, -kin, -kyn, var. SWILK, SWILKIN.

Suillage, *obs. form* of *SULLAGE*.

† **Suillary, a.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *suillus* (f. *sūs*, *su*-swine) + -ARY.] Of swine.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 581 The marmoset... is a kind of badger, but both are most properly classed among the suillary species.

Suilline (s'ui-lin), *a.* and *s.b.* [ad. med.L. *suillus*, f. *suillus*: see prec. and -INE.] = *SUIDIAN*.

1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 504 New species and genera of Suillines.

Suillye, variant of *SULYE* *Sc. Obs.*, soil.

Suin, dial. form of *SOON* *adv.*

Suine (s'uin). [f. L. *sūs*, *su*-swine + -INE 5.] A fatty substance made from pig's lard, used as a butter-substitute.

1881 *Times* 2 Apr. 9/3 Another product—suine—was made from the lard of pigs. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June. No person shall mix... suine... with any butter or cheese.

Suing (s'uin). *vbl. s.b.* [f. *SUE* *v.* + -ING 1.]

† 1. The following of a person or thing; the pursuance of a course of action; the carrying out or execution of something. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10323, & to sywi þis mansinge... We asigneþ þe bissop of winchestre þer to... [and] Of roucetre & of salesburþ þe swinge to do. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 375 Bi manere of swynge of Crist in þerit wele of vertues.

1381 — a *Mac.* ii. 32 For to eschewe out synngus of thingis [orig. *executions rerum vitale*]. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 483/2 Suwynge, or folowynge yn maners and condycions, *imitatio*. *Ibid.*, Suwynge, of [for] folowynge of steppys. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 50 The presence of bothe kyngis moste nedis þe had, what for settyng to of thair selis, what for the marriage swynge.

† b. A course, direction. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxx. He muste loke þat he take þe longe of þe wayes, for it is þe werste swynge þat is.

† 2. Succession in time or order of events, etc.

By suing: in consequence, consequently. *Obs.*

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 63 þe same sekenes þat comþe of þe vice of menstrecr, comþe also of þe emoroid, & conuerso; and so by swynge þat þat acorde in cure. *Ibid.* 88 Wherfor þe bolynge in þe wounde is augmented and, by swynge, þe ake; for þe tone is occasion of þe toþer. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 483/2 Svyng, or folowynge a sundry tymys (... *suyng* of tyme), *successus*.

† 3. ?Proportion. (Cf. *SUINO* *ppl. a.* 3.)

1303 LANGEL *P. Pl. C.* xix. 63 Men may see on an appul-tre many tyme and ofte, Of o kynne aples aren nat yliche grete. Ne of swynge smale ne of o swetesse swete.

4. 'Pursuing' at law; legal prosecution or suit; application for a writ. Also *suing forth*.

c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 485/1 Sute, or suynge yn maters and cawsys, *prosecutio*. 1453 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* iv, Saint Paule blamed the Corinthians, for suche contentious suynge amonge them selues. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 144 They fell to suing, provoking, and brawling.

1589 NASH *Martins Months* Minde Wks. (Grosart) I. 146 The Suing of Martin Senior his luerie. 1607 COWELL *Interpr. s.v. Parson*, He...representeth the church, and susteineth the person thereof, as well in suing, as being siewed in any action. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xvi. 97 To be at the charge of suing forth of their pardons. 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 78 Your order for the suing of the said John Baxter. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 32 They are a Corporation, and capable of Suing and being Sued.

b. *Suing and labouring clause*: = *sue* and *labour* clause (see *SUE* *v.* 21 d).

1899 R. G. MARSDEN *Digest Cases Shipping* 580 General average and salvage do not come within either the words or the object of the suing and labouring clause of a policy of marine assurance.

5. The action of a suitor; paying court; entreaty, supplication.

1597 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 896 Full little knowest thou that hast not tride, What hell it is, in suing long to bide. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus, Ann.* xiii. vii. (1622) 189 Great suits preuailed so much for Epirus Marcellus... that some of the accusers were banished. 1747 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 152 When Milo offered to drop his suit for the Consulship... he answered, that he would not concern himself with any man's suing or desisting. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Pal.* v. l. 392 Thy suing to these men were but the beating Of the lamb to the butcher. 1847 CLOUGH *Quest. Spirit* 10 Poems (1862) 32 This answer gave they still unto his suing, We know not, let us do as we are doing.

Suing (s'uin), *ppl. a.* [f. *SUE* *v.* + -ING 2. Cf. *SUANT* *a.*] That sues.

† 1. Following. *Obs. rare.*

1388 *Wyclif Gen. xxix.* 20 He...settide the loue of the wiif suynge [i.e. later wif] bifore the former.

† 2. Fitting, according to. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 76 It is beter and more suynge þis gospel to seie [i.e.].

† 3. Regular, proportionate; even, uniform. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 959, I knewe on hir noon other lakke That al hir lymmes nere pure aywynge. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 60/2 That every pece of Worsted be suynge thurghoute the Clothe. 1467-8 *Ibid.* 620/2.

4. In *absol.* or *adv.* constr.: (a) In succession, one after another; (b) afterwards, after.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) 2 viii. 191 He takeþe on o eyght, and another another nyght, and so forth the contynuelle swynge. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. 1658 And seuen dayes, swynge by and by, þis lif he hadde. 1430-40 — *Bochas* v. iii. (1554) 225 b. Milo...slough hymself swynge the twelue day. 1433 — *St. Fremund* 751 Thre sondry tymes swynge nyht be nyht. 1450-80 tr. *Secr. Secr.* 5 As ye shalle se more pleyntier swynge bi ordre. c 1500 *Melusine* 73 They...made to the kinge reuerence, after swynge sawled the barons & lordes. 1519 *Horman Vulg.* 15 Moses wrytte, what was done, in the begynnyng of the worlde, and swynge after.

5. Preferring a suit; entreating, supplicating.

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* vi. 100 Meaning by force to tauish me, when as preailed not his fawning toyes and sewing tales. a 1586 SIDNEY *Pz.* xxviii. ii. To thy self those wordes apply, Which from suing voice do fly. a 1704 I. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Fools of all sorts with pleasure they admit, While they palm vertue on the kuing wit.

6. Bringing an action at law.

1883 *Daily News* 3 July 2/3 His Honour appointed Mr. H. L... as receiver of the estate, and restrained two suing creditors.

Suinglian, *obs. form* of *ZWINGLIAN*.

† **Suingly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *SCINO* *apl. a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Accordingly, consequently.

c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 116 þus seip Crist suyngli, Y and my fadir ben al oon; for þei ben o God, oo substance, and oo kynde. 1382 — *Gen.* xliii. 7 We answered to hym swyngli [Vulg. *consequenter*], after that that he askide. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* iii. 295 *Consequenter*, Sewynge after couenaunte & accorde. 1493 [H. PARKER] *Dices & Pauper* (W. de W.) ii. Int. 22/2 Lordshyppe pertheyneþ by kynde unto man, and so suynly to be riche.

2. In order, in due sequence; hence, subsequently, afterwards, later.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxvi. 263 Now schalle I seye 200 swyngli of Contrea and Yles. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. lviii. (1859) 56 Eneury bove went to other, ioyynge them self in theyr propre places, and sewynge the spyrtes repayed to the bones. c 1445 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 55 Many maners of curacions, Of whiche some more profitable... bene swyngly to be noted vnder compendious-nes to þe vitille of helyng. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iv. l. 417 These textis whiche schelien now suynly be tredit in this present chapter. 1510 MORR *Picure* Wks. 20/1 Then suyngly the prophete sheweth what is the roote of this pryncion.

3. Consecutively, in succession.

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 270/1 Thre dayes suyngly eche after other.

Suink (s), *obs. forms* of *SWINE*.

Suint (swint). [ad. F. *suint*, earlier † *suing*, f. *suer* to sweat, with an indeterminate suffix.] The natural greasy substance in the wool of sheep, consisting of fatty matter combined with potash salts: called also *yolk*.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. l. 125 Wool is naturally covered with a kind of grease called suint. 1874 CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-Printing* 84. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1540/2 In cleansing wool from the suint. 1885 BOWMAN *Struct. Wool Fibre* 179 Formerly this suint was looked upon as a kind of soap, because it was soluble in water.

Suiothetic (swi'og'p'ik), *a.* and *s.b.* Also 8

Sue(o)-gothic. [ad. mod.L. *Suio-*, *Sueogothicus*, serving as adj. to *Suiones* (Suoones) *Gothique*, which was used to denote the *Sviar*, *Svear* Swedes, and *Götar* (*Göthar*), older *Gautlar*, the inhabitants of Göthland (the southern portion of Sweden).] Swedish; the (Old and Middle) Swedish language.

1759 B. STILLINGF. tr. *Linnaeus' Orat. Trav.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 16 Its name, still used among the Sueogothic vulgar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 73/1 Of this Woden many wonderful things are related in the Sueo-gothic chronicles. 1814 JAMIESON *Hermes Scythicus* 12 Alemannic *ostar*, Suio-Gothic *östar*, Icelandic *austr*, oriens. *Ibid.* II. 4 To the Icelandic, the Suio-Gothic, including the ancient language of Sweden, is very nearly allied.

Suiothane, *obs. f.* *SOJOURN* *s.b.* and *v.*

Suipite, *obs.* past t. *SWIRE*.

Suir, *obs. form* of *SURE*.

Suisection (s'ui-seksh'n). *nonce-word.* [f. L. *sui* of oneself + *SECTION*.] Self-dissection, self-analysis.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 88 The time was not come yet, and... shall never—in spite of all morbid nui-section.

Sui-similar, *a.* *nonce-word.* [f. L. *sui* of itself + *SMILAR*.] Like itself.

1902 BELLOC *Path to Rome* 375 This very repetitive and sui-similar world.

† **Suisse** (swis, süis). [F. = Swiss.] The porter of a large house; the beadle of a church (in France).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vii, The red Porters of

16

Hôtels are shot at, be they *Suisse* by nature, or *Suisse* only in name. 1888 *Athenaeum* 24 Mar. 378/1 A *suisse* enchanting a little choir-boy in a red frock by the cup and ball trick. 1900 *Concili Master Christian* vi. The *Suisse* swore at us for having gone in [to the Church]. 1908 A. KINROSS *Joan of Garloch* xxx. 199. I gave my card and half a rouble to the *suisse*.

† **Suist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *sui* of oneself or *suus* one's own + -IST.] One who follows his own inclinations; a self-pleaser.

1648 N. STRANGE in *Carier's Motives Convers. Cath. Relig.* (1649) 17 A *Suist*, one that follows his own dreams or fancy in choice of Scripture. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 357 The Grand Schismatick, or *Suist*, Anatomiz'd. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Suit (*sūt*), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *sywte*, 3-8 *sute*, 4-6 *seute*, *sewte*, *suyt*, 4-8 *suyte*, 4-9 *suite*, 5-6 *sute*, *sewt*, (3, 5 *sowte*, 3-5 *soyte*, 4 *evite*, *swete*, *sywte*, *sywte*, *sout*), 4-5 *swte*, *suytte*, 5 *seute*, *siewte*, *suite*, *swite*, *suytt*, 5, 7 *suet*, 5-6 *sut*, *Sc. soit* (e), 5-7 *Sc. soyt*, 6 *sueyt*, *sewet*, -it, *sutt*, *swt*, *shuite*, *soote*, *Sc. soit*, *soytt*, *soyte*, 6-7 *Sc. suitt*, 6-8 *shuite*, 7 *sueyt*, *seute*, *shuite*, *shuett*, *dial. zuit*, *illiterate shoot*), 5- *suit*. [a. AF. *sivute* (12th c.), *sivute*, *sule*, *seute*, *suite* = OF. *sivute*, later *sivute*, etc. (mod. F. *suite*, see *Suite*); -pop. L. **sequita*, ppl. sb. f. **sequere* to follow, *SUE*.]

The med. L. equivalent of *suit* in various senses was *secta* (see *Sect* sb.), *SER* sb.; the French word was also latinized as *seuta*, *suila*.

I. Feudal Law.

1. a. In full, *suit of court*: Attendance by a tenant at the court of his lord. b. In full, *suit real* (*royal*, *regal*), *Sc. common suit*: Attendance of a person at the sheriff's court or tourn, attendance at the court-leet.

Phr. to do, give, owe *suit*. 1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11154 Hii clupede sir Ion giffard bat *suite* soelde her to To come her soelde in be merci be ido. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 42 Vpon homage, relefe, warde and sute of court. *Ibid.* 152 Makyns sute to the court of Eton at the will of the abbess. c. 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 10 Soc is sute of your homage in your court, after the custome of þe Reame. 1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* 1. 5 A new infodacion of his landis of Barnagehane... to be haldin of the King in warde and relef and commune soyt. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 26 § 1 Such inhabitauntes... as owe *suite* to the same Tourn. 1502 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* 1. 118/2 The calling of smal portionaris and landit men to commune soyt to schireff courtis. 1579 (RASTELL) *Expos. Termes Lawes* 175 *Suit* riall is when men come to the shirreffs tourn or leete, to which court al men shal be compelled to come to know the lawes... And it is called riall *suit* because of their nillgence. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Sok*, Hee quha is obliged to give *Soyte* in the court of his Over-lorde. 1607 *COWELL Interpreter* s.v. *Sectis non facientes*, Women that for their dower ought not to performe *suite* of Court. 1618 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Off. Coroners* etc. II. 77 h, All manner of persons which... owe *suit* royall to this court Leet. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1657) 291 By Tremail it is said, that *suit* riall is due by reason of the Body. 1704 J. HAARIS *Lex Techn.* 1, *Suit*-real or *regal*. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 54 To follow, or do *suit* to, the lord in his courts in time of peace. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 104 The suitors or persons owing *suit* in the county courts or courts-baron of the King.

o. An instance of this, an attendance at such a court.

14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 þ... Burgesse schall make bott ij sattes by þe 3er to þe sayd courtwrt. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 205 All maner of sutes of her Courtis. c. 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 37 All maner sutes of Shires and Hundredes. 1508 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 233 Dischargis him and his saidis landis of all sutes, comperings in justice-aris. 1543 tr. *Act 52 Hen. III.* c. 9 For doyns *suites* vnto the courts of great lordes. 1592 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1892) 91/1 With thrie swits at thrie heid schireff courtis yeirlie.

† d. To call the *suits* (*Sc.*): to call over the names of those who were bound to give *suit* at a court. *Obs.*

1459 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* (1876) xvi. 158 Ye quhyllk day ye soytts callit ye curt affirmyt ye absens ar patent. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 489 Judgis war sett and *suitts* callit sone. 1541 in *Rec. Earld. Orkney* (S.H.S.) I. 62 With power... *Suitts* to mak be callit. c. 1550 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* III. 12 *Suitts* was callit ilk ane in their estait. Cheisit ane assyis. a. 1578 *LINDORSE* (Pittscottie) *Chron.* Scot. II. 252 The regent causit feild the parliament and call the *suitts*. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Crimes* ix. xxviii. 168 b, The soyttes suld be first called, with their Lords, and maisters.

2. *Suit and service*: attendance at court and personal service (see *SERVICE* 18) due from a tenant to his lord; hence used as a formula in describing certain forms of tenure. Also *homage and suit*; in *Sc.* usage, *presence and suit*.

[c. 1350 *Wilt. Palmerie* 1080 To lasse & to more, þat outen him omage or ane *suite* elles. c. 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treats*, *Wychif* (1851) 147 Bi *suite* and servyse þat þei [i.e. priests] owen to seynes & to chapitres. 1410 *Morte Arth.* 3139 He wolde... make byrme *suite* and synytte for his 3er lordes. c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. iv. 299 He [i.e. a priest] muste nedis comande and regne upon hise tenants, and thei muste nedis obeie and do sewtis and seruicis to him. a. 1500 *Brome Bk.* 157 They may do homage and sewte to my lord. 1504 *Munim. de Melros* (Bann. Club) 601 That thaj aw na presence nor *sute* in the serref court of Hading-toun for the said landis. 1605 *Order Keeping Court Leet* 21 Let enery man remember his oath and dutie, and doe his *suit* and seruices according to the same. 1654 *BRAMHALL*

Just Vind. iv. (1661) 77 All Ecclesiasticall persons who held any possessions from the King in capite, were to do *suit* and service for the same as other Barons did. 1773 T. PEN- CIVIL *Ess.* (1776) III. 14 Little Bolton, a suburb of Bolton, ... extending into the country as far as the inhabitants are subject to *suit* and service. 1776 *DALRYMPLE Ann. Scotland* 294 As a freeholder of Annandale, Bruce was bound to give *suite* and presence in the King's court held at Dumfries. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Engl. Lawyer* 38 For homage, fealty, *suite* and service, as also for parliamentary wages, it is said that no distress can be excessive. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xviii. At a table above the rest... sat the enthroned youthful Sovereign himself... receiving the *suit* and homage of his subjects. 1871 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 338 Every man of lawful age holding lands in capite of the crown... was bound to give *suit* and presence in Parliament.

b. *fig.* (Phr. to do, owe, follow *suit* and service.) c. 1585 [R. BROWNE] *Answe. Cartwright* 55 Hee shoulde rather loose his righte, then doe *suite* and homage to a Tray-tour. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 106 For all she hath let you fie like a Hawke that hath lost hir tyre; yet you meane to follow *sute* and seruice, though you get but a handfull of smooke to the bargain. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. vii. 34 Then found he many missing of his crew, Which went doe *suit* and seruice to his might. 1598 *YONG Diana* 33 By being fauoured in some other place, where thy sutes & seruices may be more esteemed. 1834 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* 1853 I. 52, I, being a cadet of my house, owed *suit* and service to him who was its head. 1861 *SAT. Rev.* 30 Nov. 553 A metropolitan member must, we suppose, do *suit* and service for his seat. 1881 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Feb. 5 Like many others who have done *suit* and service to this city.

3. The resort of tenants to a certain mill to have their corn ground; the obligation of such resort. (Cf. *SUCKEN* 1.) *Hist.*

c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 138 With þe *seute* of grindinge, & all oþer pertinences. *Ibid.* 206 Quiet of scuage & *sute* of here mylls. 1545 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Cr. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 183 The complaynaut... hath... prevely withdrawn his *sute* from the said milles & ground his Corne away from thence. 1591 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 175 Dareley mylne, with the soken and *sute* there to belonging. 1622 [E. MISSELDEN] *Free Trade* 58 That restraint of the common liberty, which we call *Suit* of Mill. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 235 Such that of doing *suit* to another's mill. 1903 *DOWDEN Chart. Lindores* Introd. p. lxxxvi, *Suit* and multure which the abbot claimed from tenants of the nuns on their lands of Kynhard.

† 4. A due paid in lieu of attendance at the court of a lord. (Cf. *suit-groat*, -silver.) *Obs.*

1523 *FITZGERBER. Surv.* 14 h, I shall truly do and pay the sutes, customes, rentes, and seruices that longeth thereto. 1527 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid to Hoth Court for rent *sute* & loke vs. ijij. 1577 *LEIGH Surv.* G, *Suites* of Court, or annuall fine, for *sute* and seruice of Court, to any other Court. *Ibid.*, A Rente, or a *Suite*, maie bee sometimes paid out of a Mannor to a Hundred or Sherieffs Tourn. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 24 § 5 Any Rents certayne Heriots or *Suites* of Court belongig or incident to any former Tenure.

II. Pursuit; prosecution, legal process.

† 5. Pursuit, chase; also, a pursuit. Phr. to follow, make *suit*. *Fresh suit* (see *FRESH* a 2 c), pursuit made without delay. *Obs.*

c. 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.520* lf. 32 Be imad so ners *suite* [orig. *Suit*, *Winch.* c. 151 *frische suite*] þe ruppe from toun to toun. c. 1350 *Wilt. Palmerie* 2392 Let þe segges wold haue sessed here *sute* to folwe. *Ibid.* 2615, & þo þe *sute* sessed after þe swete bestes. 1390 *GOWER Conf. Itl.* 373 Thou miht noght make *suite* and chase, wher that the game is nought pernable. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. xviii. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.) Houndes... findeth here... dennes and warneþ bereof bi *sute* and bi herkinge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e. v, When he after foode makyth any *sute*. 1489 *N. Riding Rec.* N. S. (1894) I. 123 To have shot, *sute*, or course at any of our game. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Any outcrie, hute, or freshe *sute* of or for any felonye. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Kenelworth* Wks. 190 II. 92 Though haste say on, let *sute* obtaine some stay. 1579 *RASTELL Expos. Termes Lawes* 95 b, *Freshsuit*, is when a man is robbed, and the party so robbed, followeth the felon immediately. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. xl. 5 Hesonee resinde His former *suit*. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Dav.* II. 40 Gif the *suet*, or bruit of three baronies follow any man for reif, theft, or any other trespass. 1760-72 H. BAOCOE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 68 He was spied... stealing a hay horse. *Fresh suit* was made.

† b. *transf.* That which is pursued; (in hunting) the scent or (?) quarry. *Obs.*

1593 *Lodge Phillis* (Hunter. Club) 48 Like hungrie houndes that lately lost their *sute*. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. § 1. 319 Our houndes that follow a *sute* of blood.

† 6. The pursuit of an object or quest. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 409 Man shulde not fayle in þis *suyt* for god ne for ony creature. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 1 [To be excommunicated] al þat ben ordered to enquire þe-ron, 3if þei lene the *sute* þerof. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 10 In deriding armes, And honours *suit*. 1596 *Ibid.* v. viii. 3 *Suite* of his anowed quest.

7. The action of suing in a court of law; legal prosecution; hence, a litigation. Phr. to go to *suit*, to go to law; at *suit*, at law, engaged in litigation.

This sense perhaps arises partly from a shortening of *suit of court* (see quot. a 1400 and cf. sense 1); but it was fully developed in AF., e.g. a *nostrre suite*, *par autri suite* (Britton). (a 1400 *Old Usages Winch.* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 And 3if myd þan ne may his teneement riht, ne oþer dystresse fynde, by sewte of þe court. *Ibid.* 363 A 3er and a day y-folde of þe furste day of sewte.) 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 That... no Steward... hold þei upon any Action, atte *sute* of any persone. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Preamble, Outlawries had agaynst theym... at the *sute* of diverse maliciose persones. a. 1513 *FAYAN Chron.* VII. (1831) 999 All prysoners that lay in any prysoun about London, at the Kynges *sute*. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sac.* xxviii. 178

Grudge, hatred, and *sute* betweene the parties and theyr frendes. 1583 *STUBBERS Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 10 If one giue nener so small occasion to another, *sute* must straight be commenced. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. iv. 134 Whose *suite* is he arrested at? a. 1676 *HALE Hist. Pleas Crown* (1736) II. 280 Tho A. be convict at the king's *suit*. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 173/2 If... the parties were at *sute* in the ciuill courts of justice. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 455, I haue a great mind to go to *suit*. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 437 Till after *suit* commenced and judgment obtained in a court of law. 1768 *Ibid.* III. 22 The redress of injuries by *suit* in courts. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* v. II. 11. 379 At the *suit* of a native, he was taken up on a charge of forgery.

† 8. The prosecution of a cause; also, the suing for a writ. *Suit of the king's peace*: see quot. 1607. *Obs.*

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/1 Without any *sute* of Writte of error. 1472 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 376 What demene shuld be taken ffor the mater between the Cite and Will. Briscove, And for the Costes and expenses of the *suyt* þerof. 1538 *STARKEY England* 191 The long *sute* of causys in the Court at Westmonastere. 1544 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Cr. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 96 Duryng the *sute* of ther case. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 251 Compellit to leif the soif of thair saidis causis. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Suite of the Kings peace* is the perswading of a man for breach of the K. peace, by treasons, insurrections, rebellions, or trespasses.

† 9. In suit.

a. Engaged in a legal prosecution or lawsuit. *Obs.* a. 1513 *FAYAN Chron.* VII. (1831) 339 At wene the Londoners and the abbot of the Holy Crosse of Waltham, the whiche hadde bene in *suite* many yeres before. 1581 in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 225, I am in such great suits with the Lord Crumwell for that little living which my father left me. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* IV. v, He is alwaies in *sute* with some man. He is neuer out of the court. a. 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 75 He that doth not wave the prosecution of his cause... is deemed still to be in *suit*. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 23/2 A docket, the catalogue of the person(s) in *suite* one with another.

† b. Of a person: Being prosecuted. To have, put in *suit*, to prosecute, take legal action against. *Obs.*

1544 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Cr. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 79 For the which Olyuer Seynt John Esquyer hayth Stokeley in *sewt* at this present time. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, 1 The kynges grace... pardoned all suche persones, as was then in *sute*. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 223/1 We shall not... want an aduersarie to accuse us, we shall lacke no Eschequer man to put us in *sute*. 1638 *HERWOOD Wise Wom.* III. i, If they put mee in *suite*,... they are poore, and cannot follow it.

† c. Of a matter: That is *sub judice* or in dispute. *Obs.*

1538 *STARKEY England* (1878) 118, I see many mennys materys heng in *sute* II, ij, or iij yere and more. 1559 *AYLMER Harboure* G j h, To put that out of doubt which was in *sute*. 1664 *Comenius's Janua Ling.* 650 A third man must needs come in (between) to part the fray (to take up the matter in *sute*).

† d. To put in *suit*(s): to put (an instrument) in force in a court of law; also, to set the law in motion concerning (a matter).

c. 1618 in *Elsing's Debates* *Ho. Lords* (Camden) App. 140 The said St Giles put the said bonds in *suite* in the Exchequer. a. 1680 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) II. 684 Who hath laid by his bond so many years, without putting it in *suits* against us. 1760-72 H. BAOCOE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 140, I will have that matter put directly in *suit*, and, as soon as it is recovered, it shall be laid out on a commission for your son. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 48 The executor... of the donor... bound to put such instrument in *suit*, for the benefit of the donee.

10. A process instituted in a court of justice for the recovery or protection of a right, the enforcement of a claim, or the redress of a wrong; a prosecution before a legal tribunal.

'*Suit*' is a term of wider signification than action; it may include proceedings on a petition. (*Encycl. Laws Eng.*)

c. 1414 *HOCCLIVE De Reg. Princ.* 352 When þe mater is to ende l-brought of þe strangerger, for whom þe *suyte* hap be. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109/2 Many dyvers persones bi singular veniance and nothing of right... been by dyvers *Sutes* sued. 1564 *Child-Marriages* 71 She comensid a *sute*, and sekid for a divorce to be had bie the lawe betwixe them. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Guerre*, *Qui a terre, si a guerre*: Prov., He that hath soyle hath *suits*. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 530 The Bill against the Multiplicity of Attornyes, and for preventing vexatious *Suits*. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 406 The courts... will allow of amendments at any time while the *sute* is depending. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 517 To hear and determine summary *suits* for the rent and occupancy of land. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* xlv. II. 154 Ordinary private law... upon which nine-tenths of the *suits* between man and man are founded.

b. More fully, *Suit in law* (to f or to f law, to f the law) = LAWSUIT. Similarly *suit in chancery*, *equity*.

1530 *PALGRA.* 278/2 *Sute* at the lawe or court, *siente*. 1576 *FLEMING Fanoph. Epist.* 252 Busily occupied in matters of *sutes* of lawe. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 182 This woman had a *sute* in law against a principall man of the Citty of Casarea. 1796 *Mist's Weekly Jnrl.* 3 Sept. in *N. & Q.* (1905) 10th Ser. IV. 95/2 On Monday is to be determined a *Sute* of Law. 1798 *LAW Serious* C. iii. (1732) 40 These at *Suits* at Law, those at Gaming Tables. 1817 *SELWYN Law Nisi Print* (ed. 4) II. 1089 A *sute* in chancery. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 93 Actions at law and *suits* in equity.

† c. To follow a *suit*: to prosecute a legal action. Also *fig. Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 705/2 That hee [Jesus] should alwaies appeare there in the presence of God, to followe all our *sutes* faithfully. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria*

iv. v. For me a stranger to go follow sutes & brabbles in law. *a 1624 M. Smith Sermon* (1632) 68 The Law containeth matter of inditement against vs. the Devil followeth the suite. *1631 Rep. Cases Star Chamb. & High Comm.* (Camden) 187 That they would grant her alimone and charges to follow the suit against him.

11. The action or an act of suing, supplicating, or petitioning; (a) petition, supplication, or entreaty; *esp.* a petition made to a prince or other high personage. Now *poet.*

1449 Rolls of Parlt. v. 148/2 Savynghalwey to the same Erle of Devonshire, his lawfull sute to the Kyng. *c 1460 FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim.* xi. (1885) 136 To some men he hath done in lyke wyse aboff their merites, through ymportunite off their suittes. *1491 Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 24* An acte was made at the sute of a particular personne for his particular cause. *1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps., Lam.* (1566) 23 For mercy Lord is all my sute. *1554 Act 1 & 2 Phil. & M. c. 8 § 1* This our supplication directed to yo^r Majesties with the most humble sute, that it may... be exhibited to... the Lorde Cardinall Poole. *1592 Kyd Sp. Trag.* iii. xii. 2 The King sees me, and faine would heare my sute. *1605 SHAKS. Lear* ii. ii. 68 This ancient Ruffian... whose life I haue spar'd at sute of his gray-beard. *1625 BACON Ess., Soutours* (Arb.) 41 Priuate Sutes doe Putrifie the Publique Good. *1657 SPARROW Rationale* 76 When the Priest makes their suits, and they... say, Amen. *1668 R. STEELE Husbandm. Calling v.* (1672) 90 Frozen suits meet with cold answers from God. *1741 MIDDLETON Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 151 When Milo offered to drop his suit for the Consulship. *1814 SCOTT Ld. Isles* i. xxx. Rest ye here... Till to our Lord your suit is said. *1838 ARNOLD Hist. Rome* i. 78 They had no jurisdiction, but referred all their suits to the king. *1859 TENNYSON Elaine* 774 Lightly, her suit allow'd, she slept away.

†b. To make (one's) suit: to supplicate, petition; to sue to a person for a thing; also const. inf., to petition for something to be done. *Obs.*

c 130 LYDG. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 34 Now no man to me makethe ony sute I *c 1513 MORE Rich. III* Wks. 53/1 While some for their busines made to them that had the doing. *Ibid.* 58/2 This pore Lady made humble sute vnto yo^r king, y^e she might be restored vnto such small landes as [etc.]. *1530 PALSGR. 716/2* I sewe, I make sute for a thing, *je pourchasse*. *1556 CHEKE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 19 To favor such pore suts for my Libertie as Mr Deane shall make to your Ma^{tie} in my behaffe. *1601 [Bp. W. BARLOW] Sermon. Paules Crosse* 2 As I neuer made sute to preach anywhere. *1649 DAVENANT Love & Hon.* v. iii. 70 My desires make sute, that those who shall Hereafter write the businesse of this day May not beleve I suffer for the hope Of glorious fame. *1738 WESLEY Ps. xlv. xvi.* Kings at his Feet shall cast their crown, And humble Suit for Mercy make.

†c. *transf.* Earnest search for or endeavour to obtain something. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM Scholium. i. (Arb.) 77 They make great hast to cum to her: they make great sute to serue her. *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vii. i. 552 Corriuall vnto... Senacherib, in sute for the Monarchie of the world. *a 1627 Sir J. BEAUMONT in Farr. S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 155 The fiends... Make sute to seaze him as their lawfull prey.

12. Wooing or courting of a woman; solicitation for a woman's hand. Also, an instance of this, a courtship.

[1580 LVLy Enphues (Arb.) 342 When the Gods coule not obtaine their desires by suite, they turned them-selves into newe shapen. *1590 GABRIEL Never too late* (1600) P. Reneale any more his sute here durst not, because when he began to chat of lone, she shakt him off. *c 1610 Women Saints* 73 Offa receyuing that message, did moste willinglie giue oer his suite, ceasing to molest the virgin. *a 1711 BURNET Autobiog.* in H. C. Foxcroft Suppl. *Burnet's Hist.* (1902) 480 After two years sute we were married. *1726 POPE Odyss.* xix. 164 Rebate your loves, each rival suit suspend. *1755 XERIDAN Duenna* ii. xii. Doubtless, that agreeable figure of his must have help'd his suit surprisingly. *1823 SCOTT Peveril* xii. If I come to you with my parents' consent to my suit, will you again say? Julian, we must part? *1854 TENNYSON Aylmer's Field* 493 Sullen, defiant, pitying, wroth, return'd Leolin's rejected rivals from their suit.

III. Livery, garb; sort, class.

†13. A livery or uniform; also, in wider use, a dress, garb; chiefly in phr. *in* or *of* (a) suit = clothed in the same garb or colour, as the members of a retinue or fraternity; also, *in suit with*, in the same dress or uniform as. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 350 A housend knyghtes... Of noble men yeloped in ermine echon Of a swyte. *13... K. Alis.* 125 (Laud MS.) Forþ she ferde, myd her ronte, A housende leydys of riche suite. *1389 in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 3 Pe brethren and sustren... shal be cloyed in suit. *1390 GOWER Conf. II.* 2 That I mai stonde upon his rowe, As I that am clad of his suite. *14... in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 46 Alle the bretherensschul be cladde in swete of gownes o 3ere and another yere in o swete of hodes. *c 1450 Goodslow Reg.* 23 Edmund of Pointneye, now in youre sute I wold þat I were... Whether hit were... whyte, rede, or blew. *c 1460 Wisdom in Macro Playes* 60 Here entereþ y women, in suit. *c 1470 HENRY Wallace* ix. 293 He gett grith him in suit with his awin men. *a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV* (1550) 23 B, Three other apperled in the kynges suite and cloying. *1588 LAM-BARDZ Eiren.* iv. iv. 439 If any company of men... haue made any one generall sute of cloth... to be known by. *a 1633 AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 104 These Sisters goe all in a Suite... They are all in Greene.

†b. *In* or *of* suit (of a or the same suit): (of clothes, etc.) of one or the same colour or material; uniform, to match. *In suit* of or *with*: uniform with, matching. *Obs.*

13... E. E. Allt. P. A 203 Her cortel of self sute schene. *Ibid.* 1108 Alle in sute her lurez wasse. *13... GAW. & Gr. Knt.* 191 Pe tayl & his toppyng twynnen of a sute. *c 1386 CHAUCER Miller's T.* 56 The tapes of hir white volupher Were of the same suty of hir color. *1389 in Eng. Gilds*

(1870) 43 Alle ye bretheren and systemen han a lyuere of sute. *1395 E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 With doocere, costers and bankers, of sute of that forseyde bed. *1431 Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 26 A white vestement of o sewte. *1433 Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 477/1 And the Steward... haue... a Robe in sute of the Baylyffs. *1452 in Willis and Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 337 A gownecloth in sute with his gentilmenn. *1558 in Feuillerat Revels Q. Elia.* (1908) 45, vi payer of undersleeves of the same stuff and sute.

†c. *fig.* (In quot. 1377 said of the human flesh or humanity). Phr. To follow suit with, to do the same as (cf. 20 b). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 495 God... þat... in owre sute deydest On goodfryday for mannes sake. *1565 T. STAPLETON Forth. Faith* 92 Any protestant of what so euer cote or sute he be. *1655 FULLER Church Hist.* ii. 152 Though men had Surnames, yet their Sons did not, as I may say, follow suit with their Fathers. *a 1661 — Worthies, Lond.* (1662) ii. 205 Many Clergy-men... horn in this City, did not follow suit with others of their Coat.

†d. *In suit with*: in company with. *Out of suits with*: ?lit. not in the uniform of, hence, out of favour with. *Obs.*

1400 Morle Arth. 3931 Senene score knyghtes In soyte with their sonerayne. *1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. ii. 258 One out of suites with fortune.

†e. Condition, state. *Obs. rare.*

1350 Will. Palerne 1250 pou seidest me 3er-while þou schuldest me do quelle... but, sire, in þe same suite sett artow nou3.

14. Of various objects (chiefly in phr. with preps. of, in): Pattern, style of workmanship or design; occas. colour; hence = set (see V).

1400 Morle Arth. 210 Sixty cowpes of suite. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 3410 A sadill... With a bridell full bright, bothe of a sewte. *1406 E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 Ylk man & woman of hem in sute a rynge of xld. *a 1423 in Archaeologia* LXI. 171, ij Fiols of on sute of siluer and gild. *1424-5 E. E. Wills* (1882) 56 A dozen spones of too suites. *1444 Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 112, ij standing cuppis of a sute. *1525 Ibid.* VI. 11, iij stottes, ij of on sute (? suite), with on browne stotte.

†15. Kind, sort, class. *Obs.*

Common in the 16th c.

1548 GESTE Agst. Priv. Masse A. v. It is a stelh of hollye things, not of the basest sute, but of the holyst and chiefeste kynde. *1570 LEVINS Manif.* 178/28 A Soote, of things, *genus*. *1573 TUSSEY Husb.* (1878) 46 Now gather vp fruites, of euerie suite. *1586 T. BAIGT Treat. Mel.* iv. 13 The particular nourishment containeth not so many suites, as the earth the nourisher of all things doth. *1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iii. 3 A Touching matters belongeth vnto the Church of Christ this wee conceine, that they are not of one sute. *1642 D. ROGERS Naaman* 138 Of this suite also is the carriage of such, as upraid God.

IV. Following, train, suite.

16. A company of followers; a train, retinue, SUITE. Also, a company of disciples. Now *arch.* or *dial.* (superseded by suite).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3743 Hii of sute were Of king arthures hous. *13... Cursor M.* 2568 (Gott.) Lenedi mari l... helpe þi suite. *c 1380 WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. II. 225 Crist biddid þen of his suyt þat þi shulden not haue two cootis. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 546 In sound for to saile home & your suite all. *Ibid.* 12995 The Cite he assaileth with a sewto ofte. *a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. x. (1912) 211 Had there not come in Tydous & Telenor, with fortie or fiftie in their suite, to the defence of Plexitrus. *1612 T. TAYLOR Conium. Titus* i. 6 They were so farr from the suit of Saints and good men, that they were vnfit companie for honest ciuill men. *1782 J. MOORE View Soc. Et.* (1790) I. i. 17 Till the Archduke and his suit had passed. *1799 COLERIDGE Let. to Wife* 14 Jan., Any but married women, or in the suit of married women. *1864 WHYTE-MELVILLE Inside Barl* 345 Servant?... didn't bring one; don't want a 'shoot' when I'm driving Crafty Kate. *1865 BARING-GOULD Werewolves* x. 185 A numerous suit of pages, esquires, chaplains.

†b. (a) A leash of hounds. (b) A flight of mallards. *Obs.*

c 1470 Hors, Shepe & G. (Roxb.) ad fin., A Sute of a lybm. *1486 Bk. St. Albans* f vi, A Sorde or a sute of mallardis.

c. The witnesses or followers of a plaintiff in an action at law. Now *Hist.*

1647 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. i. lxvii. The plaintiffs sect or suit of witnesses. *1768 BLACKSTONE Comm.* iii. 295. *1865 NICHOLS tr. Britton* i. xxxii. Let the suit be examined... by taking their acknowledgments whether they are villains to the plaintiff. *Ibid.* v. viii. 270 marg. Proof by suit of witnesses.

†17. Offspring, progeny; *spec.* the offspring of a villain. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 95 Of þat donhter snte com Malde, þat was of pris. *c 1450 Goodslow Reg.* 559 The bodies of 15 serfs, with all ther catell, sewtis, and sequels. *c 1460 Osney Reg.* 20 Your honde men, with here suite and catell.

V. Set, series.

18. A number of objects of the same kind or pattern intended to be used together or forming a definite set or series.

†a. A group. b. A set of tools, plate, furniture, locks, etc. c. The whole of the sails required for a ship or for a set of spars. d. A set of musical pieces, pictures, etc. e. A suite of rooms. f. A hatch of biscuits, weighing 1 cwt., or one charge of the oven (Simmonds Dict. Trade). g. U.S. The whole complement of hair, whiskers, etc. that a person has. *a. c 1404 LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 8a The sute of trees aboute compassing Hir shadowe caste. *b. 1424 E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 An oþer flat peece [of plate] of þesuit þat were mynders. *1577 HARRISON Account* n. x. 85 b, A siluer salte, a bowle for wine... and a dussen of spoones, to furnishe vp the suite. *1651 Wm. W. Williams Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 92 P4 for on Suite of Bell Weights compleat 5 120. *1652 MARRAS tr. Aleman's Gusanar* ad Alf. ii. iii. v. 298 A

handsome sute of chaires. *1623 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i. 111. 143 A rich suite of hangings. *1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iii. v. 100 A Missale, six Crucifixes, a sute of Beads. *1666 Plot Staffordsh.* 376 They make them (sc. locks) in Suites, six, eight, or more in a suite. *1712 Addison Spect.* No. 323 P 21 In Conference with my Mantua-Maker. Sorted a Suite of Ribbands. *1737 Salmon's Cy. Bldr.'s Estimator* (ed. 2) 111 These (Locks) are likewise sold in Suite. *1762-71 H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 247 A suite of tapestry. *1778 (W. MARSHALL) Minutes Agric.* 8 Jan. 1776. A suit of pasturing paddocks are convenient about Home. *1782 (T. VAUGHAN) Fash. Follies* I. 145 A... complete suite of diamonds. *a 1817 T. DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 196 A suite of oars. *1821 SCOTT Kenilw.* viii. A woman... changes her lovers like her suit of ribbands. *1845 S. JUDG Margaret* i. ii. There were no suits of knives and forks.

c. *1626 CAPT. J. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A suite of sayles. *1635 in Foster Cril. Min. E. Ind. Comp.* (1907) 114 [To make new sails for his ship, she having only one new] suite. *1748 Anson's Voy.* ii. ii. 135 With all the... remnants of old sails that could be mustered, we could only make up one complete suit. *1851 KIPPING Sailing* (ed. 2) 91 Making a suit of Sails for a Barque of 300 Tons. *c 1860 H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 62 The third suit of sails forms the ground tier. *1912 J. MASEFIELD Dauber* iv. v. in Engl. Rev. Oct. 365 He had once worked aloft, Shifting her suits one summer afternoon.

d. *1682 Lond. Gaz.* No. 1726/4 A Suit of Vocal and Instrumental Musick from the Odeum or Musick Gallery. *17... J. LOEILLET (title)* Six Suits of Lessons for the Harpsichord or Spinnet. *1779 J. MOORE View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxxviii. 330 The most admired of all Holben's works is a suit of small pieces.

e. *1741 WARBURTON Div. Legat.* II. 280 A magnificent Palace... with all its Suits of Apartments. *1789 Mas. Piozzi Journ. France* I. 283 The apartments... run in suits like Wanstead house in Essex. *1848 DICKENS Dombey* iii. A whole suit of drawing-rooms. *1858 Eng. Cycl.* Biog. s. v. Usher, He took up his residence in a suit of apartments provided for him in the inn.

f. *1845 Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 802/2 The quantity baked each time, which is called a suite, is about 1 1/2 pounds weight before being placed in the oven.

g. *1845 S. JUDG Margaret* ii. i. A suit of enormous black whiskers. *1867 AUGUSTA Wilson Vaskhi* xxxii. Leaving a few lines written in pencil on a handkerchief, in which she had wrapped her superb suit of hair. *1893 MARK TWAIN Pudd'nhead Wilson* ii. She had a heavy suit of fine soft hair, which was also brown.

19. A set of garments or habiliments intended to be worn together at the same time. (Cf. 13.)

a. of church vestments, esp. chasuble and dalmatics, cope, etc. of the same colour and material.

1495 in Somerset Med. Wills (1901) 330 My sewte of blew velvet vestimentes. *1552-3 Inv. Church Goods, Stafford* 2, iij shutes of vestementes to minister withall. *1558 N. Country Wills* (Surtees) II. 6 My suite of red vestementes. *a 1700 EVELYN Diary* 18 Jan. 1645 One priestly cope, with the whole suite. *c 1716 in J. O. PAYNE Rec. Eng. Cath.* 1715 (1889) 105 Vestment suites 12, albs 8, amices 10. *1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 163 So that each suit of vestments may have its own drawer.

b. of men's or boys' outer garments; in full, suit of apparel, of clothes.

c 1420 Sir Amadace (Camden) lvi. Say him my sute is quite. *1552-3 in Feuillerat Revels Eduv. VI* (1914) 89 Five suites of apparrell. *1553 T. WILSON Rhet.* 51 He hath his change of suites, yea, he sparsh not to go in his silkes and veluet. *1584 in Feuillerat Revels Q. Elia.* (1908) 365, xxxi¹⁰ ells of sarcenet for lower matchayne suites. *1625 BACON Ess., Masques* (Arb.) 540 Let the Suites of the Masquers, be Gracefull. *1641 SYMONDS Sermon. bcf. Ho. Comm.* B ij b, If a man order his Taylor to make him a sute. *1642 in Decl. Commons Rebell. Irel.* (1643) 29 The six hundred suites of clothes were for the Souldiers in Ireland. *1683 Wood Life* (O.H.S.) III. 74 To Mr. Spencer the tayler for turning and altering my gray suite. *1445. 1738 Gentl. Mag.* VII. 4/1 One that... doth not put off his Religion with his Sunday's Suit. *1840 R. H. DANA Bcf. Mast* x. We had on oil-cloth suits and southwester caps. *1877 SPURGEON Sermon. XXIII.* 486 You cannot force that little heart to be anxious about the next suit of clothes. *1892 GUNTER Miss Dividends* (1893) 93 Hislight travelling suit. *1897 [see pyjamasuit, PYJAMAS b].*

c. of women's attire: in earlier use, an entire set of garments for wear at one time; in recent use, a costume (i. e. coat and skirt).

1761 Brit. Mag. II. 444 A suit of cloaths is weaving for a lady of quality, which will amount to 36l. per yard. *1770 LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 103/2 The bride was to bring with her only three suits of clothes. *1778 MISS BURNBY Evelina* x. They have promised me a complete suit of linen against the evening. *1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiv. Her smartest evening suit. *1913 Play Fictorial* No. 132, p. vi/3 A great variety of linen suits and frocks in exclusive styles.

d. of armour.

1821 SCOTT Kenilw. xxxix. Their suits of leathern and paper armour. *1859 TENNYSON Geraint & Enid* 95 The three gay suits of armour. *1880 [see ARMOUR sb. 1].*

e. *transf., fig., and allusively.*

Birthday suit (humorous): the bare skin. *1593 DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* iii. 125 In her Masking Sute, the spangled Skie, Come forth to bridle it in her Revelrie. *1607 ROWLANDS Diogenes Lanthorne* 33 A gallant groue, That wore greene Sommers suite. *1697 COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 105 Like Cloath ill made, he looks better in the Shop, than he wears in the Sute. *a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Suit and Cloak*; good store of Brandy or any agreeable Liquor, let down Gutter-lane. *1804 J. GRAHAM'S Sabbath* (1839) 8/2 The redbreast's sober suit. *1809 MALKIN Git Blas* i. viii. P. 2, I will strip this holy father to his birthday suit. *1838 W. ARNOT Lawr. fr. Heaven* Ser. ii. xlix. 403 If honour be your clothing, the suit will last a life-time.

f. Grew's name for the tubular florets (florets of the disk) in composite (and similar) flowers. *Obs.*

1671 GREW Anat. Pl. i. v. (1682) 38 The several Thrums or rather Suits, whereof the Atire is made up... are ever

consistent of more than one, sometimes of Two, and for the most part of Three Pieces (for which I call them Suits).

20. Any of the four sets (distinguished by their several marks, as spades, clubs, hearts, diamonds) of which a pack of playing-cards consists. Also, the whole number of cards belonging to such a set held in a player's hand at one time. Often in fig. context and allusively.

1549 LATIMER 2nd *Serm. Card* in Foxe A. & M. (1563) 1304/1, I purpose agayne to deale vnto you an other card, almost of the same sute. 1589 *Martins Months Minde* Ep. to Rdr., Leaving the ancient game of England (Trumpet) where euery coate, and sute are sorted in their degree, [they] are running to their Ruffe where the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* vii. 65, I haue scene French Cards to play withall, the four suites changed into Maps of seuerall Countries. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 73 Fine cards of a shute. 1742 Hovle *Whist* 12 You need seldom return your Partner's Lead, if you have good Suits of your own to play. *Ibid.* 22 If you have Ace, King, and four small Trumps, with a good Suit, you must play three Rounds of Trumps, otherwise you may have your strong Suit trumped. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. 144 If there are no Fools to be taken in, he makes a pretty good hand of it with a Knave of the right suit. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 61 Each Suit consists of nine Cards; the hawks are black. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* v. 1001/1 A pack of tarots consists of seventy-eight cards, four suits of numeral cards and twenty-two emblematic cards. 1896 CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. p. xiii, Beginning with the lowest card but one of the suit you lead originally, if it contains more than four cards. 1884 *Bath Herald* 26 Jan. 3/1 The Government are determined to meet Parliament with a strong suit of trumps in the hand. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* iv. 69 Keep the command of an adversary's suit. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 3/1 The police and detectives are the New York reporter's strong suit.

b. To follow suit (earlier † in suit): to play a card of the same suit as the leading card; hence often fig., to do the same thing as somebody or something else. (Cf. 13 c.)

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 61 The elder begins and younger follows in suit as at Whisk. *Ibid.* 82 Not following suit when you have it in your hand. 1788 J. BEAUFORT *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 15 Having but two or three small trumps, he should never force his partner to trump, if he finds he cannot follow suit. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* People II. 663/2 If a person happens not to follow suite, or trump a suite. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii, The three other horses followed suit. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* iii. xv, You can't get beforehand with me... You can only follow suit. You can't deprive me of the lead. 1885 W. E. NORRIS *Adrian Vidal* xvi, The 'Monday Review' happened to be the first to notice 'Two Lovers'; but other journals speedily followed suit.

VI. Sequence; agreement.

† 21. A succession, sequence. *Obs. rare.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. 6797 Every day he blomys we renewed; And be blomys, with many sondri swt. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 208 When we make one word begin, and lead the daunce to many verses in suite. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Viciis, Things* (Arb.) 571 Every Five and Thirtie years, The same Kinde and Sute of Years and Weathers, comes about againe.

† 22. For suit of: on account of. In suit of: in consequence of. *Obs.*

1451 YATTON *Church-w.* Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 94 Yn costage to Well for southe of the church gods yn two tymes, xviij. a. 1652 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 72 It is a hard thing in suit of the Difficulty to accommodate the Chambers and other Places.

23. In suit with: in agreement or harmony with.

Of a suit with: of a piece with.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 2 A Cerberus in human form whose manual strength was in suit with the ferocity of his manners. *Ibid.* 116 Books, music, maps, papers...totally out of suite with the part of the cabin and its furniture yet remaining. 1806 JEFFERSON *Mem.* etc. (1829) IV. 56 The legislature had sanctioned that idea. ... It seemed, therefore, that the Governor should be in suit with them. 1869 HARBOY *A Changed Man, Enter a Dragon* (1913) 166 A life whose incidents were precisely of a suit with those which had preceded the soldier's return.

VII. Combinations.

24. attrib. and Comb.: † suit-breeder, a promoter of legal prosecutions; † suit-broker, one who made a business of procuring a favourable hearing for suits; suit-call, at cards, a call for a lead from a particular suit; suit-oase, a small portmanteau designed to contain a suit of clothes; † suit-court (see quot.); suit-covenant, -custom *Feudal Law* (see quot.); suit-duty, obligation to give suit at a mill; † suit-groat, a due paid in lieu of suit at court; suit-hold (see HOLD sb. 1 b), tenure by suit and service to the superior; † suit-jogger, a promoter of lawsuits; † suit-maker, one who institutes a suit; suit-mark, any of the marks distinguishing suits of cards; suit-roll *Hist.*, the roll of persons bound to give suit at a particular court; suit-service *Feudal Law*, service rendered by attendance at a lord's court; also fig.; † suit-shape, a fashion of clothes; † suit-silver, a local name for a due paid in lieu of suit at a court; † suit-worth a., worthy of imitation.

1691 SHAWWELL *Scorers* ii. 1, Attorneys, those *Suit-breeders, those Litigious Rogues. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* ii. ii, A *suit-broker in court. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 14/1 As to a 'suit call, the original lead must never be from a suit that contains a probable trick. 1902 *Times*

8 May 15/1 Captain Clive... sent on his 'suit-case and other luggage by another train. 1755 JOHNSON, **Suit Court*, is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey*. 1759 [RASTELL] *Expos. Termes Lawes* 174b, **Suit* couenaunt is when your ancestor have couenaunted with my ancestors to sue to the court of my ancestors. *Ibid.*, **Suit* tours to sue to the court of my ancestors have beene seised of custome is when I and my ancestors have beene seised of your owne suite and your ancestors, time out of minde. c. 1460 *Osney Reg.* 75 Of no **Sute Dewte*, by such maner, we shall axe or challenge of be forsaide maynye or men. 1556 in *Archaeologia* XXXIV. 53 Paid for a **suit* groat at the same time. 1615 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., Payd Lordis Rents... and sent grote. 1864 WHARTON *Law-Lex.* (ed. 3) 868/2 **Suithold*, a tenure in consideration of certain services to the superior lord. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Enter Kent Wks.* 143/1 Proiect-mangers, **Suit*-joggers, and Stargazers. 1469-70 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 307 Lasse [= unless] the **sute* makers will sue him that hath done the offence, after the course of the commene lawe. 1905 *Athenaeum* 18 Nov. 683/3 The **suit*-marks were possibly coins, cups, bells, and birds. 1532 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. VI. 116 Bringand with thame the **sute* roll of their Sherefdome. 1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I. 5 Quikill day was assigint to the saidis personis to produce their instruments and to be enterit in the suit roll. 1914 *Clouston Rec. Earld. Orkney* Introd. p. lxxxv, The suit-rolls containing their names making a practically complete list of the county gentry. 1579 [RASTELL] *Expos. Termes Lawes* 211 b, **Suit* service is to come to the Court from iij. weekes to iij. weekes by the whole yeare. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Let* (1657) 292 *Suit*-service is by reason of Free-hold, that is, by reason of their tenure, that is, for that they hold of their Lord by suit to his Court. 1870 D. G. ROSSETTI *Youth's Spring-tribute* 13 For this is even the hour of Love's sworn suit-service. 1598 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* x. 164 This fashion-monger... Contemplates **sute* shapes. 1672 MAXLEY *Cowley's Interpr.*, **Sute*-silver, is a small Rent, or sum of Money, which, if paid, does excuse the Freeholders from the appearance at the Court-Barons within the Honor of Clun in Shropshire. 1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* v. 211 If any may **sute*worth example finde.

Suit (s'ūt), v. Forms: 5-6 *suyt*, 6 *sewt*, *shute*, *Sc.* su(i)t, *soute*, 6-8 *sute*, *suite*, 6- *suit*. [f. prec.]

† 1. *intr.* To 'do suit' to a court; hence, to have recourse to. *Obs.*

c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 3575 Shrewes þan on happ sall' *suyt* To my body for refuyt. c. 1540 [see *Suiting* vbl. sb. 1].

† 2. To prefer a suit; to sue to a person for something. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 These holy fathers knowing theyr owne consyence clere... haunye no record of man to declare them... sewed to almyghty god. 1536 St. Papers *Hen. VIII.* V. 61, I will never soute... of the King of Scotte, but by the Kinges Highnes meane here. 1567 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 247, I am so suited to for to enterprise the revenge. 1641 *Cheke's Hurt Sedit.* Life b iv b, Three powerful competitors all suing for it. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 90 God loves to be suited unto by saints and angels. 1719 *Caldwell Pap.* (Maitl. Club) I. 238 I'm ready to think that your lordship's friendship may give it to either of the gentlemen who now suit for it.

† 3. *trans.* To make an application or appeal for, to solicit; to sue for in a court of law. *Sc. Obs.*

1567 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 248 The nobility are of mind to suit assistance of the queen. 1573-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. II. 330 The coists... and interes sustent... auct to be suit and periwit alsua befor the saidis Judgeis. 1575 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 121 He... had humble suitit... to haue bene admittit to the said celebration. 1598 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 190 It is caried... that the Kirk... should sute vote in Parliament. 1616 W. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) vii. 169 Never the holdness... to... suite recompence from your Majesty. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 49 If we had merite to deserve it, we needed not Suit it of God. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 44 What else he may suite ask claim and crave. 1717 *Ibid.* 146 To suite execution hereon.

† 4. To make one's suit to, petition; to bring a suit against; to sue. *Obs.*

1550-60 MS. *Cott. Calig. B.* ix, Then sall they not fayle to sute zow in zour awne country. 1566-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. I. 503 The Quenis Majestie, being ernistlie suitit be the Quene of Inglandis ambassatouris... for payment. c. 1620 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 348 The King of Scotland was suing her Majesty for an Alliance. a. 1653 BIRNING *Serm.* (1845) 272 Let Wisdom have but a patient hearing... and she will carry it off from all that suit you.

† 5. *intr.* To pay court to a woman. *Obs.*

c. 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Wks.* (S. T. S.) Suppl. Vol. 221 First serve, syne sute... gif thou intend to win thy lady's grace. 1639 N. N. tr. *Don Quixote* *Compl. Woman* II. 58 Iberina... who had a mind to as many men as suited unto her. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. v, If the greatest Square in all the Country would come a suiting to me to-morrow.

† 6. *trans.* To pursue, follow. *Sc. Obs.*

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 525 The saidis personis... in lyke maner suit Johnne Blak... and wald have brokin up his durtis. c. 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 69 The precelling Paladine... In sutting him with diligence did tend Quhair their occurs sic cutt canckerd cair.

† 7. To pursue, aim at; to seek to obtain. *Sc.*

1559-60 MS. *Cott. Calig. B.* ix, Gif by zour frendly support... ze sall declare that not only sute ze not the ruyne off our country, but will [etc.]. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. IV. 197 Minassing and avowing to sute the lyvelis of his tenants. c. 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 218 His mercie great... Quikill gif ze suite... 3it he will led zow from that haples place. 1686 J. RENWICK in *Life* (Biogr. Presbyt. 1827) II. 270 He [sc. Christ] suites the Creatures Affection, as if it were of some Worth.

† b. To seek in marriage; to woo. Chiefly *Sc.*

1615 BRATHWAIT *Love's Labyrinth* (1878) 274 Sewing, and suing Thythe for his bride. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Leth.* (1862)

I. vii. 53 The Lord, who is suiting you in marriage. a. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 205 He was... sent Ambassador to... the Emperor, to suit his daughter Margaret in marriage. 1676 Row *Contin. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 527 Lady Margaret Kennedy had lived a virgin unmarried, (though suited by several).

† 8. To arrange in a set, sequence, or series; to set in due order, sort out. Also with *forth*. *Obs.*

1552 in *Archaeol. Cant.* (1872) VIII. 104 Item iij bells in the steeple suited. 1554 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 159 Svingt performyng and puttinge the same in aredynes to be engrosed. 1571 — *Revels Q. Elia.* (1908) 129 Fowlwing, suingt, putting in order and bestowing of the Garmentes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretorie* i. (1595) 22 All which I referre to their peculiar places each one, as they are suited fourth to be in their kindes deliuered. *Ibid.* 100 There are Letters also might be suited vnder this forme. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 270 As for separating... carding, or suingt their stuffe, they are very Bunglers. 1655 E. TERRAY *Voy. East-India* 385 The Company sent the Mogol... an able Coach-man, to suite and mannage some of his excellent Horses. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 74 He... suites and ranges Natures that agree.

† b. *intr.* To range oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxiv. 36 As the rest of the souldiers suited on sides.

9. *trans.* To provide with a suit of clothes; to clothe, attire, dress. Chiefly *pass. arch.*

1577 STANHYURST *Hist. Ireland* in *Holmshed* 105/2 He woulde not... buy a sute of apparell for himselfe, but hee woulde sute hir [sc. his wife] with the same stuffe. 1591 LODGE *Catharos Wks.* (Hunter. Club) 11 Shall I sute thee Cosmophos?... I will haue thee apparailed according to discipline and order. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 79 How odly he is suited, I thinke he bought his doublet in Italie. 1600 HEYWOOD 1st Pt. *Edw. IV.* i. 1, Birchlan Lane shall suite us. 1604 B. JOHNSON *King Lear, Enter. A. iij.* Whereof the one... was suited in blacke and purple. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Canbr.* (1662) 161, I will suite you (if so pleased,) with a light habit. 1662 St. George's Day (1685) 10 All suited in... Satin Gowns, and Velvet Caps. 1829 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 85 More solemnly suited with black, he was placed in a room hung round with faded green. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Feb. 4/1 No caparisoned beasts... suited in burnished mail... but sturdy steeds.

b. *refl.* To dress or attire oneself. *Obs. or arch.*

1594 [R. BARNFIELD] *Affect. Sheph.* II. ii, The learned Sisters suite themselves in blacke. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, It is the vse for Turen maidens to... suite themselves in purple. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. i. iii. 118 Were it not better... That I did suite me all points like a man? 1607 ROWLANDS *Fam. Hist.* 23 My Armour shall be black! The suit me in a mournful Iron-shell. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunnail.* 1. 25 Any man that hath bought cloath to suite himself. 1822 W. JAMESON in *Mem. & Leth.* (1845) 80 One who suites himself only once a year.

c. *transf.* and fig.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Ep. Ded., Fortune... suited poore Flaunders and Fraunce in her frownes, and saluted Englands soule with a smoothed forehead. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1598) 30 His Fame... suited in robes of immortalitye... towres to the clouds. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxvii, My Mistress eyes [con]. brows are Rauen blacke, Her eyes so suited, and they mourners seeme. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 55 Yea, many times he suites His Deity in our poore attributes. 1633 EP. HALL *Hard T. N. T.* 363 Wherefore then, O Saviour, art thou thus suited in crimson and dyed red with blood?

10. To make appropriate or agreeable to; to adapt or accommodate in style, manner, or proportion to; to make consonant or accordant with; to render suitable. Also *refl.*

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. vii. 81 He... That... therein suites His folly to the mettle of my speech. 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 19 Sute the Action to the Word, the Word to the Action. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i, Oh sute your pittie with your Angell-beauty. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1630) 121 The King commands the servants of his State, To suite respect to Hamans high estate. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 200 He... suites himself... to the fancy of his reader. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 153 To suite His manners with his fate, [he] puts on the brute. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 90 When you make the palmer-fly suit the colour of the silk to the hackle you dub with. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* viii, [They] took care to suite their answers to the questions put to them. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvii, The peculiar way in which you are obliged to suit yourself to the movements of the beast [sc. a camel]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiv, 'I mean to knock your head against the wall,' returned John Harmon, suiting his action to his words, with the heartiest good-will. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 261 Try... to perform as well as possible what the gods have suited to your nature.

b. *freq. in pass.* (To be suited to, = 13, 14.)

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 70 O deare discretion, how his words are suited. c. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* I. i, Provided My Daughters love be suited with my grant. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 427 Your words are suited to your eyes. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxiii. (1788) 334 Both the law and the language are well suited to a Barrister! 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxviii, I ceased to consider either courts, or court-intrigues, as suited to my temper or genius. 1837 GORING & PATRICHARD *Microgr.* 210 They will soon... thrust themselves into situations of restraint well suited for the purpose. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 3. (1882) 364 It [sc. a policy] was one eminently suited to Elizabeth's peculiar powers.

11. To provide, furnish. Chiefly *pass.* (or *refl.*), to be provided (or provide oneself) with something desired and in such a manner as to please one.

1607 TOWNHEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. v, Hee's suited for a Lady. 1624 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 45 God... suites the one with willingness to be helpen, and the other with readinesse to helpe. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 58 'Twas long before the customers Were suited to their mind. 1837 HOOO *Hymen. Retrospect* II. 26 Cook, by the way, came up to-day To hid me suit myself. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* II, I hope you are suited, my dear. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. iii, I am thinking of retiring

into the plantations, and... if I want company, suiting myself with a squaw.

†12. To find a parallel to, match. *Obs. rare.*

1589 *Lily Pappé w. Hatchet* Wks. 1902 II. 409, I have taken an inventory of all thy... rakehell tearmes, and could suite them in no place but in Bedlam and Bridewell.

13. To be agreeable or convenient to (a person, his inclinations, etc.); to fall in with the views or wishes of.

a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 254 The lords of Edinburgh... thocht to have taine the same and suited nocht my lord of Mortounis men of weir. a 1595 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 242 Quhat plesis them, the same the pepill suitis. 1719 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl. Club) I. 238 Either to answer or not, as best suits your convenience. 1779 *Mirror* No. 34 That sort of promise which a man keeps when the thing suits his inclination. 1786 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 3 It is only to keep alive pretensions which may authorize the commencement of hostilities when it shall suit them. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. iii. But whence his name And lineage long, it suits me not to say. 1889 *Jerome Three Men in Boat* 17 Harris said that the river would suit him to a 't'. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* iii. xix. 190 Then came the change of the day to suit his supposed convenience.

14. To be fitted or adapted to, be suitable for, answer the requirements of.

1603 *J. DAVIES Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 77/2 What is 't' On Earth that shes thinks (be'ng so superfluous) Worthie to suite her, but alone to reigne? 1650 *Sir W. MURK Cry Blood* 509 Tears suite the reason. 1692 *LOCKE 3rd Lett. Tol.* x. 264 There being... no necessity of Miracles for any other end, but to supply the want of the Magistrate's Assistance, they must, to suite that end, be constant. 1733 *Pope Ess. Man* iii. 85 All enjoy that pow'r which suits them best. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 106 The Sofa suits the gouty limb. 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 650 The sort which he knows will suit the soil and situation of his land. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 453 One poet is the eagle; another is the swan: a third modestly compares himself to the bee. But none of these types would have suited Montague. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 591 His own explanation did not suit all phenomena. 1891 *Speaker* 12 July 37/1 The error of supposing that what suits a small country could be readily transplanted to large European States.

b. To be good for, 'agree with'; esp. to be favourable to the health of (a person).

1814 *SCOTT Diary* 16 Aug. in *Lockhart*. The wet and boggy walk not suiting his gout. 2861 *BESS BUNSEN in Hare Life* (1879) II. v. 289 It does not suit my eyes to employ them by candlelight. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* I. 128 What suits us we think ought to suit... other people.

c. To be becoming to.

1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxv. It suits not our condition to hold with these long communications. 1874 *GEO. ELIOT Middlem.* i. Souls have complexions too; what will suit one will not suit another. 1884 *C. ALLEN Philistia* II. 5 It suits your complexion admirably.

†15. *intr.* To agree together. *Obs.*

1630 *PAYNE Anti-Armin.* 182 They all accord and fitly suite together in one intricate.

16. To be suitable, fitting, or convenient.

1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xiv. If opportunity suits. 1825 *T. Hook Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* ii. That's well, Sir... that will suit well. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* Concl. 9 What style could suit? 1865 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 269 Say Saturday; if that does not suit will be time to tell me.

17. *Const. preps.* a. To suit with: to agree, harmonize, or fit in with; to be suitable to; occas. to match in colour, etc. *Obs. or arch.*

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. i. 60 For fear Thy very stones prate of my whereabouts, And take the present horror from the time, Which now suits with it. 1611 *A. STAFFORD Noble* 208 He... sees that the Court is not a place suiting with his disposition. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1702) 59/1 Tzetzes affirms he was Master to Thales, but that suits not with their times. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* i. 15 But of that in its proper place, because it suits not with this Section of Filings. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil.* 478 This Advice above the rest With Absalom's Mild Nature suited best. 1719 *Dr Foe Crusoe* II. (Globe) 509, I have a Project to communicate to you, which, as it suits with my Thoughts, may... suit with yours also. 1793 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betty Thoughtless* I. 213 That she should be glad to see him, whenever it suited with his convenience. 1785 *CRAABE Newpaper* 2 A busy, bustling time, Suits ill with writers, very ill with rhyme. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxviii. His walking-dress... had so much of a military character as suited not amiss with his having such a weapon. 1853 *MISS YONCE Hair of Redcliffe* v. 'A man ought to be six foot one, person and mind, to suit with that grand, sedate, gracious way of Philip's,' said Guy. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv. 174 The shawl is affronted with the gown; the bonnet is made to suit with both.

†b. To suit to: = 13, 14, 17a. *Obs.*

1632 *Sir T. HAWKINS tr. Mathieu's Unhappy Prosph.* 242 Time cooperateth with his industry, and fortune sutes to his vigilance. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 211 Her [sc. the dodo's] legs suting her body. 1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 1 If I should pursue all that suits to my purpose it would amount to an intire Volume. 1690 *T. BUANET Review Theory Earth* 29 note, A Text, that does not suit to their own Notions. a 1700 *DRYDEN Sigm. & Guisc.* 44 She cast her Eyes around the Court, to find A worthy Subject suiting to her Mind. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 136 Such solicitations as it suited not to him to make.

†c. To be fitted or adapted for. *Obs.*

1793 *[EARL DUNDONALD] Descr. Estate Culross* 5 The bands of Iron Stone are numerous, suiting partly for Forge and partly for Melting Iron.

†d. To act in accordance with, conform to. *Obs. rare.*

1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xvi. (1739) 32 In matters of Action, [they] would suit with the occasion. *Ibid.* lxiv. 136 Two Ordinances made by the King, and such Lords as suted to the King's way. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archaeol. Soc.) I. 176 Taaffe was commanded by the Council,

(as...suting to their factious principles) to marche with his armie.

Suitability (s'it'āb'l'itē). [*f. next + -ITY.*] The quality or condition of being suitable; an instance of this. *Const. to, for, or inf.*

1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. World* II. iv. § 2 Wks. 1718 I. 273 If... we can discover a World of mutual Suitabilities of this to that... it will be a sufficient Argument that they all proceed from some wise Cause. 1718 *Dr Foe Fam. Instruct.* (1841) II. i. 15 What suitability can there be in two tempers so extremely opposite? 1853 *F. W. NEWMAN Odes of Horace* i. Its suitability as a first piece is our excuse for presenting it quite out of chronological order. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. xvi. It was a marriage of pure inclination and suitability. 1867 *Mitt. Subj. Women* (1869) 170 The suitability of the individuals to give each other a happy life. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 19/2 The suitability of the greater proportion of Rhodesia for the breeding of stock.

Suitable (s'it'āb'l'), a. (*adv.*) Also 6-8 sut(e)-able, 7-8 suitable. [*f. SUIT v. + -ABLE, after agreeable.* Earlier synonyms were *suit-like*, *suilly*.

In the following passage *suitable* may be an early example of this word, or may have arisen from a misreading of *seamable* as *suitable*:-

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* i. Prol. 394 Rycht so, by about speche oft in tymes, And seuthable [*Camb. MS. semabil*] wordis we compile our rymes.]

†1. Of furniture, dress, features, etc.: Conforming or agreeing in shape, colour, pattern, or style; matching, to match. *Const. to, with. Obs.*

1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. lxxvi. 155 His Shoes... were all beset with Aglets of golde, and his Cap covered over with Buttons suitable to the same. 1584 in *Scott's Kenilw.* Note K, A crymson satten counterpointe... A chaise of crymson satten, suitable. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* i. 21, I had an old wainescot window, that was peeced out with new wainescot by a good workemnan, and both became verie suitable and of one colour. 1612 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* II. 110 The colour being suitable with the colour of the feathers on his head. 1625 in *Rymer's Fadera* (1726) XVII. 237/2 The Bason enamelled... and the Layer (= ewer) suitable, having forty eight small Diamonds in the Bason. 1634-5 *BRETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 49 Four dainty suitable quarters in the court. 1635 *STAFFORD Fam. Glory* 3 Her visage long, and her nose suitable. 1656 *HEVLIN Surv. France* 98 The beds are all suitable one to the other. 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 300 The doores to them [sc. cupboards] made suitable to ye wainscote.

†2. Of persons, actions, qualities, conditions, institutions: Conforming or agreeing in nature, condition, or action; accordant; corresponding; analogous; occas. congenial. *Obs.*

1592 *GREENE Upl. Courtier* D, Every seulle drudge must ruffle in his silkes, or else hee is not suitable. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 88 This is a pleasant towne for seate if the inhabitants were suitable. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. viii. 25 Had not Bishops been somewhat suitable the Roman Clergy had not been like it self. 1649 *Bp. REYNOLDS Hosea* iii. 19 God sets every blessing upon our score, and expects an answer and returne suitable. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 639 In his face Youth smil'd Celestial, and to every Limb suitable grace diffus'd. 1718 *STEELE Fish-pool* 293 The... painful way, in which fish... are conveyed in Well-boats, must have suitable unhealthy effects. 1748 *MELMOTH Fitzosb.* Lett. xlviii. Certain suitable feelings which the objects that present themselves to his consideration instantly occasion in his mind.

†b. *Const. to, with. Obs.*

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. xi. § 5 The matter of your letters so fit for a worthy minde, and the manner so suitable to the nobleness of the matter. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. xlix. § 1 A worke most suitable with his purpose—who gaue himselfe to be the price of redemption for all. 1620 *T. GRANGER Div. Logike* 42 Ouid describeth the figure of mans body suitable to his reasonable soule. 1638 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 6 His disposition is not suitable with y^e rest of his fellow servants. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. § 11. 33 They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian. 1712 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* I. 33 Those Measures of Offence and Indignation, which we vulgarly suppose in God, are suitable to those original Ideas of Goodness which [He]... has implanted in us.

†c. Of two or more things: That are in agreement or accord. *Obs.*

2605 *CAMDEN Rem., Names* (1623) 45 Destinies were superstitiously by *Onanantia* desciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were suitable. 1640 *F. ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 303 The suitable wickedness of Priests and people. 1684 *BONYAN Pilgr.* II. 135 Gaius and they were such suitable Company, that they could not tell how to part.

3. That is fitted for, adapted or appropriate to a person's character, condition, needs, etc., a purpose, object, occasion, or the like. *Const. to, for.*

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* III. vi. 92 What is amisse in them, you Gods, make suitable for destruction. 1621 *SANERSON Sermon.* Ad Pop. iv. (1632) 364 Worthy of all... civil respects suitable to his place and person. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 10 Senseless fears not suitable to the occasion. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 78 There are 750,000 in Ireland who could earn as a week... if they had suitable employment. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 113 P. 4 As soon as I thought my Retinue suitable to the Character of my Fortune and Youth, 2798 S. & Ht. *Lee Canterb.* T. II. 120 A suitable match for their daughter. 1812 *New Botanic Gard.* I. 59 The most suitable season for transplanting the roots. 1825 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 215 As it was always a distinct government... it seemed more suitable to treat of it separately. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* vi. A dress... more suitable to his age and quality than he had formerly worn. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. iii. 246 A suitable atmosphere enveloping the most distant planet might render it... perfectly habitable. 1893 *J. A. HODGES Elam. Photogr.* vii. 54 To make several experimental exposures on suitable subjects.

†4. = SUABLE a. *Obs. rare.*

a 1555 *BRADFORD in Foe A. & M.* (1570) III. 1838/1 The wife is no suitable person but the husband.

5. *Comb.*, as *suitable-sized* adj.

1892 *E. REEVES Homeward Bound* 337 A fixed price for five years for all the suitable-sized mutton they can grow.

B. as *adv.* = SUITABLY. *Const. to.*

1584 in *Scott's Kenilw.* Note K, A square stoole and a foote stoole, of crimson velvet, fringed and garnished suitable. 1631 *MAY tr. Barclay's Mitr. Minde* i. 189 Italy... is now bounded, (more suitable large to the intention of Nature,) by the enclosure of those lofty Alpes. 1655 *Theophrastus* 16 He... ever framed his discourse suitable to his company. 1664 in *Extr. State Papers rel. Friends* (1912) III. 224 That soe wee may steare our Course suitable to your Commands. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* Man i. ii. § 5. 235 Where a Person mis-spells suitable to a Mispronunciation. 1796 *Mrs. E. PARSONS Myst. Warning* I. 31 To see her dear children clothed, and attended suitable to their father's birth.

Suitableness. [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being suitable; suitability; † conformity.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 425 That suitableness of their Law to their lawlesse lusts of Rapine and Poligamie. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* IV. i. 388 These Grammatical Particles are here contrived to such a kind of distinct suitableness, so as each of the several kinds of them, hath a several kind of Character assigned to them. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* Man i. iv. § 6. 496 The great Suitableness of all the Virtues to each other. 1839 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* III. vi. § 95. 614 The superiority of the original, except in suitableness for representation, has long been acknowledged. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 691 The suitableness of its pastures to every sort of animal.

b. With a and pl.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. xxix. ¶ 5 For a testimonie of constancie, and a suitableness to his word. 1658 *BAXTER Saving Faith* 12 The men... trie not their acts by a suitableness to the object. 1664 *SOUTH Twelfth Sermon* II. (1697) II. 91 He, who creates those Sympathies, and suitablenesses of Nature, ... and... brings Persons so affected together. 1709 *T. ROBINSON Vindic. Mosaic System* 55 Bearing such a Suitableness and Harmony with the more refined Sense... of the Soul of Man. 1880 *Mrs. WHITNEY Odd or Even* II. 17 It was no use to try to carry out a fancy or a suitableness.

Suitably (s'it'āb'lē), *adv.* Also 6 sutetably, 7 suitably. [*f. SUITABLE a. + -LY.*]

†1. Chiefly *const. to*: In agreement, conformity, or correspondence; agreeably, correspondingly, according. *Obs.*

1577 *STANYHURST Descr. Irel.* 1/2 in *Holinshed*, My course pack threede coule not have beene sutetably knit with his fine silcke. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootonia* 9 In Life Hee is a true Actor... that lives his part Suitably, to strut in Rags, or Crawl in Robes, equally transgresse Decorum. 1686 *HORNECK Crucif.* Jesus xxiii. 785 They should perform the task suitably to their leisure. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon*. Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 14 Brutes... act suitably to their whole nature. 1749 *Power Numbers in Poet. Compos.* 52 note, Diversifying the Harmony of the Numbers, by a judicious Mixture of them, suitably to the Nature of the Subject.

2. In a suitable or fitting manner; appropriately, fitly.

1681 *S. FELL in Jnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1912) July 136 Words will rise most suitably to answer the matter in hand. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 4 P. 2 These different Perfections are suitably represented by the last great Painter Italy has sent us. 1770 *Boston Gaz.* 26 Nov. 3/1 These... may suitably employ our minds at the approaching solemnity. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* v. Never was kiss so well bestowed, and meet it is that it should be suitably returned. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 241 Every melody is right when suitably accompanied.

†**Suitage**. *Obs.* [*f. SUIT sb. or v. + -AGE.*] The performance of snit by a tenant.

1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* III. v. 72 The Confinage shewes to what Lord... &c. the Service and Suitage... is due.

Suite (swīt). Also 7 suite. [*a. f. suite: see SUIT sb.*]

1. A train of followers, attendants, or servants; a retinue. Also *ellipt. (colloq.)* = members of a suite.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* v. 1, A person who makes so grand a figure in the Court, without the Suite of a Princess. 1752 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) III. 261, I have... secured you a place in the Suite of the King's electoral Ambassador. 1766 *G. WILLIAMS in Jesse Schuyw & Contemp.* (1843) II. 32 Lord Lincoln... set out immediately with his whole suite for Jack Shelley's. 1788 *PASQUIN Childr. Thespis* (1792) 80 Like the suite of the morning, which Guido drew dancing. 1817 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) II. 353 Breakfasted... in company with the President and suite. 1877 *FROUDE Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. ix. 104 Turning... to the young lords in the archbishop's suite. 1889 *LADY DUFFERIN Viceroyal Life India* I. 205 He and his wife and two 'suite' came to breakfast.

2. A succession or series; in earlier use often applied to a series of publications; now chiefly said of series of specimens.

1722 *RICHARDSON Statues in Italy* 151 Here is a Suite of Emperors; Busts, Antique. 1761 *T. WATSON Life Bathurst* 94 The following suite of letters, written by himself, while Vice-chancellor. 1770 *EARL MALMESBURY Diaries & Corr.* I. 53 A continued suite of childish amusements. 1779 *GIBSON in Life & Lett.* (1880) 262 Another reason, which must... pin me to Bentinck-street, is the Decline and Fall. I have resolved to bring out the suite in the course of next year. 1805-17 *R. JAMESON Charac. Min.* (ed. 3) 127 The suite of crystals of a mineral species. 1824 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1862) II. 152 Mr. Galignani calls... about my editing suite of English authors. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. Pref. p. viii. Suites of shells common to the Sub-apennine beds and to the Mediterranean. 1845 *J. PHILLIPS Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 678/2 Some of these marls contain beds of gypsum and fossils resembling the suite of Gosau. 1845 *S. Judd Margaret* I. ii. His laughter exposed a suite of fair white teeth. 1858 *THACKERAY Virgin* xxx. There is nothing so flattering in the world as a good suite of trumps. 1864 *J. C. ATKINSON*

Stanton Grange 295 A suite of tree-sparrow's eggs, not less than 20 in number. 1874 *Westropp Prec. Stones* 3 The colour suite [of diamonds] is, however, extensive.

b. A number of rooms forming a set used together by a person, a family or company of persons. Also in a suite = 5 b (below).

1716 LAOV M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 8 Sept., A suite of eight or ten large rooms. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlv. A room that opens beyond the saloon, and terminates the suite. 1809 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) l. iii. 80 Five splendid rooms open in a suite. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* l. 103 My suite of apartments were in a proud melancholy palace. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* i. Her home was a pretty little suite on the second floor.

c. A set of furniture of the same pattern.

1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* iii. 824/1 Suite of sculptured decorative furniture. 1883 Miss BROUGHTON *Belinda* 11. 286 The early English suite of rush-bottomed chairs.

d. Mus. † (a) A set or series of lessons, etc. (cf. *SUIT sb.* 18 c); (b) a series of dance tunes arranged for one or more instruments and composed in the same key or related keys.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus., Suite*, (French) The name formerly given to a set, or course, of lessons, sonatas, concertos, &c. [1811 adds] Also applied to a single piece when consisting of several movements. 1885 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1880) 548 The grand cyclic forms of modern art, the offspring of the suite. 1887 H. C. BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* 15 The Suites and Partitas of Bach.

3. A sequel, result, rare.

c. 1800 H. K. WHITE *My own Character* 27 And so in the suite, by these laudable ends, I've a great many foes. 1864 THACKERAY *Philip* xxiv. In case the battle of the previous night should have any suite.

4. A sequel to a literary work, rare.

1839 W. IRVING in *Ticknor Prescott* (1864) 181, I had always intended to write an account of the 'Conquest of Mexico', as a suite to my 'Columbus'.

5. || En suite (ah *süt*). a. In agreement or harmony (*with*).

1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) 11. 79 The decorations, were not even en suite with the polish of the owner's mind. 1860 *Once a Week* 3 Nov. 320/1 She was an antique gem, was this concierge, and we thought if everything in the establishment were en suite [etc.].

b. Of rooms: In a series leading from one to the other.

1818 Mrs. OPIE *New Tales* I. 24 Elegant rooms thrown open en suite. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Europe* I. 321 The state apartments lie en suite, in the main body of the building.

Suited (sü'ted), ppl. a. [*SUIT sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] † 1. ? Belonging to a group or set. Obs. rare.

1611 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* vi. (1626) 109 Twice six Celestials, Ione in the midst. The suited figures took Their lively forms: Ione had a regall looke.

2. With qualifying word: Wearing a suit or attire of a specified kind.

1631 MILTON *Penseroso* 122 Till civil-suited Morn appear. 1638 FORO *Fancies* i. iii. Enter Livio, fresh suited. 1842 TENNYSON *You ask me why* ii. It is the land that sober-suited Freedom chose. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Nov. 9/2 The grey-suited brigade.

Suiter, shooter (siü'tai, sü'tai). local. Forms: 6 shewter, 7, 9 shooter, 9 suiter, -or. [*SUIT v.* + -ER. Cf. FOLLOWER 5 a (VOLLER), and suity-board s.v. SUITY a. 3; suitel is a variant in Northamptonshire (Baker *N'hampton Gloss.*.) a. A round board placed between two cheeses in the press. b. A square board in a cider-press placed on the top of the pile of must or 'cheese'. More fully, suiter-board.

1886 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 29 Fyiffe cheffates (i.e. cheese-vats), and one shewter vj viij. 1625 in Miss JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* s.v., Eleven cheffates, five shooters. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archib.* § 1316 [In a cider-press] A square board, termed a shooter. 1870 in Miss JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* s.v. *Followter*, Cheese-vats, followters, and suiters. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Shooter boards or suiter boards.

Suiter, obs. or dial. f. SUITOR.

Suiterer. rare. [*SUITOR v.* + -ER.] One who 'goes after' another: applied to a sodomite.

1790 J. JOHNSON *Collect. Eccl. Litus Ch. Eng.* l. *Excerpt.* Eccl. lxvii. A Suiterer of young Boys [orig. *adolescentium concorsator*].

Suith, Sc. form of SOUTH.

Suip, variant of SWITHE.

Suiting (sü'ting), vbl. sb. [*SUIT v.* + -ING.] † 1. The action of doing suit at a court. Obs.

c. 1540 in J. R. BOYLE *Hedon* (1875) App. 71 Yfanye tenante make defaulte of sewtinge of the said court at two tymes in the yere.

† 2. The action of suing for something; suing out a writ; petitioning, supplication; paying court to a woman. Obs.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. l. 163 To charge... all uthers personis fra all suing or persewing of the saidis confirmations. 1579 KNOX in *Calderswoods' Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) lli. App. 767 For suing of justice of the kirk's actions in the session. 1579-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. lli. 269 The suing of redres. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (Ps. xl) V viij. Our suddante is so greate... that we cannot continue in suing. 1631 BAATHWART *Eng. Gentlew.* 130 There is no time that exacts more modesty of any woman, than in her time of suing.

attrib. 1690 C. NESSER *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. T.* I. 158 Mark well who carrieth it in this suing work.

3. Fitting or adaptation of one thing to another.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 89 In the suing of the

Land and Marle together, lies the chief advantage. *Ibid.* 11. 276 The third occasion of Unfruitfulness is the not suing of your Fruit and Soil together. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 3/1 The suing of one thing to another.

† 4. The action of clothing or attiring. Obs.

c. 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 92 That though the nakednesse would shew deform'd and odious, the suing of it [sc. a lie] might draw their Readers.

5. concr. Trade name for: Material for making suits of clothes; usually pl.

1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/6 The... demand for... fancy tweed suitings continues good.

† Suiting, ppl. a. Obs. [*SUIT v.* + -ING.] Fitting, suitable.

1641 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 9 Jan. 3 Some suing course how to have the want of Armes... to be supplied. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 415 Now sportive Youth Carol incondite Rhythms, with suing Notes. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* (1819) IV. vii. 95 For my honour and her own it is necessary that all should be sniting. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* (1823) I. 113 Willness is my sniting scene.

Hence † Suitingly adv., snitingly.

1540 PALSOR *Acolastus* i. i. D.J. Lyke as it is in manner snitingly or thronghly agreinge betwene vs, so must it nedes cause mutuall loue betwene vs.

† Suit-like, a. Obs. [*SUIT sb.* + -LIKE. Cf. next.] = SUITABLE 1, 2.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 1126/1 Being sute like to his glorious life. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 54 She put her into mans apparel, and gaue her all things sute like to the same. 1583 GOLING *Calvin on Deut.* xxviii. 59-64 We must understande that all the bodie must be sutable.

† Suitly, a. Obs. [*SUIT sb.* + -LY.] = SUITABLE 1, 2, 3.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 477, J. pece of skarlot for trappars... with rede crossis and rosys. Item, ij. strips of the same trappurs suitly. *Ibid.* 479 Item, iij. curtayns suitly. *Ibid.* 480 Item, iij. clothis of grene and whyte, with the branchis suitly to the other wreten before. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 342/2 Frythes Prologue... is ryght suitly, and a verye mete coner for suche a cuppe. 1595 SOUTHWELL *Mazontia* 29 All pangs and heauie passions here may find A thousand motives suitly to their griefes.

† Suitly, adv. Obs. [*SUIT sb.* + -LY.] Fittingly, suitably.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Kings* vi. 18 Al the hows... hadde hise smethenesse, and hise ioyntingis maad sutely. 1421 YONGE *tr. Secr. Secr.* 209 Thou shalt sutely and besely anile the which of ham beste con-sail yewth to the. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxiii. Wks. 896/2 If this pacifier... will say that we be not sewtly the temporalite and spiritualite of this realme.

Suitor (sü'tai), sb. Forms: 3 syutor, 4 sewt-out, 4 sewt-out, 4-5 sutere, 4-7 -er, -our, 5-6 sowter, 5-7 sutor, (5 suture, 6 sutter, 6 sueter, 6 sutar, 6 swtar, shu-, shewter, suitour, -ore; *Sc.* 6 soytor (e, 6-7 soytourt, 7 swotar), 6-8 suiter, 6- sutor. [a. AF. *seutor*, *suitour*, *su(i)er*, -or, ad. late L. *secutor*, -ōrem (f. *secū*-, *sequi* to follow, *SUE*), with assimilation to *sute*, *sut* sb.]

† 1. A frequenter (of a place). Obs. rare.

c. 1390 S. *Eng. Leg.* 413 He was a syutor of tauernes.

† 2. One of a retinue or suite; hence, an adherent, follower, disciple. Obs.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 141 Pat Crist is every-where... with his apostlis and her suters. c. 1380 - *Wks.* (1880) 292 He pat hatip blamyngie is suture of he fend. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Plato and his sutors. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 201 Oure Lorde God, that comyth me to, Hesepe servant and his suture. a. 1493 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 23 Lordes & gentyls & other comyn sutors. 1509 BARCLAY *Skep of Folyis* (1874) I. 262 Yet dyvers suters suche folyshie wythes have. 1517 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 4 note, So that who shall be a suitor to him may have no other busynesse but give attendaunce upon his pleasure. 1586 *Holinshead's Chron.* lli. 920/2 Other officers, seruants, retainers, and suters, that most commonlie dined in the hall. 1601 F. TATE *Heushe. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) § 94. 56 None of the kinges meigne, ... Knight or clarkie seriant, esquier, ... page or sutor. 1830 TENNYSON *How & Why* i. I, am any man's suitor, If any will be my tutor.

3. One who owed suit (see *SUIT sb.* 1) to a court, and in that capacity acted as an assessor or elector. Now only *Hist.*

14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 60 All manner of payntnes... schall be... iugyd by y^e sutterys of y^e sayd cownte. 1506 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* Xli. 704 All officers and ministeris of court sic as baillie and juge... sutor, dempar. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 3 Any Mayres Sherifis Recorders, Stewards Bayliffes Sewters or other officers... within any Cittie Buroughe or Towne. c. 1550 *ROLAND CRT. Venus* lli. 4 Great members of Court baith mair & les All is Sutor, to gif final sentence. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s.v. *Sok*, Na judge aucht of law, or of reason, to accept any man in court as Soytor, bot gif he can make sufficient and lauchfull reporte of processe. 1609 - *Reg. Maj.* 79 like soytor before the Schirif represents the person of an Baron, for quhom he was soytor in that court. *Ibid.* 93 That the court (the soytors of court) be lawfull. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 87 By directing the election to be made by all the sutors... this statute secured the constituency from undue practices. 1863 [see *SUIT sb.* 1].

† b. A tenant who owes suit to a mill. Obs.

1604 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 This casuallie may be worth the owner some ten pound, by the yeere, or better if his mill have store of sutors.

4. One who sues or petitions; a petitioner, suppliant. arch.

1400s *QUICKLEY Ball in Yorksh. Arch. Jnl.* (1908) XX. 48 Se, lo! How sche [sc. Fortune] tonmeth be face hir suture fro. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. xx.* (1885) 157 The

kyng shal... be wele defended ageyn suche importune suters. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 6 All Suturs for dispensacions, faculties, licences and other wrytynges. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Keneleworth Castle Wks.* 1910 II. 131 That you would... be a suter for him unto the heavenly powers. 1581 H. WALPOLE in Allen *Maryrdoun Captior* (1908) 56 He stands before the throne with harmonie, And is a glorious suter for our sinne. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 178 The apostle is a suter to God on the behalfe of the Ephesians. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton in Relig. Wotton.* c. 47, The Provostship of... Eton became Void... for which there were... many... powerfull suters to the King. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 147, 310 The frank Philosopher shall be the favourite Suter. 1822 *Scott Nigel* iii. Those sutors who shall be so bold as to approach the Court. 1878 C. GIBBON *For the King* xvii. The officers stared in amazement at the importunate suter. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* I. 195 The colonies of Worthington and Franklinton became rival sutors for the location of the Capital of the State.

† b. One who seeks earnestly. Obs.

1548 UDALL *Erasmus Par. Pref.* 18 Studentes and suters to atteinne to the philosophye of the gospell.

5. A petitioner or plaintiff in a suit.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VI.* c. 28 Preamble, The seid sneters & petitioners were... in dispayre of expedition of ther snetes. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 108 b, Lawes, whiche concerned partly the judges, partly the advocates, and partly the suters. c. 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commur. Eng.* ii. viii. (1584) 50 In all indgements necessarily being two parties, the first we call the impleader, suter, demander or demandant and plaintiffe. c. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ire.* (Ir. Archaeol. Soc.) II. 108 Amonge sutors in love and in lawe money is a common medler. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability*, In the courts, the independence of the judges and the loyalty of the sutors are equally excellent. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/2 The effect of the rule will be to deprive the suitor of the right of conducting his case as he thinks most conducive to his own interest.

6. One who seeks a woman in marriage; a wooer.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. xi, My court quickly swarmed full of suters; some perchance loving my state, others my person. 1588 Kvo *Househ. Philor. Wks.* (1901) 273 That noble Grecian dame that bated in the night As much as she had women by day, to blear her sutors sight. 1637 T. HEVWOOD *Emblem. Dial.* xxxvii, Merry Suturs, make mad Husbands. 1781 COWPER *Retiree*, 237 The suitor's air indeed he soon improves, And forms it to the taste of her he loves. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life Miss Mitford* I. i. 5 She was rich—her fortune was at her own command—of course she had sutors. 1888 FERGUS HUME *Madame Midas* I. i, Miss Curtis soon brought crowds of sutors around her.

7. attrib., as (sense 6) *sutor-crowd*, etc.; † *sutor-fee*, a fine paid in lieu of suit at court.

1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 353 To their own districts drive the *sutor-crowd. 1601 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 425/1 Necon 62. 8d. pro sectis curie de Rescobie vulgo he *sutor-fie.

Suitor (sü'tai), v. Now chiefly dial. Also 7 suter, souter, 9 suiter, sooter. [*f. prec.*]

1. trans. To court, woo.

1672 SHADWELL *Miser* I, How did you go to work to suitor my Mother? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., He Suitor'd her in vain several Years. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. v, The miller's son... suitored me.

2. intr. To be a suitor or wooer (to): chiefly in gerund (*to come or go a suitoring*). Also fig.

1668 Sir C. SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* II. ii, You are over-serious For a man that comes a Sutoring. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II. v, In vain to me a suitoring you come, For I'm already promised to Tom Thumb. 1777 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 83 A virgin State should preserve the virgin character, and not go about suitoring for alliances. 1817 SCOTT *Lett. to Terry* 12 Mar. in *Lockhart*, A daughter, suitored unto by the conceited young parson. 1838 BARNHAM *Inglot. Leg. Ser.* i. *St. Nich.* vii, Counts a many, and Dukes a few, A suitoring came to my father's Hall.

Hence *Suitoring vbl. sb.*, wooing, courtship; also attrib.

1671 Mrs. BEHN *Amorous Prince* iv. iv, Well, I see there is nothing but sontering I's this Town; w'd our Lucia were here too for me. 1746 (title) Exmoor Courtship, or A Suitoring Discourse, in the Devonshire Dialect and Mode. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Suitoring*, ... Devon. 1886 ELWORTHY *V. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Suitoring*. 1889 *Athenaeum* 14 Dec. 816/3 The usual 'sutorings', suikings, makings-up, of various couples.

Suitor, var. SUITER.

Suitoricide, a. nonce-word. [Badly f. SUITOR sb. + -CIDE.] Fatal to suitors.

1839 Svo. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) Pref. p. vii, To say a word against the suitoricide delays of the Court of Chancery... was treason against the Plousiocracy.

Suitorship (sü'toi'ship), [*f. SUITOR sb.* + -SHIP.] The state or condition of being a suitor.

c. 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* (1809) I. 6 This distinguished personage was now in the fifth year of his suitorship. 1878 MORELY *Diderot* I. 125 They revolted... against the old system of suitorship and protection. 1886 T. HAROV *Mayor Casterbr.* II. iii. 33 The sense of occult rivalry in suitorship was... superadded.

Suitress (sü'trés). rare. [*f. SUITOR sb.* + -ESS.] A female suitor.

1714 ROWE *Jane Shore* III, 'Twere Pity of his Heart, That could refuse a Boon to such a Suitress. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* I. 686, I noticed her a suitress at thy knees. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec. 5/4 Both suitresses are of some position and worldly prospects.

Suity (sü'ti), a. [*f. SUIT sb.* or *v.* + -Y.]

† 1. Appropriate, fitting. Obs.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* F ij, In loue, in care, in diligence and dutie, Be thou Her Sonne, sith this to Sonnes is suite.

2. Of hounds: Matching those of a pack.

1856 'STONKHEGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. iv. ¶ 344. 124/2 Many men draft young hounds from their looks not pleasing the

eye, or from their being too high or too low, or not being 'sully', as it is called.

3. *Sully-board*, in cheese-making: = *SUITER* a. c 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 30 in *Husbandry* (L. U. K.) 111. Round boards, called 'sully boards', are occasionally necessary to place on the cheeses.

Suitzer, obs. form of *SWITZER*.

4. *Suivante* (sui'vānt), *Obs.* [F., pres. pp. fem. of *suivre* to follow.] A confidential maid.

1698 *VANBRUGH Short Viatic.* 51 *Mademoiselle* brings to mind what may often be expected from a *Suivante* of her Country. 1788 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* I. xci. 139 The more secrets Madame had to keep, the better for her *suivante*. 1812 *Scott Let. in Lockhart* (1837) 111. i. 17 Lady Douglas's *suivante*.

Suivyme, *Sujee*, *Sujet*, *Sujorn* (e, Suk, *Sukade*, *Sukees*, *Suke* (n, *Sukere*, *Sukett*: see *SWIM*, *SOOJEE*, *SUBJECT*, *SOJOURN*, *SUCK*, *SUCCADE*, *SUCCESS*, *SUCK*, *SUCCOUR*, *SUCKET*.

† *Sukkarko*. *Obs. rare*—1. [? A derivative of Arab. *sukkar* SUGAR sh.] A dainty or sweet.

c 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) xxii. 310 He jevereth of the Flesche to his most specyalle *Freundes*, in stede of *Entre Messe*, or a *Sukkarko* [*Roxb.* for a *dayntee*].

Suk-kegh, variant of *SOCKEYE*, salmon.

Sukkelyng, *Sukkenye*, *Sukket*, *Sukkin*, *Sukle*, *Suklinge*, *lyng*, *Sukok*, *Sukudry*, *Sul*: see *SUCKLING*, *SUCKENY*, *SUCKET*, *SUCKEN* 1, *SUCKLE*, *SUCKLING*, *SUCCOUR*, *SUCCUDRY*, *SHALL*.

† *Sula* (siu'lä), [mod. L. (Willughby, 1676), a. ON. *sula*.] Applied by Hoier and others to a supposed variety of sea-fowl; in modern *Ornith.* a genus of gannets (family *Sulidae*).

1678 *RAV Willughby's Ornith.* 111. 331 The *Sula* of Hoier, near of kin to, if not the same with the Soland-goose. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* 11. xii. 262 The *Sula* is like the Soland Goose for Bodily shape. 1766 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* 162.

Sulayne, variant of *SOLEIN* *Obs.*

Sulcal (sul'käl), a. *Anat.* [f. *SULCUS* + -AL.] Belonging to or connected with a sulcus.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VII. 300 (Cent. Suppl.). 1901 *DORLAND Med. Dict.*, *Sulcal artery*, a branch of the anterior spinal artery in the anterior median fissure, or sulcus, of the spinal cord.

So *Sulcar* a.

1900 *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, March 527 The *sooids* so oriented that their sulcar (ventral) aspects are abaxial, their asulcar (dorsal) aspects axial.

Sulcate (sul'kät), a. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *sulcatus*, pa. pp. of *sulcare* (see next).] Marked with (parallel) furrows or grooves.

1760 J. LIEB *Introduct. Bot.* 11. xxxiii. (1765) 160 *Cucurbita*, with a sulcate fruit. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* 11. 13 Shell thin, hyaline, transversely sulcate. 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 187 The bill is more or less depressed with smooth, rounded or sulcate, culmen.

† *Sulcate*, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *sulcat-*, pa. ppl. stem of *sulcare* to plough, f. *SULCUS*. Cf. *SULK* v. 1.] *trans.* To plough (esp. the seas).

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 327 A mightie Easterne winde, which draue the ship with violence, swiftly for to sulcate the seas. 1604 — *Chron. Ire.* (1633) 85 The Irish nation... would not sulcate the seas, neither give themselves to merchandise. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

Sulcated (sul'kätet), ppl. a. *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *sulcatus* *SULCATE* + -ED.] *Sulcate*.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 178 The sides of the *Astroites* are always sulcated, or a little furrow'd. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf, Sulcated Leaf*, one which has a great number of ridges all round it, with obtuse sinuses. 1768 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* I. 39 Their lower part is sulcated lengthways. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* 11. 41 The plants distant, black, transversely sulcated with white. 1897 W. F. KIRBY in *Mary Kingsley W. Africa* 722 All the tibias sulcated, front tibiae with conspicuously open foramina.

Sulcation (sul'kät-jən), rare. [f. L. *sulcare* *SULCATE* v.: see -ATION.]

1. Furrowing, grooving.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Sulcation*, a making furrows.

2. A sulcus or set of sulci.

1854 *DANA Crust.* 11. 856 The sculpturing of the male being represented in the female by merely a few faint sulcations.

Sulcato-, used as comb. form (see -o) of L. *sulcatus* *SULCATE* a., in the sense 'sulcate and...', as *sulcato-areolate*, -costate, -rimose adjs.

1854 *DANA Crust.* 11. 855 Epimerals and coxae of six posterior legs slightly sulcato-areolate. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* 1110/a *Sulcato-rimose*, furrowed and cracked like the cotyledons of a Spanish chestnut. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Diatoms* 17 Stem...sulcato-costate, and lacunose.

Sulch, obs. form of *SUCH*.

Sulciform (sul'si-fŏrm), a. [ad. mod. L. *sulciformis*: see *SULCUS* and -FORM.] Having the form of a sulcus or groove.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Ornith. Oryctol.* 222 Hinge very broad, furrowed with numerous long sulciform teeth. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* 11. 533/1 The sulciform depression... in the vestibule [of the ear].

† *Sulcous*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *SULCUS* + -OUS.] *Sulcate*.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 116 The bark... is rough and shaggy, if not sulcous.

† *Sulculus* (sul'kŭlŭs), *Anat.* and *Zool.* [mod. L., dim. of *SULCUS*. Cf. F. *sulcule*.] A small sulcus or groove. Hence *Sulculate* a., having small grooves.

1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 11. 338 Longitudinally striate or sulculate. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1226/1. 1900

Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., March 533 One cannot speak of a sulcus and sulculus in this case.

† *Sulcus* (sul'kŭs). Pl. *sulci* (sul'sŭi). [L. = furrow, trench, ditch, wrinkle.]

1. a. A groove made with an engraving tool. b. A trench. o. A hollow or depression in the land. rare.

1662 *EVELYN Sculptura* 126 Monsieur Bosse's invention of the *Eschoppe*, does render the making of this *Sulcus*, much more facile. 1675 — *Terra* (1729) 14 The *Sulcus* or Trench be made to run from North to South. 1901 A. TROTTER *East Galloway Sk.* 158/2 The house... is situated in a sulcus of fertile land.

2. *Anat.* A groove or furrow in a body, organ, or tissue.

1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* 111. 297 The sensible *Papillæ* tie concealed in the *Sulci* formed by the *Cuticle*. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Shoeing*. The sulcus of the inner surface of the hoof. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) V. 252 Hydatids have found the means of forming a niche in some one of the sulci of the womb. 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 27 *Sulci*, like carinae, are of all shapes, sizes and positions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 227 A distinct sulcus between the liver and gall-bladder is nearly always perceptible to the touch.

b. *spec.* A fissure between two convolutions of the brain.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 286/a The sulci which separate the convolutions. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 15 On its under surface, near the median fissure of the brain, is a sulcus, which lodges the olfactory nerve. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 273 That portion of the cerebral hemisphere which lies anterior to the precentral sulcus.

3. *Bot.* The lamella in some fungi.

1856 *HENSLOW Dict. Bot. Terms* 90.

Sulcup, *Suld*, *Suldan*, *Suld(e)art*, *Sulder*: see *SELCOUTH*, *SHALL*, *SOLDAN*, *SUDDART*, *SHOULD*.

† *Sule* sh., var. of *SOIL* sh. 1; cf. *SULYE*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 484/1 *Sule* erthe... *solum*, *tellus*.

† *Sule*, v. *Obs.* [OE. *sylan* (also *besylan*), f. *sul-*, related to *sol-*: see *SOLE* sh. 4, *SOL* a., *SOLE* v. 3, *SOLL* v., *SOLWE* v., *SOWL* v. 1, and cf. *OFris. sulenge* soiling, MHG. *silm* to sully.] a. *trans.* To soil, sully.

1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. liv. 479. Sio suzu hi wille sylan on hire seole afterdæmde hio dōwæren bið. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 60 He on unsceyldig enla blode his sword seled seide zelum. a 1225 *Angl. R.* 396 Pet weren so sike of sunne, & so isuled per midre. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 þis is sunne... & unwurðeð þi bodi, Suleð þi sawle. b. *intr.* To be defiled.

a 1250 *Out & Night.* 1240 *Som* bynd mon... To þare diche his dwele voleweþ, & falleþ, & þar-onne suleþ.

Sulement, variant of *SOULEMENT* *adv.* *Obs.*

† *Sulf*, *Obs.* ? Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

c 1250 *Alphita* (Aneod. Oxon.) 104/1 *Linguarium*, assimulatur herbe Sti. [Iohannis] in foliis et in stipite sed fetat. gall. lignaire, angl. sulf [v. r. sulf].

Sulf, obs. form of *SELF*.

Sulf-: see *SULPH-*.

Sulfatara, variant form of *SOLFATARA*.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Feb. 4/2 The internal fires that still spurt and hiss in the sulfatara.

Sulfer, obs. form of *SILVER*.

Suling (sul'ing). *Hist.* Forms: 1 *swuluncg*, *sulung* (rare *sulong*), *Domesday Bk.* aolin, 2 aolling, (also 7 *Hist.*), *awuling*, (also 9 *Hist.*), *awilling*, 2-3 (also 7-9 *Hist.*), *sulling*, *suling*, 4 *swol* (1 *ling*), -yng, *awyling*, *swyling*, 4-5 *swylling*, 9 *Hist.* *sulling*. [OE. *swulung*, *sulung*, probably vbl. sb. of an unrecorded vb. **swul(h)ian*, **sul(h)ian* to plough, f. **swulh*, *sulh* plough, *SULLOW*. The generally accepted view that *sulung* is f. *sulh* + *lang*, long long (Sweet in *Anglia* III. 151) and that it is therefore parallel to *furlong* (f. *furl* furrow + *long*) cannot be maintained in face of the divergent form-history and meaning of the two words.] In Kent, the fiscal unit corresponding to the hide (see *HIDE* sh. 2) and the *carucata* (see *CARUCATE*) of other counties.

In Latin documents relating to Kent it is called *aratrum*: cf. *Plough* sh. 3a.

A town that has been erroneously identified with this word is *solanda*, *solanda*, *scollanda* in *Domesday of St. Paul's* (Camden Soc.) 58, 93, 99, 142, 145, 151: see J. H. Round in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* VII. 708 foll.

805 in *Birch Cart. Sax.* (1885) I. 449 Aliquam in Cantia partuculum terræ hoc est duorum manentium, ubi Sueordhincas vocitantur iuxta distributionem suarum utique terrarum ritu saxonica *an sulung* seu in alia loco mediam partem unius mansuiculae id est *an geocod* ubi ab incolis Ecgeahung lond appellatur. 805 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 442 Pisses londas earan drie sulung æt hægyðe ðorne. 805-31 *Ibid.* 443 Dæt lond æt stanhamstede, xw sulung. 835 *Will* in *Thorpe Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 470, & him man sælle an half swulung an Ciollandene. 973 in *Birch Cart. Sax.* (1893) 111. 610 Decem mansas, quod Cantigene dicunt, x. *sulunga*. 1086 *Domesday Book* (1783) I. a De communitate Sancti Martini habent simul iij. canonicos unum solin & xvi. acras. c 1140 *Inst. Cnuti* (Liebermann) 235 (MS. H) Scotum ad luminaria... ter in anno uno detur de unaquaque hyda (id est sulung, c 1160 *Colbert MS.* *sulunginda*). 11. *Bk. Battle Abbey* in *Selden Titles Honor.* (1631) 636 Cum omnibus appenditijs suis septem Swillingarum id est Hidarum. 1196 in *Archæol. Cant.* I. 234 De una sollinga terræ et dimidia, cum pertinencijs, in Estretling. 1209-10 in *Archæol. Cant.* V. 284 De medietate unius sullinge terre. 12. *MS. Cott. Vesp.* A. xx. 69 h, Svthfrilt defendit se per v sulungos cum dimidio suligi de pole. 1364 W. THORNE *Chron.* in *Twysden Hist.*

Angl. Script. (1652) 2140 Et dehent pro quolibet Swollinga aivd. per annum pro Schippeshere, timberlode, & bordlode. a 1667 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.* (1671), *Swolling* vel *Suling*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Swolling* or *Suling* of Land. 1867 C. J. ELTON *Tenures of Kent* vi. 174 Opinions have been much divided on this point, viz. whether the Kentish *suling* corresponded in size to the Norman carucate. 1897 *Maitland Domesday & Beyond* 124 At Peckham the Archbishop had an estate which had been rated at six *sullings*.

b. *attrib.*: † *suling-land* = *PLOUGH-GATE*; † *suling-man*, (a) a man chosen from the tenants of a *suling* to collect the dues belonging thereto; (b) a service due from tenants of a *suling*.

1364 W. THORNE *Chron.* xxviii. § 1 in *Twysden Hist. Angl. Script.* (1652) 2140 Quæ servicia & consuetudines ipsi tenantes annuatim faciunt & solummodo præter corporale servicium quod vocatur *Swollingman*. *Ibid.*, iij. rodas dimidiam de terra vocata *Swollingland* quæ tenentur per diversa servicia subsequencia. 1440-1 in *Twysden Hist. Angl. Script.* (1652) Glosa. s. v. *Sulinga*, Singuli tenentes omnium & singularum prædictarum *Swyllingarum*, & 38. acrar. terræ de *Swyllingland*... eligent & eligere debent de qualibet *Swyllinga*, unum de seipsis qui nominetur *Swyllingmannus*. [1887 *PABISH & SHAW Dict. Kent. Dial.*, *Swolling-land*, a plough land.]

† *Sulk*, sh. 1. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *sulcus* furrow. Cf. *SULK* v. 1.] A hollow or trough of the sea.

1578 *SIDNEY Wanstead Play in Arcadia* (1629) 619 When he solourned in the surging sulks of the sandiferous seas.

Sulk (sul'k), sh. 2. [f. *SULK* v. 2.]

1. pl. A state of ill-humour or resentment marked by obstinate silence or aloofness from society. Often with the and in phr. in the sulks (occas. in one's sulks); also to take (the) sulks (Sc.), to turn sulky.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 15/2 A child of about ten months old took sulks, and would not eat. 1818 *TODD* s. v. We use also, as a colloquial term, to be in the sulks; which formerly was, in the *sullen*. 1824 *MISS L. M. HAWKINS Annaline* I. 177 A fit of the sulks. 1831 *CAEVLIE Mem.* 8 Dec. (1874) II. 224, I never had the advantage of seeing the Chancellor before in his sulks. 1839 *DICKENS Nickleby* xxvii. Her pretty sulks and peevishness. 1885 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxviii. 2 The child, frets and worries... or sinks into sulks. 1890 D. DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* iv. 93 Ram Bukhs took the sulks. 1894 W. E. NOBLE *St. Ann's* II. 208 When you are tired of being in the sulks, let me know.

b. *sing.* A fit of sulking; the action of sulking.

1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* I. xiii. Mrs. Cadurcis remained alone in a savage sulk. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* LIV. 383 Rodbertus had lived for a quarter of a century in a political sulk against the Hohenzollerns. 1898 *Daily News* 20 June 4/1 To try and force those proposals by a policy of sulk.

2. A person who sulks (rare); an obstinate horse (dial.).

1883 *LORD R. GOWER Reminisc.* II. 221v. 125 If one reads away from the others, one appears to avoid the rest and is considered a sulk. 1888 *Berks. Gloss.*, *Sulk*, a term applied to a horse that will not try to do what is required of him.

† *Sulk*, v. 1. *Obs. rare*. Also 6 *sulke*, *sulck*. [ad. L. *sulcare* to plough, furrow, f. *sulcus* furrow.] *trans.* To plough (the seas). Also *intr.*, sometimes with *it*.

1579 *Poor Knight's Palace*, etc. K. iv b. To sulke the seas and furrow foming floods. *Ibid.* L. ij b. While saylers sulke upon the seas. 1582 *STANVHURST Æneis* 11. (Arb.) 50 Two serpents monstrous ouglye Plash the water sulking to the shoare moste hastelye swiinging. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyb.* i. 422 They, keep upon the lee-ward still, and sulking up the deep for Mauritania make. 1682 *EARL ARCVLE To Lady Lindsay in Law's Mem.* (1818) 213 Our admiral, though tide and wind say nay, He'll row and work, and sulk it all the way.

Hence † *Sulking* ppl. a., ploughing (the land). 1582 *STANVHURST Æneis* I. 1 (1) forced. These sulking swincker thee soyle, thoghe craglie, to sunder.

Sulk (sul'k), v. 2. [Source uncertain; perhaps related to *SULKE* a. Cf. *Nfris.* (Sylt) *sulke*.] *intr.* To keep aloof from others in moody silence; to indulge in sullen ill-humour; to be sulky.

1781 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary* May, I still sulked on, vexed to be teased. 1794 W. BLAKE *Songs Exp.*, *Int. Sorrow* 8, I thought best To sulk upon my mother's breast. 1822 *JERDAN Autobiog.* I. xl. 82 My uncle... sulked a little at my not having made myself celebrated. 1861 *READER Cloister & H.* lxxv. He sulked with his old landlady for thrusting gentle advice and warning on him. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct. It is now thirteen years that we have been sulking with the Republic of Mexico.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of a fish: To remain in biding and motionless when hooked. Of tea-plants: see quot. 1891. In quot. 1860 *refl.* with *out*: To go out 'sulkily'.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 75 The lamps... sulked themselves out. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nic-cap* 154 Sorrowful Sulked field and pasture with persistent rain. 1873 W. C. PAINE *I go a-fishing* 11. 21 He started down stream, over a low fall and into a deep hole, where he sulked like a salmon. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 61/2 [He] was occupied two hours and twenty minutes in landing an eight-pound trout which sulked. 1891 T. C. OWEN *Tea Planting in Ceylon*, When the foliage becomes too luxuriant, and they [sc. tea-bushes] sulks and no longer send out vigorous flushes. 1905 *Sir F. TREVES Oth. Side Lant.* 11. ii. (1906) 33 Sluggish streams, sulking through a gully of sand and stones.

Hence *Sulker*, one who sulks; *Sulkery* (nonce-ward), = *BOUDOIR*; *Sulking* vbl. sb. (also *attrib.* in *sulking-room* = *BOUDOIR*) and ppl. a.

1888 *Library Mag.* June 313 He called upon the 'sulkers to come to the front. 1906 *Month* July 72 'Sulkers, as they translated *boudoir*. 1916 *LADY BYRON in Ld. Broughton's*

Recoll. Long Life (1909) II. 203 Such a sitting-room or 'sulking-room, all to yourself. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., Not all the sulking of which diplomacy is capable can restore Maximilian to life. 1778 *Foota Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 IV. 58 You sullen, 'sulking, stomachful slut!

Sulke (sɜːlki), *adv.* [f. **SULKY** a. + -LY 2.] **Sulke**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [? Related to **SULKY** v., **SULKY** a.] Hard to sell; slow in going off.

1636 *Haywood Challenge Beautie* III. i. Never was thrifty trader more willing to put of a sulke commodity, than she was to truck for her maidenhead.

Sulkene, obs. form of **SILKEN** a.

Sulkily (sɜːlki), *adv.* [f. **SULKY** a. + -LY 2.] In a sulky manner; with silent or moody ill-humour.

1796 *Colman Iron Chest* Pref. p. ii. Here is a scowling, sullen, black Bull, he stands sulkily before. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 360 Anne, who, when in good humour, was weakly stupid, and, when in bad humour, was sulkily stupid. 1805 *Flo. Marryat Love's Conf.* I. xviii. 317 Agnes took the sulkily-granted leave joyfully. 1874 *Garden Short Hist.* viii. § 9 (1885) 360 The stricter Covenanters retired sulkily from the Royal army.

1873 *Byron Juan* xiv. xxviii. When...sulkily the river's ripple's flowing. 1839 *Kennels Resid. in Georgia* (1853) 69 The eagle...hovered sulkily a while over the river.

Sulkiness (sɜːlki), *n.* [f. **SULKY** a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being sulky.

1760 *Gay Let. to Dr. Clarke* 12 Aug. Three women that laughed from morning to night, and would allow nothing to the sulkiness of my disposition. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xix. Driven into pettish sulkiness by the persecution of the interrogators. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 2 Feb. 2/4 Their sulkiness manifests itself in the most peevish manner.

Sulky, variant form of **SELCOUGH** Obs.

Sulky (sɜːlki), *sb.* Also 8-9 sulkey, 9 sulkee, sulkie. [subst. use of **SULKY** a.]

1. A light two-wheeled carriage or chaise (sometimes without a body), seated for one person: now used principally in America for trials of speed between trotting-horses. (So called because it admits only one person. Cf. **DESOLBLOEANT**.)

1756 *Connaisseur* No. 112 ¶ 4 A formal female seated in a Sulky, foolishly pleased with having the whole vehicle to herself. 1775 *J. Adams in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 55 My mare...ran and dashed the body of the sulky all to pieces. 1796 *Sourthey Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 118 Many sulkies drawn by three mules abreast. 1860 *O. W. Holmes Elsie V. xi.* The doctor turned and looked through the little round glass in the back of the sulky. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 5/4 (Canada) The din and noise of waggons, buggies, sulkies, and ox teams. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 2/5 American Trotting Sulky, weighs 56 lb.; to carry 180 lb.

2. *transf.* a. A bathing-machine for one. *jocular.* 1806-7 *J. BRESFORD Miserics Hum. Life* (1807) xiv. vi. On re-entering your Sulky in your new character...you discover, for the first time, that your own towel is safely locked up at home.

b. (See quot.) 1864 *Mas. Speid Last Years India* 129 A little silver 'sulky',...a small spherical box, pierced all over with small holes [etc.]. This pretty apparatus is intended for brewing a single cup of tea, by the morosely inclined.

3. Short for **sulky-plough** (see 4).

1891 *C. Roberts Adrift Amer.* 37 Two single-furrow sulkies with three horses each.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*, applied to (a) a set of articles for the use of a single person, (b) an agricultural implement having a seat for the driver (U.S.).

1786 *Mackenzie Lounger* No. 89 ¶ 7 A dispute about the age of a sulky set of China. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2432 *Sulky-cultivator*, one having a seat for the rider, who manages the plows, moving them to the right or left as the plants in the rows may require. *Ibid.* *Sulky-rake*, a horse-rake having an elevated seat for the driver. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 137/1 Next spring I...bought me a sulky-plow.

Sulky (sɜːlki), *a.* [app. f. **SULK** v. 2 Cf. **NFRIS** (Sylt) *sulkiq*.]

1. Of persons and their actions: Silently and obstinately ill-humoured; showing a tendency to keep aloof from others and repel their advances by refusing to speak or act.

1744 *M. Bismor Life & Adv.* vi. 45 It is often seen in press'd Men that they are stubborn and sulky. 1790 *Buans Tam o' Shanter* to Our home, Where sits our sulky sullen dame, Gathering her brows like gathering storm. 1811 *Scott Kenilw.* iii. He has sulky ways too, breaking off intercourse with all that are of the place. 1834 *JAMES F. MARSTON Hall xi.* My companion generally rode on in sulky silence. 1856 *Ruskin Elem. Drawing* ii. (1857) 134 The true zeal and patience of a quarter of an hour are better than the sulky and inattentive labour of a whole day. 1880 *W. HARRIS Serm. Boys & Girls* (1881) 40 They were like...sulky children who would be pleased with nothing.

b. Of animals; *spec.* of a fish (cf. **SULK** v. 2 b).

1810 *Scott Lady of L. x.* Back limp'd...The sulky leaders of the chase. 1817 *Lama Elia i. Dream children*, A great sulky pike hanging midway down the water. 1828 *Davy Salmonia* 30, I thought after a fish had been hooked, he remained sick and sulky for some time.

2. Of inanimate natural objects, the weather, etc.: Gloomy, dismal. Of things, with respect to their growth, progress, or movement: Sluggish. Also, *dial.* difficult to work.

1817 *W. Iaving in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 380 The weather is still sulky and threatening. 1825 *Scott* 11 Oct. in *Fam. Lett.* (1836) II. xxiii. 390 One's friends are not so easily entertained on such a sulky day as this. 1849 *Cupples Green Hand* ix. (1856) 85 A sulky patch of dark-gray sky. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* vii. 223 Some, again, are termed 'sulky lakes', and are very hard to get fish from at all. 1896

Cheshire Gloss., *Sulky*,...applied to rock which has no cleavage and is difficult to quarry, very cross-grained timber, &c. 1889 *E. E. GREEN in Ceylon Indef.* (Cent. Dict.), The condition called sulky as applied to a tea-bush is unfortunately only too common on many estates. 1890 *Clark Russell Marriage at Sea* viii. The sulky undulations of the water. 1905 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 6 The cream...gets 'sulky', or it 'goes to sleep', and then you may churn all day and get no result.

3. *Comb.*, as *sulky-looking* *adj.*

1828 *LYTTON Pelham* II. xxv. A few dull and sulky-looking fire-tees. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 692 The dull sulky-looking colt.

Sull, Chiefly *w.* and *s.w. dial.* Also 7, 9 *sul*, 9 *zull*; 7 *soula*, 8 *sewl*, 9 *sole*, *sowle*, *zowl*, *zarl*. [repr. the stem of the oblique cases (*sule*, *sulum*, etc.) of OE. *sulh* **SULLOW**, or the later nom. *sul*, *sul*. Somerset still repr. OE. oblique *syl* (for *sylh* (cf. *sillow*, etc. s.v. **SULLOW**.)] A plough.

1607 *J. CARPENTER Plaine Mans Plough* 109 The Soule.. that instrument wherewith being fastened to the Oxen, the Husbandman rippeth up his land. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 36 The Sun and the Sull are some Husbandmens Soil. *Ibid.* 332 A Sull, a term used for a Plow in the Western parts. 1766 *WILLY in Complete Farmer* s.v. *Turnep*, Ploughing the intervals with a small sull, drawn by one horse. 1791 *W. H. MARSHALL W. England* (1796) II. 276 The plowman carries, in the body of his sewl, a parcel of small rods. 1825 *JENNINGS Observ. Dial.* *W. Eng.* 86 *Sull*,...a plough. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Zarl* (zarl), a plough.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sull-breaking*; *sull-paddle* = *PLOUGH-STAFF*.

1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 331 A *Sullpaddle*, a small Spade-staff or Instrument to cleanse the Plough from the clogging Earth. 1766 *Compl. Farmer*, *Sull-paddle*, a plough paddle. 1791 *W. H. MARSHALL W. England* (1796) II. 276 A field...which has long been noted for sewl-breaking. || **Sulla** (sɜːlə), *cop.* [Sp. *sulla*.] A leguminous plant, *Hedysarum coronarium* (also called French honeysuckle), with flowers resembling those of the red clover, found in some Mediterranean countries. Also *attrib.*

1787 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 302 The sulla of Malta, or Spanish St. Foin. 1818 *Mrs. Liff Poems* (ed. 2) 129 Lovely May Weathering the sulla-flowers of brightest red, With ears of barley. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 340 The sulla, a sort of pink vetch.

Sullabub, obs. form of **SILLABUB**.

Sullage (sɜːlɪdʒ), *n.* Forms: 6 *sollage*, 7 *sulledge*, 7-8 *sullage*, 8 *sulli* (d), *swillage*, 7-*sullage*. [Of uncertain origin. ? a. AF. **souillage*, **souillage*, **souillage*, f. *souiller* SOIL v. 1, **SULLY** v. : see -AGE. The synonymous **SOILAGE** is perhaps due to a variant **souillage*. In the 17th and 18th cent. the spelling was influenced by **SULLY**: see **SULLAGE**.]

1. Filth, refuse, *esp.* such as is carried off by drains from a house, farmyard, or the like; sewage. 1553 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 176 To caray away the Sollage of the Clesninge of the said Stretes. 1609 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1867) XIX. 199 Annoying the Bowrne with the sullage of his hoggs by a dyke. 1624 *WOTTON Elem. Archit.* (1672) 18 Under-conduits and Conveyances, for the Sullage of the House. 1748 *Dobbsley Preceptor* (1763) I. 180 The Apertures...are either Doors, or conduits for the Sullage. 1790 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* I. i. 39 (E. D. S.) If...highway sullage and dung are mixed together. 1879 *Floa. NIGHTINGALE in Trul. Indian Assoc. Art Educ.* Oct. The people themselves feel the misery of having no channels to remove sullage away clear from every habitation.

† 2. *fig.* Filth, filthiness, defilement, pollution.

1641 *S. HIND in W. Hinde f. Bruen To Rdr.*, Free from the sullage of Envy, and detraction. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. i. § 7. Sully The lightest act of dalliance leaves something of stain and sullage behind it. 1697 *EVELYN Numismata* ix. 309 The Soul contracts no sullage from the deformity of the Body.

3. The silt washed down and deposited by a stream or flood.

1691 *T. HALE Acc. New Inv.* p. lxi. Such Shelves arising in our River from the Gravel and Sullage that are wash'd into it. 1725 *HENLEY Tr. Montfaucon's Antig. Italy* (ed. 2) 28 Several Strata of this Kind were form'd by the Sullage of Rivers and Torrents. 1733 *W. ELLIS Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 236 Sullage which the Waters leaves on the Ground. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 396 The swillage of rivers. 1800 *W. CHAPMAN Witham & Welland* 62 The bottom was found quite hard, and without sullage, from the Grand Sluice to Fish-toft-jetties. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 665.

4. *Founding.* Metal scoria or slag.

1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* I. 349 The metal is...free from the scoria or sullage, which sometimes renders the upper surface very rough.

5. *Comb.*: *sullage-piece* (see quot. 1875); *sullage-pipe*, a drain-pipe.

1824 *Beard Naval & Milit. Dict.* II. 276/2 **Sullage piece*, or dead head, *massiote*. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2452/2 *Sullage-piece*,...a dead-head, or feeding-head. A piece of metal on a casting which occupies the ingate at which the metal enters the mold...In this piece the sullage rises, hence its name. 1907 *J. HALSHAM Lonewood Corner* 214 He reckons it's better for a man to be on the top of a stack than down a 'sullage-pipe'.

† **Sullayne**, ? *erron.* form of **SEWIN**.

1570 *LEVINUS Manip. Qiv.* A sullayne, *fishes, salmo parvus*. *Sulle*, obs. f. **SELL** v., **SHALL** v., **SILL** sb. 1

Sulledge, obs. form of **SULLAGE**.

Sullen (sɜːlə), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Also 6 *solen*, *sulleyne*, 6-7 *sollen*, 7 *sull* (a) in, *sulen*. [Later form of **SOLEIN**.] *A. adj.*

1. Of persons, their attributes, aspect, actions: Characterized by, or indicative of, gloomy ill-humour or moody silence.

In early use there is often implication of obstinacy or stubbornness.

1573-80 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 180 Be lowly not sullen, if ought go amisse. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* i. 1. 570 Who would have thought the ciuill sir so sullen? 1647 *'SMECTYMNUS' Vind. Answ. To Rdr.*, Wee are called...sullen and crabbed peices. 1668 *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends Ser.* III. (1912) 279 Their Saint Penn...is diuinely cryed vp amongst that pervers sullen Faction. 1680 *C. NESS Church Hist.* 55 Because they might not have what they would, grew sullen, and would have nothing. 1713 *Steele Guard.* No. 18 ¶ 2 These contemplations have made me serious but not sullen. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 149. 323 In the Middle sits Cato, with a sullen Brow. 1795 *Burke Corr.* (1844) IV. 315 If the better part lies by, in a sullen silence, they still cannot hinder the more factious part both from speaking and from writing. 1814 *Wordsw. Excurs.* VI. 459 Here...they met...flaming Jacobite And sullen Hanoverian! 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 28 The answer of James was a cold and sullen reprimand. 1879 *Faoude Cesar xxvi* 438 Some were still sullen, and refused to sue for a forgiveness.

b. *transf.* Of animals and inanimate things: Obstinate, refractory; stubborn, unyielding.

1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* III. 128 b, Which being well punished with hunger, and thyrst, wyll teache him [sc. a plough-ox] to leaue that sullen trick. 1648 *Cack West Ind.* 89, I got up again and spurred my sullen jade. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* I. v. 888 Things are Sullen, and will be as they are, what ever we Think them, or Wish them to be. 1691 *KAY Creation* I. (1692) 38 The stupid Matter...would be as sullen as the Mountain was that Mahomet commanded to come down to him. 1725 *Dr. Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 339 The other [bull] proved untractable, sullen, and outrageous. 1829 *TENNISON Geraint & Enid* 86 As sullen as a beast new-caged.

† c. Holding aloof. *Obs.*

1628 *EARLE Microcosm., Acquaintance* (Arb.) 86 Friendship is a sullenner thing, as a contractor and taker vp of our affections to some few.

† d. *fig.* Baleful, malignant. *Obs.*

1676 *DAVIDEN Aurenga.* I. i. 360 Such sullen Planets at my Birth did shine, They threaten every Fortune mixt with mine. 1679 *DAVIDEN & LEE Edipus* III, Ye sullen Powrs below. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit.* II. i, Some sullen Influence, a Foe to both.

† 2. Solemn, serious. *Obs.*

1583 *MELBANCKE Philotinus* M iij b, So was hee free from sulleyne sternes severity. 1586 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 Morrall Philosophers, whom me thinketh, I see coming towards me with a sullen grauity. 1640 *Br. RAYMOND Passions* iv, Some plausible Fancy doth more prevail with tender Wills than a severe and sullen argument. 1719 *YOUNG Busiris* I. I, In sullen Majesty they stalk along, With Eyes of Indignation, and Despair.

3. Of immaterial things, actions, conditions: Gloomy, dismal, melancholy; sometimes with the notion of 'passing heavily, moving sluggishly'.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* I. iii. 265 The sullen passage of thy weary steppes. 1604 - *Oth.* III. iv. 51 (Q), A salt and sullen rhyme. 1605 *DANIEL Philotas* Ep. 59 To sound The deepe reports of sullen Tragedies. 1648 *MILTON Sonn.* xvii, Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire Help wast a sullen day. 1712-14 *Fora Rape Lock* iv. 19 No cheerful breeze this sullen region knows. 1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 1 Aug. 2, The place [sc. Oxford] is now a sullen solitude. 1816 *BYRON Priz. Chillon* xiv, With spiders I had friendship made, And watch'd them in their sullen trade. 1858 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) I. 21 It was an afternoon of sullen Autumn rain. a 1864 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 52 A bleak, sullen day.

b. Of a sound or an object producing a sound: Of a deep, dull, or mournful tone. Chiefly *poet.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 88 Our solemn Hymnes, to sullen Dyrges change. 1639 *MILTON Penseros* 76, I hear the far-off Curlew sound, Swinging slow with sullen roar. 1742 *COLLINS Ode ix.* 12 Where the beetle winds His small but sullen horn. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xiv, The heavy bell...broke short their argument. One by one the sullen sounds fell successively on the ear. 1849 *KINGSLEY North Devon in Misc.* (1859) II. 264 The sullen thunder of the unseen surge.

4. Of sombre hue; of a dull colour; hence, of gloomy or dismal aspect. (Also qualifying an *adj.* of colour = dull-) Cf. **SAD** a. 8.

a 1586 [implied in **SULLENLY** 2]. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* III. i. 45 Now will he shake his case oppressed head, Then fix his sad eis on the sullen earth. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 236 Like bright Metall on a sullen ground. 1647 *HARVEY Sch. of Heart* xlii, I Take sullen lead for silver, sounding brass Instead of solid gold. 1665 *J. REA Flora* 130 A dark sullen violet purple colour. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 3 Two apples that were roasting by a sullen sea coal fire. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 224 A sort of sullen greenish Wood-like rust. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 212, I would not yet exchange thy sullen skies...for warmer France With all her vines. 1811 *SCOTT Don Roderick* II. i, All sleeps in sullen shade, or silver glow. 1818 *KEATS Sonn. Ben Nevis* 6, I look o'erhead, And there is sullen mist. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* I. x. i, The sullen-purple moor. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* v. iii. 286 The sky to the north-west was dark and sullen.

† b. **Sullen lady**, ? *Fritillaria nigra*. *Obs.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. iv. 747 The sullen Lady, hangeth her head down, and is of an umberish dark hair colour, without any checker or spots. Some call it the black Fritillary.

5. Of water, etc.: Flowing sluggishly. *poet.*

1602 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxviii. 91 Small Cock, a sullen Brook, comes to her succour then. 1628 *MILTON Vac. Exerc.* 95 Sullen Mole that runneth underneath. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxii, The larger [stream] was placid, and even sullen in its course. 1818 *SHNELLEY Rosal. & Helen* 398 Each one lay Sucking the sullen milk away About my frozen heart.

6. *Comb.*: parasynthetic adjs., as *sullen-browed*, *-hearted*; complementary, as *sullen-seeming*; with other adjs., as *sullen-sour*, *-wise*.

1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii. This "sullen-browed Thomas Dickson. 1909 R. BRIDGES *Par. Virg. En. VI.* 434 The "sullen-hearted, who... Their own life did away. 1855 TENNISON *Maud* i. xviii. vi. "Sullen-seeming Death. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE *tr. Dante's Inf.* p. xlv. The "Sullen-sour or Gloomy-sluggish. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 149 ¶ 5 A "sullen-wise Man is as bad as a good-natured Fool.

B. *adv.* = *SULLENLY*. *rare*.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii. 201 Sullen I forsook th' Imperfect Feast. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxiv. Sullen and slowly they unclasp.

C. *sb.* (in *pl.*, usually the *sullens*; rarely *sing.*) A state of gloomy ill-humour; sullenness, sulks. *Phr. in the sullens, sick of the sullens.*

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 283 She was solitarily walking, with her frowning cloth, as sick lately of the solens. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNON *Whole Creature* xvi. 280 So long he is sick in the suds, and diseas'd in the sullens. 1633 MARSHALL *Fine Comp.* i. iii. B. 2. They can do no more good upon me, then a young pitifull Lover upon a Mistress, that has the sullens. 1661 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* i. 142 It's a dangerous thing to sit sick of the sullens, or be discontented. a 1670 HACKETT *Alp. Williams* i. (1692) 84 If his Majesty were moody... he would fetch him out of that Sullen with a pleasant Jest. 1671 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 215 When William Lenthall was troubled with the sullens. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* iv. ii. I'll e'en go home, and shut up my doors, and die o' the sullens, like an old bird in a cage. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xviii. 134 No sullens, my Mamma; no perverseness. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xxiii. Annot Lyle could always charm Allan out of the sullens. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gr. xvi. viii. IV. 362 Russian Czarina evidently in the sullens against Friedrich. 1868 HOLME *Lee* B. *Godfrey* xxvi. Gerrard was in a fit of sullens.

b. *Comb.*, † *sullen-sick a.*, 'sick of the sullens', ill from ill-humour.

1614 T. ADAMS *Sinners Passing Bell* Wks. (1629) 247 If the state... lie sullen-sick of Naboths vineyard. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. vii. § 7. 158 On the denyall Ahab falls sullen-sick.

Sullen (sŭl'en), *v.* *rare*. [f. *SULLEN a.*]

1. *trans.* To make sullen or sluggish.

1658 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xlviii. The Idle man... like a member out of joynt, sullens the whole Body, with an ill disturbing laziness. 1894 AMYAND *Only a Drummer Boy* iv. 47 (They) prevented Douglas's happy nature getting completely crushed and sullened.

† 2. *intr.* To be sullen; to sulk. *Obs.*

a 1652 BROME *Convent Gard.* i. i. Keeping her chamber whole weeks together, sullennung upon her Samplery breech-work.

Sullen, *obs.* form of *SELL v.*, *SHALL v.*

Sullenly (sŭl'enli), *adv.* [f. *SULLEN a.* + *-LY 2.*] In a sullen manner.

1. With gloomy or morose ill-humour.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. xi. § 15. 434 If any... sullenly say, with Judas Iscariot, *To what purpose is this wast?* 1668 DRYDEN *Secr. Love* iii. While jealous pow'r does sullenly o're spy. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 393 His book, Well chosen, and not sullenly perus'd In selfish silence, but imparted oft. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvii. 'Give me meat and drink', he answered sullenly. 1879 *Spectator* 13 Sept. 1148 That if the Viceroy were only sufficiently persistent, Afghans, like Turks, would sullenly give way.

2. With sombre or gloomy aspect; with a dull or dismal sound.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. x. (1912) 402 The colours for the ground were so well chosen, neither sullenly darke, nor glaringly lightsome. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* li. The wind... groaned sullenly among the lofty branches above. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* i. 295 The volcanic fires... smoulder sullenly at the present day. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 93 The clouds... sailed sullenly from the west. 1898 H. NEWALT *He fell among Thieves* iv. The ravine where the Vassini river sullenly flows.

Sullenness (sŭl'enness). Also 7 *solennesses*, *sullenness*, 8 *sullenness*. [f. *SULLEN a.* + *-NESS*.]

1. The condition or quality of being sullen in behaviour, aspect, or temper. Also, an instance of this.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1912) 397 Fearing least silence would offend her sullenness. 1644 MILTON *Edm.* Wks. 1851 IV. 392 When the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against nature not to go out. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxiii. (1687) 399 His seriousness gives no disgust, his silence is without sullenness. a 1721 PRIOR *Cromwell & his Porter* 20 Wks. 1907 II. 262 Vi. the sullenness of his brow it should be my old Porter. 1784 COOK's *3rd Voy.* i. viii. 1. 154 The countenance... has... sometimes a sullenness or reserve. 1895 SCOTT *Betrothed* iii. They are... a mixed breed, having much of your German sullenness. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 205 After a few vicious efforts, they subsided into sullenness.

† 2. Slowness, reluctance. *Obs.*

1618 LUSHINGTON *Resurrection* i. (1659) 34 No removing of the Tombstone; that hinders its weight & sullenness to give way, was rib'd and clasped down with Iron bars and boulds.

3. Dismalness, gloom.

1885 PATER *Marius* iv. xxiii. The long winter had been a season of unvarying sullenness.

† **Sullenwood**. *Obs.* Altered f. *SOUTHERNWOOD*, with play on *sullen*.

1632 W. ROWLEY *New Wonder* iii. I'll make you eate Sor-rill to your supper, though I eate Sullenwood my selfe.

Sulpe, variant of *SERLEPEY Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4305 pat sulpepe sirc at sett all þe werde.

Sulpepsis, variant of *SYLLEPSIS*.

Suller (e, *obs.* forms of *SELLER*).

Sully (e, *misprint for sulling* = *SULING*).

VOL. IX.

1628 COKE *On Litt. & Vna Illa seu caruata terra*, which is all one as a plow-land, .sullye also signifieth a plow-land.

Sullevate, var. *SOLLEVATE v.* (Cf. *SUBLEVATE*.)

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. xlviii. How he his subiectes sought to sullevate.

Sullevation, var. *SOLLEVATION Obs.* (Cf. *SUBLEVATION*.)

1611 SIR D. CARLETON in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 533 To furnish the Albanesi with weapons for a sudaine sullevation. 1623 COCKRAM, *Sullevation*, a murderous intent. 1637 EARL MONM. *tr. Mahomet's Ronulus & Tarquin* 97 To suffocate sullevations in their cradle.

Sulli, variant form of *SELLY Obs.*

a 1290 *Pains of Hell* 213 in Herrig's *Archiv* LXII. 403 Neren nowist hoe þerof adrad: for-þi hoe slepeþ in sulli bed.

Sulliage (sŭliedʒ). Variant of *SULLAGE* influenced by *SULLY v.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xi. § 2 Though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some sulliage behind. 1793 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* (1796) II. 358 The sulliage which such places are ever accumulating. 1853 *Bill to establish Metrop. Board Sewers* Preamble A The Sewage, Filth, Soil, and Sulliage issuing from the Sewers and Drains. 1879 R. FLETCHER *Dickens* xv. 13 Not a taint or sulliage falls on all he writ. 188. R. G. HILL *Voices in Solit.* 111 Oft have I watched and proved her perfidy, And chid with bitter words her sulliage.

Sullibb, -bub, *obs.* forms of *SILLABUB*.

Sullic, -loh(e), var. forms of *SELLY Obs.*

Sullidge, var. *SULLAGE*.

Sullied (sŭli'd), *pp.* a. Also 6 *solyed*, 7 *sully'd*. [f. *SULLY v.* + *ED 1*.] Soiled, polluted (*lit.* and *fig.*); † made gloomy or dull.

1571 (implied in *SULLIEDNESS*). c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xv. To change your day of youth to sullied night. 1612 DRYDEN *Poly-ob.* x. 194 Her sullied face. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 30 A loathsome sullied Soul, and an indisposed distempered Body. 1695 A. TELFAIR *New Confut. Sadd.* (1696) 7 Seven small Bones... wrapp'd up in a piece of old sullied Paper. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xv. viii. (1827) VI. 132 The moon... appeared afterwards quite sullied and as it were tinged with blood. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii. He wore a smart hanger and a pair of pistols in a sullied sword-belt. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* i. The choir are getting on their sullied white robes. 1889 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* iii. Let the true Muse rewrite her sullied page.

b. *Sullied white*, dirty white.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1676/4 A very large Irish Greyhound being of a sullied white, with some pale yellowish spots. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* x. ii. 493 The under parts of the body sullied white: the tail greenish black.

Hence † **Sulliedness**, defilement.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxviii. 15 Although the land were covered with solyedenness through the troublous invasion of the enemies: yit... it recovered hir whitenesse, so as it became as whyte as snowe.

Sullivation, variant of *SOLLEVATION Obs.*

1605 DANIEL *Philotas* ii. i. How can that be donne, With-out some sullivation to inuse?

Sulow. Chiefly *v.* and *s.w. dial.* Forms: 1

sulh, 1, 3 suluh, 3 solh, (sul(o)h-, sul3-, sol3-, solw-, 4 soluz, -ou, Kent. uoluz, 4-5 solouz, -ow, 5 -ouh, -owe, -o3, 6 solow, 7- sulow (9 zullow, sillow, silla, zilla). [OE. *sulh* str. fem., for **sulw*h, the *w* being preserved in Kentish ME. *uoluz* and OE. *swulung*, ME. *swuling*, etc. (see *SULING*); ultimately cogn. with L. *sulcus* furrow.

The local variant *sillow* represents OE. dat. sing. or nom. pl. *sylh*, *sylg*. The oblique forms without umlaut (*sule*, etc.) are represented by forms s. v. *SULL*.

1. A plough. (Also in *fig. context*.)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* C. li. 403 Ðæt nan mon ne sceyle don his hond to ðære sylg, & hawian under bæc. c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. ix. (1899) 594 Forþen þe heora sylh unrihte gangað. c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Luke ix. 62 Ne æniz sende hond his on sulh (Rushw. suluh) & behaldas on bæcg. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 404 Þonne man þa sulh forð drife. c 1205 *Lav.* 4260 Þæt ælc cheorl eæt his sulche hæfde grið al swa þe king sulh. *Ibid.* 3181 þe cheorl drif his sulge i-oxned swide fæire. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 384 3if eaz ne kurue, ne þe spade ne dulue, ne þe sulh (MS. *J.* ploh) ne erede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 242 þe ilke þet zet þe hand aþe uoluz and lokeþ behinde him. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 295 Hit is no leue in oure lawe þat we... sette solow on þe feld ne sowe none erþe. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 445 þe solouz of holy cherche schal nougt goo ari3t. 14... *Ibid.* App. 535 (Harl. MS. 1900) This day is my solowre y-come to the laste forowe. 1535 in F. W. WEAVER *Wells Wills* (1800) 178 A solow with all other apparell for vj oxen. 1636 H. SYDENHAM *Seriu. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 265 The spiritual Plough is not balfe so well manag'd by any, as one that was yesterday conversant with the Goade and the Sulow. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 303 What waynes, carts, sulows, harrows... remained. 1893 *Wills. Gloss.* *Sillow, Sulow*, *Sylla*, a plough, was used at Bratton within the memory of persons still living.

† b. A plot of land is described as being 'of so many sulows'; hence *sulow* = *POUGH sb.* 1 3 a, *POUGH-LAND* i. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 13176 Twenti sulhene [c 1275 *solene*] lond. *Ibid.* 18779 Pritti solh of lond. *Ibid.* 18789.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sulow-beam*, -board, -handle, -share (all *Obs.*).

a 1000 in W. WÜLKER 196/1 *Burris, curuamentum aratri*, *sulhbeam. 11... *Met. Voc.*, *Ibid.* 628/5 *Burris*, solowbeame. *Ibid.* 628/7 *Barcha*, *solowborde. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.*, *Ibid.* 104/11 *Stida*, *sulhandla. 14... *Met. Voc.*, *Ibid.* 628/5 *Stina*, solowhandul. 14... *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. App. 527 (Harl. MS. 1900) Heo wole go barfot, uppon nyne *solow schares brennyng and fuyte hote.

† **Sully**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 *sulley*, 7 *sulle*. [f. *SULLY v.*] An act of sullyng, soiling, or polluting (*lit.* and *fig.*); a stain, blemish.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. i. 39 You laying these slight sulleyes on my Sonne, As 'twere a thing a little soild i' th' working. 1683 MOXON *Mach. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv. ¶ 19 The Gold or Silver will stick to the least Sully that the Varnish may chance to make. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 4 These little Spots and Sullies in its Reputation. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. iv. Without the least sully of their virtue. 1762 FRANKLIN *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 393 After the explosion, I could find neither any moisture nor any sully from the ink.

Sully (sŭli), *v.* Also 6, 8 *sulley*, 7 *sulle*. [app. ad. F. *souiller*; see *SOIL v.*]

1. *trans.* To pollute, defile; to soil, stain, tarnish.

a. in material sense. Now *rare* or *poet.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 327 Sully the puritie and whitenesse of my Sheetes? 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 295 The roofe and sides are... sullied... with the smoke of torches. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 11. 164 A sky colored pellicule, sullied with dark spots. 1818 WORDSW. *Near Spring of Ilmritage* 12 Rains, that make each rill a torrent, Neither sully it nor swell. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 3/2 The delicate white of the vellum cover which a careless touch might sully. *absol.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 473 (How) that if ooe rule paper... therewith [sic silver], it will draw blacke lines, and sullie as it doth.

b. in immaterial sense.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 6 The ouer-daring Talbot Hath sullied all his glosse of former Honor By this vnechfuld... adventure. 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. ii. 5 Before we further Sully our glosse of youth. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 23 Christmas and Epiphany... holy Church held for such high times of joy and Festivity, that they would not have one day among them sullied by... sorrow and fasting. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. To Sully the Fancy, to fill it with nasty, filthy, or impure Thoughts. 1799 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 355 I will not sully my Page with the Rehearsal of these. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xxiv. II. 475 The purity of his virtue was sullied by excessive vanity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. i. 529 His life had been sullied by a great domestic crime. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 2 (1882) 226 A merciless massacre sullied the fame of his earlier exploits.

† 2. *intr.* To become soiled or tarnished. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 84 Looke you Francis, your white Canuas doubteth will sulley. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref. The Enamel of these Gayeties and Gauds, Sully and soon grow Dusky. 1670 SIK SACKVILLE *Crow in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 The silke sleize and not Naples, which will soone grow rough, gather dust and sullie.

Hence **Sullying** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* a.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* ii. ii. The purest whitenesse is no such defence Against the sullyng foulness of that fury. 1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Answ.* to *Immod. Queries* To Rdr. They are also sullyngs and discolorings of the sacred memory of the dead. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 337 The sullyng and foulness of the Floor. 1715 GAY *Trivia* ii. 32 Three sullyng trades avoid with equal care. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* vi. (1848) I. 84 He that leaves upon driven snow a dark and sullyng touch. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 679 Thro' that sullyng of our Queen.

Sullybub, *obs.* form of *SILLABUB*.

1663 PERRY *Diary* 12 July; Then to Commissioner Pett's and had a good sullybub.

† **Sulp**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 *solp*. [Etym. obscure. Possibly related to G. dial. *sulper*, *solper* bog, mud, (orig.) brine, pickle, *solpern* to soil, sully.]

trans. To defile, pollute. Hence **Sulping** *vb.*

sb. (= defilement) and *pp.* a.

a 1350 *St. Lawrence* 210 in Horsting *Atengl. Leg.* (1881) 110 (He) makes it clene, þat no sopring þaron es sene. 13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 726 With-outen... mascle of sulpande synne. *Ibid.* B. 550 If he be suten in synne. *Ibid.* 1135 Sulp no more þenne in synne þy salue. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4292 All þe syn at solp may be saule. 1412 26 *Poems* 49 Sulpid in synne derk as nygt.

Sulph- (sŭlf), *Chem.*, variant of *SULPHO-* before

a vowel, as in *sulphacetic* (-ate), *acelpho*, -amic (-ate), *amidate*, *amide*, *amine*, *amiric*, *amylid* (-ate), *anilic* (-ate), *antimonie* (-ate, -iate), *-ious* (-ile), *-arsenic* (-ate, -iate), *-ious* (-ate), *-arsin*, *-ethamic* (-ate), *-ethylic* (-ate), *-imide*, *-iodide*: see *quats.* and the second elements.

1843 *Chem. Gaz.* I. 598 *Sulphacetate of silver. *Ibid.* 597 On decomposing the lead salt [sc. carbonate of lead]... with sulphuretted hydrogen, an acid is obtained, to which the author [sc. M. Melsens] has applied the name of *sulphacetic acid. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Suppl. 1047 *Sulphacetone... is formed by the action of 1 mol. phosphorus trisulphide on 6 mol. acetone. 1868 *Ibid.* v. 476 Neutral *Sulphamate of Ammonium. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* iv. § 1. 244 *Sulphamic Acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 477 Sulphamic ethers. 1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 461 The *sulphamide of ammonia is prepared by leaving the corresponding *sulphammonate in cold water for some hours. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 482 Sulphamidate... formed from the sulphammonate by the action of water. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 601 We may represent the compound thus:—SO² + H²As + HO, or an atom of sulphurous acid, an atom of amide, and an atom of water, and distinguish it by the name of *sulphamide. 1888 MOALEV & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 186/2 Toluene *sulphamine... got by heating β amido-toluene sulphonic acid with conc. HCl. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 728/2 Acetanilide... when cautiously dissolved in moderately strong fuming sulphuric acid... is converted into the *sulphamic acid C₆H₅.N(C₆H₅SO₃H). 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (ed. 2) iii. § 1. 164 Both the *sulphamylates of haryta. 1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* 223 *Sulphamylid Acid... This compound is formed exactly like sulphovinic acid. 1856 Q. *Tranl. Chem. Soc.* IX. 260 *Sulphanilate of Silver. *Ibid.* M. Gerhardt's well-known *sulphanilic acid. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 825 A saturated solution of sulphanilic acid. 1863 WATTS *Dict.*

Chem. I. 335 The soluble *sulphatimonates are decomposed by all acids. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Inorg.* xv. § 7. 956 The tribasic *sulphatimonate of sodium... or Schlippe's salt. 1878 ARNEY *Photogr.* 73 A scarlet deposit... of silver sulph-antimoniate. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 290 Pentasulphide of antimony. *Sulphatimonite, term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of antimonious sulphide with the sulphobases. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 643 *Sulpharsenate of potassium. 1858 GRAHAM & WATTS *Elem. Chem.* II. 548 Monobasic *sulpharsenate of potassium. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 893 Persulphuret of Arsenic. *Sulpharsenic Acid. *Ibid.* 892 Sesquisulphuret of Arsenic. *Sulpharsenous Acid. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1262/2 *Sulpharsenite, term for a genus of sulphosalts formed by combination with sulphobases of a degree of sulphuration of the arsenic, corresponding to arsenious acid in its composition. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 481 *Sulpharsin. *Ibid.* 625 *Sulphethamate of ammonium. 1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* 199 When neutral sulphate of oxide of ethyle is acted on by dry ammonia, there is formed the ammonia salt of a new acid, *sulphethamic acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* iii. § 3. 143 *Sulphethylate of potash. *Ibid.* i. 28 Sulpho-vinico or *sulph-ethyllic acid. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 463 Exposed to the air, *sulfinide becomes white and deliquesces. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 338 *Sulphidic acid of Antimony.

Sulphacid. [See SULPH-. Cf. F. *sulfacide*.] = SULPHO-ACID. a 1859 BETTON in *Woac*.

Sulphate (sulfet, -t), *sb. Chem.* Also **sulfate**, **sulphat**. [ad. F. *sulfate* (De Morveau, etc. *Nomenclature chimique*, 1787), ad. mod. L. *sulphatum* (sc. acidum ACID), f. *sulphur*: see SULPHUR, -ATE¹ I c.]

1. A salt of sulphuric acid: usually with term indicating the base, as *sulphate of ammonia*, of *lime*, *potassium sulphate*.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 224 Hence the neutral salt in which the metal is least oxydized must be named *sulphite*, and that in which it is fully oxydized must be called *sulphate*. 1791 W. HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. iii. 63 Sulphate of copper. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 395 Sulphate of iron (green vitriol). 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 87 Epsom salts, or sulphate of Magnesia. 1809 *Phil. Trans.* CXCIX. 151 The sulphate of potass decomposes the phosphate of barita. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 470 The sulphates are in general crystallizable. 1831 DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 331 The sulphates of zinc and copper... are occasionally used as powerful emetics. 1866 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. 1. 158 Sulphine Compounds. The sulphides unite with the iodides and bromides of the alcohol radicals to form crystallisable salts such as triethylsulphine iodide, $\text{S}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{I}$.

nitrib. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 499. I have tried the sulphat of soda poultice. 1856 ORR's *Circ. Sci.*, *Pract. Chem.* 76 The sulphate solution. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 874/2 Sulphate of Mercury Battery.

2. *ellipt.* = Sodium sulphate. Also *attrib.*

[1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 355/1 The manufacture of soda ash, .. the .. sulphate, sulphite, and others.] 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 9/2 A fire at the sulphate works of the West Hartlepool Gas Company.

Hence **Sulphate** *v. intr.*, to become sulphated.

1898 A. TREADWELL *Storage Battery* 240 The plates will be found to sulphate more rapidly, and the sulphate will be harder to reduce.

Sulphated (sulfetted), *ppl. a.* [f. mod. L. *sulphatus* or F. *sulfat*: see SULPHUR, -ATE¹ I c.] Combined or impregnated with sulphur or sulphuric acid; charged with or containing sulphates.

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 551 Sulphated black iron, — or sulphat of black iron. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 218 Vitriolized or sulphated magnesia. 1856 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 322 These springs (at Leamington and Cheltenham) may be placed in the group of sulphated waters. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 562/1 The cotton is impregnated with this sulphated-oil solution.

† **Sulphatic** (sulfetik), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. SULPHATE + -IC.] Pertaining to a sulphate, sulphuric.

1848-31 WEBSTER *Dict.*, *Sulphatic*, pertaining to sulphate. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1092 Oil of Wine. Sulphatic Ether; Sulphate of Hydrocarbon.

Sulphating (sulfet'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SULPHATE + -ING I.] The formation of a sulphate, *esp.* of a deposit of lead sulphate on the plates of a battery.

1890 *Philos. Mag.* 5th Ser. XXX. 162 The chief benefit... is stated to be that the sodium salt diminishes the chance of objectionable sulphating in the cell. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 29/2 The chief faults are buckling, growth, sulphating, and disintegration.

So **Sulphation** (see quot.).

1904 U. S. *Geol. Surv.*, *Monogr.* XLVII. 205 Sulphation is the union of sulphuric acid with base or the substitution of sulphuric acid for another combined acid.

Sulphatite (sulfatit), *Min.* [f. SULPHATE + -ITE¹.] Native sulphuric acid.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 614 Sulphatite, Sulphuric Acid. This acid, in a dilute state, has been found in the neighborhood of several volcanoes.

Sulphato- (sulfeto) *Chem.*, before a vowel sometimes **sulphat-** (sulfet), a prefix in the name of a compound denoting that it contains a sulphate as an ingredient, as *sulphato-acetic*, *-carbonate*; *sulphato-xide* (see quot.); *sulphatoxygen*, an old name for the radical SO_4 .

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 571 *Sulphato-acetic Oxide or Anhydride. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. 106 *Sulphato-carbonate of Barytes. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci.*, *Geol.*, etc. 553 Connellite, *Sulphato-chloride of Copper. 1844 HOBLIN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2), *Sulphatoxygen*. According to the new view of compound radicals, this body is the sulphate radical of sulphate of soda, the oxygen of the soda being referred to the acid; its compounds are termed *sul-

phatoxides. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 151/2 A new compound radical, *sulphatoxygen, consisting of 1 part of sulphur with 4 of oxygen.

Sulphurous, obs. form of SULPHUROUS.

Sulphide (sulfid), *sb. Chem.* Also -id. [f. SULPHUR- + -IDE.]

1. A compound of sulphur with another element (usually denoted by a qualifying term).

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 81 Sulphide of arsenic. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Inorg.* vii. § 1. 584 An insoluble metallic sulphide. 1875 A. S. TAYLOR *Poisons* (ed. 3) 51 The alkaline sulphides (sodium and ammonium). 1880 J. W. LEON *Bile* 30 Sulphide of carbon and benzol are... good solvents.

b. **Hydrogen sulphide**, **sulphide of hydrogen**, **sulphuretted hydrogen**, H_2S . (Also *attrib.*)

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 264 Sulphide of hydrogen gas. 1873 [see HYDROGEN 2b]. 1881 *Nature* 6 Oct. 550/2 This sulphide of hydrogen tube.

2. *attrib.*, chiefly with reference to the treatment of metallic sulphides in manufacturing processes.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 6/1 The hitherto intractable sulphide ore. 1899 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 2/7 This company's sulphide plant. 1900 *Ibid.* 10 May 2/7 The sulphide mill.

Hence **Sulphide** *v. trans.*, to convert into or impregnate with a sulphide; also **Sulphidation**, impregnation with a sulphide.

1904 U. S. *Geol. Surv.*, *Monogr.* XLVII. 205 Sulphidation is the union of sulphur with a metal forming sulphides.

Sulphinic (sulfinit), *Chem.* [f. SULPHINIC + -ATE⁴.] A salt of sulphinic acid.

1877 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* II. 735 It was converted into zinc sulphinate by treatment with zinc-dust under water. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* s.v. Sulphinic Acids. The ethers are not formed by the action of alkyl halogenides upon sulphinates.

Sulphindigotic (sulfindigotik), *a. Chem.* [SULPH-] **Sulphindigotic acid**: an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. Hence

Sulphindigotate, a salt of sulphindigotic acid. (Also SULPHO-INDIGOTIC, -ATE.)

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* viii. 530 Sulphuric acid appears to form several compounds with indigo; two of them have been analysed, viz., the sulphindigotic, or sulphindigotic acid, and the sulphopurpuric. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 110 Sodium sulphindigotate. 1896 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 514 Formate and sulphindigotate of sodium.

Sulphindyllic (sulfindilik), *a. Chem.* Also -indilic. [ad. F. *sulfindylrique* (Dumas, 1836): see SULPH-, INDIGO, -YL(E), -IC.] Old synonym of SULPHINDIGOTIC. Hence **Sulphindylate**, a salt of sulphindyllic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 378 M. Dumas has lately examined this solution of indigo in sulphuric acid... and has given it the name of *sulphindyllic acid*. *Ibid.* The sulphindylate of barytes. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* viii. 530 [see prec.]. *Ibid.* Sulphindylate of ammonia.

Sulphine (sulfuin), *Chem.* [f. SULPH- + -INE⁶.] Any of a group of compounds containing sulphur united to hydrocarbon radicals; also, the hypothetical radical SH_2 from which these are derived.

1880 MILLER's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) III. 814 Sulphines and Sulphones. These compounds bear a similar relation to sulphurous and sulphuric acid respectively that the ketones bear to carbonic acid. 1881 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. 1. 158 Sulphine Compounds. The sulphides unite with the iodides and bromides of the alcohol radicals to form crystallisable salts such as triethylsulphine iodide, $\text{S}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{I}$.

Sulphonic (sulfunik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Applied to acids containing the group SO_3OH united to carbon, obtained by reducing the chlorides of the sulphonic acids.

1877 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* II. 734 Formation of Sulphinic Acids of the Fatty Group from the Chloranhydrides of the Sulphonic Acids. 1880 MILLER's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) III. 57 A few acids have been obtained... derived from sulphurous acid in the same way that the sulphonic acids are derived from sulphuric acid. They may be termed sulphonic acids.

Sulphion (sulfion), *Chem.* [f. SULPH- + -ION.] The hypothetical radical consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four of oxygen (SO_4).

1868 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 4) II. 186. 1876 HARLEY *Roy's Mat. Med.* 54 The more oxydisable metals, zinc, iron, .. and manganese are dissolved by the dilute acid, hydrogen being liberated, while the Sulphion (SO_4) unites with the metal to form a sulphate. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Experim. Embryology* 143 The sulphuric acid radicle (sulph-ion) is thus necessary for the proper development of the gut.

Sulphite (sulfait), *Chem.* Also 8 **sulfite**. [ad. F. *sulphite* (*Nomencl. chimique*, 1787), arbitrary alteration of *sulphate*: see -ITE¹ 4 b.]

1. A salt of sulphurous acid: usually with a qualifying term indicating the base.

1790 [see SULPHATE 1]. 1790, 1794 [see SULPHUROUS a. 5]. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 215 Sulphite of barytes. 1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 270 The sulphites are recognised by their giving off the suffocating smell of sulphurous acid when acted on by a stronger acid. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) III. 719 Soda, Sulphite... is prepared largely for removing the last traces of chlorine from the bleached pulp obtained in the manufacture of paper. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* 29 Sulphite of soda.

2. *attrib.*, chiefly with reference to the use of sulphite of soda or of lime in certain processes.

1894 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 46 Fill up the forty ounce bottle with the hot ten per cent sulphite solution. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 457 Two methods... known respectively as the soda or alkaline process and the sulphite or acid process.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 14/2 The Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) X. 310/2 These cellulose pulps are known in commerce as 'sulphite pulps' and 'soda pulps' respectively. 1911 *Ibid.* XXVI. 67/1 The manufacture of 'sulphite cellulose' from wood.

Sulpho- (sulfio), before a vowel also **SULPH-** (q.v.), used as combining form of SULPHUR, in names of chemical compounds containing sulphur, or (in modern use) produced by the substitution of sulphur for oxygen (etc.) in a compound: now superseded extensively by THIO-, q.v. (Many of the names originated with French chemists.)

e.g. SULPHOCYANIC, SULPHOVINIC, with derivatives; *sulpho-antimonic*, *-arsenic* = *sulphatimonitic*, *-arsenic* (see SULPH-); *sulphobenzoate*, a salt of *sulphobenzoic acid*, formed by the combination of sulphuric acid with benzoic acid; *sulphobenzenamide*, *-benzamic*, *-benzamide*, *-benzide*, etc.; *sulphocarbonate*, *-carbonic*, etc. = THIOCARBONATE, *-CARBONIC*; *sulphocarbolic* = phenolsulphonic. Also SULPHO-ACID, SULPHO-SALT; *sulpho-compound*, *-group*.

1855 SOEFFERN ORR's *Circ. Sci.*, *Chem.* 473 Pentasulphuret of antimony, otherwise called 'sulpho-antimonic acid'. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. 530 *Sulpho-Antimonite of Nickel. 1833 REES tr. *Berzelius Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 135 *Sulpho-arsenates. *Ibid.* 137 *Sulpho-arsenites. 1841 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 101 *Sulpho-arsenious and *sulpho-arsenic acids, which resemble arsenious and arsenic acids respectively in composition, but contain sulphur instead of oxygen.

1864 WEBSTER, *Sulpho-arsenic*, ... said of an acid consisting of five equivalents of sulphur and one of arsenic. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. 537 *Sulpho-Arsenide of Cobalt. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 486 Ethylic *Sulphobenzenate, or *Sulphobenzenic Ether. *Ibid.* 484 Sulphobenzenic acid... the amic acid of sulphobenzoic acid. 1835 R. D. & T. THOMSON's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 1. 206 *Sulpho-benzide.

1854 Q. *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* VI. 195 note, Sulphenylamide, the amide of Mitscherlich's 'sulphobenzidic acid'. 1843 *Chem. Gaz.* I. 598 The existence of *sulphobenzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2$, and of *sulphobenzonic acid. 1835 R. D. & T. THOMSON's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 1. 129 The *sulpho-benzoates of zinc. *Ibid.* 128 *Sulphobenzoic Acid. This acid is formed by adding benzoin to sulphuric acid as long as any of it is taken up. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 489 *Sulphobenzol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{S}$. Syn. with Sulphide of Benzylene. 1856 *Fownes' Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) 489 *Sulphobenzoate of baryta.

1851 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* v. § 1. 305 *Sulpho-benzolic and sulphanic acid, have actually been obtained. 1856 Q. *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* VIII. 271 *Sulphobutylic Acid may be separated from its baryta-salt by sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* IX. 253 *Sulphobutyrate of barium. *Ibid.* The preparation of disulphopropionic and *sulphobutyric acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 490 *Sulphocarbamate of Ammonium... crystallises in long lemon-yellow prisms. *Ibid.*, *Sulphocarbamic acid is obtained in the free state by decomposing the ammonium-salt with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. *Ibid.* 493 *Sulphocarbamide... has not yet been obtained. It contains the elements of sulphocyanate of ammonium. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Sulphocarbates... a class of salts prepared by heating together pure carbolic and sulphuric acids, diluting with water, and saturating with the base, as soda, zinc, &c. *Ibid.*, *Sulphocarbolic Acid... a compound soluble crystalline acid, resulting from the union of hydrated sulphuric acid and pure carbolic acid. 1833 REES tr. *Berzelius Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 132 The *sulphocarbonates of alkaline earths and metals, when heated, yield a residue of sulphuret, and disengage sulphuretted of carbon. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* iii. § 2. 146 *Sulphocarbonic acid (hisulphide of carbon). 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 494 Sulphocarbonic ethers. These are bodies having the composition of carbonic ethers, in which the oxygen is replaced, wholly or partly, by sulphur. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 196 When ethal is placed in contact with common sulphuric acid, without the application of heat, there is no action. But, when we apply the heat of the water-bath, ... sulphocetic acid is formed. The

*sulphocetate of potash is neutral. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* vi. § 1. 374 The sulpholeic acid is more permanent than the *sulpho-compounds of the solid fatty acids. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 196 *Sulphoglycerate of lime. 1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Annual* 313 *Sulphoglyceric acid. 1871 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* N.S. IX. 378 Therefore sulphamic acid holds the *sulpho- and amide-groups in the positions 1 & 4. 1880 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 446 They... introduced both the sulpho-groups into one side of the molecule. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 179 Sulphomethyllic acid (is obtained) from *sulphomethylate of barytes. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1127 *Sulpho-methyllic acid. 1846 *Phil. Trans.* CXVI. Index, *Sulphonaphthalates. 1826 FARADAY *ibid.* II. 162, I may... suggest (the name) *sulpho-naphthalic acid, which sufficiently indicates its source and nature without the inconvenience of involving theoretical views. 1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 509 The *sulpho-nitrite is transformed into *sulphonitrate under the influence of sulphurous acid. *Ibid.* 508 When the sulpho-nitrate of potash is treated with a fresh quantity of sulphurous acid in presence of an excess of potash, it is completely transformed into another salt, which contains a new acid, which I have named *sulphonitric. *Ibid.*, *Sulphonitrous acid is formed of four elements, which represent sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid, nitrous acid and water. 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Annual* 348 *Sulpho-oleic acid. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anal.* I. 207 The compound of sulphuric acid and elaine, or sulph-oleic acid. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 844/1 *Sulpho-phoenic acid, sulphopurpuric acid, or indigo purple. 1856 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 744 *Sulphorcinic phenol. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1082 *Sulphosaccharate of lead falls. *Ibid.* Peligot prepared *sulphosaccharic acid by carefully adding 3 parts of sulphuric acid to 1 of grape sugar fused on a water-bath. 1836 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 956 *Sulphosinapic acid was found by Henry and Garot (*Jour. de Chim. Med.* [1825] I.) in mustard, radish, and turnip-seed... The *Sulphosinapates of the alkaline bases are crystallizable. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 903 There exists in it [sc. mustard] a peculiar crystallizable body, to which they gave the name of *sulphosinapisin; but which has been shortened by Berzelius into sinapisin. 1868 *Fownes' Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 10) 224 Tellurium Sulphides... are brown or black substances, which unite with metallic sulphides, forming salts called sulphotellurites and

*sulphotellurates. 1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 310 *Sulpho-telluret (cf. 1852 *sulpho-telluride) of bismuth. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 8/6 A plant capable of treating fifty tons of sulpho-telluride ore. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 718 Tellurous sulphide combines with the sulphides of barytic metals, forming the 'sulphotellurites'. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 197 Compound 'sulpho-ureas.

b. *occas.* in other technical uses = 'sulphur': sulphobacteria *sb. pl.* (see quot.); sulphochromio *a.*, sulphur-coloured.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Sulphobacteria, . . . bacterial organisms which grow in sulphurated waters, and which contain sulphur. 1895 Arnold & Sons' *Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 57 Suture or Ligature Sulpho-Chromic Catgut.

Sulpho-a-cid. *Chem.* [f. SULPHO- + ACID.]

a. An acid obtained from another acid by substituting sulphur for oxygen; as sulphocyanic acid, CNHS, from cyanic acid, CNHO: now called THIO-ACID. b. An acid which contains the group SO₃. OH united to carbon. (See SULPHONIC.)

1857 Q. *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* IX. 248 A method is thus indicated by which probably all the hydrocarbons, C₁₇H₃₆, may be prepared from the corresponding sulpho-acids. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. iii. § 3, 121 The hydrates of these sulpho-acids are more unstable than their metallic salts.

Sulphocyanic (sɒlˈfɒsiənɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. SULPHO- + CYANIC.] Designating the sulpho-acid related to cyanic acid, occurring in cruciferous plants and in human saliva, and obtainable as a colourless liquid: now THIOCYANIC.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 326 Mr. Porrett concludes the composition of sulphocyanic acid to be . . . Sulphur. 100, Hydrocyanic acid. 53. 1830-1 *Lancet* I. 33/2 It has long since been discovered, that the sulphocyanic acid and its salts possess the same action with the persalts of iron as the meconic acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 515 Sulphocyanic anhydride. . . is formed by the action of cyanic iodide on argentic sulphocyanate.

Hence **Sulphocyanate, -cyanide** (in *Photography*, short for ammonium sulphocyanide), **+cyanide**, a salt of sulphocyanic acid.

1830-1 *Lancet* I. 33/2 No attempt has been made to ascertain whether the 'sulphocyanate of iron' might be formed at all during the process for detecting opium. 1897 *Naturalist* 42 Sulphides and sulphocyanates of an alcoholic body termed allyl. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 358/1 The saliva . . . is composed of a great proportion of water, . . . holding in solution . . . a very minute quantity of 'sulpho-cyanide of potassium'. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 221 Sulphocyanide of silver is substituted for bromide. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 14/2 A toning-bath in very common use is the sulphocyanide bath. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 768 'Sulpho-cyanide of mercury gives the same products as sulphuret of cyanogen; but instead of sulphur, we obtain sulphuret of mercury. 1833 REES tr. *Berzelius' Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 135 When the hydrogen of the acid unites with the sulphur of the base to form sulphureted hydrogen, a metallic 'sulphocyanur' remains.

Sulphocyan (o-) (sɒlˈfɒsiən, -āno), *Chem.*, used as the first element in certain names of compounds of sulphur with a cyano-compound, or of compounds of sulphocyanogen: see *quots.*

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 572 Sulphocyanhydric acid. . . is obtained by decomposing basic sulphocyanure of lead by dilute sulphuric acid. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1227/1 *Sulphocyanhydrate*, term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of cyanhydric sulphide with the sulphobases. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 509 The sulphocyanates of platinum form two series of double salts, called sulphocyanoplatinates and sulphocyanoplatinates. *Ibid.* 510 Sulphocyanoplatinic Acid.

Sulphocyanogen (sɒlˈfɒsiənˈnɒdʒən), *Chem.* [f. SULPHO- + CYANOGEN.] A compound of sulphur and cyanogen, (CN)₂S, obtained as a yellow amorphous powder.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 572. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 49 The presence of sulphocyanogen in saliva is peculiar to man.

Attrib. 1861 Q. *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XIII. 319 If we remember in how many respects . . . the sulphocyanogen-compounds of ethyl and its homologues differ from those of allyl and phenyl.

Sulphohydrate, -ic, var. **SULPHYDRATE, -IC**, 1833 REES tr. *Berzelius' Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 130 The sulphohydrates are decomposed by air. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 339 Sulphohydric ether is lighter than water.

Sulpho-indigotic, a. Chem. [ad. F. *sulfo-indigotique* (1832): see SULPHO- and INDIGOTIC.] = SULPHINDIGOTIC. Hence **Sulpho-indigotate**. So **Sulphoindolylo acid**.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 198 To obtain the sulpho-indigotic acid we dissolve the sulpho-indigotate of ammonia in water, and precipitate by acetate of lead. 1855 OGILVIE *Dict. Suppl.*, *Sulphoindolic acid*, a blue acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon indigo. 1881 CLELAND *Enol.*, etc. v. 132 Sulpho-indigotate of soda.

Sulphonal (sɒlˈfɒnəl), *Chem.* Also **sulf.** [ad. G. *sulfonal* (*Berichte der chem. Gesellsch.*, 1886, p. 2806), f. *sulfon* SULPHONE.] Diethyl-sulphone-dimethyl-methane, a white crystalline substance, used as a hypnotic.

1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Apr. 2/3 Sulphonal is a 'hypnotic' which is free from the incalculable dangers of the 'narcotic' remedies such as the opiates and chloral. It is obtained . . . from the combination of ethyl mercaptan and acetone by the process of oxidation. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 3/5 (A doctor) deposed that he saw deceased at that place, when he said he had been taking sulphonal.

Attrib. 1892 *Zangwill Bow Mystery* 175, I pocketed the razor and the empty sulphonal phial. 1868 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 454 Some . . . fatal cases of sulphonal poisoning.

Sulphonate (sɒlˈfɒnət), *sb. Chem.* [See SULPHONIC and -ATE.] A salt of sulphonic acid.

1876 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* I. 726 Sulphates almost entirely disappeared from the urine, their place being taken by sulphonates. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 1883 By the action of caustic potash on the potassium sulphonate a trihydroxy-diphenyl was formed.

Hence **Sulphonate v.**, to convert into a sulphonate, as by the action of sulphuric acid; so **Sulphonation**.

1890 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 893/1 Sulphonation with its concomitant hydrolysis. 1901 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 720/2 A sulphonating agent. *Ibid.* 728/2 Compounds such as dimethyl-aniline . . . are chlorinated, sulphonated, &c., without difficulty. *Ibid.*, That sulphonation involves a similar series of changes there can be little if any doubt, as acetonilide behaves towards sulphonating agents just as it does on chlorination.

Sulphone (sɒlˈfɒn), Also -on. *Chem.* [ad. G. *sulfon*, l. *sulfur*: see -ONE a.]

The formation is on the analogy of KETONE, the sulphones bearing the same relation to sulphuric acid, SO₃(OH)₂, as the ketones to carbonic acid, CO(OH)₂.

Any of a group of compounds containing the radical SO₂ united to two hydrocarbon radicals.

1872 *Chem. News* XXVI. 253/2 Action of Phosphoric Perchloride upon Sulphon Acids. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 506/1. 1877 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* II. 613 All of which yield sulphones when heated with phosphoric anhydride. 1880 *Miller's Elem. Chem.*, Org. (ed. 5) 814 The sulphones resist oxidation.

Sulphonic (sɒlˈfɒnɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. SULPHONE + -IC.] Containing the radical SO₃. OH (called the *sulphonic group* or *radical*).

1873 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* N.S. XI. 277 Action of Phosphorus Pentachloride on Sulphonic Acids. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 634/3 Sulphonic Acids derived from Isodiphthyl. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 728/2 The introduction . . . of the sulphonic group into the amine group.

Sulphopurpuric (sɒlˈfɒpɜːpiːrɪk), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *sulfo-purpurique* (Dumas, 1836): see SULPHO- and PURPURIC.] Applied to an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. Hence **Sulphopurpurate**.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 378. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. viii. 531 Sulphopurpuric Acid. . . forms a blue solution in pure water. When acetate of potash is added to this liquid it gives a purple precipitate of sulphopurpurate of potash. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 844/1.

Sulpho-salt (sɒlˈfɒsɒlt), *Chem.* [f. SULPHO- + SALT *sb.* Cf. F. *sulfosel* (Berzelius).] A salt of a sulpho-acid.

1833 REES tr. *Berzelius' Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 126 Sulphosalts. A small number only of these salts are as yet known. *Ibid.* 128 Sulpho-salts are obtained, in which the radicals of the acid and the base are combined with sulphur, in volumes equal to those of the oxygen which they have lost. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1215 The oxisalt is transformed into a sulphosalt, by the sulphur of the compound gas. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xvii. 189 Other sulphides correspond to the acid-forming oxides and form compounds with the basic sulphides termed sulpho-salts.

Sulphovinic (sɒlˈfɒvɪnɪk), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *sulfovinique*, f. *sulfo*-SULPHO- + *vin* wine.] *Sulphovinic acid*: an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol or spirit of wine; ethyl hydrogen sulphate or ethyl sulphuric acid. Hence **Sulphovinate** (-vɪnɪt).

1826 HENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* CXVI. iii. 245 Sulphovinate of potash. *Ibid.* 248 Oil of wine . . . is resolvable . . . into sulphovinic acid. 1844 FOWNES *Man. Elem. Chem.* 388 A solution of sulphovinic acid, or, what is equivalent to it, a mixture, in due proportions, of oil of vitriol and strong alcohol. 1907 J. B. COHEN *Org. Chem.* i. 9.

Sulphoxide (sɒlˈfɒksɪd), *Chem.* [f. SULPH- + OXIDE.] Any compound containing a hydrocarbon radical combined with the group SO.

1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, Sulphoxides, organic compounds R.SO.R' formed by the action of conc. HNO₃ on sulphides. *Ibid.* a.v., Sulphoxides containing monovalent alcohol radicals form unstable compounds with HNO₃.

Sulphur (sɒlˈfʊr), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 sulphre, 5-7 sulphure, 5, 7, 9 (now U.S.) sulfur, 6-7 sulpher, (4 sou)(1)fre, souldphre, 5 solfre, 6 sulfure, eulfre, sulphyr, 7 eulfre, 5- sulphur. [a. AF. *sulf(c)re* (12th c.), OF. (mod.F.) *soifre* (from 13th c.) = Pr. *solfre*, *solpre*, *sulpre*, It. *solfo*, *zolfo*, OSP. *zufre*, Pg. *zofre* (also, with Arabic article prefixed, OSP. *azufre*, Sp. *azufre*, Pg. *enzofre*): = L. *sulfur(em)*, *sulphur(em)*, whence also Du. *sulfer*, *solfre*.]

1. A greenish-yellow non-metallic substance, found abundantly in volcanic regions, and occurring free in nature as a brittle crystalline solid, and widely distributed in combination with metals and other substances. In popular and commercial language it is otherwise known as BRIMSTONE. (See also SULPHUR VIVUM.) In *Chemistry*, one of the non-metallic elements: atomic weight 32, symbol S.

Sulphur exists in two distinct crystalline forms and in an amorphous form. It is manufactured largely from native sulphides of copper and iron; when refined and cast into moulds, it is the *roll* or *stick sulphur* of commerce. It is highly inflammable, and is used in the manufacture of matches, gunpowder, and sulphuric acid, for vulcanizing rubber, in bleaching, and as a disinfectant.

In popular belief sulphur has been associated with the fires of hell, with devils, and with thunder and lightning.

13. . . E. E. Albit. P. B. 954 Pe rayn. . . Of felle flaukes of fyr & flakes of soufre. *Ibid.*, 1036 Alum & alkan . . . Soufre sour, & saundyer. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 264 Ift with water. . . Sche made a cercle aboute him thries, And eft with fyr of sulphre twyes. c. 1420 LYNG. *Assembly of Gods* 314 Of fyre and sulphure all hys [sc. Pluto's] odour was. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 113 b, The veyne of sulfare in the earth, receiuyng sometymes through the extreme heate of the sonne, a certayne kynde of fyre, kendlith. 1595 *Leirine* III. vi. 51 Through burning sulphur of the Limbo-lake. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 329 The Mines of Sulphure. 1638-56 COWLEY *Davidis* III. Note xxx, Thunder hath sulphur in it. 1667 MILTON P. L. i. 69 A fiery Deluge, fed with ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 241 Sulphur's suffocating steam. 1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 221 They do not sufficiently disoxygenate the decomposed part of the acid to reconvert it into sulphur. 1846 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 2) 27 The sulphur existing in the blood. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Poem*. 614 Near me stood, In fuming sulphur blue and green, a fiend. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVIII. 194 Sulphur combines with carbon, in two proportions of the former with one of the latter. 1891 F. TAYLOR *Man. Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 72 Good results have been got by burning sulphur in the rooms inhabited by the child.

b. In a refined state, e.g. as flowers of sulphur, it is used medicinally as a laxative, a resolvent, and a sudorific, and as an ingredient of various ointments, esp. for skin diseases.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 216 Anointing of nile of camomille & solfre grounden togidre. a. 1485 tr. *Ardenre's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 46 Ane enoyment made of sope and sulphure. 1576 LYTT Dodens III. xx(xiv). 365 The iuyce of the roote [of Thapsia]. . . mingled with sulfre, dissoluth al swellinges being layd vpon. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 641 What stimulants are more active than salt and sulphur? 1897 H. ALDERMIST *Ringworm* (ed. 4) 185 Sulphur in some form is one of the best applications for ringworm. 1908 W. J. COVATHOPE in *Blackburn Mag.* Sept. 298 The blood impure Sulphur's sharp grains alone have strength to cure.

d. With qualification indicating colour, form, state, origin, etc.: see the qualifying words, and *quots.* below.

Virgin sulphur, native sulphur in the form of transparent amber-coloured crystals. *Volcanic sulphur*, native sulphur in opaque, lemon-yellow, crystalline masses. *Sulphur of ivy*, corruption of SULPHUR VIVUM.

1559, 1590 [see QUICK a. 14]. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 235 *Sulphur Virginum*. . . Virgin Sulphur. 1795 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., There are two sorts, one of which is call'd Live Sulphur, and the other Common or Yellow Sulphur. Live or Quick Sulphur is a grey, fat, clayey, inflammable Matter. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Sulphur. . . is particularly call'd Fossil, or Mineral Sulphur, to distinguish it from the Sulphur of Metals, or of the Philosophers. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The green native sulphur. *Ibid.*, The red native sulphur. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 109/1 Under the names of Black Sulphur, or Sulphur vivum (commonly inquired for at the chemist's under the title of Sulphur of Ivy). 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 62/1 Such pyrites sulphur is usually contaminated with arsenic. *Ibid.* 62/2 Commercial sulphur forms yellow crystals.

d. **+ Acid of sulphur**, sulphuric acid; **+ balm**, **+ magistery of sulphur**, milk of sulphur; **+ oil of sulphur**, ? sulphuric acid; **+ salt of sulphur**, ? potassium sulphate 'impregnated' with sulphuric oxide; **+ spirit of sulphur**, sulphuric oxide.

See also ALCOHOL 2, BALSAM *sb.* 2 b, FLOWER *sb.* 2 c, LIVER 2 b, MILK *sb.* 4, RUBY *sb.* 6 b.

1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v., *Flower of Sulphur*, the purest of the Sulphur, that sticks to the Head of the Alembic, in sublimation by Fire. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Salt of Sulphur*, a Preparation in Chymistry, improperly so called, since it is only a *Sal Polychrestum* impregnated with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an Acid Salt by Evaporation of all the Moisture. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spirit of Sulphur*. . . is commonly call'd *Oil of Sulphur per Campanam*, from the Vessel's Shape, being like a Glass-bell, in which it is usually drawn. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Magistery, or Balm* . . . of Sulphur is . . . called Milk of Sulphur from its Whiteness. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 1 The volatile Acid of Sulphur.

+ e. pl. Masses or deposits of native sulphur.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 684 The Founts where living Sulphurs boil. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* II. 78/1 The inside of the crater, which is incrustured with salts and sulphurs like that of Vesuvius.

2. *Alch.* One of the supposed ultimate elements of all material substances.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 85 The quikselver. . . Is first of thilke foure named Of Spirtiz. . . And the spirit which is secunde In Sal Armoniak is founde: The thriddie spirit Sulphur is. c. 1480 *Pater Sapientia* in Ashm. (1652) 197 Some say that of Sulphur and Mercury all Bodies minerial are made. c. 1585 etc. [see SALT *sb.* 4]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. 153 Where it [sc. matter] retaines more of the humid fastness, It turns to sulphur, or to quicksilver. 1671 J. WZSTER *Metallog.* iv. 73 Sulphre is nothing else than pure fire hid in the Mercury. 1683 PRATT *Fleta Mfn.* II. 121 All things do consist of Salt, Sulphur and Mercury. 1719 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 8 Sulphur or Oil is very soft and unctuous, and the lightest part of Bodies next to Spirit. 1729 [see MERCURY *sb.* 8]. 1894 MUIR *Alch. Ess. & Chem.* II. 12.

b. *fig.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. i. 577 He that, . . . swelt'ing at the Furnace, fineth bright Our soules dire sulphur. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 45 Melt not the golden Sulphur of your hart In following still this fond and fruitlesse art. 1618 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* v. iii. 11 Her vn-matched spirit Can iudge of spirits, that haue her sulphure in them.

+ 3. A compound of sulphur; esp. a sulphide. *Obs.* 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Ep.*, in Ashm. (1652) 111 If it please your Highnes for to reade, Of diuers Sulphurs. 1670

CARLE *tr. Valent. Nat. & Supernat. Things* 113 The Sulphur of Iron is found in the Ruby, the Sulphur of Venus in the Emerald. 1683 *Digby's Chym. Secr.* 33 Make also a Sulphur of the said Metals. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Golden Sulphur of Antimony*, is made by boiling the Dross arising in the making of Regulus of Antimony in a little more than its weight of common Water, for about half an Hour, and then straining the Liquor, there is Vinegar poured upon it; on which a Reddish or Gold-colour Powder will precipitate. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms*, Golden sulphur of antimony, golden yellow, is the hydro-sulphuret of antimony. 1853 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 39/1 The white sulphur of the alchemists.

4. **† a.** Applied to thunder and lightning, a discharge of gunpowder, etc. *Obs.*
1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. iii. 152 To tear with Thunder the wide Cheekes a' th' Ayre, And yet to change [read charge] thy Sulphure with a Boul that should but rive an Oake. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 240 The Gods throw stones of sulphur on me. 1611 *CHAPMAN* *Ilia* xiv. 346 His [sc. Jove's] sulphure casting with the blow, a strong, ynsauoury smoke. 1616 *DEUMM.* of *HAWTH. Madrigals* xviii. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 107 When first the Canon. Against the Heauen her roaring Sulphure shote.

b. Applied popularly to minerals containing sulphur or supposed to be sulphurous.

1799 *MUSSET in Phil. Mag.* IV. 381 note, When super-carbonated crude iron is run from the furnace, it is frequently covered with a scurf, which, is found to be a coating of plumbago... this substance is universally denominated sulphur and... we say that the iron is sulphur. 1872 S. DE VERR *Americanisms* 424 The term sulphur is altogether erroneously given to bituminous rocks occurring in Kentucky and Tennessee, even when no sulphur is present. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Sulphur, iron pyrites.

† c. A volcano. *Obs. rare.*

1764 *GRAINGER Sugar Cane* II. 302 note, Volcanoes are called sulphurs or sulfaterres in the West Indies.

d. *Mining (local).* Carburetted hydrogen, fire-damp.

1851 *GREENWELL Coal-Trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 53. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 276/1.

e. *Vegetable sulphur*: see *VEGETABLE a.* 7.

5. *ellipt. a.* = sulphur butterfly (see 9).
1832 J. RENNIE *Conspl. Butterfl. & M.* 2 The Clouded Sulphur (*Colias Euphranta*, Stephens). *Ibid.* 223 The Sulphur (*Tinea sulphurella*, Haworth) appears in November. 1891 B. G. JOHNS *Among Butterfl.* 111 A yellow butterfly which he at first took to be a common Sulphur. 1902 W. J. HOLLAND *Butterfly Bk.* 285 *Genus Catopistia*. (The Great Sulphurs). *Ibid.* 289 *Genus Colias*. (The Sulphurs). *Ibid.* 294 *Genus Teris*. (The Small Sulphurs).

b. = sulphur-headed cauliflower (see 9).
1842 *LOUNDON Suburban Hort.* 626 The late sulphur, sown at the same time, will come into use during April and May.

c. = sulphur-cast, -impression (see 8).

1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) III. 857 Sulphurs, impressions taken by the goldsmiths of the sixteenth century from the engravings executed on plate, paxes, &c., and which they obtained by spreading a layer of melted sulphur on the face of the plate.

6. *colloq. or slang.* Pungent talk, 'sulphurous' language.

1897 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/7 Doing nothing but sit round and talk sulphur about the new tariff. 1906 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 11 Jan. 1 By putting as much sulphur as possible into his notorious election address.

7. *attrib. and Comb. a.* Simple attrib. = Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing sulphur, as sulphur ball, bed, cure, deposit, dust, flake, flame, fume, fumigation, hill, mine, ore, salt, soap, spa, stick, vein, water, well; in medicinal preparations, as sulphur electuary, lotion, lozenge, ointment, tablet.

1590 *MARLOWE* *2d Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii. 41 As if Bellona, Goddess of the war Threw naked swords and 'sulphur-balls of fire. 1878 *Times* 10 May 4/3 There are... three great 'sulphur beds (in the land of Midian). 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1866) 571 The 'sulphur-cure for the oidium, the most formidable disease that attacks the vine. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 61/1 The 'sulphur-deposits of Sicily. 1688 *HOLME Armonny* III. xvi. (Roxb) 92/1 Little balls made up of powder wet, and rowled in 'sulphur dust. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Sulphur-Dust well sifted. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 420, I have... seen very good effects from a perseverance in the use of the 'sulphur electuary. 1800 *SHELLEY Vis. Sea* 21 Like 'sulphur-flakes hurled from a mine of pale fire. 1592 *KYD Sp. Trag.* III. xi. 76 Vpon a 'sulphur flame, Vour selues shall finde Lorenzo bathing him In boyling lead. 1856 *BUCKTON & HOFMANN in Q. J. Nat. Chem. Soc.* IX. 251 The black residue burns with a sulphur-flame. 1868 *CHAMBERS' Encycl.* X. 744/1 There is... nothing new in applying 'sulphur-fumes, as a disinfectant. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 287 Sulphur Fumes Apparatus (Adams's), for diphtheria. 1886 *FAGGE Princ. Med.* II. 665 'Sulphur lotions or 'sulphur fumigations may be substituted. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 403 This Grotto... standeth on the side and root of a 'sulphure hill. 1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2) 377/1 'Sulphur lozenges... used in asthma and in hæmorrhoids. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. iii. 320 Streams, distilling through the 'Sulphur-Mines. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 116 Grotto di cane... is nothing else but such a damp (continued by the neighbourhood of certain Sulphur-mines). 1828 *DUPPA Trav. Italy*, etc. 143 The town [of Siciliana] derives considerable advantages from sulphur mines. 1822-7 *GOOD Study Med.* (1826) V. 653 The simplest... cure is to be obtained by the 'sulphur ointment. 1675 W. SIMPSON *Sulphur-Bath Knarsb.* 4 The Salt separated from the Sulphur-water, being put into boyling Milk, will make it shill into Curds and Whey;... we... found the 'Sulphur Salt to cause a speedy separation. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 610 The patient may be washed with 'sulphur soap, or with sulphur and tar soap. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmd. & Cumbd.* vii. 45 Towards the Borders of Northumberland, is a 'Sulphur-Spaw. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 744/1 A piece of 'sulphur-

stick. 1723 *BLACKMORE Alfred* v. 150 Naphtha and 'Sulphur-Veins, that kindled rage. 1665 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 243 The first inst we arrived at the nasty Spaw, and have now began to drinke the horid 'sulfer watter. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 258 A stream of sulphur-water. 1652 J. FRENCH *Yorkshire Spaw* (title-p.) The Sinking, or 'Sulphur Well. 1675 W. SIMPSON *Sulphur-Bath Knarsb.* 1 The Sulphur-Well at Knarsbrough. 1873 *Trn. Chem. Soc.* XXVI. 1090 Two of the most noted Harrogate Spas, viz., the 'Old Sulphur Well and the 'Chloride of Iron Spa'.

b. in chemical terms, as sulphur atom, base, compound, dioxide, group, pyrites, series, trioxide, vapour.

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 64/1 The junction of one ethyl group with a 'sulphur atom in the second salt. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* i. 36 'Sulphur compound. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* xii. 126 'Sulphur [ed. 1866 Sulphuric] Dioxide, or Sulphurous Acid. 1884 *OGILVIES*, v., 'Sulphur group, the elementary substances sulphur, selenium, and tellurium; all having a strong attraction for oxygen. 1856 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Inorg.* 565 Sulphurous acid is... regarded as the starting point of several combinations belonging to the 'sulphur series. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* xiii. 129 'Sulphur [ed. 1866 Sulphuric] Trioxide, or Sulphuric Anhydride. 1844 *FOUNES Man. Elem. Chem.* 164 The density of... 'sulphur-vapour.

c. Objective and instrumental, as sulphur-bearing, -containing, -flaming, -headed, -impregnated, -scented, -smoking, -tipped ppl. adjs.; sulphur-roast vb.

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 61/2 'Sulphur-bearing Miocene rocks. *Ibid.* 64/2 A group of 'sulphur-containing acids of general formula H₂SO₄. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* (Roxb.) 198 On flintie Etneae 'sulphur-flaming mountains. 1868 'MERRIMAN 'Roden's Corner xvii. 178 The wooden, 'sulphur-baded matches supplied by the *caff.* 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* lviii. The pale 'sulphur-impregnated waters of the river Albuja. 1802 *COLERIDGE Let. to Southey* 25 Dec. The Devil 'sulphur-roast them! 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Vashiti* vi. Some red-livered, 'sulphur-scented imp of Abaddon. 1628 *MURD Doomeday* 128 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 167 Hell's 'sulphur-smoking throat. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* i. 235 Ye shall not... 'sulphur-tipt, emblaze an Ale-house fire.

8. Special combs.: sulphur acid, an old name for sulphides of electronegative metals, as arsenic, antimony; sulphur alcohol, a compound of the nature of an alcohol in which sulphur replaces oxygen; sulphur bath, †(a) a sulphur-spring; (b) a bath to which flowers of sulphur have been added, used in the treatment of skin diseases; sulphur-cast = sulphur-impression; sulphur-colour, -coloured a. = sulphur-yellow sb. and adj.; also sulphur-hued, -tinted; sulphur cone (see quot.); sulphur ether, a compound analogous to ether in which sulphur replaces oxygen; sulphur-impression, an impression taken of a seal, medallion, etc. in a composition consisting of sulphur and wax; sulphur-match, a lucifer match tipped with sulphur; sulphur-ore, an ore which yields sulphur, e.g. iron pyrites; so sulphur-pyrites; sulphur rain (see quot.); sulphur salt, an old name for a salt produced by the combination of a 'sulphur acid' with another metallic base; sulphur-shower = sulphur rain; sulphur-spring, a spring containing compounds of sulphur or impregnated with sulphurous gases; sulphur-tree, a hard-wooded tree, *Morinda lucida*, found in West Central Africa and used for building purposes; sulphur-weed = SULPHUR-WORT; sulphur-work(s), a sulphur manufactory; sulphur-yellow sb. and a., (of) the pale-yellow colour characteristic of sulphur.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. II. 507 The compounds which it [sc. sulphur] forms with arsenic and antimony... constitute 'sulphur acids. 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 643 Sulphur-acids, or Sulphanhydrides. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 553/1 'Sulphur, Selenium, and Tellurium Alcohols and Ethers. 1675 W. SIMPSON (title) A Discourse of the 'Sulphur-Bath at Knarsbrough in York-Shire. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 355 By the use of sulphur baths... all were greatly improved. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* iii. The sulphur baths of Sinuessa. 1909 *LE QUERX House of Whispers* xxviii. (1913) 195 'Sulphur-casts of seals recently acquired by that institution. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Sulphureus*, 'sulphur-colour; a pale bright-yellow, with a mixture of white. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/4 Sulphur-colour goes admirably with tan. 1811 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* VIII. ii. 480 A 'sulphur-coloured spot beneath each eye. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 863 Sulphur-coloured scabs. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts*, 'Sulphur Cone, an electrical experiment and apparatus to prove the effect of separation of the contact of two bodies, occasioning them to show signs of electricity. 1857 *GOSSE Omphalos* vii. 172 Delicate 'sulphur-hued flowers. 1840 R. ELLIS *Customs* IV. 154 Duties on... 'Sulphur Impressions, for every 1000 value £5 os. od. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 281 By means of burning 'sulphur matches in the casks. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 568 They sold sulphur matches, and old clothes, and broken glass. 1681 *GREW Muscum* III. iii. ii. 345 'Sulphur-Ore, if burnt, bath the scent of Brimstone. 1871 *Trn. Chem. Soc.* XXIV. 449 On the Roasting of Sulphur Ores, with a New Roasting Oven. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 75 The compound of Sulphur and Iron, called Martial Pyrites, or 'Sulphur Pyrites and often simply Pyrites. 1882 H. ENOMOTOS *Elem. Bot.* 132 Often in Fir forests the pollen is given off into the air in such enormous quantities that it is washed down by the rain as a yellow powder, and is popularly known as 'sulphur rain. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. II. 507 Sulphur acids... have the property of combining with other metallic sulphurets as bases, and thus of forming what are called 'sulphur salts. 1893 *Evang. Mag.* July 311 The so-called 'sulphur-showers often seen in pine forests. 1874 *Trn. Chem. Soc.* XXVII. 861 The 'Sulphur Springs of

Trentschin-Teplitz. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/6 'Sulphur-tinted nasturtiums. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeok. & Camaroms* II. 77 The 'sulphur-tree... also called brimstone-tree. 1850 *MISS PRATT Comm. Things Sea-side* i. 67 The Sea 'Sulphur-weed. 1870 *KINGSLEY At Last* ii. In 1836, two gentlemen of Antigua... set up 'sulphur works at the Souffriere of St. Lucia. 1816 *STEPHENS in Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. ii. 381 Bunting of a blood-coloured rufous; beneath 'sulphur-yellow. 1896 W. F. KIRBY *Handbk. Order Lepid.* II. 209 Of a yellow colour, varying from light sulphur-yellow to deep orange.

9. *attrib.* passing into adj. = 'Of the colour of sulphur, sulphur-coloured, sulphur-yellow', chiefly in specific names of animals having sulphur-yellow colouring, as sulphur butterfly, cockatoo, parakeet, pearl; esp. in parasynthetic combs., as sulphur-bellied, -breasted, -crested, -headed adjs.; sulphur-bottom (in full sulphur-bottom whale), a orqual of the Pacific Ocean, *Balanoptera sulphurea*, having yellow underparts; also sulphur-whale.

1884 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 431 *Myiodynastes luteiventris*, 'Sulphur-bellied Striped Flycatcher. 1782 *CREVECEUR Lettr. Amer. Farmer* vi. (1783) 111 The 'sulphur-bottom, river St. Lawrence, ninety feet long. 1904 F. T. BULLEN *Creat. Sea* xiv. 177 A huge sulphur-bottom whale... which... attains a maximum length of one hundred and fifty feet. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 6 Feb. 3/3 The 'sulphur-breasted toucan. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 207 'Sulphur butterflies hover here early in the spring. 1891 B. G. JOHNS *Among Butterfl.* 98 The Brimstone or Sulphur butterfly. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 8/5 White or 'sulphur-chain-stitch. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Forbid Banns* 73 Did you ever hear a real 'sulphur cockatoo in its own woods, mister? 1811 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* VIII. ii. 480 Smaller 'Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, *Psittacus sulphureus*. 1842 *LOUNDON Suburban Hort.* 626 'Sulphur-headed [cauliflower], of which the best variety is the Ports-mouth. 1811 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* VIII. ii. 428 'Sulphur Parakeet. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 152 The 'Sulphur Pearl (*Margaritita palealis*, Stephens). a 1866 J. W. DAWSON in *Bortwick's Br. Amer. Rar.* 221 Another orqual... is known from its yellow belly as the 'sulphur-whale.

† b. as adj. Sulphureous, sulphurous. *Obs.*

1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* II. i. Came Hector's ghost, With ashy visage, bluish sulphur eyes. 1596 *Edward* III. iii. i. 121 Stir, angry Nemesis, the happie helme, That, with the sulphur battels of your rage, The English Fleet may be disperse and sunke.

Sulphur (sɜːlˈfʊr), v. [f. *SULPHUR sb.* Cf. *F. soufrer*, Du. *solferen*, *sulferen*]

In Urquhart's *Kabala* (1653) i. xvii. 'sulfured, hopary-mated, moiled and beipst 'renders *Sulfre et habatiné* of the original. Urquhart's copy of the French no doubt had *sulfre*, the reading of the first ed., and app. the source also of Cotgrave's *sulfre* (glossed 'sulfated; also, distempered'). Modern editors explain *sulfre* as = made mad.

1. *trans.* To fumigate with burning sulphur, e.g. for the purpose of bleaching goods, disinfecting, preventing fermentation in casks; to sprinkle (plants) with flowers of sulphur to prevent mould or the like; also, to put (wine) into casks that have been fumigated with sulphur.

1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 363 note, When the stockings were perfectly new, or the black dipd afresh, and the white newly cleaned and sulphured. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 281 For the purpose of sulphuring wines. 1867 *BLOXAM Chem.* 198 Casks for wine or beer are sulphured in order to prevent the action of any substance contained in the pores of the wood. 1883 *STRATTON Hops & Hop-pickers* 24 Sulphuring the hop is frequently used to destroy mould insects. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 608/1 Immediately after... they blossom the vines are sulphured, to keep off the *Oidium*.

2. To treat with sulphur waters. *rare.*

1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* I. 255 The season had not begun, few having been yet sufficiently sulphured and bathed elsewhere to come here to be braced.

3. To fasten firmly with mollen sulphur. *rare.*

1867 *Chambers' Jnl.* Sept. 624/1 An iron hook sulphured into a small glass flask.

Sulphurage. *rare.* [f. *SULPHUR sb.* + -AGE.] = SULPHURING 2.

1851 *Butler, Wine-dealer*, etc. 28 This *muet* never ferments, or if it show the slightest sign of doing so, the sulphurage is renewed.

† **Sulphurate**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *sulphuratus*, f. *sulphur*: see -ATE 2. Cf. It. *solfato*.] Made or consisting of, or resembling, sulphur; containing sulphurous gases.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* v. xvi. 189 A pale sulphurate colour. 1662 *CHARLETON Myst. Viuturs* (1675) 182 A fresh Cask, newly formed with a Sulphurate Match. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimogr.* (1894) 28 Taking... strong waters, sulphurate, and Plague waters.

Sulphurate (sɜːlˈfʊrɪt), v. *rare.* [f. *SULPHUR* + -ATE 3, or back-formation from next.] *trans.* To combine with, or convert into, sulphur; to impregnate with, or subject to the action of, sulphur.

1757 *tr. Henckel's Pyritologia* xiii. 248 When I would try to make ores from metals... I am obliged to use metallic earths, or formal metals, also real sulphur and arsenic, in order either to arsenicate, or sulphurate the former. 1852 *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict.* II. (1863) 277/1 Sulphurate, *soufrer*, *ensoufrer*; *convertir en sulfure*.

Sulphurated (sɜːlˈfʊrɪt), ppl. a. [f. late L. *sulphuratus* *SULPHURATE a.* + -ED 1.]

† 1. Sulphurous. (In fig. context.) *Obs.*
1609 (Br. W. BARLOW) *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 165 The sulphurated fuel of all disloyalties.

2. Chiefly *Chem.* Combined or impregnated with sulphur: applied chiefly to sulphides. † *Sulphurated hydrogen gas*: hydrogen sulphide,

sulphuretted hydrogen. (Survives chiefly in terms of the Materia Medica.)

1747 tr. Astruc's *Feveres* 269 The sulphuretted oil of juniper.
1757 tr. Henckel's *Pyritologia* ix. 133 Sulphurated ores.
1790 KERR tr. Lavoisier's *Elem. Chem.* x. 211 The sulphurated hydrogen gas. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 768 The sulphurated mass being brought into fusion. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 89 Potassa sulphurata. Sulphurated Potash. Sulphuret (or Sulphide) of Potassium. The Sulphuret of Potassium was formerly known by the name of Liver of Sulphur. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Sulphurated bath. Sulphurated potassa 2, water 100 parts; dissolve. *Ibid.*, Sulphurated oil, balsam of sulphur. *Ibid.*, Sulphurated water, a solution of sodium monosulphide and sodium chloride.

†3. = SULPHURED 2. Obs.

1753 Chambers' *Cycl.*, Sulphurated Wine.

Sulphuration (sŭl'fūr-ā-shŭn). [Now rare or Obs. [f. SULPHUR v. or SULPHURATE v.: see -ATION. Cf. F. *sulfuration*. (L. *sulfuratio* = vein of sulphur.)]

1. Anointing with sulphur. rare.
1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Freethinking* § 50 Charms, sulphurations, dippings in the sea.

2. Fumigation with sulphur; = SULPHURING 2.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* i. l. iii. x. 294 Sulphuration (is) exposure to the vapour of sulphur. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1218 Sulphuration, is the process by which woollen, silk, and cotton goods are exposed to the vapours of burning sulphur, or to sulphurous acid gas. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 93 When the paper is nearly dry, it must be exposed in a closed vessel to sulphuretted hydrogen gas. It is then a second time submitted to sulphuration. 1858 [see SULPHURING 2. 2. b.]

3. Combination with sulphur.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 511 Pelletier says 300 parts Tin weigh after Sulphuration 116.5. 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 531 A sulphuret of the first degree of sulphuration. 1834 TURNER *Chem.* (1847) 425 The two lowest degrees of sulphuration, the tetrasulphuret and disulphuret.

4. Treating with sulphur, vulcanization.
1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 366 The sulphuration of caoutchouc, a valuable invention.

Sulphurator (sŭl'fūr-ā-tŭr). [See SULPHURATE v. and -OR.] An apparatus for sprinkling plants with flowers of sulphur, fumigating with sulphur, or the like.

1851 *Catal. Great Exhib.* ix. I. 366/2 Sulphurator and fumigator, to diffuse powdered sulphur for destroying mildew. 1884 OGILVIE, *Sulphurators*, an apparatus for fumigating or bleaching by means of the fumes of burning sulphur. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 921/1 Sulphurator, an apparatus for applying sulphur fumes, as in disinfecting.

†**Sulphure**. *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *sulphure*, *sulfure* (Nomencl. Chimique, 1787): see -URE.] = SULPHIDE sb.

1794 PEARSON tr. Morveau's *Chem. Nomencl.* 35-6 Sulphures, or Sulphures; they were formerly called Hepars or Livers. 1806 S. PARKES *Chem. Catech.* (1819) 544 Sulphures, or Sulphurets, combinations of alkalies, or metals, with sulphur.

†**Sulphureal**, a. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. L. *sulphureus* SULPHUREOUS + -AL.] Sulphurous. So †**Sulphurean**, †**Sulphureate** adjs.

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ire.* (1633) 65 They sent such a number of damned souls into the sulphureall pits, [etc.]. 1607 R. CLAREW tr. Estienne's *World of Wonders* A2, Those tartarean woods, and sulphurean lakes. c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 758 Though vnto y^e poyson'd lake shee went, Vncapable shee was of y^e sulphurean sent. 1632 LITINGWOT *Trav.* I. 21 The Sulphurean mountaine. *Ibid.* ix. 391 A sulphureat Riuer.

Sulphured (sŭl'fŭrd), ppl. a. [f. SULPHUR sb. + -ED, after late L. *sulphuratus*.]

1. Full of, or charged with, sulphur; sulphurous.

1605 Gunpowder Plot in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 15 Sulphured smoke, furious flames, and fearful thunder. 1693 J. SALTER *Triumphs Holy Jesus* 2 A fury. Toss'd a sulphur'd Brand. 1796 R. POLWHELE *Influence Local Attraction* II. xvii, A myriad that escap'd the doom, Cling to the sulphur'd spot. 1801 MOORE *King* 212 A sulphured smoke Came burning in his breath! 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 358 Storm, thunder, fire, against the mountains driven, Rake deep their sulphur'd sides.

2. Of wine (see quot.).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Wine*, Sulphur'd Wine, is that put in Casks wherein Sulphur has been burnt; in order to fit it for keeping, or for Carriage by Sea.

3. Bleached by exposure to the fumes of sulphur. 1908 *Anim. Managem.* (Vet. Departm., War Office) Index, Sulphured oats.

†**Sulphureity**. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *sulphureitas*, f. L. *sulphureus* SULPHUREOUS: see -ITY.] Sulphureous quality or nature.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. 85 The Aqueitie, Terreitie, and Sulphureitie Shall runne together againe. 1651 FLEMING *Distill.* vi. 176 He saith that imperfect bodies have superfluous humidities, and sulphureity generating a combustible blacknesse in them. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 613 By its sulphureity it will mix it self with the sulphureous salt of calcined Tartar.

Sulphureo- (sŭl'fŭr-ēō), used as combining form of L. *sulphureus* SULPHUREOUS in the sense of 'sulphureous and ...'

1677 E. BROWNE *Trav. Germany*, etc. 161 Baths, esteemed to be Sulphureo-nitrous. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 1004 A Sulphureo-saline Spring. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* Y yyy, These sulphureo-aerial Particles in the Leaves. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 853 The sulphureo-reguline substance. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Jorra* 46 (*Cynocybe*) *sulphuracea*, Ach. sulphureous or sulphureo-virescent, apothecia sulphureo-suffused, or with flavo-virescent, naked, elongate stipites.

Sulphureous (sŭl'fŭr-ēōs), a. Also 6 sulphureus, 8 sulfureus. [f. L. *sulphureus*, f. *sulphur*: see SULPHUR sb. and -EUS. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *sulfureo*.]

1. Of or pertaining to sulphur; full of, containing, or consisting of sulphur.

In the first two quotes, the reference is to SULPHUR sb. 2.
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 There bee two Great Families of Things. Sulphureous and Mercuriall. 1646 Sir I. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 335 So doth fire cleanse and purifie bodies, because it consumes the sulphureous parts, which before did make them foule. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 60 A very sulphureous Soil. 1731 In *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 270 The Millipedes or Woodlice have a sulphureous spirit in them wch I have known do wonders on weak constitutions. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. viii. 36 Any sulphureous substance, mixed with iron, produces a very great heat by the addition of water. 1807 BYRON *Elegy on Newton's Abbey* xv, War's dread machines, dart destruction in sulphureous showers. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 217 Where the air is heated by smoke-fumes or by fermenting stable dung, it may be charged with sulphureous or other noxious gases. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv. (1878) 386 The sulphureous rain (fire and brimstone) destroyed them all!

b. Of sulphur springs or waters.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 34 Those sulphureous Bathes which were neere unto Cameriacum. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov. 1644, Neere the towne is a sulphureous fontaine which continually boils. 1799 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 25 The patients lie up to their chins in hot sulphureous water. 1797 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* I. 99 The Harrowgate, or any other sulphureous water will have a good effect. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 479/1 Sulphureous mineral waters have been so named from the sulphuretted hydrogen gas with which they are impregnated. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 61/1 Natural sulphureous waters, especially hot springs, readily deposit sulphur.

†c. *Old Path.* Consisting of 'sulphur' as one of the principles of matter; (of disease) arising from 'sulphurous' matter.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. x. 120 Such diseases as have their original from this Sulphureous and salt matter. *Ibid.*, Some sulphureous, Mercuriall, or saltish and tartarous disease. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. 430/2 Chologoga, medicines that purge Sulphureous and Bilious humours. 1704 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 141 The Curative Indications in this Cause are, to divide and break asunder the Sulphureous Filaments, and ill digested Particles of the Aliments.

2. Derived or emanating from sulphur; hence, having the qualities associated with (burning) sulphur; applied chiefly to cloud, smoke, odour.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1907) II. 142 The water of the baynes . . . having sumwat a sulphureus and sumwat onpleasant savor. 1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* Wks. 1904 I. 360 A sulphureous stinking smook. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb. 1645, Gaping, . . . chasms, out of which issued such sulphureous blasts and smoke [etc.]. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xv. 509 Aetna vomiting sulphureous Fire. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 492 Sulphureous odours rose, and smouldring smoke. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 56 The flash is sudden, the noise is loud, a sulphureous smell ensues. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 201 No sulphureous or other disagreeable effluvia is ever given out by hot-water pipes when they become leaky, as is the case with flues when they are not air-tight. 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* 22 The dense sulphureous vapour that swept down from the mountain.

b. Thundery. rare. (Cf. SULPHUREOUS 2 b.)

1751 EARL ORRERY *Rem. Swift* (1752) 58 King William in hopes to dispel this sulphureous body of clouds [etc.].

3. *allusively and fig.* †a. Hellish, satanic. *Obs.* 1624 T. TAYLOR 2 *Serm.* II. 24 We remember not that they digged a sulphureous pit in 1605, wide enough to swallow three whole kingdoms. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 202 The sulphureous and sanguineous or bloody order and fraternity of Romish Jesuites.

b. Full of the 'sulphur' of hell.

1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* II. 66 Hell and damnation has been denounced . . . in a stile so horribly sulphureous, that [etc.]. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Apr. 1 They would be under the absolute sway of the most sulphureous preacher of the neighbourhood.

4. Sulphur-coloured; sulphur-yellow. Also, of the bluish colour of the flame with which sulphur burns.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Sulphureous, . . . of the colour of Sulphur or Brimston. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxix, The accumulating clouds, assumed a red sulphureous tinge that foretold a violent storm. 1796 SOUTHEY *Donica* xxvi, The hollow'd tapers dimly stream'd A pale sulphureous light. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, Ghost of Fadon xxix, Till the flame . . . burn'd Of clear sulphureous blue. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii, 279 Sulphureous (Sulphureus). Yellow with a tint of green. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xii. 258 The evening sun imparts a sulphureous hue.

†5. *Chem.* Sulphureous acid (gas): sulphurous acid (gas). Sulphureous hydrogen: sulphuretted hydrogen. Sulphureous salt (see quot. 1790). Sulphureous spirit: ? sulphur dioxide. *Obs.*

1794 J. HAARIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., After the Spirit and Oil of Vitriol are in distillation of that Mineral, driven out by a most Violent Fire . . . into the Receiver. They commonly Rectifie the Matter in a Glass Body; and the first Spirit that rises then with a very gentle degree of Fire, is called the Sulphureous Spirit of Vitriol. 1789 J. KIRBY 1st Pt. *Dict. Chem.* 6/2 The sulphureous acid, and the marine deplogisticated acid destroy vegetable colours, and change them to white. 1790 KERR tr. Lavoisier's *Elem. Chem.* 220 note, The only one of these salts known to the old chemists was the sulphite of potash, under the name of Stahl's sulphureous salt. 1794 PEARSON tr. Morveau's *Chem. Nomencl.* 4 The word Sulfite denotes compounds consisting of the Sulphureous Acid and each of the above twenty-six different kinds of substances. *Ibid.* 30 Sulphur, which by combining with

Oxygen and Caloric produces sulphureous Acid *Gaz.* 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 297/2 Springs, one of which is impregnated with sulphureous hydrogen gas. 1872 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Wks. 1840 IV. 23 He (ac. Stahl) discovered . . . the nature of sulphureous acid.

Hence Sulphureously adv., Sulphureousness.

1677 [see SULPHUREOUSLY adv. quot. 1638]. 1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. x. II. 83 Sulphureousness of the Soil. a 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 82 The Sulphureousness of its Smell and Taste. 1727 S. HALLS *Statistical Ess.* (1731) I. 311 In proportion to the sulphureousness and thickness of those fumes. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/1 The air still smelt sulphureously.

Sulphuret (sŭl'fŭr-ēt). *Chem.* [ad. mod. L. *sulphuretum*: see SULPHUR sb. and -URET. Cf. SULPHURE.] = SULPHIDE sb. (Now only in Materia Medica and Mining.)

1790 KERR tr. Lavoisier's *Elem. Chem.* 249 One part ore of molybdena, which is a natural sulphuret of that metal, is put into a retort. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. II. 65 Sulphuret of alkali. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 395 Sulphuret of lime (calcareous liver of sulphur). 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 499 The potash combines with the sulphur of the sulphuret of antimony, and forms sulphuret of potash. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 639 Lead is obtained from ore, and from its being generally combined with sulphur, it has been denominated 'sulphuret'. 1839 DE LA BACHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. x. 287 The sulphuret of zinc (the Black Jack of the Cornish miners). 1852 ROYLE *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 87 Potassii Sulphuretum. Sulphuret of Potassium. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Sulphurets, in miners' phrase, the undecomposed metallic ores, usually sulphides. Chiefly applied to auriferous pyrites. 1895 *Daily News* 25 June 9/5 Tons of sulphurets treated, 398.

attrib. 1877 RAYMOND *Dict. Mines & Mining* 75 Sulphuret-concentration. . . Sulphuret-reduction. 1882 *Rep. Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 261 A strong vein of sulphuret ore.

Sulphuretted (sŭl'fŭr-ēt-ēd), a. *Chem.* Also †-eted. [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Combined chemically with sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.

Sulphuretted hydrogen: hydrogen sulphide, H₂S, a colourless gas with a very offensive odour, prepared by the action of diluted hydrochloric or sulphuric acid upon iron (ferrous) sulphide.

1805 W. NISBET *Dict. Chem.* 373 [New name] Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, [old name] Hepatic air. 1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) I. 155 Hydrogen gas, . . . when procured from zinc and dilute sulphuric acid, . . . is contaminated with sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, Sulphuretted Alcohol, a solution of sulphur in alcohol; obtained by boiling them together. *Ibid.*, Sulphuretted Spirit, a compound of sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia. 1845 BALLARD & GARROD *Mat. Med.* 396 Sulphuretted Waters. All these contain hydro-sulphuric acid (sulphuretted hydrogen). 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* 63 The sulphuretted essences contain sulphur. To this class belong the essential oils in mustard, . . . garlic, asafetida, etc.

Sulphuric (sŭl'fŭr-ē-ik), a. [ad. F. *sulfurique* (Nomencl. Chimique, 1787): see SULPHUR sb. and -IC 1.]

1. *Chem.* Sulphuric acid, a highly corrosive oily fluid (hydrogen sulphate, H₂SO₄), also called oil of vitriol, in its pure state a dense liquid without colour or smell; prepared on a large scale for use in arts and trades by burning iron pyrites or sulphur and leading the fumes, together with oxides of nitrogen and air, over into chambers into which jets of steam are forced.

Formerly used also for sulphur trioxide, sulphuric acid gas, SO₃; also called anhydrous sulphuric acid.

1790 KERR tr. Lavoisier's *Elem. Chem.* 355 Fluid substances, such as sulphuric and nitric acids. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. 5 The solution of indigo in the sulphuric (vitriolic) acid. 1794 PEARSON tr. Morveau's *Chem. Nomencl.* 3 These three species are named the Sulphureous, the Sulphuric, and the Oxygenated Sulphuric Acids. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 420 Sulphuric acid is the union of oxygen and sulphur. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 169 Salt-cake process. This process consists in the decomposition of salt by means of sulphuric acid. attrib. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. (1842) 393 A sulphuric acid bath . . . may be used with great advantage in the desiccation of particular gases. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 339 Sulphuric acid baths exerted a favourable influence on the eruptions. 1851 *Catal. Great Exhib.* IV. 1077 Sulphuric acid clay, known in trade under the denomination of aluminas. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. Sulphuric Acid, Sulphuric Acid Lemonade, is made by adding together sulphuric acid, water, and syrup.

b. With qualifying word, as concentrated, dilute, glacial, Nordhausen (see these words).

Anhydrous sulphuric acid, sulphur trioxide. Fuming sulphuric acid, a mixture of sulphuric acid and sulphur trioxide. German sulphuric acid = NORDHAUSEN.

1790 KERR tr. Lavoisier's *Elem. Chem.* 372 Concentrated sulphuric acid. 1800 [see GLACIAL 2 b]. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* s.v., Nordhausen or German sulphuric acid. 1867 Chambers' *Encycl.* IX. 203/1 Sulphuric Anhydride, formerly known as Anhydrous Sulphuric Acid.

c. Related to or derived from sulphuric acid.

Sulphuric anhydride: sulphur trioxide. Sulphuric ether, ethylic or vinic ether, a compound formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon spirits of wine. Sulphuric oxide: sulphur trioxide.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* III. 96 Ether, sulphuric. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (ed. 2) iii. § 6. 245 The hydrocarbons of this class combine readily with sulphuric anhydride [ed. 1857 anhydrous sulphuric acid]. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 566 Sulphuric Oxide or Anhydride, SO₃. Anhydrous Sulphuric Acid. *Ibid.* 576 Sulphuric Chloride, SO₂Cl₂. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xvii. 449 For barely visible redness formic ether is more opaque than sulphuric.

† 2. Consisting of or containing sulphur. *Obs. rare.*
1794 HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 205 In the deflagration of sulphur, while the phlogistic part escapes in light, the proper sulphuric matter is oxygenated. 1811 PINKERTON *Fetral* II. 62 The rocks of common salt, with the bituminous, sulphuric, and metallic.

Sulphuriferous (sulfū'rifē'us), *a. rare.* [f. SULPHUR sb. + -IFEROUS.] Containing sulphur; sulphurous.

1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* II. 275 Beelzebub, ... a song l. Give ear While Beelzebub breathes his sulphuriferous strain. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1229/1 Sulphuriferus, sulphuriferous.

† **Sulphurine**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SULPHUR sb. + -INE.] Cf. OF. *sulfurin*, *sulphurin*, Pg. *sulfurino*.] Sulphurous.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Sulphurine*, of or pertaining to, like or of the quality of sulphur.

Sulphuring (sulf'ur-ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SULPHUR sb. + -ING.]

† 1. The action of dipping in sulphur. *Obs. rare.*
1648 HEXHAM II, *Een besolferinge*, A Sulphuring, or a dipping in brim-stone.

2. Exposure to the fumes arising from burning sulphur, to produce whiteness in fabrics, to prevent fermentation in casks, to disinfect, etc.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 273 Sulphuring serves to give to silk destined for white stuffs, as well as to woollen cloth, the highest degree of whiteness to be obtained. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 281 Whatever care is taken in the racking of wines, they will again ferment, unless they undergo the operation of sulphuring. 1858 HOBLYN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 8), *Sulphuration*, *Sulphuring*, the subjection of woollen and other articles to the fumes of burning sulphur, or sulphurous acid, for decoloring or bleaching purposes. 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico Print.* 63 The effect of sulphuring upon woollen goods is not simply that of whitening, it gives also lustre and brilliancy. 1885 HUMMEL *Dyeing Textile Fabrics* 112 Gas Bleaching, Stoving, or Sulphuring.

3. The sprinkling of plants with flowers of sulphur to prevent or destroy mildew.

1891 *Daily News* 28 July 6/6 The only thing which planters have to all appearance to fear is mould, judging from the free application of the process of sulphuring.

4. (See quot.)

1880 J. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 57 The *bête noire* of sulphuric acid making is 'sulphuring', or 'subliming'. This is caused by the admission of an insufficient amount of air below the grates of the burners, free sulphur being sublimed and carried forward into the chambers, where it floats upon the surface of the acid.

5. *altrib.*

1839 URK *Dict. Arts* 1218 Sulphuring-rooms are sometimes constructed upon a great scale. 1851 *Catal. Great Exhib.* vi. 1. 275/2 Sulphuring apparatus. 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico Print.* 64 A sulphuring stove was in constant work within fifty yards of it. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 822/2 Thom's sulphuring process [of bleaching wool].

† **Sulphurous**, *a. Obs.* Also **sulphuryose**, **6 sulph-**, **sulfurous**, **8 sulphurous**. [ad. OF. *sulphureux* or *L. sulphureus*: see SULPHUR sb. and -IOUS.] = SULPHUREOUS, SULPHUROUS.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* viii. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 172 [That] his fatness sulphureous be ninyshyd in hym whych ys infectuose. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 833 Outset with slicht sulphurous. And suddant mort. 1560 — *Seven Sages* 38 O suttell Serpent sulphurous. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iii. (Qo. 1600), Spare no sulphurous [ed. 1616 sulphurous] jeast that may come out of that sweatie Forge of thine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. i. 268 At Lypara and those sulphurous Isles. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 13 That Canon of Trent, which discharge a sulphurous Anathema against the doctrine. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 23. 30 Even on a sudden was that faire skie turned into a sulphurous and most dismal skie. 1683 DIGBY'S *Chym. Secr.* 46 Filter and evaporate, and you shall have a Sulphurous Salt. 1698 FEYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 235 Through kindled Fires from sulphurous Caverns. 1701 WARWICK *Mem. Chas. I.* 18 A sulphurous vapour flew from an unadvised mouth of Mr. Clement Cooke. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 390 A remarkable Well, which being emptied, there presently breaks out a Sulphurous Vapour.

Hence † **sulphuriously** *adv.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 31 Aden is seated low, sulphuriously [ed. 1677 sulphureously] shaded by a high barren Mountain; whose brazen front scorches the miserable Towne, yeele a perfect character of Turkish baseness.

Sulphurity (sulfū'riti), *rare.* [f. SULPHUR sb. + -ITY.] Sulphurousness. *His Sulphurity*, Satan. 1650 ASHMOLE tr. *A. Dee's Fasc. Chem.* in *Chym. Collect.* II. 22 Fire extracts that which exists in the interiors of things, and feeds on the sulphurity [orig. *sulphureitatem*] of them. 1915 *Spectator* 14 Aug. 213/1 His Sulphurity stirs supine mankind into fruitful hustling.

Sulphurize (sulf'ur-ize), *v.* [a. F. *sulfuriser* (Lavoisier, 1789): see SULPHUR sb. and -IZE.]
1. *trans.* To cause to combine chemically with, or to be impregnated by, sulphur; to convert into a sulphur compound.

1794 [see SULPHURIZED]. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 314 Sulphurized alcohol. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 597/2 Re-agents, either oxidising or sulphurizing. 1873 HAYNE in *Tristram Moat* 397 Some stumps [of palm-trees] remain not petrified, but, if I may be allowed the expression, 'sulphurized'. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 173 To further sulphurise bitumen. M. Valenta dissolves in grammes of sulphur, in a sufficient quantity of bisulphide of carbon.

2. To treat or dress with sulphur; to vulcanize (rubber).

1846 *Mech. Mag.* 4 July 2/2 Cutta percha either sulphur-

ised or unsulphurised. 1901 *Lancet* 26 Jan. 252/1 Sulphurised catgut.

3. To fumigate with burning sulphur.
1866 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* I. 466/2 Sulphurizing.—The common process by which fermentation is checked... is called sulphuring or stumming. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 222/1 Sulphurizing is a process which is especially applied to sweet white wines. 1883 HALDANE *Workshop Rec. Ser.* II. 205/2 Large commercial packages... cannot efficiently be sulphurized without... spreading out the contents. *Ibid.*, Tightly-closed sulphurizing chambers.

Hence **Sulphurized** *ppl. a.* († sulphurized) *hydrogen gas* = sulphuretted hydrogen, **Sulphurizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (see quots. above); **Sulphurization**, the action of sulphurizing.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 395 The smell of sulphurized hydrogen gas, (hepatic air). 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 455 These (expedients) were Torrefaction, Sulphurization. 1852 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVI. 502 Finally came vulcanization—i.e. sulphurization. 1883 J. ELLIS in *Nat. Temp. Advocate* Sept., Preserved from fermentation... by sulphurization.

Sulphurous (sulf'ū'rus, in *Chem.* use *sulfū'ros*), *a.* Also **6 sulphurus**, **-urus**, **6-7 -orous**, **7 sulfurous**, **7-8 sulph'rous**, **7, 9 (U.S.) sulfurous**. [ad. L. *sulphureus* (whence OF. *sulphureux*, from 14th cent.), or f. SULPHUR sb. + -OUS. In sense 5 ad. mod. F. *sulfureux* (Nomencl. Chimique, 1787).]

1. = SULPHUREOUS 1.

1530 PALSGR. 326/2 Sulpherus, of the nature of brimston, *sulphureux*. 1582 STANYHURST *Ensis* II. (Arb.) 66 *Eich* path was fulsome with sent of sulphurus orpyn. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 221 *Aqua vitæ* is the Sulphurous part of Wine. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mund.* v. § 2 (1643) 122 Lightning... cometh from sulphurous and other poysonous metallic substances. 1686 *Land. Gas*, No. 2163/2 Fire-balls, and other Sulphurous Fire-works. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i. The slimy and sulphurous substance called naphtha. 1873 CROOKES tr. *Wagner's Handbk. Chem. Technol.* 257 Alum-shale or schist is a sulphurous iron pyrites. 1879 FARRAR *S. Paul* (1883) 484 Amid the sulphurous storm, she gazed back on the voluptuous ease of the City of the Plain.

b. = SULPHUREOUS 1 b.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 489 The waters called sulphurous, contain sulphuretted hydrogen. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* III. 34 Sulphurous mud-springs.

2. = SULPHUREOUS 2.

1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* v. Gij, A Sulphurous stench. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elia* II. 420 The Ile of Folgo, which casteth out sulphurous [ed. 1630 sulphury] flames. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 68 The sulphurous moist Vapours, which are of a fierce and sharp Nature are evaporated. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. x. 104 A strong sulphurous stench. 1868 MISS BRADDOCK *Dead-sea Fruit* II. i. 18 The sulphurous odours of a brickfield.

b. Applied to thunder and lightning (*poet.*), † hence to thundery or sultry weather. Also *occas.* volcanic. Cf. SULPHUREOUS 2 b.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *M.* II. ii. 115 Mercifull heaven, Thou rather with thy sharpe and sulphurous bolt Splits the . . . gnarled Oke, Than the soft Meritill. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 204 Cracks Of sulphurous roaring. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 The weather was very sulphurous and raging hot. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 4 I have found the Aire as sulfurous and hot in England. . . as in the hottest seasons at Jamaica. 1667 MILTON *P.* I. i. 171 The Sulphurous Hail Shot after us in storm. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xiv. A sulphurous hill. 1820 WOKOSW. *San Salvador* 5 Sink (if thou must) as heretofore, To sulphurous bolts a sacrifice.

c. Of or belonging to (the smoke of) gunpowder.

1620 DEKKER *Dreame* 6 The Canons Sulphurous thundering. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxix. 264 When Edenbrough and Leeth, into the air were blown With powder's sulphurous smoke. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 24 Where furious Frank and fiery Hun Shout in their sulphurous canopy. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Corinth* xxix. From every crevice comes the shot; From every shatter'd window pour The volleys of the sulphurous shower.

3. *allusively* and *fig.* a. Pertaining to sulphur or brimstone as an adjunct of hell or the infernal regions; hellish, satanic. Also, pertaining to or dealing with hell-fire.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 3 When I to sulphurous and tormenting Flames Must render up my selfe. 1605 — *Lea* iv. vi. 130 There's hell, there's darkness, there is the sulphurous pit. 1682 CREECH tr. *Lucretius* III. 26 No Hell, no sulphurous Lakes. 1812 SHELLEY *Devils Walk* 138 His sulphurous Majesty. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. i. 4 Like Satan rising from the sulphurous flood. 1886 H. W. BEECHER in *Christ. World Pulpit* XXIX. 761 Their hands [sc. pirates'] are red with blood; their hearts are sulphurous. 1903 J. C. SMITH R. Wallace 126 The sulphurous theology of the North of Scotland.

b. In immaterial sense: Fiery, heated.

1611 B. JOHNSON *Catiline* III. G 3, She has a sulphurous spirit, and will take Light at a sparke. a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Agst. Abused Love* 87 And with a pandar's sulph'rous breath inflam'd, Became a meteor, for destruction fram'd. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 138 Quenching his glorious lust in dirty puddles. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* x. ii. II. 583 Duc de Rohan rose, in a sulphurous frame of mind.

c. Of language, expression: Characterized by heat; in recent use, blasphemous, profane.

[1616: see SULPHUROUS quot. 1599.] 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 78 And so on through many other sulphurous pages. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain Talk* II. 69 The sulphurous satire which he points with such deadly fire at the very Society which makes him fashionable. 1879 [see SULPHUROUS]. 1897 C. MORLEY *Stud. Board Schools* 3 He used strong language... sulphurous words, and the very biggest D's, I was assured.

4. = SULPHUREOUS 4. Also *adub.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii, Burning sulphurous-blue,

... it still shines. 1899 W. T. GREENE *Cage-Birds* 50 The Sulphurous Finch. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 17 June 6/5 Her dress of sulphurous green cloth.

5. *Chem.* Designating compounds in which sulphur is present in a larger proportion than in sulphuric compounds. *Sulphurous acid*: (a) more fully, *sulphurous acid gas* († *air*), an old name for sulphur dioxide; (b) the acid (H_2SO_3) resulting from the combination of sulphur dioxide with water.

Sulphurous oxide or *anhydride*: sulphur dioxide, SO_2 , a transparent colourless gas with a pungent and suffocating smell, obtained by burning sulphur in dry air or oxygen. Hence, designating compounds derived from sulphurous acid, as *sulphurous chloride*, *ether*.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* Pref. p. xxviii, The sulphurous combinations. *Ibid.* 223 The sulphurous acid is formed by the union of oxygen with sulphur by a lesser degree of oxygenation than the sulphuric acid. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos. Wks.* 1840 IV. 25 Sulphurous acid air. 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xx. 89 Mercury, and concentrated sulphuric acid were sealed up in a bent tube and... heat was carefully applied. Sulphurous acid gas was produced where the heat acted. 1848 FOWNES *Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 392 Sulphurous ether, AcO_2SO_2 . 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 540 Sulphurous Oxide, or Sulphurous Anhydride, SO_2 . *Ibid.* 542 Sulphurous Chloride, $SOCl_2$. Chloride of Thionyl. Sulphurous Chloraldehyde. 1897 H. ALDER-SMITH *Ringworm* (ed. 4) 185 Sulphurous acid... is an excellent parasiticide.

Hence **Sulphurously** *adv.*, in a sulphurous manner; esp. with 'sulphurous' language.

1879 FRANCES H. BURNETT *Haworth's* II. vii. 81 Haworth stopped him by swearing again, something more sulphurously than before. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* II. 218 The morning dawned sulphurously hot. 1897 ANNE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 73 Dr. Browne sulphurously insisting on his wife receiving this 'lady' with cordiality.

† **Sulphur viv, vive**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *sou(l)fre* *vif*: see SULPHUR sb. and VIVE.] = next.

c 1400 MAUMDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Pe preste... lays herapon diuerse spiceries and sulphure vive [ed. 1839, v. 48 Sulphur vif]. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 145 Mercury and Sulphure vive. 1540 tr. *Vigo's Lyl. Pract.* A vij b, Take a quantitie of Sulphur vyfe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 556 The sulphur-vif is digged out of the mine such as we see, that is to say, transparent cleere, and greenish. 1683 DIGBY'S *Chym. Secr.* 5 Sulphur-vive, which is clear and transparent in pieces.

|| **Sulphur vivum** (sulf'ur vāi-vōm). [L. = living sulphur.] Native or virgin sulphur; also, in a fused, partly purified form (see quot. 1855).

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. 66 Take of Sulphur vivum as much as you please. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sulphur*, *Sulphur Vivum* is thus called, as being such as it is taken out of the Mine. 1855 J. SCOFFERN in *Orri's Circ. Sci.*, *Elem. Chem.* 337 The first rough process of purification consists in exposing the sulphureous materials to a temperature above the fusing point of sulphur... The fused sulphur, brought to this condition, is poured off and allowed to consolidate. It is still far from pure, and is known in commerce under the name of sulphur vivum.

Sulphurwort (sulf'urwōrt). [f. SULPHUR sb. + WORT. Cf. G. *schwefelwurz*.] An umbelliferous plant, *Pucedanum officinale*, having pale-yellow flowers; hog's fennel.

Marsh Sulphurwort, *P. palustre*.

1578 LYTH *Dodoens* 298 Of Horestrange or Sulphurwort. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccc. 866 Sulphurwort or Hogs Fennell, hath a stiffe and hard stalke full of knees or knots. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. 1049 Sicilian Thapsos burn'd with Sulphurwort. 1777 JACOB *Cat. Plants* 89. 1858 IRVINE *Illustr. Handbk. Brit. Plants* 596. 1906 *Essex Rev.* XV. 167 The rare sulphurwort... is still abundant at Landmere.

Sulphury (sulf'uri), *a.* Also **6 sulfury**, **sulpherie**, **6-7 sulphurie**, **sulph'ry**, **7 sulfrie**, **sulphory**, **7, 9 (U.S.) sulfury**. [f. SULPHUR sb. + -Y.]

1. Consisting of, containing, or impregnated with sulphur; = SULPHUROUS 1.

1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 154 The yron bath more force, bycause it is not cleane of the sulpherie partes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* III. 200 That Bathonian Spring, Which from the sulphury mines her medicinal force doth bring. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 34 The gross Sulphury oars. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. II. 429 Planetary Warmth... may stir the Nitrous Spirit, as well as enflame the Sulphury Particle. 1799 [see SULPHUR 4 b]. 1861 GAIRNE *Edward Forbes* x. 289 The *Stalact* clustered along the banks of a sulphury pool. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/2 Sulphury iron.

2. = SULPHUROUS 2.

1614 GORGES *Lucan* VII. 267 The sulfrie aire rusts murthering Steele. 1630 [see SULPHUROUS a. 2, quot. 1625]. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 555 Dido shall come, in a black Sulph'ry flame. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* VIII. 51 Sulph'ry stench and boiling drench. 1823 PRAED *Troubadour* II. 553 What a villanous, odious, sulphury smell!

b. = SULPHUROUS 2 b.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilid* XIII. 225 A ferie Meteor, with which, Ioues sulphrie hand Opes heauen. c 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 50 High mountains... have... shops for sulph'ry thunder. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* III. xxxvii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 3 Had Sicily Her Etna lost, this sulphury Region Would shew it her in multiplicity. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxxviii, Death rides upon the sulphury Siroc. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Lands Saracen* 77 (Cent.), A hot, sulphury haze.

c. Pertaining to gunpowder.

1823 BYRON *Island* III. I, The fight was o'er, and sulphury vapours upward driven Had left the earth, and but polluted heaven. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 274 Iron hailing of pitiless death from the sulphury smoke.

3. a. = SULPHUROUS 3 a.

1830 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. I. 115/1 The sulphury Necromantic Cookes. 1848 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* viii. cxxii, His [sc. Lucifer's] sulphury face. *Ibid.* xv. xlvii, Mighty Terror stopp'd the sulphury road Of their rank breath [sc. of the peers of hell]. [1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Donne Sat.* iv. 184 note, They both call out as if they were half stifled by the sulphury air of the place.]

b. = SULPHUROUS 3 b.

1593 MARLOWE & DEKKER *Lust's Dominion* II. v, Sulphury wrath having, entered into Royall breasts: Mark how it burns.

4. = SULPHUREOUS 4.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 260/2 *Sulphurinus*, sulphury in tint. 1903 19th Cent. Dec. 971 The common Dutch black and sulphury grapes. 1905 E. CHANDLER *Unveiling of Lhasa* xiv. 266 The willows were mostly a sulphury yellow.

Sulphuryl (sŭl'fūril). *Chem.* Also -yle. [f. *SULPHUR* sb. + -YL.] The radical SO₂.

1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 198 SO₂CL₂. It is sometimes called chlorosulphuric acid... It is also known as chloride of sulphuryl. 1880 CLIMMINSHAW *Watts' Atom. The.* 199 That the substituting value of sulphuryl is twice that of acetyl. attrib. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 135 Sulphur dioxide unites with chlorine to form sulphuryl chloride, Cl₂SO₂.

Sulphhydrate (sŭl'f(h)ai'dret). *Chem.* Also sulf-, sulph-hydrate. [f. *SULPH-* + *HYDRATE* sb., after F. *sulphhydrate*.] A salt of sulphydric acid or hydrogen sulphide; a compound of a metallic atom or radical with the group SH; a hydrosulphide.

1852 tr. *Regnault's Elem. Chem.* II. 539 Sulphhydrate of sulphide of potassium KS, HS. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1226/2 *Sulphhydrate*, term for a genus of salts resulting from the combination of hydric sulphide with sulphobases. 1868 FOWNES *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 10) 223 Alkaline sulph-hydrates. 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 169/1 Sulphhydrate of Potassium.

Sulphydric (sŭl'f(h)ai'drik), a. *Chem.* Also sulf-, sulph-hydric. [f. *SULPH-* + *HYDRIC*, after F. *sulphydrique*.] = SULPHURETTED. *Sulphydric acid* (gas): hydrogen sulphide, sulphuretted hydrogen. *Sulphydric ether* (see quot. 1852).

1838 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* I. 84 Sulphydric acid produced a slight discoloration. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* V. 137/2 He had succeeded in depriving gas, of its ammonia and its sulph-hydric acid. 1854 tr. *Regnault's Elem. Chem.* II. 538 Sulphydric Ether C₂H₅S₂ is prepared by passing chlorohydric ether through an alcoholic solution of monosulphide of potassium.

Sulphdryl (sŭl'f(h)ai'dril). *Chem.* [f. *SULPHYDRIC* + -YL.] The radical SH.

1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 653/1.

Sulpician (sŭl'pī-shān), sb. (a). *Ecc.* [ad. F. *sulpicien*, f. (St.) *Sulpice* (see def.).] One of a congregation of secular priests founded in Paris in 1642 by the Abbé Olier, priest of the parish of St. Sulpice, mainly for the training of candidates for holy orders; as *adj.*, belonging to this congregation.

1786 tr. *Dulaure's Pogenologia* p. iii. note, The Sulpicians alone have withstood this fashion with a laudable resolution. 1850 NEWMAN *Diffic. Angl.* I. x. (1891) I. 322 A school of opinion... withstood by the Society of Jesus and the Sulpicians. 1892 *Month Nov.* 312 The Sulpician seminary at Issy. 1904 Q. Rev. Jan. 289 A text-book written by a Sulpician and published under the imprimatur of the Archbishop of New York.

Sulsee: see *SUFF* note.

Sultan (sŭl'tān), sb. Also 6 *soltano*, 6-7 *soltan*, *sultano*, 7 *soultan*, *sultain*(e), *sulthan*, 8-9 *sultaun*. [a. F. *sultan* (from 16th c.) or ad. med.L. *sultānus*, ad. Arab. سلطان *sulṭān* king,

sovereign, queen, power, dominion; cf. med.Gr. σουλτάνος, Pr., Sp. *sultan*, It. *sultano*, Pg. *sultão*. See also the doublet *SOLDAN*.]

1. The sovereign or chief ruler of a Mohammedan country; in recent times, *spec.* the sovereign of Turkey. Also formerly, a prince or king's son, a high officer.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 63 marg., The Soltane of Alcayr in Egypte. *Ibid.* 329 Among the Tartars, ... Chan, signifieth a kyng, Soltan, the soonne of a kyng. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. l. 26 A Persian Prince That won three fields of Sultan Solymān. 1617 MOAYSON *Itin.* i. 66 Vpon that side the Sultan of the Turkes incamped. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 36 Most of the Mogul of Surat's Sultans and Capitaines are by birth Persians. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 395 Where The Persian in Echabtan sat, ... the Sultan in Bizance. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 334/1 Sultan Mahomet, eldest Son of the Grand Signior. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. vii. 260 In Turkey, where every thing is centered in the sultan or his ministers. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 365 Among these chiefs, one of the most powerful was the Sultan of Yodhyakarta. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 Feb. 1/2 The Sultan of Turkey is the best hated man throughout his dominions.

b. Taken as a type of magnificence; also attrib. 1864 ALLINGHAM *Lawrence Bloomfield* xii. 648 The billowy hills, cloud-shadow'd, roll'd Like spotted sultan-serpent, fold on fold. 1901 *West. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 12/1 Tennyson... said he considered Norfolk turkeys the very Sultans of their breed.

c. Used with allusion to an Eastern ruler's harem; also attrib.

1872 COVES *N. Amer. Birds* 229 The sultan of the dung-bill with his disciplined harem. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* vii. 7 Our sultan goat [L. *vir gregis ipse caper*].

2. An absolute ruler; *gen.* a despot, tyrant. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* viii. cxxii, The routed Grot its awful Srol (sc. Lucifer) knew. 1662 WINSTANLEY *Loyal Martyrol* (1665) 33 Their Sultan Cromwell. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* ii. i, Love reigns a sultan with unrival'd sway.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx, He would be generous-minded, Sultan as he was, and raise up this kneeling Esther.

1865 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xx. i, The Sultan, as we name him. 3. (orig. + *sultan*(s) flower.) Either of two species of sweet-scented annuals, brought originally from the East, usually distinguished as the purple or white sweet sultan, *Centaurea* (*Amberboa*) *moschata*, and the yellow (sweet) sultan, *C. (A.) suaveolens*.

1630 PARKINSON *Parad.* 327 *Cyanus floridus* Turcicus. The Sultans flower. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. iv. 64/2 The Sultans flower is purple, and the Thrum almost white. 1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl. Suppl.*, App., *Sultan-flower*, a name sometimes used for the *cyanus*, or blue bottle.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* June 69 Flowers, in Prime, or yet lasting, ... Sultans. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cyanus*, The yellow sweet Sultan. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 116 Many different sorts [of annuals]: such as... sweet sultan. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 238 Those sweet sultans are run very much to leaf.

4. A small white-crested species of domestic fowl, originally brought from Turkey. Also attrib. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 526 Sultan Cockerel and Two Pullets, quite new, &c. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 645/2.

5. In full *sultan hen*, etc. (F. *poule sultane*): = SULTANA 6.

1882 'OUIDA' *Marennum* I. 149 The innumerable pools and streams, which are... known only to the sultan-hen and the wild duck. 1884 COVES *N. Amer. Birds* 675 *Ionornis*, Sultan Gallinules.

6. attrib. and Comb., as *sultan-like* adj. and adv.; *sultan-bird* (see quot.); *sultan-pink*, red, a rich dull pink, red; + *sultan*(s) flower (see 3). (See also senses above.)

1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 539 *Parus* may be glossy greenish-black and yellow, as in the 'Sultan-bird' (F. *sultancus*). 1697 H. ST. JOHN *To Dryden in D's Virg.*, So, 'Sultan-like in your Seraglio stand. 1811 SCOTT *Pirate* xxix, An arrogant pretender to the favour of the sisters of Burgh-Westra, who only hesitated, sultan-like, on whom he should bestow the handkerchief. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 48 A turbaned sultan-like creature. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 Some such colour as 'Sultan pink' or tapestry blue. *Mod. Adv.* The World's Classics... Published in... 'Sultan-red' Leather.

Hence *Sultan v. intr.*, to rule as a sultan, play the despot, tyrannize.

1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (ahr. ed.) III. 409 Here Janshah abode, Sultaning over them for a year and a half.

Sultan, variant of SULTANE Obs.

Sultana (sŭl'tānā). Also 7 *sultanna*, 9 *sultanah*; pl. 7 *sultanaes*, 7-8 -a's. [a. It. (Sp., Pg.) *sultana* fem. of *sultano* SULTAN.]

1. The wife (or a concubine) of a sultan; also, the queen-mother or some other woman of a sultan's family.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 The Sarail of Sultana, wife to the great Turke. 1599 DALIAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 60 One hour after him [sc. the Grand Signior] came the Sultana his mother. 1625 PUCHANAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. xv. § 1. 1581 The Queene, the other Sultanas, and all the Kings women. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2198/1 The Grand Signior offers all his Treasure to be employed in the War. The Sultana 4000 Purposes, of 500 Crowns each. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 509 The bright Sultanas of his Court appear. 1758 *Cent. Mag.* VI. 467/1 A Sultana, inclosed in a Seraglio, shall govern the whole Ottoman Empire. 1821 BYRON *Juan* vi. lxxxix, Rose the sultana from a bed of splendour. 1879 FARAR *St. Paul* (1883) 731 Had not Hadassah been a sultana in the seraglio of Xerxes?

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1838 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 232 Took my place in the front of Nell's box, between two very pretty sultanas she had provided for me, Georgiana O'Kelly and Miss Burne. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, The elderly sultanas of our Vanity Fair. 1850 -- *Fendennis* vii, It was hard, that the matron should be deposed to give place to such a Sultana. 1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Assyria* vii. II. 168 The monarch and his sultana.

2. A mistress, concubine.

1703 FARQUHAR *Twin-Rivals* v. i, I'll visit my Sultana in state. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 78 A person who in youth only was superior to his reigning Sultana. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, The favourite sultana of the last Laird, as scandal went—the housekeeper of the present. 1885 MOLLOY *Royalty Restored* II. 83 Her card tables were thronged by courtiers eager to squander large sums for the honour of playing with the reigning sultana. *fig.* 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 22 The Rose... Sultana of the Nightingale. 1886 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi, Shine on, (bright moon) sultana of the soul!

+ 3. = SULTANIN. Obs. rare^o.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sultanin*, or *Sultana*, a Turkish coin of gold worth about Seven shillings six pence.

+ 4. = SULTANE 3. Obs.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* II. xlv, Those great Ladies... with their Flandan, Top-knots and Sultana's. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* i. i, [It] would as ill become me, as a Sultana does a fat body.

+ 5. A Turkish war-vessel. (Cf. SULTANE 4.) Obs.

1798 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Sultana is also a Turkish Vessel. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* I. 74 The Grand Signior is equipping a Squadron of Ten Sultana's. 1758 *Cent. Mag.* VIII. 167/2 The Fleet for the Black Sea will be reinforced by several Sultanas. [1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 377 The term Sultana is a poeinty.]

6. Any bird belonging to either of the genera *Porphyrio* and *Jonornis*, found chiefly in the W. Indies, southern U.S.A., and Australia; the purple gallinule or porphyrio. Also attrib.

1837 Partington's *Brit. Cycl.*, Nat. Hist. II. 609/2 Sultana Hen (*Gallinula porphyrio*). 1840 Currier's *Anim. Kingd.*

249 The Common Sultans (*Fulica porphyrio*, Lin.), a beautiful African species. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 297 The Hyacinthine Gallinule... or Sultana Fowl, is an exaggeration of the Water Hen. 1871 DOWETT *Ranolf* xiv. iv, Black Sultana-birds.

7. In full *sultana raisin*: A kind of small seedless raisin produced in the neighbourhood of Smyrna.

1841 Penny *Cycl.* XIX. 274/1 Muscatels, blooms, sultanas, raisins of the sun, and leasias. 1873 *Punch* 27 Dec. 262/1 Oysters, forcemeat balls, plovers' eggs, and Sultana raisins. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 258/2 Sultana seedless raisins are the produce of a small variety of yellow grape.

8. A confection of sugar.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sultane* (Fr.),... among Confectioners, a kind of Sugar-work made of Eggs, Powder-sugar, and fine Flower.] 1862 FRANCESCATI *Royal Eng. & For. Confect.* 282 A Sultana made of Spun Sugar in the form of a Summer Bower.

9. (See quot.)

1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Diel. Mus. Terms*, *Sultana*, a violin with strings of wire in pairs, like the either or cittern. It was similar to the *Streichsither*.

10. attrib. and Comb.: *sultana* mother, the mother of the reigning sultan; *sultana* queen, the favourite concubine of a sultan; hence, a favourite mistress; also *fig.* (See also 6 and 7.)

1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3088/2 Who was advanced to that Station by the Interest of the 'Sultana Mother. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiii. vii. 326 The greatest part... he sent to the sultan, the sultana mother, and the kishar aga. 1668 DEVOEN *Secret Love* iii. i, You are my 'Sultana Queen, the rest are but in the nature of your Slaves. 1645 DISRAELI *Sybil* v. i, The victim of sauntering, his sultana queen.

Hence *Sulta-naship*, the position of a sultana.

1647 JAMES Russell vi, 'Very well, then, he rejoined, with a bitter sneer, 'you will soon be one of a harem! I wish you joy of your sultanaship!'

Sultanate (sŭl'tānē), [f. *SULTAN* sb. + -ATE¹. Cf. F. *sultanat*.]

1. A state or country subject to a sultan; the territory ruled over by a sultan.

1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* xvii. 337 The independent sultanate of Achin. 1880 K. JOHNSTON *Land. Geogr.* 392 The island of Zanzibar, which forms a central point of the Sultanate.

2. The office or power of a sultan.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 Dec. 1/1 The shadow of the Sultanate is not favourable to the growth of capable successors. 1896 MARO, SALISBURY in *Times* 10 Nov. 5/1 Through the channel of the Sultanate.

+ **Sultane**. Obs. Also 7 *sultain*(e), 7-8 *sultan*. [ad. F. *sultane* (Cotgr., 1611), fem. of *sultan* (see SULTAN). Cf. SULTANA.]

1. = SULTANA 1.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 79 The King... gave them great commands in his Army... one of them married the Sultane of Bisnegar. 1664 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2086/2 The Grand Signior and all the Sultanes coming to the Wedding.

2. = SULTANIN.

1812 JAS. I. *Proclam. conc. Bringing of Gold etc. into the Realm* 14 May, For Sultaines being xxiij. Carrots, i. grains fine, at least the ounce. iij. d. viij. s. viij. d. 1813 T. MILLER tr. *Mexia's etc. Treat. Anc. & Mod.* I. i. 768/2 A Sultain of Gold. 1832 LITTON *Trav.* vii. 301 Five Sultans of gold... amounting to thirty five shillings sterling. 1704 J. PIRTS *Acc. Moham.* vii. 91 A Sultane, i.e. nine or ten Shilling.

3. A rich gown trimmed with buttons and loops, fashionable in the late seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries.

1889 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2498/4 A black Sultan with gold buttons and loops. 1690 EVELYN *Mund. Mul.* 2 Nor demy Sultan, Spagnolet, Nor Fringe to sweep the Mall forget. 1734 GAY *Distress'd Wife* v. vii, My Lady will travel in her Sultane, I suppose. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philos.* I. 183 Her muslin Sultane.

4. A Turkish war-vessel.

1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3128/1 Two of the Enemies Ships, called *Sultanes*, were sunk. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 4940/1 All the Fleet is return'd... except six Sultans and two Gallies remaining with the Captain-Basha.

5. A sofa, settee. (Cf. OTTOMAN sb.2)

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxvi, I shall have an excuse to squeeze into the Sultane which is so 'happy as to bear the weight of Beaufort.'

Sultane, obs. form of SULTAN.

Sultanesque (sŭl'tānē'sk), a. [f. *SULTAN* sb. + -ESQUE.] Characteristic of a sultan.

1861 G. A. LAWRENCE *Barren Honour* I. vii. 147 After a superb and sultanesque fashion. 1871 *Routledge's Eng. Boy's Ann.* 303/2 His Sultanesque proposal [of marriage].

Sultaness (sŭl'tānēs). Now rare. Also 7 *sultan*(n)esse. [f. *SULTAN* sb. + -ESS¹.]

1. = SULTANA 1.

1611 COTGR., *Sultane*,... a Sultanesse; or souveraigne Princesse. 1613 PUCHANAS *Pilgrimage* iii. ix. 240 marg., The Letters of the Great Turke to the Queene, and of the Sultanesse. 1670 *Land. Gaz.* No. 546/3 The differences between him and the Sultanes his Mother. 1776 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 114/1 The first and favourite sultanes of the Grand Signior. 1837 HOOD *Desert. Born* 111, I begg'd the turban'd Sultanes the issue to forbear.

b. attrib.: *sultanesque* mother = *sultana*-mother. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 208 A Royal Mosque, built, and endowed by the Sultanes-Mother. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 475 She is called *asaki sultanesque*, that is to say sultanesque-mother.

+ 2. = SULTANIN. Obs.

1643 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 286 They know the bottom of their servitude by paying so many Sultaneses for every head.

Sultanic (söltæ-nik), *a.* [f. SULTAN sb. + -IC.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a sultan; hence, despotic, tyrannical.

1817 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 208 Princess Melechsala terminated the long series of the Sultanic progeny. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 738 The representative of sultanic dignity. 1878 J. MORLEY *Stud. Lit.* (1891) 301 Those who did not choose to submit to his Sultanic despotism. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 27 Jan. 3/4 Living under conditions of Sultanic luxury. + **Sultanin**. *Obs.* Also 7 **sultanine**, -een, -on(e). [ad. It. *sultanino*, or F. *sultanin* (cf. Pg. *sultanin*), ad. Arab. سلطان *sultānī* SULTANY.] A

former Turkish gold coin valued at about 8s.

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. (1614) 175 The Maronites... pay the Turke large tribute: Namely, for every one about 12 years old 17 Sultanines by the year. 1617 MORVON *Itin.* i. 276 In Turkey the gold zechines of Venice are... preferred even before their own Sultanones of gold. 1690 DAYDEN *Don Sebastian* i. i. He paid me down for her upon the nail a thousand golden Sultanins. 1694 *London Gaz.* No. 3002/2, 1100 Sultanens in Gold. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* v. i. (1782) II. 182 A present of jewels worth two thousand sultanins of gold.

Sultanism (söltāniz-m). [f. SULTAN sb. + -ISM.] Rule like that of a sultan; absolute government; despotism, tyranny.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 354 Our admiration of chivalry and sultanism. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* 161 That certain sultanism of his brain, which had hitherto in a good degree remained unmanifested. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* (1890) 88 Asiatic sultanism was set up, and all public functions fell into the hands of military officials. 1884 — *Short Hist. Nap.* I (1886) iii. § 4. 113 The rising sultanism [of Napoleon in 1804].

Sultanist (söltānist). *rare.* [f. SULTAN sb. + -IST.] One who rules as a sultan; an absolute ruler; a despot, tyrant, autocrat.

1659 *Quarries Prop. Officers Armie to Parl.* 2 The late Sultanist (Oliver Cromwell)... by the assistance of his Mamalukes... assumed the stile of Protector.

Sultanize (söltāniz), *v. rare.* [f. SULTAN sb. + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To rule as a sultan or despot.

1772 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 5 Mar. Fifty grand signors have lost their heads for one Charles I., and he might have kept his, if he had not sultanized.

2. *trans.* To make sultan-like or despotic.

1901 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 73 The orientalist, in this case the somewhat sultanized, Englishman.

Sultanny (söltānri). *rare.* [f. SULTAN sb. + -RY.] = SULTANATE 2.

1621 BACON *Adv. touching Holy War* (1620) 129 The Sultanny of the Mamalukes. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 732 The first shaking of the Sultanny.

Sultanship (söltānshp). [Formed as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. = SULTANATE 2. *rare.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. ii. 197 The Sultanship of the Chalipha. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 218 When he resigned the Sultanship to his brother. 1832 *Examiner* 505/1 Pleading for the importation of a Turkish Sultanship.

2. The personality of a sultan; his sultanship, applied as a mock-title to a despot or tyrant.

1822 BYRON *Yvan* VIII. cix. They tell... Upon his angry sultanship. 1850 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxvii. The idea of his having a rival... never entered his Sultanship's head. 1862 MISS BRADTON *Lady Audley* vii. If all the divinities upon earth were ranged before him, waiting for his sultanship to throw the handkerchief.

+ **Sultany**. *Obs.* Also 7 **sultanie**, -ee. [ad. Arab. سلطان *sultānī* adj. imperial, sb. kingdom, sultanin, f. سلطان *sultān* SULTAN sb. Cf. med.L. *soltania*.]

1. = SULTANATE.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxv. 89 Two great Lords... fell out about the Sultanie or Vice-royship of that land. 1660 H. MORE *Myrt. Gall.* v. xvi. 189 The four Sultanies of the Turkish dominion, Bagdad, Casarea, Aleppo, Damascus. 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Prophecies* (1814) I. 355 The Euphratean horsemen of the four Turkish Sultanies. 1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 205 Bajazet... received from him a patent of sultany.

2. = SULTANIN.

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* x. (1614) 68 A Sultanie for every poll. 1615 W. BEOWELL *Arab. Trudg.* A Sultanie is a piece of gold of the value of 7s. 6d. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 522 A Sultany is equal to the Chechini of Venice, and sixscore Aspers amount to a Sultanie. 1674 JEAKE *Arithm.* (1696) 134 At Aleppo, the Exchange is made by Sultanies of 120 Aspers.

+ **Sulter**, *sb. Obs. rare.* 1. In 7 **sultr**. [f. SULTER v.] A spell of sultry weather; in quot. fig. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 116 This Rain of Fertility after Englands Sultr of war and dissension.

+ **Suiter**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **sowiter**, **soulther**, 6-7 **soulter**. [Perhaps for **sulwiter*, cogn. with SWALTER, SWELTER.] = SWELTER 2.

1581 [see SULTERING]. 1594 *Sec. Rep. Dr. Faustus* vi. D. 3b. A place... so sultring with hote burning furnaces. 1628 CLEVELAND *Recantation* 16 Thus to be furnish'd then, is just as tho a man should hatch his dwelling house with snow, which melts, drops, sultens, and consumes away Even the time of one sun-shining day. 1626 PEATLY *Clavis Myst.* ii. 14 Envy and malice sultred within him, but brake not out into an open flame. 1654 GANTON *Plans. Notes* III. i. 64 Horse and Asses tr'd, and sultred with the heat of the day. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III. 719 Sultring within, it [sc. a mount] casts up Pitchy Smoke.

Hence + **Sultering** ppl. *a.*, sweltering, sultry.

1581 STUDELEY *Seneca's Hercules* iv. 210 Euen now Ap.

polloes sowltring car did fame about my face. *Ibid.* II. Chor. Sultringing fyre. 1594 *Scimus* K 2, When sultring heat the earth's green children spoiles. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xlvii. 880 Fedious travaile and sultring heat. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. xxiv. 150 All that valley was sultring hotte, and the toppes of the mountaine sunke downe. 1628 F. FLETCHER *World Encomp.* by Sir F. Drake 12 We felt the effects of sultring heat.

Sulthan, *obs. form of SULTAN.*

Sultrily (søltrili), *adv.* [f. SULTRY *a.* + -LY 2.]

With sultry or oppressive heat.

1855 BROWNING *Serenade at Villa* 12 Earth turned in her sleep with pain, Sultrily inspired for proof. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills Shatemuc* xxiv. The day grew sultrily warm.

Sultriness (søltrinēs). [f. SULTRY *a.* + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being sultry; sultry heat.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 8 Vet had they then made a fire, never considering the sultriness of the weather. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 125, I staid here till Four in the Afternoon to avoid the Sultriness of the Weather. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. v. 183 An idea of sultriness and suffocating warmth. 1813 BYRON *Glaucour* 300 'Twas sweet of yore to see it [sc. the stream] play And chase the sultriness of day. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xx. Somewhat sleepy with the sultriness of the afternoon.

Fig. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vii. My youth flourished in the unwholesome sultriness of a blighted atmosphere. 1886 'M. FIELD' *Brutus Ullor* i. v. The sultriness of lust is in the air.

Sultrume, variant form of SHELTRON 1 *Obs.*

Sultry (søltrī), *a.* Also 6-7 **sultrie**, 7 **soultrie**, -ie, **sowltry**. [f. SULTER v. + -Y. Cf. SWELTERY.]

1. Of the weather, the atmosphere, etc.: Oppressively hot and moist; sweltering.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* II. i. 133 The spring, Whom Sommers pride (with sultrie heate) pursues. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 101 *Ham.* The wind is Northerly... Mee thinks it is very sultry, and hot for my Complexion. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 65 The complexion of the Air is generally more silent... In Sultry Weather. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. vii. 213 We had now for several days together close and sultry weather. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* viii. 102 In this valley it is much more sultry than on the outside of the hilly range. 1871 MISS BRADTON *Fenton's Quest* i. A warm summer evening, with a sultry haze brooding over the level landscape.

b. Of places, seasons of the year, etc.: Characterized by such weather.

1620-6 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* 473 Wks. (Grosart) II. 13 A sowltry Summer's entente. 1704 POPE *Summer* 65 When weary reapers quit the sultry field. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. v. 181 The coast of Brazil is extremely sultry. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxii. A beautiful evening, that had succeeded to a sultry day. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 274 The rigorous winters and sultry summers. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* i. (1875) 6 They... pierced the sultry intricacies of tropical forests.

o. Of the sun, etc.: Producing oppressive heat.

poet. 1697 DAYDEN *Æneid* VII. 309 Such as born beneath the burning Sky, And sultry Sun betwixt the Tropicks lye. 1704 POPE *Summer* 21 The sultry Sirius burns the thirsty plains. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 297 Neither mist, Nor freezing sky nor sultry, checking me. 1804 CAMPBELL *Turkish Lady* 5 Day her sultry fires had wasted. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Nourmahal* 50 When Day had hid his sultry flame Behind the palms of Baramoule.

2. Figurative and allusive uses.

a. Chiefly poet. (a) Associated with oppressive heat; characterized by the overpowering heat of toil; hot with toil.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 28 What time the Gray-fly winds her sultry horn. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* III. i. Vou were not form'd to run in natures herd, Sultry, and elbow'd in the crowd of slaves. ? 1824 COLERIDGE *First Adv. Love* 5 The sultry bind... stays his reaping. 1833 TENNYSON *Palace Art* 77 The reapers at their sultry toil.

(b) Characterized by the heat of temper or passion; hot with anger or lust.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1246 Stalking... in a sultrie chafe. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 195 His [sc. Pan's] shorter breath, with sultry air, Pants on her neck. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 741 The clouds [are] The dust that waits upon his sultry march, When sin hath mov'd him, and his wrath is hot. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 78 Sultry and imperious, brutally and petty tyrannical to his own immediate entourage. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems, Poppy* iii. With mouth wide a-pout for a sultry kiss.

b. *colloq. or slang.* (a) 'Spicy', 'smutty'.

1887 KIPLING *Tales fr. Hills* (1888) 175 Clean-built, careless men in the Army... told sultry stories till Riley got up and left the room. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 4/3 A comedy of exceedingly sultry complexion.

(b) Of language: Lurid, 'sulphurous'.

1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Oct. 1/2 Certainly no bishop ever heard more sultry or variegated language in his time. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 3/3 She makes the mission ladies' flesh creep, she's that sultry with 'er tongue.

(c) 'Hot', 'warm', lively.

1899 CONAN DOYLE *Duet* xviii. I shall make it pretty sultry for you down at Woking. 1905 H. A. VACHELL *Hill* iv. 76 The Caterpillar would have made things very sultry for him.

c. In book-names of some birds, indicating a reddish tinge.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. ii. 455 Sultry [Warbler]... The edges of the feathers rufous. 1815 STREPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. ii. 544 Sultry Finch, *Strigilla calida*... upper parts of the body pale rufous brown.

Hence **Sultry** *v. trans.*, to make hot.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems, Ode Setting Sun* x, Cold

as the new-sprung girlhood of the moon Ere Autumn's kiss sultry her cheek with flame.

Sulve, *obs. form of SELF.*

Sulver, *obs. form of SILVER *a.* and sb.*

Sulwe, **Sulwines**: see SOLWE, SOLWINESS.

+ **Sulgart**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*¹. [prob. f. Gaelic *soilleir* bright.] app. Bright, dazzling.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ProL. 64 Lusty Flora did hyr blomis spreid Under the feit of Phebus sulhart steid.

+ **Sulye**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5 *soillie*, 7 *soillzie*;

b. 5-6 *soulze*, *sulze*, 5 *sulye*, 6 *sulze*, *sulz*(i)e.

[*Sc. var. of SOIL sb.* 1] Soil, ground; land, earth.

a. 1434 *St. Andrews Reg.* (Bann. Club) 424 To brek stanyis and away leid thru be landes... withoutyn... spilling of his soillie. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Baron Courts* c. 65 § 1 Gif any beast... be founden within the Lordship, and the soillie of any man.

b. 1483 *Acts Parl. Scot.*, *Jas. III* (1814) II. 161/2 Pe ground & sulze of be samyn lands. 1493 *Reg. Aberdeen.* (Maitl. Club) I. 334 Pe soule ande manns of Innernoth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. i. 76 The riche sulzie triumphall Of Aphrik boundis. 1546 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* II. Infra solum, territorium et lie sulzie ejusdem. 1592 *Ibid.* 710/2 Terras husbandias... infra villam, territorium et lie sulzie de Reidpeth.

Sum (søm), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-8 **summe**, **sune**,

4-5 **soume**, 4-6 **somme**, chiefly *Sc.* **sowm**, 4-8

chiefly *Sc.* **soume**, **sowme**, 5-6 **som**, 5-7 **some**,

5-8 **summ** (6 **soom**(e), **soume**, *Sc.* **soum**,

soumme, 7 **somm**), 4-**sum**. [*a.* AF., OF. **summe**,

somme, from 13th cent. = Pr. **soma**, **somma**, It.

somma, Pg. **summa**, Sp. **suma**; -L. **summa** fem.

(*sc. res, pars*) of **summus** highest, for ***supmus**,

superl. of stem *sup-* of **super** above, **superus** higher

(see **SUPERIOR**). Cf. MDu. **somme** (*Du. som*),

MLG., MHG., G. **summe**.]

1. A quantity or amount of money.

a. **sum of money, gold, silver, & pence**, etc.

c. 1290 *Beket* 386 in *J. Eng. Leg.* 117 Pe king nam fro 3er to 3ere... ane summe of panes i-deld bi ecche side. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21423 A summe [Gilt. summe, *Fairf.* *somme*] o moniee.

13... *Evang. Nicod.* 853 in *Herrig's Archiv* LIII.

407 A somme of tresore haue paitane. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 108 With syk a somme of gold. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) II. 13 To whom the Emperour had leyde hem to wedde, for a gret summe of Sylvre. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictesby* Ivory or viroone bone is bought for a grette somme of gold. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxix.

12, I tukt fra my Lord Thesaurar Ane soume of money for to waite. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 296

Quhill thame selles they redeimed with a soum of siluer.

1632 *Gateway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 484 What some or sonies of monie is due. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 109. 32 He supply'd her... with a convenient Summ of Money. 1797 S. & H. *Lex Cantab.* T. (1799) I.

329 My father... had long ago vested large sums of money in foreign banks. 1839-41 LANE *Arabian Nts.* I. 71 The servant receives presents of small sums of money. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 534/1 Suppose that several sums of money are added, and the farthings amount to 29 [etc.].

b. **absol.** = 'sum of money'.

Principal sum: see **PRINCIPAL** *a.* 6.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 60 They gonnen trecte, Hir prisoners to chaungen... And for the surplus yeven sommes grete. c. 1386 — *Frankl.* T. 492 What somme sholde this Maistres grete be? c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 104 Pe somme pat his citee yelder jeryly comner to fyue hundred thowsand florenze. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 4

Vf any of the Collectours... reare more somme than... owe to be areared in or upon any Tnun. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxii. 28 With a greate summe obtayned I this freedom. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. iii. 137 He shall... make assurance here in Padua of greate summes then I have promised. 1690 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 27 That the said soume is only to be payed to the collateral aires of the said Lord William. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* (1713) 245 Any Principal or Sum pat to Interest. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii. Montoni had lost large sums to Verezzi. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii. Such moneys as he required beyond the very moderate sums which his father was disposed to allow him. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* III. The Central Southern Syndicate had paid Dick a certain sum on account for work done.

c. A quantity of money of a specified amount.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. ProL* & T. 811 The somme of forty pound. 1450 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* V. 425 note, The said sowm of five markis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seleidan's Comm.* 173 He kept to himselfe the money that his brother left... to the some of LX thousande crownes. 1679-88 *Money's Secr. Seru. Chas. II & Jas. II.* (Camden) 2 Six other sumes of 150^l each. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 151 All & haill the soume of ten thousand merks Scots money. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 165/2 The above sum of 758^l 16s. 4d. 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 38 The sum of £178. 45. 10d.

d. **Gross sum**, **sum in great or gross**, **lump sum**.

1421 in *Rymer Fœdera* (1710) X. 162/2 The said Ambassadors shall cast to what Some the Wages above-said wole drawe to for every of hem... and profre hym that Some in grate. 1523 etc. [see **GROSS** *a.* 6]. 1612 HIERON *Life & Death Dorcas* 8, I am forced... in stead of a bill of particulars, which in this case wold be very comfortable, to present all in one grosse summe. 1642 COKE *Instit.* II. 659 The rent was paid as a summe in grosse. 1821-2 SHIELLY *Chas. I.* II. 272 The expenses... Have swallowed up the gross sum of the imposts. 1867 etc. [see **LUMP** sb. 1 8].

e. **transf.** A quantity of goods regarded as worth so much. *Obs.* (Cf. **SUM** sb. 2.)

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12866 Pan payet kyng Priam all the pure sowmes of gold, & of gay sylver, & of goode wetele. 1422 VONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 172 A grette Some of catele to charlys appertenyng. 1528 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 175 Newby sold... a serten sum of malte. 1680 *Acts Assembly Nevins* (1740) 6 The Sum of One hundred Pounds of Moscovoado

Sugar for every such Office. 1872 SCHERK DE VERE *Americaniensis* 64. The term *Sumus* of Tobacco, which is still occasionally met with in official papers, has its origin in the fact that for many generations, in old Virginia times, all taxes raised for the support of government officers, ministers, etc., were assessed in so many pounds of tobacco.

† f. A unit of coinage; a money of account. *Obs.* 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (ed. 2) xii. 117 The Greeke summes were a Mina and a Talent.

† 2. A number, company, or body (of people); a host, band. *Obs.*

Frequent in ME. alliterative poetry.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 509 Of þat soumme 3et aín soumme such sotez. As lyttel barnez on barne þat neuer bale wrozt. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 606 Thus they seable in sortes, summes fulle huge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1136 A soume of soudours. c 1450 *Mirke's Pestil* 189 Pay gedryt a grete soume of men ynto þe castell. 1570 *Dre Math. Pref.* a j, The best Rules... for ording of all Companies, summes and Numbers of men. 1601 BERTON *Ranish Soule Wks.* (Grosart) l. 71 By Him Who should both Death and Hell destroy, And be the Saviour of His chosen soume.

† 3. *Arith.* A number; occas. a whole number as distinguished from a fraction. *Obs.*

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 90 Be which [sc. algorism] multiplicacioun is mad and diminucioun Of summes be the experience Of this Art and of this science. 1543 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 118 (E.E.T.S.) 2 For example I will set downe this soume 287965. *Ibid.* 118 b. When you will adde two summes, you shall fyrst set downe one of them. And afterward set downe the other soume. 1655 MARO *Worcester Cent. Inv.* (1663) 58 Numerations and Subtractions of all Summes and Fractions. 1657 HOBBS *Abstrud Geom. Wks.* 1845 VII. 370 A third of the sum below is 12, the sum above is 14. 1709 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* (1713) 11 The Number (or Sum) out of which Subtraction is required to be made.

4. The total number (of individual persons or things) capable of, or regarded as capable of, numeration. Now only as transf. use of sense 6. † *By sum*: in all. *In sum* (obs. or arch.): all together.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. met. iii. (1868) 160 þan knoweþ it to-gidre þe soume and be singularites, þat is to seyn þe principles and eueryche by hym self. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 29 [He] hath saued þat bileded so and sory for her synnes. He can nouȝte segge þe soume. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 448 Sxty myle on a daye, the soume es bott lyttill! c 1400 *tr. Secr. Gov. Lordsh.* 109 þes makyn in soume tene thousand flyghtynge men. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1291 He . . . assemblit his sad men. . . Seun thousand be soume all of sure knyghtes. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. 110 Of his folk war mony slayn. . . þe soume (sc. p. r. nower) of þaim I couȝte nouȝt say. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxxxviii. 17 How deare are thy concells vnto me o God? O how grete is the soume of them? 1657 *MILTON P. L.* xli. 338 Whose foul idolatries, and other faultes Heapt to the popular soume. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* ii. 29 Allowing the Summ of xxviii Years. 1718 *PATER Solomoni* iii. 110 By one countless Sum of Woes opprest. 1756 *GOLDSM. Vic.* v. xxviii. 'Now', cried I, 'the sum of my miseries is made up'. 1840 *WHEWELL Philos. Induct. Sci.* l. p. xxxix, An Induction is not the mere sum of the Facts which are colligated. 1868 *M. PATTERSON Academ. Org.* v. 307 Human nature considered as one great whole, i.e. in the sum of its phenomena. 1874 *RUSKIN Val d'Arno* ix. (1886) 112 The victories of Charles, and the massacres, taken in sum, would not give a muster-roll of more than twenty thousand dead. 1877 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 228 The solid animal fabric returns to swell the sum of the fluids and gases from which . . . it has been derived.

† b. With reference to accounts of money or arithmetical addition; in full whole sum, total sum: = SUM-TOTAL. Also fig. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Brut* ccv. 234 þai lete file v barelles ferers wip siluer . . . þe soume amontede v M l. 1512 *Crocombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 32 The holle sum of all the coste xxij l. xj s. vij d. 1543 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 122 (E.E.T.S.) 2 The hole soume, that amounteth of the additioun. 1573 in *Feuillert Revels* q. *Eliz.* (1508) 227 It was entered after the Tottall soume. 1623 *COCKERAM* 11, The whole soume, totall. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 38 Some of the Valuation of the Town of Kirkcudbray, iij m. iij s. lijs. 1781 *COVERSON* *Conc.* 143 His ambiguities his total sum.

5. The total amount or quantity, the totality, aggregate, or whole (of something immaterial).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 11577 It was a mikel soume o quain O þaa childer þat war slain. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 26 Of the cause, for whiche I com, I pray you paciently here the hole som. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Cl.* 646 Wks. 1910 II. 160 To write, the soume of my conceit, I do not meane. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. 11. 140 The stretching of a span, buckles in his soume of age. 1718 *PRINCE* 11. 873 Thy Sum of Duty let Two Words contain. . . Be Humble, and be Just. 1719 *DE FOR CRUSOE* ii. (Globe) 330 Sighs, Tears, Greans, . . . make up the Sum of its Variety. 1772 *PAIRSTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 43 A greater sum of happiness can exist in a greater number. 1827 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Macchiavelli* (1837) 48 Public events had produced an immense sum of misery to private citizens.

6. *Math.* The number, quantity, or magnitude resulting from the addition of two or more numbers, quantities, or magnitudes. † In early use also, the result of multiplication, a product.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) viii. 14 Multiplie .3. by hym-selfe, and be some of alle wolle be. 1570 *Dre Math. Pref.* 'ij, Number, we define, to be, a certayne Mathematicall Summe, of Vnits. 1685 *WALLIS Treat. Alg.* lxxix. 306 The Sum of an Arithmetical Progression. 1709 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* (1713) 322 The Sum of the two Sides of any plain Triangle. 1715 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 79 The right Lines SP, PF taken together, are equal to the greater Axis: Wherefore half their Sum (that is, EP) is equal to half the greater Axis CA. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 388/1 The perpendiculars at these points are in arithmetical progression, o, a, 2a, &c. . . na: the sum of all of which is $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$ a. 1840 *LAWSONE Geom.* 8 The figure A B D E, having no angle greater than 180° will have the sum of its external angles equal to four right angles. 1878 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* (1896) X. 186, VOL. IX.

I use the expression a sum of squares to denote the sum of all or any of the squares each multiplied by an arbitrary coefficient.

b. In the calculus of finite differences, the quantity resulting from addition of the values of a function obtained by giving to the variable successive values differing by unity; denoted by the symbol Σ .

† Formerly also applied to an integral (INTEGRAL B. 4 n), considered as the sum of an infinite number of consecutive values of the function.

1696 *HALLEY in Phil. Trans.* XIX. 202 An Easie Demonstration of the Analogy of the Logarithmick Tangents to the Meridian Line or sum of the Secants.

† c. The aggregate of the terms of an equation when all on one side, i.e. equated to zero. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Sum of an Equation*, is when the absolute Number being brought over to the other side with a contrary Sign, the whole becomes equal to o. And this Descartes calls the Sum of the Equation proposed.

7. A series of numbers to be added or cast up.

1579 *GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 27 They might cast the soume without pen, or counters. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xlix. 3 When as thy loue hath cast his vtmost soume. 1641 R. MAORIOT *Serm. Commem. Mrs. Dering* 12 Hethat goes about to cast an account must know his rules. . . Else, when he hath cast up his summes, he cannot tell whether they be done right or wrong. 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 191 They will in a trice, . . . cast up the difficultest Sums. 1804-6 *SVO. SMITH Mor. Philos.* (1850) 404 An expert arithmetician adds up the longest sum with the most unerring precision.

8. An arithmetical problem in the solution of which some particular rule is applied; also, such a problem worked out. *collog.*

1803 *Man in Moon* 24 Dec. (1804) 100 To add up a sum of addition. a 1845 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Summing*, Solving any question in arithmetic, is doing a sum. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* i, Sums in simple interest. 1862 *DRAPER Intell. Devel. Eur.* xvi. (1865) 361 A common multiplication or division sum. 1881 W. HARRIS *Serm. Boys & Girls* 96 Some of you boys and girls are very clever at working sums.

9. That which a statement, discourse, writing, or a system of laws, etc. amounts to, or is in essence; an abridged statement containing the substance of a matter; a summary, epitome. *Obs.* or arch.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. pr. viii. (1868) 81 Of alle whiche forseide þinges I may reduceþ his shortly in a soume. c 1450 *MELIN* 84 Of her wordes this was the soume. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 45 This is the soume of the wangel that our lord Iesus crist godis sone is giffine to vsz. . . and be and al his iowris. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezr.* vii. 11 This is the soume of the letter, that kyng Artaxerxes gaue vnto Esdras the prest. 1541 — *Old Faith* (1547) D v j b, He wolde byryng in to a shorte soume and set in wrytynge, all the lawe that the feathers had. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* Pref. 3, I have set before the begynning of euery boke, the some or argument. 1626 *GOUGE Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 2 The Summe of this Chapter is A Declaration of the Magnificence of Salomon. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1557 Tell us the sum, the circumstance defer. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Mark* xii. 34 This is the sum of the duties of the first table [of the Commandments]. 1837 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* Ded. p. vi, The sum of the objections was this. 1842 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxiv. He . . . gave me the history of his life, the sum of which was, that [etc.].

† b. A summary treatise or manual; = SUMMA 3.

a 1325 *MS. Rawl.* B. 520 lf. 54 b, Here . . . biginneþ þe soume þat is icleped Cadiit Assisa. 1474 *CANTON Chesse* iii. iii. (1883) 97 Varro reherceth in his sommes that y^e riche men ben alle layed by this loue. 1531 *Dial.* on *Laws Eng.* ii. xxxv. 71 In the said soume called summa Rosella in the said title alienatio, the xiii. article is asked this question. 1542 *COVERDALE Old Faith* (1547) Ev, He [sc. Moses] made yet an Enchiridion and Summe of all the Actes of hys tyme and of the lawe of God, whyche is called Deuteronomium. c 1643 *LD. HERBERT Autobiogr.* (1824) 42 Some good sum of Philosophy may be learned. 1680 *H. DOWELL Two Lett.* (1691) 231 For Aquinas, you need hardly read anything but his Sums. a 1770 *JORTIN Life Erasmus* (1788) I. 85 The Collectors of Sums, that is, of Common-places of Philosophy and Divinity.

10. *In sum* [F. *en somme*, L. *in summa*]. a. (Expressed) in a few words, briefly or summarily. Also † in a sum. Now arch. and rare.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. pr. iv. (1868) 17 Akest þou in soume of what gilt I am accused? 138a *WYCLIF Dan.* vii. 1 In sum [Gloss or litit wordis]; 1388 *schortli*; *Vulg. summatim*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, A treatyse . . . that sholde conteyne in soume the sentences of illumyned doctours, concernynge perfectioun. 1555 *PHILIPOT Exam.* (1559) 47 The declaration of these thinges more at large, which nowe I wryte in soume. 1561 *NORTON & SACKV. Corbodie* i. i, This is in soume what I would haue ye wey. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. iv. 13 To Register, what by cogitation, we find to be the cause of any thing. . . and what we find things . . . may produce, or effect: which in soume, is acquiring of Arts. 186a *F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst.* 112 My meaning, in sum, is, that, whereas [etc.].

(b) 1537 *tr. Latimer's Serm. Convoc.* ii. B v j b, This alone I can say grossly, and as in a sum. a 1699 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 418 [They] interrogat him if he appointed not his sone Richard, replied in a sum, Yea.

b. Used *absol.* as an illative phr.: To conclude in few words; to sum up; in brief, in short.

156a *PILKINGTON Expos. Adayas* Pref. 9 In soume, no violent thinge can longe endure. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xlvii. § 1 In soume, [they] taught the world no lesse veruously how to dye, then they had done before how to liue. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* i. ii. 25 They hold that the Church of Rome is a true Church. . . That it is lawfull to pray for soules departed [etc.]; in soume they believe all that is taught by the Church, but not by the Court of Rome. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 6 July 1699, He was also dextrous in Chronology, Antiquities, Mathematics. In sum, an *Intellectus universalis*. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* *Wks.* (1910) 276 In sum, I seriously protest, that no Man ever had . . . a greater Venera-

tion for Chaucer than my self. 1761 H. WALFORD *Let. to G. Montagu* 5 May, We have lost a young genius. . . He was shot very unnecessarily, riding too near a battery: in sum, he is a sacrifice to his own rashness—and to ours. 1876 *DOUGL. GRIMM'S L.* 107 Hence, in sum, we arrive at simple and symmetrical expressions of all the cases of irregularity.

11. *Sum and substance*: the essence (of anything); the gist or pith (of a matter).

In quot. 1591, by a twist of the phr., used as = one's all.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. i. 15 My riches, are these poore habiliments, Of which, if you should here disfurish me, You take the sum and substance that I haue. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. iii. § 2 This in effect is the summe and substance of that which they bring by way of opposition against those orders. 1657 *SANDERSON Serm.* Pref. § 5 (1681) A 3 b, This is the sum and substance of the usual Censures and Objections of our Anti-Ceremonian Brethren. 173a *BERKELEY Alciph.* v. § 15 What is the Sum and Substance, Scope and End of Christ's Religion, but the Love of God and Man? 1821 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iii. xii. 144 That the Sermon on the Mount contains the sum and substance of Christianity. 1889 *JESSOFF Coning of Friars* iv. 168 If any of us were to write down the sum and substance of his knowledge.

† 12. The upshot, issue, conclusion. *Obs.*

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1559 *lypsipyle*, The soume [4 other MSS. soth(e)] is this that Iason weddit was vii to this queen. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) l. 402 This was concludit amangis themselves, and declairit into the king the soume of the consall. 1654 *Z. COKE Logick* 8 That whatsoever is conceivable of a thing, may be drawn to a right summe. 1670 *DAYDEN 2d Pl. Cong. Granada* iv. ii, On this assault. . . Depends the sum and fortune of the war.

13. The ultimate end or goal; the highest attainable point. *Obs.* or arch.

1340 *Ayenb.* 260 He soelde him resti ine god þet is þe ende and þe uollenging and þe soume of his wylninges. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Summus*, The summe & knot of all his glorie was, that he wente into the province of Asia, &c. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* ii. (1635) 9 Death the end and sum of all feared evils. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 522 Thus I haue . . . brought My Storie to the sum of earthly bliss which I enjoy. *Ibid.* xii. 575 Thou hast attained the soume Of wisdom; hope no higher. 1706 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 513 He is, the soume and ultimate End of all we can hope for. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 124 Thee, our wishes' full and perfect sum.

b. *The sum of things* [tr. L. *summa rerum*; see SUMMA 5 a]: the highest public interest, the public good, the common weal; also (by reference to sense 5), the totality of being, the universe.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 673 Had not th' Almighty Father . . . Consulting on the sum of things, foreseen This tumult. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 257 The Modern Chiefs were holding a Consult upon the Sum of Things. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 322 Concessions, such as these, are of little moment to the sum of things. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxxviii, The glory of the sum of things will flash along the chords and go.

† c. *The sum of sums*: = SUMMA 5 b. *Obs.*

1592 *NASHE Str. News* H 2 b, The summe of summes is this. † *Sum*, sb. 2. *Obs.* In 5 summe, 6 som(m)e, 8 summ. [a. AF. *stūm* (m)e = OF. (mod. F.) *somme* = Romanic *sauma* horse-load, for late L. *sagma* pack-saddle, a. Gr. *σάγμα* (whence also ultimately SEAM sb. 2). Cf. SOUM sb. 1.

The med. L. and F. words were assimilated in spelling to *summa*, *somme*, *Som* sb. 1; med. L. has *sauma*, *santa*, *summa*, *summa* (also *salma*, *saumata* = OF. *somes*) *bladi*, *olei*, *vini*, denoting definite measures of these commodities.

A unit of measure or weight of certain commodities: see *quots.* and cf. SEAM sb. 2 1 b.

In 1314, in Neath, S. Wales, a sum of iron contained 9 pieces (Rogers *Agric. & Prices* i. 472, 11, 463).

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 424 The mynyed luke yaf to the mynyed William at the entreying viij mark and ij summys of barley. 1480-1 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 496. No. 23 (P. R. O.), j summe clavorum voc. Sprignall. 1539-40 in *Archaeol. Cant.* (1893) XX. 243, 2 'some' of 'sprygge' 10s. 1545 *Rates Custome House* b viij b, Nidels the some conteynyng, xii. M. x. s. 1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 411/2 A soume of corne was then [A. D. 1257] sold for 26 shillings. (1711) *Madox Hist. & Antiq. Exchequer* xiii. 325 Leave to carry DC Summs of Corn [tr. *summas Frumenti*] whither he would.]

Sum, sb. 3. *Sc.* and *Irish*. Variant of SOUM sb. 2; see also *quots.* 1744, 1780.

[1526 in Sir A. Agnew *Hist. Hered. Sheriffs Galloway* (1864) 158 The pertinentes—viz., eight sumis of cows, one mare, . . . with their sequels.] 1621 *Sc. Acts, Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 612/2 Act declairing summes Grasse gevin to be Ministeris for þe gleibis to be teynddrie. 1744 *SMITH & HARRIS County of Down* 134 note, A Sum of Cattle in these Parts is what they call a Collop in other Parts of Ireland, consisting of one full grown Cow or Bullock, of three Years old, or a Horse of that Age; . . . in some Places a Horse is reckoned a Sum and half. Eight Sheep make a Sum. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 284 Keeping a cow is a sum; a horse a sum and an half; . . . a harrel of potatoe setting . . . all these are sums.

Sum (som), v. 1. Forms: 4-6 *somme*, 4-7 *summe* (4 *sūme*, *pa. pplle.* *isommed*, 5 *sōme*, *soume*, *sowme*), 7-8 *sum*, 6-*sum*. [a. OF. *sommier*, *sommer* (13-14th cent.), or ad. its source, med. L. *summāre* (whence Pr. *somar*, It. *sommare*, Sp. *sumar*, Pg. *sommar*), f. *summa* SUM sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To find the sum or total number or amount of; to add together; to reckon or count up; to cast up (a column of figures, an account). Now rare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2345 Folk sua selcut mani brede, þat naman sūd cum sume ne neuen. 1387 *TARVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 261 Alle þese jeres is-sommed to gīdres makeþ foure hundred jeres. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1986 Here a 18

gloue full of graynes... may pou sowme me fire sedis surely pou trowe, Pou mist a-count all oure knyghts. 1511 FARVAN *Will in Chron.* (1811) Pref. p. vii, My stuff of household and quyke cattall... heyng praysid, engrossid, and summyd. 1530 PALSCA, 725/1 Tarye tyll I have summed this accompt. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d iij b, By Arithmetike, the charges of Buildinges are summed together. 1611 *Bible* charges of Buildinges are summed together. 1611 *Bible* 2 Kings xxii. 4 That he may summe the silver which is brought into the house of the Lord. 1641 (Sept.) *Terrier of Plesheybury Manor, Essex* li. 6 (MS.) The smythes rent is not summed into the rent or valucation aforesaid. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. 67 Bring my account-book hither, That I may summe my debts and interest. 1785 GIBSON *Let. to Ld. Sheffield* 13 Mar., A balance neatly cyphered and summed by Gosling. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, The banker's clerk, who was directed to sum my cash-account, blundered it three times. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 158 note, This value must be summed through the time that the sun does not set. 1905 R. GARNETT *Shaks.* 18 Drooping sad eyes toward the sod, as though Summing its blades.

(b) With *up*. c1450 *Bk. Cur'asye* 540 in *Babes Bk.*, Tyl countes also per-on ben cast, And somet vp holy at þo last. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. vi. 34, I cannot sum vp some of half my wealth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. v. 19 Not regarding how each bill is summed up. 1684-5 SOUTH *Serm.* 22 Feb. (1842) l. 172 He... may as well undertake to count the sands, or to sum up infinity. 1798 D. STEWART *Elem. Philos. Human Mind* i. ii. 114 An expert accountant... can sum up, almost with a single glance of his eye, a long column of figures. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* vi. 111 Let the speaker of the house sum up the county-polls. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* iii. ii. vii, When the Voting is done, and Secretaries are summing it up.

† *b. pass.*, and *intr.* for *pass.* To amount to. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 3638 Pat sowmyt was in multitu v. thousande men, bathe barne and wiff. a1600 G. WHYATT *Life Anne Boleyn in Cavendish's Wks.* (1825) II. 27 In three quarters of a year her alms was summed to fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds. 1803 SOUTHEY *Let. to Coleridge* 3 Aug., Those little units of interruption and preventions, which sum up to as ugly an aggregate as the items in a lawyer's bill. 1805 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 885/2 Take those Greek words of which the letters sum into 666.

c. *trans.* To bring *up* to a certain total. *rare.* 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* Ess. (Arb.) 144 The howe doth rather summe vp the moments then deuide the daye. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 429/2 Two hundred and eighty three deaths summed up an official record that was confessedly incomplete.

d. *Math.* To find the sum of (a series); in the calculus of finite differences, to find the aggregate of the successive values of a function (SUM *sh. 1.6 b*).

1776 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 479 The former series is summed, with rather more ease than the latter. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 500/1 It is required to sum the series $\phi x + \phi(x + \Delta x) + \phi(x + 2\Delta x) + \dots + \phi(x + n - 1\Delta x)$.

e. *intr.* To do sums in arithmetic.

1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* To Summy v.n., to work by arithmetical rules. 1838 D. W. JERROLD *Men of Character* I. 260 They tries Nankin, and finds he can read, and write, and sum. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, She sat summing away on her slate.

f. *trans.* In *transf.* and *fig.* uses: To reckon, count, or total *up*.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 167 You cast th' euent of Warre... And summd' the accompt of Chance. a1628 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* (1631) 90 When thou hast summed and reckoned all all together, all reasons and all objections to and fro. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount 105 marg.*, A briefe recitall of all these foresaid premises summd' up together. 1687 DAYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 656 An old fanatic Author... Who summd' their Scandals up by Centuries. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 130, I sum up halfmankind, And add two thirds of the remaining half. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii, 'And various other perquisites...' said the Abbot, summing... the advantages attached to the office of conventual bow-bearer. 1828 CAMPBELL *Lines Depart. Emigr. N. S. Wales* 53 The grey-haired wain... Shall... summing all the blessings God has given, Put up his patriarchal prayer to Heaven.

† 2. To collect into a company. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13356 He... sowmet his pepull. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xii. 1070 Bathe men, barnys and women, þar sowmyt war al to be ten.

3. To collect into or embrace in a small compass; also with *up*. Chiefly *pass.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 325 The purpose is perspicuous euen as substance, Whose grossnessesse little characters summe vp. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 473 What seemd fair in all the World, seemd... in her summd up, in her containd. *Ibid.* ix. 454 She... in her looks summs all Delight. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 9 The whole Genius, Humour, Politeness and Eloquence of England are summed up in it. 1832 L. HUNT *Gentle Armour* ii. 68 In that last blow his strength must have been summd' d. 1845 TENNYSON *Card. Dasi.* 13 A miniature of loveliness, all grace Summd' up and closed in little. 1859 BROWNING *Ring & Bk. x. Pope* 343 Show me thy fruit, the latest act of time! For in the last is summed the first and all.

4. To give the substance of in a few words or a brief statement; to summarize, epitomize. Said also of the statement made, or, by extension, of a principle, condition, or the like. (Usually with, now rarely without, *up*.)

1621 MOUNTCAU *Diatribe* 416 Those many Writers that Photius read, and summed in his *Bibliotheca*. 1677 tr. *Groenewelt's Treat.* Stone 12 To sum the various and different opinions of Authors. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* x, To sum the whole, I am aware [etc.]. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxi, The phase, through which this remarkable mind now passed, may be summed in a word—Penitence. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* ix. v. 337 It sums much of what I may have too vaguely and figuratively stated in my letters.

(b) With *up*. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. ccxvii. 192 Go to the Ant, thou Sluggard; (says the Wise-man)

which in Few Words Summs up the Moral of This Fable. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 158 ¶ 2, I have a great deal more to say to you, but I shall sum it up all in this one Remark. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 9 From these fragments we may thus sum up the general characteristics of Benedictine life. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) i. 14 The simple statements... pretty well sum up the reflections of the... guide-books. 1880 E. KIRKE *Life Garfield* 64 To sum it all up: he is true, kind, manly, honest.

absol. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VII. 667 To sum up; in the treatment of a case of intracranial tumour, the first object [etc.].

5. To sum up: (of the judge in a trial, or of counsel concluding his case for his client) to recapitulate (the evidence) to the jury before they retire to consider their verdict, giving an exposition of points of law when necessary.

a1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Dec. 1680, Sir Wm. Jones summ'd up the evidence. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. 375 When the evidence is gone through on both sides, the judge in the presence of the parties, the counsel, and all others, sums up the whole to the jury. 1874 *Nairne Peerage Evidence* 171 Mr. Pearson stated... that he should be prepared, after the evidence now given was printed, to sum up the case on an early day.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* 1805 JAMES *Milt. Dict.* (ed. 2), To Sum up... in a judicial sense. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 642 He summed up in the same style... and reminded the jury that the prisoner's husband had borne a part in the death of Charles the First. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 8/2 The judge summed up dead against the claim.

c. *trans.* To form an estimate of, summarize the qualities or character of; to take the measure of.

1819 GRANT ALLEN *Terrible Inher.* viii, The old bar-rister... summed him up from head to foot with his keen, critical Old Bailey stare. 1895 'H. S. MEARIMAN' *Grey Lady* i. viii. (1899) 90 She stood... looking back at him over her shoulder, summing him up with a little introspective nod.

† 6. To bring to completion or perfection; to consummate; also with *up*. *Obs.*

c1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. 1. 3 And of the third part of the Persian ships, There was the venture summd' and satisfied. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* K 2, If yong Franke Golding were come back, To summe our wish. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* v. iii, That there might be nothing wanting to Sum up my numerous engagements. a1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. xi. 36 One good is wanting still To summe a full Perfection. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 113 Creatures animate with gradual life Of Growth, Sense, Reason, all summd' up in Man.

† b. Of a bird: To complete (its plumage): see SUMMED *pl. a. 2. Obs. nonce-use.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 421 They summd' thir Penns.

† *Sum*, *v. 2. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 summe. [Echoic. Cf. late MHG., G. *summen*, NFr. *summi*; also BUM *v. 2*, HUM *v. 1*] *intr.* To hum softly.

c1440 *Pallad.* on *Flush.* vii. 123 Al subtilly and smale yf that they summe, Al hugely and haske yf that they humme.

† *Sum*, *rel. adv.* and *conj.* *north.* *Obs.* Forms:

3-4 *sume*, *sim*, 3-5 *sum* (3 *sum*, 5 *sum*), 4-5 *som* (e. [a. Scand. *som*, *sum* *rel. adv.* and *pron.* (MSw. *som*, *sum*, *syn.*, Sw., Norw., Da. *som*), related to Icel. *sem*. Cf. OE. *sōd same* (*some*), OHG. *sō sama*, *sama sō*, OS. *samo sō* likewise, as: see SAME *a.*]

1. orig. after *sua* so, *swilk*, *sli* such, all quite, just (cf. MSw. *sua som*, *slider som*, *alsom*): As.

c1200 ORMIN *Dec.* 11 Icc hafe don swa summi bu badd. *Ibid.* 3499 He ches himm some kinness menn All swilkke summe he wolde. *Ibid.* 5447 Patt bet forjise us all riht swa, Summe we forjifren oure All patt te33 gillenn us onygen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 259 Sli word and werec sum we til heild. *Ibid.* 638 Water bitter sum [*faif*, *sim*] all brin. *Ibid.* 16386 Sacles es se fa seir se sum i can. c1420 *Avow.* *Arth.* x, Bondewynne turnes to tounne, Sum that his gate lay. c1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxix, My lenging is no lengur her, With tunge sum I the telle.

2. As a connecting particle with *rel. pron.*, *adjs.*, and *advs.*, becoming a kind of separable suffix equivalent to -EVER, which was itself afterward added to it tautologically to form the separable suffix -*somewer* (Cursor M. 21999), now dial. and superseded in literary use by -*sover*. See also WHOSOME, WHATSOME, etc.

c1200 ORMIN 1827 Wher summe we findenn o þe boc Enngel bi name nemmedd. *Ibid.* 11404 Ure Laferrd Jesu Crist, Forþriht summe he wass fullthnedd, Wass ledd ut intill westeland. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1149 To quat contre sum [*later* MSS. *sō*] þat þou wend. *Ibid.* 20632 In quatkin sinn sin þat þai be. 13... *Ibid.* 11015 (Gött.) Sone sum (Cott. *son quen*) vr leuedi wass mett wid þe angel... Scho went hir vite of nazareth. c1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 1507 That ye be her This day twelmth, how som it be. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 14 In what dede sam ye be, loke þat yure þoht and yure herte be to god almihten.

Sum, *obs. form* of SOME *pron.*, *a. 1*, and *adv.*

Sumach, sumac (siū'mæk, [jū'mæk], *sō*. Forms: (4) *asimac*, 5 *sumak*, [sy'mak], 6 *sumache*, *shomacke*, 6-7 *shoemake*, *shooma-*(c)ke, *shewmake*, 6-7, 9 *sumaok*, 7 *schomache*, *shomacken*, *showmack*, *shumach*, -ack, *Sc. shoamak*, 7-8 *shoemack*, 8 *shomach*, 9 *shumach*, 4 *sumac*, 6-8 *sumach*. [a. OF. *sumac*, from 13th cent. (= Fr. *simac*, *sumac*, It. *sommaco*. Sp. *zumague*, Pg. *sumagre*) or med.L. *sumac(h)*, a. Arabic سَمَاق *summāq*.

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1819 GRANT ALLEN *Terrible Inher.* viii, The old bar-rister... summed him up from head to foot with his keen, critical Old Bailey stare. 1895 'H. S. MEARIMAN' *Grey Lady* i. viii. (1899) 90 She stood... looking back at him over her shoulder, summing him up with a little introspective nod.

† 6. To bring to completion or perfection; to consummate; also with *up*. *Obs.*

c1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. 1. 3 And of the third part of the Persian ships, There was the venture summd' and satisfied. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* K 2, If yong Franke Golding were come back, To summe our wish. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* v. iii, That there might be nothing wanting to Sum up my numerous engagements. a1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. xi. 36 One good is wanting still To summe a full Perfection. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 113 Creatures animate with gradual life Of Growth, Sense, Reason, all summd' up in Man.

† b. Of a bird: To complete (its plumage): see SUMMED *pl. a. 2. Obs. nonce-use.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 421 They summd' thir Penns.

† *Sum*, *v. 2. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 summe. [Echoic. Cf. late MHG., G. *summen*, NFr. *summi*; also BUM *v. 2*, HUM *v. 1*] *intr.* To hum softly.

c1440 *Pallad.* on *Flush.* vii. 123 Al subtilly and smale yf that they summe, Al hugely and haske yf that they humme.

† *Sum*, *rel. adv.* and *conj.* *north.* *Obs.* Forms:

3-4 *sume*, *sim*, 3-5 *sum* (3 *sum*, 5 *sum*), 4-5 *som* (e. [a. Scand. *som*, *sum* *rel. adv.* and *pron.* (MSw. *som*, *sum*, *syn.*, Sw., Norw., Da. *som*), related to Icel. *sem*. Cf. OE. *sōd same* (*some*), OHG. *sō sama*, *sama sō*, OS. *samo sō* likewise, as: see SAME *a.*]

1. orig. after *sua* so, *swilk*, *sli* such, all quite, just (cf. MSw. *sua som*, *slider som*, *alsom*): As.

c1200 ORMIN *Dec.* 11 Icc hafe don swa summi bu badd. *Ibid.* 3499 He ches himm some kinness menn All swilkke summe he wolde. *Ibid.* 5447 Patt bet forjise us all riht swa, Summe we forjifren oure All patt te33 gillenn us onygen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 259 Sli word and werec sum we til heild. *Ibid.* 638 Water bitter sum [*faif*, *sim*] all brin. *Ibid.* 16386 Sacles es se fa seir se sum i can. c1420 *Avow.* *Arth.* x, Bondewynne turnes to tounne, Sum that his gate lay. c1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxix, My lenging is no lengur her, With tunge sum I the telle.

2. As a connecting particle with *rel. pron.*, *adjs.*, and *advs.*, becoming a kind of separable suffix equivalent to -EVER, which was itself afterward added to it tautologically to form the separable suffix -*somewer* (Cursor M. 21999), now dial. and superseded in literary use by -*sover*. See also WHOSOME, WHATSOME, etc.

c1200 ORMIN 1827 Wher summe we findenn o þe boc Enngel bi name nemmedd. *Ibid.* 11404 Ure Laferrd Jesu Crist, Forþriht summe he wass fullthnedd, Wass ledd ut intill westeland. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1149 To quat contre sum [*later* MSS. *sō*] þat þou wend. *Ibid.* 20632 In quatkin sinn sin þat þai be. 13... *Ibid.* 11015 (Gött.) Sone sum (Cott. *son quen*) vr leuedi wass mett wid þe angel... Scho went hir vite of nazareth. c1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 1507 That ye be her This day twelmth, how som it be. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 14 In what dede sam ye be, loke þat yure þoht and yure herte be to god almihten.

Sum, *obs. form* of SOME *pron.*, *a. 1*, and *adv.*

Sumach, sumac (siū'mæk, [jū'mæk], *sō*. Forms: (4) *asimac*, 5 *sumak*, [sy'mak], 6 *sumache*, *shomacke*, 6-7 *shoemake*, *shooma-*(c)ke, *shewmake*, 6-7, 9 *sumaok*, 7 *schomache*, *shomacken*, *showmack*, *shumach*, -ack, *Sc. shoamak*, 7-8 *shoemack*, 8 *shomach*, 9 *shumach*, 4 *sumac*, 6-8 *sumach*. [a. OF. *sumac*, from 13th cent. (= Fr. *simac*, *sumac*, It. *sommaco*. Sp. *zumague*, Pg. *sumagre*) or med.L. *sumac(h)*, a. Arabic سَمَاق *summāq*.

The form *asimac* in the first quot. represents Arab. *as-sum-māq* (with prefixed article).]

1. A preparation of the dried and chopped leaves and shoots of plants of the genus *Rhus*, esp. *R. Coriaria* (see 2), much used in tanning, also for dyeing and staining leather black (cf. *sumach black* in 3) and medicinally as an astringent.

13... Sloane *MS.* 5 li. 12/1 *Sumac fructus est cuiusdam arboris... [Gallice] & [Anglice] asimac.* c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 218 Make him a gargarism wip a decoction of ro[sin], sumac, balaustiarum. [1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 224 Karke de symak, xii d.] a1425 *Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula* etc. 63 Medycynz restrictynez bene þise; Camphore, acacia... sumak, mirtell. 1580-1 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 9 § 2 Unless the Madder be put in with Shomacke or Gallys. 1600 HARLEY *Voy.* (1810) III. 328 Shoemacke... used in England for blacke. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Sumach de cuisine*, the berrie, or fruit of that shrub, vsed heretofore in stead of salt, especially in sawces; whence, as it seemes, we call it, meat Sumacke, and sawce Sumacke. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 326 Shoemack or blacking the hundreth weght viii li. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 71/4 Two Prizes, one laden with Deal, the other with Shomacken. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sumac*, a Drug used to die in Green; as also in the Preparation of Black Morocco, and other Leather. 1812 J. SMYTH *Fract. Customs* (1821) 210 'The Sicilian Shumack is imported in bags. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 422 Sumac, called also young fustic by the British dyers. 1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 92 Sicily sumach is in high repute. 1864 *Chambr. Encycl.* VI. 68/1 The tanning of goat-skins... is done by sewing up the skins, and filling the bag with a decoction of shumac in a warm state.

b. The leaves of the sumach used as a substitute for tobacco.

1823 H. RAVELIN *Luchbr.* 351 The fragrance of the Shumach from their [sc. the Siene Indians] pipes. 1835 W. LIVING *Tour Prairies* 207 He had scented the smoke of mingled sumach and tobacco.

2. Any of the shrubs or small trees of the genus *Rhus* (N.O. *Terebinthaceae*), esp. *R. Coriaria*, indigenous in southern Europe, which is the chief source of the material used in tanning (see 1).

The most important species are—*R. Coriaria*, tanner's sumach; called also currier's, dyer's, elm-leaved, hide, & leather sumach; *R. typhina* (fever hush), stag's-horn sumach, a picturesque shrub or small tree of North America, with irregular branches and pinnate leaves, frequently cultivated in England as an ornamental tree; called also American, Indian, myrtle, myrtle-leaved, & red, Virginian, & wild sumach; *R. glabra*, smooth sumach, called also New England, Pennsylvania, smooth-leaved sumach; *R. copallina* (gum copal), mountain or narrow-leaved sumach; *R. venenata* (poison-ash or -elder), poison or swamp sumach; *R. vernicifera* (lacquer tree), Japan or varnish sumach; *R. cotinus*, the Venetian, Venice, or (corruptly) Venus (see VENUS 4) sumach; *R. canadensis* (aromatica), Canadian or fragrant sumach; *R. Metopium*, coral or Jamaica sumach.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 67 Plinie maketh three kyndes of Rhols, of the whiche kyndes I knowe one certaynly, whiche is called of the Poticaries Sumache. 1562—*Herbal* II. 115 The Sumach which is used for a sauce vnto meates, which som call rede: is the frynte of the lether Sumach. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. cv. 1291 *Rhus Myrtifolia*. Wilde, or Myrtill Sumach. *Ibid.* 1292 This is called in Greeke þois, in English Sumach, Coriars Sumach, and leather Sumach. *Ibid.*, The seede is named... in Latine *Rhōe culinaria*, and *Rhōe dsoniorum*: in English Meate Sumach, and Sauce Sumach. *Ibid.* 1293 *Cogggyria Theophrasti*. Venice Sumach. *Ibid.*, *Cotinus Coriarius Plinij*. Red Sumach. 1609 PARKINSON *Parad.* 611 *Rhus Virginiana*. The Virginia Sumach, or Buckes horne tree of Virginia. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 18 The Diars Sumach, with more trees there be. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 364 All these Trifoliolate Sumachs grow spontaneously about the fertile Cape of Good Hope. 1728 R. BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.* s. v. *Rhus*, The *Rhus Myrtifolia*, or Myrtle-leaved Sumach... The Venice Sumach, or *Cogggyria*. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl., App. s.v., Coriars Sumach, or myrtle Sumach... Veetian Sumach. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 328 Sumach, Tanner's or Currier's, *Coriaria*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 228/2 The glabrum, with winged leaves, grows naturally in many parts of North America; this is commonly titled by the gardeners New England sumach. 1806 MOORE *Ballast Stanzas* iv, Von sumach, whose red berry dips In the gush of the fountain. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 91 The leaves of *Rhus glabra*, or smooth sumach. 1831 DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 82 The Narrow-leaved Sumach, *Rhus copallinum*, Willd.; the Pennsylvania Sumach, *R. glabrum*, Willd., and the Virginian Sumach, *R. typhinum*, Willd., are all native plants of North America. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 485/1 *Rhus venenata* (Poison Sumach, or Swamp Sumach). *Rhus coriaria* (Hide or Elm-leaved Sumach). 1869 LOWELL *Pict. from Appletons* 53 And on the whole island never a tree save a score of sumachs, high as your knee. 1884 ALLEN *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 288 The *Rhus Glabrum* is the common sumach of the United States.

b. Applied to plants of other genera. † Wild sumach, the bog-myrtle or sweet gale, *Myrica Gale*. Chinese sumach, the ailanto, *Ailanthus glandulosa*. West Indian sumach, *Brunellia comocladifolia* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* vi. xii. 672 *Rhus sylvestris* Plinij. Plinies wilde Sumac. 1860 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 76 Glandular Ailanthus. Chinese Sumach. Tree of Heaven. Willow

Elem. Chem., Org. xi. § 2. 673 A portion of *sumach leaves and of a stronger infusion is poured into the bag. 1897 BEATRICE HARRADIN *Hilda Strafford* 29 He brought in some logs of wood and some *sumach-roots. 1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* Ser. v. 196 The skins, shortly before being placed in the *sumach-tan, are subjected to the action of a hydrostatic press. 1906 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 241/2 *Sumach-tanned leathers seem to be by far the best. 1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* Ser. v. 196 Both kinds are prepared by *sumach-tanning. 1888 HOLME *Armoury* ii. v. 80/1 The *Sumack Tree of Virginia, nicked with nine, or ten leaves on a side like an ash. 1833 SIA J. E. SMITH *Study Bot.* (ed. 7) 316 *Sumachiner*. *Sumach Tribe. 1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* Ser. v. 192 The *sumach-tubs present a singular appearance when three or four dozen inflated goat-skins are floating about in the contained liquor.

Hence **Sumac(h)** *v. trans.*, to tan with sumach; chiefly in **Sumaching** *vbl. sh.*

1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* Ser. v. 192 Once during the process of sumaching the skins are removed from the tub. *Ibid.* 205 The principal difference between sumached leather and almed leather. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* Ser. ii. Leather 27 The divided skins, or skivers, are sumached in a short time. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 534/2 The skins should be well shaved, scoured, and sumached.

Sumack (sū'mæk), *rare*. [ad. Pg. *sumaca*; see SMACK sb.³] A two-masted coasting-vessel.

1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brazil* 2 They departed on board a sumack which brought them from Bahia.

Sumage, *obs. form of SUMMAGE.*

Sumation, *obs. form of SUMMATION.*

Sumatra (sū'mā'trā), the name of a large island of the Malay archipelago; used *attrib.* in specific names of animals or products of the island, as *Sumatra bensoin*, *cat*, *dog*, *monkey* (cf. **SUMATRAN**); **Sumatra camphor**, a kind of camphor found in the fissures and cavities of the tree *Dryobalanops Camphora* (*aromatica*), Borneo or Malay camphor; also *attrib.*

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 581/1 In some specimens of *Sumatra benzoin cinnamic acid has been found entirely replacing benzoic acid. 1849 BALFOUR *Nat. Bot.* § 783 *Dipterocarpaceæ*, the *Sumatra-Camphor Family. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s.v. *Camphora*, Sumatra or Malay camphor. 1837 PARTINGTON'S *Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* i. 744/1 The *Sumatra Cat. It does not appear that this species differs in any material degree from the former [sc. Java cat]. 1822 HARDWICKE in *Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII.* 236 The ears of the *Sumatra Dog are more rounded. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* i. 92 The *Sumatra monkey.

b. (with large or small initial). A violent squall in the Straits of Malacca and the Malay peninsula, blowing from the direction of Sumatra.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 772/2 In this season [sc. March to September] the Sumatras, blow, especially in the first part of the night. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 93/2 Rapid squalls (sumatras) also occur during the south-west monsoon.

Sumatran (sū'mā'trān), *a. and sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the island of Sumatra or its inhabitants or language.

1783 W. MARSDEN *Sumatra* 36 The genuine Sumatran character. 1850 LATHAM *Nat. Hist.* Man 140 The wildest varieties of the Sumatran tribes. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 639/2 A remarkable feature of the Sumatran flora is the great variety of trees that vie with each other in stature and beauty.

b. In names of animals indigenous to Sumatra, as *Sumatran antelope*, *ape*, *broadbill*, *grasbeak*, *hare*, *rhinoceros*, *tapir*; **Sumatran monkey**, one of the sacred monkeys, *Semnopithecus melalophus*; **Sumatran pheasant**, the Argus pheasant (see ARGUS 2).

1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* (ed. 3) II. 321 *Sumatran Antelope... *Cambing ootun*, or Goat of the Woods. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 408/1 These *Sumatran Apes... exhibit strong maternal affection. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 119 The same author [sc. Davison] writes of the *Sumatran Broadbill. 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* Suppl. II. 194 *Sumatran Gr[assbeak] *Loxia hypoxantha*. Inhabits the rice fields of the island of Sumatra. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 640/1 The *Sumatran hare (*Lepus netscheri*), discovered in 1880. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* i. 95 The *Sumatran Monkey, in which the female is light brown and the male is a most extraordinary-looking yellow. 1783 W. MARSDEN *Sumatra* 97 The *coo-ou*, or famous *Sumatran or Argos pheasant. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 483/2 The *Sumatran rhinoceros (*R. Sumatrensis*) resembles the African species. 1849 PICKERING *Races of Man* (1851) 314 The *Sumatran Tapir.

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of the island of Sumatra; also, the Sumatran language.

1888 HOLME *Armoury* iii. v. 237/1 The Sumatrans do wear Turbans on their heads. 1783 W. MARSDEN *Sumatra* 56 The Sumatrans live, in a great measure, upon vegetable food. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 593 The original clothing of the Sumatrans is the same with that of the inhabitants of the South Sea islands. 1813 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 257 Languages and Dialects. Cingalese, Malayan, Sumatran. 1850 LATHAM *Nat. Hist.* Man 151 The Malaccan origin of the earlier Sumatrans.

Sumbul (sū'mbəl, sū'mbul). Also **sumbal**, **sambul**. [a. F. *sūmbul*, a. Arab. سنبول.]

Applied to the roots of certain plants (and to the plants themselves) which are used medicinally: esp. (a) the spikenard, *Nardostachys jatamansi*, (b) the musk-root, *Ferula* (*Euryangium*) *sumbul*, (c) valerian.

East Indian, West African sumbul: see quot. 1887.

1790 SIR W. JONES *Spikenard Antients in Asiat. Res.* II.

408 The true name of the Indian Sumbul was not Cétaca, but Jatāmāsi. *Ibid.* 409 The sweet Sumbul is only another denomination of nard. 1839 ROYLE *Bot. Himal. Mts.* i. 242 *Polygonum tuberosum* is described as being one of the kinds of Persian Sumbul. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 562 *Sumbul* is the root of a supposed Umbelliferous plant, which is imported into this country from Bombay and Russia. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 634/1 The drug called Musk Root or Sumbul. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 97 Valerian and sumbul did him some good. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 641/2 Under the name of East Indian sumbul, the root of *Dorema ammoniacum*, Don., has occasionally been offered in English commerce. *Ibid.* West African sumbul is the root of a species of *Cyperus*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 750 Tincture of sumbul.

b. *attrib.*: **sumbul balsam**, the balsamic extract of sumbul-root; **sumbul-oil**, a mixture of volatile oils derived from sumbul; **sumbul-root**, the root of any of the above plants used medicinally as a tonic and anti-spasmodic.

1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 240 The oily portion of the *Sumbul balsam. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 644 *Sumbul-oil, a mixture of volatile oils obtained by the distillation of sumbul-balsam. 1899 E. J. PARRY *Chem. Essential Oils* 262 Sumbul Oil or Musk-root Oil is obtained from the dried root of *Ferula sumbul*. It has a distinct musk-like odour, and in India the root of *Dorema ammoniacum* is often substituted for it. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Sumbuli radix*, *Sumbul root. 1868 GARROD *Nat. Med.* (ed. 3) 241 Tincture of Sumbul. (Sumbul root, in powder, two and a half ounces; proof spirit, a pint.)

Hence **Sumbula'mic**, **Sumbulo'io**, **Sumbulo'lic**

acid, **Sumbuline** (see quot.).

1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 240 The author [Reinsch] calls the acid separated from the oily portion of the Sumbul balsam, Sumbulic acid, and the previously-obtained balsamic acid, Sumbulamic acid. 1855 GARROD *Nat. Med.* 163 Sumbul... yields, on distillation, an acid capable of crystallisation, named Sumbulic acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 644 *Sumbuline*, the name given by Murawiew to an alkaloid supposed to exist in sumbul-root. *Ibid.*, *Sumbulic acid*. Syn. with Sumbulic or Angelic Acid. 1874 *Trans. Bot. Suppl.* 1344/2 Sumbul-root... contains a peculiar acid, called sumbulic acid.

Sumd, *obs. form of SUMMEN.*

Sumdel, *etc.*, *obs. variant of SOMEDEAL.*

Sume, *obs. var. SOAM*, chain for draught-animal.

1489 in *Acta Audit.* (1839) 137/1 A plench with Irnis 30kis sume & vjer graith belonging to hir.

Sume, *obs. form of SOME, SWIM.*

|| Sumen (sū'men). [L. *sumen* = **sūgmen*, f. *sūgēre* to suck.] A sow's udder, the dugs of a sow; formerly *Anat.*, the hypogastrium. † Also *transf.*, the fat or rich portion of a thing; also *attrib.* in *sumen-soil*.

1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 239 The undug fields of Bohemia do yield lesse tartarous fruits than those which were fattened... with the dung of living Creatures, wherein... this earthy Sumen or fattening juice doth voluntarily melt: Because this Sumen-soil should produce a Tartar in Herbs. 1716 SOUTH *Serm. Prov.* i. 32 (1727) IV. 79 They could not have had Leisure to think upon their Sumens, their Mulletts, and the like... had the Gauls been besieging their Capitol. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.*, *Sumen*, a word used by some anatomical writers to express the hypogastrium. 1788 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Proph. Wks.* 1816 I. 453 Who sent you once the *sumen* of a sow.

Sumer, *obs. form of SUMMER sb.¹*

Sumerian (sū'mē'riān), *a. and sb.* Also **Sumirian**, **Shumerian**. [ad. F. *sumérien* (Oppert, 1872, in *Journal Asiatique* Ser. VII. I. 114), f. *Sumer* (see def.).]

A. adj. Pertaining to Sumer or Sumir, one of the districts of ancient Babylonia, or to its population; *spec.* belonging to the language of the people that created the non-Semitic element in the civilization of Babylonia.

The Sumerian language was formerly co-ordinated with Accadian as a related dialect, but the latter term is now applied by many to Semitic Babylonia.

1875 SAYCE in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 192/1 The language of the primitive Sumirian and Accadian population of Assyria and Babylonia belonged to the Turanian or Ural-Altaic family of speech. 1882-3 F. BROWN in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2174 The old Sumerian King Gudea. 1887 SAYCE *Lect. Relig. Anc. Babyl.* App. 1. 422 Most of the religious and other texts were composed in the Sumerian language. 1895 BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monum.* iii. (1896) 105 We find in the Sumirian Version 'female and male' the order: while in the Semitic texts it is 'male and female'. 1908 BUDGE *Babyl. & Assy. Antig. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 2) 4 The beginning of Sumerian civilization may date from a period even as remote as B.C. 4000, or earlier.

B. sb. 1. A non-Semitic inhabitant of Sumer.

1873 SAYCE *Assyrian Gram.* 179 The Cassi, I now find, were not identical with the Sumiri or people 'of the dog's language'. 1878 — *Babyl. Lit.* 24 It is probable that it was the Accadians rather than the Sumerians to whom was due the invention of the picture writing. 1884 BRUCH *Konyunjik Gallery Brit. Mus.* 4 The entry of these people (afterwards known as Akkadians and Sumerians) into Babylonia.

2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Sumer.

1887 SAYCE *Lect. Relig. Anc. Babyl.* App. 1. 421 Semitic wives would not have spoken Sumerian with the same purity as their non-Semitic husbands. 1908 BUDGE *Babyl. & Assy. Antig. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 2) 53 Grammatical examples in Sumerian, with Assyrian translations.

Hence **Sumero-** (sū'mē'ro), used as the combining form of Sumerian in various formations,

= Sumerian and...; so **Sumerology**, the study of the Sumerian language and antiquities.

1897 *Expositor* Sept. 162 The firstfruits of his studies in Sumerology. 1906 PINCHES *Relig. Babyl. & Assyria* ii. 10 The Sumerio-Akkadians were non-Semites. 1913 S. LANGDON in *Scientia* (1914) XV. 223 There is no trace whatever of these primitive ideas in Sumerio-Babylonian religion.

Sumetime, -*ty(m)*, *obs.* f. *SOME* + *TIME* a.

Sumkyn, *obs. variant of SOMEKIN.*

Sumless (sū'mlēs), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. *SUM sb.¹* or *v.¹* + -LESS.] Without number; that cannot be 'summed' or counted; incalculable.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 165 To... make their Chronicle as rich with prayse, As is the Owse and bottom of the Sea With sunken Wrack, and sum-lesse Treasures. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 36 While the sedentary Earth... receives, As Tribute such a sumless journey brought Of incorporeal speed... Speed, to describe whose swiftness Number fails. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 86 Around the Palace shines The sumless treasure of exhausted mines. 1766 FALCONER *Shilpur.* iii. 207 Xerxes... Advanc'd with Persia's sumless troops to war. 1823 CAMPBELL *Last Man* 53 Test of all sumless agonies. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Herder Wks.* 1859 XIII. 131 From the abyss of distance and of sumless elevation. 1876 C. L. SMITH *Tr. Tasso* xi. xxxvii, Its huge machines and beams of sumless power.

Sumleiry, variant of **SOMIER** *Obs.*, butler.

1565 *Aberd. Reg. (Jam.)*, William Gryse sumleiry to... the king & quenis maiesties.

|| Summa (sū'mā). Pl. † **summa(e)s**. Also **summa**. [L.: see *SUM sb.¹*]

† 1. An amount; = *SUM sb.¹* 1. *Obs.*

1475 *Faslon Lett.* III. 135 The somma of money that I have receyvyd off Wylliam Peock. 1484 *Ibid.* 313 The somma of Cfr. 1523-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Mill* (1504) 325 All summaes of Money the whiche the said Thomas had in the custody of the church.

† 2. A sum-total; = *SUM sb.¹* 4 b. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/2 Summa of the men MMCLX men. 1550 W. LYVNE *Carion's Chron.* 29 Summa of the yeares is Cxci. 1560 in *Abst. Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgow* (1897) V. Pref. 14 Summa of this charge and operation extending in hail to the some of j^m iiii^s 1 lib xiijs. iiijd. 1682 *Compt in Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 359 Summa of the hinges in Scots money as the cost in Flanders is £441, 10s. 1784 in *Nairne Feerage Evidence* (1874) 72 Summa of the inventory iij. c. lxxv. viij^s.

3. A summary treatise; = *SUM sb.¹* 9 b; e.g. the *Summa Theologie* of St. Thomas Aquinas.

1725 J. HOWE *Wh. (1834)* 597/2 Such summas of Christian doctrine and practice, as we have pointed to us. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XI. 810/2 To judge adequately of the nature of this Theology, we have only to take a survey of the celebrated *Summa* of Aquinas. 1887 HUXLEY in *10th Cent.* Apr. 491 The second chapter of the work in question, which is entitled 'Law'; its definitions, is, from my point of view, a sort of 'summa' of pseudo-scientific philosophy.

† 4. *adub.* [L. abl. *summā*.] In *sum* (see *SUM sb.¹* 10). *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ep. Ded., Summa, in all godly regiments of olde tyme the kynge and temporall iudge was obeyed of every man. [1550 — *Spir. Perle* xviii. 139 In summa to be short, after trouble and aduersite foloweth almaner of goodnes and felicitie.] 1560 — *Bk. Death* i. xx. 76 Summa, he is oure hope, oure safegarde, oure triumph, oure crowne.

5. Phrases. **a. Summa rerum** (sū'mē'rēm) [L. *rēm* of things or affairs]: the highest public interest. Cf. *SUM sb.¹* 13 b.

1715 SWIFT *Inq. Behaviour Queen's Last Minist.* 25 Wks. 1841 I. 503/2, I believe no minister of any party would... have scrupled to take the same step when the *summa rerum* was at stake. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartars* Wks. 1890 VII. 396 They easily understood that too capital an interest (the *summa rerum*) was now at stake.

b. **Summa summarum** (sū'mē'rēm): the grand total; *fig.* the consummation, the ultimate result.

1567 *Jewel Def. Apol.* i. ix. 65 This is, *Summa Summarum*: whiche thinge being graunted, what should a man seeke any farther? 1631 in *Crit. & Times Chas.* i. (1848) II. 162 It is thought that, in *summa summarum*, he will be called to be the king's solicitor.

c. **Summa totalis** (tōtāl'tis): = **SUM-TOTAL**.

Abbreviated *summa* tot.

1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 26 Summa totalis, lvjs. iiijd. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soutys* Wks. 204/1 Summa totalis, xliij. thousand. li. iii. hundred & xxxiii. li. vi. s. viij. d. 1596 NASHIE *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1905 III. 108 Master Spencer, whom I do not thrust in the lowest place because I make the lowest valuation of, but as wee vse to set the *Summi tot* away vnderneath or at the bottom, he being the *Sum tot* of whatsoever can be said of shapie invention and scholarship. 1606 Sir G. Goosecappe 1. i. A 3 b This is your *Summa totalis* of both their virtues. 1670 HACKET *Ap. Williams* ii. (1693) 172 The *summa totalis* of the Civil Magistracy.

Summable (sū'mābl'), *a.* [f. *SUM v.¹* + -ABLE.] Capable of being summed.

1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 395 Mr. James Bernouilli found summable serieses by assuming a series V. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* iii. 125 None of the series belonging to the class referred to... are summable in finite numbers.

Summage (sū'mēdʒ). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also **7 sumage**. [Only as an artificial rendering of med.L. *summagium* (1249 in Gross *Gild Merch.*), ad. OF. *somage*:—med.L. **sagmaticum* (cf. *summaticum*, 1214 in Du C.), f. L. *sagma* (see *SUM sb.²*.)]

1. A toll payable for carriage on horseback.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 665 Vterly quyte fro shires and hundredis, and workes of Castels and howses, of summage and cariage. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Sumage* (*Summagium*) seemeth to be tolle for cariage on horseback. 1867 HAAT *Hist. & Cartul. S. Petri Glouc.* (Rolls) III. Introd. p. xxii, Their land was to be free from toll, carriage, summage (&c.).

2. A load. (Cf. SOMMAGE.)
 1660 Sir T. WIDORING *Anal. Ebor.* (1897) 251 To receive... of every summage of horse carrying fish, a penny-worth of fish.

Summand (sɒ'mænd), rare. [ad. med.L. *summandus* (sc. *numerus*), gerundive of *summāre* to SUM.] One of two or more magnitudes to be summed or added together.

1893 W. B. SMITH *Introd. Mod. Geom.* 146 The areas apposed are called parts or summands of the sum.

Summar (sɒ'mær), a. and sb. Sc. Chiefly Law. Also 6 **summar**, **sommair**, **sumare**, 7-8 **summer**. [a. F. *sommaire*, with subsequent assimilation to its source, L. *summārius* SUMMARY.]

A. adj. = SUMMARY a.

1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 56 Ane rype ingyne... With sommar reasons, suddenlie applyit. 1593 J. NAPIER *Discov. Rev. St. John, Ornc.* T 4 b, In summar conclusion, if thou O Rome alleges thy self reformed [etc.]. 1617 *Acts Parl. Scot.*, *Yas. VI.* (1816) IV. 550/1 Quhairby goode and summer Justice may be done. 1688 MUR DOOMSDAY 83 A summer processe shall ensue. 1698 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. viii. § 7 (1699) 196 The Pursuer, or Defender, being convict... without any Probation, except summer Cognition. 1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iii. § 25 A Summer Action is of two sorts. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Rolls of Court*, The Summer roll is appropriated to such causes as require dispatch. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 100 § 63 The Court... shall bear Parties in the Summer Roll.

† B. sb. = SUMMARY sb. 1. Obs.

1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit. Wks.* (1802) 22 The summer is this. 1595 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 360 The sumare of a letter sent by Mr. Freeman.

Summarily (sɒ'mærili), adv. [f. SUMMARY a. + -LY.]

1. In a summary or compendious manner; chiefly of statement, in few words, compendiously, briefly.

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 178/1 This is of you verie well remembred and well and summarily rehersed. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 301 That which is summarily comprehended in this prayer. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. ix. (1634) 89 Of the warre betweene these brethren, and summarily of Artaxerxes, we shall have occasion to speake. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 10 The idea... of the great world... was... briefly and summarily expressed... in Man. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 10/2 When we come to treat of that Subject... particularly, and not summarily. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 105 The Marquis introduced the objects of the conference, by summarily reminding them of the state of things in the Assembly. 1873 FARRAR *Pam. Speech* i. 7 It is... my purpose... summarily to sketch the broadest... results.

† b. ellipt. To put it shortly, in sum. Obs.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 319 Now summarilie this precept doth commaunde vs, to vse our tongues well. 1585 *Let. Earle Leicester* 20 The reasons whereof, were summarily these that follow. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Acad.* II. 17 The natural understanding doth perceive them no better than the eare doth the reason of sounds, or the nose the reason of smells; and summarily, than the senses do the things of the second intention.

2. By summary legal procedure.

1530 PALSGR. 842/1 Sommarily and playnly, as judgements somtime be gyven, *sommairement et de playn.* 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 1 The Judge... shall... proced... ordinarily or summarily according to... the said ecclesiastical laws. 1579-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. II. 195 That letters be direct be the Lordis of Counsaile and Session summarilie without any calling. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 241 In Judgements they... vse to judge summarily vpon oath. a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 10 The Lords ordained an agent to be summarily examined upon a bill. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 152 When the Parties may proceed summarily, and they chuse the ordinary Way of Proceeding, the Cause is made Plenary. 1764 BURN *Four Laws* 289 He may be committed summarily to prison until he shall find sureties. 1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) II. 481 It has been held... that restitution of goods in the hands of the trustee may be claimed summarily. 1866 *Daily Graphic* 10 Feb. 7/3 Every dog that is not... provided with a muzzle will be summarily dealt with by the law.

3. Without (unnecessary) formality or delay; without hesitation.

1621 *First & Sec. Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* Pref., Others... summarily deny, that ever this Kirk had any approved discipline. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 48 Le Cat differed from his contemporary Voltaire, who very summarily gave these heads of fossil shells to a less powerful cause. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xv, Miss Morleena... was summarily caught up and kissed by Mr. Lillyvick. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 3 While the captain was yet doubtful what course to take, the matter was summarily decided by the weather itself. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5 2 He summarily refused all redress.

Summariness (sɒ'mærinēs), [f. SUMMARY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being summary.
 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 386 A mode that by its summariness forms the most striking contrast to the regular equity mode. 1800 *Spectator* 26 Apr. 584/2 The summariness which has always characterised English criminal jurisprudence.

Summarist (sɒ'mærɪst), [f. SUMMARY sb. + -IST.] One who compiles a summary.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 311 Among our myriad of substantives like the foregoing are... *socialist*, *sommabulst*, *summarist*. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 Sept. 4/2 The summarist of literary history.

Summarization (sɒ'mærɪzɪʃən), [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of summarizing; an instance of this.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 35 There are all kinds of abbreviations and summarizations by the help of language. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 125 Classifications would belong en-

tirely to applied logic if they aimed at nothing more than complete summarisation. 1900 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Oct. 12 A concise summarization of the present state of things in China.

Summarize (sɒ'mærɪz), v. [f. SUMMARY + -IZE.] trans. To make (or constitute) a summary of; to sum up; to state briefly or succinctly.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 5 These, and all such illustrations, may be summarised for convenience sake in the following mnemonic formula. 1881 Sir W. THOMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 434/1 We may summarise the natural sources of energy as Tides, Food, Fuel, Wind, and Rain. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. xiii. 276 The four words of St. John, 'The Word became flesh', summarise and concentrate the inmost meaning of the Old Testament revelation. 1885 *Phillips' Man. Geol.* I. xxv. 526 If we endeavour to summarise the conclusions.

absol. 1889 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 7/6 Assistant Sub-Editor. —Smart young fellow who can summarise attractively.

Hence **Summarized** ppl. a., **Summarizing**

vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; **Summarizer** = SUMMARIST.

1883 *Athenaeum* 7 Apr. 441/3 An admirable piece of summarized history. 1886 *Ibid.* 5 June 739/3 Then follow two pages of rapid summarizing of the mediæval narrative. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Mar. 287 Mr. Ward is quite a model summarizer. 1910 10th Cent. Oct. 682 Nothing... comes amiss to his summarising genius.

† **Summarly**, adv. Sc. Obs. [f. SUMMAR a. + -LY.] = SUMMARILY.

1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 119 Mair summarlie we sall cum to the end. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. I. 201 To answer uthor before the Lordis of Counsaile and Session, to answer uthor before the Lordis of Counsaile and Session.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* g vij b, I sall pen summarlie uthor occasion and ressones. 1633 STRUTHER *True Happiness* 1 The first thing then is his choice, summarily described in the word (*one thing*). 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxvi. § 2. (1699) 130 The Commissioners of the Treasury did summarily ordain the Sea-men to be whipped.

1689 in *Acts Parl. Scotl.* (1875) XII. 61/1 Many of the Leidges were put to death summarlie without legal tryall Jury or record. 1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iii. § 25 Heretors of a Paroch are summarily charged to... Stent themselves for Building. Kirks. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 45 To the effect the said Mr. Robert Nairn may be the more summarily infet in the said annual rent.

Summary (sɒ'mærɪ), sb. [ad. L. *summārium*, neut. sing. of *summārius* (see next).]

1. A summary account or statement.

1509 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) I. 200 To make a breuiat wordurwise call a summary of al his charteris. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 48 This confession cointeyneth the hole summarie of our faythe. 1543-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 4 The... cutting out of any quotation or summarie of chapters expressed... in any suche Bybles. 1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 131 Here's the scroule, The continent, and summarie of my fortune. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 26 205 The Apostles Creed is the Summary and Abridgment of that faith which is necessary for a Christian. 1724 WATERLAND *Athanas. Creed* IV. 63 Closing This Chapter... with a Table representing a Summary, or short Sketch of what hath been done in it. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Engl. Ch.* 237 What he draws out at length is stated in summary... by Divines or Canonists in the Roman Communion. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* VIII. 231 Sometimes when I have finished a book I give a summary of the whole of it. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 219 The following summary of the North American lakes. Comb. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* II. iv. 144 The important office of summary-writer in the House of Commons.

† 2. The sum and substance of. Obs. rare.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* II. 11 The summarie of their commission was to conclude a truce for a tyme. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Gontarr's Wise Fictillard* 126 An aduise to wise old men, containing the summarie and substance of their duties.

3. The highest point or summit; also, the ultimate outcome. rare.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. ii, This battle... of 'all old things passing away' against 'all things becoming new', has its summary and animating heart in that of Radicalism against Church. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt. x. i.* (1872) III. 198 A pleasant Lake... the summary, or outfall, of which... is called the Rhein. 1866 — *Inaug. Addr.* 176 Valour... the crown and summary of all that is ennobling for a man.

Summary (sɒ'mærɪ), a. [ad. med.L. *summārius* (recorded in class. L. only in neut. sb., see prec.), e.g. in *cognitio summāria* (Grosseteste), *inquisitio summāria* (Bracton); f. *summa* SUM sb. 1: see -ARY 1. Cf. OF. *sommier*, F. *sommaire* (see SUMMAR), Pr. *sommari*, It. *sommario*, Sp. *sumario*, Pg. *summario*.]

1. Of a statement or account († occas. a term): Containing or comprising the chief points or the sum and substance of a matter; compendious (now usually with implication of brevity).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29, xv. chapitres bene contexte, not as summary, but as contengencye necessarily the knowledge of the yle of Bryteyne. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1168/1 A summary commendacion of tribulation. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 1/2 To declare as in a summary table, the misguiding of that church. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answe.* Gifford 19 Vt [sc. the Lord's Prayer] being the most summary forme of prayer. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 321 Most of his summary Aphorisms, I have answered before. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) Arg. 2 A summary and general view of the Vices and Follies reigning in his time. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* IV. § 1. 67 We have given a summary view of the theory of pure syllogisms. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 165/1 (*Book-keeping*) The summary journal, in registering these same purposes, throws away all consideration of particular persons... by raising a single account comprehending them all under the general name of 'bought ledger'. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 9 A summary sketch of what he had done and suffered.

† b. General, not detailed. Obs.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soutys Wks.* 309/2 The summary effecte of hys boke. 1532 — *Confut. Tyndale* ibid. 395/1 The summary purpose and effect of Tyndales doctrine. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 445 A Man... having nothing but a summary Notion of Religion himself.

c. trans. Characterized by or involving conciseness and brevity.

1582 STANYHURST *Ensis* I. (Arb.) 28 Chief poyntes I purpose too touche with summarie shortnesse. 1610 North's *Plutarch* 1206 Pouertie is a kind of temperance, and need may be called a summarie observation of the lawes. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Indian Committee Wks.* 1808 II. 133 The matter which appears before them, is, in a summary manner, this: The Decca merchants [etc.].

2. Law. Applied to proceedings in a court of law carried out rapidly by the omission of certain formalities required by the common law. Similarly of a court-martial. (The corresp. use of SUMMARILY is recorded much earlier.)

Summary jurisdiction: the determination of cases expeditiously without reference to the ordinary requirements of the common law.

In Scottish law, **Summary application**: an application to a court or a judge without the formality of a summons or full procedure. So **summary action**, *cause, diligence*.

1765-8 ERSHINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. i. § 9 Bills of complaint... may be all tried by a summary action. 1798 Bay's *Rep.* (1809) I. 49 Trials in a summary way deprive the subject of the inestimable trial by jury. 1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) II. 480 All those acts of statutory jurisdiction are declared to be competent on summary application. *Ibid.* 481 'I hat one acting as agent for the trustee... though not by the Act expressly subject to summary jurisdiction, is... held to be liable to the same summary proceedings for recovery of... documents. 1835 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Conviction*, The process of these summary convictions is extremely speedy. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 240 In cases of summary jurisdiction, or those adjudged by the commissioners and justices, there is little or no delay and little or no expense. 1861 BROUGHTON *Brit. Const.* xv. 220 A member arrested for debt was liberated by a summary application to the Crown. 1867 CHAMBERLAIN *Encycl.* IX. 206/1 *Summary Diligence*, in the practice of the law of Scotland, means issuing execution without the formality of an action. 1877-81 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict. Suppl.* s.v., When a person subject to military law and being on active service with any body of force is charged with an offence, a summary court-martial may be convened, and shall have jurisdiction to try such offence.

3. Performed or effected by a short method; done without delay. (Cf. SUMMARILY 3, which is earlier.)

1713 SWIFT *Cadellus & Vanessa Wks.* 181 I. 681/2 The Judge... Directed them to mind their brief; Nor spend their time to show their reading: She'd have a summary proceeding. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* LXIV. (1788) 326 The mode of trial... and kind of evidence necessary to convict... are... too summary. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. i. He has too summary a method of proceeding in these matters. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* I. III. 341 I put into their heads the idea of summary vengeance. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chanc.* XIII. He cleared the table by the summary process of tilting everything upon it into the fire-place. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 2 (1882) 476 The new weapon was put to a summary use.

† 4. Consisting of or relating to a mathematical sum or summation. (Cf. SUMMATION.) Obs. rare.

1588 KYD *Houset. Philos. Wks.* (1901) 280 Material number is a summarie collection of things numbered. 1805 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Summary arithmetic*, the art of finding the flowing from the fluxion.

† b. trans. Cumulative. Obs. rare.

1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 55 The united effects produced by the summary action of several tests.

† 5. Highest; supreme. Obs. rare.

1587 GREENE *Euphues his Censure Wks.* (Grosart) VI. 203 Sith Nestor... had... attained to the summary perfection of wisdom. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 Hee doth insinuate that the supreme or summarie law of Nature... is not possible to be found out by Man. *Ibid.* I. vi. § 6 The two summarie parts of knowledge. 1733 P. SHAW tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* I. ix. Expl., Philos. Wks. I. 569 There is one summary or capital Law in which Nature meets, subordinate to God.

Summat, dial. variant of SOMEWHAT.

Summate (sɒ'mæt), v. rare. [f. med.L. *summāre*, *summāre* to SUM.] trans. To sum.

1900 *Nature* LXII. 290/2 The excitatory electrical change in the whole organ... causes merely a change in one direction, which is summated in proportion to the number of discs in the pile.

† **Summation**¹. Obs. Also 5 **somac(i)on**. [a. OF. *som'macion*, f. *sommer* to summon.] Summons.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 222 Perseus... seute dans vnto the kynge prycus to someone him that he hold yelde the royaume vnto kynge Acrisius. Danus wente to Arges. And accomplished the somacion. c 1477 — *Jason* 57 b, When Iason vnderstode the somacion that the two damoiselles made he was sore abasshid. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sci. Stor.* 7 The admiring spirit with which... I yielded my pence to his impetuous summation.

Summation² (sɒ'mætʃən), [ad. mod.L. *summatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. med.L. *summāre* to SUM. Cf. F. *sommation*.]

1. Math. The process of finding the sum of a series. Also in fig. context.

1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 553 Any branch of it [sc. the analytic art] that relates to the summation of series. 1842 Penny *Cycl.* XXIII. 267/1 The summation of a finite number of terms of a series. 1860 SYLVESTER *Math. Papers* (1908) II. 228 The (Σ) meaning merely the sign of summation... times repeated. 1874 STUART *Const. Hist.* I. i. 4 The constitutional history of France is thus the summation of the series of feudal development in a logical sequence. 1885 WATSON & BURAUAY *Math. Th. Electr.* I. 167 If the system consist

only of conductors on which the charges are $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3, \dots$, we have $F = \frac{1}{2} \sum \epsilon_i$, Σ denoting summation for all the conductors.

2. The adding up of numbers; casting up an account; an addition sum.
1816 Scott *Antig.* xxi. It amounts...to eleven hundred and thirteen pounds, seven shillings, five pence, and three-fourths of a penny sterling.—But look over the summation yourself. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schin.* xxiii. 512, I never acquired the facility, in running up columns of summations, of the early-taught accountant. 1883 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Dec. 1868/3 A summation made up by me to the end of last year.

3. The addition of mensurable quantities (distance, time, etc.).

1860 TYNDALL *Glas.* i. xi. 81 The summation of distances twenty paces each must finally place us at the top. 1914 PETRIE in *Anc. Egypt* 32 A summation of years.

b. The accumulation of a number of stimuli applied to a muscle.

1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* iii. v. (1878) 471 The central mechanism...being thrown into activity through a summation of the afferent impulses reaching it. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 439 This relation of the contractile tissue to stimuli is usually expressed by saying that the tissue has the power of summation. 1889 *Lancet* 3 Aug. 203/1 A summation of the stimuli appears to go on in the cells.

4. The computation of the aggregate value of conditions, qualities, etc.; summing-up.

1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) 1. 455 Valour seems to have been for his [Miltiades'] profound intellect but the summation of chances. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. 262 Our conception of duty is either 'Yes' or 'Nay' without...summations of advantages. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 3/3 Such is Mr. Wyndham's summation of Scott.

5. The aggregate or sum-total; the resultant or product.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1872) 20 They are not one coherent System of Thought; but properly the summation of several successive systems. 1879 *19th Cent.* Sept. 500 He is the summation of Hebraism and Hellenism. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 6/1 Mr. Harrison...regards God as the summation of Humanity.

6. attrib. summation tone, Acoustics [G. summationston (Helmholtz)] = summational tone (see TONE sb. 2).

1867 TYNDALL *Sound* vii. 285 Resultant tones are of two kinds...The former called difference tones, the latter summation tones. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* i. 1812 [Helmholtz] was led...to surmise the formation of summation-tones by the interference of two low primaries. 1901 E. B. TITCHENER *Exper. Psychol.* i. ii. 90 If we are not satisfied with this 'summation' theory, we may...suppose that the gaps in sensation are filled out by association.

Summational (sʊmˈeɪʃənəl), a. [f. SUMMATION + -AL.] Produced by summation or addition. *Summational tone*: see TONE sb. 2.

1873 A. J. ELLIS in Atkinson tr. *Helmholtz's Pop. Lect. Sci. Subj.* iii. 102 note. These [combinational tones] are of two kinds, differential and summational, according as their pitch is the difference or sum of the pitches of the two generating tones. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 100, I tried in vain...to obtain resonance for a differential and summational tone.

Summative (sʊmˈeɪtɪv), a. rare. [f. med.L. *summāt-* (see SUMMATE) + -IVE.] Operating by means of addition; additive.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture* 235 Relatively large and strongly-acting motor cells, whose connections with each other are mainly summative. 1891 G. S. WOODHEAD *Bacteria* 379 Both the antagonistic action and this summative action.

†**Summatory**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *summātorius*, f. med.L. *summāt-*: see SUMMATE and -ORY.] *Summatory arithmetic, calculus*: see QUOTS. 1704 C. HAVES *Treat. Fluxions* 60 The fundamental Rule in Summatory Arithmetic, to find the Flowing Quantity of a given Fluxion. 1770 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Summatory Calculus*, according to some, is the same with the *Calculus Differentialis* of Leibnitz; but more properly *Summatory Arithmetick*, is the Art of finding the flowing Quantity, from the Fluxion.

Summed (sʊmɪd), ppl. a. Forms: 5 *ysomed*, *sommyd*, *summyd*, 6 *sommed*, 6 *sommed*, 6-7 *somed*, 7 *sommed*, 6 *som(m)d*, *summd*, 5-*summed*; *erron.* 6 *sommed*, *summed*, 7 *sumnd*. [In branch I, f. OF. *som(m)*, pa. pp. of *sommer* to sum, complete, ad. med.L. *summāre* to SUM. In branch II, f. SUM v. 1 + -ED.]

I. 1. Of a stag: Having a complement of antlers. Said also of the antlers. Often full *summed*.

c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, *pei* be halfe in grece or here aboute be tyme of mydel iun, whan her heed is ysomed. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* c. 13, And afterwarde in the toppre when ther iiii. bene Then shall ye call hym sommyd an hert of xvi. 1576 *Turberv. Venerie* xiv, When his head is full summed. *Ibid.* xviii, By the middest of lune, their heades will be somed of as much as they will beare all that yeare. 1590 *Cockayne Treat. Hunting* d. It is then...hard to knowe him by his head, before it be full sommed. 1632 *Cockayne* i. s.v. *Pollard*, Sumnd or full, in when a Staggs head is fully hardned. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* i. ii, [The deer] beares a head, Large, and well beam'd; with all rights somm'd and spread.

2. Of a hawk: Having the feathers full grown. Said also of the plumage. Often full *summed*.

c. 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* i. 298 If he take colde ore he be full sommyd. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* a viij b, Thos same barris shall telle you whan she is full summed or full ferynd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 79 The yonge byrde whan she is full summed & hath all her fethers redy to flye. 1575 *Turberv. Falconrie* 117 When...that bir principal feathers be ful sommed. 1616 *Surfl.* &

MARSH. *Country Farm* vii. xlv. 713 A cleere and bright plume, with fulsummed feathers. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. cccxxiv, Like a young Eagle summd...Disdaines a shoale of Dawes. 1688 *Holme Armoury* ii. xi. 237/1. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* iii. 21.

b. fig. and in fig. context: Equipped.

1588 LAMBAROE *Eiren.* iv. xiv. 565 How each of these began at the first and grew in time to be full summed. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 358 [Demosthenes was] a full sumd or consumate Orator. a 1616 BRAUM & FL. *Wit without M.* iii. i, Till you be summed again. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. cccc, The first Summd Quill Of England. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 14 Inspire...my prompted Song else mute, And bear through highth or depth of natures bounds With prosperous wing full summd to tell of deeds Above Heroic.

II. + 3. Summarized, summary. *Obs.*
a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll.* *Designe* 4 One Object in varietie, One Summd draught doth before yor Stand.

4. Summed up; collected into one sum, forming a sum-total. Also with *up*.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* i. i. 19 Man is a torch borne in the wind; a dream But of a shadow, summd with all his substance. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Note-bks.* II. 20 The wholeness and summed-up beauty of woman. 1875 McLAUREN *Serv.* Ser. ii. ix. 164 Our summed and collective brightness. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 37 The summed-up impression of Sydney suburbs and harbour is...picturesqueness.

Summeler, arch. form of SOMLER, butler.
1841 JAMES *Corse de Leon* xli, I will make your cook and your summeler to give me some refreshment.

Summer (sʊmər), sb. 1. Forms: 1 *sumor*, (-ur), 1-4 *summer*, 3-6 *somer*, 4-5 *somere*, *Sc.* -yr(e), 4-6 *Sc. somir*, 4-7 *sommer*, (3 *Ormin* *summer*), 4 *Kent. zomier*, 5 *somare*, -or, *sommyr*, *sommure*, *Sc. swmyr*, 6 *sommar*, 6- *summer*. *B.* *Sc.* 6 *symmer*, 8-9 *simmer*. [OE. *sumor* masc. = OFris. *sumur*, -er (Fris. *sommer*, *sinmer*), MLG. *sommer*, MDu. *somer* (Du. *zomer*), OHG. *sumar* (MHG. *sumer*, G. *sommer*), ON. *sumar* neut. (Sw. *sommar*, Da. *sommer*).]

Generally recognized cognates outside Germanic are Arm. *amaris* summer, Skr. *samā* half-year, year, Zend *hamā* in summer, OIr. *sam*, W. *haf* summer.]

1. The second and warmest season of the year, coming between spring and autumn; reckoned astronomically from the summer solstice (21 June) to the autumnal equinox (22 or 23 Sept.); in popular use comprising in the northern hemisphere the period from mid-May to mid-August; also often, esp. as in (c) below, in contradistinction to *winter*, the warmer half of the year (cf. MID-SUMMER). (Often with initial capital.)

(a) In general use. (Also personified.) Often in *in summer* (OE. *on sumera*, ME. *a*, or *in summer*).

c. 845 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxiii. *in Asteland & ver*, sumir & lenden. c. 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv. 8 *þu þe þam winterdagum selest scorte rida & þæs sumeres dagum langran.* *Ibid.* xxi. 8 *On sumera hit biþ wearm, and on wintera ceald.* a 1000 *Gnomic Verses* 17 in Grein I. 338 *Winter byð cealdost, sumor sunwilegost.* c. 1200 *Ormin* 11254 *O sumer, & on herfestid, O winter, & o lenden.* a 1225 *Ac. R.* 20 *Euerich on sigge.* v. *þvong bi nihte in winter, in sumer þe dawunge.* 12. *Song on Passion* 1 in O. E. *Misc.*, *Somer* is comen and winter gon. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Simon & Jude*) 454 *In þat þoure quhen sik clernes suld be as in to somyres weie.* 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 38 *In Wynter doth he nocht for cold, In Somer mai he nocht for hete.* a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 66 *In þe seon of somere.* Heo greipd hire til hire gardin. 1528 *Morre Dialoq.* Wks. 135/4 *I had lener shyuer & shake for cold in y^e middes of somer, than be burned in the middes of winter.* 1594 *Kyd Cornelia* ii. 80 *T'haue made thy name be faure more fam'd and feared Than Summers thunder to the silly Heard.* a 1599 *SPENSER P.* Q. vii. vii. 29 *Then came the iolly Summer.* And on his head a girlond well besene He wore. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xciv, The somers flower is to the somer sweet. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 246 *where the Attic Bird Trills her thick-warbled notes the summer long.* 1719 *Dor. For Crusoe* i. (Globe) 107 *The Seasons of the Year might generally be divided, not into Summer and Winter, as in Europe; but into the Rainy Seasons, and the Dry Seasons.* 1786 *BURNS True Dainty* 192 *It's true, they need na starve or sweat, Tho' Winter's cauld, or Summer's heat.* 1886 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 61/1 *When Summer brings the lily and the rose.*

B. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 49 *Cum, lustie symmer!* with thy flouris. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 46 *The pleasant plane-tree will the leaues vnfauld With fairest shadowd to save the sone in summer.* 1806 TANNABILL *Braco Gleniffer* iii. *Poems* (1900) 152 *Oh, gin I saw my bonnie Scots callan, The dark days o' winter war simmer to me!*

(b) In particularized use, esp. with qualification or contextually, denoting this season in a certain year.
c. 900 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 897 *þy ilcan sumera forwardn nolles þonne .xx. scipa mid monnum.* c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7123 *On vs þe wyle þis somer haste.* 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xix. 242 *In a somer ich seyh hym, as ich sat in my porche.* c. 1450 *Brut* ii. 304 *In þe xxvij. 3ere of his regne was þe grete derpe of vitales, þe wiche was cleid þe dere somer.* 1530 *Palsgr.* 814/1 *This somer that cometh.* 1594 *Kyd Cornelia* Ded., I will assure your Ladiship my next Sommers better traell with the Tragedy of Portia. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. Ep. Ded., *When it pleased your Honour in sommer was two yeeres to haue some conference with me.* a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 208 *The Springs and Summers which we see.* 1844 J. ARRON *Don. Econ.* (1857) 303 *Our [Scottish] summers are said to consist of 3 hot days and a thunder-storm.* 1885 W. W. STORV *Fianmetta* 19 *You will find me there all summer.* 1906 R. BAYNE *Butler's Anal.* Intro. p. xi, *He came to England in the summer of 1720.*

(c) *Phr. summer and winter, winter and summer, OE., ME. (advb. gen.) summeres and winteres*, all the year round.

a 1000 *Pharix* 37 (Gr.) *Wintres & sumeres wudu bið gelice bledum gehongen.* c. 1205 *LAV.* 2861 *Enne blase of fure, þe neuer ne aþeostrede wintres ne sumeres.* c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Lawrence*) 3 *A faire tre eallit lawrance, þat wyntyre & somir ay is grene.* 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) l. 189 *That ged eyla and fyscia, ma be conseryt... bath awmyr and wyntir.* 1547 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 265 *My suster...to haue foure kie founde wynter and sommer.* 1816 *Scott Antig.* xxi, *A bit bonny drapping well that popples that selfsame gate simmer and winter.* 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Land. of To-day* xliii. (ed. 3) 378 *Winter and summer, steamboats leave Westminster for Greenwich and Woolwich half-hourly.*

b. Applied, with qualification, to a period of fine dry weather in late autumn; see ALL-HALLOW (s 7), INDIAN SUMMER, MARTIN 3 c; *St. Luke's (little) summer*, little summer of *St. Luke*, such a period occurring about *St. Luke's Day*, 18 Oct. (Cf. Ger. *altweibersommer*).

1838 T. FORSTER *Circle Seasons* 293 *Fair, warm, and dry weather, often occurs about this time, and is called St. Luke's Little Summer.* 1855 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. XII. 366/1 *A few fine days about this time, called St. Luke's little summer; which the good folks of Hants and Dorset always expect about the 18th of this month.* 1881 G. MILNER *Country Pleas.* xli. 232 *As autumn proceeds, we watch anxiously for that season of respite which...is known...as the Little Summer of St. Luke.*

c. *transf.* *Summer weather*; a season resembling summer; summery or wimpy weather.

a 1240 *Ureisin in O. E. Hom.* I. 193 *Per blowed inne blisse blostmen... Per ne mei non aluuen, uor þer is eche sumer.* a 1259 *SKELTON Benge of Court* 355 *His gowne so shorte that it ne couer myghte his rumpe, he wente so all for somer lyghte.* 1634 MILTON *Comus* 988 *There eternal Summer dwels.* a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 24 June 1693, *A very wet day harvest, and little Summer as yet.* 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 92 *Lands of summer across the sea.* 1894 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 140 *Here is an everlasting summer of 70° to 80°.*

d. In fig. and allusive use.

c. 1535 *Nisbet N. T., Profr. Rom. Wks.* (S.T.S.) III. 334 *Quhair the spret is, thair is alwayis symmer, and thair is alwayis gude fructes.* 1591 *GREENE Farewe.* *Folly Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 323 *Beeing as intemperate in the frostie winter of their age, as we in the glowing summer of our youth.* 1679 *DRYDEN & LEE* *Edipus* iv. i, *She, tho' in full-blown flow'r of glorious beauty, Grow's cold, ev'n in the Summer of her Age.* 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 75 *The summer of her smile.* 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 398 *For now the wine made summer in his veins.* 1874 *LISLE CABR Jud. Gwynne* I. iii. 72 *This sudden change from winter to summer.*

2. In *pl.* with numeral, put for 'year'. Now only *poet.* or in speaking of a young person's age.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1686 *þu her countes hym a kow, þat was a kyng rycle, Quyle senen syþez were ouer-seyed someres I trawe.* 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. l. 133 *Five Summers haue I spent in farthest Greece.* 1631 MILTON *Ep. March. Winch.* 7 *Summers three times eight saue one She had told.* 1782 *Miss BURNBY Cecilia* viii. v, *Fifteen summers had she bloomed.* 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fa.* iv. ii. 157 *Doge Dandolo survived to ninety summers.* 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 11 *The woman of a thousand summers back, Godiva.* 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 8/4 *A good-looking young lady of apparently twenty summers.*

3. = *summer-herring* (see 6 b). ? *Obs.*

1681 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fish* 106 *Of Herrings. Summers are such as the Dutch Chasers or Divers catch from June to the 15th of July.*

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. = Of or pertaining to summer, characteristic of summer, summer-like, summery; suitable or appropriate to, used or occupied in, summer; existing, appearing, active, performed, or produced in summer.

As the number of these attrib. uses is unlimited, only the earliest and most important examples are given here.

(a) of natural phenomena, animals, plants, etc. (Cf. OE. *sumorhæte* summer-heat.)

a 1300 *Siriz* 294 *Sus, bi the somer blome, Hethen nulli ben bi-nomen.* 1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 35 *Now be the lusti somer floures.* 14. *Nom.* in W. Wulker 707 *Hec polemita, a somerbyde* [see Boud]. c. 1450 *Tr. Giraldus Cambrensis* *Hist. Irel.* (1896) 28 *Storkes & swalewes, & oþer somer foules.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 26 *Thy lusty bewte and thy thynk Sall feid as dois the somer floures.* 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* v. ii. 293 *Blow like sweet Roses, in this summer air.* *Ibid.* 408 *These summer flies, Haue blowne me full of maggot ostentation.* 1590 — *Mids. N. ii.* i. 110 *An odorous Chaplet of sweet Sommer buds.* 1633 *Ford Love's Sacr.* ii. i, *Tears, and vows, and words, Moves her no more than summer-winds a rock.* 1634 MILTON *Comus* 98 *Summer drouth, or singed air Never scorcht thy tresses fair.* 1680 H. MOSK *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 26 *The Papacy would melt away like a bank of snow in the summer-sun.* 1688 *Holme Armoury* ii. xviii. 467/1 *These are the true shapes both of the Summer Butter-fly, and the Wood-louse.* 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Silk*, *The Warmth of the Summer Weather.* 1748 *Gray Alliance* 101 *Nile redundant o'er his Summer-bed.* 1754 — *Poety* 83 *Far Nile redundant o'er his Summer-bed.* 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 705 *But Conversation...Should flow like water after summer show'rs.* 1790 — J. *Thornton* 38 *The summer rill Refreshes, where it winds, the faded green.* 1817 *SHELLEY Marianne's Dream* 25 *The sky was blue as the summer sea.* 1820 — *Witch All.* xl, *The busy dreams, as thick as summer flies.* 1820 KEATS *Isabella* ix, *Lady I thou ledest me to summer clime.* 1834 *Mrs. HEMANS Happy Hour* 5 *Early-blighted leaves, which o'er their way Dark summer-storms had heaped.* 1844 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 566 *The greater part of the summer shoots ought to be sown on the street.* 1850 *DOMBEY* iii, *The summer sun never side on the street.* 1850 MISS PRATT *Com. Things of Sea-side* iii. 171 *The insects of our summer pools.* 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Cons.* i. l, *Without cap or bonnet, as if in fair summer-weather trim.*

(b) of clothing, food, etc.

1303-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 *In nno panno... pro somersercores [sic] pro armigeris Prioris.* 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. x. 119 *He nente hem forth seluerles in a somer garment.*

corne, that the wynde bloweth awaye from y^e somer floores. 1668 Lond. Gas. No. 282/4 With some Freakles, or "Summer-folde in the Face. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, "Summer-gawse, gossamer; quantities of which, blown from the land to the sea, adheres to the rigging of ships. a 1800 *Pegge Suppl. Gloss.*, "Summer-goss, the gossamer. North. 1388 "Somer halle [see summer field, 1382]. a 1400-50 *Ware Alex.* 2922 So sillis he furth...into a somer-hall, Pare sesonde was a soper. 1429 in *Munim. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 16, j somerhalle cum ij cameris ibidem annexis. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abuses* M 3 b, They straw the ground rounde about, binde green boughes about it [sc. the May-pole], set vp sommer haules, bowers, and arbors. 1781 *Cowper Retiret.* 196 Her [sc. Nature's] "summer heats, her fruits, and her perfumes. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 319 If the instrument is, intended chiefly to measure the higher degrees of heat, as from a summer-heat to that of boiling water. 1833 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* vii, In my boat I lie Moor'd to the cool bank in the summer heats. 1877 *Huxley Physiol.* 64 The Summer-heat may never be strong enough to melt all the ice. 1571 "Summer lady [see summer lord]. 1782 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Norfolk* (1795) II. 320 Lambs, bought up by the East Norfolk 'graziers' in order to pick among their 'summerlies, and their stubbles, after harvest. 1677 *Paston Lett.* II. 302 He wolde "somerlay and tylie the londe, otherwise then it is. c 1503/1 *bid.* III. 102 The seide x. acres londe, sowen with barly and peason, wherof v. acres were weel somerlayde to the seide barly. c 1440 *Prosp. Dorset* 164/1 "Somyr lay-lond, nwaile. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, Leaze, or "Zummer leaze, a field stocked through the summer, in distinction from a mead which is mown. 1886 W. Som. *Gloss.*, Summerleaze, summerleaze, pasture fed only in summer. 1865 *Kingsley Heron.* iii, A certain amount of "summer-leading" (i.e. piracy between seed-time and harvest. 1833 *Tennyson Miller's Daughter* 13 Gray eyes lit up With "summer lightnings of a soul So full of summer warmth. 1826 M. S. GORE *Life's Lessons* xxiv, Like summer lightning gleaming from a thunder-cloud. 1872 *Daily News* 7 Nov., When a pheasant is flushed you only catch a summer-lightning glimpse of him. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII, 330/1 What is called "summer lightning" or "wild-fire"...In the majority of cases it is merely the effect of a distant thunderstorm. It is also often due to a thunderstorm in the higher strata of the atmosphere overhead. 1571 *GRINDAL Injunc.* II. 9 19 That the Minister and churchwardens shall not suffer any Lordes of misrule, or "summer Lordes, or Ladies, to come vnueruously into any Church, or Chapel. 1589 *Marprel.* *Illy any Work* 3 The summer Lord with his Maie game. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxix. 30 Lairdis in silk harlis to the eill, For quhilk thair tennents said "somer meill. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inq. Ant.* 190 In some Rotifers, the eggs are distinguishable, as in certain Turbellaria, into "summer and winter ova. 1388 *Wyclif Julg.* iii. 20 He sat alone in a "somer parlour. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 26 So he left them a while in a Summer Parler below. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* I. 95 As we sate round the Teatable, in a Summer-Parlour which looks into the Garden. 1839 *SCOTT Guy R. Introd.*, The old man led the way into a summer parlour. 1617 *WITHER Abuses* II. iv. 277 They know how to discommend A May-game, or a "Summer-pole defie. 1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* B 3 b, Since the Summer-poles were ouertrowne, And all good sports and merryments decayd. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 1627 "Somur qwenes, and gwauntins, & oher gwaunt gaumes. 1590 *GREENE Mourning Garm.* C 3 b, Faire she was as faire might be. Beautious, like a Sommers Queene. 1820 *GOODE Zoology* 466 Lichen "...Tropicus...Attacks new settlers in the West Indies, and other warm regions...Prickly heat. "Summer-rash. a 1670 *HACKET Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 288 It is an Injury...upon Corn, when it is "Summer-ripe, not to be cut down with the Sickle. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (1753) I. 307 On the Summit of this Hill his Lordship built a "Summer-room. 1797 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* xiii, One of the pleasantest Summer-rooms in England. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 69 Von "summer sob is out, This night looks well...The morn, I hope, will better prove. 1876 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, "Summer Spots, Ephemelides. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1682) 332 To "Summer-stir, to Fallow Land in the Summer. 1766 *Complete Farmer*, To Summer-land, or To Summer-Stir, to fallow land in the summer. 1616 *SURREL & MARKE Country Farm* 555 At mid-May you shall manure it, and in June you shall gaine it the second earing, which is called "Summer-stirring. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VII. 49 The head of this sedicion was "summer topped, that it coude hane no tyme to sprynge any higher. 1555 *Acts Parl. Scot.*, Mary (1814) II. 500/1 Gif any women or vthers about "summer treis singand makis perturbation to the Quenis liegis in the passage throw Burrowis. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, "Summer-work, a summer fallow. 1682 *MARTINDALE* in *Houghton Coll. Lett. Impr. Husb.* No. 11. 125 If it [sc. land] grow weedy or grassie, we sometimes Fallow or "Summer-work it. 1793 J. H. CAMPBELL in *Young's Annals Agric.* XX. 124 The fallows (or "Summer-workings) are tumbled over by the plough, and jingled over by harrows. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 263 Rotation of different crops, fallowing, summer-working. 1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 8/7 Cottonseed oil irregular, "summer yellow spot 20 up, October option 9 points down.

b. In names of animals and plants which are active or flourish in summer (often rendering *L. æstivus*, *æstivalis* as a specific name): summer cock dial, see quots.; summer cypress = *BELVEDERE* 2; summer duck, a North American duck, *Ex sponsa*, the wood-duck; summer finch U.S., a popular name for birds of the genus *Puewa*; † summer fool, a species of *Leucostomus*; summer grape, a North American wild grape, *Vitis æstivalis*; summer grass, (a) the grass of summer; (b) the Australian hairy finger-grass, *Panicum sanguinale*; summer haw, *Cratogeomys flava*; summer hemp = *FIMBLE* sb. 1; summer-herring, (a) a herring taken in summer; (b) U.S. applied to some fishes resembling the herring, as the alewife, *Clupea serrata*; summer rape, *Brassica campestris* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); summer red-

bird, the rose tanager, *Tyranga æstiva*, which summers in N. America; summer rose, (a) a rose of summer; (b) an early kind of pear; summer savory (see *SAVORY* 1); summer snake = *GREEN SNAKE* 1; summer snipe, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucis*; summer snowflake (see *SNOWFLAKE* 3); summer squash, a pumpkin (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); summer tanager = summer redbird; summer teal, the garganey; † summer-whiting = *PELAMID* 1; summer-worm, a worm or maggot that breeds in summer; summer yellowbird, a N. American wood-warbler, *Dendroica æstiva*.

1790 *Gosse Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., "Summer-cock, a young salmon at that time. York City. 1884 *DAY Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 69 In Northumberland a 'milter' or spawning male is known as a summer-cock or gib-fish. 1767 *ABRA-CROMBIE Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 735/2 Belvidere or "Summer Cypress. 1829 *LOUVOON Encycl. Plants* (1836) 206 *Kochia scoparia*, summer Cypress. 1732 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 449 The "Summer Duck...is one of the most beautiful of birds. 1743 M. CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) I. 97 The Summer Duck...is of a mean size, between the common Wild Duck and Teal. 1860 *GOSSE Rom. Nat. Hist.* 199 The Summer-duck of America...delights in woods. 1884 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 373 *Pezocaea æstivalis illinoensis*, Illinois "Summer Finch. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* I. lxxviii. 121 *Leucostomus Bulbosus præcox*. Timely flowering Bulbus violet...In English we may call it...after the Dutch name *Somer wolkens*, that is, "Summer foolles. 1629 *PARKINSON Parad.* (1904) 26 Diners sorts of Crocus or Saffron flower will appear, the little early Summer foole or *Leucostomus bulbosus*. 1814 *PURSH Flora Amer. Septentr.* I. 169 *Vitis æstivalis sinuata*...is known by the name of "Summer-grape. 1599 *SHAKES. Hen. V.* I. 1. 65 Which...Grew like the "Summer Grasse, fastest by Night. 1881 "OUIDA *Maremma* I. 3 The rich loads of summer-grass or grain. 1829 *MAIDEN Usef. Pl. Australia* 102 *Panicum sanguinale*, "Summer Grass. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 124 (*Cratogeomys flava*, Ait. ("Summer Haw). 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 118 The light "Summer-hemp, that bears no Seed, is called Fimble hemp. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *England's Way to Abarrell* of "Summer-herrings, worth 20 or 30 shillings. 1883 *WALLEM Fish Supply Norway* 17 The catch of Summer-herring and Sprat in the Fisheries of the years 1876-1881. 1743 M. CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) I. 56 *Muscicapula rufo*. The "Summer Red-Bird. This is about the size of a Sparrow...and...is of a bright red. 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 121 Summer Red-bird, rich rose-red, or vermillion, including wings and tail. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 354 Full as the "summer-rose blown by prevailing winds, the ruddy maid. 1841 *WHITTIER Lucy Hooper* 3 All of these we loved and cherished Has with thy summer-roses perished. 1860 *HOGG Fruit Manual* 214 Pears...Summer Rose (Epine Rose; Ogonnet; Rose; Thorny Rose). 1802 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* III. i. 551 "Summer Snake, *Coluber æstivus*...Native of many parts of North America, residing on trees. 1802 *MONTAGU Ornith. Dict.*, Sandpiper - *Commun.*...It is known in some places by the name of "Summer Snipe. 1849 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1859) II. 251 The summer snipes flitted whistling up the shallow. 1783 *LATHAM Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 220 "Summer Tanager. A little bigger than a House Sparrow. 1884 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 317. 1668 *CHARLETON Ornith.* 101 *Querquedula cristata*...ab æcupibus dicta, the "Summer-Tail. 1766 [see GARGANEY]. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 801 n. 1624 *MIDDLETON Game Chess* v. iii, The pelamis Which some call "summer-whiting, from Chalcedon. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Mowet's Treat. Ins.* 1130 The English call them [sc. water-worms] "Summer-worms, either because they are seen only in Summer, or they die in Winter. 1668 *CHARLETON Ornith.* 59 *Lumbria aquaticæ*, Summer-Worms. 1830 *SHELLEY Prometh.* *Unb.* iv. 313 The jagged alligator, and...behemoth...multiplied like summer worms On an abandoned corpse. 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 97 Blue-eyed Yellow Warbler. Golden Warbler. "Summer Yellow-bird.

Summer (sū'mər), sb. 2 Also a summer, 4-5 awsummer, somere, 4-8 somer, (6 somor), 5 somere, 6-9 summer; Sc. 6-7 (9) summer, 9 aimmer, (ahimmer). See also SOMMER 2. [n. AF. *sumer*, *somer*, = OF. *sonnier* (mod. F. *sonneter*) pack-horse, beam = Pr. *saumier*, II. *somaro*, *somiere* - pop. L. *saumarius*, for *sagmarius*, f. *sagma* (see SUM sb. 2). For the sense-development cf. horse and F. *cheval*. The OF. word was adopted in MLG. *somer* long thin pole or tree.]

I. † 1. A pack-horse. (Cf. SOMER 1, SOMMER.) 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 746 [They] (ynt bot lillil of thar ger, Bot gif it war ny summer [v.r. summer] That in the morn was left liand. 14. *Guy Warw.* (ed. Copland 1756) Ccjb, His neck is great as any somere; he reneth as swifte as any Distre [MS. *Auch.* l. 7163 As a somer it is brested before in be brede & swifter unneid han ai stede]. c 1470 *Love's Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xiv. (Sherard MS.), 30ure...knyghtes...horses and herneys, charyotes and summers.

II. 2. † a. *gen.* A main beam in a structure. Sc. (in genuline use). *Obs.*

1344 *Acc. Erch. K. R.* Bd. 165 No. 1. m. 4 (P.R.O.), Proiiij^{xx} xvij. somers pro springladd. x. xijli. xviii. s. viij. d. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 696 The stane...hyt the sow in sic maner, That it that was the most cumir. In swndir with that dusche be brak. 1533 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* (1833) I. 163 [Breaking their] dooks, [and Fishing in the water of Dec., and destruction of the] symmeris [and] hekkis [thereof].

1654 *EAKI. MONM. tr. Bentinoglio's Wars Flanders* 219 That they might place their Summers in the parts nearest the banks...and in the middle where it was deepest their boats. 1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Magic* iv. i. 113 Binde [the vines]...fast to the summers or beams with the sprigs of Broom. 1715 *LEONT Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 85 These summers were joind with other summers across them.

b. A horizontal bearing beam in a building;

spec. the main beam supporting the girders or joists of a floor (or *occas.* the rafters of a roof). (When on the face of a building it is properly called BREAST-SUMMER.)

1359-60 *Sacrist Rolls Ely* (1907) II. 193 In xij lapidibus pro pendantsz postes portandis ij someres et xx lintices. 1448 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 The Someres of the seid hows shall be one side xij inch squar and on the other part xiiij inch squar. 1534 in *Bayley Tower Lond.* (1821) App. i. p. xviii, A roffe of lymber, and a bourde made complete, w^t a somer and joystes. 1594 I. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. To Rdr. b 3, The saide roomme begonne to shake againe, so that one of the somers of the chamber sprang out of the mortesse, and bowed downward two fete, but fell not. 1623 *Something Written Occ. Acad.* *Blacke Friars* 25 At an instant the maine Summer or beame brake in sunder. 1663 *GEBBIE Counsel* 42 Double Mortesse, which doe but weaken the Summers. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 96 Mortaises made ready for Plakes, Chimney Pieces, and also for Somer and Joystes. 1836 *PAKKE Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 431 In a framed floor the summers were the main beams, the girders were framed into the summers, and the joists into the girders.

† The senses 'large stone laid over a column in beginning a cross vault' and 'lintel of a door, window, etc.', which are given in *Dicts.*, do not appear to be in genuine English use, but are from French; see 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* (copying *Dict. de Trévoux*) and 1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*

3. In various other technical applications.

a. *pl.* The framework of stout bars fitted with cross rails or staves, which is added to a cart or wagon to extend its capacity. b. A beam in the bed or body of a cart or wagon. c. The sound-board of an organ. *Obs.* d. *Sc.* (see quot. 1825). e. In the old hand-press, a rail or cross-bar mortised into the cheeks of the press, to prevent them from spreading. f. *Tanning*. A horse or block on which skins are pared, scraped, or worked smooth. g. In the spinet, any of the ribs supporting the board holding the tuning-pins. *Obs.* h. In a lapidary's mill, each of two opposite bars supporting the bearings of the wheels. i. 'The large beam on the top of a cider-press...which sustains all the pressure' (*W. Som. Gloss.* 1886).

a. 1510 *STANBRIDGE Vocabula* (W. de W.) Cijj, *Epyredia*, the somors or the rays [*mispr. rayce*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 272/2 Somers or rather of a wayne or carte. 1802 *JAMES Millit. Dict.*, Summers, in an ammunition wagon, are the upper sides, supported by the staves entered into them with one of their ends, and the other into the side pieces.

b. 1523 *FITZHEBB. Husb.* § 5 The bodye of the wayne of oke, the staves, the nether rafters, the ouer rafters, the crosse somer. 1886 *West Son. Gloss.*, Summer, (tech.) the longitudinal parts of the bottom of a wagon.

c. 1659 *LEAK Waterworks* 29 The 12 holes that are in the Summer serves to convey the wind of the said Summer...to the Organ Pipes. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Sound-board*, The Sound-board, or Summer, is a Reservoir, into which the Wind...is conducted.

d. 1662 *LAMONT Diary* 15 Jan. (1810) 179 The whole roofe and symmers of that said kill were consumed, and only about 3 bolis oatts saffe. 1809 *Edinb. Even. Courant* 21 Dec. (Jam.) As some servants...were...drying a quantity of oats on the kiln, the mid shimmer gave way, when three of them were precipitated into the killogy. 1845 *JAMIESON, Simmer, Synmer*, one of the supports laid across a kiln, formerly made of wood, now pretty generally of cast metal, with notches in them for receiving the ribs, on which the grain is spread for being kiln-dried; a hair cloth, or fine covering of wire, being interposed between the ribs and the grain.

e. 1662 *EVELYN Sculptura* II. (1906) 13 Upon the Summer or head of the Press marked C let the paper prepared and moistened for the impression lye ready. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* x. ¶ 4 This Summer is only a Rail Tennanted, and let into Mortesses made in the inside of the Cheeks.

f. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Parchement*, The Skin, thus far prepared by the Skinner, is taken...by the Parchment-Maker; who first scrapes or pares it dry on the Summer. 1837 *WHITTOCK, etc. Bk. Trades* (1842) 370 (*Parchment-maker*) The workman then stretches the skin to dry in the sun...being done enough, it is...placed on the summer, or horse, to be again pared and smoothed with the stone. 1860 *TOMLINSON Cycl. Usef. Arts, Parchment Making* (1867) II. 275/2 The parchment maker...stretches it tail downwards upon a machine, called the summer, consisting of a calf-skin mounted on a frame.

g. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 692/2 [The spinet] consists of a chest or belly...and a table of fir glued on slips of wood called summers, which bear on the sides.

h. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 739 In each of these summers a square hole is cut out...which receives the two ends of the arbor [of the cutting wheel]. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 299/1.

4. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) † summer-saddle; (sense 2) : summer bar, the upper summer of a lapidary's wheel; summer-beam, -tree = sense 2 b; † summer-piece, summer-stone (see quot. 1833); † summer-trestle, † a railed rack on a trestle-like stand.

1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 739 Every thing that stands above the upper "summer-bar has been suppressed in this representation. 1519 *HORMAN Vnig.* 241 b, The carpenter or wryght hath leyde the "summer beymes (trabes) from wall to wall, and the ioystis a crosse. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Balk*, The summer-beam, or dorman of a house. 1859 *PARKER Dom. Archit.* III. ii. vii. 322 The summer-beam well moulded. c 1429 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 445 Et ij "somerpecys xijf. 1598-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 215 Uno "someradill et 2 hakenaysadilles. 1792 J. Wood *Cottages* (1806) 9 The "summer-stone...becomes an abutment...and support to the rest of the tabling. 1833 *LOUVOON Encycl. Archit.* § 209 Summer stones (stones placed on a wall, or on piers, for the support of beams, or on the lower angle of gable ends...as an abutment of the barge stones). *Ibid.* § 1268 Ridge-tiles, gutter-tiles, valley-tiles, and barge and summer-stone tiles. 1452 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 Principals with "somere trees convenient vnto the werk. 1623 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 388 For takinge vp two summerrees. 1706 *PHILIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Summer-Tras*, (among Carpenters) a Beam full

residence and more of a holiday summer-house than it would otherwise have been.

fig. 1754 FIRDLING Voy. Liston Wks. 1882 VII. 82 The wind...slyly slipped back again to his summer-house in the south-west.

2. A building in a garden or park, usually of very simple and often rustic character, designed to provide a cool shady place in the heat of summer.

c 1440 Pallad. on Husb. i. 347 Lest the sooner in some do hit harm, This some hous northest & west let wrie. 1577 R. GOSSE Heresbach's Husb. 34 b, Frenche Beanes, climeth aloft...seroyng well for the shadowing of Herbers and Summer houses. 1585 HIGINS Junius' Nomencl. 389/2 Hortadonidis...a banketting summer house made of trees, herbs, flowers, &c. 1624 WOTTON Archit. ii. 100 [Paintings of] Land-ships, and Boscage...in open Terraces, or in Summer houses. 1721 MORTIMER Husb. ii. 206 Summer-Houses may...be erected at each Corner [of the garden], and made so as to let in the Air on all sides, or to exclude it. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) IV. 275 At the end of the terras-walk are two summer-houses. 1824 SCOTT St. Roman's xxviii. One of her gloves lay on the small rustic table in the summer-house. 1888 MISS BRADON Faint Three i. vi. There was an old stone summer-house in each angle of that end wall.

† b. An arbour or the like used in connexion with the 'summer-game'. Obs.

1519 Test. Fbor. (Surtres) V. 103 In quo...horreo...loco adunc vulgariter dicto Sumer-house, prædicta Margareta More...permansit...jocundam se faciendū in eodem.

† Summer-hutch. Obs. In 5-hoche-wiche, -wyche. = SUMMER-CASTLE 2.

1417 in For. Acc. 8 Hen. I. Dst dorso (P.R.O.), In...ij batellis pro eadem Naul j grapple j Sumerwyche. Ibid. Gt De...iij cordis parais. j Grapple j Sumerwyche. 1420 in For. Acc. 3 Hen. VI. H dorso (P.R.O.), j, pompe pro aqua haurienda...j Grapple j, sumerhoche.

Summering (sɜːmərɪŋ), *vb.* sb. 1 [f. SUMMER v. 1 or sb. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. a. The pasturing of cattle in summer. † Also attrib., as *summering ground, place, plain*.

1477 Churchw. Acc. Tintinhull (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 193 For wynteryng and summering of the chyrche cove, iij. 1580 Records of Elgin (New Spald. Club) i. 156 Fyve s. for the summering of tua ky to him in summer last wres. 1595 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtres 1866) 254. I will that my wiffe be fre to all my summering places. 1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts 605 The Romans had a special regard to chuse some places for the summering of their sheepe, and some place for their wintering. 1615 G. SANDYS Trav. i. 45 Aladin...assigned him this village to winter in, and the mountaine adioyning for the summering of his cattell. 1664 in Northumb. Gloss. s. v. Summering. All my summering grounds in the parish of Symonburne. 1688 WALTER SCOT Hist. Name Scot (repr. 1776) 33 All our south-parts was wood and Forrest, Except here and there a summering plain. 1801 Farmer's Mag. Apr. 197 Summering on grass, being the customary payment for a cow, L. 3 to a. 1888 DOUGHTY Trav. Arabia Deserta i. 24 When nearly all the villagers lie encamped...for the summering of their cattell.

b. Spending the summer, summer residence. † Also attrib., as *summering-house, place*. Now U.S.

1565 COOPER Thesaurus s.v. Confectus, When they had done restinge in their summering places. 1675 COVEL in Early Voy. Levant (Hakluyt Soc.) 238 The G. Sr. nourishes several [English mastiffs], and hath here hard by our house a summering-house for them. 1817-18 COBBETT Resid. U.S. (1822) 279 After a long summering upon wild flesh. 1836 MISS WARNER Hills Shattenux, The young ladies' summering in the country had begun with good promise. 1883 Harper's Mag. Aug. 331/2 Altoona...is a summering place. 1892 KIPPLING in Times (weekly ed.) 25 Nov. 13/2 You in England have no idea of what Summering means in the States.

c. The summer treatment of hunters.

1856 'STONEHENGE' Brit. Rural Sports ii. iii. ii. § 2. 404/2 In the middle of September the training for the hunting season begins, and at that time the summering may be considered at an end. 1881 Encycl. Brit. XII. 154/1 It will probably be nearly a month after the last hunting day before the summering treatment is adopted.

† 2. A summer excursion, festivity, or revelling.

1606 Jas. VI in Reg. Privy Council Scot. VII. 489 Their forbearing any suchlike summering hereafter. 1630 BRATTHWART Eng. Gentlem. 166 Both Southward in their Wakes, and Northward in their Summerings, the very same Recreations are to this day continued. 1631 — Whimsies, Ruffian 82 His sovereignty is shovne highest at May-games, wakes, summerings, and rush-bearings. 1781 J. HUTTON Tour to Caves Gloss. (E.D.S.), Summering, a rush-bearings.

3. dial. a. pl. Summer apples or pears.

1847 HALLIWELL, Summerings...very early apples and pears. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss.

b. Summer pasture or feed.

1894 Morning Post 3 Feb. 2/1 If the meadow land which belonged to the farm was cut off, leaving only the summering. 1894 Northumb. Gloss. s.v., Summerings, Summerings, pastures on the moors; so-called from their being occupied only in the summer months.

c. pl. Cattle of one year old.

Cf. ON. summering.

1828 Farm. Jnl. 9 June (E.D.D.). 1847 in HALLIWELL, Summering (sɜːmərɪŋ), *vb.* sb. 2 Archit. Also 8 som(m)ering. [app. f. SUMMER sb. 2 + -ING 1.]

a. collect. The beds of the stones or bricks of an arch considered with reference to their direction.

b. The radial direction of the joints of an arch.

c. The degree of curvature of an arch.

The term perhaps originally indicated the support given by the impost from which the arch springs (cf. F. *sommier*) and which by its mould determines the curve of the arch, but there is no evidence for a sense (given in some recent Dicts.) 'the first mass of masonry laid upon a pier, column, etc. when it begins an arched construction'.

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1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 9 The Centre for the Skew-back or Summering to point to...By Summering, is to be understood the level joints betwixt the Courses of Bricks in the Arch. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 279 According to the breadth of the Piers between the Windows, so ought the Skew-back or Summering of the Arch to be. 1751 HALF-PENNY New Des. Chinese Bridges ii. 8 The middle Piers are taper, according to the summering of the Arch. 1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Builder 229 In arching, the beds are, by some, called summerings. Ibid. 523 Summering, the continuation of the joints of arches towards a centre.

attrib. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 275 Divide the upper Hancse from the centre O, making a right Angle from each summering Line to the Ellipsis... this will be the Summering Mould for the Hancse... then make another Summering Mould to fit between two of these Lines. 1725 W. HALF-PENNY Sound Building 55 Cut the Arch on the End of the Brick, as also the Summering Joint.

Summerish (sɜːmərɪʃ), a. [f. SUMMER sb. 1 + -ISH 1.] Somewhat summer-like.

1726 LEONI Alberti's Archit. I. 151/1 In Places subject to much Snow, the Coverings shou'd have a very steep Slope...; but in more Summerish Climates (to use such an Expression) they laid their Coverings less oblique. 1754 H. WALPOLE Let. to J. Chute 30 Apr. To-day looks summerish, but we have no rain yet. 1847 JEFFREY Let. to Mrs. A. Rutherford 21 June, Our weather has been summerish of late, but never quite summer. 1856 HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bks. (1870) II. 80 In wide-awake hats and loose, blouse-like, summerish garments.

Summerize (sɜːmərɪz), v. *n.* nonce-*wd.* [f. SUMMER sb. 1 + -IZE 1.] *intr.* To spend the summer.

1797 Monthly Mag. III. 460 A Series of Familiar Poetical Epistles, from Mr. Simkin Slenderwit, summerizing at Rams-gate, to his dear Mother in Town. 1799 Monthly Rev. XXX. 350 In this summerizing tour from Wisbech to Scarborough.

Summer-land, summerland, sb. Also 8 *summerland*.

1. A summer-fallow. *dial.*

1695 KENNETT Par. Antiq. Gloss. s. v. Warccare. 1723 Lewis Hist. Tenet 8 The tilth for this grain is either Sumer-land, Bean- or Pease grotten, or Clover, or Trefoil-lay. 1765 Museum Rust. IV. 145, I make no summer-land on this light land, but plough sufficiently to get out the grass. 1846 Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. VII. ii. 589 To make a summerland only for swede turnips.

2. A land where it is always summer; in the language of spiritualists applied to the intermediate state of the departed.

1895 WORKMAN Algerian Mem. 44 The summer-land of oranges, lemons and figs. 1896 Mrs. BESANT in Daily News 31 Oct. 6/3 The purgatory of the Roman Catholics, the summerland of the spiritualists, the intermediate states of the Hindus and Buddhists. 1901 'LUX AUREA' (title) Light from the Summerland. Being a Series of Articles illustrating the Truth and Teachings of Spiritualism.

Hence *Summerland v. trans.*, to lay fallow.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words, To Summerland a ground; to lay it fallow a year. Suff. 1723 Lewis Hist. Tenet 10 They are forc'd to Summerland or lay fallow their ground.

Summerless, a. [f. SUMMER sb. 1 + -LESS.] Having no summer; not summering.

1879 Mem. G. S. Arnold 104 A summerless tomorrow. 1882 MORRIS in Mackail Life (1899) II. 77 The summerless season.

Summer-like (sɜːmərɪk), a. [f. SUMMER sb. 1 + -LIKE.] Like, or like that of, summer; summery. † Also = SUMMERLY 1.

1530 PALSGR. 325/1 Sommerlyke, belonging to the summer season. *estival*. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. (1637) 220 In summer time it is a right summer-like Country. 1772 T. SMITH Jnl. (1830) 278 Several summer-like days this month [Dec.]. 1842 LONGFELLOW in Life (1891) i. 413 The weather for ten days past has been delicious and summer-like. 1912 World 7 May 681/1 The King...attended theraces on Thursday, when the weather was almost summer-like.

Summerling. [f. SUMMER sb. 1 + -LING.] A heast put out to graze in summer.

1829 Glover's Hist. Derby i. 204 Large pasture fields, for the taking in of summerlings or ley cattle, at fixed prices per week.

Summerly (sɜːmərɪli), a. [OE. *summerlic* = OHG. *sumarlīh* (MHG. *summerlich*, G. *sommerlich*), ON. *sumarligr*; see SUMMER sb. 1 and -LY 1.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to summer; taking place in summer. Obs.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. III. 250 Se summerlica sunnsted. Ibid. 250 Pære summerican hatan. c 1050 Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss. in W. Wülker 176/18 Æstinus dies, somorlic dæg. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 34 After this somerlye reuerting, the Sonne is not perceived to decline farther North. 1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 227 The grassehopper...leapt and chirpte...among the greene herbes and summerlicke plantes. 1749 H. WALPOLE Let. to Mann 4 June, As summerly as June and Strawberry Hill may sound, I assure you I am writing to you by the fire-side. 1771 — Let. to J. Chute 9 July, The weather is but lukewarm, and I should choose to have all the windows shut, if my smelling was not much more summerly than my feeling.

2. Having the qualities of summer; summer-like, summery.

1225 Leg. Kath. 1678 Euch strete...bute sloh & slec, eauer illiche summerlich. a 1661 (implied in SUMMERLINESS). 1850 T. T. LYNCH Theoph. Trinal xi. 210 A quiet, most summerly, September day. 1898 Times 15 Dec. 6/2 Whenever the season is summerly and the weather is damp and mild. 1894 JEFFERSON Bk. Recoll. i. iv. 57, I journeyed in summerly weather...to Oxford.

Hence *Summerliness, summeriness*.

a 1661 FULLER Worthies, Somerset. (1669) 17. Some will have it [sc. Somersetshire] so called from the Summerliness, or temperate pleasantness thereof.

Summerly (sɜːmərɪli), *adv.* rare. [f. SUMMER sb. 1 + -LY 2.] In a manner or condition befitting summer.

1600 NASH Summer's Last Will Wks. 1905 III. 247 Let the prodigall childe come out in his dublet and hose all greasy, his shirt hanging forth, and ne're a penny in his purse, and talke what a fine thing it is to walke summerly. 1839 L.D. HOUGHTON Treasurer-Ship. The wind is blowing summerly. 1902 Rime in Daily Chron. 3 Jan. 5/2 If the January calends be summerly gay, it will be winterly weather till the calends of May.

Summersault, -saut, var. of SOMERSAULT.

Summer's day. [Cf. OFris. *sumersday* Midsummer day.] A day in summer: often put typically for a very long day.

a 1300 K. Horn 29 Hit was vpon a someres day. 1340 HAMPOLE Tr. Consc. 715 Als a shadu on þe somers day. 1426 LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr. 11613 Vp on the glade somers dayes. a 1536 Songe, Carols, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 117 Lyke a meynyn of bullokis...on a what somers day, when they be mad all. 1588 SHAKS. Tit. A. v. i. 14 Like stinging Bees in hottest Somers days. 1667 MILTON P. L. i. 449 To lament his fate In amorous ditties all a Summers day. 1743 BLAIR Grave 107 Oh! then the longest summer's day Seemed too too much in haste. 1853 M. ARNOLD Scholar Cyprii ii, All the live murmur of a summer's day.

b. Phr. In († upon) a summer's day, used in various commendatory phrases; some summer's day, some day or other, 'one of these fine days'.

1590 SHAKS. Midw. N. i. ii. 89 A sweet-faced man, a proper man as one shall see in a summers day. 1594 LVLV Mother Bombe i. iii, As goodly a youth as one shall see in a Summers daie. 1697 H. WANLEY in Bodl. Q. Rec. (1015) Jan. 112 [The] Vice-Chancellor...with the other Curators, upon some Somers day, might call them all over. 1742 FIELDING J. Andrews iv. xv, As fine a fat thriving Child as you shall see in a Summer's Day. 1823 BYRON Juan xiv. lxxxi, There's another little thing, Which you should perperate some summer's day. 1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair xxxvii, You won't see a prettier pair, I think, this summer's day, sir.

Summer season. Now rare. The season of summer.

1362 LANGE, P. Pl. A. Prol. 1 In A somer seson when softe was þe sonne. a 1400 Stockholm Med. MS. i. 107 in Anglia XViii. 297 Late take a gres in somer-season. 1530 PALSGR. 703/1 In the summer season I love to shyfte me often. 1588 A. KING Tr. Canisius' Catech. i. vij, Giff he [sc. the sun] be in any of ye south signes in ye sinmer season. 1688 HOLME Armoury iii. xii. 453/1 Places to which the Gentry resort, and abide there during the Summer season. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 477 ¶ 1 In the Summer-Season the whole Country blooms. 1811 SHELLEY 'She was an aged woman' 66 When the time of summer season smiled. 1812 New Bot. Gard. i. 88 The cuttings should be made in the summer season.

Summerset, var. form of SOMERSET.

Summer solstice. The time at which the sun reaches the summer tropic, i.e. in the northern hemisphere, the tropic of Cancer, in the southern hemisphere, the tropic of Capricorn; † *occas.* applied to the tropic itself.

1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 37 Distant five degreis fra oure symmyr solstice, callit the borial tropic of cancer. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 245 About the Summer solstice it sheweth a red floure. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. Ind. & P. 23 Five days after our Summer Solstice we had soundings 14 Fathem. 1837 BREWSTER Magnet. 217 The declination has never diminished between the vernal equinox and the summer solstice. 1868 LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens (ed. 3) 119 From the 21st of June to the 22nd of September, the Earth passes from the Summer solstice to the autumnal equinox.

† **Summer's tide**. Obs. [Cf. G. *sommerszeit*.] = next.

a 1000 Phanix 209 (Gr.) On sumeres tid sunne hatost ofer sceadu scined. a 1250 Owl & Night. 489 Sumerstide is al wlook. 1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 2127 Hyt was yn þe somerys tyde, when þe hete ys al yn pryde. a 1352 MINOT Poems (ed. Hall) x. 7 Pui sailed forth to þe Swin in a somers tyde. c 1465 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1903) 1 Eryl in a summeristide. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis vi. xi. 57 The byssy beis in schene symmeris tyde.

Summer-tide. Now chiefly poet. [Cf. WFRIS. *summeriid*, NFRIS. *sumartidj*, MLG. *summerdyt*, LG. *sommerist*, OHG. *sumarlīt* (MHG. *summerlīt*, G. *sommerzeit*.)] = SUMMER-TIME.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1224 He flemede agar and ysmel In sumertid. 1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 903 When hyt come to somer tyde...Here vynyis florsched feyre & weyl. 1390 GOWER Conf. II. 328 When the world is woxe grene And comen is the Somertide. c 1420 I. LYDG. Assembly of Gods 334 Grene as any gresse in the somertide. a 1513 FABYAN Chron. vii. (1811) 482 In this yere, folowynge the somertide in Guyan. 1566 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. Benedicite, Ye winter and the somner tyde.

1800 WORDSW. Hart-leap Well 150 Asleep he sank, Lulled by the fountain in the summer-tide. 1873 GEIKIE Gt. Ice Age x. 125 The arctic sun, which shines day and night during the whole summertide. 1891 MORRIS Poems by the Way 123 Ask the Summer-tide to prove The abundance of my love.

Summer-time. Also † *summer's time*.

1. The season of summer; the time that summer lasts.

1377 LANGE, P. Pl. B. xv. 94 In somer tyme on trowes, Pere somme bowes ben leued and somme bereth none. c 1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. II. 400 Hete of somer tyme. c 1440 Pallad. on Husb. x. 153 In somer tyme bym liketh wel to glade. 1596 DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. II. 345 To Dondei, and S. Johnstone, come al that selfe season of the 3eir and somer tyme he consumet. c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn. xcvi, And yet this time remou'd was somers time. a 1660 Contemp. Hist. Ire. (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 87 About 8 o'clock in the afternoon (somer time) he commanded the horse to come home and make readie. 1778 MISS BURNBY 19

Evelina xi, I thought my cousin would not...have come to town in the summer-time. 1800 WOODSW. *Hart-leap Well* 69 In the summer-time, when days are long, I will come hither. 1846 DICKENS *Battle of Life* iii, The withered leaves of many summer-times had rustled there. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* xi, We've lots of 'em sketching about Denham woods in summer time.

2. The standard time (in advance of ordinary time) adopted in some countries during the summer months (in the British Isles, in 1916, from 21 May to 30 September).

1916 Act 6 & 7 Geo. V. c. 24 An Act to provide for the Time in Great Britain and Ireland being in advance of Greenwich and Dublin mean time respectively in the summer months. This Act may be cited as the Summer Time Act, 1916.

† **Summer-tower.** Obs. [See TOWER sb. 1 5a.] = SUMMER-CASTLE 1.

1408 tr. *Vegetius De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 233) lf. 223 r Sculus lederus & somertones & alle southe gynnes pat ben lordened to clymbe of walles & toures.

† **Summerward(s), adv.** [f. SUMMER sb. 1: see -WARD(s).] Towards summer.

1889 *Century Mag.* Sept. 774/a The world seemed to float summerwards in the glimmering haze that wrapped the hills in the afternoons. 1891 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Apr., The procession of the seasons appears as if in some doubt which way to go, winterward or summerward.

Summery (sɜˈməri), a. [f. SUMMER sb. 1 + -Y.] Resembling or pertaining to summer; characteristic of or appropriate to summer; summer-like.

1844 LAMB *Lett. to B. Barton* Apr., Let me congratulate you on the return of Spring: what a summery Spring too! 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 237 Golden fruit grown in the summery suns. 1847 R. W. CHURCH in *Life & Lett.* (1894) 1. 76 Their white sails, and the white houses and towers... gave a summery look to the whole. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* 1. 359 The garment is decidedly summery, but is the only article of attire worn by young girls. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* 1 x, For this summery day she is dressed in white muslin. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 May 4/a The ladies...donned their prettiest gowns and their summeriest bonnets.

Hence **Summeriness**, summery character or quality.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 702 The summeriness of the day, or the dewiness of the evening.

Summet, obs. form of SUMMIT sb.

Summier, var. of SOMMER Obs., beam.

Summing (sɜˈmɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SUM v. 1 or sb. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The calculation of a total amount; computation. (occas. *summing up*.)

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 91 Eyper manere summyng is as vredey as oþer. c. 1537 DE BENESSE *Meas. Lande* A iij b, Diverse rules of summyng of measures. 1611 COTGR., *Summation*, a summe, or, the summing, of money. 1836 *Penny Cyc.* V. 164/a (*Book-keeping*) At the annual summing up it is of great importance to distinguish them in the accounts. 1863 *TREVELYAN Comput. Wallah* (1866) 132 Will you ne'er have ceased apocalyptic summing, And left the number of the beast to puzzle Dr. Cumming? 1880 *Plain Hint Needlework* 10 The judges have nothing to do with the... 'summing up' of the marks given.

2. With (rarely without) *up*. The stating of the sum and substance of a matter; summarizing; a summary account or statement.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 26, I pray you patiently here the hole som. In fayth (quoth he) without any more summyng, I know to beg of me is thy comyng. 1800 GILPIN *Serm.* (1803) II. xlii, 270 This is... the conclusion—the summing up of the whole work of redemption. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 215 Michael Angelo's summing up of the world's history and destinies in his 'Last Judgment'. 1883 *Athenaeum* 15 Dec. 771/3 The author's summing-up on the subject. 1886 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iv, 168 If any of us were to... attempt to discover... the intensity of any great plague... what would his summing-up amount to? 1898 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 6/1 Such is Mr. Declé's summing of Khama.

3. With (rarely without) *up*. A judge's address to a jury, in which he reviews and comments upon the evidence adduced in the case before him: see SUM v. 1 5.

1790 MNE. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, The Queen sent me... to hear the summing up of Mr. Fox. 1814 J. BOSWELL *Justic. Opera* 71 The proof is strong, a verdict bring... And so I end my summing. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. f.* ii, 391 A jury of children, who found him guilty without waiting for the summing-up. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Dec. 5/3 A luminous and unimpeachably fair summing up by Lord Justice Clerk Moncrieff.

4. Doing 'sums' or arithmetical problems; the act of performing arithmetical operations.

1845 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.*, *Summin*, arithmetic. 1848 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii, (1863) 11 Miss Mowbray, who was... too particular about summing. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* ii, vii, There were no maps, and not enough 'summing'.

attrib. 1858 FORBES *Vocab. E. Anglia* 333 We have summing-schools, summing-books, and summing-masters.

Summing, ppl. a. [f. SUM v. 1 + -ING 2.] That sums or sums up; summarizing.

1860 I. BURNS *Pastor of Killyth* 248 The great and summing evil... is just 'the quenching the spirit'. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 50x The president made a few summing-up remarks.

† **Summise**, v. Obs. rare. In 5-yse. Variant of SUBMISE v., to submit.

c. 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 227 These made ther emnyes theinne to summyse.

† **Summiss**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *summissus*, pa. pple. of *summittere* SUMMIT v.] = SUBMISS a. 2. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1800) I. 224 With a summiss voice and aspect, 'My lord,' said he, 'will your lordship be pleased to give me this under your hand?'

† **Summission**, Obs. rare. [ad. L. *summissio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *summiss-*, *summittere* SUMMIT v.] = SUBMISSION.

1563 FOXE A. & M. 815 To requyre his conformitie and subscription to the sayde submission.

Summist (sɜˈmɪst). [ad. med. L. *summista*, f. *summa* SUM sb. 1 + -ista -IST. Cf. F. *summiste*, It. *summista*, Sp. *sumista*, Pg. *summista*.]

1. The author of a summa of religious doctrine, etc., e.g. Thomas Aquinas, author of *Summa theologiae*, *Summa contra gentiles*; often used gen. of the schoolmen.

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* 2 (East) 117 b, An infinite rable of Sophisters & schoole doctours... of sentencioners and summistes. 1610 DONNE *Pseudom.* 229 Those examples, which Carbo a good Summist alleages. 1679 T. BARLOW *Popey* 38 The Canonists, Casuists, Schoolmen, Summistes, Iesuits, &c. are generally, if not universally of this opinion. 1819 MCRIE *Life A. Melville* I. iii, 99 The barbarous latin of summists and commentators. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 425/a Hugo [of St. Victor], by the composition of his *Summa Sententiarum*, endeavoured to give a methodical representation of the content of faith, and was thus the first of the so-called Summists. 1891 T. E. BRIDGETT *Life Sir T. More* 93 Summists and Masters of Sentences.

† b. An epitomizer, abridger; *transf.* an epitome, summary. Obs.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 110 An od conceit I haue of the Iesuits perfection... moves me to place the General loco summi generis as a Summist of all the rest. 1705 G. BOLL *Corrupt. Ch. Rome* iii, in *Lett.* etc. 281 A Book... entitled, *The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery*, whereby may be learned more sorts of Wickedness, than from all the Summists and the Summaries of all Vices. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii, viii, § 17, (1740) 594 The Author is but a Summist of the Libel upon this Head.

2. [It. *summistà*.] In the Roman Curia, an official of the Apostolic Camera who had charge of the issuing of bulls. Hist.

1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 154 The Office of Summist is of a great value, and is generally possessed by a Cardinal. 1694 MONTUKE *Rabelais v. Lett.* xv, 29 That Apartment where the Summists reside.

† **Summister**, Obs. [f. med. L. *summista*: see prec. and -ER 1.] = prec. 1, 1 b.

1586 STANVURST in *Hooker's Hist. Erel.* in *Holinshed* II. 80 If the historian be long, he is accompanied a trifler: if he be short, he is taken for a summister. 1598 *Meane in Spending* G a b, And thus, though rudely, haue I paid the Summister.

Summit (sɜˈmɪt), sb. Forms: 5 *sonnette*, *sonmet* (te, -ete, 6, 8 *summet*, (7 *erron*, *sonnet*), 7-*summit*. [a. OF. *sommette*, *sonete* fem. (AF. *sunette*), also *sonnet*, *sonnet* masc. (mod. F. *sonnet*), dim. of *som*, *sum*:—L. *summum*, neut. sing. of *summus* (see SUM sb. 1). The modern spelling with -it is due to assimilation to SUMMIT, q. v.]

1. The topmost part, top; the vertex, apex: † the crown (of the head), boss (of a shield), umbo (of a shell).

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii, 174 It clefte his hede fro the sonnette of his hede. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 414 Vpon the sonnette or toppe of the tour, he maad an ymage of copre. *Ibid.* 615 The maystres had sette on the sonnet or toppe of the hede of hector... a vessell. c. 1477 — *Jason* 16 Jason smote hym on the sonnette of his shelde. a. 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* ii, xxxi, (1811) 23 He buylded an Hauen w^t a gate ther ouer... In the summer or pynacle wheron was set a vessell of Brasse. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to the Queen* xxviii, Let Europe sav'd the Column high erect... Sublime the Queen shall on the Summit stand. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii, 536 Golden flowers, Blown on the summit of 't apparent fruit. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 63 Shell thin... with the summit pointed. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 48a A wild wave... Green-glimmering toward the summit. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv, 92 The tentacles... bear the eyes at their summits.

† b. Bot. By an etymologizing alteration of Grew's SEMET, used for 'anther'; and hence for 'stigma'. Obs.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Summits* or *Apices* are those Bodies which contain the Prolifick Powder. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, App., *Summits* of flowers, the same with the anthers, or tops of the stamina. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 5 The Germen, the Summit, and the Anthers, are all that are essentially necessary.

c. *Geom.* A point of a polyhedron where three or more faces meet, forming a solid angle.

1805-17 [see *summit angle* in 4]. 1823 BROOKE *Crystalllog.* 6 The regular tetrahedron... contained within four equilateral triangular planes. The solid angle at a, is sometimes called its summit.

2. The topmost point or ridge of a mountain or hill. Also, the highest elevation of a road, railway, or canal.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxx, 251 Syon is toward the weste, on the sonnette or toppe theron stondeth the chirche which is named Syon. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii, iii, 18 It is a massie wheele fixt on the Sonnet of the highest Mount. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* x, 984 He, like a solid Rock by Seas inclos'd, From his proud Summit looking down. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* (1850) I. 3 Leith Hill, one of the most eminent in England for the prodigious prospect to be seen from its summit. 1736 GRAY *Statius* ii, 18 Ætna's

smoking summit. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 155 Some of the summits of the Alps have never yet been visited by man. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i, ii, The last burst carried the mail to the summit of the bill. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i, iii, 30 To witness the scene from the summit of the pass. 1891 E. ROVER *By Track & Trail* x, 148 Summit, in railway parlance, means the highest point attained by the line in crossing a mountain.

3 *fig.* The highest point or degree; the acme.

1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Montagu* 29 Mar., Wks. 1803 I. 223 Supposing I was at the very summit of this sort of happiness. 1758 J. KENNEDY *Curios. Wilton Ho.* (1786) p. xxvii, Literature had then attained its summit. 1848 PUSEY *Paroch. Serm.* v, (1873) 1. 90 If love be the summit of all virtue, humility is the foundation. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi, (1870) 108 The year has reached its golden summit.

4. *attrib.*, as *summit altar*, *crater*, *hill*, *line*, *pine*, *rib*, *ridge*; *summit angle* = *summit quoin*; *summit level*, (a) the highest level reached by a canal, watercourse, railway, or the like; (b) a level place in a railway or stretch of water in a canal, with descending planes on either side; *summit quoin*, the solid angle at a summit of a polyhedron.

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 326 A beacon tower with *summit altars stood. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 121 The angle of the acmination, or the *summit angle. 1850 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 152 The flank and *summit craters of Monna Loa. 1718 PRIOR *Salomon* i, 375 Higher than er'st had stood the *Summit-Hill. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xxxii, Its *summit level would be 300 feet above the sea. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix, (ed. 2) 439 Nor does the drainage from the summit-level always fall... into the head of these valleys. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 37 The summit-level of the Thames and Severn canal. 1901 C. G. HARPER *Gl. North Road* II. 249 The summit-level of this railway route. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* App. 838 These intersections form a curved *summit line. 1882 B. HARTE *Flap v.* The *summit pines... rocked in the blast. 1895 STOKY-MASKELYNE *Crystalllog.* ii, § 246. 296 The *summit-quoins are symmetrical ditrigonally on the axis. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* App. 838 In Germany the *summit ribs [of a vault] are more frequently omitted than summit. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/5 The *summit ridge occupied by the enemy.

† **Summit**, v. Obs. In 4-5 *summyt* (te, 5 *summitte*, [ad. L. *summittere*, assimilated f. *submittere* to SUBMIT.] *trans.* To submit, subject.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii, pr. v, (1868) 49 Panne summytten 3e and putten 3oure self vndir ʒo souleste pinges. *Ibid.* iii, pr. x, 88 For þat veyne ymaginacioun of þoust ne desceiue vs nat and putte vs oute of þe soþfastnesse of þilke þinge ʒat is summyttid to vs. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II, 91, I summitte me to hem. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III, 125 Then the other viij. kynges schalle summytte theyme to hym. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 371/a To Submytte (A. to Summyt, *summittere*).

Summitless, a. [f. SUMMIT sb. + -LESS.] Having no summit.

a. 1343 in Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* Note to l. iv, i, Vast outlines, mountains summitless, grey wastes. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. § 4 Watching the cloud still march before them with its summitless pillar. 1877 W. R. COOPER *Egypt. Obelisks* i, (1878) 3 The mutilated and summitless fragments [of obelisks].

† **Summitie**, Obs. or arch. Forms: 5-7 *summitie*, (5 *summitte* (e, -yt(i)e), *sumite*, 6 *sumitie*, *summitte*, *summitie*, 8 *erron*, *sumnity*), 7-9 *summitie*. [a. OF. *sommet* (e), *summitte* (mod. F. *sonmette*) = It. *sonmette*, Sp. *sumidad*, Pg. *summidade*, ad. late L. *summitas*, -atem, f. *summus* highest, the top (of see SUM sb. 1).]

1. The topmost part, top; = SUMMIT sb. 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii, 706 Quiblum sum wald be Rycht on the wayys summitte [edd. 1620, 1670 *summitte*]. c. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv, 240 Sette hem [sc. seeds] myddel depe in drie Lond and in weat lond in the summytte [v. r. *summitte*] Aboue. 1571 DIGGES *Fantom.* t. xiv, E, J, The very summitte or vpmost parte of the thing to be measured. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 31 The Creaime or thicke Summitte of Milke. 1585 DANIEL *Paulus Iovius* To Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) IV. 3 On the summitte of some high Piller. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkoner's Ek. Physike* 132/a A qu. of an ounce of redd Roses of the supernall summittes therof. 1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* ii, xi, The oyle... fleeting on the top or summitty of your water. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1720) 165 St. John the Baptist and other religious Ascetics were Feeders on the Summitties and Tops of Plants. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* The Key-stone, is that which is the very summitty, or top of the Arch. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Baroskope*, The Summitty of the Tube is for a Space void of Quicksilver.

2. The topmost point or ridge of a mountain or hill; = SUMMIT sb. 2.

c. 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 1665 Frome bicht of þe sumiteis Descendant amongis þe waleis. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i, (Wemyss) xi, 92a One est half fra þe Egypt se, Sa rynnand in till summytie. 1598 BARRET *Trav. Warres* iii, ii, 90 The summitties, and other places of aduantage. 1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Minde* i, 37 Vpon the summitty of the high hill, is a flat of great circuit. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii, ii, (1715) 185 Cyrus... sacrificeth... upon the Summitties of Mountains. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* 237 The War... between the Learned, about the higher Summit of Parnassus. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* 1. 62 When we reach'd the Summitties where we hoped to find very uncommon things, we were forc'd to give over our design by the Fog and Snow. *transf.* 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 95 Whither should this Eagle flie, but to the summitty of the world?

3. *fig.* The highest point or degree; = SUMMIT sb. 3: also in particularized use.

In quot. 1862 prob. after F. *summitis sociales*. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 9a Plato and Aristotle in the Summittie of their Ethicall... and Metaphysical Idens, haue

displayed some such philosophical quiddities. 1600 G. ABBOT *Jouah* 125 When a man groweth to the summit of such malice against himself as that natural affection... is quite exiled out of memory. 1660 JRA. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. iv. rule 2 § 34 There are summities and principalities of probation proportionable to the ages and capacities of men and women. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 18. 18 Immaterial or Incorporeal Substance; the Head and Summity whereof is a Delity distinct from the World. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clerg. Vade M.* ii. p. lix. They are not in the summity of the Priesthood. 1864 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* i. iv. 80 In making his approaches towards the social summities.

b. A person or thing that is at the head of a body, line, series, etc.

1614 HEYWOOD *Gunnah*. t. 2 Lysis and Philolaus, call it [sc. the supreme deity], a summity of the greatest or smallest number. 1655 M. CASAUBON *Treat. Enthus.* iii. (1656) 153 When once ascended to the Summities, or Original Firsts, we can go no further. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 130 The two chief summities of this Sacred Order Hierarchy, the two Patriarchates of Rome and Constantinople. 1685 — *Paraph. Prophet.* xlii. 361 So soon as they were two Summities or Preeminences Ecclesiastical.

† **Su mmon**, sb. Obs. Forms: 4 **somon**, **sumun**, **sommoun**, 4-5 **somoun**, 5 **somoune**, -own, **summoun** (e, 6 **somon**, 6-7 **summoun**, 4-8 **summon**. [f. **SUMMON** v.] = **SUMMONS**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23821 Ik dai we se somun For to graid and mak us bun. c 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 171 He bad his knyghts lele Com to his somoun Wip hors and wepenes fele. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 539 To take her hyre he mad somoun. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 104 Jiff thow thes somouns wythsytt, he sendes this thes wordes. c 1470 *Col. & Gato*. 10 Dukis and digne lordis, .. Semblit to his summoune. 1584 A. HALL *Utiad* ix. 151 The Heraults they obeyed, And when y^e kings the sommon heard, from him no whit they stayed. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* ii. (1630) 9 The Kings writs of Processe, he they Sommons, Attachments [etc.]. 1599 THYNNER *Animadu.* (1875) 66, I have not my booke of sommons of Barons to parliamente in my handes. 1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1231 Esther durst not come into the Presence, till the Scepter had given her admission; a summoun of that emboldens her. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ii. ix. Mr. Allworthy... gave orders that the bell should be rung without the doors... All these summons proving ineffectual [etc.]. 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Spring Poems* (1845) 12 Headlessly they graze, Or hear the summoun with an idle gaze.

b. **attrib.**: **summon-master**, one who directs the issue of summonses (fig.).

1618 BRATHWAITE *Descr. Death* 3 in *Good Wife*, etc. E 7, Death is... The Summon-master of mortality.

Summon (sɒˈmən), v. Forms: a. 3-4 **somoune**, 3-5 **somony**, 3-6 **somon** (e, 4-5 **somoun**, **sommoune**, **sommoun**, -own, (3 **sumune** (n, 4 **somun** (e, -own, **summoune**, 5 **sumoun**, **somowne**, 6 **sumon**, -own, **sowmon**), 6-7 **summon**, 4-**summon**. See also **SUMMOND** v. β. 3 **somēni**, **sumen**, 3-4 **someny**, 3-5 **somene**, 3-6 **somen**, 4-5 **somyn**, **soma**; 4-5 **sompne**, -y. (See **SOMNE** v. 2, **SOMPNE**.) γ. 3-4 **sumni**, -y, 4-5 **sumne**. [a. AF., OF. **sumun**, **somun**, **somon**, pres. stem of **somondre**, **somondre** (see **SUMMOND** v.) = Pr. **somon** (d)re, **somondre** — pop. L. ***summonēre** for **summonēre**, in earlier L., to give a hint, suggest, in med. L., to call, cite, summon, f. **sub** (see **SUB** 24) + **monēre** to warn (see **MONITION**). The ME. forms with weak vowel in the second syllable (**somene**, **sumene**) underwent contraction when inflected for the pa. t., ppl., and vbl. sb. (**sommed**, **somming**, etc.): cf. **SOMMER**, **SUMMER**.

The earliest examples show assimilation in meaning, and partly in form, to ME. **somni**, OE. **somnian**, **SOMNE** v. 1, to assemble.]

1. **trans.** To call together by authority for action or deliberation. † Occas. with *up*. (See **SUMMONS** sb. 1, i b.)

c 1205 LAY. 424 He heithe his folc sumunen & cumen to him seculen. *Ibid.* 1482 Pa ferde was isummed & heo forð fuden. *Ibid.* 19183 Ah nu ich wulle fusen & sumnien mine ferde. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon*. in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Po dede he somoni alle þo wyse clerikes þat kupa þe laghe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10379 Pe pope... alle þe bisshops of engeland let someni to folk. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1800 Do sumne þe folke nyste, þat þey come alle hedyr. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3265 Belynd dide somone his Bretons. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 327 He let somoune a parlement, to which the lordes were asent. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 42/1 The Lordes... of this Reame, in this present Parlement somoned and holden at Westminster. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 112 Pope Paule by his legate Vergerius somoneth the counsell of Mantua. 1605 SHAKS. *1 Lear* ii. iv. 35 They summound vp their meyns, straight toke Horse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 12 If they had been frequently summound, and seasonably dissolved. 1677-8 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 603 The Shrieues have order to summoun up all absent Parliament-men. 1712 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 137 He might have called to his assistance... by summoning the volunteers. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. vii. Thereupon the Governor had summound his Council. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 266 A distinction was made in the form of summoning the greater and the smaller vassals. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. xx. 281 Those [contempts] committed by Jurymen... such as making default, when summound. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 357 That he should summoun the general assembly of the States to meet at least once a year. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxviii. The Grand Master had summound a chapter. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Engl. Lawyer* (ed. 5) 73 A commission from the bishop, directed usually to his chancellor and others of competent learning; who are to summoun a jury of six clerics and six laymen. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 29 No royal writ had summound the Convention which recalled Charles the Second,

1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iv. 44 The king once more summound a great Council to meet him at Northampton.

b. To call (a peer) to parliament by writ of summons; hence, to call to a peerage. (See **SUMMONS** sb. 1 b.)

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* i. 592 Thiddir somownys he in by The barownys of his reawte. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 635 William Beauchamp who was summound afterward to Parliament. 1885 FAREHAM in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 462/2 One may certainly doubt whether Edward (II), when he summound a baron to parliament, meant positively to... summoun that baron's heirs for ever and ever. 1888 N. & Q. 7th Ser. V. 391/2 Thomas Fane married Mary, daughter of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, 1574... She was summound to the barony of Le Despenser... 1604.

2. To cite by authority to attend at a place named, esp. to appear before a court or judge to answer a charge or to give evidence; to issue a summons against. (See **SUMMONS** sb. 2.)

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 74 He liet him somoune al-so To westmynstre, to answeren him of þat he him hadde mis-do. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 510 Al þe godemen of þe toun, Byfore þe bysshop dyden here somoune. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 146 Pei... somonen men to chapitre & bi fors taken here goodis. c 1380 — *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 205 Pei ben somynned and reprovyd many weies, and after put in prison. *Ibid.* III. 320 Pei somonen and aresten men wrongfully to gete þe money out of his purse. c 1430 LVDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 241 Oon of his bedellys... Cam with his potent instede of a maas, Somownd me. c 1460 OSNEY *Reg.* 80 Sumne hym by a goode sunnyng that he be afor vs. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables, Sheep & Dog* 18 Schir Corbie Raun... hes... Summonit the Scheip befor the Uolf. c 1534 DU WES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 938 To somen, *adjourner*. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 100 James Hammettoun... was somownd, to wnderly the law. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. xii. § 59 It is unfitt that Ministers should be summound, before each case... under-officer. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. xx. 279 The courts of common law... making it necessary to summons the party accused before he is condemned. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* i. xvii. 445 To summoun uncanonical offenders into the archdeacon's court. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 167 A witness who will not come of himself may be summound. 1887 COURIER 23 June, George Champneys... was summound for willfully assaulting Mr. Smeadon.

absol. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* II. 11 The Heralds then, he strait charg'd to consort The curd-head Greekes, with lowd calls to a Court. They summound'd; th' other came.

† b. To call (a plea) into question. *Obs.*

c 1460 OSNEY *Reg.* 104 Whereoff 'assisa of the deth of aunceturs' was i-summed bitwene them In the forsaide Courte. *Ibid.* 115 Whereoff þe plece of 'conuencion' was i-summonyd bitwene them in þe same courte.

† c. *transf.* To call to account. *Obs. rare.*

1654-66 EARL ORBERRY *Parthen.* (1676) 610 The two Princes summound Callimachus of his promise.

3. *gen.* To require the presence or attendance of; to bid (a person) to approach by a call, ringing a bell, knocking, or the like; with *adv.*, to call (to a person) to go in a specified direction.

a 1400 *Robt. Cytle* (MS. Harl. 525) in *Parker Dom. Archit.* (1853) II. 73 [He] somownd him a Barbour before, That as a fole he should be shore. a 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 97 Whan deth comyth... Obey we must, þer ys no remedye; He hath me somond. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. To Rd. Their great Graundmother Eue when she was somoned from Paradise ioye. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* v. ii. 68 Ere we could summoun him a land, His ships were past a kenning from the shoare. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 16 He knocke once more, to summoun them. 1683 J. KETTLEWELL *Help Worthy Commun.* III. v. 376 We are summound'd in to profess Repentance. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* an. 1635, When near her death, she summound all her children then living. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian xii.* The matin-bell strikes!... I am summound. 1834 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. 132 The family was then summound to the spot, and the phenomena were seen alike by them all. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i. They were soon summound to table.

4. *fig.* with immaterial or inanimate subject: To call, bid come or go. Often with *adv.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 6, I heard summound be institutione of ane gude zeil. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* ii. 46 When Vesper ginnes to rise, That summouns home distrestful trauellers. 1592 ARDEN of Feversham iii. iii. 11 A gentle slumber tooke me, And sommond all my parts to sweete repose. 1608 D. T. (uill) *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 38 b, Heerein may their practice serue like a seuerer Censor, and summounding the blood into our faces, make vs ashamed. 1629 WAOSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 14 Euery morning the fift houre summouns the vp. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 142 The Chapel's silver bell you hear, That summouns you to all the Pride of Prayr. 1750 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, The business of life summons us away from useless grief. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxv, The attention of Morton was summound to the window by a great noise. 1818 — *Rob Roy* i, If my father were suddenly summound from life. *absol.* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. 166 Heerke how these Instruments summoun to supper. 1801 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Nowights & Cr.*, *Coth. Troy* iv, Its [sc. the sea's] voice in his ears, calling, summoning all the way.

5. To call upon (a person) to do something.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 462 Jif crist haue sunnyd hem for to comen to hym. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1212 He somond than the schippemene. To schake furthe with the schyre mene to schifte the guder. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1702 He somond all þe Cite... To a counsell to come for a cause hegh. c 1450 MERLIN 249 This squyer hadde ofte Canados somoned to be a knyght. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 531 C. Ro-black clouds... Do summoun vs to part. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 143, I summoun all, to be in readiness... to assist. 1783 GOWER *Exposit.* 179 That moving signal summoning, Their host to move. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothd.* ii, He call'd... on a young... bard, and summound him to sing something which might command the applause of his sovereign. 1839 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 566 They summoun their King to lead mine hosts,

b. To call upon to surrender.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 73, J the somone as legat... that thow yelde this cyte vnto his fader kyng saturne. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 36 The kyng... sent an heraulde to somon vs to rendre to hym this cytie. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 252 Donauerde, whiche being summound to render, had refused. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 248 The Duke of Exeter was sent... to summoun the Citizens to surrender the Town. 1648 BROWNE *Hible in Spain* xxxiv, A man advanced and summound us to surrender.]

1603 [see **SUMMONING** vbl. sb.], 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iv. 7 Summon the Towne. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* ii. 1, He first summound the garrison. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Genl. Desp.* (1838) VI. 120 General Mermet summound the place on the 12th. 1853 SQUOCCLES *Altit.* *Encycl.* 271/2.

† 6. To give warning or notice of, proclaim, call.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 205 He cast hym... In a Cite be-side to somyn a fest. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. 35 Summon a Parley, we will talke with him. 1611 — *Wint.* T. ii. iii. 202 Prepare you Lords, Summon a Session.

7. Often with *up*: To 'call' (a faculty, etc.) to one's aid; to bring (one's courage, energy) into action; to call up.

1582 STANLEY *Huere* i. (Arb.) 24 With food they summound theyre force [L. *victu reuocant vires*]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. i. 2 Now Madam summoun vp your dearest spirits. 1667 MILTON *P. R.* ix. 374 Kellie On what thow hast of vertue, summoun all. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 p. 8 We summoun our powers to oppose it. 1780 *Mirror* No. 87 p. 7 Being oblig'd to summoun up his resolution. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. 2 viii. 149 He summound all his fortitude. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxvi. 317 She had been driven to summoun up all her courage to enable her to do so. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 157 You paused to summoun courage to enter.

b. *refl.* To 'pull oneself together' *rare.*

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, He summound himself hastily.

8. To call into existence; to call forth.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1558 He summons into being, with like ease, A whole creation, and a single grain. 1837 CAULY *Fr. Rev.* t. iii. iii. M. de Calonne has stretched out an Aaron's Rod over France... and is summoning... unexpected things. 1841 WHITTIER *Lucy Hooper* 28 Pain and weariness, which here Summound the sigh or wrung the tear.

Summonable (sɒˈmənəbəl), a. [f. **SUMMON** v. + **-ABLE**. In AF. **somounable**, OF. **semounable**.] That can be or is liable to be summoned.

1713 LO. MOLESWORTH tr. *F. Hotman's Franco-Gallia* (1721) 147 This Meeting of the Court of Judicature was... summonable by the King's Writ. 1796 BENTHAM *Panopt.* *Corr. Wks.* 1843 XI. 115 The strength... of the Barracks distant not above half-a-mile, summonable by signals. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 13 That in pleas of trespass... sokemen be summonable and answerable as well as others. 1872 *Paid Mail Gas.* 5 Aug. 10 The Court... was summonable... by himself as lessee of the duchy.

† **Summonance**. *Obs.* In 4 **somonsaunce**, 5 **summonance**. [a. AF. ***somo(u)naunce**, f. **somo(u)n** - to SUMMON - see **-ANCE**.] A summons. c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 288 (Harl. MS.), I haue... a summonance (v. rr. somons, somonance) of a bille... loken þat þou be... bifoun our erchedeknes kne, To answer to be Court of certeyn pinges. 1499 in *Lett. Rich. III. & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 131 They shal make their summonance in the presence of the depute. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.* t. xi. 186 After the lore of Faerie Laudes somonance (v. rr. sumonance).

† **Summonary**, a. *Obs. rare* - 1. [f. **SUMMON** + **-ARY**.] That deals with summonses.

1762 [P. MURDOCH] tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 5 That the chancery of Worms... should open the writings addressed to the summorary office of the Circle [orig. *Kreis-Anschreib-amt*].

† **Summond**, sb. *Sc. and north. Obs.* Also 5 **somond**, **summond**. [f. next.] = **SUMMONS**.

14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 58 Noo othyr Balyffe schal make no tachment nor somond. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Sheep & Dog* iv, This summond is maid before witness anew. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 29 Sum castis summondis, and sum exceptis. c 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1688) 192 The Summond of Adjudication.

† **Summond**, v. *Sc. and north. Obs.* Also 4 **somond**, **sumund**, 4-5 **somond(e)**, 6 **sumond**, **somwund**. [a. AF., OF. **somondre**, **sumundre**, **semondre**; see **SUMMON** v.] To summon. Hence **Summounding** vbl. sb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5324 Pe king þan did his lettres writte To somond al. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Plalter* vii. 12 He somondis þaim tenn pence. *Ibid.* cxliiii. 12 Here sumundis he men and women... to loue þe name of our lord. 1425 MUNIM. de Melros (Bann. Cl.) 544 We gett somond... Johne hag of bemersyde on þe thopier part. a 1450 *Ratis Raving* iii. 383 Bere þow wytnes bot somondynges, þow may be set fra wytnesinge. c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 303 Summounding is an declaration of one certane lauchful day and place, maid befor sufficient witnessis, to one partie, to pas upon any assise or inquest. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 67 Their come ane thundere and wyce out of heawin cryand and somwundand him to the extreme iudgement of god. 1659 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Hist. IV. Wks.* (1711) 74 A proclamation... summounding a great many burgesses... to appear... before the tribunal of one Plot-Cock. c 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1688) 185 That ye lawfully summound, warn and charge the forenamed persons. 1711 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 143 [To] call and conuain parties and witnesses summound inquests and assyses.

† **Summonder**. *Sc. and north. Obs.* In 5 **summunnder**, **somundare**, -ondre, 7 **summondour**. Variant of **SUMMONER**, assimilated to prec. c 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 652 *Hic sitor*, A^o somundare. 14... *Nom.* *Ibid.* 681 *Hic sitor*, *Hic aparator*, a summunder. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 348/2 A Somonder, 19-2

ciator. c 1575 Balfour Practicks (1754) 303 The execution of summons should be made by one lauchful summondour befor sufficient witnessis. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj., Quon. Attach. 76 The summondour and witness with him, should come to the dwelling house of the defender, and summon him to compeer.

† **Summonds.** *Sc. and north. Obs.* Forms: 5 so(w)monds, 5-6 summonsdis, 6 summoundis, 8(o)umondis, 7 summonsdis. Variant of SUMMONS assimilated to SUMMOND v.

14. in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 60 The first day of somondes or atachment. c 1450 HOLLAND Howlat 134 For all statit of kirk that wader Crist standis, To semble to his summonsdis, c 1490 HENRY Wallace ix. 1872 Sowmondsis thair maid, and chargyt Bruce be nayne. 1564-5 Reg. Privy Council Scot. Ser. 1. 1. 321 The copy of the summonsdis of transferring. a 1598 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) Chron. Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 150 There was send an summonsdis of foirlatour. a 1649 DAUMM, or HAWTH. Hist. Jas. III. Wks. (1711) 57 Some rent his summonsdis, and beat shamefully his heraulds. 1672 Rec. Proc. Justic. Cr. Edinb. (S.H.S.) II. 77 A Messenger executing a summonsd should shew his Warrant. c 1680 DALLAS Stiles (1688) 188 Here follow furth the second Dyet as in the first Summonds.

Summoned (sə'mənd), *pp. a.* [f. SUMMON v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* iv. 977 Thy summon'd Sister, and thy Friend had come. 1812 HOR. SMITH Ref. Addr., Tale of Drury Lane 77 The summon'd firemen waked at call. 1820 BYRON Juan iv. lix. Her summon'd handmaids bore Their lady to her couch. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg., Wallace xxviii. A summonsd court should there have been.

Summoner (sə'mənər). Forms: 4 somunur, -on(o)ur, 6 -oner, 6-7 summoner, 6- summoner. See also SOMNER, SOMPNER, SUMNER, and SUMMONDER. [a. AF. *sōmenour*, = OF. *somoneor*, *semoneor* (mod. arch. F. *semonneur*) = med. L. *summonitōrem*: see SUMMONITOR.]

1. A petty officer who cites and warns persons to appear in court. Now Hist.

c 1335 MS. Rawl. B. 520 ff. 55 That he be þanne þer to heren þe reconaissance and that thou habbe þere þe somuners and this writ. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 And viij. men schulen echen... a somonor, for ye nexte yer. 1529-30 Rec. St. Mary at Hill 349 Paid to a Somoner for Somenyng of Mr. hiltouns, preist ij d. 1530 PALSGR. 725/1, I sommon, as a somonier dothe one to the court. 1581 [A. GILBY] Pleas. Dial. Soldier & Chapl. L 7 b. The Summoner or Apparitor. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. i. 7 It is necessarye that everie summoner (executor of summons) shall lawfullie verifie his summons. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Let* (1657) 561 The Defendant avers, That the summoners now returned were not the summoners in *Procipe*. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. iii. 279 Two of the sheriff's messengers called summoners. 1824 SCOTT Redgauntlet let. xi. The Bishop's summoner, that they called the Deil's letter-bag. 1825 NICHOLS Britton II. 87 Let the summoners (of a jury) be charged to be there. 1865 KINGSLEY Herew. xx. Neither summoner nor sheriff of the king... could enter there.

Comb. c 1645 HOWELL Lett. (1650) I. 432 An enchanted staff, which the devil, summoner like, was used to deliver some meret-women to ride upon.

2. One who summons another to a place. Often fig. of immaterial or inanimate agents.

1580 Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. E. (1847) 572 A messenger and summoner of us to the dreadful Judgment-seat. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wid. Solomon* xvii. 3 The darksome clouds are summoners of raine. 1605 SHAKS. Lear iii. ii. 59 Close pent-up gulfs... cry these dreadful Summoners grace. 1808 SCOTT *Marin*. v. xxvi. The summoner was gone. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* i. 11 From high Olympus had he stolen light... to escape the sight Of his great summoner. 1836 BRAY *Descr. Tamar & Tay* (1879) I. x. 174 The Summoner appeared to be a strange, squint eyed... old fellow. 1897 E. W. B. NICHOLSON *Galspie* 31 The minister... followed his summoner to the basement of the castle.

3. One who takes out a summons.

1865 Pall Mall Gaz. 3 Aug. 10/4 If he will not appear... the summoner can bring an action against the doctor, should he lose his cause.

Summoning (sə'mənɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUMMON v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. SUMMON; the issue of a summons; † calling to arms; calling to surrender.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 15349 Made þey somonyng, Of southe & northe, ilka kyng. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 31 Sicke somonyng of prelatys is not grounden in cristis lif ne his apostelis ne reson. c 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 166 By þor feyned somonyng þei drawn hom fro þor labour. c 1460 Osney Reg. 268 Hugh of Hyngton And moulde his wiffe, the which now come By somonyng. 1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 86 This good fellow Havard was somewhat amased at this sodaine somonyng. 1595 in *Buccheuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 228 Let Presgrave make as many warrants as he can against that time for the summoning of the country. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 66 They... had slaine such messengers as he had sent unto them for the summoning of the city. a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* III. xxxix. 325 Summonings, Comparisons, Appearances. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxi. The maid The unwelcome summoning obey'd. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.*, *Hill of Venus* 1552 That might have been the bright archangel's wand, Who brought to Mary that fair summoning. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. § 190. 183 The hereditary summoning of a large proportion of great vassals was a middle course. 1891 *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 529/3 A crude creationism—or doctrine of the direct summoning into existence of each soul at earthly birth.

Summoning, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That summons, *Summoning officer*: one whose function is to summon jurors.

1667 MILTON P. L. III. 325 When thou... Shalt... from thee send The summoning Arch-Angels to proclaim Thee dread Tribunal. 1778 Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* 167 Summoning officer

of the juries for the city of Westminster. a 1851 *Moir Lines Isle of Bute* iii. When flew the fiery cross, with summoning blaze. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 7/5 The summoning officer who represented the sheriff. 1900 *Ibid.* 21 Dec. 6/3 Highly intelligent dogs will wait for their summoning owner.

† **Summonister.** *Obs.* [f. SUMMON v. + -ISTER.] = SUMMONITOR.

1811 J. POLLOCK in 2nd Rep. Comm. Public Rec. Irel. (1815) 141 The Process which issues from the Summonister to the different Sheriffs. 1835 Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 58 § 18 The following Offices of the said Court of Exchequer in Ireland... are hereby abolished... Summonister and Clerk of the Estreats.

† **Summonition.** *Obs.* Also 5 somon-, 6 sommon-; 5 -yeion, 6 -ic-ion, -yeon, -itioun. [ad. med. L. *summonitio*, -*onem*, n. of action f. *summonere* to SUMMON.] A summons.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 598 To somon hem, by good somony-cions, that thei be than before the forsaide James and John. 1502 ARNOLDE Chron. 82 b/2 Our letters patentis of our Sommonition of the dett. 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 99 After lawfull sommonycon made by the bedyllis or other offycers. c 1575 Balfour Practicks (1754) 305 Ane persoun beand sommonitoun... do require a copie fra the making of the said sommonitoun. 1593 *Bilson Govt. Christ's Ch.* 364 The plea of *Quare impedit*, when the Bishop refuseth the Patroness Clarke as well for the summonitions, as for the returne, is mentioned in the Statute of Marlebridge. 1765-8 ESKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. 1 § 4 Where mention is made of the word *summonitoun*, or *summonition*, in the old books of our law... that term is to be understood, not of the warrant of citation... but of the citation given upon the warrant.

b. *attrib.* (see quot.).

a 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 18 *Summonition mandate* will accordingly be seen taking place of *sub-pœna*.

† **Summonitor.** *Obs.* Also 7 somoniter. [a. med. L. *summonitor*, agent-n. f. *summonit-*, -*monere* to SUMMON.] An officer of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland who assisted in collecting the royal revenues by citing defaulters.

1617 *Morvson Itin.* II. 29 [Irish Court of Exchequer] The Summonitor one hundred six shillings eight pence. a 1726 GILBERT Hist. View Cr. Exch. v. (1738) 109 An Officer, who makes out the first Process, whom they call the Summonitor.

Summons (sə'mənz), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 somouns, -ounce, 3-6 somons, 4-5 somones, 5-6 sommaunce, (3 somunce, -ounz, 4 -unse, -ones, -aunce, 5 sommonz, -ones, somance, somnes, somounys, 6 sommaunce, 7 sommance, 8 sommons), 6- summons. [a. AF., OF. *sumunse*, *somo(u)nse* (mod. F. *semonce*) = Pr. *somonas*, -*ossa*: = pop. L. **summonsa* (for *summonita*), pa. pple. fem., (used subst.) of *summonere* to SUMMON.]

1. An authoritative call to attend at a specified place for a specified purpose.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1 Ich wene þat ich wot 3wat þis somunce a-mounit schal. a 1325 MS. Rawl. B. 520 ff. 54 Somune þoru gode somunse. xii. fre men ant trewe of vesinage of .N. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1498 Soberly in his sacrafyce summe wer anoynted, þurȝ þe somones of him selfe þat syttes so hyȝe. a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 349 Weche foure and twenty (theudes of þe Cite) sholde, to be comenable somounse of þe forseide meyre, come. a 1483 *Ibid.* 317 Ye shall not... disobey þe somones of þe Master and Wardens. a 1500 *Gough Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 155 The comons of london wente to yelde land by cause of a sommance made by a commission. a 1513 FABYAN Chron. vii. (1811) 494 Sir Godfrey de Harecourt, which... wold nat apere after certayn sommaunces, was nowe openly banysshed. 1667 MILTON P. L. i. 757 This summons call'd from every Band and squared Regiment By place or choice the worstiest. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1787) III. 31 He obeyed the summons with the respect of a faithful subject. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxi. The great bell was tolled, as summons to a military council. 1878 J. GARDNER *Rich.* III. ii. 74 Summons were issued to fifty gentlemen to receive knighthood.

b. The royal act of calling to the national council or parliament the bishops, earls, and barons by special writ, and the knights and freeholders by a general writ addressed to the sheriffs; hence *spec.* the call to a barony (cf. SUMMON v. 1 b).

The personal right of summons is the essence of the peerage' (Gardiner in *Encycl. Brit.*, 1878, VIII. 297/1).

13. *Coer de L.* 1255 The kyng comaundyed. At London to make a parlement... To London, to hys somones, Come erl, byschop, and barouns, Abbotes, prestys, knyghtes, squyers, Burgeyses, and manye bachelers, Serjaunts, and every freeholdande, 1338 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 16 With-outen any somons, & withouten askyng of Erles or barons. 1647 CLARENCEON Hist. Reb. ii. § 66 The Parliament met according to summons upon the 13th of April in the year 1640. 1660 R. COKE *Prerog. & Subj.* 109 In every Writ of Summons to the Bishops, there is a clause requiring them to summon these persons to appear personally at the Parliament. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. ii. 189 After the expiration of which [three years], reckoning from the return of the first summons, the parliament was to have no longer continuance. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. c.) III. 177 It has been a very ancient practice to call up the eldest sons of earls to the House of Lords by writ of summons, by the name or title of a barony vested in their fathers. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv. vii. That was a barony by writ of summons which had been claimed a century before. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 520 The summons of a Parliament at once woke the kingdom to a fresh life. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. § 751. 437 The point of time from which the regularity of the baronial summons is held to involve the creation of an hereditary dignity.

2. A call or citation by authority to appear before

a court or judicial officer; also (in full *writ of summons*), the writ by which the citation is made.

a. A citation or writ apprising a defendant that an action has been begun against him and citing him to appear to the action, in default of which the court may proceed to give judgement and award execution against him.

Summons and severance: see SEVERANCE 2 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29519 Pat cursing tald vn-laghal es Pat ordir wantes and right-settnes O lagh, bot given it es ouertite, Wit-vten somons and right respice. c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxvi. The pore men shul to London To somons and to syse. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/1 Having processe... by somounes, attachmentz and distresse. 1497-8 in *Archæol. Jnl.* (1886) XLIII. 167 A fyne lost by Robt Wells for somancc. 1502 ARNOLDE Chron. 10 b/2 And y^e none summancc attachment nor exceccon by don... but by mynstirs of the same cite. 1618 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Off. Coroners* etc. II. 6 The like proces or precepts as are made out of a hundred Court, *mutatis mutandis*, are to be made out of this Court, viz. summons attachment, and distresse infinite. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 288 For the executing a summons, where the person to be summoned... is... out of the way; that a copy thereof left at his dwelling house... should be enacted to be effectual, as if personally served upon himself. 1810 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. iv. 94 We have received a summons from the under-sheriff, which was given over the pale to William this morning. 1869 Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 71 § 7 A debtor's summons may be granted by the Court on a creditor proving... that a debt sufficient to support a petition in bankruptcy is due to him from the person against whom the summons is sought. 1875 Act 38 & 39 Vict. c. 77 Ord. II. § 1 Every action in the High Court shall be commenced by a writ of summons. 1892 [see TAKE v. 85 g].

attrib. and Comb. 1881 J. HATTON *New Ceylon* vii. 184 Summons cases for debt. 1886 in Maurice Lett. fr. Donegal 72 The summons-server of the Bunbeg district.

b. *Sc. Law.* A citation or writ issuing from the Court of Session under the royal sigil, or, if in a sheriff court, in the name of the sheriff.

It consists of three parts: the *libel*, which sets forth the grounds and circumstances on which the action is founded, the *conclusion* or *decretum*, which declares the terms on which the pursuer desires judgement in his favour, and the *citation* or *writ*, which is a warrant for summoning the defender to court.

1609 SKENE Reg. Maj., Quon. Attach. 75 b. Summons is ane warning (and declaration) of ane certene day and place, betwix parties, to ane lawfull day. 1693 STAIR *Instit.* IV. iii. § 27 Ordinar Actions proceed not by Brieves, but by larger Summons, which therefore are called Libells. 1718 *Acts of Sederunt* 26 Feb. The first calling, which is to be marked by the under-clerk on the summons. 1765-8 ESKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. 1 § 8 All executions of summonses must express the day of appearance, which however is commonly left blank, till the summons be called in court. 1814 Act 54 Geo. III. c. 137 § 2 Letters or Precepts of Arrestment upon any depending Action may be granted summarily, upon Production of the libelled Summons. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 220/1 In Scotland an action in the Court of Session begins by a summons on the part of the pursuer to which is annexed a concendence, containing the allegations in fact on which the action is founded.

c. In full, *summons ad warrantizandum*, to *warrant* (law L. *summones ad warrantizandum*): the process by which the vouchee in a common recovery was called.

[1580-1 Act 23 Eliz. c. 3 § 1 The Returnes of the said Originals and Writtes of Summon ad Warrantizandum.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* Summons ad Warrantizandum. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. c.) V. 390 Earl Cowper, the vouchee, had acknowledged the warrants of attorney to appear to the summons. 1835 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, Summons to Warrant.

d. 'In judges' or masters' chambers, the means by which one party brings the other before a judge (or a master) to settle matters of detail in the procedure of a suit' (Wharton *Law-Lex.*).

1820 Act 1 Geo. IV. c. 55 § 5 It shall... be lawful for the Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas... during their... Circuits... to grant such and the like Summons... in all Actions and Prosecutions which are or shall be depending [etc.]. 1882 C. SWEET *Dict. Eng. Law* v. v. Summons are... only used on applications which are either of subsidiary importance, or can be conveniently disposed of in chambers. *Ibid.* In the Queen's Bench Division some summonses must be heard in the first instance by a master, and others by a judge.

3. *gen.* A peremptory or urgent call or command; a summoning sound, knock, or the like.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* i. 7 b. He suffered himselfe at the first to be subiect to the somonce of loue. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xlix. iii. Sure at his [sc. death's] summons wise and foolcs appeare. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. l. iii. 4 The Duke of Norfolk... Stayes but the summons of the Appellants Trumpet. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 888 Bride in thy headlong wave, Till thou our summons answeredst have. 1676 GLANVILLE *Sermon. Refl.* 167 The Dead shall be raised by a General Summons. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1751 III. 1. 156 He had a lucid interval, that enabled him to send a general summons to all his authors. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 587 As if conven'd By magic summons of th' Orphean lyre. 1813 SCOTT *Rochley* IV. vii. The hour was late, When a loud summons shook the gates. 1814 — *Wav.* xxii. 'Tis the pibroch's shrill summons. 1838 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* i. ii. It was requested to call upon— Mrs. A., let us say, on business... Such summonses come frequently. 1899 TENNYSON *Forlorn* iv. You that lie with wasted lungs Waiting for your summons.

b. with qualifying inf. or adv.

1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 336 The total herd receiving... from one That leads the dance a summons to be gay. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxii. VIII. 181 Antigonus... was waiting on his southern frontier for the summons to march. ? c 1860 *Househ. Words* (Flügel) A horn blowing... was the summons home.

4. *Mil.* The act of summoning a place to surrender. Also, now only, with inf. (cf. 3 b).

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* 11. 167 Upon our summons of the Towne, after martiall manner. a 1671 L.D. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 15 We. sent a trumpet with a summons to deliver up the town to me. 1682a BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 236 The Captains... did send... a summons to Mansoul to yield up her self to the King. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 276 Or strike your Sails at Summons, or prepare To prove the last Extremities of War. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 8 We Pioneers were ordered to go to St. Catherine's Castle, but we were preceded by a Summons, upon which it surrendered. 1802 JAMES MILN *Dict.* 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 350 The Kiladar refused to comply with the summons to surrender.

Summons (sə'mənz), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. obs. *F. semoncer, -ser.*]

1. *trans.* = SUMMON *v.* 1, 3, 4, 5, b. Now rare. 1658 FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 34, I know not except he's come to summons us home. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, To summons a Place, is to send a Drum, or Trumpet, to command the Governor to surrender. 1775 FLETCHER *Ap-pear* Wks. 1795 I. 62 The bait of pleasure appears, corrupt nature summons all her powers. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Insolence* II. 75 She was obliged to summons all her fortitude. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 309 His attendants... came to summons him for the journey.

2. To cite before a court or a judge or magistrate; to take out a summons against.

1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* I. ii. 52 A woman had but to summons her seducer before the Judges. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxxviii, Say another word and I'll summons you. 1904 MARIE CORELLI *God's Good Man* xxi, You can summons me... if you feel so inclined.

Hence **Summonsable** *a.*, rendering one liable to a summons, actionable; **Summonser**, one who summons; **Summoning** *vbl. sb.*

1877 R. W. THOM *Jack o' Knots* 31 (E. D. D.) The summonser's ca' 'Wad sound through the grand rooms o' Corby Ha'. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 25 July 1901 The fervent exhortations in the streets to apply summonsable language to him. 1893 STEVENSON *Carltona* ix, The purpose... being that... the summoning be something other than a form.

† **Summoporous**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* In 7 sumo-. [f. *L. summopore* = *summo* *opere* with the greatest labour + *-ous*.] Highest, utmost.

1647 WARD *Simple Coder* 9 If the States of the World would make it their summopore Care to preserve this One Truth in its purity.

Summot, obs. form of **SOMEWHAT**.

† **Summotion**. *Obs. rare* = *summo* [ad. mod. *L. summōtio, -ōnem*, f. *summōvĕre* to remove, f. *sum-* = SUB- 25 + *movĕre* to MOVE.] Removal.

1653 R. G. tr. Bacon's *Hist. Winds* 321 In every simple Protrusion... there is no summotion or local carriage, before the parts of the body doe preternaturally... suffer, and be compressed by the driver.

† **Summulary**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. *L. summularius*, f. *summula* dim. of *summa* SUM sb. 1: see -ARY 1.]

1. = SUMMULIST.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 b, Wherein reyngeth... For Evangelistes... Decretaries, Summularies, seditious Sententioners.

2. A summary, compendium.

1643 PRYNNE *Son. Power Parl.* 1. To Rdr., My... Intention was, to have Collected the chiefe Heads... of this and the ensuing Members, into one compendious Summulary.

Summulist (sə'mi:lɪst). [ad. med. *L. summulista*, f. *summula*: see prec. and -IST.] *a.* A writer of a *summula* or small compendious treatise of a science; an abridger. *b.* A commentator on the *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus (13th cent.).

1652 UNQUART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 200 The allegation of Aliteri by the Summulists will be of small validity. 1656 [? J. SENGRAVE] tr. T. White's *Peripat. Inst. Author's Des.* a vj, We only act the part of Abridgers or Summulists. 1694 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 50 Common Logicians and Summulists. 1865 F. G. LEE *C. Davenport's Parnaphrast. Expos.* 15 Which... is a term of diminution (as the Summulists say).

† **Summun bonum** (sə'mʌn bə'nʌm). *Pl. summa bona*. [f. *L. (Cicero)*, *summun* neut. sing. of *summus* highest, *bonum* neut. sing. of *bonus* good, used subst.] The chief or supreme good: properly a term of *Ethics*; often *transf.* and in trivial or jocular use.

1563 T. CALE *Inst. Chirurg.* 11 As one myght thynke hymselfe ryght happye, though he neuer dyd attayne to Aristoteles *summun bonum*, or Plato his *idea*. 1591 GREENE *Frewe. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 289 The Cyreniack Philosophers... founded their *summun bonum* in pleasure. 1605 A. WARREN *Poor Man's Pass.* etc. H 4 b, With Phago placing his felicity And *summun Bonum* in his gluttony. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 55 The Philosophers of old did in vain enquire, whether *Summun bonum* consisted in Riches, or bodily Delights, or Virtue, or Contemplation. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iii. 114 Some last End or *Summun Bonum* as 'tis called, some good or other which he looks upon as desirable for itself. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 208 When a glutton sits down to a well-spread table with a good appetite, he possesses as much of the *summun bonum* as can be obtained within the time. 1811 COLERIDGE *Ess. Own Times* (1850) III. 929 Hobbes, who... considered absolute tranquillity and implicit obedience as the *summun bonum* of a State. 1861 H. C. PENNELL *Puck on Pegasus* 152 When... pap was the *summun bonum* of life, To a month in perpetual pucker. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip vi.* To be a painter... I hold to be one of life's *summa bona*. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 594 The *summun bonum* for man [according to Thomas Aquinas] is objectively God, subjec-

tively the happiness to be derived from loving vision of His perfections.

So † **Summun pulchrum** (pʊ'lkrʌm) [*L. pulchrum*, neut. of *pulcher* beautiful, used subst.], the highest beauty.

1842 CLOUGH *Tō kolōn v.* The *Summun Pulchrum* rests in heaven above.

† **Summun genus** (sə'mʌm dʒɪ'nʌs). *Pl. summa genera*. [*L. summun* (see prec.), *genus* kind.] The highest or most comprehensive division in a classification; in *Logic*, a genus that is not considered as a species of a higher genus.

1592 NASH *P. Penitenti* Wks. 1904 I. 235 The duell, which is the *Summun genus* to vs all. 1593 — *Christ's T.* ibid. II. 41, I my selfe have no enemy but Pryde, which is the *Summun genus* of sinne. 1843 DE QUINCY *Ceylon* Wks. 1890 VII. 455 In the running over hastily the *summa genera* of products by which Ceylon will soon make her name known to the ends of the earth. 1870 McCOSH *Linux Disc. Thought* i. § 35. 28 If we take all things, the *Summun Genus* is being; if we take merely an order of things, the *Summun Genus* is the highest in that order; thus Plant is the *Summun Genus* in Botany.

† **Summun jus** (sə'mʌm dʒʌs). [*L. summun* (see SUMMUM BONUM), *jus* right, law.] The utmost rigour of the law, extreme severity.

1588 J. UDALL *Diographes* (Arb.) 29 *Summun jus*, must be your best help in this case. 1609 J. DAVIES *Humour's Heaven* I. ccxii, To rule them with the Rod of *Summunjus*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. § 3. 207 *Summun Jus*, Rigidity, soundness, unreasonableness, iniquity. 1692 T. WATSON *Body Divin.* 50 God doth not go according to the *summun jus*, or rigour of the Law. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 485 The strict letter and *summun jus* of decorum and propriety.

Summure, obs. form of **SUMMER** 1.

† **Summyng** (g), in all and *summyng* (g), a perversion of all and *sum* (see ALL *a.* 12) on some supposed ME. analogy.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* IV. iii. 42 Or list appreif thai pepis all and *summyng* [*v.r.* *summyng*] Tagiddir middle.

Sumne, obs. variant of **SUMMON** *v.*

Sumned, erron. form of **SUMMED**.

Sumner (sə'mnɜː). Also 4 *sumnor*, 5 -ers, 6 -ar, (erron. *sumnor*, *sumner*); 4-5 *sumpnour* (e, 6 *sumpnour*. [a. AF. *sum(e)nour*, f. *sumen-*, *sumon-*: see SUMMON *v.* and -ER 1. Cf. SOMNER, SOMPNOUR.]

One who is employed to summon persons to appear in court; esp. a summoning officer in an ecclesiastical court. Now surviving in the Isle of Man.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 46 For Sisours, for Sumnors [B. II. 58 *sumpnours*, *v.r.* *sumpnours*; C. III. 59 *sumners*], for Sullers, for Buggers. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt-Wülcker 781 *Hic sitarius*, a *sumner*. 1558 in Feuillart *Revels Q. Elis.* (1908) 24 In paning of two Sumners comes. 10. a 1596 *Sir T. More* iv. v. 149 Thou art reserued To be my sumner to yond spiritual court. 1599 THYNNE *Animadu.* (1875) 85 The bishop is not her, his *sumner*, the official, nor yet his chancler. 1600 1st Pt. *Sir T. Oldcastle* II. i. 66, I am my lord of Rochester's *sumner*. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1694 You that lue like a *sumner* upon the sinnes of the people. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not Good* I. i. 2 Two of thy *Sumners* dead-drunk here too. 1746-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1744) 77 An Officer... called a *Sumner*, lays a Straw over his, or her Shoulder, and says, By virtue of this you are Yarded for the Service of the Lord of Man. 1858 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 121 The *sumner*, and the bellringer of the Cathedral. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xii, Next day the Bishop sent his *sumner* round the parish. fig. a 1591 H. SMITH *Sermon* (1637) 349 Age, sickness, and Death, the three *Sumners*. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epie.* II. lxii, An Abbot... cited now, by deaths sharpe *Sumner*, sickness. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapgoat* i, What the *sumner* of the Lord of Hosts had not done, the *sumner* of the Lord Sultan very speedily brought to pass.

Summien, obs. form of **SUMMON** *v.*

Summoom, obs. form of **SIMOOM**.

Sump (sʌmp), *sb.* Also 5 *sompe*, 7 *sumpe*, 8-9 *sumph*, 9 *sumpt*. [a. (M) LG. *sump* (*sumpt*) or MDn. *somp*, *sump*, Flem. *sompe* (WFr. *sompe*), or ad. (in the mining sense) the related MHG., G. *sumpf* marsh, water-level or lodge, *sump* in metal-working (whence Sw., Da. *sump*); f. *swump*, related by ablaut to *swamp* (see SWAMP *sb.*.)]

1. A marsh, swamp, morass; (now *dial.*) a dirty pool or puddle.

c 1425 *Cast. Persue.* 427 in *Macro Plays* 90 Myth I ryde be *sompe* & syke. 1845 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Sump*, *Sump*, a bog, a swamp, a miry pool. 1851 *Cumbd. Gloss.*, *Sump*, a puddle. 1905 McCARTHY *Dryad* 265 Swift Spanish soldiers came, picking their way easily over the *sump* in which the Athenians wallowed.

2. A pit or well for collecting water or other fluid; *spec.* a cesspool; a pond or well from which sea-water is collected for salt-manufacture.

1680 *Tynemouth Par. Reg.* in *Archaeol. Eliana* XIX. 211 He was drowned in Mr. Lawson's *sumpe*. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fish*, 10 The Sea-water they commonly at Spring-Tide let into Ponds called *Sumps*, from whence 'tis pumped into their Pans. 1748 BROWNEGG *Art of Making Salt* 55 They... make a little pond in the rocks, or with stones on the sand, which they call their *sump*. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 45 He had a wooden box or boat made, twelve feet high, which he placed in the *sump* or well, and into this he inserted the lower end of the pump. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* June 1908 The experience of the fen system of working by conveyance into *sumps*. 1893 *Newcastle Daily Frd.* 11 July 1902 It was not true that there were three or four houses with 'sumps' in them, giving off offensive odours. 1907 *Westm.*

Gaz. 9 Nov. 1903 The oil is forced by a gear-driven pump from a *sump* in the crank-chamber.

b. Mining. A pit or well sunk at the bottom of an engine shaft to collect the water of the mine.

1653 MANLOVE *Cust. Lead-mines* 159 They may cause open d, Drifts, and *Sumps*, to see if any one by other wronged be. 1700 MACKWORTH *Disc. Mine-Adv.*, 2nd *Abstr.* 13 We were not able to sink down our *Sumps* till the Weather grows Warmer. 1776 PAYCE *Min. Cornub.* 144 A *whym* Shaft to draw the Deads and Ore from the *Sump* of the Mine. 1866 *Morning Star* 18 Dec. 6/2 The break-down of a portion of the winding machinery... has prevented the *sump* being emptied of its water. 1895 *Times* 16 Jan. 1901 The obstructions which had been brought to the *sump* by the rush of water, such as pit-props, tubs.

3. Metallurgy. A pit of stone or metal at a furnace to collect the metal at the first fusion.

1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 114 The mine when melted runs down into the *Sump*. 1884 *Lock Workshop Rec. Ser.* III. 424/2 The metal is tapped off into an iron *sump*.

4. Mining. Applied locally to various kinds of drifts or pits (see *quots.*); also, 'the part of a judd of coal first brought down' (*Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* 1860).

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v., The second is so proportioned to supply the first and third *Sump*, to supply the second, and so on. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVIII. 142 A shaft or *sump*, as the miners term it, was made to the depth of several fathoms, immediately below the bottom of the waste. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Sump*, a hole sunk below the levels or drifts of a mine at a proper distance to divide the ground, and communicate air to the different works or branches. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 3), *Sump*... also means a secondary shaft in a mine. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 54 *Sump*, in driving a stone drift, or in sinking a pit, that portion kept a yard or more in advance of the drift or pit, to enable the *sump* powder to act to greater advantage upon the parts left. 1866 *Durham Mining Lang.*, *Sump*, a pit sunk from one level in a mine to a lower level.

5. *attrib.*, as *sump-head*; *sump drift*, a drift for the construction of a *sump*; *sump-fuse*, a waterproof fuse used for blasting under water (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, 1867); *sump-hole*, = 2, 2 b; *sump-man*, a pitman's assistant, one who attends to the machinery in an engine-shaft; *sump-plank* (see *quot.*); *sump-shaft*, an engine-shaft.

1882 *Rep. Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 147 This shaft... was sunk 33 feet below the 2,500-foot level. A *sump* drift was run out 50 feet from the bottom. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Sumpfork*, a small sort of Fork, sometimes used to hold Doorsteads in Drifts, or at *Sumps* heads asunder. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sump-hole*, a cesspool. Yorksh. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Nov. 2/1 Mr. Goschen... braved the sulphurous fumes... as far as the *sump-hole*. 1903 *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 6/2 Water pumped... from a *sump-hole*... adjacent to one of the most polluted branches of the Lea. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornub.*, etc. xv. 605 *Sumpmen*. 1866 THORNBURY *Greatheart* 111. 211 Then they helped me into the *sumpman's* house. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 80 *Sump-planks*, strong balks of timber bolted together, forming a temporary bottom, or scaffolding, for the shaft. 1776 W. PAYCE *Min. Cornub.* 171 *Sump* shaft western bottoms.

Hence *Sump v. intr.*, to dig a *sump* or (small or temporary) shaft; *Sumping* *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* (see *quots.* 1860).

1700 MACKWORTH *Disc. Mine-Adv.*, 2nd *Abstr.* 12 We are *Sumping* and driving in the new Work in good firm. Oar. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 277 Many [miners]... were *sumping*, driving, and roofing in other parts of the work. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 65 *Sumping-shot*, a charge of powder for bringing down the *sump*, or for blowing the stone up in a sinking pit. *Ibid.* 66 *Sumping*, a small square shaft, generally made in the air-headings, when crossing faults, &c., or made to prove the thickness of coal, &c. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 65 *Sumping*, cutting down into the floor, or, in sinking, cutting down at the lowest part of the shaft.

Sumpathy, obs. form of **SYMPATHY**.

Sumper (sə'mpɜː). Mining. [f. *SUMP* *sb.* + -ER 1.] A *sumping*-shot.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 246 *Sumper*, a shot placed in or very near to the centre of the bottom of a sinking pit.

Sumph (səmf), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unascertained.] A soft stupid fellow; a simpleton, blockhead. Also, a surly or sullen man.

1710 RAMSAY *2nd Answ. to Hamilton* vii, Thrawn-gabbit *sumphs* that snarl At our frank lines. 1789 SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 283 When noble souls ly in the dirt, While *sumphs* jump up 30 high. 1818 SCOTT *Er. Lamm.* xii, It's doing him an honour him or his never deserved at our hand, the ungracious *sumph*. 1831 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Nov., Wks. 1856 III. 282 A *Sumph*, is a chiel to whom Natur has denied any considerable share o' understanding, without ha' in chose to mak him just a'tegither an indisputable idiot. 1871 BLACK *Daughter of Helth* (1872) 73 'Dinna be a *sumph*!' said the Whaup.

Hence *Sumphish* *a.*, stupid; also, sullen; whence *Sumphishly* *adv.*, *Sumphishness*.

1728 RAMSAY *General Mistake* 65 The *sumphish* mob. 1802 J. STAUTERS *Poor Man's Snobath* xc. note Wks. 1850 I. 53 These audacious... *sumphishly* selfish assumptions. 1846 C. BRONTE in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. 16 Indiscriminating irony and fault-finding are just *sumphishness*. 1858-61 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (1870) 182 A *sumphish* weather-beaten man.

Sumph (səmf), *sb.* 2 [Echoic.] The sound of something heavy and limp falling.

1844 LEVER *T. Burke* II. 167 With a heavy *sumph* the body fell from their hands.

Sumph (səmf), *v. Sc.* [Cf. *SUMPH* *sb.* 1] *intr.* To be stupid; now chiefly, to be sulky.

a 1689 CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 113 (Jam) They're skant of

wit, Who. Will sumph and vote they wot not what. 1867 GREGOR *Bunfsh. Gloss.*, *Sumph*, to show sour, sulky temper. 1894 CROCKETT *Etic. Sunbonnet* 73 Liein' sumphin' an' sleepin' in the middle o' the forenitch.

Sumph, variant of **SUMP sb.**

† **Sumpion**. *Obs. rare*. Altered form of **SUMPIAN**.

† 1590 J. BURELL *Queen's Entry* in Sibbald *Chron. S. P.* (1802) 111. 468 With instruments melodious: The seistar and the sumpion.

Sumping: see after **SUMP sb.**

Sumpit (sɒm'pɪt). [a. Malay *sumpit* (sempit), blowpipe, properly = narrow.] = **SUMPITAN**; also *erron*, one of the darts blown from the sumpitan.

1831 DALTON in J. H. MOOR *Notices Ind. Archip.* (1837) 50 Hunting parties.. amuse themselves with shooting at the children in the trees with the sumpit. 1846 MURDOV *Jrnl. in Narr. Events in Borneo* (1848) II. 226 The inhabitants blew showers of sumpits into our boats.

Sumpitan (sɒm'pɪtən). Forms: 7 *sempitan*, *zampatan*, 9 *sumputan*, *sumputan*. [a. Malay *sumputan*, f. *sumpit* (see prec.); in Du. *soempitan*.]

The possibility of connexion between the Malay *sumputan* and Arabic *sabātāna* (see **CEBRATANE**, **SARBACANE**) has been suggested.

A blow-gun made by the Malays from a hollowed cane, from which poisoned arrows are shot.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 199 They [of Celebes] all vse long Canes (they call them *Sempitans*), out of which they can blow a little pricking-piercing quill. a 1680 BUTLER *Charac.* *Glutton* (1908) 192 His Entrails are like the Sarcophagus, that devours dead Bodies in a small Space, or the Indian Zampatan, that consumes Flesh in a Moment. 1837 NEWBOLD in *Phil. Trans.* CXXVII. 427 The slender arrows propelled from the Sumpitan, or blow-pipe. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Miss. Jrnls.* 84 A sumpitan, or blow-pipe, and a quiver of arrows. 1882 DE WIND *Ecuador* 88 A hollow tube eight feet long called by the Poonans 'sumpitan', the chief weapon of this tribe.

Sumpner, -our, variants of **SUMNER**.

|| **Sumpsimus** (sɒm'psɪmʊs). [L., 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. of *sūmere* to take.] A correct expression taking the place of an incorrect but popular one (*mumpsimus*).

1545 HEN. VIII. *Sb. Parl.* 24 Dec. in Hall *Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1548) 261 b. Some be to stiffe in their old Mumpsimus; other be to busynd curious, in their newe Sumpsimus. 1621 MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 115 Some very few, too much given vp into their old Mumpsimus, which they would not leave for the new Sumpsimus. 1653 L. BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 124 One that hath been long in another way.. will not easily be brought to change his old mumpsimus (as they say) for a new sumpsimus. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 34 The insufficiency and inaptitude of the old *mumpsimus*, on the back of which they thus clap this their new *sumpsimus*. 1828 SCOTT *Aunt Margaret's Mirr.* (ad init.), The clergyman, who, without vindicating his false reading, preferred, from habit's sake, his old *mumpsimus* to the modern *sumpsimus*. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 372 Did they want a correct *sumpsimus*, or their erroneous but pleasing *mumpsimus*?

† **Sumpt.** *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *sumptus*, f. *sumpt-*, *sūmere* to consume, spend.] a. Expenditure. b. Sumptuousness.

a 1560 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) p. xlvii. His owne great sumpt & expenses in wearing of silke and other costly apparell. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Pref. d j. They spake drylie, more too tant the sumpt of our show, then to seme [etc.].

Sumpt, variant of **SUMP sb.**

Sumpter (sɒm'ptə), *sb. arch.* Forms: 4-7 *sompter*, 4, 8 *sumter*, 5 *sometour*, 6 *sumtar*, 7 *som(e)ter*, 4- *sumpter*. See also **SUMPTURE** 2. [a. OF. *som(m)etier* = Pr. *saumatier* (cf. med. L. *saumatarius*) = pop. L. **sagmatarius*, f. *sagmat-*, *sagma* *SUM sb.* 2: see -BR 2.]

† 1. The driver of a pack-horse. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Brasenose Coll. Muniments* 52. 49 (MS.) Robert the Sumpter. 13.. K. Ali. 6007 (Laud MS.), Dryuers Gyours, & Sumters [v. r. *sumpters*]. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxx. His sometour and his palfray-mon bothe. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. xviii. 21 Incontinent were sent thither horses and sompters, to fetch the thens some purveyance. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edu.* II 87 (1876) 52 Al palfreours & somters of the kinges house.

2. A pack or baggage horse; a beast of burden. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 302/1 Thus the Byshop.. prouideth out of euery Cite in England ij. palfreys and ij. sumpters. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 718/2 He gaue right great..giftes, lading his sumpters with plate and treasure. a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* v. i. You should have had a Sumpter..where now you are faine, To hire a Rippers mare. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 147 He may, like a sumpter, carry things of value, but he never wears them. 1700 DRYDEN *Imag.* l. 74 Then..he..Feather'd Fates among the Mules and Sumpters sent. 1849 ALFORD *Gk. Test.* Matt. xxi. 6, 7 The Lord sat on the foal..and the mother accompanied, apparently after the manner of a sumpter.

Fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* II. iv. 219 Returne with her? Per-swade me rather to be slaue and sumpter To this detested groome.

† 3. A pack, saddle-bag. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 76 A Sumpter, *sarcina*. ? 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* v. i. I'll have a horse to leap thee, and thy base issue shall carry Sumpters. 1652 COTTELL *Tr. Calprenede's Cassandra* III. (1676) 54 [He] commanded Cloaths of the Macedonian fashion to be taken out of his Sumpter. 1666 LAM. *Gaz.* No. 106/4 His Mules with their Sumpters covered with Scarlet, Embroidered with Gold. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 198.

4. attrib. (often equivalent to *pack-*; see **PACK sb.** 14). a. in sense 1, as *sumpter boy*, *man*.

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 255 Pro expensis de somptermen. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxviii. Thenne his sometour-mon before was dytze. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 586 *Gerolotista*, a sompterman. 1588 Kyn *Housch. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 270 He must needs be charge with sompter men. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edu.* II 87 (1876) 56 That none of the kinges meigne..charetters or sompter boy..keepe his wife at the court. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armadace* C 4 b. Sumptermen, Littermen and Coachmen. 1725 MSS. *Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 81 Samll. Jackson, the sumpter man.

b. in sense 2, as *sumpter animal*, *ass*, *beast*, *camel*, *dog*, *horse*, *mule*, *pony*; hence (= baggage-) *sumpter canoe*, *car*.

14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 582 *Falerarius*, a somptehors. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis.* York (1830) 14 Six tapettes for the sompter horses. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* III. viii. The ancient vse of sommers and sumpter horses is in a manner vterly relinquished. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 430 They overthrew their carriages and sumpter Moys. 1602 ? DONNE *To Sir N. Smyth* 133 That Scot..who, at his coming up, had not a Sumpter-dog. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 225 Two Mules that were Sumpter-Mules to a Colonel in Flanders. 1758 Mrs. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* 1 Oct. A train of two chaises and two cars with us..and our sumpter-car. c 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Indop.* 95 So moves the sumpter-mule, in harness'd pride. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xi. v. 222 A sumpter camel, which carries his treasure. 1821 SOUTHEY *Exped. Orsua* 191 The sumpter beasts, who were partly laden with powder. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* III. xix. 159 Besides our convey, we had a sumpter-canoe in company. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 166 The horses tripped over swamps which would have engulphed the sumpter pony. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* III. 45 The rest..kept a sharp look-out on the sumpter animals. 1879 WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 33 From the knightly charger to the humble sumpter-horse.

c. = Covering or carried by a sumpter animal, as *sumpter cloth*, *saddle*, *trunk*.

1566 *Wills & Inv. Richmond* (Surtees) 219, iiij^r hackney saddles..One sumtar saddle. c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 177, ij sompter clothes. c 1653 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 535 Yalowe haire sumpter trunks. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 93/2 Thirty seven Mules with their Sumpter-Cloaths nobly embroidered with Gold. 1715 Lady G. BAILLIE'S *Housch. Bk.* (S. H. S.) 187 For 2 sumpter trunks £4 0 0. 1760-72 H. BAROKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 52, I have seen an ass clothed in a very gorgeous sumpter-cloth. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lannu.* ix. Without the saddle being decorated wth the brodered sumpter-cloth. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* II. (1863) 277/1 Sumpter-saddle, *bât, selle de somme*.

Hence † **Sumpter v. trans.**, to put on one's back; to wear.

c 1590 *Trag. Rich.* II (1870) 7 For your sakes..For once He sumpter a gawdie wardropp.

† **Sumptery**, a. and sb. *Obs. rare*. Also 7 **sumptury**. [f. prec. sb. + -y.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to sumpter animals.

1546 in *Archaeol. Cant.* VII. 192 Ye sumptery stable wth ye Carter's hall.

B. sb. Baggage.

1620 SHRETON and Pt. *Quix.* lix. 398 They alighted, and Sancho retired with his Sumptury [Sp. *reposteria*] into a Chamber of which the Oast gaue him the Key.

† **Sumptify**, v. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *sumptifacere*, f. *sumptus* expense: see -FY.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sumptifize*, to make great expences or cost.

Sumption (sɒm'pʃən). Also 5 **sumpcion**. [ad. L. *sumptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *sumpt-*, *sūmere* to take. Cf. OF. *sumpcion*, *somption*.]

† 1. The reception (of the Sacrament, of Christ in the Sacrament). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 463 When..he had said mes, before his sumptions, be same duffe come agayn. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 43 By reall sumption of Christs body into the mouth..of the receiver. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* III. 30 The Places are exactly parallel..both of them [are meant] of spiritual sumption of Christ. 1664 OWEN *Vindict. Animad.* *Fiat Lux* xix. 461 Others think that the Sacrifice consists in three actions of the Priest, Consecration, Oblation and Sumption, or receiving of the Host.

2. † a. The taking of a thing as true without proof; hence, an assumption, premiss. b. The major premiss of a syllogism. (Cf. **SUBSUMPTION** 1.)

1572 R. T. *Disc.* 44 The Sumption or assumption the Pope affirmeth..and the conclusion is manifest. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. 17 Analysis..is a sumption of the thing sought, by the consequences, (as if it were already known) to find out the truth. *Ibid.* 62 Of Syllogismes some are Categorical..: Categorical are those whose sumptions and conclusions are simple propositions. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvi. (1866) I. 295 The proposition in which the relation of the major term to the middle is expressed, is the Sumption or Major Premise. 1874 ELIZ. S. PHELPS in *Sex & Educ.* 132 Sumption.—All women ought to be incapable of sustained activity.

Sumptious, -ly, obs. ff. **SUMPTUOUS**, -ly.

Sumptuary (sɒm'ptʃuəri), a. (sb.) Also 7 **somp-tuarie**. [ad. L. *sumptuarius*, f. *sumptus*: see **SUMPT** and -ARY. Cf. F. *somptuaire*, It., Sp. *sum-tuario*, Pg. *sumptuario*.] Pertaining to or regulating expenditure.

Sumptuary law, a law regulating expenditure, esp. with a view to restraining excess in food, dress, equipage, etc.

1600 E. BLOUNT *Tr. Conestaggio* 9 They made sumptuarie lawes, and especially vpon victuals. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 262 The prodigious and ridiculous vanity of these Times, (if ever) calling for Sumptuary Laws. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Bristol 22 Aug. They have sumptuary laws in this town, which distinguish their rank by their dress. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* iv. When Sunday came, it was indeed a day of finery, which all my sumptuary

edicts could not restrain. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xiv. (1865) II. 334 The money-lenders were dissatisfied with the sumptuary reforms which Pompeius had encouraged. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* II. Of a splendour..beyond what was allowed by the sumptuary regulations of the colony. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 413 Sumptuary laws, prescribing the minutiae of diet and dress. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 642/1 Numerous ancient laws dealt with trade and sumptuary matters.

† b. sb. One responsible for expenditure. *Obs.*

1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 77 The sumptuary, who furnishes the expence of a building.

Sumptuousity (sɒm'ptʃuə'siti). [ad. late L. *sumptuositas*, f. *sumptuosus* **SUMPTUOUS**. Cf. F. *somptuosité*, etc.] Lavishness or extravagance of expenditure; magnificence or luxuriousness of living, equipment, decoration, or the like.

1559 BEECHER *Nobylytze Wymen* (Roxb.) 127 Simonides namyd a woman to be..the poyson of lyffe..the battell off Sumptuositye, the beast of flamylaritye. 1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 27 A certaine chappell which he had builded with great sumptuositye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 584 No man ever after him was able to match that sumptuositye of his Theatre. 1653 tr. *Carmini's Nissena* 155 The chief Commanders..being treated with such sumptuositye as belonged unto them. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 461 This is displayed in an excess of sumptuosity and decoration. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxviii. He was rather a favourite with the regiment, treating the young officers with sumptuosity. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xvi. A dinner on the desired scale of sumptuosity cannot be achieved. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* II. 241 It was called the Golden House, and exceeded in sumptuosity every thing which the world had hitherto seen.

b. An instance of this; a sumptuous thing.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 168 To speake of his sumptuosities, of his largesses. 1652 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. 18 Alex. ander..found more Cities and sumptuosities in that little Kingdom of Porus..than in all his other travells. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. vi. 47 Turn away from their lackered sumptuosities. 1856 T. A. FROLOPE *Girih. Cath. de Medici* 56 These and other such sumptuosities of Rome.

Sumptuous (sɒm'ptʃuəs), a. Also 5 **somp-tuous**, 5-6 **sumptuous**, 6 **somptious**, **sumpte(u)ous**, -uous, **sumptuous**, 6-7 **sumptious**, **sumtuious**, 7 **sumtuouse**, **sumtious**. [a. OF. *somptueux*, *sumptueux* = Pr. *sumptuos*, It. *suntuoso*, Sp. *suntuoso*, Pg. *sumptuoso*, ad. L. *sumptuosus*, f. *sumptus* expense, f. *sūmere* to take, consume, spend.]

1. Of buildings, apparel, repasts, and the like: Made or produced at great cost; costly and (hence) magnificent in workmanship, construction, decoration, etc.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 15 The feste whyche was moste sumptuous and noble. 1490 — *Encydoes* xxii. 80 [He] made it [sc. the sacraire] to be well ornated. & crowned..with crownes of golde..& of other somptuous thynges. 1515 BARCLAY *Eloges* iv. (1570) Cv/1 No bed of state, of rayment sumptuous. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 1 The..excesse..used in the sumptuous and costly aray and apparell. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xvii. 145 No sumptuous cleythyn of fine clayth. 1550 T. HOVEY *Trav.* 57 A sumptuous aqueduct, with dyverse other antiquities. a 1566 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. xxii. (1912) 483 To builde a sumptuous monument for her sister. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. vii. 106 Is my Apparell sumptuous to behold? 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir.* Events 61 One of the sumptuous parts of his Pallace. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 114 Thir sumptuous glut-tonies, and gorgeous feasts. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 P 1 A fine Lady dressed in the most sumptuous Habit. 1721 *New Gen. Atlas* 120 Here is also a sumptuous Foundry for Cannon. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 181 He sees..No costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal To make him loath his vegetable meal. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 767 He assumes a yet more majestic aspect in the three sumptuous folios. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iv. 68 In death their greatness followed them to their sumptuous tombs.

addb. a 1721 PASTOR *Colin's Mistakes* v. Wks. 1907 II. 81 With Pearl and Jewels was she sumptuous deckt.

b. of conditions, functions, etc.

1590 H. R. *Defiance to Fortune* L 2, He sommoneth his nobles and estates, commanding them to be ready to accompanie him..in the most sumtuos sort they might. 1597 HOOKER *Eccel. Pol.* v. xv. § 3 The sumptuous stateliness of houses built vnto Gods glory. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 88 It is celebrated with very pompous and sumptuous solemnity. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 P 5 The Gentleman..had the Pleasure of seeing the huge Jack..served up..in a most sumptuous Manner. 1830 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* II. 256 That stately and sumptuous architecture which distinguishes this period. 1841 JAMES *Corse de Leon* xv. She was dressed in the most sumptuous mode of the Court. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xx. His father had received a sumptuous Cæsarean funeral.

c. Of natural objects: Splendid or magnificent in appearance.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 7 This..face of heaven so sumptuous to behold. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Eg.* xx. 88 In beaute sumptuous, as the Northern waine. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II. iv. (1849) 105 The sumptuous prospect of rich unsettled country. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 134 She spoke and turn'd her sumptuous head.

† 2. Of charges, expenses, etc.: Involving a great outlay of money. *Obs.*

1485 *York Memo. Bk.* (Surtees) I. 186 Ther povertie and sumptuous charges which they did bere. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 43 Provision agaynst vayne and sumptuous expenses of the meane people. 1541 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 139, I will that no sumptuous coste..be mayde at my buriall. 1576 FLEMING *Panop.* Epist. 384 The trade of merchandise, except it bee sumptuous and costly [etc.]. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* II. (1871) 22 The..Mausoleum monument..Whose sumptuous cost..Noe poet..is able to dilate.

† b. Costly or expensive to practise or maintain. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1551-*Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. I. 119 The samyn is sumptuous to his Majesty and nocht necessary to be kept now. 1608 *Torrell Serpents* 76 No creature is so profitable, none lesse sumptuous (than the bee). 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.*, *Forme of Proces* 112 b, The Lords hes abrogat that langsome, tedious, and sumptuous forme of proces. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* iii. 124 This tributary, tedious, and sumptuous peregrination.

† 3. Of persons, etc.: Spending largely; (hence) magnificent in equipment or way of living. *Obs.*

1538 *Starkey England* (1878) 96 Thought you found a faute before in the yl byldyng of our cytes. yet, me semyth, gentylmen and the nobylite are in that behalle ouer sumptuous. 1555 *Eoden Decades* iii. vii. (Arb.) 166 The sumptuous-queene Cleopatra. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretorie* i. (1625) 26 Plaine are their habites for the xlii. and nothing sumptuous. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* iii. xlii. 294 The bishops... were sumptuous in their fare and apparell. 1671 *Milton Samson* 1072 When first I saw The sumptuous Dalila floating this way. 1762-71 *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) l. 89 The accession of this sumptuous prince brought along with it the establishment of the arts. 1781 *Cowper Truth* 59 The peacock, see—Mark what a sumptuous Phari-see is he!

Sumptuously, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly* 2.] In a sumptuous manner; at great cost, with great expenditure of money; with magnificence or pomp of living, equipment, decoration, entertainment, etc.

1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 1 The Kynges Highnes... mostesumptuously... hath bylded... many... mansions. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 41 The Frenche kyng... sumptuously banquetted them. 1551 *Robinson tr. More's Utopia* ii. (1895) 264 Thither they sende furth some of their citeizens... to lyue there sumptuously. 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 347 The said wardane hes bene verie sumptuouslie superexpendit in the office of wardanrie. 1611 *Bible* Luke xvi. 19 There was a certain rich man, which... fared sumptuously every day. 1617 *Morvson Itin.* i. 145 A building all of Marble... covered with lead very sumptuously. 1662 *J. Davies tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 225 The women are very sumptuously clad. 1784 *Cowper Task* iv. 251 Not sumptuously adorn'd, nor needing aid, Like homely featur'd night, of clust'ring gems. 1870 *F. R. Wilson Ch. Lindisf.* 76 The whole has been sumptuously coloured. 1894 *H. Nisbet Bush Girl's Rom.* 216 The sumptuously-attired Timothy.

b. transf. Splendidly, nobly, *rare.*
1750 *H. Walpole Let. to Mann* 18 Oct. Why, child, you will find yourself as sumptuously descended as—'All the blood of all the Howards'.

Sumptuousness, [f. *SUMPTUOUS* + *-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being sumptuous; costliness and magnificence of living, production, equipment, construction, or maintenance.

1530 *L. Cox Rhet.* (1899) 67 The sumptuousnes of the women of Rome. 1553 *Eoden Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The Turke... commaunded a great nauie of shippes with grete sumptuousnes to be furnished. 1573 *Bridges Suprem.* *Chr. Princes* 479 Many carved Images... with great sumptuousnesse and coste, were sette vp. 1628 *F. Grevill Sidney* (1652) 208 The sloth or sumptuousnesse of her great Steward, and white slaves. 1676 *Row Contr. Blair's Autobiogr.* xi. (1848) 335 There was most superfluous sumptuousness used at his burial. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* i. vi. (1699) 62 The sumptuousness of his Palaces. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 99 ¶ 5 He raised a house, equal in sumptuousness to that of the vizier. 1868 *E. Edwards Raleigh* i. iv. 58 The royal progresses... were... pageants of no small sumptuousness.

† **Sumpture** 1. *Obs. rare.* Also 8 *sumture*. [f. *L. sumptus* (see *SUMPTUOUS*) + *-URE*.]

1. Sumptuousness.
1616 *Chapman Homer's Hymn Hermes* 127 Celebrating all Her traine of seruants; and collateral Sumpture of Houses.

2. Expense; *attrib.* in *sumpture law* = sumptuary law.

1727 *A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Indies* II. xlvii. 164 For want of sumture Laws among them, it was hard to know the Gentleman from the Beggar.

† **Sumpture** 2. *Obs.* Altered form of *SUMPTER* after words in *-URE*.

1608 *Chapman Byron's Conspir.* iii. i, Endure this, and be turnd into his Moile To beare his sumptures. 1648 *J. Beaumont Psyche* vii. cclviii, Their sumptures now they hastily provide, Though yet uncertain which way they should tend. 1649 *J. Taylor Gl. Exemp.* ii. Disc. xi. § 7 To... load their sumptures still the more by how much their way is shorter. 1706 *J. Stevens Sp. Dict.*, *Repóstero*. a Sumpture-cloth. 1707—*tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 383 We have no Tidings of our Sumptures and Carriages.

Sumpy (*swmipi*), *a. dial.* [f. *SUMP sb.* + *-y* 1. Cf. *Du. sompig*, *G. sumpfig*, *Sw. sumpig*.] Boggy, swampy.

1829 *Brockett N. C. Gloss.*, *Sumpfy*, miry, dirty. 1892 *J. Lucas Kalm's England* 305 There should be no sumpy places.

Sum-total (*sum-tō-tāl*). Pl. *sums-total*, *sum-totals*. [ad. med.L. *summa tōtālīs*: see *SUM sb.* 1 and *TOTAL a.* Cf. *F. somme totale*.] The aggregate of all the items in an account; the total amount (of things capable of numeration).

1395 *Plouman's Tale* l. 118 The hye goodes frendship hem makes, They togeth on hir somme total. 1430 *Art of Nombryng* vi. 3 Ioyne the produccioun, and here wole be the somme total. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 325 Somme Totell of almaner Costes Charges & Expenses. *Ibid.* 330 Somme Totall of all Stuff Takle & Apparell ordnance Artillarye & Abillamentes of warre. 1523 *Fitzkirk's Surv.* 30 To knowe the hole charge of all the partyculars, what they be at the first sayght, in the sommes total. 1533 *More Debell.* *Salem Wks.* 1024/1 He bringeth forth here

a fewe amountyng in a some total to the infinite number of fower. 1675 *Cocher Morals* 4 Compute your Sins Sum-total for a Year. 1743 *Bulkeley & Cummins Voy. S. Seas* Pref. p. xx, The Sum Total we shall ever receive for our Voyage to the South-Seas. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 91 In the terms of peace made with France, a sum-total was agreed on for the whole debt. 1864 *Intell. Observer* VI. 273 The Mint is each day engaged in adding to the sums total. 1865 *Mrs. Gaskell Wives & Daughters* xxi, Every time the sum-totals came to different amounts.

b. gen. The aggregate or totality of.
1660 *J. Taylor Worthy Communi.* i. § 2. 38 There are two great Sermons of the Gospel which are the summe total and abreviate of the whole word of God. 1729 *Butler Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 145 These particular enjoyments make up the sum total of our happiness. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* ii. iii. ii, The diseased things that were spoken, done, the sum-total whereof is the French Revolution. 1875 *Punch* 22 May 215/1 The session will have done something to lessen the sum-total of human suffering. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 35 Throughout the world the sum-total of motion is ever the same. 1906 *Howell Celtic Relig.* i. 5 To the sum-total of these religious ideas contributions have been made from many sources.

Hence **Sum-to-tal-ize** *v. trans. and intr.*, to reckon or state the sum-total, to sum up; whence **Sum-totalization**, summing up.

1840 *Haliburton Clockm.* Ser. iii. ii. 26 But to sum-totalize my story: the next time [etc.]. 1855—*Nat. & Hum. Nat.* l. 18 Maxims and saws are the sumtotalization of a thing. 1865 *W. G. Palgrave Arabia* i. 29 To decide on the value of each separate coin, and after that to sum-totalize.

Sum-up, *rare*. [f. *phr. sum up* (see *SUM v.* 1 4).] A summing-up, summary.

1894 *O'Connor in Romanism & Ritualism* (1895) 257 The truth of Mr. Gladstone's sum-up cannot be questioned.

Sumwhat, *obs. form of SOMEWHAT*.

Sumtyer, *obs. form of SCIMITAR*.

1530 *Palgrave* 278/2 Sumtyer a fauchon, *suniterre*.

Sun (*sən*), *sb.* Forms: 1-7 *sunne*, (1 *sunna*), 3-7 *sonne*, 4-5 (6 *Sc.*) *aune*, 4-7 *son* (chiefly *Sc.*), *sun*, 5-6 *son*, (3 *seonne*, 4 *sonn*, *Kentish* *zonne*, *Sc.* *sonne*, *swn*, 5 *soen*, *swne*, *Sc.* *sonne*, 6 *Sc.* *soun*), 4-*aun*. *B. Sc.* 4 *sonne*, 6 *syn*, 7-8 *sin*, 8 *sinn*. [Com. Teut. wk. fem.: OE. *sunne* = OFris. *sunne*, *sonne* (Wfris. *sinne*, dial. *sonne*, *son*, Nfris. *sen*), OS. *sunna* (MLG., LG. *sunne*), MDu. *zonne* (Du. *zon*), OHG. *sunno* (MHG. *sunne*, *sun*, MG. *sonne*, *son*, G. *sonne*), ON. *sunna* (poet.), Goth. *sunno*; also wk. masc. OE. *sunna* = OFris. *sonna*, OS. *sunno*, OHG. *sunna*, Goth. *sunna* = OTeut. **sunnon*-, *-on*-, f. *sun*-, *s(u)wen*-, whence also Zund (gen.) *χυνδς* sun, Gr. *ἥ-ος* glittering, Ofr. *sur-sund* lighting-up. From the same root *sun-* (1st) with *l* instead of *n* formative, *sau(s)l*, *s(u)wel* (sult.), are Skr. *śuk* (suk), *sūra*, *śūrya* sun, Zend *huars* (gen. *haurō*), Gr. *ἥλιος*, *ἡλιός*, Doric *ἑλιος*, Cretan *ἑλιεύς*, Alb. *ἡ star*, L. *sōl* sun, W. *haul*, Ir. *siúl* eye, Lith. *saulė*, Goth. *sauil*, ON. *sól*.]

1. The brightest (as seen from the earth) of the heavenly bodies, the luminary or orb of day; the central body of the solar system, around which the earth and other planets revolve, being kept in their orbits by its attraction and supplied with light and heat by its radiation; in the Ptolemaic system reckoned as a planet, in modern astronomy as one of the stars.

The ordinary language as to the sun's course, its rising and setting, etc., is based upon the old view of the sun as a body moving through the zodiac, rising above, passing across the heavens, and sinking below the horizon, etc.

Beowulf 606 *Sunne* sweglewerd sunscinsec. c. 888 *Ælfred Boeth.* ix, Donne seo sunne on badrum heofone beorhtost scineð, þonne adeostriap ealle steorran. 971 *Gluck, Hom.* 51 *Pere sunnan bæto*. a. 1000 *Riddles* lxvii. 3 (Br.) Leothe þonne mona, swifre þonne sunne. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxii. 31 And sona eode sunna up. c. 1200 *Ormin* 723 *Æst*, tær þe sunne riseþ. *Ibid.* 940 *þe* sunness brihtre leome. c. 1205 *LAV.* 27805 *Ær* þe sunne eode to grunde. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 291 In þe sunne þat schines clere *Æs* a thing and three things *ær*. A bodi rond, and hete and light. *Ibid.* 388 *þe* ferth [day].. Bath were made sun and mon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 *þe* brihtnesse of þe zonne. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 313 The Sonne arist, the wedder clereþ. c. 1420 in *Rel. Ant.* i. 232 c. Wherefore is the son rede at even? *M.* For he gothe toward hell. 1526 *Tindale Eph.* iv. 26 Lett nott the sonne goo doune apon your wreath. a. 1569 *Kingsmill Conf.* *Satan* (1578) 14 Gods words remaine beyond the days of the Sunne. 1570 *Saltr. Poems Reform.* xv. 73e Mariguldis, forbid the sunne To oppin þow euerie morrow. 1634 *Milton Comus* 374 Though Sun and Moon were in the flat sea sunk. 1785 *Burns 3rd Ep. to F. Lapraik* ix, Now the sinn keeks in the west. 1844 *H. Stephens Bk. Farm* l. 292 When the sun rises red, wind and rain may be expected during the day. 1873 *Dawson Earth & Man* i. 9 The sun is, an incandescent globe surrounded by an immense luminous envelope of vapours.

b. In conformity with the gender of OE. *sunne*, the feminine pronoun was used until the 16th c. in referring to the sun; since then the masculine has been commonly used, without necessarily implying personification; the neuter is somewhat less frequent.

a. 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 21 Mar., On domes dæge.. þonne scineð seo sunne seofon siððan beorhtor þonne beo nu do. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 479 in *O. E. Misc.*, þe sonne bileuode hire lyht. 1277 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. viii. 243 How þe sonne can louke her lichte in her-self, when she seye hym suffre þat sonne & se made. 1535 *Coverdale Isa.* xxxviii. 8 So the Sonne turned ten degrees backward, for which he was descended afore. 1552 *Br. Latimer Sermon* *St. Stephen's*

Dny Serm. (1584) 276 Not that the sunne it selfe of her [ed. 1607 his] substance shalbe darkened. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* ii. ii. 30 When the sunne shines, let foolish gnats make sport, but creepe in crannies, when he hides his beams. 1662 *Stillingfl. Orig. Sacra* iii. l. § 17 How much bigger the Sun may bee then hee seems. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii. 247 For yet the Sun Was not; shee in a cloudie Tabernacle Sojourn'd the while. 1727-46 *Thomson Summer* 432 'Tis raging noon; and, vertical, the Sun Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. 1798 *Coleridge Anc. Mar.* i. vii, The Sun came up upon the left, Out of the sea came he! 1845 *De Quincey Diam. Lebanon Wks.* 1856 V. 280 Up rose the sun on the thirtieth morning in all his pomp.

c. As an object of worship in various religions, and thus (and hence generally) personified as a male being, sometimes identified with various gods, esp. Apollo (cf. *SUN-GOD*); also in classical mythology said to be drawn in a chariot.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 13934 *Saturnus* heo jiuen sættereda; þene Sunne heo jiuen sonedæi. c. 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (1 *thomas*) 605 Gere hym mak som offeringe til oure gret god, þe sene. c. 1260 *A. Scott Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 81 Thir vowis maid to syn and mone. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 45 The sunne was so in his mumps vpon it, that it was almost noone before hee could goe to cart that day. 1610 *Heywood Gold. Age* i. i, I plac'd diuine Apollo Within the Sunnes bright Chariot. 1632 *E. Blount Lyly's Sixe Crt. Com. Ep. Ded.*, This Poet, sat at the Sunnes Table: Apollo gaue him a wreath of his owne Bayes. 1634 *Milton Comus* 51 Who knows not Circe The daughter of the Sun? 1674 *S. Vincent Young Gall. Acad.* 26 Till the Suns Car-horses stand prancing on the very top of highest Noon. 1727 *Gav Fables* lxxviii, Parent of light, all-seeing Sun. 1781 *Cowper Conversat.* 67 A Persian, humble servant of the sun. 1868 *Tennyson Lucretius* 124 Another of our Gods, the Sun, Apollo, Delius, or of older use All-seeing Hyperion. 1887 *A. Lang Myth.* etc. (1899) l. 125 In Samoa the sun had a child by a Samoan woman.

d. As a type of brightness or clearness.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xvii. 2 *Resplenduit facies eius sicut sol*, eft-gecean onsonie his suna sunna. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1681 Seouen siðes brihtre þen beo þe sonne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17866 Brihter þenne þe sonne beme. *Ibid.* 24648 Bird o hlis, na sun sa bright. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (Julian) 446 Fere mare clere þane is þe sowne in myd-þere. 1412 *26 Pol. Poems* 49 Now are þey fayre angels pere, As sbynyng sunne in goddis sytt. 1582 *Allen Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 19 As euerie of the rest... did... prove and declare as clere as the sunne. 1644 *Jessat Angel of Ephesus* 32 It is as clere as the Sunne... that a Bishop and a Presbyter are... the same. 1859 *Tennyson Marr. Geraint* 231, l.. Will clothe her for her bridals like the sun.

e. Phrases and proverbial expressions. (a) *Under (or beneath) the sun*, + *under sun*: on earth, in the world. (b) *(As ...) as the sun shines on*: = as lives or exists; used in commendatory phrases. (c) *To get the sun of*: (in fighting) to get on the sunward side of (an enemy) so that the sun shines into his eyes. (d) *On which the sun never sets*: an expression applied in the 17th c. to the Spanish dominions, now to the British Empire. (e) *To make the sun shine through*: to make a hole in, 'let daylight into'; so *to let the sun shine through* (one), to get wounded. (f) *With the sun*: in the direction of the sun's apparent diurnal movement in the northern hemisphere, i.e. from left to right; similarly *against the sun* (= *WITHERSHINS*). Chiefly *Naut.* (g) *To take the sun*: to make an observation of the meridian altitude of the sun; also *to shoot the sun* (see *SHOOT v.* 32 c). (h) *Proverbial or allusive phrases.*

To hold (etc.) a candle to the sun: see *CANDLE sb.* 5 h. *Crown of the sun*: see *CROWN sb.* 8. *To make hay while the sun shines*: see *HAY sb.* 3. *Raisins of the sun*: see *RAISIN 2 c.*

(a) a. 1000 *Andreas* 1013 (Gr.) Gode þancade, þæs ðe hie onsonde æfre moston geþeod under sunnan. c. 1205 *LAV.* 108 *Par Rome nou on stondeð*, fele 3er under sunnan nas yet Rome bi-wonnen. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 912 *Par beop* þen þat litel kunne of sorge þat is vnder sunne. 1303 *R. Brunne Handl.* 27805 *To alle crystyn men vndir sunne*. 1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* i. 10 No thing vnder the sunne newe. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4300 *Na supowell vndire son seke we vs neuire*. 1508 *Dunbar Poems* vii. 43 *Moste anterus and able*, Wndir the soun that beris helme or schield. 7. 1618 *Fletcher Hum. Liens.* i. i, There fights no braver souldier under Sun, Gentle-men. 1638 *Junius Paint. Ancients* 123 Their worke remaineth in the finest place under the Sunne. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 1, I know no Evil under the Sun so great. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* lxxv, While we breathe beneath the sun, a. 1862 *Thoreau Yankee in Canada* ii. (1866) 22 What under the sun they were placed there for... was not apparent.

(b) [c. 1205 *LAV.* 31087 *Nis nan feireu wifmon þa whit sunne scined on*.] a. 1692 *Shadwell Volunteers* i. ii, He is as fine a Gentleman as the Sun shines upon.

(c) 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 369 *Be first aduis'd*, In conflict that you get the Sunne of them.

(d) 1630 *Capt. Smith Advert.* Wks. (Arb.) II. 962 *Why should the brave Spanish Soldiers brag*; The Sunne never sets in the Spanish dominions, but ever shineth on one part or other we have conquered for our King. 1640 *Howell Dodona's Gr.* 15 Her dominions are very spacious, that the Sun never forsakes her quite. c. 1645—*Lett.* (1650) l. 358 The catholic King... wears the sun for his helmet, because it never sets upon all his dominions, in regard some part of them lies on the other side of the hemisphere among the Antipodes. 1648 *Gage New Survey W. Indies* Ep. Ded., Our Neighbors the Hollanders... have conquered so much Land in the East and West-Indies, that it may be said of them, as of the Spaniards, That the Sun never sets upon their Dominions. 1827 *Scott Napoleon VI.* v. 141 [Napoleon log.] The stake I play for is immense—I will continue in my own dynasty the family system of the Bourbons, and unite Spain for ever to the destinies of France. Remember that the sun never

sets on the immense Empire of Charles V. 1846 TACKERAY in *Punch* X. 101/2 Snobs are...recognised throughout an Empire on which I am given to understand the Sun never sets. 1857 HUGHES *Ton Brown* i. 1. The great army of Browns, who are scattered over the whole empire on which the sun never sets.

(c) 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1703) 145 If he draws upon me in the streets, I will not...let the sun shine through me, if I can help it. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 185 We made the Sun shine through some of the Walls.

(f) 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) ii. *Rouer à tour*, to coil a rope with the sun. *Ibid.*, *Rouer à caté*, to coil a rope against the sun. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch*. 55 The starboard cable should be bitten with the sun, and the port cable against the sun. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 90 When the wind shifts against the sun, Trust it not, for back it will run.

(g) 1555 TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 100 They took y^e sunne & after judged themselves to be 24 leagues past the river de Sestos. 1865 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* ii. (1887) 20, i. found a sextant...Now, I said, they 'take the sun' through this thing. 1895 *Ment. J. Amerson* ii. 21 They watched the Captain daily 'take the sun'.

(h) 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xviii. 409 After sharpe shoures...moste shene is pe sunne. 1535 COVERDALE *Math.* v. 45 He maketh his sunne to arysse on the euel and on the good. 1598 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* l. iii. 179 It's good be warie, whilst the sunne shines cleer. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* i. iii. 70 Then did the Sun on dung-hill shine.

† E. Line, mount of the sun (Palmystry): see quot. 1653. *Sun and moon*, a kind of tug-of-war (see quot. 1615). *Obs.*

1615 T. THOMAS *Dict.* *Disleystinda*, a kinde of plaic, wherein two companies of boyes holding hands all in a rowe, do pull with hard hold one another till one be overcome: it is called Sunne and Moone. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 53 The line of the Sun takes its beginning out of the line of Fortune, and ascends, dividing the mount of the Sun, straight to the ring-finger.

2. With qualifying word, or in *pl.*, with reference to its position in the sky (or occas. the zodiac), or its aspect or visibility at a particular time or times; † hence sometimes = direction or aspect with respect to the incident rays of the sun; so (poet.) *rising sun* = east, *setting sun* = west. Also in fig. context.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 7 When...the yonge sonne Hath in the Ram his halfe cours yronne. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 91 *Dum.* As faire as day. *Ber.* I as some daies, but then no sunne must shine. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 8, Some have set them just in the mids betwene both Sunnes, to wit the setting of it with the Antipodes, and the rising of it with us. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 170 So that the ground lye vpon the South Sunne, and fenced from cold winde. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 436 North to the North, not to the Rising Sun, Nor Southward...But...to the West. 1709 POPE *Autumn* 100 And the low sun had lengthen'd ev'ry shade. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 221 They must be...not too much exposed to the Noon-sun; the Morning-sun being esteemed the best for them. 1726 LEONARDI *Archit.* l. 161 *W.* shon'd also observe what Sins our House stands to. 1788 COWPER *Stanzas Bill Mort.* 16 Told that his setting sun would rise no more. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvi. With just enough of life to see My last of suns go down on me. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 552 The midsummer, midnight, Norway sun. 1860 PUSEY *Alm. Proph.* 367 The fiery empire of Assyrian conquerors sank like a tropic sun. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii. A glen which sloped towards the southern sun.

b. With reference to the heat produced by the sun; hence (poet.) = climate, clime.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 339 With voiders under vines for violent sonnes. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 99 A Mediterranean-Sun makes him as dry and hushish in one Summer, as a toasted Bisket. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Adv.* 8 In strong Winds and Suns the Casks shrink. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxiv. I would...toil under Eastern suns, in Asian deserts. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 101 Underneath another sun.

† c. In adverbial expressions referring to the time of the rising and setting of the sun, e. g. *at the sun uprising*, (*arising, setting, going down, to ganging*). *Obs.* See also *SUNRISE* (-RIST), *SUNRISING*, *SUNSET*, *SUNSETTING*.

The ME. *sonne*, *sunne* is orig. genitive sing. c 1300 K. Horn 847 (Laud). At pe sonne op rysyng (MS. *Hark.* vspringe). 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xii. 1 At the sonne arisyng (Vulg. *ad solis ortum*). 1530 PALSGR. 805/2 At the sonne goyng downe, sur le soleil couchant. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 67 That no vitalling house...should...receiue any person, either before the sonne risen, or after the sonne set. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 286 About the sone togangeng.

3. *fig.* In allusion to the splendour of the sun or to its being a source of light and heat.

a. Applied to God and to persons. *Sun of righteousness*, a title of Jesus Christ (after *Malachi* iv. 2).

a 1000 *Phanix* 587 (Gr.) *pēr seo sofiaste sunne lihtēd* wlitiz ofer weordum in dædes byrig. c 1200 ORMIN 1679 *He* nass noht...full Off all be ribhte trowweþ, Noff Goddes laress brihtlice hnt, Noff rihtwisnesse sunne. 1381 WYCLIF *Mal.* iv. 2 And to þou dreodyng my name the sunne of rihtwisnesse shal springe. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test.* Love ii. ii. (Skeat) l. 15 The clips of me, that shulde be his shyndene. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye ii. 306 Heyle yrryng mother of god, thow arte the sonne of the day aboue and the mone of the nighte of the worlde. 1521 FISHER *Serm.* agst. Luther Wks. (1876) 312 The lyght of fayth (that shyneth from the spyrityall sone almyghty god). 1593 M. RYNDON *Elegie* 132 in *Spenser's Astrophel*, This likeli they acquainted Sonne, He was a Sun, and she a Moone. 1611 *Bible Ps.* lxxiv. 12 The Lord God is a sunne and shield (COVERD). a light and defence. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Homers Iliads* Anagram, Henrye Prince of Wales ovr Svnn, Heyr, Peace, Life. 1794 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. xii. 473 That eternal Word...the great in-

telligible Sun of the whole Rational World. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* *Evening Hymn*, Sun of my soul, thou Saviour dear, It is not night if thou be near. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 500 He is singing Hosanna in the highest: yonder shines The Sun of Righteousness. 1888 'J. S. WINTER', *Boote's Child.* xi. Any one of the Lizas and Pollics and Susies, the suns who had...lighted his heart's firmament.

b. Applied to things or conditions; esp. in expressions referring to prosperity or gladness.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 67 The sonne of all the world is dimme and darke. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 306 Sa bricht a sone began to shine, that all Inglistmen was dung out of hail Scotland. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlix. 6 When thou shalt strangely passe, And scarcely greet me with that sunne thine eye. 1601 'Jul. C. v.' greets me with that sunne thine eye. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Deformity* iii. 63 The Sunne of Rome is set. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Deformity* (Arb.) 250 The starres of naturall inclination, are sometimes obscured by the sunne of discipline and vertue. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 21 When Joy's bright sun has shed his evening ray. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxi. When the sun of my prosperity began to arise. 1878 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 613 The sun of the Plantagenets went down in clouds and thick darkness.

4. The direct rays of the sun; sunlight; sunshine: orig. and chiefly in advb. phr. *in the sun* (OE. *on sunnan*), † *with, against, forment the sun* (OE. *wid sunnan*), † *under the sun*.

a 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 7 March 36 He sæt ute on sunnan. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 2 Feligce upward wið hatre sunnan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4075 Ben ðese haugen ðe sunne agen. c 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* 193 pe sonne schon li at one hole. c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Epistolar*) 223 Brynt with pe sone, blak scho vas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 323 Quod he, 'Thanne hove out of mi Sonne, And let it schyne into mi Tonne'. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (*Roxb.*) iii. 10 On pe schire Thursday make þai þat breed, and dries it at pe sone. 1542 BOORKE *Dyctary* viii. (1870) 249 In sommer, kepe your necke and face from the sone. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 117 Wash sheepe...where water doth run, and let him go cleanly and drie in the sun. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 800 Lusts effect is tempest after sunne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 624 Some do sheare them within doores, and some in the open sunne abroad. 1659 *Culdwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 92 Sett it under the sone in the Canicular dayes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 3 Yonder bank hath choice of Sun or shade. 16... *Bessy Bell & Mary Gray* in *Child Ballads* (1890) IV. 77 To biek forement the sin. 1775 EARL CARLISLE in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 113 Clear frosty days, with a great deal of sun. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* l. 78 Exposed to the full sun in some dry airy situation. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* ii. Where the reaper...in the sun all morning binds the sheaves. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 88 Putting trellis-work to admit the sun and air. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 145 Skin yellow, deep purplish next the sun. 1893 SLOUS *Trav.* S. E. Africa 98 There was still an hour's sun when we got here. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* Intro. p. xi. Extreme cold may cause frost-bite; exposure to the sun, sun erythema.

b. *fig.*, chiefly in phr. *in the sun*, † (a) free from care or sorrow; (b) exposed to public view.

Out of God's blessing into the warm sun: see *God sb.* 5c. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 41 Who doth ambition shunne, and lones to lue i' th' Sunne. 1602 — *Ham.* i. ii. 67 *King.* How is it that the Clouds still hang on you? *Ham.* Not so my Lord, I am too much i' th' Sun. 1657 OWEN *Schism* i. § 13 It is ludicrously said of Physicians, the Effects of their skill lye in the Sunne, but their mistakes are covered in the Church-yard. a 1764 LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* (1774) II. 31 Which seeks the sun of approbation. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 714 Since our fortune swerved from sun to shade.

(c) *to have been in the sun* (slang), *to be intoxicated*; also *to have the sun in one's eyes*.

The origin of this phr. is not ascertained, but cf. — 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 21 They bee buck'd [i. e. soaked] with drinke, and then laid out to bee 'Sun'd' and scornd.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 559 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow, and no Flincher, under the Effects of good Fellowship, it is said that he [has]...been in the Sun. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* ii. Last night he had had 'the sun very strong in his eyes'.

(d) *One's place in the sun*: an individual share in those things to which all have a right; hence, a position giving scope for the development of personal or national life.

The phrase is traceable to Pascal *Pensées* § 73 (of autograph MS.) 'Ce chien est à moi, disaient ces pauvres enfants; c'est à lui place au soleil; voilà le commencement et l'image de l'usurpation de la terre.' This is rendered as follows in the earliest Engl. transl.: —

1727 B. KENNET *Pascal's Thoughts* (ed. 2) 291 This Dog's mine, says the poor Child: this is my Place, in the Sun. From so petty a Beginning, may we trace the Tyranny and Usurpation of the whole Earth.

1911 *Times* 28 Aug. 6/3 (Wilhelm II's Sp. at Hamburg, 27 Aug.) So that we may be sure that no one can dispute with us the place in the sun that is our due [den uns zustehenden Platz an der Sonne].

5. With qualification or in phr. a. Sunrise or sunset as determining the period of a day. † *From sun to sun*: from sunrise to sunset; so † *between sun and sun*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2303 pe second day before þe son he at be cite wildid. 14... in *Rel. Ant.* l. 319 And so the xix. day vs xiiij. owres long and half, fro son to son. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 281 Eftir the sone Wallas walkit about ypon Tetht side. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. ii. 70 One score 'twixt Sun, and Sun, Madam's enough for you. 1631 BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 141 Take here day for the day-light betwene sunne and sunne. 1636 R. SKIRNKE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxvii. 11 If a man, travelling in the King's highway, be robbed between sun and sun. 1839 PUSEY in *Liddon Life* (1893) II. xxii. 100 By to-morrow's sun she will be, by God's mercy...where there is no need of the sun.

b. A (particular) day, as being determined by the rising of the sun. *poet.* or *rhet.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 134 By the fifth houre of the Sunne. 1611 BRAUM. & FL. *Philaster* III. ii. Your vows are frosts, Fast for a night, and with the next sun gone. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* iv. He might count the days which could bring Hamish back to Breadalbane, and number those of his life within three suns more. 1844 MAS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 1282 But one sun's length off from my happiness. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust* 150 She turned from the picture at night to scheme Of tearing it out for herself next sun.

c. The time of the sun's apparent revolution in the zodiac, a year. *poet.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th. v.* 772 Virtue, not rolling suns, the mind matures. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 138 The thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns.

6. *gen.* A luminary; esp. a star as the centre of a system of worlds.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 275 A liht, as thogh it were a Sunne. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Sun, Hymn Fairest Fair* 229 The Moone mones lowest, silver Sunne of Night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 128 Other Suns perhaps With thir attendant Moons thow wilt describe. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 195 Till the Bear had wheel'd Thro' a great arc his seven slow suns. 1884 A. GIBBERN in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 713/2 Stars of all colours...white suns and red suns, blue suns and purple suns, green suns and golden suns.

7. An appearance in the sky like the sun; a mock-sun, parhelion.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. iii. 324 By syx sonnes and a schippe and half a shew of arwes. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 69 Abow Ester was sene...three sonnes schynenge at one tyme in the eyer, that they cowde not dysserue wych shulde be the very sonne. 1643 BARRER *Chron.* (1653) 131 In the seventeenth year of his reign, were seen five suns at one time together. 1665-6 etc. [see *mock-sun*, *Mock a.* 2].

8. A figure or image of, or an ornament or vessel made to resemble, the sun (e.g. a monstrance with rays); *Her.* a representation of the sun, surrounded with rays and usually charged with the features of a human face; also freq. as the sign of an inn; hence, the name of an inn or of a room in an inn.

c 1450 *Brut* 463 All clothed in white...with sonnys of golde on thaire garments. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 40 Henceforward will I beare ypon my Targuet three faire shining Sunnes. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masked Inns* Court A 2, Betwixt every set of feathers...shin'd Sunnes of golde plate, sprinkled with pearle. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* iv. 15 He beares In a field Azure, a Sunne proper, beamy. 1636 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Signes* *Zodiack D* 7 The Sun at Saint Mary Hill. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* i. 63/2 A magnificent sun of gold, ornamented with diamonds...was placed in the chapel of the palace. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. 'Lights in the Sun, John; make up the fire'. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. Ciborium, suns, candelabras. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 243/1 A superb vessel of gold, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament. 1859 TENNYSON *Martin & V.* 474 The Sun in dexter chief.

b. A kind of circular firework: see quot. 1875.

1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* i. (1863), *Gloire*, fixed sun in fireworks of very large dimension. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 874 *Fixed Sun* (Pyrotechnics), a device composed of a certain number of jets of fire distributed circularly like the spokes of a wheel. All the fuses take fire at once... *Gloires* are large suns with several rows of fuses. *Ibid.* 1933 *Revolving-sun*, a pyrotechnic device, consisting of a wheel upon whose periphery rockets of different styles are fixed...one is lighted in succession after another.

† 9. a. *Her.* In blazoning by the names of heavenly bodies, the name for the tincture Or. b. *Alch.* Gold. *Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 108 The Garbe is of the Sonne royally supported with two Lyons. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. The great med'cine! Of which one part projected on a hundred Of Mercurie, or Venus, or the Moone, Shall turne it to as many of the Sunne. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 197 It will resolve the bodies of the Sunne, and Moone.

10. = SUN-FISH 1 b.

1807 P. GASS *Frul.* 29 The fish here are generally pike, cat, sun, perch, and other common fish. 1866 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 113 There were in the waters of Virginia when first explored, grampus...perch, tailor, sun.

II. Attributive uses and combinations.

11. Simple attrib. a. = Of, belonging, or relating to the sun, sunlight, or sunshine, as *sun-blaze*, *fire*, *flame*, *glare*, *glimpse*, *glint*, *tide*, *warmth*; with reference to the worship of the sun, etc. (see I c), as *sun-chariot*, *-child*, *-deity* (= SUN-GOD), *-horse*, *-maiden*, *-sign*, *-spirit*, *-temple*.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iii, Lyons, which we saw in dread 'sunblaze', that Autumn night. *Ibid.* II. iv. v, Dawn on us, thou 'Sun-Chariot of a new Berlin'. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frag. of Aristoph.* Intro. 16 That Colchis, from which came the 'sun-children'. 1872 CALVERLEY *Lovers & Ref.* in *Fly Leaves* (1903) 307 And O the 'sundazzle on bark and bight! 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 219 The great Sky-shining female deity who mounts to heaven by a ladder and becomes the 'Sun-deity'. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 20 The Sulevæ appear, from their name, to have been 'sun-elves'. 1880 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* v, Each head Within its cloudy wings with 'sun-fire garlanded'. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 324 Like other fires, the sun-fires need to be stirred. 1857 THOMAS *Songs* *Caval.* 25 To quench the 'sun-flame in the west. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 27 In the shade of a very thick tree-top the 'sun-flecks are circular like the sun. 1883 *American VII.* 169 The 'sun-glare of such worldly joys. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 356 This...country, all sand and sun-glare. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. xvii, Like a 'sun-glimpse through a shower. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 200 The deep shaft, with the 'sun-glints and the water-drops. 1898 *Westm. Rev.* May 513 The worship of the 'sun-horse. 1611 *Bible* 2 Chron. xiv. 5 He took away out of all the cities of Judah, the high places and the images [marg. *Heb.* and *R.V.* 'sun-images']. 1898 *Westm. Rev.* May 513 The car in which the

Ashvins drew the *sun-maiden to be married to the moon-god. 1893 ADDY *Hall of Waltham* 93 The sign of the cross was itself a *sun-sign amongst the heathen Northern. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 22 The *sun-spirit was called simply *teotl*, 'the spirit' par excellence. 1833 MRS. HEMANS *And I too in Arcadia* 20 Insect-wings in *sun-strakes dancing. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 167 The city of Baalbec is famous for its *sun-temple. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Early Rose* xii, Singing gladly all the moon-tide, Never waiting for the *sun-tide. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 245 The slanting *sun-warmth of the early morning.

b. = Caused by exposure to the sun, induced by the heat of the sun, as *sun-blister*, -*haze*, -*headache*, -*pain*, -*rash*, -*tan*, -*thaw*, -*weariness*, etc. See also *sun-blight*, -*fever* in 13, *SUNBURN*, *SUNSTROKE*.

1883 *Good Words* Aug. 543/2 Paint. .of doors and window-frames, 'picked out' by irregular touches of *sun-blind. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 829 The smooth *sun-bubbles in the worn green paint upon the doors. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xii. 204 The phenomena of *sun-erythema. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 9 The pines, gleaming through the *sunhaze. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* Intro. p. xi, Exposure to the sun...[may cause] *sun headache. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Hemicrania*, ., pain, confined to one half the head. It is almost always of an intermittent character; at times, continuing only as long as the sun is above the horizon; and hence sometimes called **Sun-pain*. *Ibid.*, **Sun Rash*, Lichen. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 2/1 It was plain where the brown of *sun-tan shaded into the clothes-covered white. 1798 COLERIDGE *Frost at Midnight* 70 The nigh thatch Smokes in *sun-thaw. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xii. 201 These cases might be classified under the term **Sun-traumatism*. 1897 'H. S. MERRIAM' In *Kedar's Tents* xxvii. 299 Likely to fall from sheer fatigue and *sun-weariness.

c. = Serving for protection against the sun, used to keep the sunlight off or out, as *sun-awning*, -*blind*, -*canopy*, -*curtain*, -*screen*, -*shutter*, -*umbrella*; see also *sun-bonnet*, -*hat*, -*helmet* in 13, *SUNSHADE*.

1883 MOLONEY W. *African Fisheries* 19 These clothes wound around the head of their owners, act as a *sun-awning. 1847 *Zoologist* V. 1643 The shutter-blind (or *sun-blind) of the sitting-room. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* xix, A shop with a sun-blind. 1898 HAKLUVY *Voy.* i. 69 A certain *Sun Canopy, or small tent (which was to be carried over the Emperor's head). 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 4/2 White linen *sun-covers embroidered in white. 1893 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* June 7/6/2 A dingy red *sun-curtain. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* II. 285 They carried forty *Sun-Screens, covered with fine Calico, which belonged to the Life-Guard of Dairo. 1845 C. H. SMITH in *Kitto Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (1849) I. 226/2 The royal band of relatives who surrounded the Pharaoh, bearing his standards, ensign-fans, and sun-screens. 1909 LE QUEUX *House of Whispers* xxii, That... white house with the green *sun-shutters. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 21 June 8/3 Votaries of the abolition of head-gear... trusting to a *sun-umbrella for shelter.

12. Comb. a. Objective and objective genitive, as *sun-worshipper*, -*worshipping*; *sun-cult*, -*worship*; *sun-affronting*, -*confronting*, -*eclipsing*, -*expelling*, -*loving*, -*outshining*, -*resembling*, -*shunning*, -*staining*, etc., adjs.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* vi. ccii, Sharp was their sight, and further could descrie Than any Eagle's *Sun-affronting eye. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 205 *Sun-bringing May! 1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love* Gen. Lnd. (1685) 32 Rainbow, Chequer'd, .eye pleasing, *sun-confronting. 1894 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Out of the Deep* vi, A handful of *sun-courting heliotrope. 1911 *Nation* 23 Dec. 510/2 The *sun-cult of Mithras. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrifice* (Grosart) II. 13/1 Thy *Sunne-eclipsing glorious face, 1810 E. MOORE *Hindu Pantheon* 142 A low *sun-excluding viranda. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 158 Since she...threw her *Sun-excelling Masque away, The ayre hath starr'd the roses in her cheeks. 1562 *Sun-following [see *Sun-spurge*, 13 b]. 1607 J. DAY *Parl. Bee* i. (1888) 218 *Sun-loving marigolds. 1872 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Sing Song* 81 Fly away, *Sun-loving swallow. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ix, cxxvi, That *Sun-outshining Crown. 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 414 The scarlet poppy, and *sun-resembling marigold. 1602 HERING *Anatomies* 4 *Sun-shunning night-birds. 1586 SIR P. SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. l. (1912) 7 Not able to bear be *sun-staying excellence. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Pers.* 234 note, The sun is called *atris* in reference to the Persian doctrine of *sun-worship. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. iv., The evidence of language... tends to show the general...existence of sun worship among the various tribes of men in the earliest ages. 1901 W. BRIGHT *Age Fathers* (1903) I. xi. 204 Terrifying the Christians by such a proof that mere persistency in Christianity, or in rejection of sun-worship, was a capital crime. 1882 OGILVIE, *Sun-worshipper. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Oct. 6/2 The Sun Worshipers were also obliged to go about naked. 1904 BUDGE *3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 122 When the first sun-worshippers entered Egypt. 1617 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vii. § 6 (ed. 3) 608 We have...spoken of the Bullocks, ., *Sunne-worshipping, Giantly biggness, and Inhumane humanitie, in eating mans-flesh.

b. Instrumental = by or with the sun, as *sun-awakened*, -*begotten*, -*blanched*, -*blown*, -*bred*, -*brown*, -*browned*, -*cracked*, -*drawn*, -*fringed*, -*gilt*, -*graced*, -*heated*, -*illuminated*, -*kissed*, -*loved*, -*scorched*, -*scorching*, -*swart*, -*tanned*, -*warmed*, -*warmed*, -*withered*, etc., adjs. See also *sun-beaten* in 13, *SUN-BRIGHT* 2, *SUNBURN*, *SUN-DRIED*, *SUN-LIT*, *SUN-STRICKEN*, *SUNSTROKE*.

1830 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. iii. 37 The *sun-awakened avalanche! 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* i. 311 A slimy-born and *sun-begotten Tribe. 1905 *Century Mag.* Aug. 489/1 These stern-faced, *sun-blackened young men. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 871 The few fine locks stained like VOL. IX.

pale honey oozed from topmost rocks, *Sunblanched the live-long summer. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* iii. 67 They reached the *sun-blistered pavilion, just before roll-call. 1595 B. BARNES *Sonnets* lxxx, A *sunne-blowne rose. 1601-11 CHRESTRA *Poems* (1878) 17 My *Sunne-bred looks. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x. cccxv, He, reach'd not his designed Bethany Till two days more the *sun-bred lives had spent. 1844 *Penny Mag.* 17 Aug. 314/2 These half-cad *sun-bronzed fellows... are Arabs. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 88 Thy *sun-brown cheek. 1827 SCOTT *Highland Widow*, Donald's *sun-browned countenance. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 154 A grassy plain of, ., *sun-cracked earth. 1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary* vii. 15 The rays, That from the Savior's *sun-crown'd temples beam'd. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 304 The foam-bubble, *Sun-drawn out of the sea into the clouds. 1887 *Hissey Holiday on Road* 360 A *sun-filled atmosphere. 1770 J. ROSS *Contempl.* (MS. Wks.) 226 Fragrant Gales refresh the *Sun-flagged Flow'rs. 1830 TENNYSON *Maudlin* ii, Like little clouds *sun-fringed. 1807 W. IRVING *Satanstoe* v. (1844) 83 Along Ausonia's *sun-gilt shore. 1837-42 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xi. 162 The sun-gilt spire of the church. 1600 TOUTEVILLE *Transf. Metam.* viii, Wks. 1878 II. 192 No *sun-grac'd mount? how can the sun mount grace When mountains seek his countenance to deface? 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. xx. 242 *Sun-heated snow-surfaces. 1799 T. CAMPBELL *Nan Witch of Nemi*, etc. 249 Upon those *sun-kissed hills. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* v. 177 In the *Sun-loud Lycian greens. 1804 H. NISBET *Birds Girl's Rom.* 12 Sun-loved, ., but not shallow streams. 1753 Chambers' *Cycl.* Suppl., *Sun-scorched, a term used by our gardeners ., to express a distemperment of fruit trees. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. *Africa* 358 His march over the sun-scorched plateau. 1633 C. FAREWELL *East-Ind. Colation* 52 Their *sun-scorching dyes. 1867 JEAN INGELWOLF *Christ's Resurr.* xiii, Indian glades, Where kneel the *sun-swart maids. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* vi, Blown by a fresh breeze on a *sun-swept moorland. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* (1823) I. 39 To meet the *sun-tann'd lass her dearly loves. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. xxvii. 271 The varied glitter of *sun-tipped crystals. 1819 SHELLEY in *Dowden Life* (1886) II. 247 The soil which is stirring in the *sun-warm earth. 1884 *Expositor* Feb. 129 The physical and chemical forces of the *sun-warmed earth. 1844 FABER *Sir Lancelot* xii, *Sun-withered wreaths.

c. Similitive and parasynthetic, as *sun-broad*, -*clear* (fig. after G. *sonnenklar*), -*dazzling*, -*red*, -*sun-eyed*, -*fac'd*, -*feathered* adjs. See also *SUN-BRIGHT* 1. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 21 His *sunbroad shield. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 57 Make the aged eye *sun-clear. 1885 *Daily News* 10 Nov. (Ware *Passing Eng.*), It is sun-clear that [etc.]. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Whore* Wks. II. 111/1 Your eyes *sun-dazzling concursancy will exile all the cloudie vapours of .melancholly. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 222 The *sun-eyed angels. 1602 NARCISSEUS (1893) 220 Tell our *Sunfact's sonne his fortune. 1852 NIGHT-LARK *Meadowings of Menn.* I. 195 *Sun-dancing* choristers. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen.* IV, cccxxv, The faire *Sun-feather'd Birds. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 176 The *sun-red blushes of beauty.

d. In various advb. relations, = in, to, from (etc.) the sun, as *sun-arrayed*, -*born*, -*delighting*, -*descended*, -*gazing*, -*shading*, -*sodden*, -*steeped*, etc. adjs.; *sun-exposure*. See also *SUN-PROOF*.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 249 A bright *sunne-araied Angell. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes. Plagues of Egypt* vi, They mount up higher, Where never *Sun-born Frost durst to aspire. 1819 NEWMAN *Spring Poems* (1906) 52 Spring! fairest season of the sunborn four. 1883 J. COBURN *With Hicks Pasha* (1884) 157 The sun-born fellah soldier, who works stripped under the burning rays. 1639 QUARELS *Div. Fancies* ii. xxviii. 110 The *Sun-delighting Flye. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 244 The *sun-descended race. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xii. 204 Sequelæ... attributable to *sun exposure. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* i. ii, The day breaks here, and yon *sun-flaring stream Shot from the south. 1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Insights* xxiii. 305 The sweet, *sunfull heaven. 1611 W. BARKSTED *Hittes* (1876) 99 The *sunne-gaz'd Eagle. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. i. 245 *Sun-gazing Lizard, *Lacerta Helioscopa*. 1646 J. GRESHAM *Pict. Insect* (1876) 26 Her dainty fingers .into *sun-shading little bonches do turne. 1822 BYRON *Sun* viii. lxxxii, The Nile's *sun-sodden slime. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 74 *Sun-steep'd at noon, and in the moon Nightly dew-fed.

13. Special Combs. †*sun-arising*, = *SUN-RISING*; *sun-bath*, an exposure to the direct rays of the sun, esp. as a method of medical treatment; basking in the sun; so *sun-bathing* sb. and adj.; *sun-bathed* a., bathed in sunshine; *sun-beat*, -*beaten* adjs., upon which the sun beats; *sun-blast* (now dial.), a sudden emission or burst of sunshine (also fig.); *sun-blight* (*Australia*), an inflammatory affection of the eyes caused by exposure to sunshine; *sun-bonnet*, a light bonnet with a projection in front and a cape behind to protect the head and neck from the sun; *sun-break*, (a) a burst of sunshine; (b) sunrise (cf. *daybreak*); *sun-caae* *Pyrotechny*, a case containing a slow-burning composition, forming part of a 'sun': see 8 b above; *sun-charm*, a fire-festival to propitiate the god of the sun; *sun-circle*, a circle of stones supposed to be connected with sun-worship; *sun-clad* a. poet., (a) clothed in radiance like the sun; (b) clothed in sunshine; *sun-clock*, (a) a clock constructed to show solar time; (b) poet. a sundial; *sun-crack* *Geol.*, a crack produced by the heat of the sun during the consolidation of a rock; *sun-cure* sb., a cure involving exposure to the sun's rays; *sun-cure* v., to 'cure' or preserve by expo-

sure to the sun; also *sun-cured* ppl. a.; *sun-dance*, a religious dance in honour of the sun, accompanied with barbarous rites of self-torture, practised by certain tribes of North American Indians; *sun-dart* poet., a ray of sunlight figured as a dart; *sun-dawn* poet., dawn, daybreak; *sun-deck*, the upper deck of a steamer; *sun-disk*, -*disc*, the disk of the sun, or a figure or image of this, esp. in religious symbolism; *sun-fever* (see quot.); *sun-figure* *Biol.*, a radiating figure formed in the protoplasm of a cell during karyokinesis; *sun-flag*, the Japanese flag, bearing an image of the sun; *sun-fly*, an artificial fly used by anglers in bright weather; *sun-force*, the force or energy emanating from the sun in the form of heat, light, etc.; †*sun-gate-down*, sunset; *sun-glade*, a beam or track of sunlight, esp. the track of reflected sunlight on water (cf. *moon-glade*, *MOON* sb. 16); *sun-glass*, (a) a lens for concentrating the rays of the sun, a burning-glass; (b) a screen of coloured glass attached to a sextant for moderating the light of the sun, a shade-glass (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909); *sun-glow*, (a) a glow or glare of sunlight; (b) a hazy diffused light seen around the sun, due to fine solid particles in the atmosphere, as after a volcanic eruption; *sun-go-down* *Obs.* or *dial.*, sunset; †also app. used advb. = till sunset; so †*sun-going-down*; *sun-gold*, (a) an orange dye obtained from coal-tar, also called *heliochrysin*; (b) bright sunlight likened to gold (*poet.* and *rhet.*); *sun-groat* (see quot. 1861); †*sun half* = *sunny half* (see *SUNNY* a. 2 b); *sun-hat*, a broad-brimmed hat worn in hot climates to protect the head from the sun; so *sun-helmet* (whence *sun-helmeted* a., wearing a sun-helmet); *sun-heat*, (a) heat emanating from the sun; (b) a heat-stroke; *sun kiln*, a vat in which potters' clay is exposed to the action of the sun and air; *sun-land*, a land of sunshine, a country or region with a sunny climate; *sun-leistering* = *SUNNING* *vbl. sb.* 3; *sun-line*, (a) in Palmistry = *line of the sun* (see 1 f above); (b) a line drawn on a card sun-dial, along which a ray of sunlight falls after passing through a slit; *sun-myth*, a myth relating to the sun, a solar myth; *sun-opal*, = *FIRE-opal*; *sun-pan*, a pan in which some substance is exposed to the sun (as brine in salt-making, or clay in pottery manufacture); *sun-path*, the course of the sun; also, the path followed by a ray of sunlight; chiefly fig.; *sun-picture*, a picture made by means of sunlight, a photograph; *sun-pillar*, a vertical column of light appearing to extend upwards from the sun; *sun-plane*, a plane with a curved stock, used for levelling the ends of the staves of a cask; †*sun-pond*, ? = *sun-pan*; *sun-power*, (a) = *sun-force*; (b) (after *candle-power*), the relative intrinsic brightness of a star as measured by that of the sun; *sun-quake*, a solar disturbance comparable to an earthquake; †*sun-rest*, sunset; *sun-scauld* [*SCALD* sb. 2], (a) 'scald' produced by the sun's heat; (b) a patch of bright sunlight on the surface of water; *sun-shaft* *U.S.*, a shaft of sunlight, a sunbeam; *sun-shooter* *Naut. slang*, one who takes an observation of the sun (see *SHOOT* v. 32 c); *sun-side* (now rare), the side facing the sun, the sunny side (also attrib.); *sun-signalling*, = *HELIOGRAPHY* 4; †*sun-sitting*, sunset; *sun-smile*, a sunny or gracious smile; *sun-smitten* a., struck by the sun's rays; *spec.* affected with sunstroke; *sun-spark* *U.S.*, the glint of sunlight on an object; *sun-spear*, an cel-spear used in the Irish lakes (see quot.); so *sun-spearer*, -*apearing*; *sun-spell*, = *sun-charm*; *sun-spring* *Obs.* or *arch.*, sunrise (in quot. a 1300 *transf.* = east; in quot. 1900 fig.); †*sun-atill* (see quot.); *sun-telegraphy*, = *HELIOGRAPHY* 4; *sun-tight* a. (after *water-tight*), impervious to the rays of the sun; *sun-time*, (a) a time of brightness or joy; (b) solar time; *sun-trap*, a place adapted for catching sunshine; *sun-wheel*, (a) the wheel around which a planet-wheel turns (see *Sun-and-planet wheels*, 13 d); (b) a figure resembling a wheel, with radiating arms or spokes, supposed to be a symbol of the sun; (c) pl. the wheels of the mythical chariot of the sun; *sun-yellow*, name for a pale yellow dye obtained from coal-tar, also called *maize*.

c 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 361) fol. 1 b, Bope of dawnyng and of *sonne arysing & also for be sonne goyng downe. 1633 *Campion's Hist. Irel.* ii. vii. 96 They are forced...to keepe them [sc. their gates] shut...from sunne set, to sunne arising. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 430/1 A *sun bath (*insolatio* or *heliosis*), exposing the body to the sun, the head being covered, was a favourite practice among the Greeks and Romans. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthful Woman* S. California 21, I sat on the veranda...taking a sun-bath, in a happy dream or doze. 1905 H. BEGGS *Sir J. Sparrow* 20

different to sun-heat that would have killed Europeans.
1883 V. STUART *Excerpt* 3 Up came a British full private of the gallant West Kent... with a "sun-helmet, and a red jacket, 1896 CONAN DOYLE in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 2/1 A crowd of fevered Egyptians and "sun-helmeted Europeans." 1890 a 1822 J. AIKEN in S. Shaw *Hist. Staff. Potteries* iv. (1830) 98 The fluid mass is next poured into a sieve, thro' which it runs into the largest vat, or "Sun Kiln, until the whole surface is covered... which is left to be evaporated by solar action. 1861 PALEY *Aeschylus* (ed. 2) *Choeph.* 305, note. The Hyperboreans, a race supposed to have inhabited the mild "sun-lands beyond the regions from which the north wind blows. 1847 STODDART *Angler's Comp.* 253 A party who were "sun-leistering or spearing from a boat. 1853 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 68 The lines which issue from the "Sun-line, and go to the Table-line signify Children. 1877 *Encl. Brit.* vii. 161/1 Draw the sun-line at the top of the cap. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 354 St. George, the favourite mediæval bearer of the great "Sun-myth. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iv. § 1. 364 Opaline substances... the noble opal; "sun-opal; common opal; [etc.]. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 353 The Sea Water is let into their feeding Pans, ... from hence is conveyed into small square Pans, and ... from these... into larger Pans... which they call Brine, or "Sun Pans. 1831-3 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Métrop.* (1845) viii. 449/2 The materials for coarse pottery are prepared by a very rude... method. The place is technically named by a sun pan. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* ii. (1661) 128 In the "Sun-path of sweet delight. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 177 The mill-rund of our fate appears A sun-path in thy worth. 1876 MORRIS *Æneid* vi. 796 Beyond the stars... Beyond the sun-path lies the land, where Atlas heaven upbears. 1846 *Literary Gaz.* 433/2 Genuine "sun-pictures, un-aided by art. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 137 The delicate accuracy of a sun-picture. 1902 *Times* 10 Mar. 15/1 At 6.25 p.m., a very brilliant but narrow "sun pillar appeared, extending from a bank of clouds... to about 35". 1846 HOLTZAPPEL *Turning* II. 488 The ends of the staves have been levelled by a tool called a "sun plane. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/3 Large Stone-ponds, and "Sun-Ponds for making of Brine. 1877 *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* 33/2 Land suffering from an excess of "sun-power. 1905 *Nature* 28 Sept. 532/1 In Fig. 2 the relative distances of... stars... are shown... the "sun-powers of the various stars being represented by a system of symbols. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 29 notes, If... the planets were originally thrown out of the sun by larger "sun-quakes. c.1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1907) 260 They were bounden to keepe the sabbath day, fro the 'sonne rest of the day before vnto the sonne rest of the self day. a. 1500 St. Patrick's *Purgatory* 214 In *Brome Bk.* 9 Sweche we hys lyght. As yt ys in wenter at the sunnerest. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* 12 Nov. 623/1 The spots... look more like the "sun-scalds one sees upon the leaves of plants grown under glass. 1896 LOOEEMAN *Spray. Plants* 274 Sun-scald (*Cercospora Apis*). 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Corv.* v. 111 It seemed a sin to do anything but loaf over the hand-lines and spank the drifting "sunscalds" with an oar. 1868 MAS. WHITNEY *Patience Strong's Outings* xiii. The maples were splendid in the "sunshafts that shot through. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* xiii. 191 He had but to beckon a shining Pegasus from out sun-shaft in the sky. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Oct. 373 The group of "sunshooters on the quarter-deck. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* c. xix. 64 The bat sitten in be 'sonne-syde sonner aren ripe. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exord.* 651 The colour of the rine or barke on the sunside is purple. 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbnuckle* 116 My ain honse... stands on Edinburgh's street, the sun-side. 1854 "NIGHTHAWK" *Méand. Mem.* i. 128 And Sun-side Alps all tortuously slip. 1889 *Encl. Brit.* Index, "Sun-Signalling. c.1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch. MS.) 448 "Sunne sytting, or sunne gate downe, occassions. 1837 CAYLEY *Fr. Rev.* II. i. x, Rewarded by a "sun-smile, and such melodious glad words. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 500 The sunsmile of Salvation beamed. 1833 TENNYSON *Pal. At.* xii, Below "sunsmitten icy spires Rose... the scornful crags. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xx. 197 It was only by God's blessing that we were neither of us sun-smitten. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 110 The "sun-spark on the sea. 1896 *Idler Mar.* 172/1 The burning sun-spark in the bright brass binnacle hood. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Nov. 673/1 "Sun-spear-ing... is much sought after in the Irish lochs during... June and July. In the early sunny mornings... the "sun-spearer sallies forth in a... boat... Anguilla comes up, writhing on the twelve close-set teeth of the "sun-spear. 1907 *Folk-Lore* June 222 The nocturnal festival of Sais... shows signs of being a "sun spell. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlix. 2 Fra "sonne springs: to setrelange. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 2/3 The sun-spring of love! 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 230 The Italian distillation, or "Sun Still: this is formed of two round bodied glass bottles, one... set with the mouth of it downwards into an other with it mouth vpwards. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Telegraphy*, "Sun telegraphy is a system of correspondence by means of the sun's rays. 1861 BERKESE, HOPE *Encl. Cath.* 19th C. iii. 88 To make his building light and well ventilated, and yet "sun-tight. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Duchess May* li, Her hopes will spring again By the "suntime of her years. 1855 *Lardner's Mus. Sci. & Art* VII. 33 Clock time and sun time. 1893 A. KNOX *New Playground* 66 Secure for him a little "box... a sort of "sun-trap, don't you know? 1896 Q. *Rev.* July 50 These small, beautifully kept gardens... "sun-traps they must have been among their big, high walls. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, "Sun-wheel [sense (6)]. 1910 J. MACINTOSH in *Poets of Ayshire* 138 The horsemen were ready the Sun-wheels to move And carry thee hence to the Kingdom of Love. 1890 "Sun yellow [see MAIZE] 31.

can bird, *Eurypyga helias*, with brilliantly coloured plumage, also called *peacock-bittern*; also, any bird of the family *Eurypygidae*; **sun-cress**, a S. African cruciferous herb, *Heliophila pectinata*; **sun-fern** (see quot.); **sun-fruit**, a shrub or tree of the genus *Heliocarpus*, found in Central America, bearing flat round capsules with radiating bristles; **sun-gem**, a brilliantly coloured Brazilian species of humming-bird, *Heliactin cornutus*; **sun-grass**, = **Doob** (*Cynodon Dactylon*); **sun-grebe**, = **SUNBIRD** 1 c (*Cent. Dict.* 1897); **sun-perch**, = **SUN-FISH** 1 b; **sun-rose**, a name for the genus *Helianthemum*, of which the flowers expand in sunshine: also called *rock-rose*; † **sun shell-fish**, a kind of starfish; **sun spurge**, a common species of spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, whose flowers follow the sun; **sun-squall**, -squawl U.S., a jelly-fish; **sun-star**, **sun-starfish**, a starfish having numerous rays, as those of the genus *Solaster*; † **sun tithymal**, sun spurge; **sun-trout local U.S.**, the squeteague; † **sun-turning spurge**, sun spurge.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. ii. 372 Actinophrys sol, "sun-animalcule." 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 275/1 Bears are numerous (in Sumatra), and among them is the "sun-bear." 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 741 2/2 The Himalayan or Tibetan sun bear. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 886/2 In the "sun-beetles," the eyes are very protuberant. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* 343 Its brilliant hues have obtained for it in Guinea the name of the Little Peacock or "Sun Bittern." 1876 A. R. WALLACE *Geogr. Distrib. Anim.* II. 358 The Eurypyga, or Sun-bitterns, are small heron-like birds with beautifully-coloured wings, which frequent the muddy and wooded river-banks of tropical America. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Heliophila pectinata*, "Sun Cress." 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 1225/2 "Sun-fern, poly-podium phegopteris." 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.*, "Sun-fruit, *Heliocarpus*." 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *Black & White* 19 In the South (of the U.S.) an East-Indian grass, known as "Dboop" or "Sun-grass, has been introduced. 1897 J. A. GRAHAM *Three Closed Lands* ix. 108 During the cold season the planter has had to pitch his tent in the forest or tall sun spurge. 1826 AUDUBON *Frills*, (1898) I. 162 Roasting the orange-fleshed Ibis, and a few "sun-perch." 1835 — *Ornith. Biog.* III. 47 The American Sun Perch. *Ibid.* 50 The Sun Perch, seems to give a decided preference to sandy, gravelly, or rocky beds of streams. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 1195/4 *Helianthemum*, "sun-rose." 1884 *Gardeners Illust.* 8 Nov. 425/3 The best kinds of Rock Roses and Sun Roses are beginning to reappear in our gardens. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. xv. 349/2 The Sea Sun, or the "Sun shell fish," differs from the Star-fish in this, that all the rays which are five, come out of the sides of the round shell. 1562 TURNER *Herb.* II. 154 b, This kinde is called in diuers partes of England Wartwurt; it maye also be called "Sun spourge, or son folowynge spourge." 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 449 *Euphorbia helioscopia*, "Wart-wort... Cats-milk. Sun Spurge." 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things Sea-side* i. 84 Almost every one knows the common Sun Spurge, often growing as a weed in gardens. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* v. 79 The "sun-squawl" was poisonous to handle. 1897 SHUFFELD *Ch. Nat. Hist. U.S.* 452 Jellyfish, or Sunsqualls. 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xi. 50 [Solaster] Eudæca... Purple "Sun Star. S. Papposa... Common Sun Star. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glauca* 125 The twelve-rayed sun-star (*Solaster papposa*)... dressed in rich scarlet livery. 1876 *Nature* June 121/2 "Sun Starfish (*Solaster papposa*)." 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxxi. 406 With leaues like the "sunne Tithymale." 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 111 In the Southern Atlantic States it is called... "Sun Trout." 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* II. xvi. 188 *Tithymalus Helioscopius*. "Sunne turning Spurge or Wartwort."

c. Combinations of the genitive *sun's*: † **sun's brow**, a kind of bulrush; † **sun's day**, Sunday; † **sun's flower**, applied to the marigold (cf. **SUNFLOWER** 3 a); † **sun's gem** (tr. *L. solis gemma*), some kind of precious stone (see quot., and cf. **SUNSTONE**); † **sun's night**, = **SUNNIGHT**.

1597 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 33 The Bulrush hath one kinde, which of some is called "Sonnnes brow. 22. in E. M. Thompson *Cust. St. Aug. Cant.* (1904) II. 314 In nocte veroad matutinos, in primo motu, pulstetur "Sunnnesdes belle," deinde major Absalon. [1891 HARDY *Tess* xxiii. On this day of variety, this Sun's-day.. they could hear the church-bell calling.] 1593 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 93 It [sc. marigold] is named the "sunnnes floure. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxvii. x. II. 629 The "Sunnnes gem" is white. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11280 In angust time, be Imparour, Was vs born vt saueour.. On "sunnnes night.

d. **Sun-and-planet wheels**, a form of gearing (invented by James Watt) consisting of a central wheel or *sun-wheel* and an outer wheel or *planet-wheel* (of which there may be more than one) geared together so that the axis of the latter moves round that of the former like a planet round the sun; also extended to other forms of gearing on a similar principle. So *sun-and-planet gear*, *motion*, etc.

1816 R. BUCHANAN *Propelling Vessels by Steam* 20 For many years, instead of the crank, Mr. Watt used what are called sun and planet wheels, the one working round the other. 1869 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 246 The Sun-and-Planet Motion is a sort of epicyclic train with periodic action. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 35 A modification of the old bolt and shutter introduced by Sir E. Beckett.. is inferior to the "Sun and Planet" and other maintainers. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 4/2 The gear itself is arranged on the "sun-and-planet" principle. 1904 G. B. SHAW *Comm. Sense Munic. Trading* 9 Committees of directors who do not know the difference between a piston rod and a sun-and-planets gear.

Sun, *v.* [f. *SUN sb.* Cf. *G. sonnen*.]

1. *trans.* To place in or expose to the sun; to subject to the action of the sun's rays; to warm, dry, etc. in sunshine.

[1519: see *SUNNING vbl. sb.* 1.] 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* v. M. 11 b. Mewes and birds of seas. sonne their fethers. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* 739 It doth redly draw vnto it the qualities of those herbes. with which it is set to be sonned. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 97 Cinnamon. If it be sunned too long. suffereth a torrefaction. 1803 WORDSW. *To the Daisy* ii. Spring parts the clouds with softest airs. That she may sun thee. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 239 We remained here all day airing and sunning our baggage and stores. 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* ii. 15 My. uncle is sure to be sunning his waistcoat in Piccadilly.

fig. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 450 Prometheus. from the floods of day Sun'd his clear soul with heaven's internal ray. 1819 BYRON *Hebrew Mel.* All is Vanity i. I sunn'd my heart in beauty's eyes.

b. *To sun salm*: see *SUNNING vbl. sb.* 3.

184 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxix. (1855) 235. I observed a fellow, in the parlance of the border, *sunning salmon*.

2. a. *refl.* To expose oneself to or bask in the sun. 1610 HOLLAND *Caude's Brit.* (1637) 720 Seales. meete together in droves to bask and sunne themselves. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 635 To rooify Houses they repair. Or sun themselves abroad in open air. 1710 ANDERSON *Tattle No.* 155 P. 4 These. used to sun themselves in that place. about dinner-time. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii. He suns himself there after his breakfast when the day is suitable. 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 6 While the snake sunned himself at ease. And monkeys chattered in the trees.

fig. 1841 MALL in *Nonconf.* i. 9 A privileged class suns itself in the beams of majesty. 1888 FREEMAN *Norrm. Cong.* ii. ix. 330 The Frenchmen. who had sunned themselves in the smiles of the court.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*; also *fig.*

Orig. in gerundial phr. *a sunning*: see *SUNNING vbl. sb.* 1 b. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) i. 348 Let me be hang'd up sunning in the ayre. And made a scarecrow. 1611 *Second Maiden's Tragedy* (Malone. Soc.) 13 Vsurpers synnyne in their glories like Adders in warme beames. 1621 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 653 The while he lies Sunning in his Mistress Eyes. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* Eur. (1894) ii. 63 He loves the clouds, and watches them folding and sunning.

3. *intr.* To shine as or like the sun. *rare.*

1611 COTGRA. *Sollicitant.* Sunning. Sunnie. 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 42 Man's heart hath buds and leaves which, sunned upon, put forth immortal bloom. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xxii. ix. Shine out, little head, sunning over with curls. To the flowers, and be their sun. 1888 T. WATTS in *Athenum* 17 Mar. 341 A look of joy went sunning over his worn face.

4. *trans.* To shine upon or illumine as or like the sun. *Chiefly poet.*

1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 123 To make Bellama smile. And with one ray sun her Albino's heart. 1773 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 78 His Arm no longer could. Shine in fulgent Arms, and Sun the Field. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Pilgrim* 22 A glade Far, far within, sunned only at noonday. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. (1870) 30 Snowed on and sunned in the same hour, these flowers were yet. among the loveliest of nature's productions.

5. with *advb.* extension: To bring or get into a specified condition by exposure to, or illumination by, the sun. *Chiefly fig.*

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xv. 103 A disposition [such] that he may sun out all the good in men's natures. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 240 But his heart ripened most 'neath southern eyes. Which sunned their sweets into him all day long. 1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photog.* XLI. 44 Prints were often improved by shining down the blank sky space. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* iii. i. Sunning grey wrinkles into golden smiles.

Sun: see *SON*, *SOON*, *SUNN*. **Sun-**, var. *SYN-*.

Sun-baked, *a.*

1. Baked by exposure to the sun, as bricks, pottery, etc.

a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. in 1641. A kind of white sun-bak'd brick. 1888 E. CLOUD *Story Creation* xi. 217 The sun-baked clay hut. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 322 Fan pottery, although rough and sunbaked, is artistic in form.

2. Excessively heated by the sun; dried up, parched, or hardened by the heat of the sun.

1628 FELTHAM *Revolves* ii. [i.] xxviii. 88 When the Sun-bak'd Peasant goes to feast with a Gentleman. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Art Wks.* (Bohn) i. 145 Let spouting fountains cool the air, Singing in the sun-baked square. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xiii. 243 A sun-baked rose below nodded its head.

Sunbeam (*sɒnˈbeɪm*). [OE. *sun(n)beām*, also *sunne beām*: see *SUN sb.* and *BEAM sb.* 1] The form *sunnebeame* was current until c. 1430; *sunbeame* became frequent from 1300, first in northern texts.]

1. A beam of sunlight.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* iv. 275 Hwæt fremað þam blindan seo beorht sun-beam? c. 1121 O. E. *Chron.* an. 678 (Laud MS.) Her atowede cometa se steorra on Auguste, & scan iiii. monað ælce morgen swilce sunne beam. c. 1200 ORMIN 18979 All all swa summ be sunnebeam Bishineþþ all be blinde. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 480 He sæiþþ biren, and turne æzein so bright so sunne-beam. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11228 þe sun beame Gais thoru þe glas. c. 1300 *Have-lak* 592 Of hys mouth it stod a stem; Als it were a sunne-beam. 1246 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16212 Lyke vn-to the Sonne Bemys, Shynynge most hoote, the Sommers day. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 69 High trees. did cast. a pleasant. shadowe, and defended them. from the vehement heate of the sunne beames. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 23 The Mermaides. drying their waterie tresses in the

Sunne beames. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. ii. (1635) 39 The quivering light which is spread by the refraction of the Sun-beams in the water. 1631 MILTON *Penseroso* 8 The gay notes that people the Sun Beams. 1706 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr. Some [verses] I have contracted, as we do Sun-beams, to improve their Force. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv. Sparkling sunbeams dancing on chamber windows. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. ii. iii. l. 13 Where a sunbeam enters, every particle of dust becomes visible.

b. *fig.*

c. 1200 ORMIN 7278 Crist iss ec soþ sunnebeam þatt all þiss werelld lighthþ. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 16 Now helpe us, good lady! Of the blessed sunne-beam zeue us summe light. 1624 SIR J. DAVIES *Ps.* xxi. The sunn-beames of Thy face will cheare his hart. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xv. (1824) 278 [They] were delighted to see the sun-beams once more play in his Countenance.

c. (Written) with a sunbeam or in sunbeams:

in bright conspicuous characters.

a. 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) i. i. 12 The great duties of life are written with a Sun-beam. 1891 FARRAR *Darke. & Dawn* xlv. Such words fall too often on our cold and careless ears with the tuteness of long familiarity; but to Octavia. they seemed to be written in sunbeams.

2. Used as a literal rendering of a native word

applied to a radiant-coloured humming-bird.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. ii. 615 The Brasilians called it *Ouriassa*, which signifieth the Sun-beam. 1681 GRW *Museum* i. iv. i. 61 The Humming Bird. By the Brasilians, called Guanumbi. By Clusius, *Ouriassa*, i.e. a Sun-beam. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. xiii. 297/1 This [Humming] Bird by the Brasilians is also called. *Guara-cyaba*, that is a Sun-beam Bird, and *Guara-cigaba*, the hair of the Sun. 1870 GILLMORE *Tr. Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* 466 The Indians call these darlings Sun-beams.

3. *Comb.*, as *sunbeam-proof* adj.

1830 SHELLEY *Cloud* 65 Over a torrent sea, Sunbeam-proof, I hang like a roof.

Hence + **Sunbeamed**, **Sunbeamy** (? U.S.) *adjs.*,

bright as a sunbeam; genial.

1888 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 168 To behold with your *Sunne beamed eyes. a. 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 292 That *sunne beamed that shone. To illumine our way. 1890 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Love of Lady I.* ix. 160 Her sunbeamy nature. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 444 [Her hair bung] in soft, golden, sunbeamy masses down her back.

Sunbird, *sun-bird*.

1. a. = DARTER 4. a. (*Plotus ankanga*).

1796 NEMICH *Polygl. Lex.* *Sun bird*, the Surinam darter.

b. Any bird of the passerine family *Nectariniidæ*, which comprises small birds with brilliant and variegated plumage, found in tropical and sub-tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Australia; also applied to similar birds of other families.

1846 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XIV. 229 *Cinnerys*. Sun-bird. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* i. ii. 168 Beneath our windows the Sun Birds (known as the Humming Birds of Ceylon) hover all day long. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 254 The Sun Birds, or *Nectariniidæ*, are to the Old World what the Humming Birds are to the New World. One species is met so far north as the Jordan valley, called the Jericho Sun Bird (*Cinnerys osea*). 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 8/2 A malachite sun bird.

c. The sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias*.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* iii. 220 Here. I saw the Sun-bird, called *Tirana* by the Spaniards in the Oroonoke.

1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v. His name is Sun-bird, according to Stedman, 'because, when it extends its wings, there appears on the interior part of each wing a most beautiful representation of a sun'.

d. Any bird of the family *Helionithidæ*, which comprises swimming birds found in tropical regions of America, Africa, and Asia; also called *sun-grbes* or *finfoots*.

1871 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 242 The sun-birds, *Helionithidæ*, are a small but remarkable family.

2. (With hyphen.) a. A bird sacred to the sun

or connected with sun-worship. b. A mythical 'bird of the sun', or the sun regarded as a bird.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* xvi. 11. 262 When at mid-day the sunlight poured down upon the altar, the sun-birds, the tonatuzli, were let fly up sunward as messengers. 1877 CARPENTER *Titel's Outlines Hist. Relig.* 144 By the infinite world-serpent. he [sc. Vishnu] is drawn over the waves of the primeval ocean, or by the sun-bird *Garuda* through the sky. 1904 BUOGE *3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms* *Brit. Mus.* 122 The Sun-god Rā was depicted. in the form of a hawk-headed man, because the hawk was regarded as a sun-bird.

Sun-blink. *Sc.* [BLINK *sb.* 2] A gleam of sunshine. Also *attrib.*

1635 RUTHERFORD *Let.* 22 Apr. (1675) iii. 174 There shall be a fair Sun-blink on Christ's old Spouse, and a clear Skie.

1728 P. WALKER *Life of Peden in Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) i. 136 In our Sun-blink Days of the Gospel. 1728 RAMSAY *Robt., Richy, & Sandy* 36 Like sun-blinks on a cloudy winter's day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiv. The midges that the sun-blink brings out, and the evening wind sweeps away! 1832-53 J. MURRAY in *Whistle-binkie* Ser. iii. 44 Now, simmer, ye maun use us weel, wi' shower and sun-blink at his heel. 1880 A. B. TOOD *Circling Year*, Oct. xiii. The mild sunblinks smile down on the scene.

Sunbow (*sɒnˈbəʊ*). *Chiefly poet.* [f. *SUN sb.* + *Bow sb.* 1, after *rainbow*.] An arch of prismatic colours like a rainbow, formed by refraction of sunlight in spray or vapour.

1816 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 21 July, Spray. in the midst of which hung a multitude of sunbows. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* ii. ii. 2 The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of heaven. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* i. ii. The thousand colours of the sunbow that hung above its fall. 1847 WHITTIER *To Delaware* 13 The great lakes. Shall weave new sun-bows in their tossing spray.

Sun-bright, *a.* *Chiefly poet.* [OE. *sunbeorht* occurs in sense 2.]

1. Bright as the sun; supremely bright. (Often in hyperbolic use; also *fig.*)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Oct.* 73 Sonnebright honour peid in shamefull coupe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 88 How, and which way I may bestow my selfe To be regarded in her sun-bright eye. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. l. 3 The fulvid Eagle with her sun-bright eye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 100 High in the midst exalted as a God Th' Apostat in his Sun-bright Chariot sate. 1747 D. MALLEY *Anyntor & Theodora* Wks. 1759 i. 153 As reason thins the mental storm seren'd And thro the darkness sent her sun-bright ray. 1883 W. ARTHUR *Fernley Lect.* 73 The sunbright thoughts of man themselves.

2. Bright with sunshine; illumined by the sun.

1744 AKENSTOR *Pleas. Imag.* iii. 360 For not the expanse Of living lakes in Summer's noontide calm, Reflects the sun-bright heavens With fairer semblance. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* *St. James' Day*, Tabors sunbright steep. a. 1835 MRS. HERMAN *Maremma* xxiv. A sun-bright waste of beauty. 1894 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Ebb Tide* iii. The green of sunbright foliage.

Sunburn (*sʊnˈbɜːn*), *sb.* [f. *SUNBURN v.* OE. had *sunbyrne*.] The condition of being sunburnt; discoloration or superficial inflammation of the skin caused by exposure to the sun; the brown colour or tan thus produced.

1652 COTTERELL *tr. Calprenède's Cassandra* i. ii. (1676) 2 The sunburn and toil of a long journey had, taken off the lustre of his former beauty. 1820 GOOD *Nosology* 505 Ephelis. Cuticle tawny by exposure to the sun; often spotted with dark freckles. Sun-burn. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* viii. Our faces took the sunburn kindly. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* 291 A big. man, with a. crooked line of sunburn across his forehead. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Malabale Campaign* xvi. I found that my right knee and thigh have their beautiful surface marred by eight. blotches of ruddy sunburn.

transf. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 134 He was incapacitated three days with sunburn in his muscles. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthful Woman S. California* 93 Another morning you may stumble out trying to rub yesterday's sunburn from your eyes.

b. In plants: = HELIOPHIL 2.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1896 LODEMAN *Spray. Plants* 364 Leaf Blight; Rust; Sunburn (*Sphaerella Fragariae*).

Sunburnt, *v.* [Back-formation from *SUNBURNING*, *SUNBURNT*.]

1. *trans.* To 'burn', scorch, or discolour (usually the skin) by exposure to the sun; to affect with sunburn; to tan. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 725/1, I sonne burne, as ones face, or their handes do that the sonne shyneth moche upon, je haste. 1611 COTGRA. *Haler*, To Sunne-burn or scorch in the Sunne. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* i. Hot dayes, which haue Sunburnt my lines, as well as face. 1667 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* ii. i. My aunt charged me not to pull off my glove for fear of sun-burning my hand. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* 111. 68 The scorching rays had sun-burnt his face. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. iii. § 2. 218 The Venetians. sunburn all their hermits into splendid russet brown. 1909 MISS G. GUINNESS *Peru* v. 45 The dry season has sunburnt the hillsides.

2. *intr.* for *pass.* To be discoloured or tanned by exposure to the sun; also of a plant (cf. *prec. b.*).

1832 J. WILSON in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1835) I. 221 If the sun be bright, the leaves would sun-burn in a short time.

Sun-burner. [f. *SUN sb.* + *BURNER* 4.] A group of gas-burners with reflectors, circularly arranged so as to suggest the sun, placed near the ceiling of a large room for lighting and (often) for ventilation through an opening above.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* *Brit.* 11. No. 6349 Improved sun burner, with valve. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* 11. 257 The hall was lighted by a. central chandelier, and two sun-burners in the ceiling.

b. A burner for an oil lamp, kept in position by a thin circular metal plate indented round the edge.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*

Sunburning, *sb.* [f. as *prec.* + *BURNING vbl. sb.*] 'Burning' by exposure to the sun; sunburn.

1530 PALSGR. 272/2 Sonne burnynge, haste. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* iii. 24 In steade of a stomacher, a sack cloth, and for their bewty wythrednesse and sonneburnynge. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 154 If thou canst loue a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth Sonne-burnynge, take me. 1642 MILTON *Apo. Smect.* xi. Wks. 1851 III. 314 Those thanks in the womans Churching for her delivery from Sunburning and Moonblasting. 1680 T. K. *Kitchin-Physician* 30 This Pomade takes away Sun-burnynge. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) V. 699 Blemishes which have no connexion with sun-burnynge. 1900 D. S. MARCOLIOUTH in *Expositor* Jan. 34 Swarthingness produced by sunburning.

So **Sunburning** *a. rare* = 1.

1555 LATIMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxxvi. 99 A little heate or sun-burnynge wether.

Sunburnt, *sunburned*, *a.* Forms: see

BURN v. 1 [f. *SUN sb.* + *burnt*, *burned*, *pa. pple.* of *BURN v.* 1 Cf. *G. sonn(en)verbrannt*.]

1. Discoloured, tanned, or superficially inflamed by exposure to sunshine; chiefly of the skin or complexion.

a. c. 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 18 Our hoste. saw this man was sunne y-brent. c. 1530 *Judic. Urines* 11. i. b. Men of Ethyoppe, that are sonne brent. a. 1550 *Peelies to the Play in Pop. Scot. Poems* 6, I dar not come you mercat to. I am so ill sun-brynt. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 5 Thei that walke muche in the Sonne. are. for the moste part Sonne burnt. a. 1649 DAUMS. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 170 The sun-burnt nations of the south. 1676 *London Gaz.*

SUNDAY.

1490 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 117 Payd for
Sint Sunday xij^s ix^d. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 299, i.
gyff a hyeff of beis to keip the lyght afore Seynt Soday and
Seynt Erasmus. 1531 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1809) 70 Our
lady a shepe and a kyrtell . . . St. Katerine a shepe . . . S. Antony
iiij^s—Saint Soday iiij^s. 1539 *Will T. Milnay, of Don-*
caster. To be buried in the church of St. George in Doncaster

name of Sunday salt. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* vi, I'll get
my *Sunday's sark on. 1831 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 175 A
*Sunday scene looks brighter to the eye. 1850 CLOUGH
Dipsychus II. vi. 60 Good books, good friends.. That lent

rough life sweet *Sunday-seening rests. 1738 *Sunday's suit [see *Suit* 1b. 19b]. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxiv. Arrayed in his pepper-and-salt Sunday suit. 1574-5 G. HARVEY *Story of Mercy Harvey* Wks. (Grosart) 111. 75 A *Sundaye supper at Mr. S. 1856 *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* 228 (July 2 1855) Lord Grosvenor, withdraws his *Sunday-Trading Bill in the House of Commons. 1883 Miss BAUGHTON *Belinda* 111. 122 The *Sunday trains are so awkward that I cannot get on till late in the afternoon. c1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion*, xvii. She saw... that *Sunday-travelling had been a common thing.

Hence (chiefly *collog.*) **Sunday** *v. intr.* (U.S.), to spend Sunday; **Sundayed** (*svnd'ed*, -*did*), **Sundayed** *adj.* [cf. FRENCHIFIED, etc.], appropriate to Sunday, in Sunday clothes; **Sundayish** *a.*, somewhat like, or like that of, Sunday; **Sundayism**, practice or conduct characteristic of the observance of Sunday; †**Sundayly** *adv.*, every Sunday.

1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Clipper* 13 Mar., H. R. Turner *Sundayed in Fargo. 1884 *My Ducals & My Daughter* 111. xxiv. 53 Dick had assumed a tight-fitting suit of glossy black, which gave him the aspect of a *Sunday'd butcher. 1899 C. G. HARPER *Exter Road* 123 A village... of a *Sundayed stillness. 1797 R. GURNEY in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys of Earham* (1895) 1. 70 [The day] was flat, stupid, unimproving, and *Sundayish. 1911 W. W. JACOBS *Ship's Company* 1 Mr. Jobson awoke with a Sundayish feeling, probably due to the fact that it was Bank Holiday. 1850 T. McCLELL *Mem. Sir H. Agnew* ix. 239 Their own genial and jaunty *Sundayism. 1479-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 110 Item, payd *sundayly to iij poore almsmen to pray... &c.

Sunday-school. A school in which instruction is given on Sunday: *esp.* such a school for children held in connexion with a parish or a congregation; such schools are now intended only for religious instruction, but originally instruction in secular subjects was also given.

Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, was the originator in England of the Sunday-school as an adjunct of a church congregation.

1783 *Gloucester Jnl.* 3 Nov. Some of the clergy... bent upon attempting a reform among the children of the lower class, are establishing Sunday schools, for rendering the Lord's day subservient to the ends of instruction, which has hitherto been prostituted to bad purposes. 1783 R. RAIKES *Let.* 25 Nov. in *Gentl. Mag.* (1784) LIV. 1. 411 A The success... has induced one or two of my friends to... set up Sunday schools in other parts of the city, and now a whole parish has taken up the object. 1784 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 284 Before Service I stepped into the Sunday-school which contains two hundred and forty children, taught every Sunday by several masters. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Voice* 53 'Tis nae i' power o' Sunday Schools... To flee Vice out o' her strang holes. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. 1. 430 A Sunday Schools, instruments of disaffection. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li. I would rather be a parson's wife, and teach a Sunday School than this. 1885 W. H. WHITE *M. Rutherford's Deliv.* iii. He taught in the Sunday-school, and afterwards, as he got older, he was encouraged to open his lips at a prayer-meeting.

attrib. 1836 Partington's *Brit. Cycl. Lit.*, etc., 111. 855 A Sunday school society was formed in 1785... In 1803, the first Sunday school union was formed in London. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 44/1 Sunday-school teachers as a class possess many excellent points of character. 1901 W. R. H. TAUBRIDGE *Let. her Mother to Eliz.* xx. 96 There was a Sunday-school feast at Braxome.

Hence **Sunday-schooling** *rare*, Sunday-school teaching.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* i. viii. 158 In such a thing as this Sunday schooling... a judicious man... would endeavour to connect it with something interesting.

Sunde, *obs.* form of **SOUND**.

Sunder (*svndæ*), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: see below. [(1) The *adj.* use in A. 1 is restricted to ME. compounds formed on the model of OE. compounds in *sundor* (= OS. *sundar*, OHG. *suntar*, *sunder*), as *sundorriht* special right, *sundorspræc* private speech; and the use in A. 2 is prob. developed from the predicative use of *sunder* *adv.* = *asunder*: see C. (2) Under B. are grouped the phrases derived from ME. *advb.* *phr.* *o(n)sunder, o(n)sundre*, OE. *onsundran* (-um) *ASUNDER*, *q.v.*, by substitution of prep. in *for on, o, a*; cf. OS. *an sundran* and ON. *i sundr*, OI.G., MHG. *in sunder*. (3) The *advb.* use in C. arose prob. in an aphetic form of *ASUNDER*, but form and meaning correspond to OE. *sundor* *adv.*, separately, apart = W.Fris. *sunder*, *sunder*, N.Fris. *sanner* prep., without, OS. *sundar* *adv.*, MLG. *sunder* *adv.*, prep., conj., MDu. *du. zunder* prep., OHG. *suntar, -ur, -ir*, MHG. *sunder, sonder* *adv.*, prep., conj. (= but), G. *sonder* *adv.* and *adv.* (arch.), ON. *sundr* *adv.* (Da. *sønder*), Goth. *sundr* *adv.*]

A. *adj.* (Also 3 *Ormin* *sunderr*, 4 *Sc. syndir*, 5 *sonder, -ir*.)

†1. In compounds formed after OE. compounds of *sundor* = separate, peculiar, private, as *sundorcraft* special power, *sundorspræc* private conversation: *sundered*, private advice; *sunderrune*, private conversation or counsel; also *sunder-ble a.*, varicoloured, in quot. subst. *Obs.*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Al so cumed þe deul in to þe mannes herte þau he wile healde sunderrune wið him. c1200 *Ormin* 16978 He ne durste noht þat anij mann itt wiste, þat he wið Crist i sunderrun Himm awiðt hafde

kipped. c1205 *LAV.* 31414 Ich þe suggen wulle ane sunder rune. c1250 *Gen.* 4. 1. 1729 Laban, bi-taye him do þe sunder bles, And it him boreu ones bles [cf. *Genesis* xxx. 32-42]. *Ibid.* 3808 Do3 þis folc mides stund for-dred, Do3 he ben get in sunder red.

†2. Separate; various, sundry. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 8038 (Gott) Pair stouyn was on þat stod þaim vnder, Bot þair croppe was all sunder [Coll. in sunder]. 1375 *Barnoua Bruce* v. 506 Bot I herd syndir men oft say Forsuth that his ane e ves out. a1390 *Wyclif's Bible*, Judg. xxi. 21 Whan 3e seen the dougtris of Sylo... goth out sodeynly out of the vines, and takith hem, eche sondry [MS. C. sunder] wyues. c1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 151 Tres, levys, and herbis grene, Wyth many sonder colouris.

B. In sunder. (Also 4-6 in sonder, sondre, 3-4 in-synder, 3 in sundre, 4 in sundere, sondire, sondyr(e), 4-5 esondre, 5 in sondir, sondere, sundur, ensunder, ysunder, 6 in-sundre, -der, in soonder; Sc. 4 in-awndir, 5-6 in schunder, 6 in schundyr, -ir, schounder, sounder, sowunder, -ir, into sondir.) = *ASUNDER* *adv.* Now *poet.* or *rhet.*

1. Apart or separate from another or from one another.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 8038 Pair stouen was an þat stod þaim vnder, Bot þair croppe was all in sunder. 1387 *TARVISA Higden* (Rolls) l. 73 3if Paradys were so hyge, and departed in sonder from eury oþer lond and erpe. a1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 716/31 Whyt Schip and Ropur to-geder was knit, þei dredde nonþer tempest, dreyze nor wete: Nu þe þei boþe in-synder flit. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* 111. xiv. 116 They departed in sonder. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. xviii. 87 And na lang space that ostis war in sowndir. 1551 *RECORNE Pathu, Knowl.* 1. Defin. That... the whole figures may the better be iudged, and distincte in sonder. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 255 Such as differeth no more from that which we at this day attribute to our Prince, than *Principalis Dominus*, and *Supremus Gubernator* do varie in sunder. 1607 *Br. Anozwes* 96 *Serni*, (1629) 20 So taking our nature, as His, and it are grown into one person, never to be... taken in sunder any more. 1661 *BOYLE Examen* (1662) 91 These Scales, if... they are plucked in sunder... make a noise equal to the report of a Musquet. 1760-7a *H. BAKER Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 33 Let us be united, past the power of parents, rivals, potentates of the world, to tear us in sunder.

2. Of a single object (or of objects singly considered): Into separate parts or pieces. *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly with *vbs.* like *break, cleave, cut, tear*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 26011 Als þof his hert him brest in sunder. a1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 350 Wiþ his teth a-non He logged, þat al in synder gon lasch. 1375 *BAABOUR Bruce* xvii. 698 The mast summer... in-sundir with that dusche he brak. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 582 He... hurt hym full sore; The gret vayne of his gorge gird vne ysunder. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lib. 253 (Harl. MS.) He kutte ensundre alle his clothis. c1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* viii. (Lion & Mouse) xxxv. Thay... schuir the rapis of the net in schunder. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Women* 350, I gert the renzeis rak, et rif into sondir [i.e. schundyr]. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cviii. 14 He... brake their bondes in sonder. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* l. 54 Some of these Tabernacles may quickly be taken asunder and set together againe... Other some cannot be taken in sunder. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* § 164, I was... as if my breast bone would have split in sunder. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* 17 Aug. (O.H.S.) 11. 256 He was... cut in sunder by his Father. 1820 *SHELLEY Ode Lib.* xiii. Vesuvius wakens Aetna, and the cold Snow-crags by its reply are cloven in sunder. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes, Theseus* ii. 210 Their bodies are torn in sunder. 1907 *VERNEY Mem.* I. 222 Her husband... torn in sunder by political and religious sympathies.

†3. From (fra) sunder, in sense 1. *Obs.*

c1375 *Cursor M.* 14689 (Fair) Fra sunder may we neuer twin. 1558 *PHAEER Æneid* 111. Giv b, These places two sometime... From sonder fel.

†C. *adv.* Apart, asunder. *Obs. rare.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 20385 Yee þat sa wide war sunder spred. c1400 *MAUNOEVE* (Roxb.) Pref. A flock of schepe þat has na schepehird, þe whilk departs sunder. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11062 The preste of the pepull partid hom sonder. 1539 *TONSTALL Serni. Palm Sund.* (1823) 90 Teare sunder your hartes, and not your clothes.

Sundrian (*svndræn*), *v.* Now *poet.* or *rhet.* Forms: 1 *sundrian*, *syndrian*, *Northumb.* *suindria*, 3 *sundren*, -in, 3-5 *sundre*, 4 *north.* *sundir*, 4-5 *sondre*, 4-6 *sonder*, 5 *sondir(e)*, *sundur*, -yre, *sonder*, *Sc.* *sundre*, 6 *soonder*, (*soindir*), *Sc.* *sindre*, *sindir*, *synder*, 6-9 *Sc.* *sinder*, 4-*sunder*. [late OE. *syndrian*, *sundrian*, for earlier *asundrian*, *asundrian* (see *ASUNDER* v.), *ge-, on-, to-sundrian* = W.Fris. *sonderje*, LG. *sundern*, OHG. *sunt(a)rôn, sunder(e)rôn*, (MHG. *sunteren, sundern, G.* *sondern*), ON. *sundra*; f. prec.]

The rare 16th c. form *scinder*, if not a misprint, is prob. due to association with L. *scindere* to cleave.]

1. *trans.* To dissolve connexion between two or more persons or things; to separate or part one from another. †Also, to set (a person) apart from a state of life; to remove (something) from a person. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 6 Quod ergo dens coniunxit, homo non separat, þæt forðon god ge-geadrade monu ne... suindria. a1050 *Liber Scintill.* i. (1889) 5 Eorþena langnysa na syndraþ þa þe soð lufu zepeod. a1067 *Charter of Eastward* in Kemble *Col. Dipl.* IV. 209 Eif æni man hit awunige mid æfrægnige þinge... si he gesyndred from Criste and fram eallen his halzan. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 þe licanne senegeð, and sundreð hire [sc. the soul] fram rihtwisnesse. a1225 *Ankr.* 4. 426 Hwæt þæt fur is wel o brune, & me wule þæt hit go ut, me sundreð þe brodes. c1250 *Gen.* 4. Ex.

468 Of irin, of golde, siluer, and bras To sundren and mengen wis he was. a1300 *Cursor M.* 24616 Pan com mi cosin sant iohan... Mi soru fra me to sunder. c1325 *Metr. Rom.* 48 Parisieney... Thai war sundered of comoun lif. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 170 Pei told fueten hundred Sarazins, bat drenkled were, Fourti & sex wer sundred, & alle þo were saued þere. 1375 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 130/1, I dredde me he shal him etc. Þerfore sondred shal þei be. c1470 *Harvey Wallace* iv. 626 Schir Jhon Butler... Swyndrit the Scottis and did thaim mekill payn. 1525 *St. Piers Hen.* VIII. IV. 207 Ye Lordis... under colour wald begin new usis to synder me and ye King my son. a1578 *LINCOLN* (Pittscliffe) *Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 235 The king... causit the iudges and men of armes to sinder and red thame [sc. combatants]. 1592 *Kyo 5A Trag.* t. ii. 59 Heere fallis a body scindred [later edd. sundred] from his head. 1628 *Ford Lover's Met.* 1. i. Twelve monthes we have been sundred, but henceforth We neuer more will part. 1634 *Heywood Lances Withes* iv. G. iij. The Gentle fashion sometimes we observe To sunder beds. 1697 *DAVEN* *Virg. Georg.* iv. 133 When both the Chiefs are sundred from the Fight. 1812 *CARY Dante*, *Purg.* xxxii. 14 That excess of sensible, whence late I had perforce been sunder'd. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. We that are sindered in sorrow may meet again in joy. 1865 *GAIKIR Scen.* 4 *Geol.* Scot. iii. 43 A mass, once evidently connected with the main cliff... has been sundered by the roof of the tunnel falling in. 1885 *FINLAYSON Biol. Relig.* 86 Atoms may be so sundered, and forces so transmuted, that the human personality, as such, may cease to be.

refl. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 þe deul... sundrede him seluen fro gode. a1300 *Cursor M.* 22242 Bot all kingrikes þat rome was vnder Fra lauerd-hed o rome þam sunder. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 91 He... that sundrith him from Crist and his chirche. 1591 *SPEKKE Vis. Worlds Van.* 64 A sword-fish small him from the rest did sunder. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* *Langunes* (1623) 22 Holy religious men, which had sundred and seuered themselves from other. 1612 *BAERWOOD Lang. & Relig.* xxvi. (1614) 185 Before the Apostles left Syria, and sundred themselves to preach the Gospell apart in the world.

†b. To separate in thought, distinguish. *Obs.*

a1225 *Ankr.* R. 270 þe geteward—þæt is wittes skille—þæt outh forto winden hwete, & scheaden þe eilen & tet chef urom þe clene cornes, þæt is... sundren god from vuele. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* (T.) 427 It kennes us to know the gode fra the yvel, And also-to sundir the tane fra the tothir. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* vii. 65 To sonder and to know the one from the other, the faithfull from the vnfaythfull.

†c. To dissolve, put an end to (a state or condition). *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 26054 Reuth... sundres felauschipe þat was Bituix þe saul and sathanas. 1338 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 When dede his lyfe sundred, þe folk for him was wo. 1548 *GESTE Agst. Prin. Mass* v. 17, Thre Pryuce Masse... sondereth and diuorseth the marriage betwene crist & vs.

2. To divide into two or more parts; to split, break up, cleave.

a1225 *Ankr.* R. 412 Nu is þeos laste dole... to-deled and i-sundred lute seoue stuchenes. c1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 13154 Þey dide sonde þer route. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 4739 Ilka stan, on diuers wyse, Sal sonder oþer in thre partys. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7276 He... Swyngret out a sword... Sundret the sercle of his sure helme. a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4268 Ne nauthre sondire we se soile ne na sede sawis. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 334 The whole Realme was sundred into particular kingdomes. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* 111. vi. § 2 Xerxes most barbarously caused the young man... to be sundered into two parts. 1887 *MORRIS Odyss.* 111. 449 The beast's neck-tendons he sundred with the blade.

3. To keep apart, separate by an intervening space or barrier, from something. *rare.* (Chiefly *pass.*)

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 27 No space of Earth shall sunder our two hates. 1611 *CORVAT Crudities* 54 Which Alpes are sundred by the space of many miles the one from the other. 1876 J. PARKER *Parad.* i. vii. 106 Can any two spheres be much more widely sundred than those of the preacher of the gospel and the artificer in iron and brass? 1887 *MORRIS Odyss.* i. 58 The long-wrought pillars that sunder the heavens from the earthly land.

4. *intr.* To become separated or severed from something; *esp.* of a number of persons, to part.

c1220 *Bestiary* 703 Wo so seit he [sc. turtle-doves] sundren ovt, i seie þat he lejed. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1794 Swa þæt nan ne mei sundrin from oðere. a1200 *Cursor M.* 13951 Fra him sal i sunder neuer. c1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 4454 Of alle þe fighters... þer was manyon donn leyd... & wel mo scholde 3it i at nyght, Had þey nought sondred for faute of lyght. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 7 Whene oure saules schalle parte and sundrye fra the body. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 99 Sinder not now that ar assemblit togidder, Quhill ane be chosin the common weill to auance. a1650 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) 11. 234 They sindered, and were not so familiar after. 1725 *RANSAY Gentl. Sheph.* iv. ii. Pate must from his Peggy sunder. 1827 *Hood Hero & Leander* xvi. So brave Leander sunders from his bride. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 116 Its branches sunder not in any wind.

†b. To part with. *Sc. Obs.*

a1575 *Davyn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne CL) 333 He wald rather byd the will of God nor sinder with the same castell. 1722 *RANSAY Three Sonnets* i. 60 Ye shall hear... How Joukum sinder'd wi' his bonnet.

5. To be torn, break, or split in pieces.

[1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 312 The firy welkne ga to thondre, As thogh the world scholde all to sondre.] a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3003 Alexander... rydis To þe grette fiod of Granton & it on a glace syndis. Or he was sojt to le side, 3it sondird þe queryns. 1593 *SHAKS. A Hen. V.* 111. ii. 411 Euen as a splitted bark, so sunder we. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* iv. ii. § 4 He commanded that this poore Græcian should bee presently alaine; who while hee was a sundring in the Tormentors hand, [etc.]. 1839 *Times* 26 Apr., Let them crack, split and sunder of themselves. 1881 *ROSSSETTI White Ship* 151 The White Ship sundered on the mid-main.

Hence **Sunderable** *a.*, that may be sundered, separable; **Sunderer**, one who sunders or severs. 1885 J. E. HARRISON *Stud. Gk. Art v. 227* In Plato's ideal philosophy, truth, beauty, and goodness are scarcely sunderable. 1888 MERRITT *A Reading of Earth Poems* 1898 II. 144 We may cry to the Sunderer, spare That dearest I.

Sunderance (*svndərāns*), *rare*. Also **sunderans**; *Sc. sunderance*. [*f.* **SUNDER** *v.* + **-ANCE**.] Severance, separation.

1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* II. ix. 91 God forbode þat bodily sondyrans make partyng of sawlis. 1884 *American VIII*. 341 Any sunderance of sympathy with the Mother Country. 1885 J. PAYN *Luck of Darrells* I. v. 87 Lest... your affections should become entangled where of necessity they could not be permanently placed, and cause you pain in the sunderance.

Sundered (*svndəd*), *pp. a.* [*f.* **SUNDER** *v.* + **-ED** I.] Set or kept apart; separated, separate. Also, divided into parts, severed, scattered.

1325 *Metr. Hom.* 48 Pharisees, That sundered men on Englys nenes. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 100 Ample interchange of sweet Discourse, Which so long sundered Friends should dwell vpon. 1678 *DAVEN All for Love* IV. I. Set all the Earth, And all the Seas, betwixt your sundered Loves. 1796 *COLUMBICK Destiny of Nations* 473 The white bear, drifting on a field of ice, Howls to her sundered cubs. 1871 *ROSSETTI Poems, Dante at Verona* xix, When the dust Cleared from the sundered press of Knights Ere yet again it swoops and smites. 1876 *TENNISON Harold* III. i, He... brought the sunder'd tree again, and set it Straight on the trunk.

Sundering (*svndərɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **SUNDER** *v.* + **-ING** I.] The action of the verb **SUNDER**; parting, separation.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 458 Of merke, and kinde, and helde, & ble, sundering and samening tyste he. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 91 Heresie... in our langage meneth sundering and parting. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* II. ix. 91 Pe knot vnloysd of drawyng frenschyp sal comforth heynes of bodily sondyring. 1530 *PALSG. 272/2* Sondring of a thyng, *remotion*. 1582-83 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 126 That was the cause of their suddaine sundering. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 99 That would partake of sundering, if it were not the least that can be. 1828 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xxv. (1866) II. 22 Under Division... we understand in general the sundering of a whole into its parts. 1863 *W. PHILLIPS Sp.* vi. 121 The sundering of the Methodist and Baptist denominations. 1865 *GEIKIE Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 121 The profound concavity of these valleys cannot arise from the sundering of the sides of a fissure.

So **Sundering** *pp. a.*, that sunders.

1870 *MOANIS Earthly Par.* II. III. 332 A new lonely pain, Like sundering death, smote on her. 1876 *MAS. WHITNEY Sights & Insights* xxx. 292 Myriad sparkles of ever sundering atoms. 1885 *E. ARNOLD Secr. Death* 23 Wide asunder stand Wisdom and ignorance, in sundering ways They lead mankind!

†Sunderlepes, *adv. (a.) Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1-2 **sunderlepes** (1-*as*), (2 **sunderlepe**), 3 **sunderlepes**, 3-4 **sunderlupes**, 4 **sunderlepes**, **sunderlypes**, **sunderlepes**; *β.* 1 **sindorlepes**, **senderlepes**, 3 **synderlepes**. [*OE. sunder-*, *synder-*, *lip-*, *f. sunder* (see **SUNDER** *a.*) + *-hlep-* (as in **ONLEPY**) + *gen. -es*. Cf. **SERLEPES**. An *OE. synderlepe* *adj.* occurs in glosses.]

1. Separately, apart from the rest, severally. 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 47 *Psalmi tres singillatim*, preo sealmas **sunderlipos**. 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* i. 206 (Napier) 71 *Sequestratim, i. diuise, i. seorsum*, **sunderlipos**. *Ibid.* i. 1262, 371 *Separatim, i. singulariter*, **sunderlipos**. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Nu weren þas preo laze 3e-written inne þa oðre table breode **sunderlipos**. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 He cumeð to elch man **sunderlipos**. 1225 *Ancr. R.* Pref. p. xxiii, Þis destincion aren **chaperles** fise... & spekeð of eueh hwet **sunderlepes** o rawe. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3879 Þus **sunderlypes** [w. r. **sunderlepes**] he dide þem swere, Tyl Argayl schulde þey failþ bere. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 12 Aȝt happes he þem hyst & vche on a mede, **Sunderlipos** for hit dissert vpon a ser wyse.

2. Especially, particularly. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Al ðe almisce þe mon deð **sunderlepe** for to qemen ure drihten, alle þeo cwenched sunnen. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ac **sunderlepes** he is here fader mid wisse, þe on rihte bileue and on soðe lueue understanþ his holie fles and his holie blod.

3. predicatively as *adj.* Separate, distinct. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* xix. 193 Siþthen thei ben **sunderlepes** [*v. r.* **sunderlipos**],... thei ban sondry names.

†Sunderling, *adv. Obs. rare*! [*Alteration of* **SUNDERLY** *adv.* by substitution of suffix **-LING** 2. But cf. *LG. sunderline*, *-linge* (n.) Severally. 1320 *Cast. Love* 290 Foure douhtren hedde þe kyng, And to vchone sunderlyng He ȝaf a dole of his fulnesse.

†Sunderly, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **sundorlic**, **synderlic**, 2-3 **sunderlich**, 4 **sunderly**, 5 **sunderly**, **sondrely**. [*OE. sunderlic* (also *synderlic*), *f. sunder*: see **SUNDER** *a.* + *-lic* -LY 1. Cf. (M) *LG. sunderlik*, *OHG. suntarlich* (MHG., G. *sunderlich*), *ON. sundrigr*. Cf. **SUNDRILY** *a.*]

1. Peculiar, special, private. 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Seo ȝesceadwisnes... is synderlic craft þære saule. 897... *Gregory's Past. C.* lii. 409 Dæm is sunderlic sang to singanne. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Ne heore nan nefden sunderlich ehte.

2. Separate, several; distinct, diverse, different. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Enerich dode wiðoute moncunglunge spekeð al bi himself of sunderliche þinges. 1400 *Gloss. in Rel. Ant.* 1. 9 *Singulus, i. unus per se*, sunderly. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 16 Three men, sunderly went to sonderly Bishops of the See of Rome. 1881 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. ix. 88 The meruayllous trees that growe in ynde... ben many dyuerse and bere sondrely fruyt.

†Sunderly, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **sundor-**, **sundurlic**, **synderlic**, 2-3 **sunderliche**, (4 **sunderliche**, **sundirly**, 5 **sondir-**, **sondre-**, 6 **sonder-**, **soondre-**, **sundur-**, **sundrely**), 5-8 **sunderly**. [*OE. sunderlic* and *synderlic*: see **SUNDER** *a.* and -LY 2. Cf. *Nfris. sanmerlik* especially, *MLG. sunderliken*, -likes, *OHG. suntarlich*, *sunterlich* (MHG. *sunter-*, *sunderliche* (n), G. *sunderlich*). Cf. **SUNDRILY** *adv.*]

1. Separately, apart; individually; singly. 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xli. § 5 He hine onȝit þurh þa eagan synderlic... þurh ȝesceadwisnesse synderlic [etc.]. 990 *Lindisf. Gosp. Mark* vii. 33 *Sesum*, sunderlice. *Ibid.* xlii. 3 *Separatim*, sunderlice. 1000 *ÆLFRED Saints' Lives* xxiii. 625 Þa hine synderlic ælc man beheold. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Þer weren in þer oðres tables sunderliche... ibode. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Nu ich habbe sunderliche ispenen of þeos þreo limes—of eien, & of muðe, & of earen. 1320 *Cast. Love* 1508 Þauȝ vche nome of þise þre þe sinderliche seyð. 1490 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 111 In wytnesse wherof the parties aforsayde to this endunters, sunderly hath sett their seales. 1528 *More Dialogues* vii. Wks. 355/2, I... haue also dyuers and manye times sunderly talked with almost all such. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 3. Our... Sovereigne Lorde... hathe soondrelye and severallye giuen and graunted unto the said Bishoppes, diuers and soondrelye Manoures. 1631 *Sia R. Cotton Abridgm. Rec. Tower* (1657) 362 The King... declared, that they [the Commons] were sunderly bound to him. 1635 *SWAN Spec. Mundi* vii. § 3 (1643) 347 Seeing they be laid downe severally, it is fit they be explained sunderly. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 108 Every whole being greater than its parts, taken sunderly.

2. Singularly, specially. *rare*. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. xxiv. (1899) 480/x On þysse abbdissan mynstre wes sum broðor synderlic mid god-cundre ȝyfe gemeynt. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xxviii. (Arb.) 70 My wyf bi sondrely wyse.

3. Diversely, differently, variously. *rare*. 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. (1811) 640 Of this Charlys sunderlye wyters sunderly wyte.

4. Dispersedly, widely. *rare*. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* i. 681 Commen brutes and rumours, which he sunderly spred here. 1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 264 b/x That good thing which by y^e almighty God is sonderly dispensed to diuers.

Sunderment (*svndəmənt*), *rare*. [*f.* **SUNDER** *v.* + **-MENT**.] Separation.

1818 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary* 17 Nov., I saw him ill... I felt myself well; it was therefore apparent who must be the survivor in case of sunderment. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 2/3 On both sides of him were other canine brothers and sisters condemned... to a similar sunderment from home.

†Sunderness, *adv. rare*. In 4 **sundernesses**, 5 **sundernesses**. [*f.* **SUNDER** *a.* + **-NESS**.] Diversity, variety. (Cf. **SUNDRINESS**.)

1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiv. 339 Heil þat stondeð... On riht half of vr lord; Whom sondernesses vmbigof Of vertuines in a-Cord. 1450 *Ratis Raving* i. 216 Gif þow this sex pontis seis, þow may find sindry qualiteis... Quha takis kep to this synderness It is a werte maist of price.

†Sunderwise, *adv. Obs. rare*. In 5 **sundirwise**, 6 **sondre wyse**. [*f.* **SUNDER** *a.* + **-WISE**.] Asunder; separately. (Cf. *sundirwise* *s.v.* **SUNDRY** 6 c.)

1400 *Morte Arth.* 359 He... Dubbede of þe Danmarkes, dukes and erles, Disseueride þem sundirwise, and cites dystroyede. 1536 *Songs, Carols* etc. (E.E.T.S.) 98 Accompte my sorow fyrst & my distres Sondre wyse.

Sundew (*svndiə*), *Forms*: see **SUN** *sb.* and **Dew** *sb.* [*ad. early mod. Du. son-, sundaruv-, = G. sonnentau, transl. of L. rōs solis* (see **ROS SOLIS**).]

It has been suggested that *OE. sundaraw* (glossing 'ros-marina') is for **sunddeaw*, i.e. 'sea-dew', a literal rendering of *L. rōsmarinus*.]

Any plant of the genus *Drosera*, which comprises small herbs growing in bogs, with leaves covered with glandular hairs secreting viscid drops which glitter in the sun like dew; esp. *D. rotundifolia* (round-leaved or common sundew).

1578 *LYTE Doctores* III. lxxi. 412 Although that the Sonne do shine hoate... thereon, yet you shall finde it alwayes moyst... and for that cause it was called *Ros Solis* in Latine, which is to say in Englishe The dewe of the Sonne, or Sonnedewe. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* III. clv. 156 It is called in English Sunne dew, Ros Solis, Youth woort: in the North parts Red rot, because it rotteth sheepe, and in Yorkeshire Moore grasse. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 328 Hairs like those on the Leaves of Sundew. 1757 *A. COOPER Distiller* III. l. (1760) 215 The Ros-Solis or Sundew, from whence this Cordial water has its name. 1840 *HOOBSON Hist. Northumb.* III. II. 360/2 *Drosera anglica*, Greater Sundew. 1870 *KINGSLEY At Last* xii, The long-leaved Sundew, with its clammy-haired paws full of dead flies. 1887 *R. JEFFERIES Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 275 The 'sog', or peaty place where the spring rises, and where the sundew grows.

attrib. 1837 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* II. 330/2 *Droseraceae*, the Sundew family. 1887 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 550 The Sundew Order.

Sun-dial. [*f.* **SUN** *sb.* + **DIAL** *sb.*] A contrivance for showing the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun upon a surface marked with a diagram indicating the hours. (Earlier called simply *dial*.)

Usually a fixed structure of stone, metal, or other hard substance; sometimes a portable object, as a card, requiring adjustment by means of a compass or otherwise.

1599 *MINSIEU, Relax del sol*, a sunne diall. 1629 in *Mail. Club Misc.* III. 375 Ane Sone dyall and ane piller to set it on. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* IV. xv. (1848) 254 The Boat-man took out of his Pocket a little Sun-Dyal, furnished

with an excited Needle to direct how to Set it. 1727 *Pope's Thoughts Var. Subj.* Swift's Wks. 2751 IV. 292 Like a Sun-dial on the front of a house, to inform the Neighbour and Passengers, but not the Owner within. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 221 How to make sun-dials by the assistance of a good globe. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* Introd. (1889) 2 The great college sun-dial, over the lodge. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mad. Par. Churches* 183 A good terse motto is a desirable addition to a sun-dial.

Sun-dog. [*Of obscure origin.*] A mock sun, parhelion; also, a fragment of a rainbow.

1635 *L. FOXE North-West Fox* (Hakl.) II. 291 This evening Sun dog, I hope may bring some change to our good. 1698 *S. SEWALL Diary* 15 Feb. (1878) I. 471 Remarkable Sun-dogs and a Rainbow were seen. 1840 *F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy.* I. 3 We noticed the phenomenon named by nautical men a 'wind-gall', or sun-dog. 1856 *KIRLING Seven Seas, Three Sealers* 68 And they saw the sun-dogs in the haze and the seal upon the shore.

Sundown, sun-down (*svndəʊn*). [*Perh. a shortening of sun-go-down or sun-gate-down* (see **SUN** *sb.* 13).]

1. The going down of the sun; the time when the sun goes down; also, the glow of sunset; = **SUNSET** 1, 1 b; the west. Chiefly *U.S.* and *Eng.* and *Colonial dial.*; occas. *poet.* or *rhetorical*.

1620 *Depos. Bk. Archdeacons Essex & Colch.* 24 Nov. II. 174 (MS.), About two howers before sunne downe. 1744 *W. BLACK Jmk.* 1 June in *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist.* (1877) I. 408 We staid till near Sun-down at Mr. Strettel's Villa. 1813 in *Spirit Publ. Jmrs.* XVII. 168 Solid dames of Boston, go to bed at sun-down, And never lose your way, like the loggerheads of London! 1827 J. F. COOPER *Pratue* II, Have you been far towards the sun-down, friend? 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xli, Oft when sundown skirts the moor. 1853 *M. ARNOLD Scholar Gypsy* III, Screen'd is this nook... And here till sun-down, Shepherd, will I be. 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* I. ix. (1891) 212 The Puritan 'Sabbath', began at 'sundown' on Saturday evening. 1873 *MOSLEY Rousseau* II. 315 A mournful sombre figure, looming shadowily in the dark glow of sundown. 1896 *BAOEN-POWELL Matabele Campaign* xi, I signed his warrant, directing that he should be shot at sundown.

2. A hat with a wide brim. *U.S.*

1888 *Century Mag.* Sept. 760/1 Young faces of those days seemed as sweet and winning under wide-brimmed 'sundowns' or old-time 'pokes' as [etc.].

Hence **Sundowner** *Australian colloq.*, a tramp who makes a practice of arriving at a station about sundown under the pretence of seeking work, so as to obtain food and a night's lodging; hence **Sundowning**, the practice of a sundowner.

1875 *MISS BIRO Sandwich Isl.* 216 As I rode up to the door, certain obnoxious colonial words, such as 'sundowners', and 'hummers', occurred to me, and I felt myself a 'sundowner' when the host came and asked me to dismount. 1883 J. BRAUNHAW *New Zealand* iv. 26 Another class of labourers... known by the name of... Sundowners, because they never approach a habitable place before sundown, lest they should be requested to take a further stroll. 1891 *E. KINGLAKE Australian at H.* 133 A certain gang of bushrangers... caused it to be known that tramps and such like were under their special protection... The effect of this was to make sundowning an intolerable nuisance within the district. 1894 *H. NISBET Bush Girls* Rom. 26 Never a tramp was turned away empty-handed unless he was a well-known sundowner.

|| Sundri (*svndri*). *East Indian*. Also **sundari**, **soondry**, -ee, -io. [*Bengali sundari* (f. *sundar* = *Skr. sundara* beautiful, handsome).] A tree abundant in the Ganges delta, *Heritiera minor*, yielding a tough and durable timber. Also applied to *H. littoralis*, the looking-glass tree. Also *sundra*, *sunder-tree* (Cent. Dict.).

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 241/1 The soondry, so much esteemed in Hindostan for the toughness and hardness of its wood. 1889 *MAIDEN Usef. Pl. Australia* 555 *Heritiera littoralis*. 'Sundri' of India. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 252/1 The dying and stag-headed sundri puts out branches covered with fungi.

Sun-dried (*svn'droid*), *a.* [*f.* **SUN** *sb.* + **dried**, *pa. pple. of DRY* *v.*]

1. Dried by exposure to the sun, as clay, bricks, or articles of food, etc.

1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* vi. 268 Castles... enuironed with walles made of sunne-dried bricks. 1634 *Sia T. HERRBERT Trav.* 35 Houses of sun-dried mud. 1741 *BOYSE Patience* 184 Nor wanted he for fowl or sun-dried fish. 1858 *BIRKEN Anc. Pottery* I. 158 Sun-dried clay was used by the Greeks for modelling objects intended for internal decorations.

2. Dried up or parched by the sun, as vegetation, etc.

1638 *SANDVIS Paraphr. Din. Poems, Exod.* xv. As Fire the Sun-dri'd Stubble burnes. 1842 *Dunfries Herald* Oct., Where you hear the whins, with their opening capsules, crackling on the sun-dried braes. 1889 *CONAN DOYLE Micah Clarke* 231 Their dark sun-dried faces... marked them as fishermen or seamen. 1901 *G. PASTON 'Little Men.* 18th C. 238 A tuft of sun-dried heather.

Sundries (*svndriz*), *sb. pl.* [*pl. of SUNDRY* *a.* used subst.: cf. **ONDS**.] Small articles of a miscellaneous kind; esp. small items lumped together in an account as not needing individual mention.

1815 *W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania* 16 The vender of sundries. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/2 The word 'sundries' being an abbreviation for 'sundry accounts'. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxviii, Mr. Giles, Brittles, and the tinker were recruiting themselves... with tea and sundries. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 547 A few of these [sc. ladders] are given in the table of Sundries. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 2053, 6,885 bales, made up as follows:—New South Wales, 387

bales; Queensland, 308; British East African, ten; and sundries, five bales.

b. altrib. (*sundries- or sundry-*), as *sundry ledger*; *sundries- or sundry-man*, a dealer in sundries.

1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Sundry-man. 1898 *Garden* 27 Aug. 191 Wasp-killers, as supplied by most horticultural sundriesmen. 1894 *Times* 4 June 13/6 Druggists' sundrymen. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 8/1 One of the ledgers, the cash-book, and the sundry ledger.

† **Sundrily**, *a. Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 *syndri(g)lio*, 4 *Sc. syndryly*, 6 *sondrillie*. [OE. *syndrīglīc*: see *SUNDRY* and -LY 1. Cf. *SUNDERLY* a.] **a.** Separate, individual, special. **b.** Diverse.

a. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xviii. [xvi.] (1890) 126 Twegen cynelice cnihtas þa mid syndrīglīc [v.r. syndrīglīc, syndrīglīc] Godes ȝylfe wæron ȝesigefaste. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (Baptista) 386 Þane Iohanne criste commendit gretly of uertue fare & syndrily. [1556] J. Heywood *Spider & F. lxx. 94* After recital so sondrillie. The terms but namd, where memorie is most base: Remembrance of the whole, these terms bring to place.]

† **Sundrily**, *adv.* Forms: 1 *syndrīglīc*, 2 *Sc. syndryly*, 4-5 *syndrely*, 5 *sindrely*, *syndryli*; 4-6 *sondrily*, 6-lie, 4 *sundrylyohe*, 7 *sundrily*. [OE. *syndrīglīc*: see *SUNDRY* and -LY 2. Cf. *SUNDERLY* adv.]

1. Separately, severally, individually. a. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. x. [xiii.] (1890) 164 He..syndrīglīc [v.r. syndrīglīc] was from him eallum frīgnende, hwylc [etc.]. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 138 [They] held thair way in full gret by, Nocht all to-gidder bot syndrely. 1390 *Gower Conf.* iii. 129 Sondrily to everich on [sc. star] A gras belongeth and a Ston. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ii. l. 127 Succedit to þat heretage Fourteen ayris syndrely [v.r. syndrely]. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 25 The same duke and lorde Cobham, shall..enjoye the premisses by them sundrily purchased.

2. Diversely, variously. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. vii. 1453 Off Murrawe and of þe Dowglass..Sen syndry spekis syndryli [v.r. syndrely] I can nought put þaim in story. 1576 *T. Newton Lemmies Complex.* (1633) 236 These humours being of great force divers wayes, and sundrily affecting the body.

† **Sundriness**, *Obs.* Forms: *Sc.* 4-5 *syndrynes*, *sindrynes*; *a.* 6 *sondrinesse*, *sundrynes*. [f. *SUNDRY* a. + -NESS. Cf. *SUNDERNESS*.] Diversity, variety; *occas.* a variety of things. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (Agnes) 27 Of fele vertue with syndrynes he clethe þame. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. xvi. 2443 Qwha skalis his thought in syndrynes [v.r. syndrynes]. In althyng it is þe les. a. 1450 *Ratis Raving* i. 835 Mis-knowledge of youthed. The quibk is melle syndrynes Tyll understand. 1548 *Geste Agt. Priv. Masse* E. iv. b. They were dyersly respected of god in consyderation of the syndrynes betwixt yf offerers. 1563 *BALDWIN in Mirr. Mag.* ii. To Rdr. Lijb. The dyersytte of braynes in divysyn, is lyke the syndrynes of beastes in engendryng.

† **Sundrop**, *s.* [f. *SUN* sb. + *DROP* sb.] Any of the species of *Oenothera* (evening primrose) which open in sunlight.

1796 *NEMNICH Polygl. Lex.*, Sundrop, *Oenothera*. 1845-50 *Mrs. LINCOLN Lect. Bot. App.* 132 *Oenothera fruticosa* (shrubby *oenothera*, sun-drop). 1856 *A. GRAY Man. Bot.* (1860) 131 Sundrops.

Sundry (*sv̄ndri*), *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 *syndriz*, (*syndryz*, *Northumb. suindriz*), 1-2 *sindriz*, 2-3 *sindri*, 4-5 *sindro*, *ayndro*; *Sc.* and *north.* 4-5 *sindry*, *syndry*, 5-7 *sindri*, 5-8 *sindrie* (5 *sindri*, 6 *sin-*, *syndrye*, -is, *syndry*, 8 *sindry*); *β.* 3-4 *sundri*, 4-6 *sondri*, -dry(e), (4 *sundrii*, -dre, *sum-dri*, *sondree*), 5-6 *sundro*, *sundery*, *soundry*, 5-7 *sundrie*, *soudrie*, 6-7 *sondrie*, (6 *so(u)ndery*, -is, *soondrie*, 7 *sondrey*), 4-*sundry*. [OE. *syndrīg* separate, special, private, exceptional, corresp. to MLG. *sunder* (i)ch single, special, LG. *sunderig*, OHG. *sunt* (a)rtic, *sund* (i)rtic, -erig special (MHG. *sunderig*, -ic); f. *sunder* *SUNDER* a.: see -Y 1.]

1. Having an existence, position, or status apart; separate, distinct. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Judge. Epil.* (Gr.) 263 Pa senatores..dæg-hwanlice smeodon on anum sindrian huse embe ealles folces þearfe. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxi. 12 (Gr.) Ic me syndrīg eom. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1983 Þor was in helle a sundri stede, wor ðe self hold reste dede. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 332 Þis wright [sc. God]. Fra al oþer, sundri [Fairf. ys sundre] and sere. 1604 *P. Pretori*, Pat was a sundri stede. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl.* C. xix. 192 Pre persones in o pensel..departable from oþer.. And sondry to seo vpon. 1533 *N. UDALL Coronat. Anne Boleyn* in Arb. Garner II. 58 The fourth Lady..peerless in riches, wit, and beauty: Which are but sundry qualities in yon three [sc. Juno, Pallas, and Venus]. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pei.* 9 Let not age, estate, condition or sondry being in diuerse countres disceuer you a sondre. 1790 *Mrs. WHEELER Westm. Dial.* (1802) 114 She ligs in a sundry kaw boose.

† 2. Belonging or assigned distributively to certain individuals; distinct or different for each respectively. *Obs.*

a. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xlii. [xlii.] (1890) 328 Þurh syndrīge þine ordware [orig. *per singula tua responsa*] ic onget & oncnowe, þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* v. xlii. (1890) 697/1 On septem Epistolās Canonicas [ic sette] syndrīc bece. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Dent.* xxiii. 5 Moyses þa ȝehelstode..þa twelf mæȝða ælce mid sindrīge bietsunge. c. 1205 *LAV.* 2688 He hefeð on line twenti sunen and alc hefeð sindri modor. a. 1200 *Cursor M.* 9533 Ilkan sum-dri gift he graue. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 731 His men, in-to syndry plas, Clam our the wall. 1430-40

LYDG. Bochas i. ii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 17/1 The contre off Sennar thei forsook And ech off hem a sondri contre took. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII 70, iii. hed pecces called Armittes, eury pece beyng of a sundry deuice. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 Ilk one of them hed a syndry instrument to play to the laif, the fyrst hed a drone bag pipe, the nyxt hed a pipe maid of ane bledir and of ane reid, the thrid playit on ane trump [etc.]. 1559 *GREENE Conny Catching Wks.* (Grosart) XI. 84 Those *Amaros* here in England..that..wil haue in eury shire in England a sundry wife. a. 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Art Love* i. 863 Experience finds That sundry Women are of sundry Minds. 1735 *PENNECUK Truth's Trav.* 114 Ilk an ran a sindrie gait. 1738 *Wesley Ps. civ.* iv. His Ministers Heav'n's Palace fill, To haue their sundry Tasks assign'd.

† 3. Individually separate; that is one of a number of individuals of a class or group. Usually with pl. sb. or sing. sb. in pl. sense: Various, (many) different. *Obs.* (or merged in 5).

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 665 Al was on speche ðor bi-foren, ðor worn sundri speches boren. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 7 For to mak in thair synging Syndry notis, and soundis sere. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. E.) 4313+46 He hadde wunnen in tu hys hond many a batayle in sundry lond. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 29 Erlishe..Auchinbothe, and thair syndry place. 1551 *RECORDE Pathway Knowl.* i. xvii. Diligently behold how these sundry figures be turned into triangles. 1561 *T. HOAR tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1577) D vj b. In learning to handle sundrie kinde of weapons. 1566 *Edw. III.* iii. l. 69 Like to a meadow full of sundry flowers. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* (1893) 269 The seuerall sortes of fowle..and..the sundry kinde of takeinge of them. 1677 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 327 There are sundry sortes of Habits becoming Souldiers in particular. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* vii. (1759) I. 215 The Prophets of old were..destroyed by sundry Kinde of Death.

† b. Preceded (rarely followed) by an adj. of number or plurality (esp. *many*). See also 6 e. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xiii. 38 Þanne cam scripture And serued hem, of sondry metes manye. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 359 Thei bede..Two sondri beddes to be dyht. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iv. v. (1883) 176 When he is in the myddes of the tabler he may goon in to wiill places sondry. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvi. 26 Heille harlotte..Come in with myny sindrie gyss. 15.. *Adam Bel* 470 in *Harl. E. P. Pl.* II. 158 We haue slait your fat falow der In many a sondry place. 1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 326/2 In those dayes there were ij. sundry Bibles in Englishe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 17 And this he visis myny sindrie sortis. 1570-6 *LAMARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 198 The third Brooke..being croosid in the way by seven other sundry bridges. 1617 *MOYSON Itin.* i. 231 Nine sundry Sects of Christians haue their Monasteries within this City. 1678 *R. BARCLAY Apol. Quakers* v. § 20. 157 This Parable, repeated in three sundry Evangelists.

† c. Comb., as *sundry-coloured*, -*shaped* adjs. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* vi. (1592) 62 Afore making this sundrishaped world, God had conceiued an incorruptible paterne thereof. 1593 *DRAYTON Ecl.* i. 14 His sundrie coloured Coat. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* June 1645. The quire, wall'd..with sundry colour'd stone halfe relievo.

† 4. Different, other. (Const. *from*.) With pl. sb. or sing. sb. in pl. sense: Diverse, manifold. *Obs.* 13.. *Cursor M.* 4246 (Gott.) Putfarf..held ioseph in mensk and lare Al þou þair treuthis sundri ware. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 518 If I may lere Of sondry loves the manere. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 708 The king chaungit on syndry hors off Spayn. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 19 A venemous beast of sundry likenes. 1535 *COVERDALE Bible* Prol. to Rdr. 2 Eury church almost had y^e Byble of a sondrye translation. 1548 *TURNER Nantes Herbes* (E.D.S.) 23 Carduus..is a sundry herbe from Cinara. 1551 - *Herbal* i. Eijj. Dioscorides descrybeth thes herbes seuerally, & so maketh them sondry herbes. 1586 *DAY Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 132 How many, and how sundry are the euils wherewith our mortall state is endangered. 1614 *W. B. Philos. Banquet* (ed. 2) 113 The sundryest kinde of extremities. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. vi. (1647) 176 A sundry dialect maketh not a seuerall language. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol.* Anon. iii. xii. 153 The external parts about the mouth are sundry.

† b. † (a) Consisting of different elements, of mixed composition. *Obs. rare.*

1594 *HOOKER Ecl.* Pol. iv. vi. § 3 Forbidding them [sc. the Jews] to put on garments of sundry stuffe. 1600 *SHAKS. A. V.* l. iv. i. 17 A melancholy of mine owne, compounded of many likes, extracted from many objects, and indeed the sundrie contemplation of my trauels, in which my often rumination, wraps me in a most humorous sadness.

(b) Consisting of miscellaneous items: cf. *SUNDRIES*.

1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 187, 75 tons of sundry wood. 1870 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* (1872) 98 The assets of the company [include] Cash in Bank of California \$119,609..Sundry open accounts \$2,863. 1913 *Times* 9 Aug. 19/2 Yield, including sundry revenue, £4,855.

5. As an indefinite numeral: A number of, several. (The prevailing use.)

† *Occas.* with poss., as *sundry his* = several of his.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 26 In parellis was he stad sundry. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 209 This Emperour..Withinne a ten mile environ..Hath sundry places forto reste. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAW Arms* (S.T.S.) 107 And 3it is thair sundry other realmes that obeyis nocht to the Emperoure. 1549 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* 321 Whom Cicero veray oftymes citeth in soondrie his werkes. 1551 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer, Exh.* The scripture mouth vs in sondrye places, to acknowledge and confesse our many folde synnes and wyckednesse. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 158 Sundry Blessings hang about his Throne, That speake him full of Grace. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 118 Subiecting it to sundry alterations, periods, and changes at our pleasure. 1782 *Mrs. BURNEY Cecilia* ii. ii. [She] was then ushered with great pomp through sundry apartments. 1794 *Bloomfield's Reports* 13 The Court having heard..sundry affidavits read. 1843 *JAMES Forest Days* i. These benches

formed the favourite resting-place of sundry old men. 1870 *A. R. HOER My Schoolboy* p. xi. 149 Disturbing the placid repast of sundry forlorn cows. 1913 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 493/2 Having built some proper out-houses to replace sundry untidy wooden hen-roosts.

† b. In collocations, as *sundry (and) divers*, *divers (and) sundry*, *sundry (and) several*. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 133 Chaungeable of sondry dyuerse colouris. 1483 *Kolls of Parit.* VI. 245/1 Sundrie and diuerse false and traitorous proclamacions. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 138 Diuerse & sundrie shippes. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 222 At sondry and seuerall tymes (and not all at one tyme). 1574 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 424 For dyuerse and sondrye good occasions. 1590 *L. LLOYD Diall Dices* 76 At sundrie seuerall tymes.

o. *ellipt.* and (chiefly *Sc.*) *absol.* (Cf. *SEVERAL* a. 4 c.)

c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 199 Syndry wayntyt, bot nane wylst be quhat way. 1575 in *Mail. Club Misc.* I. 115 Syndry boyth of the cite and gentillmen upland. a. 1629 *HINNE J. Bruen* xlv. (1641) 146 Divers and sundry of the workes of the Lord. 1680 *H. MORR Apocal.* Apoc. 123 The not understanding of which has made sundry in vain attempt to predict events foretold in the Apocalypse. a. 1706 *BURNS Katharine Jaffray* iii. He's told h^r father and mother bath, As I hear syndry say, O. 1825 *T. Hook Sayings* Ser. II. *Doubts & F. l.* II. 84 Sundry of those little hemmings and coughings. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* vii. 115 Sundry of the modern European languages.

6. Phr. † a. *On, in, a, sundry*: alteration of *on-, in-sunder* (see *SUNDER* B), *ASUNDER*. † b. *By sundries*: individually. † c. *In or on sundry wise* (*occas. wises*), later *sundry wise*: in various or different ways; variously, diversely. d. (*In*) *sundry ways* (in the same sense). e. *All and sundry*, *occas. † all sundry*: every individual, every single; now only *absol.* (*occas. † all and sundries*) = everybody of all classes, one and all. (orig. and chiefly *Sc.* = *L. omnes et singuli*.)

a. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 393 On sundry ðhenken he to ben. 13.. *Cursor M.* 14665 (Gott.) We er all ane..Sua þat we thoru nane-kin art Ne man be made in sundri [Colt. in sundre] part. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 309 Now we asondri schal wende. a. 1400 *Parit.* 3 *Agas* (Roab.) 90, I..choppedde of the nekke And þ^e hede and the haulse homelyde in sondree. c. 1430 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1765 Whyche iii tymes, a sondry deuydyd, Mayst thou here see.

b. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3909 Þai seke out be sundres sexti-to-gedire.

c. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (Johannes) 558 He taucht þam in syndry vyis. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 441 The laif..Sesit..Men, armyng, and marchandis; And thair gudis on syndri viss. 14.. *Chaucer's Friar's T.* 172 (Harl. MS. 7314) Why..ryde 3e þan or goon, In sondry wyse [v.r. shape] and noust alway in oon? 1484 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 88 Faithful services to us in sundry wises doon. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 33 God doeth in sondry wyse bestow his giftes. 1577 *B. GOOGH Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 3 b. The fruitfull Earth that tyld in sundry wyse, Vnto the eye her goodly fruites dooth yecde. 1591 *R. TURNBULL St. James* 149 b. Men fall and sinne..three waies..and there is no man which doeth not fall through euerie one of these, sundriwise. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xlvii. Twa precious saints might þu sundry wise, like twa cows riving at the same hay-band.

d. a. 1578 *LINDESAV (Pittscottie) Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 3 Ingnye of man be Inclination in sindrie wayes is giwin. 1592 *TIMME Ten Engl. Lepers* E 4 b. This leprosie of pride dooth sundrie waies lay holde upon men. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 48 Yet my poore Country Shall..More suffer, and more sundry wayes then euer. 1607 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 61 He quha being lawfullie summoned, is absent..is sindrie wayes vnlawed according to the diuersitie of the courts. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 187 To breed him, break him, back him, are requir'd Experienc'd Masters; and in sundry Ways: Their Labours equal, and alike their Praise. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 36 There have died sundry wayes since the Ship first struck forty-five Men.

e. 1389 in *Sir W. Fraser Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 24 Til there thyngys al and syndry lelly and fermly to be fullyllyt and yhemmyt. 1480 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IX. 120 not, Alland sendri oure legicis and subditis. 1551 *ABR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 3 Till all and sindry personis. 1562 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) I. 95 To ceis all sindrie sectis of heresies. 1597 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 303/2 Togidher with all and sindrie the teindscheves. 1682 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 1682/1 To haue forfait..all and sundry his Lands, Heretages, Liffrents, and Rents.

absol. 1428 *Munim. de Melros* (Bann.) 519 Till all & syndry to quham þe knowledge of þir present lettris sall to cum. 1441 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 63/2 Till all and sindri that thir presentet lettrex sall here or see. 1783 *W. GORDON tr. Livy's Rom. Hist.* iv. ii. 310 Sedition never failed to procure honour and respect to all and sundries, its authors and abettors. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* iii. Join wi' Rob Roy..and revenge Donacha's death on all and sundry. 1837-42 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) I. x. 171, I cry aloud to all and sundry, in my plainest accents. 1901 *SCOTSMAN* 13 Mar. 12/2 The city must advertise for estimates from all and sundry.

† 7. That sunders or separates; dividing; discriminating. *Obs. rare.*

1564 *HARDING Answ. to Jewel's Challenge* 123 b. They must vse a discretion, and a sundry iudgement between the thinges they write agonisticke, and the thinges they vter dogmaticke. 1593 *A. CHURCH Beautie Dishonoured* (1908) 111 Thus life, and death, in unitie agreeing Dated the tenor of their sonderie strife.

Hence † **Sundryfold** a., manifold; † **Sundry**, head, diversity, variety; † **Sundrywhere** adv., in various places.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 194 Complexiounat of 'sundryfold colouris. 1557 *PIARRA Aeneid* v. M i v b. Skant yemen twayn..the same coud beare, So sondriefolde it was. 1395 *HILTON Seala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlvii,

pe "sundryhede of orders [of angels]. 1548 PATTEN *Exped.* Scot. M. v. 11. His valiance "sundry whear tried. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie Poems* (1879) 35. The fettered foule.. sundrie where his fostering food, With chirping bill he peekes.

Sundry, *adv.* Obs. exc. *Sc.* **sindry**. Forms: 1. **Northumb.** **syndryze**, **suindryze**, **swyndria**; chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* 4 **syndri**, 4-6 **syndry**, 5 **sindrie**, 6 **sindri**, (9 **sinry**, **sinnyry**,) 5-**sindry**; 3-5 **sundri**, 4 **sondry**, 6-7 **sundrie**, 4-9 **sundry**. [OE. *syndryge*, = OHG. *sunt(a)rligo* (MHG. *sunderige*, LG. *sunderig*, *sunderig*); f. *prec.*]

1. Separately, apart; severally, individually.

c. 950 *Liudolf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 34 *Seorum*, *syndryge*. *Ibid.* xiv. 19 *Singillatim*, *syndria*. c. 1205 LAY. 24577 Alle þa wepmen at heore mete seten *sundr* þi becom seoluen. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2354 In lond gersen sulen 3c *sundri* riche ben. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20202, I sal to be a-postles weind onan, And sece þam *sundri* an and an, Pat tai be her þe thrid dai. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 207 He.. till gret lordis, ilkane *syndri*, Ordanit an felde for thar herby. c. 1475 *Rauf Coitcar* 29 Be thay disseuerit *sindrie*, midmorne was past. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 123 It may doo gret ewel to Me, and put the Kyng my son and Me *sundry*. 1538 STARREY *England* (1878) 85 The fawtis wyche we schal fynde *sundri* in the partys. 1589 ALEX. HUME *Poems* (S. T. S.) 60 They .. *sundrie* through the earth were driven. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 48 These three in these three rooms did *sundry* dwell. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. i. 20 The herds, wha lived about three miles *sindry*.

† b. In detail. *Obs. rare*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26603 Scrift agh he scire and *sundri* [v. r. *sundre*] talid.

2. Of a single object (or anything so considered):

In or into pieces; to pieces; = **ASUNDER** *adv.* 4.

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* I. xl. (S. T. S.) I. 63 How þe Veanis and hidenatis war discomfyt, & mecus dictator drawin *sindri* for his demeritis. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 231 Drawin *sindry* with wild hors. 1882 JAMIESON'S *Sc. Dict.* s. v., The thing fell *sindry* in my han'. 1893 F. MACKENZIE *Cruise Sk.* II. (1894) 20 It will be an unco hard hoast that shak's ye *sindry*.

Sun-dry (*sɒndri*), *v.* Chiefly in infl. forms **sun-dried**, **sun-drying**. [Back-formation from **SUN-DRIED**.] To dry in the sun. *a. trans.*

1695 *Disc. Duties on Sugars* 4 Muscovado's, not improv'd by Straining, *Sundrying*, or the like. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale Paragunay* II. iv. In turtle shells they hoard the scanty rain, And eat its flesh, sun-dried for lack of fire. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jyrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 405 [Tobacco] is prepared for sale in different forms. Everywhere, however, a simple *sundrying* supplies the place of cooking and sweating. 1893 D. J. RAMKIN *Zambesi Basin* xiv. 244 The meat.. is cut into strips, sun-dried and smoked.

b. *intr.*

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxix. We'll all swing and *sundry* for your bungling. 1886 — *Kidnapped* III. 24, I must have the bed and bedclothes aired and put to *sundry*.

Sundry-man: see **SUNDRIES** b.

Sune, obs. f. **SHUN**, **SON**, **SOON**, **SOUND** *v.* 1.

Suneful, obs. form of **SINFUL**.

Sunegen, -eghen, -egi, obs. forms of **SIN** *v.*

† **Sunegild**. *Obs. rare*-. Also -it. [f. *sune-*

gen, **SIN** *v.* + -ild fem. suffix (see **GRUCCHILD**).] A female sinner.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* (MS. Titus) 43 As te eadi *sunegild* [MS. *Bodl.* *sunegilt*] marie Magdalene.. hireowseð hære gultes.

Sunen, obs. form of **SHUN**.

Sunenicht, -nizt, var. **SUNNIGHT** *Obs.*

Sunfall. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.* [See **FALL** *v.* 7c.] Sunset.

1600 TOWNSEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxxiii. Heaven.. but en'n now lamented the sun-fall of thy selfe. 1605 1st Pt. *Jeronimo* 85 Many a bleeding hart, which, eare *Sunne* fall, Shall payd eere trybute. 1870 R. S. HAWKER *Cornish Ball.*, *Aurora* I. Sunfall, and yet no night! 1890 CRAWFORD *Round Cal. Portugal* 33 From early dawn to sunfall.

Sun-fish, *sb.*

1. A name for various fishes, of rounded form or brilliant appearance, or that bask in the sun.

a. Any fish of the genus *Mola* (also called *Orthogoriscus* or *Cephalus*), comprising large fishes of singularly rounded and ungainly form, found in various seas. b. Any one of the various species of *Lepomis*, *Pomotis*, and related genera, small fresh-water fishes abundant in N. America. c. A name for the basking shark: see **BASKING** *pp.* a. 2. d. The OPAN, *Lampris luna* or *guttatus*. e. A local name for fishes of the genus *Selene*; = **MOON-FISH** c.

a. 1629 HUGGINS *Jyrl.* in *Hutchinson Papers* (Prince Soc.) I. 43 A large round fish sayling by the ship's side, about a yard in length and roundness [printed rounders] every way. The mariners called it a *sunne fish*; it spreadeth out the finnes like heames on every side 4 or 5. 1686 RAY *Willoughby's Hist. Piscium* 151-2. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 343 A *Sun-fish* weighing about 500 Pound Weight. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. II. 438 The Short *Sun-Fish* is a native of the European seas.: its general appearance rather represents the head of some large fish than a complete animal. *Ibid.* 439 Oblong *Sun-Fish*.. Variegated *Sun-Fish*. *Ibid.* 440 Palladian *Sun-Fish*. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 210 The ugly sun-fish now and then came floating by. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 456 The Short *Sun Fish* (*Orthogoriscus mola*) is not rare on the west coast of Ireland.

b. 1685 PENN *Pursh. Act. Pennsylv.* 9 There is the Cat-fish, or Flathead.. Perch, black and white, Smelt, Sunfish, &c. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 482 In the lakes, yellow-perch, sun-fish, salmon-trout. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 67 The Blue *Sun-fish*, *Lepomis pallidus*, is also known as the 'Blue Dream'.

c. 1746 C. SMITH *State of Waterford* xi. 271 This coast is pretty much frequented by Porpoises, *Sun-fish*, Seals, &c.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 714/2 *Squalus*.. The *maximus*, basking shark, or the sun-fish of the Irish. 1886 *Ibid.* XXI. 777/2 The Basking Shark (*Selache maxima*), sometimes erroneously called 'Sun-Fish'.. may be seen in calm weather.. motionless, with the upper part of the back raised above the surface of the water, a habit which it has in common with the true sun-fish (*Orthogoriscus*).

d. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 777/1 *Opah* (*Lampris luna*).. From its habit of coming to the surface in calm weather, showing its high dorsal fin above the water, it has also received the name of 'sun-fish'.

e. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 322 *Selene setipinnis*.. known.. in North Carolina as the 'Moonfish' or 'Sunfish'.

† 2. A kind of starfish with numerous rays: cf. *sun-starfish* s. v. **SUN** *sb.* 13 b. *Obs.*

1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. iv. 124 A Star-Fish with Twelve Rays; by some called *Sun-Fish*.

Hence **Sunfish** *v.* (*U.S. colloq.*), *intr.* to act. like a sun-fish, *spec.* of a 'bucking' horse (see *quot.*); **Sunfishery**, the occupation of fishing for sun-fish.

1848 BRABAZON *Fisheries Irel.* v. 51 The *Sun Fishery* is not confined to the *Sun Fish* bank of Clew Bay. 1888 ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Apr. 854/2 He may buck steadily in one place, or 'sunfish'.. — that is, bring first one shoulder down almost to the ground and then the other.

Sunflower. [*tr. mod. L. flōs solis*.]

† 1. The heliotrope (*Heliotropium*). *Obs. rare*-. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 13 b. Because it turneth the leaves about with the sonne, it is called Heliotropion, that is, turned with the sonne, or sonne flower.

b. Used vaguely or allusively for any flower that turns so as to follow the sun: cf. **HELIOTROPE** 1. 1653 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. xv. Ye Twins of Light, as *Sun-flowers* be enclin'd to 'th' *Sun* of Righteousness. 1794 W. BLAKE *Songs Excerpt*, *All! Sun-Flowers*: Ah, *Sunflower*! weary of time, Who countest the steps of the sun. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xl. 305 Christian life is as the turning of the sunflower to the sun.

2. Any species of the genus *Helianthus*, N.O. *Compositæ*, chiefly natives of N. America, having conspicuous yellow flower-heads with disk and ray suggesting a figure of the sun; esp. *H. annuus*, a tall-growing plant commonly cultivated for its very large showy flowers.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxlviii. 612 *Flōs Solis maior*. The greater *Sunne flower*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. 676 The flower of the *Sunne* is now no longer the Marigold of Peru, but growth in many places with vs in England. 1705 LATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* IV. c's Wks. 1711 III. 395 The *Sun-Flower*, thinking 'twas for him foul Shame To nap by Day-light, strove t'excuse the blame; It was not Sleep that made him nod, he said, but too great Weight and Largeness of his Head. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 392 The annual *Sun-flower*.. is a flower of wonderful magnificence. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 395 The family garden, where.. gigantic sunflowers lolled their broad jolly faces over the fences. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 197 *Sunflower* (*Helianthus annuus*), the seeds of which yield a valuable oil.

b. Applied (usually with defining word) to various other composite plants with radiant yellow flower-heads: see *quots.* 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Corona Solis*, Another Plant or two.. very nearly ally'd to the *Sun-Flower*.. x. *Chrysanthemum*; *Helent* folio.. Dwarf American *Sun-Flower*.. 20. *Chrysanthemum*.. *Doronic* folio.. Dwarf-Peach-colour'd American *Sun-flower*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, App. *Rudbeckia*.. a genus of plants, called.. in English the Dwarf-*Sun-flower*. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 328 *Sun-flower*, Tickseeded, *Coropsis*. *Ibid.*, *Sun-flower*, Willow-leaved, *Helenia*. 1845-50 MAS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 109 *Helianthemum autumnale* (false sun-flower). a. 1850 W. A. BROMFIELD *Flora Vectensis* (1856) 253 [*Anula*] *Helianthemum*.. Velvet Dock. Wild *Sun-flower*. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Sun-flower*, Corn marigold. *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

c. *fig.* Applied to a person of resplendent beauty. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. x. *Nenha*, the sun-flower of the island daughters.

3. Applied to various plants whose flowers open only in sunshine or in daylight. † a. The marigold: cf. *quot.* 1593 for *sun's flower* s. v. **SUN** *sb.* 13c. *Obs.* † b. The genus *Helianthemum* (N. O. *Cistaceæ*), commonly called *rock-rose* (also *sun-rose*): see **SUN** *sb.* 13 b. usually little or small *sunflower*. *Obs.* c. The pimpernel. *local.* d. The star-of-Bethlehem. *local.* 1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angliæ* F. jh, *Helianthemum Anglicum luteum* Gerarde]. Dwarf-Cistus, Little *Sun-flower*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Helianthemum*, small *Sun-flower*. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 1110/2 *Sunflower*, *Helianthus*; also.. *Calandula officinalis*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sunflower-plant*, -seed; *sunflower-leaved* adj.; *sunflower oil*, an oil obtained from the seeds of the sunflower.

1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 411 [*Euphthalmum*] *Helianthoides*. 'Sun Flower-leaved Ox Eye. 1860 *Urc's Dict. Arts*, etc. (ed. 5) III. 843 'Sunflower oil. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 156 A 'Sunflower-plant'.. has been found to exhale twenty or thirty ounces.. of water in a day. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 113 Fifteen bushels of 'Sun Flower Seed. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xii. There are garden ornaments, as high as brass warming-pans, that are fit to stare the sun itself out of countenance. Miss Sedley was not of the 'sunflower sort'.

Sunfol(e), -ful(l)e, obs. forms of **SINFUL**.

Sung (*sʊŋ*), *pp.* a. [pa. *pp.* of **SING** *v.* 1] Uttered in musical tones (*Liturg.* as distinguished from being said without note).

1526 CARTUL. S. Nicholai Aberdeen. (New Spald. Cl.) I. 154 We sall sing.. placebo and dirige one ye vigill of his decess

with ane sounge mess one ye said day. 1848 R. S. HAWKER in *Life & Lett.* (1905) ix. 137. I do not like *Sung Psalms*. 1906 ALICE WERNER *Natives Brit. Central Africa* x. 231 Most of them [i.e. stories] contain short pieces which are sung.. Steere points out that these sung parts are very common in the Swahili tales.

† **Sunga**, **sanga** (*sɒŋgə*). [*Kulū sanga*.] A bridge made of beams, used in the Himalayas.

1832 G. E. MUNDY *Pen & Pencil Sk. Ind.* I. iv. 241 Across a deep ravine.. his Lordship erected a neat *Sangah*, or mountain-bridge, of pines. *Ibid.* v. 283 We crossed [the river] by a *sangah* loosely formed of pines. 1871 HANCOCK *Himalayan Distr. Kooloo* etc. iii. 67 A *sungka* bridge is formed as follows:—On either side the river piers of rubble masonry, laced with cross-beams of timber, are built up [etc.].

† **Sungar**, **sangar** (*sɒŋgə*), *sb.* Also **sanga**, **sung(h)a**. [*Pashto* *sangar* = *Panjābi saṅghar*.] A breastwork of stone. Also *attrib.*

1841 in Sir T. Seaton *Cadet to Colonel* (1866) I. viii. 215 [Havelock, who was turning one of the spurs of the hill, called out] 'Here's the *sunga*; come on, it's nothing.' 1857 BELLEVILLE *Mission Afghanistan* II. i. (1862) 127 They had thrown up barricades and breastworks of wood and stone ('murcha' and 'sanga' respectively). 1879 C. R. LOW *Afghan War* III. 210 A stone breast-work, or *sungah*.. obstructed the flankers. 1893 KIPPLING *Barrack-R. Ball.*, *Ball. King's Mercy* 51 When the red-coats crawl to the *sungar* wall. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 21 Fire was opened on us from numerous *sangas* opposite. 1897 L. O. ROBERTS *41 Yrs. in India* xxv. II. 15 The summit [of the hill] was strengthened by *sangars*.

Hence **Sungar**, **sangar** *v. trans.*, to fortify with a *sungar*.

1901 'LINESMAN' in *Blackw. Mag.* June 758/1 The night was spent in 'sangaring' the position. 1905 E. CANDLER *Unveiling of Ithaca* viii. 147 At other times they [i.e. the Tibetans] will forsake a strongly sangared position at the first shot.

† **Sungates**, *adv.* *Sc.* *Obs.* In 6 *sonegatis*.

[f. **SUN** *sb.* + *gates*, *gen.* of **GATE** *sb.* 2 (cf. 9 b). Cf. OE. *sunungates*.] = **SUNWAYS**.

1597 *Trials Witchcraft in Spalding Misc.* (1841) I. 96 It wilbe ane deir yeir; the bled of the corne growis wither-sones; and quhan it growis *sonegatis* about it, wilbe ane gude chaip yeir.

Sunge, obs. form of **SIN** *v.*

Sun-gleam. [*GLEAM* *sb.* 1.] † a. *Sunlight*.

Obs. b. A gleam of sunshine.

a. 1240 *Sauvies Warde* in O. E. Hom. I. 259 A3ein þe brihtnesse ant to liht of his leor þe *sunne-gleam* is dose.

1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* III. 232 One faint April sun-gleam, 1836 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 447 The bright sun-gleams and lengthening shadows of a most brilliant autumn. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/1 A foreground of whitish.. clay reflects a strong sunbeam falling there.

Sun-god. [*Cf.* MHG. *sunnegot*, G. *sonnengott*.] The sun regarded or personified as a god; a god identified or specially associated with the sun.

1592 *Soliman & Pers.* I. iii. 86 There happened a sore drought.. that the iciee grasse Was seared with the *Sunne Gods Element*. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Myth. Gr. & It.* I. v. 57 The ambitious youth instantly demanded permission to guide the solar chariot for one day, to prove himself thereby the undoubted progeny of the *Sun-god*. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 749/2 *Hermes* is the sun-god as hidden during the night away among the souls of the dead.

So **Sun-goddess**.

1861 B. G. SMITH *Ten Weeks in Japan* iv. 46 The great 'Sun-goddess'.. seems to be the principal object of divine adoration to the multitude.

Sungylle, obs. form of **SWINGLE**.

Sunie, obs. *Sc.* form of **SUNNY** *a.*

Sunk (*sʊŋk*), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6-9 **sonk**. [*Origin unknown*.]

1. A seat of turf.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* III. iv. 30 *Syne* efter, endlang the see costs bay, Wp *sonkis* [we] set, and desis did array. *Ibid.* v. vii. 44 Tho gan the grave Acast with wordis chieff Entelles, sat on the greyn *sonk* hym besyde. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 221 Gang in an' seat you o' the sunks a' round. 17.. Lizie Lindsay xxix. in *Child Ballads* IV. 262/2 She sawna a seat to sit down on, But only some sunks o' green feall.

2. A straw pad used as a cushion or saddle. (*Usually pl.*) Cf. **SON** *sb.* 1 2.

1787 GROSSE *Provenc. Gloss.* (1790) *Sunk*, a canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw. North. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 7 Wheyle some wi' pillow seats an' sonks To gear their taigs are fussin. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i. A hair tether, or halter, and a *sunk*, or cushion of straw, instead of bridle and saddle. a. 1860 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* ix. (1881) 90 Now, John.. lay the sunks on your yellow mare.

3. A bank or dyke. Also *attrib.*, as *sunk-dyke*.

1842 A. LAING in *Whistle-binkie Ser.* IV. 72 Wi' tough divot sunks haudin' up the mud wa's. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Sunk-dyke*, a dyke built of stone or sods on the one side, and filled with earth on the other. 1875 ALEX. SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeen* II. 925 The larger farms are enclosed.. with earthen sunks and hedgerows.

† **Sunk**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 8 **sonk**. [*Origin unknown*.] *intr.* To be sullen; to sulk. Hence **Sunkan** *pp.* a., sulking, sullen.

1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 127 [He] ask'd his sunkan gloomy Spouse, What Supper had she in the House. 1737 — To *Duncan Forbes* 64 For which they'll now have nae relief, But *sonk* at hame, and cleck mischieff. 1768 PICKEN *Poems* *Gloss.*, *Sunkan*, sullen, sour, ill-natured.

Sunk (*sʊŋk*), *pp.* a. [*pa. pp.* of **SINK** *v.*] In present usage this form of the *pp.* in *adj.* use tends to be restricted to senses implying deliberate human agency; e. g., *sunk fence*; contrast *sunken cheeks*, *sunken rocks*. (*Cf.* *shrunken* and *shrunk*.)

1. = **SUNKEN** 2. Now rare.

1398 TREVISA Barth. *De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) evjb, Soo the viter parties ben vneyn with holownes sonke and had pater areryd. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Sc. Sonnding 4 This is it, That our sunke eyes have wak't for. 1611 CORGH. s. v. *Elevatoire*, The broken, and sunk-in parts of the scull. *Ibid.* s. v. *Have*, Hollow, sad, or sunke-in eyes. 1681 DAVEN. *Abs. & Achit*, 646 Sunke were his Eyes, his Voice was harsh and loud. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 131. He went about as a ghost, with the visage of death upon him. Such a sunk, spiritless countenance he had. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, Her temples were sunk, her forehead was tense. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii, His strong features, sunk cheeks, and hollow eyes. 1833 J. DAVISON *Embalming* 14 Many of their Mummies... are of a dark tanned colour, the features distinct, the belly sunk. 1891 HARVEY *Tess* xxxvi, The sunk corners of her mouth.

Comb. a 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) l. 9 The yellow tooth'd, sunke-eyed, gowtie shankt vsurer. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iv. iii, We'll show these shallow fools sunk-eyed despair.

2. Lowered in character, intensity, value, etc. Now rare or Obs. a. Depraved, degenerate.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 97 A thing that sunk flesh and blood are too incredulous of. 1681 — in *Glanvill's Sadducismus Postscr.* 38 The vilest reproach against the God of Israel... that, the dulness of any sunk Soul can stumble upon. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 132 She is punished... as the most sunk of sinners.

b. Degraded or reduced in status or value.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 274 Who raised again their sunk ancient Family... by their valour only. 1737 SWIFT *Fraser'st.* *Plea of Merit* Wks. 1841 II. 241/2 A sunk, discarded party. 1893 *Daily News* 10 May 5/2 The Bank of New Zealand, some time ago, cut adrift its sunk investments.

c. Of the spirits: Depressed, low.

1719 DE FOE *Crucifix* II. (Globe) 471, I was exceedingly sunk in my spirits. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, I saw his daughter's form once more before me in flesh and blood, though with diminished beauty and sunk spirits.

3. = SUNKEN I.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 40 Arresting by their initial softness the various sunk woods and such other vegetable or animal substances. 1806 *Gazetteer* Scot. (ed. 2) 20 It has a sandy shore, with sunk rocks. 1828 J. MACDONALD in *Tweedie Life* ii. (1849) 93 Here is the sunk rock of legalism. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. § i. 56 Nomenclature of the leaf... Sunk—submerged or immersed, entirely under water. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. v. vi, So has History written... of the sunk *Vengeur*. 1898 NEWBOLT *Isl. Race* 14 The sunk torpedoes lying in treacherous rank.

b. spec. applied to submerged tracts of land.

1830 *Act 11 Geo. IV & 1 Will. IV.* c. 99 § 20 A certain Estate called Sunk Island, situate in the River Humber. 1849 LVELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 236 The 'sunk country'... extends along the course of the White Water and its tributaries. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Sunk Land, shallows and swamps. 1915 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 770 Wide areas... collapsed into sunklands and inland seas.

4. a. Placed on a lower level than that of the surroundings.

1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* l. iv. 30 Capitaine John Bostocke... espied the Morians of some of the sunke ambush in the Glin.

b. In modern technical use, applied to a surface or area lowered, or to an object let in, so as to lie below the general surface, or to work of which depression of level is a principal feature; as *sunk carving, cistern, panel*, etc.

Sunk cell, a cavity in a microscopic slide, to receive the object examined. *Sunk coat*, a groove in the face of a timber, into which a coat or tenon is fitted to form a joint (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). *Sunk fence*, = HA-HA sb. 2. *Sunk-head*, (Typogr.) the blank space at the head of a chapter (Knight). *Sunk key*, a pin or cotter fitting into a groove on the shaft in which it is used. *Sunk shelf*, a shelf with a groove to prevent plates or dishes slipping off when stood on their edges (Gwilt *Archit. Gloss.* 1842). *Sunk storey*, a storey below ground level, a basement. *Sunk work* (Masonry): see quot.

1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret Carving* 143 It may be called 'Sunk Carving'; for, contrary to the usual method, the carving is sunk, whilst the ground is left at its original level. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 163 The object may be placed... in a watch-glass, or a 'sunk cell'. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc. 1203 The earthen floor is excavated to form the molasses reservoir... The bottom holes... allow the molasses to drain slowly downwards into the 'sunk cistern'. 1762-71 H. WATFOL *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 288 The contiguous ground of the park without the 'sunk fence' was to be harmonized with the lawn within. 1803 [see HA-HA sb. 2]. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* iii. 119 You may see the cottage from the sunk fence over yonder. 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* vi. 65 A row of small 'sunk pannels' upon the space between the dripstone and window head. a 1835 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* (1848) 127 The interior is... ornamented with 'sunk panelling'. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 254 With a 'sunk seconds' the hour hand may be closer to the dial than it otherwise could. 1791 BANTHAM *Panopt.* l. 89 Staircases... from the 'sunk storey' below the Cells to the upper story of the Cells. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett. to J. Forster* Aug., The sunk-story of this respectable, æsthetic house. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1104 The door... to have a 'sunk thumb sneck'. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 316 'Sunk-work' is that which has been partly chiselled away, as the tops of window-cills, &c.

5. Of the sun: = SUNKEN 3 b. rare.

1908 RIDER HAGGARD *Ghost Kings* xvii. 239 The light from the sunk sun.

Sunkn (sɒŋkən), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of SINK v. See note on prec.]

1. That has sunk in water; submerged in, or situated beneath the surface of, water or other liquid.

1375 BARBOUR *Brune* iii. 417 Iamys of Dowglas... Fand a lillit sunkyn bate. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* l. 165 As rich... As is the Owse and bottom of the Sea With sunken Wrack, and sun-lesse Treasures. 1743 BULKLEY & CUM-

MINN *Voy. S. Seas* 118 The Tide running rampant, and in a great Swell, every where surrounded with sunken Rocks. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. xv. 264 The Bell Rock is a sunken reef, consisting of red sandstone. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* V. (Contents), Sunken vessels, new mode of raising. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. 357 In the coral-producing oceans such sunken islands are now marked... by rings of coral or atolls standing over them.

2. Of the eyes, cheeks, etc.: Abnormally depressed or hollow; fallen in.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 393 A leane cheek... a blew eie and sunken. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxx, Her eyes were sunken, and had lost much of their bold and roguish lustre. 1844 MRS. BAOWNING *Cry Childr.* iii, They look up with their pale and sunken faces. c 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. i. 38 When he forgets the grey hair and the sunken cheek. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 2/3 A horse... with sunken-in flanks and a bony, bent head.

3. That has sunk below the usual or general level; subsided.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 418 The Arch of Constantine... stands on a sunken area, enclosed by a wall. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Its floors were sunken and uneven. 1857 — *Dorrit* II. x, He... ascended the unevenly sunken steps and knocked.

b. Of the sun: Gone down below the horizon.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxiv, The long train of light that follows the sunken sun. 1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* iii, In the golden lightning Of the sunken sun.

c. Drooping.

1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xxxviii, With crossed ankles and sunken head, he sat as though all his life had passed out of him.

d. fig. Depressed, reduced.

1854 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 180 So gathered the hoarse Northern swarms to descend upon sunken Italy.

4. In technical use: = SUNK ppl. a. 4 b.

Sunken battery (Milit.): a battery in which the platform is sunk below the level of the ground.

1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* V. 421 The enclosures are of various kinds: stone dikes, earthen dikes, ditches, hedges, and half-dikes or sunken-fences. 1831-3 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 613/1 The Ancients employed a sunken die. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 340 The rocky nature of the soil... rendered it necessary to carry up earth for the formation of an elevated, instead of a sunken battery. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Feb. 187/3 Unless the window be on the sunken story. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 213/2 The sunken garden is a delightful sight. 1892 G. PHILLIPS *Text Bk. Fortif.*, etc. (ed. 5) § 569 A sunken caponier tambour.

Sunket (sɒŋkət), sb. and adv. Sc. and north. dial. Also 7-9 *sunkat*, 8 *sunkot*, 9 *sunket*, *sunkit*. [prob. derived from the strongly asperated Sc. form of SOMEWHAT represented e.g. by the spelling *sumquhat*. With sense 2 cf. the etymological meaning of KICKSHAW = F. *quelque chose* something.]

A. sb. (chiefly pl.)

1. Something, esp. something to eat.

1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* iii, Lay sunkets (v.r. sunkots) up for a sair leg. a 1722 PENNECUK *Merry Wives of Musselburgh* xlix, I came unco' bravely hame, When I gat sunkets in my wame. 1810 *Gaz. Minst. of N.*, *Panic* xxi. (E.D.D.) 'Twas mete that sunkets they devised This pestment to destroy.

2. A dainty, tit-bit. Also fig.

1788 in *Standard* (1868) 21 Dec., It is resolved to meet at three o'clock to eat sunkets and drink to the glorious Revolution. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, There's thirty hearts there that wad hae wanted bread ere ye had wanted sunkets. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, When they... harle us to the Correction-house... and pette us up wi' bread and water, and siclike sunkets. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Sunkets*... dainty bits; nice feeding. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* I. xxiv. 92 Fancy an army landing in England, and holding out such sunkets to tempt submission.

† B. adv. To some extent, somewhat. Obs.

1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 2, I's sunket beuk-learn'd. 1790 JAS. FISHER *Poems* 73 An hour, I trow, an' sunket mair.

Sunkie. Sc. [f. SUNK sb. + -IE.] A little seat.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, Mony a day hae I wrought my stocking, and sat on my sunkie under that saugh.

Sunkland: see SUNK ppl. a. 3 b.

Sunless (sɒnles), a. [f. SUN sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of the sun or of the sun's rays; not illumined by the sun; dark or dull through absence of sunlight.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* 1.6 Vnlesse thou wilt cut or plash away with bill The shade boughs of sunlesse soile. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* iii. 267 Three starless Nights the doubtful Navy strays Without Distinction, and three Sunless Days. 1788 COWPER *Lett. to W. Bagot* 19 Mar., Sunless skies and freezing blasts. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xv, The sunless waves appeared murmuring for their victim. 1841 MACAULAY *Armada* 42 The rugged miners poured to war from Mendip's sunless caves. 1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* lxvii, A sunless and half-hearted summer. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* vi. (1892) 86 Sunless rose the morning.

fig. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 37 Ofttimes we sorrowed from a sunless soul. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 357, I lived for years a stunted sunless life.

b. none-use. Existing without the sun.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vi. ix, The Sunne lesse starres, these lights the Sunne disdain. Hence **Sunlessness**, the condition of being sunless; absence of the sun.

1856 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 20 Dec. 390/1 Their blood scurvy-filled by the four months' sunlessness. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 137 Another twelve hours of sunlessness.

Sunlet (sɒnlet), [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little sun. Also *transf.* (see quot. 1880).

1840 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* (1861) ix. 257 One solitary star shining... for dark clouds hid its sister sunlets. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* iv. viii, She wore an open caul upon her head, sprinkled with beads of coral, and strung with coin-pieces called sunlets. 1904 *19th Cent.* Feb. 237 Myriads of little stars, or so-called sunlets.

Sunlight (sɒnlaɪt), sb. [f. SUN sb. + LIGHT sb.; cf. WFRIS. *sinnelicht*, MDu. *sonnelicht*, (Du. *zonlicht*), OHG. *sunnalicht* and *sunnan licht* (MHG. *sunnenlicht*, G. *sonnenlicht*).]

1. The light of the sun.

c 1205 LAY. 17863 Wel neh al swa brihte swa be sunne-lihte. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 18819 (Fairf.) Angels ar brister þen sunne-light. 1390 GOWAR *Conf.* II. 220 His wif... Lay with the king the longe nyht, Til that it was his Sonne lyht. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xii. 12, I wyldo this in the sighte of all Israel, and by Sonne lighte. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1087 Woods impenetrable To Start or Sun-light. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iii. iv, His broad clear brow in sunlight glow'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38 When we pass from open sunlight to a moderately illuminated room. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 290 To carbon... belongs the distinction of being the main source whence sunlight is dispensed.

b. fig.: cf. SUNSHINE 2.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decales* (1592) 53a Christ is... the verie sunne light of the preaching of the Gospell. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Komola* Introduct., The faces of the little children, making another sunlight amid the shadows of age. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 421 In such a sunlight of prosperity. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* lxvi, The sleek priest... continued to live in the sunlight of Court favour.

2. (Properly with hyphen.) = SUN-BURNER.

1862-7 J. WYLD's *Circ. Sci.* I. 34/1 The introduction of 'sunlights', aids in promoting ventilation. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 192 Sunlights may be... used in somewhat low and ceiled buildings.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1863 BOVO *Graver This. Country Parson* 192 Who will vivify into sunlight clearness every sound and true belief. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 339 Living air, and sunlight-gold.

Sunlight, a. poet. rare. [f. SUN sb. + LIGHT a. 2 or SUNLIGHT sb. after *starlight* adj.] = SUNLIT.

1818 SHELLEY *Engagean Hills* 8a Their [sc. rocks'] plumes... gleam above the sunlight woods. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow. Repairer of Reput.* II. (1909) 28 The craft which churned the sunlight waters.

Sun-lighted, sunlighted, ppl. a. [f. SUN sb. + LIGHTED ppl. a., after *sunlight*.] = SUNLIT.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. iii. § 18 Melting... into the haziness of the sun-lighted atmosphere. 1861 DICKENS *Lett. to Mrs. Watson* 8 July, [The photograph] made me laugh... until I shook again, in open sunlighted Piccadilly. 1890 SIR R. BALL *Star-Land* 74 The earth-lighted side of the moon cannot be compared in brilliancy with the sun-lighted side.

Sunlike (sɒnlaɪk), a. and adv. [f. SUN sb. + -LIKE.]

A. adj. Like or resembling the sun, or that of the sun; esp. very bright or resplendent.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. li. 79 No extraordinary Gaze, Such as is bent on Sunne-like Maieitie. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 273 His shield cast a Sun-like radiance. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iii. liii, Double Sunlike motion. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* I. 27 These Sun-like Bodies in the Centers of the several Vortices. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lxiv, And she saw princes conched under the glow Of sunlike gems. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 260 If the light of an electric lamp be caused to form a clear sunlike disk upon a white screen. 1873 PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* 156 That these giant planets are still in the active and sunlike state necessary... for the expulsion of comets.

B. adv. Like or in the manner of the sun.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. 32 That eternal honour which should live Unlike, above the reek of mortal fame. 1823-5 WILLIS *From the Apennines* 15 Sun-like thou hast power to give Life to the earth.

Sunlit (sɒnlit), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + LIT ppl. a.] Lighted or illumined by the sun.

1822 SHELLEY *Triumph of Life* 80 Like the young moon — When on the sunlit limits of the night Her white shell trembles amid crimson air. 1840 WILKINSON *Sp. Mirrors* (1874) 84 Under the sunlit canopy of heaven. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xxxvi, Like the shadow of clouds upon a sunlit meadow.

Sunly (sɒnli), a. rare. [f. as prec. + -LY.]

† a. = HELIALICAL I. Obs. b. Pertaining or relating to the sun, solar.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 274 When Venus doth shyne at euenynge after soone settinge, she doth rise, as som tearme it, with a sonnelly rysynge. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* II. xi. 156 His sunly symbols.

|| **Sunn** (sɒn). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 *son*, 8-9 *aun*, 9 *san*. [a. Urdu, Hindi *san* (Skr. *śāṇ* hempen).] A branching leguminous shrub, *Crotalaria juncea*, with long narrow leaves and bright yellow flowers, widely cultivated in Southern Asia for its fibre; also, the fibre of this plant used for rope, cordage, sacking, etc.

1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 99 Of the Culture and Uses of the Son or Sun-plant of Hindostan. 1800 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 36/1 The new species of hemp called sun, the produce of Bengal... has turned out nearly equal to our own rope. 1813 W. MILNER *Oriental Comm.* (1825) 289 At Comerally there are two species of sunn; the best is called phool, the other boggy. 1851 FORBES *Veg. World in Art* *Jnrl.* *Ilust.* Cal. II. p. v. 1/2 The Bengal hemp or sun. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/4 All binding twine manufactured... from New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fibre, sisal grass, or sunn.

b. *transf.* Applied to *Hibiscus cannabinus*, which yields brown or Indian hemp.

1846 LINOLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 369 We know *Hibiscus cannabinus*, or Sun, is [cultivated] in India, as a substitute for hemp.

c. *attrib.*, as *sunni-hemp*, *plant*, *waste*.

1774 [see above]. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 878 *Hibiscus cannabinus* is the source whence sun-hemp is procured in India. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) § 3139 *Crotalaria juncea*, the sun hemp. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 186 For Paper-making, the only Indian fibres that seemed hopeful were lamboos, plantain, jute, and sunn waste.

|| **Sunna** (sv'nä). Also (7 **Sunnet**), 8 **Sonna**, 9 **Sonnah**, **Sunnah**, -eh, **Sonna**. [a. Arab. *سنة* *sunna* (sunna) form, way, course, rule.] The body of traditional sayings and customs attributed to Mohammed and supplementing the Koran. (Cf. **SUNNI**, **SUNNITE**.)

[1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* t. 48 The difference which they put betwixt that time which God commanded, and the two times of Mahomet, is that they call the first *Fars*, and those of Mahomet, *Sunnet*.] 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sonna*, a Book of Mahometan Traditions, wherein all the Orthodox Mussulmans are required to believe. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 300/1 *Sunnah*. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 214/1 The *Sunna* not only comprises religious doctrines and practice, but also civil and criminal laws, and the usages of common life: the way to eat and to drink, and to dress, and the like. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 553/1 Just as the Torah grew out of the decisions of Moses, so did the *Sunna* out of those of Mohammed.

† **Sunnage**. *Obs.* rare. [f. **SUN** sb. + *-AGE*, after *F. solage*.]

1611 CORRA, *Solage*, *Sunnage*, or *Sunninesse*.

Sunnar, *obs.* form of *sooner*: see **SOON**.

Sunne, *obs.* form of **SIN**, **SON**, **SUN**.

Sunned (sund, poet. sv'néd), *ppl. a.* [f. **SUN** v. + *-ED*.] Exposed to, or subjected to the action of, the sun; warmed or dried in the sun; illumined by the sun, sunlit.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 77 The pensive boy... Arose, and homeward droue his sonned sheepe. 1605 DRAKE *Poems Lyr. & Pastoral* Eglog vi. 118 Thou that... To drink at Aun driest thy sunned sheepe. 1850 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady in Germ* No. 1. 2 The sunned bosom of a humming-bird. 1891 HARVEY *Tes* xvii. Having been lying down in her clothes she was warm as a sunned cat. 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 283/1 The sunned but unwarmed sky.

Sunner (s), *obs.* forms of *sooner*: see **SOON**.

Sunne rest: see *sun-rest* (**SUN** sb. 13), **SUNRISE**.

|| **Sunni** (sv'ni). Also 7-9 **Sunnee** (7 **Sonni**, 8 **Sooni**, -ey), 9 **Sonnee**, (**Soonee**, **Soonnee**, **Suni**). [a. Arab. *سني* *sunni* lawful, f. **SUNNA**.]

collect. The orthodox Mohammedans, who accept the *Sunna* as of equal authority with the Koran. Also *sing.* an orthodox Mohammedan, a *Sunnite*.

1646 [see **SHIAH** i.]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 133 The *Turkes*, call themselves *Sunni*, and *Mussulmen*, which is truly faithful. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. iv. ii. 106 The sect of *Sunni* comprehends the *Turks*, the *Tartars*, the subjects of the *Moghols*, with some other nations of less note. *Ibid.* v. ii. 134. I am a *Sunni*, as my ancestors were. 1800 *Asiat. Ann.* Reg. p. xxiii. Two Sects, the one of whom assumed the Title of *Sunni* (or Orthodox), and who branded the opposite Party with the opprobrious Epithet of *Shiah* (or Heterodox). 1836 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Lit.*, etc. III. 769/2 The Mohammedans [in *Sinde*] are all *Sonnees*, and most of them of the sect of *Hanefee*. 1913 *19th Cent.* May 1157 Both *Shiaks* and *Sunnis* have been known to lend at usury.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1827 BUCKINGHAM *Trav. Mesopot.* II. 487 The inhabitants [sc. a *Dervish*] described as mostly Mohammedans, and of the *Sonnee* sect. 1833 A. CRICHTON *Hist. Arabia* I. vii. 334 Pillars of the *Sonnee* faith. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* xiii. iii. 11. 651 The *Sunni* religion.

† **Sunniht**. *Obs.* rare. Forms: 1 **sunnan-niht**, 3 **sunneniht**, -niht, **sonenyht**. (See also *sun's night* s. v. **SUN** sb. 13 c.) [OE. *sunnaniht*: see **SUN** sb. and **NIGHT** sb. Cf. OE. *sunnandæfen* = LG. *sonabend*, OHG. *sunnin aband* (MHG. *sunnen*, *sun(r)abend*, G. *sonnabend*.)] The night before *Sunday*, *Saturday* night.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 216 His lic læz on byrgene ða sæter-niht and sunnan-niht... And Crist aras of deaðe on ðone easterlican sunnan-dæg. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 23 3if 3e doð þvs euerliche niht, bute a sunneniht. c. 1250 *Doomsday* 10 in O. E. *Misc.* 162 þat fur schal kumen in þis world On one sunne-niht [v. r. *sonne-nyhte*].

Sunnily (sv'nili), *adv.* [f. **SUNNY** a. + *-LY*.] In a sunny manner; chiefly fig. brightly, cheerfully.

1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 105/1 Faces... beamed sunnily with the light of hope. 1886 Dowden *Skelley* II. ii. 45 The time from September 20 to September 24 went sunnily by.

Sunniness (sv'niness). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.]

1. The state of being illumined by the sun, or full of sunshine.

1611 [see **SUNNAGE**]. 1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 146 In the sweet valley of Chitway, enjoying all the sunniness and leafiness that still lingers around us. 1860 F. GALTON in *Vac. Tour.* 430 The relative sunniness of different places on the calculated path of total eclipse.

2. **Sunburn**, *tan*. *Obs.* rare.

3. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxvi. (1754) 254 His face is overspread with a manly sunniness (I want a word) that shews he has been in warmer climates than England.

3. *fig.* Brightness of aspect, feeling, manner, etc. 1837 BEEDORS *Let. in Poems* (1851) p. ciii. The chapters in

hand requiring a light-hearted sunniness of style. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. 65 He did not greet her with that mantling sunniness of aspect which was natural to him when they met. 1880 'VERNON LEE' *Italy* iii. i. 68 A certain sincerity and sunniness of nature.

Sunning (sv'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **SUN** sb. and v. + *-ING*.]

1. Exposure to the sun; basking in the sun.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 b. They change the natural colour of their heare with crafty colour and sonnyng [L. *insolatione*]. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 42 There are some who affirm, that Cinnamon... acquires its strength by fifteen Days Sunning. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 278 Our wo-begone widows are frequently... scarce permitted to give their mourning weeds the benefit of a second day's sunning before they are entangled in another matrimonial web. 1889 Anthony's *Photogr. Bull.* II. 53 Where it is necessary to degrade the whites of hard prints, that is easily done by sunning. 1894 WALSH *Coffee* (Philad.) 96 Three days' thorough sunning usually suffices to render the coffee quite dry and brittle.

attrib. 1847 STODART *Angler's Comp.* 308 Pike... when on the bank, or in sunning house.

b. In phr. a *sunning* (see A *prep.* 12, 13), esp. in to set (lay) a *sunning*, to expose to the sun, to sun; also to sit, hang a *sunning*.

1510 STAMBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W. de W.) C v j b, *Apricor*, to sylt a sonnyng or to sonne. c. 1518 *Kalendar* of Sheph. A v. For & clerkes shewe them bokes of cunnyngye. They bydde them lay them vp a sonnyngye. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 40 Sette these waters a sonnyngye. 1600 NASH *Summer's Last Will* 198 Old wies a sunning sit. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 42 They hung a Sunning all day. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 67 They gather the cinnamon... then lay it a fortnight a sunning. 1664 *Comenius' Janua Ling.* 500 Linnen... is laid a sunning to whiten. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* v. i. When they are set a Sunning upon the Capitol. 1885 JEWETT *Marsh Isl.* xi. The pies were baked, and the pots and pans still a-sunning.

† 2. Shining like the sun, radiance. *Obs.* rare.

c. 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXXXIX. vi. On pathes enlighth by thy faces sunning.

3. *Fishing*. A method of catching salmon by spearing them when dazzled or alarmed by the reflection of sunlight from some bright object.

1843 SCARPE *Salmon Fishing* x. 209 Sunning... is a mode of taking salmon with a spear by sun light. 1895 *Fall Mall Gas.* 26 July 9/2 In Norway we have seen the sunning carried on by means of a painted board illuminated by a large lens.

So **Sunning** *ppl. a.*, basking in the sun.

1902 *Academy* Mar. 225 Where the sunning partridge drums.

† **Sunnish**, a. *Obs.* [f. **SUN** sb. + *-ISH*.] Resembling the sun in colour and brilliancy: applied poet. to bright golden hair, etc. Also *adverb*.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 736 Hire ownded heer that sonnyshe was of hewe. 14100 LVGG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 12 Lyke topasion of colour sonnyshe bright. 1412-20 — *Chron. Troy* i. 1977 His sonnyshe here, crisped liche gold wyre. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 126 This woman was alle aboute cloydis in sonnyshe clothing.

|| **Sunnite** (sv'niit). Also 8-9 **Sonnite**. [f. **SUNNA** or **SUNNI** + *-ITE*.] A Mohammedan who accepts the orthodox tradition (*Sunna*) as well as the Koran. (Cf. **SHIITE**.) Also *attrib.*

1718 [see **TRADITION** sb. 6 c.]. 1734 G. SALE tr. *Koran*, *Prelim. Disc.* iii. (1877) 52 It is the belief of the *Sonnites* or orthodox that the Koran is uncreated and eternal. 1759. 1847 [see **TRADITIONIST** 1 b.]. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 650/2 note. Generally speaking the *Sunnites* are the more hater party.

|| **Sunnud** (sv'nud). *Anglo-Indian*. Also *sanad*.

[Urdū = Arab. *سند* *sanad* signature, deed, diploma, seal of magistrate, etc.] A deed of grant; a charter, patent, or warrant.

1759 in J. Long *Sel. Unpub. Rec. Govt.* (Fort William) (1869) 184 That your Petitioners... were permitted by Sunnud from the President and Council to collect daily alms. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* i. 189/2 For all charges... the lands... shall be assigned, and sunnuds for that purpose shall be written and granted. 1803 EDMONSTONE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 317 Shumshere Bahādūr... has arrived in the province, and assumed the authority over it, under a sunnud from Amrut Rao. 1844 tr. M. T. *Amir's Mem. Babyl. Princ.* II. 208 The sanad, or certificate of her nobility ran... as follows. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 723/1 The nabab [of Cambay], who is one of the 153 feudatory princes of British India by *Sunnud* or patent. 1896 YOUNGSON *40 Yrs. of Punjab Mission* vi. 58 This proclamation will be as a *Sanad* for you.

Sunny (sv'ni), *sb.* U.S. colloq. [Dim. formation on *sunfish* or *sun-perch*.] = **SUN-FISH** 1 b.

1835 AUBOUBON *Ornith. Biog.* III. 48 To the willow-twig fastened to his waist, a hundred 'sunnies' are already attached. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 64 A score of lean, sun-dried perches and *Sunnies*.

Sunny (sv'ni), a. Also 4 **sunni**, 6 **sonnye**, **sunnye**, 6-7 **sunnie**, **son(n)y**, 7 **sonie**, *Sc.* **sun-zie**, **sunie**, 8 *Sc.* **sinny**. [f. **SUN** sb. + *-Y*. Cf. W.F.R.S. *sinnich*, LG. *sunnig*, Du. *zonig*, G. *sonnig* (dial. *sunnig*, *sonnig*).]

1. Characterized by or full of sunshine; in or during which the sun shines: esp. of a day, weather, or the like.

a. 3300 *Cursor M.* 23341 On sunni dai To se fixs in a water plai. 1508 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 174 Was there neuer sonnye day so cleere. 1592 *Solinian & Pers.* i. ii. 43 Far more welcome... Then sunny daies to naked Saueages. c. 1788 BURNS *Fair Eliza* iii. The bee upon the blossom, In the pride of sunny noon. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. v. The fresh yet sunny air stole in. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* i. (1874) 12 The inhabitants of sunnier climates. 1868 DICKENS *Let. to Miss Dickens* 16 Mar. We have had two brilliant sunny days.

2. Exposed to, illumined or warmed by, the rays of the sun; on which the sun shines.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* xiii. (1898) II. 278 Neither roote of tree, height of rocke, nor sonnye syde of any greene hill. 1587 MASCALL *Cattle* (1596) 58 Cattell... delight to be in sunnie places in winter... and in summer to be in thicke shade woods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 28 Where the Muses haunt Clear Spring, or shade Grove, or Sunnie Hill. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pears*, Ambrosia, a handsome good siz'd Pear... of a smooth, greenish yellow Skin, red of the Sunny Side. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *H. Walpole* (1897) 275 An entertainment worthy of a Roman epicure, an entertainment consisting of nothing but delicacies, the brains of singing-birds, the roe of mullets, the sunny halves of peaches. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. x. 158 Those placid streams and sunny lakes stocked with all kinds of fish. 1880 'OUTOA' *Moths* I. 58 This little gay room was certainly brighter and sunnier.

† b. *Sunny half*, *quarter*: that side of a piece of land which faces the south (opposed to *shadow half*). Cf. *sun half* (**SUN** sb. 13). *Sunny-east*: south-east. Also † *sunny chamber*, a summer-house. *Sc. Obs.*

1574 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1587-8. 496/1 Dimidietatem solarem *lie sonnie half* de Mylntoun de Conen. 1585 *Ibid.* 695/2 Sa mekill of our foirsaid sonny half landis haldin be ws as said is, as lyis outwith the proper desigint boundis herefter following. 1600 *Ibid.* 337/1 Octo bovatas terrarum... vocatas the *Sunny-quarter*. 1610 *Ibid.* 102/2 *Lie sonny quarter* landis of Tyrie. 1633 *Ibid.* 725/2 *Lie sonie-east-half* de Dumbertnit. 1641 *Ibid.* 368/2 Cum claustris et *lie sunnie-chalmer* cum hortis ejusdem.

3. Pertaining to the sun; solar. *rare* (exc. as in b.). 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 465 The Cocke... is a terror to the Lion... because they are both partakers of the Sunnes qualities... and... there is a more eminent and predominant sunny propriety in the Cocke, then in the Lion.

b. Of light: Of or proceeding from the sun.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 81 All as the Sunnye beame so bright. 1590 — *F. Q.* ii. v. 37 There he him found... In secret shadow from the sunny ray. 1593 BRETTON *Daff. & Prim.* Wks. (Grossart) I. 19/1 There was no speach of sonny beame, Nor of the golden silke. 1725 *Pope's Odyssey* x. 186 A tall stay... lay, Stretch'd forth, and pointing in the sunny ray. 1880 'OUTOA' *Moths* I. 74 The sunny daylight seeming to go round her in an amber mist.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. v.* Wks. 1856 I. 61 Your brightest beames Of sunny favour. 1657 F. COCKIN *Dis. Blossoms* 47 You bath your souls in this her sunny-shine. 1819 KEATS *Lines to Fanny* 44 O, for some sunny spell To dissipate the shadows of this hell!

4. Resembling the sun in colour or brightness; appearing as if illumined by the sun; (of the hair) bright yellow or golden.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 169 Her sunny locks Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Vain Love* 8 A rich, and sunny Diamond. 1742 COLLINS *Odes* iv. 45 Truth, in sunny vest array'd. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxv. His flaxen hair, of sunny hue. 1838 LYTTON *Allice* ii. i. Ringlets of darkest yet sunniest auburn. 1887 RIGER HAGGARD *Jess* xvii. She... laid her sunny head upon the old man's shoulder.

5. *fig.* 'Bright', cheerful, joyous; expressing or awakening gladness or happiness.

1545 COVERDALE *Erasm. Enchir.* xiii. To have a clean and sunny mind. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. i. 99 A sunnie looke of his. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* ii. iv. (1862) 138 To present the sunny side of the picture as the reverse of my gloomy one. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* iii. Wks. 1897 X111. 325 Again the choir burst forth in sunny grandeur. 1870-2 LADDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. (1904) 131 Such is Schopenhauer's reply to the sunny optimism of Leibnitz. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xiv. A little boy, whose sweet and sunny face looked the picture of engaging innocence. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 254 Her soul was bright and sunny.

6. *Comb.* a. with other adjs., as *sunny-clear*, *-red*, *-sweet*, *-warm*.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* ii. 70 Flames, whose unresisted Force O'er Sand, and Ashes, and the stubborn Flint Prevailing, turns into a fusil Sea, That in his Furnace bubbles sunny-red. 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xxiv. In tracts of pasture sunny-warm. 1855 — *Daisy* xii. In bright vignettes... Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Studies* 219 The mystic drama will be sunny clear, and all Nature's processes will be visible to man, as a divine Effluence.

b. *parasynthetic*, as *sunny-coloured*, *-faced*, *-hearted*, *-spirited* adjs. (with derivatives, as *sunny-heartedness*); also *sunny-day* adj. (*fig.*: cf. **SUNSHINE** s. c, **SUMMER** sb. 1 e).

1832 BRYANT *Autumn Woods* vii. Their 'sunny-coloured foliage. 1831 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii. Such 'sunny-day courtiers as my noble guest. a. 1847 ELIZA COOK *Old Mill-stream* xxii. The 'sunny-faced child. 1856 MISS YONCE *Daisy Chain* i. xx. (1879) 211 Ethel was brilliantly happy, walking on the children, and so was 'sunny-hearted' Meta. 1866 J. W. KAYE *Life Sir J. Malcolm* i. iv. 54 The elasticity and 'sunny-heartedness' of the writer. 1848 FABER *Spir. Confer.* (1870) 143 A 'sunny-spirited Christian.

|| **Sunnyasee**, **sunnyasi** (sny'as-i). *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: 7 **sanasse**, 8 **sanias**, **sanashi**, **sanasse**, **sinasse**, **sinassie**, **senassie**, **sunniasy**, **-asse**, **9 senassea**, **sunnyasee**, **-as** (s), **sunnyas** (a) ee, **-asi**. [a. Urdū, Hindi *sanyāsī*, = Skr. *sanyāsīn* laying aside, abandoning, ascetic, f. *saṃ* together + *ni* down + *as* to throw.] A Brahman in the fourth stage of his life; a wandering fakir or religious mendicant. Also *attrib.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. ix. 417 Some [Bramenes] wander from place to place begging: Some (an vulcanized kinde) are called *Sanasses*. 1766 J. RENNELL *MS. Let.* 30 Aug. (Y.) The *Sanashy* Fakirs [part of the same Tribe which plundered Dacca in Cossim Ally's Time]. 1773 W.

HASTINGS *Let.* 2 Feb. in Gleig *Life* (1841) I. 282 You will hear of great disturbances committed by the Sinasses, or wandering Facklers. 1777 STEWART in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 483 This Indian... must have travelled as a Faquier or Sunniasy through Bengal into Tibet. 1839 *Let. fr. Madras* xliii. (1843) 244 A Sunnyassee, or Hindoo devotee, came to pray in the middle of the river. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 88 A Hindoo sunyási, or hermit, lived in a cave under the overhanging rock.

Sunonima, variant of **SYNONYMA**.

Sun-proof, *a.* [*f.* **SUN** *sb.* + **PROOF** *a.*] Proof against the sun; through which the sunlight cannot penetrate; unaffected by the rays of the sun.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisa* iv. i. FJ. Thick arms Of darkness Ewe [= yew] (Sun proof). 1711 *GOLDING Spect.* No. 250 p. 2 The Sun-Proof Eye... without blinking at the Lustre of Beauty, can distribute an Eye of proper Complaisance to a Room crowded with Company. c. 1880 S. ROGERS *Italy, Campagna Florence* 24 In the shade Of many a tree sun-proof. 1899 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug. 7/7 Grey sun-proof vapours.

Sun-ray. [*f.* **SUN** *sb.* + **RAY** *sb.*]

1. A ray proceeding from the sun; a ray of sunlight, a sunbeam. Chiefly poet. or rhet.

1829 *Poe Al Aaraaf* 361 The sun-ray dropp'd in Lemnos. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 226 Gems... twinkling like stars, dazzling like the fiercest sun-rays. 1905 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Shining Ferry* vi. 68 The front door had a fanlight through which fell one broken sunray.

2. A figure representing this; *p.l.* lines radiating from a centre or central disk.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 7/2 The reverse side [of the medal] is surmounted by an impression of the Crown, from which spring sun-rays of the conventional pattern.

b. attrib., denoting a pattern of radiating pleats. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 6/3 The skirt being pleated in the sun-ray fashion now so very much in vogue. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 4/2 A sunray volle skirt.

So **Sun-ricing** *a.*, giving forth rays of sunlight.

1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems, Æolian Harp*, 'O pale green sea' i. The sun-ricing West.

Sunrise (*sw'nraiz*). [*app.* evolved, through syntactical ambiguity, from clauses such as *for to* (= until), *tofore*, or *before the sun rise*, where orig. *for to*, etc. are conjunctions and *rise* a verb in the subjunctive; cf. —

13. *K. Alls.* 5733 (Laud MS.). Men... token hem þer herewere For to þe sonne ryse amowre. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) D v b 17 They ben huntid tofore the sonne ryse; *Bodl. MS.* ff. 136/1 Bifore þe sonne rise; orig. ante ascensum solis.]

The rising, or apparent ascent above the horizon, of the sun at the beginning of the day; the time when the sun rises, the opening of day. Also, the display of light or colour in the sky at this time.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 484/1 Sunne ryse [*A.* sunne ryst], or rysynge of þe sunne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 272/2 Sonne ryse, *solail levant.* 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 153 True prayers, That shall be vp at heauen, and enter there Ere Sunne rise. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1507 The gates I enter'd with Sunrise. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* iv. By sunrise we all assembled in our common apartment. 1820 W. SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg. I.* 34 After sun-rise, the surface of the snow is apt to become soft. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxvii. 209 The glory of the sunrise augmented by contrast. 1864 *TEYSSONEN En. Ard.* 599 The scarlet shafts of sunrise. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betr. Trent & Anchoine* 157, I have never seen so rich and warm a sunrise.

fig. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. x.* The first dawn of the arts, which preceded their splendid sunrise.

b. attrib., as *sunrise flush*; **sunrise-gun**, a gun fired at sunrise. Also quasi-adj. = easterly, eastern.

1809 *CAMPBELL Gert. Wyom.* ii. v. The sunrise path at morn I see thee trace. 1872 *ROULEDGE'S Ev. Boy's Ann.* 367/1 After the sunrise-gun had boomed. 1876 'QUIDA' *Winter City* ix. 273 With the sunrise flush touching her cheek. 1894 *MRS. A. BERYN (title)* Sunrise-Land. Rambles in Eastern England.

Sunrising (*sw'nraiz*). Now rare or arch. (superseded by **SUNRISE**). [*f.* **SUN** *sb.* + *pr. pple.* or gerund of **RISE** *v.*, partly after *F. solail levant.*] = *prec.* (In early use often with *the*.)

c. 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 To-janes þu sunne risinde [orig. *Fr. vers le solail levant.*] 13. *K. Alls.* 2001 Murly hit is in sonne rizing [*Laud MS.* sonnes rizinge]. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9237 To morn atte sonne rizing. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xiv. (1495) V v b 2 Venus... warnyth that y^e daye comyth anone and the sonne rizinge [orig. *solis ortum*]. 1481 *CANTON Godfrey* cxxxvii. 205 That alle man shold be in the mornynge to fore the sonne rizinge alle armed. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. l. 344 Befoir the sonne rizing in the mornynge. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 61 Bid him bring his power Before Sunrise. 1600 *DALLAM in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 96 At the sun risinge we paste by Cape Sprott. c. 1635 *NAUMTON Fragn. Reg. (Arab.)* 31 The most glorious Sun-risinges are subject to shadowings and droppings in. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 20 p. 4 Where he may be seen from Sunrise to Sun-setting. 1770 *LAM-HORNE Pintarch* (1879) l. 169/1 The wind used to blow hard from the mountains at sunrising. 1822-7 *GODD Study Med.* (1829) IV. 207 The next morning, about sunrising, his sight was restored. 1883 *MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS Disarmed* xxx. You are young, and shall greet many a sunrising.

b. transf. The quarter or region in which the sun rises; the east; also with defining word indicating the precise quarter in which the sun rises at a specified season, as *equinoctial*, *winter sunrising*.

c. 1420 *Prose Life Alex.* 76 We seke to ferre towarde þe sonne rizinge. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. xl. 14 Or for till etyll into Inde... Toward the dawning and son rizing to seyk. 1570-6 *LAMARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 Nearest to the sunne risinge and furthest from the Northe Pole. 1601 *HOL-*

LAND Pliny ii. xlvii. l. 22 From the equinoctial sunne-rising hloweth the East wind *Subsolanus*: from the rising therof in Mid-winter, the south-east *Vulturius*. 1654 66 *EABL ORRERY Part. II.* (1676) 531 We might perceive all those Plains towards the Sun-rising covered with Troops. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* l. 98/1 Bed-chambers for summer should look to the South, the Parlours, to the Winter Sun-rising. 1868 *HOLME Let. B. Godfrey* xix. 110 The shadowed side towards the sunrising.

c. attrib. or quasi-adj.

a. 1618 *RALPH Inu. Shipping* (1650) 13 The French and Spanish called the sun rising winds, East... and the sunne setting winds West. 1725 *Fam. Dict. s. v. Hen-House*, The Windows should be on the Sun-Rising side, strongly lathed.

† **Sunrist**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *sonne rist*, 5 *sunne ryat*, rest. [*prob.* shortening of *sunne arist* or *uprist*: see **ARIST**, **UPRIST**.] The sunrise; the east.

1340-70 *Alisaander* 791 þis rink, or þe sonne rist... passes in þe Paleis. 1618 *Idid.* 855 Hee shall fare as farre as any freke dwelles, And right too þe sonne rist his raigne shall last. c. 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch. MS.) 448 Sunne rest, or rysynge of þe son.

Sunset (*sw'nset*). Also 4-6 *sonne*, *sunne set*, 5 *sonsett*, 6 *soonne sette*; 7 *sunneset*. [*app. f.* **SUN** *sb.* + **SET** *sb.*, but perhaps arising partly (like **SUNRISE**) from a clause (e.g. *ere the sunne set*). OE. (Northumb.) *sunset* (Lindisf. Gosp.) was prob. an adoption of ON. *sólarseta*, *setr*: see **SET** *sb.*, etym. note.]

1. The setting, or apparent descent below the horizon, of the sun at the end of the day; the time when the sun sets, the close of day. Also, the glow of light or display of colour in the sky when the sun sets.

1390 *GOWAR Conf. III.* 257 Riht evene upon the Sonne set. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3050 Als sone as þe son vp 503t þe slaztere begynnes, And so to þe son-set [*Dubl. MS.* And to sett was þe same] slakid þai neure. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 b. At the houre of complayn, whiche is aboute the sonne set. 1542 *UDALL in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 In the evening after soonne sette. 1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 5 Thrice a day, at sunrise, at noone, and sun-set. 1623 *FLETCHER & ROWLEY Maid in Mill* iv. ii. It has lasted Too many Sun-sets. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 110 p. 1 The Butler desired me with a very grave Face not to venture my self in it after Sun-set. 1822 *BYRON Heaven & Earth* l. i. They have kindled all the west, Like a returning sunset. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & Lt. Note-bks.* (1872) l. 39 After sunset, the horizon burned and glowed with rich crimson and orange lustre. 1873 B. HARTE *What B. Harte Saw in Fiddletown*, etc. 98 A flash of water, tremulous and tinted with sunset. 1874 *BURNARD My Time* xi. 90 The Jews begin their Sabbath on Friday at sunset.

2. *fig.* Decline or close, esp. of a period of prosperity or the like.

[1592] *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 128 When the Sun sets, the Earth doth drizzle dew, But for the Sunset of my Brothers Sonne, It rains downright. 1613 W. BASSE (*title*) Great Brittaines Sun-sets, bewailed with a shower of tears. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *Tr. Goulart's Wise Viellard* 2 Old age... may be called the sunne set of our dayes. 1690 *TEMPLE Misc.* ii. iv. 45 So many Ages after the Sun-set of the Roman Learning and Empire together. 1801 *CAMPBELL Lochiel's Warning* 55 'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And coming events cast their shadows before. 1898 *ILLINGWORTH Div. Inman* i. 1 The gloom that darkens, or the hope that glorifies the sunset of our days.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sunset clock*, *hue*, *light*, *mist*, *ray*; *sunset-blue*, *flushed*, *lighted*, *purpled*, *red*, *ripened* adjs.; *sunset-gun*, a gun fired at sunset. Also quasi-adj. = western, westerly, as *sunset climate*, and quasi-adv. = westward, as *sunset-gazing*.

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Our Sketching Club* 68 Any *sunset-blue tint,—say cobalt and rose-madder. a. 1853 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (1860) 155 All this *sunset climate became Familiar with Victoria's name. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 7 True to his *sunset-clock he kept, His Goody and his cot to find. 1833 *TEYSSONEN Lotus Eaters* 17 Far off, three mountain-tops... stood *sunset-flush'd. 1902 W. WATSON *Coronal. Ode*, Deira with her sea-face to the morn, and Cambria *sunset-gazing. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* ii. There was a convict off last night... after *sunset-gun. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 2/1 Draperies of silk of *sunset hues. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* viii. I wondered... at the lateness of the *sunset light. 1898 *WATTS-DUNTON Aylwin* xiii. iv. Masses of *sunset mist. 1838 L. D. HOUGHTON *Switzerland & Italy* v. The *sunset-purpled ground. 1833 *TEYSSONEN Hesperides* iv. 21 The luscious fruitage... *Sunset-ripened.

Hence **Sunsetty** *a.* (*U.S.*), suggestive of sunset. 1869 *MRS. WHITNEY We Girls* i. 'West over'... We always thought it was a pretty, sunsetty name. 1893 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* 45 Her arms so white, an' her face sort o' sunsetty.

Sunsetting (*sw'nset*). Now rare or arch. (superseded by **SUNSET**). [*f.* **SUN** *sb.* + *pr. pple.* or gerund of **SET** *v.*, partly after *F. solail couchant.*]

1. = *prec.* 1.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 484/1 Sunne settinge, or sunne gate downe, occasus. 1565 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 173 Eight of the clock after the sunseting. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* i. (1636) l. Antoninus... was wont to come to the wrestling place about Sun-setting. 1661 *GLAVILL Van. Dogm.* 176 Gassendus saw one [rainbow] at Sun-setting, whose Supreme Arch almost reached our Zenith. 1711 in *J. J. VERNON Parish of Hawick* (1900) 99 John Riddell... confest yt he brought home ye load of herring upon the Sabbath att the sunseting. 1815 *SIMON Tour Gt. Brit.* l. 349 We had another glorious sunseting. c. 1854 J. WILSON in *Casquet of Lit.* Ser. ii. (1874) l. 164/1 We... used to stalk about... from sunrise to sunseting. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) l. 1. 346 When anigh to sunseting it grew.

2. *transf.* The region in which the sun sets; the

west; with defining word indicating the quarter in which the sun sets at a specified season.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* ii. xlvii. l. 23 Between the South and the Southwest... namely, between the Noone seed, and the Sunsetting in Winter. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* l. 98/1 Bed-chambers for the Winter shoud look towards the Point at which the Sun rises in Winter, and the Parlour, towards the Equinoctial Sun-setting. 1868 *HOLME Let. B. Godfrey* xix. 110 There were their names on the stone... looking towards the sunseting.

3. *fig.* = *prec.* 2.

1617 *MIDDLETON Triumphs Honor Wks.* 1840 V. 619 There is no human glory or renown, But have their evening and their sure sun-setting.

4. *attrib.*

a. 1618 [see **SUNRISE** *cl.*] 1797-1803 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 208 To paint a sun-setting cloud-scene.

Sunshade (*sw'nʃeɪd*). [See **SHADE** *sb.* 11. OE. had *sunscadu*, glossing 'flammeolum' = bridal-veil (cf. **SHADOW** *sb.* 13 b).]

1. An awning over the outside of a window, to keep the sunlight off. ? *Obs.*

1851 *Catal. Great Exhib.* xxvi. 135 Models of the patent outside sun-shade. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July, Houses of wood, with porticoes, pillars, verandahs, and sun-shades, generally painted white and green. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

2. A parasol; now usually applied to the larger kinds.

1852 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 5) 506 Pavonian canopy of azure held, In manner of a sunshade. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72. 512 The thousandth, or three thousandth anniversary of the umbrella in India or China, that would be the anniversary of it as a sun-shade. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow, Repairer Reput.* ii. (1909) 27 Constance tipped her sunshade to shield her eyes.

3. A hood fixed on the front of a bonnet to keep the sun from the face; also, a broad-brimmed hat.

1872 *JEAN INGLOW Off the Skelligs* viii. I... asked her... to buy me... a sunshade, commonly called an ugly.

4. A device used with a telescope or other observing instrument to diminish the intensity of sunlight, as a darkened glass screen, or a tube projecting beyond the object-glass.

1894 F. M. GIBSON *Amateur Telescope's Handbk.* 55 Let the student be earnestly admonished to take the best precautions to shield his eyes when engaged in solar observation. The plan commonly adopted is to use the sun-shades which are usually furnished with eye pieces, the colors of which are either neutral-tint, blue, or red.

Sunshine (*sw'nʃaɪn*). *sb.* Also 3 *sunnesin-e*, 6 *aon(ne)shyne*, *-ahine*, 6-7 *sunneshine*, (7 *sunshyne*, *-schene*), 6- *sun-ahine*, *sunahine*. [*ME.* *sunnesin-e* (which appears very much earlier than **SHINE** *sb.*) had prob. a similar origin to that of **SUNRISE**: see *quot.* c. 1250. But cf. *OFris. sunna skin*, (*M*) *LG. sunnenschijn*, *MDu. sonnescijn* (*Du. zonneschijn*), *MHG. sunne(n)schijn* (early mod. *G. sunnen-*, *sonne-*, *sunnschein*, *G. sonnenschein*). OE. had *sunscin*, glossing 'speculum' = mirror.]

1. The shining of the sun; direct sunlight uninterrupted by cloud.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3335-7 He man is he bead... Him gaderen or þe sunne-sine, Elles he silden missen hine, For it malt at þe sunne-sine. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* viii. 16 Oft tymes a thinge doth florish, and men thynke that it maye abyde the Sonneshyne. 1588 *LAMARDE Eiren.* iv. 372, I shall as the sayings, but set a Candle in the sunne-shine. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 206 As cleere, as the sun-shine is at mid-day. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 473 A Cot that opens to the South prepare: Where basking in the Sun-shine they may lye. 1781 *COWPER Let. to J. Newton* 28 May, You seldom complain of too much sunshine... the south walk in our long garden will exactly suit you. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xv. Sunshine peeping through some little window. 1842 *LOUON Suburban Hort.* 566 The gooseberry may be forced in pots... The temperature is never allowed to be high, and abundance of air is given during sunshine. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xviii. 119 There was a long fight between mist and sunshine.

† *b.* with *a* and *pl.* A burst or spell of sunshine.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 33, I am not a day of season, For thou maist see a sun-shine, and a haile in me at once. 1611 *MURZ Misc. Poems* l. 56 Lyk to a fair sunshyne befor a schoure. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. l. 177 To partake of the benefit of the Sun-shines and Rains. 1747 *GOULD Eng. Acts* 62 They take the Opportunity of a Sun-shine to disperse in the Air.

c. with poss. adj.: cf. **LIGHT** *sb.* 1 *g* and *quot.* 1390 in **SUN** *sb.* 4.

a. 1774 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 72 The plain man... may say... as Diogenes did to Alexander, 'Only please to stand out of my sun-shine'.

d. To have been in the sunshine (slang), to be drunk; cf. **SUN** *sb.* 4 *b* (*c*).

1857 *GEO. ELIOT Scenes Clerical Life, Janet's Rep.* i. 52 He was in that condition which his groom indicated with poetic ambiguity by saying that 'master had been in the sunshine'.

2. *fig.* (often with literal phraseology retained).

a. A source of happiness or prosperity.

1595 T. P. GOODWINE *Blanchardyn* liv. 213 Is she gon, the comfort of my youth... the sunshine of my blisse? 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Neighbor* 22 Ve are the sunshine of the earth. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 798/2 He always used to say, 'Well, how is mamma's little sunshine to-day?'

b. A favourable or gracious influence.

a. 1596 *Sir T. More* iv. v. 98 The rest... haue had fayre time to growe In sun-shine of my fortunes. 1597 *SHAKS. Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 12 That man that sits within a Monarches heart, And ripens in the Sunne-shine of his favor. 1598

FLORIO *Dict. Ep. Ded.* a. 3 b. To me... the glorious and gracious sunne-shine of your Honor hath infused light and life. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrippina* 147 The gilded swarm that wantons in the sunshine Of thy full favour. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* 11. ix. (1877) 367 They were to be allowed to bask in the sunshine of the court.

c. A condition or atmosphere of happiness or prosperity.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* 11. ii. 156 Euen then that Sun-shine brew'd a showre for him, That washt his Fathers fortunes forth of France. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. xii. 597 Henrie, the Infanta of Portugall, that day-starre, which by his industrie made way to the present Sun-shine of discoueries. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 67 Those, that during the Sun-shine of prosperity are beset with seeming Friends. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Pl.* xxx. 6 Whilst in my Sun-shine of Success No low'ring Cloud appear'd. 1779 *Mirror* No. 43 ¶ 8 It would have been inhuman in our philosopher to have clouded, even with a doubt, the sunshine of this belief. 1856 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* 11. iii. In the meantime all was sunshine with Vivian Grey. 1864 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxvii. There had never been anything but harmony and sunshine between Lucy Audley and her generous husband.

d. Happiness or cheerfulness of mind or heart; sunny disposition.

1742 GRAY *Eton* 44 The sunshine of the breast. c 1836 CARLYLE in *Academy* 17 Sept. (1898) 273/3 Particularly endeavour to keep a good heart... Sunshine in the inside of one is even more important than sunshine without. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxxix. 370 In these genial moments... the sunshine of Goldsmith's nature would break out.

3. *transf.* Light or brightness resembling or suggesting that of the sun; brightness of the eye or the countenance.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 201 Vouchsafe to shew the sunshine of your face. 1839 LYTTON *Richieu* iv. i. Deaf to the music of a woman's voice—Blind to the sunshine of a woman's eyes. 1901 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ship's Adv.* iv. With the stateliness of a frigate she broke into a sunshine of canvas.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Simple *attrib.* and objective (with reference to indicating or recording sunshine), as *sunshine map, record, recorder.*

1894 W. A. TAYLOR in *Scott. Geog. Mag.* June 322 The first sunshine recorder was the invention of Mr. John C. Campbell of Islay. 1893 H. N. DICKSON *Ibid.* Aug. (Title on cover), Sunshine Map of the British Isles. *Ibid.* 396 In discussing sunshine records, it is... necessary to distinguish the cases where allowance must be made for latitude from those where the actual duration merely is required. *Ibid.* 400 The general form of the sunshine curve is thus a strong minimum in winter, a steady increase to a maximum in May.

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. Full of or characterized by sunshine; sunshiny, sunny. Now rare.

1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 3 All in a sunshiny day, as did befall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* vl. xli. 123 The warme Sunshiny weather. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 98 Young and old com forth to play On a Sunshine Holiday. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxvi. (1687) 281 A Fine Sun-shine morning it was. 1715 LEWIS *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) 11. 75 The Sun-dial... could serve but in Sun-shine Weather. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 155 In a calm hot sun-shine day... the air... appears to have a tremulous motion. 1841 BROWN *ing Pippa Passes* (Introd.) 23 Thy fitful sunshine-minutes, coming, going. 1894 'G. EGERTON' *Keynotes* 155 It is a sunshine Sabbath morning.

b. *fig.* 'Bright', cheerful, cheering; prosperous, happy, joyous.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. 1. 221 God saue King Henry... And send him many yeeres of Sunne-shine dayes. 1594 DRAYTON *Amours* ix. Her sun-shine face there chaunting to espy. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxix. (1687) 341 Then were his Sunshine days, and his Heart all in an ardour of Love and Joy. 1833 LONGE *Outremer* (1851) 227 The French have that happy and sunshine temperament. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) l. xxv. 370 The Bible does not take a pleasant sunshine view of the world.

c. That remains faithful, or subsists, only in prosperity; 'fair-weather'.

1775 BURKE *Lett. to Marq. Rockingham* 14 Sept., The worst sort of tories, the sunshine gentlemen of the last reign. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* vi. vi. (1861) 207 Would you have had me take such sunshine, faint-hearted recreants to my bosom? 1847 WHITTIER *My Soul & I* 25 Summon thy sunshine bravely back. 1876 H. GARDNER *Sunflowers*, Leone 1. 108 My sunshine-friends have turned their backs on me.

6. *Comb.*: *sunshine-showery a. nonce-wd.*, of a disposition that is cheerful in the midst of trouble.

1830 COLERIDGE *Lett. to F. H. Green* 1 June, Mrs. Aders... looks as bright and sunshine-showery as if nothing bad ever ailed her.

Hence *Sunshine v.*, *intr.* to shine as or like the sun (also *impers.*); *Sunshineless a.*, dull, gloomy.

1627 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Armado* B 2 b. If it storm'd, rain'd, or blew, or Sun shinde [ed. 1630 Sun-shinde] too hot. 1831 JAMES PHIL. *Augustus* l. xvi. The fixed contraction of his brow, and the sunshineless coldness of his lips. 1892 J. LUMSON *Sheep-head & Trotters* 278 On the visage of their hero, sunshined for a moment an... answering smile.

Sunshiner. *local.* A popular name for certain shiny beetles: see *quots.*

1847 HALLIWELL *Sunshiner*, the dark shining beetle. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 55 This family [sc. *Feroniides*] comprises several species, the most often seen... being the 'Sunshiners', which are members of the genera *Pterostichus* and *Amara*.

† **Sun-shining**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *SUN sb.* + *SHINING vbl. sb.*] = *SUNSHINE sb.* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

13.. *Coer de L.* 2410 Richard the king, The best under the sun-shining. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 228 b. All the Constables promises were but fayre sunne shynynge, sweetly spoken, and sowerly performed. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 181 By setting Butter... in a platter, open to the

Sunne in faire weather... until it bee sufficiently clarified... which will be in twelve or fourteen daies, if there be faire Sunne shining. 1840 FLORIST'S *Jrnl.* (1846) 1. 229 Embrace every opportunity of sun-shining, to give air.

b. *To set a sunshining*: to place in the sun-shine; *fig.* to expose to view, display.

1601 DENT *Pathro. Heaven* (1617) 35 God hath not given such gifts vnto men, to the end they should make sale-ware of them, and set them a sunshining to behold.

Sunshining, *a.* Now rare. [f. *SUNSHINE sb.* + *-ING 2.*]

1. = *SUNSHINY* 1, 2. Also *fig.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 205 A silver-coloured Lyzard... living in dry and sunshining places. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* 39 When those of the high Countreyes desired raine, and those of the valleyes sunshining dayes. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. 11. 51 Those sunshining dayes of Christ Jesus. 1764 *Museum Rust.* 11. xxxiii. 108 In fine sun-shining weather. 1819 SHELLEY *Lett. to Peacock* 26 Jan., The multitudinous shafts of the sun-shining columns. 1888 *Pail Mall Gaz.* 24 Feb. 2/1 In one place it would be bright and sunshining: in another a snowstorm might be raging.

2. *Shining as the sun.*

1648 [A. LEIGHTON] *Appeal to Parl.* 207 This cloud being dispersed by the irresistible heat of your Sunshining zeal.

Sunshiny (*sɒnʃaɪni*), *a.* [f. *SUNSHINE sb.* + *-Y 1.*]

1. Full of or characterized by sunshine: = *SUNNY* a. 1.

1649 N. HARDY *Div. Prosp.* (1654) 15 The wettest Seed-time of a pious Life, shall end in the sun-shiny harvest of a peaceful Death. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 67 In the Sunshiny months of summer. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* x. (1798) 11. 363 *note*, In warm, sun-shiny weather. 1809 MALRIN *Gil Blas* 11. ii. 6, I feel disposed... to set out some sunshiny morning for the mountains. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* l. (1874) 8 The long, clear, sunshiny evenings of the Orkney summer. 1864 — *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1868) 305 A bright sunshiny sky. 1888 DOUGHERTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* l. 542 Every morrow the sun-shiny heat calls them abroad to the easy... labour of their simple lives.

2. Illumined by sunshine: = *SUNNY* a. 2.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvi. ix, Sunshiny bills, dales hid from Phoebus raies. 1802 WORDSW. *Stanzas in Copy Cast. Indol.* 26 Retired in that sunshiny shade he lay. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 487, I shut my eyes, and call up the idea of a sunshiny landscape. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xlviii. It did not yet occur to Endymion that his garden could not always be sunshiny.

3. Bright as with sunshine: = *SUNNY* a. 4.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. viii. 50 The fruitful-headed beast, amazed At flashing beames of the sunshiny shield, Became stark blind. *Ibid.* xii. 23 The... glorious light of her sunshiny face. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* l. (1863) 113 The house had still within and without the same sunshiny cleanliness. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* 11. 282 If you killed one of those sunshiny beetles. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* iii. Her beautiful smile, and sunshiny ringlets!

4. *fig.* 'Bright', joyous: = *SUNNY* a. 5.

1782 MRS. H. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husband* 11. ii, My dear gloomy cousin, where have you purchased that sunshiny look? 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.*, etc. l. vi. 27, I hope that this is a sunshiny spot in the national character. 1857 DUFFERRIN *Lett. High Lat.* vi. (ed. 3) 39 His... daughter — a sunshiny young lady of eighteen. 1863 BOVO *Graver Thoughts* C. *Parson* viii. 125 Childhood looks sunshiny when we cast back our glance upon it. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* l. 71 A very pleasant and wonderfully polite and sunshiny boy.

Sun-spot.

1. *Path.* A spot or marking on the skin caused by exposure to the sun.

1818 20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 333 Ephelis; Sun Spots. 1874-4 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1892) 262 Her brown but clear cheek, free from freckles and sun-spots.

2. *Astron.* A spot or patch on the disk of the sun, appearing dark by contrast with the brighter general surface, and constituted by a cavity in the photosphere filled with cooler vapours.

Sun-spots occur only in a zone extending 45° on each side of the sun's equator, often in groups, and last from a few hours to several months; their diameter varies from about 100 to about 100,000 miles; their frequency shows a marked period of about 11 years, corresponding to a periodicity of magnetic and possibly other phenomena on the earth.

1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 121 Its [sc. the magnetic needle's] greatest oscillations occurring when there are most sun-spots. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 111. ii. 248, 1882, 1893, etc., will be years of numerous sun-spots. 1894 W. L. DALLAS in *Indian Meteorol. Mem.* VI. 2 The maximum rainfall agreeing approximately with the maximum sunspots.

b. *attrib.*

1883 *Science* l. 462/1 The maximum of auroras corresponds with the minimum sun-spot period. 1884 H. F. BLANFORD in *Indian Meteorol. Mem.* (1894) VI. 2 The epoch of sun-spot maximum approximately coincides with that of minimum pressure. 1913 H. H. TURNER in *Monthly Notices R. Astron. Soc.* Dec. 89 The main Sun-spot swarm was in perihelion in 1816-7.

Hence **Sunspottery** [-ERY 2], humorous or contemptuous term for the subject or theory of sun-spots, esp. of their connexion with terrestrial phenomena.

1882 R. A. PROCTOR in *Standard* 27 Nov. 2/4, I doubt whether even a twelfth of the astronomers of our time favour 'Sunspottery'.

† **Sunstay**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *SUN sb.* + *STAY sb.* 3; *transl. L. solstitium SOLSTICE.*] = *next.*

Stay of the sun was in use earlier; see *STAY sb.* 3 c.

1577 B. GOODE *Herreshack's Husb.* 1. (1586) 40 b, Varro sayth, that the best time for Harvest, is betwixt the Sunnestay, and the Dogge dayes. 1645 LISLE *Du Bartas*, *Noe*

177 The Sunne is at highest of this kinde a little after the Sunstay of Summer, and at the lowest soone after the Winter Sunstay.

† **Sun-steed**, *Obs.* Also 7-steed, -sted. [In OE. *sun(n)stede*, *transl. L. solstitium SOLSTICE*: see *SUN sb.* and *STEAD sb.* 1.] = *SOLSTICE* 1.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 111. 250 Samor... hæfð sunnsted... winter... hæfð þerne sunnsted.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xxxvi. 1193 Now was it the season of the year past sun-steed in summer. 1601 — *Pliny* 11. xix. 1. 13 To lengthen the night from the summer sunnesteed. a 1636 FITZ-GEEFFREY *Holy Transp.* Wks. (Grosart) 169 The season of the year wherein our Saviour was borne: namely in the Winter Solstice or Sun-steed. 1638 W. LISLE *Heliodorus* ix. 148 When Summer and Sunsted makes the longest day.

b. The solstitial point (= *SOLSTICE* 2), or the tropic (*TROPIC* 1 b).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 11. lxxvii. 1. 36 The position of the Zodiac about the middle parts thereof, is more oblique and crooked, but toward the Sunnesteed more straight and direct. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) 111. 684 The points of the Zodiac, which are the means between the said Equinoctial points are named Sunsteads or Tropicks. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 56 If those Instruments [sc. hour-glasses and sun-dials] should agree under the Equinoctial lines, they should varie... under the Sol-stices or Sun-steeds.

Sunstone, sun-stone.

† 1. A rendering of *L. solis gemma*, described by Pliny (*N. H.* xxxvii. lxxvii) as a white stone which throws out rays like the sun. *Obs.*

1398 TAEYISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xc. (Bodl. MS.) If, 182 b/1 The sunne stone hatte Solis gemma, and is white and schynynge and hæf þ name for he schynneþ with beemes as þee sonne dop.

2. A name given to amber, because the Heliades or daughters of the sun, according to a Greek myth, were changed into poplars and wept amber.

Gr. ἡλεκτρον amber (see *ELECTRUM*) is related to ἥλεκτωρ, which occurs as an epithet of the sun.

1849 OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* 11. 494 *note*, The electron, the sun-stone of the very ancient myths of the Eridanus. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 91 Sunstone, which every phantom foul dispels. 1896 W. A. BUFFUM *Tears of Heliades* 1. (1897) 7 Trinacria's lustrous and pellucid sunstone.

3. *Min. a.* A name for several varieties of feldspar, showing red or golden-yellow reflexions from minute embedded crystals of mica, oxide of iron, etc. b. = *CAT'S-EYE* 2. (So *G. sonnenstein*.)

1677 PLOT *Oxfordshire* 81, I know not why it [sc. the Moonstone] may not as well be called the Sun-stone too. 1794 SCHUMMEISSER *Syst. Min.* l. 137 Cats Eye... The Sun Stone of the Turks. 1798 [see *CAT'S-EYE* 2]. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 155 Another variety of adularia, found in Siberia, is known to jewellers under the name Sunstone. It is of a yellowish-grey colour, and numberless golden spots appear distributed throughout its whole substance. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 216 Moon-Stone, Sun-Stone, Amazon-Stone and Avauturine are forms of felspar.

4. (Always with hyphen.) A stone sacred to the sun, or connected with sun-worship.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 192/2 The... relics of Pagan places of worship...; the pillar stone of witness, the tapering sunstone, [etc.].

Sun-stricken, *pp. a.* [f. *SUN sb.* + *STRICKEN*, after *next*.] Affected injuriously by the rays or heat of the sun; *spec.* affected with sunstroke. (Often const. as *pa. pple.*)

1844 SIR W. NAPIER *Cong. Scinde* 11. vii. (1845) 436 The General... was suddenly sun-stricken, and... thirty-three European soldiers fell... beneath the same malignant ray. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 566 Enoch's comrade... fell Sun-stricken. 1888 DOUGHERTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* 11. 180 The heart slenderly nourished, under that sun-stricken climate. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tavo* i. 16 This... wilderness of whitish and leafless dwarf trees, presented a ghastly and sun-stricken appearance.

Sunstroke. [For the earlier 'stroke of the sun', *transl. F. coup de soleil.* Cf. *G. sonnenstich*.] Collapse or prostration, with or without fever, caused by exposure to excessive heat of the sun.

Also loosely extended to similar effects of heat from other sources, as *electric sunstroke*: see *quat.* 1890.

[1807 J. JOHNSON *Oriental Voy.* 14 Several of the people got sick, with... what are called 'Coups de soleil', or strokes of the Sun. 1823 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIII. 11. 647/2 He instantly expressed a feeling of having received what is called 'a stroke of the sun'.]

1851 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* xxxvii. 188 Warding off sun-strokes with huge heavy umbrellas of two thicknesses of blue cotton. 1865 DICKENS *Lett. to E. Yates* 30 Sept., I got a slight sunstroke last Thursday. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 653 The terrible mortality of sunstroke. 1890 GOULD *New Med. Dict., Sunstroke, Electric*, an illogical term for the symptoms, somewhat similar to those of heat-stroke, produced by too close and unprotected proximity to the intense light emitted in welding metals by electricity.

Sunstruck, *pa. pple.* [f. *SUN sb.* + *STRUCK*, after *PREY*.] Affected with sunstroke.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* 135 Like a stag, sunstruck, top thy bounds and die. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Muliny* 76, I must go out and get my bonnet for fear I get sunstruck.

|| **Sunt** (*sunt*). [Arab. *سنت* *sant*.] A species of acacia, *Acacia arabica*, of northern Africa, or its wood. Also *attrib.*

1820 BELZONI *Egypt & Nubia* 111. 304 We were seated under a dry sunt tree, at a little distance from a small well. 1883 CONDER & KITCHENER *Survey W. Palestine* 111. 130 A man who lit a single branch of sunt (acacia), cooked his food for three successive days by it. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 100 Sunt trees grow in great profusion here.

Sunuel, -uolliche, obs. ff. SINFUL, -FULLY.

Sun-up, **sunup** (sɒn'ʌp). *local*, chiefly U.S. [f. SUN sb. + UP adv., after SUNDOWN.] Sunrise.

1847 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) II. 83 In a letter from Tampico to the N. C. Fayetteville Observer (is the writer a Carolinian?), I find the Anglo-Saxon expression *sun-up*, for sunrise. 'By sun-up, Patterson's regiment had left the encampment.' 1873 J. MILLER *Life among Modocs* vii. 90 Why we should, 'till like gnomes from sun-up to sun-down... was to them more than a mystery—it was a terror. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* (N. S.) VI. 265/2 On foot from sunup to sundown. 1899 G. H. RUSSELL *Under Siamok* x. 105 It is a Boer custom to call and drink coffee just after sun-up.

Sunward (sɒn'wɔ:d), *adv.* and *a.* Also 8 *Sc.* **sinward**. [f. SUN sb. + -WARD.] *A. adv.* orig. † to the sun-ward (in quot. 1611 = on the sunny side): Toward the sun; in the direction of the sun.

1611 COTCR., *Avant-pesche*, th' Avant-peach, russet on one side, and red to the Sunne-ward. 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 252 The Saint, embarking on the Cloud, it rose. 'Then faster than it rose, it sunward dropp'd.' 1786 BURNS *To Mountain Daisy* v. Thy snawie bosom sun-ward sprend. 1788 PICKENS *Poems* 125 A skepp o' Hees, 'Wadg't in atween twa willow trees, An' air'tan to the sinward.' 1847 LONGF., *By Fireside*, Tegler's Drapa i. The mournful cry Of sunward sailing cranes. 1860 LYNDALL *Glac.* l. xi. 82 Clouds... with their faces turned sunward, shone [etc.].

B. adj. Directed toward the sun; moving or facing in the direction of the sun.

1769 FALCONER *Shipw.* III. 22 As they view His sunward flight. 1795 CAMPBELL *Caroline* II. vi. Shine on her chosen green resort Whose trees the sunward summit crown. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* l. 74 On sunward banks. 1887 SWINBURNE *Laurel* IV. ii. 263 Mightier than the sunward eagle's wing. 1892 *Black Wolfenber* I. 165 Pomegranates... taking a tinge of crimson on their sunward side.

Sunwards (sɒn'wɔ:dz), *adv.* [f. SUN sb. + -WARDS.]

†1. From the sunwards, away from the sun.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regim. Sea* viii. (1577) 31 On the contrary side from the Sunnewardes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 189 And leave such always down during the Summer that are from the Sun-wards.

2. Towards the sun: = prec. A.

1858 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *From House to Home* I. Each loving face bent Sunwards like a moon. 1873 PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* xvii. 189 Supposing such meteoric masses to have travelled sunward from very great distances.

Sunway (sɒn'weɪ), *adv.* *rare*. [f. SUN sb. + -WAY.] = next.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 143 The running mill-stone is supposed to turn 'sunway', or as in what is called a right-handed mill. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.*, Sunway, *de gauche à droite*.

Sunways (sɒn'weɪz), *adv.* [f. SUN sb. + -WAYS; cf. SUNDOWNES.] In the direction of the apparent daily movement of the sun, i.e. (in the northern hemisphere) from left to right; 'with the sun'.

1774 SHAW in Pennant *Tour Scott.* in 1769 App. ii. 291 At marriages and baptisms they make a procession around the church, *Deasoil*, i.e. sunways. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xviii. note, The deasil must be performed sunways, that is, by moving from right to left [sic].

Sunwise (sɒn'weɪz), *adv.* (a.) [f. SUN sb. + -WISE.]

1. = prec.

1865 McLAUCHLAN *Early Scott.* Ch. iv. 33 Everything that is to move prosperously among many of the Celts, must move sunwise. 1885 CORNH. *Mag.* Mar. 271 The brethren made a processional turn round the temple, sunwise.

b. as *adj.*

1881 C. F. GORDON-CUMMING in *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 738 The old custom of carrying fire in sunwise procession around any given object. 1884 — in *Macm.* *Mag.* Feb. 307/2 Pilgrims... walk round the holy city in sun-wise circuit.

2. In the manner of the sun; with brightness like that of the sun. *rare*—1.

1897 F. THOMPSON *Any Saint* xxxix, When He bends down, sun-wise, Intemperate eyes.

Sunyasee, -i, variants of SUNNYASEE.

Sunje, variant of SONYIE *Sc. Obs.*, excuse.

Suoddringe: see SWODDER.

Suowe, obs. form of SOUGH sb.1, rushing sound.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 170 þe kynges owen Galeie... com þe schip fulle nere. Oþer were þer inowe, þat þer after drouh, Bot he com with a suowe, þat þe schip to rof.

Sup (sɒp), *sb.* Forms: a. 6—sup, 6—7 suppe, 7 sup. b. 7 soope, 7—8 (g dial.) soup, soup, (8 *Sc.* soupe, 9 dial. sowp, zoop). [f. SUP v.1]

There is no evidence of continuity with OE. *sipa* (cf. MLG. *sipe*, early mod.Du. *zuip*, Du. *zuip*, ON. *sipa*). The isolated instance of sense 2, unless it be a misprint, is difficult to account for.

1. A small quantity of liquid such as can be taken into the mouth at one time; a mouthful; a sip. (Also in *fig. context*.)

a. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 189/37 A Suppe, *sorbillum*. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV. i. I'll bring you a sup of Milk shall serve ye. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. III. 71 A sup of wine (as a morsel of bread) may do well enough. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 47. 3/1 To see his Brave Army Engage; And to Swallow up, The Allies at a sup. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE I. (Globe) 82, I went to my little Store and took a small Sup of Rum. 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep.* to J. B. Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 40 With so much wisdom bottled up, Uncork, and give your friends a sup. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.* bk. v. (1872) 49 Taking a small sup at the brandy-bottle. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves*, On the Brink ix, A sup Of barley-water. 1888 W. S. GILBERT *Yeom. Guard* I, Who sipped no sup, and who craved no crumb.

b. 1633 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Miscell.* 152 The powre woman sent in to the said Robertis house, and got one soup off milk from his wyff. 1662 *TURK Ad.* 5 *Hours* i. 10 A soup of Chocolate is not amiss after a tedious Journey. 1667 *Drayton Tenured* II. i. Here's another soup to comfort us. 1719 D'URNEY *Pills* (1872) III. 7 1/1 take a full Soup at the merry Milk-pail. 1785 *Hiccup Coter's Sat.* Nt. xi. The soups their only Hawke does afford. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xviii. It's the part of a kind son to bring her a soup of something that will keep up her auld heart. 1851 STERNBERG *Northampton Dial.*, Soup, a sup, drop.

b. Phr. (A) *bit* (later *bite*) and (a) *sup*, a little food and drink. So *bit* or *sup*, neither *bit* nor *sup*.

1665 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) II. 244, I save [I have] a bit and sup by myselfe 2 owers after them. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 148 The moment... we had swallowed our 'bit and our sup,' out we sallied. 1865 G. MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* 15 I'll tak her in wi' my ain bairns, an' she's hae bit and sup wi' them. 1880 BROWNING *Dram.* *Idyls* Ser. II. *Pietro* 233 Lodging, bite and sup, with—now and then—a copper... is all my asking. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* ix, The pleasant offer of a bite and a sup.

c. *transf.* Drink, dial.

a. 1810 TANNABILL *Poor Tom Poems* (1846) 109 Poor Tom loves his sup, and poor Tom is despised. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Sup, Suppings, Sups, drink of all kinds.

d. A good sup, a fair amount, a considerable quantity (of liquid). *dial.*

1601 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 173 If a cow give a good soupe of milke, she is to be thanked. 1848 A. BEGNET *Aquies Grey* i. [Of a fall of rain] It's comed a good sup last night too. 1872 HARTLEY *Larksh. Ditties* Ser. I. 97 They reckon to brew a good sup o' ale in October.

†2. = SOP sb.1. *Obs. rare.*

1543 TRAHERNE *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. viii. vi. 82 He must... eate a sup or shewe made with grated bread & almonds forig. *panatellam fariolam amigdalatum. confectam.*

Sup (sɒp), *v.1* Forms: a. 1 supan, 4—5

supe, 4—6 sowp(e), 4—7 soup(e), (4 soupen, 5 sow-

pon(e), 6 sope, 6—7 soope, 7—8, 9 (dial.) soop, 9

dial. soop, zoop). b. 1 Northumb. suppa, 4—7

suppe, (5 souppe, 6 soope, 8 sup), 5—sup.

Pa. t. strong 1 seap (seap), 4 sop, 4—5 soop; *weak*

1 Northumb. -supede, 4 soupede, -ide, sowpide,

6 suppit, supt(e), 6—supped. *Pa. pple. strong*

4 soopen, soopen, 4—5 sopen, -un; *weak*

4 sowpyd, 5 suppyd, 6 suppit, supte, 7

supt, soopt, soop'd, 6—supped. [Three types of

formation on the Teutonic root *sūp-* (cf. SOP sb.1,

v.1, SOPE, SOVP sb.1) are represented here: (1)

OE. *sūpan* str. vb., *pa. t. scap* (**sūpan*), *pa. pple.*

**sōpan* = MLG. *sāpen*, MDu. *zūpen* (Du. *zuipen*),

OHG. *sīsan* (MHG. *sīsen*, G. *saufen*, in dial.

strong and weak), ON. *sūpa*; (2) OE. **sūpan*,

once in Northumb. pres. ind. pl. *suppas*, corresp.

to OHG. *sūphjan*, *sūphhan*, *suffan* (MHG., G.

dial. *suffen*); (3) OE. **sūþian*, once in Northumb.

weak *pa. t. pl. gesupedan*.

The forms with *þ* in ME. appear first in northern texts.]

1. *trans.* To take (liquid) into the mouth in small

quantities (as opposed to a draught); † also with

in. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*; often *spec.*

to take (liquid food) with a spoon.

a. c. 1000 *Ælfred's Saints' Lives* iii. 162 He seap [v.r. seap]

of ðem calice æc swylce blod. c. 1000 *Sax. Leech* II. 184

Se þeah þu mid cuclere þæt supe. *Ibid.* 336 8if he þæt brōð

þonne ær sypð. c. 1377 *Poem times Edw.* II 238 in *Pol.*

Songs (Camden) 334 The best he piketh up himself, . . . And

zeveth the gode man soupe the lene broth. c. 1340 *Nominate*

(Skeat) 190 W[oman] mylk and wortis soupith. c. 1400

MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 þai ete bot flesch withouten breed

and soupez þe broo. 1470—85 MALOR *Arthur* VII. v. 219

Thou woldest not for alle the brothe that euer thou soupest

ones loke hym in the face. 1530 PALSGR. 726/2, I have herde

saye that he was dede, but he wyll soupe as hoote potage as

you. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick* III. iii. (1639) 105 It is also

good for them to soupe the juice of Quinces. 1605 BROME

Sparagus Gard. II. iii, A Phenants egge soopt with a

Pea-cocks feather. 1643 TRAPP *Comm.* Gen. xxv. 33 As Gideons

souldiers, to soop their handful, not to swell their belly-full.

1721 BAILEY, *To Sip*, to soop a little.

b. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 108 Pyse ilk renkez. . . Schul

neuer sitte in my sale my sope to fele, Ne oupe on sope of

my seve. c. 1400—50 *Wars Alex.* 3805 Pis solayne sope

[= SOPE sb.] if I sup. c. 1450 *Bk. Curlesye* 69 in *Babes Bk.*,

Ne suppe not with grete soundyngye Noþer potage ne oþer

byngye. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1817) 143 Who. . .

The poysoun sup, and took it patientlie. 1615 BRATHWAT *Strap-*

pado (1878) 193 Which of all these. . . Could get one bit to

eat, or drop suppe? a. 1682 F. SEMPILL *Blythesome Wedding*

65 And sing'd sheep-heads, and a haggize, And scallips to

sup till ye're fow. 1692 TEYON *Good House-wife* l. 5 You

must take nourishing Meats and Drinks, sup good Sack, Old

Malago, Tent, or the like. 1787 BURNS *Gudeon to you,*

Kimmer ii, Kate sits i' the neuk, Suppin' hen-hroo. 1818

MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xxvii, Girls that sup their porridge

will always cut a good figure. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hog-*

arty Diam. xiii, After dinner, it was with difficulty I could

get her to sup a little drop of wine-and-water, and dip a

toast in it. 1872 HARTLEY *Yorksh. Ditties* Ser. II. 107

Sellin' drink has made mone a chap rich, an suppin it has

made thaands poor. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums*

114 He began to sup his porridge.

b. To drink up or off, swallow, esp. by mouth-

fuls or spoonfuls. † Also with *out*, *in*.

1375 *Creation* 473 in Horstman. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 130 Me

þohte Kaym tok Abellis blod And sop it op as he were wod.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 463 A white diffie, . . . suppid of all

þat was in þe chales with hur neb. c. 1450 *Mankind* 763 in

Macro Plays 28 My prepotent father, when þe soupe, soupe

founde therin no thornes, But suppid it [sc. ale] vp at ones. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* v. 22 Wo unto them, y^e are conynge men to suppe out wyne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaus Fr. Chirurg.* 28/1 We must first let him suppe in a soft dressed egge. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 142 Then will he sup off a cup of cold water as big as a milke-bowle. 1600 VERNER *Via Recta* v. 84 A couple of potched Egges, . . . suppid off warme, eating therewithall a little bread and butter. 1747 WESTLEY *Prim. Phisick* (1762) 53 Sup it up in the morning fasting. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Sup up, to drink off a glass of liquor. 1900 MRS. JULIE P. SMITH *Widow Goldsmith's Day* III, The contents dealt out into the cracked bowl and tin cup, were immediately distributed; they eagerly supped it up. 1825 'OUIDA' *Rainy June* 133 To rattle down the Bois in a mitoral, and sup off a matorale by the lake with your Romeo.

2. *intr.* To take a sip or sips: to take drink by mouthfuls or spoonfuls; † formerly with *partitive of*. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 34 Cum gustasset, mid 8y zebirgde vel zeseap. c. 1000 *Sax. Leech* II. 50 Sup swa ðu hastot mæge. 13. . . *Coer de L.* 3085 Lord, we have pork sought; Etes, and soupes off the browys swote. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibberu.* in Wright *Voc.* 150 *Avant he it hume* [gloss soupe]. 1377 LANGF. P. Pl. B. II. 96 In fastyng-dayes to frete ar ful lymne were And panne to siten and soupen til slepe hem assaille. c. 1475 *Babes Bk.* 144 Whenne your potage to yow shall be brouhte, Take yow sponys, and soupe by no way. c. 1500 *Young Child.* Bk. 127 in *Babes Bk.*, When þou sopys, make no noyse With this mouth As do boys. 1542 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 89 We soupe of the broth in which the deuell was soden. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 22 A bousing can, Of which he supit so fast, that on his seat His drunken corse he scarce vpholden can. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Forest* ix. 7 Might I of Iove's nectar sup. 1701 GREW *Comm. Sacra* I. v. § 6. 26 Nor therefore could we Supp, or Swallow, without it [sc. the tongue].

transf. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. C. 151 Pe asyl swayed on þe see, þenne suppe bihoued þe coge of þe coold water.

†3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. *trans.* Chiefly with *up*:

To swallow up, consume, absorb. *Obs.*

Frequent as a rendering of *L. absorbere* in biblical versions. c. 897 *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* C. lviii. 447 Forðonde he. . . nis nauder, ne hat, ne ceald, ðeah ic hine supe, ic hine will eft utaspiwan of minum mude. c. 1000 *Age. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii. 15 Ne me se sead sup mid mude. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 19 Drown me not þe storme of watire: ne supe me þe grounde. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 7 Thei ben sopen awei of wyn, thei erreden in drunkenesse. — 1 *Cor.* xv. 54 Deeth is sopen vp in victorie. — *Rev.* xii. 16 The erthe openyde his mouth, and souped [v.r. sop vp, soop vp] the flood. c. 1400 *Psalter* (MS. Bodl. 554) iii. 5 *marg.* As sopen up for sorowe. 1532 MORÉ *Confit.* *Tindale* Wks. 713/1 As for al other synnes whatsoeuer thei be, faith saith he. . . supeth them al vp in a moment. 1566 DRANT *Wail Hierim.* K. iv, The lattred wall, prostrate dyd fall, . . . The earthe supte up the gorgious gates. 1598 BASTARD *Chrestol.* I. xl. 25 Four lines, which hold me tug an hower or twaine He sups up with a breath and takes no paine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. ii. iii. 319 [A lake] whose waters gush so fast out of the ground, that they will overtake a swift horseman, and by and by with as incredible celerity [are] supped vp. 1653 CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* I. xvii. (1661) 158 A Ship ready to be split upon a rock, or to be soop'd up of a Wave.

†b. Of material objects: To take in (water, air). Also *sup out* in the opposite sense. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 64 The jonit barge, Sa full of rifis, and with lekis perbrack, Scho suppit huge wattr of the laik. 1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. I. iv. B viij, As bellows sup and belich out wyndes, to make the yron softe. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 153 And how Charybdis. . . Now sowpeth in, now sowpeth out the sea incessantly. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* II. (1670) 33 Such a peece [of ordinance] . . . which suppeth and reteineth continually more and more of that wind, which should serve to expell the bullet.

†c. To sup up: (a) to take in, 'swallow' (a story); (b) to utter indistinctly, also to retract (one's words). *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon*. Tim. c. 518/1 We see that every man is but too light of credit to sup vp that that shalbee spoken, if there be once any euill to the Ministers of Gods word. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 88 b, We must speak freele without supping up our wordes, and bringing them but half thro. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. liii. § 14 When. . . they haue put vs in hope of agreement, wherefore sup they vp their wordes againe? 1611 COTGR., *Humor le parole*, foolishly to sup, or sucke vp, his owne wordes; to speake abruptly, or vndistinctly.

†d. *absol.* or *intr.* of waters, etc. *Obs.*

In 1382 and 1611 a literalism of translation. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 14, I shal scatteren, and soupen awei togidre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 128 The large fludis suppis thrise in one swelth, And wther quhillis spowtis in the air agane. 1611 *Bible Lab.* I. 9 Their faces shall sup vp as the East winde, and they shall gather the captiuitie as the sand.

4. *fig.* To have experience of; to taste; esp. to sup sorrow: cf. *L. haurire dolorem* (Cicero).

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xvi. 22 Qui non gustabit mortem, ða ðe ne suppas deað. *Ibid.* Mark, Intro. 4/3 *Gustaturos quosdam mortem*, hia þet zebirgdon vel zesupedan weron sume oþer þone deað. c. 1395 *Plowman's Tale</*

6-sup. [a. OF. *soper*, *super*, (also mod.F.) *souper* = Pr. *sopar*, of obscure origin.]

1. *intr.* To eat one's supper; to take supper.

a. c.1290 *Beket* 697 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 126 Heo setten bord and spradden cloth, and bi-gonne to soupe [other vers. *sopil*]. faste. c.1300 *Flavelok* 1765-6 He...dide greype a super riche, . . . pat he mithe supe swiwe wel. Also he setten, and sholde soupe. So comes a ladde in a soupe. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3088 Pat ilche knigt, pat sopede wile he gerstene nigt. 1390 *Gowza Conf.* II. 359 When thei hadden souped there, Thei schopen hem to gon to reste. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* iv. vi. 126 When they had souped at her leysy kyng Arthur was ledde vnto a chamber. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxix. 45 How glad that ever I dyne or sowp. 1579 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlviii. 67 My fortune was to be Ludgit, . . . with this same companie; Soupt together; in ane chalmier lay.

b. 14. *Chaucer's Frankl. T.* 489 (Cambr. MS.) It is al redy thowge wele rygh now. Gowe thanne soupe [v. *r. soupe*]. c.1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 190 When he had suppid, her lefte righit noight our night vnto be mornyng. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 484/2 Suppon, ceno. 1538 *STARKEY England* (1878) 26 Hyt ys late and tyme to suppe. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* iv. iii. 13 If this weather would last, . . . a man should neuer dyne nor sup without candle light. 1620 *VENERER Via Recta* viii. 173 We commonly sup about six houres after we have dined. 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 786 He never suppt in solemn State. 1711 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 221, I. . . supped with lord treasurer, . . . I staid till two; . . . I must sup with him, and he keeps cursed houres. 1777 *H. WALPOLE Lett. to H. S. Conway* to July, I kept him to sup, sleep, . . . and breakfast here this morning. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* l. ix. 286 The officers of the Light Horse, . . . established a club among themselves, supping once a week at each other's houses in rotation. 1886 *Fall Mall Gaz.* 27 July 8/1 The Prince and Princess of Wales supped on the Lyceum stage with Mr. Irving and Miss Terry.

b. *Const. on, upon, off* († of, with) the food. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1025 He sowppes . . . with seune knaue childe, Choppid in a chargour. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 201 Of grene herbis ryght off [he] did soupe and dyne. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 159, I am faine to dine and sup with water and bran. 1702 *YALDEN Fables* v. 23 He din'd and suppd upon the best. 1829 *SCOTT Rob Roy* Intro. ad init., They . . . took a wedder from the fold, killed it, and supped off the carcass. 1890 *DOYLE White Company* xvii, They supped on good fare, and slept between lavender-scented sheets.

c. *trans.* To make a supper of; also with cognate object. *rare*.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 1298 To souwe with þat soueraygne fülle selcouthe metez. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* vii. xi, After having supped the supper of the damned. 1851 *Mrs. BROWNING Casa Guidi Wind*, i. 220 Before the eyes of men, awake at last, Who put away the meats they used to sup.

2. *fig.* (or in *fig. context*) and *allusively*.

† To sup with our Saviour, with Jesus Christ, to sup in heaven or hell (after Rev. iii. 20): said of persons who have died or are about to die. Cf. *SUPER sb.* 1 b.

In quot. 1605 *with* is to be construed with *sup* (cf. quot. 1603 in 1 b), but in modern echoes of the passage of *is* is often substituted, and construed with *full*.

1382 *WYCCIF Rev.* iii. 20 If ony man shal here my voys, and opene the 3at, I shal entre to him, and soupe with him. c.1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* 216, I wol entre in-to hym by my grace, and soupe with hym by the gode werkes þat he shal doon, whiche werkes been the foode of god. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3805 We salue. . . Soupe with our Sauceure solemnly in heuene. a.1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 170 My faith is such, that my saule sall sowp with my Saviour this nyct. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 214 You shall sup with Iesu Christ to night. 1605 = *Macb.* v. v. 13, I have suppt full with horrors. 1607 = *Cor.* iv. ii. 50 Angers my Meate: I suppe vpon my selfe. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xxi. 137 Dining on Christ in the Sacrament, expecting no other then to sup with him in heaven. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 426 The Sun . . . at Even Sups with the Ocean. 1812 *SHELLEY Devil's Walk* x, They sup on the groans of the dying and dead. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* vii. 21 The reader may sup full on such wild horrors in the Causes Célèbres. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxiii. 352 People had supped full of horrors.

3. *trans. a. Falconry and Vener.* To give the last feed of the day to (a hawk, horse, or hound). Also with *up*.

1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 133 Let hir flee but once, and suppe hir vp vpon the pray. *Ibid.* 215 At evening conuey it [sc. a casting] into hir gorge, after you haue suppt hir. *Ibid.* 310 Supping hir every night with a ratte or a mouse. 1596 *SHAKS. Tamm. Shr.* Ind. i. 28 Huntsman I charge thee, tender wel my hounds. . . But sup them well, and looke vnto them all. 1621 *MABBE Tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 228 Is it fit. . . To feede a horse with sand? To sup a Falcon with straw? 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 152 At the time of supping the horses up, after they are bedded, give every horse a small armful. 1805 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), To *sup up*, a term used in the British cavalry, to signify the last duty that is performed, . . . when the horses are allowed to rest for the night. 1810 = *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

† b. Of food: To furnish a supper for. *Obs. rare*. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 698 If a haue no more mans blood in's belly, then will sup a Flea. 1653 *WALTON Angler* i. iv, Having caught more fish than will sup myself and my friend.

c. To give a supper to, entertain at supper.

1619 in *Crt. & Times Gaz.* I (1848) II. 174 This day, I think, the Lorraine ambassador is supped. 1865 *SALA in Reader No.* 117. 337/1 They will breakfast you, they will sup you. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 3/2 They lunched her at the Carlton, dined her at the Trocadero, supped her at Prince's.

|| **Supari** (sup'ari). *East Indian*. Also 7-9 *suparee*, 9 *sopari*, -ee. [Hindī *supārī* betel nut.] The betel nut; also applied to the areca palm, the leaves of which are chewed with the betel nut. Also *attrib.*

1638 *Sir T. HEARNET Trav.* (ed. 2) 28 Sneezing-powder is not more frequent with the Irish, than chewing Arec, (by Arab and Indians call'd *Tauffet* and *Suparee*) is with these

Savages. 1849 *EASTWICK Dry Leaves* 214 Is it meant that . . . one would . . . find . . . a high degree of devotion in standing twelve years on one's head, imbedded in supari leaves? 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, *Soparee*, *Sopari*. 1890 *D. DAVIDSON Mem. Long Life* iii. 43 The hamals, . . . regaling themselves, . . . by chewing their paun leaf and suparee.

Supawn (sɒp'ɒn). *U.S.* Also 8-9 *suppawm*, 9 *supawn* (supporne), *spawm*, *sepon*, -awn. [Natick *saupāun* softened, f. *saupde*, *sabde* it is softened: cf. *Virginian asapan* (Strachey, 1615), *Abenaki nitsa'ba'n* (Rasles), *nsobon* (Laurent), *Narragansett nasaump* (see *SAMP*). Cf. *Du. sapaen*, *saupaen* (17th c.).] A kind of porridge made of maize flour boiled in water until it thickens. Also *attrib.*

1793 *J. BARLOW Hasty Pudding* (1815) 6 On Hudson's banks while men of Belgic spawn Insult and eat thee by the name Suppawm. a.1817 *T. DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1823) IV. 93 The house contained neither bread nor flour, and we were obliged to sup upon spawm. 1833 *C. F. HOFFMAN Winter Far West* xii. (1835) I. 141, I helped myself with an iron spoon from a dish of suppawm. 1836 (*Mrs. TRAILL Backw. Canada* 189 A substantial sort of porridge, called by the Americans 'Supporne'. 1868 *B. J. LOSSING Hudson* 122 He went to the church every night at eight o'clock, . . . to ring the 'suppawm-bell'. This was the signal for the inhabitants to eat their 'suppawm', or hasty-pudding, and prepare for bed.

Supe (sɪ'p). *slang*. Short for **SUPER sb.**

1841 in *Spirit Publ. Yrnl.* (1825) 309 A youthful supernumerary compositor, or 'gentleman supe' in a printing establishment. 1895 *J. K. JEROME On the Stage* 59 The other set, the regular bob (sometimes eightpence) a-night 'sup's'. 1903 *FARMER & HENLEY Slang*, *Supe*, . . . the superintendent of a station.

† **Supellecticarius**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. late *L. supellecticiarius*: see next, -ic, and -ARIUS.] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Supellecticarius*, . . . that pertains to household stuff.

Supellectile (sɒp'el'ektīl, -tīl), *a. and sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7-8 *supp*; *erron. supellectual*. [ad. *L. supellectilis*, prob. f. *super*, **SUPER** -I + *lectus* couch: see -ILE.]

A. adj. Pertaining to or of the nature of household furniture; *transf.* ornamental.

1615 *T. ADAMS Black Devil* 4 Supellectile Complements instead of substantial Graces. 1800 *HURDIS Fav. Village* 86 To see their supellectile treasures float in playful dance around. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 527 The inhabitants had the choice of being fried or drowned, along with their penates and their supellectile also.

B. sb. Furniture (also *fig.*); scientific apparatus or equipment (see next).

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* i. v. b, I am not the man which liveth by an other mans mutated supellectiles. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 480 The Shops supellectuals . . . are almost innumerable. a.1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1890) III. 44 To remove all their books, . . . and such supellectiles as they esteemed worth the trouble of carrying out. 1793 *W. ROBERTS Looker-on No.* 78 (1794) III. 234 Ideas are the matter, the supellectile of the mind.

|| **Supellex** (sɒp'el'eks), *rare*. [*L.*] *lit.* Household furniture; *fig.* the equipment or apparatus for an experiment or operation.

1553 *BRADFORD Sermon. Repent.* To Chr. Rdr., Knowing how short my supellex and store is [ed. 1574 how slender my store is]. a.1697 *AUBREY Lives* (1898) I. 9 The way to make it [sc. astrology] perfect is to get a supellex of true genitures. 1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 40 This solid therefore should make part of the mineralogical supellex. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 523/1 His supellex consisted of the iron pot aforesaid, and a hollow bamboo for water.

Super (sɪ'pəɪ), *sb.*

1. +1. [Short for **INSUPER**.] Something 'standing in super'; a balance remaining over. *Obs.*

1626 *Br. H. KING Sermon. Deliverance* 51 If . . . you chance to enwrap amongst the common Shoale of gaine, . . . any thing that belongs to God, . . . enter it not into your Audit, nor account that amongst your Supers, which is your *Onus*. 1642 *C. VERNON Consid. Exch.* 6 All debts and Supers depending in any accounts.

II. [Short for various subst. compounds of **SUPER-**.] Chiefly *colloq.*, *slang*, or *commercial*.

2. *a.* = **SUPERSALT**. *b.* = **SUPERPHOSPHATE** 2. 1807 *T. THOMSON Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 519 Besides the triple salts and the *subs* and the *supers*. 1900 *Dundee Adv.* 9 June 8/1 The substantial dressing of 4 cwts. supers, 2 cwts. dissolved bones, and 1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia.

3. = **SUPERNUMERARY**. *a. Theatr.*

1853 'C. BEOR' *Verdant Green* ii. iii, If by a super you mean a supernumerary, . . . then the Pet isn't one. 1859 *SALA Tru. round Clock* (1861) 176 My private belief is that no 'super' could exist long in any atmosphere remote from . . . the vicinity of the stage-door of a theatre. 1877 *E. W. GOSSE North. Stud.*, 4 *Danish Poets* (1890) 218 The actors gave special performances, and on these occasions Andersen managed to get on the boards and mix with the supers. 1905 *J. K. JEROME Idle Ideas* xv, She sinks down fainting on the stage and is carried off by Supers.

attrib. 1876 *D. COOK Bk. Play* II. 201 The 'super' . . . is under the rule of a 'super-master', who is in his turn governed by the wavings of the prompter's white flag in the wings.

b. A supernumerary on board ship. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 Those were real ships, . . . and a certain proportion of the 'supers' on board were always sea-sick.

c. gen. 1888 *Academy* 14 Jan. 25/3 The odd four cats are only 'supers'. 1885 *G. R. SIMS Rogues & Vagabonds* lviii. 277 It is the custom when young doctors are anxious to work up a

reputation for being fashionable for them to engage a few supers—that is, to give advice gratis to a few selected persons, on condition that they come once or twice a week and help to make a crowd in the waiting-room. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i, You ladies will have a cavalierpiece, and one to spare, that's myself; I am only a super now-a-days.

4. = *super-hive* (see **SUPER** 3); a box containing a certain number of sections of honey.

1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 84/2 In the beginning of July the hive was filled with combs, and the bees, . . . availed themselves of a super, in which they stored some pounds of honey. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 275 Honey for market purposes is generally stored in small boxes or supers, about five inches square. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 188 Two and three-quarter supers from each bar frame hive have not been uncommon 'takes,' and the honey is remarkably good.

5. = **SUPERINTENDENT**.

1870 *GORDON Bush Ballads, From the Wreck* 23 What's up with our super to-night? 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 283, I was 'Super' of a sheep-station up north two years ago.

6. = **SUPERFINE**.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 64 Woollen cloth manufacture. Super Weaver. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 June 7/2 Of the power looms, 1,700 are devoted to the production of extra supers and 3-ply carpets.

7. *Thieves' slang*. A watch. Comb. *super-screwing*, watch-stealing.

1859 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/6 The abstraction of the watches (which the thieves term *super-screwing* from the slang of *super*, a watch, . . . from the practice of twisting the handles of the watches off). 1903 *H. HARGOOD Autobiog. of Thief* ii. (1904) 45 The art of 'banging a super', that is, stealing a watch by breaking the ring with the thumb and forefinger, and thus detaching it from the chain.

Hence **Supering**, (a) the action of performing as a 'super' in a theatre; (b) the putting of a 'super' on a bee-hive.

1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Nov. 7/1 Supering is generally extra time work, done by men who are otherwise engaged in the daytime. 1910 *Daily News* 3 June 4, I advise bee-keepers to find out the needs of the local market before supering.

Super (sɪ'pəɪ), *a. Trade colloq.* [Short for various adj. compounds of **SUPER-**.]

1. = **SUPERFICIAL** 2. (Usually following the *sb.*)

1833 *T. HOOK Parson's Doct.* iii. xii, Hundreds of feet of plinths, at so much per foot, super. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 12 The price of common Belgian glass for ordinary glazing purposes is 3^d per foot super. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/2 Total cost per super yard per annum . . . 11-0 d.

2. = **SUPERFINE** 4.

1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* II. 187 Long wool of the best class that is grown in Kent, which we term *super matching*, or long drawing. 1850 *DICKENS Dav. Corp.* ix, Showing me a roll of cloth which he said was extra super. 1888 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 7/2 A fair amount of business is doing in welfs, especially in super lustres. 1888 *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 7/1 Half-bred and super wools . . . fine and super wethers.

Super- (sɪ'pəɪ, -ər), *prefix*, repr. *L. super-* = the adv. and prep. *super* above, on the top (of), beyond, besides, in addition, used in composition with the various meanings detailed below. (Cf. the related *Skr. upari-*, *Gr. υπερ* **HYPER-**, *OE. ofer-*, etc. **OVER-**.)

A certain number of important Latin compounds, chiefly verbs, belong to the classical period, but the great majority are of later date, and many are recorded first from Christian writers. As a living prefix in English, *super-* first appears about the middle of the 15th c.; it became frequent in Elizabethan times, and in the 17th c. it was very widely used. In more recent times it has been extensively introduced into the nomenclature of chemistry and other sciences as a correlative to **SUB-**. In technical language it sometimes varies with **SUPRA-** (of which the strict correlative is **INFRA-**), e.g. *super-local* and *supra-local*, *superorbital* and *supra-orbital*, *superlapsarian* and *supralapsarian*.

The more important and permanent compounds are entered in this Dictionary as main words; the present article includes such compounds of a general character as have not a permanent status, and scientific terms of which the meaning may (for the most part) be gathered from the meaning of the prefix and that of the radical element.

A considerable number of Latin compounds were adopted in 'learned' form in OF., as *superabonder*, *supereminet*, *supererogation*, *superflu*, *superintendence*, *superinscription*, *superlatus*; a few of such compounds became permanently established, as *superficie*, *superlatif*, *superstitio*, but the majority have been superseded by forms with the 'popular' representative of *L. super*, viz. *sur-*; e.g. *surabonder*, *suréminent*, *surérogation*, *surintendence*; cf. the parallel forms *superfin*, *surfin* in mod.F.

Pronunciation. The general rule is that the first syllable of the prefix carries the secondary stress of the compound, e.g. *su-per-a'd*, *su-per-erog-a-tion*, *su-pernu-merary*, *su-perphos-phate*, *su-persesqua-l-teral*, *su-persubstan-tial*. But this syllable carries the main stress where there is a contrast, implicit or explicit, with the radical element as a simple word or with some other compound of it, e.g. *su-per-class*, *su-perflux*, *su-perhive*, *su-perman*, *su-perma-ture*, *su-persalt*, *su-perso-lid*, *su-perstruc-ture*; the

of other worldings. 1630 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 29 A dead corps... having his
*supercholor upon him. 1908 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II, c. 255
The Bishop of Dunkeld... had allowed a corpse with a super-
cholor over it to be carried into a church 'in popish manner.
1880 *Dana Man. Gool.* (ed. 3) 147 The series of rocks... that
makes up the earth's *super crust—the only part... which
is within the range of direct investigation. 1670 GOLT *Divine
Hist. Genesis* World 483 The true System of the World...
that is, the *Superæther, and utmost Circumference thereof;
and within that Concave Sphere, the Æther, [etc.]. 1855
Poultry Chron. II, 514 The cap or *super-hive may be re-
moved once or twice during the summer, with from 20 to
40 lbs. of honey. 1756 HORNE *Disc.* xvii. (1793) II, 142
'Clothed upon', with a 'superinvestiture of the house from
heaven, namely, the divine light [2 Cor. v. 2, 4]. 1845 F. A.

Paley Man, Gothic Archit. 134. The smaller tracery-bars, or super-mullions, divide the tracery into compartments. 1847 R. & J. A. BRANDON *Anat. Goth. Archit.* (1849) l. 25. The upper part of the tracery is divided by "super-mullions and transoms." 1912 F. BONO *Cathedrals* 337. The supermullion is just beginning to find its way into the tracery (1349-1362). 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 325/1 We might employ the epithet "super-mullioned," as indicating that the upper divisions of the windows have mullions rising from the arches of the lower ones. 1890 *Archaeol. Jnl.* XLVII. 92. With plain fenestrations of five-foiled openings supermullioned. 1893 H. M. WILSON *Irrigation Engineering* xii. (1909) 285. Where the canal is at a lower level than the drainage channel, a "super-passage" is employed to carry the latter over the canal. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 556 We finde no "Super-Plant, that is a Formed Plant, but Misseltoe." 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 98. An arborescent excrecence, or rather superplant. 1814 *Time's Telescope* (1802) 233. An unhealthy tree is never without these imperfect superplants [sc. mosses]. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Hist. Cotton Famine* 433. As the seams of coal are gotten, and the props are removed, the "super-soil" falls in. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* l. 170/2. There are two kinds of soil, the *super* and the *sub*. The former term is confined to the layer next the surface. 1906 *Athenium* 10 Mar. 304/2. A "super-stage" can be reached for examining transparent objects. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 104. Placing an octagonal super-tower, or "lantern," on a square sub-tower. 1868 *MARRIOTT Vest. Chr.* Intro. iii. p. xxi. The "super-vestment" [of heathen priests], was either bordered (*prætexta*) with rich ornament, or wholly made of purple, [or] of scarlet. *Ibid.* ii. p. viii. The "super-vesture," the prevailing form of which was that of a large blanket, admitted, of the greatest variety in arrangement. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 253. To bring *Rasas Tabulae*, clean Tables to every Author, is the advice of no small Philosopher. "Super-writing" (being scribbling) maketh neither the old, nor the new legible.

b. *Anat.* (a) Designating the upper of two parts or members; superior: e.g. *supermaxilla* the upper maxilla or jaw (Dorland), *superpetrosal*. (b) Designating a part overlapping another, or formed by such overlapping: e.g. *superfissure*, *supergyre*, *supersulcus* (Dorland).

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 160/1. "Superfissures and subsulci. These terms are employed herein to designate the fissures which result from the formation of "supergyres and subgyres." The line of overlapping of a supergyre is a superfissure. A subsulcus is one which is concealed by a supergyre. *Ibid.* 242/1. The "superpetrosal sinus" starts from the cavernous.

c. *Anat.* Forming adjs. (with *super-* in adj. relation to the sb. or subst. phr. implied in the second element: cf. 1 b): (a) derivatives from sbs. in b, as *supermaxillary* (= pertaining to the upper jaw); (b) = situated in, or forming, the upper part of, e.g. *superalbal*, *-cerebellar*, *-cerebral*, *-dural* (see *quots.*).

1853 R. DUNN in *Jrnl. Ethnol. Soc.* (1856) IV. 35. The "super-maxillary bones." 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 237/1. "Superduals. These appear in part as direct continuations of the preceding [sc. medullary], and then are double. *Ibid.* 237/2. Veins of the Pia and Brain Substance. "The supercerebrals, passing to the longitudinal sinus. The supercerebral veins return the blood from the convexity as far as the Sylvian fissure, and from the median surface of the hemispheres as far as the "supercallosal fissure. *Ibid.* 238/1. The "supercerebellar vein... empties into the main vein near its termination, or even directly into the sinus tentorialis. *Ibid.* 239/2. The "superalbals... are commonly two small trunks that appear at the outer border of the cere, opposite the body of the caudate. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* *Superalbal*, situated in the upper part of the white substance of the brain, as superalbal veins. *Ibid.* "Superaural, located in the upper part of the dura mater.

II. Above (in various figurative senses); higher in rank, quality, amount, or degree.

4. a. Prefixed to adjectives: = Above or beyond, more or higher than, above the range, scope, capacity, etc. of (what is denoted or expressed by the radical part), after eccl. L. *superessentials* SUPER-ESSENTIAL, *superstantivus* supermaterial; e.g. *superangelic*, *-ical* (= more than angelic, beyond that of an angel), *-earthly*, *-elementary* (see ELEMENTARY 2), *-intellectual*, *-organic*, *-regal*, *secular*, *worldly*.

1804 *Doddridge's Wks.* V. 166 note. Whether a "super-angelic spirit is capable of being 'reduced to the condition of an infant.' 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 470. The superangelic glory of the Messiah. 1674 BAKVINT *Saul at Endor* 271. Thus this "Superangelical Doctor in the year 1226 ended his daies. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* ii. (1691) 25. So that Christ hath three Natures. 1. Divine. 2. Superangelical Created. 3. Humane. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 36. The lion and the eagle are not invested with the "super-animal bravery and magnanimity with which the older naturalists... loved to clothe them. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 92. Ane such Superplatonically Intelligence, or "Superaristotelical intendment." 1613 JACKSON *Cred.* i. xiv. § 4. 70. It was, rather "superartificial," than natural and artificial. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* July 60. Tolstoy pleaded that all great teachers commend the impossible, the "super-attainable ideal. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* 111. 181. Instances in which dogs would seem to have been the mere instruments of a superhuman and "supercanine sagacity, a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) 1. 360. Some pressed "super-Canonical Ceremonies. 1627 *DONNE Serm. Lady Danvers* 61. By which, that particular Church must be "Super-Catholicke and Super-universal, above all the Churches in the world. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 302. The notion of God... as super-essential Essence, superdivine Divinity, "supercausal cause. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 154. We find something superphysical and "superchemical. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Supra-decompositum folium*, a "Super-decompound leaf, when a petiole, divided several times connects many leaflets; each

part forming a decompound leaf. 1802 R. HALL *Elem. Bot.* 183. *Super-decompound*, more than doubly compound. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Sent. Author. Relig.* ii. 214. Demons, driven off only by Messiah with his "superdemonic power." a 1631 *DONNE Serm. Hosea* ii. 19 (1634) 3. A strange and "super-devilish invention. 1782 J. BROWN *View Nat. & Rev. Relig.* v. v. (1796) 421. Can a man... believe that the new nature formed by... the Spirit of Christ... is so very superdevilish? 1610 *DONNE Pseudo-Martyr* 185. Whether they will please Divine Law, that is, places of Scripture, or Sub divine Law, which is interpretation of Fathers, or "super divine law, which is Decretal of Popes. 1677 (see *supercanal* above). 1796 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. l. v. § 19. 299. Necessity... belongs to the super-divine sphere—if the phrase may be used. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* vi. 238. Capable of being moved to exert their "super-earthly powers for the benefit of those who... trust them. 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 4. Those... who... prefer... the regard of the body before the welfare of the "Super-elementary soule. a 1744 BOLINGBROKE *Auth. Matters Relig.* vi. Wks. 1754 IV. 292. Moral theology... contains a "super-ethical doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it. 1913 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 496. The prelude of the superethical Gospel of Humanity. 1871 MERRIDITH *H. Richmond* II. 112. She would require "superfeminine power of decision. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 433. The reason is "super-finite. 1887 F. R. STOCKTON *Barnesford Month*, etc. 200. One act... of what might be termed "super-friendly kindness. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii. Swallows... with animated... chirpings, and activity almost "super-birdlike. 1970 LOWELL *Among my Elys.* Ser. i. 199. Such propriety of costume... as shall satisfy the "superhistoric sense, to which... the higher drama appeals. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Light* v. (1882) 175. The creative Spirit that was in Christ is the "super-historical and divine principle of Christianity. 1660 INGELG *Beatus & Utr.* i. (1682) 90. Which he commanded them to behold with the Eye of "Superintellectual Faith. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Ausantias Descr. Greece* III. 356. The gods... are superintellectual natures. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 76. That primary super-intellectual work. 1841 NEWMAN *Tracts for Times* No. 90. § 8. 61. The doctrine... of a real "super-local presence in the Holy Sacrament. 1891 T. K. CHEVENE *Origin & Relig. Contents Ps.* Intro. p. xxix. The imaginative Biblical symbols of "superlogical phenomena. 1867 DR. ARGVLL *Keign of Law* i. 22. To believe in the existence of miracles, we must... believe... in the "Supermaterial. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 51. Altogether supermaterial, "super-mathematical, and true myracles. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Fried* 25. So should the grandeur of their authority... have been somewhat more competent... and not so hyper-arch-episcopally, so "super-metropolitan. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 3. (1875) 316. Phenomena which, for want of a better word, we may term "super-organic. 1876 — *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 3. The four Volumes, that have followed First Principles, have dealt with Organic Evolution... We have now to enter upon the remaining division—Superorganic Evolution. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 31. Such as are parallel... and "Super-paramount to it. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 255. Parliamentary and "super-parliamentary lawyer-craft. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 141. The nameless Thought, the nameless Power, the "superpersonal Heart. 1899 C. F. D'ARCY *Idealism & Theology* ii. 95. If the conception of personality is not adequate as a final description of Deity, then we must believe in God as ultimately superpersonal unity. 1588 "Superplatonically (see *superaristotelical* above). 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xxxiii. 207. Our new "superprelatical Brethren that degrade others that want their Ordination. 1885 A. STEWART *Twixt Ben Nevis & Glencoe* i. 7. This extraordinary and really "super-quadrupedal nous and intelligence. 1723 WATERLAND *and Vind. Christ's Div.* xvi. Wks. 1823 III. 348. You may consider him as King, and so you may present him with regal worship; or as King of kings, and then it will be "super-regal. 1867 O. SHIPLEY *Priestly Absolution* 25. Under the elder Dispensation, the Prophet stood in an almost "super-sacerdotal position. 1881 ROMANES in *Nature* 5 May 2/1. It matters not to science what views her individual cultivators may hold on "super-scientific questions. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 302. Let us celebrate this feast... not in a worldly but "supersecular manner. 1686 *Spec. B. Virginis* 21. Her sacred body is endowed with a "super-sacerphal activity, whereby she can render her self present... to all her votaries. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Merlin* Wks. (Bohn) I. 466. Sparks of the "supersolar blaze. a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. Fr. Dead* i. (1707) 163. Since he was got clear of his "Super-Tartarian Concern. 1627 "Superuniversal (see *supercaothic* above). 1890 *Academy* 12 July 28/2. I heard it asserted... that a sense... of remote natural aspects... was impossible; but... such an abnormally acute "super-visual perception is by no means impossible. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 385. Every god is super-essential, "superfactual, and super-intellectual. 1785 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 86. Freedoms, not much calculated to the meridian of "super-worldly refinement. 1874 DYKES *Relat. Kindg. to World* 7. The effort... to attain... super-worldly purity.

(b) In corresponding advs., as *supera'dequately*, *-artificially*, *-cathedrally*, *-diabolically*.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 422. The manufacturers affirm that agriculture... is "superadequately, and therefore unfairly protected. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 35. Either super-naturally inspired, or "superartificially instructed. 1869 E. W. BENSON in A. C. BENSON *Life* (1899) I. vii. 262. Lincoln Cathedral (with its long ridge "super-cathedrally long...) is most grandest. 1782 J. BROWN *View Nat. & Rev. Relig.* v. ii. (1796) 350. So "superdiabolically wicked, as to sin because experienced grace doth abound.

b. Prefixed to sbs., forming adjs. in the same sense as above: e.g. *supergraduate*, *-seaman*, *-standard*. *Super-head*, epithet of a quality of wool (see *quot.*).

1888 *Rep. Centen. Confer. Missions* II. 426. A "super-graduate course of training. 1839 *Compl. Gravier* (1846) IV. ix. 254. *Head or chief*, either because it is derived partly or chiefly from the head, or because it stands at the head of the inferior words. "Super-head.—An advance upon the preceding kind, but the sorter not having yet arrived at the best part of the fleece. 1898 *Century Mag.* July 371. After almost "superseaman efforts, they reached the vessel. 1909 *Century Dict.* Suppl. s.v. *Risk*, "Superstandard risk, in-

surance on the life of one whose habits or heredity or the state of whose health increases his expectancy of life.

5. Prefixed to sbs., forming sbs. denoting something above, beyond, greater or higher than what is expressed by the radical part.

In some cases this use tends to blend with 6 b.

a. *gen.*, chiefly in nonce-words, as *super-Christ*, *-Erastian*, *-septuagenarian*.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 479. The adhesion of one noble lord to the Italian "Superchrist. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 393. The "Super-Erastians, Hobbes, Selden, and other such writers. 1915 *Observer* 20 Oct. 7/3. As a "super-septuagenarian I am debarred from active participation.

b. *Mus.* Designating a note next above some principal note, as SUPERDOMINANT, SUPERTONIC.

c. *Nat. Hist.* In classification, denoting a group or division next higher than, or including a number of, those denoted by the radical part, as *super-family*, *-order*, *-species*, *-suborder*. So *Super-molecule*, *Chem.*, a complex molecule formed by the combination of molecules of different substances.

1899 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* iii. 155. Some naturalists... classing Parafage and its allies as a sub-family of Nymphalidae... Others, allowing them family rank, would group them together with the Nymphalidae and other allied families into a "super-family. 1834 W. POUT *Chem.* 149. We suppose, that the two molecules of carbon... are associated together into one symmetrical "super-molecule. 1899 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* iv. 164. Various groupings of these orders into larger divisions ("super-orders" or "sub-classes") have been proposed. 1900 H. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, "Superspecies, a group of sub-species or new species regarded as an entity. 1903 R. W. SHUFFELDT in *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 34. Order Saurura. "Supersuborder Archornithiformes. Suborder Archornithes. Family Archaeopteridae.

d. *Geom.* In geometry of more than three dimensions, designating a locus or figure having one more dimension than that denoted by the simple word: e.g. *supercube*, *-curve*, *-line*, *-solid*, *-surface*.

1873 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 79 note. In 5 dimensional geometry we have: space, surface, subsurface, super-curve, curve, and point-system, according as we have between the six coordinates $0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, or 5 equations; and so when the equations are linear, we have: space, plane, subplane, superline, line, and point. 1904 C. E. BENHAM in *Knowledge* Mar. 45/2 (title) *The Super-Solid*. Hints towards a Conception of the 4th Dimension. 1904 G. H. BRYAN *ibid.* May 92/1. A much better idea of the regular character of the "super-cube" or "eight-cell," as it is called by most writers, and of its connection with four-dimensional space.

e. Prefixed to the name of a person, forming a vb. in sense 'to excel, surpass, or outdo (the person named) in his characteristic quality or action' (= OUT-22): as *supercaesar*, *rare*.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Jas. I. & Casaubon*, Even Caesars are supercaesared by their tenants of the Vatican.

f. Prefixed to sbs. with adj. force: Higher in rank, quality, degree, or amount; of a higher kind or nature; superior.

a. With names of officials or persons in authority, forming titles designating one superior to the official denoted by the simple word, as in late or med.L. *supercoquis* head cook, *superjude* chief judge, *superlexor* chief weaver; e.g. *super-arbiter*, *-attendant* (= SUPERINTENDENT 2 b), *-doctor*, *-questor*, *-sovereign*; also in the names of the corresponding offices or functions, as *super-sovereignty*.

1693 H. STUBBS *Further Justif. War Neth.* To Rdr. 13. To decide... emergent differences a new expedient of Arbiters and "Super-arbiters was found out. 1550 COVEDALE *Order Ch. Denmark* in *Treat. Sacrament* etc. E. ij. b. The "super-attendant or chiefe curate cometh in to the pulpit. 1675 TULLY *Lett. Baxter* 30. He had need to have a very competent measure of abilities himself, who is to give his verdict of another, even so far as to make him his "super-Doctor of the Chaire. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 38. As long as Cajus Æmilius is "Super-Questor. 1625 *DONNE Serm.* 3 Apr. 38. Where there is an inducing of a "super-Sovereign, and a super-Supremacie... this is, an undermining, a destroying of Foundations. 1627 — *Serm.* 6 May (1649) II. 381. Those that fix a "super-Sovereignty in the people, or in a Presbytery.

b. With nouns of action or condition, etc.; e.g. *super-agency*, *-canonization*, *-comprehension*, *-division*, *-good*, *-one*, *-organism*, *-proportion*, *-truth*.

This use tends to blend with 5; thus *supercomprehension* = higher comprehension, or comprehension above ordinary comprehension.

1891 *Century Dict.*, "Superagency, a higher or superior agency. 1628 *DONNE Serm.* xlviii. (1640) 476. This "super-canonization, (for, it was not of a Saint, but of a God). 1887 F. WINTERTON in *Mind* Apr. 268. Molina said... that God saw the future possible acts of man through His "supercomprehension" of human nature. 1633 AMES *Fresh Suit agst. Cerem.* II. 174. The reason which he bringeth, is only from the subdivision of true worship. But that doeth not hinder a "superdivision or aequidivision into common and speciall. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 3 (1622) 304. He is, a "Super-good, a "Super-truth, a "Super-one... as surpassing all other Bonitie, and Veritie, and Vnitie. a 1899 D. G. BRINTON *Basis Soc. Relat.* I. ii. (1902) 39. Many writers... have spoken of the social unit, the group or the nation, as an "organism". Some have further defined it as a "super-organism". 1644 DIGAV *Nat. Bodies* ix. § 3. 64. That velocity is the effect of the "superproportion of the one Agent over a certain medium, in respect of the proportion which another Agent hath to the same medium.

c. In recent (chiefly nonce) formations after SUPERMAN, used to designate a person, animal, or thing which markedly surpasses all others, or the generality, of its class: e.g. *super-brute*, -*critic*, -*dramatist*, -*goddess*, -*race*, -*tramp*, -*woman*; *Super-Dreadnought*, an all-big-gun ship with an armament superior to that of the Dreadnought class.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 2/1 The ideas which the super-dramatist would convey to a super-critic. 1906 *Ibid.* 22 Jan. 2/2 We middle-aged folk, Supermen and Superwomen, and 'Men-and-Women-in-the-Street'. 1907 *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 6/3 Dr. F. W. Andrews read a paper on 'Medicine and Super-Medicine'. 1908 W. H. DAVIES (*title*) The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 2/3 The two super-Dreadnoughts which are to be added to the United States fleet. 1910 *Ibid.* 18 June 14/3 In general dimensions the super-Dreadnought of to-day is a battleship of from 500ft. b.p. to 535, 547, over all, with a beam of 84ft. to 86ft., and with a draught of 27ft. 1911 R. A. FLETCHER *Warships* 324 The name-ship has been so much improved upon in recent designs that she is inferior to the last of the super-Dreadnought battleships as the displaced pre-Dreadnoughts were to her. 1911 *Contemp. Rev.* June 1st *Suppl.* 3 One is almost afraid to laugh when Spenser treats Elizabeth as a super-goddess. 1911 E. UNDERHILL *Mysticism* i, vi, 176 As the angel to the man, so was the dragon to the world of beasts; a creature of splendour and terror, a super-brute.

d. *Mus.* = Next higher in pitch: in SUPER-OCTAVE, q.v.

7. Beyond in time, later; as in *L. supervivere* to outlive, SUPERVIVE, SURVIVE; † *Superlast v. trans.*, to last beyond, outlast.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To his Booke vii. 14 Nor think these Ages... Shall live, and thou not superlast all times.

b. With prepositional force, in med. *L. superannatus*, f. *super annum* beyond a year: see SUPER-ANNUATE, SUPER-ANNUATE.

8. Before in time, prior to; as in SUPERLAPSARIAN; e.g. *super-creation* (used as adj.), decreed before the Creation.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Of Election* i. 1, The necessity of an election or super-creation grace, if either angels or men... be certainly... saved.

(δ) So in nonce-vbs. formed by Heylin after H. L'Estrange's use of SUPER-ANNUATE *v.* (sense 5), in reference to dating events (so much) too early.

1656 HEYLIN *Extraneous Vapours* 102 We have here a super-annuatiating (a fine word of our Authors new fashion) in making Doctor Laud Bishop of Bath and Wells, seven months at least before his time: a superannuatiating in the great rout given to Tilly by the King of Sweden placed by our Author in the year 1630 whereas that battle was not fought till the year next following: a super-triennuatiating in placing the Synod of Dort... in the year 1615, that Synod not being holden until three years after, and if I do not find a super-sexennuatiating [*sic*: read super-sexennuatiating] (that is to say, a lapse of six years) either in the Pamphlet or the History, I am content, our Author shall enjoy... a publick triumph.

III. In or to the highest or a very high degree; hence, in excess of what is usual, or of what ought to be; superabundant(ly); excessive(ly).

9. a. Prefixed in adv. relation to adjs.: Exceedingly, very highly, extremely, supremely, extraordinarily; over-; as in late or med. *L. supergloriosus* (Vulgate) exceedingly glorious, *superillustris* very illustrious (see *Superillustris* below), *superlaudabilis* (Vulgate) greatly to be praised; e.g. *superactive* (= highly active), -*ceremonious* (= over-ceremonious), -*dainty*, -*glorious*, -*ingenious*, -*sufficient*, -*superabundant*, -*sweet*, -*zealous*. † *Superbenedict* [*L. benedictus* blessed], supremely blessed. *Super-extra*, applied to commodities, esp. to a style of bookbinding, of the very best quality (cf. *extra super*, s.v. SUPER a. 2). *Superfatted*, -*fatty*, (of soap), containing an excess of fat, i.e. more than can combine with the alkali. *Superfidel*, nonce-wd. [after *infidel*: cf. SEMI-FIDEL], believing too much. † *Superillustris*, honorific title of certain kings and other exalted personages; *Superinennarrable* [ad. late *L. superinennarrabilis* (St. Augustine): see INENARRABLE], supremely indescribable. † *Superomni-valent* [OMNI-VALENT], supremely omnipotent. † *Superpassing*, surpassing (in quot. as adv.). † *Superproportioned*, of excessive proportions. † *Superrefractable* [SUFFERABLE 1], extremely long-suffering.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 87 Hec who is too slow may equally be quickened by him who is 'superactive and vigorous'. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* ix. 276 St. Augustine prays: 'Holy Trinity, superadmirable Trinity, and superinennarrable, and superincomprehensible, and superincomprehensible. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* ii. An ultra-poetical, 'super-aesthetic', out-of-the-way young man. 1883 E. HOOKER in *Portage Mystic Diet*. Pref. Ep. 107 The only True, ever-adorable and 'super-benedict' Trine Delite. 1895 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 92 O my sovereign goodman, how can you own sovereign joye... but shape a benigne answer to so benigne and 'superbenigne a reply? 1601 in *Farr S. P. Elia* (1845) II. 431 The 'super-blessed Trinity. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears* Ch. iv. xxiii. 625 Superstitious and 'super-ceremonious Prelates. 1833 LAMA *Elia* Ser. ii. *Product. Mod. Art*. Those high aspirations of a 'super-chivalrous gallantry. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 687 By our Critiques good leave (who... presuming so

much of their great wits are 'supercritical'). 1661 GAUDEN *Consid. Liturg.* 25 These supercritical censors. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 105 Eightly, (according to the 'super-curiosus) that the Knife, with which the Sallet Herbs are cut... be of Silver. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 189 Kate of Kate-hall, my 'super-dainty Kate. 1596 SHAKS. *Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 134 Her 'super-delicate bastard daughter ceremoniously dissembling Italy. 1888 L. GERARD *Land beyond Forest* II. xlv. 220 Some people... there are, of super-delicate digestions. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* ** iv. b. Spare me, o' 'super-dominer Elfe. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp-hunters* ii. 17 His dress will be more gaudy and 'super-elegant. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 163 Mercury... the most nimble, and 'supereluctant God. c 1860 B. HARTE *My Other Self in Fiddletown*, etc. (1873) 121 Looking in her eyes, and carrying on a conversation in their supereluctant language. 1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Collog.* (1725) 275 But a Man should rather die, than violate so 'super-Evangelical a Rule. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. t. Theiss* (1630) 225 To attain the vimot 'superexcedent end [*sic*: eternal happiness]. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperanza's Lett.* II. 212 Who would be content... to put up with the second best, instead of ordering at once the 'super-extra-double-superfine! 1835 J. R. SMITH's *Catal. Bks.* May 4/2 New and very elegant calf super extra. 1891 C. L. FIELD *Patent Specif. No.* 21438 An Improved Manufacture of 'Superfatted Soap. 1891 *Frnl. Soc. Chem. Industry* 31 May 44/1 This improvement in the manufacture of superfatted soaps consists in adding to soap, made by the cold process, milk, cream, or butter in such quantities that any alkali in excess is saturated and an excess of cream is left. 1834 'Super-fidel [see SEMI-FIDEL]. 1550 R. HUTCHINSON *Image of God* xx. (1560) 100 b. I will... shew... that there be three persons in ye 'super-glorious delite. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xviii. xcix. His superglorious most refined Nature. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 102 'Superhappy Creatures, that have illumine understanding. 1579 SPENSER *Let. to Harvey* Poet. Wks. (1912) 638/2 With many 'superhartie Commendations, and Recommendations to your selfe, and all my friendes. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elia*. iv. 154 Amongst the Kings which they termed 'Superillustrious, the King of England was accounted the third, and the Spaniard the fourth. 1633 LD. WARISTON *Diary* (S.H.S.) 31 Gods 'superincomprehensible goodness, kyndnes, and merciful tendernes to me. 1873 'Superinennarrable [see *superadmirable* above]. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 65 That abundant and 'superingenious clarkie Erasmus. 1885 HUXLEY in *L. Huxley Life & Lett.* (1900) II. vi. 95, I shall be curious to see what defence the superingenious Premier has to offer for himself in Parliament. 1688 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. (t.) lxxix. 229 It were a 'superinsanitated folly, to struggle with a Power, which I know is all in vaine contended with. 1665 GAUDRY *London's Delite*, Predicted v. 28 It is an Argument of super-insanitated folly. 1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 109 He... applies... to the faithful Montrose... a 'super-loyal soul. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. vi. Thou 'superlunatic hypocrite. 1879 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. xxx. 208 To all these 'super-marvellous narrations, the missionary appeared to listen with implicit faith. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 78 Out of Agrippas 'super-notable fourth booke. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 18 They are dextrously pragmatick... 'Super-officious. 1608 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Modum* Wks. (Grosart) I. 22/2 God by powre, 'super-omnivall. 1608 J. DAY *Law Tricke* i. i. Thanks:—'superpassing good! 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 648 He excepts against the 'super proportion'd multitude of members out of one province, which hee says never lawfull Parliament had. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 460 Sentimental 'super-refined ladies. 1888 *Pail Mail Gaz.* 24 Oct. 3/2 The distinction is, perhaps, super-refined. 1889 LECKY *Hist. Eng.* VI. xxiii. 209 The combination of mean action and 'superinsanitary profession. 1633 FOOD *Broken H.* iv. ii. 'Tis wonderful, 'Tis 'super-singular, not to be match'd. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 56 Such a 'super-stoical piece of Philosophy. 1844 HOOD *Forge* i. 70 Walking, leaping, striding along, As none can do but the 'super-strong. c 1450 *Mirour Salvacionn* (Roxb.) 150 Alle this thold thow Jhu in paciens 'supersufferable. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 3 The... foolish pamphlets... are a 'supersufficient testimony. 1864 DK. MANCH. *Crt. & Soc. Elia*. to Anne l. xiv. 280 Superabundant pride born of supersufficient wealth. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 258 All men have access to 'super-abundant evidence for the truth of Theism. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. iii. (1862) 518 A most 'super-superior gal. 1605 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 8 Whatsoever is 'supersupreme, or highest in all degrees of perfection. 1593 BAXTON *Phoenix Nest* Wks. (Grosart) I. 4/1 Sundrie flowres so 'super sweets of smell. 1599 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. 31 Those Miracles, which some round liberality, and thy 'super-thankfull minde, would hugelie enable thee to worke. 1877 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (Bohn) 200 A series of 'super-tragic starts, pauses, screams. 1649 PAVNNE *Vind. Lib. Eng.* 23 More then Regall... 'Super-transcendent Arbitrary power. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 66/2 This 'super-virulent' character [of bacillus-cultures]. 1607 DONNE *Serm. Easter-day* (1640) 217 A 'super-zealous, an over-vehement animosity.

(δ) In corresponding adverbs, as † *superfluently*, -*infinitely*, -*superabundantly*.

a 1711 KEN *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 380 O may kind Heav'n on good Macario's Head Grace and Truth 'superfluently shed. 1608 DONNE *Serm.* 15 Apr. (1640) 765 We were still short of numbring the benefits of God, as God; But then, of God in Christ, infinitely, 'Super-infinitely short. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 12/1 A prize in books, 'super-magnificently bound. 1607 BARLEY-BREAK (1877) 9 A little tilt... Whereunto 'super-solennly they goe. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 256 Evidence 'super-superabundantly sufficient. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 125 The things promised... are so above measure desirable and 'super-transcendently glorious.

b. Prefixed to verbs or participles (with derivatives), in same senses as in a: as in late *L. superabundare* to SUPERABOUND, *superfluere* (in the same sense), *superextendere* to stretch excessively, *superincendere* to inflame greatly; e.g. *superacumulate* (= to accumulate beyond measure), -*exceed*, -*extol*, -*please*, -*praise*, -*reward* vbs.; *super-*

acridulated (= accumulated to excess), -*civilised*, -*elated*, -*excited*, -*facied* (FACED ppl. a. 2), -*peopled* pples. and ppl. adjs.; sometimes = 'more than', as in *supernewtralized*, *superasatisfy*. *Supercool v. trans.*, to cool (a liquid) below its freezing-point without solidifying it. *Superoscilate v.*, *Geom.*, *trans.* to osculate at more coincident points than usually suffice for determining the locus; so *Superosculation*.

a 1709 ATKINS *Parl. & Polit. Tracts* (1734) 215 A smart Epistle... wherein he does cry out upon the Pope, for that the Pope's Bulls did 'superaccumulate (as he terms it) the Words (*Non obstant*). 1888-38 WEAVER, 'Superaculated. 1865 E. S. FROULKES *Christ. Div.* 2 The New World... is becoming super-peopled and 'super-civilised. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 174 Suppose the Archbishop of Canterbury... with his own 'super-consecrated hands, washing the feet of a dozen of the inhabitants. 1907 *Frnl. Phys. Chem.* XI. 425 The freezing-point curve had been determined... and there is considerable evidence of the effects of 'supercooling. 1652 UNQUIART *Feast* Wks. (1834) 231 Through the too intensive stretching of the already 'super-elated strings of their imagination. 1622 MALYNES *Ang. Law-Merch.* Ded., Being confident of your most gracious benignity and 'super-exceeding grace. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* ii. 78 This great Nature Naturant... Which All things Holds... 'Super-exceeds, Sustains. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 109 Those degrees of [righteousness and holiness] which in persons highly qualified with them do super-exceed that measure or degree of them which are found in Christians of a lower pitch and stature. 1868 LYR-TON *Str. Story* xxviii. A brain 'super-excited by the fumes of a vapour. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 83 It was necessary that the Decrees... should be 'superextended, (i.e. should be enlarged above what they were before). 1865 PUSLEV *Eiren.* 369 Who 'superextol reason and its discoveries. 1894 C. VICKERMAN *Woolen Spinning* x. 243 In addition to a 'super-faced cloth... an immeasurably superior class of tweeds could be produced. 1822-7 Good Study Med. (1829) V. 12 The stoutest tree, if 'superfructified, is impaired for bearing fruit the next year. 1881 TYNDALL *Ess. Floating Matter* Air 90 The same infusions slightly 'superneutralized by caustic potash. 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. A conic having six consecutive points in common with a cubic is said to 'super-oscilate it. 1902 *Science* 18 Apr. 625/2 On the 'Superosculation of Surfaces. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady Induct.*, He is confident it shall 'super-please judicious Spectators. 1590 SHAKS. *Midw.* N. iii. ii. 153 To vow, and swear, and 'superpraise my parts. 1622 BACON *Let. to Jas.* I in Speding *Lett. & Life* (1874) VII. 383 They were from time to time far above my merit ever and 'super-rewarded by your Majesty's benefits. 1853 MAS. *Good Dean's Daw.* II. x. 255 The wife and nurse of a 'super-reheated D.D. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* 22 Nov. (1649) II. 417 To merit, and over-merit; To satisfy, and 'super-satisfie the justice of God. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* x. Like a shuttlecock between two battledores... flying from point to point on the feathers of a 'super-sublimated head. 1603 J. DAVIER *Microcosmos* Pref., Wks. (Grosart) I. 17/1 These 'super-erogating Workes. 1832 L. HUNT *Redi Baculus in Tuscany* 139, I love my wineiced through and through, If I will have it... 'Superultrafrosted.

10. Prefixed with adjectival force to abstract sbs.: Very great, or too great; surpassing; excessive; extreme; after late *L. superabundantia* SUPER-ABUNDANCE; e.g. *superactivity*, -*conformity* (= overpreciseness in conforming to ecclesiastical rules), -*effluence*, -*exiguity*, -*infirmity*, -*treason*, -*vexation*; hence occas. agent-nouns, as *super-conformist*, -*individualist*. *Superintromission* *Sc. Law*, intromission beyond one's legal rights.

1553 BRADFORD *Serm. Repentance* (1574) C ij, Workes of supererogation (yea 'superabomination). 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 398 A 'superactivity of nutrition. 1638 LD. WARISTON *Diary* (S.H.S.) 342 Rayning doune the 'super-affluence of his blessings. 1880 *Academy* 28 Feb. 153/3 Its superaffluence of splendour. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 575/2 The 'super-civilization... of Europe. 1664 BAXTER *Par. Congreg.* 20 The writings of 'superconformists and subverters, or changers of the church government. 1699 GAUDEN *Tears* Ch. i. xiii. 113 Either to a peevish nonconformity, or to a pragmatick 'super-conformity. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* Concl. 463 His liberal 'superfluency of Being vpon me. 1660 HAMMOND *Xapis kai Eipnyn* 41 That the super-effluence of Grace may be resisted. a 1711 KEN *Lett. Wks.* (1838) 39, I beseech God... to give you a super-effluence of his H. Spirit. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* vi. § 5. 369 The 'super-excitation of the devotional faculty. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. xxxviii. 47 The 'super-exiguity of this farinaceous Seed of Wort. 1641 HACKET *Sp. Parl.* in *Plume Life* (1865) 49 The 'superexquisiteness of the music. 1802 PALCY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. The system of animal destruction ought always to be considered in strict connexion with another property of animal nature, viz. 'superfecundity. a 1835 F. W. HOPE in *Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 334 A Superintending Power which ordains checks and counterchecks to remedy the superfecundity of the insect world. 1912 *Engl. Rev.* Mar. 638 Mystical 'super-individualism. *Ibid.*, The art of world-forsakers and hermits, pf 'super-individualists. 1881 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* *Osor.* 375 b. Is this... the super-abundance of your eloquence? or... 'superinfirmity of your slippery braynes? 1678 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 1 The Ordinary found the pursuer could not reply on 'super-intromission, unless she had taken a dative *ad omnia*. a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. ix. § 52 Where an executor confirmed... intermeddles with subjects not given up by him in inventory, after being cited by a creditor, such superintromission makes him liable as a vicious intromitter. 1871 J. BROWN *Lett.*, to *Lady Minto* 31 Dec. (1907) 208 There are too many big words and hints of 'superknowledge. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1005 III. 186 Not the diminutiest nooke or creature of them but is parturient of the like 'superofficiousness. 1662 HERRICK *Body of Div.* i. 327 They can do works of supererogation; therefore they may challenge... a 'superperfection to themselves. 1670

H. STUBBS *Plus Ultra* 164 What we experiment here is not the weight of the Air properly, but the "super-ponderancy or over-weight of it. 1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert I*, 238 People being in those times more superabundant than in our present day of "super-refinement. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. xii. 157 In case of extreme calidity, and "superabundance. 1871 W. G. WADE *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 259 The "super-superabundance... of evidence. 1651 CLEVELAND *Scots Apostasy* 19 The infamy this "super-treason brings. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of News* 3rd Interim. 56 Not teach 'hem to speake Playes, and Act Fables of false newes... to the "superexaltation of Towne and Country.

b. (Chiefly *Phys. and Path.*) Denoting processes or conditions in excess of the normal; as in mod. L. *superfatio* SUPERFETATION, *supernutritio* excessive nutrition; e.g. *superalkalinitas*, *fecundatio*, *irritatio*, *salinitas*, *secretio*. † *Superfoliatio*, excessive growth of foliage.

c. 1865 J. WYLD *de Circ. Sci.* I. 151 The "super-alkalinity of the bath. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) V. 129 The imperfect emission proceeding from "super-erectio or priapism. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "Superfecundation, see *Superfoetation*. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, *Superfecundation*, the successive fecundation of two ova formed at the same menstrual period. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "Superfibrination, Hyperinosis. a 1682 Sia T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 76 The Disease of *φθλαμανία, ἐμφυλισμός*, or "superfoliation, mention'd by Theophrastus; whereby the fructifying Juice is starved by the excess of Leaves. 1871 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 571 "Superinvolution can be confounded with no other condition than undeveloped uterus. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, "Superlactation, excessive secretion of milk. 1648 BAILLIE *Let. to W. Spang* 26 June, I was forced to keep my chamber ten days with a dangerous "superpurgation. 1751 STACK *in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 274 These two doses... might cause a superpurgation. 1845 SPOONER *Veterinary Art* (1851) 58 Superpurgation from actual inflammation is extremely dangerous. 1882 J. C. BURNETT (*title*) "Super-salinity of the Blood. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 233, I often diminish "supersecretion from the lungs by strong hydragogue cathartics.

II. In prepositional relation with the radical element, as in late L. *supernumerarius*, that is *super numerum* beyond the (normal) number, SUPERNUMERARY.

12. Chem. † a. Prefixed to vbs., pa. pples., and cognate nouns of action, denoting a high proportion of the ingredient indicated by the radical element; e.g. *superazotatio* (= the condition of being highly charged with nitrogen), *-carbonate* vb., *-carburetted*, *-oxidated*, *-oxygenated*, *-oxygenation*, *-phlogistication*.

1783 PRIESTLEY *in Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 405 By "superphlogisticating iron with nitrous air. 1789 *Ibid.* LXXIX. 289 What we have called the phlogistication of them, ought rather to have been called their "super-phlogistication. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* p. x, Easy extemporaneous way to "super-carbonate alkali to a certain degree. 1794 HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 297 The "super-oxygenated marine acid. 1796 HATCHETT *in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 285 A peculiar metallic substance, which... was liable by "super-oxygenation to be converted into a metallic acid. 1799 MUSENET *in Phil. Mag.* IV. 361 note, When supercarbonated crude iron is run from the furnace, it is frequently covered with a scurf, which... is found to be a coating of plumbago. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 498 Water with the addition of about one-fourth part of the "super-oxydated acid. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* I. 243 Their grand energy... in a word... depends upon a real "superazotation. 1816 S. PARKES *Chem. Catech.* ix. (ed. 7) 257 note, A gas... called "super-carburetted hydrogen and also olefant gas. *Ibid.* 255 note, Sulphuretted hydrogen is capable of combining with an additional portion of sulphur, forming a compound which may be called "super-sulphuretted hydrogen. 1829 *Nat. Philos. I. Optics* xviii. 64 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Super-oxygenated muriate of potash.

b. In names of compounds, indicating that the ingredient denoted by the radical is in the highest proportion: e.g. *superacetate* (= a salt containing the highest proportion of acetic acid); *superoxide* (= PEROXIDE); † *supersulphuret* (= a binary compound containing the highest proportion of sulphur, a persulphide). Now surviving in the names of certain salts used in manufactures or the arts, e.g. SUPERPHOSPHATE.

[1839: see SUB. 23.]

1797 PEARSON *in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 44 "Super-oxalate of potash. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 396 "Superseleniate of potash. *Ibid.* 616 "Supersulphate of alumina-and-potash. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 555 The dose of "superacetate of lead. 1812 Sia H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 383 The other sulphuret of tin, or the "supersulphuret is made by heating together the peroxide of tin and sulphur. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 296 "Super-tartrate of potash. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 226 The neutral malate of lime... may be obtained by adding lime water to a solution of the "super-malate. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 458 Malate of lime and super-tartrate of lime [in the juice of the grape]. 1847 WEBSTER, "Super-oxyl, an oxyd containing more equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined; a hyperoxyd. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 51 Dentoxide (binioxide, peroxide, or superoxide) of manganese. 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXVII. 32 The colour is fixed by a mordant of alumina and oxide of tin, and the colour is intensified by super-tartrate of potash.

IV. Expressing addition.

13. In advb. or adj. relation to a vb., sb., or adj.: Over and above, in addition, additional(ly), extra; as in (late) L. *superaddere* to add over and above, SUPERADD, *supererogare* to spend over and

above, SUPEREROGATE, *superfelare* to conceive again while already with young, *superordinare* to give an additional name to, SURNAME, *superordinare* to appoint in addition; (late or med.) L. *superaug-mentum* further increase, *superindictio* [see INDICTIO 2], *superinomen* SURNAME, *superplus* SURPLUS: e.g. † *superassumere*, *-elect*, *-illustrare*, *-ordinare* vbs.; *super-accessio*, *-conception*, *-dying*, † *-grafting*, *-illustratio*, *-injustice*, *-ornament*, *-sanction*, *-straining*, *-stuff* sbs. and vbl. sbs.; † *superaccessory* adj. † *Superadvenient* a., coming upon or after something as an addition. † *Superbibe* v. [late L. *superbibere*] trans., to drink in addition. *Superca'lender* v. trans., to subject (paper) to additional calendaring, so as to produce a highly glazed surface; chiefly in ppl. adj. and vbl. sb.; hence *Superca'lender* sb., a roller used for supercalendaring. *Superfundatio*, *Superinfundatio*, creation of a new feudal estate out of one already established. *Superinstallatio*, installation into an office or dignity already held by another (cf. SUPERINSTITUTION). *Super-tax* sb., an additional duty of income tax levied upon incomes above a certain value.

1701 NOARIS *Ideal World* I. vii. 410 One is conceived as a "super-accession to the other. 1698 — *Treat. Sev. Subj.* 292 The Divine Light. "Superaccessory to the Natural Light. 1647 H. MOORE *Song of Soul* Notes 160/1 By the powerful appulse of some "superadvenient form. 1664 — *Myst. Iniq.* xxi. 77 Which will again be hugely increased by another "superadvenient Incertainty. 1620 VENERIA *Via Recta* viii. 190 Upon meats taken againe, let there be assumed a draught of ordinarie Beere, and therewith, or a little meat "super-assumed. 1691 SANCROFT *Let. to Sir H. North* in D'Oyley *Life* (1821) xi. 11, 10, I sometimes eat bread and butter in a morning, and "superbibe my second dish of coffee after it. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 The choice "super-calendered paper with which the American magazines have made us familiar. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 6/1 Super-calendered paper, which is still largely used for the printing of ordinary illustrations. 1911 *Ibid.* (ed. 11) XX. 734/2 For the better class is required; this is effected by sheet or plate-glazing and by "super-calendering or web-glazing... The "super-calender is used to imitate the plate-glazed surface. 1646 Sia T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 150 In those "superconceptions where one child is like the father, the other like the adulterer. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Superfecundation*, Twin cases may be of this kind of superconception. 1627 DONNE *Serm. Lady Danvers* 159 When there was a "Super-dying, a death upon the death, ... a Spiritual death after the bodily. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 360 How can you "super-elect and set up anti-sheriffs to oust them before their title is tried? 1627 DONNE *Serm. 25 Dec.* (1640) 44 That God would "super-endow him with parts, and faculties, fit for that service. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* iv. (1870) 107 To mount up, through narrowing circles of "super-feeding, till we approximate to the apex of the system. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1679) 4 "Super-grafting, or the repetition of Grafting, for the enlargement, and mellioration of Fruit. 1629 DONNE *Serm. Acts xxiii.* 6, 7 (1640) 496 At thy death thou shalt be "super-illustrated, with a Meridional light. a 1631 — and *Serm. Gen.* i. 26 (1634) 23 Those "super-illustrations, which the blessed shall have in Glorie. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1787) 111. 455 The provincials, oppressed by the accumulated weight of indictions and "superindictions. a 1626 BACON *Consid. Warre* v. *Spain* (1629) 5 The Ravishing whereof was a meere Excursion of the first Wrong, and a "Super-Injustice. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xi. 285 Such a "superinstallation seems an unlawful bigamy, marrying two husbands at the same time to the same Church. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. to Giffard* 32 Christ pronounceth them accursed that add or "superordine any thing to his worde. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) I. 114 The "super-Ornaments of the Mind... were not necessary. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 407 The frequent "super-sanction of Magna Charta. 1626 BACON *Sylvia* § 182 In the Straining of a String, the further it is strained, the lesse "Superstraining goeth to a Note. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* iii. 51 If you in works of merit prove too light, They'll add their "super-stuff into the scale. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 2/2 The powers that would... be necessary to obtain a full disclosure of income... under a system of "super-tax. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 1/6 A graduated super tax on incomes over £5,000 a year. 1905 *Ibid.* 23 June 5/7 Only those "super-values would be taxed which are due to the growth of a town [etc.].

† 14. *Math.* In adjs. denoting ratios expressible by unity (or some other integer) with some number of aliquot parts over; as in late L. *superdimidius* (sc. *numerus* number) 'that is a half more'; i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$, denoting a ratio of 3 : 2, *supertertius* 'that is a third over', i.e. $\frac{1}{3}$ = 4 : 3, *supersequalter* 'that is $\frac{1}{2}$ over', i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$ = 5 : 3; also, with less precise indication of the denominator of the fraction, after *superpartis* SUPERPARTIENT (cf. *superparticularis* SUPERPARTICULAR), *superbipartiens* 'that is two parts over', i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ = 5 : 3, *superquadrupartiens* 'that is four parts over', i.e. $\frac{1}{4}$ = 9 : 5. *Obs.*

[1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. 127 b, If the antecedent containe above the consequent two partes, it is called *Superbipartiens*, as 7 to 5. If 3 partes *Supertripartiens* as 7 to 4.] 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Superpartient* number. *Ibid.*, *Superpartient* number. a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 180 As 8 to 3 is... therefore this proportion is named *Duple superpartient*. 1709-29 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 6 Proportion *Superpartient*, is the Habitude of a greater Number to a lesser, when the greater contains the lesser once, and moreover some Aliquot parts... The Denominators

of it are, 13, *Superbipartient*. 13, *Supertripartient*. 13, *Superquadrupartient*, etc. ad Infinitum. 1737 E. MANWARING *Stichology* 16 *Supertertian Ratio* is, when the Antis and Thesis is as 4 to 3 or 3 to 4.

15. Upon something of the same kind, in a secondary relation; secondary, secondarily: e.g. *supercommentary* (= a commentary on a commentary), *-commentator*, † *-consequency* (= a consequence of a consequence), *-heresy*, *-parasite*, *-parasitic* (= HYPERPARASITE, -ITIC), *-reflection*, *-reformation*; *super-crown* vb.

1876 SCHILLER-SZINESSY *Catal. Hebr. MSS.* 137 This "super-commentary has been printed twice. *Ibid.* 139 Our author as well as other "supercommentators... commented on the short commentary. 1646 Sia T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 Not attaining the deuterocopy, or second intention of the words, they are faine to omit their "superconsequences, coherencies, figures, or tropologies. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18. 1564 Crowned with his [sc. Job's] patience, which is "super-crowned with everlasting blessedness. 1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 14 This principle of "super-formation. 1643 Sia T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 1 § 8 Even in Doctrines heretical there will be "super-heresies. 1891 *Century Dict.*, "Superparasite. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 647/2 Another parasite... had become parasitic upon the parasite. The most curious part of this "super-parasitic history is [etc.]. 1616 BACON *Sylvia* § 241 There be three Kindes of Reflexions of Sounds; A Reflexion Concurrent; A Reflexion Iterant, which we call Echo; And a "Super-reflexion, or an Echo of an Echo. 1622 DONNE *Serm. Easter-Monday* (1660) 111. 372 We shall not need any such Re-Reformation, or "super-Reformation. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iii. 185 Men of the slightest Learning, and the most ignorant of the Common People were mad for a new, or Super, or Re-reformation of Religion.

V. † 16. Representing Gr. *ὑπερ-, ἐν-*, in non-renderings of words in the N.T.: *superexpostulate* = Gr. *ὑπερπυλάειν* to intercede on behalf of; *superintroduction* = Gr. *ἐνείσαγωγή* a bringing in besides. *Obs.* See also SUPERSTANTIAL I.

1647 TRAFER *Comm. Rom.* viii. 26 The Spirit... doth super-expostulate for us. *Ibid.*, Heb. vii. 19 The Law is a super-introduction to Christ our hope.

Superable (stū-pā'āb'l), a. [ad. L. *superabilis*, f. *superāre*: see SUPERARE and ABLE. Cf. OF. *superable*, It. *superabile*, etc.] Capable of being overcome or vanquished; surmountable: the opposite of *insuperable*.

1629 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 104 If he be superable by money. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 32, I must take leave to complain... of the scarce superable Difficulty of the Task. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 P 9 Antipathies are generally superable by a single effort. 1815 JESS *in Corr. Knox & Jebb* (1834) 11. 208 Nothing fairly superable should prevent my forthwith obeying the welcome summons to B—. 1899 ALBUTT *the Syst. Med.* VIII. 139 The physician must be on his guard not to be off guard from urging change of scene or places of cure, by protestations of hindrances which in health would have been superable enough.

Hence **Superability**, **Superableness**, the quality of being superable; **Superably** adv., so as to be superable.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Superableness*. 1818 TOOD, *Superably*, so as may be overcome. 1889 *Chr. Union* (N.Y.) 10 Jan., The superability of all obstacles.

Superabound (stū-pā'āb'ound), v. Also 5 -*habounde*, 7 *suprabound*. [ad. late L. *superabundare*: see SUPER-9 and ABOUND v. Cf. obs. F. *superabonder* (OF. *surabonder*), It. *soprabondare*, Sp. *sobrabundar*, Pg. *sobrabundar*, *superabundare*.]

1. *intr.* To abound beyond something else; to be more abundant. (Always with allusion to Rom. v. 20.)

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 154 Wher wretchedly Synne regnyd grace doth superabounde. 1579 LULY *Euphues* (Arb.) 140 What shame is this... that where grace doth abounde, sinne shoulde so superabound? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 175 If the Mercy, Favour, and Blessing of Almighty God, had not superabounded. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. i. 15 Though Disorder, Pain, and Death do very much abound... yet Beauty, Order, Pleasure, Life, and Happiness, seem to superabound. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 219 An apparent paradox—If grace superabounds over sin, why should we not continue in sin? 1907 *Month Nov.* 535 Where distress abounds devotedness will superabound.

† b. *trans.* To abound beyond, be more abundant than, exceed greatly. *Obs. rare.*

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 149 Nothing was defective in him, but did exceedingly super-abound all which could be required in any Priest or Prophet.

2. *intr.* To abound excessively; to be very, or too, abundant.

c 1520 NISBET *N. T.* 1 Tim. i. 14 The grace of our Lord superabound [Wycl. over habound], with faith and life that is in Christ Jesu. 1590 Sir J. SMITH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1 The vanitie and overweening of yong men... have so exceeded and superabounded. 1601 DENT *Pathos. Heaven* 155 Lying and dissembling are most rife... but especially it doth overflow and superabound in shopkeepers and servants. 1623 T. SCOT *Tongue-Combat* 89 This Sect doth suprabound with you. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 227 Whatsoever doth superabound, issueth out of a full breast. 1827 STEUART *Planter's Guide* (1828) 461 Though no... fermentation can take place without moisture, yet moisture may superabound. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 50 The capitalists do not need to combine when labour superabounds.

b. with *in* or *with*: To abound excessively in; to possess or contain in great abundance.

1632 Sir T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathew's Unhappy Prop.* 12

Egypt, superabounded in prattling, and artifices to calumniate governors. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 Cony. Ilc., also superabounds with Seales. *Ibid.* 25 They [sea tortoises] superabound in eggs. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. 101 We do not find that forged or false Accounts of Things superabound in Particularities. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 10 The English language superabounds with hissing. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. iii. 119 To supply the country with that commodity in which it superabounded.

Hence **Superabounding** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1560-1 *First Bk. Discept. Ch. Scot.* in *Knox's Wks.* (1848) II. 186 Vit for ane uniformitie to be kept, we have thocht gude to adde this as superabounding. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 65 How many differences of wits grow by means of the superabounding of each of these three qualities. 1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* i. (1630) Bjb, Maidens fickleesses proceeds of vaine fancies, but old womens ieaousie of superabounding loue. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. ii. 93 The superabounding grace of God. 1757 J. EDWARDS *Orig. Sin* II. iv. § 1 That superabounding of grace. 1883 *American VII.* 20 Nor are we so superabounding in capital that [etc.]. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 197 A superabounding religious spirit and activity.

Superabundance (*stū-pōrābūndāns*). Also 5-6 -habundance, 6 -haboundances, 6-7 -abundance. [ad. late L. *superabundantia*, f. pres. ppl. of *superabundare* to SUPERABOUND; see -ANCE. Cf. obs. F. *superabondance* (OF., F. *sur-*).]

1. The quality of being superabundant; the fact or condition of superabounding; excessive abundance or plentifulness; redundancy.

1431-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 37 Putenge signea her caliede obeli, to betokyn superhabundance. 1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 b, Superhabundance or lacke of some humour, whiche disordereth the body. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* 1904 II. 124 It is the superabundance of witte that makes Atheists. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 262 The Luxury and Superabundance of the Productions of the Earth. 1793 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* II. 3 The superabundance of population in islands. 1831 BARNES *Nat. Magic* i. (1833) 7 The task of selection is rendered extremely difficult, by the superabundance of materials. 1866 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 225 Such shall be the abundance and superabundance of blessing, that it shall be as though the hills dissolved themselves in the rich streams which they poured down.

2. That which superabounds; a superabundant quantity or amount; a surplus (of something).

1410 HOCCELEVR *Min. Poems in De Reg. Princ.* (1897) p. lx, I pray you... Of youre merites superhabundance, As grauntith me of almesses some piteaunce. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 77 That the stomacke be not over-cloyed and charged with superhabundance or excess. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 59 For a man to adorne another is an excellent ornament proceeding from a superabundance (as it were) of glorie and honor which is in himselfe. 1785 PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nav.* p. v, Navigation... conveys the superabundance of the productions and manufactures of one country... to another. 1837 HARR *Guessez Ser.* i. (1859) 1 A mother should desire to give her children a superabundance of enthusiasm. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* i. 219/2 To relieve it of its super-abundance of water.

† **Superabundancy**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *superabundantia*; see prec. and -ANCY.] = prec.

1617 J. DOUGHERTY *Serm. Din. Myst.* (1628) Ep. Ded., I knowe... the superabundancy of this kinde of writing. a 1649 DRUMME of HAWTH. *Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 143, I write often unto you, for that, I had rather be charged for superabundancy than defect. 1727 [DORRINGTON] *Philipp Quarll* 106 This Gentlewoman wants for no manner of Necessaries... but has rather a Superabundancy. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Let. to R. Bentley* 3 Nov. My chief employ... is planting at Mrs. Clive's, whither I remove all my superabundancies. 1765 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1, 387 Making amends for the want of Knowledge by the superabundancy of Zeal. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 15 Pruning out the superabundancy.

Superabundant (*stū-pōrābūndānt*), *a.* Also 5-6 -habunda(u)nt; -habounda(u)nt, 6-7 -abundant; 7 sup'rabundant. [ad. late L. *superabundans*, -ans, pres. ppl. of *superabundare* to SUPERABOUND; see -ANT. (Cf. F. *surabundant*.)]

1. Abounding above something else, or above measure; more than (barely) sufficient, enough and to spare; exceedingly abundant or plentiful. *Now rare or merged in 2 (but cf. next, 1).*

c 1410 HOCCELEVR *Min. Poems in De Reg. Princ.* (1897) p. xlix, To pat only was the talent & th' chiere So suffisaunt, lo... that ture ransoum were Superhabundant over pat was due. 1508 FISHER 7 *Pentit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 207 Of the whiche superhabundant mercy we haue... spoken. 1591 NASHE *Strange Newes* (1593) 69, I wish vnto thee all superabundant increase. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 112 The Passion of Christ... was not onely a sufficient, but a superabundant satisfaction for the sinne, of all Mankind. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 249 Out of their superabundant Loyalty. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 234 Every Nation has its Peculiarities; nor has Ours abundance of Reason to brag of its super-abundant Regularity. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 215 His gratitude and native modesty dictated a superabundant care in softening and excusing his dissent from those who had been his own instructors.

2. Abounding above what is fitting or needful; exceeding the normal or required amount; too abundant; more than sufficient (in a bad sense).

[1431-50: cf. SUPERABUNDANTLY 2]. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. III.* xi, When the bloode is corrupted, and eyther feame or Colere... is superhabundant, than in the body be ingendred sores and diseases. 1636 in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 281 Out of a superabundant caution. 1753 CHAMBERS's *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Wine*, Vinegar which has ouce thrown off the super-abundant earthy parts, and many of the oily ones.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 363 This forces the superabundant mercury from the amalgam, and renders it solid. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii. l. 324 A superabundant population might have been easily discharged by the ordinary expedient of a colony. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 216 The leaves... need sometimes to be taken away, as super-abundant foliage would shade the fruit.

† **b.** Abounding overmuch in, having or containing too much (of something). *Obs. rare.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxiv. § 8, 222 Vlesse the mothers seede, do supply or temper, what the fathers was defectiue or superabundant in.

Superabundantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a superabundant degree.

1. Abundantly beyond something else, or above measure; very abundantly or plentifully.

1530 PALSGR. 852/1 Superabundantly, *superhabundament*. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* 1904 II. 171 He could have beene reuenged on the superabundantly. 1638 CHURLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. vi. § 38, 357, I conceive it sufficiently, abundantly, superabundantly proved to be diuine Revelation. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 253 Those that shall be superabundantly blessed. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Let. to W. Mason* 9 June, We haue now, superabundantly, to fear robbery: 300 desperate villains were released from Newgate. 1866 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 48/2 These things are superabundantly evident. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1045/2 She discovers his character, and then husband and wife wifecoach each other superabundantly.

2. More than enough (in a bad sense); too abundantly; to or in excess, superfluously.

1431-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 313 This Tiberius, caliede Nero, was namede... (of disporters) Biberius Mero, for cause he 3afe hym to drynke superhabundantly wyne. 1624 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 185 Those who will be superabundantly and tediously wise. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* I. 443 The King, superabundantly, ordered the Treaties... to be examined. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. *Experience* (1876) 72 My reception has been so large, that I am not annoyed by receiving this or that superabundantly. 1891 *Leds Mercury* 25 May 5/3 The assertion that Italian art is superabundantly represented in the National Gallery.

Super-acid, *a.* [SUPER- 12 b.]

1. *Chem.* *Superacid salt* = SUPERSALT.

1808 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 96 Other instances of super-acid and sub-acid salts. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org. vi.* § 3, 425 A remarkable superacid salt (KO, 2HO, a C₂H₃O₆) 3Aq.

2. Excessively acid. Hence **superacidity**, excessive acidity.

1901 in *Dorland Med. Dict.*

Superacute, *a. and sb.* [In A., f. SUPER- 9 + ACUTE a. In B., ad. med.L. *superacuta* (sc. *nota*).]

A. adj. Excessively acute.

1679 ALISO *Melius Inq.* II. v. 307 As if some Supercute Philosopher should undertake to prove that because eating and sleeping are subordinate to Health and Life, therefore we ought to lay very little stress on them. 1912 D. CRAWFORD *Thinking Black* xix. 388 These superacute senses of the raw bush negro.

† **B. sb. Mus.** The highest note of the gamut. 1504 W. CORNWYSE *Treat. Inform.* 4 Mus. xix, in Herrig's *Archiv* (1908) CXx. 425 Enformacione will steteche (sic) a doctor hys game, from superacute to the doble diapason.

Superadd (*stū-pārād*), *v.* [ad. L. *superaddere*; see SUPER- 13 and ADD v.]

1. *trans.* To add over and above; to add to what has been added; to put as a further addition. Often a mere strengthening of add; To add besides; 'to join any thing extrinsick' (Johnson).

1641 MAISTRETON *Serm.* 14 That which it superaddeth is a power to reflect upon it self. 1642 *Reg. Princ. Council Scot.* Ser. II. VII. 329 His wrath will be turned away and all temporal blessings of prosperitie and peace will be abundant superaddit. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 21 If any thing was wanting in the former Revelation... to superadd what might render it more complete. 1760-72 H. BAKKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 43 Our Gothic ancestors either adopted what they judged excellent in the British constitution, or rather superadded what was deemed to be excellent in their own. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Wetherell* 12 Mar, in *Boswell*, We must set the copies at fourteen shillings each, and superadd what is called the quarterly-book. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. v. II. 530 The famine now raged in all his horrors, and the multitude of the dead and the dying threatened to surpass the evils of pestilence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 80 Loss of two nights' sleep, with two days' toil superadded. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 379 Fibroid thickening and hypernucleation are superadded in process of time.

b. Const. to (unto).

a 1458 GASCOIGNE *Life St. Bridget in New Leg. Eng.* (1516) 124 b, She nat onely kepe b' fastyngs... b' holy church commandeth but she superadded therto many other. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) I. p. xxiii, To superadd a Worke as an Ornament... to the Enterprises afore said. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 16 Motion in general superadded to Matter cannot produce any Sense and Perception. 1700 DRUDEN *Fables Pref.*, Poems (1910) 265 The Manners of Aeneas are those of Hector superadded to those which Homer gave him. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Moulines*, She had, superadded likewise to her jacket, a pale green ribbon. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 249 A French war is added to the American; and there is all the reason in the world to expect a Spanish war to be superadded to the French. 1874 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* i. i. (1879) 23 The Cerebrum... is superadded to this Axial Cord. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 273 Irritative phenomena... are superadded to the paralytic symptoms.

c. absol. To make a further addition to.

1660 R. BURNBY *Képiotow Δώρον* Ep. Ded. 3 All the people ought to... superadde to the honour of his Majestic, not limit it at all. a 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 26 Oct. 1769, A man

who is converted from Protestantism to Popery... parts with nothing: he is only superadding to what he already had.

2. *spec.* To add as a further statement; to say, state, or mention in addition. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

1640 BR. HALL *Hum. Remonstr.* 20 To this commentary, we shall super-adde the unquestionable glosses of the clear practice of their immediate successors. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. l. (1739) 8 The King... superadde, that it should be treason for any man to endeavour to repeal any of their determinations. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 100 There was an odd passage at the council board which... shall be superadded. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 434, I superadd a few essentials more. 1857 DICWENS *Dorrit* II. xv, Here Mrs. General stopped, and added internally... 'Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes, and prism'. 'Mr. Dorrit', she superadded aloud, 'is ever most obliging'.

Hence **Supersadde** *ppl. a.*, **Supersadde** *vbl. sb.* Also **Supersadde** *vbl. sb.*, capable of being superadded; † **Supersadde** *ment* = next, 2.

a 1628 PRESTON *Serm.* (1630) 2 They can shew no ground... for their... 'superadde opinions. 1650 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 761 A supersadde mercy to all the rest. 1755 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* v. i, Painting affects in the same manner, but with the supersadde pleasure of imitation. 1843 PUSEY *Serm. Holy Euch.* 10 The remains of original corruption and our own supersadde sins. 1854 OWEN in *Orri's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 166 The broken parts may be cemented together by newly supersadde shell-substance. 1812-29 COLEBRIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 108 A finite divided from, and 'superadde to the, infinite. 1855 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1682) II. Pref. 7 The 'superadding of examples to commands. 1628 C. POTTER *Consecr. Serm.* (1629) 44 The Church of Rome hath adulterated and obscured her Catholique verities with intolerable 'superaddeiments. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* i. iv. 19 All those relative Entities which are placed in the other seven predicaments are but onely circumstantial superaddeiments grounded upon one of these three.

Superaddition (*stū-pārādīshn*). [f. SUPER-ADD, after addition.]

1. The action (or an act) of superadding, or the condition of being superadded; further addition. Often a mere strengthening of addition: cf. SUPER-ADD 1.

1609 *Bible* (Douay) Ezek. iii. comm., More grace added to the former which was sufficient before, and by this super-addition is made effectual. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 74 By a super-addition of the oyl of Vitriol, you may re-tincture as before. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 115 ¶ 15 If his topics be probable and perswasory, that he be able to recommend them by the superaddition of elegance and imagery. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii. vii. 408 With all these powers, in superaddition to his own character. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 364 With a further increase of vascular tension and the superaddition of hypertrophy of the heart, the dropsy will lessen or cease.

2. Something superadded; a further addition.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp. Disc.* I. § 12 Virtue being superaddition to Nature. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 63 One part of the Aerians superaddition to the Arrian heresie. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 29 (1723) 170 He hath so clogg'd it, and sophisticated it with Superadditions, that it may be hath altered the Nature... of it. a 1866 J. GAOTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xv. (1870) 226 A superaddition to, not a constituent of, man's moral existence. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 256 The ultimate composition of the lardaceous superaddition is that of the protein bodies.

So **Superaddition**, † **Superadditionary** *adjs.*, of the nature of a superaddition.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* IV. Title-p., More Articles super-additionall vpon superadditionall. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 35 A simple mineral salt... without any superadditionary additaments. 1847 P. FAIRBAIRN *Typol. Script.* i. l. 3 What might now be regarded as fundamental... must have been, to a considerable extent, super-additional.

Superalter (*stū-pōrōlter*). *Ecll.* Also 4-6 **superaltere**, 5-7 -altarie, -y, (5 -altarie, -altori), 6 -alter. [ad. med.L. *superaltere*; see SUPER- 1 d and ALTAR.]

1. A portable stone slab consecrated for use upon an unconsecrated altar, a table, etc. Also *altib.*

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 146 *pei* suspenden men and churches, boje auters and superaltares. 14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 614/35 *Superaltere*, a superaltarie. c 1475 *Pict. Voc. ibid.* 753/25 *Hoc superaltarie*, a superaltori. 1493-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 198 For making of the crossys on be superaltaries, iiii d. 1530 PALSGR. 494/2 Thynke you this superaltarie is consecrate. 1551 SIR J. WILLIAMS *Acc. Monastic Treas.* (Abbotsf. Club) 24 A superaltarie, garnished with silver and gylte, and parte golde, called the great saphire of Glasbury. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 383 They ordeyned a Superaltere of Siluer, and gylt, and therein the storye of Saint Edwarde was grauen most curiously. 1578 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 248 Anie masse bookes, superaltaries, or anie other suche thing belonging to the masse. 1609 Sir E. HOVE *Let. to T. Higginson* ¶1 Your Schismaticall positions, your merites, satisfactions, perfections, supererogations, Masses, Vigils, superaltaries. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. iii. 254 Another super-altar of jasper, circular in shape; and mounted in silver, upon which St. Austin was said to have celebrated, was once in the possession of our great abbey of St. Alban's. 1908 *Athenaeum* 12 Sept. 298/1 No relic was necessary for a side altar or one of occasional use, provided a duly consecrated small portable super-altar stone or slab was used by the celebrant.

2. A structure erected above an altar (at the back): a. a reredos; b. a retable or gradine.

1848 B. WEAKE *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 156 There is a stone super-altar of twelve small niches, filled by figures. 1858 *Direct. Anglic.* (ed. J. Purchas) 6 Along the back of the mensa extends a ledge... called the super-altar; upon it are placed two Lights, and between these a cross of metal. 1866 (W. L. 22 - 2

COLLINS] *Luck of Ladysmede* l. 151 Here is the great super-altar, of the twelve Apostles, in silver tricked out with gold. 1867 *Church & State Rev.* 16 Feb. 164 He removed a Cross, and a pair of candlesticks, together with the super-altar upon which they were placed. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 132 Over the communion table there is a marble super-altar.

† **Superancy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *superantia*, f. pres. pple. of *superare*: see SUPERATE and -ANCY.] The quality of exceeding or surpassing; superiority.

1578 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* in *Arcadia* etc. (1605) 574 Either according to the penetrance of their singing, or the meliority of their functions, or lastly the superancy of their merits.

† **Superannate, a.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *superannatus* (of cattle) more than a year old, f. *super annum* beyond a year: see SUPER- 7 b and -ATE 2. Cf. F. *suranné*, It. *soprannato*.] = SUPER-ANNATED.

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 15 It is not so ancient & superannate as the story of Pope Ione. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 268 He alledging he was super-annate, refuses the Empire. [1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* xiv. 121 Audientius therefore safely shall them Guard, If he be pleas'd .. But he replies (with Modesty) I cannot, You see, quoth he, my time is super-annate.]

† **Superannate, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. med. L. *superannatus*: see prec. and -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* To live beyond the year; to survive till the next year.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 448 The Dying, in the winter, of the Roots of Plants, that are Annually, seemeth to be partly caused by the Over-Expense of the Sap into Stalks, and Leaves; which being prevented, they will super-annate, if they stand warme.

Cf. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Superannate, Superannate*, to out-wear with years, to out-live, or exceed in years, to grow old, or out of date, to live longer. *Bacon*].

2. *trans.* ? To be too ancient for.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 42 These crumbling reliques .. superannate such expectations.

† **Superannated, pa. pple. and ppl. a.** *Obs.* [f. med. L. *superannatus* (see above) + -ED 1.] = SUPERANNATED.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* iii. i. 267 Spent poets, super-annated bachelers. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 124, I neuer found, that a Saint .. may be superannated, and grow too old to bee Canoniz'd. 1651 BR. HALL *Confirm.* 3 Can the Doctrine of the Resurrection .. and of the last Judgment, be ever unreasonable, and super annated? 1654 GATAKER *Disc.* Apol. 42, I returned, that I was now superannated, and having waived the Degree, when I might have had it at thirtefive, would not now .. seek .. it at three score.

Superannuate, a. and sb. Now *rare*. [ad. mod. L. **superannatus*, altered f. *superannatus* SUPERANNATE.] **A. adj.** = SUPERANNATED.

1647 WARD *Simple Collier* 21 As if former Truths were grown superannuate and saplesse, if not altogether antiquate. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes 1. iv. 13, I believe Rosinante was a Gelding, or else a Stallion super-annuate. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xiii. 421 Sailors .. when maimed, or wounded, or superannuated. 1866 MANSFIELD *School Life Winchester Coll.* (1870) 237 Superannuate—a boy who was obliged [c. 1840] to leave at Election, owing to his being past eighteen years of age. 'Founders' were not 'Superannuate' till they were twenty-five. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 647 Superannuate forms and mumping shams.

B. sb. A superannuated person; *spec.* at Winchester School (see quot. 1866 in A.).

1822 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 351 Two ancient servants, who .. have a reasonable claim to repose .. in the sanctuary of invalids and superannuates. 1855 POTTS *Liber Cantabrig.* i. 416 Funds out of which exhibitions .. are given to superannuates of the foundation [of Winchester College]. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/2 The prison service is no longer a refuge for the superannuates of the Army and the Navy.

Superannuate (*šūperā'nināt*), *v.* [Back-formation from next.]

† **L. trans.** To render antiquated or obsolete: said of the lapse of time, etc. Also, to set aside or reject as antiquated or out-of-date. *Obs.*

1649 E. MARBURY in Spurgeon *Treas.* David xxiv. 32 No age shall ever superannuate them [sc. God's promises], or put them out of full force and virtue. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rd. 10 That bold Enthusiast .. who seems to endeavour to superannuate Christianity .. and to introduce another Evangelie. 1680—*Apocal. Apoc.* 220 Nor does this season, being Regnum Spiritus, superannuate this Sacrament, but rather call for it. 1691 NOAKES *Pract. Disc.* 219 None shall be thought worthy to be retained in it but only these Two, Praise and Love; all the rest shall be superannuated and cease. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 l. 59 Two centuries have not superannuated probably more than a dozen of his [Hobbes's] words. 1865 *Spectator* 18 Feb. 176 The Railway companies .. have killed the coaches, superannuated the barges.

† **b.** To put off for a time. *Obs. rare*—1.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 125 Not to delay and super-annate longer, this expectation.

2. To dismiss or discharge from office on account of age; *esp.* to cause to retire from service on a pension; to pension off.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 557 Collonel Murray .. is superannuated, and a pension given him of 250*l.* for life. 1758 *Case of Authors by Prof. Stated* 57 Being super-annuated with a lucrative Sine-Cure. 1835 MARAY *Jacob Faithful* xlvii. The governors .. thought it necessary to superannuate him with a pension. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxv. This isn't the first time you've talked about superannuating me. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyland's Weid* I. vii. 196 Why do you not superannuate poor old Gretton, and let Bothwell be your steward?

3. *pass. and intr.* To become too old for a position or office; to reach the age at which one leaves a school, retires from an office, etc.

1814 G. HARRINGE *Let.* in *Nichols Lit. Anecd.* 18th C. (1814) VIII. 543 He was educated at Eton school, .. but superannuated, and became a member of St. John's College in Cambridge. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 352 At nineteen years of age the scholars [at Eton] are superannuated, when they pass off some to Cambridge, and others to Oxford. 1904 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 3 [He] will superannuate at the forthcoming Wesleyan Conference, and retire from the editorship of the Connexional publications.

b. trans. To cause to be too old. *rare.*

1893 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* i. ix. 96 Ruskin could not now go in for honours, for his lost year had superannuated him.

4. To outlast, outwear. *rare.*

1822 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 294 The passion of curiosity had in him [sc. Sir T. Browne] survived to old age, and had superannuated his other faculties.

† **b. intr.** To be a year out in date. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I Pref. A 4, In assigning all both Things and Actions their proper times, no one of which .. is so in these Annals mislaid, as to super-annate, and not many to vary from the very day of their prime existence. [Cf. SUPER- 8 (b).]

P. The alleged sense 'to last beyond the year', copied in mod. Dicts. from Johnson, is founded on an alteration, in later editions of Bacon, of SUPERANNATE (q. v., sense 2).

Superannuated (*šūperā'ninūtēd*), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. mod. L. **superannatus*, altered from mod. L. *superannatus* SUPERANNATE, after L. *annuus* (see ANNUAL).]

1. Of persons (or animals): Disqualified or incapacitated by age; old and infirm.

† Formerly const. to with inf. = too old to be or to do something; also const. *from* = not subject to or capable of something, on account of old age.

pa. pple. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xxii. 34 Barzillai, superannuated to be a courtier. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 42 Were there any hopes to out-live vice, or a point to be superannuated from sin. 1648 T. HILL *Strength Saints* Ep. Ded. A iij. If you omit to elect them, they must (being superannuated) bee most disgracefully throwne off. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 65 Old age, which .. makes men .. superannuated from the bold and courageous thoughts of youth. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 212 When any are superannuated, .. seeing they can do no more Work they are to expect no more Wages. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 17 Jan. I trust he [sc. the Pope] was superannuated when they drew from him the late Bull enjoining the admission of the Unigenitus on pain of damnation. 1787 *Minor* 59 The horses, being likewise superannuated, were exchanged for others. 1815 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 342, I subscribed regularly to Society, and knew that if I got superannuated I should be comfortably maintained by the trade. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. vii. 36 We shall be either superannuated or dead.

ppl. a. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 20 This goodly ancient city .. looks like .. some superannuated virgin that hath lost her lover. A 1694 SOUTH *Serm.*, *Rom. i.* 32 11. 247 Old Age, the proper Season for a superannuated Sinner to enjoy the Delights of Sin in the Rebound. 1714 WATERLAND *Let. Lay-Baptism* ii. iii. (1892) 321 We may fairly suppose there might be about a thousand [Levites] fifty years old, and consequently superannuated. A 1791 WASSLEY *Minutes Ser. Convers.* Wks. 1830 VIII. 326 How can we provide for superannuated and supernumerary Preachers? 1819 A. CLARKE in *Life* (1840) ix. 331 A superannuated cock whose muscles were impenetrable to the teeth. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sh. Bos. Boarding-House* i. Mr. Calton was a superannuated beau—an old boy. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 110 A giggle from a withered superannuated governess. 2004, 1786 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 86/2 Those whom you take in .. are the Superannuated, and those who want their Senses.

b. trans. of personal actions or attributes.

1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 301 Her superannuated Charms. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* l. xi. With a fascinating, superannuated smile she complimented him on his wit. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* vii. I. 436 In all this there was much of superannuated coquetry.

2. Of things: Impaired by age, worn out; antiquated, obsolete, out of date.

pa. pple. a. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 280 The pleasure I took in them [sc. worldly things] .. being taken off, they wither, grow useless, and are super-annuated, like an old tent. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Wine*, In France, the Wines that keep best, .. are reckon'd superannuated at five or six Leaves old. 1883 H. JUTA tr. *Van der Linden's Instit. Holland* 283 The judgments of the High Court become superannuated after a lapse of five years .. The judgments of Amsterdam, however, do not become superannuated.

ppl. a. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iii. xl. 148 From rags, Snattocks, Snips, .. super-annuated Smocks and Shirts, come very faire Sheets. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceptis Sci.* vi. 25 This superannuated Conceit deserves no more of our remembrance. 1689 *Dial. betw. Timothy & Titus* 3 Thy threadbare Cassock and superannuated Beaver. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* v. 125 Vieri de Cerchi .. proposed to substitute equal laws, for superannuated proscriptions. 1856 N. Brit. Rev. XXVI. 67 The three Theologies, which now stand in view of our British Christianity—namely, the superannuated Logical, the modern Philosophical, and the future Biblical. *absol.* 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlii, Obstinate adherence to the superannuated.

b. loosely. That has lasted a very long time; inveterate; very old. *rare.*

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 36 Hath Gilead balm enough to heal thy superannuated sores? 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1866 II. 6 No more than the sun fails to gladden the heart, because it is that same old superannuated sun that has gladdened it for thousands of years.

3. Discharged from service on a pension after attaining a certain age. Also said of the pension.

1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 116 He dy'd soon after, a superannuated pensioner. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 13 July. A superannuated lieutenant on half-pay. 1801 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., To be placed upon the superannuated list is to be recommended to the board at Chelsea. 1837 *Tral. Ho. Commons* LXXII. 97/1 Superannuated or retired Allowances, to Persons late belonging to the Office of Ordinance. 1848 DICKENS *Haunted Man* i. 13 There's my father, .. superannuated keeper and custodian of this Institution, eight-ty-seven year old.

Superannuation (*šūperā'ninuij-ſon*). [f. SUPERANNATE or prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The condition of being superannuated; impairment of the powers or faculties by old age; the state of having outlived one's vigour; senile infirmity or decay. *Obs. or rare.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Superannuation*, the state of being disqualified by years. 1775 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) I. 449, I feel so old y't it impossible to stir from home. Sorry I am you sh'd be affected by my superannuation. 1782 T. POWHALL *Treat. Antig.* 34 The mere doating of superannuation. 1844 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 85 In his last ravings, he uttered some incoherent words. .. These .. were the words of superannuation. 1857 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* i. 10 To dribble away life in exchanging bits of painted pasteboard round a green table, for the piddling concern of a few shillings, can only be excused in folly or superannuation.

† **b.** The condition of being out of date; antiquated or obsolete state or character.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Superannuation*, an out-living, or growing out of date. A 1834 COLERIDGE *Church & State* (1839) 271, I .. doubt, whether the superannuation of sundry superstitious fancies be the result of any real diffusion of sound thinking. 1845 DE QUINCEY *John Foster* Wks. 1890 XI. 337 A monk he seemed by .. the superannuation of his knowledge.

2. The action of superannuating an official; also, the allowance or pension granted to one who is discharged on account of age.

A 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond., Coffee-Houses* (1709) 39 Their [sc. the lieutenants'] only hopes were now Half-Pay, or Superannuation. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 485 Superannuations in the Foreign Office. 1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV.* c. 24 § 10 In no Case .. shall any Superannuation or Allowance exceeding Two Thirds of the Salary and Emoluments of any such Officer, Clerk, or Person, be granted. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 3 Buildings .. in which wretched labourers wear out soul and body for 13*½* weekly and contingent superannuation. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. § 92.163 The superannuation, according to law, in his sixtieth year of Joseph Couttet, the Captain of Mont Blanc.

b. At certain schools, the attainment of the specified age at which a boy is required to leave.

1831 W. L. BOWLES *Life Ken II.* Introd. p. xiv, After his superannuation at [Winchester] School, he has another year's grace. 1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 285/3 Nineteen years, .. is the age prescribed by King Henry's Statutes for the superannuation of his scholars [at Eton].

3. *attrib.* (in sense 2), as *superannuation allowance, fund, scheme.*

1817 *Tral. Ho. Commons* LXXII. 276/2 To defray the charge of the Superannuation Allowances or Compensations. 1821 in *Publ. Papers Eng.* (1828) V. 492 That the Individuals who may hereafter enjoy the benefit of Superannuation Allowances, should be called upon to contribute to a Superannuation Fund. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Oct. 2/3 Recent inquiries into superannuation schemes. 1912 *Act* 1 & 2 *Geo. V.* c. 55 § 25 A superannuation or other provident fund.

Superannuity, rare. [f. prec., after *annuity*.]

1. Superannuated condition.

1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 3 Feb., A writer .. might construct a plausible argument to prove that the world itself is in a state of superannuation, if there be such a word. If not, there must be such a one as superannuity.

2. A superannuation allowance.

1893 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/3 He was superannuated upon his full pay, and upon this superannuity .. he lived for more than fifty years.

So **Superannuitant**, one who is superannuated or receives a superannuation allowance.

1830 CASSAN *Bishops of Bath & Wells* II. 271 Let the surplus proceeds be appropriated to the use of superannuitants.

† **Superapparent, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *superappārens*, -ent-, pres. pple. of *superappāre*: see SUPER- 2 and APPEAR v.] Appearing above the rest; prominent, conspicuous.

1431-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 109 He was called Epiphaneas, as noble other superapparente [L. *super appārens*].

† **Supera-rrogancy.** *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *supera-rrogancia*, suggested by Tindale (*Wicked Mammon*, 1528, 26 b) as 'a meter terme' for 'opera super-erogationis'. See SUPER- 9, ARROGANCY.] Extreme arrogance, with allusion to *supererogation*. So † **Supera-rrogant a.**; † **Supera-rrogate v. trans.**, to claim or assume with great arrogance; *intr.* to behave with great arrogance; † **Superarrogation.**

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 13 Hee hath builded towers of Superarrogation in his owne head. 1599 *Linclee Point. Anc. Fiction* E ij, Foiled and disgraced in such their superarrogating challenges. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Ansu. to Darel* 118 Howsoever the pride of mans nature might superarrogate some thing vnto it selfe. 1614-15 BOYS *Exp. Fest. Ep. & Gosp.* Wks. (1630) 607 They be works of supererogation, or, if you will haply of superarrogation. 1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 16 To cure spirituall impotencies, leprosies, & possessions .. is not in his power, though in his pride, and super-arrogant glory. 1633 STRAUGHTER *True Happiness* 55 The old blinde cyclopick superarrogance. 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Witches of Lanc.* II. D j b, You seeme to me to super-arrogate, Supplying the defects of all your kindred To innober your owne name. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Ansu. Marg. Worcester* 21 Supererogation (or Superarrogancy rather).

† **Superate**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *superatus*, *pa. pple. of superare*, *f. super* over, above.] Overcome, conquered.

c 1450 *Manlynd* 306 in *Macro Plays* 12 The rebelyn of my flesch, now yt ys superatt. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cviij, Hercules. Was by this monsterouercome and superate.

† **Superate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *superat*-, *pa. ppl. stem of superare*: see *prec.* and -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* To rise above, overtop.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 113/2 Take the flowers of Weruene, infuse heeron oyle Olive, that the flowers may be superate & covered the depth of three fingers. *Ibid.* 200/1 Burye both these pots. that the earth may superate the superior pot, the altitude of a quarter of a yarde.

2. To surpass, exceed.

1596 J. TRAUSSELL in Southwell *Triumphs over Death* To Rdr, That when a tempest comes their Barke to tosse, Their passions shall not superate their losse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Superate*, to exceed, to excel. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* i. vi. xxvii. 387 A Physician, who being accustomed to eat bitter almonds would superate all in drinking [orig. *omnes potando superabat*].

3. To overcome, conquer; to get over, surmount.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/2 The Patient might be wholly superated and overcome, and fall downe dead. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 364 Unexpected enchantments, which save all inconveniences, superate all hyperbolies, and transcend all difficulties. 1691 W. NICHOLLS *Asius, Naked Gospel* 18 He does not enumerate all the difficulties their Faith was to superate. 1788 TRISTER No. 25. 325, I. can superate a mortification in any part of the body without amputation.

Superation (sūpə-rə-ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *superatio*, -ōnem, n. of action *f. superare* (see *prec.*)]

1. Overcoming, surmounting, conquest.

1666 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* ii. 29 This superb and artistic superation of the intrinsic difficulties of dancing.

2. *Astron.* 'The apparent passing of one planet by another, in consequence of the more rapid movement in longitude of the latter' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Superb (sūp-ə-b), *a.* [ad. L. *superbus* proud, superior, distinguished, magnificent. Cf. F. *superbe*, It. *superbo*.]

1. Of buildings, monuments, and the like: Of noble and magnificent proportions or aspect.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* iii. 23 The kyng archies lamentit the destructione of the superb troy. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 112 Their humble Cottages he changed into fair Houses and stately Palaces, superb Porticoes, and sumptuous Baths. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 May 1645, Behind the quire is the superb chapel of Ferdinand I. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 398 This superb obelisk was, by order of Sixtus V., removed. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxviii, In this mood, the vindictive and ambitious Earl entered the superb precincts of the Pleasance. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. x. 508 The church itself, gradually gave way to the superb structure with which we are all familiar.

2. Grandly and sumptuously equipped, arrayed, or decorated.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct. 1658, Saw the superb funeral of the Protector. 1717 *Prior Alma* i. 382 Thus, if You dine with my Lord Mayr, painted Flags, superb and neat, Proclaim You welcome to the Treat. 1763 CHURCHILL *Ghost* iv. 639 A superb and feather'd hearse, Beset with gold and be-targ'd with Verse. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 607/1 A superb watch, set with brilliant. 1814 SCOTT *Wau.* xvi, He fired his piece accordingly, but missed the superb monarch of the feathered tribes. 1894 P. PINKERTON *Adriatica, On Asolan Hills*, I survey The procession superb of the clouds.

b. in specific appellations of many gorgeously coloured birds, plants, etc.; see *quots.*

Superb bird of paradise, *Lophorhina (Paradisaea) superba*, a species of which the male is violet-black with green iridescence, having a gorget of metallic green feathers, and an erectile hood or mantle of velvet-black plumes on the shoulders; superb lily, a plant of the genus *Gloriosa (Methonica)*, esp. *G. superba*; superb warbler, the blue wren of Australia, *Malurus cyaneus*. (See *Shaw's Zool.* for many other names of birds.)

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (1788) App., Superb Lily, *Gloriosa*. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. ii. 709 Superb Pheasant, *Phasianus superbus*. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.*, Superb warbler, *Motacilla cyanea*. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. ii. 433 Superb Snake, *Coluber Elegantissimus*, appears to be a beautiful species, measuring about two feet in length. 1809 *Ibid.* VII. ii. 494 Superb Paradise-bird, *Paradisaea Superba*. This species is about the size of a Thrush, and is a bird of great singularity of plumage. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* iii. 80 We also observed the superb warbler, *Malurus cyaneus* of Sydney. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 795/1 The death adder, the brown, the black, the superb, and the tiger snakes [of Australia].

3. Of conditions, language, thought, etc.: Grand, stately, majestic.

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 751 Or is thine house, though less superb thy rank, If not a scene of pleasure, a mere blank. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 90 The superb language of Job. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect. Shaks.* (1875) 220 The lines, as epic narrative, are superb. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. vii. § 17 A superb breadth of proportion.

4. Expressing emphatic approval: Very fine; splendid; magnificent.

a 1729 CONGREVE *An Impossible Thing* 190 Not all the Wiles that Hell could hatch Could conquer that Superb Mustach. 1753 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Davies* 3 Dec., It is one of the finest things I ever read in my life; it was ever a superb family better described! 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. ix, The dinner was sumptuous, the wines superb. 1872 JENKINSON *Engl. Lake Distr.* (1879) 181 During the descent there are superb views of a portion of the higher reach of Ullswater. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 106 One of the most superb singers of our century.

† 5. Proud, haughty. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Sensory's Curia Pol.* 166 If they be too superb and haughty their pride is to be punished with severity. a 1697 AUBREY *Lives, W. Oughtred* (1893) II. 111 Before he dyed he burned a world of papers, and sayd that the world was not worthy of them; he was so superb.

† **Superbiare**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *superbia* pride, or *superbiare* to be proud: see -ATE³. Cf. It. *superbiare*, *superbiare*.]

1. *trans.* To render haughty. In *quot. absol.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] lxix, 196 Italie builds a Villaine: Spaine superbiates: Germanie makes a Drunkard. 2. *intr.* To be proud (to do something).

1785 TRAUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 144, I was introduced to him as one of the literati, whom he must superbiare to receive.

† **Superbience**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *superbientem*: see next and -ENCE.] 'Proud' or luxuriant growth.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* i. vi. § 2 As the Pilling is but the Continuation of the utmost part of the Barque; so is this, but... the swelh and superbience of the Inner Part thereof.

† **Superbient**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *superbientem*, pres. pple. of *superbiare* to be proud, f. *superbus* proud, SUPERB. Cf. It. *superbiente*.] Insolent, overbearing.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxxviii. 93 The wise Saxon King, espying the danger in entrusting the lives and estates of the poorest sort unto the dictate of these superbient humours. 1651 *Ibid.* ii. lxiv. 218 He wanted his Fathers sence, and had too much of his Grandfather's superbient humour.

† **Superbifical**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *superbificus*, f. *superbus* SUPERB: see -FIC and -AL.] So † **Superbiloquence** [L. *superbiloquentia*].

† **Superbiloquent**, *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Superbifical*,... that doth a thing proudly, that makes proud. *Ibid.*, *Superbiloquence*,... arrogant speaking, proud, and haughty words. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Superbiloquent*, speaking proudly or haughtily.

† **Superbious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *superbius* (= obs. It. *superbioso*) or ad. med.L. **superbidus*, f. *superbia* pride, f. *superbus* SUPERB.]

1. Proud, overbearing, insolent.

c 1510 *Calendar of Sheph.* E. iv, Ye moyste rayne of dethe whiche... causeth them to tomble by the strength of theyr superbius blasts into the fourmes euerlastyng. 1595 *Loctrine* II. iv. 25 Superbius Brittain, thou shalt know too soone The force of Humber and his Scithians. 1603 HARNSET *Poph. Import.* xxiii. 162 That addition, in scorne and superbius contempt annexed by you, vnto our publike prayer, God saue the Queene. ? a 1700 in D'Israeli *Curr. Lit.*, *Hist. Theatre during Suppr.*, Those proud parroting players... a sort of superbius ruffians.

2. Stately, grand, superb.

1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 17 In all such cities that be the beads of the provinces, is resident a vizroy, and dwelleth in the house that (in every such citie) the king hath ordeined... all the which... are superbius and admirable. 1650 J. REYNOLDS *Flower Fidel.* § Beholding the Zephyr-Gale fairly blow the Swanlike Sails from the superbius Mast. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Here you may view the superbius Trees. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 79 The superbius chief Seat of the Doubles.

Hence † **Superbiuously** *adv.*, superbiy; † **Superbioussness**, *superbness*.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 369 Mosques... are well benefited and superbiuously decorated within and without. c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 78 The Prince Don Gallaneo... did superbiuously adorn himself. 1654 COKKINE *Dianca* iv. 367 The superbioussness of Asia, and the rarities of Africa here demonstrated the extremes of their power.

† **Superbity** (sūp-ə-bi-ti). *rare.* In 6 superbite.

[a. OF. *superbit* or ad. med.L. **superbitas*, f. *superbus* SUPERB: see -ITY.] Pride, arrogance. Also *concr.* an embodiment of pride, a proud person.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* ii. 81 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 423 And eke it is forborne That he no novice be, Lest with superbite He do presume to hye. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.*, *Moley* In a woman, it denotes superbity, and an elated minde. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 217 In all his Actions and Discourse [he] manifested a most insupportable Superbity. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 234 The unimaginative superbities find themselves confronted by a force they have always striven to ignore.

† **Superbly** (sūp-ə-bi-li), *adv.* [f. SUPERB *a.* + -LY².] In a superb manner.

1. With a magnificent or majestic aspect or demeanour.

1762-3 CHURCHILL *Ghost* iv. 174 With labour'd visible design Art strove to be superbly fine. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Falmis* iii. 826 He calmly views The gallant vessel toss Her prow superbly up and down. 1865 'E. C. CLAYTON' *Cruel Fortune* l. 174 The Countess swept superbly from the room. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Eke.* Ser. I. (1873) 184 A mountain seen from different sides by many lands, itself superbly solitary.

2. With sumptuous provision, equipment, adornment, or decoration.

1761 CHURCHILL *Apology* 151 For me let hoary Fielding bite the ground, So nobler Pickle stand superbly bound. 1772 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 238, I went to Deptford; and dined most agreeably, as well as superbly, on board an East Indian ship. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 73 Vathek came close after, superbly robed. 1835 LYTTON *Kienzi* i. i, Their steeds caparisoned superbly.

3. Very finely, splendidly.

1828 LYTTON *Pelham* I. xi, She supplied the place of the dilapidated baronet with a most superbly mustachioed German. 1863 'E. C. CLAYTON' *Queens of Song* II. 145 She

was equally grand as Semiramide and as Arsace, and sang the music of both parts superbly. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. p. lxvii, The most fascinating of all paper Printing Methods. Given the most superbly finished pictures.

Superbness, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Superb character or quality.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Superbness*, Pride, Haughty Disdain. 1808 G. W. CARLE *Grandissimes* xiv. 76 It was a femininity without humanity—something that made her, with all her superbness, a creature that one would want to find chained.

† **Superbound**, *v.*, *obs. contr.* f. SUPERABOUND.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref., Suche as... superbounde in all notorious vyces. 1640 SANDERSON *Serim.* (1681) II. 150 As his sufferings encreased, his comforts had... such a proportionable rise, that where those abounded, these did rather superbound.

† **Superbous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *superbus*: see SUPERB and -OUS.] = SUPERBIOUS.

1584 SOUTHERNE in Puttenham *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 259. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav.* Sir A. Sherley to A most insolent superbous and insulting people. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 156 The General made two superbous Triumphs of vanquisher and vanquished. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas.* I. 251 A house of that Superbous and elegant Structure. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 72 He esteemes himself very potent, and assumes very superbous and high Titles. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 107 They lodg'd him at a finer Palace, more superbous than the former.

Supercargo (sūp-ə-kā-r-gō). [Alteration of SUPRACARGO by prefix-substitution.] An officer on board a merchant ship whose business it is to superintend the cargo and the commercial transactions of the voyage. † Also formerly, an agent who superintended a merchant's business in a foreign country.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 511 One Mr. Moody, who was Supercargo of the Ship. 1719 DR FOE *Cruise* i. (Globe) 39 The Question was, whether I would go their Super-Cargo in the Ship to manage the Trading Part upon the Coast of Guinea? 1723 FIELDING *Lottery* ii. 14 A Man of the first Quality, and one of the best Estates in the Kingdom: Why, he's as rich as a Supercargo. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 48 The Directors of the East India Company, to give proper orders to their factors and super-cargoes in China, to procure some of the best seed that can be obtained. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* *Hist. Ind.* 32/2 With the port of Rangoon, they carried on a very considerable trade, and had supercargoes stationed there. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 272 Richard le Furbur, a trader of the inland town of Roxburgh, had sent factors or supercargoes to manage his business in foreign countries. 1836 MARRIAT *Pirate* ix, The pirate had been questioning the supercargo as to the contents of the vessel. c 1870 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) I. i. 9 My father... went in one of these ships at a very early age as a supercargo.

transf. 1713 *Guardian* No. 95 ¶ 1 Mr. Purville was Supercargo to the great Hammer, in which were the following Goods.

Hence **Supercargoship**, the office or occupation of supercargo.

1809 P. IRVING in *W. Irving's Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 222, I am averse to any supercargoship, or anything that may bear you to distant or unfriendly climates. 1879 *Hill Life Irving* 55 He seems even to have considered a supercargoship.

Supercede, *var.* (now *err.*) of SUPERSEDE.

Supercelestial (sūp-ə-si-ə-les-ti-əl), *a. (sb.)* [f. late L. *supercælestis* = Gr. *ἐπεουράνιος*: see SUPER- i a, 4, and CELESTIAL. Cf. obs. F. *supercelste*; It. *sopracelste*, Pg. *sobrecelste*; Sp., Pg. *sobrecelstial*.]

1. That is above the heavens; situated or existing above the firmament.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* *Glasse* 2 Ptolomæus, Atlas, and Alphonsus... founde out the marvellous course and sondry motions, of the supercelestiall bodies. 1561 [see SUBCELESTIAL A.]. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* (1690) 31 How can it therefore be that these should be those supercelestial waters separated from all other waters by the firmament, seeing the firmament is above them? 1660 INGEOLO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) Index H ij b, *Hyperurania*,... Supercelestial things, which the Gnosticks bragg'd that they were able to see. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 16 Some have thought those to be waters plac'd above the highest heavens, or super-celestial waters. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 366 What this philosopher in his Phædrus speaketh of the super-celestial region, and the divinity resident therein. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philol.* (1869) I. vi. iv. 250 No poet has ever celebrated these supercelestial things, nor ever will celebrate them, as they deserve.

2. More than heavenly; of a nature or character higher than celestial.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 19 The augmentation of the supercelestiall grace and lyght. 1578 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* Ep. Ded., The supercelestiall or not to be seen graces in God are very manifestly known by his most wonderful works. 1644 SIA E. DERING *Proph. Sacr.* II. 17 A... supercelestiall... life-giving mystery. 1672 STERRY *Freed. Will* (1675) 239 Jesus Christ is a supernatural, super-celestial Spirit, far above the nature of Souls or Angels in the first Creation. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 97 Discourse salvific, he at Meals instill'd, And Souls with Food supercelestial fill'd. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 263 That they might learn the flesh which he would give them to be supercelestial and spiritual food. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Myatics* (1860) II. ix. 138 To the higher faculty, then, there are already vying... gleams of a super-celestial dawn. 1902 W. M. ALEXANDER *Demon. Possess.* N. T. viii. 227 These evil powers... drag them down from God and super-celestial things to those below.

† b. In ironical or trivial use. *Obs.*

1566 W. P. tr. *Curio's Pasquine in Trance* 110 b, They are altogether idle questions of vayne things, crooked, more

than supercelestiall, crabbed, and Seraphicall. 1576 KNEWSTON *Confut.*, etc. (1579) 39 Hee hath... ouerthrowen all H. N. his spiritual constructions, and supercelestiall [*sic*] interpretations. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xiii. (1632) 630 Supercelestiall opinions, and under-terrestrial manners, are things, that amongst us, I have ever seene to be of singular accord.

† **B.** *a.* supercelestiall being. *Obs. rare*—1.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph. Pref.*, This spiritual Poem, which treateth on Sub-celestials, Celestials and Super-celestials.

† **Supercelestiall**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [See SUPER-1 *a.* and CELICAL.] Supercelestial.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* i. 28 Mans Soul for excellence hath a far sublimer supercelestial efficient.

Superecession, var. (now *erron.*) of SUPERSESSION.

Supercharge. *rare.* [SUPER- 3, 10.]

1. *Her.* A charge borne upon another charge.

1766 PORN *Elem. Her.* (1777) T viii b/a. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss. *Supercharge*, is a term that hath been applied by some to express one figure borne on another. ... N. B. This word, *Supercharge*, is now seldom or ever used, surmounted being a better term.

2. An excessive charge; an overcharge.

1886 DISRAELI in *Monypenny Life* (1910) I. vii. 95, I generally detect the *supercharge* in a super-charge.

Supercharged, *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* [SUPER-9 b.] Charged to excess; overcharged.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 283 Shallow seas supercharged with saline matter. 1889 *Athenaeum* 12 Oct. 499/t The story is supercharged with the frolicsome spirit and delicate humour that [etc.]. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 463 Our supercharged imagination.

† **Superchery** (*stūpə-ʃəri*). *Obs. exc.* in F. form *supercherie* (*sūpʃəri*). Also 6-cherie, 7-chiery, 7-8-cherie. [a. F. *supercherie*, ad. It. *sovercheria* (var. *sovercheria*), f. *soverchio* (var. *soverchio*) superfluous, excessive, = OSP., Pg. *sobefio* :—pop. L. **superculus*, s. f. *super* over, above.]

1. An attack made upon one at a disadvantage; (a piece of) foul play.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.*, *Sovercheria*, a supercherie, a wrong or injury offered with odds or advantage, also superfluous, an affront. 1603 — *Montaigne* ii. xxvii. 400 It is a Superchery, as being well armed, to charge a man who hath but a piece of a sword, or being sound and strong, to set upon a man sore hurt. 1639 CHAS. I. *Declar. Tumults Scot.* 380 By their supercherie violence and terrifications. 1666 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. lxxi. (1674) 90 [The] swaggering companions, which he was accustomed to make use of in his supercheries and foul play to men of honour.

2. Trickery, deceit. Also with *a* and *pl.*

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 168 All men know these Messengers [sc. the senses] are unfaithfull, ... and that Nature hath given her (the soul) an inward light, to free herself from their Superchery. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 3 He was not likely to succeed in that Superchery, by Reason of... almost unavoidable certainty of being discovered immediately. 1781 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 13 July, That I might not contribute... to any legal superchery, I insisted [etc.]. (1821 GIFFORD in *M. Napier's Corr.* (1879) 3 A little superchery of which I have been guilty in filching a couple of lines from one of your quotations.)

† **Supercile**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *supercilium*: see SUPERCILUM.] Superciliousness.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* i. ii. 24 He... did not use such branded persons with the same supercile and disdain that their great men were wont to do.

† **Supercilian**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SUPERCILIOUS + -AN.] A supercilious person.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 20 Any supercilian in fine clothes.

Superciliary (*stūpəsi-li-āri*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod. L. *superciliaris*, f. *supercilium*: see SUPERCILUM and -ARY 2. Cf. F. *sourcilier*.] Of or pertaining to the eyebrow, or to the region of the eyebrow; supra-orbital.

Superciliary arch or *ridge*, a prominence of the frontal bone, over the eye, produced by the development of the frontal sinuses; also, in various animals, a prominence consisting of the projecting upper edge of the orbit itself.

1733 MONRO *Anat. Bones n.* (ed. 2) 86 The Foramina, or Holes... of the frontal Bone... one in each superciliary Ridge [etc.]. *Ibid.*, The superciliary Foramina... often instead of 2 Holes, a Notch only is to be seen. 1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 22 On the Outside [of the Os Frontis] we observe the following Eminences; two superciliary Arches, which form the upper Edge of each Orbit, or the Supercilia. 1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* 57 The superciliary arches scarcely to be perceived. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 667 The Supra-orbital or Superciliary Artery... Arrived at the base of the orbit, after furnishing some minute ramifications to the periosteum and the two muscles above mentioned, it issues from that cavity by the superciliary notch. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 316 The superciliary ridge is generally more strongly marked in man than in woman.

b. Situated over the eye; also *transf.* having a marking over the eye (cf. SUPERCILIOUS 3 b).

1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 19 Forehead... middle head or crown... hind head, or occiput. The lateral border of all three together constitutes the 'superciliary line', that is, line over the eye. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* I. 51 Above grey, slight superciliary mark whitish.

b. *Sb.* A superciliary ridge or marking.

1864 THURNAM in *Mém. Anthropol. Soc.* I. 144 The superciliaries are well marked, the orbits rather small. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* I. 97 Distinct superciliaries white.

† **Supercilio-sity**. *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Superciliousness.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 13 As if such superciliousness could sweeten the bitter swarves of their sower death. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* i. 6 The Stateliness, severity, pride of their carriage and superciliousity. 1654 URQUHART *Jewel* 58 They, with a Pharaical Superciliousity, would always rebuke the... Secretaries as Publicans and sinners.

Supercilious (*stūpəsi-li-ās*), *a.* [ad. late L. *superciliōsus*, f. *supercilium*: see SUPERCILUM and -OUS. Cf. F. *sourcilieux*.]

1. Haughtily contemptuous in character or demeanour; having or marked by an air of contemptuous superiority or disdain.

a. 1549 [implied in SUPERCILIOUSLY]. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. viii. (ed. 2) 127 There was small reckoning had of the Galilaeans by their supercilious and superstitious brethren of Iudaea. 1658 STA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 19 Let me advise our Men to... not contemne them from their indelensible nakednesse, or by a supercilious conceit of their owne weapons and field practises. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 26 June, His mother eyed me in silence with a supercilious air. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 38 The supercilious landlord, who, with an air of disdain, keeps his tenants at a distance. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* v. vi, Sybil had made the enquiry and received only a supercilious stare from the shopman. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. ii, Smiling at her ironically, and taking the air of a supercilious mentor.

† 2. 'Dictatorial, arbitrary, despotic, overbearing' (J.), exacting or severe in judgement, censorious.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Ded. to Camden, There are, no doubt, a supercilious race in the world who will esteeme all office, done you in this kind, an injurie. 1616 CHAPMAN tr. *Horat's Wks.*, *Concl. Verses* 27 To see our supercilious wretches frowne. 1635 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. i, *Fitt.* I ha' mark'd him all this meale, he has done nothing but mock, with scurvy faces, all wee said. *Alm.* A supercilious Rogue! 1644 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl. Eng. A 3 b, In the Gospel we shall read a supercilious crew of masters, whose holiness... was to set straiter limits to obedience, then God had set. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 96 This... was neither more nor less than trading and bartering, though from supercilious punctilio, we had in a manner been denied it. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 12 ¶ 2 Hopeless as the claim of vulgar characters may appear to the supercilious and severe. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1745, His pamphlet... was fortunate enough to obtain the approbation even of the supercilious Warburton himself.

† 3. *a.* Pertaining to the eyebrows. *Obs. rare*—0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Supercilious*... pertaining to the eyebrows. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Supercilious*,... having great eyebrows.

† b. *Zool.* In names of various animals distinguished by a conspicuous stripe, process, etc. over the eye: rendering L. *superciliōsus* or *superciliaris* of the systematic name. *Obs.*

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. ii. 643 *Alcedo superciliosa*... Supercilious [Klingfisher]... From the bill, over the eyes, passes a narrow orange stripe. *Ibid.* 673 *Merops superciliosus*... Supercilious [Bee-eater]. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 1. 220 Supercilious Lizard. *Lacerta Superciliosa*... This Lizard... having... the appearance of a pair of sharp-pointed, horn-like processes above and beyond each eye. 1803 *Ibid.* IV. i. 169 Supercilious Blenny. *Blennius Superciliosus*... immediately over each eye is situated a small palmated crest or appendage. 1844 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XII. 1. 266 Supercilious Jacana (*Parra superciliosa*)... Dark shining green Jacana, with white supercilary lines.

Superciliously, *adv.* [f. SUPERCILIOUS + -LY 2.] In a supercilious manner; with haughty contempt; disdainfully; † dictatorially, dogmatically, censoriously.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Replie*. Wks. 1843 I. 208 When they have ones superciliously caught A lytell rage of rethorike. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. iii, Set your faces, and looke superciliously, while I present you. 1627 DONNE *Serms.*, *Rev. to. 8* (1640) 434 Some hinde themselves exactly, rigidly, superciliously, yea superstitiously to the number of foure. 1647 CLARKE *Non H. Rev.* II. § 43 The Earl... who was a punctual man in point of Honour, received this Address superciliously enough. 1697 BENTLEY *Phil.* (1699) 198 He talks most superciliously, and with the greatest assurance. 1709 SWIFT *Vindict. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 169 If men of public spirit must be superciliously treated for their ingenious attempts, how will true useful knowledge be ever advanced? 1709 HAN. *Morm. Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) Intro. p. xviii, Let it not be suspected... that she superciliously erects herself into the impecable censor of her sex and of the world. 1862 LYTTON *St. R. Story* I. The proprietors [of the shops] were decorously pompous... the shopmen superciliously polite. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* xl, Harcourt smiled superciliously.

Superciliousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being supercilious; haughty contemptuousness.

a. 1656 HALES *Serm.*, *Rom. xiv. 1* in *Golden Rem.* (1673) 29 It falls oftentimes, that men offend... as much by familiarity, as by superciliousness and contempt. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1703) 232 To surrender these privileges up to the superciliousness of every assuming or ignorant pretender. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 9 He has inflamed the opposition... by arrogance and superciliousness. 1851 GALLERIA *Italy* iv. 233 Excessive spruceness, ermine-like exclusiveness and fastidiousness... but nothing like *morgue* and superciliousness. 1881 W. R. SMITH *O. T.* in *Jewish Ch. xi.* 326 The superciliousness, with which traditionalists declare the labours of the critics to be visionary.

† **Supercilium** (*stūpəsi-li-ūm*). Pl. -ia (*iā*). [L. = eyebrow; ridge, summit; haughtiness, etc.]

1. The eyebrow. *Obs. exc. Anat.*

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 200, I marked how your answerer looked when he spoke of the day of judgment. Very gravely... and yet without any depressing or exalting his superciliums.

b. *Zool.* A supercilary streak or marking.

1817 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. 1. 34 Chesnut red Manakin... supercilia whitish above, margined with black.

2. *Arch.* † *a.* A narrow fillet above the cymatium of a cornice. *Obs.* b. A fillet above and below the scotia of an Attic base. c. The lintel or transverse part of a door-case.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Elij b, Geuc. 2. [partes] vnto Cymatium... the seventh parte is lefte for Supercilium or Regula.

1664 EVELYN *Acc. Archit.* in *Fraser's Archit.* etc. 138 Corona is by some call'd Supercilium, but rather I conceive Stillicidium the Drip. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Supercilium*, in the ancient Architecture, the uppermost Member of the Cornice; call'd by the Moderns, Corona, Crown, or Larmier. *Ibid.* s.v., Supercilium, is also used for a square Member under the upper Tore in some Pedestals. Some Authors confound it with the Tore itself. 1828-9 J. NARRIE *Arch.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 290 The lintel, or *supercilium*, corresponds with the 'architrave'; above the *supercilium* is a kind of frieze, which he calls *hyperthyrum*, and, over this, a *corona*, or cornice. *Ibid.*, The *supercilium* extends, right and left, beyond the exterior of the antepagmenta. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. MILLER's *Anc. Art.* § 281 (ed. 2) 311 The *supercilium* is similar to the architrave, and the *hyperthyrum* to the cornice.

3. *Anat.* The lip or margin of a bony cavity, esp. of the acetabulum.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Supercilium*,... the lip or side of a Cavity or hollow Part at the end of a Bone, particularly a Cartilage or Gristle of the Coxendix or Hip-bone. 1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 72 Besides what has been said of the Acetabulum in general, there are... the Edge called the Supercilium, the Cartilaginous Cavity [etc.]. 1771 EVELYN, *Brit.* I. 204/2 A little above the *supercilium* of the cotyloid cavity or acetabulum.

† 4. Superciliousness, haughtiness. *Obs. rare*—1.

1733 T. STEWARD *Ordin. Charge*, Your general Behaviour should... no way discourage a becoming... Familiarity with you, by a lofty *Supercilium*, or a forbidding Austerity.

Superdominant. *Mus.* [SUPER- 5 b.] The note next above the dominant; the sixth of the scale: more usually called SUBMEDIANT. Also *attrib.* applied to a chord having this note for its root.

c. 1833 J. GWILT *Music* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 777/1 *Superdominant*, the sixth of the key in the descending scale. 1880 STAINER *Composition* § 26 The third degree of the minor scale can be part of the tonic, mediant, or super-dominant chords. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* i. § 13 Some writers... call [the sixth note of the scale] the 'Superdominant'.

† **Superduce**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *superducere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *ducere* to lead.] *trans.* To superinduce.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Twinkling and glittering as in Magnesia is, Light is cause thereof with in matter of Cleermes; Which is superduced upon watery vapour, Beforetime incenced with Heate.

So *Superduet v. rare*—0 [f. L. *superduct-*, *pa.* ppl. stem of *superducere*: see above].

1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, *Superduct*, to carry up or elevate.

Supereffluence: see SUPER-10.

Superelevation. [SUPER- 6 b, 13.]

† 1. Elevation to a higher rank. *Obs. rare*—1.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 166 If the Prince intend a super-elevation to any of his subjects.

2. The (amount of) elevation of the outer above the inner rail at a curve on a railway, or of one side of a road above another.

1889 G. FINLOCH *Eng. Railway* 54 To balance the centrifugal force of a train running round a curve, it is necessary for the outer rail on a curve to be raised somewhat above the inner rail, and the smaller the radius, and the higher the speed of the trains, the greater must be the super-elevation. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 5/1 The accident was aided... by the super-elevation of the left hand rail being only 24 inches instead of 38, and therefore suitable for a speed of sixteen miles an hour only. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 5/6 The arch of the road is of too large a character, and the super-elevation is on the wrong side of the road.

3. Additional elevation.

1900 *19th Cent.* Apr. 641 In one well alone... no less than 8 feet of super-elevation. It was traversed before the alluvial deposit was reached.

Supereminence, *sb.* [ad. late L. *supereminentia*, f. *supereminens*—: see below and -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. *supereminence*, F. *suréminence*.] The quality or fact of being supereminent; supreme or special eminence; rarely in physical sense, supreme height or loftiness.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Supereminence*, authority, or dignitie above others. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassin's Holy Cr.* 99 The same ought to be in God, as in their source, with a radiant lustre of supereminence. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. 89 In supereminence of beatifick Vision. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 3 The Hill called Garachiga [in Teneriffe]... outbraves... all the Earth for supereminence. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xiii. 55 Magistrates represent him [sc. God] in his Super-eminent and Ruling Power. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 211-12 Note, The supereminence of man is like Satan's, a supereminence of pain. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xvi, Montrose... had expected from that party the supereminence of council and command. 1850 MAS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 123 The question of his supereminence as a painter.

Hence † **Supereminence** *v. trans.*, to place in a position of supereminence.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* title-p., The Phansyed State-Principles Supereminenting *salutem populi* above the Kings Honour.

Supere minency. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Formed as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

In quot. 1866-7 with possessive as a fictitious title of rank. 1885-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art. xxxvi.* (1625) 197 The degrees of Ecclesiastical supereminence. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 62, 30 Records... which by an excellency and supereminence [cf. *EMINENCE* 8c] are called Scriptures. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 191 The supereminence of the hill. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* i. (1684) 31 A kind of Sceptre in their hands, denoting their supereminences. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 223 The *ὑπεροχή* or supereminence of the Divine Nature. 1726 AVLEFFER *Parergon* 95 The Archbishop of Canterbury, as he is Primate over all England... has a Super-emergency... over the Archbishop of York. 1866-7 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages*, Prester John (1894) 45 The palace in which our Supereminence [sc. Prester John] resides.

Supereminent (sūp̄erēminēt), *a.* [ad. L. *superēminēt*, -ens, pres. pple. of *superēminere* to rise above, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *eminere*: see *EMINENT* and cf. SUPER-9 a. Cf. obs. F. *supereminent*, F. *surēminent*.]

1. Lofty above the rest; supremely or specially high. Now rare.

1555 EDEN *Decades* i. vi. (Arb.) 90 Paria is the Region which possesseth the supereminente or highest parte thereof. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 221 The uttermost promontory that stretcheth to the West, with the supereminent mountain, now called Capo Saint Pisano. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* 4 The lofty Hills, and super-eminent Mountains. 1653 A. WILSON *Yas. I* Proeme 2 When they [sc. Princes] shall so much debate that sublime and supereminent Region they are placed in. 1891 L.D. LYTTON *King Poppy* xi. 348 A single supereminent tower.

2. Exalted above others in rank or dignity; supremely exalted.

1593 [W. Cecil] *Exec. Justice in Eng.* Cii b, Be you subject... to the King, as to him that is supereminent [1 Pet. ii. 13]. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 43 What other nation... may presume to... advance it selfe unto any such surmounting, and supereminent honor? a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* viii. viii. § 1 Touching the king's supereminent authority in commanding. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* ii. iii. 96 Most manifest it is, that the Apostles of Christ had a supereminent power in Gods Church. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* ii. 65 The Marquesse saith, that anciently the Church had one Supereminent (by Divine Law) which was the Pope. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 63 Were they then to be awed by the supereminent authority and awful dignity of a handful of country clowns? 1801 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 90 A king of Kent is therefore the first supereminent king of England, and he is succeeded by the kings of Northumbria.

† b. Superior to. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. s. 47 They are infinitely... supereminent to these, as God is above man.

3. Distinguished above others in character or attainment; conspicuous for some quality.

1599 NASH *Lenten Stuff* B 2 b, This supereminent principall Metropolis of the redde Fish. 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 60 And but for this [proneness to venery] they were supereminent above all men. 1611 SPEKE *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xliii. (1614) 85/1 Kendal... for the... practise of making cloth so excels the rest, that in regard thereof it carryeth a supereminent name above them. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 203 Som were supereminent for holiness, and high virtues. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* x. 124 With these three super-eminent hosts or hostesses, everything was prepared for me that I could possibly want.

4. Of qualities, conditions, etc.: Specially or supremely remarkable in degree; signal or noteworthy above that of others.

1581 ALLEN *Apologie* 90 b, The high dignitie of Priesthood... is... commended... for the high supereminent power of doing the unbloudly sacrifice vpon the altar. 1592 NASH *Strange News* (1592) 65 Thy supereminent gifts. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* Bradford 181 The noblest, and most supereminent of all other Sciences. 1658 H. MOORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxviii. (1713) 495 The anointing of our Head and true High-priest the Lord Jesus... in a supereminent manner. 1787 POLWHELE *Engl. Orator* iii. 376 The Career Of Talents supereminent and vast. 1835 FOR. ADV. *Haus Ffall* Wks. 1864 l. 4 A fantastic bow-knot of super-eminent dimensions. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 320 The Sun would begin to be short of those supereminent splendours which at present distinguish it.

Supereminently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a supereminent manner or degree; eminently above others; supremely.

1617 LADY ENGLEFIELD *Lett. in Slingsby's Diary*, etc. (1826) 297 Christ as man received this power supereminently of God. 1645 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 5 Other attributes we give unto God, which signifie perfections supereminently. 1660 R. BUENEY *Kipbarov* Δορον (1661) 75 A Prince is exalted by God supereminently next to himself. 1721 R. KEITH tr. T. à Kempis, *Vall. Lillies* xxvi. 78 That... God may be... by thee beloved, blessed, praised, and supereminently exalted to all Eternity. 1845 SCOTT *Talism.* x. From that commanding height the banner of England was supereminently displayed. 1893 SYMONDS *Michelangelo* i. v. 206 A style so supereminently noble and so astoundingly original as Michelangelo's.

Supererogant (sūp̄erōrgānt), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *supererogans*, -ant-, pr. pple. of *supererogare* to SUPEREROGATE.] = SUPEREROGATORY. Hence **Supererogantly** *adv.*, more than is required.

1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* vi. ii. (1740) 11, 840/2 Then was this Commission... far from being needless, or supererogant. 1891 Temple Bar May 51 They endeavoured to graft on to the natural goodness of man supererogant virtues. 1897 W. WATSON *Poems, To S. W. in the Forest* 4 Is our London... so Supererogantly fair That yourself it well can spare?

† **Supererogating**, *a. Obs. rare⁻¹.* [Formed as prec. + -ING².] Supererogating.

1550 BALD *Apol.* 22 Ricardus de Media villa sayth, that it [sc. a vow] is a promyse of a supereroganting purpose.

† **Supererogate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *super-*

erogātus, pa. pple. of *supererogare*: see next.] Supererogatory, superfluous.

1590 Bystander 44 This... is surely a supererogate [sic] ambition. 1816 335 [The World] in a mighty supererogate way, extols Mr. Sheridan.

Supererogate (sūp̄erōrgāt), *v.* Also 7 -errogate. [f. L. *supererogāt*, pa. ppl. stem of *supererogare*, f. *super-* SUPER- 13 + *erogare* to pay out (see *EROGATE* v.). Cf. obs. F. *supereroguer*, obs. It. *sopravrogare*, *superarrogare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To pay over and above; to spend in addition. Also *absol.* Obs. rare.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Luke x. 35 He tooketh forth two pence, and gave to the host, and said, Have care of him: and whatsoever thou shalt supererogate [Vulg. *supererogaveris*] I at my returne will repay thee. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. viii. 118 Besides that which the Law enioyned (which is iust debt) they supererogated, and of their owne free accord disbursed vpon the Temple and Sacrifices.

† b. To grant or bestow in addition. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 183 The Lord... in his bounty supererogated what was fit for his more magnificence.

2. *intr.* To do more than is commanded or required; *spec.* to perform a work or works of SUPEREROGATION; cf. Obs.

1593 BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* (1605) 26 The cause that pardons are of force, is the vinity of the mysticall bodie, in which many haue supererogated in the workes of penance, to the measure of their owne demerites. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. 714 We cannot... haue any perfection in this life, much lesse supererogate. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 303 Can that be obedience which hath no command for it? Is not this to supererogate? and to be righteous over much? 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* 164 Aristotle acted his own instructions; and his obsequious Sectors have supererogated in observance. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xiv. 135 Unless it can be supposed that by obeying those Counsels a Man can compensate with Almighty God for his Sins, there is no ground to think that he can supererogate. 1727 J. RICHARDSON *Gl. Folly Pilgr.* Irel. 81 If it should be granted that some haue supererogated, that is brought God into Debt to them.

† b. *Const. of, with the person in whose service the works are performed.* Obs.

1608 BP. HALL *Pharis. & Chr.* (1609) Bvii, Gods Law was too strait for their boliness: It was nothing, vnlesse they did more then content God, earne him (for these were Popish Lewes) and supererogate of him. 1618 — *Contempl.* O. T. xii. *Jonathan's Love*, That good Captaine little imagining, that himselfe was the Philistine, whom Saul maligned, supererogates of his Master, and brings two hundred for one. a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 217 But haue we brought forth fruit? Oh, some fruits we supererogate with God in. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 168 They may supererogate with their Prince, by doing many Acts of bounty, favour and Grace.

† c. *trans.* To do (something) beyond what is required; to perform as a work of supererogation. Obs. rare.

1621 MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 379 They teach... that Tithing τὰν ἀρχαίων, was not commanded, but supererogated to the Law. 1644 — *Gagg* 100 Workes supererogated by them, when they doe more than God requireth.

† d. *intr.* To make up by excess of merit for the failing of another. Obs.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxxii. § 4 Both of them presumed their zealous costs vpon Saints monuments, should... supererogate for their predecessors sins. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxiv. 195 The fervencie of one man in prayer cannot supererogate for the coldness of another.

† e. *trans.* To deserve and more than deserve. Obs. rare.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xvi. (1647) 257 Having supererogated the gallows... by their several misdemeanours.

Hence **Supererogating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1603 Supererogating [see SUPRA- 9 b]. 1627 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 3 That cuer thought of supererogating should enter the heart of man. a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 158 It might be but an act of a little supererogating charity, if you would sometimes prove your assertions, even when by strict law you were not bound to it. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Greyb.* 43 If their merits were never so... supererogating. 1674 BURNET *Subjection* (1675) 2 Not content with the strictest rigors of Justice, our Saviour hath also obliged us to the supererogations (if I may so speak) of Charity. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 67 Nor any supererogating perfections, or rather presumptuous... enthusiasms. 1692 PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 122 What doth this Discourse prove? But that they shall have a greater reward themselves? but there is not a syllable of their supererogating for others.

Supererogation (sūp̄erōrgāt-jōn). Also 6 supererogacyon, -ation, 6-8 supererrogation. [ad. late L. *supererogatio*, n. of action f. *supererogare*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *supererogation* (mod. F. *surérrogation*), It. *supererogazione* (in Florio, *sopravrogatione*, *superarrogatione*), etc.] The action (or an act) of 'supererogating' (SUPEREROGATE v. 2); chiefly in pbr. work(s) of supererogation.

1. a. R. C. Theol. The performance of good works beyond what God commands or requires, which are held to constitute a store of merit which the Chnrch may dispense to others to make up for their deficiencies.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 b, Not onely where thou oughtest so to do of duty, but also of deuoute perfection & supererogacyon [sic: cf. OF. *supererogation*]. 1553 *Articles agreed on by Bishops* 1552 xlii, Voluntary workes besides, over, and above Goddes commaundementes, whiche

thei cal workes of Supererogation, cannot be taught without arrogancy, and iniquitie. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 68, I haue no merites or good workes to come before Thee with-all, much lesse am I able to doe workes of supererogation. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 4. (1619) 57 All that Popish doctrine concerning workes of preparation and disposition before grace: and of merit and supererogation after. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* i. Wks. 1851 IV. 252 The fear is, least this not being a command, would prove an euangelic counsel, and so make way for supererogations. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 415 Some will say, this was but a ceremonious supererogation of Maccabeus, in making such an ordinance. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 317 The Roman Catholic commentators haue generally recognized in the Baptism of Christ by John a part of His work of supererogation. attrib. 1738 *Oxf. Methodists* 8 They observe strictly the Fasts of the Church; and this has given occasion to such as do not approve of them, abusively to call them supererogation men.

b. *transf. and gen.* Performance of more than duty or circumstances require; doing more than is needed.

1592 NASH *Strange News* A 4 b, The strong fayth you haue concei'd, that I would do workes of supererogation in answering the Doctor. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. i, Then thou hast not altered thy name, with thy disguise?—O, no, that had beene supererogation. 1611 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1633) 408 Let not the younger Artist presume, in a work of supererogation... to be too busie. 1643 DAUMM OF HAWTH. *Decl. agst. Gross Petition* Wks. (1711) 210 Such is the Supererogation of some of the Petitioners, above what His Majesty requires. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 ¶ 6 An Act of so great Supererogation, as singing without a Voice. 1756 H. WALFOL *Lett. to Conway* 24 Jan., I was prepared to be very grateful if you had done just what I desired; but I declare I have no thanks ready for a work of supererogation. 1796 MMH. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* ix. viii, Reason might haue shewn this a tie of supererogation. 1870 SPURGEON *Treat. Dav.* p. xliii. 3 It was a supererogation of malice to pump more tears from a heart which already overflowed. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 149 It may appear to be a work of supererogation to notice the popular fallacy that quinia... remains combined with the textures of the body.

† 2. See quots. and cf. SUPEREROGATE 1. Obs. rare^{-o}.

1604 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.*, Supererogation, giuing more then is required. 1616 BULLOCKAR *Expos.*, Supererogation, laying out of more then one hath received.

Supererogative (sūp̄erōrgātīv), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *supererogāt* (see SUPEREROGATE) + -IVE.] = SUPEREROGATORY.

1599 SANDOVS *Europe Spec.* alii. (1605) Pj, Their spirituall treasure of supererogative [i.e. 1629 Supererogatory] workes. 1611 A. STAFFORD *Niobe* ii. 61 A fellow... who can iustlie brag of nothing of his owne, but lyes vpon the supererogative deedes of his Ancestours. 1641 MILTON *Animado* ii. 15 O new and never-heard of Supererogative height of wisdom and charity in our Liturgie!

Supererogator, *rare.* [f. SUPEREROGATE v. + -OR.] One who performs works of supererogation.

1679 *Lett. Vind. Ref. Ch.* 9 These horrid Supererogators do seem... to out-act the most Holy Law-giver. 1826 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 34 Man is not here a mere supererogator, an unbidden counsellor.

Supererogatory (sūp̄erōrgātōrī, sūp̄erōrgātōrī), *a. (sb.)* Also 7 -errogatory. [ad. scholastic L. *supererogatorius*, f. *supererogāt*: see SUPEREROGATE and -ORY 2. Cf. Sp. *supererogatorio* and F. *surérrogatoire*.] Characterized by, or having the nature of, supererogation; going beyond what is commanded or required; loosely, superfluous.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Suppr.* 18 Were his penne as supererogatory a workman as his harte. 1629 [see SUPEREROGATE, quot. 1599]. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 105 The supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings are of dangerous consequence. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iv. 16 (1655) 468 The folly of those that trust to the supererogatory workes of others, as if any man were able to do more than he is bound to do. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* 11. xv. 406 Too much taken with Supererogatory Fasts... rather than those which are commanded. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) l. 205 That you could take the faults of others upon yourself; and, by a supposed supererogatory merit, think your interposition sufficient to atone for the faults of others. 1820 SNELLBY *Promethe. Unb. Pref.*, Nothing can be equally well expressed in prose that is not tedious and supererogatory in verse. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xix. (1868) 11. 484 It had now become supererogatory to ask for Alexander's word of honour. 1886 *Punch* 16 Jan. 28/2 Sending... spare books... and supererogatory newspapers to our Hospitals.

b. sb. A supererogatory act; a work of supererogation. *nonce-use.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 347 Why may I not proceed in my supererogations? 1749-50 — *Lett. to Mrs. Belfour* 9 Jan., No supererogatories do I allow of in marriage.

Hence † **Supererogatorian** *Obs. nonce-wd.*, one who believes in supererogation; **Supererogatorily** *adv.*, in a supererogatory manner, beyond the requirements of the case, superfluously.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) I. vii. 32 With all your relations indeed, their Harriet cannot be in fault... Supererogatorians all of them (I will make words whenever I please) with their attributions to you. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 446 Many a dial... most supererogatorily informs us that 'time flies'. a 1849 FOR. COOPER *Wks.* 1864 III. 397 We are tautologically informed that improvement is a consequence of embellishment and supererogatorily told that the rule holds good only where the embellishment is not accompanied by destruction.

† **Superessence**, *Obs. rare⁻¹.* [SUPER- 5.]

That which is above, or transcends, essence or being.

1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 176 All essence and super-essence... was always what He is, and always shall be.

Superessential, *a.* [ad. late L. *superessentialis* (cf. Gr. *ὑπερουσίος*), *f. super-* SUPER- 4 a + *essentia* ESSENCE: see -AL. Cf. obs. F. *superessential*.] That is above essence or being; transcending all that exists; = SUPERSUBSTANTIAL 2.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. (1592) 28 God... is... the superessential Being, (that is to say, a Being which farre surmounteth, passeth, and excelleth all Beings). **1614** PUGHAS *Pilgrimage* i. ii. (ed. 2) 9 That vncreated superessential light, the eternal Trinitie, commanded this light to be. **1683** TAYLOR *Way to Health* 145 This Internal Super-essential Water sustaineth every Being, and is the Radix and Life of the outward Water. **1789** T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 386 If the first deity is super-essential, but every god, so far as a god is of the first series, hence every god will be super-essential. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 96 No man could make an actual God of that super-essential ultimatum. **1902** FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* i. iii. 102 God is super-essential, and can be expressed in no category.

Hence **Superessentially** *adv.*, in a manner or mode that transcends all being.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 387 All things are contained in the gods, uniformly, and super-essentially. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. v. 194 Dionysius writeth how God doth... superessentially surpass all images, modes, forms, or names that can be applied to Him.

Superexalt, *v.* [ad. late L. *superexaltare*: see SUPER- 9 b and EXALT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To exalt or raise to a higher, or to the highest, position or rank; to exalt supremely.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 183 The first order of separate or created beings, is that of the fountaine, which by the means of vision is superexalted above all the rest. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. Ad. Sect. ii. 21 The holy Maid... was superexalted by an honour greater than the world yet ever saw. **1677** BARROW *Serm. Mark xvi. 19* Wks. 1686 II. 434 God... having super-exalted him, and bestowed on him a name above all names.

2. To extol or magnify exceedingly. *rare.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Dan.* iii. 57 At workes of our Lord blasse ye our Lord, prayse and superexalt him for ever. **1864** SIR C. F. L. WRAXALL *Historic Bye-Ways* I. iii. 47 We may... say, that had it not been for Frederick William I., there would hardly have been a Frederick the Great. Still, this must not cause us to super-exalt him.

Hence **Superexalted** *ppl. a.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 239 So high and separate, superexalted secret, as is that of the holy Trinity.

Superexaltation. [SUPER- 10; cf. *prec.*] Exaltation to a higher or the highest degree; supreme or excessive exaltation.

1624 D. CAWOREY *Humilitie* 40 God will haue his will done, onely with reason: The proud man will haue his against all reason; There's his superexaltation of him, above all that is called God. **1627** DONNE *Serm. Exod. ix. 13* (1640) 42 The over-bending, and super-exaltation of zeale. **1661** HOLYOAK (J.), in A superexaltation of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory. **1880** *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 395/1 The superexaltation of St. Peter in face of the historical evidence which remains as to St. Paul's influence at Rome. **1887** J. HUTCHISON *Lect. Philippians x.* 103 God highly exalted Him. This super-exaltation, then, is described as of God's favour.

Superexcel, *v.* [ad. L. **superexcellere* (cf. obs. F. *superexceller*): see SUPER- 9 b and EXCEL, and cf. SUPEREXCELLENT.] *trans.* and *intr.* To excel highly or supremely. Hence **Superexcelling** (also 6 *Sc.* -and) *ppl. a.*, *superexcellent*.

1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 39 Marie superexcellis of all scints the state. **1530** LYNDSEY *Test. Papyngo* 438 Iames the secunde, Roie of gret renown, Beand in his superexcelland gloie. **1554** — *Monarchie* 5019 Superexcelland Sapience. **1613** T. MILLER *Tr. Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 13/1 The Trees (in Paradise) may signifie... the liues of the saints, their super-excelling fruites (etc.). **1658** R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 129 There's not a riuilet in Scotland... superexcels this Calvin [= Kelvin] for diuersion with small trout. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 10/2 Where Barbara excels, and super-excels, is in her dogs.

Superexcellence. [*f.* SUPEREXCELLENT: see -ENCE.] The quality or condition of being super-excellent; the quality or supreme excellence.

1652 T. BENLOWES in *Benlowes' Theoph.* Pref. Verses C 1 b, This Original; Whose charming Empire of her Grace does Sense Astonish by a super-Excellence. **1683** PORDAGE *Mystic Div.* 36 The Super-excellence of the Divine Being. **1768** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 190 The proud... if they still retain a fondness for reflecting on their superexcellence, it is like the unnatural thirst of a drunkard. **1885** R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 179 Considering the depth of his demerit and the height of the adored one's super-excellence.

Superexcellency. Now *rare*. [*f.* as *prec.*: see -ENCY.] = *prec.* Also, something that is super-excellent.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. (1592) 29 Then is it this first simplicitie which is the King; the Soueraignete and Super-excellency of all things. **1600** J. POYR *Tr. Leo's Africa* iii. 205, I could finde no such superexcellency in him. **1603** BASTON *Dial. Pithe & Pleasure* Wks. (Grosart) II. 15/1 Man... can effect so rare excellencies in the worlde, and beholde so many superexcellencies in the heauens, as the eye of no creature but man is able to looke after. **1660** R. BURNET *Képiarov Δαρον* (1661) 109 Our Parliaments in England and Scotland haue a superexcellency above all the counsels of the world. **1707** NORRIS *Treat. Humility* i. 38 The superexcellency of his nature. **1870** GILLESPIE *Being & Attrib. God* iv. iii. (1906) 212 The one great Attribute, or Super-Excellency of Holiness.

Superexcellent, *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *superexcellent*-, *-ens*: see SUPER- 9 a and EXCELLENT.] That superexcels; excellent in a high degree; very or supremely excellent.

1561 PRASTON *K. Cambyses* 948 A banquet royall and superexcellent. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. ii. 1. 452 Tobacco, diuine, rare, superexcellent Tobacco. **1660** R. BURNET *Képiarov Δαρον* (1661) 108 The King, to whose super-excellent power and facultie God himself gives witness to. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 540 ¶ 6 In Holiness, Temperance, Chastity, and Justice super-excellent. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 490 The system of under or deep-draining, being the deepest method of any, is super-excellent. **1874** LISLE *CARR Jud. Guyenne* I. i. 20 A very true woman and no super-excellent heroine.

b. sb. A superexcellent person or thing. *nonce-usage.*

1816 MOORE *Lett. to Power* 24 Sept. Two or three of the Irish [songs] equal to any I have done;... but our plan is to go on till we can select twelve super-excellents.

Hence **Superexcellently** *adv.*

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 103 That... Diuinest Myserie of Love, sciz God made Flesh; which gave (as one superexcellently) the Angels new Anthems. **1687** COTTON *New-Year* 38 And then the next in reason should be superexcellently good. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 8/1 The atmosphere of the highly cultured... home... is superexcellently achieved.

† **Superexcescence**. *Obs. rare.*

1. [SUPER- 10.] Increase in excess. *Sc.*

1499 *Reg. Privy Seal Scott.* I. 51/1 To answer to the king of the superexcescence of the profits. **1549** D. MONRO *West. Isles in Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S. H. S.) III. (1908) 301 The superexcescences of the said ky and sheipe.

2. [SUPER- 3.] An excrescence growing over a surface.

Cf. late L. *superexcescere*. **1676** WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* iv. v. 321 After the Escar separated, I rubb'd the remaining Superexcescence with a Virriol-stone.

† **Superexpend**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -*expend*. [SUPER- 9 b. In med. L. *superexpendere* was applied to supererogatory fasting.]

1. To be superexpended: to have spent beyond one's income or means; to be out of pocket or in arrears; often with *advb.* acc. or *phr.* expressing the amount.

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 75 And sua is the Comptare superexpendit j'm^j lxxix li. iiii s. x d. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 23 Sum super expendit gois to his bed. **1559** *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 325 Quhat he beis super expendit, the same to be allowit to him. **1591** *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 162 The comptar is superexpendit de claro in the sowme of aucht thousand and hundreth fourtene pundis sevin schillingis fyve pennys. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxv. 219 We shall be... so far from being super-expendit... that angels cannot lay our counts nor sum our advantage and incomes. **1676** ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* xii. (1848) 453 They were not provided with horses... being superexpended by attending Parliament so long. **1686** BURNET *Trav.* I. 24 The Bailiffs... pretend they are so far super-expended, that they discount a great deal of the publick revenue, of which they are the receivers, for their reimbursement.

2. *trans.* To spend (time) wastefully. *rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Direct. 31 Quhar that I haue my tyme superexpendit, Mea culpa, God grant I may amend it.

† **Superexpanse**. *Sc. Obs.* [SUPER- 10. Cf. *prec.*] Expenditure above receipts or income; out-of-pocket expenses.

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 74 Sum totale of all the parcialis of their expensis befor wirtin, except the super-expensis of the last compt. **1566** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. l. 472 For payment of the superexpensis maid be thame in their offices. **1567-8** *Ibid.* 611 Takin up be the Laird of Mynto in his superexpensis. **1607** *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 288 Thomas Fischer and Willeam Speares superexpensis in their negociatione.

† **Superexpone**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [*f.* SUPER- 9 b + EXPONE *v.* 3.] *trans.* = SUPEREXPEND.

1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 230/1 Pe quibhik soume he superexponit mare pan be commonn gudis of pe said toune extendit to.

† **Superface**. *Obs. rare*—? Misprint for SUPERFICE, or etymologizing alteration of SURFACE.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 4. 514 The superface of the earth.

Superfetally (*sūpəfɪtəli*), *adv.* Also -*foot*-. [Formed after SUPERFETATION: see -AL and -LY 2.] By superfetation.

1920 THOMPSON *Tr. Aristotle's Hist. Anim.* v. ix, Animals like the hare, where the female can become superfetally impregnated.

† **Superfe tant**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 -*foot*-. [ad. L. *superfe tant*-, *-ans*, *pr. pple.* of *superfētare* to SUPERFETE.] Conceiving by superfetation. So **Superfetate** *v., intr.* to conceive by superfetation; **Superfetate** *a.*, over-productive, superabundant.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* (1620) 194 Some creatures are superfetant, that is, breeding vpon breed. **1623** COCKERAM, *Superfetate*, after the first young to conceive another. **1681** GREW *Museum* i. v. l. 91 The Female brings forth... twice in one month, and so is said to Superfetate. **1845** R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. 55 The refuge for what otherwise would be a superfetate population.

Superfetation (*sūpəfɪtəʃən*). Also -*foot*-. [*f.* SUPERFETE.] [ad. late or mod. L. *superfētatio*, *n.* of action *f. superfētare* to SUPERFETE. Cf. F. *superfétation*, It. *superfetazione*, etc.]

1. *Phys.* A second conception occurring after (esp. some time after) a prior one and before the delivery; the formation of a second fetus in a uterus already pregnant: occurring normally in some animals, and believed by some to occur exceptionally in women.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 843 Erasistratus attributeth it [sc. engendering of twins] unto divers conceptions and superfetations, like as in brute beasts. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 314 This superfetation is... a second conception, when a woman already with child... conceiveth againe. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isag. b 2 b, The hare is often troubled with superfetation. **1754-64** SMELLIE *Midwif.* II. 86 What you have writ me seems to favour the notion of superfetation. **1836-9** TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 469/1 The quadrupeds in which superfetation... is said to occur possess a uterus with two horns. **1871** A. MEADOWS *Man, Midwifery* (ed. 2) 103 Cases of double or bicorned uteri are probably quite as rare as genuine cases of superfetation.

b. Bot. In early use, applied to processes supposed to be analogous to superfetation in animals, e.g. the growth of a parasite, or an excessive production of ears of corn; in mod. use, the fertilization of the same ovule by two different kinds of pollen.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 556 The Missetoe... is a Plant, vtterly differing from the Plant, vpon which it groweth. Two things therefore may be certainly set downe: First, that Super-fetation must be by Abundance of Sap, in the Bough that putteth it forth: Secondly, that that Sap must be such, as the Tree doth exerce, and cannot assimilate. **1651** in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 107 Such a super-fetation of ears must necessarily proceed from an improvement by the Root. **1707** *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 156 'Tis a sort of Superfetation, by which one Grain of Corn conceives and brings forth several Young, that in the common Course... ought to be born successively. **1728** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, We meet with something like a Superfetation in Plants too; there being a kind of Lemon found to grow inclosed in the Body of another. **1816** KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 368 The other species of superfetation in which one seed is supposed to be the joint issue of two males. **1885** GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 9 The formation of two or more embryos, occurs occasionally as a kind of superfetation in some seeds. **1900** B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, Superfetation, the fertilization of an ovary by more than one kind of pollen.

2. *fig.* Additional production; the growth or accretion of one upon another; superabundant production or accumulation.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 13 Consider the Law it self, and you shall see the positive accrue to the naturall by way of superfetation. **1675** PLUME *Life Hacker in Cent. Serm.* p. v, That one School [sc. Westminster] furnishing two entire Colledges of great size in Cambrigg and Oxon, besides whom it does send to other places by way of Superfetation. **1684** *Case of Cross in Baptism* 6 The Superfetation of Ceremonies... began to be very burdensome. **1703** BURKITT *On N. T. Ded.* to Ld. Fitzwalter, Plays and Romances, and such-like Corrupting and Effeminating Trash, which the Superfetation of the Stage furnishes the Nation with. **1840** DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1854 II. 341 Mark the superfetation of omens—omens superueining upon omens, augury engrafted upon augury. **1882** STALLO *Mod. Physics* 114 In this endless superfetation of ætherial media upon space and ordinary matter.

b. In particularized sense: An instance of this; an additional product; an accretion, excrescence; a superabundant or superfluous addition.

1642 CHAS. I *Answ. 19 Prop.* 4 These humble Desires... are intended to make way for a Superfetation of a (yet) higher nature. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 6 Those dismal calamities which befel his son, were doubtlesse amplified by a superfetation of causes. **1675** V. ALFOP *Anti-Sozo* iii. ii. 257 This Distinction was but the Superfetation of his own Parturient Brain. **1725** PORE *Shaks. Wks.* I. Pref. 8 The most [of Shakespeare's errors] are such as are not properly Defects, but Superfetations. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xliii. (1907) II. 206 The play may conclude as it began, viz. in a superfetation of blasphemy upon nonsense. **1820** LAMA *Elia Ser. i. South-sea House*, Layers of dust have accumulated (a superfetation of dirt) upon the old layers. **1861** M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 He has thrown this superfetation of his historical work into twelve essays. **1903** *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 275/2 His... edition... suffered from a superfetation of notes.

Hence † **Superfetations** *a.*, of the nature of superfetation.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 24 The superfetations Miracles of Art.

† **Superfete**, *v. Obs.* Also -*fæte*. [ad. L. *superfētare*, *f. super-* SUPER- 13 + *fētus* FETUS.] *intr.* and *trans.* To conceive by superfetation; in quots. *fig.* (in quot. 1654, to add to, reinforce).

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 125 So is my fancy quickned by the glance of His benign aspect and countenance, It makes me pregnant and to superfete, Such is the vigor of His beams and heat. **1650** — *Ep. Ded. in Colgrave's Dict.*, His brain may... raise and superfete a second thought before the first be uttered. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas, Notes* iii. v. 100 That... they [sc. nuns] might superfete their vow, and not only forswear the use, but the very looks of Men-kind.

† **Superfice**. *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *superfice* or ad. its source, L. *SUPERFICIES*.]

1. *Geom.* = SUPERFICIES 1.

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 The zodiak in heuene is ymagined to ben a superfice contienyng a latitude of 12 degrees. **1643** LO. HERBERT *Autobiogr.* (1824) 44 The knowledge of lines, superficieses, and bodies... is not much useful for a gentleman unless it be to understand Fortifications. **1695** ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 4 The kinds of Magnitude, which are principally Three, to wit, Length, Breadth and Thickness, or a Line, a Superficie, and a Solid. **1823** J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.*, Superficies, or Superficie, in

Geometry, the outside or exterior surface of any body. This is considered as of two dimensions, viz. length and breadth, but without thickness.

2. The surface of a body or object; = SUPERFICIES 2.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. viii. (1868) 81 The body of alchibides bat was full fayr in pe superficie with oute. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56 The superficie of that roundnes is of mair quantite nor is the space or largenes that is betuix his tua cen. 1599 ALEX. HUME *Hymns* iii. 93 The fields, and earthly superficie, With verdure greene is spread. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 276 The whole superficie of the Sea was covered with them. a1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Pet. i. 2 (1693) 16 [It] doth not wither as the grasse, or flower lying on the superficie of the earth. 1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1401 Hard and perfect Stone... of a Grain and Superficie exactly like those I have seen taken out of the Bladder. 1813 VANDERVOER *Agria, Devon* 117 [It] is discharged with such a hollow or concave superficie downwards, as completely to whelm over and invert every square inch of the lifted furrow.

b. *transf.* That which forms, or is upon, the surface.

1544 BOORDE *Dyctyl.* xiii. (1870) 265 Every thyng that is vncionys... doth swymme above in the byrnykes of the stomacke... the excesse of suche navagation or superfyce wyl ascende to the orlyfysse of the stomacke.

3. *fig.* Outward show or appearance; = SUPERFICIES 5 c.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 2. 23 The more Serious... satisfie themselves not with the Superficie of Religion. a1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Pet. iii. 8 Wks. (1868) 160 This courtousness is not contrary to that evil, only in the superficie and outward behaviour.

Superficial (stūpāfī'jal), a. (sb.) Also 5-7 -ficial, (5 -ficialle, -fycial, 6 -fi-, -fyciall, -fytial, -fxyoyall). [ad. late L. *superficialis*, f. SUPERFICIES; see -AL. Cf. F. *superficiel*, It. *superficiale*, Sp., Pg. *superficial*.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the surface; that is, lies, or is found at or on the surface; constituting the surface, outermost part, or crust.

Sometimes *spec.* in *Geol.* etc. = pertaining to the surface of the earth, as deposits; not belonging to the consolidated formation.

c1420 LYDGATE *Assembly of Gods* 538 Sodeynly by weat constryndyd... Was the ground to close hys superficial face. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 145 Mannes humayne parties superfyciall. 1555 EDEM *Decades* i. iv. (Arb.) 82 The myners dygged the superficial or vppermost parte of the earthe. 1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 150 Nature had made her beautifull by a superficial glorie of well proportioned lineaments. 1694 RAY *Diss.* ii. (1732) 6 Over the superficial Part of the Earth. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 420 Superficial combustions... produce singular effects, which have often been mistaken for those of true volcanos. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iv. (1813) 48 An excellent way of manuring, where the superficial soil is much exhausted. 1820 T. CASTLE *Introd. Bot.* 58 With regard to their superficial figure, they are either capillary, linear, gramineous, [etc.]. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 305/1 A more exact appreciation of the causes which have permitted the aggregation of the 'superficial deposits'. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* v. 129 The rise in the temperature of the superficial blood. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 557 The white superficial periderm of younger stems.

b. Of actions or conditions: Taking place or existing at or on the surface.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 146 The velocity of running water... is generally about nine-tenths of the superficial velocity. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. iv. 129 An amount of light derived from superficial reflection. 1887 BENTLEY *Man, Bot.* (ed. 5) 283 In the Flowering Rush, [they] [sc. the ovules] cover the whole inner surface of the ovary except the midrib; in which case the placentation is sometimes described as superficial.

† c. Drawn or delineated upon a (flat) surface. *Obs. rare.*

1603 DANIEL *Def. Ryne* G 4, Historie (which is but a Mappe of men)... dooth no otherwise acquaint vs with the true Substance of Circumstances, than a superficial Carde dooth the Sea-man with a Coast neerer scene. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* Pref. c. iij b, Gloss'd outside Fallacies; like our Stage-scenes, or Perspectives, that shew things inwards, when they are but superficial paintings.

d. *Anat.* Applied to organs or parts situated just beneath the skin; subcutaneous.

1804 ASHERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 21 The superficial veins appear remarkably large. 1835-6 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 467/2 The subcutaneous or superficial bursae. 1884 W. PYE *Surg. Handicraft* 14 The line of the superficial femoral artery.

e. Applied to the right to enjoy the surface of land for building or other purposes; also to persons possessing such a right.

1830 SIR C. WETHERELL in *Concanen Trials, Rowe v. Benton* 16 His case is that he, as a superficial occupier, has a right to that which is taken up from under the soil. *Ibid.*, He may have both the superficial right, and the right to the minerals.

2. Of or pertaining to a superficies; relating to or involving two dimensions; *esp.* relating to extent of surface. (Distinguished from *linear*, and from *solid*.) *Superficial measure*, square measure.

1571 DICKENS *Pantom.* ii. i. Mj, Multiple one of the equal sides in it selfe, the halfe of the producte is the Area or superficial Content. 1656 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 184 An angle is of two sorts; for, first, it may be made by the concurrence of lines, and then it is a superficial angle; or by the concurrence of superficies, and then it is called a solid angle. 1766 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Superficial*, or Square Measure... in a square Mile 640 square Acres [etc.]. 1824 Act 5 George IV, c. 74 § 1 All other Measures of Extension whatsoever, whether the same be linear, superficial or solid.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli. 336 The superficial magnifying power is the number of times that it [sc. an object] is magnified in surface. 1880 GRIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 172 [Europe] has six times more coast-line in proportion to its superficial extent than Africa has.

b. *Superficial foot, yard, etc.*: a rectangular space measuring a foot, yard, etc., each way, or a space of whatever shape containing the same amount of area; a square foot, etc. (SQUARE a. 1 b.).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particula*, Ane superficial fall of lande, is sa meikle boundis of landes, as squarly contenis ane lineall fall of bredth, and ane lineall fall of length. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 96 If a Board hold 2 Foot and 3 Inches in breadth, 5 Inches and 3 tenth parts of an Inch in length will make a square superficial Foot of Plank. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 628 All faced work in slate skirting... is charged by the foot superficial. 1833 LOUON *Encycl. Archit.* § 987 A proper bond stone to be laid through the full thickness of the wall every superficial yard.

† c. *Math.* Of a number: Compounded of two prime factors (analogous to the two dimensions of a surface). *Obs.*

1798 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvi. (1495) mm iv b, The nombre Superficial is wyrtten not only in lengthe but also in brede and is conteyned in lengthe & in brede. c1430 *Art Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 14 Nombre superficial is bat comethe of ledyng (= multiplying) of oo nombre into another, wherfor it is called superficial, for it hath .a. nombres notyng or mesuryng hym, as a superficially thyng hath .2. dimensions, bat is to sey lengthe and brede. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Superficial Numbers*; the same with *Plain Numbers*.

3. Appearing 'on the surface'; external, outward.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. (1900) 90 Musicke... ought necessarily to be learned... not only for the superficial melodie that is hard, but to be sufficient to bring into us a newe habite that is good. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 P. 3 Smitten with every thing that is showy and superficial. 1773 BURKE *Lett. to Marg. Rockingham* 29 Sept., There is a superficial appearance of equity in this tax. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xli. IV. 581 Those superficial graces for which the French aristocracy was then renowned throughout Europe. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 210 The superficial aspects of Buddhism... as embodied in the life and habits of the Mongols.

4. That is only on or near the surface; affecting only the surface, not extending much below the surface; not deep.

1594 NASHE *Christ's T. To Rdr.* Wks. 1904 II. 186 Euen of sands and superficial bubbles they will make hideous wanes and dangerous quicksands. 1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 209 His [sc. the sun's] superficial Beames sun-burn't our skin; But left within The night & winter still of death & sin. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. 1. 348 In small and superficial Wounds, Nature of her own accord is wont to effect the Cure. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 378 The colours of the eggs of certain birds are entirely superficial, and may be scraped off. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 104 Their principal food is afforded by the roots of plants, which is the object of their extensive and superficial burrows. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xi. 201 When the surgeon came... to inspect his wound, it was found that it was only superficial. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiol.* 176 Compared with the great depths of the ocean, the Gulf Stream is extremely superficial.

5. Concerned only with what is on the surface, and is therefore apparent or obvious; lacking depth or thoroughness; not deep, profound, or thorough; shallow.

a. of perception, feeling.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1030/1 There be few partes in this booke... that shall... appere so good at length, as they seme... at the fyrst sight and at superficial reading. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. A j b, Luckie was hee that might have but a superficial view of his person. *Ibid.* 188 Many... taking but as it were, a superficial view of these things, fall into this erroneous... opinion. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 114 To vindicate our author's judgment from being superficial. a1688 CUDWORTH *Inmut. Mor.* (1731) 95 Sense is but a slight and Superficial Perception of the Outside... of a Corporeal Substance. 1728 WELSTED in J. Henley *Oratory Trans.* No. 1. 10 [John Henley] was admitted to Priest's Orders... The Examination... was very short and superficial. 1791 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vii, Pity and superficial consolation were all that Madame La Motte could offer. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* i. iv. (1852) 111 On a superficial view, nothing seems fairer... and yet few things would, in reality, be more unfair and mischievous. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* i. 9 A superficial and hasty glance at its general outlines.

b. of attainments, knowledge, learning.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 281 Touching Nature their skill is but superficial, and like a shadowe destitute of substance. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. § 3 A little or superficial knowledge of Philosophie may encline the minde of man to Atheisme. 1667 PEVYS *Diary* 24 Feb., He speaks well, and hath pretty, slight, superficial parts, I believe. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. Introd. 7 Men of superficial understanding, and ludicrous fancy. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Introd. (1852) p. xxiv, Nothing is more likely to delude and puzzle simple persons... than a superficial acquaintance with the heads of history. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 75 There is a wide difference between elementary knowledge and superficial knowledge.

c. of statement, description, exposition.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 377, I think it more available to keepe silence... then by saying little, and y^e same superficial, to incurre reprehension, for attempting that, which I am not able to compass. 1591 SHAKS. I *Hen. VI.* v. 10 This superficial tale, is but a preface of her worthy praise. 1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* 36 His proofes are tedious, superficial, and stuffed with impertinent allegations. a1667 COWLEY *Agria* Wks. 1906 II. 405 To read Pompons and Superficial Lectures out of Virgils Georgicks [etc.]. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* vii. (1778) I. 270 The accounts... are superficial, confused and inexplicable. 1855 SINGLETON

Virgil I. Pref. 18 A florid and superficial style of construing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 339 Of the courts of law... a superficial sketch has been given.

d. *transf.* of persons, in respect of their actions, attainments, or character.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 147 A very superficial, ignorant, vnweighing fellow. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 130 Superficial Philosophers doe much please themselves with this division. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvii. v, Nor are Instances of this Kind [of the firmness and constancy of a true friend] so rare, as some superficial and inaccurate Observers have reported. 1853 C. BAONTE *Villette* xviii, Superficial, showy, selfish people. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. i. 2 To a superficial observer the English people might seem... to be wiped out of the roll-call of the nations.

6. Of conditions, qualities, actions, occupations: Not involving a profound or serious issue; of insignificant import or influence.

c1530 *Judic. Urines* iii. i. 46 b, Colour of the vryne is a thyng that is but shadowyng and superfyciall, and a thyng that now is and now it is not. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 383 The Generall Opinion is, that Yeares Hot and Moist, are most Pestilent; Vpon the Superficial Ground, that Heat and Moisture cause Putrefaction. 1655 MARO. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Ded. p. iv, I made it but for the superficial satisfaction of a friends curiosity. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* iii. 209 Empty noise And superficial pastimes. a1852 D. WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) IV. 416 A change superficial and apparent only, not deep and real. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. ii. 19 It would seem that the Roman occupation of Britain was, after all, very superficial.

7. That has only the outward appearance of being what is denoted by the sb.; only apparent or on the surface, not real or genuine.

1643 COKERAM, *Superficial*, bearing shew only on the outside. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* iii. i, All Sutors... being repulst... doe but waste their dayes In thanklesse suites, and superficial praise. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. xvi. 56 All such Ludicrous and Superficial Religion must needs leave the body of sin entire and untouched, and the inward Mind dead and starved. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 3 The old quarrel has at least a superficial reconciliation.

B. *absol.* or as sb.

1. With the: That which is superficial (in any sense). † In the superficial: on a plane surface.

1579 FENTON *Gulicard.* i. 56 The Cardinal... admonished them... that they should not consider only the superficial and beginning of thyngs [orig. *la superficie, e i principii delle cose*], but see deeply that which with time, and in tyme may happen. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* iii. xxv. (Arb.) 310 The artes of painting and keuring, whereof one represents the naturally by light colour and shadow in the superficial or flat, the other in a body massive. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 381 When the due distinction has been drawn between the ephemeral and the lasting, the superficial and the essential. 1892 BRYCE in *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/2 There was all the difference in the world between the elementary and the superficial.

2. With the: Those who are superficial; rarely pl. superficial persons.

1701 SWIFT *Contests & Diss.* in *Athena & Rome* iv. Wks. 1841 I. 292/2 The ambitious, the covetous, the superficial, and the ill designing; who are... apt to be bold, and forward. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* I. xv, It is the young, the light, the superficial who are easily misled by error. 1852 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 337 If my plans are adopted, the Government superficials cannot pass them off as their own suggestions.

3. pl. Superficial characteristics or qualities.

1832 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 294 They cannot sink us so deep as these people have allowed themselves to fall while retaining all the superficials of a religious country. 1850 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLII. 437 Such men... will vanish over a dexterous partizan with the superficials of greatness. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. iv, Excepting in the merest superficials, there is a far greater variety in women than in men.

Superficialism [f. prec. + -ISM.] Superficial character, superficiality.

1839 J. P. SMITH *Script. & Geol.* 325 A vicious superficialism is when self-fondness persuades a man... that his knowledge is something great. 1860 SMILES *Self Help* xi. 281 The multiplication of books... tends rather towards superficialism than depth or vigour of thinking.

Superficialist. [f. SUPERFICIAL + -IST.] One whose knowledge, observation, or treatment is superficial.

1652 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* p. l, A solid knowledge of that mysterious language... (whatever is given out to the contrary by superficialists...) is, I say, somewhat difficult. 1775 JEKYLL *Lett. to Father* 31 May, As to the manners, I am at present but a mere superficialist. 1805 EUGENIA OE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 14 In understanding... she was her equal, and by superficialists might have been deemed superior.

Superficiality (stūpāfī'āl-iti). [f. SUPERFICIAL + -ITY. Cf. F. *superficialité*, It. *aliud*, etc.]

1. The quality of pertaining to, or being situated in or near, the surface.

1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Superficialyte, superficialité. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 322 By which Salts the colours of bodies are sensibly qualified, and receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, superficiality or profundity. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 166 The relative superficiality or centrality of these nerves.

† 2. Superficial area or content. *Obs. rare.*

1690 LEVROURN *Curs. Math.* 327 The Dodecaedron is larger than all the other together... in Superficiality. 1811 *Self Instructor* 150 It is necessary to know how to find the superficiality [of solid bodies].

3. Lack of depth, thoroughness, or solidity; shallowness of learning, character, etc. Also, an instance of this.

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 34 The charge of serving God

in Prayer with rudeness, unpreparedness, barrenness, superficiality. 1677 GILPIN *Devotional* (1867) 4 A formal superficiality of religion. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot*. (1749) 58 And hence all that superficiality in speaking, for want of information. 1811 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. Mrs. Baille's Opinions on *Whist*. She despised superficiality, and looked deeper than the colours of things. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 359 The strong daring man... has set all manner of Formulas and logical superficialities against him. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxiv. Talkers whose noisy superficiality cost them nothing. 1893 LUDON, etc. *Pacey* I. xi. 254 The superficiality so common a hundred years ago in religion as in other matters.

Superficialize, v. [f. SUPERFICIAL + -IZE.]

†1. *trans.* To make a surface of (paint or colour); also *transf.* to cover (the cheeks) with a surface of paint, to paint. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 159 That colour on their cheeks you behold superficializ'd, is but sir Iohn whites, or sir Iohn Red-caps livery. 1633 [see SUPERFICIALIZED].

b. *fig.* To put a surface or gloss upon; to gloss over. *rare.*

1849 WHIFFLE *Lit. & Life* vi. (1851) 98 It is a characteristic weakness of the day to superficialize evil; to spread a little cold cream over Pseudomorphism.

2. *intr.* To treat a subject or do something superficially.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Superficialize*, to do any thing on the outside, or not thoroughly. 1871 *Galaxy* (N. Y.) Mar. 328 (Cent.) Better to elaborate the history of Greece or of Rome or of England than to superficialize in general history.

3. *trans.* To render superficial, give a superficial character to.

1888 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 138 Morus and Koppe superficialized still further the Christian ideas. 1893 M. PATTISON in *National Rev.* Jan. 217 It is a necessary consequence of the advance of education that every subject becomes vulgarised and superficialised.

Hence *Superficialized ppl. a.*, *Superficializing vbl. sb.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 (1865) 484/1 Were it not for superficialized Cheeks, and enticing dresses, the most graceless lecher would abhor them. 1888 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 129 The first theologians... gave occasion to the superficializing or the rejection of Christian doctrine. 1907 *Catholic Weekly* 27 Dec. 1/5 The long school hours to which children are being subjected will soon breed a race of superficialized pigs.

Superficially (stū'pəʃiəl'i), *adv.* [f. SUPERFICIAL + -LY.]

1. On or at the surface; *Anal.* just beneath the surface. *Const. to:* On or at the surface of.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2121/1 They... began to refectate and rippe vp the old store, the skarre wherof, had bene but superficially cured. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 229 This change and transmutation of the said polype or pourcuttle fish, enteth not deeply in, but appeareth superficially in the skin. 1646 SIE T. BAWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 1. 52 Ice... will... neither float above like lighter bodies, but being near, or in equality of weight, lye superficially or almost horizontally unto it. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 215, I could easily see the Vein pass superficially upon the Out-side of the Tumour. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 361 The tent is to be left out, and the wound dressed superficially. 1853 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* xvii. (ed. 9) 257 Beds of turf... precisely similar to those now formed superficially on the extreme borders of the Adriatic. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 Another vein, which, from its being placed superficially to the sterno mastoid muscle, we know to be the homologue of the external jugular of anthropotomy.

b. in *fig.* context.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* II. 196 Things that wounded me heretofore at the very heart, do not now so much as superficially touch me. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 195 Our soul's not superficially colour'd by phantasms. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* iv. 36 When the same Opinions revived at the Restoration, They did not sink deep even then into the Minds of Men; but floated so superficially there, that [etc.].

2. Without depth or thoroughness of knowledge, observation, treatment, etc.; not profoundly or thoroughly.

1546 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 61 Dayly to thynke on these v thynges folowynge, not superficially, that is lightly passing over them, but with grauite, inwardly. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 155 Your grace... will take a view of the cause, & wey the same, not superficially, but with due consideration. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. 11. 165 You haue both said well: And on the cause and question now in hand, Haue glord, but superficially. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 476 Whose Eye so superficially surveyes These things, as not to mind from whence they grow. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ¶ 8 By such early Corrections of Vanity, while Boys are growing into Men, they will gradually learn not to censure superficially. 1811 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Old & New Schoolm.* The modern schoolmaster... must be superficially, if I may so say, omniscient. 1897 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. iv. 273 Looked at superficially, there is a certain likeness between the two. 1875 MISS BAARDON *Strange World* I. i. 18, I have studied the subject but superficially in the pages of our friend Cicero.

3. As to outward appearance or form; externally, on the surface.

1570 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* (1590) 20 Nobilitie and grauite, wherof men superficially make such estimation. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. lxxi.* 22 He will not give thanks unto God feynedly, nor superficially, but... with earnest zelousness. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alpine Ascents* iii. 103 Melchior... looks superficially like an Italian. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 753/1 The old story over again... always superficially true, and always substantially false. 1893 *Bookman* June 86/1 Her ambitions superficially so different at different times, and yet substantially the same.

Superficialness [f. SUPERFICIAL + -NESS.]

1. = SUPERFICIALITY 3.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 118 The Superficialnesse of his

silly and unlearned Adversarie. 1661 GAUDEN *Consid. Liturgy* 10 That rudenesse and unpreparednesse, that barrennesse and superficialnesse, to which every private Minister is daily subject. 1711 *Country-Man's Lett. to Curate* 95 The Curat in the Answer manifestly Writes with a Superficiality that's below even Table-chat. 1847 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1848) 60 Herder... owing to the superficiality of his metaphysical knowledge, had but vague conceptions with regard to the progress of mankind. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 309 Our America has a bad name for superficialness. a 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Called of God* x. 253 This sterner side usually showed itself, when Christ had to deal with sentiment, or propriety, or superficialness.

2. = SUPERFICIALITY 1.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 72 It [sc. mediastinitis] might be suspected from the intensity and superficialness of post-sternal pain.

† **Superficialty**. *Obs. rare.* [f. SUPERFICIAL + -TY.] Surface; extent of surface, area.

c 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) xvii. 186 Oure Contree ne Ireland ne Wales... ne ben not in the superficialtye counted aboven the Erthe... For the Superficialtee of the Erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 Planetes: and tho parties ben clept Clymates.

† **Superficiary, a.** (sb.) *Obs.* [ad. late L. *superficiarius* (of buildings) situated on another man's land, in mod.L. superficial: see SUPERFICIES and -ARY¹. Cf. F. *superficière*, etc.] *A. adj.*

1. = SUPERFICIAL a. 1, 4.

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 957 At the sides of the processes it hath superficially or shallowe bosomes. 1636 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxviii. 205 Wounds of the lungs... are either superficially and small, or deepe. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iii. (1722) 231 There is a constant and vigorous heat diffused from the Central towards the Superficiary parts.

2. = SUPERFICIAL a. 2.

a 1680 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* (1681) 156 A Trinal Distance or solid Amplitude, that is to say, not linear onely and superficially.

3. = SUPERFICIAL a. 5.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 140 If they be more inwardly and exactly examined than by that superficially and slight manner of tasting and experimenting. 1642 H. MOSE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. The superficially knowledge of tongues. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 618 The Superficiary Proficients would for ever be deter'd from attempting to grasp at such an Immensity. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 74 They used a 'diligent exploration' concerning the faith and repentance of their communicants, lest haply it should be only superficially.

B. sb. (See quot. and SUPERFICIAL a. 1, e.) *rare*—^o. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Superficiary*, he that hath built an house upon another mans ground, and therefore pays Quit-rent.

Hence † **Superficiaryly adv.**, superficially.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxi. xxxi. (1678) 481, I divided the skin... with much scarification but only superficially.

† **Superficie**. *Obs.* Also 6 -yo. [ad. L. *superficiēs*: see next. Cf. F. *superficie*.] = next.

1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 2 Vpon the outward face & superficie of this skyn, there is yet another thynner skyn. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 43 It then ariseth vp againe to the waters top, and so kepeth ouerlie and aboue the waters highest superficie. 1709 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math., Optics* i. vii. (1729) 656 A Figure of Radiation, is that whose Base exists in a visible Superficie. 1736 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 1/2 A Superficie is that extreme part of a body which we consider, not with regard to... depth, but only with regard to breadth and length.

Superficies (stū'pəʃi:z). Pl. superficies; also 6-7 -ficiasea. [a. L. *superficiēs*, f. *super-* + *faciēs* FACE sb.]

The pronunciation (stū'pəʃi:z) is given as an alternative in most U.S. dictionaries from Worcester, 1846, onwards. Metrical examples of the 17th cent. also point to a quadrisyllabic pronunciation.]

1. *Geom.* A magnitude of two dimensions, having only length and breadth; that which forms the boundary or one of the boundaries of a solid, or separates one part of space from another; a surface.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. xx. c 2 b, A superficieses is that which hath but length and brede & no maner of thyckenes. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. Def. vi. 2 The extremes or limites of a bodye are superficieses. 1612 BACON *Ess., Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 214 It is a ridiculous thing... to see what shifts these formalists haue... to make Superficies to seeme body, that hath depth and bulke. 1662 HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 67 Many lines set together make a superficies though their breadth be insensible. 1684 ASH in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 673, 2 angles or superficieses are equal when one being put on the other, it neither exceeds, nor is exceeded. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiii. § 13 To divide and separate actually as, I think, by removing the parts one from another, to make two Superficies, where before there was a Continuity. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 703 To know the names of differently shaped superficieses and solids, as circles, triangles, parallelograms, cubes, &c. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 214 To allow them [sc. rays] to pack into a spherical superficies as they converge to their poles or points of origin.

2. The outer surface of a body, which is apparent to the eye, or is immediately adjacent to the air or to another body.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* II. xvii. 30 So that the external shew of wordes, resemble the superficieses of the body. 1590 GARENE *Mourn. Garm.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 169 The eye... coueteth that euery superficies be faire and pleasing. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 500 When the wormes are followed by Molds... they fle to the superficieses and verytoppe of the earth. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 404 Here I haue obserued the people in the bathes feede together vpon a table that hath swimmid vpon the superficieses of the water. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* ix. 375 For scarcely now a little boate Can

on the superficies flote, Of those drown'd sands where water staves. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 12 The internal superficieses of the Receiver. *Ibid.* xxx. 227 Conspicuous waves that appear'd upon the superficieses of our agitated smoke. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 135 The river begins to run across the superficieses of these coals. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* i. iii. (1864) 29 The difference of colour... is produced by some subtle difference of texture or superficieses.

† b. A plane or level surface. *Obs. rare.*

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 161 Two hills of equal height... the one well fortified on the superficieses with some Artillery mounted. 1704 SWIFT *T. T. Wks.* 1760 I. 36 He was shown in the posture of a Persian emperor, sitting on a Superficies.

3. That which constitutes the outermost part of a body; the surface layer. *Now rare.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1174 The lakes and rivers... seeme in their superficieses to be some time reddish, and otherwhiles of a violet colour. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. ii. 1. i. 306 Crato... admits rost meat, if the burned and scorched superficieses, the browne we call it, be pared off. 1628 VERNER *Baths of Balne* 6 Onely the superficieses, or vpper part of the Bath is cooled. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 124 To render the Superficieses of the Earth loose. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* iv. (1857) 49 The rubbish of the subterranean workings is scarce at all suffered to encroach... on the arable superficieses.

b. *Rom. and Civil Law.* A building or other thing in or on the surface of a piece of land, which is by art or nature so closely connected with as to form part of it; the right possessed by a person over any such building or other thing in or on the surface of another's land.

1850 in BURNELL *Law Dict.* 1853 T. C. SANDARS *Inst. Justinian* II. v. (1859) 215 The right of superficies was almost identical with that of *emphyteusis*, but applied only to the superficieses, that is, things built on the ground, not to the ground itself. It was the right of disposing freely of a building erected on another man's soil without destroying it, subject to the payment of a yearly rent. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict. U.S.* (ed. 6), *Superficies*, a Latin word used among civilians. It signifies in the edict of the prætor whatever has been erected on the soil.

4. Superficial area or extent.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 305 The superficieses of the conoidees is greater than the superficieses of the sphere. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Non-Naturalis* 51 The whole Weight of Air, which presses equally upon a Body of about 15 square Feet Superficieses. 1798 *Survey Prov. Moray* iii. 171 The whole superficieses of the parish contains 21 square miles. 1831 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 2 The superficieses of the Pacific Ocean alone is estimated as somewhat greater than that of the whole dry land with which we are acquainted. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* vi. (1857) 92 The slabs, each containing a superficieses of about twenty-four feet.

5. † a. The 'surface' (of something immaterial, esp. of the mind or soul). *Obs.*

1586 HOBV *Polit. Disc. Truth* xvii. 73 We must not onely consider, the superficieses and beginning of things, but to looke more inwardly what may happen in time. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* i. Cjb, *Anth.*... But what is loue? *Frank.* A voluntary motion of delight, Touching the superficieses of the soule. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II) 25 Greek and Latin make not men valiant, nor are things that descend to the bottom of the soul, they scarce reach to the outermost superficieses. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Committee* 38 The Type of Flesh and Blood, the Skeleton and Superficieses of a thing that's gone. a 1700 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 287 Those Thoughts... spread the Superficieses of my Mind.

† b. The outward form or aspect. *Obs.*

1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* E j b, The deuill... provided a rustic superficieses wherin to wrap him as soone as euer he was separated from his mothers wombe. 1612 N. FIELO *Woman is a Weather cock* II. c. Could Nature make So faire a superficieses, to enclose So false a heart? 1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 56 You beleeve that Christ's body is contained under the superficieses or accidents of bread. 1781 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Waller* Wks. 1797 II. 260 His images [are] such as the superficieses of nature readily supplies.

c. That which is merely superficial; the outward appearance as distinct from the inner or real nature or condition.

1589 [? LVLV] *Pappe w. Hatchet* L's Wks. 1902 III. 400 A good honest stripping... askt his sweete sister, whether lecherie in her conscience were a sinne? In faith (quoth she) I thinke it the superficieses of sinne. 1593 *Tell-Trothe's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 28 They that only haue entertained the superficieses of loue. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* III. i. 187, I only looke vpon the Superficieses, I went no farther then the outward appearance. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 5 He who has seen only the superficieses of life beleeves euery thing to be what it appears. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiii. He held that the state of England, notwithstanding the superficieses of a material prosperity was one of impending doom. 1888 PATER *Ess. fr. Guardian* (1896) 106 What [his life] really most resembles, different as its superficieses may look, is the career of those early mediæval religious artists.

† d. An outward show concealing something, a cloak. *Obs. rare.*

1589 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 67 Then must we confesse that beauty is... to be esteemed aboue all things, as the very couer and superficieses vnder which vertue lyes hid. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. i. 19 Her coyennesse? thats but the superficieses of luste most women haue.

† e. A superficial account, a sketch. *Obs. rare.* 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 261 But all that I have said yet of the Election of the Pope, has been nothing but a meer superficieses of the policies of the Court.

Superfine (stū'pəʃi:n, stū'pəʃi:n), *a.* (sb.) [ad. med.L. **superfinus* (implied in *superfinitas*):

see SUPER- 9 a and FINE a. Cf. F. *superfin* (also *surfin*), Sp., Pg. *superfino*, also It. *soprafino*, Sp. *sobrefino*.

A. adj. +1. ? Exceedingly subtle. *Obs. rare.*
c. 1440 LYDG. *Hours, Shepe, & G.* 313 This Agnus dei. Which wessh a-wey all venym superfyne On Calverie.
2. Excessively refined, nice, fastidious, or elegant; over-refined, over-nice.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verse* Wks. 1907 I. 465 Many inventions are so superfine, that they are *Vix good*. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 She heard him so superfine, as if Ephabuz had leard him to refine his mother tongue. 1622 VENNER *Via Recta* (ed. 2) 170 Them that out of a superfine daintiness cannot live but by sweete meates. 1695 LOCKE *Reason, Chr.* (1696) 305 The bulk of Mankind have not leisure for Learning and Logick, and superfine distinctions of the Schools. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 135 A pair of superfine ladies' footmen. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. 264 (*Two Dolls*) The care of his granddaughter left entirely to a vulgar old nurse and a superfine housekeeper. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. II. I. III.* Madame trains up a youthful D'Orléans generation in what superfine morality one can.

3. + Consisting of very fine particles or threads (*obs.*). Also of a file with extremely fine teeth.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parmass.* II. lxix. 348 Princes were now no longer able. to throw dust in their Subjects Eyes, though it were most artificial and superfine. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kenney), *Superfine*, very fine or thin; as Superfine Wire, Thread, Cards, &c. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Superfine*. The Term is particularly used among Gold Wire-drawers, for the Gold or Silver-wire, which after being drawn through an infinite Number of Holes, each less and less, is, at length, brought not to be bigger than a Hair. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2455/1 *Superfine File*, a dead-smooth file.

4. Of manufactured goods; Extremely fine in quality; of the very best kind; (of liquid) the purest or clearest.

1682 REC. *Scott. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S. H. S.) 40 John Rae is ordered when he gives out wool. to sett down a letter for a distinction that is C for course M for midcing F for fine and S.F. for super fine. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 332 Till you observe your Cyder to be very transparent, which then may be called Superfine. 1710 TATLER No. 245 F 2 Seven cakes of superfine Spanish wool. 1774 CHESTERFIELD'S *Letts.* (1792) I. 238 The very best wool, which we make use of here in manufacturing our superfine cloths. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxviii. The wax was superfine, its hue vermilion. 1872 L. P. MERRETT *Teeth* (1878) 12 The bread, pastry, cake, etc., so much in use and made of superfine flour.

5. Superlatively fine and excellent.

1850 E. FITZGERALD *Let. to J. Allen* 9 Mar. I have read but very little of late; indeed my eyes have not been in superfine order. 1805 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ii. 47 In the fixed purpose of making an ecclesiastical gentleman of me, with the superfine of manners.

B. sb. pl. Goods of superfine quality.

1812 BIGLAND *Beauties Eng. & Wales* XVI. 787 The chief manufacture. is cloth, which was formerly almost wholly of the coarser kinds; but the manufacture of superfines has of late increased. 1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 20 Superfines; 4; Spanish Esparto, Fine, 4.

+ Superfine, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. prec. adj.] *intr.* To refine too much.

1702 PENN *Maxims* § 209 He that superfines upon other Men's Actions, corrects himself, as well as injures them.

Superfinely, adv. [f. prec. adj. + -LY².] In a superfine manner or degree.

1693 W. FRERE *Sel. Ess.* xix. 106 Their Picking of Straws, Notions so idle, and yet so particular and superfinely nice. 1884 SPRUCEON in *Homiletic Monthly* (U. S.) Aug. 640 A superfinely genteel and affected audience.

Superfiness, rare. Also 6-finess. [f. prec. adj. + -NESS; in early use after FINESSE.] The quality of being superfine; excessive refinement.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 That is another fit of your mill, violent, celestial, incomprehensible, pemptory superfiness. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasst* Govt. I. v. Wks. 1910 II. 23. I could rather content my self to be buried . . . then to live in such a miserable and precise world as this is. Oh what Superfiness are we now grown unto! 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 14 A work of. . . much subtle sweetness and delicacy, tending, however, to pass into tenuity and superfiness.

Superfinery, nonce-wd. [f. SUPER- 10 + FINERY, after SUPERFINE.] Excessive refinement.

1821 J. STEARNS *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 444 The delicacies, and subtleties, and super-fineries of so many mysterious passions.

Superfinish, a. nonce-wd. [f. SUPERFINE a. + -ISH¹.] Somewhat superfine.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 224 Continually preaching a superfinish morality about benevolence, munificence, health, peace.

+ Superflue, a. (adv., sb.) Obs. Also 4-6 *superfin*, 5-6 *-fieu*, Sc. *-flew*. [a. OF. *superfin* (from 13th cent.) = Pr. *superflu*, It., Sp., Pg. *superfluo*, or ad. their source L. *superfluus*, f. *superfluere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *fluere* to flow.]

A. adj. 1. More than sufficient, superabundant; = SUPERFLUOUS 1.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 *pat bei geyt her of superfleu riches, prid of world, and lust of flesh.* a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 44 *If her gowne . . . any superfleu fasshe in be hole.* 1460-70 *Ba. Quinte Essence* 3 *It hab a synguler strekne . . . to draw away be superfleu humours fro be head.* 1533 BELLKNOEN *Livy* II. xix. (S.T.S.) I. 202 *The romanis . . . habd superfleu novme of pepill to abandon be rage of v. couth Inemyis.* 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. I. 471 *Be interchange of the excrecence and superfleu frutis growand in the Laich and Hielandis.*

b. Having something in excess.

Superflue number, a number the sum of the aliquot parts of which exceeds the number itself.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxiv. (1495) 445 b, *Superflue nombres & Diminutiv ben vnyordnatly disposyd and compownd of noo certen ende of nombres.* c. 1420 WYCLIF'S *Bible* Lev. xxii. 23 *margin*, In Ebreu it is, a sheep and an oxe superfleu and dymynute, that is, haunyng a membre superfleu ether failinge a membre.

2. Not needed or necessary; = SUPERFLUOUS 2.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 76 *pe first part of his gospel makip ende of Cristis ordre; . . . and whatever be more in any ordre is superfleu.* c. 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vii. (1908) 53 *Gostly circumsicion, that is kuttynge away fro vs alle superfleu thynges that dispozen to synne.* 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv. *The superfleu cure of them whiche gouerne the dogges and hawkes.* 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsys* (1874) I. 17 *Som tyme addynge, somtyme detractynge and takynge away auche thynges a[s] semeth me necessary and superfleu.*

b. Useless, vain; = SUPERFLUOUS 2 d.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvi. 29 *The hope of an vnkynde man . . . schal perische as superfleu* [Vulg. *superuacua*] *waitir.* c. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 27 *pe sects of 30ure fayth is so superfleu and vnysonable pat hit semep to be receuyed of noon pat hath his ryght mynde.* 1483 CAXTON *Goth. Leg.* 184/2 *The wordes & menaces that thout spoken been but vayne and superfleu.*

3. Exceeding what is right or normal, immoderate, excessive; = SUPERFLUOUS 3.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecol.* ii. 26 *He 3af turment, and superfleu bisy- nesse to a synner.* c. 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3825 *Many a lust superfleu mot be lete, And lykerous.* a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 34 *pe emplatre remoued, per appered aboute 3e emplatre ful putrid quytour in superfleu quantite.* 1561 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XIX. 477 *This chairg is superfleu. Charge in the soum of £112 allt he suld be chairgt with £91.* 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 661 *Ony superfleu or extraordinar panis.*

4. Of persons: Extravagant, excessive; = SUPERFLUOUS 4. Const. in, of.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 200 *Fraris and prentis pat gadren hem tressure, . . . and algatis fynden [pare found to be] a people superfleu and charginge.* c. 1425 tr. *Mary of Oignies* I. xi. in *Anglia* VIII. 147/31 *See superfleu wymmen full of pompe and pryde.* *Ibid.* II. iii. 155/33 *She hadde be superfleu in clothes.* 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsys* (1874) II. 215 *He is a fole that his crys wyl inlyue Lyghtly to his wordes . . . that apereh superfleu of langage.* 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K v. *It sholde be beter to faille a littel in the justice, than to be superfleu in cruelte.*

B. adv. In excess, excessively.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 *It semip good . . . pat be kirk be honorid, neuerpeles not to mikil nor superfleu, ne curiously.* 1553 *Acc. Loll. High Treas. Scot.* X. 213 *The composition of the Courte Buke of Hadingtoun, with quhilk the comptar wes . . . superfleu chairgt . . . extending to xxiij li.* 1588 *Rot. Seacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 352 *margin*, *Vraug calculat and superfleu chairgt, 10 s.*

C. sb. That which is superfine.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. III. 146 *Lordes schulden helpe hom [sc. their servants], as kepere of a vnyezard schulde helpe po vynes, and kutt away superfleu pat growes in hom.*

Superfluence (sup'fluens), *arch. rare.* [f. L. *superfluens* SUPERFLUENT; see -ENCE.] Superabundance.

In quot. 1859 *perh.* an error for *superfluence*. c. 1530 *Song, Carols*, etc. (1907) 114 *Whan . . . lekis geve hony in ber superfleu; Than put in a woman your trust & confidens.* 1859 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* (1874) 353 *One act of God brought us into this rich and abundant superfleuence of grace, by which God would make us saints, if we would.*

So **+ Superfluency, excess.**

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 57 *The Ornaments and Superfluencies of Invention and Satyre.*

Superfluent (sup'fluent), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *superfluent-*, -ens, pr. ppl. of *superfluere*: see SUPERFLUE and -ENT.]

1. = SUPERFLUOUS, in various senses.

c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 204 *In Nouember kitte of the bowen drit, Superfluent & thicke.* 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. xxiij. 124 *I cut off as much of the Skin as was superfleu, and brought the rest together.* 1804 COLEAIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* (1882) CXXXI. 124 *The present German philosophers, who are sinking back rapidly into miscellany, and superfleu, and arbitrary.* 1822 SCOTT *Let. to A. Constable* 28 May. *A sort of historical prayer, in which Lochleven is superfleu enough to remind God Almighty [etc.].* 1882 J. NICHOL *Amer. Lit.* iv. 128 *Though superfleu, he never brings in bombast to plaster lack of knowledge.*

2. Flowing or floating above. Obs. or arch. rare.

c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xl. 476 *In hondis clene vphent Al that holl swymme & be superfleu.* 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xvii. 10 *Where the superfleu lake, the spongy putrescence, Sinks most murkily flushed.*

3. Superabundant.

a 1711 [implied in SUPERFLUENT]. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* xxiij. (ed. 3) 289 *Its breast, which burns With all concentrate and superfleu woe.* 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Symptomata* 181 *That junction of low-force may reproduce the superfleu quantities that will go forth to succour through the world.*

Hence **+ Superfluently adv.**, superabundantly.

a 1713 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 390 *Luke rapt at Jesus Love, . . . Himself an Holocaust to Jesus gave.* *Luke superfleuently fr'd, Strait from all Worldly Cares retir'd.*

+ Superfluity. Obs. rare. [f. SUPER- 2 + L. *fluere*, frequent. of *fluere* to flow + -ANCE.] That which floats on the surface.

Confused by Blount *Glossogr.* with *superfluity*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 56 *Sperma Catii* (which is a bituminous superfleuence on the sea). *Ibid.* II. v. 92 *Out of the cream or superfleuence, the finest dishes . . . are made.*

Superfluity (shūpasflū-iti). Also 4-6 -ite, -yte, 6-7 -itie, (5 -itee, -ytee, -flowite, 6 -fluicity, Sc. -flwitie). [a. OF. *superfluite* (from 12th c.) = Pr. *superfluitat*, It. *superfluità*, Sp. *superfluidad*, Pg. *-ade*, ad. med. L. *superfluitas*, f. *superfluus*: see SUPERFLUE and -ITY.] The quality of being, or something that is, superfleuous.

1. Superabundant supply, superabundance; the condition of there being (or of one's having) more than enough; an instance of this.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 58 *panne hulde man han etun and diffid, and delyvered him of superfleu.* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 465 *Seculer lordes schulde take away the superfleu of here possessions, and 3eue it to hem pat nedep.* c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. ix. 55 *Many other myght have ben fed and fulfilled with their superfleuities.* 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 44 *They all putt in off their superfleu: But she off her poverte cast in all that she had.* 1597 SHARS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 20 *To beare the Inuention of thy shirts, as one for superfleu, and one other, for vsn.* 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vi. 165 *Some think private mens superfleu is a necessary evil in a State.* 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 10 *This Island hath from time to time been no other than as a Sewer to empty the superfleu of the German Nations.* 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 104 P 2 *They . . . naturally laid out their superfleuities upon pleasure.* 1781 COWPER *Charity* 155 *Her superfleu the poor supplies.* 1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. vi. 82 *The common error of confounding a superfleu of inhabitants with great actual population.* 1844 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 283 *It receives too much sap, and ultimately perishes from superfleu, as the other did from insufficiency.* 1876 GZO. *Elton Dan. Der.* xxxvi. *The distasteful petty empire of her girlhood with its irksome lack of distinction and superfleu of sisters.*

+ b. Jocularly given as the 'proper term' for a company of nuns. Obs.

14. . . *Forkington MS.* 10 in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1909) Suppl. 48 *A Superfluity of nonnys.*

2. The condition or fact of being more abundant or copious than is necessary; excessive quantity or number; esp. excess in diet or dress.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* 436 *Of his diete mesurable was he For it was of no superfleuities.* c. 1386 = *Nun's Pr.* T. 107 *This dreem . . . Cometh of greet superfleuities Of youre rede Colera.* c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 126/2 *pe herys of his berd pat comyth of superfleuities of humors of be stomok.* 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* e iv. *The grete wast and superfleuities of her gownes.* c. 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 898 *Prolixite is superfleuities of wordes in declaryng a thyng.* 1591 SPENSER *Ruines Rome* xxiij. *In a vicious bodie, grosse disease Soone growes through humours superfleuities.* 1672 DRYDEN *Even. Love* Pref. a 2, *I think there's no folly so great in any Poet of our Age as the superfleuities and wast of wit was in some of our predecessors.* 1733 CHEYNE *Engl. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 304 *Superfluity will always produce Redundancy, whether it be of Phlegm or Choler.* 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South-sea House*, Sums. set down with formal superfleuities of ciphers. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* vi. 276 *Thus the act of fertilization is completed, and there is no superfleuities in the means employed.*

+ b. In, of, to superfleuities: in or to excess. Obs.

c. 1430 WYCLIF'S *Bible* I Chron. I, *Siche thyngs that weren addid to of superfleuities, be markyd with littel jerdis.* c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 136 *3if pou haue a couteynous lout to superfleuities of temperall ryches.* 1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Bk. Sick Men* 51 *If there be two humours, equal abound- yng together, extremely in superfleuities.*

c. Unnecessary action or procedure. arch.

Cf. SUPERFLUOUS a. 2 b.

c. 1420 ? LYNG. *Assembly of Gods* 1824 *To make exposition therof, new or olde, Were but superfleuities.* 1905 R. GARNETT *Shakespeare* 85 *So crammed the Court is with particulars, More to adduce were superfleuities.*

3. A thing or part that is in excess of what is necessary, or that can be dispensed with. Chiefly pl.

c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Govt. *Lordsh.* 77 *Whenne superfleuities waken in hem, bes tokenynges sewen.* 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. i. (1883) 76 *A crokyd hachet for to cutte of the superfleuities of the vignes and trees.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Noue Ind.* (Arb.) 37 *margin*, *Ryches and superfleuities contenned.* 1612 *Bible Transl. Pref.* P 3 *What thanks had he for cutting off the superfleuities of the lawes?* 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 187 *The superfleuities of a definition are 6.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 221 *Like a superfleuities it is every moneth driven forth the wombe.* 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 24 [22] Feb. *Some superfleuities I have expunged, and some faults I have corrected, . . . but the main fabric of the work remains as it was.* 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. 1. 239 *When we are in want of necessities we must part with all superfleuities.* 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 374 *Self-denial. . . that saves on superfleuities and spends on essentials.*

+ 4. Action or conduct characterized by or exhibiting excess or extravagance; immoderate indulgence or expenditure; an instance of this. Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 9 *They . . . eten also and drynken ouer hir myght, Thurgh which they doon the deuyl sacrifice . . . By superfleuities abhomyable.* c. 1425 St. *Mary of Oignies* II. iv. in *Anglia* VIII. 161/32 *Whan a man flech superfleuities, [he] sumtyme fallith into chynchery.* 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 51 *He . . . 3afe hym to ydelnes, lechery, and to superfleuities, wastage nyghts in lechery and synne.* 1523 LD. BEAUFORT *Froiss.* I. cxi. 252 *He shewed many thynges to fall on the prelates of the Church, for the great superfleuities and pryde that was as than vsed amonge theym.* 1541 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 139. *I will that . . . no superfleuities be mayde at my buriall.* 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiv. III. 854 *That we might not be stunted and gaged in our excessive expenscs, in our dissolute profusion, in costly vanities and superfleuities.* 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* II. xxx. 179 *They, . . . whom superfleuities, or sloth carrieth after their sensual pleasures.* 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 82 *A rigid economy of our resources, . . . a retrenchment of every superfleuities on the part of the opulent.*

† **Superflui**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **SUPERFLUE** a. + **-LY** 2.] Superfluously.

c 1383 *Concl. Loll. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1911) Oct. 744/2 It is not leful to swere fals neipir trewe superflui opir in veyn. 1388 *Wyclif Ps. xxx. 7* [xxx. 6] Thou hast hem that kepen vanytees superflui. 1395 *Purvey Remonstr.* (1851) 83 To charge cristene men nedelesli or superflui with nouetries vnberd, not groundid in holy scripture.

Superfluus (*sup'fluus*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5-6 **superfluouse**, (6 -ose, *Sc.* -fluus, -fluiz, -flowis, -frouis). [f. *L.* *superfluus*: see **SUPERFLUE** and -ous.]

1. That exceeds what is sufficient; of which there is more than enough; excessively abundant or numerous.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 459 We giffe not attendaunce to superfluus myetes, wherefore we be not seke. 1403 *Caxton Cato Cvij b.* Thou oughdest not to stryue.. wyth them that ben ful of superfluus wordes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 We.. sholde.. dygge our vyne wele.. & cutte away the superfluus branches. 1540-1 *Elvort Image Gov. 72* For as muche as I suppose that ye call theym superfluus humours, whiche are more than conuenient to the naturall proportion and temperature of the body. 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* iii. i. 158, I haue no superfluus leysure, my stay must be stolen out of other affaires. c 1655 *Milton 1st Sonn. to Cyriack Skinner* 13 Heav'n.. disappears that care.. That with superfluus burden loads the day. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 22 To take off any superfluus or ill-placed shoots. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 347, I shall state.. the several statutes.. omitting superfluus wordes. 1860 *Tynodall Glac.* i. iii. 28 Divesting myself of all superfluus clothes. 1880 *Haughton Phys. Geog.* v. 224 Lake Tanganika discharges its superfluus waters into the southern branch of the Congo.

2. That is not needed or required; unnecessary, needless, uncalled-for.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxxi. 101 What art thou made wery wip superfluus cures? 1534 *More Treat. Passion Wks.* 1281/1 To long for y^e knowledge of lesse necessary learning, or delite in debating of sundrye superfluus problemes. 1581 *in D. Digges Compleat Ambass.* (1655) 420 Your abode there is but superfluus, and more chargeable.. then serviceable. 1597 *Morel Introd. Mus. Annot.* Seeing therefore further discourse will be superfluus, I will heere make an ende. 1639 *Saltmarshes Policy* 96 If you have beene neglected by any, and thought superfluus. 1736 *Butler Anal.* ii. i. Wks. 1874. 1. 152 To say revelation is a thing superfluus.. is, I think, to talk quite wildly. 1775 *Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 July, Your anxiety about your other babies is, I hope, superfluus. 1824 *W. Irving Trav.* i. li. vi. 80 The forms and ceremonies of marriage began to be considered superfluus bonds. 1855 *Prescott Philip II* ii. xiv. 1. 299 After the oath of allegiance he had once taken a new one seemed superfluus. 1858 *F. D. How Life Ep.* W. How xviii. 253 This warning was not superfluus. *abol.* 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* i. vii. A State of Nature, affecting by its singularity, and Old-Roman contempt of the superfluus.

b. Often in impers. phr. with inf.

1530 *Palsgr.* 27, I thinke it but superfluus to kepe suche orde in all other consonantes. 1559 *in Strye Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. x. 439 It is a superfluus thinge.. to call into judgment againe matters which have ben tried. 1656 *Cowley Misc. Pref.* Some of them made when I was very young, which it is perhaps superfluus to tell the Reader. 1713 *Berkley Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871. 1. 282 It is therefore superfluus to inquire particularly concerning each of them. 1831 *Lama Elia Ser. ii. Ellistoniana*, To descant upon his merits as a Comedian would be superfluus. 1873 *Hamer-ton Intell. Life* x. vii. 370 It is superfluus to recommend idleness to the unintellectual, but the intellectual too often undervalue it.

c. *transf.* Of a person: Doing more than is necessary. *rare.*

1595 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 12, I see no reason, why thou shouldst bee so superfluus, to demaund the time of the day. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 832 If ye know, Why ask ye, and superfluus begin Your message, like to end as much in vain? 1880 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 2/2 We will not be so superfluus as to criticise this amusing drawing.

† d. Of no account or effect; unprofitable, vain. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 *Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R iv, Damsels.. thinketh all their tyme lost, and superfluus unto the day of theyr marriage. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Wisd. xl. 16 Some erring did worshippe dumme serpents, and superfluus beastes. 1654 *Bramhall Just. Vind.* viii. (1661) 241 This challenge of infallibility diminisheth their authority, discrediteth their definitions, and maketh them to be superfluus things.

† 3. Exceeding what is right, desirable, normal, or usual; immoderate, inordinate. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mankind* 232 *in Macro Plays* 9 Be-ware of excesse! Be superfluus gyse I will pat ye refuse. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 95 Al inordinat and superfluus desiris in meitis and drinkis and slepege. 1567 *Maplet Gr. Forest* 36 His stalke or bodie.. is somewhat grosse or superfluus. 1575 *in Mail. Club Misc.* I. 114 The pompous convoy and superfluus banticketing to Margaret Denelstoun the day of hir marriage. 1611 *Bible* Lev. xxii. 18 A blind man, or a lame, or he that bath a flat nose, or any thing superfluus. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* i. i. 99 A proper Title of a Peace, and purchas'd At a superfluus rate.

† b. *Mus.* = AUGMENTED *ppl. a.* 2 b. *Obs.*

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.*, Superfluus interval, in music, is one that exceeds a true diatonic interval by a semitone minor. Thus the Superfluus second, or tone, contains a semitone minor more than a tone, or greater second. 1864 *Engel Mus. Anc. Nat.* 361 A superfluus second may, in sound at least, be taken as identical with a minor third. 1866 [see *Palms* 16. 4 b].

† 4. Having, consuming, or expending more than enough; superabundantly supplied; extravagant in expenditure. *Const. in, with. Obs.*

1535 *Coverdale 1sa. v. 11* Wo be vnto them that ryse vp early to vse them selues in dronkynnes, and yet at night are more superfluus with wyne. 1585 *T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xi. 90 b, The dressing of their meat.. differeth from ours, being so superfluus, curious, and delicate.. whereas.. theirs is scant, bare, and grosse. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* ii. iv. 268 Our basest Beggars Are in the poorest thing superfluus. 1667 *Milton P. L.* viii. 27 *Reas.* soning I oft admire, How Nature wise and frugal could commit Such disproportions, with superfluus hand So many nobler Bodies to create, Greater so manifold to this one use. 1711 *J. Greenwood Engl. Gram.* 233 Our Alphabet is deficient in some respects, and superfluus in others.

Superfluously (*sup'fluusli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY** 2.] In a superfluus manner or degree.

1. More than sufficiently; in excess of what is proper or necessary; superabundantly.

1502 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* i. xxv. (1893) 178 They labour moche, & speke but lytell superfluously. 1564 *COGAN Haven Health* cxii. (1636) 215, I advise all men not to linger the time long in eating and drinking superfluously. 1615 *W. Lawson Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 24 To dresse the roots of trees, to take away the tawes, and tangles, that.. grow superfluously and disorderly. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Fickle* (1779) I. iv. 29 Her attention to the guests was superfluously hospitable. 1818 *Scott Art. Midl.* xxvi, She was now amply or even superfluously provided with the means of encountering the expenses of the road.

2. In addition to what is needed; hence, without necessity, unnecessarily, needlessly.

1557 *Reconce Whetst.* B 4 b, Not onely superfluously, but also falsely, should they bee placed here: seynge that doe belong to other places of right. 1653 *H. More Antid. Ath.* ii. ix. § 6 Discriminative Providence.. doing nothing superfluously or in vain. 1738 *Wasserton Dial. Legat.* I. i. iv. 40 As making God act unnecessarily and superfluously. 1861 *Ld. Acton Lett.* (1899) 235 Do not superfluously imitate the Cardinal. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 105 It is difficult.. to prove.. that Q also has the predicate z which is superfluously added in the definition actually given.

† 3. Beyond measure, excessively, inordinately, extravagantly. *Obs.*

1528 *More Dyaloge* i. Wks. 157/1 Pryde longed superfluously to gete by couetyse and gredynes many folkes lyuynges in his owne handes. 1528 *PAYNELL Salern's Regim.* Lij b, The wyne.. shulde be alayde with moche water.. but nat so superfluously alayde.. than as in sommer. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* clxxvi. (1636) 161 Sea fish is of better nourishment, then fresh water fish.. because it is not so superfluously moist. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21/1 Immediately thereafter the water superfluously issueth therout. 1603 *Ld. Stirling Darius* iv. ii, Those gorgeous halles, With furniture superfluously faire.

Superfluosness (*sup'fluusness*). [f. **SUPERFLUOUS** + **-NESS**.] Superfluity.

a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 211/1 All onely I spake against the superfluosness, and the abuse of them [sc. possessions]. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* ii. 301 This semeth a weakke superfluosness of wordes. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 39 Crowtoe.. being drunken.. with Wine purgeth the Gall of his superfluosness. 1600 *SURLET Countrie Parme* vi. xxii. 795 Such wines doe not load the bodie with superfluosness of serous excrements. 1897 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, U. S.) VII. 380 The superfluosness of royal state. 1899 'A. Hore' *King's Mirror* xviii. 192 A state of conscious and wretched superfluosness.

Superflux (*sup'fluks*). [ad. med. *L.* *superfluxus*, f. *superfluere*: see **SUPERFLUE** and **FLUX**.]

1. A superfluity, superabundance, or surplus.

1605 *Shaks. Lear* iii. iv. 35 Take Physicke, Pompe, Expose thy selfe to feeble what wretches feeble, That thou maist shake the superflux to them. 1632 *Rowley Woman Never Vexed* i. i. 3, To groane under the superflux of blessings. 1775 *S. J. Pratt Liberal Opin.* cix. (1783) IV. 32 Shall they steal their own necessities from the superflux of another? 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. ii. P 5 Hadst thou but thrown to them the superflux of that abundance, in which.. thou roldest. 1826 *LAMB Elia Ser. ii. Popular Fallacies* vi. If nothing else could be said for a feast, this is sufficient, that from the superflux there is usually something left for the next day. 1872 *Browning Fiftine* xlv, At.. discards the superflux, Contributes to defect. 1880 *SWINBURNE Stud. Shaks.* i. 36 In these two there is no flaw, no outbreak, no superflux, and no failure.

2. An overflowing, or excessive flow, of water or other liquid.

1760 *S. DERRICK Lett.* (1767) I. 102 Another very remarkable waterfall is the superflux of a collection of water on the top of the high mountain of Mongerlogh. 1779 *G. KEATE Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 209 The astonishing supply of water.. the superflux of which clears all the drains and sewers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 235 A superflux of the urinary water.. without any increase of the urinary solids.

Superfrontal (*sup'p'frontal*). [ad. med. *L.* *superfrontale*: see **SUPER-** and **FRONTAL sb.**]

1. [**SUPER-** 3.] A covering of silk or stuff hanging over the upper edge of an altar frontal.

1858 *Direct. Anglic.* (ed. J. Purchas) 5 The slab of the Altar should be covered with the cere-cloth, which in its turn is covered by the superfrontal, which hangs down about ten inches below. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 10/2 A lady has presented to St. Paul's Cathedral a magnificent frontal and superfrontal.

2. [**SUPER-** 1 d.] A dossal.

1844 *Pugin Gloss. Eccl. Orn.* s.v. *Frontal*, A piece of richly embroidered stuff was also frequently hung above the altar, called a Super-frontale, or upper Frontal, being in fact a low dossal. 1887 *Hook's Ch. Dict.*, *Super-frontal*. 1. Originally a decoration attached to the wall behind and above the altar.

Superfuse (*sup'fush*), *v.* [f. *L.* *superfus*, pa. *ppl.* stem of *superfundere*: see **SUPER-** 2 and **FUSE v.** In sense 3, a new formation on **SUPERFUSION 2.**]

1. *trans.* To pour over or on something.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 162* Either a Pisaner or decoction.. must be superfused. 1677 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* iv. ii. viii. § 3. 11. 449 This Holy Spirit from the beginning of the World is said.. to be superfused on the waters. a 1700 *EVERLYN Diary* 13 Dec. 1685, Pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and super-fusing on it another.

2. To sprinkle or affuse; to suffuse in baptism.

1657 *J. WATTS Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. iii. 27 A young man of the Hebrews being desperately sick and calling for baptism, in want of water was superfused with sand. a 1834 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 409 'Sprinkled' [with water], or rather affused or superfused.

3. To cool (a liquid) to a temperature below its melting-point without causing it to solidify; to supercool, overcool, undercool.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 568/1 It is generally possible to cool a liquid several degrees below its normal freezing-point without a separation of crystals.. A liquid in this state is said to be 'undercooled' or 'superfused'.

Superfusion (*sup'p'fush*), *n.* [ad. late *L.* *superfusio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superfus*, -superfundere to SUPERFUSE.]

1. [**SUPER-** 2.] The action or operation of pouring liquid, etc. over something. Also fig.

1657 *J. WATTS Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. iii. 68 Our way of superfusion, or aspersion with water. 1867 *J. W. HALES in Farrar Ess. Lib. Educ.* 307 Is what is called classical instruction at our schools anything better than a more or less copious superfusion of facts? 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* ii. ii. 455 In cases of delirium tremens with high fever, what is called cold superfusion may be used while the patient is held in the warm bath.

2. [**SUPER-** 4.] The cooling of a liquid below its melting-point without solidification taking place.

1866 *Sci. Rev. Dec.* 145/3 There is.. a marked difference between the circumstances in which solidification takes place in superfusion and supersaturation. 1880 *W. C. ROBERTS Introd. Metallurgy* 31 The cooling mass of molten metal does not 'flash' or pass through the remarkable state known as 'superfusion.'

† **Supergression**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late *L.* *supergressio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supergradi*, f. *super-* **SUPER-** 9 b + *gradi* to step, walk.] The exceeding of a limit; excess.

1477 *Norton Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 47 For doubt of perills many moe then one, And for supergression of our stone. a 1631 *DONNE Sermon*, Ps. xxxviii. 4 (1649) 186 Above those exaltations, and supergressions of sin.

Superheat, *v.* [f. **SUPER-** 9 b + **HEAT v.**]

trans. To heat to a very high temperature; esp. to raise the normal temperature of (steam) in order to increase its pressure.

1859 *Times* 23 Apr. 10/4 The various proposed methods of superheating steam. 1861 *Leeds Mercury* 2 Nov., It is found most advantageous to superheat the steam to about 100 degrees above the temperature of plain steam. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2333/1 *Steam-chimney*, an annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for superheating steam.

Hence **Superheat sb.**, the state of being superheated; the excess of temperature of a vapour above its temperature of saturation.

1884 *Methodist Mag.* 787 Solubility is increased by heat, superheat, and pressure. 1903 *Engineering Mag.* Feb. 756 A superheat of 100° F., or 55° C.

Superheated, *ppl. a.* [f. **SUPER-** 9 b + **HEATED ppl. a.**]

1. Of steam or vapour: Heated above its temperature of saturation.

1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* vi. § 2. 375 Injecting superheated steam at a temperature of between 500° and 600° into heated fat. 1873 *Spon Workshop Rec. Ser.* i. 377/1 By applying superheated steam both time and fuel are saved. 1915 *Nature* 11 Feb. 662/1 The iodine which is transpired as superheated vapour is condensed there.

b. *transf.* Operated by superheated steam.

1883 *E. P. RAMSAY Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 24 The offal.. of fish.. was disintegrated and dried by superheated system. 1911 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2 The North-Western Company are now constructing.. twenty superheated engines.

2. *gen.* Heated above the ordinary temperature or degree; excessively heated or hot; also fig.

1866 *Spectator* 10 Mar. 267/4 This sort of superheated intellectual strain.. The peculiar superheated grandeur and magnificence attached by Americans to the idea of the Union. 1880 *A. R. WALLACE Isl. Life* i. ix. 188 An additional reservoir of super-heated water. 1888 *FENN Off to Wilds* xxii. 157 They were up in one of the superheated rifts among the rocks, with the sun pouring down. 1912 *Hibbert Fm.* Oct. 30 This gathering of super-heated men.

So **Superheater**, an apparatus for superheating steam; **Superheating vbl. sb.**, (a) the process of heating steam or vapour above its temperature of saturation; also *attrib.*; (b) excessive heating, overheating.

1861 *Leeds Mercury* 2 Nov., The temperature, immediately on leaving the 'superheater', was as high as 600 degrees. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 824/1 Engines of large cylinder capacity to admit of great expansion, with surface-condensers and superheaters to the boilers. 1861 *Leeds Mercury* 2 Nov., Some parties entertain the idea that 'superheating' may be advantageously applied where steam is used for heating purposes. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/2 Other cold water is conveyed into a spiral coil and superheating chamber above the light. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* xii. 207 Super-heating of the blood.

Superhuman (*sup'p'ushū-mān*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med. *L.* *superhūmānus*: see **SUPER-** 4 and **HUMAN a.** Cf. *F. surhumain*, *It. soprumano*, *Sp., Pg. sobre-*

humano.] Above that which is human; more than human.

a. Of a quality, act, etc.: Higher than that of man; beyond the capacity or power of man.

1633 EARL MARCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 203 This is the state of Loves life in God, which giveth a super-humane being unto man, man being yet on earth. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 127 Bless'd water in the Font. Though worthless in itself, in Sacred use It Graces super-human can produce. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italiani* i. There was no necessity for superhuman means to obtain such knowledge. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 453 The miracle of superhuman knowledge. 1874 H. ROGERS (*title*) The Superhuman Origin of the Bible Inferred from Itself. 1896 DK. ARGVIL *Philos. Belief* 326 Superhuman agencies and powers.

absol. 1876 GLAISTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 198 Such prodigies of valour as may fairly be considered to approximate to the superhuman.

b. Of a person or being: Higher than man; having a nature above that of man.

1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 64 To describe superhuman beings in the language, and to attribute to them the actions, of humanity may be grotesque, unphilosophical, inconsistent. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* vi. (1875) 296 Christ is a superhuman person.

c. In rhetorical or hyperbolic use: Higher or greater than that of any ordinary man; beyond the average human capacity, stature, etc.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi. The superhuman yells which he uttered. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 419 Seven months of almost superhuman energy. 1891 FARRAR *Dawn & Dawn* I. While he was still steeped to the lips in superhuman luxury.

d. as *sb.* Used to render *G. übermensch* SUPERMAN. 1896 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 1 Aug. 75/2 [Nietzsche] a hermit of the present, and a man, or rather a more than man, a 'superhuman', of the future.

Superhumanity. [*f. prec. + -ITY.*] The character or quality of being superhuman (or a superman).

1797 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 45 The superhumanity of which scheme is finely exposed by Cicero in the next Book. c 1810 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 250 He meant by the word *Lord* his divinity, or at least essential superhumanity. c 1825 WORDSW. in *Knight Life* (1889) II. App. 319 The sublimity, the superhumanity, of his genius. 1892 ZANOWILL *Childr. Ghetto* i. i. Rich people... radiating an indefinable aroma of superhumanity. 1903 [see SUPERMAN].

Superhumanize, v. [Formed as *prec. + -IZE*.] *trans.* To make, or represent as, superhuman.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* iv. vii. II. 149 Pure spirit, without any intermediate human, yet superhumanised, form. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xxxiv. There are touches of bliss in anguish that superhumanise bliss. 1894 STOFF. BROOKE *Tennyson* x. 367 Arthur is a little superhuman... Why did Tennyson superhumanise him?

Superhumanly, adv. [*-LY*.] In a superhuman manner; to a degree beyond what is human.

1830 DE QUINCY *R. Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 170 An author so superhumanly imaginative as Milton. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1866) II. ix. 1. 295 To live, not humanly, but superhumanly. 1883 *Athenaeum* 19 May 627/3 An astonishingly and almost superhumanly clever schoolboy.

So **Superhumanness**, superhumanity.

1900 *Speaker* to Mar. 61/2 The Bismarckian trampling upon common conventions is part of the Bismarckian superhumanness.

Superhumeral. [*ad. late L. superhumeralē* (Vulgate), neut. sing. (*sc. vestimentum*) of **superhumeralis*: see SUPER 1 and HUMERAL. Cf. OF. *superhumeral*, It. *superumale*, etc.] An ecclesiastical vestment worn over the shoulders, as the Jewish ephod, or an amice or pallium; *fig.* a burden carried on the shoulders.

1606 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* ii. (1631) 13 He... Endured them; and endured, for them heavy things; a strange Superhumeral, the print whereof was to be seen on his shoulders. [1688 HELME *Armoury* III. iv. 187/1 The Amictus, or Superhumeral, which like the Ephod of the Priests and Levites, or Vail covers the Head and Shoulders of the Priest.] 1868 MARRIOTT *Vestiar. Christ.* xxix. 79 The Superhumeral or Ephod. This being so worn as to cover the shoulders, he [*sc. Bede*] regards it as typical of the labour of good works, of 'the easy yoke, and light burden'.

Superhumeralate, v. A spurious word, error in Richardson's *Dict.* for SUBHUMERATE (*q. v.* quot. 1628).

†Superial, a. ¹ *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. *superialis*, *f. superus* (see SUPERIOR) or *superius* adv. higher. Cf. *inferial*.] = SUPERIOR *a.* in various senses.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 395 He... callede certeyne spirittes... superiale and inferiale. a 1545 BOOROK *Pronost.* Prol. in *Introduct. Knowl.*, etc. (1870) 25 The son... illumynatynge as bewt the inferyal planetes as y^e superyal planetes. 1547 — *Brev. Health* lix. 26 b. A Canker, the whiche doth corode, the superial partes of the body. 1561 *Godly Queene Hester* Prol. 12 Some... Affirmed honour dewt to pertayne... to power and superiall raigne. 1591 SPARRY *tr. Cattian's Gnomance* a It is the proper and naturall mourning of the bodies superiall and celestiall. 1710 JONES in *Toland Hist. Druids* (1874) 240 There were in this land about a hundred superiall Kings, that governed this land successively: that were of the British blood.

Superial, a. ² *nonce-word.* [*f. SUPER sb. 3 + -IAL*.] Pertaining to a theatrical 'super'.

1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 61 His madness did not interfere at all with his superial duties.

Superimpose, v. [*f. SUPER 2 + IMPOSE v.* after *superimposition*.]

1. *trans.* To impose or place (one object) on or upon another; to lay above or on the top. *a. gen.*

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introduct. Crystallogr.* 291 The first plate of molecules which is superimposed on the primary plane. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 288 An ancient churchyard was superimposed on a still older cemetery. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 142 Producing a mixture of all the colours by superimposing three films one on the other. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 211 One thickness of ruby paper with one thickness of orange paper superimposed.

b. spec. in Geol. in reference to stratification: always in pa. pple. (*cf. SUPERIMPOSED* 1).

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 362 These sandstones have been found crystallized in rhomboidal tables superimposed one upon the other. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 88 The schistus was not super-imposed on the granite, after the formation of this last. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Mau* iii. 43 Four buried forests superimposed one upon the other.

2. *fig.* To cause to follow upon something else and to exist side by side with it.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. iv. § 9, I have the idea of a mountain and the idea of gold, and by superimposing the one upon the other, I can evoke the image of a mountain of gold. 1879 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 334 This diminutival form *-ette*, was in old French often superimposed upon the effete diminutival *-el*. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept. 395/2 Superimposed on them are the Spaniards, and next to these the Italian, Swedish, English, and German settlers. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 381 The puerperal kidney has a mixed nature; it is one of diffuse nephritis upon which granular contraction is rapidly superimposed.

3. To place (a person) in a position as a superior. 1902 W. L. MATHIESON *Politics & Relig.* xviii. II. 193 Their object had been to superimpose on the Presbyterian organisation certain officials.

Superimposed, ppl. a. [*f. prec. + -ED*.]

1. Placed or laid upon something else; often loosely with pl. sb., laid one upon another.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 123 They [*sc. alterations of figures*] are named superimposed, when they occur in the same part of the fundamental figure, and when the first alteration is modified by a second. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 109 To bear the superimposed weight. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 703/1 Basaltic pillars, if permitted to assume their natural shapes, without pressing one against another, would resemble a number of superimposed spheroids. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* v. § 13. 148 The curious variations in the adjustments of the superimposed shafts. 1879 H. GEORGE *Fragr. & Pev.* v. i. (1881) 252 Imagine a pyramid composed of superimposed layers.

b. Phys. Geog. Applied to 'a natural system of drainage that has been established on underlying rocks independently of their structure' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1898 I. C. RUSSELL *River Developm.* vii. 244 (*heading*) Superimposed streams. *Ibid.* 245 A drainage system inherited in this manner by one geological terrane from another is said to be superimposed.

2. *fig.* Superadded; caused to co-exist.

1850 DENISON *Clock & Watch-m.* 104 A secondary or superimposed motion to the hands. 1891 HAKOV *Tess* xlvii. His heated face, which had also a superimposed flush of excitement.

3. Placed over another in rank.

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 90 The strong Norman yoke and the superimposed Norman nobility crushed Angle and Dane and Saxon into Englishmen.

Superimposed, a. rare. [*f. L. superimpositus*, pa. pple. of *superimponere* (*f. super- SUPER 2 + imponere* to IMPOSE) + *-ED*.] (*See quot.*)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 350 Superimposed (*Superimpositum*). When the foot-stalk of the abdomen is inserted in the upper part of the postscutellum, so as to leave a considerable space between it and the postscutum.

Superimposition. [*f. SUPER- 2 + IMPOSITION*, after *L. superimponere* (see *prec.*)] The action of superimposing, or state of being superimposed; superposition.

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 674 The side OC = BC, CD = AC, the angle D = A, and OCD = BCA, which is manifest by taking the common angle ACO out of the 2 right angles BCO, ACD, therefore by superimposition the whole triangles are equal. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. i. § 28 The arrangement of the nave pier in the form of a cross accompanies the superimposition of the vaulting shaft. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pev.* II. ii. (1881) 97 Mexico, as Cortez found it, showed the superimposition of barbarism upon a higher development. 1907 *19th Cent.* Nov. 703 The superimposition of the utilitarian... civilisation of the West on the Indian civilisations.

So **Superimposure**, something superimposed.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 1527 Show the base—The live rock latent under wave and foam: Superimposure these!

Superimpragnate, v. ? Obs. [*SUPER- 13.*] *trans.* To impragnate or imbue in addition, as a solution of one substance with another substance.

1677 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) Lect. vii. 298 A Solution of above five Drachms of Nitre may be superimpragnated with no less quantity of Sal Armoniac. 1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 658 A solution of platina, super-impragnated with as much mercury as it was capable of taking up.

Superimpragnation. [*SUPER- 13.*] 1. Impragnation with an additional substance.

1677 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) Lect. vii. 296 With what difference of quantity this Superimpragnation would be made, upon the Solution of different Salts? *Ibid.* 298 The ascent of the Water upon a Superimpragnation, is the same, by whatsoever Salt the first Impragnation be made.

2. = SUPERFETATION, *rare*.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Superimpragnation*, a second Conception, after one has conceived before. 1828 in WEAVER

(editing COXE). 1850 MAYNE *Expos. I. ex.*, *Superimpragnatio*... the same as *Superfatio*: superimpragnation.

Superincumbence, rare. [*f. next: see -ENCE.*] The fact of being superincumbent.

a 1837 SIK E. HRYDGES (Worcester, 1860). 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Ulysses* etc. Wks. I. 397/1 The highest nations are gasping for existence, crushed by the superincumbence of the lowest.

So **Superincumbency** (Ogilvie 1850).

Superincumbent, a. [*ad. L. superincumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *superincumbere*: see SUPER- 2 and INCUMBENT.] Lying or resting upon, or situated on the top of, something else; overlying. (*Chiefly in scientific use.*)

1664 POWER *Exp. Philol.* II. 105 The variation of the gravity of the Superincumbent Ayr. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Duopl. Proportion* 117 Water-Divers, the lower they go, do find their stock of Air more and more to shrink; and that according to the Roots of the Quantities of the super-incumbent Water or Weight. 1705 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 19 Mar. The round table, which we formerly had in use, was unequal to the pressure of my superincumbent breast and elbows. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* xv. 1. 281 The soft argillaceous substratum, hastens the dilapidation of the superincumbent mass of limestone. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* L. 2 Air is a very elastic body, and, in consequence of the earth's attraction, each superincumbent stratum presses upon all those below it.

predicative. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 485 The soil is generally light, but superincumbent on a subsoil, which is supplied with water.

b. Situated or suspended above; overhanging.

1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 230 note, Above this mother earth... was seen stretched the superincumbent heaven. a 1845 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* iii. *Jerry Jarvis's Wig.* Either side of the superincumbent banks was clothed with a thick mantle of tangled copewood.

c. Of pressure: Exerted from above.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 107 If... coke is prepared under considerable superincumbent pressure the blisters which form in the softened coal are pressed together. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* iv. 40 Water boils when the tension of its vapour is equal to the superincumbent atmospheric pressure.

d. fig.

1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxii. A Power Girt round with weakness—it can scarce uplift The weight of the superincumbent hour. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 35 A tyrannous sense of superincumbent oppression. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. viii. (1878) 81 The superincumbent accumulations of pagan and mediæval thought.

Hence **Superincumbently adv.**

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 249 Fracture narrowly and divergently striated, or superincumbently striated.

Superinduce, v. [*ad. late L. superinducere* to cover over, bring upon, add, *f. super- SUPER- 2, 13 + inducere* to INDUCE.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a person) into some position in addition to, or so as to displace, one who already occupies it. *a.* To take (a second wife) within the lifetime of the first (or, by extension, shortly after her death); also, to bring (the child of another wife) into the inheritance in preference to the former heir. *Obs. or arch.*

Cf. *med. L. superinducta* 'mulier extranea, concubina.'

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 73 It was plain adultery to superinduce any other wife, his former living. 1626 DORNE *Serm.*, *John* xiv. 2 (1640) 740 And when we have *Primogenitum Ecclesie*, The eldest son by the Primitive Church, The Creed of the Apostles, they will super-induce another son by another venter, and... make their Trent-Creed larger then the Apostles. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 5 Thou shalt not superinduce one wife to another. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Funer. Serm.* *Cress Carbery* Wks. 1831 IV. 108 When Pompey saw the ghost of his first lady, Julia, who vexed his rest and his conscience, for super-inducing Cornelia on her bed within the ten months of mourning. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* ix. iv. IV. 65 The King is to be warned that... as he cannot have legitimate offspring by her whom he has superinduced, his kingdom would pass to strangers.

b. To appoint (a person) to an office over the head of another; = SUPERINDUCT. *Obs. or arch.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 374 When the fleet was commanded by sir John Pennington, before the earl of Warwick was superinduced into that charge against the King's will. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* II. ix. 307 Upon such a crisis, intending for the best, Mary Beaton superinduced a stout... gamesome lady, her aunt.

2. To bring in over and above, or 'on the top of', something already present; to introduce in addition (esp. something extraneous). *Const. on, upon* (rarely to, into).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To the King § 13 The Aoyntment of God superinducteth a Brotherhood in Kings & Bishops. *Ibid.* II. vii. § 6 Whosoever knoweth any forme knoweth the utmost possibility of superinducting that Nature upon any varietie of Matter. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. iii. 32 Death brought in by sin, was nothing superinduced to man. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 174 It is not like that Christ would superinduce any new establishment to former Rights. 1676 GREW *Musæum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vii. 29 Another Ferment superinduct'd to that of the Stomach. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IX. i. 207 Nor did she superinduce the least heat into her humours. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 26 Mar. 1776, His size, and figure, and countenance, and manner, were that of a hearty English Squire, with the parson super-induced. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* v. (ed. 3) 156 He superinduces his own testimony to that of the original writers. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* I. i. 1. 30 note, Westward the old Punic language prevailed, even where the Roman conquerors had superinduced Latin. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.*

(1865) 16/1 Their improvement cannot come from themselves, but must be superinduced from without. 1874 LUBBOCK, *Mod. Savages in Manch. Sci. Lect. Ser. v. & vi.* 248 The savage does not abandon his belief in Fetichism...but he superinduces on it a belief in beings of a higher, material nature. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. vi. 295 The form of unity superinduced on the matter of the ideas connected.

3. To bring or cause to come upon a person or thing; to bring on, induce; *esp.* to induce (a disease, etc.) in addition to one already existing.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 200 An instinct of lust or desire, not inordinate such as by sinne is super-induced in man, but natural. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 223 Opium being taken...in a small quantity, about the bigness of a Tare, superinduces at first a strange cheerfulness about the heart. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. 107 That State of our Waters, which was superinduced at the Deluge, may be the Cause of the Rainbow. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* x. 539 Whether it was merely sufficient to remove the direct debility, or whether in such large doses as to superinduce the indirect. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) I. 581 It [*ie.* idiopathic cough] has often proved highly dangerous in its results, by superinducing peripneumony. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Fevers* xxiii. A...physician who has...overlooked the change in the disease superinduced by one false dose. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 208 That the tremendous mechanical energies which...metamorphosed the archæan gneiss...was [*ie.*] quite sufficiently potent to superinduce the semblance of bedding on the bright red Cambrian grit mountains.

b. loosely for: To induce.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i. The alacrity with which he sprang from the vehicle superinduced a distortion of his ankle. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 118 The water of the White Nile is supposed to superinduce dysentery.

4. In physical sense: To bring, draw, deposit, etc. over or upon a thing as a covering or addition.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 262 Superinducing an Apes skin over his humane shape. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) III. 67 For some bogged much threat as false Heraldry in Devotion, to super-induce a Doctoral hood over a Friars Coul. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westm. & Camberl.* vii. 46 The West side, or Skirts of these Mountains...seems to be Earth superinduced upon the Mountain-Strata by the general Flood. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 283 A black peaty stratum, superinduced with morass or red bog. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* xiii. 239 One [colour] may limit another by being superinduced partially over it.

5. To induce or persuade in addition. *nonce-use.* 1790 BYSTANDER 248 He was super-induced to grant it by the many...handsome things Phocion had just been saying of his dear sister.

Hence Superinducing *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char. Dict.* Superinducing, again-marrying of married person. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) IV. 630 Superinducing tumours and congestions have been found in the neck. 1849 NOAT *Electricity* (ed. 3) 196 The super-inducing influence of the current.

Superinduced, *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED 1.*] Brought in or on over and above something; introduced or induced in addition: see the verb.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp. Pref.* 33 He took off those many superinduced rites, which God enjoined to the Jews. 1660 — *Worthy Common.* II. 2. 124 Our natural needs, or our superinduced calamities may force us to run to God. 1709 STAYNE *Ann. Ref. I.* xix. 210 In shaking off the Pope's fetters, and recovering religion from his superinduced tyranny and superstitions. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* vi. 16. 178 The superinduced and accidental beauty is most commonly inconsistent with the preservation of original character. 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* vi. 38. 254 That colour is not a superinduced but an inherent quality of the luminous rays.

Superinducement. [-MENT.] The action or act of superinducing; something superinduced.

1637 REYNOLDS *Serm. preached 12 July* 7 Some [Truths] are *de fide*, against those who deny Fundamentals. Others *circa fidem*, against those who by perilous superinducements bruize and wrench the foundation. 1698 LOCKE *3rd Let. to Bp. of Worcester* (1699) 400 In all such Cases the superinducement of greater Perfections...destroys nothing of the Essence or Perfections that were there before. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. i. 53 The supposition...that the superinducement of any perfection not contained in the idea of matter, should of necessity alter the species of it. 1832 CHALMERS *Pol. Econ.* vi. 177 The foreign trade is a superinducement on the home. 1844 N. BRIT. *Rev.* I. 92 To imagine that any such accession of wealth...would accrue to our country by the superinducement of an extrinsic population.

+ Superinduct, *v. Obs.* [*f. late L. superinductus*, *pa. ppl. stem of superinducere* to SUPERINDUCE.] *trans.* To bring in over and above, to superinduce; *esp.* to induct or appoint to an office in addition to, or over the head of, another. Hence Superinducted *ppl. a.*

1638 BR. MOUNTAGU *Art. Eng. Visit.* A 4 b. A Superinducted Lecturer in another mans cure. 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* II. (1642) 120 Ismael was the sonne of a Concubine, a superinducted wife. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 90 He was twice repulsed upon his Petition for a Captains place, and others super-inducted over his head. 1659 — *Alliance Div. Off.* 136 Confirmed...by a ratification superinducted to a former establishment. 1664 HEVLIN *Land* (1668) 364 Those who had been Superinducted into other Mens Cures (like a Doctor added to the Pastor in Calvin's Plat-form).

Superinduction. [*ad. late L. superinductio*, *-tionem*, *n.* of action *f. superinducere* to SUPERINDUCE.] The action, or an act, of superinducing.

+1. (See SUPERINDUCE I a, b.) *Obs.*

1666 DONNE *Serm.*, *John* xi. 21 (1640) 816 That that spirit might at his will...informe, and inanimate that dead body? God allows no such Super-Inductions, no such second Marriages upon such divorces by death. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. I. 36 No man in place of power or profit, loves to behold himself buried alive, by seeing his successor assigned

unto him, which caused all Clergy-men to hate such super-inductions.

2. The action, or an act, of bringing in something additional; introduction over and above.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* D j b. What super-inductions of evil upon evil have we had? 1664 HEVLIN *Land* II. (1671) 258 St. Paul must needs be out in the Rules of Logick when he proved the Abrogating of the old Covenant by the superinduction of a new. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 140 The Superinduction of others for the Corroboration and Maintenance of Government. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. x. 369 The subject is bound to his prince by an intrinsic allegiance, before the superinduction of those outward bonds of oath, homage and fealty. 1779 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ix. Note A, Wks. 1788 III. 736 The futility of Mr. Locke's superinduction of the faculty of thinking to a system of Matter. 1817 CLARENDON *Biogr. Lit.* xviii. (1907) II. 47 Existence...is distinguished from essence, by the superinduction of reality. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* IV. II. 44 The superinduction of an armed aristocracy in numbers comparatively small. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 407 *note.* There takes place a cancelling of the previous commandment and a superinduction of a better hope.

b. *Sc. Law.* Insertion of a word or letter in a document.

1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. xlii. § 19 (ed. 2) 689 If the Writ appear to be Vitiate in substantialibus, by Deletion, Razing, or Superinduction of Letters and Words, which may alter the same. *Ibid.* 690.

c. Something superinduced or adventitious; an (extraneous) addition.

1756 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts, Hist. Wheatfield* (1770) I. 78, I mean those superinductions in the progeny, which they derive, not by imitation, but from the very loins of their progenitors. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vi. 263 To efface the superinductions of art that have smothered nature.

3. The bringing or putting of some material thing over or upon another as a covering or addition.

1650 FULLER *Pigrah* IV. v. 98, I conceive this blackness no superinduction of a dark die on Davids clothes, but rather a dirty hue contracted...from neglect of washing them. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xix. 278 Superinductions of Earth are an Addition of more Ground, or changing it. 1785 PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nav.* 23 The more easy will be the superinduction of manure upon lands in the vicinage of the Canal. 1827 STEUART *Planter's Guide* (1828) 342 A striking improvement of property is thus made, by the superinduction of a new soil. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* vii. There was an Italian painter, who obtained the name of Il Bragatore, by the superinduction of inexpressibles on the naked Apollos and Bacchuses of his betters.

4. The action of inducing or bringing on. *rare.*

a. 1807 in H. L. GORDON *Sir J. Simpson* vii. 111 The super-induction of the anæsthetic state.

+ Superinfund, *v. Obs. rare*¹. [*ad. late L. superinfundere*: see SUPER- 2 and INFUND v.] *trans.* To pour upon or over something.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physicæ* 33/2 Superinfunde heereon iij pintes of fluvial water.

+ Superinfuse, *v. Obs.* [SUPER- 13.] *trans.* To infuse in addition.

1619 DONNE *Serm.* 16 June (1660) III. (1922) To a historical and a moral faith, God super-infuses true faith. 1650 VINDIC. *Hammond's Addr.* § 71. 34 The Parents begetting of the child is an argument, that the Soul is not superinfused from God. 1660 JEA. TAYLOR *Duct. Dnbit.* II. i. rule 6. § 3 For a sin to be against Nature...does not always superinfuse a...special malignity...into it, above other sins.

So + Superinfusion. 1657 in SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 382/2 Life is united to death, and Christ to Adam, not without the super-infusion of blood.

Superinspect, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [*f. eccl. L. superinspectus*, *pa. ppl. stem of superinspicere*: see SUPER- 2, 2 b and INSPECT v.] *trans.* To inspect as a superior official; to oversee. So Superinspection, oversight.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 540 Why the King should have Jurisdiction...or Superinspection, without administration or execution. 1677 GOVE. *Venice* 170 The Ephori had...a superinspection upon the Conduct of all Persons who manage it [*sc.* the Commonwealth]. 1691 MAYDAN *Naval Spec.* 123 He superinspects the whole Affair of Victualling at that Port.

Superinstitute, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [SUPER- 13.] *trans.* To institute (a person) to a benefice over the head of another. Also *fig.*

1647 CLEVELAND *Hermaphrodite* 18 His is the Donative, and mine the Cure, Then say, my Muse...Who 'tis that Fame doth superinstitute. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1847) 101 Heaven will not superinstitute a miracle, where ordinary means were formerly in peaceable possession.

So Superinstitution, institution of a person to a benefice to which another is already instituted; also *transf.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 73 That...divers incumbents were outed of their benefices by superinstitutions upon presentations of the King. 1644 OWEN *Duty of Pastors & People* I. 6 A superinstitution of a new ordinance, doth not overthrow any thing that went before in the same kinde. 1669 GRIMSTON *tr. Croke's Rep.* II. 464 If this sentence should make the admission and institution void *ab initio*, it would destroy the induction of the King, and make the superinstitution (which at the first was merely void) to be good. 1674 COWELL's *Interpr.* Super-institution...one Institution upon another; as where A. is admitted and instituted to a Benefice upon one Title, and B. is admitted, instituted, &c. by the Presentment of another. 1767 R. BURN *Ecccl. Law* (ed. 2) I. 133 If a second institution is granted to the same church, this is a superinstitution.

Superintend (*superintend*), *v.* [*ad. eccl. L. superintendere*: see SUPER- 2 and INTEND v.]

1. *trans.* To have or exercise the charge or direction of (operations or affairs); to look after, oversee, supervise the working or management of (an institution, etc.).

c. 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers Lett.* 1872 VI. 22 The King will appoint Commissioners in the nature of a Council, who may superintend the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. 1673 S. PARKER *Reproof* 167 To this purpose did our blessed Saviour depute the Apostolical order...to superintend the Affairs of his Holy Catholique Church. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 420 The appointing proper persons to superintend such gardens or nurseries. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 148 British America is superintended by an officer styled governor general. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 58 The lady, who superintended the charity-school. 1838 LYTTON *Allice* I. 2. He could more often escape from public cares to superintend his private interests. 1859 L.B. ACTON *Let. in Gasquet Ld. Acton & his Circle* (1906) 64 Newman will want superintending in the matter of foreign tongues. 1891 FARRAR *Darke & Dawn* xiii. The cooks and other slaves who superintended the meals of the imperial family.

b. To exercise supervision over (a person).

1776 *Trial of Nundoomar* 77/1, I was his chief gomastah: I used to superintend his other gomastahs, and sometimes write myself. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* viii. I burn with curiosity and solicitude to learn for what thou hast thus superintended me.

c. *intr.* with + *over*, or *absol.*

1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxai. (1665) 377 This superintends over all, and issues forth her directions and orders to them. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 13. 229 They called both the Childbearing of Women, and the Goddesses that superintend over the same Elithuia or Lucina. 1883 G. MOORE *Mod. Lover* x. The declared that she was ready to superintend.

+ 2. *trans.* To keep a watch upon. *Obs. rare.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 188 The eyes of all the earth observe our motion and superintend our actions.

Hence Superintended *ppl. a.*, Superintending *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xi. § 4 (1727) 289 What hath been said...plainly argues Design, and a super-intending Wisdom. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 107 The general superintending power of the legislature in the mother country. 1799 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* (1800) III. 14 In the hall he was stopped by a faithful superintending domestic. 1809 in *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1811) XXVIII. 173 A. Shenan, Superintending-Master of the First Division [of the Fleet]. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 79 The ancient mischiefs of a superintended press. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 399 The...coalition...would be...dissolved if his superintending care were withdrawn.

Superintendence. Also 7-9-ance. [Formed as next: see -ENCE. Cf. *obs. F. superintendence* (mod. *F. surintendence*), *It. sopr(a)intendenza*, *Sp. Pg. superintendencia*.]

1. The function or occupation of a superintendent; the action or work of superintending.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1312 Endoxus...asked the reason, why Ceres had no charge and superintendence over Love-matters. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 83 They do it by virtue of a certain superintendence and instigation of the Spirit of God. 1779 *Mirror* No. 25 P. 3. I was just returning from the superintendence of my plows in a field. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iii. Had his father placed him under the superintendence of a permanent tutor. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* II. § 8 To occupy themselves in the superintendence of public institutions. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 668/2 The...intendant of circuit, who has a direct general superintendence over all the affairs of the circuit.

+ 2. A body of superintendents of the Church of Scotland. *Obs.*

a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* II. 232 The maist pairt of the universitie of Sanctandros convenit with the haill ministeris and superintendence in Edinburgh.

Superintendency. Also 6-7-encie, 7-encie, 7-8-ancy. [*ad. med. L. superintendencia*, *f. superintendens* SUPERINTENDENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The office or position of a superintendent; the function, authority, or right of superintending; the exercise of this function, superintendence. *Const. of, + above, over* (that which is controlled). *a.* in reference to a definite business, institution, etc.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 39 The Superintendency thereof [*sc.* the munitions] resteth in him [*sc.* the Sergeant Major]. 1602 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Gt. Brit.* II. II. v. (1606) 221 The Britans (imagining that he...would...), being settled in a superintendency over them...despise them). 1617 HIKON *Wks.* (1620) II. 441 The Pope and his faction challenge a superintendency above Kings, all must be subject vnto him, and he to no body. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xiii. 133 Arch-Presbytery...claiming to it self a Lordly power and Superintendency both over Flocks and Pastors. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. v. 193 We find from S. Paul, that one reason of his giving Titus the superintendency of Crete was, to ordain Elders in every City. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* xlvii. II. 176 She was then honoured with the Superintendency Comm. III. vi. 81 Majesty's Confectionary. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. 81 The courts at Westminster-hall have a concurrent jurisdiction with these, or else a superintendency over them. 1845 L.B. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* xlv. (1857) VI. 99 The Court of Chancery, the guardian of all infants, with the superintendency and cognizance of all trusts. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 67 The courts of common law have the superintendency over these courts. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 253 The 'Santiago mill'...had a large...business under the superintendency of Donald McKay.

b. in general sense: often as an attribute of the Divine Being.

1641 EARL. MONM. tr. *Blond's Civil Wars* III. 100 By which actions having freed himself from the superintendency of others. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. ii. (1713) 297 The special superintendency, guidance and influence of his Holy Spirit. 1683 HOWE *Self-dedication* Ep. Ded. (1702) A3. It looks like an Artifice and Contrivance of Providence... that it might indear to you its Accurate superintendency over your Life. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 P. 3 The Superintendency of Providence. 1881 FARRAR *Early Chr.* 219 The grace of superintendency was at work.

2. A district (*spec.*) in the Lutheran Church, a collection of parishes) under the charge of a superintendent; in China, one of the administrative divisions of the country.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 340 The ten parishes in it constitute a particular superintendency. 1847 tr. *Bunsen's Ch. Future* vi. 151 The superintendencies... coincide most happily with those minor divisions of the country, established by the Prussian code. 1866 *Westm. Gas.* 13 Nov. 8/3 Ten millions will be furnished by the Tsung-li-Yamen from the last loan, and the Northern and Southern superintendencies will furnish three millions and seven millions respectively.

Superintendent (sū-p̄rintendēt), sb. and a. Also 6-9-ant. [ad. eccl. L. *superintendent-*, *-us*, pr. pple. of *superintendere* to SUPERINTEND. Cf. obs. F. *superintendant* (mod. F. *surintendant*), It. *supra-intendente*, Sp., Pg. *superintendente*.]

A. sb. One who superintends.

1. An officer or official who has the chief charge, oversight, control, or direction of some business, institution, or works; an overseer. Const. of † over.

1588 Kyo *Housch. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 264 These [servants] would I divide into two forms... as the one of superintendents, surintendents, or work-masters, the other of workmen. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 92 Superintendent of all the Sergeants. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xviii. 103 One of those Superintendents of Justice, that... are sent throughout the Provinces for to make report unto the King of all that passeth there. *Ibid.* lviii. 226 The Superintendent over all the other Civil and Criminal Ministers. 1770 LANGNOR *Plutarch* V. 98 As his family, and particularly his daughters, wanted a proper superintendent. 1801 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 583 The new superintendent of the commercial relations between France and the United States. 1836 Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 13 § 2 Inspectors, and Superintendents, Clerks, Chief and other Constables, Sub-Constables, and Officers [of the Royal Irish Constabulary]. 1897 *Punch* 17 July 22 *Servant* (to convalescent Curate, prop of the Sunday School). 'Please, Sir, the Superintendent wants to know how you are.' 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 678/2 The city board of education has as its executive officer a superintendent of schools.

b. transf. and gen.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 371 Spaniels... are superintendents and necessary servants both for the hawk and the falconer. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1313 He is the superintendent and reformer of mens language as touching the gods. 1684 BURTON *Anat. Med.* Democr. to Rdr. (ed. 2) 8 'Twas Seneca's fate, that Superintendent of wit. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* iv. 234 Without any particular guidance of a most wise Superintendent (*sc.* God).

c. *spec.* A head official who administers the affairs of a district; a governor.

1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 10 The superintendents of Folkland, called Copes. 1770 COOK *Voy. round World* III. xii. (1773) 715 The superintendent of the island of Oorust. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 252 Our first Indian superintendant. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 113/2 A tract of coast... divided into islands respectively under the care of superintendents.

d. U.S. The conductor of a railway train.

1835 BRECK *Recoll.* (1877) 275 'Make room for the ladies!' bawled out the superintendent.

2. Eccl. a. Adopted as an etymological rendering of Gr. ἐπίσκοπος 'overseer' (see BISHOP) of the N. T.; used controversially instead of 'bishop' by extreme Protestant reformers of the 16th century, and subsequently by Papists with reference to bishops of the Church of England. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1554 T. MARTIN *Traictise Marr. Priestes* Giv. He [sc. Clement of Rome] speaketh of Bishops and Archbishops, whom they would have termed superintendentes and ministers. 1555 POYNET *Apologie* 53 The word superintendent being a very latyn word made English by use, should in tyme haue taught the peple by the very etymologie and proper signification, what thing was meant when they hard that name, which by this terme busshop, could not so well be donne. 1567 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* vi. ii. 597 Yee mighte easily haue knownen, that a Superintendente, is an Anciente name, and signifieth none other, but a Bishop. 1574 R. BAISTROW *Treat. Motives unto Cath. Faith* xxxix. (1599) 152 b, Most ill... and therefore every where most despised... most scorned [are] the Superintendents and Ministers themselves. 1589 [? LVLV] *Pappe v. Hatchel* L's Wks. 1902 III. 403 [Martinists] studie to pull downe Bishops, and set vp Superintendents, which is nothing else, but to raze out good Greeke, & enterline bad Latine. 1613 F. T. SNYPL *Discuss. Barlowus Ansv.* v. 206 heading, M. Barlow and his fellow-Superintendents proved to be no Bishops. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Cons.* III. v. (1650) 208 Writing to Titus the great Superintendent of Crete. 1721 STRYVE *Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. xxiii. 444 The very Name of Bishop grew odious among the People, and the Word Superintendent began to be affected. (1730 C. HAYES tr. *Sarpi's Beneficiary Matters* xv. 46 The Bishop, as Superintendent and Pastor-General, might regulate the Distribution of Tythes.)

b. In certain Reformed churches on the Continent, a chief or presiding minister; *spec.* among the Lutherans, a minister who has control of the churches and pastors of a particular district.

Coverdale, 1550, uses *super-attendent* (see SUPER. *pref.* 6 a).

1560 DAUS tr. *Steldane's Comm.* 160 The Senate appointed them a church [at Strasburg], whereof John Caluine was fyrste for certeyne yerres the superintendent. 1564 STAPLETON tr. *Staphylus Apol.* Pref. 7 b, Nicolaus Amsdorfus a famous Superintendent amonge the Lutherans. 1570 FOXE A. & M. (ed. 2) III. 1692/1 Henry Bullinger, chief Superintendent in the Citty of Zurich. 1602 PARSONS *Warnword* 44 b, A great Superintendent in Saxony. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. App. 396 The Zuinglians had no Superintendents, for ought I can find; nor was Illooper ever called Superintendent, but Bishop. 1694 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* xvi. 253 There are six Superintendents in Denmark, who take it very kindly to be called Bishops, and My Lord. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 10th C. II. v. 128 The Ministers and Super-Intendants of Heretics. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 469/2 A synodal constitution for the Evangelical State Church was introduced in Prussia in 1875... The parishes... are grouped into dioceses... presided over by superintendents, who are subordinate to the superintendent-general of the province.

o. In the Church of Scotland, a minister chosen to preside over and visit the parochial ministers of a particular district, to direct its administration; and to ordain ministers. Now *Hist.*

1561 *First Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* in Knox's Wks. (1848) II. 198 To him that travelth from place to place, quhom we call Superintendents, quho remane as it war a moneth or less in one place, for the establishing of the kirk. *Ibid.* 200 It is to be noted, that the Readaris be putt in by the Kirk, and admission of the Superintendent. 1561 *Maitl. Club Misc.* III. 267 Superintendent of Eyffe Fotheryk & Strathern. 1566 in J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 362 The Superintendents, Ministers and Commissioners within the Realm of Scotland, to their Brethren the Bishops and Pastors of England. c 1630 SIR T. HOVE *Minor Practicks* (1729) § 56 The several Kirks were planted by the Superintendents appointed in every Province, by the General Assembly. a 1637 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1655) 258 The Superintendents held their office during Life, and their power was Episcopal. a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. v. § 5 Parochial presbyters, and over them certain church-officers, styled superintendents. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 699/1 Under Knox's agency Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Jedburgh, Perth, Dunfermline, and Leith had fixed ministers appointed, whilst wider districts were placed under superintendents or travelling ministers.

d. The name given by John Wesley to men whom he ordained to act as bishops in the United States; now, among Wesleyan Methodists, the presiding minister of a circuit.

1784 WESLEY in *Southey Life* (1820) II. 440, I have this day set apart, as a Superintendent, by the imposition of my hands and prayer... Thomas Coke... a Presbyter of the Church of England. 1785 J. COKE *Serm. Godhead Christ* Ded., To the Rev. Francis Asbury, Superintendent, the Elders, Deacons, and Helpers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 189/1 The admission of members into the society [of Wesleyans] had, up to 1797, been entirely in the hands of the itinerant preachers... that is, the 'assistant', henceforth to be styled the 'superintendent', and his 'helpers'. 1885 *Minutes of Wesleyan Conf.* 24 He was a painstaking Superintendent.

3. Superintendent-general [GENERAL a. 10], an officer exercising supreme control over a number of superintendents.

1793 in *Encycl. Brit.* (1875) III. 390/2 Superintendent-general of barracks. 1847 tr. *Bunsen's Ch. Future* vi. 143 For the two Churches of the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia, there is a superintendent-general appointed, to whom the title of bishop is also given. 1879 [see 2 b].

B. adj. Superintending; exercising superintendence or oversight; holding the position of a superintendent. Now (in English use) chiefly in designations of officials.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 12 Their high and superintendent estate is no privilege to exempt them from the... obedience which they owe vnto God. 1642 J. M[ANSH] *Argt. conc. Militia* 38 They exercise a superintending jurisdiction over all other Courts. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 48 The Decemvirs, who... were created to have the sole and superintendent power of all things. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. x. § 3 It implies that there is a Superintendent Principle over Nature. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Bishop*, The superintendent bishop of Copenhagen. 1828 J. BALANTYNE *Exam. Human Mind* iii. § 1. 169 An influence that is purely superintendent. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 23 Superintendent Registrar. 1889 W. WILSON *State* § 471 Districts were grouped under a superintendent provincial organization. 1913 *Times* 7 Aug. 3/2 The superintendent visiting officer of the London wards.

Superintendential (sū-p̄rintendēn'shāl), a. rare. [f. SUPERINTENDENT sb. after *presidential*.] Of the nature of, or directed by, a superintendent.

1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 247 Steady-going, sedative Superintendential ministers. 1905 Q. Reg. *Presbyt. Ch.* Apr. 349 The congregations in the three towns of Emden, Leer, and Aurich, form a Diocese or 'Inspection' or 'Superintendential District.'

Superintendentship. [-SHIP.] The office or position of a superintendent.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres* Lowe C. II. 57 b, Divers deuses were practiced, to obtaine & keepe ye authority & superintendentship in his Ma. countries. 1589 [? NASH] *Almond for Parrot* D 4 b, G. W. of Wig-house chosen to the... function of a pastor... at length ceased... on the superintendentship of Sidborough. a 1650 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 207 The Assemblies nominated in leets for the superintendentship, Mr Alexander Gordoun, intitled Bishop of Galloway, and Mr Robert Pont, minister of Dunkeld. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2919/1 The Super-Intendentship of his Catholic Majesties Revenues. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Oct. 3/2 Promotion to a superintendentship direct from the Criminal Investigation Department is forbidden. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 1/3 The Superintendentship of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield.

† b. Used with possessive as a depreciatory title

for a bishop of the Church of England (see SUPERINTENDENT sb. 2). *Obs.*

1565 HARING *Confut. Apol.* v. x. 256 b, It should haue become Scoggin... or Will Sommer, to haue tolde this tale much better, then your superintendentships.

c. A superintendent's period of office.

1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xii. (ed. 2) 64 In which his Superintendentship... such laudable sciences as might safely be learned, he promoted and furthered.

Superintender. rare. [f. SUPERINTENDENT + -ER.] A superintendent.

1776 BURROW *Ref.* IV. 2291 A Superintender of Salt-works. 18... WHEWELL (Ogilvie, 1882), Our relation to the Superintendent of our moral being. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 20 Feb. 5 The Town and County Councils, who are to appoint the registration superintenders.

So **Superintendress**, a female superintendent.

1814 in *Southey Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 689 The conduct of the superintendress.

Superior (sū-p̄iōriā), a. and sb. Also 4-9-lour, 6-loure, -your. [a. OF. *superior*, -our (mod. F. *supérieur*) = lt. *superiore*, Sp., Pg. *superior*, ad. L. *superior*, -ōrem, compar. of *superus* that is above, i. *super* above.] A. adj.

1. Higher in local position; situated above or further up than something else; upper; † belonging to the upper regions, heavenly, celestial (*obs.*). Now chiefly in technical use: see senses 9-13.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 361 In Ynde the superiour. 1439-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 127 Cedar is a region in the superior parte of Palestine. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 The superiour or high India... is a region exceeding large. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii. The motion, with the diuers operations, Of the superior bodies. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 101 The superior particles of the Ayre pressing the inferior. 1709 V. MANDY *Syst. Math.* *Arith.* (1729) 21 Numerator, is the superior Term of the Fraction. 1729-14 *Pope Rape Lock* II. 70 Amid the circle, on the gilded mast, Superior by the head, was Ariel plac'd. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 380 All the superior earthy and stony matter having been swept away by floods. 1838 LYALL *Elem. Geol.* xii. 268 The relative age of the superior and inferior portions of the earth's crust. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiii. 441 The sandy flagstone... is, apparently, thrown unconformably against the superior formations. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 98/1 The superior course (in building).

b. in predicative use, quasi-adv.: In or into a higher position; higher; upward. *poet.*

1718 PAIOR *Henry & Emma* 113 When Superior now the Bird has flown, And headlong brought the tumbling Quarry down. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 41 He sits superior, and the chariot flies. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 271 Tall on the boldest bark superior shone A warrior ensign'd with a various crown.

2. Preceding in time or serial order; earlier, former; † before-mentioned, above.

1534 WHITTON *Tullies Offices* III. (1540) 126 To the which selfe questyons and consultancys of the superior booke many thinges be sufficiently disputed. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelouer's Bk. Physique* 132/2 Adde... to the superiour potion a qu[arter] of an ounce of redd Roses.

3. Higher in rank or dignity; more exalted in social or official status.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 203 God hath... made the superyor in worldly puyssance above al other kynges. 1539 TOWSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 37 For who is superiour? he that sytteth at the table, or he that serueth at the table? is not he superiour that sytteth? 1558 C. GOODMAN *(title)* How Superior Powers ought to be obeyed of their subjects. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 167 If thou wilt fall down, And worship me as thy superior Lord. 1766 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 72 This kind of an Appeal... transfers the Cognizance of the Cause to the Superior Judge. 1760 *Cant. & Adv. Off. Army* 149 Putting so palpable an Affront on his superior Officer. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. i. v. ix.* He says he obeyed superior orders. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Instit.* iv. 102 Superior ownership has arisen through... purchase from small allodial proprietors.

b. Father or Mother Superior: = B. 2.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., The chief Governour or Governess of a Monastery, otherwise call'd Superiour Father, or Superiour Mother. 1846 MRS. A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II. xi. 187 A feeling upon which the Father Superior calculated with security. 1907 [see MOTHER sb. 1 3 b].

4. Higher in ideal or abstract rank, or in a scale or series; of a higher nature or character. Sometimes contextually or by implication: Supernatural, superhuman.

1533 MORE *Ansv. Poysoned Bk.* I. xi. 40 b, As we say a man is obedynt vnto his owne reason, and yet is not his owne reason another power superiour aboue hym selfe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 801, I feel that I do fear Her words set off by some superior power. 1646 CRASHAW *Name above every Name* 95 May it be no wrong, Blest heav'ns, to you, and your superior song, That [etc.]. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 7 Conscience... supposes some superior law informing men to do, or not to do a thing. 1704 in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 350 There is a general infatuation, as if by a superior influence, got among us. 1725 Dr. FOX *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 Those people who have any notion of a God must represent him to themselves as something superior. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* iii. 45 The several Passions being naturally subordinate to the one superior Principle of Reflection and Conscience. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 26 The superior limit of the mercurial thermometer's accurate employment.

† b. In theological or religious use, applied to the soul or the spirit. *Obs.*

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 162 While my superior mind breatheth and lengtheth after Thee. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxii. (1687) 395 It is an holy, chaste and innocent pleasure... which riseth higher than sense, and seeks the superiour part. a 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX. 349 Keeping herself united to him... whose she possessed in her

1498 Reg. *Privy Seal Scott.* l. 32/x That our soveran lo
be the law recover..the superiorate of the said landis.

Superioress (sūp'iorēs). [*f.* SUPERIOR *sb.* + *ESS.*] A female superior; the head of a convent or order of nuns; a mother superior. Also *superioress-general*.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iv. 25 The charge of being Superioress. 1745 A. BUTLER *Prayers*, *St. B. Colette* (1821) III. 40 He constituted her superioress-general of the whole Order of St. Clare. *Ibid.*, *S. Frances* 94 Chosen superioress of her congregation. 1827 DOYLE in W. J. Fitz-Patrick *Life* (1880) II. 27 Novices are not permitted to invite any person, unless expressly desired to do so by the superioress. 1890 J. BRENNAN in *38th Rep. Dept. Sci. & Art* (1891) 41 The Superioress, Convent of Mercy, Newry.

Superiority (sūp'ioritē). Also *6 Sc. -atie*, *superioritie*. [*a.* OF. *superiorite* (= *It. superiorità*, Sp. *-idad*, Pg. *-idade*) or ad. their source, med.L. *superioritas*: see SUPERIOR and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being superior.

† *l.* Superior rank, dignity, or official status; superior or supreme command; position or authority as a superior. Const. of *over*. Obs.

1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 b, None should be so hardy...to coeutey superiorite, or to commande obedience. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 744 That there bee made prayers...for Kings and for all that be set in superiority. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 580/5 Kyng Iohn hadde resigned the superiority of hys Kyngdome...unto the Pope. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 5 Luneburg...is one of the free Imperial Cities; but the Duke of Luneburg challengeh a superiority over it. 1633 SIR J. BURROUGHS *Sev. Brit. Seas* (1651) 6 Such is his...indubitable right to the Superiority of the Seas of England. 1662 WINSTANLEY *Loy. Martyrol.* (1665) 103 (Cromwell) having...attained to the Superiority over the Three Kingdoms. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 *r* Superiority is there given in Proportion to Men's Advancement in Wisdom and Learning.

† *b. pl.* Prerogatives of a superior; superior ranks. Obs.

1558-9 *Act 1 Elis.* c. 1 § 1 Thaucent Jurisdictions Auctorities Superiorities and Preheminencies. 1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. x. (1588) 61, I doe utterly renounce...all foraine jurisdiction, powers, superiorities and authorities. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 204 Without changing any Temporal Powers and Superiorities. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 40 They...strive to monopolize...the highest Dignities, Superiorities and Authorities.

† *c. transf.* The superior or ruling class, those in authority. Obs. rare.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 263 A general commandment hath ben sent from the superyorite to the commonalte.

† *d.* A community governed by one who has the title of 'superior'. Obs. rare.

1721 STAYRE *Ecl. Mem.* II. xi. 413 The duchy of Milan...the superiority of Flanders...the kingdom of Navarre.

e. The position or office of superior of a religious community, superiorship. rare.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Superiority*,...a being Superiour in a Monastery. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* 112 To exchange the superiority of Alcantara for the archbishopric of Seville.

2. Feudal Law. The position or right of the superior (see SUPERIOR B. 3) of an estate; the lordship of an estate.

1573 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 427 The Laird of Restalrig...to quhome the superioritie of Lelyth appertent. 1628 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1890) V. 189 Superiorities and Teinds. 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. II. xi. § 3 (1699) 202 No Lands...but such as belong to him, in whose favours that Jurisdiction was granted, either in Property, or Superiority. 1746 B. SHETLOCK *Let.* 10 June in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 1, 292 The North Britains are so attached to the usages of their country, so fond of the superiorities, [etc.]. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* III. (1851) I. 237 His superiorities and jurisdictions extended over many of the northern counties. *a* 1768 ESKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. iv. § 11 (1773) 212 The superior must lose all the casualties of the superiority. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* I. 127 The superiority of the Canonicate...and barony of Broughton, were vested in the Earl of Roxburgh. The Town-Council of Edinburgh purchased these superiorities from the Earl. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 33 John Comyn, lord of Badenoch...acknowledged the superiority of Edward. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 104 The person having right to the superiority of any lands. 1883 F. H. GROOM *Ordn. Gaz. Scot.* IV. 402/1 Under the superiority of the Baillies of Dochfour, Kingussie is a police burgh.

b. Such a position or right as conferring franchise: see *quots.* Sc.

1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 212 These fictitious votes, or 'superiorities', as they were called, soon became matter of traffic, about half these freeholders possessed merely the superiority—the parchment franchise—without having any right to an acre of the ground. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. vi. 300 The county franchise (in Scotland) consisted in 'superiorities', which were bought and sold in the market.

3. The condition of being stronger than or prevailing over another; supremacy. Obs. exc. const. to in sense of SUPERIOR *a.* 6 b.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 171 Studyeng...how to...get the superiority and overhaud above their euilwillers. 1553 *Respublica* III. v. 823 *Avar.* And howe dyd all frame with our Mousire Authoritye? *Oppr.* At length he wonne the full superioritye. 1607 (title) *Lingva*: Or The Combat of the Tongue, And the five Senses For Superiority. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 171 These two streetes doe seeme to contend for the superiority, but the first...is the fairest of them. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 119 The Table line prenates fidelity, and superiority over enemies. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* VI. 130 (*Artaxerxes*) They lost their superiority in Greece by the ill-fought battle of Leuctra. *a* 1831 A. KNOX Vol. IX.

Rem. (1844) I. 72 His...obvious superiority to the world and the flesh.

4. The quality or condition of being higher, greater, or better in some respect, or of having some attribute in a higher degree, than something else. Const. to, *over*, *above*.

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 335 Captain Keggins...said to have differed with the Dutch about superiority of command. 1707 ANDERSON *Pres. St. War* Wks. 1766 III. 257 Our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 64 Rational animals have not necessarily the superiority over irrational ones. 1765 MUSEUM *Kust.* IV. 88 Hence appears the great superiority of the hoking culture. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xii, Signor Montoni had an air of conscious superiority animated by spirit and strengthened by talents. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 77 All nobility in its beginnings was somebody's natural superiority. 1883 MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Disarmed* i, He tries to crush me with his superiority. But I am his match with the tongue.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1727 I. 26 Horace and Juvenal...challenge with justice a superiority above all the rest. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* III. Wks. 1757 IV. 168 Splendid superiorities cannot be neutral, with regard to the characters of those who possess them. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. III. 247 That nation...made vast efforts to obtain a superiority at sea. 1865 M. AKNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. 188 A land where every one has some culture and where superiorities are discounted.

Superiorly (sūp'iorli), *adv.* [*f.* SUPERIOR *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a superior place, degree, or manner.

1. In a higher position or place; in the upper part, above; to a higher position, upwards.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxviii. 109 Spiders are plaste a boue superiorlie, And flies beneath them plaste inferiorlie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46/2 The third ascendeth superiorlye, from the soule of the foote towards the knees. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhauer's Bh. Physicke* 144/2 An external meane to provoke stooles for those which neither superiorlye, nor inferiorlye can vse anye Physick. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 260/1 Its belly of a reddish brown superiorly and a dirty grey beneath. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 141 In this central furrow [was] lodged...most superiorly the water-vascular canal.

2. In a higher degree, more highly, better.

1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 15 The superiority...that is subordinately in the inferior Courts, is but more superiorly in the House of Lords than before. 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* (1782) I. viii. 280 Where the love of the men is directed more to the sex than the individual, a woman has no motive to excite even a wish of being superiorly beautiful. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* I. Wks. 1843 VIII. 16/1 The superiority instructed boy. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 327 Superiorly watered to almost any other district in the colony. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxi, The launch...firing round and grape...with a rapidity that almost enabled her to return gun for gun to her superiority-armed antagonist.

3. In positive or absolute sense: In a high degree, highly; more or better than the generality; beyond the average; supereminently.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. p. xiv, A Person so superiorly capable of giving it. 1755 SHREBBARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 314 The...dejection...that attends those who chuse mourning for the death of those whom they love superiorly. 1783 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Strafford* 21 Dec., With regard to letter-writing, I am firmly persuaded that it is a province in which women will always shine superiorly. 1802 MAS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* I. 98 To conceive their woes superiorly great. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 474 Evidence...of a nature so superiorly trustworthy. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.*, etc. 18 This superiorly fine and glowing morning. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. xii. 220 A work of art superiorly composed.

4. With an air or attitude of superiority.

1844 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nominalist & Realist*, The audience...judge very wisely and superiorly how wrong-headed and unskilful is each of the debaters to his own affair.

So **Superiorness**, superiority.

1796 MME. D'ARLAY *Camilla* III. vi, I don't see the great superiority of learning, if it can't keep a man's temper out of a passion.

Superiorship. [*f.* SUPERIOR *a.* and *sb.* + *-SHIP*.]

1. The state of being superior, superiority. *nonce-use*.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 267 How do you think we agree about the Point of Superiorship?

2. The position or office of superior.

1874 MRS. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* xxxii, You will be sorry, now, that you have resigned the superiority to me. 1909 J. STARK *Priest Gordon of Aberd.* Introd. p. xxiii. Freed from the Jurisdiction of the English Prelates and Jesuit Superiorship.

Superjacent (sūp'adjənt), *a.* [*ad.* late L. *superjacent-*, -ens, pr. pple. of *superjacere*: see SUPER- 2 and JACENT. Cf. F. *surjacent*.] Lying above or upon something else; overlying, superincumbent. (Now chiefly in technical use.)

1610 GUILLEM *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1611) 171 Such was the coat before the addition of the superjacent canton. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philot.* II. 108 As 32. foot of Superjacent water would raise up a Mercurial Cylinder of 29. inches. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 314 The muscles of the arm are dissected by removing the superjacent skin [etc.]. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* I. (ed. 4) 13 The superjacent crystalline rocks...of Lower Silurian age. 1897 ALLbutt's *Syst. Med.* II. 1077 The superjacent skin is freely moveable, but the tumour cannot be slipped over the subjacent tissues.

† **Superjection**. Obs. rare. [*ad.* L. *superjectio*, *n.* *superject-*, -jacere, *f.* super-SUPER- 2 + *jacere* to throw.]

1. The action of casting over or upon something.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Superjection*, a laying or casting upon.

2. Exaggeration, hyperbole.

1657 RREEVE *God's Plea* 204 His nimieties of expression, his diffidences, redundancies, superjections, and transferences of speech.

Superlapsarian, *sb.* and *a.* *Theol. rare*. [*See* SUPER- 8, and cf. *SUBLAPSARIAN*.] = SUPRALAPSARIAN.

1668 H. MORE *Dial. Dial.* III. xv. (1713) 209 The Religion of the Superlapsarians, the Object whereof is Infinite Power unmodified by either Justice or Goodness. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Disc. Election* IV. viii. Wks. 1682 II. 305 Those that are called Superlapsarians, they say, Man came up into God's mind first without the consideration of the Fall. 1807-8 SVO. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 137/1 Every sublapsarian, and superlapsarian, and semi-pelagian clergyman.

† **Superlatio**. Obs. rare-1. [*ad.* L. *superlatio*, -ōnem, *n.* of action *f.* *superlat-*: see next.] Exaggeration, hyperbole.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Periodi*, *Superlatio*, There are words, that doe as much raise a style, as others can depress it. Superlatio, and over-muchness amplifies.

Superlative (sūp'ulativ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-5 -yf, 5 -yff, -yfo, 5-6 -yvo, 7 -if. [*a.* OF. *superlatif* (13th c.) = Pr. *superlativ*, lt., Sp., Pg. *superlativo*, ad. late L. *superlativus*, *f.* *superlativus* (used as pa. pple. of *superferre*), *f.* super-SUPER- II + *lat-* (for **lāt-*), pa. ppl. stem of *tollere* to take away.] *A. adj.*

1. Gram. Applied to that inflexional form of an adjective or adverb used, in comparing a number of things, to express the highest degree of the quality or attribute denoted by the simple word, as *sweet-est*, *true-est*, *often-est* (or to the periphrasis used in the same sense, as *most sweet*, *most true*, *most often*); the adjective or adverb is then said to be in the *superlative degree*, and is usually preceded by the definite article. Freq. used *allusively*. The English periphrastic form is also frequently used with the indefinite article, like the inflexional form in Latin and Greek, in an absolute or intensive sense, to express a very high degree of the quality or attribute, without definite comparison with other objects.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 131 Ther nys no thyng in gree superlatyf As seith Senek aboute an humble wyf. 1447 BOKENHAM *Syntys* (Roxb.) 162 In love among these thre To spekyng asyfyng degrees of comparyson Mary stood in the superlatyue degree. 1530 PALSGR. 71 He standeth for the superlatyue degree. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verse* Wks. 1907 I. 466 If I should undertake to wryte in prayse of a gentlewoman, I would...finde some supernatural cause wherby my penne might walke in the superlative degree. 1636 B. JONSON *Engl. Gram.* II. iv, These adverbs, *more*, and *most*, are added to the Comparative, and Superlative degrees themselves. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xv. § 14. 249 He...must use such [titles] as are either Negative, as *infinite*, *eternall*, *incomprehensible*, &c., or superlative, as *most good*, *most great*, *most powerful*. 1657 THOMP *Comm. Ezra* v. 8 'God of gods. Lord of lords'—yea He is a degree above the superlative. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess.*, *Of Liberty* Wks. (1906) 383 The Positive Parting with a little bow, the Comparative at the middle of the room, the Superlative at the door. 1824 I. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 250 Adjectives that have in themselves a superlative signification, do not properly admit of the superlative or comparative form...such as, 'Chief, extreme, perfect'. 1886 KINGTON *Oliphant New Engl.* I. 165 The Superlative Adverb *gladlyest*. *Ibid.* II. 189 [Miss Burney] is fond of the French idiom that places the Superlative Adjective after the Substantive; as 'a facility the most happy'. 1910 J. W. HARPER *Social Ideal* xiii. § 3. 150 Liberty is the positive, equality the comparative, and brotherhood the superlative agency of social progress.

b. Exaggerative, hyperbolic. (Cf. B. 1 b.)

1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Logike* Ded, To disgrace the one, or advance the other in comparison wise, by superlative wordes, and hyperbolicall amplifications. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 7 To all who knew Nelly's opinion of her own doings, this praise appeared superlative. 1906 CHURCHILL *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 21 Mar., I hope I shall not be drawn...into imitating...the protracted, superlative, and, I think, rather laboured exhibition with which he has occupied the attention of the House.

2. Raised above or surpassing all others; extremely high, great, or excellent; supereminent, supreme. *a.* Of persons and material things.

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 9 Modir of mercy...Pat of al vertu art superlatyf. 1423 JAS. I *Kings* O. cxvii, Gower and chaucere...Superlative as poetis laureate. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 123 The viij. leches...whiche were all viij. superlatyf above all other lechis. 1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* Iiv, Betweene you and me declare...whether you be not a superlative blocke, for al you readd the Philosophie Lecture at Cambridge. *a* 1628 F. GARVIL *Life of Sidney* (1652) 75 A Peer of this Realme...superlative in the Princes favour. 1630 DEKKER *2d Pt. Honest Wk.* Wks. 1873 II. 170 *North's Plutarch*, *Ad. Lives* (1676) Villaine...1557 *North's Plutarch*, wherein Aristotle was so superlative. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 105 He...allows Newcastle Ale and Salmon to be the most superlative Diet in the universe. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxxiv, You are the demdest, knowing hand...the cunningest, rummest, superlativest, old fox. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abbey* III. 124 Its Chapter House, its ornaments...were to be superlative of their kind.

b. Of immaterial things, actions, qualities, etc. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 760 Thay...Ponderat weill the falt superlative. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 256 Queene Elizabeth...worthy of superlative praise. 1685 BACON *Ess.*, *Viciss. Things*, Superlative and Admirable

Holiness of Life. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lii. (1739) 93 Reason of State, which as the times then were, was evident and superlative. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, This superlative Form of Prayer. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck*, iii. 115 Thy state, Gain'd, like thine arms, superlative applause. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Canterbury*, T. II. 27 Miss Archer's advice she treated with superlative contempt. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 18; This religious mission he... carried out to the best of his superlative ability.

B. sb.

1. *Gram.* The superlative degree; an adjective or adverb in the superlative degree.

Also, by extension, applied to any word denoting the highest degree of some quality (quot. 1802).

1530 PALSGA. *Introd.* p. xxviii. We and the latines forme our comparatives and superlatives out of our positives. 1567 SANOERS *Rocke Ch. ii.* 31 According to the Greeke phrase (where the comparative standeth for the Superlative). 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II) 220, I will now at the end of my letter, add a superlative, and say I am Sir y^r most humble, most faithful. a 1721 PATON *Dial. Dead, Charles & Cleland* (1907) 218 Your very Titles, Your Serenissimus and Augustissimus are superlatives created by the Power of Grammaticians. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiv, 'Omnipotence,' 'omniscience,' 'infinite' power, 'infinite' knowledge, are superlatives; expressing our conception of these attributes in the... most elevated terms. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 250 Double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided: such as, 'a worse conduct'; 'The most straight sect'. 1886 KINGSTON OLIPHANT *New Engl.* II. 43 There is the old superlative of the Adverb, 'the rudeliest welcomed'. 1894 KELLNER *Engl. Syntax* § 255 *fig.* The Comparative and Superlative used absolutely. 1883 GREENE *Mamilla* Wks. (Grosart) II. 47 Virginity you say is delightful, yet matrimony more pleasant: Virginity you put in the positive, but matrimony in the superlative. 1735 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. 3, § 6 Some Persons have a violent and turgid Manner both of Talking and Thinking... They... pronounce concerning every thing in the Superlative. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 53 An Englishman... avoids the superlative, checks himself in compliments.

b. *transf.* An exaggerated or hyperbolic expression; usually *pl.*, exaggerated language or phraseology.

1597 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* x. 64 His birth from heaven thy Tudor nor derides, Nor stands on typ-toes in superlatives. 1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* i. ProL 12 [He] Hath made his pen an hyred Parasite, To... prance base men in Proud Superlatives. 1697 DAVDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 45 Nor were they under the constraint... of violent Superlatives at the close of their Letter. 1896 FAN. & PERS. *Mem. Ld. Selborne* I. ix. 237 He thought and felt in superlatives.

2. A person or thing surpassing all others of the class or kind; one who or a thing which is supereminent or supreme; the highest example (of a quality). Now *rare*, and with allusion to sense 1. 1600 W. WATSON *Deacons* (1632) 359 Amongst the most famous preachers in Rome... three were... all superlatives in a different kind. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1688) IV. 433 This... is the best of all, and may be called the Superlatif of the three. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sc. Scandal, To Mrs. Crewe* 38 Nature's best and heaven's superlative. 1885 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabbath for Man* (1895) 188 The so-called Christians who sanction these Sunday parties are the superlatives of hypocrisy. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 5/2, I sell bread here made from best London whites and 'superlatives' at 6d. per loaf.

3. The highest or utmost degree of something; the height, acme. Usually with allusion to sense 1.

1583 MELBANK *Philotinus* Elij. The prince of whom I speak, is in the Positive degree of her Superlative. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetic* v. vii. (Arb) 29 Monasticall men then reigning all in their superlative. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Alfin* iii. iii. Dearest lady... Make a superlative of excellence In being greatest in your saving mercy. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn. Mole* 4 The superlative of his good fortunes shall be in Merchandizing. a 1687 WALLER *On Divine Poety* i. 24 What mortal can with heav'n pretend to share In the superlatives of wise, and fair? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. ix. So many highest superlatives achieved by man are followed by new higher; and dwindle into comparatives and positives!

Superlatively, *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.]

1. In a superlative manner; in the highest (or a very high) degree; supereminently, supremely.

1596 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 307 What, is she married? Then do yee superlatively sinne. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xxiv. (1840) 45 Valour was not wanting in the Turks, but superlatively abundant in the Christians. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Disc. (1708) 68 Channel-Cruisers... are superlatively the best for his Purpose. 1796 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* I. 728 There are 35 species of Mexican birds that are superlatively beautiful. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 265 The fantastic airs and quavers of others [sc. singers] were superlatively ridiculous. 1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfall* Wks. 1864 I. 3 A hrimul superlatively broad. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. vi. 145 Superlatively important matters.

2. With the use of superlatives; with exaggeration. *rare*.

c 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* ii. § 1, I shall not speak superlatively of them [sc. laws of England]; but this I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world.

So **Superlativeness**, the quality of being superlative.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II). 1888 H. W. PARKER *Spir. Beauty* (1891) 70 Variation into all forms of use and loveliness and final superlativeness.

† **Superliminary**, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. L. *super* above + *limin-*, *limen* threshold + -ARY.] Preliminary, introductory.

1675 V. ALSOP *Anti-Sozo* i. 6 It has been accounted very ominous to stumble at the Threshold, and whilst he layes it

down as a superliminary Maxim that all Error has some, yet to instance in One which has no Appearance of Truth.

† **Superlucrate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. late L. *superlucrāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *superlucrāri*, f. *super-* SUPER- + *lucrāri*, f. *lucrum* LUCRE.] *trans.* To gain in addition, make a profit of (so much). So † **Superlucration**, additional gain or profit; † **Superlucrator**, one who gains a profit.

1652 UNQUART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 213 For no respect will they depart from so much as one single penny, whose emission doth not... superlucrate beyond all Conscience an additional increase. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1690) 73 The Superlucration will be above Three Millions and Six Hundred thousand Pounds per annum. *Ibid.* 77 There are more Superlucrators in the English, than the French Dominions. *Ibid.* viii. 107 Although... the People of England do thrive, and that it is possible they might Superlucrate twenty five Millions per annum. 1698 C. DAVENANT *Disc. Publick Rev.* i. v. 195 Where the Annual Income exceeds the Expence, there is a Superlucration arising. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 155 The Superlucration from the same Number of Men, over and above their own Nourishment. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 177 The scandalous superlucration of pensions and reversions.

Superlunar, *a.* [Formed as next, after *sublunar*.] = next.

1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 451 The head that turns at superlunar things, Pois'd with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 292 When he can get a brighter tint... by means of some strange... Carlyism, English, Scotch... Lunar, or altogether Superlunar... he uses it. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 6/7 This superior and superlunar attitude.

Superlunary (s'pɜːlɪ'nəri), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *super* SUPER- + *lūna* moon + -ARY, after *sublunary*.] Situated above or beyond the moon; belonging to a higher world, celestial; *fig.* extravagant: the opposite of *sublunary*.

1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. ii. (ed. 2) 8 Our sense, which thence receiveth Light, and there in the æthereal region seeth new Starres and superlunary Comets. 1634 T. CAREW *Calum Brit.* Wks. (1824) 156 Jupiter hath before a frequent convocation of the superlunary peeres recanted. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 31 This superlunary instance does not serve in the least to confirm his Argument that he makes against the Authors words. 1708 H. DODWELL *Expl. Dial.* Justin 78 Genius, a Dæmon... a Superlunary Being, whom he supposes to have a Language proper to their own Kind. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 756 Other ambition than of crowns in air, And superlunary felicities. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Diam. Necklace* (1872) v. 159 The foolish Cardinal, since no sublunary means... will serve, has taken to the superlunary. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xliii, As for her superlunary sphere, it was in fragments.

† b. *sb.* A superlunary being. *Obs.*

1708 H. DODWELL *Expl. Dial.* Justin 80 They were not Superlunaries (as Mr. Chishull supposes).

Superman (s'pɜːpmæn). [f. SUPER- 6 + MAN *sb.*, transl. G. *übermensch* (F. W. Nietzsche, German philosopher, 1844-1900). Cf. *F. surhomme* (Lichtenberger, 1901), occas. *superhomme*. Overman and (occas.) *beyond-man* have been used.] An ideal superior man conceived by Nietzsche as being evolved from the normal human type. Also *transf.* and *allusively*.

1903 G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* 196 We have been driven to Proletarian Democracy by the failure of all the alternative systems; for these depended on the existence of Supermen acting as despots or oligarchs; and not only were these Supermen not always or even often forthcoming at the right moment and in an eligible social position, but when they were forthcoming they could not... impose superhumanity on those whom they governed. 1903 *Speaker* 17 Oct. 61/1 It is possible by breeding, by education, by social reconstruction, that the Superman may be attained. 1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* I. 47 Relatively... man is now in a recent epoch... in which a new story has been added to his nature, so that he is now a super-man to his ancient forebears. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/1 Christ is now the Spiritual super-man, who has anticipated humanity and reached the goal of its spiritual evolution. 1912 C. SAROLEA *Anglo-German Problem* i. 59 Like Nietzsche, the modern German believes that the world must be ruled by a super-man, and that he is the super-man.

Hence **Supermanism**, the doctrine of the superman; **Supermanly** *a.* [cf. MANLY *a.* 2], having the qualities of, or befitting, the or a superman; whence **Supermanliness**.

1905 CHESTERTON *Heretics* 85 If the Superman... is merely more supermanly [than other men], they may be quite indifferent to him. 1907 MARETT *Threshold Relig.*, *Is Taboo a Negative Magic?* (1914) 97 Let it be blasted by the superman's supermanliness. 1916 SIR J. VOXALL in *10th Cent.* Sept. 467 Perhaps he [sc. Nietzsche] got some adumbration of Supermanism in that way.

† **Supermundal**, *a. Obs. rare*. Variant of **SUPERMUNDIAL**.

1577 MISOGONUS iii. iii, My heade is so full of the supermundall science.

Supermundane, *a.* [ad. med. L. *supermundānus* (Thomas Aquinas), f. *super-* SUPER- + *mundus* world: cf. **MUNDANE**.]

1. Elevated in nature or character above what pertains to the earth or world; belonging to a region above the world.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 448 The Spirit of God is called by these Platonists... the Supermundane soul of the Universe. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 546 The Platonists... had... several Distinctions amongst them concerning their Gods, as between... The Supermundane and the Mundane Gods. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 159 In a distri-

bution of mundane and super-mundane figures, you will always find that the circle is of a diviner nature. 1818 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 309 Perhaps, in that super-mundane region, we may be amused with seeing the fallacy of our own guesses. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* xiv. ii. VI. 405 The triple and novene division ran throughout, and connected... almost identified the mundane and supermundane Church. 1903 SWRTE *Stud. Teaching Our Lord* v. 144 Life in a Divine Kingdom must have a supermundane source.

b. Humorously or ironically applied to what is ideal, fantastic, or chimerical.

1870 H. LONSDALE *Life R. Knox* xiii. 248 He never could give countenance to the supermundane hypotheses of his friend Professor W. Macdonald. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 489 According to this super-mundane argument, the rule of the Southern States was justly given over to the armed minority.

2. Situated above the earth. *rare*.

1883-3 Schöff's *En cycl. Relig. Knout* II. 950 Heaven is in this case [Gen. viii. 20] supermundane... distinct from the earth.

Hence **Supermundanity**, something supermundane.

1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Moehler's Symbol.* II. 189 Earthly bonds cannot be, without violence... at once, replaced by supermundanities.

† **Supermundial**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *supermundiālis*: cf. prec. and -IAL.] = **SUPERMUNDANE** 1.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 563 Plato conceiveth, that there are certain Substances, Invisible, Incorporeal, Supermundial, Divine and Eternal; which he calls Ideas.

† **Superne**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 *superne*, 8 *superne*. [a. OF. *superne* (= It., Sp., Pg. *superno*) cf. ad. L. *supermus*, f. *super* over, above.]

1. = **SUPERNAL** 1.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Prayer for Pest* 65 Poems (S.T.S.) III. 167 Superne lucerne, guberne this pestilens. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 1. Haile, sterne superne! Haile, in eterne.

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps. cii.* Wks. (1876) 177 They seemed... very apte... unto the superne & celestyall Jerusalem. a 1568 *The Sterne is Kissin* 30 In *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 329 To the superne eternall regioun.

2. = **SUPERNAL** 3 b. *rare*.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 12 Walking-places, whose supern part... is... supported by Columns.

† **Supernaculum** (s'pɜːnæːkiəlɪzəm), *adv.* and *sb. slang*. Also 6 -nagulum, -negulum, 7 -nagullum, -naculam. [mod. L. rendering of G. *auf den nagel* on to the nail, in phr. *auf den nagel trinken* to drink off liquor to the last drop.]

A. *adv.* Used in reference to the practice of turning up the emptied cup or glass on one's left thumb-nail, to show that all the liquor has been drunk; hence, to the last drop, to the bottom.

1591 NASHE *P. Penitence* E 4 marg. Drinking super nagulum, a deuse of drinking new come out of Fraunce; which is, after a man hath turnd up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his naile, & make a pearle with that is left; which, if it shed, & he cannot make stand on, by reason ther's too much, he must drinke againe for his pennance. c 1600 TIMON II. v. (1842) 38, I drinke this to thee super naculum. 1654 GAYTON *Leas. Notes* iii. vi. 102 The whole school (I mean *Schola Bibendi*)... follow that way to a drop, which is called in the most authentick and emphaticall word they have, *super naculum*. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* I. 1, He drank thy health five times, *supernaculum*, to my son Brainsick. 1728 RAMSAY *To his Friends in Ireland* 11 Drinking... bumpers fair out, Supernaculum but spilling. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. 1, As he withdrew the horn from his mouth, all present... gave a loud cry of 'Supernaculum!' 1835 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 41 Personages... drinking *supernaculum* out of grotesque goblets.

b. *ellipt.*

1664 COTTON *Scarron*. I. 108 She set it to her Nose... Until that she had supt it all in. Then turning 'Topsy on her Thumb' Says look, here's *super-naculum*. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 180 Yours first turn topsy-turvy on your Thumb, And cry, behold! here's Supernaculum. [a 1745 NESTON *Poems* (1767) 194 Sir, pull it off, and on your thumb *Cernamus supernaculum*.]

Comb. 1623 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* ii. i. Civb, Bacchus... grand Patron of rob-pots, vpsie-freesie-tiplers, and super-naculum takers.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* iv. iii. (1609) F 4 b, I confesse Cupids carouse, he plaies super negulum with my liquor of life. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* L 1 b, Not the lowside riddle wherewith fishermen constraigned... Homer... to drowne himselfe... but should be dressed and set before you *supernagulum*, with eight score more galliarde crosse-poynts.

B. *sb.* 1. A liquor to be drunk to the last drop; a wine of the highest quality; hence, anything excellent of its kind.

1704 W. KING *Orpheus & Euridice* 253, I saw some Sparks as they were Drinking, With mighty Mirth, and little thinking Their Jest was *Supernaculum*. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. 43 Levant me, but it is *supernaculum*—Speak when you have enough. 1785 GOSSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* *Supernaculum*, good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail. 1804 W. BLAKE *Let. to W. Hayley* 28 Dec. With our good Flaxman's good help, and with your remarks on it [sc. a portrait] in addition, I hope to make it a 'supernaculum'. 1822 BYRON *Werner* i. i. 376 'Tis here! the supernaculum! twenty years of age, if 'tis a day. 1895 H. WATSON in *Chap-Bk.* III. 490, I called for Burgundy—some of the right supernaculum.

2. A draught that empties the cup to the last drop; also, a full cup, a bumper.

1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. 1, One pull—a gasp—another desperate draught—it was done! and followed by a supernaculum almost superior to the exulting Asmanshausen's.

1845 LOWELL *Eurydice* 8 And empty to each radiant comer A supernaculum of summer.

Hence **Superna'cular** *a.* (of drink), excellent.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxi. Some white hermitage at the Haws (by the way, the butler only gave me half a glass each time) was supernacular.

Supernal (s'upə'nāl), *a.* (sb.). Also 5-7 -all, 6-al(1)e. [a. OF. *supernal* (12th c., later *supernel*) = It. *supernale*, Pg. *supernal*, or ad. med.L. **supernālis*, f. *supernus* SUPERN: see -AL.]

A. adj. 1. That is above or on high; existing or dwelling in the heavens.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* ii. 422 The hye god supernall. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 9 O hie supernale Father of sapience. 1566 GASCOIGNE & KINWELMERSE *Joanista* i. l. 38 Desirous still to searche The hidden secrets of supernall powers. 1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 48 Thee do I craue, Priamus, by Gods almighty supernal. c 1592 BRETON *Cress Pembroke's Passion* lxxxv. He sits on the supernall throne. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. l. 112 That supernal Judge that stirs good thoughts. 1634 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. xxi. Many degrees there are of celestial happiness. Those supernal mansions are not all of a height. 1649 OGILBY tr. *Virg. Georg.* iv. (1684) 125 note. To the Infernal Deities they offer'd Black Beasts, to the Celestial, White; Because (saith Arnobius.) to Supernal Gods, the more joyful Colour is acceptable. 1840 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* x. Epil. (1847) 111. 809/1 May the King of Angels lead us to the society of the supernal citizens. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 71 Laud to Him, to Whom Supernal Thrones and Virtues bend the knee. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 199 Not even those deities, who are omnipresent upon earth, are precisely informed as to what takes place in the supernal region. 1908 *Athenæum* 30 May 662/2 The supernal gods, representing the growing powers of law and order.

2. Belonging to the realm or state above this world or this present life; pertaining to a higher world or state of existence; coming from above.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 303/1 He had mekenes in conuersion, supernal doctrine in predication. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* i. 1092 Our lord hath shewed secretes mysticall To his electe persones by grace supernall. *Ibid.* 3215 The lockes and the barres. Fell downe. by power supernall. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 212 The three-fold plenitude of his [sc. the pope's] supernal, terrestrial, and infernal power. c 1610 *Women Saints* 70 The supernal pietie of god. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 573 God. Thither will send his winged Messengers On errands of supernal Grace. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 219 To possess those Divine and supernal pleasures of doing good. 1794 COLEBRIDGE *Religious Musings* 92 By supernal grace Enrobed with Light, and naturalised in Heaven. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxviii. (1853) 189 He had made choice of supernal existence. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* i. 55 Supposed communications with a supernal world.

3. *a.* Situated in, or belonging to, the sky or upper regions; celestial, heavenly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* i. 6 With Saturne and Mercury that wer supernall. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* xxv. title. Of the hye influences of the supernall bodies. 1603 DANIEL *Epistles* Wks. (1717) 360 Like to those Supernal Bodies set Within their Orbs. a 1797 MASON *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting* 16 High o'er the stars you take your soaring flight, And rove the regions of supernal light. c 1870 LONGE. *Dante's Paradise* xliii. 30 Above the myriads of lamps, A Sun that one and all of them enkindled, E'en as our own doth the supernal sights.

b. Situated above or at the top, upper; above ground; high up, lofty in position. *rare.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 132/2 Adde. a qu. of an ounce of redd Roses, of the supernalle summittes therof. 1606 T. MAURICE *Indian Antiq.* i. 106 The great similarity which prevails in the architecture, supernal and subterraneous. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Hendong Hall* ii. Picking off the supernal fragments of an egg he had just cracked. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. 1. 6 The mountain summits, grand, supernal.

4. High in rank or dignity, elevated, exalted.

1549-68 STERNHOLD & H. *Magnificat.* He hath put downe the mightie ones from their supernal seate. 1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* etc. (1871) 125 Then downe she [sc. Fortune] thrustes from their supernal seat Princes & kings. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* iv. 1. 402 Dread Phantoms, glaring supernal on you.

5. Supremely great or excellent, 'divine'.

1818 DWIGHT *Theol.* (1830) i. ix. 188 Leaves and blossoms of supernal beauty. 1847 LONGE. *Fv.* i. liii. 5 Glasses. Sat astride on his nose, with a look of wisdom supernal. 1899 E. MARKHAM *Man with the Hoe*, etc. 123. I know, Supernal Woman, Thou dost seek No song of man. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 July 2/1 A lordly and supernal cake.

B. sb. A supernal being. *rare.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) i. 230 Every grove had its deity, or supernal who delighted in it. *Ibid.* 263 St. Nicholas is their third grand supernal. 1861 T. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebrew Poetry* 340 If among the supernals [of Milton] the true sublime is attained, it is in hell, not in heaven.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Supernalist**, one who believes in the existence of supernal beings (in quot. *attrib.* or as *adj.*); **Superna'lity**, the quality of being supernal; in quot. with possessive, as a humorous title for a celestial being.

1894 *Athenæum* 25 June 829/2 The conception of nature as inclusive of beings of a superhuman character, or the 'Supernalist' conception. 1999 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* G.4. Whereof their 'supernalities' seemed to be something sordid.

Supernally, *adv.* *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. Above; upwards; at the top or highest point. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35/5 They thrust the same alonge the finger supernally or vpwades. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/2 Tye it supernally on the crowne of your heade. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* i. 159 To survey its whole series, beginning supernally, ending in inferiors.

2. By supernal or heavenly power; celestially.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Superbia Nagellum* Wks. i. 36/1 For it with pride can neuer be infected, But humbly is supernally protected.

3. In trivial use: Supremely, 'divinely'.

1805 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 2/1 Supernally floury potatoes. + **Supernatancy**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ANCY.] That which floats on the surface, scum. (Cf. SUPERFLUANCE.)

1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 150 As is observed in the Serum of the blood sometimes, when the supernatancy is whitish, and not transparent.

Supernatant (s'upə'nāt'ānt), *a.* [ad. L. *supernatant-*, -ans, pr. pple. of *supernatāre*: see SUPER- and NATANT.] Swimming above, floating on the surface (as a lighter liquid on a heavier).

1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 244 Whilst the substance continu'd fluid, I could shake it, with the supernatant Menstruum, without making between them any lasting Union. 1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 329 The powdery parts are allowed to subside until the supernatant liquor becomes clear. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 133 When the silver has entirely precipitated, the clear supernatant liquor is to be poured off. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 217/2 Milk from which the supernatant fluid, or cream, has been removed is termed skim-milk. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. lii. 227 After allowing the precipitate to settle for a day, draw off the clear supernatant fluid with a syphon. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 424 A grayish-white deposit of pus with a supernatant cloud of mucus.

b. Said of that part of a floating body that is above the surface.

a 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* i. i. The supernatant part of the Ship. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 154. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Supernatant part of a ship*... This was formerly expressed by the name *dead-work*.

o. fig.

1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* i. 351 Certain disintegrated elements in the primary supernatant consciousness.

Supernatation (s'upə'nāt'ōn). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *supernatatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supernatāre* (see prec.).] The action of floating on the surface.

1623 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xix. *Elisha raising Iron*, To fetch up the Iron which was heavy, and naturally vncapable of supernatation. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 190 margin. Experiment Solitary touching the Super-Natation of Bodies. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 52 They are differentiated by supernatation or floating upon water, for Chrystall will sinke in water, but Ice will swim. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.*, Dict. *Supernatation*, upon-swimming.

+ **Supernate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *supernatāre*: see SUPERNATANT.] *intr.* To float on the surface. *b. trans.* To float upon or above.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* i. xxv. 291 Upon which affuse so much wine as may supernate them at least four Inches. 1694 — *Bate's Dispens.* (1715) 491/2 Separate the supernating Liquor.

Supernatural (s'upə'nāt'ūrāl, -t'ūrāl), *a.* (sb.). [ad. med.L. *supernatūralis* (Thomas Aquinas), f. *super-* SUPER- 4 + *nātūra* NATURE: see -AL. Cf. OF. *supernatūrel* (16th c.); mod.F. *suraturel*, It. *sopranaturale*, Sp., Pg. *sobrenatural*.] *A. adj.* 1. That is above nature; belonging to a higher realm or system than that of nature; transcending the powers or the ordinary course of nature.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 190 Fayth is a supernatall lyght, & therefore it is indyuisyble, as all graces supernatall be. 1555 BRADFORD in *Foxe & M.* (1570) 111. 1822/1 If a woman that is natural, can not finally forget the child of her wombe, God which is a father supernatall, wyll not forget you. 1561 T. NORTON *Catlin's Inst.* ii. 73 Of nature is gilltnesse, and sanctification is of supernatall grace. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. xi. § 3 Those supernatall passions of joy, peace, and delight. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 3 They say miracles are past, and we have our Philosophicall persons, to make moderne and familiar things supernatall and causelesse. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. v. § 3. (1622) 240 Hee flyeth above those inferior and naturall concaves, vnto the supreme and supernatall Cause. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xl. 44 Thus hath he also made the ignorant sort beleve that naturall effects. proceed from supernatall powers. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. § 7. 412 Inspiration. termed supernatall properly, in Contradistinction to all Knowledge resulting from the common Laws of Nature. 1778 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Reliq.* (1782) i. 319 Testimony. declared in supernatall voices from heaven. 1865 LECKY *Nation.* i. i. 77 The pestilences which desolated nations were deemed supernatall. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* vi. (1875) 296 Christianity is a supernatall religion. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 308 The Apostles considered supernatall power as something resident in Jesus. 1907 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trinity* ii. 39 When the Word was made Flesh, a supernatall Being entered what we call the order of nature.

b. transf. Relating to, dealing with, or characterized by what is above nature.

1569 SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* i. 4 b. The Supernatall Philosophers vse the Coniectures of Naturall Philosophers. 1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* etc. (1871) 148 As well in naturall philosophy As supernatall theologie. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* i. xi. 146 The Court of the Lions has also its share of supernatall legends. 1834 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* v. i. 14 During the supernatall ages of which I am attempting the history. 1844 KINGLAKE *Edothen Pref.*, Lady Hester Stanhope's conversation on supernatall topics.

2. More than the natural or ordinary; unnatural; or extraordinarily great; abnormal, extraordinary; + *occas.* beyond the normal number, supernumerary. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 16 Unnatrall or supernatall heate destroyeth appetite. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* F. ivb. A precious supernatall pandor, apperelled in all points like a gentleman. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27/1 Concerning the supernatall teeth, it is sometimes dangerous to drawe them. 1666 DUCHESNE of NEWCASTLE in *Firth's Life* (1886) 287 My sister, whom I loved with a supernatall affection. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii. He seemed suddenly animated with supernatall strength. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 249 A supernatall share of fortitude appeared communicated to this long-suffering lady. 1874 H. R. KENOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 1. 5 The figures of some of the heroes of the past do assume supernatall dimensions, or at any rate look so colossal as to appear super-human.

B. absol. or *sb.*

1. *absol.* with the. That which is supernatural.

1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. The introduction of the supernatural and marvellous. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. (1870) p. vi. The supernatural is not antagonistic to the constitution of nature, but is the eternal source of it. 1905 CHESTERTON *Heretics* 99 Take away the supernatural, and what remains is the unnatural.

2. *sb. pl.* Supernatural things.

In quot. 1587 applied to Aristotle's *Metaphysics* (see the etym. of METAPHYSICS).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx. (1592) 316 Aristotle in his *Supernaturals* reheareth... a certeyne aunswere of Simonides... that it belongeth to none but only God, to haue skill of the things that are about nature. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. i. 705 If a Wise-man. By th' only power of Plants and Minerals Can work a thousand supernaturals. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* iii. (1673) 57 Think we then to diue into supernaturals, and search out those causes which God hath locked up in his secret treasures? 1722 DE FOX *Plague* (1754) 223 The secret Conveyance of Infection, is more than sufficient to execute the Fierceness of divine Vengeance, without putting it upon Supernaturals and Miracle. 1891 *But How if the Gospels are Historic?* to Neither, can it be said that anything in the primary nature of mind necessarily precludes belief in supernaturals.

3. A supernatural being.

1729 S. JOHNSON (*title*) *Hurlothrumbo!* or, the Supernatural. 1801 SOUTHEY in *Robberds Mem.* W. Taylor (1843) i. 386 In Milton and in Klopstock, the supernaturals are the agents, the figures, not the wires. 1836 [MRS. TRAILL] *Backus Canada* x. 153 This is too matter-of-fact country for such supernaturals to visit. 1886 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* xxi. 111. 338 There was a supernatural which had its home in hill centres... This was the 'Urisk'.

Hence **Superna'turaldom** (*nonce-wd.*), the realm of supernatural things or beings.

1867 AUG. J. E. WILSON *Vashti* vi. The popular nerve, which closely connected the community with supernatall-dom, thrilled afresh.

Superna'turalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Supernatural character or quality; a system or collection of supernatural agencies, events, etc. Rarely in *pl.* supernatural agencies or means.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) i. 285 Stripping the legend of all its supernaturalism. 1853 E. MALL *Bases Belief* iii. ii. (1861) 107 In the case of Jesus of Nazareth... Supernaturalism was a necessary feature of his work. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 346 Charms and spells, exorcisms and talismans will be in demand, and wherever supernaturalisms are in requisition, men will be found for a consideration to supply them. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* vi. 87 The really grand figures in this department of the Homeric supernaturalism are the Erinnys.

2. Belief in the supernatural; a theory or doctrine which admits or asserts the reality of supernatural beings, powers, events, etc.

1809 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. iii. XVII. 463 He mingles superstition with his supernaturalism. 1836 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Lit.* etc. III. 857/1 Supernaturalism considers the Christian religion as an extraordinary phenomenon, out of the circle of natural events, and as communicating truths above the comprehension of human reason. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 251 The Roman Catholic system... its ecstatic phenomena, its physical supernaturalism. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 289/1 Rationalism had as its antitheses, supernaturalism, and... naturalism.

Superna'turalist, *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST.]

One who believes in the supernatural; an adherent of supernaturalism. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* = next.

1650 HOBBS *De Corp.* Pol. 48 The opposition... of supernaturalists... to rational and moral Conversation. 1659 HOOKE *Cemenius Vis.* *Mold* (1672) 207 The Supernaturalist searcheth out the Causes, & Effects of things. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* i. 8 Supernaturalists use the Conjectures of Naturalists. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 198/2 The Orthodox or Supernaturalists. 1884 J. R. SEELY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 671 The supernaturalist religion. 1893 LE-LAND *Mem.* i. 204 Justus Kerner, the great German supernaturalist, mystic, and poet.

Supernaturalistic, *a.* [f. prec.: see -ISTIC.]

Holding the belief of a supernaturalist; of, belonging to, or characteristic of supernaturalists; pertaining to or involving supernaturalism.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 311/2 The so-called Supernaturalistic Rationalists, admitted... a supernatural revelation, but considered reason as the only means of recognising... it. 1882a CHEYNE *Isaiah* vi. App. p. 1 Compelling us to a 'supernaturalistic' conception of Old Testament prophecy. 1886 A. W. BENN in *Academy* 18 July 43/2 The 'rationalistic' theory, according to which the so-called miracles were natural occurrences interpreted in a supernaturalistic sense.

Supernaturality. [f. SUPERNATURAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality of being supernatural; supernaturalness.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. vi. § 74. 381 If these be certain grounds of supernaturality, our faith may have it as

well as yours. 1677 *Gale Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 75 That Supernaturalism is a Mode... included in all virtuous Habits... because human Nature... as now corrupted, cannot reach an end or act supernatural. 1866 *Elgin's Guide to Cath.* 28 The element of wonder or supernaturality.

2. Something that is supernatural; a supernatural object, occurrence, etc.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 81, I wonder what else is Supernatural but this which he miscalls Nature. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 665 A *catatum*, full of supernaturalities, startled us. 1856 H. MILLER *Rambles Geol.* vi. (1858) 322 A meal-mill... once known as the scene of one of those supernaturalities that belong to the times of the witch and the fairy.

Supernaturalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make supernatural; to impart or attribute a supernatural character to.

1643 AUG. BAKER *Santa Sophia* (1857) 270 Without any prejudice... to the work, yea, to the great improvement and super-naturalizing of it. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) 11. 76 His humanity is supernaturalized and elevated by the activity of the Holy Ghost. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 403 No barbarian ever deified, or supernaturalized, every process around him. 1867 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 103 The office of Grace, in supernaturalizing the soul and human action.

Supernaturally (s'ūpə-nə-ti-ūr-āl-i, -t'ūr-āl-i), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a supernatural manner.

1. By supernatural agency or means; in a manner transcending the ordinary course of nature.

1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xiv. 94 All hat we have outwarde or inward, naturely or supernaturaly, all are bi benefetes. 1565 *Pfizer. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 50 h. The vij gyftes of the holy goost directeb man supernaturaly. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 834 John Gerson hath defined Ecclesiasticall authoritie to bee a power supernaturalie and spirituallly giuen of the Lord to his Disciples. 1651 HOBBS *Govl. & Soc.* xii. § 6. 180 It is a common doctrine, That faith and holiness are not acquired by... natural reason, but are... supernaturally infused. 1768 SECKE *Lect.* (1769) I. xv. 235 God... may... subject us to any Difficulties that he pleases, provided he bestows on us, whether naturally or supernaturally, the Power of going through them. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 6. 22 In no case have we any proof... of Truth having been as supernaturally conveyed by any men to their fellows as it has been conveyed by the Spirit of God to themselves.

2. Abnormally, preternaturally.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28 h/1 The blood which supernaturaly hath issued out of any parte... as in those which spitt blood, or bleede much out of the nose. 1752 LAW *Spir. Love* II. (1816) 106 Nothing... can be done to any creature supernaturaly, or in a way that is without, or contrary to, the powers of nature.

3. More than naturally; to an abnormal extent; extraordinarily. *Obs. or arch.*

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 11 Sir Iohn Cheeke, a man of men, supernaturaly traded in all tongues. 1590 MARLOWE *Parvus* ix. The gul him supernaturaly. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iv. (Q. 1601) You neuer skind a new beauty more prosperously in your life, nor more supernaturaly [ed. 1616 metaphysically]. 1853 G. BRIMLEY *Ess.* *Blak Ho.* (1858) 289 So dreadfully amiable and supernaturaly benevolent.

Supernaturalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being supernatural; supernatural character.

1730 BAILEY (fol.), Supernaturalness. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1907) II. 198 Notwithstanding the supernaturalness of the storm... the whole of his gang had been saved. 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. (1874) 170 Declining monarchical power brings with it decreasing belief in the supernaturalness of the monarch. 1898 T. ADAMSON *Stud. Mind in Christ* iii. 72 The supernaturalness of Christ's knowledge.

Supernature (s'ūpə-nə-ti-ūr, -t'ūr). [f. SUPER- + NATURE, after *supernatural*.] That which is above nature; a supernatural realm or system of things; something supernatural.

1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks. 1902 XIII. 436 A conversation... which must have been taken from nature, or Mother Bunch's delightful super-nature. 1858 CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* X. 217 There is a certain mystery and supernature about Wilkinson. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* xi. 369 The eldritch women are the nearest hint of supernature which he had. 1898 CLOOT *Tom Tit Tot* Intro. 2 When these [tales] were woven out of old traditions, no sharp lines severed nature from super-nature.

Super regulum, *obs. var.* SUPERNACULUM.

† **Supernity**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *supernitās*, f. *supernus* SUPER- + NITY.]

1741 BAILEY, *Supernity*,... a being above or aloft.

† **Superno-dical**, *a. Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. SUPER- III + NODDY sb. + -ICAL.] Extremely silly. So † **Superno-dity**, excessive silliness.

1594 *Taming of Shrew* (Shaks. Soc. 1844) 24 O super-nodically foule! 1613 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laurel & Be Frat* Wks. (1630) II. 70/2 To give you titles supernodical. 1622 BRETON *Strange Newes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 6/2 One greene foolle... willing to shew the greatness of his little wit... to the subjects of his Supernoditie.

Supernormal, *a.* [SUPER- 4 a.]

1. Exceeding that which is normal. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 356 This vast amount of super-normal callibacy. 1910 G. TYRRELL *Autobiog.* (1912) I. iii. 33 This deafness is covered by the acquired, super-normal acuteness of the other ear.

2. Applied to phenomena of an extraordinary or exceptional kind, involving a higher law or principle than those ordinarily occurring, but not necessarily supernatural. Also *absol.*

1885 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* III. 30 note, I have

ventured to coin the word 'supernormal' to be applied to phenomena which are beyond what usually happens... by a supernatural phenomenon I mean... one which exhibits the action of laws higher, in a physical aspect, than are discerned in action in everyday life. 1886 *Times* 30 Oct. 9/4 The phenomena of mesmerism, of hypnotism, and of other abnormal or supernormal conditions of the human consciousness. 1898 *Month* Sept. 228 Alleged instances of the supernormal.

Hence **Superno'rmally** *adv.*

1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 4/7 Knowledge supernormally acquired. 1899 A. LANG *Myth, Rit. & Relig.* xii. II. 23, Morals divinely and supernormally revealed.

† **Supernumeral**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *super-numerum*: see SUPER- 11 and NUMERAL.] = SUPERNUMERARY *a.* 1.

1603 FLOIN *Montaigne* III. ix. 577 My booke is alwayes one: except that... I give my selfe law to adde thereto... some supernumerall [orig. *supernuméraire*] embleme. 1638 FEATLY *Strick. Lyndem.* I. 57, I answer for the Knight, that he created no supernumerall cardinal: for he would not usurpe upon the Popes privilege.

Supernumerariness. *rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] The state of being supernumerary; excess above the regular or required number.

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 68 Reasons... for Plantation... 1. Expulsion. 2. Supernumerariness. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 1649 If there were any error in the supernumerariness of Bishops out of some one Province. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Supernumerary (s'ūpə-ni-ūr-ār-i), *a. and sb.* [ad. late L. *supernumerarius* applied to soldiers added to a legion after it is complete, f. *super-numerum*: see SUPER- 11 and -ARY 1. Cf. *obs. F. supernuméraire* (mod. F. *surnuméraire*), *It. soprannumerario*, Sp., Pg. *supernumerario*.] **A. adj.**

1. That is beyond or in excess of the usual, proper, regular, stated, or prescribed number or quantity; additional, extra, left over. Now *rare* in the general sense.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 1 As for that part [of theology], which seemeth supernumerarie, which is Prophecie, it is but Divine Historie. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. iii. 96 St. Paul, the Posthumous, and Supernumerary, but no lesse glorious Apostle. 1684 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 258 Only by one vote supernumerary, they repelled the late Magistrates defences. 1694 FALK *Jersey* II. 70 To buy up this Supernumerary Cidar, and distill it into Brandy. 1711 ADONSON *Spect.* No. 110 P. 2 When Night heightens the Awfulness of the Place, and pours out her supernumerary Horrors upon every thing in it. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 425 Mr. Burghers's Plate is mightily approv'd of... I have had supernumerary Copies wrought off. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 19 The sickly taper... Lets fall a supernumerary horror. 1749 [J. MASON] *Numbers in Poet.* Com. 61 This Measure consists of all Trochees, with a supernumerary long Syllable at the End of the Line. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 P. 3 The hours which I was obliged to watch... I considered as supernumerary. 1831 BAEWSTER *Optics* xxxii. 265 Within the primary rainbow... and without the secondary one, there have been seen supernumerary bows. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Break-ft.* xi. 344 My supernumerary fellow-boarder, whom I would have dispensed with as a cumber of the table, has proved a ministering angel.

in post-position or predicatively (const. *to*). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 219 The intercalation of one day every fourth year... or 6 hours supernumerary. 1667 MUTTON P. L. x. 887 A Rib... from me drawn, Well if thrown out, as supernumerary To my just number found. 1670 WALLIS in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 519, I sent yesterday... a cut supernumerary to perfect what I sent you before.

b. spec. Applied to an official, officer, or employee not formally belonging to the regular body or staff, but associated with it to assist in case of need or emergency. (See B. b. c.)

1624 LD. KPR. WILLIAMS in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 203 To make him a supernumerary Judge of the Common Pleas, without fee or charge. 1683 W. LLOYD in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 188 To be a supernumerary Usher in his Schoole. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1859) III. 67 Edward Southwell, esq.,... is sworn... a supernumerary clerk to the council. 1726 AVLIFFE *Paragon* 139 In some of the said Churches there are supernumerary Canons (whom we falsely call Prebendaries). 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Supernumerary*. In a strict military sense it means the officers and non-commissioned officers that are attached to a regiment or battalion for the purpose of supplying the places of such as fall in action, and for the better management of the rear ranks when the front is advancing or engaged. 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnl.*, (1825) 309 A youthful supernumerary compositor... in a printing establishment.

c. Bot. and Zool. Applied to structures or organs occurring (either in individuals or in types) in addition to the normal ones.

1723 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Anat.* I. ii. § 19 (1756) I. 53, I call by the name of supernumerary Bones, several pieces found in some Skulls, chiefly between the Parietal and Occipital Bones. *Ibid.* The supernumerary Teeth placed out of the Rank of the rest. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 469 *Dactylopterus volitans*,... supernumerary pectoral fins very large. 1835 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. (ed. 4) II. 438 Those races of dogs which have a supernumerary toe on the hind foot. 1857 A. GRAY *Fist. Less. Bot.* (1866) 26 Accessory or Supernumerary Buds. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 563 Supernumerary teeth are not infrequently found in the upper incisive region.

2. That is beyond the number needed or desired; superfluous, unnecessary. Now *rare*.

1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I. vi. 54 The lavish, and supernumerary carowes of dronkenesse. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 130 That he might therefore take the better notice of what was supernumerary to his own pre-

servation. 1712 ADONSON *Spect.* No. 413 P. 6 Were it not to add Supernumerary Ornaments to the Universe. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 P. 5 Nor should it [sc. fear] be suffered to... beset life with supernumerary distresses. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* I, He had three daughters already... Supernumerary daughters were the very nuisance of Spain.

† 3. Exceeding or excessive in number; too or more numerous. *Obs. rare.*

1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconf.* 58 Here's a Religious Exercise to a supernumerary Company. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 27 We shall have few Tories in. [We] bear... the Whigs in England are vastly supernumerary.

B. sb. A supernumerary person or thing; one beyond the regular, usual, or necessary number; an additional or extra one associated with the regular body or set; *esp.* a supernumerary official or employee. *a. gen.*

1639 BAKER tr. *Balaad's Lett.* IV. 206 You may consult with Vida and Erastorius; and if they be not of the same opinion, Scaliger may be the supernumerary. 1668 H. MOORE *Div. Dial.* I. ii. § 11. 236 That Divine Providence in the generations of Fishes, Birds and Beasts, cast up in her account the Supernumeraries that were to be meat for the rest. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 36 Supernumeraries of Solicitors, Bankers, Scriveners, and Users. 1691 in *Cal. Treas. Papers* (1868) I. Pref. 52 Your pet' collected the duty of excise... of Endfield... and in bringing to London the money... he and the supervisor & supernumerary were sett upon neare Edmington. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 225 When I Plant two Roots near each other... I reject both Branches which shoot from the two opposite Ears, to avoid that Confusion of those Supernumeraries which injure the principal Stem. 1737 FIKELING *Tumble-down Dick* Ded., You are too great... a Manager, to keep a needless supernumerary in your house. 1835 W. JAVING *Tow Prairies* II, Such of our horses as had not been tired out... were taken with us as pack-horses, or supernumeraries. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 358 The eldest son must inherit the manor; what to do with this supernumerary?

b. On board ship, a sailor, or one of a body of sailors, over and above the ship's complement.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 23 July, Sixteen ships... certainly might have been manned, and they been serviceable in the fight, and yet the fleet well-manned, according to the excess of supernumeraries, which we hear they have. 1758 M. P.'s *Lett. on Navy* 11 The... Practice of bearing Men upon the Books of his Majesty's Ships... as Supernumeraries; under which Denomination they are intitled to Victuals only... and not to Wages. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv, The whole crew with our black supernumeraries.

c. An additional officer attached to a body of men in the army or navy for some special purpose.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 35 Each rank in single file (the rear supernumeraries still on the flank). 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 109 For the purpose of Instruction, young Officers may be put on Duty as Supernumeraries with senior Officers. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 85 Supernumeraries (superintendents from admirals downwards). 1877-81 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* Suppl. s.v., An officer shall be retained as a supernumerary on the strength of the regiment or corps... (a) In case of a reduction in the establishment or corps... (b) While waiting a vacancy after retiring from the Second List.

d. A retired Wesleyan minister.

[a 1791 WESLEY *Minutes Sec. Convers.* Wks. 1830 VIII. 326 How can we provide for supernumerary and supernumerary Preachers?] 1791 — in *Southey Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 35 When his strength for labour fails him, he... is made a supernumerary, and derives a small assistance... from a fund to which he paid, during his health, one guinea per annum. 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. J. Benson* 437 Mr. Rankin, an old Preacher... who resided in London as a Supernumerary. 1885 *Minutes Wesleyan Conn.* 11 What Supernumeraries now return to the full work?

e. Theatr. A person employed in addition to the regular company, who appears on the stage but does not speak. Colloq. abbreviated *super* (see SUPER sb. 3).

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Box, Brokers' Shops*, Purchased of some wretched supernumeraries or sixth-rate actors. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 383/1, I... sunk to be a supernumerary for 1s. a night at one of the theatres. 1886 *Academy* 30 Jan. 83/2 A stage crowded with supernumeraries, flooded with strange lights.

Hence **Supernumeraryship**, the position of a supernumerary.

1898 B. GARGOY *Side Lights* 548 The second supernumeraryship of Mr. Everitt.

† **Supernumerate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *super-numerum* beyond the number + -ATE 3; cf. SUPER- 11. (Late L. *supernumerare* = to count in over and above.) *trans.* To outnumber.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis.* by *Expect.* ix. 65 The injuries of bleeding... do by far supernumerate the benefits received by it.

† **Supernumerous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [SUPER- 9 a.] Excessive in number; too numerous.

1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton*. (1662) II. 298 The Earl of Oxford was heavily fined for supernumerous attendance. 1756 *Monitor* No. 26. I. 233 To save the expence of keeping up a supernumerous army.

Supero- (s'ū pē-ro), modern combining form of L. *superus* that is above, upper (see SUPERIOR), in terms of anatomy and zoology, designating parts situated above or on the upper side. **a.** in adjs., as **Supero-anterior a.**, situated above and in front; **Supero-dorsal a.**, situated above and towards the back; **Supero-external a.**, situated above and on the outside; **Supero-frontal a.**,

situated in the upper part of the forehead, or of the frontal lobe of the brain; **Supero-internal a.**, situated above and on the inside; **Supero-lateral a.**, situated above and on one side; **Supero-occipital a.** = **SUPEROCCIPITAL**; **Superoposterior a.**, situated above and behind. **b.** in derived advs., as *superodorsally*, *externally*, *internally*, *posteriorly*.

1849 *DANA Geol. App. i.* (1850) 666 *Supero anterior margin slightly depressed. 1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 19 Dec. 1029 *Supero-dorsally it [the prootic] is notched to form the inferior border of the floccular fossa. 1903 *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 269 The alisphenoid... is not yet completely ossified... Its *supero-external angle is produced outwards to form the postorbital process. 1899 *Ibid.* 19 Dec. 1029 The exoccipital... is bounded *supero-internally by the supraoccipital, and *supero-externally by that portion of the prootic cartilage which lodges the floccular fossa. 1875 *Encycl. Brit. i.* 874/1 note. The *supero-, mid-, and infero-frontal subdivisions of the frontal area of the skull. 1890 *BILLINGS Med. Dict. s.v. Frontal*. The superior frontal or supero-frontal [sulcus]. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 103 Common Crayfish... The *supero-lateral ossicles. 1866 J. A. MEIGS *Cranial Forms Amer. Aborig.* 29 No. 1447... exhibits the *supero-occipital flatness of the Swedish form. 1852 *DANA Crust. II.* 1272 This *supero-posterior portion of the shell. 1849 — *Geol. App. i.* (1850) 699 *Supero-posteriorly there are four smaller... depressions.

Superoccipital, a. and sb. *Anat. and Zool.* [**SUPER-1 b.**] **a. adj.** Situated at the upper part of the occiput or back of the head. **b. sb.** The superoccipital bone, an element of the skull usually forming part of the occipital bone, but in some lower vertebrates constituting a distinct bone.

1854 *OWEN in Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat. i.* 205 The neural spine... is the 'supero-occipital'. 1858 *HOBLYN Dict. Terms Med. (ed. 8)*, Super-occipital Bone. 1875 *Encycl. Brit. III.* 705/2 (Birds), The perfected occipital arch has a pair of superoccipitals... as in man.

Superoctave. Mus. [**SUPER-6 d.**] **a.** An organ-stop sounding two octaves higher than the ordinary pitch, i.e. an octave above that called 'octave' (OCTAVE 3e); = FIFTEENTH B. 2b. **b.** 'A coupler pulling down keys one octave above those struck' (Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. T.* 1876).

[1688 in Hopkins *Organ* (1870) 453 (The fine organ in the Temple Church was built by Father Smith, in 1688... The following is a copy of Father Smith's original disposition of the Stops), Great Organ... 4. Quinta, of mittle... 5. Super Octavo.] 1884 *Encycl. Brit. XVII.* 831/2 The 2 [= 2-foot] fifteenth, or superoctave, of the great organ.

†**Superonerate, v. obs. rare.** [**f. legal L. superonerat-, pa. ppl. stem of superonerare** (Bracton), **f. super- SUPER-9 b + onerare** to ONERATE.] **trans.** To overload; to burden excessively. So †**superoneration** [**ad. legal L. superoneratio**], overloading.

1607 *COWELL Interpr. s.v. Commissarie*, The Bishop... doeth by superonerating their circuit with a commissarie... wrong, the poorer sort of subjects. 1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 Aire begets new Aire out of watry moisture, yet notwithstanding the old Aire still remains; whence cometh that Super-Operation of the Aire. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 14 It must needs... crowd and superonerate the former Spaces. *Ibid.* 16 By the Repletion, or Superoperation of the Atmosphere.

†**Superordinance, a. Obs. nonce-wd.** [**f. SUPER-II + ORDINANCE + -ED 2** (the suffix being irregularly used).] That is or professes to be above, i.e. not subject to, ordinances (see ORDINANCE 8). So †**superordinance**, †**superordinance**.

1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 171 Our superordinand men that are above ordinances but below pietie. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 348 Men who suffer themselves to be led by this superordinating spirit. *Ibid.* 359 The reason... by which the seekers or super-ordinances do make attempt to justify their... giving over the ministry of the gospel.

Superordinary, a. [**SUPER-4 a.**] That is above, beyond, or superior to the ordinary.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 388 Recommended to that honour, for some superordinary skill at their weapon. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 43 When he gets a superordinary Dinner. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 57 A man of super-ordinary probity. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 77 Influences that should rather be defined as superordinary than supernatural.

Superordinate, a. (sb.) [**f. SUPER-II, after subordinate.**] Superior in rank; the opposite of **SUBORDINATE**. Now only in *Logic*. Const. to.

1620 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1623) 84 You that are next the lowest, consider the like, and so successfully as you are superordinate. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 59 The Judge of appeal, superordinate to the judge first spoken of. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. ix. II. 710 Whatsoever patronage is in the hands of the subordinate and obeying body, in reality belongs to the superordinate and commanding. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* iv. 87 Animal is Superior or Superordinate to mammal.

b. sb. One who is superior in rank; a superior. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 556 note. This unlearned judge copying the pattern set him by his learned superordinates. 1816-30 — *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 14 Service rendered by a subordinate, the superordinate not having contributed any thing to the performance of it.

Superordinate, v. rare. [**f. as prec.**] **trans.** To place in a superior order or rank. Const. to.

1853 *SIA W. HAMILTON Logic* App. ii. 443 Two notions are superordinated to a third.

Superordination. [**ad. eccl. L. superordinatio, -ionem** choice of a bishop's successor, **f. superordinare**; see **SUPER-13** and **ORDINATION**.]

1. Ordination of a person, while another still holds an office, to succeed him in that office when it shall become vacant. *rare.*

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist. v. ii.* § 27 After the death of Augustine, Laurentius... succeeded him, whom Augustine, in his Life-time... ordained in that Place... Such a super-Ordination in such cases was Canonical.

2. *Logic.* The action of superordinating or condition of being superordinated; superordinate position or relation.

1864 *BOWEN Logic* viii. 244 The relations of inclusion and exclusion, of subordination and superordination, of Intension and Extension, existing between two Concepts and a Third. 1887 W. L. DAVIDSON in *Mind* Apr. 234 The relations that obtain between groups are those of subordination, superordination and co-ordination.

†**Superparticular, a. (sb.) Arith. Obs.** [**ad. late L. superparticularis**; see **SUPER-14** and **PARTICULAR**.] Applied to a ratio in which the antecedent contains the consequent once with one aliquot part over (e.g. $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{3}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$ times), i.e. the ratio of any number to the next below it ($\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{4}{3}$, $\frac{5}{4}$); also (*multiple superparticular*) to one in which the antecedent contains the consequent any number of times with one aliquot part over (e.g. $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{3}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$). Also *sb.*, a superparticular ratio.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst. B. ij.* If the greater [number] containe the lesser, and any one parte of bym, that proportion is called Superparticular. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* v. 127 b. Multiplex Superparticular is when the antecedent containeth the consequent more then once, and moreover only one parte of the same. 1597 *MOALEY Introd. Mus. Annot.* Proportions of multiplicite might be... used... without great offence: but those superparticulars and superparticulars carry great difficultie. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* i. iii. 1. iv. 'Tis superparticular, *sesquialtera*, *sesquitercia*... all those geometrical proportions are too little to express it. 1696 *SCAABUUGH Euclid* (1705) 180 In all Superparticulars the Numerator is, or may ever be reduced to an Unite. *Ibid.* If, there remains... any Quotal part of the Consequent... then the proportion is called Multiple Superparticular. 1776 *SIA J. HAWKINS Gen. Hist. Mus. i.* vi. 83 The sesquioctave tone, as being in a superparticular ratio, is incapable of an equal division. 1842 *SMITH'S Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 624/2 Each of the four ratios... is superparticular; i.e., the two terms of each differ from one another by unity.

Hence †**superparticularity**.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot.* Al soundes contained in habitude of multiplicite, or superparticularity, were of the olde musicians esteemed consonantes.

†**Superpartient, a. (sb.) Arith. Obs.** [**ad. late L. superpartientem, -ens, f. super- SUPER-14 + partiens, pr. pple. of partiri** to divide.] Applied to a ratio in which the antecedent contains the consequent once (or, *multiple superpartient*, any number of times) with any number (greater than one) of aliquot parts over. Also *sb.*, a superpartient ratio.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst. B. ij.* If the difference be .2. partes .3. partes, or more partes; the proportion is named superpartiente. As 5 to 3. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* v. 127 b. Multiplex Superpartient is when the antecedent containeth the consequent more then once, and also more partes then one of the consequent. 1597 [see **SUPERPARTICULAR**]. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 69 The several Denominations of Geometrical Ratios, as Multiplex, Superparticular, Superpartient. 1696 *SCAABUUGH Euclid* (1705) 180, 8 to 3 is in proportion Multiple Superpartient. 1709-29 [see **SUPER-14**]. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* i. 50 Every kind of reasons [= ratios], multiplex, super-particular, super-partient, and the opposite to these.

Superphosphate. [**SUPER-12 b.**]

1. *Chem.* A phosphate containing an excess of phosphoric acid; an acid phosphate.

1797 *PEARSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 17 It was... Scheele who discovered, that the urine of healthy persons contains superphosphate, or acidulous phosphate, of lime. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 479 By the strong acidit [phosphate of soda] is converted into superphosphate of soda. 1876 *HARLEY Royle's Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 62 When the superphosphate is heated with charcoal, tribasic phosphate is re-formed, and phosphoric acid set free.

2. In full *superphosphate of lime*: an impure superphosphate of lime prepared by treating bones, coprolites, etc. with sulphuric acid, and used as a manure.

1843 W. HAY in *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 42/2 By the action of sulphuric acid on bones a superphosphate of lime is produced. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct. Swedes, manured and sown with guano and superphosphate. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 221 A hundred and fifty to a hundred and seventy-five pounds of superphosphate strewn in the furrows to be ridged over. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 108/2 Mineral superphosphate is prepared by pouring sulphuric acid... on phosphorite or coprolites.

Superphysical, a. [**SUPER-4.**] That is above, or of a higher order than, the physical; = **HYPERPHYSICAL**.

1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rheu. N. T.* (1618) 228 Supernatural and Superphysical Theology. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Oct. 3 'What causes the motor nerves to pull the trigger?' Is the cause physical or superphysical? 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Light* vii. (1882) 281 Any suggestions, or intimations, which may come to us... of super-

physical modes or spheres of existence. 1904 H. A. A. KENNEDY *St. Paul's Concept. Last Things* v. 233 'The process of super-physical activity in the existence of the exalted Christ.

†**Superplus.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [**a. med. L. superplus**; see **SUPER-13** and **PLUS**.] = **SURPLUS**.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* (1877) I. 193 Samekle thair of to be employit to the Quenis Majestie... and samekle thair of to the ministeris... and the excoressence and superplus to be assignit to the said possessoris. 1584 B. R. tr. *Harodotus* i. 14 Wt a superplus & addition of 24 powindes. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* v. liij. And when, after their manner; they have satisfied him, they make a superplus, quhilk they call workes of supererogation. 1641 in *Faeti Aberd.* (1854) 157 They ordene the superplus of the rents of the said bishoprik to be employed upon the reparatione of the edifices of the said colleges. 1687 [SHELDON] *Hind lee loose* 103 A superplus of Caution. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 24 To employ the super-plus in acts of private benevolence. 1762 *GOLDSM. Ess., Female Warrior* (1886) There must be a super-plus of the other sex. 1796 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) IV. 224 A superplus of time from that which is employed in providing for his natural wants. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 172 The cold-water pump f keeps up an abundant supply in the cistern EE, and the superplus is discharged at W.

†**Superplusage.** *Obs.* [**ad. OF. superplusage** or **med. L. superplusagium**; see **PREC.** and **-AGE**.] = **SURPLUSAGE**.

1450 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 104/1 Aansweryng to oure saide Progenitours of the superplusage. 1509-10 *Chr. Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 196 The superplusage of the last account xl li. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 48 The superplusage and overplus of my goods, above not bewethed. 1583 in *Feuilleret Revels O. Edin.* (1908) Table iii. 360-1 The Superplusage of his last Declaration ended vltimo Octobris. 1621 *DONNA Serm. Christmas Day* (1649) II. 333 Their Doctrine of Supererogation, that a man might do so much more then he was bound to do for God, as that that superplusage might save whom he would. 1661 J. FELL *Hammond* 14 A stock was raised, for the apprentising of young Children... And after this there yet remain'd a Superplusage for the assistance of the neighbour Parishes.

†**Superpolitic, a. Obs.** [**SUPER-II, III.**] **a.** In early use, with reference to the Jesuits: That is above or overrules ordinary politics or policy. **b.** Later, taken in the sense: Over-politic, exceedingly crafty.

1599 *SANDYS Europa Spec.* (1632) 46 That super-politike and irrefragable order as they comyt it, of the Jesuites, who couple in their persuasions, as one God and one Faith, so one Pope and one King. [1640] *HOWELL Dodona's Gr.* 79 That super-politike and irrefragable Societie of the Loyolists. 1641 *MILB. Reform.* II. 53 [quoting Sandys]. 1647 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* viii. 152 At the Florentine Council the Latins acted their masterpiece of wit and stratagem, the greatest that bath been till the famous and superpolitic design of Trent. 1659 *GAUDEN Slight Healers* (1660) 50 By a super-politick policy.

So **superpolitic a.**, that is above or independent of politics.

1667 *LOCKE Ess. conc. Toleration* in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. 182 The private and super-political concernment between God and a man's soul, wherein the magistrate's authority is not to interpose.

Superposable (sūpə'pəzə'bəl), **a.** [**f. next + -ABLE**.] Capable of being superposed.

1870 *CHAUVENET Elem. Geom.* viii. 265 The triangles... are mutually equilateral, and also isosceles; therefore they are superposable and are equal in area. 1882 *MICHEN UNIF. Kinemat.* 68 Any two possible acceleration systems in uniplanar motion are superposable in a single acceleration system.

Superpose (sūpə'pəz), **v.** [**ad. F. superposer, f. super- SUPER-2 + poser** to POSE, after *L. superponere* (see **SUPERPOSITION**).]

1. *trans.* To place above or upon something else. Usually in *pa. pple.*; often loosely of two or more things in a vertical series (= placed one above or upon another).

1823 tr. *Humboldt's Geognost. Ess. Superpos. Rocks* 90 A whiteness, which is superposed on the formation of granite and gneiss. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Tral.* VI. 98/2 The column and trabecation in relief, and superposed upon the frieze and arch. 1867 J. HOC *Microsc.* i. i. 12 The object-glass was composed of three lenses superposed. 1904 *Brit. Med. Tral.* 17 Sept. 656 A few parasites could be seen superposed or underlying a red blood corpuscle.

b. fig. (Also *absol.*)

1848 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. to Republ. Fr. contin.* 10 Bursting through the network superpos'd By selfish occupation. 1855 *LEWES Goethe* (1864) 52 They superpos'd ab extra, instead of trying to develop ab intra. *Ibid.* 53 His portraits carry their moral with them, in them, but have no moral superposed. 1906 *PERAZZ Relig. Anc. Egypt* xii. 78 Amid all the varieties of idea and bad readings superposed, the task of critical understanding is almost hopeless.

2. *Physic.* etc. To bring into the same position so as to coincide; to cause to occupy or co-exist in the same space without destroying one another, as two or more sets of physical conditions (e.g. undulations, light-rays, etc.), or one such in relation to another.

1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xii. 105 The rings seen... will consist of all the seven differently coloured systems of rings superposed as it were. 1854 *PEREIRA's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 262 The two circularly polarized rays... will emerge superposed, and will compound a single ray polarized in a single plane. 1850 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xiv. 95 Upon the large and general motion of the glacier, smaller motions are superposed. 1881 *BROADHOUSE Mus. Acoustics* 178 One simple tone is thus superposed upon another.

b. *Geom.* To transfer (one magnitude) ideally to the space occupied by another, esp. so as to show that they coincide.

1870 [implied in SUPERPOSABLE]. 1885 [implied in SUPERPOSED 3].

Superposed, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹.]

1. Placed above or upon something else, or (loosely, of two or more things) one above or upon another.

1823 tr. *Humboldt's Geognost. Ess. Superpos. Rocks* 17 A table in which the superposed rocks succeed each other from below upwards. 1861 BRRESF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. ii. 40 Chartres Cathedral... with the broad triplet and superposed rose of the west end. 1875 tr. Witkowski (*title*) A Movable Atlas showing the positions of the various Organs of Voice, Speech, and Taste, by means of superposed coloured plates. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 8/2 Roofing the covered drain with three superposed layers of iron girders.

2. *Bot.* Situated directly above another part of the same kind (or one directly above another) as leaves on a stem, etc.: opposed to *alternate*.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 330 Two ovules... may be placed at different heights, and then... follow the same direction, when they are superposed.

3. *Physics, Geom., etc.* Brought into the same position so as to coincide; occupying, wholly or partly, the same space or place (actually, apparently, or ideally).

1868 LOCKVER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 167 To an observer placed on the Sun, the Moon seems projected on the Earth, hiding a portion of the surface, although it is true that the two superposed disks, as they are both luminous, would not permit the darkened part of the surface of the terrestrial globe to be seen from the Sun. 1885 LEUBSDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 169 To construct the self-corresponding elements of two superposed projective forms.

4. *Phys. Geog.* = SUPERIMPOSED 1 b.

1895 W. M. DAVIS in *Geogr. Trul.* (R. G. S.) V. 139 Their drainage is accomplished in great part by subsequent streams... and not by superposed streams imperfectly adjusted to the structures. *Ibid.* 143 Superposed drainage, settling down into unknown structures through an unconformable cover.

† **Superposit**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *superposit-*, *pa. ppl. stem* of *superponere*: see SUPER-III and POSIT *v.*] *trans.* To place above others; to exalt.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xiv. (ed. 8) 207 Without it [*sc.* power], he were not God: 'tis that which distinguisheth and super-posit him above all.

Superposition (*sū'pəzə'pōzī-shn*). [ad. F. *superposition*, ad. late L. *superpositio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superponere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2, 13 + *ponere* to place (see POSITION).] The action of superposing or condition of being superposed.

1. *gen.* The placing of one thing above or upon another.

1830 HERSCHTEL *Study Nat. Phil.* § 261 Bergmann... showed how at least one species of crystal might be built up of thin laminae ranged in a certain order, and following certain rules of superposition. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 394 The infraction and superposition of two fluids of differing densities. 1861 BENSF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. ii. 43 The massiveness and squareness of its forms, the frequent use of superposition [in Norman architecture]. 1870 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 153 The superposition of one crystal on another sometimes gives rise to cruciform figures.

b. An instance of this; also, a series of things placed one above another.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Superposition* 2, that which is situated above or upon something else. 1836 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvii. (ed. 3) 161 The resulting figure varying with the number of the superpositions, and the angles at which they are superposed. 1894 M. O'REIL *John Bull & Co.* 295 The land is a succession, a superposition, of plateaus, hills, and mountains.

c. *fig.*

1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 33 The child's character is the nucleus of the man's; all after-education is but superposition. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 49 The superposition of the more military races over the less military. 1904 *Brit. Med. Trul.* 10 Sept. 582 The superposition of doses.

d. *Ecll. Antig.* Of fasts (see *quot.*).

After *ecll. L. superpositio* (*jejunii*), *ecll. Gr. υπερεσθεως της νηστειας*. Cf. F. *jeûnes de superposition*.

1710-22 BINGHAM *Antiq.* xxi. i. § 25 Victorinus Petavio-nensis... speaks of several Sorts of Fasts observed among Christians, some of which were only till the Ninth Hour, some till Evening, and some with a Superposition or Addition of one Fasting-Day to another. Though we must note, That the Superposition of a Fast... sometimes denotes a new appointed Fast of any Kind.

2. *Geom.* The action of ideally transferring one figure into the position occupied by another, esp. so as to show that they coincide.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 197 The superposition of quantities, by which they render the word *εφαρμογή*, cannot be understood of bodies, but only of lines and superficies. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 36 This measure of the eye would not be sufficiently exact to satisfy us that the angles are equal; we must obtain a measure by real or imagined superposition. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. iii. § 77 note, Most of plane geometry may be resolved into the superposition of equal triangles. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sci. Studies* 16 The perfect equality of the triangles might be tested by superposition.

b. *Physics, etc.* The action of causing two or more sets of physical conditions or phenomena (e.g. undulations or other motions) to coincide, or

co-exist in the same place; the fact of such coincidence or co-existence.

1830 HERSCHTEL *Sound in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 790 The principle of the superposition of vibrating motions... must be admitted in Acoustics. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxii. 195 The superposition of these two systems of rings would reproduce white light. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 248 A composite curve which represents the effect produced by the superposition of one set of waves upon another. *fig.* 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 143 We accept them both (penal redemption and moral redemption), putting them, however, not in succession, but in super-position so that they coalesce.

3. *Geol.* The deposition of one stratum upon another, or the condition of being so deposited.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 15 The many turnings and superposition of strata. 1823 tr. *Humboldt's Geogn. Ess. Superp. Rocks* Pref. p. v. The most remarkable superpositions of rocks in both hemispheres. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 202 This superposition of gravel, in which the rolled fragments are sometimes by no means small. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 27 A correct knowledge of the law of superposition of rocks. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 295/1 The underlying beds must be older than those which cover them. This simple and obvious truth is termed the law of superposition.

4. *Bot.* The relative position of leaves or other members on an axis, when situated directly above one another, not alternating.

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3. (ed. 6) 179 Non-alternation of the members of contiguous circles: Anteposition or Superposition.

Superpository (*sū'pəzə'pōzītōrī*), *a. Ecll. Antig. rare.* [ad. L. *superpositōrius* (rendering *ecll. Gr. υπερεσθεσιος*), f. *superposit-*, *pa. ppl. stem* of *superponere* (see *prec.*)] Applied to additional fasts: see SUPERPOSITION 1 d.

1710-22 BINGHAM *Antiq.* xxi. i. § 25 Superpository or Additional Fasts.

† **Superprincipal**, *a. (Obs. rare⁻¹)*, intended for **superprincipal* (see SUPER-II and PRINCIPAL), a rendering of *ecll. Gr. υπεράρχιος* before all beginning.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. ii. iii. § 2. 246 Eulogus, in Photius [says] Essence it self is one thing in the superprincipal Trinitie, and another thing in us.

† **Superrant**, *Obs. rare⁻¹*. (Derivation and meaning unknown; perh. an error.)

1597 [see *Subtercubant* under SUBTER-].

Superrational, *a.* [SUPER- 4.] That is above, or beyond the scope of, reason; higher than what is rational. So **Superrationally** *adv.*

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Portage's Mystie Div.* 66 The veri Spirit of the Mind is elevated, supersensually and super-rationally sublined. 1754 *Law Spir. Love* ii. (1816) 111 A religion not grounded in the power and nature of things, is unnatural, supernatural, or superrational. 1826 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) 111. 38, I should think it more correct to describe the mysteries of faith as *phænomena rationalia* than superrational. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Anthor.* in *Relig.* iv. L 316 This communicated idea, being super-rational, plants the Supreme Good beyond the range of all philosophy. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* 111. x. 192 Reason took a superrational leap.

Super-royal, *a.* [SUPER- 4.]

1. That is above royal or kingly rank; higher than royal. *rare.*

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* ii. 93 Books, that do either impugne, or question the Popes superroyal power. c 1669 F. KERRY in *O. Heywood's Diaries* (1883) 111. 31 The brats of prelacy presume a super-royal virtue to assume.

2. Designating a size of paper next above that called *royal* (ROYAL *a.* 11), measuring about 19-21 by 27-28 inches.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 36 (1713) I. 238 He is going to bind up all his Sheets in Super-Royal Paper. 1755 Hylleat in *Whole Duty of Man*, A large Bible... printed on Super Royal Paper. 1831-3 BARLOW *Manuf. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 768/2 Drawing paper... Super royal... 2 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 7 in. 1870 J. POWER *Handy-bk. Bks.* 113 *Super-royal*... Name given to a size of paper measuring 27½ in. by 19½ in. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 226/2 Book and Drawing Papers... Super royal, 19½ x 27½... Printing Papers... Super royal, 21 x 27½... Cartridge Papers... Super royal, 19½ x 27½. 1888 *Ibid.* XXIII. 700/2 The dimensions of the papers commonly used in book-printing are:—imperial, 22 x 30 inches; super royal, 20½ x 27½; royal, 20 x 25.

Supersalt (*sū'pə'sālt*). *Chem.* [f. SUPER- 12 b + SALT *sb.* 6.] A salt containing an excess of the acid over the base; an acid salt.

1806 G. ADAMS' *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 547 Some salts are formed by an additional dose of their acids, and hence termed super-salts. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) 11. 575 Phosphate of Lime. Of this salt there are two varieties; the first neutral, the other a supersalt. 1844 FOWNES *Man. Elem. Chem.* 207 Many of the compounds called *super*, or *acid salts*, ought strictly to be considered in the light of double salts.

Supersalt, variant of SUPERSALT *Obs.*

Supersaturate, *sb. rare⁻¹*. [f. next.] A supersaturated state (in *quot. fig.*).

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 338 Success... rarely found in the right state for an article of commerce, but oftener in the supersaturate or excess, which makes it dangerous.

Supersaturate, *v.* [SUPER- 9 b; after F. *sur-saturer*.] *trans.* To saturate to excess; to add more of some other substance to (a given substance) than is sufficient to saturate it: chiefly in *Chem.* and *Physics* (cf. SATURATE *v.* 3, 4). *Const. with.*

1788 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 325 When the acid

has been completely saturated, or perhaps supersaturated, by... alternate evaporation to dryness, and re-dissolution in water. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 342 We could have no rain, unless the air were supersaturated with water, as it would part only with what it could not retain in solution. 1807 J. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) 11. 333 According to him [*sc.* Macquer], prussian blue is nothing else than iron super-saturated with phlogiston. 1854 F. BAKKWEIL *Geol.* 45 The water would become super-saturated, and the salt be deposited. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxiv. 475 The plains, which in October and November were well moistened... now become supersaturated. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. 153 The liquid is... supersaturated with sulphate of soda.

refl. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* i. vi. 263 Water by a large quantity of calcareous gas will thus in close vessels supersaturate itself with lime.

absol. 1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 197 note, That chymist supersaturates by nitric acid. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* 111. 803/2 Supersaturating with nitric acid, and precipitating by a salt of baryta as usual.

b. *fig.*

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 264 Saturated as he [*sc.* Coke] was, and super-saturated, with law learning. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 219 Mr. Hallam, supersaturated as he is with malevolence toward the Anglican church. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abokuta* II. 95 The members, supersaturated with Exeter Hall influences. 1911 FISHBERG *Jesus* xxiii. 551 The Spanish nation of to day is supersaturated with 'Jewish blood'.

Hence Supersaturating *vbl. sb.*

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* i. 22 Its amount may be determined by... filtering, supersaturating with ammonia.

Supersaturated, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹.] Saturated to excess; having more of some (specified or implied) substance added than is sufficient for saturation.

1794 PEARSON tr. *Morveau's Chem. Nomencl.* 33 Soda combined with a smaller proportion of Boracic Acid in which the Alkali predominates is named supersaturated Borate of Soda [*le borax sursaturé de soude*]. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 107 Experiments on supersaturated saline solutions. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 601/1 A catch basin for the super-saturated soil. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 714/1 The super-saturated air having no dust to condense on would condense on our clothes.

Supersaturation. [f. SUPERSATURATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of supersaturating or condition of being supersaturated; addition of more than is sufficient for saturation (cf. SATURATION 3).

1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 400 By a super-saturation of the medium. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 22 A super-saturation of the alkali. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 116 The super-saturation of the system with iodine... may be known by... the following symptoms. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 321 The lead in excess now existing in the solution is precipitated by supersaturation with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 568/1. *fig.* 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 435 By supersaturation, as well as by inanition, the powers of the mind... may be destroyed.

† **Supersault**, *Obs.* Also 6-salt(e). [Alteration of OF. *soubresaut* (see SOBRESAULT) after L. *super*.] A somersault; also *fig.* hyperbole, exaggeration.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* 11. 387 Item, to the Inglis spelair, that playit the supersalt, v. Franch crownis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) 111. 474 Sayand of him, with sic ane supersalt, That he wes neur noitit with ane falt. 1547 *Bk. Marchantes* f. iij. b. He made a supersault and willingly as a tumbler fell downe as in a sown, feining to be rauished. 1572 SIR T. SMITH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 111. 20 Vaulting with notable supersalts & through hoops.

Superscribe (*sū'pə'skrīb*, *sū'pə'skrīb*), *v.* [ad. late L. *superscribere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *scribere* to write. Cf. It. *soprascrivere*, Sp. *sobrescribir*, Pg. *sobrescrever*.]

1. *trans.* To inscribe or mark with writing on the surface or upper part; to write upon; to put an inscription on or over.

What is superscribed is usually denoted by a compl.; but it occas. forms the subject of the vb.

1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 99 A Booke... which was by the Statyoner superscribed on the backe... to Mr. Camden. 1624 BP. HALL *True Peacemaker in Var. Treat.* (1627) 543 He who hath graciously said all this while, 'Da pacem, Domine' (Give peace in our time, O Lord!) may superscribe at the last his lust trophies with 'Blessed be the Lord which teacheth my hands to warre, and my fingers to fight!' 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 24 No Fellow is more letter'd, though the brand Both superscribes his shoulder and his hand. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 54 A stone superscrib'd *Lapis Vituperii*. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 P. 4 He received a Message... superscribed *With Speed*. 1901 W. BRIGHT *Age Fathers* (1903) i. ii. 19 A sealed packet with a leather covering, superscribed, 'Statement of the Catholic Church [etc.]'.

2. *spec.* To write a name, address, or direction on the outside or cover of; to address (a letter, etc.) to a person. (Also with *compl.*) *arch.*

1598 [see *superscribed* below]. 1617 DONNE *Serm.* 2 Nov. (1661) 111. 97 There is Gospel, but not preached to them; there are Epistles, but not superscribed to them. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 374 The Emperor sent Letters soon after, superscribed to the States of Holland. 1738 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 526 You forgot to superscribe your Letter to me, which puzzled Mr. Waters a little how to send it. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1807) i The whole was wrapped up in an envelope, superscribed *To Mr. Skinner, Merchant*. 1906 E. A. ABBOTT *Silvanus* xxxiii. 323 Scaurus usually superscribed his letters to me with his own hand.

b. To write (a name or address) upon a letter. 1728 FIELDING *Love in sev. Masques* iv. iv, This Letter,

I did, indeed, write, but not to you... His Name to whom I signed it is erased, and yours superscribed.

3. To write one's name at the head of a document : opposed to SUBSCRIBE 1. a. with the name as obj.

1611 SPERO *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 67 The aforesaid Noble Prince hath superscribed his name; and the witnesses... have subscribed their names. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) iii. 78, I perceive that Princes, when writing to Princes subscribe their names, and generally superscribe them to subjects.

b. with the document as obj. (also with compl.).

1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* iv. 179 Our Kings never did subscribe their charters... and of late they superscribe them. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxviii. The lines forwarded by... Dr. Rochcliffe, superscribed in small letters, c. r., and subscribed Louis Kernequy. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* I. Introd. 25 This [bill of proposed patent]... is superscribed by the sovereign, and sealed with the Privy Signet. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. vi. 669 The King's signet, used in sealing all grants superscribed by the Royal sign-manual.

4. To write (a letter or word) above another, or above the line of writing.

1776 [see superscribed below]. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Pers.* 737 note, Hermann has edited ἐπεγραμμένον νέος... He explains a various reading νεός by supposing a was superscribed to correct the final ν. 1887 HOASTMANN *Early S. Eng. Leg.* 93 Soule. note 1 superscribed later.

Hence Superscribed (-skrōi'bd, poet. -skrōi'béd) ppl. a.; Superscrib'ing vbl. sb.

1598 MARSTON *Pignat.* Sat. i. 137 Why... Lett'st thou a superscribed letter fall? a 1631 DONNE *Valed. my Name* x. In superscribing, my name flows Into thy fancy from thy pane. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gramm.* iv. 14 They assume... the sound of such superscribed vowels. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Prometh.* 694 note, Kpivny, with a superscribed α as a variant for κpivav or κpivav.

Superscript (s'ūpəskript), sb. and a. [ad. late L. *superscriptus*, pa. ppl. of *superscribere* : see prec. and cf. SCRIPT.]

†A. sb. = SUPERSCRIPTION 3. *Obs. rare*-. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 135 Was this directed to you? I will overglance the superscript. To the snow-white hand of the most beautiful Lady Rosaline.

B. adj. Written above a letter, or above the line of writing : opp. to SUBSCRIPT B.

1882 R. C. JEBB *Life Bentley* 119 There is no correction, superscript or marginal. 1900 I. TAYLOR in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 485/2, # stands for the diphthong *ne*, the superscript dots being originally... a curtailed form of the German script *c*.

Superscription (s'ūpəskripʃən), [a. OF. *superscription* or ad. late L. *superscriptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superscribere* to SUPERSCRIBE.]

I. That which is superscribed.

1. A piece of writing or an inscription upon or above something. *arch.* (after Matt. xxii. 20, Luke xx. 24).

1288 WYCLIF *Luke* xx. 24 Shewe ȝe to me a peny; whos ymage and superscriptioun [1382 writyng above] hath it? *Ibid.* xxiii. 38 And the superscriptioun [1382 writyng above] was writun oþer hym with Greke letters, and of Latyn, and of Ebreu, This is the kyng of Jewis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 231 The Superscriptioun aboute his litylle Seel is this, *Dei Fortitudo omnium hominum*. c 1480 HENYNSON *Test. Crest.* 604 (Skeat) Sum said he maid ane tomb of merbell gray, And writt hir name and superscriptioun. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xix. 19 Pilate wrote a superscriptioun, and set vpon the crosse. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *King's & Common.* 202 In the Church of this Castle are interred the bodies of M. Luther, and P. Melancthon, under two faire Marble stones, with superscriptions of copper upon them. a 1711 KEN *Hymntheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 55 John shewd on each the Superscription grav'd, Which Solomon experienc'd... Vanity and Vexation there he read. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* (ed. 2) 16, I see lying on the table before me a number of shillings of the same coinage. Examined severally, the image and superscription of each is undistinguishable from that of its fellow.

b. fig. and allusively. *arch.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 7. (1619) 677 God forbid that I should for this or that sinfull pleasure... or whatsoever coine having Satans superscription vpon it, sell mine inheritance. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 21 Finding him thus in disguise without his superscription or Phylactery either of holy or Prolat. 1671 — *Samson* 190, I learn... How counterfeited a coin they are who friends Bear in their Superscription. 1782 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 409 Your daughter, your image, your superscription, desires to be affectionately remembered to you.

2. *spec.* A piece of writing at the head or beginning of a document; a heading.

a 1390 WYCLIF *Ps. Prol.* iii. Alle the salmys of David... of whiche alle... nyme made David himself, two and thretti haue not superscriptioun. 1542-3 [see SUBSCRIPTION 1]. 1790 PALEY *Horw Paul.* xv. The superscription proves that Timothy was already with St. Paul when he wrote to the Corinthians from Macedonia. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Superscription*, the sign R before a prescription.

3. The address or direction on a letter. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1518 H. WATSON *Hist. Oliver of Castile* (Roxb.) E 1, He aperceyved the lettre, and he sawe evidently that the super scrypcon was of his felowes hande wrytynge. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 53 No more but plaine and bluntly? (To the King.) Hath he forgot he is his Soueraigne? Or doth this churlish Superscription Pretend some alteration in good will? 1622 PEACOCK *Compt. Gent.* i. 15 Scarce will he open a note. If Don be not in the superscription. 1738 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 513, I was extremely pleased to receive your handwriting in the Superscription of a Letter. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T. Yng. Lady's T.* I. 160 When her eye glanced on the superscription, hardly could her trembling fingers break the seal. 1805 J. BEES-

FORD *Miseries Hum.* Life xii. (ed. 3) l. 293 Eagerly breaking open a letter, which, from the superscription, you conclude to be from a dear... friend. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* ii. When the family beheld the name of Lord Viscount Cinqbars upon the superscription.

4. A name signed; a signature. ? *Obs. rare.*

c 1681 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) II. 397 To each clerk that took the poll, being faire, a guinea, to the men that got superscriptions for them, the like. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* lxi. 'Is that in your handwriting, Sir?' 'Yes, every word of it, except the superscription of the witnesses.'

II. 5. 'The act of superscribing' (J.). *rare*-. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Superscribe (-skrōi'v), v. *Sc. arch.* [Alteration of SUPERSCRIBE after *describere*, *inscribere*.] *trans.* = SUPERSCRIBE.

1639 SIR A. JOHNSTON *Diary* (S.H.S.) 90 The king superscribed the declaration. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* i. Here is the testamentary letter itself, superscribed by the own hand of our departed brother.

Supersedable (s'ūpəsi'dəb'l), a. Also -sedeable. [f. SUPERSEDE v. + -ABLE.] That may be superseded; *spec. in Law*: see SUPERSEDE v. 4 b.

1779 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 261/2 Numbers of them had been long supersedable, or intitled to their discharges under insolvent acts. 1831-2 in T. CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Crim. Queen's Bench* (1838) II. 915 All prisoners who have been... in the custody of the marshal or warden for the space of one calendar month after they are supersedable, although not superseded, shall be forthwith discharged.

Superseded (s'ūpəsi'dəd), *rare*. [f. SUPERSEDE v. + -ED 5.] Supersession.

1669 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 62 What alas signifies Haman's rage, if God... bring in Ester his Enemy to his supersedal?

Supersede (s'ūpəsi'd), v. Forms: 5-9 supersede, (6 *Sc.* -ceid, 6-7 -sead, -e, *Sc.* 6-7 -seid, 7 -cid, -seed), 6- supersede. [a. OF. *superceder*, later -*ceder*, ad. L. *supercedere* (in med.L. often -*cedere*) to sit above, be superior to, refrain from, omit, in med.L. to succeed to an estate, f. *super*-SUPER-1, II + *sedere* to SIT. Cf. II. *soprassedere*, Sp. *sobresceer*.]

†1. *trans.* To postpone, defer, put off, suspend the execution of. *Sc. Obs.*

1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1830) 196/2 He sall supersede be payment of he said vñ frankis. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* ii. xxi. (S.T.S.) l. 214 Pe equis and Wolschis wald supersede bare battal na langare bot quhil he recent deloure of bare last discomfure was ourepest. 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. Ser. i. III. 346 His Majestie... will caus supersede the execution of rigour of his lawis... aganis thame for sum resonnable space. 1618 LD. DUNFERMLINE *Let. in G. Scoton Mem.* vi. (1882) 126, I... am content ye supersede the outredding of the warke, till your leisour and commoditie permit you to see it done. 1646 SIR T. HOPE *Let. in Misc. Scot. Hist. Soc.* (1893) l. 135, I sall labour... to superscid the bargin of the land to your awin coming.

†b. To defer taking action with respect to; to put aside (a thing); to put off (a person). *Sc. Obs.*

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* ii. xxi. (S.T.S.) l. 214 Thus mycht nowthir bare weris be superscidit (orig. omittit) nor ȝit clerly daniit. *Ibid.* iv. xxii. II. 130 How pe romanis send bare legatis to Vennis to desire redress... how be veanis war superscidit for be civil divisioun amang pame. 1591 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 572 Johne Chalmer... promest faithfullie to caus him compeir the said day. and the thesaurar hes superscidit him quhill the said day.

†c. *intr.* or *absol.* To defer action, to delay, hesitate. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crat. Venus* ii. 164 Without mair baid thay wald not superscid. *Ibid.* 624 To clym ȝone Cord faith I will superscid. 1639 SIR T. HOPE *Let. in Misc. Scot. Hist. Soc.* (1893) l. 110 If ye resolute to superscid at bir request till Witsonday.

†d. *intr.* for *pass.* To be postponed. *Sc. Obs.*

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. l. 687 His bill of complaint; quhairupoun answer wes to superscid quhill his Graces cuming.

†2. *trans.* To desist from, discontinue (a procedure, an attempt, etc.); not to proceed with. *Obs.*

1547 *St. Phers Hen. VIII.* l. 246, I could not see, but Your bothe Majesties must supersede and give place to your ardent appetites, in concluding of the said marriage. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxiii. (1612) 162 Then beleue I loue it more Than that for other law than Life to Supersede my Clame. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogn.* 250 But I shall supersede this endless attempt. 1687 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 256 Wee doe hereby direct you... to supersede and forbear all prosecution. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 165 His warrant for superseding the Execution. 1721 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 142 [That] the new road now complained of by the Petitioners be for the present Superseded. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 361 The king... superseded all his other preparations for the invasion of Scotland.

†b. *intr.* To desist, forbear, refrain. *Const.* from the action, or *inf. Obs.*

a 1578 LINDSEAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) l. 88 The king tuk werie heave with this heigh contempt bot superscidit for the tyme. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 127 Of whirris Magistrats to make mentione, I superscid and pas ouir. 1644 B. MOUNTAGUE in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) l. 24, I have sent for my papers from my Lord Keper, and have them; therefore let your Lord supersede from asking. 1644 (H. PARKER) *Jus Populi* 19, I shall have occasion to be more large hereafter upon this, and therefore I now supersede. 1706 T. LINING in A. SIELDS *Church-Communion* A. 4, Lett I should darken counsel by Words without Knowledge, I shall supersede. 1850 F. W. NEWMAN *Phases of Faith* 177, I therefore quite supersede to name the many other difficulties in detail.

†o. *trans.* To cense to forbear, to restrain. *Obs.*

1675 V. ALSOR *Anti-Sosoz Pref.* I was superseded a while by a more weighty Consideration.

†3. To refrain from (discourse, disquisition); to omit to mention, refrain from mentioning. *Obs.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iii. xviii. 74 Ve Mars-stard Pichtes... Ve Dardan Brutes... I supersede the rest: Ve come to fight. 1607 TORSSELL *Four's Beasts* 230, I supersede any further discourse heereof, till we come to the declaration of the greater beast. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 35, I supersede many remarks from our Sea voyages... and shall instance only two. 1675 V. ALSOR *Anti-Sosoz* i. 27 Of which supposed Order... I shall supersede any further Disquisition at present. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander*, etc. Ded. 93 One thing... I cannot supersede... And that is... Here to record what should be known to all.

†4. To put a stop to (legal proceedings, etc.); to stop, stay. (Cf. SUPERSEDEAS.) *Obs.*

a 1662 HEVLIN *Laud* (1668) 111 Inhibiting all Processes, and Superseding all proceedings against Recusants. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 324/a Bankruptcy Superseded. J. Boone, Piccadilly, haberdasher. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* *Superseder*, is... a private agreement amongst creditors... that they will supersede or sist diligence, for a certain period.

b. *Law.* To discharge by a writ of supersedeas.

1817 W. TIDY *Pract. Crim. King's B. & Com. Pleas* (ed. 6) l. xiv. 371 If the defendant be superseded, or supersedeable, for want of proceedings before judgment, the plaintiff may nevertheless take or charge him in execution, at any time after judgment. 1831-2 [see SUPERSEDEABLE].

†5. To render superfluous or unnecessary; to preclude the necessity of. *Obs.*

1663 R. LOVEDAY's *Let. To Rdr.* This ingenious Author, whose blameless reputation, and fair deportment... superseded all censure. 1673 *Lady's Call.* ii. iii. § 1 Widowhood, which tho it supersedes those duties which were terminated merely in the person of the husband, yet it endears those which may be paid to his ashes. 1684 RAY *Let. to H. Sloane* 11 Feh. It is not my intention to supersede the use of any approved botanic authors. a 1699 STILLINGFEL *Serm. John* iv. 24 Wks. 1710 I. 609 The Gospel doth not supersede any Reasonable Duties of Divine Worship. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Pref.*, Wks. 1874 II. 21 Resentment cannot supersede the obligation to universal benevolence. 1797 BUAKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. 1808 VIII. 289 The mortal animosity of the regicide enemy supersedes all other panegyric.

†b. With dat. of the person: To spare a person (trouble). Hence, to relieve (a person) from a task. *Obs.*

1657 SANDERSON *Serm. Pref.* § 5 Much of which having... received its answer beforehand... might supersede me the labour of adding any more now. 1660 STILLINGFEL *Iren.* ii. v. § 1 (1662) 200 Three might have been superseded from our former labour, but that [etc.].

6. To make of no effect; to render void, nugatory, or useless; to annul; to override. ? *Obs.*

1654 GANTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. viii. 117 A superannuate Creature, who (notwithstanding that her years did supersede her vocation) prudently shifted her Trade into that of a Matron. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. (1679) 60 The contrary command of the Will supersedes the command of the Appetite; the Appetite desires it, but the Hand is forbidden by the Will to reach it. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 312 The municipalities supersede the orders of the assembly, and the seamen in their turn supersede the orders of the municipalities. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xv. 128 How vain... the hope to supersede His purpose. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* iv. ix. II. 287 A power of superseding the mills and Councils, and suspending the authority of the Presidents and Councils. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* i. vii. l. 417 When in this capacity he superseded all other rights. 1863 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* iii. vi. (ed. 2) II. 160 The Norman invader superseded Anglo-Saxon institutions.

†b. *spec.* To dissolve by writ of supersedeas.

1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3860/4 The said Commission is superseded under the Great Seal of England.

7. *pass.* To be set aside as useless or obsolete; to be replaced by something which is regarded as superior.

1642 J. M[ARSH] *Argt. conc. Militia* 16 Our judgement is bound up in, and superseded by theirs [sc. the parliament's]. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 964 To that alone the Bridegroom's wedded, The Bride a Flam that she's superseded. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 205 This whole Chapter of Burrough's Trumpet... was stifled and superseded by these same Prophets, in the New Edition of Burrough's Works, 1692. 1788 PAIRSTLEY *Lect. Hist.* iv. xviii. 155 In this method, the process of the mind, of reducing intervals of time to lines is superseded, and done in a more accurate manner. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. ii. l. 233 This Celtic race was superseded by invading Goths. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* i. Pref. p. vi. When this work must be superseded by a more perfect history. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 24 From the necessity of its present perfection it can never be superseded by an arrangement more complete. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* i. 8 The examination of this fact led to the old rule being superseded.

8. To take the place of (something set aside or abandoned); to succeed to the place occupied by; to serve, be adopted or accepted instead of.

1660 PEARCE *Diary* 3 July, The Officers and Commissioners of the Navy we met... and agreed upon orders for the Council to supersede the old ones. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. xxiii. 376 The statute of Elizabeth... supersedes and repeals all former statutes. 1835 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. iii. 34 [The *Athenæum*] is the fashionable paper now, having superseded the 'Literary Gazette'. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* *Art* ii. (1868) 96 The work of living men not superseding, but building itself upon the work of the past. 1861 BAUGHMAN *Brit. Const.* x. 138 The services of the crown vassals superseded salary in the civil as well as pay in the military department. 1865 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. xxi. 530 Oxen were superseding horses in farm-work. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 388 Carpets superseded the filthy flooring of rushes. 1913 *Act 3 & 4 Geo. V.* c. 20 § 54 In no case shall

oaths of verity or credulity supersede production of legal evidence.

9. To supply the place of (a person deprived of or removed from an office or position) by another; also to set aside or ignore in promotion, promote another over the head of; *pass.* to be removed from office to make way for another.

1710 SWIFT *Let. to Dr. Sterne* 26 Sept., He is not yet removed, because they say it will be requisite to supersede him by a successor, which the queen has not fixed on. 1760 *Cant. & Adv. Off. Army* 149 His Majesty... superseded the Ensign, and gave his Commission to another. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 62 Hilary... deposed one [bishop], and superseded another who was sick... by ordaining one in his place. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xviii. 362 Whilst he was yet on his journey... he had been already superseded in his office. 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Sept. 11/2 The lady superintendent has been 'superseded' on account of her inability to account for certain sums of money.

b. To supply the place of (a thing). 1861 PALEY *Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Pers.* 841 note, The genuine *persus* has certainly been superseded. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* xi. 344 To expurgate the Greek Anthology of Cephalas from impurities and to supersede it by what he considered a more edifying text.

10. Of a person: To take the place of (some one removed from an office or promoted); to succeed and supplant (a person) in a position of any kind.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* ii. (1783) l. 191 Francis de Bovadilla... was appointed... to supersede him, and assume the government of the island. 1799 NELSON 25 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 306 Captain Maling takes his passage to supersede Captain Nisbet in the *Bonne Citoyenne*. 1828 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* ii. iii. (1878) l. 71 Sir Charles Cotton, after superseding Sir Sidney Smith, had blockaded the mouth of the Tagus. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* lviii. This was the very Mrs. Wickham who had superseded Mrs. Richards as the nurse of little Paul. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* i. 150 His brilliant and impetuous colleague was in both quarters rapidly superseding him.

Hence **Superseded** *ppl. a.*

a. 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) l. 86 Superstition—such as the Jews retained for their superseded law. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 645 The superseded constable's prosecution for 'raiding' at the marshal who supplanted him! 1906 PETRIE *Relig. Anc. Egypt* vii. 56 [Seb] was the 'prince of the gods',... the superseded Saturn of Egyptian theology.

|| **Supersedeas** (*sūpə'si:di:əs*). Also 5-sidias, 5-7-sedias, 6-sedyas, -sides, 7-sedeas, -sedies. [*L.* = you shall desist, and pers. sing. pres. subj. of *supersedere* to SUPERSEDE.]

1. Law. A writ commanding the stay of legal proceedings which ought otherwise to have proceeded, or suspending the powers of an officer: so called from the occurrence of the word in the writ. Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, an official of the court of common pleas who made out writs of supersedeas.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iii. 187 Somenours and southenes bat supersedeas takeþ. *Ibid.* x. 263 The tarr is vntyd þat to þyne sheep by-longþe, Hure salue ys of supersedeas in someneres boxes. 1400 *Prise of Life* (Brandt 1898) 380 Per (in hell) ne fallit ne maynþir, ne supersidias. 1450 *Paston Lett.* l. 146 For in a general oyer and terymer y supersedeas may dassy al, and so shall not in a special. 1506 (title) The boke of Iustices of peas the charge with all the process of the cessoyns, warrantes supersedyas and all that longth to ony Iustyce to make. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 64 His Supersedeas may not stay a Court of Common Justice from proceeding. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 224 Vntill the Lord Chancellor doe dissolve the said Commission by a Supersedeas. 1656 T. FORSTER *Lay-mans Lawyer* To Rdr., The formes of all Mittimusces, Supersedeasces, Certioraries. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* (ed. 5) 2 The clark of the Supersedeas, who makes Writs to supersede the Outlawing of persons. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 339 The Justices allowed a Supersedeas to stay an Assise, where the Defendant was in the service of the King in his Wars beyond the Seas. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 63/2 His Majesty granted... a supersedeas of the parliament's arrest. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. ii. 166 By writ of privilege, in the nature of a supersedeas, to deliver the party out of custody when arrested in a civil suit. 1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pennsylvania Digest* (ed. 6) 221 The effect of a supersedeas lawfully ordered is to annihilate a commission of bankruptcy.

b. More fully, writ of supersedeas.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 230/2 In such cases as writtes of Supersedeas of Privilege of Parlement be brought and delivered. 1566 [see SIGNIFY v. 6]. 1634-5 *Irish Act* 10 & 11 *Chas. I.* c. 10 § 2 His Majesties writs of supersedeas are often-times directed to the justices of peace... requiring them... to forbear to arrest or imprison the parties aforesaid. 1778 *London Chron.* 26-28 Mar. 30/1 His Majesty's writ of supersedeas was on Tuesday last served on Joseph Greenleaf, Esq; late a Justice of the Peace for the county of Plymouth, requiring him to surcease all further proceedings in that office. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 226 An averment which required to be proved... by a writ of supersedeas.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c. 1475 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 30 One which hath bene of old a supersedias mounger. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gl. Brit.* ii. 667* Supersedeas Office, is in the Poultry Compter, London.

† 2. *fig.* Something which stops, stays, or checks; const. *for*, *of*, *to*, also *from*; *phr.* to give a supersedeas to, to check. *Obs.*

1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & M. c.* 18 § 1 Which Commissions so bearing a later date have been a Supersedeas & clere discharge unto... the said former Commissions. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) B j b, To set a Supersedeas of iny wrath. 1599 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvi. 157 A Supersedias for her loue was euerie new-come friend. a. 1610 BAXINGTON *Wks.* (1622) II. 127 Sweet Death is a Supersedeas for all [*sc.* diseases]. 1619 W. V. To Rdr. in *Hieron's Wks.*

II. 428 That will be no *Supersedeas* unto them from death. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 58 If God had not discharged him from it by a Supersedeas to his ordinary Charge. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xii. § 10 To intermit our watch, to slacken our diligence, to give a Supersedeas to industrie. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. l. 1. § 1. (1679) 337/1 Neither Gods promise, nor Abrahams faith theron gave any Supersedeas to his duty in prayer. 1686-7 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 354 If your Gown had been burnt, it might have been lookt upon as a tacit *Supersedeas* to your further progress in those studies. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. 208 Saul with joy receives this Supersedeas of the Sanhedrim's commission by a divine command.

Hence † **Supersedeate** *v. trans.*, to stop the procedure of, countermand.

1641 PRYNN *Antipathie* 44 Requiring him to supersedeate his Mandates.

† **Supersedement**. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [*f.* SUPERSEDE + MENT, after med.*L.* *supersedimentum*.] Postponement, adjournment.

1498 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* l. 27/1 A Letter to Schir Wilzam Striveling of the Kere... with a protection... and respitt and supersedement to him, his men... for al actionis... movit or to be movit agains him or thaim. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. IV. 66 Always with grite lenitia and supersediment of tyme.

Supersedence (*-sɪdɛns*). *rare.* Also *-cedence*. [*f.* SUPERSEDE + ENCE; cf. med.*L.* *supersedentia* (*f. surdence*).] = SUPERSESSION.

1793 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 79 The supersedence of the exercise of those functions... being a measure of great delicacy and magnitude. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 263 St. Patrick... having established Christianity here [*sc.* in Ireland], in supersedence of a religion, the most prominent symbols of which were snakes, cockatrices, and serpents. 1884 *Rep. Ho. Rep. Proc. Met. U.S.* 597 The supersedence of Cornish rollers was... a natural sequence of improved mechanism and method.

Superseder (*sūpə'si:di:də*). [*f.* SUPERSEDE *v.* + ER.] One who or that which supersedes.

1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Sept., My presidency was abolished... by the sudden return of its rightful superseder. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iv. 346 The delights you fain would think The superseders of your nobler aims. 1881 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Cal.* v. (1883) 28 The remaining ganoids, sharks, and lampreys all show signs of depending mainly upon smell, their modern superseders show signs of depending mainly upon sight.

|| **Supersedere** (*sūpə'si:di:tə*). *Sc. Law.* Also 8-cedere. [*L.* (see SUPERSEDE).] A judicial order granting a debtor protection against diligence of creditors (see DILIGENCE¹ 5); also, a private agreement amongst creditors to postpone action against a debtor for a certain time.

1547 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IX. 70 Writtinges to the person of Dysart for the laird of Glaretis supersedere fra the air. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 758 Gevand him ane supersedere to be unperswite for certane yeiris nixt to cum for ony dettis. 1630 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1814) V. 224/2 Anent the grievance given in be the burrowes tveicheing protections and Supersederis. 1714-26 GIBSON *GUTHRIE Monograph* (1900) 60 They racked all their wits to get my Supersedere stopped. 1816 *Scott. Antiq.* xliii. Mr. Sweepclean, *secede paulisper*, or, in your own language, grant us a supersedere of diligence for five minutes. 1826 G. J. BELL *Comm. Laws Scot.* (ed. 5) II. 501 The creditors generally consent to a supersedere of diligence. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., A creditor who commits a breach of supersedere is liable to the debtor in damages.

Superseding, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SUPERSEDE *v.* + ING.] The action of the verb SUPERSEDE.

† 1. Postponement, delay. *Obs.*

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 92 The King's Commissioner desired the superseding of the pronouncing of the final sentence till first the King should be advertised of it.

2. Supersession. Also *attrib.* (or *ppl. a.*).

1805 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Superseding signal*, a signal hoisted... on board a ship, giving notice that some individual has been deprived of his authority. 1823 CRANE *Technol. Dict.*, *Superseding* (Polit.), a term applied to any officer in the army, or navy, who succeeds to the identical situation of another by special appointment. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* xxvii. 441 Hilary had read the superseding orders. 1909 R. LAW *Tests of Life* xvi. 320 An implied correction, a tacit superseding of the popular belief.

Supersedeure (*-sɪdi:ʊr*). *U.S.* [*f.* SUPERSEDE + URE.] = SUPERSESSION.

1788 HAMILTON *Federalist* II. 319 An implied supersedeure of the trial by jury, in favour of the civil law mode of trial. 1865 *Even. Standard* 12 May, An announcement of the removal or supersedeure of Sherman. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 221 The supersedeure of actual companionship by an ideal one. 1894 *Forum* (U.S.) Feb. 683 The Cabinet which had just come into power, by supersedeure of the Wilcox ministry the day before.

† **Superseminare**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* late *L.* *supersēmināre*, *pa. ppl. stem* of *supersēmināre*, *f.* *super-* + *semināre* to sow, SEMINARE. Cf. *It. soprasseminare*, *Sp. sobreseminar*, *Pg. semente*.]

1. *trans.* To sow on the top of something previously sown. Also *absol.* Chiefly *fig.* with allusion to the parable of the tares (Matt. xiii. 24, 25). Hence **Superseminated** *ppl. a.*

1620 tr. *Cassian's Ang. Peace* 30 Would... that Charity... would suffocate these superseminated tares of contentions. 1837 REYNOLDS *Sermon* 12 July (1638) 17 While there is corruption in our Nature... and an envious man to superseminare, there will still be... men that will be differently minded. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Domini* 20 That cannot

be done with joy, when it shall be indifferent to any man to superseminare what he please. 1690 C. NESSER *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* i. 67 The envious one comes after to super-seminate and sow his tares.

2. To sprinkle with an additional layer.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 135 Laying of Clean... Wheat-Straw upon the Beds, super-seminating and over-stowing them thick with the Powder of bruised Oyster-Shells.

† **Superseminatio**. *Obs.* [*ad. late L.* *supersēminatio*, *-ōnem*, *n.* of action *f.* *supersēmināre*: see *prec.*] A sowing on the top of something previously sown. So † **Superseminator**, one who 'superseminates'.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 16 (1865) 789 God did never sow it [*sc.* the seed]; it is the enemy's superseminatio of tares. 1640 BASTWICK *Ld. Bishops v. E. 2*, No sooner was the wheat of the Gospell sowne, but that wicked one had his Superseminatio of Tares of manifold errors. 1657-61 HEY-LIN *Hist. Ref. Ded.* (1674) A 2 b, They were no more then Tares... And being of an after sowing (a Superseminatio, as the Vulgar reads it). 1679 C. NESSER *Antid. agst. Popery* 140 Satan, that Super-Seminator, sows his tares in the night.

Supersensibility, *rare.* [*SUPER* + *IO*.] Excessive or abnormal sensibility.

1905 *19th Century* Aug. 205 This supersensibility, unless under stern control, is not devoid of danger.

Supersensible, *a. (sb.)* [*SUPER* + *a.*]

That is above the sensible; beyond what is perceptible by the senses.

1803 (implied in b.). 1828-30 WEBSTER (citing Murdock). 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men Wks.* (Bohn) I. 280 Genius is the naturalist or geographer of the supersensible regions, and draws their map. 1862 STEPHEN *Ess. Barrister* 325 An apparently necessary relation... between the sensible phenomenon and the supersensible reality. a. 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* (1883) 20 It cannot... give any solidity or reality to a supersensible hypothesis.

b. *absol.* or as *sb.* That which is supersensible.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 254 The glory of illuminating his countrymen in purisms and supersensibles. 1856 MASSON *Ess. Biog. & Crit.* 34 In Shakespeare, there was... a tendency towards the supersensible and invisible. 1881 SNAPE *Asp. Poetry* iii. 69 So far then poetry and religion are akin, that both hold of the unseen, the supersensible.

Hence **Supersensibly** *adv.*

1868 A. B. ALCOCK *Tablets* 16 A creed dealing thus supersensibly with the elements must have fertilizing properties.

Supersensitive, *a.* [*SUPER* + *9 a.*] Extremely or excessively sensitive. Hence **Supersensitively** *adv.*, **Supersensitiveness**.

In first quot. a mistranslation of G. *übersinnlich* (see SUPERSENSUAL 1 note and quot. 1833).

1839 J. BIRCH *1. Goethe's Faust* 182 Thou super-sensitive, most sensual wooer!—A girl nose-leads the mighty-doer! 1840 HOOD *Open Quest.* iv, What is the brute profanity that shocks The super-sensitively-serious feeling? 1864 WEBSTER, *Supersensitiveness*, excessive or over-sensitiveness; morbid sensibility. 1880 MISS E. S. PHELPS *Sealed Orders* 300 Her supersensitive ear detects the scratch of her mother's pen. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxxvi, The self-combating proclivity of the supersensitive. 1895 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 2/3 That sectional supersensitiveness which tends to keep apart the two wings of the great National party.

Supersensory, *a.* [*SUPER* + *4 a.*] Above or independent of the organs of sense.

1883 GURNEY & MYERS in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 441 The excitement of danger or imminent death has a potent influence in facilitating the transference of supersensory impressions. 1886 MYERS *Phant. Living* I. Introd. p. lxxv, Telepathy, the supersensory transference of thoughts and feelings from one mind to another.

Supersensual, *a.*

1. [*SUPER* + *4 a.*] That is above or beyond (the power of) the senses, or higher than what is perceptible by the senses; also, relating to such things as transcend sense; often = spiritual.

In translations and echoes of Goethe's *Faust* (*Martha's Garden*), 'supersensual sensual' renders G. *übersinnlicher sinnlicher* (Freier).

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 60 His most agreeable and supersensual Companion and Fellow-laborer in the Evangelic-angelic Work. *Ibid.* 99 A Diaphanous Manifesto and perspicuous Demonstratiun... ever from supersensual sight and intellectual Vision. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 360 The paramount gentlemen of Europe... held high converse with Spenser on the idea of supersensual beauty. 1833 tr. *Goethe's Faust* 148 Thou supersensual, sensual lover, a chit of a girl leads thee by the nose. 1841 MYERS *Ca'h. Th.* iii. § 12. 45 The Rationalist... measuring supersensual objects only by logical and other terrestrial apparatus. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 248 Supersensual love, having its seat in the soul. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 149 Sensual proof of supersensual things. 1874 TENNYSON *Melion & V.* 107 Such a supersensual sensual bond As that gray cricket chirp of at our earth. 1885 STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 550 [The writer's] pattern, which is to please the supersensual ear, is yet addressed... to the demands of logic.

b. *absol.* with the.

1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* vii. xxiii, In our inmost hearts there is a sentiment which links the ideal of beauty with the Supersensual. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 104 [Religion] allures them to the supersensual and the ideal.

2. [*SUPER* + *9 a.*] Extremely sensual. *rare.*

In quot. 1835 a misunderstanding of Goethe's *übersinnlich* (see note on sense 1 and quot. 1833).

1835 R. TALBOT tr. *Goethe's Faust* (1839) 422 Thou sport of super-sensual desire! A little Gypsy leads thee by the nose. 1867 STR. E. B. LYTTON in *Lett. Robt. 1st Earl of Lytton* (1906) I. ix. 237 The 'Gygies and Candaules' have [*sc.*] some dangerous supersensual lines which I advise you to reconsider. It will not do for you to be 'Swinburnian'.

Hence **Supersensualism**, supersensual thought or doctrine; **Supersensualistic a.**, of or pertaining to supersensualism; **Supersensually adv.**, in a supersensual manner.

1883 E. Hooker *Prof. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 66 The very Spirit of this Mind is elevated, supersensually and superationally sublimed. 1861 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) 11. xxiii. 191 Theology of Germany combining easily with 2 sort of mystical supersensualism was fitted to interest the feelings. 1865 *Reader* 22 July 89/3 All merely supersensualistic theories. 1906 Sir O. Lodge in *Hibbert Trn.* Jan. 320 It [sc. Christianity] postulates a supersensually visible and tangible vehicle or mode of manifestation.

Supersensualous, a. [SUPER-4 a.] = **SUPERSENSUAL** 1. Also **absol.** with the.

1809-10 COLEMAN *Friend* (1837) I. 209 Whatever is conscious self-knowledge is reason; and in this sense it may be safely defined the organ of the supersensualous. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1848) 1. 276 Spiritual truths and objects supersensualous. 1853 MERRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxix. (1865) III. 372 Their rejection of supersensualous theories went only to the denial of a resurrection of the body. 1873 LIDON *Elem. Relig.* iii. 91 Man is regarded as composed of a body, and of a single supersensualous nature, which is sometimes called life or soul, and sometimes spirit. 1876 *Athenæum*, 16 Dec. 806/2 A remarkable case of supersensualous perception.

Hence **Supersensualousness**.

1865 tr. *Strauss's Life Jesus* II. ii. xcvi. 414 On these words, the whole of the sensuous supersensualousness [cf. **SUPERSENSUAL** 1, note] of that Gospel is distinctly stamped. **Superservicable, a.** [SUPER-9 a.] More servicable than is required or fitting; doing or offering service beyond what is desired; officious.

1805 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 19 A... glass-gazing super-servicable finical Rogue. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 112 A prefix or an adjunct whenever it is officious or super-servicable. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Conser.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 276 What a compliment we pay to the good Spirit with our superservicable zeal! 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* II. 34 Shopkeepers bowed in their doorways, rubbing superservicable hands. 1901 W. MONSON *Johnston of Warriston* iv. 21 Even the rashest and most superservicable of his officials on the spot could do nothing.

Hence **Superservicableness**.

1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3412. 2 The insolent superservicableness of professional detectives.

Supersession (s'ūpəsɪ'sjən). Also 8-9 -cession. [ad. med.L. *supersessio* (-cessio), -ōnem, n. of action f. *supersess-*, *supersedere* to **SUPERSEDE**. Cf. *F. supersession*.] The action of superseding or condition of being superseded.

† 1. Cessation, discontinuance. *Obs. rare*°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [copying Cotgrave], *Supersession*, a superseding, a leaving off, or giving over.

2. The setting aside, abrogation, or annulment of a rule, law, authority, conditions, etc.

1790 PALLEY *Horæ Paul.* v. (1809) 167 Our Epistle... avows in direct terms the supersession of the Jewish law, as an instrument of salvation even to the Jews themselves. 1798 Bay's *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 192 The election of a new sheriff was a supersession of the former's office. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* vi. iii. II. 73 Their chiefs and headmen, insulted by the supersession of their authority. 1893 *Times* 3 June 9/4 The supersession of a number of amendments by the application of the closure to a whole clause.

3. The removal of a person from office and substitution of another in his place; also, the passing over or setting aside of a person in promotion.

1801 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 306 My supersession must have been occasioned, either by my own misconduct, or by an alteration of the sentiments of the Governor General. 1809 *Ibid.* IV. 370 These officers are injured by the temporary supersession of themselves by their juniors. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* xii. iv. II. 607 He immediately gave the appointment of commander-in-chief to Ahmed Khan Bangash... in supersession of Najib u doula. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* 1. 25 Captain Aylmer was made Admiral over his head. This supersession followed soon upon his eldest brother's disgrace. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 11/2 The disciplinary action taken by the Board of Admiralty... involved the supersession of one officer and the censure of another.

4. The process of displacing, or condition of being displaced by another.

1855 G. B. WOOD *Treat. Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 227 *Supersession*. By this process is meant the displacing or prevention of one affection by the establishment of another in the seat of it. 1865 *Times* 25 Jan. 12/2 That vessel... since her supersession for Her Majesty's personal use by the Victoria and Albert. 1875 M. PATTON *Casaubon* 487 It is the fate of science that the books, in which it is consigned, are in a constant state of supersession. 1892 LIDON *Phases Anim. Life* 37 The supersession of the Pterodactyles by the Birds as the lords of the air. 1914 W. H. STEVENSON in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 22 note, The supersession of *aratum* by *carruca* among the Gauls.

Supersessive (s'ūpəsɪ'sɪv), a. [f. L. *supersess-*, pa. ppl. stem of *supersedere* to **SUPERSEDE** + -IVE.] Having the quality or character of superseding; taking the place of something or some one displaced.

1817 C. S. FABER *Eight Diss.* (1845) I. 170 The name Russia, instead of being a modern appellation supersessive of Muscovy, is one of very remote antiquity. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Life Christ* vii. 117 A new faith supersessive of the old. So **Supersessor**, = **SUPERSEDER**; **Supersessory a.** = **SUPERSESSIVE**.

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1883 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* II. iii. (1886) 194 Schools that have denied God have had to coin supersessory and substitutive terms, like 'Substance' or 'Force'; 'The Unknown' or 'The Unconscious'. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 567 His supersessor was only known as a youthful nobleman.

† **Superspend, v. St. Obs.** Variant of **SUPER-EXPEND**.

1508 DUNDAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 397 That super spendit euill spreit, spvleizt of all vertu. 15... — *Poems* xiii. 23 Sum super expendit [v. r. superspendit] gois to his bed. 1558 *Extr. Rec. Burgh Peebles* (1872) 251 To be ansuerit of... the rest of the text that he is superspendit. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 94 The Knight... wox sa wonder pure in hand And alwayis superspendit. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 450 When their owne Irish Rent masters haue any voyage for Duhrin, or peradventure superspend at home in feasting of strangers.

† **Superstit, a. Obs. rare°-1. [ad. L. *superstes*, -stit-; see **SUPERSTITIE**.] Surviving.**

1643 BUCK *Rich.* III (1646) 69 That... charge, to honour Father and Mother, is not to be understood, only of our Parents superstit, and living here with us, but our forefathers.

† **Superstitiate, v. Obs. rare°-1. In 7-clause.**

[f. **SUPERSTITIOUS**: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To regard superstitiously.

1688 BUNYAN *Saints' Privilege* § 68 Wks. 169a I. 277/2 The Jews, when they supersitiated the Gift, in counting it more Honourable than the Altar.

† **Superstitio, Obs. rare°-1. [f. L. *superstit-*, -stus (f. *super-* SUPER-7 + *-stit-*, unaccented f. *stat-*, pa. ppl. stem of *stare* to stand) + -ie, -y.] (?) Power of survival.**

1654 VAUGHAN *Flores Solit.* II. 76 The people are the many waters, he turn'd their froth and foam into pearls, and wearied all weathers with an unimpaired Superstitio.

Superstition (s'ūpəsɪ'tʃən). Also 5-7 -icion, 6 -icoun, -itioun, -icoun, -yoyon. [a. OF. *superstition* (= It. *superstizione*, Sp. *superstición*, Pg. *superstição*) or their source L. *superstitio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superstare* to stand upon or over, f. *super-* SUPER-2 + *stare* to stand.]

The etymological meaning of L. *superstitio* is perhaps 'standing over a thing in amazement or awe'. Other interpretations of the literal meaning have been proposed, e.g. 'excess in devotion, over-scrupulousness or over-ceremoniousness in religion' and 'the survival of old religious habits in the midst of a new order of things'; but such ideas are foreign to ancient Roman thought.]

1. Unreasoning awe or fear of something unknown, mysterious, or imaginary, esp. in connexion with religion; religious belief or practice founded upon fear or ignorance.

1538 STARKY *England* (1878) 139 They [sc. monks'] solitary life, wch hath brought forth, wyth lytly profyt to the publyke state, much superstycion. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 Where the Deyul is residente... vp wyth al superstition and Idolatrie, sensing... holve water, and newe service of menes inventing. 1597 HOOKER *Echl. Pol.* v. iii. § 2 Superstition is, when things are either abhorred or observed, with a zealous or fearful, but erroneous relation to God. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 155 A man may stand in fear of Spirits... through his own superstition. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. ix. 116 It is superstition to worship any thing... besides the Creator. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. v. i. (1904) II. 435 Science is the great antidote to the poison of enthusiasm and superstition. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* IV. Wks. 1851 V. 372 Wherever superstition is so established as to form a regular system, this desire of penetrating into the secrets of futurity is connected with it. 1808 PICK *Sources Mississ.* (1810) III. App. 24 The people's superstition is so great that they are running after the holy father in the streets, and endeavoring to kiss the hem of his garment. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* IV. vii. (1864) II. 367 A copious list of miracles wrought by certain images... showing the wretched superstition into which the worship of images had degenerated. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* II. Nero had fits of superstition.

b. In particularized sense: An irrational religious belief or practice; a tenet, scruple, habit, etc. founded on fear or ignorance.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 56 Foure general synnes, sett up bi sir Adam, Jakke, among 3our maistris, cedeious, superstitions, the glotouns, and the proude. 1438-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) II. 283 Diverse supersticiones began of ydolatrie. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Serm. of Good Wks.* III. (1859) 61 Other kinds of papistical superstitions... as of Beads, of Lady Psalters and Rosaries. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 50 1st Sailor. The sea workes hie, The Wind is lowd, and will not lie till the Ship Be cleard of the dead. *Per.* That's your superstition. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 13. § 23. 465 When they began to say, that... all wine was an abomination, they pass'd it into a direct superstition. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. 75 By Religion's being corrupted into Superstitions, which indulge Men in their Vices. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 621 The notion would still prevail that the kingly office is the ordinance of God in a sense different from that in which all government is his ordinance. It was plain that, till this superstition was extinct, the constitution could never be secure. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. ii. 160 The Portuguese have a superstition according to which the soul of a man who has died, leaving some duty unfulfilled... is frequently known to enter into another person.

2. An irrational religious system; a false, pagan, or idolatrous religion. *Now rare or Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxv. 19 They... hadde certayne questions agaynst him off their awne supersticion. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 5 The Turks received the Mahometane superstition. 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vi. 110 The present Jewish superstition. 1630 R. JOHNSON *The Kingd. & Commw.* 564 [Mohammed] making him [sc. Ali] the head of his superstition, with the title of Caliph. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 15 Unwillingly this rest Their Superstition yields me. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 4 July, A conference

with his friend Voltaire, about giving the last blow to the Christian superstition. 1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* viii. § 1. 402 These authors regard the latter [sc. Buddhism] as the ancient and indigenous superstition of the East.

b. A religious ceremony or observance of a pagan or idolatrous character. *Now rare or Obs.*

1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 1350 The Phitoness... by her supersticions, And wonderfull condicions... rayved vp... Samuell that was dede, 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxx. 293 They did assemble there for their dances and superstitions. 1608 Heywood *Lucrèce* II. i. Our superstition's ended, sacred priest, Since we have had free answer from the gods. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. iii. 294 The heathen Britons made use of balls of crystal in their idle superstitions.

† c. Religious observance. *Obs. rare*°-1.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 63, I sweir tharto be the onplesad well of Stiz... Qubais only dreifull superstition heyr The Goddis kepis, that nane dar it forswyre.

† d. Idolatrous or extravagant devotion. *Obs.*

1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Lover's Progress* III. iii. May I not kiss ye now in superstition? For you appear a thing that I would kneel to.

† 3. 'Over-nicely; exactness too scrupulous' (J., 1755). (Cf. **SUPERSTITION** 3.) *Obs. rare*°.

4. *transf.* (from 1). Irrational or unfounded belief in general; an unreasonable or groundless notion.

1794 HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 107, I am afraid there are many men of science... that only believe the theory of heat and cold in prejudice or superstition, i.e. without having seen its evidence. 1851 SPENCER *Social Statics* xix. 209 Of the political superstitions... none is so universally diffused as the notion that majorities are omnipotent. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* v. 120 The superstition of the law-courts that a man can exercise rights of property after his death to all time.

Hence **Superstitious a.**, characterized by superstition, superstitious; **Superstitiousist**, one given to superstition, or holding superstitious beliefs; **Superstitiousless a.**, free from superstition.

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 44 Doctrines Traditional, 'Superstitious' and Deductional. 1850 LADY BLANCHIE BALFOUR *Prayer* in J. Robertson *Remin.* (1897) 54 From careless or superstitious acquisition where I should inquire, Good Lord, deliver me. 1861 H. MORE *Second Lash in Antiquity*, Fri. etc. (1865) 184 The arbitrary precepts of supercilious Stoicks, or surly Superstitiousists. 1876 GLANVILLE *Seasonable Reflect.* 139 Melancholy Superstitiousists or distracted Enthusiasts. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 549 The disgusting reverence with which superstitionists have regarded them [sc. the Hebrews]. 1846 WORDSWORTH in *Chr. Wordsw. Mem.* (1851) II. 425 A wretched set of religionists... superstitionists I ought to say, called Mormons. 1890 A. J. VOGAN *Black Police* xii. 188 The 'superstitious' training Billy had received.

† **Superstitiousity, Obs. rare. In 5-ciosite, -tie. [a. OF. *supersticiosite* or ad. med.L. *supersticiōsitas*, f. *supersticiōsus* **SUPERSTITIOUS**: see -ITY.] Superstitiousness; pl. superstitious beliefs or observances.**

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 98 God Almyty kepe vs... fro þer supersticiōsities, vanities, errors, and desseytis. 1520 CAXTON's *Chron. Eng.* i. fol. vi. 1 They were deceyved by deuyles, & great supersticiōsities in y^e cytee was made.

Superstitious (s'ūpəsɪ'tʃəs), a. Also 4-7 -icious, 5 -ycus, 5-6 -ycious, 6 -icyous, -ycous(e), -icouse, -itiouse, Sp. -itius. [a. OF. *supersticius* (= It. *superstizioso*, Sc. Pg. -icioso), ad. L. *supersticiōsus*, f. *superstitio* **SUPERSTITIO**.]

1. Of the nature of, involving, or characterized by superstition.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 544 To maken hise lapes and his wretchednesse Of swicha supersticious cursednesse. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2034 That... I may repress Thyn errouis and thyn folye, Groundynd on Astrologye, Wych be be nat vertuous, For they be supersticious. 1538 BALK *Three Lawes* 865 With rytes Shall we denie that it is a supersticious worshippyng, when men do throwe themselves downe before bread, to worship Christe therein? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 8. 68 In their Superstitious Belief, of Ghosts, Spirits, Demons, Devils, Fayries and Hob-goblins. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XIV. (1782) I. 508 Fear is commonly superstitious. 1866 KINGSLAY *Life & Lett.* (1877) II. 241 The superstitious terror with which that meteor-shower would have been regarded in old times. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 588 (To the Puritans) It was superstitious to keep Christmas, or to deck the house with holly and ivy. *transf.* 1588 Kvo *Housch. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 258 The Husband commeth not with those prophane and superstitious cleppings as the delicate and wanton Louer doth. 1791 PAINÉ *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 104 To nuhine it from the superstitious authority of antiquity.

b. *Superstitious uses* (Law): see quot. 1827.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. x. (1630) 52 The statute of Chantries that willett all lands to be forfeited, given or imploied to a superstitious vse. 1602-3 in *Coke Reports* (1604) IV. 106 b, Intant que le statute [viz. 1 Edw. VI. c. 14] per expres parols abrogate & tolle tous tels superstitious vses queux fuerent d'auer continuance a tous iours. 1715 *Act 1 Geo. I.* Stat. II. c. 50 (heading) To enquire of the Estates... of Popish Recusants, and of Estates given to superstitious Uses. 1790-1 *Act 31 Geo. III.* c. 32 § 17. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 13 Superstitious uses... are declared... to be where lands, tenements, or goods, are given for the maintenance of persons to pray for the souls of dead men in purgatory, or to maintain perpetual obits, lamps, &c. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex. s.v. Charities*, The history of the law of charities prior to the 43rd Eliz. c. 4, which is emphatically called the Statute of Charitable Uses, is extremely obscure. It is clear that no superstitious uses are within the purview of the statute.

2. Subject or addicted to superstition; believing or practising superstitions.

1526 TINGALE *Acts* xvii. 22 Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are somewhat [1534 to] superstitious. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 267 To abuse the superstitious people, and to encounter their busie braynes with vaine hope or vaine feare. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. 36 The superstitious idle-headed Eld Recedid. This tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 206 It seem'd. to a Superstitious eye the haunt Of Wood-Gods and Wood-Nymphs. 1791 BURKE *Lett. to Capt. Woodford* 11 Feb. I am extremely superstitious, and think his coming into it was of evil augury. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 88 Prone to the error, common in superstitious men, of mistaking his own peevish... moods for emotions of pious zeal. 1882 PITMAN *Mission Life Greece & Pal.* 251 The Maronite sect, which is a very ignorant and superstitious sect.

absol. [with the]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Superstition*, The Punishment allotted by several Councils for the Superstitious, was to fast a Month in Prison. 1913 *Nature* 14 Aug. 607/2 The omen of blood was viewed with some alarm by the superstitious in the village.

† b. Idolatrously or extravagantly devoted. *Obs.* 1582 LVLV in *T. Watson's Poems* (Arb.) 30 Were not men more superstitious in their praises, then women are constant in their passions. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 1. 131 Haue I... Lou'd him next Heau'n? Obey'd him? Bin (out of fondness) superstitious to him? a 1704 T. BROWN *Beauties Wks.* 1730 l. 42 My superstitious love adores them all.

† 3. Over-scrupulous; punctilious; extremely careful or particular. *Obs.*

1535 [see SUPERSTITIOUSLY a]. 1553 EDEN *Trent. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 10 Yf... anye superstitious head shall thinke it a beynous matter in anye poynte to contrary Saint Augustyne. 1590 SWINBURNE *Test.* 5 It is rare if at the last; after long and superstitious reuolution, one man at least among so many subtle heads... do not espie some defect or excesse in the definition. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 261 They [spiders] haue giuen themselves to curious and superstitious hunting... watching and espying their prey. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 221 The Germans are so superstitious in this kind, as a Gentleman may haue an action against him, who saith hee is no Gentleman. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* i. cxxviii, Shall squeamish He my Pleasures harvest by Fond superstitious coyntess thus prevent? 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. 1, The superstitious Statesman has his sneer. 1816 [implied in SUPERSTITIOUSLY a].

4. Used in or regarded with superstition; venerated, observed, or believed in, in the way of superstition. Now rare or *Obs.*

1566 in Peacock *Engl. Ch. Furnit.* (1866) 120 The mass bookes and all other popishe and superstitious bookes. 1595 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* l. 77 To absteyne fra keeping of superstitious dayes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* l. iv, Pulling downe a superstitious crosse. 1618 MORVSON *Itin.* iv. v. 1. (1903) 399 The sweating of stones, Nodding of Images, and like superstitious Miracles. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 140 To cleanse away the Filth of the superstitious Victims [sc. sacrificed oxen]. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Superstitious-Pies*, Minc'd, or Christmas-Pies, so Nicknam'd by the Puritans, or Precisions, tho' they can Eat em. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Dec. 1657, An ordinance made that none should any longer observe the superstitious time of the Nativity (so esteem'd by them). 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772 23 An... arch, decorated with a variety of superstitious figures. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xx. 436 The room... contained some superstitious spots.

† b. Magical; having or credited with supernatural efficacy. *Obs.*

1411-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy.* 363 her was noon helpe... Pat vaillie myst ageyn be cursed charmys; Pei we so strong and superstitious. 1450 *Mankind* 313 in *Macro Plays* 12 To defende me from all superstycious charmys. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* iii. xxxvi, 225 All those Impostors, that pretend by the helpe of familiar spirits, or by superstitious diuination of events past, to foretell the like events in time to come. [1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Magic*, Superstitious Magic consists in the Invocation of Devils.]

† 5. Extraordinary; excessive; superfluous. *Obs.*

1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 4301 Eke Phedra lovede hyr some yn lawe, Whos love was superstitious. 1848 CAXTON *Rables of Alfonse* viii, There is folke superstitious or capaxe that they may not be contented with fewe wordes. 1598 HAKLUYT *Poy.* i. 150 Certain sinister reports and superstitious slanders. 1638 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 301 They... haue such a superstitious conceit of their owne merit and temper [etc.]. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* v. 143 Let us take heed we bee not all condemned by God, for being Fellows, de se; for wilfull murdering our owne lives, with our knifes by our superstitious eating.

Superstitiously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a superstitious manner.

1. In the way of superstition; with irrational religious belief or observance.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 21 b, To defend their self... aganis fyre, watter, swerd, with certene takinis or writtings superstitiously. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabot's Inst.* i. xi. (1634) 37 Because God will not be worshipped superstitiously, therefore whatsoever is giuen to idols is taken from him. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. iii. 40 Dreames, are toys, Yet for this once, yea superstitiously, I will be squar'd by this. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 207 The common people superstitiously believe, that tis very dangerous to break a bough from it. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* i. 375 These superstitiously-realous in their own way, they would shew like a company of saints. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xi, But that neither scene nor season favoured fear, I should haue been superstitiously afraid. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2268 Friday is superstitiously held to be an unlucky day.

† 2. Over-scrupulously; punctiliously; with excessive care or exactness. *Obs.*

1535 JOVE *Apoll. Tindale* (Arb.) 30 Here thou seist whether Tindale is brought for so superstitiously steeking to onely one signification of this worde *Resurrectio*. 1659 HAMMOND *Annot. Ps.* xxxi. 6 That heathen men... are... wont to apply

themselves... to false gods... observing their responses most superstitiously. 1676 HOBBS *Thad Pref.* (1686) 8 A fault proper to Translators, when they hold themselves too superstitiously to their Authors words. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iv. i, Neither of these two Methods should be too scrupulously and superstitiously pursued. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Hist. New Words*, But we haue puntians or precisions of English, superstitiously nice! 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 292 For diuision, the dichotomous... mode is most to be commended... but it ought not to be every where hunted out too superstitiously and anxiously.

Superstitiousness. [-NESS.] The quality or character of being superstitious.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 b, The contemplacyon of suche turneth eyther to supersticyousnes, or else to a fantastical curiosite. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* (i) iij b, Superstitiousnes of beades, and confidence in oure owne merites. 1657 J. WATTS *Scrib. Pharisee*, etc. i. 232 As there is no popishnesse, so, I do not see what superstitiousnesse there can be in it. 1885 RAWLINSON *Egypt & Babylon* v. 83 He showed an equal superstitiousness when... he would not allow himself to commence the work of restoration... until he had first waited for a 'fortunate month'. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 483 One trait of the barbaric mind—superstitiousness.

|| **Superstratum** (sūpəstrā'tm). Pl. -strata. [mod.L., neut. sing. of pa. ppl. of L. *superstruere* to spread over, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *struere* to lay down, strew.] A stratum or layer deposited over or upon something; an overlying or superficial stratum.

1806 *Amer. State Papers, Ind. Affairs* (1832) i. 737 The superstratum is of a blackish brown color, upon a yellow basis. 1833 BYRON *Juan* ix. xxxvii, First out of, and then back again to chaos, The superstratum which will overlay us. 1840 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* ii. vii. (ed. 6) 11. 79 The superstrata were precipitated into hollows prepared for them.

Superstruct (sūpəstrŭkt), v. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. L. *superstruct-*, pa. ppl. stem of *superstruere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *struere* to build.] trans. To build upon something else; to construct upon a foundation; to erect as a superstructure.

a. Usually fig. or in fig. context. (Very common in the latter half of the 17th c.)

a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 20 All that Master Chillingworth's large Booke hath superstructed on this foundation. 1646 HAMMOND *Tracts* 87 What small ground it hath... as a foundation to superstruct any other doctrines upon. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 1 The Author first layes down 3 Conjectures, upon which he superstructs the maine Fabrique of his Work and Arguments. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 21 The effects of their Policy, superstructed upon these natural Advantages, and not as some think upon the excess of their Understandings. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. i. § 8 (1740) 18 This he lays down for a Foundation whereon to superstruct a wonderful Colossus of Reproach. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope Wks.* 1787 IV. 99 Those... on whose approbation his esteem of himself was superstructed. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasis* (1820) i. vi. 124 This artificial elevation, this refinement of appearance, were the more remarkable from the simplicity of mind, the singleness of heart, on which they seemed superstructed.

absol. 1642 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) 11. 294 Lady Win hath laid a foundation of hope for mee, upon which I must beseech you to superstruct. 1661 *Power Exp. Philos. Pref.* (1664) C. 4, Though he haue erroneously superstructed upon his Experiments. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) 11. 210 Daily improving and increasing and superstructing upon that foundation.

b. More rarely lit.; occas. in reference to natural structures. (Also *absol.*)

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xviii. 39 Vitruvius tells us, that the Morasses about Ravenna... were pild with this Timber [sc. alder], to superstruct upon. a 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* i. ii, The Cabbins and what is usually superstructed upon the upper Deck. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Orig. Man* II. 28 Former masses inorganic and lifeless superstruct in unbroken cohesion with them other later parts having all the essential attributes of organization, life and growth. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone*, etc. i. 309 Upon which, in latter times, the Moors had superstructed a fortress.

Hence **Superstructed ppl. a.**; **Superstructing vbl. sb.**

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* ii. Wks. 1674 i. 278 Doc-trines... apt to obstruct or intercept the superstructing of Christian life. *Ibid.* xii. 300 It were unreasonable... to wonder at this constancy in particular superstructed errors... whilst [etc.]. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 374 note, Their superstructed doctrinal decisions. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Orig. Man* i. 29, I have cleared away... all later, more partial and more superstructed attributes not only of mind but even of matter.

† **Superstruction. Obs.** [ad. L. **superstructio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superstruere*: see prec. Cf. SUBSTRUCTION.]

1. = SUPERSTRUCTURE.

a. fig. or in fig. context.

1624 USHER *Serm.* 22 The unite of the faith... here spoken of, hath reference... to the foundation: as that which followeth of a perfect man... to the superstruction and perfection. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iii. § 57. 165 You must... believe the Church Infallible in all her proposals, be they foundations, or be they superstructions. 1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 125 For the Points of Faith necessary to Salvation, I shall call them Fundamental, and every other Point a Superstruction. 1833 E. HOOKER *Pref. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 71 Rotten Foundations, superstitious superstructions.

b. lit. or in physical sense. *rare.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* x. 165 A great water, which could endure continuance of no beavy superstruction. a 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* i. ii, The superstructions upon the upper Deck.

2. The action of building upon something. *rare*—, 1804 in WEBSTER; hence in later Dicts.

Superstructive (sūpəstrŭktiv), a. (*sb.*) Now rare. [f. L. *superstruct-*: see SUPERSTRUCT and -IVE.] Belonging to the superstructure; = SUPERSTRUCTURAL: opposed to *fundamental*.

1642 *Answe. to Dr. Ferne* 8 If it bee written it is superstructive and not fundamental; written Laws, that were not Lawes before written, are repealeable and alterable. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xvii. Wks. 1674 i. 319 Nothing but the removing his Fundamental error can rescue him from the superstructive. 1903 R. BRIDGES *Poems Classical Prosody* Ep. i. 228 Laying foundation of its knowledge in physical law... erecting Superstructive of all... a new Science of Man.

† b. *sb.* Something belonging to or constituting the superstructure. *Obs.*

1625 MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 120, I divided also the objects of erring or not erring, two wayes: into Fundamentals, or superstructives. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 37 The Common Lawes, which are... the basis and foundation of this Government, the Statute Lawes being but after superstructures.

So **Superstructor**, one who builds a superstructure; **Superstructor** a., = next.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 16 You subvert all settled Lawes, whether fundamental or superstructory. 1652 R. ROBINSON *Christ* all xxii. (1656) 424 A house whose corners are laid with precious stones, and whose Superstructory stones are all lively stones. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. (1740) 193 Was Oates's Narrative a Foundation or a Superstructure, or was he one of the Superstructors or not?

Superstructural, a. [f. next + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting a superstructure.

1884 TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 30/1 The argumentative foundation which has been made to bear so vast a superstructural conclusion. 1893 *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) July 144 Foundational rather than superstructural.

Superstructure (sūpəstrŭktŭr), *v.* [f. SUPER- 3 + STRUCTURE, after *superstruere*, *superstruction*. Cf. F. *superstructure* (from 18th c.).] That which is built upon something else as a foundation; a structure raised upon something.

1. lit. A building considered in relation to its foundation; an upper part of a building, erected upon a lower supporting part; any material structure resting on something else as a foundation.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. ii. xv. (1892) 126 In some Places, as in Amsterdam, the Foundation costs more than the Superstructure. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* viii. 137 Though the Ground-plates... be part of the Carcass, yet I thought fit... they should be laid, before I treated of the superstructure. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* viii. 378/2 The City Surveyor... declared... that it would be beneficial to the Superstructure to have the Foundation laid early. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 89 It frequently happens, that the lower part of the building is made of stone, and its superstructure of cob. 1868 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* xli. (ed. 10) 11. 404 The accumulation of the subaerial superstructure of the great cone. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 284/1 The superstructure of a bridge consists of the roadway and the beam, arch, or chain used to carry the roadway from support to support.

b. *Railway Engineering.* (See quot.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Superstructure*,... the sleepers, rails, and fastenings, in distinction from the road-bed;—called also *permanent-way*.

2. fig. or in fig. context: An immaterial structure, as of thought, action, etc., figured as being built upon something else as a foundation.

1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 224 Lay a good foundation, and then the superstructure is like to stand. 1646 J. HALL *Hor. Vac.* 20 Thrift... is... the base whereon the Superstructures of all other wisdom lyes. 1658 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) 111. 2 In Geometry some plain Propositions are laid down... in order to further Theory, which, as a Superstructure, is to be rais'd upon those Foundations. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 122 So stands a kingdom, whose foundation yet fails not, in virtue and in wisdom laid, Through all the superstructure. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke's Hist.* (1897) 549 Every fresh story is as solid a basis for a new superstructure as the original foundation was. 1905 J. B. BURY *Life St. Patrick* App. 276 The visit to Pope Celestine at Rome has no legendary superstructure.

Supersubstantial (sūpəsbstə'nŭshl), a. [ad. late L. *supersubstantialis* (Vulgate), f. *super-* SUPER- 4 a + *substantia* SUBSTANCE: see -AL. Cf. F. *sursubstantiel* (†-ciel), It. *soprassubstantiale*, Sp., Pg. *supersubstantial*.]

1. In allusion to, or as a rendering of, late L. *supersubstantialis* in the Vulgate version of Matt. vi. 11 (translating Gr. *ἐπιούσιος*, which is now generally held to mean 'pertaining to the coming day'): Above or transcending material substance; spiritual; esp. in reference to the eucharistic bread.

Cf. *Wycl. Bible* Matt. vi. 11 Oure breed ouer other substance.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1342/2 That heauenlye and supersubstantiell breade and cuppe, beyng consecrate with that solemne benediction, is profitable to the life and saluacyon of the whole man. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 78 In y^e Lords praier... we say: give us the supersubstantial bread, not this bread that goeth into the body; but that bread of everlasting life, which upholdeth the substance of our soule. 1555 CRANMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) 111. xxx. 236, I haue sinned... against men, whom I haue called from this supersubstantial morsel. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Exod. xvi. comm., It is our way-faring special provision, dailie and supersubstantial bread, til we shal possesse the promised land. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 10 By pre-

ferring the meat that perisheth before that super-substantial Bread of Life which came from Heaven. 1852 J. BROWN *Disc. & Say. Our Lord I.* iv. 245 Give us the super-substantial bread—the bread of life. 1899 FA. DOLLING in C. E. OSBORNE *Life x*, The Body and Blood of Christ Himself, our daily supersubstantial bread.

2. Above or transcending all substance or being; = SUPERESSENTIAL: chiefly of God.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1339/2 Thys., woode Godde, signifyeth... not onely the vnicite of the Godheadde, but also the trinitie of the three persones, and not onely theyr supersubstantial substance, but also euery gracious propertie. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxviii. (1612) 321 Locall vnlocally each wheare, super-substantial, who knows all that is, and is not. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 90 They saw a Starre, with five beames... Materiall, the Starre in the East: 2. Spirituall, the Starre of Faith, in their hearts. 3. Intellectual, an Angel in a Dreame: 4. Rationall; the Virgin Marie; 5. Supersubstantial; Christ himselfe. 1651 J. FRAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* ii. vi. 181 Three persones in the supersubstantial Divinity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* xiv. ii. (1864) IX. 63 He is the Thearchic Intelligence, the Supersubstantial Being.

Hence **Supersubstantiality** (*rare*); **†Supersubstantially** *adv.*, in a supersubstantial manner (in quot. in sense 2). So **Supersubstantiate** *v.* [after *transubstantiate*] *trans.*, to make supersubstantial.

1606 WHITENHALL *Disc. Abuses Ch. Christ* 18 To supersubstantiate the blessed bread of the Lords Supper into the cursed Idoll of the Popes masse. 1611 FLORIO, *Soprasubstantialitā*, supersubstantiality. 1651 J. FRAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* iii. v. 356 Belief which is a true faith, is supersubstantially above all science and understanding conjoining us immediately to God. 1895 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) I. 382 Fluids and ethers, to whatever quintessential thinness they may be treble distilled, and (as it were) super-substantiated.

Supersubtle, **-subtile**, *a.* [SUPER- 9 a.] Extremely or excessively subtle; over-subtle.

1599 SANDYS *Europh. Spec.* (1632) 104 Admitting them in the rest of their super-subtil inventions. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 363 A fraile vow, betwixt an erring Barbarian, and a super-subtle Venetian. 1614 PUCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. xii. (ed. 2) 175 The Cabalist as a super-subtle transcendent, mounteth... from this sensible world vnto that other intellectuall. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser. ii. Child Angel*, By reason that Mature Humanity is too gross to breathe the air of that super-subtle region. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 106-7 Over-informed, super-subtle, too clever for her age. 1850 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) 111. 75 The super-subtle fancies of theosophy. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxiv. 211 A tendency to over-refining and super-subtle argument.

So **Supersubtilize** *v. trans.*, to make over-subtle; **Supersubtlety**, excessive subtlety.

1858 MASSON *Milton* I. vi. 443 In him [*sc.* Donne] there were gathered up... all the tips and clippings of super-subtlety among the Elizabethans. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 245 The filigree of wire-drawn sentiment and supersubtilized conceit.

Super-suprelative, *a.* (*sb.*) [SUPER- 4 a.] 'More than superlative'; of the very highest quality or degree. Also *sb.*, a degree beyond the superlative.

1607 R. CLAREW tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 65 Super-suprelative knaury. 1612 VICARS *God in Mount* (1614) 11 The Archbishops super-suprelative power. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 198 Union is most desirable with brethren Protestants; nay, Protestants of the best profession in the world. This is super-suprelative. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* i. 422 His highest taste—That super-suprelative gout. 1801 SOUTHEY *Lt. to J. Rickman* 20 Nov., We must create a super-suprelative to reach the idea of his magnitude.

Hence **Super-suprelatively** *adv.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* Pref. A 4b, Men so transcendently perfidious, and so super-suprelatively unfaithful. 1648 E. SIMMONS in T. WODENOTE *Herm. Theol.* Pref. A ix b, The malicious Jews... were not so super-suprelatively vile as to consult his [*sc.* Christ's] death because he was content in their stead... to be accounted as a sinner.

Supertemporal, *a.* (*sb.*) [SUPER- 4 a.] That is above time; transcending time. Also *sb.*, a supertemporal thing.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 625 Plotinus and Numenius... declare him [Plato] to have asserted, Three Super-Temporals or Eternals, Good, Mind or Intellect, and the Soul of the Universe. 1802 N. SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* i. i. § 4. 81 Our super-temporal and super-sensible being. 1905 J. C. JONES in T. STEPHENS *Child & Relig.* v. 187 They must have sinned—sinned... in a super-temporal state according to Julius Müller.

Supertemporal, *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat. and Zool.* [SUPER- 3 c (*sb.*)] Situated in the upper part of the temples or temporal region. *b. sb.* A supertemporal bone.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 179 The bones... that circumscribe the lower part of the orbit... In fishes they are called 'suborbitals'... A similar series of bones sometimes overarches the temporal fossae, and are called 'supertemporals'. 1889 BUCH *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 155/a (Descr. of Figure) Left supertemporal. *Ibid.* 158/2 The great length of the supertemporal fissure, and its dorsal subdivision.

†Superterraneal, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [See SUPER- 1 a and cf. SUBTERRANEAL.] = next.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* iii. § 42. 133 All which, whether super or subterranean, I take in general to proceed from stagnations in the subterranean Vaults of the Earth.

Superterranean (*sūp̄tērē'niān*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f. mod.L. *superterrāneus*, *f. super-* SUPER- 1 a

+ *terra* eath: see -AN.] That is or dwells above, or on the surface of, the earth; above-ground: opposed to *subterranean*. Also *sb.*, a dweller above ground or on the earth.

1691 R. KIRK *Secret Commu.* I. (1815) 3 A superterranean and a subterranean Inhabitant, perfectly resembling one another. *Ibid.* 6 If any Superterraneans be so subtle, as to practice Slights for procuring a Privacy to any of their Mysteries. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 268 With numerous chambers both superterranean and subterranean. 1827 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXII. 386 The subterranean in fictitious composition must always be subject either to the laws of the superterranean, or of the supernatural. 1846 J. DUDLEY *Naology* 365 In what... may be called their superterranean structures, their temples. 1875 LITTLEDALE in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 577 This is all we know about superterranean churches before Constantine.

Superterraneous (*-tērē'nos*), *a.* [*f. mod.L. *superterrāneus*: see *prec.* and -EOUS.] = *prec.*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 223 The admirable Fabric of the Super-terranean and Subterranean complex Globe of Earth, Air and Water. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 71 There are many Lakes in the World of Salt water, that have no super-terranean Vents into the Sea. 1835 FOSSROOKE *Encycl. Antig.* (1843) I. 112 The Mandrā, or early monasteries of Ireland, are... mere superterraneous caverns.

Superterrene (*sūp̄tērē'n*), *a.* [*ad. late L. superterrēnus*: see SUPER- 1 a and TERRENE.]

1. = SUPERTERRANEAN.

1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmoreld.* iv. 23 The Division of the Waters... was made into Waters subterrēne, superterrēne, and nubiferous. a 1871 DR MOSAN *Budget Parad.* (1872) 137 Gutta percha and Rowland Hill are the great discoveries of our day;... gutta percha being to the submarine post what Rowland Hill is to the super-terrēne. 1881 G. MILNER *Country Pleas.* xxi. 305 When your progenitors nested or herded in such a superterrēne covert.

2. Existing or dwelling in a region above the earth; belonging to a higher world: = next, 1.

1755 SMOLETT *Quix.* i. iii. xii. 178, I am positive it began with 'subterrēne and sublime princess!' It could not be subterrēne, said the barber, but superterrēne or sovereign. 1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 328 The gods... must live in the perpetual contemplation of these glorious and superterrēne existences.

Superterrrestrial (*sūp̄tērē'striāl*), *a.* [See SUPER- 1 a and TERRESTRIAL.]

1. Existing, or belonging to a region, above the earth; celestial: = *prec.* 2. Also *fig.*

1727 EAKERRY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* (1728) II. 47 Moses... described the Formation of all super-terrestrial and terrestrial Bodies. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 554 A confidence in super-terrestrial protection, and a belief in supernatural powers. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Antig. Sophocles* Wks. 1860 XIV. 203 Ever since the restoration of letters there has been a cabal... for exalting as something super-terrestrial, and quite unapproachable by moderns, the monuments of Greek literature. 1865 tr. *Strass' New Life Jesus* i. xlix. I. 422 The change into the superterrrestrial state.

2. = SUPERTERRANEAN.

1875 LD. BLACFORD in *Life Ld. Coleridge* (1904) II. ix. 252 Subterranean and superterrrestrial operations.

Supertonic, *Mus.* [SUPER- 5 b.] The note next above the tonic; the second of the scale. Also *attrib.* applied to a chord having this note for its root.

1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* ii. v. 135 The Supertonic, or second above the Key-note. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 128 The chromatic raising of the 3rd in the supertonic chord. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* xi. (1875) 128 The dominant of a dominant, i.e. the supertonic. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* xiii. 135 The chord of the supertonic seventh. *Ibid.* 144 The dominant seventh resolves on the tonic, submediant, or subdominant chord, or on a supertonic discord.

Supertunic, *Antig.* Also in *L. form.* [*ad. med.L. supertunica*: see SUPER- 3 and TUNIC *sb.*] An outer tunic; *spec.* the vestment worn above the dalmatic (or tunicle) by a sovereign at his coronation.

1625-6 *Coronation Chas.* I (1892) 36 The Deane of Westminster goeth on araying y^e King. i. With y^e Supertunica, or close Pall. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Apr. 1661, Then [at the Coronation] was... put on... the cobbium, syndon [*f. e.* colobium sindonis], or dalmatic, and over this a supertunic of cloth of gold. 1843 LYTTON *Last Barons* iv. iii, He looks brave in his gray supertunic. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 83 King John [in his effigy]... wears a supertunic of crimson embroidered with gold. 1891 *Proc. Soc. Antig.* 15 Jan. 216 The rest of the costume consists of supertunic and kirtle.

†Supervacaneal, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [*f. L. supervacāneus*: see next and -AL.] = next.

1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 115 Though it be... with long painted supervacaneal words exorned and set forth.

Supervacaneous (*sūp̄vākē'niōs*), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [*f. L. supervacāneus*, *f. super-* SUPER- III + *vacāre* to be empty or void: see -EOUS. Cf. *It., Sp., Pg. supervacano*.] Vainly added over and above what is essential; superfluous, redundant.

1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 146 For the avoiding of supervacaneous tediousness we will cut off all such endless matters. 1641 J. TAYLOR *Theol. Theol.* viii. 313 Account not any part of this venerable Volume to be superfluous or supervacaneous. 1684 tr. *Boneti Merc. Compli.* vi. 217 As much supervacaneous humour as they had lost, so much new strength they had acquired. 1771 NUGENT *Hist. Pr. Gerund* II. 85 Conjectural argument is supervacaneous when the words of the oracle are clear. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised Indications* Postscr. (1830) 23 Desire is sufficient; accomplishment, or anything

like an approach to it, supervacaneous! 1838 BEARD in E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* xvii. (1854) 348 While others contend about the supervacaneous part of religion.

Hence **Supervacaneously** *adv.*; **Supervacaneousness**.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kovi* xii. 178 They might have... spared supervacaneously to shew us the difference. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), Supervacaneousness.

†Supervacuous, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. L. supervacuus*: see SUPER- III and VACUOUS.] = *prec. adj.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 315 If... the wombe should at certain times open it self to expell that that is supervacuous. 1633 AMES *Fresh Suit agst. Ceremon.* ii. 449 Those Ceremonies are supervacuous and vaine. a 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 285 The Pope... may dispense the supervacuous duties of others (who do more than is required for their salvation) to sinners who have no merit of their own. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Fam. Biog.* I. p. iv, I shall wave my supervacuous honours.

Supervene (*sūp̄vāvīn*), *v.* [*ad. L. supervēnīre*, *f. super-* SUPER- 13 + *venīre* to come. Cf. OF. *so(u)rvēnīr* (*mod. F. survénir*), *Pr. sobrevēnīr*, *It. sopravvenire*, *Sp. sobrevēnir*, *Pg. sobrevēnir*.]

1. *intr.* To come on or occur as something additional or extraneous; to come directly or shortly after something else, either as a consequence of it or in contrast with it; to follow closely upon some other occurrence or condition.

1647-8 COTTRELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 11 Upon a sudden supervened the death of the king. 1664 EXTON *Maritime Dicaeologie* i. iv. 16 New differences and controversies arising and supervening, which they could not judge or determine by the Rhodian Laws. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 386 Soon after a vomiting of an offensive and greenish-coloured fluid supervened. 1849 C. BRYOTE *Shirley* ii, A bad harvest supervened. Distress reached its climax. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 409 The king was bruised by the pommel of his saddle; fever supervened, and the injury proved fatal. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 5/2 The marked change which has supervened in the habits and tastes of the junior members of both Universities.

2. *Const. on, upon*, rarely to (the preceding occurrence, condition, etc.).

1604 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 29 This power [*sc.* mutual gravitation]... cannot be... essential to Matter. And... it could never supervene to it, unless... infused into it by an immaterial Power. 1831 CANNELL *Sart. Res.* iii. x, A kind of... Jew's harp and scarnell-piping... to which the fullest species of Magnetic Sleep soon supervened. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. cxx. 243 Upon this there supervened... that idea of royal power [etc.]. 1868 - *Juv. Mundi* ii (1869) 43 Upon this local name [Argenti] there had supervened... a paramount and wider name of Achaioi. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec., Typhus supervening on a gunshot wound.

3. *trans.* To come directly or soon after, to follow closely (= *supervene upon*, 1 b); occas. to come after so as to take the place of, to supersede.

1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 302 The Fever frequently supervening a Surfeit. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Diss. 17 It first perceives a thing destitute of ornament, and afterwards the operations of the adorning artificer supervening its nature. 1810 in *Dk. Buckingham's Mem. Geo.* III (1855) IV. 430 This triumph... although... it affects the... situation... is not so decisive... as to supervene the necessity of a change.

Hence **Supervener**, something that supervenes; in quot. applied to a substance added to another.

1656 (J. J. SERGEANT) tr. *T. White's Peripat.* Inst. 63 When the supervener has aggregated to it self the parts of that humid body wherein the dissolution was made.

Supervenience (*sūp̄vāvīniēns*), *rare*. [*f. SUPERVENIENT*: see -ENCE.] The fact of being supervenient, or of supervening; supervision.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvii. § 4. 148 The place... is thus, by the supervenience of a guest of a contrary nature... purged from the superabundance of the former ones that annoyed it. 1885 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* l. iv, I will look... to the natural supervenience of a more able sovereign.

†Supervenieny, *Obs. rare*. [Formed as *prec.*: see -ENCY.] = *prec.*

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Introd. p. viii, Through whose supervenieny the meane gifts and blessings of nature doe become sufficient to make a man Eternally happy. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 16 The more moderate pains become insensible by the supervenieny of the more acute.

4. *b. Sc. Law.* The fact or condition of being supervenient: said of a right.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. xxvii. 136 If they should not be entered before the supervenieny. a 1711 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1755) II. 361 *Jus fuit fundatum*, and the supervenieny accretes.

Supervenient (*sūp̄vāvīniēnt*), *a.* [*ad. L. supervēniēnt-*, *-ens*, *pr. pplc. of supervēnīre* to SUPERVENE.] Supervening; coming upon something as an extraneous addition; coming on after (and in connexion or contrast with) something else; occurring or appearing subsequently.

1594 ALEX. HUME *Treat. Consc.* Pref. 46 By reason of the cold supervenient winter, I was tyed to the bed. 1628 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1692) 557 It shall then me to reserve myself... for such supervenient temptations. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xv. 135 If then pure water be putt vpon that chalker, the subtilist dry partes of it, do easily ioyne to the super-venient moisture. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacri.* iii. iii. § 7 The necessity of any supervenient act of grace. 1711 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 137 According to the time prescribed be the Act of Parliament or be any supervenient law. 1713 DRAHAM *Phys. Theol.* viii. vi. 429 Some other supervenient, additional Insects, laid in after the Apple was grown. 1758 JOHNSON *Lett. to Langton* 9 Jan. in *Boswell*, Some supervenient cause of discord may over-

power this original amky. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. iv. § 114. III. 412 It is... reasonable... to restrain the terms of a promise, where they clearly appear to go beyond the design of the promiser, or where supervenient circumstances indicate an exception which he would infallibly have made. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxxi. (1878) 533 The whole eternal life to follow will be a result not of primeval law but of supervenient grace.

b. Const. 10 (that which precedes).

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* ii. § 9. 22 That branch of belief was in him supervenient to Christian practise. 1662 PATTY *Taxes* 71 A tax supervenient to a mans other expences. c 1690 *Inform. for Sir T. Dalsiel of Binns* 1 Albeit the Debt now acclaimed was by a Law supervenient to the Disposition.

c. Sc. Law. Of a right: That is acquired by the disposer subsequently to the act of transmission. Also *allusively*.

1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 55 What he had before by hypostatical union only, now he had it by another supervenient Right of merit. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xxiv. § 2 A supervenient Right... was found to accresce to the Earl of Landardail.

Supervening (s'ūpərvɛɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUPERVENE + -ING.] The action of the verb SUPERVENE; supervision.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* etc. (ed. 2) 345 The supervening of a higher Form. 1685 — *Effects of Motion* iv. 42 Bottles... being full of the liquor were firmly stopped before the supervening of the Cold. 1737 WATERLAND *Encharist* x. Wks. 1823 VII. 287 It is not the water that confers this benefit... but it is the appointment of God, and the supervening of the Spirit. 1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) II. 7 Although the supervening of an heritable security... makes a moveable debt heritable. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 241 In the theory of Berkeley, the world, birth, death, [etc.], are true, and not of such a nature, that they vanish away on the supervening of right apprehension.

Supervening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That supervenes; supervenient.

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xii. 153 The imperfection of nature where we stand by our creation, and supervening follies. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xxiv. § 2 The supervenient Right... accresces without any new solemnities. 1721 R. KEITH *tr. T. Kempis' Valley of Lillies* Pref. p. iv. The supervenient Changes that may... befall the Soul. a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. iii. § 71 Though he should afterwards have obtained a decree in his favour on a supervening title. 1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 698 Every supervening right acquired by the disposer after the transmission. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xxix. 408 A supervening haze. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iv. § 26. 116 That west front is made up of... many unfinished and supervening designs. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 87 The feeling of a supervening liability to the disesteem of others is interwoven with the idea of wrong doing.

Supervention (s'ūpərvɛɪnʃən). [ad. late L. *superventio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supervenire* to SUPERVENE. Cf. Sp. *supervención*, Pg. *venção*.] The action or fact of supervening; coming on in addition; subsequent occurrence.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. vi. (1654) 352 An espousal contract... may... be broken off by the supervention of a legal kindred, inexpect. 1721 BAILEY, A *Supervention*,... a coming upon one suddenly. 1800 *Med. Frnt.* IV. 314, I had reason to apprehend a supervention of delirium. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 38 The only security we... know of, that life has left the body, is the supervention of chemical decomposition. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 17 The mere supervention of one race upon another, the change from a Pelagian to an Hellenic character. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 687 The interval between the accident and the supervention of tetanus.

† **Supervide**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med.L. *supervidēre*, f. *super*- SUPER- 2 + *vidēre* to see.] *trans.* To look upon, survey.

c 1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 As I me lenyd unto a joyful place, Lusty Phebus to supervide (*M.S.* supervive), How God Almyghty of his grete grace, Hath florished the erthe on every side.

Supervival (s'ūpərvai'zəl), *sb.* Now rare. [f. med.L. *supervivis*, pa. ppl. stem of *supervivere*: see prec. and -AL.]

1. = SUPERVISION 1.

1652 EVELYN *State France Misc. Writ.* (1805) 60 The High Chamberlain of France... hath the supervival... of all officers of the King's hedchamber. a 1716 *South Serm.* (1717) IV. 389 The Regulation and Supervival of the whole Course of a Man's Life. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 1 July, I do not love to trust a hammer or a brush without my own supervival. 1826 *Examiner* 488/1 The new buildings are from the designs of different Architects, but subject... to the supervival of... Mr. Nash. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. 123 Supervival by the central government.

2. = SUPERVISION 2.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 17 May, The supervival of [sic] the Life of the first Duke of Marlborough. 1751 WARBURTON in *Pope's Wks.* IV. 42 note, A paper wherein he never had the least hand, direction or supervival. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 590 (Congresses) annually held for the supervival of the accounts of the bailiages.

Supervival, *a. rare*—1. [f. med.L. *supervivis* (see prec.) + -AL.] Supervisory.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 559 Ignatius... like Timothy and Titus and Clement and Polycarp, had received his supervival authority from the immediate hands of an Apostle.

Supervivance, *rare*—1. [Formed as prec. + -ANCE.] = SUPERVISION.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 25 He had neglected the opportunity which a supervivance of the wretched and ruined finances afforded.

† **Supervise**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. Also 7 -vize.

[f. next.] The act of supervising; inspection, perusal.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 23 An exact command... That on the supervise no leisure bated.

Supervise (s'ūpəvaɪz), *v.* Also 9 -vize. [f. med.L. *supervīs*, pa. ppl. stem of *supervidēre*: see SUPERVIDE.]

† 1. *trans.* To look over, survey, inspect; to read through, peruse. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 125 You finde not the apostrophas, and so misse the accent. Let me supervise the canzonet [= canzonet]. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* V 4, In both my bookes I have objected some peticular vice more against him than pamps and pantofoles, which those that have not faith inough to beleue, may toote & supervise. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 78, I supervised the letter of Dr. Hall and Mr. Bedell, which I found in my Father's study. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem.* 10 If any Man... has an Inclination... to supervise almost all the Conditions of Humane Life. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1723 IV. 15 All my Omissions supervise, And to what Guilt they all arise To my own self my Vilenes shew.

† 2. To overlook, command a view of. *Obs.*

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 127 Those eminent high Highlands, that supervise those shady valleys below them.

† 3. *spec.* To read through for correction; to revise. *Obs.*

1655 [see *supervising* below]. 1725 POPE *Shaks. Wks.* I. Pref. p. xv, If any were supervised by himself, I should fancy the two parts of Henry the 4th, and Midsummer-Night's Dream might have been so. 1751 EARL ORSKNEY *Rem. Swift* xvii. (1753) 131 Two additional volumes, both which were supervised and corrected by the author.

2. To oversee, have the oversight of, superintend the execution or performance of (a thing), the movements or work of (a person).

c 1645 HOWELL *Let. I. i. iii.* The small time I supervis'd the Glasse-house, I got amongst those Venetians some smatterings of the Italian Tongue. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 8 Add one shilling for every square for the master-brick-layers super-vising them. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 672 All is supervised by One Understanding and Intending Cause. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 97/1 You undertake to supervise and compleat the work. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. xv. 166 My own energies just equal to the duty of supervising our final departure. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 The formation of local committees of vigilance to supervise the police. 1914 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 183 As Papal Chancellor, Albert of Mora supervised the drafting of papal bulls.

Hence **Supervising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1655 *tr. Sennedō's Hist. China* vi. 35 Every one hath the liberty to print what he pleases, without the Supervising, Censure, or Licence, of any one. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 188 Who shall have the supervising... of all the physicians. 1845 STOCQUELLER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 45 The responsibility of the local administration to the two supervising authorities. 1873 *Figure Training* 110 The foot... requiring almost as much supervising care as the figure.

Supervisee (s'ūpəvaɪzɪ), [f. prec. + -EE.]

One who is supervised; *spec.* a person under police supervision.

1880 *Standard* 23 Apr. 2/7 Charged... with not reporting himself to the police, under the Prevention of Crimes Act, he being a 'supervisee' under that Act. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 204/2 The apprehension of licensees and supervisees.

Supervision (s'ūpərvɪʒən). [ad. med.L. *supervisio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supervidēre*: see SUPERVIDE.]

The earliest recorded instance of the word is in the 1st Fo. (1623) text of SHAKS. *Othello* III. iii. 395, where the true reading is 'supervisor' (1st Qo.).

The action or function of supervising.

1. General management, direction, or control; oversight, superintendence.

1640 BR. HALL *Eptis.* II. vii. 121 Having had the special supervision of the whole Asian Church. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iv. 46 [The chancellor] seems to have had the supervision of... charters, letters, and such other public instruments of the crown, as were authenticated in the most solemn manner. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (1783) 17 An old donation, for the sustenance of a perpetual lamp to burn before the high-altar in the royal chapel at Islip, under the trust and supervision of the abbots of Westminster. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 411 The central office at Somerset House... for... the general supervision and conduct of the business of registration. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 99 Officers charged with the Supervision of the Musketry Training of the Troops. 1877 J. NORTHOTE *Catacombs* I. v. 90 The artists... worked under ecclesiastical supervision. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* vi, The police supervision is very strict.

2. The action of reading through for correction; revision by a superior authority. *Hist.* (Cf. SUPERVISOR 3, quot. 1881.)

1881 N. T. (Rev. Vers.) Pref. 8 A final supervision of the whole Bible [of 1611], by selected members from Oxford, Cambridge, and Westminster.

† **Supervisit**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. SUPER- + VISIT v., after *supervise*.] *trans.* To supervise, look after. Only in † **Supervising** *ppl. a.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Myst. Bedlam* i. 15 Locke vp this vessell with the Key of faith... guard it with supervising diligence. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 51 This charge of supervising diligence.

Supervisor (s'ūpəvaɪzə). Also 5-6 -vysour, 5-7 -viseur, 7 -viser. [ad. med.L. *supervisor*, f. *supervīs* (see SUPERVISE). Cf. OF. *superviseur* (16th c.).] One who supervises.

1. A person who exercises general direction or

control over a business, a body of workmen, etc.; one who inspects and directs the work of others.

Supervisor of the Excise: an officer who supervised and inspected the books, etc. of the inferior officers of the department.

1454 in H. Anstey *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O.H.S.) I. 326 William Church, supervisor of be werks of be sayd scollis. c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1808 And here I make the vpon Lyberte to be supervysour. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arh.) 132 Him he sets not as a suruysour and ouerser of his manors, but a supervysour of hys childrens conditions and manners. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 212 Bishop Andrews ever placed the picture of Mulcaster his Schoolmaster over the doore of his study... as to be his Tutor and Supervysour. 1667 in Pettus *Fading Reg.* (1670) 38 A Supervisor of the Mills and Werks. 1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2428/4 Captain Robert Bathurst, Collector, and John Gilloway, Supervisor, of Excise. 1777 BURKE *Let. to R. Shackleton* 31 July, Mr. Vansittart, and Mr. Ford, and Scrafton, were the only supervisors for the company on board the unfortunate Aurora. 1845 FORO *Handbk. Spain* 123 The sole supervisor of all the edifices of the Peninsula. 1883 in A. J. Adderley *Fisheries Bahamas* 50 Mr. Gregor Buccich, a telegraph supervisor, in the island of Lesina, in Dalmatia. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/5 Mr. Constantine, supervisor of excise, seized the plant [of an illicit still].

† 2. A person appointed by a testator to supervise the executors of the will; = OVERSEER *sb.* 1 b.

1456 *Paston Lett.* II. 372 The said bille to be put up to the Kyng, whiche is chief supervisor of my said Lordes testament. 1496 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 340, I make John Fitzmaime the younger supervysour and I bequeithe to him for his labour 10s. 1555 EDEM *Decades* (Arh.) 56 Other famous and godly men (as supervisors of his testament). 1583-93 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 240 For the performance of my will, I leave the whole Senate as supervisors. 1637 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 54, I do pray the foresaid Dr. Bargrave, and Mr. Nicholas Pey, together with Mr. John Harrison... to be Supervisors of this my last Will and Testament. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v., It was anciently, and still is a Custom among some, especially of the better sort, to make a Supervisor of a Will, but it is to little purpose. 1719 D'UVERVILL *V. 270 Time*... do I make The Supervisor of my Will. 1767 BURN *Ecl. Law* (ed. 2) IV. 97 marg., Supervisors [*text*, Overseers of a will].

3. An inspector of highways; now only U.S. a road-master on a railway.

1555 *Act 2 & 3 Ph. & M. c. 8 § 1* Yf the Carriages... shall not be thought nedefull by the Supervisors to be occupied upon any of the said days. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV. s.v., Supervisor formerly was used for surveyor of the highways. 1868 *Road supervisor* [see *Road sb.* 10 b]. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 65 He is often assisted by... a master carpenter, master mason, and track-supervisors, the latter having charge of the track on a sub-division of the line.

† 4. A keeper or curator. *Obs. rare.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 431 Cosmo the great Duke of Tuscany... made him Supervisor of his Medals.

5. In some of the United States, An elected officer, or one of a board of such officers, charged with the administration of a township. (Cf. SELECTMAN.)

1882 A. SHAW in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 491 The supervisor is both a town and a county officer. He is general manager of town business, and is also a member of the County Board, which is composed of the supervisors of the several towns.

† 2. An onlooker, spectator, observer. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 395 (Qo. 1) Would you the supervisor, grossly gape on? 1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 234 These admirable wits of Italy... Are curious supervisors over strangers.

3. One who reads over, esp. for the purpose of correction; a reviser. Now rare or *Obs.*

1624 BEOELL *Let.* vi. 101 The Supervisors... of the Canon Law... acknowledge, that... this sentence is not found. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* Pref. p. iii, I am now inform'd both of the Author and Supervisors of his Pamphlet. 1732 BENTLEY *Milton's P. L.* Pref. a. iij, That Edition is without Faults; because He [sc. Milton]... had chang'd his old Printer and Supervisor. 1808 W. WILSON *Hist. Diss. Ch. I.* 44 Archbishop Bancroft, who was supervisor of the present translation, altered it in fourteen places. 1881 N. T. (Rev. Vers.) Pref. 8 These supervisors [of the 1611 version] are said by one authority to have been six in number, and by another twelve.

Supervisorship, [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a supervisor. Also, contextually, the function of a supervisor; a body of supervisors.

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 349/1 Th' office of Supervisorship of oure Werkys. 1643 *Three Lett.* 18 Did we ever think it possible both Houses should ever pretend to such a supervisorship over that trust? 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cv, The abuses done to those Rivers, may well call for the Supervisorship of some particular Person or Persons. 1772 BURKE *Let. to W. Douglas* 7 Nov., He offered me the first place in a supervisorship of three. 1783 W. F. MARTIN *Geog. Mag.* II. 107 The supervisorship of fourteen grammar-schools. 1895 *Chamb. Frnt.* XII. 817/1 That January which, had the poet-excitement lived, would have witnessed his promotion to a supervisorship.

Supervisory (s'ūpəvaɪzəri), *a.* [f. L. *supervīs* SUPERVISE + -ORY.] Having the function of supervising; of, pertaining to, or exercising supervision.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1848-9 CALHOUN *Disc. Const. & Govt.* U.S. Wks. 1863 I. 180 The Senate, in addition to its legislative, is vested also with supervisory powers in respect to treaties and appointments. 1854 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* III. 63 A supervisory and sleepless Providence. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 147 His introductions to publications upon which his work was mainly supervisory, rather than constructive.

transf. 1901 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 238/2 (Telephone) Two auxiliary incandescent lamps ('supervisory lamps') are introduced in such a way that, so long as the receivers of both subscribers are removed from the books, the lights do not glow.

Supervisure. *rare*—¹. [*f. L. supervis-* SUPERVISE + *-URE*.] Supervision.

1769 BURKE *Lett. to Mary. Rockingham* 13 Aug. The naval force... would not be sent, unless the court should consent to name the commander of that force... one in their commission of supervisure.

† **Supervive**, *v.* *Obs.* [*ad. late L. supervivere, f. super-* SUPER- + *vivere* to live. Cf. *F. survivre* to SURVIVE.] To live beyond or after another person, an event, etc.: = *SURVIVE*. *a. intr.*

a 1555 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 33 William was slain, and Alice supervivid. 1597 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 304/1 The last of the four persons forswore supervivand. 1648 HENRICK *Hesper.* (title of poem) Great Spirits superviv. 1654 EARL MOMM, *tr. Bontoglio's Wars Flanders* 10 Assuring them that they shall always see my father superviv in me, in favouring and protecting them. 1671 BARROW *Serm. Ps. cxlii.* 9 Wks. 1687 I. 460 He [*sc. the bountiful man*] supervives in the heart of the afflicted, which still... rejoices in the case which he procured him.

b. trans. To outlive.

1886 SANDYS in J. J. Cartwright *Chapt. Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 137 Myne eldest sonne... hathe supervivd him. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 46 Neither doth Death give an end to that hatred, but it supervives their Funeral. 1706 CLARKE *Lett. to Mr. Dodwell* (1718) 8, I beseech you, if the Soul be such... what Revolutions in Nature will it not be able to resist and superviv?

So † **Supervivant**, a survivor; † **Supervivency**, survival.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 281 The strange bloody spectacle wherein the one brother was butcher to the other... and the supervivant... beheaded not long after. 1659 T. WHITE *Middle State Souls* 10 The Stoicks... acknowledged the soul's supervivency... after the decay of the body.

† **Superviver**! *Obs. rare.* [*f. prec. + -ER*.] A survivor.

a 1614 DONNE *Biadavatos* (1644) 6a The charity of the Supervivers imputed to their Baptisma fluminis, as they hope, or at least, Sanguinis, for that they saw.

† **Superviver**! *Obs. rare.* In 6 -or. [*app. f. SUPERVIVE + -ER*], as in *trover*, *user*. For the variant in -or, cf. *CESSER*.] (*app.*) Survival.

1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 33 The holl lands ar cumme unto me... by force off supervivor off the saide William Herryson.

Supervolute (*sū'pəvɒlʊt*), *a. Bot.* [*ad. L. supervolutus, pa. pple. of supervolvere, f. super-* SUPER- + *volvere* to roll.] Applied to convolute leaves one of which envelops another in the bud, or to veneration in which this occurs; also to the lobes of a gamopetalous corolla each of which overlaps the next in the bud like convolute petals, or to aestivation in which this occurs.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 410 *Supervolute* (supervolutive). 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 146 When a convolute leaf encloses another which is rolled up in a like manner... the veneration is supervolute. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* IV. § 2. (ed. 6) 139 In *Convolvulus* and *Datura* the narrow plait in the flower-bud overlap one another in a convolute way, when they are said to be *Supervolute*.

So **Supervolutive** *a.* [*ad. mod. L. supervolutivus*, see above and -IVE], applied to veneration or aestivation in which the leaves or corolla-lobes are supervolute. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1112/1.

Superweening, *a. nonce-wd.* [Formed by substitution of prefix *SUPER-* for *OVER-*.] = *OVERWEENING*.

1852 LYTTON *Str. Story* xli, The insane have... no attribute more in common than that of superweening self-esteem.

Superyse, variant of *SUPRISE* *Obs.*

† **Supet.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [*app. f. SUP v. 1 + -ET*. Cf. *sippet, soppet*.] = *SUPPING vbl. sb. 1* 2.

1383 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xiii. 8 The which takynge meele mengide togidir, and melytynge in his eyen she sethede the supetis [1388 soupyngis].

† **Supeter.** *Obs. rare*—^o.

1611 CORRA, *Sollerets*, supeters; foot-peeces of Armour; Armour for the feet. [1680 HARFORD *tr. Goya's Traill*.]

Supinate (*sū'pinət*), *v. Physiol.* [*f. L. supināt-*, *pa. ppl. stem of supinare, f. supinus* SUPINE *a.*] *trans.* To turn (the hand or fore limb) so that the back of it is downward or backward; also, to turn (the leg) outwards. Opposed to *PRONATE*.

1831 R. KNOX *Cleaveland's Anat.* 322 When the hand is in pronation, this muscle supinates it. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 73/3 The hand was supinated. 1849-52 *Ibid.* IV. 1517/1 The patient is unwilling to attempt to pronate or supinate his hand. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 152 The biceps can supinate, as well as bend the fore arm.

Supination (*sū'pināʃən*). [*ad. L. supinatio, -ōnem*, *n.* of action *f. supinare*: see *prec.* and -ATION. Cf. *F. supination*, *It. supinazione*, etc.

There is no evidence in support of Johnson's def. 'the act of lying with the face upward'.]

Physiol. The action of turning the hand or fore limb so that the back of it is downward or backward; the position of a limb so turned. Opposed to *PRONATION*. Also *attrib.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 62 They [*sc. the muscles*] can perform... flexion, extension; pronation, supination, the tonic motion, circumgiration. 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 296 A gummatous Swelling, upon the upper Head of the Radius on the right Arm, checking the Motion of this Bone in Pronation and Supination. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 286/1 Bones... so articulated together... as to admit of scarcely

any degree of... supination. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 171 When the palm is turned upwards the attitude is called supination. 1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* iv. (ed. 4) 59 He [*sc. the masseur*] does not use pronation or supination movements till after he has massaged the forearm and the articulations of the elbow.

b. Fencing. (See *quots.*)

1805 A. GORDON *Treat. Sci. Defence* 17 Then project the thrust, rolling your hand still more in quarte, or supination. 1890 A. HUTTON *Fixed Bayonets* 152 Gloss., *Supination*, the position of the sword-hand with the nails upwards.

Supina-to-extensor, *a. Anat.* [*f. supinato-* (used as combining form of *L. supinatus* supinated, in sense of *SUPINATOR*) + *EXTENSOR*.] Applied to the mass of supinator and extensor muscles of the fore or hind limb, or their action.

1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 28 The muscles on the dorsal aspect of the leg and foot form a supinato-extensor mass. *Ibid.* 169 The fibres on the dorsal aspect, having a supinato-extensor action, take a similar direction.

Supinator (*sū'pinətɔr*). *Anat.* [*mod. L., f. supināt-*, *supinare* to SUPINATE: see -OR. Cf. *F. supinateur* (16th c.).] A muscle by which supination is effected or assisted; *spec.* one of two muscles of the fore-arm or fore limb, *supinator radii brevis* and *supinator radii longus*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 783 The second supinator which is the shorter... ariseth fleshy. 1770 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 323 The tendinous muscles... have much the same effect on the tail as the supinator and pronators have in turning the hand. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 389 In rolling the arm, the rotators radii co-operate with the muscles called supinators. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 42 In the dorsal aspect, the short or deep extensor is connected only with the lower edge of the supinator.

attrib. 1836 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 172 Insects... cannot have the Supinator and Pronator muscles. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 839/1 The supinator and pronator muscles are all inserted into the radius.

Supine (*sū'pin*), *sb. Gram.* Also 6 *supyne*, -in. [*ad. L. supinum*, neut. sing. (*sc. verbum* word) of *supinus* (see next): cf. *F. supin*. The word was applied by Roman grammarians to the gerund as well as the supine.] In Latin grammar, applied to forms of a verbal noun, the one an accusative singular ending in -um or -um, used with verbs of motion and called the *first* or † *former* *supine*, the other a locative singular ending in -tū or -sū (varying in early times with a dative singular in -tū, -sū), used with adjectives and called the *second* or † *latter* *supine*.

The term is applied by some grammarians to the English infinitive with to (*OE. to scēawenne*, *mod. Eng. to show*). *a* 1522 LIT. *Gram. Rudim.* in *Cole's Aditio* (1537) Div. Ther cometh of a verbe deniayed a parte called a supine lyke the participle of the preterites. These are. ii. The first endeth in *um*... and his signification is active... The seconde supine endeth in *u*... & his signification is passive [*Introd. Gramm.* (1549) Blij, Called the fyrste supyne... called the later *Supyn*. 1530 PALSGA, *Introd.* p. xxxvii, I set out all his notes and tenses... as the latin grammarians have done the preterites and supines of suche verbes as... be of any difficultye. 1665 R. JOHNSON *Scholars Guide* 1 Observe the Radix of words, and the Supines of Verbs, and they will direct to write right. *a* 1721 *Pain's Dial. Dead, Chas. & Cl.* (1907) 216 Grammarians... meer Traders in Gerunds and Retailers of Supines. 1831 SWO. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 220/1 School-boys believe that Gerunds and Supines will be abolished, and that Current Tarts must ultimately come down in price. 1854 ANDREWS & STODDARD *Lat. Gram.* 77 The supine in *um* is called the former supine; that in *u*, the latter. 1894 W. M. LINDSAY *Latin Lang.* § 88 The 1st Supine is also found in Umbrian, e.g. *asertito etu* 'observatum ito'. In the Romance languages the Supines have been lost. 1898 SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* § 2314 Of the large number of verbs which take the infinitive in Old-English the greater number are now followed by the supine.

Supine (*sū'pin*), *occas. stū'pin*, *a.* In 6 *Sc. supynne*. [*ad. L. supinus* (whence *OF. souvin*, *Pr. sobi(n)*, *supi(n)*, *It., Sp., Pg. supino*), *f. Italic *sup-*, root of *super* above, *superus* higher: see -INE 1.]

1. Lying on one's back, lying with the face or front upward. Also said of the position. Often predicatively or quasi-advb.

Sometimes used loosely for 'lying, recumbent'.

c 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ, At Cumplin Tyne* 1290 Apoun his bak he did ly on supynne. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 268 The position or manner of lying of the sickman, eyther prone that is downward, or supine that is vpward. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 193 That women drowned swim prone but men supine, or upon their backs, are popular affirmations, whereto we cannot assent. 1658 — *Hydriot.* iv. 21 They buried their dead on their backs, or in a supine position. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx and Alcione* 295 Where lay the God and slept supine, his Limbs display'd abroad. 1715 POPE *Iliad* IV. 603 Supine he tumbles on the crimson sands. *a* 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 57 When the patient is in a supine posture. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE 'Ye unseen Spirits 4 As by the wood-spring stretch'd supine he lies. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc. IX.* 72 Having placed the patient in the supine position. 1881 J. PAVN *Grave from Thorn* xi. The ancient Romans, taking their meals, as they did, supine, and resting on one elbow.

b. Of the hand or arm: With the palm upward; supinated.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. viii. 165 The Radius makes the whole Arm prone or supine. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* III. 48 The rustic Phidyle should hold out her supine hands. 1868 LIVINGSTONE *Last Fruit.* 15 Nov. (1873) I. 346 The Africans all beckon with the hand, to call a person, in a different way from what Europeans do. The

hand is held, as surgeons say, prone, or palm down, while we beckon with the hand held supine, or palm up.

c. (a) Of a part of the body: Situated so as to be upward; upper, superior.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* b 5, Their fins are foure, two in the prone part, two in the supine, & circumvallate round. *Ibid.*, The eyes [of fishes] are in the supine part of their heads. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxiv. III. 415, I have seen a fly turn its head completely round, so that the mouth became supine and the vertex prone. *Ibid.* xlv. IV. 268 *Supine Surface*... 1 the upper surface.

(b) Bot. See *quot.*, and cf. *PROCUMBENT a. 2*.

1853 MACDONALD & ALLAN *Bot. Wordbk.* 32 *Supine*... The face of a leaf is called the supine disc.

d. transf. Sloping or inclining backwards. *poet.* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 373 If the Vine On rising Ground be plac'd, or Hills supine, Extend thy loose Battalions. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. xxi. 4 The prow and stern did curl, Horned on high, like the young moon supine.

2. *fig.* Morally or mentally inactive, inert, or indolent.

1603 [implied in SUPINELY 2]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. ft. 301 Through their... contempt, supine negligence, extenuation, wretchedness & pœuishment, they vndoe themselves. 1630 DONNE *Serm. Easter-day* (1640) 246 So also did they fall under the rebuke and imprecation of the Angel for another supine inconsideration. 1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 198 The Pr. of Orange... died... of the Small Pox thro' the supine negligence or worse of some of his Physicians. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* IV. § 13 The lazy supine airs of a fine gentleman. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* IV. (1806) IV. 225 They lived in the most supine security. 1779 BOSWELL *Lett. to Johnson* 17 July, A supine indolence of mind. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 72 The first ground of complaint was the supine inattention of the administration. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 181 The supine slaves Of blind authority. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. v, He wakened up from the listless and supine life which he had been leading. *adob.* 1615 G. SANDOVS *Trav.* I. 36 So supine negligent are they.

† *b. Supine* of: indifferent to, negligent of. (Cf. LISTLESS *a.*) *Obs. rare.*

1724 WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 195 A profane... mind that is altogether supine of religion.

c. Not active; passive.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. v. iii. § 21 The stream in their hands looks active, not supine, as if it leaped, not as if it fell. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alpine Ascents* i. 11 In which the body is supine while the fancy remains active.

Supinely (*sū'painli*), *adv.* [*f. SUPINE a. + -LY* 2.] In a supine position or manner.

1. On one's back. Also *transf.* of inanimate things. Chiefly *poet.*

1656 COWLEY *Anacront.* ix. 2 Underneath this Myrtle shade, On flowy beds supinely laid. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Epil. 15 Who Snores at Night supinely by her Side. *c* 1706 PRIOR *Cantata* 3 Beneath a verdant Lawrel's ample Shade... Horace, immortal Bard, supinely laid. 1759 PHIL. *Trans.* LI. 305 The patient being supinely placed upon a steady table... I caused his hands and feet to be tied together. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh.* Bound 429 Now, he lies A helpless trunk supinely, at full length. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* xvii. 4 Last it [*sc. the bridge*] plunge to the deep morass, there supinely to welter. *Ibid.* xxxii. 11 Here I languish alone, supinely dreaming.

2. With lack of exertion or attention; inertly, indolently; † passively.

1603 B. JOHNSON *Sejanus* II. ii. 382 If hee, for whom it is so strongly labour'd, Shall, out of greatnesse and free spirit, be Supinely negligent. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 54 This doctrine... was most supinely and stupidly submitted to. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* III. iii, But when long try'd, and found supinely good, Like Æsop's Log, they leapt upon his Back. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 296 Neither is the Aqueous Humor, as some may supinely imagine, altogether useless. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 301 The Spaniards... who are the most supinely negligent people in the world. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* II. iv. Shall I, alas! Supinely savage, from my ears exclude The cries of youthful woe? 1781 COWPER *Hope* 198 If priest, supinely droning o'er his charge. 1830 HERSCHL *Study Nat. Phil.* I. iii. § 65. 74 Supinely and helplessly carried down the stream of events.

Supineness (*sū'painnəs*). Also 7 *supiness*. [*f. SUPINE a. + -NESS*.]

1. Supine behaviour or state of mind; inertness.

1616 J. EARLE *On Mr. Beaumont* 55 Thy Workes... Nor with that dull supinenesse to be read, To passe a fire, or laugh an hour in bed. 1678 Lively *Oracles* Pref. § 2 That irreligion, prepossession, and supiness which the pursuit of sensual pleasures certainly produces. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 60 ¶ 12 He... wonders at the supineness with which their works have been hitherto perused. 1860 MILL *Rep. Govt.* II. (1865) 11 All the negligences, indolences, and supinenesses of mankind. 1868 PEARCE *Water-Jarm.* VIII. 87 If through supineness, or over-confidence, the favorable opportunity is wasted. 1898 R. B. O'BRIEN *Life C. S. Parnell* ix. I. 195 The agitators acted with vigour and ability; the Government with supineness and stupidity.

2. 'Posture with the face upward' (J.). *rare*—^o.

† **Supinity**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. supinitas, f. supinus* SUPINE: see -ITY.]

1. = SUPINENESS 1.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* avj b, To line altogether in a careless supinitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 34 Their relations falling generally upon credulous Readers, they meet with prepared beliefs, whose supinities had rather assent unto all, than adventure the trial of any. 1705 in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 1 Coasts so ill guarded, by the supinity of the governors and captains of the frigates. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* II. i. 218 Spanish Passiveness and Supinity. 1750 BEAWEES *Lux Mercat.* Pref. (1752) p. vii, To remedy which, and to supply the Supinity of others.

b. Physical inactivity or sluggishness. rare—¹.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dropsy*, When the Dropsy proceeds from the real Indisposition... of the Liver, it's known by... Litherness or Supinity of the Belly.

2. = SUPINENESS 2. *rare*.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 295 That the breast and belly be not so put forth as to bow the backe, seeing all supinitie is odious. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Supire**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. **supirer*, *sopirer*, var. *souspirer* to SUPPIRE.] *intr.* To sigh.

1590 BUREL *Pilgr.* 1. in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) 11. 34 That softlie did I snoufe and sleep... Spyring, quibls wrying, My tender bodie to. *Ibid.* 11. 48 My spreit supirs and sichs maist sair.

Supie, variant of SOPIE.

1899 WARREN *Capt. Locusts* 19 Fortifying himself against the temperature by means of a cigar and occasional supies.

Suple, obs. form of SUPPLE, SUPPLY.

Supota, obs. form of SAPOTA.

Supowall, variant of SUPPOWELL *Obs.*

Suppable (sw'pāb'l), *a. rare*. Now *Sc.* [f. SUP *v. 1* + -ABLE.] That may be supped.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 372/1 Supphaylle, sorbulis, sorbabilis. 1745 *tr. Columella's Herb.* viii. xvii. Such victuals as are next to such as are supable, as new cheese, or curds out of the milk-pail. 1845 JAMESON *s.v.*, That kail ar sae saut they're no supable.

† **Suppage**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SUP *v. 1* + -AGE.] Used to represent Gr. *σῦν* relish (Philo Περὶ Βίου θεωρητικῶν, ed. Mangey, p. 477).

1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 6 For foodes they had bread, for suppage salt, & for sawce herbes.

† **Suppapat**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *suppalpāt*, *suppalpāt*, f. *sup* = SUB- 21 + *palpāre* to stroke, coax : see -ATION.] Coaxing, wheedling.

c 1625 *BP. Hall St. Paul's Combat* 11. Wks. 1634 11. 450 Let neither bugges of feare, nor suppallations of favour weaken your hands from laying load upon the beast of error. a 1656 — *Serm. Ps. ciii.* 34 Wks. 1662 11. 197 If plausible suppallations, if restless importunities will hoyse thee, thou wilt mount.

† **Supparasitate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *supparasitāt*, *supparasitārī*, f. *sup* = SUB- 21 + *parasitārī* to play the parasite: see PARASITE and -ATE 3.] *intr.* To fawn, flatter. Hence † **Supparasitation**, fawning, flattery.

1613 COCKERAM, *Supparasitate*, to flatter one for a meales meat. 1623 *BP. Hall Best Bargaine* Wks. (1624) 518 At the last, a galling Truth shall have more thanks, than a smoothing supparasitation. 1634 — *Fall of Pride* Wks. 11. 405 To serve the humors of the great, by grosse supparasitation. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors in Comm.* Ep. 620 Godly men rather heed sound rebukes then smooth supparasitations.

† **Support**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *sup* = SUB- 9 (a) + PART *v.*] *trans.* To subdivide.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 307 Distribution... deducteth that whole state... into his principall parts, supporting, or dividing them.

Suppaw, variant of SUPAWN.

† **Suppedaneous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. late L. *suppedaneus*: see next and -Eous.] Placed under or supporting the feet; of the nature of a footstool, pedestal, or the like; also applied to a mountain lying at the foot of another.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xiii. 254 He had slender legs, but increased them by riding after meales; that is, the humours descending upon their pendulosity, they having no support or suppedaneous stability. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suppedaneous*, belonging to a foot-stool, or any thing that is set under the feet. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 263 Seeing it is suppedaneous, the Pedestal to support nobler truths. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* viii. Poet. Wks. 1721 11. 240 Hymnotheo... Strait to a suppedaneous Mountain went.

† **Suppedaneum** (sw'pēdānēum), [late L. *suppedaneum*, neut. sing. used subst. of *suppedaneus*, f. *sup* = SUB- 1 a + *ped-*, *pēs* foot.] A support for the feet of a crucified person, projecting from the vertical shaft of the cross.

1863 LADY EASTLAKE in Mrs. Jameson *Hist. Our Lord* 11. 124 His feet always separate, and with two nails upon the footboard, or *suppedaneum* (in Greek features). 1887 J. R. ALLEN *Early Chr. Symbol* 153 In some cases the feet of the Saviour are supported on a suppedaneum.

† **Suppedit**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 6 *Sc.* *supedit*. [ad. med.L. *suppeditare*: see SUPPEDITATE *v. 2*.] *trans.* To overthrow, subdue.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* f. 11b, He may not be surmounted ne suppedited or overcomen of all the world. 1491 — *Vitas Patrum* (W. de W. 1495) l. 11. 106 b/2 By the helpe of god, he suppedited and put vnder fote the deuyll. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 126 My impacius sould be supportit be cause that the occasione of it hes supedit my rason. *Ibid.* xix. 160 The gude exemplir of their gude conversatione vald extinct and supedit... al peruerst opinions.

† **Suppedital**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Earlier *SUPPEDITAL*, f. *SUB-* 1 a + *L. ped-*, *pēs* foot, after *suppeditate*.] (See *Quot.* and *SUPPEDITARY*.)

1596 HARRINGTON *Apolog. Ajax* Liij, At Oxford, I gat some quaint phrases... as namely in steed of praying the Collier to set two patches on my shoes, I could haue said, set me two semicircles vpon my suppeditals.

† **Suppeditant**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. **suppeditantum*, f. L. *suppeditare* SUPPEDITATE *v. 1*: see -MENT.] *pl.* Supplies.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Am. Fiction* Mij, Fed and maintained by the increases, fruits, and suppeditants thereof. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* 11. xxi. (ed. 8) 227 Those brave Suppeditants, that a great Estate allows them to do good withall.

† **Suppeditary**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* = SUPPEDITAL.

1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 23 To the colber he saith, set me two semicircles on my suppeditories.

† **Suppeditate**, *pa. ppl.* *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *suppeditatus*, *pa. ppl.* of *suppeditare* SUPPEDITATE *v. 2*.] Subdued, overcome.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 10b, After that kyng Henry had thus... repressed & suppeditate the cynille dissencion. *Ibid.* 41 b, After that tumult appeased & suppeditate, he would w^t all expedition set vpon Scotland.

† **Suppeditate**, *v. 1* *Obs.* Also 7 -at. [f. L. *suppeditāt*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *suppeditare* *intr.* to be supplied, abound, *trans.* to supply in abundance.] *trans.* To furnish, supply.

1535 CRANMER *Let. to Crumwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 314 There is not one article of those which I have drawn but would suppeditate sufficient occasion for a whole sermon. 1631 A. B. tr. *Lectur. De Provi.* Num. 1. vii. 74 Great hills do suppeditate and minister matter for building, as stones, lyme, wood. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kouru* xi. 123 [It] will suppeditate an Argument for proof of this opinion. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rablairs* iii. xxxi. 261 To suppeditate... and supply him with store of Spirits. 1754 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* Pref. 20 The same Divine Providence will suppeditate all the necessary helps.

† **Suppeditate**, *v. 2* *Obs. rare*. [f. med.L. *suppeditāt*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *suppeditare*, *app. f.* *sup* = SUB- 1 a + *L. ped-*, *pēs* foot, with assimilation to prec.] *trans.* To overthrow, subdue.

[1538: see SUPPEDITATE.] c 1545 H. PARKER *Hyst. Mas-suctio* (Royal MS. 18 A. lxii. ff. 6) Ambicysone... by batell to suppeditate and spoyle as well as the all thy familye. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Edw. IV. 248 A malle to destroye, and suppeditate high power and nobilitie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Suppeditation (sw'pēdītā-shən), *Now rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *suppeditatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suppeditare* SUPPEDITATE *v. 1*. Cf. OF. *suppeditation*.] The action of supplying what is needful; supply. In first quot., service, usefulness.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 11. xxii. § 4, I cannot sufficiently manueyle that this parte of knowledge... should bee omitted both in Morality and Policy, considering it is of so great Ministry, and Suppeditation to them both. 1632 SELATER *Civ. Magistracy* (1653) 19 The Suppeditation of wholsom pastures and provisions. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* iii. xiv. § 9. 478 How nimble the Soule is to act upon the Sup-peditation of due Matter. 1884 BLACKMORE *Hist. Sir T. Upmors* 11. 268 Prolonging his unjust tenure, by the sup-peditation of heirs to his estate.

† **b. A supplement.** *Obs. rare*.

1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 219 A Suppeditation to the Former Policies. The Second Book.

† **Suppeditor**, *Obs. rare*. In 6 *suped*-. [f. L. *suppeditāt*, -āre SUPPEDITATE *v. 1*: see -ATOR.] One who supplies or furnishes.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xxvii. O viij, Y^e gyuer & suppeditor of so great good thinges.

† **Suppeditor**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *sup* = SUB- 1 a + *L. ped-*, *pēs* foot, with ending assimilated to prec. words.] A support.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 26 That single Spire, erected on so seemingly feeble Suppeditors.

Suppen, *euppende*, variants of SHEPPEND *Obs.*

Supper (sw'pər), *sb. 1* Forms: see below. [a. OF. *soper*, *super*, (also mod.F.) *souper*, subst. use of vb. *souper* SUP *v. 2*.]

1. The last meal of the day; (contextually) the hour at which this is taken, supper-time; also, such a meal made the occasion of a social or festive gathering. Often without article, demonstrative, possessive, or the like, esp. when governed by a prep. (to have supper; at, to, for, after supper). Formerly, the last of the three meals of the day (breakfast, dinner, and supper); now applied to the last substantial meal of the day when dinner is taken in the middle of the day, or to a late meal following an early evening dinner. Supper is usually a less formal meal than late dinner.

a. Examples with final stressing. Forms: 3 *super* (e), 3-5 *soper*, 4-5 *sopere*, *soupers*, (4) *sopere*, -iere, *sopper*, 5 *soppere*, *souper*, *Sc.* *suppa* (i)r, 8 *local Irish seppear*).

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 90 in O. E. *Misc.* 40 þo vre loured wes isethe to his supere (prime there). c 1290 *Beket* 1105 in S. Eng. *Leg.* l. 140 A-non after supper, Wel mildeliche he had is oste for-to comen him ner. c 1305 *Land Coknyng* 20 þe met is trie, þe drink is clere, To none, russin, and sopper. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 14 Alle was wele, tilte euen after þe soppere He dede about, & plaied with þo þat were him nere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 461 He shewed hym er he wente to Sopper, Forestes, Parkes, ful of wilde deer. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxvi, Dame Gaynour and alle, Went... To þe soppere (prime were). 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Almshouse* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 Both at meet and soppier. a 1430 *Stans Puer* 55 in *Babes Book* 31 At mete & at soper kepe þe stille & softe. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 21 He to prey for my soule at euery meel, mete or soper. c 1475 *Rauf Colygar* 223 The Colygar tald Mony sinderie taillies after Suppair (prime bair). 1788 VALLANCEY *Voc. Bargie* in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* 11. 33 *Seppear*, supper.

β. Examples with initial stressing. (But early prose instances are often ambiguous.) Forms: 3-6 *soper*, 4-6 *souper*, 5-6 *soupper*, *sopper*, (3-4) 7 *super*, 4 *sopere*, 5 *sopar*, *sowper*, *Sc.* *souppar*, 6 *Sc.* *suppere*), 5 -*supper*.

c 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* l. 225 þe monikes wende to bedde & slepe, þo soper was ido. c 1390 *Havelok* 176a Hanelok he gladlike under-stod... And dide greyþe a super riche. 13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 829 þenne seten þay at þe soper, wern

serued by lyue. 1381 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 24 Noone of tho men that ben clepid, schal taaste my souper. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 799 Which of yow that bereth hym best of alle... Shal haue a soper at oure aller cost. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 1583 þat euerilkon wil of hir laue þe third part til hir sopper saue. c 1440 *Generydys* 141 Anon vpon ther soper was redy. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 1180 To soppour went, and tymysly that slepe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xi. 50 They wente home and vnarmed them and so to euenesong and sopper. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 372/1 A Supper, *cena*. 1542 BOOROE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 249 After your supper, make a pause or you go to bedde. 1561 WINNET *Four Scoir* *Three Quest.* xviii. Wks. (S.T.S.) 1. 84 Quhy mak 3e your communicoun afior dennar, sen our Saliuour institut his haly sacrament afior soppere? 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. i. 1. 240 When beasts must graze, birds best pecke, and men sit downe to that nourishment which is called supper. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. 1. 25 Is't farre you ride? Ban. As farre, my Lord, as will fill vp the time Twixt this, and Supper. 1606 Sir Gyles Goosecappe 1. i, Capitaine Fowleweather... whose valours within here at supper with the Countess Eugenia. 1606 [see DINNER sb. 1]. 1630 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 178 Our usual time... for supper... [is] about six. 1671 T. HUNT *Abeed, Scholast.* 13 After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 29 Sept. (O.H.S.) II. 54 He would not have Act Suppers any more. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* vi. He sat down to supper among us, and my wife was not sparing of her gooseberry-wine. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyperion* xix, At last hunger sent him home to supper. 1889 Harper's *Mag.* Jan. 298/2 The photographing of evening parties, suppers, and weddings. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* x. 90 After a late dinner which was practically merely a supper.

b. *fig.* and *allusively*. Phr. † To go to supper with the devil, to go to hell: cf. SUP *v. 2* 2.

13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 107 Þyse ilk renker þat me renayed hadde... Schul neuer sitte in my syle my soper to fele. 1381 WYCLIF *Rep.* xix. 9 Blessid thei, that ben clepid to the soper of weddingis of the lomb [1611 the marriage supper of the Lamb]. *Ibid.* 17 Come 3e, and be 3e gederid to gydere to the greet soper of God. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) v. vii, The dyner or the soper of paradise. 1a 1533 FRITH *Antith.* (1829) 307 Notwithstanding it is to be feared that they go to supper with the devil. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Pv, The Quene & the ladies put them againe together for to geve unto Affranio a verry bitter supper. 1594 *Arden of Feversham* v. 1. 188 But wherefore do you bring him hither now? You haue giuen me my supper with his sight. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. 85 To London all in post, and as I guesse, To make a bloody Supper in the Tower. 1691 J. M. DIXON *Dict. Idiom. Eng. Phrases*, To set one his supper, to perform a feat that cannot be imitated or surpassed.

c. U.S. Tea: see *quots.*

1859 GOSSE *Leit. Alabama* 68 The meal which we are accustomed to call 'tea', is by Americans, universally, I believe, called 'supper', and it is the final meal; there being but three in the day. 1864 C. GRAYE *Life in Woods* viii (1874) 153, I chatted... till tea, or as they called it, supper.

2. *spec. a.* The Last Supper (the Supper, † his last supper, † the holy supper): the last meal taken by Jesus Christ with the apostles before his crucifixion, at which he instituted the Eucharist (see b). † Our Lord's Supper Day, Maundy Thursday (*Cena Domini*).

[a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15281 Quen þis super was all don Iesus ras of his sette.] 13... Bonaventura's *Medit.* 23 heading, Now of þe soper of oure lorde Ihesu. 1340 *Ayenb.* 133 Huernore he zede to his apostles) e nist þe sopiere, [etc.]. c 1375 *Sc. Lg. Saints* iii. (Andrews) 362 At his laste super sine sad he... ane of 3ou betrese me sall'. c 1421 26 *Pol. Poems* 104 Lyneliche quyk bred... Whyche in þe table of þe holy soper, With-outen doute was 3ouen cure fay. c 1450 *Merlin* iii. 59 The place of Iudas, ther as he satte at the soper. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 125 Schere þursday... in holy chyrch hit is called our Lordys supperday. a 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 35 Most best belovid & beste be-triste, Which at his last soper did lye on his breste. 1643 *Fenny Cycl.* XXVI. 539/2 In 1497 he [sc. Leonardo da Vinci] commenced his celebrated painting of the Last Supper, on a wall of the refectory of the Dominican convent of the Madonna delle Grazie. 1913 G. EDMUNDSON *Ch. Rome First Cent.* vi. 152 It was after the Supper on the last night of the Lord's earthly life.

b. The Lord's Supper, the Supper of the Lord, the Dominical Supper, the Supper: the Eucharist or Holy Communion.

(The short form, the Supper, has been favoured by extreme Protestants since the 16th century. Cf. *supper-sabbath* in 4.) The source of this sense is 1 Cor. xi. 20, where the term is by many taken to include the agape and the Eucharist.

1382 WYCLIF 1 Cor. xi. 20 Therefore 3ou comynge to geder into oon, now it is not for to ete the Lordis soper [Dominicam caenam, Κυριακὴν δεῖπνον].

1533 TINDALE (title) The supper of the Lorde After the true meanyng of the Sixte of Iohn and the .xi. of the fyrst Epistle to the Corinthians... incidently in the exposition of the supper: is confuted the letter of master More against Iohn Fryth. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (heading), The Supper of the Lorde, and the holy Communion, commonly called the Masse. 1553 *Articles agreed on by Bishops* 1552 xxix, The Sacramente of the Lordes supper [L. Sacramentum Eucharisticum]. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 335 b, An open disputation... concerning the Lordes supper, and the presence of Christ his body. 1560 BACON *New Catech.* Wks. 1564 l. 452 b, S. Ihon Chrisostom... hath these wordes. Forasmuch as it is the dominical supper, y^e is to say, the Lord's, it ought to be common. 1588 *Art. agst. Cartwright* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 27 The Censures, and Keyes of the Church, as publick admonition, suspension from the Supper, and from execution of offices ecclesiastical. 1764 MACLAINE *tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* l. iv. § 7. (1833) 36/2 Of the bread and wine presented in these offerings, such a quantity was separated from the rest as was required in the administration of the Lord's supper. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 533 The sacrament of the Supper is celebrated in most of the parish churches of the north of Scotland only once a year. 1861 W. L. ALEXANDER *tr. Dornier's Person of Christ* i. l. § 3. 167 We shall... not say too much if we designate the

Supper the climax of the ancient Christian worship. 1878 T. L. CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 148 The Lord's Supper is the monument of the Atonement. 1908 *Expositor* May 423 Baptism and the Supper are perpetually present in the Church.

†3. pl. Short for *supper-plates*. Obs. rare. 1878 in H. Owen *Two Cent. Ceramic Art Bristol* (1873) 348, 6 doz. Table Plates, .4 doz. Soups, .3 doz. Suppers.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *supper-bell*, *-board*, *-box* (Box sb.² 9), *-dish*, *-fruit*, *-hour*, *-light*, *-meal*, *-money*, *-parlour*, *-room*, *-sherry*, *-table*, *-things* (THING sb.¹ 12 d), *-tray*; objective, as *supper-eater*, *-lover*; also *supper-bar*, a bar or counter at which suppers are served in a tavern, etc.; †*supper-bed* = *supper-couch*; †*supper-couch*, a couch for reclining on at meals; *supper-house*, an establishment which supplies suppers after the closing of the theatres; *supper-party*, a party assembled at supper, a social gathering of this kind; *supper-quadrille*, the quadrille danced just before supper; *supper-room*, a room in which supper is served; also = *supper-house*; †*supper-sabbath*, a Communion Sunday; *supper-tavern* = *supper-house*; †*supper-while* = *SUPPER-TIME*.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 61 Oyster Room, *Supper Bar, Restaurant Keeper. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 213 *Supper-beds, Whose Brass-Front shew'd an Ass's vile head Crown'd. [Note p. 222 In the ancient and innocent times, saies the Poet, they did not adorn their *supper-couches with pearls and curious shells.] 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. 11. *Fasten & Prince* v. The boys' *supper-bell resounded in the hall. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Scenes* xiv. A numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen . . . had rushed from their half-emptied stout mugs in the *supper boxes. 1888 DOUGHTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* I. xxii. 594 A *supper-dish was set before me of mutton and temm. 1888 J. PAIN *Myst. Mirbridge* xliii. *Supper-eaters do not live long. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 331 To thir *Supper Fruits they fell. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* (1849) 557 Eight—the *supper hour [temp. Charles II]. a 1860 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* (1861) 17 Ruddy chops and steaks are temptingly displayed in the windows of the *supper-houses. 1537 *N. Country Wills* (Sortes) 148 Three candlesticks for *supper lightes wrethid. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xvi. Miserable *supper-lovers that we are. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ix. Durward . . . assigned his former pretext of a headach for not joining the household of the Bishop at the *supper-meal. 1598 R. BERNARD *Tr. Terence, Heautontim.* iv. ii. I will convey into my fingers againe that *supper money that would so faine be gone. 1726 LEONT *Alberti's Archit.* I. 103/2 Baths and *supper Parlours . . . should be towards the West. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Com. Aristoph.* II. 75 The conviviality of the Athenians made the torch a very necessary appendage to their *supper-parties. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liv. He had been at a fast supper-party given the night before. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (1840) III. 131 Just before the *supper-quadrille, . . . a loud noise below . . . was heard. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 88/1 Dempster . . . takes agger for some eminent place in the triclinium, or *supper-room. 1794 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlv. They now returned to the supper-room. 1824 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi. The laughter of the supper-room, and the inviting clatter of its knives and forks were ringing in his ear. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Supper-rooms*, shell-fish shops and taverns in London, where suppers and refreshments can be had, after public amusements are terminated. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* x. The brothers . . . were watching a quadrille from the door of the supper-room. 1600 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 38 Upon the *supper-sabbaths whereon we all eat the same spiritual meat. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 233 A four hours' lounge in a back drawing-room, sweetened by fine *supper-sherry at twenty-eight and six. 1794 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* lvi. Round the *supper-table appeared a group of faces smiling with felicity. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxxviii. In one of the principal hotels, sitting at a neatly-ordered supper-table. a 1860 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* (1861) 41 The Toms, Charleses, and Henrys of the *supper-taverns. c 1825 MAS. SHERWOOD *Penny Tract* 10 She was putting away the *supper-things. 1854 MAS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvi. The wardrobe shelf with handles, that served as a *supper-tray on grand occasions! 1575 BRIEF *Disc. Troub. Franckford* (1846) 63 He had spoken . . . in *supperwhile, certeine wordes tendinge to the slander off them and their ministry. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 43 All supper while . . . he peereth . . . into the platters to picke out dainty morsels.

Supper (sw'pər), sb.² [f. SUP v.¹ + -ER 1.]

a. One who sups or sips: chiefly with prefixed sb., as †*blood-supper* = blood-sucker, *kale-supper*, *wine-supper*. Also (*north. dial.*), a habitual drinker. b. The sucker of a pump.

1524, a 1563 [see BLOOD-SUPPER]. 1535 COVERDALE *Joel* i. 5 Wake vp ye dronckardes, & wepe: mourne all ye wyne suppers. 1611 FLORIO, *Sorbitore*, a sipper, a sooper, a swallower. 1611 CARC, *Buwercau*, . . . a bibber, supper, or sipper; one that drinks little, and often. *Ibid.*, *Soupa*, . . . the Supper, or Sucker of a Pumpe. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv. Aiken was ane o' the kale-suppers o' Fife.

Supper, v. [f. SUPPER sb.¹]

1. *trans.* a. To give supper to, provide with supper; to entertain at supper; = SUP v.² 3 c. 1682 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 108 Then did I supper my selfe vpon my bread. 1715 W. SHAGLEY in *J. Byron's Frl. & Lth. Rem.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 29 We intend to dinner him and supper him round, and by degrees make him our own. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxix. Winna ye be suppered like princes? 1839 HOOO *Ode St. Swithun* 74 They wish you on your own mud porridge supped. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Apr. 11/1 They were 'suppered' under the presidency of Mr. Bailie Shearer on the Friday night.

b. To give (horses, cattle, etc.) their evening feed and bed them down for the night; also with up: cf. SUP v.² 3 a. Also *fig.* to give (a person) as

much as he cares to have of something. Chiefly *Sc. and north. dial.*

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii. I ken weel what belongs to suppering a horse. *Ibid.* xxxviii. The horse was properly suppered up. 1816 — *Bl. Dwarf* xvii. A bonny breakfast the loons gae me theither morning, and him at the bottom on't; and trow ye I wasna ready to supper him up? 1877 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* xx. Harkaway had been duly 'suppered up'. 1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* 133 Dawtie found Andrew in the stable, suppering his horses.

c. Off food: To serve for the supper of: = SUP v.² 3 b.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxx. Walter Cuming of Guisnock, wha hadna as muckle o' him left thegither as would supper a messan-dog.

2. *intr.* To take one's supper; to sup.

1691 MERKE *Diary* 27 Aug. (1874) 43 This night we cut down all our corn, and in many persons suppered here. 1840 HALIBURTON *Letter Bag* i. 14, [I] Tea'd, suppered, champagne, tidied myself for bed, and I fear—snored. 1891 'ANNIE THOMAS' *That Affair* III. i. 19 She has been suppering without intermission since Archie left her.

Suppering (sw'pərɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SUPPER v. + -ING 1.] The providing or eating of supper; the entertainment of guests at supper.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 62 The Breakfasting-time, the Preparations for Dinner, . . . and the Supperings, will fill up a great Part of the Day. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 173 Such visiting and dressing, and dinnering, and suppering. 1817 HOOO *Lycus* 25 Once, at my suppering, I pluck'd in the dusk An apple.

b. The evening feeding of cattle, etc.; also with up. Also *concr.* the food given.

c 1818 CLARE *Summer Evening* 86 Far and near, the motley crew Anxious claim their suppering-up. 1829 LOUBON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 683 In Scotland, . . . before the introduction of naked fallows and turnips, it [*Citius arvensis*] formed the *suppering* of housed cattle, during five or six weeks of every summer. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 243 Kit must be back at Loch Spellandier for the suppering of the horses.

Supperless (sw'pərləs), a. [f. SUPPER sb.¹ + -LESS.] Without supper.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) Biv/1, I had leuer Cornix go supperlesse to bed. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 45 Their Wiues and Children cry out for bread, and go to bedde supperlesse offe in the yeeare. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. iv. They'll keepe a man devoutly hungrie, all day, and at night send him supperlesse to bed. 1613 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 23 The most part of the Grecians were supperlesse, as also they wanted their dinner that day. 1728 FORD *Dunci.* i. 115 Swearing and supperless the Hero sate. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* iii. The baron had passed a supperless and sleepless night. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 72 If he had not supped with the minister he might have gone supperless to bed.

Supper-time. The time at which supper is taken.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 250 Keep snm til sofer tyme. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 3398 When yt seyit to Sopertyme he seruyt hir well With all dainties on dese & drynkes ynow. c 1420 *Sir Amados* (Weber) 208 Sir Amados was com and don lyght, And hit was sofer tyme. 1518 H. WATSON *Hist. Oliver of Castile* (Roxb.) M. 4. But because that the sooper tyme approched . . . he abode not longe there. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 47 It's Supper time my Lord, it's nine a clocke. 1677 EARL *Essex in Essex Papers* (Camden) II. 134 It being near supper time we went to supper. 1766 EAAL *March in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 17 The letters come here generally about supper-time. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li. The greatest triumph of all was at supper-time. She was placed at the grand exclusive table with His Royal Highness. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* xiv. She yawned, and wondered what she could do to amuse herself until supper-time.

attrib. 1580 TUSSEA *Husb.* (1878) 178 marg., Supper time huswiferie.

†**Supperward.** Obs. [f. SUPPER sb.¹: see -WARD.] To supperward: to supper; at or about supper-time.

c 1563 *Jack Juggler* 221 She vseth for hir bodylie helth, and safeguard To chyd daylie one fite, too supperward. 1608 GOLDING *Epit. Frossard* i. 15 The English Capitaine . . . in an enening, when the French men were to supperward, brake suddainlie out of a wood.

So **Supperwards** *adv.* rare, to supper.

1887 *Field* 19 Feb. 251/3 Again resuming our way, we proceeded supperwards. 1897 *Animal World* (R.S.P.C.A.) XXVIII. 75/1 The moon's silvery beams, dancing on the waters, warned me to be hastening supperwards.

Supping (sw'pɪŋ), vbl. sb.¹ [f. SUP v.¹ + -ING 1.]

1. The action of SUP v.¹; drinking by spoonfuls or mouthfuls; †an instance of this, a sup. Also, swallowing up, absorption.

c 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 81 At morwyn fastyng, to take a soupyng of venegre. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 466/2 Sowpyng, sorbitio. *Ibid.*, Sowpyng al vp, or al owte, absorbitio. 1597 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Sorvo*, supping vp, sorbitio. 1611 FLORIO, *Sorbitio*, a sooping or sipping vp. [1611 Bible *Lev.* i. 9 Their faces shall sup vp [marg. Heb. the supping vp of their faces] as the East wind.]

†b. attrib., as *supping draught*; *supping meat*, = 2; *supping medicine*, potable medicine. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xxi. 5 Therefore Ihesu seith to hem, Children, zhe han one soupyng thing [Vulg. *pulmentarium*]? 1388 — *a Sam.* xiii. 8 Sche took mele, and medle, and made moist bifor hys ijen, and sethede soupyngia [v. soupyng metis]. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 225 Make herof a sooping medycyn, bat it be as pickes as hony. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 466/2 Sowpyng mete, or drynke. 1598 FLORIO, *Sorbitello*, a sip or supping draught. 1611 *W. B. Philos. Bang.* (ed. 2) 26 Wee must abstaine from those *Sorbitia*, supping meates. 1651 WITTIE *tr. Primrose's Pop.*

Err. III. v. 147 Hippocrates . . . persuades to nourish the sick with supping meats, rather than with solid meats.

2. Chiefly pl. Food (*sing.* a food) that can be supped; liquid food, spoon-meat; *esp.* broth. Now *dial.*

1388 WYCLIF *a Sam.* xiii. 6 V biseche, come Thamar, my sistir, that sche make twei soupyngis [1382 two maner of potagis; Vulg. *sorbituncular*] bifor my ijen. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxi. 370 They bathed hym and washed hym and gaf hym hote soupynges til they had brought hym wel to his remembrance. 1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W. de W.) B iii, *Sorbituncula*, a soupyng. 1542 BOORON *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1890) 299 Let them haue . . . tymes in a daye warme soupynges. 1561 HOLLYSUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 4 Gene him a good broth of a pollet or chykken, or els a suppyng of yong beafe or veele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. xxiv. 11. 137 Wax taken inwardly in a supping or broth. 1651 FAZCH *Distill.* v. 142 You must give the patient some warme supplings all the time this medicine is working. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat. Man.* iv. xii. 348 Such as have lost their teeth are faine to content themselves with supplings. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 77. I directed some Thebaick drops . . . with warme supplings. a 1825 FORD *Loc. E. Anglia*, *Sowpyngs*, any sort of spoon-meat, 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Supping*, spoon-meat of any kind, but more especially milk and water boiled and thickened with oatmeal. . . Calves' supping is food that they can suck up made with linseed . . . in milk and water.

Supping (sw'pɪŋ), vbl. sb.² [f. SUP v.² + -ING 1.] The action of taking supper.

a 1400-30 *Warr. Alex.* 4439 3oure sowping in vsneson, 3oure surfete of drinks. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 484/2 Sowpyng, cenacio, cenatus. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* viii. 179 This order of supping being observed, there will remaine a competent time . . . before they goe to bed, . . . for the meats . . . to concoct. a 1721 PATER *Dial. Dead, Locke & Montaigne* (1907) 244. I may find what will dress a Supper, but nothing else to the present purpose of my own Supping. 1798 S. & H. *Lee Canterb.* 7. II. 187 Nor would he excuse the party from supping *ad fresco* in his gardens. 1891 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 5/3 The public 'supplings' still prevail at Christ's Hospital.

b. attrib., as *supping-day*, *-parlour*, *-place*, *-room*.

c 1450 in Anglier *Syon* (1840) 372 On *suppynges dayes they may take an egge or two, or any other thyng ordeyned for them by the officers. 1552 HULOET, *Suppyng parlour or place, cenatio. 13. Bonaventura's Medit. 160 To be *suppyng place agen pan hey come. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 15 And he schal shewe to 3ou a greet soupyng place strewid. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 350/1 A Sowpyng place, cenaculum, cenatorium. 1534 *Moae Treat.* *Passion* Wks. 1307/1 He shal shewe you a greet supping place paved. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 148 A private *Supping-roome.

Supping, ppl. a. [f. SUP v.² + -ING 2.] Taking supper.

c 1885 MASSON *Memo. London in Forties* i. (1908) 32 An elderly gentleman . . . seemed to take a benevolent interest in all the supping groups.

Supplace (sɒplə's), v. rare. [Formed by the substitution of place for the second syllable of SUPPLANT, after replace.] *trans.* To take the place of, supersede.

1861 G. MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 20 A little chapel . . . was supplac'd by a church of large dimensions. 1867 — *Nooks & Corners Old France* I. 352 Supplac'd by a broad sheet of plate glass.

†**Supplant, sb.** Obs. rare. [f. next.] = SUPPLANTATION.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 239 Supplant with his slyhe cast Ful-ofte happenth forto mowe Thing which an other man hath sowe. *Ibid.* 258 This Bonafas, which can nought hyde The tricherie of his Supplant.

Supplant (sɒplənt), v. Also 4-5 *supplaut* (e), 4-7 *-plante*, 7 *suplant*. See also SUPPLANT. [a. OF. *supplanter* (= It. *sopplantare*, Sp. *suplantar*, Pg. *supplantar*), or ad. L. *supplantare* to trip up, overthrow, f. *sup* = SUB- 25 + *planta* sole of the foot, PLANT sb.²]

†1. *trans.* To trip up, cause to stumble or fall by tripping. Obs. rare.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 33 [xxxvii. 31] His gangyngis sall not be supplantid [Vulg. *non supplantabuntur gressus eius*]. *Ibid.* cxxix. [cxl.] 5 Pe while thought forto supplant my gatis. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Supplant*, to trip, or overthrow with the feet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 513 His Armes clung to his Ribs, his Leggs entwining Each other, till supplant'd down he fell A monstrous Serpent.

b. To throw down, overturn. rare.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. He . . . has to straddle out his legs, lest the very wind supplant him.

†2. *fig.* To cause to fall from a position of power, superiority, or virtue; to cause the downfall of, bring low. Obs.

a 1240 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 14 [xvii. 13] Rise lord, bifor cum him and supplant him. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 269 Lechery the dowsett syn. . . coude nat the supplant. 1447 BOKENHAM *Synonym* (Roxb.) 46 Oure lord ihesu Supplantid the devyl oure ruggyd enemy. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 85/1 He set vpon our fyrst parentes in paradise, and by pride supplanted them. c 1610 *Women Saints* 81 The diuell enuyng these her virtuous studies, thought to supplant her. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii. To supplant her life employ. . . Two noted courtiers of approved cunning In all the windings of lusts labyrinth. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 59 Nor these alone . . . seek to supplant his inexperienced youth.

†b. To bring to nought, upset (a design, etc.). 1382 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 3 Whether God supplantith doun, and the Almyti turneth vpsou doun, that is rightwis? a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Rom.* xi. 33 Wks. 1686 III. 257 Doth it not supplant his own designs, and unravel all that he for so many ages hath been doing?

3. To dispossess and take the place of (another), esp. by treacherous or dishonourable means. Also *absol.* † Const. of or from (a possession).

a 1300 [implied in SUPPLANTER] 11. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* ix. 4 Eche brother supplanteunt shal supplante, and eche frend gilendely shal go. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 242 Agamenon Supplantede the worthi knyght Achilles of that swete wiht, Which named was Brexida. *Ibid.* 243 Amphitruon him hath supplanted With sleighte of love. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 203 Ther schal no mayster supplante other. a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. (1811) 436 Lest he for his synguler auantage wolde supplant hym of that erledam. 1520 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 256 *mag.*, No man to supplant Another yn taking from hym his Cure. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 70 You three From Millaine did supplant good Prospero. 1656 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 4, I am not without fear that you may supplant me in hir favor. 1731 Bp. T. Wilson in *Keble Life* (1863) xxii. 759 He most unworthily supplanted and turned out the worthy Curate. . . out of his own cure of souls. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i. 63 It became the object of his life to supplant his father. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* iv. 76 You have betrayed me! Me, Miles Standish, your friend! I have supplanted, defrauded, betrayed me!

b. *transf.* (Cf. 6.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. clxxviii. [Bodl. MS.] If. 234 b/x De lefe þt is wip þe grape schal not be remed . . . but þe oþer leues þat þe fette, for þese leues scholde suplant þe grapes.

† c. To get or take by supplantation. *Obs. rare.* 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 4 b, And after . . . another newe cometh to the court and shal supplante thy benediction.

† d. To take up by the roots; to root out, uproot (a plant or something likened thereto). Often in fig. context in association with PLANT *sb.* or PLANT *v.* *Obs.*

1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 238 The Normans . . . laboured by all means to supplant the English (language), and to plant their own language amongst us. 1582 STANV. HURST *Antis* iii. (Arb.) 71 The tre supplanted, that first from the roote stele is haled. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 447 Dissembled all your griefes and discontents, You are but newly planted in your Thron, Least then the people . . . supplante vs for ingratitude. 1610 *Temp.* iii. ii. 56 Trinculo, if you trouble him any more in's tale, By this hand, I will supplant some of your teeth. 1644 DANCER *Birth of Heresies* To Rdr., Weedes, the which if they be not carefully and daily supplanted, will soone ouergrow the good plants. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* xv. (1635) 79 Like a staffe stucke lightly in the ground, which every . . . blast of wind (may) supplante, and overthrow. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas* & B. 326 Foxes destroy it [*sc.* a vineyard], and the wild boar supplants it.

5. To remove from its position, get rid of, oust; occas. to replace or supersede by something else. *Now rare.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 67, I suppose that al your sorrow cannot with such facilitate be supplanted, but that a few sparkles will remaine. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* iii. (1892) 37 The Conqueror haneinge purpose to Supplante the Englishe nation out of England. 1604 DRAYTON *Orle* 614 Supplante the Alpes, and lay them smooth and plaine. 1624 CART. J. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 106 This in ten daies more, would haue supplanted vs all with death. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 609 War follow'd for revenge, or to supplante The enuid tenants of some happier spot. 1819 EARL LAUDERDALE *Publ. Wealth* 347 The habits of a man possessed of small fortune . . . naturally suggest the desire of supplanting the labour he performs. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* i. v. § 32. (1875) 117 To supplante them by higher ones . . . is to set up vague and influential motives for definite and influential ones.

6. Chiefly of things: To take the place of, succeed to the position of, supersede.

1671 TRENCHFIELD *Cap Gray Hairs* (1638) 18 'Tis no hard matter for the talk of Religion, to supplante the practice of it. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* i. 34 These pantomimes will very soon supplante all poetry. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. II. xii. 311 The genius of commerce was fast supplanting that nobler spirit which had made them a nation. 1857 TOLMIN SMITH *Parish* 100 Fresh Churchwardens can sue those whom they have supplanted. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 93 The minster, which has been wholly supplanted by work of later date.

† 7. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xxiii. I. 537 Yet is there one manner besides of planting & maintaining Vines . . . namely to supplante, that is, lay along upon the ground the whole stocke or maine bodie of a Vine. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Supplant (*supplanto*, a *sub et planto*), to plant underneath, to under-plant and set up a thing bending to the ground.

Hence Supplanted *ppl.* a.

1671 MILTON *P.R.* iv. 607 Now thou hast aveng'd Supplanted Adam. 1894 *Nature's Method in Evol. Life* iv. 55 Either . . . the supplanter is of a higher grade, or . . . the conditions of existence have become less favourable for the supplanted.

† Supplantal. [-AL 5.] = SUPPLANTING *vbl. sb.* In recent Dicts.

† Supplantarie. *Obs. rare.* [f. SUPPLANT + -ARIE for -ERY.] Supplantation.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 237 The fite Which is conceived of Envie, And cleped is Supplantarie. *Ibid.* 241 Vit hadde I levere In my simplexe forto die, Than worche such Supplantarie.

Supplantation (sɒpləntˈeɪʃən). Also *s* supplant-. [a. OF. (mod.F.) *supplantation* = *It. supplantazione*, Sp. *suplantación*, Pg. *suplantação*], ad. late L. *supplantatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supplantare* to SUPPLANT.]

1. The dispossession or displacement of a person in a position, esp. by dishonourable means.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 258 The Mitre with the Diademe He bath thurgh Supplantation. 1430-40 LYDG. *Rochas* iii. iv.

(MS. Bodl. 263) 155/2 Moordre doon for supplantacioun [*ed.* 1554 supplantation] Requereþ vengance. 1592 TIMME *Ten Engl. Leapers* E. j. Jacob by supplantation attained to a blessing. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 266 No ielousies nor suspicions, no enie nor supplantations. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* xii. 3 (1640) 315 The sinister supplantations of pretenders to places in Court. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 Those that he relied on, began . . . to be sensible of their own supplantation, and to project his. 1646 OWEN *Country Ess.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 66 Tried and proved ineffectual for the supplantation of truth. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 83 The . . . losse of their trade in Muscovia, by supplantation of the Dutch. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 13 No interest in view, and therefore no design of supplantation.

2. The supersession or displacement of one thing by another.

1608 HIERON *Defence* iii. 122 If the sayd ordinance, after a supplantation or other decay therof, be agayne restored & reestablished. c 1819 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 123 A complete suppression and habitual supplantation of immediate selfishness. 1837 W. A. BUTLER *Serm.* Ser. ii. xix. (1856) 283 That Church of perfect holiness shall be not the supplantation of the present, but its continuance.

† 3. Overthrow, downfall. *Obs.*

1617 French *Jubile* 2 You display your greatnes, by the supplantation of a Tyrannie established in your State.

¶ 4. Illiterate or jocular for supplantation.

1590 R. WILSON *Three Lords & Ladies* Lond. H. ij, Read my supplantation and my suit yee shall know. 1593 LODGE *W. Longbeard* (Hunter Club) 13 After the council of some poore Citizens, [the widow] put vppe a supplantation or a supplantation (as the sillier sort of people called it).

Supplanter (sɒpləntər). [a. OF. *supplanteor* (mod.F. *supplanteur*), ad. late L. *supplantatōrem*, agent-n. f. *supplantare* to SUPPLANT: see -ER 1.]

1. One who dispossesses or displaces another in his position, esp. by unworthy practices.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3744 Right-wisli es iacob his nam, þat es to sal . . . Supplanter als of heritage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 241 If thou understode . . . In loves cause what it doth, A man to ben a Supplanter. c 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at Sev. Weapons*, *Persons repr. in Play*, Cunningham, a discreet gen. Sir Gregories comrade and supplanter. 1691 Bp. KEN *Let.* 7 June in *Plumtre Life* (1888) II. xx. 52 Dr Kidder is now said to be my Successour or rather supplanter. 1703 W. HAMILTON *Life Bonnell* II. 167 He was rarely known to speak an Angry word against his Supplanter. 1841 LYTTON *Night & Morn.* i. iii, Those children are our disgrace and your supplantes. 1899 *Daily News* 25 July 6/1 When the prodigal has satisfied poetic justice, and retaliated by nearly killing his supplanter.

† 2. One who causes the downfall or destruction of a person or thing; an overthrower. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Plaster* xiii. 11 [xiv. 7] Iacob is als mykill at say as wrestlere or supplanter of syn. 1424 CAPGRAVE *Treat. Rule St. Aug.* in *Life* (1910) 145 So may our blessed fader Augustyne be cleped a supplanter of þe Deuel. 1672 W. DE BRISTOL *Dutch Unshr.* 33 The Hollanders are the great Supplantes of Trade, and obstrucers of Commerce. a 1716 SOUTH *4th Serm.* Isa. v. 20 (1727) VI. 109 A treacherous Supplanter and Underminer of the Peace of all Families and Societies.

3. A thing that displaces or supersedes another.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 622/1 Natural Provençal and natural Swabian, as distinguished from their high-polite supplanter. 1905 J. B. FIRTH *Highw. Derbyshire* xl. 172 The old road . . . is little more than half as long as its modern supplanter.

Supplanting (sɒpləntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUPPLANT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SUPPLANT in various senses; supplantation.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xl. 10 [xli. 9] Hij þat eten min loues, hericiden vp me supplantunge oþer puttyng out. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xi. 3 Supplanting of perneried men shal waste them. c 1440 LYDG. *Hors. Shepe & Goos* 64 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 40 Fals supplanting, clymbyng vp of foolis, Vnto chaires of worldly dyngnye. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. lv, For to this end th' Almighty did him frame, And therefore from supplanting gave his ominous name. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xvi. 194 Such a place will thrive the better, when new Colonies come not in with Expiration of the Natives; for this is rather a Supplanting then a Planting. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 511 We should be guilty of no Emulation, no Supplanting, no Injury to any other. 1717-18 HOADLY *Serm.* 1 *Cor.* x. 11. 20 Those Divisions and Supplantings that were among the King's own Friends. 1891 HARVEY *Tess* xxiii, Such supplanting was to be.

Supplantation (sɒpləntmənt). *rare.* [f. SUPPLANT *v.* + -MENT.] = prec.

1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 653/1 The hussar and the lancer have no reason to regard their supplantation by flying corps as a dire calamity.

Supple (sɒpəl), *sb. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *souple*, *souple*, *soouple*. [app. var. of *swipple*, *swouple*, *SWIPPLE*, assimilated to *supple*.]

1. The part of a flail that strikes the grain in thrashing.

1634 (8 Dec.) *Rec. Baron Cril. Colstoun* (MS.), Unlawes Pat. Nycolone in eastmans in 40s. for cutting and transporting tua souppells furth of the lairds wode & geving them to Pat. Ormiston, confest. 1701 LADY GRISSELL BAILLIE *Househ. Bk.* (1911) 9 For 2 sives and 2 ridles 1 li. 10 s. suples 8 s. . . 18 s. 0. For expence of selling 20 bolls oats, 1 s. 6 s. 0. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 143 The scatter'd ears That frae the swingin supple spread afar. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 14 A lang flail souple full'd his neif. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 989 The flail consists of two parts, the hand-staff or helve . . . and the supple or beater. 1893-4 *Northumbd. Gloss.*, *Soople*, *Souple*, *Swipple*, the loose, swinging arm of a flail.

2. A cudgel.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxv, A gude oak souple in his hand.

1827 — *Two Drovers* i, 'They had their broadswords, and I have this bit supple', shewing a formidable cudgel.

Supple (sɒpəl), *a.* Forms: 3-7, 8-9 *Sc. and north. dial.* *souple*, (6 *souble* (?), *souplil*, *Sc. soupill*, *sowpil*, 6-7 *suple*, 7, 9 *Sc. and north. dial.* *soouple*), 5- *supple*. [a. OF. *supple*, *sople*, (mod.F.) *souple*: — L. *supplicem*, *supplex* lit. 'bending under', hence, submissive, suppliant, f. *sup-* = SUB- + *plie*, root of *plicare* to fold (cf. PLIANT).] † 1. Of soft or yielding consistency; not rigid; soft, tender. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4577 Poru hauberc & poru is coler þat here nobing souple He smot of is hened. c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 58 Of sondry sedes that ben sewe; It semeth that som ben unsounde. For some be grete grown on grounde, Som ben souple [*ed.* 1542 *souple*], simple and small. a 1400 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 442 Take swynes lre, and sethe hit, and hewe bit smalle, . . . ande make hit right souple.

2. That is easily bent or folded without breaking or cracking; pliant, flexible.

c 1386 CHADDER *Prol.* 203 His booties souple, his hors in greet estat. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 201 Hire pylche souple. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* xi. xiii. 7 The soupill schafitis baldly seche On athir sydis thik sparpellis and leyt fle. 1583 *Leg. Bt. St. Androis* 749 This poysoned preicheor of Godis word is not vnyke ane suple suord. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. xi. (1912) 220 Her bellie, . . . Like Alabaster faire and sleek, But soft and supple satten like. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 109 They will wash and not shrinke in the wetting, and weare very long and souple. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 266 For his soft Neck, a supple Collar make Of bending Osiers. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lentise*, Their Ends and middle Veins are reddish, supple, and glucy. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* iv, On thee aft Scotland chows her cood, In souple scones, the wale o' food! 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xiii, A fearful instrument of flagellation, strong, supple, wax-ended, and new. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* ii. vi. 581 The material [of the dress] should be soft and supple. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 411 Persistently whipping the stream with his supple fly-rod. 1899 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 670 The remedy should be rubbed in with sufficient frequency and in sufficient quantity to keep the skin supple and unctuous.

† b. *transf.* of the internal organs of the body.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 70 Vse a lytel traillaill yn ridyng. . . It dryues out wyndys, comfortys þe body and makys hit souple. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* (1719) 1 Midding Ale . . . scoureth . . . slimy Filth, from off the . . . Glands; turns it over the Pylorus, and leaves a balmy, benign Litus instead, to keep all supple and easy.

c. *Souple Tam*, 'a child's toy, which, being pulled by a string, shakes and seems to dance' (Jamieson, 1825). *Sc.*

[1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, It [a horse]'s a grand bargain. . . The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel-ken'd ganger; they ca' it Souple Tam.] 1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* *Scotl.* 18 And ye'll get a coatie, And a pair o' breebies—Ye'll get a whippie and a supple Tam!

d. *fig.* Adaptable; elastic.

1781 COWPER *Hope* 602 Some wiser rule . . . Supple and flexible as Indian cane, To take the bend his appetites ordain. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 219 His supple address and determination saved Rome from a revolution. 1890 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 4 June 6/1 To make the human mind a supple, effective, strong, available instrument.

3. Of the body, limbs, etc.: Capable of bending easily; moving easily or nimbly.

1530 PALSGR. 325/1 Souple, lythe, *souple*. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 107, I doe beseech you (That are of suppler ioynts) follow them swiftly. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 371 The Joyns are more supple to all Feats of Actiuite. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) I. xviii. 132 Limbs so supple; will so stubborn! 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* xlix. (1790) II. 52 We all bowed to the ground; the supplest of the company had the happiness to touch the sacred slipper. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dav.* iii, If he listed to tak some [dancing] lessons, I think I could make some band of his feet, for he is a souple child. 1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* i. 40 The Horse . . . will be rendered supple, active, and obedient. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* xix. i. IV. 4 Henry at thirty-five was still a young man in the flower of life: tall, fair, and supple.

b. *Supple knee*: in reference to insincere or obsequious obeisance. Cf. 4.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iv. 33 A brace of Dray-men bid God speed him well, And had the tribute of his supple knee. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* vi. (1871) 89 It cost him nothing, but a supple knee, And oily mouth & much observancie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 788 Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend The supple knee? 1741 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 294 Religion, public order, both exact External homage, and a supple knee. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 127 Servility with supple knees, Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please.

c. *transf.* of movements, etc.: Characterized by flexibility of body or limb.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 102 Each part depriv'd of supple government, Shall stiffe and starke, and cold appeare like death. 1778 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* 63, I define the supple trot to be that in which the horse at every motion that he makes, bends and plays all his joints. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 66 Keep a firm, steady, and supple position of the body. 1853 BRONTE *Villette* xxv, Her movements had the supple softness, the velvet grace of a kitten.

† d. Of wind: Gentle, soft. *Obs. rare.*

1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 194 Be they such As sigh with supple wind Or answer Artfull Touch.

4. *fig.* Yielding readily to persuasion or influence; compliant. *Const. to.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat.* 20 Forto breke downe the vnbuxomnes of the body . . . that itt myght be souple and

ellis he taketh away the newe supplement [*gloss* or *pacche*; Vulg. *supplementum*], and a more brekyng in maad. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. viii. xxi. (Bodl. MS.) ff. 85 b/2 But beise sterres have liste of here owne. 3itte to perfection of here list bei fungeth supplemente [1495 supplement; orig. *complementum*] and help of he sonne. 1544 St. Papers Hen. VIII. i. 764 The Lord Chancelour. shall. admit and swere. Mr. Cox to be his Aulmoner. and Mr. Cheke as a supplement to Mr. Cox. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. iii. viii. § 10 Vnto the word of God. we do not add reason as a supplement in any maiime or defect therin. 1628 FELTHAM Resolves ii. (i) xxxvii. 114 Minerva cur'd Vlysses of his wrinkles and baldnesse; not that she tooke them away by supplements. 1664 H. MORE Myst. Iniq. 94 God would have afterwards raised other persons of Apostolical purity. to have made a Supplement to the former. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 250 Forging the River without such a Supplement [as a bridge]. 1728 Young Love Fame i. 12 Instructive Satire. Thou shining supplement of public laws! 1856 J. RICHARDSON Recoll. i. vi. 142 As supplements to this rowell, small cups, brimming with milk punch were placed upon the table. 1861 PALEY Eschylus (ed. 2) Supplices 154 note, Hermann's supplement *as* completes the anapaestic verse. 1893 G. H. PEMBER Earth's Earliest Ages 67 How wonderful a supplement may, in the World to Come, be added to our present scanty information.

b. A part added to complete a literary work or any written account or document; *spec.* a part of a periodical publication issued as an addition to the regular numbers and containing some special item or items.

1568 GRAFTON Chron. i. 3 As James Philip of Bergamo sayth, in the supplement of his Chronicles. 1576 FLEMING tr. Caius' Dogs (1880) 44 The winding vp of this worke, called the Supplement. 1650 Row (title) A Supplement of the Historie of the Kirk of Scotland. 1683 Wood Life (O.H.S.) III. 35 He died Sunday 21 Jan. 20 Jan. saith the supplement to his will. 1696 RAY in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 202 To speed the finishing and fitting my Supplement for the Presse. 1779 JOHNSON L. P., Cowley Wks. 1787 11. 22 His work, to which my narration can be considered only as a slender supplement. 1863 LVELL Antiq. Mani. 5 In my 'Elements or Manual of Elementary Geology' and in the Supplement to the fifth edition of the same. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. II. App. 577, I accept his account. as a supplement, to the account in the Chronicles. 1887 (Nov. 5) Special Literary Supplement to The Spectator.

c. *Math.* (a) *Supplements of a parallelogram* = complements of a parallelogram (COMPLEMENT sb. 5 b). *Obs.* (b) *Supplement of an arc or angle*, the amount by which an arc is less than a semicircle, or an angle less than two right angles; also *attrib.*, as *supplement-chord*. (c) An additional term introduced in certain cases in an equation or expression (abbreviated *Suppl.*).

1570 BILLINGSLEY Euclid i. Theorem xxxii. 53 In euery parallelograme, the supplementes of those parallelogrammes which are about the diameter, are equal the one to the other. *Ibid.* Prop. xliii. 53 b, Supplementes or Complementes are those figures which with the two parallelogrammes accomplish the whole parallelogramme. 1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. i. Supplement of an Ark, in Geometry or Trigonometry. 1747 T. SIMPSON Elem. Plane Geom. 138 If the Measure of the Supplement-chord of any Arch be increased by the Number 2, the Square-root of the Sum will be the Supplement-chord of half that Arch. 1801 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 630/2 The supplement of 50° is 130°; as the complement of it is 40°. 1844 GWILT Archit. § 1038 ADE being a semicircle, BDE is the supplement of the arc AB, which arc, reciprocally, is the supplement of BDE. 1861 FERRERS Trilinear Coordinates vi. 112 The angle between the asymptotes of the reciprocal hyperbola will be the supplement of that between the tangents. 1868 CAVLEY Math. Papers (1893) VI. 263, I introduce into the equation a term called the 'Supplement' (denoted by the abbreviation 'Suppl.')... The expression of the Supplement should in every case be furnished by the theory. 1884 tr. Lotze's Logic 278, h. f. x. d. h. is the general term of this second series, and is what we must add as supplement to the general term of the first series.

† 2. The action of supplying what is wanting; the making good of a deficiency or shortcoming.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 345/1 The feste of all the sayntes was establisshed. Fyriste for the dedycacion of the Temple secondly for supplement of offences done. 1523 SKELTON Carl. Laurell 415 Mayster Chancer to Skelton. Your besy delygence Of that we [sc. Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate] beganne in the supplement. 1575 in Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. 1585, 261/1 Our said kirk. haveand neid and mister of heitment and supplement. 1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretorie ii. (1625) 76 For better supplement of the learners knowledge. 1591 Reg. Privy Council Scot. IV. 611 Ane new gift of the saidis landis grantit with all dew sollemnities and with supplement of all faultis. 1610 DONNE Pseudo-martyr 21 Councils submitted their decrees to the Emperours for Authoritie, and supplement of defects. 1660 R. COKE Power & Subj. 135 Equity is. either a remission or moderation of the laws. or... a supplement of the law in cases wherein things in conscience ought to be done.

b. Sc. Law. *Letters (or writ) of supplement*, a writ issuing from the Court of Session to compel the appearance before an inferior court of a person who resides out of its jurisdiction. *Oath in supplement*, an oath of a party on his own behalf, admitted to confirm imperfect evidence, such as the oath of a single witness, so as to constitute sufficient legal proof: cf. *suppletory oath* s.v. SUPPLETORY a. b.

1672 in G. J. Bell Comm. Laws Scot. (ed. 5) I. 331 note, The count-book, with the merchant's oath in supplement, was sufficient to make it a full probation. 1693 STAIR Inst. Law Scot. (ed. 2) IV. xlv. § 17. 710 Whosoever is cited by a Messenger, to Compare and Depone by an Oath of Calumny, Verity or Supplement, if he do not Depone, he is holden as

Confest. 1765-8 ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot. i. ii. § 17 The pursuer must apply to the court of session. for letters of supplement. containing a warrant to cite the defender to appear before the judge of the territory where the controverted subject lies. 1826 G. J. BELL Comm. Laws Scot. (ed. 5) II. 66 note, If the original creditor do not live within the jurisdiction in which the arrestee resides, he must be summoned by a writ of supplement from the Court of Session. 1838 W. BELL Dict. Law Scot. 378 s. v. Evidence, The oath in supplement is admitted to supply deficiencies in legal evidence, where the party whose oath is allowed has brought what is called a *semiplena probatio*.

† 3. The reinforcement of troops; chiefly *concr.* (*sing.* and *pl.*), reinforcement(s). *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL Chron. Hen. VI. 137 Two M. archers, and four hundred speers, was sente into Gascoyne, as a supplement to the country. 1549 Acts Privy Council (1890) II. 273, xvj Alhanoy's horsemen, to him allotted for the supplement of his band. 1600 HOLLAND Livy XLII. x. 1121 The Pretors also, who required to have a supplement with them into Spain. 1665 MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Wars 421 Souldiers both of Horse and Foot were. drawn together. as a Supplement to the old exhausted Militia.

† 4. The action of supplying or providing; that which is supplied; supply, provision. *Obs.*

1544 St. Papers Hen. VIII. i. 766 We see manifest occasion of moche greater charge, then was at the begynnyng considered; and. as We cannot use other present meanes, for the supplement hereof, thence [etc.]. 1545 *Ibid.* III. 519 Supposing that they have of His Majestie sufficient supplement for their furnytur. *Ibid.* 543 We coulde have no supplement of caske for their victualles, but suche as we had from. Waterforde. 1588 PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 77 Generall puruier and president of the counsell of warre: whose office is. for the suppliment of garrisons. 1615 CHAPMAN Odys. ix. 242 We had not spent Our ruddie wine aship-board: supplement Of large sort, each man to his vessell drew. 1658 OSBORN K. James Wks. (1673) 494 The People, if they denied him supplement or inquired after the dispose of it, were presumptuous peepers into the sacred Ark of the State.

† Supplement, sb. 2 *Obs. rare* -1. [f. SUPPLE v. + -MENT.] Supplementess.

1583 STUBBS Anat. Abs. i. 54 It [sc. whoredom]... consumeth the moisture and supplement of the bodie.

Supplement, var. SUPPLEMENT.

Supplement (sɒplɪmənt, sɒplɪmənt), v. (First in Sc. writers.) [f. SUPPLEMENT sb. 1.] *trans.* To furnish a supplement to, supply the deficiency in; also, to supply (a deficiency).

In recent story-writing, to add as a supplementary statement or remark.

1820 JAS. MILL Hum. Mind (1869) II. 62 Clusters of sensations, supplemented by possibilities of sensation. 1833 CHALMERS Power of God i. vi. (1834) I. 224 The strong appetite of hunger supplements the deficiency of the rational principle of self-preservation. 1857 J. W. DONALDSON Chr. Orthod. Introd. p. viii. This work is a continuous essay, supplemented by a number of special disquisitions on certain important subjects. 1863 GLAISTONE Financ. Statem. 442 The spiritual food is to be supplemented to their perceptions and their appetites. 1868 G. DUFF Pol. Surv. 23 The two sets of dissimilar conditions supplement and throw light upon each other. 1875 ROSSETTI Hood's Poet. Wks. Ser. ii. Pref. p. xv. It is now thought desirable to supplement that by a second volume. 1878 MISS BRADDOCK Open Verdict i. If I am a poor creature as a parson, you supplement me so well, Selina, that, between us, I think we do our duty to the parish. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' Bottle's Childr. xi. 'Yes, a disparity,' answered Maud. 'It means age!' 'And not less than twenty years,' supplemented Pearl.

Hence Supplemented *pph. a.*, Supplementing *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1865 W. KAY Crisis Hufeldiana 80 Their cancellings, supplementings, and arbitrary assumptions. 1901 WESTIN. Gaz. 30 Nov. 2/1 'You love the garden?' she hazarded... 'And everything in it,' was his supplemented answer. 1904 R. SMALL Hist. Congreg. U. P. Ch. I. 529 A winding-up was insisted on by the Supplementing Board.

Supplemental (sɒplɪməntəl), a. (sb.) Also 7-8 *suppli-*. [f. SUPPLEMENT sb. 1 + -AL.] = SUPPLEMENTARY. *Const. to, of.*

Supplemental air, the air that remains in the lungs after an ordinary expiration: cf. quot. 1855 s.v. SUPPLEMENTARY a. b. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. ii. ii. § 7 Wee speake nowe of parts of Learning supplementall, and not of supererogation. 1649 GAULE Holy Madu. 134 Womens Supplementall Art, does but the rather bewray Natures Defects. 1668 HALE Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm. c. jh. An Appendix was intended that might have been supplemental of some Titles. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. xxvii. 448 If new matter arises, which did not exist before, he [sc. the plaintiff] must set it forth by a supplemental bill. 1795 MASON Ch. Mus. II. 153 All those supplemental graces which really serve to assist musical expression. 1866 LUDON Bampton Lect. v. (1875) 220 Viewed in its historical relation to the first three Gospels it is supplemental to them. 1866 HUXLEY Physiol. iv. (1869) 104 About as much more in addition to this remains in the chest after an ordinary expiration, and is called Supplemental air. 1872 T. BRYANT Pract. Surg. (1878) I. 563 Supplemental teeth are occasionally developed in both temporary and permanent sets.

b. *Math.*

Supplemental angle, either (in relation to the other) of two angles which are together equal to two right angles. Supplemental arc, either of two arcs which are together equal to a semicircle. Supplemental chord, the chord of a supplemental arc. Supplemental triangle, either (in relation to the other) of two spherical triangles in which the angular points of the one are the poles of the sides of the other, and each side of the one is the supplement of the corresponding angle of the other.

1798 HUTTON Course Math. (1827) I. 315 Let C and D be two angles. standing on the supplemental arc AEB; then will the angle C be equal to the angle D. 1827 ARRY Trigon. in

Encycl. Metrop. (1845) I. 683 Suppose great circles EF, FD, DE. to be described, of which A, B, C, E are respectively the poles; they will intersect in the points D, E, F, and form a spherical triangle, called the polar or supplemental triangle. 1840 LARDNER Geom. vii. 78 If a quadrilateral figure be inscribed in a circle, its opposite angles will be supplemental. 1844 Penny Cycl. XXIII. 300/1 Chords or arcs of a circle or other curve which have a common extremity, and together subtend an angle of two right angles at the centre, are sometimes called supplemental chords or arcs.

c. sb. A supplementary fact, etc. *rare.*

1670 BLOUNT Law Dict. Pref. (1691) (a) ij. In the Supplementals, Bracton, Britton, and divers other Authors have been my Guides. 1856 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) IV. 454 There are three works which I shall want for our supplementals. 1852 DE MORGAN in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton (1889) III. 344 You do not see how I get my supplementals.

Hence Supplementally *adv.*, by way of supplement.

1768 Woman of Honor III. 254 Clara, in her turn, or supplementally for her sister, would bless me with her company. 1853 G. S. FABER Downfall Turkey 77 The cities of the Medes are only subjoined supplementally.

Supplementary (sɒplɪməntəri), a. (sb.) [f. SUPPLEMENT sb. 1 + -ARY 1. Cf. F. *supplémentaire*.] Of the nature of, forming, or serving as, a supplement. *Const. to.*

1667 Decay Chr. Piety xviii. 399 Divinity would not then pass the Yard and Loom, nor Preaching be taken in as an easier supplementary Trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. 1770 PENNANT Brit. Zool. IV. Ded. p. iv. To you therefore I address this little supplementary work. 1793 Bepoos Lett. Darwin 9 These I shall from time to time submit. as supplementary to the knowledge accumulated by former experience. 1823 LAMB Elia Ser. ii. Old China, Competence to age is supplementary youth. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xiii. 111. 287 To this Claim. was added a supplementary paper containing a list of grievances. 1862 BUCKLE Civiliz. (1864) II. vi. 437 Each is supplementary to the other; so that in order to understand either, it is necessary to study both. 1908 Athenaeum 15 Aug. 182½ A supplementary volume of whose memoirs was published a few years ago.

b. In various technical uses.

1796 Act 37 Geo. III. c. 3 § 2 If a sufficient Number of Officers. cannot be found to accept of Commissions in the Supplementary Militia, it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenants. to appoint for that Service, such a Number of the Officers in the Army. as his Majesty shall approve. 1826 G. J. BELL Comm. Laws Scot. (ed. 5) II. 214 Of Supplementary Deeds or Acts. — These are certain acts and steps of conveyancing necessary for supplying the links of a defective conveyance. *Ibid.* 409 Of the method of affecting the acquisitions of the bankrupt subsequent to sequestration. The best method. is, that the trustee. shall apply to the Court for a supplementary sequestration. 1838 W. BELL Dict. Law Scot. s. v. When all the parties interested have not been called, or where the original summons requires amendment, and the defender has not appeared, a supplementary or auxiliary summons is necessary. 1842 Penny Cycl. XXII. 343/2 The supplementary triangle. [Cf. SUPPLEMENTAL b.] 1848 CAVLEY Math. Papers I. 362 The supplementary cone (i.e. the cone generated by lines through the vertex at right angles to the tangent planes of the cone in question). 1855 DUNGLISON Med. Lex. (1859) s. v. Respiration, The supplementary or reserve air or that which can be expelled by a forcible expiration, after an ordinary outbreathing. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. 2455/1 Supplementary Engine, an auxiliary steam-engine, for feeding the boiler when the main engine is at rest. 1891 F. TAYLOR Man. Pract. Med. (ed. 2) 347 Increased vesicular murmur happens. over one lung or part of a lung, when another part of the lung is not properly in use. It is then called compensatory or supplementary breathing.

c. sb. A supplementary person or thing.

In recent parliamentary use, a question supplementary to that put down on the question-paper.

1812 SOUTHEY in Edinb. Ann. Reg. III. i. 485/2 Supplementary deputies were then to be chosen, who were to take their seats in case of any vacancy by death; the supplementaries were, as nearly as could be, in the proportion of one to three. 1879 Scribner's Monthly Dec. 304 The prayers. are simply preliminaries and supplementaries to the sermon. 1902 ALICE TERTON Lights & Shadows in Hosp. i. 3, I was called a 'supplementary', which was a dignified title for a charwoman. 1904 Westm. Gaz. 16 May 1/2 Lord Cranborne. did not altogether ignore supplementaries, but he came one or two had croppers over them.

Hence Supplementarily *adv.*, by way of supplement.

1864 F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst. 205 To indicate, supplementarily, the object denied. 1899 Pop. Sci. Monthly Sept. 677 Those we propose to tax supplementarily are mostly wealthy.

Supplementation (sɒplɪməntəʃən), [f. SUPPLEMENT v. + -ATION.] The action of supplementing; also, an instance of this, a supplementary addition.

1854 FERRIER Inst. Metaph. 450 To redeem from contradiction a centreless circle or a stick with only one end, two supplementations are required. 1873 A. W. WARD tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece I. ii. i. 218 The war had made great gaps in the military body itself, and it was in the interest of the state to fill these up. This supplementation miscarried. 1903 G. E. UNOERHILL in Eng. Hist. Rev. Oct. 756 The shortest supplementation [of lines in a fragmentary papyrus] is always the most probable.

Supplementer (see the vb.). Also -or. [f. SUPPLEMENT v. + -ER 1.] One who supplements.

1644 FEATLY Roma Ruens 12 The author and supplementer of Catalogus testium veritatis. 1697 DRYDEN Virgil, Life * * jh. Franshemius, the Learn'd Supplementer of Livy, has inserted this Relation into his History. 1869 BONAR Life 7, Milne xix. 409 Not one minister out of a thousand would have borne such supplementing, however needful, or would have so cordially thanked the supplementer. 1873

G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France* I. iii. x. 380 'Which thing', says the Suppletor to William of Nangis, 'came not to pass'. 1906 ORR *Probl. O. T.* x. 344 So long as the Jehovahist was regarded as a mere suppletor of the Elohist.

Suppleness (sɒˈplɪnəs). [f. SUPPLE a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being supple.

1. Flexibility and elasticity: sometimes with implication of nimbleness of movement (cf. 2).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 610 The suppleness and Gentleness of the luyce of that Plant, being that which maketh the Boughes also so flexible. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 69 There is no part... in which the Subtlety and Suppleness of the Sap more claim our Admiration, than in Trees that are grafted. 1781 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. (1876) 29 That suppleness which is the characteristic of flesh. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. 134 By scouring, silk acquires its suppleness and whiteness. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-L.* ix. (1883) 186 Hair like the fibrous covering of a cocoa-nut in suppleness as well as color. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. v.* ii. (1879) II. 68 You have beaten Louis XIV. to the suppleness of washrather.

2. Of the body or limbs: Capability of bending easily.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. ii. xx. 47 Nature may have prepared one man for a dancer by giving him strength and suppleness in his joints. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 165 Serpents... have the length and the suppleness of the eel. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiii. Giving his right arm two or three flourishes to try its power and suppleness. 1893 ECCLES *Sciatica* 80 Elderly persons from whom feats of suppleness could not be expected.

3. Flexibility or adaptability of mind, character, etc.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* v. (1596) 64 Children... through the great suppleness of their brain, abound in memory. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 160 He hath both the substance and the suppleness which are necessary in dealing with the brains of that country. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 35 Bringing those that use to write their Thoughts to what may be call'd a certain Suppleness of Style. 1807 KNOX & JENN *Corr.* (1834) I. 328 A certain suppleness in your mental powers, by virtue of which they will bend to all occasions and subjects, with an ease and readiness [etc.]. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xxi. 187 As a diplomatic his great want is suppleness.

4. Yielding disposition or character, compliant-ness, complaisance. ? *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1629 DONNE *Serm. Whitsunday* (1640) 309 God findes a better disposition, and suppleness, and maturity, and mellowing, to concur with his motion in that man. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxi. 172 There never remains any sweetness, or softness, or suppleness in the Soul; but she is, as it were, frighted. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 11 A governess, whom misfortunes had reduced to suppleness and humility.

b. Servile or obsequious compliance or complaisance.

1757 HARTE *Eulogius* 398 He smooth'd his voice to the Bizantine note, With courtly suppleness unfurl'd his face. 1838 LYTON *Alice* iii. i. Naturally dictatorial and presumptuous, his early suppleness to superiors was now exchanged for a self-willed pertinacity. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. ii. 13 He had none of the duplicity or of the suppleness which often marks the character of the courtier. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 207 The ever-rising tide of Roman sensuality and Græco-Syrian suppleness.

Suppler (sɒˈplɪə). *rare*. [f. SUPPLE v. + -ER.] A person or thing that supple.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* ii. i. xiii. 78, I have a suppler [orig. *despagador*] hangs at the pummell of my horse, as good as touch.

† **Supplete**, v. *Obs. rare*. In 7 suppleat. [f. L. *supplet*, pa. ppl. stem of *supplere*: see SUPPLY v.1] *trans*. To supple.

1664 EXTON *Maritime Dicacool* I. iv. 20 Laws... which sprang from the Rhodes, suppleated out of several other titles in the body of the Civil Law.

† **Suppletion**. *Obs. rare*. Also 4 supplecioun, 5 -plecion, supplexion. [a. OF. *supplētion*, *supplection*, ad. L. *suppletio*, -ōnem, f. *supplere* SUPPLY v.1] Supplementation, supplement.

a 1315 MS. *Rawl. B.* 520 ff. 47 b, Ware fore diuere suppleciouns of lawe ant newe forlokinges bihouer. 1493 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1809) 33 The quinguesme... is instituted for supplecion & fulfilling. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* *Conversion of St. Paul* 359 The complyer here-of shuld translāt veray so holy a story, but with fauorable correccioun of my fauorable masters of her benygne supplexioun.

Suppletive (sɒˈplɪtɪv), a. *rare*. [ad. med. L. *suppletivus*, f. *supplet*: see SUPPLETE and -IVE. Cf. F. *suppletif*.] Having the attribute of supplying deficiencies.

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Extract Const. Code* 52 His functions will be exercised by a depute of his, as per Ch. viii. Prime Minister, § 4. Self-suppletive Function. 1861 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 53 Cognition is here denoted by the suppletive expression after 'will'.

So † **Suppletively** *adv.*, so as to supply deficiencies.

1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* x. 104 This tenet, that a King hath his Sovereign power, *communicative*, not *privative*, from the people, that he is so invested with, that the people have it habitually, suppletively, and may resume it in some exigent cases. [Cf. 1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 71 The people... still retaining the same [government] in the collective body, that is to say, in themselves *suppletive*.]

Suppletory (sɒˈplɪtɔri), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *suppletorius* (neut. sing. as sb. = supplement), f. *supplet*: see SUPPLETE and -ORY 2.]

A. *adj.* Supplying a deficiency; supplementary. Const. 10, of. † In first quot., *expletive*. Now *rare*. 1628 DONNE *Serm. Christmas Day* (1640) 52 Many men have... certaine suppletory phrases, which fall often upon

their tongue, and... have certaine suppletory Oathes, with which they fill up their Discourse. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* ix. 372 Let him that dare... say that it is a suppletory Sacrifice, to supply the defects of the Sacrifice of the Cross. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* i. 42 A Book... which... will be suppletory of all such defects. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. i. § 7 As a suppletory ornament to the deckings of gold and pearl and costly array. 1778 JOHNSON 15 Apr. in *Boswell*, His hope of salvation must be founded on... obedience; and where obedience has failed, then, as suppletory to it, repentance. 1801 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiv. § 1 This double or suppletory provision [of teeth]. 1818 CAUSA *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 305 By suppletory or explanatory evidence. 1856 A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 114 The genus 'pronoun' does not more truly classify the words in a language that are suppletory of nouns. 1874 STEPHEN *New Comm. Laws Eng.* v. viii. (ed. 7) III. 440 Equity... a portion of our juridical system—distinct from and suppletory to the common law.

b. Law. **Suppletory oath**, an oath (given by a party in his own favour) admitted to supply a deficiency in legal evidence: cf. *oath in supplement* s.v. SUPPLEMENT sb.1 2 b.

1736 ALFRED *Paragon* [305] If I can only prove the Tenor thereof by one Witness, I shall not be admitted to the Suppletory Oath through a Defect of Evidence. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xxiii. 269 Abroad... a man's own books of accounts... with the suppletory oath of the merchant, amount at all times to full proof. 1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 563 The suppletory oath is admitted in default of other sufficient evidence.

† B. sb. A supplement. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. Disc. viii. § 20. 70 The rite of confirmation... is an admirable suppletory of an early Baptism. 1671-5 COMBER *Comm. Temple* (1702) 475 A Suppletory for any particular omitted. 1698 NOARIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 86 Force must be made use of as a Suppletory to the defects of Reason. 1707 — *Treat. Humility* iv. 162, I look upon grace as the suppletory of corrupt nature.

Hence † **Suppletorily** *adv.*, by way of, or as a, supplement.

1622 DONNE *Serm. Christmas Day* (1640) 4 This personal name of the Father (*It pleased the Father*) is but added suppletorily by our Translators, and is not in the Original.

Supplexion, variant of SUPPLETION *Obs.*

† **Suppliable**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. SUPPLY v.3 + -ABLE.] *Supple*.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 114/2 He causeth the sayde Image to be overdecked with an Oxehyde... &... glieth on the sayde skinne a suppliable Dogges skinne.

Suppliable (sɒˈplɪəbəl), a. *2 rare*. Also *suppliable*. [f. SUPPLY v.1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being supplied or supplemented.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 23 If suppliable elsewhere, yet with more charge. 1681 *Act. Parl. Scot.*, Chas. II (1820) VIII. 243/1 That all such... wherin the Writer & witnesses are not designed, shall be null, And are not supplyable by condescending upon the Writer. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 11 Where statutes establish certain solemnities as requisite to deeds, such solemnities are not supplyable by equivalents.

Supplial (sɒˈplɪəl). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. SUPPLY v.1 + -AL.] The act of supplying.

1752 WARBURTON *Princ. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* iv. Wks. 1788 V. 58 For the supplial of our imaginary... wants. a 1779 — *Div. Legat.* iv. v. Wks. 1788 II. 560 To form the principal members of his demonstration with an unornamented brevity, and leave the supplial of the small connecting parts to his reader's sagacity. 1801 MASON *Suppl. Johnson's Dict.* Pref. p. iii, The supplial of omissions. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispersions* (1823) I. 276 The... supplial of all the wants of life.

b. A thing that supplies the place of another.

1837 C. RICHARDSON *Dict. Pref.* iii, It may be deemed a supplial of many books.

Suppliance¹ (sɒˈplɪəns). Now *rare*. [f. SUPPLY v.1 + -ANCE; cf. SUPPLIANT a.2] = SUPPLY sb.

1598 CHAPMAN *Hiad* iv. [viii.] 321 When he... lookt vp for helpe to heauen, Which euer at command of Ioue, was by my supplience geuen. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 9 (Qa), A Violet in the youth of Primy Nature;... sweet not lasting The perfume and supplience of a minute. 1664 POWER *Exper. Philos.* 118 In supplience of that seeming Vacuity. 1786 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 160 To leave something to the supplience of the heart and the fancy. 1845 TENNEN *Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. v. 95 What a man wins by his labour, be it inward truth, or only some outward supplience of his need. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, The Sun* 160 To lack is not to gain Our lack's supplience.

Suppliance² (sɒˈplɪəns). *rare. poet.* [f. SUPPLIANT a.1; see -ANCE.] The action of a suppliant; supplication.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* xviii. 402 Mightie supplience, By all their graue men hath bene made. 1615 — *Odys.* vi. 211 If... He should... trie with words of grace, In humblest supplience, if he might... gaine Her grace. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 4 (MS.) Smile on the supplience of an humble Bard. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xii, The Kaiser smiled, then lifts his child from supplience at his knee.

So **Suppliancy**, the condition of a suppliant.

1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVI. 588 The living image of abject suppliancy!

Suppliant (sɒˈplɪənt), sb. and a.1 In mod. use *poet. or rhet.* Also 5 -eant, 5-6 -iaunt, 6-7 -yant. [a. F. *suppliant* (superseding older *soûpléiant*, -oiant), pr. pple. of *supplier* SUPPLY v.2] In early use sometimes stressed *suppliant*.

A. sb. One who supplicates; a humble petitioner.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/2 The seide Suppliauntz doubten hem of damage and prejudice. 1480 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 429 Albe it your pore suppleant to his gret coset & charge hath demanded the contentacion therof, zit he in no wyse can be satisfied. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xxviii. ii, The voice of thy suppliant heare. 1555 EDEN *Decades*

(Arb.) 125 The blessed virgin... with her rodde loosed the bandes of her suppliant. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. i. 74 Heard you not what an humble Suppliant Lord Hastings was, for her deliuey? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 917 Thy suppliant I beg, and claspe thy knees. 1738 WATLEY *Pz.* iv. i, God of my Righteousness Thy humble Suppliant heare. 1814 BYRON *Ode Napoleon v.* The Arbitrer of others' fate A Suppliant for his own! 1848 LYTON *Harold* viii. iii, The mother is a suppliant to the son for the son.

Comb. 1669 DEYOUN *Tyr. Love* iv. i, She Suppliant-like, e're long, thy succour shall implore.

B. *adj.* Supplicating, humbly petitioning.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1912) 418 One might see by his eyes (humbly lifted up to the window where Philomen stood) that he was rather suppliant, then victorious. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 234 When she for thy repaile was suppliant. 1666 DAYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccl. The Rich grow suppliant, and the Poor grow proud. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* 4 K. xxvii. (1787) III. 46 The tribunal of the magistrate was besieged by a suppliant crowd. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, I had... seen the followers of this man commit a cruel slaughter on an unarmed and suppliant individual. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 656 She look'd and saw The novice, weeping, suppliant.

b. *transf.* Expressing or involving supplication.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 112 To bow and sue for grace With suppliant knee. 1697 DAYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iv. 775 With Vows and suppliant Prayers. 1767 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 193 Was it possible for me after this to write a suppliant letter to lord Chatham? 1800 WORDSW. *Heart-leap Well* 22 With suppliant gestures. 1870 BAYARD *Hiad* I. vi. 197 Stretched forth their suppliant hands To Pallas.

Hence **Suppliantness** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

† **Suppliant**, a.2 *Obs. rare*¹. [f. SUPPLY v.1 + -ANT.] Supplying deficiencies; supplementary.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. vii. 12 Those Legions... whereunto your leuie Must be suppliant.

† **Suppliant**, a.3 *Obs. rare*¹. [f. SUPPLY v.3 + -ANT.] Supplying, emollient; = SUPPLE a. 7.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 2. 204 To thinke to heale a green wound with suppliant oyles, and yet the poisoned bullet stick still in the flesh.

Suppliantly (sɒˈplɪəntli), *adv.* [f. SUPPLIANT a.1 + -LY 2.] In a suppliant manner, or as a suppliant; in the way of supplication; beseechingly.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 158 Entreating as suppliantly as I could to have licence to galloppe my horse... with the other younge men. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 255 His brother John... came in... and suppliantly besought Richard, brotherly to pardon his offences. 1750 *Student* I. 139 Can [he]... not prostrate himself... before the throne of grace, and suppliantly implore the divine mercy for his sins? 1844 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 230 Suppliantly invocating the saints. 1895 *Daily News* 10 May 6/3 Two hundred members of the House of Commons called at his private house... suppliantly to ascertain how they stood with him.

¶ **Supplicamus**. *Obs. nonce wd.* [L. = 'we supplicate', 1st pers. pl. pres. indic. of *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE: after legal terms such as *mandamus*, etc.] A petition, entreaty.

1574-5 G. HARVEY *Mercy Harveys* Wks. (Grosart) III. 89 Swearing that she should have any thing he had at commandment, and vse him as familiarly... as her owne brother; with a many such goodly supplicamus.

† **Supplicancy**. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. next: see -ANCY.] Suppliant quality, beseechings.

1728 GORDON *Tactius*, *Ann.* xv. 408 The first letter... contain'd nothing of supplicancy or abasement.

Suppliant (sɒˈplɪkənt), sb. and a. Now *rare* exc. *arch.* Also 7 suppliant. [ad. L. *supplicātem*, -ans, pr. pple. of *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE. Cf. It., Pg. *supplicante*, Sp. *suplicante*.]

A. sb. = SUPPLIANT sb.

1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. xxiv. § 1 The Prince and people of Nineuch assembling themselves as a maine army of supplicants. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk Suppl.* (Wodrow Soc.) 491 The supplicants [in 1638] gave in a Supplication to his Majestie's Commissioners for a free Generall Assemblée and Parliaments. 1693 tr. *Dupin's Hist. Eccles. Writers* II. 109 The Third Rank of Catechumens was, that of those that were present at the Prayers, who were called the *Supplicants* or the *Prostrati*. 1834 K. H. DICKE *Mores Cath.* v. vi. 184 The pious supplicants, who repair to the churches. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxix. 161 The Supplicants treated the king's person with great reverence.

b. *spec.* One who supplicates for a degree: see SUPPLICATE v. 3.

1649 LAMONT *Diary* (Maitl. Club) 6 Ther was 12 [scholars] in euery college, and two supplicants laureat. 1901 RASHDALL & RAIT *New College* 220 When a Fellow of New College takes any degree, his name is omitted from the list of supplicants.

B. *adj.* = SUPPLIANT a.1

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 276 All these hearts that doe on mine depend... suppliant their sighes to you extend. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Epigr.* 16 One did write this suppliant Verse to the Emperour. 1795 BULL *Corrupt. Ch. Rome* iii. 268 [They] offered to this Council their Letters supplicating, confessing that they had sinn'd. 1787 PHIL. *Trans.* LXXVII. 259 Pricking up the ears when anxious... depressing them when suppliant. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 328 A sovereign suppliant with lifted hands. 1834 K. H. DICKE *Mores Cath.* v. iii. 85 The suppliant people.

Hence **Suppliantly** *adv.* = SUPPLIANTLY.

1864 in WEBSTER.

¶ **Supplicat** (sɒˈplɪkæt). Also 7-9 -ate. [L. = he supplicates, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE. Formerly often assimilated in form to abstract nouns in -ATE 1: -L. *ātus* (but cf. med. L. *supplicatus*).]

In university use arising from its occurrence as the first word in the formula used by the proctor in presenting the petition. In quots. 1660 and 1899, perh. an independent formation in -ATE¹.]

A supplication, petition; *spec.* (now only) in English universities, a formal petition for a degree or for incorporation (cf. SUPPLICANT b, SUPPLICATE v. 3, SUPPLICATION e).

1660 Z. CROFTON *Fastening of St. Peter's Fetters* 153 The servants query... was not a supplicate for an Authoritative Release; but a scrutiny into the Extent of the Oath. 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. B. p. xc, There are no supplicants put up for King's College Fellows. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon. I. Fasti* 637 This year was a Supplicate made in the venerable Congregation of Regents for one Tho. Dalby to be admitted to a Degree in Decrees. *Ibid.* 641 Supplicat. *Ibid.* 662 This year... there was a kind of a Supplicate made for one Magnus a Doctor beyond the Sea, to be incorporated here. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 23 This Supplicat being granted, he was... crown'd with a Wreath of Laurel; that is, doctorated in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetoric. 1859 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 2 No degree is ever conferred without a Grace for that purpose. The Grace in this instance is termed a Supplicat. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. vii. 678 The king has hitherto shown his displeasure by leaving the supplicates substantially unanswered. 1906 WELLS *Oxf. Degree Ceremony* 8 One of the Proctors reads out the supplicat.

Supplicate (sɒˈplɪkət), *v.* (Also 7 *pa. ppl.* -ate.) [f. L. *supplicat-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *supplicare*, f. *sup-* = SUB- 2 + *plac-*, root of *placare* to bend (cf. *supplex*, *supplic*, SUPPLE). Cf. SUPPLY v. 2.]

1. *intr.* To beg, pray, or entreat humbly; to present a humble petition. Const. to or unto a person (*obs.*), for a thing; also with dependent clause introduced by *that*, or *inf.*

1417 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. f. 55 Wee... have supplicated unto him... to attend here. 1645 BACON *Ess. Friend-ship* (Arh.) 181 A Man cannot sometimes brooke to Supplicate or Beg. 1645 USSHER *Anst. Jesuit* 457 Doe we supplicate vnto these, because by these we supplicate vnto God? 1654 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 34 Giacomo Croato... was... assailed by an armed Bark of Pirates... and supplicate's that som order might be taken therein. 1654 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 556, I supplicate to non for there good word. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Feb. 1645, Supplicating for a victory over the Turks. 1771 *tr. Horstius's Parad.* Soul App. 7 O holy Mary... supplicate for the devout Female Sex. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, I supplicated to know what was designed me. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Ode to Duty* v, I supplicate for thy control. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Eng. Nonconform.* 44 He urged... that the rubric should not supplicate that the bread and wine might become the body and blood of Christ to the recipient. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 163 Annie... Besought him, supplicating, if he cared for her or his dear children, not to go. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's Dan.* II. 19, I have thought of you often... and have supplicated for you in my prayers.

2. *trans.* To petition humbly. a. with the person addressed as obj.; also with compl. clause or *inf.*

1642 *Decl. Lords & Comm. Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scot.* 11 The Assembly has humbly supplicate the Kings Majesty. 1696 in *Aubrey Misc.* 165 They have supplicated the Presbyterie, who judicially appointed publick Prayers to be made. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, To supplicate Clement VI to remove the Holy See from Avignon to Rome. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 9 Shall I brook to be supplicated? b. with the thing sought as obj.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 244 The Church... did supplicate protection from the temporall powers. 1779 *Mirror* No. 35 p. 3, The blessings which a fond father should supplicate from Heaven for his offspring. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, I supplicate of you a few inemorts' private discourse. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 242 Supplicating a crust of bread for her famishing children. 1854 MISS M. S. CUMMINS *Lamplighter* xxiii, To supplicate Heaven's blessing upon them.

3. *spec. intr.* In Oxford University, to present a formal petition for a degree or for incorporation. † Also *trans.*, to present such a petition to (Congregation).

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon. I. Fasti* 638 Thom. Beaumont... did supplicate to be licensed to proceed in Divinity. *Ibid.* 639 John Newland... supplicated for a Degree in Divinity. *Ibid.* 642 James Denton... sometimes Fellow of Kings Coll. in Cambridge, did... supplicate to be incorporated. *Ibid.* 643 Richard Ede... Scholar in Musick, did supplicate the ven. Congregation to be admitted Bachelor of that Faculty. *Ibid.* 644 Eight (men) supplicated to oppose. 1830 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 16 In the sole instance of supplicating for Graces... every Member of the House is invested... with a suspending negative upon each Grace for three times. 1891 *Ibid.* 76 No Graduate in any Faculty can supplicate for incorporation without... having obtained express permission from the Hebdomadal Council.

Hence **Supplicated** *ppl. a.* 1861 WARDLAW *Lect. Romans* (1869) I. ii. 26 Under the supplicated guidance of the Holy Spirit.

Supplicating (sɒˈplɪkɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SUPPLICATE v. + -ING².] That supplicates, or expresses supplication; humbly petitioning or entreating.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 362 As for that supplicating People they do not hurt either to Law or Authority. 1746 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, I then put myself into the most supplicating postures, and spoke in the humblest accent. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian xvi.* 'Do not leave me,' said she in accents the most supplicating. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1862) V. 177 A request made... in earnest and almost supplicating terms. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 72 She would not have listened... to a sily supplicating girl.

Hence **Supplicatingly** *adv.* 1865 MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xlv, Rhoda... turned her eyes supplicatingly on Robert. 1884 GOLDSMID *Wright's*

Pol. Songs II. 45 *Song of Lewes*, Those whose aid he will ask supplicatingly.

Supplication (sɒˈplɪkəʃən), *sb.* Also 5 *supl.* [a. OF. (mod.F.) *supplication* (= It. *supplicazione*, Sp. *supplicacion*, Pg. *supplicação*, ad. L. *supplicatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE.) The action, or an act, of supplicating; humble or earnest petition or entreaty.

1384 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 36 At the supplication of the Mayre Sherifs and Commonaltye of the cite of London to vs mekely Imade. 1399 CHAUCER *Parse* 26 Ye that mowen alle myn harine amende Hauwe myde vpon my supplication. 1417 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. f. 58 Hee daily made supplication to have peace. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* III. 227 His moder to have peace. 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* v. cxxxii. (1811) 114 He... ordeyned such meenes as bylls of supplication... that the causes and matiers of poore men myght come to his knowlege. 1555 EGEN *Decades* (Arh.) 80 They made humble supplication to the Admirall. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1459, I have attempted... the Lords... With supplication prone and Fathers tears To accept of ransom for my Son. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1787) II. 94 Peace was at length granted to their humble supplications. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 475 Pathetic earnestness of supplication. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 301 In a moment the noise and bravado... was hushed into a supplication for forgiveness.

b. A written or formal petition. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 352 Whanne I this Supplicacioun... Hadde after min entente write Unto Cupide and to Venus. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 143 Pat all supplications wich shalbe made to be kyngye... he sende to be... counsell. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 90 Schir patrick gray... passit haistelic with the said wretting and supplication of the kingis to the erle of douglas. 1592 KVO *Sj. Trag.* III. xiii. 78 Whats here? 'The humble supplication of Don Barulto for his inurded Sonne'. 1606 DEKEER *News* fr. *Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 91 Great wagers were layd... that when the Supplication was sent, it would not be receyued; or if receyued, it would not be read over. 1650 [see SUPPLICANT sb.]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxx, A paper, termed a Remonstrance and Supplication. 1822 — *Nigel* II, To have the Supplication put into his Majesty's own hands.

c. (A) humble prayer addressed to God (or a deity); chiefly *pl.*, esp. in *phr. prayers and supplications*; *spec.* the petitions for special blessings in litanies.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclopes* xiii. 46 Before the altuers they offred sacrifices with grete supplicacyons and prayers. 1546 TINDALE *Acts* i. 24 These all continued with one acorde in prayer and supplication. — *1 Tim.* ii. 1 That... prayere, supplications, petitions, and geuyng of thanks; be had for all men. 1546 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W.) 1533 3 The sayd Moyses... made supplicacyon to God. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion ad fin. Assist us mercifully, O Lord, in these our supplications and praers. *Ibid.*, Litaney ad fin. With one acorde to make our comune supplications unto thee. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 6. 154, I cannot see one say his Prayers, but in stead of imitating him, I fall into a supplication for him. 1657 SPARKS *Bk. Com. Prayer* 10 These Collects after the Letany, though the matter of them hath been prayed for before particularly in the Supplications foregoing [etc.]. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxv. (1687) 278 In devout supplications to Jesus. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 27. 455 We conclude, that this *Kyrie Eleeson*, or *Domine Miserere*, in Arianus, was a Pagan Litaney or Supplication to the Supreme God. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxvi, Each among the train To his own Idol lifts his supplications vain. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. 1, The churches resounded with supplications and groans. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 666/1 From an early period the special written litanies of the various churches all showed the common features which are now regarded as essential to a litaney, in as far as they consisted of (1) invocations, (2) deprecations, (3) intercessions, (4) supplications.

d. *Rom. Antig.* A religious solemnity decreed on the occasion of some important public event, esp. in thanksgiving for victory.

1606 HOLLAND *Swelon.* 10 By reason that his affaires sped well... hee obtained in regard thereof solemne Supplications both often, and to hold more daies than ever any man did (before himselfe). 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vii. 229 After the contemptible account which Cicero gives of Bibulus's conduct in Syria, it must appear strange to see him honored with a supplication, and aspiring even to a Triumph. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl., App. s.v., On subduing the Sabines, in the year of the city 304, a supplication of one day only was ordained.

e. *spec.* In Oxford University, a formal petition for a degree or for incorporation: cf. SUPPLICANT.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon. I. Fasti* 640 This year was a Supplication made in the ven. Congregation of Regents for one Rich. Bere... to be graduated in Divinity. *Ibid.* 690 Richard Brynckley... Dr. of Divinity of Cambridge... His supplication... was granted... and his incorporation... set down... under this year (1524). 1810 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 3 In the Congregation degrees are conferred, graces or supplications for them having been there previously proposed and passed. 1895 RASHALL *Univ. Europe* II. 508 This abstinence on the part of Wykehamists from the 'supplications', which had come to be regarded as essential to all other candidates.

Hence **Supplication** *v.*, *trans.* to make supplication to; **Supplicator**, a petitioner.

1825 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 106 Against th'untruth of such libellers and supplicators. 1859 [? NASH] *Almond for Farrat* N's Wks. 1905 III. 365 The Protestation, Demonstration, Supplicator, Appellator. 1893 — *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 61, I have... humbly supplicated you, to accept of my largesse.

† **Supplicative**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *supplicat-*: see SUPPLICATE and -IVE.] Supplicatory. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 120 A very formall letter, petitionall or supplicatorie.

Supplicator (sɒˈplɪkətɔː), [ad. late L. *supplicator*, agent-n. f. *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE.] One who supplicates; a suppliant, petitioner.

1634-5 BRETTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 81 This is a pretty supplicator. 1687 [SHIELS] *Hind let loose* 57 Our sneaking Supplicators, & Petitioners, & Pardon-mongers. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias's Descr. Greece* II. 195 Other ambassadors and supplicators were sent to the Romans. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. ii, The supplicators then withdrew from the royal presence.

Supplicatory (sɒˈplɪkətɔːri), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *supplicatōrius*, f. *supplicator*: see *prec.* and -ORY 2. Cf. F. *supplicatoire*.] Expressing, consisting of, or containing supplication.

Letters supplicatory, supplicatory letters = F. *lettres supplicatoires*, mod. L. *supplices litteræ*. (*Obs. exc. Hist.*)

c. 1450 *Mankind* 866 in *Macro Plays* 32 Wyth-owte deserte & menyus supplicatorie, 3e be compaiant to my nexousabyll reprowe. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 92 Heraldis with lettres supplicatorieis. 1579 STUBBS in *Larington's Nuge Ant.* (1804) I. 151 To offer this supplicatorie submission and petition into your Majesties hands. 1583 TRAVERS (*title*) An Answer to a Supplicatorie Epistle of G.T. for the pretended Catholiques. 1609 BURNET *39 Art.* xiv. 283 The Pardon that we give in the Name of God, is only declaratory of his Pardon, or supplicatory in a prayer to him for Pardon. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Parit.* I. 205 They framed a supplicatory letter. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 289, I... laid my Hand upon her Ladyship's in a supplicatory Manner. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 553 A supplicatory hymn for his recovery was sung in the church. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* v. xxii. 578 The Vermont council of safety despatched supplicatory letters for aid to the New Hampshire committee.

b. Of persons: Suppliant, *rare.*

1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 287 After the manner of supplicatory ladies appealing to lawyers.

Hence **Supplicatorily** *adv.*, in a supplicatory manner.

1625 DOWNE *Serm.* 26 Apr. (1649) II. 289 Having the dignity of a Parent upon her, she [sc. the Church] does not proceed supplicatorily... but... imperatively, authoritatively.

† **Supplicavit** (sɒˈplɪkəˈvɪt). *Law.* [L., = he has supplicated, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE.] A writ formerly issuing out of the King's Bench or the Court of Chancery for taking surety of the peace against a person: so called from the first word in the writ.

1507 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 260 By virtue of the kynges writt of supplicavit to supplicant directed. 1518 — *Sel. Cases Cr. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 14 Robert... sued oute of the kynges chauncery a writte of supplicavit ayenst your seid besechour. 1623 BACON *Ordinances* § 87 No *Supplicavit* for the good behaviour shall be granted, but upon Articles grounded upon the Oath of two at the least. 1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1897) I. 162 Articles were exhibited, in a speciall supplicavit formerly granted in the court of Kings bench... by the court of arches... against Edmund Hickingill, minister, for several indignities offered to that court. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. xviii. 250 If the justice is averse to act, it may be granted by a mandatory writ, called a *supplicavit*.

Supplice, *rare.* [ad. L. *supplicium*, f. *supplic-*, *supplex*: see SUPPLE a.] In quot. 1911 ad. F. *supplice*.] Punishment; torture.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Supplice*,... punishment, correction, pain, torment; it is also used for Prayer or Supplication, and sometimes for Sacrifice. *Mr. Montagu.* 1911 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* I. 12 It is easier to play the victim under the supplice inflicted by a pretty girl than by two mature matrons.

Supplie, *obs. form of SUPPLY.*

Supplied (sɒˈplɪd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. SUPPLY v. 1 + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb: usually with prefixed *adv.*, as *well-supplied*.

1609 CHAPMAN *Tears of Peace*, *Addr. Death* 31 The river needs the helpfull fontaine ever, More then the fontaine the supplied river. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 4/1 A well-supplied advance depot.

Supplier (sɒˈplɪə), *Forms: 5-6 Sc. supplear, 7-yeer, 7-supplier.* [f. SUPPLY v. 1 + -ER¹.]

† 1. One who takes the place of or acts as substitute for another. *Obs.*

1491 *Cartular. S. Nicholai Aberdeen* (New Spalding Club) I. 255 Ilkane chaplane writat to ye haly blude mess... fal-zeande in be doinge of pame sal pay iiii d to ye supplear.

† 2. A helper, supporter; an assistant. *Obs.*

1515 in *Pitcarin Crim. Trials* (1833) I. 232 Makand him and his assignais Keparis ouersesaris, correkaris, and supplearis of the Isle of Litill Comera... because Robert Huntare... Forrestar of heretage of be said Ile, is nocht of power to resist be personis bat waistis be sanyin, without supple and help. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 428 Together with yair part takaris, assistaris, supplearis. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 71 Ressavaris, supplearis and intercommanaris with the Kingis rebellis. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 69 His neighbour Princes will ensure his amilation, and rather be spectators of his successes, then be suppliers.

3. One who makes up a deficiency.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* II. i. 103 All vaunt themselves Law-menders and suppliers. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* v. v. (1752) I. 745/a Saul might set up for... a Supplier of the Default of Joshua.

4. One who (or that which) furnishes something needed; a provider, purveyor.

c. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 202 (1810) 211 Dartmore, our daily supplier. 1796 MOASE *Amer. Geog.* II. 440 Brundisium... was the great supplier of oysters for the Roman tables. 1827 *Examiner* 9/1 The suppliers of intellectual gratification. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* lxxvii. II. 28 To reduce Asia to be the supplier of the European slave-market. 1897 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 665 Van Huytemers

and Peters are the two great suppliers of the gin that goes to West Africa. 1907 O'GORMAN *Motor Pocket Bk.* (ed. 2) 463 You cannot have too many spares, though the supplier will tell you the contrary.

b. An apparatus for supplying something; a feeder.

1823 J. BARCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 147 A kind of funnel-shaped supplier.

Supplement. *dia.* Also *-ement*. [Corruption of *SUBLIMATE*.] Corrosive sublimate. Also *silver supplement*.

1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Phys. Enlarged* 285 How to take away little red pimples from the face. Take two ounces of lemon juice, two ounces of rose water, two drachms of silver supplement. 1836 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., A chemist, if asked for supplement, would perfectly well understand what was wanted.

Supplement. *obs.* form of *SUPPLEMENT sb.*

Suppline. *obs.* Sc. form of *SIPLING*.

Supply (*swpln*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SUPPLE v.* + *-ING*]. The action of *SUPPLE v.*; making *supple*.

a. in literal senses.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresheper's Hush.* ii. (1586) 87 b. Of Oyle, some part sereth for meate, and other for the soupling of the bodie. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1745) 221 The Butter... is most thin, liquid, moist and penetrating, whereby such a suppling is procured, that their Cheeses do rather ripen than dry with long lying. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. vi. § 173 That Cavity or Glandule... containing an unctuous substance for the suppling of the Feathers. 1676 MACE *Musick's Mon.* 56 That part... will ask good Suppling with Water and Heat, before it will yield. 1700 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses x.* (1731) 163 The suppling of the Joints [of a horse], which is generally first practised, is very reasonable. 1801 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Signette*, a sort of nose-band, which is put on the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling or breaking of him. 1889 BAUDEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 124 A few hours of quiet suppling and bending will amply repay the trouble.

b. in fig. senses.

1617 R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* 64 It cureth by way of suppling, to teach them to be gracious Sovereignes, to establish their royal thrones by mercy. 1645 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 26 For the suppling of boisterous, and for the becalming of tempestuous humours. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* II. vi. § 59 That quickening and suppling of the dull spirit that cannot be gained for it but by bathing it in blood. 1865 LOWELL *Scotch the Snake* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 245 We doubt if any substantial excellence is lost by this suppling of the intellectual faculties.

Supplying (*swpln*), *ppl. a.* [f. *SUPPLE v.* + *-ING*]. That renders the skin or the joints of the body supple; also, softening, emollient.

1561 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 101 The rosin... of the poplar is mingled oft tymes with softenyng and souplyng emplasters. 1562 BURNINGE *of Paulus Ch. in Lond.*, Nothing... does more ease the paines of the sicke bodye than these supplinge oiles. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 Only three Set Diets: The Opiate Diet, the Diet Malacisant, or Suppling; and the Diet Emaciant, & Renewing. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 272 Mollifie the heeles of the horse with suppling things. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To the King to cure Evill, All those suppling healing herbs and flowers. 1650 VERNER *Via Recta, Baths of Bathe* 356 The Crose-bath is an excellent temperate souplyng bath. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 422 By means of suppling Oils, those Fibrillae are... lubricated, and relaxed. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6 Good marching... tells of weary but necessary hours over the goose step, of laborious and oft-repeated 'suppling' motions.

b. in fig. context or allusively.

1563 *Form Medit.* in *Litur. Serv. O. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 505 Mollify... O Lord, our flinty hearts with the suppling moisture of thy Holy Spirit. 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Confess.* lxxx, Four suppling showers upon my parched ground. 1632 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xviii, Mollifying and suppling words. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharouide* ii. 154 If ere thy sober Reason did submit To suppling Mirth. 1713 C. TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 382 Employ my Hand, yet warm, to close the Wound, And with my suppling Tears disperse the anguish. 1797 P. WALKER *Life R. Cameron in Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) 1. 194 In the 1719, there was a softning, suppling, sweetening Oil, composed and made up by the cunning Art of carnal Wit, and State-policy.

† **Supplode**, *v. Obs. rare*°. [ad. L. *supplodere*, f. *sup-* = SUB- + *plaudere* PLAUD-] *intr.* To stamp with the feet. So † **Supplasion** [L. *supplasio*].

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xii. 42 It deserueth a supplasion or an hissing. 1623 COCKERAM, *Supplode*, to stampe with the foot. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Supplasion*... a stamping or noise with the feet.

† **Supplusage.** *Obs.* Variant of *SURPLUSAGE*.

c 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 283 With the supplusage of oone of thyse iij. thynges. 1507-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 262 We haue Resseyuyd of the Supploragius [? *Supplusage*] of the last yere ix li viij s iij d.

Supply (*swplai*), *sb.* Forms: 5 *supplie* (6-7 pl. *supplies*), 5-6 *Sc. supplie*, 6-8 *supplie*, 7-supply. [f. *SUPPLY v.* 1 (In early use mainly *Sc.*)]

I. The action of supplying, or condition of being supplied.

† I. Assistance, succour, support, relief. Also predicated of a person or thing that is the means of assistance or support. *Obs.*

Phr. † *to make (a) supply*, to give assistance. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q. xv*, Ryght as the schip that sailith sterles Vpon the rokis most to harmes hye, For lak of It that suld bene hir supplye. *Ibid.* cxii, In this case sche [sc. Minerva] may be thy supplye. c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Fox, Wolf, & Cadger* xiv, 3c man tak trauell and mak vs sum supplye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æn.* iii. x. 105, I leiss... all supplye of our trauale and pane. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Ep.* Queen 1 The langou-

rius desolat & affligit pepil, quihikis ar al mast disparit of mennis supplye. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 46 Quhair I culd nocht the Law fulfill, My wariks maid me na supplye. *Ibid.* 162 Thow art... My hope, support, and hail supplye. 1587 TURNERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 32 When he sawe Nastagiu bent For her supplye, whom he would reave of life. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Phormio* i. iv, Heere will I lie in a bush to make a supplye, if you shall faile in anything. 1601 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 24 To expend your time with vs a-while, For the supplye and profit of our Hope. c 1614 MURE *Dido & Aeneas* i. 565 See how Penthesis leads Her Amazonian trowpes to Troye's supplye! 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 597 Apple Trees... Want no Supply, but stand secure alone. 2. The act of making up a deficiency, or of fulfilling a want or demand.

Phr. † *to make (a) supply*, to fill up a deficiency. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 35 Supportand faltis with your supplye. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* ii. (1635) 61 The manner of making supply when the part of the heire is not a full third. 1638 QUARLES *Hieroglyph.* i. Epigr. i. 3 Thy wants are far more safe then their supplye. 1661 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 17, I omitted to set down the Succession of the Pythagorick School... and therefore I will here make a supplye out of Diogenes Laertius. 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* i. xxvii. 186 Why are usefull things good? because they minister to the supplye of our wants and desires. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1. 317 The supplye of the ellipsis... gives an uncouth appearance to these sentences. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharr.* of *Aristoph.* App. 245 A system... which drew... upon the purses of the tributary states for a supplye of those pecuniary demands, which the native resources of Athens were unable to furnish.

† 3. The act of supplying something needed; the filling up of a place or position; the provision of a person or thing in the place of another; the substitution of a thing for something else. *Obs.*

1585 in *Presbyt. Movem. Eliz.* (Camden) 53 Mr. Tay... desired the brethren to helpe him... for the supplye of his place. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. i. 27 My releefe Must not be tost and turn'd to me in words, But finde supplye immediate. 1608 J. KING *Serm. S. Mary's, Oxf.* 5 Two partes, first the cession or decess of the one, secondly the succession and supplye of the other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 736 The Southwind... all the Clouds together drove...; the Hills to their supplie Vapour... Sent up amain. 1673 TAMES *United Prov. Wks.* 1731 I. 34 This Course seems to have been instituted by way of Supply or Imitation of the Chamber of Mechlyn.

b. Now only in reference to persons: The act, or position, of supplying a vacancy, or officiating temporarily instead of another, esp. as a minister or preacher; *on supply* = acting in such a capacity.

1580 CAMPION in Allen *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 23 Such as... are to be sent for supplye... let them be well trained for the pulpit. 1866 'I AM MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 248 A 'prohibitioner', who on Saturdays can be seen at any country junction, bag in hand, on his patient errand of 'supply'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 1/6 Wanted, an Assistant Schoolmaster, on 'Supply'. 1912 *Universe* 16 Aug. 12/1 Southward... Father Hallett [stationed] on supply at Melior Street. 4. The provision or furnishing of a person, etc. with necessities.

1781 COWPER *Charity* 251 These have an ear for his paternal call, Who makes some rich for the supplye of all. 1805 COLLINGWOOD 7 Oct. in *Nicholas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 83 note, The active part he takes in everything that relates to the supplye of the Fleet. 1848 DICKENS *Donkey* xxi, The Native then handed him separately, and with a decent interval between each supply, his wash-leather gloves, his thick stick, and his hat. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., In time of peace the method of supply is by contract for the principal articles of sustenance.

II. That which is supplied.

† 5. *coll. sing. or pl.* An additional body of persons, esp. reinforcements of troops. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 87 Butleris men so stroyit war that tide, In to the stour he wald na langar bide. To get supplie he socht on to the stail. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 1597 - 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 45 Though we here fall downe, Wee haue Supplies, to second our Attempt. a 1624 in *Capt. J. Smith's Virginia* iii. vi. 59 There we found the last Supply [of colonists] were all sicke. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. x. (1821) 335 The two thousand supplies, that were now landed out of England. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* v. 297 The Romans... sent them speedy Supplies. 17... *Outlaw Murray* xliii, in *Child Ballads* V. 196/1 Word is gane to Philiphaugh, ... To meet him the morn we some supplye.

† 6. A substitute. *Const. of Obs. exc.* as in b.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* xiii. (1898) II. 279 Usinge the pointe of a sharpe bodkyn as a supplie of a steeld chezell.

b. One who supplies a vacancy or acts as substitute for another; *esp.* a minister or preacher who temporarily officiates in a vacant charge or pulpit.

1584 in *Presbyt. Movem. Eliz.* (Camden) 36 Mr. Newman moued whether he might get a standing supply for his place. 1697 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1870) 1. 10 To give notice what number of ministers was wanting, and earnestly to solicit for a suitable Supply. 1718 B. ROBINSON *Ibid.* 203, I should be glad to hear from you what vacant Churches are in your parts, to the end I may... procure you a supply. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xxx, Supply after supply filled his pulpit. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 7/2 Some servants... will only stay in situations for short periods... These would make excellent supplies.

† 7. A supplement or appendix to a literary work.

1585 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* Title-p., Encreased and enlighten'd with certain Annotations, Resolutions, and Supplies, not impertinent to this Treatise. 1596 DANFET tr. *Comines* (1614) 225 (heading) A Supply to the Historie of Philip de Comines from the death of King Lewis the XI. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 1 A Supply to the Second part; or The Third Part of the Letters of M. de Balzac.

† b. *gen.* Something supplementary, additional, or auxiliary; a supplement, adjunct. *Obs.*

1620 [G. BRIDGES] *Herse Subs.* 21 To make himselfe the encreasing figure, whilst the rest serie but for supplies. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 49 All these Defects are supplied in this Statute of Edw. the 6. For, (passing ouer the supplies touching Prædiall Tithes) wee may finde these supplies for Personal Tithes. a 1626 Bz. *ANONIMVS 96 Serm.*, *Holy Ghost* (1661) 488 To do that was to be done, Christ was enough; needs no supply. 1752 HUMF. *Ess. & Trent.* (1777) I. 197 Municipal laws are a supply to the wisdom of each individual.

8. A quantity or amount of something supplied or provided.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 201, I am proud, say, that my occasions haue found time to vse 'em toward a supplye of mony. 1665 MANLY *Grotius's Low C. Warr* 241 The Queen of England... ordered a supplye of mony to the King of France, together, with four thousand English Souldiers. 1703 DAMIER *Voy.* III. 16 'Till... the greatest part of the Salt-water is congel'd... or till a fresh Supplye of it comes in again from the Sea. 1710-11 ATTERBURY *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* x. 13 (1734) I. 102 What is Grace, but an Extraordinary Supplye of Ability and Strength to resist Temptations? 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 117 The greatest possible supplye of human labour. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The wine was passed, and a fresh supplye ordered. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 34 Certain crops... require a particular alkali; the vine, for example... and sorrel... must needs haue supplies of potash. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 592 The duke had brought... but a scanty supplye of pikes and muskets. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 95 Carrying... a handbag, and a supplye of illustrated papers.

† b. *spec. (absol.)* A collection of materials to form the basis of an argument or treatise. *Obs.*

1661 MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. xi. heading, A Supply from ordinary and known Examples as convictive... of a discerning Providence. 1714 SWIFT *Pref. 57 Aff. Wks.* 1755 II. i. 203 Systems, that... are supplies for pamphlets in the present age.

9. *absol.* (A) provision of funds or food; (a) quantity of money or provisions supplied or to be supplied: now chiefly *spec.* the food and other stores necessary for an armed force. a. *sing.* (Now rare, exc. as *attrib.* of b: see 12.)

1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* viii. 24 That now at this time your abundance may be a supplye for their want, that their abundance also may be a supplye for your want. 1621 FLATCHEA *Span. Cur.* i. i, When this is spent, Seek for supplye from me. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Supply*, a fresh recruit of provisions or stores sent to a ship or fleet. 1825 P. BUCHAN *Gleanings, Willie Wallace* xi, If ye be a captain as good as ye looke Ye'll give a poor man some supplye. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xx, Judging that it was full time to carry some supplye to Count Robert, who had been left without food the whole day. 1836 W. IARVING *Astoria* xlii. III. 107 The slaughter of so many buffaloes had provided the party with beef for the winter, in case they met with no further supplye.

b. *pl.*

1c 1650 *Hist. Tom Thumb* iii, in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 244 Finding all retir'd and gone, His hunger to suffice In cautious sort he moves along; Nature wants some Supplies. a 1687 PERRY *Pol. Anst.* (1691) 6 England... sent Money and other Supplies into Ireland. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 26 After other losses... there may be found some supplies for repairing them. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. (1783) II. 267 Notwithstanding the supplies which they received from the Tascalsans, they were often in want of provisions. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 582/1 The Surveyor-General of Ordnance, assisted by a director of supplies and transport, and a director of artillery and stores. 1887 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 169 The invaders remained until their supplies were exhausted.

10. *coll. sing. or pl.* A sum of money granted by a national legislature for expenses of government not provided for by the revenue.

1626 SIR J. ELIOT *Sp. in Ho. Comm. in Apol. Socrates* etc. (Grosart) I. 154 Y^e extraordinary resort to his subject's supplies. 1670 HATTON *Corr.* (Camden) 57 Of this I suppose they waite the parliament's results for supplies. 1689 *Acts Parli. Scot.* (1875) XII. 56/2 Pe collector of the supplye in the schyre of Edinburgh. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 77 After these Invasions were over, They voted a Supply. 1817 EARL GREY in *Parli. Deb.* 28 The supplies of last year were 35 millions, and the ways and means did not exceed 20 millions. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* viii. (1876) II. 19 As the ordinary revenues might prove quite unequal to great exigencies, the constitution has provided unequal other means... parliamentary supply. 1867 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* IX. 218/1 All bills authorising the expenditure of public money must originate in the House of Commons, and be based on resolutions moved in a Committee of Supply. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 517 The Commons declared... that redress of grievances must precede the grant of supplies.

b. *Commissioners of Supply*: see *quots.* (*Sc.*)

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* i. iv. § 31 The commissioners of supplye are the persons appointed by parliament in their yearly acts of supplye, to levy the land-tax within the county to which they are named. 1838 W. BALL *Dict. Law Scot.* 184 Under the militia acts the commissioners of supplye have also power to assess for failures to make up the quota for allowances to the families of militiamen.

11. *Pol. Econ.* The amount of any commodity actually produced and available for purchase: correlative to *DEMAND sb.* 4 b.

1776-1878 [see *DEMAND sb.* 4 b]. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 103 The labour which is required to get more of a commodity governs the supplye of it. 1900 LD. ALDRHAM *Colloquy on Currency* 82 If the demand exceeds the supplye the price will rise. If the supplye exceeds the demand the price will fall.

III. 12. *attrib. and Comb.*: in sense 3 b *supply teacher*; in sense 9, *esp.* = having charge of or

carrying the supplies of an army, as *supply column*, *department*, *officer*, *train* (of wagons), *wagon*; in sense 11, *supply price*. Also (partly from SUPPLY v.1) *supply-boat*, *-shop*; = supplying water or other substance to some mechanism, apparatus, etc., as *supply-cistern*, *-dam*, *-pipe*, *-pump*, *-roller* (supplying ink to other rollers in a printing-press).

1897 *Outing* (U.S.). XXX. 327/1 The steamers upon this route are "supply-boats." 1842 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 209 The "supply cistern... must be so placed that its bottom is not lower than the highest point of the pipes. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 2/1 Every day the regimental transport replenishes its supplies from the Brigade "Supply column, which in its turn fills up from the Divisional Supply column. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* 11. 582/1 The Army Service Corps consists of 12 transport companies and 11 "supply companies, officered from the supply and transport sub-department. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* 11. 266 When water is the power, the sluice of the "supply-dam should be drawn up to the proper height. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), now, replaced by the commissariat department. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Nov. 5/2 Our "supply officers. 1858 *LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 150 The "supply pipe e.e. descending from the upper reservoir, communicates with the top and bottom of the cylinder by the horizontal pipes F and G. 1890 A. MARSHALL *Princ. Econ.* 1. v. iii. 493 When the amount produced... is such that the demand price is greater than the "supply price. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* 111. 77/2 The force or "supply-pump. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 245/1 "Supply-roller (Printing), an intermediate working-roller. 1898 *Daily News* 4 May 7/4 Meat... leaped up a halfpenny a pound yesterday in the "supply shops just outside Smithfield Market. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr. 3/2 It was agreed that "supply" teachers... should be paid for the week's holiday allowed on account of the Coronation. 1902 *Words of Eye-witness* 228 A person unused to "supply-trains. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 275 Their "supply-wagons had not come up until long after the struggle.

b. Pl. supplies (sense 9 b) is occas. used attrib. 1898 *Engin. Mag.* XVI. 44 Pay-roll total and supplies-cost total. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 5/5 The unbusinesslike methods of the Supplies Office at Pretoria.

Supply (səplai), v.1 Forms: 4-5 *sowple*, *supple*, 4-6 *Sc. supple*, *supple*, (5 *Sc. supplee*), 4-7 *supplie*, 5-7 *supplie*, (6 *supploy* (e)), 6-*supplie*. [a. OF. *so(p)pleer*, earlier *sou(p)leier*, *-oier*, later *supplier*, mod.F. *supplier*, ad. (with change of conjugation) L. *supplere* (whence also Pr. *suplir*, It. *supplire*, Sp. *suplir*, Pg. *supplir*), f. *sup-* = SUB- 25 + *-plere* to fill (plēnus FULL).]

†1. *trans.* To help, aid, assist; to succour, relieve; to support, maintain; occas. to deliver from.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xl. 627 *rubric*, How gud lames of Douglass askit at king Robert the Bruce leiff to gang to supplie erli Thomas Randall. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 165 Lat man do that in him is, and syne traist in Goddis help, and he sall supplie his gude rycht. 1464-5 *Acts Parlt. Scotl.* (1875) XII. 31/1 Pat he nothir supplie support nor resett be saide Alane in be saide dedis. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* iv. 43 In medicyne the most practicianis... Thame self fra ded may not supplie. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* 1. 340 He supplie king Henrie his gude father sair wexte with rebellis. 1630 *CAPT. J. SMITH Trav. & Adv.* 18 The very Bulwarke and Rampire of a great part of Europe, most fit by all Christians to have been supplied and maintained. 17... *Duke of Athol's Nurse* xiii. in Child Ballads IV. 154/2 O can you supplie me? For she that was to meet me in friendship... Has sent nine men to slay me.

absol. c1550 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* 1.637 O Cupid King.. Attend thir wordis that ar sa pungitive... Bot 3e supplie, I may not thame sustene.

†2. To furnish with (additional) troops; to reinforce. Also *absol.* Obs.

c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 1119 Agayne Wallace he prewit in inony press, with Inglis men supplie thaim at his mycht. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 412 To help fortify and suple our confederat ye King of France. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1893) 111. 228 Supplying still with a few on either side, at the length they came to a maine battell. 1675 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 105 Where he left his most tired souldiers, and supplied his army with the people of that country. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* viii. These detachments... supplied by reinforcements which more than recruited their diminished numbers.

3. †a. To make up (a whole) by adding something; to fill up, complete. Obs.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (Mathias) 356 Sa tuk pai hyme for be twelf to be, be parfyt nowmyre for to suple. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (George) 539 His wikkil wit 3et to suple... gert George til hyme be present. 1554 *HULOET*, Supplie or make vp the full nombre of hundreth souldiers that lacked of that nombre called *centuria*, *subcenturia*. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch*, *Publicola* (1595) 113 He supplied vp the number of Senators that were greatly decayed.

†b. To add to (something); to make up a deficiency in; to supplement. Obs.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv. (Barnabas) 30 Discipillis.. Pat Criste assignit for to be In helpe his warke to suple. 1591 *SPENSER Teares Muses* 537 Shee wept and waild... And all the rest, her sorrow to supplie, Did throw forth shrieks and cries. 1615 *BROTHERWIT Strappado* (1878) 184 Nature is supplie in him by Art. 1672 *tr. Palafox's Cong. China* xv. 285 That by their valour they might supplie the little intelligence they had in this way of fighting. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffet's Amphitheat.* 195 The Book... was altered and supplied by the hand of a Stranger.

c. To add (something) that is wanting).

c1450 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Aug.* (1910) 42 Augustin supplied sweth good werkis which he coude not do him-selue. 1533 *MOOR Apol.* xlii. OO j b, The knowledge the party lacketh must be supplied the more effectually by the judges. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* 1. 56 Quhat wantis of the hale soum

...to be supleib be thaim for payment of the hale soum. 1567 *SANDERS Rocks of Chereche* ii. 30 The Particler *wp*, is to be supplied to these wordes, 6 *wp*. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg. Ded.*, Having said what he thought convenient, he always left somewhat for the Imagination of his Readers to supply. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1. 430 Supply words that are wanting. 1862 *PALEY Aeschylus* (ed. 2) *Suppliees* 591 note, *Mh* is to be supplied from the preceding negative clause. 1862 *SPENCER First Princ.* 1. iv. § 24 (1875) 79 Another fundamental condition of thought, omitted by Sir W. Hamilton, and not supplied by Mr. Mansel.

4. To make up for, make good, compensate for (a defect, loss, or void); to compensate for (the absence of something) by providing a substitute.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (Justin) 207, I sal al his fawt supplie. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* vi. iv. (Bodl. MS.) If 36/1 So that be vertu of be norise be instede and supplie (ed. 1495 *sowple*) and fulfill be defaute of be child. 1491 *Cartular. S. Nicholai Aberdeen* (New Spalding Club) 1. 255 Alss off as he [a chaplain] falses in execution of his office... he sal pay i.d. to him pat supplieis yat falt. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 These... vertues... supplieyth y^e defautes that be lette in y^e powers of the soule by synne. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (S.T.S.) 12 Ane man of sufficient doctrine to supplie the regentis absens. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 225 That which most supplieid their want of experience. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* Pref. A iv, The knowing Translator hath supplieid the defect out of the Latine copies. 1695 *L.D. LONSDALE in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1915) Jan. 91 That the intermission off my storie for almost seven years should now... be supplieid. 1709 *SWIFT Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 119 He, that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or flaw, and supplie it immediately. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 145 Yet still the loss of wealth is here supplied By arts. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Error* 172 Cards... and the polish'd die, The yawning chasm of indolence supplie! 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 18 If defended by three ranks, two of them stand on the banquette; the first rank fires, the second loads, and the third rank supplies casualties. 1859 *Once a Week* 2 July 16 The tadpole needs his tail to swim with; and Nature kindly supplies any accident that may deprive him of it.

absol. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. i. § 12 There will not remain many topics of discourse, unless this be called in to supply.

5. To fulfil, satisfy (a need or want) by furnishing what is wanted.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 18 Thy nychtbour lufe, and als supplie his need. 1600 *Chester Pl.*, *Banes* 35 See these pagentes played to the beste of their skill; wlier to supplie all wants, shalbe noo wantes of good will. 1623 *MILTON Ps. cxlxxvi.* 86 All living creatures be doth feed, And with full hand supplie their need. 1666 *MAREVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 189 Which is not from any want of ardor in the House to supplie the publick necessities. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 798 Some private purse Supplies his need with an unurious loan. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* iv. v. II. 165 If [he] withheld the revenues and supplieid not the exigencies of the state. 1901 *CORDINGLEY Dict. Stock Exch.* T. 56 When... there are not sufficient shares issued to supply the demands made.

6. To furnish, provide, afford (something needed, desired, or used): orig. with personal subj.; later freq. and now usually with impersonal subj.

c1520 *SKELTON Magnyf.* (1908) 1663 That he knowe not but that I have supplied All that I can his matter for to spede. 1624 *WOTTON Archit.* 69 The reception of light... we must now supplie... by some open Forme of the Fabrique. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* 1. 221 Dodonian Oaks no more supplie'd Their Mast. 1700 — *Ovid's Met.*, *Baucis & Philemon* 148 What their tardy feet denied, The trusty staff (their better leg) supplieid. 1704 *Priora Celia to Damon* 79 Nearer Care... supplies Sighs to my Breast, and Sorrow to my Eyes. 1713 *STEEL Englishman* No. 7. 47 He will tell you, with his Eyes shut, what Province, what Mountain supplieid the Liquor. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 387 All the tin used in England is supplied by the mines of Cornwall, which furnishe 3000 tons annually. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* xv. (1842) 401 A sound cork, perforated 50 as to form a ring... Half a dozen of these will supply handles to most tubes. 1835 *NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) 11. 105 By way of showing the hopelessness of any of us supplying your desideratum. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* 1. 46 In order to supply the hydrochloric acid, a mixture of hydrochloric acid and alcohol is placed in the retort. 1910 D. G. HOGARTH in *Encycl. Brit.* 1. 248/2 The fresco-paintings... of Crete have supplied the clearest proof of it.

†b. To put or appoint as a substitute. (Cf. 9, 10, 11.) Obs. rare.

a 1618 *RALEIGH Maxims of State* (1651) 72 [He] feared that David would supplie Benagit in his place.

7. To furnish (a thing) with what is necessary or desirable; in early use, without constr., to provide for the maintenance of, make provision for.

1529 *Registr. Aberdeen*, (Maitland Cl.) 1. 396 To sustene supplie mentyne apperall mend and uphald... be brig forsaide. 1588 *Kyo Housch. Philos.* Ind. 103 Entertainment of guests, how to be supplied. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* 1. i. 17 A hundred Almshouses, right well supply'd. 1605 in *Abstr. Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgow* (1896) 11. 116 Willing to set forward, mainteine and supplie their guid and godlie purpous. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iii. ii. 40 Requesting your Lordship to supplie his instant vse with so many Talents. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 47 Nor ha's he with him to supplie his life. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 320 Feed him full and high: Indulge his Growth, and his gaunt Sides supply. 1707 *Curios. in Hubb. & Garth*, 264 The Salts... contribute very much to the abundantly supplying the Plants with what is requisite. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 27 Shee... With flow'r and fruit the wilderness supplies. 1799 *HAN. MORE Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) 1. 135 To supply by individual kindness those cases of hardship which laws cannot reach. 1834 H. GIBBS in Thompson *Tumours of Bladder* 59 The growth is well supplied with blood-vessels.

b. *transf.* To furnish with an occupant, tenant, or contents; to fill. *poet.*

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. iii. 35 Keepe the Chaires of Justice Supplied with worthy men. 1607 — *Timon* iii. i. 18 An empty box... which... I come to intreat your Honor to supply. 1715 *Pope Hlad* iii. 64 Thy figure promised with a martial air, But ill thy soul supplies a form so fair.

c. *Anal. and Phys.* Of a nerve or blood-vessel: To furnish with energy or nourishment (the part or organ to which it is distributed).

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 397 The branch given off by the ulnar nerve to supply the little finger. 1899 L. HILL *Man. Hum. Physiol.* xx. 181 The right and left subclavian arteries supply respectively the right and left shoulder and arm.

8. To furnish or provide (a person) with something; in early use, without constr., to satisfy the wants of, provide for; now usually, to furnish with regular supplies of a commodity.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 8 Honour thy Elderis; and thame supplie, Gene that thair need of the requyre. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 212 This is the body That tooke away the march from Isabell, And did supplie thee at thy garden-house In her Imagin'd person. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1. 10 Feathers... Which... might... stich't into a web, supplie anew With annuall cloakes the wandring Jew. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 26 He could not subsist if they should refuse to supply him. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. i, They supplie me as fast as they could, showing... astonishment at my bulk and appetite. 1775 *BURKE Lett.* to R. Chauncy (1844) 11. 31, I am sincerely thankful to you for your care, in supplying us with the earliest intelligence. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* lxxiii, Can Sir Reginald Glanville's memory... supply him with no probable cause? 1828 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 30 China supplies us with vast quantities of tea. Mod. (e.g. on a baker's cart) Families supplied daily.

9. To fill (another's place); esp. (now only) to occupy as a substitute.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (Mathias) 318 Pat we stablyste ane in be place, Pe quhyle to supplie of Iudas. 1548 *Fyvor s.v. Fungor*, *Fungi vult alitius*, .to be in an other mannes steede, to supplie an other mannes roume. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 249 Lucentio, you shall supplie the Bridegroomes place. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 834 A race of upstart Creatures, to supplie Perhaps our vacant room. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 82 Their name, their years, spelt by th' unletter'd muse, The place of fame and elegy supply. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Covering serjants supply the places of officers when they step out of the ranks, or are killed in action. 1831 *JAMES Phil. Augustus* 1. ii, The place of his casque was supplied by a large brown hood. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 103 She died; and her place was supplied by a German princess.

†b. To serve (a turn). Obs. rare.

1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 82 These poore instruments for want of better did supplie a turne.

†10. To fulfil, discharge, perform (an office or function), esp. as a substitute for another. Obs.

1438-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* VII. 133 This Benedict made pope but symple in conynge, made an oler pope under hym to supplie his office. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 104 Paul sais noth yat it is sufficient to aine bischoip to haif ane prechour to supplie his office. c1586 *CRESS PEMBOURK P.* lxxviii. iii, My hart in office lame, My tongue as lamely fares, No part his part supplies. 1626 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 They may be removeable... and others chosen in his or their place... to supply the residue of the said yeere. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 1001 Let us seek Death, or hee not found, supply With our own hands his Office on our selves. 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* xii. 203 The Joyners Mallet would supplie the Office of this Tool. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* ii. ii. 135 Mixed with wood-ashes, to supply the use of tallow.

11. To take the place of; to serve as, or furnish, a substitute for; to make up for the want of; to replace. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c1606 *ROWLANDS Terrible Battle* D 3, [They] fall sick; and die... and others them supplie. 1618 *BOLTON Floris* To Rdr. (1636) A 7, The words which are here and there inserted... are... explanatory of the Author's meaning, supplying marginal notes. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., Thou art worth ten thousand of us; if we dye, we may be supplieid. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 1078 A comfortable beat... Which might supplie the Sun. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Mar. 1689, The Hearth Tax was remitted for ever, but what was intended to supply it... is not nam'd. 1770 *GOLDSM. Der. Vill.* 56 A bold peasantry... When once destroyed, can never be supplieid. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 332 The Court has no power to strike out the word *such*; and if they did, what are they to supply it with? 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* l. xii, Lamplight... ill supplying the perfect sunshine.

12. Of a preacher or minister: To occupy (a church, pulpit, etc.) as a substitute, or temporarily; to act as 'supply' for (another); also *absol.*

1719 *SPOTSWOOD* in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1870) 1. 202 When the Church he now supplies, became void by the death of the former incumbent. 1768 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) 1. 434 Mr. Dana preached here, who was supplied by Mr. D. Story. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 155 To 'supply the pulpits' of ministers who left home. 1905 *HARTING Sardinian Chapel* 30 The Rev. Thomas Gabb... for some years... 'supplied' at Mrs. Langdale's private chapel.

† **Supply**, v.2 Obs. Forms: 4-6 *supplie*, 5-6 *supplie*, 6 *supple*, *supple*, (e) *supplie*. [a. OF. (mod.F.) *supplie*, earlier *sou(p)leier*, *sopleier* = L. *supplicare* (whence also Pr. *sopleiar*, *sopleiar*, *soplegar*, *sopleiar*, It. *supplicare*, Sp. *supplicar*, Pg. *supplicar*): see SUPPLICATE v.] = SUPPLICATE v.

a. *trans.* with person as obj. c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. pr. viii. (1868) 80 Yif pou wilt shynen wið dignites, pou must byschen and supplien hem pat ziuen þo dignites. 1474 *CAXTON Chese Ded.*, I requyre & supplie your good grace not to desdayne to resseyue this lityll sayd book. c1520 *SKELTON Magnyf.* (1908) 797 Why dost thou not supplie, And desyre me thy good mayster to

be? 1530 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 604, I supplie Our Blessed Creatour to sende Your Highnes encrease of honour.

b. *intr.* (const. to, unto).

1489 *Caxton Faytes of A. v. i. 2*, I supplie humbly to the said right hie office. 1491 — *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I We supplie ryght humbly to our worthy Sayour Ihesu Cryste that his prompt grace maye be to vs presented. 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 392 In your moste humble wise, ye supplie unto us, in said letters, to graunte unto our lycence [etc.].

c. *trans.* with obj. of cognate meaning: To present (a request), *rare*.
1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 884 To wryte to His Majeste, to supplie my present sute to his Person.

† **Supply**, *v. 3* Obs. [? Alteration of SUPPLE *v.* by assimilation to SUPPLY *v. 1*, or after *apply*.] = SUPPLE *v.* Hence **Supplying** *ppl. a.*

1535 *Goodly Primer*, A Prayer for the mollifying & supplying hard hearts. 1544 *Phaer Ragim. Lyfe* (1560) S vj, To supply the gummies and the sinewes. 1565 *T. de Grey's Compl. Horsem.* (ed. 3) 137 By applying supplying, or mollifying Oyles or Unguents. 1660 *Gauden God's Gt. Demonstr.* 33 Mercy, oyls the wheels, and supplies the joynts, that Justice goes on with less cry and complaint. 1709 *Temple's Misc. Ess. Gout* (ed. 5) 59 They drew down the Humours, and supplied [earlier *edd.* suppld] the Parts, thereby making the Passages wider.

Supplying, *-ant*: see SUPPLIABLE, SUPPLIANT, SUPPLYING (supplaining), *vbl. sb. 1* [f. SUPPLY *v. 1* + -ING¹]. The action of SUPPLY *v. 1* in various senses; filling of a place or vacancy; substitution; † supplementation; † assistance, reinforcement (Sc.); provision, supply.

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 453 Hou cristis chirche is disseyed bi supplying of vikeris; & þea persouns hem absent be while. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* 1. 105 In that castell the erle gret had thaim in, At to thair men with out that mycht nocht wyn; Na that to thaim supplying for to ma. 1499 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 461 The...supplying and assisting gevin be him to diuers rebellis. 1570 *T. Norton tr. Novell's Catech.* 73 That thys their confirmation should be taken for a certain supplying (orig. *supplementum*) of Baptisme...as though Baptisme els were vnperfect. 1586 *Acts Privy Council* (N. S.) 166 The said summe...to be by him employed for the supplying of the store with the same parcels. 1625 *Donne Sermon, Christmas Day* (1640) 22 A filling of all former vacuities, a supplying of all emptinesses in our soules. 1625-6 in Willis & Clark *Canbr.* (1886) I. 444 To the Glasier...for y^e supplyinge of paynted glasse. 1626 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 474 The supplying and refreshing of the needefull exigentes of the poore. 1643 *Baker Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 38 The Emperour gave to the Master of Saint Johns of Hierusalem the Island of Maltes, in supplying of the Island of Rhodes, which the Turke...had won from that Order. 1688 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 3 In the...supplying of vacant places within the college. 1883 *Athenæum* 26 May 661/1 Mysteries...partly solved by the supplying of a date or a name.

So **Supplying** *ppl. a.*, that supplies.

1798 *Hutton Course Math.* (1807) II. 273 A...vessel...kept constantly full of water, by a large supplying cock at the top. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/7 The credit system on which the fisheries...are conducted is...perilous to the supplying merchants.

† **Supplying**, *ppl. a.* 2 Obs.: see SUPPLY *v. 3*

† **Supplyment**, *Obs. rare*. Also 6 **suppliment**. [f. SUPPLY *v. 1* + -MENT.] The act of supplying, or what is supplied.

1589 *Warner Alb. Eng.* vi. xxix. 129 If wealth be said my want, I say your Grace doth want no wealth; And my suppliment shalbe lone, imployed to your health. 1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* iii. iv. 182 You haue me rich, and I will neuer faile Beginning, nor suppliment.

Suppliment, *obs. form* of SUPPLEMENT.

Suppoaille, *-ayle*, variants of SUPPOWELL *Obs.*

Suppois, *-oisse*, *-oiss*, *obs. Sc. fl.* SUPPOSE.

Supposit, *Sc. form* of SUPPOST.

† **Suppone**, *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *supponere*: see SUPPOSE *v.* Cf. Pr. *supponer*, It. *supporre*, Sp. *suponer*, Pg. *suppor*.]

1. *trans.* To substitute fraudulently: = SUPPOSE *v. 1*.

1548 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* V. 231 Yat ye malefactouris may be punist in yair awn personis, and na uyeris (= others) supponit in yair place.

2. To think or believe to be the case, be of opinion: = SUPPOSE *v. 1*.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2230 Aduentur is non so gret to prief, As I suppone, nor 3he sal It esscheff. a 1578 *Lindesay* (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 26 It is supponit he thocht seing the cuntries swa dewydit as said is to haue had sum reuil in the realme. c 1587 *Montgomerie Sonn.* lxi. 1, I am sorie that 3e suld suppone Me to be one in lucre to delyte. 1597 *Skene De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Bastardus*, And (as I suppone) na reasone can be given quhairfore it is so called.

b. With reference to future events: To look for, expect, anticipate: = SUPPOSE *v. 4*.

c 1550 *Rolland Cr. Venus* 1. 925 For I suppone he will me hald partie. a 1578 *Lindesay* (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 21 To haue support aganis the gournour... quhome he supponit schortlie to cum to inuaid him. c 1614 *Mure Dido & Eneas* 1. 976 She...in love suppones A sweeter issue.

3. To assume, take for granted: = SUPPOSE *v. 6*, 9. Also as conj. = SUPPOSE *v. 7* e.

1536 *Bellenand Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lv. First, I suppone, that the thing that I say...be nocht takin in reipre of every man. 1637 *Gillespie Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. i. 2 Because he could not prove this...he choosed to suppone it. 1650 *Mure Cry of Blood* 157 The Taske in hand, suppone the hazard great, Yet neither case, nor cure are desperate.

a 1668 *Diurnal Comm. Revelation* i. 5. (1660) 13 It suppones two objects of Worship, and two kinds of Divine Worship: which is false.

4. To place under, *rare* = 0.

1611 *Cotta*, *Supposition*, a supposing, or putting of a thing vnder another.

Support (sǽpōr'it), *sb.* Also 5-6 **supporte**, 6 **support**. [f. SUPPORT *v.* Cf. F. *support* (from 15th c.).] 1. The action of supporting.

1. The action, or an act, of preventing a person from giving way, backing him up, or taking his part; assistance, countenance, backing.

1390 *Gower Conf. III.* 193 To do pite support and grace, The Philosophie...A tale of gret esample tolde. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 Lat no man bost...Of tresoure, riches, nor of sapience, Of worldly support. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xxi. 76 Neuer socours me comfote by me, nor of my supporte, was gyuen to theym. 1533 *Bullenand Cron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 179 Vetulus consul was send in bare supporte. c 1549 *Reg. Aberdeen*, (Maitland Cl.) II. 307 Vtheris gratitudinis helpis supportis and gedit dedis els done to ws. a 1578 *Lindesay* (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 163 They...send to Ingland for support... quikill support was grantit to thame. 1777 *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 195 When you find men that you ought to trust, you must give them support. 1802 *Nelson* to Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 30 Your gallant support of me at the Battle of Copenhagen. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 191 That the great plan...might obtain the approbation and support of his father-in-law. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 622 Clarendon was still strong in the support of the House of Commons.

† b. Phr. (see SUPPORTATION 1 b). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Lydg. Lyke the Audience* 117 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 55 Vndir support of his [sc. Christ's] magnificence. — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 Under support of your pacyence. 1493 *Petrucilla* 41 (Pynson), With humble support of youre audyence Peysed youe power and youe holynesse What may this mene? a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 590, I...put al I had seen in wryting, Under support of hem that list reade.

c. Spiritual help; also subjectively, mental comfort.

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* ix. 37 To ignorantis nocht gair I ny teiching...Nor to my nychtbouris support of my praying. 1673 *Flavel Pount. Life* xxxiii. Wks. 1701 I. 170 When one asked holy Mr. Baines how the Case stood with his Soule, he answered; 'Supports I haue, tho' Suauities I want.' 1793 *Burke Corr.* (1844) IV. 177, It would be a matter of support and consolation to me. 1794 *Mrs. Radcliffe Myst. Udolpho* ii, We must ask support from above. 1861 *Mrs. Stowe Pearl Orr's Isl.* iv. 26, I hope the Cap'n and Mrs. Pennell 'll get some support at the prayer-meeting' this afternoon. 1891 *Farrar Darkn. & Dawn* xviii, She felt a sense of support in truths which...kindled her imagination and touched her heart.

d. Corroboration or substantiation (of a statement, principle, etc.); advocacy (of a proposal, motion, etc.): chiefly in phr. *in support of*.

1771 *Junius Lett.* xvii. (1788) 260, I...feel a considerable pleasure in being able to communicate any thing...in support of his opinions. 1857 *J. Scott Common Bench Rep.* N. S. I. 658 Overend, Q. C. and Chandler, in support of the rule. 1875 *Jowett Plate* (ed. 2) V. 16 Nearly all of [these words]...have the support of some poetical or other authority. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 105/1 The evidence to be called in support of their statement.

e. *Mil.* The action of supporting other troops.

In support: acting as a second line. (Cf. 5 b.) 1805 *James Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Line of support*, the second line in action. 1892 *G. Phillips Text Bk. Fortif.*, etc. (ed. 5) 115 The whole of these troops, whether firing, or either in support or in reserve. *attrib.* 1915 *Times* 29 Apr. 9/6 From a support trench, about 600 yards from the German lines, he observed the gas.

† 2. Bearing or defraying of charge or expense.

1591 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 102 Assignit to the comptar in support of the chairgis and burding of his office. a 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 21 Feb. 1666, For support of the next yeares charge.

3. The action of keeping from failing, exhaustion, or perishing; *esp.* the supplying of a living thing with what is necessary for subsistence; the maintenance of life.

1686 *tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solyma* 98 A very great scarcity...of all things necessary for humane support. 1760 *Foots Minor* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 239, I will cast him out, as an alien to my blood, and trust for the support of my name and family to a remoter branch. 1774 *Golosm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 169 All fish...stand in need of air for their support. 1781 *Cowper Conv.* 771 She boasts, That while in health, the ground of her support is madly to forget that life is short. 1802 *Maria Edgeworth Moral T.*, *Forester* xii, She had a large family, that depended upon her labour, and her character, for support. 1839 *T. Castle Introd. Bot.* 285 The wonderful provisions for the propagation and support of plants. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* i. i. 66 Toprovide some other means for the support of the impotent poor. 1897 *Miller Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* ii. 55 Alone, it is insufficient for the support of life. 1915 *R. Holmes My Police Cr.* *Friends* v. 152 A youth...being found about the streets without visible means of support.

b. The action of contributing to the success or maintaining the value of something.

1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 18/5 Rio Tinto (shares) touched 71½ at one time on French support. *Ibid.* 20/3 Egyptian futures...related to 9 to 11 points below last night under Continental selling and poor support.

4. The action or fact of holding up, keeping from falling, or bearing the weight of something; the condition of being so supported.

1663 *Patrick Parab. Pilgr.* i. (1689) 2 His Leggs beginning...to fail him, and to deny him so much as their sup-

port. 1671 *Milton Samson* 1634 Those two massie Pillars That to the arched roof gave main support. a 1700 *Evelyn Diary* June 1645, Without any support of columns. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 47 The pressure of the fluid, by which the solid is supported, acts upward, in the direction of a vertical line (usually called the line of support) which passes through the centre of gravity of the part immersed. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 94 Slender stems which require support. 1844 *Wilt Archit. Gloss.*, *Points of Support*, the points or surfaces on which a building rests.

b. *Sc. Law*. The resting of the whole or part of a building or of a beam on the property of the servant tenement.

1681, 1754 [see SERVIENT a. 2]. 1838 *W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Servitudes*, An urban servitude is in some way connected with houses: to this class belong support, *oneris ferendi*, *igni inmittendi*, *stillicide*,...light, prospect. *Ibid.* s. v., Where a servitude of support is constituted by writing.

II. One who or that which supports.

5. A person or thing that upholds or sustains (in fig. senses); a supporter, 'prop', 'stay'.

1594 *Kyo Cornelia* iv. ii. 201 High Ioue the heavens among (Their support that suffer wrong). 1649 *Jen. Taylor Gt. Exemplar* iii. 164 It is to us a comfort and support, pleasant to our spirits. 1671 *Milton Samson* 554 O madness, to think use of, strongest drinks our chief support of health. 1790 *Ozell tr. Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. VI. 333 Wholesome Terror was the Support of the Sumptuary Laws. 1741 *Shenstone Judgem. Hercules* 314 Nor swells the grape...Without the firm supports of industry. 1831 *Scott Ct. Rob.* xxx, [Hereward] the most important support of Commensus during the whole of that eventful day. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 125 Institutions, which...had been considered as the strongest supports of monarchical power.

b. *Mil.* (pl.) A supporting body of troops; the second line in a battle. (Cf. 1 c.)

1852 *Burn Naval & Milit. Dict.* n. s. v., Supports to a line of skirmishers. 1875 *Bedford Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 263 The leading boats are to contain skirmishers and supports.

6. That which supports life; supply of necessities; means of livelihood or subsistence; † formerly sometimes simply = food, provisions.

1599 *Dallam in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 88 We carried our supports and other Luggage to the sea-side. 1611 *Bible, Transl. Pref.* 1 Liuelyhood and support fit for their estates. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 64 To which Title, A Thousand pound a yeare, Annual support...he adds. 1789 *Massachusetts's Spy* 20 Aug. 3/2 We now doubt his acceptance of that place, unless a decent support should be annexed to it. 1791 *Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* III xx. 210 La Luc...tried to take some support; but the convulsions of his throat would not suffer him to swallow. 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* xxv, I trust there is charity enough among the noble friends of my house, to make up some support for the orphan of Croye.

b. One who or that which furnishes means of livelihood, or maintains a person or community.

1745 *Pococke Deser. East* II. ii. ii. xxiii. 174 The support of this place is a great export of white wine. 1825 *Lamb Elia, Barbara S.*, Her slender earnings were the sole support of the family. 1883 *Gilmour Mongols* xxiii. 285 He was...the sole support of his father.

7. Anything that holds up, or sustains the weight of, a body, or upon which it rests.

1570 *Levins Manih.* 173/35 A Supporte, *admiculum*. 1681 *H. Keepe Mon. Westm.* 23 That curious Chappell...built by Henry VII whose battlements, Windows, Supports and adornments speak...the magnificence of the Founder. 1837 *Faraday Chem. Manih.* xxiv. (1842) 648 A crucible...with its cover and a support. 1854 *J. L. Petit Archit. Stud. France* p. viii, Mark the directions of the several thrusts and supports. 1875 *Bennett & Dyer tr. Sachs' Bot.* iii. v. 782 Curvatures caused...by the pressure of supports on tendrils. 1879 *R. K. Douglas Confucianism* iv. 95 A chair which...stands unevenly on its feet is useless as a support.

† b. *Metaph.* = SUBSTRATUM 1. (Cf. SUPPORT *v.* 8 c.) *Obs. rare*.

1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* ii. xxiii. § 4 Because we cannot conceive, how they [sc. qualities] should subsist alone, nor one in another, we suppose them to exist in, and supported by some common subject; which Support we denote by the name Substance.

c. *Photogr.* The substance (as glass, paper, etc.) which supports the sensitive film on which the image is produced.

1878 *Arney Photogr.* v. 36 In the collodion process...the support may be of glass, if it be backed with some dark-coloured substance.

Support (sǽpōr'it), *v.* Also 4-5 **supporte**, 5 **suppoorte**, 6 *Sc.* **support** (*pa. ppl.* *contracted support*), 7 **support**. [ad. (O)F. *supporter* (= Fr. *supportar*, It. *sopportare*, Sp. *su-*, *soportar*, Pg. *soportar*, *supportar*), ad. L. *supportare* to convey, f. *sup-* = SUB- 25 + *portare* to carry (see PORT *v. 1*).]

1. *trans.* To endure without opposition or resistance; to bear with, put up with, tolerate. (In mod. use often a gallicism.)

1382 *Wyclif 2 Cor.* xi. 1, I wolde 3e schulden susteyne a litil thing of myn vnwydsom, but and supporte me [glori or bere vp me]. 1388 — *Col.* iii. 13 And support 3e echon other.

1455 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Var. Coll.* IV. 203 All charges and taxes...ye shall supporte and bere to your power. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 143 The vice of thy yongest brother suld be supportit be rason of his ignorance. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 100 How can they support infamy as a matter indifferent? a 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 25 July 1673, These things his high spirit could not support. 1731 *Fielding Mod. Husb.* iv. iv, I know several women of fashion I could not support for a tiring woman. 1773 *Mrs. Chapone Improv. Mind* (1774) I. iii. 83, I cannot support even

the idea of your becoming one of those undone lost creatures! 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xxv. I respectfully decline to receive Mrs. Rawdon—I can't support that quite. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 433 Occasionally it [sc. milk] is not well supported by the patient in any form. 1901 *Daily Mail* 30 Oct. 1/4 He prefers to support the poacher's intrusion than to risk shooting at him.

† b. To endure, undergo, esp. with fortitude or without giving way; to bear up against. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 259, I a heaume interim shall support By his deere absence. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 197 His flaw'd heart...too weake the conflict to support. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 146 Wrongs and contumelies, which they support with an invincible patience. 1671 MRS. BEHN *For'd Marr.* i. ii. Prethee how does she support this news? a 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1911) IX. 336 A greevous infirmity...with she supported with great patience, and Resignation. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 Aug. At supper there was such a conflix of company that I could scarcely support the tumult. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxviii. If she believed herself well enough to support the interview. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* II. 40 Neither of them could support being alone.

c. *trans.* To sustain (a contest). *rare.*

1801 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* III. ix. II. 136 Within two months afterwards, the princes of Wessex supported another battle with the recruited confederates at Merton.

2. *trans.* To strengthen the position of (a person or community) by one's assistance, countenance, or adherence; to uphold the rights, claims, authority, or status of; to stand by, back up.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 157 And ek his kinges realte Mot every liege man conforte, With good and bodei to supporte. 1424 in *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 8 Hen. VI. 30 The xxiiiij aldermen... supporten the mair...in...counsell gheving, in walking with hym on principal dayes and in procession. c1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiv. 648 To him ward ful faste he gan to Ride Forto supporten him at that Tyde. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 28 Oure indeficent adytore...That neuer saw Scot yit indigent nor Bort, Bot thou did hym suport, with this gud deid. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 70 Sending to the King, to...desyre him, that he would not support nor maintain his enemy within his Realme. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. i. 84 [They] Make Edicts for Vsurie, to support Vsurers. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 So was Thomas Becket...supported against Henry the Second, by the Pope. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solymian* 104 Being supported by the favour of his Prince. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 354 A government, supported and trusted by London. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* vii. 240 He had no party in the country to support him.

b. To uphold or maintain the validity or authority of (a thing); also, to give support to (a course of action).

1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* iv. § 16. 198 The Divels instrument to support errors, and superstitions. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. i. To form new battles, and support his crimes. 1741 KAMES *Decis. Cril. Sess.* 1730-52 (1799) 45 It is the genius of law to support deeds, as far as they can be supported. 1748 Ld. HARDWICKE in *Collect. Juridica* (1791) 383 The recovery suffered by him was before the debts were paid, and consequently he could not make a good tenant to the *precipue* to support his recovery. 1800 ADDISON'S *Rep.* 11 The report...did not pursue the submission and so could not be supported. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 148 That he should bring out an evening paper to support the cause of the Throne.

† c. To second, corroborate; also, to intensify, as by contrast. *Obs. rare.*

1720 OZELL tr. *Verot's Rom. Rep.* II. viii. 28 These Advantages in Tiberius, were supported by a noble Air, an engaging Countenance [etc.]. 1778 SIA J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 453 That light is to be supported by sufficient shadow.

† 3. a. *refl.* To assert, maintain. *Obs. rare*—1.

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 314, As I support me to alle the world, I put nevyr maner ne lyfelode of my Maister Fastoff yn trouble.

b. To back up in a statement or an opinion.

1686 W. HOPKINS tr. *Ratramnus Dissert.* iv. (1688) 65 note, Bertram...determining the Sacramental change to be Figuratively wrought, not corporally, and supporting himself by the Testimony of St. Augustine. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag. Design* 7 The authority of Virgil...will best support him in this particular. 1771 JUNIUS *Let.* xlv. (1788) 258 But Junius has a great authority to support him; which...I accidentally met with this morning in the course of my reading.

c. To furnish authority for or corroboration of (a statement, etc.); to bear out, substantiate.

1761 FOOTE *Liar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 298 *Sir Ja.*...But, for the son, you never — *M. Gr.* Sat eyes upon him. *Sir Ja.* Really? *M. Gr.* Really. *Sir Ja.* Finely supported. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. ii. 212 [This] is not at all supported by fact. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 962 To support an averment in a declaration on a policy of insurance on goods. 1856 FAOUET *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 14 The advocates of both [theories] can support their arguments with an appeal to experience. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 478/1 The application was supported by an affidavit of the applicant. 1895 *Ibid.* LXXXIII. 701/2 The statute...does not seem...to support the assertions for which it was cited.

d. To second or to speak in favour of (a proposition, or one who makes a proposition); to maintain, or contend for the truth of (an opinion, etc.).

1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 718/1 This Proposition was supported and enforced by the Duke of A-le. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 105 Lord Wharfedale...promised to support Lord Harewood when he presented the petition to the House of Lords. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 445 Godolphin...had supported the Exclusion Bill. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiii. 296 M. Agassiz supported this theory for a time.

4. To provide for the maintenance of, bear the

expense of; † also, to provide funds to meet (expenditure). Now only with immaterial obj.

c1413 [see SUPPORTING *vb.* sb. 2]. 1439 E. E. WILLS (1882) 115 She beryng, yeldyng, payng and supporting herof be ferme yerely, and oþer charges duryng her lyf. 1553 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* X. 175 To the...wardane of the Myddill Marchis, to support his expensis, xlii. 1585 [see SUPPORTING *vb.* sb. 2]. 1664 GERBIER *Principles* 15 Ten Thousand Gilders per annum, to support and alter what he had Built amisse. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxvii. No allowance of any Salary to support their Office. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 342 These...eat of the best that is to be gotten as long as they have anything to support it. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 801 That they supported the expenses out of the interest of the arrears which they withheld. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* li. Allowances for the purpose of...supporting the hospitality of the representative of Majesty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 336 This luxury was supported by a thriving trade.

b. *Law.* Of an estate: To be such as to provide for (a remainder).

1694 in *Salkeld Reports* (1721) 576 The contingent Remainder to him was not discharged by the vesting in the Crown...because of the Wife's Estate, which is sufficient to support it. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xi. 166 A lease at will is not held to be such a particular estate, as will support a remainder over. 1779 FEARNE *Contingent Remainders* (1791) 424 It was agreed that such limitation was void as a contingent remainder, because there was no freehold to support it.

5. To furnish food or sustenance for; to supply with the necessities of life.

c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 212 No Corn up growne nor greyn...Man to supporte. c1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 413 Syluer thair had, all with him has he tayne, Him to support. 1562 *Aberd. Kirk Sess. Rec.* (Spadding Cl.) 7 Gif thair support nocht thair ain fader and moder. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 9 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Ministers in England are supported, and have liberty to preach the Gospel. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 227 By which community...he had been supported, after he became incapable of business. 1791 J. LONG *Voy. Indian Interpreter* 106 We had very little food, but fortunately killed three large bears in the middle of the portage, which supported us several days. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 193 The burden of supporting the poor ought to be sustained by all ranks. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 137, I must so far neglect my dear father as to gain time for writing what may support us. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 204 During the winter they were supported at the expense of the inhabitants.

† b. *gen.* To supply. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

a 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 467, I have ane secrete serwand...That me supportis of sic nedis. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 25 This Province is mainly watered...with stately Po...The Riuers Ladishe, Montanello, Della Guardia, and other forcible streames supporting the shoulders of it.

c. To sustain (the vital functions); also, to keep up the strength of (a sick person).

1704 FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 103 A Gentleman...found that Riding supported him as much as the Change of Air. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 56 The poor Souls, to support Nature, are oblig'd, to spend their Pay upon the very Wine that was assign'd to them. 1785 J. HUNTER *Treat. Venereal Dis.* vi. iii. (1810) 530 The patient must be supported. 1842 [see SUPPORTING *sb.* 10 b].

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To live on. *U.S.*

1870 W. M. BAKER *Rev. Timothy* 232 (Cent. Dict.) We have plenty of property; he'll have that to support on in his preachin'.

† b. To make good, repair (a deficiency). *rare.*

c1440 [see SUPPORTING *vb.* sb. 3]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 35 3e...Supportand falsis with your supple. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (S.T.S.) 11 The principal sal support the defectis of absens of the public reidar and regentis.

7. To bear, hold, or prop up; to keep from falling or sinking; † occas. to carry (the train of a robe).

c1420 ?LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1528 Next whom stood Moyses...Aaron & Vire, hys armes supporting. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 53 b, Next after folowed the lady Cicile suster to y^e queene supporting the treyne of the spouse. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 14 These Feet, whose strengthlesse state is numme, (Vnable to support this Lump of Clay). 1600 — *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 199 Support him by the arme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 427 Stopping to support Each Flour of slender stalk, whose head, Hung drooping unsustained. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 180 Rolling grass, trimming and supporting plants. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiv, Andy, in his fall, endeavouring to support himself, caught at the suspended articles above him. 1862 MISS BRADON *Lady Audley* xxxii, Her perfect chin supported by her hand. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* vi, As he supported his friend's unsteady steps.

† b. *refl.* To hold oneself up, keep an erect position. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. ii. 83 Here am I left to vnder-prop his Land, Who weake with age, cannot support my selfe. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* i. viii, My head swims! I'm distracted! I can't support myself—Oh! (*Faints in a chair*)

† c. To give one's arm to (a lady); to take (a person) on one's arm. *Obs.*

1625 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 201 The Queen...came out...supported by the Count de Tiliers her Lord Chamberlain. 1624 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. ii, May I have the honour To support you, lady? 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Swindr.*, The Marquis...supported his lady;—his eldest son supported his sister. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlv, He offered his arm, and supported her into the small ante-room.

† d. (*Mik.*) To support arms, to carry the musket vertically against the left shoulder, with the hammer resting on the left arm held horizontally across the body. *Obs.*

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 28 Sentries posted with advanced arms may afterwards 'support' them.

e. To sustain (a weight of so much).

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* viii. vii. II. 69/2 The Wall ought to be allowed a due Thickness for the supporting such a weight. 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 185 A piece of iron, the weight of which is rather more than a given magnet will support. 1831 BARWSTER *Optics* x. 93 An artificial horse-shoe loadstone, which carried 131 oz., at last supported 31 oz., by continuing it in the sun's light.

f. *Her.* in *pass.* To be flanked by supporters.

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 88 b, Supported with a Mantiger Argent...and a wuerne Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heralry* vi. vii. 280 [A shield] Supported by a Lion Rampant, gardant, and an Unicorn. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. (ed. 3) 296 Each shield...is supported by figures of angels.

8. To constitute the substratum of (a structure); to sustain in position above, have on it or at the top.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 194 The second Bridge...is supported with pillars of wood. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 372 The whole [town-hall] being supported with a curious Portico of arch-work. 1759 BROWN *Congl. Farmer* 98 Let the board be a little supported by two ledges. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 337 Spokes of the umbel from 3 to 7, each supporting only 1 flower. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 504 The floor of the pit may be supported on arches. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ii. 17 These [piles] have evidently once supported villages. 1907 *Verney Memoirs* I. 3 'Andirons' in front to support the logs of wood.

† b. *Her.* in *pass.* (see quotes). *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 109 If a Pale be vpon a Lion, or any other beast...he is debrued with a Pale. But if the beast be on the Pale, then that beast is supported of the same Pale. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supported*, in Heraldry, a Term apply'd to the uppermost Quarters of a Shield, when divided into several Quarters; these seeming, as it were, supported or sustain'd by those below...The Chief is also said to be supported when it is of two Colours, and the upper Colour takes up two Thirds of it: In this Case it is supported by the Colour underneath.

† c. *Metaph.* To be the subject or substratum of. (*Cf.* SUPPORT *sb.* 7 b.) *Obs.*

1656 JEANES *Falm. Christ* 154 There is an ability in the person of the word, to suppositate...the manhood, and there was a capacity in the manhood to be assumed, supported, and terminated by the person of the word. 1690 [see SUPPORT *sb.* 7 b]. 1710 BEAKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 68 It must be observed, that it [sc. matter] supports nothing at all.

9. To keep (a person, his mind, etc.) from failing or giving way; to give courage, confidence, or power of endurance to.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev. Prol.*, Heere's the prop that doth support our hopes. 1611 *Bible* 1 Esdras viii. 52 That the power of the Lord our God, should be with them that seeke him, to support them in all wayes. c1655 MILTON *2nd Sonn.* to C. Skinner 9 What supports me, dost thou ask? The conscience, Friend, to have lost them overpy'd In liberties defence. 1667 — *P. L.* xii. 496 With inward consolations recompent, And oft supported so as shall amaze Thir proudest persecuters. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* cxlvi. vi, The Lord supports the sinking mind. 1779 *Mirror* No. 63 ¶ 9 He was supported by the conscious admiration of those countrymen whom he had left. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* II. xxii, They are wonderfully supported and behave with astonishing firmness. 1838 LYTON *Leila* iv. iv, 'Support me O Redeemer,' she murmured.

† b. *refl.* (occas. *intr.*) To bear up under an infliction or against an untoward event. (*Cf.* 1 b.)

1638 JUNIUS *Faint. Ancients* 192 Though a man bee ney[e]r so shamefaced, yet may he support himself by the helpe of a good conscience. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 88 As to myself...I brought a consumption into the world with me, and by art have supported under it. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 Oct., Against a blow so sudden...I wonder that she supports herself.

10. a. To maintain unimpaired, preserve from decay or depreciation.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj b/1 Supporting Iustice, conconde and equite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* II. v, Some benefytes supporteth the same [lyfe of grace in our soules]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 267 Men...That...in the most exact regard, support The worshipers of their name. 1628 T. BALL *Life Preston* (1885) 163 The Dr. used all his friends for to support & keepe in power this statute. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* i. 5 His Worship be provided for with such a part of our substance, as may be sufficient to support it. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., To support the ancient character of the corps. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xlv, The brave and honest Corbulo, who had supported the fame of Roman courage on so many a hard-fought field.

b. To preserve from failure, contribute to the success of (an undertaking); also, to maintain (a price).

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i, On the first night of a new piece they always fill the house with orders to support it. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 551 For wheat the quotations of Monday were barely supported. 1858 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 9/3 Indian gold shares have been supported.

c. To maintain in being or in action; to keep up, keep going; to provide the necessary matter for. (*Cf.* 4, 5; see also 11.)

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 12 The genuine Productions of superior Wits, to embellish and support Conversation. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* xvii, She had been for some time supporting a fictitious gaiety. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxiii, I supported no part in the conversation. *Ibid.* lxxvi, I...wished Lord Orville had supported his own reserve, and suffered me to support mine. 1785 SWINBURNE *Trav.* II. xlv. 307 The conversation...was well supported till midnight. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 3 A species of air that supports flame in a superior degree. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 31 Keeping a quantity of this fermentable matter unattenuated, in order to support the natural consumption. 1838 LYTON *Alice* viii. vii, Fear not...support your courage—nothing shall harm you. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 252 The earth will not support human life uncultivated.

1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 254 A town which is able to support two banks.
 absol. 1837 LYTTON *Pelham* III. iv. If it can create, can it not also support?

d. Of specie : To guarantee the convertibility of (a paper currency).

1868 ROBBERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 38 Great part of this (specie) is used to support the notes which circulate within the country.

11. To sustain (a character) in a dramatic performance; *gen.* to act or play (a part), bear (a character), maintain (a certain behaviour or course of conduct).

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 48 ¶ 4 They supported a general Behaviour in the World which could not hurt their Credit or their Purse. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess. Wks.* 1765 II. 40 The higher character a person supports, the more he should regard his minutest actions. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* l. ii. I hate militia officers, clowns in military masquerade, wearing the dress without supporting the character.

1791 *Theatr. Guardian* No. 6. 61 The characters were admirably supported. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. vi. 224 Persons capable of well supporting assumed characters. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* l. 195 In order to support the rôle which they unconsciously fall into when talking to Europeans.

12. To give assistance to in a battle, esp. by a second line of troops; to act with, second (a leading actor); to assist as a subordinate in a contest, a musical performance, or the like. (Cf. 2.)

1848 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* liv. § 69 (ed. 7) XII. 115 As Junot perceived that their attack did not at once prove successful, they were supported in the end by the whole reserve of infantry under Kellerman. 1876 BOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict. s.v. Skirmishers*, To support (sc. skirmishers) when weakened, is the duty of the supports. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 871/1 As Ophelia, she supported the elder Booth. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 95/5 Whaley is grandly supported by the two Milburns. 1910-11 A. W. Wagon in *Engel. Brit.* VIII. 534/2 Metropolitan 'stars' travelled, generally alone, sometimes with one or two subordinates in their train, and were 'supported', as the phrase went, by the stock company of each theatre. 1913 *Times* 14 May 6/2 The battalion had established its firing line on the opposite side of the canal with its machine guns and the Field Artillery section supporting the attack.

b. To occupy a position by the side of, with the object of giving assistance or encouragement; hence, to assist by one's presence or attendance.

[Cf. quot. 1424 in sense 2, and the following:—
 1697 *Drayton Virg. Georg.* iv. 316 The servile Rount their careful Caesar praise. They crowd his Levees, and support his Throne.]

1886 *Manch. Examiner* 14 Jan. 5/6 Mr. Gladstone was supported right and left by Lord Hartington and Sir William Harcourt. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 105 The Viceroy and Vicereine stand before Tipoo's throne, supported on either side by the leading officials. 1913 *Times* 7 Aug. 8/5 Sir W. Watson Cheyne, who presided, was supported by many highly distinguished surgeons.

Supportable (səpə'ɪəbəl), a. [ad. L. *supportabilis, f. supportāre to SUPPORT: see -ABLE. Cf. F. supportable.]

I. In active sense.

†1. Affording support or assistance. *Obs. rare.*
 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* l. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 49 In favour of goddis appetit to þame sa supportabill and helpie in all thare besines.

II. In passive sense.

2. Bearable, tolerable, endurable.

a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commun. Eng.* iii. iv. (1584) 96 This thing seemed not supportable to the noble prince King Henrie the eight. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 145 Supportable To make the deere losse, hane I meanes much weaker Then you may call to comfort you. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* ii. 18 It is a prodigious wickedness, and a thing not supportable to compare the Creator of all things to the creature. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 158 The steams of their carcasses would make the air so stinking and offensive, that it was scarce supportable. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 ¶ 3 Goodnature, makes even Folly and Impertinence supportable. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 604 The loss of all that can make frail life, Short as it is, supportable. 1810 VINCE *Astron.* xxi. 228 It grew very faint, and was easily supportable to the naked eye. 1894 STEVENSON & OSAGURK *Ebb Tide* i. i. The thought of death is always the least supportable when it draws near to the merely sensual and selfish.

b. Capable of being successfully resisted.

1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 157 Their assault with such numbers not being supportable.

3. Capable of being maintained, confirmed, or made good; defensible.

1631 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* 54 Some reason supportable by the word of God. 1793 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 290 To take fair and supportable ground I conceive to be our best policy. 1811 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 173 These ideas are supportable by the authority of some of the best physicians. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 481/1 Bills containing charges which might not be supportable on taxation.

4. In physical sense: Capable of being held up or sustained. *rare.*

1834-4 DE QUINCY *Casars Wks.* 1859 X. 88 Obligated to cover each space upon which they trode with parts of their dress, in order to gain any supportable footing.

Hence **Supportability**, **Supportableness**, the quality or condition of being supportable; **Supportably adv.**, in a supportable manner, enduringly.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Matt.* xi. 30 Wks. 1684 IV. 477 The supportableness of the burthen. 1846 WORCESTER, Supportably. 1867 CARLIVE *Remin.* (1881) II. ii. 239 My new illustrations 'study' was definable as the least inhabitable.

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bit of human workmanship in that kind. But, by many and long-continued efforts, I did get it patched together into something of supportability.

† **Supportal.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -ayle. [f. SUPPORT v. + AL 5 († -aile).] = SUPPORT sb. 1, 5. 14. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 Thou art our scheld and our supportayle. 1574 J. DRE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 34 Uppon . . . hope, that some needfull supportall would be for me devised. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Miracle of Peace* iii. Thou Nurse of Vertues, Muses chief supportall.

† **Supportance.** *Obs.* [f. SUPPORT v. + -ANCE.]

1. Assistance, backing; = SUPPORT sb. 1, 1 c.

c 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 74, I. desire, that in such things as my beloved Cosin, Mary Gascongne, hath to doe with you, . . . that ye will give unto hir ayde and supportance. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 668/2 He is like to make a fowle stirre there, though of himselfe of noe power, yet through supportance of some others. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel. N.* iii. iv. 329 He will fight with you for s oath sake: . . . therefore draw for the supportance of his vowe, he protests he will not hurt you. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrèce Wks.* 1874 V. 204 We are of our selfe Without supportance, we all late defie, Aildesse. 1645 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 11 Those two Townes and States, next unto God, have stood by supportance of the Crowne of England. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrouis* iii. § 44, 264 Christ, returned to prayer againe and againe, and found sufficient supportance. 1638 G. SANDVS *Paraphr. Div. Poems*, Pt. ix. That they may know, how I by Divine Supportance stand.

transf. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 63 [Thou] that earnest while wert honoured in enery mans eye through the supportance of thy beantie.

2. Maintenance, sustenance; = SUPPORT sb. 3.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 67 She was constrained (for her lines supportance). to kill him and roast him. 1595 *Wills & Inn. N. C.* (Surtees 1866) 280 To the releaffe and supportance of such as she shall fynd to be verthusly disposed. 1615 G. SANDVS *Trav.* 108 For the supportance of his owne estate. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Just Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 274 By these types and symboles of Honour, all other inferior Magistricies, receive both being and supportance. 1644 JESSOR *Angel of Ephesus* 31 As if the Church did give supportance and stabilitie to the truth. 1659 *Lady Alimony* ii. vi. Th' Court, for supportance, Allots us Alimony. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 19 Orphan of father betimes, on her I was thrown for supportance.

3. The action of supporting, propping, or holding up; = SUPPORT sb. 4.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iv. 32 Gine some supportance to the bending twigges. 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique Ch.* vi. 116 Chap. 6. Of supportance and keeping the fabrique of the church vpright. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrouis* iii. § 48, 273 This supportance of Moses hand in regard of his bodily weakness. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1, 5 The other four legs, by which she (sc. the fly) layes hold on the rugosities of all bodies she walks over, even to the supportance of her self, though with her back downwards. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 351 To estimate our well being by the weight of our burdens and place, like caryatids, our perfection in our supportance.

† b. fig. Applied to the relation of a subject to an attribute: cf. SUPPORT sb. 7 b, v. 8 c. Obs.

1666 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 83 The supportance of the flesh in, and union with the person of the word.

4. That which supports (in various senses).

1597 MIDDLETON *Wind. Solomon* ix. 4 My crowne doth want supportance for to beare. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 427 A twofold supportance that it had on either side to uphold, the lofty top. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* i. 17 As Peter of the Churche, so these words of Peter, a semihable supportance. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* ii. ii. The tribute Rome receives from Asia, is Her chief supportance. 1638 FOSS *Fancies* i. iii. Name and honour: What are they? a mere sound without supportance. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* i. 313 So Boreas, The blooming hop, and its supportance, flings.

† **Supportasse.** *Obs.* (or *Hist.*) [Obscure formation on SUPPORT v.; perh. an error.] = SUPPORTER 3 b.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* i. (1879) 52 A certain device made of wyers, . . . whipped over either with gold, thred, siluer or silk, and this hee (sc. the Devil) calleth a supportasse, or vnderproper. This is to be applied round about their necks vnder the ruffe, . . . to beare vp the whole frame and body of the ruffe from falling and hanging down. 1902 *Athenæum* 2 Aug. 163/3 Plate xlv. shows a vandyked ruff with its supportasses.

† **Supportation.** *Obs.* Also 5 subsp., 6 soportacion. [a. OF. supportation, ad. late L. supportatio, -ōnem, f. supportāre to SUPPORT.]

1. Assistance, countenance; = SUPPORT sb. 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Meli.* ¶ 176 They wol yene yow Audiance and lookyng to soportacion in this presence, and scoone thee in thyn Absence. 1426 LYOG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 918a Deff, and also specheles, And off no reputacion, Ne wer thy soportacion. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 408/2 That no Lorde, . . . receyve . . . Pilours, Robbours, . . . or any other open misdoer, so that the parties greved, . . . shal not, . . . pursue ayenst hem lawefully, bycause of such soportacion of Lordship. 1433 LYOG. *St. Edmund* i. 1023 Al envyous supplantacion Hadde in his siht no soportacion. 1452 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 12 With the help and soportacion of Almighty God, and of our Lady. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 322/1 The said Morgan, . . . hath greave soportacion, and is mighty in the said Shyre. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) C iiij/1 Their theft and fraudes, and their extortion And of misliners their soportacion. 1553 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 213, I utterly denye to Smyth any soportacion at my handes in any of his misdemors against my Lorde. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 453 Purposing by the soportacion of his father, to make himselfe lord and Sovereign . . . of all Latium. 1650 W. D. T. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 660 Let the attorne, . . . not fail his client (as being one that . . . relies upon his soportacion). 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* clxvi. g Shut out from all sorts of humane soportacion.

b. Used in formulæ of supplication or submission, esp. under or with supportation of; = SUPPORT sb. 1 b.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 133 Undir fawoure and soportacionn, Thus I begyn on my transacioun. 1426 LYOG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1686 And certys, lady, with Soportacion off your grace [etc.]. c 1460 METHAM *Wks.* (1916) 145, I, the endyger in Englysch, have folowyd the sentens off ther wordys, vndyr the soportacionys off my mastery in this syens. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 3 By your pacyens and soportacyon A lityll interlude, . . . here shall be declaryd. c 1558 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 126 Under your correction my lord, and soportacion of this noble audyence, ther is no thyng more ontrew. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1616) To Rdr., Be it spoken with the soportation of better iudgements.

c. = SUPPORT sb. 1 c.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* II. ix. (1893) 187 We be gladd to haue consolacion and soportacion in all our lyfe and labours. 1597 J. T. *Serm. Paulus C.* 67 The soportacion of vs, wherein God, when we are weak, . . . reuieth vs. 1623 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. vi. The strongest faith sometime staggereth, and needeth new acts of heavenly soportacion. 1627 DOWNE *Serm. Christmas Day* (1640) 45 God shall raise thee with that soportacion, Feare not thou worrne of Iacob. 1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref.* 263, I am with you by way of protection, direction, soportacion, and salvation.

2. Bearing of expense; = SUPPORT sb. 2.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 503/2 In relef, confortacion and soportacion of the grete and impportable charges. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, 229 h. The soportacion of parte of the great and excessive charges, whiche we supporte and heare. c 1598 BACON *Off. Allocations* Wks. 1831 XIII. 365 The benefitted subject should render some small portion of his gain, for the soportacion of the king's expense. 1749 *Hist. Windsor* viii. 103 Equal portions, towards their sustentation and maintenance, and the soportacion of the burthen of the Chapel.

3. The relief or maintenance of a person, institution, office, etc. by a supply of funds; the keeping up of a building, etc. (Cf. SUPPORT sb. 3.)

1421 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 159/2 The whiche vitaille hath be so high soportacion to the Soudeours. 1445 in Willis & Clark *Cambr.* (1886) I. Intro. p. lviii. For to grawnt to your sayd bescher sum soportacion to releuyng of the sayd pover College. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII.* (E. E. T. S.) 44 The soportacion and mainteynace of common scoles. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 14 § 2 All annual Rents, . . . employed for the . . . soportacion, of any Stipendiary Preist. 1605 MARKHAM *Wald of Kent Ep.* Ded. A fjh, Your soportacion of the poore. 1608 CORK *On Lett.* 17 For the necessary sustentation, maintenance and soportacion of the lord and his household. *Ibid.* 54 h. The law doth fauour the soportacion & maintenance of houses of habitation for mankind. 1640 WALTON *Life Donne in Serm.* B. v. A most dutifull son to his Mother, carefull to provide for her soportacion. 1656 HEVLIN *Serv. France* 281 The establishment and soportacion of the meanest Oratory dependent on the Church of England. 1704 E. CHAMBERLAIN *Pres. St. Eng.* II. xv. (ed. 21) 195 Soportacion, Aid, or Help of young Tradesmen.

b. Means of support.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 325 Myne owne industrie . . . is my only and alone soportacion, the staffe and stay of my children.

c. Relief of disease, need, etc.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* A j, To conforte and soportacyon of theyr infirmytees. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Exod. xxviii. Comm., Soportacion of the peoples infirmities.

4. The preservation of anything in being; = SUPPORT sb. 3.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Preach.* *Swallow* viii. All creature he maid for the behufe Of man, and of his soportacionn. 1513 *Life Henry V* (1911) 23 In the defence and soportacion of our Catholique faith. 1536 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 14 The soportacion and maynteynace of . . . the frenche kinges warres against Thempour. 1547 BALK *2nd Exam. Anne Askew* 45 It is no newe thyng that Christes doctryne hath soportacion amonge the counsels of this world. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 478 b. What bolstering and soportacion of lyes was there? 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. (1623) 518 In soportacion of young Henries quarrell. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 25 The first armes which the people tooke were for soportacion of their freedome. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* II. 108 There is a power derived from the man to the woman . . . towards the soportacion of life and well-being. 1691 J. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* II. 288 Powers necessary for the Soportacion of their Government.

5. Endurance. (Cf. SUPPORT v. 1 b.)

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. (1893) 173 The soportacion of enery tribulacion for the lone of our lorde. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* II. (1625) 57 With what soportacion and vnaccustomed grieffe I have retained them. 1751 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1914) XLV. 134 Her patient Soportacion of many Infirmitie. 1875 H. J. COLARIDGE *Preach. Beatitudes* 254 These fruits he (sc. St. Bernadine) calls 'soportation', or bearing with one another.]

6. Physical or material holding or propping up; = SUPPORT sb. 4. Also in fig. context.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xiii. xviii. (1620) 460 Why may not an earthly body be in heaven as well as the whole earth hang alone without any soportacion? 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 454 As for soportacion and strength it needed no assistance from the other parts. 1645 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. vi. 16 That Tree, by whose soportacion they came to that high growth. 1633 BR. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* cxxiv. 322 The elme yeelds a beneficiall soportacion to that weak, . . . plant. a 1768 EASKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 96 If he go on foot, he must not be supported, or lean on any person by the way, . . . if his going thither appear to be done with a special view to give validity to the deed, a more slender proof of soportacion will be received as evidence of it.

Supportayle, variant of SUPPORTAL *Obs.*

Supported, ppl. a. [f. SUPPORT v. + -ED¹.] Upheld, sustained, maintained, etc.: see the verb. 1802 JAMES MILIT. Dict. s.v., A well supported fire from the batteries; a well supported fire of musquetry. 1833 Regul. & Instr. Cavalry i. 29 The men fall in with supported arms. 1876 HARDY Ethelberta xxxiii. To appear as the supported and not the supporter. 1901 J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding 52 The hammering necessary to tighten the wedges is often a cause of fractures in the supported wall.

Supporter (səp'pɔ:tə). Also 5 -our. [f. SUPPORT v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which supports. 1. One who sides with, backs up, assists, or countenances a person, cause, etc.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) IV. 165 Marius and his supporters. c.1450 Brut ii. 370 A squire of Wales bat was a rebell & a ryser, and supporter of Owen of Glyndore. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 114 b. He was also called a glutton... a deceiver of the people, a supporter of synners. 1588 GREENE Pandosto (1607) 50, I am accused that I have been a supporter of Fawnias pride. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. ii. § 87 The Marquis of Hamilton... was like to stand in need of great Supporters. 1733 SWIFT Let. to D'Chess Queensberry 20 Mar., You are grown very tetchy since I lost the dear friend who was my supporter. 1836 HOR. SMITH Tin Trump. (1876) 255 Staunch supporters of the Church. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xviii. IV. 209 Some French brandy... part of James's farewell gift to his Highland supporters. 1868 E. EDWARDS Raleigh I. xiv. 586 He was the supporter of an English alliance with France.

b. Mil. A force that supports another, as in a second line. (Cf. SUPPORT sb. 5 b, v. 12.)

1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 196 The last one or two squadrons of such a column are always to be considered as the supporters of those that attack. 1902 Words of Eye-witness 144 Two companies of the East Surrey were ordered forward... to cover the retreat. Which suffered most, supporters or supported, I do not know.

2. One who keeps a person or thing from failing, giving way, or perishing; a sustainer, maintainer. a. 1475 G. ASHBY Dicta Philos. 1062 Vt he is iuste, of right a supportour. 1589 NASHE in Greene Menaphon Pref. (Arb.) 17 George Peele... the chief supporter of pleasure now living, the Atlas of Poetrie. 1641 J. JACKSON True Evang. T. iii. 213 Peace... is the very supporter of Individualis, Families, Churches, Common-wealths. 1650 SOUTH Serm., John xv. 26 (1744) VIII. 402 Under so many discouragements from without, they must needs have sunk, had they not had some supporter within. 1679 C. NESSE Antichrist Ep. Ded., Nobility... wants its true supporter, and soon dwindles into nothing. 1682 DRYDEN To Duchess of York 8 Love was no more when Loyalty was gone, The great Supporter of his awful Throne.

b. Chem. A substance that maintains some process, esp. combustion.

1806 G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos. I. App. Amer. Ed. 541 Acids may be divided into three classes... 2, supporters of combustion. The acid supporters are the oxyuriatic, and the hyperoxyuriatic. c. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in Circ. Sci. I. 88/2 When coal gas is burnt in atmospheric air... we call the gas the combustible, and the air... the supporter.

3. A thing (or person) that sustains the weight of something, or upon which something rests; a prop; a basis or substratum; = SUPPORT sb. 7.

1595 SHAKS. John iii. i. 72 My greefe's so great, That no supporter but the huge firme earth Can hold it vp. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny xvi. xl. I. 489 The four entire stones which bare up the said Obeliske are supporters. 1650 W. D. tr. Comenius Gate Latin Unl. § 439 Hee bears up (under-setteth) the leavie tendrels with props, or supporters. 1666 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 136 That noted Aqueduct... the pipes by supporters reaching from Mountain to Mountain. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 10 The Supporters, or Butments of this Arch. 1707 MONTAIGNE Husb. (1721) I. 147 A Building set upon Supporters. 1774 J. BRYANT Mythol. II. 334 The priests, and supporters... carry the sacred vehicle. 1809 A. HENRY Trav. 98 A pole which might be called the supporter of the building.

† b. A wire frame for supporting a large ruff. (Cf. SUPPORTASSE.) Obs.

1592 WARNER Alb. Eng. ix. xlvii. (1612) 218 Busks, Petterwigs, Maskes, Plumes of feathers fram'd, Supporters. 1599 MINSHEU Span. Dial. 15/2 Head rolles, coifes of gold, supporters, gorgets of networke. 1601 DENT Pathw. Heaven (1831) 38 It was never good world, since starching and steeling... supporters and rebatoes... came to be in use.

c. A leg. (Now only humorous.) 1601 HOLLAND Pliny vii. i. I. 183 The eye-sight decayeth... the hearing followeth soon after, then faile the supporters. 1625 SHIRLEY Maid's Rev. t. ii, These hawny arms, this manly bulk, and these colossian supporters. 1681 DINLEY in Frnt. Kibbenny Archael. Soc. Ser. II. I. 178 The supporters of the women are very large. 1863 SALA in Temple Bar VIII. 73, I am feeble on the supporters.

† d. Each of the divisions of the calyx, regarded as supporting the corolla or flower; a sepal. Obs.

1626 BACON Sylva § 590 The Sockets, and Supporters of Flowers, are Figured: As in the Five Brethren of the Rose. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 51 Each of the Flowers has five or six Purple Supporters.

e. Naut. See quot.; also = BIBB.

1815 BUNEY Falconer's Dict. Marine, Supporters, in ship building, a name given to the knee-pieces of oak-timber under the cat-heads.

† f. Metaph. = SUPPORT sb. 7 b. Obs. rare.

1697 Locke Let. to Bp. Worc. Wks. 1714 I. 352 A Relation cannot be founded in nothing, or be the Relation of nothing, and the thing here related as a Supporter, or a Support, is not represented to the Mind by any clear and distinct Idea.

4. Her. A figure of an animal mythical creature, human being, etc., represented as holding up or standing beside the shield; each of two such figures, one on each side of the shield.

1572 BOSSEWELL Armorie II. 112 Of the supporters, the one is a Beuer... The other assistant is an Harpie. 1599 THYNNER Animadu. (1875) 42 The erle of Kent beareth a wiuier for his Creste and supporters... the erle of Cumberlande, a wiuier geules for his supporters. 1610 GUILLIM Heraldry vi. vi. 271 If the things be liuing and sease vpon the Shield, then shall they be called properly Supporters. a. 1700 EVELYN Diary 17 Sept. 1662, A field Argent, with a canton of the armes of England; the supporters two talbots Argent. 1778 PENNANT Tour in Wales (1883) I. 41 The dragon and the gre-hound, the Supporters of the arms of England during the reign of Henry VII. 1824 SCOTT Wav. viii, Two rampant bears, the supporters of the family of Bradwardine. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iii. I. 322 He knew the genealogies and coats of arms of all his neighbours, and could tell which of them had assumed supporters without any right. 1868 CUSSANS Her. xv. (1882) 194 Double Supporters were not generally adopted until the Fourteenth Century.

allusively. 1615 BRETHERTON Char. vpon Essaies Wks. (Grosart) II. 91 Her Supporters are Time and Patience, her Mantle Truth.

5. One who attends another for the purpose of giving physical or moral support; hence, an attendant, as in a procession: sometimes with allusion to prec. sense.

a. 1586 SNEYER Arcadia III. xxi. (1912) 477 The fayre Ladie heing come to the scaffold, and then made to kneele downe, and so lefte by her unkinde supporters. 1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. v. i. 18 Come Escalus, You must walke by vs, on our other hand. And good supporters are you. a. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M. iv. i, Fie, how I sweat under this Pile of Beef... give some supporters, or else I perish. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dowry v. i, You have done me a disgrace... in giving cause to all the street to think I cannot stand Without these two supporters for my arms. 1642 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. iii. (1692) I. 783 The Likeness of the Standard was much of the fashion of the City-Streamers used at the Lord-Mayor's Show, having about twenty Supporters. 1675 SOUTH Serm. Judge. viii. 34-5 (1727) I. 449 Ingratitude... sitting in its Throne, with Pride at its Right-Hand, and Cruelty at its Left; worthy Supporters of... such a reigning Impiety. 1784 COWPER Task i. 479 Others are dragg'd into the crowded room Between supporters. 1825 SCOTT Betrothed x, The most gallant knights of the Constable's household... walked as mourners and supporters of the corpse, which was borne upon lances.

Supporter, nbs. form of SAPOTA.

† **Supportful**, a. Obs. rare. [f. SUPPORT sb. + -FUL.] Affording support.

1610 MIRR. Mag., Eng. Eliz. xciii. Vpon th' Eolian gods supportfull wings. 1615 CHAPMAN Odyss. xxiii. 182 A Cities most supportfull Lords.

Supporting, vbl. sb. [f. SUPPORT v. + -ING¹.]

1. Assistance, succour (obs.); backing.

1481 COV. Lett Bk. 36 To graunt hem a reward, in supporting of her honesty. 1436 Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 163 To Fraundes passe forth by, they schulde not be suffred... For supportinge of our cruell enemyes. 1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Supportinge, assistance, support. 1565 ALLEN Defence Purg. (1886) 10 For which plain supporting of undoubted wickedness S. Jerome calleth them often Christian epicures, bolsterers of sin. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. III. App. E. 623 The proposing and supporting of opposing candidates.

2. Maintenance (of a person, an institution).

c. 1413 York Memorandum Bk. (Surtees) I. 63 The forfeites... shalbe employed... to the craft to the supporting of their pageant and other charger. c. 1470 HARDING Chron. clxxxix. iii, To the pore supporting. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy. iii. vi. 79 All other things necessary for the supporting of his house & estate.

† 3. The action of making good a defect; repair.

c. 1449 PECCOCK Repr. iii. x. 338 The endewing 3ounn to the brigg of London into the supporting of his contynuel appearing [= impairing].

4. The action of holding or propping up.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. iv. vii. 106 The lifting or supporting of persons inebriated. 1709 T. ROBINSON Nat. Hist. Westmorel. 31 The Roof of the Colliery will not stand without supporting. 1726 LEONI Alberti's Archit. I. 35/2 Very improper and unfaithful in supporting of great Weights. 1827 FARADAY Chem. Manuf. ii. (1842) 42 The tubes... will often require supporting.

† 5. Taking away, removal. Obs. rare.

1608 WILKIE Hexapla Exod. x. 121 In those daies I will cause the sunne to go downe at noone, and I will darken the earth in the cleare day. The supporting of the light of the sunne, the privative cause, and the bringing of darkness vpon the aire, the positive cause.

Supporting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That keeps from falling or sinking; that holds or props something up. Now chiefly technical.

c. 1610 NORDEN Cornwall (1728) 91 The force of the water, which deprived them of the earth and other supportinge meanes. 1789 COWPER Stanzas 14 Faith's supporting rod. 1825 J. NICHOLSON Oper. Mech. 513 They are rivetted fast into the supporting-piece OH. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif. (1851) 136 The number of supporting bodies necessary to form a bridge. 1880 BESSEY Bot. vii. 89 Certain inner cells... become modified into sclerenchyma, or some other supporting tissue. 1883 Pall Mall G. 17 Mar. 10/2 The supporting arch underneath it having given way.

2. That preserves from falling or giving way; sustaining.

Supporting point: a fortified point or pivot in a line of defence.

1681 FLAYEL Meth. Grace xxii. 282 These supporting hopes the Lord sees necessary to encourage industry in the use of means. 1705 STANHOPE Paraphr. I. 46 The supporting Expectation of the like Rewards of our Sufferings. 1834 COLERIDGE Table-L. (1836) 320 The supporting assurance of a reconciled God, who will not withdraw his spirit from me in the conflict. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' Camb. Freshm. 25 A remark... to the effect that 'there was something very sup-

porting about a glass of sherry'. 1892 FOX IRWIN Notes Fortific. (ed. 2) 82 In preparing a position for defence, certain supporting points or pivots would be selected. 1893 Westm. Gaz. 18 Feb. 8/1 A collapse in the entire market was only prevented by some strong supporting orders in such stocks as Milwaukeees.

3. That gives assistance or relief; also, confirmatory, corroborative.

1799 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 283 The supporting detachments, from which the skirmishers are advanced. 1802 Pall Mall G. 26 Sept. 5/1 A supporting party was taken as far as the Humboldt Glacier, where they turned back, and Mr. Peary and Mr. Astrup alone went on. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa 525 This bore out the theory... [but] in the Bantu case I did not hear of such a supporting incident happening.

4. That provides subsistence or maintenance.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa 51 In Spanish possessions alone is a supporting allowance made to missionaries. 1900 B. D. JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms, Supporting Plant, a plant upon or in which another grows; a host plant.

Hence **Supportingly** adv., so as to support; in quot. 1895, with an unshrinking spirit.

1895 MEREDITH Amazing Marr. xl, [They] must be either voluble or supportingly proud to keep the skin from shrinking. 1896 F. H. BURNETT Lady of Qual. xiii. 196 He gave her his arm and drew her... supportingly away.

Supportive (səp'pɔ:tiv), a. rare. [f. SUPPORT v. + -IVE.] Having the quality of supporting; affording support; sustaining. (lit. and fig.)

1593 NASHE Christ's T. Ep. Ded., To the supportive perpetuating of your canonized reputation, whole this booke have I destined. 1689 THOUGHTS Justice Gentl. Undertaking at York: These Laws are not destructive but supportive of one another, and all supportive of Man. 1887 Amer. Trn. Psychol. Nov. 97 Nor is the collapse of supportive tissue beneath, which has been suggested as a cause of abnormal dermal sensations [etc.]. 1908 Amer. J. Sociol. XIV. 49 The architecture was harmonious, and mutually attractive and supportive.

Supportless, a. [f. SUPPORT sb. + -LESS.]

† 1. That cannot be 'supported'; insupportable, intolerable. Obs. rare.

1643 MILTON Divorce II. xx. Wks. 1851 IV. 118 As if they had a designe by making wedlock a supportlesse yoke, to violate it most.

2. Destitute of support, unsupported.

1681 J. SCOTT Chr. Life II. iii. Wks. 1718 I. 240 By giving up the Belief of a God, I... leave my self utterly destitute and supportless. a. 1717 PARNELL Battle of Frogs & Mice III. 92 Full on the leg arrives the crushing wound: The frog, supportless, writhes upon the ground. 1744 WARBURTON Remarks Sev. Ocas. Ref. 118, I left it not [sc. my argument], naked and supportless 'but... standing strongly on its Conclusion.

Hence **Supportlessly** adv., without support.

1893 F. THOMPSON Judgment in Heaven viii, A sinister chasm... whose verges soon... Supportlessly congest with fire, and suddenly spit forth the moon.

† **Supportment**. Obs. [f. SUPPORT v. + -MENT.] The act or fact of supporting; support.

1623 T. POWELL Attorn. Acad. A. j. To trve Nobilitie and tryde Learning, beholden To no Mountaine for Eminence, nor Supportment for his Height, Francis, Lord Verulam. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN, Whole Creature Ep. Ded., It could not walke without such pillars of supportment. 1638 WOTTON Let. to Sir E. Bacon 31 Dec., That not taking effect by the supportment of Spain he fell to other Roman arts. 1641 MILTON Ch. Govt. II. iii, Prelaty both in her fleshy supportments, in her carnall doctrine of ceremonie and tradition. 1658 OWEN Tempt. vii. 151 It [sc. the Gospel] gives supportment, relief, refreshment... in every condition. 1769 De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit. (ed. 7) IV. 257 Two steep Hills... joined by two dry Arches, and a Wall of Supportment.

Supportress (səp'pɔ:trəs). [f. SUPPORTER + -ESS¹; see -TRESS.] A female supporter. (Applied to a person, or a thing personified.)

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard 163 A gracious and steadfast hope, the good nurse and supportresse of his old age. 1637 MASSINGER Guardian i. ii, You are my gracious patronesse and supportress. 1680 Seasonable Mem. Hist. Notes Liberties Presse & Pulpit 36 The City of London... the very Nurse and Supportress of the Rebellion. 1810 KEATS Lamia II. 123 A haunting music, sole perhaps and lone Supportress of the fairy-roof, made moan.

† **Supporture**. Obs. [f. SUPPORT v. + -URE.] = SUPPORTATION.

1609 HEYWOOD Brit. Troy xiii. lxxxv, Oh! Thou the awe of Kings, Death to thy Foes, supporture to thy Friends.

1613 — Braze Age II. ii, Oh father loue thou laist vpon thy sonne Torments about supporture. 1624 — Gunat. i. 30 The globe of the earth hangs in the middle of the aire, without supporture. 1661 K. W. Conf. Charac., Good Old Cause (1860) 62 It... professeth a Herod's delight in the John Baptists of our time... but intendeth nothing less then their supporture.

Supposable (səp'pɔ:zəbəl), a. Also 7-8 supposable. [f. SUPPOSE v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. supposable.] Capable of being supposed; that may be thought to exist or to be true, or assumed for the sake of argument; presumable, imaginable.

1681 Whole Duty Nations 26 The Regions not being so united in Government... the distribution of Churches easily follows the distinction easily supposable in their civil state. 1726 BUTLER Serm. Hum. Nat. iii. 47 note, Perfection, though plainly intelligible and supposable, was never attained by any Man. 1748 — Serm. I. Pet. iv. 8, 11 They are highly to be blamed for not making some Provision against Age and supposable Disasters. 1781 COWPER Let. to Newton 21 May, It... is hardly a supposable case, but... we will endeavour to suppose it for a moment. 1867 BUSHNELL Mor. Uses Dark Th. (1869) 273 What... are the supposable ends and uses of God in the appointment of a discipline so appalling?

1882 HAMLEY *Trasaden Hall* 111. 53 There was no supposable reason why he should... put a complexion other than the true one upon the duel.

b. Qualifying a clause anticipated by it.

1643 SYMMONS *Loyal Subjects Belief* 29 Laws... are the King's... revealed, or written will, and therefore 'tis supposable that his personall will may... be coordinate with them. 1666 WHISTON *Theory Earth* ii. (1722) 91 'Tis very supposable that 'tis our Ignorance... which occasions our lax and general Interpretations. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Intro. 'Tis supposable, there may be Frost in England any given day in January next. 1849 G. M. COOPER in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1850) 111. 22 These are sufficient [proofs]... to render it supposable that this sequestered spot is the Dene once dignified by the presence of the great Alfred. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 647/2 And if they can, is it supposable that they may be turned out and afterwards re-enter?

† c. That may be presumed to be or to do something. *Obs.*

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 76 They being supposable to understand that unknown tongue. 1659 *Gentil. Calling* iv. § 5 This... is the least that is supposable to be required of them. 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 498 The amazing change which is supposable to take place.

d. That may be supposed or presumed to be (what is denoted by the noun).

1801 J. WINSON *Columbus* xii. 272 This supposable neophyte does not again appear in history.

Hence *Supposably* adv. (chiefly U.S.), as may be supposed; presumably.

1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinte* i. iii. 134 This aesthetic water-hen... lived at Cheddar... in the rectory moat... 'always however leaving it in the spring' (for Scotland, supposably?). 1883 *Science* I. 94 Conditions affecting two celestial objects which are supposably near enough to be influenced alike. 1893 'MARK TWAIN' *Pudd'nhead Wilson* ii. Sitting on a wheelbarrow... at work, supposably, whereas he was in fact only... taking an hour's rest.

Supposal (sūpō'sāl). Also 4-5 supposable, 4-6 -sal, 5-7 -all, 6-ell, 7-eall. [a. OF. *supposail* (s), f. *supposer* to SUPPOSE: see -AL 5.]

† 1. The action of supposing, supposition: esp. in phr. *upon supposal* (of or that...); also *by, upon supposal*, as is (or was) supposed, supposably.

1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 344 We mai seie bi supposail, bat we gesse bat it is so. 1553 *Act 1 Mary* Sess. II. c. 1. § 2 Matters of no strengthe or effecte, but onely by supposail. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III. ii. (1609) 102 Complaint to the Chancellour vpon supposail of losse, or lacke of euidence. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* i. xxvi. (Arb.) 66 Praising and commending (by supposail) the good conformities of them both. 1592 in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1877) 29 It pleased God... that this journey turned her to the restoring of her health, whereas by supposail his [the magistrate's] sending for her was only of purpose that thereby she might have died. 1619 FOTHERBY *Athom.* i. vi. § 2 (1622) 41 Vpon supposail, that There is a God. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xx. 250 The supposail and pretence of his personall Prerogatives. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 684, I have told you that the said Archb. Williams was, upon supposail, hurried at Aberconway. 1692 PATRICK *Annu. Touchstone* 97 God absolves by his Ministers; who cannot see into men's hearts; and therefore can only pronounce, that he absolves them... upon supposail of their unfeigned Repentance. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 396 The magistrate seizes all... upon supposail of the party's having cheated the state. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 110 All such relevant articles... as lie within his own custody, power, knowledge, or supposail. 1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 202 There is no possible room for the supposail of any change.

2. An act of supposing; something that is supposed; a supposition, hypothesis; an assumption, conjecture. Now rare.

† By supposails: as may be supposed.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 129, I am comforted hee my supposaille in blisse, and in joy to determine after my desires. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 459 This supposaille it is not greetly to be feared. 1512 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 325 There have bene grete variance now of late... and by supposails in likewis to be in tyme commynge. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Chr. Ch.* 239 From this supposail these three conclusions are drawn. 1605 YEASTON *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 12 As touching their names, of Germans and Almans sundry supposails have bin made. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Unw. Triumph* (1645) 68 This is but *petitio Principii*, a supposail of that which is the main Question. 1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Mandolito's Trav.* 162 Upon a false supposail, that between Indus and Ganges there were thirty degrees, whereas there are scarce ten. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Hervey* (1887) I. 23, I am... in hopes we shall return... the latter end of the year; but all that is supposails, and I have no ground to believe it. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* III. xi. Mrs. Squeez... I cannot say but I have a generous Pity for any one whom I imagine to be accused wrongfully. *Ramble.* I am obliged to you indeed, Madam, for that Supposail of another necessarily existing being is adding to infinitude. 1886 *Academy* 25 July 61/3 A... division of categorical judgments into those which involve a supposail and those which do not. 1891 HALL *Caine Scapgoat* xiv, The Kaid... according to their supposails, had called on him to correct what he had done amiss.

† 3. A notion, opinion. *Obs.*

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Ecl.* x. Arg. 20 If we may believe the supposail of Servius. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 18 Holding a weak supposail of our worth; Or thinking... Our State to be disloyal, and out of frame. 1611 COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* II. i. 76 Methodians... arrogated this name unto themselves in the best sense, as only in their own supposail meriting the title of true art and method.

† 4. A suggestion, proposal. *Obs.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 27 A Syncretical half-sheet, still'd, The Proposal... the primitive Title is much plainer, thus, The Supposail; Or, A New Scheme of Govern-

ment. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xxii. 149, I suppose it is the way of this sex to endeavour to entangle the thoughtless of ours, by bold supposals and offers.

† 5. A statement, allegation (as in a writ or indictment). Cf. SUPPOSE v. 11. *Obs.*

1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 346/1 That... the partie that seith have judgement to recover his dette ayeint the seide Cominales, after the supposell of here Writtes. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes* Eng. Fiv b, Whervpon foloweth a false supposel in the writte, and a false supposell in the declaratyon. 1602 FULRECK *Pandectes* 14 An attainer... shal have relation to the time of the felony done, according to the supposall of the inditement. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1653) 477 He need not take traverse that it is not frank fee, for that, that the Writ is but a Supposall.

Suppose (sūpō'sē), sb. [f. SUPPOSE v.]

1. An act of supposing; a supposition, hypothesis, conjecture. Often (now always) referring to a supposition expressed or expressible by means of the verb 'suppose'.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Prol, I suppose you shoulde have hearde almoste the laste of our Supposes, before you coulde have supposed anye of them arighte. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 65 How ill-beeseming it is... that it should so fall out, you may by supposes conjecture. 1591 *Troub. Raige K. John* (1611) 67 If it be true, die for thy tidings price; If false, for fearing me with vaine supposes. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tubin* vii, Fatted with Supposes of fine Hopes. 1672 VILLIERS (Dr. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v. (Arb.) 127 Suppos'd! Ay, you are ever at your supposes. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) II. v. 79, I began with my roundabouts, and my supposes. 1791-3 in *Spirit Publ. Yrnts.* (1799) I. 290 Various other supposes have been offered. 1835 MARRVAT *Facha of Many Tales* III. 103 (Water-carrier) Those confounded Moussul merchants! Their supposes always come to pass. 1875 HANNAH W. SMITH *Chr. Secret Happy Life* viii, Nothing else will take all the risks and 'supposes' out of a Christian's life. 1897 FLOW. MARRVAT *Blood of Vampire* xii, Harriet's mind was full of 'Supposes'.

† b. In generalized sense: Supposition. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 16 Whether you will part with so much probable friendly supposse or no, He have it in spite of your hearts. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-ob.* iv. 67 There was, by supposse, a correction of what was faulty in forme or matter. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* II. 330 He... Must know a Dun, with genuine supposse, As Spannels do their Masters, by the Nose.

† 2. A belief, notion, opinion. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1327/2 Alwaies addicted to a marvellous supposse in himselfe of ripe judgement. 1630 WIDOWES *Schymatical Puritan* Pref, He is pure, not really, but in his owne supposse.

† 3. (An) expectation. *Obs.*

1602 MUONAY tr. *Palm. Eng.* II. ix, [She] will returne as greatly displeased, as she arrived here with supposse of pleasure. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 11 We come short of our supposse so farre, That after seven yeares siege, yet Troy walles stand.

† 4. Purpose, intention. *Obs.*

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* xi. 13 Breathlesse in wasting of so vaine a breath, Dumb in performance of their tongues supposse. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymn Apollo* 394 Here I entertaine supposse To build a farr-fam'd Temple.

Suppose (sūpō'sē), v. Also 4 sopos, 4-5 sopose, (chiefly Sc.) supposse, -oss, 5 Sc. supposais, 5-6 suppose, Sc. supposais, 6 suppose, Sc. supposais, supos. [a. OF. *sup(p)oser*, (mod.F. *supposer*), f. *sup* = SUB- + *poser* POSE v. 1, to represent L. *supposit*-, *supponere* SUPPONE v.]

† 1. *trans.* To hold as a belief or opinion; to believe as a fact; to think, be of opinion. Usually const. clause; also with obj. and compl., acc. and inf., rarely with simple obj. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 376 We shuld trow, and suppose ay Pat alle er save... Pat we se here gode werkes wike, And has be sacramentes of halikyke. 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (L.) 163 Ave Maria. Men gretly comynly our lady... and we suppose bat his gretynge sauns many a man. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 577 He many cause at I ken I can not suppose It he consayed of my kynde ne come of my-selfe. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2317 We might say this for certen, & suppose it in hert. 1500 MAUHOVE. (Roxb.) xiii, 57 Lamech slew Cayn with ane arowe, supposing he had bene a wyld beeste. 1540 LOVELICH *Mertine* 1084 (Kölbing). This ne may non child he: It is the devel, ful kyrlere... We supposen, it be a devel of helle! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xviii. 241 It semeth... said kyng Arthur that ye knowe his name, and fro whens he is come... I suppose I doo so said Launcelot or els I wold not have yeuen hym thorde of knyghthode. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* hij h, That enery man may suppose and saye good of the. 1500 *Melusine* 3 Many thynges, which nyen supposen not to be true. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*, C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 297 Suppose not ye... she wolde... as ferrently have mynystred vnto hym as yer dyde Martha? 1526 TINGALE *2 Cor.* xi. 5, I suppose that ye have dyde the chefe apostles. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Baconii*, 28 Joying that our academy yields A man suppos'd the wonder of the world. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 29 Let him that is a trueborne Gentleman... If he suppose that I have pleased truth, From off this Bryer pluck a white Rose with me. *Ibid.* v. iii. 110 Would you not suppose Your bondage happy, to be made a Queene? 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 48 While we suppose common wormes in graves, 'tis not easie to finde any there.

† b. with *as*, ellipt., and in parenthetical phr. Cf. dial. *I suppose* = I understand, believe, or know: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 174 But for al that I schal nought glose Of trouthe alle fer as I suppose. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrid.* Prol, Alle the conclusions that han ben founde... ben vn-knowe perfily to any mortal man in this region, as I suppose. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 842* Who am I pat am here, as pou supposez? 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 233 John Pampyng knywyth hym well jnow I suppose. 1469 in

Somerset Med. Wills (1901) 216 Two pair of hosis, price I suppose 8s. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*, C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 290 In euery of these I suppose this countesse was noble. 1556 in *Feuillat Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 215, I have made a Comedie... mete as it is supposed to be played before the Queene. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Mallet* Wks. IV. 283 Glover rejected, I suppose, with disdain the legacy.

† c. Const. inf.: To believe that one does or is (so-and-so). *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 105 They supposid well to have knowen many other thynges. 1500 *Melusine* 30 Thou hast slayn thy lord... how be it that at that oure I bou supposet not to have don it. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* (1618) 111, 706 Some suppose to haue a very good foundation for judicial astrology. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 114 One had his eyes so dazled, that he supposed to see that which be never beheld.

† d. *intr.* with inverted const.: To seem. *rare* -1. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 128 Bot al to bytel him supposeth, Thogh he mihte al the world pourchace.

† 2. To form an idea of, conceive, imagine; to apprehend, guess. Also *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 786 Who wolde leene, or who wolde suppose The wo that in myn herte was? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 116 The king supposeth of this wo, And feigneth as he nought ne wiste. *Ibid.* 199 Tho sche supposeth what it mente. *Ibid.* 111, 78 This yonge lord... axeth if that he supposeth What deth he schal himselfe deie. 1450 *Mertine* II. 25 When the herde these wordes, supposed wele what he ment. 1566 [see SUPPOSE sb. 1]. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* IV. i. 186 More furious raging broyles, Then yet can be imagin'd or suppos'd. 1600 - *Sonn.* lvii. 10 Nor dare I question... Where you may be, or your affaires suppose. 1781 MAS. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what* v. i, If you could suppose how obstinate Sir George was.

† 3. To have in mind or as an object of thought or speculation; to think of, conceive, imagine; concretely, to suspect. *Obs.*

1375 [see SUPPOSING *vbl.* sb. 2]. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Mac.* iii. 32 Lest... the kyng supposide eny malice of Jewis... done ayeins Helyodore. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 71 Sche, which al honour supposeth. *Ibid.* III. 72 The queene tolde him al the cas As sche that guile non supposeth. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 216 Be semblaunt of susan wolde non suppose. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 78 You must suppose and harpe vpon the end that must succeed vnto your trauaile. 1593 SHAKS. *Lyncr.* 133 When great treasure is the meede proposed, Though death be adiunct, there's no death supposed. 1599 - *Hen. V.* III. Chor. 3 Suppose, that you haue seene The... King at Douer Peir, Embarke his Royaltie.

† b. To attribute (something) to a person. *rare*. 13... *Cor de L.* 1725 Thou art mys-tought, To have on me swylyk a thought... And swylyk a tresson to me sopos. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hen.* 155 The ancientest Scepter among the Graecians must forsooth be suppos'd to Iupiter.

† c. To suspect (a person). *Obs.*

1700 EVERLYN *Diary* 12 Feb. 1684, Then were... tried aod... find'd Mr. Hampden and others for being suppos'd of the late Plot. 1763 JOHNSON *Lett.* 29 Sept. in *Misc. Philobib. Soc.* (1860-1) VI. 34 You suppose your housekeeper... of treachery.

† 4. Const. inf., acc. and inf., or obj. clause referring to the future, rarely with simple obj.: To expect. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6970 When Seynt Ihon herde bat seye, Pat Troyle supposed for to deye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 49 If thou wolt my schrifte oppose Fro point to point, thanne I suppose, Ther schal nothing be left. 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 95 Pe tre es funden whilk we suppose Sall ger vs all oure pouwer lose. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 26, I suppose to see you on Palm Sunday. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) Intro. 5 We dede dryve A cruel tyraunth in to a fen... Wher I supposed to have myscheyved. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 374 Yn the ende of this terme y suppose to be at London. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 100 He was ryght seeke And... men supposed hym to deye. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1260 Wofully he went to his bed... Supposynge some dethe withouten any remedy. 1525 LN. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxlviii. 762 It were to suppose, that if the erles of Hunteyngton and of Salysbury were alyue... the Frenchmen then wolde some passe ouer the see. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 61 The Lord of Hymbercourt march'd straight to the City, supposing in enter without resistance. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1443 Wherefore comes old Manoa in such hast... supposing here to find his Son? 1760 *Impostors Detected* II. v. I. 103, I never supposed... to have had this grant for nothing.

† 5. Const. inf.: To purpose, intend. *Obs.*

1450 [see SUPPOSING *vbl.* sb. 3]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. i. (1883) 22 When he sawe Alixandre he supposid to haue axid his requeste. 1500 *Melusine* 224 It is the kyng of Anssav [etc.] with there puyssaunce that supposen to goo reyse the siege of praghe.

6. To assume (without reference to truth or falsehood) as a basis of argument, or for the purpose of tracing the consequences; to frame as a hypothesis; to put as an imaginary case; to posit. Chiefly with clause as obj.; also with simple obj., obj. and compl., acc. and inf.

1315 [see 7 a]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 293, I pose [tr. r. suppose] I hadde synned so, and shulde now deye. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 284 Here we schal suppose as Cristen mennes bileue, bat god is cheef lord. 1400-20 *Pol. Poems* 106, I suppose be prest haue but on ost, Breke it, and parte to twenty and mo: As moche is be leste cost As in be grettest pce of po. 1697 tr. *Burgerdicius* *Logic* II. ix. 42 Suppose Aristotle, or the like instead of Man, and make an Expository Syllogism, with it. *Ibid.* xvii. 72 First, supposing the Species, you suppose also the Genus. 1796 SWIFT *Horace*, *Ode* i. xiv. 7 Let me suppose thee for a ship a-while, And thus address thee in the sailor's style. 1718 LAW *Serious* C. x. (1720) 143 Now do but suppose a man acting unreasonably; do but suppose him extinguishing his own reason. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace*, *Sat.* II. iii. 21 Let us suppose you heard An abject doctor [etc.]. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 60 Let us suppose the first Object to

impress the Vibrations A, and then to be removed. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xvi. Which... might... do more harm than good in the case supposed. 1818 BROWN *Juan* i. lxxxv. I only say, suppose this supposition. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 157 If we suppose the octahedron to be placed with its axis horizontally. 1835 J. Young *Lect. Intell. Philos.* xxvii. There is a great difference... between supposing an absurdity and conceiving it. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 254 As a second case, let us suppose that there is a town which is able to support two banks. 1889 O. FISHER *Phys. Earth's Crust* xx. (ed. 2) 268 The closeness of the folds of a crumpled rock, formed as supposed, would depend upon [etc.]. 1906 A. E. H. LOVE *Math. Th. Elasticity* i. (ed. 2) 33 We suppose that the axis of x is the direction in which contraction takes place.

7. Often in imper. or pres. ppl. absol., introducing a hypothetical statement or case. a. with clause as obj.

c. 1315 SHORHAM VII. 445 Suppose here hijs [= is] o insty, God and truce. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. l. 14 Suppose they take offence without a cause. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 237 Suppose he should relent... with what eyes could we stand in his presence? 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* (1734) 435 Suppose the Length of a Brewer's... Back... be 217.5 Inches. 1721 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VIII. 305 They shall cause to be said thirty thirty Masses for Mother Abbesse, supposing she dyes. 1728 LAW *Serious* c. ix. (1729) 128 Suppose I had pressed an universal temperance, does not religion enough justify such a doctrine? 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* i. § 24 Supposing the captain of a frigate saw it right... to place his own son in the position of a common sailor. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohensiel-Schwangau* 7 Suppose my *Edipus* should lurk at last Under a pork-pie hat and crinoline. 1904 W. E. NORRIS *Nature's Comedian* xi. My objections—supposing I have any—wouldn't give you a sleepless night, I imagine.

(b) *collog.* introducing a suggestion or proposal. 1779 *Mirror* No. 34 79. 'Suppose one of the ladies should give us an English song,' said I. 'Tis a good motion,' said Mr. Bearskin. 'I second it.' 1806 J. BERNARD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) ii. xiv. Suppose we pass to some of the less ignoble Miseries of the country. 1844 D. JERROLD *Story of Feather* xxviii. (1873) 191 Suppose you go to sleep, that you may get up in time enough. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* iii. 24 By the way, supposing you were to drop 'uncle-ing' me?

b. with acc. and inf. a. 1513 *FAVIAN Chron.* i. ix. (1511) 13 It shulde seme yt Troynouant, or London, was buylded before... Yorke aboute an hondreth and xl. yeres; supposynge the Cytye of London to be begonne in the seconde yere of Brutes reygne. 1590 LUCAS *Lucarolace* iii. xlii. 136 Supposing ABCD to be the assigned square, divide any one side therof into two equal parts. 1670-9 *STILLINGF. Serm.* 7 *Mar. Wks.* 1710 l. 257 Suppose a man to have riches and honours. 1734 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* 305 Suppose the Δ BCD to be an Isosceles Δ . 1861 LUND *J. Wood's Elem. Alg.* 237 Supposing O to be excluded as a value of either x or y .

c. with obj. and compl. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 391 Suppose Twenty Mules, Thirty Asses, more or less committed to their Care. 1766 FORCER *Serm. Yng. Women* (1767) i. iii. 85 Suppose me speaking to you as a brother. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi. You would have me believe that my noble lord is jealous? Suppose it true, I know a cure for jealousy. 1855 BROWNING *In a Balcony* 280 Suppose her some poor keeper of a school. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* i. § 32 Supposing them sculptors, will not the same rule hold? 1867 — *Time & Tide* ii. § 7 Even supposing a gradual rise in social rank possible for all well-conducted persons.

d. In imper. parenthetically or ellipt.; often = 'as (for example)', 'say'. Now rare or Obs. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* i. (1592) 8 Moses... was borne... of those fathers whom God appointed to be witnesses of his will... suppose Amram, Kahad, Jacob, Sem, Methusalem and Adam. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 lll. 175 *Cato*. But is not every just man to him selfe The perfect st law? *Ath.* Suppose. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. l. 12 That we are to exist hereafter in a State as different suppose from our present [etc.]. *Ibid.* ii. v. 196 A Person... breaks his Limbs, suppose. *Ibid.* ii. vi. 216 If there be a strong Bias within, suppose from indulged Passion. 1803 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* x. To treat with the proprietors of some established paper—suppose the Caledonian Mercury. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 38 M N is a dense medium (suppose glass).

e. The imperative became equivalent to a hypothetical conjunction = If; usually, even if, albeit, though, although. *Sc.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 2 Storyss to rede ar delitabill, Suppose that that be nocht bot fabill. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 249 Suppos as I mane synful be, A-byde a lytil & spek with me. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* i. 374 It dide him gud, suppos he sufferit payne. *Ibid.* x. 823 Suppose we murn, ye suld haiff no merwall. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 1070 His hawbrek helpit, suppos he had no scheld. 1533 GAV *Richt Pay* 51 They cuir noth suppos God haiff the hewine alene, ssa that thay mycht lewe heir sa lang as thay vald. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ix. 2 Considrid, hairt, my trow intent, Suppos I am no' eloquent. *Ibid.* xi. 27 To Venus als suppos se wyle theme—Ressoun; Bot be se frawdfull and begyle theme—Tressoun. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 60 Thir indiffernt wordis, composit of dyuers syllabes, are rare, suppos in monosyllabes, common. 1618 A. SIMSON *Serm.* John v. 35 in *Wodrow Soc. Sel. Biog.* (1845) i. 124 He giveth the name of the light to John, suppose the light John had, he had it from Christ. 1775 SHIRREFF *Christmas Feast* xiv. Poems (1790) 213 For John o' pipe-skill wasna scant, Suppose I say 't. 1867 (Mrs. E. ALLARROYE) *Goodwife at Home* xii. I wye he squeelin' nae been hain't, Suppose I say 't mysel.

8. *trans.* To entertain an idea or notion sufficiently probable to be practically assumed as true, or to be at least admitted as possibly true, on account of consistency with the known facts of the case; to infer hypothetically; to incline to think: sometimes implying mistaken belief.

Idiomatically: *Do you suppose...?* is used to express an indignant rejection of a suggestion or proposal; *you may suppose* = you may be pretty sure.

a. with clause as obj. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 32 Which of them tell me, will love him most? Simon answered, and sayde: I suppose that he to whom he forgave most. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 2 Neither let any man suppose that from wiliness without force, nor force without judgment, can proceed any project of worthy consideration. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 8 It being supposed that Cicero was there buried. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 29 Sept., I drink noale (I suppose you mean ale). 1766 LO. HOLLAND in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) ll. 19, I suppose Lord March has a horse runs there, as I see he had at Ipswich. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* x. He... darted away from him with the swiftness of the wind, when his pursuer supposed he had nearly run him down. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. Where do you suppose New Jerusalem is, Uncle Tom? 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hal-tib.* ii. xxiii, 'Have any of you seen my microscope?'... Jane looked round. 'My dear, I lent it to Patience to-day. I suppose she forgot to return it.' 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh.* Times 45 It has been supposed that tin was at one time abundant in Spain. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iii. xiii. 'Jim, Jim!' I heard him shouting. But you may suppose 'I paid no heed. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* v. 43, I was not thinking of myself, but of you. Do you suppose that I want you to remain unmarried in order to secure my own position?

b. with *as, so*, or ellipt. in comparative clause. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 7 The sap is the life of the tree... neither doth the tree in winter (as is supposed) want his sap, no more then man body his blood. 1779 *Mirror* No. 8 4 That Mirror... is of higher value than you suppose. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* ix. 'His sorrow must have been great.' 'I suppose so.' 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Child.* vi. 'Is she pretty?' 'Yes; I suppose so.'... some people think so, but we never did. 1904 VIOLET *Jacob Sheep-Stealers* xiv. The roads were no better than the old Squire had supposed.

c. with obj. and compl. (sh., adj. or adj. phr., + adv. phr.).

1634 MILTON *Comus* 576 Supposing him som neighbour vil-lager. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxv. 142 He that supposeth himself injured. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 302 These Miraculous Emotions of the Atmosphere can hardly be supposed from the agitation of common vapours of Air. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* iii. ix. Wks. 1727 ll. 408 The Mass in France is as much supposed the Truth, as the Liturgy here. 1779 *Mirror* No. 8 7 3, I supposed his present of little intrinsic value. c. 1780 Cow-per *Jockdave* i. There is a bird who, by his coat... Might be supposed a crow. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxi. Those foibles which are chiefly supposed proper to the female sex. 1837 WILKINSON *Mann. & Cust. Anc. Egypt.* ii. (1841) i. 65 M. Champollion supposes them the Scythians.

d. with acc. and inf. (The passive of this, which is very frequent, expresses the fact of the subject being credited with some action or quality.)

1611 *Bible* John xx. 15 Supposing him to be the gardiner. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. vi. (ed. 2) 368 Zoroaster... a Chaldean, supposed to live in the time of Abraham. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 170 He did not do as the rest did, who are all supposed to understand their Trade. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) lll. 351 Alderney, supposed by Camden to be the *Arica* of Antoninus. 1831 SCOTT *C. Rob.* xviii. He was supposed vigorously to espouse the quarrel of the Varangians. 1856 FROUOE *Hist. Eng.* i. iv. 274 They supposed themselves to have gained a victory. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvi. (1875) 287 Relics supposed to be those of Bartholomew the Apostle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 He may be supposed to have thought more than he said. 1886 GUILLEMAUD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 105, I am not aware that this genus [of spider] is avivorous, but the huge *Nyctage* is supposed to be.

f. with simple obj. *Obs. rare.* 1596 DRAVTON *Legends* i. 153 Telling for truth, what thou canst but suppose.

g. in parenthetical phr. *I suppose, it is supposed.*

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* ii. i. You mean, I suppose, the peaking creature, the married woman, with a sideling look. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* i. i. *Bonifacel.* This way, this way, Gentlemen... *Ainswell.* You're my Landlord, I suppose? 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi. Tell us how this tale ended—with Conachar's escape to the Highlands, I suppose? 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls of King.* *Enid* 475 If, as I suppose, your nephew fights in next day's tourney. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* xi. He fell and it is supposed was instantaneously killed.

g. absol. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iii. 'Do you suppose there has been much violence... among these cases?' 'I don't suppose at all about it. I ain't one of the supposing sort.'

h. *trans.* To bring by supposing.

1647 WARD *Simple Cocker* 35, I am not without some contrivalls in my patching braines; but I had rather suppose them to powder, than expose them to prerogal... judgements. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) l. viii. 48 They ask not for my approbation, intending, as it should seem, to suppose me into their will.

i. To lay down or assume as true, take for granted.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Low. Wks.* III. 437 Sequestre we al mannes lawe, supposynge Crists ordynance.

1688 in *5th Coll. Papers* rel. *Pres. Juncture Affairs* 18 It supposes Mens Land to be already butted and bounded, when it forbids removing the Ancient Land-marks. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* i. 198 'The Italians will always object,' says he, 'that you suppose what requires to be demonstrated.' 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 273 The law supposes that a man may vary his intent, even while he is writing his will. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 132 Plato seems to suppose that life should be passed wholly in the enjoyment of divine things.

b. To presume the existence or presence of.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 371 A Rain-Bow were seldom or never to be supposed before the Deluge. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. vi. § 23 An adoration of shepherds with nothing to adore... the Christ being 'supposed' at the

side. 1869 GLAISTONE *Jw. Mundi* iii. 89 We have no reason to suppose, among the races actually named, any radical difference of language.

10. Of actions, conditions, facts: To involve as a ground or basis; to require as a condition; to imply, presuppose.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* *Introd.* Some take it [sc. the Holy Communion] to strengthen their faith, others to beget it, and yet many affirm that it does neither, but supposes faith beforehand as a disposition. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacre* ii. i. § 1 Mans obligation to obedience unto God, doth necessarily suppose his original to be from him. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* 385 Lavish Grants suppose a Monarch tame. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 447 These plainly refer to and suppose one another, as a half Crown English supposes a Crown. 1728 LAW *Serious* c. ix. (1729) 122 Covetousness... supposes a foolish and unreasonable state of mind. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxvii, Patience must suppose pain. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. iii. § 18 Heat supposes cold.

† 11. To state, allege: esp. formally in an indictment. *Obs.*

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 Certain Commune of Pasture... whiche the said Lord... claymes... as it is supposed by the same Bille. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 295/1 The Duke affirmed a Bille of Trespass... supposing by the same Bille, that the said Thomas Thorpe should have taken [= had taken]... divers Goodes. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 102 He may have a wrytte... supposynge by his wryt y^e adversary hath entred into the landes or tenementes. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Let* (1653) 477 The Demandant shall not answer to the Barr, nor to the Voucher, but ought to maintain his Writ, that they are Tenants, as the Writ supposes.

† 12. To feign, pretend; occas. to forge. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. v. 13 The maide... was the daughter of his owne bondwoman, who afterwards being stolen away, was caried to the house of Virginus, and supposed to be his child. 1622-3 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) lll. ii. 161 Ninian Etherington, supposing himself to be a Sheriffs Baliffe, did distreigne and carrie awaie a cow. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francon* iii. 62 A place where they understood nothing better than keeping of false titles. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. i. Keep all that ask for me from coming up; suppose you were guarding the Scuttle to the Powder room.

† 13. To substitute by artifice or fraud: cf. SUPPOSITIOUS. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* ii. i. 176 That they when the Queen is in child-birth... warily observe least the Ladies should priuily counterfeit the enheritable sex, by supposing som other Male when the true birth is female. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* ii. ii. To suppose a bodie; and... to inter it In a rich monument, and then proclaim 'This is the bodye of Antiochus'. 1641 EARL *Monm. tr. Biordi's Civil Wars* v. 112 Shce... did suppose the sonne of a few... that he might personeate the Duke of Yorke. 1767 *Speeches, &c.* in *Douglas Trial* 48 Persons guilty of supposing children.

† 14. To put or place under something; to append. *Obs. rare.*

1608 [see SUPPOSED 4]. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* iv. Plays 1873 ll. 234 Foolish Statuaries, that under little [statues of] Saints, suppose great bases. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ii. Ad Sect. xii. 101 The three coronets, which themselves... supposed as pendants to the great crown of righteousness. 1797 [see SUPPOSED 5].

Supposed (sūpōz'd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Believed or thought to exist, or to be what the sb. denotes, but uncertainly or erroneously.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. 2 b. This supposed Presbiter Ioan. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 455 The sight which makes supposed terror trew. a. 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb. vi.* 15. (1655) 188 When a supposed able man... faileth in his estate. 1681 FLAYEL *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 401 Hezekiah, upon his supposed death-bed. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxiii. § 2 The supposed, but unknown, support of those qualities we find existing. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxix. (1787) lll. 111 Arcadius was easily persuaded to resent the supposed insult. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxv. Say, that in a moment of insatiation, moved by supposed beauty... I gave my hand to this Amy Robsart. 1859 MILL *Liberty* l. 12 Those... classes... to whose real or supposed interests democracy is adverse. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* vii. 66 The wines were execrable... and the man who poured them out told us their supposed dates.

absol. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 97 You must lay downe the treasures of your body, To this supposed.

† b. Believed (with assurance), admitted. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 21 Curiosities... discussed by men of most supposed ability.

† 2. 'Put on', feigned, pretended, counterfeit. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. xxiii. 44 b. It is no pure and natural affection, but rather a supposed and Civile loue. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* iii. 38 He cuts the ring from the purse, and by his supposed man (rounding him in the eare) sends it to the plot-layer of this knauerie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 61 Let the supposed Fairies pinch him. a. 1641 MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* i. (1642) 11 The onely true God... no supposed, false, subintroducted God or Gods. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popeny* ii. i. § 3 The traditions... were... Apocryphal, for'gd, and supposed.

† b. Supposititious. *Obs.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* i. 11 Not well pleased to see that a supposed child should reap, before the season, that which she... desired to preserve in their owne family. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* i. 175 To name a guardian for the supposed child.

† 3. Assumed as a premiss: in quot. *absol.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* ii. vi. 20 A Syllogism is a Speech in which something being supposed, something different from that supposed, by Reason of the Suppos'd, does of Necessity follow.

† 4. Placed beneath; underlying. *Obs. rare*—1.

1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 114 The Chamæleon... doth not change his owne colour into a supposed colour, but when it is oppressed with feare or griefe,

†5. *Mus.* Applied to a note added or introduced below the notes of a chord, or to an upper note of a chord when used as the lowest note (*supposed bass*) instead of the *fundamental bass* or 'root', i.e. to the lowest note of an 'inversion' of the chord; hence applied to the harmony of an 'inversion'. Also applied to a 'discord' introduced as a passing-note. (Cf. SUPPOSITION 5.) *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 83/2 s.v. *Supposition*, Consonds by supposition are those where the continued bass adds or supposes a new sound below the fundamental bass. Of these...there are three sorts, the first, when the added sound is a third below...The second...when the supposed sound is a fifth below...The third...where the supposed sound is below a concord of the diminished seventh. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 734 Every bass note which has a sixth upon it is a supposed bass. *Ibid.* 735 The supposed harmony of the third of the key is...borrowed from the fundamental harmony of the key note. *Ibid.* 755 The supposed discord is on the second accented part of the bar.

Supposedly (sə'pōuzdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In the way of supposition; by supposition; as is (or was) supposed.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 293, I...would not easily be brought to divulge my conceits supposedly true. 1699 Bp. HALL *Reconciler* 33 Little doe these men see the toys, and anxieties that attend this supposedly-pleasing eminence. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 5 So that the Repainted husband would not pray with his (supposedly) unbaptized wife. 1717 BEAUCHELY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 538 Benevolent...Cathedral...built supposedly on the foundation of an old temple. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 544 This supposedly exemplary mother too was the educator of Caligula. 1865 J. GORTON *Moral Ideals* (1876) 202 'Love your enemies' (it being supposedly your friends that you do love). 1881 *Athenaeum* 25 June 84/3 Nor is the supposedly parallel passage at all to the purpose. 1916 *Times* 5 June 8/3 Our three battle cruisers had been blown up, supposedly as the result of gun-fire.

†2. Feignedly, pretendedly. *Obs.*

1618 T. GAINSFORD *Hist. P. Warbeck* 33 By that time...she verily believed he was the same she had supposedly continued: & he quite forgot, that ever his first original came out of the Dunghill.

Supposer (sə'pōuzə), *rare.* [f. SUPPOSE v. + -ER¹.] One who supposes, in various senses; † one who makes a statement or allegation (*obs.*); one who frames a hypothesis or makes an assumption.

1593 MUNOF *Def. Contraries* 10 Some good supposer may say, that riches serve for a pleasant and recreative life. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Tr. Geber* II. 1. II. 11. 50 Every one of these Supposers is adverse to the other according to his Supposition. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxvi. 185 You never knew so bold a supposer.

Supposing (sə'pōuzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUPPOSE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb SUPPOSE.

1. † Thinking, opinion (*obs.*); assumption, supposition. Now usually, the expression of opinion by means of the verb 'suppose'.

† By supposing, as is (or was) supposed; † to my supposing, as I think, in my opinion.

c1286 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 985 To my supposynge She koude nat aduersitee endure. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 256 The speike aloud for supposings Of hem that stoden there aboute. 1448-9 METHAN *Amoryus & Cleopas* 64 Alle thei seyde that yt was, be supposynge, Grwe; but quat yt ment, thei nyst ryght noght at alle. c1450 LOVELICH *Graill* lvi. 530 More Cler to your vndirstondynge Thanne Owt her Frensch Oper latyn, to my supposynge. 1530 PALSCAR 278/2 Supposynge, conjecture. c1585 [R. BAWNE] *Answe. Cartwright* 24 By his lffs and supposynge he will gather against vs what proofes he list. 1613 WITTEN *Abuses Stript* v. He nought complains Of Mens opinions; but...Doth both their censures and supposynge scorne. 1820 BRYON *To Moore* 25 Dec., We should have some...composynge, correcting, supposynge. 1857 Mrs. GATTY *Parab. Nature* Ser. II. (1868) 97 If it comes to supposynge...I shall suppose it won't. 1880 AGNES GIBBERN *Sun, Moon, & Stars* x. 215 But supposynge often have to give in to facts.

†2. Suspicion: to have supposing, to suspect. *Obs.* c1375 *Cursor M.* 1086 (Fairf.), Supposynge (*Colt.*, etc. mistrading) had he sone pat he sum wikkettes had done. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 520 The kyng, that na supposynge had That thai war main than he saw thair. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5049 Pe Jauelers supposynge had nane pat he wald away gane.

†3. Purpose, intention. *Obs. rare.*

c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7634 For supposynge full be had, Monks at cuthbert cors restore.

†4. ? Substitution, replacement. *Obs. rare.*

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Hunter. Club) 4 Diogenes wisheth infinite good speede to your good proceedings, and curseth endlesse your ill demeanors: wishing the last to perish without supposing, the first to flourish without supplanting.

†5. Feigning; forgery. *Obs. rare.*

1555 [see SUPPOSE v. 12].

So **Supposynge** *ppl. a.*, that supposes; whence **Supposynghness**.

1666 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 311 The sensitive soul liveth in us...yet because it wants a brutal and special supposynghness, therefore it rejoiceth only in an undistinct life of light. 1805 [see SUPPOSE v. 8].

† **Supposit.** *Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *suppositus*: see SUPPOSIT.] = SUPPOSIT b.

1534 in *Parl. Papers Eng.* (1837) XXXVII. 181 (Rep. Commis. Univ. Scotl., St. Andrew's) The rector, students, and suppositis of the Universite of Sanctandris. 1547 *Ibid.* 235 (Glasgow) Immunitis...granted to the said Universite, rectoris, and suppositis tharof.

Supposita, *pl.* of SUPPOSITUM.

† **Supposital**, *a. Metaph. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *suppositalis*, f. *suppositum*: see SUPPOSITUM and -AL.] Belonging or relating to a 'supposite': see SUPPOSITE sb. 1. So † **Suppositality** [mod. L. *suppositalitas*], the condition of being 'supposital', or of being a 'supposite'; † **Suppositate** *v. trans.*, to be in the relation of a 'supposite' to; to be the subject of.

1656 *JEANES Mixt. Schol. Div.* 81 The second person [of the Trinity]...alone terminates the 'suppositall, or personal dependance of the manhood. 1684 H. MORE *Annot. Glauvill's Lux O.* 238 Indisceribility maintains their suppositall Unitie, as it does in all Spirits that have to do with Matter. 1545 BALE *Myt. Iniq.* 34 Substantialite, deificallite, modalite, 'suppositallite, ypostaticalite. 1566 *JEANES Fuln. Christ* 135 If the manhood of Christ subsist any manner of way, then it is [?] in a person, or *suppositum*: for what is subsistence here, but suppositallity, and therefore it, and *suppositum* are reciprocated. a 1670 *SOUTH Sermon. Col. ii.* 2 (1727) IV. 318 No Wonder therefore, if these Men...have by their Modalities, Suppositallities, Circumincensions, and twenty such...Chimeras, so misrepresented this...Article of the Trinity to Mens Reason, as to bring them...at length to deny it. 1711 tr. *Werenfels' Logomachys* 101 Then follow...your greater and lesser Realities, modal Entittys, Then the States, Ampliations, Principles of Individuation, Suppositallity, and whole carloads of Qualities. 1647 J. DOUGHTY *Sermon. Div. Myst.* (1628) 12 Those queries, whether God be materia prima, and whether Christs divinitie might not 'suppositate a fly. 1566 *JEANES Fuln. Christ* 154 There is an ability in the person of the word, to suppositate, and assume the manhood.

Suppository, *obs. f.* SUPPOSITORY sb. and a.

† **Supposite**, *sb. Obs.* Also -it. [ad. L. SUPPOSITUM, q.v.]

1. *Metaph.* A being that subsists by itself, an individual thing or person (= SUBSTANCE 2); sometimes, a being in relation to its attributes (= SUBSTANCE 3, SUBJECT sb. 6); = SUPPOSITUM 1.

1612 *SHELDON Sermon. at St. Martin's* 7 A Christ consisting both of God and man; a perfect supposit, a compleat Person. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 55 Passions, as Actions are of Persons or Supposites. 1678 Bp. NICHOLSON *Expos. Catech.* 192 That Christ is in the Sacrament corporally, Substantially, and perhaps Consubstantially, may have a respect to the subject or Supposite of the *Relatum* and *Correlatum*.

2. *Gram.* = SUBJECT sb. 8; also, the antecedent of a relative.

c 1640 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 30 We inquire of that we wald know; as, made God man without synne; and in this the supposit of the verb follows the verb. We avoue that quhilk we knew; as, God made man without synne; and in this the supposit precedes the verb. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* l. xii. 51 The Relative [whose] referred to the former, not the latter Antecedent. [the Lord] is the only Supposite...to whom it could relate.

† **Supposite**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *suppositus*, pa. pple. of *supponere* to SUPPONE.]

1. a. Placed or situated below.

1640 BROWNE *Antipodes* i. vi. The people through the whole world of Antipodes...Resemble those to whom they are supposite.

b. Occupying a lower position or rank; subject. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 196 Not opposite to God but supposite or subordinate.

2. Supposed, assumed.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 21 The supposite and imaginary causes.

Suppositer, variant of SUPPOSITOR *Obs.*

Supposition (sə'pōziʃən), [ad. L. *suppositio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supposit-*, *supponere* to SUPPONE. Cf. F. *supposition*, It. *supposizione*, Sp. *suposición*, Pg. *suposição*.]

The current meanings arose from the equation of mod. L. *suppositio* to Gr. *ὑπόθεσις* HYPOTHESIS, of which it is the etymological equivalent. In older L. *suppositio* is recorded only in the senses of 'placing under' and 'substitution'.

The action of supposing, or what is supposed.

†1. *Scholastic Logic.* Something held to be true and taken as the basis of an argument. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 186 Wherefore, alle thingis seen, this...reule or supposicion is trewe. a 1529 SKELTON *Replaye.* 112 But yet we confesse tantum, Surrendering our supposicions. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* II. (1895) 185 Those rules of restryctyons, amplyfyctayons, and supposytions, very wittelye inuented in the small Logyccalles. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauiers Logike* II. iv. 92 b, Suppositions are built rather upon idle supposalls of schoolemen, then grounded upon any sure foundation of naturall experience. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* vi. Who knows not the double notion of the planetts? The first is finisht in a naturall day, The second thus, as Saturne in 30. yeares, the Moone in 28. dayes. Tush, these are fresh mens suppositions.

2. The action of assuming, or, usually, that which is assumed (which may be either true or false), as a basis of argument or a premiss from which a conclusion is drawn.

a 1596 Sir T. More II. iv. 113 Let me sett vp before your thoughts, good freindes, On [one] supposition. 1669 OWEN *Expos. Ps. cxxx.* 338 The due performance of all principal mutual Gospel Duties...depends on this supposition, that [etc.]. 1704 NOARIS *Ideal World* II. xl. 414 The position of this chapter involves a supposition. It is here supposed that there are Divine Ideas. 1706 Prior *Ode Queen Pref.* Upon the Supposition of these Facts, Virgil wrote the best Poem that the World ever read. 1725 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 175 Even putting the supposition that nothing can be done from the north this summer. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 24 Upon supposition that they are compounded. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. iii. (1762) 22 All opposition is shut out and denied, in the very supposition of the case.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 358 This calculation goes on the supposition that each mower dispatches three acres. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) 1. 45 Making the other number of supposition the 1st term. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* II. (1863) 32 On the supposition—a supposition which the whole history of the period amply justifies [etc.]. 1887 *48th Rep. Deputy Kpr. Publ. Rec.* 625 The supposition that the defendant had broken the plaintiff's close.

† b. An assumption made to account for the known facts: = HYPOTHESIS 3. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 118 One of those suppositions alone was sufficient to make good the reason. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 105 The Copernican supposition of the Earths Motion.

3. A notion or idea that the thing in question is true, held without certainty or assurance, but as sufficiently probable to be assumed or admitted on account of agreement with the facts of the case; a hypothetical inference, or the action of making such inferences; an uncertain (sometimes, by implication, a false or mistaken) belief. † In *supposition*, in uncertainty, uncertain, doubtful (*obs.*).

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 18 My meaning in saying be is a good man, is...that he is sufficient, yet his means are in supposition. 1599 — *Much Ado* IV. l. 240 The supposition of the Ladies death, Will quench the wonder of her infamie.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. li. 611 A supposition, that there might be some Islands or Parts of the Continent in times past, which is now swallowed by the merclesse Ocean. 1667 *FRY'S Diary* 12 July, It is only said to be his [hand-writing] by supposition. 1747 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 9 These are not mere suppositions, for I have heard some talk in this strange manner. 1790 FAYE *Horæ Paul.* XI. Wks. 1823 III. 215 That supposition is inconsistent with the terms and tenor of the epistle. 1834 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* II. 34, I...was driven to the extreme supposition that a crystallization was taking place in...the aqueous humour of the eye. 1861 FAYE *Aschylus* (ed. 2) *Choeph.* 659 note, Klausen thinks that Clytemnestra must have overheard the remarks of Orestes...but the supposition is hardly necessary.

† b. Used vaguely, with various shades of meaning: Idea, notion; imagination, fancy; occas. suspicion, expectation. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* I. (1625) 123 To torment your self by a needless supposition. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 50 Spread on the silver waues thy golden haire; And as a bud Ile take thee, and there lie; And that glorious supposition thinke, He games by death, that hath such means to die. 1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 69 Songs of Arcadian Sheeheard...did recreate my fatigued corps with many sugred suppositions. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. iv. (1636) 59 The inquisition crusheth not only the beginnings, but the smallest suppositions in being contrarily affected. 1719 Dr. FOR CRUSOE I. (Globe) 18, I meditated nothing but my Escape;...but found no Way that had the least Probability in it: Nothing presented to make the Supposition of it rational. 1784 Sir J. KEYNOlds *Disc.* XII. (1876) 39 They proceed upon a false supposition of life.

†4. Fraudulent substitution of another thing or person in place of the genuine one; cf. SUPPOSITIOUS 1. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* II b, The deceipts of Rhea, and the supposition of the stone. 1641 EARL MORSE tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* v. 111 If she had a hand in the false supposition of an Edward Plantagenet. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 536 Nothing was so common among the Athenian women as the supposition of children.

† b. Insertion of something not genuine in a writing; that which is so inserted, an interpolation, a spurious passage; a spurious writing, a forgery.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1028 In what verses he useth so to doe, be sure they were of speciall make, or els suppositions and suspected to be none of his making. 1608 Bp. HALL *Ephr.* IV. viii, All carry in them manifest brands of falshood and supposition. 1662 OWEN *Liturgies* v. Wks. 1855 XV. 22 Those treatises are justly suspected to be suppositions.

†5. *Mus.* a. The introduction of passing-notes foreign to the harmony (called *discords* by *supposition*).

b. The introduction of an extra note below the notes of a chord, or the transference of an upper note of a chord to the bass, as in an 'inversion' (cf. SUPPOSED 5). c. A bar common to two overlapping sections of rhythm, being the last bar of one and also the first of the other. *Obs.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are several Kinds of Supposition: The first is, when the Parts proceed gradually from Concord to Discord, and Discord to Concord; the intervening Discord serving only as a Transition to the following Concord. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 29 There is a way in Division of making use of Discords, upon the Second accented Part of the Bar, which way is called Supposition. 1754 tr. Rameau's *Treat. Musick* 95 Minor Discords by Supposition may be prepared by another common Discord. 1797 [see SUPPOSED 5]. 1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 19/2 (tr. Reicha) The supposition is a measure which...counts as two; 1. as final measure of the first rhythm; and, 2. as initial measure of the following rhythm. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 752 Discords...may be...used without...regular preparation and resolution, though they are then no longer considered in the light of discords but passing...notes. *margin.* Discords by supposition.

†6. *Scholastic Logic.* Any of the different meanings of a term. *Obs.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius Logic* I. xxvi. 106 The diverse Acceptations of Words, which the Schoolmen call Suppositions, Effect no Homonymy...When I say Man is an Animal, the Word Animal is taken in the Concrete...This Concrete Acceptation is by the Schoolmen termed Personal, who dispute very largely of Acceptations, or, as they speak, Suppositions.

†7. *Med.* Application of a suppository. *Obs.*

1643 J. STERK tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* VI. 33 The belly being first emptied by a supposition.

Suppositional (səp'ɒzɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL 1.] Of the nature of, involving, or based on supposition; hypothetical, conjectural; supposed. 1664 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* xxi. § 5. 130 Having gotten an example (erroneous and suppositiōnall) [orig. *putativo*] they straightway slide to a generality. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 95 We have the sensible evicō of our own eyes to confute this Suppositional Vacuity. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* 1 *John* iii. 30 (1744) IX. 327 Men and angels... have also a certain knowledge of them; but it is not absolute, but only suppositional; that is, upon supposal that such and such things continue in their being. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* vii. 152 To say that all this change would have gone on without doctrine, is... suppositional only. 1901 H. W. HOLDEN *Guidance for Men* 140 The case is not altogether a suppositional one; it is found in fact.

Hence **†Suppositionality**, suppositional quality (but in quot. app. used for SUPPOSITIVITY); **Suppositively** *adv.* (in mod. Dicts.), hypothetically. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 133 How much the Law and the Soule differ in the suppositiōnality of Essence. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* xxv. § 33. 268 The amative or loving faculty, which proceeds from that suppositiōnality [orig. *suppositiōnality*] of the minde which is substantial love.

Suppository (səp'ɒzɪʃənəri), *a. rare.* [f. SUPPOSITION + -ARY 1.] = SUPPOSITIVUS.

1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* 152 This... knowledge is more vague and suppository. 1812 SHELLEY *Lett.* in *Dowden Life* (1837) I. 282 The manner in which you have reproved my suppository errors.

Suppositious (səp'ɒzɪʃəs), *a.* Now rare or Obs. [Partly shortened or illiterate form of SUPPOSITIVUS, partly directly from SUPPOSITION.]

1. = SUPPOSITIVUS 1.

1624 MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 212 The testimony produced is none of his; it is suppositious, and a counterfeit. 1666 BRAMHALL *Relic.* v. 206, I spake not this to the disparagement of that venerable Saint, but to discredit that suppositious treatise. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 123 The only question... was... whether it [sc. the child] was not spurious or suppositious. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xxiii. 362 When a widow feigns herself with child, in order to exclude the next heir, and a suppositious birth is suspected to be intended. 1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* III. 130 With the intention of ordering the suppositious Mrs Johnson to quit her roof. 1863 REDDING *Yesterday & To-day* III. 275 Suppositious letters between the Rev. James Hackman and Miss Ray.

2. = SUPPOSITIVUS 2.

1655 [see SUPPOSITIVUS 2, quot. c. 1645]. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Engl. Poetry* III. p. vii. Who... is often a monarch that never existed, and who seldom, whether real or suppositious, has any concern with the circumstances of the narrative. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett. Farr* 3 Feb., The suppositious treasons, forged and alleged.

3. Involving or based on supposition; = SUPPOSITIONAL, SUPPOSITIVUS 1.

1698 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 7 The Julian Period... is a suppositious Number. 1810 W. WILSON *Hist. Diss.* Ch. III. 362 Their integrity... appears to us as very suppositious. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typhog.* II. xii. 457 Although suppositious alphabets of the aboriginal Britons have been produced. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 369 With such exception we have nothing to do; it is purely suppositious.

b. ? Addicted to supposition or conjecture. *rare* = 1.

1798 R. P. TOUR *Wales* 18 (MS.), The Castle [at Ludlow] on whose early date the suppositious antiquary has many doubts to determine.

Hence **Suppositiously** *adv.*, spuriously; hypothetically.

1693 tr. Dupin's *Hist. Eccl. Writers* II. 30 Books... that were suppositiously attributed to the Bishop by Hereticks. 1852 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 324 The career suppositiously assigned to men of his class in most Art and Culture novels.

†**Suppositist**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. L. SUPPOSITUM or *suppositio* SUPPOSITION + -IST.] One who deals in supposition or conjecture.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 206 The inhabitants are numbered by some presuming Suppositist above sixtie millions.

Supposititious (səp'ɒzɪʃɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *supposititiō*, -itius, *f. supposit-*, pa. ppl. stem of *supponere*: see SUPPONE and -ITIOUS.]

1. Put by artifice in the place of another; fraudulently substituted for the genuine thing or person; hence, pretended (to be what it is not); not genuine, spurious, counterfeit, false. *a. gen.* (Now rare.)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 244 Aristotles nice conceited vse therefore is but supposititious and not the true vse of Nature. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* ix. 222 Lambert took upon him the person of the Earl of Warwick, by the direction of a Priest; and Ralph Wilford (for so was this second supposititious Earl called) by the direction of an Augustine Frier. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 85 Who... hath shrewdly shaken the main foundations of their Supposititious Science. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 513 He hastened away this Supposititious Envoy all he could. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne, to Barrington* 12 Apr. You wonder... that the hedge sparrows, etc., can be induced... to sit on the egg of the cuckoo without being scandalised at the vast disproportioned size of the supposititious egg. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Introduct., If any Seneschal... had, by means of paint... endeavoured to palm upon posterity supposititious stigmata [sc. stains of Rizzio's blood]. 1830 JAMES DARNLEY xxix, Being tall and thin, he had great need of some supposititious contour, to make his height seem less enormous.

b. *spec.* of a child, *esp.* one set up to displace

the real heir or successor; sometimes used for 'illegitimate'; also said of the birth of such a child.

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 305 The Succession of the Turks, from Solyman, until this day, is suspected to be untrue, and of strange Blood; For that Selyman the Second was thought to be Supposititious. 1631 DONNE *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* xv. 50 (1649) II. 126 In abastardizing a race, by supposititious children. 1652 A. ROSS *Hist. World* i. l. 3 [The] King of Cappadocia... had one son... who died young, but his two supposititious sons... contended for the kingdom. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3759/5 A Person... whose Supposititious Birth, and the known Laws of the Land, for ever debar from any Pretence thereto. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 189 P. 9 They conclude that the reputed Son must have been Illegitimate, Supposititious, or begotten in Adultery. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xvi. 456 A proceeding at common law, where a widow is suspected to feign herself with child, in order to produce a supposititious heir to the estate. 1849 MACADAM *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 411 Not one person in a thousand doubted that the boy was supposititious. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 97 A supposititious son, who has made the discovery that his reputed parents are not his real ones. 1876 MILTON *Pref. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 79 Imposing upon our belief a supposititious offspring of some dozen Epistles.

2. of a writing, or passage or word in a writing.

1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* 1 36 The 97. Treatise... Censured to be supposititious. 1616 DONNE *Serm.*, *John* xiv. 2 (1640) 743 A supposititious word, which is not in the Text. 1693 DRYDEN *Jurinal* Ded. (1697) p. xlvii, When 'tis made publick, it will easily be seen by any one Sentence, whether it be supposititious, or genuine. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. p. xi, Some Reasons, why I thought Phalaris's Epistles supposititious. 1751 SMOLLETT *Poor Pickle* (1779) I. xiv. 123 A supposititious letter of recommendation. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Engl. Poetry* II. 166 That these districts are undoubtedly supposititious, and that they could not possibly be written by the very venerable Roman whose name they bear. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 132 Attempted to be proved by supposititious charters.

3. Pretended or imagined to exist; feigned, fictitious; fabulous; fancied, imaginary. *Obs.*

1640 [C. BAYCE] *Horae Subs.* 388 All going in the habit of Schollers, and no sooner come thither, but they take upon them false and supposititious names. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 94, I learn the gold mine he went to discover, an airy and supposititious [ed. 1655 suppositious] mine. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xi. § 10. 108 Seeing the judgement depends upon them, and they upon supposititious circles, and angles. 1705 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 23 In the time of this author, whether he be Genuine or Supposititious. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Engl. Poetry* I. Diss. i. 14 b, The ideal histories of Turpin and Geoffrey of Monmouth, which record the supposititious achievements of Charlemagne.

3. = SUPPOSITIVUS 3.

1674 JRAKE *Arith.* (1696) 334 As in Extraction of Roots and Equations... in working the Question is called the Suppositious or Quesitious Root. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 72 To fetch an Argument from the suppositious Supremacy of the Will of God over his Wisdom and Goodness. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 114 The case is not entirely a supposititious one. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 106 As the knowledge of any particular science develops itself... hypotheses, or the introduction of supposititious views, are more and more dispensed with. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iv, If you were in embarrassed circumstances... this is merely supposititious. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* iii. 32 Rays of light... are merely supposititious lines used... to bring the effects of an intangible force within the range of mathematical calculations.

Hence **Suppositiously** *adv.* (in quot., in sense 3); **Supposititiousness** (in quot., in sense 1).

1623 (title) A New and Merrie Prognostication: Being a Metrical Satire, suppositiously assigned to Will Summers. 1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saint's Perscr.* Pref. Cj, The suppositiousness of these Epistles. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 31 Unable to penetrate so far Southward as... River Nilus springs: albeit, suppositiously he derives it from the Lunz montes. 1695 *Whether Preserv. Protest. Relig.* was *Motive Revol.* 39 The Suppositiousness of the Prince of Wales. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 63 Dr. Raynolds... discover'd the Suppositiousness of the Book, *De Vita Prophetarum*, Father'd by the Papists upon Epiphanius. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ix. 108 Some terrible Dartford or Hounslow explosion, by which his limbs were (suppositiously) blown off. 1870 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* (1871) I. 343 Faculties actually or suppositiously inferior to other faculties.

Suppositive (səp'ɒzɪtɪv), *a. (sb.)* [ad. late L. *suppositivus*, *f. supposit-*, pa. ppl. stem of *supponere* to SUPPONE. Cf. *F. suppositif*.]

1. Of the nature of, implying, or grounded on supposition; suppositional.

†**Suppositive necessity** = 'hypothetical necessity' (HYPOTHETICAL 3).

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 39 Not out of suppositiōne coniectures, but out of Alfricus Grammer. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1632) 368 Not an absolute and positive, but a conditional and suppositiōne necessity. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. x. 434 Suppositiōne was the offence of Saint Paul (only on their bare surmise) but positive must be his punishment. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 186 It is a suppositiōne Aphorisme. 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* Feb. 634, I said we had about one hundred dollars worth. This was a rough guess... We were, however, forced to pay twenty-five per cent. on the suppositiōne one hundred dollars. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* iv. (ed. 3) 290 His verdict on a suppositiōne case of the kind was, 'If they believe not Moses [etc.].'

b. *Gram.* Expressing a supposition, conditional; as *sb.* a conditional conjunction. *rare.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. ii. (1786) 244 As to Continuatives, they are either Suppositives, such as, *if*; or Positive, such as, *because*... The Suppositives denote Connection, but assert not actual Existence.

2. = SUPPOSITIVUS 1 c.

1910 DYSON HAGUE in *The Fundamentals* I. vi. 101 They conjecture that these four suppositiōne documents were not compiled and written by Moses.

Suppositively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a suppositiōne manner; in the way of supposition; upon some supposition; hypothetically.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 269 *magr.*, Not as though virtue could be in extremities... but he meanteth suppositively, if it were so that virtue could exceede. 1650 in *Athenaeum* 13 Dec. (1879) 763/2 He accused Marsys to be an unfaithfull Translator, in positively rendring what the King suppositively speaks. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* vii. § 7. 216 It... signifies really, and not suppositively, that Excellent Quality.

†**Suppositor**. *Obs.* Also 6-*ar.*, -*ours*, 6-7-*er.* [Alteration of next after agent-nouns in -*ER*, -*OR*.] = next.

1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 55 A suppositor tempered with sope, larde, or the yolke of egges. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlii. 21 b, A natural egestion, other by course of nature, or els by suppositors, or... other easy purgations. 1564-78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 50 The bodie must have benefite by Purgation with Clister, or Suppositor. 1667 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* iv. i, Clysters, Suppositors, and a barbarous Pothecar's Bill. 1689 WALKER *Siege Derry* 30 A piece of a Bladder in the shape of a Suppositor.

fig. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* iii. vi, A plague upon him for a Glister! he has given our loves a suppositor with a recumbentibus. 1638 FORO *Fancies* iii. i, Evermore fantastical, As being the suppositor to laughter; It hath sav'd charge in phisic.

† Used in the sense of 'supporter', 'support': cf. SUPPOSITUM, SUPPOR.

1628 FORO *Lover's Mel.* i. ii, Mountebanks, empirics, quack-salvers... are all suppositors to the right worshipful doctor. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xi. § 10. 108 May not their twelve Houses of the Zodiac be... called so many Castles in the ayr? what reedish, nay strawy, suppositors doe they stand upon?

Suppository (səp'ɒzɪtɒri), *sb.* Also 6-7-*ary*, -*arie*. [ad. late L. *suppositōrium*, neut. sing., used subst., of *suppositiō* placed underneath or up, *f. supposit-*, *supponere* to SUPPONE. Cf. *F. suppositoire*.] A plug of conical or cylindrical shape to be introduced into the rectum in order to stimulate the bowels to action (or to reduce hæmorrhoids), or into the vagina or urethra for various purposes.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 If he may not schite ones a day, helpe him berto, or with clisterie, or wip suppositorie. 1485 KNUXTSON *Bk. Pest.* 5 Prouke a laxe hy a suppositorie. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 100 Filles, potions, plasters, glisters, and suppositories. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* iii. (1541) 56 Suppositories ar made somtyme with hony only, soddan, rolled on a bourde, and made rounde, smally by in at the fundement, to the great end. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn Pessaire*, a kind of suppositories to prouoke a womans flowers. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. xc. 145 Used in manner of a pessaire or mother suppositorie. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterly*, l. xci. 17, Nothing can purge the guts with that gentleness which a suppository doth. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. ii. iii, Suppositories of Castilian sope. 1720 W. B. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* x. (1734) 249 The common and usual suppository... is made with Honey and Salt. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 103 The extract of belladonna was ordered to be administered in the shape of suppositories.

fig. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Sij b, It is not my purginge pilles... but Cornelius his swete suppository, that must minister you phisicke.

† b. Applied abusively to a person. *nonce-use.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. v, Madame Suppository. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 96 This Jack... this Glistertippe... this vile Suppository.

Suppository, *a.* Also 6-7-*ary*. [ad. late L. *suppositōrius* (see prec.).]

† 1. Used as, or pertaining to, a suppository. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicæ* 145/2 Take Hernes greace... as bigge as a hasellnoute, administre the same from vnder, like a suppositorye pille. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 256 Give it the patient by svpositorye meanes for the bloody Flux.

† 2. = SUPPOSITIVUS 1. *Obs.*

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* v. 142 The robberies, which with suppository beards were done upon the high ways by his Souldiers.

3. = SUPPOSITIONAL. Now rare.

1644 G. PLATTES in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 236 Unless I should have set a suppository value, upon part of it. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 107 Whether... a bare hypothesis or sole suppository argument, may not... with the same facility... be denied, as it is affirmed? 1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 49, I am at a stand what he intends with his suppository Introduction. 1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* I. 85 The whole passage is suppository or hypothetical. 1858 WESTM. *Gaz.* 15 June 10/1 These recent suppository interviews.

So †**Suppositorially** *adv.*, as a suppository.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxix. 61 b, Confecte this together with the whyte of an egge... and suppositarily use it.

† **Suppositum** (səp'ɒzɪtəm). Pl. *supposita*. [Scholastic L., neut. sing., used subst., of *suppositiō*, pa. ppl. of *supponere* to SUPPONE.]

† 1. *Metaph.* = SUPPOSITE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 148 Some of the Rabbines... conceived the first man an Hermaphrodite; and Marcus Leo... in some sense hath allowed it, affirming that Adam in one suppositum without division, contained both male and female. 1648 ESTWICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 36 The person is the very suppositum, in which the nature subsists. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 259 Can you know the suppositum, even the subject and accident by that Accident alone? 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* xxv. 387 The Father

is Creator, but the Son a Creature; and therefore they cannot be One and the same *Hypostasis*, or *Suppositum*.

2. *Logic*. a. Something supposed or assumed, an assumption. b. *pl.* The things or objects denoted by a given term.

1833 W. H. GILLESPIE *Argl. Being & Attrib.* God i. iii. i. (1871) 32 The. fatal objection to such *supposita*. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Extension*. The extension [of a term] is also called the *supposita*, the *subjective parts*, the *scope*, and the *breadth*.

Suppost (səpōst). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 *Sc.* *suppost*, 6-7 *supposte*. [a. OF. *suppost* (mod.F. *suppôt*), ad. L. *suppositus*, pa. pple. of *supponere* to SUPPONE.] A subordinate; a supporter, follower, adherent. (In first quot. app. a subsidiary set of organs.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 The Impression cogityue of the entendement, wherof the [sc. the eyball] maketh a present to the suppost indicatif. 1547 *Bk. Marchant* maketh a viij. God knoweth by what supposts by what workmen by what crossiediers, such a worke [sc. a crusade] was handled. 1559 in Knox *Hist. Ref.* ii. Wks. 186 I. 417 The craft of Sathan and his suppositis. 1593 in Spalding *Chib Misc.* I. 7 All the commond Enemies of our native cuntries, Sick as of spain and all their suppositis, iesswittis, prestis, and all utheris. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xxxii. 531 The Instrumens and supposts of the Tyrant. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 25 Controversies arising betweene... the brethren, members, and supposts of the said Companie. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* Pref. (1647) A. 2, Have the Supposts of Rome (think we) lost all their wanted stomach towards Protestant blood? 1694 MOUTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlviii. 188 Homenas... attended by his Aposts (as they said) and his Backtrons or Officers.

b. *Sc.* A member (of a university).

For earlier examples see SUPPOSIT.

1561 *First Bk. Discepl. Ch. Scot. in Knox's Wks.* (1848) II. 217 The hoill Principallis, Regentis, and Suppositis that ar graduat. *Ibid.* 219 The Beddellis stipend shalbe of everie entrant and suppost of the Univerisite, ii. scillingis. 1597 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1655) 447 Any Suppost having received the degree of a Master of Arts, might be chosen Rector. 1819 McCRAE *Life Melville* I. v. 212 The University of St. Andrews was formed on the model of those of Paris and Bologna. All its members or supposts, as they were called, were divided into nations.]

† **Supposure**. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. SUPPOSE *v.* + -URE; cf. *composure*.] A supposition, hypothesis.

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 143 There hung a tale of circumstance so blacke on that supposure That [etc.]. 1663 BUTLER *Ind.* i. iii. 332 Thy other Arguments are all Supposures, Hypothetical.

† **Suppowell**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *Sc.* *suppowale*, -aill, -all, 5 *suppowaille*, -aylle, -elle, *suppowail*, *suppowel*, *suppowell*, *suppowle*, *suppowle*, *suppowaylle*, -aille, *suppowaylle*, -elle, *suppowaylle*, *suppowaylle*, 6 *suppowaylle*, 5-6 *suppowelle*. Also *SUPPOWELLE*. [a. AF. **supponail*, **suppoial*, *suppuail*, var. *souspoial*, f. *sou(s)poier*, -puier: -pop. L. **sub(tus)podicare*, f. *sub(tus)* under + *podium* prop, stay: cf. *APPII*.]

The word has been often misunderstood and altered in early MSS. or prints, and some modern editors have misread *supponail* as *supponail*.]

Support, assistance, succour.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 130 Weyn zhe 3on rebaldis durst assaile Vs., Bot gif thai had suppowale neir? a 1400-50 *Warr Alex.* 4300 Na suppowell vndire son seke we vs neure. 1400 in *Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 23, I, as one of yowre poer kyn... require yow of help and suppowall. 1407 HOCCEVE *Mia. Poems* (1892) 59 Ye wole vs helpe and been our suppowalle. 1426 LVGG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24312 For mor suer suppowaille To the bordoun spiritual A stal is needful. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. iii. 176 Wyth succours and suppowell, hylthly I sall 3ow fra hyne bame to 3our army send.

b. A prop, support.

c 1400 *Lova Bonavent.* *Mirr.* vi. (1008) 47 A kusshyne oure lady to sitte on and a suppowaylle [W. de W. (1500) suppoyle] to lene to.

Hence † **Suppowell** *v. trans.*, to support, succour; † **Suppoweller**, a supporter; † **Suppowell** *sb.*; † **Suppowellment** = SUPPOWELL *sb.*

1391 in Fraser *Lennox* (1874) II. 44 The said Erle... and his sone salbe lele helparis, consellers, suppowallaris, promotours and furtheraris to the said Erle of the Lennox.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 2818 Walde bow suffire me... With a sopp of thi mene suppowelle theym ones? c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 83 Pai hing so pikk bat, hot if pai were suppowelle by oter tressse, pai myght no3t bere baire fruyt.

1409 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IV. p. coix. He sal be til him... lele helper and suppowellour. 1426 LVGG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3740 Yowr werkys alle I sowpowaylle, And hem supporte. 1430-40 = *Bochas* iv. Prol. (MS. Bodl. 263) 207/2 Eek of memorye upholdere and norice And Registrer to suppowalle trouthe.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 11, I comaunde you... bat noman appere To suppowalle his traytoure. c 1470 HAROLD *Chron.* lxii. ii. (MS. Arch. Seld. B. 10) If. 41 Wer nede was he made suppowallment [ed. 1543 suppowellment]. *Ibid.* clxxviii.

xviii. 141 b. And alle were slayne withoute suppowallment. 1573 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iv. x. 32, I hop it sall profit, na littil thing, My gret help... and suppowelling.

Suppreme: see SUPPRIME.

Suppress (səpre's), *v.* Also 6 *suppres*; see also SUPPRESS. [f. L. *suppres*, pa. ppl. stem of *supprimere*, f. *sup* = SUB- + *primere* to PRESS.

See note on SUPPRESS *v.*]

1. *trans.* To put down by force or authority.

a. To cause (a proceeding, an activity) to cease, e.g. to quell (a rebellion); to put a stop to the use or employment of.

c 1380 [see SUPPRESSING *vbl. sb.*]. 1538 STARKEY *England*

(1878) 182 The pryncys of our tyme haue thys offyce [sc. of Constable] vttrly suppressyd. 1548 UOALL *Erasm. Par. Ded.* to Q. Katherine 17 A cocksure waie to make al obedient people hate the ghospell, and to prouoke the rulers and magistrats to suppress it. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenethworth Wks.* 1910 II. 103 You waters wilde suppress your waves. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 Our Long Howes... no more to be vsed, but to be vttrly suppressed and extinguished. 1601 in Morison *Itin.* ii. (1617) 189 To suppress the present Rebellion in Mounster, I... haue designed foure thousand foot. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 149 To Discontentance, and Suppress all bold enquiries. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 138 To blow up the houses to suppress the fire. 1699 J. DUNTON *Acc. Convers. Ircl.* in *Dublin Scuffle* etc. 337 A Nonconformist Meeting was suppress at Galloway. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 18 Their Fleet... is now reduced to Six Gallies. When they had made an Addition of but Four new ones, the King of France sent his Orders to suppress them. 1841 D'ISRAEL *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 63 The Saxons... found that they could not suppress the language of the fugitive people. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 201 Military expeditions... employed to suppress the insurrections of the natives. 1869 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* i. 1 By simple carnage she [sc. the Church] suppressed the Reformation in Italy, Spain, and France. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 30 That blasphemous nonsense... is got at secondhand from the poets and ought to be suppressed.

transf. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1864) II. v. 403 If a man suppresses part of himself, he becomes maimed and shorn. 1879 HAMILAN *Eyesight* vi. 87 Persons with squint learn to use only one eye, and the image on the retina of the other is said to be 'suppressed'.

† b. To put down or overwhelm by force; to vanquish, subdue. *Obs.* (Cf. SUPPRISE *v.* 4.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ii. 29 (MS. Cott.), Cam... kyng of Baktranyss... Fyrst he [sc. Nynus] suppressit *(MS. Wemyss)* suppressit wiþe his mycht, And slew hym synce wiþe fors in fycht. 1566 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. 111. 361 Yet this we do not conceave of that rebell as of one whom we cannot correct and suppress. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 47 He caused thirtie of the chiefest men of the cittie... to come into the market place well appoynted & furnished, to suppress those that would attempt to hinder their purpose. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. i. 41 In vaine he seeketh others to suppress, Who hath not learned him selfe first to subdue. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. iii. 18 With an Armie [he] made great hast toward Cilicia, hoping to suppress him before hee should bee able to make head. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 60 The Loss of Rochel, by first Suppressing Their Fleet with His Own Royal Ships. c 1720 D. Fox *Mem. Cavalier* ii. 253 Messengers were sent to York for a Party to suppress us. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 373 When the war came on, the leaders of mobs, and the mobs which they created, appeared in their true light: The former sunk into contempt, and the latter were soon suppressed.

c. To reduce (a person, a community or corporate body) to impotence or inactivity, as by deprivation of office or dissolution; *occas.* † to prohibit or restrain from doing something.

a 1475 [see SUPPRESSING *vbl. sb.*]. 1539-40 WAIOTHESELEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 109 The howse of Sion was suppressed into the Kinges bandes. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxii. (1874) 53 Soch abbeyes as thei haue suppressyd. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 23 Fortune... never advanced any to dignity, but she suppressed the same again into misery. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. vi. (1840) 251 Cardinal Wolsey, by leave from the pope, suppressed certain small houses of little value. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 380 Notwithstanding thereof Wm Powell does ferrie people over the Skuillkill to the petitioner's damage and yrior [i.e. therefore] requesting the said Wm Powell may be suppress. 1697 *Vierz Penat Lawr* 159 Whosoever shall be lawfully discharged and suppressed touching his making of Mault. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 198 Forestallers certainly raise the price of markets a little, therefore should be suppressed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 198 The King was strong enough... to suppress the outlaws by rigorous commissions. 1887 *Spectator* 24 Sept. 1265 The Government... issued proclamations suppressing the National League.

transf. 1898 C. W. GOODWIN in *Canbr. Ess.* 271 He exterminated wild beasts and suppressed the crocodiles.

d. To withhold or withdraw from publication (a book or writing); to prevent or prohibit the circulation of.

1560 DAUS tr. *Slidane's Comm.* 310 Ye wryting was suppressed by your capitaines and gournour of your Realme. 1624 GATAKRA *Transubst.* 40 To intercept writings, and seeke to suppress things published. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 47 Those books... cannot be suppress without the fall of learning. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* M. 3. 46 After the Work was ready for the Press, it was near being suppressed by the Ignorance or Malice of the Licensor. 1759 *Idler* No. 67 § 3. I leave it to you to publish or suppress it. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 9 The government tried to suppress the book [sc. Tindale's Bible], and many copies were seized and burnt.

2. To subdue (a feeling, thought, desire, habit).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, This gyfte suppresseth and putteth downe all carnalities. 1598 BARCKLAY *Felic. Man* (1631) 87 Morall vertues are very necessary; for by them our unruly affections and unprofitable desires are bridled or suppressed. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 47. 271 We ought... if any such [thoughts]... rise, presently to quash and suppress them. 1721 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* (1737) II. 70 To the suppressing the very habit and familiar custom of admiring natural beautys. a 1721 SHAFTESBURY (Dk. Buckham) *Wks.* (1753) I. 8 No cold repulses my desires suppress'd. 1864 SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iii. § 15 (1875) 49 Our consciousness of Space and Time cannot be suppressed.

3. To keep secret; to refrain from disclosing or divulging; to refrain from mentioning or stating (either something that ought to be revealed, or that was formerly stated or included, or that may be understood from the context).

1533 MORR. *Debell. Salem Wks.* 1023/1 In the rehearsing

again of hys owne wordes... he is fayne to suppress and steale awai these his own general wordes. 1555 BRAUORU in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 127 Yt wyl not suffer me to suppress or kepe secret from you suche matters. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 202 The rest I suppress, in that offensively immodest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 123 Things not reveal'd which th' invisible King, Only Omniscent hath suppress in Night. 1681 CONSET *Pract. Spir. Crts.* i. iii. § 1 (1700) 10 Whether it be surreptitiously obtained, the truth being suppress. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius Logic* ii. xi. 48 If the Subject of the Consequent be put into the Antecedent, the Major is suppress'd. 1711 [see SUPPRESSING *vbl. sb.*]. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 109 § 2, I shall suppress what has been written to me by those who have reviled me... and only Publish those Letters which approve my Proceedings. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Suppression*, Words that are necessarily imply'd, may be suppress'd. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) III. 269 She has pronounced his name but once, and he suppresses it altogether. 1828 MACADLAY *Hist. Misc. Writ.* 1260 I. 241 What is told in the fullest... annals bears an infinitely small proportion to what is suppressed. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems, Pro Mortuis* viii. Ah, tis but little that the best... Can leave of perfect fruit or flower! Ah, let all else be graciously suppress When man lies down to rest!

b. To leave (something) out in a system or design. *rare*.

1851 PUGH in *Chancel Screens* 39 The monstrous idea... of suppressing the return stalls, and throwing open the whole choir.

4. To restrain from utterance or manifestation; not to express.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 Tim. ii. 16 Suppress prophane and vayne wordes. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 182 Well didst thou Richard to suppress thy voice. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 683 Talgol, who had long suppress Inflamed Wrath, in glowing Breast. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 114 § 1 The Husband... suppressing and keeping down the Swellings of his Grief. a 1721 PAION *Pastoral Dial.* 66 Suppress thy Sighs. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* ii. viii. 83 While Varius with a napkin scarce suppress'd His laughter. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxvi. Here Mowbray could not suppress a movement of impatience. 1859 DICKENS *T. Foa Cities* i. v. Nor compressed lips, white with what they suppressed. 1888 F. HUMZ *Mme. Midas* i. i. He suppressed his real tastes till he became the husband of Miss Curtis.

1891 WARBURTON in *W. & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 201 How superior is it to any thing we have had or are like to have in the polite way!—but I suppress myself.

† 5. To press down; to depress; to press or weigh upon. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1542 [see SUPPRESS]. 1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* cxix. It may come also of a reumatyke humour suppressing the brayne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 10 That disdainfull beast... Under his Lordly foot him proudly hath suppress. 1596 *Ibid.* vi. viii. 18 He staide his hand... Yet nathemore be him suffred to arise; But still suppressing [etc.]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b. iij. b. 1 The plate layde in the mouth, to keepe downe and suppress the tongue. 1620 [see SUPPRESSING *vbl. sb.*].

† b. To ravish, violate. *Obs.* (Cf. SUPPRISE *v.* 3.) 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 40 He it was, that earst would have suppress Faire Vna.

† 6. *fig.* To bring or keep low, into or in subjection; to bear heavily upon, weigh down. *Obs.*

1537 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII.* XII. i. 16 My being bere doth but with thought weaken the body and suppress the heart. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 10b, The parcialyte of iudges, suppressinge the pore, and ayndeyng the riche. 1588 GREENE *Pandois* (1843) 18 Her vital spirits being suppressed with sorrow. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Didot* i. Poore Troy so long suppress, From forth her ashes shall advance her head. a 1618 RALEIGH *Perogr. Parl.* (1628) Ep. Ded. Those that suppress and helpelesse are commonly silent. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Oath Knight Wks.* (1711) 138 Masterful thieves and outlaws, that suppress the poor.

7. To hinder from passage or discharge; to stop or arrest the flow of.

1621 BUXTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. 11. 482 If blacke blood issue forth, bleede on, if it be cleere and good, let it be instantly suppressed. 1716 POPE *Itin.* v. 109 Fate suppress'd his Breath. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 357 Suppressing the direct channel of the sap. 1854 SIN B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* i. iv. 129 Haemorrhage, which... it was impossible to suppress.

† **Suppreasable**, a. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] = SUPPRESSIBLE.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moore* (Percy Soc.) 5 When age beganne to tame that never otherwise suppressible indomitam juvenutem.

Suppressal (səpre'sāl). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL 5.] = SUPPRESSION 1 b.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 107 Nothing could heap more honor upon him than the suppressal of the enemy. 1857 W. R. ALGER *Orat.* 4 July 33 It reflects infamy on our Government, that an iron hand of suppressal was not promptly laid on these marauding parties.

Suppressed (səpre'st), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] In various senses of the verb SUPPRESS.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 155 Earth-creeping sprigge, base bred, of head suppress. c 1790 COWPER *Comm. Milton's P. L.* Wks. 1837 XV. 298 The author possesses more fire than he shows. There is suppressed force in it. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Aff.* Wks. 1808 VII. 44 The suppressed feeling, though suppressed, exists. Under the ashes, the embers of the late commotions are still warm. 1801 *Med. Trnl.* v. 63 The suppressed perspirable matter. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxiv. With smile suppressed and shy. 1843 BOARROW *Bible in Spain* xv. Recently removed from some of the suppressed convents. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1879) 307 The suppressed action of the volcanos. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* v. A voice... altered by some suppressed feeling. 1863 HOTTEN *Hand-bk. Topogr.* 103/2 Sm. 8vo, with the rare Suppressed leaf. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 9 Symptoms... known as... 'suppressed' 'anomalous' or 'latent' gout.

b. *Bot.* Said of parts normally or typically present, but not found in the particular case in question. (Usually as predicate or pa. pple.)

1840 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 647 In *Tropaeolum pentaphyllum* there are three petals suppressed, as shown by the position of the two remaining ones; there are two rows of stamens, in each of which one is wanting, and there are two carpels suppressed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 410 *Carex Boeninghausiana*. Bracts sometimes wholly suppressed.

Hence **Suppressedly** (sɒp'resɪdli) *adv.*, in a suppressed tone; with restrained utterance or the like. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Aloud*, Inaudibly. Suppressedly. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 24, I have said 'good-night' in a tone as suppressedly hostile as his own. 1880 — *Sec. Th. II. iv.* They both laugh low and suppressedly. 1887 HAROY *Woodlanders* III. v. 87 His eyes now suppressedly looked his pleasure.

Suppressor (sɒp'resɪə), *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ER.] = SUPPRESSOR.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1895 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 22 Oct. 4/4 The president is a great suppressor of news and holds his cabinet severely in check.

Suppressible (sɒp'resɪbəl), *a.* [f. SUPPRESS + -IBLE.] Capable of being suppressed.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. iv. A mere confusion of tongues. Not manageable, suppressible, save by some strongest and wisest man. 1871 R. WILSON (title) *Prostitution* Suppressible.

Suppressing (sɒp'resɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUPPRESS + -ING.] = SUPPRESSION (chiefly in sense 1).

c 1380 WCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 460 In suppressing of kynges state and destroyinge of obediens of prestis to lordis. 1475 ASHBY *Active Policy* 417 Ye must subdue with al suppressing Every persone. Pretending right to your coruonacion. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament*. (1874) 120 Your euell suppressyng of the pore. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 186 For the suppressing of malefactoris. 1591 WEBBE in Wilmot *Tancred & Gismund* 313, The suppressing of this Tragedie, so worthy for y^e presse. 1635 (title) A Proclamation for the Suppressing of profane Swearing and Cursing. a 1699 TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Popular Discont.* II. Wks. 1720 I. 265 Some more effectual way. for preventing or suppressing of common Thefts and Robberies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 P 12 The suppressing of several Particles which must be produced in other Tongues to make a Sentence intelligible. 1753 SCOTS *Mag.* IV. 661/2 The suppressing of this insurrection.

So **Suppressing** *ppl. a.*, that suppresses (in quot., cf. *oppressing*: cf. *foolish* p. 6).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 456 O foolish pride, O suppressing ambition!

Suppression (sɒp'resɪən), [ad. L. *suppressio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suppress*, *supprimere* to SUPPRESS. Cf. F. *suppression* (15th c.).]

1. The action of putting down, as by power or authority; a. a practice or custom, a proceeding or movement, etc.; *occas.* † the quenching (of fire).

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 250/2 He magnifyeth baptism to the suppression of penance & of al good liuing. 1551 T. WILSON *Logie* (1580) 48 b, The first suppression of the Popes whole power. 1574 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Rebell.* 617 (heading) The suppression of the last rebellion. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* IV. i. 168 My love (Like to a fire disdaining his suppression) Rag'd with discourag'd. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies* Ch. 42 To read their own shame in the suppression of mischief fruitlessly attempted. 1737 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 267 The suppression of Play-houses. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. I. 392 The suppression of twenty shilling notes, would probably relieve it [sc. the scarcity of gold and silver]. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 71 The result was, suppression of corvees, reformation of the gabelles. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, The extension of the dominion and the wealth of the church, and the suppression of heresy.

attrib. 1806 SERR *Winter in Lond.* III. 199 These suppression chaps intend to enforce the penal statute, and compel us to go to church! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 2/1 In favour of a rigorous suppression policy.

b. persons or communities.

1570-6 LANBARD *Peregrin.* Kent (1826) 225 A Monasterie . . . which (in the late . . . general suppression) was found to be of the yearly value of an hundred and twenty pounds. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 35 b, After that victorie and suppression of the Rebels. 1625 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 206 A farther suppression of all Popish Recusants and disinheriting of them. 1784 W. STRICKLAND in B. WARD *Dawn Cath. Revival* (1909) 1. 78 On the suppression of the Society of Jesus. c 1868 G. FRYME *Autobiog. Recoll.* xv. 231 An Irish Act of Parliament for the suppression of 'Rapparees, Tories, and other Robbers.' 1888 GASQUET *Hen. VIII & Eng. Monast.* I. 86 They turned out the agents engaged on the suppression [sc. of monasteries], and reinstated the canons.

c. Withholding or withdrawal from publication; prevention or prohibition of the circulation of a book or writing.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. 1674, The noise of this book's suppression made it presently be bought up. 1736 PORE *Lett. to Mr. Allen* 5 June, The only use to my own character, as an Author of such a publication, would be the suppression of many things.

2. The action of keeping secret; refusal to disclose or reveal; also, the leaving of something unexpressed.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Suppression*, in Grammar, an Omission of certain Words in a Sentence, which yet are necessary to a full Construction. 1749 *Power & Harmony Prosodic Numbers* 63 A seasonable Silence, or imperfect Speech (a Figure which the Rhetoricians call a Suppression). 1781 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* VIII. iv, The incident was too extraordinary . . . to have any chance of suppression. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1843) II. 284 Unpardonable distortions and suppressions of facts. 1876 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 142 Homer, like Shakespeare, is remarkable for the suppression of himself.

3. Restraint or stifling (of utterance or expression).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Suppression*, the Act of Suppressing, Smothering, &c. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 21 Mar., He [sc. a thrush] had dangerous suppressions of breath. 1827-35 WILLIS *Shanammite* 37 His breast Heaving with the suppression of a cry. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* I. i, The self-complacent suppression of inward triumph that lurked in the narrow slanting eyes and compressed lips. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2042 With tears and suppression of sighs.

4. Depression, lowering; pressure of a superincumbent weight. *Obs. rare.*

1709-29 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math.*, *Astron.* 353 Refraction, is the Elevation or Suppression of any Star by reason of the Vapors Elevating themselves from the Earthly Globe. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Suppressionis ignis*, a fire of suppression, a term used in chemistry to express such an application of fire to any subject, that it shall at once act upon it above and below. The usual way . . . is by covering the vessel . . . with sand, and then laying hot coals upon that.

5. *Med. and Path.* Stoppage or arrest (of a discharge or secretion).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. XXV. II. 143 It amendeth the suppression or difficultie of voiding urine. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 336 Oftentimes vpon the suppression of their courses their bellies swell and they thinke they are conceiued. 1719 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 121 Simon Paule gave it in Suppression of Urine. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) V. 41 Suppression of the menses. The secretion obstructed in its regular periods of recurrence. 1845 BUOD *Dis. Liver* 222 The disorder of digestion and the suppression of bile. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* II. iv. (1879) 378 The cessation of renal activity, the so-called suppression of urine.

6. *Bot.* Absence or non-development of some part or organ normally or typically present.

1845 ABA GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 191 The non-production (suppression) of one whorl of organs. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 647 Suppression is liable to occur in all the parts of plants, and gives rise to various abnormalities. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 363 The protonema differs from the Moss-stem . . . in the suppression of those further divisions by which the tissue of the stem is produced from its segments.

Hence **Suppressionist**, an advocate of suppression.

1886 *Daily Tel.* 11 Nov. (Cassell), Think of it, ye modern suppressionists.

Suppressive (sɒp'resɪv), *a.* [f. L. *suppress* : see SUPPRESS and -IVE.] Having the quality or effect of suppressing.

1778 JOHNSON 25 Apr. in Boswell, I consider it as a very difficult question . . . whether one should advise a man not to publish a work, if profit be his object. . . I should scruple much to give a suppressive vote. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 232 The miasm it [sc. typhus] generates, though more suppressive or exhaustive of sensorial energy, is less volatile, than that of marsh-lands. 1850 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* XXXV. VI. 520 The use of strong suppressive measures to keep down the unruly tendencies of uncontrolled fanatics. 1885 W. H. WHITE *Mark Rutherford's Deliv.* II. (1892) 25 Nor was it even possible for any single family to emerge amidst such altogether suppressive surroundings.

Hence **Suppressively** *adv.*

1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Mirabeau*, The former set of pangs he . . . crushes down into his soul suppressively.

Suppressor (sɒp'resɪə), *Also 6-7 -our*; see also SUPPRESSOR. [f. SUPPRESS + -OR. Late L. had *suppressor*.] One who or that which suppresses.

1560 in *Mail. Club Misc.* III. 217 The Pape quhai is the verray Antichriste and suppressour of Godis glorie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 388 He was no suppressour of the subjects. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 13 Humility and charity, the great suppressors of envy. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* VII. 91 And so from a Rude Mob became, The fierce Suppressors of the same. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 194 Rudolf of Ivry . . . the savage suppressor of the great peasant revolt.

Supprisse, -icioun, var. SUPPRISSE, -ission *Obs.*

† **Supprisse**, *v. Obs. rare*. In 5 *supprisse*, 6 *supprisse*. [ad. L. *supprimere* or F. *supprimer* to SUPPRESS.] *trans.* = SUPPRESS.

490 CAXTON *Enyados* xlii. 48 The mone obscure . . . suppresseth the lyghte of the sonne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 158 The prudens and autorite that the lord hes gyffyn to the, suld suppresser their ignorant error & obstination.

† **Suppriour**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 -our(e), 5-6 -er.

[a. OF. *suppriour* (14th c.), med. L. *supprior* : see SUB-6 and PRIOR. (Cf. Sp. *superior*).] = SUPERIOR.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 208 Pe priour said, 'Pis day be suppriour chese we'. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 171 Bothe Prioure an supprioure and owe pater abbas. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 64 The suppriour beholding aboute overalle, As is his office, that non of them were absent. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wene*, ryde 14 Randolph whiche was Suppriour of the hows. c 1514 [see SUPPRIORRESS]. 1535 in *Lett. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 54, I have often commandid . . . the supprior . . . that their shuld no secular bois be conversant with any of the monkes. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. v. 87 When the Supprior of the Abbey of Saint Andrewes was disputing with John Knox.

So † **Suppriorress** [OF. *suppriorresse* (14th c.), med. L. *suppriorissa*], = SUPPRIORRESS.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1914) 54 Blyssede þat abbaye . . . þat hase so haly an abbas as Charite, a priorese as Wyse dome, a suppriorresse as Mekenes. a 1455 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 164 To the Suppriorresse of None Eton. c 1534 in J. BACON *Liber Regis* (1786) p. xi, The names of the supprior, suppriorresse, sexten, selerer.

† **Supprisse**, *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 -ice, -yce, 5-6 -is, -yse, 6 -yss. [a. AF., OF. *supprisse*, var. of *surprise* SUPPRISE *sb.* Cf. med. L. *supprisia*, *suppris* (f) a usurpation, extraordinary impost.]

1. Injury, wrong, outrage, oppression.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. 2132 (MS. Wemyss) Þare he . . .

lesit all his noble name. Thare fell ane of his flour de lice, To do his fallow sic suppriss. *Ibid.* VIII. 4902 With his ow, qubare he ourraid, Gret suppriss [MS. Cott. wastynge] in þe centre he maid. 1442 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 7 The supprisse that Master John of Caydow did in the outkyn of Adam of Hillis net. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXXIX. iii. (MS. Ashm. 34) If 147 Wip oute suppryce [v.r. supprisse] or any extorcion Of þe porayle. c 1500 *Lancelot* 691 For to tell, his gret distresse Of presone and of lones gret suppriss, It war to long. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXIV. 49 Substance with honour doinge name suppriss.

2. Surprise, unexpected attack. c 1470 HENRY Wallace VIII. 694 The wyrrk nocht as the wys, Gyff that ye tak the awnter off supprisse. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3479 We ned no more to dreding of suppriss; We se the strenth of al our ennemis.

3. Conquest, defeat.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. 1749 (MS. Wemyss) He persauit in þat fycht At he wes neire a supprisse sone.

† **Supprisse**, *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 -ice, 4-5 -iss, 4-6 -yse, 5 -is, -yss, (-ese), 5-6 -ys, -eis, 6 -ize, -yis(s); 5 *supprisse*, *suppryse*, 8 *supprisse*. [f. AF., OF. *supprisse*, var. of *sur-*, *sourpriser*, or *souspriser*, pa. pple. of *surprendre* SURPRISE *v.*, *sousprendre* SUPPRISE *v.*

Through variants like *suppriss*, this vb. became confused with SUPPRESS, of which it has some of the meanings.]

1. *trans.* To come upon or attack unexpectedly; to surprise.

1375 BARBOUR *Bryce* III. 11 He assemblyt his men. . . And come for to suppriss the king, That weil was war of thar cummyng. *Ibid.* VI. 37 That thought him for to suppriss; And gif he led on ony vis To follow him with the hunde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 876 A gret oste of Ingland, For to suppriss hym, var cumand. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 676 Aboute the houre of none cam a grete tempeste And supprissed them sodainly.

b. To ensnare, betray.

c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1848 Þe deuel, with his quantys, Will be aboute þow to supprisse, And draw þow heyn. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlii. 26 Wo to the spys first did suppriss My hairt within þour hald!

2. Of a feeling, etc. : To come upon suddenly and forcibly, seize, overtake, affect violently; usually in pa. pple. (const. with the feeling, etc.).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1184 This Troilus, with blysse of þat supprissed, Put al in goddes hond. 1420-22 LYDG. *Thebes* 2017 It scheweth wel that thow were not wis, But supprissed with a manere rage. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6166 With gret desyr I was supprissed In my thought & my corage. 1430-40 — *Bochas* VII. xxvii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 404 Take and suppressed he was wth dronkenesse. a 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* VI. CCXVII. (1533) 139/1 For thys vycitory Harolde was supprissed [1559 suppressed] with pryde. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 537 So am I supprissyd with pleasure and delight To se this howre now. 1592 BRETON *Cress Pembroke's Love* (Grosart) 24/2 A secret iote that did the soule supprise. 1611 MURE *Misc. Poems* I. 60 Jouth then, with courage and desyer, assayed My Sences to supprisse.

b. To affect with surprise.

1775 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 123 If departed souls can be surpriz'd sure bers would be so to meet in the regines of bliss one she thought was still here in this world of woe.

3. To do violence to, injure, outrage; to oppress; to ravish, violate (a woman).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlix. (Tecla) 157 Scho. . . Cryit hie : supprisse me nocht Na haf nocht foly in to thocht! c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Austeyn . . . seil þus : Sum suppriss wiþ seiril chargis our religioun, þat our Lord Ihu Crist wold to be fre. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2390 (Ashmole MS.), He wald neuire supprise [Dublin MS. supprisse] no sege vnder henen. c 1455 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 310 (MS. Wemyss), Sindy spretis. . . Slep and women wald suppriss. . . That gair geyantis of gud mycht. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 156 The cite sulde be wele punyst that reuengis nocht hir burgeis supprissit, or opprest wrangwisly. . . I lefully defend me agayne thair that wald suppriss me wrangwisly. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXIV. xiii. (MS. Ashm. 34) If 89 b, He . . . his comons nevir his thyme supprissed [v.r. suppressed]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 47 Sic ladyis wyiss, Thay ar to prys, . . . Swa can deuyiss, And not suppriss Thame, nor thair honestie.

4. To overpower, overcome, subdue; *occas.* to put down, suppress.

c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* 306 Þei shullene dye one a day. . . Supprisset with a surget [Thornton MS. Supprysede with a sugette]. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. 1709 (MS. Cott.), Schir Knowt . . . Dowtitt to be supprissit son, Or in þe batel al wndoyne. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4468 All þe strenth of þour ennys I sall schende and sone suppriss. a 1475 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 306 The kynghe hath the charge them to supprisse, That wolde surmonte, or in vices arise. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Ay me! the Starres supprissid like Rhesus Steedes, Are drawne by darknes forth Astræus tents. 1601 CHESTER K. *Arthur* IV, Chaste to her husbands cleare vnspotted bed, Whose honor-bearing Fame none could supprisse. c 1614 MURE *Dido & Eneas* I. 157 His kinde she hates, which should the same supprisse.

5. a. To undertake. b. To uphold. *rare.*

c 1401 LYDG. *Floure Curtesye* 232 Euer as I can suppriss in myn herte. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1912 Demean you al wey in such wise Min honour and worship I may supprisse.

Hence † **Supprissed** *ppl. a.*, (a) oppressed (in quot. c 1400 *absol.*), (b) appearing suddenly; † **Suppriser**, ? betrayer; † **Supprissing** *vbl. sb.*, surprise, unexpected attack; † **Supprission** (-icioun), oppression.

1375 BARBOUR *Bryce* VII. 551 The kyng, That had no dreid of supprissing, Zeid vnarmyt, mery and blith. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 Goddis law biidþ help be supprissid, jingþ to be fadirles, defendþ be wydow. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. 2026 (MS. Wemyss), And vnder gret exaction Haldin in to suppricioun [MS. Cott. 2020 suppression]. a 1547

SURREY *Æneid* iv. 37 She .. with supprised teares [orig. *lacrinitis* *orbis*] Bained her breast. 1594 BRETON *Vilgr. Paradi.* (Grosart) 11/2 Thou wicked witch! .. To bring a desperate spirit to defame, And by illusion, first the soules surpriser, That heares thy wordes, and will beleue the same. **Suppryme:** see SUPPRIME.

† **Suppullulate, v. Obs. rare.** [f. L. *sup-* = SUB- 26 + *pullulāt-*: see PULLULATE.] *intr.* To sprout forth in place of another.

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 175 These Hydra-headed expositions, one suppullulating after another. 1609 — *Answer Nameless Cath.* 236 Such Hydra-headed Treasons, suppullulating one after the other.

† **Suppurable, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. mod. L. *suppurābilis*, f. L. *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE: see -ABLE.] Liable to suppurate; suppurating.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* viii. 286 The Liver is of little sense; therefore crude ones [sc. tumours] cannot be distinguished from suppurable ones, but in process of time. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 88 A Reflux of suppurable Matter.

Suppurant (sɒˈpiʊrənt), *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. L. *suppurantem*, pres. pple. of *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE.] = SUPPURATIVE *a.* 2 and *sb.*

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* i. 218 Their secret applications, which they termed attrahents, but are to be looked upon only as suppurants. 1889 Mayne's *Med. Vocab.* (ed. 6), *Suppurant*, ..festering; suppurating.

† **Suppurate, ppl. a. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *suppurātus*, pa. pple. of *suppurāre* (see next).] Formed by suppurating.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. xxv. II. 138 In case it be needfull, to cleanse them from suppurat matter therein gathered.

Suppurate (sɒˈpiʊrət), *v.* Also 7 **supurate**. [f. L. *suppurāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suppurāre*, f. *sup-* = SUB- 2 + *pūr-*, *pūs* Pus. Cf. F. *suppurer*.]

† 1. *trans.* To cause (a sore, tumour, etc.) to form or secrete pus; to bring to a head. Also *absol.* to induce suppurating. *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* i. vi. 4 When as all hope is paste by other medicines, then we take those in vse whyche doe suppurate. 1600 SURPLT *Country Farm* iii. lxxxiv. 626 This oile is singular good for to suppurate and ripen impostumes. 1694 SALMON *Bute's Dispens.* (1713) 696/a It .. dissolves or suppurates Venerul Buboes. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 8/2 When these tumours are suppurated and broke, or opened, they need only to be frequently cleansed.

2. *intr.* To form or secrete pus, come to a head. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 131 A little swelling, which suppurating is like a Barly-corn. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. (1735) 348 This Disease .. is generally fatal if it suppurates, the Pus is evacuated into the lower belly. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) i. 441 If these glands suppurate externally, they gradually heal. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvi. 331 If the ulcer suppurated freely, the dressing was used oftener. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vi. (1858) 119 My injured foot .. suppurated and discharged great quantities of blood and matter. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* ix. 136 Although the cyst .. had not suppurated.

† *b. intr. (transf.)* To exude like pus. *Obs. rare.* 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* II. 38 By reason that the wound cannot soon be clos'd, and that the Gum Supurates through it.

Hence **Suppurated ppl. a., Suppurating vbl. sb.** (also *attrib.*); also † **Suppurator** = SUPPURATIVE *sb.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 1 The incision Knife, for the opening of any Apostume suppurated. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* ii. 45 If the Bubo give no hope of Suppuration, when you have used Suppuratives a long time [etc.]. 1747 tr. Astruc's *Fievers* 123 Whilst they are simply obstructed, they are called crude; but if they begin to suppurate, they are called suppurated. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 88 Was it a Reflux of suppurated Pus? 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 304 These diversities in the appearance and duration of the suppurating process. 1827-7 GOON *Study Med.* (1829) i. 476 Where it [sc. the pancreas] was found suppurated and gangrenous. 1824 *Abou Water Cure* 13 They remained .. nearly two weeks, without suppurating.

Suppurating (sɒˈpiʊrətɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That suppurates.

1. Promoting suppurating. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 88 A contused wound, .. will desire also suppurating medicines. 1876 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* xi. 92 Mezereum, croton oil .. and suppurating ointments of various kinds.

2. Forming or secreting pus; attended or marked by suppurating.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* i. vii. 77 Now we see what the sores are .. let us be very careful to draw out the cores of them, not to skin them over with a slight suppurating festering cure, least they break out againe. 1803 *Med. Tral.* ix. 85 To convert every recent wound into a suppurating sore. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxii. 266 Suppurating pneumonia. *Ibid.* xxix. 371 A suppurating tumour resembling a whitlow. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* vi. 594 Suppurating corns.

Suppuration (sɒˈpiʊrətʃən), *Also 6 -acyon.* [ad. L. *suppuratio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE. Cf. F. *suppuration*.]

1. The process or condition of suppurating; the formation or secretion of pus; the coming to a head of a boil or other eruption.

1541 COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Fijb, Yf there be .. vehement palsycon, in such wyse that there is no more hope of the curacyon of the sayd parties without suppuration, all the buncyenes apply the sayd suppurative medecynes. 1543 TRAHERNER *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. xxi. 23 An aposteme .. that commeth to suppurating by the ayde of medicines and

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nature. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Trent.* iv. iv. 267, I applied again the Malagana, which caused a Suppuration of the remainder. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. (1735) 347 The Inflammation ends in a Suppuration and an Abscess in the Lungs. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 79 When inflammation of the lungs terminates in suppuration. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xii. II. 12 A cow lost a horn by suppuration. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* viii. 762 The suppuration of acne spots.

† 2. A suppurating or suppurated boil, sore, etc. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 57 One that had a suppuration in his chest. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 259 The dung .. being applied to the suppurations. 1658 ROWLAND tr. Mosset's *Theat. Ins.* 1105 They will concoct the Impostumes and suppurations of the breasts.

Suppurative (sɒˈpiʊrətɪv), *a. and sb.* Also 6 -yfe. [ad. mod. L. *suppurātivus*, f. *suppurāt-*: see SUPPURATE *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *suppuratif* (from 16th c.), It., Pg. *suppurativo*, Sp. *supurativo*.] *A. adj.*

1. Having the property of causing suppurating; inducing the formation of pus.

1541 [see SUPPURATION 1]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 705 It is meet to vse a suppurative and not a glutinative manner of cure. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* i. (1734) 23 Rye .. It's chief Service is in suppurative and discutient Charges or Cataplasms. 1760-72 J. ADAMS tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) i. 46 A small suppurative plaister. 1822-7 GOON *Study Med.* (1829) iv. 404 Those irritant, exulcerant, or suppurative applications, which have been employed by many practitioners.

2. Attended or characterized by suppurating.

1794 J. R. COXE *Ess. Inflam.* 54 Mr. John Hunter has divided inflammation into the adhesive, the suppurative, and the ulcerative. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* i. 61/a This suppurative sloughing process had opened a passage .. into the .. colon. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* ix. 621 Suppurative catarrh of the middle ear.

B. sb. A medicine or preparation which promotes suppurating.

1568 SKRYNE *The Pest* (1860) 40 Gif the humore be malignant, .. suppuratives must be expedie [sic]. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xvi. 368 Suppuratives .. bring blood, raw, superfluous and undigested humours to matter and ripeness. 1766 Phil. *Trans.* Lvi. 93 Strong suppuratives, in the form of cataplasms, were now used. 1822-7 GOON *Study Med.* (1829) III. 508 Increasing the tone of the vessels, by warm suppuratives and astringsents. 1887 MONEVEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 292 *Fagonia arabica*, .. this plant has a great reputation in India as a suppurative in the cases of abscess.

† **Suppuratory, a. and sb. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *suppurātorius*, f. *suppurāt-*: see SUPPURATE *v.* and -ORY 2.] = SUPPURATIVE *a.* 2 and *sb.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renow's Disp.* i. xiv. 30 That [medicament] is called *Διαιρρηκτικόν*, or a suppuratory, which is most congruent and like to our nature. 1730 Phil. *Trans.* XXXVI. 362 Purulent, suppuratory and scrophulous Distempers. 1747 tr. Astruc's *Fievers* 280 At the approach of the suppuratory fever.

† **Suppure, v. Obs. rare-0.** [a. F. *suppurer*, ad. L. *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE.] To suppurate. 1611 CORN., *Maturer*, .. to matter, to suppure.

† **Suppulate, v. Obs.** (Also *pa. pple.* in 6 -ate.) [f. L. *suppullāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suppullare*: see SUPPULTE *v.* and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To calculate, reckon, compute. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 107 Adde the degrees, and mi. to the Longitude (for which 15° Ephemerides ar supputated, because they place is East from it). 1571 DUGGES *Pantom.* iv. xxi. Ccij b, Behold the table following, where ye shall finde the number of all the sides, diameters and AXES of these inscribed bodies ready supputate. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* i. iii. 163 Their Hegira, .. is supputated from the flight of Mahomed, out of Mecha. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 490 He supputated, and found that everything considered 'twas much dearer. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 158 Ephemerides .. supputated .. for the elevation and meridian of London.

† **Supputation, Obs.** [ad. L. *supputatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supputare* to SUPPULTE. Cf. F. *supputation* (from 16th c.).]

1. The action (or an act) of calculating or computing; a method or system of reckoning; calculation, computation, reckoning.

1431-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) i. 27 Florentius, monke of Wurcestre, whom y folowe specially with Marianus Scotte in the supputation of yeres. 1545 Jove *Exp. Dan.* B j b, A brief supputation of the ages and yeres of the world. 1555 EBERN *Decades* (Arb.) 65 Every leaque conteyneth foure myles, after theyr supputations. 1560 BIRLE (Geneva) *Esther* Argv. 218 b, The supputation of yeres, wherein the Ebrewes, and the Grecians do varie. 1650 TWYDEN in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) i. 67 For the ready supputation of the places of the planets. 1652-64 HEYLVIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 17/2 Chronologies .. are only bare supputations of times, with some brief touch upon the Actions therein hapning. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* 24 The skill of dealing with difficult supputations of Numbers not then discoverable. 1698 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) i. 7 The Julian Period .. is a supputation of 7980 yeres. Invented by Julius Scaliger. 1751 *Act 24 Geo. II.* c. 23 § 1 That .. the said Supputation, according to which the Year of our Lord beginneth on the twenty-fifth Day of March, shall not be made use of from and after the last Day of December, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one. 1845 A. CLARKE *Comm. O. T.* i. s. lxxxi. 3 They .. sent persons to the top of some hill .. about the time which, according to their supputations, the new moon should appear.

b. transf. Estimation, reckoning. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 18 In a wise supputation all things begin and end in the Almighty. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxviii. 18 They have their supputations

and conjectures. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 274 He so disturbed and confounded all his supputations, that [etc.].

2. (See quot.) *rare-0.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Supputation*, .. a pruning or cutting Trees.

† **Suppute, v. Obs.** [ad. L. *supputare* to cut off below, lop, prune, to count up, f. *sup-* = SUB- 2 + *putare* to trim, prune, to clear up, settle, reckon. Cf. F. *supputer* (from 16th c.).] = SUPPUTATE.

Hence † **Supputed ppl. a.** (fig.)

1431-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) i. 37 Pe Romanes .. ascribede there yeres from the begynninge of there cite y-made. But .. Cristen men suppute there yeres from the Incarnacion of Criste. *Ibid.* v. 453 Men supputenge tymes of kynges. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxix. 383 Free from this supputed shame. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Antiqued* Introd. (1728) 4 Others supputing the times by the Succession of the Kings of the Lacedæmonians, affirm that he was not a few years older than the first Olympiad.

† **Supra** (sɪˈprə), *adv., (a.), prep.* [L. *suprā* adv. and prep. (see next).] *A. adv.*

1. = ABOVE *a.* 4; previously, before (in a book or writing). Also in L. phr. *ut supra* = as above. (Abbreviated *sup.*)

[c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 355/2 Nyggarde (or muglard, *supra*, or nygun, or pynchar, *infra*, *tenax*). 1526 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* xv. 273 note, The said pension of forty pounds to the said maister Walter .. quhill he be promovit be us to benefice ut supra. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) i. 100, 10 cattis tobacco to hym selfe, cost as *supra*. 1668 in *Extr. St. Papers* rel. *Friends Ser.* iii. (1912) 279 The book called The sandy Foundation Shaken, of the same date, ut supra. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf, Villous* Leaf. See *Pilose* Leaf, *supra*. 1861 PALEY *Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 953 note, On the metre of this verse see *supra* 7.

† 2. = ABOVE *a.* 7; in addition, further; more.

1592 NASH *Strange Newes* H 2, Was sinne so viterly abolished with Tartons play of the seven deadly sins, that ther could be nothing said *supra* of that argument? 1778 *Stiles's Diary* 24 Sept. (1901) II. 302 Mr. Beers at. 60 & *supra*.

† *B. adj.* Additional, extra. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. iv. 115 The which being not advertised that they be any *supra* Round, he is bound to give the word to none but only unto the Sentinel. 1773 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 89/1 To defray the *supra* charge of coinnage.

C. prep. in phr. *supra protest* [ad. It. *sopra protesto* 'upon protest']: see *quots.* and *PROTEST sb.* 2.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 22 After a bill has been protested, it is sometimes accepted by a third party, for the purpose of saving the reputation of a drawer or of an endorser. Such an acceptance is called an acceptance 'Supra Protest'. 1847 B. F. FOSTER *Counting-Ho. Assist.* By Payment *supra* protest. *Ibid.* 69 The acceptor *supra* protest is bound to notify without delay his acceptance to the person for whose honor it was made.

Supra- (sɪˈprə), *prefix*, repr. L. *suprā* = *suprā* (related to *super* and ultimately to *sub*) *adv.* and *prep.*, above, beyond, in addition (to), before in time, occurring in a few compounds in classical and late Latin; in mod. and mod. L. it is mainly restricted to technical terms. Its meanings in English are for the most part parallel to, but in much less vogue than, those of *SUPER-*; but it is more prevalent than the latter in certain uses, e.g. the scientific uses in 1 *a* and 1 *b*, in which it is most commonly employed as a living prefix.

The stressing is as in compounds of *SUPER-*, q.v. p. 166/3.

1. Over, above, higher than; (less commonly) on, upon: in a physical sense.

1. In prepositional relation to the *sb.* implied in, or constituting, the second element: = *SUPER-* 1; as in late L. *supracælestis* SUPRACÆLESTIAL, mod. L. *supra-axillaris* (axilla AXIL), *suprafoliaceus* (folium leaf).

a. Miscellaneous adjs., chiefly scientific: = *SUPER-* 1 *a*, *c.* **Supra-aerial**, situated above the air or atmosphere. **Supra-axillary, Bot.**, arising above an axil, as a branch or bud. **Supracoralline, Geol.**, lying immediately above the Coralline Oolite. **Supracretaceous, Geol.**, lying above the Cretaceous series, as the Tertiary and more recent formations. **Suprafoliaceous, Suprafoliar, Bot.**, situated or arising above (or upon) a leaf. **Supraglacial, occurring upon the surface of ice, esp. of a glacier. Supralineal, written above the line. Supramarine, situated or occurring above the sea. Supramedial, lying above the middle (e.g. of a series of rocks). Supratropical, next 'above', i.e. higher in latitude than, the tropical (see quot.).**

1694 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 120 The Firmament, supposed by Moses to sustain a 'Supra-aerial' Sea. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. xxi. (1765) 218 'Supra-axillary. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 256 Solanum, .. flowers in the forks of the stem, or supra-axillary. 1885 ETNERIDGE *Stral. Geol.* xli. 453 The 'Supra-Coralline' Beds. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 221 The marine 'supracretaceous rocks of the South of France. 1854 LEBLANC *Man. Elem. Geol.* ix. (ed. 4) 103 Groups of Fossiliferous Strata. Tertiary, Supracretaceous, or Cainozoic. 1777 S. ROBERT *Brit. Flora* 21 'Suprafoliaceous, coming out above the leaves, as in *Asperifolia*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1111/1 'Suprafoliar, growing upon a leaf. 1894 GRAIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (ed. 3) 207 The beds of these 'supraglacial' rivers. 1874 T. H. KEY *Language* 61 The fact of

its [sc. the aspirate's] having passed into a mere "supra-lineal mark in classical Greek suggests the question whether it had not even in those days become an unmeaning symbol. 1832 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. 195 The effects, of subterranean action on "supramarine land. 1863 — *Antiq. Man* xiii. (ed. 3) 232 Difficulty in distinguishing between the effects of the submarine and supramarine agency of ice. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 157 Millstone grit ("supramedial group). 1866 KIRBY & ST. ENTONOL. IV. xlix. 485 Beginning at 84° N. L. he [sc. Latreille] has seven Arctic ones [sc. climates], which he names polar, subpolar, superior, intermediate, "supratropical, tropical, and equatorial.

b. *Anat. and Zool.* Extensively used to form adjectives (some of which are also used *ellipt.* as sbs.) in the sense 'Situated above, or on the dorsal side of (sometimes, upon the upper surface of) the part or organ denoted by the second element': as in mod.L. *supracostalis* (costa rib), *suprarenalis* SUPRARENAL. = SUPER-1 b.

Numerous compounds of this class appear in recent Dicts., general and technical; the following is a selection of the more important. The meaning can usually be inferred from that of the second element; where necessary, a brief explanation or reference is added in parentheses. (Cf. SUB-1 b.)

Supra-abdominal, *supra-acromial*, *supra-a-nal*, *supra-angular* (the angular bone of the lower jaw in some vertebrates: cf. *ANGULAR* 2 a, quot. 1855), *supra-aryle-noid*, *supra-auditory*, *supra-aureicular*, *supra-brachial*, *supra-buccal*, *supra-caval*, *supra-cardal*, *supra-condylar*, *condyloid* (= above a condyle or condyles of the humerus, femur, etc.), *supra-costal*, *supra-coral*, *supra-cranial* (= on the upper surface of the cranium), *supra-dorsal*, *supra-dural* (= above the dura mater), *supra-ethmoid*, *supraglottic* (above the glottis), *supra-hepatic* (on the upper surface of the liver), *supra-hyoid*, *supra-iliac* (= on the upper surface of the ilium), *supra-marginal* (*spec.* above the upper edge of the Sylvian fissure), *supra-mastoid*, *supra-nasal*, *supra-neuroian*, *supra-neural* (= above a neural axis), *supra-nuclear* (NUCLEUS 6 b), *supra-ocular* (= above the ocular region, *spec.* of the small scales in reptiles above the superciliaries; also sb.), *supra-oesophageal* (= on the dorsal side of the oesophagus, applied to a nervous ganglia in invertebrates), *suprapapillary* (= above the biliary papilla), *supra-pedal* (= above the 'foot' of a mollusc), *supra-pharyngeal* (= *supra-oesophageal*), *suprapubian*, *-pubic* (hence *suprapubically* adv., above the pubis), *suprapygial* (of plates of the carapace in tortoises; also sb.), *supravital* (RIMA), *supraseptal* (SEPTUM), *suprastapedial*, *suprasternal*, *supra-trochlear* (TROCHLEA a, b), *supratympanic*, *supra-ventricular* (VENTRICLE 2).

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/1 Two "supra-abdominal nervous columns generally extend along the middle of the back. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 130 The *transversalis humeri* artery...ends by dividing into the "supra-acromial and supra-scapular arteries. 1893 H. MORRIS *Treat. Hum. Anat.* 831 The supra-acromial branches cross the clavicular insertion of the trapezius and the acromion process. 1867 LANKESTER in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 325 The "supra-anal organ is very small. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 277/1 The anterior extremities of the angular and "supra-angular pieces are wedged into corresponding grooves of the symphyseal element. 1866 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 872 The bones forming the right and left Mandibula...namely, the Dentals, Splenials, Supra-angulars, Angulars and Articulars. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 48 The arytenoid and the "supra-arytenoid cartilages, with their connecting muscle. 1866 HUXLEY *Ling's Preh. Rem. Calth.* 87 The mastoid processes are large, the "supra-auditory ridges strong. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, "Supra-auricular diameter, parietal diameter, inferior. 1916 KEITH in *Man* XVI. 101 Skull of an aged man. Maximum length, 195 mm.; width, 140 mm.; height (supra-auricular), 116 mm. 1889 DUNMAN & WINGRAVE *Gloss. Terms*, "Supra-brachial, applied to the dorsal division of the pectoral chamber in the Lamellibranchiata...above the gills, which separate it from the infra-brachial chamber. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 665/1 Large special ganglia (optic, stellate, and "supra-buccal) are developed in the higher forms (Siphonopoda). 1901 P. C. MITCHELL in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.* Oct. 188 In *Spheniscus* the portion between the supra-duodenal loop and the rectum...is expanded into a minor fold...to which I give the name "supra-caecal kink. 1890 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 180 The "supra-caudal muscle is the direct continuation backwards of the *spinalis dorsi*. 1881 MITVAT *Cat.* 91 An elongated opening...called the "supracondylar foramen which transmits the median nerve and brachial artery. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 659 Supracondylar fracture may readily implicate the nerve. 1866 *Quain's Elem. Nat.* (ed. 7) II. 385 The occasional prominence called the "supracondyloid process. 1884 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 4) II. 634 Mr. W. Stokes, of Dublin, advocates...the supra-condyloid amputation of the thigh. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, "Supra-costal...the supra-costal muscles, which raise the ribs. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, "Supra-costal groove, light furrow sometimes found along upper edge of the body of a rib, at its posterior extremity. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 21 The "supra-coral part of the pelvis. 1848 OWEN *Holomol. Vertebrate Skel.* 48 The frontals and parietals, being ossified in "supra-cranial fibrous membrane. 1889 *Nature* 20 June 172/1 The...details of the mouth-plates, the "supradorsal membrane...and other...portions. 1896 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 232/1 "Supradural branch or ramus parietalis. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 96 In the Salmon this region [sc. the mesothmoidal cartilage]...is covered by a "supra-ethmoid bony plate. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII. 302 The narrowing of the "supraglottic portion of the larynx. 1848

DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Hepatic*, Hepatic Veins or "Supra-hepatic veins...open into the vena cava inferior. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 672 In suprahepatic abscess the pus occurs between the layers of the coronary ligament. 1882 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 292 "Suprahyoid muscles. 1870 *Flower Osteol. Mammalia* xvii. 285 The ilium is flattened and expanded, and has a greatly extended... "supra-iliac border. 1874 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 109 Anan-chytidae...anus...marginal, or "supramarginal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 433 The left visual word-centre...is now...supposed to be situated in the angular and possibly in part of the supramarginal convolution. 1893 H. MORRIS *Treat. Hum. Anat.* 37 A ridge of bone, the "supra-mastoid crest, runs immediately above the external auditory meatus. 1865 *Reader No. 145* 409/1 The "supranasal notch. 1903 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* II. 125 Nostril pierced in a single nasal; no supranasal. 1888 "Supranervian [see *subnervian*, SUB-1 b]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 623 The "supra-nuclear connections of the nerve. 1897 GÜNTHER in Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 696 Two large "supraoculars on each side. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 524/1 The... "supra-oesophageal ganglions are protected by a dense membrane. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 112/1 The brain, or supra-oesophageal mass. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 723 The duodenum is more extensively dilated [in infra-papillary carcinoma] than in "supra-papillary carcinoma. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 110 A "supra-pedal gland appears to be present in all *Pulmonata*. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 352 There is but one buccal ganglion in the Dibranchiata, and behind it there is a large "supra-pharyngeal ganglion. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "Supra-Pubian Nerve, is the internal ramus of the inguino-cutaneous branch of the first lumbar nerve. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 507/1 The shortest route by which the bladder can be reached at this early age is according to the method of the "suprapubic operation. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 280/1 In the turtles...the supra-pubic muscle divides into two fasciculi. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* I. 1098/2 A supra-pubic abscess. *Ibid.* 1214/2 Supra-pubic lithotomy in a boy. *Ibid.* 204/2, I...proceeded to open the bladder "suprapubically upon the point of an ordinary lithotomy-staff. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYOEKER *Palaeont.* II. 2086 While...the nuchal is a cartilage bone, the pygal and "suprapygals are of purely dermal origin. 1893 H. MORRIS *Treat. Hum. Anat.* 948 The cavity is naturally divided into two portions—"supra- and infra-ramal—divided by the glottis. 1890 *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX. 127 The smaller division of the colom, the "supraseptal cavity, is continued into the tentacles. 1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 710/2 The short, notched "supra-stapedial...the slender, combined infra-stapedial and stylohyal...are still cartilaginous. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 4 The "supra-sternal is the hollowed space which lies immediately above the notch of the sternum. 1876 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 27 The occurrence of suprasternal bones in some animals. 1882 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) I. 27 The upper end [of the sternum] is marked by the deep suprasternal notch. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 280/1 It [sc. the frontal nerve]...ascends round the superciliary arch...and is thenceforth called by some the external frontal nerve in contradistinction to a branch from itself, the "supra-trochlear, or internal frontal. 1870 *Flower Osteol. Mammalia* x. 157 The large "supratympanic or mastoid bulla [of *Pedetes capivi*]. 1865 *Reader* 11 Mar. 288 The "supra-ventricular masses of the hemispheres [of the brain].

c. With sb., denoting a part situated above that denoted by the second element, as mod.L. *supra-clavicula*, SUPRACLAVICLE.

2. In adverbial relation to the second element: = SUPER-2. † *Supra-nominate* ppl. a., above-named. *Supraposition*, the action of placing or state of being placed above or upon something; position above; in quot. 1788 = SUPERPOSITION 2. *Suprasoriferous* a., *Bot.*, bearing sori on the upper surface.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicis* 344/2 Take...of the "supra-nominate poudre 3 qu. of an ounce. 1683 E. HOOKER *Præf. Pontage's Myst. Div.* 105 The Architypus Globe, or Original Being is the Basis...of all other Essences...brought forth out of the Womb of pure Nature supra-nominate. 1788 in E. H. BAKER *Parriana* (1829) II. 64 Coincidence can only be proved by "supraposition. 1855 T. R. JONES *Aquarian Nat.* 9 Their...steady supraposition upon each other should ensure...stability. 1857 L. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 46 Crenato-lolate above, "suprasoriferous.

3. In adjectival relation to the sb. constituting or implied in the second element: = SUPER-3. a. *Anat. and Zool.* = Superior, upper; (a structure) situated above some other, or forming or belonging to the upper part of (that denoted by the second element); chiefly in mod.L. terms, as *supramamma*. Also *Supra-commissure*, a commissure of nerve-fibres above and in front of the pineal body.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 132/1 The diatela...is...continuous with the supra-commissure. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), Supramaxilla, "Supra-obliquus, "Supra-turbinal. 1902 *Amer. Anthropol.* IV. 172/1 The significance of the "supramamma' (a sort of rudimentary mamma).

b. *Anat. and Zool.* Prefixed to adjs., or forming derivative adjs. from sbs. in a (sometimes used ellipt. as sbs.): = Pertaining to or situated on the upper...or the upper part of (what is expressed by the second element), as *supralabial* (the upper lip), *supramaxillary* (the upper jaw).

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, "Supralabial. 1904 *Biol. Bulletin* Nov. 203 A black spot just above the sixth supralabial. *Ibid.*, The supralabials are dusky yellow. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 548/1 Its "supra-maxillary part is constituted by one or two large branches. 1874 HUMPHRY *Myology* 46 The supra-maxillary, or second division of the fifth [nerve].

II. Above (in various figurative senses); higher in quality, amount, or degree. (Cf. SUPER-4, 5, 6.)

4. a. Prefixed to adjectives: = SUPER-4 a, as *supra-Christian*, *-conscious*, *-historical*, *-intellec-*

tual, *-legal*, *-local*, *-mechanical*, *-moral*, *-national*, *-normal* (= SUPERNORMAL), *-ordinary*, *-rational*; † *Supravulgar*, that is above the common or ordinary. Also in derived sbs., as *supra-rationalism*, and advs., as *supra-locally*.

1867 SWINBURNE *Blake* (1868) 266 Thus prophesies Blake, in a fury of "supra-Christian dogmatism. 1891 JAS. ORR *Chr. View God & World* ii. (1893) 70 Hartmann...speaks...of his Absolute...as "supra-conscious. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 385 Experimental psychological research is throwing great light on...the importance of the subconscious and supra-conscious, or the "Subliminal self. 1908 *Hibbert Jnl.* Jan. 436 The intelligence...tries to apprehend the "supra-corporeal in terms of the corporeal. 1894 N. BUCHANAN tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* I. ii. 97 History and doctrine are surrounded by a bright cloud of the "supra-historical. 1885 *SETH Scot. Philos.* vi. 188 The hungering and thirsting of men's hearts after...some "supra-intellectual union...with the source of all. 1875 *Digby Real Prop.* vi. (1876) 289 He would...be restrained...by the extra-legal, or, if the expression may be allowed, "supra-legal power of Chancellor. 1852 BR. FOANES *Nicene Creed* viii. 146 Immensity...and "supralocal existence, are the qualities of the true God. *Ibid.* xiii. 227 The supra-local Presence of His Body in the Sacrament of the Altar. 1866 *Clerical Jnl.* 3 May 422/1 Jesus Christ...offers, and...is offered, on all earthly altars supernaturally and "supra-locally. 1740 CHEVENE *Regimen* 3 Impossible...that an Animal Body could have been...formed without a "Supra-mechanical Organisation. a 1894 ROMANES *Thoughts Relig.* i. ii. (1895) 81 Without being "supra-moral...He may be unmoral. 1908 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 384 One great "Supranatural body, in which there should be 'neither Jew nor Greek'. 1897 *LANG in Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 774 "Supranatural phenomena. a 1663 SWINBURNE *Treat. Spousals* (1686) 22 Yet doth their "supraordinary Understanding...supply that small defect of Age. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xxx. (1729) 136 The Pope had now usurped a power supra-ordinary over all Appeals. 1894 N. BUCHANAN tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* I. App. iii. 346 The Divine Original Essence is "supra-rational. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1095 Their...views were designated as supranaturalism, and not as "supra-rationalism or irrationalism. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1703) 81 To furnish himself with "supravulgar and noble qualities.

b. Prefixed to a sb., forming an adj., as *supra-state* (cf. SUPER-4 b).

1914 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 200 If there is an inter-State life there is also a supra-State life.

5. Prefixed to a sb. = SUPER-5; as *supra-entirety*. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb.*, *Upon God*, God is not only said to be An Ens, but Supraentite.

6. = Higher, superior (cf. SUPER-6 b), as *supra-consciousness*, † *supra-passion*, *supra-world*.

1914 19th Cent. July 121 This "supra-consciousness...is seen...to be independent of the material senses. 1644 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 538 The merits and "supra-passions of Saints. 1907 E. E. FOURNIER d'ALBE (title) *Two New Worlds*. I. The Infra-World. II. The Supra-World.

7. Above in degree or amount, beyond, more than (what is expressed by the second element): with sbs., as *supra-centenarian* (so *supra-centenarianism*), or adjs., as *supra-maximal*, *supra-optimal* (also ellipt. as sbs., sc. temperature); *Supra-quantivalent* a., more than equivalent, higher in ideal than real value; so *supraquantivalent*. 1870 SCOFFERN *Stray Leaves Sci. & Folk-lore* 470, I do not find that women figure as "supra-centenarians in any way comparable to men. 1881 W. D. MACRAY *Index Registers Ducklington* Pref., One case of "supra-centenarianism is recorded; the 'old widow Knapp' was buried 10 March 1727, at the age of 105. 1905 *Science* 23 June 948 Death at the "supra-maximal or subminimal may be due to changes of a very definite nature. 1904 *Ibid.* 2 Dec. 751 This reaction is repeated as long as an effective "supra-optimal or suboptimal temperature continues. 1903 *Allen & Neurol.* Feb. 50 (Cent. D., Suppl.) Occupation is very especially suited to produce a "supraquantivalence of certain ideas. *Ibid.*, We had previously considered as the basis of the "supraquantivalent idea the frequent repetition...of definite trains of thought.

8. Before in time; = SUPER-8; as in SUPRALAPSARIAN; so † *Supra-creatarian*, one who believes that in the divine decrees the purpose of election and reprobation was antecedent to that of creation; also as adj.

1660 HEYLIN *Hist. Quinquart.* iii. 61 According to the Supra-lapsarian, or Supra-creatarian way. *Ibid.* 64 The Supra-lapsarians... (or Supra-creatarians rather, as a late judicious Writer calls them).

III. In the highest or to a very high degree.

9. Very highly, extremely, = SUPER-9 a, b; as *supra-censorious*, *supra-feminine*, *supra-fine* (= SUPERFINE), *supra-sensitive* (= SUPERSENSITIVE), *supra-subtle* (= SUPERSUBTLE), adjs.; *supragravitate*, *supra-parasite* (with *it*, to play the parasite to excess), *supra-saturate* (= SUPERSATURATE), vbs. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 5/2 This "supra-censorious censorship of minor news. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 127 A "supra-feminine love of softness and splendour. 1819 SVO. SMITH *Game Laws* Wks. 1859 I. 259/1 The "supra-fine country gentleman. 1674 FLAMSTER in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 139 The apogæon part of the system may contain more of matter...and consequently...may "supragravitate and incline the axis towards the synodical line. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. vi. 108 The slave Sancho doth "supra-parasite it. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 341 Till the fluids are (if I may use that expression) "supra-saturated with the acid. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Idle Days Patagonia* xii. (1899) 194 "Supra-sensitive retina. 1894 *Athenæum* Jan. 47/4 The same "supra-subtle unraveller of mysteries.

IV. 10. Expressing addition; involving addition or repetition (cf. SUPER-13, 14, 15): as † *supra-addition* (= SUPERADDITION 2), *supra-compound*

(= a compound of a compound, a compound of more than two elements). †**Suprabipartient** = *suprabipartient* (see SUPRA- 14). **Supradecom-pound**, **supradecomposite** *adjs.* *Bot.*, additionally decomposed; triply or more than triply compound.

1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 46 These... were the doctrines and 'supra-additions of the Scribes and Pharisees. 1753 HOGARTH *Anat. Beauty* xi. 136 The length of the foot... in respect to the breadth, makes a double 'suprabipartient, a diapason, and a diatesseron. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 22 At other times they unite with the salts and form 'supracompounds. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 532 Acids, alkalies, [etc.]... may sometimes form supra-compounds with the cloth, and thereby change its colour. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*. 'Supradecomposite *Leaf*, one which has the common petiole divided more than twice. *Ibid.* s.v. *Leaf (Compound)*, The 'supradecomposed [leaf]. 1777 S. ROSSON *Brit. Flora* 204 Hemlock Dropwort. Leaves supradecomposed. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 225 The leaves are supra-decomposed, the leaflets oblong and ovate.

†**Supracargo**. *Obs.* Also 7 **sopracargo**. [*ad. Sp. sobrecargo* (f. *sobre* over + *cargo* CARGO), whence *F. subrecargo*, also † *supercargo* (Voltaire), *Pg. sobrecarga*.] = SUPERCARGO.

1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* i. xiii. 12 Though Clifford in the Character appear Of supra-Cargo to our Fleet and their. 1674 J. COLLINS *Introduct. Merchants Acc.* E. 3, Journal of the Supracargos Accounts. 1710 *De For Cruise* i. (Globe) 198 What Business had I to... turn Supra Cargo to Guinea, to fetch Negroes? 1813 MILBURN *Oriental Commerce* II. 533 The Company's instructions to the supracargoes of their ships are very particular as to the mode of package and stowage. 1844 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVI. 589/1 The black [teas]... or boheas, [are brought] from Fok-kyen, called the Boha country by the Supra-cargoes at Canton. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 321 The supracargoes... at last counselled acquiescence.

Supracelestial, *a. rare.* [*f. late L. supræ-cælestis*: see SUPRA- 1, 4, a, CELESTIAL.] = SUPRACELESTIAL 1, 2.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 291 Abraham, experte in astronomia... folowede in erthe that he vnderstode by the disposition of bodies supracelestialle. 1811 R. HINDMARSH tr. *Swedenborg's Corvins* 110 If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I shall tell you supra-celestial things? [*Cf. John* iii. 12 τὰ ἐπουράνια.]

Supraciliary (sūprā'si-li-āri), *a. (sb.) Anat.* and *Zool.* [*f. SUPRA- 1 b*, after *superciliary*.] = SUPERCILIARY; as *sb.* applied *spec.* to the small scales attached to the eyelids in reptiles, below the supra-oculars.

1828-32 in WEBSTER (citing UR). 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 76 In the Man... the supraciliary ridges or brow-prominences usually project but little. 1874 COOKE *Birds N. W.* 450 A yellowish suffusion about the head, and especially along the supraciliary stripe. 1903 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* II. 125 Five supraciliary... 10 or 11 supraciliary.

Supraclavicle (-klāv'vī-kl'), *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also in *L. form au:praclavīcula*. [*See SUPRA- 1 c* and CLAVICLE 1.] A superior bone of the scapular arch in some fishes, above the clavicle.

1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 162 In bony Fishes, where the clavicles... may not only be provided with a distinct inter-clavicle, but also each with a distinct portion above—the supra-clavicle. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* iii. 59 The scapular... arch is suspended from the skull by the (supra)scapula post-temporal. Then follows the (scapula) supraclavicle. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 416 The Ganoidei and Teleostei have investing bones known as supra-clavicle, clavicle, inter-clavicle, and post-clavicle.

Supraclavicular (-klāv'vī-klū-lār), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [*In sense 1, ad. mod. L. suprāclavicularis*, f. *supra* SUPRA- 1 b + *clavicular* CLAVICLE 1. in sense 2, f. SUPRACLAVICLE: see -AR.]

1. Situated above the clavicle or collar-bone. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 753/2 The supra-clavicular and acromial nerves, form the termination of the cervical plexus. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc. IX.* 193 Forced breathing called into play the diaphragm far more than the supra-clavicular muscles. 1886 FAGEE *Princ. Med.* I. 755 In one of my cases, these supraclavicular swellings were much larger than hen's eggs.

2. Pertaining to the supraclavicle.

In recent Dicts.

Suprahuman, *a. rare.* [*SUPRA- 4 a.*] = SUPERHUMAN.

1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* 40 Outward and inward Means may be... bestow'd, by external Providences, suprahuman... Aid and Grace. 1809 J. FOSTER *Contrib. Eclectic Rev.* (1844) L. 379 No believer in any supra-human means, in any immediate interposition of the Almighty. 1840 DE QUINCY *Rhetoric Wks.* 1859 XI. 42 Any supra-human intelligence, divine or angelic.

So **Suprahumanity** = SUPERHUMANITY. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 253 An essential supra-humanity in Christ.

Supralapsarian (sūprālāpsē-ri-ān), *sb.* and *a. Theol.* [*f. mod. L. suprālapsārius*, f. *supra* SUPRA- 8 + *L. lapsus* fall, LAPSE: see -IAN. Cf. *F. supralapsaire*.]

A. sb. A name applied to those Calvinists who held the view that, in the divine decrees, the predestination of some to eternal life and of others to eternal death was antecedent to the creation and the fall: opposed to INFRALAPSARIAN.

1633 HOARD *Gods Love to Mankind* 12 The Maintainers of the Absolute Decree do say... either that all actions, and all events... are absolutely necessary; so the Supralapsarians;

or that all mens ends (at least) are unalterable and indeclinable by the power of their wills; so the Sublapsarians. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 75, I believe, with the Supralapsarian, that God hath decreed, not to bestow converting Grace upon many whom he could easily (had he so pleased) have converted. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* i. i. 50 Some few Theologues... have got the name of Supralapsarians, for venturing to look back beyond the fall of Adam for God's decrees of election and reprobation. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 84/1 According to the supralapsarians, the object of predestination is, *homo creabilis et labilis*; and, according to the sublapsarians and infralapsarians, *homo creatus et lapsus*. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 400 The young candidate for academical honours... was strictly interrogated by a synod of louing Supralapsarians as to the day and hour when he experienced the new birth.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to the Supralapsarians or their doctrine; that is a Supralapsarian.

1633 HOARD *Gods Love to Mankind* 2 The rest of that side, thinking to avoid the great inconveniences, to which that supralapsarian way lyeth open... present man to God in his decree of Reprobation, lying in the fall. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 79 A treatise of Beza's upon the Supralapsarian scheme of Predestination. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Moshem's Eccl. Hist.* xvii. (1833) 639/1 The Supralapsarian and Sublapsarian divines forgot their debates and differences. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Pilgr. Progr.* (1897) 191 An absurd allegory written by some raving supralapsarian preacher who was dissatisfied with the mild theology of the Pilgrim's Progress. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. ii. § 32 The Supra-lapsarian tenets of Calvin. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 670/2 The supralapsarian view was... adopted by Beza and other Calvinists, as it had been held by some of the Augustinian schoolmen.

Hence **Supralapsarianism** [*cf. mod. L. suprālapsārianismus*], the doctrine of the Supralapsarians. So †**Supralapsary** *sb.* and *a.* = SUPRALAPSARIAN.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Supralapsary*, in Theology, a Person who holds, that God, without any Regard to the good or evil Works of Men, has resolv'd, by an eternal Decree, to save some, and damn others. 1755 JOHNSON, *Supralapsary*, antecedent to the fall of man. 1775 ASH, *Supralapsarianism*. 1847 *J. Evans' Sk. Denom. Chr. World* 80 Recent divines who have gone to the height of Supralapsarianism. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 458 Whitgift strove to force on the Church the supralapsarianism of his Lambeth Articles.

Supraliminal (sūprālī-mī-nāl), *a. Psych.* [*f. SUPRA- 1 a* + *L. limin-*, LIMEN threshold: after *subliminal*.] Above the limen or threshold of sensation or consciousness; belonging to the ordinary or normal consciousness: opp. to **SUBLIMINAL**.

1892 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Res.* Feb. 306, I hold... that this subliminal consciousness... may embrace a far wider range... of activity than is open to our supraliminal consciousness. *Ibid.* [see **SUBLIMINAL**].

Hence **Supraliminally** *adv.*

1901 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 87 We need not postulate any direct or supernormal knowledge... but merely a subliminal calculation... expressing itself supraliminally.

Supralunar (sūprālū-nār), *a.* [*See SUPRA- 1 a* and LUNAR, and cf. **SUBLUNAR**.] = next: cf. **SUBLUNAR**.

1719 STEELE *Old Whig* No. 2. 12 Comets, said he, are two-fold, Supra-lunar, and Sub-lunar. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* ii. I am... utterly deficient in that sixth sense of the angelic or supralunar beautiful, which fills your soul with ecstasy. 1856 - *Misc.* (1859) II. 114 The most supralunar rosepink of pity, devotion, and purity.

Supralunary (sūprālū-nārī), *a.* [*See SUPRA- 1 a* and LUNARY, and cf. **SUBLUNARY**.] = **SUBLUNARY**.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* (1670) 84 The admittance of terrene Exhalations to join their forces towards the effecting of supralunary Comets. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 276 Certain strange supralunary arguments, which never fell within the sphere of common action. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 216 If it be once granted that there is a Providence, 'tis an absurd... conceit, to confine it... to the Supralunary Regions. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 628/1 His head full of these supralunary matters.

Supramundane (sūprāmūn-dān), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. *supramundānus*, f. *supra* SUPRA- 1 a, 4 a + *mundus* world. Cf. *F. supramondain*, *Il. sopramondano*.] = SUPERMUNDANE.

1601 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 8/2 The Supramundane Light, an Incorporeal Infinite luminous Space, in which the intellectual Beings reside. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 14. 243 These Eternal Gods of Plato, called by his Followers θεοὶ ἀσπερόμοιοι, the Supramundane Gods. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* ii. (1765) 363 Beings divine, supramundane, and... unchangeable. 1849 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 52 The supramundane, divine nature of Virtue. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iii. 83 Revelation has familiarized Christians with the angels, as supramundane beings. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 10 Oct. 5/3 Free trade is... suitable rather for an ideal and supramundane existence than for the present state of society.

Supranatural (sūprānātūrāl), -tūrāl, -tūrāl, *a. (sb.) rare.* [*See SUPRA- 4 a* and NATURAL. Cf. *F. supranaturalisme*, -iste.] = SUPERNATURAL.

1857 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Serv.* II. 32 To express... their... conceptions of the divine and supranatural element in the subject. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 125/1 A mechanical Deity that is only so far supra-natural as that Infinite Substance must always stand in antagonism with the finite. 1908 *Hibbert Jnl.* July 808 We measure the change from the standpoint of the supranatural.

So **Supranaturalism**, **Supranaturalist**, **Supranaturalistic** *a.*, **Supra-nature** (= SUPERNATURALISM, etc.).

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing MURDOCK), Supranaturalism. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Supranaturalists*, a name given of late years to the middle party among the divines of Germany, to distinguish them from the Rationalists... and

from the Evangelical party. 1846 GHO. ELIOT tr. *Siranes' Life Jesus* Introd. § 11. 1. 46 Those theologians... who think to unite both parties by this middle course—a vain endeavour which the rigid supranaturalist pronounces heretical, and the rationalist derides. 1846 WORCESTER (citing *F. Cycl.*), Supranaturalistic. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. xiii. i. 250 They sought... for a sign; and in their credulous incredulity, grew greedy of every supranaturalism except the scriptural. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 120/2 The struggle between Rationalism and Supranaturalism. 1890 J. F. SMITH tr. *Pfleiderer's Developm. Theol.* ii. ii. 127 The difficulties of the supranaturalistic theology. 1908 *Hibbert Jnl.* July 808 It is increased knowledge of nature which has made supra-nature incredible.

Supra-occipital, *a. and sb. Anat.* and *Zool.* [*ad. mod. L. suprā-occipitalis*: see SUPRA- 1 b and OCCIPITAL.] = SUPEROCCIPITAL.

1846 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* i. 319 The flattening... of the human supraoccipital, parietal and frontal bones. 1848 - *Homol. Vertebrate Skel.* 5. 1. regard the supraoccipital as the serial homologue of the parietal and the midfrontal. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifications* iv. § 3. 390 The horns being placed more anteriorly in relation to the supra-occipital ridge. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 56 The supraoccipital separates the parietals, and forms a suture with the frontals.

Supra-orbital, *a. (sb.) Anat.* and *Zool.* [*ad. mod. L. suprā-orbitalis*: see SUPRA- 1 b and ORBITAL.] Situated or occurring above the orbit of the eye. Also as *sb.* a supra-orbital artery, vein, bone, or nerve.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 648 The external, or supra-orbital branch [of the frontal nerve]. 1846 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* i. 283 The bones of the dermo-skeleton are:—The Supratemporals; The Supraorbital; The Suborbital; The Labials. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 117 The supra-orbital plates or processes of the frontal bones are much broader than in the wild rabbit. 1876 TOMES *Dental Anat.* 39 Pain... is often referred to the point of emergence of a nerve, as... in supra-orbital neuralgia.

Also **Supra-orbital**, **Supra-orbitalary** [*mod. L. suprā-orbitarius*], *adjs.*

1782 MONRO *Anat.* 287 The sight may be lost by an injury done to the supra-orbital branch. 1844 SIA C. BELL *Anat. Expression* ii. (ed. 3) 49 The prominences over the orbits (the supra-orbital ridges), which are peculiar to a more advanced age. 1856 TONN & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 7 The fissure which bounds the supra-orbital convolution.

Suprarenal (sūprārē-nāl), *a. (sb.) Anat.* [*ad. mod. L. suprārē-nāl*: see SUPRA- 1 b and RENAL.] Situated above the kidney; applied to a pair of ductless glands (*suprarenal bodies*, *capsules*, *corpuscles*, *glands*), one immediately above each kidney; also to other structures connected with these.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 500 The kidneys and supra-renal capsules. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 309 The Supra-renal are sometimes branches of the phrenic or of the renal arteries. *Ibid.* 350 The Supra-renal veins terminate partly in the renal veins, and partly in the inferior vena cava. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 The connective tissue corpuscles of the supra-renal glands. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 365/1 The 'suprarenal bodies' or 'adrenals'. 1905 H. D. ROLLISTON *Dis. Liver* 271 The various preparations of suprarenal gland substance.

b. transf. Of, pertaining to, or affecting the suprarenal capsules.

1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 583 There are no lesions... which are constantly associated with the suprarenal affection. *Ibid.* 585 Supra-renal degeneration.

B. sb. A suprarenal capsule (in quot. 1841, a suprarenal artery).

1841 R. E. GRANT *Ontol. Comp. Anat.* 512 The aorta gives off... the two small phrenic arteries... to the diaphragm; two or more minute supra-renals to the supra-renal capsules. 1895 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 795/2 The supra-renal bodies of fishes... There was no relation... between the supra-renals and the lymphatic head-kidney. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 313 Glands without ducts, such as the... suprarenals.

Hence **Suprarenalin**, **Suprarenin**, a substance extracted from suprarenal capsules, used as a hæmostatic.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 681 The constitution of suprarenin. 1909 *Chem. & Druggist* 20 Feb. 316/2 Novocain-Suprarenin Dental Tablets... contain... Suprarenin borate. 1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., Suprarenalin.

|| **Suprascapula** (sūprāskæ-pi-lā), *Anat.* and *Zool.* [*cf. mod. L.*: see SUPRA- 3 a and SCAPULA.] A bone (or cartilage) in the upper or anterior part of the scapular arch or shoulder-girdle, in fishes, and in some batrachians and reptiles.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 175 The special names of the above elements of the hamal arch of the occipital vertebra are, from above downwards, 'suprascapula', 'scapula', 'coracoid'. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 81 [The dorsal scapular] consists of a broad semicartilaginous supra-scapula and an ossified scapula.

Suprascapular, *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [*ad. mod. L. suprāscapularis*: see SUPRA- 1 b, 3 b and SCAPULAR.] Situated above or upon the scapula; belonging to or connected with the upper or anterior part of the scapular arch, or the suprascapula.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 160 A foramen, for the transmission... of the supra-scapular nerve. *Ibid.* 402 The supra-scapular and posterior-scapular arteries. *Ibid.* 416 The nerve passes through the supra-scapular notch, or foramen. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 190 The suprascapular plate remains long cartilaginous, and always partly so. *Ibid.* 210 The upper or suprascapular piece... retains... its cartilaginous state. 1878 T. BRYANT *Surg.* I. 479 The suprascapular artery and vein will always be seen behind the clavicle.

Also † **Suprascapulary** *a.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Infra Spinatus Musculus*, or *Supra Scapularis Secundus*, proceeds under the Spine, from the Basis of the Scapula, with the Second, Supra Scapular, Carnous and Thick, and runs into the Ligament of the Shoulder. 1828-32 WEBSTER.

Suprascript (sū'prāskript), *a.* [ad. late L. *suprascriptus*, *f.* *suprā* above + *scriptus* written.] Written above: = **SUPERSCRIPT** *a.*

1896 W. M. LINDSAY *Introd. Latin Textual Emend.* 36 In the original the *h* was expressed by this superscript sign. 1902 *Scotsman* 5 Nov. 11/7 To have one's attention, at the height of a tragic climax, hitched up by a superscript cipher. + **Supra-sedeas**, error for **SUPERSEDEAS**.

1615 BRETON *Char. Ess. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 10/1 It is a *supra sedes* for all diseases.

Suprasensible, *a.* (sb.) [SUPRA- 4 *a.* So F.] = **SUPERSENSIBLE**; also *absol.* with *the*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 177/1 Kant applies the term of *noumenon* to the notion of God, and generally to all suprasensible objects, which may be conceived of. *Ibid.* The acceptance of this postulate [of the practical reason] as true and legitimate does not constitute a scientific certainty... which indeed does not exist for the supra-sensible. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* ii, Your Platonist 'eternal world of suprasensible forms'. 1904 A. M. FAIRBAIN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* i. vi. 200 Religion is, subjectively, man's consciousness of relation to suprasensible Being.

Suprasensual, *a.* [SUPRA- 4 *a.*] = **SUPERSENSUAL**.

1897 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 10 Of him, too... I presume, an ideal exists externally in the supra-sensual Platonic universe. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Philippians* 198 The star is the suprasensual counterpart, the heavenly representative; the lamp, the earthly realisation. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 79 The touch of supra-sensual things, the breath of religious mystery.

So **Suprasensuals** *a.* = **SUPERSensuals**. 1866 WESTCOTT *Ess.* i. (1891) 2 An inherent communion with a divine and suprasensual world.

Supraspective, *a.* rare¹. [f. L. *suprā* above, after *introspective*.] Surveying from above.

1864 SALA in *Temple Bar* Mar. 483 Tranquilly supraspective of the bustle and clamour.

Supraspinal (sū'prāspīnāl), *a.* Anat. [ad. mod. L. *suprāspīnalis*: see SUPRA- 1 *b* and SPINAL.] Situated above or upon a (or the) spine.

a. Situated above the spine of the scapula: opp. to *infraspinal* (see INFRA- B.).

1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Anat.* iii. iv. § 7 (1756) I. 183 *Supra-Spinatus*... is a thick narrow Muscle... filling all the Supra-Spinal Cavity of the Scapula. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* i. 569/2 The spine is... so placed as to divide the dorsum of the scapula into a supra-spinal and infraspinous depression. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 435/1 The supra-spinal branch [of the supra-scapular artery]... is distributed to the supra-spinatus muscle.

b. = **SUPRASPINOUS** *b.* 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 374/1 On the lips of the spinous processes of the neck some fibres may be shown, to which the name supra-spinal muscles has been given. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Supra-spinal ligaments, are... 1. The Dorsolumbo-supra-spinal ligament... extending above the spinous processes of the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae... 2. Cervical-supra-spinal ligament... which extends above all the cervical spinous processes.

c. (See quot.) 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 980/1 A distinct vascular canal... is extended along the upper surface of the abdominal portion of the cerebro-spinal cord in perfect Lepidopterous insects... We have designated this structure the *supra-spinal vessel*.

|| **Supraspinatus** (sū'prāspīnāt'ūs), *a.* Anat. [mod. L., *f.* L. *suprā* SUPRA- 1 *b* + *spīna* SPINE: see -ATE 2.] A muscle arising from the supraspinal fossa of the scapula, and inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus, serving to raise and adduct the arm.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Supra Spinatus*, or *Supra Scapularis*, is a Muscle... placed above the Spine of the Shoulder-blade. 1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 291 The *Supra-Spinatus* is commonly supposed to join with the Deltoides in lifting up the Arm. 1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 161 It [sc. the capsular ligament] receives additions from the tendons of the supra and infra spinatus muscles. 1875 STR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 838/2 The muscles which cause these movements are inserted into the humerus; the supra-spinatus, infra-spinatus, and teres minor into the great tuberosity; the sub-scapularis into the small tuberosity.

Supraspinous (sū'prāspīn'ūs), *a.* Anat. [ad. mod. L. *suprāspīnōsus*, *f.* L. *suprā* SUPRA- 1 *b* + *spīna* SPINE.] Situated above or upon a spine.

a. = **SUPRASPINAL** *a.*

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 374 The *supra-spinatus* is placed at the superior part of the shoulder in the supraspinal fossa of the scapula. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 151 On percussion there was absolute dulness in the left sub-clavian and supra-spinous regions.

b. Situated above or upon the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 152 The supra-spinous ligament consists of small, compressed bundles of longitudinal fibres, which connect the summits of the spinous processes. 1875 STR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 835/1 Inter- and supra-spinous ligaments connect adjacent spinous processes, and in the neck the supra-spinous ligament forms a broad band.

Supratemporal (sū'prātemp'orāl), *a.* 1 (sb.) Anat. and Zool. [See SUPRA- 1 *b* and TEMPORAL *a.* 2.] = **SUPERTEMPORAL** *a.* 2 (sb.).

1846 [See SUPRA-ORBITAL]. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* I. 187 The suborbital, superorbital, and supratemporal scale-bones are removed. 1866 HUXLEY *Laing's*

Preh. Rem. Catlin. 95 The supra-temporal ridges are but little marked. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 95 [In the perch] a forked bone, the supra-temporal scale, connects the fore-limb to the skull.

Supratemporal, *a.* 2 [See SUPRA- 4 *a* and TEMPORAL *a.* 1] = **SUPERTEMPORAL** *a.* 1

1884 FARAAH *Early Chr.* II. 104 That life is... eternal, i. e. spiritual, supratemporal, Divine. 1882 WESTCOTT *Hist. Faith* xi. (1883) 144 The 'eternal' does not in essence express the infinite extension of time but the absence of time: not the omni-temporal but the supra-temporal.

Supraterraneous, *a.* rare. [f. L. *suprā* SUPRA- 1 *a* + *terra* land, earth; after *subterraneous*.] = **SUPERTERRANEAN**.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 186 The things, to be observ'd... may be... divided... into Supraterraneous, Terrestrial, and Subterraneous. a 1900 SRAUCE in B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* s. v., Supraterraneous Perianth.

So **Supraterrrestrial** *a.* = **SUPERTERRESTRIAL** 1.

1887 *Andover Rev.* Jan. 42 She might find her first supraterrrestrial experience in some dim subagency of aromatic spiritual force, in which she might smoke a spiritual pipe in peace. 1908 *Oar Resurrect.* Jesus vii. 198 That supraterrrestrial sphere to which it [sc. Christ's resurrection body] now more properly belonged.

Supravaginal, *a.* Anat. [See SUPRA- 1 *b* and VAGINAL.] Situated above or outside a sheath or sheathing membrane; situated, or performed, above the vagina.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 H. MORRIS *Treat. Hum. Anat.* 890 The supravaginal space around the optic nerve. *Ibid.* 1083 The cervix... may be divided into... an upper supravaginal zone, a middle zone of vaginal attachment, and a lower intravaginal zone, the os uteri. 1901 *Lancet* 5 Oct. 917 Arguments... in favour of supra-vaginal amputation of the uterus rather than total hysterectomy.

† **Supravise**, *v.* Obs. [f. med. or mod. L. *suprāvīse*, *pa.* ppl. stem of *suprāvīdere* (in med. L. to reconnoitre), *f.* *suprā* SUPRA- 2 + *videre* to see.] *trans.* = **SUPERVISE** *v.* 2. Also *absol.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 231 Surveying and supervising the public works. 1618 S. WARD *Jethro's Justice* (1627) 7 If God supervise not, Samuell the Seer shall take seven wrong before one right. 1640 in Carlyle *Misc. Ess.* (1872) VII. 65 No man did supervise all the clerks.

† **Supravis**, *v.* Obs. [ad. med. L. *suprāvīsis*, -ōnem: cf. prec. and VISION.] = **SUPERVISION** 1.

1542 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 107 There comes upon me [saith S. Paul] daily the care or Supravis of all the Churches. 1651 — *Clerus Domini* iii. § 15 Taking supravis or oversight of them willingly. 1667 — *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. xix. § 12 (ed. 4) 477 The supravis of a Teacher over him.

† **Supravisor**, *v.* Obs. Also 6-our. [ad. med. L. *suprāvīsor*: cf. prec.] = **SUPERVISOR** 1, 1 *b*, *c*, 3. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* v. ii. 1 I make thee supra visour of this supper. 1609 W. M. Man in *Moone* (Percy Soc.) 2 What false orthographic escapeth in the print, impute to the hast of the supervisor of the proofes. 1614 in *Trans. Cunbld. & Westmld. Archaeol. Soc.* III. 116 To take panes as supervisors to see the performinge of all things accordinge to this my will and testament. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xxiii. 297 They made Aræus tutor [admiral] and Lysander supervisor of him. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Heb.* xiii. 17 Wks. 1686 III. 270 The Curators, or Supervisors of the Church. 1694 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 320 The Supravis^r of the Highway.

Supremacy (sū'pre-māsi). Also 6 *supremacie*, -isie, 6-7 -acie, -icie, 7 -acye, supremacye, 8 *supremacy*. [f. SUPREME *a.* + -ACY 2. Hence F. *suprématie*, It. *supremazia*, Sp., Pg. *supremacia*.]

1. The condition of being supreme in authority, rank, or power; position of supreme or highest authority or power.

a. with reference to the position of the sovereign (royal or regal supremacy) as supreme head in earth of the Church of England (as declared in the statute 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, an. 1534), or as supreme governor of England in spiritual and temporal matters (as in 1 Eliz. c. 1, an. 1558-9). Also used retrospectively of the more indefinite authority claimed by earlier sovereigns.

Act of Supremacy (or *Enfranchisement Act*), any of the acts of parliament in which this is laid down. *Oath of (the King's) Supremacy*, the oath in which this is acknowledged.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Deacons*, The Othe of the Kynges Supremacie. I from henceforth shal utterly renounce... the Byshop of Rome, and his authoritie, power, and iurisdiction... And I from henceforth wyl... take the Kynges Maiestie, to be the onely Supreme head in earth, of the Church of Englande. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Philip & M.* c. 8. § 42 Albeit the Title or Stile of Supremacie or Supreme Hedd of the Church of Englande and of Irelande... never was... lawfully attributed... to any King... of this Realme. 1603 *Const. & Canons Eccles.* ii. Whosoever shall hereafter... impeach in any part his [the King's] regal Supremacy in the said causes [ecclesiastical] restored to the Crowne. 1626 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. III. 243 All three of them have taken the Oath of Allegiance, some say of Supremacy also. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 62 If the Party will allow the Queen her Supremacy. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. 53 The statute 1 W. & M. st. 2. c. 18... which exempts all dissenters... from all penal laws relating to religion, provided they take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 103 [William the Conqueror] asserted his royal supremacy over the clergy of England. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 664/2 Sir Thomas More and Fisher... were executed for refusing to accept the Supremacy Act (1535). 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 701/1 Statutes of Charles II. and George I. enacted that no member should vote or sit in

either house of parliament without having taken the several oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

b. with reference to the supreme authority of the see or bishop of Rome (*papal supremacy*).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 222 Those places of scripture, which the Bishop [of Rome] doeth vsurpe to establishe hys supremacie [orig. *ad sui primatus confirmationem*]. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. Pref. So that no man list vp hys fyrng against the supremecie of the Apostolike sea. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 132 So long as he acknowledged the Popes Supremacie. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALANO *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 69 Possibly Rome had not then resolved to derive her Supremacy from St. Peter. 1757 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII. 129 The learned Bossuett makes it an article of faith, the Supremacy of y^e pope, as does the Council of Trent.

c. *gen.* in the relation of one person, sovereign, state, etc. to another, or of God to the universe.

1547 TONSTALL in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. i. *Collect. Rec.* 107, I fortun'd to find many Writings for the Supremacy of the King to the Realm of Scotland. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* i. 31 Determining to achieve y^e supremisie. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 109 Peace it boads, and loue, and quiet life, An awful rule, and right supremecie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. xii. § 5. 150 They (who had been accustomed unto such a supremacie, as they would in no wise communicate with... Athens...). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 205 Man disobeying... sinns Against the high Supremacie of Heav'n. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 150 The divine being cannot give his own supremacie. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii. 1. 291 The steps by which Sparta rose to a supremacy above the rest of the Dorian states. 1847 *PRES-COTT Peru* (1850) II. 170 The Indian lords then tendered their obeisance... after which the royal notary read aloud the instrument asserting the supremacy of the Castilian Crown. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* iv. (1852) 71 A supremacy over them [sc. the inferior creatures], had been the result of Adam's likeness to their Creator. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* vi. § 4. 354 Revelation exhibits... the Supremacy of God.

d. With possessive as a mock title.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 14 Truth, so please your supremacy, has been sunk in... a well.

e. *fig.* Said of qualities, influences, etc.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philottimus Gijl*, I glue you the supremasie of my soule, vse it as you list. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxii. (1687) 287 It suffers reason to retain its throne, or rather exalts... its Supremacy... to a greater height. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* i. vi. (1865) 25 The disbelief of essential wisdom and goodness... prepares the imagination for the supremacy of cunning with malignity. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 133 Abelard claimed for reason the supremacy over faith.

2. Supreme position in achievement, character, or estimation.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 Iuno for maiestie, Pallas for wisdome, and Venus for beautie had let my Samela haue the supremacie. 1693 DEVON *Frisland Ded.* (1697) p. viii, That your Lordship is form'd by Nature for this Supremacy, I cou'd easily prove... from the distinguishing Character of your Writing. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 335 The discovery that water would resist being boiled above 212 degrees has conferred upon England its manufacturing supremacy. 1874 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 250 To secure the naval supremacy of Athens over the rest of the Greek states. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Ednc.* III. 154 English gunpowder has long held almost undisputed supremacy as to excellence of quality and strength.

Supreme (sū'prīm), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *supreme*, 6-7 *supreame*, 7-8 *supream*. [ad. L. *suprēmus*, superl. of *superus* that is above, *f.* *super* above. Cf. F. *suprême*, It., Sp., Pg. *supremo*. In poetry, esp. when attrib., freq. stressed *supreme*.]

A. adj. 1. Highest (in literal sense), loftiest, topmost. Now only poet.

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 694 What thyng occasionyd the showrys of rayne, Of fyre elementar in his supreme spere. 1653 R. SANDORS *Physiogn.* 115 The suprem angle not joynd... predicts loss of the eyes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 299 The venters are the inferior, or abdomen; the middle, or thorax; or the supreme, which is the head. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 89 The supreme or outmost Stratum of the Globe. 1808 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life & Lett.* (1876) I. i. 32 Day set on Cambria's hills supreme. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 75 Blanc, supreme above his earth-brood.

2. Highest in authority or rank; holding the highest place in authority, government, or power.

Chiefly in technical collocations, and first used in the expressions *supreme head* and *supreme governor* in the enactments of Henry VIII's and Elizabeth's reigns (respectively) dealing with the position of the sovereign as the paramount authority (as against the bishop of Rome). (Cf. SUPREMACY 1 *a*.)

Supreme Court of Judicature: (a) in India (see quot. 1773); (b) in Great Britain and Ireland (see JUDICATURE 1). 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Preamble, Where by dyvers sundrie olde autentike histories and cronicles it is manifestly declared and expressed that this Realme of Englonde is an Empire... governed by con Supreme heede and King. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 That the Kyng our Sovereign Lorde... shalbe... reputed the onely supreme heed in erthe of the Church of Englonde callid Anglicana Ecclesia. 1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 1. § 19 (Form of Oath), I... doo... declare in my Conscience, that the Queenes Highnes is thonlye supreme Governour of this Realme... aswell in all Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Things or Causes as Temporal. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 66b, Gueynng hym his faythe as to his supreme Magistrate. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Saccarium*, Some callis it [sc. the Exchequer] the soveraigne and supreme court. 1611 *Bible* 1 Pet. ii. 13 Submit your selves to every ordinance of man... whether it be to the King, as supreme, Or unto gouernours. 1655 J. HAMMOND *Leah & Rachel* Postscr. (1846) 30, I... will abide such censure... as the supreme power of Englonde shall find me to

have merited. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 119 Such Miscreants... who should thirst so vehemently for the blood of its Supreme Governor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. ii. 146 Of magistrates also some are supreme, in whom the sovereign power of the state resides; others are subordinate, deriving all their authority from the supreme magistrate. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett. Ded.* When we say that the legislature is supreme, we mean, that it is the highest power known to the constitution. 1773 *Act 13 Geo. III.* c. 63 § 13 That it shall be lawful for his Majesty... to establish a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William (in Bengal). 1790 A. J. DALLAS (*title*), Reports of Cases adjudged in the Courts of Pennsylvania, namely, the Common Pleas, Supreme Court, and the High Court of Errors and Appeals. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* iii. ix. III. 535 The Supreme Council... was to consist of six members, of whom four were to be officers of the four Presidencies. 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 255 The judicial power exercised by the Lords as a supreme Court of Judicature in all matters of law. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 66 § 4 The said Supreme Court shall consist of two permanent Divisions, one of which, under the name of 'Her Majesty's High Court of Justice', shall have and exercise original jurisdiction... and the other of which, under the name of 'Her Majesty's Court of Appeal', shall have and exercise appellate jurisdiction. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 789½ In the United States the supreme court consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices.

+Const. to. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* § 36 The king is supreme to the bishop in impery.

b. Said of the authority, command, etc.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 61 Faustinus... alleged, that the bishop of Rome ought to have the order-yrage of all Great Matters... by his supreme auctoritate. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 118 It is your fault, that you resigne The Supreme Seat, the Throne Maiefticall. 1659 HAMMOND *Dispatcher Disp.* iv. § 4 What the rights are, which are peculiar to the Supreme Pastourship. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 659 Uriel... thou... here art likeliest by supreme decree Like honour to obtain. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 170 He, long honour'd in supreme command. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 13 Jurisdiction is either supreme, inferior, or mixed. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* vi. vii. 185 When they had joined their forces, Craterus resigned the supreme command to his colleague. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* i. i. 2 The supreme power of making and abrogating laws.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (chiefly predicative).

1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* iv. 159 In a great Family there are several offices, as a Divine, a Physician, a Schoolmaster, and every one of these is supreme in his own way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 91 The lower still I fall, only Supreme In misery. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 238 Man is supreme Lord and Master Of his own Ruin and Disaster. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* ii. 26 Which Principle... being in Nature supreme... ought to preside over and govern all the rest. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxi. The temple of fashion where Madame Mantalini reigned paramount and supreme. 1878 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* iii. xviii. 158 During the session parliament was supreme. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* ii. (1885) 59 'To believe that the rule of duty is supreme over all the universe, is the first stage of Faith. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 89 Each science is supreme within its own domain.

ellipt. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii. 36 The spreading Cedar, that an Age had stood, Supreme of Trees, and Mistress of the Wood. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 125 He seems to have been the supreme of those... spirits described above.

3. Of the highest quality, degree, or amount.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 780 Let their exhal'd unwholsome breaths make sickle The life of puritie, the supreme faire, Ere he arrive his wearie noon-tide prickle. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xli. Hee could not meane t'haue peace with those, Who did to that supreme degree offend. a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 17 If these kill themselves, they do it in their best and supremest perfection. 1649 E. REYNOLDS *Nashe* vi. 82 The supreme end and happiness of the soule. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 110 ¶ 1 That to please the Lord and Father of the universe, is the supreme interest of created beings. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* i. vi. 96, I have a supreme disgust for the man who at the hustings has no opinion beyond... the clamour round him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 412 In no other mind have the demonstrative faculty and the inductive faculty coexisted in such supreme excellence. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 20 They have sound bodies, and supreme endurance in war and in labour. 1872 LIDDELL *Elem. Relig.* i. 5 The needs of the human mind, and among them... its supreme need of a religion. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vii. 212 The death of Christ, which is the supreme revelation of the Divine love.

b. Of persons: Highest or greatest in character or achievement.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Miad* v. 1 Then Pallas breath'd in Tydeus sonne: to render whom supreme To all the Greekes... she cast a hoter beame, On his high mind. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. l. ii. The Supreme Quack. 1874 CREIGHTON *Hist. Ess.* i. (1902) 1 In... the reflective and analytic class, Lionardo and Dante stand supreme. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 138 Homer exhibits Odusseus as a supreme master of the bow. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xvii. You are a supreme artist.

ellipt. 1814 WOROSW. *Laodamia* ix, Supreme of Heroes—bravest, noblest, best!

c. Of a point or period of time: Of highest or critical importance.

1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 170 The Carthaginian government managed, even in this supreme hour, to thwart Hamilcar. 1883 *Manch. Examiner* 26 Nov. 5/1 The generals have been at loggerheads at the supreme moment of the battle.

d. *spec.* applied to highly excellent varieties of fruits or vegetables.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* i. xi. 48 Summer Pears. The Little Muscat. The Supreme, The Chuisse-Madame. [1860 Hogg *Fruit Man.* 221 Pears... Windosor (Bell Tongue... Summer Bell; Supreme).] 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 38/1 Supreme (a variety of pea)... gives large successional pickings.

4. *spec.* applied to God (or his attributes), as the paramount ruler of the world, or the most exalted being or intelligence; also to the most exalted of heathen deities.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. i. 13 Take heed you dally not before your King, Lest he that is the supreme King of Kings Confound your hidden falshood. 1607 — *Cor. v.* iii. 71 With the consent of supreme Ioue, 1634 MILTON *Comus* 217 He, the Supreme good, 't' whom all things ill Are but as slavish officers of vengeance. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 70 Mine both in Heav'n and Earth to do thy will Supreme. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 93 That Supreme Lord, the Creator of Heaven and Earth. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* i. 38 The Supreme and Incorrupt Being. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 274 Whether there be really that Supreme-One we suppose. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1841) 235 Original truth having the most intimate connexion with the Supreme Intelligence. 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* i. i. 1 Thou supreme Goddess! 1826 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiii. II. 165 When the victim was to be offered to the supreme God, it was taken up to the top of the highest hill. 1854 ORR'S *Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* i. 29 The proposition... that human science is... adverse to the belief in a Supreme Intelligence. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 824½ The Festival of the Supreme Being, decreed by the National Convention, designed by David and conducted by Robespierre.

5. Last, final, as belonging to the moment of death. Now only a gallicism: cf. *F. le moment suprême*.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 66 The supreme judgments & testimonies of his friends... delivered at their deaths. 1648 [see 6 h]. 1804 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 57 When Queen Elizabeth was dying she had her band summoned to her ante-chamber... when she felt the supreme moment approaching she told the musicians to strike up her favourite air.

6. In comparative and superlative.

a. Comparative *supremest*, rare.

1683 KENNETT *tr. Erasim. on Folly* (1709) 125 After their reign here they must appear before a supremest judge. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xxiv. 109 Having given way to supremest fervours.

b. Superlative *supremest*, most supreme.

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* iv. i. Fate... appointed you To the supremest honour. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* Upon a Maide 6 Virgins, come, and in a ring Her supremest requiem sing. a 1674 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* (1675) 11 There are many degrees of blessedness beneath the most supremest. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 325 Throned in omnipo-tence, supremest Jove Tempers the fates of human race. 1772-84 COOK'S *Voy.* (1790) v. 1637 This man felt the most supremest pleasure. 1862 MISS BRADDOON *Lady Audley* xxxiv. In her supremest hour of misery.

B. *sb.* +1. A person having supreme authority, rank, or power; a supreme authority, ruler, or magistrate; sometimes = superior. *Obs.*

1553 CROME in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. x. 24 That they that be prophete of the byshops... ought to cease from preaching... till they have purged them before the supreme of soche suspicion. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pitt-cottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 98 He wald nocht enter his sonie into his landis the said Earle being supreme thair of. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 996 She clepes him. Imperious supreme of all mortal things. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* ii. i. Plays 1873 III. 148 This day had prou'd him the supreme of Cæsar. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 349 There ought to be a Supreme above the Law. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 177, I return to London which I find of great consequence to her Supremes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 99 Their King, their Leader, and Suprem on Earth. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* i. vi. 27 Was it not a fine cast of his office, that one of them [sc. popes] practised upon one of these Supremes [sc. emperors]? 1735 POPE *Odyss.* xiii. 144 Old Ocean's dread Supreme. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 100 By the act of Reformation, the lord was declared to be the supreme of the church.

2. The highest degree or amount of something.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 20 The qualities that intitle a man to this supreme of denominations. 1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 236 A drainless shower Of light is poetry 'tis the supreme of power. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* lxx. i. 249 The Native Indian term for the supreme of folly, is 'monkey business'.

3. As a title of God (or an exalted deity). *The Supreme*: the Supreme Being, God.

[1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 723 O Father, O Supreme of heav'nly Thrones. *Ibid.* viii. 414 To attaine The highth and depth of thy Eternal ways All human thoughts come short, Supreme of things.] 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* i. i. O thou Supreme! 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 7 It is the greatest Folly to seek the... Approbation of any Being, besides the Supreme. a 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Nourjahad* (1767) 197 May the Supreme grant thy petition. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* i. Heaven's dread Supreme. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 256 That aboriginal law of self-sacrifice which links the Supreme to His creatures.

4. The highest or topmost part. *Obs.* rare-1.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* Ded. A 2 b, One, who... took not his information at the shore or suburbs, but... visited the intestines and supreme, whence he might the better look below, and round about him.

Supremely (*suprēmli*), *adv.* [f. *prec. adj.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. In a supreme degree, to a supreme extent.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xxiv. 24 The supremely strenuous Of all the Greeke host. 1666 TATE & BRADY *P.* c. iv. For He's the Lord, supremely good. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* i. 53 The fair Cedar, on the craggy Brow Of Lebanon nodding supremely tall. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xxiii. 62 How blest this happy hour, should he appear, Dear to us all, to me supremely dear! 1781 COWPER *Ep. Lady Austen* 34 The hand of the Supremely Wise. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* i. 123 That young person... was supremely jealous of every new pet her mistress took a fancy to. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Books* Ser. I. (1873) 169 More supremely incapable [of this] than any other man who ever wrote English. 1895 'MRS. ALEXANDER'

Valerie's Fate vi. Those [moments]... dwelt forever in the memory of both as supremely blissful.

+2. By or with supreme authority or power. *rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocritus's Tran.* i. 65 All suits are there supremely decided. 1734 *tr. Kellin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. ii. iii. 301 The senate decided supremely, and there lay no appeal from it.

So **Supremeness**, the quality of being supreme; supreme degree.

1843 POE *Premature Burial Wks.* 1864 i. 331 The supremeness of bodily and of mental distress. 1866 A. WHITE *Bible Char.* x. l. 112 An amazing elevation, detachment, supremeness, and sweetness of soul.

+**Supremist**. *Obs.* rare. [f. **SUPREME** a. + *-IST*.] One who takes upon himself supreme authority.

1649 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* ii. 200 The Junto of Titular Supremists at Westminster... are very unwilling to quit their long-held Dominion. 1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* iii. 18 Our Self-created Supremists.

Supremity (*suprēmīti*). Now rare. [ad. late L. *suprēmītas*, -tatem, i. *suprēmū* SUPREME: see *-ITY*. Cf. *OF*, *supremite*.]

1. = SUPREMACY 1. ? *Obs.*

1538 in *Lett. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 186 The Welsh rudenes decrease, yuge, Christian civillitye maye be introduced to the famous renouwe of the kynges supremitye. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 146 Whether their natures were obstinate or proude, aspiring vnto supremite. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III.* 51 Victorie and supremite ouer his enemies. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) i. vi. 19 The Pope (whose Supremity he [sc. Henry VIII] had suppressed in his Dominions). 1716-20 *Lett. Mist's Jrral.* (1722) I. 292 You here stand fair for the Supremity; for Men in their Dotage generally yield an implicit Obedience to their Wives.

2. = SUPREMACY 2.

1882 W. SHARP *Rossetti* viii. 408 Such sonnets... and others of like supremity.

+3. = SUPREME *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1584 B. R. *tr. Herodotus* i. 57 In the top or supremity of the highest turret is another Chappell.

Sup. versed: see **SUVERSED** *Math.*

Sur, *obs.* form of **SIR** *sb.*

Sur- (*sūr*, *sū*), *prefix*, a. (O)F. *sur-*, earlier *sour-*, *sor-*, *soure-* (repr. L. *super*), used in various senses of **SUPER-**, as in *surcharge* to burden excessively, *overburden*, **SURCHARGE**, *surcoat* upper coat, **SURCOAT**, *surnom* additional name, **SURNAME**, *surpasser* to pass beyond, **SURPASS**, *surseoir* (:-L. *supersedere* to **SUPERSEDE**) to suspend, delay (cf. **SURCEASE**), *survivre* to live beyond, **SURVIVE**. As a living suffix, *sur-* is or has been used in a few compounds, chiefly (a) nonce-words formed after existing words, as + *surburdened* [after **SURCHARGE**], + *surgirde* [after **SURCIRCLE**]; esp. after the legal terms **SURREBUTTER**, **SURREJOINER**, q. v., as *surrebend*, *surrebribe*, + *surrecompounded*, + *surrecountermand* vbs., + *surregaining*; (b) variants of technical terms compounded with **SUPER-** or **SUPRA-**, as *surclary* = **SUPERCLARY**, *surcuppital* = **SUPEROCCIPITAL**, *surrenal* = **SUPRARENAL**; also + **Sur-annation** = **SUPERANNATION**; + **Sur-azotation** *Chem.* = **SUPERAZOTATION** in **SUPER-12** a; + **Surclose**, ? a final close; + **Sur-clou'ded** *pa. pppl.*, shaded from above; + **Surcontract**, a contract following upon a previous contract; **Surcurrent** a. *Bot.*, 'the opposite of decurrent; when a leafy expansion runs up the stem' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); + **Surcoer** v. [after med. L. *super* (af) *seu* *de*] *trans.*, to invest (a person) with an estate which one already holds from another (cf. *super* (in) *feudation* in **SUPER-13**); + **Surflux**, overflow, flood; **Sur-invest** v. *trans.*, to provide with outer clothing; + **Surmatch** v. *trans.*, to excel, surpass; + **Surpay** v. *trans.*, to more than compensate for; **Surprecia-tion**, enhancement of price or value; + **Surrebound** v., to echo repeatedly; + **Suresaturated** a. *Chem.* = **SUPERSATURATED**; + **Surstretching** *pppl.* a., extending far; **Surstyle** v. *trans.*, = **SURNAME** v.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Surannation... a growing old, stale or above a years date. 1802 *Med. Jrral.* VIII. 534 Their different degree of virulence depends on the different degree of 'sur-azotation. 1577 HARRISON *England* l. iii. 3/a in *Holinshed*, They were not now able to remove the importable loads of the Normans from our 'surburdened shoulders. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt* vi. 219 The 'surcillary ridges are strongly marked. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 225 The Epigrammatist will use to conclude... his Epigram with a verse or two, spoken in such sort, as it may seeme a manner of allowance to all the premises, and that with a ioyfull approbation, which the Latines call *Acclamatio*, we therefore call this figure the 'surcloze or consenting cloze. 1632 LITTON *Tran.* x. 194 This Ile of Arrane is... sur-clou'ded with Goatfield Hill. 1584 *Leycesters Comm.* (1641) 30 Hee will always yet keepe a voyd place for a new 'surcontract with any other. c 1482 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc.* Q. Eliz. (1830) II. Pref. 70 Affirming that the same Piers Bank should have 'surficed the same Robert Scrop of trust in divers parcels of londes. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 217 The 'surfluxes and inundations which fertilize all Egypt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 372/1 A 'Surgyrdyle... *succingula*. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 95 The plumes, that 'sur-invest her skin. 1636 *Montgomerie's Cherrie & Slae* 76 (Wreiton's ed.), Poets... Whose Muse 'surmatches mine. 1848 OWEN

Homol. Vertebr. Skel. 146 His recognition of the "suroccipital" in both mammals. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* iii. v. 529 One ill kisse doth "surpay [orig. *surpaye*] one good. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* x Nov. 5/2 The tendency to "surprecipitation" in the value of gold as compared with other commodities. 1893 H. M. DOUGHTY *Our Wherry* 63 We unravelled the bends and rebends and "surrebends of the Geeste. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxi. 361 Earth resounded; and great heaven, about did "surrebounds. 1849 De QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* i. Wks. 1862 IV. 294 This whole corporation was constantly bribed, rebribed, and often "sur-rebribed. 1863 TRAYON *Way to Health* 536 All their Regiments of Compounded, Recomposed, Decomposed and "Surrecompounded Medicines. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) l. 121/2 Sabinus... had given forth his letters, rehearsing withal the generally countermaund... Last of all now he sendeth downe ageyne an other "Surrecountermaund. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. x. § 28 The Castle of Dunbarre... was regained by the Scots: for recovery, or "sur-re-gaining whereof, the King sent John Earle of Surrey. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2), "Surrenal [misdefined]. 1806 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) l. App. 532 The epithet "sur-saturated, or the preposition *sub* is prefixed when the base of the salt is in excess. a 1560 PHAER *Æneid* ix. Ccij, Their heads to heaven they lift... and hie "sur-stretchyng skies they check. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 498 The delectable plannure of Murray... may be "surstiled, a second Lombardy. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somersetshire* ii. (1662) 27 Gildas, sirnamed the Wise, was eight years junior to another Gildas called Albanus... He was also otherwise sur-stiled, Querulus.

|| **Sura**¹ (sura). *Anglo-Indian*. Also 7 sure, sury, suri. [a. Skr. *surā* spirituous liquor, wine (*surākara* coco-nut tree). Cf. F. *sour* (17th c.).] The fermented sap of various species of palm, as the wild date, the coco-nut, and the palmyra; = *Toddy* *sb.* 1. Also *attrib.*, as *sura-house*, -tree.

1598 W. PHILLIP *tr. Linschoten* i. lvi. 101/2 The pot in short space is full of water, which they call *Sura*, & is very pleasant to drinke, like sweet whay. 1609-10 W. FINCH in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) i. iv. § 6. 436 A goodly Country... abounding with wild Date Trees... whence they draw a liquor called *Jarrie* or *Sure*. 1623 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 314 The elephants hath destroyed many hundreds of cocones and *sura* trees. 1684 *tr. Tavernier's Trav.* II. 86 (Y.) Nor could they drink either Wine, or *Sury*, or Strong Water. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* iii. 47 This Juice from the Coco-Nut Tree [they call *Suri*, which is to be sold at the *Suri*-houses. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.*

|| **Sura**² (sura). Also 7 surat, 9 surab, soura. [a. Arab. *سورة* *sūrah*. Cf. F. *sura*, *surale*. (The earliest examples represent the word with the def. art. prefixed, *assūrah*.)] A chapter or larger section of the Koran.

1615 W. BEDWELL *Mohani. Impost.* ii. § 45 Teach me... out of the law of our Prophet, out of enery Assora of the same, some certaine perfections. *Ibid.* Oij. This booke is deuised into sundry sections or Chapters, which they call Assurats, or Azora's. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 89/2 In the third booke of the Alcoran and in the seven and thirty Asaria. 1651 BOYLE *Style Script.* (1675) 160 Mahomet himself was so proud of it [sc. the Alcoran], that... he defy'd its opposers to equal one surat or section of it. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxv. (1853) 176 To promulgate before the multitude of pilgrims... an important *sura*, or chapter of the Koran, just received from heaven. 1886 CONRAD *Syriacus Stone-Lore* ix. (1896) 337 The earlier *Suras* are chiefly concerned with the warnings as to the coming day of judgment, and with descriptions of the end of the world.

|| **Sura**³ (sura). Also 9 soor. [a. Skr. *sura* (Hindi *sur*) god, deity.] In Hindu demonology, a good angel or genie.

1795 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. i. xii. 417 The superior, or northern hemisphere, is the region of delight... and in it Indra presides with an army of Soors, or good genii. 1866 — *Ind. Antig.* I. 17 The Indian Soors and Assoors, that is the good and evil Genii. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* ix. 115 It was reported that they had been received into the bosom of Siva, among the *suras* of the supreme paradise.

† **Surabound**, *v.* Obs. rare. In 5 *surhabunde*. [a. OF., F. *surabonder*: see *SUPERABOUND*.] *intr.* To superabound. So † **Surabundance**, overflowing; † **Surabundantly** *adv.*, superabundantly. c 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lords.* 76 Whenne superfluytez ouer mekyll "surhabundys to be beued. *Ibid.* 81 Yn luyyn, whenne humours surhabunden. 1471 CAXTON *Rechevell* (Sommer) 275 A... pestelence. That toke his begynnyng of a "surhabundance of the see, wherof y^e stretes of troye were full... of water. a 1400 *Pauline Epistles* Eph. iii. 20 To hym... bat may alle byng make "surhabundanti.

† **Suraddition**. Obs. rare. [See *SUR-* and *ADDITION*; cf. F. *suraddition*.] An additional name or title (see *ADDITION*).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. 1. 33 His Father Was call'd Sicillins, ... But bad his Titles by Tenantism, whom He seru'd with Glory, and admird Successe; So gain'd the Sur-addition, Leonatus.

Suragat, obs. illit. form of *SURROGATE* *sb.*

† **Surage**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *sursis*, *surriche*. [? a. north-eastern OF. *souriche*, *sourige* = central OF. *sourise* mouse, fem. of *souris* (=pop. L. **soricem*, *sorex*) mouse.

The original meaning was perhaps 'mouse-grey cloth'. Dialectal forms with *ch*, g, occur in derivatives of *souris* in OF., e.g. *sorigier* mousetrap, *sourichon* young mouse.]

Surage gray: name of some textile fabric. 1530-1 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* v. 414 For ane clo surage gray to be ane pare of hois to the King, price... xxiiijs. 1531 *Ibid.* VI. 76 To be the King ane cloik, ij elnis and ane quarter surage gray. 1533 *Ibid.* 183 To be the King ane pair hois ane cline sursis gray. 1544 *Ibid.* VIII. 250, vj quarters surriche gray.

Surah (sūrah), [? repr. a pronunciation of *SURAT*.]

A soft twilled silk fabric used for women's dresses. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 One [dress] of cream-coloured surah, brocaded in a design of rosebuds. 1883 A. S. HARDY *But yet a Woman* 65 Stéphanie herself in her pale blue surah robe de chambre. 1893 [see *SLEAZY* a. 2 *sb.*]

Surah, variant of *SURA*.

Surahee, -hi, *sural*, *suraiee*, variants of *SERAI*.

1850 LANG *Wand. India* 145 Hold hard, syce, and give me the suraiee (water-bottle). 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* 144 A *sural*... with a long neck and flat bulged base.

Surahwa: see *SAOUARI*.

Sural (sūrah), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *sūralis* (cf. F. *sural*, It. *surale*, Sp. *sural*), f. *sūra* calf of the leg.] Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg; esp. in *sural artery*, *vein*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 734 The *Sural* vaine is disseminated into the muscles of the *Sura* or calf. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* iv. 49 Wounded by a puncture in the inside of the calf of his leg into the *Sural* Artery. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 674 The lower or sural branches... three or four in number. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nervous Dis.* 259 The case of a ballet-dancer... in which the *sural* muscles were affected. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII. 59 Spasm of the *sural* muscles.

† **Surance**. Obs. Also 4 *surrawns*, 5 *sur-ance*, -awnce, *surans* (e, *seuerans*, *seurawnce*, -aunce, 6 *surance*. [a. OF. *surance*, f. *sur* *SURE* a., after *ASSURANCE*, of which it may be sometimes merely an aphetic form. Cf. *SOVERANCE*.]

1. A pledge, guarantee; = *ASSURANCE* 1.

c 1300 *Beket* 1910 Ich wole assouilli hem in thisse forme, fawe, That hi do surance forto stonde to boli church lawe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10238 He said pat his surance sothely was fals, And done for dissait. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iv. 4553 Surance & ope of old made to be tonn. c 1450 *LOVELICH Merlin* 2212 He mad hem to swere, vpon here Seur-ance, to-forh him there, that be ouy weye they scholden me sle. 1532 *TINDALE Expos. Matt.* v. vii. v. 68 b, To geve vs yet more sensible and surer sacramentes and suraunces of his goodnes. n 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 40 The laird of Langton tane in surance for suffering of the Englishmen. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 46 Now gine some surance that thou art Reuenge.

2. The insuring of property, etc.; = *ASSURANCE* 5, *INSURANCE* 4.

1547 *Insurance Policy* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admir.* (1897) II. 48 In full payment of this surance a bove sayd. c 1550 *Ibid.*, The beste made. byll of surance.

3. Security, safety; = *ASSURANCE* 7.

1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 23359 And where the gnte is kept well... that vycis may ha none entrie, that place stant in surte, and ther is surance & eke trust. c 1470 *HARVING Chron.* xc. xv. (MS. Arch. Seld. B. 10) l. 70 Thus wedde he hir at yorke in al surance. a 1475 *ASHLEV Active Policy* 549 Gentilmen shuld nat yeve cloythng but to their howshold meyne, for surance That no man be their power exceeding. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, K. James *Murdered* xv. He counsayled me for surance of my state. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* 155 Put into his hand the awfull Sword Of Iustice; so, the good shall bee assur'd, ... Sith Iustice goodmens surance doth inlarge.

4. Certitude, confidence; = *ASSURANCE* 8.

c 1450 *LOVELICH Gnil* xv. 80 Of that Surawnce Am I.

Surangular (sur'angulār), *a. Zool.* [See *SUR-* and *ANGULAR*.] = *Supra-angular* (*SURBA* - 1 b).

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 456/1 The surangular portion... forms the upper border between the coronoid apophysis and the articulation. 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 120 We may find, as in the Sauroidea, an actual lower jaw consisting of several distinct bones, dentary, angular, sur-angular, coronoid, splenial, and articular.

Surans, obs. form of *SORANCE*.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 64 Per happend a surans for to fall in bys lymbe bat his fute rotid off.

† **Surantler**. Obs. Also -*antlier*. [a. OF. *surantillier* (Gaston de Foix): see *SUR-* and *ANTLER*.] The second branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow-antler; = *BEZ-ANTLER*.

The term was copied from Turberville by many later compilers, but appears to have had no real currency.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* xxi. 53 Antillier, the Surantlier neare vnto the Antlier the which ought a litle to enlarge it selfe some what more from the beame than the firste [Antlier]. [1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. i. 93/1 The hories haue many dogmaticall Epithites, as a Hart hath the Burs, the Pearles, the Antliers, the Surantliers, the Royals, the Surroyals, and the Croches.]

Surat (sur'at, sū'rat, sur'rat). Also 7 -att, -ot. The name of a town and district in the presidency of Bombay, India, used *attrib.* to designate (a) a kind of cotton produced in the neighbourhood, (b) coarse cotton goods, usually uncoloured; also *ellct.* and as *sb.* (with *pl.*) = *Surat cotton*, etc.

1643 in E. R. Sainsbury *Cal. Crt. Min. E. Ind. Co.* (1909) 329 [Calicoes] *Suratt* narrowes. 1653 *Lading Du. E. Ind. Ships*, 225 pieces *Surets*. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 277/1 They import salt, dates, and *Surat* piece-goods. 1846 *Commercial Mag.* Oct. 184 We quote now an advance... of 4d. in all descriptions of *Surat*. 1861 *SIMMONDS Ure's Philos. Manuf.* 87 (Descr. of Figure) *Surat* Cotton. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* Na. 80. 1/1 East Indian cotton, or 'Surats'. 1885 *HUMMEL Dyeing Textile Fabrics* 2 The Madras, *Surat*, and short-stapled Egyptian cotton.

Suray, obs. form of *SERAI* 1.

Surbait, variant of *SURBATE* v. 2

Surbase (sū'base). *Arch.* Also 8 *sirbase*. [f. *SUR-* + *BASE* *sb.* 1]

a. A border or moulding immediately above the base or lower panelling of a wainscoted room; also, = *chair-rail* (*CHAIR* *sb.* 1 15).

1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* vi. 106 The Middle Rail hath commonly two breadths of the Margent of the Stile, viz. one breadth above the *Sur-base*, and the other below the *Sur-base*. 1744 *LANGHORNE Country Justice* i. Poems (1790) 282 Where, round the hall, the oak's high surbase rears The field-day triumphs of two hundred years. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 798 From the top of the surbase within to the pavement of the cell is 7 feet. 1791 *Oxf. Archd. Papers* MS. Oxon. b. 26, ff. 177 b (Bodl. Libr.) Neat Chinnney piece... suitable Heartstone... with a *Sirbase* and Skirting. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. The whole of the surbases and wooden work about the windows and doors were of well-polished and solid mahogany. 1871 Miss BRADDON *Lovels of Arden* xxxii. As her severe eyes surveyed wall and ceiling, floor and surbase. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 474/1 *Surbase*... an upper base is the term applied to what, in the fittings of a room, is familiarly called the chair-rail. 1880 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 112 The height of the surbase or chair-rail. *attrib.* 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operative Mech.* 605 *Surbase*-moulding.

b. A cornice or series of mouldings above the dado of a pedestal, podium, etc.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 171 Each upper portion, as surbase of pedestal, capital of column, cornice of entablature, divides into three parts. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* I. 352/1 The cornice or surbase of the pedestal on which the statue of the Duke is placed. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 15/1 The temple rests on a stylobate, having a finely moulded base and surbase.

attrib. 1845 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) s. v. *Pedestal*. The cornice, or surbase mouldings, at the top [of a pedestal].

Surbased (surbā'st), *a. Arch.* Also 8 *surbast*.

[repr. f. *surbase*, f. *sur* -exceedingly = *SUPER* -g b + *baissé* lowered.] *Surbased arch*, an arch whose rise is less than half the span. So *surbased dome*.

1763 *GRAY Let. to Mason* 8 Feb., Roger's own tomb... has... a wide surbased arch with scalloped ornaments. 1793 *Gentl. Mag.* May 422/1 Under each chancel window, nearest the East end, is a surbased arch. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 540 The semicircular are called perfect arches, and those less than a semicircle, imperfect, surbased, or diminished arches. Arches are also called surmounted, when they are higher than a semicircle.

So **Surbase**ment [F. *surbaissément*], the condition of being surbased.

1823 *CARRIB Dict. Gen. Knowl.* (ed. 3), *Surbase*ment, the trait of any arch... that describes a portion of an ellipsis.

Surbased, *pa. pple. Arch.* [f. *SURBASE* + -ED 2.] Provided with a surbase.

1791 *Oxf. Archd. Papers* MS. Oxon. b. 26, ff. 177 b (Bodl. Libr.), Two Chambers... to be Skirted and Sirbaced. 1818 *Tonn* [erroneously citing quot. 1763 s. v. *SURBASE* a.]; hence in mod. dict.

† **Surbate**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6-7 *surbat*. [f. *SURBATE* v.] Soreness of the feet or hoofs caused by walking; foot-soreness.

1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 118 By that meanes hee may saue his horse oftentimes from danger of surbat. 1645 MARTIN-MARPIEST *Martin's Echo* 16 You remember how the Bishops boasted you furiously too and fro like Iehu... untill with foundring and surbates they had even wearied you of your lives. 1735 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Horse Feeder*, If the Feeder finds his Horse subject to Lameness or Stiffness, to Surbate or Tenderness of Feet. 1805 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2).

† **Surbate**, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare*. [ad. OF. *surbatre* (see *SURBATED*) to beat excessively.] *intr.* ? To bear down heavily on.

c 1450 *Merlin* 531 Agrava in badde so chaced and Gaheries xx saisnes that they surbated on Pignoras that com with an bundred saisnes.

† **Surbate**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Also 6-8 -*bait*, 7 -*beat* (e. [Back-formation from *SURBATED*. Cf. next.]

1. *trans.* To bruise or make sore (the hoofs or feet) with excessive walking; to make (an animal or person) foot-sore.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. iv. 34 Least they... should... surbate sore Their tender feet vpon the stony ground. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* III. (1617) 7 His own waight beating vpon the hard earth, would both surbate and bring him to an incurable lamenesse. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. § 47 The Rebels... whom King Henry... suffered... to... surbate themselves with a long march. 1660 *BLOUNT Boscobel* 20 Which contributed much towards the surbating and galling his Mjnesties Feet. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. 232 Chalky Land surbates... Oxens Feet more than any other Soil. *absol.* 1615 *JACKSON Creed* iv. ii. i. § 4 Softest waies in moist winters surbate the sores in dry Summers.

2. *intr.* for *pass.* To become foot-sore.

1590 *COCKAINE Treat. Hunting* C4, Who so hunteth vn-breathed hounds at the Bucke first in hot weather, cansteth them to imbost and surbate greatly. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* II. xci. 378 If your horse surbate in your travell. 1614 — *Chap. Husb.* II. i. (1668) 70 Horned Cattel in Lincolnshire are... strong hove, not apt to surbate. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hoof*, That Horse... will not carry a Shoe long, nor travel far, but soon surbate.

† **Surbate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. Forms: 5 *surbat*, 6 *surbet*, -*beate*. [ad. OF. *surbatu* (see next.)] = next.

1496 [see *SURBATED* b. a 150]. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ii. 22 As when a Bear and Tygre... Espye a transiler with feet surbat. 1598 *Br. Hall* *Cast.* v. ii. 20 Thy right eye gins to leape for vain delight And surbate toes to tickle at the sight.

† **Surbated**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs. or dial.* Also 5 *surbated*, 5-7 *surbatted*, 6-8 -*baited*, 7 *erron.* -*boted*. [f. OF. *surbatu* (pa. pple. of *surbatre*, f. *sur* -exceedingly = *SUPER* -g b + *batre* to beat) + -ED. OF. *surbatu* is not recorded in

the sense of the Eng. word, the F. term being *soubatte* (1664 in Hatz-Darm.), for which see *SOLEBAITING*; but Cotgrave (1611) has *surbatture* 'surbating' (as well as *soubattue*, *soubatture*); cf. also obs. *l. soubattere*, *soubattuto* 'surbated', *soubattura* 'surbating'. **a.** Of the hoofs or feet: Bruised or sore with much walking.

c1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, If he soles of his feet be surbated. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 132 If the bullockes feet be neare worn, and surbated, washe them in Oxe pyssse warmed. **1601** *HOLLAND Pliny* xi. xxxvii, When they see their Oxe hooves surbated and worn to neere the quick with overmuch travell. **1607** *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* 689 Those members that are surbated or riven of their skin. **1617** R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* 142 The feet of our blessed Saviour; those surbated feet which tred upon the earth naked and miserable. **1700** *EVELYN Diary* 7 Sept. 1666, My haire was almost sing'd, and my feete unsufferably surbated. **1766** *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surbating*, There is nothing better for surbated feet than tar melted into the foot. **1816** *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 61 We have seen the hoofs of a horse perfectly surbated, from long standing upon the hard stones.

b. Of animals or persons: Foot-foulered, foot-sore; weary with excessive travelling on foot.

a1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 2 The bunter..commet home..reyn betwene seyr prykud with thornes and hys clothes torne..sum of hys howndes lost som surbatted [ed. 1496 surbat]. **1576** *TURBERV. Venerie* 123 When you are overtaken with the night, or that your howndes are surbated and wearie. **1579** *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 10 The leaues..are good to be put into the shooes of them that are surbated and wearie, to mitigate the heat and paine. **1612** tr. *Bevenuto's Passenger* Avij, A surbated and weary Passenger. **1639** T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 111 To be applied to the feet..when the horse is..surbated. **1647** *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* viii. § 127 They begun their march again; which they continued all that Night;..which could not but be extremely weary, and surbated. **1670** *EVELYN Sylva* xix. (ed. 2) 84 The fresh Leaves [of the Alder] alone applied to the naked soles of the foot, infinitely refresh the surbated Traveller. **1737** *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 348 He will [if used upon hard Roads] become surbated or beaten of his feet in a very short time. **1807** F. T. HAVERGAL *Heref. Gloss.* s.v., As a woman said of her daughter who had walked 30 miles to see her: 'When her came her was fine surbated.'

c. *transf. and fig.*

1592 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) I. 478 Vertue tying wings to the thoughts of virgins, swiftness becometh surbated. **1634** W. TROWHYTT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 291 Doe you not think my sighes must needs be surbated, in going every day four hundred leagues? **1661** *WEBSTER Cure for Cuckold* ii. iv, We are all..at a stand..the music ceas'd, and dancing surbated.

†Surbater. *Obs. rare.* [*SURBATE* v. 2 + *-ER* 1.] One who wears another out by walking. **1633** B. JONSON *Tale Two* iv. iii, A lackey..or a foot-man, Who is the Surbater of a Clarke currant.

†Surbating. *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: see *SURBATE* v.; also 6-7 *error. surbutting*. [*SURBATED*: see *-ING* 1.] The action of making the hoofs or feet sore by walking; foot-soreness.

The definition in quot. 1607² is repeated in later works of reference.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 15 That he [sc. a hound] is strong..and able to endure long without surbating of himselfe. **1591** *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Despedatura*, surbating. **1600** *SURFLET Country Farm* i. xxiii, 136 For surbutting, boile honie and hoggs-grease in white wine. **1607** *MARKHAM Caval.* iii. (1617) 7 Not any of these horses but will endure the hard earth without surbating or lameness. **1607** *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* 413 Surbating..is a beating of the Hoove against the ground. **1759** *BROWN Compl. Farmer* 11.

Surbeat(e), variant of *SURBATE* v. 2

Surbeaten, error for *SURBATED*.

a1667 *SKINNER Etymol.* (1671), *Surbeat*, or to be *Surbeaten*.

†Surbed. *v. Obs.* [*SUR-* in the sense of 'up' + *BED* sb. 12 b (= under side of a block of stone).] *trans.* To set (a block of stone) edgewise (see quot.); also, to set (coal) edgewise on a fire.

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 76 They take care to surbed the stone, i.e. set it edgewise, contrary to the posture it had in the bed. **a1680** *Enquiries* s. 1 Quarries..in what order do the beds lie? whether surbed in work, or laid as they grew in the bed? **1686** *Plot Staffordsh.* iii. 126 If they would have it [coal] burn quick and flame clear, they surbed it, i.e. set it edgewise, the cleaving way next the fire. **c1700** *KENNETH MS. Lansd.* 1033 If. 377 To surbed coal, to set it edgewise on the fire that the heat and flame may cleave it and make it burn with greater vehemence. **1712** J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 116 Let the Stones that are for Oven-Hearths..be set Edge-ways, or Sur-bedded, as the Masons speak, that is, the Position they had in the Earth inverted. **c1767** G. WHITE *Selborne iv. To Pennant*, It is a freestone, cutting in all directions; yet has something of a grain parallel with the horizon, and therefore should not be surbed. *Ibid.*, note, Surbedding does not succeed in our dry walls.

†Surbrave. *v. Obs.* [*SUR-* + *BRAVE* v.] **1.** *trans.* To make very 'brave' or splendid. (Cf. *BRAVE* v. 5.)

1584 *Huonon Du Bartas* Judith iii. 22 The Persians proud..With plates of gold, surbraved all their bands [orig. *Fait les escailles d'or de ses armes reluire*].

2. To excel in splendour or beauty.

c1600 W. FOWLER *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 377 He is to me the wight Whose truths surbraves the best.

Surbutting, *error. form of SURBAITING.*

Surcar, *rare obs. form of SIRCAR.*

†Surcarke. *Obs. rare-1.* [*a* *surkar* *car*.] [*a* *AF. surcarke*: see *SUR-* and *CARK* sb.] *Excess.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 9843 (Gott.), If þu fonde..A barn..þat bad

thre fete, or handis thre..And..siþen anoper..þat wantid eyder fete or hand..surkar [Cott. overcarke] of kinde had þe tan, And kind was to þat oper wan.

†Surcarking. *vbl. sb. Obs. rare-1.* [*SUR-* + *CARK* v. + *-ING* 1.] Great trouble or distress.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3945 (Kolbing), þis ich senon, saun-fail þe carke hadde of þe batayl..Ac in al þis surcarking Merlin com to Ban, þe king.

Surceance, *-aunce*, var. *SURSEANCE* *Obs.*

†Surceasance. *Obs. Forms: 6 surseance, 7 surseasance, surseasance.* [*SURCEASE* v., after *SURSEANCE*.] = *SURSEANCE*.

1585 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. *Hist. Scot.* 323/2 Being at the same time a surseance made on both sides, the Scots ceased not to make sundre innaasions into our realme. **1611** *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. vii. § 39 He was..perswaded..not to refuse Saladin's offers for a surseance from hostilitie. **a1637** *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 254 She began to treat with both parties for a surseance of Arms.

Surcease (*sūrsis*), *sb. arch.* Also 7-*ceasse*, *-cease*. [*l. next*.] The action, or an act, of bringing or coming to an end; (a) cessation, stop; *esp.* (a) temporary cessation, suspension, or intermission. **a.** *Const. of or genitive.*

In mod. use often with a reminiscence of quot. 1605. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretorie* II. (1625) 25 My request is for the surcease of all this iarre. **1590** *NASH 1st Pt. Pasquill's Apol.* A. 4, Seeking with my hart a surcease of Armes. **1605** *SHAKS. Macb.* l. vii. 4 If th' Assassination Could trammell vp the consequence, and catch With his surcease, Success. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. (1663) 193 By this surcease of Trade the Custom-houses..fell much in their Revenue. **1709** *MRS. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 237 Nothing but Death can make that Man desist, who sustains almost his Pangs without a Surcease of Diligence. **a1768** *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 24 Creditors sometimes grant voluntarily a surcease of personal execution in behalf of their debtor, which is commonly called a *supercedere*. **1816** *SCOTT Antiq.* xv, The crafty pony availed himself of this surcease of discipline to twa the rein out of Davie's hands. **1845** *POE Raven* 20 Vainly I had sought to borrow From my books surcease of sorrow. **1855** *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* ii. vi. (1866) 254 They requested her Highness to order a general surcease of the Inquisition. **1916** J. BUCHAN *Hist. War* xciii. XLIII. 53 It was carried on in all weathers..with no surcease of keenness.

b. *Const. from.*

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi. § 8 Surcease from labour is necessarie. **1600** W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) 349 A surcease from all state medes. **1643** *BAKER Chron.* (1679) 194/1 The Duke of York..commands a surcease from further hostility. **1879** *SALA Paris Herself Again* II. xviii, Private schools for boys give four days' surcease from lessons.

c. *Without construction.*

a1593 *MARLOWE Ovid's Elegies* II. xiv, Fruites ripe will fall, let springing things increase, Life is no light price of a small surcease. **1601** in *Farr S. P. Edit.* (1845) II. 430 O endless joy without surcease. **1712** in *MacLaurin Arith.* & *Decis.* (1774) 50 After a long surcease, he renewed the cause. **1873** *LONGF. Wayside Inn, Monk of Casal-Maggiore* 137 All the while he talked without surcease. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 25 Mar. 5/4 There is no surcease in the torrent of Princess..who continue to pour into the capital.

Surcease (*sūrsis*), *v. arch.* Forms: **a.** *sursease*, **5-6** *surseasse*, **6** *sursease*. **b.** *5* *sursease*, (*sour-* *cease*), **5-6** *sursease*, *-cease*, **6** *-ces*, *-ceas*, *-oease*, **6-7** *-ceasse*, **8** *-cess*, **5-** *sursease*. [*l. OF. sursis*, fem. *surserie* (cf. *AF. surserie* sb., omission), pa. pple. of *surseoir* to refrain, delay, suspend:—*L. supercedere* to *SUPERSEDE*. The spelling was at an early date assimilated to *CEASE* (*cease*, *ceasse*).]

1. *intr.* To leave off, desist, stop, cease from some action (finally or temporarily). (Cf. *SUPERSEDE* 2 b.) **a.** *const. + of, from.*

1428 *Let. Marg. Anjou & Ep. Beckington* (Camden) 40 Men sayen hit hadde be muche better for me to have surcesed of my service long or this. **1429** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 242/2 The Tresorer..may have in commandement by Writt to sursece of any proces made. **1433** *Ibid.* 425/2 That the seide Collectours..sursece of any leve to make. **c1510** *More Picus Wks.* 141/1 Wherefore he counselled Picus to sursece of study. **1538** *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 159 The kinges pleasure is that..you do Sursece and cause the partie to surces from any further sute. **1549** *Bk. Com. Praying, Ord. Deacons.* The Bisshope shal sursece from praying that person. **1597** *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xlvii. § 4 Vnder that pretence to sursece from prayers as bootles or fruitles offices. **1615** *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 165 Silke-wormes..Who do sursece from labour now and then. **1667** *MILTON P. L.* vi. 258 The great Arch-Angel from his warlike toile Surces'd. **1812** *CARY Dante, Purg.* xxv. 131 Nor from the task..Surcease they. **1853-8** *HAWTHORNE Engl. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 104, I..thereupon surcesed from my labors.

b. *without construction (spec. to discontinue legal proceedings).*

1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 390, I shal be his servaunt and youres unto such tyme as ye woll comande me to sursece and leve of. **1479** *Ibid.* III. 257 My Lord of Ely desyred myn oncle as well as you to sursece. **1544** *CANNER Let. in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 411 For the better expedition of the matter, I have sent to the dean of the arches, commanding him to sursece therein. **1586** A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* I. (1625) 13 Wishing vnto you and yours as much happinesse as myselfe am clogged with carefules, I sursece. **1596** *SPENSKER F. Q.* iv. ii. 19 In stead of praying then sursece, They did much more than their cruelty encrease. **1637-50** *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 440, I might relate many others, but I sursece. **a1652** *BROME Covent Gard. Weeded* iv. i, Hector..held up his brazen lance, In signal that both armies should sursece. **1671** F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 11, To stay and Sursece and no further prosecute or proceed against the Complainant. **1859** *SINGLTON Virgil* i. 1260 Sursece. I now am coming, doomed to die.

c. *const. inf.*

1535 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 420 His graces pleasure is that ye shall sursece any farther to yotermelde with the..landes belonging to the Bushopriche of Hereford. **1542** *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 231 b, Onlesse they would sursece so to abuse hym. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 193, I will sursece to talk any further of this matter. **1615** *BRATHWAIT Strappado*, etc. (1878) 254 Beasts to their canes resort, sursece to prey. **1671** *MILTON Samson* 404 She surces'd not day nor night To storm me over-watch't, and wearied out. **1708** J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 364 Prevent the Morning Star Assiduons, nor with the Western Sun Sursece to work. **1802** *STRUTHER Poor Man's Sabbath* ix, Till yonder orbe sursece t' admeasure nights and days. **1863** W. K. KELLY *Curios. Indo-European Tradit.* i. 7 They could never sursece to feel the liveliest interest in those wonderful meteoric changes.

†d. transf. To forbear, omit (to do something).

1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* Pref., & so forth of the other writers whiche I sursece by name to speake of. **1577** *HARRISON England* II. xiii. [xvii.] (1877) i. 291, I might take occasion to tell of the..voiaiges made into strange countries by Englishmen..but..I sursece to speake of them. **1610** *HEALEY St. Ag. Cille of God* (1620) 246 Tertullian..wrote much; which being recorded I sursece to recount.

2. To come to an end, be discontinued; to cease.

1439 in *Antiq. Repertory* (1780) III. 274 That all manere of processe..in the meyne tyme sursece. **a1513** *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxxi. (1811) 167 He..ceased that Kyngdom, and ioyned it to his owne of West Saxons, by whiche reason the Kyngdome of Mercia surseased. **1533-4** *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 2 All suche pensiones censes porcions and pencepense..shall frome hence forth cleerly sursece and never more be leyved. **1600** *HAKLUVT Voy.* (1810) III. 36 It may..bee thought that this course of the sea doth sometime sursece..because it is not discerned all along the Coast of America. **a1633** T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. i. xv. (1642) 48 That the cause being taken away, the effect also might sursece. **1675** E. WILSON *Spadacre. Dunelm.* 15 These [sc. Rain or Snow] surseceing the Springs also become dry. **c1750** *SHENSTONE Ruin'd Abbey* 238 Nor yet surces'd with John's disastrous fate Pontificus! **1866** *MOTLEY Netherl.* vi. 1. 322 Intrigues and practices..would of necessity sursece. **1898** *HARDY Wessex Poems* 146 When I sursece, Through whom alone lives she, Ceases my Love.

3. trans. To desist from, discontinue; to give up, abandon (a course of action, etc.); also, to refrain from. (Cf. *SUPERSEDE* 2.)

1464-9 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 25 To cause the said Thomas & Richard to sursece & leave their said threatnings. **1493** *Ibid.* 105, I caused them to sursece their purpose unto the tyme I had written to you, & known your mynd. **1544** in *Sel. Cases Cr. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 97 Olyuer shal withdrawe & sursece all maner his suettes and actions. **1577-87** *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 813/2 That it might please him to sursece his crueli kind of warre, in burning of townes and villages. **1590** *SPENSKER F. Q.* III. iv. 31 The waues..their rage sursece. **1607** *DEKKER Hist. Sir T. Wyat Wks.* 1873 111, 99 Sursece your armes, discharge your Soldiers. **1621** *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 49 [If he] prosecute his cause, he is consumed, if he sursece his suite he lootheth all. **a1648** L. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 40 It was resolved to sursece the War for this Year, Winter now beginning to enter. **1658** W. BUATON *Itin. Anton.* 140 For my part I sursece all farther enquiry. **1720** *POPE Iliad* xxiii. 970 Greece..Bade share the honours and sursece the strife. **a1774** *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 514 Did he sursece the common civilities..would he have better leisure to perform more important services? **1820** *SCOTT Abbot* xiv, The hobby-horse surseced his capering. **1897** F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 219 [She] had surseced her tyranny.

†b. To give up, resign (a position or office).

[Cf. quot. c1435 s.v. *SURCEASING* vbl. sb. 1.] **1552** *Lit. Rem. Edw. VI* (Roxb.) II. 432 The chancellour of th' augmentation was willed to sursece his commission, geven him the third year of our raigne.

†4. To put a stop to, bring to an end, cause to cease; to stay (legal proceedings). *Obs.*

c1435 in *Kingsford Chron. Lond.* (1905) 48 For as much as the Kyng was changid all ples in every place when surseced. **1490** *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 20, No release..be..available or effectuall to lette or to sursece the seid action. **1594** *SPENSKER Amorette* xi, All paine hath end, but mine no price nor prayer may sursece. **1594** *KYD Cornelia* i. 220 If gentle Peace Discend not soone, our sorowes to sursece, Latium..will be destroyed. **1692** tr. *Sallust* 73 Th' death not torment that surseces all our Miseries. **1695** *TEMPLE Hist. Eng.* (1699) 174 The abrogating or surseasing the Judiciary Power, exercised by the Bishops.

†b. To cause to desist from some action. *rare-1.*

1791 *COWPER Iliad* xv. 311 Ajax me..hath with a stone Surces'd from fight, smiting me on the breast.

†5. To put off, defer; to delay till the end of, overpass (the time for doing something). *Obs. rare.*

1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. xxxvi. 74 When the ordinarie hath surcesed his tyme he hath lost his power. **1560** [see *SURCEASING* vbl. sb. 3]. **a1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* II. xl. 332, I defer, protract, sursece, and shift off the Time of giving a Definitive Sentence.

†Surceasement. *Obs. rare-1.* [*SURCEASE* v. + *-MENT*.] = *SURCEASE* sb.

a1641 *MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 145 The surceasement of Cyrus Edict, and the Temples building, during most part of Cambyses reigne.

Surceasing (*sūrsis*), *vbl. sb. arch.* [*SURCEASE* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *SURCEASE*.

1. The action of leaving off or desisting from some proceeding.

† In quot. c1435, ceasing to occupy a position, resignation. **c1435** in *Kingsford Chron. Lond.* (1905) 20 A cople to be deluyed to hym off his Resignyng and Surcesyng. **1473** *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 65/2 So that..there be a perpetual surcesyng for and of any further execution of any such Sentence. **1579** *NORTHBRIDGE Dying* (1843) 38 Sleep is a surceasing of all the senses from travel. **1579** *FENTON*

Guicciard. (1618) 357 That between the Pope and Alphonso d'Este, there should be a surceasing of arms at the least for size months. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* i. xiv. § 3 His surceasing to speake to the world since the publishing of the Gospel. 1600 *Surfeit Country Farm* vii. lvi. 897 The bird... growing melancholike, as by surceasing and abstaining to sing. 1818 *Colebrook Obligations* 40 Forbearance of a suit for a specific... time, or surceasing of a suit.

† 2. The action of putting a stop to something. 1553 *Brende O. Curtius* x. 223 It was agreed... that Embassadors should be sent... for the surceasing of all strife. 1579 *Spenser Let. Harvey* Poet. Wks. (1912) 635/2 They have proclaimed... a generall surceasing and silence of balde Rymers.

† 3. The action of putting off or deferring. *Obs.* 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 389 They... wil... maruel at this long delay and surceasing.

So *Surceasing* ppl. a. (in quot.), gradually ceasing, abating, diminishing.

1881 *R. Buchanan God & Man* II. 250 The seas came along with slowly surceasing force.

† *Surcept*, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. *SUR-* + *-cept* in *intercept*, after *surcease*.] *trans.* To intercept.

1579 *Fenton Guicciard* vi. 326 He had just occasion to doubt of them... by the testimonie of certeine letters... newly surcepted.

Surceyance, variant of *Surseance* *Obs.*

Surch, rare *obs.* form of *SEARCH*.

1663 *G. Fox in Trul. Friends' Hist. Soc.* Oct. (1914) 149 Cornwall Kerby sent soldiers to surch in boxes... for mee.

† *Surcharge*, sb.¹ *Sc. Obs.* Also *asowrcharge*. [Variant (formed by substitution of prefix *SUR-*) of *SURCHARGE*, sense 1, or *surcharge* (see quot. 1489 below, and *Calh. Angl.* 371/1 'A Surcharge, impo-mentum').] An additional or second dish or course. Also *fig.*

1489 *Barbon's Bruce* xvi. 458 (Edinb. MS.) That sowr-chargeis (Camb. MS. *surcharge*, ed. Harl. *surcharge*) to chargand was. c. 1500 *Kennedy Passion of Christ* 258 Till all his sair he sought na saw bot ane, The quhilk was ded, as surcharge till his sorrow. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxvii. 19 Off quahis sulchetis [i.e. quahis *surcharge*] sour is the saile.

Surcharge (sɜːtʃɑːdʒ), sb.² [f. next, or ad. F. *surcharge* (from 16th c.): see *SUR-* and *CHARGE* sb.]

1. A pecuniary charge in excess of the usual or just amount; an additional or excessive pecuniary charge; = *OVERCHARGE* sb.².

1601 *F. Tate Househ. Ord. Edu.* II. § 67. (1876) 48 So as the cuntry... may not wax deere by surcharge without reson. 1646 *W. Hughes Mirr. Justices* i. § 5 Sheriffs, who too high charge the people, by a surcharge upon the people of horses, or of dogs. 1685 *tr. Cardin's Coronat. Sojman* 95 She besought him to remit the Surcharge which he had laid upon the poor Armenians. 1812 *Spotting Mag.* XXXIX. 101 A surcharge made on him for tol. 1838 *Arnold Hist. Rome* I. xvii. 351 It might happen, that no property tax was levied, and in that case the censor's surcharge, or over valuation, would have been inoperative. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 486 A history of fistula... does not call for surcharge (in life assurance).

b. *Equity*. The act of showing an omission in an account, or a statement showing this: cf. *SURCHARGE* v. 1 b.

a. 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 8 Apr. 1687. The account was at last brought to one article of the surcharge, and refer'd to a Master. 1754 *LD. HARDWICK in Vezev Reports* (1773) II. 566 The court takes it as a stated account, and establishes it: but if any of the parties can shew an omission, for which credit ought to be, that is a surcharge: or if any thing is inserted, that is a wrong charge, he is at liberty to shew it, and that is falsification. 1884 *Lauv Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 111 The Defendant carried in a complete account, and the Plaintiffs carried in a surcharge.

c. A charge made by an auditor upon a public official in respect of an amount improperly paid by him: cf. *SURCHARGE* v. 1 c.

1879 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 4/6 They charge interest on the advances, and this interest the auditor has disallowed. It would therefore fall on the members of the Board as a surcharge.

2. *Lauv.* (tr. law-L. *superoneratio*.) The overstocking of a common or forest: see *SURCHARGE* v. 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1569 in *Shampton Crt. Lett Rec.* (1905) I. 53 To 3rd greates Surcharge of y^e said comon. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xiv. 84 To inquire... what number of Acres, the place of Common, wherein the surcharge is supposed to be made, doth containe. a. 1634 *Coke Inst.* II. (1642) 370 A writ de *secunda superoneratio* lyeth... onely against them, against whom the writ was brought, and which were particularly charged with surcharge in the writ. *Ibid.* IV. lxxiii. (1648) 203 Surcharge of the Forest [see *SURCHARGE* v. 2]. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xvi. 239 If, after the admeasurement has thus ascertained the right, the same defendant surcharges the common again, the plaintiff may have a writ of second surcharge, de *secunda superoneratio*, which is given by the statute Westm. 2. c. 13 Edw. I. c. 8. 1797 *JACOB Law Dict.* Surcharge of Common.

3. An additional or excessive 'charge', load, burden, or supply (of something material or immaterial): = *OVERCHARGE* sb.¹.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. ii. (1632) 3 Being otherwise full, and over-plunged in sorrow, the least surcharge brake the bounds and barres of patience. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 200 Adding as it were some olde surcharge to their toils and fooleries. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. To the King § 14 The great quantitie of Bookes maketh a shewe... of superfluitie... which surcharge nevertheless is not to be remedied by making no more bookes, but by making more good bookes. 1686 — *Sylva* § 228 The Aire, after it hath

received a Charge, doth not receive a Surcharge, or greater Charge, with like Appetite, as it doth the first Charge. a. 1683 *OWEN Chamber of Imagery* viii. (1870) 34 The sending of missionaries, as they call them, or a surcharge of friars from their over-numerous fraternities. 1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* II. (1684) 125 When Nature is eased of any surcharge that oppresses it. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 712 After the Gun-barrel and Phial have been sufficiently excited... the Surcharge is dissipated; so that the continuing the Motion... ever so long after the Saturation is complete, does not increase the electrical Force. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 323 Any surcharge of punishment on persons adjudged to penance, so as to shorten their lives. 1803 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 10 The surcharge of the learned, might in time be drawn off to recruit the laboring class of citizens. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* xxii. 339 A surcharge of aliment and alcohol.

4. The action of surcharging or condition of being surcharged; overloading.

1625 *BACON Est.* Plantations (Arb.) 534 Send Supplies... so, as the Number may lue well, in the Plantation, and not by Surcharge be in Penury. 1793 *BEDDOES Calculus* 204 Preventing the surcharge of oxygene in the blood. 1799 *Med. Trul.* II. 385 Cases of surcharge, retention, or indigestion. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) IV. 645 Atonic apoplexy... is more a result of vascular debility than of vascular surcharge. 1895 *BAIN Jas. Mill* vi. 304 Mill, whose mind was... in a state of surcharge upon the question of free enquiry.

5. An additional mark printed on the face of a postage-stamp, esp. for the purpose of changing its face value.

1881 *Stamp-Collector's Ann.* 15 In that of 10 cents the surcharge is found sometimes with and sometimes without the word cents. *Ibid.* 24 The V. R. surcharge was also imitated. 1914 *F. J. MELVILLE Postage Stamps* 19 The... most important of the additions to a stamp is the 'overprint' or 'surcharge'.

6. *Ceramics*. 'A painting in a lighter enamel over a darker one which forms the ground' (Cent. Dict. 1891).

Surcharge (sɜːtʃɑːdʒ), v. [a. OF. *surcharger*; see *SUR-* and *CHARGE* v. Cf. *Pr.*, Sp. *sobrecargar*, It. *sopracaricare*, Pg. *sobrecarregar*.]

1. *trans.* To charge (a person) too much as a price or payment; to overburden with expense, exactions, etc.; to subject to an additional or extra charge or payment.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 352/1 Diverse Customers... standen surcharged, and in weie to be surcharged in hire accomptes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 75 How that men usurpen... in surcharging them unduelie. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. xiii. (1877) 1. 260 To surcharge the rest of the parish, & laie more burden upon them. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 8 John Whitgift succeeding in the Arch-Bishoprick, found it much surcharged in the valuation. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Sept. 1695. The taxes were so intolerable... surcharged as that county had been... during our unnatural war. 1798 *ANTI-Jacobin* 1 Jan. And sorely to surcharge the Duke I trowe he was ne slack. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 570/2 The Surveyor... for Assessed Taxes... surcharges him. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 127 On this principle, farmers who are undertaxed should be surcharged.

b. *Equity*. To show an omission (in an account); *absol.* to show that the accounting party ought to have charged himself with more than he has.

1754 *LD. HARDWICK in Vezev Reports* (1773) II. 566 A liberty to surcharge and falsify these several stated accounts. 1826 *WHEATON Rep. Cases Supreme Crt. U. S.* XI. 256 If... the defendant plead... a settled account, the plaintiff may surcharge, by alleging and proving omissions in the account, or may falsify, by showing errors in some of the items stated in it.

c. To make a charge upon (a public official or body) in respect of an amount improperly paid by him; hence, to disallow (an item of expenditure in an account).

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Apr. 5/3 The Auditor had given notice to the Guardians... of his intention to surcharge them with an amount of £157. 1885 *M. STANHOPE Sp. Ha. Comm.* 11 Aug. If any item of expenditure is illegal it is liable to be surcharged by the auditor. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 3/2 The School Board was surcharged by the auditor in 1885 in respect of illegal Science and Art classes.

2. *Law*. To overstock (a common, etc.) by putting more cattle into it than the person has a right to do or than the pasture will sustain. Also *absol.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1480 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 456 That the lawe of the lande ys that the lorde of the soyle may surcharge and put therein what number hit lykys. a. 1500 *Brome Bk.* 164 3e schall enquire... 3efony mane surcharged yowre comone. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xiv. 83 If he... do surcharge the comon with so many beausts, that the wild beausts of the kings Forrest can not have sufficient feed there. a. 1634 *Coke Inst.* IV. lxxiii. (1648) 293 Surcharge of the Forest. *Superoneratio Foresta*, is when a Commoner in the Forest putteth on more Beasts than he ought, and so surchargeth the Forest. a. 1776 in *Barrow Reports* IV. 2431 Where a Commoner was intituled to Common for a certain Number of Cattle... there if he surcharged, another Commoner might distrain.

3. To put an additional or excessive (physical) burden or weight upon; to overload, weigh down.

1582 *STANWORTH Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 60 When she shaw Priamus youthfully surcharged in armour. 1600 *HOLLAND Iray* vii. 205 The Gaules being surcharged with darts either sticking through their bodies, or fast set in their shields, and so weighing them downe. c. 1600 *DAVISON Ps. xxvii.* in *Farr S. P. Edit.* (1845) II. 320 Thou my board with messes large Dost surcharge. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 33 As was the greatest servant of Christ, Peter, surcharged with two chains. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 58 O fair Plant... with fruit surcharg'd, Deigns none to ease thy load and taste thy sweet? 1671 — *Samson* 728 Like a fair flower

surcharg'd with dew. 1706 *J. PHILLIPS Certain* 125 Whilst black pots walk the round with laughing Ale Surcharg'd. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) VI. liii. 347 Her eyes... surcharged, as I may say, with tears of joy. 1811 *Glenburnie Trul.* (1910) 138 A round hat surcharged with feathers. 1869 *SPURGEON Treas. Dor.* Ps. xxv. 17 A lake surcharged with water by enormous floods.

b. With reference to surfeit of food or drink. Also *fig.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1633) 182 The defendants of the Castle... surcharged themselves... with excess both of meat and drink. 1622 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. (ed. 2) 190 They... greatly erre... that... presse and surcharge their bodies with over-much meat. a. 1644 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* Sol. xi. 79 Thou mayst surcharge as well as sterve The soile; But wise men know what seed will serve. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 20 Still to be fed, and not to be surcharged.

c. To charge to excess with moisture, a substance in solution, or the like.

1611 *SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit.* xix. (1614) 37/1 The Fenny [soil] surcharged with waters. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humphry Cl.* 4 July. A gross stagnated air, surcharged with damp from vaults. 1798 *Surr. Prov. Moray* iii. 127 All the water seems surcharged with iron. 1803 *MALTHUS Popul.* II. ii. (1806) I. 339 The seeds with which every wind is surcharged sow the ground thickly with firs. 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 261 The whole of the identical electricity that surcharges one side of a phial. 1816 *WORDSW. French Army in Russia* II. 7 Winter's breath surcharged with sleety showers. 1849 *CLARIDGE Cold Water Cure* 109 When the body is surcharged with heat. 1876 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (ed. 101 I. II. xv. 330 Winds blowing from the sea are generally surcharged with moisture. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 163 The blood... was always found surcharged with urates.

fig. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/7 Such words... are surcharged with a certain amount of invidiousness.

4. In non-physical senses; To weigh down, overburden; to bear heavily upon.

1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 41 The Commission of the peace... surcharged with vaine recitals. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* III. vii. Mine exclames, that haue surcharged the aire With ceasles plaints. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxix. (1614) 78/2 Surcharged and over-worne with the troublesome toyles... of warre. 1635 *JACKSON Creed* viii. li. § 2 To surcharge our ordinary humane conditions with the extraordinary estate of a servant... this was that unexpressible humiliation. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* v. 21 When human frailty surcharg'd, is at such a losse. a. 1684 *LEIGHNOWN Comm.* I. Pet. iii. 15 The greatest affairs surcharge him [sc. God] not and the very smallest escape him not.

b. To oppress or overwhelm (with emotion, sorrow, or suffering).

1566 *DRANT Wail. Hieremie* v. in *Horace* etc. Lij. Our hearte with sadnesse is surcharged. 1588 *GRENE Pandosto* (1843) 23 Surcharged before with extreme joy and now suppressed with heaue sorrow. 1590 *MALLOWE and Pt. Tamburl.* III. i. Ioue surcharg'd with pity of our wrongs. 1647 *WARD Simple Cobar* (1843) 54 My heart is surcharged, I can no longer forbear. a. 1649 *DAVUM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 32 Sur-charg'd with grief, fraught with annoy. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 373 Discerning Adam with such joy Surcharg'd. 1804 *WORDSW. Vaudracour & Julia* 50 Till his spirit sank, Surcharged, within him. 1835 *MARSHALL Jacob Faithful* xviii. My heart was too much surcharged... my grief found vent. 1904 *M. HEWLETT Queen's Quair* II. x. Had she been less charged with them [sc. troubles] she had been warier; but she was indeed surcharged.

c. *pass.* To have an excess of inhabitants, inmates, or members.

1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 5 § 40 Yf it shall chaunce any Cytie... to have in yt moore poore Folkes then the Inhabitantes thereof shalbe able to releve... upon Certifycate thereof made, and of the number and names of the persones with which they be so surcharged, [etc.]. 1637 *EARL STirling Domes-day* v. v. Else th' earth surcharg'd would starve her nurslings soon. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 836 Least Heav'd surcharg'd with potent multitude Might hap to more new broiles. 1793 *Govv. Morris in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 370 Already the prisons are surcharged. 1837 *P. KEITH Bot. Lex.* 146 This analysis brings him down to the several classes of the first grand group, which, from their number, are prevented from being surcharged with too many tribes or families. 1913 *FRAZER Scapegoat* v. 226 An atmosphere surcharged with devils.

† 5. To make an overwhelming attack upon: see *CHARGE* v. 22. *Obs.*

1588 *Kyd Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1902) 239, I beheld a little Kidde surcharged, pursued, and anon overcharged by two swift Grey-hounds. 1596 *SPENSER P. Q.* IV. ix. 30 Four charged two, and two surcharged one.

6. To print an additional mark on the face of (a postage-stamp), esp. for the purpose of changing its value.

1870 *J. E. GRAY Catal. Postage Stamps* (ed. 5) 169 Value surcharged in colored ink. 1870 *ROUTLEDGE'S Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb., Suppl. 3/1 Current adhesives, surcharged with service. 1881 *Stamp-Collector's Ann.* 14 A new value of 8 cents has been created by surcharging the 12 cents with 8 cents in black. *Ibid.* 16 A 50 reis stamp, green... surcharged Guine in black.

Hence *Surcharging* vbl. sb. (also *attrib.*).

1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xiv. 82 The surcharging of the Forrest with more beausts then they may Common withall. 1603 *CASEW Cornwall* I. 23 b. Let not the owners commendable industrie, turne to their surcharging prejudice. 1622 [E. MISSLEDEN] *Free Trade* 130 The Sur-charging of the Cloth Trade. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xvi. 238 'This injury by surcharging can properly speaking only happen, where the common is appendant or appurtenant.' 1881 *Stamp-Collector's Ann.* 16 By the last mail we are informed that the surcharging has again ceased. 1889 *Spectator* 27 Apr. 5/8/1 Easements in that direction will only tend to the surcharging of rents.

Surcharged (sɜːtʃɑːdʒd), ppl. a. [f. prec. +

-ED 1.] Overburdened, overloaded, charged to excess. Also fig. (In quot. 1837 = SUPERHEATED 1.)
 1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado* (1878) 100 Surcharged breasts must needs their greefes expresse. a 1658 SUNGSHY *Diary* (1836) 201, I found no Billows... to endanger the passage of my late surcharged vessel. 1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref.* vi. 197 Causing the designs of the wicked, like a surcharged gun, to recoil upon and destroy themselves. 1798 S. & H. *Lex. Cantabrig.* f. 11. 283 The surcharged heart cannot resist... unmerited kindness. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) l. 135 [Thirst] is... intolerable on a surcharged stomach. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jmrl.* l. 265 The steam being saturated with heat... this surcharged steam becomes a floating agent. 1849 *Alison Hist. Eur.* II. viii. § 18. 247 Quarries... employed as a place of deposit for the bones in the surcharged cemeteries of the capital. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) xx. § 834 Vapour borne by those surcharged winds. 1867 *BAANDER & Cox Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Surcharged or Overcharged Mine*, in Military Mining, a mine loaded with a very great charge of powder. It is sometimes called a globe of compression.

b. Of a postage-stamp: see SURCHARGE v. 6.
 1881 *Stamp-Collector's Ann.* 16 The surcharged sixpennies, doing duty for pennies, are discontinued.

† **Surcharge** *ment.* *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. F. *surcharge* (16th c.)] = SURCHARGE sb. 2 1.

1613 *DANIEL Hist. Eng.* II. 76 [It] yielded that continual surcharge of people, as they were forced to vnburthen themselves on other Countries.

Surcharger (sū'jā-dʒə). [f. SURCHARGE v. + -ER 1.] One who surcharges.

1659 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 327 S'chargers Cattell to be impounded. 1598 *MAMWOOD Lawes Forest* xiv. 82 (heading) Of surchargers of the Forest. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 570/2 The Surveyor (i. e. Surcharger) was the only person who had the power to give any relief! 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xiv. 363 A distrainer for rent, or a surcharger of taxes.

† **Surcharge** *ure.* *Obs. rare.* [f. SURCHARGE v. + -URE] = SURCHARGE sb. 2 1.

1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Communion* vi. § 7 Wks. 1851 III. 263 Outwardly... disburdened of such sins, as clogged their consciences, as it is the dog by vomiting of his surcharge.

Surcingle (sū'ringl'), sb. Forms: 4-7 *sur-aengle*, 5 *surcynge*, 6 *surcynge*, 7 *surcynge*, 8 *surcynge*, 9 *surcynge*, 10 *surcynge*, 11 *surcynge*, 12 *surcynge*. [a. OF. *sur-*, *so'urcynge*, -*angle*: see SUR- and CINGLE.]
 1. A girth for a horse or other animal; esp. a large girth passing over a sheet, pack, etc. and keeping it in place on the animal's back.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 13 Et pro vij bur-rewe, surcingle, et j pare raynes. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xvi. 238 And eyther smote other in myddes of their sheldes that the paytrellys surcynghs and crowpers braste. 1553 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 139, 7 great horses, with horse cloths, surcynghs, bytts, hed stalls, &c. 1600 *SURPLET Country Farm* i. xxviii. 177 To haue their clothes put vpon their backs, either the linnen one to keepe the flies away, or else the woollen one to keepe them warme, and that they suffer him to make the same fast with a surcingle. 1668 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric. Dict. Rust.* 276 A *Surcingle*, a large Girt that Carriers use to binde or fasten their Packs withal. 1695 *London Gaz.* No. 3132/4 One brown Gelding... some sign of a Surcingle tied across his back; also a Curb on his near Hook. c 1730 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lxxv. (1738) 220 A Strap may be fixed to the Breast-cloth, which may pass between his Fore-legs and be fastened to his Surcingle. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* x. 'Thou mann do without horse-sheet and surcingle now, lad,' he said, addressing the animal. 1882 *Manchester Weekly Times* 25 Mar. 8/2 A surcingle was drawn over Jumbo's back. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* 1. 151 Have you no cavesson, or breaking-bit, or web surcingle?

b. (See quot.)

1801 *FELTON Carriages Gloss.*, *Surcingle*, a leather strap and buckle, sewed to a chaise saddle, the same as a belly band to a housing.

2. A girdle or belt which confines the cassock. *Now rare.*

1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* 1. 68 This Gentleman... straggling by Temple-bar, in an inassy Cassock and Surcingle. a 1683 *ODDHAM Wks.* (1686) 75 Cassock, Surcingle, and shaven Crown. 1728 *POPE Dunc.* II. 350 Each rev'rend Bard arose; And Milbourn chief. Gave him the cassock, surcingle, and vest. 1837 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser.* i. *Grey Dolphin*, He drew the buckle of his surcingle... tighter.

Hence † **Surcingle** *pa. pple.*, fastened or girded with a surcingle; † **Surcingle** (*nonce-wd.*), one who wears a surcingle, a clergyman; † **Surcingle** (*nonce-wd.*), a flogging with a surcingle.

1598 *Br. Hall Sat.* iv. vi. Some pannel... Surcingle to a galled hackney's hide. 1647 *WARD Simple Coder* (1843) 27 Comparing the splendor wherewith our Gentlewomen were embellished... with the gut-foundred goosdom, wherewith they are now surcingle. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes III. l. 67 Indeed dry-bastings, edgelings, surcingleings were too mean for a Knight. 1662 *Trial T. Tonge* 6 That there should be never a Lawn-Sleeve, never a Surcingle should have a hole to hide his head in.

Surclour, obs. form of SEARCHER.

1647 *HAWARD Crown Revenue* 20 Surclour: Fee, 40. 0. 0. † **Surcle.** *Obs.* (Also 7 *surcul*, 9 *surcule*.)

[ad. L. *surculus*. Cf. F. *surcule*.] A small or young shoot of a plant; a sprout, sprig, twig; also, a small branch of a nerve, blood-vessel, etc. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man v.* 71 The left Nerve... enwrapeth the nether Orifice of the ventricle with some surcles. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 98 Misseltoe... sprouteth not forth in boughs and surcles of the same shape and similitude unto the tree that beareth it. *Ibid.* iv. iii. 183 The

Azygos, or *vena sine pari*, whose surcles are disposed unto the other lower. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 673 They sometimes cut off its tender surcles [printed *sucules*]. 1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Surculus*, little... shoots. 1850 *MAVNE Expos. Lex.*, *Surculus*, a twig: a surcule.]

Surcle, obs. form of CIRCLE.

† **Surcloy**, v. *Obs.* [f. SUR- + CLOY v., after *surflet*.] *trans.* To cloy excessively, surfeit.

1594 *Kyo Cornelia* i. 216 For faire Corne-ground are our fields surcloyd With worthless Forse. *Ibid.* v. 176 Streames of blood like Riners fill the downes; That being infected with the stench thereof Surcloyes the ground. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 490 With surfeit and with sleep surcloyd. a 1618 — *Quadrains of Pibrac* xlii. A greedy Eater. Who so surcloyes his stomach with his Cates, That [etc.]. c 1620 Z. *Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 47 His stomach be surcloyeth not with food.

Surcoat (sū'kōt). Forms: 4 *surkot*, (sorcot), 4-7 (9) *surcote*, 5 *surkote*, -*cotte*, (sør-, sycote, 5-6 *circote*, 6 *circotte*, *erron*. *sur-court*), 7 *surcoate*, 8 -*koat*, 7 -*surcoat*. [a. OF. *sur-*, *sor-*, *sour-*, *sircot* (also -*cote*): see SUR- and COAT sb. Cf. Pr. *sobracot*, It. *sopraccotta*, *sorcotto*. MLG., MSw. *sorcot*, MDu. *sorcote*, ONorw., MHG. *surkot*, med.L. *sor*, *sorcotum* are from Fr.]

1. An outer coat or garment, commonly of rich material, worn by people of rank of both sexes; often worn by armed men over their armour, and having the heraldic arms depicted on it.

Aspart of the insignia of orders, etc., the surcoat is now a short sleeveless garment of crimson velvet worn with a mantle.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 791 He hadde on a sorcot ouert, I-forred with blanneder apert. 13. *Gay. & Gr. Knt.* 62 His surkot semed hym wel, pat softe was forred. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prof.* 617 A long surcot of pers vpon he hade. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 3254 A duchess dereworthly dyghte... In a surcot of sylke fulle selkouthly hewed. 1457 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 299, & there folowed then many mo ladyes yn her mantels, surcotes & other appareyll to theyre astatas acustomed. 1494 in *Housch. Ord.* (1700) 120 On New-Yearesday, the King ought to weare his kirtle, his circote, and his pane of armes. 1562 *LEGH Armory* (1597) 96 Gentlewomen vnder the degree of a countesse, haue armes on Taberts, but the countesse and 30 vpwards shal haue their armes in surcotes and mantels. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* II. xxiii. Upon his Surcote, valiant Nevil bore A Silver Saltayre. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 110 The hole Colledge of Herald's mounted on horseback, in their rich Surcoats. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* i. xv, Embroider'd surcoats and emblazon'd shields. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* v. ix. III. 263 They were all in light armour, with red surcoats. 1885 C. W. C. OMAN *Art of War* 42 The colour of hammerole, crest, and surcoat was that of the regimental standard. 1911 *MAX BEERBOHM Zuleika Dobson* III. 32 The heavy mantle of blue velvet... the crimson surcoat [of the Garter].

attrib. a 1400 *Oleonian* 1180 Sche... yn hys ryght hond left... Her surkot slene.

2. An undershirt, vest, semmit. *Sc.*

Perh. associated with *sarkit*, 'a kind of short shirt, or blouse' (*Banfish Gloss.*, 1866).

1768 *Song in Ross Helenore* 132 A surcoat hough side [i. e. reaching to the thigh].

Surcum: see CIRCUM.

† **Surcrease**, sb. *Obs.* [a. OF. *surces*, -*creis*, f. pres. stem of *surcreistre*: see SURCREASE v. Cf. *increase* sb.] A growth or addition over and above; an increment, accession; a surplus, excess.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* VIII. xxix. 302 Over and above all these, the Vestine people, as a surcrease to their troubles, joined and banded with the Samnites. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rem. N. T.* (1618) 98 Not (as the Jesuits make it) to serve for a surcrease or overplus of right-ousnesse and merite. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xxix. (1632) 98 If the... husbandlike affection be... surcharged with that a man oweth to alliance and kindred, there is no doubt, but that surcrease may easily transport a husband beyond the bounds of reason. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* l. 515 Their surcrease grew so great, as forced them at last To seek another soyle.

So † **Surcrease** [after ACCRUE sb. (OF. *accrue*), CREW I (OF. *creue*), † **Surcroist** (OF. *surcroist* (mod. F. *surcroist*), later form of *surcrois*, -*creis*, -*eres*: see above), † **Surcroitre**? (OF. *surcroitre* inf. used subst.).

1496-7 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 130 Send to me... a byll of such lands as ye are content to departe with to Kilborne in exchange, & if ye will have the surcroit [sic]. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* XXI. II. 83 Capio... was of opinion, That the hundred-leafe Rose... should not be put into Chaplets, unless it were last in manner of a tuft, to make a sur-croist, or about the edges as a border. c 1628 *WORTON Let. to Walton in Relig.* (1672) 361 It [sc. the fever] had once left me, as I thought; but it was only to fetch more company, returning with a surcurew of those splenetick vapours. c 1825 *SCOTT Let. to Laidlaw* (in *Athenæum* 6 Apr. (1895) 442/3). I have... great resources, and considerable securities, and am confident... to pay every man his own, with a large surcure.

† **Surcrea-se**, v. *Obs.* [f. OF. *surcreiss*, present stem of *surcreistre*, -*croistre* (mod. F. -*croître*), f. *sur-* SUR- + *creistre* (= L. *crēscere*) to grow.]

1. *intr.* To grow greater or more numerous; to increase to excess.

1566 *DEANT Wall. Hieremie* i. in *Horace* ec. Kj, In weathe the surcreysing faste. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* XXXIII. II. 460 The companie so surcreased, that... they could not bee contained all within the chamber of Idages.

2. To grow over.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 94 If any... digge deepe holes, the earth of it selfe in a small time will surcrease without any ayde of man.

3. *trans.* To grow greater than; to increase beyond.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 175 In case these... elements... covet to have more than their just proportion... seeking one to surcrease and over-grow another.

† **Surcreascent**, a. *Obs. rare*.¹ [f. SUR- = SUPER- + CHRESCENT a.] Growing upon or over.

1626 J. GRESHAM *Pict. Inest* (1876) 26 She [sc. Myrrha] With willing minde her selfe doth subiugate To the surcreascent [printed *surrescent*] barque.

Surcroist, **Surcrois**: see under SURCREASE sb.

Surcudant, **Surcudrie**, var. SURCUDANT, **Surquidry** *Obs.* **Surcul** (e): see SURCLE.

† **Surculate**, v. *Obs. rare*.² [f. L. *surculat-*, pa. ppl. stem of *surculare*, f. *surculus* SURCULE.]

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Surculate*, to prune trees.

Surculation, rare. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. **surculatio*, -*ōnem*, n. of action f. *surculare* (see prec.). Cf. F. *surculation*.] Pruning; the action of cutting off shoots for propagation.

1668 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric. Dict. Rust.* 276 *Surculation* [sic], a pruning of Trees. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 48 The Olive being not successfully propagable by Seed, nor at all by surculation. 1878 W. MACCALL tr. *Le-tournean's Biol.* 276 Budding, germination, or surculation.

Surculigerous (sū'kylidʒərəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *surculigerus*, f. *surculus* SURCULE: see -*GEROUS*.] Producing suckers. In recent Dicts.

Surculose (sū'kylərəs), a. *Bot. rare.* [ad. L. *surculōsus*, f. *surculus* SURCULE: see -*OSUS*.] Producing shoots or suckers.

1845 *ASA GRAY Bot. Text-bk.* Index, *Surculose*, bearing suckers. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 112.

† **Surculus**, a. *Obs. rare*.¹ [ad. L. *surculus*: see prec. and -*OUS*. Cf. F. *surculeux*.] Of the nature of a shoot. Also, = prec.

1597 *GERARD Herbal* II. cxxiii. 405 This plant... hath... rootes, conered over with a thicke barke, plated as it were with many surculous sprigs. 1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Surculous*, full of shoots or sprigs.

Surouidry, variant of SURQUIDRY *Obs.*

Surd (sūrd), a. and sb. Also 6-7 *surde*. [ad. L. *surdus* (in active sense) deaf, (in pass. sense) silent, mule, dumb, (of sound, etc.) dull, indistinct.]

The mathematical sense 'irrational' arises from L. *surdus* being used to render Gr. *ἀλογος* (Euclid bk. 2. Def.), app. through the medium of Arab. *aḥann* deaf, as in جدر أصم *jaḍr aḥann* surd root.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Math.* Of a number or quantity (esp. a root): That cannot be expressed in finite terms of ordinary numbers or quantities: = IRRATIONAL A. 3. (Cf. INCOMMENSURABLE 1.)

1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., Quantities partly rational, and partly surde. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* IV. vi. Xij, Tetraedrons side being rational, the Axis is surde, and it beareth proportion to the side as 1 to $\sqrt{4}$. 1623 *Br. ANDREWES ACV I. Sermon*, xlv. (1629) 156 Such surd numbers, such fractions we shall meet with, we shall not tell how or when to gett through. 1659 *LEBOURNE Arith.* IV. iv. (1660) 339 There are many sorts of surd roots, some are simple... others are compound. 1798 *HUTTON Course Math.* (1806) I. 80 The cube root of 8 is rational, being equal to 2; but the cube root of 9 is surd or irrational. 1861 T. LUND *J. Wood's Elem. Alg.* 97 An equation may be cleared of a surd by transposing the terms so that the surd shall form one side, and the rational quantities the other, and then raising both sides to that power which will rationalize the surd.

2. *Deal.* *Obs. rare.*

1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* III. § 6 He... may... apprehend how all Worlds fall to the Ground, spent upon such a surd and Earless Generation of Men. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* 1. 763 Whistlings, whizzes, strike thy senses surd.

3. *fig.* † a. Not endowed with sense or perception; insensate, unintelligent. *Obs.*

In quot. 1668, deficient in perception, dull: cf. c.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* XVII. xiii. II. 292 Those medicinale vertues... bestowed vpon those surd and senseless hearbs. 1668 H. MORR *Dial.* II. xxvi. (1713) 174 My palate is something more surd and jacent. a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* I. II. (1677) 44 Neither Chance nor surd or inanimate Nature could be the Efficient of such a Being.

b. Irrational, senseless, stupid. (In recent use only as a direct figure from 1.)

1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* 60 Rupertus... commonly called Grosthead. A great Philosopher... though it pleased your Pope Innocentius the fourth, to call him old foole, surd, and absurd companion. 1625 *JACKSON Cred v.* xlvii. § 6 Their irrational and surd conceits of scripture's sense. 1642 H. MORR *Song of Saul* II. i. vii, And foul blasphemous belch from their surd mouth resounds.

1863 M. PATTISON *Ess.* xvii. (1889) II. 295 The surd and irrational complexion of that party is due to the circumstance that all its best minds went from it. 1891 H. JONES *Browning as Teacher* 24 The problems have a surd or irrational element in them.

† c. Not clearly or keenly perceived, dull; stingsless. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/a The colour not so pungent and sharp, but somewhat more surde and benumbed. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physick* 209/a Take... oyle of Hempeede and surde nettles.

† d. Conveying no sense, meaningless. *Obs.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 4 The Ceremonies of Idolatrie and Magicke that are full of Non-significants and surde characters.

4. *Phonetics.* Uttered without vibration of the vocal cords; voiceless, 'breathed': opposed to SONANT. (Cf. F. *sourd*.)

1767 *Ess. in Ann. Reg.* 194/2 Mute, surd, and nasal syllables. 1773 *KERNICK Dict.*, *Gram. Eng. Lang.* 27 All our modes of articulation, whether surd or vocal. 1863 *Max*

MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. vii. (1868) 297 No longer mere interjections...uncertain between surd, sonant, or aspirated enunciation. 1887 Cook tr. *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* 99 P is a surd labial stop.

5. *Arabic Gram.* (tr. Arab. *aḥamm* lit. deaf). Applied to verbs in which the second and third letters of the root are the same.

1776 RICHARDSON *Gram. Arab. Lang.* III. v. 97 The Surd verb, so called because the last radical is not heard, coalescing with the second by Teshdid. 1777 — Arab. *Pers. Dict.* 138 *الاسم* *el' asanumu* The surd or teshdid conjugation of Arabic verbs. 1823 W. PRICE *Gram. 3 Oriental Langs.* 112 Conjugation of the Surd Verb, *لا della*, he ogled.

B. sb. 1. *Math.* A surd or irrational number or quantity, esp. root: see A. 1.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* L. iij. Those numbers are not Surde numbers properly, but sette like Surdes. As the Square route of 4. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. vii. Xij b, The Hexaedrons comprehending Spheres Dimetiente being rational, his Axis is a surd. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 294 Surdes are Simple or Compound, Integral or Fracted. 1743 EMMERSON *Fluents* 83 Any Power of the Quantity under the Vinculum (in any Binomial or Trinomial Surd). 1869 LEWIS CARROLL *Phantasmagoria* 110 Yet what are all such gaieties to me Whose thoughts are full of indices and surds?

attrib. 1869 J. H. SMITH *Elem. Algebra* 164 Surds of the same order are those for which the root-symbol or surd-index is the same.

fig. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* iv. (ed. 2) 143 It becomes the absolutely incogitable—a surd. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kantian* xv. 551 The old difficulty, that reappears always as the inexplicable surd of his philosophy.

2. *Phonetics.* A speech-sound uttered without 'voice'; a 'breath' consonant: see A. 4.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 60 Weighs with nice ear the vowel, liquid, surd, And breaks in syllables the volant word. 1842 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 7 The tenues (otherwise surds, or whisper-letters). 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 7 The use of C as a surd made K superfluous.

† *Surd*, v. 1. *Obs.* [Repr. OE. **seordan*: see *SARD* v.] *trans.* To deifle.

1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 143, I sauh my child ben surded and soyled.

Surd, v. 2. [f. L. *surdus*: see *SURD* a.] *trans.* To deaden or dull the sound of, as by a 'sordine' or mute. Also *Surding* *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.*

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas*, *Not. Ded.* 77 j b, To surd it, as young trumpeters are wont. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 705 a A surding or muting effect produced by impeding the vibration of the strings [of a pianoforte] by contact of small pieces of buff leather.

Surd, var. *SOURD* v. *Obs.*, to arise, spring.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. i. (Percy Soc.) 29 Invention, Whiche surdeth of the most noble werke Of v. inward wittes.

Surdar, variant of *SIRDAR*.

Surden, obs. form of *SORDINE*.

1616 A. MUNDAY *Chrysan.* B. 3, The Trumpets sound their severall Surden flourishes. *Ibid.* B. 1, The first sound of Surden Trumpets. *Ibid.* C. 1, A full flourish without Surdens.

† *Surdesolid*, sb. (a.) *Math.* *Obs.* Also *surd-solid*. [ad. mod.L. *surdesolidus*, Cf. It. *surdesolido*, G. *surdesolidisch*.

The origin of mod.L. *surdesolidus* is obscure. In Zedler's *Universal Lexicon*, s.v. *Dignitas*, the term is given as the name of the 5th power 'according to the Arabs', corresponding to *quadrato-cubus*, the name 'according to Diophantus'; the 7th power is *surdesolidum secundum*, and the 11th *surdesolidum tertium*. If the term is of Arabic origin, it may be **surid solidum*, lit. 'deafly solid', i.e. of a power not communicating with', i.e. not derivable from, a or 3 or their powers (cf. the origin of mathematical L. *surdus*, *SURD* a. note.)

= *SURSOLID*.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* H. iij b, They appeare to bee ouersene, that call those .n. numbers Surdesolides, seing they are not any waies Surde numbers. 1570 DIGGES *Stratist.* II. i. 33 Squares, Cubes, Zenizenizike, and Surd Solides. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 177 A Squared Cube Number [= *numerus quadrato-cubus*], is called a Surdesolide, or Sursolid. 1726 E. STONE *New Math. Dict.* s.v. *Locus*, The ancient Geometricians did call Plain Loci, such that are Right Lines or Circles; and Solid Loci, those that are Parabola's, Ellipses, or Hyperbola's; and Surd-Solid Loci, such that are Curves of a superiour Gender than Conick Sections. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sur-solid*, or *Surdesolid*, in Arithmetic, the Fifth Power of a Number...32, the fifth Power, or Sur-solid, or Surdesolid Number of 2.

Surdimutism, = *SURDOMUTISM*. (Cf. F. *surdmutisme*.) In recent Dicts.

Surdine, obs. form of *SORDINE*.

Surdiny, obs. form of *SARDINE* sb. 2

Surdism (sɜːˈdɪz m). *Path.* [f. L. *surdus* deaf: see *SURD* a. and -ISM.] (See quot.)

1898 D. WILLIAMS *Med. Dis. Infancy* xxxvii. 494 The term *surdism* is applied to those degrees of deafness which make the acquisition of speech in the very young impossible by ordinary means, or which involve the loss of recently acquired speech.

Surdity (sɜːˈdɪtɪ). [ad. L. *surditas*, -*ātem*, n. of quality f. *surdus* deaf: see *SURD* a. and -ITY. Cf. F. *surdité*.] Deafness. (Now *Path.*)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/1 Agaynst surditye, payne, and viceration of the eares. 1678-9 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Son* 1 Mar. If it fayleth, incurable surditie ensueth. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., Ears long since overtaken by the surdity of death. 1882 tr. *Ribot's Dis. Memory* 152 Sometimes he does not understand the meaning of words, written or spoken, although the senses of hearing and sight are intact (cases of verbal surdity and cecity).

Surdomute (sɜːˈdɒmɪt), a. and sb. *rare*°. [f. *surdo-*, taken as comb. form of L. *surdus* *SURD* a. + *MUTE* a. Cf. mod.L. *surdomutitas* (Dnnglison).]

= *DEAF-MUTE*. So *Surdomutism*, deaf-mutism. 1880 *Nature* 11 Mar. 459/1 *Surdo-mutism* is, in the majority of cases, the immediate result of cerebral lesions. 1890 GOULD *New Med. Dict.*, *Surdomute*, a deaf and dumb person.

Surdon, obs. form of *SORDINE*. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 193 Here sounds the Surdon of religious sorrow, the awakener of devotion.

Sure (ʃʊə), a. and adv. Forms: 4- *sure*; also 4-6 *sur*, *seur*, (5 *sewr*, *suere*, *sewir*, *seewre*, *suyre*, *swyr*), 5-6 *seura*, *sewre*, *sewer*, 5-7 *suer*, *Sc. suir*, (6 *suar*, *swer*, *syuer*, *shure*, *sowr*, *Sc. suire*, *suyr*, *swuer*). [a. OF. *sur-e*, *seur-e* (dial. *segur*; cf. Pr., Cat. *segur*, It. *sicuro*, Sp., Pg. *seguro*, Rum. *sigur*); — L. *sēcurus*, f. *sē* without + *citra* care, CURE sb. 1. The OF. var. *sour-e* is represented by Sc. *SOVER*.] A. *adj.*

1. Safe, secure.

† 1. Free from or not exposed to danger or risk; not liable to be injured or destroyed; = *SAFE* a. 6, *SECURE* a. 3. Const. *from*. *Obs.* (or merged in other senses).

13. Coer de L. 5908 Kyng Richard dwellyd with honoure, Tyl that Jaffe was made alsure. 1340-70 *Alex. 4 Dind.* 9 No syte nor no sur stede sopli pei ne hadde. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* i. 104 All hat they moved. Was to be sure of hem-self and siris to ben y-called. 1426 *LYOG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 949 He shal. Make the sur. From all tempestys of the se. 1440 *Generydes* 4605 Owt of their enmys handes they were sure. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiii. 14 There is no man all sure fro temptacions whiles he lyueþ. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. xii. 114 For defens, to kepe their hedis sur, A 3allo hat [they] woyt of a wolvis skyn. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 165 Sa Grange beleuit the madin Castell sur. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent. v. i. 12* The Forrest is not three leagues off. If we recouer that, we are sure enough. 1607 — *Timon* iii. iii. 40 Doores. must be imploy'd Now to guard sure their Master. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvius' Sp. Inquis.* To Rdr. A iv, If we thinke our selues sure and the storme pestered. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xi. 38 The Mexicans also thought the same [place] to be sure with the trees which were crossed the way.

† b. Of a condition, procedure, etc.: Free from risk. *Obs.*

1422 *YONGE tr. Secr. Secr.* xxxii. 183 Hit Is more Sure to euery Prynce to comande Iiis Pepill well wyllyng to hym, than ewill wyllyng. a 1548 *HALL Chron. Edu.* IV. 228 b, [He] thought it more sure to heare the fayre wordes of the Constable, then to geue credit to their vntrew. doynge. 1599-1600 *DALLAM in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 90, I knew that in her [sc. the ship Hector] was a sur passidge. 1608 *CHAPMAN Byron's Cons.* I. ii, To leave asure pace on continue earth, And force a gate in jumps from tower to tower.

† c. Const. of: Free from (a bad quality).

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 294 Whereof...so maad is the nature, Of bitterness or salt that bit is sure.

† d. With *from* or *for* and *vbl. sb.*: 'Safe' from doing something, certain not to —; also with passive sense, certain not to be —ed. *Obs.*

1586 *STAFFORD in Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. (1913) 57, I would keep him there to undo himself, and sure enough from coming home to undo others. 1592 *GREENE Disput.* 8 He had some twentie poundes about him, but hee had planted it so cunningly in his doublet, that it was sur enough for finding. 1633 *BP. HALL Harv. Texts*, *Ezek.* xvi. 458, I... will make thee sur enough from adding this leudnesse to thine other abominations. a 1644 *CHILLINGW. 1st Sermon*, Ps. xlv. 1 § 47 A thousand weights, to fasten him on the earth, to make him sur for ever ascending to God.

† e. *Phr.* The sure or surer side: the safe side. To be on the sure side (also to be sure): to run no risks. *Obs.*

1528 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 172/2 As though ye wer sure by your confidence in god, that hys grace had enclined your assent to the surer syde. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. ii. 126 He is your brother by the surer side. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 10. 218 Have you said your prayers?..say them againe...you know it is good to be sure. 1667 *DRAVEN & DIX. Newcastle Sir M. Marvall* v. i, I'm resolv'd to be on the surer side; I will have certain proof of his will, before I marry him. 1677 *HORNECK Gl. Law Consid.* iii. (1704) 70 It would become a wise man...to endeavour to be on the surer side of the hedge.

† 2. Of a place or receptacle: Affording security or safety; = *SAFE* a. 7, *SECURE* a. 4. *Obs.*

1400 *Destr. Troy* 687 þen suet þai with solas into a sure chamber. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) 108 Acrisyus...was well eased that his daughter was in so seur a place. 1506 *Kal. Sheph.* H. ij, Our shyppe may not enter into no sewer haven. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 172 The Chinese Necoda disembarked at his commodities...and put them into sure rooms.

† b. *transf.*, with *keeping* or other sb. of similar meaning; = *SAFE* a. 8. *Obs.*

1431 *Acts Privy Council* IV. 95 Ordeint for þe defense seur and saugarde of þe said lande. 1450 *Brut* ccxlii. 359 Pe Duk brouȝt King Richard...to London, and put hym yn the Tour, vndir seur keyping as a prisoner. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* xviii. 48 He deluyered to them good condynte and sewr tyl they cam to constanynoble. 1539 in *Abstr. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1807) IV. 119 To put it [sc. 10s. yearly] in suyr keyping. 1544 *Extr. Abstr. Reg.* (1844) I. 199 The consell ordanis thair chartour keyst...to be put in suir sermans for keyping in secreit manir. 1572 *HULOET* s.v., To put ye prysoners or captives in sure ward.

† 3. Safe in one's possession or keeping; not liable to be lost or to escape; hence, unable or unlikely to do harm or cause disturbance; = *SAFE* a. 10, *SECURE* a. 5. To make (a person or thing) sure: to get into one's possession or power, to

secrete: = make sure of, 13 a (b); to put beyond the power of doing harm; (contextually) to make away with, kill. *Obs.*

1462 in *Sharp Illustr. Trin. Ch. Coventry* (1818) 41 To se þat...þe boks be lokkyd sure in þe vestre. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 362/2 When he dede they kutte of oon of his legges...and his hede from his body, to make him sure. *Ibid.* 45/1 That the said Sir Humfrey haue and hold...the maner...sure from the said Johane and his heires. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xiii. 311 See that he be kepte sure. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 187 Farewell my Sonnes, see that you make her sure. 1590 *Cobler Canterb.* 20 Seeing the olde bel-dame was sure [i. e. soundly asleep], he began to reueale vnto hir how long hee had loued hir. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 48, I haue paid Percy, I haue made him sure. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* viii. vii. 1. 195 To cutt his throat, so making him sure for telling tales. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. viii. (1841) 106 And his sonnes bound very safe and sure. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* ii. vi, Make Cato sure, and give up Ufrica. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) II. iii. 77 an. 1675, He reckoned he would make the next session sure. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON 7. Kettlewell* ii. § 55. 1721 Upon pretence of making all Sure, and saving the King's Honour.

II. Trustworthy, firm, steadfast.

4. That can be depended or relied on; not liable to fail or disappoint expectation; trustworthy, reliable. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1340-70 *Alisannder* 266 þat cite wer sure men sett for too keepe. 14...Why I can't be a Nun 361 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 A fayre garland of yve grene Whyche hangeth at a taverne dore, Hyt ys a false token...But yf they her wyne gode and sewer. c 1440 *Generydes* 4575, 'I wold', quod he, 'this hors were cherisshid wele, For he is sure and good'. 1506 *Kal. Sheph.* H. ij, We must haue iii. surer markes that may kepe our shyp from the daunger of these iii. rockes. 1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax* 39 Thou hast a lury of sure free-holders, that geue a uerdie against them. 1644 *CAPT. J. SMITH Virginia* iii. 73 The President...resolved with Capitaine Waldo (whom he knew to be sure in time of need) to surprise Powhatan. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 852 From out the Arke a Raven flies, And after him, the surer messenger, A Dove. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. iii. iv, Bouillie is at Metz, and could find forty-thousand sure Germans. 1846 *Mrs. A. MARSH Father Darcy* II. i. 18 Did I not send this by a sure hand...I would not venture to go thus far with you. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas.* 1st. iii. xlii, Loaded pistols were served out to all the sure men.

b. Applied to agents or their actions, this sense (by admixture of sense 8) tends to become subjective: Steady, steadfast, unfaltering; † constant, faithful; † (of conduct) steady, well-ordered.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 16 The yonggest daughter...was most...goddly in her behauing countenance, and manere most seure and ferme. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) 319 Their was none that so seure but he was afere. a 1475 *ASHBY Active Policy* 130 Vertuous dedys & condutes seure. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* h j, Thou oughtest to, desyre oueral to lede gode lyf and sure in this worlde. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* g v j b, For the sure trouthe that euer she bare vnto her lord. c 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Convers. St. Paul* 100 Your felow was not surer of foote. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 The englishe oste made good and sure watche. c 1610 *Women Saints* 145 Treasures...which he hath promised me...if I will remayne sure to him. 1628 *FELTHAM Reuoluer* ii. [i.] lxxxix. 258 Sometimes a failing and returne, is a prompter to a surer hold. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 324 Such archers...as haue the surest hand. 1696 *TATE & BRADY Ps.* xciii. 5 Thy Promise, Lord, is euer sure. 1743 *FRANCIS tr. Horace*, *Odes* ii. ii. 31 With sure steps...Vengeance o'er-takes the trembling villain's speed. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 276 His judgment was clearest and surest when responsibility pressed heaviest on him. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xi. 84 In order to get surer footing in the snow. *Ibid.* xxiii. 162 Found myself by no means so sure a climber as usual. 1908 *Animal Managem.* 271 The animal [sc. mule] is a proverbially sure stepper.

5. Of material objects (in early use esp. of weapons or armour): Not liable to break or give way, sound, 'trusty'; not liable to be displaced, firm, firmly fixed, immovable. † *Sure land*, the mainland, terra firma. (Cf. *SECURE* a. 3 e.) *arch.*

Sure foundation, *sure ground*, and the like, are often used in fig. context: cf. g. b.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 588 Gurde wyth a bront ful sure. c 1440 *Generydes* 2732 The helme was sure, or ellys he had hym slayn. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 And the stoon werk be made sewr. a 1470 *TITMOT Cesar* xii. (1530) 15 Carpenters to be brought from the sure lande to repayre the navye. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1060 A couch...upon his handys that laid, And wndyr syn with seur couchys thai braid. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 135 Make a good and a sure hedge. 1534 *TINDALE 2 Tim.* ii. 19 The sure grounde of God remayneth. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xciiij. 1 He hath made the rounde worlde so sure, that it can not be moued. — *Isa.* xxviii. 16, I wil laye a stone in Sion...for a sure foundation. 1596 *MASCALL Cattle* 120 Thy...carbodie strong and sure to beare a burthen. a 1634 *CHAPMAN* (Webster 1864), Which put in good sure leather sacks. 1648 *MARKHAM Houscar.* Gard. iii. x. (1668) 75 A sure dry wall. 1823 *Ht. MARTINIAU Homes Abroad* ii. 32, I am anxious to go on sure ground. 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.*, *Triumph Time* 41 We had stood as the sure stars stand. *Ibid.*, *Phadra* 38 Make thy sword sure inside thioe hand and smite.

6. Firmly established or settled; steadfast, stable; not liable to be destroyed or overthrown.

† a. Of states of mind, or of persons in respect of these. (Cf. 8.)

13...*E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1089 For I dar say, with consciens sure, Hade bodily burne abiden þat bone [etc.]. 1413 *Hoccleve Min. Poems* viii. 14 Seur confort haue I. a 1495 *Cursor M.* 18712a (Trin.), He had his disciplis...Quer al þe world þe gospel preche...to vche creature For þei shuld in troupe be sure. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial*, In sure and certayne hope of resurrection to eternal lyfe. 1582 *ALLEN Martyrdom Campioun* (1908) 114 He had a sure confidence

that all should goe well with him. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 287 Throw a certane suspiciounne and suir opinioun.

b. Of immaterial things and states considered objectively. *arch.*

c 1520 NISBET N. T. (S.T.S.) I. 15 To mak thair vocatiounn suir be gud werkis. 1535 COVERDALE i Chron. xviii. 12, I wyl make his seate sure for ener. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 41 Y^e either a surer peace, or els a long treuce may be taken. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 303 Th' immortal Line in sure Succession reigns. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1767) I. 81 A Decree, much surer than the Law of the Medes and Persians, has irrevocably determined the Doom. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 206, I know of no mercantile house in France of surer bottom. 1867 MORRIS *Tison* 1. 32 He may wish to make quite sure his throne By slaying me and mine.

† c. Of possessions, etc.: That may be counted on to be received or held (cf. g). To make sure: to secure to or settle upon a person. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 276 He willed and graunted hit to be sure for hym and his heires. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 579/1 To be made sure ayenst us and our heires. 1482 *Ibid.* VI. 204/1 Our seid Sovereyn Lord shuld cause thesame Due, to be made sure to hym and to his seid heires masles. 1515 MARCVAL *Figoles* II. (1570) Biv¹ Better... a small handfull with rest and sure pleasure. Then twenty dishes with wrathfull countenance. 1533 GAV RICH *Pay* 65 His marcie is maid swuer to wse. 1628 [see *chequer-pay*, *CHEQUER* sh. 16]. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 436 If I thought this would be sure money. 1670 RAY *Proverbs* 207 As sure as Cheek, or Exchequer pay.

† 7. a. Engaged to be married, betrothed, affianced (to make sure, to betroth); also, joined in wedlock, married. *Obs.*

1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 393 Mestresse Gryseacresse is sure to Selenger. c 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 154 Lady Mary, be Kyngis dowghter, was mad sure... to be yong Kyng of Castile. 1599 *Arden of Feversham* I. 151 The Painter... Hatb made reporte that he and Sue is sure. (1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. v. v.* 237 She and I (long since contracted) Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us.) 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* III. i. I am but newly sure yet to the widow. 1632 BROME *North. Lass* II. ii. I presu'm'd... you had beene sure, asfast as faith could bind you, man and wife. 1665 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 175 My man william Griffith was marry'd... to one of Baschurch, to whom bee had been sure since before hee came to mee.

† b. Engaged or bound by allegiance or devotion (to a person or party). To make sure, to bind by allegiance, or secure the allegiance of. *Obs.*

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 209 Sen we ar all to Sin maid sure, Throw Adams Inobedience. 1591 SAVILE *Tactius*, *Hist.* I. lxiv. 36 The next city, was that of the Lingones, sure to their side. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 177 Though King John had entred upon Normandy, and made that Province sure unto him, yet the Province of Anjou stode firm for Arthur. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. II. 207 To make all that party sure to himself.

III. Subjectively certain.

8. Certain in mind; having no doubt; assured, confident; = CERTAIN a. 4, SECURE a. 2. Also, convinced, persuaded, morally certain.

In the former sense *I am sure* is commonly used colloq. to give asseverative force to a statement; e.g. *I'm sure I don't know*; *I don't know, I'm sure*.

In the latter sense *I am sure* sometimes becomes equivalent in force to *SURELY* adv. 4 b; e.g. quot. 1818 in c (b).

a. Const. of; rarely, by ellipsis, without const.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 9740 We wolden preyen the... of on thyng vs sewr forto make. a 1500 CHAUCER's *Dreme* 855 For of one thyng ye may be sure He will be yours, while he may dure. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent. v. ii.* 40 He... guessed that it was she, But being mask'd, he was not sure of it. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 158, I was sure of one thing, that [etc.]. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 567 Be silent always when you doubt your sense; And speak, tho' sure, with seeming diffidence. 1733 BARKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 3 Whatever we can perceive by any sense we may be sure of. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* May an. 1776, We are surer of the odiousness of the one, than of the error of the other. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 8 Dec. (1884) I. 124 He never could distinguish Buonaparte, or his staff, to be sure of them. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* xvi. § 99 Never teach a child anything of which you are not yourself sure. 1908 R. BAGOT A. *Cuthbert* xxviii. 373 Anthony understands, and forgives—I am sure of it.

b. Const. clause. Also with ellipsis of clause (mod. colloq. *Well, I'm sure!* is used as an exclamation of surprise: cf. e).

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 761 Par fai, (he saide,) Ich am al sure, He that bette that fure Wil comen hom 3it to nigt. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 973 Be þon sur. holliche al min help þou schalt haue sone. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 796, I knowe wel, and am right seur, that he shal nothyng doon in this nede with-outen my conseil. c 1420 ?LYOG. *Assembly of Gods* 524 So may ye be sewre he shall yow nat escape. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. viii. (1883) 152 He was seur that he had wonne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxix. [exl.] 12 Sure I am that the Lorde wil auenge the poore. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 53, I am sure if he forsaite, thou wilt not take his flesh. 1602 — *Merry W.* (Qo.) 744 [lit. i. 60], I am sure you know him. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22, I am sure you would bee with us if wishes could bring you. 1709 BARKELEY *Th. Vision* § 51 Sure I am, it is worth some attention. 1778 Miss BURNBY *Evellina* (1791) II. xxvii. 202 I'm sure I can't recollect. 1779 *Mirror* No. 16. p. 7, I am not sure if the disposition to reflections of this sort be... a proper one. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Demerari* i. 19 You might have been sure that I should remember you when you told me your name. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel* *Story* ix, 'Well, I'm sure!' said Becky; and that was all she said. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i. Look in on us now and again. I am sure my daughter will be delighted. 1885 — *Valerie's Fate* iv, 'Are you going?' 'I am not sure.'

c. † (a) With inversion of the two clauses, *be ye sure, you may be sure* (etc.) thus coming at the end of the sentence.

a 1400 OCTOBIAN 1038 Hys fomen myghte of hym be agast, We mowe be sure. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* 1. 707 This was her maner in youthe, be ye sure. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 99 a marg., An holy box sent down from heaven you may be sure.

(b) In parenthetical use, *be sure, you may be sure, I am sure*, to which the main sentence is virtually subordinate.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 991 We ne sain noukt, king, be þou sur, for sake of our pride. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 74 It wanted noukt... þat þeine fond him as laire as for here stae longed, & þe beter, be ye sure, for [etc.]. 1565 *MS. Cott. Cal. B. ix.* ff. 218 Your lordship, I am sure, is partaken of such letters as I write to Mr. Secretary. c 1680 BAYERIDGE *Serm.* 1 *Cer.* xv. 58 Wks. 1729 I. 423 You will be uncertain whether they... be lawfully called... as be sure many of them are not. 1710 — *Def. Bk. Psalms* 29 The Company had this Privilege granted them from the King; who, be sure, would never grant them the Privilege of printing any Book, but what he... had first allowed of. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamin.* xxxiii. The Master of Ravenswood cannot, I am sure, object to your presence.

(c) In colloq. asseverative use these phrases are often placed at the end of the sentence: cf. (a).

1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 42 To all my inquiries who he was? 'I only received for answer—'I don't know, I'm sure'. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. It will give me great pleasure, I am sure. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, 'Don't know, I'm shaw,' replied the Colonel.

d. Const. inf.: see 12.

e. In phr. *to be sure* = *as* one may be sure, for a certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, of course; now colloq. and often concessive = *it must be admitted*, indeed; also absol. *Well, to be sure!* as an exclamation of surprise (cf. b).

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 4 Morning and Evening, to be sure, God expects from us... a publick worship. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peirece* II. 3 He proved at last so happy, as to recover the greatest part of such things as he most respected. To be sure, he obtained his precious stones. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 150 If he heard his neighbour tell his tale, to be sure he would tell the quite contrary. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettellwell* II. § 23. 125 At Christmas, if he invited no Body else, to be sure he Entertained the Poorer Sort of his Neighbours. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* i. 47 *Neverout*. Miss, I'll tell you a Secret, if you'll promise never to tell it again. Miss. No, to be sure. 1778 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) II. 354 Yes! war we shall have to be sure. 1795 *Hist. Nat. Evans* I. 183 The wind is contrary, to be sure, but it is far from a storm. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Family* (1854) III. iii. 32 Well, to be sure, this is a large room. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* xxiii. Ruth... told him she wanted to speak to him for a few minutes. 'To be sure, my dear! Sit down!' said he. 1863 S. WILKINSON *Sp. Missions* (1874) 275 'You would have been snigger if you had stayed at home.' Why to be sure they would. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 18 There you are in the right, Socrates, he replied. To be sure, I said. 1902 VIOLET *Jacob Sheep-Stealers* viii, 'Well, well, to be sure!' exclaimed the Pig-driver. 1913 C. READ in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 55 They had, to be sure, patched up their differences, but their sentiments towards each other... were far from cordial.

IV. Objectively certain.

9. a. That one may count on as about to be; certain to come or happen; also, certain to become what is denoted by the noun; = CERTAIN a. 2 b.

1565 ALLEN *Defence Purg.* xvii. 283 One... frameth (as he supposeth) his negative argument, to the more sure shake of our faith herein. 1615 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xiii. 16 Bewar such shame become thy surest hap. 1692 PRIOR *Ode Horace* xiii, Sure and sudden be their just Remorse. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. iii. 21 Unhappy bard! to sure contempt you run. 1781 COWPER *Retirement*, 263 'To make thee but a surer prey. 1858 SEARS *Athens*, ix. 78 Confusion is the pretty sure result. 1896 HOUSMAN *Skrophshire Lad* lxii, Luck's a chance, but trouble's sure.

b. That one may rely on as true; undoubtedly, indisputable; = CERTAIN a. 3. Now rare.

1790 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 133, I pray you send me swyr tydings of the world. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 32 A pele was comandyd to be range... for sewer worde and tyndges that Richard de la Pole was slayne. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. 31 He haid suire knowledg quhair the king was at his pastyme. a 1620 J. DYKE *Ser. Serm.* (1640) 2 It is a sure thing that a Christian so demeaning himself... may live the most comfortable life of any man in the world. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 154 How he can Is doubtful; that he never will is sure. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iii, The news was too sure, the tale too sad to be false. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* xvi. § 93 And very sternly I say to you — and say from sure knowledge—that [etc.].

c. For sure: as or for a certainty, undoubtedly; = *for certain* (CERTAIN a. 7). Now colloq.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxvi. i, I held for sure, that I should never slide. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 35 Now, now, for sure, deliverance is at hand. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* i. (1874) 60 He makes oath: 'For sure, This is a creature of God till now unknown'. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* i. vi, These fellows who attacked the inn to night—bold, desperate blades, for sure. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 305, I have promised the Fans to pay off in whatever they choose, and I know for sure they want powder.

10. a. Of methods or means: That may be relied on to attain its end or to produce the desired or stated result; unfailling, unerring; = CERTAIN a. 2 c.

Sure card: see *CARD* sh. 2 b. 1590 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. x. 21 The most seeryst waye that Scripture doth teache to worshippe saymty withall, ys to lyve the lyffe that they lyvid. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* v. i. 90 It is vnpossibile; but here comes he That will, I hope, inuent some surer meanes. 1653 RAME-

NEY *Astrol. Restored* 218 To impart unto them the truth and surest rules for the judging thereof. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi. (1848) 158 These that are concern'd for the... saving of Soules, think it a less good sign of a sure Sermon, that [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 122 Long Practice has a sure Improvement found. 1762 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 342, I hope that will be the surest way of bringing about a General Peace so necessary to Europe. 1812 CHABSK *Tales* xv. 179 Every point enforce By quoting much, the scholar's sure resource. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. (1875) 74 A perfectly sound and sure style. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 94 His surest way of acquiring a trace of the divine afflatus must be by studying... their careers.

b. Of signs or signals: Giving trustworthy indication; producing or leading to certainty; infallible.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasie* 75 Everye Climate hath a proper name, for the surer difference of one from an other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 278 In all assaults Their surest signal. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 119 The Colt that for a Stallion is design'd, By sure Presages shows his generous Kind. 1780 *Mirror* No. 93. p. 3 The surest mark of a weak mind. 1830 HERSHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* § 386 There is no surer criterion of the state of science in any age. 1886 *Tip Cat* xxi. 289 He became more irritable and impatient—a sure sign, Dr. Lee declared, of approaching convalescence.

V. Senses combining III and IV.

11. With of: † Having (the thing mentioned) secured to one (to make a person sure of a thing = to make a thing sure to a person, in 6 c); † holding securely in one's possession or power; certain to receive, get, attain, find, have, or keep. Also with gerund, as *sure of getting* = certain to get. (See also 13.)

Here the certainty may be subjective or objective, or both combined; e.g. *he is sure of* = 'he is confident of getting', or 'it is certain that he will get'.

13... *Seyn Sages* (W.) 2033 The king hem made seur Of warisoun and gret honour. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 486 Whan thou trowest to be moost seur and siker of hire helpe she wol faille thee. 14... *Sir Beus* (M.) 499 Benes was sure of no wepyng... That he myght defend hym with all. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 306 He schulde of his lif seure ben & certeyne. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 56 Who so lyneth a fowle lyfe, he may be sure of a foule ende. 1518 *Sel. Pleas Star Chamber* (Selden) II. 132 Yf be gave hym ooe strype he shalbe seur of an other strype. 1572-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 177 Thay offerit to... discharge the half of thair... wagers, being maid sure of the uther half... to be payit at sum competent day. a 1580 J. HEYWOOD *Dial. Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) 15 The wylties ys sewer of salvashoun. 1587 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 140 The young king of Scotland remaineth still amongst his... enemies, who suffer him to take his pastime... under a shew of liberty, but they think themselves seur ynough of him. 1653 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* II. i, English Gipsies, in whose companie a man's not sure of the eares of his head theyso pilfer. a 1718 *Petor Solomon* III. 290 Sure of the Toil, uncertain of the Prize. 1719 *DE FOR CRUZE* II. (Globe) 571 We are sure of Sea there. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* xvi, They who had warm fortunes were always sure of getting good husbands. 1805 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 458 This is a crop of which a man may always be sure, if he take proper pains. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. New Forest* viii, I feel sure of his permission. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 305/2 If she wished to be sure of her income she should... avoid dabbling in the shares of new companies.

12. With inf. (act. or pass.): Certain to do or to be something; = CERTAIN a. 6.

Properly a constructional use of 8, this sense was orig. subjective, but came subsequently to express, and now always expresses, objective certainty, and therefore *transf.* became applicable to things. *He is sure to return*, now = 'it is certain that he will return', could formerly mean 'he is certain that he will return', now expressed by *of* with the gerund (see 11).

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15612 Thei myzt ther-fore be sur & bold To sele the kyng & brenne Ilyoun. 1530 TYNDALE *Antw. More* II. xii. Wks. (1573) 300/1 The Apostles, Patriarks and Prophetes were sure to be followed. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. Div.* He makth him sewre to wyn, who ever leases. 1563 *Houillies* II. *Sacrament* 1. 111b, This much he must be sure to hold, that in the Supper of the Lorde, there is no vayne ceremonie. 1616 SHELTON *Mirr. Antichr.* Pref. 111h, Such Conuerts... are sure to bee beset with diuerse sorts of Aduersaries. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Ulearius' Voy. Ambass.* 400 The Governour, who many times is not sure to return again, takes his leave of the City. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 101 p. 9 If they have any Wit or Sense, they are sure to show it. 1812 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Mackery End*, What-ever heat of opposition... I set out with, I am sure always, in the long-run, to be brought over to her way of thinking. 1841 HELPS *Ess., Trans. Business* (1842) 95 You may save time by not labouring much, beforehand, at parts of the subject which are nearly sure to be worked out in discussion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/2 The... oration... was sure to be full of pungent criticism.

13. Phr. To make sure (intr. or with clause).

a. absol., or with of followed by a noun of action: To make something certain as an end or result (cf. 9 a); to preclude risk of failure.

1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* To Rdr. 6 b, And therefore to make sure, I humbly submit my selfe to the iudgement of suche... as... are made the lawful pastors of our soules. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 To make sure, he made another Shot at her. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 May 28/2 This allows the man... to make sure of a good grip. 1891 *Ibid.* 21 Feb. 19/2 It is difficult to make sure of finding the birds.

(b) with of followed by a sb.: To act so as to be certain of getting or winning; to secure.

1673 TEMPLE *To Dr. Ormond Coniunct. Affairs* *Misc.* (1680) 164 A Peace... cannot fill us here, provided we make sure of Spain. 1726 ATTENBURY *Serm., Isa. Lx.* 22 I. 102 It hath ever had the warmest, and ablest... Heads employ'd in

its defence; and hath taken care to make sure of them, by Bountiful Rewards. 1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* 11. 9 Let me hasten to make sure Of one true thanker. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 293 After making sure of the country to the north of the Elbro.

b. with clause or of: To make something certain as a fact (cf. 9 b); to preclude risk of error; to ascertain.

1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 825 To make sure that all the copper has been precipitated. 1888 Mrs. NOTLEY *Power of Hand* I. iii. 36 That fellow rode up to the house to make sure Tristram was away. 1889 F. C. PHILIPS *Ainslie's Courtship* I. vii. 87 He just waited for a few hours to make sure of his position.

(b) loosely. To feel certain, be convinced.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxi. He stormed at me all through the lessons...and would push me so close that I made sure he must run me through the body. 1887 WESTALL *Capt. Trafalgar* iv. 49 He suspected nothing, and made quite sure of succeeding. 1893 SELWIS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 158. I made sure I should get finer specimens later on.

14. Phr. *Be sure (to do something, or that...)*, also mod. colloq. and: see AND B. 10) = take care, don't fail (only in imper. or inf.): sure thus becoming contextually equivalent to 'careful'.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush*. v. (1878) 14 Then dailie be surer to looke. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Discourse* (Arb.) 19 Let him be sure, to leave other Men their Turnes to speak. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 180 Be sure you see her not too hard. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 208 You must be sure to screw it hard up. 1780 *Mirror* No. 98. ¶ 15 Be sure to put on your great coat, and to take a chair in coming home. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 13 At least be sure that you go to the author to get at his meaning. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* 11. 335 Be sure and button the lid.

B. adv.

1. Securely, safely: = SURELY adv. 1. Obs. or arch. 14.. Sir *Beves* (Pynson) 3573 They were armed sure and wel. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 76 With the Fourte Vertewis Cardenall, Aganis vyces seure enarming me. 1555 CRANMER *Let. in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 446, I might have sent them by the carrier sooner, but not surer. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 16 The sooner to effect, And surer binde this knot of amitie. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* ii. (1635) 46 The land being so sure tyed upon the heire as that his father could not put it from him. 1600 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* i. i. B ij I would not...do any thing more than stand the surer upon my guard to resist fortune. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 897 Let him surer barr His Iron Gates.

2. Certainly, with certainty; without risk of failure: = SURELY adv. 2, 3. Now dial. = 'for certain, without fail'; otherwise Obs. exc. as in b and c.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 277 Sun sayn full sure & for sothe holdyn, Hit was be formast on flete pat on fode past. 1479 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 413 So that...they may the better, sewer, and more diligenter...ministrate their said Officcz. 1556 LAUDER *Treatise of Kyngis* 298 3e suld not...promoue thame To that...cure, Except 3e vnderstode, mozte sure, Thame apt. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* ii. iii. These are the wings shall make it fle as swift, As dooth the lightning...And kill as sure as it swiftly flies. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 13 Children would...lay the Foundations of an healthy...Constitution much surer, if they...were kept wholly from Flesh. 1797 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Waltingham* 111. 257 The higher the objects of contempt are placed, the surer they become marks for the observing multitude. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Christ's Hosp.*, Woe to the school, when he made his morning appearance in his passy, or passionate wig. No comet expounded surer. 1902 *Banks Newspaper Girl* 156, I'll pay you the five dollars a week, sure.

3. Qualifying a statement: Assuredly, undoubtedly, for a certainty. Now poet., exc. dial. (Irish) in asseverative expressions.

a1425 *Cursor M.* 21887 (Trin.), Euery creatoure surer After be state of his nature Better he makere knowe pen mon. c1460 *Wisdom* 50 in *Macro Plays* 37 The prerogatyff of my loue ys so grett, pat wo tastyt herof be lest droppe, sure, All lustis & lykyngeis worldly xall lett. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 31 Seure, be my witting, not brunt in the litting. a1586 SIOENEY *Ps.* xxv. ii. Sure, sure, who hope in thee, Shall never suffer shame. 1599 *George a Greene* E. J. Were he as good as G. a Green, I would strike him sure. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 27 He took not sure his whole estate with him to that warr. 1681 DRYDEN *Obs. & Achi.* 360 His Mercy ev'n th' Offending Croud will find, For sure he comes of a Forgiving Kind. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) I. 6 Sure it is a fine place. 1791 *Cowper's Iliad* xxii. 86 Of all ills that wait On miserable man, that sure is worst. 1842 *Lover Handy Andy* v. Och sure, my heart's broke with you. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* ii. v. That name speaks pardon, sure. 1896 Housman *Shropsh. Lad* xxxiii. Sure, sure...If single thought could save...You should not see the grave. 1897 *Punch* 3 Apr. 166/1 'That's a drop of good Whiskey—eh, Pat?' Pat. 'Faith, ye may well say that, Sorr. Shure, it wint down my T'roat loike a Torchlight Procession!'

b. With weakened emphasis, it (a) becomes concessive = One must admit, admittedly, of course, (b) is used to guard against over-statement = At any rate, to say the least, or (c) = SURELY adv. 4 b. Now dial.

1552-3 in *Feuillerat Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 89, I know not howe ye be provided to furnish me but surer methinks I shoulde have nolesse then five suites of apparrell. 1583 GREENE *Manilla* Wks. (Grosart) II. 14 Whether hee were better lyked for his calling, or loued for his courtesie: but sure whether it were, he had gayned the hartes of all the people. 1587 FLEMING *Contr. Holinshed* 111. 198/1 The spoile was not rich sure, but of white bread, oten cakes, and Scotch ale. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* ii. v. Hell! why is shee so braue? It cannot be to please Duke Dottrel, sure. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xv. § 15 That all under his charge be taught all necessary things of this kind, and then sure more especially his wife. 1713 *Porc Let. to Swift* 8

Dec., Sure no clergyman ever offered so much out of his own purse for the sake of any religion. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 23, I shall Name but a few of these Things; but sure they were so many. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* xxviii, Sure it cannot be! 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxv, Sure, you can't be well. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi. (1853) 314 He would have talked of his great friends of the Club...sure he knew them intimately.

c. Used to emphasize yes or no; also alone = Certainly. dial.

1813 *Sk. Char.* (ed. 2) 1. 83 'What, was Mad Ross there?' 'Oh yes, sure'. 1861 WAUGH *Birtle Carter's Tale* 6 A glass ov alc. Ay, sure; yot'st have it in a minute. 1862 Miss BAACON *Lady Audley* xix, 'You say a blacksmith has been here?' 'Sure and I did, sir.'

4. a. In similitive phr. (as) sure as, followed by a clause, or by various sbs., as death, fate, a gun: see also these words, and Egg sb. 4 b.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1633 Also seur as red is every fir, As grete a craft is kep wel as wyne. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush*. lxvii. (1878) 170 Take runagate Robin, to pite his neede, And looke to be filched, as sure as thy creede. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. xviii. (1636) 58, I see, as sure as can be, that I am borne under the constellation of Hercules. c1650 Robin Hood & Tanner's *Dau.* viii. in Child Ball. (1882) 1. 109/2 As sure as they were borne, 1660 SHIRLEY *Merch. Wife* iv. viii, As sure as death, this is one Of the rogues. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* ii. 32 [He] thought To take Troy now as sure as any thing. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* v. v. *Stand*...You'll be serious when I tell you that her Ghost appears. *Wild.* Her Ghost! Ha, ha, ha...*Stand*. As sure as Fate, it walks in my House. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* i. 4 *Lady Smart*. Oh! Colonel, are you here? Col. As sure as you're there, Madam. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. xiv, That's true, as sure as Sixpence, you have hit on the very thing. 1833 Ht. MAATINKAU *Loom & Lutter* ii. iii. 44 As sure as the year came round. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* ix, I'll transport Tom Bakewell, sure as a gun.

b. In phr. sure enough.

a1545 Sir E. HOWARD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. 1. 150 Sewre inough Sir therys moche vitall at Sandwich, and they have no vessels to bring it to us. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 178 The Sin of Oppression, sure enough, will be payed home. 1773 C. DIBDIN *Deserter* L. ii. (1775) 12 Ah, indeed, the soldiers make sad work with young women's hearts sure enough. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiii, The number came up sure enough. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* v, And you were so angry with me when you went off—I saw it, sure enough.

C. Comb. (chiefly adverbial or parasynthetic), as sure-aimed, -founded, -grounded, -nosed, -presaging, -seeing, -set, -settled, -slow, -stepped adjs.; sure-enough a. U.S. colloq. [cf. B. 4 b], genuine, real; +sure-hold, something affording a secure hold.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 150 The 'sure-aim'd' vengeance of the Lusian steel. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck Finn* xxii, They all come riding in...looking just like a gang of real 'sure-enough' queens. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 172 It isn't given to many of us to have real, sure-enough feelings around here in college. 1795 POPE *Odys.* i. 278, I build my claim 'Sure-founded on a fair Maternal fame. 1708 SWELL in *Vasteground*, 'sure-grounded. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* ix. 6 That word of promise...which is 'sure-hold, Yea and Amen. 1650 — *Comm. Exod.* xii. 41 His promises are good sure-hold. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 151 The White Houndes are said to be the quickest-sented and 'surest nosed. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* i. ii. xlv, Sure nos'd as fasting Tygers. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 109 Lucky 'sure-presaging' auguries. 1794 COLRIDGE *Relig. Musings* iv, Fear...Sure-refuged hears his hot pursuing fiends yell at vain distance. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charact. Men* 309 Shakespeare, the 'sure-seeing' poet of human nature. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. iii, Peace had trode all Perils under Her 'sure-set feet. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxxiii, This long and sure-set liking. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvii. (1592) 551 Nature...is a steady and 'suresettled' Lawe. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Pref., With a 'sure-slow' winge. a 1616 BRAUM & FL. *Bonduca* iii. i, Thou 'sure-steel'd' sternness, Give us this day good hearts, good enemies, Good blowes o' both sides.

Sure, v. Obs. exc. dial. (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). Forms: see prec.; also 5 *suir*, *sewir*; 6 *pa. pple.* (Sc.) *suirit*, *sewerit*, -at, *sewarat*, *severit*. [Aphetic f. ASSURE v. Cf. SOVER v.]

+1. trans. To make or keep safe, to secure; = ASSURE 1. Obs.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 14 Whanne bei...suren hem of al perel. c1470 HARDOING *Chron.* clxxvii. vi. (MS. Arch. Seld. B. 10) ff. 139 b, Pey myht nat passen oute But thorought a mosse pat al men trowed was sured. 1535 STEWARD *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) 111. 412 That halie place was suirit...Fra fyte, bot nocht fra spuile and fra reif. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 108 And with thair handis thay sall the sure, That thouh burit nocht aganis air craig Thy fute.

+2. To give an assurance or promise to (a person); to secure (a thing) to a person by a pledge or promise. Obs.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 547 Conscience and kynde witte...deden me suren hym sikely to serue hym for euere. c1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 12386 And also anothir thing sche schold hym Sure: that harm to his body scholde sche neuere do. c1460 *Play Sacram.* 279, I wolde sure yow be thys lyght Neuer dystyrie yow daye nor nyght.

+3. To bind by promise, plight, pledge (one's faith or troth). Obs.

c1400 Beryn 1486, I suyr jew my trowith...That I shall do my devoir. c1450 *Merlin* xxxi. 628 Thaa thei sured theire feithes be-tweene hem two to holde these covenantes. c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 170 Henry, thaa styward of Godestowe, suyrd bys trowthe for the Abbas & couent bys couenaunt to be kept.

+4. pass. To be bound by a promise or pledge;

spec. to be engaged to marry, to be betrothed (cf. SURE a. 7 a). Obs.

1450-22 LYDG. *Thebes* 2234 He sured was and sworn To Tydeus. c1475 *Partenay* 5087 In noble Britain gan he to marry, Affyed and sured to a gret lady. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* xi, A wydower wowed a wydowe for to...Wedde her to his wyf And at the last they were agreed and sured to gyden. a1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) 11. 38 All the bordaris...quho war searar with thame. 1612 Quho had bene constraunt...to be severit [v. r. suirit] and tuk on the reid croce and obey thame selfis to be trow subiectis to king Harrie.

5 To make (a person) sure or certain; = ASSURE 9, 10. Now dial.

c1400 Beryn 1886, I suyr be by my fey That how art much I-bound to me. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 112 Fyrst I will be seywed, That ower counselle ye wille kepe. a1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 5 He was born of a virgyn pure...as I you sure. 1667 DAVEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* iv. i, How shall I be 'surd 'tis so?]

Sure: see SEWER sb. 1, SIR sb., SOUR a., SUBA 1. Sureal, obs. form of SURKOYAL.

Sureby: see SURESBY.

+Sured, ppl. a. Obs. rare. Aphetic f. ASSURED. (Cf. SURE v.)

a1542 WYATT *Penit. Ps.* cxliiii. Prol. iv, Then will I crave with sure confidence. 1549 MSS. *Dk. Rutland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 355 To a Ducheman, for that my Lord causyd him to gyve a suryd Scottysman his nagge agayne, v. 1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. ad fin., A plot founded on sured ground. a1586 SIOENEY *Arcadia* iv. (1622) 443 For euer lamed of our sured might.

Hence +Suredly adv., assuredly.

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* 11. ii. § 10. 263 Hethat walks moderately...directeth his businesse...more surely and cheerefully.

+Surefast, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. SURE a. after *steadfast*.] Stable, fixed.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Dd iij b, A perfect plat...of surges that embrace the earth with winding waues, & of the surefast centrie ground.

Sure-footed (stress variable), a. [SURE a. 4 b.]

1. Sure of foot; treading securely or firmly; not liable to slip, stumble, or fall.

1707 [implied in *surefootedness*]. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xx. (1766) 1. 313 The mules of Piedmont, are the only carriage that can be used in crossing the mountains, being very sure-footed. 1834 CAUNTER *Oriental Ann.* xv. 207 The elephant is remarkably surefooted, seldom stumbling, and much more rarely falling. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 425 A few sure-footed landknechts...guarded the steps of their veteran leader; and thus...he traversed the terrific pass. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 7/2 Hills...so steep that even the sure-footed hill cattle could not tread them.

2. fig. Not liable to make a 'slip' or error; proceeding surely; unerring.

1633 HERBERT *Temple, Dotage* ii, True earnest sorrows, rooted miserably, Sure footed griefs, solid calamities. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 170 Thus that safe and sure-footed Interpreter, Alex. Aphrodisius, expounds his Masters Meaning. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 257 The one human being who would be liable to mislead that frightened and surefooted judgment. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln Wks.* 1890 V. 199 Worthy of his cautious but sure-footed understanding.

Hence Sure-footedly adv. (in recent Diets.),

Surefootedness; so +Sure-footing.

1665 J. SERGEANT (*title*) *Sure-footing in Christianity*, or Rational Discourses on the Rule of Faith. 1702 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 1. 847 The Wise Man...has in every Thing an Eye to Sure-Footing. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) 1. 224 [Mules] are the best sort of Creatures...for Burden and Surefootedness. 1869 W. B. RANOS *Chaucer's Eng.* i. i. 8 Logical sure-footedness. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 7 It is said...that the sturdy old mountaineer's eyesight was failing, and that he had lost of late some of the sure-footedness for which he has been famous.

+Surefully, adv. Obs. rare⁻¹. [irreg. f. SURE a. +fully, adv. to -FUL 1.] In secnity.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.*, c. 2 Preamble, The Kyngis grace...desireth...his subgettis...to leve quietly and surely to the plesure of God and according to his lawes.

Suregene, obs. form of SURGEON.

+Sureguard. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 7-gard. [f. SURE a. after *safeguard*.] = SAFEGUARD sb. 4.

1604 E. C[REIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xv. 367 They tooke them from thence...sending them to the Court with sureguards.

Sureis: see SURAGE Obs.

Surely (jū-ri), adv. Forms: see SURE a.; also 4 *surliche*, *surlych*, *comp. surlokere*, 4-6 *surly*, -lie, 6 *shorly*, *showrly*, *suenerlie*. [f. SURE a. +LY 2.] In a sure manner.

I. Expressing the manner of an action, etc.

1. Without danger, or risk of injury, loss, or dis- placement; securely, safely; firmly. arch.

13.. Sir *Beves* (A.) 2559 Hil bousten, He wolde hem surliche lede. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 34 He myght seurlly dwell in pat citee withouten...any barme taking. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1236 The souerayn hym-seloun was surly enarmyt. 1464 *Passion Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 85, I charge you...ye suffer noon of thayne to passe oute of your garde, but surle to kepe thaim. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 32 The husband may set shepe...vnder the same scaffold...if it be well and surely made. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxiv. 449 Grauell to balayse his shyp withal that it myght sayle the more surlyer. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 22 Your stakes...would be so surly put...that they breake not, if any thing happen to leane vpon them. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. 140 The Indian must be

of her have no mastery. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 263/2 If he might be putte in surteie of payement therof. 1509-10 *Act Hen. VIII.* c. 16 Preamble, Divers acts of Parliament have been made for surteie of Payment of the expence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 Whiche putteth hym in surteie of as moche lawfull money to be deluyered to hym in an other countre. 1607 *MARSHAM Caval.* ii. xiv. 139 You must observe that his head and necke stand straight. For surteie wherof you shal ever carry the outmost reine ever a litle straiter then the inmoste.

† b. Certainty of a fact or event. Obs.

1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron.* Tray ii. 2253 It is wel bet by-tymes to abstene Pan put in doute bat stant in surteie. 1449 *PEECOCK Repr.* i. xiv. 78 Probabilite a this side surteie (i.e. short of certainty). 1504 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* ii. 5 For the most parte you shal have all the oiles of your hearbs. .to ascend with the first pottle of water, nevertheless for the more surteie you may draw of a gallon, and prove what you can gather out of the last pottle. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 396, I know not if 't be true, But I. Will do, as if for Surteie.

c. A certainty, fact: esp. in phr. for or of a surteie = for certain. arch.

1460 *SIR R. Ros La Belle Dame* 675 But his is the surteie, I must suffice, which way bat euer hit go! 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 416 A man wolde have thoughte as for a surteie that he scholde have spedde welle. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. clvii. 190 The kyng. .rode to Charters to have the better of surteie what thenglysshinen dyd. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xv. 13 Knowe this of a surteie, that thy sede shalbe a strainger, in a londe that is not theirs. 1598 *R. BERNARD tr. Terence, Andria* Arg. 2 As soone as hee knewe for a surteie his loue. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxx. He was of a surteie lawfully redeemed from death. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* i. 'Nay,' said Mr. Campbell, 'who can tell that for a surteie?'

II. Means of being sure. (See also I c.)

5. A formal engagement entered into, a pledge, bond, guarantee, or security given for the fulfilment of an undertaking. Chiefly in phr. to do, make, find, give, put in, take surteie or surties; in, to, under, upon surteie. Now superseded by SECURITY 8.

13. - *SIR BEUSE* (A.) 73 Maseger, do me surteie Pat how nelt nout discure me To no wist. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 746, I defye the surteie and the bond Which that thou seiþ bat I have maad to thee. — *Man of Law's T.* 145 He shal han Custance in mariage, And certein gold. .And heer to founden sufficient surteie. — *Wife's T.* 55 And surteie wol I han er þat thou pace Thy body for to yelden in this place. — *Frankl. T.* 853 Bat wolde ye vouche sauf vp on surteie Two year or thre for to respiten me. 1400 *DESTR. Tray* 1194 Pat depely desyret. .To haue surteie full sad of a sykter pes. 1424 *COV. Lect. Bk.* 83 The Costis that John Leeder spendithe. in getyng Surteie of C. li. bat was lent unto kyng Henry the viij. 1440 *Engl. Con. Inq.* 75 They toke Surteie, and othis Sware. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 120/2 Money by hir receyved, and in surteies remaynyng in the keyping of the saide Katherine. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xv. ii. 657 Thenne was there pees betwyxe the Erle and this Aguarus, & grete surteie that the erle shold neuer werre ageynst hym. 1495 *COV. Lect. Bk.* 560 Pat they be putte under surteie. .vnto such tyme þat be Maire. .may be surlye nerteynded of their good behauyng. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 3 He shall be kepte in the Stockes till he hath founde surteie to goo to serveyce or else to labour. 1536 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) li. 7 Ye shall. .put hym to Sewrtie to appeare before the kinges Counsaile. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* ii. 1. 135 There remaynes vnpaid A hundred thousand [crowns] more: in surteie of the which, One part of Aquitaine is bound to vs. a 1688 *F. GREVIL Calica* lxxi, Find surties, or at Honour's Sessions dye. 1632 *LITTONG Trav.* viii. 358 Haining obtained my passport. .and surteie taken for my life and monyes. 1754 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) l. 338 A man may find surteie nearly to the amount of his substance. 1762 — *Hist. Eng.* l. viii. 282 He agreed to pay the sum; and immediately gave surties for it. 1848 *MRS. JAMESON Sac. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 469 [He] prevailed upon the jailer by large bribes, and by giving surties for his return, to permit him to visit his wife.

† b. A document embodying such an agreement or pledge. Obs.

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 280/1 For as muche as the seurtees of yis said somme. .may not have been engrossed. 1430-40 *Lyoc. Bochas* i. vi. (MS. Bodl. 263) 23/2 Between the which bi surteie off hond In mariage there was maad a bond. 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 137 The trews was taken bytwene them. .and when the surtees were made, sworne, and ensealed [etc.].

c. *Surety of (the) peace*, a bond entered into for the maintenance of peace between parties; *spec.* in *Law*, a security entered into to the king by the offending party and taken by a justice for keeping the peace. Now only in *Sc. Law*; so *surety for (the) good behaviour*: see quot. 1808.

1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 He graunt þam surteie of pees. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/1 Persons that be. .in their Wardes by condempnation, execution, .surteie of pees. 1479 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 313 What so ever person. .be bounde in surteie of the peace. 1507 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden) 259 Surteie of pees was taken before the Justice of pees. .ayenst John Sawrey. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* ii. ii. (1583) 82, I will (at this day) call Surteie of the Peace, an acknowledging of a bond to the Prince, taken by a competent Iudge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. 252 Wherever any private man hath just cause to fear, that another will burn his house, or do him a corporal injury, .he may demand surteie of the peace against such person. 1808 *HUTCHINSON Treat. Just. Peace* Scot. ii. ii. § 3. l. 391 A justice of peace may command this surteie of the peace, and grant his warrant for it upon the complaint of any person 'threatened, or fearing to be wronged'. *Ibid.* § 4. 399 Surety for good behaviour, is a recognizance entered into to the king for being of good behaviour. The good behaviour including the peace, he that is bound to the former, is therein bound to the latter also.

6. gen. Ground of certainty or safety, guarantee: = SECURITY 7. Now rare.

1400 *DESTR. Tray* 924/1 You shall. .say hym vpon sewrtie thy-selyyn with moathe. .I shal filen þis forward, in faith, bat I can. 1500 *Lancelot* 2388 What surteie schal I have for to gone At libertee out of this danges free? a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Edw. V. 6 On the surteie of his owne conscience he determined to goo to them. 1556 *ARDELIO & Isah.* (1608) D viij, The Quene with suche surties and with many other thinges. .withoutte fearyng more danger nor the deathe of hir daughter she comforted hir. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 538 My self and all th' Angelic Host. .our happie state Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds; On other surteie none. 1838 *LYTTON Leila* ii. i, Thou didst ask me for a surteie of my faith. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip* 14, ii. x. l. 254 Their character and position. .were sufficient surties that they meditated no violence to the state.

7. A person who undertakes some specific responsibility on behalf of another who remains primarily liable; one who makes himself liable for the default or miscarriage of another, or for the performance of some act on his part (e.g. payment of a debt, appearance in court for trial, etc.); a bail: = SECURITY 9.

Formerly also applied collectively to a number of persons. 1478 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 3 Vi was awarded yat John Lylling sold fynd seurte of v^e marke. .and upon yis John Gascoigne and William Bedale become pleges and seurte for ye sayd John Lylling. 1451 *Paston Lett.* l. 194 He proferyd me surte, men of the seid town of Ronton. 1535 *COVERDALE Eclis.* xxix. 14 A good honest man is surteie for his neigboure. 1538 in R. G. Marsden *Scot. Pleas* Cr. Adm. (Selden) II. 67 And for your more surteie I have given youe for my soertye in this case William Parkar merchant. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* v. i. 254 Then you shall be his surteie. 1660 *JFR. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* ii. ii. rule 7. § 2 Persons conjunct in Contract; such as are Pledges in War, Sureties for Debt, Undertakers for appearance, and the like. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. Intro. iv. 110 Ten freeholders. .were surties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other. 1805 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., Every paymaster in the British service is obliged to find two surties, who bind themselves in given sums, for the security of monies entrusted to him by government. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 24 King, you are free! Wedid but keep you surteie for our son. 1875 *JOWETT Plat.* (ed. 2) V. 525 When a man becomes surteie, let him give the security in a distinct form.

Comb. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxxxiv. 7 He leard but surteie-like to write for me, Vnder that bond that him as fast doth binde.

b. A sponsor at baptism. Obs. or arch.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Public Baptism*, These infantes muste. .promise by you, that be theyr surties. 1575 *Reg. St. Olave's Ch.* *Harl. St.* 14 Apr., Baptism of Henry Deavaux third Sonne to the Earle of Essex. .The Earle of Northumberland and the Lord Burrowes and the Lady Rich weare Sewrties. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fast.* ix. (1739) 585 Those who promised by their Surties in Baptism to renew. .that Contract. 1803 *GILPIN Serm.* III. xxiii. 259 You know. .how many come as surties for children, who are themselves. .ignorant of all the duties of religion.

c. fig. Applied to Christ (after Heb. vii. 22).

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii[i] 122 Be thou surteie for thy seruaunt to do him good, that the proude do nie no wronge. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) Heb.* vii. 22 By so muche is Iesus made a surteie of a better Covenant. 1709 *WATTS Hymns* i. cl. 7 To this dear Surteie's Hand Will I commit my Cause. 1781 *COWPER Convers.* 506 Soon after He that was our Surteie died. 1869 *SPURGEON Treas. David* Ps. xv. 4 Our blessed Surteie swore to his own hurt, but how gloriously he stood to his surteishipe.

attrib. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 235 It is only the cautionary, the surteie-righteousness of Christ-God, that is made ours. 1782 *J. BROWN Nat. & Rev. Relig.* iii. ii. (1796) 222 What. .reward of his surteie-service, Christ should brye from God the Father. 1868 *H. LAW Beacon of Bible* 77 The sin-bearer, and His surteie-agony.

† d. phr. To call to surteie.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 108 She call'd the Saints to surteie, That [etc.].

Hence † Surety v. trans., to be surety for.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 298 Good mother fetch my bayle. Stay Royall sir, The Ieweller that owes the Ring is sent for, And he shall surteie me. 1607 — *Cor.* iii. i. 178 Wee'l Surteie him.

Suretyship (sū-ritif). Forms: see prec.: also 6 surtishipe, -shyp, surtishipp, suretishippe, 7-9 suretiship. [f. prec. sb. + -SHIP.] The position or function of a surteie (see prec. 7); responsibility or obligation undertaken by one person on behalf of another, as for payment of a debt, performance of some act, etc.

1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xi. 15 He that is surteie for a strainger, hurteth himself: but he that medleth not with surteieshippe, is sure. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 21 § 5 To releas. .the said surteieshippe of good Abearing. 1612 *W. PARKES Curline-Dr.* To Kdr. (1876) 4 Beware of Suretiship. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1666) 103 To rook him at Play, entangle him in Suretiship. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xi. (1841) l. 86 Suretiship for the debt. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* V. i, A poor man undone by shipwreck, by suretiship, by fire. 1870 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* liii. (1873) V. 6 The regent was not satisfied with this suretiship. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 161/2 Private suretiship is attended by many evils.

b. Said of Christ.

1624 *T. GOODWIN Christ set forth* 148 He is not quit of this Suretyship and engagement. 1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* ii. vii. § 6 Wks. 1718 l. 420 We have not only God's Word, but also the Suretyship of our Saviour to depend on.

Surexcitation (sūr-). [ad. *F. surexcitation*: see SUR- and EXCITATION.] Excessive excitation. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* I. vii. 270 The product of intellectual sur-excitation. 1880 *EARL OF DUFFERIN in Times* (1881)

4 Jan. 4/5 Had the Government been supported by a united public opinion in Great Britain, the present surexcitation in Ireland could never have been generated. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 779 A surexcitation of the kidneys.

So Surexcited a., over-excited.

1864 *MEREDITH Emilia* I, Sur-excited Sentiment. 1885 — *Diana* xi, In a sharp-strung mood, bitterly surexcited.

Surf (sūf), sb. Also 8 *surf*. [Continues *SUFF* sb. in chronology and meaning, but the relation between the forms is not clear. (Not in general Dicts. before Todd, 1818.)]

Both *surf* and *surf* are used particularly in reference to the coast of India, a circumstance which makes a native origin for the words probable.]

1. The swell of the sea which breaks upon a shore, esp. a shallow shore. (In recent use usually with implication of sense 2.)

1685 *W. HEDGES Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) i. 182 [At Fort St. George, Madras] This unhappy accident, together with y^e greatness of y^e Sea and Surf ashore, caused us to come aboard again. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. (Globe) 50 My Raft was now strong enough to bear any reasonable Weight; my next Care was. .how to preserve what I laid upon it from the Surf of the Sea. 1745 *P. THOMAS Trini. Anson's Voy.* 35 The Landing is bad by reason of pretty much Surf, and great Stones like Rocks. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) i. xvii. 97 This rising of the waves against the shore, is called by mariners the surf of the sea. 1783 *W. MARSHEN Hist. Sumatra* (1811) 34 The surf. is used in India, and by navigators in general, to express a peculiar swell and breaking of the sea upon the shore. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* II. 100 Low bellowsings, like the hoarse murmurs of the surf on a distant shore. 1840 *E. E. NAPIER Scenes & Sports For. Lands* l. p. xii, The progress of the neophyte. .in that far land, from the moment when having crossed the 'surf'. [Note. An expression equivalent to entering or leaving India, as a person is never supposed to venture across this tremendous barrier of the Coromandel coast, unless on such momentous occasions.] 1886 *RUSKIN Traveritia* i. 379 Half-a-mile of dangerous surf between the ship and the shore. 1906 *MAX PEMBERTON My Sword for Lafayette* xxiv, The distant thunder of the sea surf upon an angry shore.

b. with a. Also trans. (in first quot.).

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 14 A notable Fish. .It might be in length forty Feet. .bolting out of the Water with a great Surf. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* it. ii. 134 The wind. .occasioned such a surf, that it was impossible for the boat to land. 1763 *THOMPSON Temple of Venus* i. 14 A dull promiscuous sound afar. .like. .southern surfs upon an iron shore. 1803 *WITTMAN Trav. Turkey* 3 A military artificer was unfortunately washed off the vessel by a surf. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess. Clive* 8 Fort St. George had arisen on a barren spot beaten by a raging surf. 1879 *A. R. WALLACE's Australasia* xvi. 303 The southern coast. .is exposed to a heavy and dangerous surf, which rolls in upon the shore at all seasons.

2. The mass or line of white foamy water caused by the sea breaking upon a shore or a rock.

1757 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* IV. 141 note, Salt. .was not produced here as in other countries by a desiccation of the surf of the sea [tr. Tacitus *Ann.* xiii. lvii. *non ut alias apud gentes elavie maris arcescente unda*]. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 155 Light as the foamy surf That the wind severs from the broken wave. 1833 *TENNISON Dream Fair Wom.* viii, White surf wind-scatter'd over sails and masts. 1882 *QUIROA Marenma* i. 78 She played with the sails, with the surf, and with the crystals of the salt.

b. trans. and fig.

1847 *LONGF. Ev.* ii. iii. 24 Just where the woodlands met the howery surf of the prairie. 1873 *LOWELL Above & Below* ii. i, To behold The first long surf of climbing light Flood all the thirsty east with gold.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: Simple attrib., 'of or pertaining to surf', as surf barrier, -billow, -rock, -sound, -thunder; locative, as surf-bather, -bathing, -fishing, -riding, -swimmer, -swimming; surf-sunk adj.; instrumental, as surf-battered, -beaten, -bound, -showered, -tormented, -rezed, -washed, -wasted, -worn adjs.; similitive, as surf-white adj.; also surf-bird, a small plover-like bird, *Aphrica virgata*, found on the Pacific coast of America; surf-board, a long narrow board on which one rides over a heavy surf to shore; surf-boat, a boat specially constructed for passing through surf; hence surf-boatman = surfman; surf-clam, a large clam, esp. *Macra* (or *Spisula*) *solidissima*, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States (*Funk's Standard Dict.* 1895); surf-coot = surf-duck; surf-duck, a North American species of sea-duck of the genus *Edemia*, esp. *O. perspicillata*, found sometimes in Great Britain; surf-fish, any one of the numerous species of the family *Embiotocidae*, abundant on the coast of California; surf-man U.S., a member of the crew of a surf-boat; hence surfmanship; surf-perch = surf-fish; surf-scooter = surf-duck; surf-shiner, a small California fish, *Cymatogaster aggregatus* (Webster 1911); surf-smelt, a species of smelt, *Hypomesus olidus*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States; surf-whiting, the silver whiting, *Menticirrhus littoralis*.

1893 *KATE SANBORN S. California* 163 *Surf bathers go in every month of the year. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 461/1 Conveniences for *surf-bathing. 1902 *Temple Bar* May 579 Like *surf-battered swimmers. 1801 *CAMPBELL Lochiel's Warning* 82 Like ocean-weeds heaped on the *surf-beaten shore. 1890 *R. BOLDBREWOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 The deep-toned ceaseless roll of the *surf-billows. 1872 *COOLES N. Amer. Birds* 245 *Aphrica*, *Surf Bird. c 1876 *RICHARDSON*

in Gosse *Ocean* vi. (1849) 285 Those who were standing on the beach saw the "surf-board" floating on the water. 1856 DICKENS *Wreck Golden Mary* (1898) 23, 1 gave... the word to lower the Long-boat and the "Surf-boat." 1883 J. D. CAMPBELL *Fisheries China* 5 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The catamarans or surf-boats of South Formosa. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 804/2 The Madras surf boats. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 323 It is an erroneous notion that the experience of the sailor qualifies him for a "surf-boatman." 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 239 The noisy tumult of a "surf-bound shore." 1885 *SERROHM Brit. Birds* III. 610 To the hunters on Long Island it [the Surf-scooter] is known as the "Spectacle Coot" and "Surf-Coot." 1808-13 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* (1832) III. 70 Black, or "Surf Duck," *Anas perspicillata*. This duck is peculiar to America, and... confined to the shores and bays of the sea. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 585 Embiotocidae. The "Surf-fishes... Fishes of the Pacific coast of North America, inhabiting bays and the surf on sandy beaches. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 323/2 The keeper [of the surf-boat] commands the crew of six "surfmenn." *Ibid.* 334 Until 1871... "surfmanship" was not a standard of qualification. 1889 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 923 *Micrometrus aggregatus*, one of the viviparous "surf-perches." 1898 JEAN A. OWEN *Hawaii* iii. 81 "Surf-riding on boards is still much practised. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino* i. xii. The "surf-rocks of the Baltic. 1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Verteb. Anim.* 240 *Odinella perspicillata*, Steph. (Surf Scoter.) 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 294 Hypomesus, Gill. "Surf Smelts... [Hypomesus] pretiosus... Surf Smelt... Pacific coast, from California northward; abundant, spawning in the surf. 1828 CAMPBELL *Death-boat Heligoland* 22 Now "surf-sunk for minutes, again they upstood. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* vi. (1849) 283 The cry of 'A Shark!' among the "surf swimmers will instantly set them in the utmost terror. 1890 'R. BOLDOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 150 The wind is... from the south, we shall have the "surf-thunder in perfection. 1829 POE *Dream within a Dream* ii. I stand amid the roar of a "surf-tormented shore. 1852 MUNOY *Antipodes* (1857) 24 Green turfy knolls sloping abruptly to the "surf-veged beach. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 180 The bleak, "surf-washed rocks. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 532 The picturesque "surf-washed stacks of the granitic wall of rock. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 391 The young women... with their soft dusky skins... pretty brown eyes, and "surf-white teeth. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 933 *Menticirrhus littoralis*. "Surf Whiting... South Atlantic and Gulf coast. 1878 GRIEKE *Geol. Sketches* ii. (1882) 34 Weather-beaten or "surf-worn sheets of rock.

Hence *Surf v. intr.* rare, to form surf.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 141 The breakers surging on a lee-shore. 1834 *Ibid.* XXXII. 131.

Surf, var. *suff*, *SOUGH* *v. 2*, *SOUGH* *v. 2*

1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 237 Length of the drains, three hundred and ten yards... the whole surfed with stone.

Surface (sŭr'fĭs), *sb.* [ad. F. *surface* (from 16th c.), *f. sur-* SUR- + *face* FACE *sb.*, after L. *superficiēs*, *c. obs.* Sp. *sobreheaz*, Sp. *sobrefaz*, Pg. *sobre-face*, and SUPERFICE, SUPERFICE, SUPERFICES.]

1. The outermost boundary (or one of the boundaries) of any material body, immediately adjacent to the air or empty space, or to another body.

1611 COTGR., *Surface*, the surface; the superficies or upper part. 1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* II. (1906) 8 The Rollers do universally touch the immediate surfaces of the Table. 1715 T. Gregory's *Astron.* (1726) I. 158 If the contiguous Surfaces were perfectly smooth, there would be no impression of the Bodies upon one another. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 16 The matter must be calcined till it becomes of an orange yellow colour at the surface. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 27 An optical prism... is a solid having two plane surfaces... which are called its refracting surfaces. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* i. 5 The submerged part of a vessel at rest in still water is subjected to fluid pressure, which acts, at each point, in a direction perpendicular to the surface of the ship at that point.

b. *fig.*, usually denoting that part or aspect of anything which presents itself to a slight or casual mental view, or which is perceived without examination; outward appearance; often in such phrases as *on the surface* = superficial (ly).

1725 WATTS *Logic* i. v. There are some Persons who never arrive at any deep... Knowledge... because they are perpetually fluttering over the Surface of Things. 1781 COWPER *Lp. Lady Austen* 8 Prose answers... all the floating thoughts we find upon the surface of the mind. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 234 These flashes on the surface are not he. 1855 PALEY *Æschylus* Pref. (1861) p. xiii. In such passages... there is... scarcely a word that does not involve... a meaning that lies below the surface. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 75 They may have seen through the real motives of the invitation, but on the surface everything was... honourable. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 2 No name more readily rose to the surface of conversation than his.

2. *Geom.* A magnitude or continuous extent having only two dimensions (length and breadth, without thickness), such as constitutes the boundary of a material body (sense 1) or that between two adjacent portions of space; a superficies.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Surface*, the same as *Superficies*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. sv. There are Plane Surfaces, and there are Crooked or Curved ones. 1830 KATER & LARONRA *Mech.* i. 4 The external limits of the magnitude of a body are lines and surfaces. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 303/2 *Surfaces of the second degree*. This name is given to all those surfaces of which the equation is of the second degree. 1869 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 569 A ruled surface is one in which every point is traversed by a straight line lying wholly in the surface. 1887 CAYLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 668/1 A surface may be regarded as the locus of a doubly infinite system of points.

3. The outermost part of a material body, considered with respect to its form, texture, or extent;

the uppermost layer; *esp.* in art or manufacture, an exterior of a particular form or 'finish'.

1698 KRILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 119 It is plain that but one half of the Rays which fall upon the first Surface, would fall upon the second, but one fourth of them upon the third. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 408 It... forms the external coating of calculi, and may be distinguished by its unequal surface. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 35 Then Rb will be the ray as refracted by the first surface of the sphere. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 76 A thin surface has been carried away from the whole bas-relief. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. i. 2/1 Take the surface off the paper with fine glass-paper. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* II. 122 Such matt or dead surfaces. 1880 *Academy* 23 Oct. 299 We find in the work of this artist a finish and a perfection of surface rare [etc.].

b. *spec.* The upper boundary or top of ground or soil, exposed to the air (in *Mining*, as distinct from underground workings and shafts); the outer (according to ancient ideas, the upper) boundary of the earth.

1612 DRAWTON *Poly-ol.* ix. 140 With sterne Eolus blasts, Shee only one-swells the surface of her bank. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xvi. The aged Earth agast... Shall from the surface to the center shake. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 182 Cucumbers along the Surface creep. 1719 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 197 The surface of the quarry. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* II. 4 The surface is exceedingly broken, into sharp ridges. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 9 If waters descend from the surface into a mine. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ix. § 50. (1879) 313 On the Earth's surface, i.e. at 4,000 miles from its centre. 1878 *Argosy* XXV. 430 We parted at surface—he went down the shaft.

c. The upper boundary or top of a body of water or other liquid.

1625 N. CARPENTAR *Geogr. Delin.* i. ii. (1635) 40 Every surface of the water is either only plane, or only round. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 209 Two pots floating upon a pond, or surface of a water with this word, 'If we knock together, we sink together.' a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. 1645. The water of it is fresh and sweet on the surface, but salt at bottom. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 184 The wat'ry stores that sleep Beneath the smiling surface of the deep. 1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithful* xxxix. Tom... dived after me, brought me up again to the surface. 1838 LARONRA *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 26 When a liquid contained in any vessel is in a state of rest, its surface will be horizontal. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 60 The vapour is derived only from the exposed surface of the liquid.

d. The outside of an animal or plant body, or of any part of it; the outer boundary of the integument; also, the inner boundary of a hollow or tubular part.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. x. 101 Discoloured spots dispersed over the whole surface of the body. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 771 Polypodium. Capsules disposed in distinct circular dots on the under surface of the leaf. 1822-7 GOODE *Study Med.* (1829) V. 366 Diseases affecting internal surfaces. 1851 CARPENTAR *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 198 The Teeth are formed... upon the surface of the Mucous membrane of the month. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 290 The surface of the style may be either smooth, or covered in various ways with glands and hairs.

e. *Fortif.* (See quot.)

1702 MILIT. *Dict.* (1704), *Surface*, is that part of the Exterior side, which is terminated by the Flank, prolong'd or extended, and the Angle of the nearest Bastion.

4. An extent or area of material considered as a subject for operations.

1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* i. v. (1906) 125 A much larger discourse... treating of the practise of Perspective upon irregular Surfaces. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 63. 52 The Canvas is no longer a level, lifeless Surface. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 59 His exuberant pencil was ready at pouring out gods, goddesses, [etc.] over those public surfaces on which the eye never rests long enough to criticize. 1867-72 BURGH *Mod. Marine Engin.* 360 To calculate the area of the frictional surfaces. 1869 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 571 When the highest... degree of accuracy is required in a plane surface, its form may... be given approximately by the planing machine.

5. Superficial area or extent. + Also in *fig. phr.* (quot. a 1640).

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xl. iv. § 15. (1657) 3341 This Doctrine is so necessary for manifesting the just measure of their unthankfulness which perish, that without this we cannot take so much as a true Surface of it; not so much as the least Dimension of Sin. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 51 To find the Solidity of a Sphere... Multiply the surface by the diameter, and take $\frac{1}{6}$ of the product for the content. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 706 To find the Surface of a Cylindrical Ring. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* i. 12 The unit of surface is a square whose side is ten metres. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 4/1 After the 'pitch' [of a propeller] the most important detail of design is the 'surface', which is usually taken to be the combined area of all the blades when laid out flat.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* in lit. sense, chiefly locative = pertaining to, existing or occurring on, the surface of something, as *surface-action*, *-crevice*, *-crust*, *-deposit*, *-dressing*, *friction*, *layer*, *-light*, *ornament*, *-temperature*, etc.; *spec.* (a) in reference to the surface of the ground (3 b), *esp.* in *Mining*, occurring, carried on, etc. at or near the surface, as *surface break*, *cut*, *dirt*, *mine*, *mining*, *movement*, *ore*, *working*, *works* (see also *surface-damage* in d); of persons, employed in, or in connexion with, work at the surface, as *surface captain*, *hand*, *labourer*, *people*; also in various connexions (*Geol.*, *Agric.*, etc.), as *surface bed*,

earth, *heat*, *manuring*, *mould*, *peat*, *product*, *production*, *sod*, *soil*, *spring*, *stone*, *trap*, *wind*; (b) in reference to the surface of water or other fluid (3 c), as *surface current*, *drift*, *energy food*, *motion*, *ripple*, *towing* (*TOWING* *vbl. sb.*), *velocity*; (c) *Electr.*, as *surface conduction*, *density*, *electrification*, *winding*.

1844 FOWNES *Man. Elem. Chem.* 104 Coal-gas... may be made to exhibit the phenomenon of quiet oxidation under the influence of this remarkable "surface-action" [of platinum, etc.]. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 240/1 Epigene or Surface Action—the changes produced on the superficial parts of the earth. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.*, *Min.* etc. 582 "Surface beds and deposits. 1886 J. BARBOWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 66 "Surface break, the sinking of the strata reaching to the surface which is consequent on the working of coal by longwall. 1832 BARBAGE *Econ. Mannf.* xx. (ed. 3) 202 A "Surface-captain, with assistants, receives the ores raised. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn. Index*, "Surface conduction, or creeping on insulators. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.*, *Min.* etc. 456 Rain, penetrating the minute "surface-crevices of an exposed rock. 1849 J. GRAY *Earth's Antiquity* ii. 53 The "surface-crust of the Earth. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) viii. § 391 A "surface current flows north from Behring's Strait into the Arctic Sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Surface Current*. Also, fresh water running over salt at the mouths of great rivers. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 215 Little work... has been done except "surface-cuts and holes dug to trace the lode. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 17/2 Electrical "surface density" means quantity of electricity on an element of surface divided by the element of surface. 1858 HORTLYN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 8), "Surface-deposit, in Electroplating. The operation of depositing a surface of gold or silver upon a foundation of cheaper metal. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 215 The "surface-dirt all contains gold... but no rich silver-ore is found on the surface. 1811 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 163 When dung is lodged near the surface, it promotes too rapid a vegetation in the foliage... a circumstance that... circumscribes "surface-dressing very much. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 279 Ocean-currents and "surface-drifts are... efficient carriers of plants. 1864 EVELYN *Kat. Hort.* (1729) 204 Take off the "Surface-earth about an Inch or two deep. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 66/2 "Surface electrification on insulators. 1876 *Ibid.* V. 59/1 That part of the energy which depends on the area of the bounding surface of the liquid. We may call this the "surface energy. 1847 STODART *Angler's Comp.* 85 March-browns... create, on their appearance, the earliest natural cravings in the fish for "surface food. 1846 HOLZAPFEL *Turning* II. 658 The "surface-friction against the thread of the screw. 1842 LOUGHOON *Suburban Hort.* 681 The roots of the celeriac may be taken up on the approach of frost, and preserved in sand or soil out of the reach of "surface-hate. 1838 *Yrnl. Statist. Soc.* June 73 "Surface Labourers... £2. 6. 0. Per Month. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 85 To deposit the final "surface-layer of its shell. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* vii. 79 In velvet the attempt is made to suppress all "surface-light, and to display only those rays which have penetrated deeply among the fibres, and have become highly coloured. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 105 We find "surface-manning best for the coffee-tree. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 124 The branches of Rock Creek... have furnished paying "surface-mines. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 596 The harrow... renders the baked "surface-mould fine and powdery. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 103 The "surface-movement of earthquake-waves. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 146 The "surface-ore is so favorable and the vein so perfect. a 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 86 Ornaments in very slight relief usually known as "surface ornaments. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 23 Light spungy "surface-peat. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 565 Two captains or agents, with a few miners and "surface-people. 1897 GRIEKE *Anc. Volcanoes* Gt. Brit. I. 27 The "surface-products of volcanic action. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmorel.* vii. 48 The "Surface-Productions... peculiar to the Mountains, Heaths, or Dales. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 1 The "surface ripples raised by the passing breeze. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 160 The "surface sods should be carefully pared off. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmorel.* xii. 70 The greatest Rains seldom moisten the Earth deeper than the "Surface-Soil. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 649 To unite the stirring of the subsoil with the turning of the surface soil. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 13 The temperature of "surface-springs. 1851 MANTILL *Petrifications* iii. § 5. 289 Chiselling away the "surface stone. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 337/2 The... Neolithic Period, or, as it has been sometimes called, the Surface-Stone Period. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Scientia* 19 The "surface-temperature of the affected limb. 1885 *Science* 15 Mar. 213 A steam launch, in which to make "surface tows. 1887 [see *TOWING* *vbl. sb.*]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 715/2 A "surface-trap or gully outside the house. 1850 W. R. BIRT *Hurricane Guide* 13 Which to the various countries over which they pass appear as "surface-winds. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 583/2 For multipolar armatures with two or more layers of inductors, "surface" or "barrel" winding is now extensively used. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 564 There are few regularly-planned "surface-works.

b. *attrib.* in *fig. sense* (see 1 b), often equivalent to an adj. = superficial.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 207 No vain surface-logic detains him. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* i. With a quaint surface-sourness of address, and a tone of dry sarcasm in his talk. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakfri.* vi. (Paterson) 122 Good-bredness is Surface-Christianity. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* i. 43 The slight variations between the Aramaic of Daniel and Ezra are in conformity with their slight difference in age. But these are petty surface-questions. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* viii. (1878) 129, I had only a certain surface-knowledge. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 102 Skimming a mere surface comprehension off that which has a profound meaning. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands of Pleasure* II. iv. I always keep to mere acquaintance and surface friendships with such people.

c. *Comb.* with pples., adjs., vbs., agent-nouns, and nouns of action: (a) locative (= 'on the surface'),

as *surface-deposited*, -*dressed*, -*dry*, -*dwelling*, -*feeding*, -*scratched* adjs.; *surface-feed*, -*grip* (GRIP v.2), -*hoe* vbs.; *surface-dweller*, -*feeder*; (b) objective, as *surface-skimmer*; *surface-lapping*.

1898 F. DAVIS *Romano-Brit. City of Silchester* 16 The subsidence of the 'surface-deposited material'. 1892 J. ANDERSON in J. R. Allen *Early Chr. Monum. Scot.* (1903) i. p. vi. The stone is not squared or 'surface-dressed'. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* xxi. 131 This prevents the chance of any of the prints getting 'surface-dry'. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 39 It was long thought that they were 'surface-dwellers' only. 1888 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Fishes Brit. Mus.* (ed. 2) 43 The living 'surface-dwelling' genera *Myrpristia* and *Holocentrum*. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 3/3 Widgeons are entirely surface-feeding ducks, and like most 'surface-feeders' they sleep out at sea by day. 1902 MILLAIS (title) *The Natural History of the British 'Surface-Feeding Ducks*. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. (Litt.)* ii. 293 The fields are regularly 'surface-gripped' as soon as the wheat is sown. 1886 *Garden June* 572 'Surface-hoed and heeled up latest Potatoes'. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 17 Undrained, 'surface-scratched' fields, so numerous in the defective cultivation of the present day. 1841 MIALLE in *Nonconf.* l. 9 The summer day politicians... the ephemeral 'surface-skimmers'. 1868 *Electric Rev.* Aug. 114 The mere surface-skimmer of books. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* ii. xx, A knocker produced a dead flat 'surface-tapping'.

d. Special comb.: *surface-car U.S.*, a tram-car running on a track level with the surface of the ground, as distinct from an elevated or underground track; *surface caterpillar* = *surface-grub*; *surface-chuck* (see quot.); *surface-coated a.*, (of paper or cardboard) having a specially finished surface; *surface-colour*, colour exhibited, in the case of certain substances, by the light reflected from the surface; *surface condensation*, condensation of steam by a *surface-condenser*; *surface-condenser*, in a steam-engine, a condenser in which exhaust-steam is condensed by contact with cold metallic surfaces; *surface-contact*, (a) contact of surfaces; (b) applied attrib. to a system of electric traction in which the current is conveyed to the cars through conductors on the surface of the roadway; *surface-crossing*, a level crossing on a railway; *surface-damage*, damage done to the surface of the ground by mining operations; *pl. compensation payable for this*; see also quot. 1886; *surface-drain Agric.*, a drain cut in the surface of the ground; so *surface-drainage*, -*draining*; *surface-gauge* (see quot.); *surface-grinder*, *surface-grinding machine*, a machine for grinding something to a perfectly plane surface; *surface-grub*, the larva of various moths, which live just beneath the surface of the soil; a *CUTWORM*; *surface-integral Math.*, an integral taken over the whole area of a surface; *surface paper*, (photographic or printing) paper made with a special surface on one side; *surface-plane*, a form of machine for planing timber; also, a carpenter's plane for planing a flat surface; *surface-planer* = *prec.*; so *surface planing* (also attrib.); *surface-plate*, (a) a plate or flat bar of iron fixed on the upper surface of a rail on a railway; (b) an iron plate for testing the accuracy of a flat surface; *surface-printing*, printing from a raised surface (as distinguished from an incised plate), as from ordinary type, or (in calico-printing) from wooden rollers cut in relief; so *surface-printed a.*; *surface-process*, a process of surface-printing; *surface-rib Arch.*, a rib applied to the surface of vaulting merely for ornament; *surface-road U.S.*, a railroad on the surface of the ground, as distinct from an elevated or underground railroad; *surface-roller* (see quot., and cf. *surface-printing* above); *surface-tension Physics*, the tension of the surface-film of a liquid, due to the cohesion of its particles; *surface-water*, (a) water that collects on the surface of the ground; (b) the surface layer of a body of water; *surface-worm* = *surface-grub*. See also SURFACEMAN.

1890 *N.Y. Tribune* 11 May (Cent. Dict.) The Americanisms one hears upon the front platforms of New-York 'surface cars'. 1909 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Myst. F. Farrington* 103 She took a surface car to help her on her way. 1852 'Surface caterpillar [see *surface-grub* below]. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, 'Surface Chuck, a chuck used for the purpose of holding any flat material, while the surface of it is turned flat and even. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Jan. 1/3 A firm interested in 'surface-coated boards'. 1899 W. WATSON *Text-Book Physics* § 387, 556 In the case of the bodies referred to... as showing 'surface colour, light of a particular colour seems unable to penetrate at all, and is therefore reflected, so that the transmitted light will be without this colour. 1867-72 BURGESS *Mod. Marine Engin.* 253 As far back as the year 1832 Mr. Hall... proved... that 'surface condensation was... economical. 1863 J. JACK in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Engin.* 150 (Litt.) Effects of 'Surface Condensers on Steam Boilers. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II, 663 Those nuts... which are... used... for the regulating screws of slides and general machinery, are made much thicker... this greatly increases their 'surface-contact, and durability. 1898 S. P. THOMPSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 2/3 Surface-contact systems... are much less costly than the underground conduit, and equally dispense with the unsightly overhead wires. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 251/1 When

the Liverpool and Manchester line was projected... no danger was anticipated from such intersections, which are called 'surface-crossings. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 202 Liberty of working minerals... upon paying 'surface-damages. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Surface-damage*, damage done to the surface of the ground in consequence of mining operations. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 66 *Surface damages*, ground occupied and damaged by colliery operations. 1833 *Ridgmont Farm Rep.* 132 in *Libr. Usef. Kn.*, *Hush.* III, Forming the 'surface-drains' ('grips') across the ridges. 1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* § 824 'Surface Drainage. 1799 *View Agric. Lincoln.* 72 A 'surface-draining plough. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* i. 13 In the surface-draining of land, different sorts of ploughs are in use in different places. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Surface-gage, an implement for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 875 Thomson's 'surface grinder... has... driving arrangements, constructed to grind and buff the surfaces of work too large or heavy to be taken to the ordinary grinding machines. *Ibid.*, Thomson, Sterne, & Co.'s, 'Surface Grinding Machine. 1854 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.*, 'Surface Grubs, or caterpillars, are the larvæ of several species of... Night Moths. 1875 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* IX. 221 On the Prepotential 'Surface-integral. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Dynamic* III. 201 The surface-integral of the spin over any closed surface is zero. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 60 Use a paper which is white on one side... This paper can be bought at a stationer's under the name of 'surface paper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Surface-plane (Wood-working), a form of planing-machine for truing and smoothing the surface of an object run beneath the rotary cutter on the bed of the planer. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 131 'Surface planers, that cut away a constant amount of wood, gauged from the surface that is planed. *Ibid.*, The under cylinder of a double surfacing machine, or bottom cylinders generally, are examples of 'surface planing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2457 A surface-planing machine. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 652 At every eighteen inches or two feet of the length of this 'surface-plate, a tenon is firmly welded or riveted. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II, 865 The operator must be provided with the means of testing the progressive advance of the work, he should therefore possess a true straight-edge, and a true surface-plate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2457 Books, newspapers, woodcuts, and lithographs are all 'surface-printed. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* i. 266/1 The Production of coloured Impressions on Paper... by 'Surface Printing. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 219 Another modification of cylinder printing, is that with wooden rollers cut in relief: it is called surface printing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2458 The rose-engine work around the portrait, if printed from by the 'surface-process [etc.]. 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* vii. 82 These three classes of ribs may be designated as Groin Ribs, Ridge Ribs, and 'Surface Ribs. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Surface-roller, the engraved cylinder used in calico-printing. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 571 In 1804 Thomas Young founded the theory of capillary phenomena on the principle of 'surface-tension. 1793 (EARL DUNDONALD) *Descr. Estate of Culross* 21 Blue clay, forming a... barrier against 'surface water. 1850 ANSTEO *Elem. Geol. Min.* etc. 461 The surface-water, when in excess, penetrates into the subsoil. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ix. § 430 The surface-water of Loch Lomond. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 7 The wells are mere reservoirs of surface water.

SURFACE, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To give a (particular kind of) surface, esp. a smooth or even surface, to; to smooth or polish the surface of; also, to cover the surface of (with something).

1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 12 Apr. 1776, The soil had two plowings, was harrowed, rolled, and afterwar surfaced as level as a table. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 186 Soft-cushioned and aerated ground, surfaced and inlaid with thinnest mother-of-pearl. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. H. 8, This lathe is... adapted... for surfacing... the general class of work to be met with in engineering establishments. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Marble-scraper*, a rubber for surfacing marble slabs. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 233/1 The track is surfaced with cement.

2. *intr.* To mine near the surface; to wash the surface deposit or 'dirt' for gold or other valuable mineral.

1860 MRS. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* iv. 133 I've been surfacing this good while; but quartz-reefin's the paynest game now.

3. *trans.* To bring or raise to the surface.

1885 *Money Market Review* 29 Aug. (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*) To surface the tinstuff now accumulated.

4. *intr.* To rise to the surface of the water.

1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 358 [The fish] surfaced within a few feet of me.

Surfaced (sɜːfɪst), a. [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Having a surface of a specified kind (with adv., or in comb.).

1668 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* ii. xxi. (1713) 154 It is unnatural for the Beams of the Sun to be reverberated to our eyes from several Bodies variously surfaced in the same form of Light. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 412 Somewhat knotty, or unequally surfaced. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* i. A bold round-surfaced lawn. 1875 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 187 That delicately surfaced nature of his [sc. Spenser's]. 1890 *Photogr. Jrnl.* 24 Jan. 60 Matt-surfaced Glass.

Surfacely (sɜːfɪsli), adv. rare. [f. SURFACE sb. 7 b + -LY 2.] 'On the surface'; superficially.

1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* 106 The change from the truthness of man's dual nature, to the falseness of a nature surfacely admixed with base ingredients. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 420 Ordinary friends may know you surfacely.

Surfaceman (sɜːfɪsmæn). Pl. -men. [f. SURFACE sb. 3 b + MAN sb. 1.] A miner or other labourer who works at the surface, or in the open air; on a railway, a workman who keeps the permanent way in repair.

1878 (title) *Songs of the Rail.* By Alexander Anderson,

Railway Surfaceman, Dumfriesshire. 1900 *Yorkshire Post* 8 Jan. 6/6 South Yorkshire Surfacemen's Wages.

Surfacer (sɜːfɪsɜː), [f. SURFACE v. + -ER 1.]

1. A person or an instrument that produces a smooth or even surface.

1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 20 May 1775 *Observ.* These waves, which the Surfacer had left as smooth as gravel-walks, were then raised into flutes.

2. One who mines near the surface.

1882a in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Surfacing (sɜːfɪsɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SURFACE v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action or process of giving a (smooth or even) surface to something; *concr.* the coating with which a body is surfaced.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 205 The surfacing [of the copper rings in an Armstrong gun] should be performed after every 100 rounds. 1882a *Garden* 18 Mar. 186/1 Walks... should... have received surfacings of fresh gravel. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 89 Mr. S. E. Peel... sends a copy of his paper, 'A Theory of Lunar Surfacing by Glaciation.' 1897 *Catal. Maiolica Ashm. Mus. Oxf.* 4 Certain of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman... wares, on which a thin surfacing or semi-glazing seems to have been applied.

attrib. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 477 The ordinary surfacing planes. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. H. 7, A sliding and surfacing motion. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 131 The under cylinder of a double surfacing machine.

2. Mining for gold, etc. by washing the surface deposit; *concr.* the deposit so treated.

1861 T. M'COMBIE *Australian Sk.* 133 What is termed 'surfacing' consists of simply washing the soil on the surface of the ground, which is occasionally auriferous. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xv, It seems they have been mopping up some rich surfacing.

Surfeit (sɜːfɪt), sb. Forms: 4 *surfeyte*, *sorfet*, 4-6 *surfait*, 4-8 *surfet*, 5-*fayte*, -*fett*, -*fite*, -*phette*, 5-6 -*fete*, -*fette*, 6-*fayt*, -*flet*, -*fyt*, -*fetto*, *Sc.* -*phat*, 6-7 *surfit*, 7-*fett*, 6- *surfeit*. [a. OF. *sor*, -*surfait*, -*fet* excess, surplus, = Pr. *sobrefach* = pop. L. **superfactum*, n. of action f. **superficere* (cf. late L. *superficiens* excessive, OF. *sorfaissant* intemperate, immoderate), f. *super*- SUPER- 9 b + *facere* to do, act.]

1. Excess, superfluity; excessive amount or supply of something. (In later use only as *fig.* from 4.)

1300 *Cursor M.* 22884 (Cott.) Agh we þer-on to seke resun Hu heðe alkin thing to nat, Certes þat war bot surfait. 13... *Ibid.* 23566 (Götl.) For if þai a-noþer heuen wroght, It war sur-fait (Cott. vnañt) and all for noght. c. 1400 *tr. Secr. Gov. Lordsl.* 52 What kyng þat wille continue gilty yn surfaytes ouer þat his kyngdom wyll suffise to hym. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224 Surfet of presuming ignorance. 1663 COWLEY *Ode His Majesties Restor.* v, 'Tis Happy, which no Bleeding does indure A Surfet of such Blood to cure.

1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. lvii. 125 Nor is he... to be reproached either with want of charity or with surfet of pride. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* iii. viii. (1850) II. 168 The effect of such a surfet of the precious metals was instantly felt on prices. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct. An abundance, nay, a surfet, of works treating... of Scotland... have been printed.

† 2. Action that exceeds the limits of law or right; (a) transgression, trespass, fault. *Obs.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2433 In synyne of my surfet I schal se hit ofte. c. 1430 *LDV. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 145 He took noon heed his surfet to redress. *Ibid.* 177 To do no surfet in word nor in language. c. 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 142 O ihesu, grant... That... thy... v. woundis... May wach in vs all surfetis reproueable.

3. (An) excessive indulgence, (an) excess. (In later use only as *fig.* from 4, 4 b.)

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. xiv. (Skeat) l. 58 This is the sorfimesse of fayned love; nedes of these surfettes sicknesse muste followe. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr. Secr.* xxviii. 186 Put away every Surfete, and restrayne thy desyres. *Ibid.* lxix. 246 Trauail of body, and company of women, a man may vse wyth-out surfait. 1612 *Two Noble K.* iv. iii, That intemprat surfet of her eye hath distemperd the other senses. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1809) 20 [She] kept her soule from the surfets to which carnall delights invite all things humane. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 73 Perpetual Surfet of Pleasure have filled his Mind with bad and vicious Humours.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* ii. xvi, All ends in a crash of iconoclastic surfet. a 1865 in TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 74 She... would... shut herself up and 'indulge herself in a surfet of sounds'.

4. Excessive taking of food or drink; gluttonous indulgence in eating or drinking. Also in *fig.* context.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 312 Feyntise, ligh duellyng, on morres long to lie, Surfeyte in euengyng, & luf of lichorne. 1387 *PREVISA Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 339 Pese luf lengest... for þey... dede noon surfet of mete and of drynke. c. 1450 *LDV. Nightingale Poems* li. 266 Agene glotenyse he drank eyel and galle, To oppresse surfayte of vicious folkes alle. c. 1470 *Lygate's Hors. Shepe*, & G. (Roxh.) 27 In mete and drynke be thou mesurable, Beware of surfete and misgouernance. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* l. Wks. 1147/2 The skyenes that foloweth our intemperate surfayt. c. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1868) 105 Eate without surfet. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1562 Feed on that first, there may in grief be surfet. 1684 *Fox's A. & M.* III. 404/1 Fasting is only to avoid surfet.

b. In particularized sense: An excessive indulgence in food or drink that overloads the stomach and disorders the system. Also in *fig.* context.

1362a LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 210 After al þis surfet an Access he hedde. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xiii. 405, [I] more mete ete and

dronke þen kende migt defe—And kauzte seknesse sumtyme for my surfetes ofte. c.1430 LVGD. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 68 Suffre no surfetis in thy house at nyght, Ware of rescouers. 1513 MORR. *Rich. III* (1883) 34 With which disease nature being..weaked, waxeth the lesse able to beare out a new surfet. 1580 LVLV. *Euphues* (Arb.) 52 Age seeketh rather a Modicum for sustenance, then feastes for surfets. 1647 COWLEY. *Mistr. Agst. Fruition* 29 Of very Hopes a surfet he'll sustain, Unless by Fears he cast them up again. 1649 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 447 It's possible to have a surfet of water as well as wine. 1731 ARAUTHNOT. *Rules of Diet in Aliments* etc. 269 The best Remedy after a Surfet of Fruit. 1747 WESLEY. *Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xx, Strong Liquors do not prevent the Mischiefs of a Surfet. 1851 THACKERAY. *Engl. Hum.*, Swift (1853) 23 He was half-killed with a surfet of Shene pippins.

† c. The excessive amount eaten. Also in fig. context. *Obs.*

c.1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.*, Gov. Lordsh. 67 Many þat withdrew hem fro etynges of surfaiz. c.1550 LLOYD. *Treas. Health* a v. If it chanceth a drunken man suddenly to fall speechlesse, he shall...dye...excepte eyther he fall to an agew, or els he recyue his spech agayne at the houre when the surfet is digested. 1584 STANWORTH. *Æneid* II. (Arb.) 54 Their steed bath vponomd from gorge a surfet of armdmen. 1601 BR. W. BARTON. *Serm. Pales Crosse* 62 Himselfe a surfet to the realm, to be spewed out iustly. 1640 G. SANDYS. *Christ's Passion* III. 29 Let melting Stars their sulphurous surfet shed. 1700 BLACKMORE. *Job* 87 His loathing stomach...Shall cast the precious surfet up again.

5. The morbid condition caused by excessive eating or drinking; sickness or derangement of the system arising from intemperance; † also applied more widely to fevers or fits arising from other causes. Also in fig. context.

a.1513 FABIAN. *Chron.* VII. cccxix. 260 Kyng Henry...toke a surfet by etyng of a lamprey, & therof dyed. 1589 NASH. *Anat. Absurd.* D.11. More perrius with the surfet then with the sword. 1590 [?LVLV] *Papye w. Hatchet* in L's Wks. 1902 III. 398 Bastard Senior was with them at supper, and I thinke tooke a surfet of colde and raw quippis. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE. *Hist. Iustine* xxxvi. 115 He caught a surfet by the heat of the sun. 1631 R. BOLTON. *Conf. Aff. Cons.* (1635) 302 Hee drank not so indiscreetly...of that immeasurable sea as...to fall into a surfet of security. 1655 CULFEFER. *et. Riverius* I. ii. 10 A surfet going before, with crude and sharp belchings. 1693 LOCKE. *Educ.* § 17 More Fevers and Surfets are got by People's Drinking when they are hot, than by any one Thing I know. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xv. He died of a surfet caused by intemperance. 1837 BRIT. *Husb.* II. 530 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) They [sc. pigs] are...not uncommonly seized with surfet and indigestion. 1871 NAPHYS. *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. i. 44 He died of a surfet.

b. An eruptive disease in horses and other animals, arising from immoderate feeding and other causes.

c.1720 W. GIBSON. *Farrier's Guide* II. xii. (1738) 49 By a Surfet is principally understood all such Maladies as proceed from immoderate feeding. 1753 J. BARTLET. *Genil. Farriery* 173 The wet surfet...appears on different parts of the body of a horse. 1841 DICK. *Man. Vet. Sci.* (1862) 148 An eruption which is called a Surfet, or the Nettle-rash. 1846 J. BAXTER. *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 454 When the coat of a horse stales, he is said to labour under a surfet. The skin is covered with scurf and scabs...Sometimes the surfet appears on the skin in small lumps. 1894 ARMATAGE. *Horse in Health & Disease* xiv.

6. Disgust arising from excess; nausea, satiety. To (a) surfet: to sate, to nauseate.

1644 HOWELL. *Engl. Teares* (1645) 175 God grant that people do not take at last a surfet of that most divine Ordinance of preaching. 1672 MARVELL. *Rel. Transp.* I. 116 He discourseth it at large, even to surfet. 1683 BURNET. *tr. More's Utopia* (1685) 99 They think the doing of it so often should give one a Surfet of it. 1796 BURKE. *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. 1808 VIII. 148 Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to surfet. 1822 HAZLITT. *Table-t. Ser.* II. xvi. (1869) 331 Do not make a surfet of friendship, through over-sanguine enthusiasm. 1855 R. A. WILSON. *Mexico* 51 He enjoys to a surfet these bounties of nature. 1878 BROWNING. *Poets Croisic* vii. Swords, scrolls, harps, that fill The vulgar eye to surfet.

7. Mining. = CHOKER-DAMP.

1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 45 Some Collieries are very subject to this fatal Surfet. 1812 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE. *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 This after-damp is called 'surfet' by the colliers. 1883 GRESLEY. *Gloss. Coal-mining*.

8. attrib. and Comb., as surfet suffocation; surfet-gorged, -slain, -swelled, -swollen, -taking adjs.; † surfet-water, a 'water' or medicinal drink for the cure of surfet.

1693 TATE. *Dryden's Juvenal* II. 5 A Sot... 'surfet-gorg'd, and reeking from the Stews. 1682 OTWAY. *Venice Preserved* I. i. 'Surfet-slain fools. 1823 LAMA. *Elia* Ser. II. *Amicus Redivivus*, A case of common 'surfet suffocation. 1597 SHAKS. *a Hen. IV.* v. 54 Such a kinde of man, So 'surfet-swelled, so old, and so prophane. 1592 NASH. *P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 72 'Surfet-swolne Churles. 1746 FRANCIS. *tr. Hor.*, *Sat.* II. ii. 30 The pale, Surfet-swoln guest. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 698 So 'surfet-taking Tarquin fares. 1633 FORD. *'Tis Pity* III. iv. Did you give her aught? An easy 'surfet-water, nothing else. 1757 A. COOPER. *Distiller* III. xvii. (1760) 173 There are two Kinds of Surfet-water, one made by Distillation and the other by Infusion. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 22, I was obliged to take a little surfet-water before I went to bed.

Surfeit, a. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 surfett, -fat, sirfoot (?). [In sense 1, a. OF. *surfet*, -fai:—pop. L. **superfactus*—s. pp. of **superficere* (see prec.). In sense 2, app. contracted from *surfeited*, † after FORFEIT a.]

† 1. Excessive; immoderate, intemperate. *Sc. Obs.* 1502 [implied in SURFEITLY]. 1533 BELLENDEN. *Liuy.* xxii. (S.T.S.) I. 122 Þe said pepill...war movit aganis him for þe VOL. IX.

surfet spending of þare laubouris. 1535 STEWART. *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 449 Surfet Drinking. 1542 RECORDS of ELGIN (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 73 The entres siluer dischargit to the said James for the surfet expensis maid be him in the Kingis service. a.1598 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 102 Wexit and rikit...throw frequent heirschips and surfet raids. 1597 REG. *Privy Council Scot.* V. Intro. 67 Wine drunk in abundance...surfetfeats (= surfet feasts) casten abroad on the causey.

† b. Of a horse: Suffering from surfet. *Obs.*

In quot. app. confused with *surry*. 1624 L. W. C. *Disc. Age Horse* C.11. For a Surfet Horse. Take a quart of Beere or Ale...and give it him.

2. Satiated, surfetted.

1609 LOCKE. *Educ.* (ed. 4) § 108 Childish Play...which they should be weaned from, by being made Surfet of it. 1877 L. MORRIS. *Epic Hades* I. 54 I hid my face within my hands, and fled, Surfet with horror.

Surfeit, v. Forms: see the sb. [f. SURFEIT sb.: cf. FORFEIT v.]

1. *trans.* To feed to excess or satiety; to sicken or disorder by overfeeding († or as unwholesome food). Also *absol.*

1393 LANGEL. *P. Pl. C.* xiv. 188 Ich see noone so ofte sortefen sophiche so mankynde; In mete out of mesure and meny tymes in drynke. a.1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 12 That that ar maist furth in the ingyryng and surfetting thame selfis. c.1645 HOWELL. *lett.* v. 30 The Fannian Law...allows a chirping cup to satiet, not to surfet. 1747-95 Mrs. GLASSE. *Cookery* III. 17 Pork must be well done, or it is apt to surfet. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* III. ii. 311 The [fish] we caught...having surfetted those who eat of them.

† b. With away: To dissipate by excessive indulgence. *nonce-use.*

1607 MIDDLETON. *Michaelm. Term* II. ii. 23, I...surfetted away my name and state in swinish riots.

2. *fig. or gen.* To fill or supply to excess; to oppress or disgust with over-abundance of something.

1592 NASH. *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 4 Having...surfetted my minde with vanitie. 1600 W. CORNWALLIS. *Ess.* I. xxi. M.V. Upon occasion I would speake, but niggardly, and rather sturte then surfet my Auditory. 1615 CHAPMAN. *Odys.* II. 582 When sleepe so surfetted Their leaden ey-lids. 1668-9 PEPYS. *Diary* 6 Mar. He is weary and surfetted of business. 1683 APOL. *Prot. France* Pref. p. ii. By over-stocking those populous Manufactures...and by surfetting the Land with people. 1744 YOUNG. *Nt. Th.* v. 260 With mist manure she surfetts the rank soil. 1821 LAMA. *Elia* Ser. I. *My Relations*, If you are not already surfetted with cousins. 1822 B. W. RAMSAY. *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xvi. 140, I...had been surfetted with office-work. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK. *Mt. Royal* VI. xi. 246 My wife surfetts herself with poetry.

3. *intr.* To eat or drink to excess of; to feast gluttonously or over-abundantly upon. (In early use more widely, including sensual indulgence in general.)

1422 YONGE. *tr. Secr. Secr.* xxiv. 186 Tempérance, by the wiche a man kepeth and holdyth mesure in ettyng and drynkynge, and surfeteth not, as in women. 1604 LXXI. 237 Yf a man do surfete of mette and drynke, the kyndly hette shal be enfeibled. 1559 MIRR. *Mag.*, Owen Glendour xxvii. Such...as fysh before the net shal seldome surfet of the pray they take. 1575 LANEHAM. *Let.* (1871) 59, I have seen him...so...surfet, as he bath puch of hiz napkin, weypt his knife, & eat not a morsell more. 1632 SANABERG. *Sern.* 443 Surfetting upon the delicatest fishes. 1605 BOYLE. *Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1848) 338 Ev'n the wholesomest Meats may be surfetted on. 1697 DRYDEN. *Virg. Georg.* III. 780 He never supt in solemn State...Nor surfetted on rich Campanian Wine. 1819 SHELLEY. *Masque of Anarchy* xliii. Such diet as the rich man in his riot casts to the fat dogs that lie Surfetting beneath his eye. 1856 KANE. *Arctic Expl.* II. xxvi. A merrier set of gourmands...never surfetted in genial diet.

b. *fig.* To indulge in something to excess; to take one's fill, 'feast', 'revel'. Now rare or *Obs.*

1586 WARNER. *Alb. Engl.* v. x. (1612) 98 Sweetely surfetting in ioy. 1594 DRAYTON. *Idea* xxxiii. Whilst yet mine eyes doe surfet with delight. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel. N.* I. 2 If Musick be the food of Loue...Give me excess of it; that surfetting, The appetite may sicken, and so dye. 1633 BR. HALL. *Hard Texts* Eccles. xi. 8 He shall have no lust to surfet of these things. 1655 FULLER. *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. 26 Piety is most healthfull...where it can least surfet of Earthly Pleasures. 1658 DEKKER, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* I. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 355 We will surfet in our embraces, Wench. 1707 PRIOR. *Satire Poets* 153 Starving for Meat, not surfetting on Praise. 1832 EXAMINER. 673/2 The laity have done much wrong to the clergy in allowing it to cram, and surfet, and pall, and hebeteate, with forbidden wealth.

4. To suffer the effects of over-feeding; to fall sick in consequence of excess († or by eating unwholesome food). Now rare or *Obs.*

1585 SANDYS. *Sern.* x. § 7. 156 Let vs returne no more to the flesh pots of Egypt, let vs not lust after quailles: for if wee feede vpon them, we shall surfet of them to our destruction. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. ii. 6 They are as sick that surfet with too much, as they that starue with nothing. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH. *Virginia* IV. 148 They spared no violence...but eat them vp also...and by this means their whole Colony well-neere surfetted, sickned and died. 1700 LOCKE. *Hum. Und.* (ed. 4) II. xxxiii. § 7 A grown Person surfetting with Honey, no sooner hears the Name of it, but his Phancy...carries Sicknesse...to his Stomach. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xv. If an epicure...shall happen to surfet on his last night's feast.

b. *fig. or gen.* To suffer from over-abundance; to become disgusted or nauseated by excess of something; to grow sick of. Now rare or *Obs.*

1605 A. WARBEN. *Poor Mans Passion* cxlii. E. ij. Some Vsurer...Whose gorged chests surfet with cramming gold. 1607 CHAPMAN. *Bussy D'Ambois* II. i. 15 The slenderest pitance of commended vertue, She surfetts of it. 1640 QUARLES

Enchirid. III. 2 Be not too fond, lest thee surfet. a.1668 LASSKIS. *Voy. Italy* (1670) I. Pref. Traveling preserves my young nobleman from surfetting of his parents. a.1700 EVELYN. *Diary* 4 Oct. 1683, Surfetting of this, I...went contented home to my poor, but quiet villa. 1719 DM. *For Crusoe* (Globe) 321 The Man of Pleasure...surfetted of his Vice. 1814 CARY. *Dante, Inf.* xix. 57 So early dost thou surfet with the wealth.

† 5. To trespass, transgress. (Cf. SURFEIT sb. 2.) c.1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 484/2 Surfetyn, or forfetyyn yn trespace, forefacio, delinguo.

Surfeited, ppl. a. [f. SURFEIT sb. or v. + -ED.]

1. Fed or filled to excess; oppressed or disordered by or as by over-feeding.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 5 The surfetted Groomes doe mock their charge With Soores. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 55 The neuer surfetted Sea. 1784 COWPER. *Tash* II. 758 They that feed th' o'er-charg'd And surfetted lewd town with her fair dues. 1822 MANNING. *Sern.* (1848) I. 22 Take a watchful, self-denying man...and compare him with the heavy, surfetted man. 1886 H. F. LESTER. *Under two Fig Trees* 182 And then divide the morsel among these already surfetted gluttons.

2. Of a horse: Affected with the 'surfet'. ? *Obs.* 1667 DRYDEN & DK. *Newcastle* Sir M. Mar-all II. li. His folly's like a sore in a surfetted horse, cure it in one place, and it breaks out in another. 1753 J. BARTLET. *Genil. Farriery* 170 A horse is said to be surfetted, when his coat stales.

Surfeiter (sɜːfɪtər). Forms: 5 surfetour, 6 surfeter, surfetter, 6-7 surfetter, 7- surfetter. [f. SURFEIT v. + -ER 1.] One who surfetts; a glutton, gourmandizer; † formerly also in wider sense: One given to sensual excess, a profligate, libertine.

1413 PILGR. *Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. ix. 55 Bollers of wyn and ale, dronkelewe surfetours. 1547-64 BAULWIN. *Mor. Philos.* (Palfir.) 45 A lecher, a rioter, a surfetter, a brauler. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 33 This amorous Surfetter. 1657 RUMSEY. *Org. Salutis* IV. (1659) 17 That...there remains part of the meat undigested...is too well known to moderate Surfettors. 1756 W. DOON. *Fasting* (ed. 2) 11 Religious duties, which how can the sleepy surfetter ever perform? 1866 PALL Mall G. 2 Oct. 3 The royal surfetter par excellence...Henry I.

Surfetting, vbl. sb. Now rare. Forms: see SURFEIT v.; also 6 Sc. surfetting. [f. SURFEIT v. + -ING 1.] = SURFEIT sb. 4, 5.

1526 TINDALE. *Luke* xxi. 34 Take hede to youre selves, lest youre hertes be overcome, with surfettyng and dronkenness. 1533 ELVOT. *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 23 Some doo suppose, if they be eaten rawe with vyneger, before meate, it shall preserve the stomake from surfettyng. 1551 T. WILSON. *Logic* (1580) 38 b. If dronkenness be deulish, then surfettyng is deulish. 1583 LEG. *Bo. St. Andros* 287 Surfetting of sundrie spyces. 1604 E. GWINSTONE. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xvii. 257 They might eate much, without any feare of surfetting. 1632 tr. Bruel's *Praxis Med.* 79 Such as are much addicted to surfettings...are subject to the apoplexy. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gale Lat. Unl.* § 823 Hee that is drunk...hath for his punishment surfetting (an heave head). 1821 LAMA. *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace before Meat*, Gluttony and surfetting are no proper occasions of thanksgiving.

Surfetting, ppl. a. [f. SURFEIT v. + -ING 2.]

1. Given to excessive eating or drinking; gluttonous.

1588 KYD. *Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 258 The most incontinent and surfetting companion. 1621 BURTON. *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1.1. 421 Surfetting courtiers and stauffed Gentlemen lubbers.

2. Producing a state of surfet or satiety.

1715 NELSON. *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 77 The surfetting Draught Solomon took of Pleasure. 1722 DE FOE. *Col. Jack* (1840) 258 It is a subject too surfetting to entertain people with the beauty of a person they will never see. 1753 RICHARDSON. *Grandison* IV. xxxvi. 246 A fond husband is a surfetting thing. 1809 MALKIN. *Gil Blas* VII. p. 9 Unbounded prodigality in our...table, even to a surfetting degree.

† **Surfetty**, adv. *Obs.* In 6-otly. [f. SURFEIT a. + -LY 2.] Immoderately, intemperately.

1502 ARNOLDE. *Chron.* (1811) 171 Theis thyngis make clene blod so thei be not surfetty taken. 1536 BELLENDEN. *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 15 New tribute sa surfetty taken.

† **Surfettiness**. *Sc. Obs.* rare. In 5 surfettiness (?), 6 surfettiness. [f. SURFEIT a. + -NESS.] = SURFEIT sb. 4.

a.1500 *Ratis Raving* etc. 270 Se surfattines [sic] the nocht assaillhe Vitht slep. 1535 STEWART. *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 545 Sic surfettines alway to be refusit, And sufficiency of meit and drink be vsit.

Surfel, -fet, etc., *obs.* or *var. ff.* SURFEL, SURFEIT.

† **Surfetous**, a. (*adv.*) *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 -ousae, 5 surf(f)etous, 6 surfettouse. [a. AF. *surfelous*, f. surfet SURFEIT sb.: see -OUS.] Immoderate, intemperate; surfetted with food or drink.

a.1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlix. 382 Large table and plentyuous Makeþ men of langlyng surfettouse. 1422 YONGE. *tr. Secr. Secr.* lxx. 242 To kepe coustoume is moche worth to mayntene hele, so that hit be not surfettouse. 1552 HULOAT. *Surfetouse, cragulous*.

b. *adv.* Excessively, superabundantly.

c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 4210 Hyt semys not surfetus harde No vpossibill. 1610 *Ibid.* 9352 Surfettus mony, Bothe of kynges, & knyghtes & kid men of armes.

So † **Surfetry** (also 5 surfetry) [after *surquidry*, (a) presumption, (b) surfet; † **Surfeture** [cf. OF. *surfeture* arrogance], † **Surfety**, surfetting.

c.1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13133 Hit was open 'surfetrye, And on gret pride & folye. 1303 R. BRUNNE. *Handl. Synne* 389 Sum men dremyn for 'surfetrye þat etyn or drynkyng over mesure. a.1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 286 So be seek wol do wysely, And kepe him-self fro 'surfety [v. r.]

Surge (sɜɪdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 5-7 *sourge*, (6 *sorwe*, *shourwe*, *pl. surgies*, 7 *surdge*, *syрге*), 6- *surge*. [Of obscure origin. In the earliest

IV. 109 At eleven o'clock, a fatal swell gave the ship a sudden shock: she gave a surge, and sunk almost instantaneously.
 1849 CUFFLES *Green Hand* viii. (1856) 76 Till the 'cleets brought him up with a 'surge' fit to have parted the line.
 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 180 They might have seen

5. *Naut.*, etc. *a. intr.* To slip back accidentally as a rope or chain round a capstan, windlass, etc. to slip round without moving onwards, as a wheel

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) 139 When they heave at the Capstaine and the Caboll slips back againe they say the Cabell surges. 1627 CAPT. J. SMITH *Sea Gram.* ix. 44 If it [sc. the cable] be...slime with one, it surges or slips; hake vlesse they keep it close to the whelps. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiv. The chain surges so as almost to unship the barrel of the windlass. 1866 NARES *Seamanship* 87 *Surging*, the hawser slipping up the barrel of a capstan, or veering out the cable suddenly. 1882 HENLEY *Inventor Railw. Locomotion* 59 It had been always thought that engine-wheels on a smooth surface would 'surge' or slip round without advancing.

b. *trans.* To let go or slacken suddenly (a rope wound round a capstan, etc.); also with the capstan, etc. as obj. Also *absol.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Choquer la tourneville*, to surge the capstan. *Ibid.*, *Dériver le cable*, to surge the cable about the capstan or windlass, in order to prevent it from riding, with one part over another. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Whaler*, Adv. ix. (1859) 120 The line would be 'surged', or slackened out. 1853 in Kane *Arctic Expl.* (1856) i. vii. 70 It's blowing the devil himself, and I am afraid to surge. 1862 NARES *Seamanship* 146 Secure the hawser for surging the topmast to start the crossrods off the mast-head. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Surge Ho!*, the notice given when a rope or cable is to be surged.

c. *intr.* Of a ship: To sweep, pull, or jerk in a certain direction. Also *transf.*

1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 212 Every now and then, a puff from the mountains, which made the ship surge at her anchors. 1849 CURRIE *Green Hand* xiv. (1856) 144 Jove I how she [the ship] surged to it. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* i. xxvi. 338 The brig surged and righted. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 358/1 The fish surges and the rod bends alarmingly.

Surge, obs. form of CIERGE, SERGE.

Surgeand, -ant, obs. forms of SURGEON.

Surgeant, obs. form of SERGEANT.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 17 A Surgeant or Alferce.

Surged, ppl. a. rare. ? Obs. [f. SURGE sb. or v. + -ED.] a. Raised or moved as in awelling waves. b. *Her.* = UNDE, WAVY.

1625 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* (1670) 314 The harmless choristers of the echoing groves do then begin to tune again their surged throats. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* i. 19/1 Wavee, or Wavey, or Waved, or Unde, or Surged.

Surgeful (sɜːdʒfʊl), a. poet. rare. [f. SURGE sb. + -FUL.] Full of surges or billows.

1618 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* i. 212 Her sovereigne when shee sees t'approach the surgefull deepe. *Ibid.* xiv. 214 Upon her spacious breast tossing the surgefull tides. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 192 Upon that surgeful sea where you are launched.

Surgeless (sɜːdʒləs), a. rare. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Free from surges.

1578 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Compl. Crassus* xlv. In surgelesse Seas of quiet rest. 1903 A. SMELLIE *Men of Court* iv. 67 The surgeless calm.

Surgent (sɜːdʒənt), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *surgentem*, *surgens*, pr. pp. of *surgere* to rise: see SURGE v.] 1. Rising or swelling in waves, or as a flood or spring; surging. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* i. Wks. (Rtdg.) 226/1 When the surgent seas have ebb'd their fill, then waves do rise again. 1854 SALA *Dutch Pict.* vii. Her voice is melancholy and tristfully surging (sic). 1887 MEARNS *Ballads* 4 P. 151 The surgent springs of recollections. 1896 G. A. SMITH *Twelve Proph.* (1900) i. 105 A Deity who is not only manifest Character, but surgent and importunate Feeling.

b. *gen.* Rising, ascending.

1885 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* Oct. 31 My surgent thought shoots lark-like up to thee.

2. *Geol.* Applied by H. D. ROGERS to the fifth of his fifteen divisions of the palaeozoic formations in the Appalachian chain, synonymous with the Clinton group of N. America, and partly corresponding to the Middle Silurian of Europe.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* i. 106.

† B. sb. One who (or that which) rises in rebellion or opposition; cf. *insurgent*. Obs. rare-1. 1659 F. COCKIN *Div. Blossoms* 107 If thou art spoused unto Christ, O soul, each surgent I'll controule.

Surgeon (sɜːdʒən), sb. Forms: a. 4 aorgien, surgaen, 4-5 surgyen, -yne, 4-6 surgien, surgen, 5 -ene, 5-6 -yn, 5-7 -ian, -ean, 6 -in, (7 ahrigian). B. 5 surgeoun, surion, -oune, serion, aorg(e)on, 5-6 surgyon, 5-7 -ion, 6 -ione, aowrgene, 7 surgon, 5- surgeoun. γ. 5 surgeand, 6 -ea(u)nt, -iant, -ynte. δ. 5 surgeone, 6 Sc. sur(r)igian(e, -ine, -eane, aurrugin, -yzen. [a. AF. *surgien* (13th c.), also *sirgen*, *sur(r)igien*, contracted form of OF. *serurgien*, *chirurgien*, mod.F. *chirurgien*: see CHIRURGEON. Cf. OFg. *surgião* (beside mod.Pg. *chirurgião*). MDu. *surgien*, -ijn, *surisien* were also from OF.]

1. One who practises the art of healing by manual operation; a practitioner who treats wounds, fractures, deformities, or disorders by surgical means. In early use often more widely, a medical man, doctor. Now *spec.* one who holds a licence or diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons or any other body, legally qualifying him to practise in surgery; hence (now rare) = general practitioner.

For the relation between *surgeon* and *physician* see note and quote under PHYSICIAN sb. 2 b. See also *barber surgeon* s.v. BARBER sb., *house surgeon* s.v. HOUSE sb. 23. *Surgeons' Hall*: see HALL sb. 6.

a. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1659 Pilke monk sorgien [Caius MS. a physician] was, Pe vertu he knewe of mani a gras; Pe wounde he biheld stedefastliche. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chrou.* (1810) 229 His surgien him tolde, if he suld him saue, & his lif holde, reste behoud him hane. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 964 Alle the surgens of salerne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 45 A Surgien by licence and assent of swiche as weren wise. 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1535 Swych be no goode surgens, Lechys, nor physycens. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 42 h. The Surgeon can not heale a wound, except the dead fleshe bee cut out. 1567 HAMMAN *Caveat* xii. The Surgien made hym gape, and we could see but halfe a tounge. c 1618 *Moayson Itin.* iv. v. i. (1903) 424 The universities...have yealded famous Phisitians, who in Italy are also Shirgianns. B. c 1400 *Melayne* 1343 If any Surgeoun myghte helpe thee. 14.. *Chancer's Melib.* p. 39 (Camb. MS.), Surgeons Phisitians olde folk And 3ynge. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 45/1 Surion, or surgen. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* viii. ix. 285 She was a noble surgeon. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 3. I have sent hym a serjon, whyche hath dresid hym. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Schedule (1871) III. 31 note, Memorandum that Sowrgens be comprised in this Acte like as Phisitians. 1566 NASH *Saffron Walden Fj.* b. No lecture at Surgeons Hall vpon an Anatomie may compare with them in longitude. c 1610 *Women Saints* 120 A Surgeons iron. 1653 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) i. 576, I must...have the opinion of a surgeon and a doctor both. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* iv. iv. I was bred a Surgeon, whose trade it is to cure wounds and hurts in the body. 1843 *Bethune St. Fire-side Stor.* 27 To the young surgeon these invitations were highly gratifying. 1858 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 99 § 40 Any person who shall...falsely...use the...Title of a Physician, Doctor of Medicine, Surgeon [etc.], shall...pay a Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 665/1 The museum and lecture rooms of the Royal College of Surgeons. 1880-5 Sta J. PAGET *Mem. & Lett.* ii. (1901) 19 It was decided that I should be a 'Surgeon'—meaning a general practitioner.

γ. 1537 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 112 [Thomas Vicary] surgiant [to the King]. c 1550 *Knight Curlew* 174 in *Hazl. E. P.* II. 78 A surgeon by his arte Healed his woundes. 1583 MELBAUGH *Philottinus* E. j. b. He...may...wische for a surgeon to sette his necke bone. 1594 *Extracts Munic. Acc. Newcastle* (1848) 24 Paid to John Colson, surgente, for his accustomed fee for helping to cure the mamed poore folke, 40s.

δ. c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 449 Surion, or surgene. c 1500 *Lancelot* 724 He...al the surryzenis socht, Wich for to cum was redly at his neid. 1544 *Act. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. V. 238 Robert Kynnard, Surrgiente to the King. 1553 *Douglas's Aeneis* xii. vii. heading, No mannis cure, nor craft of surrigine Mycht heill Eneas, bot Venus medecyne.

b. A medical officer in the army or the navy (on board ship = 'ship's doctor').

† Surgeon's mate: an assistant to a ship's doctor. *Surgeon-assistant* = assistant surgeon (see ASSISTANT a. 3). *Surgeon-general*: see GENERAL a. 10; hence *surgeon-generalship*. *Surgeon-major*: see MAJOR a. 7.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warw.* 51 Other meane offices, as Drums, Files, Surgians, and the Clarke of the Band. 1599 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 Mr. Chancie...was our fysition and surgin for the sea. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Pref.*, Wks. (1653) B The...trust for...appointing fit...Surgeons, and Surgeons Mates for their ships and services. *Ibid.* 19 A Surgeons Chest, or...Surgery provisions for Military uses. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 67 Mr. Terrier...Surgeon-Major to his Majesty's Regiment. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Surgeon*,...a staff officer, who is chief of the medical department in each regiment or hospital, &c. *Ibid.*, *Surgeon-General*, the first or senior surgeon of the army. 1805 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Navy Surgeon*, one who is obliged to act in the three capacities of physician, surgeon, and apothecary, on board a ship of war. 1836 *MARRVAT Midsh. Navy* xxviii, Will you send an assistant-surgeon on board to look after two of my men who are hurt? 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii. Doctor Slammer, surgeon on the 97th. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* i. x. 324 It was discovered that the patronage of the season had been exhausted, with the exception of one surgeon-assistant's commission. 1867 BRANDR & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 666 In the Army, the officers of the medical department are classed as follows: Director-general, who ranks as a major-general; surgeon, as major; assistant-surgeon, as lieutenant. *Ibid.*, In the Royal Navy there are the following grades: inspector-general of hospitals and fleets, deputy-inspector, staff-surgeon, surgeon, assistant-surgeon. 1896 VOYLE & GREVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Surgeon-Major*, a medical officer who is attached to and in medical charge of a regiment. 1886 *New York Tribune* 16 Aug. (Cent. Dict.), Surgeon-generalship. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Mar. 604/1 Whether an Admiralty surgeon...can wear uniform, or not. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 234/1 In addition to the brigade-surgeon...there are also one surgeon with rank of major and one assistant surgeon with rank of captain for each of the five regiments.

c. *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xv. 26 Then wyl I laye vpon y^e none of the sicknesses, that I layed vpon Egipte, for I am the Lorde thy surgione. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 255 So should not loue so work my wo, To make death surgent for my sore. 1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesthood* 220 He...also maketh priestes to be as well the iudges as surgeons of our soules. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Critic* (Arb.) 56 A Criticke...is the Surgeon of old Atoms, and heales the wounds of dust and ignorance. 1721 SHAPTES. *Charac.* (1737) II. 84 The 'solutio continui', which holdly surgeons talk of, is never apply'd in this case, by surgeons of another sort.

2. = surgeon-bird, -fish: see 3 b.

1855 *Ort's Circ. Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* III. 182 In the common Jacana...the claw of the hind toe is excessively elongated and acute, from which circumstance the name of the surgeon has been applied to it. 1880 GUNTHER *Study Fishes* 439 'Surgeons' occur in all tropical seas.

3. *attrib.*: appositive, as *surgeon-apothecary*, *-aurist*, *-dentist*, *-masseur*, *-oculist*, *-radiographer*; *surgeon-colonel*, *-lieutenant*.

1776 *Pennsylv. Even. Post* 16 Mar. 138/1 Dr. L. Butte and Co. Surgeon-Dentists. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Surgeon-apothecary*, one who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary. A general practitioner. 1854

MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 369/2 They [sc. general practitioners] are also called Surgeon-Apothecaries, because...they are Members of a College of Surgeons, besides being Licentiates of the Apothecaries Company. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xiv. Lydgate did not dispense drugs. This was offensive both to the physicians whose exclusive distinction seemed infringed on, and to the surgeon-apothecaries with whom he ranged himself. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 27 Surgeon-Aurist. *Ibid.*, *Surgeon-Oculist*. 1885 *Crt. Jnl.* 27 Mar. A surgeon-masseur of considerable repute. 1898 *Lond. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 5142/1 Whereas We have deemed it expedient to alter the Ranks of the Officers of Our Indian Medical Service: Our Will...is that the following alterations shall be made:—Present Ranks. Surgeon-Colonel...Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. New Ranks. Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel. 1901 *Nature* 5 Sept. 454/1 Surgeon-radiographer to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, South Africa.

b. *Comb.*, as *surgeon-like* adv.; *surgeon-bird*, the jacana; *surgeon-fish*, a fish of the genus *Acanthurus* (cf. DOCTOR sb. 8).

1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. i. 5 Surgeon-like thou dost with cutting heale. 1890 GILLMOOR tr. *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* 90 Called Surgeon Birds, from the resemblance the claw on their back toe bears to a lancet.

Hence *Surgeon v. trans.*, to cure as by surgical art; *Surgeoncy*, *surgeonship*; *Surgeoness*, a female surgeon; *Surgeoning*, surgery; *Surgeonless* a., without a surgeon; *Surgeonship*, the office or position of a surgeon.

1850 BLACKIE *Æchylus* i. 13, I chaunt some dolorous ditty, making song, Sleep's substitute, 'surgeon my nightly care. 1869 LO. LYTTON *Orval* 249 Who will cure me this gash? 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts's Mem.* (1843) I. 477 Having accepted a 'surgeoncy and an ensigncy in the militia. 1893 *Times* 3 Oct. 7/3 A discussion at St. George's Hospital about a contested election to a vacant surgeoncy. 1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* II. 213 He pronounced the marchioness a very skilful surgeon or 'surgeoness. 1869 LO. LYTTON *Orval* 79 Silly lancet, all Thy simple 'surgeoning cures nothing. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLV. 555/1 Long voyages in 'surgeonless ships. 1885 *American X.* 291 Who has given 1400 'surgeonships to the Democrats in the Pension Bureau. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 10/1 The surgeonship of some local clubs.

† Surgeoner. Chiefly Sc. Obs. Forms: 6 aor-, surgenar, surrignare, aurgeoner, (sur-)inger. [f. *Surgeon* sb. + -ER 1.] = SURGEON.

1526 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1874) II. 320 The yerlie fee...gevin be oure soueraine lorde to...George Leithe his surrignare. a 1578 LINDSEAY (Piscottic) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 235 Weill leirnit in the art of medecine and also ane cuning sorugenar. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 122 marg., Medicineris & Surigenaris or Barbouris. 1599 *Sir Clyom.* xvi. 86 Cham bat vther Corin the shepherd, cham no suringer l.

† Surgeoner. Obs. rare-0. In 5 surionrer. [f. *Surgeon* sb., after next.] A surgeon.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 373/1 A Surgen (A. Surionrer), aliptes.

† Surgeonry. Obs. Forms: 4-5 aurgienrie, 5 aurgienry, 6 Sc. aurgienary, aurgienrie. [f. *Surgeon* sb. + -RY, after OF. *ser-, chirurgienrie* (f. *chirurgien* CHIRURGEON + -rie, -ERY).] Surgery.

14.. *Langland's P. Pl.* B. xvi. 106 [He] did him assaye his surgerye (v.r. *surgenrie*) on hem bat syke were. a 1500 in *Archæologia* LIX. 10 Yf she wolde go to a surgeon namyd Sebastian, he shuld releff hir with his conyng of surgerye. 1505 *Seal of Cause*, *Edin.* 59 (Jam.) We...grant the samen to the forsaid crafts of surgery and Barbars. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 140 The mysterie of medicine and surgenrie. 1730 in BAILEY (fol.); hence in JOHNSON.

† Surge. Obs. [a. OF. *surgier*, rare by-form of *surgien* SURGEON.] A surgeon.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3132 (Dubl.), He gart seke þair sarys & þaim salue with surges [Ashm. *surgens*] noble.

Surgeant, variant of SOJOURNANT Obs.

c 1475 *Promp. Parv.* 484/2 (MSS. K. & H.) Surgeraunt, S. sugyner, or a comynre, *commensalis, convivæ*.

Surgery (sɜːdʒəri). Also 4 aurgirie, 4-6 aurgerye, 4-7 aurgerie, 6 aowrgerie, aurgerie. [ad. OF. *surgierie*, contracted f. *ser-, chirurgie* CHIRURGERY. (For another form of contraction cf. OF. *surgie*, whence MDu. *surgie*, OPG. *surgia* (beside mod.Pg. *chirurgia*), med.L. *surgia*.)]

1. The art or practice of treating injuries, deformities, and other disorders by manual operation or instrumental appliances; surgical treatment.

13.. *Sir Beuz* (A.) 3672 Boþe fysik and sirgirie 3he hadde lerned of meisters grete. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 413 In al this world ne was ther noon hym lyk To speke of phisik and of Surgerye. c 1450 *Mankind* 850 in *Macro Plays* 32 Whyll a wond ys fresch, yt ys prowdy curahyll be surgery. 1505 in *Marwick Edinb. Guilds* (1909) 59 That na...person...use ony poyntis of saidis crafts of surgerie or barbour craft within this burgh bott gif [etc.]. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. I. iii. 64 And they [sc. our hands] are often tar'd ouer, with the surgery of our sheepe. 1604 — *Oth.* ii. iii. 260 Iago. What are you hurt Lieutenant? Cas. I, past all Surgery. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* v. i. (1670) 77 Henceforward let your Surgery alone, for I had rather he should dye, than you should cure his wound. 1777 *Cook Voy. Pacific* III. ix. (1784) II. 152 They perform cures in surgery, which our extensive knowledge...has not...enabled us to imitate. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 94 Surgery removes the bullet out of the limb, which is an obstruction to cure, but nature heals the wound. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 22 Jan. 166/2 Dental Surgery. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treatm. Lupus* 2 A bold and skilful surgery is usually exercised in the one case, and only half-hearted measures in the other.

† b. Phr. (To take, go) to surgery, for or to

surgical treatment; (*to lie, be*) at surgery, under surgical treatment, in the doctor's hands. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. vii. l. v. (1495) r. iv. l. i* They [that have the stone] shall be taken to surgery. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer. xlv. 11* In vayne shalt thou go to surgery, for thy wounde shall not be stopped. 1555 in *Strye Ecol. Mem. (1721) III. App. xlv. 137* How manye mens wyves and daughters in Flaunders lye at surgerye. 1565 STAPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng. 146* While he was at surgerie in curing he dyed. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed II. 93/1* Taking his waie to Downemore... where he lye at surgerie.

c. fig.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb. IV. 1428* God shend us from the harm Of such like Surgery. 1643 MILTON *Divorce II. xvii. Wks. 1831 IV. 309* A creature... to whose ease you cannot adde the tithe of one small atom, but by letting alone your unhelpful surgery. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell v. (1871) II. 143* Terrible Surgery this: but is it Surgery and Judgment, or atrocious Murder merely? 1913 H. W. CLARK *Hist. Eng. Nonconform. III. I. 11. 69* Nonconformity had entered far too deeply into the nation's life to be eradicated by the severest surgery of law.

2. The room or office, often in a general practitioner's house, where patients are seen and medicine dispensed.

1846 *Bentley's Misc. June 539* A small den [Dr. Faunce] called 'the surgery'. 1862 MISS BRADDOCK *Lady Audley xxix. 1* The door of the little surgery was ajar... The surgeon was standing at the mahogany counter, mixing a draught in a glass measure. 1872 L. P. MERRITT *Teeth (1878) 252* In some localities, the dentists... crowd their surgeries together in the same building.

3. attrib.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Pref., Wks. (1653) 8* The fitting and furnishing their Surgerie Chests with medicines. *Ibid.* 19 Several proportions or explanations... of Surgery provisions. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair xxviii. 1* He would abstract lozenges... from the surgery-drawers. 1872 TENNYSON *In Childr. Hosp. I. Fresh from the surgery-schools of France.* 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks (1885) 31* Hospital and Surgery Officer.

Surgiant (sɜːrdʒiənt), *a. Her.* [irreg. f. F. *surgir* to rise + -ANT.] = ROUSANT.

1688 HOLME *Armoury II. xi. 230/2* An Eagle displaid, Surgiant. *Ibid.* 478/2 A Stork surgiant, Argent.

Surgiant, *obs. form of SURGEON.*

Surgical (sɜːrdʒɪkəl), *a.* [Alteration of CHIRURGICAL after *surgeon, surgery*. Cf. med. L. *surgicus*.] Pertaining to, dealing with, or employed in surgery or the surgeon's art.

1770 COOK *Voy. round World II. ix. (1773) 461* The volunary herbs and surgical art of the country. 1800 *Med. Jnl. IV. 280* A Course of Lectures on Select Surgical Cases in the Hospital. 1800 SYN. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem. (1855) I. 15* 'It requires', he used to say, 'a surgical operation to get a joke well into a Scotch understanding.' 1846 HOLTAPPEL *Turning II. 911* Surgical scissors are of many forms. 1884 THOMPSON *Tumours of Bladder 39* The dusty pages of old surgical writers. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med. VII. 585* The drainage... of the tympano-antral cavities by a surgical opening into the antrum.

b. Path. Resulting from surgical treatment.

1859 SIMPSON in *Nat. Encycl. I. 150* Not unfrequently followed by Surgical fever. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict., [Surgical] kidney, diseased kidney, resulting from... operations on the genito-urinary tract.*

Hence **Surgically** *adv.*, by the application of, or in relation to, surgical treatment.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 96* The patient... was treated surgically for a left inguinal hernia. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism 32* All these forms of disease are surgically somewhat peculiar.

Surginess (sɜːrdʒɪnəs), [*f.* SURGY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being surgy.

1799 COLERIDGE in *New Monthly Mag. (1835) XLV. 221* Rising in a frolic surginess.

Surgin (sɜːrdʒɪn), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SURGE *v.* + -ING *1*.] The action of the verb SURGE.

1. Rising, swelling, or rolling of great waves; impetuous movement of the sea, or any body of water; also *transf.* and *fig.* (see SURGE *v.* 3, b, c).

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy. I. iv. 3 b* Things cast vp by the surging of the Sea. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc. vii. xxxi. (1636) 702* Driven by force of contrary Winds, by surging of the Sea, or by overthwart Tides. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp. xxii. (1856) 172* The masses... by the surging of the sea have been rubbed as round as pebbles. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Nat. Bridges 257* Surgings of the water, by which waves are thrown over the sides of the vessel. 1883 *Law Times 20 Oct. 410/2* The surging up of those Teutonic instincts of freedom.

2. *Naut.* The action of suddenly slackening a rope or chain wound round a capstan, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *surging-drum*.

1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl. II. 158/1* An Improved Capstan and Winch for Purchasing... Ship's Anchors, without the application of a Messenger, in which there is no Fleeting or Surging. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes 4* Seeing enough cable up for surging to the cat. 1902 A. ALCOCK *Nat. Indian Seas 52* The dredge was slowly hauled in, the rope being reeled over a surging-drum attached to the ship's steam-winch.

Surging, *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING *2*.] Rising, swelling, rolling, or tossing heavily, as waves.

1566 STUDELEY *tr. Seneca's Agam. II. 624* The surging seas. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. I. v. 38* From surging gulf two Monsters straight were brought. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit. (1637) 634* With surging billows it came rolling and in-rushing amaine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav. 19* [One] surging wave above the rest, hit our broad-side. 1672 MILTON *P. R. iv. 18* Surging waves against a solid rock.

1793 BURNS *Behold the Hour i, I'll often greet the surging swell.* 1869 TOLEA *Highl. Turkey I. 381* [The boats] are borne down through the surging current.

b. *fig.* or in *fig. context*, of feeling, action, etc. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist. 78* Swallowed vpp in surging seas of sorrowe. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glance ii*, Surging griefs. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag. I. 30/2* This moving, surging, billowing world of ours. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der. II. (Poem) Surging* visions of her destiny.

c. *transf.* Moving in or as in large waves, undulating heavily or forcibly, heaving (as sound, wind, a crowd, etc.); also, of broadly undulating form, 'rolling' (as hills).

1603 H. PETOWE *Eliza's Funeral B j b*, My heauie lookes and all my surging mones. 1667 MILTON *P. L. II. 928* The surging smoak. *Ibid.* ix. 499 Rising foulds, that tour'd Fould above fould a surging Maec. 1728-46 THOMPSON *Spring 745* The surging air receives The plummy burden. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob. xxix. 1* Hid from view in the surging volumes of darkness. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnock*, Where the airy citadel Overlooks the surging landscape's swell. 1868 *Daily News 23 July*, The surging, shouting, yelling crowd. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der. III*, The gradual rise of surging woods. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn I. Two days afterwards Rome was in a sea of surging flame.*

Surgeon (e, obs. form of SURGEON.

Surgy (sɜːrdʒɪ), *a.* [*f.* SURGE *sb.* + -Y.] Full of or abounding in surges; pertaining to or characteristic of surges; billowy, tempestuous. Also *fig.*

1582 STANHYUST *Ensis II. (Arb.) 69* Throgh surgye waters with mee too seek ther adventures. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. IV. Wks. 1856 I. 46* Was ever prince... With louder shouts of triumph launched out Into the surgy maine of government? 1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love Gen. Lude. 37* Streames rumbling, surgy, chiding. 1773 BEATTIE *Triumph Melancholy xlvii*, We roll With headlong haste along life's surgy stream. 1818 KEATS *Endym. I. 121* The surgy murmurs of the lonely sea. 1820 WAINSWORTH *Ess. & Crit. (1880) 45* By them eight white soft-sliding hours... ride with surgy velocity on a trail of volleying clouds.

Surgyen, -yn, -yon, *obs. forms of SURGEON.*

Surgyon, error for SOJOURNER. (Cf. *surgeraunt*.)

14... *Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 604/4 Perendinator*, a surgyon.

Surhound, *obs. form of SURROUND v.*

Surian, *obs. form of SYRIAN.*

Surio, *obs. form of SARK.*

Suricate (sɜːrɪkət), *Also -kate, -cat.* [*a. F. suricate*, ? of native African origin.

Schreber, *Die Säugethiere*, 1778, p. 435, points out (a) that Buffon's statement (see quot. 1781-5) as to the native home of this animal is wrong, and (b) that Du. *surikat* or *surikatje* is applied not to it, but to the tailed makis, esp. the macaco (as Pallas remarks, *Misc. Zool.*, 1778, p. 60 n.).

An animal of the genus *Suricata*, esp. *S. zenik* or *S. tetradactyla*, a viverrine burrowing carnivore of Cape Colony; the meerkat or zenick.

1781-5 SNEILL *tr. Buffon's Nat. Hist. (1791) VII. 166* The Suricate, or Four-toed Weasel... is a native of Surinam, and other provinces of South America. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool. I. II. 384* The Suricate is distinguished by a long sharp-pointed nose. 1875 *Zoologist X. 4511* The Suricate is nearly allied to the civet.

Surigian, *obs. Sc. form of SURGEON.*

Surinam (sɜːrɪnəm), name of the country in S. America also called Dutch Guiana; used *attrib.* in specific names of animals, plants, and products, as *Surinam bunting*, *darter*, *falcon*, *grass*, *medlar*, *quassia*, *rat*, *shrew*, *sprat*, *tern*; *Surinam bark*, the bark of species of *Andira*, or that of *Cinchona magnifolia*, used in medicine; *Surinam cherry*, (a) a South American tree, *Malpighia glabra*, or its edible aromatic fruit; (b) a Brazilian tree, *Eugenia uniflora*, or its red cherry-like fruit; *Surinam poison*, a tropical leguminous plant, *Tephrosia toxicaria*, or the poison derived from the leaves; *Surinam toad* (also *S. water toad*), a large flat toad, the PIPA.

1844 HOLLYN *Dict. Terms Med.*, **Surinam Bark*, worm bark. The bark of the *Andira inermis*, or Cabbage-bark tree. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Surinam-bark*, a cinchona bark of indifferent quality, the produce of *Cinchona magnifolia*. 1873 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds III. 212* **Surinam* (Bunting)... Bigger than a Lark, but like it in colour... Inhabits Surinam. 1785 *Ibid.* VI. 626 **Surinam* [Darter]... It is often domesticated by the inhabitants, and known to them by the name of the *Sun Bird*. 1781 *Ibid.* I. 84 **Surinam* [Falcon]. *Falco suffinator*, Lin. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica 300* **Surinam Grass*. This plant was lately introduced to Jamaica. 1857 HENFREY *Bot. § 506* The **Surinam Medlar* (*Mimusops Elengi*). 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica 206* **Surinam Poison*. This plant has been introduced into Jamaica... on account of its intoxicating qualities. 1876 HARTLEY *Nat. Med. (ed. 6) 675* **Surinam Quassia Tree* is the representative of a genus very closely allied to *Picramnia*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist. (1824) III. 447* **Surinam rat*, the phalangier, a small monkey. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool. I. II. 536* **Surinam Shrew*. *Sorex Surinamensis*. 1854 ORR's *Circ. Sci., Org. Nat. I. 101* The most singular situation of the eyeball... is that of the **Surinam sprat*. 1776 P. BROWN *Illustr. Zool. 98 Pl. 39*, The **Surinam Tern*... Size of a black bird. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist. (1824) III. 145* The Pipl, or the **Surinam Toad*. 1856 *Proc. Zool. Soc. 5 May 195* One of the females of the *Surinam Water-Toad*... with her back covered with eggs.

b. Epithet of a variety of potato. ? *Obs.*

1796 NEMNICM *Polygl. Lex.*, *Red and white Surinam*, a sort of potatoes. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art II. 635* The ox-noble, *Surinam*, Irish purple, Howard or clustered, and red potatoes, are for fodder.

Hence **Surinamine** (also -ina), *Chem.* an alkaloid supposed to be contained in *Surinam bark*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies 200* Of *Surinamine*, This alkali was discovered in 1824, by M. Overduin, in the bark of the *Geoffroya Surinamensis*. 1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem. 366* *Surinamine* and *Jamaicaine* are two alkaloids, found in *Geoffroya Surinamensis* and *G. inermis*.

† **Surin**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [*f.* SURE *v.* + -ING *1*.] Betrothal.

1530 PALSÇA. 278/2 *Suryng* in maryage, fianceailles.

Suringer: see SURGEONER.

† **Surintendent**, *sb. and a. Obs.* Also 8 -ant.

[*ad. F. surintendant*: see SUR- and INTENDANT.] = SUPERINTENDENT *sb.* and *a.*

1663 GRANTHA *Counsel a. 4*, Your Surintendents of Buildings. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Heroic Virtue II. Wks. 1720 I. 203* A Surintendant, sent more immediately from Court to inspect the Course of Affairs. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem. (1720) III. 165* Another Sur-Intendant of the royal Revenue. a 1721 *Prior Dial. betw. Charles & Clenard Wks. 1907 II. 216* The Surintendants and Customers that keep the Register.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett. I. xxxv. (1650) 57* There is a surintendant Counsell of ten.

So † **Surintendence** (only in Fr. form -ance),

† **Surintendency** = SUPERINTENDENCE, -ENCY.

1650 COWLEY *Lett. 28 May. Wks. (Grosart) II. 347* In this distrest of the Finances Monsieur Demery is dead, and Monsieur D'avaux, who was joined with him in the Surintendency has quitted the Charge. 1692 C. O'KELLY *Macariae Excidium in Narratives Contests Irel. (Camden) 77* The surintendency of all affairs, both civil and military. 1744 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to W. Montagu 12 June*, The surintendence of all public diversions.

Surion, -oune, *obs. forms of SURGEON.*

Surkney: see SUCKENY, smock.

Surkot, -kote, *obs. forms of SURCOAT.*

Surlepes, variant of SERELEPES *Obs.*

Surlyly (sɜːrli), *adv.* [*f.* SURLY + -LY *2*.] In

a surly manner. † a. Imperiously, haughtily. *Obs.*

b. With gloomy ill-humour or churlish moroseness.

1611 COTGR., *Orgueilleusement*, proudly, surlyly, scornfully, arrogantly. 1651 H. MOAR *and Lashin Euthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) To Kdr. 8 *Quando ego non curo tum, nē cura meum*, is but surlyly said of the old man in the Comedy. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers (1666) 67* It is superciliously vey surlyly spoken, to persons much better every way than themselves. Stand by, we are holier than you. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary 29 June 1688*, [The Seven Bishops] denied to pay the Lieutenant of the Tower (Hales, who us'd them very surlyly) any fees. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell 81* The good Man... sat very surlyly pious. a 1774 GOLDSM. *tr. Scarron's Com. Romance (1775) II. 77*, I immediately demanded of the slave where he was: he surlyly answered, that wherever he was, it was not for me. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav. I. i*, 'You can't miss your way well,' said the man, surlyly: 'the lights will direct you.' 1875 HAYWARD *Love agst. World 16* 'Come, Florence' said Tollemache, surlyly, 'let us get home.'

Surliness (sɜːrliɪnəs), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.]

Surly character, condition, or manner. † a. Imperiousness, haughtiness, arrogance. *Obs.* b. Gloomy ill-humour, churlish moroseness.

1587 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst. iv. l. 36 margin*, The surliness of some by reason of pride, and a vaine opinion of their owne holines. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Chr. Ch. 389* To ouer-rule Christian princes and Churches with greater surliness than ever did Patriarke or Pope. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor. 128* A kinde of froward surliness hardly to be pleased. 1644 MILTON *Areop. (Arb.) 36* To. mollifie the Spartan surliness with his smooth songs and odes. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues 164* That we fall not upon either of the extremes, base Submission, or Surliness. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc. II. 192* None greets; for none the Greeting will return; But in dumb Surliness, each arm'd with Care His Foe profess, as Brother of the War. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa (1810) I. xliii. 328* How shall I stand the questions of some, the set surliness of others? 1831 SCOTT *Cant. Dang. aix*, The surliness which has replaced their wonted courtesy of manners. 1879 SEGUIN *Black For. II. 38* This independence of character does not produce any surliness of manner in the Black Forest peasantry.

† **Surling**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [app. f. SURLY, on the (false) analogy of *lordly, lordling*.] A surly fellow.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Anagr. 157* As for these sowre surlings, they are to be commended to Sieur Gaulard.

Surloin: see SIRLOIN.

Surly (sɜːrli), *a.* Also 6 -li, 7 -lie, -ley. [Altered spelling of SIRLY *a.*]

† 1. ? Lordly, majestic. *Obs. rare.*

1566 DRANT *tr. Horace, Sat. I. ii. B j b*, How he doth decke, and dighte His surlye corps in rytche aray.

† 2. Masterful, imperious; haughty, arrogant, supercilious. *Obs.*

c 1572 I. B. in *Cascoigoe Poiesie (1575)*, The sauerie sappes in Cascoigoes Flowers that are... Could not content the surly for their share, Ne cause them once to yeeld him thanks therefore. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk. (Camden) 4*, I have not shoun mi self so surli towards mi inferiors. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. July 203* Sike syrlye shepherds. [Glosse] *Surly*, stately and provide. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299* With the great personages his equals to be solemne and surly, with meane men pleasant and popular. 1601 SHAKES. *Twel. IV. II. v. 163* Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with seruants. 1682 DAYDEN *Medal 311* The surly Commons shall respect deye. 1697 - *Virg. Past. ix. 6* When the grim Captain in a surly Tone Cries out, pack up ye Rascals, and be gone. 1766 POPE *Odys. xxiii. 50* Stern as the surly lion o'er his prey.

†b. as *adv.* Obs.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 21 Against the Capitoll I met a Lyon, Who glaz'd vpon me, and went surly by, Without annoying me. 1693 R. LYNCH *Acc. Retaking 'Friend's Adv.'* 10 Those that carried themselves most surly towards me.

3. Charlishly ill-humoured; rude and cross; 'gloomily morose' (J.). Said of persons (or animals), or their actions or attributes.

1670 RAY *Prov.* 208 As surly as a butchers dog. 1677 ORWAY *Cheats of Scapin* i. i. Thou art as surly as if thou really couldst do me no good. 1722 DE FOR. *Col. Jack* (1840) 7 Captain Jack... a surly, ill-looking rough boy, had not a word in his mouth that savoured either of good manners, or good humour. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* i. i. Commend me to the blunt sincerity of the true surly British mastiff. 1770 GOLDISM. *Des. Vill.* 105 Nor surly porter stands in guilty state. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 245 And surly beggars cursed the ever-bolted door. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi. A surly, grumbling manner. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. A surly voice asked who was there. 1884 F. M. CHAWFORD *Rom. Singer* ix. 1. 187 Dry throats make surly answers, as the proverb says.

b. as *sb.* (quasi proper name). *nonce-use.*
1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Random* v. Well, well, old surly... thou art an honest fellow.

4. *fig.* from 2 and 3: †'Imperious', stern and rough (obs.); (of soil, etc.) obstinate, refractory, intractable; (of weather, etc.) rough and gloomy, threatening and dismal.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxi. You shall hear the surly sullen bell Gibe warning to the world that I am fled from this vile world. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) i. 69 The Lawes Of Surly fate. 1654 TUCKNEY *Death Disarmed* 24 Seneca according to his surly stoical principle would persuade himself... that it is ill to desire death. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 86, 120 Surly griefs, as Scintilla and Gout in the feet. a 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) i. 46 Our horses eased us, the ascent not being so surly as we expected. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 195 In a surly Season. 1696 PRIOR *To the King after Discover. Conspiracy* 70 By sounding Trumpets, mark, and surly Drums, When William to the open Vengeance comes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 154 Before the surly Clod resists the Rake. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 11 Their surly Clay Grounds. 1784 BURNS *Man made to Mourn* i. Chill November's surly blast. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxii. 16 The surly salt seas. 1881 C. WHITEHEAD *Hops* 19 Where the marls on the chalk are somewhat less surly and intractable. 1901 MURSEY *Mag.* (U.S.) XXIV. 796/1 The straight, flat, surly clouds.

5. Comb., as *surly-browed*, -sounding adjs.; *surly-boots* [cf. *lazy-boots*, *sly-boots*], an appellation for a surly person; †*surly-borne a.*, haughty in bearing or demeanour.

1710 *Fanatick Feast* 12 Old *Surly-Boots... threw off his Cloak. 1812 COMBE *Synchr. Pictureque* xxii. When Surly-boots yawn'd wide, and spoke. 1906 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 249 *Vill.* If he were proud. *Diom.* Or courteous of praise. *Vill.* i. or *surly borne. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1373 So swelling-proud; so *surly-brow'd the while. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daul.* iii. i. The *surly-sounding mandate.

Surly, obs. form of SURELY.
|| **Surma, soorma** (sō'mā). *E. Ind.* Also [7 surmee,] 9 -meh, -mē, soorma, -oe. [a. Urdū = Pers. *سورما* *surma(h)*.] A black powder consisting of sulphide of antimony or of lead, used by Indian women for staining the eyebrows and eyelids.

1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 56 They [sc. Turkish women] paint their Eye-brows and Eye-lids with a blackish colour, which they call *Surmee*. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasis* (1820) II. iii. 59 A pair of eyes... were not deemed to possess all their requisite powers, until framed in two black cases of surmah. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* i. ix. 255 Their eyebrows... tinged with surmē. 1837 ROYLE *Antiq. Hindoo Med.* 100 With it [sc. sulphuret of antimony], I believe, is frequently confounded the sulphuret of lead, which, in Northern India, is called *soormee*, and used as a substitute for the former. 1896 MONTH *May* 33 Henna for her nails, kohl and soorma for her eyes. 1913 1914 *Cent.* May 96 Shams-ud-Din blackened the edges of my eyelids with surma (antimony).

Surmala, Surmark, var. **SYRMAE, SIRMAR**.
Surmaster (sū'mā'stər). [f. SUR- = SUPER- 6 a + MASTER *sb.*] The title of the second master at St. Paul's School, London.

c 1512 COLET in *Archaeologia* LXII. 230 Two teachers perpetual on callid the Maister, and that other callid the Ussher or surmaster. 1744 *Gen. Even. Post* No. 1658, Mr. Thickness, Chaplain of St. Pauls School was chosen Surmaster of the said School. 1886 *Athenaeum* 17 Apr. 521/2 The Rev. J. H. Lupton, sur-master of St. Paul's School. 1889 *Pauline* VIII. 8 The Surmaster, on behalf of his colleagues and the school, accepted the gift.

Surmatoh: see SUR-.

Surmē, -mee, -meh: see SURMA.

Surment, Surmet, var. **SUREMENT, SUMMIT**.

Surmia, var. **SYRMAE**.

Surmisable (sū'mai'zəb'l), *a.* Also *surmiseable*. [f. SURMISE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be surmised; conjecturable, supposable.

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* i. 186 The name *argali*, besides the importance of its surmiseable radical, gives much scope for important deductions in its affinity... with the *aragal*. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. xiv. viii. Should Prince Karal, as is surmiseable, make new attempts there. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* i. Introd. 21 All systems of law... contain many provisions which are hardly surmiseable by any but professional lawyers.

Surmisal (sū'mai'zəl). Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL *s.*] = SURMISE *sb.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd. From this needless surmisal I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent... auditor. 1657 North's *Plutarch* (1696) Add. Lives 40 All the aforesaid

cavills... are... founded on bare surmisals and forged stories. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* iv. 1 Those unkind surmisals concerning natural Wisdom. 1894 WESTON *Gaz.* 27 Dec. 7/2 If this surmisal be erroneous.

Surmisant (sū'mai'zənt), *nonce-rod.* [f. as prec. + -ANT *s.*, after *informant*.] A surmiser.
1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. xlv. 6a He meant no reflection upon her Ladyship's informants, or rather *surmisants* (as he might call them).

Surmise (sū'mai'z, sū'moiz), *sb.* Also 5-6 -myse, (6 -mies, 7 Anglo-Ir. -mishe), 6-8 -mize. [a. AF., OF. *surmise*, vbl. sb. f. *surmettre*: see next.]

†1. *Law.* A formal allegation or information; *spec.* in *Eccle. Law*, the allegation in the libel. Obs.

1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 218/2 That averment... may be hadde... for every partie... to have or enjoy any of the premises, by their surmise that the said Loudes... were yeven or graunted for other Londres [etc.]. 1455 *Ibid.* 334/1 That al suche persones... upon whom any suche surmise is made, so that it be thought by the Justices... afore whome suche surmises is hadde, that suche surmise is trewe and not don of malice, remayne and abyde yn youre prisone. 1481 *Co. Lett Bk.* 473 A surmise made to my lorde prynce of diverse Injuries don by hym & other persones. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 327/1 The said John Calcote the Fader, by an untrue surmise made unto King Edward the fourth... was appeched of high Treason. 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II. 317 That the said Henry... exhybyt one other hyl of surmise for the premysser in to the kynge's Courte of Chauncery. 1595 *Expos. Termis Law* s. v. *Ley*. In cases of secrete where the plaintife cannot prove the surmise of his suit by any deed or open acte. 1713 GIBSON *Codex* 1071/2 Prohibition may be granted upon a Collateral Surmise: That is, upon a Surmise of some Fact or Matter not appearing in the Libel.

†2. An allegation, charge, imputation; *esp.* a false, unfounded, or unproved charge or allegation. Obs. (in later use merged in 4).
1531 ELYOT *Gov. ii. xi.* In them that be constante is neuer mistrust or suspition, nor any surmise or luel reporte can withdrawe them from their affection. c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 38 After being reserved ix. monthes for that cause, and her surmise founde false, she was burned. 1563 *Homilies* in *Ainsdeeds* iii. (1640) 166 It is the crafty surmise of the devill to perswade us it. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi. [xviii.] (1877) l. 296 They wage one poore man or other, to become a bodger, and thereto get him a licence vpon some forged surmise. 1582 T. CARTWRIGHT in *Nicolas Mem. Sir C. Hatton* (1847) 304 The slanderous surmise of my disloyalty to her Majesty's estate. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* xxviii. xl. 699. I shall incur the sinister opinion and surmise of two things. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (fr. *Archaeol. Soc.*) II. 180 The subdelegation of the provincial council of Vlyster by the surmises of My Lord Primat.

3. (A) suspicion. Obs. or merged in 4.
1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 94 Demeanee you so that in no wyse No man perceyve of your love surmise. 1567 MAPLET *For. Forest* 105 Without any surmise or suspect had of his part of any such kind of deceit. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 16 Let him not put her away for the meer surmise of Judicialle uncleannes. 1719 YOUNG *Basirris* iv. i. Was ever man thus left to dreadful thought, And all the horrors of a black surmise! 1794 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxx. There was something so extraordinary in her being at this castle... that a very painful surmise arose concerning her character. 1862 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iv. 62, I never even have heard a surmise against the purity of members.]

†b. A 'suspicion', slight trace (of something).
1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 141 So much as any surmise of that whereof I have bene thereby advertised. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii. lviij. Glad to finde the least surmise of rest. 1736 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 141 Avoid every Surmise of acting otherwise than the most dutiful Subjects. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. vii. Some faintest ineffectual surmise of mercy.

4. An idea formed in the mind (and, often, expressed) that something may be true, but without certainty and on very slight evidence, or with no evidence; a conjecture.
1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* i. viii. § 3 Surmises and sleight probabilities will not serve. 1670 MILTON *Lib. Eng.* i. 5 The rest, as his giving name to the Ile or ever landing beer, depends altogether upon late surmises. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. xiii. 270 This appeared, by the event, to be an ill-grounded surmise. 1817 KEATS *Sonn.* *Chapman's Homer* 13 All his men Look'd at each other with a wild surmise. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiii. 266 Another early surmise was... that the glacier slid along its bed. 1878 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* v. Postscript. (1879) 253 Horne Tooke was, I believe, the first to throw out this surmise.

b. in generalized use.
1590 H. R. *Defiance to Fortune* G 4, He was not assured whether he spake vpon surmise, or that he had some secret knowledge of his love to Susania. 1597 SHAKS. a *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 23 Conjecture, Expectation, and Surmise Of Aydes incertaine, should not be admitted. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 486 Suspensions, and Fantastical Surmise. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. iv. 11. 453 Allegations which, if they had general surmise... in their favour, were unsupported by particular facts. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 262 The knowledge that I am, and since I am, can recognize What to me is pain and pleasure: this is sure, the rest—surmise. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 821 Surmise has often to supply the lack of knowledge.

†5. The formation of an idea in the mind; conception, imagination. Obs.
1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1612) 180 That Verment that hath reason, and his owne delectable espies, Doth seeme to have a soule, at least doth thrive by such surmises. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1570 Being from the feeling of her own griefe brought, By deep surmise of others detriment. 1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. lxx. § 15 Pretending that the crosse... is not by them apprehended alone, but bath in their secret surmise or conceipt a reference to the person of our Lord Iesus

Christ. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 153 For so to interpose a little ease, Let our frail thoughts dally with false surmise.

Surmise (sū'mai'z), *v.* Also 5-6 *surmyse*, (5 *sirmyse*, *sormyse*, 6 *sormise*), 6-7 *surmyzo*, 6-8 *surmise*. [f. AF., OF. *surmise*, *pa. pple.* of *surmettre* to accuse: see SURMIT and cf. prec. and SURPRISE *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To put upon some one as a charge or accusation; to charge on or upon, allege against a person; *spec.* in *Law*, to submit as a charge or information, allege formally. Obs.

c 1400 BERYN 3665 His owne fawte, & his owne wrong, On beryn he hath surmysid. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 5 Humfrey Haward and other aldermen were arested, and treasoure surmysid upon them. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 98 Care not what any one sayth, suspecteth, surmiseth, whyspereth or rowneth of y^e hercin erth. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 59 b. The straungiers... surmysed a complaynt agaynst the poore carpenter. a 1557 MAS. M. HASSER *tr. More's Treat. Passion* M. 2 Wks. 1354/1 That he should... have heynous crimes surmysed agaynst him.

†b. *const.* clause or acc. and inf.

1467-8 in *Oxf. Stud. Soc. & Legal Hist.* (1914) IV. 217 Where it is surmysed by the said bill that the said William [etc.]. 1480 *Co. Lett Bk.* 439 These be names of the feldeis pat be said Laurens surmysed shuld be Comien pat were kept seuerell. 1495 P. WARBECK *Declar.* in *Bacon Hen. VII* (1622) 151 My mortall Enemie hath... falsly surmysed mee to be a fayned person, giuing mee Nick-names. 1509-10 *Act* i *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Preamble, Enditementes for offenses surmysed to be doone contrary to the same Statutes. c 1589 in *Horsey's Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 318 Hierom Horssey and one Anthony Marthe surmysed to the Counsaill that the agent had writen treason agaynst the State.

†c. *after* as.

1464 *Co. Lett Bk.* 323 We... maruaylling gretely... of your suffrance... yf it be as is surmysid. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 110/1 Thinking... that... Luther said not so euyl as is surmysid vpon him. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* i. 4 Neyther dooe we refuse your fantasies because they be Catholike, as you surmise. 1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 507 As in the said Bill is falsly surmysid.

†d. *absol.* To make allegations.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 32 Wherfor agaynst vs they will nowe surmyse Seynge that gone is the masse.

†e. *pregnantly.* To allege falsely or groundlessly. Obs.

1477 HEN. VII in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. f. 20 The grete malice... as she shewed lately in sendingid her of a fayned boye, surmising him to have been the son of the Duc of Clarence. 1530 in W. H. TURNER *Sel. Rec. Oxford* (1890) 88 M. Burton saithe the article is surmysed and nothyng trew.

†f. To accuse, charge (a person) with. *rare*!

a 1485 PORTESUCE *Wks.* (1869) 499 Sir James of Andeley... which was surmysed with the getting of the said Phillipe.

†g. ? To impugn. Obs. *rare*!

1609 ALEX. HUMER *Admon.* Wks. (S.T.S.) 180 Persuading them that it was the... defece of treu religion (then surmysed by the Earles of Huntly, Errol, and Angus) that he intended.

†2. To devise, plan, contrive, *esp.* falsely or maliciously. Chiefly const. inf. Obs.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 3 As was the guyse... Of the poetes olde, a tale to surmyse, To cloke the truthe of their infirmite. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & F. H. xxvii. 14 They surmise agaynst me still false witness to depose. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 152 The Jewis did... euer nair surmyse, With vnkynedes to keill me. 1632 LITNGOW *Trav.* v. 198 All I surmise is shrewdly stop.

†3. To suppose, imagine (that a thing is so); to expect. Obs.

1509 BARCLAY *Skyff of Follys* (1570) 104 Alexander... all the worlde subdued as I surmise. 1578 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 2 The said Acte hath not... brought the good Efecte that then was hoped and surmysed. 1578 H. WORTON *Courtlye Contro.* 135. i. I... thinke it meere folly for a man to breake his necke willfully, surmising happily to please his maistresse thereby. 1624 QUARLES *Job Poems* (1717) 187, I'm scorned of my Friends, whose prosperous state Surmises me... to be cast away From Heaven's regard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 340 Surmise not then His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd Of Paradise or Eden. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 995 'Tis impious to surmise, the pow'r's divine To ruin doom the Iove-descended line.

†b. To form an idea of, conceive, imagine. Also *absol.* Obs.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 43 It is incredible to thinke, and vnpossible to bee surmised... how detestable hath bene the original progression... of his most wicked... life. 1593 SHAKS. a *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 347 So get thee gone, that I may know my greefe, 'Tis but surmiz'd, whilst thou art standing by. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 108, I have a daughter... Who in her Dutie and Obedience, marke, Hath giuen me this: now gather, and surmise.

†4. To suspect. Obs.

1571 CAMPTON *Hist. Irel.* ii. ix. (1633) 108 Him they surmized to keepe a Kalender of all their doings. 1617 MORAYSON *Itin.* i. 236 If this discourse makes any surmise that we did some things agaynst our conscience while we liued in this Monastery.

b. To give an inkling of, hint. *rare*!

1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. i. vi. 250 There were state secrets which he never surmised to them.

5. To form a notion that the thing in question may be so, on slight grounds or without proof; to infer conjecturally. Const. obj. cl. or simple obj.

1700 DRYDEN *Sigismunda & Gaius*. 171 What Thoughts he had besseems not me to say, Though some surmise he went to fast and pray. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 59 Such omissions cannot but induce us to surmise that Henry had never been certain of the deaths of the princes. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. viii. 11. 629 The Governor-General surmised a circumstance, which always seems to have

animated him to peculiar severity. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 94 Whatever the Jewish nation might surmise or know concerning a future life. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 83 Is it going too far to surmise that during William's Lenten pilgrimage to Caen, it was fully arranged who should be the next to fill the throne of Augustine?

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* vii. Show him a garden, and with speed no less, He'll surmise sagely of a dwelling house. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 160 Can I know, who but surmise? 1906 BEATRICE HARRADEN *Scholar's Dau.* xl. 220 We were only surmising. It was stupid of me to begin it.

† 6. ? To take up into itself. *Obs. rare*—1.
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 This coat [of the ventricle] first receiveth and surmiseth, all the Veines, Arteries, and sinewes that are reached to the ventricle.

Surmised (sɜr'maɪzɪd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

† 1. Submitted as a charge or information to a court of law; charged upon or alleged against some one; more generally, alleged, supposed. *Obs.*

1530 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden) II. 49 Thanswere of Elys abbott of Croxston to the surmysed bill of complaynt of John Molshoo. 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 102 Under the pretence that surmysyd new graunt. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Pr.* vi. 1 He was charged with the slaughter of a surmysed crime. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 73. I shall doubtlesse acquit my selfe Of this surmysed murder. 1649 in *Def. Rights & Priviledges Univ. Oxfo.* (1600) 17 Before the time of the grant of those surmysed charters to the City of Oxford.

† 2. Devised falsely, feigned. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandishm.* (Percy Soc.) 16 This is trewe hystory, & no surmysed fable.

† 3. Imagined, supposed, fancied. *Obs.*

1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlye Controv.* 237 Some surmysed contentation receuyed in dreaming. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 1 That his Flesh is meate, and this Blood drinke, not by surmysed imagination, but truly. 1602 J. MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 63 He..entreated the surmysed assured gent, to hold his cardes till he returned.

4. Inferred conjecturally.

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alit.* cii. III. 5 We are not to sit down under surmysed dishonour. 1879 TOSHUTNER *Alceste* 109 Beckoning me From the hark known to a surmysed beyond. 1890 GARVIE *Ritschlian Theol.* viii. § 6. 257 Love is directed for the furtherance of the recognised or surmysed purpose which another sets himself.

Surmiser (sɜr'maɪzər). Also 6 surmowser, -mysar, 7 Anglo-Ir. -misher. [f. as *prec.* + -ER 1.] One who surmises.

† 1. One who makes allegations or charges (esp. ill-founded or malicious) against some one; a (false) accuser. *Obs.*

1515 COKK *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Surmowser, yll thynkers, and make braser. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 248 He made & authorised suche surmysers & pickers of queeles to bee his deputies. 1588-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 358 Surmysaris and forgearis of levis. 1619 in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 78 The burden would lye upon them as upon partiall surmysers and promoters. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ire.* (Ir. Archaeol. Soc.) I. 142 Not well understandinge the fetch and groundes of the surmysers.

2. One who makes a surmise or conjecture (esp. ill-founded); *spec.* (with qualifying word, as *evil*) one who suspects evil of another.

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 313 The brainsicke and illiterate surmysers. That like to Saints would holly be in lookes. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* viii. 339 Let not surmysers thinke, ambition led My second toyles more flash-floore praise to wed. 1678 *Lively Oracles* ii. § 39. I should first desire these surmysers to point out the time when, and the persons who began this design. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 39 Evil surmysers. 1843 NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 423 Tom may suspect it and Copeland, so may Church and Marriott. Indeed, I cannot name the limit of surmysers. 1883 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* III. iii. 49 There is something here that wants looking into—if not by an old surmiser, yet by the young women themselves!

Surmishe, etc., *obs.* Anglo-Ir. f. **SURMISE**, etc.

Surmising (sɜr'maɪzɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **SURMISE**; the framing of conjectures; suspicion, esp. of evil.

1526 TINDALE *i Tim.* vi. 4 Envie, stryfe, realinges, evyll surmysinges, superfluous disputynges. a 1586 SIOENEY *Acadia* iii. (1639) 340 By surmysings of his owne minding to marre their fortunes. a 1653 BINNING *Useful Case Consc.* i. (1633) 9 Surmysings, whispyngs and reports of others. 1828-43 *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 184 James's late unjustifiable proceedings..had occasioned some unquiet surmysings in the minds of his nobility.

So **Surmising** *pp. a.*, that surmysises; suspecting, suspicions; † accusing; aiming at (*obs.*).

1535 TINDALE *Tracy's Test.* Wks. (1573) 435/1 A blynd monster and a surmysing beast, fearyng at the fall of every leaf. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D ii]. My life-surmysing Bishops swolne in rage..Went to the king.

† **Surmit**, *v. Obs.* Also 5-met (te), 5-6-myt (te). [a. AF., OF. *surmettre*:—late L. *supermittere* (also *suprā*—), in med.L. to accuse, f. *super*- **SUPER**- 2 + *mittere* to put.]

1. *trans.* To charge, impute; to allege, suggest (often falsely); = **SURMISE** *v.* 1.

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The..Lord the Roos..compleyneth hym by a Bille, surmytting on the same Robert, that he..dyd assemble greet nombre of men. *Ibid.* 650/2 The matier on hym surmytted by the sayd Bille. 1447 *Ibid.* V. 137/2 Certain trespass and offys, or dettes surmytted to be don or due to them. 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 96 Such Mayer Bailiffs and Comminalles as thei surmytten where yn the saide Citee. c 1450-5 in *Oxf. Stud. Soc. & Legal Hist.* (1914) IV. 202 As the said supplicant hath surmytted by his bill. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden)

101 The same Margrett sayeth, that..John Scargill..made such wyll of the same..tenements, & other premysses..as is surmytted by the same byll. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 17 Divers persones..surmyttd a Byll in the parlement holden at Westminster. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Sondry bokes..Surmytting and puttyng fourth the same false and feyned practyses..to be..true myracles. 1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 204 You may..declare vnto him, howe thinformacion..was vntuly surmyttd vnto him, as they haue themselves confessed.

b. = **SURMISE** *v.* 1 f. (const. of). *rare*—1.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clii. ii. (MS. Arch. Seld. B. 10) If. 127 Kyng Philip..Somonde Edward afore him to appere Surmytting him of Robry.

2. = **SURMISE** *v.* 3 b. *rare*—1.

c 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (Shaks. Soc.) 67 They were fantastical, imagined; Only as in my dreame I dyd surmit.

† **Surmontant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *surmontant*, pr. *pple.* of *surmonter* to **SURMOUNT**.] Dominant, superior.

c 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr. Gov. Lordsh.* 112 Whenne [the soul] ys surmontant, and holdys lordschipe vpon þe body.

† **Surmouncy**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 *sourmouncy*. [irreg. f. **SURMOUNT** + -CY.] Dominance, superiority.

13..K. Alis. 995 (Linc. Inn MS.) *Play* is round and signefieþ He schal haue þe surmouncyce [Laud MS. seignorye] Pat is round þe myddallend.

Surmount (sɜr'maʊnt), *v.* Also 4-6 *sour-mor-*, 5 *sirmount* (e), 5-6 *surmont* (e), 6 *-mownt*, *Sc. -munt*. [a. AF., OF. *surmonter*, so (i)rmonter, mod.F. *surmonter* (= Pr. *sobremontar*, It. *sor-montare*), ad. med.L. *supermontare*: see **SUR-**, **SUPER**- 2 and **MOUNT** *v.* 6.]

† 1. *trans.* To rise above, go beyond, surpass. a. in quality, attainment, etc.: To excel, be superior to. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 826 So had she Surmountede hem all of beaute. c 1385 — L. G. W. *Prolog.* 123 Comparison may noon y-maked be For yt surmounteth playnly alle odoures. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. 3344 A stoon..þe whiche..of colour surmounteth euery grene. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 232 Holmsom and glad is the memorye Of Crist Jhesu i surmountyng al swetnesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 260 O reuerend Chaucere..Surmounting ewyng tong terrestriall, Alls fer as Mayes morow dois myndycht. 1531 ELVOT *Gov. Proheme*, Whome, I beseech god, ye may surmount in long life and perfect felicity. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 1 The famous auncestreys Of my must dreded Soueraigne..By which all earthly Princes the doth farre surmount. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. ii. 735 In Siluer, Potozi seemes to haue surmounted any one Mine of the Land, besides those of new Spaine. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* Poems (1717) 347 See how Kings Courts surmount poor Shepherds Cells, So this, the pride of Solomon excels. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* Pref. We may satisfie our selves with surmounting them in the Scene, and safely leave them those Trappings of Writing..with which they adorn the Borders of their Plays.

† b. in amount or magnitude: To exceed, amount to more than, be greater than. Also, to pass beyond (a specified point or amount); e.g. to live beyond (a certain age); to spend more than (one's income). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1038 Som so ful of furey is and despit, That it surmounteth his repressoun. c 1374 — *Boeth.* iii. pr. viii. (1868) 60 Mayst þou surmounten þise olifunt in grettesse or weygt of body? c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 37 How hath y^e euyl this daye surmounted y^e goode. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 b. Aged persons that hath surmounted and passed that age. 1546 in *Dugdale Monast. Anglie.* (1821) III. 283/2 The kinges maiesties landes doe surmount the lands of the said John Norris by the yearly value of xlijs. xjd. ob. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 4 § 8 Yf the Landes..solde..do surmount, after the Rate and Value aforesaid, the Debt and Arrearages. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks. (S.T.S.) 21 To incur the cyme of surmounting my priuat estat. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 276 If two or moe persons, do ioyn in the stealing of goods that do surmount xiid. 1591 — *Archeion* (1635) 50 Where the Mischiefe doth surmount the common growth. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. lviii. 426 There arose so terrible a..tempest..that it surmounted well near the foule trouble..endured in the Alpes. a 1674 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* (1675) 471 Many charitable and pious works, perhaps surmounting his estate. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. i. (1677) 131 The Inhabitants of the World do daily increase, and their increment surmounts daily their decrease. 1776 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 357 That the debts..due from the estate..surmount the inventoryed part of said estate the sum of £46. 3. 14.

† c. To be above the reach or capacity of, to transcend: = **SURPASS** 4. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 69 Thynges y^e whiche surmounteth the pyssaunce and capacyte of natural understandinge. 1553 *Respublica* iii. ii. 626 Theye ferre surmounte all praise that my tong can expresse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1380 How thou wilt here come off surmounts my reach. 1686 *Oldham's Wks.* Pref. 5 Nothing can be said so choise and curious which his Deserts do not surmount. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. cxxxix.* xiii. Thy Thoughts of Love to me surmount The Power of Number to recount.

† 2. *absol.* or *intr.* a. (from 1 a). To be superior, to excel. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Synnyty* (Roxb.) 156 Not onely this Marye..surmountyd in dygnite But also..She of natyrys yfityhs had the sovereynte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* i. (Percy Soc.) 11 O ye estates surmountyng in noblesse. 1517 TORINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 12 The Richesse, the sumptuous buyldyng..with all other thynges that makyth a Cite glorius surmounteth in Venys a bove all places that ever I sawe. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xv. (1877) i. 271 The noble men and gentlemen doo surmount in this behaile.

a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 256 She was a woman, as in birth royall, so in all naturall graces surmounting. 1687 *tr. Sallust* 85 There were two Great Men of different..Manners of Living, yet in Vertue both surmounting.

† b. (from 1 b.) To exceed, be greater or more numerous; to be in excess, predominate, preponderate; also, to remain over as a surplus. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij b. This our age..is not called of yron, for faute of sages, but bycause the malycious people surmounte. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullys Offices* i. (1540) 27 That we maye..se bothe in addycion and subtraction what somme may surmounte of the reymaynes. 1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 Giv. Somtyme ye shal vse detractioun of blode, y^t is when the blode surmounteth. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 393 The cleargy, which in the consistory of the Empire surmounte in nombre. 1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 83 My mysery doth more surmount that his Majesty is drawn in to be a party.

3. *trans.* To prevail over, get the better of, overcome. a. a person; † also said of an emotion or desire. Now *rare*.

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 217 He his fader in desdeigne Hath..set of non accompte, As he which thoghte him to surmonte. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6161 His hert grent angur surmounted. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2361 (Ashm.). Sexes [= Xerxes] in sum time surmountid all kyngis. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 117 Saint Katherine, that by her witte..surmounted..the grettest philosophers in Grece. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 73 Thus covetysse shal nothyng surmount Your yonge ladyes herte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xcv. 284 He feared lest the wolde surmount hym, and take awaye his realme from hym. a 1530 WOLSEY in *Cavendish Hist.* (1893) 153 The sodden joy surmounted my memory. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 275 The attempts of the rival ministers to surmount and supplant each other.

b. temptation, hostility, (now usually) a difficulty or obstacle; by association with sense 7 = to rise superior to, get over.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* liij. They surmounted many grete temptacions. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. l. 1015 The very indignation and shame of this example surmounted the malice of his adversaries. 1683 *Temple Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 403 About which, the Swedes could not surmount the Difficulties during the Course of their Mediation. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 19 His Aversion is not so invincible, but it may be surmounted by a weighty Present. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ix. 398 He saw it would be impossible for him to surmount the embarrassment he was under. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 Apr. We have had very cold weather; bad riding weather for my master, but he will surmount it all. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. i. ii. 23 Thus early Charles surmounted the obstacles which nature had cast in his way. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 118 After surmounting the embarrassment and delays inseparable from a deficient supply of conveyance.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* To overcome, prevail. *Obs.*

1400 *tr. Secr. Secr. Gov. Lordsh.* cxi. 111 Sweche er of þe nombre of hem þat surmounten and ouercome. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 78b. The whiche assemblid in thys maner by grete pryde that surmounted on them.

4. *trans.* To mount, rise, or ascend above (also *fig.*); also, to reach or extend above, surpass in height, be higher than, overtop. Now *rare*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. met. i. (1868) 110, I haue..swifte feperes þat surmounten þe heygst of þe beuene. 1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q.* lxxvii. Sum for desyre, surmounting thair degree. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 147 There ben so hygh (engyns) that not onely they surmounten the walles but also the highest towres. 1578 *Lyttr Doodens* I. The great Sotbrenwood doth..surmount the heigth or stature of a tal man. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* iii. iii. She the highest height in worth surmounts. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* II. 91 Any time of the year it [sc. the quicksilver] will not much..surmount the..height..of 29 inches. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xiii. 479/2 Mounts gradually surmounting each other. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 57 It is clear that the waters never surmounted those high summits, or at least remained but a short time upon them.

† b. To go back in date beyond. *Obs. rare*.

a 1647 HABBINGTON *Surv. Worc.* (Worc. Hist. Soc.) I. 77 A family whose ancestors surmounted for tyme of continuance theare the Ancestors.

† 5. *intr.* To mount, rise, ascend (above something); to extend in height; *fig.* to exalt oneself; to arise, spring up. *Obs.*

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* i. ii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 15/2 So bih a tour..Which that sholde surmounte aboue the skie. a 1475 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 397 Theim to supprise That wolde surmonte, or in vices arise. c 1475 *Parlenay* 2610 Ful gret ioi of hert in hym gam surmount. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* d viij. The waters..surmounted by heigth of ten cubites upon the highest montayn. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 27 Disobediencie of the deuyll, not keypynge the order of his creatioun, but surmountynge farte aboue it. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* f. ij. If the pillar surmount from 25 to 30. the height of the pillar must be devided into 12 parties.

† b. To amount to (so much). *Obs.*

In quot. 1551 a loose translation. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* II. (1895) 116 Betwene thys two corners the sea runneth in., and the there surmounteth into a large and wyde sea [orig. *per ingens suane diffusum*]. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 102/1 The whole summe was founde to surmount to 294. yeares. 1599 HAKLUT *Voy.* II. i. 293 Presents to the Viceroy and Bassas, which were said to surmount to twentie thousand dollars. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 439 The custom which in former times was farmed for ten hundred thousand drachmas, scarce now surmounts to a hundred and fifty thousand.

† c. To result from addition; to arise or be produced from something. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. v. M iij b. Adde all the sides of that Triangle together, taking halfe of the number which surmounteth. 1572 *Will of W. Lyly* (P. Prob. Reg., Bodfelde 4) All my goodes I will be solde, and the money that

shal surmount of the same [etc.]. 1654 VILVAIN *Enchir.* Fig. 1. xvi. From which, they say, all mixtilis doe surmount [orig. existunt].

6. *trans.* To mount upon, get on the top of; usually, to mount and cross to the other side of, climb across, get over; *occas.* to round or weather (a cape); also, to extend over and across.

1533 L.N. BERNAS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. Prol.* (1535) A.J. [The] surmounted the hyge mounte of Olympius, there to contemplate... the influences of the planettes in the heven. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* 1. i. 1. Haning... surmounted the height and sharpness of the mount Rhodope. *Ibid.* 1. i. 31 b. The sea which... casteth against [Cape] Malee, is such that without great labour... she is not to be recovered or surmounted. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 250 The difficulty of surmounting obstacles by their shorter radii. 1819 J. FOSTER *Contrab. Eclectic Rev.* (1844) 1. 505 He would sometimes leap over the wall at a spring, in preference to taking the trouble to open the gate or surmount a stile just at hand. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xii. The surmounting one crag only lifts the climber to points yet more dangerous. 1829 *Chapman's Phys. Sci.* 357 Telescopes enable the eye to surmount immense distances. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. xii. 89 Simond surmounted the next ridge.

absol. 1843 WOODSW. *Grace Darling* 53 Each grasps an oar, and struggling on they go—... alike intent Here to elude and there surmount.

7. To stand, lie, or be situated above; to rest on the top of; to top, crown. Orig. in *Heraldry*, said of a crest above a shield, also of a charge represented as laid upon another so as to extend across and beyond it. Chiefly in pa. pple.: *surmounted* by = having above or on the top.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. vii. 280 A rich Mantle of cloth of Gold, doubled Ermine, ... surmounted by a Lion passant, guardant. 1634 PRACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xv. 392 A fesse engrailed Argent surmounted by another not engrailed Gules. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. vii. 148/1 Two Reynards or Foxes counter saliant, the dexter surmounted of the sinister Gules. *Ibid.* 198/1 A Serpent Imbowed, the head debrused (or surmounted) of the tail. *Ibid.* xix. 479/1 Three Swans Necks... surmounting (or debrusing) each other. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* 11. 58 (*Christmas Eve*) The huge square columns that supported the gate were surmounted by the family crest. 1826 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. 167 The two domes... which surmount the Holy Sepulchre and the Basilica of Constantine. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* vii. (ed. 3) 33 When a Canton and a Bordure are blazoned upon the same shield, the Canton surmounts the Bordure. 1869 TOZZA *Highl. Turkey* 1. 36 An artificial mound... with some indications of a wall having surmounted it. 1882 CUSANS *Her. vi.* (ed. 3) 86 In the case of one Ordinary lying on another, *Surmounted* by, or *Over* all is ordinary, and never *Debrused* by.

Hence *Surmount sb.* (*rare*—), something that surmounts, something placed on the top; *Surmountal* (*rare*—) [*-AL* 5], the act of surmounting or getting over.

1879 P. R. DEUMOND *Perth. Bygone Days* v. 24 Leaping a gate where there was a surmount of spikes. 1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Neara* (1887) II. xvi. 292 It was too lofty to afford any hope of surmountal.

Surmountable (sū'mōnt'āb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + *-ABLE*. Cf. *F. surmontable*.] That may be surmounted; conquerable, superable.

1611 COTGR., *Surmountable*, surmountable, surpassable. 1669 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington Wks.* 1720 II. 191 He saw there would be another Difficulty less surmountable than all the rest. 1745 YOUNG in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) II. 12 Evils they are, but surmountable ones. 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.*, *Luke* iv. 18-19 (1816) I. 218 The temptations of all situations are equally surmountable. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. Seven Churches* iv. 49 The difficulties of cultivation are no longer surmountable by a passive and uninvincible population.

Hence *Surmountableness*.

1847 in WEBSTER.

Surmounted, *ppl. a.* [f. *SURMOUNT* v. + *-ED* 1.]

1. *Arch.* Applied to an arch or vault whose rise is greater than half the span: opp. to *SURBASED*.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Vault*, All above Hemispheres are call'd... surmounted Vaults. 1825 [see *SURBASED* a.]. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) 40 Surmounted arches.

2. Overcome, vanquished. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* ix. xxviii. Honour... itself is base, Which no surmounted toils of jeopardy aggrace!

Surmounter. Also 6 *-our*. [f. as prec. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which surmounts; † one who or that which excels (*obs.*); an overcomer, vanquisher.

1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 177 A man that hight Le Surmount, which was the flour and surmountour of alle othir. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* iii. xxv. (Arb.) 309 Arte is not only an aide... to nature in all her actions, but... in some sort a surmounter of her skill. 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 2 Surmounters of all lets and impediments.

Surmounting, *vbl. sb.* [*-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *SURMOUNT*; also, something that surmounts.

14. *Voc.* in W. WILCKER 581/24 *Excessus*, excess, surpassing onto, or surmounting. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 635/1 On the entablature is an unadorned parapet, or surmounting of the front. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. viii. 60 The steady surmounting of difficulties.

Surmounting, *ppl. a.* [*-ING* 2.] That surmounts.

†1. Surpassing, excelling, exceeding. *Obs.*

1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 5102 So excellent and so notable, Surmounting and delytable. 1412-20 — *Chron. Troy* 1. 4352 Be-cause sche was surmounting of bewte. 1500 *Proverb* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 393 The sermount-ynge pleasure, who can expresse, Which is in army of

songe? 1583 STURGES *Anat. Abus.* 1. (1879) 76 Taking a singular felicity & surmounting pleasure in seeing them to go plumed and decked in the Feathers of deceptifull vanity. 1593 G. HAAREV *Pierce's Super.* 18 Exceeding Arctine himselfe; that bestowed the surmountingest amplifications at his pleasure. 1627 LISANDER & CAL. x. 215 The admirable attractions of her surmounting beauty. 1685 OTWAY *Windor Castle* 137 That good Angel whose surmounting Power Waited Great Charles in each emergent hour. 1752 R. SHIRAZ in *Rev.* (1850) 188 The absolute freedom and surmounting sovereignty of his grace.

†2. Arising or resulting from addition. *Obs.* 1571 DUGGES *Pantom.* ii. xvii. O ij, Square the sides... and the productes generally multiplie in the number of perches to bee taken away, the surmounting summes diuide by the Area of the whole triangle.

3. Situated above or on the top of something. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Centry* 1. iv. 52 A Surmounting Star, is a bearing, denoting Sons of such a father who was advanced by Vertue. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. xix. 472/2 Schepsen of Silisia hath for his Crest seven such [viz. blades of grass], each surmounting and imbowed to the sinister. 1902 *Academy* 12 Apr. 379/1 His hookcases with their surmounting busts.

Surmulet (sū'mū'lēt). Also 7 *sur-*. [ad. *F. surmulet*.] The red mullet; a name comprising species of *Mullus*, esp. *M. surmuletus*, the Striped Surmulet, red with three longitudinal yellow stripes, highly prized from ancient times as a food-fish, and *M. barbatus*, the Plain Surmulet, of a plain red.

1672 WILKOVICH *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. S. 7 *Mullus major Salicifian*, a Surmulet. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Sea Fishes* 103 Sur-Mullet, *Mullus Antiquorum*. 1738 MSS. *De Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 175 We had a very good dinner, and a fish which is much prized and valued called a surmulet. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 227 The Red Surmulet, *Mullus barbatus*. *Ibid.* 227 The Striped Surmulet, *Mullus major*. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* 1. xi. 1. 273 Asinius Celer purchased a surmulet at the price of eight thousand sesterii. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 202, I have seen surmulets, when going from the brown sand to the dark rocks, quickly change from one colour to the other.

Surn (sūrn). [ad. mod. *L. Surnia*.] An owl of the genus *Surnia*; a hawk-owl.

1840 CUVIER *Anim. Kingd.* 175 The Rayed Surn... is about the size of the Sparrowhawk.

|| *Surnai* (sū'nai). Also *surnā*, *surnay*. [a. Urdū سرن سرنای, *surnāe* = Pers. سرن سرنای, also سرن سرنای.] An Oriental variety of oboe.

[1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 208 There were also common Hawboyes, which they [sc. Persians] call *Surnais*.] 1905 *Daily Chron.* 24 Feb. 8/5 An instrument called *surnā*, that bears a resemblance... to a Scotch bagpipe. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* June 819/1 Moving to the thunder of tom-toms and to the squeal of the *surnais* (native pipes).

Surname (sū'mēm), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 *sor-name*, 4 *surname*, *Sc. swname*, *Sc. swname*, *a. surname*, *Sc. surname*, *surnawm*, 7-8 *sur-name*, 4 *sur-name*. *β.* 4-5 *size name*, *sirename*, (6 *sirename*, *ayname*, *ayr name*), 6-8 *sir-name*, 6-9 *sirname* (8 *sir name*). [f. *SUR* + *NAME* sb., after *AF.*, *OF. surnum*, *surnom*: see *SURNOUN*.]

The spellings *sirname*, *sirename* are due to etymologizing alteration on *Sir sb.*, *SIRE sb.*, quasi 'father's name'.]

1. A name, title, or epithet added to a person's name or names, esp. one derived from his birthplace or from some quality or achievement. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5488 (Kölling), *Pe. xxxix.* Osoman, cert. His surname was: hardi of bert. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saint's vii.* (*Jacobus Minor*) 15 Pis haly manne [sc. James the Less], but four surnamys had. 1375 *Cursor M.* 15218 (Fairf.) Ivas of pa xij. was his surname scarlot hijt. 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) 104 Fro thena gon men to Nazareth, of the whiche oure lord herethe the surname. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* 1. 23 Barsabas (whose surname was Iustus). 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* 1. 58/2 Which sitting still in Rome had triumphs and surnames appointed them of such nations as their captains did vanquish. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 13 My surname is *Peace-Maker* one that is but poorly regarded in England. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 170 To his sur-name Coriolanus longs more pride Than petty to our Prayers. 1683 KENNETT *tr. Erasmus on Folly* 118 If they did but practice their Surname of Most Holy. 1708 C. MATHER *Magni. Chr.* iii. ii. i. (1852) 355 They gave Janus the sur-name of *Pater*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* 1. i. 1, President Hénault, remarking on royal Surnames of Honour [etc.]. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 159, I, Simeon of the pillar, by surname Stylites.

† *b.* A second, or an alternative, name or title given to a person, place, edifice, etc. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxv. 6 Therfor Jacob cam to Lusa... bi sire name Bethel. 1388 — *Eccles.* xlvii. 19 In the name of the Lord, to whom the surname (1388 toname) is God of Israel. 1420 *Chetser Pl.* (1906) 16 The church is called St. Mary The surname *Ar. Celi.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. x. 12 The Grekis anycane, Qnibll cleit bene to surname Pelesagane. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* ii. iv, Nobilitie, which is the commendation, and as it were, the surname of vertue. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* ii. (1898) 1. 88 With what title or surname of constancy the fond philosophers of olde time do baptize those actions of meare fury. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 150 They will not be content with the bare name of Images, but they impose a surname or epithet of sanctity, tearing them holy Images. 1638-56 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. Note 1, I have before declared that Baal was the Sun, and Baal Peor, a surname, from a particular place of his worship. 1646 LUTVELY *Men-Miracles* etc. 66 Peter is Surname to his Salt [sc. saltpetre].

2. The name which a person bears in common with the other members of his family, as distinguished from his *Christian name*; a family name.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 99 Twa brethir... Thar surname wes Makyne-drosser; That is also mekill to say her As the durwarth sonnys. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* iv. 369 [at is] not reasonable... to refuay my syres surname [v. rr. surname, sirename]. 1465 *Irish Act* 5 *Edu.* IV. c. 16 Qc chescun iroy's home... preigne a luy surname englois de vne vile come Sutton Chetser... ou color come White Blake. 1565 *Child-Marriages* 65 Sir Edmund (what his surname was, this deponent knoweth not), a priest that syved at Halderston Chappell. 1595 MAUNSELL *Catal.* 3 They make their Alphabet by the Christen name, I by the Sir name. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 48 In late yeares Surnames have bene given for Christian names among us, and no where else in Christendome. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* 1. 224 I find seven of his Surname to be Students in the said College. 1749 FIZLIDING *Tom Jones* vii. xii, But the lieutenant... was not contented with Sophia only. He said he must have her sir-name. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1819) 1. ii. 205 Two innovations devised in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; the adoption of surnames, and of armorial bearings. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agit.* *World* 72, I shall not sign my surname. 1876 *Fennell Norm. Cong.* v. xxv. 563 The Norman Conquest... brought with it the novelty of family nomenclature, that is to say, the use of hereditary surnames.

b. transf., esp. = *COGNOMEN* 1 (a), e.g. *Publius Cornelius Scipio*.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 928 Pe thred herrod had alsoa til the said *William*. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey xxiv.* 71 In this time was Emperour a greke... and was named alexes, and to his surname Conius [i.e. Alexius Comnenus 1]. 1598 GRÆNKEV *Tacitus*, *Ann.* ii. vii. (1622) 42 That none of the Scribonian familie should take upon him the surname of *Drusus*. 1654 *tr. Martini's Cong. China* 106 Adding to his name (as usually they do) the Surname of *Pingui*. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Note 91 *Albus* was the surname of the Posthumians.

†3. A family, clan. *Sc. Obs.*

1455 in *Charters &c. Edinb.* (1871) 79 The surnam and nerrest of blude to the said *William*. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 416 Hang Dunbar, Quarter and draw, and mak that surname thin. 1553-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 1. 152 Thame, their kyn, freyndis, servandis, allys, assistis and surname. 1565 *Ibid.* 361 To resset only rebellis and surname of Clangregour.

Surname (sū'mēm, sū'mēm'), *v.* Also 6 *ayr*, 6-9 *sir-*. [f. prec. Cf. *OF. sournommer* (mod. *F. surnommer*).] To give a surname to: chiefly *pass.*

1. *trans.* To give an additional name, title, or epithet to (a person).

a. with descriptive adj., sb., or phr.

1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI* 100 h, He gathered so much treasure, that no man in manner had money but he, and so was he surnamed the riche Cardinal of Winchester. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 59 h, That seing we profess the name of Christ, we may rightly challenge that to our selves, that we may be surnamed Christians. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. Z.* v. ii. 553, I Pompey am, Pompey surnam'd the big. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* v. xxix. 1. 108 The renowned cittle Magnesia, surnamed, Vpon Mæander. 1607 R. JOHNSON (*title*) The Most Pleasant History of Tom a Lincolne... the Red Rose Knight, who for his valour... was surnamed the Boast of England. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 30 Tamberlaine (surnamed the Scourge of God). 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 199 How bee surnam'd of Africa dismiss'd, the fair Iberian maid. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* xii. 111. 454 His successor Cosmo, surnamed the Great. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* 1. iii. vii. 396 Kenneth IV... was surnamed *Grim*, from the strength of his body, rather than the force of his character. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* 1. (1876) 20 William of Orange, surnamed the Silent. 1908 (MISS FOWLER) *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 73 We surnamed our young friend 'Orpheus with his Flute'.

b. with a recognized proper name.

1539 *Bible* (Great) *Acts* x. 18 Symon which was surnamed Peter. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* 490 Paulus he, (Emilius surnamed). 1611 *Bible* Isa. xlv. 5 Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 1. xvi. 73 Antiochus his sonne, surnamed *Epiphane*. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) 1. 64 The famous Switzer, Theophrastus Bompast, surnamed *Paracelsus*. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 69 Roger, surnamed *Vacarius*,... had public lectures at Oxford on the Roman law. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 205 The commander of the district was Thurstan surnamed *Goz*.

2. To give such-and-such a surname to; to call (a person) by his surname or family name.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 9. § 1 By what soever name or names surname or surnames the same William be named or surnamed in the said acte. 1605 VESTREMAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 181 (They) began to surname themselves after such places as they properly possessed. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 60 Rockbeare... had... lords surnamed thereof. 1682 PIERAS *Descr. W. Weath.* (1770) 108 Thus you have Mac Gowne surname himself Smith [marg. Irish now change their names into English].

†3. To call by another or additional name; to attach another appellation or designation to; more widely, to designate, entitle. *Obs.*

1561 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1866) 96 Evil pepper surnamed gynger. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 35 The Scottish lockies or Red-shanks (so surnamed of their immoderate ratching up the red shanks or red herrings). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* v. xxvii. 1. 105 Seleucia upon the river Calicadmus, surnamed also Trachiotis. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* xx. 76 Al that part of Italy (sur-named the greater Greece). 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 311 The great Pyramids, surnamed the Worlds wonders. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 279 All the schools Of Academics old and new, with those Surnam'd Peripatetics. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* v. viii. (1715) 31 The other Part of the Temple... Surnam'd *Polieus*.

Hence † *Surnamed ppl. a.*, having such-and-such a designation.

1699 MILTON *Civil Power* Wks. 1851 V. 317 The papist..

509 *Ibid.* 30 Of Alys Vayse a rynge of sylver and a serpelys. 1511 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (ibid.) 60 For mending of the shorpells. . . . 1566 *Engl. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 85 A alb—wherof vs mayd a surpells for the preste.

1606 *Burford Reg. in Var. Coll.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 78 Mr. Segwick hath not worne the serpls sence the tyme he hath ben vicar of Ockborne Saint Andrew.

b. *transf.* Applied to various ample or enveloping garments.

1382 *Wyclif 1 Sam.* ii. 18 Samuel served before the face of the Lord, a child gird with a surplice [1388 lynnun cloth; *Vulg. ephod lineo*]. 1389 — 2 *Chron.* v. 12 Sonis and brethren of hem, clothed with surples [1388 white lynnun cloth; *Vulg. byssinis*]. 1488-92 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 85 The surples of the robe riall. 1558 *Phaer Aeneid* viii. (1562) Cciii. Some trayling mantels loose, or syrpleys wyndie wyde of skyrts. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 48 Shan O'Neal came out of Ireland with a Guard of Ax-bearing Gallaglasses with .yellow surples. 1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitl. Cl.) 184 Above this, fine muslin surples with point, which makes a very genteel dress. 1898 Miss YONGE *J. Kells's Parishes* xv. 175 *Surplice*, smock-frock. 'Ah! sir, the white surplice covers a great deal of dirt'—said by a tidy woman of her old father.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *surplice brabble, closet, coat, fashion*; *surplice-backed a.*, wearing a surplice; *surplice day*, a holy day or its eve, when members of a college wear surples in chapel; *surplice duty*, that part of an incumbent's duties which consists in the recital of public prayer; *surplice fees*, the dues received by an incumbent for the performance of marriages, burials, and other ministerial offices; *surplice man nonce-wd.*, a clergyman; *surplice pin*, properly, a peg to hang a surplice on; hence, a hat-peg; *surplice-wise adv.*, like a surplice.

a 1845 *Hood Dean & Chapter* i. Hail to each 'surplice-backed' adapter. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 54 To make a National Warre of a 'Surplice Brabble, a Tippet-suffle. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 161 Besides the 'surplice-closets, and a cupboard... there need be no other furniture in the choir-vestry. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 8/3 Supposing a bottle-green length were chosen for a costume, it might have a short 'surplice coat. 1663 *Wood Life (O.H.S.)* I. 512 To come on 'surplice days to Merton College prayers. 1834 *HITCHINS & DREW Cornwall* II. 633 The 'surplice duty of this parish is now performed by the rector of Bislind. 1845 *Hood Surplice Question* 3 A very pretty public stir is making down at Exeter, about the 'surplice fashion. 1725 T. THOMAS in *MSS. Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 129 The allowance of the Curate here, is twenty marks a year, and the 'surplice fees. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iii. vii. 89 Whatsoever falls under the denomination of surplice-fees, for marriages or other ministerial offices of the church. 1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng.* 49 Surplice fees are unknown in Scotland. 1814 *BYRON in Lett. & Jnls.* (1898) II. 395 There be some strange phrases in the prologue (the exhortation), which made me turn away, not to laugh in the face of the 'surpliced man. 1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* § 69 Five hat pins, or 'surplice pins, as they are called by upholsterers. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 475 A gounce of clothe of golde, with side slevis, 'surples wise. 1505 *SPARKES Hawkins' 2nd Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 54 Gownes of mosse... which they sowe together artificially, and make the same surpleswise.

Surpliced (sū'plisht), *a.* [f. *prcc.* + -ED 2.] Wearing or vested in a surplice.

a 1765 *MALET Funeral Hymn* ii. As the surpliced train draw near To this last mansion of mankind. 1835 J. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 262 The hundreds of surpliced idlers that swirl the episcopal pageant. 1852 *Rock Ch. Fathers* III. 1. 371 Headed by coped and surpliced choristers. 1871 *Echo* 6 Jan., In 180 (churches) the surplice is used in the pulpit, in 151 there are surpliced choirs.

b. *fig.* Clothed in white.

1845 *KINGSLEY in Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 520 Frozen fields that surpliced lie.

Surpling: see *SURPLE*.

Surplus (sū'plʌs), *sb.* and *a.* Pl. -uses (+-uses). Also 4-6 -plūs, 5 -ples, -plīce, 5-6 -plūse. [a. AF., OF. *surplus*, so(u)rplus (whence med.L. *surplus*) = Pr. *sobreplus*, ad. med.L. *superplūs*, f. *super* SUPER-IV + *plūs* more.] *A. sb.*

1. What remains over and above what has been taken or used; an amount remaining in excess. † Also, (a) superfluity, superabundance.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 60 Pey gonnien trete Here prisoner to chaungen most and leste, And for the surplus, yeue sommes grete. c 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 589 Only for to han victorie With-outte surplus of wyynyng. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 The Wever... shall... restore to the same Clothier the surplus of the same yerne. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. 46 He hath faults (with surplus) to tyre in repetition. 1611 — *Wint.* T. v. iii. 7 It is a surplus of your Grace, which neuer My life may last to answer. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. 391 In th' Holsters... Two aged Pistols he did stow, Among the surplus of such meat As in his Hose he could not get. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 585/1 In Case the future Produce of those Duties should amount to more than 800,000*l.* a Year, those Surpluses were by them... appropriated to the Civil List. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 326 In every prosperous community something more is produced than goes to the immediate support of the producer. This surplus forms the income of the landed capitalist. 1831 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* etc. vii. 40 Pour the surplus of this liquid immediately away. 1877 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 85 That where there was a direction to sell land for a particular purpose, the surplus did not form 'part of the personal estate, so as to pass by the residuary bequest. 1835 *LYTTON Renset* vi. 1. A brief, sheeted stream bore its surplus into the lake. 1878 *Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ.* 95 The rent of better land will consist of the surplus of its produce over that of the poorest cultivated land. 1879 *Lubbock Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vi. 125 We are slightly diminishing our Debt in two ways, by accidental surpluses and by terminable annuities. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 194 Fold the paper over the edge of frame and double down the surplus on the side.

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1905 *Act 5 Eduv. VII.* c. 17 § 5 Any surpluses... which may be effected by the saving of expenditure upon votes within the same department.

† 2. What remains to make up a whole; the remainder, the rest. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3675 Who therto may wynnen, ywisse, He of the surplus of the praye May lyfe in hope to gette some daye. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* ii. il. (MS. Bodl. 263) 97/2 Touchyng the surplus of his gouernance... In Iosephus his story ye may reede. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* x. 272 There are com agayn but three hundred, and the surplus is all slayn or taken. a 1500 *Ratit Raving* 1812 And al the surplice of the schame Scho wyll bere bauldly with the blam. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxvii. 323 To knowe the tokens of deth to the ende that he may denounce as well vnto the pacyente as vnto his frendes that they puruaye of the surplus. 1518 H. WATSON *Hist. Oliver of Castile* (Roxb.) C 3 b, Yf that thou haue not compassyon vpon me the surplus of my dayes shal be in anguyssh. 1597 *BEARD Theatre Gods Judgem.* (1612) 539 Whatsoeuer punishments the wicked suffer before they die, they... must desend into the appointed place to receiue the surplus of their payments which is due vnto them. 1759 *MILLS tr. Duhamel's Husb.* ii. ii. 266, I left for the lusene, nine beds, ..and destined the surplus to be sowed with wheat.

B. *attrib. passing into adj.* That is in excess of what is taken, used, or needed.

1641 *Jnls. Ho. Comm.* II. 177 What is fit to be done with the surplus Money. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* i. xi. 1. 203 They now exchange their surplus peltry, for blankets, fire-arms, and brandy. 1795 *VANCOUVER Agric. Essc.* 181 To relieve the wet heavy woodlands of their surplus water. 1819 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gr. Brit.* 65 The annual value of the surplus produce of the land, and labour of England, which was then exported to foreign countries, amounted only to 4,086,987*l.* 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* ii. l. (1881) 88 The natural law gets rid of surplus population. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 211/1 The fundamental principle of the Marx school... is the theory of 'surplus value,'—the doctrine, that, after the labourer has been paid the wage necessary for the subsistence of himself and family, the surplus produce of his labour is appropriated by the capitalist who exploits it. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 109 Until all the surplus gelatine is expelled.

Surplusage (sū'plʌsɪdʒ). Also 5 -plansage, 6 -plesage, -plushach, 6-9 -plussage, 7 -plus(s)-adge. Also *SURPLUSSAGE*. [ad. med.L. *surplusagium*, f. *surplus*: see *prcc.* and -AGE. Cf. AF. *superplusage*, med.L. *superplusagium*.]

1. = *SURPLUS* 1.

c 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 6341 To refuse and voyde clene Of excess all surplusage. 1430-40 *Bochas* v. xvi. (MS. Bodl. 263) 279/1 He took non heed of al the surplusage of their tresours. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* Proem xl. (MS. Arch. Seid. B. 10) ll. 8 b, How of this Keame pe noble gouernours Hauke kepte it. In victorie triumph and surplusage. 1537 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 28 The surplusage of the said money to dispose for my soule. c 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 77 Of this pore secte it is the vsage, Only to take bat nature may susteyn; Bannyshyng clen all oþer surplusage. 1531 *ELVOT Gov. in* vii. Fortitude... is a meane betwene two extremities, the one in surplusage, the other in lacke. 1553 *Act 7 Eduv. VI.* c. 1 § 11 Deluyvering to the partie distreigned the surplusage and ouerplus of the valew of every such distres. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 497 (*Sylla*) Catulus campe being plentifully victualled, they sent their store & surplusage vnto Marius soldiers. 1607 *WALKINGTON Optic Glass* 115 Any... cause that generates a surplusage of blood. 1637 *Heywood Royall King* i. Wks. 1874 VI. 6 You load me with a surplusage Of complesse debt to this thrice valiant Lord. 1670-1 *Act 22 & 23 Chas. II.* c. 10, § 5 To make distribution of the Surplusage of the Estate of any person dying intestate. 1696 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 494 The Surplusage for defraying the debts of the government. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* II. xiii. 353 [They] tie them close... winding the Surplusage of the String about them. 1775 *JOHNSON West. Isl.* Wks. X. 410 The cattle to live wholly on the surplusage of the summer. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iii. (1858) 255 The gifted man is he who sees the essential point, and leaves all the rest aside as surplusage. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 36 The documents were mere surplusage, the bishops exercising jurisdiction without them. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Mar. 5/3 Any other question might seem merely surplusage.

b. An excess or superabundance (of words); *spec. in Law*, a word, clause, or statement in an indictment or a plea which is not necessary to its adequacy.

a 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Love* (Brandl) 137 To abrenuate the tyme and to exclude Surplusage of wordes. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Engl. Poetic* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 264 The Poet or makers speech becomes vicious... by nothing more than by vsing too much surplusage. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 245 The word... was a surplusage, for which no Indictment could lie. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Let* (1657) 420 Formed of a house, and in the perclose of the Writ there is a house and meadow; and after view the Tenant cannot shew that in abatement, for that it is but a Surplusage. 1708 *Term Rep.* VIII. 497 The word 'feloniously' in this declaration is impertinent, and may be rejected as surplusage. 1851 *Sin F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 353 Nor is it surplusage to reiterate the same thought or fact. 1880 *MURKIN Gains* *Introd.* p. xii. Omissions and surplusages in the MS. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 685 The reference to widowhood could not... be treated as surplusage, but was the principal part of the condition. 1908 *Pitman's 'How to take Minutes'* 33 Many minute books contain a surplusage of words.

2. = *SURPLUS* 2.

c 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 4768 Thou gest of me no more langage, I put al the surplusage In thyn vnye election After thy discrecion. 1430-40 — *Bochas* viii. xxiv. (MS. Bodl. 263) 400/2 To conclude & leue the surplusage In that bataile ded was many a kniht. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 49/2 The surplusage of the price thereof... to be deluyvered to the

owner. a 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clviii. (1811) 147 Of the holynes of this martyrt... the legende of Sayntes reportith the surplusage.

† **Surpooze**. *Obs.* Also *surposh*. [a. *Urdū* سرپوش *sarpōsh* = Pers. *serpūsh* veil, f. *ser* head + *pūsh* covering.] A cover of a (silver) vessel.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 130 A Service in Plate covered with Embroidered Velvet over Noble Surpoozes or Covers. 1828 *Asiatic Costumes* 29 'The tobacco... is put into the chillum... covered with a massive and richly-chased silver surpooz, or cover. 1829 *SHIFF Mem. Milit. Career* II. vi. 159 Tugging away at your hookah, find no smoke; a thief having purloined your silver chelam and surpooze.

† **Surprend**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *surprendre* to SURPRISE.] *trans.* To surprise.

1549 *Edw. VI Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 227 The French King... sent... certain ships to surprend our shippes.

† **Surpress**, *v.* *Obs.* [Altered form of *SUPPRESS*, after *surprise* (beside *supprise*).] *trans.* = *SUPPRESS* *v.* 6.

1566 *GASCOIGNE Joacosta Epil.* 22 Thambitious sonne doth oft surresse his sire. 1577-82 *BRETTON Voyes Idle Head* Wks. (Grosart) I. 51/1 Some sayd, that Children should surressed be by feare. 1607 *WALKINGTON Optic Glass* 31 Not molested by this terrestrial masse, which otherwise will bee a burthen ready to surress the soul.

Surprisable (sū'prai-zəb'l), *a.* [f. *SURPRISE* *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That may be surprised; liable to surprise or unexpected attack.

a 1639 *SPORTSWOOD Hist. Ch. Scol.* vi. (1677) 415 Upon intelligence that the Castle of Carille... was surprisable. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1696) 52 Rendering us... the more secure, and consequently the more surprisable. 1895 *SWINBURNE Chastelard* iv. i. 150 Is not your spirit surprisable in sleep? Have you no evil dreams?

† 2. Causing surprise, surprising. (*illiterate*.)

1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* v. xii. A little mean-looking man... whispered, 'It's surprizeable to me... you can behave so out of the way!'

Surprisal (sū'prai-zəl). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 -ysall, 6-7 -ysall, 7 -izall, 7-8 -izal. [f. *SURPRISE* *v.* + -AL.] The act of surprising or state of being surprised; something that surprises.

1. = *SURPRISE* *sb.* 1.

1591 *SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 536 Laertes sonne... boasts his good euent In working of Strymonian Rhæsus fall, And eue in Dolons subtle surprisall. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* vii. xvii. § 4. 289 The surprisall of these three Cities, Gloucester, Bath, and Cirencester. 1620 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 222 Their to land our masters monies and goods, for whose surprisall the Portingalls fought. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Thess.* (1629) 111 The siege and surprisall of Jerusalem by Titus and Vespasian. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 618 How to secure the Lady from surprisall. 1648 *ELTON Bas.* xxvi. 223 (*heading*) The Armes Surprisall of the King at Holmeby. 1757 *HUME Hist. Gr. Brit.* II. ii. 192 (an. 1668) An insurrection was projected, together with a surprisall of the castle of Dublin. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 213 Surrounded by hostile tribes, whose mode of warfare is by ambush and surprisall. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gr.* xviii. iii. (1872) VII. 144 The Prussians... had nearly got into the place by surprisall.

2. = *SURPRISE* *sb.* 2; *occas.* sudden lapse (*into*).

1613 *PRACHAS Pilgrimage* ix. xiv. 745 One, who by the Sunnes surprisall, was turned into a Nightingale. a 1631 *DONNE Sermon.* *Gen.* iii. 21 (1649) II. 422 Though the belly, the bowels of sin, in sudden surprisalls, and ebullitions... of our concupiscences, be subject to him [sc. the devil]. a 1639 [see *Sudden* *sb.* 2]. 1647 *SPRIGGE Anglia Rediv.* II. ii. (1854) 76 A sudden surprisall of the tide called the Eager, where he very narrowly escaped drowning. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 245 Least wilfully transgressing he pretend Surprisall, unadmonisht, unforeward. 1675 *OWEN Indwelling Sin* iii. (1732) 27 His [sc. David's] great surprisall into Sin was after manifold Experiences of God. 1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasmus on Folly* (1709) 125 They will divert them with sport and mirth, lest they should... be damped with the surprisall of sober thoughts.

3. = *SURPRISE* *sb.* 3.

1660 *Trial Regis.* 18, I do desire some time to consider of it: for it is a great Surprisall. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* iii. vi. (1713) 388 It can be no surprisall to Almighty God who foreknows all things from the beginning. 1799 *Mrs. J. West Tale of Times* I. 89 My lady stopped his exordium... by one of those sweet surprisalls in which... she abounded. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 188 It is usually a rather melancholy surprisall.

† 4. = *SURPRISE* *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1652 *LOVEDAY tr. Calprenede's Cassandra* II. 96 In a rapture of joy, surprisall, and astonishment. 1674 in *Phenix* (1721) I. 297 It is easy to imagine how great the surprisall of our Ambassador was, when they receiv'd this Answer. a 1814 *Witness* II. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 22 In the sad surprisall to behold, A thing so miserable human still.

Surprise (sū'prai-z), *sb.* Forms: see the verb; also 6 *Sc.* *surpris*, 9 *Sc.* *seerpreese*. [a. AF., OF. *surprise* (= It., Sp. *sorpresa*, Pg. *surpresa*), pa. pple. fem., used subst., of *surprendre*: see next. Cf. the earlier *SURPRISE* *sb.*]

1. *Mil.* The (or an) act of assailing or attacking unexpectedly or without warning, or of taking by this means; sudden attack or capture of a fort, a body of troops, etc. that is unprepared; † formerly also in more general sense, seizure (of a person, a place, or spoil).

1457 *HARDING Chron. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1912) 747 The wygners had it all withoute surpyrse. 1583 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* Scot. 196/2 Odiosissime et inaturalis surreptionis lie surpyria, captivitatibus, restrictionibus lie restraint regie persone. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* II. 159 Carefull watches against sallies

or surprises of the Enemy. 1635 Heywood *Hierarchy* ii. 81 Aeneas carried his household gods into Italy, after the surprise and combustion of Troy. 1645 PACITT *Heresiogr.* i. 11 The surprise of Munster (which had been besieged 18 months). 1648 Eikon Bas. xxi. 193 Nor doe I think, that by the surprise of my Letters, I have lost any more then so many papers. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 259 Resolving by Policy or Surprise, to attempt some neglected Quarter of the Antients Army. 1772 Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 Those taken prisoners in the surprise of the baggage. 1803 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. When it is found expedient to attempt a surprise in the field, a sufficient number of men must be collected for the purpose. 1879 FAOUDE *César* xiv. 203 A fortified camp.. capable of resisting surprises. *Ibid.* 220 The surprise was complete: the Roman army was in confusion.

2. *gen.* The (or an) act of coming upon one unexpectedly, or of taking unawares; a sudden attack. Now rare or Obs. exc. as in b.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. v.* 131 The guiltiness of my minde, the sodaine surprise of my powers. 1609 TOUANEUR *Funerall Poem* 439 Where sodaine dangers with a fierce access Have made surprise upon him. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 135 Neither packe nor chest is free from their [sc. insects] surprises. 1796 BUAKK *Corr.* (1844) IV. 394 Is no casual error, no lapse, no sudden surprise. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 198 What deer have to arm themselves most against is surprise.

b. To take by surprise († at a surprise): to come upon unexpectedly, take unawares; hence, to astonish by unexpectedness: = SURPRISE *v.* 3, 5.

[1687] T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 To hinder the wicked from attacking you by surprise.] 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ.* Naples 305 He might always be sure of his Blow, and could never be taken at a Surprise. 1806 J. BARREFOOD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) ii. vii. A rushy pool, which takes you by surprise. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 365 That he was taken by surprise is true. But he had twelve hours to make his arrangements. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* ii. xx. 338 This statement, I confess, took me by surprise. 1875 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 482 Richard took the kingdom by surprise.

†c. An attack of illness; a sudden access of emotion. Obs.

1670 W. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 480 She.. was at the time of her surprise actually intending the proposal. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 120 In the Heat and Surprise of Passion. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 330 An Excess of Joy, a Surprise of Joy.

3. Something that takes one by surprise; an unexpected occurrence or event; anything unexpected or astonishing.

1591 Arden of *Feversham* iii. iii. 30 Such great impression tooke this fond surprise. God graunt this vision bedee me any good. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* iii. xii. 639 He was in Bed.. when this news came to him; and doubtless it was convenient for him, that it should find him in that posture, the better to resist so strange a surprise. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* iii. 69 My being here was as much a surprise upon Miss Charlot as —. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 278 They are never any surprise to us. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iv. (1876) 91 Surprises of this kind here.. look like auguries of a greater surprise in the next world. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iv. 97 Egypt, it has been well said, is the land of surprises.

b. *spec.* A fancy dish, or an ingredient of a dish, a present, or the like, designed to take one by surprise.

1708 W. KING *Cookery* v. A Surprise is.. a dish.. which promising little from its first appearance, when open abounds with all sorts of variety. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 240/1 One lady.. worked day and night.. to achieve her various 'surprises'. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootie's Child.* xi. We want you to make us a surprise to put Father's Christmas present in. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Paniris* II. 233 Plates of hot dough, with all sorts of juicy surprises inside them.

4. The feeling or emotion excited by something unexpected, or for which one is unprepared. †a. Alarm, terror, or perplexity, caused by a sudden attack, calamity, or the like. Obs.

1608 SHAKS *Per.* iii. ii. 17 Our lodgings.. Shooke as the earth did quake.. Pure surprise and feare, made me to quite the house. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 221. I have seen them in strange Agitations and Surprises on this Account. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 496 Every thing.. conspires to fill the soul with gloom and melancholy, nay with the greatest surprise and consternation. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvii. My lord has been in sic a distress, and sic seerpresse, as I ne'er saw man in my life.

b. The feeling or mental state, akin to astonishment and wonder, caused by an unexpected occurrence or circumstance.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* Persia 20 The Vizier, feigning a kind of surprise, And what, said he, Are those Gentlemen still here? 1743 Pococke *Descr. East I.* ii. v. 122 We went on to the north, the Nile running through the rocks.. I ask'd them when we should come to the cataract, and to my great surprise they told me, that was the cataract. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess. Wks.* 1765 II. 214 Surprise quickens enjoyment, and expectation banishes surprise. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x. Lord Dalgarno expressed much surprise at understanding that Nigel proposed an instant return to Scotland. 1908 G. K. CHESTERTON *Orthodoxy* iii. (1909) 52 By asking for pleasure, he lost the chief pleasure; for the chief pleasure is surprise.

with a. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 357 ¶ 8 Circumstances which give a delightful Surprise to the Reader. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii. She looked with a surprise on Annette. 1808 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* xiii. 138 Cornish.. looked at the printed words with a vague surprise.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *surprise attack*, *target*, *turn*, *visit*; *surprise packet*, a sealed packet with contents designed to surprise, sold at a trivial price;

also *fig.*; *surprise-party*, (a) a body of troops for an unexpected attack; (b) U.S. and Colonial, a party who meet by agreement at a friend's house without invitation, bringing provisions with them; *surprise-piece*, a part of the mechanism of a repeating watch (see *quot.*).

1900 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 6/1 Our 'surprise attacks only surprised ourselves by the thoroughness of the enemy's preparation for them. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 3/2 There is a dash of the 'surprise packet'—if the expression may pass—about this bulky volume. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xlv. 235 Three cavalry regiments.. intended for a 'surprise party. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* i. iv. Now, then, for a surprise-party! 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 236 On such an occasion friends and parishioners appear suddenly—for it is generally a surprise-party at the same time—at the parsonage. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 254 'Surprise Piece'.. a loose plate under the quarter snail of a repeating watch which prevents the quarter rack reaching the snail if the mechanism is set going at the hour. 1894 *United Service Mag.* Oct. 39 Practice at 'surprise targets appearing suddenly at unknown ranges. 1891 CONST. MACLEWEN *Three Wom. in One Boat* 72 'Surprise-turms and crooked bends make you, if you know your river, as crafty as any old fox. 1891 Br. W. How in F. D. How *Mem.* xxiii. (1898) 323, 1.. paid them a 'surprise visit.

b. *Bell-ringing.* Applied to certain complicated methods of change-ringing.

1874 BANISTER *Change Ringing* 16 New Doubles.. may be rung by a system generally adopted by experienced ringers in surprise methods. *Ibid.* 58 London Surprise Major. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 521/2 A variety of 'plain methods' and 'Treble Bob methods', among the latter being the so-called 'Surprise' methods, the most complicated and difficult of all.

Surprise (sɜːpraɪz), *v.* Also 5-6 *surpryse*, 6-9 *surprize*, (7-*pryze*, -*prize*). [*f.* AF., OF. *surpris-e*, pa. pple. of *surprendre* (= Pr. *sobre*, *sorprendre*, It. *sorprendere*, Sp. *sorprender*, Pg. *sorprender*); —med. L. *superprehendere*, **præhendere*: see SUR- and PREHEND, and cf. the composition of *overtake*. See also the earlier SUPPRISE and SUSPRISE.]

1. *trans.* To 'take hold of' or affect suddenly or unexpectedly.

†a. *Chiefly pass.* To be seized with (or of) a desire, emotion, etc., a disease or illness. Obs.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 231 Thenne ganelon was surprised with this fals avarice. 1490 — *Euclydos* vi. 28 He shall be soo surprysed wyth angre and fureyous woodnes. c. 1500 *Melusine* i. 10 He was so surprysed of her love that he coude nat holde contenance. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 995/2 The ruler.. who surprysed with lyke pride and disdain.. caused his cyppe to be hanged vpon a pole, charging.. all.. to do obeysance to the cappe. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 315 My mynde being surprysed with sorrow. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 17 [They] were suddenly surprysed with a great loosenesse. 1611 *Bible* Isa. xxxiii. 14 The sinners in Zion are afraid, fearefulness hath surprysed the hypocrites. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 296 He was surprysed with a burning feuer. 1667 MILTON *P.* II. 753 All on a sudden miserable pain surprys'd thee. *Ibid.* vi. 774 Them unexpected joy surprys'd. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 10 Apr. 1666, Visited Sir William D'Oylye, surprysed with a fit of apoplexie. c. 1720 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 39 Surprysed with joy at the motion.

†b. To overcome, overpower (the mind, will, heart); to captivate. Obs.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. (1883) 132 So that ye wyn or drynke surprise hym and overcome his brayn. 1481 — *Myrrour* i. v. 26 The moneye hath so surprysed them that they may extend to none other thing. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. i. 10 The eare-deaffning Voyce of th' Oracle.. so surprys'd my Sence, That I was nothing. 1621 *ELSIING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 84, I may be surprysed with error, but not corrupted. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 14 A fair skin surpryseth a fleshly heart. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* iv. i. Pow'r, like new Wine, does your weak Brain surprize. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* (Chandos Classics) 17 So.. temperate, that I have heard he had never been surprysed by excess.

G. *absol.* or *intr.*

a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, The vapours ascend so hot that entering with the body erect you will even faint with excessive perspiration, but stooping lower as suddaine a cold surprizes.

2. *Mil.*, etc. To assail or attack suddenly and without warning; to make an unexpected assault upon (a place, body of troops, person, etc. that is unprepared); † to take or capture in this way.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV, 222 b. By some gyle or engyne sodaynly to trap and surprize the erle. 1611 *Bible* Jer. xlviii. 41 Kerioth is taken, and the strong holds are surprysed. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 29 His march was secret enough, though he hastened it to surprize Surat. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xv. (Roxb.) 27/1 Lowe built boates.. which.. will strike to the sides of great shippes, and with their guns.. either suddenly surprize the same or sinke it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 ¶ 8 The Enemy had formed a Design to surprize two Battalions of the Allies. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaïs* ii. (1831) 16 A plan was laid for surprizing and taking the royal person. 1808 SCOTT *Life Dryden* D.'s Wks. 1882 I. 173 A man, surprysed in the dark and beaten by ruffians, loses no honour by such a misfortune. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. vi. 459 Every effort to take or surprize the Norman outpost was rendered hopeless. 1888 J. F. MAURICE *Milit. Hist. Camp.* 1882 xii. 73 An army suddenly attacked within the lines which it had reckoned upon to ward off its enemy is in a military sense surprysed.

†b. *gen.* To capture, seize; to take possession of by force; to take prisoner. Obs.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. l. 284 Treason my Lord, Lauija is surprys'd. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. ix. 8 Is the Traitor Cade surprys'd? 1606 G. WILKINSON *Hist. Justine* ix. 47 Some he

beheaded, others banisht, and all their goods were surprysed. *Ibid.* xv. 65 Surprizing the kingdom to himself. 1634 LITWOW *Trav.* iii. 94 When Nigropont, and diuerse other Illes were surprysed from the Venetians. 1661 Act 13 *Chas. II.* c. 9 § 6 Ships which shall be surprysed or seized as prize. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. xii. 453 He [sc. Messiah], there shall surprize The Serpent, Prince of aire, and drag in Chaynes Through all his realme. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* ii. i, A servant of mine, I hear is missing, whether surprysed or treacherous I know not.

fig. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iii. x. 90 Thy tresses, Ariadnes twines, Wherewith my libertie thou hast surpris'd.

†c. To hold in one's power, occupy. Obs.

1540 Act 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 24 Considering.. that the Isle of Rhoddes.. is surprysed by the Turke. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyat* A 2 b, With me, that in my handes, Surprize the Soueraintie.

†d. To rescue or deliver as by force, 'snatch' (from something). Obs. rare⁻¹.

1687 *London Gaz.* No. 2258/2 As also in your unparalleld Clemency, by which you have surprysed your distressed Subjects from the jaws of Ruine.

3. To come upon unexpectedly; to take unawares; to take or catch in the act; hence *fig.* to find or discover (something) suddenly, to detect.

1592 *Soliman & Pers.* ii. ii. 264 If the Gournour Surprise me heere, I die by marshall law. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* xii. 22 The Italian seeing himself surprized did, intreat him to give him leave to be gone. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 244 We were surprysed by a calm, which kept us in the same place all that day. 1665 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 168 A meeting at Wrexham surpris'd.. some payd 51b some went to prison for 3 months accord. to the Act. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 2 Feb. 1665, I saw a masq perform'd at Court by 6 gentlemen and 6 ladsy, surprizing his Majesty, it being Candelmas-day. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 686 Ulysses will surprize the unfinish'd game. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 148 High instincts before which our mortal Nature Did tremble like a guilty Thing surpris'd. 1879 J. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 In order to surprize Nature in her wonders, he was wont to perambulate the garden.. lantern in hand. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 202/1 *note*, In the Finale.. we almost surprize the change of style in the act of being made. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vi. 193, I never travelled in bad weather unless surprysed by it. 1890 MAARTENS *Sir J. Audling* xv, He had surprysed an ugly secret about a Government tender.

†b. ?To 'overtake', anticipate. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1591 NASH *Prognost.* A 4, The effects cannot surprize the cause.

†c. *causatively.* To introduce unexpectedly, 'spring' upon some one. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 75/1 To support the re-election, lest any candidate in the opposite interest should have been.. attempted to be surprysed upon the county.

†4. To implicate or ensnare (a person) as by a sudden proposal or disclosure. Obs.

1642 *Singsav Diary* (1836) 91 Not willing to use his old friendship.. in a way to surprize his judgments. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. ix. 354 Least by some faire appeering good surpris'd She [sc. Reason] dictate false, and misinforme the Will. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* v. i, If I did not know he was in love with Leonora, I could be easily surprysed with what he has told me.

b. To lead unawares, betray into doing something not intended.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To *Surprise*.. to lead a Man into an Error, by causing him to do a thing over hastily. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 3 If by chance he has been surprysed into a short Nap at Sermon. 1742 Act 15 *Geo. II.* c. 30 Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunatics, may.. be liable to be surprysed into unsuitable Marriages. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, Many.. whose feelings surprysed them into a very natural interest in his behalf. 1873 BLACK *Tr. Thule* xvii, He had never yet met any woman who had so surprysed him into admiration.

5. To affect with the characteristic emotion caused by something unexpected; to excite to wonder by being unlooked-for. † Formerly also in stronger sense (cf. SURPRISE *sb.* 4 a), to astonish or alarm; also, to excite to admiration. Often *pass.*, const. at († with) or inf.; colloq. to be surprysed at = to be scandalized or shocked at.

1655 *Theophrastus* 103 Alexandro acquainted him with the occasion of their coming thither, with which he was exceedingly surprysed at first. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 248 They.. have Secrets which surprize the most knowing, many thinking them to be knacks of Magick. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxi, People were not so much Frighted, as they were Surpris'd at the Bigness, and Uncouth Deformity of the Camel. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 156, I was exceedingly surpris'd with the Print of a Man's naked Foot on the Shore. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-m. Man* iii. i, You'll be surpris'd, Sir, with this visit. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlvii, The apparition of the dead comes not.. to terrify or to surprize the timid. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mori.* xxx, Macbrair.. was surprysed at the degree of agitation which Balfour displayed. 1833 T. HOOK *Parsen's Daw.* iii. vi, 'You surprize me.' 'I tell you truth,' said George. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xii. 88, I was surpris'd.. to find some veins of white ice. 1908 R. BAGOT A. Cuthbert xxi. 256 And yet you talk our language well—really very well. I am agreeably surprysed.

absol. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 146 On sure Foundations let your Fabrick Rise, And with inviting Majesty surprize. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 544 The turns are quick, the polish'd d points surprize. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ii. (1846) 30 It is.. to be doubted, whether any class of Society be so strictly moral [as the poor]. The statement may at first surprize.

†6. *Cookery.* To dress or serve in the manner of a 'surprise'. Obs.

1769 Mrs. RAFFALL *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 103 A Shoulder of Mutton surprysed.

Surprised (sɜˈpraɪzd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹.]

1. Attacked or come upon unexpectedly; captured by sudden attack; taken by surprise or unawares. Also *absol.*

1620 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 210 Through the Decans campe and lately surprized cunies. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ii. § 6. 308 The result... of a surprized Judgment. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* II. 514 So, from our arms, surpris'd Androgeos flies. 1779 COLLINS *Peagee* II. 74 The Earl... recovered the town, and revenged the death of the surpris'd. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlv. A dignity which... inspired courage into his surpris'd and dismay'd followers. 1901 'LINESMAN' *Words Eye-witness* (1902) 311 The confusion, terror, and indignation of the surpris'd gives little scope or will to take prisoners those of the beaten surprisers whom it is impossible to shoot.

2. Excited to wonder by something unexpected; affected or characterized by surprise.

1882 *Little Folks* 3/5 She had a bright colour, and large surpris'd blue eyes. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* iv. The surpris'd admiration which Elsie and her home had excited on his first visit. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 48 San Thomé... was discovered by its surpris'd neighbours to be amassing great wealth by growing coffee.

Hence **Surpris'dly** (-zēdli) *adv.*, † (*a.*) by surprise or sudden attack; † (*in a manner*) expressing surprise, with surprise; **Surpris'dness** (-zēdnēs), state of being surpris'd (in *quot. transf.* quality of being caused by surprise).

1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 65 The invincibility of the mistake, the sudden surpris'dness... of the mistake may be a ground... of excusing the person as to the severity of punishment. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 188 'For in one hour is he made desolate'; that is, surpris'dly and unexpectedly. 1867 MISS Broughton *Come up as a Flower* x. Nothing could be more surpris'dly pitifully penitent than the expression of his... eyes.

† **Surprisement**. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. *SURPRISE* *v.* + -MENT.] = *SURPRISE sb.* 1.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 47 Many skirmishes interpass'd, with surprisements of Castles.

Surpriser (sɜˈpraɪzər), [f. *SURPRISE* *v.* + -ER¹.]

One who or that which surprises; † a capturer.

1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 111. 659 Takeris and surprisers of the said burgh and castell. 1643 BAKER *Chron.*, *Eliz.* 56 The Surprisers of the King. 1648 E. SYMMONS *Vind. Chas.* I. 15 These Papers might have been Evidences of Truth and of Loyalty too had the Surprisers of them been guilty of these Vertues. 1665 EARL OF SANDWICH in *Pepys's Diary*, etc. (1870) 596 Prizes taken on the 3rd and 4th of September:—Surprisers... Assurance, Anthelope, Adventure, Mary. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 120 The surprisers were to be ready upon such a part of the Wall. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 3 The Subject of Antipathies was a proper Field wherein such false Surprisers might expatiate. 1865 CARLILE *Fredk. Gl.* xviii. xiv. (1872) VII. 73 Our Cavalry, cutting-in upon the disordered surprisers. 1901 [see *SURPRISED* 1].

Surprising (sɜˈpraɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. *SURPRISE* *v.* + -ING¹.]

The action of the verb *SURPRISE*.

1589 (title) The Protestation of Martin Marprelate. Wherin not with standing the surprizing of the printer, he maketh it known unto the world that he feareth, neither proud priest, nor godlesse catercap. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 89 To take occasion for the surprizing of the Christians. 1615 in *Bucelwick MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 168 Surprising and taking of forts. 1688 HOLME *Armorv.* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 97/1 To hinder an enimys surprizinge of a gate, or stop him in his passage. 1889 *Athenæum* 20 Apr. 498/5 Abductions and forced marriages... stratagems and surprisings.

† **Surprising**, *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. *SUR- + prising*, *PRIZING* *vbl. sb.* 1.] The action of setting an excessive price on something.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 36 In the surprizing of their hides, they are worthy of reprehension. For that which they buy for ten shillings, they will hardly sell for twelve shillings.

Surprizing, *pp. a.* [f. *SURPRISE* *v.* + -ING².]

1. Coming upon one unexpectedly; taking unawares; capturing by sudden attack; also, † overpowering.

1645 WALLER *Apol. for having Loved before* 2 They that never had the use Of the Grapes surprizing juice. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.*, *Day of Judgem.* II. When all shall streame and lighten round, And with surprizing flames Both Stars and Elements Confound. 1665 BOVLE *Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1848) 335 The unwary Bird, while she is gazing upon that glittering Light... heedlessly gives into the Reach of the surprizing Nets.

2. Causing surprise or wonder by its unexpectedness; astonishingly wonderful.

1663 PATAICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xiii. (1687) 91 They can present you with a thousand Abrahams, and as many Josephs, whose adventures were so strange, that fiction is not able to invent any thing so surprizing. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. b. ij. It is a surprizing thing, that at the same time he could pursue his other Observations of the Country, and study the Languages. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Oct. 1644, One of the lions leaped to a surprizing height. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Roll* vii. 125 There is a more surprizing Piece of Iniquity yet behind. 1850 SCOTCHES *Cheever's Whalem. Adv. Pref.* (1858) 6 Certain surprizing incidents herein recorded. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* vi. 49 It was not... surprizing if she had, comparatively early in life, developed a certain love of authority.

† **Surprizing**, *pp. a.* 2. Exciting admiration, admirable; occas. *adv.* *Obs.*

1580 G. HARVEY *Lett. to Spenser in Spenser's Poet. Wks.* (1912) 627/1 The renowned, and surprizing, Archpoet Homer. 1648 BOVLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 125 The neat and surprizing Characters and Flourishes of a Greek and Hebrew Bible curiously Printed. 1687 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* I. i, Rise

Cloris, charming Maid arise! And baffle breaking Day, Show the adoring World thy Eyes Are more surprizing Gay. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Aug. 1654, The river running so delightfully under it, that it may pass for one of the most surprizing seates one should meete with. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life Sir T. Lawrence* I. 343 It is really a surprizing portrait.

Surprizingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a surprizing manner or degree.

† 1. By, or in the way of, surprise; unexpectedly.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire Lond.* 167 Generosity abhors to take an advantage poorly and surprizingly against any man. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 444 There broke such a violent Clap of Thunder... that she and three of her Children were very surprizingly struck down. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. vii. 108 Changes are produced in Fluids surprizingly and suddenly.

2. So as to cause surprise; astonishingly, wonderfully; † admirably.

1661 BOVLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 169 Maimed and abrupt sentences, words surprizingly misplaced. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xix. 343 How surprizingly glorious the sight of Jesus Christ will be to them. 1743 LEMSON *Fluxions* 285 The Forces exerted on these small Bodies must be surprizingly great. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 52 The church of St. Mark is... surprizingly enriched with marble and mosaic work. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 62 That wood breeds maggots surprizingly. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II, Surprizingly little altered by the fifteen years.

So **Surprizingness**, surprizing character, unexpectedness.

1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. II. iii. 100 The life of Wit consists in the Surprizingness of its Conceits and Expressions. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* VIII. (1740) 509 The surprizingness of this discovery.

Surquayne, *pseudo-arch.* [a. OF. *surquanie*, var. *sou(s)canie*; see *SUCKENT*.] Used vaguely or typically for an upper garment.

1887 ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 21 What surquayne or partlet could look better than My saint's curly jacket of black Astracan?

† **Surquidance**. *Obs. rare*¹. In 5 -cuy-dance. [a. OF. *surquidance*, f. *surquidant*; see next and -ANCE.] = *SURQUIDRY*.

1481 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 476 The seid Scottes, of their Customable pryde and surquidance ramaynyng obstynatly in their first purpose.

† **Surquidant**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. In 6 -surquidant. [a. OF. *surquidant*, pr. pple. of *surquidier*;—pop. L. *super-cogitare*, f. *super-* SUPER- + *cogitare* to think, *COGITATE*.] = *SURQUIDOUS*.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replay* Wks. 1843 I. 209 Puffed... full of vaynglorious pompe and surquidant elacyon.

† **Surquidour**. *Obs. rare*¹. In 4 -sour-. [a. OF. **surquidour*, f. *surquidier* (see *prec.*), if *surquidours* be not an error for *surquidous* (see next): cf. first *quot.* s. v. *SURQUIDOUS*.] A haughty or arrogant person.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 341 Pruyde sente forþ sourquidours [B. xxii. 335 surquidous], has seriauns of armes.

† **Su riquidous, surquedous**, *a. Obs.* Also 4-5 -quydous, 6 -quidus. [a. AF. **surquidous*, f. *surquidier* (see *SURQUIDANT*).] Overweening, arrogant, presumptuous, overbearing.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 335 Pruyde... sente forth surquydous [C. xxii. 341 sourquidours] his seriant of armes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 118 With low here humblese snie, So that thou be noight surquydous. c 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 6694 An vnycoume. Which is a beste Surquedous. 1420-22 — *Thebes* II. 2018 It scheweth wel that thou were not wis... To take on the this surquedous massage. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I v b, Grete folye is to a man come from lowe degree... to become... proude and surquydous. c 1500 MELVINE 96 Ye were therof surquydous, & it is wel right yf euyl is comme to you therof. c 1540 PILGRIMS *Tr.* 377 in *Thynne's Animadu.* (1875) 87 Sum... wher fraud, disobedient, & surquidous.

† **Surquidous, surquedous**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 -quy-. See also *SUCCUDOUS*. [f. next + -ous, after *prec.*] = *prec.*

The first *quot.* is doubtful; cf. *SURQUIDOUR*.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxvi. (1869) 17 Michel is he of foolhardiment and surquidours [F. de foul & outrecuide hardiment]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xvi. 172 They be of the nature of proud foles that ben surquydous. a 1550 *Image Hyocr.* II. 459 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 428 Thou arte so monstrous... Proud and surquedous. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 52 More surquidous then Anaxius.

† **Surquidry, surquedry**. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *surquiderie*, 4-7 *surquidrie*, -quedrie, (8-9 *arch.*) *surquedry*, 5-6 *eurquidry*, (4 so(u)quy-drye, -y3e, surquidre, 4-5 -drye; 4 -quydrie, -dery, 5 -dry(e), 5-6 -quedrye, 7 -dree); 4 -quy-, 5 -qui-, 7 -quetry (5 -quetry); 4 -cudry, 6 -cuydrye, 6-7 -cuidrie; 4 *ciquetryrie*, 5 -cudrie. See also *SUCCUDRY*. [a. OF. *s(o)urquiderie*, f. *s(o)urquidier*; see *SURQUIDANT* and -ERY.]

1. Arrogance, haughty pride, presumption. (In first *quot.* app. personified.)

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 56 Me surquiderie [v. rr. Me surquide sire, Me sire], ne iherest to bet David [etc.]. c 1315 SHOREHAM *IV.* 282 Ho yst pat neuer nas ybent Wyþ non surquidry? 13... E. E. ALIST. *P.* a 309 Pat is a poynt o sorquydrye, pat vche god mon may elch bysme. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (Margaret) 46 Scho had symple hyre fud & clath, to clath hyre honestly, for-out pryd and surquidry. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 3399 Thow has schede myche blode, and schalkes destroyed, Sakeles, in cirquetry. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 452 (MS. Digby 230) Il. 31 b/a Alle þo... That... wolde... rebelle in any maner weye Of surquidrie or pride to werreye.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 54 Such Surquidry, such weening ouer well. 1591 SPENNER *World's Vanitie* 105 He... Was puffed vp with passing surquedrie, And aborlyng all other beasts to scoome. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 58 He held Aristotle superior to Moses and Christ, and yet but equal to himselfe. But this extreme Surquidry forfeited his wittes. 1657 EARL MOMM. *tr. Parada's Pol. Disc.* 195 The War was... undertaken with great surquedrie, and with great hopes of victory and glory. 1713 CROXALL *Orig. Canto Spencer* xxxix. (1714) 26 She past in haughty Surquedry, Like some great Queen thus richly garnished. 1793 I. WILLIAMS *Mem. Warren Hastings* 47 We cannot become illustrious by fury or surquedry. 1825 SCOTT *Be-trothed* xviii. A judgment specially calculated to abate and bend that spirit of surquedry.

fig. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxj. To an inward sucking whirlpool close They change this swelling torrents surquedry.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A piece of arrogance.

1602 MAASTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 34 O, had it eyes, and eares, and tongues, it might see sport, heare speach of most strange quondies. 1609 [Dr. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Namelass Cath.* 341 Citing it for a prooffe, and not confuting it for a surquedrie. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* (1843) 31 Fashions... are the surquedries of pride.

o. *transf.*: cf. *PRIDE sb.* 1.

1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 32 That heavenly worke of works, natures surquedry and pride.

† 2. Missused for: Excess (esp. of indulgence), surfeit.

1594 *Selimus in Greene's Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 220. I haue... surfeted with pleasures surquidrie. 1598 *Pilgr. Parnass.* IV. 486 Theille... make you mette in Venys surquedrie. 1598 MAASTON *Sat.* iv. 49 Poems (1899) 49 In strength of lust and Venus surquedry. 1612 *Paquid's Night-cap* (1877) 2147 Diseases hidden, Which doe proceed from lust and surquedrie. 1623 COCKERAM *II.* The *Overpluse*, Surquedrie, Surpluse. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* v. 18 This is called by Luther, *Crapula sacra*, a spirituall surquedry or surfeit. 1656 HEVLIN *Extraneous Vapulans* 315 Their stomachs not well cleared from the Surquedries of that Mighty Feast.

† **Surquidy, surquedy**. *Obs.* Also 5 -quidie, -quydy, -quedye, 5-6 -quedie, (6 *syn-* -cuyte). [a. OF. *surquidie*, **surquidie*, f. *s(o)urquidier*; see *SURQUIDANT* and -Y.] = *prec.*

c 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 2581 Pompe, pride, and surquedye. 14... *Chaucer's Parys*. T. P. 993 (Harl. MS.) Pe Surquidie þat he hap in cristes mercy. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas Prol.* (MS. Bodl. 263) 3/1 Thei... Surpyng in ther surquedie Ther estatiss sholde be durable. 1540 *St. Pater's Hen.* VIII. 111. 187 They grete pryde and surquidy ys partely swaged. 1560 T. H. *tr. Ovid's Fable Narissus* D ij, Syrcuete and pride. 1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris* (Roxb.) 29 Pale death Lay with his surquidy to draw her breath. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxviii. Are ye yet aware what your surquidy and outrecuidance merit, for scoffing at the entertainment of a prince of the House of Anjou?

† **Surra** (sūˈrā, sūˈrā). [Maratibisūra air breathed through the nostrils.] A disease of horses and other domestic animals in India, China, and other countries, supposed to be caused by a microbe, *Trypanosoma Evansi*.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 20 Aug. 368 Tabanus can carry the trypanosome of Surra. *Surrah*, *obs.* variant of *SIRRAH*.

1602 [see *VALE*].

† **Surreach**, *v. Obs. rare*¹. [f. *SUR- + REACH* *v.* 1.] *trans.* To extend beyond.

1606 B. BARNES *Officer* I. i. f. 1 I should presume to talke of things surraching the scope of my apprehension.

Surrebend, rebound, rebribe: see *SUR-*.

Surrebutter (sɜˈrɛbʊtər). *Law.* [f. *SUR- + REBUTTER*, after *surrejoinder*.] In old common-law pleading, a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rebutter. Also *transf.*, a further rejoinder.

a 1601 SIR T. FANSHAWE *Pract. Exch.* (1658) 146 They must proceed with Rebutter, and sur-rebutter, until every point materiall be put in perfect issue. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1782 III. 34 Rejoinders, sur-rejoinders, rebutters, sur-rebutters, replications. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Intro., Poems (1912) 279/2 Mr. Bartlett (in his dictionary above cited) adds a surrebut in a verse from Ford's 'Broken Heart'. 1888 MORLEY in *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/1 Controversy is seldom profitable after it gets down to the stage of sur-rebutter and sur-rejoinder. 1893 LRLAND *Mem.* I. 295 Then came the attack on the impropriety of the whole thing, and finally Mr. Barnum's triumphant surrebutter.

So † **Surrebut** *sb.*, shortening of or error for *SURREBUTTER*; *Surrebut* *v.* [cf. *REBUT*] *intr.* to reply to a rebutter (also *transf.*); *trans.* to repel as by a surrebutter; *Surrebuttal* [cf. *REBUTTAL*], surrebutter.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) 1. 202 The parties plaintiffe & defendant... proceed... by plaint or declaration, barre or answer, replication, rejoinder, and so by rebut, surrebut to issue and triall. 1726 T. MADOX *Firma Burgi* x. § 21. 198 To this William Cokenage Surrebutteth. He saith, That [etc.]. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Wordsworth Poetry* Wks. 1857 VI. 258 A smart reciprocation... of asserting and denying... butting, rebutting, and 'surrebutting'. 1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Nowell* IV. To revive their efficacy, and so surrebut all let and hindrance. 1889 *Times* 25 Nov. 5/4 The State's rebuttal and surrebuttal of the defence. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 264 The members of the majority... not unaturally sur-rebut on this interpretation. 1909 ELIZ. BANKS *Myst. Fr. Farrington* 311 There were witnesses to come in rebuttal, but he... could call witnesses in surrebuttal.

Surrecompounded, countermand: see *SUR-*.

† **Surrect**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [ad. L. *surrectus*, pa. pple. of *surgere* to rise, stand up.] Upright.

1621 PLUNKNETT *Lit. Mr. Ray* 17 July (1718) 249 The *Paronychia Hispanica* Cus... is a more surrect plant.

Surrection (sŭr'ek-shŭn). *rare*. Also *sur-reccioun*, *-ecioun*, *6 -ecceyon*, *-eccion*, *-exyon*. [ad. late L. *surrectio*, *-ōnem*, n. of action f. *surrect*, *surgere* to rise. Cf. OF. *surrection*.]

† 1. A rising in rebellion, insurrection. *Obs.*
c1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 247 To shape soideyn surreccioun Agaynst oure liege lord kynge. 1516 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) p. 1, X^o surrexyon of vacabondis, and prentysys. agaynst strangers. 1528 L.D. SANDOVS *Let. Wolsey* 9 Mar. (Publ. Rec. Off.), If there be eny such surrection.. I shall doo the best may lye in me to pacifie theym.
2. Rising (in general). *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.* after *resurrection*.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 191 The morning was past, But Africus Auster made surrection, Blowing his bellows. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 55/a Sepulte the same. agaynst the surrection of the Sunne. 1845 BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 342 It would not be a *re-surrection*, but a simple *surrection*.

Surreine (sŭr'ēn). Also *7 -ein*, *-ine*. [? f. SUR- + F. *reine* queen. (Cf. + *sur-belheur*, a variety of apple.)] A variety of pear.

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* (1904) 593 The Surreine is no very good pear. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 36 Pears.. Squib, Surrein, Dagobert. 1873 J. Scott's *Orchardist* 409 (*Pears*) Rameau (*Sur Reine*, *Surpasse Reine*).. It was raised by Van Mons about 1825.

† **Surreined**, *pp. a. Obs. rare*. [Of uncertain formation : generally taken to be f. SUR- + REINED *pp. a.*] Of a horse : Over-ridden, overworked.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. v. 19 A Drench for sur-reyn'd lades. 1601 (?) MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 44 A surreinde laded wit, but a rubbes on.

Surrejoin (sŭr'dzoi'n). *v. Law.* [Back-formation f. next, after *rejoin*.] *intr.* (or with *obj. cl.*) To reply, as a plaintiff, to the defendant's rejoinder; to make a surrejoinder. Also *transf.*

1594 WEST 2nd Pl. *Symbol.*, *Chancery* § 75 Then may the plaintiff surrejoin to the second rejoinder. c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 108 Salisbury surrejoynes and saith, That hee never tooke the Earle Marischall for his dettor. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. cl.* III. 64 Instead of acquiescing in his first thoughts, he replied on himself, rejoined on himself, and surrejoined on himself. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 583 The plaintiff surrejoined that the 35s. was not a reasonable fine. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 31/1 Mr. Arthur Palmer surrejoins about 'What I saw at Tel-el-Kebir'.. generally returning the compliment of mendacity all round.

Surrejoinder (sŭr'dzoi'ndŕ). *Law.* [f. SUR- + REJOINER.] In old common-law pleading, a plaintiff's reply to the defendant's rejoinder. Also *transf.* an answer to a rejoinder or reply (in general).

The order of the pleadings is: plaintiff's declaration, defendant's plea, plaintiff's replication, defendant's rejoinder, plaintiff's surrejoinder, defendant's rebuttal, plaintiff's surrebuttal.

1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 27 § 50 The Prenotarye to have for the.. replication, rejoyndre, surrejoyndre, for everye of them if they be enrolled.. xijd. 1644 PAYNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 47 The whole three dayes first defence being made intirely together, and then the Reply, Rejoinder, and Surrejoinder thereunto. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 236 The attorney general hath pleaded in surrejoinder to the city of London's rejoinder to the quo warranto against their charter. 1770 [see *SURREBUTTER*]. 1886 W. E. NORRIS *My Friend Jim* I. 70 To make such a rejoinder that would only have been to expose myself to a surrejoinder which it would have been.. futile to attempt to rebut. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone II.* v. iii. 42 Mr. Gladstone.. was too much in earnest to forego rejoinder and even surrejoinder.

† **Surrend**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. OF. *surrendre* to SURRENDER.] *trans.* = SURRENDER *v.*; in quot.

c1475 used = give back, restore (cf. *RENDER v.* 3). 1450 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 184/2 If any person.. hadde estate.. of the yifte or graunte by Letters Patentes of ony of youre Progenitors, and hafe surrendid [error for surrendid] the said Letters Patentes in to youre Chancery.. to be cancelled. c1475 *Partenay* 4986, I can noght.. werke ne labour soo As tho mortall deif their lif to surrend.

Surrender (sŭr'endŕ). *sb.* Also *5 sure render*, *6 surrender*. [a. AF. *surrender*, = OF. *surrendre*, inf. used as sb. : see next.] The action or an act of surrendering.

1. *Law. a.* The giving up of an estate to the person who has it in reversion or remainder, so as to merge it in the larger estate; *e.g.* the giving up of a lease before its expiration; *spec.* the yielding up of a tenancy in a copyhold estate to the lord of the manor for a specified purpose; *transf.* a deed by which such surrender is made.

1487 *Rolls of Parli. VI.* 394/1 Determination of the States.. by Deth.. or by any other wise then by Surrender. 1512 *Knarsh. Wills* (Surtees) I. 4, I will that my feoffees make a sufficient and lawful estate, by surrender or otherwise. 1523 FITZGERARD *Surv.* 14 Surrenders of landes holden by the yerde. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 27 § 7 The said Chancellour shall have power.. to take surrendre of any leases. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* XIV b, I have wastfully spent.. the surrender of my fathers landes. 1590 WEST *Symbol.* I. ii. § 311 An Instrument of Surrender is an instrument testifying.. that the particular tenant of landes.. doth.. agree, that he which hath the next immediate remainder or reversion thereof shall also have the particular estate of the same in possession. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 338 If a man make a Lease for yeares to begin at Michaelmasse next, this future interest cannot be surrendred, because there is no Reversion wherein it may drowne, but by a Surrender in Law it may be drowned. As if the Lessee before Michaelmasse take a new Lease for yeares..

this is a Surrender in Law of the former Lease. 1679-88 *Money's Sec. Serv. Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 69 For the charge of a surrender made by Lord Arundell of Trevice, and inrolling the same, 3000. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 365 Surrender.. the yielding up of the estate by the tenant into the hands of the lord, for such purposes as in the surrender are expressed. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 277 A term cannot be merged by surrender till the tenant has entered. 1825 Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 16 § 3 If any such Trader shall.. make.. any fraudulent Surrender of any of his Copyhold Landes.

b. The giving up of letters patent granting an estate or office; *Hist.* the yielding up of tithes in Scotland to the Crown.

1557 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 261 Upon dewe surrender mayde to my handes of the other sayde severall patentes. 1628 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 189/1 Such of his Majesties Subjects as had right to whatsoever erection of.. Teinds and others forsaids who should make surrender thereof in his Majesties hands. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 266 His.. Commission of Surrenders of Superiorities and Tithes, by which the Ministers and Land-owners were bought out.. from the Clientele and Vassallage of the Nobility and Laique Patrons. 1664 HUGHES *Abridgm. Law* III. 190/a Of Surrender of the King's Letters Patents, what shall be said a good Surrender of them, and what not. 1729 JACOB *Law Dict.* s. v., A Surrender may be made of Letters Patent to the King, to the End he may grant the Estate to whom he pleases.

c. The action of surrendering to bail.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 10 The Bail has a sort of Custody and Command of the Prisoner. A Surrender is our Discharge.

d. The giving up by a bankrupt of his property to his creditors or their assignees; also, his due appearance in the bankruptcy court for examination, as formerly required by the bankruptcy acts.

1745 *De Fol's Eng. Tradesman* vii. (1841) I. 48 Upon his honest and faithful surrender of his affairs, he shall be set at liberty. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 482 In case the bankrupt absconds.. between the time of the commission issued, and the last day of surrender, he may by warrant.. be committed to the county goal. 1825 Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 16 § 112 If any Person.. declared Bankrupt, shall not.. surrender himself to them [sc. Commissioners], and sign or subscribe such Surrender, and submit to be examined before them.. [he] shall be deemed guilty of Felony.

e. † (a) See quot. 1755. (b) The abandonment of an insurance policy by the party assured on receiving part of the premiums.

Surrender value, the amount payable to an insured person on his surrendering his policy.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 92 When any Goods or Ships that are insured, happen to be lost.. then the Assured is obliged to abandon such Goods or Ship to the Benefit of the Assurers, before he can demand any Satisfaction from them. The Surrender must be made by Notice in writing, by the Messenger of the maritime Court. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 179/1 The surrender value to be allowed for a policy which is to be given up should be less than the reserve value. 1887 J. HENRY *Handbk. Life Assurers* (ed. 2) § 51 The value to be offered by the office for a surrender of the policy.

2. The giving up of something (or of oneself) into the possession or power of another who has or is held to have a claim to it; *esp.* (*Mil.*, etc.) of combatants, a town, territory, etc. to an enemy or a superior. In wider sense : Giving up, resignation, abandonment.

c1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Christ's Burial* 301 To his fadere, for vs he made a sure render. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 354 The Senate refused to make surrender or to receive a power into the citie. *Ibid.* 400 Albeit they were layde at with many weapons, yet toke they it by surrender. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 138 Tospeake.. About surrender vp of Aquitaine. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxv. (1821) 452 Which they did not deliver unto him as a Surrender, but to shew and manifest their Dutys. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 494 With eyes Of conjugal attraction unprov'd, And meek surrender. 1689 *Sc. Acts Will. & M.* (1875) XII. 54/2 That at the surrender of the castle beavenes be gaured bethe town gards. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 88 That he may secure some liberty, he makes a surrender in trust of the whole of it. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxx. 145 That a repeal of the Stamp Act would be a surrender of the authority of the British Legislature over the Colonies. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. xxvii. 353 Nothing depresses.. so much as a surrender of the approved and habitual forms of life. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xx. 386 Sacrifice.. consists.. in the perfect surrender of a perfect Will and Life. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 206 [The terms of peace] did not involve the surrender or driving out of the English exiles. 1911 E. BEVERIDGE *North Uist* iv. 58 Although offering surrender, all were slain.

b. *Cards.* In the game of ombre, the act of throwing up one's hand and paying one's forfeit to the pool instead of to an adversary.

1874 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* (1878) 32 Surrender was formerly not allowed in English play.

† 3. An act of rendering (thanks). *Obs. rare*—
1594 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 283 To give to his temporal benefactors a sweet surrender of thanks.

Surrender (sŭr'endŕ). *v.* Also *5 sorenndre*, *6 surrendre*, *Sc. surrender*. [a. AF. *surrender* = OF. *surrendre* (13th c.), f. *sur-* SUR- + *rendre* to RENDRE. The Anglo-L. equivalents were *superreddere* (c1400) and *sursum reddere* (13th c.).

In the retention of the inflexion of the AF. inf. this word follows RENDRE *v.*; cf. TENDER *v.*]

1. *Law. a. trans.* To give up (an estate) to one who has it in reversion or remainder; *spec.* to give up (a copyhold estate) to the lord of the manor, either by way of relinquishing it or of conveying it to another.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 348 Thomas Edmund

of Douercorte sorenndryd into Iohn Sparre.. alle the londe.. that he hath. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* I. ix. 161, Yf he will alen his lande to another, him behoueth after some custome to surrendre the tenementes in some court &c into the lordes handes. 1606 *Munim. de Melros* (Bann.) 658 To.. surrendre vpgeif and ouergeif All and haille be maner place of Melrosse.. In the handis of oure said soueraine lord. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 144 If I grant a lease to A for the term of three years, and after the expiration of the said term to B for six years, and A surrenders or forfeits his lease at the end of one year, B's interest shall immediately take effect. 1800 *Addison's Rep.* 12 The award was.. that a lease should be surrendered. 1875 *Digby Real Prop.* (1876) 378 He may at common law surrender his estate to the remainderman or reversioner by simple deed.

absol. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 59 Euerie Copiholder may surrender in Court and need not alleadge any custome therefore. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 54 If a person devises a copyhold for the benefit of persons of this kind, without surrendering to the use of his will. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 524 The under-lessees (by refusing to surrender, in their turn, notwithstanding they had covenanted to do so).

b. To give up (letters patent, lites) into the hands of the sovereign. (Cf. SURRENDER sb. 1 b.)

1473 *Rolls of Parli. VI.* 82/1 He to surrender uppe unto us his said Letters Patentes. 1628 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 189/2 That all superiorities of Erections should be freely resigned and surrendered in his Majesties hands without any composition. 1664 HUGHES *Abridgm. Law* III. 1906/1 It was found.. That G. did Surrender and Restore the said Letters Patentes, in Chancery, to be cancelled.

c. *refl.* or *intr.* of a bankrupt : To appear in the bankruptcy court for examination.

1707 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 4318/4 He being declared a Bankrupt, is required to surrender himself. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 482 At the third meeting, at farthest.. the bankrupt.. must surrender himself personally to the commissioners. 1825 Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 16 § 117 The Bankrupt shall be free from Arrest or Imprisonment by any Creditor in coming to surrender. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metropol.* II. 835/1 If he fails.. to surrender himself, and submit to be examined before the court, or upon examination does not discover all his.. estate.

d. *trans.* Of a bail : To produce (the principal) in court at the appointed time. Also *intr.* or *refl.* of the principal, usually in phr. to surrender to one's bail.

1747 VINER *Abridgm. Law & Equity* III. 499 An Action of Debt was brought on the Recognizance against the Bail, and the Principal was surrendered. *Ibid.*, On a Suggestion that the Defendant had surrendered himself in Discharge of his Bail. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 288/1 Unless they, the bail, pay the costs and money recovered for him, or surrender him to custody. 1848 Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 42 § 23 Such Justice of the Peace may.. admit such Person to Bail, and.. shall take the Recognizance of the said accused Person and his Surety.. that he will then surrender and take his Trial. 1883 *Law Times* 29 Sept. 363/1 Magistrates should in all cases grant bail unless they have good reason to suppose that the prisoner will not surrender.

2. To give up (something) out of one's own possession or power into that of another who has or asserts a claim to it; to yield on demand or compulsion; *esp.* (*Mil.*) to give up the possession of (a fortress, town, territory, etc.) to an enemy or assailant. Also *fig.* Const. to.

Formerly also with *up* (now *rare* or *obs.*).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLII. (Percy Soc.) 207 The hody.. wyll not remember Howe erth to erth must his strength surrender. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1577) Liij b, What offices has thou to surrender into my handes? quoth the Pope. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xix. 23 b, If they.. did surrender the place he would exempt out of them two hundredth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 45 Till he surrendered Realme and life to fate. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. iv. 81 One.. More worthy this place then my selfe, to whom.. I would surrender it. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 160 Though he have surrendered his Power to the Civill Law. a1700 EVELYN *Diary* 26 May 1684, Luxemburgh was surrendered to the French. 178a COWPER *Friendship* 117 Plebeians must surrender And yield so much to nolle folk. 1784 — *Task* VI. 102 Some to the fascination of a name Surrender judgment. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. 299 The diamond and the gems have surrendered to science their adamantine strength. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 41 There are others, who.. would surrender the conscience of each man to the conscience of the Church. 1874 A. B. DAVISON *Introd. Hebr. Gram.* 29 In words with the Article] the weak he usually surrenders its vowel to the pre[po]sition] and disappears.

with *up*. c1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* III. Say, he surrenders vp to him his soule. 1592 KYO *Sp. Trag.* III. xii. 76 He make a pick-axe of my poniard, And heere surrender vp my Marshaiship. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 394 They surrendered up this Manour unto King Henry the Eighth. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 3 Ostend was surrendered up to Arch-Duke Albert. a1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 310 To surrender up some of those great jurisdictions over the Highlands that were in his family. a1774 HARTE *Vision Death* 256 Surrender up to me thy captive-breath.

b. More widely : To give up, resign, abandon, relinquish possession of, esp. in favour of or for the sake of another.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 96 Ryght so let wysdome your sorowe surrendre. 1565 HARDING *Confutation* IV. vii. 187 b, His sonne tooke upon him forthwith the administration of the Empire.. would not surrender the state which he liked well. 1594 KYO *Cornelia* v. 463 Afterward.. I will surrender my surcharged life. 1779 *Mirror* No. 35, He must surrender his own character, and assume the hue of every company he enters. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 64 Sounds reached her which gave her back a little of the hope which she had wholly surrendered. 1871 R. W. DALE *Command.* s. 253 For those whom we love we gladly surrender our personal comfort and ease.

3. *refl.* To give oneself up into the power of another, esp. as a prisoner.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* l. xix. 23 Faintly hearted to surrender themselves to the mercy of those, at whose hands was nothing to be looked for, but miserable servitude. 1693 *Mem. Cent. Techely* i. 82 That [sc. garrison] of Licova surrendered itself the next day. 1760 *Cautions & Adv. Officers Army* 30 The French fired all their Arms into the Air; then threw them down, and surrendered themselves Prisoners of War. 1833 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxiii. It is the banner of the Count of Crèvecoeur... to him I will surrender myself. 1838 LYTTON *Pelham* III. xix. his... desire to appease his mind, by surrendering himself to justice. 1891 FAARAR *Darkn. & Dawn* lv. They were... informed that the Apostle... had thought it right to... surrender himself as a prisoner.

b. *fig.* To give oneself up to some influence, course of action, etc.; to abandon oneself or devote oneself entirely to.

1773 ATTEBURY *Serm.* (1734) II. 48 Those... who do not surrender themselves up to the Methods it prescribes. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* viii. 88 We must surrender ourselves... to our duties.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* = 3; chiefly *Mil.* (said of a body of men, a town or fortress, etc.); also *fig.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 286 h. When they had surrendered [orig. *facta deditione*]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 156 Fetch hither Richard, that in common view He may surrender. 1676 EARL ORAERY in *Essex Papers* (Camden) 58, I lay before it [sc. Limerick], until the Plague and Famine made it surrender, we could not take it. 1691 [see DISCRESSION 5 h]. a 1751 *Patriot Songs* vi. 25 Nothing's proof against those eyes, Best resolves and strictest ties To their force must soon surrender. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 239 The Commodore was determined that the place should surrender at discretion. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* vi. xii, 'Surrender,' said the commander of the yeomanry. 'Resistance is useless.' 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 595/1 They only sent fifteen hundred men, who accomplished nothing, and were finally compelled to surrender at discretion.

† 5. To render, return (thanks, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 BOONDE *Dyetary* viii. E. j. Surrendering thanks to him for his manyfold goodnes. 1578 H. WYOTTON *Courtlye Controver.* 125 To surrender their accustomed honor used yearly unto the... mistress. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 180 They had surrendered unto him thanks. *Ibid.* 195 Hee took his leave of vs with great friendship and curtesie; who did surrender the same after our comete.

Hence Surrendered (-and) *ppl. a.*, Surrendering *ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1648 (*title*). The Demands... of The Earle of Norwich... to General Fairfax, concerning the surrendering of the said City. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 174 Articles of agreement for the surrendering of Lymerick. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. vi. The Hôtel de Ville 'invites' him to admit National Soldiers, which is a soft name for surrendering. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 119 Dante... believed that... his [sc. the Lord's] kingdom would be established in the surrendered will. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 7/1 Parties of the latter returned into the town and searched the place for surrendering burghers. 1911 SIR H. CRAIK *Life Clarendon* I. xii. 323 Fairfax... had... accepted the others as surrendered prisoners.

Surrendered (sɜːndərɪd). *Law.* [f. prec. vb. + *EE*.] The person to whom an estate, etc. is surrendered: correlative to *surrenderor*.

1661 HUGHES *Abridgm. Law* III. 1907/1 A Copyholder doth Surrender unto the use of a Stranger, for ever, and the Lord admits the Surrenderer to hold to him and his heirs. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. vi. 98 The Surrenderer died before Admittance. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 326 The surrenderor must be in possession; and the surrenderer must have a higher estate, in which the estate surrendered may merge. 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVII. 390/1 A devise or surrender of copyholds. 1875 *Poste Gaius* I. § 169 The surrenderer of a guardianship is called a cessionary guardian.

Surrenderer (sɜːndərɪdər). [f. as prec. + *ER* 1.] One who surrenders, in any sense.

1648 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 191/2 The Teinds of whatsoever Lands and Baronies pertaining to the saids Persons Surrenderers in property.

Surrenderor (sɜːndərɪdər). *Law.* [f. as prec. + *OR* 2 d.] One who surrenders an estate, etc. to another: correlative to *surrenderer*.

a 1693 SCROOGS *Courts-lett* (1714) 148 When a Surrenderer is made the Use of a Will, the Fee-Simple remains in the Surrenderor. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 368 Till admittance of *cestui que use*, the lord takes notice of the surrenderor as his tenant. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 45 A surrender to the use of a will must be presented; but by special custom such presentment may be made at the next court, after the death of the surrenderor. 1875 *Poste Gaius* I. § 170 On his death... the guardianship reverts to the surrenderor.

Surrendry (sɜːndrɪ). Now rare. Also 6 *surrendrie*, 6-7 *surrendrie*, 6-8 *surrendry*. [f. SURRENDER: see *RY*.] = SURRENDER *sb.*

1547 *Acts Privy Council* (N.S.) II. 504 The Commissioners appointed for the surrendry of the College of Kyrkeswold. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 274 He wynteth partly by force, partly by surrendrie, he fireth the castell, and spareth the people. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 38 Let vs be ready to say... at the surrendrie of our last gage: I have fought a good fight. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 37 Cassivelaunus... sent Embassadour to Caesar by Conius of Arras, tending unto him a Surrendry. 1657 FARINDON *Serm.* Pref. (1672) c 1 h. When they have made a surrendry of themselves to such a Church. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice v. Dram.* Wks. 1874 III. 345 Did not I stipulate upon the surrendry of myself to this house, to be kept from women? 1695 KENNEDY *Par. Antig.* viii. 39 He frighted the City... into a surrendry to him. 1781 *Connecticut Gaz.* 7 Sept. Immediately on the surrendry, the valiant Col. Ledyard... and 70 other officers and men were murdered. 1790 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 455 Upon the forced surrendry of the Plymouth Company's patent to the crown, in 1735. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* vi. 82 That entire surrendry of the whole soul.

Surrentine (sɜːrɪntɪn), *a.* [ad. L. *Surrentinus*, f. *Surrentum*, a maritime town of Campania, now Sorrento.] Belonging to Surrentum or the neighbouring hills, anciently famous for an excellent wine.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiv. vi. l. 414 That the Physicians had laid their heads together, and agreed to give the Surrentine wine so great a name. 1833 READING *Mod. Wines* (1851) 8 Surrentine was a wine commended by the Emperor Caligula. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 171/1 The Falernian, Gauran, and Surrentine hills... towered above the rich plains and cities below.

† **Surrepent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *surrepentem*, -ens, pr. pple. of *surrepere*: see SURREPTION 2.] Creeping beneath or stealthily. So † **Surrepency**, the quality of creeping stealthily or stealing upon one.

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 27 This serpent surrepent generation, with their mental reservations, their amphibious, amphibious propositions. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 160 Taking heed... of the surrepency of some degree of unbelief.

† **Surreply**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. *SUR* + *REPLY*, after *surrejoinder*.] An answer to a reply. So † **Surreply** *v.*, to answer to a reply.

1605 Z. JONES tr. *Loy's Specter* 46 marg. A surreply to the former answered. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Chas.* I (1651) 18 Buckingham surreplyed, its false. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 84 So haply you mai reple. But then, I fear, you may com with a surreple, as hee did.

† **Surrept**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *surrept*, pa. ppl. stem of *surrepere*: see SURREPTION 1.] *trans.* To snatch or take away stealthily; to steal, filch. Hence † **Surrepted** *ppl. a.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 20 h. [He] only studied and watched how to surrept and steal thys turtle out of her mewe and lodgyng. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 34 Cardinal Caietanus surrepted letter of authority. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 229 Without archdignitie, we longe since hath ben surrepted. 1643 CHARLES *Loyall Convert* Wks. (Grosart) L. 142/1 It is no offensive War for a King to endeavour the Recovery of his surrepted right. 1657 BILLINGSLEY *Brachy-Martyrol.* xxi. 72 Yet was my life by strangers Surrepted not.

Surreption (sɜːrɪpʃən). Also 5 -tyon, 5-7 -cion, etc. [ad. L. *surreptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *surrepere* to seize or take away secretly, purloin, (in the Vulgate) to make false suggestions, f. *surre* = *SUB* - 24 + *rapere* to seize. Cf. OF. *surreption*, and *SURREPTION*.]

† 1. Suppression of truth or fact for the purpose of obtaining something, or the action of obtaining something in this way (cf. *SURREPTION* 1); more generally, fraudulent misrepresentation, or other underhand or stealthy proceeding. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxxvi. (1859) 40 This lady Misericord... hath caused in this Courte grete annoye... by cause of purchayng of this letter... But, me semeth... that some poyntes conteyned therynne ben not to be receyved, for they semyn geten and purchayd by surreption. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 676 He charged that none should be made abesse there by violence or wylynnesse of surreption. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 148 Marvel it is... the Pope should be abused... by any surreption. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 252 The excommunication of Pius 5. [against Q. Elizabeth was] procured upon false suggestions, and so by surreption. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Dan. vi. 6 Then the princes, and governors by surreption suggested to the king [Vulg. *surreptuerunt regi*], and spake unto him. a 1616 B. JONSON *Pr. Henry's Barriers* 109 Faine by surreption got May stand us for the time, but lasteth not. 1624 BEDFORD *Lett.* iii. 71 It occasioned the Arch-Priest here... to thinke those letters forged, or gotten by surreption. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Const.* (1650) 369 The surreption of secretly-misgotten dispensations. 1662 *Jesuits' Reasons* (1675) 121 You, by Grace or Surreption, have purloyn'd a Command from that Court. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Coll. Eccl. Laws Ch. Eng.* I. P. vj. We do... forbid the Charter... to be of any Validity, because gotten by Surreption, and unsincere Suggestions.

2. The action of seizing or taking away by stealth; stealing, theft. By surreption: by stealth, stealthily (cf. next). Now rare or *Obs.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 274 Lease by surreption the Knappan should be snatched by a borderer of the game. 1610 CARLETON *Jurisd.* 47 Which power in Bishops the Pope hath by surreption drawn to himselfe. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 23 To distinguish truth from fables, which had by surreption intruded. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 179 Fraudulent surreption of one anothers goods. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) i. 82 He which otherwise dies, comes by surreption and stealth, and not warrantably unto his end. 1661 GODOLPHIN *View Adm. Jurisd.* Introduct. Rending Ship or Lading liable... to a seizure or surreption. a 1680 BUTLER *Serm.* (1759) I. 407 The Dr. was so impatient to try the Experiment solitary, that... he adventured... to invade it by Surreption and Involunt. 1860 G. GROVE in W. SMITH *Dict. Bible* I. 370 Four soldiers... whose express office was to prevent the surreption of the body.

† 3. Something introduced by stealth, an interpolation. *Obs. rare*—

c 1637 JER. TAYLOR *Reverence due to Altar* (1848) 43 The *Missala latina Antiqua*... was set forth by protestants to be a redargution of the surreptions, and innovations in the later Missals.

† **Surreption** 2 (sɜːrɪpʃən). *Obs.* Also 6 -cion, -oyon, etc. [ad. patristic L. **surreptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *surrepere*, f. *surre* = *SUB* - 2, 24 + *rapere* to creep.] An unperceived creeping or stealing upon one or into one's mind (of evil thoughts or suggestions); hence, a sudden or surprise attack (of temptation, sin): freq. used to describe either the kind of sin or the subjective state of the sinner.

The ultimate source of this use appears to be *Deut.* xv. 9 (Vulg.) 'Cave ne forte subrepat tibi impia cogitatio'.

1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxii. Vt by pre-cynacyon or surrepceyn in worde without consentynge of wyll a man swerthe false. 1589 *Monk Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 321/2 Some sodayne wauryng of the mynd in time of prayer, or some surrepceyn & crepyng in of vain glory. 1557 *Edgworth Serm.* 285 Surreption or priuy creping of matters into mens mindes. 1644 *Gek Holit Fast* 20 The Deuill gaineth ground of vs onely by Surreption. 1645 *Uasika Answ. Jesuit* 142 The Church... sometimes judgeth by surreption and ignorance, whereas God doth always judge according to the truth. 1645 HAMMOND *Sinner* 4 Satan... assaulting me... on the suddaine, when I have not time, to use those meanes which I might otherwise use, which we call suddaine surreption. c 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Devotions Occas. Sacram.* iii. All surreptions and sudden incursions of temptation. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 80 Hypocrisy by Surreption... is both less dangerous, and less imputable than Hypocrisy by design. a 1711 KEN *Man. Prayers* Wks. (1838) 427 Even the just man falls seven times a day, through sins of ignorance, or sudden surreption, or inadvertency.

b. A lapse due to such an attack. 1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 509 A lightnes gyven in a manner by a naughty nature to a commonallie, and a wonderous sodayne surreption of gentillmen. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 82 That it was but a slip, or weakness or surreption. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. Disc. II. 68 Sometimes such surreptions and smaller undecencies are pardoned.

† **Surreptions**, *a. Obs.* [Shortened form of *SURREPTITIOUS* a.], or directly f. *SURREPTION* 1: cf. *suppositious*.] Surreptions. So † **Surreptionally** *adv.*, surreptitiously.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 318 The said signature... is... impetrat surreptiously. 1587 *Ibid.* IV. 173 [The said Bishop] bes of lair... surreptiously purchast letters of discharge. 1630 USSHER *Let.* (1686) 430 Whether it carrieth not with it a powerful *Non obstante* to that surreptious Grant. 1642 CHAS. I. *Answ. Proposals Ho. Parl.* 19 Any surreptiously gotten Command of the King.

† **Surreptit**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *surreptilius*: see next and *-IAL*.] = next.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 264 The Iesuiticall plots for restoring religion in this land by surreptitall ex-communications, depositions, inuasions. *Ibid.* 347 Surreptitall suggestions of some euill and factious persons.

Surreptitious (sɜːrɪpʃɪʃəs), *a.* Also 5-6 -cious. [f. L. *surreptilius*, -icius = *subrepticus* (see *SURREPTITIOUS*) + *-OUS*. Cf. OF. *surrepticeus*, It. *surrettizio*, OPg. *sorr*-, *surrel* (*p*) *icio*.]

1. Obtained by 'surreption', suppression of the truth, or fraudulent misrepresentation: = *SURREPTION* 2.

1443 *Proc. Privy Council* V. 297 pt bei see b^e patentes pt b^e Kyng hath granted and see which be surreptitious. a 1712 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) II. 419 That it was surreptitious and obreptitious, containing a plain falsity. 1719 *Ld. Herbert's Hen. VIII* 108/1 If it shall... appear, that any such Apostolical Dispensations shall be... invalid, ineffectual, insufficient, surreptitious or obreptitious. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Subreptitious* or *Surreptitious*, a Term applied to a Letter, Licence, Patent or other Act, fraudulently obtain'd of a Superior, by concealing some Truth, which had it been known, would have prevented the Concession or Grant. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. i. note f. The Parliament declared the ordinance surreptitious, and contrary to the rights of the Bishops.

2. Taken, obtained, used, done, etc. by stealth, secretly, or 'on the sly'; secret and unauthorized; clandestine.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. xxx. The Hollander hath done him [sc. the King of Spain] more mischief by counterfeiting his Copper Coyns... bringing it in by strange surreptions wayes, as in... hollow Masts. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 7 The Agency of his [sc. Oliver Cromwell's] surreptitious state. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 130 In order to prevent the surreptitious discharge of prisoners. 1817 COLEMAN *Biog. Lit.* I. 265 A surreptitious act of the imagination, which... likewise supplies by a sort of *subintelligitur* the one central power, which renders the movement harmonious and cyclical. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii. O ladies! how many of you have surreptitious milliners' bills? 1866 MES. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xvi. Stealing surreptitious glances at him through her veil. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 13 The surreptitious enjoyments they devised.

b. Of a passage or writing: Spurious, forged. Of an edition or copy of a book: Issued without authority, 'pirated'.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 316 Wee conclude that the place above vrged is surreptitious. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love Ep.* Ded. (1700) 3 To run the risk of a surreptitious Edition of a Discourse. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* Let. Publisher, A correct copy of the Dunciad, which the many surreptitious ones have rendered so necessary. 1858 *Times* 29 Nov. 6/4 When they give their word that a publication is surreptitious. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 167 Plays which they reprinted from stolen and surreptitious copies.

c. *transf.* Acting by stealth or secretly; † taking by stealth, appropriating secretly (*obs.*); stealthy, crafty, sly.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xxi. 296 To take, or touch with surreptitious Or violent hand, what there was left for vse. 1635 BRATTHWAIT *Arcadian Princ.* 19 Only some surreptitious procotours were there fishing, who knew no... Law-Intergatory, but the demand of their undeserved fees. 1683 BARNARD *Heylin* 22, I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the Doctors printed volumes, and appropriated them to my self without any Mark or Asterism. 1866 MESS MULOON *John Halifax* xxx. The old man's look... betraying his surreptitious curiosity. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ii. 31 He organied a new expedition... with the same surreptitious countenance which had been shown to him. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* xxi. 223 Glancing at the clock with a surreptitious eye.

I. †1. *trans.* To overflow, inundate, flood, submerge. *Obs.*

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109/2 By grete creteyns of water
many Townes and Londes to grete quantite beth sourrounded

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1537/2 The said pent being surrounded at euerie high water. 1609-10 *Act 7 Jas. I. c. 20* § 1 The Sea hath broken in, and hath decayed surrounded (androwed) v^r much hard Grounde. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 57 For suffering a Sewer... to be unpaired, by reason we suffer his grounds... were surrounded. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 48 One complaining against another for letting downe a sea wall soe that not onely his but diuerse other men's grounds were surrounded. 1634 Sir J. DAVIES *Psalm xliii.* Wks. (1869) I. 382 When... floods of wickednes did mee surround. 1648 P. M. *Life Sejanus* 51 Seianus saw himselfe surrounded with a storme, in one of the fairest daies of his fortune. 1633 P. FLITCHER *Elisa* II. xxii. My heart, surround with grief, is swoln so high. 1634 W. TIAWHYT tr. *Balaad's Lett.* a 3 b, So surounded with the torrent of his Witt.

† b. *intr.* To overflow. *Obs. rare.*
1572 HULOET s. v., Nilus doth surrounde, overflowe or runne ouer. 1592 WANNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xli. (1612) 197 Streams, if stoppt, surround. 1598 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* III. v. 86 The waters more abounded: And from the channell all abroad surrounded. 1599 T. M[OORE] *Silkwormes* 64 Lest outward moisture innly being got Surrounding, drownes the little infant-flye.

II. 2. To enclose, encompass, or beset on all sides; to stand, lie, or be situated around; also, to form the entourage of; or often *pass.* const. *with* or *by* = to have on all sides or all round.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, Surround, to compasse round about. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xi. At last surrounded their sight A Globe of circular light. 1653 — *P. v. vii.* 26 Th' assemblies of each Nation Will surround thee, seeking right. 1700 R. PEARSON *Naaman Wind.* 87 Thou wilt... when thou awakest, find thyself surrounded with Devils and everlasting burnings. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 291 Stupendous precipices which surrounded us. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. At my alighting, I was surrounded by a croud of people. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. (1788) 267 He saw the throne already surrounded by men of virtue and abilities. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxi. The thick woods which surrounded them excluding all view of the country beyond. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. iii. 159 This neither suited the inclination of Elizabeth, nor of some among those who surrounded her. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 246 If the planet Neptune... be surrounded by an atmosphere. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* Introd. (1870) 1 The earth on which we live is... surrounded by stars on all sides.

b. Said of immaterial things, as conditions.

1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* ix. 47 Think, without defence, Thou art Surround in danger. 1682 LATE *Ab. & Achil.* II. 188 A monarch's crown with fate surrounded lies. 1771 GRAY *Amatory Lines* I. With beauty, with pleasure surrounded. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix. Recollect the dangers that surround you. 1891 FARAR *Darke. & Dawn* x. The dignities which surrounded her exalted rank. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Apr. 126 The social conditions surrounding the individual.

c. *Mil.* To enclose (a place, or a body of troops) on all sides so as to cut off communication or retreat; to invest.

1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 279 Our men surrounded the swamp, being a mile about, and shot at the Indians. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* v. iv. Well! if surrounded, we must perish in the centre of them. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., A town is said to be surrounded when its principal outlets are blocked up.

3. To go or extend round (an object or body, a room, or the like); to encircle, as a frame, border, etc. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. iii. 57/1 He heareth Gules, a Garbe, Or, with an Adder... his head aloft, and the tail surrounding it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 40 With sev'n-fold Horns mysterious Nile Surrounds the Skirts of Egypt's fruitful Isle. 1700 — *Pygmalion* 48 An embroider'd Zone surrounds her slender Waste. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 81 A white list... at the bottom of the neck, which it entirely surrounds. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* IV. Large oaken presses, filled with shelves of the same wood, surrounded the room. 1829 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 237 A complete frame surrounding the aperture. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* xxv. (ed. 3) 237 The massive tomb of the Duke of Wellington... with the names of his victories surrounding the base.

† 4. To go or travel around; to make the circuit of, esp. to circumnavigate. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 16 Pharoa Necho... encouraged the Phenicians (then, proud of their Art in Navigation) to surround Afrique. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. vii. Ded., The ship called the Desire, wherein Captain Cavendish surrounded the world. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* II. (Globe) 375 When I was driven out to Sea... in my attempt to surround the Island. 1727 — *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 107 He surrounded the tree fifteen times. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 130 Though I had surrounded the whole lake, yet I had not traced the out-bounds of the wood next the rock. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* IV. As a second time, in surrounding the chapel, they passed the spot on which he knelt.

5. To cause to be encircled or enclosed with something.

1635 VALENTINE *Four Sea-Serm.* 8 We that inhabit the Islands, which God hath moated about, and surrounded with a girdle of waters. 1653 MILTON *P.* v. 39 As with a shield thou wilt surround Him with thy lasting favour. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxv. He surrounded me with his arm, almost as if he loved me. 1848 W. K. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 344 Was it possible that true republicans should ask their party... to surround itself with all the appearances of fear? 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* II. 9 Those mental and moral barriers with which the average Englishman surrounds himself.

Surrounded (sū'raundəd), *ppl. a.* [f. SURROUND v. + -ED.]

† 1. Overflowed, flooded. *Obs.*
1586 C. TESS PEMBROKE *P.* LXXVIII. xvii. Those surrounded lands, Saw watry clearghes chang'd to cloudy gore. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Fewdigr.* I. ix. 20 Surrounded grounds may be

won by Sewing them with competent Draines. c1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 23 The surrounded Level at Erith hath been... commended for its fertility.

2. Encompassed, encircled: chiefly in *comb.*

1891 HARDY *Text* xxv. His father's hill-surrounded little town.

† **Surround** ¹. *Obs. rare* ¹. [a. AF. *surround*, *inf.* used subst.; see SURROUND v. and -ER ⁴.] Overflow, inundation:

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 83 What grounds lye within the... danger of waters, either within the surround by the sea, or the inundation of the fresh waters.

Surround ² (sū'raundə), *vbl. sb.* [f. SURROUND v. + -ER ¹.] One who or that which surrounds.

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm.* on *Folly* 92 They fence themselves in with so many surrounds [orig. *tanto agmine*] of Magisterial Definitions. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Jan., I had no plan but to save appearances to the surrounds. 1829 NAHER *Penins. War* VII. iii. (Rldg.) I. 345 The troops to be surrounded were more... numerous than the surrounds. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* 11. 1 Some poets may learn of their ordinary surrounds. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* II. (1891) 23 'Not play in it!' cry several of his surrounds.

Surrounding (sū'raundɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING ¹.]

1. The action of the verb SURROUND.

† 1. Overflowing, inundation. *Obs.*

1449 in Fulman *Rerum Anglic. Script. Velt.* (1684) I. 524 Because of surounding of waters. 1572 HULOET, Surrounding, or overflowing of water.

2. The fact of being around or encompassing. *rare* ⁰. 1775 in ASH.

II. That which surrounds

3. *pl.* Those things which surround a person or thing, or in the midst of which he or it (habitually) is; things around (collectively); environment.

1861 Q. Rev. Oct. 471 We know more about Plutarch's personal history and surroundings [etc.]. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* VI. I. 6 The place remained comparatively rural in point of size and surroundings. 1873 HAMEATON *Intell. Life* XII. i. (1876) 431 That which we are, is due to the accidents of our surroundings. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* III. (1885) 81 My character... has not come out of the antecedents and surroundings according to any fixed law. 1891 FARAR *Darke. & Dawn* XII. We cannot blame him too severely if, in such an age and such surroundings, he had been stained by the vices in the midst of which he lived.

4. A number of persons standing around; a body of attendants; entourage.

1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. 22 The wealthiest peer in England did not... appear in public with a more princely surrounding. 1891 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 3/4 Their games were watched with much interest by a surrounding of Southens.

b. *pl.* Persons surrounding or attending upon a person.

1894 *Daily News* 31 Dec., I have now received particulars of the death from the immediate surroundings of the King. 1907 *Verny Mem.* I. 118 They lived on their estates and did their duty by their surroundings.

Surrounding, *ppl. a.* [-ING ².] That surrounding.

1. That is (or are) around; encompassing, circumjacent.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 403 And let a single helpless maiden pass Uninjur'd in this wide surrounding wast. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 346 'Twixt upper, nether, and surrounding Fires. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 262 The bow'r's mazes, and surrounding greens. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 305 Lord paramount of the surrounding plains. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. The beauty of the surrounding scene. 1806 A. HUNTER *Calina* (ed. 3) 197 Serve up in a deep dish, with the surrounding sauce. 1828-43 TYLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 138 They ravaged the surrounding country with merciless execution. 1845 STOCQUELLE *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 3 Venice... raised herself... to an eminence that excited the jealousy... of surrounding nations. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 209 The ammonia is rapidly oxidised in the soil into nitric acid, which at once combines with the surrounding bases to form nitrates.

† 2. Moving round, circling. *Obs. rare* ¹.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pil. Flying-Ins.* 16 They will expatiate and dance the Hay in circling motions, and surrounding vagaries.

† **Surroundry**. *Obs. rare.* [f. SURROUND v. + -RY.] Surrounding boundary, circuit, compass.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 128 Doe wee not know he cannot trauell ouer all this land, within the surroundry of the four Seas? 1621 — *Acts & Mon.* I. (1642) 71 Shut up within surroundry of no one Country.

† **Surroy**. *Obs.* [Assimilated f. **suthroy* (see SOUTH and ROY sb.), after *norroy*.] The second King-of-Arms in England, having jurisdiction south of the Trent; also (now only) called CLARENCEUX. 1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 5) 268 Clarenceux... His Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, as Barons, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen on the South-side of Trent, and therefore sometimes called *Surroy* or *Southroy*.

Surroy, *obs. form* of SERAI ¹.

1612 COVEATE *True Rep.* 32 The City of Gorra, where are many Surroies, or Innes. 1615 tr. *De Monfari's Surv. E. Indies* 8 Huge lodgings (like hamlets) called Caravan-sara, or Surroies, for the benefit of Caravanes.

Surroyal (sū'roiəl). *Vener.* Forms: 4 *surroyal*, 5 *surereall*, *sureale*, *surriall*, 7 *surroyall*, *sur-royal*, 7-*surroyal*, *sur-royal*. [f. SUR- + ROYAL sb. (REAL sb.).] An upper or terminal branch of a stag's antler, above that called 'royal' (ROYAL B. 3). Also *attrib.*

a 1400 *Parlt.* 3 Ages 30 The ryalls full richly raughten frome the myddes With surryalls full semely appon sydes twayne. c1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 162) xxiiv. Antelere and ryall and surereall. 1611, xxxiii. litwene be sureale and be fource or troche. 1796 TUNNICLIFFE *Vener.* xxi. 54 The Burre... Antler... Surantler... All the rest which growe afterwards, vntill you come to the crowne, palme, or croche, are called Royalls & Surroyalls. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. I. 93/1. 1638 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (ed. 3) 179 Skillfull Wood-men describing the head of a Hart, doe call the... Vpper part of all The... Surroyall Toppe. 1883 *Science* I. 181/2 The 'royal' and 'sur-royal' of the Wapiti. 1893 LVDEKKE *Horns & Hoofs* 271 The portion above the tree-line, carrying the surroyalls.

Surruin, *-yjen*, *obs. Sc. ff.* SURGEON.

Surruinde, *obs. form* of SURROUND.

Surruph, variant of SERIF.

Surs, *obs. form* of SOURCE.

† **Sursanure**. *Obs. rare.* [a. AF., OF. *sursanure* celtic, f. *sur-* (= SUPER- 3) + *sanure*, *seneure*, or OF. *soursant* pa. pple. *healed over*: see SUR-, SANE v., -URE, and cf. Pr. *sobresanar* to form a scar.] The healing over of a wound; a wound healed outwardly or superficially.

c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 385 Wel ye knowe that of a Surianure In Surgerie is perilous the cure But men myghte touche the Arwe or come thereby. c1400 LYDG. *Flower of Curtesye* 75 My wounde abyeth lyk a sursanure.

Sursarara, *obs.* corruption of CERTIORARI: see SISERARY.

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Hamburgh* Wks. 1630 III. 84/1 Sursararas, Proceededoes.

† **Sursault**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* Also 4 *sursaute*, 5 *soursaut*. [a. AF. *sursaut*, OF. *soursaut*, *sault*, f. *sur-* = SUPER- 2 + *saut* leap (= L. *saltu*-s.)] a. A sursaut: of a sudden.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 337 Sursante [?rend A sursaute; LANGTOFT A sursaut] be þam mette, als þei fro kirke cam. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lxii. (1869) 205 Whan .j. hadde leyn þere a while, sodeynliche and a soursaut j sigh an old on þat was clumben anhy vp on my bed.

b. A start.

1598 YONG *Diana* 71 With a sudden sursault she awaked.

Hence † **Sursaut** *tr. v. trans.*, to attack suddenly.

1598 YONG *Diana* 81 An enamoured hart may be as well sursaulted with a sudden joy, as with an unexpected sorrow. 1600 — in *Eng. Helicon* Tjb, My hart, sursaulted with the fill Of thousand great vnrests, and thousand feares.

Surseace, *-sease*, *obs. forms* of SURCEASE.

† **Surseance**. *Obs.* Also 6 *-seance*, *-ceance*, *-ceyance*, 6-7 *-ceance*. [a. OF. *surseance*, *-ceance*, *-ceyance* (mod.F. *surseance*), f. *surseoir*: see SURCEASE and -ANCE.] (A) cessation or suspension (of hostilities).

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 72 If he woll not accept the surseance of warre. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 249 Beyng at the same tyme a surseance made on bothe sides. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xviii. 1037 A surseance of armes to thend to give suffrance and tyme to treat a peace. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII.* (1683) 601 A Surseance of War for five or six days was concluded.

Sursengle, **Surserare**, **Sursese**, *obs. ff.* SURCINGLE, SISERARY, SURCEASE.

† **Sur-sharp**. *Mus. Obs.* [f. SUR- + SHARP, rendering med.L. *superacutia*: see SUPERACUTE.] The highest note of the gamut.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *System*. A fifth tetracbord above, or tetrachord of the sur-sharp.

Sursingle, *obs. form* of SURCINGLE.

† **Sursise**. *Obs.* Also 9 (*Hist.*) *suraize*. [a. AF. *sursise* (cf. med.L. *sursisa*, *supersisa*) negligence, delay, ? hence, penalty for this, vbl. sb. fem. f. *surseoir* = L. *supersedere* to SUPERSEDE.] A penalty formerly exacted at Dover for failure to pay the castle-guard rent.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 48 § 1 Greate penalties and forfeitures comonlye callid in the said Castelle of Dovort Sursises. 1570-6 LAMARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 141. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 198/2.

† **Sursolid**, *sb.* and a. *Math. Obs.* [app. etymologizing alteration of SURDESOLID, by reference to SUR- prefix; *surd-solid* was app. an intermediate form. Cf. F. *sursolide*, It. *soprasolito*.]

A. *sb.* The fifth power of a number or quantity; also, an equation of the fifth degree.

Also extended to higher uneven powers, not being multiples of 2 or 3: see quot. 1700.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Gij b. 4. multiplications doe yelde a sursolide. 1613 TAPP *Pathw. Knowledge* 295 If the quantity be sursolids and the number 1024, then is the sursolid roote thereof 4. 1672 GREGORY in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) 11. 230 One which will serve for all cubic equations, another for all biquadratics, another for all sursolids. 1695 J. WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 3 If we would Extract the Root of an imperfect Sursolid. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* (1701) s. v., 31 is the 5th power of 2, and is called the Sursolid... 128 the 7th power, or the second Sursolid. 1806 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 310 A sursolid, or an equation of five dimensions. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOK *Algebra*, etc. 140 First the highest power, for example the sursolid; then the next, the biquadrate; after it the cube, &c.

B. *adj.* Of the fifth degree; that is a fifth power or root; involving the fifth power of a quantity.

Also applied to a problem, etc. involving expressions or magnitudes of higher degree than that called 'solid' (cf. quot. 1704 s. v. *Solid* a. c.), and to loci of a higher degree than those termed 'solid' (see quot. 1726 s. v. *SURDESOLID*). 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Giv. That roote is a Sursolide

roote, that yeldeth a Sursolide number. 1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 230 A sursolide equation. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Sursolid-Problem*. is that which cannot be resolved, but by Curves of a higher nature than Conick-Sections. *Ibid.*, *Place Sursolid*, is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve of an higher Gender than the Conick Sections. [Cf. *PLACE* sb. 8b.] 1706 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* I. xi. (1713) 135 To Extract the Sursolid Root.

Sursurrara, obs. corruption of CERTIORARI: see SISERARY.

Sursynge, obs. form of SURCINGLE.

Surtax (sū'taks), sb. [ad. F. *surtaxe*: see SUR- and TAX sb.] An additional or extra tax on something already taxed.

1881 *Leeds Mercury* 6 Apr., The reduction of the surtax on foreign spirits. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 12/1 Champagne wine in the ordinary magnums, bottles, pints, and half pints will pay with duty and surtax 3s. 6d. per gallon. 1902 *Spectator* 2 Aug. 137/1 The local Treasuries are to receive a surtax upon the Customs.

So **Surtax** v. *trans.*, to tax additionally, charge with a surtax.

1906 C. BIGG *Wayside Sk. Eccl. Hist.* v. 126 note, What we call Socialism now appears to be merely the right of the poor to surtax the rich.

Surte, -tee, -tey, -tie, obs. forms of SURETY.

Surtout (sū'tūt, sū'tū'), Also 7 sur-toute, 7-8 sur-tout, (8 surtoot, -toit (?), sourtoot, sut-tout (?), 9 surtoot). [a. F. *surtout*, f. *sur* above + *tout* everything.] A man's great-coat or overcoat.

Applied c1870 to a kind of single-breasted frock-coat with pockets cut diagonally in front.

1686 *London Gaz.* No. 2108/4 A white Surtout lin'd with black. 1693 *Dryden Juvenal* iii. 250 The torn Surtout and the tatter'd Vest. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Surtout*, a loose, great, or riding coat. 1714 *ABUTHNOT John Bull* II. iv. He was forced constantly to wear a surtout of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean. 1731 *SWIFT Answ. Simile* 140 And since we find you walk a-foot, We'll soundly souce your frize surtout. 1788 *BURNS Extremore on W. Snellie* 2 The old cock'd hat, the grey surtout. 1800 *WEEMS Washington* x. (1877) 113 With a surtout over his regimentals. 1840 *BARRHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser. I. Tragedy*, He put on his surtout, And went to a man with a beard like a Jew. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xi. He wore a long black surtout reaching nearly to his ancles. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* IV. v. A green surtout of broad cloth over a tight vest of the same colour. 1858 *MRS. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw* II. 39 The new coat which his mother called a surtoot. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* xviii. Being buttoned up in a tightish blue surtout, with a buff waistcoat and gray trousers. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 160 He was wont to take off his loose surtout and travel in his sleeved waistcoat.

attrib. 1686 *London Gaz.* No. 2106/4 A new Red Coat lin'd with a Buff-colour'd lining, surtout Sleeves. 1687 *Ibid.* No. 2236/4 A light-colour'd, Surtout-coat. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3957/4 A Cinnamon-colour Surtout Coat with black Buttons. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4739/4 A dark Surtout Coat. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 289 The velvet cape of a surtout coat.

†b. A hood (with a mantle), worn by women.

1690 *EVELYN Mundus Muliebris* 130 Pins. By which the curls are fastened, In radiant firmament set-out, And over all the hood sur-tout. 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 11/2 A Surtout, is a Night-Hood, which goes over, or covers the rest of the head gear. 1721 *RANISAY Tartaria* 124 The Hood and Mantle make the tender faint; I'm pain'd to see them moving like a tent. But know each fair who shall this Sur-tout use, You're no more Scots. 1785 G. A. *BELLAMY Apol.* (ed. 3) I. 109 My mother had prudently provided herself with a good surtout.

†c. *fig.* An outer covering or integument. *Obs.* 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 167 The different sorts of Fruit, some having a Surtout of a harder Texture, and some softer. 1771 *BARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXV. 13 This upper...coat is composed also of hairs which are white from the top to the root, and form the winter surtout for the animal.

†d. *Cookery*. Applied to various fancy dishes.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Surtout*, a Term in the Confectioners Art; as Pistachoes in Surtout. Also a Term in Cookery, as Pigeons dress'd in Surtout. 1743 *Lady's Companion* (ed. 4) I. 183 A Surtout of Soals.

†**Surtay**, v. *Obs. rare*-. [a. AF. **surtraire*, (cf. OF. *sourtraire* to seduce), used for *s(o)ustraire*, ad. L. *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT.] *trans.* To draw off, take away, subtract. So †**Surtrete** v.

c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 1097 A skep of palm thenne after to surtrey is This wyn. *Ibid.* iv. 460 Heer & ther drie away surtrete. *Ibid.* x. 208 Surtrete hem first and after multiplie.

|| **Surturbrand** (sū'turbænd). Also 8 *erron. surtur*, *sortebrand*. [a. G. *surturbrand*, ad. Icel. *surturbrandr*, f. *Surtur*, gen. of *Surtir* (related to *svartr* SWART a.) name of a fire-giant + *brandr* BRAND sb.] A name for lignite as occurring in Iceland.

1760 *MILLES in Phil. Trans.* LI. 545 An extraordinary sort of wood, which they call sortebrand, or black brand. 1780 *VON TROIL Iceland* 42, I have seen tea-cups, plates, &c. in Copenhagen made of surturbrand, which takes a fine polish. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 397 The Bovey coal is found in strata, corresponding in almost every particular with those of the surturbrand in Iceland. 1863 *BARING-GOULD Iceland* p. xxiv. The alternation of basalt and surturbrand.

Surdy, obs. form of SURETY.

†**Surundacion**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. *surund*, SURROUND + -ATION, after inundation.] Flooding.

1552 *HULOET*, *Surundacion*, *alluines*, *inundatio*.

Survear, -velor, etc., obs. ff. SURVEYOR.

Surveigh, obs. form of SURVEY.

Surveillance (sūrvē'lāns, -lyāns, F. *sūrvēyañs*). [ad. F. *surveillance*, n. of action f. *surveiller*: see next and -ANCE.] Watch or guard kept over a person, etc., esp. over a suspected person, a prisoner, or the like; often, spying, supervision; less commonly, supervision for the purpose of direction or control, superintendence.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 578 *Vast depôts of...property...in the rooms belonging to the office of the committee of Surveillance.* 1802 *LEMAISTRE Rough Sk. Mod. Paris* xxix. 236 They are kept under the constant 'surveillance of the police.' (Note, *Surveillance*, Watch, or special care.) 1815 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* 19 July (1884) I. 67 General Becker—the officer who was charged with the surveillance of Buonaparte. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser.* II. *Man Many Fr.* (Colburn) 84 A tour under the surveillance of a tutor. 1834 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xx. Not to allow parole or permission to leave the fortress, even under surveillance. 1853 *HUMPHREYS Coin-coll. Man.* xxii. (1876) 301 The copper (coinage) remained under the surveillance of the Senate. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* i. 6 No Puritanic surveillance directed his choice of books. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 He says that Portugal will carry out the provisions of the Treaty under the surveillance of England.

Surveillant (sūrvē'lānt, -lyānt, F. *sūrvēyañ*), sb. [ad. F. *surveillant*, pr. pple. (used subst.) of *surveiller*, f. *sur*- above, over + *veiller* (—L. *vigilāre*) to watch.] One who exercises surveillance; a person who keeps watch over another or others; a superintendent, e.g. of a prison.

1819 B. E. O'MEARA *Exp. Trans. St. Helena* 76 Lieutenant Jackson of the Staff corps, who had been previously employed as the surveillant of General Gourgand. 1837 *DE QUINCEY Rev. Tartars* Wks. 1854 IV. 134 His mixed character of ambassador and of political surveillant...gave him a real weight in the Tartar councils. 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 7/1 I got through the day...yarning with the surveillants and the convicts. 1905 *Mrs. C. N. WILLIAMSON Castle of Shadows* vii. 161 White-clad surveillants with revolvers on their hips.

Surveillant, a. *rare*. [ad. F. *surveillant* (see *prec.*)] Exercising surveillance.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 29 At Whiggery's kibes sneaks the surveillant tail-er. 1882 in *Ogilvie*.

†**Survenant**. *Obs. rare*-. [a. OF. *survenant*, pr. pple. of *survenir*: see next.] One who comes up, or to a place; a comer.

c1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 103 Pat his court be opyn to all survenants.

†**Survene**, v. *Obs.* [f. after SUPERVENE by substitution of prefix SUR-. Cf. F. *survenir*.]

1. *intr.* = SUPERVENE 1.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxx. (1672) 87 Such a sputation survening upon it proves more perilous than otherwise. 1678 — (*title*) *Casus Medico-Chirurgicus*: Or, A most Memorable Case of a Noble-Man, Deceased. Wherein is shewed, His Lordship's Wound, the various Diseases survening, &c.

b. To come upon some one, arrive suddenly or unexpectedly. *nonce-use*.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 77 Their Master Blondel survening, and subunderstanding it.

2. *trans.* = SUPERVENE 2.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 2 Plagues do ordinarily survene great Inundations. 1666 — *Morb. Angl.* iv. 42 Those evil accidents, that survene an Hypochondriack Melancholy.

So †**Survenient** a. = SUPERVENIENT.

1677 *CARV Palaeol. Chron.* Pref. p. iv, The which Design...came in process of time to be quickened by a sur-venient occasion from some Learned Gentlemen of my Acquaintance.

†**Survenne**. *Obs. rare*-. [ad. F. *survenne*, n. of action f. *survenir*: see SUPERVENE and cf. VENUE.] A later or subsequent arrival.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xlii. 110 Nor did the fundamentals alter...by the...mixture of people of severall Nations in the first entrance, nor from the Danes or Normans in their survenne.

Survey, -vewe, obs. forms of SURVEY.

Survey (sū've', sū've'), sb. Also 6-7 -vay, -veigh, 7 serevey. [f. next.] The action, or an act, of surveying; the object or result of this.

1. The act of viewing, examining, or inspecting in detail, esp. for some specific purpose; usually *spec.* a formal or official inspection of the particulars of something, e.g. of an estate, of a ship or its stores, of the administration of an office, etc.

1548 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 203 The Certifyfath of the Surveye of alle the late Collagys, Chauntyres, [etc.]. 1570 in *Feuillart Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 407 Vpon which survey it will appere where and in whome the abuse is. 1596 *BACON Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1630) 7 A Court, whereunto the people of every Hundred should be assembled twice a year for surueigh of Pledges. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. (Globe) 83 Having perceiv'd my Bread had been low a great while, now I took a Survey of it, and reduc'd myself to one Bisket-cake a day. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 175 Compounders neglecting to...pay their composition-money, shall be charged with the duty, and become liable to a survey. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Survey*, an examination made by several naval officers into the state or condition of the provisions, or stores belonging to a ship, or fleet of men of war. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* (ed. 9) s.v., On the falling of an estate to a new lord...a court of survey is generally held. 1800 *COT-QUHOUN Comm. Thames* vi. 237 The Regular Perambulations of the Police Boats in their daily and nightly surveys of the River. 1802 in *East Rep. Cases Cr. K. B.* (1808) IV. 590 He had had a survey on her [sc. the ship] on account of her bad character. 1855 *LISCHITTO Cornwall* 145 Each gang of men accustomed to work together, selects one of

their number to represent and act for them on the day appointed for the 'setting' or 'survey'. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 597 James now directed a minute survey of that portion of Raleigh's fleet.

b. *transf.* A written statement or description embodying the result of such examination.

1613 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1910) 12 One ancient survey...which...Denton restored againe, but the same is since embelzled. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. 18, I had spare hours to couch in writing a survey of these Countreys. 1652 *NEOHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 In the survey or Breviarie of the dignities of the East only three Provinces are reckoned under the Proconsul of Asia. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 192 Not above thirty lines of the Survey are occupied upon this subject. 1808 *EAST Rep. Cases Cr. K. B.* IV. 590 *margin*, The survey which accompanied the letter gave the ship a good character. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 6 As an historical monument, the value of the Domesday Survey cannot be overrated.

c. A kind of auction for the sale of farms: see *quot.* 1796. *local.* (s.v.)

1725 *Farley's Exeter Grnl.* 28 May 4 On Thursday...will be held a Survey at the House of William Haydon...for sale of the Inheritance of divers Messuages. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* I. 71 The disposal of farms for three lives is generally by what are provincially termed *surveys*; a species of auction; at which candidates bid for the priority of refusal, rather than for the thing itself.

d. 'A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. U.S.' (Cent. Dict. 1891).

†2. Oversight, supervision, superintendence.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 5 All hereditamentes apperteynyng...to any the said Monasteries...shalbe in the order surveye and gouernance of the said Courte. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxiii. (1739) 41 He regulated the Courts of Justice under his Survey. 1654 G. GODDARD *Introduct. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. p. lxxv. They had the survey, and, perhaps, advice in all.

3. The, or an, act of looking at something as a whole, or from a commanding position; a general or comprehensive view or look.

1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 46 Taking her eye from one particular object, she sent it abroad to make generally survey of their countrey demeanours. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 16 He lost a wife, Whose beauty did astonish the surmey Of richest eies. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* cccxii. He...O'relooks the Neighbour with a wide survey. 1718 *POPE Iliad* xv. 492 Great Hector view'd him with a sad survey, As stretch'd in dust before the stern he lay. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 44, I had time now to look round, and, on taking a survey of the company, was not sorry to recognise our old acquaintance. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* liii. After a moment's survey of her face. 1871 *CALVERLEY Charades* i. xi. in *Verses & Transl.* 74 Then to my whole [sc. pier-glass] he made his way; Took one long lingering survey; And softly, as he stole away, Remark'd, 'By Jove, a bird!'

b. *concr.* That which is thus viewed; a view, prospect, scene; †a delineation of this, a 'view', picture (*obs.*).

a1700 *EVELYN Diary* 13 Sept. 1666, I presented his Majesty with a survey of the ruins. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Alctr. Leg.*, *Lady G. B.* Delighted with the fair survey. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Lost Bower* x. In childhood, little prized I That fair walk and far survey. 1853 *PHILLIPS Rivers Yorks.* ii. 17 Overlooking with a magnificent survey the vale of Eden.

4. *fig.* A comprehensive mental view, or (usually) literary examination, discussion, or description, of something.

a1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 131 Sturmius is he, out of whom, the trew survey and whole workmanship is...to be learned. 1593 *BANCROFT (title)* A Survey of the Pretended Holy Discipline. 1598 *Strow (title)* A Survey of London. Contayning the Originall, Antiquity, Increase, Moderne estate, and description of that Citie. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. Pref. § 5, Let vs take a sleight survey of our trafiques and negotiations in former ages. 1635 *PERSON (title)* Varieties: or, A Surveigh of rare and excellent matters, necessary and delectable for all sorts of persons. 1789 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 123 It may set us upon a more frequent and strict survey and review of our own character. 1780 *BENTHAM Princ. Legist.* xvii. § 26 Upon taking a survey of the various possible modes of punishment. 1836 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xi. 1 We have already taken a survey of the legends relating to the origin of the people of Attica. 1891 *BLACKIE Four Phases* 1. 125 The most critical questions, which require comprehensive survey, cool decision, and impartial judgment.

5. The process († or art) of surveying a tract of ground, coast-line, or any part of the earth's surface; the determination of its form, extent, and other particulars, so as to be able to delineate or describe it accurately and in detail; also, a plan or description thus obtained; a body of persons or a department engaged in such work.

Ordinance survey: see ORDNANCE 5.

1610 *FOLKINGHAM Feudigr.* i. l. 1 Survey in general is an Art whereby the view and trinitate intimation of a subject, from Center to Circumference is rectified. The Survey of Possessions...is the Arts by which their Graphical Description is particularized. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 201 Geometry, it may be, teacheth me Wisdom, not to lose a Pearch of my many Acres, through imperfect Survey. 1765 *Museum Rust.* V. 101 To any person...who shall make an accurate survey of any county, upon the scale of one inch to a mile. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marit. Surv.* p. xxii. Thence it is, that so few Surveys have been continued beyond the Extent of a large Bay, or River. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Grnl.* IV. 402/1 The accurate survey of the river Thames, from Staines to Yanklet-creek, has been just completed. 1856 *ORR's Circ. Sci., Mech., Philos.* 260 For drawings of land-surveys, it is usual to employ chains as units of measurement. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* s.v., Such

surveys or military sketches are furnished by the topographical branch of the intelligence department. 1879 C. C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/1 How, with very portable instruments, the survey of a small area is conducted.

transf. 1849 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxxvii. 434 Before he went to the Cape of Good Hope, in order to complete the survey of the heavens.

B. attrib. (chiefly in sense 5).

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 505 We find in the said survey-booke of his [sc. Domesday], the King had in this Cite three hundred houses. 1773 *Regul. H. M. Service at Sea* 19 He [sc. a Captain or Commander] is to demand from the Clerk of the Survey, a Survey-Book, with an Inventory of the Stores. 1800 *Proc. Parl. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 16/2 A reduction of survey charges. 1845 STODOLSKA *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 59 Great service has been rendered in the survey department by officers of the Indian navy. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 52, I saw that it was a survey party by their instruments.

Survey (sūvɪˈziː), *v.* Also 6 *survey*, *survay*, 6-7 *survay*, *surveigh*, 7 *survei*, *pa. t.* *survaied*. [as. AF. *surveier*, *veir*, = OF. *so(u)ru(e)oir* (pres. stem *survey*) :—med.L. *supervidere* SUPERVIDE.]

1. *trans.* To examine and ascertain the condition, situation, or value of, formally or officially, e.g. the boundaries, tenure, value, etc. of an estate, a building or structure, accounts, or the like; more widely, to have the oversight of, supervise.

1467-8 [see SURVEYING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 159/1 To survey and kepe the Waters and grete Ryvers there, and to doo due execution by the said Statutes, aswell by their survey, as by enquestes therof to be taken. 1513 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 3 Accomptes, to be takenveyed surveye & controlled by [etc.]. 1533 FITZGERARD *Surv. Prol.*, Howe all these maners... & tenementes shulde be extended, surveyed, butted, bounded, and valued. 1570 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Edw.* (1903) 407 Suche... surveyours... as... will survey the office and the whole charge therof. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 2, I am come to surveye the Tower this day; Since Henries death, I feare there is Conueyance. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. II.* § 14, (1876) 13 The fruit which the purveyor... shal provide... shalbe surveyed by the same clerke before any be spent. 1625 *Impeachment. Dk. Buckham*, (Camden) 31 To surveye all the bills of lading and to compare all the merchants marks. 1709 *Act 8 Anne* c. 5 § 18 All Makers of Candles shall... keep all the Candles... which shall not have been surveyed... separate... from all other their Candles which shall have been surveyed. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The Persian Monarch, st. is reported... to be leaking slightly... She will be surveyed.

2. To determine the form, extent, and situation of the parts of (a tract of ground, or any portion of the earth's surface) by linear and angular measurements, so as to construct a map, plan, or detailed description of it. Also *absol.*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1371 A manne that had landes... surveyed the same, and lette it out deare. 1587 LADY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 203 The woods were seen and surveyed by him... so that he knew the number of acres. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 22 The Romans measured or surveyed all these places with the greatest care. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* Adr. 506/1, I was out surveying the whole morning. 1879 C. C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 93/2 Let us assume... that the surveyor having walked over the area he intends to survey... has selected... a somewhat central position, on which to measure his base.

3. To look carefully into or through; to view in detail; to examine, inspect, scrutinize; to explore (a country). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1591 NASHE P. *Penniless Suppl.* 12 b, When he comes in to survey his wares. 1613 CAMPION *El. Pr. Henry* 51 His care had beene Surveying India, and implanting there The knowledge of that God which hee did feare. 1631 DONNE *Poems, Dampe* i, When I am dead... my friends curiositie Will have me cut up to survey each part. 1658 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 82 To surveye all my letters and actions... with a most rigid and censorious eye. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Aug. 1669, To London, spending almost the intire day in surveying what progresse was made in rebuilding the ruinous City. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 243 The whole of this time my landlord and I spent in surveying the country, and viewing his plantation. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 134 He took the piece he was drawing, and, holding it behind the light, to survey it, [etc.]. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 279 At all seasons of the year... let them [sc. wardens] survey minutely the whole country... acquiring a perfect knowledge of every locality.

4. To look at from, or as from, a height or commanding position; to take a broad, general, or comprehensive view of; to view or examine in its whole extent.

c1286 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXII. iii, From sea to sea He shall survey All kingdoms as his own. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* x. 128, I, thence survaied From out a lofty watch towre... The Countrie round about. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 268 My self I then perus'd, and Limb by Limb Survey'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 354 Often he turns his Eyes, and with a Groat, Surveys the pleasing Kingdoms, once his own. 1791 COWPER *Alex. Selkirk* i, I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute. 1811 LAMB *Guy Faux Misc. Wks.* (1871) 374 Two persons... are intently surveying a sort of speculum... which stands upon a pedestal. 1831 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 38 You... like to survey the ranks of slaves under you. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 48 He surveyed the whole figure of the rider. *absol.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 555 Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood So high above the circling Canopie Of Nights extended shade.

b. *fig.* To take a comprehensive mental view of; to consider or contemplate as a whole.

1596 Sir T. More *iv.* v. 65 Lets now survay our state. 1630 FRYNE *Anti-Armin.* 126 Survaie we all the internal, all the external means of grace. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* i. (1673) 253 If we surveigh and sum up all the forces which

the Devil, Flesh, World, are able to raise. 1718 ADDISON *Hymn in Spectator* No. 453 ¶ 7 When all thy Mercies, O my God, Myrising Soul surveys. 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Human Wishes* 2 Let observation with extensive view, Survey mankind from China to Peru. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 259 He surveyed the elements of mythology... which lay before him. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* i. Prol. In a short time they were able to rise to their feet and survey the situation. *absol.* 1859 CORNWALLIS *Panorama New World* I. 121 Here was a scene that spoke a history. Let me survey.

† c. To observe, perceive, see. *Obs. rare*—1.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach. i.* ii. 31 The Norweyan Lord, surveying vantage, With... new supplies of men, Began a fresh assault. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 178 Bid them have recourse vnto their glasse, And there suraigh how swiftly time doth passe.

Hence **Surveyed** (-vɪˈd), *pp. a.*

1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 251 A surveyed township. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 7 The only surveyed block now obtainable in that mine.

Surveyable (sūvɪˈzəbəl), *a. rare.* [f. SURVEY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being surveyed.

1658 OSBORN *Q. Edw.* Ep., More of London being surveyable in a minute from Pauls Steeple, than can be seen in an age out of Cheap-side. 1837 in *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 654 Now the explosion becomes a thing visible, surveyable. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. vii.* iii. (1872) II. 265 From which the whole ground... is surveyable to spectators of rank. 1889 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 434 The [Philological] Society is going to deal... with the recoverable, the surveyable English of the printing-press.

Surveyal (sūvɪˈzəl), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

The act of surveying; survey.

a 1677 BARROW *1st Serm.* 1 *Tim. iv.* 10 Wks. 1686 III. 451 The truth of this doctrine will farther appear by the declaration and surveyal of those respects according to which Christ is represented the Saviour of men. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xiv. 262 Taken by the brain to shoot up to terrific heights of surveyal.

Surveyance (sūvɪˈzəns), *rare.* Also 5 *sur-*

vey(i)ance, 6 *surveyance*. [a. OF. **surve(i)ance*, f. *surveir* to SURVEY. In mod. use directly f. SURVEY *v.* + -ANCE.] Survey; superintendence, oversight; inspection.

(Sometimes app. confused with SURVEILLANCE.)

c1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 95 (Ellesm.) Youre is the charge of al hir surveyance [Hengw. *surveaunce*; other MSS. *surveaunce*, *suffra(u)nce*] What pilat they been vnder youre gouernaunce. c1530 SKELTON *Magnyf.* (1606) 1787 In Pleasure and Surveyaunce... I have set my hole Felycyte. 1531 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 § 1 Within .xl. daies aftersuche surveaunce made and monycion to the said owners gyven. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom. Solomon* To Gentl. Rdrs. Bj, I giue you the surveyaunce of my new-bought grounde.

1880 *Times* 19 Aug. 4 We must expect to find such objects in the excavations if proper surveyance of the workmen be exercised. 1883 *American* VI. 118 The price of lands reduced to a sum which would pay the expenses of surveyance and sale.

Surveying (sūvɪˈziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SURVEY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SURVEY.

1. The action of viewing or examining in detail (esp. officially); † the exploration (of a country).

1467-8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 598/2 The surveying aswell of the Veerte as of the Venyson of oure Forest. 1577 V. LEIGH (*title*) The science of Surveying of Landes, Tenementes, and Hereditamentes. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* ii. (1630) 10 Besides surveying of the Pledges of Freeman, and giuing the oath of Allegiance, and making Constables. 1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Gramm. Sch.* (1892) 74 If great occasion shall be for the surveying of the whole... of the howses or laudes to the schole belonging. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Scauers* (1647) 5 Commissions for the surveying and repairing of Walls, Banks and Rivers. 1632 LITHGOW (*title*) The Totall Discourse, Of the Rare Adventures... of long nineteene Yeares Trauayles... in Surueighing of Forty eight Kingdomes.

2. The process or art of making surveys of land: see SURVEY *sb.* 5, *v.* 2, and LAND-SURVEYING.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. King, In suruaing & measuring of landes. 1639 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 41 A great lott... twelve acrs, paying for the same... three shillings an acr upon the entrance of the platform or bounders thereof, after the Surveying of it. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* Pref. aij, I... reduced their Positions into Triangles... an ordinary rule in surveying. 1797 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 248 This King wrote a booke of surveying, which gave a beginning to Geometry. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., *Naval Surveying*, the science of determining the lines on which seas may be safely navigated.

† 3. Oversight, superintendence. *Obs.*

1538 ELIOT, *Libitinaris*, he that hath the suraueing and charge aboute burieings.

4. attrib. : † a surveying-board, -place, a sideboard or hatch on which the dishes were placed ready for serving at a meal under the direction of the 'surveyor' (SURVEYOR 1 d). *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 45, xx squires attendaunt upon the King's person... to help serve his table from the surveying board, and from other places, as the assessor well assigne. c1543 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. 78 A new halle, with a squierie, saucery, & surveying place. c1600 in *Archaeologia* LXIV. 392 The surveying place by the kitchen door. 1608 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 494 Ye kitchen, butry, surveying place.

b. Applied to instruments or appliances used for, and to ships employed in, surveying.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. i. Wks. 1851 III. 98 Discipline, whose golden surveying reed... measures every quarter and circuit of new Jerusalem. 1665 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. i. 2 In that socket you put the head of your three legged Surveying-Staff. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 134 Having gotten together all the surveying chains the city afforded... we went into the Church. 1701 MOXON *Math.*

Instr. 17 *Reducing scale*,... Sometimes 'tis called a Surveying Scale. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* [The] Surveying Cross... in France... serves in lieu of a Theodolite. *Ibid.* s.v. *Quadrant*, The Common, or Surveying Quadrant. *Ibid.* s.v. *Perambulator*,... an Instrument for the measuring of Distances, call'd also Pedometer, Way-wiser, and Surveying Wheel. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* III. 103, a very useful... addition to the ordinary Surveying Poles. 1846 HUXLEY in L. Huxley *Life & Lett.* (1900) I. ii. 26 Surveying ships are totally different from the ordinary run of men-of-war. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Surveying Chain*, a measuring chain 66 feet long, with iron rings and links. 1905 A. K. WALLACE *Life* I. vi. 86 My strong surveying boots cost 14s. a pair.

Surveying, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That surveys; see the verb.

1598 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 21 Hir [sc. an Eagle's] surveying spreading traine. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ix, Whose courtly habite is the grace of the presence, and delight of the surveying eye. a 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ch. vi. 5 The worlds surveying Lamp. 1697 DRYDEN *Ancid* xi. 796 A steepy Mountain... Whence the surveying Sight the neather Ground commands.

Surveyor (sūvɪˈzɔː), *Forms:* a. 5-6 *surveyoure*, 5-7 *surveyor*, *surveior*, 6-7 *surveioir*, (6 *survayour*, -ore, -er, *surveioir*, *serveioir*, -veyar, *surveighor*, -our, 7 *surveigher*, *surveier*, *survayer*), 5- *surveyor*. β. 5 *surveour*(e), *survionr*(e), *surveyor*, -owre, 5-6 *survear*, 6 *surveor*. [a. AF., OF. *surve(i)our*, f. *surveir* to SURVEY : see -OR.] One who surveys.

1. One who has the oversight or superintendence of a person or thing; an overseer, supervisor.

a. *gen.* (also *fig.*)

c1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* i. 263 He was surveyour to all pat. per. wer, And... he payed her hyer. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 485/1 *Surveyoure*, *superior*. c1530 SKELTON *Magnyf.* (1906) 1862 Your Surveyour, Crafty Conueyance. 1558 HULOET, *Surveioir* of a bridall, *promissus*. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 253 Wer I not madnesse then, To make the Fox surveyour of the Fold? 1616 BARTON *Good & Badde, Worthy Judge* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/2 Hee is a surueier of rights and reuenger of wrongs. a 1631 DONNE *Serm., Matt. v. 8* (1640) 112 Men who are so severe... may... become Surveyors, and Controllers upon Christ himself.

b. As a title of officials in various departments, offices, or works; e.g. one who superintends the construction of a building, the administration of an office or department, the collection of taxes, the keeping of a structure in good order or repair.

Usually (except where the context is explanatory), with a defining phr., as *surveyor of highways*, *of taxes*, *of wards and liveries*, or with prefixed sb., as *borough*, *district*, *forest*, *road*, *timber surveyor*.

Surveyor of the navy: formerly, an official whose duty was 'to know the State of all Stores, and see the Waits supplied; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Vards, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters of his Majesty's Navy with what Stores they received; and at the End of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accompts' (Chamberlayne's *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.*).

1442 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 54/2 Sercheours, Countrollours, and Surveyours of Serchis. 1472-3 *Ibid.* VI. 58/1 Countroller and Surveyour of the Kynges werkes there. 1518 in Lupton *Life Colet* (1887) App. A. 278 The Maisters and surveyors of the scole. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* xix. 35 b, Surveyours and other that... gathered the revenues of his crowne. 1543 tr. *Act 9 Hen. V.* Stat. ii. c. 4 Wardens and surveyours and minysters of the exchanges out of the tower. 1553 in *Archaeologia* XII. 382 Surveyors of the Stable. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary*, c. 8 § 1 The Constables & Churchwardens of every parishe... shall... electe... two honest persons... to be Surveyours & orderers... of the workes for Amende-ment of the Highways. 1555 EDEEN *Decades* (Arb.) 185 There is... appointed to eury man by the suruoiours of the mynes, a square plote of grounde. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 582 This man... was the master Mason or Suruioir of the kings stone-works. 1660 in *Pepys' Diary* (1870) 43 His Royal Highness James, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral... Sir William Batten, Surveyor. 1666 *Ibid.* 7 Oct., He dreads the reports he is to receive from the Surveyors of its [sc. the fleet's] defects. 1670 PETTUS *Fodine Rec.* 41 The Surveyor of the Melting, who is to see the Silver cast out. 1698 T. SAVERY *Navig. Improv.* 8 The Commissioners of the Navy... told me, that the Model must be survey'd by Mr. Dummer the Surveyor of the Navy. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* ii. iii. 618 Surveyor of the Highways. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 67. 4/1 [In the Customs] a Surveyor and 16 Tidewaiters. 1793-4 *Matthews's Bristol Directory* 37 Surveyor of the Distilleries... Surveyor of the Salt duties. 1872 DE VŒR *Americanisms* 264 *Surveyor*, an official who surveys all the inspectors, weighers, gaugers, ... in a United States Customs-House.

† c. (of a will) = OVERSEER 1 b, SUPERVISOR 1 b.

1420 E. E. Wills (1882) 54 The surveyors of my testament. c1430 LYDG. *Mit. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 240 To make Jhesu to be cheef surveyour, Of my laste wyf set in my Testament. 1463 in Bury *Wills* (Camden) 43 Be ye ayys and supportacion of ye surviour and my executours.

† d. An officer of the royal or other great household who superintended the preparation and serving of the food. *Obs.*

c1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 545 in *Babers Bk.* (1868) 117 *Surveour* and stuarde also. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 37 A Surveyour for the Kyng, to oversee, with the maister cooke for the mowthe, all manner of stuffe of vytayle which is best and moste holsum, and the conveyance and sauf garde of it. a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 386 Ye shall vnderstande ye this feest was all of fyssh. And for ye ordering of ye seruyce therof, were dyuers lordes appointed... as stewarde, controller, surveyour. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. II.* § 36. (1876) as A seriant surviour of the dressor for the hall.

† **e**. One who had the oversight of the lands and boundaries of an estate and its appurtenances. *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 349/1 That this Act of Resumption... be [not] prejudicial, to John Huse... for any Grannte made to hym, of the Office of Surveyorship of all the Lands and Teneiments of Richmondse fee... to be Surveyor of the same in any manner forme. 1533 FITZHERB. *Surv.* ProL. It is necessary that every great estate... should have a Surveyor that can extend, but, and bounde, and value them. 1574 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 335 Powre Aldermen shalbe elected surveighours yearly... to detemyn all mischaunces and variaunces of mearing betwixt thinhabitants. 1577 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* I. Hist. Scot. 101/1 Men... were appointed to be Surveyours of the whole countrey, and to denide the same... into a set number of equal portions. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 29 When a gentleman... hath a ferme... to let... he causeth a surveior to make strict inquire what may be made of it. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 508 He employed his own Surveyor... to treat with the Owners, many whereof were his own Tenants. 1782 Miss BURNBY *Cecilia* ix. 1, She sent for the surveyor who had the superintendence of her estates.

fig. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* I. (1629) 24 Thrice had the bright surveyor of the heauen Divided out the dayes and nights by euen And equal houres. 1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* III. iii. (1656) 25 What land soe're, the worlds surveyor, the Sun, Can measure in a day.

† **f**. The or a principal magistrate of a town or district. *Obs.*

1548 *Acts Privy Council* II. 555 The Surveyor of Bolloyn. 1679 *Providence Rec.* (1895) VIII. 44 Ye Surveyor of ye Towne... shall see to ye retaining... a suitable... prieviledge... not with standing.

† **g**. A censor or licenser of books for the press. 1663 *Cal. St. Papers* 240 Order for a warrant for... appointing Roger L'Estrange surveyor of all books.

2. One who designs, and superintends the construction of a building; a practical architect.

The duties are now usually divided between the architect, who prepares the design, and the quantity surveyor, who estimates the amounts of materials necessary for carrying out the design.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 219 The kyng began the newe edifying of Wyndesore, and mad Maystyr William Wykham survioure of the same werk. 1593 FALKE *Horolographia* Title-p. Of speciall vse... for divers Artificers, Architects, Surveyours of buildings, free-Masons. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 120, [1] bespake one [sc. a coffin], and (like the Surveyours of deaths buildings) gave direction how this little Tenement should be framed. 1663 GRABIER *Counsel* 4 A skilful Surveyor, from whose Directions the several Master-work-men may receive Instructions by way of Draughts, Models, Frames, &c. 1700 EVKLYN *Diary* 23 Sept. 1683. The surviour has already begun the foundation for a palace. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 253 The drawing of Draughts is most commonly the work of a Surveyor. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trul.* VI. 192 Several surveyors were called for the defendant, who stated it was the custom of the profession to charge 2½ per cent for rejected plans.

fig. 1662 GRABIER *Princ.* 2 The great Architect and Surveyor of Heaven and Earth.

3. One whose business it is to survey land, etc.; one who makes surveys, or practises surveying: see SURVEY sb. 5, v. 2, SURVEYING vbl. sb. 2.

See also LAND-SURVEYOR 2. Surveyor's chain = Gunter's chain: see GUNTER 1.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref. Surveyors haue cause to make muche of me [sc. geometry]. 1608 A. NORTON *tr. Stevin's Disme* B. 4. The Surveyor or Land-measure. 1652 NEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 135 Times used by Surveyors in the bounding of Lands. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 378 The magnetic needle can never give to the surveyor a straight and accurate line. 1840 *Bul's Farmer's Companion* 285 A surveyor's chain is 4 poles, or 66 feet, divided into 100 links of 7-92 inches. 1879 C. C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/2 In many cases the pace of the surveyor is used for determining distances.

b. A name for certain caterpillars: = GEOMETER 4, LOOPER 1.

1682 LISTEA *Gadart Of Insects* 24 Our Country-people call these kinds of Caterpillars, Surveyours (Geometrae) because of their Gate, which is like a Pole turned over and over, when one measures Land. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 289 The true geometers or surveyors.

c. One whose business it is to inspect and examine land, houses, or other property and to calculate and report upon its actual or prospective value or productiveness for certain purposes.

1795 VANCOUVER *Agric. Essex* 186 The Surveyor cannot close this report without expressing... his warmest acknowledgements to the following gentlemen. 1812 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trul.* (1842) V. 253/2 Towards the support... of some worthy character bred a surveyor and architect. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 168 The business of the surveyor is to measure and value the work executed by the builder. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Surveyor*,... an inspector of shipping, tonnage, &c. for Lloyds; an examiner of buildings for a fire-insurance office. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Lloyd's Surveyors, practical persons specially appointed in London... to investigate the state and condition of merchantships for the underwriters. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 28 Insurance Surveyor.

4. One who views or looks at something; a beholder. *rare.*

1558 PHAER *Aeneid* VII. Sivb, On every syde they seeke, and send Surveyours through the coast. 1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garm.* (1616) 30 The eye being the surveyour of all exterior objects. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Ser. II. *Diogenes & Plato* I. 496 The brightest of stars appear the most... tremulous in their light... from the vapours that float below, and from the imperfection of vision in the surveyor.

b. fig. One who takes a mental view of something; an examiner, contemplator.

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 39 If a curious surviour will

upon this approve that louers have beene witty. 1640 BE. HALL *Episc.* III. v. 245 These which I have abstracted from your judicious surveyor. 1905 J. B. BURY *Life St. Patrick* III. 45 To the surveyor of the history of humanity this is the interest which Pelagius possesses.

5. Surveyor-general, † general surveyor (see GENERAL a. 10): a principal or head surveyor; one who has the control of a body of surveyors, or the general oversight of some business. Hence surveyor-generalship.

Applied esp. to the chief supervisor of crown or public lands, of the customs and other administrative departments. Surveyor-general of the ordinance: see ORDINANCE 3.

In U.S. a government officer who supervises the surveys of public lands.

1515 *Act 7 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 37 Surveyour generall of all and singler our Castellis Lordshippes Manours lordes called Richemond [etc.] in the shire of Yorke. 1541-2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 39 § 1 A certeyne Court commonly to be called the Court of the general Surveyors of the Kingis landis.

1575 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 157 The Queen's Maiesty's General Surveyor. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 31 Oct. Surveyor-General of the Victualling. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 8 Sir Joseph Tredenham has kist the Kings hand for the place of surveyor general of England. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. III. 560 Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers appointed for the Guard of Kent and Sussex. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v., The Surveyor General of the King's Manors;... Surveyor General of the Works.

1754 *(title)* An east prospect of the city of Philadelphia: taken by George Heap... under the Direction of Nicholas Skull, Surveyor General of the Province of Pennsylvania. 1780 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 217/1 A surveyor-general of the excise. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xv. p. 5, I was proclaimed principal manager and surveyor-general of the family. 1831 in R. ELLIS *Customs* (1840) IV. 273 The Board cannot admit the absence of an officer on leave, to be a sufficient ground for delaying an investigation before the Surveyors-general.

1882 *Standard* 9 Dec. 5/4 The Surveyor Generalship of the Ordnance.

Surveyorship (sūvī'ər-ə'shīp). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of surveyor.

1485 [see SURVEYOR 1 c]. 1539 POLLARD in *Lett. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 261 That he myght have the surveyorship of Glastonbury. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alaridgo*, surveyorship of buildings. 1774 FOOTE *Cosensers* I. Wks. 1799 II. 150 The surveyorship of the woods there is vacant. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Intro. (1852) 37 It was my chief trouble... that I was likely to grow gray and decrepit in the Surveyorship.

Survieu (sūvī'ū), sb. Forms: 5 survieu, 5-6 -vewes, 5-7 -vew, 6 -vewes, 6- survieu. [a. AF., OF. *surveu* (cf. *surveuer* to SURVEY; cf. *view*.)]

† 1. Inspection: = SURVEY sb. 1. *Obs.*

1434 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 406/1 Yat no Vessel of wyn pas for the place of their making... on lesse yat it be... marked... be a knowe signe... of the saide persones yat are assigned to ye surveye and ye assay therof. 1472-5 [see SURVEY v. 1].

† 2. Supervision: = SURVEY sb. 2. *Obs.*

c. 1431 *Proc. Privy Council* II. 366 It be ordeinede whenne yat any souldours deye... yat he yat shal be taken in his stede be receyved by ye surveye of ye tresorer. 1431 E. E. Wille (1882) 90, I woll that sir Nicholl Dixon... have the survieu of my... Executours.

3. A view (esp. mental) of something as a whole, or in its details; the action of taking such a view; consideration, contemplation; = SURVEY sb. 3, 4. Now rare or arch.

1576 FLEMING *tr. Caius' Dogs* (1880) 42 Leauing the seruieu of hunting and hauking dogs. 1579 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* S. S. Wks. (1912) 640/2 Vpon the survieu of them, and farther conference. 1611 J. CARTWRIGHT (title) *The Preachers Travels*,... Containing a full survieu of the Kingdom of Persia. 1619 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1657) I. 14 If you will please to take a second survieu of the four severall particulars, wherein the Cases seemed to agree. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 63 Your seruant tells me, you have great desire To take survieu of this my house within. 1710 *Novor Never* 13, I shall take a short Survieu, and then put an End to your Lordship's trouble. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1882) 172 That prospectiveness of mind, that survieu, which enables a man to foresee the whole of what he is to convey. 1889 BROWNING *Asolando, Reverie* x, Mind, in survieu of things, Now soared, anon alit, To treasure its gatherings. 1903 *Records of Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 7 To take a calm survieu of the whole case.

† 4. *concr.* = SURVEY sb. 1 b. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 191 In the ancient rentals and survieues of the possessions of Christes Church in Canterbury.

Survieu (sūvī'ū), v. Forms: see prec. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To take a general view of, to view as a whole (with the eyes or mind); = SURVEY v. 4, 4 b; also, to command a view of, overlook; in weakened sense, to look upon, behold (cf. SURVEY v. 4 c). *Obs.* or arch.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep. Arte Poet.* Bij, If that the matter in the mynde thou wilt before survieu. *Ibid.* xvi. E vij, The declining sonne that doth the fieldes survieu. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 145 Yt chaunced... The Husbandman selfe to come that way, Of custome for to serue his ground. 1590 - F. Q. II. ix. 45 That Turrets frame... lifted high about this earthly masse, Which it survieu'd. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 21, I spared no glances to survieu all with a curious eye-faunour. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xi. (1626) 238 All done in Heauen, Earth, Ocean, Fame survieus. 1628 *World Encomp.* by Sir F. Drake x, The people... gaue vs leaue... to take our pleasure in survieuing the Iland. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 21 The dragon king, world-lifed, who saw The first, and will the last of gods survieu.

† 2. To examine, inspect; = SURVEY v. 1, 3.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 53 When these young lads are brought to Constantinople, they are survieued

by the captain of the Ianizars. 1625 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Su-tees) I. 57 The College of Enquistors... that must be for survieuing books.

Hence † **Survieu'er**, a surveyor, supervisor.

1783 WALDRON *Contr. B. Jonson's Sad Sheph.* v. 106 The maid I'll wed; make Lorel o'er my flocks... Survieu'er.

Survieu're, *obs.* form of SURVEYOR.

† **Survise**, v. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [Formed by substitution of prefix SUR- in SUPERVISE.] *trans.* To look upon, behold.

1599 B. JONSON *En. Man out of Hum.* III. iv. (1600) H iij b, It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable, and ridiculous Escutcheon that ever this eye survise.

† **Survisor**. *Obs.* *rare* -1. By-form (see SUR-) of SUPERVISOR (1 b).

1449 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 495 Youre said uncle... desired you... to be in his said testament principal survisor therof.

Survivable (sūvī'vəb'l), a. *rare*. [f. SURVIVE + -ABLE.] Capable of surviving. Hence **Survivability**, capability of surviving.

1879 19th Cent. Oct. 597 Conditions upon which... [we] can continue to live and to leave a survivable posterity. 18... *N. Y. Reports* XCIX. 260 (Cent. Dict.) It must be held that these rules still determine the survivability of actions for tort.

Survival (sūvī'vəl). Also 6-7 -all. [f. SURVIVE + -AL 5.]

1. The continuing to live after some event (*spec.* of the soul after death); remaining alive, living on.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. [VII.] 42, I promise thee that yet thy soule shall not descend to fates, So hearde I thysurviall cast, by the celestiall states. 1615 - *Odys.* I. 638 The returne of my loud Sire, Is past all hope; and should rude Fame inspire... a flattring messenger, With newes of his surviuall [etc.]. 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.*, *Odes* IV. xiii. 27 Ah! tragical survival! She glorious died in beauty's bloom, While cruel Fate defers thy doom To be the raven's rival. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, to Wordsworth (1895) 601 More cheerful illustrations of our survival, I have never received, than from the recent study of the instincts of animals. 1818 COLERIDGE *Obligations* 88 An assurance of a ship lost or unlost; or benefit of survival of an absent person. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV. (ed. 61) 71 If a single individual were born, which varied in some manner, giving it twice as good a chance of life as that of the other individuals, yet the chances would be strongly against its survival. 1908 J. ORR *Resurrect.* Jesus viii. 229 The survival of the soul is not resurrection.

b. *Survival of the fittest* (Biol.): a phrase used to describe the process of natural selection (q. v., s. v. SELECTION 3 b), expressing the fact that those organisms which are best adapted to their environment continue to live and produce offspring, while those of the same or related species which are less adapted perish.

1864 SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 164 This survival of the fittest, implies multiplication of the fittest. *Ibid.* § 165 This survival of the fittest... is that which Mr. Darwin has called 'natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life'. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 843 The theory of descent explains intelligibly how plants have obtained their extraordinarily perfect adaptations for resisting the struggle for existence; this struggle has itself been the means of their obtaining them by the 'Survival of the Fittest'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 40 The result of the struggle for existence would be the survival of the fittest among an indefinite number of varieties.

2. *transf.* Continuance after the end or cessation of something else, or after some event; *spec.* continuance of a custom, observance, etc. after the circumstances or conditions in which it originated or which gave significance to it have passed away.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 79 The evidence of a future state and the survival of individual consciousness. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 359 Though oratory at Rome was naturally more prolific and its chances of survival greater [than in Greece]. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilit.* I. (1875) 2 The use of stone knives in certain ceremonies is evidently a case of survival. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 60 We do not bear of it [sc. the spear-thrower] as in practical use at the Conquest, when it had apparently fallen into survival. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 156 Cases of survival from former good usage.

attrib. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 487 This custom is now getting into the survival form in Libreville and Glass. 1906 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 746 It is the true belief that has the greatest survival-value.

3. (with a and pl.) Something that continues to exist after the cessation of something else, or of other things of the kind; a surviving remnant; *spec.* applied to a surviving custom, observance, belief, etc. (see 2).

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 164 The... survivals of such old Manuscript-Publications. 1874 L. MORRIS *Serm.* in *Stones* III, What are they But names for that which has no name, Survivals of a vanished day? 1874 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* I. II. (1879) 98 Instincts... which may be presumed to be survivals of those which characterized some lower grade. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Instit.* I. 14 This ancient written verse is what is now called a survival, descending to the first ages of written composition from the ages when measured rhythm was absolutely essential. 1883 J. HATTON & M. HARVEY *Newfoundland* 202 The Esquimaux are looked upon by some recent ethnologists as the 'survivals' of the Cave Men of Europe. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* vi. 49 Jane Cuthbert was... a late survival of a type by no means uncommon... in the earlier half of her century.

Hence **Survivalist** (*nonce-wd.*), one who holds a theory of survival.

1883 GOLDW. SMITH in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 776 When you give a man a lower seat at table, the survivalist sees in the act a desire to have the force of gravity on your side.

Survivance (sūvɔi vāns). [ad. early mod.F. *survivance*, f. *survivant*: see next and -ANCE.]

1. = SURVIVAL I. Now rare.

a 1633 *Buck Rich.* III, iii. (1646) 87 Our best Chroniclers make it doubtful whether those two Princes were so lost.. or no, and infer that one of them was thought to be living many years after his death:.. which opinion I like the better, because it mentioneth the survivance but of one of them. 1644 *Digsw Nat. Soul Counc.* 448, I see, that all this huge product of Algebraical multiplication, appeareth as nothing, in respect of thy remanuing, and neuer ending survivance. a 1706 *Evelyn Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 192 So fixed was this good man in the belief of the soul's survivance. 1773 *Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Apr., I am reasoning upon a principle very far from certain, a confidence of survivance. 1819 *Scott in Lockhart Life* xlv, That two of them should die without any rational possibility of the survivance of the third. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory* (1857) 11 That which Christianity requires us to believe is the actual survivance of the personal consciousness embodied. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 § 9 A personal right.. shall.. vest.. in the heir.. by his survivance of the person to whom he is entitled to succeed.

b. fig. = SURVIVAL 2.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 34 The chances are much against the survivance.. of any work.. which has early attained to a very great celebrity. 1867 *DK. ARGVLL Reign of Law* vii. 382 The survivance of the ancient domestic industries of so many centuries was no longer possible.

2. The succession to an estate, office, etc. of a survivor nominated before the death of the existing occupier or holder; the right of such succession in case of survival.

c 1674 *Acc. Scot. Grievances under Lauderdale* 22 The abuse of gifts of the reversions or survivances of places to children and boys. 1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* II. 1. 3 *Gratias Expectationes*, or the Survivances of Bishopsricks. a 1715 — *Own Time* (1766) I. 443 His son had the survivance of the Stadtholdership. 1797 *L. AUCKLAND Corr.* 12 Dec. (1861) II. 395 Ewart.. is discontented with his pension, which, however, is very high, I believe 1500*l.* a year, paying nett above 1000*l.* with the survivance of half to Mrs. Ewart. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* II. 1189 The Emperor.. created him.. a baron of the Roman empire, with survivance to his heirs male. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 427 William II., who had already been elected to the survivance of his offices.

So † **Survivance**.

1659 *TORRIANO*, A surviving, or survivance, *sopravvivimento*, *survivimento*. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 96 The best Politicians.. are so far from allowing a survivance in Governments, that they would have a Sovereign to change the Governours from three years to three years. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 252/2 That survivance of all the said offices be in the longest liver of the two.

† **Survivant**, a. Obs. [ad. F. *survivant*, pr. pple. of *survivre* to SURVIVE.] Surviving.

c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 236 To marry the brother's wife if he died without children, the brother *survivant*. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biendi's Banish'd Virg.* To Rdr., in respect many of them.. are to this day *survivant*. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 116 The remainder and *survivant* party.

absol. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* III. 190 To animate the *survivant*, and to encourage them to the like exploits.

Survive (sūvɔi v), v. Also 6 *survyve*, 7 *Anglo-Irish surviveye*. [a. AF. *survivre*, OF. *sol(u)rvivre* (mod.F. *survivre*) = Pr. *sobrevivire*, It. *sovivere*, Sp. *sobrevivir*, Pg. *-viver* = late L. *supervivere*, f. *super* - SUPER - 2 + *vivere* to live.]

I. intr. To continue to live after the death of another, or after the end or cessation of something or condition or the occurrence of some event (expressed or implied); to remain alive, live on.

1473 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 95/2 To have and perceyve the said es yerly, to the said Mary and Robert, for the terme of thre lyfes, and either of [them] *survyving*. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 25 Preamble, Life [is] as uncertainty to suche as survyve as was to them now departed. a 1513 *FABVIAN Chron.* I. xxv. 18 They testyfy that Porrex was slayne and Ferrex *survyuyd*. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. ii. 110, I did love a Lady, But she is dead.. *Sil.* Say that she be: yet Valentine thy friend *Survives*. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 335 Many children borne the seventh month *survive* and do well. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ire.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 26 Wee.. will in open field fight with as many of those our disparagers as long as any of us will *survyve*. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* II. 814 Look if your helpless Father yet *survive*; Or if Ascanius, or Creusa live. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. (1788) 330 The son of that unfortunate prince *survives*. 1808 *Scott in Lockhart Life* i. (1830) I. 33 He *survived* a few days, but becoming delirious before his dissolution, [etc.]. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 278 There are vastly more creatures born than can ever *survive*. 1912 *MARETT Anthropol.* III. 70 To *survive* is to survive to breed. If you live to eighty, and have no children, you do not *survive* in the biological sense.

b. *transf.* To continue to exist after some person, thing, or event; to last on.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 204 Yea though I die the scandale will *survive*. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol. Ded.*, They *survive* to future Ages by their Actions. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1706 Though her body die, her fame *survives*. a 1721 *Prior To Cress Dowager of Devonshire* 53 Thro' circling Years thy Labours would *survive*. 1830 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* Introd., A late amiable and ingenious lady, whose wit and power of remarking and judging of character still *survive* in the memory of her friends. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xxviii, If any care for what is here *Survive* in spirits render'd free. 1885 *Law Times* 9 May 22/2 The mortgagor can inspect the title deeds while his right to redeem *survives*. 1907 *BR. ROBERTSON in Trans. Devon Assoc.* 50 A Norman family whose name *survives* in place-names all over Devon.

c. *Law.* Of an estate, etc.: To pass to the survivor or survivors of two or more joint-tenants or persons who have a joint interest.

1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 205 Whereas by the death of the sayd Isabell my daughter the estate and interest in the said mortgaged premises.. is *survived* and come to the sayd Catherine and Anne my daughters. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 425 If one died under age, his or her part would not descend, but *survive* to the others.

2. *trans.* To continue to live after, outlive. a. To remain alive after the death of (another).

1572 *HULOET s.v.*, To the extent that he may *survive* thee. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* II. i. 125 And, for that dowrie, He assure her of Her widow-hood, be it that she *survive* me In all my Lands and Leases whatsoever. a 1680 *GLANVILL Sadducismus* II. (1681) 166 Thinking they had Souls *surviving* their bodies. 1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 245/2 The Lord Chancellor made an order for two issues at law to be tried, whether General Stanwix *survived* his Lady, or whether Mrs. Stanwix *survived* the General. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. I.* 568 Argyle, who *survived* Rumbold a few hours, left a dying testimony to the virtues of the gallant Englishman. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* III. § 16 If he.. is *survived* by children of brothers predeceased, the inheritance belongs to all of them.

b. To continue to live after (an event, point of time, etc.), or after the end or cessation of (a condition, etc.).

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. v. iii.* 41 Because the Girl, should not *survive* her shame. 1591 — *1 Hen. VI.* III. ii. 37 France, thou shalt rue this Treason with thy teares, If Talbot but *survive* thy Trecherie. a 1610 *PARSONS Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 34 What others wrote before I doe *survive*. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress Mar* 16 Jan., If I *survive* my journey, you shall hear from me again. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Matter & Sp.* (1782) I. xxii. 286 Whether brutes will *survive* the grave we cannot tell. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. I.* 631 When Swift had *survived* his faculties many years, the Irish populace still continued to light bonfires on his birthday. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 193, I see few of my youthful contemporaries who have not *survived* their infidelity. 1883 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 52/2 I've known peach buds to *survive* fifteen below zero.

c. *transf.* To continue to exist after the death or cessation of (a person, condition, etc.), or after the occurrence of (an event); to outlast.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.*, Ps. i. ii. The soul.. Still springs, buds, grows, and dying time *survives*. 1694 *ADDISON St. Cecilia's Day* iv, Musick shall then exert its pow'r, And sound *survive* the ruins of the world. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xlix. v. 139 In his [cf. Charlemagne's] institutions I can seldom discover the general views and the immortal spirit of a legislator, who *survives* himself for the benefit of posterity. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 374 The principal works that have *survived* him are his magnificent roads. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* III, It is pleasant to find that so much faith in your fellow-creatures *survives* the experience.

Hence **Surviving** *vbl. sb.*, survival.

1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 173 Her *surviving* was a continuing act. 1900 *MARY KINGSLEY Notes* 203 No amount of experience in her husband's habit of *surviving* ever made her feel he was safe.

Surviver¹. Now rare or Obs. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] = SURVIVOR.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham. i. ii.* 90 The *Surviver* bound In filial Obligation.. To do obsequious Sorrow. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Wks.* II. 62 There is the like mutual bond of love between Turtles, for if one of them die, the *surviver* never solicites Hymen more. 1726 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 35 Nor shall any part of the deceasers' patrimonies access to the *survivers*. 1825 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan* xxxii. III. 201 The *surviver* is George.

Hence † **Survivership** = SURVIVORSHIP; † **Survivery**, *survivors* collectively.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 271 Seleuchus Callynicus sonne to Antiochus Theos by *survivership* (after long storms) seeming to steare in that unruly Ocean. 1680 *RICH Ep. Seven Ch.* 90 When the Irish had murdered two hundred thousand, they little thought that they had but excited the *Survivry* to a terrible Revenge.

† **Surviver**². Obs. In 6 -oure, 6-7 -or. [f. SURVIVE + -ER². Cf. SUPERVIVER².] = SURVIVORSHIP.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. iii. 63 b, They shall have this by descent & nat by the *survyuour* as ioyntenantes haue. 1583 in *East Anglian Apr.* (1910) 249 By *survivor* sole seysed of and in the said Mannor. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 381 Iohn of Gaunt, by birth the fourth, by *survivor* the second Sonne of Edward the third.

Surviving (sūvɔi v), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That *survives*. a. Still living after another's death.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 519 Thy *surviving* husband, 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 144 We find the sentence of the Pope and Wilfrids restitution still opposed by the *surviving* Bishops in Alfreds sons reign. 1780 *Mirror* No. 81 p. 5 After the first transports of my mother's grief were subsided, she began to apply herself to the care of her *surviving* child. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xv.* III. 576 The *surviving* members of the High Court of Justice which had sat on Charles the First. 1861 *PALEY Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Choeph.* 817 note, The dead Agamemnon and the *surviving* Electra.

b. Still remaining after the cessation of something else.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 223 This dying virtue, this *surviving* shame. 1820 *SHELLEY Witch Atl.* xxiv, If I must weep when the *surviving* Sun Shall smile on your decay. 1837 *CALVEY Fr. Rev.* I. ii. viii, The *surviving* Literature of the Period.

Survivor (sūvɔi v), n. Also 6-7 -our. [f. SURVIVE + -OR.] One who (or that which) *survives*.

1. A person, animal, or plant that outlives another or others; one remaining alive after another's death, or after some disaster in which others perish.

1624 *DONNE Devot.* (ed. 2) 27 As though that one were the *survivor* of all the sons of men, to whom God had given

the world. 1683 *DRYDEN Life Plutarch* 59 That he was at Rome either in the joynt reign of the two Vespasians, or at least in that of the *survivor* Titus. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 361, I am now sorry that I counted not the plants.. I should then have known what proportion the deceased bore to the *survivors*. 1791 *COWPER Yardley Oak* 1 *Survivor* sole, and hardly such, of all that once liv'd here. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* I. xiv. 163 My dogs.. had perished; there were only six *survivors* of the whole pack. 1874 *GAREN Short Hist.* viii. § 6, 518 Of the band of patriots.. he [Pym] was the sole *survivor*.

fig. 1859 *Sporting Mag.* Dec. 393 In the last half-hour there were only six [hunting men] up, over a very severe bit of country; Jack Morgan [the huntsman].. one of the *survivors*.

b. *attrib.* or *appos.* *Surviving*, rare¹.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 371 Edward yongest, but *Survivor* Sonne of the foresaid Egeled.

2. *spec. in Law.* One of two or more designated persons, esp. joint-tenants or other persons having a joint interest, who outlives the other or others; a longer or the longest liver.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 25 § 1 As yf the seid persons.. had be jointly named with the seid *Survivors*. 1592 *WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 103 A. Within one yeare next after the decease of the *survivor* of them. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. v. vi.* 19 The fall of either Makes the *Survivor* heyre of all. 1759 *Ir. Act 33 Geo. II.* c. 4 § 17 Aoy two of them, or the *survivors* or *survivor* of them, or the heirs of such *survivor*, may sell.. any part of the estate. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xii. 183 The entire tenancy upon the decease of any of them remains to the *survivors*, and at length to the last *survivor*. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 434 A. devised lands to B. and C., and the *survivor* of them. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xix.* IV. 326 As the annuitants dropped off, their annuities were to be divided among the *survivors*, till the number of *survivors* was reduced to seven.

Hence **Survivours** (-vress), a female *survivor*.

a 1711 *KEN Sign Post.* Wks. 1721 IV. 414 The *Survivress* in soft mournful Tones The death of Sister Philomel bemoans.

Survivor, -oure, var. **SURVIVER**².

Survivorship (sūvɔi vɔiʃɪp). [f. SURVIVOR + -SHIP.]

1. *Law*, etc. a. The condition of a survivor, or the fact of one person surviving another or others, considered in relation to some right or privilege depending on such survival or the period of it.

Presumption of survivorship, the presumption of the momentary or brief survival of one of a number of persons who have perished by the same calamity, as affecting rights of inheritance.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3315/4. An Order, N^o 3179, Sir John Burgoyne.. for 100*l.* on *Survivorships*, on the Life of Lucy Burgoyne. 1772 R. PRICE *Observ. Reversionary Payments* (ed. 2) 75 Since the duration of *survivorship* is in the present case.. equal to the duration of marriage. 1815 J. MILNE (*title*) A treatise on the valuation of annuities and assurances on lives and *survivorships*. 1825 *BECK'S Elem. Med. Jurispr.* 209 Of the presumption of *survivorship* of mother or child, when both die during delivery. *Ibid.* 211 Of the presumption of *survivorship* of persons of different ages, destroyed by a common accident. 1834 *HT. MARTINEAU Parry's Wks.* VII. 114 Jane ought to have given the largest proportion, not only because she had no claims upon her, but because her *survivorship* enriched her by means of this very death. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 330/2 The chance of *survivorship* is that of one individual, now of a given age, *surviving* another, also now of a given age. 1872 *Hist. Broughton Place Church* 56 The Rev. Andrew Thomson was inducted as colleague and, in case of *survivorship*, successor to the Rev. Dr. Brown.

b. A right depending on survival; e.g. the right of the survivor or survivors of a number of joint-tenants or other persons having a joint interest, to take the whole on the death of the other or others; the right of future succession, in case of survival, to some office not vacant at the time of the grant.

a 1625 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 60 Two Abbots cannot bee ioyntenants.. for they cannot have the effect of it, which is *survivorship*. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xiii. (1739) 24 The Clergy.. turned both King and Lords out, and shut the doors after them, and so possessed themselves of the whole by *Survivorship*. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lvii, The Conservatorship.. may by *survivorship* accrue to a Colour-man in the Strand. 1726 *ALVIFE Parergon* 163 Where the Grant has been by *Survivorship*. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II. 317 That each annuitant should receive a proportionable share of his fortune, with benefit of *survivorship* and right of accurer. 1860 *Commercial Handbk.* 70 *Survivorship in Life Assurance*, a reversionary benefit, contingent upon certain lives being *survivors*. 1860 *FRER Hist. IV.* II. ii. 48, 80 He offered the government of Burgundy, with the *survivorship* for his son. 1867 *BRANDER & Cox Dict. Sci. etc. s.v.*, The values of annuities and assurances in every order of *survivorship*, where there are only three lives. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 598/1 On the death of one trustee there is *survivorship*.

† c. *concr.* That which comes to a person by *survivorship*. Obs. rare.

1633 *SIR J. BOROUGHES Sov. Brit.* Seas (1651) 23 Canutus the Dane, coming not long after to be King first of halfe the Realme.. and after the death of Edmond of the whole *Survivorshippe*.

d. *attrib.*: *survivorship annuity* (see quot.).

1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 206 To find.. the value of an annuity on the life of B, aged *n*, the first payment of which is to be made at the end of the year in which the life of A, aged *m*, fails. This is called a *survivorship annuity*, since it can never be paid unless B *survive* A.

2. *gen.* The state or condition of being a survivor; survival.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 53 p. 2 We are now going into the Country together, with only one Hope for making this Life agreeable, *Survivorship*. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 192 p. 2

The Survivorship of a worthy Man in his Son. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 334 In case of survivorship, I most cheerfully accept of the sacred office you are pleased to offer me. 1837 DE QUINCY *Rev. Tartars* Wks. 1854 IV. 132 As old men, we reap nothing from our sufferings, nor benefit by our survivorship. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xiii. 203 The Epicureans denied altogether the survivorship of soul over body. 1877 J. MARTINEAU in Drummond & Upton *Life & Lett.* (1902) viii. 11. 38 It is better to have, than to give, the grief of survivorship.

3. A body of survivors.

1867 WOOLRYCH *Bar & Serjeant-at-Law* 7 The Bar will survive, and the survivorship will consist of the Queen's Counsel and the Barristers-at-Law.

Survourer, -owre, obs. ff. SURVEYOR.

Surwan (sūr wān). *India*. Also -aun, ser-, sirwan. [a. Urdū = Pers. ساربان *sārbān*, f. *sār* camel + *bān* keeper.] A camel-driver.

1831 [M. SHERER] *St. India* 243 To. hire good camels, and to engage surwans for them. 1838 MUNOY *Pen & Pencil Sketches* (1839) II. i. 1 Camels... resisting every effort... of their servants to induce them to embark. 1884 F. BOYLE *Borderland* 280 The sirwans were mustering at earliest dawn.

Sury, variant of SURA¹.

Susannite (sūzæn'ait). *Min.* Also susannite. [ad. Ger. *susannit* (Haidinger, 1845), f. proper name *Susanna* (see below): see -ITE¹ 2 b.] A mineral found in the Susanna mine at Leadhills in Scotland, chemically identical with LEADHILLITE, but crystallizing in the rhombohedral system.

1845 *Encycl. Métrop.* VI. 501/1 *Susannite*, sulphato-tri-carbonate of Lead. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 626 *Susannite*... Lustre resinous—adamantine. Color white, green, yellow, brownish-black. Streak uncolored.

Susceptibility (sūseptibi'liti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. med.L. *susceptibilitas* (Abelard), F. *susceptibilité* (from 18th c.).] The quality or condition of being susceptible; capability of receiving, being affected by, or undergoing something.

1. Const. of (now rare) or to.

a. Capability of undergoing a specified action or process.

The action is mostly, now always, denoted by a noun (occas. by a passive infinitive), which is usually equivalent to a passive gerund: e.g. *susceptibility of application* = capability of being applied; *s. to reflection* = capability of being reflected.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prælog. Chr. Kings* viii. 91 *Potestas passiva regimini*, a capacity or susceptibility to be governed. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. x. 399 In proportion to its susceptibility of liquification in a low degree of temperature. 1823 COLERIDGE *Tablet* 3 Jan. A visible substance without susceptibility of impact, I maintain to be an absurdity. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. iii. (1872) 35 Its susceptibility of application to the purpose. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* xxviii. A certain face close on handsome, had a fatal susceptibility to caricature.

b. Capability of being, or disposition to be, affected by something; sensibility or sensitiveness to something specified: (a) external influences, impressions, etc.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. (1677) 35 The susceptibility of those influences, and the effects thereof. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanal.* 4. 20 The susceptibility to the opinions of those around us. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 328 A sense of relations and aims, and a susceptibility of arguments, to which before she was an utter stranger. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1864) II. vi. 570 Sympathy, being a susceptibility to impression, is also a principle of action.

(b) feelings or emotions.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 112 ¶ 2 The same laxity of regimen is equally necessary to intellectual health, and to a perpetual susceptibility of occasional pleasure. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 209 A tenderness of heart, and a susceptibility of awe, with regard to God. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. i. Susceptibility of pleasure and pain.

(c) physical agents or agencies, disease, etc.

1803 BEDDOES *Hygieia* ix. 171 When young persons... begin to have too great susceptibility of cold. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 66 The difference between these two alloys as to susceptibility to oxygen. 1852 MED. TEMP. *Jrnl.* L. 67 My studies... have pointed to childhood as a period of extreme susceptibility to this disorder. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 218/2 The period of maximum susceptibility of the larva to the colour.

2. Without const.

a. Capacity for feeling or emotion; disposition or tendency to be emotionally affected; sensibility.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxi. 123 Yet was her susceptibility her only inducement; for the man was neither handsome... nor genteel. 1805 JAMES *Milit.* Dict. (ed. 2) s.v. *Susceptible*, Men of extreme susceptibility are not calculated for command. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 66 The susceptibility, the vivacity, the natural turn for acting and rhetoric, which are indigenous on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. 1879 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* II. xx. 78 There was something about the time and manner of the papal bull calculated to offend the susceptibility of a great and independent nation.

(b) pl. Capacities of emotion, esp. such as may be hurt or offended; sensitive feelings; sensibilities.

1846 GROTE *Greece* i. i. L. 39 The women, whose religious susceptibilities were often found extremely unmanageable. 1871 MACDOUGALL *Mem. Patmos* i. 6, It was the 'another King, one Jesus' which had roused the susceptibilities—kindled the jealous fury—of the minions of Caesar. 1884 GLAISTONER in *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/7, I have not knowingly wounded the susceptibilities or assailed the opinions of any one who may read them. 1896 *Daily Graphic* 10 Feb. 7/1 Nobody wants to offend French susceptibilities by the suggestion that our neighbours have jockeyed us in Siam.

b. Capacity for receiving mental or moral impressions.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess. Moral & Lit.* II. 1. 7 Furnished with a natural susceptibility, and free from any acquired impediment, the mind is then [sc. in youth] in the most favourable state for the admission of instruction. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ed. Faith* 298 The same 'susceptibilities' and 'potentialities' are in each human mind.

c. Capability of being, or disposition to be, physically affected (as a living body, or an inanimate thing); spec. the capacity of a substance (e.g. iron) for being magnetized, measured by the ratio of the magnetization to the magnetizing force.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 283 Different animals are susceptible of galvanism in very different degrees. In cold-blooded animals, this susceptibility sometimes continues for several days after death. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 287 An inhabitant of these islands, who has constitutional susceptibilities that are unpleasantly affected by a humid... atmosphere. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 267/1 The earlier experimenters arrived for the most part at the conclusion that the susceptibility of weakly magnetic bodies is constant. 1903 *Lancet* 4 Apr. 945/2 Susceptibility is very nearly allied to predisposition; it may perhaps be defined as acquired predisposition.

Susceptible (sūsept'ib'l), a. [ad. med.L. *susceptibilis* (Boethius, Thomas Aquinas), f. *suscept-*: see SUSCEPTION and -IBLE. Cf. F. *susceptible*.]

1. Const. of or to: Capable of taking, receiving, being affected by, or undergoing something.

a. with of: Capable of undergoing, admitting (of some action or process).

The following noun of action may usually be paraphrased by a passive gerund, as *susceptible of proof* = capable of being proved. A passive gerund sometimes occurs, as *susceptible (=capable) of being exercised*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 1 This subject of man's body is of all other things in nature most susceptible of remedy. 1657 PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. iii. 5 Their [sc. bees'] legs are not susceptible of a sting. 1663 J. H. tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* (title-p.), The Sea is proved by the Law Of Nature and Nations, not to be Common to all men, but to be Susceptible of Private Dominion and Propriety. 1665 EVELYN *Lett. to C. Wren* 4 Apr. My little boy... is now susceptible of instruction. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 47 The provinces most susceptible of those improvements... which are essential to the subsistence of man. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. ix. II. 710 The following propositions are susceptible of strict and invincible proof. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 815 note, A sort of natural magic, susceptible of being exercised... by any one who [etc.]. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. iii. xix. 314 The word... was often susceptible of both uses. 1867 F. HARRISON *Quest. Ref. Parlt.* 236 Scarcely susceptible of any criticism but contempt. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 86 The diamond... is not susceptible of fusion even at a very high temperature.

b. with of: Capable of taking or admitting (a form or other attribute).

a 1639 WOTTON *Parallel Essex & Buckhm.* (1641) 2 He... moulded him... to his own idea, delighting... in the choice of the Materials; because he found him susceptible of good forms. 1725 POPE *Prof. to Shaks.* 78 It is hard to imagine that... so enlightened a mind could ever have been susceptible of them [sc. defects]. 1760-a GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xci. Perhaps no qualities in the world are more susceptible of a finer polish than these. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 20 This operation is susceptible of various stages and degrees of perfection. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* I. 169/2 Nor does it admit of that beauty of decoration of which they are susceptible.

c. with of, now more commonly to: Capable of receiving and being affected by (external impressions, influences, etc., esp. something injurious); sensitive to; liable or open to (attack, injury, etc.).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 52 All which... made him susceptible of some impressions... which otherwise would not have found such easy admission. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 45. (1740) 52 Being very susceptible of Offence. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) III. 132 He was peculiarly susceptible of the beautiful and sublime in nature. 1814 D'ISSRAËL *Quarrels Auth.* I. 172 Him... was infinitely susceptible of criticism. 1830 - CHAS. I. 111. x. 223 Men of their ardent temper were susceptible of the contagion of his genius. a 1867 J. BRYCE in Brodrick *Ess. Reform* (1867) 245 Susceptible from their very excess of acuteness to every transient impression. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 128 Early poets are not susceptible to the ridiculous as we are. 1876 Q. Rev. CXLII. 78 Swift, like Goethe, was exceedingly susceptible of female influences. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 12 Oct. 4/5 In a period of uncertainty stocks which are quoted far above their face value are more susceptible to attack. 1915 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 168 It is curious to find him susceptible to the beginning of the Gothic Revival.

d. with of (rarely to): Capable of receiving into the mind, conceiving; or being inwardly affected by (a thought, feeling or emotion); capable of; disposed to; † disposed to take up or adopt; † able to take in or comprehend.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* to The multitude is susceptible of any opinions. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* (ed. 4) § 167 Children's Minds are narrow, and weak, and usually susceptible but of one Thought at once. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 99 As the rational only are susceptible of a happiness truly excellent. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 33 That capital secret, of which you are not yet susceptible. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xvi. (1782) I. 676 His temper was not very susceptible of zeal or enthusiasm. 1784 COVERER *Task* III. 323 A heart Susceptible of pity. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iv. Her young heart was susceptible only of pleasure and curiosity. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* x. 257 It was God who made us susceptible to hope and to fear.

e. with of or to: Capable of being physically

affected by; esp. liable to take, subject to (a disease or other affection).

1793 BEDDOES *Calarrh* 155 Children are so susceptible of inflammations. 1802 - *Hygieia* vii. 50 The young of the dog kind are less susceptible of this particular... disease. 1816 [see SUSCEPTIBILITY 2 c]. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 162/2 An increasing number of individuals who have become susceptible to smallpox.

† f. with of (rarely to) and gerund or noun of action: Capable of, or in fit condition for (doing something). *Obs.*

1820 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 350 Transparent carbonate of lime susceptible of doubling the images of objects. 1838 BUCKSTONE *Shocking Events* (French's ed.) 9 *Spo.* (To Dorothy). Are you susceptible of a promenade? *Dor.* I shall be delighted. 1850 THACKERAY (in *W. Brown's Catal.* No. 159, Aug. (1905) 71), I am getting better and am susceptible to seeing ladies.

2. Without const. **a.** Capable of being affected by, or easily moved to, feeling; subject to emotional (or mental) impression; impressionable.

1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 510 With Him, who next should tempt her easie Fame; And blow with empty Words the susceptible Flame. a 1821 V. KNOX *Lib. Educ.* xlv. Wks. 1824 IV. 179 In the most susceptible periods of their lives. 1838 T. MITCHELL *Clouds of Aristoph.* 183 The moral influences which particular... modes of music were apt to exert over the minds of their susceptible countrymen. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 455 The tidings were eagerly welcomed by the sanguine and susceptible people of France. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 We must remember also the susceptible nature of the Greek.

b. Subject to some physical affection, as infection, etc.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 149 Tartar emetic is an irritant, acting upon some... susceptible skins in a very short time. 1899 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 549 By cultures and by inoculations into susceptible animals.

† 3. Capable of being taken in by the mind; comprehensible, intelligible. *Const. to. Obs. rare*—

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 439/1 To make it susceptible to every mean Understanding, we will give you it... in the following Words.

Hence **Susceptibleness** = SUSCEPTIBILITY; **Susceptibly** adv., in a susceptible manner.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* Ps. xxxii. 8 (1640) 611 Grace finds out mans naturall faculties, and exalts them to... a susceptibility of the working thereof. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.* II. 111, I heard a voice uttering somewhat loud; but what it was I could not distinguish, from being so susceptible interested in my part.

Susception (sūsept'shən). [ad. L. *susceptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suscept-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suscipere*, f. *sus-* (see SUB- ad init. and 25) + *cipere* to take. Cf. F. *susception*.]

† 1. The action of taking up, or taking upon oneself (in various senses): taking, assumption, reception, acceptance, undertaking.

1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs Jas.* I. 60 The susception of Christianity, and profession of the Catholique Faith. 1624 BP. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. ii. *Christ Templed*, I see the susception of our humane nature, laies these open to this condition. 1648 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 11. xxiv. Nor is she chang'd by the susception Of any forms. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 3 The Jews... confessed their sins to John in the susception of baptism. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 256 Christ's susception of the sinner's guilt. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Phil. ii. 8 Wks. 1687 I. 486 The willing susception and the cheerful sustenance of the Cross. a 1714 M. HENRY *Treat. Baptism* ii. Wks. 1853 I. 510/1 The children's right to baptism [hath] been built so much upon their susception by sponsors, that [etc.]. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 140 Before he is of a Lawful Age for the Susception of Orders. 1738 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 497 It comes about by his own voluntary susception and undertaking.

† 2. Susceptibility of; also transf. an attribute of which something is susceptible. *Obs. rare.*

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 239, I may as well conclude from the not susception of greater and less, that a right angle is not quantity. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 48 By the Coelum... I understand the... Weight and Susceptions of Air, and the Impressions made upon it.

3. The action or capacity of taking something into the mind, or what is so taken; passive mental reception (distinguished from perception). *rare.*

1756 TOLDENVY *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* IV. 189 None can exhibit nature in her most striking attitudes, but those whose susceptions are adequate to their task! 1877 CONOER *Basis Faith* iv. 164 note, 'Susception' would be a better term for 'all states of consciousness which are simply presentative, not representative' (Mansel).

Susceptive (sūsept'iv), a. [ad. med.L. *susceptivus* (Thomas Aquinas), f. *suscept-*, *suscipere*: see prec. and -IVE. Cf. It. *suscettivo*, Sp. *susceptivo*.]

1. Having the quality of taking or receiving, receptive; in later use esp. disposed to receive and be affected by impressions (= SUSCEPTIBLE 2 a).

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ix. (1888) 77 The Matrix in woman... is an instrument susceptible, that is to say, a thing receiving or taking. 1641 SIR E. DERRING *Sp. on Relig.* 22 Oct. xii. 41 We neither had a decisive voice... nor a deliberative voice... nor lastly... a susceptible voice, in a body of our own to receive their resolutions. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 130, I might suppose... that Atoms are also Male and Female, and the Active and Susceptive Principles of all things. 1788 D. GILSON *Serm.* viii. 223 All the tender workings of the susceptible breast of Mary. 1802 COGAY *Mem. A. Berkeley* 47 This accidental interview made a still deeper impression on the susceptible heart of Lucy. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xi. 21-2 The susceptible and conceptive powers of the understanding. 1874 MOTLEY *John of*

Barneveld II. xvii. 404 Impassible, emotional, and susceptible. 1887 SIR A. DE VEE *Ess. Poetry* I. 105 He will listen, with the susceptible faith of youth.

2. With of: Having the quality of receiving, disposed or ready to receive (something specified); receptive of; admitting of; affected by, sensitive to. = SUSCEPTIBLE I.

1637 GILLESPIE *Engl. P. Cerem.* iii. iv. 68 They belong to the substance of the worship, and withal are susceptible of coadoration. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. (1677) 367 He becomes a Creature properly susceptible of a Law, and capable of Rewards and Punishments. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Rom.* xii. 18 Wks. 1687 I. 399 It incenses the people (highly susceptible of provocation) with a sense of notable injury done. — *Serm. Eph.* i. 13 *ibid.* II. 201 As mankind is naturally susceptible of religious impressions. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. (1724) 78 [Matter] is passive, to the impressions of motion, and susceptible of it. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 588 Rendering the body more susceptible of the ordinary causes of this disease. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 95 The nature that is susceptible of passion. 1901 G. TYRRELL in *Life* (1912) II. iii. 95 Like a wheelbarrow, I am not susceptible of sustained impetus.

† b. Taking or including within its scope; relative to. *Obs.* rare⁻¹.

1683 J. OWEN *Eng. Evang. Ch.* xi. 221 The Object of it (sc. discipline), as it is Susceptive of Members, is professed Believers; and as it is corrective, it is those who stubbornly deviate from the Rule of Christ.

Hence **Susceptiveness** = next.

1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 157 Men raised by a truer moral susceptibility above their countrymen. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 204 Our insular susceptibility.

Susceptivity (sŭs'pĕt'iv-ē). [*f. prec. + -ITY.*] The quality of being susceptible; susceptibility.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. (1724) 74 A natural disciplinability and susceptibility of various shapes and modifications. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* iii. vii. A man of infinite susceptibility; who caught everywhere, the colour of the element he lived in. 1873 FORSTER *Dickens* I. iii. 52 A stern, isolation of self-reliance side by side with a susceptibility almost feminine.

† **Susceptor**. *Obs.* [a. late L. *suscceptor*, *f. suscepi*: see SUSCEPTION and -OR. Cf. OF. *suscepteur*.] 1. A godfather or sponsor at baptism.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. 103 Such Susceptors were thought to put an Obligation on the Credits (and by reflection on the Conscience) of new Christians (whereof too many in those days were baptized out of civil Designs) to walk worthy of their Profession. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) To Rdr. § 21 Even adults were not admitted without the Testimony of Susceptors or God-fathers. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* (1850) I. 4, I had given me the name of my grandfather, who, together with a sister of Sir Thomas Evelyn, and Mr. Comber, were my susceptors. 1743 STURGEON *Atury* II. 76 They had susceptors, sponsors, or what we call godfathers.

2. A supporter, maintainer. *rare.*

1652 N. CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* Ep. Ded. (1661) 2 You, who, were sometimes ear-witnesses of it, will now become its Susceptors. 1680 V. ALSOP *Mischief Impositions* Ep. Ded., 'The height of my ambition was to provide my self of a Right Worshipful Susceptor.'

Susciency (sŭsi'piēnsi). *rare*⁻¹. [Formed as next + -ENCY.] Receptiveness; capacity of receiving impressions.

1885 *Jrnl. Spec. Philos.* Jan. 88 The assumed chasm, between power to conceive and mere susceptibility to perceive.

Suscient (sŭsi'piēt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *suscient-*, *-ens*, *pr. pple. of suscipere*: see SUSCEPTION.]

a. *adj.* I. Receiving, recipient.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. Disc. x. 139 Nothing is required in the person suscient, and capable of alms, but that he be in... want. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Acts* iv. 24 Wks. 1686 II. 178 [God] effecting miracles... without any preparatory dispositions induced into the suscient matter. 1684 tr. *Bont's Merc. Compt.* xv. 528 Care must be taken, of the Lungs, as suscient, and sometimes constantly productive of the Matter.

b. Disposed to receive, receptive. *rare*⁻¹.

1845 ZELUCA I. 13 She instructed her daughter's suscient youth in the prevalent system [etc.].

2. With of: That takes into its scope.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1687) 71 These which are the first motions, and suscient of the second corporal, bring all things into augmentation, and decrease.

B. *sb.* One who receives, a recipient (*esp.* of a sacrament).

1611 W. SLATER *Key* (1629) 236 To confer grace by force of the very Sacramental action, not by the merit of the suscient. *Ibid.* 258 Iudas ministred baptisme sufficient in it selfe, I doubt not also but effectual to the beleeneing suscient. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 359 Men cannot be worthy suscipts [of the sacraments] unless they do many excellent acts of Vertue. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. rule 5 § 3 The stronger efficient upon the same suscient should produce the more certain... effect.

† **Susciability**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [*f. L. susci-lare* + *-ability* (see -ABLE and -ITY).] Excitability. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. *Svb.* How know you him [sc. mercury]? *Fac.* by his viscositie, His oleostie, and his susciability.

Suscitate (sŭs'itāt), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6 *suscitate*, 6-7 *suscitat*; 6 *pa. pple.* *suscitat* (e. [*f. L. susciāt-*, *pa. ppl. stem of susciāre*, *f. sus-* = SUB-25 + *ciāre* to excite (see CITE v.)). *trans.* To stir up, excite (rebellion, dispute, a feeling, etc.). 1528 *Impeachment. Wolsey* 140 in FURNIV. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 356 Pou haste suscitee such a wonderful dysension. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* II. iii. (1883) II. 26 That they which do eate or drinke... may suscitee some dispute or reason-

ynge. *Ibid.* III. xxvi. 414 He shall... suscite or raise the courage of all men inclined to vertue. 1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 298 The disturbance and rebellion suscite by the said persons. 1557 EDGEMORTH *Serm.* 73 When the Germanes suscite and rayssed vp all manner of heresies by Luther and that rable. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12 b/1 We apply the boxes to suscite the menstruales of women. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* I. *Thess.* v. 16 (1649) II. 471 Such a Joy a man must suscite and awaken in himselfe. a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* III. xlv. 368 By the approved Doctrine of the ancient Philosophers... such a brangling Agitation... should... be judged to... be quickened and suscitated by the... Inspiration of the Prophetizing... Spirit. 1876 *World V.* No. 108. 18, I am not... wantonly suscitating one more unsatisfied curiosity by proclaiming one more unfathomable mystery. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* X11. 343/1 Suggestions that the soul of inanimate things can... suscite in the realms of psychological revery.

b. To raise (a person) out of inactivity; to exalt the condition of.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *vj. As one erected and suscitatede out of a swoond. 1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev. Nipples* I. 24 Masaniello... began more then ever by sound of Drum to susciteat the people. 1675 BAKKER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 90 It is Action that God doth susciteat the Soul to. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 158 Thou that dost... Subdue the stern, and susciteat the meek.

† c. To call into being or activity, 'raise up'.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 824/1 A prophet... shall your Lord god susciteat and reyse vp for you. 1657 NORTH'S *Plutarch, Constantine* Gl. 3 The enemy of mankind... did susciteat and stir up the Hereticke Arius. 1885 M. E. MARTIN tr. *Lasserre's Mirac. Episod. Lourdes* 356 The obstacles suscitated by the Evil One.

† d. To promote (an action at law). Only in *pa. pple.* *Sc. Obs.*

1560 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* II. 223 The caus being susciteat at the acties in presence of parties to preif as said is in the action be William. 1604 *Ibid.* 304 The... caus of diuorce... being susciteat at desyr of Archebald in presens of Anne.

e. To impart life or activity to; to quicken, vivify, animate. ? *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 308 The Sunne (in Ireland) only suscitees those formes, whose determinations are seminall. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucratus* I. II. 632 And human atoms susciteat the sky. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 248 Soul so susciteat his frame With quicker spark celestial.

Hence **Suscitated**, **Suscitating** *ppl. adjs.*

1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 218 Wildered by the susciteatd energies of his soul almost to madness. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 202 The susciteatd juices with which the occidental luxury is presented to us.

Suscitation (sŭs'itā'ſhŭn). Now *rare*. [ad. late L. *susciatio*, *-ōnem*, *n.* of action *f. susciāt-*, *-āre*: see *prec.* and *-ATION*. Cf. F. *suscitation*, in OF. = resurrection.] The action of suscitating or condition of being suscitated; stirring up, rousing, excitement; quickening; incitement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 399 Such [seminals] as in other earths by suscitation of the Sunne may arise unto animation. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. 259 To quit their believe... to embrace another new one by the suscitation of the Farazes. 1659 PEARSON *Cred v.* (1816) I. 387 The temple is supposed here to be dissolved, and being so to be raised again; therefore the suscitation must answer to the dissolution. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xiii. If the malign concoction of his humours should cause a suscitation of his fever. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* iii. Wks. 1795 II. 33 A spiritual seed of light sown in the soul of every son of man, whose kindly susciations whoever follows, [etc.]. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 386 His spirit was alive in every feature; it did not need the aid of suscitation. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 5 Oct., One of the journals which contribute to the suscitation of our spirits and the elevation of our courage.

† **Suscite**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. Also 5 *suscite*. [a. (O)F. *susciter*, ad. L. *susciāre* to SUSCITATE.] *trans.* To raise up (from or as from death); to resuscitate.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xcv. (1869) 52 In the sixte [article of the Creed] descended down in to helle;... In the seventh the suscite. *Ibid.* II. cxxiv. 123 Seint nicolas that suscite the threde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* e vij b, Alle this is very trouth as wytnesseth many that hen suscitee agayne. c 1500 *Melusine* 151 Of whom we... are all suscite of the cruel... boundage of the themeyes of our lord Jhu Cryst.

Susi, variant of **SOOSY**.

Suskin, *kyn*: see **SESKYN**.

1423 [see **SESKYN**]. 1543 tr. *Act 3 Hen. V.* A j, Galyhalpens, & the money called Suskyne & Dotkyne [cf. quot. 1413 s.v. **SESKYN**]. *Ibid.*, Any galyhalpens, suskyns, or dotkyns. [There are numerous later references to this Act, e.g., 1544 Fitzherbert's *Bk. Justice of Peace* 9 Galyhalpens, soskyns, dotkyns. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1888) 233 Those Felonies of Gallyhalpence, Suskins, and Dotkins.]

|| **Suslik** (sŭs'lik). Also *souslik*, *-lio*, *suslio*. [a. RUSS. *сусликъ*. Cf. F. *souslik*, *-lik*.] A species of ground-squirrel, *Spermophilus citellus* (or other related species), found in Europe and Asia.

1774 tr. *Stahlin's Acc. North. Archipelago* 32 The speckled field-mouse (*Mus Citellus*), which they call *Yeuraschki* or *Suslik*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 441/2 The zibel or souslik mar-mot. 1841 *Ibid.* XXII. 270/1 The sousliks are very quarrelsome among themselves. 1856 LYDEKKE tr. *Brit. Mammals* 300 Voles, "Picas," and Susliks.

Suspection, *-oun*, var. **SUSPECTION** *Obs.*

Suspeicion, *-oun*, *-ous*, *obs.* ff. **SUSPICION**, **SUSPICIOUS**.

Suspect (sŭs'pek't), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4 *Sc. -ec*, 5-6 *-eotes*, 6 *-eakte*, *Sc. -ek*. [ad. L. *suspectus*, in class. L. looking up, a height, esteem, respect, in med. L. suspicion (after *suspectus* pa-

ppe., and *suspiciere*), *i. suspect*, *suspiciere*: see **SUSPECT** a. and v. Cf. It. *sospetto*.]

1. The or an act of suspecting, or the condition of being suspected; = **SUSPICION** 1.

In earliest use chiefly in phraseological expressions: see *esp. b.* and *cf. RESPECT* 16.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 263 The peple anon hath suspect of this thyng... That it was by the assent of Apus. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 49 Pat no suspecte rise betwix vs pat myght hurte þi gude name. a 1542 WYATT *Poems*, 'And if an lye' 22 My suspect is without blame, For... othr moo have denyd the same; Then it is not Jelowsye. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxiv. 141 Thairfor fle fra suspect. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1777/3 If any of you be in suspect, that... my meaning is to do... anything where-with the realme may have iust cause to be discontented. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 87 You... draw within the compass of suspect Th' unviolated honor of your wife. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xxxiii. They might hold sure intelligence Among themselves without suspect 't offend. c 1600 CHALKHILL *Theatma & Cl.* (1683) 121 Without suspect they fell into the Trap Anaxocles had laid. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* iv. 1 When a Thiefe's app'rended on suspect. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [c] xciii. 271 By this meanes, they often bring goodnesse, into suspect. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. ii. § 9 If the Holy Jesus did suffer his Mother to fall into mis-interpretation and suspect. 1881 SWINAURNE *Mary Stuart* II. i. 71 She... avows By silence and suspect of jealous heart Her manifest foul conscience.

† b. To have (or hold) in suspect: to be suspicious of, suspect: cf. **SUSPICION** 2 f. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Malib.* P 230 Thou shalt also have in suspect the consailing of wicked folk. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 30 b, By counseyle of the people he had the lyon in suspecte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxii. 388 The vycount of Rochechouart... was had in suspect to have tourned frenche. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Johan A iij*, Well hus-bande, nowe I do coniect That thou hast me somwhat in suspect. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* IV. i. 142 Give me assurance with some friendly Vow, That I may never have you in suspect. 1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* II. i, Held ever in Restraint, and in suspect.

† c. Const. *in, of*, to (the person or thing about whom or which something is suspected). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 905 This olde poore man Was euer in suspect of hir marriage. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlvii. 68 Wherof all the Countrey... had great suspect of treason to the Captayne. a 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R v, 'Tber fel on him an other malady... which put... his frendes in great suspect of his helthe. 1535 in *Let. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 74 Not for any default or suspect that I have in doctor Lee. 1638 NABBS *Bride* I. iii. (1640) B iv, 'Tbou art base in Thy suspect of ber. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 264 That you may have no suspect of these my words.

d. Const. *of* (the evil suspected).

1523 [see c]. 1555 PHILPOT in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1388/2, I have bene in prison thus long... upon suspecte of setting forth the reporte thereof. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 105 She... slinketh into his companie without any surmise or suspect had of his part of any such kind of deceit. 1596 SRENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 23 The faire Serena... Wandred about the fields... Without suspect of ill or daungers hidden dred. a 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virginia* I. i, Arraign'd before the Senate For some suspect of treason.

e. with *a* and *pl.* = **SUSPICION** 1 b.

1542 WYATT *Def. Poet.* Wks. (1831) p. lviii, Neither God's law, nor man's law... condemneth a man for suspects: but for such a suspect... that may be so apparent... that it may be a grievous matter. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iii. 89 You do me shamefulle iniurie, falsely to draw me in these vile suspects. 1598 YONG *Diana* 145 Behold then... bow much he was given to false suspects and wrongfull jealousy. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispackt* 457 The former manner of proceeding... makes... the Writer... fall under a just suspect. 1768 GOLDSM. *Goodn. Man* v. i, Have I bad my hand to addresses, and my bead in the print-shops; and talk to me of suspects?

† f. Ground of suspicion; = **SUSPICION** 1 c.

1586 A. DAV *Engl. Secretorie* II. (1625) 17 Seeing... you also doe grant, that in all his behaviour you neuer saw so much as one suspect.

† 2. Expectation; *esp.* apprehensive expectation; = **SUSPICION** 4. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 1013 Suspec had he þat þai for his iniquite Suld sail hym. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 126 Hauynge euer suspect for to be brought to the ferefull iugement of god. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* xi. 21 Was there, O was there not a iust suspect, My preaching would procure this effect?

Suspect (sŭs'pekt, sŭs'pek't), *a.* and *sb.* 2 Also 4 *suspetta*, 4-7 *suspecte*, 6 *Sc. susppek*. [ad. L. *suspectus*, *pa. pple. of suspiciere* (see next): partly after OF. *sospet*, later (and mod.F.) *suspect* = Pr. *sospech*, It. *sospetto*, OSP. *suspecto*, Pg. *suspetto*.]

The present currency of this word is chiefly due to its revived use in connexion with the events of the French Revolution (cf. *la loi des suspects* of 1793.)

A. *adj.* Suspected; regarded with suspicion or distrust; that is an object of suspicion; in early use also, exciting or deserving suspicion, suspicious.

1340 *Ayenb.* 205 Behoueh þu wyfman in stede suspect on wyb zenne ase speke priuileche to wyfman in stede suspect on wyb one. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 485 Suspectuous was the diffame of this man, Suspect his face, suspect his word also. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 87 Who is onis suspect, he is half honged. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 447/3 Duelling in a suspect and wycked place. 1521 tr. *Bruneau's Handy-work Surg.* xv. D j, Yf yf woundyd persone have any of these chauceces... it is a suspecte tokyn or sygne. 1525 *Extr. Aberd. Rag.* (1844) I. 133 Quidat sumer personis that beis suspect to have any suspek person within thaim. 1576 GASCIGNER *Steele Gl.* 242 An age suspect, bycause of youthes misdeedes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 13

As for...compleatnes in diuinitie it is not to be sought, which makes this course of artificial diuinitie the more suspecte. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 399. I see What I can do or offer is suspect. 1702 *Guide for Constables* 111 If a scholar in the university...begin to be suspect.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* xvii. Shakespeare described the sex in Desdemona As very fair, but yet suspect in fame. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. v. (1872) 77 We have him...lying safe in the Prison of Grenoble, since September last, for he had long been suspect! 1880 *Fortu. Rev.* May 677 Every doctrine...which claimed an *a priori* or intuitive character, was therefore suspect. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 431 In tropical regions...all water should be looked upon as suspect and treated accordingly.

† b. To have or hold (a person or thing) suspect: to be suspicious of, suspect. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 291 3if þou seie þat popis lawe spekiþ oþer wise of judgement, haue þe popis lawe more suspecte. c 1380 — *Sol. Wks.* II. 388 If þei failen in þis point, haue hem suspect as fendis children. c 1412 HOCCLAVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1517 Hard is þe holden suspect with þe grete: His tale schal be leueed but nat ourys. c 1430 LYON. *Mtu. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 185 Have me not suspecte, I mene no tresone. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 34 Be thou not one rounder in the nweke, For, gif thou be, men will hold the suspect. c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1890) 71 We haue one suspecte that of very lykelyhode it shulde be he that hath commytted the crime. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G iij. Wise men haue hym as suspecte that the commons desyre.

† c. Const. to (north. dial. *till*) the person suspecting. (Cf. SUSPECT *v.* 1 b.) *Obs.*

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 27325 þat sco hir saul be sauand, And noght suspect til hir husband. 1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 347 Quhairthrou he may be suspect judge to thame. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* i. 127 This sounded not very pleasingly in the Spaniard's cares, to whom the power of the French was suspect. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (1672) 6 Stealing the young Pidgeons...and that so publickely, that he became dreadfully suspect to all the adjacent Country.

d. Const. of the evil, etc. suspected.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 Al þis nouelrie of ordris is suspect of ypocrisie. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxxvii. The remanent...For otheris gilt ar suspect of vntreuth. 1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 32 Eny persone...suspect of mys governance. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* x. 54 Ye may detain a flie: suspect of crime, not proved plaine. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 317. I fear, of Envie I should be suspect. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. iv. 17. If suspect of nothing else, you may grow, as wame to be a saying, 'Suspect of being Suspect'! 1914 W. CARO *Life Newman* I. ii. 73 The members of the party were suspect of Romanism.

† e. Const. *inf.* *Obs.* rare.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. viii. 6 He held them suspect to be ageynst hym. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 102 Many often tymes are suspecte to speake thynges of malice, or for hope of gaue.

B. sb. 1. A suspected person; one suspected of some offence, evil intention, or the like; a suspicious character, esp. one under surveillance as such.

1501 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* i. iii. 16 A Constable might at the common lawe, haue bailed a suspect of felonie by Obligation. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlix. (1612) 226 Recusants and Suspects of note. 1602 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vii. 196 If such Suspect shall refuse to be so bound, then may such Iustice send such Suspect to the next Gaole.

1803 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* *Suspect*, a term adopted by the modern French to signify any person suspected of being an enemy, or indifferent to the cause of the Revolution. 1838 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biogr.* (1849) II. 210 'Relations of peace and amity' were established between the Intendant and the suspects. 1852 GLAISTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 97 If they are in search of a political suspect, and conceive he has absconded. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 18 June. Arrested as a suspect under the Coercion Act. 1899 R. P. WATSON *Memo.* 131 Landing here I was treated as a suspect.

† 2. A thing regarded with suspicion. *Obs.* rare. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Inuouations* (Arb.) 527 That the Nouelty, though it be not reiectet, yet be held for a Suspect.

Suspect (sŭspekt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* -ek, -eck, 6–7 *contr. pa. pple.* suspect. [f. L. *suspect-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *suspĭcere* to look up, look up to, admire, esteem, (chiefly in *pa. pple.*) to suspect, f. *su(b)-* (see SUB- ad init. and 24, 25) + *specĕre* to look, cognate with Skr. *spāṣ* to see, OHG. *spehōn* (see ESPY).]

1. *trans.* To imagine something evil, wrong, or undesirable in (a person or thing) on slight or no evidence; to believe or fancy to be guilty or faulty, with insufficient proof or knowledge; to have suspicions or doubts about, be suspicious of.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1632 But he the lug, that no man may suspek, Enery thing ful lustly sal correk. 1515 SAMPSON in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. i. 16 As they heard the tenor of the breue, one of them with a quick mind suspected the breue in three places. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 71 Zwynglius dreed bad measure suspecting bothe the men and the place. *Ibid.* 239 Bothe Francke & Engelande leuie great force of men, which is greatly to be suspected. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 162 Whose owne hard dealings teaches them suspect The thoughts of others. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 53 The disunitie of the professors made many to suspect the profession. 1649 LOVEACE *Poems* 38 Souldiers suspected of their courage. 1691 *Ray Creation* i. (1692) 74. I suspect all those Relations concerning Trees growing at the bottom of the Sea. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 97/2 Did you see upon the face of the bond any thing to make you suspect it? 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 141 To be suspected, thwarted, and withstood, 'E'en when he labours for his country's good. 1858 FROUKE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 170 The people suspected the gentlemen, the gentlemen feared the people. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Works* I. 82 Jacob gave Paul no reason to suspect the effect of a wider scope of life and happiness. 1897 'G. ALLEN' *Type-*

writer Girl vi. 60 The meat and bread were wholesome; but I suspected their cleanliness.

† b. Suspected to (a person): mistrusted by; = suspect to, SUSPECT *a. c.* *Obs.*

After L. *suspectus* with the dative. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admon. Wks.* (S.T.S.) 25 Not suspectit to ane king and assurit of his awin estat. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 268 The licentious behaviour of the Commons was suspected to him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 165 He... leaves his Race Growing into a Nation, and now grown Suspected to a sequent King. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Auremont's Ess.* 212 A Science which was already suspected to me appeared too vain to enslave my self to it any longer. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* i. (1788) 38 Behold...the administration of justice become...suspected to the whole body of the people. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* iii. ix. 240 To the more sagacious...the answers of the oracle were suspected.

† c. Const. clause: To doubt whether... rare.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 337. I shrewdly suspect whether ever this were the Hecatompyles of Ortelius.

2. To imagine or fancy something, esp. something wrong, about (a person or thing) with slight or no proof: with various const. expressing that which is so imagined. a. const. of, *with*, *for*. 1483–4 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 3 (heading) An Act for baylyng of persons suspected of Felony. 1504 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 348 Certane persons that wer suspectit of murthir. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 7. I rather will suspect the Sunne with cold Then thee with wantonnes. a 1623 BUCK *Rich. III.* i. (1646) 4 Philippe le Grosse...suspected him for too familiar commerce with his bed. 1641 PRYNN *Anti-pathie* i. i. 29 Many suspected for doing it, were committed to prison. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcis.* E. *Curr* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 165 Most of the children of Israel are suspected for holding the same doctrine. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iii. 17 At least tell me, that you do not really suspect me of any hand in her death. 1863 LYTTEL *Antiq. Man.* iii. 36 Those who are too well acquainted with the sagacity...of Hekekyan Bey to suspect him of having been deceived. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* i. i. I half began to suspect myself of secret impulses of a savage kind.

b. with obj. and compl. (sometimes introduced by *as* or *for*), and in corresp. passive use. Now rare or *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B iij 1/2 Thou mayst suspect and trowe Him more in fauour, then thou. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. ii. 186 Than you, belike, suspect these Noble men, As guilty of Duke Humphrie's timeless death. 1594 — *Rich. III.* i. iii. 223 Thy Friends suspect for Traytors. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. iii. 107 Least she suspect, as he do's, Her Children, not her Husbands. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 337 Let us not then suspect our happie State Left so impert by the Maker wise. 1689 in *Acts Parli. Scotl.* (1875) XII. 58/2 A warrant to cite such as are suspect guilty to compeir. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 72 Oae would not suspect him by his Phiz, for a Politician. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 418 At thirty man suspects himself a fool; Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan.

c. with obj. and inf., and in corresp. passive use.

1525 [See SUSPECT *a. i.*] a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI* 176 The citizens of the citie...they sore suspected, rather to fauour then to hate, the erles of Marche, & Warwycke. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth. v.* i. 85. I do suspect this Trash To be a party in this Injuri. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 120 His gracious majesty hath been suspected to be popishly inclined. 1691 RAY *Creation* Pref. (1692) A v. By Virtue of my Function, I suspect my self to be obliged to Write something in Divinity. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne.* etc. 68 Who would suspect this heroic strain to be a plagiarism? 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxi. He believed that Lydgate suspected his orders to have been intentionally disobeyed. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII. 486 [They] have recorded cases of hæmatemesis suspected to own a similar cause.

† d. with obj. and clause introduced by *that* (cf. 3 b.). *Obs.* rare.

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 47 We suspect suche a one that he is not altogether cleare. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 89 Sorry I am, my Noble Cousin should Suspect me, that I meane no good to him.

3. To imagine or fancy (something) to be possible or likely; to have a faint notion or inkling of; to surmise. a. with simple object.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health T.* j. Geue the same vnto the patient to drinke in the houre suspectid of the fevers approaching. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1714/2 Much suspected by mee, Nothing proued can be. Quod Elizabeth the prisoner. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 13 We hear, that long we haue suspect, That thou art read in Magicks mysterie. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Suspicion* (Arb.) 528 There is Nothing makes a Man Suspect much, more then to Know little. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 11 If all be true that is suspected, or halfe what is related, there haue not wanted, many strange deceptions. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 23 They had thought of an expedient...and that it should be Executed before it should be Suspected. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 147 You do not...suspect half enough the villany of others. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* iv. Whether the...old woman did, or did not, suspect the identity of her guest with [etc.]. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gl.* xii. iii. (1872) IV. 145 Who dared suspect our King's indifference to Protestantism? 1879 HARLAS *Eye-sight* ii. 17 This is the first symptom looked for when opium poisoning is suspected.

b. with obj. clause; also parenthetically, with *as* or *so*, or ellipt.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xii. 100 Pontius his one suspect that his father dotti in folie throcht his grit aige. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 182 Suspecting that there was some unknown vertue in that picture, he called it backe. 1654–66 KARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 495 He read something in my Face which made him...suspect who I was. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 77 They haue strangled... Sultan Osman, because (as they suspected) he had a mind to rid himself of them. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 415. I...suspected it was too late for any kind of medicine to produce any valuable effect. 1815 SCOTT

Guy M. I believe I may have some wrongs to repair towards you—I have often suspected so. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 348 *note*. The late Alexander Knox...learned, I suspect, much of his theological system from Fowler's writings. 1866 G. MACONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. (1878) 558. I did not even suspect how ill she would be. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases Morals* i. 82 The young Examinee is pleasantly surprised at finding that he knows more than he suspected.

4. *absol.* (from 1 or 3) or *intr.* To imagine something, esp. some evil, as possible or likely; to have or feel suspicion.

1594 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1153 It shall suspect where is no cause of feare, It shall not feare where it should most mistrust. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iii. 170 Oh, what damned minutes tells he ore, Who dotes, yet doubts; Suspects, yet soundly loues? 1621 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 55 It will then be as lawful for me to suspect as to Judge more absolutely. 1819 SHELLEY *Cent.* v. li. 43 Some...slave...bade to answer, not as he believes, But as those may suspect or do desire Whose questions thence suggest their own reply. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN ix. Iola was too young and simple to suspect or to doubt.

† 5. *trans.* With reference to a future possibility: To expect; *esp.* to expect with dread or apprehension. (With simple obj. or obj. cl.; rarely with inf.) *Obs.* or merged in 3.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 162, I dyde suspecte That the great gyaunte unto me wolde hast. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. vi. 330 When the siege of Jerusalem was suspected from Rezin king of Syria and Pekah king of Israel. 1660 — *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 257 The innocent child whose precipice they suspected. 1787 WILLIAM of Normandy I. 131 He rather suspected to receive a reward for his pretended fidelity. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* iii. iv. (1817) 300 One might have suspected, that at least all those who stood by the sepulchre when Lazarus was raised, would have believed in Jesus.

† 6. To regard, take note of, care for; to respect.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 70 Tush the Lord regardeth not the way of sinners, nor suspecteth the misdeeds of men. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. ii. 8 They were...continued in their being by that diuine power, perpetually maintaining and suspecting them. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* v. iii. 22 It shall be openly perform'd, to shew I not suspect men's censure or dislike. 1656 NORTH'S *Plutarch* 97 (*Epaminondas*) Not suspecting [add. 1612, 1631 respecting] the dignity of an Ambassador, nor of his Country.

† 7. With *inf.* To think in the least, have any idea of (doing something). *Obs.* rare.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 179 Farré be it from vs, wee should once suspect to chide him.

Hence Suspecting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 34 Not that we think Suspecting to be in itself unlawful. 1732 SWIFT *Advent.* by *Repealing Test* 24 If I had not known it already to have gotten ground in many suspecting heads.

Suspectable (sŭspek'təb'l), *a.* Also 8 *erron.* -ible. [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] That may or should be suspected; open to suspicion.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. liiii. 363 Evermore is parade and obsequiousness suspectable. a 1761 *Ibid.* (1768) III. liiii. 318 As poverty is generally suspectible, the Widow must be got handsomely beforehand. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 730 Infirm and suspectible evidence. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Spec. Ser.* ii. (1860) 198 You...might show yourself...of suspectable profession, if you were complaisant. 1887 *Yorksh. Post* 23 Feb. 5/7 It is only in this direction that Europe is suspectable.

Suspectant, a. Her. [ad. L. *suspectantem*, -ans, *pr. pple.* of *suspĭcare*, f. *suspect-*: see SŪSPECT *v.* and -ANT.] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. vii. 144/1 *Suspectant, Spectant*, looking upwards, the Nose Bendwise.

Suspected, ppl. a. [f. SUSPECT *v.* + -ED.]

1. That one suspects of something evil or wrong; regarded with suspicion; imagined guilty or faulty; suspect.

1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. xi. 35 If any...disagreed from his forefathers, he is...to be judged suspected. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 150 That all thynges myght be decided by mete and no suspected persons. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 51 Noble men...that are bydden to dynner of theyr enemies or suspected frendes. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 138 By eating of Garlike, a man may the safeliger goe into a suspected aire, and by stinking places. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* ii. i. The Iron bar'd dores and the suspected vaults, The Barricadoed gates. 1615 MANWOOD *Laves Forest* xxiv. § 5. 241 All others found in the Forest searching and going after a suspected maner. 1664 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* i. iv. § 1 Their eldest Historians are of suspected credit even among themselves. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 July 1649. To...walk...with our guns ready in all suspected places. 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Cambr.* 125. I became here a suspected person, and could obtain co information whatever. 1826 G. J. BELL *Comm. Laws Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 553 She must have...a bill of health when she sails from a suspected port. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 234 Whether the danger of trusting the suspected persons or the danger of removing them were the greater. 1861 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* II. 95/1 A suspected bill [of health], commonly called a touched patent or bill, imports that there were rumours of an infectious disorder. 1914 *Times* 30 Dec. 10/1 The search and detention of suspected ships.

2. That one suspects to exist, or to be such; imagined possible or likely.

1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 495 Defamation does not use to stop at manifest, no, nor at suspected Vice. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* xxvii. In the character of a more than suspected traitor. 1904 VERNEY *Mem.* II. 11 Sir Ralph was suddenly arrested...by the Lord Protector's soldiers, as a suspected Royalist.

Hence **Suspectedly** *adv.*, so as to be suspected; **Suspectedness**, state of being suspected.

1609 [see SUSPECT, quot. a 1577]. 1656 *Artif. Hand.* 93 Those, who, have, either undiscernibly, or suspectedly, or declaredly, used such additions. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Stone* 96 Some of Hippocrates Aphorisms, by losing their lustre, contract a suspectedness. 1664 H. MORE *Myt. Inq.* 311 A many Pseudo-Cabbalists have brought the very name of Cabbala into a suspectedness.

Suspecter (sŭspek'tər). [*f.* SUSPECT *v.* + -ER.] One who suspects; = SUSPECTOR.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* iv. viii. A base suspecter of a virgins honour. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. § 10 The jealous Suspecters or Opposers of new Truths. 1895 F. T. ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 436 The countercharm is worked by the suspecter's turning the largest coal upside down.

Suspectful (sŭspek'tfŭl), *a.* Now rare or Obs. [*f.* SUSPECT *sb.* + -FUL.]

† 1. Having regard or respect for something; mindful of. Obs. rare-1.

1790 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 159/2 He willetth him, to be solicitous for his soule, and suspectfull of the hoore of his death.

2. Full of suspicion; inclined to suspect; mistrustful; = SUSPICIOUS 2.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1912) 317 In whom the innate meanes will bring forth ravenous covetousnes, and the newnes of his estate, suspectfull crudely. "611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* i. 1. Theid lynde suspectfull still, warned by their feares. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 21 Always emulous and suspectfull of her. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 59 To include the whole Nation... under such a diffident and suspectfull prohibition. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* III. ii. Our good Fortune Has... Strengthen'd the fearful'st, charm'd the most suspectful. 1866 LEVER *Martins of Cro'* II. xiv. The most suspectful, unimpulsive, and ungenerously-disposed of all natures.

† 3. Exciting or deserving suspicion; = SUSPECTIOUS 1. Obs. rare.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxiii. (1632) 59 Spare no powder, which would serve as a gratification toward these suspectfull troups. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 30 The dangerous and suspectfull translations of the Apostat Aquila. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 47 Nothing could make France more suspectfull to England than the addition of those Countreyes.

Hence **Suspectfulness**, proneness to suspicion. 1871 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* v. (1875) 37 The half-suspectfulness of one not fully assured of what he was listening to.

Suspectible: see SUSPECTABLE.

† **Suspection**. Obs. Also 4 **suspectioun**, -eccioun, 4-5 -ecoyon, 5-6 -eccion, -ecyon, 6 Sc. -actions. [*a.* OF. *suspension*, ad. L. *suspensio*, -ōnem, in med. L. *suspicion*, *f.* *suspect*, *suspiciere* TO SUSPECT: see -TION.] = SUSPICION.

13. *Coer de L.* 965. I took hem, thowse suspesceyon, to my prisson. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 9 To... haf il suspesceyon of a trefrend. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. (1868) 20 My wyf and be compaignie of myn honeste frendis, defenden me of al suspesceyon [v. r. suspesceyon] of syche blame. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lvi. (1869) 34 Ther mihte be gret suspesceyon that in sum... cornere the filthe were heled or heped. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 3 Prisoners and persones arrested for light suspesceyon of felony. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* vi. 148 Yf ye have any suspesceyon vpon me. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 180 To cause a lady to have suspesceyon unto her true lover. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 50 They make wise men ever after to have them in suspesceyon. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* (Arb.) 117 That yowe maye... bee owe of all suspesceyon that yowe shal not bee deceaved. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 219 Although they are without suspesceyon of enemies. 1631 CHAPMAN *Caesar & Pompey* II. i. Div. Suspected? what suspesceyon should feare a friend? 1728 EARL OF AILESBUARY *Mem.* (1890) 648 Prosecutions and suspesceyons in relation to great malversations he was charged with.

† **Suspectious**, *a.* Obs. [*a.* OF. *suspicious*, *f.* *suspicion*: see prec. and -IOUS.] = SUSPICIOUS. 14. *Chaucer's Clerk's T.* 540 (Corpus MS.). Suspecious [other MSS. Suspicious] was be defame of his man. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* lix. 235 Who-so hath the Paas litill and Swyfte, he is suspesious, of euyl will. 1477 EARL RIVKAS (Caxton) *Dietes* 57 He that trusteth in this worlde is receiued, & he that is suspesious is in grette sorowe. 1521 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. i. 284 Ye shall shew unto her Grace, the keeping that the King her son is in is right suspesious. a 1558 in J. R. BOYLE *Heden* (1875) App. 95 That no man harbor within his house anye wavering or suspesceyous persone.

Hence † **Suspiciousness**. rare-1. 1525 LD. BERNAES *Froiss.* II. clxvii. 187 Se you any suspesceousnes in this mater?

† **Suspectless**, *a.* Obs. [*f.* SUSPECT *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no suspicion; unsuspecting.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 1255 The Wolf and Lamb, Lions and Bucks do row vpon the Waters, side by side, suspectlesse. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 6 Judas' traine soone took fire in the suspectless disciples. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 71 Such time poore Abdul Fazel (suspectlesse of any villany) passes by, Radgee falls upon him. a 1756 G. WEST *Abuse Trav.* vii. The youthful heart, Exposed suspectless to the traitor's wile.

2. Not liable to suspicion; unsuspected. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Trophies* 505 His son the Prince... warns the Jesean by suspect-lesse signes. 1608 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* i. ii. It keeps my state suspectless and unknown. 1637 HURWOOD *Pleas. Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 272 This shape may prove suspectlesse, and the fittest To cloud a godhead in.

Hence † **Suspectlessly** *adv.*, unsuspectingly. 1599 LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fiction* O, The suspectlessly enchanted sea-travellers are infinitely beguiled.

† **Suspectly**, *adv.* Obs. rare. [*f.* SUSPECT *a.* + -LY 2. Cf. OF. *suspectement*.] In a way open to suspicion; suspiciously. So **Suspectness** (rare-1), the state of being suspected.

1422 HOCCLIVE *Compl.* 292 Neythar still nor lowde knew they me do suspectly. 1477 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 420 Yf eny persone hereafter resorte vnto this Cite suspectly. a 1577 SIA T. SMITH *Commw.* Eng. II. xxii. (1584) 74 Any that lueth idle and suspectly [so ed. 1589; ed. 1609 suspectedly]. 1898 A. F. LEACH *Beverley Act Bk.* (Surtees) I. p. lxxv. J. Binder had been in the usual state of suspectness with the ladies.

Suspector (sŭspek'tər). [*agent-n.* in L. form *f.* SUSPECT *v.*: see -OR.] One who suspects.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 269 The spy and suspecter of his conduct. 1845-6 DE QUINCY *Gilfilan's Lit. Portraits* Wks. 1859 XII. 293 He was a general disliker and a general suspecter.

† **Suspectuous**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [*f.* L. *suspectus* (u-stem) SUSPECT *sb.* + -OUS. Cf. rare OF. *suspectueux*.] = SUSPICIOUS 2.

1657 Goodlie *Hist. Lucres & Eur.* F.vj. I thynke as our Cytezens be suspectuous and full of conjectures.

Suspence, obs. form of SUSPENSE.

Suspend (sŭspend), *v.* Also 3 *soe*;-; 5 *pa. t.* and *pple.* **suspend(e)**, *pa. t.* **suspend**, 5-6 (9 in sense 10 a) *pa. pple.* **suspend**. [*a.* OF. *sus*, *sospendre* or *ad.* its source L. *suspendere* (whence also Fr. *suspendre*, It. *sospendere*, Sp., Pg. *suspender*), *f.* *sus*-, SUB- ad init. and 25 + *pend*-to hang.]

1. *trans.* To debar, usually for a time, from the exercise of a function or enjoyment of a privilege; *esp.* to deprive (temporarily) of one's office. *Const. from.* † *of.*

c 1390 *Beket* 1713 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 155 Pe pope him sende lettres... but he scholde... suspende bi bischopes bat swuch on-rist duden here. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 79 Pei wolen suspenden poe prestis fro masse & prechyng & alle goddis seruyce. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 5 Pij Odo suspendede kyng Edwynus of Cristendom [Higden a *Christianitate suspendit*], for he was to fervent in lecherie. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 460. A bisshopp bat suspend a certan preste in his dioces... his is be bisshopp bat tuke fro vs our preste & suspend hym. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 236 He suspendyt hom of hor pouer bat pay haddyn in Cristys creatures. 1534 tr. *Constit. Otto* in *Lyndewode Constit.* 114 That they be suspended both from office and also benefyce. 1586-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 143 His Hienes and the saidis Lordis hes suspendit... the saidis Maisteris Balcanquell and William Watson of all... preiching of the Worde. a 1628 *Preston Saints Daily Exerc.* (1629) 128 They are suspended from receiving the benefit by it. 1687 *Wood Life* 31 May (O.H.S.) III. 221 The vice-chancellor of Cambridge suspended this month for not admitting father Francis M.A. 1693 *Ibid.* 12 Oct. 432 The society suspended him of his vote. 1699 LUTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 535 Captain Kirk... is suspended his commission in the earl of Oxford's regiment. 1743-4 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 212. I do hereby suspend you from all further Authority in His Majesty's Fleet, till His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known. 1877 *Froude Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. ix. 96 The king had been obliged to suspend the sheriffs in several counties. 1881 GLAISTONE *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 3 Feb. It becomes my duty to make a Motion for the suspension of the following Members... I have to move that they be severally suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of the day's sitting. *ref.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 3if pei wolden suspende hemself fro alle pynis bat Goddis lawe.

† b. To debar temporarily from participation in something, presence in a place, etc. Obs.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 1258 Sche salbe suspend fro be kirk, Fro mete, & fro al company. c 1450 LYDGE & BURGH *Secres* 2240 Yif he thus offend, Oute of thy presence hym vntirly suspende.

2. To put a stop to, usually for a time; *esp.* to bring to a (temporary) stop; to intermit the use or exercise of, put in abeyance. Chiefly in *passive* without implication of a definite agent.

To suspend payment: to cease paying debts or claims on account of financial inability; to become insolvent.

c 1390 *Beket* 856 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 121 Po seide be bischop of wynebrest: 'sire gilbert, be stille! We sospendize swuch conseil, for it nis nougt wurth a fille. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 356 Prove he his power bi his lesse, and suspende askoiling of monie. 1520 MORE *Suppl. of Soulys* Wks. 326/1 Though he suffer his mercy to be commonly suspended and tempered with the balance of his iustice. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 48 § 1 The same rentis by longe tymes shalbe suspendid and not due to be paid. 1560 DAUS tr. *Slidane's Comm.* 165 The Emperour doeth suspende all suites and actions in the lawe commenced againste the Protestauntis. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 287 The Lordis of Secreit Counsaill suspendis the said Robert Lord Semplillis commissioun abowewritin. 1602 WARNER *Ad. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 355 The government of the naturall British Kings... was for many yeeres suspended. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just. Ind.* II. (1661) 16 External actual communion may sometimes be suspended... by the just censures of the Church. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 259 The Course of the nourishing Juice being suspended and turn'd aside. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 p. 5 By dividing his time between the chase and fishery, [he] suspended the miseries of absence and suspicion. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 178 The king... suspended the payment of Peter's pence. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matter & Sp.* (1782) I. v. 36 All power of thinking is suspended during a swoon. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 138 We may by a powerful effort suspend the action of the respiratory muscles during a limited time. 1860 TWYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 217 A motion which seems not to be suspended even in the depth of winter. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* II. xi. 575 The end of a Prize Court is... to suspend the property which is the subject of prize, till condemnation. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 The firm had to suspend payment, not from any fault of their own, but from their connection with another firm. 1885 *Law*

Times LXXX. 111/1 The right of the railway company to suspend the ordinary service of trains on occasions of... exceptional pressure. 1902 W. W. JACOBS *At Sunnich Port* i. 5 My [master's] certificate has been suspended for six months. b. To stop or check the action or movement of (something) temporarily; to hold in suspense; † to hold back from.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 94 All other every dayea bit shold be lawful to syng j masse with a lowe voyce, and the belle suspended. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 413 Thair Hienessis is contentit... to suspend thair bandia fra all geving. 1569 UNDERDOWN *Ovid's Inveet.* *Ibis* F.iii. As sone as he sawe his chyldre lye before him, he draue on the one syde, and suspended bys plough, and so passed without harme to the chyldre. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* vii. Wks. 1851 IV. 36 Nothing more then disturbance of mind suspends us from approaching God. 1710 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* (1737) I. II. ii. 257 The Sublime can no way... bear to be suspended in its impetuous Course. c 1750 COLLINS *On Distant View* *Richmond* Ch. iv. Remembrance oft shall haunt the shore... And oft suspend the dashing oar To bid his gentle spirit rest! 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 33 Both their Sensations being too big for Utterance, their Tongues were suspended. 1836 LAMOND *Pericles & Aspasia* Wks. 1846 II. 373 There is a gloom in deep love as in deep water. There is a silence in it which suspends the foot.

† c. *spec.* To put a stop to or interdict the use of (a place of worship), *esp.* temporarily; hence, to profane. Obs.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 69 Pei wolen suffre... a chirche or a chirche yerde suspendid & no masse seyde ber-inne. a 1500 *Bale's Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 120 The first day of July powles chyrch was suspent and the v day folowyngh halowed ageyn. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* xxiii. 8 He... suspended y^e hye places, where the prestes Brent incense. — *Acts* xxiv. 6 We have found this man... a sterer vp of sedicion... & hath taken in hande also to suspende the temple. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Acts* x. 38 b, Hytherto neuer eate I anye meate that was suspended, or vncleane [orig. *quicquid profanum aut impurum*]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Slidane's Comm.* 294 His chaplains before they wold saye any service in their churches... halloved them againe... as suspended and polluted with Lutheranisme. 1561 in *Maille. Club Misc.* III. 270 Ye Lady College Kyrk... is decernit and suspendit anc prophane hows.

† d. *gen.* To put a stop to the use of, interdict; to abrogate. Obs.

1488 in *Archaeologia* XLV. 115, viij Pillowes of dyvers colours, besides other that both suspent & dampned for bad, as appereth in the parcellis of the suspent wares. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 369 The law positue, It did suspend, and haldis as detestine.

e. To cause (a law or the like) to be for the time no longer in force; to abrogate or make inoperative temporarily.

1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 8 Provided also that this present acte... be [not] taken to extirpe release discharge or suspende any Statute [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Slidane's Comm.* 183 The decree of Auspurg... he suspendeth. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xviii. 273 The statutes of mortmain were suspended for twenty years by the statute 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. 1787 *Constit. U. S.* i. § 9 The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when... the public safety may require it. 1844 MACAULAY *Ess. Fredk. Gt.* (1871) 70 The authority of laws and magistrates had been suspended. 1879 *Froude Caesar* v. 43 In great danger it was the Senate's business to suspend the constitution.

f. Of an event, condition, etc.: To bring about or entail the temporary cessation of.

1419 *26 Pol. Poems* 71 Encresynge of temperate Suspende spirituale. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. iv. (1699) 159 There is no Joy... which can suspend the Grief we suffer from a Finger that is sawing off. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 587 Wonder almost suspends their Happiness. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* p. xiii. Pregnancy suspends consumption. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 142 When the small-pox appeared first, it did not suspend the measles. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 247 The agitation, which had been suspended by the late changes, speedily became more violent than ever. 1901 *Electr. Rev.* 27 Sept. 523/2 A breakdown of a trolley wire... temporarily suspended the service [of trams].

g. To cease (for a time) from the execution or performance of; to desist or refrain from, *esp.* temporarily. † Also *absol.* Now *unusual*.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. ii. 86 If it shall please you to suspend your indignation against my Brother, till you can derieve from him better testimony of his intent. 1649 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 69 All saving truths... must vaile bonnet, and suspend, while Rome's Traditions bee seered and observed. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. i. vii. 125 Suspend your foolish passion about the fellow. 1769 BURKE *Obs. Late St. Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 103 They suspended violence. 1780 COWPER *Nightingale & Glow-worm* 3 A nightingale... Had cheer'd the village with his song, Nor yet at eve his note suspended. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi. Men suspended every, even the slightest, external motion. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. An old woman... for the moment had suspended her wail to listen. 1876 — *Dan. Der.* lviii. These thoughts, which he wanted to master and suspend.

h. *intr. for pass.* To come to a stop for the time, cease temporarily, intermit. *rare*.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 61 Then Jordan, whose streams hitherto suspended, returned into his channell. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 499 The apoplectic respiration now nearly suspended. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* 439 The rain suspended long enough for us to... get fairly under way.

3. To put off to a later time or occasion; to defer, postpone. Obs. or merged in other senses.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 504 It is... not known what is true, and so the sentence definitive is suspended. 1581 in *Digges Complete Ambass.* (1655) 388 Her M. suspended all resolute answers, till she hear from you. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. 4 So hath he reserved many things unto his owne resolution, whose determinations... we... must with reverence suspend unto that great day. 1648

GAGE *West Ind.* 202 The old Fryer... thought every day a year that I stayed there, and suspended my Voyage for England. 1700 *Evangelical Diary* 18 June 1683. He would certainly enter judgment among them, which hitherto he had suspended. 1741 *West. Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 144 Till that first act is over, every body suspends his vote. 1793 Gouv. MORIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 277 Britain will suspend her blow till she can strike very hard.

Const. *inf. (or gerund)*. 1566 *Ans. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 264 Being informed, that, you suspended to give your furtherance until you had heard our advice. 1581 T. HOWELL *Denises* (1879) 238 Suspend to deeme the worst... And poyses eche poynthe before you verdit giue. 1674 EARL ESSEX in *Essex Papers* (Camden) 24 If I shall see that... they doe meritt, I will put it in execution, but if not, I will suspend doing any thing in it. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. vii. (1762) 71 There is no Medium between suspending to act, and immediately acting.

† b. To defer dealing with; to put off consideration of; to pass over for the time; hence *gen.* to disregard. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE in *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 6, I would... a little enter these severall points, and first intreare of this matter in generall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 493 A Regall Commission (which partly being some where obeyed, and others where suspended). 1660 R. ELLSWORTH in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. II. (1912) 121 Their said refusal, if suspended or continued at, will cause a general discontent. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 293 The reason of which... it is better to suspend than too critically to inquire into.

† c. Of an event, etc.: To defer or delay the accomplishment of. *Obs.*

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. xxi.* (1787) II. 309 The divisions of Christianity suspended the ruin of paganism. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 107 Will thy discovery of the cause Suspend th' effect, or heal it? 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. iii. 253 The bravest efforts of their gallant chiefs could not suspend their destiny.

† d. *intr.* To be delayed. *Obs.*

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 81 Before the use of money falls, which I conclude cannot long suspend.

4. *trans.* To keep (one's judgement) undetermined; to refrain from forming (an opinion) or giving (assent) decisively.

† occas. to withhold (assent) from.

1553 LATIMER *Sermon. Lord's Prayer* i. (1562) 6 b, We should not be hasty in belienyeing the tale, but rather suspende our iudgements till we know the truth. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Legike* II. iv. In doubtfull things we suspend our assent, and iudgement. 1667 TEMPLE *Let. Wks.* 1731 II. 27, I suspend my Confidence till the Arrival of my English Letters, which are my Gospel in these Cases. 1742 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 551 He must excuse us if we suspend our belief until we are better satisfied of the Truth of the Facts. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 16 The publick voice suspends his decision. 1791 HAMILTON *tr. Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. iii. 256 On this subject I suspend my opinion. 1885 MRS. ALEXANDER *At Bay* i. He felt strongly disposed to believe that his new acquaintance was thoroughly a lady, though a knowledge of life in most European capitals disposed him to suspend his judgment.

† b. *absol.* To suspend one's judgement, to be in doubt; hence *occas.* (with simple obj. or obj. cl.) to doubt; also, to apprehend, suspect. *Obs.*

1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 29, I wer out of [my] senses if I should not suspend of any hiresay til the an-swer of your owne action. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv. Pardon me, that's to be suspended, you are too quicke, too apprehensive. 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. ii. These ladies are not of that close, and open behavioir, as happily you may suspend. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 243 [They] sayd, heere Diues the rich Glutton dwelt... this I suspend. 1666 SIR T. BACONNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 102 Many things are... believed of other plants, wherein at least we cannot but suspend. 1656 BURTON *Diary* (1823) I. 141 Moses did not suspend that it was to be punished with death. His consultation with God was only about the manner. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 74 Some divines teach us to believe (though I suspend) that God Himself cannot... compel men to believing. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Pref. That voluntary Power over our Affections and Actions, by which we deliberate, suspend, and choose.

† c. To hold oneself back or refrain from doing something. *Obs. rare.*

1598 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 50 Wishing us to suspend from embracing any heretick in that kinde. 1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* 17 Reason will not presently advise us to a change... but suspend a while and attempt again. *Ibid.* 83, I must... stand still, that is suspend absolutely from the belief of any Religion.

† 5. a. To keep in a state of mental fixity, attention, or contemplation; to rivet the attention of.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 9 To geue ourselves unto such a searching out of God, as may so holde our witt suspended with admiration [etc.]. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* a 2, Things which delight and wonderfully suspend the minde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 555 The harmony... Suspended Hell, and took with ravishment The thronging audience. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xi. 91 A Prayer of Quiet in the manner of a Spiritual sleep, which suspends the Soul so, that... we may lose much time. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 257 The village-matron, round the blazing hearth, Suspends the infant-audience with her tales. 1804 EUGENIA *oe Acton Tale without Title* I. 224 She sat suspended, ill recollecting the box... she stated. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* xxxii. 81 Whatsoever I had yet beheld, Had not so much suspended me with wonder [orig. *Di tanta ammirazione non mi sospese*].

† b. To keep in suspense, uncertainty, or indecision. *Obs. (or dial.)*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* IV. v, Thus he leaves the Senate Divided, and suspended, all vncertaine. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 39 We have all suspended into divers opinions. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* Ded. She [sc. Victory] seem'd to suspend her self, and to doubt, before she took her

Flight. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE I. (Globe) 247 My Thoughts were a little suspended, when I had a serious Discourse with the Spaniard. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 ¶ 13 The intent of the introduction is to raise expectation, and suspend it. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 208, I am entirely suspended as to what is to be expected. c 1880 *Kirkby (Yorks.) Dial.*, They were very curious to know the secret but I would not tell them. I suspended them for a whole year.

6. *Sc. Law. a. trans.* To defer or stay (execution of a sentence) pending its discussion in the Supreme Court. *b. intr.* To present a bill of suspension: see SUSPENSION 4, and cf. SUSPENDER 3.

1650 *Acts of Sederunt* 16 Jan. (1790) 63 The decreitis, registrate handis, and other groundis of the letters and charges craved to be suspendit. 1698 in Sir H. DALRYMPLE *Decisions* (1792) 1 Sir John C. having charged the Earl... upon a bond of borrowed money, to pay 1000 l. Sterling, he suspended, and alleged *res judicata*. 1743 KAMES *Decis. Cril. Sess.* 1730-52 (1799) 65 Begbie occasionally hearing that his decree was suspended, put up his protestation in common form. *Ibid.* 70 W. H., being charged for recourse, suspended upon want of due negotiation. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. Suspension. The party complaining commences proceedings by presenting a bill of suspension... his bill concludes, that the execution in question ought to be suspended, and therefore he prays for letters of suspension.

7. *Mus.* To prolong (a note of a chord) into the following chord, thus deferring the progression of the part in which it occurs, usually so as to produce a temporary discord.

1853 J. SMITH *Treat. Mus.* 35 In Example (97) the diminished and minor seventh are suspended. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 69 Let us suspend every bass note as the inverted 4th of the chord that follows it.

II. 8. *trans.* To hang, hang up, by attachment to a support above; = HANG v. I. (Often a technical or affected substitute for hang.)

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 832 And after monethes iij do hem suspende. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1842) 34 The iijth bell remaynes ther still and was never rounge synce yt was suspent. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suspend.*, to hang up or upon. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Suspended*, a Philosophical Word for hang up. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722), *Suspended*, or *Appended*, is said of external Remedies, which are wore about the Neck, Wrists, or the like. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 774 The most unfurnish'd with the means of life... overhead Suspend their crazy boxes, planted thick, And watered duly. 1796 J. JORDAN *Specif. Patent Bridges* (1797) 4 My invention consists in suspending to an arch or arches... bridges. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 52 (*Stage Coach*) Hams, tongues, and flitches of bacon, were suspended from the ceiling. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 178 1/2 A collection of pictures... for the present suspended in an apartment at the Pitt press. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 87 Others [sc. rebels] were suspended from the boughs of the oak. 1848 BUCKLEY *Utad* II. 293 He suspended from his shoulders his silver-studded sword. 1867 tr. C. Less *Hahn-Hahn's Lives Fathers of Desert* 20 The chandeliers suspended from the roof were of silver.

fig. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone.* II, Punishments actually suspended, and those punishments suspended over us. † *b. intr.* = HANG v. 8. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16 1/2 Because that the wounded parties may suspend & hange in the bellye. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 61 A let not this little cloth suspend above thr howers therein. a 1687 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham), *Epitaph upon Felton* 1 Here uninter'd suspend... Felton's dead Earth.

c. *trans.* To support (something hanging). *rare.* 1816 TUCKER *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* III. (1818) 99 And a silk sash... suspending a ship's cutlass, finished his costume.

d. To attach so as to allow of movement about the point of attachment; = HANG v. 2.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxii. (1842) 595 It will, if freely suspended, pass beyond its position of rest to a distance on the left side. 1871 A. MEADOWS *Man. Midwifery* (ed. a) 299 An index suspended from a cross-bar.

9. *fig.* To cause to depend; pass to depend. *Const. on, upon (rarely from).* *Now rare.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* xxiv. 820 It seemeth by the Hebrew distinction our Iehouah, that this word is suspended from the rest which follow, so that *el* is one of the epithets rather... than a proper name of God. 1629 PLYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 83 If our conversion, saluation, grace, and glorie, are thus suspended on our most impotent... wills, what man can once he saued? 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 373 That the Magistrate... should take into his own Power the stipendiary maintenance of Church-ministers... would suspend the Church wholly upon the State. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 ¶ 5 The present state of the skies and of the earth, on which plenty and famine are suspended. 1799 — *Rasselas* xxviii. It is dangerous for a man and woman to suspend their fate upon each other, at a time when opinions are fixed [etc.]. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 278 That the universal prevalence of Christianity... is suspended upon the continuance of missionary zeal. 1844 R. CHATEAU *Addresses* (1878) 334 The peculiarity of this election is that while it involves all the questions of mere policy which are ever suspended on the choice of a president [etc.].

† b. To regard as dependent, 'make' (a thing) depend, upon. *Obs.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 69, 79 Your suspending the same [sc. salvation of a baptized infant] on the Baptizer's intention. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 260 1/2 They differed from the above-mentioned theologists and philosophers in this, that the latter suspended every thing from Deity.

10. a. To hold, or cause to be held up, without attachment; = HANG v. I d.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 72 That in the Temple of Serapis there was an iron chariot suspended by Loadstones in the ayre. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* II. 29 That water kept suspended in a sucking Pump, is not in its natural place. 1846 BROWNING *Luria* III. 198 The unseen sun above, Which draws and holds suspended all of

us, Binds transient mists and vapours into one. 1870 R. R. COVERDALE *Poems* 16 A cloud in western skies Suspend, or floating on its way. 1909 C. KEYSER in *Hibbert Jyrl.* Jan. 386 The world of things that are finite is strictly an island-world suspent in a sea.

b. To hold, or cause to be held, in suspension; to contain in the form of particles diffused through its substance, as a fluid medium; to cause to be so diffused (in the medium).

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Inqy.* (1757) II. 277 Spirit of Wine singly is not near so efficacious... as when it contains or Suspend some resinous Substance. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 162 There is no more carbonic acid, or scarcely more, than is necessary to keep the lime suspended. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* III. (ed. a) 244 By suspending the compound of acetylene with subchloride of copper in a solution of ammonia. 1874 GARKOO & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 115 Fluid Magnesia... Prepare as above, suspend in water and pass pure carbonic acid gas through it. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 81 1/2 Gold and silver inks are writing fluids in which gold and silver... are suspended in a state of fine division.

Suspended, *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED* 1.]

I. I. Temporarily deprived of office, position, or privilege.

1535 in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. *Records* 123 Whether any Persons Excommunicate, Suspended, or Interdicted, did give Voices in the same Election? 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 300 The cashiered and suspended officers. 1827 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. viii, Louis and his sad suspended Household. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX. II. 408 Compton, the suspended Bishop of London. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 8/4 One of the suspended members had the first place for an amendment.

2. Undecided, undetermined.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 194 His suspended and doubtfull mynde. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* Wks. II. 88 One of his friends who had reproved his suspended and dilatory life. 1881 W. H. WHITE *M. Rutherford's Autobiogr.* II. 20 It is the most difficult thing for us to be satisfied with suspended judgment.

3. Temporarily stopped, intermitted: chiefly in *phr.* *suspended animation*, a state of temporary insensibility, esp. that due to asphyxia.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XI. xi, Why watched those myriads with suspended breath Sleepless a second night? 1820 GOOD *Nosology* 368 Total suspension of all the mental and corporeal functions... Asphyxy. Suspended animation. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xiv, In suggesting and applying the usual means for recalling the suspended sense. 1827 — *Surg. Dan.* VIII, An old servant waited with the means of restoring suspended animation. 1836 J. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Another Life* xvii. 257 A condition of suspended powers.

4. Deferred, or of which the fulfilment or execution is deferred.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* VIII. vi, Harold parted from his betrothed, without hint of his suspended designs. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. II. 326 Inasmuch as perfect justice is not executed in this world, man is in a state of suspended condemnation.

5. *Mus.* Of a note of a chord: Prolonged into the following chord, usually so as to constitute a temporary discord.

1853 J. SMITH *Treat. Mus.* 33 By carrying on some one tone (technically termed a 'suspended note'), from the harmony preceding a dissonant chord. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 66 The suspended discords are the 9th, and the 4th, and also the 5th, from the mediant and leading-note. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* XIX. 228 The first inversion of the suspended fourth.

II. 6. Supported by attachment above; hanging; † *Suspended bridge* = SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.

1796 *Monthly Mag.* II. 883 Jordan's Suspended Bridges. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 223 The clappers now fly to deposit the electricity they have received upon the central bell. They are then again in a condition to be attracted by the suspended bells. 1861 STEPHENS & BURN *Bk. Farm-buildings* 368 Suspended or hanging gate for courtyards. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 44 In 1847 Mr. Bridges Adams introduced the suspended joint with fish-plates. 1901 *Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build.* *Scaffolding* 18 We recognise, by the tell-tale cavities left in the existing stonework, that the scaffolds were suspended ones.

b. *Entom.* (See *quots.*)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 300 *Suspended*,... when one part is joined to another by a ligature, without being inserted in it. 1841 WESTWOOD *Brit. Butterflies* 54 The mode in which these caterpillars [of the Peacock Butterfly] change to suspended chrysalides. 1871 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterflies* 19 *Suspended*,... those in which the chrysalids are attached by the tail only, and hang with the head downwards.

c. *Bot.* Of an ovule (or seed): Attached at or near the summit of the ovary (or fruit) and hanging vertically.

1832 LINDLEY *Intrad. Bot.* 159 When an ovulum... hangs from the summit of the cavity, it is *pendulous*; and when from a little below the summit, it is *suspended*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 336 A seed may be erect, inverse or pendulous, suspended, ascending, &c.

7. Held up without attachment; held aloft.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xi, A vapour like the sea's suspended spray Hung gathered.

8. Held in suspension; diffused in a fluid medium, as solid particles.

1832 BARBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* VII. (ed. 3) 51 The coarsest portion of the suspended matter first subsides. 1851-3 TAYLOR *Man. Bot.* 336 A seed may be erect, inverse or pendulous, suspended, ascending, &c. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 141 A part of the suspended sediment falls to the bottom.

Suspendee (*suspendē*), *nonce-wd.* [*f. SUSPEND* 1] v. + -EE.] One who is suspended.

a 1856 in *Olmosted Slave States* 115, I have heard that the great ordeal, in their [sc. negroes'] estimation, a 'seeker' had to pass, was being held over the infernal flames by a thread

or a hair. If the thread does not break, the suspender is 'in the Lord.'

Suspender. [f. SUSPEND v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which suspends.

1. One who or that which puts a stop to something, esp. temporarily.

1544 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 108 The suspendaris of the said kirk being charily persewitt for the said expensis.

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 455 Time itself is the great suspender of controversy.

†2. One who suspends his judgement; a doubter, hesitator. *Obs. rare*—1.

1625 MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* II. v. 146 The cautelousnes of suspenders, and not forward concluders.

3. *Sc. Law.* One who presents a bill of suspension: see SUSPENSION 4, and cf. SUSPEND v. 6 b.

1650 *Acts of Sederunt* 16 Jan. (1790) 63 The Lords declairis, That whair the grounds of the charges are decreitis before inferior judges, the suspender, in that case, is onlie heirly refusal either to produce the decreit, or ane instrument of refusal therof.

1698 In Sir H. Dalrymple *Decisions* (1792) 7 The suspender having neglected the legal remedy of suspension.

1774 In A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) 303 The suspenders have given a very erroneous state of the manner in which this green was acquired.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Suspension*. The ordinary course... is for the suspender to ask the Lord Ordinary to pronounce an order for revising the reasons of suspension and answers.

1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 100 § 2 The word 'pursuer' shall include complainer, suspender, petitioner, or appellant.

II. That by which something is suspended.

4. One of a pair of straps passing over the shoulders to hold up the trousers: = BRACE sb. 2 g b: usually in pl. Chiefly U.S.

1810 *Massachusetts Spy* 23 May 3/2 Part of the buckle of his suspenders and several pieces of his coat... were extracted from the wound.

1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* II. Loose trousers, tightened at the hips, to preclude the necessity of suspenders.

1841 S. D. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 442 Correspondences are like small-clothes before the invention of suspenders; it is impossible to keep them up.

1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life Mississippi* iv. 45 He wore a leather belt and used no suspenders.

attrib. 1833 [S. SMITH] *Lett. J. Downing* xxii. (1835) 130 And jest then the General got in a way he has of twitchin with his suspender buttons behind.

b. A device attached to the top of a stocking or sock to hold it up in place.

1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 1082 Ladies' Stocking Suspenders. *Ibid.* 1134 Half Hose Suspenders.

5. An apparatus or a natural structure which supports something suspended.

1830 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 642 The second improvement described by the patentee, is the construction of 'suspenders', to be substituted instead of the ordinary blocks.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 168 The suspender of the larger copulative cell.

1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 704 Suspender (Keeley's), with woollen bag [for scrotal hernia].

b. A tanning-pit in which the hides are suspended.

188a *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 384/2 In these pits (also called suspenders) the hides are suspended over poles laid across the pit, and they are moved daily from one to another of a series of four or six.

III. Something that is suspended.

6. A hanging basket, vase, etc., as for flowers.

1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* I. 425 Vases, tazas, brackets, pedestals, suspenders, terminals, flower-vases.

Suspendible (sŭspendib'l), a. rare—1. [f. SUSPEND v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, suspended. So Suspendibility.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 407 The solubility or suspendibility, (as some may choose to call it,) in mere water.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/2 Somebody then would be responsible, and 'suspendible' if legal blunders were found in new laws.

Suspending (sŭspend'ing), vbl. sb. [f. SUSPEND v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SUSPEND.

1. = SUSPENSION 1.

c1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 80 Sumtyme men weren forboden of trewe prestis to vse & do sacramentis in open cursid lif, & þat is trewe suspendinge.

c1440 *Jacob's Well* 30 Sentence of cursing, of suspending, of enterdynging azens kyng, lord, haroun.

c1585 [R. BROWNE] *Answ. Cartwright* 15 He seemeth to allowe also their suspendings of preachers.

2. = SUSPENSION 2, 4.

1544 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 108 The cause of the said kirkis suspending.

153a *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 595/2 A suspending of the vse of y^e wyttes.

1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 49, I long very much for an answer concerning y^e Rules. I must needs say that y^e Letter for y^e suspending of them... has bin of great disadvantage to me.

1696 *Sc. Acts Will.* III (1823) X. 66/1 His Majesty... Ordains that in case of calumnious suspending the Lords of Session Decern a third part more then is Decerned for Expences.

†3. = SUSPENSION 7. *Obs.*

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 269/1 By the fyrst thre suspendinges that he had ought to be noted he was suspended or taken vp fro the loue of the world and he was suspended that is to say ententyf in heuently loue And he was suspended that is to say wrappyd in the grace... of God.

Suspending, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That suspends, in various senses.

1. In non-physical sense: see SUSPEND v. 1, 2.

1656 G. COLLIER *Answ. 15 Quest. Ded. A.* 2, Mr. Fisher... hath sent abroad... bitter insinuations against suspending ministers (as he calls them).

1689 TUTCHIN *Heroick Poem* 8 No Poetry must pass, but servd the Cause, Or some Suspended Ballad of the Laws.

1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* iv. i. § 4 (ed. 5) I. 366 It is a general rule, that the suspending pause should be used when the sense is incomplete.

1867 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. 247 James... assumed the VOL. IX.

full dispensing and suspending powers. 1910 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 132 In spite of the Lords' claim to act as a revising and suspending chamber.

2. In physical sense (see SUSPEND v. 8), usually applied to the support by which something is suspended (8 c).

1613 In A. F. Stewart *Scots in Poland* (S.H.S.) 69, 16 pairs of suspending eye-glasses.

1796 *Monthly Mag.* II. 883 The patentee... proposes to attach the bridge to these [two parallel elliptical] curves, by means of wrought iron suspending bars.

1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer* 22 The suspending lug of the corf.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* II. (1842) 51 When the substance is small, the balance delicate, and the suspending line thick.

1846 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1. 205 The large suspending mastoid to which Muller gives the name of 'temporale'.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2462/1 *Suspending-clutch*, a grapple to be fixed to a beam in a barn or warehouse, for the purpose of suspending hoisting-tackle.

†**Suspensation.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *suspensatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suspensare*: see SUSPENSE v.] = SUSPENSION.

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. i. (1633) 58 That Mac Murrugh... should quietly repose the parts of Leinster, which Rodericke withheld by suspensation.

a1657 R. LOVEGAY *Lett.* (1663) 267 The malice of the times extends beyond the suspension of estates, to the separation of friends.

? a1800 MANSFIELD (Worc.), A suspension of the laws.

Suspense (sŭspens), sb. Also 5-9 suspense, 6-7-ens. [a. AF., OF. *suspens* m., in phr. *en suspens* (Rolls Parlt., an. 1306) in abeyance, or OF. *suspense* f. deferring, delay, repr. med.L. *suspensum* (in phr. *in suspensio*), **suspensa* (= *suspensio*), neut. and fem. of *suspensus*, pa. pple. of *suspendere* to SUSPEND. (The neut. form is represented also in It. *sospeso*, Sp., Pg. *suspensio*.) Cf. the history of DEFENCE and OFFENCE.]

†1. (Chiefly Law.) In suspense, not being executed, fulfilled, rendered, paid, or the like; esp. to put in suspense, to defer or intermit the execution, payment, etc. of *Obs.*

1421 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 138 Whether not changed may be this sentence; O lord, may it nat put been in suspense?

1498 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 445 That by this same Act... the same Rentes and Services... be not extinct nor put in suspense.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 9, The same estatutes... shalbe in suspense and not to put in execution during the said tyme.

1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* III. x. 124 b, The tennant for terme of lyfe hath fe in the seruyces, but seruyces be put in suspense duringe his lyfe.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 522 That the saidis landis... remane in the menetyne in suspens un-mellit or intromettit with be ayther of the saidis partis.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 313 Albeit during the courture the seruyces shal be put in suspense.

1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 186 It was a springing eye, resting in suspense during his life.

†b. Hence gen. (a) Temporary cessation, intermission, abeyance; = SUSPENSION 2. *Obs.*

1584 S. COX in Nicolas *Life Sir C. Hatton* (1847) 396 The long suspense of your favor, hath bred an opinion... that [etc.].

1588 *Holy Bull & Crusade Rome* 36 Though it wereso, that all the same or any of them, did containe any clause contrary to this suspense.

1710 NOBIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 251 In Natural Sleep the senses of the Body are bound up, so that there is a suspense of Sensation.

1717 POPE *Eloisa to Abelard* 250 For thee the fates... ordain A cool suspense from pleasure and from pain.

1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 26 Aug. I hope this little journey will afford me at least some suspense of melancholy.

1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 552 That though, where a number of years directly constituted the term of suspense, property could not be prevented from vesting absolutely during 25 years, [etc.].

†(b) Deferment, delay. *Obs.*

c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 304 Edward, I accept thee here, Without suspense, as my adopted sonne.

1602 In Morison *Itin.* (1617) II. 252 These vnreasonable Billes have been looked into (and so some suspense of payment made).

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 p. 2 Their whole Time is spent in suspense of the present Moment to the next.

a1718 PENN *Innocency Wks.* 1726 I. 266 This short Apology... which had not been thus long retarded, if an Expectation... had not required a Suspense.

2. The state of being suspended or kept undetermined (chiefly to hold, keep in suspense); hence, the action of suspending one's judgement; = SUSPENSION 5.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 99 b, To geue no credit vnto sclanders... but to keepethyir iudgement in suspense, tyll [etc.].

1594 HOOKER *Ecc.* Pol. iv. xiv. § 6 Suspense of iudgement and exercise of charitie.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 223 This will afford Matter of Exercise, for religious Suspense and Deliberation.

1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. iv. (1800) II. 314 The miracles did not... so compel assent, as to leave no room for suspense.

1822 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 216 Cases may arise in which it is our duty to hold our judgment in suspense.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 2/3 The plea for a suspense of judgment until the facts are known.

3. A state of mental uncertainty, with expectation of or desire for decision, and usually some apprehension or anxiety; the condition of waiting, esp. of being kept waiting, for an expected decision, assurance, or issue; less commonly, a state of uncertainty what to do, indecision: esp. in to keep (or hold) in († great or † a great) suspense.

c1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1838 This putte þe puple in concytes ful suspens.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 127 Without drede or feare... suspense & doubtfulness of mynde.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xxiv. 38 Note, Christe wolde kepe them in suspens till his tyme cameto manifest him self vnto him.

1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.* b6. (Camden) 15, I praid him... that he wuld not suffer me to go in as great suspens as I cam.

BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. i. If he... be in suspition, suspense, or any way molested, satisfie his mind.

1571 MILTON *Samson* 1569 Suspense in newis is torture, speake them out.

1700 C. NEASE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 58 Men wickedly think that God is such an one as himselfes... hanging in pendulous suspenses.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 82 It was no less than four days before our boat came back, so that the poor men were held in great suspense.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 73/1 An incredible silence reigned among the people, anxious for the event, and lost in suspense.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxii, All stood in a kind of suspense, waiting the event of the orders which the tyrant had issued.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 170 His opinions oscillated in a state of contented suspense between infidelity and popery.

1871 SPURGEON *Treas. David Ps.* lxxxviii, 18 The ear remains in suspense; until the majestic lxxxixth [psalm] shall burst upon it.

†b. In suspense (const. clause, also of): undecided, doubtful, uncertain. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abr.* II. (1882) 8, I stand in suspense whether hir like were euer borne.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 92 He stood in suspense where he should passe.

1699 H. BUATON *Truth's Tri.* 290 To hold their merchants in suspense of making any sauing trade.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 141 'Tis certain too that Caesar had his Hazards, but... I'm in suspense whether he was ever much Wounded in all his Wars.

1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. ix. 230 They were lying upon their oars in suspense what to do.

c. Objectively, as an attribute of affairs, etc.: Doubtfulness, uncertainty, undecidedness. †In suspense: (of a question, etc.) undecided, doubtful.

a1513 FABYAN *Chron.* v. clii. (1811) 78 Which innatural batayll hangynge in suspense to whether of theym the victory shulde turne.

a1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 246 Meanyng thereby... in the meane season to let that matter be in suspense.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* *Mss.* II. 23 There is a free Schoole for the towne, the stipend yet in suspense, the Fishmongers of London contribute twentie pound.

1597 HOOKER *Ecc.* Pol. v. lxxii, § 8 Leaving this in suspense as a thing not... certainly knowne.

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* I. i. It being in suspense on whose far tent Winged Victory will make her glorious stand.

1747 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 375 In this suspense of his affairs at Rome.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxxix, Such events are very interesting; but the suspense of them cannot last long.

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2, 461 The first twenty years of Elizabeth's reign were a period of suspense.

†d. Doubt as to a person's character or conduct. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 140 'Tis my speciall hope, That you will cleare your selfe from all suspense.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 77 Bring you mee a princok's beards-lesse boy... to call my name in suspense?

e. attrib. in suspense account (Book-keeping), an account in which items are temporarily entered until their proper place is determined.

188a BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 291. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 11/1 There is the profit of £20,178 transferred to reduction of a suspense account.

4. = SUSPENSION 8. *rare.*

1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat.* Mus. 98 The sounds A keep in Suspense those of B, which naturally ought to have been heard.

1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xv, Responsive rivalries, that, while they strove, Combined in full harmonious suspense, Entrancing wild desire, then fell at last Lull'd in soft closes.

†5. = SUSPENSION 9. *Obs. rare.*

1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. *130 'In a defensive warre, when his country is hostily invaded, 'tis pity but his neck should hang in suspense with his conscience that doubts to fight.]

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 99 Must clouds be so precipitated, or kept in suspense, as the case of a particular man or two requires?

1727 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 63 Doom'd ever in suspense to dwell, 'Tis now no kettle, but a bell.

Suspense, a. Now rare or *Obs.* Also 5-7 suspenses, suspense. [a. OF. *suspense*, or ad. its source L. *suspensus*, pa. pple. of *suspendere* to SUSPEND.]

†1. Held in contemplation, attentive. (Cf. SUSPEND v. 5 a, SUSPENSION 7.) *Obs.*

c1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* vii, In contemplation [he was] mor suspense þan oþir men.

1556 In W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 245 In which talk he held men very suspense.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xix. 48 All the people was suspense [Vulg. *suspensus erat*; ἐκτετακται] hearing him.

2. In a state of mental suspense; waiting for the issue; doubtful, uncertain; undecided.

c1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 881 Thus haue this folkis at Kataryn taken her leue, Walkyng to chaumbre with bertes ful suspens; Keeptyng this mater al clos in sylens.

c1450 — *Life St. Aug.* viii, Thus lyued he with suspense mynde, in grette doude.

1546 COVERDALE *Treat. Lord's Supper* Avij, W^e indifferent and suspense mynde.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 34 Whose hart twixt doubtful feare And feeble hope hung all this while suspense.

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 434 While all Minds are suspense with Expectation of a new Assembly.

1667 — *P. L.* II. 418 Expectation held His look suspense, awaiting who appear'd To second, or oppose, or undertake The perilous attempt.

1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* xxviii, 37 The guide beloved Saw me in anxious thought suspense [orig. in *cura Forte sospeso*].

1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* vi. xlix, This people and that other stay suspense At [orig. *incerto pende* *Da*] spectacle so horrible and new.

†b. Objectively doubtful or uncertain; undetermined. *Obs.*

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gage* 64 That leave it so suspense, without distinction.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M. Pref.* With his Suspense and involved Questions.

†3. Refraining from hasty decision or action; cautious, deliberate. *Obs.*

c1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B v, To callers importune, of wordes be suspense.

Prof. ii. § 2 The self same orders allowed, but yet established in more warie and suspense maner. 1619 Hales Gold. Rem. ii. (1673) 97 Private meetings in my Lord Bishops Lodging; where upon Wednesday Morning were drawn certain Thees in very suspense and wary terms. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil. vi. 155 To proceed, to the great Remedies especially, with a suspense pace and slowly.

4. Hung, hung up, hanging; = SUSPENDED 6.
c 1440 Pallad. on Husb. i. 300 The pament vnderthirled & suspense. Ibid. ii. 679 That they suspense aparti so may stonde. 1610 GUILLIM Heraldry iv. xv. (1660) 341 These Shields which we call Armes suspense. 1647 H. MORE Song of Soul ii. iii. iii. xlviii. Those higher stars They may as well in water hang suspense As do the Planets. Ibid., Notes Psychozoia 349 The imaginative operations of Psyche are more high, more hovering and suspense from immersion into the grosser spirits of this body. 1682 SYMONDS Animi Figura 138 Man, The climax of earth's miracle, suspense On the last wave of being.

† b. Of a nose: Turned up. Obs. rare.
1607 EVELYN Numism. ix. 297.
† 5. Held back, restrained. Obs. rare.
1667 MILTON P. L. vii. 99 The great Light of Day...suspens in Heav'n Held by thy voice.

† **Suspense**, v. Obs. Also 6-7 -ence. [f. L. *suspens-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suspēndere* to SUSPEND, or ad. med. L. *suspensāre* (cf. rate OF *suspenser*).]

1. trans. To keep in abeyance; to defer.
1556 J. Heywood Spider & F. xi. 2 This reason dryneth vs now...Streight to your reason, before suspended. 1626 L. OWEN Spec. Jesuit. (1629) 40, I would advertise the gentle Reader to suspense his beleefe hereof, till hee haue some more credible witness.

2. = *dispende* with: DISPENSE v. III.
1583 STUBBES Anat. Abuses i. (1879) 98 As light and as easie as this punishment is, it may be, and is dailie dispensed [so ed. 1595; ed. 1585 suspended] with-all for monie. 1596 R. [JINCH] Diella (1877) 68 With sweete mouth'd Pytho I may not suspense. a 1600 DELONEY Canaans Calam. Wks. (1912) 450 Perhaps I may take pitty on your case: And graciously withall your faults suspense, And giue you pardon.

So † **Suspended** ppl. a. = SUSPENSE a. 1-3;

† **Suspending** vbl. sb., suspension.
1502 ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione lib. xxxvi. (1893) 226 About the which [spiritual things] scarcely at any tyme we labour or thynke inwardly with suspensyng of our outwarde sensys. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 293 Thus they be in herte and well yllate and suspended from all thynges in heuen and erth. 1591 SAVILE Tacitus, Hist. ii. iv. 55 Bringing great comfort to the minds of the armies, and provinces that were suspended and doubtful. 1594 CAREW Tasso ii. xxii, Suspenst a while and not so sodaineled To wrath.

† **Suspenseful** (sŏspensfŭl), a. [f. SUSPENSE sb. + -FUL.] Full of suspense; doubtful and apprehensive; uncertain and expectant of the issue.

1637 SANDERSON Sermon. (1681) II. 72 He that hath a contented mind doth not afflict himself...with suspenseful thoughts, in forecasting both his hopes and fears what he may be. a 1731 Dk. WHARTON To Pallas Poet. Wks. 1735 II. 53, I much rather chose to be at once acquainted with my ill Fortune, than to continue longer in a suspenseful Uncertainty. 1880 Blackw. Mag. Feb. 253/2 No other sound is audible but his voice, so suspenseful is the silence.

† **Suspensely**, adv. Obs. rare. [f. SUSPENSE a. + -LY.] Cautionally, deliberately.

1619 Hales Gold. Rem. (1673) ii. 95 Judges walk suspensly, and are indifferent for either party. 1625 MOUNTAGU App. Casari. vii. 59 Our Church, in these deepe and high points, hath in great Wisdome and Prudence, gon on warily and suspensly.

† **Suspensible** (sŏspensib'l), a. rare. [f. L. *suspens-*, *suspēndere*: see SUSPENSE v. and -IBLE. Cf. OF *suspensibilis*.] Capable of being suspended. So **suspensibility**, capability of being suspended.

1794 KIRWAN Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 199 Potter's Clay is distinguished, from...Fuller's earth, by...suspensibility in water. 1827 COLERIDGE Lit. Rem. (1836) I. 216 The particles themselves must have an interior and gravitative being, and the multitude must be a removable or at least suspensible accident.

† **Suspension** (sŏspensjən). Also 6 -cion, -sion, -syon, Sc. -tione, 6-7 -tion. [ad. late L. *suspensio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suspens-*, *suspēndere*: see SUSPENSE v. Cf. AF. *suspensium*, mod.F. *suspension*, Pr. *suspensio*, etc.] The action of suspending or condition of being suspended.

1. The action of debarring or state of being debarred, esp. for a time, from a function or privilege; temporary deprivation of one's office or position.

1528 TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man 74 Make them to feare the sentence of the chyrch, suspensions, excommunications and curses. c 1531 Pol. Rel. & Love Poems (1903) 62 Of no maner of man to be used, nor to be red, vnder payne of suspensioun. 1581 MARBECK Bk. Notes 1065 Suspension is the censure of the Eldershippe, whereby one is for a time deprived of the Communion of the Sacraments. 1643 Ord. Lords & Com. Westm. Confess. (1658) 203 Authoritative suspension from the Lords Table, of a person not yet cast out of the Church, is agreeable to the Scripture. 1682 BURNET Rights Princes viii. 267 He...required his Chapter not to receive or instal them, under the pains of suspension. 1726 AVLIFFE Parergon 501 Suspension taken in a proper Sense is an Ecclesiastical Censure, whereby a Spiritual Person is either interdicted the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Function, or hindered from receiving the Profits of his Benefice. 1760 Cautions & Adv. Officers Army 86 During your Suspension you are a Sort of Prisoner at large and do no Duty. 1870 in J. W. Clark Ordin. Univ. Canb. (1904) 306 Members of the University in statu pupillari, who are guilty of any of the foregoing practices, render themselves

liable to be punished by Suspension, Rustication, Expulsion, or otherwise. 1881 [see SUSPEND v. 1].

† b. The state of being temporarily kept from doing, or deprived of, something. Obs.

1602 in Moryson Itin. ii. (1617) 230 Many difficulties at home with himselfe, and actions of others abroad, may make suspension if not diversion from that Spanish invasion. 1637 in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 316, I was shortly after shut up close prisoner, with suspension of pen, ink, and paper. 1667 Decay Chr. Piety Pref. § 1 A long indefinite suspension from seeing light.

2. The action of stopping or condition of being stopped, esp. for a time; temporary cessation, intermission; temporary abrogation (of a law, rule).

Suspension of arms or hostilities, an armistice.
1603 in Rymer Foedera (1715) XVI. 494/1 That...you make a Recesse and Suspension of your Negotiation until you shall have further Warrant...from our said Sovereigne Lord. 1619 in Eng. & Germ. (Camden) 51 Their suspension of armes will separate their troupes. 1673 Essex Papers (Camden) I. 62 Vt suspension of y^e Rules was mentioned & let fall. 1729 BUTLER Sermon. Wks. 1874 II. 68 We see men in the tortures of pain...excepting the short suspensions of sleep, for months together. 1748 Anson's Voy. ii. xi. 253 Occasioned by a casual delay of the galeon...and not by a total suspension of her departure for the whole season. 1835 Tomlin's Law Dict. s.v. *Habeas Corpus*, A suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. 1844 THIRLWALL Greece lxi. VIII. 91 He granted a suspension of hostilities. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. viii. § 2. 477 The suspension of arms lasted through the summer.

b. Law. The abeyance of a right, title, etc.
1594 in Cruise Digest (ed. 2) III. 227 The suspension in case of coheirs doth not arise from any incapacity either in the blood, or in the persons, of the coheirs. 1728 CHAMBERS Cycl., *Suspension*, is a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right.

c. Stoppage of payment of debts or claims on account of financial inability or failure.

1889 Standard 20 Mar. 6/1 It was reported that the creditors of some of the unfortunate brokers who have been caught in the French collapse had offered a composition...but no suspension was formally announced. 1893 Times 26 April 5/1 The suspension of the London Chartered Bank of Australia was announced to-day.

d. Palaeography. A form of abbreviation consisting in representing a word by its first letter or letters accompanied by the contraction-mark; also, a word abbreviated in this way.

1856 W. M. LINDSAY Latin Text. Emend. Index, Suspension, contractions by. 1912 W. H. STEVENSON in Eng. Hist. Rev. Jan. 12 The copyist...appends his mark of suspension to words that he could not fully read. 1925 W. M. LINDSAY Notes Latinas to By the addition of the final letter the suspension ap was turned into the contraction apd.

3. The action of putting off to a later time and; deferring, postponement; † respite.

1645 WALLER Upon Death Lady Rich 12 With thousand vows and tears we should have sought That sad decree's suspension to have wrought! 1648 BOYLE Seraph. Love xiv. (1700) 81 Witness his Suspension of the World's crenition, which certainly had had an earlier Date, were the Deity capable of Want. 1660 R. ELLSWORTH in Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends Ser. ii. (1911) 120 What reason hath his Maestie...to giue any the least suspension vnto those...who have been...the Enemies of His Royall person? 1826 DOW Appeals Ho. Lords III. 224 This bill was not paid by the acceptors; and a protest was taken, and charge given, to the acceptors and indorsers, for each of whom suspensions were offered. 1912 Times 19 Dec. 2/6 In considering what suspension he [sc. the judge] ought to impose [as to a bankrupt's discharge].

4. Sc. Law. The staying or postponing of the execution of a sentence pending its discussion in the Supreme Court; a judicial order or warrant for such postponement and discussion (in full, *letters of suspension*). Bill of suspension, a petition for suspension formally presented by the party complaining.

1581 Reg. Privy Council Scot. III. 435 The suspensiou or supercedere grantit of execution of letters. 1583 Leg. Ep. St. Andros 234 Howglass. New falsat forged out for to defend him! Ane fair suspensioue he hes send him. 1585 Reg. Privy Council Scot. III. 748 That all suspensions aganis letters rasit...salbe deliverit be his Hienes chancellor. 1672 Justiciary Proceedings (S.H.S. 1905) II. 76 He had produced a suspension suspending the Warrant. 1765-8 ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot. iv. iii. § 8 Suspension and reduction are...remedies against the iniquitous...decrees of inferior judges. 1810 Bill of suspension [see INTERDICT sb. 2 b]. 1826 G. J. BELL Comm. Law Scot. (ed. 5) I. 385 The bond in a suspension is, that the suspender shall make payment to the charger. 1838 W. BELL Dict. Law Scot. 965 A prayer for letters of suspension and interdict in the premises.

5. The action of keeping any mental action in suspense or abeyance: usually in phr., e.g. *suspension of judgement, opinion*; † also *absol.* hesitation or caution in decision, refraining from decisive action.

1568 in H. Campbell Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots (1824) App. 44 They...promised to observe his Majesty's direction, both in the secrecy, and in the suspension of their judgments. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. i. v. § 8 An impatience of doubt, and hast to assertion without due and mature suspension of judgement. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. l. viii. 30 In his Indary relations, wherein are contained...incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with suspension. a 1676 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. i. ii. (1677) 58 The Acts of this Faculty [sc. the Will] are generally divided into Volition, Nolition, and Suspension. 1680 in Somers Tracts (1748) I. 82 Reasons for justifying themselves in the Suspension of their Assent to this. 1694 LOCKE Hum. Und. (ed. 2) ii. xxi. § 47 During this suspension of any desire, before the will be determined to action. 1754 EDWARDS Freed. Will ii. vii.

(1762) 71 The Liberty of the Will in this Act of Suspension, consists in a Power to suspend even this Act, 'till [etc.]. 1862 J. F. STEPHEN Ess. 64 An amount of doubt, of suspension of opinion...and...of aversion to every opinion. 1901 IV. Amer. Rev. Feb. 296 That state of suspension of judgment which is somewhat inadequately designated agnosticism.

6. The action of keeping or state of being kept in suspense (*spec.* in *Rhet.*); doubt, uncertainty (with expectation of decision or issue); = SUSPENSE sb. 3. Now rare or Obs.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg. 196 That suspension tormented her not long. 1659 PEARSON Creed iv. (1662) 207 The Article immediately preceding leaves us in the same suspension. 1728 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. In Rhetoric, Suspension is a keeping the Hearer attentive and doubtful. 1798 EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ. (1811) I. 123 You may exercise his attention by your manner of telling this story: you may employ with advantage the beautiful figure of speech called *suspension*. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON Tale without Title I. 79 The face of the father exhibited the appearance of a gathering storm, and after an awful suspension, lightning issued from his eyes.

† 7. An ecstasy of contemplation. Obs. rare.

1671 WOODHEAD St. Teresa ii. xxvii. 159 Our Lord holding her in a rapt, or suspension.

8. Mus. The action of deferring the progression of a part in harmony by prolonging a note of a chord into the following chord, usually producing a temporary discord; an instance of this, a discord so produced.

Sometimes restricted to the case in which the part descends: cf. RETARDATION 3 a.

1801 BUSBY Dict. Mus. 1838 G. F. GRAHAM Mus. Comp. 28/2 A variety of dissonances termed suspensions, or suspensions. 1853 J. SMITH Treat. Mus. 34 A suspension of the leading note, the suspension resolving upwards. 1891 PAOUR Counterpoint (ed. 2) 17 The suspensions 98 and 43, with their inversions, are available.

II. 9. The action of hanging something up; the condition of being hung, or of hanging from a support; *occas.* hanging as a form of capital punishment; *spec.* in *Med.* the treatment of disease by suspending the patient; see also quot. 1901.

† *Bridge of suspension* = SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.

1546 BALE Engl. Votaries i. (1550) 56 b, Threttenynge the woman *Glossogyr*, *Suspension*, a hanging up. 1557 THORNEYL tr. Longus's *Daphnis & Chloe* 41 They vowed an Anniversary suspension to him of some of the first fruits of the year. 1659 PEARSON Creed iv. (1662) 231 True and formal crucifixion is often named by the general word *suspension*. 1713 STEELE Guard. No. 131 ¶ 2 He hangs 'em over a little Stick, which Suspension inclines them immediately to War upon each other. 1728 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Points of Suspension in a Ballance, are those Points in the Axis or Beam wherein the Weights are apply'd; or from which they are suspended. 1819 Philos. Mag. LIV. 15 A bridge, upon the principle of suspension. 1821 Edin. Philos. Jnl. V. 237 Description of Bridges of Suspension. 1891 F. TAYLOR Man. Pract. Med. (ed. 2) 207 The Method of Suspension [in locomotor ataxy]...was introduced by Professor Charcot. 1901 DORLAND Med. Dict. (ed. 2), *Suspension of the uterus*, the operation of suturing the uterus to the abdominal wall. 1909 Q. Rev. July 174 A gallows about to be used for the suspension of apprehended robbers.

b. *concr.* Something hanging from a support.

1793 SNEATON Edystone L. § 143 A strong hawser...being passed under one of the arms of the anchor...the whole suspension was in that manner purchased.

c. *concr.* A support on which something is hung.
1833 CRABB Dict. Gen. Knowl. (ed. 3), *Suspension*, or *Points of Suspension*, those points in the axis...of a balance wherein the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended. 1906 Daily Chron. 15 Nov. 3/6 The gear-box will be easily adjustable on its three-point suspension.

d. Attachment such as to allow of movement about the point of attachment; 'hanging', as of a vehicle on springs, straps, etc.

1891 in Cent. Dict. 1912 Sphere 28 Dec. p. vi/2 Lancaster cars by reason of...their luxurious suspension are well suited for colonial requirements.

10. The action of holding up or state of being held up without attachment.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. ii. iii. 72 If we conceive...that bodies suspended in the aire have this suspension from one or many Loadstones placed both above and below it. 1714 R. FIDDES Pract. Disc. ii. 338 The suspension of the clouds in a medium less gross than themselves.

11. The condition of being suspended, as particles, in a medium. Also *concr.* a collection of suspended particles.

1707 Curios. Husb. & Gard. 340 Its Salts...rise upwards, and circulate...around the Glass Vessel. These Salts, being in this suspension...dispose themselves into Order. 1794 KIRWAN Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 19 To ascertain the nature of that fluid which was capable of holding in solution or suspension that immense mass of solid substances of which the globe of the earth consists. 1857 MILLER Elem. Chem., Org. vii. 505 The gum becoming dissolved, and retaining the resin and oil in suspension. 1863 LVELL Antiq. Man iii. 53 Some silt carried down in suspension by the waters of the Forth. 1904 Brit. Med. Jnl. 10 Sept. 564 An arbitrarily chosen bacterial suspension in a test-tube.

12. attrib. and Comb., chiefly in sense 9: 'of, pertaining to, or involving suspension', as *suspension principle*; 'by which something is or may be suspended', as *suspension apparatus, bolt, joint, line, link, rod*; 'adapted for being suspended', as *suspension-drill, scale*; also *suspension-chain*, each of the chains which support a suspension-bridge or similar structure; *suspension-pier*,

a pier supported in the manner of a suspension-bridge, a chain-pier; suspension-railway, a railway in which the wheels run on an elevated rail or pair of rails, the bodies of the carriages being suspended below them; suspension-tower, each of the towers to which the chains are attached in a suspension-bridge or the like.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 875 *Suspension Apparatus, a split with means of suspension from a frame. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 121 The ends are curled round a mandril of the size of the suspension bolt. 1823 SEAWARD in *Philos. Mag.* 31 Dec. 425 Observations on *Suspension Chain Bridges. 1823 in *Daily News* 5 Dec. (1896) 5/7 Over the top of each tower pass the main suspension chains which issue from the body of the cliff. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2464 *Suspension-drill, a vertical drilling-machine having a frame which may be hoisted to the ceiling, so as to be out of the way. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 70 Even after the *suspension joint has become supple by long use. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* (ed. 2) Index, *Suspension links. 1822 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 352 The erection of *suspension piers. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 628/1 A line of railway, on the *suspension principle having been constructed at Cheshunt. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 801/2 The bridge over the South Esk at Montrose furnishes a good example of the suspension principle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2464 *Suspension-railway, a railway in which the carriage is suspended from an elevated track. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 335/1 The *suspension-rods are an inch square, and they support transverse cross-bearers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2464 *Suspension-scale, one swung by pendent rods from levers above. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 334/2 The roadway, which rises about two feet in the centre between the *suspension-towers.

Suspension-bridge.

A bridge in which the roadway is suspended from spans of ropes, chains, or wire cables attached to and extending between supports (in the case of a large bridge, towers of masonry or steel).

Also formerly called *suspended bridge*, *bridge of suspension*, *suspension chain bridge* (see SUSPENDED 6, SUSPENSION 9, 12), and CHAIN-BRIDGE.

1821 *Edin. Philos. Jvnl.* V. Index 419 Stevenson, Mr. R., on the history and construction of suspension bridges. 1823 SEAWARD in *Philos. Mag.* 31 Dec. 426 The first suspension bridges that were ever formed, were probably nothing more than two or three ropes or flexible chains stretched across a river from two eminences, upon which boards were placed. 1832 BAEWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. 226 The suspension bridge across the Menai strait in Wales. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 802/1 The most severe trial to which a suspension bridge can be exposed is that of a body of troops marching over it in regular step. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 301/2 A very simple form of suspension bridge has long been used in Peru and Tibet.

Suspensive (sŭspensiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *suspensivus* (whence F. *suspensif*, Pr. *suspensivo*, It. *suspensivo*, Sp., Pg. *suspensivo*), f. *suspens-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suspendere* to SUSPEND: see -IVE.]

†1. Liable to be suspended or temporarily stopped; intermittent. *Obs.*

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 365 (Quod Venus) Quha maid that caus suspensive: Quha had power sic Actis to decline? 1798 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 23 (1794) I. 332 The action of bribery being thus suspensive and temporary. †2. Kept undetermined or undecided; subject to doubt. *Obs.*

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 315 This ditty is genin in sinisterie: And in the self that point is suspensive. *Ibid.* 798, I suppose their women ar Include. For to fulfill the number suspensive.

†3. Liable to be suspended (from office). *Obs.* 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* (1846) 102 What then shoulde have become off our church with this suspensive ministers and with the discipline and all other things? 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* vi. 23 b, Whether his. Maestie hath holden either of vs or our dealings suspensive.

4. Having the power or effect of suspending, deferring, or temporarily stopping the operation of something; involving such suspension; *spec.* in Law, applied to a condition or obligation of which the operation is suspended until some event takes place.

c 1623 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 59 That the Verb (*Volo*) doth of its own nature always import a Will, but sometimes a Will suspensive of that which is to come. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 346 The Law of Nature (which you say is Legislative, and hath a suspensive Power over all human Laws). 1791 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 167* The suspensive refusal of the king is thus expressed—The king will examine. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* i. iii. 10 If the agreement bear, that the obligation shall not presently have effect but remain imperative until the event be certain, the condition is precedent and suspensive; and the conditional obligation is termed a suspensive one. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiogr.* Writ. 1829 I. 144 Shall the king have a negative on the laws? shall that negative be absolute, or suspensive only? 1822 RANKEN *Hist. France* x. iv. IX. 312 The king, voluntarily declared his preference of the suspensive veto. 1826 G. J. BELL *Comm. Laws Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 237 Suspensive Conditions are such as suspend the sale and stay the transfer till something be done. 1884 *Spectator* 9 Aug., A suspensive veto in the Lords means the power to compel the House of Commons to pass every great measure twice over. 1902 A. T. CARTER *Law Contract* 70 This is sometimes called a 'suspensive' condition, for it hangs the contract up.

5. Inclined to suspend one's judgement; undecided in mind; of, pertaining to, characterized by, or in a state of suspense. (†rarely predicative.)

1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. xvii § 11 The Lord expels not his

suspensive rather than diffident admiration with signs and wonders. 1620 RAWLINSON *Conf. St. Aug.* 226 She knew that I was then brought to that suspensive state of mind by his means. 1656 BURTON *Diary* (1828) I. 35 You will not longer, be so suspensive what you shall do with him. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* i. 174 In an unconstant man there is... a doubtful and suspensive life. 1796 MME. D'ARNAUD *Camille* ii. xv, A suspensive discomfort inquired his mind. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxvii IV. 514 That conspicuous characteristic of Grecian philosophy—the antagonistic force of suspensive scepticism. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxi, The passion for watching chances—the habitual suspensive poise of the mind.

b. Of a word, phrase, etc.: Expressing or indicating suspense; keeping the reader or hearer in suspense.

1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* i. xxii. 162, I shall therefore divide the Conjunctions into Conjunctions Copulative; into Disjunctive... into Suspensive, or of doubting; [etc.]. 1836 GLADSTONE in *Morley Life* (1903) I. ii. iii. 133 The Duke of Wellington... receives remarks made to him very frequently with no more than 'Ha', a convenient, suspensive expression, which acknowledges the arrival of the observation and no more. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 342 We have no long sentences, no careless sentences... no suspensive sentences.

6. Characterized by physical suspension. *rare.*

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. (1842) 477 If a body is to have a suspensive insulation, then silk thread or cord may be advantageously resorted to. 1879 *Daily News* 1 Aug., Any position... perpendicular, horizontal, suspensive, or otherwise.

Suspensively (-ivly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a suspensive manner. †a. = SUSPENSIVELY. *Obs.* b. *Suspensively conditional*, involving a suspensive condition: see prec. 4. c. In the way of suspension or hanging; fig. in dependence on.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* Ely ii. x. 413 The profoundness of this mystery leads vs to wade thus softly and suspensively. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 212 If either the original or substituted engagement be suspensively conditional. 1872 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 56 We become aerial creatures, resting suspensively on things above the world. *Ibid.* 58 He begins to live suspensively on God.

So **Suspensiveness**.

1816 T. L. PRACOCK *Headlong Hall* xii, An illustrious robber who... was suddenly checked in his career by means of a certain quality inherent in preparations of hemp, which, for the sake of perspicuity, I shall call suspensiveness. 1898 SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* ii. 37 The level tone is plaintive... and suggests the idea of suspensiveness.

Suspensor (sŭspensŏr), [*a.* med.L. *suspensor*, agent-n. f. L. *suspens-*, *suspendere*: see SUSPENSE and -OR. Cf. F. *suspenseur*.]

†1. *Surg. a.* A kind of catheter: see quot. *Obs.* 1746 tr. *Le Cat in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 178. I slipped over it the strait Suspensor (a Catheter that opens with a Bow) and dilated the Bladder with the Incision Knife, towards the Puhis, and introduced the lateral Suspensors.

b. A suspensory bandage.

[1803 J. FOX *Med. Dict.*, *Suspensor*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum.] 1895 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/2 Electric Belt and Suspensor for Men.

2. *Bot.* The filament by which the embryo is suspended in the seed of phanerogams; also applied to a similar structure in some cryptogams.

1832 LINLEY *Introd. Bot.* 159 A very delicate thread, the suspensor, descends from the summit of the ovulum into the quintine. 1879 A. W. BENNETT in *Jrnl. Bot. Mar.* 67 The pro-embryo or suspensor (Vorkeim) of Phanerogams.

3. *gen.* That by which something is suspended.

1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art. S. Kens. Mus.* 192 Neck Ornament... Silver-gilt, circular, flower-shaped... the suspensor formed of twisted... gold thread.

Suspensorial (sŭspensŏriāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. next 4 -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a suspensorium; suspensory.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* iii. 136 In the *Holocephali* the palato-quadrate and suspensorial cartilages are united with one another and with the skull into a continuous cartilaginous plate. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iii. 143 A comparatively minute pair of jaws are suspended at the end of a disproportionately large suspensorial structure.

|| **Suspensorium** (sŭspensŏriŭm), [*mod.L.*, neut. sing. of med.L. **suspensŏrius* SUSPENSORY.]

1. *Surg.* A suspensory bag, bandage, etc.

1758 J. S. LE DRANT *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 239, I advised him to wear a *Suspensorium*... to favour the spermatic Vessels. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. The bone, or series of bones, cartilages, etc., by which the lower jaw is suspended from the skull in vertebrates below mammals.

1869 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XI. 577 The suspensorium is slender. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 43 Skeleton of Common Perch... The suspensorium is articulated moveably to the outer and back part of the cranium. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 460 Its mandible directly articulates with the skull, and there is no suspensorium.

Suspensory (sŭspensŏri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. **suspensŏrius* (whence F. *suspensoire* (16th c.), Pr. *suspensori*, It. *suspensorio*, Sp., Pg. *suspensorio*), f. L. *suspens-*, *suspendere*: see SUSPENSE and -ORY. As a sb., after F. *suspensoir* (c.) A. *adj.*

1. I. Having the function of suspending, i.e. supporting something suspended. *a.* *Anat.* Applied to a ligament, muscle, or other structure, by which some part or organ is suspended.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* I iv b, The synovial suspensory and sensyfe that descendeth to the genytalles. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 35 To such Beasts as... are forced

to hold their Eyes long in a hanging posture... the seventh or suspensory Muscle is very useful. 1831 YOUBERT *Horse* 252 The suspensory ligament is sometimes ruptured by extraordinary exertion. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 924/1 The true suspensory ligament is calculated by its position and strength to prevent the surgeon from depressing the penis sufficiently to straighten the urethra. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 227 The crystalline lens, is kept in place by a... membranous frame or suspensory ligament.

b. *Surg.* Applied to a bandage, bag, sling, or the like, in which a diseased or injured part is suspended for support.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Suspensory Bandage*... is a bandage intended to support the scrotum, in cases of diseases of the testicle or of scrotal hernia. 1884 T. BRYANT *Fract. Surg.* II. 276 If the patient... is unable to keep at rest, the parts must be well supported by a suspensory bandage.

c. In general sense.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 680 A tray hanging forward from a body under the suspensory action of two arms. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 930/2 A multitude of suspensory stays of steel wire ropes.

†2. Adapted to be hung up. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1682 SIA T. BROWNE *Tracts* ii. (1683) 90 The Crowns and Garlands of the Ancients were... Penis or Suspensory.

II. †3. Marked by or indicating mental suspense; doubtful, lacking certainty or assurance.

1611 COTGR., *Suspensorie*,... suspensorie, in suspense. 1682 SIA T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. iii. (1716) 50 This moves sober Pens unto suspensory and timorous assertions.

4. = SUSPENSIVE 4.

1884 *Truth* 4 Sept. 363/2 The Upper house might be given a suspensory veto on the legislation of the Lower House. 1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 684/2 The Act... gave a short suspensory period during which actions could be brought that would not fall within the limitations of time enacted. 1893 *Times* 17 May 9/4 The Welsh Disestablishment party have themselves recognised the futility of endeavouring to proceed... with the Suspensory Bill.

B. sb.

[The following entry in Blount's *Glossogr.* 1656, '*Suspensories*,... certain cords or strings (hanging from the Bedstead) for a sick man to take hold of, and bear himself up with, when he would remove or alter his lying' is a copy of Cotgrave's definition s. v. *Suspensiores*.]

Surg. and *Anat.* A suspensory bandage, ligament, etc. (see A. 1 a, b); a suspensorium.

1699 tr. *De La Vauguion's Chirurg. Oper.* Expl. Figures, Fig. 44. The Suspensory of the Napkin which goes round the Breast. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2).

† **Suspensure**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *suspensura*, f. *suspens-*, *suspendere*: see SUSPENSE and -URE.] A hollow floor 'suspended' or built over a furnace for heating a bath.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1085 The cellis suspensuris thus thou dight.

† **Suspent**, *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SUSPEND v.] Interdicted. 1488 [see SUSPEND v. 2 d].

† **Susper**. *Obs.* App. local abbrev. of SUSPICAL. 1532-3 *Durham House. Bk.* (Surtees) 267 Operantibus ad le susper, juxta novum pontem, 14d. 1588-9 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 732 For work beyond the Suspers Banke, in Holidays courten. 1594 *Ibid.* 739 At the Susper.

Sus. per coll., abbreviation of L. *suspensatur per collum* 'let him be hanged by the neck', in the entry of a capital sentence in the jailer's books; an entry of this against a person's name; hence as *adj.* = banded.

1560 STAUNFORD *Les Plies del Coron* iii. xix. 182 b, Pour chescun felonie le jugement est quod suspensatur per collum. Quel in le rolle est enter briefement, s. *sus. per coll.* 1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 74 It seems he regards with great pride the *sus-per-coll* in his family tree. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxiii, Her pedigree with that lamentable note of *sus. per coll.* at the name of the last male of her line. 1875 REYNARDSON *Down the Road* 118 He grew more and more downcast... and one day... he was found 'sus. per coll.' in his barn.

Hence **Suspercollate** (sŭspɛr'kɔl'it), *v.* (*humorous nonce-wd.*), to hang.

1864 THACKERAY *D. Duval* i. (1869) 1 None of us Duvals have been suspercollated to my knowledge. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 283/2 Suspercollated placards describe the historical development of the pendent machines.

Suspescioun, -essyon, -etion, *obs. ff.* SUSPICION.

Susplicable (sŭspikəb'l), *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *suspiciabilis*, f. *suspiciari* to suspect, f. *su-* SUB- 24 + *spic-*, as in *suspiciere* to SUSPECT.]

1. That may be suspected or mistrusted; open to suspicion.

1614 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. VI. *Nadab & Abihu*, Suddenness as it is ever justly suspicious, so then certainly argues anger. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 192 To proceed from what is plain and unsuspected to what is more obscure and suspicious. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1858 J. P. COLLIER *Shaks. Wks.* (ed. 2) I. p. vii, The suspicious (if I may use the word) letter of Jonson to Secretary Cecil.

2. That may be suspected to be so; appearing probable or likely.

1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 31 It is a very suspicious matter that Saturn before the fall was where Mercury, and Mercury where Saturn is. 1653 - *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 183 It is a very suspicious business that he means no more than empty Space by it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* i. iv. § 15. 269 This makes it still more strongly suspicious, that it was really a Design... of the Devil.

Hence † **Suspiciability**, the condition of being open to suspicion.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. vii. 151 The uncertainty and susceptibility of the Story.

† **Suspiciency.** *Obs. rare*—[f. *L. suspiciens*—*ens*, pr. pple. of *suspiciere* to SUSPECT: see -ENCY.] = SUSPICION.

a 1690 HOPKINS *Nat. & Necess. Regeneration* (1694) 150 The want of it [sc. perfect obedience] should not deject us with a suspicion of the want of Grace.

Suspicion (sŭspiʃən), *sb.* Forms: a. 3-6 suspicion, 4-5 -ioun, 4-6 -yon, (4-5 suspecyoun, -ion, sus(s)pescioun, suspessyoun, 6 Sc. suspesition, -ione, -ioun). *β.* 4-5 suspicioun, (5 -yeon, 5-6 -icyon, -yeyon, -yeyon, 6 -iciounn, sus(s)pissoun), 6-7 suspition, (6 -ioun, -ione, suspitioun), 5- suspicioun. [a. AF. *suspicioun* (earlier *suspiciun*), var. OF. *sŭspiciō* (mod.F. *suspicion*) = Pr. *sospisso*, Pg. *suspiciō* := med.L. *suspiciōnem* SUSPICION. The orig. form *suspicio(u)n* finally gave way to *suspicion*, which arose in the 14th cent. through the influence of 'learned' OF. *suspicion* or of *L. suspiciō, -ōnem*, n. of action to *suspiciere* to SUSPECT.]

1. The action of suspecting; the feeling or state of mind of one who suspects; imagination or conjecture of the existence of something evil or wrong without proof; apprehension of guilt or fault on slight grounds or without clear evidence.

In early use often qualified by *evil*, *wicked*, *false*.
a. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3971 Enuyus man ys so ful of suspesycun pat euyll hem þenketh al, as a felon. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3487 When þou supposes any wykkednes, þuþugh suspesicion, þar na es. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1850) 403if... here wyntes ben of sich age þat noon euyll suspesicion may be reysed of hem. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxxvii. 155 Som signe wherby eny suspesicion may be had.

β. c 1400 *Cato's Morals in Cursor M.* App. iv. 311 Qua has... suspesicion in þoþ þai hane lefte ese. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 286 Fals defamacyon, fals suspesicion. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* Edw. IV. 216 That the duke & all that came with hym, should be taken as hys trow frendes, without fraude or yll suspesicion. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 315 b, Many times would they come into the Citie, neither wanted that thinge great suspesicion. 1566 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 631/2 He may under his mantell goe pryvely armed, without suspesicion of any. 1611 *Bible Transl.* Pref. ¶ 1 It is welcomed with suspesicion in stead of loue. 1662 STIRLING. *Orig. Sacra* i. v. § 6. 84 There seems to be very strong ground of suspesicion that some such thing was designed by Manetho. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 July 1679, [Oates and Bedlow] swearing positively to some particulars, which drew suspesicion upon their truth. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 79 ¶ 2 Suspicion... has always been considered, when it exceeds the common measures, as a token of depravity. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix. No one may be discovered to whom suspesicion attaches. 1889 MARKHAM *Life of Davis* xiii. (1891) 229 The story is continued by Habakkuk Prickett, whose narrative is open to some suspesicion.

personified. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* iv. 1, Thou curse of greatness, waking-ey'd suspesicion. 1609 B. JOHNSON *Masque Queens* 56 Wks. (1616) 948 Wild Suspicion. Whose eyes doe never sleepe. 1613 MARSTON *Insatiate C'tess.* iii. Wks. 1856 III. 143 Suspicion is a dogge that still doth bite Without a cause. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* IV. 47 Suspicion bath double Eyes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. iii. There sharpest gazes Suspicion into the pale dim World-Whirlpool.

b. An instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* vi. 5 Enuyes, strydes, blasfemyes, yuele suspesicions. 1398 TRAVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xvi. liii. (1495) l. iv/2 Iacintus... dooth away eleyngnes & sorowe, & also vayne suspesicions [Bodl. MS. suspensions]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 117 He beleuand to keip hym fra ane griter suspesitione. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 131 They of old time did cleere themselves of heinous suspensions by taking of an othe. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Suspicion* (Arb.) 528 Suspensions amongst Thoughts, are like Bats amongst Birds, they euer fly by Twilight. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 342 Nor is it only by Tales, and Stories, that we are inflamed, but Suspensions, Countenances [etc.]. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 370 To lie under those criminal suspensions would be still more grievous to them than the penalties themselves. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. If you leave me without any better reason but your own nonsensical suspensions. 1873 *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 129, I have a suspicion that Mrs. Sandeman is suffering from organic disease of the heart.

† *o. transf.* A ground of suspicion; a suspicious circumstance. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 187 3. Wat. Here is a Frier. We tooke this Mattocke and this Spade from him, As he was coming from this Church-yard side. *Con.* A great suspicion. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 81, I find you go by different names, a shrewd suspicion of your being cheats.

2. Constructions and phrases.

a. Const. of († *in*, † *to*, † *upon*) the person of whom some evil is suspected.

a. c 1290 *St. Sebastian* 25 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 179 Ich habbe to be suspesicion. [pat þov azen me. I tordned hast þi þouzt. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1347 Stod on a day in his malencolye This Troilus and yn suspesicion Of here for whom he wende for to dye. c 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 583 Hem that hadden wrong suspesicion Vpon this sely Innocent Custance. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 89 The King... had no maner suspesicion To hem of their fals treason. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. iii. (1883) 102 He understode that the parents and frendes of them had suspesicion in hym. 1523 L.D. BARNES *Froiss.* I. xxxii. 46 Desyring hym to haue no suspesicions to hym. a 1533 [see d].

β. 1590 SPENSER *Muioþ.* 377 Suspicion of friend, nor feare of foe... had he at all. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 210 Let Somerset be Regent o're the French, Because in Yorke this breedes suspesicion. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x. You do wrong even to intimate a suspicion of my Lord of March.

† *b. Const.* of the thing of which some evil is suspected. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1290 *Dido*, This dido had suspesicion of this And thoughte wel that it was al a-mys. c 1386 — *Paris. T.* 380 When he bath any wikked suspesicion of thyng ther he ne woot of it no soothfastnesse. c 1400 BERYN 2474 Þouzt I suspesicioun Have of your wordis. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Phys.* (1656) 397 [This] may seem to give some suspesicion of honesty. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 312 In order to increase the suspensions already entertained of his generalship.

c. Const. of the evil suspected.

a 1350 *St. Andrew* 392 in Horst, *Attegl. Leg.* (1881) 9 Lat me ett els where so þou wilt, For drede of sum suspesicion of ill. 1421 26 *Pol. Poems* 82 In towche is suspesicion of mys. 1483-4 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 3, Dyvers persones ben... imprisoned for suspesicion of felonie. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 39 b, Which nation was euer furthest from all suspesicion of Heresye. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iv. 27 Malcolm and Donalbaine... Are stolne away and fled, which puts vpon them Suspicion of the deed. 1631 JORJAN *Nat. Bathes* Ded. (1669) p. vi, Having removed out of my mind all suspesicion of misconstruction. 1686 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 176 Luke Watson Lay under suspesicion of being Carnally Concerned with a Woman Servt. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 37 The council of Milan obstinately rejected the suspesicion of danger, with a blind confidence. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 53, 1... was about to relate my suspensions of the fate of his wife and child. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. 5 A minute description of my own person such as would at once clear me from any suspesicion of vanity.

d. † *To have, take, occas. bear suspicion:* to entertain a suspicion. (Now only to have a, any, no, etc. suspicion, or suspensions.) † *To give one suspicion:* to cause one to suspect.

13... K. ALIAS. 453 þeo barouns haddyn suspesicion. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 561 As I was comyng Al sodeynly he lefte his complaynyng. Of which I toke somwhat suspesicion. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* to Nam, syr, not so, lest men wold hate suspesicion of euell. 1471 CAXTON *Receyell* (Sommer) go She... had suspesicion that he wold do harme to Iupiter. c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Falser.* 1027 Whiche might be ocasyon to gyve you suspesicion. a 1533 L.D. BARNES *Huon* li. 222 To thetuent that be take in you no suspesicion. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 257 More for that none should doo to them any harme, then for any euill suspesicion they had of them. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1321 To cleare her From that suspesicion which the world might hear her. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 460 His ill-ta'ne suspesicion. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 May 1685, Under prentence to serve the Church of England, he gave suspesicion of gratifying another party.

e. † *Of suspicion:* that is (to be) suspected, suspensions. † *Without (or but) suspicion:* without being suspected, unsuspected. † *Out of all suspicion:* beyond all doubt. *Upon or on suspicion* († *by suspicion*): on the basis of mere supposition (of evil or wrongdoing). *Above suspicion:* too good or worthy to be suspected of evil.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1652 Or it es a signe of suspesicion þat he es in way of dampnacyon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 555 For I but suspesicion Micht repair till his preyely. 1514 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. l. 101 Upon suspesicion he was taken by the Popis commendant and sett in Castill Angill. 1538 STARKEV *England* (1878) 122 Not without cause, upon gaseys suspicion only, euery man may frely accuse other of treson. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 118 Many were apprehended, some by information, and some by suspesicion. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* ii. (1625) to L. thy kinsman... being... brought before a Iustice vpon suspesicion of his wretched liuing. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 222 Bring forth the parties of suspesicion. 1599 — *Much Ado* ii. iii. 166 Shee's an excellent sweet Lady, and (out of all suspesicion) she is vertuous. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* ii. (1680) 8 She procured Him the better Chamber and Accommodation without any suspesicion. 1683 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 84 To apprehend some persons upon suspesicion of putting away of bad money. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v., A person may be taken up on suspesicion, where a felony is done. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* iv. (1865) l. 152 The wife of Caesar must be above suspesicion. 1867 *Philatelist* i Jan. 1871 The rare red-brown sixpenny Barbados, unperforated, is not altogether above suspesicion.

† *L. in suspicion:* (a) suspecting; (b) suspected. *To have in suspicion:* to suspect. *To bring in or into suspicion:* to cause to be suspected. *To enter into suspicion with:* to become suspicious of. *Obs.* Cf. quot. a 1340 in sense 4. c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 539 Thei wolde not slepe, but were euer in suspesicion of the saines. 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 10 Hymselfe was had in great suspesicion. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* ii. xviii. They... shall euer lyeue 1372 heuily and in suspesicion. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 181 b, This kyng lames from his firste rule, began to entre into suspesicion with William Erle Douglas. 1555 BRADFORD in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 131, I declare nothing to bringe these noblemen into suspesicion. 1561 T. HOAR tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) V vj b, To commit no vice, nor yet to be had in suspesicion of any vice. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 121 They were had in suspesicion to be great Brybers. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 31 This Newes... is so like an old Tale, that the veritie of it is in strong suspesicion. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 80 Hee that... brings my Faith to God in suspesicion. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Wars* 338 He hoped they would not blame the well-known Reputation of the House of Austria, or have him in suspesicion, now desiring to be the Author of Peace. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 269 It is not to be presumed that the meadows could be had in Suspicion, for it was never yet to be discovered, that the cause of the Distemper proceeded from the Ground.

3. *gen.* Imagination of something (not necessarily evil) as possible or likely; a slight belief or idea of something, or that something is the case; a

surmise; a faint notion, an inkling. (Chiefly in negative context.)

c 1400 BERYN 3381 And 3it had I nevir suspesicion... Who did þat cursid dede. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 59, I neuyr herde before neither hadde any suspesicion bethrit to that the kynde of women hadde be depraynd... by suche a foule synne. a 1578 LINDSEAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 86 The Earle of Douglas... was remaining thair... with out any suspesicionis of Schir William Creichtounis gadding. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 78 There heing... not the least Suspicion or Imagination that the Marriage would not Succeed. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. (1653) 132 A round white... Chin, the Candor whereof seems to introduce into the beholders mind, a certain suspesicion of a Rosie colour. a 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 6 Nott so much as either his sister or mine had the least suspesicion of it. 1718 *Prior Poems* Ded., The natural Endowments of Your Mind, (which, without suspesicion of Flattery) I may tell You, are very Great. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 550 This may beget a little suspesicion, that even animals depend not on the climate. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. v. 11. 524 Tippoo... and M. Lally... surrounded Colonel Braithwaite before he had received even a suspesicion of their march. 1867 AUG. J. E. WILSON *Vashti* xiii, 'Can you conjecture the cause of the present trouble?' 'I have a suspesicion.' 1908 *Expositor* July 20 There was no previous suspesicion of her future destiny in the Virgin's mind.

† 4. Surmise of something future; expectation; esp. expectation or apprehension of evil. *Obs.* or merged in other senses.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii/1. 39 Smyte away my reprofe þat I had in suspesicion [Vulg. *quod suspicatus sum*]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 315 [They] haueþ suspesicion to be saif, boþe sarrasyns and lewes, Thorwe Moyses and makamede. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 228, I entered into a great suspesicion of my lyfe. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 275 The successe of al things... was answerable to our suspesicion. 1658 *Tradit. Mem. K. James* 44 So high a suspesicion of the immense Treasure. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. 1666, There was in truth some days before great suspesicion of those two nations joyning. *Ibid.* 18 June 1690, On suspesicion that he might... come into the Confederacy of the German Princes.

† 5. A slight appearance or indication (of something). *Obs. rare*—[So *L. suspicio*.]

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1612) 346 M. Harding, not shewing vs any suspesicion, or token of inordinate heat in that Reuerend Master of the Church of God.

6. A slight or faint trace, very small amount, 'hint', 'suggestion' (of something).

This use arose as an englisg of *Suspicion*. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* viii. iii. ¶ 3 As for polite literature... there was not even a suspesicion of it in all their talk. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elie F.* v. (1891) 66 Flip... made with beer and sugar, and a certain suspesicion of strong waters. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iv. 107 He was a wall-eyed horse, with a suspesicion of spavin.

Hence *Suspicion* a., pertaining to suspicion; † *Suspicionating* vbl. *sb.*, the entertaining of suspicion; *Suspicionful* a., = SUSPICIOUS 2; *Suspicionless* a., devoid of suspicion, unsuspecting.

1890 *Allen. & Neurol.* XI. 347 The same emotional mobility and *suspensional tendencies which characterized her gifted son. a 1637 N. FERRAR *110 Consid.* (1638) 311 The *suspensionating, which is as it were a fearing even when it is of the holy spirit. 1911 H. S. HARRISON *Queed* xiii. (1914) 305 That *suspensionful scrutiny so galling to men of spirit. c 1650 *Dan Bellianis* 106 Altogether *suspensionlesse of any such treason. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 168, I poor dupe, suspicionless. 1840 GALT *Demon of Destiny* 7 As mourning mortals tell, Suspicionless, to old confiding friends, Disastrous tidings.

Suspicion, v. Now dial. (chiefly north.), U.S., or rare arch. [f. prec.] *trans.* To suspect. (With simple obj. or obj. cl.)

a 1637 N. FERRAR *110 Consid.* (1638) 310 Suspicioning of himselfe, that if he should grow negligent, he might come to loose his magnanimitie.

1824 *Kentuckian* in *New York L.* 64 (Thornton), They began to suspicion, maybe, that they had got the wrong sow by the ear. 1839 MARRAY *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. II. 212, I suspicion as much. 1853 *Louisville* (Kentucky) *Democrat*, It was considered 'treason' almost to suspicion him of a mean transaction. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 219 They suspicioned all wasn't rect. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* xxvii, Anybody would suspicion us that saw us. 1902 *Academy* 5 Apr. 359 We suspicion a whiff of democracy in this.

† **Suspicionable, a.** *Obs. rare*—[f. SUSPICION *sb.* + -ABLE.] Open to suspicion.

1692 BEVERIDGE *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 14 It is very suspicionable, the Letting it down lower may have had its ill, as well as its Good Effects.

† **Suspicious, a.** *Obs.* In 5 suspes- [a. AF., OF. *suspēc-*, *suspicionous*, f. *suspicion* SUSPICION: see -OUS.] = next.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. ii. (1883) 90 We rede thawdionysse of xeyll... Was so suspesicionous that [etc.]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 119 Of alle other maners & condicions the worst is a man to be suspesicionous of his frende. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xli. 80 Thempour... doubted moche, And had his comyng moche suspesicionous.

Suspicious (sŭspiʃəs), *a.* Forms: a. 4-6 suspesious, (5 -ieuse, 5-6 -yous, 6 -ius), 5 suspesious. *β.* 4- suspicioun, (5 -icyows, -yeyowse, 6 -yeyous, -iciouse, -yeyouse, 7 -yeyous); 6-7 suspitioun, (6 -ius). [a. AF., OF. *suspicious*, *suspicioun*, -eus, ad. L. *suspiciōsus*, f. *suspicio* SUSPICION: see -OUS.

For the change of spelling cf. SUSPICION *sb.*]

1. Open to, deserving of, or exciting suspicion; that is or should be an object of suspicion;

suspected, or to be suspected; of questionable character.

1340 *Ayeb.* 226 *pe uerste* [bing] is him-zelue kepe and priuelicke bi line his house, nast uo to nolyz be uelagredes suspiciouses. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 540 Suspicious was the diffame of this man, suspect his face, suspect his word also. 1435 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 490/1 In cries, and oyer suspicious places. 1477 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 421 If eny suspect persone... may be founde within this Cite hauyng suspicious langage. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 95 Good and honest persones and trewe and not suspicious. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Thess. v. 22* Abstayne from all suspicious thynges. 1594 *NASHE Terrors Nt.* Givb, The abrupt falling into his sicknesse was suspicious, proceeding from no apparant surlet or midiet. 1634 *PEACHAM Compl. Gentl.* xii. 114 All Hebrew Coyntes that Antiquaries shew us are suspicious. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* l. viii. 34 Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlv. (1788) 247 This sudden alteration of their sentiments... carries with it a suspicious appearance. 1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* xii. 130 His respiration was interrupted, suspicious, and irregular. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 551 Some most suspicious entries had been discovered, under the head of special service. 1889 *J. GARDNER Hen. VII.* vii. (1899) 111 This Ludovico had become Duke of Milan himself by the very suspicious death of his nephew.

† b. with dependent clause, inf., or of. *Obs.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6120 He wole hym self suspicious make That he his lyf let covertly. In Ipoecrisie. 1527 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 166 All the Barnes, and other suspicious places, to have hydde corne. 1593 *GREENE Conny Catch.* 18 Citizens... that they finde... suspicious of the like fault. 1623 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. III. 149 The news of the Prince... was suspicious not to be good. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v.* 376 'Tis suspicious... that these things might be done by confederacy. 1765 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass.* I. v. 436 The wife of Richard Cornish was heard suspicious of incontinency. 1788 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 554 Symptoms which render it suspicious that the two empires may make their peace with the Turks.

2. Full of, inclined to, or feeling suspicion; disposed to suspect; suspecting; *esp.* disposed to suspect evil, mistrustful.

c1400 *Cato's Morals in Cursor M.* App. iv. 307 Fle to be suspicious, atte pon be noyt doutous. c1430 *Lyoo. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 262 No man of kynde is moore suspicious, Than he that is moost vicious and conpable. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* iii. xiv. 260 The world is suspicious, And men may think what we imagine not. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb. v.* § 140 Such Circumstances, as should administer no occasion of Jealousy to the most suspicious. 1735 *Pope Profr. Sat.* 206 A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. 1842 *W. MACGILLIVRAY Man. Brit. Ornith.* II. 244 This species [of gull]... is vigilant, shy, and suspicious. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. xv. 164, I had earned character with these people, at first so suspicious and distrustful.

b. with dependent clause, or of.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iv. vii. (1883) 180 The aduersaries ben suspicious that the comyn peple lye In a wayte to Robbe her goodes. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 153, I see no reason if I weare this Rose, That any one should therefore be suspicious I more incline to Somerset, than Yorke. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iv. xlv. 379 The best men are the least suspicious of fraudulent purposes. 1711 *PRIOR Dial. Cromwell & Porter Wks.* (1907) 264 You were a Slave to your own Apprehensions, suspicious of every body that came near you. 1783 *JOHNSON Lett. to Taylor* 24 July, I was suspicious that you were ill. 1834 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon.* (1837) I. v. 79, I am suspicious of any religion that is a people's religion. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iii. 134 Like other dull men, the king [sc. George III] was all his life suspicious of superior people.

c. *transf.* Expressing, indicating, or characterized by suspicion.

1478 *EARL RIVERS Crystyne's Mor. Prov.* (1859) 3 Woman & man to guider muche Rownyng May often cause suspiciouse slandering. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 Whose hertes be full of ypocrysy... and suspiciouse indgements. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxxv. 158 b, [They] condemned the wise Socrates, for the suspicious opinion they had in him. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* v. xii. 22 How often hath Thy Hove-reviving Grace Woo'd my suspicious eyes to seek Thy face! 1745 *T. RANDALL in Transl. & Paraphr. Sc. Ch.* xlix. iv, Love harbours no suspicious thought. 1797 *S. & H. Lee Canterb. T.* (1799) I. iv. 358 [His conduct] tintured the mind of his companion with suspicious and black ideas.

† d. Showing a suspicion or inkling of. *Obs.*

1655 *MARQ. WORCESTER Cent. Inv.* § 75 A... Ribbon weaver may set down a whole discourse... without knowing a letter or interweaving anything suspicious of other secret than a new-fashioned Ribbon.

3. Comb., as (in sense 1) suspicious-looking adj.; (in sense 2) suspicious-mindedness.

1843 *Chambers's Edin. Jyrl.* 46/1 A wiry, crop-eared terrier...; one of those suspicious-looking brutes whom an honest man would shrink from claiming. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* I. 101 A suspicious-looking mess of fish and vegetables. 1888 *DOUGLASS Arabia Deserta* I. 603 The suspicious-mindedness of the Arabians.

Suspiciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a suspicious manner.

1. In a way deserving of suspicion; so as to arouse suspicion.

1474 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 Lawrence of Lawe... lyffez suspiciouslye agayns lawe of this land. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xxi. 30 They both dyed suspiciously. 1587 *TURBEV. Epit. & Sonm.* To Parker 192 Their dice are very small... Not shaking them awit, they cast suspiciously. 1612 *SIR R. NAUNTON in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 118 As if I were too suspiciously inward with Sir F. Gr. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 64 There were Arabs at Mendeli who looked suspiciously. 1823 *COOPER Pioneers* vi, He returned... bringing with him a suspicious-looking box. 1862 *Morn. Standard* 24 Mar., The

sentence above quoted... which looks suspiciously like the Delphic utterance of some South Kensingtonian oracle. 1902 *VIOLET Jacob Sheep Stealers* xiv, 'Oi, was the reply, which came from suspiciously near the keyhole.

2. In a way showing suspicion; with suspicion; suspectingly.

1549 in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Records* 176, I talked in the Matter so suspiciously, as though such an Invasion had been made. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Ecol. Biog.* (1853) II. 70 He would never sinisterly or suspiciously take anie thing written, dunc, or spoken against him. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* III. 157 The Romanes did keepe a garrison, suspiciously oyer-eyng the Temple. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* xxxvi, Is it a pledge you are demanding from me? said Harold, suspiciously. 1868 *MISS BRADDON Run to Earth* xxv, This man looked very suspiciously at the visitor. 1892 *F. ANSTEV' Voices Pop.* Ser. II. 24 They watch one another suspiciously.

Suspiciousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being suspicious.

1. Liability to suspicion; questionable character.

1486 *Year-bk. a Henry VII* (1567) 3 b, Le felony ou le suspiciousnes. 1716 *SOUTH Sermon.* (1717) V. 347 The Reasons, why this inward Voice of the Spirit cannot be the Rule, which Men are to be guided by... Because of its Suspiciousness. 1881 *WESTCOTT & HORT Grk. N. T.* II. 67 Its final conclusions must rest on the intrinsic verisimilitude or suspiciousness of the text itself.

2. Proneness to suspicion; disposition to suspect; mistrustfulness. (In quot. 1525, Suspicion.)

1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xxii. 51 They... went in and out on their maisters busynesse, without any suspiciousness of them. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 66 Our lord... preserue all those that entendeth this holy journey... from suspiciounnes and wronge indgements. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. xii. (1647) 251 Suspiciousness is as great an enemy to wisdom, as too much credulity. 1768 *SECKEN Serm.*, *Ephes. v. 11* (1770) II. 351 An immoderate Suspiciousness of innocent Compliances. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 34 The nation settled back into its old suspiciousness, which it disguised under the name of independence. 1884 *R. W. CHURCH Bacon* II. 56 Bacon... using every effort and device to appease the Queen's anger and suspiciousness.

† **Suspiracle**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *suspirāculum* : see next.] = next.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50 b/1 The suspiracles through the which nature disburseth her selfe of all superfluities.

† **Suspiral**, *Obs.* Also 5-6 *suspyral*, -all(e), -irall(e), *esp.* *suspirol*, 6 *esepseral*, *susprall*, *esepseralle*. [a. OF. *s(ō)uspirail* (mod.F. *suspirail*) = Pr. *sospiralk*, ad. med.L. *suspirāculum*, f. *suspirāre* to SUSPIRE + -culum, denoting instrument.]

1. A breathing-passage.

c1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxi. 80 This necke shall be the suspyrall wherby the brethe shall be drawn bothe to comforte of the hede and cke of al the body.

2. A vent, esp. for a conduit.

c1430 in *Lond. & Middlesex Archaeol. Trans.* (1879) III. 321 This suspirall seruieth for thes ij pipes. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 485 Suspyral, of a cundyte, spiraculum. 1562 in *Strype Slow's Surv.* (1759) II. v. xxi. 411 No man shall... destroy any pipes Sesperals or Wind-vents pertaining to the Conduits.

3. A pipe or passage for water leading to a conduit.

1420 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 21 Ordinatium fuit quod les Suspirales... delectantur et obstupantur. 1426 *Ibid.* 105 That no wellis nor suspirales, other then ben ordeyned, shuld be had to let the comen Cours of the seid Cundyte. 1543 *A. Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 To weve... the said Heddes pipes suspirales and vaultes, and them to amend repaire translate. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Suspiral*, In the Statute of 35 Hen. 8. Cap. 10. it seems to be taken for a Spring of water, passing under the ground, towards a Conduit or Cestern.]

4. A settling tank; a cesspool.

c1512 in *Archaeologia* (1902) LVIII. 301 In þe same diche boþe þe suspirol & þe waste pipe awayde ther water in a gotir of breke. *Ibid.* 302 In the botome of this well under a stone is a suspyral w^t a tampion to clesne the home pype. 1583 in N. Bacon *Ann. Ipswich* (1884) 337 Cesperalle to be made for stopping of filthe by the brooke.

Suspiration (*suspirā-tion*). Now rare. [ad. L. *suspiratio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suspirāre* to SUSPIRE.]

1. Sighing; a sigh.

c1485 *Dieby Mytt.* *Christ's Burial* 64 O day off suspiration! Which Iewes shal repent! 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virg.* vii. 115 Peas bytwene the faders hyghenes Of heven and vs in susparycon. 1639 *WOTTON Panegy.* to K. Charles in *Relig.* (1652) 136 To have solicited her sister with these panting suspirations. 1641 *BROME Joviall Crew* iv. i. Wks. 1873 III. 420 Ods my life! He sighs again... Give him more Sack, to drown his Suspirations. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* xli. 40 The devout whispers or suspirations of her affectionate Supplicants. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III. 91 Her lip trembled with suspiration. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xvi, I may well heave such a suspiration. 1867 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 128 We have had evidences of religion, aspirations and suspirations of all kinds.

2. (Deep) breathing; breath; a (deep) breath.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 79 Nor Customary suites of solemne Blacke, Nor windy suspiration of forc'd breath. 1607 *DEKKER Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 193 The nations, Who suspiration draw out of this aire. 1634 *S. R. Noble Soldier* III. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1882) I. 289 We from one climate Drew suspiration. 1892 *LD. LYTTON King Pophy* 121 Its meadowy dales A thousand fragrant suspirations fill'd With incense. 1905 *Westm. Gas.* 16 Feb. 2/1 The ocean... smooth as glass, without even a suspiration to break the deadly monotony of its surface.

Hence **Suspiratious**, **Suspirative** *adjs.*, sighing.

1824 *GALT Rothelan* II. v. ix. 254 A suspirations flowing of briny tears. 1873 *BROWNING Fines* lxi, Not feebly, like our phrase, against the barrier go In suspirative swell the authentic notes I know.

† **Suspire**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *s(ō)uspir* (mod. F. *soupir*) = Pr. *sospir*, It. *sospiro*, Sp., Pg. *suspiro*, or ad. L. *suspirium*, f. *suspirāre* : see next.] A sigh. c1450 *Envoy to Alison* 25 Suspiris which I effunde in silence! 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 The quibik reproche sche pronuncit vith mony dolorus suspiris. 1595 *Loeire v. iv.* 2 The circuit of the azure sky Throws forth sad throbs and grievous suspirs. 1610 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 12 Gods are neuer touch't with my suspires, Passions and throbs. 1637—*Pleas. Dial.* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 130 Whence came that deep suspire?

Suspire (*s(ō)spai-s*), *v.* Now chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *suspirāre* (whence OF. *sospirer*, mod.F. *soupirer*, Pr. *sospirar*, It. -are, Sp., Pg. *suspirar*), f. *sus*-SUB-25 + *spirāre* to breathe.]

1. *intr.* To sigh; rare in lit. sense; chiefly fig. to sigh or long for, yearn after.

c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. xxviii. 107 To be prouoked to hyer pines, &... to suspire perty by desire. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 532/2 Suspyring and sighing after the sight of god. 1544 *WYATT Poet. Wks.*, 'Abiens absent-ing' vi, To rejoice my wofull herte With sighis suspiring most fullfill. 1610 *Hellish Concell practised by Jesuites* 28 Thy happiness gives vs leave to respire, thy absence iustly compels vs to suspire, and the place where we make no doubt thou art, makes vs thither to aspire. 1671 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* i. Pref. 12 Prayer... consists more in sighing and suspiring after that object, that it is already convinced most to deserve its love. 1855 *BROWNING Serenade at Villa* 12 Earth turned in her sleep with pain, Sultrily suspired for proof. 1887 *Q. Dead Man's Rock* 294 Every note breathing pathos or suspiring in tremulous anguish.

2. *trans.* To utter with a sigh, to sigh forth. Also, to breathe out.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Sche began to suspire lamentabil regretts. 1805 *J. THOMSON Art. III.* ii, Did he ever suspire a tender lay. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* x. 997 A bolt from heaven... suspiring flame. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 677 How lustily the bellows did suspire Breath for the flames!

3. *intr.* To breathe.

1595 *SHAKS. John* III. iv. 80 Since the birth of Caine, the first male-child To him that did but yesterday suspire. 1597—2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 33 Did hee breathe suspire, that light and weightlesse downie feather must moue. 1856 *MAS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* vii. 1061 Fire-flies, that suspire In short soft lapses of transported flame. 1866 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.*, *Hermaphrodite* 10 Their breath is fire upon the amorous air, Fire in thine eyes and where thy lips suspire.

Hence † **Suspired** *pph.* a., longed for; † **Suspiring** *vbl. sb.*, sighing, a sigh.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 23 The lamentabil suspiring that procedit fra my dolorus hart. 1639 *WOTTON Medit. Christmas Day in Relig.* (1652) 351 The long Suspired Redeemer of the World. 1671 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* i. Pref. 9 Prayer... by interior frequent suspirings and ejaculations interposed.

Suspirious (*s(ō)spiri-ōs*), *a.* [ad. L. *suspiriōsus*, i. *suspirium* deep breathing, sigh, shortness of breath, SUSPIRE *sb.* Cf. F. *suspirieux*.]

1. Breathing with difficulty or painfully; chiefly *Path.* (see quot. 1896).

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* i. iv. lx. 329 Their [sc. hyssop's] faculties... benefit the suspirious and orthopnoical. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Suspirious*, broken winded. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Suspirious*,... breathing painfully. 1876 *BRISTOWE Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 203 Respiration... is then generally slow and suspirious. 1896 *ALBUTT's Syst. Med.* I. 665 'The respiration... becomes embarrassed and 'suspirious'; marked, that is, by a slow laboured inspiration followed by a quick expiration and a long pause.

2. Full of sighs, sighing.

1751 *Hist. Pompey the Little* 96 When the company had enjoyed enough of this spiritual and suspirious conversation, they proceeded in the last place to singing of psalms. 1809 *SVD. SMITH Methodum Wks.* (1850) 138/2 To estimate what the exertions of the lachrymal and suspirious clergy would be. 1820 *H. MATTHEWS Diary Invalid* (ed. 2) 223 A suspirious, lacrymose, white-handkerchief business.

† **Suspiry**, *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -yry. [ad. L. *suspirium* : see prec.] A breathing, respiration.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. v.* lviii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 29 b/1 By preney suspiries [ed. 1495 suspiries; orig. *respiracula*] and ventenges it [sc. the marrow] feleb þe vertue... of þe more.

Suspiation, -ious, *obs. ff.* SUSPICION, -IOUS.

† **Suspose**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 -owse. Variant of SUPPOSE, influenced by SUSPICION.

a1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 22 [l. 21] Pou wendest wicked-leche, þat y shal be lich to þe; y shal reponne þe of þy susposinge [= supposition]. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 514 If ye haue susposse [= suspicion] to gill or to me.

Susprall, var. of SUSPIRAL.

† **Susprise**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also suss-. [f. AF. *suspris-e* = OF. *souspris-e*, pa. pple. of *sou(s)-prendre*, by-form of *sourprendre* to SURPRISE.] = SUPPRISE *v.* 2, 3, 4.

a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2390 (Dubl. MS.) He wald neuer sussprise [Ashm. MS. *susprise*] no sege vnder heven. c1400 *Anturs of Arth.* (Ireland MS.) xxiv, Thay schall deo that day... Susprisunt with a subiecte. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyel* (Sommer) 227 Iupiter felte hym self sore susprised and surmounted of the couetise of Ioue.

|| **Susque deque**, *rare.* [L. = lit. both up and down; hence, indifferently.] *pl.* People who are indifferent.

1647 *WARD Simple Cobler* (1843) 50 He hath sounded an alarm to all the *susque deque*s, pell-mell, one and alls, oow harrasing sundry parts of Christendome.

Susree, var. *surreal*: see **SURROYAL**.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, be first tynde that is next be heed is yeloped aunteleer, and be second reall, and be .iii. above surreall.

Suss (sɜs), dial. Also 6 soss. [Variant of **Soss** sb.1 (sense 3); cf. **Soss**-.] A slattern, slut.

15. *Smyth & his Dame* 251 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 210 He hath amended well thy le; For yester day, . . . Thov were a fowle soss [rimas thus, Jesus, vs]. **1865** R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. 1. 97 A great, nasty Soss of a woman.

† **Sussapine**, *Obs.* ? mispr. for **GOSRAMPINE**.

1594 GREENE & LOOGE *Looking Gl.* (1598) D 4, Ile deck my Aluida, In Sendall and in costly Sussapine.

Sussarara, var. **SISERARY** (senses 2, 4).

1770 GOLDSM. *Picar W.* (ed. 4) xxi, Gentle or simple, out she shall pack with a sussarara [edd. 1766, 1767 sass-]. **1884** *Athenaeum* 3 May 598/1, I. . . at last gave such a sussarara on the bell that I thought the deafest person must hear.

† **Sussemmy**, *a. Obs.* [a. AF. **sussem*, OF. *soussemme*, var. *soussemme*, = med.L. *superseminatus* lit. 'sown over' (see **SUPERSEMINATE**), applied to measly swine because of their tongues being covered with spots.] Of swine's flesh: Measly.

1421 *Conv. Let.* Bk. 25 Pat no bocher sell . . . no roten Schep, ne Sussemmy flesche, ne non swyn of brym.

Sussex (sʊ'seks). The name (OE. *Sūpseaxe* 'South Saxons') of a maritime county in the south-east of England; used attrib. in designations of things produced in or peculiar to the county, as breeds of cattle, agricultural implements, etc.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Plough*, The Sussex single Wheel-Plough. **1818** *Compl. Grazer* (ed. 3) Intro. 3 The Sussex and Hereford breeds (of cows). **1834** *YOUATT Cattle* 41 The loins of the Sussex ox are wide. **1837** *Brit. Husb.* (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) II. Index, Sussex waggons [described I. 155]. **1846** *YOUATT Pig* (1847) Index, Sussex pigs. **1855** *Poultry Chron.* III. 534/2 My declining to adopt the name of Hamburg for the Bolton Greys and Bays, or that of Dorking for the Sussex fowls. **1856** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 59 A good, useful team of the Sussex spaniels. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 392/2 These sheep are now usually classed as Sussex Downs and Hampshire Downs. **1885** *Ibid.* XIX. 645/2 The Surrey and Sussex fowls are four-toed.

† **b. Sussex crest**, a name for the cuckold's 'horn'. *Obs.*

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 8. (1713) I. 49 A Cuckold is always to be the last Man that knows he has got a Sussex Crest.

c. Sussex marble, a marble occurring in thin beds in the Wealden clay of Sussex and Kent, formerly much used for pillars in churches.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* **1850** *ANSTED Elem. Geol.* Min., etc. 379 Weald clay, with subordinate limestone (called Sussex marble) and sand.

Hence † **Sussexan**, † **Sussexian** *adjs.* rare, belonging to Sussex.

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xvii. 423 Clear Lavant, that doth keep the Southamptonian side (Dividing it well-near from the Sussexian lands). **1614** *Disc. Strange & Monstrous Serpent* B 2 b, I will conclude this generall discovrse of Serpents, and come to the particular description of our Sussexan Serpent.

† **Sussing**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [Echoic.] The 'spitting' of a cat.

a 1603 *Urguhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 Barking of Currs, bawling of Mastiffs . . .ussing of Kintings.

Sussingle, *obs. form* of **SURCINGLE**.

Sussite, var. **SUSCITE** *v. Obs.*, to resuscitate.

Susspecion, -**pition**, etc., *obs. ff.* **SUSPICION**.

† **Sussy**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **sussie**, **sowey**.

[a. OF. *soussy* (mod.F. *soucy*), *vbl. sb. f. soussier*: see next.] Care, trouble.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. ProL. 236 Quhat sussy, cuir, and strang ymagyning? **a 1578** *LINDESAY (Pittscottie) Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 307 My lord of Angus tuk lyttill sussie of the samin. **1587** W. FOWLER *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 120 He . . . who hes of his state ones sowey, cair, and feare. **1591** R. BRUCE *Serm.* iii. G 6, Ane King that hath na kind of cair, nor sussie [ed. 1843 soucie] of his subjects.

† **Sussy**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **sussie**. [a. OF. *soussier* = *l. sollicitare* to rouse, excite, **SOLICIT.**]

1. intr. To care, trouble.

c 1550 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* II. 428 Sussie not, for thow will get reskew. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 76 He susseis not thre strais Quha suld be rewar. **a 1609** *ALEX. HUME Ep. G. Moucrieff* 318, I sussie not how viuely they be tutched.

b. With negative and const. inf. : *Not* to refuse to do something.

1567 *Gude & Goddie* E. (S.T.S.) 171 Thon susseit nocht to suffer deid. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 38 Cain aganis his brother did Rebell, And susseit not to sched his saikles blude. **1580-90** J. STEWART *Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 113 The fengzeit freind . . .susseis not to leif his freind in smart.

2. trans. To care for, regard.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxx. 22 Thay sussy not thair God abufe.

Sussy, *obs. f.* **SOOSY**, E. Indian fabric.

† **Sustain**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next.] That which sustains; means of sustenance.

1653 *MILTON Ps.* iii. 14, I lay and slept, I wak'd again, For my sustain Was the Lord.

Sustain (sə'steɪn), *v.* Forms: 3 **susteni**, -**eini**, -**einy**, -**eyny**, **sosteine**, **souste(i)ne**, 3-6 **susteyne**, 3-7 **susteine**, **sustene**, 4-5 **sustyne**, -**teene**, 4-6 **sust(e)igne**, **susteyn**, -**tayn**, (4) **sostene**, **suste(e)n**, -**tyene**, 5 **sousteyne**, 6 **swstene**, 4-7 **sustaine**, **sustayne**, 6-7 **sustain**,

4-**sustain**. [a. AF., OF. *sustener*, so(u)stener (mod.F. *soutener*), pres. stem *sus-*, so(u)stern-, -eign-, corresp. to Pr., Sp. *sostener*, It. *sostenere*, Pg. *soster*, ad. L. *sustinere*, f. *sus-* SUB- 25 + *tenere* to hold, keep.]

† **1. trans.** To support the efforts, conduct, or cause of; to succour, support, back up. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1507 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 149 And bote heo wolden him bi-leue and ne susteyn him non-more. **13.** *Cursor M.* 22102 (Gött.) Bethaida and corozaim, Pir tua cites sal susten [Cott. foster] him [sc. be anticrist]. **a 1450** *Knt. de la Tour* lvi, The wiff of the said Amon was not wise . . . to susteyne hym in his foly. **c 1500** *Melusine* 111 That . . . ye . . . worship with all your power holi chirch, beyng her champons, the same to susteyne & withstand ayenst alle ber enyl wyllers. **1525** Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxvii. 572 That was the duke of Bretayne, who susteynd the traytour syr Peter of Craon. **a 1578** *LINDESAY (Pittscottie) Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 333 No man sould foster, succour or sustene no Douglasess within thair boundis. **1614** *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. i. § 6. 349 The Romans resolute to susteine him, and put themselves in order. **1697** *DRYDEN Æneis* vi. 1122 His Sons, who seek the Tyrant to sustein. **1711** in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 143 They brought all the Grenadiers of their army, well sustein'd by a good body of other foot. **1757** W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* 1. 36 While Thebes secure our vain attempts withstands, By daily aids sustein'd from distant lands. **1802** *JAMES MILIT. Dict.* s.v., To sustain is to aid, succour, or support, any body of men in action, or defence.

† **b. To uphold, back up, give support to** (a person's conduct, a cause, a course of action). Also, to stand by (one's own action or conduct).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7354 Po willam hurde bat he wolde sustein i tricherie. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 29275 Jam. . . bat sustens . . . Fals trougn gain cristen state. **c 1368** *CHAUCER Compl. Pite* 111 And neheles yit my troth I shall sustein vnto my deth. **c 1374** - *Troilus* II. 1686, I wole right fayn with al my myght ben oon. Haue god my troupe here cause to susteyne. **1483** *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 354/2 He began to susteyn the feyth to which he had ben contrarye. **a 1575** *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 281 Johne Knox minister requirit the lordis to sustene ane boke, quhairin was contenit that thaj sould ordene . . . xij superintendents. **1671** *FLAVEL Fount. Life* vly. Wks. 1701 l. 441/1 His [sc. Christ's] Death and Sufferings . . . must respect others, whose Persons and Cause he sustained in that suffering Capacity. **1752** *YOUNG Brothers* III. i, I'll go; Sustain my part, and echo loud my wrongs.

c. Const. clause or (rarely) acc. and inf. : To support the contention or argument, maintain (that . . .). Now rare.

c 1366 *CHAUCER A. B. C.* 22 As bi riht þei mihten wel sustene. Pat i were wurpi my dampnacoun. **c 1380** *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 175 þe feres . . .seyde . . . þat it is an erreure to susteyne pat dymes ben pure almes. **a 1450** *Knt. de la Tour* xii, Ther was moche speche whiche he shulde take, mani folke susteyninge to take the elder [daughter]. **1456** *Sir G. HAVE LAW AVIS* (S.T.S.) 209 How it may be susteinyt that the king of Fraunce has na soverane. **c 1550** R. LESTON *Bayle Fortune* B ij, With wordes thou woldest susteine that no good dede is doen without thes. **1609** *HUME Admonit. in Woodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 570 On the other part, otheris of you . . . sustene, that, among pastoris, thair sould be imparitie. **1678** G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws* Scot. I. xi. § 3. (1699) 59 The Justices would not sustein, *mine per se*, to be a sufficient qualification of self-defence. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 3/1 What patriotic Englishman can for a moment sustain that [etc.]?

2. To uphold the validity or rightfulness of; to support as valid, sound, correct, true, or just.

1415 *HOCCEVE To Sir J. Oldcastle* 183 Fro Cryst bat right first greew, & if þat we Nat shuln sustein, we been full vniwyse. **1425** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 271/2 Such possession . . . ought not to be sustene ne affermed. **1689** *Sc. Acts Will. & Mary* (1875) XII. 47/2 The objectione prelatir putt to the vote and sustained to reject the Commissione be 24 votes. **1754** in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 60 [They] sustein and hereby sustein the claim and land and hereby find that she is a just and lawful creditor. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 67 In the Thesis which I sustained for the degrees in physic at Leyden. **1793** *LD. ESKRIVER* in *Lockhart Scot.* (1837) I. vii. 215 Sustein the Sheriff's judgment, and decern. **1807** *LD. ELDON* in *Vesey Reports* (1827) XII. 601 The trustee, having . . . proved, that he had removed himself from the character of trustee, his purchase may be sustained. **1855** *Poultry Chron.* III. 412 If an objection be made to any entry as being a false one, and such objection be sustained within ten days.

3. To keep (a person or community, the mind, spirit, etc.) from failing or giving way.

13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxii. 984 Pat sacrament reconseil him ay, Susteyneþ him, þat he ne falle may. **c 1386** *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 62, I prey to god in honour hire sustene. **a 1400-50** *Wars Alex.* 1749 All þe gracious godis & gudnes . . . Pat . . . sustaynes þe erth. **1535** *COVERDALE Ps.* iii. 6, I layed me downe and slepte, but I rose vp agayne, for the Lorde susteyned me. **1662** *ROWLEY Birth Merlin* I. ii. 70 That hope alone sustains me. **1744** *YOUNG M. TH.* iv. 401 He tunes My voice (if tun'd); the nerve, that writes, sustains. **1837** *LOCKHART Scot.* III. x. 334 [He] who, more perhaps than any other master of the pen, had contributed to sustain the spirit of England throughout the struggle. **1843** *WORDSW.* *Grace Darling* 49 Inwardly sustained by silent prayer.

4. To keep in being; to cause to continue in a certain state; to keep or maintain at the proper level or standard; to preserve the status of.

c 1290 *St. Kath.* 68 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 94 Pis Aumerpou sende . . . is sonde Pat þe getteste maistres of clergie to him comen . . . for to susteynen op heore lawe þoru strenche of clergie. **c 1290** *Beket* 1605 *Ibid.* 152 He bat sosteyner vuele lawes. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6507 He . . . muche louede holi chirche & susteinede al so. *Ibid.* 7697 No time nas þe pet pes bet iusteinied þan bi his time was. **1340** *Ayenb.* 57 þo þet

þe tauernes susteyneþ byþe nelages of alle þe zennen þat byþe y-do ine here tauernes. **1377** *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. ix. 108 Trewe wedded libbing folk . . . mote worche & wyne & þe worlde susteyne. **c 1386** *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 294 The honour of his regne to sustene. **c 1430** *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 210 Trewe juges and sergeants of the lawe, . . . Holde trouthe and sustene rightwisnesse. **1483** *CAXTON Cato* dj, He deyed for to holde and susteyne the lawe and trouthe. **1590** *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ii. 40 That great Queene . . . That with her soueraine powre, . . . All Faery lond does peaceably sustene. **1666** *DAYDEN Ann. Mirab.* xlvii, Two Chiefs . . . Each able to sustain a Nations fate. **1697** - *Æneid* I. 400 Remus with Quirinus shall sustain The righteous Laws. **1700** *PRIOR Carm. Sec.* 10 Happy Pow'r sustein'd by wholesome Laws. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* vi. (1852) 254 The rule of good, no longer enforced by its proper penalties, requires to be sustained by some equivalent expedient. **1841** *MYERS Cath. Th.* iv. § 45. 406 If it [sc. Protestantism] has destroyed much it has also created much, and is now sustaining much. **1875** *MANNING Mission Holy Ghost* viii. 221 We are creatures who have come forth from His omnipotence, and are sustained by His almighty power.

5. To keep going, keep up (an action or process, † *occas.* a material object); to keep up without intermission; (with mixture of sense 8 or 9), to carry on (a conflict, contest).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbling) 9926 Four geauntes, . . . Pat sustend bat bataille. **1405** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (1879) 65 Any other anourment whare-wit godes seruyis es sustend. **c 1407** *LYDG. Reason & Sens.* 771 Yertu sensityf . . . hir quarrel doth sustene Ageyns hif ful Rigorously. **c 1410** ? *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1093 Whyte these pety-capteynes susteynd thus the feeble. **c 1450** *Godstow Reg.* 602, ij lampes to be susteyned with oyle. **1500-20** *DUNBAR Poems* xvii. 21 To turne to trow luvie his intent, And still the quarrell to sustene. **1544** *BETHAM Precepts War* I. lxxvii. Eij, Men refreshed with hote meates, bene able to susteine hatayle an whole daye. **1553** *PAYNELL tr. Dares Phryg. Distr.* Troy F ij, Aiax Theamoniou valiantly sustained y' thinge vntill the night departed y' battel. **1697** *DAYDEN Virg. Fast.* II. 86 Menalcas shall sustain his under Song. **1760-2** *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xci, Their perseverance is beyond what any other nation is capable of sustaining. **a 1774** - *Hist. Greece* I. 392 At last, the Athenian fleet, after sustaining a long battle, . . . was put to flight. **1826** *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxvii, He felt no sort of desire, . . . to sustain a correspondence which must be perilous. **1827** *JAS. MILL, India* iv. v. II. 205 It was the severest conflict which the English had yet sustained with an Indian army. **1827** *FAARAD Chem. Manuf.* iv. (1842) 96 The fire is lighted by a piece of brown paper and a little small coal, and is sustained . . . with coke and small coal. **1848** *DICKENS Dombey* xxx, The conversation was almost entirely sustained by Mrs. Skewton. **1850** *HAWTHORNE Scarlet* I. iii. (1879) 71 By the Indian's side, and evidently sustaining a companionship with him. **1875** *JOWETT Plate* (ed. 2) II. 46 The arts by which he sustains the reader's interest. **1883** *GROVE Dict. Mus.* III. 638/1 Comical . . . effects might be got by sustaining such sounds as '2-z', 'r-r', or 'u'. *Ibid.* 639/1 By giving the piano-forte this power of sustaining sound, the special character of the instrument is transformed.

† **b. To maintain the use, exercise, or occupation of.** *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. vi, If you thinke gods bot fain'd, and vertue patient, Know, we susteine an actual residence. **1612** *CHAPMAN Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* III. 5 Since I see you still sustain a jealous eye on me. **1623** *Shakspeare's Wks.* Ep. Ded., When we valew the places your H. H. susteine.

† **6. To support life in; to provide for the life or bodily needs of; to furnish with the necessities of life; to keep.** *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Edmund* 552 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 447 Swipe faire under-fongue, And susteyned in his anuy. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2354 He naddo not inou is knytes to sustene. *Ibid.* 7755 Hom þoite in engelond so muche fole newere nas Pat it was wonder ware þoru ioustined it was. **1340-70** *Alex. & Dind.* 797 Alle þe godus þat 3e geten . . . Seruen for to susteine 3our vnsley wombe. **1377** *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 275 Þoru þe mylke of þat mylde best þe man was susteyned. **c 1400** *MAUNDEL (Roxb.)* xv. 68 Of concubines like man takes als many as he may sustene of his gudes. *Ibid.* xxxii. 145 Meet and drink wharwith þe feble body myght be susteynd. **1483** *CAXTON Cato* A iij b, Thou oughtest to loue thy fader and moder nexte after god, and to . . . susteyne them in their necessityes. **1653** *HAMMOND On Matth.* iv. 4. 21 Bread or ordinary means of sustaining men. **1667** *MILTON P. L.* v. 415 Whatever was created, needs to be sustained and fed. **a 1700** *EVELYN Diary* 26 Oct. 1685, The daughter of a poore labouring man, who had sustein'd her parents . . . by her labour.

† **b. Said of the means of support.** *Obs.*

1538 *STARKEVE England* (1878) 75 Other cuntreys in lyke space or les, dothe susteyn much more pepul then dothe thys ourys. **a 1578** *LINDESAY (Pittscottie) Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 3 Ane hes that micht ane hundreith well susteine. **1615** G. SANOVY *Trav.* 7 Their territories though large and fruitful, too narrow to susteine so populus a State. **1697** *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 743 Enough remains. His Wife and tender Children to sustain.

† **c. refl.** To keep oneself; † *occas.* to take food, feed. *Obs.*

a 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 Sum þer þep þat swinkip sore winne catel to hab more ham silf fair to sustein. **1380** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 40 He may nougt ne baue nougt to susteyne him catel. **a 1550** *Frair's Bervik* 226 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 293 That na apperance of feist be heir sene, Rot sobriour our selfis doth sustene. **1640-5** *Kirkcudde. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 157 Thair . . . families are reduct to extreme miserie . . . not having quhairuppon to sustein thame. **1650** W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat.* III. § 385 A husbandman that . . . mainteineth (susteineth) himself with the crop (income) of his yearly corn.

† **d. To support (life, nature) with necessities.**

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 17 Neither they tillen ne sowen, . . . neither nothing that man should helpe, but only

themselves, their lives to susteine. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* h j b, Thou ongest not to requyre. of god but that whyche is vyle and prouffytful to susteyn nature humayn. 1591 SYLVESTER *De Bariat* i. iii. 694 O sacred simples that our life susteine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 82 They labour Honey to sustain their Lives.

† e. To supply (a person's need). *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 135 He be with you againe: In a trice, like to the old vice, Your neede to susteine.

† 7. To provide for the upkeep of (an institution, establishment, estate, etc.). *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 20 Pre þousand marke he gaf. To Petr & Paule of Rome, to susteyn þer light. 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 15 That the same Wardeyns & their Successours fynde & susteyn v tapers of wexe. to brenne vpon my candylstyk. c 1450 *Goldstow Reg.* 491 And they shold susteyne the seid mese, with their owne costis, in al so good state or better than they receiued hit. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* i. viii. 16 Yf a house be let, to holde at wyl, the lessee is nat holden to susteyne or repayre the house. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* c 103 C, The seide J. shall well susteine & maintaine the houses & buildings which be builded.

8. To endure without failing or giving way; to bear up against, withstand.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 7152, & he biþinde to ben bicas, To susten þe paimes ras. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xiii. 7 Charite. . . hopith alle thingis, it susteyneth alle thingis. a 1400 CHAUCER *Merciles Beaus* 2 Your yen two wol see me sodely, I may the beaute of hem not susteine. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. ii. (1883) 12 The euyl lyf. of the kyng is the lyf of a cruell beste and ought not longe to be susteyned. 1577 GOSSE tr. *Heresbach's Hund.* 125 Asses . . . able to susteyn blowes, labour, hunger, and thyrst. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 209 This is now Our doom; which if we can sustain and bear, Our Supream Foe in time may much remit his anger. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* iv. viii. 11. 281 He sustained the attack, which, for the space of an hour was vigorously maintained. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 290 Scarce one [of the cities] was now capable of sustaining a siege. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 263 There is no soul of man. . . who will be able to sustain the temptation of arbitrary power. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* (1890) 17 Each species [of plant] can sustain a certain amount of heat and cold.

b. † *intr.* (also with *it*) To bear up, hold out (*obs.*). Also *occas. refl.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps. cxxix.* [cxxx.] 13 If wickednessis thou shalt al aboute kepe, Lord; Lord; who shal susteine? 1382 — *Isaiah* lxix. 3. When thou shalt do merueles, wee shuln not susteine. 1411–20 LYDG. *Chron.* Tray iv. 209 *leading*. The Troyans and þe Grekes resumed the felde, in þe which the Grekis might not susteyne against þe swerde of Troylus. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. iii. 5 Other that suppose this worlde had both an original cause of being, and shall also susteine and ende by putrification. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 139 In ende that 3e shuld not susteyn [= sustain it] He thuridit threintings to the air. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. 287 Susteine a litle then my friendes, that we the truth may trie: Of reuerend Chalcas prophesy. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 544 Tho Averill wrote And had him with good heart susteine himself.

c. *trans.* To bear, stand the force of (criticism, etc.).

1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 502 Their opinion will not sustain the rigour of critical enquiry. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 142 The Cathedral. . . ill qualified to sustain a comparison with the awful temples of the middle ages.

9. To undergo, experience, have to submit to (evil, hardship, or damage; now chiefly with *injury, loss* as obj., † formerly also *sorrow, death*); to have inflicted upon one, suffer the infliction of.

In mod. journalistic use (*orig. U.S.*), to suffer the injury of (a broken limb, or the like).

c 1400 *Drest. Troy* 1799 Why Sustayn ye þat sorow, þat Sewes for euer. . . Why proffer ye not pes, or ye payne thole? c 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 3570 Iason. . . Fortunny was for to susteine Al the perils oon by oon. 1426 in *Suttees Misc.* (1890) 10 After þe grete losses þat I have had and sustened. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xxvi. The most noble emperor Octavian Augustus. . . only for playing at disce and that but seldome, susteineth a note of reproche. 1542–3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 3. The Offendours. . . to susteine sucbe further punishment as shall seem expedient. 1555 EORN *Decades* (Arb.) 122 The princes are determynd no longer to susteyne their oppressions. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. ii. 6 In which time they susteined many and great tempests. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 62 The host of Pharaow. . . who all susteined one kinde of death. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 186 Good Beauties, let mee susteine no scorne. 1628 DICKE *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 3 If either should chance to breake or spring mast or yarde or sustayne any leake or other damage. 1653 R. SANDOZ *Physiogn.* Moles 13 She shall sustain thefts, and suffer by fugitive servants. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Sept. 1674, I went to see the grete losse that Lord Arlington had sustein'd by fire at Goring house. 1771 GOLOS. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 163 He died of a gangrene, occasioned by the bruises which he had sustained. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 322 The storms which the building had now sustained, without material damage. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvii. He was relating the story of the bastinadoing which he had sustained. 1825 — *Betrothed* xiii. Recollecting the loss she had so lately sustained on that luckless spot. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 46 His Majesty had sustained a signal defeat abroad. 1865 MORLEY *Mod. Characteristics* 62 A provincial hostess, whose entertainment has gone off flatly, sustains about as much mortification as if her first-born had been attacked by the small-pox. 1880 *Troy* (U.S.) *Daily Times* 28 Aug. [He] fell from a pile of lumber yesterday afternoon and sustained a broken arm.

† *const. inf.* 1559 AYLMER *Harborow* N ij b, Was it no wronge. . . that she susteyned. . . to be first a prysoner. . . and garded with a sorte of cutthrotes?

† b. With neutral obj. *Obs.*

1757 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow*. Wks. 1910 II. 9 Having susteyned like adventures. 1877 HARRISON *England* ii. ii. (1877)

i. 47 Shireburne also sustained the sub-division. 1663 *Rec. Meeting of Exerise, Alford* (1897) 9 Mr. John Mair sustained his questionarie tryall, and his tryall in the Languages, and is approved. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 73 That Crop . . . Which twice the Sun, and twice the Cold sustains. *Ibid.* iii. 99 The Bull's Insult at Four she [sc. the cow] may sustain.

o. To bear (a burden, charge); † to bear (expense).

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 Ye charges yat he most bere and susteine. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 89 The Towne susteyneth not one peny of the sayd charges. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. iv. (S.T.S.) I. 142 He was sa fer rvn in age, þat he mycht nocht susteine þe charge of þe consulate. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 196 Neither coulde the King of Spaine susteine the burden of so many warres. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxiv. 129 That such portion [in the distribution of land] be made sufficient, to susteine the whole expence to the common Peace. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns* LXVIII. ii. The Burthen for me to sustain Too great, on Thee, my Lord, was laid. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *March. Strike* ix. 106 It has enabled us to sustain burdens which would have crushed any other people.

† d. To support (a part or character); to play the part of. Also *occas.* to bear (a title). *Obs.*

1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 107 Where as they susteyne the persones of intercessors. 1588 KYO *Housch. Philos. Wks.* (1901) 252 [He] ought principally to haue care in choosing of his wife, with whom hee must susteine the persones of a Husbande. 1596 DALYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 116 They susteine the persones of honest sithenis. 1643 FAYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* App. 198 Christ our Saviour, who although he were the King of Kings, yet because he then sustained a private person, he payed tribute willingly. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) i. 325 From him that . . . sustains that title. 1731 A. HILL (in *Sothran's Catal.* No. 12. (1890) 26), I am at a loss, how those characters will be sustain'd wch they were to have represented. 1782 COWPER *Parrot* 33 Each character in evry part Sustain'd with so much grace and art.

† 10. *Const. inf.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*, chiefly in negative, conditional, or interrog. use: To reconcile oneself to doing, to bear to do, something; to tolerate or bear that something should be done.

14. . . in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 113 O who is alas that may sustene To be prowde, consider her mekenes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4432, I swepe, I make yt clepe, For fylte noon I may sustene Ther tabyde. 1540–1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* xxvi. 58b, She coulde not susteyne hyr sonnes wyfe to be called Augusta. 1569 Gude & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 110 We may not sustene To hir thame say, [etc.]. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alc.* 19 Can Ceyx then sustein to leave his Wife? a 1726 SEWELL *Rich. I* ii. He who leads Armies in the Cause of Heaven. . . Yet can sustain to wrong a King—a Friend.

11. To hold up, bear the weight of; to keep from falling by support from below; often simply, to carry, bear. † Also with *up*. Now *rare*.

a 1330 Roland & V. 338 Mahoun, dede mani fendes þer in. . . For to susten þe ymage, & sett him on heige stage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 108 Whos condicion Is set to be the founda- ment To susteine up the firmament. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. ii. 667 Gawayne. . . lepte vp beynde hym for to sustene hym. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xvi. 50 That one [of the four elements] susteyned that other in suche manere, as therthe holdeth hym in the myddle. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* ii. x. 43 Next whom Morindus did the crowne susteine. 1592 KYO *Sp. Trag.* ii. i. 3 In time the sauage Bull susteines the yoke. 1594 — *Cornelia* ii. 339 What e're the massie Earth hath fraight, Or on her nurse-like backe susteines. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 45 Well then, susteine me: Oh. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 256 To harrow Furrows, and susteine the Plough. 1756 E. MOORE *Trial Selim* 27 Her left hand clenched, her cheek sustain'd. 1759 TOPLAOV *Poems* (1860) 96 Each a Palm sustain'd In his victorious Hand. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi. Here again she looked round for a seat to sustain her. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* viii. He found the minstrel seated at a small table, sustaining before him a manuscript. 1832 BARSTER *Nat. Magic* x. 253 The difficulty. . . really consists in sustaining the anvil. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 394 Sustained in the arms of two sisters of her Order. 1866. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 126 Pes sustiened up alofte With easy wordes and with softe Wher strengthe sholde lete it falle. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dir. Logike* 66 The Adjunct recited of the Subiect by inherence is infixed, infused, ingrafted, sustained of the subiect.

b. To be the support of, as in a structure or building; to have resting upon it.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1135 For to make it strong Euery pyler the temple to susteine. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 505 A forke that susteyned vp their lodges, that was grete and stronge. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 325 Two exceeding great Lyons in red marble, that susteine two goodly pillars. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 1189 A Bough his Brazen Helmet did sustain. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 July 1654, The ample Hall and colunne that spreads its capital to susteine the roofe. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* ii. 277 Theswelling Hoop sustains The rich Brocade. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 544 Her head. . . Indebted to some smart wig-weaver's hand For more than half the tresses it sustains. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii. The bier was so placed, as to leave the view of the body it sustained open [etc.]. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x. (1858) 365 The Galilean hills. . . contain or sustain green basins of table-land just below their topmost ridges.

c. To bear, support, withstand (a weight or pressure). Also in *fig. context*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Priores' T.* 31 My konnyng is so wayk. . . That I ne may the weighte nat susteine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 164 Lest the Stem. . . Should scarce sustain the Head's unwieldy weight. 1774 GOLOS. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 9 Though they have but a small weight of body to sustain. 1781 COWPER *Flattling Mill* 9 This process achiev'd, it is doom'd to sustain The thump after thump of a gold-beater's mallet. 1800 VINCE *Hydrot.* ii. (1806) 23 The same pressure must sustain the same weight. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone* ix. (1852) 268 This external pressure has nothing substantial to sustain it from within. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.*

ii. xxx. 404 When the pressure applied becomes too great for the glass to sustain, it flies to pieces.

† d. To hold in position, hold erect, etc.; also, to be sufficient to bear the weight of. *Obs.*

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxv. (Bodl. MS.) þe nekke. . . bereþ and susteyneþ þe heed. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. xvii. 104 The quyk syluer is of suche nature. . . that it susteyneth a stone vpon it. 1538 STANKE *England* (1878) 49 Byscayne they [sc. the feet] by their labour susteyne and support the rest of the body. 1599 ALRX. *Huma Hymns* ii. 81 The feet ar swift and members meit, for to susteine the rest. 1668 CULSWER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iv. vii. 165 If all eight [muscles] act, they hold the Back straight, and do as it were sustain a man.

† e. *refl.* and *intr.* To hold oneself upright; also, to be in or maintain a fixed position. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anal. & Arc.* 177 She ne bath foot on which she may sustene. c 1450 *Merlin* 354 He myght no longer sustene on his feet for the trauelle. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 260 Behold, I haue a weapon: A better neuer did it selfe susteine Vpon a Soldiers Thigh. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Ans. Archit.* 35 The Solidity becomes of less Power to sustain in Proportion to its Height.

† f. *Const. inf.* To have sufficient strength to do, be equal to doing, something. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* ix. ii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 408/1 To stonde upright he myhte nat susteine. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xv. 50 No bodily man may not susteyne for to see hym [sc. an angel] in no manere.

12. To be adequate as a ground or basis for. (*Cf.* SUPPORT v. 3 c.)

1828–32 WEBSTER *S.V.*, The testimony or the evidence is not sufficient to sustain the action, the accusation, the charges, or the impeachment. 1866 SPENGLER *Ecce Homo* v (ed. 8) 40 We go beyond what the evidence is able to sustain. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 361 This passage undoubtedly sustains Mr. Grote's assertion.

† 13. To wait for. (A literalism of translation.)

1382 WYCLIF *Eccius.* xxxvi. 28 3if meede, Lord, to men sustene the the. 1382 — *Mark* viii. 2 Now the thridde day thei susteynen [glors or abyden] me.

Sustainable (sʊstə'nəbəl), a. [*f.* prec. + -ABLE. *Cf.* SUSTENABLE.]

† 1. Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, bearable. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Sostenibile*, sustainable, . . . abideable.

2. Capable of being upheld or defended; maintainable.

1845–6 DE QUINCY *Gifflian's Lit. Portr.* Wks. 1859 XII. 304 From the verdict of a jury. . . no candid and temperate man will allow himself to believe any appeal sustainable. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 120 It is the duty of the constable to apprehend offenders taken in the fact, or on sustainable presumption. 1875 N. AMER. REV. CXK. 463 Religion may be morally useful without being intellectually sustainable. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 69 The Defendant has taken several technical objections to the order, none of which. . . are sustainable.

Sustained (sʊstənd), ppl. a. [*f.* SUSTAIN v. + -ED.]

1. Kept up without intermission or flagging; maintained through successive stages or over a long period; kept up or maintained at a uniform (esp. a high) pitch or level.

1796 BURKE *Regia. Peace* i. Wks. 1907 VI. 144 A vehement and sustained spirit of fortitude. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxii. His marksmen, commencing upon the pass a fire as well aimed as it was sustained and regular. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iv. iv. Next day, with sustained pomp, they are installed in their *Salle des Menus*. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* xii. xxxiii, Harley's compassion vanished before this sustained hypocrisy. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 67. 396 Mr. Hyde Clarke is the only man who has attempted a sustained biography of him. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 126 The Dorian poets, inspired by a graver and more sustained imagination, composed long and complex odes.

2. Of a note or tone: a. Maintained at the same pitch. *rare.*

1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* i. 197 That interruption ought to make no change in the proper manner of delivering it, which should be in a sustained note.

b. *Mus.* Maintained (in its full force) through its whole length; see also *quot.* 1876.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus. s.v.*, Notes are said to be sustained when their sound is continued through their whole power, or length. 1845 G. DOOD *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 156 Unless. . . it were possible to obtain the sustained tones of the organ. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, Sustained note, a name given to prolonged notes which partake of the character of a pedal-point by their immunity from ordinary harmonic rules, but which cannot with propriety be called pedal-points owing to their occurrence in the middle or upper part.

3. Endured, borne.

1819 BYRON *Mazeppa* ii. This [horse] too sinks after many a league Of well sustain'd but vain fatigue.

4. *Her.* (See *quot.*)

1882 CUSANS *Her.* 130 Sustained: Usually applied to a Chief or Fess, when a narrow fillet or fimbriation occupies the base of the Charge. This term is seldom used in modern Armory, nor. . . is it necessary.

Hence **Sustainedly** adv., in a sustained manner.

1824 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 219, I think Beethoven is rather spasmodically, than sustainedly, grand. 1897 SPENSER *Ess.* (1898) I. 376 More consistently, more unitedly, and more sustainedly

Sustainer (sʊstə'nɪr). Forms: 4 sosteynere, 5 suste(y)nour, -tener, 6- sustainer. [*Partly* a. AF. *sustenour, OF. *sostenour*, *sousteneur*, f. *sostenir* to SUSTAIN; partly directly f. SUSTAIN + -ER.] One who or that which sustains.

1. One who or that which upholds, supports, or keeps in being; an upholder, supporter.

c 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 349 Principal sosteynere of þe franchise. *c* 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2856 Honour, long lye. . . Mot haue our sustenour, our prince & kyng! *1420 Rolls of Parli.* IV. 350/1 Ye seid Inhabitauntz ben susteners and supportours. *1547-64 BAULWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 126 The sustainers of wrong. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 709 God is the Lord of all, as he is the sustainer of all by his power. *1726 BUTLER Sermon. Rolls* xiv. 288 When they shall have a Sensation, that He is the Sustainer of their Being, that they exist in him. *1845 Encycl. Metrop.* II. 861/1 Almighty Creator and Sustainer of all things. *1909 Q. Rev.* Apr. 657 The aim of our politics can be no other than that the Bohemian people should again become the sustainers of the idea of the State.

† *b. pl.* Military supports. *Obs. rare.*

1708 Lond. Gaz. No. 4468/2 [They] had for the Attack on the Right 800 Grenadiers, . . . and for the Left 1600 Grenadiers, with the like number of Sustainers.

c. A thing or circumstance that sustains a condition.

1818 SHELLEY Rosal. & Helen 337 The very hope of death's dear rest; Which, since the heart within my breast Of natural life was dispossessed, its strange sustainer there had been. *1831 LYTTON Godolphin* ix. It is not always a sustainer of the stage delusion to be enamoured of an actress.

2. † *a.* One who supports or holds a thing. *rare.*
c 1616 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymn to Vesta & Merc.* 17 Of Heavens golden Rodd The sole Sustainer.

b. A supporting structure or device.

1893 Westminster. Gaz. 25 Apr. 7/3 The weight of the carriage was 60lb. of the engine 300lb. and of the grating of sustainers 70lb. *1909 Cent. Dict., Suppl., Sustainers*, . . . a little disk, . . . which serves to support in an upright position the wick of a night-light.

† *3. A sufferer. Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 524 Thy selfe, hast a sustainer bene Of much affliction in my cause.

4. One who provides another with the necessities of life. *rare.*

1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law Scot. i. xix. § 16. (1699) 106 By sustainers, are meant such as entertain the Thief at bed and board. *1866 J. G. MURPHY Comm. Exod.* xxii. 22 The decease of the father leaves both the widow and the child without their natural protector and sustainer.

Sustaining, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SUSTAIN *v.* + -ING *1.*]

The action of the verb SUSTAIN, in various senses; sustenance, maintenance, support, etc.

c 1383 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1911) 749 Susteyninge [*sic*] of felowis bi forme of þe gospel þat ben able to performe þe office of þe gospel in good luyvinge. *1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 188 b/1 For sadnes of þe . . . ground þe herbe hathe grenenes in rote and susteyninge of þe stalke in þe reringe þereof. *c* 1400 *Rome. Rose* 2765 Though he lye in strawe or dust, In Hoop is alle his susteyning. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 393 They graunted to hym and to his wyf, . . . a corrodye of one seruant to their susteyning. *Ibid.* 438 To the susteyninge of the masse of oure lady seynt marye. *1495 Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 159 The Susteyning & fortyfying of the seid dokke & gates of the same. *1541 Copland Gnydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* Dij. Demande. Wherefore are the bones made? Answer. By cause they shulde be the foundacyon of all the body and susteyninge thereof. *1593 SHAKS. Lucr.* 1573 Short time seems long, in sorrowes sharp susteyning. *1607 HERRON Wks. I.* 170 Without Whose gracious sustaining he should soone returne vnto his first nothing. *1736 LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 761/1 Provisions necessary for the sustaining of a Siege. *1850 McCosh Div. Govt.* ii. i. (1874) 89 Every one knows how needful the atmosphere is for the sustaining of animal and vegetable life. *1893 Athenæum* 2 Dec. 767/3 The sustaining of her strong personality . . . is no easy task.

Sustaining, *ppl. a.* [*f.* SUSTAIN *v.* + -ING *2.*]

That sustains, in various senses; supporting.

1605 SHAKS. Lear iv. iv. 6 Darnell, and all the idle weeds that grow In our sustaining Corne. *1610 — Temp.* i. ii. 218 On their sustaining garments not a blemish, But fresher then before. *1817 SHELLEY Rev. Islam* v. lvi. 6 Melons, and dates, and figs, and many a root Sweet and sustaining. *1820 — Prometheus. Unb.* iii. iii. 91 The many children fair Folded in my sustaining arms. *1828 D'ISRAËLI Chas. I.* i. vi. 163 Mary of Scotland was long the sustaining hope of France, of Spain, and of Rome. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 594 The sustaining power of high religious principle.

b. In technical use.

1839 NOAD Electricity iii. 105 The introduction of the 'sustaining' or 'constant' batteries of Messrs. Daniell and Mullins, has . . . entirely superseded the employment of these simple circles in electro-magnetic investigations. *1842 Civil Eng. & Arch. Trul.* V. 95/1 The meaning of the technical terms of 'retaining' and 'sustaining' walls was—when a wall was used either to support water or earth artificially put together. *a* 1878 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 281 A narrow vault, . . . which is not necessarily of the same curvature as the sustaining arches.

Hence **Sustainingly** *adv.*

1640 G. ABBOT Job Paraphr. Arg. A little chinke of light whereby he was able to see, and sustainingly to remind himselfe of God's former favours. *1875 Toxie* I. vi. 101 Holding my soft gloved hand sustainingly to his side.

Sustainment (*süstə'mənt*). Also *s* sustene-. [*In* earliest quot. *a.* OF. *sus-, sostenement, f. sostenir* to SUSTAIN; later *f.* SUSTAIN *v.* + -MENT.]

1. Means of support; chiefly = SUSTENANCE *1.*

c 1450 *Martin* xxix. 591 When Arthur hadde slain Magloras the kinge that was the sustenement of the saignes. *1588 PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 351 They haue no other sustenment, but only that which this tree yeldeth. *1670 MILTON Hist. Eng.* iii. Wks. 1851 V. 204 They betook them to the Woods, and liv'd by hunting, which was thir only sustenment.

2. The action of sustaining; *esp.* maintenance in

being or activity, in a certain condition or at a certain level; sustentation. (Cf. SUSTENANCE *3.*)

1568 HACKET tr. Thevet's Newfound World lxxxij. 135 b. They began to . . . till the earth, for to recieve the fruits thereof for the sustenment of their liues. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 459 God. . . not . . . receiving from any place any thing for his preservation or sustenment. *1816 Q. Rev.* XV. 70 An unnatural and artificial sustenment of the language and imagery. *1833 J. MARTINEAU Misc.* (1852) 45 In Priestley's case there was not merely a sustenment—but a positive advancement of character in later years. *1857 DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 16 In an impossible attitude for the sustenment of its weight. *1876 LOWELL Among my Elys.* Ser. II. 50 The Hebrew forerunners, in whose society his soul sought consolation and sustenment.

† **Sustantive**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In *s* -yf. [*?* irreg. formed as adj. to SUSTAIN; cf. SUSTENABLE.] Having the function of sustaining physical life.

c 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Strengthe nutrityft, and infirmatyft, and sustantyft [*orig. nutritiua informatiua & vegetatiua*]. þe wykynge of his last, þat þe Auctour clepys vegetatyft, & I here strenght sustantyft, [*etc.*]

† **Sustainable**, *a.* *Obs.* Also *s* -tin-. [*a.* OF. *sus-, sostenable, f. sostenir* to SUSTAIN.]

1. Capable of being or that is maintained in physical life and growth: in quot. used as synonym for VEGETABLE *a.* 1.

c 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 90 Some pinges vegetables or sustentables er . . . by sedys, and with-outen plantyng. *Ibid.* 95 þe compositionn vegetable þat is sustinable is mor noble þan þe originale.

2. Capable of being endured; = SUSTAINABLE *a.* 1.

1471 CAXTON Recuyell (Sommer) 320 Hys strookes were not sustainable.

† **Sustenal**, *Obs. rare.* [*a.* OF. *sostenal, f. sostenir* to SUSTAIN; see -AL.] A support.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxi. 80 The necke next vnder the hede is set aboue al the body ryght as the sustenal and the pilr.

Sustenance (*süstə'nəns*). Forms: 3-4 *sustynance*, 3-6 *-tinance*, 4 *sust-*, *sostynance*, *sostynonce*, *-tensunse*, *sustensuns*, 4-5 *-tien-*(a)unce, 4-6 *-ten-*, *-tynance*, 5 *-tinens*, *-tenence*, *-tensunse*, 5-6 *-tinance*, 6 *-tynsns*, *-tenans*, *-teynsunse*, *-tainance*, 7-8 *sustynence*, 3-*sustenance*. [*a.* AF. *sustenance*, OF. *sos-, sostenence*, mod.F. *soutenance* (= Pr. *sostenensa*, It. *sostenenza*, OPg. *sustinencia*; cf. late L. *sustinentia*), *f. sostenir* to SUSTAIN; see -ANCE.]

1. Means of living or subsistence; livelihood; † *phr.* to find, win (*a*) sustenance.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 975 Hii, swonke & tyledde hor lifode. . . Hii founde hom sustenance inon & liuede þus vorþ. *1303 R. BRUNNE Hauyl. Synne* 1326 3yf þou burgh wykked ordynance Fordost þore, manny sustynance þat afyrward he may nat lye. *13. — Coer de L.* 3757 Kyng Richard gaff castels and touns, To hys eerlys and to barouns, To haue therinne her sustynance. *13. — Sir Beues* (A.) 3016 losian eueriche a day 3ede aboute þe cite wyl inne. Here sostynance for to winne. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2041 (*Ariadne*). And for myn sustynance, yet wyl I swynk. *c* 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) vii. 24 In þis deserte I dwell and gase to gete my sustynance. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xviii. (1885) 154 þe clarkes off is chapel. . . [shall] be rewarded with pencions. . . for þe rewards or sustenance. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.* II. 350 To haue sufficient for their necessarie sustenance. *1687 A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 243 There is . . . all that is necessary for the Service of the Church, and the sorry sustenance of the Religious. *1710 FRIEBAUX Orig. Tithe* i. 30 They reap from them a sustenance in Earthly things. *1836 W. IRVING Astoria* I. 2 It was the fur trade . . . which gave early sustenance and vitality to the great Canadian provinces. *1864 TENNYSON En. Ard.* 258 She. . . Gain'd for her own a scanty sustenance.

2. Means of sustaining life; food, victuals.

c 1290 *St. Francis* 229 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 60 Misesse huy hadden þare i-novy. . . For defaulte of heore sustynance and for defaulte of bokes. *13. — Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1095 Nauþer of sustynance ne of slepe, sobly I knowe. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xx. 7 To clothes and to sustenance. *1390 GOWER Conf.* II. 83 The cornes and the wyne Ben sustenance to mankind. *1470-85 MALORY Arthur* vii. xxvi. 253 Many . . . merucilled that he desyred his sustenance for a twelf monethe. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld*. 13 It is needful to take bodily sustenance, in resonable manere. *1549 LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 If the ploughemen . . . were . . . neglige . . . we shoulde not longe lye for lacke of sustenance. *1626 BACON Sylva* § 360 [The Chameleon] feedeth not onely vpon Aire, (though that be his principall Sustenance) For sometimes hee taketh Flies. *1691 RAY Creation* i. (1692) 71 Water is one part, and that not the least of our Sustenance. *1760-71 H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1800) II. 144 Having sold all our moveables. . . for sustenance. *1808 SCOTT in Lockhart Life* I. i. 47, I had all the appetite of a growing boy, but was prohibited any sustenance beyond what was absolutely necessary for the support of nature. *1864 TENNYSON En. Ard.* 550 No want was there of human sustenance, Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and nourishing roots. *1873 BROWNING Red Cott. Nl.-cap* II. 1103 Now dying and in want of sustenance!

† *b.* A kind or a quantity of food; *pl.* eatables.

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 254 Pay. . . toke no hede what þat þay haden but a symppull sustenance. *1528 PAYNEL Salernus's Regim.* Dij. Nothyng more dangerous than to myngle diuers sustenances to gether. *1615 G. SANDYS Trav.* 89 Fortie saile of ships. . . by the trading whereof they bring in that sustenance which the soile affordeth not. *1677 in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128, I am apt to believe that water cannot be a competent sustenance for them.

c. *gen. and fig.* Nourishment.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 437 They ete all a lityll thereof, whiche gauf them grete sustenansse. *1577 GOWER tr. Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 18 b. Those (things)

that require more sustenance, are sowed in richer ground. *1671 MILTON P. R.* l. 429 Lying is thy sustenance, thy food. *1686 W. HOPKINS tr. Ratnamus Dissert.* v. (1688) 93 This Spiritual virtue [of the Sacrament], ministering to it the sustenance of Eternal Life. *1744 YOUNG Nl. Th.* v. 466 Some reject this sustenance divine. *1830 HERSCHEL Study Nat. Phil.* 65 That dry bones could be a magazine of nutriment, . . . ready to yield up their sustenance in the form best adapted to the support of life. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 66 The taste once revived, its due sustenance would not be difficult to find. *1849 HELPS Friends in C.* II. iv. 95 The plants draw most of their sustenance from the air.

3. The action of sustaining life by food; the action of supporting with the means of subsistence; the fact or state of being so sustained.

Tends to merge in sense 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* F 298 Euery tyme that a man eteth or drynketh more than suffiseth to the sustenance of his body. *1389 in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 46 Ilke broþer and sistir shal zeuen . . . j.d to his sustenans and releyninge. *c* 1400 *Brut* I. 11 Brut . . . done mow medes for sustynance of hym & of his peple. *a* 1513 FARBAN *Chron.* vi. (1533) 101/2 Other viii. houres he spent in his natural reste, sustynance of his body, & the nedes of the realme. *1538 STARKEY England* (1878) 74 When ther ys of vytayl ouerlytyl for the necessary sustenans and maynteynyng of the same. *1586 B. YOUNG Guarzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 224 They take but small refection, a thing most natural for sustenance of life. *1719 DE FOE Crusoe* i. (Globe) 78 That it was so directed purely for my Sustenance on that wild, miserable place. *1824 COMBE Digestion* 249 Only two-thirds of the quantity now ascertained to be requisite for human sustenance. *1870 YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 117 In Europe large spaces are covered with food-grasses and other plants, for the sustenance of the inhabitants. *1913 Act* § 4 *Geo. V.* c. 20 § 74 Payment . . . to the bankrupt, of such sum out of the estate as they shall think proper for sustenance.

† **4. Endurance. Obs.**

1390 GOWER Conf. II. 131 It is to kinde no plesance That man above his sustynance Unto the gold schal serue and bowe. *1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 208 Vnsyttyng suffraunce [*v. r.* sustenance]. *a* 1677 BARROW *Sermon*. Wks. 1716 I. 350 The willing susception and the cheerful sustenance of the cross.

† **5. The action of sustaining, supporting, or upholding. Obs.**

c 1400 LOVE *Nonavent. Mirr.* xliii. (1908) 238 So hongeth oure lorde only by thoo two nayles . . . with outen sustenace of the body. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 144 Savyng to hym self sufficient for the sustenance off his estate. *1836 J. GILBERT Chr. Atone.* iv. (1852) 99 Upheld not merely by unreasoning instinct, but by a sustenance of their understandings.

6. Something that sustains, supports, or upholds; a means or source of support.

c 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 53 þe maners and þe goodis sustynancez of vertues er to gerdoun olde traualles, to reles wrongys, [*etc.*]. *1526 PILGR. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 b. Whiche two that is grace & the Sacrament. . . be all our sustenance and supportacyon. *1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* l. 13 Meate and drinke, which are but sustenances of mans infirmite. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1658) 70 The sustenance of his discourse is Newes. *1871 SMILES Charac.* i. (1876) 6 Simple honesty of purpose. . . gives him strength and sustenance.

b. Applied to a person.

c 1400 *Beryn* 176 He toke hir in his armys. . . And seyde, 'myne ertyl loy. . . my lyvis sustenace!' *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xciv. The childe that God gaue me. . . whiche was alle my ioye and sustenance.

7. *attrib.*: sustenance diet = subsistence diet (SUBSISTENCE *1*); sustenance money = SUBSISTENCE MONEY *2.* (*rare.*)

1886 C. SCOTT Sheep-farming 59 The system of carrying on animals to a certain age on merely sustenance diet, before commencing to fatten them. *1905 Edin. Rev.* Oct. 468 The sustenance-money which was allowed to many emigrants.

Hence **Sustenanceless** *a.*, devoid of sustenance or food.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S Kingd. & Commw. 87 You haue sauce and no sustenance; and so much God dych you with your sustenancelesse sauce.

Sustenant (*süstə'nənt*), *pr. pple.* and *a.* *rare.*

[*In* A., *a.* OF. *sustenant*, *pr. pple.* of *sustenir* to SUSTAIN; in B., *f.* SUSTENANCE; see -ANT.]

† *A. pr. pple.* Supporting, encouraging. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* F 366 (MS. Egerton 2726) Sustenant [*Ellesm.* sustenyng]e the theft of her Ostilers.

B. adj. Sustaining. *Const. to, of.*

1874 M. COLLINS Transmigr. II. vi. 106 The flowers are sustenant and medicinal. *1897 F. THOMPSON Poem, Anthem of Earth* 147 Mother, I at last Shall sustenant be to thee. *1908 Edin. Rev.* Oct. 486 So as to make them congruous with it and sustenant of it.

† **Sustenate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—? *?* Error for SUSTENTATE; but cf. next.

1712 in G. FOX Hist. Pontefract (1827) 343 The said lands be granted. . . for the sustentating an afternoon lecturer.

† **Sustentation**, *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *sustene*, SUSTAIN *v.* + -ATION, after *sustenance*.] Sustentation; sustenance.

1606 in Davidson Inverurie v. (1878) 171 For the upholdin and sustentation of the said scole. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 58, 1000 Marks per annum, wherewith be lived plentifully in a fine way and garb, and without any great sustentation. *1675 BAXTER Cath. Theol.* I. i. 25 As he was to dye by Gods withdrawing his Vital Influx or sustentation.

Sustension, *erron. spelling* of SUSTENTION.

† **Sustent**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*?* Shortening of SUSTENTACLE, after OF. *soustien*.] That which sustains or supports.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Frear's Archit.* 125 The Base..imports the sustent, prop or foot of a thing.

†**Sustent**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. sustent-* or *ad. L. sustentare*: see **SUSTENTATE**.] *trans.* To sustain. 1512 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 68 The which..myracles there had be nourished and sustented by the divine providence of God. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 518 No firmer base her burthen to sustent Then slippery props of softest Element.

†**Sustentable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. sustentare* (see **SUSTENTATE**) + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being sustained or maintained; maintainable.

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 81 Howsoever the singular Opinion doth seem more probable or more sustentable in the very point of Law.

Sustentacle (sŭstentāk'l). [ad. *L. sustentaculum* (whence OF. *su(b)stentacle*, It. *sostentacolo*, etc.): see **SUSTENTACULUM**.]

†1. That which sustains or upholds; a support.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Bestes and other creatures, which were create to the solace of man, to the sustentacle of recreation. c 1450 CARPENTER *Life St. Gilbert* vi. When he slept his hed hing down with-outen sustentacle and touchid sumtyme his brest. 1545 BALZ *Image Both Ch.* i. x. (1550) K vij. Strong sustentacles and sure staves hath God made the vpholders of his true church. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* n. i. iii. xvi. That God's the sustentacle of all Natures. 1653 — *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 189 It will be εδοα and εφοάβα..and, being thus a Sustentacle or Foundation, be fitly represented by the term Earth.

2. = **SUSTENTACULUM**.

In recent Dicts.

Sustentacular (sŭstentæk'kiŭlār), *a.* [f. next + *-AR*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a sustentaculum; supporting.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Sustentacular fibres*, Müller's fibres. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 676 The sustentacular ligaments of the peritoneum.

||**Sustentaculum** (sŭstentæk'kiŭlŭm). *Pl. -a.* [*L.*, f. *sustentare*: see **SUSTENTATE** and *-CULE*.]

a. Anat. A sustaining or supporting part or organ (only in *L. phr.*, as *s. lienis*, *s. tali*). *b. Zool.*: see quot. 1838.

1838 BLACKWALL in *Trans. Linnean Soc.* (1841) XVIII. 224 note. A strong, moveable spine inserted near the termination of the tarsus of each posterior leg, on the under side, in spiders belonging to the genus *Epeira*, which I propose to denominate *sustentaculum*. 1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 178 In this operation many species are aided by peculiar spines (called *sustentacula*) attached to the last joints of the posterior legs.

Sustentate, *v. Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. *L. sustentare*, *pa. ppl. stem of sustentare*, *f. sustent-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sustinere* to **SUSTAIN**: see *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To sustain.

a 1564 BECON *Policy War Pref.*, Wks. I. 124 Our cuntrye doeth not onely recenue and ioyfullie sustentate it [sc. the body], but also opulently adorne..both that and the minde with most goodly..vertues. 1631 A. B. tr. *Lessius' De Prov. Num.* i. ix. 143 All things being first created by deuyne power, need to be sustentated by the said power. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* ii. Who have by this divine restorative been sustentated, fortified, and consoled.

Sustentation (sŭstentā'ſjŏn). Also 4-5 *-acioun*, 5-6 *-acyon*, etc. [*a. AF.*, OF. *sustentacion* = *Pr. sustentacio*, It. *sustentazione*, Sp. *sustentacion*, Pg. *sustentação*, ad. *L. sustentatio*, *-ōnem*, *n.* of action *f. sustentare*: see *prec.*]

†1. The action of bearing or enduring; endurance.

In first quot. transl. Vulg. *sustentatio* (= Gr. ἀνοχή). 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* iii. 26 In the sustentacioun [gloss or beringe vpl] of God. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 134 Patience..a voluntarie and daily sustentation and tolleracion. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Cons.* 244 Their [sc. martyrs'] sufferings and strange sustentations.

†*b.* The bearing of a pecuniary charge. *Obs.* 1553 in *Sturpe Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. ii. 4 For sustentation of your charges in this behalf.

2. The action of keeping up or maintaining an institution, establishment, building, or the like; upkeep, maintenance.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 67 He schal payen, to the sustentacion of this gylde v.s. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 190 Which rent he assigned vnto the sustentacion of the kechyn of the forsaide mynchons. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 7 The said xs for the sustentacion of the said v tapers. *Ibid.* 16 Than I bequethe all..to the vse and sustentacion of london Brige. 1557 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 386 The maynteyninge and sustentacion of the same house and Collage. 1627 SIR R. COTTON *Hen. III.* 46 Councillors..are but as accessories, not principals, in sustentacion of the State. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* (1670) 280 The Stars..stand in need of daily sustentation, like a lamp. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 165 The sustentation and maintenance of agriculture and commerce. 1860 *Hook Lives Abps.* II. ii. 239 The Peter-pence had..been..a charge laid upon the private estates of the king..for the sustentacion of the English College at Rome. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 49 The taxes, which he imposed on the provinces for the sustentacion of his enormous court.

b. The keeping up or preservation of a condition or state, esp. human life; also, maintenance of something at a certain level.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 174 i. For ye better sustentacion of ye said stile, title, name and worship. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 142 Howe the kyng my best have sufficient..lived for the sustentacion off his estate. 1533 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 356 A certeyn Annuytie of xxvii. viiid. toward the Sustentacion of his lyving for terme of his Natural life. 1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 56 Al thyngys necessary and plesant for

the sustentatyon and quyetnes of manny's lyfe. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 68 To till..their fieldes for the better sustentacion of mans life. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 99 Applied to the sustentacion of human life. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* iv. (1854) 89 A nation..eager..for the sustentacion and diffucion of freedom. 1856 OLMESTEAD *Slave States* 279 The improvement, or even the sustentacion of the value of his lands became a matter of minor importance. 1878 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 244 Royal progresses for the sustentacion of peace and justice.

3. The action of maintaining a person or concrete thing in being or activity, or of keeping it from failing or perishing; esp. in the 17th cent. of divine support. Now *rare*.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 11 b. Slepe no more than shall suffyce onely for the Sustentacion of thy body. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 325 If menne shal not onely haue regard to their owne priuate profecte, but also to the sustentacion of other. a 1617 [see *SUAUVITY* 2 b]. 1624 DARCIU *Birth of Heresies* xxii. 105 The Sunne..by his force and calidity giues sustentacion to whatsoever liues vpon the earth. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 378 That he would not take his holy Spirit from us in our trialls, but give us sustentacion in our temptacions. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 164 'The preservation and sustentacion of all things': Col. i. 17. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxi. IV. 235 The fruit of the fresh-planted democracy as well as the seed for its sustentacion and aggrandisement.

†*b. fig.* A prop, stay, support. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. xiii. 95 b. They haue some small peeces of money giuen vnto them which is their onely aduantage and sustentacion [orig. *soustien*] of their poverty. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xlviii. God..Who is our lifes strong sustentacion. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 18 His family was not in a posture to sustain any of the brothers, by estates to be carved out of the main sustentacion of the honour.

4. The provision of a person with a livelihood or means of living; maintenance or support with the means of subsistence; livelihood.

Very common in the 16th century.

1428 E. E. WILLS (1882) 79, I be-quethe to the sustentacion of that..preest..xx. li. 1530 *Proper Dyalogie* in *Roy Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 138 Artificers and men of occupation Quietly wanne their sustentacion. 1547 *Act 1 Edu.* VI. c. 14 § 7 Moneye..payed..abowte the fynding, mayntenance, or sustentacion of any preistes. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sac.* xxvi. 168 The payment of tythes..for so much as pertaineth to..the sustentacion of Gods ministers. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 112 The patronages and almose bestowed by them..for the sustentacion of the poore of the realme. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 35 So much [land] was allotted to euery man, as was thought sufficient for the sustentacion of his familie. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 2 They ordeined to the Justiciar for his sustentacion, ilk day of his justice air, fiue pounds. 1677 SCOUALL *Praise & Thanks-giving* (1770) 14 He that brought it into the World, hath already provided for its sustentacion in it. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws* Eng. (1874) II. 695 For the proper sustentacion and payment of licensed curates, the law has made a variety of provisions. 1854 GLAISTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 176 As there is no poor-law for which nations can be rated in proportion to their means, for the sustentacion of the impotent.

†*b.* With *a* and *pl.* A provision or allowance for maintenance; also, one who provides maintenance for others. *Obs.*

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 473/2 Eny Graunte of a Corrodye or Sustentacion made..by th'abbot and Convent. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 174 The reuenues..shall be well kept by the handes of the treasurer of Scotlande..sauyng a reasonable sustentacion of the lande, Castelles, and ministers of the kingdome. 1622 DORNE *Serm.* *John* xi. 35 (1640) 156 Lazarus, the staffe and sustentacion of that family was dead. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 23 To seek for a sustentacion by such slavish and drudgery Work.

5. The action of sustaining the life of an animate being; the provision of the means of sustenance; feeding, nourishment. Also applied to spiritual nourishment.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 218 The water shalle seye..I brynge forpe diuerse kynde of Fishis for the sustentacioun. a 1483 Eow. IV. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 141 Yeuving unto hir for the sustentacion of hir household half a beef and ii motons. 1543 *Necessary Doctr.* I iij b. A perpetual fode..for our spiritual sustentacion. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 It is necessarie for to haue thys ploughinge for the sustentacion of the bodye. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 190 All manner of prices of things in this Realme, necessary for sustentacion of the people, grew daily excessive. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 903 Unless you see that there is not so much Honey left as may serue for the sustentacion of the Parents or elder Bees. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. v. 11. 266 The Country..was rocky and mountainous: which, therefore, was unfit for the Breed and Sustentacion of Horse. 1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 193 The part of the plant..suited..to the disposition of its eggs, and the sustentacion of the future larva. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* iv. 62 That peculiar element on which the germ must rely for quickening and sustentacion.

b. Phys. The action of those vital functions or processes (as digestion, etc.) which sustain the life and normal activity of an organism.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 24 The apparatus by which certain operations, subsidiary to sustentacion and generation, are carried on. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 10 The study of the actions of the system of organs which nourish and support the body: i.e., the study of the function of sustentacion.

6. *concr.* That which sustains life; sustenance, food, nourishment. Also applied to spiritual food. (Cf. 5.) Now *rare*.

1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* I v. The sacrament of the Altare..is the very spirituall fode, and the very necessary sustentacion

..of all christen men. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Beystis..quhilk past besyde burnis & boggis on grene bankis to seik ther sustentacione. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 21 We may lessumlie desyre of God our necessary sustentacion. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* i. Pref. 2 To meditate..therein..is the fode, sustentacion, life, of the spirit. 1646 SIM T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 163 It is..a very abstemious animal, and such as..will long subsist without a visible sustentacion. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. x. § 3. 259 By Sustentacion Ordinary..is intended such kind of Food as is usual for ordinary persons, and ordinary times. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 195 Sustentacion and commodities for themselves and their children. 1866 *Reader* 26 May 513 The soil from which they derive their supplies and sustentacion.

7. The action of holding up or keeping from falling; the condition of being supported. †Also *concr.*, a support. Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 23 It is necessarie summe lymes to han a sustentacioun. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 27 And so [he] came to churche..and without sustentacion or helpe of any thing entrid into the quire. 1555 EDEM *Decades* (Arb.) 249 The most notable pylers or sustentacions that the earth hath in heauen. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 93 A convenient Fascia..for the sustentacion of the arm. 1650 *Between Anthropol.* 189 Since the Tonicque motion of the Muscles is not sufficient for sustentacion of the Body. 1669 BOYLE *Contm. New Exper.* i. xvi. 91 An ordinary School-philosopher would confidently have attributed this sustentacion of so heavy a Body to Nature's fear of admitting a Vacuum. 1893 BENT in *Geogr. Jrm.* II. 140 In difficult places the rocks have been cut [for the old roadways]; walls of sustentacion are visible at many points.

8. *attrib.*: sustentacion fund, a fund in the Free Church of Scotland and other bodies for providing adequate support for ministers.

1843 CHALMERES *Consid. Free Ch. Scot.* in *Hanna Mem.* (1852) IV. 564 That the General Fund shall be separated into two parts—a Building and a Sustentacion Fund. 1869 *Daily News* 21 Oct. The Free Church of Scotland in 26 years had..raised a sustentacion fund of 132,000, per annum, so that every minister should have not less than 150*l.* a year.

Sustentative (sŭstentat'iv, sŭstentat'iv), *a.* [f. *L. sustentat-*: see **SUSTENTATE** and *-IVE*.]

1. Having the quality of sustaining.

a 1640 JACKSON *Cred* xi. vi. § 4 Unless our Being be supported and strengthened by his power sustentative. 1652 URQUHART *Yewel* 278 Dialogismes, displaying their Interrogatory part with communicatively. Pysmatick and Sustentative flourishes.

2. *Phys.* Pertaining to sustentation.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 24 Each cell..must needs retain its sustentative functions so long as it grows. 1880 J. COOK *Boston Monday Lett.* 203 Sustentative, generative and correlative functions in the lower forms of life are exerted indifferently.

Sustentif, *v. r.* in some MSS. of *Langl. P. Pl. C.*

IV. 338, 345, 355; for *su(b)stantif*, **SUBSTANTIVE**.

Sustention (sŭstent'ſjŏn). Also *erron.* *-sion*.

[A modern formation coined, after the analogy of *retain*, *retention*, *detain*, *detection*, to express senses derived immediately from certain spec. senses of **SUSTAIN** *v.*, and with the purpose of avoiding the general implications of *sustentation*.]

Sustentacion in ed. 1542 of Boorde's *Dyetary* vi. (1870) 241 is app. a misprint; cld. 1557 (8) and 1562 read *sustentacion*, *-tion*.]

1. The action of sustaining or keeping up a condition, feeling, etc.; the holding-on of a musical note.

1868 *Pall Mall Budget* 10 Oct. 66 In the very highest orator, an unlaboured sustentation of passion or emotion naturally expresses itself in long and sustained form. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 277 Pity, a feeling capable of prolonged sustentation. 1883 19th Cent. May 863 The emission and sustentation of sound are subjects of extreme difficulty to singers.

2. The quality of being sustained in argument or style.

1871 MORLEY *Condorcet* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 98 Condorcet becomes rapturous as he tells in a paragraph of fine sustentation [etc.]. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 94 'Sustained,' in this fashion, Macaulay certainly is not. But in another and a better form of sustentation Macaulay is a master.

Sustentive (sŭstent'iv), *a. rare.* [f. *L. sustent-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sustinere* to **SUSTAIN** + *-IVE*.] Having the quality or property of sustaining.

1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 18/2 These Powers the Oracle calls ἀνοχήσας, Sustainers, as sustaining the whole World. The Oracle saith, they are immovable, implying their settled Power; sustentive, denoting their Guardianship. 1863 DE MORGAN *Pref. in Fr. Matter to Spirit* p. xlv. Experiences..of a character not sustentive of the gravity and dignity of the spiritual world.

†**Sustentment**. *Obs. rare.* [*a.* OF. *sustentement*, ad. med. *L. sustentamentum*, *f. sustentare*: see **SUSTENTATE**.] Sustentation, support.

c 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 50 Sustentement of kynges. It most ned be of force þat ilk a kyng haue two helpes to susteyn his kyngdome.

Suster, *obs. form of SISTER*.

Sustinent, *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. *L. sustinentem*, *-ens*, *pr. pple. of sustinere* to **SUSTAIN**.]

A. adj. Sustaining. †*B. sb.* Support.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1878) 70/1 And our right Arme the Weedowe's Sustinent. 1876 *Dowden Poems* 13 Gather me close in tender, sustinent arms.

Sustren, *-yn*, **Sustyr**: see **SISTER**.

||**Susu** (sŭ'sū). Also *soosoo*, *sousou*. [Bengali.]

The Gangetic dolphin, *Platanista gangetica*.

1801 ROXBURGH in *Asiatic Res.* VII. 171 Delphinus

Gangeticus... Soosoo is the name it is known by amongst the Bengalese about Calcutta. They are found in great numbers in the Ganges. 1878 J. ANDERSON *Anat. & Zool. Res. Yunnan* I. 422 *Platanista gangetica*. This genus is known by different names along the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmaputra. Along the first-mentioned river, the term generally applied to it is *sus, susu, or susar*; along the Indus it is called, as a rule, *bulhan*, 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 191 The *Susu* (*Platanista gangetica*) inhabits the Brahmaputra as well as the Ganges.

† **Susurr**, *v. Obs. rare*. [n. OF. *susurrer*, or its source *L. susurrare, f. susurrus*: see below.] *intr.* To whisper.

1599 W. KNIGHT *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. xi. 13) The Cæsarians that susurred dayli in the popes ear sumtime avising, sumtime thretenyng the pope. 1616 J. LANE *Contr. Sqr.'s T.* x. 400 Tho, to thetherial welkin, he susurrd.

So **Susurrant** (*susurrant*) *a.*, whispering, softly murmuring; also irreg. **Susurrant** *a.*, whence **Susurrouce** = **SUSURRUS**; † **Susurrate** *v. Obs. rare*°, to whisper (Cockeram, 1623); **Susurrring** *vbl. sb.*, whispering; **Susurrringly** *adv.*, in a whisper.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1. 162 With soft *susurrant voice. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* 1. 99 Sweet accordance of susurrant sounds. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 363 A soft susurrant echo. 1909 *Athenum* 24 Apr. 491/3 The dim *susurrance of cicadas in the trees. 1857 A. DE VERE in *Fraser's Mag.* LV. 1. 548 The respirations of a southern sea Beat with *susurrant cadence. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 9 The silence of the twilight is cheered by a soft *susurring, that whispers innocence and joy. 1830 *Ibid.* XXVII. 267 We answer *susurrringly.

Susuration (*susurra'shun*). Also 5-6 -acy-(u)n, 6 *erron. susurr-*. [ad. *L. susurratio, -ōnem, f. susurrare*: see prec. and -ATION.] Whispering; occas. a whisper; in early use, malicious whispering, tattle.

1400 *Pauline Epistles* 2 Cor. xii. 20 Discencyouns, bac-bytyngys, susurraçyouns. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. ix. 110 Susuration is for to speke cursed langage by malice for to put noyses in some persones. 1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* c. vij. The branchys of enwy detracçyon, adulacyon, susurraçyon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Susurraçyon or preyu scaundre. 1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 28 The secret susurrations and buzzings of false tongues. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 22 Apulcius... asserts that by a magical susurrations... rivers are turned back. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 33. 21/1 To Inligniten their Offuscated Intellects, upon the least Petitionary Susuration. 1825 LAMB *Let. to Manning in Final Mem.* vii. 256 Not a susuration of this to anybody! 1855 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 99 Every syllable and fragment of susuration that might... betray the tendency of our colloquy. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 331/1 The crossing of the hands is accompanied by a muttering and susuration of the lips.

b. transf. A rustling murmur.

1640 HOWELL *Dodon's Cr.* 2 Those soft susurrations of the Trees. 1867 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 234/1 There is no sound but the susuration of the taller trees. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 736 There is a constant susuration, a blattering and swarming of crustacea.

Susurrous, *a. rare*. [*f. L. susurrus* adj. or sb. (see next) + -OUS.] Of the nature of a whisper.

1859 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* (1860) II. xiii. 247 There were eyes peering through, and a gentle, susurrous whispering.

|| **Susurrs** (*susurrs*). [*L.* = humming, muttering, whispering.] A low soft sound as of whispering or muttering; a whisper; a rustling.

1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* Intro. Addr. ¶ 15 The first thing which alarmed me was a rumour in the village... I was... rather alarmed at this susurrs. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars Wks.* 1862 IX. 6 A brief uproar... too feeble... to ascend by so much as an infantine susurrs to the ears of the British Neptune. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. iv. 105 The chant of their vespers, Mingling its notes with the soft susurrs and sighs of the branches. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvi. 242 The procession makes a soft susurrs. 1887 BESANT *Kath. Regina* 27 In most assemblies of girls there will be heard a susurrs of universal chatter.

Susy, variant of **SOOSY**.

Sutaille, obs. Sc. form of **SUTLE**.

Sutchong, obs. form of **SOUCHONG**.

1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 248 Sutchong, or Sutchuen... is the dearest of all the brown teas.

Sute, obs. form of **SOOT**, **SUIT**.

† **Sutel**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *swutol*, -el, *sutel*, 2-3 *sutel*, 3-4 *sotel*. [OE. (late WS.) *swutol* = Anglian *swutol*, of obscure origin.] Clear, manifest, evident.

897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xiv. (1871) 83 (Hatton MS.) Donne bið hit swutol [Cott. swutol] þæt he bið snide gerisenlice besapen[et]. 971 *Biðl. Hom.* 203 þa folastas weron swutole and geseýne on þem stane. c. 1000 *Beowulf* 90 þær was hearpæn sweg, swutel sang scopes. a. 1100 *Gloss Aldelm* 4338 in Napier *OE. Glosses* 117 *Satis evidens*, genol sutel. c. 1200 *Ormin* 1862 A33 was þiss middellaerd [ful sutel] & full sene. c. 1205 *LAV.* 1519 Ne came 3e neuer wið vte scipes bord ær ich on sende sutel [c. 1275 *sotel*] word. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1033 In each þing þe þe wold bið sotel... þe weolen of godes wisdom. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* iv. 23 Sone is sotel... this sake al thah hit seme sute.

Hence † **Suteliche** *adv.* (1 *swutol*)(1)ice, *swutelice*, 3 *sutel*)(1)iche: see -LY 2), clearly, plainly, evidently.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. viii. (1890) 174 Monize þara broðra... sægdon þæt heo swutolice [v. rr. swutolice, sweetolice] engla song geyhyrdon. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xv. 13 Him was þa gesead swutelice þarh god, Wite þa [et]. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 We cow wulð suteliche seggen of þa

fredome þe limpeð to þan deie þe is iclepeð su sunedei. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 þe holi god, þe him dide suterliche [sic] to understanden þat ure drihten wolde man bicumen. a. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 112 þe reissuns hwit beoð her efter suterliche [v. r. opinlike] ischeawede. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Feole priuileges schæwede ful suterliche hwucce beon þe meidenes.

† **Sutele**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *swutelian, f. swutol*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To make clear or manifest.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xvi. 21 He ongan swutelian hys leorning-cnihtum þæt he wolde faran to hierusalem. a. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 154 Hu god hit is forte beon one is boðe iðen olde lawe, & ec iðe neowe isuteleð [sic] & ischeawede. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1036 He schawde, & sutelede inoh, þæt he wes soð godd. *Ibid.* 1854 Ure lauerd... schawde him & sutelede him seolf to hire seolgen.

2. *intr.* To become clear or manifest.

a. 1000 *Gloria* (Gr.) 32 þine soðan weorc & ðin mycele miht manegum swutelað [v. r. swutelað]. a. 1225 *Juliana* 57 Hit schal sone sutelun hu þi wichecraft schal wite þe. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1091 Þarh þis suteleð soð al þæt ich segge.

Sutel(e), -ell, obs. forms of **SUTLE**.

Suter, obs. or dial. [Var. of **SUTER**, **SHOOTER**.]

1. = **SUTER** a.

a. 1648 *Digby Closet Opened* (1677) 219 Set some new whey on the fire, put in your cheese-fat and suter and cloth.

2. A plug used in plug-draining.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 601 The next implement used is the *suter* or *plug*, which consists of three or more pieces of wood, 8½ inches in height, 6 inches in length, 4 inches at the top... A single suter of 18 or 24 inches long would answer the same purpose.

Suter, obs. form of **SUITOR**.

Suterkin, variant of **SOOTERKIN**.

Sup: see **SEE** v., **SITH**, **SOOTH**, **SOUTH**.

Supdeakne, obs. form of **SUDEACON**.

Sup, *suthe*: see **SITH**, **SOOTH**, **SOUTH**, **SWITHE**.

Suthen, variant of **SITHEN** *Obs.*

Suther (*suðer*), *v. dial.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To sigh, sigh. Hence **Suther** *sb.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 105 No noise is heard, save sutherings through the trees, Of brisk wind gushes, or a trembling breeze. 1881 *Leicestershire Words*, *Suther*... the sighing of the wind.

Sutherly, **Suthern**, **Suthron**, obs. or var. ff. **SOUTHERLY**, -ERN, -RON.

Sutselelere = *southcellarer* (see **SOUTH** 2), sub-cellarer.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xlv. (1869) 196 Pitaunceere of beere inne, and sutselelere.

Suppe(n), obs. var. **SITH**, **SITHEN**.

Sutle(e), -ill, obs. forms of **SUTLE**.

Sutle (*siðtil*, -oil), *a. rare*. [ad. *L. sūtilis, f. sūt*-, pa. ppl. stem of *sūre* SEW v.1] Made or done by stitching or sewing.

a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* II. (1683) 90 These [crowns and garlands] were made up after all ways of Art, Compacite, Sutle, Plectile. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 8 Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of sutle pictures, which imitate tapestry. 1776 — *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 16 May, There was Mr Knowles, the Quaker, that works the sutle pictures.

Sutle, obs. form of **SUTLE**; var. **SUTLE** v.

Sutler (*swtler*). Also (7 *subtler*, *suckler*, *shuttler*, *suteler*), 7-9 *sutler*. [a. early mod. Du. *soeteler* (mod. Du. *zoetelaar*) small vendor, petty tradesman, victualler, soldier's servant, drudge, sutler in an army (= *MLG. sūt(e)ler, sudeler*), *f. soetelen* to befall, to perform mean duties, follow a mean or low occupation or trade (cf. *LG. sulteln*, early mod. G. *sudeln* to sully: see **SUDDEL**).]

One who follows an army or lives in a garrison town and sells provisions to the soldiers.

1590 (Dec. 31) *Ordonances & Instr. Masters*, The Provost Mareschal and Sergeant Maior of euery garrison shal keepe a perle rolle of all such English victuallers (called in dutch Suters) petimarchants, and other loose persons of the English nation. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* C j b, Suters booths and tabernacles. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. i. 116, I shal Suter be vnto the Campe, and profits will accrue. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* IV. A dry sonnet of my Corporals To an old Suters wife. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt* cxcx, A few poore Suters with the Campe that went. 1645 *HARWOOD Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* 14 Sucklers to your Army. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cclxviii, Hec... Knocks off the Suters's tally with a Crowne. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3714/4 Mr. Wollaston, Suttler, at the Horse-Guards. 1714 *Prior Viceroy* xiii, The suttlers too he did ordain For licenies should pay. 1775 R. MONTGOMERY in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 498 If they can send down to the army such articles as soldiers choose to lay out their money upon, employing suttlers for that purpose. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 267 No huts are to be allowed in front of, or between the intervals of the Battalions; their proper situation is in the rear of the line of petty suttlers. 1852 *THACKERAY Emond* III. v, An honest little Irish lieutenant... who owed so much money to a camp sutler, that [et.]. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 517/2 Even the licensed suttlers, who follow the autumn manoeuvres, are under the Mutiny Act. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 June 5/4 Elsie van Aggelin... a sutler with the Dutch at the battle of Waterloo.

Fig. 1827 *HARE Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 302 The suttlers and pioneers... who attend the march of intellect.

† *b. gen.* One who furnishes provisions. *Obs.*

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 43. 3/1 He came to a Suttlers to Dine. c. 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 304 Houses for Suttlers for to provide for the servants. 1793 (EARL DUNDONALD) *Descr. Estate of Culross* 55 Many of the Scots Owners of Collieries act[ing] as Suttlers, and supplying their workmen... with Oatmeal.

† *c. slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Sutler*, he that Pockets up, Gloves, Knives, Handkerchiefs, Snuff and Tobacco-boxes, and all the lesser Moveables.

Hence (all rare) **Sutlerage** = **SUTLERY**; **Sutleress**, a female sutler; **Sutlership**, the office or occupation of a sutler.

1854 *Bentley's Misc.* Oct. 323 The slaughterage, the *sutlerage, and the sewerage. 1747 *Geutl. Mag.* Dec. 571/1 To these must be added the *sutleresses. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iv. ii. 308 Speedbooty (sutleress fawning upon him). 1864 WEBSTER, *Sutlership. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 178/2 Improper conduct in the disposal of a sutlership or post-tradership in the army.

Sutlery (*swtleri*). Also 8 *Sc. sutlarie*, -y, *suttolory*. [*f. SUTLER* + -y. Cf. early mod. Du. *soetelrije* 'vile opus, sordidum artificium', etc. (Kilian).]

1. The occupation of a sutler; victualling.

1606 MARSTON *Faune* iv. i. Fijj, Has my sutlery, tapstry, laundrie, made mee be tane vpp at the Court?

2. A sutler's establishment; a victualling establishment or department, esp. for the supplying of soldiers with food and drink.

1636 *DAVENANT Wits* iv. i, A new Plantation... Is made in Covent-Garden, from Suterlies Of German Camps. 1701 *Minute Bk. New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S.H.S.) 283 *Ane order*: for rouping of the breuing looms of the sutlarie &c. *Ibid.* 286 The sutlery account. c. 1730 *Burr Lett.* N. Scot. xiii. (1818) L. 23 The town of Maryburgh... was originally designed as a sutlery to the garrison. 1751 *Scott. Forfeited Estates Papers* (S.H.S.) 223 A Brew Seat and Suttolory to be erected at the head quarters of the military. 1777 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 206/2 A chapel, a keeper's house, taphouse, sutlery, yards [in Newgate jail].

Sutor, var. **SOUTER**, shoemaker; obs. *erron. f. SUTURE*.

Sutorial (*sutōriāl*), *a. rare*. [*f. L. sūtōrius, f. sūt*-, pa. ppl. stem of *sūre* SEW v.1: see -ORY 2 and -AL.] Pertaining to sewing, or to the shoemaker's art. So **Sutorian**, **Sutorious** *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to sewing or shoemaking.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiii. 470 In the Indian tailor-birds the object of their *sutorial art is stated above. 1896 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 460 The *sutorial art criticism... silenced by his... advice, *ne sutor ultra crepidam*. 1666 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Sutorious, of or belonging to a Shoemaker, or Sewer.

|| **Sutra** (*sūtrā*). [*Skr. sūtra* thread, string, (hence) rule, *f. sū* SEW v.1 Cf. *F. soltra*.] In Sanskrit literature, a short mnemonic rule in grammar, law, or philosophy, requiring expansion by means of a commentary. Also applied to Buddhist text-books.

1801 *COLEBROOKE Ess.*, *Sanscrit & Prācrit Lang.* (1837) II. 5 Whatever may be the true history of Pāṇini, to him the *Sūtras*, or succinct aphorisms of grammar, are attributed by universal consent. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 664/1 The Taoist literature, which has its foundation in *The Sūtra of Reason and of Virtue* by Lao-tse, the founder of the sect. 1886 *CONDOR Syrian Stone-Lore* ix. (1896) 372 Some of its episodes [i.e. of Sindbad the Sailor] at least are recognised in the Buddhist *Sūtras*.

attrib. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 230 That a habit deeply rooted outlives necessity, is probably also shown by these *Sūtra* works. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 782/2 Their earliest... legal writings belong to the *Sūtra* period, or scholastic development, of the *Veda*.

Suttele, obs. form of **SUTLE**.

Suttan, variant of **SOUTANE**, cassock.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 145 A Clergyman in his Suttan, or long black Coat.

Suttee (*swtī*). Also 8-9 *sati*, 9 *satti*, *suttee*. [*a. Skr. (Hindi, Urdu) sāṭi* faithful or virtuous wife, fem. of *sāt* good, wise, honest, lit. being, pr. pple. of *as* to be (see **BE** v.).]

1. A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile with her husband's body.

1786 in *Parl. Papers E. India Aff.*, *Hindoo Widows* (1821) 3 We were informed the suttee (for that is the name given to the person who so devotes herself) had passed, and her track was marked by the gool and betel leaf, which she had scattered as she went along. *Ibid.* 4 As the suttee ascends the pile, she is furnished with a lighted taper. 1787 SIR W. JONES *Let. in Ld. Feignmouth Mem.* (1804) 295 My mother... became a *sati*, and burned herself to expiate sins. 1881 *Taylor Anthropol.* xiv. (1904) 347 There are 'native' districts in India where the *suttee* or 'goodwife' is still burnt on her husband's funeral pile. 1895 *Mrs. Croker Village Tales* (1896) 127 Her relations drove her to the faggots, for the family of a suttee are held in much esteem. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 10/1 The accused Juggernath Misir, beyond saying that his mother died as a 'sati' on the same day that his father died, refused to make any statement. Fig. 1849 *THACKERAY in Scribner's Mag.* I. 681/1 You dear Suttees, you get ready and glorify in being martyred.

2. The immolation of a Hindu widow in this way.

Phr. to do, perform suttee.

The custom was abolished by authority in British India in 1829.

1813 in *Parl. Papers E. India Aff.*, *Hindoo Widows* (1821) 33 To require that any express leave... be required, previously to the performance of the act of 'suttee'. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 778/2 *Suttee* in native states... [he [sc. Lord Dalhousie]] kept down with an iron hand. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 12/2 A ceremony called a 'cold suttee' is described in books on Hindoo customs. When the relatives had a very nice sense of honour, and a widow's proclivities outraged, they made a feast at which she was the principal guest. She was sumptuously regaled and at the end drugged to death. Fig. 1833 T. Hook *Love & Prite*, *Widow* vii, Pratt... gave

an account of the proceedings at one of these European suttees. 1859 MERRIDITH *R. Fevers* xxxix. He had become resigned to her perpetual lamentation and living Sutttee for his defunct rival. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* I. i. 4 A widow of that kind ought to perform sutttee. attrib. 1823 in *Parl. Papers* E. India Aff., Hindoo Widows (1825) 13 Any general proposition for abolishing the sutttee immolation.

Hence **Suttteeism**, the practice of sutttee 1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Ec. Rev.*). 1867 *Eclectic Rev.* (N.S.) X111. 94 The Suttteeism of China is by self-strangulation. 1869 *Daily News* 6 Oct., The miserable condition of Hindoo widows after the custom of suttteeism was done away with.

Suttel (l, Sutteler, obs. ff. SUTLE, SUTLER.

Sutten, dial. pa. pple. of SITH v.

Sutth (e, -en, variants of SITH conj. Obs.

† **Suttle** (svt'l), a. Comm. Obs. [Old variant spelling of SUTLE a. retained in a technical use. Cf. AF. *pois sutil*.] Of weight, after tare, or tret, has been deducted.

In quot. 1695 quasi-sb. by ellipsis.

[1502-1660; see SUTLE a. 12, SUTLE a. 12.] 1596 MELLIS *Records's Gr. Artes* II. viii. 486 At 16 lb the 100 suttle, what shall 895 lb suttle be worth in giving 4 lb weight vpon every 100 for trete? 1622 MALYNIS *Ans. Law-Merch.* 33 The diuision of the pound weight for wares, and the correspondence of the hundred pound, compared to the 100 lb Suttle of Antwerp [cf. p. 22 Suttle]. 1695 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 100 In such Commodities wherein Trett is allowed, the Remainder after the Tare is deducted is called Suttle, out of which Suttle the allowance for Trett is made. 1764 C. HUTTON *Syst. Pract. Arith.* (1766) 72 What remains after tret is deducted, may be called *tare-suttle*, if there be more deductions... What remains after tret is deducted, may be called *tret-suttle*, if there be any following deduction. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 13 Suppose 20 casks of Gentian weigh 120 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. gross, how many suttle pounds will they contain?

Suttle (svt'l), v. Obs. or arch. Also 7-9 suttle. [ad. early mod. Du. *suttelen*, or back-formation f. SUTLER, q.v.] intr. To carry on the business of a sutler. Chiefly in vbl. sb. *suttlings*.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Soetelen*, to Suttle [ed. 1678 sutle], or to Victual. 1706 E. WARO *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 69 He [sc. a gunner] can no more abstain from suttling on board, and running Goods a-shore, than he can refrain from talking Bawdy in modest Company. 1757 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1886) I. 467 To prevent irregular suttling. 1787 NELSON 29 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 263, I have been obliged to punish him for suttling to the Ship's Company and making numbers of them drunk. 1904 *Athenum* 10 Sept. 330/3 Dismissed for dishonest greed—for suttling, false musters, or turning their ships into merchantmen.

b. in vbl. sb. *suttlings* used attrib., esp. in *suttlings-house*, a house where food and drink are supplied, esp. to soldiers; also *suttlings booth*, *deparment*, *place*, *shop*.

1691 *London Gaz.* No. 2653/4 Mr. Creggs at the Suttlings-House in the Savoy. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 260 p. 3 She came to him in the Disguise of a Suttlings Wench, with a Bottle of Brandy under her Arm. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 107/1 The suttlings house at the Tilt Yard, Whitehall. 1777 *Howard Prisons Eng.* iv. (1780) 110 No suttling place to be kept in this house of correction. 1809 GENERAL J. WILKINSON *Speech in Congress* 19 June (1853) 2439, I shall make such arrangements in the suttling department as entirely to exclude the use of ardent spirits which have been the bane of the service. 1827 *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 111 Suttlings-booths, appeared now on the Thames. 1829 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* (1905) 287 We entered the parlour of the 'Canteen', that being the sign of the suttlings-house of the Palace (Hampden Court). 1832 SIR J. CAMPBELL *Mem.* I. ii. 35 He... set up a suttlings-shop with the money.

Suttlery, variant of SUTLER.

Suttolory, rare obs. form of SUTLERY.

|| **Suttoo**, **sutta** (spt'u) [Urdū, Hindī *suttā* (a).] (See quotes.)

1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 100 The grain [sc. barley]... is parched and ground into coarse flour called *suttā*. 1908 *Animal Management*, 104 'Suttoo' is a gruel made by stirring finely-ground gram in water.

Sutty, obs. form of SOOTY a.

Suttle, -yll, obs. ff. SUTLE.

Sutural (sūt'ūrāl), a. [a. F. *sutural*, or mod. L. *sūtūrālīs*; see SUTURE and -AL.] Of, pertaining or relating to, or situated in a suture. a. Bot. esp. of dehiscence taking place at the suture of a pericarp.

1810 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 21 A seed attached to an axile, parietal, or sutural trophosperm. 1832—*Introd. Bot.* 164 If [the dehiscence takes place] along the inner edge of a simple fruit it is called sutural. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 206 Plantæ sutural, with 1 or 2 seeds. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. x, Ovules sutural or basal. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 92 The sutural placentation of apocarpous pistils.

b. *Entom.*, etc. Also *Anat.* pertaining to the sutures of the skull.

1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 600 The sutural and anal angles exist only where the elytra are truncated at the apex. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 883/2 The common sutural connexion of some of the bones in man. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 165 They are united together at their thick margins by rough or 'sutural' surfaces. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Sutural Ligament.

c. Pertaining to, resulting from, a surgical suture. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 595 The sutures were passed through the fibrous structures of the parietes... A little sutural abscess formed about one parietal stitch.

Hence **Suturally** adv., by means of, or in the manner of, a suture or sutures.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 178 The

hæmapophysis is subdivided into two, three, or more pieces, ... suturally interlocked together. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 754/2 The short premaxilla... are united suturally in the middle line.

† **Suturate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. *sūtūra* SUTURE + -ATE 3.] trans. To join by a suture.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 93 Six several bones, which, being most conveniently suturated among themselves, do make up those curious arched chambers.

Suturation, rare. [f. SUTURE sb. + -ATION.] Stitching, sewing.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2).

Suture (sūt'ūr, -tūr), sb. Also 7 *erron.* sutor. [ad. F. *suture* or its source L. *sūtūra*, n. of action f. *sūt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *sūere* SEW v.1; see -URE.]

1. *Surg.* The joining of the lips of a wound, or of the ends of a severed nerve or tendon, by stitches; also, an instance of this; a stitch used for this purpose.

1541 COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* a G ij, Yf there be daunger of rottenness in the bone, or where sutures [sic] behoueth. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15/1 This suture is done with a waxed threde. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* v. i, I closed the lips on't [sc. the wound] with bandages and sutures. 1621 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* i. viii. 30 Simple wounds, for which union alone is sufficient without a suture. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 379 The cuts and muscles only should be taken up in the Suture. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 165 Two successful operations of the royal suture. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* i. 36 The edges of the wound were brought together by one suture. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 447 The abdominal wound was closed by silver sutures. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1888) 204 My right arm was bandaged to my side, so as not to open the sutures.

attrib. 1870 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6 Plenty of suture needles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2465 Suture-instruments... are... useful in... operations requiring accurate suture adjustments.

b. *gen.* Sewing, stitching; also, a stitch or seam; + *transf.* adhesion; *fig.* union, now chiefly the union of the parts or sections of a literary composition, or a point at which it is made.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. 1001 Three leather thongs hardened and made stiffe with many sutures and seams. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 44 The narrow suture of the spirit and the body. 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 358 Suture with glew is convenient. 1791 COWPER *Odyssey* xxii. 214 Till age had loosed the sutures of its bands. 1883 LO. COLERIDGE in E. H. Coleridge *Life* (1904) II. xi. 335 Here and there... we detect the sutures [in the *Æneid*], but how seldom! 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. ix. 434 We are whole at that age, and have not experienced the remarkable effects of stitches and sutures. 1891 *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 Nov. 360 Page after page, and paragraph after paragraph are extracted from the 'History' to be reset in these 'Sketches'... sometimes with slight modifications of phrase which hardly serve to hide the seams of the literary suture.

2. *Anat.* The junction of two bones forming an immovable articulation; the line of such junction; *esp.* any of the serrated articulations of the skull.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 45 b, The extreme Suture of the juggle bone. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 498 The Sagittal suture or seame. a 1631 DONNE *Crosse* 56 As the braine through bony walls doth vent By sutures, which a Crosses forme present. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Thy Front towards the Coronal Suture rose. 1666 AUBREY *Misc.* (1857) *Introd.* p. xi, At eight years old I had an issue (natural) in the coronal suture of my head. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 78 The true Sutures are three in Number, and proper to the Skull only. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya Prelude* i. The unclosed sutures of an infant's skull. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 158 Sutures occur in the skulls of young birds and reptiles. 1871—*Desc. Man* I. iv. 124 In man the frontal bone consists of a single piece, but in the embryo and in children... it consists of two pieces separated by a distinct suture.

† b. (See quotes.) Obs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suture*,... the line under the yard of a man. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 381/2 The Suture of the Pallate, is the Seam in the bone in the Rooft of the Mouth. 1725 *Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Lithotomy*, The Suture of the Perineum.

3. *Zool.* and *Bot.* The junction, or (more freq.) the line of junction, of contiguous parts, e.g. the line of closure of the valves of a shell, the seam where the carpels of a pericarp join, the conflux of the inner margins of elytra, the outline of the septa of the shell of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 108 The whole body of the stone (i.e. fossil shell)... divided by Sutures, resembling the leaves of Oak. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 24 The same Sutures, whether within or without the Shell. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. vi. (1765) 13 The Seeds are fastened along both the Sutures or Joinings of the Valves. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 1 Body covered either with a shell or strong hide, divided by sutures. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* iii. (1794) 40 The silique opens from the bottom upwards by both sutures. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 368 The straight suture by which the elytra are united. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 101 The line or channel formed by the junction of the whorls is termed the suture. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6. (ed. 6) 254 For the discharge of the pollen, the cells... open... by a line or chink... the suture or line of dehiscence.

attrib. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 435 The shell is somewhat distorted... Its suture-line cannot be made out.

Hence **Suture v. trans.**, to secure with a suture, to sew or stitch up; **Sutured ppl. a.**, sewn together; **Suturing vbl. sb.**

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 57 Echinus. Body covered with a sutured crust. 1878 *Masque Poets* 275 From the first

skiff of sutured skins or bark To the three-decker with its thundering guns, The thing developed. 1886 *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* July 233 According to Fick, the present text of the *Iliad*... is sutured together out of the following pieces. 1890 *Retrospect Med. Ch.* 306 By suturing the serous surfaces over the anterior margins of the plates by a few stitches of the continued suture. *Ibid.* 314 The suturing of the mucosa... is one of the steps of the procedure. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 24 Dec. 1682/2 In suturing up the wound I have again followed Kelly.

† **Suty**, a. Obs. In 3 *suti*, *swuti*, 4 *suty*, [Cf. OE. *desūtōd* defiled, foul.] Foul (*lit.* and *fig.*). a 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 15 Penchen hu swart ping ant hu suti is sunne. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 452 & ti swuti speche walde of wisdom & of wit beoren þe witness. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 228 Þe deope diche of sum suti sunne. a 1240 *Ureisin in O. E. Nom.* I. 185 Mi saule þet is suti set, make hire worþe to þi swete wunninge. a 1400 *Octavian* 885 Clement braght forthe schylde and spere... Alle suty, blakk, and unclene.

Suuel, obs. var. SOWL sb., relish.

Suuen, obs. inf. and pa. pple. of SHOVE v.

c 1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 107 Waitres ben her ðer-under suuen.

c 1375 *LAV.* 17396 Suueþ and hebbeþ mid al þoure strengþe.

Suum, imitative of the moaning sound of the wind. (Cf. G. *summi*.)

1605 SHAKES. *Lea* III. iv. 103 Still through the Hautborne blows the cold wind: Sayes suum, mun, nonny.

Suversed (siuv'vst), a. *Trig.* Also 8 sup. *versed*; 9 *erron.* (in Dicts.) *subversed*. [Orig. *sup.versed*, f. *sup.*, abbrev. of *supplement* + *VERSED*; cf. *CO-VERSED*.] *Suversed sine*: the *versed sine* of the supplement.

1782 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 32 The sum of the radius and cosine will be the *sup.versed sine*. 1837 *Ajaj* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 674 The *versed sine* of one is the *suversed sine* of the other.

Suwar, **Suwarree**, var. SOWAR, SOWARRY.

Suwarrow, variant of SAGUARO, SAOUARI.

Suwe, obs. pa. t. of SAW v.; obs. f. SOW sb.1

Suwelsilver, variant of SOWL silver.

113. *Cartular. S. Edmundi* IC. 322 (Cowell's *Interpr.*

1707) Ad quemlibet metecorn datur singulis unus denarius ad Suwelsilver.

Suwie, var. SUGH v. Obs.

Suwynge, obs. form of SEWIN.

Sux (s)t, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of SEE v.

Suyceener: see SWISSENER Obs., Swiss.

Suylle, **Suymme**, **Suyng**, **Suyn** (ne, obs. ff.

SELL, SWILL, SWIM, SEWING, SUING, SWINE.

Suyr (e, **Suyrte**, etc., obs. ff. SURE, SURETY.

Suythe, variant of SWITH (e).

Suyzen, obs. form of SEE v.

Suz, **suzz** (svz), int. U.S. = *Sirs*!: see SIR sb.

7 b. Also my *suz*!

1844 'JON. SUCK' *High Life in N. Y.* Gloss. p. xi, Dreadful *suz*. 1872 S. DE VERE *Americanism* 639 Law, *suzz*, what do you mean?

Suzerain (sū'zērēn), sb. (a). (Also -eign.)

[ad. F. *suzerain*, older *s'o'nsrain*, app. f. *sus* above, up: (-L. *sūsum*, *sursum*, f. *sub* from below, up + *vorsum*, *versum*, pa. pple. of *vertēre* to turn), after *souverain* SOVEREIGN.] A feudal overlord. In recent use, with reference to international relations, a sovereign or a state having supremacy over another state which possesses its own ruler or government but cannot act as an independent power.

1807 C. BUTLER *Revol. Germany* III. (1812) 53 The king was called the *Sovereign lord*; his immediate vassal was called the *Suzerain*; and the tenants holding of him were called the *arrière* vassals. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. ii, A chief in armour is their Suzerain. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xi, He answers me ever with cold respects of their relations together as *suzerain* and vassal. 1853 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (ed. 10) I. 125 He was constituted... a sort of *suzerain*, without whose consent the younger brothers could do nothing important. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Christ.* ix. v. IV. 96 That vague... sovereignty which gave the right of interfering in all the affairs of the realm, as *Suzerain* as well as *Spiritual Father*. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxvi. 81 Two semi-barbarous tribes... to the great discomfort of the power which professes to be their *suzerain*, quarrel. 1870 LIDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. (1881) 56 Egypt was governed by a practically independent Viceroy; the *Suzerain's* name was mentioned rarely, or only in a formal way.

fig. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* ii, The fact of his father... having always been *suzerain* among his women at home.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*, as *suzerain lord*, *power*, *state*.

1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Pope* *Mid. Ages* II. 99 They may hold it in peace, and maintain therein the pure Catholic faith, saving the rights of the *suzerain* lord. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. iv. vii. 120 Sharing the possessions of the house of Burgundy between the two *suzerain* crowns from which they had been originally derived. 1898 *Daily News* 14 May 6/4 Mr. Kotze had frequently said that there was no *Suzerain Power*, but the first thing he did after issuing his manifesto was to appeal to England.

Hence **Suzerainship**, suzerainty.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) II. 48 The imperial superiority of suzerainship of Charlemagne.

|| **Suzeraine** (sū'zērēn, Fr. *sūzēn*). [F., fem. of *suzerain* SUZERAIN.] A woman who is in the position of a suzerain.

1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. v. 45 The wife of the minister was careful always to acknowledge the Queen of Fashion as her *suzeraine*. 1881 EARL OF LYTTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 769 The *Donna* or *Domina* of the Troubadour was the *suzeraine* of a vassalage which really existed in the social system of his time.

Suzerainty (sū'zērēnti). Also 5 suserente. [In sense 1, a. OF. *suserente*; in sense 2, f. SUZERAIN + -TY, after mod. F. *suzeraineté*.]

†1. ? Supremacy. Obs.

c 1470 in *Bagford Ballads* (1880) l. 520. Whyche cause gyeth cause to me & myne To serue y^e hart of suserente.

2. The position, rank, or power of a suzerain.

Appears first in Fr. or semi-Fr. form.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii. The family of Peveril, who thereby chose to intimate their ancient suzerainty over the whole country. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 318/1 Albert's successors continued to recognise the suzerainty of Poland till the treaty of Velau (1657). 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 137 It would be far cheaper to buy from the Sultan the only right which forces us to his side—the suzerainty of Egypt.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 381 He promised to renounce all his claims... on the suzerainty of Flanders. 1862 *Hook Lives Abps.* II. ii. 124 He... sought to advance the Pope's claim to a spiritual suzerainty. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 182 The Scotch lords... formally admitted Edward's direct suzerainty. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 4 Its character of nominal suzerainty is exchanged for that of absolute sovereignty. 1881 *Convention of Pretoria* (in *Times* 5 Aug. 3/4) Complete self-government, subject to the suzerainty of Her Majesty... will be accorded to the inhabitants of the Transvaal territory. 1884 EARL DERBY *Sp. Ho. Lords* 17 Mar. A certain controlling power is retained when the State which exercises this Suzerainty has a right to veto any negotiations into which the dependent State may enter with Foreign Powers.

Svastika, variant of **SWASTIKA**.

|| **Svelt** (svelt). Also (*rare*) **svelt**. [F. (= It. *svelto*), — pop. L. **exvellitū*, pa. pp. of **exvellere*, f. *ex* out + *vellere* to pluck.] Slim, slender, willowy.

c 1817 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* x. (1848) 594 The Medicean Venus, however 'svelt', has in length no more than seven heads and a half. 1838 GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 246 The tall, *svelte*, pale, and interesting Countess P—k—n. 1887 MISS BRADDOCK *Like & Unlike* iii. The Matron led the way, lovely, smiling, *svelte*, and graceful.

Swab, obs. form of **So**.

Swab (swəb), sb.¹ (a.) Also 8 swabb. [f. SWAB v.¹ With sense 1 cf. Norw., Sw. *svabb* mop; with sense 2, *svabb*, *svabba* dirty person.]

1. A mop made of rope-yarn, etc. used for cleaning and drying the deck, etc. on board ship.

1659 TORRIANO, *Strofinaccio*... a swab in a ship, a clout-mop in a boat. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780). 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy. Arabia* 230 We... choaked the pumps up with wringing swabs. 1830 W. SCORESAY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 233 A small broom and a 'swab'. 1893 M. PEMBERTON *Iron. Private* 182 Others of the crew brought buckets and swabs unbidden, and cleansed the place.

b. Anything used for mopping up; an absorbent mass of rag, cotton-wool, or the like, used for cleansing; any mass or bundle of stuff that takes up moisture, or that, being soaked, is applied to a surface.

Also *Med.* a specimen of a morbid secretion, etc., taken with a swab for bacteriological examination.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) l. 243 The hostler is at the door, ready to take your horse... rubs him down, then washes him with a swab and wipes him dry. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 354 The swab, which, when well saturated with water, is tied round the outside of the coronets. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) l. iv. 117 The archbishop with a little mop or swab twirling water on all the dignitaries. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* l. 369/1 If they rattle badly in the throat, make a swab by tying a little tow on a small stick, and swab their throats out with the same mixture. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 139 The mixture can be applied with a small brush, or a swab tied to the end of a stick. 1903 [see SWAB v.¹ 3]. 1907 M. H. GORDON *Abel's Labor. Handbk. Bacteriol.* 165 A plug of sterile wool fixed to a wooden rod or wire (i.e. a 'swab'). 1908 *Animal Managem.* 339 Keep cold swabs over the hoofs.

c. A cylindrical brush or cleaner for cleaning out the bore of a firearm; a soft brush for wetting the mould in founding.

1874 tr. V. Hugo's *Ninety-Three* iii. l. iii. 11. 174 He took the swab and rammer himself, loaded the piece, sighted it, and fired. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2465/2 *Swab*... is used... to wet the parting edge before drawing the pattern, and also to moisten parts of the mold requiring repairs.

d. A naval officer's epaulette. *slang*.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 35 He makes use of no swabs (gold shoulder knots). 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* av, l. 1 half a dozen skippers... were to evaporate during the approaching hot months be may have some small chance of tother Swab. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlii. I had shipped the swab... I'm lieutenant of the *Kattlesnake*. 1849 COPPLES *Green Hand* i. A fat fellow with red breeches and yellow swabs on his shoulders, like a captain of marines.

e. A piece of stuff that hangs loose, trails, etc. 1862 THORBURN *Turner* II. 322 The swab of a handkerchief hanging from the side-pocket of his tail-coat. 1862 TROLOPE *N. America* I. 300 At every hundred yards some unhappy man treads upon the silken swab which she trails behind her.

2. †a. = SWABBER¹ 1. b. A term of abuse or (now often mild) contempt: cf. SWABBER¹ 2.

1587 TAUBMAN *London's Tri.* 7 Green-men, Swabs, Satyrs, and Attendants innumerable. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 64 Provided always, that the Swab consign him over his Wages for his Labour. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* l. 1. 6 If the Government did but know what a Swabbthou art. 1748 SMOLETT *Red. Random* (1812) l. 11 None of your jaw, you swab. 1798 LAOY HAMILTON *Let. to Nelson* 8 Sept., I would have been rather an English powder-monkey or a swab in that great victory than an emperor out of it. 1816 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. i. 15, I have seen the great swab, who is supple as a glove.

1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithful* xx, He said t'other day I was a drunken old swab. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 384 Look there, you swabs! Don't you see that second jib towing overboard? 1887 BRESANT *The World Went* xxix, Luke was a grass comber and a land swab. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 240 The men're rather a lot of swabs, but they know the coast. 1907 QUILLER-COUCH *Poison Island* vii. 60 The Mayor of Falmouth was a well-meaning old swab.

3. *attrib.*: swab-hitch sb., *Naut.* (see quot.); hence swab-hitch v., to secure with a swab-hitch; swab-man, a naval officer wearing epaulettes; swab-pot *Founding*, 'an iron vessel containing water and the founder's swab' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); swab-rope *Naut.*, swab-stick (see quots.); swab-washer, -winger *Naut.*, one who washes or wrings out swabs.

1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys* 83 A 'swab-hitch'... is used for bending a rope's end to swabs when washing them overboard. *Ibid.* 100 Swab-hitch it over the ring and seize the end back. 1836 E. HOWARD R. REEFER xl, A little 'swab-man'... jumped on the... deck. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Swab-rope, a line bent to the eye of a swab for dipping it overboard in washing it. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 836 If the ground be very wet, and the hole gets full of mud, it is cleaned out by a stick bent at the end into a fibrous brush, called a 'swab-stick'. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Swab-stick*, a rod of wood wrapped at one end with cotton, used in making applications to the uterus or vagina. 1836 E. HOWARD R. REEFER xxvii, Present that piece of paper, to the head 'swabwasher'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The principal swab-washer, or captain of the head, in large ships. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 426 A waister, a term which is equally applicable to sweepers, 'swab-wingers', and drudges of all descriptions.

4. as *adj.* Luberly.

1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 648/2 About the swabstool lot that ever left port.

Swab (swəb), sb.² Now s. w. dial. [perh. the same word as prec.] = SWABBER².

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 40 (1713) II. 3 He has all the Game in his Hand, all the Trumps and Swabbes. 1840 in C. E. BYLES *Life & Lett. R. S. Hawker* vi. (1905) 73 Us was settin' playin' swabs ('all fours') up to 'The Bush'. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.* s.v. *Swabbers*, 'I never cared for whisk since swabs went out of fashion'. Said by an old lady at Penzance about ten years since... Each player before beginning to play puts in the pool a fixed sum for swabs. 1890 *Gloss.* *Gloss.*, *Swabs* or *Swabbers*, honours at whist.

Swab, sb.³ dial. [Origin obscure. Cf. SWAD sb.³] A bean- or pea-shell.

1659 TORRIANO, The swab (or cod, of beanes pease, &c.), *scaffa, guscio* [cf. *Guscio*, swad]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Swab*, a Cod of Beans. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Swab*, the husk of the pea; *pease swabs*.

Swab (swəb), sb.⁴ Also Suab. [ad. G. *Schwab*, *Schwabe*] = SWABIAN.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 106 A High German (especially a Swab). 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 10/1 The Germans have also what they call a Red Suab, or 'Roth Schwaben'.

Swab (swəb), v.¹ Also 9 swob. [In branch I, cogn. w. or a. M.G. *swabben* to splash in water or mire, L.G. *swabben* to splash, (of soft bodies) to sway, also, to slap, flap. In branch II, back-formation from SWABBER¹.

The root *swab*-denoting backward-and-forward motion, esp. splashing or dabbling in liquid, is repr. in Dn. *swabben* to swab, do dirty work, be tossed about, Norw. *svabba* to spill water, wade, splash, be foul, W.Fris. *swabje* to swim (of waterfowl), to roam about. See also SWABBLE.]

I. 1. *intr.* To sway about. *dial.*

14. [see SWABBLE]. 1854 CLARE *MS. Poems*, The billows swab behind. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Swob*, to sway and vibrate with the wind, to wave. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Swab*, to sway, like boughs in the wind. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.*, *Swob*, to sway beneath the feet; said of marshy ground.

II. †2. ? To act like a swab or swabber; to behave in an unmannerly fashion. *Obs. rare*.

1638 FORO *Fancies* ii. i, Rudeness! Keep off, or I shall—Sawcy groom, learn manners! Go swab amongst your goblins.

3. To apply a swab to; to cleanse or wipe with or as with a swab; to mop up. Also with *down*.

1719 D'URFAY *Pills* (1872) III. 304 All hands up aloft, Swab the Coach fore and aft. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Faubertier*, to swab a ship's decks, &c. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi, The main-deck, which they were swabbing dry. 1836 E. HOWARD R. REEFER xlii, 'It melts me', responded the doctor, swabbing his face with the napkin. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii, After we had finished, swabbed down decks, and coiled up the rigging. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xvii, If you only have to swab a plank, you should swab it as if Davy Jones were after you. 1854 [see SWAB sb.¹ 1 b]. 1882 BARNETT in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 174 The prisoners were 'swabbing' their filthy dens! 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix. 147 A party of red-capped tars were... swabbing the forward deck. 1903 *Lancet* 4 Apr. 946/1 After swabbing out the throat with a swab from the throat of a case of scarlet fever an exudative tonsillitis resulted.

4. To mop up (liquid) with or as with a swab.

1745 P. THOMAS *Yrnl. Anson's Voy.* 285 It seems they had ten Men quartered on Purpose to sway the Blood. 1819 G. BEATTIE *Bark* 128, I swabbed from my cheeks the tears and the spray. 1837 MARRYAT *Snarleyhow* xxxvi, The corporal... swabbed up the blood.

5. To sway as with a mop.

1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 155 Thus we see a smith swab and wet his coals.

6. To draw like a swab over a surface.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 47 The plate is sloped, and the brush... is swabbed across the required portion.

† **Swab**, v.² *Obs.* Rare variant of SWAP v.

1611 COTGR., *Troquer*, to trucke, chop, swab.

Swabber¹ (swə'bəɪ). Also 6 swaber, 7-8 swobber. [a. early mod. Du. *swabber*, f. *swabben*: see SWAB v.¹ and -ER¹. Cf. LG. *swabber* (G. *schwabber*) mop, W.Fris. *swabber* mop, also roving fellow, vagabond, beggar.]

1. One of a ship's crew whose business it was to swab the decks, etc.; a petty officer who had charge of the cleaning of the decks.

1592 WYRELY *Armorie, Capitall de Buz* 144 Scarce little chip shall lie vpon the hatch, But for the swabber (he) hastily doth call, Cleane and fine ech busines to dispatch. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* l. xciii. 165/1 The Guardian or quartermaster... hath charge to see the swabbers pumpe to make the ship cleane. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 48 The Master, the Swabber, the Boate-swaime & I. 1627 CAPT. J. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 36 The Swabber is to wash and keepe cleane the ship and maps. 1653 GAUDEF *Hierasp.* 114 By driving the skilful Pilots... from the Helm, and putting in their places every bold Boatswain, and simple Swobber. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 84. 507 It is beneath the dignity of the British Flag to have an Admiral behave as rudely as a Swabber, or a Commodore as foul-mouthed as a Boatswain. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Swabber*, ship's sweeper, usually called captain's swabber. 1803 *Royal Proclam.* 7 July, Gunsmiths, Coopers, Swabbers. 1834 W. IND. *Sk. Bk.* i. 34 A staunch crew too, none of your swabbers and afterguard, able seamen every man on 'em. 1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 583 The swabbers, who clean the between-decks, thoroughly ventilate, &c.

b. *transf.* One who uses a mop or cleans up.

1720-1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Yrnl.* (1722) II. 309 Prince Cerberus his Groom of the Stool wants a Swobber.

2. One who behaves like a sailor of low rank; a low or unmannerly fellow: a term of contempt. (Cf. SWAB sb.¹ 2 b.)

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. iv, How these swabbers talke! 1610 — *Alch.* iv. vii, Doe not beleue him, sir: He is the lying st Swabber! 1769 R. CUMBERLAND *Brothers in Brit. Theat.* (1808) XVIII. 27 Ridiculous! a poor, beggarly, swabber truly. [1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sea-swabber*, a reproachful term for an idle sailor.]

3. A mop or swab; *spec.* a kind of mop for cleaning ovens.

1607 DENKER *Knt's Conjur.* viii. i iij, [Charon loq.] Their ragges serued to make me Swabbers. 1615 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iii. i, Nothing but brayed bread, and penny riband, Glove, garter, ring, rose, or at best a swabber. 1857 WRIGHT *Dict. Obs. & Prov. Engl.*, *Swabber*, a kind of broom.

4. *attrib.*: † swabber-aloys, † a sailor's wide breeches or garments resembling them. 1658 CLEVELAND *Cl. Vind. Poems* (1677) 101 List him a Writer, and you smother Geoffry in Swabber-aloys. 1661 K. W. CONF. *Charac.*, *Old Hording Hags* (1860) 90 Her sweetie toes, the things contained in these swabberslopes.

Swabber² (swə'bəɪ). *Obs. exc. Hist. or dial.* Also 8-9 swobber. [perh. the same word as prec. Cf. SWAB sb.²] Chiefly pl. Certain cards at the game of whist (see first quot.), which entitled the holder to part of the stakes. *Whist and swabbers*: a form of the game in which these cards were so used.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Swabbers*, the Ace of Hearts, Knave of Clubs, Ace and Duce of Trumps. 1704 T. BAKER *Act at Oxf.* iii. 23 Well sit down to Ombre, Picquet, Whisk, and swabbers. 1728 SWIFT *Intelligencer* No. 5 ¶ 7 His Grace said, he had heard that the Clergy-Man used to play at Whisk and Swobbers; that as to playing now and then a sober Game at Whisk for Pastime, it might be pardoned, but he could not digest those wicked Swobbers. 1772 *Test Filial Duty* I. 64 Her thirty thousand pounds would more than discharge all the Knight's play debts, though he should never have a swabber in his hand again. 1811 *Francis Lett.* (1901) II. 670 Last night I had the honour to play at french crowns and swobbers with the following Ladies of quality. 1828 *Scott Rob Roy* xiv, The society of half a dozen of clowns to play at whisk and swabbers. 1880, 1890 [see SWAB sb.²].

† **Swabberly**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SWABBER¹ + -LY.] Like a swabber or sailor of the lowest rank.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* To Rdr. (ad init.), A base swabberly lowsie sailer.

Swabbing, vbl. sb. [f. SWAB v.¹ + -ING.] The action of SWAB v.¹; cleaning with (or as with) a swab or mop; the use of a swab or swabs. Also *concr.* (see quot. 1891).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv, The washing, swabbing, scullageing, etc., etc. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. xi, Sparrows... keep up such a swabbing and swabbing... round... the water basins. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 215 The larynx must be treated by 'swabbing'. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Swabbing*, that which is swept up by the swab, a mop used for cleaning the floors in woollen mills.

attrib. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mekalah* vii. (1884) 93 She caught up a swabbing-mop.

Swabble (swə'b'l), v. *dial.* Also 5 swable. [f. SWAB v.¹ + -LE.]

Cf. LG. *swabblen* to be agitated, to sway about, reel, make the sound of splashing water, W.Flem. *swabblen*, *swabblen* to draw backwards and forwards in water, to make the noise characteristic of this action; so G. *schwappeln* in similar senses; also Sw. *swabbl* mop, *swabla* to mop.]

intr. a. To sway about. b. To make a noise like that of water moved about.

14. *Promp. Parv.* 481/2 Swablying, or swaggynge (A. swabbing). 1848 EVANS *Leicester. Words*, *Swabble* v., to

vibrate with a noise, like liquids in a bottle: 'I heard the water swabble in her chest'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Swabble*, to reel about.

Swabby, *a. rare* = *o*. [*f. SWAB sb.2 + -y. Cf. SWADDY a.*] Having pods or husks. 1659 TORRIANO, *Swabbie, scaffoso*.

Swabian (swab'bi-an), *a. and sb.* Also **Subbian**. [*f. Swabia, latinized f. G. Schwaben + -an.*]

1. *a. adj.* Belonging or pertaining to, or native of Swabia (Schwaben), a former German duchy, now a province including Württemberg and part of Bavaria. *b. sb.* A native of Swabia.

1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* V. 60 Swabian [Bittern]. Inhabits the banks of the Danube. 1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 348 The Swabian Era [of German literature]. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 105 The Swabian league. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIII. 184/1 The Alemanni or Subians subdued the portion of Helvetia east of the Reuss. 1905 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 173/3 A dozen cheery Austrian or Swabian tourists.

2. Name of a variety of pigeon.

1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 117/1 The beautiful spangled feathering of the Swabian Pigeon. *Ibid.* 116/1 Pens containing Jacobins, Saxons, Magpies, Owls, Swabians. 1881 *Lytal Pigeons* 99 The ground colour of the Swabian should be of a good metallic black.

Swabie. *Sc. (Shetland)*. [Shortening of **SWARTBACK**.] The greater black-backed gull.

1811 *Scott Pirate* x. A thousand varying screams, from the deep note of the swabie, or swartback, to the querulous cry of the tirkack. 1837 *Dunn Ornith. Orkney & Shetl.* 110.

Swabification. *humorous nonce-verb*. [*f. SWAB sb.1 + -IFICATION.*] Mopping.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. Here a large puff and blow, and a swabification of the white handkerchief, while the congregation blew a flourish of trumpets.

Swac, *a. Obs.* [Cognate with or *a. MLG. swac* (LG. *swak*), whence app. early mod. Du. *swack*, Du. *zwak* weak, pliant, MHG., G. *schwach*: cf. **SWACK a.**] Weak, feeble.

c. 1550 *Gen. & Ex.* 1528 And helde 3ede on ysaac, Wurde sigheles and elde swac. [*Also read on elde swac in l. 1197; cf. ibid.* 1212 Wintres forwexen on ysac And ysmael was him yswac.]

Swach (e, obs. var. **SWASH sb.2**, **SWATCH sb.1**

Swachele. *Obs.* Ornament and sense unknown. 1600 *Forman Diary* (1849) 31, I bought my swachele sword this yer, and did the hangers with silver.

Swack (swæk), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 4-6, 9 **swak**, 5 **swake**, 9 **swauk**. [Echoic. Cf. *thwack*, *whack*.] A hard blow; a whack, bang. Also, a violent dash or impetus.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* v. 643 The king sic swak him gairt, that he the hede till barnys clai. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 586 He tuk sic a swak, bat harnise, and sched, & body, all fruscht in peccis. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xii. 1506 Withe a swak par of his surde. abuf be fut He strak be Lyndisay to be hane. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.*, *Fox, Wolf & Cadger* xxi. He hint him be the heillis, And with ane swak he swang him on the creillis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. iii. 22 The jaw of the watter brak, And in ane heip come on thame with ane swak. *Ibid.* v. viii. 10 Now, hand to hand, the dent lichts with a swak. 1536 *BRENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 511 Sum time rasand this traitour, his in the air, and leit him fall down, with ane swak. 1818 *Scott Br. Lamm*, xiv. The fell ald lord took the whig such a swauk wi' his broadsword that he made two pieces of his head. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 205 There were sic gouffs, and youffs, and swaks. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 202 A small dog has less command over the sheep than a large one, which comes round with a heavy swack.

Swack (swæk), *a. Sc.* Also 8 **swak**. [app. *a. Flem. zwak* nimble, smart = Du. *zwak* weak, pliant (see **SWAC**).] Supple; lithe and nimble; smart.

1768 *Ross Helenore* i. 10 She was swak an' souple like a rae: Swack like an eel an' calour like a trout. a. 1774 *Ferguson Poems, Caller Water* viii. Till mak ye suple, swak and young. 1828 in *Buchan Ball.* N. *Scotl.* II. 260 The lassie being swack, ran to the door fu' snack. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 272 A good smell of swack cheese. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xxxix, A swack youth of about eighteen years of age. 1893 F. MACKENZIE *Cruise Sh.* xviii. (1894) 230 Her tongue was as swack as ever. 1894 J. INGLIS *Oor Ain Folk* vi. 74 He wis a swack man the minister l.

Hence **Swacken v. intr.**, to become supple.

a. 1830 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnd* 23 Wi' that her joints began to swacken.

Swack (swæk), *v.1 Sc.* Also 4-6, 9 **swak**, 5 **swayk**, 6 **suak**, **swake**. [Echoic; cf. **SWACK sb.** and obs. Du. *swacken* 'vibrate' (Kilian).]

1. *trans.* To fling, dash; to brandish (a sword).

1375 *Barbour Bruce* x. 623 And nocht-for-thi zeit ves thar ane Of thame that swakked down a stane. *Ibid.* xvii. 691 The gynour than gert bend in by the gyne, and swakked out the stane. [*So ed. Hart 1616; v.r. swappit.*] c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 381 To swak sic eustace in be se. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* iv. iv. 380 That Cyrus suld him tak in yre, And swak him in a birmand fyre. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.*, *Fox, Wolf & Cadger* xxi. The hering ane and ane Out of the creillis he swakkit down gude wane. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iii. ix. 114 The swelland swirl wphesit ws to hevin, Syne wald the wall swak ws down full evin. *Ibid.* x. x. 78 Bald Lucagus swakkis a burnyst brand. 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 74 In hir armes culd scho tak Ene mekill stane, and in the well did swak. 18. *Battle of Otterbourne* in *Maidment Scot. Ballads* (1868) I. 65 They swakked [v.r. swapped] their swords, till sair they sweat. 1897 J. LUMSDON *Sheep-Head & Trotters* 34 Syne swakked they swords in deidly wroth.

absol. c. 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 69/148 Thay suak and poulsit to and fro full fast.

2. *intr.* To strike or dash heavily.

c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 195 At Wallace in the hed he swaket thar. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 147 Raith totterin' knichts were like to swak Upon the yird thegither.

Swack (swæk), *int.* Imitative of the sound of a smart heavy blow.

1673 *HICKERINGILL Greg. F. Greyb.* 141 All stands [sic] aloft; swack, swack. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 73/1 The swack! swack! of the fagot-cutter's 'bill-hook'.

Swad, *sb.1 dial. (eastern)*. Also **swod**. [Local variant of **SWARD sb.** Cf. **SWATH (s2)** = **SWARD sb.1, 2**.]

c. 1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch.) 445 Swad, or swad of flesh, coriana. 1877 N. W. LING *Gloss.*, *Swad, Swod*. (2) The swarth or skin of bacon. *Swarth, Swath, Sward, Swad*, grass-land. 1895 *Gloss. E. Anglia* s.v. Pork swad = brown.

Swad (swɒd), *sb.2* Now *dial.* Also 6 **swadde**, 6-7 **swadd**. [*f. Of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. swadde* big stout fellow.]

1. A country bumpkin; a clodhopper; a loutish or clownish fellow; a common term of abuse.

c. 1570 *Misogonus* ii. ii. 6 Dost thou drinke all thy thrift thou swilbold swadd! 1572 *GASCOIGNE Hearbes, Voy. Holland* 70 A Dutche, a Devill, a swade. 1850 H. GIFFORD *Gilfoflowers* (1875) 109 When that this swad long trauslaide had, Some service to require. 1884 R. WILSON *Three Ladies Lond.* ii. A iij b. Thou horsen rascall swad auant. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 151 A hare-braind foole in thy head; a vile swad in thy hart; a fowle lyer in thy throate. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto Wks.* ii. 46/1 When I see a staggering drunken swad. 1628 R. S. *Counter Scuffle* lix. Wert not for vs, thou swad, quoth hee, Where wouldst thou fog to get a fee! 1673 S. PARKER *Keptroff, Reh. Transp.* 268 Thou dastard craven, thou swad, thou mushroom.

b. appos. or as adj. 1582 STANNYUAST *Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 101 Sister to swad Enclad.

2. A squal fat person. (Cf. **SQUAD a.**, **SQUADDA a.**) [1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 175 A certaine corpulent and fat swad. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* ii. ii. A blunt squatt swad.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Swad*, a gross fat Woman.

Swad (swɒd), *sb.3 dial.* [Origin obscure; perhaps related to **SWATHE sb.2**, as if = covering, integument.] The pod or hnsk of peas, beans, etc.

1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* v. xviii. 695 They must be gathered, presently upon their being ripe, for else they drie vp and fall out of their swads. 1628 *EVLYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 197 Gather them when you first perceive their swads below to open and shead. a. 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* iii. xviii. 145 The Bean is not seen till .its swad or hull be shaled. 1819 R. ANDERSON *Cumbild. Ball.* 94 They peltit ilk udder wi' swads. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 19 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III. It is the stem and leaf [of beans] that is wanted, more than the swad or grain. 1902 *Speaker* 26 Apr. 100/1 The pods hang down, and only the swad is used for feeding cattle.

Swad (swɒd), *sb.4 local*. Also 7 **swadd**. [Origin obscure.] A fish-basket.

1602 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Plans Crt. Admir.* (Selden Soc.) II. Intro. 32, vij oyster swadds. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Swad*. (4) A fish-basket. *Sussex.*

Swad (swɒd), *sb.6 dial.* [Perhaps the same word as **SWAD sb.2**.] A soldier. Also **swad-gill** [*GILL sb.7* = fellow], **swadkin**.

1708 *Mem. [John] Hall* 10 Swad or Swadkin, a Soldier. 1757 W. VERNON *Bartholp & Trulla* i. in *Lond. Chron.* 1-3 Dec. 533/3 Trulla, while I thy love enjoy'd, Nor any of the swads beside, With you might toy and kiss. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 170 They may. for a swad or sailor sell you in time o' weir. 1795 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Swad*, or *Swadkin*, a soldier. *Cant.* 1812 *Swad-gill* (see **SWADDY sb.**). 1853 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. i. 88 Ilk struttin' swad, ilk reelin' sailor. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Swad*, or *Swadkin*, a newly raised soldier.

Swad (swɒd), *sb.6 Mining, north.* [Possibly a variant of **SQUAD sb.2**, loose tin or other ore mixed with earth (Cornwall).] A layer of stone or worthless coal at the bottom of a seam.

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, *Newcastle Terms* (ed. 2) 65. 1865 *Oor Coal & Coal-pits* 51 A black substance, called swad, resembling soot caked together.

Swad (swɒd), *sb.7 U.S.* Also **swod**. [*f.*] A thick mass, clump, or bunch; hence, a great quantity (also pl.).

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Swad*. In New England, a lump, mass or bunch; also, a crowd. (*Vulgar*). 1833 [SEBA SMITH] *Lett. 7. Downing* ii. (1835) 32 Enoch Bissel, as sly as a weasel, slipped in [i.e. into the field-piece] a swad of grass that hit Mr. Van Buren's horse. *Ibid.* iii. 41 There was a swod of fine folks. 1840 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. iii. vi. 83 How is colonist able to pay for all this almighty swad of manufactured plunder? 1844 'JON. SLICK' *High Life New York* II. 196 The thick swad of hair that hung. .all round that handsome head of her'n. 1855 *HALIBURTON Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 124 It ain't good to use such a swad of words.

Swad, *Sc. pa. f. of SWELL v.*

Swadder. *Cant. Obs.* (See *quot.*) 1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 60 A Swadder, or Pedler. These Swadders and Pedlers be not all evill. [Cf. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Swadders*, the tenth Order of the Canting Tribe (1725 *New Cant. Dict.* adds who, not content to rob and plunder, beat and barbarously abuse, and often murder the Passengers).]

Swaddish, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. SWAD sb.2 + -ISH*.] Clownish, loutish.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 273 Bibbing Nash, baggage Nash, swaddish Nash.

Swaddle (swɒd'l), *sb.* Also 6 **swathel** (1, **swathle**, **swadel**, 7 **swadlo**. [*f. next. Cf. MDu. swadel and SWEDDE sb.*]

1. Swaddling-clothes: also *fig.* Now *U.S.*

1538 *ELVOT, Crepundia*. the fyrst apparayle of chyldren, as swathels, wastocotes, and such lyke. *Ibid.*, *Fascia*, a swathell or swathynge bande. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. *Captaines* 19 O sacred Place, which wert the Cradle Of th'only Man-God, and his happy Swadle. 1659 *TORRIANO*, A swadle, or swadling band, or clout, *fascia, oenda*. 1881 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 146 And under no circumstances any swaddles or baby night-gowns. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 14 The one reformation of delivering the child from the incarceration of the swaddle.

2. A bandage. *Obs. or arch.*

a. 1569 *KINGESMILL Conflict w. Satan* (1578) 22 All full of plasters and bandes and swaddels. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Braye*, a trusse, a swathell, . . . worn by such as are ruptured [= ruptured]. 1688 *HOLME Armoiry* iv. xi. (Roarb.) 444/1 Silk to wipe the Armes of the King after his annoynng and a swadle to bind it on the Armes. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 90 p. 7 They . . . ordered me to be . . . put to Bed in all my Swaddles. 1857 *HEAVYSEGE Saul* (1869) 267 Who will withdraw the swaddles from thine eyes.

Swaddle (swɒd'l), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5 **swapele**, 6-7 **swathel**, **swathle**. *B.* 4 **suadil**, 6 **swadel** (1, -il, **swaddell**, 6-7 **swadde**, 7 **swadde**, 6 **swad-dle**. [*f. swath-* (see **SWATHE sb.2**) + *-LE*, and related to *swethle*, **SWEDDE**, as **SWATHE** to **SWETHE**; for the phonology (-dl-: -pl-) cf. *fiddle*. The earliest form in the group to which this verb belongs is *swathel-bond*, **SWADDELBAND**.]

1. *trans.* To bind (an infant) in swaddling-clothes.

a. 11425 [see **SWADDLING-BAND**]. 1577, 1587 [see **SWADDLED**]. *B.* 13. . . [see **SWADDLING-BAND**]. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 94 A lytyll bende to swadle a lytyll chylde beyng in his cradle. 1535 *COVRESALE Luke* ii. 12 Ye shal fynde the babe swaddled, and layed in a mauger. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xi. li. 1. 353 King Cressus had a sonne, who lying swaddled [ed. 1634 swaddled] in his cradle, spake by that time he was sixe months old. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Mortification* i. Clothes are taken from a chest of sweets To swaddle infants. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 27 The Children they Swaddle upon a Board. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* i. (1790) 13, I have known a child seired with convulsion-fits soon after the midwife had done swaddling it. 1873 *Rich. Dict. Rom. & Grk. Antiq.* (1884) s.v. *Fascia*, Resembling . . . the manner in which an Italian peasant woman swaddles her offspring at the present day. 1879 *FROUDE Short Studies* (1883) IV. v. 355 A bamiuno swaddled round with wrappings.

b. *fig.*, now esp. with reference to the restriction of action of any kind.

1539 *Bible* (Great) Job xxxviii. 9 When I made the cloudes to be a covering for it, and swaddled it wyth the darcke. 1613 W. LEIGH *Drumme Deuot.* 15 When it pleased him to swaddle us in his mercy. a. 1631 *DONNE Ant. World* i. 348 When Nature was most busy, the first week Swaddling the new-born earth. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 28 The English is the language with which we are swaddled and rock'd asleep. 1770 *CUMBERLAND West Indian* ii. i. The sun, that . . . would not wink upon my nakedness, but swaddled me in the broadest, hottest glare of his meridian beams. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 137 In that state [*sc. of aurelia*] they are not entirely motionless, nor intirely swaddled up without form. 1840 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 267 [His thoughts] have been cramped and twisted and swaddled into lifelessness and deformity. 1831 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* 16 Aug. (1894) II. 907 She looked infinitely handsomer than when in a satin frock, swaddled in jewels. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* III. iii. 56 You were born and swaddled in the purple of respectability. 1893 *Sketch* 1 Mar. 260/1 The usages and traditions which govern, not to say swaddle, the ordinary theatrical manager.

c. Said of the swaddling-clothes, *rare*.

a. 1618 *SYLVESTER Epigr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 341/2 Clouds swaddle him, whom no Clouds circle can.

2. To wrap round with bandages; to envelop with wrappings; to swathe, bandage. Also with *up*.

a. 1597 *MORLEY Canonizes to Foure Voyces* x. Swathele me so that I may runne a gasping. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 133 The corse lies . . . shrouded in a number of folds of linnen, swathled with bands of the same. [Cf. 1631 *WEBSTER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 29.]

B. 1522 *MOORE De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 80/1 Twice a day to swaddle and plaster his legge. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 121 To swadle a bowe much about wyth bandes. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* ix. 161 To swaddle vp the festred wound. 1589 *NASHE in Greene's Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 12 The Scythians, . . . if they be at any time distressed with famine, take in their girdles shorter, and swaddle themselves streighter. a. 1640 *DAY Parl. Bees* v. (1821) 38 To have their temples girt and swaddled up With night-caps. 1693 *EVLYN De la Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* II. 110 Cleft Grafts must be swaddled with fine Earth, and Hay newly prepar'd. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 141 As for our Ship, we were forced to Swaddle it with a four double Cable Rope. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 90 p. 7 They immediately began to swaddle me up in my Night-Gown with long Pieces of Linnen. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1772 284 His ears had never been swaddled down, and they stood out. 1866 *KANT Arctic Expl.* I. xxix. 402 We swaddle our feet in old cloth, and guard our hands with fur mits. 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* iv. 385 With the golden gear was he swaddled, and he held the red-gold rod. 1897 *ALLbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 763 The patient may be kept thus swaddled for six, eight or ten hours.

3. To beat soundly. *collog. Obs.*

c. 1570 *Misogonus* ii. i. 62 Thou disardly dronkerd . . . ile swaddle your skinn. *Ibid.* iv. 32 Gett me dice or I shall yow blesse Yf I haue them not quickly Ile swaddle yow wth a corde. a. 1575 *Wife Lapped in Morrelles Skin* 846 in *Hazl. E. P. F.* IV. 214 Thy bones will I swaddle. 1607 *HARRINGTON Nuge Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 98 Hercules . . . swadeled him thriftly with a good cudgell. 1611 *BEAUM. &*

Fl. Knt. Burn. Pestle ii. iv. I know the place where he my loins did swaddle. 1649 *DAVENANT Love & Lion* i. i. 360 We swaddled your duke home; he and the rest Of your bruised countrymen have wondrous need Of capons grease. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xviii. 131 A huge Sandal, with a Pitch fork in his hand, who us'd to . . . rib-roast, swaddle, and swindle them. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxviii. If I, with this piece of oak, did not make you such an example . . . that it should be a proverb to the end of time how John Christie swaddled his wife's fine leman!

† **Swaddleband**. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 2 swa^ddel-, 6 swathell-, swathle-, 6-7 swathel-. *β.* 5-6 swadel-, 6-yl-, swaddell-, swadle-, 7 swaddle-. [*f.* SWADDLE + BAND *sb.*] = SWADDLING-BAND.

a. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 49 He lai bewunden on fiteres and mid swadelbonde ibunden. 1552 *HULST Swathell*, or swathle band for chylde, *fascia*. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. The Bande ou Bandelette*, . . . a swathel band.

β. 1530 *PALSGR. 277/2 Swadylbande*, *bande, fassce*. 1530 in *Ancestor* xi. (1594) 179 An eggle . . . flyng gryping a child swaddled geules lined ermyns the swadelbond gold. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* iv. 58 The first of these Muscles . . . goeth forward fleshy, broad, and thinne like a swadle band. 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* iv. ii. Would you have me Transforme . . . My corselet to a cradle? or my belt To swaddlebands?

So † **Swaddle-belt**, † **bind**, † **binding**.

1467 *Maldon, Essex, Crt. Rolls* (Bundle 43, No. 14), vi. paria caligarium, ii swadel byndes. 1594 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 211 One fine swaddell belt 14^s. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* ii. xiv. 99, I swaddled him in a scurvie swathel-binding.

† **Swaddle-bill**. *Obs. local American.* The shoveller duck.

1709 *LAWSON Voy. Carolina* 151 Swaddle-Bills are a sort of an ash-colour'd Duck, which have an extraordinary broad Bill, and are good Meats. 1785 *PENNANT Arctic Zool.* II. 557.

† **Swaddled** (swō'dl'd), *pph. a.* [*f.* SWADDLE *v.* + ED 1.] Wrapped in swaddling-clothes.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 149 The mothers dugge doth scruce the childe, and still attendeth vpon the swathled babe. 1587 *A. DAY Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 11 The sheepe that whilome sucked the swathled impe. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 352 They look like a swaddled Child, with its Arms at liberty. 1821 *COMBE Syntax, Wife* v. So careful did the Dame appear To guard from cold her swaddled dear. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* III. 59 The year is no longer a swaddled baby, it is shooting up into a tall stripling. 1912 *PETRI Rev. Civilis* iii. 73 The brass of Anne Astley . . . with the swaddled twins in her arms.

† **Swaddler** (swō'dlɜr). [*f.* SWADDLE *v.* + ER 1.] For the commonly accepted explanation of this term see *quot.* 1747. The plausibility of this account is challenged, and another origin is suggested, in *N. & Q.* Ser. iv. I. (1868) 377/r.]

orig. A nickname for a Methodist, esp. a Methodist preacher, in Ireland; now, for Protestants in general.

1747 (10 Sept.) *C. WESLEY Jnl.* (1849) I. 457 We dined with a gentleman, who explained our name to us. It seems we are beholden to Mr. Cennick for it, who abounds in such-like expressions as, 'I curse and blaspheme all the gods in heaven, but the babe that lay in the manger, the babe that lay in Mary's lap, the babe that lay in swaddling cloths', &c. Hence they nicknamed him, 'Swaddler, or Swaddling John'; and the word sticks to us all, not excepting the Clergy. 1771-2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 198 Those glorious days, when . . . regulators shall disarm troops, and swaddlers superseded [*sic*] the clergy. 1810 *J. LAMBERT Trav. Canada & U.S.* (1816) I. 346 Quakers, Shakers, Swaddlers, and Jumpers. 1825 *CONBETT Prof. Ref.* (1847) 105 How the swaddlers would cry out for another 'Reformation'! *a* 1834 in *W. J. Fitz-Patrick Life Doyle* (1880) I. 370 Arrah! bould yer tongue, ye canting Swaddler. 1869 *CARD, CULLEN in Times* 3 Sept. 8/3 Members may be of any religion—Catholics, Presbyterians, Anglicans, Socinians, Arians, Swaddlers. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* 232 To cast ridicule on the 'swaddler' and the 'publican preacher'. 1907 *Catholic Weekly* 29 Nov. 3/3 No priest could enter, and the soupers and swaddlers had all the guidance . . . of children and teachers.

† **Swaddling** (swō'dlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SWADDLE *v.* + ING 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* SWADDLE; wrapping in swaddling-clothes; swathing; bandaging.

13... *a* 1425 [*see* SWADDLING-BAND]. 1522 *MORE De quent. Noviss.* Wks. 80/2 Al our swadylinge and tending with warme clothes. 1611 *STAPFORD Nyde* 161, I would onelic wish, to have that one ceremone at my buriall, which I had at my birth; I mean, swadling. *a* 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without Money* v. i. Hourly troubled, with making broths, and dawling your decays with swadling, and with stitching up your ruines. 1826 *W. P. DEWEES Phys. Treatm. Child.* d'en 64 The cruel practise of swaddling should be for ever laid aside.

2. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) Swaddling-clothes; also, a bandage. Also *fig.*

1623 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Flowers of Sion* viii. There is hee poorell swad'd, in Manger lai'd, To whom too narrow Swaddlings are our Spheres. *c* 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. lix. (1892) 405 If you continue to wrap up our young acquaintance . . . in such warm clothe swaddlings, it will quickly grow up to maturity. 1658 *A. Fox Writ's Surg.* II. xxv. 155 In case the Fracture be next to the Knee from below, then use no swaddlings over the Knee. 1661 *GLANVILL Van. Dogn.* 147 Our knowledge, though its Age write thousands, is still in its swaddlings. 1882 *LANCE. Gloss., Swaddlings, Swathe-lins*, wrappers for children. *S. LANCE, 1899 CROCKETT Black Douglas* (1900) 330 The head of Gilles de Sille was still swathed in bandages, when, with an additional swaddling of disguise across his eyes [etc.]. 1905 *F. Young Sands Pleasure* i. v. [A lighthouse] a baby yet, his stone sides hardly out of their swaddling of scaffold!

† 3. Beating, cudgelling. *Obs.*

1628 *R. S. Counter-Scuffle* cxxx, Behinde the doore he

stood to heare, For in he durst not come for feare Of swadling. 1659 *TORRIANO, A swadling, bastonamento.*

† 4. [*after* SWADDLER] Methodism; hence, conduct supposed to be characteristic of Methodists.

1759 *Compt. Lett. Writer* iv. xxx. (1768) 217, I thought if her Sidling and Swaddling, and foolish unalterable Simper, did not provoke the Country Dances to begin, nothing could. 1771-2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) I. 49 Swaddling and zeal the female troop enflame.

5. *attrib.* in swaddling-robe, a baby's long-clothes. See also SWADDLING-BAND, -CLOTHES, -CLOUTS.

1845 *G. MURRAY Islaford* 42 To make the swaddling-robe a winding-sheet.

† **Swaddling**, *pph. a.* [*f.* SWADDLER: *see* -ING 2.] Of a Methodist character or practice; Protestant; † canting.

1747 [*see* SWADDLER]. 1758 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) II. 449 Swearing he would have none of their swaddling prayers. 1771-2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 126 Like the spiritual eye of a Swaddling preacher, uplifted to Heaven in a fervour of devotion. 1787 *Minor* 30 The other now resembled a swaddling female. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* May 610/2 You're nothing but a swaddling cloud sent out of a saint. 1885 *W. J. FITZPATRICK T. N. Burke* I. 33 No swaddling minister could hold his ground five minutes before them.

† **Swaddling-band**, usually *pl. -bands*. [*See* SWADDLING *vbl. sb.* and BAND *sb.*, BOND *sb.*] = next.

a. *a* 1425 [*see* *β.*, *quot.* 13...]. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* 300 Their king (as yet an infant in his swathing bands).

β. 13... *Cursor* M. 1343 (Gott.) A new-born child . . . bunden wid a swaddling band *a* 1425 (*Trin. MS.*) swapeling bonde]. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Job xxxviii. 9 When I made the cloudes as a covering thereof, and darkened as the swaddling bandes thereof. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. x. 65 As thou slepest in tender swaddling band. 1629 *MILTON Christ's Nativ.* 228 Our Babe to shew his Godhead true, Can in his swaddling bands controul the damned crew. 1717 *Prior Alma* II. 389 One People from their swaddling Bands Releases their Infants Feet and Hands. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* i. (1790) 11 Though many of them [*sic* brute animals] are extremely delicate when they come into the world, yet we never find them grow crooked for want of swaddling bands.

b. fig. and allusively.

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. l. (Arb.) 7 Then foule faced Vice was in his swaddling bands. 1663 *PATRICK Parab. Pilgr.* xix. (1687) 347 The Spirit of Man only should . . . continue a Child, and never be unloosed from its swaddling-bands. 1815 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 69 Having laid aside its mask, and cast off its swaddling bands . . . it is now become a true representative or image of its species. 1837 *J. CHANDLER Hymns* 2 When from the swaddling bands of shade Sprang forth the world so fair. 1845 *R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ.* I. (1846) 14 The swaddling-bands of a mistaken kindness . . . only cramp its energies. 1875 *E. WHITE Life in Christ* II. ix. (1878) 87 Darkness is necessarily the swaddling-band of mind awakening from nothingness.

† **Swaddling-clothes**, *sb. pl.* [*SWADDLING* *vbl. sb.*] Clothes consisting of narrow lengths of bandage wrapped round a new-born infant's limbs to prevent free movement. Also *transf.* an infant's long-clothes. Now chiefly *fig.* or *allusively* in reference to the earliest period of the existence of a person or thing, when movement or action is restricted.

a. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Le Berceau d'un enfant, les langes & petits drapoux*, a child's cradle, and swaddling clothes. 1596 *SHARS, 1 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 112 (Qo.), This Holspur Mars in swaddling cloths, 'tis infant warrior. 1612 *R. CARPENTER Soule's Sent.* 84 Some lie in their sinnes as children in their swaddling clothes.

β. 1535 *COVERDALE Luke* II. 7 She brought forth hir first begotten sonne, & wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and layed him in a manger. 1599 *W. WILKINSON Confut. Pam. Love* 48 b, Miracles served the Church in her swadling clothes. 1588 *GREENE Metamorph.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 52 How did fortune frowne that thou wert not stifled in thy swaddling clothes? 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., This Encomion of the king of fishes was predestinate to thee from thy swaddling clothes. 1689 *A. LOVELL tr. Theophrast's Trav.* I. 47 They take care that even their Sucking Children in Swaddling Cloths do not defile themselves. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* II. iii. A child in swaddling clothes. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) III. 442 He was for many ages in swaddling clothes, begirt by the Druids with the bands of superstition. 1849 *JAMES WOODMAN* II, I have never seen him since I was in swaddling-clothes. 1861 *MAINE Anc. Law* (1874) 26 To understand how society would ever have escaped from its swaddling-clothes. 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* I. viii. A great child just out of swaddling-clothes. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 834 The efficacy of this treatment of snake-poisoning . . . seems then undoubted; but it is not yet in a position to put off the swaddling-clothes of the laboratory.

† **Swaddling-clouts**, *sb. pl.* [*See* SWADDLING *vbl. sb.* and CLOUT *sb.*] = *prec.*

1530 *PALSGR. 819/2 En mailloit*, in their swadling cloutes. 1550 *HARINGTON tr. Cicero's Bk. Friendship* (1562) 63 b, That euen as wee came together with them in our swaddling clouts, so we might kepe them compaignie to the windyng sheete. 1594 *GREENE Repentance* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 169, I . . . was euen brought vp from my swaddling cloutes in wickednes, my infancy was sin. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 72 b, When mine aduance party was yet scarcely borne, or lay in ber swaddling cloutes. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 103 A God-father, which (with Swaddling-clouts) they conceive belong to Infants alone. 1658 *OSBORN O. Eliz. Ep.*, Otherwise the most part of New Books . . . had still been buried in their Swaddling-clouts for want of Transcription. 1678 *BURNAY Pilgr.* I. Author's Apol. 147 Truth, although in Swaddling-clouts . . . informs the Judgment.

† **Swaddy** (swō'dɪ), *sb. slang.* Also **swaddie**, **swoddy**; cf. **SWATTY**. [*f.* SWAD *sb.* + Y.] A soldier.

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, Swoddy or Swod-gill, a soldier. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 176 In one of his journeys from Lewes, Tom picked up some swaddies. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Swaddie, a discharged soldier. 1908 *A. N. LYONS Arthur's* II. vii. 165 Up comes a swaddy in a red cap. 'That's a policeman—military policeman. Don't you 'ave no larks with 'im.'

† **Swaddy**, *a. rare*. [*f.* SWAD *sb.* + Y 1.] Bearing 'swads' or pods.

1611 *COTGR.*, Gossu . . . coddie, hullie, huskie, swaddie.

† **Swade**, *obs. or dial. f.* SUADE *v.*, SWATH *(E.)*

† **Swadeband**, *obs. form* of SWATH-BAND.

† **Swadeshi** (swadē'shī). *Indian.* [Bengali, lit. = own-country things, i.e. home industries.] The name of a movement in India, originating in Bengal, advocating the boycott of foreign goods. Hence **Swadeshim**.

1905 *Times* 26 Oct. 3/6 They prevent the students from participating in political questions . . . and furthering the Swadeshi movement. 1907 *Missionary Herald* Sept. 261/1 The political aspect of Swadeshim.

† **Swadge**, *obs. form* of SWACE *v.* 1

† **Swad-gill, Swadkin**: *see* SWAD *sb.* 5

† **Swadler**: *see* SWADDER.

† **Swae**, *obs. Sc. form* of *So*.

† **Swat**, *var. SWOTE Obs.*, sweat.

† **Swafe**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 swayf(e, sweyf, swaffe, 8 swave. [*f.* ON. *sveif* in '*sveifa* SWAYVE, *sveif* tiller (cf. OHG. *sveib* 'swing'), related to *sveif* in *sveifa* = OE. *sveifan* to SWIVE; the general notion being that of sweeping or swinging.]

1. A swinging stroke or blow; momentum.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1268 Wyth þe swayf of þe sworde þat swolgh hem alle. *a* 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 806 (Ashmole MS.) Alexander . . . swynys out his swerde & his swayfe (*Dubl. MS.* swaffe) feches. 14... *Chaucer's Troilus* II. 1383 (Harl. MS. 3943) þe grete sweyf (*vrrr.* sweyght, sweigh, swey, swough) dop it pan fal at ones.

2. A kind of sling or ballista; = *SWEEP sb.* 24.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 1227/2 He beareth Argent a Swafe, or swing stone, sable . . . These kinds may fitly be termed swafe slings. *Ibid.* 1282/2 Some terme this a Slinge tree, but the best name is, a double swafe, or back swafe, to distinguish it from the swafe, or single swafe.

3. A pump-handle; = *SWAPE 3*, *SWEEP sb.* 23.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. 297/1 The Bucket of the Pump, is the like Sucker fastned to an Iron rod, which is moved up and down by the help of the Sweep, or Swafe (*1726 Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Pump Swave*), or Handle.

† **Swaff** 1. *Obs.* Variant of *SWATH* 1.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 72/2 A Swaffe, or Sithe Swaffe, as much as the Sithe cuts at one stroak of the Mower. [*Also*] the Sithe stroaks or marks, which are left in the Grass that the Sithe leaves growing.

† **Swaff** 2. Local variant of *SWARF sb.* 2; cf. *SOIFE*.

1845 *GREENER Sci. Gunnery* 141 'Swaff iron forging' is a profitable branch of forging carried on in Birmingham . . . It is a metal which is composed of iron and steel filings, and all other small scraps found in gun-makers' and other work-shops. These are . . . sold to the 'swaff-forgers'.

† **Swafre**, *obs. form* of *SWAVER*.

† **Swag** (swæg), *sb.* Also 4, 6 swagge, 7-9 swagg. [*In* senses 1 and 2 a *perh.* of Scandinavian origin; cf. with sense 2 *Norw. dial. swagg* big strong well-grown person. The other senses are mainly direct from *SWAG v.*]

† 1. A bulgy bag. *Obs.*

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 502 Þere was a wyche, and made a bagge, A bely of lepyr, a grette swagge.

† 2. A big blustering fellow. *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 5 Will you not swaue as commonly you do, like a lewd swag? 1589 *NASHE Martins Months Mude* 42 Kaitunes, lewd swaggas, ambitious wretches. 1589 *COOPER Admon.* 62 Hee termeth him a Swag. What hee meaneth by that, I will not diuine; but as all the rest is lewde, so surely herein hee hath a lewde meaning. 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 44 Munster-Cracks, Connaught-Peers, Ulster-Swags, Leinster-Fortune-Hunters, Welch-Gentle Men.

3. A swaying or lurching movement; for spec. dial. uses see *quots.* 1825-80, 1876.

1660 *INGELD Bentin. & Ur.* i. (1682) 10 In goes he to the Boat, and the suddenness of the swag, overturn'd the vessel upon the passengers. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Oper. Mech.* 44 Couplings should be placed near the bearings, as there is there the least swag. 1825 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1830) 75 'Oh, yes, Sir,' said he, and with an emphasis and a swag of the head. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Swag*, . . . 2. Inclination from the perpendicular. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* x. 251 One would think a 'strong-minded' woman must necessarily have the figure of a horse-guard, the swag of a drayman, and the sensibility of a carcass-butcher. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Side-swag or Side-sway, a declivity close to the road side, threatening a carriage with an overbalance. 1894 *BLACKMORE Peribycross* 270 The canvas curtain had failed to resist the swag and the helling of the blast. 1903 *KIPLING 5 Nations* 46, I looked at the swaying shoulders, at the paunch's swag and swing.

† 4. A pendulum. *Obs.*

So dial. *swagment* (Whitby Gloss. 1876).

1886 *MOLYNEUX Sciothericum Telescop.* x. 45 The Pendulum or swagg is to be lengthened or shortened as is requisite.

5. A heavy fall or drop. *local.*

c. 1700 *KENNETT MS. Lansd.* 1033 s. v., One that falls down with some violence and noise is said to come down with a swag. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., One comes down with a swag upon the spring of a bicycle, or upon a hay-stack, or boggy ground, &c. 1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 805/2 They heard the sound they most desired, the heavy swag as, reassured, he dropped himself down again.

6. A wreath or festoon of flowers, foliage, or fruit fastened up at both ends and hanging down in the middle, used as an ornament; also of a natural festoon.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 48 A pair of handsome swags of flowers, painted on the pannels. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 228/2 Swags of fruit and flowers. 1846 *Art Union Jnl.* Jan. 36 A scroll of foliage flanked by living birds of a peculiar character (often used by Gibbons in his swags and trophies). 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 310/1 A deep frieze and cornice, from which depend a series of festoons and swags. 1906 *Quiller-Couch Sir J. Constantine* xiv. The creepers which festooned the rock here and there in swags as thick as the Gauntlet's hawser.

7. A sinking, subsidence; *concr.* a depression in the ground which collects water, esp. one caused by mining excavations. *local.*

1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. 11. 518 The wet 'swag' must be relieved by an additional, channel into the exit-drain. 1883 *Gresley Gloss. Coal-mining, Swag*, subsidence or weighting of the roof. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 8/2 Two brothers, were drowned while bathing in an old colliery swag at Bradley, near Wolverhampton. 1891 *B'ham Weekly Post* 28 July 8/3 The evidence showed that the deceased was bathing in a swag on Saturday.

8. *Cant.* A shop. Cf. *swag-shop* (in 12 b). 1876 *COLES Dict.*, *Swag*, a shop. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. 1785 *GOOSE Dict. Vulgar T.*

b. One who keeps a 'swag-shop'. *slang.* 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 349 One in Holborn, and the other at Black Tom's (himself formerly a street-seller, now a small swag).

9. A thief's plunder or booty; *gen.* a quantity of money or goods unlawfully acquired, gains dishonestly made. *slang.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., *The Swag* is a term used in speaking of any booty you have lately obtained... except money. 1857 *SCOTT Let. to Croker* in Lockhart, I have been stealing from you, and I send you a sample of the swag. 1858 *DICKENS O. Twist* xix. 'It's all arranged about bringing off the swag, is it?' asked the Jew. 1862 *CALVERLEY Charades* vi. v. in *Verses & Transl.* (ed. 2) 95 While one hope lingers, the cracksmen's fingers drop not his hard-earned 'swag'. 1891 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 18 Mar. 5/3 This genial gentleman went off to America with the swag.

10. *Austral.* The bundle of personal belongings carried by a traveller in the bush, a tramp, or a miner.

1864 J. ROGERS *New Rush* i. 1 Their ample swags upon a cart are tied. 1881 *GRANT Bush Life Queensl.* I. v. 43 The quart-pots were now put on to boil, swags were opened and food produced. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah N. Guinea* 5 Every digger in former days carried in imagination a gigantic nugget in his swag.

11. A great quantity; a large draught (of liquor). *dial.* (Cf. *Sc. swack*.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., *A swag* of any thing signifies emphatically a great deal. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Swag*, a large draught of any liquid. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 373/3 The term *Swag*, or *Swack*, or *Swag*, is... a Scotch word, meaning a large collection, a 'lot'. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 93 *an' wishin'...* For a swag o' good New-rassell yell.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *swag-like adv.*, after the fashion of a bushman's 'swag'; *swagman*, (a) a man engaged in the 'swag-trade' or who keeps a 'swag-shop' (see b); (b) *Austral.* a man who travels with a 'swag'; also *swagsman* (see also quot. 1890).

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Aug. 4/2 He strapped the whole lot together 'swag-like'. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 447/2 The 'swag-men' are often confounded with the 'lot-sellers'. 1883 *KEIGHLEY Who are You?* 36 (Morris) Then took a drink of tea... Such as the swagmen in our goodly land Have with some humour named the post-and-rail. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/2 The regular swagman, carrying his ration bags, which will sometimes contain nearly 20 days' provender in flour and sugar and tea. 1879 J. B. STEPHENS *Drought & Doctrine* Wks. 309 (Farmer) A swagman... with our bottle at his lips. 1880 G. SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 89 One of these prospecting swagsmen was journeying towards Maryborough. 1890 *BARRKRE & LELAND Slang Dict.*, *Swagsman*, an accomplice who takes charge of the plunder.

b. *slang.* Denoting the trade in certain classes of small, trifling, or trashy articles, those engaged in such trade, etc.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 333/2 The slaughterer sells by retail; the swag-shop keeper only by wholesale. *Ibid.* 355/1 Of these swag-barrowmen, there are not less than 150. *Ibid.* The tinwares of the swag-harrows are nutmeg-graters, bread-graters, beer-warmers, fish-slices, goblets, mugs, savealls, extinguishers, candle-shades, money-boxes, children's plates, and rattles. *Ibid.* 373/1 The Haberdashery Swag-Shops. By this name the street-sellers have long distinguished the warehouses, or rather shops, where they purchase their goods. *Ibid.* 447/2 The 'penny apiece' or 'swag' trade. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 25 July 6/5 Another showman described himself as 'the cheapest man for all kinds of swag watches, all goers'.

† *Swag*, a. *Obs. rare.* [attrib. use of *SWAG sb.* 2.] ? Big and blustering.

c 1650 *Trag. Barnavell* II. vii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1883) II. 242 Hansom swag fellows And fit for fowle play.

Swag (swæg), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* Also 6 *swagge*, 8-9 *swagg*. [The existence of this verb is perh. attested for the 15th cent. in *swagging* (s.v. *SWAGGING vbl. sb. note*), and in *SWAGE v.* Its immediate source is uncertain, but it is prob. Scandinavian: cf. *Norw. dial. svagga* and *svaga* to sway (see *SWAY v. etym.*).

The English word might correspond to a Scandinavian form of either type (with *-gg-* or *-g-*), according to dialect; cf., on the one hand, *NAG v.* (*Norw. svagga*), *SAG v.* (*Norw. dial. sagga*), *WAG v.* (*MSw. swagga*); on the other, *DRAG v.* (*ON. draga*), *FLAG sb.* (*lecl. flag, ON. flaga*), *SNAG* (*Norw. dial. snaga, snage*); also *Sc. swaw* = undulating or swinging motion, and *FLAW sb.* (*ON. flaga*.)

1. *intr.* To move unsteadily or heavily from side to side or up and down; to sway without control.

a. of a pendulous part of the body, or of the whole person.

spec. in *Horsemanship*: see quot. 1850. 1530 *PALSGR.* 744/1, I swagge, as a fatte persons belly swaggeth as he goth, *je assouage*. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 13 Mooning their limmes moderately, and not permitting them to swag, hang, turne aside and be dilated. 1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Teares* 11 Here ride some dead men swagging in their deep saddles. a 1712 W. KING Acc. *Horace's Behaviour* Wks. 1776 111. 36 Bless me, Sir, how many craggs You've drunk of potent ale! No wonder if the belly swagges. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 683 He... swags forward with the gait neither of Christian, Pagan, nor man. 1850 'H. HIRSHEN' (C. Brindley) *Pract. Horsemanship* 11 The idea that tall men are apt to, what is technically termed, 'swag' on the horse. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* ix. The stout chief... sat swagging from one side to the other of the carriage.

b. of a structure or something erected or set in position, a boat, or the like. (Also *occas.* of a rigid body, to get out of line.)

1611 *COTGR.*, *Baccoler*,... to tottar, swag, swing, lift, or heave often vp and downe. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 79 Which made her (sc. a ship) swag and wallow in her Docke. 1641 *BAWNE Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 111. 393 These pounds are (as I feel them swag) Light at my heart, tho' heavy in the bag. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 51 Establish their weak stalks, by siefting some more earth about them; especially the Pines, which being more top-heavy are more apt to swag. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 193 Hay will often wag and pitch in the reek after making. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 77 These vigilant guards, having remarked certain cages of the ladies swagging somewhat awry. 1793 *WASHINGTON Let. Writ.* 1891 XII. 379 The advantage of this latch is, that let the gate swag as it may, it always catches. 1801 *ENCYCL. BRIT.* Suppl. 11. 519/2 The thread, being, unable to bear close packing on the bobbin, would swag out by the whirling of the fly. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 58 Though we attempted to steady it, the boat swagged. 1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* § 839 If hurried, the walls will surely be crimped; that is, they will swag, or swerve from the perpendicular. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 85 The posts are firm and cannot swag.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To sway; † to vacillate.

1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* III. i, I'll poise her words 't' th' balance of suspect: If she but swag, she's gone. 1649 *OWEN Steadfastness of Promises* (1650) 14 The Promise, that draws the Soul upward, and the weight of its unbelief, that sinks it downward... the poor Creatures swags between both. 1705 J. DUNTON *Life & Errors* 430 If Prerogative swags too far on the one side, to step over to Property. 1862 *CALVERLEY Fredk. Gl.* xiii. xiii. (1872) V. 130 The Austrian left wing, stormed in upon in this manner, swags and sways. 1887 G. HOOPE *Camp. Sedan* 128 The front of battle swagged to and fro.

2. To sink down; to hang loosely or heavily; to sag. Also with *down*.

1621 tr. *Drexelius' Angel-Guardian's Clock* 270 His iawes began to drie... his armet's swagge. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, London* (1662) II. 199 A Swaggerer, so called, because endeavouring to make that Side to swag or weigh down, whereon he ingageth. 1713 *WARDER True Amazons* 111 Or else such a Weight will make it swag. 1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 31 As the Line swagged down much below the Silk Lines that supported it. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Swagge*, to sink down by its own weight; to move heavily or bend. 1876 *BLACKMORE Cripps* xxvi, A timber-dray... with a great trunk swinging and swagging on the road. 1876 *Whitby Gloss. s.v.*, 'It swaggd w' wet 't was depressed with moisture, said of a plant. 1883 M. P. BAILE *Saw-Mills* 337 *Swag*, a term applied to driving belts when they are too long or run too loosely.

transf. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 154/1 Many dreadful clouds... had been swagging about. 1790 *BLAKE Marr. Heaven & Hell* Arg., Hungry clouds swag on the deep.

3. *trans.* To cause to sway uncertainly; to rock about; also, to cause to sink or sag.

c 1530 *Judic. Urines* I. iii. 5b. Nother that it be not swagged nor borne fro place to place. For shakynng and boystuous ordnyng may cause vryne to be trubbled. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict. s.v. *Truss*, To Truss up... a Branch of a Wall-Tree, that the Fruit may not... disfigure the Tree by Swagging it down with its weight. 1708 *SEWEL Eng.-Du. Dict.* s.v., This weight will swag it down. 1777 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 215/2 He swagged the boat, and in a few minutes filled it and sunk it. 1802 *MARIA EDGEWORTH Rosanna* I, The couplings and pulins of the roof... swagged down by the weight of the thatch.

4. [f. *SWAG sb.* 10.] a. *intr.* To swag: i. to carry one's 'swag' or bundle of effects. b. *trans.* To pack up (one's effects) in a 'swag'.

1861 T. M'COMBIE *Australian Sk.* 5 The solitary pedestrian, with the whole of his supplies, consisting of a blanket and other necessary articles, strapped across his shoulders—this load is called the 'swag', and the mode of travelling, 'swagging it'. 1887 W. W. GRAHAM *Climbing the Himalayas* III. in *From Equator to Pole* 101 We accordingly swagged up our things.

Swagait, -gat (is, *Sc. var.* *SOGATE*, -GATES.

Swag belly, *swag-belly*. [f. *SWAG v.* + *BELLY sb.*]

1. (as two words) A pendulous abdomen. [1604: implied in *SWAG-BELLIED*.] 1632 *SHERWOOD*, A swag bellie, *ventre à poulaine*. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 485 He was of an horrid look, short stature, swag belly. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humphry Cl.* 17 May, Great overgrown dig-

nitaries, dragging along great swag bellies. 1820 W. TOOK & tr. *Lucian* I. 469 A multitude of wealthy usurers, all pale with swag-bellies. 1909 *Chambers's Jnl.* Aug. 541/2 He is rather a decent Christian, with a swag belly and a jolly face.

b. *Path.* = *PHYSICONY*.

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*
2. (with byphen or as one word) A person having a pendulous abdomen.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Lifrelofre*, a huffenuffie, swag-bellie, puffed-bag. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais v. Pantagr. Progn.* v. 239 So many Swag-bellies and Puff-bags. 1712 — 2nd Pt. *Quix.* xliii. (1749) IV. 64 Confound thee, for an eternal proverb-voiding swag-belly. 1881 *Leic. Gloss.*, *Swag-belly*, i.q. *Sludge-guts*.

Hence **Swag-bellied** a., having a 'swag belly' or pendulous paunch.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. iii. 80 Your Dane, your Germaine, and your swag-belly'd Hollander. 1748 *SMOLLETT Red. Kand.* ix. (1804) 46 This swag-bellied doctor. 1858 *CALVERLEY Fredk. Gl.* x. i. (1872) III. 208 Swag-bellied, short of wind. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 49 A grimy, swag-bellied drudge of a steam collier.

transf. 1822 W. LIVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 334 He saw a swag-bellied cloud rolling over the mountains.

So † **Swag-buttocked** a., having large swaying buttocks; † **Swag-paunch** = *SWAG BELLY*.

a 1652 *BAWNE Damoiselle* v. i. Dat is de gross English douck, fer de 'swag-buttock'd wife of de Pesant. 1612 *COTGR.*, *Ventre à la poulaine*, a gulch, big-bellie, gorbelle, *swag-paunch, bundle of guts.

† **Swage**, *sb.* 1 [f. *SWAGE v.* 1 Cf. *ASSUAGE sb.*]

1. Alleviation, relief.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24350 (Edin.) Pat suim was of mi soruing swage [Cott. swage].

2. *concr.* The excrement of the otter. *local.* (Cf. *SWAGING vbl. sb.* 3.)

1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 217 Curiosity led me to look if any fresh swages of the dourghie [Welsh *durff* otter] were visible. 1893-4 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Swage*, *Spraints*, excrement of the otter.

Swage (swædz), *sb.* 2 [a. OF. *souage*, -aige, later and mod. F. *suage*. See also *SWEDGE*.]

1. An ornamental grooving, moulding, border, or mount on a candlestick, basin, or other vessel.

1374 Acc. *John de Skerford* (Acc. Exch. K. R. 397/10) m. 2 (Publ. Rec. Off.) Pro duobus paribus ligherneys plaunter cum swages de laton' deauratis. 1399 (May 29) *Chancery Warrants* Ser. I. File 601. No. 1891, [Six white silver salt-cellers, gilt on the swages. 1513 in *Archaeologia* LV1. 333 A bason of syluer all playn the swages gilt. *Ibid.* 335 A litle candlestick of syluer, swages gilt wth a nose. 1517 *Ibid.* LXI. 86, ij newe chalices with vernacles in the patene the swages of the patens overgilt. 1539 in W. HERBERT *Hist. 12 Gt. Litery Comp. Lond.* (1836) II. 196 The said Robt' disceyfully dyd sette swags for feyt to the same peccys [of silver]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roab.) 4/1 The fillet or swage, is that ring or edge which is on the outside ye hyme [of a dish]. 1739 *Act 12 Geo. II. c. 26* § 6 Any Sorts of Tippings or Swages on Stone or Ivory Cases.

b. A circular or semicircular depression or groove, as on an anvil (cf. *swage-anvil* in 2 b *attrib.*). 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* xi. 196 The Point cuts a fine Hollow Circle or Swage in the Flat of the Board. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 308/2 In the face of this kinde of Anvil are small halfe round nicks, which are termed Swages.

2. † a. = *GAUGE sb.* 11. *Obs.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 366/2 A... Joyners Gage (of some termed a Swage).

b. A tool for bending cold metal (or moulding potter's clay) to the required shape; also, a die or stamp for shaping metal on an anvil, in a press, etc.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Smithing* 353 *Swages*, all instruments used to give the form or contour of any moulding, &c. used in the same manner as the rounding tool. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. ix. 147 The sides of the metal are then bent up with swages in the usual way, so as to bring the two edges as close together as possible. 1832 *BARRAGE Econ. Manuf.* xi. 69 The smith, has small blocks of steel into which are sunk cavities of various shapes; these are called swages, and are generally in pairs. Thus if he wants a round bolt, terminating in a cylindrical head of larger diameter... he uses a corresponding swaging-tool. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 454/1 (*Pottery*) With... finger and thumb, or with his fingers only, he gives the first rude form to the vessel, and by a swage, rib, or other utensil... smooths the inside. 1839 *Our Dict. Arts* 379 In order to make the bolster of a given size, it is introduced into a die, and a swage placed upon it. 1883 *CRANK Smithy & Forge* 30 Swages... consist of tools having certain definite shapes, so that the hot iron, being placed in or below them, takes their shape when struck.

attrib. 1843 *HOLTZSHEFFEL Turning* I. 225 A swage-tool five feet long worked by machinery. *Ibid.* 231 The holes in the swage block... are used after the manner of heading tools for large objects. *Ibid.* 247 The metal may be gradually reduced by one pair of swage-bits. 1854 *MRS. BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Swage*, to work iron in a groove, or into any particular form. The anvil employed for this purpose is called a swage-anvil. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. P. 9, The swage-hammer.

Swage (swædz), *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. arch. or dial.* Also 3-6 *suage*, (4) *suage*, (6) *awadage*, *Sc. suage*. [a. AF. *suag(i)er*, *suag(i)er*, OF. **suagier*, = Pr. *suajar*, *suasar*: -pop. L. **suaviare*, parallel form to **assuaviare*, whence OF. *asuagier* to *ASSUAGE*, of which *swage* is partly an aphetic derivative.] = *ASSUAGE*. a. *trans.* To appease, mitigate, pacify, relieve, reduce, abate.

(a) emotion, violent action, troubled thoughts, cares, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13868 He swaged him wit wordes heind. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4570 When sire

Cesar... Had pesed & swaged al per ire. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* ix, Fastinge is an abstinence of vertu, right couenable to swage the yre of God. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (Cambr. MS.) 5266 Tylt bey he swaged. And chastysed thorow per owrtage. 1508 *Fisher 7 Penit.* Pr. vi. Wks. (1876) 4 The woodnesse of the foresayd wycked spyryte sholde be mytygate and swaged. 1562 *PILKINGTON Expos. Aduyas* Pref. 13 To abate their pride, & swage their malice. 1638-56 *COWLEY Davides* iii. 353 Thus cheard he Saul, thus did his fury swage. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 556 Nor wanting power to mitigate and swage With solemn touches, troubl'd thoughts. 1671 — *Samson* 184 Apt words have power to swage The tumors of a troubl'd mind.

(b) bodily injury or pain, swelling, etc.

c 1305 *Pilate* 175 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 126 His hurte was al swaged. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v.* xxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), A marie of fatnes. .to swage be coldnes of bones of be breeste plate. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 165 3ene him metis & drynkis bat mowe swage be cowne. c 1480 *HENAVSON Sum Pracyllis of Medecyne* 33 With be snowt of ane selch, ane swelling to swage. 1547-64 *BAULDWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 163 All doubtfull diseases to swage and to cure. 1582 *STANHUUST Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 91 With roots of ecche herb I swagde my great hunger. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 29 It swageth the pains and stitches of the breast. 1832 *Lancet Gloss.*, *Swage*, *swage*. .to remove a swelling by fomentation.

(c) storm, wind, heat, or other physical force.

Also in fig. context (cf. d).

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxxviii. 10 [lxxxix. 9] Pou ert lord til be myght of be see: be styryng. .of be tremys of it pou swagis. 1408 tr. *Vegetius De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 23 ff. 225/1) Pe hete of be sonne smotheth and swageth be scharpe blastes of be wyndes. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxxix. 110 Pou...swagist be meynings of his fiodes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. iii. 84 Thus said he, and with that word hastily The swellant seis he swagit. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* li. 8 And that my strength may now amend, which thou hast swagde for my trespass. 1582 *STANHUUST Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 47 Thee wynds with bloodshed were swagd. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc.* P. xxxi. 43 (Laing MS.) Thy angell withe pame adob be fyre to sauge. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iii. iii. 18 Quench, quench my flames, and swage these scorching fires. 1849 *FABER Hymn 'Sweetness in Prayer'* i, What shall I do for thee, poor heart! Thy throbbing heat to swage?

† (d) To digest. *Obs.*

1768 *ROSS Helenore* l. 52 Her stammack had nae maughts sick meat to swage.

b. *intr.* To be appeased, relieved, or reduced; to decrease, abate.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9676 Til be were warysched of his syknesse, Or his penaunce y-swaged lesse. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 24350 (Fairf.) Quen bat squyme be-gan to swage. c 1412 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 4203 (Roxb.) 151 They felt his expences swage, And were to hym vnkynde. a 1425 tr. *Ardene's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 100 Pe pacient was delueryd of akynge and be arme bigganne for to swage. 1525 *LO. BEAUNES Froiss.* II. i. 3 Than swaged the loue bitwene him and Sir Barnabo. 1545 *RAYNALDE Byrth Mankynde* ii. vii. (1634) 137 If one of the breasts swage which before was in good liking, the other remaining sound and safe. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Rich. III. 36 Lest the dukes courage should swage, or hys mynd should agayne alter. 1602 *R. CAREW Cornwall* 106 b, Where salt and fresh the poole renues As Spring and drowth encrease or swage. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* i. i. in *Bullen O. P. L.* IV, That mooving marsh element that swells and swages as it please the Moone. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* vi. ii. (1852) 356 The brains left in the child's head would swell and swage, according to the tides.

† (b) To swage of: to mitigate, abate. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 371 Bidde them swage of þer sweyngs.

† **Swage**, *v.2* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; if the root-meaning is 'swing', it is perh. an early form of *SWAG v.*]

1. *intr.* To direct a blow, swing.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7430 Pe sun of Theseus...choppit to Ector: With a swyng of his sword swagit on þe prinse.

2. *trans.* To discharge (a gun or ballista).

c 1400 *LVOG Assembly of Gods* 1038 He gan swage goones as he had be woode. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 219 Gunnare, or he bat swagthe a gunne, *petrarius, mangonialis*.

Swage (swædʒd), *v.3* [f. *SWAGE sb.2* Cf. *SWEDGE v.*]

trans. To shape or bend by means of a swage.

1831 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* i. ix. 141 The article being thus hammered, is next pared with shears to the shape required, after which it is swaged or turned up at the edges. 1832, 1854 [see *SWAGE sb.2* b]. 1838 *F. W. SIMMS Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 48 The bolt to be swaged and made truly cylindrical. 1877 *W. JONES Finger-ring* 266 A ring...found at Franscham, has the hoop swaged or twisted. 1904 *Times* 20 Aug. 7/6 The sectional poles shall be...swaged together when not so as to make a perfect joint.

† **Swaged**, *ppl. a.1* *Obs.* [f. *SWAGE v.1* + *-ED* 1.] Reduced, restrained.

a 1603 *T. CARTWRIGHT Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 13 They can put no difference between a swelling and swaged speech, between an honest homely stile, and that which is pricked and pranked vp.

Swaged (swædʒd), *ppl. a.2* [f. *SWAGE sb.2* and *v.3* + *-ED*].

1. Having a swage or ornamental groove, moulding, etc. *Obs.*

1487 in *Surrey Archaeol. Coll.* III. 164, I bequeathe to said Elizabeth my daughter...ii gobllets of silver swaged. 1490 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 292, 3 bollyd peeces swagid. 1535 in *Strype Mem. Cranmer* (1694) App. xvi. 27 Three standing Cups; one plain, and other two swaged with their Covers of silver and gilt. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII, 157 At the nether end were two broad arches vpon three antike pillars all of gold, burnished swaged and grauen full of Gargills and Serpents.

2. Shaped with a swage.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* V. 286/2 If we only take

the trouble to anneal such a swaged axle after it has received the most severe compression. 1859 *F. S. COOPER Ironmongers' Catal.* 169 Candlesticks, Plain Round...Swaged...Plain Oblong. 1894 *Times* 26 Aug. 6/3 Hammered moulds or swaged steel.

† **Swagement**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *SWAGE sb.2* + *-MENT*.] The fluting of a column.

1510 *HOAMAN Vulg.* 241 A playted pyller gathereth dustin the swagements (in strigilis).

† **Swager**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *SWAGE v.1* + *-ER* 1.] = ASSUAGER.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 29 This...plaster is a...good swager of pains.

Swaged (swædʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. *SWAG v.* + *-ED* 1.] Saggd, sunken.

1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Sipy* II. 83 Cracked walls, swaged floors, bulged fronts, sinking roofs, leaking gutters. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Swag'd*, bent downwards in the centre.

Swagger (swæ'gæ), *sb.1* [f. *SWAGGER v.*]

1. The action of swaggering; external conduct or personal behaviour marked by an air of superiority or defiant or insolent disregard of others.

1725 *SWIFT New Song on Wood's Halfpence* viii, The butcher is stout, and he values no swagger. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iv. v. 3 She could put on as brazen-faced a swagger as the most impudent dog in town. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 86 After much swagger, he asked the constable if he knew who he was? 1871 *L. STEPHEN Player.* *Eur.* (1894) v. 117 Tall, spare...with a jovial laugh and a not ungraceful swagger. 1877 *Mrs. FORRESTER Mignon* I. 21 A man who has outgrown the swagger and affectations of boyhood, and settled down into a...respectable member of society. 1885 *RIDER HAGGARD K. Solomon's Mines* v, He was an impudent fellow, and...his swagger was outrageous.

b. *trans.* Applied to a mental or intellectual attitude marked by the same characteristics.

1819 *KEATS Otho* l. i, No military swagger of my mind, Can smother from myself the wrong I've done him. 1840 *DE QUINCEY Rhet. Wks.* 1859 XI. 33 As to Chrysostom and Basil, with less of pomp and swagger than Gregory, they have not at all more of rhetorical flourish and compression. 1869 *Ld. COLERIDGE in E. H. Coleridge Life & Corr.* (1904) II. vi. 165 The mingled swagger and cowardice of the whole transaction. 1908 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 727/1 He respects the public, contempt for whom is at the root of most artistic display and swagger.

2. Short for *swagger-cane*: see *SWAGGER-. mod. colloq.*

Swagger (swæ'gæ), *sb.2* [f. *SWAG v.* or *sb.* + *-ER* 1.]

I. 1. One who causes a thing to 'swag' or sway. 1653 *URQUHART tr. Rabelais* i. ii. 17 The swagger who th' alarm bell holds out [orig. *Le brimbleur qui tient le coquemart*].

II. 2. *Austral.* One who carries a swag; a swagman.

1855 *Melbourne Argus* 19 Jan. 6/1 We have observed a great influx of swaggers lately—all seemingly bound for Smith's Creek. 1904 *LADY BROOME Colonial Mem.* 33, I wonder if 'swaggers' have been improved off the face of the country districts of New Zealand? Tramps one would perhaps have called them in England, and yet they were hardly tramps so much as men of a roving disposition, who wandered about asking for work, and they really could and did work if wanted.

Swagger (swæ'gæ), *a. colloq. or slang.* [f. next.] Showily or ostentatiously equipped, etc.; smart or fashionable in style, manner, appearance, or behaviour; 'swell'.

1879 *Cambridge Rev.* 26 Nov. 103/2 Is it because the college can't afford to have them [sc. railings] painted? Or are they having some swagger new ones made? 1884 *All Yr. Round* 18 Oct. 34/2 She becomes, according to the ideas of her class, quite a 'swagger' personage. 1888 *Echoes fr. Oxford Mag.* (1890) 111 Though Bishops and Dons boss the show, And you think that it is awfully swagger. 1890 *F. W. ROBINSON Very Strange Family* 172 Keeping you company in your swagger chambers. 1896 *MARIE CORELLI Nightly Atom* ii, Sir Charles was a notable figure in 'swagger' society.

Swagger (swæ'gæ), *v.* [app. f. *SWAG v.* + *-ER* 2. Cf. the following:—

1598 *CHAPMAN Achilles Shield* To the Vnderstander B, Swaggering is a new word amongst them, and rounde headed custome gives it priuilege with much imitation, being created as it were by a naturall *Prosopopeia* without etimologie or deriuation.]

1. *intr.* To behave with an air of superiority, in a blustering, insolent, or defiant manner; now esp. to walk or carry oneself as if among inferiors, with an obtrusively superior or insolent air.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. iii. i.* 79 What hempen home-spuns haue we swaggering here, So neere the Cradle of the Faerie Queene? 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* 1.6 The cause that now they Swagger, and are masterlesse abroad, is because they were neuer well mastered at home. a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 323 Antonius...sent away P. Ventidius thither to command in chief, whilst himselfe swaggered and reuelled (drunken chafe as hee was) at Athens. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. iii, [He] became so insolent...that he would always affect to swagger to swagger and look big as he passed by me. 1765 *GOLDSM. Ess. x.* The hunters who swagger in the streets of London. 1824 *W. IAVING T. Trav.* I. 66 He took complete possession of the house, swaggering all over it. 1853 *R. S. SUTHERS Spang's Sp. Tour* xxii. 113 [He] swaggered about like an aide-de-camp at a review. 1891 *E. GOSSER Gossip in Library* xii. 150 We may think of him as swaggering in scarlet regimentals. With it. 1612 *ROWLANDS Knave of Hearts* (Hunter. Cl.) 5 To take a purse, or make a Fray, 'Tis that that swagger it away. a 1656 *CAPEL Rem.* (1658) To Rdr., Alcibiades could swagger it at Athens. a 1661 *HOLVDAY Juvenal* (1673) 281

They should...swagger it out bravely in their trappings and chains of gold.

transf. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* ii. xvi. § 7 To see a grande demure Schoole Diuine...swaggering it in the metaphorical cut. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 61 It was Atheism openly Swaggering, under the glorious Appearance of Wisdom and Philosophy. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canongate* v, A sort of pageant, where tripe and obvious maxims are made to swagger in lofty and mystic language.

b. *spec.* To talk blusteringly; to bector; † hence, to quarrel or squabble with; also, to grumble. Now only (directly *transf.* from prec. sense), to talk boastfully or braggingly.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 107 Hee will not swagger with a Barbarie Henne, if her feathers turne lacke in any shew of resistance. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 131 A Rascall that swagger'd with me last night. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 31 Wise men in Greece in the meane while [were trivial] to swagger so about a whore [sc. Helen]. 1601 † *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) iii. 4 Hee dings the pots about, cracks the glasses, swaggers with his owne shadow. 1612 *CORVAT Cruditities* 236 Some of them beganne very insolently to swagger with me, because I durst reprehend their religion. 1644 *TRIVOK in T. Carte Ormond* (1735) III. 267 Sir George Radcliffe and Bathe are very violent, which makes the Irish swagger very severely. 1650 *H. MORE Observ. in Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 127 You swagger and take on...as if you were of the same fraternity with the highest Theomagicians in the World. 1664 [J. SCUDAMORE] *Homer à la Mode* 1 One Capitaine at another swaggers. 1665 *GLANVILLE Sceptis Sci.* Address p. iv, The disputes of Men that love to swagger for Opinions. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* iii. iii. 313 The Captains swagger'd [orig. *bronto-lavano* = grumbled], that they were not obey'd by their Soldiers. 1736 *SHERIDAN Let. to Swift* 31 July, You may think I swagger, but as I hope to be saved it is true. 1854 *J. HANNAV Sat. & Satirists* i. 28 The fellow swaggers and chuckles over every item of his own feast to the men he is entertaining. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Player.* *Eur.* (1894) xiii. 309, I will not say that no mountaineer ever swaggers. 1889 *The County* viii. 1. 114 It pays him to have pretty girls about the house and to swagger about his goodness to them.

c. *trans.* To influence, force, or constrain by blustering or hectoring language; to bring into or out of a state by blustering talk.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 240 And 'ehud ha' bin swaggered out of my life. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 236 Will he swagger himselfe out on's owne eyes? 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* viii. ix. 655 The Indian iaggess himselfe out of humane lineaments the other swaggers himselfe further out of all ciuill and Christian ornaments. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* v. § 30 These quick Answers from the King...made it evident to them that he would be no more Swaggering into concessions. 1728 *SWIFT Act. Crit. & Emp. Japan* 12 He would swagger the boldest men into a dread of his power.

2. *intr.* To sway, lurch; *Sc.* to stagger.

1724 *RAMSAY Vision* xix, Staggyrard, and swaggyrard, They stoyter hame to sleip. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, To Swagger*, to stagger, to feel as if intoxicated. 1845 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 2) 239 The large or'loadad wealthy-looking wains Quietly swaggering home through leafy lanes.

b. *causatively.*

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 60, I asked a girl...whether her tray was heavy to carry. 'After eight hours at it,' she answered, 'it swaggers me, like drink.'

Swagger-, the verb *SWAGGER* used in comb.; *swagger-cane*, -stick, an officer's cane or stick; the short cane or stick carried by soldiers when walking out; so *swagger-dress*, *colloq.*

1887 *Times* 11 Apr. 11/5 Their clothes fit them well; they generally carry themselves well; many have swagger-sticks. 1889 *Junior Army & Navy Stores Price List* 669H, Swagger or Parade Canes. 1890 *KIEFLING Soldiers Three* (1891) 24 An' then I nicks him [sc. a dog] joomp over my swagger-cane. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 4/1 The 'swagger', or walking-out, dress of the soldier.

Swaggerer (swæ'gær), [f. *SWAGGER v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who swaggers; † a quarreller.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 292 Your Cavaliers and swaggerers bout the towne That domineer in Taverns, swear and stare. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 81 Shut the doore, there comes no Swaggerers here. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 555 All the passages...be beset with Swords and Pistols cockt and menac'd in the hands of about three hundred Swaggerers and Ruffians. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P., Butler* Wks. II. 186 Hudibras...the hero...compounded of swaggerer and pedant. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rulge* x, None of your audacious young swaggerers, who would enen penetrate into the bar. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 641 Some swaggerers, who had...run from the breastwork at Oldbridge without drawing a trigger, now swore that they would lay the town in ashes.

Swaggering (swæ'gærɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SWAGGER v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *SWAGGER*; the behaviour of a swaggerer; † quarrelling.

a 1596 *Sir T. More* (Malone Sc.) 865 You think...with your swaggering, you can bear't away. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* D's Wks. 1873 III. 170 They keepe a vilde swaggering in coaches now a daies. 1624 *CAPT. J. SMITH Virginia* vi. 223 Much swaggering wee had with them. 1687 *T. BROWN Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 72 There is...such swaggering and bounding...that...I expected every minute it would come to downright kick and cuff between 'em. a 1725 *BURNET Own Time* iii. (1726) I. 501 (an. 1681) In their cups the old valour and the swaggerings of the Cavaliers seemed to be revived. 1837 *W. IAVING Capt. Bonaventure* II. 177 Such is the kind of swaggering androdomentation in which the 'red men' are apt to indulge in their vainglorious moments.

Swaggering, *ppl. a.* [f. *SWAGGER v.* + *-ING* 2.] That swaggering.

1. Having a blustering or insolent air of superiority; characteristic of a swaggerer.

1596 *NASHE Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 145 They

were two well bumbasted swaggering fat bellies. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. ii. 76 Hang him, swaggering Rascall, let him not come hither. 1600 BRITTON *Parquet's Poles Cap* lxxxiv. Hee that puts fifteen elles into a Ruffe And seauenteene yards into a swagg'ring slappe. 1611 BRAUM & FL. *Cupid's Revenge* II. i. Hee looks the swaggeringst, and has such glorious cloaths. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 38 The high tossing and swaggering preaching; either mountingly eloquent or profoundly learned. 1737 SWIFT *To Yng. Lady Wks.* 181 II. 303/1 A tribe of bold, swaggering, rattling ladies. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 426 They made a sort of swaggering declaration, something, I rather think, above legislative competence. 1836 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1835) II. 105 Great swaggering inns. 1838 LYTTON *Pelham* III. 224 Thornton entered with his usual easy and swaggering air of effrontery. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxii. The individual whom he presumed to have been the speaker was coarse and swaggering. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 171 Our questioner will rejoice with a laugh, if he be one of the swaggering sort, that is too ridiculous [etc.].

2. Lurching, swaying.

1865 A. SMITH *Summer in Skye* I. 301 Through a yellow September moonlight, roll the swaggering wanes.

Hence **Swaggeringly** *adv.*, in a swaggering manner, with a swagger.

1611 COTGR. *Guineois, de guineois*, huffingly, swaggeringly, aswash. 1685 BURMAN *Pharisee & Publican* III. The poor Pharisee... when so swaggeringly he, with his God I thank thee, came into the Temple to pray. 1855 CAMPBELL, *Jrnl.* III. 413 He... swaggeringly announced that one Gabriel Derjavin was below. 1886 MISS BAUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* xi. 'I do not care what she says!' replies Lily swaggeringly.

Swaggie (swæ'gi). Also -y. *Austral. colloq.* [f. *swagman* (see SWAG sb. 12) + dim. suffix -IE, -y.] A swagman.

1892 E. W. HORNUNG *Under Two Skies* 109 Here's a swaggie stopped to camp, with flour for a damper. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 88 Thefts and annoyances of the above description were credited to the 'swaggies' who infested the roads.

Swagging (swæ'gin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWAG v. + -ING 1.]

Swagging in the following quot. may attest the existence of this word for the 15th century, but the true reading is no doubt *swaynge* (i. e. SWAYING, alleviation), as in MS. Rawl. Poet. 32 (cf. v. r. *swayngyn*).

1512 LYNG. *Fab. Durum Merc.* (1897) 511 O weeping Mirre, now lat thy tearys reyne In to myn ynke so clubbyd in my penne, That rowthe in swagging abroode may it renne.

1. The action of swaying or rocking to and fro; motion up and down or backwards and forwards; occas. wagging (of the head).

1566 STUBBLEY *tr. Seneca's Agam.* III. She [sc. a ship] with her swagging full of sea to bottom lowe doth sinke. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 128 To prevent their wrecking, swagging or dislocating. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. vii. 75 A wise swagging to and fro of my head. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 829 In order to prevent the swagging or sinking of the head or falling stile. 1853 SIA H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 317 By bracing the beams together, and preventing the bridge from swagging.

fig. 1863 CARLYLE *Frederick. Ct.* xii. xii. (1872) IV. 272 In this manner, Walpole... had balanced the Parliamentary swagging and clashing.

† b. fig. Vacillation. Obs.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* I. vii. 778 The people... after much swagging on both sides... came to fix upon this middle way.

2. Sagging down.

1644 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 224 Because so laid, they [sc. brick or squared stones] are more apt in swagging down, to pierce with their points, then in the jacent Posture. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 75 It is usual for the surveyor to make large measure... Some allow one in thirty, for the swagging of the chain. 1800 TRANS. Soc. Arts XVIII. 273 A hollow cast-iron roller... in order to bear up the rope, and to prevent it from swagging.

Swagging (swæ'gin), *ppl. a.* [f. SWAG v. + -ING 2.]

1. Swaying heavily to and fro; pendulous with weight; hanging loosely.

1593 CHURCHYARD *Challenge* 180 With bellies big, and swagging dugges. 1600 SUNFLET *Coutrier Farme* II. liv. 369 The breasts that are too great & swagging. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 230 Swagging cod [orig. couillon avallé]. 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 310 His [sc. a ram's] figure should be stately and tall, his belly big, swagging, and woolly. 1737 GAV *Fables* I. xxxvii. Beneath her swagging pannier's load. 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* etc. (1853) 396 Vast swagging rock-like clouds. 1854 D. JEAROLD *Wks.* (1864) II. 497 A purple bloated face and swagging paunch.

b. Of a vehicle: Swaying, lurching, lumbering. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Let. to J. Chute* 21 May, You will dine at Farley in a swagging coach with fat mares of your own. 1827 HOKK *Every-day Bk.* II. 1154 The swagging cart... Reels careless on.

† 2. Big, 'whopping'. Obs.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape Gd. Hope* I. 203 When the Hottentots louse themselves, they generally pick up the large swagging lice... and devour them.

Swaggy (swæ'gi), *a. rare*—1. [f. SWAG v. + -y.] = SWAGGING *ppl. a.* I.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 His swaggy and prominent belly.

† **Swaging**, *vbl. sb.* 1 Obs. [f. SWAGE v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. Assuaging, alleviation, relief.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 921 Astur swagie of swine swipe cometh loie. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecc.* xxvii. 25 If there is tuncge of curing, there is and of swaging, and of mercy. 1425 WYN- TOUN *Cron.* II. iii. 230 Qwhill be ost þe huffynge made, And Vol. IX.

swagyn [v. r. swageing] of þe watty bayde. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 373/1 A Swagynge, mitigacio. 1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 John II. (1537) 19 The swagynge of woundes. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. vi. 170 Yf medicine preuayle not for the swagynge of the toothe ache.

2. Subsidence into a state of quiescence, or the like.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/2 Swagynge of blood, stagnacio. 1530 PALSGR. 277/2 Swagynge, refrigeration.

3. *concr.* An otter's excrement. (Cf. SWAGES sb. 1 2.)

1590 COCKAINE *Treat. Hunting* Dii. Your huntsman... must goe to the water; and seeke for the new swaging of an Otter.

So + **Swaging** *ppl. a.*, alleviating.

1483 Cath. *Angl.* 372/2 Swagynge, mulcens.

Swaging (swæ'dgin), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. SWAGE sb. 2, v. 3 + -ING 1.] † a. The making of swages or mouldings. b. The use of the swage in shaping metal. Also *attrib.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 259/2 Swaging, is to put edges or Threads to the skirts or any part of a Plate. 1832 [see SWAGE sb. 2 2b]. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 285/2 This very cold hammering and swaging, as it is termed. 1880 R. GAINSHAW (title) *The History... of Saws of all kinds, with appendices, concerning... Setting, Swaging, Gunning, Filing, etc.* 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 2/4 Wiring, Swaging and Wheeling Machines.

Swahili (swah'il-i). Also Sowauli, Suhsali, Suaheli, -ele, Swaheli. [lit. = pertaining to the coasts, f. Arab. سواحيل sawāhil, pl. of ساحل sāhil coast. In Fr. *swayeli*.] A Bantu people (or one of them) inhabiting Zanzibar and the adjacent coast; also, their language, Kiswahili. b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence **Swahili** (Sowhylee), **Swahilian** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to (the) Swahili; **Swahilized** *ppl. a.*, assimilated to the Swahili.

1814 H. SALT *Voy. Abyssinia* etc. App. I. p. iii. Some sailors attached to an Arab boat, who called themselves Sowauli. *Ibid.* p. iv. The Sowauli are sometimes called Sowaeli by their northern neighbours the Somaali. 1833 W. F. W. OWEN *Narr. Voy. Africa*, etc. I. xix. 358 The language of these people differs from that of the Sowhylee. *Ibid.* Every Arab and Sowhly carries a sword. *Ibid.* 360 The most wealthy of these Sowhly states was the Sultany of Patta. 1850 LATHAM *Nat. Hist. Man* 490 The tribes speaking the Suaheli language. 1893 D. J. RANKIN *Zambesi Basin* xv. 268 The Swahili and Swahilised natives. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xviii. 194, I had a long talk with him in broken Swahili.

Swaide, Swaie: see SWAY v.

Swaif, obs. Sc. form of SUAVE.

Swail, var. SWALE; obs. f. SWEAL.

Swaimish, -ous, dial. ff. SQUEAMISH, -OUS.

Swain (swē'n), *sb.* Forms: 2-5 awein, 3-5 aweyn, 4-5 awayn, 4-6 awayne, aqwayne, Sc. awane, 4-7 awaine, (3) swein, auein, 4) aueyn, auayn, suain, 5) aweyne, 6) auane, 3, 7- awain. [a. ON. *sveinn* boy, servant, attendant, = OE. *swān* SWON. Occurs as the second element of a compound in *boatswain* (late OE. *bātsweagen*), *coxswain*.] † 1. A young man attending on a knight; hence, a man of low degree. (Often coupled with knight.) Obs.

a 1150 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud) an. 1128 Se eorl weard ȝe-wundad at a ȝefit fram anne swein. c 1205 LAY. 19156 Næs þer nan swa wracche swein þat he nes a wel god þein. *Ibid.* 28563 Æle sloh adun trið weore he swein weore he cniht. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6279 (Cott.) King ne knight, suier ne swain [Cott. suayn, Fairf. squayne, Trin. sweyn]. 13. Guy Warw. (A.) 234 þai seil them to mete anon, Erl, baroun, sweyn, & grom. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 235 Quhill I liff, and may haf mycht to lede a zhem an, or a swane. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. vii. 904 For ellis alsweil may be slayne A mychty man, as may a swayne. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 546 Knyghtys, squyers, and swayne. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Fruits Warre* ca. In regiment... Where officers... Shall be abuse by every page and swayne.

† 2. A male servant, serving-man; an attendant, follower. Obs.

c 1205 LAY. 3505 Forð wende þe king Leir, Nauede he bute enne swein. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 107 Hym boes serue hym selne that has na swayn. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 44 Worschipe me here, & become my swayn, And y schal see þee al this. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. ii. Fij, The elder must now serue the younger as his swayne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 200 A squayne, *assecta*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 42 The shepherds swayne you cannot well ken, But it be by his pryde, from other men. 1623 COCKERAM, *Swaine*, a servant.

† 3. A man; a youth; a boy. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18987 (Gott.) Of mi gast i sal a streme To suayn [Trin. mon] and womanne giue alsa. [Cf. *Joel* II. 29.] 13. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1509 Swyfte swaynesful wyfheswenen þertylle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 13 Sire Thopas wax a doghty swayn. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15265 How sche myght venge hir on that swayn That hadde hir two sones sclayn. c 1440 *Lork Myst.* xvii. 207 Nowe shall þei... tell me of þat litill swayne [sc. the child Jesus]. a 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 226 Thow swayne lre, Cupid. 1633 P. FLICKNER *Purple Isl.* xii. Iav, By a mighty swain he [sc. the Dragon] soon was led Unto a thousand thousand torturings.

4. A country or farm labourer, freq. a shepherd; a countryman, rustic. arch.

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 66 Giue them whippes in their handes, and sende them like swaynes to plough and carte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 15 The gentle Shepherd swaynes, which sat Keeping their

fleece flocks. 1594 KNU *Cornelia* III. ii. 39 Lyke morall Escops mysled Country swaice. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 9 Your high selfe... you haue obscur'd With a Swaines wearing. 1669 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxia. (1687) 341 Those Swains with their Sheephooks in their hands. 1746 SMOLLETT *Tears Sent.* 13 They swains are famish'd on the rocks, Where once they fed their wauton flocks. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 2 Where health and plenty cheered the labouring swain. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wym.* I. ii. The happy Shepherd Swains had nought to do but feed their flocks. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. bk.* (1872) 111 The rural swains. 1892 TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson Mem.* (1897) II. xxii. 402, I asked my way of a Yorkshire 'swain'.

5. A country gallant or lover; hence gen. a lover, wooer, sweetheart, esp. in pastoral poetry.

c 1585 *Fair Em* II. i. 78 In deede my Manuile hath some cause to doubt, When such a Swaine is riual in his loue! 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 40 Who is Silua? what is she? That all our Swaines commend her? 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. (1674) 67 Will Cloris cast her Sun-bright Eye Upon so mean a Swain as I? 1697 DAVEN *Virg. Fast.* III. 104 To the dear Mistress of my Love-sick Mind, Her Swain a pretty Present has design'd. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. ii. To be slain By a barbarous swain That laughs at your pain. 1775 *SHERRIDAN Duenna* I. v. So I my swain, yonder, has done admiring himself. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracegirdle* iv. 38 Should any faithless swain persist in his inconstancy. 1864 F. LOCKER *Housemaid* viii. If her Sunday-swain is one Who's fond of strolling. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* III. She gives such smiles, and looks, and attentions to her devoted swains.

† 6. A freeholder within the forest. (A sense invented by Manwood to account for SWANIMOTE.)

1615 MANWOOD *Latus Forest* xiii. 217 This word Swaine, in the Saxons speech is a Bookeland man, which at this day is taken for a Charterer or a freeholder: and so the Swanimote is in English, a Court within the Forest, wherunto all the freeholders owe due suit and seruice. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. 72 The court of swanimote is (to be holden before the verderors, as judges... the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury. 1880 WHITWORTH in *Antiquary* Feb. 9/4 Swanimote, Swaynmote, Swynmote, &c., or meeting of the Forest Swains.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 4); † **swainloaf** (see 2), bread to be eaten by servants, as opposed to PAIN-DEMAINE, 'panis dominicus' (lord's bread).

1358 *Catal. Anc. Deeds* A. 9847 (1902) IV. 469 [Black loaves called] swainloaves. a 1652 BROME *Love sick Court* iv. ii. The chief Swain heads of Thessaly. 1842 DUNFRIES *Herald Oct.* More swain-like than king-like.

Hence **Swain v. intr.** (with *it*), to play the lover or wooer; † **Swainness**, a female lover; **Swain-ing**, love-making, 'spooning'. a 1652 BROME *Love sick Court* v. iii. That swain-ess was my self. 1840 LADY C. BURN *Hist. of Flirt* xi. He is impatient to swain it with some new face. 1840 MUS. TROLOPE *M. Armstrong* i. His general manner to ladies had a good deal of what in female slang is called *swaining*.

Swaing, obs. form of SWAYING.

Swainish (swē'nish), *a.* [f. SWAIN + -ISH 1.] Resembling or characteristic of a swain or rustic; rustic, boorish. Also, of the nature of a rustic lover or rustic love-making. Hence **Swainishness**, boorishness.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* Wks. 1851 III. 270 [It] argues both a grosse and shallow judgement, and withall an ungentele, and swainish breast. 1645 — *Colast.* *ibid.* IV. 362 Ignorant and swainish mindes. 1819 T. CAMPBELL *Spec. Brit. Poets* VI. 99 Some part of the love-story of Palemon is rather swainish. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 54 Edwin is a sentimental and swainish chap. 1854 EMERSON *Social Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 181 Swainish, morose people, who must be kept down and quieted as you would those who are a little tipsy; others, who are not only swainish, but are prompt to take oath that swainishness is the only culture.

† **Swainling**. Obs. Also -lin. [f. SWAIN sb. + -LING.] A poor or young swain or rustic. Also, a rustic female sweetheart.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strippado* (1878) 135 Ladies & Lordings, Swainlings with their swaines. 1621 — *Nat. Embassie* etc. 213 Honest Swainling, with his Sweeting. 1638 — *Barnabee Jrnl.* Ec. iij. Bonny blith Swainlit [Vir vere luctus] intend thy Lamkin. 1651 S. SHEPPARD *Pastorals* 462 They passe us Swainlings all as far, As doth the Moon the smallest Star. 1672 S. S. *Hist. Dorastus & Fawnia* 18 The swainlings who live near.

Swainmote: see SWANIMOTE.

† **Swaip**, *sb.* Obs. Also 4) auaip, 5) aweype. [Corresp. in form to ON. *sveipa* (= OE. *swāpan* to SWEEP, q.v.) and *sveipr*, but in sense to ON. *sveipa* to whip, *sveipa* whip. Cf. SWAPE, SWEPE.] A whip, scourge; also, a stroke, blow.

13. *Cursor M.* 19355 (Edin.) Pan wiþ swaipis [Cott. sveipes, Trin. swappes] þai þaim suang. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/1 Sweype, or swappe (S. or strok, *supra*, swype), *alapa*. *Ibid.*, Sweype, for a top, or scourge, *flagellum*.

So † **Swaip v. trans.**, to scourge. 13. *Cursor M.* 24007 (Edin.) Pair swaipa was sa smert. *Ibid.* 24024 Vp reuffull þai gan him raip, Ful snuberlik him for to swaip.

Swaipa, obs. form of SWAPE.

Swair, **Sward**, **Swalm**, **Swait**, obs. ff.

Swire, **Sward**, **Swarm**, **Swote**.

Swath (e, obs. or dial. forms of SWATH, SWATHE.

Swaits, variant of SWATS Sc.

Swak, obs. form of SWACK.

Swal, obs. pa. t. of SWELL v.

Swale (swæl), *sb.* 1 *dial.* Forms: 4) swayl, 6) awail, awaile, awaule, swawle, 6-7 swale(e), 8-9 swale, 9) swaul. [Of obscure origin.

If the orig. meaning was a plant 'swaying' piece of wood, the two types *swail*, *swall*, may represent an OE. **swagol* (cf. **swagol*, f. *swagol*, cogn. with Scand. *swag*. in Norw. *swaga* [see SWAG v.]; cf. ME. *hail*, *haul* (OE. *hægel*, *hagol*), HAIL sb.).

Timber in laths, boards, or planks; planking; also, a lath, plank.

For specialized local uses see Quots. 1841 and 1903.

1325 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 134/2 *Qu'le peusse pur swail & autres busoignes necessaries de la meson, abatre en la dit boys cent rores.* 1505-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 103 Pro sarracione le swailles pro eisdem [domibus porcorum]. 1535-2 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 80 Pro sarracione 1 rod in swalles rod. *Ibid.* 130, 1 lytill swall and 12 bords. 1557 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 80 For swaille for a saunce belle. *Ibid.* 1574 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 249 Four swawles and four trists, v. 1582 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 47, 13 swalles for a horse baye. 1597 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 740 For sawinge Sarkyn boordes and swalles for the churchre and the new bridge. 1600 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) 1. 222 A swalle of timber lying at Beckwithe. 1640 *Gateshead Church Bks. in Northumbd. Gloss.* s.v. *Swale*, For 12 swalles for formes for the church. 1648 in *Archaeologia Eliana* (1892) XV. 252 For 20 Swalls to be scaffolds. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 176 Stepping down the side of the Yarmouth hulk at Plymouth, he fell against the swale of the vessel. 1841 *HARTSHORNE Salopia Ant. Gloss.* 582 *Swale*, a piece of wood going from an upright shaft in an oatmeal mill to one of the wheels. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Swalls*, the outside bars in the frame of the bottom of a cart. w. Yks.

Swale (swēl), sb. ² dial., chiefly E. Anglian. Also 7 *swail*, 9 *swall*. [prob. of Scandinavian origin, and related to ON. *swalar* f. pl. (MSw. *swali*, Sw. *swale*, Norw. *swal*) balcony or gallery along the side of a house, ON. *swalr* cool (see SWALE a.), ON. (MSw., Sw., Norw.) *swala* to cool.] Shade; a shady place. Also, the cool, the cold.

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 181/2 *Swale* (P. or shadowe), *umbra*, *umbraculum*, *estiva*. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 116 Downe she sate among the trees which gaue a pleasant swale. 1571 — *Caluin on Ps.* xlii. 4 David alleduth to y^e dark swales or the dens of wild beastes. 1659 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.*, *Dict. Rust.*, *Swail*, used in the Northern parts for shade, or shadow. 1700 *KENNETT MS. Lansd.* 1033, *Swale*, cold or dank air; as, he lies in the swale, i.e. in the open cold air. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 139 Granny there was on the bench, Coolly sitting in the swail. 1857 *Borrow Romany Rye* xxv, Turn your horse out to grass.. in the swale of the morn and the evening.

Swale (swāl), sb. ³ local. Also 6 *Sc. swail*, *swayl*, 9 *swail*, *Sc. swyle*. [Origin unknown. Prob. conveyed to America from the eastern countries, where it is still in use.] A hollow, low place; esp. U.S., a moist or marshy depression in a tract of land, esp. in the midst of rolling prairie.

1824 (Dec. 23) *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1888) 239/2 Keipand the stripe quhill it enter in Beileis swail, and keipand and ascending upwith the said swail quhill it cum to the littill stane calsay. 1615 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 324 Hauldand up the said burne to the roche swail of Kynmyndie. *Ibid.*, Qubair thair is ane great mother swayll on the south syde of the said Blackburne. *Ibid.* 326 Thairfra down the said northsyde of the great swayll. 1667 *Dedham Rec.* IV. 135 (Thornton) He may cutt in a place called the Swale, adjoining to the Cadder Swampe. 1805 T. BIGGLOW *Trav. Four Niagara Falls* (1876) 37 (Thornton) A swale or valley affords .. copious springs of water. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* III. lxvii. 193 The swales, or rich hollows, lying behind the uplands, by which latter they are separated from the meadows. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie v.* Fire low, boys — level into the swales, for the red skins are settling to the very earth! 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* III. ii. (1849) 86 Stumps and cradle beams, mud-holes and miry swails, succeeded one another. 1866 *GREGOR Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Swyle*, a bog. 1874 *TATPPE in Cones Birds N.W.* 223 An open park-like tract of rolling, grassy prairie, interspersed with groves of pines, low hills, and wet, marshy swales.

attrib. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* VII. v. (1849) 371 These swale-runnels are often deceptive. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 771/1 That course led him through the swale bottoms. 1912 *Canadian Newspaper*, Their crop is swale hay; in other words swamp grass.

Swale, a. north. dial. [a. ON. *swalr* (MSw., Sw., Norw. *swal*) cool: cf. SWALE sb.²] Cool, chill. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 *Swale*, windy, cold, bleak.

Swale, v. ¹: see SWEAL v.

Swale (swēl), v. ² [app. of dial. origin (see *swail* in Eng. Dial. Dict.); prob. frequent. f. SWAY v. + -LE, but parallels are wanting. Cf. Shropshire dial. *swayl-pole* = *sway-pole*.] *intr.* To move or sway up and down or from side to side. Hence *Swal'ing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Swal'ingly adv.*, with a swaying motion.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 676 Here's a jerked feather that swales in a bonnet. 1822 *Ibid.* XII. 781 With his eternal sidling and sliding about, .. and swaling with his coat-tails. *Ibid.* 782 Treading the street with his corn-troubled toes, .. swalingly goes the kind Cockney King. 1824 *Ibid.* XV. 86 He drops a wing .. with a swaling and graceful amorousness. 1827 *PRÆD Red Fisherm.* 221 As the swaling wherry settles down. 1863 *SALA Captain Dangerous* I. iv. 123 The great plumed hat, flapped and swaled over my eyes. 1895 A. DOASON *Poems, Sundial* xi, A soldier gallant .., Swinging a beaver with a swaling plume.

Swale, obs. pa. t. of SWELL v.

Swaler (swēl'ər), north-mid. dial. Also 6 *swaller*, 8-9 *swailer*, 9 *swoealer*. [f. *swale*, SWEAL v. + -ER ¹.] A dealer in corn: see Quots.

1597 *Manch. Cri. Lett Rec.* (1883) II. 130 No swaller that ys a forrener .. shall sell or measure any corne vpon any other daye then vpon the Saturdaye and mundaye. 1743-4

Alstonfield Par. Const. Acc. (E.D.D.), Paid for writing warrants for badgers and swalers to take licenses, £00. 0. 06. 1796 *PEGGE Derbichians* (E.D.S.), *Badger* .. He is called also a *swailer*, I suppose from melting or *swaling* the oats; for the *badger* or *swailer* is one that sells oatmeal. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 198 The people who deal in oatmeal are called *swalers* or *mealmen*. 1848 *EVANS Leicester Words*, *Swaler*, a person whose trade it is to prepare oats into grits, meal, &c.: from 'swaling', or 'swaling', i.e., wasting or lessening the grain a little. 1887 *Folk-sp. S. Chesh.*, *Swealer*, a dealer in corn.

Swalewe, obs. form of SWALLOW sb.¹

† **Swal'ing**, vbl. sb. Obs. rare. [? f. Scandinavian stem *skval-* denoting loud noise.] ? Loud singing (of birds).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1061 *Swoghyng* of swete ayre, *Swalyng* of briddes.

† **Swall**. Obs. Also 4 *sual*. [a. or corresp. to MLG., LG. *swal* (whirlpool, swollen mass of water (whence Sw. *swall* surge, swell of the sea), = MHG. *swal* (G. *schwall*); f. *swal* : *swel-* (see SWELL v.).] An agitated mass of water.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xlvi. 4 *Fluminis impetus*. *pe* swall of flocde. *Ibid.* lxviii. 3 [lxix. 2] The storme, that is, the swall of malicious men. *sloghe* me.

Swall, var. SWALE sb.¹; obs. or dial. f. SWELL.

Swallet (swō'let), local. (s.v.) [Obscure formation on SWALLOW v., ? after *gullet*.] An underground stream of water such as breaks in upon miners at work. Also (in full, *swallet hole*), the opening through which a stream disappears underground. Cf. SWALLOW sb.² 1 b.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 769 If they find a Swallet, they drive an Adit upon Levell, till 'tis dry. 1761 A. CATCOTT *Treat. Deluge* iii. (1768) 356 The collateral conduits of the swallet-holes, leading down into one great unfathomable cavity in the bowels of the earth. 1778 *PARVE Min. Cornub.* 84 The larger submarine gulphs or swallets. 1856 S. HUGHES *Waterworks* 133 Swallet holes and subterranean rivers .. in the district of Gower and in the Mendip hills. 1865 *Reader* Jan. 7 This stream is known to commence its subterranean journey about two miles off, where it enters a 'swallet.' 1910 *Spectator* 8 Jan. 47/1 Mendip [has]. underground springs and rivers, faintly indicated by the countless swallets that pit the surface of the hills.

|| **Swallo** (swō'lo). Also *swala*, *swalloe*, -ow. [a. Malay *swālā*, *swālā*.] = SEA-SLUG I, TREPANG.

1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 373 They see the swallo in clear water, and strike it as it lies on the ground, with an instrument, consisting of four bearded iron prongs. 1792 — *Voy. Mergut Archip.* 83 They sail in their Faduakans to the northern parts of New Holland .. to gather Swallow (*biche de Mer*). 1802 [see SEA-SWALLOW 3]. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 188/2 The tripping swala, or sea-slug (holothurion), is a valuable article of exportation (from Borneo) to China. 1904 A. H. S. LANDOR *Gems of East I.* 271 The exports consisting chiefly of Black and White Swallow or Sealug.

Swallow (swō'lo), sb. ¹ Forms: 18 (u)ual(u)ae, *swalewe*, *swalowe*, -uwe, -awe, 1, 4 *swalewe*, *swalwe*, *swolwe*, 4 *swalgh*, *swalu*, 4-6 *swalow* (e), 5 *swalue*, *swalows*, 5-7 *swallowe*, 6- *swallow*. [Com. Teut. (not recorded for Gothic): OE. *swælw* wk. fem. = OS. *swala*, MLG. *swalewe*, *swalue*, MDu. *swalwue*, -ewe (Du. *swaluwe*), OHG. *swalawa*, *swalwa* (MHG. *swal(e)we*, G. *schwalbe*), ON. *swala* for **swalwa* (MSw., Sw. *swala*, Da. *swale*): -O Teut. **swalwōn-*, the etymological meaning of which is disputed.

Continental Germanic dialects have also forms of other types: without w in the final syllable, e.g. MHG. *swal*, *swale*, MLG. *swale*, WFr. *swaal*, *cuel*; with m-suffix, e.g. HG. (local) *schwalmb*, *schwalme*, Flem. *swaleem*; forms with final suffix are widespread in LG. and Fris., e.g. MLG. *swalike*, *swal(e)ke*, LG. *swaalke*, Flem. *swalke* (Kilian), EFr. *swale*, WFr. *swaltsje*, *swaltsje*.]

1. A bird of the genus *Hirundo*, esp. *H. rustica*, a well-known migratory bird with long pointed wings and forked tail, having a swift curving flight and a twittering cry, building mud-nests on buildings, etc., and popularly regarded as a harbinger of summer (cf. c.).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 498 *Hirundo*, *sualuue*. c 950 *Guthlac* x. (1909) 143 *Pa* comon þær sæmninga in twa swalewan fleogan, and bi .. heora sang upahofon. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 156 *Tenim* swalwan, zebarn .. to ahsan. *Ibid.* III. 44 *Tenim* swolwan nest. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1366 A swalu ich herd sing. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 64 The swalwe Proigne, with a sorrowful lay, .. gan make hir weymenting. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P.R.* xii. xxii. (Bodl. MS.) If. 122 b/1 In making of nestes þe swalowe is moste slize. a 1450 *Kni. de la Tour* lxxx. 102 The dunge of swalues fell into the eyen of this good man Tobie. a 1599 *SKELTON P. Sparrowe* 404 The chattryng swallow. 1759 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 11 The Swallow peepes out of her nest. 1633 *SHAKS. Wind.* T. iv. iv. 119 Daffadils, That come before the Swallow dars. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 18 The swallow twittering from the straw-bill shed. 1820 *KEATS To Autumn* 33 The red-breast whistles from a garden-croft; And gathering swallows twitter in the skies. 1876-82 *NEWTON Yarrell's Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 345 The migrations of the Swallow are in a direction nearly due north and south.

b. In allusions to the swift flight of the bird.

13.. *K. Allis.* 3775 (Laud MS.). He takes Bulcypal by þe side. So a swalewe be gynneþ for glide. c 1380 *Sir Perum.* 4232 *Pat* noble stede, þat al so swyftlyche þanne sede So swolwe doþ on flygt. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* x. 258 Bayarde went not the lityll pase, but went lyke a swalowe. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. ii. 23 True Hope is swift, and flies with Swallows wings.

c. Prov. One swallow does not make a summer (and allusions to it).

Cf. Gr. *μία χελιδὼν ἴσθ' οὐ θέλει*.

1539 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* (1532) 25 It is not one swallow that bryngeth in somer. It is not one good qualitie that maketh a man good. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 57 One swalowe maketh not sommer (said I) men saie. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 30 He well remembered that one faire day assurth not a good Somer, nor one flying Swallow prognosticeth not a good yere. 1589 *NASHE Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* Wks. 1905 III. 323 I would preferre diuine Master Spencer .. Neither is he the onely swallow of our Summer. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 43 Lest I should seeme by one Swallow to make Summer .. the men of Herefordshire can witnes, that such examples are not rare in England. 1636 *PRYNNE Rem. agst. Shipmoney* 18 Since in such Taxes commonly, one Swallow makes a kinde of Somer. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xvii, Raleigh .. disowning .. that one day's fair reception made a favourite, any more than one swallow a summer.

2. In extended sense, any bird of the swallow kind, or of the family *Hirundinidae*, e.g. a martin; often misapplied to (and in earlier scientific use including) the swifts, now reckoned as a distinct and unrelated family (*Cypselidae*).

In OE., *stāpswealcwe*, lit. shore-swallow, meant 'sand-martin'. Also, *heorswealcwe*, lit. sword-swallow, occurs in poetry for 'hawk'.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 464 There are four distinct species of birds, that go under the general name swallow; viz. the swift or black martin; 2, the swallow, that builds in chimneys; 3, the martin, that builds against houses; 4, the sand martin, that builds in sand-banks. 1792-5 J. AIKIN & MRS. BARBAULD *Evenings at Home* II. 20 The Martins and other swallows. 1867 T. R. JONES *Nat. Hist. Birds* (1872) 51 The extensive race of Swallows and Swifts. 1885 *NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 47/2 *The Hirundinidae* or Swallows.

b. With qualifying words, applied to various species of *Hirundinidae* or *Cypselidae*; also to birds of other families resembling swallows: as BANK-SWALLOW, BARN-S., CARR-S., CHIMNEY-S., HOUSE-S., SEA-SWALLOW.

Cliff Swallow, one of several species of the genus *Petrochelidon*, nesting in cliffs. **Esulent Swallow**, a name for the swifts of the genus *Collocalia*, which construct the 'edible bird's nests' of which soup is made in China. **Tree Swallow**, (a) an Australian swallow of the genus *Hyolochelidon*, which lays in holes in trees; (b) the N. American white-bellied or white-breasted swallow, *Tachycineta (Iridoprocne) bicolor*, which nests in trees. † **Water Swallow**, ? a water-wagtail. **Window Swallow**, the house-martin, *Chelidon urtica*. **Wood Swallow**, (a) = *swallow-shrike* (see 4); (b) = *tree swallow* (b). (Several other species are named in Latbam's *Gen. Synopsis Birds*, 1783; and other ornithological works, Morris's *Austral English*, 1898, etc.)

1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 18 The 'cliff-swallow' has come and gone. 1783 *LATHAM Gen. Synopsis Birds* IV. 578 'Esulent Swallow' .. the nest .. is composed of such materials as not only to be edible, but accounted as one of the greatest dainties of the Asiatic epicures. 1813 [see ESCULENT A. 1 p.]. 1873 *BULLER Birds New Zealand* 151 *Hyolochelidon nigrigans*. (Australian) 'Tree-swallow' 152 *COOPER Ebyot's Dict.*, *Cinclos* .. the byrde called a 'water swallow, not much bigger than a lark. Eras. 521th. that it is a certain byrd, so weak and feeble, that she can not make hir owne nest, and so laeth hir egges in other byrdes nestes. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 108 *Cinclos* .. the long-bill'd wagtail, and Half Snipe, alius Water-Swallow. 1805 *MONTAGU Ornith. Dict.* I, *Swallow* .. a genus of perchers .. of which we have three species natives: the Bank, the Chimney, and the 'Window Swallow. 1817 T. FORSTER *Observ. Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 6 House Martin, or Window Swallow. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. 338 The curious 'wood-swallows (Artami), which closely resemble swallows in their habits and flight .. twitter from the tree-tops. 1887 [see *swallow-shrike* in 4]. 1889 *LUNHOLTZ Among Cannibals* 18, I shot a young cuckoo, which was fed by four wood-swallows, (*Artamus sordidus*). 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 774/1 The white-breasted or wood-swallow .. is called tree-swallow in some regions, because it nests in hollow trees.

3. † a. = SEA-SWALLOW 1. b. Collector's name for a species of moth: see quot. 1832. c. A variety of domestic pigeon: see quot. 1854.

1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 138 *Hirundo* .. the Swallow, or Great headed Flying Fish. 1822 J. RENNIE *Butterfi.* 4 M. 34 The Swallow (*Leucocampa dictyon*) appears the beginning of June and August. 1854 *MEALL Mowbray's Poultry* 288 *Swallow*, distinguished by its 'plunging or sailing in the air, when flying'. 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 205 Swallows are very pretty and striking birds.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *swallow family*, *flight* (also *fig.*), *kind*, *people*, *tribe*; *swallow-throated* adj.; *swallow-like* adj. and adv.; also † *swallow-bird* (-bride), a young swallow; *swallow-chatterer*, the waxwing; *swallow-dsy*, the day on which the swallows arrive, or are reputed to arrive; *swallow-fish*, † (a) the flying-fish (= SEA-SWALLOW 1); (b) the sapphire gurnard, *Trigla hirundo* (Cent. Dict.); *swallow-fly*, † (a) some unidentified swift-flying insect; (b) a parasitic fly which infests swallows; *swallow-flycatcher* = *swallow-shrike*; † *swallow-footed* a., swift-footed, running swiftly as a swallow flies; *swallow-hawk*, (a) the black-winged kite, *Elanus melanopterus*; (b) the swallow-tailed kite, *Elanoides forficatus*; † *swallow* (b) herb = SWALLOWWORT 2; *swallow-kite*, the swallow-tailed kite; *swallow pigeon* = 3 c; *swallow-shrike*, a bird of the genus *Artamus* or family *Artamidae*, found in India and Australia; *swallow-smolt*, a variety of speckled

trout (see SMOLT *sb.* 1); swallow's nest, the nest of a swallow; *transf.* applied to a thing lodged at a height; *spec.* a battery of guns or company of shot placed on a height (cf. CROW'S NEST 1); swallow's-nest fly, a fly that infests swallows' nests; swallow-stone (ir. *L. chelidonius lapillus*, Pliny), a stone fabled to be brought from the sea-shore by swallows to give sight to their young; †swallow-swifter *comp. adj.* (*nonce-wd.*), swifter than a swallow; swallow-tick, a species of tick which infests swallows; swallow-warbler, an Australian species of warbler (*Sylvia hirundinacea*), with plumage resembling that of a swallow; swallow-winged *a.*, (a) swift as the swallow; (b) shaped like a swallow's wings; also (of a ship), having sails of such a shape; swallow-woodpecker, a woodpecker of the genus *Melanerpes*. See also SWALLOW-TAIL, etc.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* 180, Y shal alway crye mercy as a *swallow-bridle. 1688 HOLME *Armory* III. 291/2 A kind of low footed Stool, or Cricket..with a ledge or border of Board nailed about the top of it, after the manner of a *Swallow Box. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. iii. vi. 71 Bombycilline, or *swallow chatters. 1868 T. FORSTER *Circle of Seasons* 15 Apr., *Swallow Day. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci., Hirundinidae*, the *Swallow family. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. xi. II. 452 The sea *Swallow fish. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 Swallow-fish..hath hard flesh and therefore hardly concocted. 1681 *Grew Museum* I. v. iii. 216 The Swallow-Fish. So called from the length of his Gill-Fins, which reach to the end of his Tail, like a pair of very long Wings. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xviii. She..loosens from the lip Short *swallow-flights of song, that dip their wings in tears, and skim away. 1883 J. PAVN *Thicker than Water* xxii. After several swallow-flights of talk. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 43 *Chelidon* (quia volatu post se omnes relinquit) the *Swallow-fly. 1815 KIRBY & S. ENTOMOL. IV. (1818) I. 112 The swallow-fly (*Ornithomyia Hirundinis*, L.). has been known to make its repast on the human species. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 381/2 *Swallow-Flycatchers (*Artamus*). 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubensis* (1877) 14 The *Swallow-footed Grey-hound. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci., v. Milvinae*. The black winged *swallow-hawk..lives principally upon insects which it catches upon the wing. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* 32 The great Celandine is named in Greeke *χελιδων*, that is to say, *swallow-herbe. 1647 HEXHAM I. (Herbs). Swallows hearbe, *swallow-kruydt*. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 547 Some Swifts, the Gyants of the *Swallow kind. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 9 Nov. All the swallow kind sip their water as they sweep over the face of pools or rivers. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* I. 47 *Nauclerus*. *Swallow-kite. 1852 STANVHURST *Anciens* iv. (Arb.) 101 Furth she quicklie galops, with wingflight *swallowlike hastning. 1666 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 747 Arm'd with Arrows, ..Swift Swallow-like. 1843 PENNY *Cycl. XXV.* 272/1 The Swallow-like Campylopteryx (humming-birds). 1896 J. IAN MACLAREN *Kate Carnegie* 209 Old Sandie Ferguson..whose arrival, swallowlike, heralded the approach of the great occasion. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 836 Warn'd of approaching Winter, gather'd, play The *swallow-people. 1881 LYELL *Pigeons* 85 The *swallow pigeon..has its name from its resemblance in marking to the tern or sea swallow. 1887 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 730/1 The Indian and Australian *Artamus* (the species of which genus are often known as Wood-Swallows, or *Swallow-Shrikes). 1847 STODART *Angler's Comp.* 36 The *Swallow-Smolt of Tweed. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 166 The besieged shot three peeces at the *swallows nest, and dismounted three of the enemies Canons. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* Swallow's-nest fly, *Hippobosca aculearia*. 1833 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii. Certain cradles of iron, called 'swallows' nests', from which the sentinels..could..take deliberate aim. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1130 The edible swallow's-nests of the East. 1878 MAS. F. D. BRIDGES *Frnl. Lady's Trav. round World* I. 19 Sept. (1883) 13 We are living with 200 monks in a sort of swallows'-nest monastery, perched half-way up the face of a cliff. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 257 The chalydony, or *swallowe stone, found in the mawes of young swallowes. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 258 *Chelidonius*, Swallow-stone. 1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Colonies* 429 *Swallow-swifter surges. 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeping* 148 If there be white in it or above it under the throat at all, the bird has the fault of being *swallow-throated. 1846 SAMOUELL *Direct. Collect. Insects & Crust.* 55 The Forest Fly, Sheep and *Swallow-tick. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 248 Concerning the manner the *swallow tribes dispose of themselves after their disappearance from the countries in which they make their summer residence. 1867 T. R. JONES *Nat. Hist. Birds* (1872) 58 The swallow tribes manifest a decided predilection for the neighbourhood of water. 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* Suppl. II. 250 *Swallow Warbler..This is a small species; all above the plumage is black. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* II. 268 Shall not wee..To Parnass hast with *swallow-winged speed? 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. i. III news, madam, Are swallow-winged. 1865 J. H. INGRAM *History of Fire* (1872) 154 A long swallow-winged sail. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 486/1 The swallow-winged Levantine barques. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. iii. 135 The fifth and last genus (*Melanerpes*) may not unaptly be called *swallow woodpeckers, for they resemble those birds in their migratory habits, their long wings, and their black glossy plumage.

Swallow (swō'loo), *sb.* 2 Forms: *a.* 1 *geswelz*, *swelh*, 4 *swelw*(3), *Kent.* *zualz*, 4 *swelhu*, 4-5 *swelowe*, 5 *swelw*(h)s, *swelgh*, *swelogle*, *sweluh*, 6 *Sc.* *swallie*. *B.* 4 *swolj*, *swolw*(3), *swolouj*, -owhe, -owe, 4-5 *swolwe*, *swolow*(e), 5 *swolwh*, 6 *pl.* *swolues*, 7 *swollow*. *γ.* 4-6 *swalows*, 5 *swalgh*, *swalo*, (*pl.* *swaloes*, *sualowe*, *sqwalows*), 5-6 *swallow*, (6 *pl.* *swalouns*, *Sc.* *swallie*, 9 *north. dial.* *swall*(e)y), 6-*swallow*.

[late OE. *geswelz*, **swelz*, *swelh* gulf, abyss, corresp. to M.G. *swelch* (also *swalch*) throat, whirlpool, glutony, glutton, OHG. *swelgo* glutton (MHG. *swelthe*, *swelch*, also *swalch* abyss, flood), ON. *swelgr* whirlpool, swallower, devourer; f. *swelg*:-*swalg*:- (see SWALLOW v.). The phonetic development has followed that of the verb.]

1. A deep hole or opening in the earth; a pit, gulf, abyss. *Obs.* exc. as in *b.*

a. a 1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* 215/5 *Hiatum, opertionem vel foveam terre*, *swelh*. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xi. 27 Salomon beelde Mello, and cunened the swelwz [1388 swolowe] of the citee of David. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) viii. 29 Pare or swelghes in be erthe allway brynnaed.

B. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xiii. 15 In the weye of dispiseris a swolwz [1388 a swallow; Vulg. in itinere contemtorum vorago]. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1104 (*Dido*) This Eneas is come to Paradyz Out of the swolow of helle. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viiii. 106 Ther in the myddle of therthe a place which is called Abysme or swolowe.

γ. 1388 Swallowe [see 1382 in *B.*]. c 1530 LO. BEARNES *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 43 The abyssme and swalowe of the earth. 1636 R. JAMES tr. *Minnicus Felix Octavius* 22 Into the swallow of a prodigious deepe gulfe. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Loue C. Wars* 515 They were ignorant, what Swallows and Quagmires lay hid in the deceitful Nature of the Soil. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 6 The Ground..is sunk from the level, ..and ends in a very deep Circular Gulf or Swallow. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 284 This mountain contains beds of pyrites and vast swallows.

b. *spec.* An opening or cavity, such as are common in limestone formations, through which a stream disappears underground; also called *swallow-pit*, SWALLOW-HOLE, and locally SWALLET.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 297 The [river] Mole [in Surrey]..is swallowed up, and thereof the place is called the Swallow. 1681 BEAUMONT in *Philos. Collect.* No. 2, 3 Certain waters which..were conveyed into the ground by a swallow. c 1700 KENNETT *MS. Lansd.* 1033, *Swallow-pit*, where hollow caverns remain in the earth upon mine-works. 1779 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 96 note, The Swallows, ..or basons on some of the mountains, like Volcanic Craters, where the rain-water sinks into the earth. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 412 Every limestone hill..shows in its swallows and moor pits the erosive power of the atmospheric water. 1895 *Naturalist* 258 A streamlet..runs..eastward, for about fifty yards, and then disappears in a 'swallow', to reappear in another fifty yards and resume its course.

2. A depth or abyss of water; a yawning gulf; a whirlpool. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. a 1100 *Gloss. Adhelme De Laud. Virg.* (Napier) 119/4620 *Carybdis* id. *voraginis*, *geswelzum*. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1453 So ar þo Nykeres tale abontne..schipmen. To som swelw [v. r. swelh] to turne or steke, Opera-geyn roches to breke. 1382 WYCLIF *Jonah* ii. 4 Alle thi swelows and wawis passiden on me. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 41 Bytwene þis lond Mon and Norþ Wales, is a swelowe [M.S. a. swolwz; 1432-50 swalo; CAXTON swolow]. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) v. 16 Sum saise þat it is a swelgh [v. r. swelogle] of þe Granelly See. c 1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 482/2 Swelwehe, of a water or of a grownde (K. swelwe, S. swelth, P. swelowe), *vorago*.

B. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 97 Þei may be wel liked to swolwis of þe see. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 Þilke twice swolwis beþ ic-cleped Scylla and Charybdis. c 1430 *LVGD. Min. Poem.* (1911) 69 Future whorlys of fortunys floodys. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. G.* III. ii. 205 An abyssme or swolowe of water. 1566 STUDELEY tr. *Seneca's Medea* 2649 Amyd the iustlyng swolwes of seas that woth with fyre frye. *γ.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12399 Full swift to the swalgh me swinget the flode. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 There be other swaloes of the see in the ocean. 1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* xvii. ii. 691 There they myght not londe for there was a swalwe of the see. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Cj. Swalows, quiescandes, and fordes perillous. c 1533 LN. BEARNES *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R viij, Wyll ye..entre agayne into the swalowe of the see, for to engloutte you? 1604 *Meting of Gallants* 10 And fall into the large swallow of Scylla. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* Ep. Ded. 2 What Rocks, Gulphs, Swallows, ..and other perils that may endanger you are marked out. 1639 HORN & ROE *Gate Lang.* unil. vii. § 70 A swallow, gulfe or quag-mire. 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* XII. 350 Better to perish gasping in the swallow of the sea.

† 3. *fig.* A gulf, abyss, sink (of evil). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 390 Also freris ben ressett, and a swolowehe of symonye, ..and of theftis. c 1412 HOC-CLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4479 He is þe swolwe þat is neuere ful! At Auerece now haue here a pul. 1426 *LVGD. De Guil. Pilgr.* 16203 The wofull swolwh off Dydespeyr and Desperacioun. 1563 WINGET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* xxx. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 63 That audt swelle of filthines. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 118 Mony walde be drawne heidlings into the deip swallie of al abhominable vice. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 149 To draw vs out of the swallows and gulles of intemperance, ..and all..excesse. a 1624 BR. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 146 Carried head-long by a maine current of disorder, into a bottomlesse swallow of confusion.

4. The passage through which food and drink are swallowed; the throat, pharynx, or gullet, or these collectively; the gorge.

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 250 A..whal..swyftely swenged hym to swepe & his swolw opened. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4507 Bary (read Bacy = Bacchus) he was brayne-wode for bebbing of wyne, Forþi þe swire & þe swalow þat swire he kepis.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 16 Hereby they..make wider their passage or swallow, for then they suddenly goble in the..meate before them. 1658 A. FOX *Warts Surg.* II. x. 86 [If] there is fear that a blood vein hath been hurt, or that the swallow and throat be cut. 1745 tr. *Egede's Descr. Greenland* 87 All Sorts of Fishes..run into the wide opened Swallow of this hideous Monster. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xi. 433 The mouth..which opens behind into the

swallow or pharynx. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 157 In most..cases it is stated that the patient had a 'small swallow' since childhood. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* iii. 115 Like a shark's open swallow. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Apr., Epit. Lit. 55 Those patients who have stenosis of the swallow.

transf. 1608 *Feyer Acc. E. India & P.* 57 We passed to it through a narrow Bitc, which expatiates into a wide Swallow.

b. Considered in relation to its capacity for swallowing; hence *transf.* capacity of swallowing; appetite for food or drink; voracity; also *fig.* appetite, relish, inclination.

1592 NASH tr. *Penitence* 23 Thou hast a foule swallow, if it come once to carousing of humane blood. 1596 HABBINGTON *Metam.* Ajax ProL Bv, Whose throates haue a better swallow, then their heds haue capacity. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iv. v, 'Twill not down, sir! I haue no swallow for't. a 1754 FIELDING *Conversations* Wks. 1772 VIII. 126 Methus..measures the honesty and understanding of mankind by a capaciousness of their swallow. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* I, The Reverend Doctor Folliot, a gentleman endowed with a tolerable stock of learning, an interminable swallow, and an indefatigable pair of lungs. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iii. 78 He..with most voracious swallow Walks into my mutton chops.

5. *fig. a.* in reference to consuming or 'devouring' (cf. SWALLOW v. 4 a).

1607 *Puritan* III. iv. 58 If I fall into the hungry swallow of the prison, I am like utterly to perish. 1628 FLETCHER *Resolves* II. [L] xlvii. 139 With what a general swallow, Death still gapes vpon the general world! 1688 SOUTH *Serm., Prov.* xii. 22 (1697) I. 553 His Ungodly swallow, in gorging down the Estates of Helpless Widows.

b. in reference to acceptance or belief (cf. SWALLOW v. 5).

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. ii, The swallow of my conscience Hath but a narrow passage. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. II. xxvi. § 1. (1679) 323/2 One sin will widen thy swallow a little, that thou wilt not so much strain at the next. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. i. 9 That the Apostles should leave the Care of all the Churches, to take up that of one Particular Church..can never go down with any but a Roman Swallow. 1697 LOCKE *Let. to Molyneux* 10 Apr., Even the largest minds haue but narrow swallows. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 289 Mahomet..knowing as he did the heat and temper of his countrymen, he most probably adapted his religion to their swallow. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* II. iii, Of these tales, ..Mr. Esmond believed as much as he chose. His kinswoman's greater faith had swallow for them all. 1867 LOWELL *Percival* Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 155 There was no praise too ample for the easy elasticity of his swallow.

† 6. The function of swallowing; the sense of taste; *transf.* a taste, a small quantity tasted (in quot. *fig.*). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Þe monþ heþ two offices hueroþ þe on belonþe to þe zuelþ ase to þe mete an to þe drinke. *Ibid.* 82 Hare wyt is al mysyent and corrupt ase þe zuelþ of þe ryke. *Ibid.* 247 Þe ilke grete zuetnesse þe þe herte contemplatif uelþ..ne is bote a litel zuelþ hurby me smackeþ hou god is znete.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 659 Patients with callous appetites and debetated tongues, who have lost the delighted sense of swallow.

7. A single act of swallowing; a gulp.

1822 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 257, I must drink this glass of sherry exactly at three swallows. 1835 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Jan., Wks. 1856 IV. 225 The difference between a civilised swallow and a barbarous bolt. 1857 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 207/2 When she'd had a clean swallow she says [etc.]. 1882 SALA *Amer. Rev.* (1885) 60 He..drank it at one swallow.

b. A quantity (esp. of liquid) swallowed at once; a mouthful swallowed.

1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* vi. 63, I took a swallow of brandy. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 777/1 To live like the Arab, content with a few dates and a swallow from the gourd. 1904 F. LYONOR *Grafters* II. 24 The Honorable Jasper..took a swallow of water from the glass on the desk.

8. *a.* The space between the sheave and the shell in a pulley-block, through which the rope runs. *b.* In a millstone; see quot. 1880.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 37 Name the parts of a block. The shell, sheave, ..swallow head. 1880 J. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 217 [In a mill] the 'swallow', or recess cut in the centre of the running stone, must be of ample size.

9. A fish that inflates itself by swallowing air; also called *puffer*, *puff-fish*, or *swell-fish*.

1876 GOODR *Fishes of Bermudas* 23 *Chilichthys Spengleri*, ..Swallow, Puff-fish.

Swallow (swō'loo), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1 *swelzan*, (-swolzan, -swylzan), 3rd sing. *swilþ*, *swilzþ*, *swylzþ*, -swyleþ, *swelhþ*, *swelzþ*, *swelþ*, *swelzþ*, 3 *swelzþ*(n), 3rd sing. *swelsþ*, 4 *swelghs*, *swelugh*, -igh, *swelwe*, *Kent.* -*zuelþe*, 3rd sing. *zuel*(3)*þ*, -*zuyþ*, 4-5 *swelwe*, -owe, 5 -awe, *swelle*, *swelwyn*, *swellyn*; *Sc.* 4 *swely*, 5-6 *swelly*, 5-6 (9 *dial.*) *swelly*, 6 *swellie*, 9 *dial.* *swill*(e)y. *B.* 2-3 *swolezen*, 3-*uwen*, *sw*(e)*olhen*, *sw*(e)*olþe*, *Orm.* *swolþehenn*, 3-5 *swolewe*(n), *swolws*, 4-5 *swolow*(e), *swolo*(n), 5 *swoolow*, *sqwolws*, 6 *Sc.*, 9 *dial.* *swolly*, 6-7 *swollow*. *γ.* 3 -*swalza*, 4-6 *swalow*(e), 6 *Sc.* *swallie*, 6-7 *swallowe*, 9 *dial.* *swalley*, 6-*swallow*. *Pa. I. str.* 1 *sweslz*, 1-2 *sweslh*, 3 *sweluz*, -*swalz*, 4 *swalewe*, *Kent.* -*zualz*; *wk.* 4 *swelwed*, *swelowede*, *swelid*, -ud, -yt, 5 *swelwyd*, *swelwyd*, *swelud*; 4 *swolþed*, *swolowede*, *swolowyd*, *swolowde*, 5 *swolewed*, -owed, *swolut*, *sowoluyd*; 4 *swalud*, 35-2

swalled, 5 swalod, 6- swallowed. *Pa. pple.* *str.* 1- swolzen, (-swelzen), 3 iswolwe, iswolze, swolze(n), 3- swolwe, 4a- swolwe, *Kent.* -swolze; *wk.* (i) swelwed, -owed, swelighid, swolwid; *Sc. and north.* 5 swelzed, swelzhit, swelled, 6 swellyit; 4 swoljed, (i) swolwed, swolwed, -owid, 5- owet, swolwyd, swolyt, 6 *Sc.* swolit; 4 swalughid, 5 swalughed, swaloyd, 6 swalowed, 6- swallowed. [*Com. Teut. orig. str. vb.* (not recorded for Gothic): *OE.* *swelgan*, *swealh*, *swulgon*, *swolgen* = *OLFrank.* (*far*) *swelgan*, *MDu.* *swelgen*, *swalch*, *geswolgen* (*Du.* *swelgen*), *MLG.* *swelgen*, *swelligen*, (*LG.* *swelgen*), *OHG.* *swel(a)han*, *swelgan*, *swalch*, *giswelgin* (*MHG.* *swelhen*, *swelgen*, *G.* *schwelgen* *wk.*), *ON.* *swelga*, *swalg*, *sulga*, *solginn*, also *wk.* (*MSw.* *swalgha*, *swalgh*, *swolgh*, *sulghen*, *solghin*, also *swolghet*, *Sw.* *swalja*, *Da.* *swalge*); *f.* base *swelg-*: *swalg-*, represented also in the forms given *s. v.* SWALLOW *sb.*²; ulterior relations are undetermined.

As in German and the Scandinavian languages, this verb in English has become weak.

The encroachment of the *o* of the *pa. pple.* and the *a* of the *pa. t.* upon the pres. stem is evidenced from the 12th and 13th centuries respectively; it was perhaps furthered by association with SWALLOW *sb.*¹

1. *trans.* To take into the stomach through the throat and gullet, as food or drink. In early use and still *poet.* also more generally = to eat or drink up, devour: cf. FORSWALLOW. Also with *down*, *in*, *up* (see 10 a).

a. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 230 Laure leaf ceawe and þæt seaw swelge. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Ne þaue þu þat storm me dæne, ne þat þe deule me swelge. c1220 *Bestiary* 315 He draged þe nedde of de ston., and swelcð it. c1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (Effeane) 179 Bestis. þat var of sa gret croule, þat þai wald ryf & swely sone Mane or best. c1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 70 þe more fishes swelweu þe lasse. c1400 *Promp. Parv.* 482a Swelwyn (K. swellyn, P. swolwyn), *glucio*. c1480 *HENRYSON Orpheus & Eurydice* 351 Thus Cerberus to swelly sparis name. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lviii. 6 Sum swelleis swan, sum swelleis duke. 1536 *BELLENODE Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlv, Efir the . . quantite of the dew that thay swellic, they consave and bredis the perle.

B. (c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 He. forswolcð þene hoc forð mid þan ese.) c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Tæd hine grinded. Tunge hine swelcð. Drotte turned hine. 13. *Sir Beues (A)* 2764 þenande & gþande on him so, Ase he wolde him swolwe þa. c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 117 þat þu swolow no more þan þu nedde. c1386 *CHAUCER Manciple's Prolog.* 36 See how þe ganeth to this drunken wight, As though he wolde swolwe vs anon right. 14. *Tundale's Vis.* 485 This hopy best. . . His sette to swolow [v. rr. swelowe, swolwe] conetows men. *Ibid.* 491 In the profecy hit is wryton thus That a best schall swolowe [v. rr. swelwe] the covetows. 1448-9 *METHAM Amoryus & Cleopas* 1352 þe serpent a-sundyr þe bak dothe byt, And aftyr sqwolwyth yt in.

γ. (c1205 *LAV. 28453* *Ævm* wurdæst þu Winchester, þæ eorðe þe seol forswalce (c1275 for-swelge).) 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xi. 27 Syne sall the swallow (v. rr. swelwe) with his mouth The dragonede. 1534 *Lyndwode's Const. Provinc.* 2 b, Pure wyne onely gyaent to theym to drynke that they maye the more easly & sone swalowe downe the sacramente whyche they have receyved. 1617 *MORISON Hist.* 1. 245 The Ianizaries. . . did so swallow our wine, as when it was spent, we were forced to drinke water. 1677 *JOHNSON in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 [Salmons] swallow the bait with the hook down into the stomach. c1700 *EVELYN Diary* 2 Jan. 1694, A fellow who ate live charcoal, champing and swallowing them down. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 6 There is a power of animal assimilation lodged in the stomach of all creatures. . . converting substances; they swallow into a fluid fitted for their own peculiar support. 1835 *T. MITCHELL Acharn. of Aristoph.* 910 note, A prize for the person who should at a given signal first swallow a certain quantity of wine.

pa. t. str. c1000 *Eccles. Instit.* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 398 He hig swelch, & hig eft aspaun on þa hat-testan ligan. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 19/605 Heo me nam and swaluh þe in. c1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 611 A whal hym swalewe at on word for no morsel in hast.

pa. t. wk. c1300 *Cursor M.* 15383 Son it was þat morsel bun. . . And Iudas swelid [Göth, swelud, *Fairf.* squolowde, *Trin.* swelwed] it onan. 13. *St. Margrete in Leg. Cath.* (1840) 97 He toke hir in his foule mouth And swalled hir flesche & bon. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wacc* (Rolls) 3785 Man & best he swelwed & et. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 242 þe deull in liknes of a dragon swalod hym hand & fute. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xxvii. (Arb.) 61 The rokke may wel complayne, for I swolowed in dawe sharpbeck his wyf. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilworth*, xiv, Sussex. . . swallowed the medicine without farther hesitation.

pa. pple. str. c1250 *Owl & Night.* 146 Þeos vie. . . sat to-swolwe and tobolwe So heo hedde one frogge iswolwe [v. rr. iswolce]. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 17/605 Wilde der Hauen min sune swolwen her. 13. *Sir Beues (A)* 786 A. starede on Beues wip eien holwe, Also a wolde him haue a-swolwe.

pa. pple. wk. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 441 Som of hem þat flye. . . delyuered hem of ieweles of gold þat þey hadde i-swolwe to fore þat þey flye. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 734 þe seale calfe. . . þat cutbuth buke had swelwed. c1450 *Mirk's Festial* 200 A gret horribile dragon. . . wolde haue swolyt her. 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 61 My self this mater saw. . . That an Infant was swellyt with ane sow. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxiii. 105 Pills. . . swallowed whole, haue the vertue to cure. 1779 *Mirror Na.* 50 p. 11 Having swallowed a short breakfast, 1874 *TENNISON Gareth & Lynette* 1308 Some hold that he hath swallow'd infant flesh, Monster I. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 182 The bait had to be swallowed by the pike before the hook would take hold.

b In fig. or allusive phr. To swallow one's

spittle: (a) in renderings of Job vii. 19, where the reference is to the difficulty of swallowing when in distress; † (b) to restrain anger or other strong feeling, to repress the rising gorge. To swallow a camel, a gudgeon, a spider, a tavern-token: see CAMEL 1 c, GUDGEON *sb.*¹ 2 b, SPIDER *sb.* 1 d, TAVERN *sb.* 4 d.

c1400 *Pety Job* 40, in 26 *Pol. Poems* 122 Thow woldest suffer neuer more Me to swolowe my salyue? c1421 26 *Pol. Poems* 108 How longe sparest þou me noht, To swolwe my spotel, bot it me gryue? 1535 *COVERDALE Job* vii. 19 Why goest thou not for me, ne lettest me alone, so longe till I swalod downe my spette? [Similarly 1611.] 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 118 Owre men moued with grete hope and hunger of golde, beganne ageine to swalowe downe theyr spettle. 1580 *LODGE Reply Gosson's Sch. Abuse* (Hunter. Cl.) 15 Mithinks while you heare thys I say you swallowe down your owne spittle for reuenge. a1594 *GREENE Jas. IV.* v. iv, None of you both, I see, but are in fault: Thus simple men, as I, do swallow flies. 1631 *MASSINGER Believe as You List* i. ii, Hee durst not stay mee. Yf hee had, had founde I wolde not swallowe my spettle. a1714 *G. LOCKHART in L. Papers* (1817) I. 221 [They] were resolved not to swallow a cow and stick at the tail; and as they had begun, carried on, and finished their projects. 1733 *SWIFT On Poetry* 122 And if you find the general vogue Pronounces you a stupid rogue, . . Sit still, and swallow down your spittle.

c. absol. or intr. To take food, drink, etc. into the stomach through the gullet; to perform the act of deglutition, as in an effort to suppress emotion.

a1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX. 345 *Se* not being able to swallow so as to communicate. 1803 *Med. Trnl.* X. 493 Every time he attempted to speak or swallow, he became more convulsed. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas.* I. i. ii, He kept swallowing as if he felt what we used to call a lump in the throat. 1906 *CHARL. MANFIELD Girl & Gods* xvii, 'I wonder if we hamper Psyche?' 'Don't!' cried Phynides and swallowed quickly.

† 2. *trans.* To taste (also fig.). *Obs. rare.*

a1340 *HAMPOLF Psalter* xxxiii. [xxviii.] 8 Gustate et videte quoniam suauis est dominus, swelighis and sees for soft is lord. 1340 *Ayeb.* 106 Huanne þe man onderuagh þise yefþe he ruelþ [b] and smacke and uelþ þe zuetnesse of God. *Ibid.* 123 Loue of charite nimb and rikþ and zuelþ and halt. a1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. ii. (1914) 48 Pou sese with thyn eghne, heris with thyne eres, Swelawes with thi mouthe, Smelles with þi nese.

3. *transf.* To take into itself (physically); to cause to disappear in its interior or depths; to engulf. Also with *down*, *in*, *up* (see 10 b).

c1200 *ORMIN* 10224 Na mar þann helle ma33 þeon full to swolghenn menness sawless. c1290 *Beket* 2168 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 168 þe eorþe openede onder heom for to swolowen hem a-liue. a1340 *HAMPOLF Psalter* xiii. 5 A grafe oppyn-and, þat slas. . . and swalows þaim in. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 363 To be swolwed swifly wyth þe swart erpe. c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 528 Whan tempest doth the shippes swalowe. c1400 *St. Trojan War* ii. 2274 That swelt(h) half of my schippis has Swelled. c1450 *Mirk's Festial* 4 Helle þeonyng, and galpyng. . . forto swolon hym ynto þe payne þat neuer schall haue ende. 1554 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 5999 The erth sall ryue, And swolli thame, both man and wyue. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 196 The Sea Swallows him with his Host. c1690 *tr. Marana's Lett. Turkish Spy* (1694) I. ii. 125 After this Isle was suddenly swallowed down into the Sea. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* vi. i. (1866) 771/2 The lower part of the face was swallowed in a bushy beard. 1905 *E. CLODD Animism* § 9. 45 The earthquake that swallowed man and beast.

† *b. refl.* of a river losing itself in another.

1623 *tr. Favine's Theat. Hon.* ii. i. 67 Where the Riuer of Lipp. runneth to swallow it selfe [orig. *vient se perdre*] in the Rhine.

4. *fig. a.* To make away with, destroy, consume, cause to vanish (as if by devouring or absorption into itself). See also 10 c.

a1340 *HAMPOLF Psalter* cxxiii. 2 [cxxxiv.] 3 Perauntire þai had swelighid vs lifand. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1263 Wyth þe swayf of þe warde þat swolwed hem alle. c1400 *Destr. Troy* Prolog. 12 Sothe stories ben. . . swolowet into swym by swiftnes of yeres. c1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 83 But God in us haue habytacion, Peraventure our enemies shulde swelle vs. 1533 *GAU Richt Pay* 45 *As S. Paul* sais. . . Deid is swolit throw wictore. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 639 Three Schooles. . . which the greedy iniquity of these our times hath already swallowed. 1643 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 301, I see my ruine at the very dore ready to swallow mee. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* x, The apartment was suddenly illuminated by a flash of lightning, which seemed absolutely to swallow the darkness of the hall. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. i. iv. To-day swallowing Yesterday, and then being in its turn swallowed of To-morrow. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 432 Sloughs That swallow common sense. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 400 All strife was swallowed of festivity.

b. To cause to be 'lost' in something; to 'drown'; 'absorb', engross, occupy wholly. (Now only with *up*: see 10 d.)

c1330 *Spec. Gy de Warw.* 642 þe pine of helle hem gan to swolowe. 1434 *MISYN Mending of Life* xi. 125 All my hert. . . is turnyd into to heet of lufe, & it is swaloyd In-to a-noþer luy and a-noþer form. 1645 *G. DANIEL Wks.* (Grosart) I. To Rdr. 2 In Some I have bene lost and swallowed from my first intentions, by newer Thoughts. c1698 *LOCKE Cond. Underst.* § 36 The necessary Provision for Life swallows the greatest part of their Time.

c. To take in eagerly, 'devour' (with one's ears or mind).

1387-8 *T. USK Test. Love Prolog.* (Skeat) I. 2 Men. . . that with eres openly sprad, so moche swalowe the deliciousnesse of jstes and of ryme. . . that of the goodnesse. . . of the sentence take they litel hede. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. xii. 35 Now lat þone cruell Troiane swelly and see [orig. *hauriat*

oculis] This our fyre funerall. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 195, I saw a Smith. . . With open mouth swallowing a Taylors newes. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 419 A man who weeds himself to study, and swallows many books. 1834 *MAGINN in Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 747 Dossy, who sate in open-mouthed wonder, swallowing them [sc. his stories] down as a common-councilman swallows turtle.

d. To take for oneself, or into itself, as a territory or other possession; to absorb, appropriate. (See also 10 e.)

1637 in *Foster Cr. Min. E. Ind. Comp.* (1907) 267 [With-out allowing for forfeiture of the bond for private trade, misapplication of the Company's money, or for] swallowing [Burt's estate]. a1700 *EVELYN Diary* 18 Nov. 1679, The Duke of Buckingham, much of whose estate he had swallowed. *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 1683, That the French King might the more easly swallow Flanders. . . whilst we sat unconcern'd. 1888 *BAVCE Amer. Commu.* xci. III. 263 One finds in the United States. . . many people who declare that Mexico will be swallowed.

e. *Theatr. slang.* To get up (a part) hastily.

1890 *BARRÈRE & LELAND Slang Dict.* *Swallow the cack*, (theatrical), to learn a part. 1898 *Tit Bits* 30 July 338/1 The remaining acts [of the play] were in turn 'swallowed' during the successive intervals.

5. To accept without opposition or protest; to take (an oath, etc.) without demur or lightly.

a1591 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 13 It is very like that these men swallow many sins, for God is never so forgotten as in feasting and sporting, and bargaining. 1632 *MAS-SINGER City Madam* i. i, Here's no gross flattery! Will she swallow this? 1646 *BP. MAXWELL Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 303, I cannot sufficiently wonder, how the High Court of Parliament of England hath swallowed and sworn their Covenant. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 107 The former laid a wager that there was no flattery so gross but his friend would swallow. 1789 *GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 325 The Representatives of this nation. . . are ready to swallow this proposition by acclamation. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 191 Give them an oath to swallow. 1874 *J. FLINT Lett. Amer.* 171 In England, affidavits are often managed in a simpler way. *Swallowing* a customhouse oath is there a well known expression. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* iv. xiv, People take you with all your faults, if you are rich; but they won't swallow your family into the bargain.

b. esp. To accept mentally without question or suspicion; to believe unquestioningly. † Also with *down*.

1594 *NASHK Unfort. Trav.* 69 Beleue nothing. . . yet seeme thou as thou swallowedst all, suspected none. 1613 *Ord. Lords & Com. Westm. Conf.* Pref. (1658) C. 3, So many, especially of the younger sort, do swallow down almost any error that is offered them. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* i. iv. § 24 To make a Man swallow that for an innate Principle, which may serve to his purpose, who teacheth them. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. (1692) 83 He that can swallow the raining of Frogs. 1786 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) I. 516, I find that I could swallow the last opinion, sooner than either of the others. 1799 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary* 20 Aug. 1751 [She] will believe no good of them, and swallows all that is said of evil. 1790 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) II. App. 66r The legend is still swallowed by novelists. 1880 *LITTLEDALE Plain Reas.* lxiii. 135 Over-readiness to swallow marvels. . . is credulity.

6. To put up with, submit to, take patiently or submissively (something injurious or irksome). (Cf. *F. avaler*.)

1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* D's Wks. 1873 111. 185 If I swallow this wrong, let her thank you. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* i. xvii. 80 The mother (not able to swallow her shame and grief) cast her self into the lake. 1623 *J. CHAMBERLAIN in Cr. & Times Jan.* I (1848) II. 442 And how many disgraces and indignities he swallowed, to bring his own ends about. 1710 *SWIFT Lett. to Abp. King* 10 Oct., They cannot give themselves the little troubles of attendance that other men are content to swallow. 1710 — *Frml. Stella* 2 Nov., I took my four pills last night, and they lay an hour in my throat. . . I suppose I could swallow four affronts as easily. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xvii, He was pompous, but with such a cook what would one not swallow?

7. To refrain from expressing or uttering; to keep down, repress. Also with *down*.

a1642 *S. GODOLPHIN Poems*, P. cxxxvii, Deny us freedom of our groans And bid us swallow all our moans. 1719 *YOUNG Busiris* iv. i, They. . . swallow down their tears to hide them from me. a1771 *GRAY Dante* 6, I swallow'd down My struggling Sorrow. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* i. v. 71 Swallowing my grievances [orig. *devoiant ma douleur*], [I] set myself to wait on my noble masters. 1820 *BYRON Juan* v. xxiv, Swallowing a heart-burning sigh. 1851 *D. JEROLD St. Giles* iv. 31 [She] swallowed her mirth, and. . . busied herself at the cupboard. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1879) I. 1. 325 Then in his throat a swelling passion rose, Which yet he swallowed down. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 29f Hannibal swallowed his resentment.

8. To take back, retract, recant. (Cf. *EAT v.* 2 c.)

1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. 1. 132 As low as to thy heart, Through the false passage of thy throat: thou yest. . . Now swallow downe that Lye. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 235 [He] swallowed his vovues whole, pretending in her, discoueries of dishonor. 1703 *FARQUHAR Inconstant* III. i, I have swallow'd my Words already; I have eaten them up. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. i. iv. 26 A marcful Principle fashioned us holler O' purpose that we might our Principles swallow. 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* xx. 195 If Jamie be living now he has still those words to swallow.

9. To pronounce indistinctly or fail to pronounce; to slur over. (Cf. *F. manger*.)

a1791 *WESLEY Wks.* (1830) XIII. 479 Some persons mumble, or swallow some words or syllables.

10. *Swallow up.* *a. lit.* To swallow completely or voraciously; to eat up, devour. Also *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE *Obad.* i. 16 Yee dryncke shall they, and swallowe vp, so that ye shall be, as though ye had neuer bene. 1600 J. POKR tr. *Leo's Africa* ix. 346 The crocodile swalloweth vp both the baite and the hooke. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 p. 3 Like Moses's Serpent, that immediately swallow'd up and deuoured those of the Egyptians. 1880 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* Intro. 15 Just as we cannot conceive of a man swallowing up *led*, 1876 devouring himself, so [etc.].

b. *transf.* To engulf completely; to cause to disappear utterly in its depths. Cf. 3.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xii. 16 The erth opened her mought, and swallowed vpp the reuer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvi. 17 So the earth opened & swallowed vp Dathan. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 453 The shippes being swallowed vp of the billowes did perishe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 99 Certaine difficile myres, quithkes, sal gaip wyd, and swalle him vp in a manner to the depth. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 387 The first [river] is Hans, which being swallowed up under the ground, bracketh up againe three miles off. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 24 Because London was not swallowed up or consumed by fire from heaven. 1803 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) i. xl. 392 This district, was swallowed up by the sea. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Old Margate Hoy*, Sunken ships, and sunless treasures swallowed up in the unrestoring depths. 1832 R. & J. LANGE *Exped. Niger* i. vi. 245 The little legs of the child were swallowed up in his clumsy yellow boots. 1853 JAMES *Agnus Sorel* (1860) II. 103 The Castle gales swallowed them up, and nothing more was seen of them.

c. *fig.* To make away with or destroy completely; to cause to disappear utterly (as if by absorption). Cf. 4 a.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* i. xviii. Wks. (1572) 286/2 In y^e world to come loosh shall swallow vp the other two *isc.* faith and hope. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lvi. 3 He shal...saue me from the reprofe of him that wolde swallowe me vp. 1626 GOSSE *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 18 Delight in the things which men do, swallow up the pains that is taken about them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 149 Those thoughts...swallowed up and lost in the wide womb of uncreated night. c. 1720 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 121 All people looked upon themselves as ruined and swallowed up. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 122 The feudal law carries with it...a system of private rights, which swallow up all others, wherever it comes. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* vii. 105 Another rule is, not to let familiarity swallow up all courtesy. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) i. v. 96 The man is swallowed up in the cause, the messenger in the message. 1864 BEYER *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (1875) 68 Since the powers it gave were autocratic and unlimited, it must swallow up all minor claims and dignities. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 446 Must not all things at last be swallowed up in death? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/3 Nearly a month will be swallowed up in the verification of the returns. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 7/1 The Irish names in the box swallowed up all the rest.

d. To occupy entirely, engross, 'absorb', 'drown'; = 4 b.

1582 J. BELL *Hadron's Answ. Osor.* 499 b, Blynded with selfe love, drowned in malice, swallowed upp with his owne conceipt. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* viii. iii. Wonder dimes myaching Eyes, And swallows up my Soul. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 194 The original intention of the experiment was lost sight of, by an unexpected result which swallowed up all their attention. 1857 KEBLE *Let. to Denison* 14 Oct. (in *Magg's Catal.* Mar. (1897) 54/1) Since I came home [I] have been swallowed up with my little book on Eucharistical Adoration. 1891 KIPPLING *Light that Failed* x. 205 He fell to work, whistling softly, and was swallowed up in the clean, clear joy of creation.

e. To take completely into itself, or for oneself; to appropriate, absorb (= 4 d); + in quot. 1544, to take fully upon oneself.

1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* i. lxiii. Div, A faythfull armye wyl swallowe vp all parylles, before that so lyberall a capytayne shuld haue any shame or reproche. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vend.* ii. (1661) 21 The oppressions of the Court of Rome, which would swallow up...all original Jurisdiction. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 July 1663, The French King...having swallow'd up almost all Flanders. 1743 POCKOCKE *Descr. East* i. iv. i. 162 In upper Egypt there were formerly twenty-four provinces, but many of them are now swallow'd up by Arab Sheiks. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 737/1 Morocco...has escaped being swallowed by France because Spain has guarded it. 1889 GREYTON *Memory's Harb.* 157 With Exton is joined the hamlet of Horn, now swallowed up in the Park.

f. To take in eagerly; = 4 c. *Obs. rare.* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1409 About him were a presse of gaping faces, Which seem'd to swallow vp his sound aduice.

g. To pass over (a distance) rapidly.

(Cf. DEVOUO 8 b.)

1890 'R. BOLOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 188 Three miles had been swallowed up ere the team steadied. [Cf. quot. 1890 s. v. SWALLOWED *pp.* a.]

Swallowable (swə'loʊəb'l), a. [f. SWALLOW v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being or fit to be swallowed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Intro. 42 This altogether indigestible and scarcely swallowable morsel. 1846-9 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess.*, etc. 315 The reader, who for the first time meets with an anecdote in its hundredth edition, and its most mitigated and swallowable form. 1887 STEVENSON *Let.* 22 Aug. The berths are excellent, the pasture swallowable.

Swallowed (swə'loʊd), *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] In senses corresponding to those of the verb (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxix, Past reason hated as a swallowed bayt. 1667 PHIL. *Trans* II. 535 The dexterity of disengaging himself from the swallowed hook. 1822-7 GOOGE *Study Med.* (1829) I. 120 The swallowed morsel is carried forward into the stomach. 1877 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 4/2 Why should one more dose of swallowed principles disagree with him? 1899 MERRITT *Poems, Night-Walk* 42 The posts that named the swallowed mile.

Swallow (swə'loʊd). Also 1 swelzore, 6 Sc. swelliari. [f. as prec. + -ER.] In OE. *swelzere* = OHG. *swelgāri* (MHG. *swelher*, G. *schwelger*) glutton, tippler.] One who or that which swallows.

1. *lit.*: see SWALLOW v. 1; esp. a voracious eater or drinker. Also in Comb., as *acorn-swallower*, *sword-swallower*.

a. 1000 *ELCOP. Collog.* 16 In Wr. Wülcker 102 Ic ne com swa micel swelzere hæc ic ealle cynn metta on anre zereod. inge etan mæze. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. vi. 222 Thir akorne swelliari, the fat swyne. 1605 1st Pt. *Terentio* iii. i. 42 Denouer of apparell, thou huge swallower. 1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* iv. xxix. 118 A huge Greedy-Guts, a tall woundy swallower of hot Wardens and Muscles. 1710 FULLER *Tatler* No. 205 p. 2, 1. always speak of them with the distinction of the Eaters, and the Swallowers. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* vi. (1868) 51 Of all kinds of eaters of fish, or flesh, or fowl, in these latitudes, the swallowers of oysters alone are not gregarious. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xlviii. The enormous numbers that had been gulped down by the insatiable swallower [*viz.* a threshing machine].

b. *spec.* A deep-sea fish, *Chiasmodon niger*, widely distributed in the Atlantic, having an immensely distensible stomach which enables it to swallow fishes larger than itself.

2. *transf.*: see SWALLOW v. 3. (In quot. *attrib.*)

1891 MERRITT *Poems, Eng. bef. Storm* iii, Von swallower wave with shroud of foam. 1898 — *Forest History* iv, The forest's heart of fog on mossed morass, On purple pool and silky cotton-grass, Revealed where lured the swallower by-way.

3. *fig.* (+ also with *up*): see SWALLOW v. 4, 5, 10 c.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI, 157 Affirming him to be...the moste swallower vp and consumer of the kynges treasure. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 191 Give them an oath to swallow, every impure property is, by this consecrated vehicle, carried off. Note that the oath by which the swallower is rendered thus unlikely 'to do wrong,' is the very oath which...is regularly productive of perjury. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. i. vi, Here too is a Swallower of Formulas.

Swallow-hole. [f. SWALLOW v. or *sb.* 2 + HOLE *sb.*] = SWALLOW *sb.* 2 i b.

1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 74 About Badminton also are several holes (called Swallow-holes) where the Waters...fall into the bowels of the earth, and are seen no more. 1809 GLOVER'S *Hist. Derby* i. 11 The channel of the Manifold river is here dry in dry seasons, owing to the vast swallow-holes at Darfa cliff. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Tral.* II. 151/2 These rivulets pour down the hill upon the surface of the tertiary clay, until they arrive at the chalk, where they are entirely absorbed in swallow-holes. 1891 *Leads Mercury* 5 Nov. 3/6 Shafts being made into it by which the water absorbed by conites, fissures and 'swallow holes', would be rendered available.

Swallowing (swə'loʊɪŋ), *vbl.* *sb.* Also 4 *swelgung*, *swolwung*, 5 *swellung*, *swelwung* (e), *swelwung* (e). [f. SWALLOW v. + -ING.]

I. The action of the verb SWALLOW.

1. Deglutition; + devouring: see SWALLOW v. 1. c. 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 55 Pe deuouring or swelling of alle bestis of be feld. c. 1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 482/2 Swelwunge of mete (K. p. swelwunge of mete and drynke), *deglutitio*. c. 1532 Du Wes *Introduct. Fr. in Palsgr.* 903 The swallowyng, *inailor*. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6349/2 His Swallowing is easier. 1780 *Mirror* No. 73 The swallowyng of much strong liquor produces a temporary madness. 1803 *Med. Frix.* IX. 293 The difficulty of swallowing, known by the name of Dysphagia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 736 There is rarely any affection of swallowing.

attrib. 1881 CABLE *Mme. Delphine* vi. 27 She...began a faltering speech, with a swallowing motion in the throat.

+ b. Tasting, sense of taste: see SWALLOW v. 2. 1340 *Ayend.* 91 Be zyspe, be byrpe, be smellenge, he zuelzyng, and be takyng. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 218 Pe iij. gate of py pytt is tastyng or swelwung.

2. *fig.* (also with *up*): see SWALLOW v. 4, 10 c. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* (Bohn) 318 The oblivion and swallowing up of self in an object dearer than self. 1830 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1853) 604 Which exactions here are swallowed up by the aristocracy and their dependents; but which swallowings are imputed to every one bearing the name of parson.

II. + 3. A whirlpool: = SWALLOW *sb.* 2 a. *Obs.* Used like OE. *pr.* *pp.* *swelgend* to render *l. vorago*.

1387 TREVISIA *Herb.* (Rolls) I. 65 Pere beep many swolwynges and whirlynges of waters by pe se byrynkes. *Ibid.* II. 51 Woodnesse of swolwyng and of whirlyng water.

Swallowing, *pp.* a. Also 4 *swelwung*. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That swallows; usually *transf.* or *fig.*: see the verb.

a. 1400 *Frymer* (1891) 24 (*Benedicite*) Fier and swelwung-hete blesse to the lord. 1548 ELVOT, *Voraginosus*... full of gulphes or swallowyng pittes. 1555 EORN *Decades* (Arb.) 193 These blind and swallowyng sandes, a 1586 SIDNEY *P.* v. 19, Their throate it is an open swallowyng grave. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 128 Almost shouldred in the swallowyng gulph, Of blind forgetfulness. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ii. 53 Every swallowyng waue threatened our death. 1806 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* i. l. (ed. 3) 13 What is the Country, but a sandy desert at one season or a swallowing quagmire at another? 1824 M. ARNOLD *The Future* 16 Whether he first sees light Where the river...winds through the plain: Whether in sound of the swallowing sea.

Swallowing (swə'loʊɪŋ), *rare* -1. [f. SWALLOW *sb.* 1 + -ING 1; cf. *duckling*.] A young swallow. 1839 WILLIS *A Fabri* ii. (1840) 9 Her swallowings...have been hatched a week.

Swallow-pipe. *rare* -1. [f. SWALLOW v. or *sb.* 2 + PIPE *sb.* 1] The gullet.

1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R.A.'s Wks.* 1812 1. 134 Not one bit more could pass your swallow-pipe.

Swallow-tail, swallowtail (swə'loʊtəl). Also in some senses *swallow's tail*. [f. SWALLOW *sb.* 1 + TAIL *sb.*; corresp. to and in certain uses modelled on F. *queue d'aronde*, + *d'aronde* (senses 5 and 6), G. *schwalbenschwanz* (2 b, 8, etc.), Du. *swalwstaart*, M.G. *swalekenstert*, L.G. *swalkenstert*, etc.]

1. A tail like that of a swallow; a forked tail.

1703 tr. *Perrault's Abridgm. Vitruvius* l. iv. 30 The Sabliers...joined together by Tenons, in the form of a Swallow-Tail. 1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 402 Two birds...with swallow-tails flying above the ship. 1824 G. DARLING in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 4 Smelts of the Salmon with their silvery sides, dark purple fins, and swallow-tail. 1860 MAYNE *Krio Hunters' Feast* iv, The 'passenger' [pigeon]...looks not unlike the kite, wanting the forked or 'swallow' tail.

2. Applied to various animals having a forked tail. + a. Some kind of fish: see quot. *Obs.*

1683 POYNTEZ *Pres. Prosp. Tobago* 21 The green Swallow-Tail...a Fish not much bigger than a Herring.

b. A swallow-tailed butterfly.

1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 416 *Papilio Machaon*. The Swallow-tail. 1868 Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric. (1869) 314 The swallow-tails, belonging to the family *Papilionidae*. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 173 One bright swallow-tail, with blue wings, fringed with crimson.

3. A humming-bird of the genus *Eupetomena*.

1861 GOULD *Monogr. Troch.* II. Plate 42, *Eupetomena Hirundinacea*. Swallow-tail...This species being the most swallow-like member of the entire family of Trochilidae. 1899 EVANS in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 435 *Eupetomena macrura* of Brazil and Guiana, termed the 'Swallow-tail' from its forking rectrices.

d. A swallow-tailed kite.

3. A name for the white willow (*Salix alba*); also *swallow-tail willow*, *swallow-tailed willow* (see next, 2 b).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 475 The Shining Willow, which they call Swallow-Tail. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 81 The bright swallow-tail willow...next to the Norfolk kind, it is the largest growing sort.

4. A broad or barbed arrow-head; an arrow with such a head.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 135 The one...hauyng two barbes, looking backwarde to the stele and the fethers, which...we call...a brode arrowe head or a swalowe tayle. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, The English...sent off their volleys of swallow-tails before we could call on St Andrew.

+ 5. = DOVETAIL 1 b, 2. *Obs.*

1548 ELVOT, *Securica*...a swaloves tayle [1565 COOPER, swallowe tayle], or a doue tayle in carpenters worke, whiche is fastnyng of two peeces of timbre, togyther. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, *Swallowes tayle*...a fastening of two peeces of timbre so strongly together, that they cannot fall asunder. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 594.

6. *Fortif.* An outwork characterized by two projections with a re-entrant angle between them, suggesting a swallow's tail.

1688 CART. J. S. *Fortification* 781 Hornworks...are much more in use than the Tenailes, Swallow Tails, or Priests Bonnets. 1690 D'URFEE *Collin's Walk* i. 11 He...all your Out-works would Assail, With his Eternal Swallows Tail. 1702 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (1711), *Queue d'yronde*, or *Swallow's Tail*, a Detach'd or Out-work, whose Sides open towards the Head, or Campaign, and draw closer or narrower towards the Gorge. 1908 Mrs. E. WHARTON *Hermit & Wild Woman* 1 A little walled town with Ghibelline swallow-tails.

7. The cleft two-pointed end of a flag or pennon; also, a swallow-tailed flag.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3317/3 One with a White Flag, Swallow Tail at Main-top-mast. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMIS *Voy. S. Seas* 5 The Commander in Chief being distinguish'd by a red broad Pendant with a Swallow's Tail at his Main-top-mast Head. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 386/2 A yellow jack with a swallow-tail. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxvii, Methinks, instead of this old swallow's tail, we should muster rarely under a brodered petticoat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 10 The Flag of the Guidon of Dragons to be three feet five inches to the end of the slit of the swallow-tail. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 89 The flag...is sometimes square, sometimes a swallow-tail.

b. The cleft tail-end of a vane.

1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 32 A wind...will instantly arrange these vanes in a definite direction, the arrow-heads or narrow parts pointing one way, the swallow-tails or broad parts another.

8. A swallow-tailed coat. *collog.*

1835 FAITH *Let.* 2 May, in *Autobiog.* (1888) III. 38, I don't want a dress-coat; besides, I should look a regular guy in a swallow-tail. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The green coat had been a smart dress garment in the days of swallow-tails. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshw.* 115 Mr. Golightly rose, divested himself of the loose coat he wore in the study, put on his black swallow-tail, and went down to the drawing-room. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* i. 33 The boys...exchanged their tweed coats for the regulation swallow-tails.

b. The tail or skirt of such a coat. *rare.*

1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* vi, I banged roon' my hand, an' lo, there was but ae solitary swallowtail to the fore! 1913 *Play Pictorial* No. 130 The [ladies'] coat...slopes sharply away from the hips, and forms swallow-tails at the back.

9. *attrib.* = SWALLOW-TAILED: as in *swallow-tail butterfly*, *coat*, *moth*, *pennon*; also formerly applied to a cnt of the beard with two points. See also *swallow-tail willow* in 3.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden Ep.* Ded. A iv, Astrological Richard...most studiously complied a profound Abridgement vpon beads, & therein...frutlessly determined betwixt

the swallow's tail cut and the round beard like a rubbing brush. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* (1872) 9 The use of the terrible cut, and the Swallow-tail slash. 1745 *Gleditsch's Deutsch-Engl. Lex.*, *Schwalbenschwanz*, a swallow-tail-carving. 1749 WILKES *Engl. Moths & Butterflies* 38 The Swallow-tail Moth. is bred in May and June. 1816 *Pogonologia* 27 Those different fashions of wearing the beard called, sharp-pointed, square, round, fan, swallow-tail, artichoke-leaf, &c. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) 11. 245 The swallow-tail butterfly (*Papilio Machaon*, L.). 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 253 *Ourapteryx sambucaria* (swallow-tail moth). 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser. 1. What Mr. Robinson Thinks*, Parson Wilbur sez he never heard in his life Thet th' Apostles rigged out in their swallow-tail coats. 1854 BORN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* 11. (1863) Swallow-tail scarf, *assemblage à queue d'hironde*. 1853 C. BEDE, *Verdant Green* 1. i. The toga virilis of stick-up collars and swallow-tail coats. 1884 E. VATES *Recoll.* 1. 45 [The Police, 1836-47] wore swallow-tail blue coats. 1891 DOYLE *White Co. xiii.* The heavy ash spear with swallow-tail pennon.

Swallow-tailed (swɔˈləʊtɪd), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.] Having a tail like that of a swallow, or an end or part like a swallow's tail; also, of the form of a swallow's tail.

I. Of natural objects.

1. In names of species or varieties of birds characterized by a long deeply forked tail, as *swallow-tailed duck*, the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*; *swallow-tailed falcon*, *hawk* = *s. kite*; *swallow-tailed flycatcher*, the scissor-tail, *Milvulus forficatus* or *M. tyrannus*; *swallow-tailed gull*, a rare American gull, *Creagrurus furcatus*; *swallow-tailed kingfisher*, a Surinam species of jacamar, *Galbula paradisea*; *swallow-tailed kite*, a widely distributed American kite, *Elanoides forficatus*; *swallow-tailed sheldrake* = *s. duck*.

1831 SWAINSON & RICHARDSON *Fauna Borvalli-Amer.* 460 *Swallow-tailed* *Ducks. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* 1. i. 60 Swallow-tailed *Falcon, is a most elegant species. 1783 *Ibid.* 11. i. 356 Swallow-Tailed *Fly catcher, inhabits Mexico. 1879 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 317 Swallow-tailed *Gull, tail white, very much forked. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* 11. 540/2 The [Falcon] furcatus, or swallow-tailed *hawk. 1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* 1. 10 The Swallow-tailed *King-fisher. 1879 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 211 *Naucletus*, Swallow-tailed *Kite. 1764 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* 11. 249 The Swallow-tailed Indian *Roller. 1879 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1678) 364 The Swallow-tailed *Sheldrake of Mr. Johnson.

2. *a.* Having a pair of projecting parts suggesting a swallow's tail, as a seed. *b.* Swallow-tailed willow: = SWALLOW-TAIL 3.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* 1. 39 The Seed is Swallow-tail'd and flat. 1764 *Museum Rust.* 11. xi. 43, I set twenty willow-sets (the swallow-tail'd willow, or white willow) truncheons. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Salix alba*, Common White, Huntingdon, or Swallow-tailed Willow.

3. Having each of the hind wings prolonged into a 'tail', the two together suggesting the forked tail of a swallow, as the *swallow-tailed butterfly* (*Papilio machaon* and other species of *Papilionidae*) and the *swallow-tailed moth* (*Urapteryx sambucaria*).

1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* 1. 34 The dusky and yellow Swallow-tail'd Butter-fly. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* 111. xxx. 148 The beautiful caterpillar of the swallow-tailed butterfly (*Papilio Machaon* L.). 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pernu. Bark* 141 Large swallow-tailed butterflies, purple with light-blue spots on the upper wings.

II. Of artificial objects.

4. Of a flag or pennon: Having a cleft end with two tapering points.

1697 in *MSS. Ho. Lords N. S.* 111. (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1905) 322 Two swallow tailed flags. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* 1v. xxviii. A thousand streamers. Broad, narrow, swallow-tail'd, and square. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 274 A swallow-tailed pennon.

b. *Naut.* Applied to a kind of topsail.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 1. 83 A topsail, called a swallow-tailed topsail.

5. Dovetailed, as a piece of timber or stone; also, having a cleft end, as a part of mechanism, etc.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* 1. 50 b, Cramps of Brass and Iron are fasten'd in with Lead: But those of Wood are sufficiently secured by their shape, which is made in such manner, that for resemblance, they are call'd Swallow, or Dove-tail'd. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 307 The Key-Stone in the middle is wedged, and, as wesay, Swallow-tail'd. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Aug. 3/1 Mr. Herschell discovered... a new star... it resembles those stars in embroidery called swallow-tailed. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit.* 11. No. 4563, The bristles of brushes... are laid upon a principle which prevents their working hollow or wearing swallow-tailed. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xxvii. 94 The prisms are arranged around this pin, which again is fastened to a swallow-tailed movable bar.

6. Of a coat: Having a pair of pointed or tapering skirts.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* 1. xxiv. 235 He was dressed in an exceedingly well cut swallow-tailed coat. 188a MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* 11. x. 212 The atmosphere to-night was as conventional as the men's swallow-tailed coats and white ties. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* viii. 99 A moment after the crowd is swelled by the swallow-tailed gentry, the news having got to the clubs and cafés.

Swallowwort (swɔˈləʊwɔːt). [f. SWALLOW sb. + WORT; in sense 1 rendering early mod.G. *schwalbenwurts* (cf. obs. Du. *swaelenwortel*) = med.L. *hirundaria*; in sense 2 rendering Du.

swalwukruud = mod.L. *chelidonium*, Gr. *χελιδόνιον* (see *ERLANDINE*).]

1. The herb *Vincetoxicum officinale*, formerly called *Asclepias* (or *Cynanchum*) *Vincetoxicum*; from the shape of the pods, suggesting a swallow with outspread wings. Hence extended to the genus *Asclepias* generally.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 17 *Asclepias*, may be called in englishe Swallowwort. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* 11. 52 Take Swallow-wort. 1785 MARTYN *Leti. Bot.* xvi. (1794) 216 Common Swallow wort, or Tame poison. 182a GOON *Study Med.* 111. 405 One or two species of *asclepias* or swallow-wort.

b. An umbelliferous plant, *Elaeoselinum* (or *Thapsia*) *Asclepium*. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*

2. The Greater Celandine, *Chelidonium majus*. 1598 LYVE *Dodoens* 1. xx. 31 The great Celandyne is called... in English Celandyne, Swallowwort, and of some Tetter-wurte. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* (1670) 220 Celandine or Swallow-wort. 1858 IRVINE *Hand-bk. Brit. Plants* Index. *Swally*, obs. and dial. f. SWALLOW.

† **Swalm**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 3 *swalm*, 4 *sualm*, 6 *swalme*, 3c. *swame*, 7 *swawme*. [ME. *swalm*, f. *swal* = *swel* (see *SWEEL* v.); cf. *QUALM*.]

1. Swelling.

1225 *Ancre. R.* 274 Drinc þeonne atterloðe, & drif þene swel [MS. C. *swalm*] aþanward uromuad þe beorte. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 167, I sall... me assuage of the swalm, that snellit wes get. 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 336 (Tullibardine MS.), The stane worme, þe ringworme, not slaking of swame.

2. (An attack of) faintness or sickness. (Cf. *SWEAM*.)

1300 *Cursor M.* 20758 (Cott.), 'Ga to þaa men þat lijis in sualm,' He said, 'and rine on þam wit it.' 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiii. Proeme 11. 146 Women who being newly conceived and breeding child, have many swalmes come over their heart. 1609 — *Ann. Marcell.* xxiv. vi. 255 A cold swawme of feare that quickly came over his heart.

So † **Swalm** v. *intr.* and *trans.*, to faint or cause to faint; also in *vbl. sb.*, swooning.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 648 Sum ded, sum hurt, sum swaynand [sic; 1 read swaymand; v. r. swonand]. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 770 Hur fadur nere hande can talme, Soche a sweme hys harte can swalm. 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 311 (Tullibardine MS.) With swaming to swelt.

† **Swalper**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [Related to early mod.Du. *swalper* 'fluctus, unda, fluctuatio', Du. *swalpf*, WFlam. *swalpf*, *swalpf* sudden rush of water or other liquid, early mod.Du. *swalpen* 'fluctuare, affluere, iactari fluctibus, undare', Du. *swalpen*, WFlam. *swalpf* to break forth (of water), G. dial. *schwalpen* to flow, sway backwards and forwards, *schwalpig* swaying; prob. of onomatopœic origin. Similar synonymous roots *skolp*, *skulp*, and *skulpel*, *skulpel*, are represented by MLG., LG. *schulpen*, *schulpen*, *schulper*, early mod. Du. *scholpen* (all = Du. *swalpen*), Da. *skulpe*, *skulpe* to shake fluid in a vessel, *intr.* to splash, Icel. *skolp* dish-water.]

intr. To splash or toss about in water. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12526 Hym-selwyn in the sea sonkyn belyne, Swalprit & swam with swynnyng of arms.

Swalt(e), pa. t. of *SWELT* v.

† **Swalter**, v. Obs. [Cf. *SWATTER* v.] *intr.* To wade, splash.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3925 He... Slippes in the sloppes o-slante to be girdylle, Swalters up swifly with his swerde drawne. 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 1. 228 Than Rany of þe Reidhewch... Licht lap at a lyn; He feyleit and he fell in; And Hoge was sa haisty That he salterit him by.

Swalter, obs. variant of *SWELTER*.

† **Swaltish**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻⁰. [f. *swalt*, var. of *SWELT* + *-ISH* 1.] Sweltering.

1530 PALSGR. 326/2 *Swaltyshe hotte, fade.*

Swalw, -ugh, *swalwe*, obs. ff. SWALLOW sb. 1

Swalud, obs. pa. t. and pple. of SWALLOW v.

Swaly (swā'li), *a.* dial. [f. *SWALE* sb. 2 + *-Y*.] Shady.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 70 Shepherds, with their panting sheep, in the swalest corner creep.

Swam, pa. t. and obs. or dial. pa. pple. of *SWIM* v. **Swamas**, dial. f. *SQUEAMOUS*. **Swame**, variant of *SWALM*, *SQUEAM* Obs., scale.

|| **Swami** (swā'mi). Also 8 *swamme*, *swammy*, *sawmy*, 9 *swamee*, *swamy*, *sammy*. [a. Hindī *swāmī* master, lord, prince, used by Hindus as a term of respectful address, a. Skr. *svāmin* in same senses, also the idol or temple of a god.]

1. A Hindu idol.

1773 E. Ives *Poy. India* 70 Towards the upper end, there is a dark repository, where they keep their Swamee, that is their chief god. 1794 *Indian Observer* 167 (Y.) The gold might for us as well have been worshipped in the shape of a Sawmy at Juggernaut. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desh.* (1837) 1. 56 Some brass Swammies which were in the toshakanah were given to the brahmins of different pagodas. 1837 *Leti. fr. Madras* viii. (1843) 64 They admire our dolls so much, that they are almost ready to make Swamies of them. 1884 *Sunday at Home* June 30/1 A fourth [hut], the most pretentious and the best built, was consecrated to the swamie, or god.

2. A title for a Hindu religious teacher.

1901 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/1 She was informed that the word Swami meant teacher. 1905 *United Free Ch. Mag.* Feb. 9/2 A distinguished Swami or religious teacher visited Poona lately.

3. *attrib.* **swamy-house**, an idol temple or shrine; **swamy-pagoda**, 'a coin formerly current at Madras; probably so-called from the figure of an idol on it' (Y.).

1778 R. ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans. Indostan* x. 11. 443 Until they came in a line with the flank fire of the field-pieces at the swamy house. 1837 *Leti. fr. Madras* (1843) 124 In the middle of the court, round which these galleries of pillars ran, was the Swamy-house, or place in which the idol is enshrined. 1857 H. GREATHED *Leti. Siege of Delhi* (1858) 112 We met Wilby at the advanced post, the 'Sammy House'. 1813 MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* xix. (1825) 233 The old 3 Swamy pagoda, which is about 20½ carats fine.

b. Applied to jewellery ornamented with figures of Hindu deities.

1880 BROWOOD *Industr. Arts India* 1. 152 In the characteristic swami work of the Madras Presidency the ornamentation consists of figures of the Puranic gods in high relief. 188a MAS. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* 1. iv. 69 My gold swami earrings. 1903 VULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson*, *Swamy Jewellery*, a kind of gold and silver jewelry, made chiefly at Trichinopoly, in European shapes covered with grotesque mythological figures.

Swamish, **Swamous**, dial. ff. *SQUEAMISH*, *SQUEAMOUS*.

Swamp (swɔmp), *sb.* Also 8 *swomp*. [First recorded as a term peculiar to the N. American colony of Virginia, but prob. in local use before in England; cf. quot. 1691 in 1 b, and the app. related *SUMP* sb.]

Possibly taken in from LG., where, however, the sense of 'marsh' is not recorded (but cf. LG. *swampen*, used of the quaking of boggy land). The instance of the meaning 'mushroom' (sense 2), which was that of OE. *swamm*, may be due to an occasional borrowing from a foreign source.

Usually referred to the root which is the base of the several Germanic formations **swamp**, **swam**, and **swamm**, with the meaning 'sponge' or 'fungus', represented by MLG. (LG.) *swamp*, OHG. (MHG.) *swamp*, *swamb*, ON. *suppr* (= **swampuz*), MSw. *swamper*, Sw. Da. *swamp*, and OE. *swamm*, (MLG.), OHG. *swam* (G. *schwamm*), early mod.Du. *swamme* (Du. *swam*), Goth. *swamm* acc. sing. The radical notion is perhaps preserved in Gr. *σφῦς* (? = **swombhōs*) spongy, porous.

For other possible relations see *SWAMP* a. and *SWANG*.

1. A tract of low-lying ground in which water collects; a piece of wet spongy ground; a marsh or bog. Orig. and in early use only in the N. American colonies, where it denoted a tract of rich soil having a growth of trees and other vegetation, but too moist for cultivation (see quots. 1741, 1766, 1875).

1624 CART. J. SMITH *Virginia* 1v. 163 Some small Marshes and Swamps there are, but more profitable than burfull. 1685 PENN *Further Acc. Pennsylvania* 7 Our Swamps or Marshes yield us course Hay for the Winter. 1688 CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 124 (Musk-rats) build Houses as Beavers do, in the Marshes, and Swamps (as they there call them) by the Water-sides. 1741 TAILFER, etc. *Narr. Georgia* 96 A Swamp is any low watery Place, which is covered with Trees or Canes: They are here of three Sorts, Cypress, River, and Cane Swamps. 1766 STOKK *Acc. E. Florida* 26 note. The word swamp is peculiar to America; it there signifies a tract of land that is sound and good, but by lying low is covered with water. All the forest trees (pine excepted) thrive best in the swamps, where the soil is always rich. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELTON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 21 Swamps.—As used by our fathers in the earliest times, this term did not necessarily denote marshy ground; but flat land which from its peculiar location had escaped the ravages of the annual fires set by the Indians, and was covered with an old growth of wood.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 145 Oui men... shot a brace of deer, as they were feeding by the side of a swamp or moist ground. 1840 THIELWALL *Greece* liii. VII. 20 Ground which the rain had turned into a swamp. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) 11. i. iii. 125 The Pontine Marshes, formerly the abode of thirty nations, are now a pestilential swamp. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 235 The river Desaguadero... falls into the salt lake and swamps of Aullagas.

fig. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 11. *Convalescent*. In this flat swamp of convalescence, left by the ebb of sickness. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. (1878) 173 It has stagnated in the sunless swamps of a theosophy.

b. *local.* See quots., and cf. *SUMP* sb. 1, 2. Also, in *Australia*, a shallow lake or pond.

1691 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 115 A Swamp, a low hollow place in any part of a field. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Swamp*, a depression in a nearly horizontal bed, in which water may collect. 1883 GRESELY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Swamp*, a depression or natural hollow in a seam.

† 2. A mushroom. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1631 WIDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 39 In the body of the [larch] tree groweth Fungus Agaricus, a swamp or mushrome.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *swamp-dweller*, *earth*, *land*, -*lover* (see c), *muck*, *mud*, *peat*, *region*, *shell*, -*side*, *soil*, *water*; *swamp-loving* adj.; *swamp-angel* (see b); *swamp-chain*, -*hook* (U.S.), a long chain, a large hook used in swamping logs; *swamp-fever*, malarial fever prevalent in swampy regions; *swamp-ore* [G. *swampers*], bog iron ore. 1908 RIDER HAGGARD *Ghost Kings* xiv. 193 The 'Swamp-dwellers, who had their homes upon the banks of the Tugela. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 47 To blend with it [sc. calcareous soil] quantities of peat or *swamp earth. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* xiii. A strong touch of his old *swamp-fever. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 22 Dec., 'Swamp Hooks, Pevys, Skidding Tongs always on hand. 1797 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 95 A vast body of rich *swamp land, fit for the growth of rice. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 11. 151 The value of the swamp land varies with the wood upon it. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 11. 173 (*Visit to Lucy*) That

*swamp-loving, cold-braving, shade-seeking plant. 1840 J. Burt. *Farmers' Comp.* 73 Peat earth, or 'swamp muck, is vegetable food, in an insoluble state. 1821 *Mass. Spy* 21 Feb. 4/5. I agree that 'swamp mud or, as the Scotch and English farmers call it, peat moss, is not manure. 1897 GUNTER *Don Balaso of Key West* xlii. 160 His costume... is covered with swamp mud and coral dust. 1839 *Uss. Dict.* Arts 53; Bog-ore, 'swamp-ore, and meadow-ore. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* ii. 9. The lowest stratum... consists of 'swamp-peat composed chiefly of moss or sphagnum. 1871 *NATHAN'S Pres. & Cure* Di. i. 51 Exposed to 'swamp-poison. 1875 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* II. 564 The warm 'swamp-regions of the Australian coast. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 409 One 'swamp shell, viz., *Succinea amphibia*. 1877 W. HENRIED *Narrative* (1865) I. 111 They were set upon by many hundreds of the Indians out of the Bushes by the 'Swamp-side. 1883 *Science* II. 391 Their projection above the level of the roots depending on the depth of the 'swamp-waters.

b. In names of animals (mostly birds) inhabiting swamps, as *swamp adder*, *bee*, *bird*, etc.; *swamp-angel* (U.S.), a name for the hermit thrush and the wood thrush; also *transf.* or *allusively*; *swamp blackbird* = *marsh blackbird* (see MARSH 4 b); *swamp crane*, *Ortygometra tabuensis*, of Australia; *swamp deer*, *Rucervus divauecelli*, of India; *swamp hare*, *Lepus aquaticus*, of the southern U.S., also called *water-rabbit*; *swamp hen*, a name for various rails, esp. of the genus *Porphyrio* (cf. *marsh hen*, MARSH 4 b); *swamp partridge*, the spruce partridge or Canada grouse; *swamp pheasant*, *Centropus phasianus*, of Australia; *swamp quail*, any species of the genus *Synacus*, of Australia; *swamp robin*, the cheewink or ground-robin, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, of N. America; *swamp sparrow*, (a) a species of song-sparrow, *Melospiza palustris*, common in U.S. and Canada; (b) *Sphenæacus punctatus* of New Zealand, also called *fern-bird*; *swamp warbler*, one of several N. American warblers, as *Protonotaria citrea* and *Helminthorus vermivorus*.

1893 CONAN DOYLE *Sherlock Holmes, Speckled Band* 207 It is a 'swamp adder!... the deadliest snake in India. 1858 H. C. KIMBALL in *Yrnl. Discourses* V. 31/2 Angels who would thus visit you are 'swamp angels, they are filthy. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanism* 117 The Swamp Angel of General Gilmore, as his monster-gun in the swamps was ironically called. 1884 BUAROUGH *Waker-Robin* 38 The wood-thrush... is quite a rare bird... being found in the Middle and Eastern States... only in the deepest and most remote forests, usually in damp and swampy localities. On this account the people in the Adirondack region call it the 'Swamp Angel'. 1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 171 I have heard countrymen call the species of which you speak the 'swamp-bee; its scientific name is probably *Bombus separatus*. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.*, 'Swamp bird, the yellow-poll warbler, *Motacilla aestiva*. 1834 SERBOHM *Birds* II. 230 Red-throated Pipit. It is very decidedly a swamp-bird. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Swamp-blackbird. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 75/1 A huge flock of swamp blackbirds covered the ground. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, cites W. L. BULLER for 'Swamp-crane. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Swamp-deer. 1902 T. W. WEBBER *Forests Upper India* xxi. 312 A very fine specimen of the big swamp deer or barasingha, with 12-tined horns. 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* Suppl. II. 206 'Swamp finch. *Fringilla lilacea*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Swamp-hare. 1897 *Field* 6 Feb. 1873 The swamp, or northern hare, is a big strong animal. 1898 MORRIS *Austral English*, 'Swamp-hawk, another name for the New Zealand Harrier. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Australia* VI. pl. 90 *Porphyrio Bellus*. 'Swamp-Hen, Colonists of Western Australia. 1888 W. L. BULLER *Birds N. Zealand* II. 81 The Swamp-hen is widely distributed over Tasmania, the greater part of the continent of Australia (etc.). 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 394 'Swamp Partridge. 1847 'Swamp-pheasant [see PHEASANT 2]. 1890 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 94 Although it is really a cuckoo, the colonists call it the 'swamp-pheasant', because it has a tail like a pheasant. 1895 W. K. OCHILVIE-GRANT *Game-Birds* I. 191 The Australian 'Swamp-Quail. 1810 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 36 In Virginia, he [sic] the Towhee Bunting] is called the Bulfinch... in Pennsylvania, the Cheewink, and by others the 'Swamp Robin. 1811 *Ibid.* III. 50 The 'Swamp Sparrow is five inches and a half long and seven inches and a half in extent. 1888 W. L. BULLER *Birds N. Zealand* (ed. 2) II. 255 The melancholy cry of the Fern-bird is so general and persistent that its nickname of 'Swamp-Sparrow' is not undeserved. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 291 *Protonotaria*, Golden 'Swamp Warblers.

c. Denoting plants or vegetable products (chiefly of North America) growing in swamps, as *swamp grass*, *plant*, etc.; *swamp dock*, *hellebore*, *hickory*, *locust-tree*, *mahogany*, *pine*, *privet*, *silk-weed* (see these words); *swamp-apple* = *honeysuckle-apple* (HONEY-SUCKLE 6); *swamp-aah*, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, also called *black*, *ground*, *hoop*, or *water ash*; *swamp azalea* = *swamp honeysuckle*; *swamp-broom* = SWAMP-OAK 2 a (Morris *Austral Engl.*); *swamp-cabbage* = SKUNK-CABBAGE; *swamp-cheese* = *swamp-apple*; *swamp-cypress*, the genus *Chamaecyparis*; also, the deciduous cypress, *Taxodium distichum*; *swamp dogwood*, *Cornus alba* and *C. sericea*; also, = *swamp sumach*; *swamp elm*, *Ulmus racemosa*, also called *rock elm*; *swamp gooseberry*, *Ribes lacustre* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); *swamp gum*, various species of *Eucalyptus*, of Australia and Tasmania; *swamp honeysuckle*, *Rhododendron viscosum* (*Azalea viscosa*); *swamp laurel*, the swamp sassafras,

Magnolia glauca; also *Kalmia glauca*; *swamp-lily*, (a) the American Turk's-cap lily, *Lilium superbum*; (b) the genus *Zephyranthes*, of Mexico, S. America, and the W. Indies; (c) the lizard's-tail, *Saururus cernuus*; *swamp loosestrife*, *Decodon verticillatus* or *Nesaea verticillata* (Treas. Bot. 1866); *swamp-lover*, the stud-flower, *Helonias bullata*; *swamp magnolia*, *Magnolia glauca* (also called *swamp laurel* or *swamp sassafras*); also *M. grandiflora*; *swamp maple*, the red maple, *Acer rubrum* (Miller); also several other species, as the silver maple, *A. dasycarpum*, the mountain maple, *A. spicatum*, and the allied *Negundo californicum*; *swamp-moss* = *bog-moss* (Boo sb. 1 3); *swamp pea-tree*, sensitive joint-vetch, *Aeschynomene hispida*; *swamp-pink* = *swamp honeysuckle*; *swamp rice* = CANADA rice; *swamp rose*, *Rosa carolina* (Treas. Bot. 1866); *swamp sassafras* = *swamp laurel*; *swamp sumach*, the poison sumach, *Rhus venenata*; *swamp tea-tree*, species of *Melaleuca*, of Australia and Tasmania; *swamp-weed*, *Selliera radicans* (Miller); *swamp willow*, the pussy-willow, *Salix discolor*; *swamp-wood*, the N. American leather-wood, *Dicra palustris*. See also SWAMP-OAK.

1846 *Zoologist* IV. 1281 The galls called 'swamp-apples. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 214 The *Azalea nudiflora*, or wild Honeysuckle, has often a singular transformation of its flowers, the parts of the flower becoming enlarged and fleshy... These succulent excrescences are much sought after by boys who call them 'swamp apples' and 'swamp cheeses'. 1842 Z. THOMPSON *Hist. Vermont* II. 211 Black Ash. *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, is sometimes called 'Swamp Ash. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.*, 'Swamp azalea, *Azalea viscosa*. 1793 in M. CUTLER'S *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 292 Our 'Swamp Cabbage (or Dracontium foetidum). 1847 'Swamp cheeses [see *swamp-apple* above]. 1876 *tr. Heer's Primæval World* Switzerland I. viii. 325 *Taxodium distichum micocum*, the 'swamp-cypress... This species is completely analogous to the swamp-cypress of America (*Taxodium distichum*, Rich., sp.). 1817 W. DARBY *Geogr. Descr. Louisiana* 353 *Cornus alba*. 'Swamp dogwood. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 79 Poisonous Rhus. Poison Sumach. Poison Elder. Swamp Dogwood. 1817 W. DARBY *Geogr. Descr. Louisiana* 356 *Ulmus aquatica*. 'Swamp elm. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 82 Many specimens of *Bryaxis* were beaten off of 'swamp grass. 1907 C. HILL *Tout Brit. N. Amer., Far West* vi. 119 Various swamp grasses, of which the bulrush is the commonest specimen [used]. 1851 J. MITCHELL in *Pap. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Van Diemen's Land* (1853) II. 132 (Morris) The 'Swamp Gum grows to the largest size of any of this family in Van Diemen's Land. 1889 MAIDER *Usef. Ph. Australia* 27 *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, in South-Eastern Australia... it is known as 'White Gum', 'Swamp Gum', or 'White Swamp Gum'. *Eucalyptus viminalis*,... The 'White Gum', or 'Swamp Gum' of Tasmania. 1764 ELIOT in *Mills System Pract. Husb.* I. 156 Take the roots of 'swamp hellebore (known in different places by the several names of skunk cabbage, tickle weed, bearroot). 1817 W. DARBY *Geogr. Descr. Louisiana* 354 *Juglans aquatica*. 'Swamp hickory. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 257 *Azalea viscosa*, Clammy Azalea. White 'Swamp-Honeysuckle. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Notes State Virginia* (1787) 60 'Swamp laurel. *Magnolia glauca*. 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot. App.* 116 *Kalmia glauca* (swamp-laurel). 1814 ROXBURGH *Hort. Bengal.* 23 *Crinum americanum*. 'Swamp lily. N. S. Wales. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 180 On the green bank of our flower-bordered brook, the American swamp-lily finds its natural place. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 868 *Gleditsia*,... monosperma Ph. 'Swamp Locust Tree. 1878 MEEHAN *Native Fl. & Ferns U.S.* I. 36 'Swamp-lover. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanism* 422 The Sweet Bay is... not to be compared to the 'Swamp Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). 1886 T. HENEY *Fortunate Days* 50 'Swamp-mahogany's floss-flowered arms. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.*, 'Swamp pea-tree, *Aeschynomene aquatica*. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Abies*, *Pinus*; *Americana*, *palustris*. The 'Swamp Pine. 1840 BIGELOW *Plants of Boston* 52 *Azalea viscosa*, Wild honeysuckle. 'Swamp pink. 1775 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 942 Biog. a 'swamp plant, a north-east aspect will be the properest situation at first to plant it in. 1856 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 365 From out its dark waters no swamp plant or tree grew. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 697 A serviceable grain known as Canada Rice or 'Swamp Rice. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.*, 'Swamp sassafras, *Magnolia glauca*. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 479 *Magnolia glauca* is deciduous. In America it is known by the names of white laurel, swamp sassafras, and beaver tree. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 618 *Asclepias incarnata*, 'Swamp Silk-weed. 1721 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 145 The Poison-Wood-Tree... is by some called the 'Swamp Sumach. 1862 W. ARCHEA in G. Whiting *Products Tasmania* 29 'Swamp Tea-tree (*Melaleuca ericifolia*). 1865 Mrs. M. HARRIS *St. Philip's* 23 The pond lay in a sort of basin, with... 'swamp-willows dipping down into its brink.

Swamp (swamp), a. Sc. and north. dial. [Perhaps related to SWAMP sb., the notion of 'depression, subsidence' being the connecting link; there is a remarkable parallel in dial. *swank sb.* = depression in the ground, deep hollow, bog, and *swank adj.* = thin in the belly.] Of a body that may be or is normally distended: That has sunk and become flat; thin from emptiness, as the breasts, the belly, etc.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1597 Sume [men] thron ydrospey sa gret Swolne pat hai ma etc no mete, Are mad swampe par. *Ibid.* xl. (*Ninian*) 799. a. 1583 POLWART *Flying w. Montgonerie* 776 (Tullibardine MS.) Swamp sandie, come fra candie, with grandie opprest. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 254 If in a woman with childe the breasts do

suddenly fall swampe as we say, then will shee abort or miscarry. 1631 R. H. Arraign. *Whole Creature* iv. 28 A kind of light Pelsie corne, inclosed in certain eares, which are long and swampe. 1684 MEXINGTON *Yorksh. Dial.* 30 (E.D.S.), Her Ewr's but swampe, Shee's nut fur Milk, I trow. a. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* II. (1710) 105 A useful Sursingle it was... Which as his Paunch was Full of Swamp, He'd wider make, or straiter cram. 1885 A. MUNRO *Siren Casket* 90 Their body compress'd and swampe as an eel. 1887 *Seaview Life Dr. Duguid* xxi. 159 The morlich-like goons she puts on gie her a swampe, cauldrie, full-m'nted appearance.

Swamp (swomp), v. [f. SWAMP sb.]

1. *pass.* To be entangled or lost in a swamp. *N. Amer. ? Obs.*

1688 CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 686 So that she might turn thereon her weak Cattle, and such as should at any time be swamp'd. 1814 BACKENRIDGE *Trul. in Views Louisiana* 210 In spending an hour to relieve a poor ox, which was swamped near the bank.

2. *orig. pass.* To be submerged or inundated with water (or other liquid), as a boat, a piece of ground; hence *actively*, to submerge, inundate, or soak with water, etc.

1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1381 In the morning, the long-boat was found swamped. 1835 LYTTON *Kienst v. iii*. The ground was swamped with blood. 1835 MARSHALL *Faithful* xxviii. The wherry... pitched so heavily, that we were afraid of being swamped. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. At night a sea broke over them, and would have swamped the Otter; had she not been the best of sea-boats. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Frip Boerlaand* 172 The claims were continually being swamped out by the river. 1881 F. WITTI *Diary* 10 June in J. Hatton *New Ceylon* vi. (1881) 166 Towards midnight we awoke in our leak but—swamped.

transf. 1858 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* xvii. 174 Meat... is rarely properly cooked, and game... is injured by being swamped in sauces. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 643 Sand has beaten in and swamped the vegetation. 1888 *Portfolio* Apr. 68 (Cent. Dict.) Swamped with full washes and blots of colour or strong strokes with the red pen.

3. *intr. a.* in passive sense: To be swamped or submerged; to fill with water and sink, as a boat. Also *fig.*

1795 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) VII. p. xxvii. At 11 the yawl astern swamped and was lost with all her furniture. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* viii. The boats swamped in the current—all were lost. 1858 SEARS *Atlan.* iv. 40 A higher step that would have cleared him at once of materialism, and not suffered him to sink back and swamp in it again. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 18 Dec. 290/3, I found him sitting on a log, wet, dirty, and swamping up to his waist.

b. To overflow, cause inundation. *rare.*

1905 *Contemp. Rev.* July 95 Sand, mud, grass and thrift being mingled together, which a spring-tide... was silently swamping over.

4. *fig. (trans.)* To plunge or sink as if in a swamp or in water; to overwhelm with difficulties, or esp. by superior numbers, so as to render inefficient. 1818 TODD, *To Swamp*, to whelm or sink as in a swamp. A modern word. 1833 GARVILLE *Mem.* (1874) II. 380 He said the Tories were indignant at the idea of being compelled to keep quiet, and that if they were to be swamped the sooner it was done the better. 1836 DISABLER *Left. Runny-mede* 171 The Whigs in 1718 sought to govern the country by 'swamping' the House of Commons; in 1836 it is the House of Lords that is to be 'swamped'. 1846 WRITO *swamp in Croker Papers* (1884) 31 Oct. H.C., endeavoured to swamp [the erection of] the statue in Parliament. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* I. (1889) 2 The fast set... swamped, and gave the tone to the college. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 9, I feel convinced that in South Africa the Dutch element will never become swamped as it has been in America.

b. To ruin financially.

1864 Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL *Geo. Geith* I. xv. 281 Mortgages enough to have swamped any man. 1879 TOURGEE *Foot's Err.* xviii. 91 If I gave in to them, I... would be swamped by my fertilizer account in the fall.

5. *U.S.* To make (a logging-road) in a forest or 'swamp' by felling trees, clearing away undergrowth, etc. Also, to haul (logs) to the skidways. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* i. (1912) 57 The company consists of choppers, swampers,—who make roads,—barker and loader, teamster, and cook. 1880 LUMBERMAN'S *Gas.* 28 Jan. A Wisconsin lumber-camp is divided into 'choppers', 'sawyers' and 'swampers'.

Hence **Swamped** (swomp) *ppl. a.*, **Swamping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 SCOTT *Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) I. xi. 357 Besides the risks of swamping and breaking our necks. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 130 Many... were drowned by the swamping of one of the vessels. 1871 WHITTIER *Sisters* xiii. In peril from swamping sea Or lee shore rocks. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 747a The swamping of the ecclesiastical element in the House of Lords. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 302 The swamped area and the rotting vegetation are sufficient cause for the unhealthiness of the tract. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* vi. 45 Old man Heath was a veteran woodsman who had come to swamping in his old age.

Swamper (swompær). [f. SWAMP sb. or v. + -ER 1.]

1. *U.S.* A workman who clears a road for lumberers in a 'swamp' or forest.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* i. (1912) 57 The company consists of choppers, swampers,—who make roads,—barker and loader, teamster, and cook. 1880 LUMBERMAN'S *Gas.* 28 Jan. A Wisconsin lumber-camp is divided into 'choppers', 'sawyers' and 'swampers'.

b. A man-of-all-work in a liquor saloon. *U.S.*

1907 in Thornton *American Glossary*.

2. An inhabitant of a swampy district. *U.S.*

1891 *Boston (Mass.) Trul.* 9 Apr. 2/3 It has a high reputation among the swampers as a remedy for rheumatism.

3. One who swamps or overwhelms, as by superior numbers. *nonce-use*.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 37/1 Mr. Gladstone asks them to swamp themselves without inquiring how they are to be swamped, and to admit their swampers without inquiring how the swampers are to be treated in the way of assigning seats to them.

Swampily, Swampiness: see after SWAMPY.

Swampine (swō'mpīn). U.S. [ad. mod. L. *swampina* (former specific name), f. SWAMP sb.: see -INE 1.] The green killifish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*. 1835 *KIRBY Hdb. & Inst. Anim.* i. 122 Another migrating fish was found by thousands in the ponds of Carolina, by Base... They belong to a genus of abdominal fishes [note, *Hydrargyra*] and are called swampines.

Swampish (swō'mpif), a. [f. SWAMP sb. + -ISH 1.] = SWAMPY.

1795 *MSS. Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 121 The ground is very swampish and damp. 1880 *Miss Bird Japan* I. 123 Passing over a swampish level.

Hence **Swampishness**.

1879 *Miss Bird Rocky Mountains* 20 The road at first lay through a valley without a river, but some swampishness nourished some rank swamp-grass.

Swamp-oak.

1. In N. America, a name for several species of oak growing in swamps: for distinguishing names of the species see *quots.* 1817, 1845-50, 1874.

1683 *PENN. Let. to Committee* 4 Oak of divers sorts, as Red, White and Black, Spanish Chestnut and Swamp, the most durable of all. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 4 Jan. in *Stork Acc. E. Florida* 22 The east banks being sandy 8 or 10 foot perpendicular, full of live and swamp-oaks. 1817 W. DARBY *Geogr. Descr. Louisiana* 355 *Quercus lyrata*. Swamp white oak. 1821 T. NUTTALL *Jrnl. Trav. Arkansas Terr.* 71 *Quercus palustris* (the swamp oak). 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot. App.* 152 *Quercus prinus* (swamp chestnut-oak)... *bicolor* (swamp white oak). 1854 *LOWELL Indian Summer Reverie* viii. The swamp-oak with his royal purple on, Glared red as blood across the sinking sun. 1874 *ASA GRAY'S Less. Bot.* 454 *Q. palustris* (Swamp Spanish, or Pin Oak).

2. In Australia: a. A leguminous shrub, *Viminaria denudata*, also called *swamp-broom*.

1833 *STUART S. Australia* I. i. 53 Light brushes of swamp-oak, cypress, box, and acacia pendula.

b. Name for various species of *Casuarina*: cf. SHE-OAK.

1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 118 The river Macquarie, having its banks occasionally ornamented with a handsome though rather melancholy-looking tree, called the swamp-oak. 1882 *HAROV in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 434 The rough-looking Swamp Oak or Tinian Pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), which was first introduced to Britain from the South Sea islands by Admiral Byron in 1766.

Swampy (swō'mpi), a. [f. SWAMP sb. + -Y.] Of the nature of a swamp; abounding in swamps; marshy, boggy.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. ii. 30 We crossed a deep River... and marched 7 mile in a low swampy ground. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 102 He took into the Woods and Swampy thickets. 1791 R. MYLNE and *Rep. Thames* 12 The Towing Path is interrupted by a low swampy Eyot. 1839 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 209 The ground is covered by a thick bed of swampy peat. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 128 The town was guarded by the swampy meadows along Cherwell. 1877 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 145 In many deltas, the alluvial land is swampy.

fig. 1875 *McLAUREN Serin.* Ser. II. vii. 126 The swampy corruption that fills your life.

b. Of or pertaining to a swamp; found in swamps, as *swampy iron ore* = bog iron ore (Bog sb. 1 4); proceeding from a swamp.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 183 Swampy Iron ore. *Swampers* of Werner. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1817) I. 214 Swamp exhalations.

Hence **Swampily adv.**, **Swampiness**.

1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1766) V. 55 A little swampiness of soil. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 501 The swampiness of the ground was completely removed. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* July 57/2 A short cut... has to be circuitously and swampily repented of.

Swan (swōn). Forms: 1- swan; also 1 swann, swon, suon, 1, 4 suan, 4-5 swane, 4-7 swanne, 6 swonne. [Com. Tent. (not recorded for Gothic): OE. *swan*, *swon* str. m. = OFris. **swon* (Efris. *swon*, Nfris. *Wfris.* *swaan*), OS. *swan*, MLG. *swan*, *swāne* str. and wk. m., *swān* str. m., (LG. *swaan*), MDa. *swāne* (Du. *zwaan*), OHG. **swan*, *swon* str. m., *swana* wk. f. (MHG. *swane*, *swan* wk. m., G. *schwan* str. m., dial. *schwane*, *schwone* f.), ON. *swanr* (poet.) str. m. (Norw. *svon* m., *svana* f., Da. *svane* m. f., MSw., Sw. *svan* m.): -OTeut. **swanaz* str. m., **swanon*-wk. m., or **swanōn*-wk. f.

The name was app. applied orig. to the 'musical' swan, having the form of an agent-noun. f. Teut. *swan*: -Idg. *swon* = *swen*, represented by Skr. *swanati* (it) sounds, *sonit* (it) sounds, (*sonāre*, later *sonāre*), Ir. *seinnaim* I make music, OE. *geswin* melody, song, *swinsian* to make melody.)

1. A large web-footed swimming bird of the genus *Cygnus* or subfamily *Cygninae* of the family *Anatidae*, characterized by a long and gracefully curved neck and a majestic motion when swimming; esp. *C. olor*, *gibbus*, or *mansuetus*, with pure white plumage in the adult, black legs and feet, and a red bill surmounted by a black knob,

named specifically the Domestic, Mute, or Tame Swan.

Other important species are **Bewick's Swan**, *Cygnus (Olor) bewicki*; **Black Swan**, *Chenopsis atratus* of Australia, with plumage almost entirely black; **Black-necked Swan**, *Cygnus (Sthenelides) nigricollis* or *melanocoryphus*, with black head and neck, and the rest of the plumage pure white; **Trumpeter Swan**, *Cygnus (Olor) buccinator*, (a) of Europe, C. (O.) *musicus* or *ferus*, also called Wild Swan, †Elk, or Whooper; (b) of N. America, C. (O.) *americanus* or *columbianus*.

Swans' quills were used for feathering arrows; hence *barrows of swan*.

c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 700 *Olor*, swan. a 1000 *Phoenix* 137 (Gr.) Ne hornas... ne organan, swegleopies geswin ne swanes fedre. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 459/22 *Olor*, swan, ifletta, swan. c 1300 *Havelok* 1726 Biforn hem com þe beste mete Pat king or caysor wolde etc. 1 Kranes, swannes, neynesun. c 1340 *Noninale* (Skeat) 838 *Cyne* recifre, swan tissith. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 206 A fat swan loured he best of any roost. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xlii (Tollem. MS.) Schipmen trowep þat it bodsch good, yf þey mete swannes in peryl of schipbreche. *Ibid.* (Hodl. MS.) þe swanne putteþ doune his heed into þe water and secheþ his mete. 1451 *LINCOLN Diocese Documents* 57. I will my neweb Robert constabill haf Al my white swannes.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 482, viij. scheff arrowys of swanne. 1554 HULOT, Swanne, *cygnus*, some take this to be the elk, or wilde swanne. 1552-3 in *Feuilletat Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 138 Pennes of swannes quylles. 1564 *Proclam. Q. Elis. Conserv. Swans*, It is ordeyned, that no man shal take no gray swannes nor white swannes flying. 1593 in *Kempe Losely MSS.* (1836) 308 All strait swans, all swans unmarked, all wild swans, all tame swans that fly, all swans of felons... are the master of the swans right. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 438 The Swan with Arched neck Between her white wings mantling proudly, Rowes Her state with Oarfe feet. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words* 95 The Elk, Hooper, or wild Swan: *Cygnus ferus*, this bird is specifically distinct from the tame Swan. 1698 *WITSEN in Phil. Trans.* X. 361 Black Swans, Parrots and many Sea-Cows were found there [sc. in Hollandia Nova]. 1717 *Prior Alma* I. 379 If You Dine with my Lord Mayr, Roast-Beef, and Ven'son is your Fare; Thence You proceed to Swan and Bustard. 1785 *PENNANT Arctic Zool.* II. 542 The Whistling Swan carries its neck quite erect. *Ibid.* 544 The Mute Swan, or that which we call Tame, is found in a wild state in some parts of Russia. 1785 *LATHAM Gen. Synopsis Birds* VI. 438 Black-necked Swan... The plumage the same with the other Swan, except that the neck is of a velvet black. 1789 *Gov. PHILLIP Voy. Botany Bay* xi. 98 A black swan... is here by no means uncommon, being found on most of the lakes. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iv. x. So shoots through the morning sky the lark, Or the swan through the summer sea. 1830 *YARRELL in Trans. Linnæan Soc.* XVI. 453 Side view of the sternum and trachea of Bewick's Swan. 1866 *TENNYSON Tithonus* 4 And after many a summer dies the swan.

b. In classical mythology, the swan was sacred to Apollo (hence *Apollo's swan* is used allusively) and to Venus (occas., as by Shakspeare, wrongly ascribed to Juno).

1592 *Solinian & Pers.* iv. i. 70 But what two Christian Virgins have we here? I should have deemed them Iunoes goodly Swannes, Or Venus milke white Doves. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter Wks.* (Grosart) I. 277 The brautest man is... A Lion in the field, a Lamme in the towne; A Joves Eagle in feude, an Appolos Swanne in society. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. iii. 77 Like Iunoe Swans, Still we went coupled and inseparable. 2. *fig. or allusively.* a. Applied to persons or things, in reference to the pure white plumage of the swan taken as a type of faultlessness or excellence; or in contrast to *crow* or *goose*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17371 (Cott.) His clothing als þe swan his suire. c 1386 *CHAUCER Somn.* T. 222 Me thynekeþ they been lyk Iovynian Fat as a whale, and walkyng as a swan. - *Maniple's T.* 29 Whit was this Crowe, as a snow whit swan. 14... *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2308 The byssoph crystened Iosian, That was as whyte as any swan. 1457 *HARDING Chron.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1912) 745 Lustyfe of pese they bene, as I demie can, As now on dayes men call the blacke ore swan. 1589, 1621 [see *GOOSE* sb. 1 d]. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 92 Compare her face with some that I shall shob, And I will make thee thinke thy Swan a Crow. a 1617 *HIERON Doctrines Triall* Wks. 1620 II. 16 Though multitudes of good points of Doctrine... fall from vs, as water from a Swannes backe. 1679 *FRANCK Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 15 Thus the Accused are all Swans, and the blackness of Guilt is thrown upon the Witnesses for the King. 1838 *Eclectic Rev.* Ser. vi. III. 426 Now it is East, one of the author's white swans... who is guilty of the act of malice we denounce. 1876 *LONGF. Venice* i. White swan of cities, slumbering in thy nest. 1884 [see *GOOSE* sb. 1 d]. 1912 *FRANCES BALFOUR Life & Lett. of Jas. MacGregor* xvi. 509 The assistants were to him all 'swans' as soon as they were connected with him or his church.

b. In allusions to the fabulous belief that the swan sings immediately or shortly before its death. c 1374 *CHAUCER And. & Arc.* 346 Þe swane... Ageynst his dethe shall synge his penavse. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 511 What elletth now that vnhappy folke that make so grete feest, I byleve that they ben as the swanne is when he shall dye. 1601 *SHAKS. Phoenix & Turtle* 15 Let the priest in surples vayne, That defectiue musick can, Be the death-devyning swan. 1604 - *Oth.* v. ii. 247, I will play the Swan, And dye in Musick. 1621 *MIDDLETON Sun in Aries* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 348 Illustrated by proper emblems... as... Harmony by a swan. a 1718 *PAIOR and Hymn Callimachus* 8 And how'ring Swans, their Throats releas'd From native Silence, Carol Sounds harmonious. 1842 *TENNYSON Morte D'Arthur* 266 Like some full-breasted swan... fluting a wild carol ere her death.

c. Hence used for: A 'singer', bard, poet. Chiefly in specific designations derived from river-names, cf. the *Swan of Avon* (Avon's Swan) = Shakspeare. Also, the *Mantuan Swan* = Virgil.

Cf. L. *cygnus* (Horace has *Direxus cygnus* = Fingar), Gr. *κύκνος* (Anthol. Pal. vii. 19, of Alcanan).

1612 C. BROOKE *Elegy Pr. Henry* ix. Yee Isis swannes then, let not Lethe's fowles Prophane his name; but may this prince's glory... be sung of you in a Minerval story. 1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* (1st Fol.), Sweet Swan of Avon! what a sight it were To see thee in our waters yett appear, And make those flights vpon the banks of Thames. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* (1692) II. 292 William D'Avenant... whom we... may justly stile the *sweet Swan of Isis*. 1728 *FORB. Dunc.* iii. 20 Taylor... (Once swan of Thames, tho' now he sings no more). [Cf. *ibid.* iii. 155 Each Cygnet sweet, of Bath and Tunbridge race, Whose tunefull whistling makes the waters passie.] 1767 *MICKLE Conub.* xvi. Avons Swan of peerlesse Memorie. 1781 *COWPER Table-T.* 557 Ages elaps'd ere Homer's lamp appear'd, And ages ere the Mantuan swan was heard.

d. **Black swan:** a proverbial phrase (after *Juvenal Sat. vi.* 164) for something extremely rare (or non-existent); a rarity, *rara avis*.

[1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xlii. (Bodl. MS.) If, 120/1 The swanne hatte signus in latine and Olor in grewe, for he is al white in feperes. for no man findeþ a blacke swanne. 1576 *BEDINGFIELD Tr. Cardanus Conf.* 4 What man is so mad as wil say the swan is black? 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 The abuse of such places [sc. theatres] was so great, that for any chaste liuer to haunt them was a black swan, and a white crowe. 1606 *DAY Life of Guts* (1881) 54 The rare... Mopsa, the black swan of beauty & madg-howl of admiration. 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 197/1 (bis) Husbands without faults (if such black Swans there be). 1764 *WESLEY Jrnl.* 2 Oct., I brokefasted... with Mr. B... a black swan, an honest lawyer! 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* ix, He may not be such a black swan as Aunt Susan makes him out.

3. a. A figure of a swan, as in heraldry.

13... E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 58 Wyth scheldes of wyldde swyn, swanex & cronex. a 1400 *Octavian* 1481 Har armes were gowles and swan, Trappure and scheld. a 1490 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmith, 1717) 277 Venella apud signum le swan. 1581 *PETTIE Tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 108 b, Whereas that hath a flying swan... this bath besides the shadow of the same swan. 1627 *PEACHAM Compl. Gentl.* xiii. 184 Three Roses Argent betwene as many Swans proper.

b. **Astron.** The northern constellation *Cygnus*. 1551 *RECORNE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 By it [sc. *Lyra*] is the Swanne, named *Cygnus*. 1606 N. B. [Athenæ] *Sydneys Ouarina* D 4, The siluered Swan that dying sweetly sings, Adorn'd with twelve starrs her beautiful wings. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2023 The New Star near the Beak of the Swan. 1868 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens* 328.

† c. **Plumed swan:** a colour in alchemy. *Obs.* 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, Your severall colours... Of... the crow, The peacocks tail, the plumed swan.

4. **attrib. and Comb.:** simple attrib., as *swan-beery, feast, feather, flesh, pie; swan-fashion* adv.; objective, as *swan-feeder* (attrib.), -*hunting*, -*shooting*; *swan-eating* adj.; instrumental, etc. as *swan-cl-d*, -*drawn*, -*poor*, -*proud* adjs.; similitive and parasyntetic, as *swan-bosomed*, -*plumed*, -*sweet*, -*tuned*, -*winged* adjs.

1897 H. N. HOWARD *Footsteps Proserpine* 111 A wench... **Swan-bosomed*. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks.* (Grosart) I. 27 Swift Arne, the Thuscan Soile, noe more shall beat, Nor **Swan-clad* Po-drun Sweet. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster* F. 1. 3 The **swan* drawn car. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* I. Wks. 1. 3 The 111. 18 His canary-sucking and **swan-eating* palat. 1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 242 They would probably please most palates better, if cooked and served **swan* fashion. *Ibid.* 250 The **swan* feasts, which sometimes have occurred in England... have been solemnised in the course of the month of September. c 1465 *Cherry Chase* 96 Þe swane fethars þat his arrowe har with his hart blood þe wear weate. 1557 *GRIMALD in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 117 **Swan-feeder* Temms no furdre course can passe. 1557 *EDGEMORTH Serin.* 91 They were forbidden... **swanne* flesh. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4463/2 The King left Yagersburg on Wednesday last, in order to take the Diversion of **Swan-Hunting*. 1870 *GILLMORE Tr. Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* 254 Swan-hunting takes place during the season of moulting. 1640 J. D. *Knave in Graine* iii. I H j b, Wast not an excellent **SWAN* pie? 1679 R. MONTAGU in *Buceluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 331 My wife gives you Lordship her humble thanks for the swan pie. 1600 *TOURNIEUR Trans. Metam.* Epil. 9 **Swan-plum'd* Phœbe (= the moon) garnds the star-faire night. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. iv. 364 While tow'rd the Sea, our (then 'Swan-poorer) Thames bare down my Bark upon her ebbing streams. a 1618 - *Sonnets* vii. 9 Sweet Petrarch's Po, and **swan-proud* Sein. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* iii. 71 An excellent decoy for **swan-shooting*, is an old white shirt drawn over a bunch of brush. 1596 *FITZ-GEFFREY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 7 Then let thy **swan-sweet* voice sing to a Drake. 1604 *SCOTLOCKER Daiphantus* (1880) 23 Daiphantus hearing such a **Swan-tun'd* voyce, Was ravisht. 1798 *SOTHEBY Tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 215 Through the air the **swan-wing'd* chariot flew.

b. **Special Combs.:** *swan-animacule*, an infusorian of either of the families *Trachelocercidae* and *Trachelidæ*, esp. *Trachelocerca olor*, having a long flexible and extensible anterior prolongation like a swan's neck; *swan-down* (see *SWAN'S-down*); *swan-drop*, (a) the knob on a swan's bill; in quot. 1821 *transf.*; (b) = *swan-shot*; *swan-egg* = *swan's-egg*; *swan-flower* = *swan-plant* (a); *swan-goose*, a large long-necked species of goose from Eastern Asia, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*, also called Chinese or Guinea goose; *swan-mussel*, a common species of freshwater mussel, *Anodonta cygnea*; † *swan-pen* [cf. MDu. *swan(en)penn* swan's quill, *swanenpenn* swan's quill, esp. one used as a drain-pipe] = *swan-quill*; also, a pipe of the width of a swan-quill

(cf. PEN sb.² 3 a) for draining; **swan-plant**, (a) an orchid of the S. American genus *Cynoches*, having flowers with a long curved column like a swan's neck; (b) a W. Indian species of birthwort, *Aristolochia grandiflora*, also called Pelican-flower; **swan-post** [ad. F. *poste*; cf. Cotgr., *Postes*, big haile-shot for Herons, Geese, and other such great fowls] = **swan shot**; **swan-quill**, a swan's feather, or a pen made of one; **swan's bath** (*pseudo-arch.*), the water, the sea; † **swan's beak**, bill, a kind of surgical forceps (cf. CRANE'S-BILL 2); **swan's egg** (also **swan-egg**), name of a variety of pear; **swan's feather**, collectors' name for a species of moth, *Porrectaria cygnipennella*, with pure white wings (Rennie, 1832); **swan-shot**, a large size of shot, used for shooting swans; **swan-song** [after G. *schwanen gesang*, *schwanenlied*], a song like that fabled to be sung by a dying swan; the last work of a poet or musician, composed shortly before his death; † **swan's-tongue**, an old name for hempenettle (*Galeopsis Tetrahit*). See also SWANHERD, etc.

1865 T. R. JONES in *Intell. Observ.* Mar. 121 A 'Swan animalcule' (*Tracholocerca olor*). 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 62 Hazlitt I own is not pale, because of his rubicund 'swan-drops'. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 187. 9/2 Fire-arms, loaded with heavy swan-drops. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* 'Swan-flower, of Surinam, *Cynoches Loddigesii*. 1678 RAY *Wiltshire's Ornith.* 360 The 'Swan-Goose': *Anser cygnoides Hispanicus* see *Guineensis*. It is a stately bird, walking with the Head and Neck decently erected. 1804 *Bewick Brit. Birds* II. 281 Swan Goose. Chinese, Spanish, Guinea, or Cape Goose. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 96 *Mytilus Cygnus*. 'Swan [muscle] with a thin brittle shell, very broad and convex, marked with concentric striae. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* Sept. 67 The swan-mussel (*Anodonta*)... is one of the largest of our bivalve molluscs. 1466 *Coat. Lect. Bk.* 108 Pat ther benoppe [to a conduit] more then a swan pence. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Lion & Mouse* Prol. vi. Ane roll of paper in his hand he hair; Ane swannis pen [ed. 1681 Swane-pen] stikkand vnder his eir. 1841 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) II. 135 *Cynoches Loddigesii*. This is the 'swan plant'. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 621 *Aristolochia grandiflora*. Jamaica, Trinidad. The Swan Plant. 1846 C. ST. JOHN *Wild Sports Hight*, 252 With the double-barrel loaded with 'swan-post'. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 454 Crow quills for draughtsmen, as well as 'swan quills, are prepared in the same way. 1900 WEYMAN *Sophia* xxv. She unearthed a pewter ink-pot and an old swan-quill. 1865 KINGSLEY *Heretv.* iv. Take to the sea like your forefather, and come over the 'swan's bath with me! 1631 H. CROOK *Expl. Instrum. Chirurg.* 43 Another Instrument called the 'Swans beake, the sides whereof are opened by a screw when it is insinuated into the wound. 1614 Those instruments framed to draw out bullets... out of wounds... are almost all called by one general name, Bills or Beakes, as the Crows Bill, the Cranes Bill, the Drakes Bill, the Parrots Bill, and the 'Swans Bill. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 403 These Pears. (Oct.) Green Sugar, Besidery, 'Swan's Egg, and others. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 679/2 La Marquis, Swan Egg, Virgoleuse, [etc.]. 1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 163 Swan's egg is a small beautifully shaped pear. 1858 GR. ELIOT *Scenes Clr.* Life 232 Swan-egg pears. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 235 Large 'Swan-Shot, as big as small Pistol Bullets. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* viii. She will put a hundred swan-shot through a Dutchman's cap at eighty paces. 1883 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* III. iv. 57 He is found with an empty bag, and a charge of swan-shot through his heart. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii. The Phoenix soars aloft, or, as now, she sinks, and with spherul 'swan-song' immolates herself in flame. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* II. viii. We will call his Book (Saint-Pierre's 'Paul et Virginie') the swan-song of old dying France. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May. When Tennyson threw his swan-song [Crossing the Bar]... before an instantly appreciating world. 1450 *Alphita* (Anced. Oxon.) 80/2 *Herba hircina*, i. tetrahit... anglice 'swanestonge.

o, with reference to the keeping of swans and swan-upping, as **swan-book**, **-hook**, **-house**, **-keeper**, **larus**, **-master**, **-pit**, **-rights**, **-warden**, **-yard**.

1534 in *Archaeologia* (1812) XVI. 156 That there shall no Swanner keep, or carry any swan book, but the King's Swannered. 1550 in *Proc. Archæol. Inst.*, *Lincoln* (1850) 305 It is lawful for every owner, swanmaster, or swanheard, to pull up, or cut downe ye birdnet. 1614. 306 If any person... be found carrying any swanhooke, and the same person being no swanheard [etc.]. 1614. They shall pay a land bird to the king, and be obedient to all swan lawes. 1600-1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 594 Pro nending the Swanhouse walles iiiij^d. 1793 in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. (1883) 862/1 [A minute in the books of the Hospital Trust [of St. Helen's, Norwich] says that a new swan-yard [was constructed in 1793]. 1813 R. SUATERS in J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1857) I. 85 Swan-ovs are regularly paid by the adjacent properties to the lessee of the old swan house on the borders of the morass. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 129 The principal governing officers of the [Vintners'] company for the time being are, a Master and three Wardens, the junior Warden of the year being called the Swan Warden. 1848 BROMHEAD in *Proc. Archæol. Inst.*, *Lincoln* (1850) 301 note. The swanhook, attached to a long pole, by means of which the bird might readily be captured by the neck, is frequently introduced as a symbol amongst the varied devices composing the swanmarks in the MS. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxix. 202 The swan-pit, at the back of the Old Man's Hospital, St. Helen's, Norwich. This pit is an oblong pool or tank... with perpendicular sides... Here they [sc. cygnets] are fattened for the table, or reared for transmission to their future homes. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 861/2 There are several swan-pits belonging to the various owners of swan-rights on the Norwich rivers. 1614. 862/1 From 80 to 100 cygnets may be seen... undergoing the process of fattening in the swan-pit. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Aug. 2/1 Fourteen years ago the R.S.P.C.A. prosecuted the swan-masters.

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d. with reference to the stories in Aryan mythology of supernatural maidens having the power of transforming themselves into swans by means of a robe of swan's feathers or of a magic ring or chain, as **swan-bridge**, **-hero**, **-maid**, **-maiden** (after G. *schwanenjungfrau*), **-wife**, **-woman**; **swan-coat**, **-ring**, **-shift** (after G. *schwanenhemd*, *-ring*); also applied to a personage in mediæval story, like Lohengrin, accompanied by a swan, as **swan-knight** (= knight of the swan, G. *schwanenritter*, F. *chevalier au cygne*).

1863 H. MARRVAT Year in Sweden lxiv. II. 389 note, The smith... fancied his swan-bridge had returned. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 346 note, Three women sit on the shore with their swan-coats beside them, ready to turn into swans and fly away. 1868 BARING GOULD *Myths Mid. Ages* Ser. II. ix. 298 These swan-maidens are the heroines of the Vedic heaven; receiving to their arms the souls of the heroes. 1614. 302 At one time there is but a single swan-woman, at another the sky is dark with their numerous wings. 1880 STALLYBRASS tr. *Græm's Teut. Mythol.* I. xvi. 427 The swan-hero forsakes his wife the moment she asks the forbidden question. 1614. Many tales of swan-wives still live among the Norse people. 1614. 428 When they [sc. swan-maidens] bathe in the cooling flood, they lay down on the bank the swan-ring, the swan-shirt. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Kyber's Teut. Mythol.* 60 Among these swan-maidens was Sir. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 133/1 A conclusion, in which the Swan-Knight, Lohengrin, is made Parzival's son.

Swan, v.¹ *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* with it: To swim like a swan.

1893 MERRITT *Ld. Ormont & Ambita* i. I. 9 The forest Goddess of the Crescent, swanning it through a lake.

Swan, v.² *U.S. slang.* [prob. north. Eng. dial. *Is' wan* lit. 'I shall warrant' = I'll be bound; later taken as a mining substitute for **SWEAR** v. Cf. **SWANNY** v.] *I swan*, I declare: often in exclamatory asseveration.

I swan to man, a mitigated form of *I swear to God*.

1863 *Missouri Intell.* 20 May (Thornton), I swan it is. 1836 HALBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 65 If you hante observed it, I have, and a queer one it is, I swan. 1848 MRS. KIRLAND *Forest Life* I. ii. 20 'Well! I swan!' exclaimed the mamma. 1844 'JON. SUCK' *High Life N. York* I. 3. I swan if it warn't enough to make a feller dry to see the hogheads of rum and molasses. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. Poems 1850 II. 239 They do preach, I swan to man, it's pufkly indescribable! 1873 CARLETON *Farm Ball.* 'Betsey & I are out' it, 'What is the matter?' say you. I swan it's hard to tell!

Swan, variant of **SWON** Obs., swineherd.

Swandown: see **SWAN'S-DOWN**.

Swane, obs. Sc. f. **SWAIN**; obs. f. **SWAN**.

Swang (swæŋ), sb. Chiefly north. dial. [Cf. dial. *swank* of the same meaning; both may be derived (with guttural suffix) from the root *swam-*, and so ultimately related to *swamp* (with labial suffix).] A low-lying piece of ground liable to be flooded; a boggy depression, swamp. See also first quot. and cf. **SWAMP** sb. 1 b, quot. 1691.

1691 RAY N. C. *Words* 72 A *Swang*, a fresh piece of green Swarth lying in a bottom among arable or barren Land. A Dool. 1614. 137 A *Swang*, locus paludis, or part of a Pasture overflow'd with water. 1811 WILLAN W. *Riding Words in Archaeologia* XVII. 160 *Swang*, a part of a pasture covered with water. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 70 The swampy, undrained 'swang'.

Swang, v. Obs. exc. dial. [f. root *swang-*: see **SWING** v.] *intr.* To sway or swing to and fro.

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 111 Swangende swete be water con swepe. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 493 Fihches, þat þere swimmen ful swiþe & swangen aboute.

Swang, obs. pa. t. of **SWING** v.

† **Swange**. Obs. [a. ON. *svangi* (Sw. dial. *svänge*, Norw. *svange*) groin (cf. ON. *svangr* thin, *SWONG*).] The flank or groin.

13. GAW. & GR. *Knt.* 138 Fro þe swyre to þe swange so sware & so þik. 121400 *Morte Arth.* 1129 The kyng... Swappez in with the swerde þat it þe swange byrstedde. 1400 *Antvns of Arth.* xlviij. (Douce MS.). Þe swerd swapped one his swange, and one þe mayle slikes.

Swangulstoke, obs. variant of **SWINGLESTOCK**.

Swanherd (swɔnhɛrd). Also 6 **swannerd**, corruptly **swanysard**, **swannyard**. [f. **SWAN** sb. + **HERD** sb.²] One who tends swans; an official having charge of swans.

148a *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 224/1 Divers Swanherdes, and Keepers of Swannes. 1554 in W. H. TURNER *Sec. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 20 For ale for the swanyears, ij^d. 1614. 226 Wyne that was given to swanherdes. 1564 *Proclam. Q. Eliz. Conserv. Swans*, Every swanherde intending to keepe any swannes or signettes. 1602-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1888) III. 595 Item y^e swanherd for vpping swans ij^d. 1634 COKE *Inst. iv.* (1648) 280 What authority the Kings Swanhard hath, being of ancient time by his Office *Magister deductus Cygnorum*, may reade Rot. Patentum Anno 11 H. 4. part. 1. m. 14. 1883 in *Standard* 4 Aug. 3/6 The Queen's Swanherd, and the officials of the... Companies, have just concluded their... swan-upping excursion on the Thames.

Swanhoo (swɔnhɔd). *nonce-wd.* [f. **SWAN** sb. + **-HOOD**.] The condition of being a (full-grown) swan; in quot. 1857, of being a 'swan' as opposed to a 'goose' (see **SWAN** sb. 2 a). 1857 TROLOPE *Barchester* T. xx, Clearly showing that Mr. Arabin had not yet proved his qualifications in swanhoo to

her satisfaction. 1888 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 97 The cygnet is growing up to swanhoo alone.

Swan-hopper, corruption of **SWAN-UPPER**.

1641-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 595 Riccardo Ruby le Swanhopper pro le 9 Swans 1st 9th. 1887 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 914 The... unsuspecting swan-hoppers. 1894 ASHLEY 50 Yrs. *Life* I. 12 They [sc. the houses] did not half tumble about; neither did the swan-hoppers.

Swan-hopping, corruption of **SWAN-UPPING**.

1598 in W. M. WILLIAMS *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 75 Mr. Glaver presented a debte of liij. s. iij. d. which was laid out for baking of Pyes when they went Swan Hopping. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 395 How stately is he attended when he goes to take a view of the River, or a Swan-hopping? 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 145 Two city companies in their great barges, who had been a swan-hopping. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dam.* III. xi. [Like] my Lord Mayor's barge on the river Thames when his lordship is graciously pleased to go swan hopping. 1854 MEALL *Mowbray's Poultry* 29 The Royal Swan Hopping (or upping, as it was called by the Cockneys). 1884 ALICE CARR in *Harper's Mag.* July 255/2 The City Companies... had been up the river 'swan-hopping'.

Swanimote (swɔnimɔt), **swainmote** (swɔnmɔt). Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 2-4 **swanimot**, 3 **suanimot**, **swaynimot**, **-emot**, 3-4 **awane-mot**, 4 **awanymot**, **swanmot**, **pl.** **swanes-motes**, 5 **swanemoods**, 6 **swanymote**, **swyne-mote**, 6-7 **swanimote**, 7 **awanimote**, **swanna-mott**, **swaynemote**, **swainemote**; Hist. 6-9 **swanimote**, 7 **swainmot**, 7-9 **awanimote**, 8 **swainimote**, **swainmote**, 9 **swaynimote**, **awyn-mote**. [repr. OE. **swadgenmōt* (whence Anglo-L. *suanimotum*), lit. meeting of swineherds, f. *swān* swineherd, *SWON* & *gemōt* MOOT sb.¹: the first syllable has been assimilated to **SWAIN** sb.]

A forest assembly held three times a year in accordance with the Forest Charter of 1217, probably orig. 'to enable the forest officers to superintend the depasturing of pigs in the king's woods in the autumn and the clearance of the forest of cattle and sheep while the deer were fawning in the summer'; later, applied vaguely or generically to courts of attachment, inquisitions, etc. (See G. J. TURNER, *Select Pleas of the Forest*, 1901.)

The commonly received account of the swanimote is derived from Manwood, who asserted that it was a distinct court of the forest, to which the freeholders (see **SWAIN** sb. 6) were summoned, and having jurisdiction with power to enquire of vert and venison and other trespasses done within the forest.

1189 (Sept. 15) *Carta Abbatis de Burgo* (Cartæ Antiquæ Roll EE 21, P.R.O.) Liberi et quieti ab omni... consuetudine foreste et a swanimot. 1217 *Carta de Foresta* (2 Hen. 3. c. 8) Nullum Suanimotum de cetero teneatur in Regno nostro nisi ter in anno, videlicet in principio quinquedim dierum ante festum Sancti Michaelis quando agistatores conveniunt ad agistandum Dominicos boscos nostros et circa festum Sancti Martini, quando agistatores nostri debent recipere Pannagium nostrum; . Et ter teneatur Suanimotum teneatur in incio quinquedim dierum ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, profectione Bestiarum nostrarum. 12. *Liber Niger Scaccarii* 374 Ipse concessit quod ego, & heredes mei... quieti sumus de Secta Swanimoti, et de omibus aliis Sectis illius bosco. 1394 *Yearbks.* 23 Edw. I. (Rolls) 627 Nus avium treis swaynemotes par an pur encercher e enquire sy nuly mette plusurs avers ke mette ne deit. 1311 *Novelle Ordenances* (5 Edw. II), Qe les foresters en qe baillies tiex trespas seront faitz, presentent mesmes les trespas as procheinis Swanimotz. 1415-16 in Dugdale *Monast.* (1655) I. 976 Quod omnia bona... sint... queta... de. Wapentake, & Shewyne & Miskennyng, Swanimote, et de thesauro duendo. 1500 in *Essex Rev.* XV. 145 The Clerke of the Swanimote to make relation to the Kyngs hyghnes of the certente of the deer kyllid. 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 118 At the Swynemote at Blydworthe. 1617 *Assheton Jnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 2 Mr. Steward keeping the swanimote. 1634 COKE *Inst. iv.* (1648) 298 There be certain incidents inseparable to every Forest... Courts of Record, as Courts of Attachments, Swanimote, and Justice Seats. 1635 *Althorp MS.* in *Simkinson Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lxxiv, To John Chapman for his charges at the swanimot held wthin the forrest of Whitelwood by bill, oo 17 oo. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. 72 The court of swanimote is to be holden before the verderors, as judges, by the steward of the swanimote thrice in every year. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. i. (1840) 355 The Court of Swanimote. attrib. 1614 SPELMAN *Orig. Four Terms Eng. Wks.* II. (1727) 85 Forasmuch as the Swanimote-Courts are by the ancient Forest-Laws appointed to be kept fifteen Days before Michaelmas. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xvi. 39 A Forest hath her Court of attachments, or Swaimote Court, where matters are as pleadeable, and determinable, as at Westminster-Hall. 1670 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiii. (ed. 2) 209 The great neglect of Swanimote-Courts [should be] reformed. 1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 368 The business of the Swanimote Court at Lyndhurst.

Swank, sb.¹ dial. [?] (See quotes.)

1726 BAILEY (ed. 3). A *swank* (at Bocking in Essex) that Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot or Cup, which is just sufficient for one Draught; which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the left Hand Man; and according to the Quantity is called either a large or a little Swank. 1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 520 [A Brain-tree, Essex] A pint of beer is divided into three parts or draughts; the first is called Neckum, the second Sinkum, and the third Swank or Swankum.

Swank (swæŋk), sb.² *slang.* [see **SWANK** v.] Ostentatious or pretentious behaviour or talk; swagger; pretence.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northamp. Gloss.*, *Swank*, an ostentatious air, an affectation of stateliness in the walk. 'What

a swank he cuts! 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, Swank, s. and v., swagger. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 17 Apr. 6/2 What he said is quite true, barring the whisky—that is all swank. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 4/1 'Swank,' they realised, was the essential qualification for success in the new industry, believing that firms just awaking to its possibilities and the public would take them at their own valuation.

Swank, a. Sc. [app. a. M.L.G. *swank*, MDu. *swanc* flexible, supple, slender, = MHG. *swanc* (G. *schwank*); f. *swank*, appearing also, with suffix, in OE. *swancor* pliant, supple, agile, MHG. *swankel* supple, and parallel to *swang*, appearing in ON. *svangr* thin, lean, SWONG, *svangi* SWANGE, early mod.G. *schwäng* (= *schwank*).

For other derivatives of the widespread *swink*: *swank*- and *swing*:- *swang*:- see SWINK, SWENCH, SWING, SWINGE, SWENGE.]

Agile, active, nimble.

1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* iii. A filly buirdly, steeve, an' swank. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Yng. Barbarians* iv. (ed. 3) 68 Ye're to tak thirty swank fellows that can run, 1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 487/2 To ride among the swank, well-fed lads in the Bewcastle chase.

Swank (swæŋk), v. slang. [A midl. and s.w. dial. word taken into general slang use at the beginning of the 20th cent.]

The etymological meaning is uncertain, but perh. the orig. notion is that of swinging the body, and the word is ultimately related to OHG. MHG. *swanc* swinging motion, MHG. *swanken* (G. *schwanken*) to sway, totter, etc. (cf. SWANK a.).

The immediate source of sense 2 (= SWINK v.) is prob. different, but ultimate identity of origin may be presumed.)

1. *intr.* To behave ostentatiously, to swagger; also, to pretend by one's behaviour to be something superior to what one is; *gen.* to make pretence. 1809 BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 144 (Bedfordshire dialect) *Swangle*, to strut. 1848 EVANS *Leic. Words & Phrases* s.v. I met him swanking along the road, ever so genteel. 1900 *Manch. Guardian* 5 Dec. 3/8 (E.D.D.) Smith picked up a piece of paper, and attempted to light it, but did not do so. The deceased said, 'None of your swanking, Smith, you can light it well enough'. 1903 A. McNEILL *Egregious Englishism*, x. To see your wife in the Peeresses' Gallery on great occasions, and your sons swanking about town with Hon. before their names.

2. To work hard, to 'swot'.

1890 BARRE & LELAND *Slang Dict.*, *Swank* (public and military schools), to work hard. 1911 A. G. C. *Through College Keyhole* (Cambr.) 11 E'en have I dreamed of a minute Swanking to claim a degree.

Swanker¹, dial. [f. SWANK a. or SWANKING a.] = SWANKY sb.¹

1811 WILLAN in *Archæologia* XVII. 160 (W. Riding Words) *Swanker*, or *Swankie*, s. a strapping young man.

Swanker² (swæŋkə), dial. or slang. [f. SWANK a. or SWANK v. + -ER¹.] One who swanks.

1846 M. H. BARKER *Nights at Sea* (1858) 35 There used to be a lot of outrageous farination swankers meet there for a night's spree. 1890 BARRE & LELAND *Slang Dict.*, *Swanker* (public and military schools), one who works hard. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 8/3 When Smith cried out that he was stabbed, she replied, 'Go on, you are a good old swanker.' She thought he was joking until she saw he was bleeding.

† **Swanking**, sb. Sc. Obs. rare¹. [cf. SWANK a., SWANKY sb.¹] A fine strapping fellow. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 26 My sweet swanking [1568 *Bannatyne MS.* swanky], saif 30w allane, Na leid I luiffit all this owk.

Swanking, a. Sc. [cf. next.] Strong and active, stout, strapping.

1704 J. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead II.* (1707) 84 There goes a tall Ensign, there's a swanking Fellow for you. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiv. I lived on his land when I was a swanking young child. 1877 *Black Green Past.* xlv. Tall, swanking fellows with big riding-boots and loose jackets.

Swanky, **swankie**, sb.¹ (a.¹). Sc. and north. dial. [Related to SWANK a., SWANKING sb. and a.] A smart, active, strapping young fellow.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 130 Sneyt swappit swanky, swyne-keeper ay for swaitis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 68 Swingouris and scurievagis, swankies and swanis. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii. vii. The young swankies on the green Took round a merry tirl. 1756 JANE ELLIOT *Flowers of Forest* 9 In Har'st at the shearing, nae swankies are jeering. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi. There is a young swankie here who shoots venison well.

b. *adj.* = SWANK a., SWANKING a.

1838 JAS. STRAUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 78 Aye try to please My swankie joker. 1898 N. MUNRO *John Splendid* xix. 188 Airie's troopers, swanky blaspheming persons.

Swanky, **swankey**, sb.² dial. [Perhaps a use of *swanky* adj. (see prec.) with the connotation 'thin, poor'.] Small beer, or other poor or weak liquor. Also *attrib.*

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiqua* Gloss. 583. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 25 We've Tom-an'-Jerry an' swanky shops. An' places where yer clays the pops. 1872 *Newfoundland Fisheries* 110 (Schell de Vere) Each man...took his turn at the swanky pail. 1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 295 The captain certainly had sent them a couple of dozen of porter. But, as one explained.—'What's the good of sich rubbishin' swanky?' 1908 W. M. J. WILLIAMS *King's Revenue* xi. 80 The 'Swanky shops', which were houses where beer at 1d. the quart was sold without a licence.

Swanky, a.² slang. [f. SWANK sb.² or v. + -Y.] Swaggering; 'swagger', pretentiously grand. 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Swanky*, swaggering, strutting. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.* 1912 *World* 6 Aug. 243/2 Some girls have such awfully swanky ideas, haven't they?

Swan-like, a. (adv.) [f. SWAN sb. + -LIKE.] Like a swan, or like that of a swan.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. v. 727 White (Swan-like) wings. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 12 Her Swan-like breast, her Alabaster bands. 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Past.* ix. 48, 1 gabbie like a Goose, amidst the Swan-like Quire. 1726 *Pope Odys.* xix. 649 Fast by the limpid lake my swan-like train I found. 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg.* xix. 45 With swanlike wings dispired. 1838 LYTTON *Allice* ii. i. Love swelled the swanlike neck, and moulded the rounded limb.

b. *esp.* in reference to the fabled singing of the swan just before its death: cf. SWAN sb. 2 b.

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* To Gentl. Rdrs., Greene.. sends you his Swanlike song, for that he fears he shall never againe carroll to you wonted loue layes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 44 If he loose he makes a Swanlike end, Fading in musique. 1600 BRETTON *Melancholike Hum. Wks.* (Grosart) l. 9 My poore swanlike soule, (alas) hath no such power to sing. 1629 PAYNE *Anti-Armin.* (1630) 261 His last Swanlike Sermon. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 10 The swanlike song of the dying martyr, 'None but Christ! None but Christ!' 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* (1847) l. i. § 2. The swanlike tones of dying eloquence.

c. *adv.* Like or in the manner of a swan.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 166 This holy man.. in a divine Rapture Swanlike (his death being then at hand) sung this his sweetest Ditty. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 49 Who would not, Swan-like, waste his sweetest breath To.. die so sweet a death?

Swan-mark. [MARK sb.¹] An official mark of ownership cut on the beak of a swan, on the occasion of SWAN-UPPING.

c. 1560 in *Proc. Archæol. Inst., Lincoln* (1850) 309 If any person..by sale, or exchange have obtained any swanmark, and hath any game of the same. 1586 *Will of Buckworth* (Somerset Ho.), I geue to my son my swanmark of the hokys in fee simple. 1602-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambr.* (1886) III. 595 Bond for going to St. Iues about our swanmark xij^d. 1662-3 *Ibid.* For the Alienation of the Swanne marke, 00. 07. 08. 1842 [see below]. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxix. (1884) 225 This privilege of swan-mark was a heritable property. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* l. 438 One of the doors..has the College swanmark engraved upon it.

So **Swan-marker**, an official who marks swans, a swan-upper; **Swan-marking**, the operation of marking swans.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 372/1 In creating this privilege the crown grants a swan-mark (cygninota), for a game of swans. 'The swan-markers of the crown and the two Companies [i.e. Dyers and Vintners] of the city of London go up the river [Thames] for the purpose of..marking the young birds. 1900 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/1 This year's swan-marking.

† **Swannage**. Obs. Also 4 swanadge. [f. SWAN sb. + -AGE.] Payment for the right to keep swans.

1398 *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chetham) 1083 Quite of americanion..of the helpes of worke of any Castells, houses, dyches, swanadge, warpenye, tethingepeny. 1610 *Folkington Art of Survey* bk. iv. 70 Wrecks, Swannage, Warrenage, Commonage, Piscage.

Swan-neck. Also swan's neck. [cf. G. *schwanenhals*, Sw. *svanhals*; in MHG. *svanhals* = narrow sickle.]

1. A neck like that of a swan; a long slender (white) neck.

Quots. 1823 and 1867 refer to the cognomen *Swanneshals* (see HALSE sb.) = 'swan's neck' of a certain Eadgyth (Edith), a mistress of Harold, king of the English (*De Inv. Sanctæ Crucis Walthamensis* xxi, 12th c.).

1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) l. vi. 190 note 3 They sent for Harold's mistress, Editha, surnamed 'The Fair', and the 'Swan's Neck.' 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. 1, The fair swan-bevies of *Citoyennes* which have alighted in Churches, and sit there with swan-neck. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. v. § 5. 514 Eadgyth of the Swan's Neck.

2. Name for various structural parts or contrivances having a curved cylindrical form like a swan's neck.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 376 The Head..that makes the body of the Spurr..with swan-necks. 1833 P. NICHOLSON *Print. Builder* 201 A Swan-neck, in dog-legged and open-nelled stair-cases, is a portion of the rail, consisting of two parts, the lower being concave and the upper convex.

3. = *swan-plant* (a): see SWAN sb. 4 b.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Swan-neck, or Swanwort, *Cyanoche*.

4. *attrib.* Of a curved form like a swan's neck.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Ek. Farm* II. 208 The steam-pipe..takes a swan-neck bend downwards to within 12 inches of the floor. *Ibid.* 680 The tines are always in this machine made of the swan-neck or self-cleaning form. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach. Suppl.*, *Swan-neck Needle Forceps* (Surgical), an instrument for use through curved passages difficult to reach. 1891 *Kipling Light that Failed* xiv. 305 A pair of swan-neck spurs.

Swan-necked (-nekt), a. [cf. prec.]

1. Having a long slender neck.

1703 *Long. Gaz.* No. 3938/4 A black Gelding..Swan Neck'd. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. app. NN. 764 The swan-necked lady [i.e. Eadgyth] of the Waltham story. 1908 *Animal Management* (Vet. Departm., War Office) 24 A 'Cock-throttled' or 'swan-necked' horse is one which has a neck like a fowl.

2. Having (or having some part of) a curved cylindrical form like a swan's neck.

1845 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 604 Hand-railing, whether ramped, swan-necked, level, circular, or wreathed. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Nov. 8/1 The swan-necked putter [at golf].

Swanner (swɔnɔɪ). Also 6 swaner. [Partly reduced form of *swannerd*, SWANHERD, partly a.

MDu. *swanier* swan-warden, with assimilation to sbs. in -ER¹.] = SWANHERD.

1524 in *Archæologia* (1812) XVI. 155 The King's Swan-herd, or his Deputy, shall give warning unto the rest of the Swanners, when that be..will go a rowing..for to go a merkinge..of any other swans. 1555-6 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxf.* (1880) 260 Payed to swanners for there fee ijs. vijd. 1594-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 596 [Five shillings] to a Swaner for bringing a swane mark. 1842 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 45/2 The swan with two nicks, the way in which the swanner still marks his birds.

Swannerd, obs. form of SWANHERD.

Swannery (swɔnəri). Also 8 swanery. [f. as SWANNER: see -ERY. Cf. MDu. *swanerie* right to keep swans.] † a. The keeping of swans (?). b. A place where swans are kept and reared.

1570 in *Archæologia* (1812) XVI. 159 The true Copy of an old Paper, touching the Swannery found among my Father's Books, and intituled a Copy of the Ordinances for Swans, &c. 1754 Pococke *Trav.* (Camden) 95 At the swanery..the walls are built of a stone full of shells. 1774 HUTCHINS *Hist. Dorset* l. 538/1 A little W. of the town [sc. Abbotsbury] is a noble swannery, much visited by strangers. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 857/2 How many years previous to that time the abbots..had 'enjoyed' the privilege of maintaining a swannery is not recorded.

† **Swannet**. Obs. rare. [f. SWAN sb. + -ET.] A young swan, cygnet; chiefly applied *fig.* to a poet (cf. SWAN sb. 2 c.).

The reading in the first quat. is doubtful. c. 1560 in *Proc. Archæol. Inst., Lincoln* (1850) 308 It is ordained, that no person shall take any gray swannet or cignettes. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* Epistle 53 Though you have a Swannet of your owne, Within the banks of Down meditates Sweet notes to you. 1612 C. BROOKE *Ellyg Pr. Henry* viii. In Tagys then some swannet dip his pen, And of this eaglet-issue, sing the fame.

Swannish (swɔnɪʃ), a. rare. [f. SWAN sb. + -ISH¹.] Swan-like.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 216 Long since, alas, my deadly swannish musick Hath made itself a cryer of the morning. 1591 W. R. MURTHUR *John Lud. Bourgh* B. A swannish tune becomes my morning song. 1630 DRAVTON *Muses' Elysium* Nymphal i. 77 My swannish Breast brant all with blew. 1631 [MABUS] *Celestina* xviii. 187 This hoarse swannish voyce of mine.

Swanny (swɔni), a. [f. SWAN sb. + -Y.]

1. Full of or abounding in swans.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 163 The swannie Temp [orig. *Cyeneia Tempe*] and Hyries poole he viewed from above. 1640 J. GOWAR *Ovid's Festiv.* iv. 87 Next Camarine with Swanny Tempe [orig. *Heloria Tempe*] fair. 1859 in Campbell *Tales W. Highlands* xvii c. (1860) l. 293 From the loved swanny glen.

2. Of or pertaining to, or resembling that of, a swan.

1598 F. ROUS *Thule* T 3 b. But O my pen transforme thy swanny face, And in eternall streames my inck shall weepe. 1602 tr. *Guarin's Pastor Fido* i. i. B 1 b. More purely white then swanny downe. 1604 PRICKEIT *Honors Fame* (1881) 29 A Swanny whiteness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. v. 22 The swanny glossiness of a neck late so stately. 1829 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 114 Girt in the swanny arms of fair Glycera.

Swanny, v. U.S. slang. [prob. north. Eng. dial. *Is' wan* ye lit. 'I shall warrant you'.] = SWAN v.²

1839 *Salem Advertiser* 18 Sept. 3/2 (Thornton) 'Capt. Center, didn't I tell you Van Buren was not the man?' 'Yes you did, I swanny.' 1844 'JOHN SLICK' *High Life N. York* II. 132, I swanny, it eenamost made me boo-hoo right out.

|| **Swan-pan** (swæ'n pæn). Also souan-, shwan-, swam-, suan-. [Chinese, lit. reckoning board.] The Chinese abacus.

1736 tr. *Du Hald's Hist. China* III. 70 In casting up Accounts they [sc. the Chinese] make use of an Instrument called *Swan pan*. 1748 *Gentl. Mag.* July 295/2, I desire to give the public a Swan Pan that in my opinion is much preferable to that of the Chinese. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 7/1 This instrument, called in Chinese *Swanpan*. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 526/1 The swan-pan, still in constant use among the Chinese.

Swan's-down, **swansdown** (swɔnzdaʊn). Also swandown. [cf. G. *schwanendaune*, Sw. *svandun*, Da. *svanedun*.]

1. The down or soft under-plumage of the swan, used for dress-trimmings, powder-puffs, etc.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. ii. 48 The Swannes downe feather That stands vpon the Swell at the full of Tide; And neither way inclines. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 208 To keep the swelling covered with a piece of swan's-down, or rabbit's-skin. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xiv/2 Others have, in addition to the knots, a row of swansdown on each side of the front. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xvi. 193 With his plumes and tufts of swan's-down. 1891 DOVEY *White Company* xxiii. Swathed in swan's-down and in ermine.

2. a. A soft thick close woollen cloth. b. A thick cotton cloth with a nap on one side, also called *Canton* or *cotton flannel*.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 177 The blankets of the finest swansdown. 1844 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xv. If a gold-laced waistcoat has an empty pocket, the plain swan's-down will be the braver of the two. 1877 J. W. HAVES *Drafter & Haberdasher* (ed. 4) 97 Swansdown is a loose thick make of white and unbleached calico, with a raised surface, like blankets. 1883 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Swandown*, a kind of twilled flannel, like moleskin.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1 or 2).

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Oct. 2/2 Swansdown stocks. 1803 *Censor* 1 Apr. 46 A common swandown waistcoat. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Swan*. Their skins enter into commerce for swans'-down trimmings. 1867 *Unk. Dict. Arts* etc. III. 858, 500,000 puffs, made annually from about 7000

swans' down skins, imported into Britain. 1877 *MAR. M. GRANT Sun-maid* vii. He wrapped her in her swansdown mantle. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 829/2 It is filtered through chamolais leather or swansdown calico.

fig. 1880 *MAS. LYNN LINTON Rebel of Family* ii. (1901) 21 Her soft swan's-down kind of nature soothed him.

Swan's feather: (a) see *SWAN sb.* 4 b; (b) a corruption of *swine's feather* (see *SWINE sb.*).

Swanskin (swōn'skin). Also *swan'a-skin*. [*Cf. Sw. svanskinn.*]

1. The skin of a swan (with the feathers on); *transf.* a soft or delicate skin.

1610 [see 3]. 1822 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 375/2 *Cygnus Buccinator*, to which the bulk of the swan-skins imported by the Hudson's Bay Company belong. 1846 J. E. TAYLOR *Fairy Ring, Six Swans* 66. The swans flew to her, their swan's skins fell off, and her brothers stood before her in their natural form.

2. A fine thick kind of flannel; also, a woollen blanketing used by printers and engravers as an elastic impression-surface.

1694 *MOTTEUX Khablais v. Pantagr. Prognost.* x. 246 Furr'd Gowns, Swans-Skins, and other warm Cloths. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Swans-skin*, a sort of fine Flannel, so call'd on account of its extraordinary Whiteness. 1844 *Ladies Hand-bk. Haberdashery* 31 Swanskin is, especially employed by the laundress, as a covering for her tables. 1863 *Alpine Jrd.* Mar. 27 Very stout and dense scarlet blanketing (of the description known to the trade as swan-skin).

3. *attrib.* Made or consisting of swanskin. *Swan-skin flannel* = sense 2.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iii. iii. I' the swan-skin couerlid, and cambrick sheets. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. xx. 32, I bought two flannel undercoats; not so good as my swan-skin and fine linen ones. c. 1790 LMSON *Sch. Arts* II. 49 Directions for laying the Mezzotinto Ground... Laying your plate with a piece of swanskin-flannel under it, upon your table. 1903 W. CHURCHILL *Crossing* i. vi. He wore jauntily a swanskin three-cornered hat.

Swan-upping. Also corruptly *SWAN-HOPPING*, q.v. [See *UPPING vbl. sb.*] The action or practice of 'upping' or taking up swans and marking them with nicks on the beak in token of being owned by the crown or some corporation.

1570 in *Archaeologia* (1847) XXXI. 428 The Maister of the Swannes is to haue for euerie white Swanne and gray vpping a penny. 1810 J. T. SMITH *Bk. Rainy Day* (1861) 194 Swan-upping... has been changed... into Swan-hopping. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 1/2 The 'swan-uppings' on the Thames of the Vintners and Dyers.

So **Swan-upper**, an official who takes up and marks swans.

1557-8 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 272 The charges gonyng wth the swane uppers iij dayes vjs. iij d. 1913 *Standard* 25 July 13 The little company of swan-uppers which annually leaves Southwark.

Swan-white, *a. poet.* [*Cf. MLG. swanewit, G. schwane weiss, ON. svanhvitr* (as a proper name).] As white as a swan; snow-white.

1303 LANGEL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 215 Yf alle þe worlde were whit oþer swan-whit alle þynges. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 243 Swan-quit of hewis. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* ii. xlix. To note An old Sir Dame-ass, swan-white to dote On Venus' Dovelings. 1794 BURNS *O Mally's Meek* iii. Her yellow hair, Comes trinkling down her swan-white neck. 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems, Ship's Return*, Thy swan-white sails exulting spread. a. 1900 T. W. ROLLESTON *The Dead at Clonmacnois* v. Many a blue eye of Clan Colman the turf covers, Many a swan-white breast.

Swanwort (swōn-wōrt). [*f. SWAN sb. + WORT sb.*] *a.* (Only OE.) Some unidentified (q? aquatic) plant. *b.* A book-name for the genus *Cycnoches*:

= *swan-flower*, *swan-plant* (*a.*): see *SWAN sb.* 4 b, *SWAN-NECK* 3.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 74 Wip deadum swile, zenim swane wyrt. 1866 [see *SWAN-NECK* 3].

Swanyard, obs. form of *SWANBERD*.

Swap, swop (swōp), *sb.* Also 4-7 *swappe*, 5 *swape*, (sqwappe, squappe), 8 *s.w. dial.* *zwap*, *zwop*, 9 *swapp*. [*f. next.*]

1. An act of 'swapping' or striking; a stroke, blow; *† occas.* a kiss. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a. 13.. E. E. Allit. *P. B.* 222 Fendez ful blake Weued at þe fyrst swap as þe snaw pikke. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 35 (Fairl.) With hys grym pawes stronge, Me fleyng in a swappe [Bodl. MS. yn a swape, Caxton at a swap] he hente. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xlii. (Douce MS.) Withe a swap [v.r. sqwappe] of a swerde pat swabel him swykes. c. 1440 *CAR- GRAVE Life St. Kath.* iii. 313 The gate shal open lightly at a swap. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 362 Swete may þis swayne for swight of our swappes l. 1530 *PALSGR.* 842/2 Swappe for Swappe, *coup pour coup*. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 48 Halle ofte tyme... is at one swappe quite taken awaye. n. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iv. iv. (Arb.) 66, I with my newe brome will sweepe hym one swappe. n. 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* (1571) Fij b. If ich could not steale one swap at their lippes. n. 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iii. i. There's no new-fashioned swappe that ere came up yet But I've the first on 'em. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* *Notes* i. viii. 30 The Usher gives him a shrewd swap on the very end of the elbow. 1818 HOGG *Bronnie of Bodsbeck* i. viii. 135 When a thing comes on ye that gate, that's a dadd... Then a paik, that's a swapp or a skelp like. 1822... *Perils of Man* xii. 11. 243 Pell-mell, swap for swap, was a' that they couit on.

b. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 100 Gi' me a Zwap?—Ad I chell gi' tha a Wherret, or a Zlat in the Chups. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Swop*, a strong whop.

II. 2. An act, or the action, of 'swapping' or exchanging; (an) exchange. *slang* or *colloq.*

a. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrimes* I. iv. § 2. 418 They... will either beg them, or make a swap with you in priuate. 1711 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 90, I proposed a Swap with Samw. Edw. between my Button and his Gray Galloway. 1785 BURNS *1st Ep. J. Lapraik* xviii. We see, hae a swap o' rhyming-ware wi' ane anither. 1798 T. MINTON *Speed the Plough* i. i. (1800) 7 Drabbit it, only to think of the swaps and changes of this world! 1805 *Jas. Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2) a. v. A writisher or a military appointment given for a seat in parliament may be called a swap. 1822 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) 117 Lord Castlereagh... was accused of making a swap, as the horse-jockeys call it, of a writisher against a seat. 1888 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* viii. A big, brown, resolute, well-bred horse he had got in a swap because the man that had him was afraid of him.

β. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 72. (1713) 11. 191 They'd almost threaten to flee the Land, and put themselves under the Protection of the French King... And a fair swop, cry I. 1702 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* ii. (1706) 172 It cur'd her Ague, but made a worse swop; for she was... seiz'd with Epileptic Fits. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 559 p. 6 These (two gentlemen) had made a foolish Swop between a Couple of thick bandy Legs, and two long Trapsticks that had no Calfs to them. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* i. 370/1 The glass wares are so very rarely sold... 'Swop, sir,' I was told repeatedly, 'they all goes in swop.' 1882 *SALA Amer. Revis.* (1885) 365 [Railway] tickets are... the object of... barter, 'swop' and 'trade' generally. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/5 It is probable that Mr. Master will find little to complain of in the swop he has effected.

† β. ? An allowance made in exchanging. *Obs.*

1595 *Compt. Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S.H.S.) 31 Item xs. for the swap to be allowit in the Witsonday termes meill next.

c. *slang.* To get (or have) the swap: to be dismissed from employment. (*Cf. SWAP v.* 9 a.)

1890 BARRBER & LELAND *Slang Dict.* s.v. *Swop*. 1905 WELLS *Atopsy* i. v. § 3 Every time I've had the swap I've never believed I should get another Crib.

Swap, swop (swōp), *v.* Forms: a. 4-*swap*, 4-7 *swappe*, (5 *swappe*, *swape*), 6-7 *swapp*; *pa. t.* 3-6 *swapte*, 4 *swappede*, (5 *sqwapputte*); *pa. t.* and *pple.* 4-*swapped*, *swapt*; *Sc. and north.* 4-5 *swappit*, 4-6 *swappit*, 6 *swapit*, (*swapit*). β. 5-6 *swope*, 7-*swop*; *pa. t.* and *pple.* 7-*swopped*, *swopit*. [*prob.* of echoic origin, signifying a smart resounding blow (*cf. SWAP adv.*). So G. dial. *schwappe* resounding box on the ear, *schwappen* to make a clapping or splashing noise, to strike with a resounding blow.

The development of the sense of concluding a bargain from that of striking is paralleled in various uses of *strike*; *cf. also* *l. fudus ferris*.)

I. 1. *trans.* To strike, hit, smite (*occas.* used of kissing). Also *fig. Obs.*

a. 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 A swerd swappid hire þow be brest. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1271 With a swinge of his sworde [he] swappit hym in þe face. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xl. (Douce MS.) He swapped [v.r. sqwapputte] him yne at þe swyre, with a swerde kene. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 286 A sweuene þat swiftly hir swapped, Of one Iesu þe just man. 1534 *MOOR Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xxiv. Wks. 1256/4 They that lye in a plewrosy, think that every time they cough, they fele a sharp swerde swap them to the heart. 1557 PHARR *Æneid* vi. Rj b, Anon the gillie soules... Disphoene doth take, and scourging them she swappes with whippes. 1577-82 BARETON *Flourish upon Fancie* (Grosart) 6/2 10... swap ech slut upon the lippes, that in the darke he meetes.

b. To strike or smite off, in two, etc.; to cut or chop off or asunder at one blow; to drive out, etc. by striking. *Obs. exc. arch.* Also † To *swap to* (*the*) *death*, of live, to kill at a blow.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3609 To haue with his swerd swappid of his hed. 1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* xvii. 691 The gynour than gert bend in hy The gyne, and swappit out the stane. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 247 Who so wol nat sacrifice Swape [v.r. swr. swap, swappe] of his hed. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 957 (Ashm. MS.) He swyngis out with a swerd & swappis him to deth. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6699 With a swyng of his sword [he] swappit hym of lyue. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xl. (Ireland MS.) Syxti maylis and moe, The squd squappes [Douce MS. swapt] in toe. a. 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiv. 389 The Devil Swapp [MS. W. 1509 swop] of my Swyre, if I do it without hyre. 1581 A. HALL *Thiad* x. 186 The king for thirteenth Diomed out life to death doth swap. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 92 Feare thear vs enforced... Too swap of our cables. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. xxxiii, And then Alarcos head she swapt off cleene.

1888 DOUGHTY *Trav. Arabin Deserta* II. 17 Drawing his sword, he... swapt off at once the miserable man's head.

c. To cut or reap (corn or other crops) close to the ground with a 'swap-hook' (see 6). *dial.*

1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Swap*, to cut wheat in a peculiar way, more like chopping than reaping. S. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. ii. 378 Both crops were 'swapped', or cut close to the ground. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 168/2 It is time... to go swapping the laid piece down by Kixes Wood.

2. *intr.* To strike, smite, deal a blow or blows. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1129 He... Swappes in with the swerde þat he swange byrstedde. *Ibid.* 1795 He spede hym fulle þerne, Swappede owte with a swerde. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5936 He swappit at hym swithe with a swerd felle. c. 1400 *Song Roland* 147 He drawithe out his swerd, and swappithe hym about. c. 1465 *Chery Chase* xxxi. in Child *Ballads* (1889) 111. 309/1 The swapte together tyll the both swat, With wordes that wear of fyn myllan. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) i. 206 Tha swapit our quhill all the swyrd did swydder. 1849 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1807) 63 Wi' angry bill, and will theretill, They wapp't and swapp't, and flapp't and slapp't.

3. *trans.* To move (something) quickly or briskly, esp. so as to impinge upon something else; to

fling, cast, throw (down, etc.) forcibly; to bang (a door) to; *refl.* to sit down with force, plump oneself down. *Obs. exc. dial.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1809 Beues is swerd anon vp swapte. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 245 His hed to be wal, his body to be grounde Ful ofte he swapte. 1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* x. 623 3eit ves thar ane Of thame that swappit down a stane. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xiii. 2022 (Wemyss MS.) He swappit egirly þe blude Rycht in till William Wallace face. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 (Harl. MS.) He swapte his hed vndir þe watir. c. 1590 GOREN *Br. Bacon* i. 111 Sheele swap thee into hir plackerd. 1592 BABBINGTON *Conf. Notes Gen.* xviii. 71 b, We swap vs downe in our places most vncreently. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Piv, He runs and swaps the doore too. 1642 *Life Hen. II* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 235 Because the legate was not to remove, and the archbishop would not remove, therefore he most un-mannerly swopped him down on the Archbishop of Canterbury's lap. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Frost & Jupiter* Wks. 1812 111. 259 Down he swopp'd A monstrous Piece of Wood. 1825 MACKENZIE *Hist. Northumbld.* i. 149 note, To *swap the door*, is as much as to say, shut it violently. 1846 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1888) i. vi. 186 Only think of poor sell swapped down in the midst of forty Quakeresses.

4. *intr.* To move with haste or violence, esp. so as to strike or impinge upon something; to fall down suddenly or with a 'flop'; to sink into a swoon; to come hastily or forcibly, fling oneself into a place, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

The instance of *swapte* in the later text of Layamon 26775 (Beofs to him swapte [earlier text him biarde]) and mid harmes hine bi-clupte is prob. an error for *swipte* (see *SWIR*), a frequent form in Layamon.

1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* xvii. 683 The stane smetly swappit out. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1099 Al sodeynly he swapte [v.r. swapped] adoun to grounde. a. 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* (1902) 621 Heo swapte on awonyng. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 349 As bestly folk [thai] tuk off thaim self no keip. Through full gluttre in swaif swappit lik swyn. 1530 LYNDSEY *Text. Pabyng* 184 Scho... flatyngis fell, and swappit in to swoon. 1592 WYBLEY *Armorie, Capitall de Bus* 113 With chilling fell, the Ladies swapped downe. In deadly sound. 1600 *SURPLET Country Farm* i. xv. 93 The kite, which sometimes will not let to swap into the very hroode-house to... carrie away the chickens. c. 1700 KENNETT *MS. Lansd.* 1033, To *swapp* or *swop* at, catch hastily as a kite is said to swapp at chickens. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* v. iii. So in swops me, with my Hoop stuff'd up for my Forehead! 1770 *FOOTE Lanie Lover* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 79 There he swops with both his knees on the ground.

b. To flap or beat up and down: also with it.

c. 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 775 Thy sylppers they swap it, yet thou fotsy it lyke a swanne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) 111. 561 Vpon ane suey ay swappand vp and down. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck Finn* viii. There was freckled places on the ground where the light sifted down through the leaves, and the freckled places swapped about a little, showing there was a little breeze up there.

c. *trans.* To pounce upon, seize.

a. 1712 W. KING *Eagle & Robin* 137 They'll swop our chicken from the door. 1821 [see *SWAPPING pbl. a.* 1].

† 5. *trans.* To drink off quickly, toss off; to eat up, devour. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 243 Thai swapit of the suet wyne. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 41 At a blow hee lustelye swapping, The wyne... swild vp to the bottom. 1592 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut.* Ep. Ded., Wks. 1904 I. 258 That thou mightst swappe off a hartie draught to the success of this voyage. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 231 Thou hast swapped-downe a pounce of Butter at a peece of a Breakfast. 1609 HEALEY *Discover. New World* i. 11 Where that huge... Bird called Rvc, snatcheth vp... a whole Elephant at a stoop, and swappes him vp at a bit.

6. *Comb.*: *swap-hook dial.*, a kind of reaping-hook for cutting crops close to the ground (see 1 c); † *swap-tail a.*, that strikes with its tail.

1863 *Standard* 10 Sept. (Sussex provincialism), 'Swap-hook. 1875 PARISH *Dial. Sussex Dial.*, *Swap*, to reap corn and beans. *Swap-hook*, the implement used for swapping. 1883 JEFFRIES *Life of Fields* (1884) 84 [In Sussex] They call their reaphooks swaphooks or swophooks. 1681 *Grew Museum* i. ii. iii. 46 The 'Swaptail Lizard. *Uromastix vel Caudiverbera*.

II. 7. a. *absol.* or *intr.* app. To 'strike hands' in token of an agreement or bargain. *Obs. rare*—1. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1108 Swete, swap we so, sware with trawpe.

† b. *trans.* To strike (a bargain). Also with *up*.

1590 LODGE *Rosalind* (1592) Fij, Aliena... swapt a bargain with his Landslord. 1592 GREENE *Black Booke Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 17 Wee like two good Horse-corsers, made a choppe and change, and swapt vp a Rogish bargain, and so he married my wife and I his. 1650 J. RAYNOLDS *Flower of Fidelity* 147 They forth with swapt a bargain. 1692 [A. PITCAIRN] *Assembly* iv. i. (1766) 46, I must know what you can do, ere I swap a Bargain.

8. To give or dispose of in exchange for something else; to exchange (a thing) with another person. Chiefly, now only, *slang* or *colloq.*

Probably orig. a borsedealer's term: *cf.* 1592 in 7 b. a. 1594 LVLV *Mother Bombe* v. iii, He not swapt my father for all this. 1600—*Love's Metam.* i. ii, Inconstancy is a vice, which I will not swapt for all the vertues. 1646 J. HALL *Poems, To Mr. Hallonkiss. Detractors*, Thy works purchase thee more Then they can swappe there Heritages for. 1679 *Lond. Gan.* No. 1423/4 He swapt a sorrel Stonehorse near Ripon about 14 or 15 bands high. 1768 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 61 He was about swaping his Running Hors with my Lord Mount[arret]. 1798 *Knot Amer. Law Rep.* i. 66 Ooe Rose and Charles Knot... proposed to swap shoe buckles. 1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 149 Find that the man with whom I wished to swap ponies requires five pounds with

mine. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 154 He will 'swap' anything with you. 1830-31 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 263, I offer up a *pater* and *ave* for you, and you again for me. This is called swapping or exchanging prayers. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1876) 7 [He] swapped a battalion against a dancing-girl's diamond necklace. 1864 ABRAHAM LINCOLN in E. R. JONES *Lincoln*, etc. (1876) 59, I am reminded... of a story of an old Dutch farmer, who remarked... 'that it was not best to swap horses when crossing a stream.' 1888 EGGLESTON *Graysons* x. 109 Farmers frequented the town, to meet old friends and get the better of them in swapping horses. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 12 Sept. 5/1 As they sat in the tavern, swapping stories.

β. 1624 QUARLES *Job* i. There dwelt a man brought from his lineage That for his belly swopt his heritage. 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems*, To T. C. 45 For to make Mummie of her Grease, Or swoop her to the Paper Mill. 1660 *Okie's Lament*, 38 My Horses swopt for light Nags. 1764 H. WALPOLK *Lt. to Mann* 27 July, I believe my Lady Temple would... be heartily glad to swap situations with you. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* Gloss. p. xxxviii, He makes me an offer to swap his mare that he couldn't sell at the fair of Gurtishannon. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, The new-fashioned finery which she swopt her character for. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* v. vii. (1891) 96, I wish our little man and him would swoop pulpits. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 66 He bought and sold and swooped horses. 1890 YOUNGHUSBAND *Polo in India* iii. 42 Jones's Rs. 500 pony had been swooped for a worthless mare.

b. with advs. away, off.

1859 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* I. He... swapped away his silver for Copper retail. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 500 They swap us away for a little Money to the Butcher. 1708 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4094/3 He rode a stout black Mare the Day before taken, which he swoop'd away. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* i. 204 Two cover-hacks... were exchanged, or rather, in stable phrase, swapped away. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow* P. Ser. II. iii. 140 Swapping silver off for lead ain't the sure way to win. 1866 WHITTIER *Summer with Dr. Singletary* vi, I've noticed that your college chaps swap away their common sense for their learning. 1907 KATE D. WIGGIN *New Chron.* Rebecca viii. 230 He breaks all the young colts and trains them, and swoops off the poor ones.

c. absol. To exchange, make an exchange.

1787 MISS BURNEY *Evellina* lxxiii, Doff your coat and waistcoat, and swoop with Monsieur Grinagrain here. 1809 KENALL *Trav.* III. lxi. 87 To buy, to sell, to exchange, or, as they term it, to swap, are the pursuits in which they wish to be constantly engaged. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ix, I know something of him at home, and should like to excuse him—will you swap? 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 153 If any gentleman has more friends of that kind than he wants, and would care to have a few of the opposite stamp, I am quite ready to swap with him.

9. *transf.* in various slang uses. a. To dismiss or be dismissed from employment. b. To cheat, take in. c. To change one's clothes.

1862 *Manch. Mag.* Nov. 34 The assistant [in a linen-draper's], 'swops' or is 'swopped', or gets or gives 'the sack'. 1880 J. C. HARRIS *Uncle Remus* iv, Den Brer Fox knowed dat he bin swoop off mighty bad. 1904 SLADEN *Playing the Game* II. xiv, My man can bring my dress things later, if you'll give me a room to swoop in. 1905 WELLS *Kipps* i. v. heading, 'Swapped I' (= dismissed).

Swap, swoop, adv. (int.) Now *dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.) [The stem of SWAP v. Cf. G. *schwapp(s)*, LG. *swapp* int.] At a blow; with sudden violence; suddenly and forcibly.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* II. iii. (Arb.) 57 His spirits exhale with the heat of his passion, and all that, and swoop falls asleep. 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Transv.* 20 She's in the right on't; but mind now, she comes upon her swoop! 1702 *Mouse gown* a Rat 4, I came upon him swoop with Abundance of Confidence. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* i. ii, And straight upo' that, swoop comes somewhat across my forehead. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl.* W. Ind. (1834) 297 The waves... hovering for a while over the ship, and then coming down upon us swoop.

Swape (swāp). *dial.* Also 5 *swaape*, 6 *swaibe*, 7 *swap* (?). [Orig. f. ON. *sveip*, denoting sweeping or circle-wise motion, repr. by *sveipa* to sweep, wrap, swaddle, swoop (see SWOPE v.), *sveipr* fold of garment, in comb. *ölusveipr* 'wave-sweeper', oar. In later usage influenced by, or varying locally with, SWEEP sb.]

I. f. l. Applied to various contrivances of the form of a lever: see qnts. *Obs.*

1491-3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 186 The swaape of þe cherch dore. 1666 in *Archæol. Aflana* XVII. 133 For swapes for y^e bells is. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 333 note, A Swape (a north country term for a Lever, when fixed upon a centre, and acted upon by the hand).

2. A large oar, esp. one used for steering a barge: = SWEEP sb. 27.

1592 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 252 Half a kurvell lighter, with hir furnytter, that is, j ore and a swaibe [etc.]. 1780 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 261 note, [The keelman] call the great nar, used as a kind of rudder at the stern of this vessel, the swape. 1864 SMILES *G. & R. Stephenson* II. i. (1868) 67 The vessel being guided by the aid of the 'swape', or great oar.

3. A long pole supported on a fulcrum and carrying a bucket for raising water; also, a pump-handle: = SWEEP sb. 23. Also in comb., as *swape-well* (for other combs. see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 179 A pump... whose handle (or swape, as it is called hereabout [sc. Ripley, Yorks.]) is all of iron, very thick and long. 1890 N. & Q. 7th Ser. X. 240/1 Dwellers in the Eastern Counties may be credited with knowing what a swape-well is... A swape-well is a well from which the water is raised by a loaded lever. 1908 (Miss FOWLER) *Betro. Trent & Ancholme* 369, I remember the two Rosby 'Swape-wells'. the woman pulling down the swape by the chain.

4. A scone for a light.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 5. (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Swape*, an implement for shaping the edge of a boring-bit.

II. f. 6. The crop of hay taken up from a meadow: = SWEEP sb. 17.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. ii. vii. (1635) 85 The swap, and first crop is all the maine profit you can challenge your owne. 1622 tr. *Indenture an. 1456* in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1863) 629 It is agreed the Prior of malton and Co'tent... shall haue swape of Certen meadows.

Swapper, swopper (swō'pær). [f. SWAP v. + -ER¹.]

1. Something very big; a 'whopper'; *spec.* a 'thumping' lie. *slang* or *dial.*

c 1700 KENNETH MS. *Lauds*, 1033, *Swapper*, a great lie is called a swapper. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 36 After they have confessed their swappers to the Jesuits or some of the Regulars. 1818 MAGNIN in *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 321 I'm a swapper, as every one knows, in my pumps six feet three inches high.

2. One who 'swaps', exchanges, or barter. *slang* or *collog.*

1680 *Reflect. on Late Libel* 28 The Author had... been Lecturer there at this day, (for he is no Starter, nor Shifter, nor Swapper of Livings). 1710 in S. de Vere *Americanism* (1872) 308 The headlong fool who wants to be a swapper Of gold and silver coin for English copper. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 14 Nov., In this case a man casting other than a straight ticket may be called a 'trader' or 'swapper'.

† **Swappes.** *Obs. rare*! [Cf. SWAB sb. 1 b.] A term of reproach or contempt.

1660 BRETON *Pasquill's Madcappe* xix, This swappes, that never bloodied sword.

Swapping, swopping (swō'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWAP v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb SWAP.

† 1. Striking, smiting; smiting or cutting off. *Obs.* c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1889 With swappynge of swerdis. *Ibid.* 5785 Swordis, with swapping, swaruyt on helmes. 1515 *Scottish Field* 465 in *Chetham Soc. Misc.* (1856) 11, There were swinging out of swordes, and swapping of hedges.

2. Exchanging of one thing for another; exchange, barter. *slang* or *collog.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 231 Swapping or bartering of one thing for another. 1695 *Whether Parlt. be not dissolved by Death of Princess of Orange* 21 The Blessings... which we had gotten... by swopping of Kings. 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* II. vii. (1742) 1. 110 The laws of chivalry... do not extend to the swapping of one ass for another. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 23 After having grown old in the ways of the world... hypocrisy, 'swapping', trading, and evil speaking. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii, Dunsey Cass, whose taste for swapping and betting might turn out to be a sowing of something worse than wild oats. 1900 W. R. MOODY *Life of D. L. Moody* ii. 31 'Swapping' is a Yankee weakness.

Swapping, swopping, ppl. a. Also 5 *swoppinge*. [f. as prec. + -ING².]

† 1. Striking; flapping; *dial.* swooping, pouncing. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.*, *Innoc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 182 With swappynge swerde now is he shorn The heed ryght from the nekke!

1575 CHURCHWARD *Chippes* (1578) Cij, With swapping Besome in her hand. 1641 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. xi, Fowls fly by, and with their swapping wings beat the inconstant aire. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 18 Chick, and duck, and gosling gone astray; All falling prizes to the swooping kite.

2. Very big, 'thumping', 'whopping'. *slang* or *collog.*

c 1440 WALSINGHAM in *Hone Year Bk.* (1832) 90 In delvinge he myghte... find a swooppinge mallarde imprisoned in the sinke or sewer. 1589 NASHE *Counterjaffe* Wks. 1904 I. 61 Pasquill met him... with a swapping Ale-dagger at his back. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. ii, Ay, marry, sir, here's swapping sins indeed! c 1662 in Wood *Lithr* (O. H. S.) III. 513 Hee was a swapping swapping mallard.

1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 425/1 A swooping mallard found which used to come and feed there. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 6/1 We have seven professors of the jargon called law, and all with swapping salaries.

† **Swappit, a. Sc. Obs.** [Cf. SWAPPER 1, SWAPPING ppl. adj. 2.] Very big.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 130 Suer swappit swanky.

† **Swap thak.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. SWAP v. in the Sc. sense of 'to gird' + THACK sb.] 'Thin boards of wood firmly fastened over a thatched roof, as a girding for the thatch' (Jam.).

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 310 Item, to the sawaris, for swap that sawing to the samyn hous, .xxx s.

† **Swar.** *Sc. Obs.* [Origin unknown. Cf. SWARL.] A snare.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 169 He caught in the swar [ed. 1570 snarl]. *Ibid.* VII. 211 Be he entrit, hys bed was in the swar [ed. 1570 snarl].

Swar, variant of SWARE sb. Obs.

Swardboute: see SWORBOOTE.

Sward (swōrd), *sb.* Forms: 1, 7-8 *sweard*, 4 *suerd*, 5 *swerde*, *sward*, 5-6 *sword*, 5-9 (now *dial.*) *swerd*, 6 *suard*, *sward*, 6-7 *sward*, 6-8 *Sc. sward*, 7 *swort*, 7-9 *sword*, 5-7 *sward*. See also SWAD sb. 1 β. 6 *soord*, 6-7 *soard*, 7 *sourd*, 7-9 (now *dial.*) *sord*. [OE. *sweard* v. m., corresp. to OFris. *sward* f., skin of the head (Nfris. *sward*, sård, EFris. *swæd*, *swode*, Wfris. *swaerd* rind of pork, surface of fenland), MLG. *sward* f., thick hairy skin, esp. scalp of man, skin of pig, (LG. *swaarde*, also *grönsward* greensward), MDu. *swarde* f. (Dn. *† swaerde*, *† zwaard*, mod. *zwaard* n.,

infl. by Fris. forms), MHG. *swarte* f., hairy skin, scalp, bacon rind, (G. *schwarze*), ON. *svöðr*, gen. *svöðar*, skin, esp. of the head, walrus hide, *svað* in comb., greensward, walrus hide, (Icel. *grasvöðr* greensward, MSw. *grönsvårdher* greensward, Sw. *dial.* *svärd*, Norw. *svärd*, *svor* skin, greensward, also *grasvord*, -svord; Da. *svær*, also *fleskesvær* bacon rind, *grönsvær*); f. Teut. stem *sward*, *sward* - : *swarp* - (see SWARTH sb. 1), the ultimate origin of which is unknown. The OE. word, if indeed it survived, was reinforced in ME. by the Scandinavian forms, and possibly from LG.]

1. The skin of the body; *esp.* (now *dial.*) the rind of pork or bacon. † *Head sward*: the scalp.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) V 222 *Vistula*, sugesward. c 1050 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 265/9 *Cutis*, swærd. 13. K. ASH, 5950 Caluz was his heude swærd. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (Christina) 227 Pat luge... gert tak hyr in teyne, & schawe hir heid to be suerd. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 Sethe... porke þer-ynne, an pille of þe swerde, an pyke owt þe bonys. c 1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 482/1 *Sward*, or sworde of flesche, *coriana*. 1607 *Lingua* II. i. C. iv, If they would, brandish no swordis but swards of Bacon.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cii. 385 Annoynt the cronet of the hoofe with the fat swarde of bacon. 1666 COWLEY *Ess.* *Verses & Prose*, Country Mouse 19 And for a Hunt goust there was mixt with the swerd of Bacon, and the coat of Cheese. 1747-96 Mrs. GLASS *Cookery* v. 85 To dress a ham à la braise... take off the swerde. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 133 note, She [sc. a sow] proved when fat, good bacon, juicy and tender; the rind or sword was remarkably thin.

β. 1598 B. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 36 Reed'd bacon soords shall feast his familie. 1598 FLOMO, *Cotenna*... the soard [ed. 1611 sord] of bakon.

2. † a. Usually with defining phr. of the earth, etc.: The surface or upper layer of ground usually covered with herbage. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 58 Se not the swerd al nakid, white, vnclene. c 1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 506 Turfe of flage, swarde of þe erpe (S. turfe, flag, or sward of erp), *cespes, terricidium*. 1473 *Kental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 171 They sal neuer cast [= dig] bot onder a fourbed, leuand a pair of the mos in the ground and fylland behynd tham with the sward of the mus, a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1712) VIII. 119 Ovar grown in the Swart with fine Grass. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. in *Hollinshed* I. 91b/2 Great plente of water... betweene the new loose swart and the olde hard earth... being drawne awaie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xxxi. I. 477 The roots of the Apple-tree, Olive, and Cypress, lie very ebbe, and creepe hard under the sward of the ground. 1626 A. SPED *Adam out of E.* xvi. (1659) 138 Some will burn to Ashes, Roots, and Stubble, the sword and swarth of the Ground.

b. Qualified by *green*, *grassy*, *grass*, of *grass*, etc.: The surface of soil covered with grass or other herbage; turf, GREENSWARD.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* VI. iii. 65 A pair of dowis, on the greyn sward their place tuke law. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 336 A pretty bilcocke to be seene apperelled in a fresh suit of green sord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 433 1th midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood Rustic, of grassie sord. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii. Prol., The green swaird grows damp with falling dew. 1741 *Compl. Fam.* Piece III. 417 If the Turf bath a good Sward of Grass upon it. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 9 The western mountains... are mostly covered with a fine green sward. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnl.* (1873) I. xii. 326 The grassy sward. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* IV, The grass sward... slopes invitingly before her.

c. Without qualification: = b.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Wemen* 520 The sneit sawour of the sward, and singing of fowls. 1512 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 797/2 A cum acra de lae suard vel medow pro pastura animalium. 1530 PALSGR. 284/1 Turfe flagee sworde, *fourbe*. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv.* 34 So cut the Turf, that the Sward may have all the Winters frost to wroxe, and moulder it. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 90 Plant them thereupon with the Soard downward. 1747 E. POSTON *Prattler* I. 85 The Sord which I pared off the Earth, commonly called Turf. 1795 BURNS *Addr. Deil* xv, The fragrant, flow'ry swaird. 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Cambridge* 177 The toughness of the fen swerd. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 3 There is a dale in Ida... beautiful With emerald slopes of sunny sward. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 80 The grass of lawns, mown solely to keep the sward in order. 1837 LYTON *E. Maltrav.* I. ix, The moonlight slept soft upon the sward. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 36 It has become the fashion... to break up the sward of the downs.

(b) A growth of grass; a stretch of greensward.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xx. 289 The Grass from the Edges will spread and form a new Turf (or Sward) on the other Side. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 619 To make a close thick sward. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* I. i, A considerable plot toward the centre presented a level sward. 1881 DAKWIN *Veg. Mould* 10 Wherever a path crosses a beath its surface becomes covered with a fine short sward.

† 3. *transf.* The surface (of water). *nonce-use*.

1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 22 Such as plodde wholly in the muddle and myre of the worlde, will neuer rise vp to the sword of the water.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 2), as *sward ground*, *land*; *sward-crested*, -like adjs.; *sward-cut v.*, *trans.* to cut (land) with a sward-cutter; *sward-cutter*, an implement for cutting a rough sward in preparation for ploughing; *sward-earth*, † (a) *Sc. grass-land*; (b) *turf*.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxv. (1858) 558 The 'sward-crested trap-rook'. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 276/1 The land may lie several months in winter after being 'sward-cut'. *Ibid.*, One 'sward-cutter' will cut as much in one day

as six ploughs will plough. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Sward-cutter*, a machine for bringing old grass-lands into tillage. 1790 *View Agric. Lincoln*. 71 A sward-dresser has been found very useful upon the meadows and pastures of Brothertoft. 1541 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 563/1 Martresiam de Farneis et lie sward-yrd ejusdem. 1634 *Ibid.* 19/2 Cum eorum terris tam arabilibus quam non arabilibus lie sward-eardis. 1854 Wiggins *Embanking* 237 A tile drain on a sole filled part of the way, say 1 foot, over, with any loose material, and the sward earth over that. 1608 WILKIE *Hexapla Exord.* 241 The greene grasse and sward ground. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* 11. 604 That potatoes may be grown in a very beneficial manner on sward lands. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 4/1 Old sward land.

Sward (swōrd), *v.* Also 7 sword, soard (e. [f. Sward sb.]).

1. *intr.* To form a sward; to become covered with grassy turf.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Fendigr.* 1. xi. 35 A loose and light Sand swards slow. 1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 236 [Ground] that... will not sward again, or gather a good head of grass, for the first, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 years, when laid down after Ploughing. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv.* xv. 84 It hath one half year more to soard in. 1735 EARL HAUGHTON *Forest Trees* (1765) 45 The ground, immediately after corn, is many years before it swards.

2. *trans.* To cover with a sward; chiefly *pass.* to be covered with grass or herbage.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Fendigr.* iv. Concl. 87 The Soile is a sandy Clay of 18 Inches Crust close swarded. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv.* 32 How to level Land, and the suddainest way to Soarde it. 1760 WASHINGTON *Diary* 7 Mar., Writ. 1834 11. 513 The ground being well swarded over, and very heavy ploughing. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 23 A high mountain, whose sides were swarded with wild thyme and basil. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 33/1 Hedge-banks may be improved, by being swarded. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 75 It was a pillared grove, open and smoothly swarded. 1904 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* v. 56 The prairies were swarded with grass and flowers.

Swarded (swōrdded), *pp. a.* [f. Sward sb. or *v.* + -ED.] Covered with a sward or grassy turf; turfed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 65 The swardit soyll enbrov wth selcouth bewis. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 231 To pare off the Turf of soarded-Land. 1788 HUAUS *Village Curate* (1797) 48 A green swarded wainway. 1800 — *Fan Village* 131 The mellow ground along the swarded vale. 1868 REP. U.S. *Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 351 The escape of rain-fall from the surface of cleared and swarded land. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Donkey* 173 Many chestnuts stood together, making an aisle upon a swarded terrace.

Swarding (swōrding), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 swardy-dyng, 7 swarding, soarding, 8 swarding, swarding. [f. Sward sb. or *v.* + -ING.]

†1. ?The squaring of timber preparatory to sawing. *Obs.*

Cf. I.G. *swarde*, the first and last piece of a tree trunk sawn lengthwise (*Brem. Wbch.*).

†1480 *Durham Acc.* 101s (Surtees) 157 Carpentariis operantibus per iij dies in lez Swardyng meremil apud Shynkley bankes. 1532-3 *Durham Housch. Bk.* (Surtees) 231 For fellyng of 19 treys, 6s. 4d. For toppeyng and swardyng off te sayme, 19s.

2. The action of forming a sward; the process of covering, or becoming covered, with grassy turf.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Fendigr.* ii. i. 48 The soile is so apte to fast-matting and swarding. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv.* vi. 35 The thinner is the Corne, the more Grasse will grow among, which will help thee more in the Soarding of it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) 1. 33 The Clay that are long in swarding. 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 247 The broad-clover would, when it decayed, prevent the ground from swarding to natural grass.

Swardy (swōrdi), *a.* [f. Sward sb. + -Y.] Covered with sward, swarded, turfy.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsemen* 244 Soft moyst swardy ground. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xx. 292 Must we have Recourse to the Spade for breaking up our rich, strong, swardy Land? 1857 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 448 Her swardy, heathery, broom-birch-and-gorse-fringed banks. 1899 J. MACTAGGART *Mackinnon & Bards* i. vi. 7 Late primroses and bright bluebells Bloom'd by them in the swardy dells.

†**Sware**, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 suar, suare, swar. [Partly OE. **swaru*, in *anidswaru* ANSWER sb., *man-swaru* perjury (cf. MANSWEAR); partly a. ON. *svar* answer: f. root *swar*- (see SWEAR *v.*). Cf. next.]

1. Swearing; an oath.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Curs, and leasings, and sware, and alle swikele speches. c 1250 *Hymn to God* 35 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 259 Mid wicke speche & false sware. c 1275 LAV. 10893 þo was wo Coel... þat he sahtnesse mid sware [c 1205 treode] hadde ifastned. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 247 V charge ou by oure sware, That 3e to Engelande be trewe. a 1400 *Pauline Epistles* Gal. iii. 17 Pis... testament conferm'd of god burgh sware. c 1430 *Free-masonry* 257 Ny no fals sware sofre hem to make.

2. Answer, reply.

c 1200 OAMIN 2422 Whi 3aiff 3ho swille anndswere onn3æn? ..Nu wile I shæwenn 3uow forwhi 3ho 3aiff swille sware onn3ænnes. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1184 Þe bischoþ.. Gase him doun.. Swiftly to þe swars & þam his sware 3eldis.

3. Saying, speech, word.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17810 (Cott.) Þai haild baim wit suetli swar. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 17 Scho wiped his feet wit her hare, And kissid thaim wit suetli sware. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1200 Sum swalt in a swym with-outen sware more.

†**Sware**, *v. Obs.* [a. ON. *svara*, f. root *swar*- (see SWEAR *v.*). Cf. prec.] *intr.* and *trans.* To answer.

c 1200 OAMIN 8938 Off þatt he wass full 3æp & wis To

swarenn & to fra3penn. 13.. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1415 Sym-bales & soneter sware þe noyse. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 2011 He called to his chamberlajn, þat colly him swared. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2069 And þai swiftly him sward & swyth þus him tellis.

Sware, *arch. pa. t. of SWEAR.*

Sware, *obs. f. SQUARE, SWEER; var. SWIRE Obs.*

Swarded: see SWARVE *v.* 1

Swarf (swarf), *sb. 1. Sc.* Forms: 5, 8 awarff, 6 awerfe, suerf, 6-9 swerf, 7 swarfe, 7- awarf. [Related to SWARF *v.*] A swoon, a fainting-fit; a state of faintness or insensibility.

c 1470 HENAY *Wallace* vii. 349 The Sotheron..Through full gluttre in swarf swappi lik swyn. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Morit Women* 225 With that I seme for to swoone, thoghht I na swerf tak. c 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) 11. 43/14 The scorching sychs... Quibh with suerfs oursets his hardie hart. 1606 BIRVIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1839) 12 As if such superciliosity could sweeten the bitter swarfers of their sowre death. 1676 Row *Contm. Blair's Autobiogr.* ix. (1848) 143 Mr. Blair did fall into a fit of fainting or a kind of swarf. 1721 J. MILL *Diary* (S. H. S.) 3. 1. fell down suddenly by a swerf or stoppage of blood. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlix. Aw heard that he was ferocious far game in a swarf the tither day. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 208 She wad gang aff again in a swarf.

Swarf (swōrf, swārf), *sb. 2* Also 6 swarfe, 9 swarff; see also SWAFF 2, SWARTH sb. 3, SOIFE. [repr. OE. *geswearf*, *gesuorw*, *gesuorw* filings, or a. ON. *swarf* file-dust, related to *swerfa* to file: see SWERVE.] The wet or greasy grit abraded from a grindstone or axle; the filings or shavings of iron or steel.

1566 Act 8 *Eliz. c. 11.* § 3 No person... shall die... black, any Cappe with Barke or Swarfe, but only with Copperas and Gall or with Wood [v. r. Woode] and Madder. 1583 MASCALL tr. *Profitable Bk.* D ij. Put... halfe so muche of swarfe of the grindstone. 1640 in *Entick London* (1766) 11. 174 Filings of iron, called swarf. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Axiologia*, the Grease or Swarf in the Axle-tree of a Wheel. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Swarf*, iron filings. 1884 H. J. PALMER in *Eng. Instr. Mag.* Aug. 666/1 The knife-grinder... is saturated with the wet 'swarf' (powdered stone) which dyes him a deep saffron colour from head to toe.

Comb. 1909 *Spectator* 25 Dec. 1094/2 A swarf-stained son of the wheel.

†**Swarf**, *sb. 3 Obs.* Also 7 swarfe, swarff. [Variant of SWARTH sb. 1: see TH (6).]

1. = SWARD sb. 2.

1599 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 284/1 Lie Elie-law et totum lie swarf et adiacentem. 1603 *Ibid.* 524/2 Lie swarf, wrak et wair eisdem adiacentibus. 1664 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* etc. (1883) 111. 84 The whole field hath a little swarf with grasse at the top.

2. *fig.* Surface. *nonce-use.*

a 1599 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* etc. xli. (1616) 408 His joye is light, and proceeds onely from the swarfe of the soule.

†**Swarf**, *a. Obs.* Variant of SWARTH *a.* (Cf. prec.) 1619 HEATH *House of Correction* B 2 b, Because I'me black and swarfe. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 96 Her face did shrowd A swarf Complexion. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemanni's Ginznan* d'Alf. ii. 200 A dainty fine shee-slave, not swarfe and tawney... but faire and well-favour'd.

So †**Swarfish** *a.* = SWARTHISH; †**Swarfy** (-fio, -fio, -vy) *a.* = SWARTHY *a.* 1

1602 *Salmasius & Hermaphroditus* D 2 b, While the black night with her pitchie hand Tooke just possession of the swarfie land. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* *Kich.* 111. 137 His face little and round, his complexion swarfie. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 77 Complexion muddy or swarfish. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* 1. 13/2 Swart, Swarvy or Tawny-moor colour.

Swarf (swarf), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6 swarh, 7 swerf, 7, 9 swarve, 9 swerve, swairf, swaif, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [?a. ON. *swarfa* to upset (Norw. *swarva* to agitate or be agitated, *lit.* and *fig.*), with specialized development of meaning. See SWERVE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To faint, swoon.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xv. 116 All pail and bludles swarhis [v. r. swarhis] scho rycht thair. c 1614 MURR Dido & Aeneas tr. 760 He... stood vnmvd, whill I for greiff did swarfe. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 324 No sooner did he heare a ham spoken of hut he swarfed. 1660 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S.) 234 After sermons my wife swerfed in the kirk. 1790 BURNS *Battle of Sheriffmuir* iv. Mony a huntit, poor red-coat, For fear amaid did swarf. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii. He was like a man awa frae himsell.. and I thought he wad hae swarf't a thegither. a 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 143 The bairnies crowd round him his stories to hear Whill mainly the wee things are swarf' in fear. 1892 LUMSON *Sheephead & Trotters* 32 Old Magge... drew near And swarf'd outright wi' gladsome fright.

2. *trans.* To cause to faint; to stupefy.

1813 PICKEN *Poems* I. 120 A sight had nearhaun swarf'd the callan. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Encycl.* s. v. *Luscan*. The scene.. swarf'd him so, that he could not utter a word.

Swarf: see SWERVE.

Swarfish, **Swarfy**: see SWARF *a.*

†**Swarf-money**, -penny. *Obs. local.* [perh. a corruption of **warth-money*, -penny = **ward-money*, WARD-PENNY; cf. WROTH SILVER.] A due paid in commutation of the service of CASTLE-GUARD, -WARD.

16.. in Manley *Convell's Interfr.* (1672) s.v., The Swarf-money is one peny half-peny, it must be paid before the rising of the Sun [etc.]. 1730 THOMAS *Dugdale's Warwickshire* 1. 4/2 A certain rent due unto the Lord of this hundred [sc. Knightlow], called Wroth money, or Warth money, or Swarf penny, probably the same with Ward penny.

†**Swarl**, *v. Obs. rare*°. [Origin unknown. Cf. SNARL *v.* 1 and SWAR.] *trans.* To ensnare.

c 1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch.) 1. Marlyn, or swarly, illaguo. *Ibid.*, Ruffelone, or swarly, illaguo.

Swarm (swōrm), *sb.* Forms: 1 suearm, suearm, awarm, 4-7 square, 6 awerm, 4- swarm. [OE. *swearm*, = Fris. MLG. *swarm*, OHG. *swar(a)m* (MHG. *swarm*, *swarm*, G. *schwarm*) swarm of bees or insects, ON. *swarmr* tumult (Norw. dial. *swarm*).] — OTeut. **swarmaz*.

The root is usually identified with that of Skr. *svadati* sounds, resounds, *swad*, *svadra* sound, voice, and connected further with *sur*- in *l. susurrus* hum, MLG. *surren* to hum, MHG. *surm* humming, Lith. *surmā* pipe, etc. But the etymological meaning may be that of agitated, confused, or deflected movement, in which case SWARM and SWERVE might arise from parallel formations on the same base; cf. the parallelism of SWARM *v.* 2 and SWARVE *v.* 2; Norw. dial. *swarma* to be giddy, stagger, dream, and *swarva* to turn, go in a circle, stagger, be agitated (see SWARF *v.*); Icel. *sværfla* and *sværfla* 'præcipitantes contereare, huc illic raptare'; also the meanings of G. *schwärmen* to swarm, rove, riot, fall into reverie, rave.

The existence of a mutated form in OE. (early WS. **swierm*) cannot be inferred with certainty from the late instance of *swerm* (Napier OE. *Glosses* 156/21), but such a form is found on the Continent in Wfris. *swerm*, MLG., MDu. *swerm* (Du. *swerm*), Da. *swærm*, Sw. *swärm*; cf. the vb.]

1. A body of bees which at a particular season leave the hive or main stock, gather in a compact mass or cluster, and fly off together in search of a new dwelling-place, under the guidance of a queen (or are transferred at once to a new hive).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E 506 *Examen*, swærm. a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1. 3821 (Napier 101/2) *Examen*, i. multitudo apium, swarm ad alacritatem, to hylen. 13.. *Cursor M.* 7113 (Gött.) A swarm [Cott. b. k.] of bes þar-in war bred. 13.. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 233 þikke þowsander.. Fellen fro þe fyrmament... Hurled in-to helle-hole as þe hyue swarmez. c 1374 CHAUCEER *Troilus* ii. 193 For neuere yet so þikke a swarm of ben Ne fleygh as Grekes gonne for hym fien. c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 380 Do no cruelte vnto þe swarm, But mekely hem gouerne. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 1039 His bytys haunye redy tofor take His swarmys yonge. 1523 FITZGERARD *Husb.* 122 If a swarme be caste late in the yere. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yare* Wks. (Grosart) 1. 142 He strucke so sweetely on the bottome of his Copper instrument, that he would empte whole Hives, and leade the swarmes after him only by the sound. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 182 They can take swarms out of any stock that is able, and neglects to swarm, without any prejudice to the stock. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) 111. 281 When a hive sends out several swarms in the year, the first is always the best and the most numerous. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xix. (1818) II. 166 A swarm seldom... takes place except when the sun shines and the air is calm. 1864 in N. & Q. 3d Ser. VI. 493/2 A swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay. A swarm of bees in June is worth a silver spoon. A swarm of bees in July is not worth a butterfly. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* 341 Each swarm contains not only the recently-hatched young bees, but also a portion of the old inhabitants.

b. *allusively* of persons who leave the original body and go forth to found a new colony or community.

1659 in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 352 They are rather inferior than superior: but a swarm from you. You are the mother-hive. They are but a rib from your side. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng. to Hen. VII* (1762) i. ii. 55 A new swarm of Danes came over this year [1875]. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 78 It is very probable that a great swarm from the hive bearing the name of Scythians may have arrived in Germany. 1900 G. C. BRADDACK *Mem. & Impr.* 213 The learned theory of Mr. H. Rashdall, that as Oxford was (or must have been) a swarm from Paris, so Cambridge was (or must have been) a swarm from Oxford.

2. A very large or dense body or collection; a crowd, throng, multitude. (Often contemptuous.)

(a) of persons.

1423 JAS. I. *Kings Q. clxxv*, And euer I sawe a new[e] swarm [of folk] abound. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 291 There shall... come leaping forth whole swarmes, of bothe horsemen and footemen. 1549 HOOREA *Funerall Oratyon* B vij. As black is contrarye vnto whyte: and the catholycke churche of Christ, to the smern [read swern] and multytude of Antichriste. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 87 b, A swarme of Bishops to the number... of ccccl. 1605 1st Pt. *Jerónimo* i. iii. 22 Farmers that crack barns with stuffing corne, yet sturue the needy swarmes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) ii. *Worc.* 183/1 England in swarms did into Holland throng. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. a Cor. xi. 13 It's no wonder then if there be swarms of false Ministers, pretending to be the true Ministers of Christ. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iii. (1724) I. 357 We saw what swarms of sects did rise up on our revolt from Rome. 1822 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 110 Beating from the wasted vines Back to France her banded swarms. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 310 The onset of a second son of the same dreaded chieftain, who would sweep down with new swarms of Gauls and Spaniards from the north.

(b) of insects or other small creatures, esp. flying or moving about; rarely of large animals.

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Exod.* viii. 21, I wil send swarmes of flies bothe vpon thee, & vpon thy seruants. a 1569 KINGSLEY *Man's Est.* xi. (1580) 73 There was fleshe enough to satisfie that swarme of adders, the Pharisees. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 1. 39 Great swarmes of tigers,

which are very hurtful both to man and beast. *Ibid.* 52 Swarms of a kind of fowls of the bigness of ducks. 1684 *Contempt. St. Man* i. x. (1699) 116 Locusts... in great swarms shall disperse themselves over the Face of the whole Earth. 1780 *Cowper Prose*. *Err.* 481 The wriggling fry soon fill the creeks around, poisoning the waters where their swarms abound. 1824 *Tennyson Locksley Hall* 10 Many a night I saw the Pleiads... Glitter like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid. 1914 *Brit. Mus. Return* 197 A swarm of cockroaches... in a house at Chislehurst.

(c) of inanimate objects or abstract things. 1582 *Bentley Mon. Matrones* i. 1 My sinnes... are so manie, that the infinit swarme of them [etc.]. 1596 *Shaks. Hen. IV.* v. i. 55 This swarme of faire aduantages. 1684 *Bunyan Pilgr.* ii. 6 Upon this, came into her mind by swarms, all her unkind, unnatural, and ungodly Carriages to her dear Friend. 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India & P.* 2 Such a swarm of Vessels of greater bulk. 1785 *Burke Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1842 i. 340 He is overpowered with a swarm of their demands. 1866 *Whittier Snow-bound* 33 A night made hoary with the swarm And whirl-dance of the blinding storm. 1890 *Nature* 20 Mar. 473/2 There are swarms of dust travelling thro' space.

(d) *Biol.* A cluster of free-swimming cells or unicellular organisms moving in company. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Glass. Bot. Terms*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **swarm-cell** *Biol.* = *swarm-spore* (a); **swarm-movement** *Biol.*, the movement of swarm-spores in 'swarming' (SWARM *v.* 1 c); **swarm-spore** *Biol.* (cf. SWARM *v.* 1 c), (a) a motile spore in certain Algae, Fungi, and Protozoa, a zoospore; (b) the free-swimming embryo or gemmule of freshwater sponges.

1882 *Vines tr. Sachs's Bot.* 38 Much quicker movements... occur in cells either before their growth, as in "swarm-cells, or when it is nearly completed. 1898 *Porter tr. Strasburger's Bot.* i. 1. 50 The swarm-spores of the Myxomycetes soon lose this characteristic "swarm-movement. 1899 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Protozoa* 42 Ciliated "swarm spores, similar to those which are found in Spongia. 1874 A. W. BENNETT in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* XIII. 29 The production of spontaneously motile zoospores, or "swarm-spores". 1880 *Bessey Botany* 36 The swarm-spores... are naked masses of freely moving protoplasm.

Swarm (swō'm), *v.* 1 Also 4-7 **swarme**, (5 **swerne**), 6 **Sc. suarm**, 7 **Sc. swarme**. [*f.* SWARM *sb.*: cf. *MLG.*, *MHG. swarwen*; also, with mutation, *OE.* **swerman*, *swirman*, *MLG.*, *MDu.* *swermen* (*Du.* *zwermen*), *MHG.* *swärmen* (*G.* *schwärmen*), *Sw.* *svärma*, *Da.* *sværme*.]

1. *intr.* Of bees: To gather in a compact cluster and leave the hive in a body to found a new colony: see SWARM *sb.* 1. Also with *off*.

1386 *Chaucer Somn. Prolog.* 29 Right so as bees out swarwen [*Corpus & Camb. MSS.* swerwen] from an hyue. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 114 Take heed to thy bees, that are ready to swarme. 1609 *C. Butler Feud. Mon.* v. (1623) 13. Those that swarme before the blowing of knap-weed come in very good time. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 28 The youthful Prince, with loud alarm, Calls out the vent'rous Colony to swarm. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xvii. Ye see this is the second swarm, and whiles they will swarm off in the afternoon. The first swarm set off sune in the morning. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* 111. 502/1 It often happens that bees give every indication of an intention to swarm, and cluster idly outside the hive... for... weeks before they really emigrate.

b. *allusively*: cf. SWARM *sb.* 1 b. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) 2 Macc. i. 12 He made them swarme out of Persis. 1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 17 Protestants, who from a common Ancestor... have swarmed into many Stocks. 1821-30 *Lo. Cockburn Mem.* vii. (1874) 401 Jealousies and dissensions... induced the artists to swarm off, and begin the Academy. 1909 J. T. FOWLER in *York. Archaeol. Jnl.* XX. 1 The number of monks increased so rapidly that they were soon obliged to swarm off, like bees, into new monasteries of the same Order.

c. *Biol.* Of certain spores or reproductive bodies: To escape from the parent organism in a swarm, with characteristic movement; to move or swim about in a swarm, as zoospores ('swarm-spores') do in the cell just before escaping, and in the water after escaping.

1864, 1867, 1875, 1882 [see SWARMING *pp.* a. 4, *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1875 *Bennett & Dyer tr. Sachs's Bot.* 674 In Algae of simple structure... the swarm-spores are also formed in the night, but swarm only with access of daylight.

d. *trans.* in causative sense.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* iv. 'Swarm your own hive', returned the discontented bee-hunter.

2. *intr.* To come together in a swarm or dense crowd; to collect, assemble, or congregate thickly and confusedly; to crowd, throng; also, to go or move along in a crowd.

1386 *Chaucer Spr. T.* 181 Greet was the prees þat swarmeth to and fro To gauen on this hors that stoneth so. 1513 *Douglas Aneid* vi. 23 Thiddir to the bray swarmit all the rout of Oeneid guests. 1515 *Barclay Egloges* ii. (1570) B iv/2 If the dishe be pleasant... Ten handes at once swarme in the dishe. 1526 *Tindale Acts* xxi. 30 All the cite was moved, and all the people swarmed togedder. 1551 *Robinson tr. More's Utopia* ii. (1895) 179 All the people were swarmed furth into the stretes. 1604 *Dekker Honest Wh.* Wks. 1373 II. 96 They swarme like Crickets to the creuice of a Brew-house. 1764 *Burn Poor Law* 205 The religious houses sent abroad their friers mendicant, who swarmed about the kingdom. 1847 *Tennyson Princess* Concl. 37 The crowd were swarming now, To take their leave, about the garden rails. 1867 *Lady Herbert Cradle* l. iv. 126 The English were swarming but of this inn. 1875 *Jowett Plato* IV. 233 The ideas swarming in men's minds. 3. To occur or exist in swarms or multitudes;

to be densely crowded or congregated; to be very numerous, abound excessively. (Often in reproach or contempt, esp. when said of persons.)

1399 *Langl. Rich. Reddes* ii. 21 Signes þat swarmed so thikke þoru-oute his lond... Pat [etc.]. a 1548 *Hall Chron., Hen. I.* 54 Their bodies which swarmed euery day about thengliche shippes. 1570 *Googe Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 47 b, Puddings every wheare Do swarme. 1594 *Greene & Lodge Looking Gl.* iii. ii. When falshood swarmeth both in old and youth. 1634 *Breton Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 Arminians, Brownists, and Anabaptists, and Manists, do lurk here and also swarm. a 1709 *Evelyn Diary* 19 Aug. 1641, The Sectaries that swarm'd in this City. 1721 *Bailey, To Swarm*... to abound, spoken of Vermin. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* ix. 765 Bright legions swarm unseen, and sing... the glorious Architect. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 239 Roman Catholics already swarmed in every department of the public service. 1883 *Gilmour Mongols* xv. 167 Native doctors swarm in Mongolia.

4. To swarm with: to be crowded or thronged with; to contain swarms or great numbers of; to abound greatly in. Now only in material sense.

a 1548 *Hall Chron., Hen. V.* 46 The countree swarmed with men of warre. 1548 *Udall, etc. Eras. Par. Matt.* vii. 49 They that swarm with much greater vices. a 1594 *Greene Jas. IV.* v. ii. Oh, what are subtle meanes to cline on high, When euery fill swarmed with exceeding shame? 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* iii. iv. 47 Her wholesome Herbes, Swarming with Caterpillers. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii. 400 Each Creek & Bay With Frie innumerable swarme. 1732 *Beauley Alceph.* ii. § 13 All kinds of animals, with which the creation swarms. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 484 A market-place swarming with buyers and sellers. 1893 *Forbes-Mitchell Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 269 The rivers swarmed with alligators.

† b. Similarly, to swarm full of, to swarm in.

1488 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 40 The lenth of that valey... was so full of fowls, as hyues swarmyn full of bees. 1560 *Daus tr. Steidan's Comm.* 36 They shall not only not take away their sectes, but increase and swarme in the same. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* ii. iii. (1634) 127 The soule... while it swarmeth full of such diseases of vices. 1694 *Atterbury Sermon.* *Provi.* xiv. 6 (1726) 1. 198 The Great Lords of the Earth, who swarm in all the Delights of Sense.

5. *trans.* To fill or beset as, or with, a swarm;

to crowd densely, throng. Chiefly pass.

1555 *Eoene Decades* ii. (Arb.) 188 The barbarians... came swarming the hanks on bothe sydes the ryuer, to the number of syxe thousande men. 1559 *Mitr. Mag., Induct.* lxxv. The rout Gan all in heapes to swarme vs round about. a 1586 *Sidney Ps.* xxxii. vii. Who on God his trust invokes With merces shall be swarmed. 1647 *Fanshawe Æneid* iv. Poems 287 How did thy senses quayle Seeing the shores so swarmed. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 8 Your house is so swarmed with rats. 1823 *Moore Mem.* (1853) IV. 121 Poor wretches, who marry upon the strength of this pied-à-terre, and swarm the little spot they occupy with children. 1847 *Zoologist V.* 1899 Brighton was swarmed with lady-birds on Saturday and Sunday. 1886 *R. L. de Beaufort Lett. Geo. Sand* i. 130 You will also see the towers of Notre Dame; they are swarmed with swallows.

6. To breed or produce a swarm of. *rare*—1.

1824 *Tennyson Will Waterproof* xxv. Ere days, that deal in ana, swarmed His [sc. the Poet's] literary leeches.

Swarm (swō'm), *v.* 2 [Of unascertained origin.

Perh. orig. a sailor's word borrowed from the Continent, but no trace of the meaning has been discovered for phonetically corresponding words. Cf. the synonymous *SWARVE* *v.* 2 and etymol. remarks s. v. SWARM *sb.* Connexion with *squrim* is out of the question, on historical and phonological grounds.]

1. *intr.* To climb up († upon) a pole, tree, or the like, by claspings with the arms and legs alternately.

15... *Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 72 Then he swarmed up the maine mast tree [cf. *SWARVE* *v.* 2, *quot.* a 1650]. c 1550 [see *SWARVE* *v.* 1]. 1607 *Dekker Knt's Conjur.* B j b, The waues... boyde vp to such height, as if they meant that all men should swarm in heauen, and shippes to sayle in the Skie. 1653 *H. More Antid. Ath.* iii. iv. § 3 Swarming upon Trees as nimble as Cats. 1701 *C. Wolley Jnl. New York* (1865) 41 We follow'd a Bear from Tree to Tree, upon which he could swarm like a Cat. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 103 He swarms up to his seat. 1872 *Calverley Fly Leaver*, *Changed* v. They fright me, when the beech is green, By swarming up its stem for eggs. 1893 *Skelton Trav. S. E. Africa* 433. 1. could have swarmed up the branchless stem of the sapling.

b. *trans.* To climb a steep ascent or the like by clinging with the hands and knees, or in some way compared to this.

1681 *Cotton Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 17 Having swarm'd sevenscore paces up... you find a kind of Floor. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* ii. The smallest boy but one divining her intent, immediately began swarming upstairs after her—if that word of doubtful etymology be admissible—on his arms and legs. 1851 *Helps Comp. Solit.* vi. (1874) 98 People who are swarming up a difficult ascent. 1890 *W. Clark Russell Ocean Trag.* II. xviii. 107 Onward she held her course, swarming steadily forward in long gliding curvetings over each frothing surge.

2. *trans.* with the pole, etc. as obj.

1668 *H. More Dio. Dial.* i. ii. vi. 207 Endowing them with such... Nimbleness in swarming of trees, as Apes... have now. a 1769 *Johnson in Boswell Life* (1831) IV. 451 Why, I can swarm it now, [replied Dr Johnson, ... on which he ran to the tree, clung round the trunk, and ascended to the branches]. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 23 Like swarming the bannisters of a stair-case. 1859 *F. E. Paget Curate of Cumberworth* 72 She rushed towards a clean-stemmed beech, apparently with the intention of swarming it.

Swarm (swō'm), [*f.* SWARM *v.* 1 + *ER* 1.]

1. One of a number that swarm; one of a swarm (as of insects); in *Biol.* a swarm-spore.

1844 *Dickens Mart. Chuz.* lii. 'Oh, vermin!' said Mr. Pecksniff. 'Oh, bloodsuckers!.. vermin and swarms.'

1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xi. 20 Winged creepers or swarms are so called from their minuteness and their multitude. 1898 H. M. WARD in *Ann. Bot.* XII. 301 The obvious suspicion arose that an intruding swarmer had got into my hanging-drop. 1900 *Nature* 21 June 191/1 The beetles are late swarmers, appearing chiefly in July.

2. A bee-hive adapted for swarming, or from which a swarm is sent forth.

1855 *Poultry Chron.* 111. 300/1, I have found hives in which the combs ranged in the way most common, from front to back, indifferently swarmers or non-swarmers. 1883 in *Standard* 15 Feb. 5/2 'Artificial swarmers'... have displaced the old-fashioned 'skep'.

† **Swarmer** *v.* 2. *Pyrotechny. Obs.* [*ad. G.* *schwärmer* or *Dn. zwerner*, *f.* *schwärmen*, *zwernen* to rove, stray.] A cracker or serpent.

1765 R. JONES *Fireworks* iv. 149 Rockets which go under the denomination of swarmers, are those from two ounces downwards. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 7 Cases for Swarmers, or Rockets.

Swarming (swō'ming), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SWARM *v.* 1 + *ING* 1.] The action of SWARM *v.* 1

1. The action of assembling in a swarm or dense crowd; *spec.* the gathering and departure from the hive of a swarm of bees; also *transf.* of persons (usually with *off*).

1550 *Bale Engl. Votaries* ii. 77 b, A myddle swarmingye of Antichristes sectes in England. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 110 Watch bees in May, for swarming away. 1661 *Childrey Brit. Baconica* 26 The chief time of the swarming (as one would say) of Pilchards about the shores of Cornwall, is from July to November. 1675 *Gedde New Discov. Bee-houses* 16 When Bees are at the Swarming. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* (1721) I. 271 Observe what you can of the usual Signs that precede their Swarming. 1817 *Kirby & St. Entomol.* xix. (1818) 11. 167 Sometimes, when every thing seems to prognosticate swarming, a cloud passing over the sun calms the agitation. 1911 J. H. ROSE *W. Pitt* vii. 168 The divisions, by the process of swarming-off, rapidly extended the organisation.

2. *Biol.* The movement characteristic of swarm-spores; reproduction by swarm-spores.

1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 234/2. 1875 *Bennett & Dyer tr. Sachs's Bot.* 673 The swarming of zoospores. 1882 *Vines tr. Sachs's Bot.* 674 a note. The term 'swarming' is applied to any apparently spontaneous motion imparted to a naked protoplasmic body by vibratile cilia.

3. *attrib.*, as *swarming-place*, *season*, *time*.

Used *spec.* in names of apparatus for transferring a swarm of bees to a new hive, as *swarming-bag*, *-basket*, *-box*, *-hook* (in recent Dicts.).

1707 *Mortimer Husb.* (1721) I. 270 In Swarming time the Hives that you are minded to use, rub with sweet Herbs. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* 111. 206/2 Watching and hiving for several weeks in the swarming season. 1892 *Zangwill Childr. Ghetto* I. 3 At last it [sc. the Ghetto] becomes only a swarming-place for the poor and the ignorant.

Swarming, *pp.* a. [*f.* SWARM *v.* 1 + *ING* 2.]

1. Assembling or moving in a swarm; forming a swarm or dense crowd; thronging; very numerous.

1590 *Spenfer F. Q.* ii. x. 63 Those spoilefull Picts, and swarming Easterlings. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xii. 179 The swarming people hail their ship to land. 1784 *Cowper Task* iii. 555 Moisture and drought, mice, worms, and swarming flies. 1817 *Shelley Rev. Islam* v. xxxviii. To see Earth from her general womb Pour forth her swarming sons to a fraternal doom. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 40 Barges pursuing their now difficult way among the swarming steamers.

2. *spec.* of bees; also *transf.* of persons: see SWARM *v.* 1 1, 1 b.

1553 *Grimalde Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 69 Being swarming [orig. *congregabilia*] by kinde they work their combs. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* vii. 18 See... How black the Clouds of swarming Bees arise. 1713 *Young Last Day* ii. 51 Swarming bees... Charr'd with the brazen sound. 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* 111. xii. 147 Whence Ambigatus had sent forth his swarming colonists.

3. Filled with a swarm or multitude; densely crowded; thronged; very populous.

1810 *Montgomery West Indies* ii. 117 That stock he found on Africa's swarming plains. 1842 *Tennyson Talking Oak* 213 The swarming sound of life. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) i. 16 A swarming city.

4. *Biol.* Emerging as swarm-spores, or moving in the way characteristic of them: see SWARM *v.* 1 c.

1864 *Reader* 30 Apr. 548/3 The swarming-spores of certain Algae. 1882 *Vines tr. Sachs's Bot.* 232 In many of the more highly developed Thallophytes this power of motility is however limited to the male 'swarming' fertilising elements.

Swarmy (swō'mi), *a.* *rare*—1. [*f.* SWARM *sb.* + *y.*] Swarming, thronged.

1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) 11. 192 This market is the noisiest and swarmiest centre of noisy and swarming Florence.

Swarne, *obs. pa. pple.* of SWEAR *v.*

Swarry (swō'ri). Also -ee, -ey. Humorous spelling of *SOIRÉE* (repr. a vulgar or careless Eng. pronunciation).

1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xxxvii. A friendly swarry, consisting of a boiled leg of mutton with the usual trimmings. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xlii. At one of her swarrys I saw one of 'em speak to a dam fiddler. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Nov. 467/2 The complaint of the 'English Hostess' that ladies and gentlemen invited to dinner have become so... unpunctual that, as the lady calls it: 'There will be no dinners in London and we shall be reduced to cold swarrys.'

Swart (swō't), *a.* (*sb.*) Now only *rhet.* or *poet.* (or *dial.*) Forms: 1 *sweart*, 2 *sward*, 3 *awert*, 4 *awoert*, 5 *awerd*, 6 *awert*, 5-6 *awarto*, 5, 7 *awert*, 1- *awart*. [*Com. Tent.*]

OE. *sweart*, = OS. OFris. *swart* (Nfris. *start*, EFris. *swart*, Wfris. *swart*), MLG. LG. *swart*, MDu. *swart* (Du. *swart*), OHG. MHG. *swarz* (G. *schwarz*), ON. *svartr* (Sw. *svart*, Da. *sort*), Goth. *swarts*; f. root *swart-* 'dark', of which another grade is found in ON. *sorta* black dye, *sorti* black cloud, *sortna* to grow black, *Surttr* (see SUTURBRAND).

While surviving as the regular colour-word in the Continental languages, it has been superseded in ordinary use in English by *black*.]

1. Dark in colour; black or blackish; dusky, swarthy. **a. gen.**

Beowulf 167 (Gr.) Heort eardode, sincafe sel sweartum nihtum. *Ibid.* 3145 Wudrec astah swart. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* l. 370 Deos wyrt...ys hrynithon stelan... & bradran leaþon þonne leac & sweartan. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud.) þa weard swiðe mycel wind fram þa unden daies to þa swarte nibte. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 278 in O. E. *Hom.* l. 177 Nis þer neure oper lilt þanne þe swarte leie. c. 1205 LAV. 11974 Swurken vnder sunnen sweorte wolcnen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10049 Vor þe velofis palefrey & brec is fer. So swart so eni cower amowe is fot was. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 363 To be swolged swifly wyth þe swart erpe. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1895) 119 Hitt shall be swarte as any pyche. 1578 *LYVE Dodens* 38 It is smaller, smother, and of a swarter colour. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxiii. i. 11. 149 Foule and unseemly swart skars, it redudeth to the fresh and naturall colour. 1603 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* i. i. Wks. 1856 l. 73 You horrid scents That centinell gale Rises. The dirge of murder'd Hope! 1811 *SCOTT Don Roderick* l. liii. Swart as the smoke from raging furnace. 1890 'R. BOLDSWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 283 The trees upon the swart hillsides were visible... as at midday.

b. spec. Of the skin or complexion, or of persons in respect of these.

a. 1395 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) n. xii. Beholde me not that I am swart [ed. 1533 blacke] for the sonne hath defaded me. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3970 þa swart men of ynde. c. 1407 *LYVE Reason & Sens.* 3791 Vulcanus... For his smotry, swarte face He stood elene out of his grace. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* 11. 192 This king was of stature tall, somewhat swarte or black of colour. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. ii. 104 *Anti.* What complexion is she of? *Dro.* Swart like my shoo, but her face nothing like so cleane kept. 1614 *SILVESTER Belshazzar's Rescue* iii. 36 The swelling coasts of swartest Abyssine. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Farr. Past.* l. iv. The swart ploughman for his breakfast staid. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 436 No goblin, or swart faery of the mine. 1810 *SHELLEY Solitary* ii. The swart Pariah in some Indian grove. 1835 *SCOTT Talisman* xviii. Their countenance swart with the sunbeams. 1901 E. L. ARNOLD *Lepidus* 154 This swart adventurer made love to the girl that was all in all to me.

† **c. Livid through suffering or emotion. Obs.**
a. 1400 *Sir Beues* (S.) 1012 For teene he wexe al swert. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* Mary Magdalene 780, I wax alle swert! 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xii. (1593) 288 Al his body waxt starke cold and died swart. 1581 in *F. S. P. Eliz.* (1845) 11. 395 Who alwaies thinks of death Shall neuer looke with cheerful face, But swarte, and wan. 1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Phisic* l. iii. (1639) 5 Their face is... full and pale, and their eyes are swolne and swart.

d. quasi-adv. qualifying an adj. of colour.
In first quot. *swarte* is a disyllable, as if repr. OE. *swearte* adv.

c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 557 Blak blo grenyssh swarte Red. c. 1530 *Judic. Urines* ii. xiv. 45 b. Lyke as we see when a thyng that is swart grene. 1578 *LYVE Dodens* 82 Small round beries of a swarte redde colour. 1841 *BROWNING Pippa Passes* ii. 51 An Almaign Kaiser, 'Swart-green and gold, with truncheon based on hip.

2. trans. Producing swarthinness of complexion.
Applied by Milton to some heavenly body, perhaps the dog-star (cf. *Hor. Od.* iii. xxiii. 9), in reference to the heat of summer; hence in echoes of Milton, sometimes in sense 'malignant' (cf. 3 b).

1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 138 Ve valleys low. On whose fresh lap the swart Star sparsely looks. 1759 *MASON Caractacus, Ode* ii. iii. From the sultry south alone The swart star flings his pestilential fire. 1818 *KRATZ Endym.* ii. 15 Swart planet in the universe of deeds! 1862 *TRENCH Poems* 254 (*Sonnet*) The swart sun's blaze Down beating with unmitigated rays. 1892 *HENLEY Song of Sword* ed. 15 From swart August to the green lap of May.

b. Dressed in black.
Cf. MLG. *swartbroder*, ON. *swartmunkr*, etc., a Dominican, black friar.

1688 Mrs. BEHN *Fair Jilt* Plays etc. 1871 V. 206 Canonesses, Begines, Quests, Swart-Sisters, and Jesuitesses. 1856 *AYTOUN Bothwell* ii. ix. There he stood, 'Swart in the Congregation's garb.

3. fig. a. 'Black', wicked, iniquitous. b. Baleful, malignant.

a. 900 *CYNWULF Juliana* 313 (Gr.) Wrabra fela... bealwa... swaetra synna. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) l. 54 Swa lange swa he hylt ðone sweartan nið on his heortan. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 304 A domesdei schulen ure swarte sunnen bicloopen us stonclithe of ure soule murðre. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* iv. xx. (1881) 78 Whereto booteth this, if they ne mote Of these yncertaine broyles the issue cleere? Nor hells swart cunning could to truth direct? 1852 *ROCK Ch. Fathers* III. ix. 222 Whenever any swart evil had bedid this land. 1867 *EMERSON Poems, The Past* 8 Nor haughty bope, nor swart chagrin, Nor murdering hate.

4. Comb., as swart-coloured, -complexioned, -faced, -featured, -visaged adjs. (Cf. OE. *swearthwæn*.)
1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 67 Vnder the North pole they are browne, and 'swart coloured. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xviii. The 'swart complexion'd night. 1821 *SCOTT Keilw.* xi. A... 'swart-faced knave of that noble mystery. 1905 *TUCK-*

WELL Remin. Radical Parson xii. 181 A great gathering of swart-faced enthusiasts in the Black Country. 1837 *CARLVEE Tr. Rev.* ii. iv. iv. So many 'swart-faced haggard faces. 1858 O. W. HOLMES 'This is it' 57 in *Aut. Breakf.* ii. Bare-armed, 'swart-visaged, gaunt, and shaggy-browed.

† **B. sb. A person of swarthy complexion; in quot. c. 1425 fig. as a term of reproach. Obs. rare.**
c. 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2211 in *Macro Plays* 143 Charyte, þat sowre swart, with fayre rosys myn hed gan greke. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Swarts*, a name formerly applied by voyagers to Indians and negroes.

† **Swart, v. Obs. [f. SWART a. In OE. *sweartian*, corresp. to MLG. *swarten*, also *swerten*, OHG. *swarzen*, MHG. *swarzen*, also OHG. *swarz* (van, *swersen*, MHG. *swersen* (G. *schwärzen*); cf. ON. *swartadr* dyed black.]**

1. *intr.* To become swart, dark, or dusky.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xviii. 151 Efnæ ða aras se wind and ða wolcnu sweartodon. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* 111. 104 Þanne swartiged [sc. the teeth] & fealled. 1581 A. HALL *Liad* v. 86 Hir colour gay So bright that was, begimnes to swarte.

2. *trans.* To make swart; to darken (esp. the skin or complexion).

1577 *GRANGE Golden Aphrod.* N. j. Vulcane beyng... swarted with the... smoke of his forge. 1614 *GORGES Lucan* vi. 217 The skinnie it scorching swarts. 1628 *Brittain's Ida* in *Spenser's Wks.* (1862) 502/2 Jove upon him downe his thunder darterd, Blasting his splendent face, and all his beauty swarted. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 326 The heat of the Sun, whose fervor may swarte a living part, and even black a dead or dissolving flesh.

Swart, obs. form of SWARD.

Swartback, swarthback. local. Also 5 *swerthbak*, 7 *swarth bag*. [ad. Icel. *swartbakur* (whence Norw. *swartbak*, Da. *swartbagmaage*): see SWART a., SWARTH a. + BACK sb. Cf. SWABIE.]

The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*.

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 180 The Goule was a gryntar, The Swerthbak a sellerar. 1676 *STEFAN Descr. Ferres* 141 The Swarth bag is a great Bird like a Kite, it is white all over, but the back. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 344 In the Ferre Islands it is called, The Swarth-back. 1805 *BARRY Orkney* iii. i. 304 The Great Black and White Gull... our black-backed maw, or as it is sometimes called swarthback, is the largest of the gull kind in our seas. 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* x. Thy foot had been on the Maiden-skierie of Northmain, known before but to the webbed sole of the swarthback. *Ibid.* [see SWABIE].

Swarth (swōþ), sb. 1. Now only dial. Also 7 sworh, 8 swarthe. [OE. *swearþ*: see SWARD sb. and cf. SWARF sb. 3]

1. Skin, rind; fig. the surface, outside.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C. 198 *Cater*, swearth. c. 1050 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 363/9 *Catryn*, swearð. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2280 For oft kelyng his knees boun, A grete swarh was on þaim groune. 1807 *STAGG Poems* 40 Lest for the swarh I past retrievan, The substance forfeit. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Swarth*, any outward covering, as the rind of bacon. 1878 *Cumbd. Gloss.* *Swarth*, the skin of hams and bacon.

2. Green turf, grass land, greensward.

† a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1126 One the erthe [he] hittez A swerde lenghe with-in þe swarthe. *Ibid.* 1466 Swifly with swerdes, they swappene there-aftre... That alle sweltter one swarthe. a. 1552 *LELAND Itin.* (1906) vi. 79 In Cairarvonshire... is Llinedwarden, wher [is] the Swymming Island, and ther of it hath the name as of a swimming swarh of yerth. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* l. 19 Cloddes of earth... such as are full of swarh. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKB. Country Farm* v. vi. 533 New broken swarthes. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 18 The swarh par'd first away, and the earth stirred a foot deep or more. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) l. 141 Two acres of rich sand land, which the year before had been ploughed out of swarh. 1794 *VANCOUVER Agric. Cambridge* 93 The old swarthe produces a very indifferent herbage, but may be much improved, by breaking up, [etc.]. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 242 He has it in contemplation to leave the rest to swarh without sowing seeds on it.

b. qualified by green (or grassy).

1616 *SURFL. & MARKB. Country Farm* iii. i. 335 As soone as you see these banks firme, and beginning to grow to have a greene swarh vpon them. 1637 *B. JONSON Said Shepherd* l. v. On every greene sworh, and in every path. 1751 K. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xi. (1883) 34/1, I walked over the green swarh to the wood. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 110 Through lanes, Of grassy swarh close cropt by nibbling sheep.

† **c. trans. Applied to the top layers of soil. Obs.**
1649 *BUTHE Eng. Improv.* vii. 38 This... cold hungry water is found, beneath the first and second swarh of thy Lands.

d. attrib.

1598 *Fitzherbert's Husb.* viii. (1882) 132 If you sowe Winter-corne... vpon swarh ground. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* vi. ii. 5 Some plaine leuell Meddowe or such like greene swarh ground. 1794 *Act for inclosing South Kelsey* 26 Any old Green Swarh Ground. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., 'Swarth-balks', the end portions of a field, left unploughed, for a cart-way.

Swarth (swōþ), sb. 2. Now dial. [Obscure altered form of SWATH 1.]

1. = SWATH 1 3.

1552 *HULOET*, Swarth of grasse newe mowen. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 72/2 The Swarth... are the rows of the cut Grass as the Site leaves it. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2237 The Waves came rolling down, like long Swarths of Grass, one upon another. 1713 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 9 When it is cut, it must in most Years lie 5 or 6 Days in swarh. a. 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 277, I could have no prospect of mowing a good swarh in the French-grass. 1763 *MUSEUM Rust.* (ed. 2) l. 236 In Buckinghamshire they cannot use a cradle, their crops being in general so beavy, that the workmen could not carry over the swarh. 1817-18 *COBBETT Resid.*

U.S. (1822) 181 They mow four acres of oats, wheat, rye, or barley in a day, and, with a cradle, lay it so smooth in the swarths, that it is tied up in sheaths with the greatest neatness and ease. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xxiii. (1869) 221 There were groups of children in many parts of the field, and women to look after them, mostly sitting on the fresh swarh.

attrib. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 171 The barley is gathered from the swarh into sheaves... and, after the swarh-corn is secured, the fields are carefully raked.

b. To mow in swarh: see quot.

1763 *MUSEUM Rust.* (ed. 2) l. 235 Horse-beans... they usually mow with a bare scythe, in swarh, as they term it; that is, they mow the beans towards the beans. 1764 *Ibid.* 111. lxxvi. 336 As to mowing wheat in swarh, I think it will litter about very much, for beans do so.

c. Applied to growing grain: cf. SWATH 1 3 b.

1880 *SIR J. B. PHEAR Aryan Village* i. 4 These open spaces... are... covered... by green waving swarths of rice.

2. trans. and fig. = SWATH 1 4 a, b.

† **At full swarh:** (app.) 'in full swing' (Davies), like a scythe making swarh.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* ii. iii. 162 An affection'd Asse, that cons State without booke, and vitters it by great swarh. 1713 *Gentl. Instructed* iii. iii. (ed. 5) 403 Tho' his Design miscarried, his Malice was at full swarh. 1847 *LE FANU T. O'Brien* 267 Old time sweeps in his swarh. 1854 *J. S. C. ABBOTT Napoleon* (1855) 11. ix. 139 He sees the course of his heroes by the black swarh of dead men.

Swarth (swōþ), sb. 3. Variant of SWARF sb. 2.

With quot. 1596 cf. quot. 1566 s.v. SWARF sb. 2.

1596 *WILLS & Iuv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 259 In dieng stuffe... In brassel, half a hundredth and xj poundes, 46s. 8d. In galles, viij poundes, 6s. In swarthe, iij poundes, 8d. 1783-4 *London Sessions Papers* 472 He told me that there was some swarh, that is iron file dust. 1892 *RIGBY in Min. Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* CXI. 140 A capillary brass tube (in a drilling-machine), supplying soap-and-oil emulsion at a pressure of 80 lbs. on the inch. This washes out the 'swarh' and cools the cutting-edge.

Swarth, sb. 4. dial. [perh. subst. use of SWARTH a. But cf. Sc. *warth*, var. *wraith*.] The apparition of a dying person; a wraith.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 A Swarth, Cumb., the Ghost of a dying man. 1790 *GROSE Province. Gloss., Pop. Superstitions* 13 These apparitions are called Fetches, or Wraiths, and in Cumberland, Swarths.

Swarth, a. (sb. 5) [Obscure variant of SWARTH a.; cf. SWARthy a. 1, and SWARF a., SWARFISH, SWARFY.] Dusky, swarthy, black.

c. 1530 [implied in *swarthesness*]. 1569 C. T[ive] *Nastagio & Traversari* A vj b. A knight, of colour swarthe. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* vi. xxii. 787 Such women as... are subject to pale and swarh colours. 1600 E. BOLTON *Palinode* in *Eng. Helicon* B iv b. Swarh cloudes. 1613 *FLETCHER, etc. Captain* it. ii. He looks Of a more rusty swarh complexion Than an old arming Doublet. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 749 A swarh Indian with his belt of beads. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* l. vii. Where thwarting tides, with mingled roar, Part thy swarh hills from Morven's shore. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scalp Hunters* vii. 55 The complexion, from tan and exposure, was brown and swarh.

fig. 1621 *FLETCHER Isl. Princess* v. l. Foule swarthe ingatitude.

b. sb. Swarthinness; dusky complexion or colour.

rare.

a. 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* (1673) 258 The skies Face and black swarh of cloud threaten no ill: 'Tis summer-thunder. 1872 *BROWNING Fifine* xv. First Let me... pourtray you... The gypsy's foreign self, no swarh our sun could bake. Hence *Swarthish* a., somewhat swarthy; *Swarthesness*, swarthinness, duskiness.

c. 1530 *Judic. Urines* ii. ii. 11 b. A swarthes, a derknes & dymnes in the vryne, most to blaknesse warde. 1653 *RAMSEY Astrol. Restored* 86 A... long visage, and a swarthish complexion.

Swarth, v. 1. Now dial. [f. SWARTH sb. 1.]

trans. and intr. = SWARD v. 1, 2.

1610 *FOLKINGHAM Feudigr.* l. vi. 13 With what Herbage the Crust of Sword is matted, mantled and swarthed. 1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV. xxi. 95 If, through... some mischance in the hay-seeds, it should not swarh well. 1858 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 256 Where land is of a rich loamy character, there is no difficulty in getting it to swarh over with grass of good quality.

Swarth, v. 2. rare. [f. SWARTH a.] trans. To make swarthy, to darken.

1846 G. WARBURTON *Hochelaga* 11. 161 Complexion fresh and ruddy but swarthed over by sun and wind.

Swarth, obs. var. SWARF v. 1, to faint.

Swarthback: see SWARTBACK.

Swarthily (swōþili), adv. rare. [f. SWARTH a. 1 + LY 2.] With a swarthy colour.

1755 *JONNSON, Swarthyly*, blackly; duskily; tawnily. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Swarthinness (swōþinēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being swarthy; duskiness; darkness of colour or complexion.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 67 b. The ripenesse whereof is deemed by the swarthinness and the softnesse of the berrie. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. [i.] xxxvi. 117 It thickens the complexion, and dyes it into an vpleasing swarthinnesse. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* ii. viii. 224 Yellowness and Swarthinness of colour, accompanied with faintness. 1758 *DESCR. Thames* 179 The Fat is thought excellent against Redness, or Swarthinness. 1823 *SCOTT Quantin* D. v. The complexion of the face... in its ordinary state of weather-beaten and sunburnt swarthinness. 1884 *JEFFERIES in Pall Mall* Gas. 8 Aug. 4/2 A clear swarthinness—a translucent swarthinness—clear as the most delicate white.

Swarthish, Swarthesness: see after SWARTH a.

Swarthy (swōþi, swōþi), a. 1 [Obscure

variant of SWARTY: cf. SWARTH *a.*, SWARF *a.*, SWARFISH, SWARFY.] Of a dark hue; black or blackish; dusky.

a. gen. = SWART *a.* 1 *a.*

1577 [implied in SWARTHNESS]. 1596 Gosson *Quippes* *Upstart Gentleman*. 99 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 254. A swarthie-black, the grassie-green, the pudding-red, the dapple graie. 1604 MARSHALL *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 Swarthie darkness popt out Phoebus eye. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 596 Search his Mouth; and if a swarthie Tongue Is underneath his humid Palate hung [etc.]. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 35 From a swarthie crimson to a bright rose colour. 1827 *HEBER Europe* 270 The swarthie vintage. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 269 Like some full-breasted swan That takes the flood With swarthie webs.

b. of or in reference to the complexion: = SWART *a.* 1 *b.*

1591 SHARS. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 26 Silua... Shewes Iulia but a swarthie Ethiopie. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. 1. Let our Roman eagles flie On swarthie Egypt. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 14 The people are of a swarthie darke colour. 1638-56 *Cowley Davidides* III. 178 Your Name... That to rich Ophir rising Morn is knowne, And stretch out far to the burnt swarthie Zone. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 122 If we proceed from the swarthiest white Person to the palest Egyptian, from thence to the fairest Mustee, Molatto, Moor, &c. to the darkest Indian. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xxxii. A queen, with swarthie cheeks and bold black eyes. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxv. 493 Six swarthie Arabs pulled our oars as we headed north.

c. fig. 'Black', 'dark', malignant, dismal: cf.

SWART *a.* 3.
1651 J. S. Prince of Prigges *Revels* III. 9 You (Parson)... Black best become your swarthie function Whose Doctrine... damns more souls Than Lucifer by all his stratagems. 1756 AMORY *Buckle* (1825) 1. 2 My lot has been a swarthie one in this first state.

d. Comb.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 31 A hydeous knight, to seeming swarthie hewde. 1689 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2433/4 A swarthie Complexioned Boy. 1891 DOYLE *White Company* xiv. A raw-boned, swarthie-cheeked man.

Hence †*Swarthie v. trans.*, to make swarthie.

1663 *Cowley Cutter Colman* St. IV. vi. Now will I and my Man John swarthie our Faces over as if that Country's Heat had made 'em so.

†*Swarthie, a. 2* Obs. rare⁻¹. [*f.* SWARTH *sb.* 1 + -Y.] = SWARDY.

1613 [STANDISH] *New Direct. Planting* 8 The best way to inclose, is (if it be in swarthie grounds) to set [etc.].

Swartish (swō'tish), *a.* Also 6 swertyssehe. [*f.* SWART *a.* + -ISH 1.] Somewhat swart, dusky, or dark-coloured. Also *advb.*

1483 *Chaucer's H. Fame* III. 557 Black, blo, grenysch, swartysch [MSS. swarte] rede. c. 1530 *Judic. Urines* I. iii. 8 The woman's vyne is more swartysche, than is mannes vyne. *Ibid.* III. v. 50 A vapourous superfluyte, swertyssehe and dymmyssehe. 1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Blunke* 43 The colour swartyssehe blacke. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Comur.* 59 The Tartars are swartish, illfavoured, with a great thick lip. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* VIII. 58 His complexion pale, swartish or muddy.

Swartly, adv. rare. [*f.* as prec. + -LY 2.] So as to be or become swart; swarthily.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 111 When she the gift sacrifice with the incense burned on altars... the moisture swartlye was altered. 1607 *Uritan* IV. ii. 16 How do's hee looke...? very swartlie, I warrant, with black beard, scorcht cheekes, & smokie eyebrowes.

Swartness (swō'tnēs), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being swart; swarthiness, duskiness. a. 1100 *Althelm Gloss.* 1. 4681 (Napier 121/1) *Nigredine*, swartnessse. a. 1395 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xii. The swartnessse [1533 blackenes] that I have is all wythoute. 1530 *PALSGR.* 278/1 Swartnessse, *estalloure*. 1584 B. R. *tr. Herodotus* II. 75 The blacknesse and swartnessse of the people. 1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Phisick* III. xix. (1639) 133 It cancheth sometime the face to be made very red, but this colour turneth againe into swartnessse. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvi. She... denounced the plague of swartness to the linen, of leanness to the poultry, of dearth and dishonour to the housekeeping.

Swarttrutter. Obs. exc. Hist. Also 6 swart-rotter, swart(e) rutter, swarttrytter, swarth-rutter. [*a.* early mod. Du. *swarttrutter* (in *Kilian swerte ruyters* pl.): see SWART *a.* and RUTTER.] One of a class of irregular troopers, with black dress and armour and blackened faces, who infested the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th centuries.

1557 in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 144 A number of our Swartrotters took Scheney. 1558 in *Feuillat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 94 The performance of A Maske of swart-rutter. 1572 *BUCHANAN Detection Mary Q. Scots* D iij h. Put on ane close cloke, sic as the Swarttryters weare. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1839) 36 Like a Swarttrutter hose his puffed thoughts swell. With yeaste ambition. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* I. 128 The novelty of these barous faces, and of those great lubberly Swarttrutter, might easily have affrighted us. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 81 Fitter for Swarttrutter and Ruffians, then for true Penitents. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Swart-Retter*, (Dutch) a Horseman with black Armour.] 1900 F. W. MAITLAND in *Fisher Biog.* (1910) 122 The English government's one idea of carrying on a big war... was that of hiring German 'swart-rutter'.

Hence †*Swarttrutting a. nonce-wd.*, behaving like a swarttrutter.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D 4. Making no brawles to have wounds, as swarttrutting velvet breeches dooth.

Swarty (swō'ti), *a.* Now rare or Obs. [*f.* SWART *a.* + -Y 1.] = SWARTHY *a.* 1

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 1 b. It should not onely bee of another colour marly yellow, or swarty greene. 1682 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 With black weede the altar is hanged, With tree swartye Cypers. 1600 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 72 (Qo.) Your swartie (Folios swarth) Cymerion. 1609 HEALEY *Discov. New World* I. xii. 55 A stonie, swartie, barren, Grass-lesse, sandie soyle. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. The swarty Smith spits in his Buckthorne fist. 1656 HEVLIN *Surv. France* 205 A beard... swartie and swarty. 1888 DOUGHTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* II. 69 Before us appeared that great craggy blackness—the Harra, and thereupon certain swarty hills and crests.

Comb. 1635 R. N. *tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 189 Fro-bisher... under the Latitude of 63 degrees... found men... swarty coloured.

Swarve (swō'v), *v.* 1 local (Kent and Sussex).

Also 5-6 *pa. pple.* swared. [*Cf.* the synonymous QUAR *v.* 1] Chiefly *pass.*, to be choked up with sediment, to be silted up. Hence *Swarving vbl. sb.* 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 331/1 The said Ryver, at the said place called Sarre... is so swared, growen, and hyghed with wose... that nowe no Ferry... may be there. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI.* c. 30 The Channell there is so choked swared and fylled uppe, that there cannot lye in the same Harborowe [of Camber, near Rye] above thirtie or fowrtie saylle of Shippes. 1564 in *W. Holloway's Hist. Romney Marsh* (1849) 141 A creek or waterway swared [sic] or dried up. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1545/2 The hauns mouth would... haue soone bene swarved up. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 544 A narrow way almost swarved up with rubbidge. 1665 in *W. Holloway's Hist. Romney Marsh* (1849) 165 When the ditches and bounds be swarved up. 1701 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 978 At Hythe in Kent (which is one of the Cinque-Ports) there was... a Convenient Harbour for small Vessels; which is now swarved up. 1904 MAUD S. RAWSON *Apprentice* 17 The swarving of river channels with sand and shingle.

†**Swarve, v. 2** Obs. [*Of doubtful origin; see the synonymous SWARM v. 2* (North. dialects have *swarble* beside *swarmle* in the same sense.)] = SWARM *v.* 2 (*intr.* and *trans.*).

15... *Isunbras* 351 (Douce MSS. 261, II. 7) He swarued [*ed. Copland* (c. 1550) swarmed] vp in to a tree Whye ether of them myght other see. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 107 He swarves up to his seat as to a saile-yard. a. 1650 Sir A. Baron liii. in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. 341/2 With that hee swarved the maine-mast tree [another version, *ibid.* 345/1 Then up the mast-tree swarved he]. 1844 M. A. Richardson's *Historian's Table-bk.*, *Leg. Div.* III. 393 Now leaping, now swarving the slippry steep.

Swarve = see SWARF *v.*, SWERVE.

Swash (swōʃ), *int.* or *adv.* and *sb.* 1 Also swosh. [*Initiative of the sound of splashing or agitated water, or of a resounding blow. Cf. swish.*]

A. int. or *adv.* Expressive of the fall of a heavy body or blow: With a crash.

1538 *BALE Three Laves* 393 Haue in than at a dash, With swish myrry ainet swash. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 Pat falls the turret, thee Greeks with crash swash yt heapeeth. 1863 MAS. GASKELL *Scythia* xv. II. 7 If a hadn't been too quick for her, it would have a' gone swash down i' t' litter.

B. sb.

1. Pig-wash; also, wet refuse or filth.

1528 TINDALE *Parable Wicked Mammon* Wks. (1573) 65/1 His stomacke abhorreth longyng after slibbersaune and swashe, at which a whole stomacke is readye to cast hys gorge. 1634 MERES *Wits Communion*, II. 50 Swine... refuse partridges and delicats, and doe greedily hunt after Acornes and other swash. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Swash*... (4) Refuse hog-wash. 1878 *Cumbl. Gloss.*, *Swash*, wet stuff. 1893 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Feb. 114 The well-filled troughs of swash and potatoes round which I have seen pigs crowd.

2. A body of water moving forcibly or dashing against something.

An alleged sense 'stream, puddle of water', entered in Phillips's *World of Words*, ed. Kersey, 1706, is not otherwise authenticated.

1671 SKINNER *Elymol.*, Swash, a great Swash of water, *magnus & cum impetu impetus aquarum* Torrens. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Wanderings in Highlands* xviii. II. 5 Some 'swash' in the Goodwins. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxvii. Up came a white swash to the surface of the river. It was the flow of a woman's garments. 1860 *Wills. Archæol. Mag.* VI. 380 note, A man in answer to my question of how the rain seemed to fall, said 'It came down in swashes'.

3. Chiefly U.S. = SWATCH *sb.* 3

1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 46 It drains into salt Water-swashes. *Ibid.* 52, I sent the Boat for Water to a Swash on the East-side. 1775 ROMANS *Florida App.* 78 As the bank is bound with a reef here, you must pick your way through that, which you may, as there are several swashes, which though they are narrow, have no less than 11 or 12 feet thro'. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 453 Having got themselves near the wash, at the mouth of the Boristhenes. 1869 *New Orleans Bee* in *Schele de Vere Americanisms* (1872) 556 It is said they took refuge in the wash behind the house.

4. A heavy blow, esp. of, or upon, some yielding substance; the sound of this.

1789 DAVISON *Seasons, Spring* 32 Forthwith amain he [*sc.* the salmon] plunges on his prey, W' eager swash. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 211 The voices of the ice and the heavy wash of the overturned hummock-tables. 1865 G. MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* 29 The cruel serpent of leather went at him, coiling round his legs with a sudden, hissing swash. 1866 GREGOR *Banffish Gloss.*, *Swash*, (1) a severe blow. (2) A severe dash. 1898 J. PARON *Castlebraes* II. 49, I laid ma Heezel Rung, a second swash, athwart the safer parts.

5. The action of water dashing or washing against the side of a cliff, ship, etc. or of waves against each other; the sound accompanying this.

1847-54 WEBSTER, *Swash*... 2. Impulse of water flowing with violence. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* ix. The lazy swash of the water round our fore-chains. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* II. (1890) 21 The captain fancied that he heard the swash of the water against the sides of a ship. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 279 The swash and swell of the passing steamers. 1883 G. H. DOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 393/1 We were steaming along splendidly now, sending up a fine wash and swash along the banks. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 25 The swash of the sea at the cliff foot.

6. A watery condition of land; ground under water.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. xlv. xiv. IV.* 478 Waters all out, ground in a swash with December rains. 1891 *The Ark* Jan. 65 Here [*sc.* Andros in the Bahamas] the ground is soft, and in wet weather almost entirely under water; hence the peculiar appropriateness of the local term *swash*.

7. A swaggerer; a swashbuckler; now *Sc.* an ostentatious person (cf. SWASHA 1, SWASHING *phl. a. 1*). 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* D iij b. Commonly they that bring any valiant feate to passe, are good bloudes, venturers, companions, swashes. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46 Every Duns will be a Carper, every Dick Swash a common Cutter. 1584 R. WILSON *Three Ladies Lond.* (1592) A 3, I will flaunt it and brave it after the lusty swash. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 117 The noddy Nash, whom euery seruing Swash With pot-iestes dash, and euery whip-dog lash. 1637 I. JONES & DAVENANT *Brit. Triumphans* 17 With Courtly Knights, not roaring country swashes, Hath bene her breeding still. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 16 Two Swashes dead the fair Camilla court. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* II. ii, I remember your Damme-boys, your Swashes, your Tuquoques. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xviii. A great gormandizing swash. 1866 GREGOR *Banffish Gloss.*, *Swash*... (4) A vapouring dandy.

8. Swagger; swashbuckling.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* ***j. If nothing can be bootied Souldiour tame... But Swash will still his trumpet aduance. 1605 A. WARREN *Poor Man's Pass.* E 3, I would elect, Flaunt, Cut, and Swash for mates, For choice Companions, pleasure, mirth, delight. 1822 MAGNIN in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 370 The stamping, ramping, swaggering, staggering, leathering swash of an Irishman. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* s.v., What a swash he cuts! 1866 GREGOR *Banffish Gloss.*, *Swash*... (3) The act of walking with a haughty, silly air.

9. *attrib.*: swash bank (see quot.); swash channel, swash-way, 'a channel across a bank, or among shoals, as the noted instance between the Goodwin Sands' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 1867).

1854 WIGGINS *Embanking* 25 The 'swash bank, which, having only to sustain the broken tops of the waves, is but 24 feet high and 24 feet wide at top. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 742 The Minnesota, taking the middle or 'swash channel. 1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 221/1 Forming track-paths across 'swash-ways in Loch Dochfour. 1883 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 18 Aug. 525/2 Certain narrow fareways which seam the sands at low tide... are called on the south side of the Roach 'swatch'-ways, but beyond the Crouch 'swash'-ways.

Swash, sb. 2, swesh. *Sc. Obs.* exc. Hist. Forms: 6 swasche, (suasche, squasche, swach(e, swas, sc(h)osche?), 6, 9 swash; 6 swasche (e, swech(e, (suech, suis, suishe, swasche), 6, 9 swesche, swesh, 7 swy(s)che. [*Perh. orig. in full swasche, swesche, or swische (a) burne* (see TABORN *sb.*), but the orig. meaning and source of *swasche*, etc. are unknown.] A kind of drum. Also *attrib.* swash-head, a drum-head; swash-man = SWASHER 1.

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 159 For ane swasche talburne to the futenen xx s. 1543 *Ibid.* VII. 478 The twa Toddeis that playis upon the swische tabour. 1543-4 *Ibid.* VIII. 250 Three playariss upon the swesche. 1560 ROLLAND *Seren. Sages* 30 With trumpet, schallme, drum, squasche & clarioun. 1564 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1644) I. 343 Passing throw the town with ane swesch. 1571 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Lanark* (Burgh Rec. Soc.) 55 That thei nychtly wache with the ballis for the strak of the second strak of the suishe. 1574-5 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 455 Item, for ane perchemet skyn to Robert Muir to cover the scosche iij s. vj d. 1576 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1840) II. 343 For ane swasche to our moustris iijij l. 1593 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 81 Andro Inglis, sweschman, common seruand to the town. 1598 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* II. 30 'Stryke be swasch' and 'Ryng be common bell'! 1645-6 *Charters* etc. *Peoples* (1872) 414 Item, gewine John Robeine for striking of the swyche, xij s. 1672 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 336 At the stryking of the swysche.

† Misused for: A trumpet. Also *swash-trump.*

This is the only meaning given by Jamieson, 1808, on the authority of quot. 1609; cf. also the following, where the Latin original would seem to warrant such a meaning:— 1533 BULLENDEN *Livy* II. lixv. (S. T. S.) 238 Horsen with swasche and taberne [orig. *cornicines tubicinesque in equis positos*].

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Gild* 143 After they heare the striak of the swesch (or the sound of the trumpet), 1819 TENNANT *Papistry Stern'd* (1827) 47 W' swesch-trump in his hand. 1871 WADDILL *Ps. in Scottish* xlvij 5 God has gane up wi' a sugh; the Lord wi' the tout o' a swesch.

†**Swash** (swōʃ), *sb.* 3 Obs. [*Derived from or forming the radical of ASWASH *adv.* = aslant. Cf. SWASH *a.* 2] *a.* Turning, etc., a figure or ornament the lines or mouldings of which lie obliquely to the axis of the work. *b.* Printing. The flourished extension characteristic of swash letters (see SWASH *a.* 2).*

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 241 You set it to that Slope you intend the Swash on your Work shall have. *Ibid.* *Explan. Terms* L 2 b, *Swash*, A Swash is a Figure whose

Circumference is not Round, but Oval; and whose Moldings lye not at Right Angles, but Oblique to the Axis of the Work. 1683 *Ibid.*, Printing xiii. ¶ 4 2, whose Swashes come below the Foot-Line... ought to have the... Shoulder of that Swash Sculpted down straight.

Swash, a.¹ [f. SWASH sb.¹]

† 1. = SWASHING ppl. a. 2. Obs.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, Dial. (1623) 30 This wound hurts me not much, for it is given with the hand upward, but beware of the swash blow (Spanish *el rebés*), for I will draw it with the hand downwards.

2. + a. ? Swashbuckling, swaggering; = SWASHING ppl. a. 1. Obs. b. 'Swell', 'swagger', showy, dial.

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* ii. ii. (1881) 39 Old Simsons son... that wears his great gall gaskins of the Swash-fashion, with 8 or 10 gold laces of a side. 1635 J. GOWER *Pyrgomachia* A 3b, Some others. Are of the rash-swash-fellows band. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Nov., I first see Col. Tho. Noyes in a swash Flaxen Wigg. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, Swash, (1) gaudy; showy. (2) Of ostentatious manners. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, Swash, showy; gaudy.

Swash (swɒʃ), a.² [app. SWASH sb.³ used attrib.]

1. Turning, etc. Inclined obliquely to the axis of the work.

Swash-work, work in which the cuttings or mouldings traced round a cylinder are inclined to the axis; also called *pump-work*. *Swash-engine*, an apparatus for turning swash-work. *Swash-board*, *swash-plate*, a rotating, circular plate, inclined to the plane of its revolution so as to give a vertical reciprocation to the rod, whose foot rests thereupon, and which moves between lateral guides (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, 1875); also called *pumping-plate*.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 241 To the Turning of Swash-Work you must have two such Puppets as the Fore-puppet described in § 22. *Ibid.*, Upon both the Flat sides of this Swash Board in a Diametrical Line is fastned upright an Arch of a Quadrant made of a Steel Plate... The convex edges of these Quadrants are cut into Notches... that according as you may have occasion to set the Swash-Board more or less a-slope, you may be accommodated with a Notch or Tooth to set it at. *Ibid.*, 242 These Oval-Engines, Swash-Engines, and all other Engines. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 360/1 The Turning Engine [is] for the turning of Oval Work, Rose Work, and Swash Work. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3887/4 A Gold Watch in a Grav'd Case... with a Moco Stone Swash. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 356 Turning is also of different kinds, as Circular Turning, Elliptic Turning, and Swash Turning.

2. Printing. Applied to old-style capital letters having flourished strokes designed to fill up unsightly gaps between adjacent letters.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing xiii. ¶ 4 Swash-Letters, especially 2. 1867 BRANDR & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Swash Letters*, have been revived of late years with the reintroduced old-fashioned types. 1899 DE VINNE *Pract. Typogr.* (1902) 271 note, An excellent form of old-style italic of bold face, with the swash letters and other features of quaintness.

Swash, a.³ dial. [Cf. SWASHY.] Soft; also, fuddled.

1711 RAMSAY *On Maggy Johnston* vi, We did baith... pish and spew, and yesk and maunt, Right swash I true. 1728 RAMSAY'S *Poems* II. Gloss., *Swash*, squat, fuddled. a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose*, *Swash*, and *Swashy*, soft, like fruit too ripe. Derb. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*

Swash (swɒʃ), v. [Echoic. Cf. SWASH sb.¹]

1. trans. To dash or cast violently.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 444/2 The Archibishop of Yorke... swasht him down, meaning to thrust himself in betwixt the Legate, and the Archb. of Canterbury. 1582 STANHYNST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 19 This Queene wyld lightnings from clouds of Iuppiter hurling Downe swasht theyre may. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Douglas' Æneis* Gloss. s.v. *Squat*, Scot. *swash*, Ang. *squat* is to cast against the ground. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*

2. intr. To dash or move violently about; also occas. refl.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxi. 807/1 As a swyne when he hath once winded his meat, runnes on to swash himself in it [orig. *se fourrer* lat.]. 1609 HOLLAND *Anim. Marcell.* xxxi. vii. 413 On all sides swords swashed and darts flew as thicke as haile.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, If... your House fell, have I not seen five neighbourly Helpers appear next day; and swashing to and fro... complete it again before nightfall? 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vi, Your dusty Mill of Valmy... may furl its canvas, and cease swashing and circling. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Donkey* 139 A jolting trot that set the oats swashing in the pocket of my coat. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Ct. K.* Arthur vii, The gusts of wind were flaring the torches and making the shadows swash about.

3. To make a noise as of swords clashing or of a sword beating on a shield (cf. SWASHBUCKLER); to fence with swords; to bluster with or as with weapons; to lash out; hence, to swagger.

1556 [see SWASHING vbl. sb. 1 and ppl. a. 1]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Concrepo*, *Concrepare gladiis ad scuta*, to swashe, or make a noise with swordes agaynst tergates. 1593 LONGE *Will. Longbeard* C 3b, He overmaistered [them] by his attendants, swashing out in the open streets upon everie light occasion. 1593 *Bacchus Bonitie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 265, I give them right to sweare it out with wordes, I give them might to swash it out with swordes. 1600 BRITON *Pasquil's Fooler* Cap xi, Shee that... Ruffin-like, will sweare, and swash it out. 1611 FLORIO, *Cortellare*, to fence, to swash with swordes, to swagger. 1629 Z. BOVO *Last Battell* 673 [They], in height of stomacke, ruffling & swashing, did tread upon God's turtles.

a 1845 FORBEY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Swash*, in affect valour; to vapour or swagger. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vii. ii, Captains of horse and foot go swashing with 'enormous white cockades'. 1850 — *Two-hundred & Fifty Y. Ago* Ess. 1857 VOL. IX.

IV. 321 Bucklers went out... about the twentieth of Queen Elizabeth'; men do not now swash with them, or fight in that way. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 2/2 When Mr. Caine joined Lord Randolph in swashing at the Government. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* Zita xxxv. III. 111 He will swash about with his toasting-fork as if 'twere a cutlass.

4. trans. To dash or splash (water) about; to dash water upon, souse with water or liquid; (of water) to beat with a splash against.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* iv. 64 note, Gargarise, or swash in and about the mouth. 1656 [J. SERGRANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat.* Inst. 67 As it happens in liquids when they are swash'd up and down. 1711 BAILEY, *To Swash*, to make fly about, as Water. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xix. 281 Having a bucket... I swashed down such showers on the top of the flames. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* v. (1849) 61 For three hours and a half did they tug... at the oar, swashed occasionally by the surging waves of the open sea. 1862 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 375 Men swishing and swashing and brooming about. 1863 W. W. STORV *Röda di R.* II. i. 1 The boards on which the meats are laid are swashed constantly with water. 1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* xxvii, What grisly beast of scaly chine That champ'd the ocean-wrack and swashed the brine. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 8/1 He added that the excursion boats also swashed the *Thistle*, damaging her to a certain extent.

5. intr. Of water or of an object in water: To dash with a splashing sound; to splash about.

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* lviii. (1849) 477 The next wave threw their bodies back upon the deck, where they remained swashing backward and forward. 1843 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Dr. Francia* (1857) IV. 269 You have all got linen bathing-garments, and can swash about with some decency. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* x, The water fairly poured down in sheets... swashing about. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* v. 65 Flocks of ducks... swashed down with a fluttering ricochet into the water. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 25 The sea at the cliff foot swashing ever louder and louder.

† **Swasha-do. nonce-wd.** [f. SWASH v. + ADO.] A swashbuckler.

1663 *Proposal to use No Conscience* 4 A company of Swasado's beat the Watch.

Swashbuckler (swɒʃbʌklɪə), [f. SWASH v. + BUCKLER sb.²; hence lit. one who makes a noise by striking his own or his opponent's shield with his sword.] A swaggering bravo or ruffian; a noisy braggadocio.

1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggens* II. 8-9 (1562) 266 Too be a dronkarde... a ganner, a swashe-buckler, he hath not allowed these one mite. 1593 NASH *Christ's T. Wks.* 1004 I. 148 No Smithfield ruffianly Swashbuckler will come of with such harsh hell-raking othes as they. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 14 He speaking... more like a swash-buckler than a Bishop. a 1680 BUTLER *Character, Hermetic Philos.*, Make those spiritual Swash-Bucklers deliver up their Weapons, and keep the Peace. a 1711 PRIOR *Dial. Dead*, *Charles & Cleonard* Wks. 1907 II. 218 When ever you have Thought and Conquered with your Ruyters & Swashbucklers. 1809 W. IRVING *Knieker* vi. i. (1861) 184 He had a garrison after his own heart... guzzling, deep-drinking swashbucklers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Neither did his frank and manly deportment... bear the least resemblance to that of the bravoes or swash-bucklers of the day. 1899 E. GOSSE *Life of Donne* I. 32 He shows himself... a daring... young swash-buckler of poetry.

attrib. 1680 MELTON *Astralog.* 13 What a quarrelling Swash-buckler Mars. 1672 MARVELL *Eng. Transp.* I. 260 Men... do... cut and slash about vestments... rather in a swash-buckler and Hectoring way, than... like... Christians. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 258 note, The swash-buckler manners of the youth of fashion in the reign of Elizabeth. 1866 GEN. H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Nov. 25 The most approved swashbuckler style of melodrama.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Swa'shbucklerdom, -ism, -bucklery**, the conduct of a swashbuckler; also **Swa'shbucklery** = SWASHBUCKLING a.

1862 MRS. SPED *Last Years Ind.* 91 A sort of paralytic attempt at 'swashbucklerdom and swagger. 1884 10th Cent. Dec. 1023 The 'swash-buckling and speculative fashion which the Republican supporters... extolled. 1914 G. K. CHESTERTON *Flying Inn* 180 Such swashbuckling comedy. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 14 Apr. 360/1 Mr. Gladstone has... been so sedulous an opponent of 'swashbucklerism. 1889 D. HANNA *Life F. Marryat* 21 He would have condemned... such a piece of frantic 'swashbucklery as the last fight of the *Revenge*.

Swa'shbuckling, a. [f. SWASHBUCKLER (apprehended as an agent-n. in -ER) + -ING 2.] Acting like, or characteristic of the conduct of, a swashbuckler; noisily swaggering, blustering. So **Swa'shbuckling sb.**

a 1693 Urynhart's *Rabelais* III. xlii. 349 The huff, snuff, swash-buckling High Germans. 1863 SALA in *Temple Bar* IX. 65 The Hungarian are stout wines, of a swash-buckling flavour. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxii, A swash-buckling ruffian. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Transcript* 7 July 4/4 Swashbucklers are generally satisfied with swashbuckling. 1889 T. B. REED in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 696/1 A score or more of swashbuckling 'prentices were on board the ship. 1894 *Athenaeum* 27 Oct. 653/3 The one occasionally degenerates into artifice, and the other into literary swashbuckling.

Hence (back-formation) **Swa'shbuckle v.**, to swagger noisily, act like a blustering bravo.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 3/1 He strikes one as a bravo, he swashbuckles and swagers.

Swasher¹, swesher. Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.

In 6 swasche (a), swacher, swescher, swescher, -eour. [f. SWASH sb.², SWESH + -ER 1.] A drummer.

15. *Aberd. Reg. (Jam.)* Common tabernar and swesher. 1576 in *Mail. Club Misc.* (1840) II. 340 Gavin Carsane the swascher that day we moustrit xxxs. 1600 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* II. 245 To the townes two swascheris.

Swasher² (swɒʃɪ), [f. SWASH v. + -ER 1.] A swashbuckler; a blustering braggart or ruffian; Sc. a swaggerer, showy fellow. See also quot. 1866.

1589 [? NASH] *Almond for l'arrat* Ded. 3 Neither must you thinke his worship is to pure to be such a swasher. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. ii. 28 As young as I am, I have obser'd these three Swashers. 1619 A. NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis.* 20, I no blaspheming Roarer was, No Swasher, no Repent-to-late. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. 170 They cannot... make congies, which every common swasher can doe. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* III. Known for a swasher and a desperate Dick. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Swasher*, (1) a person of tall stature, and somewhat ostentatious manners. (2) Anything whatever large and attracting attention. 1889 T. STODDART *Angling Songs* 300 Sic a swasher I ween is rare to be seen.

Swashing (swɒʃɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SWASH v. + -ING 1.]

1. Ostentatious behaviour; swaggering.

(Cf. SWASH sb.¹ 7, 8, SWASH a.² 2, SWASH v. 3, SWASHER², SWASHING ppl. a. 1.)

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 138 b, The ruffling and ioyly swashing of a princes court. 1587 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 14 To see my sonne... consume his time... in swearing and swashing.

2. Violent or noisy striking.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* II. (1662) 299 Swash-Buckler [so called] from swashing, or making a noise on Bucklers.

3. Dashing or splashing of water.

1819 CRESS SPENCER *Let.* 3 Nov. in *Corr. Lady Lyttellon* viii. (1912) 215 Only that we still keep up that rare and useless custom of washing and swashing, we should pig it as comfortably as they wallow in Italy. 1864 CARLYLE *Fraser*, *GT. XVII* v. IV. 558 The primordial diluviums and world-old torrents... with such storming, gurgling, and swashing. 1890 J. SHARPE in *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 668/2 'Rushing' and 'swashing' in millstones is caused by not driving the stone from its centre. 1892 O. W. HOLMES *Foot Breaker* x. xi. (1885) 287 Sparrows... keep up such a swashing and swabbing and spattering round... the water basins.

Swashing (swɒʃɪŋ), ppl. a. Also 7 awassing. [f. SWASH v. + -ING 2.]

1. Characterized by ostentation, or by showy or blustering behaviour; swaggering; swashbuckling; dashing. (Cf. prec. 1.)

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 147, I speake not now of myrled bi-hoppes, and swashing abbottes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* I. iii. 122 Weele haue a swashing and a marshall outside. c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* iv. i. (1881) 77 The name and habit of some swashing Italian or French Noble-man. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 181 By profession Souldiers, sufficiently swashing and brave. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* iv. i, A blustering, roaring, swashing Shark. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. iii. ¶ 4 With the swashing outside of a gay spark. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, Lay aside your swashing look. 1885 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* I. iv, The song went to a rough, swashing, popular air.

2. Applied to a particular stroke in fencing, perh. the 'stramazon'; also of a weapon: Slashing with great force. In mod. use only in reminiscences of Shakspeare. (Cf. SWASH a.¹ 1, WASHING.)

1611 BRAUM & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, With this swashing blow... I could hulk your Grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd. c 1615 SHAKS's *Ken. & Jul.* I. i. 70 (Qu. 4) Gregorie, remember thy swashing [Qu. 2 & 3, *Fe. washing*] blowe. 1670 MILTON *11st. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 70 The Britians had a certain skill with their broad swashing Swords and short Bucklers. 1862 G. A. LAWRENCE *Barren Honour* I. x. 210 Even 'Lanky Jem' recovered after a while from Somers' swashing blow. 1876 TRAFELVAY *Life & Lett. Macanlay* II. xii. 253 note, He soon showed that he had not forgotten his swashing blow. 1905 *Times* 17 June 4/6 [He] is a swashing foe of all accepted or debated theories but his own.

3. Of water, etc.: Dashing and splashing.

1600 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* (1623) 31 Drencht with the swassing waues, and stowed in sweat. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 101 Rendered dangerous... by the swashing ice and a growing fog.

Hence **Swa'shingly adv.**, swaggeringly; in a swashbuckling style.

1664 COTTON *Scarrow* v. (1741) 79 He wore a Hat Instead of Sattin lac'd with Fut, Which being limen grown we find Most swashingly pinned up behind. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug. 179/2 Mr. Balfour spoke... swashingly about Sir William Harcourt.

† **Swa'shly, adv.** Obs. [f. SWASH int. or a.¹ + -LY 2.] With a sound of dashing or splashing.

1582 STANHYNST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Their tayls with croompled knot twisting swashlye they wrigled.

Swash-man: see SWASH sb.²

Swash-pen. [f. SWASH v. + PEN sb.¹, after *swashbuckler*.] A literary braggadocio.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 155 Meridapax... neuer made such a haucke of the miserable frogges: as this Swash-pen would make of all English writers.

† **Swashruter.** Obs. If not a misprint, ? a combination of SWASHBUCKLER and SWARTRUTTER.

1582 STANHYNST *Æneis* I. 15 Then sootherne swashruter [orig. *prociabus Anstris*]. Flundge vs on high shetleffats.

Swash-work: see SWASH a.²

Swashy (swɒʃɪ), a. [f. SWASH sb.¹ or v. + -Y.]

Sloppy, watery. Also fig. 'watery', 'washy'.

1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 70 Some part of the track... was piled into heaps of washy clay. 1803 J. BUNTING *Let.* 23 Sept. in *Life* (1899) I. x. 182 When I hear such preaching as Mr. Jay's, I wonder that the people should ever like to listen to my poor swashy sermons. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Swashy*, wet ground. 'Swashy stuff', poor beverage. 1890 *Temple Bar* Sept. 127 The pavement was swashy with three inches of half-melted snow.

Swasion, -ive, obs. fl. SWASION, SUASIVE.

† **Swasi-vious**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [*f. It. suasio* SUASIVE + *-IOUS*.] Agreeably persuasive.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 39b. With pleasurable actions, mawdenly lectures, swasivious behaviours.

Swass, **Swassing**, var. **SWASH** *sb.*², **SWASHING** *vp.*¹.

|| **Swastika** (swast'ikā). Also, *svast*-, *-ica*. [*Skr. svastika*, *f. svasti* well-being, fortune, luck, *f. su* good + *astī* being (*f. as* to be).] A primitive symbol or ornament of the form of a cross with equal arms with a limb of the same length projecting at right angles from the end of each arm, all in the same direction and (usually) clockwise; also called **GAMMADION** and **XYLOPOT**. Also *attrib.*

1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 249 On the great tree is the Trishul. On each side of the others a Swastika. 1882 E. C. ROBERTSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 516 In Japan... the cross-like symbol of the sun, the Swastika, is put on coffins. 1895 *Reliquary* Oct. 252 The use of the Swastika cross in mediaeval times. 1904 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/3 [In Tibet] a few white, straitened bowels in tiers... On the door of each is a kicking swastika in white, and over it a rude daub of hall and crescent.

Swat (swot), *sb.*¹ *north. dial.* and *U.S.* Also *swot*. [*f. SWAT* *v.*¹ Cf. **SQUAT** *sb.*¹] A smart or violent blow. Also, a heavy fall.

1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose* (MS.), *Swat*, a Blow. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Swat*... (4) A knock, or blow; a fall. *North. 1894 Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 417/2 One 'swat' from his [sc. a bear's] mighty fore-paw. 1909 JACK LONDON in *Contemp. Rev.* June 704, 1. ducked a swat from a club.

Swat, *sb.*², a hard worker: see **SWOT** *sb.*

Swat, *a.*, obs. and dial. var. **SQUAT** *a.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* II. v. (1719) 79 Thy breeding no better then that the Boars of Belgia afford their swat-bodied Bantlings.

Swat (swot), *v.*¹ Also **7 swatt**, **9 swot**. [*north. dial.* and *U.S.* variant of **SQUAT** *v.*¹]

1. *intr.* To sit down, squal. *north.*

1615 BRATHWAT *Strappado* (1878) 129 Swatt on thy tayle man, heeres a blythy place, And ile ensure thee how I gat this grace. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (c. 1850) 49 They swatted tem down. *Ibid.* 83 Come swat thy ways down on the saddle.

2. *trans.* To hit with a smart slap or a violent blow; also, to dash. Chieffy *U.S.*

1796 PEGGE *Derbichisms* (E.D.S.), *Swat* a thing on the ground; to swat a person's brains out. 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose* (1814), *Swat*, to throw down forcibly. *North.* 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer. S.*, Tell me that again, and I'll swot you over the mug. 1905 D. WALLACE *Lure of Labrador Wild* vi. 83 George effectually disposed of the wounded goose by swatting him over the head with the paddle. 1912 *Daily Record & Mail* 15 July 3 A big army for the destruction of the house fly with 'Swat the Fly' as its battle-cry.

Swat, *v.*², to study hard: see **SWOT** *v.*

Swat: see **SWAT** *v.*, **SWOTE** *Obs.*, **sweat**.

Swatch (swotʃ), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6-7 *swache*, 7 *suache*, *swatche*. [*Origin unknown.*]

1. † The 'foil' or 'counterstock' of a tally (*obs.*).; in Yorkshire, a tally 'affixed to a piece of cloth before it is put with others into the dye-kettle' (Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* 1876).

1512 Northumbld. *Housh. Bk.* (1770) 60 That the said Clerkis of the Brevevents entre all the Tailis of the Furnitures in the Jorall Booke in the Countynghous every day furthwith after the Brede be delyveret to the Pantre and then the Stoke of the Tail to be delyveret to the Baker and the Swache to the Pantler. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, A *Swache*, a Tally: that which is fixt to Cloth sent to Dye, of which the Owner keeps the other part. 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose* (1814), *Swatch*, a pattern, or tally, a term among dyers in Yorkshire, &c.

2. A sample piece of cloth.

1647 in *Sc. Jynl. Topog.* (1847) I. 95/1. I. tryid for ye neirst swachis of clothe I could find conforme to ye orders recuseid. 1690 *Records New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S.H.S.) 219 That swatches of the most fashionable colours be sent to David Maxwell that he may dye them. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* vii. xi. (1849) 357. He had come with his swatches, in consequence of hearing I was likely to require a coloured coat. 1874 Crookes *Dyeing & Calico-Printing* 658 Few colours... do not show a distinction if a swatch be cut in halves and preserved, the one in darkness and the other in the light.

transf. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1710) 14 Those little swatches, Us'd by the Fair sex, called Patches.

3. *fig.* A sample, specimen.

1697 J. SAGE *Fundamental Charter of Presbytery* Pref. (ed. 2) Cvi b. Such a sample of him; such a swatch (pardon the word, if it is not English) of both his Historical and his Argumentative Skill. 1708 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl. Cl.) I. 216 My Lord Maclesfield and his retinue they took for a swatch of the nation. 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 95 Ye's get a short swatch of my creed. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* x. On this hand sits a chosen swatch, Wi' screw'd up grace-proud faces. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* xiv. Truly... thou'st no an ill swatch of the Reformers. 1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugæ Lit.* 355 [On Yorks. Dial.] A *Swatch*, or *swatch*, is an attack, not very serious, of any evil. 'A swatch of the fever.'

Swatch, *sb.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. an irreg. variant of **SWATH**¹. Cf. *dial.* *swatch* = **SWATHE** *v.*¹] A row (of corn or grass) cut.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 131 One spreadeth those bands, so in order to ly, As barlie (in swatches) may fill it thereby. 1901 (Lancashire) in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Swatch (swotʃ), *sb.*³ *local.* [In local English use chiefly in eastern counties. Its relation to **SWASH** *sb.*¹ is not clear.] A passage or channel

of water lying between sandbanks or between a sandbank and the shore.

1626 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1900) III. 117 [Anchored] without the swatch of Swally. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Yrs. Voy.* 336 From a Mile distance off, to the Shore, there are several Swatches and Channels to go through, having Water enough for any Ship. 1775 ROMANS *Florida App.* 86 There are two swatches thro' the east breaker. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 243 A nearly circular space called the 'swatch' of no ground' [in the middle of the Bay of Bengal]. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 66 The famous 'Swatch' caused by the meeting of the Thames and Medway tides. 1912 HANNAY in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 369/1 The access to the roadstead was through 'swatches'.

b. *Comb.* **Swatchway** = *swash-way* (**SWASH** *sb.*¹ 9).

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 29 Dec. 2/1 Anchors and cables, lost and left in the Humber... in the open of Patrington Swatch Way. 1851 TAYLOR *Improvem. Tyne* 85 Such is an origin of swatchways in tidal rivers. 1890 *Nature* 10 Apr. 539/2 The Duke of Edinburgh Channel, the deepest swatchway of the estuary. 1903 CHILDOES *Riddle of Sands* xii. 154 We traversed the Steil Sand again, but by a different swatchway.

† **Swatche**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Variant of **SQUATCH** *v.*, 1300 E. E. Psalter cv. 29 [cvi. 30] The scathing [v. rr. swatching, swatching; L. *quassatio*] lette likadele. *Ibid.* cix. 7 [cx. 6] Swat [v. rr. swatche, squatche; L. *conquassatio*] sal he heudes, blode and bane.

Swatching (swotʃɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*Origin unknown.*] A method of taking seals: see quot. 1901. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 175 Swatching and Trolling Old Hoods. 1901 W. T. GRENELL in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 692/1 Many seals are taken by the process known as 'swatching'. On finding a clear piece of water, called a 'pond', we built a shelter of ice, called a 'gaze'. Here one sits and waits till a seal puts up his head.

Swath¹ (swōþ, swōþ), **swathe** (swāð). Forms: 1 *swaþ*, *swaþu*, 3 *swaðe*, (4) *swethe*?, 6 *swade*, *swath*, 7 *swaith*, *swaith*, 7-9 *swaith*, 4- *swath*, *swathe*. [*OE. swaþ* str. n., *swaþu* str. fem. trace, track, corresp. to MLG. *swat*, *swade* frrrow, *swath*, measure of land (LG. *swad*, *swall*), MDn. *swat* (-d-), **swāde* (Du. *zwad*, *zwade*) *swath*, MG. *swade* wk. m. *swath*, piece of flesh torn off longways (G. *schwad* str. m. and n., *schwade* wk. m. and f. *swath*, space covered by the scythe in a swing); Fris., (M)LG., early mod. Du. *swade* have also the meaning 'scythe'. The ulterior relations and original meaning of the underlying Teut. root *swaþ* are uncertain.

Evidence is not available for determining the date of the appearance of the form with a long vowel typically represented by the spelling *swathe*, since in the early periods *swathe*, *swathes*, are phonetically ambiguous; in modern local use, *swathe* is characteristic of the northern counties; its use in literature has prob. been furthered by association with **SWATHE** *sb.*²]

† 1. Track, trace. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

Chieffy or only OE.; quot. c. 1250 is dubious. *Beowulf* 908 (Gr.), Hwæpre him sio swiðre swaðe weardade hand on Hiorte. c. 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 1 He... ne forlæt nan swað æt he gefeð þæt he æfterspyrde. a 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 5 May 74 On Oliuetes dunc syndon nu xyt þa swaðe dryhtnes fotlasta... ne mihte seo his swaða... beon bæm oðrum forum geonlicod. c. 900 tr. *Beada's Hist.* iv. iii. (1899) 350 þa swaðe awuniað regolices lifes [orig. *regularis vite vestigio permanent*]. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3786 Gret fier... for-brende hem... Oc aaron al hol and fer, Cam him no fieres swaðe ner.

2. The space covered by a sweep of the mower's scythe; the width of grass or corn so cut.

c. 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 373/2 (Addit. MS.), *Swathe*, *orbita falcatris* est. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 23 Take hede that thy mower... mowe his swathe cleane thorow to that that was laste mowen before. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v. *Dolæ*, *Ilud terræ spacium quod uno falcis ictu messor radit*, Angl. *swath*. c. 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 27 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III. The mowing should be so performed, that neither the strokes of the scythe nor the junction of the swaths can be discerned. 1849 THORAU *Week Concord Riv.* Sat. 41 The great mower Time, who cuts so broad a swathe. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* ix. 415 While I cut right and left, And mow thee in advance a good wide swath.

b. As a measure of grass land: A longitudinal division of a field, ?orig. reckoned by the breadth of one sweep of the scythe. *local.*

c. 1325 in Kennet *Par. Ant.* (1818) I. 573 Duæ Swathes dicti prati jacent ut sequitur. *Ibid.*, Dimidia roda et dimidia Swathe apud Shortedolmede. 1526 *Lincoln Wills* (Linc. Rec. Soc.) V. 166, I bequeth vj swades off meadow grounde lyeng att byllesby crofte end to for to kepe an obbyt for my soule. 1625 *Deed in Sheffield Gloss.* (1888) s.v., All those four swathes of land lying and being in Crigleston. 1664 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* (1886) IV. 162 All those sixteen swaithes of meadow-ground lyinge ette within the lordshippe of Cropton. 1787 *Surrey in N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877) s.v., All the grass lands in the Ings are laid out in Gads or swaths. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 158 Two swaths [of land] in the Ings Meadow.

† c. The extent of sweep of a scythe. *Obs. rare.* Misunderstood by R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 332/2 as 'the long crooked Staff or Pole' of a scythe.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* I. (1586) 41 b. In other places they vse a greater Sythe with a long Swath.

d. A stroke of the scythe in reaping. *rare.*

1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Poems, On Birth Dk. of York* 38 A strangled snake, Kill'd before known, perhaps 'mongst Heathen hath Been thought the deed and valour of the Swath. 1874 HARVEY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* II. iii. 30 The hiss of tressy oat-ears rubbing together as their perpendicular stalks of amber-yellow fell heavily to each swath.

3. A row or line of grass, corn, or other crop, as

it falls or lies when mown or reaped; also *collectively*, a crop mown and lying on the ground; *phr.* in (the) *swath* (cf. LG. *in't swatt*), lying in this condition.

Sometimes, 'the quantity falling at one sweep of the scythe' (Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* 1876 s.v. *Swathe*). c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *oc.* 154 *Une andeyne de pré*, a swathe [v. r. a swethe of medel]. c. 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 112 [Man] mawith of mede a swath. 14140 *Morte Arth.* 2508 A mede... Mawene and vne-made... In swathes sweppe downe, fulle of swete floures. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 122 Grasse latelie in swathes is hay for an ox. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v. v.* 25 The straying Greekes ripe for his edge, Fall downe before him, like the mowers swath. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 499 Long Swathes of their degraded Grasse, Well show the way their sweeping Scithes did pass. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* iv. vi. 499 If there be plentie of grasse, and that you see it lye thicke in the swathes. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxii. 678 Swathes of new-shorn grass. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* vi. We turned the swath to the wind. 1766 *Compl. Farmer, Grips*, the swaths, or small heaps of corn, lying in the field, as it is cut down with the scythe. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* *Gloss.* s.v., Hay [is] in swath when just mowed. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 74 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III. That it may come early to the swath, it is never permitted to eat it down in autumn. 1834 *Brit. Hush.* I. 73 As clover... is rarely tedded, it should be sufficient to leave every tenth swathe for the tithe. 1840 *Florist's Jnrl.* (1846) I. 70 Though the swathe from some grounds is not heavy, the quality will everywhere be very superior. 1857 G. MUSGRAVE *Pilgr. Dauphine* I. xi. 243 The grass had been cut, and left in swaths. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* i. 1 Men... were mowing the frozen grass... and as the swathes fell, they gave a crisp... sound.

b. *transf.* Applied to growing grass or corn ready for mowing or reaping.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* 1. (1586) 45 b. To the ende after the swath may be mowed in Autumne. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xiv. 100 Whose burden'd pasture bears The most abundant swathe. 1819 KEATS *To Autumn* 18 While thy hook Spares the next swath and all its twined flowers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 366 In June there was a heavy swath, which was mown for seed. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. n. 592 Within the flowery swathe he heard The sweeping of the scythe.

c. To cut a *swath* (U.S. slang): to make a pompous display, swagger, 'cut a dash'.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. S. v. Cut.* 1855 *Knickerb. Mag.* Dec. 617 [He] might better have cut just as big a swath somewhere else.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A broad track, belt, strip, or longitudinal extent of something.

1605 DRAYTON *Poems Lyr. & Past.* Ode vii. B 8 b, Yet many rivers cleere Here glide in siluer swathes, And what of all most deere Buckstons delicious bathes. 1681 *Graw Musæum* iv. ii. 367 The Notch fortify'd with a Swath of split Quill. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 256 The... Elliptic, or rather Zodiac, (for like a Belt or Swath, it is 20 deg. broad). 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. iii. 41, I began to look o'er my shoulther, but there was naething there but the swathes o' mist. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Island* xiii. Where you saw the water winding about the horizon in long swaths, as it were. 1859 MAHMY *Phys. Geog.* vi. § 339. 105 A breadth or *swath* of winds in the north-east trades. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Swathe*, the entire length of a sea-wave. 1909 R. F. ANDERSON *Logie 100 Years Ago* 9 An auld wife laying out a swath of unleached cotton.

b. Something compared to grass or corn falling before the scythe or sickle; *esp.* used of troops 'mown down' in battle.

1852 M. ARNOLD *Human Life* 19 As the foaming swath Of torn-up water, on the main, Falls heavily away with long-drawn roar. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. vi. § 9. 89 The sound of every drooping swathe of rain. 1873 LONCE. *Wayside Inn* iii. *Scanderbeg* 19 The rearguard as it fled, Mown down in the bloody swath Of the battle's aftermath. 1895 A. I. SHAND *Life Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley* I. iv. 92 We see the dead lying in swaths as they had fallen.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *swath-width*; *swath(e)-balk*, a ridge of grass left unmown between the swaths, or between the sweeps of the scythe; hence *swath(e)-balked a.*; *swath(e)-rake*, 'a wooden rake the breadth of the swath, used to collect the scattered hay or corn' (E.D.D.); *swath-turner*, a machine used for turning over swaths of hay.

1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, A *Swathe bank*, a Swath of new mowen Grass or Corn. 1811 WILLAN in *Archæologia* XVII. 160 (*W. Riding Words*), *Swath-Banks*, the edges of grass between the semicircular cuttings of the scythe. 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose*, **Swath-bank* d., grass that has escaped the scythe. *Lanc.* 1652 *Inv.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877) s.v., Two yron **swath* rakes. 1658 R. HUBBERTHORN *Rec. Sufferings for Tythes* (MS.) *Swath-rake*, 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 31 The *swathe-rake*; a rake about two yards long, with iron teeth, and a beam in the middle, to which a man fixes himself with a belt. 1766 *Compl. Farmer, Swath-rake*,... much used in Essex for gathering barley after mowing. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, *Observ.* 24 In the middles of some of the 'swath-widths.'

Swath², **swathe**, local variant of **SWATH** *sb.*¹ (Cf. **SWAI** *sb.*¹)

1776 in *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1784) II. 68 Holes, which will hold water, and quite spoil the Turf or new Swath. 1836 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii, I have made him plough in my furrow, when he thought he was turning up his own swathe. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Swath*, the skin of bacon. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Swath*, *Swath*, *Swad*, *Swad*, grass-land.

Swath, *obs.* form of **SWATHE**.

† **Swath-band**, **swathe-band**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *suapeband*, 6 *swadeband*, *swathband*, 6-7 *swathe-band*, (9 *Hist.*) *swath-band*; 7 *swathe-bond*. [*f. stem of SWATHE* *v.* + *BAND* *sb.*¹ (*BEND* *sb.*¹, *BOND* *sb.*¹). Cf. **SWATHING-BANDS**.]

1. *pl.* Swaddling-bands, swaddling-clothes.

c1315 SHORHEAM *iii*. 127 In swabendes by hyne dyste, Ase hyt hys be chylde ryzte. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hastings* xcii. Euen in thy Swathebands out commission goeth To loose thy breath, that yet but yongly bloweth. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. 1. 23 Every part, that vnder swathebands lay. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iii. iv. Could they teach each other how to win I their swath bands. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. i*. 6 The Babe of Bethlehem (lapt up in the swathebands of the holy History). 1652 SPARK *Prim. Deot.* (1663) 534 Did not princes Christ in swath-bands greet? 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 208 After four Months the Hands and Arms may be let loose from swath-bands.

2. A bandage, binder.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxx. 32 One leg, and his waste, in swatheband rold to be, And crutches by his side. 1615 SILVESTER *Job Triumph.* iv. 408 Whenas I made the Clout a clout for it, And blackest Darkness as a swath-band fit. 1672 *Ovid de Arte Amandi* 76 About a faint and slender body wear A flannel swatheband or warm stomacher. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 434 1/2 A Swathe Band. Of some called a Rowler, or a Linnen Rowler.

3. *transf.* An enveloping membrane, rare.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xvii. 45 Another external [membrane] from the Peritonæum, which adheres but loosely, whence they term it the Swath-band of the Kidneys [i.e. *fascia renum*].

† **Swath-clouts**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 4 *clut*; 6 *swathe*. [f. stem of SWATHE *v.* + *pl.* of CLOUT *sb.* Cf. SWATHING-CLOUTS.] Swaddling-clothes.

c1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 143 (Camb. MS.) Lors deit estre mayloze [gloss swath-clut]. 1579 *LVLY Epiphys* (Arch.) 60 When children are in their swathe cloutes, 1580 *Ibid.* Ep. Ded. 214 The other (right Honourable) being but yet in his swathe cloutes, I commit... to your Lordships protection. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Hivb, Was it not better for the two twinnes Romainus and Remus, to be caste out in their swath cloutes? 1592 *LVLY Gallathea* iii. i, Heeing yet scarce out of his swath-cloutes.

Swathe, *sb. 1*: see SWATH 1.

Swathe (swað), *sb. 2* Also 7-8 *swaith*, *swath*. [OE. **swaþ* (?), *swaþ*, only in dat. *pl.* *swaþum*; for related forms see SWATHE *v.*, SWETHE, SWADDLE, SWEDDLE.]

1. A band of linen, woollen, or other material in which something is enveloped; a wrapping; sometimes, a single fold or winding of such; also *collect. sing.* a. gen.

c1050 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 484/17 *Institis*, in swaþum. [Gloss on John xi. 44.] 1598 FLORIO, *Bandia*, a skarfe or a swathe. 1666 *Wool Life* (O. H. S.) II. 88, 3 crevetts, 4 swaiths, 2 handkerchiefs. 1681 *Grew Museum* iv. iii. 373 The Handle, adorned with fine Straws laid along the sides, and lap'd round about it, in several distinct Swaths. 1711 *Anderson Spect.* No. 90 p. 7 Long Pieces of Linen, which they folded about me till they had wrapt me in above an hundred Yards of Swathe. 1737 *Whiston Josephus, Antiq.* vi. § 3 A cap... made of thick swaths. 1828 *KEATS Prophecy* 21 Though the linen that will be its swathe, is on the cotton tree. 1911 'GEO. A. BIRMINGHAM' *Lighter Side Irish Life* vii. 159 Young men masked and disguised with swaths of straw tied over their clothes.

† *b. sing. & pl.* An infant's swaddling-bands, *Obs.* 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Crepundia*... the first apparayle of children, as swaths, ... and such lyke. 1580 *Fermor Acc.* in *Archæol. Jnl.* (1851) VIII. 186 Y^e other daughter to be pictured (on the side of the Tomb) as dieinge in y^e cradle or swaths. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 252 Hadst thou like vs from our first swath proceeded. 1646 *LIVELY Mon. Miracles*, etc. 98 Thou that in Conquests didst thy Non-age bathe, And like Alcides combat in thy Swathe. 1742 *BLAIR Grave* 138 Like new-born Infant wound up in his Swaths. 1786 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 125/1 [The infant] is not there swaddled and filleted up in a swathe.

2. A surgical bandage.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* Pref. i Engines, Swaths, Ties, Bands and Ligatures, described by Hippocrates. 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 162 Swaths, which are either of leather, or of wollen. 1722 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 85, I turn'd a swath a little broader than the Patient's Hand once round him. 1806 J. BRERFORD *Miracles Hum. Life* iii. (ed. 3) 43 My limping gait, and this bewitching swathe about my head. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 376 Strips of lint, ... may be laid along the swelling, and covered with the flannel swathe as before.

† *a. transf.* A natural formation constituting a wrapping; † a covering membrane, integument; an object that enwraps something, as a cloud.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 191 The outward conte investing the kidneies which is commonly called *fascia* or the swath. 1733 CHEYNE *Engl. Madny* i. x. § 4. 98 These Swaths and Membranes burst and break naturally. 1871 *Daily News* 10 Aug. Grey swaths of cloud still hung about the hills. 1880 *Browning Pan & Luna* 49 The downy swaths [of cloud about the moon] combine. 1891 *Meredith Poems, Eng. bef. Storm* iv, When... high in swathe of smoke the mast its fighting rag outrolled.

† *b.* = LIST *sb.* 3 b, LISTEL. *Obs.*

1673 *Moxon* tr. Barozzio's *Vignola* 22 The nether Band or Swathe of the Column. *Ibid.* 58 The upper Torus, or Swathe.

† *c. fig.* Something that restricts or confines like a swaddling-band.

1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1500 Tied up helplessly in tight swaths of ignorance. 1906 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 176/1 Within the swaths and fetters of civilisation.

3. *Comb.*: † *swathe-fish*, the ribbon-fish.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 126 *Tenta*, the Swath-fish. 1901 CLIVE HOLLAND *Mousmé* 89 With a graceful bending of her knees beneath her swathe-like kimono.

Swathe (swað), *v.* Also 6-7 *swath*. [late OE. *swaþian*, f. *swaþ*: see SWATHE *sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* To envelop in a swathe or swaths; to wrap up, swaddle, bandage.

11.. MS. *Cott. Vesp. D. 14* in Kluge *Angelsächs. Lesebuch* 73 Heo hine baðe... and frefede and swaðede and roccode. 13.. Bonaventura's *Medit.* 974 Marye, with a swote clouth, Swaðe here sones hede alle aboute. c1425 *Cursor M.* 11236 (Laud) Suche clothis as she had to hand With suche she swathid [Cott. mss. ed. Gatt. swetheled] hym & bond. c1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 78 Swathe [v. r. swethe] a tender ying in bondes softe. 1538 *ELYOT, Fascior*... to swathe a chylde. 1611 *COTGR.* *Bandier*, to bind, swaddle, swath, tie with bands. 1697 *DAMEIER Voy.* I. xv. 408 From their Infancy their Feet are kept swathed up with bands. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 319, I have seen poor Babies roll'd and swath'd, ten or a dozen times round, then Blanket upon Blanket, Mantle upon that. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xlii, I found my arms swathed down, my feet tied. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, His legs stretched out before him, and swathed up with flannel. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* i. 6 Two glasses are swathed thickly round with listing, to prevent the warmth of the hands from reaching the mercury. 1892 K. TYNNAN in *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 In the winter [the roses] were swathed in cocoanut fibre and sack-ing.

† *b.* Said of the swathe or wrapping.

1856 *MISS MULOCK John Halifax* xlii, The showiest of cambric kerchiefs swathing him up to the very chin. 1909 *Daily Graphic* 4 Oct. 13/2 This scarf-like trimming also swathes the high toques of pleated velvet.

† *c.* To wrap round something, as or like a swathe or bandage.

1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 163 The second hand laid on they swathe with fewer rollings. 1824 W. LIVING *Trav.* iv. 279 He... had a red belt or sash swathed round his body. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 369, I can swathe a bandage too, although no surgeon. 1909 *Daily Graphic* 4 Oct. 13/2 [To] wear their hair swathed round their heads à la Récamière.

2. *transf. and fig.* To envelop or surround as with a wrapping; to enwrap, enfold; † to encircle so as to confine or restrain.

1624 *QUARLES Job* Sect. xviii. N 4 b, Who is't that tames the raging of the Seas, And swathes them vp in mists, whene'er he please? 1692 Bp. HOPKINS *Disc. Providence* in *Expos. Lord's Prayer*, etc. 276 Who hath swathed in the great and proud Ocean, with a Girdle of Sand. 1781 *COWPER Retirem.* 527 [God] swathes about the swelling of the deep, That shines and rests, as infants smile and sleep. 1809 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. vii. 145 My cottage... being swathed about by a little orchard. 1860 *FOURDE Hist. Eng.* xxv. VI. 528 In that brief time she had swathed her name in the horrid epithet which will cling to it for ever. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxi. 145 The Riffelberg was swathed in a dense fog. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* vi. 121 The mists that swathed the primeval chaos. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xv. (1878) 308 The water swathed their stems with coolness and freshness. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 Dim-lettered texts from the Holy Word; But all in the damp moss swathed and bound.

† 3. To make into sheaves. *Obs. rare*.

1611 *COTGR.* *lavell*, swathed, or made into sheaves. *Ibid.*, *laveller*, to swathe, or gavel corn; to make it into sheaves, or gavells.

Swathe-band: see SWATH-BAND.

Swathed (swaðd, poet. swæð-d), *pp. a.* [f. SWATHE *v.* + -ED.]

† 1. Wrapped in swaddling-clothes, swaddled. *Obs.* 1608 *HEYWOOD Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 167 He... first depost My father in my swathed infancy. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt* lxxi, An eagle... A swathed Infaut belding in her foote.

2. Enveloped in a wrapping or bandage or in clothes draped round the figure; in recent dress-making, arranged in or characterized by folds resembling those of a bandage.

1815 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 66 The swathed appearance of most insects in this state [i.e. the pupa state]. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg., Malcolm's Hair* iii, The Swathed Knight walks his rounds. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. xiii, With a laugh and a look at his swathed [gouty] limb. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/6 The swathed bodice was ornamented with straps of embroidery. 1899 *MARG. BENSON & GOURLAY Temple of Mut* i. 11 An Arab girl with solemn eyes and swathed form.

Swathel, *obs.* form of SWADDLE.

Swather (swæðr), *rare.* [f. SWATHE *v.* + -ER.]

† 1. (See quot. and SWATHE *v.* 3.) *Obs. rare*.

1611 *COTGR.* *laveller*, a swather, or binder vp of corne into gavells.

2. One who swaths.

1833 J. DAVIDSON *Embalming* 6 It [i.e. the body] was then washed, and by the *χαλκίται*, or swathers, closely wrapped in cloth.

Swather 2 (swəðr, swəðr), [f. SWATH 1 + -ER.] (See quot.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Swather*, a device attached to the front of a mowing-machine for the purpose of raising the uncut fallen grain and marking the line of separation between the cut and the uncut grain.

Swathing (swæðig), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWATHE *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb SWATHE; wrapping or binding up; swaddling.

1375, etc. [implied in SWATHING-BAND, -CLOTHES, -CLOUTS]. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 482/1 Swathing of chylidry. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 185 The Pergamites... had a great affection... in streight swathing of their children. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* viii. 272 Swathing egregiously stops Bleeding. 1698 *FAYRER Acc. E. India* 4 P. 198 They use no swathing to their Babes. 1796 *MONTE AMER. Geog.* II. 480 The smallness of their feet is reckoned a principal part of their beauty, and no swathing is omitted... to give them that accomplishment.

2. *concr.* That with which something is swathed;

a wrapping; a bandage; a swaddling-band; also *fig.* (Most commonly in *pl.*)

1652 *COTTELL tr. Cyprien's Cassandra* ii. 132 Putting his hands where he found his hurts pained him, he met with the plasters and swathings which had bin applied to them. a 1711 *KEN Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 33 To... heal each Wound, Which there is with soft Swathing bound. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1839) II. 630 Flannel swathing around the body. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. iii. 246 Were the earth unfurnished with this atmospheric swathing. 1884 J. COLMORE *Hicks Pasha* 58 The women in a blue calico swathing. 1904 *BUDGE 3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 117 The linen swathings of mummified bodies.

Swathing, *pp. a.* [f. SWATHE *v.* + -ING.] That swathes; enveloping, enwrapping.

1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Drama of Exile* 1943 The slow procession of the swathing sea. 1890 R. BRIDGER *Shorter Poems* v. xv. 15 No bud had burst its swathing hood.

Swathing-band.

1. = SWADDLING-BAND. Usually *pl.*

c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2017 Vp they toke the child ying, ... And vndid the swathing band. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Evmenia* 129 They scored to serve a babe in his swathing bands. a 1668 *LASSKES Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 211 An angel of silver... presenting to our Lady a child of gold in swathing-bands. 1702 N. TATE *Hymn*, 'White shepherds' iv, The heavenly Babe... All meanly vray in swathing bands. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 189/1 Among neither people, however, did art altogether escape from the swathing-bands of its nursery.

† 2. A bandage, a band of stuff for winding round a body. Also *transf. Obs.*

1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 143 *Fascia renum*, that is, the Kidneyes swathing band. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. i. 328 Hee takes off the swathing-band from the most dangerous wound. 1683 *LORAIN Murat's Rites Funeral* 3 Afterwards they anointed it [i.e. the corpse] outwardly all over with a certain gum; wrapt it in swathing-bands of very fine linnen. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 268 As so many girdles or swathing-bands about the body of the earth.

† **Swathing-clothes**, *sb. pl. Obs.* = SWADDLING-CLOTHES.

1382 *WYCLIF Wisd.* vii. 4, I was nurshid in swathing clothis. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. Moré's Utopia* ii. (1895) 162 They maye laye downe the yong infants... take them out of their swathing clothes and holde them to the fyere, and refreshe them with playe. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 112 Thrice hath the Hotspur Mars, in swathing clothes, This Infant Warrior... Discomfited great Dowglas. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Aube*, *En mes aubes*, in my infancy, or swathing clothes; when I was in my cradle.

† **Swathing-clouts**, *sb. pl. Obs.* = SWADDLING-CLOUTS.

1375 *Creation* 763 in *Horstm. Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 133 A 3ong child... In þe swabyng cloutis wounde. 1585 *GREENE Plancton.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 69 A disease rooted in women from their swathing cloutes. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Gl.* (1598) I 4 b, Wrapt in the foldes and swathing cloutes of shame. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 401 That great Baby you see there, is not yet out of his swathing clouts [i.e. swaddling clouts]. 1675 *COTTON Seffer Soft* 68 What a Filou in swathing Clouts?

Swathy (swəð, swæð), *a. rare.* Also 8 *wathey*. [f. SWATH 1 + -Y.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of swaths.

a 1627 *MIDDLETON Witch* i. ii, I'll mar their syllabubs and swathy feastings Under cows' bellies with the parish youths. a 1790 *JOANNA BAILLIE Summer's Day* 75 Forth hies the mower... And lays the grass in many a swathy line.

Swats (swəts), *sb. pl. Sc.* Also 6 *awaits*, *awaittis*, 9 *awatts*. [repr. OE. *swatan* 'cervisia', beer.] New small beer or ale; also see quot. 1888.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 130 Suer swappit swanky, swyne-keeper ay for swaittis. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 261 Now drink thy Mylk and Swaits in steid of Aill. a 1682 *SEMPILL Blythsoni Wedding* 69 There will be... swats, and scraped pannes. 1717 *RAMSAY Elegy on Lucky Wood* vi, She ne'er... kept dow'd tip within her waws, But reaming swats. 1791 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 40 Reaming swats, that drank divinely. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xxx, However, he took a draught of swats (small ale). 1888 *EDMONSTON & SAXBY Home Naturalist* 209 Swatts are the water that covers sowens, and is used to thin the sowens, or as a drink.

Swatt, Swatte: see SWEAT *v.*, SWOTE *Obs.*

Swatter (swætr), *v. Sc. and north. dial.*

[Echoic. Cf. SQUATTER; also early mod. Du. *swadden* to slaver (of serpents), to splash in water (Kilian), dial. *swadden* in the latter sense, W. Flem. *swadden* to speak slaverily, G. dial. *schwadern* to disturb (water), splash, be agitated (of liquids), to tittle, also to prattle, babble; f. root *swad-* (=*swat-*) + frequent. suffix -ER 6.]

1. *intr.* To flutter and splash in water like ducks or geese; to splash water about or splash about in water; † *fig.* to wallow.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* i. xxv, In that desert... Quhair dragouns, lessertis, askis, edders swatterit, With monthis gapand. a 1599 *ROLLOCK Lect. Passion* etc. xxviii. (1616) 371 Hee swatters and swimmers... hee drownes not altogether. 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 20 Tymes wherein the world lay... swattering in all sorte of superstition. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Let. to Lady Catharine* 15 June, Oh to be swattering, & swimming over head & ears in Christ's love! ? a 1800 *True Sisters* xi, in *Child Ballads* (1882) I. 135 Aye she swattered [other vers. swittert] and aye she swam, Until she came to the mouth of the dam. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* xvii, Before he lap the window into the castle moat, and swattered through it like a wild duck. 1821 — *Pirate* xxx, I swattered hard for my life, wi' the help of one of the

oars. 1871 G. LAWRENCE *Anteros* xx. (1872) 177 'Pray, gently, on the right'—cries the mild Master, in the act of swatting through a miry pool.

†b. *transf.* To 'flutter'. *Obs. rare.*

1676 Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 122 Out of the dreary vale of tears My soul hath swattered out. 1843 *Whistle-binkie* (1890) II. 43 The blude a swatert through my bert.

2. To fritter away (as time, money).

1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 78 Such as swatter away all their youth-time. in ways of both vanity and villany. 1790 GROSSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Swatter*, to scatter or waste. He swattered away all his money. North. 1905 *10th Cent. Sept.* 404 Proof that... it [sc. the poor rate] does not go to the poor, but is just 'swattered away'.

Swattle (swæt'l), *v. north. dial.* [f. the same root as prec. + frequent. suffix -LE. Cf. G. dial. *schwatteln* to splash, etc.]

1. *intr.* To make a splashing or spluttering noise in or with water. (Cf. prec. 1.)

1671 *Depos. Cast. York (Suttees)* 186 That she carried him downe and threw him in the becke, and that he swatted after he came in the becke. c1700 KENNETH *M.S. Lansd.* 1033, *Swattle*, to drink as ducks doe water.

b. *intr.* and *refl.* To tippie or guzzle drink.

1785 *Bran New Work* (E.D.S.) 460 He can be naa nebbour at dow, that tipples and swattles, and idles fra morning to neet. c1826 HOGG in *J. Wilson's Wks.* (1855) I. 224 Some wouldna gie misery a dram Though they swattle themselves till they spew.

2. = prec. 2.

1681 H. MOSE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 93 By making them swattle away their love and zeal upon false objects. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, To *Swattle* away, to waste. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., Till thou'd swatted it clean away, bit by bit.

Swatty (swə'ti). *U.S. slang.* = SWADDY *sō*.

1901 H. W. PHILLIPS *Red Saunders* 4 A flat-faced swatty at Ford Johnson halted me. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 481/2 A stray 'swatty' or two going back and forth between the post and Stringtown.

Swauk, *Sc. form of SWACK sō*.

Swaule, *obs. variant of SWALE sō*.

Swave, *obs. form of SUAVE*; variant of SWAYVE.

Swaver (swə'və), *v. north. dial.* Also 4

swafre. [? f. Scand. stem *swef*; see SWAYVE and -ER 5. Cf. ON. *sveifla* to swing (Norw. dial. *sveifla* to fan, waft), and Eng. dial. *swavel* to reel, stagger, sway about.] *intr.* To stagger, totter.

Also *fig.* to decline away from.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3770 Than swetes the swete kynge and in swoune fallis, swafres vp swifely, and swety hym kysses. c1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Conversion of St. Paul* 447 Thowre on do swauer away from our lore. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 1. 20 She wins to foot, an' swavering makes to gang. c1866 *Grecian Banfish. Gloss.* s.v., He swavert o' the edge o' the rock, an' syne fell our. 1866 BUCHANAN *Lond. Poems* 230 His heart fail'd, he swaver'd forth again.

1874 — *Scath. o' Bartle Post.* Wks. I. 199 Swavering down the path, he took my arm.

Swaviloquent, *obs. form of SUAVILOQUENT*.

Swawle, *obs. variant of SWALE sō*.

Sway (swə), *sō*. Forms: 4-5 *sweighe*, 4-5,

8 *sweigh*, 4-6 (9 *dial.*) *swey*, 5 *swegh*, *sweyh*,

swey3, *swey3e*, 5-6 *sweygh*, 6 *swaie*, *swaye*,

swaigh (e, swae, suey, suai, 8-9 *dial.* *swee*,

swye, 6- *sway*. [In branch I f. SWAY *v.*; with

sense 1 cf. EFris. *swei* movement in a curve. In

branch II partly of different origin; for sense 2 cf.

ON. *sveigr* (Sw. *sveg*, Norw. *sveig*) switch, twig.]

I. The action of the verb SWAY.

†1. The motion of a rotating or revolving body.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. v. 13 (Camb. MS.) O Thow

... which... tornest the heuene with a Rauesnyng sweyh [v.r. swaighe]. *Ibid.* II. pr. i. 22 The swyftnesse and the swey3

[z.v. sweyces] of hir [sc. Fortune's] turnynge wheel. c1386

— *Man of Law's T.* 198 O firste moeynyng cruel firmament,

With thy diurnal sweygh that crowdyst aynd burlesd

from Est til Occident. 1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron.* Troy II. 2024

As Fortune... List on hir whele make a man ascende... And

with a swy3e þrow him to mechance. 1426 — *De Guil.*

Pilgr. 12234, iij. spookys... Set vp-on an Extre large, Of

the sweygh to bere the charge. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II.

i. iv. *Handicrafts* 578 To know Heav'n's course, and how

their constant swaies Divide the year in months, the months

in dayes. 1601 SHAKES. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 3 Are not you inou'd

when all the sway of Earth Shakes, like a thing vufime?

1610 *Histrio-m.* I. 227 Turne a huge wheele: contrary to the

sway Place me a flyc upon't.

2. The sweeping or swinging motion of a heavy

body, a storm, etc.; the impetus or momentum of

a body, etc. in motion. *Obs. or dial.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1383 When þat þe sturdy ok...

Receyved hath þe happy fallynge strok The grete sweygh

doth to come al at onys. c1540 *tr. Pot. Verg. Eng. Hist.*

(Camden No. 20) 16 The bridge... being broken with the swey

of people that thronged over the same. 1668 V. SKINNER *tr.*

Montanus' Inquisition 24 b, That he may fall downe with a

sway. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 188

Great Maules and Beetels, which the more angrily the Beare

shoueth aside, with the greater sway they come vpon his

head againe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 15 Untill a nation

strange... with their importune sway, This land invaded

with like violence. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 74 In

a field there are many battels... yet all turn head with one

sway at once. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. vi. 25 With huge two-

handed sway Brandish aloft the horrid edge came down.

1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alc.* 167 The hero tenth advanc'd

before the rest Sweeps all before him with impetuous sway.

1757 GRAY *Bard* 75 Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's

sway. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Sway*, the swing or sweep

of a weapon. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 387 Seized by the sway of the ascending stream. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxvii, The glittering broadsword... descended with the sway of some terrific engine.

1853 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 47 They feeble nothing but pleasure and thernato be caried with their holle sweygh [orig. *omni impetu*]. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 831 So that the whole swaigh or burden of the Warre lay upon the Swizzers.

†b. A swinging stroke or blow. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 383 This schipbird carle he gaif him sic ane sway [etc.].

c. A turn, veer. *Sc.*

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* viii. I. 139 Ye ken the wind very often takes a swae away round to the east i' the night time. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownsh.* 126 The [flat-bottomed] boats were liable to give a sudden swae.

†3. Force or pressure bearing or inclining its object in one direction or another. *Obs.*

1565 PERRO *Hermaphroditus* B v. h, Such be the... fits which in the blinded brayne Of wanton women often times with swinging sway doth reigne. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. xlix. § 6 As long as the sway of euill custome ouerbeareth them.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 305 The sway of the world doth weigh downe all things that can be spoken out of the word of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 234 Expert When to advance, or stand, or turn the sway Of Battel. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* III. 52 Push'd and yielding to superior sway... the Spartan ranks gave way. 1791 J. LEARMOTH *Poems* 32 Sic is Britain's present state. A swaigh will coup her ony gate.

†4. Inclination or bias in a certain direction; occas. deviation from a course of action. *Obs.* (in later use *Sc.*)

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. xxiii. (1912) 490 [He] suffered... his imaginations to be raised even by the sway, which hearing or seeing, might give unto them. 1595 SHAKES. *John* II. i. 578 This advantage, this vile drawing bias, This sway of motion.

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* III. (1636) 20 This rule doth give them a sway to take the law more certainly one way.

a 1601 J. MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) I. 188 Their verie wish... had some sway from dutie. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 29 Such a peculiar way of liking, or disliking in the affairs of matrimony. 1730 T. BOSTON in *Morrison Mem.* x. (1899) 316 A plain sway to the other side appearing in that committee. 1820 HOGG *Winter Even.* T. I. 253 (Jam.) Its your mind that I'm sad for; they'll gie't a wrang swae.

5. Prevailing, overpowering, or controlling influence.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *King Hart* II. 216 No dar I nocht be no way mak traile, Bot quhair I se my maister get a sway.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* Wks. 1910 II. 103 You fishes all, and each thing else, that here have any sway. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* I. (1625) 26 My Lord the Duke is here of great sway. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 791 The jealousy of Love, powerful of sway In human hearts. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 31 This renders it very suspicious, that the Interests of Particular... Religious Orders... have too great a Sway in their Canonizations. 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* Paint. (1786) II. 57 His Countess, who had great sway with him, being notoriously corrupt. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 188 The sovereignty of this country, acting in harmony with the legislature, must always have a great sway in the affairs of Christendom. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. II. 16 The girl had fallen under the sway of nuns and priests.

6. Power of rule or command; sovereign power or authority; dominion, rule.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* I. (1625) 33 In causes of sway and government. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xxv. 2 A prince that rules by example, more than sway. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd.* & *Achil.* 780 For who can be secure of private Right, If Sovereign Sway may be dissolv'd by Might? 1683 TEMPLE *Ment.* Wks. 1720 I. 458 There were two ruling Burgomasters of Amsterdam... who had the whole Sway of that Town.

1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen xxv*, France on universal Sway intent. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xvi. II. 372 Her sway was exclusively acknowledged by her Peloponnesian allies. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 181 Western India from Ormuz to Ceylon owned the sway of Portugal. 1875 FORTNUM *Malioica* II. 14 There were two periods of Mahomedan sway in Spain.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1597 SHAKES. *Love's Compl.* 108 That horse his mettell from his rider takes Proud of subiection, noble by the swaie.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* I. Either by the definite will of God so ruling, or the peculiar sway of nature. 1692 PRIOR *Ode Imit. Hor.* IV. The Sun absent, with full sway the Moon governs the Isles. 1714 R. FINDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 220 The soul... originally govern'd the body with an absolute sway. 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* VIII. 16 A small bark... under the sole sway Of one that ferried it. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 136 In the hearts of men is thy sway.

c. *contextually.* (a) Means of government. (b) Position of authority or power.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xlvii. 111 The Sword is the surest sway over all people who ought to be cudgel'd rather than cajoll'd to obedience. 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Trans-*

form. 101 No more presuming on her sway, She learns good-nature every day. 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* VII. 84 One nation rises into sway, Another languishes. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xi, He had been raised to the ducal sway in the German empire.

7. Phr. To bear (†a or the) sway, etc. (also †to carry sway): to rule, govern; to hold the (highest) position in authority or power; to exercise influence, carry weight. Also, †to carry the sway of.

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 1309 Let them two [sc. knowledge and fear of the Lord] bear all the swae In thy doings. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vi. 151 Nexte vnto the kingly maiestie, the communicall bare the swae. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 8 Suche as in many ages before had borne the grettest swaighe in that publike weale. 1570 WILKINGHAM in D. DIGGES *Complete Ambass.* (1655) 8 Montmorencie... now carrieth the whole sway of the Court. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 Wilfulnes will beare a sual, if it be not bridled. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 150 One prince beareth the sway. 1636 MAS-

SINGER *Gl. Dh. Florence* II. ii, This is the man that carries The sway, and swinge of the Court. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* I. v. 19 As it comes to bear sway in them. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 285 Let revenge no longer bear the sway. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 459 Huntly and Bothwell, who bore the chief sway in the kingdom. 1779 *Mirror* No. 66. ¶ 5 He knows... that, in Lady Anne, vanity bears absolute sway. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ely.* (1889) I. 9 The ages when the Church bore sway over every action of life.

8. Manner of carrying oneself; carriage, deportment. ? *Obs.*

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* III. 20 The Astitious's easy sway must submit to the stiff and straight figure of the dancing master. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Planting* II. 40 The Evergreen Bignonia... will form at a distance a grand figure from the sway they bear. 1845 J. KEEGAN *Leg. & Poems* (1907) 263 From time out of mind, this parish has been famous for its dances, and our boys and girls always... brought the sway, both for step and figure, and carriage, too.

9. The action of moving backward and forward or from side to side.

1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 917 The sway of the blades of jointed shears is prevented, by allowing the moving arm to pass through a loop or guide which may retain it in position. 1895 A. L. GORDON *Viz. Smoke* VIII. Poems (1912) 85 A sway in the crowd—a murmuring hum! 1912 J. MASEFIELD in *Eng. Rev.* Oct. 338 The poise [of a ship] At the toll's end, the checking in the sway.

10. ? The pole of a cart. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 561 Fast festnit on ane tre, Out throw the toun that gart him drawin be, Vpon ane suey ay swappand vp and down.

11. A lever, crowbar, dial.

1545 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 423 Swayis, oxin bolis, and other necessaries pertaining to the said monition. 1547 *Ibid.* IX. 88 Thair ten cairtris laidit with... eatreis, sweyes, sowmes, 3okes, oxin bowes and other necessaries for the said artaltere. 1566 *Inventories R. Wardr.* (1815) 170 Item fyve sweis of tymmer Item certane hand spakiss. 1793 *Young's Ann. Agric.* XXI. 621 A gentlewoman in the vicinity of Edinburgh... has always been used to Churn... in a plunge Churn, with a swae (a lever applied to the end of the Churn-staff). 1808 JAMIESON, *Sway*, a long crew for raising stones. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words.* 1876 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Sway*, a wooden lever.

12. A small pliable twig or rod; a switch. *dial.* (E. Anglia).

1630 *Churchw. Acc. St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich in Norf. Antig. Misc.* (1883) II. 241 Item paid Thomas Seamer for swaies or wandes... iij. d. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Norfolk Gloss.* (E.D.S.). 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sway*... a switch used by thatchers to bind their work... East.

13. A flat iron rod suspended in the chimney, on which pots and kettles are hung. *Sc. and north.*

1825 JAMIESON. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Stud. Charn.* xli. 257 Willie's lum was one of an old-fashioned wideness, with a rungitler instead of a swae.

Sway (swə), *v.* Forms: 4 *sweje*, 4-5 *swye*, 4-6 *sweye*, 4-7 (8-9 *dial.*) *swey*, (6 *sweie*, *sweye*, 7-9 *sweigh*, 8-9 *Sc. swee*), 6- *sway*; 3rd sing. 6 *swayth*, *swaioth*, *sweath*; *pr. pple.* 6 *Sc. sweand*; *pa. t.* (str.) 4 *sweje*, *swey*, *ewe*; *pa. t.* and *pple.* 4 *swejed*, *sweyed*, 4-5 *sweyed*, 5 *sweyde*, *sweyt*, 6-7 *swaid* (e, *sweyde*, *swaied*, 7 *swai'd*, *sued* (?), 7- *swayed*. [Properly two distinct words. (1) ME. *sweje* (14th c.), conjugated strong and weak, also *swye*, to go, move (cf. ME. *forswaie* to go astray), may have been a native word orig. of the OE. type **sweagan*, (3 pres. ind. **sweige*), *pa. t.* **swæg*, parallel to OE. *wegan* to move, carry, weigh, (wigeþ), *wæg*, ME. *weje*, occas. *wye*, *pa. t.* *weje*, *wei* (3), *wei* (e) *de*. (Cf. also the parallelism of *swag* and *wag*, *sweight* and *weight*.) Formally, *sweje* might also be ad. ON. *sveigja* to bend (a bow), swing (a distaff), etc., give way, yield (cf. *sveigr* switch, twig), causative vb. f. *sveig*, in *sveig* bend, curve, *sveigi* switch, *sveigna* to give way; but the ME. and ON. verbs do not agree in sense. (2) The modern *sway* dates only from c 1500, and agrees in form and sense with, and appears to be ad., LG. *swäjen* to be moved hither and thither by the wind (whence Sw. *svaja* to swing, Da. *sväja* to move to and fro, G. *schwaiven*, *schweien*), Du. *zwaaien* to swing, wave, walk totteringly, slant, bevel.]

I. †1. *intr.* To go, move. *Obs.*

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 87 Swyerer þat swyftly swayed on blonkez. *Ibid.* C. 72 Now swæje me bider swyftly & say me bis arende. *Ibid.* 151 þe sayl swayed on þe see. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1429 Al in a semblé swayed to-geder. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 57 [He] Sweys in-to Swaldye wiþ his snelle boundes.

†b. Often with *down*: To go down, fall (*lit.* and *fig.*); spec. to fall or sink into a swoon. *Obs.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1796 Sykande ho swæje down, & semly hym kyssed. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 956 Þe rayn ruede adoun... Of felle flannkes of fyr... Swe aboute sodamas. *Ibid.* C. 429 Þe sou of oure souerayn þen sway in his ere. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1467 So many sways in swoghe swounande at ones! *Ibid.* 3676 With þe swynge of þe swerde sways þe mastys. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 945 Parys... Sweyt into swym, as he swelt wode. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2057 (Dublin), þe power ow't of perse... Swayed sleightly downe alayn of þair blonkes. c1425 *Crowned King* 29 Swythe y swyed in a sweet þat y swet after. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 86 Quhar þir towris thow seis down fall and swaye, And stane fra stane doun bet. 1533 BELLENDEN *Ivry* IV. xv. (S.T.S.) II. 103 þe hewmoodis of romanic semyt as þai war swayed and doun.

†c. *causative*. To cause to go or move; to drive. *Obs. rare*.

13. *E. E. Allit*. P. C. 236 Styffe stremes, .pat drof hem drylych adon; he depe to serue, Tyl a swetter ful swyfe hem swayed to bonk.

II. 2. *intr.* To move or swing first to one side and then to the other, as a flexible or pivoted object: often amplified by *phr.*, e.g. *backwards and forwards, to and fro, from side to side*.

Not common before the 19th century.
c1500 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 334 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 94 An halfe peny halter made hym fast, And therein he swayes. 1555 *Eden Decades* (Arb.) 120 Vet are they [*sc.* the branches of the trees] tossed therewith, and swaye somewhat from syde to syde. 1797 *S. & H. L. R. Canterb.* T. (1799) I. 375 The lamp swayed with the blast. 1859 *Tennyson Marr. Geraint* 171 A purple scarf, at either end whereof There swung an apple of the purest gold, Sway'd round about him as he gallop'd up. 1863 *Mrs. Oliphant Salem Chapel* x, That stick over which his tall person swayed with fashionable languor. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Libr.* (1892) II. ii. 51 The dreary estuary, where the slow tide sways backwards and forwards.

b. *fig.* To vacillate. *rare*.
1563 *Winget tr. Vincent. Lirin.* xv. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 35 Thai, swaend and swounand betuix thame twa, determinatis nocht quhat wes speciale erast to be chosin be thame. 1825 *Jamieson, Swae.*... to be irresolute. 1871 *B. Taylor. Faust* (1875) II. i. 1. 5 When the crowd sways, unbelieving.

3. *trans.* To cause to move backward and forward or from side to side (cf. 2). (See also 13.)

Not common before the 19th century.
1555 *Eden Decades* (Arb.) 152 Swayinge her bodye twyse or thryse too and fro. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 683 As when a field Of Ceres ripe for harvest waving bends Her bearded Grove of ears, which way the wind Swayes them. 1717 *Prior Alma* II. 215 Have you not seen a Baker's Maid Between two equal Panniers sway'd? 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 73 The roof...moveable through all its length As the wind sways it. 1819 *Shelley Julian* 276 The ooze and wind Rushed through an open casement, and did sway His hair. 1865 *Trollope Belton Est.* xii. 137 He swayed himself backwards and forwards in his chair, bewailing his own condition. 1902 *R. B. AGOT Donna Diana* xv. 178 When the cool breeze sweeps up from the sea, gently swaying the tops of the cypress-trees.

b. *fig.*
a 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* II. xxix. (1912) 330 He was swayed withall, as everie winde of passions puffed him. 1592 *Wyrtley Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 29 Some turning fate, Which like wild whirlwind all our dooings swaeth. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V. iv. 1.* 51 Affection, Maisters [*i.e.* Mistress] of passion, swayes it to the moode Of what it likes or loaths. a 1650 *May Old Couple* II. i. (1658) C2, He has got A great hand over her, and swayes her conscience Which way he list. 1866 *G. Macdonald Ann. Q. Neighb.* xv. (1878) 307, I was swayed to and fro by the motions of a spiritual power. 1870 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 388 Dr. Newman...tells us...with the utmost frankness, the persons who...swayed his beliefs hither and thither.

4. *intr.* To bend or move to one side, or downwards, as by excess of weight or pressure; to incline, lean, swerve.

In mod. quots. only a contextual use of 2.
1577 *Holinshed Chron.* II. 1624/1 The left side of the enimies...was...compelled to sway a good way backe, and giue grounde largely. 1593 *Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.* II. v. 5. 1610 *Boys Wks.* (1622) 223 The tree falleth as it groweth...Learne then in growing to sway right. 1624 *Bacon Consid. War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I. 542/1 In these personal respects, the balance sways on our part. 1631 *Gouge God's Arrows* III. § 48, 273 Aaron and Hur...kept his hands that they could not sway aside one way or other. 1670-1 *NARBOROUGH Jnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 166 could not get the Ship off, for the Water did Ebb, and the Ship Sued above 3 Foot. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xxvii. 196 The carriage swayed towards the precipitous road side. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* xv, She sways towards him like a reed.

†b. *transf.* To have a certain direction in movement; to move. *Obs.*

1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 24 Let vs sway-on, and face them in the field. 1601 'Tuel. N. II. iv. 32 So swayes she leuell in her husbands heart. 1605 'Mach. v. iii. 9 The minde I sway by, and the heart I beare, Shall neuer sagge with doubt, nor shake with feare. 1650 *W. D. tr. Comenins' Gate Lat. Unt.* § 233 Man's estate swaith (is going downwards) [*sc.* vergit] towards a declining age.

c. To move against in a hostile manner. *rare*.
1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. viii. 46 How euer may Thy cursed hand so cruelly haue swayd Against that knight. *Ibid.* x. 49 Yet oft the Briton kings against them [*sc.* the Romans] strongly swayd. 1603 *Knollas Hist. Turke* (1621) 195 A man would have thought two rough seas had met together swaying one against the other. 1871 *Dixon Tower* III, xxvi 284 The Duke had grown too great to live. All passions swayed against him.

5. *trans.* To cause to incline or hang down on one side, as from excess of weight; *dial.* to weigh or press down; also, to cause to swerve.

1570 *Buchanan Chamaleon* Wks. (S.T.S.) 45 The said Chamaleon...changinge hew as the quene sweyt ye ballance of hir mynd. 1625 *Bacon Ess.* *Simulation* (Arb.) 509 To keepe an indifferent carriage, betwene both, and to be Secret, without Swaying the Ballance, on either side. 1663 *Charlton Chor. Gigan.* 27 As that no force of wind or tempest...by diminishing the gravity on one side, might incline or sway them to sink down on the other. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* II. 145 The greater weight of water in the pendul Leg [*of* the Syphon]...sways down that in the shorter, as in a pair of Scales. 1678 *Butler Hud.* III. ii. 1368 As Howls run true, by being made Of purpose false, and to be sway'd. 1797 *Holcroft tr. Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xciii. 81 The...tower of Pisa...is swayed fifteen feet from the centre. 1846 *Holtzapffel Turning* II. 84 They have learned to avoid swaying down the file at either extreme.

1856 *Kane Arctic Expl.* II. xiv. 143 These swayed the dogs from their course. 1857 *Whittier Poems, Funeral Tree* *Sokokis Arg.*, The surviving Indiana 'swayed' or bent down a young tree until its roots were upturned.

absol. 1624 *Bedell Lett.* v. 84 A little weight is able to sway much, where the heaue it self is false.

†b. To strain (the back of a horse): see

SWAY-BACKED, SWAYED I. *Obs. rare*.

1611 *Cotgr., Esplanquer*, to sway in the backe. 1639 *T. Dr. Grey Compl. Horsem.* 42 He might wrinch any member, or sway his back.

6. a. To turn aside, divert (thoughts, feelings, etc.); to cause to swerve from a course of action.

1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 130 Heauen forgieue them, that so much haue sway'd Your Majesties good thoughts away from me. 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* IV. ii. (1631) F3, Let vs sway [*ed.* 1624 stay] thy thoughts, From this attempt. 1673 *Cave Prim. Chr.* II. vi. 135 No dangers could then sway good men from doing of their duty. 1679 *J. Goodman Penit. Pard.* I. iii. (1713) 69 An huge advantage may sway him a little aside. 1822 *B. W. Procter Ludovico Sforza* II, No ill has happened...to sway Your promise from me? 1874 *Green Short Hist.* VI. § 6. 335 No touch either of love or hate swayed him from his course.

†b. To influence in a specified direction; to induce to do something. *Obs.*

1625 *Impeachm. Dr. Buckm.* (Camden) 292 Th swaigh the people to accept the King's offers. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 63 He answered, his business swayed him to another end. 1667 *Milton P. L.* VIII. 635 Least Passion sway Thy Judgement to do aught, which else free Will Would not admit. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 357 P 14 The Part of Eve...is no less...apt to sway the Reader in her Favour. a 1720 *Sewel Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 83 He so swayed the master that at last he agreed. 1807 *Worrows. White Doe* VI. 48 Even that thought, Exciting self-suspicion strong, Swayed the brave man to his wrong.

†c. To give a bias to. *Obs.*

1593 *Bacon Let. to Burghley Apr.* I, I spake simply and only to satisfy my conscience, and not with any advantage, or policy to sway the cause.

†7. *intr.* To incline or be diverted in judgement or opinion; to swerve from a path or line of conduct; to lean (towards a side or party). *Obs.*

1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* xxv. 94 We swaie From the straight lyne of iustice. 1581 *Lamarck Eten.* II. iv. (1588) 166 The common opinion swayeth to the other side. 1594 *R. Carew Huarte's Exam. Wits* III. (1596) 24 With which of these opinions the truth swaith, time semeth not now to discusse. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* I. i. 73 He seemes indifferent: Or rather swaying more vpon our part, Then cherishing th' exhibitors against vs. 1659 *W. Guthrie Chr. Ch. Interest* (1724) 80 This imports a Sort of Impropriation: For the Heart, pleasing that Device, in so far swayeth towards it. *Ibid.* *Explic. Sc. Words*, To sway or rwey towards a Thing, is to bend towards it.

8. *trans.* To wield as an emblem of sovereignty or authority; esp. in *phr.* to sway the sceptre, †the sword (also, by extension, †the diadem, †the rule), to bear rule.

Cl. Du. den scepter zwaaien.
1575 *Gascogne Weedes, In Praise of Gentlewoman* 5 Golden Marcs he, that swaide the Romaine sword. 1576 'Steele Gl. (Arb.) 61 You should not trust, lieftenaunts in your roome, And let them sway, the scepter of your charge. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. x. 20 Madam was young, vnneet the rule to sway. 1590 *Greene Orle. Fur. Wks.* (Kldg.) 99/2 It fit me not to sway the diadem. 1593 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 76 Though Vsurpers sway the rule a while. 1671 *Milton P. R.* III. 405 If I mean to raig David's true heir, and his full Scepter sway. 1750 *Gray Elegy* 47 Hands, that the rod of empire might haue sway'd. a 1828 *H. Neele Lit. Rem.* (1829) 26 Had Charles I. continued to sway the English sceptre.

b. *transf.* To wield (an implement or instrument). *poet.*

c 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* cxxviii, When thou gently sway'st, The wiry concord that mine eare confounds. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* II. vii, This harp, which erst Saint Modan swayed. 1867 *Morris Jason* VI. 239 Erginous now, Great Neptune's so the brass-bound tiller swayd.
9. To rule, govern, as a sovereign. Chiefly *poet.*
1595 *Shaks. John I.* I. 13 To lay aside the sword Which swaies vsurpingly these general titles. *Ibid.* II. i. 344 By this hand I swear That swaies the earth this Climate oerlooks. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* VI. viii. 502 The Great Turke swayeth with his Ottoman Scepter...this Kingdome of Tunis, and all Africa, from Bellis de Gomera to the Redde Sea. 1634 *Milton Comus* 825 A gentle Nymph...That with moist curb sways the smooth Severn stream. 1709 *Watts Hymns*, 'The Lord! how fearful is his Name' vi, Now let the Lord for ever reign, And sway us as he will. 1812 *Bacon Ch. Har.* II. xlvii, With a bloody hand He sways a nation, turbulent and bold. 1896 *A. Austin Eng. Darling* I. i, Buhred hath fled the land By him for two-and-twenty winters swayd.

b. *transf.* To have the command or control of; to control, direct.

1587 *Golding De Mornay* xxiv. (1592) 366 There must be some pretie speech of Fortune, which swayeth the battels. As for God...with one word. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* I. i. 193 Teach me...with what art You sway the motion of Demetrius hart. *Ibid.* II. ii. 115 The will of man is by his reason sway'd. 1665 *Bovle Occas. Refl.* VI. iii. (1648) 352 Custom has much a larger Empire than men seem to be aware of, since whole Nations are wholly sway'd by it. 1791 *Burke Corr.* (1844) III. 268, I have been long persuaded, that those in power here, instead of governing their ministers at foreign courts, are entirely sway'd by them. 1874 *Geo. Eliot Coll. Breakf. P.* 412 A sword...With edge so constant-threatening as to sway all greed and lust by terror.

10. *intr.* (occas. to sway it.) To rule; to hold sway. Also *fig.*

1605 *J. Phillip Patient Grisell* Pref. (Malone Soc.) 17 Let Grisells Patience swaye in you. 1886 *A. Dav Engl. Secretary* I. (1625) 16 Yours while life swaith within me. 1592

Shaks. 1 Hen. VI. III. ii. 135 A gentler Heart did neuer sway in Court. 1615 *Rowlands Melanch. Knight* 23 For shee's a Gentlewoman (though I say it) That doth deserve to domineere and sway it. 1631 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 1 Cor. vi. 3 Those evil and apostate spirits, which doe now sway so much in the world. 1667 *Milton P. L.* x. 376 There let him still Victor sway, As battel hath adjudg'd. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 114 A tyrant is he...who swaies for his own only pleasure. 1725 *Pope Odys.* III. 401 Lawless feasters in thy palace sway. 1853 *J. Hunt Spir. Songs*, 'Let all the world rejoice' ii, He rules by sea and land, O'er boundless realms he sways. 1886 *A. T. Pierson Crisis of Missions* 117 Turkey...still sways over one million square miles.

†11. To have a preponderating weight or influence, prevail. *Obs.*

This use combines senses 4 and 10.
1586 *A. Day Engl. Secretary* I. (1625) 126 His counsell...swaith not...in our mindes, so much as it might haue done with many others. 1610 *Hollan Camden's Brit.* (1637) 186 Wee may understand...that gold swaied much yea in Church matters, and among Church-men. 1647 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxx. (1739) 187 Nor did the King's Proclamation sway much this or that way. 1710 *Lauy M. W. Montagu Let. to Mr. W. Montagu* 14 Nov. If my opinion could sway, nothing should displease you. 1768 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* I. i. v. § 7. 96 To distinguish what motive actually swayed with him upon every particular occasion.

12. *trans.* To cause (a person, his actions, conduct, or thoughts) to be directed one way or another; to have weight or influence with (a person) in his decisions, etc.

1593 *G. Harvey Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 46 Had not affection otherwhiles swayed their reason, where reason should haue swayed their affection. 1605 *B. Jonson Volpone* IV. vi, Lady P. You shall sway me. a 1674 *Clarendon Surv. Leviath.* (1696) 108 Inclinations which sway them as much as other men. 1681 *Dayden Abs. & Achit.* I. 939 Thus long have I by Native Mercy sway'd, My Wrongs dissembl'd. 1743 *Bulkeley & Cummins Voy. S. Seas* 31 Believing we can sway most of the Seamen on Shore. 1760-1 *Goldsm. Cit. W.* lvii, Swayed in their opinions by men who...are incompetent judges. 1818 *Scott Br. Lamm.* xxiii, The honour of an ancient family, the urgent advice of my best friends, have been in vain used to sway my resolution. 1852 *Miss Yonge Cameos* I. xii. 76 Bribery and every atrocious influence swayed the elections. 1870 *Max Müller Sci. Relig.* (1873) 292 The authority of their names continues to sway the public at large. 1892 *Spaker* 3 Sept. 297/1 The jury...was swayed by the customary ethical code in these matters.

13. To swing (a weapon or implement) about; *dial.* to swing (something) to add fro, or from one place to another. Also *intr.* to swing.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. xi. 42 When heaue hammer on the wedge are swaid. *Ibid.* III. i. 66 She...Here, there, and every where, about her swayd Her wrathfull Steele. 1815 *Scott Guy R.* xlv, Meg...lifted him into the vault 'as easily,' said he, 'as I could sway a Kitchen's Atlas'. 1818 *Miss Ferrier Marriage* xxxii. (1881) I. 320 Do I look like as if I was capable of hindering boys from sweein' gates? 1822 *Hogg Perils of Man* IV. i. 60 Bains, swee that bonking o' claes aff the fire. 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* xxi, He...caught hold of one of the chains...and...swayed himself out of the water. 1894 *P. H. Hunter James Inwick* xiv. 170 Ve've been sweein on the yett for a gey while.

14. *Naut.* (usually with *up*). To hoist, raise (esp. a yard or topmast).

1743 *Bulkeley & Cummins Voy. S. Seas* 15 He immediately gave Orders to sway the Fore-yard up. 1768 *J. Byron Narr. Palagonia* (ed. 2) 15 He was going forward to get the fore-yard swayed up. 1835 *Murray Jacob Faithful* xi, Forward there, Jacob, and sway up the mast. 1883 *Man. Seaman'ship for Boys* 61 A sparker is fitted with an outhaul and brails, the gaff being kept always swayed up in place.

b. *absol.*
1836 *Murray Midsh. Easy* xii, How long will it be, sir, before you are ready to sway away? 1840 *R. H. Dana Bef. Mast* xvii, We got a whip on the main-yard, and, hooking it to a strap round her body, swayed away. 1867 *Swift Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sway*, or *Sway away*, to hoist simultaneously; particularly applied to the lower yards and topmasts, and topgallant-masts and yards. *To sway away on all top-ropes*, to go great lengths (colloquially).

†o. To weigh (anchor). *Obs.*

1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1405 The gale having subsided they swayed the anchor.

Sway, *obs* Sc. form of *So*.

Sway, the vb.-stem or sb. used in comb.: **away-bar**, a circular piece of timber on the hinder end of the fore-hounds of a carriage, resting on the coupling-poles and sliding on them when the carriage turns; **away-beam**, an early name for the side-lever in a steam-engine; = **BEAM** *sō* 11; **away-bracing**, diagonal bracing of a bridge, designed to prevent swaying; so **away-brace** *sō*; **away-brace v.**, to strengthen with a sway-brace; **away plate**, the plate covering the sway-bar; † **away tree**, ? a crane.

1801 *W. Felton Carriages* II. Suppl. 18 For the purpose of putting in new fitchels, a 'sway bar,' [etc.]. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 148/1 The shock...broke a sway-bar, and threw the state coachman off the box. 1890 *Lincoln Gas.* 6 Sept. 6/5 To...unshp pole and sway-bars. 1899 *R. S. Robinson Naut. Steam Eng.* 69 The 'sway beams or side levers, two of which are attached to each engine. 1909 *Century Dict., Suppl.*, 'Sway-brace, a diagonal bracing used to resist side- or swaying-strains. 1903 *Sci. Amer.* 19 Sept. 200/3 The two legs of the tower will be heavily 'sway-braced'. 1864 *Webster*, 'Sway-bracing' (Engin.), the horizontal bracing of a bridge, which prevents its swaying. 1892 *Busk Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), 'Sway plate, coiffe de grande saissire. c 1632 in *Brand Newcastle* (1789) I. 370 note, One

*swea tree with two rolles for taking and laying down lair-stones.

Swayable, *a. rare*. [*f. SWAY v. + -ABLE*.] Capable of being swayed or influenced.

1642 Fuller *Answ. to Dr. Ferne* 16 The Members... are lesse swayable, as not easily reducible to one head of private interest.

Sway-backed, *a.* [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. obs. Da. *sveibaget*, also Da. *sveirygget*, + *sveirygget*, Sw. dial. *sveirygget*, in the same sense.] Of an animal, esp. a horse: Having a downward curvature of the spinal column; strained in the back, as by overwork. Also *transf.*

1680 Lond. Gaz. No. 1561/4 An old White Nag... sway Back'd. 1876 LANIER *Poems*, *Clover* 25 Dick... upbraids The sway-back'd roan. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Transp. Abroad* 1. 257 These rambling, swaybacked tunnels. 1884 Bath Chron. 12 June 6/6 In Kent there is a large proportion of sway-backed lambs among the flocks.

So **Sway-back** *a.*; also *sb.* = sway-backed condition (Dorland *Med. Dict.*).

1887 T. N. PAGE *Old Virginia* (1893) 118 A man riding a sway-back sorrel horse.

Swayed (swād), *pp. a.* [*pa. pple. of SWAY v.*] + *l.* Of a horse: Having a depression in the spinal column, caused by strain. Also *back-swayed*, *SWAY-BACKED*. *Obs.*

In Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 56 *swayed* is a conjecture of Hamner's for the reading *Wait* of the folios and quarto.

1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 134 b, Which will make him draw his legges after him, and goe as if he were swaide in the chine. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* t. xxviii. 189 For a horse swaid in the backe... apply unto the reins of his backe an emplaster. 1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2089/4 A Great Spread black Cart-Gelding... having a rowling gate, formerly Sway'd in the back. 1722 Lisle Husb. (1757) 225 A strait flat back, or a little swayed. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), Back swayed, *élané*, *efflanqué*.

2. *gen. Bent.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xv. (Roxb.) 25/2 An old Leger booke, with turned vp leaues and a swayed or bent back.

Swayer (swā'ar), [*f. SWAY v. + -ER*.] One who or that which sways, wields, or rules.

1598 Florio, *Dominateur*, a ruler, a gouverneur, a lord, a swayer. 1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. xvii. 325 He is the happiest swayer of a sceptre that ever was. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 178 Pym, Hamden, and Strode were esteemed Parliament-drivers, or Swayers of all the Parliaments wherein they sat. 1832 *Examiner* 773/2 Eloquence and truth united are greater swayers of opinion than either wealth, wigs, or woolsacks. 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 300 To talk loud about the poet's divine mission, as the prophet of mankind, the swayer of the universe, and so forth.

Swayf (sweaf), variants of SWAFE.

Swayful, *a. rare*. [*f. SWAY sb. + -FUL*.] Able to exercise sway, powerful.

1767 FAWCET *Theocritus* 1dyl. xxviii. 7 Cytherea's swayful power.

Swaying (swā'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SWAY v. + -ING*.]

1. The action of the verb SWAY; movement to and fro; vacillation; influencing, controlling, etc.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 340 For the swaying and ordering of our judgments in the question in hand. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. 12 Bread not to be had except by Ticket from the Mayor... after long swaying, with firm grip, on the chain of the Queue. 1840 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 275 The swaying of the fir boughs in the gale. 1850 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* iv. xiv. 11. 200 His life had been a swaying between contemplation and action. 1867 LAOY HERBERT *Cradle* L. iv. 132 The low murmur and swaying to and fro of the dense crowd.

2. *Swaying of or in the back*: the condition of being swayed in the back (SWAY v. 5 b) or SWAY-BACKED. Also *back-swaying*.

1598 Florio, *Feruto*, a disease in a horse called the swaying of the neck [*sic*]. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Sway'd*, *Swaying in the Back*, a Distemper in Horses that comes many ways. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* ii. lxxviii. (1738) 225 By a Swaying of the Back it properly to be understood a stretching and relaxation of the Muscles and Ligaments. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863) s.v., Back swaying, *effort des reins*.

Swaying (swā'ing), *pp. a.* [*f. SWAY v. + -ING*.]

I. + *l.* Moving. *Obs. rare*.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 420 [The ark] Drof vpon þe depe dam... With-outen... any sweande sayl to seche after hauen.

II. 2. Exercising power, influence, or control;

influential, controlling. *Obs. exc.* as the second element of compounds, e. g. *all-swaying*.

1625 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 106 [All matters of moment are to be determined by the three captans...; Weddell to have] a double or swaying voyce. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. 319 A Member of the House of Commons, and of a swaying Interest there. 1684 O. HAYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1835) IV. 111 A swaying man... to moderate the bench. 1721 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 171 A directing and swaying head.

3. Vacillating.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 74/2 The Laws of Coursing... often alter according to some Mens swaying Fancies.

4. In horses, 'a hollow sinking down of the Back-bone' (Bailey, 1726).

5. Moving to and fro.

1847 THACKERAY *Lords & Liv.* iii. The mad swaying rush of the horses was reduced to a steady gallop. 1875 M. LARSEN *Serm.* Ser. ii. vii. 121 The swaying branches creak and groan. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Draina of Two Lives*, *Snake-Witch* 53 The flood-swept land and the swaying sea.

Hence **Swayingly** *adv.*, with a swaying motion.

c 1854 in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) 1. 294/2 On the tall poplar tree Perch'd swayingly. 1882 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 476 Carried, not bodily, but still swayingly, against the direction of rotation.

Swayme, **Swaymish**, -ous, var. SWEAM, SQUEAMISH, SQUEAMOUS.

Swayn (e), **Swayth** (e), obs. ff. SWAIN, SWATHE.

Swayne, *v. dial.* Also 4 *sweyne*, 9 *swave*.

[*ad. ON. *sveifa* (cf. Norw. dial. *sveiva* to swing, *sveiv* whirl, vortex), related to *svifa* to rove, drift (*sveiv* SWIVE).] *intr.* To move to and fro; to flow.

13... E. E. Allit. P. C. 253 Penne he [sc. the whale] swenger & swaynes to þe se bobem. 1377 LANGL. P. IV. B. Prol. to As I lay and lened and looked in þe waternes, I slombred in a slepyng it sweyued [v. r. swayed, A-text sownede, v. r. swigede, swayed] so merye. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Swaue*, to pass backward and forward. *Cumb.* 1878 *Cumbd. Gloss.*, *Swaue*.

Swch (e), **Swdan**, obs. ff. SUCH, SUDDEN.

Swe, obs. form of SUE.

+ **Sweak**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [Cf. SWEAK.] *trans.*

app. To swing.

1567 GOLOING *Ovid's Met.* viii. 108 As he sweakt his axe

asaye to fetch his blow.

Sweak (e), obs. and dial. form of SQUEAK; var. SWEAK.

Sweal, **swale** (swīl, swēl), *sb. dial.* Also *swaile*, *sweel*. [*f. next*.] A blaze, flame; the guttering of a candle.

1781 J. HUTTON *Town to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Swaile*, *Sweal*, a flame. 1878 *Cumbd. Gloss.*, *Sweal*, the melting of a lighted candle in a draught. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Sweal*, a great blaze.

Sweal, **swale** (swīl, swēl), *v.* Now *dial.*

Forms: 1 *swēlan*, 3 *swēlen*, *pa. t.* *swelde*, 3-4 *swale*, 4 *swayle*, (also 9) *swele*, 4, 7-9 *swaile*, 5 *sweile*, *sweyle*, 6-7 *sweale*, 7-9 *swail*, 8-9 *sweel*, (9) *squail*, *zwele*, *zweel*, etc.), 6- *sweale*, 7- *swale*. [OE. *swēlan* wk. *trans.* to burn, related to OE. *swēlan* str. *intr.* to burn (which may be in part also the source of this word) = (M) LG. *swēlen* to singe, with (of grass), make hay, etc. (whence G. *schwelen*, *schwälen* to burn slowly without flame, NFris. *swālen* to singe, Efris. *swēl* to glow), ON. *swēla* to smoke out, *swēla* thick mist or smoke, f. Teut. root *swel-* to be subjected to heat or slow burning (cf. Ollg. *swilisan* to burn slowly).]

Other grades of the root are represented by OE. *swōl*, *swōlig* (cf. SOOLY), *swōlōþ* burning, heat, LG. *swōl*, *swōl*, *swōlig*, *swōlig* oppressively hot, sultry (whence G. *schwül*, earlier *schwül*), Du. *swōl* sultry.

Cognates outside Teut. are recognized in Lith. *swilti* to scorch, *swilnis* glowing, *swilnis* smell of burning, Lett. *swelt* to scorch.]

1. *trans.* To consume with fire, burn; to set fire to (e. g. gorse, etc., soot in a chimney); to singe, scorch; locally, to singe (a bog), (in Ireland) to roast (a sheep) whole in its skin.

[*Beowulf* 3041 (Gr.) Gledum beswæled.] c 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* xxviii. 2 Onæl... swel swel þær lendenū... mine. c 1205 LAY. 6147 Berneð beore halles... & swæled beore bures. c 1275 *Ibid.* 25504 Po com þær... a bernel[de] drake, borwes he swelde. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Roll) III. 325 He... sweled of his berd heere with a fry cole. *Ibid.* VII. 143 He... schewed hym his heed þat was i-sweled and i-scaled. c 1400 *Beryn* 2349 For to swele his vlyes He stert in to the bern & aftr s're he lies. c 1410 *Anterie of Ligt* ix. 78 Pat lust of þe fleische mai be swelid from couetung of yuel [orig. *ut combusta caro non concupiscat malum*]. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* xii. li. 4, His huge beard brent a light, And swaled caused a stinke. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 253 Summers-guide, the Crab comes... To bring us yearly in his stary shell, Many long dayes the shagie Earth to swele. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 36 If you must use many [hives]; then, having wet the skirts with a cloth, singe or swale the inside. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 To *Sweal* a Hog, to singe a Hog. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 183 The gorse... is used for sweeling ships [*i. e.* applying a torch to the greased and tarred bottom that the fat, etc. may penetrate]. 1800 HUBBIS *Fav. Village* 52 To see the thunder-bolt with fiery arm Arrest the mountain top and swale his brow. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 310 In order to have good bacon the hair should be sweeled off—not scaled. 1883 *Almondsbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Sweal*, to burn the soot out of the chimney. 1883 *Standard* 12 Sept. 2/2 'Sweel' is an odd Sussex word, meaning to singe linen. 1911 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 12/1 Strong overgrown heather which... would have to be torched or 'swaled' before young plants... could take possession of that area.

b. To cause (grass, etc.) to dry or wither.

1796 PEGGE *Derbiscus* (E.D.S.) s.v. The wind swals the grass; not only checks its growth, but cuts off and consumes its blade. 1881 *Leicester. Gloss.* s.v., 'It—the hay—is swaled enow, an' way'll hack it in'.

2. *intr.* To burn with fire, or as a fire; to be consumed with fire; to be scorched; to be burning hot.

[*Beowulf* 2713 (Gr.) Sio wund ongon... swelan and swellan. a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 987 (Gr.) On fyrbaðe swelad sæfscas.] c 1205 LAY. 16219 Þe castel gon to bernem, bures þær swælde[n] (*MS.* *swælden*). 1381 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 6 Sothly the sunne sprung vp, thei swaliden [*gloss* or brenden for hete]. — *Rev.* xvi. 9 Men swayliden [1388 swaliden; *Vulg.* *estruaverunt*] with greet hete. 1388 — *Jer.* xx. 9 The word of the Lord was maad, as fer swalyng [1382 gretly betende] in myn herte. 1811 WILLIAM *Archæologia* XVII. 160 (*W. Riding Words*), *Sweal*, to blaze, to burn away rapidly. 1861 E.

BROWN *Seaman's Narr.* xxii. 251 The flesh swealed with the heat of the irons, and a blue steamy smoke arose. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., A fire or anything else is said to swael when it burns fiercely.

3. Of a candle: To melt away; to gutter. Also said of the tallow or wax. Hence *fig.* to waste away.

1653 H. MORR *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 80 That they can burn thus with their heads downwards, and not presently swael out and be extinguished, as our ordinary Candles are. 1671 SHINNER *Etymol.*, To Swael away, *eliquescere instar candle*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. Mind ye dinna let the candle swael as ye gang along the wainscot parlour. 1827 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* ii. iii, The unsuff'd lights are now burnt low, And dimly in their sockets sweeling. 1858 FABER *Bartoli & Maffei's Life* *Xavier* 336 The wax which had swealed from it [*sc.* a candle]. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* viii, The soil is half pitch, half brown earth, among which the pitch sweals in and out, as tallow sweals from a candle. 1881 *Fall Mall* G. 9 Mar. 10 The candles they have to light them to their rooms are swaeling. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Squail*, (4) Of a candle, to gutter.

4. *trans.* To cause to waste away like a guttering candle. Chiefly *fig.*

1655 GURMALL *Chr.* in *Arm.* i. 208 Lest this sin of pride (as a thief in the candle) should swail out thy joy. 1662 HUBERT *Body Div.* i. 144 An intemperate man is one that, like some candles, sweals away his life. 1673 *True Worship of God* 65 The wasting and swaeling out the Lights of the Church. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Unregenerate Man* xii. ix, Immoderate sorrows swale our life. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* vi. vi, Oar Hymenal Torch... dashed with Rain from Eyes, and swail'd with Sighs. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. i. 1 (1852) 275 Reckoning... the time not spent in study, for the most part swealed away. 1862 [C. C. ROBINSON] *Dial. Leeds* s.v., Mind an' don't swael t'candle.

Sweal, dial. form of SQUEAL.

Swealed (swīld), *pp. a.* Also 8 *swilled*. See also SWELED. [*f. SWEAL v. + -ED*.] Scorched, singed; (of a sheep) roasted whole in the skin.

c 1000 *ÆLFERIC* *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 149/30 *Fomes*, *ge-sweald* spoon, *net tynder*.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. WORDS s.v. *Sweale*, A swael'd pig, a singed pig. 1732 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) i. 365 A 'swilled mouton', that is a sheep roasted whole in its skin, scorched like a hog. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* s.v. *Sweal*, He is lik' a swael'd cat; better than he do look vor.

Swealer, *dial.* Also *sweeler*; see also SWALER. [*f. SWEAL v. + -ER*.] (See quot. 1877.)

1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Swealer*, a speck of foreign matter in the grease of a candle which causes it to swael. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch*, etc. 121 Had it been shrouds instead of swealers.

Swealing, **swaling**, *vbl. sb.* [*f. SWEAL v. + -ING*.] Burning; singeing; for special uses see *quots.* and SWEAL v.

c 1410 *Lanterne of List* iii. 6 Every proud soule... schal be in to sweyling [orig. *erit in combustionem*]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ii. 24, I sal viwes you viht dreddour, viht fry, and viht suelling [*sic*]. 1694 J. HOUGHTON *Collect. Improv. Husb.* No. 95 2 Swaeling of Sheep in Ireland. 1759 R. FORSTER in J. NICHOLS *Collect. Hist. Berks* (1783) 56 The singeing of a pig they call swaeling. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1201 When cured as bacon, it is the practice in Kent to singe off the hairs, by making a straw fire round the hog, an operation which is termed swaling. 1892 *Fall Mall* G. 16 Apr. 7/2 The wanton practice of 'swailing' [*sc.* 'firing the heather' on Dartmoor]. 1899 J. M. FALKNER *Monthlet* vii, There is a swealing of the parchment under the hot wax. 1902 E. PHILLIPPS *River* 251 These spring fires, or 'swale-ings', had been deliberately lighted that furze and heather might perish, and the grasses, thus relieved, prosper for flocks and herds.

Swealing, **swaling**, *pp. a.* [*f. SWEAL v. + -ING*.] Burning, blazing; (of a candle) guttering.

a 1013 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xliiii. (1883) 213 He ða sende of heofonum beornend ren and swælende lēg. c 1480 *Prymer* (1895) 10 (*Benedicite*) Fier & swellynghe heete [*ignis et aestus*]. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 24 Swift the swelien hether flies. 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins*, *Lady of Wreck* ii. xxviii, A swailing candle.

Swealtie, obs. form of SWELTY.

+ **Sweam**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 *swem*, 5 *swayme*, *sweme*, *swæem*, *sqweme*, 6 *sweame*, 7 *swaim*, *sweam*. [*f. SWEAM v.* (Cf. SWIME).]

Sense 2 may have been borrowed from ON. *swimi*, *swimr* giddiness, swooning, or the ON. word itself may have been actually taken over, becoming *sw* as in native words.]

1. Grief, affliction. To think *sweam* (impers. with dat.) : to be grievous to. To be *sweam* : to be a pity. So for *sweam*!

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 391 Of paradis hem ðinked swem, Ol iwel and dead hem stondeð greim. *Ibid.* 1961 He missed Joseph and ðoghte swem. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 38 His hert began to melt, For veray sweme of this swemful tale. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 482/2 Swem, of mornynge, *tristitia*, *moestia*, *meror*. c 1450 *Gen. Myst.* xi. 127 That mannys sowle it xulde perysche it wore sweme. c 1460 *METHAM Wks.* (1916) 43 Ful grette sqweme for yowe abens I schal haue. *Ibid.* 62 Alas, for sqweme! c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld*, 92 The olde enmye the deuyll bath lered me by swemes. 1515 *1500 Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) xi. 8 And nowe that fit may I not fle, thinke me never so swem.

2. A sudden fit of sickness or fainting; n swoon.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3895 He swat neuer for þat swynke, ne in swayme felle. c 1415 *Crowned King* 29 Swythe he swyed in a swem, þat y swet after. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1211 (Camb. MS.) Loke at þe come at þe tyme Oþer swowne shal I sweme þe lady shall I se [Thornton MS. And one of usalle ly in swyme]. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *King Jago* Lenuoy i, A warning this may be, Against the slothfull swemes of sluggardy. *Ibid.*, *Vitellus* ii, By blindnesse blunt, a sottise swamee bee feelles: With ioyes bereft, when death is hard at heeles. 1677 *HOLYOKE Dict.*, A sweam or swaim, *subita agrotatio*.

they had seen a swimming house. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair xxxix*. He swore it was as good as a play to see her in the character of a fine dame. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est. iv*. 39 He swore to himself that he did love her.

c. trans. with pron. as obj.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9. Al þat we more sweriged, swo it is euel and sennu. **c. 1275** *Sinners Beware* 19 in *O. E. Misc.* 72. Ah ich hit segge and swereth. **c. 1300** *Havelok* 647. Soth it is, þat men segge and swereth. **c. 1400** *Rom. Rose* 7638. But truith wel, I swere it yow, that it is cleue out of his thought. 1638 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 124. By my soule I dare swear itt. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 105. Should they Vote. Oliver's Nose a Ruby, they would expect we should swear it, and fight for it. 1878 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xxi. Her father, tormented himself with imagining what the one sister might say or swear.

5. trans. With certain sbs.: **a.** To take an oath as to the fact or truth of; to confirm (a statement) by oath. Also † to swear sooth, truth.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. x.* 160. Her syre was a sysour þat neure swore treuthe. 1381 WYCLIF *Ecl.* ix. 2. As a forsworn, so and he that soth swerth [orig. *ut perjurus, ita et ille qui verum dejerat*]. 1505 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 404. Havand diverse of their servandis fylit in the billis of Elname Newtoun. . . quilkis billis ar sworne. **c. 1715** BURNET *Own Time* III. (1823) II. 300. Depositions were prepared for them; and they promised to swear them. 1755 JOHNSON *s. v.*. He swore treason against his friend. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 387. Every such affidavit, . . . shall be sworn before a person duly authorized to take affidavits in this court. 1847 LANY BLESSINGTON *Marmaduke Herbert* lxii. Two men. . . against whom Mr. Herbert had sworn information for a conspiracy to extort money from him.

b. To proclaim or declare with an oath or solemn affirmation.

To swear the peace against: see *PEACE* sb. 9 b.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1825 He. . . swere swyftly his sothe: þat he hit sese nolde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 300. When he hath his trouthe suere. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 175. I heard him swear his affection. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 814. I heard Decree of God pronounce and sworn. 1709 STAFFE *Ann. Ref.* I. II. 513. That they should swear his supremacy, and obedience to him before some priest. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 168. A man of genius is at liberty to . . . swear all his conclusions.

c. To value on oath at so much.

1854 SUTTERS *Handley Cr.* lxxv. (1901) II. 199. She died. . . Her wealth was great. . . and the Captain. . . soon discovered he might swear the property under twelve thousand pounds, without defrauding himself. 1873 CHAMBER'S *Jrnl.* 10 May 304.2 James Wood, of Gloucester, who died in 1836, possessed of property sworn under £900000. 1896 *Law Times* C. 508/1. The gross personal estate is sworn at £37,405. 16. 10.

6. To take or utter (an oath), either solemnly or profanely (cf. 8). Also const. as in 1, 2, 4.

Beowulf 472 (Gr.). He me cwað swor. **c. 1050** O. F. Chron. an. 1049 (MS. C) [He] cwað þæt he him ahas swerigan wolde & him hold bene. **c. 1113** *Ibid.* an. 1109. Dier wurden . . . þa adas geseorene his dohter þam Casere to xifene. **c. 1205** LAV. 653. Þe king wes swiðe wrað & swar mucelne oð. **c. 1245** *Ancr. R.* 198. Pisses hwaðes [sc. Blasphemy] nurice is þe þe swerðe grette oðes. **c. 1300** *Cursor M.* 4650. Al þat barunage. . . To his isoseph an ath þa suare. **c. 1450** *Knt. de la Tour* ProL. 2. Grette fals othes that the fals men ven to swere to the women. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. ii. 275. He. . . sware a grette othe that he shold sele her but yf she told him trouthe. **c. 1548** HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 17 b. Thys othe he sware in the great Church of Bruges. **c. 1643** LO. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 74 [Queen Elizabeth] swearing her usual oath demanded, who is this? 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 629. He. . . mumbling, swears a bible-oath to be whate'er they please. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiii. Never was false oath sworn on this most sacred relique but it was avenged within the year. 1825 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. ix. My lord swore one of his large oaths that he did not know in the least what she meant.

transf. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 87. Being thus frightened, [he] swears a prayer or two & sleeps againe. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. xxxiv. Sires, The Nestors of the sporting generation, Swore praises, and recall'd their former fires.

† 7. To use (a sacred name) in an oath; to invoke or appeal to (a deity, etc.) by an oath: = 13 a. **c. 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3498. Tac ðu ðign in idel min name. Ne swer it les to fele in gamen. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 608. Swere nat hys name yn yduluns. **c. 1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 60. Many . . . men swerynge herte & bonys & nailis & oþere membris of crist. **c. 1400** *Rom. Rose* 5965. Vit wolde I swere, for sikirnesse, The pole of helle to my witnesse. 1430-40 LYNG. *Bochar* VII. xiv. (MS. Bodl. 263) 384/1. Nat afferd to suere goddis bonys With horrible othes of hodi flesh & blood. 1509 BARCLAY *Skep of Polys* (1570) 174. But nowe eche sweareth the Eucharist commonly. 1605 SHAKS. *Leir* I. i. 163. Leir. Now by Apollo. Kent. Now by Apollo. King. Thou swearst thy Gods in vaine.

8. intr. To utter a form of oath lightly or irreverently, as a mere intensive, or an expression of anger, vexation, or other strong feeling; to use the Divine or other sacred name, or some phrase implying it, profanely in affirmation or imprecation; to utter a profane oath, or use profane language habitually; more widely, to use bad language. (See also 12.) † To swear and stare: see STARE v. 3 a. **c. 1430** *How Good Wife taught Dnn.* 62 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 30. To swere be þou not leef. 1531 ELVOT *Gm.* I. xvi. They wyll say he that swereth depe, swereth like a lorde. 1577 B. GOGG *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 15 b. Let him. . . in no wyse suffer them [sc. servants] to swere or to blasphem. 1583 STUBBS *Ant. Abus.* I. (1877) 72. Then fell shee to swere and teare. . . to curse and banne. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* I. i. 188. Off haue I seene the haughty Cardinal. . . Swear like a Ruffian. 1706 E. WARD *Hnd. Refrv.* III. 17. Your Folly makes me stare: Such talk would make a Parson swear. 1706—Wooden *World Diss.* (1708) 45. He never swears but in his Cups. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hog-*

garty Diam. ix. O, sir, it would have frightened you to bear a Christian babe like him swear as he did. 1902 G. K. MENZIES *Prov. Sk.* 17. Where a golfer, club in hand, Freely swears As he hacks with all his might.

b. To utter a harsh guttural sound, as an angry cat or other animal, collor.

c. 1700 KENNETH *MS. Lansd.* 1033 s.v. The dog swears when he grumbles and snarles. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* Concl. 232 [The cat] swears, she growls, and shews all the salvage motions of her heart. 1806 F. GALTON in *Spectator* 11 Apr. 515. When Phyllis was a kitten she had wild fits, tearing round the room and 'swearing' horribly. 1902 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 72/2. Away to the east an angry [locomotive] engine was swearing.

9. trans. a. To bring or get into some specified condition or position by swearing. (See also IV.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* II. 275. Berowne did swear himselfe out of all suite. 1616 S. S. *Honest Lawyer* IV. G 4 b. I would swear them to the Gallows, as well as they swore me out of my money. 1728 [DE FOE] *Street-Robberies* 6. She might have sworn her Eyes out of her Head, for the unbelieving Wretches did not mind what she said or swore. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii. The miller swore himself as black as night that he stole them at twelve o'clock. 1846 D. JERROLU *Mrs. Caudle* x. Because once in your lifetime your shirt wanted a button, you must almost swear the roof off the house.

b. To put upon or ascribe to a person in a sworn statement.

1754 GOODALL *Exam. Lett. Mary Q. Scots* I. Intro. 12. To the end that they might convict Murray and his party, both of murdering the King, and of forging papers, and then swearing them upon her. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 142. To. . . lay them [sc. their bastards] at the doors of some gentlemen's houses, or swear them to persons that had been their common disturbers. 1900 WEYMAN *Sophia* III. A silver tankard and twenty-seven guineas she took with her, and I'll swear them to you.

II. 10. Orig. pass. To be bound by oath (see also *sworn brother*, etc. s. v. SWORN); hence actively, to cause to take an oath; to bind by an oath; to put (a person) upon his oath; to administer an oath to. Also const. on as in 1.

c. 1050 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 375/21. *Conspirati*, onan ze-sworene. **c. 1400** *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlix. 148. Good schame, holynesse, & curtesye As brepuren hen sworen. 1431 E. E. *Wills* 188 [I bequeath] To Maude Wilbe, xx li, so am y sworne. **c. 1450** *Knt. de la Tour* xvii. Thereof y am swore. 1483-7 *Star Chamber Proc.* (Som. Rec. Soc. 1911) 43. The same abbot wolde not be sworne vpon any answer. 1514 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 90. To be sworn the gret bodelie aitht. 1545 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Cr. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 80. William Warwyck. sworen vpon his othe sayth. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 301. The first interrogatory That my Nerrissa shall be sworne on. 1681 *Trial S. College* 35 *Mr. Attorney General*. Swear Stevens. (Which was done.) 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 52/1. You have sworn me upon the waters of the Ganges: how can I tell more than I remember? 1802-12 BENTHAM *Knton. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 418. Tender the oath: if he accepts it, swear him. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* I. (1854) I. 19. Commissioners were appointed throughout the Kingdom to swear every man to the value of his possessions. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 12/6. A member of a French Roman Catholic Sisterhood objected to be sworn on the Testament.

with compl. **c. 1548** HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 137. He. . . hanged the Frenchmen, because they wer once sworne English, and after, brake their othe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 156. He swears my selfe thy Subject. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac-Fl.* 113. Hannibal did to the Altars come, Swore by his Syre a mortal Foe to Rome.

† **b.** To have, make, take (a person) sworn: to administer an oath to. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* liv. Pay made hym sworne to Sir Gawane. 15. . . Sir A. Barton in *Surtres Misc.* (1890) 69. And ther he tooke me sworne. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 46. The erle of Angwyche. . . whome the kynge. . . had hym with the other lordes of Scotlande shorne and resevyd the sacrament that [etc.]. **c. 1600** *Lord of Learne* 289. In Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 192. I am tane sworne vpon a booke, & forsworne I will not bee.

c. Const. to a person (i. e. in allegiance or service), a rule, a course of action, a declaration, etc. Similarly const. against.

Now chiefly in to swear to secrecy.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5520. Sire. . . ich was ysoure to him ar to þe. **c. 1325** *MS. Rawl.* B. 520 lf. 32 b. Eche man. . . i suore ant assised to armes. . . þat is to write to viftene pond worth of lond. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 168. Now is Cipres lorn fro Isaac & hise, & to R. suorn for his valiantise. **c. 1386** CHAUCER *Spr.* I. T. 10. As of the secte of which þat he was born He kepte his lay, to which þat he was sworne. **c. 1400** *St. Matthew* 270 in *Horst. Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 135. To chastite þan was scho sworn. **c. 1430** *Freemasonry* (1840) 436. And alle thes poyntes hyr before, To hem thou most nedde bey-swore. 1509 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 277. Eche of them had offendid the sayd statute of the Cyte whervnto they were swarne. 1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 185. I wolde not haue men to be sworne to them, and so adiete as to take hand ouer hed whatsoever they say. 1684 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 87. That the Lord Baltimore had sworne all the Inhabitants. . . with faith and Allegiance to him. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* v. (1692) 108. Let me swear you all to secrecy. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 779. The King had sent Commissioners to Swear Men to the Observation of the Charters. 1745 R. LEVISON GOWER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 75. We have all been sworne to our depositions. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiv. Sworn to vigil and to fast. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. vii. He swore Harry to secrecy too, which vow the lad religiously kept. 1859 [MISS PRODRINGTON] *Last of Cavaliers* xlii. III. 138. Oh, what that Heaven itself sworn against me, that this was always hidden from me, to crush me so at last!

d. with inf.

c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy) x. The erchedeknes

that beth sworn To visite holy cherche. **c. 1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 312. I am sworn to holden it secree. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur Table* Contents 9. He was sworne vpon a booke to telle the trouthe of his queste. **c. 1530** DK. NORFOLK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 378. I have soren all the Commissioners not to disclose any parte thereto to any other creature. 1531 in J. Bullock *Pynouris* (1887) 62. Five of the best pynouris. . . sorne the grit aytht to be leill and trow to the merchandis. **c. 1548** HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 50 b. [The] crowner. . . assembled a quest. . . and bath sworne them truly to enquire of the death of one Rychard Hun. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iv. 213. Thy Sou'raignes Sonne, Whom thou wast sworne to cherish and defend. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 29. They do not swear us to believe All they deliver. 1773 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. (ed. 5) 180. A select committee of fifteen members, who are sworn well and truly to try the same. 1805 COLEBROOK *Vidas Misc.* Ess. 1837 I. 43. The priest swears the soldier by a most solemn oath, not to injure him. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* ix. (1854) II. 96. The keeper of the great seal was to be sworn to issue writs for a new parliament.

e. with clause. ? *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xix. They were suoren that none shulde late his wiff hane wetting of her wager. 1570 in *Archaeologia* XL. 392. I his examynate dyd swere hym upon a booke that he shuld not practys the same. **c. 1593** MARLOWE *Edw. III.* I. i. 83 [We] were sworne to your father at his death, That he should nere returne into the realme. 1679 *Establ. Test* 21. His Father swore him before the Altars. . . that he should be *perpetuus Romani nominis Osor*.

f. *Phr. I dare be sworn, I'll be sworn*, expressing strong affirmation, properly implying readiness to take an oath upon the fact. *arch.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 172. I dare be sworne for bim, be would not leaue it. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 156. He be sworne on a booke shee louses you. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 26. He be sworne 'tis true. 1693 *Humours Town* I. I'll be sworn, it has seem'd an Age to me. 1835 LYTTON *Kienis* I. ix. I dare he sworn the good man spent the whole night in painting it himself.

II. spec. To admit to an office or function by administering a formal oath. (See also 20.)

c. 1049 O. F. Chron. an. 1041 (MS. C) He. . . was to cinge ze-sworen. **c. 1400** *Old Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* 250. Þe sholde be twey baylywes y-swore in þe Citee. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 86 b. He appointeth and sweareth others in theyr steade. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 130. Men empaneled and sworne for to enquire of the aforesayd articles. 1623-4 *Act 21 Jan.* I. c. 31 § 1. To. . . choose and swear one Master two Wardens six Searchers and foure and twentie Assistantes. 1681 *Trial S. College* 21 Mr. Sheriff, there are a great many of the Jury that are not Sworn, they are discharged. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch-wardens* (ed. 4) 46. If any Arch-Deacon. . . shall refuse to Swear a Church-warden into his Office. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. xi. Lafayette. . . swears the remaining Bodyguards, down in the Marble Court. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Carlyle* 91. A Churchwarden may execute his office before he is sworn. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* viii. The jury were sworn.

b. with compl., usually expressing the office or function to which the person is appointed.

c. 1205 LAV. 30128. Kinges he weoren ihouene & kinges isworene. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 73. The xxii day of December [1551] was sorne the byshoppe of Ely lorde [chancellor of England]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 55. I am come to feich you home: I am sworne of the peace. 1608 in *Capt. J. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) p. 2c. Master Archers quarrell to me was. . . because I would not sware him of the Council for Virginia. 1646 EARL OF WINTOUN in *20th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 45. Sum ludyas ar sorne of the Quenis bed chalmir. 1628 *Ibid.*, *Var. Coll.* IV. 238. A certificate. . . that he. . . be fitt to be sworne a free citizen. 1665 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 244. I am told Sir John Dymham's Lady and fine Mrs. Middleton are sworne the Queen's Dressers. 1727 POPK, *etc. Art of Sinking* 125. This may be obviated by swearing those six persons of his majesty's privy council. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 151. Richard. . . had been sworn of the Irish Privy Council.

III. 12. Swear at — a. To imprecate evil upon by an oath; to address with profane imprecation; *gen.* to utter maledictions against; to curse.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 357. The Wits of this age that are ready to swear and fear at any such profession. 1779 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 13. In a fury, swearing like an Emperor at all the world. 1845 DISKALEI *Sybil* III. iii. Master Joseph Diggs did nothing but blaspheme and swear at his customers. 1863 SUSAN WARNER *Old Helnet* xxiii. He swore at them [sc. drives in the park] for the stupidest entertainment man ever pleased himself with. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Luntley* iv. This important man, who was probably swearing at fate that he must pass the next two hours [etc.].

b. *fig.* Of colours, etc.: To be violently incongruous or inharmonious with. *collor.* (Cf. *F. jurer*.) 1884 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 3/1. Two tints that swear at each other. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/2. What is new in it in the way of art, furniture, or bric-à-brac. . . may 'swear' at the old furniture and the delightful old portraits.

13. Swear by — a. To appeal to, or use a formula of appeal to (a divine being or sacred object, or something affectively or trivially substituted therefor) in swearing; to say 'by . . .' as a form of oath: cf. *By prep.* 2.

To swear by no beggars, by no bugs: see BEGGAR sb. 1 c, BUG sb. 1.

c. 1200 *Bestiary* 597. He sweren bi ðe rode, bi ðe sunne & bi ðe mone. **c. 1300** *Cursor M.* 6847 (Cott.). Bi fals goddis suer yee nan. **c. 1300** *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 70. Sire Simond de Mountfort bath swore bi ys chyn [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Sire Simond de Montfort bath suore bi ys cop [etc.]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45. A knygt was þet zuor þe godes egen. **c. 1386** CHAUCER *Miller's ProL.* 17. In Pilates voyes he gan to crie. And swor by Armes, and by blood, and bones. 14. R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (Rolls) App. K. 3 (MS. B) Per of we schul awreke þeo, I swere be my hened. **c. 1470** *Gol. & Gau.* 1045. I swere be susthaf God, that settis all on sevin! 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i.

278 *Bene*. By my sword Beatrice thou lovest me. *Beat.* Doe not swear by it and eat it. *a 1631 Donne Sat. i.* 13 First swear by thy best love in earnest. Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street, Though some more spruce companion thou dost meet. 1791 *Wotton Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1838) I. i. iv. 333/2 That to swear by faith, conscience, and the like, were innocent ways of speaking. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F. xxxi.* 111. 229 They had sworn, by the gibed head of the emperor himself. 1842 *Tennyson Godiva* 24 He laugh'd, and swore by Peter and by Paul. 1877 — *Harold v. i.* 67 The strange Saints By whom thou swarest.

b. To swear to or be sure of the existence of (cf. 17 b): in phr. *enough to swear by*, expressing a very slight amount. *collog.* or *slang*.

1756 C. *Lucas Ess. Waters* 111. 138 They prescribe them in some quantity, though it be but enough to swear by. 1884 *H. Collingwood Under Meteor Flag* 40 The two ships touched with a shock which was barely perceptible, just enough in fact to 'swear by' as the gunner remarked.

c. To accept as an infallible authority; to have absolute confidence in. *collog.*

c 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Persuas.* vi. I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles's nursery-maid. Mrs. Charles quite swears by her. 1864 *VATES Broken to Harness* x. 1. 173 He is always changing his medical system; now vaunting the virtues of blue-pill, now swearing by homeopathy. 1890 *HENRY With Lee in Virginia* 91 We have a first-rate fellow in command of the cavalry. His fellows swear by him.

14. *Swear for* — To answer for under oath, or with assurance. *7 Obs.*

1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arh.) 60 It is hard to say that all offend, yet I promise you, I will swear for none. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T. iv.* 155 He swears for 'em.

15. *Swear off* — To abjure, forswear, renounce. (Cf. 21 c.) *collog.* or *slang*.

1898 A. F. *LEACH Beverley Act Bk.* (Surtees) I. 315 Ingelram keeps a concubine. Confesses and swears off her.

16. *Swear on (or upon)* — To take an oath, symbolically touching or placing the hand on (a sacred object); †formerly also, to swear by (a deity, etc.) = 13 a: cf. *ON prep. i f.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xxiii.* 18 *Quicumque intraverit in altari, sedet superius in wig-bed.* c 1305 *LAY.* 22860 *Bringed bene halidom.* And ich wille sweren per on. c 1300 *Havelok* 1077 The king apewald me dide swere Vpon al þe messengere þat [etc.] *Ibid.* 1082 þat gart he me sweren on þe bok. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. i.* 97 *Dauid.* Dubble knihtes, Dudo hem swere on hear swere to serue trewe enere. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1381 All swere þat, full swifly, vpon swete haloues. 1553 *Republica* 1131 For my parte, I will swere the gossPELL booke vpon. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. ii. 130 I'll swere vpon that Bottle, to be thy true subject. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg., Lord John* xiv. Were I on my father's sword to swear.

17. *Swear to* — a. To promise or undertake with a solemn oath (an act or course of action): cf. 2. *Now rare.*

1088-60 *Laus Northumbrian Priests* § 57 (Liebermann 384/1) þæt hi hit zageaderian and eft azifan, swahi durran to swerian. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. i.* 53 *Longa.* You swore to that Berowne, and to the rest. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmi. Collog.* 401 Even when he had deeply sworn to it. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithe* v. 275 The English. made all, that reigned over them, to swear to the keeping of them. 1818 *Scott Br. Lamm.* xx. I have sacrificed to you projects of vengeance long nursed, and sworn to with ceremonies little better than heathen.

b. To affirm with an oath; to express assurance of the truth of (a statement), or the identity of (a person or thing), by swearing.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well v.* iii. 291 He knows I am no Maid, and hee'll swear too 't. a 1718 *PAIOR Better Answer to Chloe* 103 *Jealous* iii. Od's Life! must One swear to the Truth of a Song? 1757 *HUME Hist. Gl. Brit.* ii. iii. 120 The greatest interest could not engage him [sc. a quaker], in any court of judicature, to swear even to the truth. 1802 *MARIA EDGEMORTH Moral T., Forester* xix. Mr. W. held the book to him, and demanded whether he would swear to the person from whom he received the note. 1841 *THACKERAY Gl. Hogarty* 111. xii. Mr. Abednego and the two gentlemen from Houndsditch were present to swear to their debts. 1848 G. *WYATT Revelat. an Orderly* (1849) 82 They came and swore to having served the dusticks. 1859 *H. KINGSLEY G. Hamlyn* v. 1. 42 There was something about his *loute ensemble*, that would have made an Australian policeman swear to him as a convict without the least hesitation. 1908 R. *BAGOT A. Cuthbert* xxiv. 315 You could swear to its authenticity, or the reverse, if necessary?

IV. 18. *Swear away*. To take away by swearing; to give evidence on oath so as to destroy or cause the loss of.

a 1763 *W. KING Lit. & Polit. Anecd.* (1819) 191 Who for a small bribe would swear away any man's life. 1873 *EDITH THOMPSON Hist. Eng.* xxxv. 172 By him and by others who made a profit of perjury, the lives of many innocent Romanists were sworn away. 1879 *TOURNAI Fool's Err.* xi. 50 What! allow a nigger to testify! allow him to swear away your rights and mine!

19. *Swear down*. a. To put down or put to silence by swearing. b. To bring or call down by swearing.

[c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 659 With other grete he was so sworn adoun That he was holde wood.] 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err. v.* i. 227 There did this perjur'd Goldsmith swears me downe. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 243 Though they would swear downe each particular Saint.

20. *Swear in*. To admit or induct into an office by administering a prescribed oath.

a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 15 Oct. 1673. To Council, and swore in Mr. Locke, secretary. 1768 *GRAY in Corr. w. Nicholls* (1842) 80 As soon as I have been sworn in, and subscribed. 1828 *ELLERBOROUGH Diary* (1881) 1. 8 Went to the Cottage VOL. IX.

to be sworn in as a Privy Councillor and Lord Privy Seal. 1857 *G. A. LAWRENCE Guy Liv.* iv. The municipal authorities. . . swore in no end of specials as a reserve. 1891 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Aug. 641/3 The process of swearing-in the members of the Lower-House began.

21. *Swear off*. †a. To resign one's office. *Obs.* b. To get rid of or pass off on somebody with an oath or asseveration. c. To abjure something, esp. intoxicating drink (cf. 15).

1698 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 414 This day Mr. Howard, wine coper, was chose sheriff of London, in room of Mr. Moor that swore off. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 14 They. . . make nothing of turning any common Cart-Horse to the Road, . . . and swear him off to their best Friend for an excellent Hunter. 1896 *Spectator* 15 Feb. 235 Just as a man who has 'sworn off', for a long time, loses the desire for drink.

22. *Swear out*. †a. To utter a solemn charge or challenge in regard to. Also *absol. Obs.*

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1249 Harowdes of armes swore awt than, 'Vf thir be ony gentylman, To make bys body gode.' 1575 *GASCOIGNE Glasce Govt.* v. 1. If any gentleman offer you the least parte of injury, Dicke must be sent for to swear out the matter.

† b. To forswear, abjure. *Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. ii.* i. 104, I heare your grace hath sworne out Housekeeping.

c. To turn out or expel by an oath.

c 1665 *MRS. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hatch.* (1846) 393 The colonel, thinking it a ridiculous thing to swear out a man. . . when they had no power to defend themselves against him.

d. To obtain the issue of (a warrant for arrest) by making a charge upon oath. *U.S.*

1898 *HAMBLETON Gen. Manager's Story* xv. 236 The president [of the railroad]. . . swore out warrants for the arrest of all the members of the committee. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/6 The warrant was 'sworn out' by the girl's mother at Minneapolis.

Swear, Sward: see *SWEAR a.*, *SWARD sb.*

Swearer (swē'rar). *Forms:* 4 *sweryar*, *sueryar*, *swerier*; 4 *suere*, 4-5 *swerere*, 4-6 *swerer*, 5 *swearere*, 5-6 *awerar*, 6 *Sc. swetrar*, 6-*swearer*. [f. *SWEAR v.* + *ER* 1.] One who swears.

1. One who takes an oath; *spec.* one who takes or has taken an oath of allegiance; = *JUROR 4*; †also, a jurymen; = *JUROR 1*. *False swearer*, one who swears falsely, or who breaks his oath; a perjurer. See also *NON-SWEARER*.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 242 A meynenour of wrongis at loundeas, a fals swerere, a manquellere. c 1390-1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 8833 (M.S. B.) He hem out drou, And false sweryars [v.r. sweryars, sweriers] of assysses, & dude hem ssame ynou. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 482/2 *Swere*, *jurator*, *juratrix*. *Ibid.* 483/1 *Swere*, *bat ofte ys forswore, labro*. 1441 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 297 The swerere, if he be pleynfit, shal losse his action. 15. *Adam Bel* 275 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* 11. 149 The justice with a quest of swerers that had juged Cloudeuse there hanged to be. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 41 *Fal.* Good maid, then. *Que.* Ile be sworne, as my mother was the first houre I was borne. *Fal.* I doe beleue the swearer. 1635 *JACKSON Creed* viii. xviii. § 5 It must consist of swearing men, or of swerars; a new title given by some Roman regular Catholics, . . . unto such Seculars of their owne profession, as will take the oath of allegiance. 1720 *SWIFT (title)* The Swearer's-Bank; or, Parliamentary Security for Establishing a New Bank in Ireland. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. i. vi. Consider. . . how Bailly, the great Tennis-Court swearer, again swears. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 447 The swerars. . . avoided coming to close quarters with the nonjurors on this point. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* ii. iii. The watchful eyes of those forgers and false swerars.

2. One who uses profane oaths; a person addicted to profane language. Also with objective of.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* p. 518 Eury greet swerere, nat compelled lawfully to swere. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 229 *Scho.* . . ys a cloder, a iangler, a flyter, a curser, a swerer, and a skater. 1509 *BARCLAY Slop of Fols* (1570) 172 *heating*, Blasphemers and swerars of the name of God, and of his Saintes. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 298 Anent the swerars of abhominabil aithis. 1597 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* i. 89 The swerars and banners. 1633 G. *HEBERT Temple, Ch. Porch* x. Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain; . . . the cheap swearer through his open lease Lets his soul runne for nought. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 103 Hee was a most damnable Swearer, and inventor of new Oaths. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 8. p. 3, I know the Lanes and Allies that are inhabited by common Swerars. 1800 *GILPIN Sermon*. II. xxvii. (R.) The swearer continues to swear: tell him of his wickedness he allows it is great, but he continues to swear on.

3. One who administers an oath to another (const. of). Also *swearer-in* (see *SWEAR v.* 20).

1597 *E. S. Discon. Knts. Poste* B 2 b, I graunt he is a broker, . . . but he was first a bailer and a swearer. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* K 2 b, Provided they could be the Swerars of the Prince to do all due Allegiance to the Church. 1678 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law Scot.* ii. xxiii. § 2 (1699) 246 An Act is to be extracted upon their said absence, and is to be delivered to the Swearer, or his Clerk. 1827 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 86, I was obliged to hire a man as a 'swearer-in'. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. xii. I am not a swearer in of people, man.

Swearing (swē'rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SWEAR v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *SWEAR*.

1. The action of taking an oath. *False swearing*, perjury. *Hard swearing*: see *HARD a.* 18 b. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Of oðe(s) swerunge. 1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 274 By his tale, 3c mowe se alle þat fals swerung wyl euyl befall. c 1425 J. *HILL in Illustr. Anc. State & Chivalry* (Roxb.) 9 Whanne he is called to his first oath, thanne sitteth it to alle his forsaide Counsaile to goo with hym. . . for to here. . . how he swereth, and what

countenance he maketh in his sweryng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 Sweryng when it is with deliberacyon for any thyng yt is false or vayne, it petyneyth to perjury. 1561 T. *Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1557) M iiij, I beleue withoute swearing that you have no faith also in Christe. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. v.* i. 277 And all those sayings, will I ouer swear, And all those swearings keepe as true in soule. 1651 *HONORS Govt. & Soc.* ii. § 20. 32 Swearing is a speech joynted to a promise, whereby the promiser declares his renouncing of Gods mercy, unless he perform his word. a 1704 T. *BROWN Dial. Dead, Reas. Oaths* Wks. 1711 IV. 81 The Doctor considered the taking of the Oaths to be only an indifferent thing. . . for otherwise it had been his Duty to dissuade all Persons. . . from Swearing. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. i. viii, The February swearing has set them all agog. 1887 (see *HARD a.* 18 b).

2. The uttering of a profane oath; the use of profane language.

1340 *Ayenh.* 63 Hi ne conne nobing rygge wyþ-oute sweryng. c 1340 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 120 *Videl* sweryng of herte & bonys of crist. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poem* ix. 106, I knaw me vicious, Lord, . . . In aithis swerling, leising, and blaspheming. 1542 *BOONOR Dyetary* vii. (1870) 243 In all the world there is not suche dyblie swerung as is used in Englande. 1623-4 *Act 21 James I.* c. 20 For as much as all prophane Swearing and Cursing is forbidden by the Word of God, Be it therefore enacted. . . That no person or persons shall from henceforth prophane swere or curse. 1657 in *Trans. Cumuld. & Westmored. Antig. Soc.* (N.S.) XIV. 189 *Convict.* . . for the swearing of 5 profane oaths upon the same day (viz.) 3 of them by god, one by his troth and one by his soule. 1663 *DAYDEN Wild Gallant* i. ii, He has been a great fanatic formerly, and now has got a habit of swearing, that be may be thought a cavalier. 1764 *GRAY Jenny Twitche* 16 All the town rings of his swearing and roaring. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Habitual swearing was usually typical of a bad officer.

3. The action of administering an oath, *spec.* of admitting a person into office with an oath. Also *swearing-in*: see *SWEAR v.* 20.

a 1400 *Old Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 So þæt, byfore answe, ne legge non oþer delay, but 3if hit be for sweryng of no partenes of play of londe by ryst. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 47 There is a Writ at Common-Law issuable out of the King's Bench to command the Swearing of him. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* i. vi. 42 As there is no election of a Speaker, and no general swearing of members. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/3 The swearing-in of the Volunteers at the Guildhall.

4. *attrib.*

1560 J. *SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* liv. 72 b, Who is that whiche seethe a man goo with a cocke pase, with a swearing gesture, with a fierce countenance, . . . with an vnpleasaut speache, with wild manners, . . . that doth not iudge him to be a Germane? 1705 *tr. Bosman's Guinea* 149 Every Person entering into any Obligation is obliged to drink this Swearing Liquor. a 1708 T. *WARD Eng. Ref.* iv. (1710) 102 *Cowper*, who kept the Swearing Office, instructed wisely evry Novice, In what concern'd the Swearing Art. 1721 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* No. 41. (1754) 218 [I] swore, engag'd my soul, And paid the swearing-broker whole Ten shilling.

Swearing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That swears.

1. That takes or has taken an oath, esp. an oath of allegiance.

1727 P. *WALKER Vind. Cameron's Name in Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 248 We have the Parallel Case in Scotland this Day, putting the Swearing Ministers in Place of the Actually-indulged. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. i. vi, Saw the Sun ever such a swearing people? 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 447 The swearing clergy, as they were called, were not a little perplexed by this reasoning.

2. That utters a profane oath; given to profane language.

1862 *BOAROW Wales* lxviii, Night came quickly upon me after I had passed the swearing lad. 1887 F. *FRANCIS Jun. Saddle & Moccasin* 5, I guess they [sc. the Mormons] smoke more, and stands for the swearingest people as there is anywhere.

Hence *Swearingly adv.*

a 1617 *HIERON Wks.* (1620) II. 340 Now it curseth man, talks viciously, speaks swearingly; suddenly it is framing some words of holiness and devotion.

Swear-word. *collog.* (orig. *U.S.*) [f. *SWEAR v.* + *WORD sb.* Cf. *cnss-word* s.v. *CUSS sb.* 3.] A word used in profane swearing, a profane word.

1883 A. M. *GOW Primer Politeness* 58 A youth who mixed his conversation with many swear-words. 1893 *DUNMORE Panirs* I. 344 A string of naughty swear words. 1904 H. *JENNER Cornish Lang.* xiii. 154 Cornish is a disappearing language in respect of swear-words.

Sweat (swet), *sb.* *Forms:* 4 *suēt*, 4 (8 *Sc.*) *sweet*, 4-6 *swete*, *suete*, *swett(e)*, 4-7 *awet*, (5 *suett*, *squete*), 5-7 *Sc. swett*, (6 *swettth*, *Sc. suett*), 6-7 *sweate*, 6-*sweat*. [ME. *swet*, *swete*, alteration of *swat(e)* (see *SWOTE*) after *swete*, *SWEAT v.* First exemplified from northern texts, in which close and open e rimed together as early as the fourteenth century; hence, on the one hand, *swet*: *feit* (OE. *fēt*) and *bete* (OE. *bētan*), on the other, *swet*: *gret* (OE. *grēt*.)]

I. †1. The life-blood: in phr. *to tine, leave, lose the sweat*: to lose one's life-blood, die. *Obs.*

The existence of this use is difficult to account for, since the sense of 'blood' which belonged to OE. *swat* (e.g. *swat forlitan*) did not survive in ME. *Swote*.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2904 His frende schip wil y fle; Our on schal tine swete [time] To betel. 23. E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 364 And alle þat lyues here-inne [to] lose þe swete. 1375 *BARNOUR Bruce* xiii. 32 Sum held on loft, sum tynnt the swat [time] feit. 1420 *Morte Arth.* 2145 By that swyftlye on swathe þe swett es by-leude. *Ibid.* 3360 Many awayne wip þe swynge has the swette leude. c 1470 *HENRY* 38

Wallace III. 194 The Scottis on fute gert mony loiss the suete (rime fait) 1513 Douglas *Æneis* i. iii. 10 Quhar that the vailgeand Hector luwist the swet (rime spreit) On Achillis speir. 181d. vii. ix. 130 About him fell down deid, and lost the suet (rime spreit) Mony of the hyrd men.

II. 2. Moisture excreted in the form of drops through the pores of the skin, usually as a result of excessive heat or exertion, also of certain emotions, or of the operation of sudorific medicines; sensible perspiration.

c. 1375 *So. Leg. Saints* xviii. (Egipciane) 305 For rednes tuk hym sic abaynsing, Pat he swet til his feteran. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3790 All ware þai swollen of þe swete & sweltid on þe son. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 4 Wyping her visage and clensyng it to the duste and swette. 1508 *Dunbar Flying* 202 Ane caprowys barked all with swet. 1533 *Bellesonne* lvi. ix. (S.T.S.) 1. 282 Als sone as his goyne was dicht fra suete and duste of powdier. 1667 *Milton P.L.* viii. 255 Soft on the flourie herb I found me laid in Balmie Sweat, which with his Beames the Sun Soon dri'd. 1693 *Dryden Juvenal* i. 253 A cold Sweat stands in drops on ev'ry part. 1798 *Coleridge Anc. Mar.* iv. viii. The cold sweat melted from their limbs. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) V. 549 The matter of sweat and that of insensible perspiration are nearly the same. 1857 *Hughes Tom Brown* i. vii. His face, all spattered with dirt and lined with sweat. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 725 The sweat does not appear on the foot of which the nerve is cut.

b. In phr. the sweat of (one's) brow (+ brows), face, etc., expressing toil (cf. g): after Gen. iii. 19. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 51 Þei ben taugt to lyue in swet of here body bi comaundement of god. 1535 *Coverdale Gen.* iii. 19 In the swete of thy face shalt thou eate thy bread. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet. Pref.* (1580) A vij b. Who would traualle and toille with the swete of his browes? 1621 *Brathwaite Nat. Embassy* (1877) 136 Lieue on the sweat of others browes. 1643 *Trapp Comm. Gen.* ii. 15 It was after his fall laid upon him as a punishment, Gen. iii. 19, to eat his bread in the sweat of his nose. 1718 *Paton Solomon* iii. 362 E'er yet He earns his Bread, a-down his Brow, Inclind to Earth, his lab'ring Sweat must flow. 1779 *Earl Carlisle in Jesse Schwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 257 You are entitled to some happiness, for you have earned it with the sweat of your brow. 1816 *Southey Ess.* (1832) I. 179 When he receives his daily wages for the sweat of his brow. 1886 'SARAH TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xxvi. A day laborer, who could earn enough by the sweat of his brow to keep his wife and sick daughter from starving.

c. *Bloody sweat*: (a) that of Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane: see Luke xxii. 44.

1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 249 b. That moost paynfull agony of his bloody sweat. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Ek. Com. Prayer, Litany*, By thynge agony and bloody swete... Good lord deliver us. 1701 *Stanhope Pious Breathings* vii. vii. (1704) 329 The Sweats of blood, which streamed from thy holy body. 1819 *Shelley Cenci* i. 113 Tears bitterer than the bloody sweat of Christ.

transf. 1594 *Kyū Cornelia* i. 183 Warre.. Which yet, to sack vs, toyles in bloody sweat T'enlarge the bounds of conquering Thessalie.

(b) *Path.*: see HÆMATIDROSIS.

1848 *Dunlison Med. Lex.* 1876 [see HÆMATIDROSIS].

3. A condition or fit of sweating as a result of heat, exertion, or emotion; diaphoresis.

† *Breathing sweat*: see BREATHING ppl. a. d. Cold sweat, sweating accompanied by a feeling of cold, esp. as induced by fear or the like.

c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxii. (1859) 25 Yf thou myghtest dayes two or three Haua such a swete, it wold auayle the. c. 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xlii. That heuy horse on him lay, He squonet in that squete. c. 1420? *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 2044 My body all in swet began for to shake. c. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VII. 3b, Sodenly a deadly and hurnyng swete inuaded their bodies. 1581 *Mulcaster Positions* xxxv. (1887) 132 The rule is, change apparell after sweat. 1617 *Morvynson Itin.* iii. 84 In Summer time this kind of lodging is vnplesant, keeping a man in a continuall sweat from head to foot. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 25 They hear him cuff about the Bed and Bedpols, and crying out in a cold Sweat. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* i. (Globe) 89 An Ague very violent; the Fit held me seven Hours, cold Fit, and hot, with faint Sweats after it. 1791 *Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* iv. I turned all of a cold sweat in a minute. 1853 *Kingsley Hypatia* xiii. 164 His knees knocked together; a faint sweat seemed to melt every limb. 1864 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* (1883) III. 211 A heap of blankets that kept me in a sweat. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 Feb. 406 He had a shaking chill followed by a sweat.

† d. = SWEATING-SICKNESS. Obs.

a. 1517 in G. P. Scrope *Castle Combe* (1852) 204 The wyche freer dydd of the swet in my howse. 1551 *Eow. VI Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 329 At this time cam the sweat into London, which was more vehement then the old sweat. 1576 *Newton Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 164 The English Sweat, the accident of which disease is sowing and grievous paine at the heart, joynd with a byting at the Stomacke. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 That sair seiknes, named the suet of Britannie. c. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 26 Thus it was in that great Sweat in the time of King Edward. 1661 J. CHILOREY *Brit. Baconica* 123 There was a fourth sweat between the years 1517 and 1551.

4. A fit of sweating caused for a specific purpose.

a. as a form of medicinal treatment or to reduce one's weight. (In quot. 1779 used jocularly.)

1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* iii. iv. To clense his body, all the three high wayes; That is, by Sweat, Purge, and Phlebotomy. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (1790) II. 60 Paying my half-crown, I took a sweat, on one of the snug superannuated benches (in a hot ballroom). 1780 *Cowper Progr. Err.* 221 He. Prepares for meals as jockies take a sweat. 1807 P. GASS *Jnl.* 219 Yesterday we gave him an Indian sweat, and he is some better to-day. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. v. 418/2 To hunt three days a-week, and shoot the other three, by way of a moderate sweat.

b. A run given to a horse (often in a coat) as part of his training for a race.

1705 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 4149/4 A 12 Stone Plate.. will be run for. by Hunters.. that.. have [not] been kept in Sweats above 12 weeks before the day of Running. 1737 [see SWEAT v. 4 b]. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 1. 206 The management of a Flighy Horse in his exercise or sweat. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. i. vi. § 6. 335/2 The conclusion of the second preparation should be a severe sweat.

5. *transf.* Something resembling sweat; drops of moisture exuded from or deposited on the surface of a body; an exudation.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 269 The snowe þat lieþ vpon Alpes þat brekeþ out on sweet. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 294 The swette of heaven, or as it were a certeyne spettyl of the starres. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. li. 2 The Myces friend (gray-cyde Aurora) yet Held all the Meadows in a cooling sweat. a 1631 *DONNE Elegies* viii. 1 The sweet sweat of Roses in a Still. 1646 *Sia T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. (1686) 19 The sea was but the sweat of the Earth. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* ii. 66 The fragrant Trees .. Owe all their Spices to the Summer's Heat, Their gummy Tears, and odoriferous Sweat. 1788 M. CUTLER *in Life*, etc. (1888) I. 428 A serious sweat over the mountain. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ix. (1848) 116 The pleasant meadows sadly lay In chill and cooling sweats.

6. A process of sweating or being sweated; exudation, evaporation, or deposit of moisture, fermentation, partial fusion, etc., as practised in various industries.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 125 Let shock take sweate, least gofe take beate. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 115 Those (beans) that are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March, that they have had a thorough sweat in the Now. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 225 The same barley.. will not malt alike well at all times.. take it as soon as it is housed, it comes well, but whilst it is in its sweat, by no means. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 240 After undergoing the first sweat [they] should be ground, pressed, fermented, and asked a-part from each other. 1843 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) IV. 290 There will be found to have commenced a process of fermentation, technically called a 'sweat'. 1876 *SCHULTZ Leather Manuf.* 23 The American process is called cold sweat.

† 7. A medicine for inducing sweat; a sudorific, diaphoretic. Obs.

1655 *CULPEPPER, etc. Riverius* i. i. 3 The custom of taking Purges, Sweats, Diureticks, or provokers of Urine. 1681 *ASHMOLE Diary* 6 Apr. in *Mem.* (1717) 64, I took my usual Sweat, which made me well. *Ibid.* 2 Oct. 65, I took my Sweat for Prevention of the Gout. a 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 75 Thus much cannot be said with respect to any other vomit, any other purge, or any other sweat.

8. U.S. Name for a gambling game played with three dice. (Cf. *Sweat-cloth* in 11.)

1804 *MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats* 253.

III. 9. *fig.* Hard work; violent or strenuous exertion; labour, toil; pains, trouble. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 921 (Cott.) Of ertþ þou sal, wit suete and suing, Wn þat þou sal eite and drinc. c. 1375 *So. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (Machor) 1241 With swink & sweat Hiddir þai come & trawall get. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 259 Per ben sum men þat lyven here in swete and bysnyesse. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 93 Lat was nothn lif of the swet and blwid of the pwir. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* II. ii. 1. 94 The Ox hath therefore stretcht d his yoke in vaine, The Ploughman lost his sweat. 1610 - *Temp.* II. i. 160 All things in common Nature should produce Without sweat or endeavour. 1642 *ROGERS Nauman* 100 All well affected Christians would be loth to lose their labour and sweat, till they have enjoyed the promise. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Approach*, The curve of equable Approach.. has caused some sweat among analysts. 1821 *BYRON Cain* i. i. Who bids The Earth yield nothing to us without sweat. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* ix. 598 They recognize the spoils the Volscians bring.. and, regained At such a sweat, their own insignia.

10. A state of impatience, irritation, anxiety, or the like, such as induces sweat; a flurry, hurry, fume. Chiefly Sc. and U.S.

1715 *PENNECUK Descr. Tweeddale*, etc. 139 This put our Conjuror in a deep Sweat, who now had only one Shift left him, which was this, [etc.] 1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment.* Gen. Rules 216 You may talk in such a manner of the pleasure you enjoyed in their absence, as will put your husband in a sweat for you. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck Finn* xx. 200 He was in a sweat to get to the Indian Ocean right off. 1895 H. WATSON *in Chap Book* III. 502, I passed the half-hour that ensued in a sweat of conjecture, as to what was to fall out.

IV. 11. *atrk.* and *Comb.*, as *sweat-drop*, *labour*, *-scraper*, *-secretion*; *spec.* = 'exciting or relating to the secretion of sweat', as *sweat apparatus*, *canal*, *centre*, *coil*, *fibre*, *nerve*; *sweat-dried*, *-stained* adjs.; also *sweat-band*, a band of leather or other substance forming a lining of a hat or cap for protection against the sweat of the head; *sweat-bee*, a name for the small bees of the family *Andrenidae*; *sweat-box*, (a) a narrow cell in which a prisoner is confined (*slang*); (b) a box in which hides are sweated; (c) a large box in which figs are placed to undergo a 'sweat'; *sweat-cloth*, a cloth or handkerchief used for wiping off sweat; a sudary; see also quot. 1872; *sweat-cyst Path.*, a cyst resulting from some disorder of the sweat-glands; *sweat-duct Anat.*, the duct of a sweat-gland, by which the sweat is conveyed to the surface of the skin; *sweat flap*, a leather flap in harness, for protecting the rider's leg from the sweat of the horse; *sweat-gland Anat.*, each of the numerous minute coiled tubular glands just beneath the skin which secrete sweat; *sweat heat Gardening*, the heat at which

fermentation takes place; † *sweat-hole*, = *sweat-pore*; *sweat-leather*, (a) a leather sweat-band in a hat or cap; also *sweat lining*; (b) = *sweat-flap*; *sweat-lodge*, = *SWEAT-HOUSE* 1; *sweat-orifice* = *sweat-pore*; *sweat-pit*, † (a) the arm-pit exuding sweat (*obs. nonce-use*); (b) in *Tanning*, a pit in which hides are sweated, a sweating-pit; *sweat-pore Anat.*, each of the pores of the skin formed by the openings of the sweat-ducts; *sweat-rag* (*Australian slang*), a pocket-handkerchief; *sweat-rash Path.*, an eruption caused by obstruction of the sweat-pores; *sweat-room*, a room in which tobacco is sweated; *sweat root*, *Polemonium reptans* (*Dunlison Med. Lex.* 1857); *sweat-shop*, U.S. a workshop in a dwelling-house, in which work is done under the sweating system (or, by extension, under any system of sub-contract); also *attrib.*; *sweat-stock Tanning*, a collective term for hides which are being or have been sweated (see *SWEAT* v. 13); † *sweat-sweat* a. *nonce-ud.*, having a sweet exudation; *sweat vesicle Path.*, = *sweat-cyst*; *sweat-vessel Anat.*, = *sweat-duct*; *sweat-weed*, marsh mallow, *Althæa officinalis* (*Billings Med. Dict.* 1890). See also *SWEAT-HOUSE*.

1883 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 5) 960 Affections of the 'sweat-apparatus. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 2/3 An American chemist.. threatens us with lead-poisoning from the 'sweat-band'. 1894 U. S. Dept. Agric., *Div. Veg. Physiol.* 4 *Path. Bulletin* v. 79 (Cent. Dict., Suppl.) The sweat bees of the genus *Halictus* and *Andrena*. 1888 *CHURCHWARD Black-birding in S. Pacific* 28 This 'sweat-box' is a sort of cell in the lowest part of the ship, pitch dark, and hot as hell. 1890 *BARRETT & LELAND Slang Dict.* *Sweat-box*, the cell where prisoners are confined on arrest previous to being brought up for examination before the magistrate. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLVI. 345 When sympathetic visitors crowded around his sweatbox. 1900 *Yearbk. U. S. Dept. Agric.* 94 After the figs were dried they were placed in sweat boxes holding about 200 pounds each, where they were allowed to remain for two weeks, to pass through a sweat. 1890 *BILLINGS Med. Dict.*, 'Sweat canal, excretory duct of a sweat-gland. *Ibid.*, 'Sweat centre. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 200 The effect of this accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood) being to stimulate the sweat centres. 1879 *SCHLEIER DE VERE Americanisms* 329 The 'sweat-cloth, a cloth marked with figures, and used by gamblers with dice. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 239/3 The appearance of the sweat-cloth is a very characteristic mark. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 741 An uninterrupted series of changes in the 'sweat-coils was observed from the beginning up to the end of the disease. 1898 *HUTCHINSON Arch. Surg.* IX. 160 My patient had been liable to unilateral sweating of the face.. The vesicles or little cysts.. varied in size from pins' heads to peas.. There could be little doubt that these were 'sweat-cysts. 1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* iii. As he groomed the 'sweat-dried skin of the mustang. 1776 *MICKLE Tr. Camoens' Lusid* 304 Fall the hot 'sweat-drops as he champed the rein. 1817 *BYRON Macezpa* xi. And my cold sweat-drops fell like rain Upon the courser's bristling mane. 1881 *HUXLEY Elem. Physiol.* v. (new ed.) 114 Cells lining the 'sweat duct. 1908 *Animal Managem.* 182 The 'sweat flap of the girth. 1845 *TOWN & BOWMAN Phys. Anat.* I. 423 The 'sweat-glands exist under almost every part of the cutaneous surface. 1843 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) IV. 225 A 'sweat heat' of from 85° to 95° temperature. 14.. *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülker* 679/16 *Hic porus*, a 'sweathole. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll. Waters* f. j b, [Veronica water] is good to be dronke for the flyenge sore, for it openeth the swete holes. 1612 *WOODGALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 368 Nature striveth to thrust out her venomous enemy.. by the sweatholes. a 1674 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* (1675) 261 All the 'sweat labour of the martyrs, all the persecutions and eadeavours of the apostles. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* s.v. *Sweat Rolling Machine*, The 'sweat-leather lining of hats. *Ibid.*, *Sweat Sewing Machine*, a machine for sewing the 'sweat lining in hats. 1887 *Amer. Soc. Psych. Research* Dec. 141 When persons are taking a bath in the 'sweat-lodge. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 308 The 'sweat-nerve leaves the spinal cord by the anterior roots. 1708 T. WARD *Terra-filius* v. 27 The Effluvia that arises from her 'Sweat-Pits. 1852 *MOARIT Tanning & Currying* (1853) 323 Eight stone sweat-pits, with pointed arches and flues. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 742 The obstruction at the orifice of the 'sweat-pore. 1902 H. LAWSON *Children of Bush* 9 He wiped his face, neck, and forehead with a big speckled 'sweat-rag'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 586 'Red gum', 'teething rash', usually regarded as a 'sweat-rash. 1908 *Animal Managem.* 60 'Sweat scrapers are long flexible blades of smooth metal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 666 Over markedly ichthyotic parts, 'sweat-secretion is usually diminished. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 2/3 All but fifteen of the 385 wholesale clothing manufacturers in New York have their goods made in 'sweat shops'. 1900 F. H. STODOLAR *Evol. Eng. Novel* 172 The contract system—the familiar sweat-shop system of more modern days. 1906 *OLIVE C. MALVERN Soul Market* xi. 185 Under the 'Sweat-shop' Law of the State of New York, the manufacture of articles of wearing apparel is now specifically forbidden in any tenement house without a license. 1884 *PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 384/1 Among non-acid tanners the plumping of sweat stock in which there is no lime is secured in the weak acid liquors of the colouring and handling pits. 1901 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* i. vi. 148 The 'sweat-sweat Civist. 1901 *OSTER Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. (ed. 4) 17 Cases that have not been carefully sponged may show 'sweat vesicles. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 12 These 'Sweat-vessels arise from the glands that the skin is every where beset with.

Sweat (swet), v. Forms: 1 swætan, 3 swæten, sweton, 3 sing. pres. ind. swete, 3-6 swete, (4 squete), 4-5 suete, sweete, (5 sweet, swott),

5-6 *Sc. sweat*, (6 *sweato*), 6-7 *sweato*, *swot*, 6- *sweat*; 8 *Sc.*, 9 *dial. swat*. *Pa. l.* 1 *sweolto*, 3-5 *swatto*, 3-7 *swate*, (4 *squat*), 4-6, 8 *Sc.*, 9 *Swat*, and *dial. swat*, 5 *suntte*; 3-7 *swotto*, 4 *swot*(*l.*, (*squotto*), 4-7 *swot*, 6 *swett*, 6-9 *sweat*, 7 *sweatt*, *sweato*; 4 *swetad*, 7- *sweated*. *Pa. pple.* 3-*swæt* (see *SWINKAT*), 3-6 *swat*, 4-7 *swet*, 5 *swotte*, 5-7 *swett*, 6-8 *sweat*; 5 *swoted*, 7- *sweatod*; (7 *in rime*, 9 *pseudo-arch.* *sweaten*). [*OE. swetan*, *f. swōt* *SWOTE*. Cf. *Fris. swōt*, *swette*, *switte*, *MLG. swōten* (*f. G.* also *swetten*), *MDu. swōten* (*Du. sweten*), *OiHG. sweigzan* (*MiHG. sweigen*, *G. schweissen* in technical use), *ON. sveita* (*Sv. sveitta*, *Da. sveide*).

Avoided in refined speech in the ordinary physical senses; cf. quot. 1791 *S.V. PRISPIR* v. 3.]

1. *intr.* To emit or excrete sweat through the pores of the skin; to perspire (sensibly).

c. 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist.* iii. xiv. [ix.] (1890) 216 He swa swide swatte swa in wrole middles sumeres. *c. 1000* *Sax. Leechd.* II. 290 Æa him þonne to his neste & bewreo hine wearne & licge swa of he wel swate. *c. 1205* *LAV.* 10797 Of þan watere he dronc & some he gon sweten. *c. 1225* *Anscr.* R. 360 Hwon þet heated swet wel, þet him þet ne swet nout, nis hit vuel tokne? *c. 1290* *St. Mary* 174 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 266 Pe Monek swatte for drede. *c. 1386* *CHAUCER* *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 7 His hakeney which þat was al pomely gryss So swatte [v. r. swette, swete], that it wonder was to see. *c. 1450* *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxiii. 903 When he sweted in his gret Agonye. *c. 1400* *Beryn* 2007 Beryn. for angir swet. *c. 1450* *Knt. de la Tour* xciv. They saide vnto hym that he shulde be all hole in hasty tyme after that he had slepte and swette. *1533* *MORR* *Apol.* 204 Fryth labored so sore that he swette agayne, in . . wryt- yng agaynst the blessed sacrament. *c. 1547* *SURREY* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arh.) 217 Such was my heate, When others fresseth then did I swete. *c. 1585* *MONTGOMERIE* *Cherrie & Slae* 577 Wald thou nocht swet for schame? *1590* *Tar- ton's News Purgat.* (1844) 54 At this sodaine sight [I] fell into a gret fere, in somuch that I sweat in my sleep. *1657* *KEEVER* *God's Plea* 192 Andreas Maro Brixianus made verses, till his browes swate. *1667* *N. FAIRFAX* in *Phil. Trans.* II. 547 She affirm'd, she never swet in her life. *1681* *Long. Gas.* No. 1599/4 Saturday was allotted them to sweat and wash in the Royal Bagnio. *1705* *ADDISON* *Italy, Pesaro* 165 We were sometimes shivering on the Top of a bleak Mountain, and a little while after sweating in a warm Valley. *1725* *RAMSAY* *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii. Mungo's mare stood still and swat w' fright. *1737* *BRACKEN* *Ferriery* *Impr.* (1757) II. 148 If he sweat out well, it betokenes him in good Wind. *1741-2* *GRAV* *Agrippina* 97 Have his limbs sweat under iron harness? *1821* *BYRON* *Cain* III. i. 109, I have toil'd, and till'd, and sweaten in the sun. *1829* *E. EVERETT* *Oral.* & *Sp.* (1850) II. 34 He sweat plentifully during the night, and the fever left him.

2. *trans.* To emit or exude through the pores of the skin, as or like sweat. Also with *out*.

Freq. to sweat blood in reference to the bloody sweat of Jesus (see *SWEAT* sb. 2 c).

[In *OE.*, what is exuded is expressed by a dative or instrumental (cf. 10), repr. occas. in *ME.* by *of*; e.g. — *c. 1000* in *Cockayne Narratuncule* (1861) 35 Hi..fleoð and blode hi swætað. *c. 1275* *Passion our Lord* 378 in *O. E. Misc.* 48 Pilates . . hynne heyghte bete, þat al his swete likame of blode gon to swete.]

c. 1225 *Anscr.* R. 110 He..deideð 3eond al his bodi, ase he ar 3eond al his bodi deaðes swote swette. *c. 1370* in *Wright Lyric P.* xxv. 70 Love the made blod to sweten. *c. 1386* *CHAUCER* *Sec. Nuns* T. 522 She sat al coold and feeld no wo, It made hire nat a drope for to swete. *c. 1400* *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1850) 25 Thou hast not swette out of thy eye a tere. *c. 1536* *TINDALE* *Brief Declar. Sacram.* B. j. He sweat water and bloud of a very agonye conceyved of his passyon so aye at hande. *1590* *LODGE* *Rosalind* (1592) M ij. What the Oxe sweates out at the plough, he fatneth at the cribbe. *1604* *MARSTON* *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 L. 42 He sweate my blood out, till I have him safe. *1687* *A. LOVELL* *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 245 It is sweated out as fast as one drinks it. *1700* *DRYDEN* *Cock & Fox* 27 With Exercise she sweat ill Humors out. *1713* *YOUNG* *Last Day* I. 184 Thou, who..hast..sweat blood. *1854* *S. DOBELL* *Balder* xix. 80 These..or crouched in dark and foul Discovery, or swat a cancerous pool Of poison, and lay hid. *1860* *EMERSON* *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 325 The slug sweats out his slimy house on the pear-leaf.

b. *fig.* To give forth or get rid of as by sweating; *slang.* to spend, lay out (money). Also with *away*, *out*.

1502 *GREENE* *Disput.* 1 Hath your smooth lookes linckt in some Nounce to sweate for a fauour all the byte in his Bounge? *c. 1610* *Women Saints* 140, I could not swente out from my hart that bitterness of sorrow. [1667] *DAYDEN & Dk.* *NEWCASTLE* *Sir M. Mar-all* v. ii. If my shoulders had not paid for this fault, my purse must have sweat blood for [L.] *1727* *Dr. For Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 28 A set of human bodies, that could live always in a hot bath, and neither sweat out their souls, or melt their bodies. *1791* *BECKFORD* *Pop. Tales* *Germans* II. 80 His intractable pupil had entirely sweated away his Creed during the night! *1890* *BARRERE & LELAND* *Slang Dict.*, *Sweat one's guts out*, a vulgar expression, meaning to work very hard.

†c. *intr.* (*fig.*) To suffer waste or loss. *Obs.* *1533* *MORR* *Debell.* *Salem* Wks. 1002/1 Hys soule is safe ynoughe, though hys purse may happe to sweate, if he bounde himself to provide the timber at his own perill.

†3. To sweat upon; to wet, soak, or stain with sweat. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

1599 *B. JONSON* *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. He dares tell 'hem, how many shirts he has sweat at tennis that weeke. *1607* *DEKKER & WEBSTER* *Northw.* *Hoc* iv. iii. I..lend Gentle- men holland shirts, and they sweat 'em out at tennis. *1807* *J. BARLOW* *Columb.* I. 42 Who now..indungeon'd lies, Sweats the chill sod and breathes inclement skies.

4. To cause to sweat; to put into a sweat.

With quot. 1748, 1764 cf. *SWATING* *vbl. sb.* 5. *1621* *T. WILLIAMSON* *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 26 We commonly see the most part of men sweated to death with hote burning fevers. *1712* *ARUTHNOT* *John Bull* iv. i. He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he came to a sizeable bulk. *1726* *LEONI* *Alberti's Archit.* I. 6/2 They will sweat themselves for some Days, and so re- cover their Health. *1748* *SMOLLETT* *Kod. Random* xlvii. We should scour the hundreds, sweat the constable..and then reel soberly to bed. *1764* *CHURCHILL* *Duellist* III. 378 To knock a tottering watchman down, To sweat a woman of the Town. *c. 1776* *R. JAMES* *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 56 Sir Thomas continued the use of the Powder in smaller doses, which had the good effect of sweating him gently. *1808* *Compl. Graser* (ed. 3) 69 The tendency of animals to be- come fat is materially promoted by sweating them. *1841* *CATLIN* *N. Amer. Ind.* VIII. II. 225 The labouring man, who is using his limbs the greater part of his life in lifting heavy weights..sweats them with the weight of clothes which he has on him.

b. To give (a horse) a run for exercise.

1589 [see *SWKATING* *vbl. sb.* 1]. *1737* *BRACKEN* *Ferriery* *Impr.* (1757) II. 148 Those Horses which are sweat with Covering, or with a very thin one, should run a long Sweat.

II. 5. *intr.* To exert oneself strongly, make great efforts; to work hard, toil, labour, drudge. Often with *inf.*

In early use freq. in collocation with *swink*.

c. 897 *ÆLFRED* *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxix. 285 Dæg ðe nu on godum weorcum ne swat and suide ne suniced. *c. 1300* *Cursor M.* 1047 (Cott.) Adam..suane and suet. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 585 Oper..Pat swange & swat for long 3ore. *1362* *LANGEL* *P. Pl.* A. vii. 121 We mowe nouþur swynke ne swete, such seknes vs eleþe. *1382* *WOLCIE* *Ecl.* II. 11 The trauailles in whiche in veyn I hadde swat. *c. 1425* *tr. Ar- derne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 3, I haue swette and trauailed ful bisily and pertinacely. *1535* *COVEDEALE* *Ecl.* II. 20 To leaue his labours vnto another, y! neuer swett for them. *1632* *MILTON* *L Allegro* 105 He..Tells how the drudging Goblin swet, To ern his Cream-bowle duly set. *1684* *Contem- pl. St. Man* II. iii. (1699) 154 Sweating and toiling for a small part of the Goods of this World. *1786* *BURNS* *To Jas. Smith* xvii. Some, lucky, find a flow'ry spot, For which they never toil'd nor swat. *1821* *BYRON* *Sardanap.* I. i. 24 He sweats in palling pleasures. *1861* *READE* *Cloister & H.* xlvii. Lovers of money must sweat or steal.

b. To toil after, along, etc. in pursuit or the like; *transf.* (with *up*) to rise steeply.

1815 *SCOTT* *Guy M.* xxxix. Some of them are always changing their ale-houses, so that they have twenty cadies sweating after them. *1856* *KANE* *Arctic Expl.* I. xvi. 187 In about ten minutes, we were sweating along at eight miles an hour. *1904* *R. J. FARRER* *Garden Asia* 139 The track sweats up through the woodland on to the open ground of the mountain.

c. *spec.* Formerly, in the tailoring trade, To work at home overtime.

1851 *MAYHEW* *Long. Labour* I. 62/1 One couple..who were 'sweating' for a gorgeous clothes' emporium. *1889* in *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 1/2 The school-boy working out of school hours, the tailor working out of shop hours was said to be 'sweating'.

d. *Cards.* (U.S.) 'To win a game by careful and watchful play, avoiding risks' (*Standard Dict.*).

1907 *Hayle's Games* 411 *Sweating* out. Refusing to bid when nearly out, so as to get out by picking up a few points at a time.

6. *trans.* a. To exact hard work from.

1821 *BYRON* *Sardanap.* I. ii. 231, I have not..sweated them to build up pyramids.

b. *spec.* To employ in hard or excessive work at very low wages, esp. under a system of sub-contract. See also *SWEATED* *ppl.* a. 2, *SWEATING* *vbl. sb.* 2 b, 6 (*sweating system*).

1879 *Sims Social Kaleidoscope* Ser. I. ix. 58 One master man employs a number of alien and women at a weekly wage, and 'sweats' them to show his profit. *1887* *19th Cent.* Oct. 489 They declared that they were being 'sweated' — that the hunger for work induced men to accept starvation rates.

7. *trans.* To work out; to work hard; to get, make, or produce by severe labour, rare.

1889 [LVLV] *Papye v. Hatchel* D ij. Let them but chafe my pence, & it shal sweat out a whole realm of paper. *1643* *TRAPP* *Comm. Gen.* III. 19 This is a law laid upon all sorts to sweat out a poor living. *1649* *MILTON* *Tenure of Kings* 3 Then comes the task to those Worthies which are the soule of that Enterprise, to bee swett and labour'd out amid the throng and noises of vulgar and irrational men. *1760* *H. WALPOLE* *Lett. to Earl Stairford* 7 June, Dodington stood before her [sc. the Spanish ambassador], sweating Spanish at her. *1817* *BYRON* *Beppo* lxxiv. Translating tongues he knows not even by letter. And sweating plays so middling, had were better. *1822* — *Lett. to Moore* 27 Aug. Leigh Hunt is sweating articles for his new Journal.

b. *Naut.* To set or hoist (a sail, etc.) taut, so as to increase speed (also *intr.*); also with the ship as obj.

1890 *W. CLARK* *Russell Ocean Trag.* I. iv. 73 You will still go on sweating—pray pardon this word in its sea sense — your craft as though the one business of the expedition was to make the swiftest possible passage. *1895* *Onting* (U.S.) XXVI. 46/2 Hoist up on the halyards and sweat up with the purchase. *1901* *W. CLARK* *Russell Ship's Adventure* iv. Smedley..never sweated his yards fore and aft.

8. *intr.* To undergo severe affliction or punishment; to suffer severely. Often to sweat for it, to suffer the penalty, 'get it hot'. Now rare or *Obs.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Miller's T.* 516 Wel litel thynken ye vp on my wo That for youre loue I sweate ther I go No wonder is thogh that I swelte and swete. *1505* *SHAKS.* *Macb.* II. iii. 7 Haue Napkine about you, here you 'leswear for it'. *1612* *BEAUM.* & *FL.* *Coscomb* v. i. Thou hadst wrongs, & if I live

some of the best shall sweat fort. *1671* *FLAVEL* *Fount. Life* II. 4 He [sc. our Lord before the Incarnation] was never sensible of pains and tortures..tho' afterwards he groaned and sweat under them. *1755* *SMOLLETT* *Quix.* (1803) I. 77 It is odds but they..have us apprehended; and verily, if they do, before we get out of prison, we may chance to sweat for it. *Fig.* *1647* *TRAPP* *Marrow* *Gen. Authors* in *Comm.* *Fp.* 603 The variety of meats, wherewith great mens tables usually sweat.

9. To suffer perturbation of mind; to be vexed; to fume, rage. Now rare or *Obs.*

c. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 525 'I swete', quod þe swete kyng, 'þat I na swerd haue'. *1662* *DRYDEN* *Wild Gallant* I. i. I sweat to think of that Garret. *1735* *POPE* *Prolog. Sat.* 227, I ne'er with wits or wifings pass'd my days..Nor at Rehearsals sweat, and mouth'd, and cry'd. *1741* *WARRINGTON* *Div. Legat.* II. Pref. 10 The Pious sweat with Con- troversy. *1846* *LANDOR* *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 54/1 Ger- mans had no objection to the bill of fare, but stamp'd and sweated to see the price of the dishes.

III. 10. *intr.* To exude, or to gather, moisture so that it appears in drops on the surface.

In *OE.* the matter exuded is expressed by a dative or in- strumental: cf. 2.

c. 893 *ÆLFRED* *Oros.* IV. viii. 188 Mon geseah twezen scel- das blode swetan. *c. 1000* *ÆLFRED* *Hom.* (Th.) II. 162 Ða gebroðra ða eodon..to ðam mercele, and gemetton ðone clud ða iu swatende. [*c. 1290* *Michael* 596 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 316 Pe sonne..makeþ þe watres breþi apriht as þei scholden swete.] *c. 1400* *MAUNDEV.* (Roxh.) xvii. 80 If venym or pysson be brogt in place where þe dyamound es, alsone it waxer moyst and begynneth to swete [orig. *Fr. sner*]. *1483* *CAXTON* *Gold. Leg.* 147/2 They wente and fonde the mon- taygne all swetyng. *1598* *Æspulario* L j b, Put them [sc. eggs] into the white embers..and when they sweat, they are roasted. *1657* *R. LIGON* *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 The air being moist, the stones often sweat. *1731* *MILLER* *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Winter*, If Stone or Wainscot that has been used to sweat, (as it is call'd) be more dry in the Beginning of Winter. *1847* *SEATON* *Builder's Man.* 59 Plaster or mortar made with salt water, will always sweat with a moist atmo- sphere. *1870* *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 525/2 His object glass may have had a deposit formed between its component lenses, or in vulgar parlance 'sweated'.

b. Said *spec.* of products to be stored, or sub- stances in preparation, which are first set aside to exude their moisture.

c. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 486 The coriaunder leuis, lest hit [sc. the wheat] swete, Is put theryn. *Ibid.* II. 424 So lette hem [sc. laurel berries] sethng longe tyme swete. *1523* *FITZ- HERB.* *Husb.* & 25 Make it in greater heye-cockes, and to stande so one nyghte or more, that it maye vngue and sweate. *1577* *B. GOODE* *tr. Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 b, Good husbannes doo not lay it [sc. grass] vp in their Loftes, till suche time as it hath sweat in the Feelde. *1615* *W.* *LAWSON* *Country Housew.* *Garden* (1626) 51 Lay..the longest keeping Apples..on dry straw..that they may sweat. *1725* *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Oats*, Oats newly housed and thrashed, before they have sweat in the Mow. *1766* *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Thrashing*, Beans and peas always thresh best after they have sweated in the mow. *1838* *Trans. Provinc. Med. & Surg. Assoc.* II. VI. 200 The apples [for Devonshire cider] are collected into heaps and allowed to sweat or pass into a state of fermentation. *1843* *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 16/2 [The cut tobacco plants] are left to sweat for three or four days. *1852* *MORFIT* *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 327 Salted hides..require..rather longer to sweat.

†c. To undergo fusion, as metal: cf. 17. *Obs.*

1709 *T. ROBINSON* *Nat. Hist. Westmoreld.* xi. 65 We put it [sc. the ore] into the great Furnace, where we let it lie sweating in a soft and slow Fire..until the taste and smell of Sulphur be quite gone off.

d. To exude nitroglycerine, as dynamite.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 8/2 Sometimes the cordite 'sweats'..we put it in a warm place for a time, when the sweated substance is absorbed.

11. *trans.* To emit (moisture, etc.) in drops or small particles like sweat; to exude, distil. Also with *out*.

1398 *TREVISA* *Barth.* *De P. R.* xvii. clxlv. (Bodl. MS.) II. 231 b/1 Terebintus..is a tre þat sweteth rosine. *c. 1440* *CAPGRAVE* *Life St. Kath.* v. 1959 It longeth to flowres whiche lycoure for to swete. *c. 1450* *Mirk's Festial* 166 Hard ston and borne summe tyme sweteth by watyr. *1577* *B. GOODE* *Hersebach's Husb.* II. (1586) 111 The Cedar sweateth out Rozen and Pitche. *1605* *SHAKS.* *Macb.* IV. i. 65 Greaze, that's sweaten [prime eaten] From the Murderers Gibbet, throw Into the Flane. *1607* — *Cor.* v. iii. 196 It is no little thing to make Mine eyes to sweat compassion. *1638-56* *COWLEY* *Davideis* I. 236 The silver Moon with terrour paler grew, And neigh'ring Hermon sweated flowry dew. *1712* *ADDISON* *Spect.* No. 415 P. 3 The Earth..sweated out a Bitumen or aatural kind of Mortar. *1884* *ROE* *Nat. Ser.* *Story* viii. The clover was piled up..to sweat out its moisture. *1891* *W. A. JAMIESON* *Dis. Skin* II. (ed. 3) 19 Alka- line soaps, which improve when kept, because they sweat out the excess of soda.

12. *intr.* To ooze out like sweat; to exude.

c. 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 39 Superflue watrenes swette out fro þe place þat was woune for to file many lynnyn clothes putte atwix. *1555* *EOEN* *Decades* (Arh.) 174 They gather pythe which sweateth owte of the rockes. *1668* *CULPEPPER & COLE* *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 99 But some particles thereof sweat through the Parenchyma into the Ventricles. *1744* *HERKLEY* *Jrvis* & 38 This balsam, weep- ing or sweating through the bark. *1839* *URR* *Dict. Arts* 30 This alloy is next exposed to a heat just sufficient to melt the lead, which then sweats out..from the pores of the copper. *1884* *C. G. W. LOCK* *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 3/1 By applying heat too suddenly, the metals which fuse at lower degrees of heat, sweat out. *1884* *Marshall's Tennis Cuts* 63 Blue stone dust being again spread over it to absorb the surplus tar, which is sure to 'sweat out' from time to time.

13. *trans.* To cause to exude moisture, force the moisture out of; *spec.* to subject to a process of sweating (see 10 b).

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* ii. ix. (ed. 3) 404 Make a strong decoction of other Balm, and pour of it into the pot enough to wet it sufficiently. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilturn & Vale Farm*. 98 Extracting the Sap out of Planks for Ship-building, by sweating them in hot Sand. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 847 Some white marble line; which was what they call sweat, that is wrapp'd in dung. 1856 *Art. Brewing* (ed. 2) 93 Taking the barley from the kiln, for the purpose of sweating it. 1836 in *Chambers' Edin. Jnrl.* 31 Dec. 389 After the fish has been dried to that degree, or rather more, which we shall call thoroughly dried, it is put up into one large pile, and left to stand for ten or twelve days, which is called sweating it. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 314 The stoving sweats the powder, and drives off any remaining moisture. 1882 *PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 383/2 [Hides] are still sometimes, especially on the Continent, sweated, that is, they are laid in heaps and kept wet and warm.

14. *slang*. To deprive of or cause to give up something; to rob, 'fleece', 'bleed'. Also *transf.* to rob (a vessel) of some of its contents.

1847 W. St. *Irel. 60 Yrs. Ago* i. 14 On the 29th of July, 1784, they determined to amuse themselves by 'sweating' him, i. e., making him give up all his fire-arms. 1860 *Slang Dict.*, Sweat, to extract money from a person, to 'bleed', to squander riches. *Butcher*. 1867 *SWITH Sailor's Word. bk.*, Sweating the Purser, wasting his stores. Burning his candles, &c. 1869 *CONINGTON tr. Horace's Sat.*, etc. (1874) 167 Kind to his wife, indulgent to his slave, He'd find a bottle sweated [Ep. ii. ii. 134 *signo lasso . . . lagena*] and not rave.

15. To lighten (a gold coin) by wearing away its substance by friction or attrition.

1785 [see SWEATING *vbl. sb.* 4]. 1796 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & Pious* ii. 204 Wks. 1816 I. 278 His each vile sixpence that the world hath cheated, And his, the art that ev'ry guinea sweated. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iii. i, I suppose . . . you haven't been lightening any of these. . . You understand what sweating a pound means; don't you?

16. *slang*. To pawn.

c1800 *Irish Song*, Nt. bef. *Larry was Stretched* & They sweated their duds till they riz it.

17. To subject (metal) to partial fusion; to fasten or join by applying heat so as to produce partial fusion; in *Metallurgy*, to heat so as to melt and extract an easily fusible constituent. (After G. Schweissen.)

The 9th c. form *gisuettit*, glossing 'ferruminatus' (in Goetz *Glossa Lat. Inogr.* (1888) 579/58), is not certainly OE., and the instance 1575-6 s.v. SWEATING *vbl. sb.* 3 may be only a casual borrowing from the Continent.

1884 W. H. WAHL *Galvanic Plastic Manuf.* 112 (Cent. Dict.) The junction of the coil wires with the segments of the commutator is made through large copper plugs, which are sweated in to secure perfect contact. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 It is admitted that a 'few' screws did work loose. . . [It is the defect] was remedied by sweating in the screws.

Sweated (swe'ted), *pp. a.* [f. *prec. vb.* + -ED 1.] In senses corresp. to various trans. senses of the verb.

1. a. Saturated or covered with sweat. b. Exuded as or like sweat.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas*. Notes iii. iii. 81 Sancho should have rode him about the grounds, . . . and then tied him (well cloth'd) to the Racks, and some three or four hours after, refreshed his sweated body with a mesh. a1711 *KEN Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 181 Bath'd in a Purple Flood Of sweated Blood. 1900 [see SWEAT *v.* 10 d].

2. Employed in very hard or excessive work at very low wages; oppressively overworked and underpaid; also said of the labour so imposed or exacted.

1883 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Dec. 117/1 [In the outfitting trade] the sweaters themselves are only just one remove above the sweated. 1889 S. WEAIR in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 880 A low type of 'sweated' and overworked labour is employed at starvation wages. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 2/3 The state of things described by Kingsley still remains in the lower strata of these sweated industries.

3. Of gold coins: Lightened by friction or attrition.

1869 *Latest News* 29 Aug. 8 To get rid of more than 2,000 'sweated' sovereigns per week without exciting an inconvenient amount of attention.

Sweatee (swet'ee), [f. as *prec.* + -EE.] A sweated worker or employee; see *prec.* 2.

1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 12 The subordinate workers—the 'sweatees'—who are employed by the sub-contractors. 1890 *Times* 8 Apr. 10/1 A competent 'sweatee' can earn about 26s. in a busy week.

Sweater (swet'er), [f. as *prec.* + -ER 1.]

1. *lit.* One who sweats or perspires; *spec.* one who takes a 'sweating bath'.

1562 *BULLEYN Bulwark, Bk. Sick Men* (1579) 21 b, Take heede to sutch sweaters, and idle eaters. 1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xviii. 23 Compare with these, those sweaters, and belchers. 1611 *COTGR., Ractoretts*, such as rub sweaters in hot baths.

b. with *out*: One who gives forth or exudes something in the manner of sweat; in *quot. fig.*

1612 *CHAPMAN Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* i. i. 350 Every innovating Puritan, And ignorant sweater-out of zealous envy.

† c. Name for a variety of pear. *Obs.*

1629 *PARKINSON Parod.* (1604) 593 The Sweater is somewhat like the Windsor [pear] for colour and bignesse.

2. One who works hard, a toiler; *spec.* a tailor who worked for an employer overtime at home (now disused; see SWEAT *v.* 5 c). Also *transf.* (see *quot.* 1887).

a1529 *SKELTON EL Runnyng* 105 To traunellars, to tynkers, To sweters, to knytners, And all good ale drynkys. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 145 Of the blood of

sweaters, and of the teares of the people. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 304/1 Amongst the 'sweaters' of the tailoring trade Sunday labour . . . is almost universal. 1887 *ATKIN House Scraps* 13 Sweater, . . . a broker who works for such small commissions as to prevent other brokers getting the business, whilst hardly being profitable to himself. 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 1/2 Originally the tailoring was carried on in work-rooms belonging to the tailors' shops, and the name of 'sweater' was first given as a term of reproach to the tailor who worked at home. 1895 *MERRITH Amazing Marriage* ix, The dirty sweaters are nearer the angels for cleanliness than my Lord and Lady Sybarite out of a bath, in chemical scents.

3. A medicine that induces sweat; a sudorific, diaphoretic.

1684 W. RUSSELL *Phys. Treatise* 13 Seeing it is evident, that Vomiting and Purging Medicines never become Sweaters or Binders. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. vii. ii. § 2. 451/2 This is no doubt a strong sweater, but it upsets the stomach.

4. One of a set of street ruffians in the 18th century, who threatened or attacked people so as to make them sweat. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 332 ¶ 2 These Sweaters . . . seem to have at present but a rude Kind of Discipline amongst them. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th Cent.* i. iii. 48a The 'sweaters' who formed a circle round their prisoner and pricked him with their swords till he sank exhausted to the ground.

5. One who exacts hard work at very low wages; an employer or middleman who overworks and underpays those working under him; see SWEAT *v.* 6 b, and cf. 2 above.

1850 *KINGSLEY Alton Locke* x, Were not the army clothes, the post-office clothes, the policemen's clothes, furnished by contractors and sweaters, who hired the work at low prices, and let it out again to journeymen at still lower ones? 1869-70 *LATHAM Dict., Sweater* . . . Middlemen between slopsellers and working tailors. *Colloquial.* 1879 *Sims Social Kaleidoscope* Ser. i. ix. 58 The half-starved women and men, who put the things together in top garrets in back slums, or are nigger-driven by a 'sweater' in an East-end workroom. 1890 *EARL DUNRAVEN Draft Rep. Sweating Syst.* § 7 The sweater may employ only two or three persons, or he may have two or three score in his service; but the great bulk of the sweated class work for small masters and in rooms or shops where from two or three to a dozen or twenty are employed.

6. One who 'sweats' gold coins; see SWEAT *v.* 15. 1868 *SEYD Bullion* (1880) 550 To the sweater it really can make no difference whether the mint takes his lightened sovereigns. 1875 *JEVONS Money* x. 115 No one now actually refuses any gold money in retail business; so that the sweater . . . has all the opportunities he can desire.

7. † a. *pl.* Clothes in which a horse or a man in training is exercised, to produce profuse sweating.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 104 A craving, strong horse, going along in his sweat, loaded with sweaters. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. v. 420/1 Let him put on his sweaters, including a flannel pair of drawers, two pair of trousers, a flannel jersey [etc.].

b. A woollen vest or jersey worn in rowing or other athletic exercise, orig. (cf. a) in order to reduce one's weight; now commonly put on also before or after exercise to prevent taking cold.

1884 *FLOYER Unexpl. Baluchistan* 74 Barja is resplendent in my rowing 'sweater', covered by a scarlet blanket, worn as a coat. 1886 *de Vere* 12 Dec. (Cassell's) Want of food, . . . and exercise in sweaters. 1890 R. C. LEHMANN *Harry Fludger* 97 As for Pilling (the cox), the little ruffian actually weighs over 8 stone; but we're going to make him run a mile every day, with four sweaters, and three pairs of flannel trousers on.

8. An occupation, etc. that makes one sweat or exert oneself. *collog.*

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 126/2 The business is a sweater, sir; it's heavy work. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* xlii, You ought to read Fletcher's book; that book, sir, is a sweater, I can tell you. I sweat over it, I know.

Sweatful (swet'ful), a. Chiefly *poet.* [f. SWEAT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or abounding in sweat; inducing or accompanied by sweat; toilsome, laborious; distressing, oppressive.

1615 *SILVESTER Job Triumph.* i. 361 Man, for Sin, must toile him servily, In Sweatful Labour. 1623 B. HONE in *Cockeram Eng. Dict.* A vijb, If things farre letch'd are dearest, most esteem'd, which by times sweatful hours have been redeem'd. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life* 53 Lift up thy head, O Man, . . . To sway with sweatful plan The stubborn-breasted earth. 1885 *LOWE Bismarck* xiv. II. 403 The bloated armaments under which all Europe is bending to the earth with sweatful groans.

Sweath, obs. form of SWATH 1, SWEDE.

Sweat-house.

1. A hut or other structure in which hot-air or vapour baths are taken, among the N. American Indians and other primitive tribes.

1750 C. GIST *Jnrls.* (1893) 33. I . . . sweated myself according to the Indian Custom in a Sweat-house. 1877 G. GRASS *Tribes Washington* 208 Their sweat-houses are partially excavated in the ground, just large enough to contain the body of one person. 1898 J. HERON *Celtic Church*, Irel. i. ii. 39 Perhaps the most singular of primitive Irish structures is the *Teach-an-alais*, or 'sweat-house'.

2. Tanning. A building in which hides are sweated; see SWEAT *v.* 13.

Sweatily, **Sweatiness**: see after SWEATY.

Sweating (swet'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWEAT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SWEAT.

1. Emission of sweat from the pores of the skin; the process of inducing this, esp. in preparing a man for athletic contests or a horse for a race.

c1205 *LAV.* 17763 Wreod nu wel bene king þæt he ligge a

sweating. c1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Vse of bathynge and swetyng. c1440 *York Myst.* xl. 40 Pat swettyng was swemyd for swetyng. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 23 The paytente maye not goe abroad after hys swetyng. 1589 R. HARVY *Fl. Perc.* (1590) 21, I would we had an Ostler to give them a turne or two till their sweating were done. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 60 If he . . . can find . . . by the sweating of the horse, that he hath ridden an extraordinary pace. 1639 *MAYNE City Match* v. iii, You were better match a ruind Bawd; One ten times cured by sweating, and the Tub. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 272 Sweating often thickens the Blood. 1848 *DUNGLISON Brit. Lex.* (ed. 7), Sweating of blood. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. i. ix. § 3. 351/1 Sweating will seldom be necessary until the spring. a1883 *FAGGE Princ. Med.* (1886) II. 531 One of the most striking symptoms of acute rheumatism . . . is sweating.

† b. = SWEATING-SICKNESS. *Obs.*

a1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flyting* 317 The powlings, the palsy, with pockes like pees, The swerte and the sweating.

2. Toiling, labouring, severe exertion.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xix. (1866) 145, j gripe . . . that that othere haue laboured and conquered with here sweating. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* ii. (1895) 281 Holley set vpon the desyre of the lyffe to come; by watchynge and sweatyng hoping shortly to obtayne it. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 146 Sitt heit, in suet, ing, trauel, and fechteng. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* i. xxxviii, You search farre distant worlds with needlesse sweating. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. II. Wks.* 1799 I. 186 After all his . . . sweatings, his swimnings; must his dear blood be spilt by a broker!

b. *spec.* (a) The practice of doing piece-work overtime; (b) the practice of exacting hard work from employees for low wages, esp. under a middleman by sub-contract. (See SWEAT *v.* 5 c, 6 b.)

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 443 All owing to their buying ready-made large shoes, and not having patience to let a good working tradesman make them (leaving out the Moses and Son principle of sweating). 1850 *KINGSLEY Alton Locke* x, When this piece-work and sweating first came in, 1888 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/3 Mr. Booth calls sweating the advantage that may be taken of unskilled and unorganised labour under the contract system.

3. The action or process of exuding moisture, or of condensing it in drops on the surface (also *concr.*); also, any one of various processes likened to emission of sweat, as of evaporation, fermentation, partial fusion, etc., or the action of exposing something to such process. (See SWEAT *v.* 10 b, c, 13, 17.)

1545 *ELYOT, Aspergines parietum*, sweatyng of stone walles. 1575-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 512 Gold and silver that salbe recoverit be sweating, melting, affynnyng or urtherways. 1699 L. MÉRAGE *Art of Gardening* 74 Well line the Bottom or Sides of the [Fruit-] Sieves with Fern . . . to keep them from bruising, and likewise to prevent their sweating. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* x. 205 The Bees will hover about the Doors in cold Evenings, and Mornings, there will be a moisture or sweating upon the Stool. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. li. 225 Yet after it [sc. barley] has done sweating, it comes well again. 1808 *HOLLAND Agric. Cheshire* xiii. 283 If the fermentation, or sweating, has been imperfect, the cheese will be liable to become *hove*. 1856 *Art. Brewing* (ed. 2) 78 After it [sc. malt] is getting out of its first sweating, they take it from the kiln. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* i. 497 A moderate degree of fermentation, or sweating of hay in the stack. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 131/2 The best mode [of preserving apples] is to allow the fruits . . . to lie till their superfluous moisture has evaporated, which is what is technically called sweating. 1845 *Dono Brit. Manuf. Ser. v.* 133 (*Tobacco*) Sweating . . . is in its nature a slight degree of fermentation. 1876 *BAISTOWE The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 835 The sweating of this fluid through the walls of the smaller arteries. 1882 *PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 353/4 In America the sweating is performed cold; the hides are hung up wet in a damp underground cellar.

b. (See *quot.*)

1909 *Hawkins' Mech. Dict., Sweating On*, the soldering of metallic surfaces without the aid of a copper bit. . . Sweating is often employed for the temporary holding together of work which has to be turned or shaped, and which could not be so conveniently held by other methods.

4. The practice of lightening gold coins by friction.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T., Sweating*, a mode of diminishing the gold coin, practised chiefly by the Jews, who corrode it with aqua regia. 1878 F. C. WALKER *Money* x. 105 Whether the loss of the precious metal in the coin results from an external abrasion . . . or through the clipping or sweating of the coin.

5. The practices of the ruffians called 'sweaters' in the 18th century.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T., Sweating*, . . . a diversion practised by the bloods of the last century who stiled themselves Mohocks.

6. *attrib.*, as *sweating process*; in sense 1, = used to induce sweating or profuse perspiration, as *sweating-bath*, -*bench*, -*closet*, -*coop*, -*draught*, oil, -*tub* (cf. *Tub sb.* 1 b); = characterized by sweating, as *sweating stage* (in ague or other febrile disease); in sense 2 b, as *sweating den*, *shop*, *system*; in sense 3 b, as *sweating socket*; *sweating-bag*, a bag used by thieves for sweating gold coins; *sweating-band* = *sweat-band* (see SWEAT *sb.* 11); † *sweating-cloth* = *sweat-cloth* (see SWEAT *sb.* 11); *sweating club*, a club of the ruffians called 'sweaters' in the 18th century; *sweating-fever* = SWEATING-SICKNESS; *sweating-furnace* (see *quot.*); *sweating-iron* = *sweat-scraper* (see SWEAT *sb.* 11); *sweating-pit*, in *Tanning*, a pit in which hides are sweated; *sweating-place*, (a) a building or chamber in which

Suane, *Suane* (with adj. *Suaneis*). In Sc. *Suane*, *Suaine*, occurs in the 16th c. (e.g. 1559 Burgh Rec. Peebles, 1872, 262); cf. Gaelic *Suain*.

Forms with *th* appear in English in the 14th c., e.g. *Swetherland* (for *Swethland*) in Trevisa's Higden, *Swetherwyke* in Morte Arthure, an error for *Swetheryk*, which, with *Swethrik*, occurs in Wyntoun's Chron.; *Swadrik* of the Bannatyne MS. belongs to the same series. The simple *Swaeth* is used in *Mirror of Our Ladye* (15th c.). From the 16th to the 18th c. typical forms are *Swethland*, *Swedeland*, *Swedland*.

Forms approximating to the present form appear in Sc. in the 16th c., as *Suethin*, *Suadene*, *Swadue*. These forms seem to have been felt appropriate for adjectival uses, and in early 17th c. English usage *Sweden* appears as the name of the people, *Swedeland* being the name of the country.]

1. The name of one of the Scandinavian countries; † used attrib., *spec.* in *Sweden boards* (Sc.). 1503 *Acc. Id. High Treas. Scot.* II. 273 For ij^o fine score vij^o Suetin burdis, ilk pece xij^d. 1543 *Aberd. Reg.* XVIII. (Jam.) Tymmer skowis, Snadene buirdis, gaird stringis and boddumis. 1612 *Bk. Rates in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 290 Swaden boordes of the great sort the hundreth. . . xxiij^{li}. *Ibid.* 316 Spanish Spruce and Swadens Irne the stane weght thair of. . . xliis. iiii^l. 1605 *BRAITHWAITE Comm. Two Tales* 164 This Mother-Midnight, shap'd like a Sweden Hag.

† 2. = SWED E.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* (1602) 276 The Spaniard, the Polonian, the Sweden. 1612 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. (1914) 249 Another part [of their country is] usurped. . . by the Swedens. *Ibid.* 255 The Swethen hath likewise abused them.

Swedenborgian (swid'nbɔːrgiən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of Emanuel Swedenborg or Svedberg (see below) + -IAN.] *a.* *adj.* Of or pertaining to Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish scientific and religious writer (1688–1772), or the body of followers of his religious teachings, organized in 1788 and styled by themselves 'The New Church'. *b.* *sb.* A follower of Swedenborg. Hence **Swedenborgianism**, also rarely **Swedenborgism**.

1802 M. CUTLER in *Life* etc. (1883) II. 114 In the evening the Swedenborgian preached in the Hall. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* iv. 168 Some Swedenborgians in our streets are found, Those wandering walkers on enchanted ground. 1825 *Syd. Smith Sp. Wks.* 1839 II. 1091 They never can mean that our government is essentially Presbyterian, essentially Swedenborgian, essentially Ranting, or essentially Methodist. 1854 *Emerson Lett. & Soc. Atms. Immortality* (1883) 242 Some neat and plausible system, as Calvinism, Romanism, or Swedenborgism, for household use. 1863 E. H. PLUMPTRE in *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. s.v. *Science*, A spurious theosophy—of which Swedenborgianism is, perhaps, the nearest modern analogue.

Swedge (swedʒ), *sb.* [Variant of *SWAGE sb.* 2] = *SWAGE sb.* 2 *b.* Also *attrib.* So **Swedge v.** = *SWAGE v.* 3 (also *transf.* to double back or round an object).

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Swedge*, an iron chisel with a bevelled edge, used for making the groove round the shoe of a horse. Roxb. To *swedge*, to make a groove in a horse-shoe for receiving the nails, Roxb. This is done by such a chisel as that above described. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1099 A blade of rolled cast-steel swedged into a form. *Ibid.* The swedged or moulded back. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 181 This shell is found to be rather uncertain in exploding, therefore Forsyth brought out the swedge shell as an improvement. *Ibid.* The base of the bullet is . . . passed through a screw swedge, which . . . makes the bullet appear as one piece. *Ibid.* Two pairs of moulds and one swedging machioe. 1884 J. H. WALSH *Sportsman's Gun & Rifle* II. 314 Conical [bullets]. . . may be 'swedged' or driven into a suitably constructed die by blows upon a punch applied to the base of the bullet. 1901 *Kipling Kim* xiv, He bound them into a neat packet, swedging down the stiff, sticky oil-cloth at the corners. 1908 *Animal Management*, 234 The 'swedge,' 'crease,' or 'concave tool,' . . . is a mould through which the hot bar is pulled by the smith, whilst it is hammered by the striker.

† **Swedian**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *SWEDEN* + -IAN.] A Swede.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 139 The Swedian a light talkative person.

Swedish (swidʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Swethish**, 8 **Swedishh**. [f. *SWEDEN* or *SWED E* + -ISH], after G. *schwedisch*, MDu. *swedesch*, *sweetsch* (ch), Du. *swedsch*.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Sweden or the Swedes.

Swedish clover: = *ALSKE*. *Swedish coffee*: see *COFFEE* 4 *b.* *Swedish drill*, *gymnastics*, *movements*, a system of muscular exercises as a form of hygienic or curative treatment. *Swedish feather*: see *FEATHER sb.* 14. *Swedish glove*: see *SUOKE*. *Swedish nightingale*, the thrush-nightingale, *Daulias philomela*; also misapplied to the redwing. *Swedish turnip* = *SWED E* 3. *Swedish work*, a kind of hand-weaving: see *quot.* 1882. Also in reference to iron obtained, or processes of iron manufacture introduced, from Sweden.

1632 (title) *The Swedish Discipline, Religions, Civile, and Military*. 1654 [see *FEATHER sb.* 14]. 1656 *Act Commu.* c. 20 Rates (1658) 469 Iron Amys, Spanish, Spruce, and Swethish, the Tun 160000. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 594/1 Lord and Master of the Swedish Nation. 1756 F. HOME *Exper. Bleaching* 164 There would appear . . . a greater difference than this, betwixt the Swedish ashes, if that is the true process. 1796 *GOSK Milit. Antiq.* I. 165 Rests thus armed [with spikes, etc.], were called swines or Swedish spears, and were contrivances preceding the use of the bayonet. c. 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 761/1 The ruta бага, or Swedish turnip, is a plant from which great expectations have been formed. 1819 *Scott Leg. Montrose* ii, I was often obliged to run my head against my old acquaintances, the Swedish feathers, which your honour must conceive to be double-pointed stakes, shod with iron at each end, and planted before the squad of pikes to prevent an onfall of the cavalry. *Ibid.* xi, The Captain . . . whistled a Swedish retreat. 1852

BURN Naval & Milit. Dict. (1863), Swedish ship, *crater*. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 235 The Swedish Nightingale (*Daulias philomela*) does not occur in Great Britain. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 466 *Swedish Work*, a kind of weaving much practised in Sweden. . . It is worked in a small frame, shaped like a comb, and with two sets of threads to form the woof, while the warp is made by a thread wound upon a very thin shuttle. 1884 [see *NIGHTINGALE* 1 wound upon a very thin shuttle. 1884 It is not x b]. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 130 It is not unusual to find Swedish pigs whose fracture presents a skin of . . . chilled iron. *Ibid.* 233 The Lancashire Hearth or Swedish Finery. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* i, A many-buttoned, tawny Swedish glove. 1890 *BILLINGS Med. Dict.*, *Swedish bitters*, compound tincture of aloes. *Swedish gymnastics*, a system of exercises. . . in which active and passive movements are combined with massage. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 126/4 A poniard. . . a 'knuckle-duster,' and a so-called Swedish knife. 1899 *tr. Wide's Handbk. Med. Gymnastics* Pref. p. v, The whole civilized world . . . honours not only the master but also the land to which he [sc. P. H. Ling] belonged by its general adoption of the term 'Swedish Gymnastics'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 605 Galvanism, shampooing and Swedish movements. 1908 *Animal Management*, 109 Alsike, . . . sometimes called Swedish clover, is often grown instead of the red varieties. 1916 J. Lewis *Swedish Drill Illustr.* 3 A Swedish Drill lesson.

B. sb. The language of Sweden.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Ep. to Nation, High, Low, and Eastlandish Teutonic, together with respect unto the dependant Danish and Swedish. 1605, 1797, 1841 [see *NOEWEGIAN B.* 2].

Swedle, *obs. variant of SWEDDLE v.*

† **Sweddyr**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. (Meaning uncertain.) c. 1400 *Song of Roland* 337 Hou wondirly on they set with denty felle; speris to-brast and in pecis flouen, . . . swerdis swedyrd out and laid hem doun.

Swee (swi). [Echoic.] A South African species of waxbill (*Estrilda dufréni*), so called from its note. So **Swee-swee v. intr.** to utter a note like the syllable 'swee' repeated; to chirp shrilly.

1839 *Moia Mansie Wauch* xxii, The grand carved roofs, where the swallows swee-swee, as they darted through the open windows. 1908 *HAAEGNER & IVY Sk. S. Afr. Bird-Life* iv. 68 The Swee Waxbill (*Estrilda dufréni*) is the best known species in the South-eastern Province of Cape Colony. 1913 *PETTMAN Africanism*, Swee, . . . *Estrilda dufréni*. It owes its popular name to its cry of 'swee-swee'.

Swee, *dial. form of SWAY*.

Sweal, *dial. form of SQUEAL*.

Sweed, *obs. form of SWED E*.

† **Sweek**. *Obs.* Also 6 **sweake**, 7 **sweeke**. [If the primary sense be 'swing', this word is related to *SWEAK v.* and to the dial. *sweak* swing-bar in a fireplace for kettles, etc., *swake* pump-handle.] Part of a trap for catching birds.

1594 *BARNFIELD Affect. Sheph.* (Arb.) 13 If thou wilt Make pit-falls for the Larke and Pheldifare, Thyprop and sweake shall be both ouer-guile. 1623 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vii. (1634) 120 The three sides or parts of the Prop (the Poste, the Sweake, and the Brace), are three Sticks; all, almost half an inch broad, and half a quarter of an inch thick. *Ibid.* 121 First bait the Sweek with a thin piece of good Cheese, or Bacon, or Suet.

Sweel (swil), *v. Sc.* Forms: 6 **sweil**, 7 **swill**, 7–8 **swyle**, 8 **swayl**, 9 **sweal**, **sweel**. [Contracted f. *SWEDDLE v.* *trans.* To saddlle, swathe. Hence *Sweel'ing vbl. sb.*, attrib. in † *sweelling clais*, swaddling-clothes.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) so The Sylk and Sandell the to eis, Ar hay, and sempill sweelling clais. a 1583 *MONTGOMERIE Flying vbl. Polwart* 286 [292] (Tullib. MS.) Swir sweillit [Hart. MS. sweddelled; ed. 1629 swyld; ed. 1688 swill'd] in an swyneskin. 1768 *Ross Helenor* iii. 110, I hae a ribbon twa ell lang, . . . Gin it hae monie marrows I'm beguill'd, 'Twas never out o' fauld syn she was swyld'. 1858 M. PORTER *Souter Johnny, To Shade of Burns*, In blanket swed'd. 1890 *SERVICE Notandums* xiv. 101 Them that were hurt they sweeled in a barrie o' dirty linen.

Sweel, *dial. f. SQUEAL*; *obs. f. SWEAL*; *dial. f. SWILL*, *SWIVEL*. **Sweem**, *Sc. f. SWIM*. **Sweemish**, *north. dial. f. SQUEAMISH*. **Sween**, *obs. var. SWEVEN*, dream. **Sweenge**, *Sc. f. SWINGE*. **Sweens**, *var. SOWENS*.

Sweeny (swēni). *U.S.* Also **swinn(e)y**. [prob. f. G. dial. *schweine* emaciation, atrophy, *schweinen* to become emaciated.] Atrophy of the shoulder-muscles in the horse. Also *fig.* of the 'stiffness' of pride or self-conceit.

1855 H. C. KIMBALL in *Jrnl. Discourses* II. 158/1 Too many have got the sweeny, and the skins are growing tight on their flesh. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 30 July 72/3 The shrinkage of the muscles of the shoulder, and which is commonly called 'sweeny', is due to some lameness of the foot or limb.

Sweep (swip), *sb.* Forms: 6 **sweipe**, 6–7 **sweepe**, **sweape**, 7 **swepe**, 7–8 **sweep**, 7– **sweep**. [Mainly f. *SWEEP v.* In senses 25, 27, app. a local variant of *SWAPE*, q. v.]

1. The action of sweeping.

1. An act of sweeping or clearing up or (usually) away; a clearance: *freq. a general*, (now) a *clean sweep*.

1551 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 203 Thynkyng. . . this Hospital should have made a general sweepe of all poore and afflicted. 1712 *SWIFT Jrnl. to Stella* 1 July, Here has been a great sweep of employments, and we expect still more removals. 1720 — *Run on Bankers* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 22 The bold encroachers on the deep Gain by degrees huge tracts of laud, 'Till Neptune with one gen'ral sweep Turns all again to barren strand. 1801 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (ed. Ford

VIII. 64 In Connecticut alone a general sweep seems to be called for. 1848 *CLOUGH Annals de Voy.* i. 24 Would to Heaven the old Goths had made a cleaner sweep of it! 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 229 To make the last remorseless sweep of these riches. 1869 *Lozier Highl. Turkey* II. 144 A clean sweep had been made of all the beasts of burden in the neighbouring districts. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* v. 236 There had been a clean sweep of the old incumbents from all the parishes for miles round.

b. An act of passing over an area in order to capture or destroy the occupants of it.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 186 [They] had taken the lead, and hoped to have the first sweep of the hunting ground. 1889 *10th Cent.* Nov. 758 The hopes that the few remaining hundreds of the aborigines might be captured in one sweep. 1916 *Edin. Rev.* July 172 The Grand Fleet had been engaged in carrying out one of those frequent 'sweeps' of the North Sea on which it has been employed for months in order to find the enemy.

c. At one or a sweep: with a single blow or stroke.

1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Seine* 96 Seventeen persons were drowned by the bar at one sweep. 1870 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxxii. 256 The Tables resolved to take them at one sweep out of the hands of the Government. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/4 If the best mines are liable to explosion, killing hundreds of men at a sweep.

2. The action of a person or animal moving along with a continuous motion, esp. with a magnificent or impressive air. Also with *advs.*, as *sweep-by*, *sweep-past*.

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* I. ii. 137 What a sweepe of vanitie comes this way. 1775 *MME. D'ARBLAY Let. in Early Diary* Nov., Nothing could be more noble than her entrance. She took a sweep from the full length of the stage. 1827 *HONS Every-day Bk.* II. 57 Private carriages, . . . draw up to the box door with a vigorous sweep. 1856 *Mrs. MARSH Ed. Marston* xviii. II. 93 The stillness being only broken by . . . the noiseless sweep by of the large white owl. 1895 *SNATH Mistr. D. Marry* vi, She cantered him [sc. a horse] gently to the far end of the yard to give him a good sweep for the spring.

3. The rapid or forcible and continuous movement of a body of water, wind, etc.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 83 A Torrent swel'd With wintry Tempests, that disdain all Mounds, . . . and involves Within its Sweep, Trees, Houses, Men. 1754 *GAUL Pleasure* 59 With resistless sweep They perish in the boundless deep. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* viii. viii, The wind Swept through the moonless sky, . . . And in the pauses of its sweep They heard the heavy rain Beat on the monument above. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 76 The river pours its gurgling sounds in whirling sweep. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi, Brawny Danton is in the breach . . . amid the sweep of Tenth-of-August cannon. 1898 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct. 298 To anchor at some distance off-shore, exposed to the full sweep of the long rollers.

b. *semi-concr.* of a forcibly moving body of water.

1815 *SHELLEY Alastor* 362 Suspended on the sweep of the smooth wave, The little boat was driven. 1864 *TENNISON En. Ard.* 55 He thrice had pluck'd a life From the dread sweep of the down-streaming seas. 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Vashli* xxvii, He might as well have attempted to catch, in the hollow of his hand the steady sweep of Niagara.

4. An action, or a process in expression, thought, etc., figured as movement of this kind.

1662 *GRAUNT Bills of Mortality* ii. 16 In Countries subject to great Epidemical sweeps men may live very long. 1817 *COLERIDGE Bing. Lit.* (Bohn) 272 It was easy to excuse some inaccuracy in the final sounds if the general sweep of the verse was superior. 1840 *Dr. QUINCY Style* I. Wks. (1860) 164 Whatever sweep is impressed by chance upon the motion of a period. 1842 *TENNISON Epic* 14, I heard The parson taking wide and wider sweeps. 1858 *CARLYLE Frnk. Gt.* vii. ix. (1872) II. 340 The first sweep of royal fury being paid. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* i. (1886) 1 As if the work had been wholly done. . . by the sweep of deep-lying, collective forces.

5. The action of driving or wielding a tool or weapon, swinging an arm, etc., so as to describe a circle or an arc.

1725 *POPE Odys.* vii. 419 Justly tim'd with equal sweep they row. 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Dang.* iii, The sweep of a brown bill. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* iii, The woodman had pulled his axe from his belt, and with a full sweep of his arm struck a blow. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxxix, The sweep of scythe in morning dew. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, The long steady sweep of the so-called paddle tried him. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Windmill* ii, Its hurtling sails a mighty sweep Cut thro' the wind.

6. The action of moving in a continuous curve or a more or less circular path or track: said, e.g., of the movements of an army or a fleet, the turn of a river's course; † formerly also of the rotation or revolution of a body; *occas.* a single revolution.

1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* ix. 166 A Door is said to Drag when, the bottom edge of the Door rides (in its sweep) upon the Floor. 1680 *Ibid.* xiii. 220 (Turning Hard Wood) They lay their Tool flat and steadily upon the Rest; which being hard held in this position, does by the coming about of the Work, cut or tear off all the Extraneous the Tool touches in the sweep of the Work. . . For should it in one sweep of the Work be thrust nearer the Axis in any place, it would there take off more than it should. 1780 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 386 The French and Spanish fleets have made a sweep of sixty upon the English East India and West India fleets. 1798 S. & H. *LEE Canterb. T.* II. 441 'Takin' suddenly a bold sweep, the stream smoothed. . . ere it discharged itself into the sea. 1822 *CRANE Lect. Drawing*, etc. v. 284 The species of sweep, curve, or twist, which the branches take in diverging from the trunk. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. D. 5, The top of the jib, and consequently the forked hanger suspended from it, make a sweep from side to side in front of the furnace. c. 1900 S. *CRANE Gt. Battles* (1901) 15 The sweep of the Allies under Graham around the French right. 1914 *Times* 12 Sept. 8/3

When the enemy's sweep to the south-east of Paris was checked on the Grand Morin.

† b. The course (of a river). *Obs. rare.*

1596 LAMBARDE *Peraurib. Kent* (ed. 2) 259 Neither of them standeth in the full sweepe, or right course, of those Rivers, but in a diuerticle, or by way.

c. *Gunnery.* The lateral movement of a gun in distributing fire over a given front.

1907 BETHELL *Mod. Gun & Gunnery* 172 If we multiply the front of the target in degrees by 10, this will give the outward deflection and sweep required in minutes.

7. *Astr.* A term used by Sir William Herschel to denote a method of surveying the heavens in sections (see *quots.* and cf. *SWEPT* v. 21); also, one of such sections of observation. Rarely *gen.* the survey of an extensive region.

1784 SIR W. HERSCHEL *Sci. Papers* (1812) I. 165 It occurred to me that the intermediate spaces between the sweeps might also contain nebulae. 1786 *Ibid.* 261 The instrument was... either lowered or raised about 8 or 10 minutes, and another oscillation was then performed like the first. Thus I continued generally for about 10, 20, or 30 oscillations, and the whole of it was then called a Sweep. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 45. 172 A rich apparatus fitted alike for the wide sweep of celestial scenery, and the strictest scrutiny of a terrestrial atom. 1869 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* (1876) 920 *Sweep*, sweeping, terms introduced by Sir W. Herschel to describe his practice of surveying the heavens by clamping his telescope in successive parallels of declination, and allowing during a series of equal intervals of time, portions of the sky to pass under view by diurnal motion.

8. An act of sweeping with a broom.

Also with advs.: e. g. to give a room a good sweep, sweep-out, or sweep-up.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamin.* xv. When his [sc. a spider's] whole web... is destroyed by the chance sweep of a broom. 1908 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 155, I have known outdoor paupers who... would let their rooms go for the month without ever a single 'sweep-up'.

9. The action of a garment, etc. brushing, or of the hand or an instrument passing in continuous movement, along or over a surface.

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* II. 27 Wherever her airy footstep trod, Her trailing hair from the grassy sod Erased its light vestige, with shadowy sweep. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 52 A sweep of lute-strings. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills Shalott* xl. The old man's brush made long sweeps back and forward over the shining guineale. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xliii. The tramp of footsteps, and the faint sweep of woollen garments. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 59 The developer is now poured, with a gentle sweep, over the plate.

10. *Cards.* a. In the game of casino, a pairing or combining all the cards on the board, resulting in the removal of all of them. b. In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand; a slam.

1814 HOYLE'S *Games Improved* 161 (*Casino*) Do not neglect sweeping the board when opportunity offers; always prefer taking up the card laid down by the opponent, also as many as possible with one; endeavouring likewise to win the last cards or final sweep. 1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

11. *Physics.* A process of settling, or tending to settle, into thermal equilibrium.

1903 W. S. FRANKLIN in *Science* 30 Nov. 647/2 The settling of a closed system to thermal equilibrium is called a simple sweep.

II. Range, extent.

12. Compass, reach, or range of movement, esp. in a circular or curving course.

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 159 If the Boards of the Floor chance to swell within the sweep of the Door. 1680 *Ibid.* x. 184 The Sweep of the Treadle being so small. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy. II.* xi. 251 The whole sweep of our squadron, within which nothing could pass undiscovered, was at least twenty-four leagues in extent. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1780) I. ix. 154 All within one sweep of the eye. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* v. (1856) 38 In our wake, and just outside the sweep of our oars. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 158 From the minutest disclosures of the microscope to beyond the farthest sweep of the telescope. 1878 CONDER *Tentwork Pat.* I. viii. 242 Huge camels, loaded with firewood, come rolling by, and oblige you to crouch against the wall to avoid the sweep of the load. 1886 *Field* 20 Mar. 353/1 The fishermen waiting till they see a salmon show within the sweep of the net.

13. Extent of ground, water, etc.; an extent, stretch, or expanse, such as can be taken in at one survey or is included in a wide-spreading curve.

1767 JACO *Edge-hill* II. 92 The Lawns, With spacious Sweep, and wild Declivity. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 40 It's woody scenes, it's extended lawns, and vast sweeps of wild country. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Cr.* 12 By many a sweep Of meadow smooth from aftermath. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. 128 The whole sweep of mountains which enclose the western plains of Asia. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Eur.* (1894) v. 131 So noble and varied a sweep of glacier is visible nowhere else in the Alps. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* (1889) 35 A lovely coast... with its red sand-hills and wide sweeps of vivid green. 1906 SIR F. TREVES *Highways Dorset* xii. 192 A long sickle-shaped sweep of fawn-coloured sand.

b. A series (of buildings); † a suite (of rooms). 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* cv. The rooms were every way suitable, and our hero imagined he had made a tour through the whole sweep, [etc.]. 1772 T. NUGENT tr. *Grosley's Tour Lond.* I. 348 The apartment of the first story, consisting of a sweep of seven chambers. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 42 A sweep of shops... and all manner of open-air dealers.

14. Extent or range of thought, observation, experience, influence, power, etc.

1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 474 Tyranny sends the chain, that must abridge The noble sweep of all their privilege. 1839

HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. vi. § 87 He wanted that large sweep of reflection and experience which is required for the greater diversity of the other sex. 1855 *Edin. Rev.* July 296 The extensive sweep of these four great principles did not escape the penetration of Russia. 1874 GARDNER *Short List*. viii. § 5. 501 London... was brought within the sweep of Royal extortion. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ I.* I. 5 [Christ] threw down the wall of separation, and consecrated the whole sweep of existence.

III. A curve or curved object, etc.

15. A curved line or form; a curve; also, curvature.

1725 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 85 The Model, by means of which the Workman may give Chimneys that Sweep or Curvature which they ought to have. 1731 W. HALFFENNY *Perspective* 27 Take OC, strike a sweep towards B; from B, draw a Line to I. 1739 S. SHARP *Treat. Surgery* x. 51 Having made one Incision... a little circularly, begin a second in the same point as the first, bringing it with an opposite Sweep to meet the other. 1804 C. B. BAOWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 91 An extensive meadow, through which the St. Laurence flows, in three sweeps or bends. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 637 Glass can be bent to circular sweeps. 1855 ORR'S *Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 150 A soft rock... has been scooped out into sweeps and rounded surfaces. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 38 It admits of being bent almost double without snapping and on that account it is well adapted to be used for curved work if the sweep be not too small.

b. The continuously curved part of an arch.

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanus* Frontispiece c. j. On the sweep of the Arch lies one of the Muses. 1721 BAILEY, *Key-Stone*... is the middle Stone of an Arch, to bind the Sweeps of the Arch together. 1835 J. GREENWOOD *Tour Thornton Abbey* 36 A pointed window of three lights, with perpendicular tracery in the sweep.

† c. *Shipbuilding.* An arc or curved line used in a plan to indicate the shape of the timbers; the curve of a ship's timbers. *Obs.*

1657 CAPT. J. SMITH *Sea. Gram.* ii. 3 Those ground timbers doe give the floor of the ship, being straight, sawing at the ends they begin to compass, and there they are called the Rungheads, and doth direct the Sweep or Mould of the Foot-hooks and Naucell timbers. a 1647 PETTE in *Archæologia XII.* 248 The great platform... where all the lines of the midship bend were drawn... with their centres, perpendicular, and sweeps. 1664 BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 24 Here in this Draught I draw a Sweep, or a piece of a Circle from the point G. *Ibid.* 15 Then make the Moulds by their Sweeps. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. The Seamen call the Mold of a Ship when she begins to compass in at the Rungheads, the Sweep of her; or the Sweep of the Futtocks. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 378/2 (*Shipbuilding*) A frame of timbers is commonly formed by arches of circles called sweeps. There are generally five sweeps... the floor sweep... the lower breadth sweep... the reconciling sweep... the upper breadth sweep... the top timber sweep.

d. A flowing line (of drapery, hair, the contour of a limb, etc.); also semi-concave.

1784 COWPER *Task* i. 352 Well-roll'd walks, With curvature of slow and easy sweep. 1818 SCOTT *Irl. Mtd.* x. That graceful and easy sweep of outline which at once indicates health and beautiful proportion of parts. 1823 — *Quentin D.* xiii. The dark and downward sweep of his long-descending beard. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc., My Winter-Garden* (1859) I. 153 See the depth of chest, the sweep of loin. 1868 HELPS *Realism* viii. (1876) 214 She trails after her in the muddy streets an ample sweep of flowing drapery. 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 353/2 Deep, wistful gray eyes, under a sweep of brow hair that fell across his forehead. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders v.* Narrow tongues of fire and great sweeps of smoke drove to leeward.

e. A projecting contour or face of a wall, column, etc.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 20 The Sweeps are two, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the Column, and are called Sweeps upon account of their running out a little beyond the rest of the Shaft. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 488/1 The Descent formerly craggy... is now firm... by 17 Traverses, the Sweeps and Angles wald with Stones. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 146 The shafts do not in this style generally stand free, but are parts of the sweep of mouldings.

16. Concrete uses.

a. A curved mass of building or masonry.

1766 ENTICK *London IV.* 414 The pillars are terminated to the east by a sweep... in a kind of semicircle. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 87 A curved wall or sweep of masonry, which is made concentric with the wheel. 1859 DICKENS *Tale Two Cities* II. ix. Two stone sweeps of staircase meeting in a stone terrace before the principal door.

b. 'A semicircular plank fixed up under the beams near the fore-end of the tiller, which it supports' (*Rudim. Navig.* c 1850); a similar support on which a gun travels.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 15/1 The tiller... having born so hard upon the sweep as almost to have torn it through. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Trnt.* I. 28/1 Her armanent... consists of 14 long 32-pounders, and two 84-pounders on circular sweeps.

c. A curved carriage drive leading to a house.

1797 JAHN *Austen Sense & Sens.* III. xiv. (1811) 356 They could superintend the progress of the paragonage... could choose papers, project shrubberies, and invent a house. 1838 LYTTON *Alce* i. ix. The narrow sweep that conducted from the lodge to the house. 1897 STEVENSON *St. Ives* xii. The lane twisted... and showed me a gate and the beginning of a gravel sweep.

d. In pattern-making, a short segment of a circle used in making a ring, being shifted round on its centre several times in succession until the ring is completed.

1885 [HORN] *Pattern Making* 82 The sweep, with its bosses and prints, is rained up in sand level with its top face, and withdrawn. It is then carried round exactly one-

sixth of its circumference, and its right-hand print and boss is dropping into the impression just made by its left-hand print and boss. There the sweep is again rained up, to be again withdrawn and removed, until the ring, with its six bosses and six prints is completed.

IV. That which is swept up.

† 17. The crop of hay raised from a meadow. *Obs. local.*

1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.* *Sweepage*, is the Crop of Hay got in a Meadow, called also *The sweep* in some parts of England [referring to *Coke On Litt.* fol. 4: see *SWEPT* v. 21]

18. *coll. sing. or pl.* The sweepings of gold and silver dust from the workshops of goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc.

a 1771 II. PEMBERTON *Course Chem.* 263 Our refiners have an operation something similar to this, which they call melting their sweep. 1778 PAYCE *Min. Cora.* 246 The inhabitants of Africa... dress their Gold-dust in small bowls, after the manner that Goldsmiths wash their sweeps. 1852 *Househ. Words* V. 275/2 A lot of 'good handy sweeps' 1884 in *Standard* 4 Jan. 2/5 They were blockers, and had to remove the gold waste from the books... that were being gilt. That was called 'sweep'.

19. = SWEEPSTAKE 3.

1849 Bentley's *Misc.* XXVI. 573 The public-house wherein the 'sweep' is got up so philanthropically. 1888 KIRLING *Departm. Ditties, Maxims of Hafia* xii. The gold that we spend On a Derby Sweep.

20. That which is swept up, in, along, etc.

1838 JAMES *Robber vi.* He thought it would be a good sweep for us all, if we could get the bags. 1873 *Eastman Moab* xi. 196 The sweep of sediment which comes down with the floods. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 2/1 This gathering is not a mere sweep in from the streets.

21. = ALMOND-FURNACE.

After G. *gebräuteten*, lit. sweepings-furnace. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* The Almond-Furnace, called also the Sweep, is usually six Foot high, four wide, and two thick.

V. Apparatus that sweeps or has a sweeping motion.

† 22. A broom or mop; in *oven-sweep*. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Prompt. Parv.* (Phillips MS.) 323/2 Oven sweepe, doosortum, tersorium.

23. An apparatus for drawing water from a well, consisting of a long pole attached to an upright which serves as a fulcrum; hence, a pump-handle.

1548 ELIOT, *Telo*... a great poste and high is set faste, then over it cometh a longe beame, which reneth on a pynne, so that the one ende hauning more poyse then the other, causeth the lighter ende to rise; with such beere brewers in London dooe drawe vp water, they call it a sweepe. 1598 FLORIO, *Talione*, Talione, an engine to draw vp water, called a sweepe. 1660 R. D'ACARA *Water-drawing* II. i. 11 Those that are moved to and fro, men cannot so well command with that free and full strength, as they may the perpendicular sweeps, which move up and down. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Qij. Those common Pumps used in the Mines, such as Raggs, Churns, Sweeps, Forces. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 105 Mr. Smeaton always used such sweeps... it is certainly preferable to any intricate work in the form of the buckets. 1866 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 257 The boatmen smoked... on the gunwales or indolently plied the long sweeps of their pumps. 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 324/1 Wells with the old-fashioned 'sweep'.

† 24. A ballista. *Obs.* (exc. *Her.*).

1598 FLORIO, *Telone*, an instrument of warre like that which brewers vse with a crosse beame to drawe water, it is called a sweepe. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. viii. 104 Argent a Sweep azure, charged with a Stone Or, [borne] by the name of Magnall. (1892 WOODWARD & BURNETT *Her.* 365.)

25. Applied to various kinds of levers, or to a long bar which is swept round so as to turn a shaft.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 80 The Horses and Cattle being put to their tackle, they go about, and by their force torne (by the sweeps) the middle roller. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 267/1 The Sweep and String, is the moving beame... which hanging by the middle... so that drawing the end down, by the trade; the other end riseth, and with it string draws vp the Leaded Hammer. 1793 *Museum Rust.* I. lxi. 259 F. is the sweep, whereby the cutter plays up and down when in use. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 152 Two sweeps annexed to the wheels, and going the circle with them. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Sweep*, the lever of a horse-power or pug-mill. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks*, etc. v. (1889) 144 Broad, curved pieces of iron, called sweeps, pressers, or pushers... their use is to force the tempered clay through an opening near the bottom, in the side of the cylinder or box inclosing the pug-mill.

26. A sail of a windmill. Also *occas.* a paddle of a water-wheel.

1702 W. J. BRUYN'S *Voy. Levant* xxxii. 124 Several Wind-Mills... The Sweeps whereof are more Numerous than ours are. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 221/2 As Mr. Richards... was viewing a Windmill by Bow, the Sweeps turning of a sudden dash'd out his Brains. 1741 J. TAYLOR *Patent Specif.* No. 576 Every one of these sweeps is a thin board or plate of such wethd and depth as fit the wethd and depth of the box exactly. 1836 *Boston etc. Herald* 12 Apr. 2/5 Miss P. incantiously ventured out on the platform or gallery, and received two violent blows from the sweeps of the mill.

27. A long oar used to propel a ship, barge, etc. when becalmed, or to assist the work of steering.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* *Misc. Tr.* 223/1 These vessels should... be so constructed as to be rowed by sweeps (or large oars) in calm weather. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1842) 377 The wind died away altogether... and 'out sweeps' was the word. 1890 HOSE *Three Yrs. W. China* 68 Our craft, guided by stern and bow sweeps, dashed four and five feet at a bound. 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 6 The boats are steered with a huge sweep passed through a ring in the stern post. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 204 Sweeps, or long pulling oars... were also furnished to every vessel.

28. A plate, frame, or the like for sweeping off, up (etc.), grain, soil, etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 449 The sweep, making part of the inner rake, occasionally let down for sweeping off all the seed.

29. A length of cable used for sweeping the bottom of the sea, in mine-laying, etc.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 49 When a cable... is used in its full length, without making it into any particular form, it is generally called in this operation a sweep. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Nov. 8/1 The 'sweep,' which consists of a surface line 20 fathoms, or 120 feet long, carrying under-water charges of guncotton.

30. An instrument used for drawing curves at a large radius, a beam-compass. Also, a profile tool for cutting mouldings in wood or metal in a lathe.

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 256, I placed the Center-point of the Sweep in a Center-hole made in a square Stud of Metal... I provided a strong Iron Bar for the Beam of a Sweep. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 77 The instruments which we term Sweeps, to mark out the Curves that compose the Body. 1847 HALLIWELL *Sweep...* (3) An instrument used by turners for making mouldings in wood or metal.

31. *Founding*. A movable templet used in loam-moulding, a striking-board. 1864 in WEBSTER.

VI. One who sweeps (and derived senses).

32. A chimney-sweeper.

Prob. taken from the chimney-sweeper's street cry 'Sweep!' as CHIMNEY-SWEEP (1614 Chapman in Chris. Brooke's *Poems*, ed. Grosart, 50) was from the earlier cry 'Chimney sweep!' See also *sweep-chimney* (s.v. SWEEP-2) and SWEEP-5b.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr. Archit. Atom.* A mingled noise of dustmen, milk, and sweeps. 1827 Hood *Bianca's Dream* 108 In skin as sooty as a sweep. 1861 E. T. HOLAND in *Peaks, Passes, & Glaciers* Ser. II. 1. 91 The small black particles filled our eyes, and our faces soon became almost as black as sweeps.

Phr. 1845 Lover *Handy Andy* i. 8 That peculiar pace which is elegantly called a sweep's trot. 1878 WALSHAM *Swrg. Pathol.* xii. 369 From the great frequency with which it occurs in chimney-sweepers, cancer of the scrotum is generally designated the soot- or sweep's-cancer.

b. *The Sweeps*: a nickname for the Rifle Brigade.

1879 *All Year Round* 5 Apr. 371/2 The Sweeps and the Jollies—the active and intrepid lads of the Rifle Brigade and the Marine Light Infantry. 1888 *Nicknames in Army* 112 Rifle Brigade.—The Sweeps, from its dark coloured uniform and facings.

c. A disreputable person; a scamp, blackguard, slang and dial.

1853 *Househ. Words* VIII. 75/2 A low person is a snob, a sweep, and a scurf. 1888 W. E. NORRIS *Chris* vi. Fancy making up to a drunken sweep like that just because he has a few thousands a year! 1903 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Sweep*. A term of contempt: e.g. 'What a sweep the man is'; 'You dirty sweep'.

d. Name for two Australasian marine fishes, *Scorpius aequipinnis* and *Incididius simplex*.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* 1. 23 They were chiefly of the kinds known as 'rock-cod', 'snappers', or gilt-heads, 'sweeps', and 'rudder-fish', or scad. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 12 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'sweep', *Scorpius aequipinnis*, is the only fish of this family that is used with us as an article of food.

33. a. A crossing-sweeper. b. U.S. A servant who looks after university students' rooms.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sweep*, a crossing-sweeper.

VII. 34. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (in sense 16 c) *sweep-gate*; (in sense 18) *sweep-smeller*, *-washer*, *-washings*; (in sense 32) *sweep-boy*; *sweep-head*, the upper end or handle of a large oar (sense 27). (See also SWEEP-.)

1818 MAGINN in *Blackw. Mag.* III. 53 I'd rather see a 'sweep-boy suck a penny roll, Than listen to a criticising woman. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* xxix. To have it [a post-chaise] stop at the 'sweep-gate was a sight to brighten every eye. 1847 Mrs. GORE *Castles in Air* xxv. 11. 305 On approaching the sweep-gates of the villa. 1881 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties, Galley-Slave* ii. We gripped the kicking 'sweep-head and we made that galley go. 1815 J. T. SMITH *Anc. Topog. Lond.* 20 The 'Sweepwasher is a person who buys the sweepings of the floors of the working gold and silver smith and also the water in which the workmen wash their hands. 1833 in R. ELLIS *Customs* (1840) IV. 154 Sweepwasher's dirt may be landed and delivered without entry, on due examination. 1839 URR *Dict. Arts* 1225 *Sweep-washer*, is the person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., of refineries of silver and gold, the small residuum of precious metal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Sweep-washings*, the refuse of shops in which gold and silver are worked.

Sweep (swip), v. Forms: 4-6 *swepe*, 4-7 *sweepe*, 5 *sweep*, 6 *sweppe*, *swyp*(e), *Sc. sweep*, 6-7, 9 *dial. swip*(e), 6- *sweep*. *Pa. t.* 4 *swepid*, *sueped*, *swepte*, 5 *sweepit*, 7 *sweeped*, 6- *swept*. *Pa. pple.* 4 *sweped*, *sueped*, *-et*, *sweepid*, *swepid*, 5 *swyped*, 6-8 *sweeped*, 7 *sweepit*, 7-8 *sweep'd*; 5 *sweppeped*, 5-6 *swepte*, 6- *swept* (9 *dial. swep*, *Sc. sweepit*); *str.* 5 *yswepe*, *sweppene*. [ME. *sweep* (taking the place of the original *swipe*, OE. *swāpan*, *swāp*, *swāpan*), first recorded from northern texts; of uncertain origin. Two suggestions of source have been made, both of which involve phonological difficulties. (1) The mutated stem *swāp-* (cf. *geswāpa* beside *-geswāp* sweepings, *ymbwāpe* 'mabages' that). This would normally have produced a mod. Eng. **swap*, but

in its transference from the northern to the southern area, *swepe* may have been assimilated to words like *slepe* (OE. *Anglian slēpan*) to SLEEP, or *crepe* (OE. *crēpan*) to CREEP, the process being perhaps assisted by the pa. t. *swep-e* (OE. *swāp*) of the original strong verb. (2) ON. *swipa* to move swiftly and suddenly. This etymology involves the assumption that ON. *ī* became ME. *e*, which is not otherwise clearly authenticated, and that the intransitive sense (22) is the original.

The shortening of the stem-vowel in pa. t. and pa. pple. is shown in spellings c. 1400.

The order of sense-development presents difficulties, it being uncertain whether the transitive or intransitive meanings are the primary ones. The present arrangement of the word is adopted as convenient from the modern point of view, since the whole word is now coloured by the meaning 'cleanse or remove with a broom'.

I. Senses with that which is removed or moved along as the object, and derived uses.

1. *trans.* To remove, clear away, off (etc.) with a broom or brush, or in a similar way by friction upon a surface; to brush away or off.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26672 (Cott.), I haue mi hert soght ilk a delle, And sueped [Fairf, squepid out] wel þat was þar-in. [After *Psalm* lxxvii. 6; cf. quot. a. 1300 in sense 13.] 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiv. 23, I shal destroye Babyloynes name... I shal sweepen it in a besme. 1552 HULOTR, Swepe away, *encreto*. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 158 Certen Cardinales standing about him, whiche with foxes taylor tied to stauies lyke besomes, sweeppe all thinges vpsyde downe. 1579 in *Archaeologia* LXIV. 357 For swipping and bearing rubbish out of the house. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 397, I am sent with broome before, To sweep the dust behind the doore. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 582 Sweepings and scraps are swept away with besoms. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Sat.* II. viii. 15 Another sweeps the fragments of the feast. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. The old lodge-keeper... was wanted at the Court to sweep away the leaves. 1902 R. HAGOT *Donna Diana* xiii. 139 Leaving his housekeeper to clear away the empty plates and dishes and sweep the breadcrumbs off the wine-stained table cloth.

b. *Curling*. = SOOF v.3 Also *absol.*

1811 *Acc. Game Curling* 44 A player may sweep his own stone the whole length of the rink; his party not to sweep until it has passed the hog-score at the farther end. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 647 (*Curling*). No party except when sweeping according to rule, shall go upon the middle of the rink, or cross it.

2. To cut down or off with a vigorous swinging stroke. Now rare or Obs.

1a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2508 Now ferkes to þe fyrthe thees fresche mene of armes... In the myste mornynge one a mede falles... In swathes sweepene downe, fülle of swete floures. c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1572 This owen wyues heed þo bode sweepe. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi. I would rather you swept my head off with your long sword; it would better become my birth, than to die by the hands of such a foul churl. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii. The reapers sweeping down the brown corn.

3. To remove with a forcible continuous action; to brush off, away, aside.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 188 b. The mothes, if they appeare, must be swept away. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 126 My bounds... their heads are hung With eares that sweepe away the morning dew. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 469 The Gouverneur caused Areta... to gather and swipe the Vermine vpon me. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 449 The same diluvial agency... appears also to have swept off the superior strata from extensive tracts. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (1862) 17 The gases are to be swept out of the apparatus in the manner already described. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxvii. Sweep the chessmen off the board. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 64 The upper part of the series... has been swept away by denudation. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxviii. Leaning against the railing, she impatiently swept off the snowy lemon leaves. 1908 S. E. WHITE *Riverman* ix. Miss Bishop turned to the piano, sweeping aside her white draperies as she sat. *Ibid.* xvii. She swept aside the portieres.

4. *transf.* chiefly with adv. or adverb. phr.: To clear out, drive away, or carry off from a place or region, (as if) forcibly or by violence. Also *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Ilen. VI.* v. vii. 13 Thus haue we swept Suspicion from our Seate. And made our Footstool of Security. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. i. 119 Though I could With bare-fac'd power sweepe him from my sight. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 13 Vlesse we sweepe 'em from the doore with Cannons. 1645 GATAKER *God's Eye on Israel* 29 Who draw up whatsoever cometh to hand, with the hooke, and sweep all away hand over head, with their net. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 67 Those that were still coming up... we swept down like a swarm of bees, with our... Fire-arms. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 29 May, The tide of luxury has swept all the inhabitants from the open country. 1779 *Mirror* No. 36 p. 2 When Xerxes... saw all his troops ranged in order before him, he burst into tears at the thought, that... they would be swept from the face of the earth. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence* II. 257 A... storm. In its fury it had just swept away the pier at Ryde. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i. Let us sweep, then, our past conference from our recollection. 1842 *Lover Handy Andy* i. 13 Devil sweep you! 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. vi. (1857) 106 The Moslems... butchered the inhabitants, or swept them off into hopeless slavery. 1906 ALICE WERNER *Natives Brit. Centr. Afr.* xii. 284 When the invaders retired, they... cultivated their gardens in the plains, but only to have their crops swept off by fresh raids.

5. Chiefly with *away*: To remove forcibly or as at one blow from its position or status, or out of existence; to do away with, destroy utterly.

1560 *Bible* (Genev.) *Isa.* xxviii. 17 The haile shal swepe away the vaine confidence. 1611 — *Jer.* xli. 15 Why are

thy valiant men swept away? 1632 ANDERSON *Serm.* 316 When He... sweepeth away religious Princes, wise Senators, zealous Magistrates. 1643 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 238 The ragingst Plague that ever was in Spain... happen'd of late years, which sweep'd away such a world of people. a. 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. p. xvi. These God will leave to be trodden down and swept away by the Gentiles. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xxiv. 134 Did the rage of stormy Neptune sweep Your lives at once, and whelm beneath the deep? 1833 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, P. *Scipio Emilianus*, etc. Wks. 1846 II. 246/2 In one Olympiad the three greatest men that ever appeared together were swept off. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* II. viii. 158 The heart of man is constantly sweeping away the errors he gets into his brain. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 31 Long after Carthage and the Carthaginians had been swept away. 1878 DALE *Lect. Preach.* iii. 83 In the early part of the third chapter the last hopes of the Jews are swept away.

6. To carry or drive along with force; to carry away or off by driving before it, as a wind, tide, stream, etc.

1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Odes* i. vii. 24 The south wind often... Sweeps off the clouds. 1783 CRABBE *Village* i. 128 Till some fierce tide... Sweeps the low hut and all it holds away. 1813 BYRON *Glaucour* 18 If at times a transient breeze... sweep one blossom from the trees. 1840 MARVAT *Poor Jack* ix. The tide was sweeping us past. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v. He was swept, along with the mob in which he had been fast wedged, through a dark low passage. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* v. xx. 1. 360 They might find the bridges shattered and swept away by the sudden spates of rushing streams. *fig.* 1867 PARKMAN *Jessie N. Amer.* xx. (1875) 303 The fury of the minority swept all before it.

b. To sweep off: to drink off, swallow down quickly. *Obs. or dial.*

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 83 He sweeps off the luscious Stuff [sc. lobscouse] as cleverly as a Dairy-Maid does her Butter. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.* (MS.) Take the pint and sweep it off.

7. To drive together or into a place by or as by sweeping; to gather or take up, esp. so as to allocate or consign to a place, object, or purpose.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4947 Pan sal alle be fire be swept doune In-til helle. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 385 The Mullok on an heepe swept [vrr. yswoped, isweped, ysweped] was. 1538 ELIOT *Addit. Conuero*... to swepe to gether into one place. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 394 b. Onre aduersaries... destroying the wealth of the Empire, swepe all into theyr owne coffers. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 926/2 The Dominicke Friers... so had swept all the fatte to their own beards, from the order of the Franciscanes, that all the almes came to theyr boxe. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 63 The fire thereof was rather sweep'd up then quench'd by the twelve years Truce. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* an. 1646 (1879) 1. 279 As if Nature had here swept up the rubbish of the earth in the Alpes to forme and cleere the plaines of Lombardy. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 68 He is sure to sweep fifty Pounds at least into his Pocket. 1851 READE *Cloister & H. Ivy*, Her glorious eyes fringed with long thick silken eyelashes, that seemed made to sweep up sensitive hearts by the half dozen. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. § 2. 38 The heritage of many such being swept in a mass into the hands of some insatiable stranger. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* iii. Sybil swept her much-enduring intractness up to her room. 1900 *Times* 25 July 4/5 Any mass of weed or debris that comes down with the stream will be swept into the angle of one of these sudd traps. 1911 E. RUTHERFORD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 794/1 If a sufficiently strong field is used, the ions are all swept to the electrodes before appreciable loss of their number can occur by recombination.

b. *fig.* To include in its scope; to extend to.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxiii. 73 The Letter of the Law Sweeps All in such a Case, without Distinction of Persons. 1886 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 47 The words of this clause sweep in, as far as I can see, every possible liability of the company.

8. To gather in or up, collect wholesale or at one stroke; esp. in phr. to sweep the stakes (cf. SWEEP-STAKE).

1635 SHIRLEY *Traitor* v. i. Death's a devouring gamester, And sweeps up all. 1672 DRYDEN *Comp. Granada, Heroique Plays* ad fin., I have already swept the stakes; and with the common good fortune of prosperous Gamesters, can be content to sit quietly. 1693 — *Persius* in. 94 My Study was... To shun Amies-Ace, that swept my Stakes away. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 90 A Portuguese or Interloper... by selling cheap, sweeps a great part, if not all their Gold. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 71 If the stakes be sweep. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 6/6 Sweepstakes are always swept by the man who does not want the money.

9. To carry or trail along in a stately manner, as a flowing garment.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 6 Let frantike Talbot triumph for a while, And like a Peacock sweep along his taylor. 1798 S. & H. R. *Lee Canterb.* T. II. 90 The self-named heires... swept her long mourning robes through the whole train of scyophants, to an upper seat in the room.

10. To move or draw (something) over and in contact with a surface.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxvi. Again sweeping his fingers over the strings. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 141 He swept the brush vigorously about, so as to disperse over the floor any particles.

11. To move (something) round with force and rapidity, or over a wide extent; to take off (one's hat) with a sweep of the arm.

1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xiv. 217 He... ended the matter by sweeping round quickly our canoe, and capsize the other. 1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. 1. § 106 It is the case of a common spinning-top... sweeping its axis round in a cone whose axis is vertical. 1868 WHITMAN *Amer. Fenillage* Poems 82 The scout... ascends a knoll and sweeps his eye around. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i. He swept off his hat in continental style.

12. intr. and trans. [*f. SWEEP sb. 27.*] To row, or to propel (a vessel), with sweeps or large oars. Also *intr.* of the vessel. ? *Obs.*

1799 H. Dugby in *Naval Chron.* II. 342 The enemy... preserved his distance by towing and sweeping to the Westward. **1804** W. Carr *ibid.* XII. 71 Obligated... to tow and sweep her out in a dead calm. **1839** MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xliii. They discovered a proa... sweeping after them.

II. Senses with that over which something moves or is moved as the object.

13. trans. To pass a broom or brush over the surface of (something) so as to clear it of any small loose or adhering particles; to cleanse with a broom or brush (as a floor, room, or house of dust and small refuse, a path or street crossing of dirt, etc., or a chimney of soot). Also with *down*, *out*, *up*; and with *clean* as compl. Also (rarely, but cf. b) said of the broom.

a 1300 E. E. Psalter lxxvi. 7 [lxxvii. 6], I swepid mi gaste [orig. *sweepam spiritum meum*]. **c 1325** Gloss. W. de Bibbesw. in Wright *Voc.* 157 Si le festes nette baler [gloss *sweepet klenet*]. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 383 As vsage is, lat sweepe [v. r. sweepe, swoope, swoope] the floor as swithe. **c 1440** R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (Rolls) 6945 (MS. B) On þe har erpe yswepe [v. r. yswoope, iswoope, clene swoope]. **a 1450** Knt. de la Tour viii. 11 To swepe and to kepe clene the chirche. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxi. 163 They chambers were... dayly made swyped clene. **1495** Trevisa's *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. clxx. (W. de W.) T viii b/1 Therwyth houses ben swepete [Boill. MS. iswope] & clensyd. **1534-5** MS. *Rauld. D.* 777 ff. 78 Sweppying and makinge the said walk. **1535** COVERDALE *Luke* xv. 8 She... swepeth the house, and seeketh diligently, tyll she fynde it. **1573** TUSSESS *Husb.* (1878) 123 Where chamber is sweeped, and wormwood is strowne. **1592** in *Essex Rev.* (1907) XVI. 162 He had scene a broome in his house swype the house without any hands. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 34, I am the Besomes that must sweepe the Court cleane of such filth as thou art. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Elixer* v. Who sweeps a room, as for thy laws, Makes that and th' action fine. **1683** WILSON in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 258 For sweeping my Chimney... **a 1756** ELIZA HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 255 The steps ought to be swept down every day. **1775** Lett. John Murray (1901) 225 Be careful to have the used Chimneys sweep'd once a month. **1841** THACKERAY *Gl. Hoggarty Diam.* xlii. The black man who swept the crossing. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* x. The attendants... came in to sweep out the lecture-rooms. **a 1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 45 Charles Duncombe, who was born to carry parcels and to sweep down a countinghouse. **1885** 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* ii. She... noticed... that her fire was bright, her hearth swept up, her lamp lighted.

b. absol. or intr.; also often said of the broom, esp. in prov. *New brooms sweep clean.*

c 1340 *Noninale* (Skeat) 186 [Woman] with besome sweepeth. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 922 She gan the hous to dighte... Preynynge the chamberes... To hasten hem, and faste swepe and shake. **1495** *Coventry Lett Bk.* 656 That all persones þat have shoppes... shall swep & make clene weekly before their shoppes. **1562** [see SWEEPER 1]. **1579** W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 16 b. The besome... wherewith the woman swept. **1656** in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 261 There is reason to sweepe cleane where the venom sticks so close. **1789** Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 376 Nasty, ill-looking fellows come in one's room to sweep. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* xi. ii. (Rldg.) 395 New brooms, they say, sweep clean! **1805** H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtens* xxix. There was another forge established at the bottom of Church Street, and our business grew a little slack (for new brooms sweep clean). **1886** W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 353. I never allow my maid to go to that part of the room, but sweep and dust myself there.

c. trans. To do the chimney-sweeping for. *collog. or vulgar.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx. Mr. Chummy, the chimney-purifier, who had sweep'd the last three families.

14. To pass over the surface of (something) in the manner of a broom or brush; to move over and in contact with; to brush, rub like (or as with) a brush.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 73 Sic fowill tailis, to swiep the calsay clene. **1538** ELVOT *Add.* *Atla*, is he that gothe so on the soles of his fete, that he sweepeth the grounde, rather than walketh. **1582** STANVHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 33 His neck and locks fall a sweeping Thee ground. **1638** JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 285 That garment is decently put on, Which doth not sweep the dust. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 98 With her length of Tail she [sc. a cow] sweeps the Ground. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 152 The long-remember'd beggar was his guest, Whose heard descending swept his aged breast. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiii. The plume of feathers which he wore was so high, as if intended to sweep the roof of the hall.

† 15. To wipe; spec. in Falconry of a hawk, to wipe (the beak), = Sew v. 3. Obs.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 950 To swepe the nose, *moncer*. *Ibid.* 956 To swepe, *torcher*. **1625** B. Jonson *Staple of N.* ii. iii. 10 *stage direct*. He sweeps his face. **1658** PHILLIPS *S.v.* A Hawk after she bath fed, is said to sweep, not wipe her beake.

16. trans. and fig. To clear of something by vigorous action compared to that of a broom; spec. to clear (a place) of enemies or a mob by firing amongst them.

To sweep the board (or table): see BOARD sb. 5 c. To sweep the deck (or usu. decks): to clear the deck of a ship (as by artillery, or as a wave breaking over); also fig.

1627 DRAVTON *Agincourt* xlii. First seven Ships from Rochester are sent, The narrow Seas, of all the French to sweepe. **1678** MARVELL *Growth Popery* 54 The false Dice must at the long run Carry it, unless discovered; and when it comes once to a great Stake, will Infallibly Sweep the Table. **1748** Anson's *Voy.* iii. viii. 379 The Commodore's grape-shot swept their decks so effectually... that they began

to fall into great disorder. **1817** Scott *Harold* iv. i. To sweep out And cleanse our channel from the rags of Rome. **1832** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Essex*, (1842) II. 63 A scheme... so feeble, and so swept of everything like manly wisdom... as this. **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* xxvi. III. 423 The country was completely swept of every thing valuable. **1856** Mrs. Stowe *Dred* II. viii. 91 In one day houses are swept of a whole family. **1878** JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* at II. vii. These fellows... will completely sweep a lane of all the birds whose song makes them valuable. **1880** *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The Casco... is reported... to have arrived at Philadelphia with decks swept, boats carried away... and with loss of sails.

17. To draw something, as a net or the bight of a rope, over the bottom of (a body of water) in search of something submerged; to drag. Also intr. to search for in this way. Also trans. to catch (something submerged) in this way.

1637 B. JONSON *Sat. Sheph.* l. ii. Earine was drown'd!... Have you swept the river, say you, and not found her? **1748** Anson's *Voy.* ii. ii. 133 We were much concerned for the loss of our anchor, and swept frequently for it. **1769** De Foe's *Tour Gl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 297 Divers went to Work, and swept for her. **1805** *Naval Chron.* XVI. 328 The Pilots... swept for and weighed the... anchors. **1820** SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 293 When they [sc. whales] hang perpendicular or when they cannot be seen, they are discovered by a process called 'sweeping a fish'. **1836** *Uncle Philip's Covers.* *Whale Fishery* 82 While they are... sweeping for these lines, some of the men... jump upon the whale and lash the fins together. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 167 Sweep the upper fluke with the bight of a hawser. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 12 Oct. 3/5 He then swept an area of half a mile from the wreck buoy to the north-westward.

18. To move swiftly and evenly or with continuous force over or along the surface of; in weakened sense, to pass over or across.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 23 As... russed-pated choughes, (Rising and cawing at the guns report) Seuer themselves, and madly sweepe the skye. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 432 All the warring Winds that sweep the Skies. **1725** Pope *Odys.* xiii. 186 Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way. **1749** SMOLLETT *Regic.* ii. iv. More swift than gales that sweep the plain. **1808** Scott *Marm.* i. Intro. 11 An angry brook, it sweeps the glade. **1813** BYRON *Glaucor* 73 Before Decay's effacing fingers Have swept the lines where hearty lingers. **1879** S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt* to Pal. xi. 238 The bed of the valley was swept along some parts of its width by winter torrents. **1913** *Daily Graphic* 26 Mar. 8/4 The storm which swept the Central States on Sunday.

19. To range over (a region of sea or land), esp. to destroy, ravage, or capture; to scour.

1788 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. lxviii. VI. 489 Their artillery swept the waters. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. 68 To fit out a vessel, for the purpose of sweeping the sea and committing acts of piracy. **1825** Scott *Betrothed* xxix. The Welsh... sweep the villages, and leave nothing behind them but blood and ashes. **1864** BURTON *Scott. Abr.* i. iii. 115 The Earls... swept the country as far as Edinburgh with more than the usual ferocity of a Border raid. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Mar. 3/1 The force advanced—the scouts sweeping a large area on both flanks. **1897** J. F. INGRAM *Valatia* i. 11 With his magnificently organised armies he pitilessly swept the country.

b. Of artillery: To have within range, to command (an extent of territory).

1748 Anson's *Voy.* ii. xv. 287 The cannon of the men of war would have swept all the coast to above a mile's distance from the water's edge. **1829** Scott *Anne* of G. xxxvi. The cannon, judiciously placed to sweep the pass. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 244 MacCarthy placed his cannon in such a manner as to sweep this causeway.

20. To pass the fingers over the strings of a musical instrument so as to cause it to sound. (With the strings, or the instrument, as obj.) Chiefly poet.

1637 Milton *Lycidas* 17 Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the strings. **1708** Pope *Ode St. Cecilia* 4 Wake into voice each silent string, And sweep the sounding lyre! **1805** Scott *L. Minstr.* i. Intro. 92 He swept the sounding chords along. **1831** James Phil. *Augustus* I. vii. He took his harp from a page, and sweeping it with a careless but a confident hand [etc.].

b. trans. f. To produce or elicit (music) by such action. *poet.*

1815 Shelley *Alistor* 166 Her fair hands... sweeping from some strange harp Strange symphony. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem. ciii.* The wind began to sweep A music out of sheet and shroud.

21. To direct the eyes, or an optical instrument, to every part of (a region) in succession; to take a wide survey of, to survey or view in its whole extent, esp. with a glass or telescope. Also absol. or intr.; in Astron. to make systematic observations of a region of the heavens (cf. SWEEP sb. 7).

1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 433 O'er heaven and earth, far as the ranging eye Can sweep. *Ibid.* 1408 Here let us sweep The boundless landscape. **1786** Sir W. Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 460. I... began now to sweep with a vertical motion. **1793** SMRATON *Edystone* L. § 322, I swept with my telescope... the line of the horizon. **1830** *Edin. Rev.* LI. 94 The heavens were... swept for double stars. **1883** PLARO *Contrad.* xviii. Before they reach the door, Dorothy has swept the garden with her eye. **1890** W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 26 The gun would remain in sight only long enough to fire. The enemy at sea would sweep the chalk hill in vain for a sign of its presence other than the smoke.

III. Intransitive senses denoting movement (esp. in a curve), and derived uses.

22. intr. To move with a strong or swift even motion; to move along over a surface or region, usu. rapidly, or with violence or destructive effect; sometimes, to come with a sudden attack, to swoop.

a. of a person, an animal, a ship (or the like).
13... E. E. *Allit.* P. II. 1509 Swyfte swaynes ful swyþe swepen þe-tylle. **a 1547** Surry *Aeneid* iv. 779 With ships the seas ar spread, Cutting the fume, by the blew seas they swepe. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. v. 48 Harry... that sweeps through our Land With Penons painted in the blood of Harflew. **1602** — *Hann.* i. v. 31 That I, with wings as swift As meditation, or the thoughts of Loue, May sweepe to my Revenge. **1697** DRYDEN *Aeneid* ii. 271 Two Serpents... smoothly sweep along the swelling Tide. **1715** Pope *Iliaid* ii. 947 Now, like a Deluge, cov'ring all around, The shining Armies swept along the Ground. **1735** Somerville *Chase* iii. 94 Down we sweep, as stoops the Falcon bold To pounce his Prey. **1810** Scott *Lady of L.* iv. xii. When the deer sweeps by, and the hounds are in cry. **1864** G. A. Lawrence *Maurice Dering* II. 215 As she swept down The Row at a slinging canter. **1888** Stevenson *Black Arrow* 76 A whole company of men-at-arms came driving round the corner... swept before the lads, and were gone again upon the instant.

b. of water, wind, flame, etc.

13... E. E. *Allit.* P. II. 111 Swangeande swete þe water con swepe. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 342 There was wellit to wale water full nobill... With a swoughe and a swetes sweepit on be grounde. **1617** Morvson *Itin.* ii. 107 When the South East wind blowes, and sweeps upon the plaine. **1794** Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi. Their deep silence, except when the wind swept among their branches. **1835** MARRYAT *Jacob Faithful* xxxix. The breeze swept along the water and caught the sails of the privateer. **1845** J. Coulter *Adv. in Pacific* xiv. 219 There were light breezes sweeping up. **1865** Kingsley *Herew.* xxxi. On came the flame... The archers... fell, scorched corpses, as it swept on. **1877** Huxley *Physiogr.* 73 South and south-west winds sweeping across that ocean.

c. of non-physical things.

1832 Longf. *Coplas de Manrique* xxx. Our theme shall be of yesterday, Which to oblivion sweeps away, Like days of old. **1876** Trevelyan *Macaulay* vii. II. 16 All its associations and traditions swept at once across his memory. **1889** Jessoff *Coming of Friars* iv. 170 The plague swept over Europe.

d. To move a limb forcibly from side to side; spec. of a wounded whale swinging the flukes from side to side.

1839 Capt. Wilson in *Nag. Nat. Hist.* Oct. 519 On endeavouring to raise the [saw-fish] it became most desperate, sweeping with its saw from side to side.

23. To move or walk in a stately manner, as with trailing garments; to move along majestically; to pass with pomp (J.). Also with it.

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 35 Her pace was like to lunoos pompous straines, When as she sweeps through heavens brause-paused way. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 80 She sweeps it through the Court with troops of Ladies. **1600** — *A. Y. L.* ii. i. 55 Sweepe on you fat and greazie Citizens. **1632** Milton *Ensoroso* 98 Som time let Gorgeous Tragedy In Scepter'd Pall con sweeping by. **1814** Scott *Ld. of Isles* i. xvi. Let them sweep on with heedless eyes! **1847** C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* ii. I heard her sweeping away. **1854** Stanley *Mem. Canterb.* ii. (1857) 74 The indignant silence with which Becket had swept by. **1869** Trollope *He knew*, etc. vi. Having so spoken, she swept out of the room. **1913** *Standard* 20 June 7/7 As the long line of carriages swept along the broad, green pathway.

fig. 1822 Lamb *Eliana, J. Kemble & Godwin's Antonio*, The first act swept by, solemn and silent.

24. To move along a surface or in the track of something like a trailing robe; to trail after; to brush along. Also fig.

1642 Milton *Apol. Sinct.* Wks. III. 317 Those things which are yours take them all with you, and they shall sweepe after you. **1670** Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 117 The Land, that goes sweeping away with the Eldest Son. **1839** Longf. *Hymn to Night* i. I heard the trailing garments of the Night Sweep through her marble halls!

25. To move continuously in a long stretch or over a wide extent, esp. round or in a curve; † to take a curve.

1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 35 How to form the Arch or Mold of the Hand-Rail of a Pair of Stairs that sweeps two Steps quicker than in the foregoing Examples. **1826** Scott *Jral.* 6 Oct. The first flight of the bawks, when they sweep so beautifully round the company. **1830** Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* 280 Magnificent bodies united in pairs... sweeping over their enormous orbits, in periods comprehending many centuries. **1831** James Phil. *Augustus* I. iii. Her eyes were long... and the black lashes that fringed them... swept downward and lay upon her cheek. **1867** Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xv. As she passed him... her muslin dress swept within reach of his spur. **1875** Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* i. 10 The tentacles in the act of inflection sweep through a wide space. **1907** Bethell *Mod. Guns & Gunnery* 171 The line of fire of the left gun should sweep from point 7½ to point 42½.

26. To extend continuously through a long stretch, or widely around; to present a surface of wide extent.

1789 W. Gilpin *River Wye* 52 Grand woody hills sweeping, and intersecting each other. **1794** Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i. The forests of pine and chestnut that swept down the lower region of the mountains. **1798** Southey *Engl. Ecl.* *Old Mansion-House* 36 A carriage road That sweeps conveniently from gate to gate. **1808** Scott *Marm.* i. i. The flanking walls that round it sweep. **1821** Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 72 A road swept gently round the hill. **1871** L. Stephen *Playgr.* *Eur.* (1894) iii. 71 The... glacier, sweeping in one majestic curve from the crest of the ridge. **1879** S. C. Bartlett *Egypt* to Pal. ii. 23 The Plain El Murka sweeps north, unbroken and entirely level.

b. trans. with cognate obj. To perform or execute (such a movement); to make (a curtsy), deal (a blow), with a sweeping motion.
[a 1553] Udall *Reynder D.* iv. iv. (Arb.) 66, I with my new broome will sweepe hym one swappe. **1848** THACKERAY

deformed spawn and jail sweepings of great towns. 1831
MARRYAT *N. Forster* xi, I wish I had fifty more of the same
sort, instead of the sweepings of the gaols. 1878 STUBBS

Study Med. & Mod. Hist. viii. (1900) 182 The population [of Armenia] was composed largely of the sweepings of Asia Minor, Christian tribes which had taken refuge in the mountains.

3. *attrib.*, as *sweeping-day*, *-gear*, *-machine*; *sweeping-bar* = *sweep-bar* (SWEEP-1); *sweeping-net* = SWEEP-NET; *sweeping-table* (cf. *sweep-table*, SWEEP-1), a sloping table on which ore is washed by a current of water.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 63 Limbers have the Futchells, Splinter, or *Sweeping-bar, of ash. 1889 MARY H. FOOTE *Last Assembly Ball* iii. iv, Friday, was general *sweeping-day at Mrs. Dansken's. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/4 Boats... have been sweeping for dummy mines in the Thames estuary. The boats operate in couples, dragging their *sweeping gear between them. [1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Street-sweeping Machine*, a cart fitted with revolving brooms, or a rotary brush and scraper, for cleansing public thoroughfares.] 1899 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 9/2 It is a *sweeping-machine, and not a cart. 1809 SCOTT *Poacher* 77 The fish-spear larb'd, the *sweeping net are there. 1913 *Proc. Asmocean Nat. Hist. Soc.* (1914) 39 Insects were somewhat disappointingly scarce, the sweeping-net only producing the large brown *Dascillus cervinus*, *Montura matthewsi* and *Meligethes solidus*. 1896 NICHOLS & FRANKLIN *Elem. Physics* i. xii. 200 A homogeneous substance not in a state of thermal equilibrium undergoes a *sweeping process, as the substance settles down to a state of thermal equilibrium. Such a process is absolutely irreversible. 1839 *Ure Dict.* Arts 819 In certain mines of the Hartz, tables called *à balais*, or *sweeping tables, are employed.

Sweeping, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That sweeps with a broom: also said of the broom. *rare*.

1611 COTGR., *Bayalense*, a drudge, or sweeping wench. 1671 M. BRUCE *Ed. News in Evil Times* (1708) 14 When his Angel comes with the sweeping Besom of Destruction.

2. a. Moving forcibly over a surface, etc. so as to clear it; rushing violently; carrying all before it.

1611 *Bible* Prov. xxviii. 3 A poore man that oppresseth the poore, is like a sweeping raine which leaveth no food. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. cxxix. A sweeping torrent that beats down the corn. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 75 Regardless of the sweeping Whirlwind's sway. 1787 BYRNES *Death Sir J. H. Blair* xi, She said—and vanish'd with the sweeping blast. 1822 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* ii, The stillness of The untrodden forest, only broken by The sweeping tempest through its groaning boughs. 1830 COBBETT *Hist. George IV* iii. 9 124 The French were carrying on a sweeping and successful war upon the continent.

b. Moving continuously over a surface or through a wide extent; trailing; passing with stately movement.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feudigr.* i. v. 10 All sweeping or floating Waters, which flit and fleet to and fro with wind-catches. 1697 DAVEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 504 Seeming Stars... shooting through the Darkness, gild the Night With sweeping Glories, and long Trails of Light. — *En. id.* i. 560 In length of Train descends her sweeping Oars. *ibid.* iii. 375 The Seamen ply their sweeping Oars: the smoking Billows fly. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* i. 84 Peers, and Dukes, and all their sweeping train. 1821 CLARE *Pill. Minscr.* (1823) i. 85 As the sweeping swallows sport their flights along the green. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv. (new ed.) 170 For state dinners it [sc. the dress] should be long, and fresh, and sweeping.

c. *transf.* of movement or action.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) i. 63 Away the coach drove at a sweeping gallop. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 26 Richardson was thrown by a half jirk of the hip, followed by n sweeping cross-buttock. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* iii. 419 Looking round with sweeping eyes. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xi, With a sweeping blow, he threw down from a shelf some articles of pewter and earthenware. 1825 HONE *Every-day Lik.* i. 880 The mower begins to make his sweeping cuts. 1864 *Even. Standard* 26 May, The sweeping action of the Derby horse exciting general admiration. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* i. 14 The very boldness and sweeping rapidity of Bolingbroke's prose. 1833 J. PAIN *Thicker than Water* xxxix, Mary made him a sweeping curtsy.

3. Extending through a long stretch or wide space, esp. in a curve; having a long curving outline or contour.

1773 MASON *Eng. Garden* i. 12 Where'er she [sc. Nature] takes Her horizontal march, pursue her step With sweeping train of forest. 1794 MAS. RACLIFFE *Ulyss.* *Udolpho* xxxii, Emily... winding round the rock saw, within the sweeping bay beyond, two groups of peasants. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv, Its stately towers, rising from within a long sweeping line of outward walls. 1837 CARLILE *Pr. Rev.* iii. vii. ii, Her sweeping tresses snooded by glittering antique fillet. 1855 ORR *Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 185 The sweeping form given to snow by winds. 1888 MORRIS *Dream F. Ball* i, The narrow stretch of bright green water-meadows that wind between the sweeping Wiltshire Downs.

4. *fig.* Having a wide scope; extensive, comprehensive, all-inclusive; wholesale, indiscriminate.

1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 276 A general sweeping censure of my whole conduct. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Sweeping*, a word which is peculiarly attached to one of the sections or clauses in the Articles of War, namely, the 24th. Hence *Sweeping Clause*. 1824 HAZLITT *Table* i. Ser. ii. iii. (1869) 56 A sweeping, unqualified assertion ends all controversy. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* i. v, A sweeping suspicion of female virtue, and a splendid contempt for female intellect. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) i. ii. 125 A sweeping measure of sanitary reform. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* iii. 38/a The general election, resulted in a sweeping victory for the Social Democrats.

Sweepingly (swī'piŋli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a sweeping manner (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1. With a sweeping movement; so as to sweep over a surface.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 509 Those tragedies which go sweepingly over the bloody stage. 1854 *Cham. Jnl.*

11. 120 Their outer integuments have a tendency... to trail sweepingly at the heels.

2. So as to have a wide scope; comprehensively; indiscriminately.

1822 *Examiner* 802/1 Is it to be tolerated that men... should be thus sweepingly branded with the ignominy of guilt? 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* ii. 137 All wild and rugged casts she denounced sweepingly, as dangerous to life and limb.

So **Sweepingness**.

1831 *Examiner* 306/1 The... Tories have themselves alone to blame for the sweepings which they ascribe to the Reform Bill. 1881 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* 11. ii. 111 A sublime curtsy, the overwhelming sweepings of which was no doubt meant to cover me with confusion.

Sweeper, variant of SWIPPLE.

Sweep-net. [SWEEP-1.]

1. A large net used in fishing, enclosing a wide space; a kind of seine. Also *fig.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Anagrams* 154 She [sc. Q. Eliz.] was as a Sweepnet for the Spanish ships, which... happily fell into her net. 1611 COTGR., *Espartier*, a great Sweeper-net for fishing. 1721 in Bailey. 1834 JARDINE in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* i. No. 2. 51 In the rivers they [sc. herling] are caught with the common sweep-nets. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 5 Jan. 5/1 The sweep-net and circle and shrimp nets, which certainly do entrap immense quantities of immature fry. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 130 She guessed her guess, and made a cast with her sweep-net of questions and caught him in the meshes.

2. A net used for catching insects by sweeping it over herbage, etc.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 634/1 The larva of this insect may be found plentiful, especially if the sweep-net be used.

Sweepstake (swī'psteik), **sweepstakes** (-steiks). Also 5-6 *swepe*, 6 *sweepstake*, 6 *sweepstake*. [f. SWEEP 2. + STAKE sb. 2. Cf. SWOOPSTAKE.]

† 1. One who 'sweeps', or takes the whole of, the stakes in a game, etc.; usually *fig.* one who takes or appropriates everything; from the 15th to the 17th cent. commonly used as a ship's name.

a. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 159 The Kinges bark called the Sweepstake. 1520 in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, 111. ii. 1541 To John Hopton, wages of the Sweepstake robbage, and for rigging other ships, 100l. 1527 *Will. of J. Piper* (Somerset Ho.), My ship called the Mary Sweepstake. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* b iv, Pantolabus significeth omnia capiens, one that is a sweepstake and all is fyssh that cometh to the nette with hym. 1545 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. 8 The second ranke of the vauntward:—The grete galye. The Sweepstake. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 111 He that will exploit wonderments, and karrie all before him, like a sweepstake. 1593 in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1877) 163 The gleaners, as sweepstakes, who raked up without scruple all that whereof the other made some conscience. 1595 *Roxb. Ball.* (1889) VI. 409 The George-Aloe and the Sweepstake too. 1632 BROME *Novella* ii. ii, Shee wil runne on the faster... Shee will prove the only Sweepstake in all the city. 1687 MINGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.*, Sweepstake, He that gets all the Stakes, *Celui (ou Celle) qui tire l'Enjeu*. b. c 1650 (*title of ballad*) The Seaman's all Delight: Shewing the brave Fight between the George-Aloe, the Sweepstakes and certain French Men at Sea. 1669 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* 15 May in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 1, I received... my Commission to Command his Majesty's Ship the Sweepstakes. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 18 Thy Sweepstakes still shall bare the Bell, No Fireship yet aboard it fell.

† 2. The act of sweeping everything away; a clean sweep; total removal or clearance. Only in form *sweepstake*: usually in phr. to make sweepstake, to play (at) sweepstake. *Obs.*

1542 UALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 323 Verres wheresoeuer he came played sweepstake [orig. *quod omnia uerteret*]. c 1555 [COVERDALE] *Exhort. cartage of Chrystes crosse* xii. 133 [If the pope and his prelates were charitable, they woulde, I trowe, make swepe stake at once wyth purgatorie. 1557 R. EDEWORTH *Serm.* 314 And this buke made sweepstake of the blessed sacrament, declaring there to be nothing els but bare bread and wine. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. iii. 403b, Leo the 10... devising... to make sweepstake for money [orig. *de emungenda pecunia*]. 1589 NASHE *Martin's Months Mind* To Rd., For the moste parte... they made in the end with a tripsie Tiny, carrie all awaie smoothe; and come once to the sweepstake. 1613 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Heav. Blessing Wks.* 1630 iii. 123, 2 Death... whose auaritious greedy mood, Doth play at sweepstake with all liuing things. 1648 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iv. (1650) II. 1227 The Scots play Sweepstake, take nothing but all Moveables. c 1650 ABP. WILLIAMS in *Hacket Life* ii. (1693) 172, I cannot conceive from what ground this general Sweepstake of Archbishops, Bishops, Parsons, Vicars... should proceed. 1653 *Vind. Christism* Title-p., The lamentable game called Sweepstake, acted by Gen. Plunder and Maj. Gen. Tax.

3. *orig.* A prize won in a race or contest in which the whole of the stakes contributed by the competitors are taken by the winner or by a certain limited number of them; hence (now usually), the race or contest itself. (Cf. STAKE sb. 2. 3.)

1773 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) i. 234 The great Sweep Stakes of the asses were half-a-guinea; the second prize a crown, and the third half-a-crown. 1785 W. PICK (*title*) *Authentic Historical Racing Calendar* of all the Plates, Sweep-stakes, Matches, &c., run for at York, 1709-1785. 1835 H. HAREWOOD *Dict. Sports* s. v. *Woodpecker*, At Newmarket Spring Meeting, 1777, Woodpecker won a sweepstakes of 1500 rs. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* i. 616/1 A Sweepstake for Dabbies, of 2s. 6d. each (open to the County).

b. A betting or gambling transaction in which

each person contributes a stake, and the whole of the stakes are taken by one or divided among several under certain conditions.

1862 *SALA Seven Sins* III. v. 121 A lucky draw in a sweepstakes on one of the minor races. 1901 HALL & OSBORN *Sunshine & Surf* ii. 18 We had nothing so modern or up to date as sweepstakes on the day's run [of the ship].

4. *attrib.*

1599 MINSHED *Sp. Dict.*, *Plaut. Dial.* (1623) 25 It is not, but that you will not have any game of vertue but sweepe stake play. 1779 *Sylph* i. 238 My former winnings are in the sweep-stake-pool at the commerce-table. 1896 *Peterion Mag.* Jan. 89, 2 Four miles the old mule took at sweepstake pace. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 10/1 The amount spent on sweepstake tickets during the autumn race meeting tallied up to the respectable sum of £107,164.

Hence **Sweepstake**, gambling in the way of sweepstakes.

1882 S. G. THOMAS in *Burnie Mem. & Lett.* xv. (1891) 179 There is a good [deal] of card-playing on board, and some 'sweepstake'.

Sweepy (swī'pi), sb. *dial.* Also 8 *s.w. dial.* *zweepy*. [? 1. *sweep-chimney* (SWEEP-2) + -Y *dim.* suffix. (Slightly earlier than SWEEP sb. 3; cf. SWEETIE.)] A chimney-sweep or his boy.

1798 T. MORTON *Speed the Plough* i. ii. (1800) 10 Little zweepy do tell I he can see a bit out from the top of the chimney. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Sweepie*, a chimney sweeper, *Aberd.*

Sweepy (swī'pi), a. Chiefly *poet.* [f. SWEEP sb. or v. + -Y.] Characterized by sweeping movement or form; sweeping.

1697 DAVEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 651 The King of Floods... rowling onward, with a sweepy Sway, bore Houses, Herds, and labring Hinds away. 1700 — *Ovid's Met.*, *Act. Pol. & Galatea* 127 The sweepy weight Of Ews that sink beneath the Milky freight. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 116 Bars, Bulks, and brazen Hinges, tumbl'd down before the sweepy Stroke. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 644 The Nile, who from the secret source Of Jove's high seat descends with sweepy force. 1750 A. WILSON *Thunderstorm* Poet. Wks. (1846) 33 Hail furious flew and sweepy lightning shone. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Legs, Columbus* xii, Groves, where each dome of sweepy leaves, in air of murning geotly heaves. 1821 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 184 His lines are flowing and sweepy. 1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* viii. 9, I saw the back of Hioi—no more! No face only the sight Of a sweepy garment, vast and white.

Sweer (swēr, swīr), a. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

Forms: 1 *swær* (suær, swær), *swære*, 3 *Ormin swære*, 3-7 *swære*, 4 *suær*, 4-5 *suære*, 4-6 *swær*, 6 *swær*, 6-7 *suær*, 6-9 *swær*, 7 *swære*, 7, 9 *swær*, 8- *swær*. [Com. Tent. adj. (= heavy, grievous, grave):—OE. *swær*, *swære*, also *swār*, = OFris. *swære* (Wfris. *swær*, E. and Nfris. *swār*, only fig.), OS. *swār*, MLG. *swær* and *swār*, MDu. *swær* and *swäre* (Du. *zwaar*), OHG. *swār* and *swār* (MHG. *swære*, *swær*, and *swār*, G. *schwer*), ON. *swār* (Sw. *svår*; Da. *svær* from LG.), Goth. *swers* only in sense 'honoured, worthy':—OTeut. **swærja* and **swæra*—(cf. Lith. *sveriti* to lift, weigh, *svaris* heavy). Ormin's form *swære* is from ON. The physical meaning 'heavy' did not survive the OE. period.]

† 1. Grievous, oppressive. *Obs.*

a 900 CYNWULF *Crist* 1412 (Gr.) *þær þu þolades siþþan... sar & swær gewin & swærtne deað.* a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 472 (Gr.) Swa him after by yldo ne derede ne suht swære. c 1200 *Orm* 16280 Þort heþi & fort swære ungnipþ þatt hæþenn folle þær wrohte. a 1225 *Juliana* 46 Ne set ðie neær naþing swa luðere ne swa swære.

† 2. Oppressed in mind, grieved, sad. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) ci. 4 [ciii. 5] Forðon me is swære stefne, heþi, gnornende. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 480 [at lichte þe hart & makis it clere, [at Ignorance be-for mead swære.

3. Disinclined for effort, inactive; indolent; slothful.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) D 26 *Pæis*, suær, c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 26 *Serne male et piger*, þeær ðe ylle & swær. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (Jacobus *Mit.*) 12, I tak na tym to tel it here, For I ame ald & sumde swære. a 1500 *Wisl. Solomon* 549 in *Ratis Raving*, etc. 17 He sais, þat the full suær man plettis his handis one his brest. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 70 Mony swær burnhard belly huddroun. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. viii. 15 Nocht swær, bot in his deidis diligent. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 286 Ydle, suær, and sleuthfull. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Alex.* 11, 14 The swære and slowfull man will not plowe. 1668 R. B. *Adagin Scot.* 3 An oleit [= active] Mother makes a swær daughter. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* iv, It's a swær (lazy) thoctless way to gan; to the Almichty wi' ilka fash.

4. Loth, reluctant, unwilling, disinclined (*to do something*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28284 Ic ha ben bath reekles and suere To helpe nedy in þair mistere. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 685 Þocht to trefu he we swære, Quhen he can goddis wisdom here. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* ii. 24 In fayth 3e cum nocht heir; Rin on thy way, or thow sall bir ane route: And said the portar he is wonder swær. 1560 in *Mait. Club Misc.* 111. 217 We haif our lang abstracit ourselfs and beyne swær in adwining ws to Christs Congregation. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) i. 86 But O I'm wae And unko swær to die. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, 'Very right, my little man,' said Ochiltree, turning the reluctant pony's head towards Monkbaron, 'but we'll guide him aften us, if he's no a wae the sweerer.' 1896 HARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* vi. (1897) 107 I'm swær to waken him—I doubt he was working late.

SWEEDOM.

+ Sweedom. *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. In 4 *suer-*. [*f. prec. + -DOM.*] = SWEERNESS 1.
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 233 Suedome & Idilnes forto fle.

Sweere, obs. form of SWIRE.

+ Sweering. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 *suering*. [*irreg. f. SWEER a. + -ING.*] Sloth, negligence.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28329 Ic ha þere ben in present þar man wit-vten testament, Wit-vten scrift and preist rede, Thoru mi suering mai fall was dede.

Sweerness. *Sc. and north. dial.* [OE. *swærnes* = MLG. *swær-, swærnisse*: see SWEER a. and -NESS.]

1. Indolence, laziness, sloth.

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Þeah sio swærnes ðæs lichoman & þa unþeawas oft abisegien þæt mod mid oferzotlutenesse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28370 My swærnes me has don forgette. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 107 Superfluite, glotany, and lust, and swærnes. 1456 *Sir G. HAY Bk. Knighthood* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 59 Suerenes is a vice quilk makis a man to hate all gudelynes and to lufe all viciousnes. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 20 Sweernes is agais the thrid command. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Elym.* (E. D. S.), *Segnitias*, sweernes; *desidia*. 1676 *Row Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* ix. (1848) 123 Checking himself for swærnes, laziness, and loving of his bed too well.

2. Unwillingness, disinclination (to do something).

1533 *BELLENDEN Lity* v. xxiv. (S. T. S.) II. 231 For swærnes þat 3e haue to big, 3e ar reddy to suffer all þir schamefull.. dammaigis. 1650 *Melrose Regality Records* (S. H. S. 1914) I. 211 [He] burstit [a mare], putting and binding three barrowes together for hes swærnes to lift the aue at the land end.

Sweet (swēt), *a. Sc.* Also *sweored, sweord, sweired, sweirt, sweart*. [? *f. SWEER a. + -ED* (-*ē*). Cf. *swippert* (see SWIPPER).] = SWEER 3, 4. 1841 *Miss FERRIER Inher.* iv. (1825) I. 39 He mann tak what the doctor sends him, but 'tweel he's very sweored to tak them whiles, tho' I'm sure muckle money they cost. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xv, A man sae sure o' Heaven and sae sweet to be ganging taet. 1885 *BLACK White Heather* xx, I was sweirt to trouble his lordship with my small affairs.

Sweesh. *Sc. form of SWISH.*

Sweet (swēt), *sb.* Forms: see next. [SWEET a. used subst.]

1. That which is sweet to the taste; something having a sweet taste. Chiefly *poet.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7126 Of þe etand þe mete vt sprang, And þe suete vite o þe strang. 1612 *1619* He dranc þe sure and i þe suete. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 82 Fulfotte and thus the suete soureth, when it is knowe to the tast. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 30 A dram of sweet is worth a pound of sowre. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. i. 157 Let them not lick the Sweet which is their poison. 1611 *Bible* i. Esdras ix. 51 Goe then and eate the fat, and drinke the sweet. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 440 The mind. Visiting ev'ry flow'r with labour meet, And gathering all her treasures sweet by sweet.

b. A sweet food or drink.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1363 Forfume..Lurkis in lightly with lustis in hert, Gers hym swolow a swete, þat swellis hym after. 1650 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 The Nobility of the Country affect much to eat Ambar, Musk, and other sweets. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 300 Such Rage of Honey in their Bosom beats: And such a Zeal they have for flow'ry Sweets. 1743 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Odes* iv. xii. 22 Bring the glad merchandise, with sweets replete. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* V. 610/2 The purer sweets, as sugar..The unctuous and mucilaginous sweets, as the impure sugars, liquorice, &c. 1861 *FLOR. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* (ed. 2) 51, I have never known a person take to sweets when he was ill who disliked them when he was well. 1887 *JEFFERIES Amoryllis* iii, If there were two courses, then bread between to prepare the palate, and to prevent the sweets from quarrelling with the acids.

c. *pl.* Syrup added to wine or other liquor to sweeten and improve its flavour; hence, wine or other liquor thus sweetened; applied *spec.* to British wines and cordials.

a 1679 *Sir J. MOORE Eng. Interest* (1703) 33 The best way to Order your Sugar before you put it into your Cyder, is to make it into a kind of Syrup or Sweets. 1696 *Act 7 & 8 Will.* III. c. 30 § 6 Mixed Liquors commonly called and known by the Name of Sweets, made from foreign or English Materials. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, Sweets, the Dreggs of Sugar used by Vintners, to allay the undie fermenting or fretting of their Wine. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. viii. 320 All artificial wines, commonly called sweets. 1842 *Penny Mag.* 29 Oct. 431/1 Mark Beaufoy..entered his name at the Excise as a 'maker of sweets' about a century ago. 1845 *Dodd Brit. Manuf.* 98 At first the name of 'sweets' was confined principally to the varieties of raisin-wine. 1889 *Act 52 & 53 Vict.* c. 42 § 28 The expression 'sweets or made wines' shall mean any liquor which is made from fruit and sugar..and which has undergone a process of fermentation.

d. *spec.* A sweet dish (a pudding, tart, cooked fruit, etc.), or one of several such, forming a separate course at a meal. Usually *pl.*

1834 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Steam Excurs.*, The sweets [on the table] shook and trembled till it was quite impossible to help them. 1854 *THACKERAY Esmond* ii. xv, By the time the soup came he fancied they must have been hours at table; and as for the sweets and jellies, he thought they never would be done. a 1864 *HAWTHORNE Grinshawe* xix. (1891) 246 And *entremets*, and 'sweets', as the English call them. 1890 *R. C. LEHMANN H. Fludger* 41 There was a delicious sweet for lucheon..It was like a sort of bird's-nest in spun barley-sugar with whipped cream eggs inside.

e. A sweetmeat, esp. in lozenge or 'drop' form. SWEETIE is earlier in this sense.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 203/2 Rose acid, which is a 'transparent' sweet. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. v, The basket supplied the few small lots of fruit and sweets that he offered for sale. 1877 *R. J. MORE Under the Balkans* xv. 216 Sweets, jelly, and water were then handed round by the bridesmaids to the assembled guests.

2. Sweetness of taste; sweet taste. *rare.*

c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Fables* 161 For thu of loue hast lost thi tast, y gesse As seek man hath of sweets & bitternesse. 1705 *BEVERLEY Virginia* II. iv. § 13. (1722) 113 Their [*sc.* mulberries] Taste..being of a faintish Sweet, without any Tartness. 1887 *LADD Physiol. Psychol.* II. iii. § 13. 313 It seems tolerably well established that sweet and sour are tasted chiefly with the tip of the tongue.

3. That which is pleasant to the mind or feelings; something that affords enjoyment or gratifies desire; (a) pleasure, (a) delight; the pleasant part of something. In later use chiefly in *pl.*, the pleasures or delights of something.

Often in contrast with *bitter, sour*, and in expressions retaining literal phraseology, e.g. *to taste or suck the sweet(s) of*.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xi. 250 Al though it be soure to suffre pere coneth swete [C. xiii. 143 a swete] after. 1423 *JAS. I. Kingis O. clxxxii*, Euery wicht bis awin suete or sore Has maist in mynde. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 106 He had leuere lesyn thr massys pan to forgo oo slepe or o sweet in þe mornynng. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 31 Where the swete hath his sower ioynd with hym. 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 70 He..had slokinnit of besodale the swete. 1589 *COOPER Admon.* 178 Princes..which suck the swete from the people of God. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. iv. iii. 3 The Daffadils begin to peere..Why, then comes in the sweet o' the yere. 1637 *HEYWOOD Pleas. Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 302 Who can know the sweet of ease, That never was in paine? 1697 *DAMPIER Voy. round World* (1699) 64 Our Jamaica-men Trade thither indeed, and find the sweet of it. 1725 *POPE Odys.* v. 152 Love, the only sweet of life. 1878 *BROWNING La Saïsias* 310 Must..Every sweet warn 'Ware my bitter'!

pl. 1583 *MELBANCKE Philotinus* Clij, Alwayes shun such bitter sweets. 1590 *LODGE Rosalind* (1592) Glij, Of all soft sweets, I like my mistis brest. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* I. i. 28 To sucke the sweets of sweete Philosophie. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* iv. i. Gij, An incredible Act..Twixt my Step-mother and the Bastard, oh, Icestuous sweetes between 'em. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett. State Wks.* 1738 II. 175 Your Lordships..who..enjoy the sweets of Peace both at home and abroad. 1697 *DRYDEN Amind* xl. 417 The Gods have envyd me the sweets of Life. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. vi, Surfeited with the sweets of marriage, or jigsuted by its bitters. 1825 *F. REYNOLDS Life & Times* II. 436 Being now compelled daily, to taste more and more of the sweets of management. 1858 *R. S. SURTEES Ask Mamma* xlv. 200 Mr. Bankhead, knowing the sweets of office, again aspired to high places. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* x, The run..up to town to..taste some of the sweets of the season.

b. Contrasted with *sweat*.

1588 *Kyo Housch. Philos.* Index, Wks. (1901) 236 Gaine purchased with sweat or sweets. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 397 We have heard hitherto of the sweat, now let vs heare the sweet of religion. 1610 *MASON Turke* v. i, Ere we had relisht the sweets of her sweete [*sc.*], that is the fruit of her labors. 1667 *FLAVEL Saint Indeed* (1754) 129 He that will not have the sweat, must not expect the sweet of religion. 1790 *RAY Prov.* 146 No sweet without some sweat.

4. A beloved person, darling, sweetheart. (Cf. SWEET a. 8 c.)

In ME, verse that *sweete* is freq. used conventionally. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4578 No y no louned non bot þat swete. c 1366 *CHAUCER Dethie Blanche* 832 Hyt was my sweteryght al hir selve. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1057 Myche sorow hade his Syre the sun to behold, And oft swonyt that swete, & in swyme felle. c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* *Cock & Fox* vii, At his end I did my besie curis To hold his heid..Syne at the last, the sweet swit in my arme. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. 162 Bid my Sweete prepare to chide. 1640 *tr. Venier's Rom. of Rom.* III. 66 Among the which [gentlewomen] perceiving my Clarista (so is this inexcusable sweet named) to be one. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 394 This made the beauteous Queen of Crete To take a Town-Bull for her Sweet. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 25 As, for a Governor, speaking of his Wife, to say..My Sweet is the most prudent. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* i. xxii, xi, She is coming, my own, my sweet. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 289 What feat do ye This eve in honour of my sweet and me?

5. A sweet sound. *poet. rare*—1.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. xii. 39 Yet wist no creature, whence that heavenly sweet Proceeded.

6. Sweetness of smell, fragrance; *pl.* sweet odours, scents, or perfumes. *poet.*

1594 *DRAYTON Sonn.*, *Amour* xxv, Some muz'd to see the earth enuy the ayre, Which from her lyps exhald refined sweet. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xcix, More flowers I noted, yet I none could see, But sweet, or colder it had stolne from thee. 1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* II. i. 165 The naturall sweetes Of the Spring-violet. a 1718 *Prior 2nd Hymn Callimachus* 50 Perfumes distill their Sweets. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 444 He..riots in the sweets of ev'ry breeze. 1820 *SHELLEY Skylark* 55 The scent it gives Makes faint with too much sweet those heavy-winged thieves. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 81 Perfuming evening with a luscious sweet.

7. *pl.* Substances having a sweet smell; fragrant flowers or herbs; + scents, perfumes. Now *rare*.

1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 266 Sweets, to the sweet. 1630-40 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 320 Sweets to burne in the Church at Christmas. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 294 Through Groves of Myrrhe, And flowing Odours..A Wilderness of Sweets. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2641/4 The Bottle of Sweets [*sc.* perfume]. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 257 Strew the deck With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets. 1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* II. 63 The rich carnations and other sweets that bloomed in the garden.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 1 c), as *sweet-box, -maker, -making, -shop, -stall, -standing*.

1731-3 *P. SHAW Chem. Lect.* xi. (1755) 203 The Art of Sweet-Making might receive a high Degree of Improvement, by using pure Sugar as one general wholesome Sweet, instead of those infinite Mixtures of Honey, Raisins, Syrups, Treacle, Stum, Cyder, &c. wherewith the Sweet-Makers supply the Wine-Coopers. 1879 *Miss E. K. BATES Egypt. Bonds* II. vi. 166 The sweet-shops, with their sugary wares. 1882 *East. Daily Press* 17 July 3 All day long the sweet stalls..were besieged by battalions of the common honey bee. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 8/2 A Hoxton sugar-boiler and sweet-maker. 1902 *Q. White Wolf* 91 He had bought a packet off one of the sweet-standings.

Sweet (swēt), *a. and adv.* Forms: 1 *swoete*, *Northumb. swoet, suet*, 1-6 *swete*, 2-6 *swet*, 3-6 *suete*, 4-5 *suet*, *Sc. sweyt*, 4-8 *Sc. swete*, 5-7 *sweete*, (2 *swoete*, 3 *swiete*, 4 *suette*, *swett*, *squete*, *sweyte*, *Kent. zuete*, 5 *sweette*, *sqwete*, *swyte*, 6 *Sc. swiitt*, *suiet*, 7 *suiet*, 8 *Sc. suit*), 6- *sweet*. *Comp.* 1 *swet(e)ra*, 3-5 *swettere*, (1 *swoetra*, 3 *swettere*, *swetturre*, 4-ore, -our, 5-ir, -ur; 4 *squetterer*, *suetter*, 4-5 *swetter*; 4 *swetere*, *Sc. -are*, 6 *Sc. -ar*, *sustar*, 5- *sweeter*. *Sup.* 1-5 *sweetest*, 2-5 *-este*, 5-*ist*, 5- *sweetest*; also 3-5 *sweetteste*, 4-5 *-est*, 5-*ist*. [*Com. Tent.*: OE. *swete*, = OFris. *swēt*, OS. *swōtī*, MLG. *sōle*, *sūle*, (LG. *sōle*, *sōt*), MDu. *soete*, *sūte* (Dn. *soet*), OllG. *suogī*, *suuogī* (MHG. *soete*, G. *stiss*), ON. *sōtr* (Sw. *sōt*, Da. *sōd*):—OTent. **swōtja-*, **swōtī-*, f. *swōtī-* (whence OE. *swōte* Soot *adv.*):—Indo-eur. *swād-* (with variant *swād-*), in Skr. *swādīs* sweet, *swādātī* to be sweet, Gr. *hōs* sweet, *hōsēō* to rejoice, *hōsō* pleasure, *hōsōv* (hōsōv, hōsōv) to please, L. *suavis* (= **swād-wis*) sweet, *suādere* to advise (properly, to make something pleasant to). Gothic shows another grade of the root in *sūts*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pleasing to the sense of taste; having a pleasant taste or flavour; *spec.* having the characteristic flavour (ordinarily pleasant when not in excess) of sugar, honey, and many ripe fruits, which corresponds to one of the primary sensations of taste. Also said of the taste or flavour. Often opposed to *bitter* or *sour* (so also in *fig. senses*).

See also special collocations in C. 1.

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxix. § 9 Þæt is forþwi se gooda læce selle þam halum men seftre drenc & swetne, a 1000 *Phariz.* 193 (Gr.) Þa swetestan sonnād & gædrað wyrtas wynsum & wudubleda. c 1250 *Death* 106 in O. E. Misc., Hwer beoð þine dihsches Midd þine swete sonde? 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 1398 Delytable, & swete of sauoure. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 264 Þe lark..a swifter þan þe pecok, And of flesch..fatter and swetter. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xix. 60 Somme [apples] ar swettere þan some and sonner wollen rotye. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xiii. 67 Hony is swettist to him of alle othere metis. 1523 *FITZHEW. Hush.* § 23 The yonger and the grener that the grasse is, the softer and sweter it wyll be, whan it is hey. 1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* I. 13, The flesh that is about the bones is sweeter and better to digest then other. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* II. i, He glee thee Sugar-almonds, sweets Conserues. 1596 *Edward III.* II. i. 406 A sugred, sweet and most delicious tast. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 68 O Fruit Divine, Sweet of thy self, but much more sweet thus cropt. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 398 Fine-flavoured, mellow, sweet beef from beasts fed with oil-cakes. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xi, A tart—a flamm—and some noisense sweet things, and comfits. 1827 *FARAOY Chem. Manuf.* xxiv. (1842) 629 The liquid will communicate a very aromatic sweet taste to it. 1883 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 772/1 Rose Sauce for Sweet Puddings. 1887 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 824 Secondary products of metastasis, some of which, as sweet secretions, &c., are necessary for the perpetuation of the species.

b. In similitive and other proverbial phr.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xviii. 11 [ix. 10] *Dulcora super mel & facrum*, swoetran offer hunig & biobrad. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 20 He hym self as swete as is the roote Of lycoris. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3855 Was neuir na hony na hyue undire heuen swettir. c 1403 *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 1251 Swete is swettir eftir bitternes. 14.. *Lat. & Eng. Prov.* (MS. Douce 52) If 16 b, Hungur makyth harde bonys swete. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 16 Swete monte will haue sowre sawce. a 1553 *UDALL Royster* D. i. iii. (Arb.) 20 Soft fire maketh swete malte, good Madge. 1600 *SHAKS. A. J. L.* III. ii. 115 Sweetest nut, hath sowrest rinde. 1607 [see SAUCE sb. 1 b]. 1671 *T. HUNT Abeced. Scholast.* 79 The sweetest flesh is next the bone. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* vii, 53 Fair Galathea, with thy silver Feet, O, whiter than the Swan, and more than Hybla sweet. 1721 *BAILEY s.v.*, After sweet Meat comes sowr Sauce. 1898 *W. W. JACOBS Sea Urchins, Choice Spirits* (1906) 90 'The meat's awful.' 'It's as sweet as nuts,' said the skipper.

2. Pleasing to the sense of smell; having a pleasant smell or odour; fragrant. Also said of the smell or odour.

900 *tr. Bæda's Hist.* III. viii. (1890) 174 Hordærn..halsami & para deorwyrdstena wyrtas & para swetstena para þe in middangeard wæron. 971 *Bliht. Hom.* 59 Þa swetaz stencas gestincad para wuduwyrtas. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þe swete smel of þe chese. c 1220 *Bestiary* 508 Vt of his ðrote it smit an oude, De sweteste ðing dat is o londe. a 1273 *Liue Ron* 151 in O. E. Misc. 97 Þu art swetturre þane eny flur. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1381 Cipres, þe þe suete saur, Bitakens ur suete [*fairy*, *squete*] sauuer. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 5 Zephirus..with his swete breeth. c 1425 *East. Perser.* 801 in *Macra Plays* 101 Parkys, poundys, & many pens, Þer semyn to 300 swetter þanne sens. 1523 *Boorde Dyetary* xx. (1870) 281 Parsley..doth cause a mau to haue a swete breth. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. n.* i. 252, I know a banke..Quite ouer-cannoped..With sweet muske

roses, and with Eglantine. 1596 — *Tam. Shr. Induct.* i. 40 Burne sweet Wood to make the Lodging sweet. 1650 *Purcell's Prigals* iii. ii. § 5 Pillasters... of Almuggin trees, which, if odoriferous... made that passage as sweet to the smell, as precious to the sight. 1781 *Cowper Hope* 290 Sweet scent, or lovely form, or both combined. 1850 *Tennyson In Memoriam* lxxxv. Sweet after showers, ambrosial air.

† *b. spec.* Perfumed, scented. See also *sweet-bag*, *bag*, *powder* (in C. 1 a). SWEET-WATER. *Obs.* 1573-4 in *Feuilletat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 208 Sweete lightes of white wax for the same viii. 1592 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 79 A barrel sweet sop, xxix. 1. 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T. iv.* iv. 253 You promis'd me a tawdry lace, and a pair of sweet Gloves. 1656 *Earl. Monm. tr. Boccaccio's Pol. Touchstone* 407 The Monopoly of making sweet Gloves to that Nation whose hand did stink insufferably.

3. Free from offensive or disagreeable taste or smell; not corrupt, putrid, sour, or stale; free from taint or noxious matter; in a sound and wholesome condition.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3302 A funden trow ðor-inne dede Moyses, and it wurd swet on ðe stede. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6352-4 *pe* water was al suete also, *pe* water þat sua fuli stanc, Suetter neuer þai siþen drank. 1501 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* i. 100/1 [33] lastis of salmon, ful, rede, and swete. 1596 *Harington Metam. Ajax* Eivþ, because hee had not seene better to the keeping sweet of the streets. 1607 *Dekker Westw. Hoe* i. Wks. 1873 11. 291 He hath an excellent trick to keepe Lobsters and Crabs sweet in summer. 1655 *Marq. Worcester Cent. Inv.* § 100 [They] furnishe Cities with Water... as well as keep them Sweet, running through several Streets. 1681 *Langford Plain Instr. Fruit-trees* 139 Cyder Fruit... laid upon a sweet and dry floor, in a heap. 1685 *Compl. Servant Maid* 144 You must wash your own Linen, keeping your self sweet and clean. 1754 *Compl. Cyder-man* 114 A sufficient Number of sweet Casks to put it into. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* ix. p. xvii, Preserving Fresh Water sweet, for the use of Seamen during long voyages. 1859 *Jepson Brittany* v. 55, I question whether the beds would be so clean and sweet. 1861 *Mrs. Berton Bk. Househ. Managem.* (1880) 385 In choosing a ham, ascertain that it is perfectly sweet. 1883 *Gresley Gloss. Coal-mining*, Sweet, free from fire-damp or other gases, or from fire-stink.

† *b. spec.* Of water: Fresh, not salt. Also of butter: Fresh, not salted. (Cf. *G. süßwasser*, *F. eau douce*, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 11. 134 Drince weþbrædan seaw on swetum wætre. c 1200 *Bestiary* 320 He-leþeð ðanne wið mikel list, Of swet water he bæued ðrist. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 6349 (Trin.) Peifond... Water bittriss as any bryne. Asbryne hit was & so swettr. 1460 *Caxton Myrr.* x. 109 Alle wares come of the see; as wel the swete as the salt. 1553 *Eden Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 26 In this deserte are... founde bytter waters; but more often fresche and sweete waters. 1591 *A. W. Bk. Cookrye* 8, In the seething pot put in a peece of sweet Butter. 1661 *Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct., Living in rivers and other sweet waters. 1709 *T. Robinson Nat. Hist. Westmorel.* iv. 23 The subterranean Waters are those sweet Mineral Feeders, which do complete the Body of the Earth. 1796 *Monse Amer. Geog.* i. 84 Animals which... live alternately on land or in sweet water.

† *c.* Of bread (in 16th c. versions of and allusions to Scripture): Unleavened. (Opposed to *sour* as in *SOUR-DOUGH*.) *Obs.*

1566 *Tindale Mark* xiv. 12 The first daye of swete breed. 1535 *Coverdale Exod.* xxviii. 18 The feast of swete bred shalþ thou kepe. 1593 *Nash Christ's T.* Wks. 1904 11. 48 The feast of Tabernacles, the feast of sweet Bread, and the feast of Weekes.

d. Of milk: Fresh, not sour: see *sweet milk* in C. 1 a.

1812 *Sir J. Sinclair Syst. Husb. Scotl.* i. 105 The milk can be sold sweet, as taken from the cow.

e. *Old Chem. and Metallurgy.* Free from corrosive salt, sulphur, acid, etc.

1666 *Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual.* ii. 11. 315 Chymists... terme the Calces of Metals and other Bodies dulcified, if they be freed from all corrosive salts and sharpness of Tast, sweet, though they have nothing at all of positive sweetness. 1881 *Raymond Mining Gloss.*, Sweet-roasting.

4. Pleasing to the ear; having or giving a pleasant sound; musical, melodious, harmonious: said of a sound, a voice, an instrument, a singer or performer on an instrument.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 264 þa gæherde he... þa sweetan stefne & þa fægrestan singendra. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1030 þa sunne es soft and suet sang. c 1366 *Chaucer Rom. Rose* 768 In foreyn her notes be fulle swetter than in this contrie. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 13 A! myghtfull god, what euer this ment, so swete of toyn. c 1500 *Melusine* i. 7 He stood styl... to here her swette & playnfull voyce. 1530 *Falsgr.* 278/1 Sweettuning, modulation. c 1548 *Harle. Schen. Hen. VIII.* 214 b. iii. Muses playing on several swete instruments. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) 2 Sam. xxiii. 1 David... the swete singer of Israel. 1599 *Shaks.*, etc. *Pais. Pilgr.* 242 Clear wek spring not, sweete birds sing not. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. 1. 166 Like sweet Bels jangled, out of tune, and harsh. 1604 *E. G. [Rimstone] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vii. iii. 50 Their tongue and pronunciation is very sweete and pleasant. 1617 *Morison Itin.* i. 152 A pair of Organs doth make sweet musick. 1697 *Dayden Virg. Georg.* iv. 680 Th' Infernal Troops... listning, crowd the sweet Musicians' side. 1780 *Cowper Doves* 37 Thus sang the sweet sequester'd bird, Soft as the passing wind. 1836 *Dunburg Violin* i. (1878) 11 The viol instruments were decidedly sweet, but comparatively dull. 1859 *Tennyson Marr. Geraint* 329 The sweet voice of a bird.

5. Pleasing (in general); yielding pleasure or enjoyment; agreeable, delightful, charming. (Only literary in unemotional use: cf. *c.*)

a. to the mind or feelings.

c 888 *Ælfræd Boeth.* xxxv. § 4 Hi... meahon eaðe seggan soðspell, 3if him þa leasunga nuren swetran. c 900 *tr.*

Bede's Hist. v. xxiii. (1890) 482 Me symble swete & wynsum wien, þæt ic opþe leornode opþe herde oððe write. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Ac swa þe wowe þunked biter, þe hwiþe þe he lested, swa þincd weþe þe swettere þan hit cuned þarafter. c 1205 *Ancre R.* 294 Drauh, ase he dude, þet swete likunge into smertunge. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 210 Paradis, An erd al ful of swete blis. c 1300 *Sir Tristram* 631 *Pe* ring was fair to se, þe 3ift was wel swete. 1364 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. Prolog. 83 Persones and parisch prestes... askep leue... To singe þer for Simonye, for seluer is swete. 1377 *Ibid.* li. xv. 179 Pough he here hem no bred, he bereth hem swetter lyfode. 1393 *Ibid.* c. xxi. 219 He hadde nat wist wyterly wheþer ðer woude soure oþer swete. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xiii. 66 In the historial parties of the Oold Testament and of the Newe, is miche delectable and swete. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 337 b, How swete is y^e name of peace, and how comfortable a thing it is. 1567 *Maple Gr. Forest* 4 b, [It] is otherwise effectuous to bring a man in swete sleepe. 1575 *Gascogne Glasz* Govt. iv. vi, Although it seeme unto some men a swete thing to commaunde. 1600 *Shaks. A. V. L.* ii. i. 12 Sweet are the vices of aduersitie. 1604 — *Ham.* iii. iv. 209 (Q. 2) O tis most swete When in one line two crafts directly meete. 1609 [see *REVUE* sb. 1]. 1638 *Junius Paint. Ancients* 119 Art, abounding with many sweet vices, drew still the eyes, of unadvised spectators. 1643 *Trapp Comm. Gen.* xl. 3 A sweet providence; that these onnoxious officers should be sent to Joseph's prison. 1738 *Wesley Hymn*, 'Let us go forth' ii, When He vouchsafes our Hands to use, It makes the Labour sweet. 1784 *Cowper Task* i. 94 Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk. *Ibid.* ii. 482 Oh, popular applause, what heart of man is proof against thy sweet seducing charms! 1801 *Wordsworth's Spenser's Nest* 19 A hearty, the fountain of sweet tears. 1876 *Miss Brandon J. Haggard's Dan.* x, It was sweeter to you to help others than to be happy yourself. 1882 *Serjt. Ballantine Exper.* iv. 41, I received half a guinea, the sweetest that ever found its way into my pocket.

b. to the senses; esp. to the sight = *Lovely*, of charming appearance.

Ya 1366 *Chaucer Rom. Rose* 622 And thus he walketh to solace Hym and his folk for swetter place To pleyn ynne he may not fynde. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvi. 66 Quhen byrdis synge on the spray, .. For softnes of that swete sesoun. c 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 44 A seluer cheyne Eche on of hem hadde, a-bowte his swete swyre. 1590 *Spenser F.* Q. ii. x. 47 Warlike Caesar, tempted with the name Of this sweet Island. 1617 *Morison Itin.* i. 99 The place where the Marchants meete, called la Loggia, lying upon the sea, is as swete an open roome, as euer I saw. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* iv. 137 The sweetest face, the youngest age, and whitest skin was in greatest value and request. 1645 *Symonds Diary* (Camden) 175 His Majesty lay at Mr. Crompton's house, a sweet place in a fyne parke. c 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 23 Apr. an. 1646, This sweete Towne [sc. Vincenza] has more well-built Palaces than any of its dimensions in all Italy. 1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* i. lxxix, On high The corse [of the bull killed in the bull-fight] is piled—sweet sight for vulgar eyes. 1837 *Campbell Cora Linn* ii, It was as sweet an Autumn day As ever shone on Clyde. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxvii. 282 It is a sweet spot, and the prospect which opens from it is extensive.

† The phr. *sweet in (the, one's) bed* has been used with various implications.

c 1300 *Howeloh* 2027 [He] did him þere some wedde Hire þat was ful swete in bedde. 1721 *Kelly Sc. Prov.* 290 Sweet in the Bed, and sweir up in the Morning, was never a good Housewife. c 1800 in *Laing Sel. Anc. Pop. P. Scotl.* (1822) xxiii. Introduct., A Clown is a Clown both at home and abroad; When a Rake he is comely, and sweet in his bed.

c. Of song or discourse, and hence *transf.* of a poet, orator, etc., with mixture of sense 4: Pleasing to the ear and mind; pleasant to hear or listen to; sometimes implying 'persuasive, winning', † or in bad sense, 'alluring, enticing'.

c 1386 *Chaucer Prolog.* 265 Somwhat he lipsed for his wantownesse To make his english swete vp on his tonge. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. iv, His metir swete, full of moralitee. c 1480 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* Prolog. i, Their polite termes of swete Rhetoric. 1526 *Tindale Rom.* xlv. 18 By swete preachynges and flatteryng words [they] deceave the hertes of the innocents. c 1533 *Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Eij, He was so swete in his wordes, that many tymes he was hardre more than three houres together. 1612 *Brinsley Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 175 Such a one [sc. book] as is most easie, both for the sweetest Latine and choicest matter. 1631 *Milton L. Allegro* 133 Sweetest Shakespear fancies childe. 1746 *Francis tr. Horace, Art of Poetry* 113 Whose rapid Numbers, suited to the Stage, .. With sweet Variety were found to please.

d. *ironically*; cf. *FINE* a. 12 c.

1656 *G. Collier Answ.* 15 Quest. 18 Here's another sweet inference. 1677 *Mirge Eng-Fr. Dict.* s.v., I should have made a sweet business on't for my self. 1725 *T. Thomas in MSS. Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 133 We had a specimen of the sweet road we were to clamber through... a pretty sharp ascent... full of loose, ragged stones. 1850 *Smoley F. Fairleigh* xl, Oh! they made a sweet row, I can tell you.

6. In colloq. use, an emotional epithet expressive of the speaker's personal feelings as to the attractiveness of the object.

1779 *Mirror* No. 41 ¶ 7 My Betsy had taken down some sweet copies of verses, as she called them, in her memorandum book. 1782 *Miss Burney Cecilia* i. iv, 'I assure you,' she continued, 'she has all Paris in her disposal; the sweetest caps! the most beautiful trimmings! and her ribbons are quite divine!' 1840 *Thackeray Barber Cox* June, Honourable Tom Fitz-Walter, cousin of Lord Byron's; smokes all day; and has written the sweetest poems you can imagine. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Nov. 2/5 A new fashion in false hair is quite sweet. 1887 *Jessop Arcady* viii. 240 She falls in love with some sweet thing in hats or handkerchiefs.

6. In extended use: Having an agreeable or benign quality, influence, operation, or effect. Chiefly technical: see *quots.*

a. Favourable, genial.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 236 Styffe stremes & stregh hem strayed a while. Tyl a swetter ful swyþe hem swezed to bonk. 1594 *Plat Jewell* ho. 1. 50 Some further & sweeter helps for her barren groundes. 1874 *Louison Engel. Gard.* § 3295 After the bed has come to a sweet heat, shut down close at night.

b. Of land, products, or the like: Free from bitter or similar deleterious qualities.

1577 *Google tr. Heresbach's Husb.* 24 The land... is called... pleasant ground, sweete, blacke, rotten, and mellowed, which are the signes of good ground. 1578 *Lyte Dodons* vi. xxiv. 688 Bay... groweth plentifully... by the sea syde in saltishe groundes... and dieth not in the winter season, as it doth in sweete groundes. 1649 *Blayne Eng. Improv.* xiii. 140 Which sorts of Land if Rich, and Sweet, will lose Advance by Ploughing. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 239 The land most suitable for this plant [sc. teazel] is that of a thin sweet surface, and marly bottom. 1839 *Murchison Silur. Syst.* i. x. 135 From its sulphureous properties, it is also preferred to coal of the sweetest and best quality. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 296/2 Iron of an excellent quality, which they term sweet-iron.

c. Easily managed, handled, or dealt with; working or moving easily or smoothly.

1673 *R. Hazad Canting Acad.* 192 The fourteenth a Gamester, if he sees the Hic sweet, He presently drops down a Cog in the street. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Sweet, easy to be taken in: Also expert, dexterous, clever; As, Sweet's your Hand, said of one who has the Knack of stealing by Sleight of Hand. 1801 *Strutt Sports & Past.* i. l. 16 Beasts of sweet flight... the buck, the doe, the bear, the rein deer, the elk, and the spytard. 1883 *Stevenson Treas.* Isl. ii. vii, You never imagined a sweeter schooner—a child might sail her. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 316/1 She was a sweet ship in a seaway if one knew her idiosyncrasies.

† d. *Art.* Delicate, soft. *Obs.* (Cf. *SWEETEN* sb.)

1662 *Evelyn Chalcogr.* 66 So sweet, even and bold was his work. 1662 *Faithorne Graving & Etching* xvii. 21 It is at the first operation, that you are to cover all the faintest and sweetest places.

7. *transf.* (chiefly in phr.) Fond of or inclined for sweet things, esp. in *sweet tooth* (see C. 1 a).

1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* iii. i. 330 She hath a sweet mouth. 8. Deeply loved or prized, precious; beloved; dear.

a 900 *Cynewulf Juliana* 94 (Gr.) Ðu eart dohtor min seo dyreste & seo sweteste. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 64 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 Voele he dude god, þe-vore hi at þen ende scheden his swete blod. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14409 God lused he luus lang befor þat his suet [Fairly] suete, Gñt. suete, Trin. swete] sun was born. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 449 Swete isme make me saue. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 1042 *Dido*, Whom schulde he lounþ but this lady swete? c 1386 — *Prolog. Melitew* ¶ 18 By goddes swete pync. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11381 All swere þai full swifly, vpon swete haloues. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2080 Thou wylt by schent, by swyte Jhesus. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Houn* ii. 3, I... render grace... to god my swete creator. 1579 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 74 He will be... ready to offer himselfe a Sacrifice for your swete sake. 1583 *Earl Northampton Def. agst. Prophecies* Pp iv b, Policarpus, the swete Martir of our Lorde. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* ii. vi. 30 Ayming at Siluia as a sweeter friend. 1591 — *1 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 55 Thy Life to me is sweet. 1780 *Mme. D'Arbilly Diary* (1842) I. 359 Ah, how different and how superior our sweet father.

b. In forms of address, req. affectionate, but formerly also (now *arch.*) respectful or complimentary.

a 1125 *Leg. Kath.* 1536 Mi swete lif, se swoteliche he smeched me... þet al me þunched... þet he sent me. c 1320 *Spec. Gy de Warw.* 555 Swete lord, forþiue þu me. c 1350 *Will. Patience* 4579 Swete sere... Wharfore was al þis fare forrest bi-gunne? 1593 *Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. 137 Nay take me with thee, good sweet Exeter. 1605 — *Learn* i. v. 50 O let me not be mad, not mad, sweet Heauen. 1617 *R. Fenton Treat. Ch. Rome* 145 Sweet Jhesus, had it not bene for these and these, we had neuer bene enabled to preach thy Gospell. 1693 *Hunners Town* 31 Ah sweet Mr. Jovial, you mistake me quite. 1782 *Cowper Parrot* iii, 'Sweet Poll!' his dotting mistle cries, 'Sweet Poll!' the mimic bird replies. 1807-8 *Syd. Smith Phynley's Lett.* i. (ed. Cassell) 10 In the first place, my sweet Abraham, the Pope is not yet landed. 1833 *Tennyson Miller's Dan.* iii, Give me one kiss: My own sweet Alice, we must die. 1849 *Faber Hymn*, Sweet Saviour, bless us ere we go. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) l. 25 Be cheerful, sweet sir, and give your opinion.

c. *absol.* in affectionate address: Beloved, dear one; also in *superlative*. (Cf. *SWEET* sb. 4.)

c 1300 *K. Horn* 465 (Harl. MS.) Help me þat ych were Ydobbed to be knyghte, Suete, bi al þi myhte. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 279 'Hane', a seide, 'ber þis sonde Me leue swet!' c 1386 *Chaucer Frankl. T.* 250 Hane mercy swete or ye wol do me deye. c 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2826 Here send I þe, my swete, salutis & joy. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* v. ii. 373 Gentle swete, Your wits makes wise things foolish. 1590 — *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 247 Swete, do not scorne her so. c 1658 *Lovelace To Iucasta, going to the Wars* i, Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind. 1814 *Shelley To M. W. Godwin* iv, We are not happy, sweet! 1818 — *Rosal. & Helen* 73 Thou lend, my sweet, And I will follow. 1885 'M. S. Alexandra' *At Bay* x, I would give my life to buy peace for you, sweetest.

d. Dear to the person himself; usually *sarcastically*, 'pet', 'precious': chiefly qualifying self or will. At one's own sweet will: just as one likes.

1621 *Chas. I's Answ. to Petit. Comm.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) l. 49 Let us not so far wrong the Jesuites, as to rob them of their sweet Positions and practice in that very point. 1746 *Francis tr. Hor.*, Sat. ii. v. 61 Bid him go home, of his sweet self take care. c 1774 *Tucker L. Nat.* (1834) 11, 401 Nor yet need he be too secure against all damage to his own sweet person. 1802 *Wordsworth. Sonnet, Westminster Bridge* 12 The river glideth at his own sweet will. 1846 *Tennyson Lit. Squabbles* iii, The petty fools of rhyme... Who... strain to make an inch of room. For their sweet selves. 1862 *Whittier Amy Wentworth* 151 Love has

never known a law Beyond its own sweet will. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 344 The monk Planudes, remodelled the Greek Anthology of Cephalas at his own sweet will.

9. Having pleasant disposition and manners; amiable, kindly; gracious, benignant. a. Of persons, etc.

1845 *Vesp. Ps.* xxiv. 8 Dulcis et rectus Dominus, sweete & recht dryten c. 1200 ORMIN 1258 Cullire iss milde, & meoc, & swet. c. 1275 *Moral Ode* 381 in O.E. Misc. 71 God is so swete & so muchel in his godnesse. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4088 Ou iesu pat bulke day worp me suete & god. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 390 Quhen he wes blyth, he wes lully. And meyk and swet in company. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xcix. [c.] 5 Preise 3ee his name, for swete is the Lord. 1553 *Respublica* i. i. 108, I doute not a shewete Ladye I shall fynde hir. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 176 She was a verie courteous and sweete woman. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 350 Very good-natured, sweet, and benign persons. 1799 WORDSW. *Lucy Gray* ii, The sweetest thing that ever grew Beside a human door! 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 393 Seeing her [sic] End! so sweet and serviceable. 1905 ELINOR GLYN *Victis Evangeline* 157 At luncheon she was sweet to me at once.

ironical. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn*. Dii, His report... making no bones of the sweet youth gaue his doings thus. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 26 note. Was not this a sweet Governour, that professeth he had no more charge of his chiefest Fort, then of any house in the Towne?

b. Of personal actions or attributes.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20386 He pat nam of hir flexs, Als his suet will al wess. c. 1330 *Spec. Guy de Warw.* 998 Po seide anon he profete To be graunte wordes swete. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18657 God... graunte vs of his swete grace Ther-In to haue a swete place! 1473 *Reynold Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) i. 177 The ourman quihik the Abbot assignis for kepyn of gud and suet nychtorhed. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1667) 44 To see his swete looks, and here hir sweete wurdus. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. 112, I, I, Antipholus, looke strange and frowne, Some other Mistresse hath thy swete aspects. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb.*, *Ames* i, Give, if thou canst, an Almes; if not, afford, Instead of that, a swete and gentle word. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, West-morland* (1662) ii. 140 One of a sweet nature, comely presence, courteous carriage. 1705 SPANHOPE *Paraphr.* ii. 265 His Temper and Conversation is sweet and obliging. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. 11. 321 His person was pleasing, his temper singularly sweet. 1886 'OUIDA' *House Party* v. (1887) 92 How are your children? Do they still care for me? That is very sweet of them.

b. Gentle, easy. Obs.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* (1617) ii. iv. 50 A smooth Cannon... is of all bytts the sweetest. *Ibid.* iv. viii. 33 You shall... carrie an enen and sweet hand upon him. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 37 To know the natures of all people, and to be able to carry a sweet hand, wherewith to manage them easily. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 24 That he was made a Cardinal of purpose to be sent then into England for the sweet managing of those Affairs.

10. To be sweet on (upon): †a. To behave affectionately or gallantly towards, treat caressingly.

1694 ECHARD *Plantus Pref.* a 7 This Stripling began to be sweet upon her, and waggish upon me too. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* To be Sweet upon, to cooake, whe-dle, entice or allure. 1716 ADDISON *Preholder* No. 41 P 5 What still gave him greater offence, was a drunken bishop, who reeled from one side of the court to the other, and was very sweet upon an Indian queen. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 7 P 11, I would recommend it to all married people, but especially to the ladies, not to be so sweet upon their dears before company.

b. To have a particular fondness or affection for (one of the opposite sex); to be enamoured of or smitten with. Also *transf.*

1740 *Un. de Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) i. 42 He... is very sweet upon her; but I shall watch him so narrowly, that he [sic] not find an Opportunity of speaking to her, but when I am by. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chaz.* xi, I think he is sweet upon your daughter. 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* i. xii, The bar was presided over by a young lady, 'on whom' he said 'he was desperately sweet'. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Inside Bar* iii. (ed. 12) 256 If he should see any gentleman rather sweet upon the nag.

B. *adv.* Sweetly; so as to be sweet (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1. = SWEETLY *adv.* 1. (Chiefly with vb. *smell*.) c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2443 Iospe dede hise lich... richelike smeren, And spice-like sweete sinaken. 1312 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 206 *pei schule soupe* be sweeter when *pei* han hit deseret. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 1014 (Trin.) Floores [at fol] swete smells. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 44 (Qu. 2) Whats in a name? That which we call a Rose, By any name would smell as sweet. c. 1640 SHIRLEY *Cont. Ajax & Ulysses* (1659) 128 Onely the actions of the just Smell sweet, and blossom in their dust. 1567 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1751) 21 When the salt of heavenly-mindedness is again cast into the spring, the streams will run clearer and sweeter. 1746 FRANCIS *I. Hor.* Ep. i. xix. 6 Sooth the tuneful Nine At Morning breath'd, and not too sweet, of Wine.

2. = SWEETLY *adv.* 2.

15. Christ's Kirk 39 in *Bann. MS.* (Hunter. Cl.) 283 He playit so schill and sang so swet. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 166 How siluer sweet, sound Louers tongues by night. a. 1708 T. WAGO *Eng. Kel.* i. (1710) 95 She Psalms would often sing in Meeter Like Hopkins, but a great deal sweeter. 1851 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 113 Then low and sweet I whistled thee. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxii, 'I think', said Nero, sagely, 'that swans sing sweetest before they die.'

3. = SWEETLY *adv.* 4.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15186 *pe lauerd.* ansuward þam ful suete. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 275 Doun Sir Ri. hard went, & spak to þam luffly, Many of þam he knewe, so fair spak & so suete. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 119 He kist hire swete. c. 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* iii. xxvii. 1802 So I wolde clepe her I so wolde kys her swete! 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scott.* (Rolls) i. 517 Besekand thine richt swet to cum him to. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 32 Good morrow, Father. *Eti.* Benedicite. What early tongue so sweet saluted me?

b. = SWEETLY *adv.* 4 d.

1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* 11. 689 The generality of other saw-files are single or float-cut, that kind of file tooth being considered to 'cut sweet'. 1862 PYCROFT *Cricketer Tutor* 26 There is one way... to make the ball fly away like a shot, going so clean off the bat that you scarcely feel it; and this is the test of clean hitting - of the ball going off 'sweet'.

4. = SWEETLY *adv.* 3.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 188 Sleepe dwell vpon thine eyes, peace in thy brest. Would I were sleepe and peace, so sweet to rest. 1596 - *Merch. V. v. i.* 54 How sweet the moone-light sleeps vpon this banke. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 118 Her lyon-port, her awe-commanding face, Attempted sweet to virgin-grace. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 73 The stars, Which on thy cradle beamed so brightly sweet.

C. Combinations and special collocations.

1. of the adj. a. With sbs.: †sweet-bag, a small bag or sachet filled with a scented or aromatic substance, used for perfuming the air, clothes, etc.; occas. *transf.* of the honey-bag of a bee; †sweet-ball, a ball of scented or aromatic substance; †sweet-blanch, a dish made with the flesh of chickens and almond milk; sweet-bone(s) *dial.*, 'a griskin of pork' (Miss Baker *Northampton Gloss.* 1854); sweet-cake, a kind of cake made with a specially large proportion of sugar; †sweet-cheese (see *quot.*); †sweet-love, a term of affection for a beloved person; sweet-mart, a name for the pine-marten, as distinguished from the *foulmart*, *FOUMART*, or *polecat* (see *MART sb.*); sweet milk, fresh milk having its natural sweet flavour, as distinct from skimmed milk, or from 'sour milk' i. e. buttermilk; also *attrib.*, as *sweet-milk cheese*, cheese made from unskimmed milk; sweet oil, any oil of pleasant or mild taste, *spec.* olive oil; †sweet-powder, perfumed powder used as a cosmetic; sweet-spittle *Path.*, an increased secretion of saliva having a sweetish taste; sweet-stuff, sweetmeats, sweets, confectionery; also *attrib.* and *comb.*; sweet tooth (*TOOTH sb.* 2 a), a taste or liking for sweet things; sweet wine, wine having a sweet taste (as distinguished from dry wine); wine in the manufacture of which 'sweets' or syrup is added. See also SWEETMEAT, SWEET SINGER, SWEET WATER.

1615 in Foster *Lett. E. India Co.* (1899) 111 16 Some pillow 'sweetbag or other like thing of the rockwork used lately in England. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 335 When Bodies are Moved or Stirred, though not Broken, they Smell more; As a Sweet-Bagge waved. 1643 HERRICK *Heper.*, *The Bag of the Bee* i About the sweet bag of a Bee, Two Cupids fell at odds. 1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* i, Her Sweet-bags, instead of Musk and Amber, breathe nothing but... Hartshorn, Rue and Asafoetida. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx, Hast thou no perfumers and sweet bags, or any handson: casting bottles of the newest mode? 1617 JAYNA *Long* 76 The Queene with her courtiers that weare featheris, smell of 'sweete-balls. 1637 HEYWOOD *Pleas. Dial.* iii. Wks. 1874 VI. 131 This sweet-Ball, Take it to cheere your heart. 1650 W. D. T. *Coniunctus Gate Lat. Unt.* § 537 Sweet-powders, sweet balls, and besprinklings out of sweet-glass bottles. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 112 'Sweetblanche.—Nyn chikons or hennies, skald hem... & seth hem with good beefe. 1826 HAN MORE in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1835) IV. 304 The spare-rib, 'sweet-bone, ears, and snout [of a pig]. 1725 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iii, I... sat down... to eat a piece of 'sweet-cake for my breakfast. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 112 The fruits, sugars, wines, creams, and sweet cakes [after dinner]. a. 1881 M. CLARKE in *Mem.* (1881) 143 He... got a big piece of sweet cake, and put it in the pocket of his little jumper. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 173/1 'Sweet-Cheese, Fleeting strained through a fine Cloth and Sugared. a. 1550 PHAER *Eneid* viii. V. iv, O husbande 'sweetloue most disierd. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Rural Econ.* Yorks. (E.D.S.), 'Sweet-mart, the marten. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sweet-mart*, the badger. Yorks. 1905 *Athenaeum* 26 Aug. 262/1 Cumberland had its almost distinctive spots, such as foulmart hunting and sweetmart hunting. c. 1420 *Liber Coarum* (1862) 17 Take 'swete mylke and put in panne. 1787 BURNS *Hog Fair* vii, Wi sweet-milk cheese, in mony a hang. 1820 HOOG *Tales & Sk.* (1836) 11, *Welland Hall* 224 That whining sweet-milk boy. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 713 Hard-boiled picks of porridge, with a little sweet-milk in the dish. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 647/2 Edam... gives its name to a well-known description of 'sweet-milk' cheese. 1395 *Oracle Encycl.* i. 557/1 Butter-Milk, the liquid which remains after the churning of cream or sweet-milk for the preparation of butter. a. 1585 in *Eng. Hist. Rec.* (1914) XXIX. 519 All our wolfe oyles and 'swete oyles. 1757 BROMFIELD *Eng. Nightsides* 74 The red oil, produced by distillation from bitter almonds, after the sweet oil had been expressed. 1776 PIGOU in *Gentl. Mag.* (1792) Jan. 142 We found relief by rubbing the parts with sweet oil. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* iii. 158 If this liquid [i.e. sulphurhydric acid] be boiled, sweet oil of wine mingled with sulphurous acid rises over. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 530 Salad oil, or sweet oil... is obtained by crushing olives. 1573-4 in Fenullier *Revel's Q. Elia.* (1908) 208 'Sweetee powder made of Musk & Amber. 1709 STEELE *Tailler No.* 52 P 1 The Expence of Sweet Powder and Jessamine are considerably abated. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* ii. 25 He's for turning the Gun powder into Sweet Powder, and the Iron Balls into Wash-Balls. 1820 GOOD *Nosology* 13 Apocenos, ptyalismus, mellitus. 'Sweet-spittle. 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* i. 204/1 The 'sweet-stuff maker (I never heard them called confectioners). 1862 SALA *Accepted Ald.* 66 The black parlour of the little sweetstuff shop. 1911 J. H. HART *Ca. ad* ii. 18 The bean may be used in the same way as almonds, and boiled to sweetstuff with sugar. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 14 Delicacie his 'swete toth Hath fostered. 1580 LVL *Enphrases* (Arb.) 308, I am glad that my Adonis hath a sweetee tooth in his head. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* ii,

Interm, I haue a sweet tooth yet. 1710 ADDISON *Tailler* No. 255 P 2 A liquorish Palate, or a sweet Tooth (as they call it). 1904 P. FOUNTAIN *Gl. North-West* x. 66 Americans haue the sweet-tooth highly developed. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Life of Bath's Proel.* 459 When I had dronke a draughte of 'swete wyn. 1430-1 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 369/1 Every Tonne of swete Wyn... coming in to this side Roialme, be weye of Merchandise. 1544 BOORUE *Dyetary* xxiv. (1870) 296 Swete wynes be good for them the whiche be in consumption. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 202/1 The white of an egg, milk, and sweet-wine. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* ii. 118 The liquid... acquires a ropy consistence as is sometimes observed when sweet wines are kept for a time.

b. *spec.* in distinctive names of sweet-scented or sweet-flavoured species or varieties of plants, fruits, etc., as *sweet almond*, †ballocks, basil, bent, birch, calabash, calamus, cane, cassava, cicely, clover, coltsfoot, gum (-tree), horse-mint, locust, marjoram, mandarin, nawew, oleaner, orange, pepper-bush, pine-sap, pishamin, potato, sorghum, †stones, sultan, tea, trefoil, violet, virgin's bower, woodruff (see also these words); sweet-apple, a name for the SWEET-SOP, also called *sugar-apple*; sweet bay, (a) the bay laurel, *Laurus nobilis*; (b) in N. America applied to *Magnolia glauca*, also called white bay; also *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *sweet bay laurel* = (a); *sweet-bay* (-leaved) willow, *Salix pentandra*; *sweet broom*, (a) ? some species of broom (*Cytisus* or *Genista*); (b) a name for *Scoparia dulcis* (N.O. *Scrophulariaceae*), also called *sweet broom-weed*; *sweet chestnut*, the common or Spanish chestnut, *Castanea vesca*, as distinguished from the bitter inedible HORSE-CHESTNUT; *sweet-corn* U.S., a sweet-flavoured variety of maize; *sweet fern*, a name for two plants with fern-like leaves and aromatic scent: (a) locally in England, the sweet cicely, *Myrrhis odorata* (N.O. *Umbelliferae*); (b) in N. America, the shrub *Comptonia asplenifolia* (N.O. *Myricaceae*); *sweet flag*, a rush-like plant, *Acorus Calamus* (N.O. *Araceae* or *Orontiaceae*), widely distributed in the North Temperate zone, growing in water and wet places, with an aromatic odour, and having a thick creeping rootstock of a pungent aromatic flavour; *sweet milk-vetch*, *Astragalus glycyphyllos*, with sweet-flavoured leaves; *sweet plum*, (a) see *quot.* 1796; (b) the Queensland plum, *Owenia ceratifera*; (c) a species of hog-plum, *Spondias pligynia*; *sweet scabious*, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*; also applied to the N. American *Erigeron annuus* (N.O. *Compositae*); *sweet sedge* = *sweet flag*; *sweet vernal grass*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (see *VERNAL* 3 c); *sweet willow* (a) = *sweet-bay willow* (see *WILLOW*); (b) = *SWEET-GALE*. See also *SWEET-BRIER*, *SWEET-GALE*, *SWEET-PEA*, *SWEET-WILLIAM*, etc.

1719 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 114 *Sweet Almonds.—These are of a soft, sweet, grateful Taste. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 305 *Apple, Sweet, *Annona*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. cii. 167 *Testiculus odoratus*... Ladies traces: of some 'swete Ballocks, swete Cods, swete Cullions. 1647 HEXHAM i. (Herbs), 'Sweete Basil, 'Wilde Christus oogen, ofte Genettchee. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* lii, She... of it set Sweet Basil, which her tears kept ever wet. 1716 *Petiveriana* i. 246 Barbadoes 'Sweet-Bay. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Fruit* 9 Jan. in *Stork Acc.* Florida 29 On it grew great magnolia, sweet-bay, live-oak, palms. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s.v. *Lauraceae*, The common, or sweetbay laurel, *Laurus nobilis*. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower*. Pl. V. 78 [*Salix*] *pentandra* ('Sweet Bay-leaved Willow). 1796 NEMNICHT *Polygl.-Lex.*, 'Sweet birch, *Betula nigra*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 652 The bark of [*Betula*] *lenta*, known in the United States as Sweet Birch or Cherry Birch. 1736 BAILEY *Honsh.* *Dic.* 554 'Sweet-Broom. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Scoparia dulcis*, Sweet Broom. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Scoparia*, [*Scoparia*] *dulcis* is used as a stomachic in the West Indies, and is called 'sweet broomweed and licorice-weed. 1796 NEMNICHT *Polygl.-Lex.*, 'Sweet calabash, *Passiflora laurifolia*. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, Large 'sweet-chestnut trees and beeches. 1874 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 3) 128 *Melilotus*,... Mellilot. 'Sweet Clover. *Ibid.* 227 *Nardosmia*, 'Sweet Coltsfoot. a. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 49 At New-Haven the 'sweet corn may be had in full perfection for the table by successive plantings from the middle of July to the middle of November. 1787-9 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 306 *Scandix odorata*. 'Sweet Cicely. 'Sweet Fern. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1037 The leaves of *Comptonia asplenifolia*, Sweet Fern, are found... to contain peculiar glands. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 617 'Sweet Flag. 1853 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sweet-flag*, is... employed to scent aromatic baths, perfumery, and hair-powder. 1717 *Petiveriana* iii. 195 'Sweet-gum. Because in the Spring it yields a fragrant Gum, upon cutting its Bark or Wood, of great use in Tettors, Scuffs, Inflammations, etc. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* iii, The trunk of a decayed and fallen sweet-gum. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 148 *Liquidambar*, Sweet-Gum Tree. 1863 CHAMBERS's *Encycl.*, *Honey Locust Tree*, also known as the 'Sweet Locust and Black Locust. 1565 COOPER *Theasaurus, Amracus*,... 'swete (1545-52 *Elyot*, 300e) *maionam*. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. v. 17 Indeed she was the sweete Margerom of the salt, or rather the beaue of grace. 1850 CHAMBERS's *Encycl.* i. 504/1 The 'Sweet Milk-vetch, or Wild Liquorice. 1836 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson Tobson*, 'Sweet Oleaner,... the common oleaner, *Nerium odoratum*. 1796 NEMNICHT *Polygl.-Lex.*, 'Sweet orange, *Citrus aurantium sinense*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 435 The kind of the Sweet Orange

is an aromatic stimulant and tonic. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class Bk. Bot.* 373 *Clethra alnifolia*. *Sweet-pepper Bush. 1874 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 304 *Schweinitzia*, *Sweet Pine-sap. 1899 *LOUDON ENCYCL. PLANTS* 1286 *Carpodinus*, *Sweet Pishamin, produces green flowers. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.*, *Sweet Plum, *Prunus americana*. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1324/2 *Owensia cerasifera* is called the Sweet Plum or Rancorosa. 1839 MAIDEN *Usef. Pl. Australia* 599 *Spondias plicata*, *Sweet Plum, or *Burdekin Plum. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.*, *Sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*. 1855 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1853) 198 *Eriogonum annuum*, (Daisy Fleabane, Sweet Scabious). 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. V.* 323 *Acorus* (*Sweet Sedge). 1697 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 635 They tasted somewhat like the Root of Seleri, or *Sweet Smallege. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. cii. 167 The first kind of *Sweete stones is a small, base, and low plant. 1706 J. GARNINER tr. *Rapin's Gardens* 1. 34 *Sweet-Sultans nam'd by the Byzantine King. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Sweet Trefoil, common name for the *Trifolium arvense*. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* 143 *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (*Sweet Vernal Grass). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. lxxviii. 1228 *Myrtus Brabantica*, sine *Elaeagnus Cordi*, Gaulle, *sweete Myrtle, or Dutch Myrtle tree. 1800 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Bot. XI.* 755 *Asperula odorata*. *Sweet Woodroff or Woodroof.

c. Parasynthetic, as *sweet-beamed*, -blooded, -breathed (-brept), +*conditioned*, -dispositioned, -eyed, -faced, -flavoured, -flowered, -leafed, -minded, -natured, +*numbered* (NUMBER sb. 18 b), -savoured (cf. ME. *swote* savoured), -shaped, +*smelled* (= SWEET-SMELLING), -souled, +*sounded* (= sweet-sounding), -tasted, -tempered, -toned, -tuned, -voiced adjs.; see also *sweet-breasted*, etc. in 3 below. Also SWEET-SCENTED.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 29 Attempted sins arise, *Sweet-beamed. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* i. v. Those large-hearted, *sweet-blooded natures that never know a narrow or a grudging thought. 1617 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Fourth Feasting* 34 *Sweet-breath'd Zephyrus. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* i. ii. O sweet-breath'd monkeys, how they grow together! 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* vii. 731 The sweet-breathed violet of the shade. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. ii. Our *sweet-conditioned princess, fair DONUSA. 1646 W. BRIDGE *Saints Hiding-Place* (1647) 30 We have a meek and *sweet disposition'd Saviour. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* i. xxii. *Sweet-eyed lass. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 88 Piramus is a *sweet-fac'd man. 1618 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* iii. i. Good sweet fact serving-man! 1835 'H. CONWAY' *Slings & Arrows* 168 A pale, sweet-faced woman, who was dressed as a Sister of Charity. 1611 COTGRA. *Seminar*, the *sweet-flowered Rush teamed Squintan. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1912) 225 Whom yet with a *sweet-graced bitterness they blamed. 1749 SHENSTONE *Ode after Sickness* 30 The *sweet-leafed eglantine. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1912) 169 The *sweete minded Philoclea. 1650 STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C.* Wars vi. 23 A plaine and *sweete-natured man. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii. The sweet-natured, strong Rex. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. ii. *Babylon* 590 *Sweet-nam'd Hero. 1530 PALSGR. 326/2 *Sweet savoured, aromatic. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 119 That neuer words were musike to thine eare. That neuer meet sweet-savour'd in thy taste. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) i. 82 The *sweetest-smelled flowers. 1747 SHENSTONE *Lett.* xlv. (1777) 120 That *sweet-souled bard Mr. James Thomson. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Sylv.* Urban Wks. 1812 ii. 262 Each sweet-soul'd Stanza. 1650 O. WALKER *Oratory* 25 Words, smooth and *sweete-sounded, are to be used. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) ii. 74 A *sweet-tasted salt, called muriate of glucina. 1624 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iii. i. *Sweet-tempered lord, adieu! 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. ii. She's a sweet-tempered, good-humoured lady. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* iv. 145 The sweetest-looking, sweetest-smiling girl, eyes ever saw. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. ix. 774 A *sweet-toned harp. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. i. *Eden* 129 The Nightingale's *sweet-tuned voice. 1760-70 H. BAKER *Fool of Qual.* (1803) iv. 119 A well-known and sweet-tuned voice. 1807-8 WORDSW. *Sonnambulist* 17 A Bird of plumage bright, *Sweet-voiced.

d. with sbs., forming adjs. having the sense of parasynthetic combinations, as *sweet-breath* (= sweet-breathed); *sweet-throat*, sweet-voiced; also +*sweet-lips*, a delicate eater, epicure.

1648 HEARICK *Hesper.*, *Meddow Verse* 8 While *sweet-breath Nimphs, attend on you this Day. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn friand, friole, a licorous fellow, a *sweete lips. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. 74 The bright-bellied *sweet-throat bird.

2. Combinations of the adv. (or in which *sweet* is in adverbial relation to the second element). a. with ppls. and ppl. adjs., as *sweet-bleeding*, -breathing, -complaining, -flowering, -flowing, -looking, -murmuring, +*savouring*, -set, -singing, -smiling, -sounding, -spun, -suggesting, -touched, -whispered; see also *sweet-recording*, *sweet-spoken* in 3 below, and SWEET-SMELLING. b. with adjs. (chiefly poetic, denoting a combination of sweetness with some other quality), as *sweet-bitter*, -bright, -chaste, -sad, -sour.

Combs. of this class were much favoured by Sylvester, who has *sweet-charming*, *piercing*, *rapt*, *sacred*, *sweating*, *yearning*.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 133 He doth discharge On others' shoulders his *sweet-bitter charge. 1690 DAYDEN *Amphitryon* iii. i. The stern goddess of sweet-bitter cares. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 9 The Mirrh *sweete bleeding in the bitter wound. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1912) 176 It might seeme that Love . . . was there to refresh himselfe betweene their *sweete-breathing lippes. 1850 SHRELL *Cyclops* 534 Pled flowers, sweet-breathing. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) i. 23 The sweet-breathing air. 1598 BARNFIELD *Remembr. Eng. Poets* ii. Daniell, praised for thy *sweet-chaste Verse. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 86 The nights dead silence Will well become such *sweet complaining grievance. 1596 EDW. III. iii. ii. 47 *Sweete flowing

perce. 1721 RAMSAY *Petition to Whin-bush Club* i. *Sweet-flowing Clyde. 1784 COMPTON *Poplar Field* 12 The scene where his melody charm'd me before, Resounds with his sweet-flowing ditty no more. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* iv. 145 The *sweetest-looking, sweetest-tipped girl, eyes ever saw. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 100 In grateful Errors thro' the Under-wood *Sweet-murmuring. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezech.* xxvii. 19 *Sweet sauering spice. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 44 Suet sairing flouris. 1591 Arden of Feversham iii. v. 146 How you women can insinuate, And cleare a trespass with your *sweete set tongue! 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* ii. 162 *Sweet singing Mermaids, sported with their lones. 1740 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) ii. 131 Do you ever hear from sweet singing Birch? 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 53 Wert thou that *sweet smiling Youth? 1595 LOCRIE i. i. 239 Plaidst thou as sweet, on the *sweet sounding lute. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Odes* iv. iii. 17 Goddess of the sweet-sounding lute. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* iv. Wks. (1717) 286 To have eat the *sweet-sower Bread of Poverty. 1707 MORTIMER *Ush.* (1721) ii. 352 It will taste a little Sweet-sour, from the Sugar and from the Currant. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cccxxx, Nor lov'd Court-Sweets, nor *Sweet-Spinn Dialects. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. vi. 7 O *Sweet-suggesting Loue. a 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* iii. xi. 40 *Sweet toucht harpe that to mone stones was able. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 209 Many a *sweet-whispered word.

3. Miscellaneous Special Combinations: *sweet-and-twenty*, a Shaksperian phrase (see TWENTY A. 2), misunderstood by later writers to mean 'a sweet girl of twenty years old'; +*sweet-breasted* a. [see BREAST sb. 6], sweet-voiced; *sweet-lipped*, -lipped a., having sweet lips; usually, speaking sweetly; *sweet-mouthed* (-mouth'd) a., +*(a)* fond of sweet-flavoured things, dainty; +*(b)* speaking sweetly (usually ironically); +*sweet-recording* a. [RECORD v. 3], singing sweetly, tuneful; *sweet-seasoned* a., 'seasoned' or imbued with sweetness; *sweet-spoken* a., speaking sweetly, using pleasant language (cf. *plain-spoken*); *sweet-tongued* (-tong'd) a., having a sweet tongue or utterance, sweet-voiced, sweet-spoken; *sweet-toothed* (-tooth'd) a., having a 'sweet tooth', fond of sweet things or delicacies.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. ii. 52 Then come kisse me *sweet and twentie. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 76, I love the eyes of peerless blue, And nameless grace of Sweet-and-Twenty! 1901 G. K. MENZIES *Prov.* 31. (1902) 48 When one's special sweet-and-twenty is enshrined in one's Canaan on the Cher. a 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* iii. i. A proper man. *Sweet breast'd, as the Nightingale, or Thrush. a 1644 QUARLES *Sc. Recant.* Sol. viii. 81 And Candle-light devotion, trim'd and straw'd With *sweet-lip't Roses. 1783 W. GORDON *Lily* iii. lxxviii. The embellishments of a sweet-lipped tribute. a 1845 HOOD *Lamia* v. 1 Nay, sweet-lipped Silence, 'Tis now your turn to talk. 1542 UDALL *Erisim.* *Apoph.* 45 For that he was so *sweete mouthed, and drowned in the voluptuousnesse of high fare. 1611 COTGRA., *Leschard*, a licorous, or sweet-mouthed slapsawce. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* ii. (1653) D. i. This cherry-lip'd, sweet-mouth'd villain. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 409 Nuts, being so sweet, would make them so sweet-mouthed, that [etc.]. 1886 J. F. MAURICE in *Lett. fr. Donegal* Pref. p. vi. The class which Mr. Farnell never speaks of except as the 'felon' landlords, just as his sweet-mouthed friends speak of *The Times*. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* i. (1601) 10 They heard the sound of most sweet recording musick which made Dionysius wonder. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, etc. (1878) 123 The sweet recording Swanne Apollos ioy. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxv. So are you to my thoughts as food to life, Or as *sweet season'd' show'ers are to the ground. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* i. 9 A bitter pleasant tast, of a sweete-seasoned sowre. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* iv. i. You are such a *sweet-spoken man, it does one's heart good to receive your orders. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.*, *Sat. v.* *Sweet tongu'd Orpheus. a 1598 RAMSAY in *Evergreen* Contents vii. Sweet tungd Scot, quha sings the welcum hame. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. v. viii. Beautiful sweet-tongued Female Citizens. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. ii. (1668) 51 She must not be butter-finger'd, *sweet-toothed, nor faint-hearted. 1682 WHEELER *Journ.* Greece ii. 203 The Turks are very sweet-tooth'd and love all kind of sweet Meats. 1808 JAMISON s.v. *Slait*, Our use of the word seems indeed to have been borrowed from the nasty habits of sweet-toothed cooks.

Sweet, v. 1. Now rare. [f. SWEET a.; in OE. *swellan* = OHG. *swœzen* (MHG. *swœzen*).]

1. *trans.* To make sweet, sweeten. a. *lit.* (to the taste, smell, etc.).

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 58 Nim þonne hunig be deale & swet þone drænc. c 1200 ORMIN 1649 þe salt þatt er mete swetþe. c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1059 It longeth to floweres swiche lyeoure for to swete. 1542 UNALI. *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 3 b. Hunger is the best sauce. Because the same hote swetheeth all thynges, and also is a thyng of no coste ne charge. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 131 With fayre water lyste soden and sweted with sugre. 1580 NAWTON *Approved Med.* 24 The Nutmegge, stayeth vomites, & sweeteth the breathe. 1604 DAYTON *Owle* 69 Sweeting her Nest, and purging it of Doung. 1624 WITHER *Philarete* Dv b. The mornings dewie roses: That . . . Cast perfumes that sweet the Aire. 1765 *Proc. Gen. Court Martial* on Lieut. Gen. F. Thicknesse, etc. 49 It is the Lieutenant-Governor's Orders that the soldiers in Garrison sweet and clean the parade . . . twice a week. 1896 *God's Mag.* Feb. 173 When . . . pine-woods sweet the air.

b. *fig.* (to the mind, feelings, etc.).

a 900 CYMRWULF *Tuliana* 525 (Gr.) He [sa. the devil] mec feran her. þæt ic þe sceodele synne swetan. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* E's Pref. What thyng better sweeteth ye endyting of Marcus Tullius? 1597 BAETON *Aspicante* *Jehona* Wks. (Grosart) II. 11/2 Being censed from my sinne, . . . and sweeted in my soule, by the oile of Thy grace. 1600 — *Daffodils & Primroses* ibid. I. 14/2 Queene of suche

powie As sweeteth enery sowre. a 1601 MARSTON *Parquill & Kath.* (1878) ii. 37, I have a thankfull heart, Tho not a glorious speech to sweet my thanks. 1609 *bible* (1x day) Eccus. xxvii. 26 In the sight of thyne eyes he will sweete his mouth.

2. To affect in a sweet or pleasant way; to give pleasure to, delight, gratify.

c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 292 To sweet the people's ears with pleasant words [he] told them [etc.]. a 1600 in *Ashmole Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 196 In thine owne howse thou must well gett A good Morsell of meat thy mouth to sweet. 1601 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. iii. Heavens tones Strike not such musick to immortall soules As your accordance sweetens my negat withall. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 58 [West Indian Negro] You will hear of something that will sweet you greatly.

+**Sweet**, v. 2. *Obs. rare.* [Echoic: cf. SWEET-SWEET] *intr.* To pipe, chirp, or twitter, as a bird.

1677 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* iii. 57 When you have so tamed them [as, captured nightingales] that they begin to Cur and Sweet with cheerfulness. *Ibid.*, Those Birds that are long a feeding, and make no Curring nor Sweeting.

Sweet, *obs. form of SWEAT.*

Sweetbread (swētbrəd). (Also formerly as two words.) [app. f. SWEET a. + BREAD sb., but the reason for the name is not obvious.]

1. The pancreas, or the thymus gland, of an animal, esp. as used for food (distinguished respectively as *heart*, *stomach*, or *belly sweetbread* and *throat*, *gullet*, or *neck sweetbread*): esteemed a delicacy.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Animellæ*, the sweete breade in a hogge. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 40 A certaine Glandulous part, called Thimus, which in Calves . . . is most pleasant to be eaten. I suppose we call it the sweete briad. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 458 [They] Cut off their thighs dūd with the fatte, . . . And picke the sweetebreads thereupon. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1630) Lij b. For an inward bruise, I amstones and sweet-breads are his only *Sperma* (*etc.*). 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. (1663) 121 Some sell their pigs, and some again sell nothing but the chitterlings, the sweet-breads, the blood, and the baskets. 1791 B. SWELL. *Johnson* 9 May an. 1778, He gave her her choice of a chicken, [or] a sweetbread. 1797-8 LAMA ROS. *Gray* xi. Wks. 1903 i. 26, I ordered my dinner—green peas and a sweetbread. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1826) 381 We've gullet-sweetbreads, veined with red. 1846 SOVER *Gastron. Recen.* 681 If I cannot meet with heart sweetbreads, I in general satisfy myself with the throats. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 156 Oysters, game, sweetbreads, red mullet, any little delicacy of that sort.

+2. A bribe, *douceur*. *Obs. slang or colloq.*

a 1670 HACKET *Atb. Williams* ii. (1693) 163, I obtain'd that of the fellow, . . . with a few Sweetbreads that I gave him out of my Purse.

Sweet-brier, -briar. (Also as two words.) Forms: see SWEET a. and BRIER sb. 1. A species of rose, the Eglantine, *Rosa rubiginosa* (and some other species, as *R. micrantha*), having strong hooked prickles, pink single flowers, and small aromatic leaves; freq. cultivated in gardens.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Cynorhodos* . . . swete brete ant Eglentyne. 1548 — *Names Herbes* 33 Cynorhodus named of the latines Rosa canina, is called in englishe a sweete brete or an Eglentyne. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 562 Some Thickets, made only of Sweet-Briar, and Honny-suckle, and some Wilde vine amongst. a 1631 DONNE *Epicures, Elegie on the L. C.* 9 If a sweet briar, climb up by a tree. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 2 Sept., The fly-catcher, builds in a vine, or a sweet-brier, 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) ii. 467 In the Garden Sweet-briar the leaves [are] beset above with very short hairs, oval-eggshaped. 1808 RICHMOND *Rur. Tales*, *Dolly* 45 The sweet-brier op'd its pink-ey'd rose, And gave its fragrance to the gale.

allusively. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* ii. ii, 2 *Court*. O sweet precious lnd of beauty! Troth, she smells over all the house, methinks. 1 *Court*. The sweetbriar's but a counterfeite to her—it does exceed you only in the prickle, . . . lady. 1638 FORD *Fancies* ii. i. Bill, pigeon, do; thou'st be my cat-a-mountain, and I thy sweet-briar, honey.

attrib. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) ii. 467 Rosa . . . eglanteria . . . Sweet-briar Rose. 1857 G. BIRD'S *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 236 The sweet-briar odour was frequently present. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Bedeguar*, or Sweet Briar *Sponge*, a gall found on the Sweet Briar and other Roses. 1900 H. SUTCLIFF *Shameless Wayne* xiii. (1905) 179 The sweetbriar hedges.

Hence **Sweet-briery** a., full of sweet-brier.

1828 MOORE *'We may roam through this world'* ii, The wild sweet-briery fence.

Sweetch (swētʃ), *int.* or *adv.* *nonce-wd.* An imitative word expressing the sound of a whisp.

1859 MEREDITH *R. Feeder* ii, Sweetch went the mighty whip, well swayed.

Sweeten (swēt'n), v. [f. SWEET a. + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* a. To make sweet to the taste; *esp.* to add sugar or other sweet substance to (food or drink) so as to impart a sweet flavour; also *absol.*

1554 HULOT, Sweten or make sweete, *dulco*. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 272 Loues aires are pence. And sweetens in the suffring panghes it beares, The Aloes of all forces. 1665 BOYLE *Oceas. Refl.* i. iv. iv. (1887) 68 The Fruit . . . being neither sweetened nor concocted by Maturity. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 p. 4 The Infusion of a China Plant sweetened with the Fifth of an Indian Cana. 1747-96 MRS. GLASS *Cookery* xiv. 210 Add half a pint of white wine, and sweeten to your palate. a 1777 in *Frnl. Friends' Hist. Soc. Oct.* (1914) 188 Sweeten it to your taste and put in a Quarter of a pound of plimpt Currants. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iii. 60 To get something to sweeten my husband's todody with. 1883 Cassell's *Dict. Cookery* 771/2 Rose

Custard. Boil a pint of good milk, .. sweeten to taste, adding some essence of rose.

b. To make sweet to the smell; to fill or imbue with fragrance.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1912) 229 The world the garden is, she is the flower That sweetens all the place. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* IV. ii. 220 With fairest Flowers, I'll sweeten thy sad grave. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1659) II. 34 This perfume, hath ascended to my brain, and sweetened all the cells thereof. 1867 O. W. *HOLMES Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* v. (1891) 153 The azalea, wild honeysuckle, is sweetening the roadsides.

2. To free from offensive taste or smell; to render fresh; to free from taint, purify, bring into a wholesome condition.

1599 B. *JONSON Cynthia's Rev. Induct.* I would thou hadst some sugar candied to sweeten thy mouth. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* V. i. 57 Here's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 156 There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten Of the whole dunghy-earth. 1675 *SOUTH Sermon.* *Judge.* viii. 34-5 (1697) I. 514 The Sea swallows them [sc. rivers of fresh water] all, but is not at all changed, or sweetened, by them. 1711 *ANONSON Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 2 The one might be employ'd in healing those Blotches and Tumours which break out in the Body, while the other is sweetening the Blood and rectifying the Constitution. 1722 *DR FOE Plague* (Ridg.) 39 Measures for airing and sweetening their Houses. 1798 R. J. *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 287 Fixed air most assuredly has the power of sweetening the putrid effluvia.

3. To make sweet to the ear; to impart a pleasant sound to.

1598 H. *WOTTON Courtly Controv.* 90 Mine adversary (who as the crafty fowler sweeteneth his voice to deceive). 1618 *MORVSON Itin.* IV. iii. (1903) 377 The language of the Netherlands is a Dialect of the German tongue, but sweetened with the levity of the French tongue. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxvii. The horns, placed in a distant part of the woods where an echo sweetened and prolonged their melancholy tones, broke softly on the stillness of the scene.

4. To make pleasant or agreeable; sometimes, to make more pleasant, add to the sweetness of.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1912) 214 One was the Prince Plangus (whose name was sweetened by your breath, peerless Ladie, when the last daie it pleased you to mention him unto me). 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 2 That comfort which sweeteneth life to them that spend it in these trauals upon their owne. a 1601 ? *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) *Introd.* 19 His industrie should sweat to sweeten your delights. 1641 J. *JACKSON True Evang.* T. 1. 5 The whole sentence is sweetened with a continued allegory. 1712 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 471 ¶ 11 The Influence of Hope in general sweetens Life. 1742 *GRAY Elton* 34 Graver hours that bring constraint To sweeten liberty. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art.* I. xiv. 21 All acts and services were... to be sweetened by brotherly concord. 1888 *MISS BRADDOCK Fatal Three* I. iv. The home ties and tender associations which sweeten other lives were unknown to her.

with adns. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* I. i. Venus Swannes shall shed their siller downe. To sweeten out the slumbers of thy bed. 1612 B. *JONSON Catiline* II. i. I would have my love Angry sometimes, to sweeten off the rest Of her behaviour. a 1644 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* Sol. ix. 75 Goe, sweeten up thy labours and thy life With fresh delights. *Ibid.* x. 26 She will... direct thy ways In sacred Ethicks, sweetening out thy days With season'd Knowledge.

5. To make less unpleasant or painful; to alleviate, lighten, mitigate.

a 1585 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1912) 155 She the sweetnesse of my harte, even sweetening the death, which her sweetnesse drew upon me. 1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 338 Thus Noah sweetens his Captivity, Beguiles the time, and charms his misery. 1622 *PRICHAM Coupl. Gent.* x. 78 To sweeten your seener studies, by this time vouchsafe Poetry your respect. 1682 *MRS. BEHIN Round-heads* IV. ii. This mighty pleasure comes A propin to sweeten all the heavy toils of empire. 1705 *Art of Painting* (1744) 75 He us'd to sing to himself to sweeten his labour. 1844 *KINGLAKE Eothen* xviii. The [burial] ground, 'has nothing to sweeten melancholy. 1870 J. H. *NEWMAN Gram. Assent* II. x. 396 Hope of future good, as we know, sweetens all suffering.

b. To make less harsh, offensive, or objectionable; to soften, palliate, extenuate. Now rare or Obs.

1635 in *Foster Crit. Min. E. Ind. Comp.* (1907) 115 Wherein hee shall find any harsh or bitter Language, to sweeten the same in a more mild and gentle phrase. 1665 J. *WEBB Stone-Heng* (1725) To Learned Men have usually extenuated and sweetened the Failures and Mistakes of others. 1700 *RYCAUT Hist. Turks* III. 333 He endeavoured to sweeten the matter, and render the case as plausible as might be.

6. With personal object (a person, or his mind, temper, etc.):

a. To produce a pleasant disposition in; to make gracious, mild, or kind; to refine.

1561 T. *Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1577) H. iii. Those sightes sweeten the minde of the hearers. a 1628 *PRESTON Saints Daily Exer.* (1629) 138 It sweetens his spirit, it makes him more gracious. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra* II. iv. § 7 Rather to transport men beyond the power of their reason, then to compose and sweeten it. 1706 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 31 Though it be the very End of this Religion to correct and sweeten the Tempers of Men. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. vi. 123 [Her] temper... was not sweetened by her husband's very uncivil reference to her sex. 1883 H. *DRUMMOND Nat. Law in Spir.* II. (1884) 192 He whose spirit is purified and sweetened becomes proof against these germs of sin.

b. To make things pleasant for, relieve, comfort, soothe, gratify. Now rare or Obs.

1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* I. vii. 76 [They] would still take all harsh, distasteful things, upon themselves, to clear, to sweeten their Master. 1652 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* IV. 112 A

Crown being sent him by King James with many other rich presents, the better to sweeten and oblige him. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Abound.* § 202 Something... which, with this Text, did sweeten my heart. 1833 *TENNISON Dream Fair Wom.* lix. The kiss he gave me, ere I fell, Sweetens the spirit still.

c. To free from bitter or angry feeling; to mollify, appease. Now rare or Obs.

1657 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) Pref. He will perhaps be so sweetened as... to pardon those who [etc.]. 1691 tr. *d'Emilian's Frauds Rom. Monks* 392 The Abbot having heard what they had to say, endeavour'd what he could to sweeten them... but all this did but incense them the more. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* II. 124 The Emperor to sweeten the People, restor'd the Confiscated Goods. 1714 *BUDGELL tr. Theophrastus* I. 6 He redoubles his Professions of Friendship, and sweetens him out of his Resentments.

7. To persuade by flattery or gifts; to cajole; to decoy, take in; to bribe. (Cf. SWEETENER 3.) Now only slang or dial.

1594 R. *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 202 With his lips he sweeteneth, and in his heart he betrayeth thee. 1693 in *Impeachment, Dk. Buckhu.* (Camden) 72 What some will be fitt... to sweeten him for their future occasions. 1664 *PAPYS Diary* 16 June, The talks... is, that the Holland Ambassador here do endeavour to sweeten us with fair words. 1678 [WINSTANLEY] *Four for a Penny* 8 Which Species of Wheeling in Terms of their [sc. the Bum-bailiffs] Art is called Sweeten and Pinch. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* To Sweeten, to decoy, draw in. 1821 *Life D. Haggart* (ed. 2) 61 We went to jail to see the boy, and sweetened the toping cove [= hangman] with plenty of budge [= drink]. 1872 J. *HARTLEY Yorks. Ditties* Ser. II. 96 All seekin' for orders an' jobs An' sweetenin' th' sarvents w' tips.

8. In various technical uses: To bring to the desired quality or condition. a. To make pliable; to cause to work smoothly or easily.

1607 *MARRHAM Caval.* II. iv. (1617) 51 This [smooth] Cannon ordreth and sweeteneth the Horses mouth. 1898 *KIPLING Day's Work* 74 Every inch of her [sc. a ship]... has to be lived up and made to work w' its neighbour—sweetenin' her, we call it, technically.

b. *Painting and Drawing.* To free from harshness, soften (a tint, line, etc.).

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 152/2 Sweeten your Shadow, is to breath on the Glass, and strike it lightly over with the Washer Brush. 1695 *DAVIDEN tr. Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* lxx. § 530 Correggio has made his Memory immortal... by sweetening his Lights and Shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that they are even imperceptible. c 1790 *IMISON Sch. Arts* II. 62 Sweeten that part with the finger as little as possible. 1873 E. *Spon Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 100 2 The chief use of the badger tool is to soften or sweeten broad tints.

c. To render (soil) mellow and fertile.

1733 W. *ELLIS Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 36 This sort of Ploughing sweetens the Ground better than bouting. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 313/2 The system of fallowing to clean the land, and to 'sweeten' it, as old farmers say. 1851 *Bham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* Apr. 30 Many of the little growers in the North... were compelled to cleanse and sweeten their soils for Carnations by baking them in small ovens.

d. To neutralize (an acid) by means of an alkali.

[1681, etc., implied in SWEETENER 1 b]. 1885 *HUMMEL Dyeing Textile Fabrics* v. 83 Another plan to avoid tendering, is to let the goods steep in a weak soda-ash solution for a short time... This is termed 'sweetening' the goods.

9. slang. a. *Cards.* To increase the stakes; esp. at poker, to increase the stakes in a pot that has not been opened. b. To bid at an auction merely in order to raise the price. c. *Finance.* To increase the collateral of a loan by adding further securities.

1896 [see SWEETENING vbl. sb. 1 d]. 1903 *FARMER & HENLEY Slang, Sweeten.*... To contribute to the pool. Hence Sweetening = money paid into the pool or kitty. 1904 [see SWEETENER 3 b]. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 901/1 Sweeten, chipping to a jack-pot after a failure to open.

10. *intr.* To become sweet (in various senses).

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 325 Where a waspe... bath bitten, in a Grape, or any Fruit, it will sweeten hastily. 1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV. 178 Those lands which have that bitterness are several years sweetening. 1794 *McPHAIL Treat. Cucumbers* 73 When frames are new painted, they should be suffered to lie and sweeten for some time. 1840 P. *Parley's Ann.* I. 173 The various articles of wearing apparel, hung out to dry and sweeten. 1851 T. T. *LYNCH Unadrd. Lett.* IV. in *Lett.* to *Scattered* (1872) 184 Papa... laughed, and said, George was coming on; he would sweeten by and by. 1858 *GLENNY Gard. Every-day Bk.* 163/1 The soil laid in a heap to sweeten.

Sweetened (swē't'nd), *apl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

Made sweet, in any sense: see prec. and SWEET a. 1567 *DRANT Horace, Ep. Art. Poet.* BJ, Plautus rymes and tothesume sweetened wayne. 1616 W. *BROWNE Brit. Past.* II. ii. 475 Where Philomela and such sweetened throates, Are for the mastery tuning various notes. 1682 N. O. *Bolleau's Lutrin* I. 174 The Sweetened Prelate rises from the Table. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 250 If he casts darts infected with pleasure, faith shews they are sweetened poisons. 1797 *MRS. BERKELEY in G. M. Berkeley's Poems* Pref. p. cccx, Sweetened sand, called sugar. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII. 39 Bromoforn is conveniently administered suspended in sweetened water.

Sweetener (swē't'nā). [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. a. That which makes something sweet to the taste or other sense; something that imparts a sweet flavour.

1719 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 96/1 All those which usually pass for Sweeteners. 1884 *DOWELL Taxation* v. ii. I. 132 Sugar... began to displace honey as a sweetener for food.

b. An alkali or similar substance used to neutralize acidity; something which renders soil rich and mellow.

1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* *Introd.* 34 Alcalies and other Sweeteners should be employed. a 1699 *TEMPLE Misc.* III. *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 286 Powder of Clabs-Eyes and Claws, and burnt Egg-Shells are often prescribed as Sweeteners of any sharp Humours. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 547 ¶ 10, 1... having a Constitution which naturally abounds with Acids... have found it a most excellent Sweetener of the Blood. 1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV. xl. 178 During that year, one may sow either oats, corn, peas or beans, or any sweetener. 1794 *VANCOUVER Agric. Cambridge* 201 The plough is... used with great propriety, as a sweetener of the soil.

c. *Painting.* A brush used for 'sweetening': see SWEETEN 8 b.

1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Painting* 198 Most artists also use a brush made of badger's hair. It bears the significant names of 'softener' and 'sweetener', and is used to blend the colours and remove 'edginess', by being swept to and fro over them while freshly laid.

2. A person or (more usually) a thing that renders something pleasant or agreeable (or mitigates its unpleasantness).

a 1649 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Madrigals, A Kiss*, This Sweetener of Annoyes, This Nectare of the Gods. 1670 *BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 368 The communion with God, that is the life of your graces, the sweetener of all ordinances. 1710 *NORRIS Chr. Prud.* viii. 350 Wisdom... the great Upholder and Sweetener of all Society. 1742 *BLAIR Grace* 80 Friendship!... Sweetener of Life! and Solder of Society! 1865 *MRS. GASSELL Wives & Daughters*, I, Molly stood by... and only kept where she was by the hope of coming in as sweetener or peacemaker. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* ix. (1876) 260 Grace is a sweetener and embellisher of life.

† b. One who softens, palliates, or extenuates; a flatterer, cajoler. *Obs.*

1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1755 V. II. 150 Those softners, sweetners, compounders, and expedient-mongers. 1728 *Capt. G. Carleton's Mem.* 202 When any Officers had asserted the Falsity of those Inventions as they all did, except a military Sweetener or two. 1729 *SWIFT Poems. Libel on Delany* 134 You, who till your fortune's made Must be a sweetener by your trade, Should swear he never meant us ill.

c. Something that produces (or restores) pleasant feeling; something pleasing, gratifying, or comforting; † also, a means of persuasion, an inducement (cf. next sense).

1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* (1742) II. viii. 235 A sweetner for my Cato. 1754 E. *FARNEWORTH tr. Life Sextus V.* IV. (1766) 190 This was what the gamblers call a Sweetner, to draw them on, and made them labour more earnestly. 1782 S. *CHISP Lett. to Mme. D'Ashley* 5 Apr., And now, Fanny, after this severe lecturing, I shall give you a sweetener to make it up with you. 1903 G. H. *LORIMER Lett. Self-made Merch.* xiii. 186, I met him coming in from his route looking glum; so I handed him fifty dollars as a little sweetener.

3. slang. A decoy, cheat, sharper. ? *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Cog... the Money... the Sweeteners drop to draw in the Bubbles. *Ibid.*, Sweeteners, Guinea-Droppers, Cheats, Sharpers. 1707 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 223 Being one of the gang, and a sweetener, he going to the innocent persons to persuade them to make up the same by giving money. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5272, 9 Whereas divers Persons, commonly called Sweeteners, have cheated many People of considerable Sums of Money, by plausible Pretences.

b. One who bids at an auction merely in order to raise the price.

1865 *Slang Dict.* 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 6/4 'Safe bidding' or 'sweetening' at an auction sale was a fraud on the public. Most men bidding at an auction trusted the other bidders. A 'sweetener' was a man who was not 'playing the game'.

Sweetening (swē't'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb SWEETEN. a. The imparting of a sweet taste or smell; † perfuming; the freeing from taint, staleness, or impurity.

1591 *WOTTON Lett.* (1907) I. 270 There is a certain English northern man in this town... lives now by sweetening of gloves. 1599 B. *JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i. Which sute (for the more sweetening) now lies in lavender. 1617 J. *TAYLOR (Water P.) Trav. to Hamburgh* BJ, As if her selfe... had layen seven years in Lavender on sweetening in long Lane. a 1774 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 380 Some to be hung in the winds for sweetening, some plunged into rapid waters to wash away their filth. 1896 B. *MARTIN Messiah's Kingd.* I. iii. 31 The sweetening of the waters at Marah.

fig. 1740 *CHEYNE Regimen* 339 To... pass over every impulse, Sweetening, or Glance of Light. 1883 H. *DRUMMOND Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. (1884) 192 The acrid humours that are breaking out all over the surface of his life are only to be subdued by a gradual sweetening of the inward spirit.

b. *Painting and Drawing.* (See SWEETEN 8 b.)

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 149/a Sweetening, is the working one colour into another with a soft Pencil: that they will look as one colour, though they be diverse. c 1790 *IMISON Sch. Arts* II. 63 To use his crayon in sweetening as much, and his finger as little, as possible.

c. The action of rendering pleasant, alleviating, palliating, making gracious, etc.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Fj b, If I were to paint Sloth (as I am not scene in the sweetening)... I would draw it like a Stationer that I know, with his thumb under his girdle. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. § 2 For the raising up of mens hearts, and the sweetening of their affections towards God. 1820 *NEWMAN in Liddon, etc. Life Pusey* (1893) I. viii. 167 You will be doing as much to the sweetening of your book... as by your humanities towards Mr. R.

d. slang. (See SWEETEN 9.)

1896 LILLARD *Poker Stories* viii. 191 Then along came a big jack pot that had been enlarged by repeated sweetenings. 1903 [See SWEETEN 9.] 1904 [See SWEETEN 3 b].

2. That which sweetens; something that imparts a sweet flavour.

Long sweetening, short sweetening: see LONG a. 18.

1810 MOORE *Rhymes on Road* xv. 18 Him Whose bitter death-cup from above Had yet this sweetening [later altered to cordial] round the rim. 1872 SCHLEA DR VERE *Americanisms* 206 The backwoodsman finds at home, besides honey, the long and short sweetening, peculiar to the West. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ix. Berries, to which the sun had been adding sweetening. 1890 BOSTON (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 May 2/2, 1. made a year's sweetening from maple sirup.

Sweetening, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That sweetens.

1. Imparting a sweet taste, smell, etc.; freeing from taint, purifying.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1791) I. 351 Sweetening Vapours of the Air. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 204 When they have undergone a certain sweetening process before cooking. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 269 The sugar of the grape differs from common sugar, in having less sweetening power. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Sweetening cock, a wholesome contrivance for preventing fetid effluvia in ships' holds.

2. Rendering something pleasant or delightful; producing pleasant feeling or gracious disposition; + soothing.

1644 BULWER *Chirolo* 78 Drawing our Hand with a sweetening motion over the head. 1648 OWEN *Right, Zeal Encouraged* Wks. 1851 VIII. 152 A close labouring in all his ways without the least sweetening endearments. 1810 SOUTHWELL *Kehama* viii. xi. No sweetening vengeance roused a brave despair. 1886 DICKIE *Words Faith*, etc. (1892) 135 Heads His sweetening blessing to it.

Sweet-field, -feld. Also -feldt. [ad. Cape Du. *soetveld*, lit. sweet field.] In South Africa, land of good quality for food-plants.

1785 G. FORSTER *tr. Sparrmann's Voy. Cape G. Hope* (1786) I. 250 By the Sweet-fields (*Soetvelden*) are meant such places as do not correspond to the descriptions given above of the *Zuur* and *Carrou* veld. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 10/2 Those from about the frontiers of the colony, or anywhere beyond the Orange River, are termed 'Sweet-field' exen. 1876: see VELDT 1. 1905 *Sci. S. Afr.* 232-4 (Pettman) Wherever it [sc. lime] does occur marked fertility and sweet-veld results.

Sweetful, a. Now dial. [f. SWEET a. + -FUL 1; cf. *grateful*, *sadful*, *strangeful*.] Full of sweetness.

1580 LODGE *Scillars Met.* (1819) 4 And from a brier a sweet-ful branch did plucke. a 1845 FORAB *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Sweetful*, delightful; charming; full of sweets.

Sweet-gale. Also 7-gaule. [See SWEET a. and GALE sb.] The bog myrtle, *Myrica Gale*.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1451 *Rhus sylvestris* Myrtle *Brabantica* aut *Anglica*. Sweete Gale. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl.* Pheasant iii. The spicy sweet-gale. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 128 The Sweet Gale... has amantaceous achlamydeous flowers. 1851 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 110, 1. heard... The Sweet-Gale rustle round the shelving keel.

Sweet-grass. [See SWEET a. and GRASS sb.] Any kind of grass (or herb called 'grass') of a sweet taste serving as fodder; *spec.* a book-name for the genus *Glyceria*; also locally, the woodruff, *Asperula odorata*, and the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina* (Britten & Holland). Also applied to a species of *Heracleum*: see quot. 1784.

1577 GOSSE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 45 The best hearbe for Pasture or Meddowe, is the Trefoye or Clauer: the next is sweete Grasse. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmorel.* iii. 20 Bituminous Peat Earth... when burnt, limed, and manured... will produce a new Set of sweet Grass, as Clover, both white and red. 1774 KING *Cook's Voy. l'Asie* III. 336 The other plant alluded to is called the sweet grass: the botanical description is *Heracleum Sibericum foliis pin-natis* [etc.]. In May... it was covered with a white down or dust... it tasted as sweet as sugar; but was hot and pungent. 1908 *Animal Management*, 109 The 'Reed Sweet grass', 'Floating sweet grass'. 1913 PETTMAN *African-derms*, Sweet grass, the food plants growing on rich alluvial soil.

Sweetheart (swēthāt), sb. Forms: see SWEET a. and HEART sb.

1. (Properly two words: see HEART sb. 14.) A term of endearment = darling: used chiefly in the vocative.

c 1290 *St. Kenelm* 140 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 349 Alas... þat ich scholde... a-bide þat mi child, mi swete heorte, swych cas schal bi-tide. c 1375 *Orfeo* 100 Swete hert, he sayde, how may this be? c 1374 CHAUCEER *Troilus* iii. 1183 For-yue it me myn owene swete herte. [Cf. 1820 *Troilus*... Is with Criseyde his owne herte swete.] 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 65 Alas! fayre lady, and myne owne swete herte. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* ii. 221 Curstie sweet hearts, and so the Measure ends. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1905 III. 108 So hath he his Barnabe and Anthony for his minions and sweet-harts. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 285 Ros. Vndone, and forfeited to cares for euer. Par. What's the matter sweet-heart? 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs Truth* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 241 O welcome, my triumphant lord, My glory's sweetheart! 1648-9 in *Eikon Bas.* (1649) App. 274 The King taking the Duke of Gloucester upon His Knee, said, Sweet-heart now they will cut off thy Fathers Head. 1679 Tryals *Robt. Green*, etc. 65 My Husband... called to me, prithee, sweetheart, what hast thou got for my Supper? 1727 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 136 What interest I have, I shall be very willing to make use of for my sweetheart's service, but nothing can be done till he is sent to school to Westminster. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* 4, A gay cavalier... pulled up... and seeing the girl he

exclaimed, 'Which is the way to Bishop's Merton, sweet-heart?' 1859 TANNYSON *Grandmother* xlii. Sweetheart, I love you so well that your good name is mine. 1890 HALL CAINE *Boundman* iii. vi. 'O'ts the name of your 'ickie boy?' 'Ah, I've got none, sweetheart.'

2. One who is loved illicitly; a paramour. Obs. 1589 (P. LVLV) *Paphe w. Hatchel* Wks. 1902 III. 399 Ye like not a Bishops rochet, when all your fathers hankers were made of his sweete harts smocke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 379 Edith his wife, who... had been one of King Henrie the First his sweet hearts and lig-bies. 1696 AUBREY *Misc. Appar.* (1844) 107 A gentlewoman, a handsome woman, but common, who was Mr. Mohun's sweet heart. 1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Sweet Heart*, ... a girl's lover, or a man's mistress.

3. A person with whom one is in love.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 309 One hanges himselfe under his sweetehartes windowe with a twyned baulter. c 1597 BRETTON *Figure of Four* ii. § 89 Four creatures goe willingly to their business: a Bride to Church, a boy to breckfast, an heire to his land, and a sweet-heart to his loue. 1600 HOLLAND *Lit. xxvi.* 623 Your sweet-heart and best beloved [orig. *sponsa*] I have entertained, as well... as she should have bene with your father and mother in law. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 p. 3 Her Sweet-heart, a Person of small Stature. 1782 *Jrnl. Yng. Lady of Virginia* (1871) 38 Miss Nancy's sweetheart came to-day. 1802 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 165, I shall be well pleased to hear from M. Serre the sweet heart of Susanne all that concerns them. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* ii. xlii. Your old sweetheart not far off, and she's a blabber. 1863 READ *Hard Cash* li. The prejudiced statements of friends and sweethearts, who always swear from the heart rather than from the head and the conscience.

4. *collog.* and *dial.* in various transf. senses.

a. A sugar cake in the shape of a heart; a jam tart. b. Applied to the burs or thorny seeds or sprays which attach themselves to a person's clothes; also, a plant bearing these, as species of *Desmodium*. c. A tame rabbit.

1732 SWIFT *Exam. Abuses Dublin* Wks. 1735 IV. 321 There is another Cry... and it is that of Sweet-hearts (Note, A Sort of Sugar-Cakes in the Shape of Hearts). 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 213 Sweet-Heart. The pod is intirely incrustured with small setæ or hooked bristles, by which means they tenaciously stick to the cloaths of those who walk among them. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 263 Four kinds of rabbits are acknowledged among dealers and fanciers,—warreners, parkers, hedgehogs, and sweethearts... Sweet-hearts are the tame varieties. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Sweetheart*, a piece of thorn or briar which becomes attached to a woman's dress and drags along after her. 1888 SHEFFIELD *Gloss.*, *Sweetheart*, a thin tart made by spreading a layer of jam between thin slices of paste. 1913 PETTMAN *African-derms*, *Sweethearts*, the hooked seeds of *Bidens pilosa*.

Hence **Sweetheartdom**, **Sweetheartship** (*nonce-wds.*): see -DOM, -SHIP.

1887 AUGUSTA WILSON *At Mercy of Tiberius* xiv. In the magical days of sweetheartdom, a silvery glorifying glamour wraps the world. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 30 Apr. 85/1 The penitentiary sweetheartship is existed between them.

Sweetheart, v. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make a sweetheart of; to court, make love to.

1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 79, I yence sweethearted Midge o' th' Mill. 1861 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* III. 390 One of his mates sweethearted the servant. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* Z. II. 87 Mark Runham running after two girls, sweethearting both.

2. *intr.* To be, or act the part of, a sweetheart; to court a sweetheart, make love.

1798 T. MORTON *Speed the Plough* v. i. (1800) 70 Remember how I used to let thee sit up all night a sweethearting. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallied. Enchyl.* 444 *Teevo*, one who learns the rules of affectation, who sweetheartes with wanness seemingly. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 135 He had gone in the country for his Sunday outing, sweethearting. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* July 165/1 The lanes in which he has sweethearted. 1898 R. KEATON *Wild Life at Home* 53, I watched a pair of red-backed shrikes or butcher-birds, sweethearting.

Hence **Sweethearting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Sweethearter**.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 68 Then her Spanish sweet-hearting, doubtless in the true Orondoates style. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 379/2 It's that I go for, love and sweet-hearting. 1854 R. S. STUARTS *Handley Cross* lxix. (1901) II. 276 Venting her spleen on Doleful and all dilatory sweethearters. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlii. There was this sweethearting after old Simon's daughter. 1866 *Morn. Star* 18 Apr. 4/5 The sweethearting portion of the audience. 1874 LITTLE *CARR Ind. Gwynne* I. iv. 104 She remembered... how she and William had carried on in those bappy sweethearting days. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. vii. You Colebank chaps are famous sweethearters, I hear.

Sweethearted, a. [f. SWEET a. + HEART sb. + -ED 2.] Of sweet disposition. Hence **Sweetheartedness**.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvi. You say, but with no touch of scorn, Sweethearted, you... You tell me, doubt is Devil-born. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* iv. l. 163 Soft hearts would weep and weep and let men die For very mercy and sweet-heartedness.

Sweetie (swēti); usually in pl. **sweeties**. *orig.* and chiefly *Sc.* Also **sweetey**. [f. SWEET a. + -IE. Earlier than SWEET sb. 1 e (cf. SWEET sb. and SWEET sb. 32).] A sweetmeat, lollipop. Also, sweet cake or the like.

1721 RAMSAY *Conclusion* 22 To wrap Up snuff, or sweeties, in a shap. 1824 W. HAVERGAL *Lit. in Life* (1882) 55 Baby... was satisfied with a bit of sweetie. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Christmas Tree*, Instead of finding bonbons or sweeties in the packets which we pluck off the boughs. 1874 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Speaking Likenesses* 73 Burnt

almonds, chocolate, and 'sweeties' of every flavour. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 25 She gied me a' the sweeties she had.

b. *altrib.*

1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 18 Rob tak's them to a sweetie bench Where a' thing's fit for eatin'. 1808 JAMIESON *a. v. Yule*, What the vulgar call a sweetie-bon, or a loaf enriched with raisins, currants, and apiceries. 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 406 The sweetie-men, or confectioners. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 423 The Sweetie-wife... Spreads out her sweeties, and adjusts her scale. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. vii. 224 A 'sweetie wife' (that is, an itinerant vender of gingerbread, &c.). 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* Z. I. 51 Money... for sweetie stuff. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle & Peat* iv. ii. (1899) 332 The row of sweetie-bottles.

† **Sweettakin**. Obs. rare-1. By-form of SWEET-KIN.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1905 III. 129 She is such a hony sweettakin.

Sweeting 1 (swēting). Also 4-6 **aweting**, (4 **suetyng**, 5 **awetyng**). [f. SWEET a. + -ING 3.]

1. A 'sweet' or beloved person; dear one, darling, sweetheart. Chiefly as an endearing term of address, arch.

a 1300 K. Horn 230 (Laud MS.) Hom rod him aylmer king, And wit horn þe sweeting. 13... K. *Alis.* 914 (Laud MS.) Cler & fair is day springing And makep many de-parting Bituene knith & his suetyng. c 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 40 Pat sweeting was swemyed for sweeting. a 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Wether Plays* (1905) 97 A special good lover and she his own sweeting. 1600 BRETTON *Daffodils & Primroses* Wks. (Grosart) I. 19/1 Little birdes would cary tales Twixte Susen and her Sweeteing. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1741) I. xlii. 57 A Blessing attend my little Sweeteing... wher-ever you go! 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Vagaries Viud.* xxxvii. A curate who... can boast... a sweeting, soured by care, to patch his gown. 1857 THORNHURST *Songs Cavaliers & Round.* 272 How her little heart was beating, As I clasped her round—the sweeting. 1895 A. AUSTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 519 The swain and his sweeting met and kissed.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 916 'Nai series, sweeting', he seide, 'þat schal I neuer.' c 1400 Beryn 327 Nowe mercy, dere sweeting! I wol do so no more. c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* xii. 476 Haylle, maker of man, haylle, sweeting! 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 36 How fares my Kate, what sweeting all a-mort? 1638 FORD *Fancies* ii. ii. Attend within, sweeting. 1721 CANNAN *Rival Fools* ii. Why, how now, Sweeting—What, a whole half-hour from me? 1863 HOLME *Lxx A. Warleigh* III. 117, I will be patient as Job, pretty sweeting! go on. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* vii, I am a lonely man, my sweeting.

2. Name for a sweet-flavoured variety of apple.

1530 PALSGR. 278/1 Sweeting an apple, *pomme douce*. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 36 A child will chose a sweeting, because it is presentlie faire and pleasant, and refuse a Runnet, because it is than grene, hard, and sowre. 1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 83 Thy wit is a very Bitter-sweeting, It is a most sharpe sawce. 1656 BEALE *Herf. Orchards* (1657) 18 The Gennet moyle, the Kyddodind, the Sweeting, and the French Cornell. 1878 T. L. CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 130 In God's orchards there are... rich, juicy 'sweetings' like Rutherford and Baxter. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 379 Some remaining Pear and 'Sweeting' trees.

† **Sweeting** 2. Obs. [f. SWEET a. + -ING 1.] Sweet flavouring; sweetness.

1600 BRETTON *Daffodils & Primroses* Wks. (Grosart) I. 17/1 Reasons sence and learnings sweeteing. a 1672 BAXTER in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. App. ii. 238 That all this glory will quickly set in the shadows of death, & that all this sweeting will turn soure!

Sweetish (swētiʃ), a. [f. SWEET a. + -ISH 1.] Somewhat or slightly sweet.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Preas. Fr. Tong, Douceastre*, sweetish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiv. vi. 1. 414 Sweetish they be, and yet otherwhiles they have an unripe and harsh relish of the wood. 1681 GAZW *Museum* iv. 1, 354 It becomes sweetish, and makes no Effervescence upon the injection of the Chalk. 1778 PAYCE *Min. Cornub.* 56 If the acid becomes a little sweetish, Lead is certainly mixed with the Mercury. 1803 SOUTHWY in *Ann. Rev.* I. 69 A lake of sweetish water, much frequented by water fowl. 1871 NAPHYS *Pres. & Cure Dis.* iii. ii. 626 When the odor [of the breath] is sickly sweetish, we may conclude the lungs are out of order. 1880 'VERNON LER' *Italy* iii. 151 A grandiloquent poem, stately and sweetish, full of gods, goddesses, and little chubby Cupids.

adob. 1864 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 256 Of a sweetish-bitter taste. 1895 KIPLING *and Jungle Bk.* 186 A sweetish-sourish smell.

Hence **Sweetishness**.

1752 BERKELEY *Th. Tar-water* Wks. 1784 II. 645 A fade sweetishness, offensive to the palate. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 8 A peculiar sort of wersh fusionless nonsense that's gotten a sweaty sweetishness about it.

Sweet John. ? Obs. A name for the narrower-leaved varieties of a species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, as distinguished from those called SWEET-WILLIAM.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 66 Herbes. for windowes and pots... Sweete Johns. 1597 GARARD *Herbal* ii. clxxiv. 478 Sweete Johns hath round jointed stalkes, as haue the Gillo-flowers. 1620 PARKINSON *Parad.* 319 The sweete John hath his leaues broader, shorter and greener then any of the former Gilloflowers, but narrower than sweete Williams. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 238 Sweet Williams, or Sweet Johns, are of several sorts, but the double and the Velvet are chiefly worth your propagating.

† **Sweetkin**. Obs. rare-1. [f. SWEET + -KIN; cf. Du. *soetken* (Kilian).] A term of endearment: in quot. *altrib.* = darling.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1905 III. 187 Flocking to hansell him and strike him good luck as the Sweetkin Madams did about valiant S. Walter Manny.

Sweetleaf (swētlif). A tree or shrub, *Symplocos tinctoria*, of the southern U.S., having sweet-flavoured leaves eaten by horses and cattle. 1829 Lounon *Enyel*, *Plants* 1076 The leaves.. of *Symplocos tinctoria* are used in America under the name of Sweetleaf, for dying yellow.

Sweetling (swētlīng). rare. [f. SWEET a. + LING l.]

1. A term of endearment for a beloved person: = SWEETING 1.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Connubii Flores* 40 And (Sweetling) make you, what a Web will come into your Chests. 1789 CONWAY *False Appearances* Epil. 74 Wedded sweetlings, mutually sincere, Who mean, 'My devil' when they hiss, 'My dear'. 1872 MORRIS *Love is Enough* (1873) 23 Mother and sister, and the sweetling that scorned me.. All are departed. 1903 *Speaker* 25 Apr. 76/2 'Sweetling, show me thy face,' cried he.

2. A small sweet thing.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* li. 693 John's cloud-girt angel.. with, open in his hand, A bitter-sweetling of a book. [See *Rev. x. 9, 10*.] 1874 R. BUCHANAN *London Lyrics* iv. 12 Little barefoot maiden, Selling violets blue, Hast thou ever pictured Where the sweetlings grew?

†**Sweetly**, a. Obs. Also 4 *suetli*, -ly, 6 *swe(ō)telī*. [f. SWEET a. + -LY l. Cf. MDu. *soetelīc* (Du. *soetelīk*), MHG. *suezlīch* (G. *stisslich*); also OE. *swoðlic*.] SWEET.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17819 Pal' bailed þaim with suetli suar. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 52 A suetly suyre beo hāth to holde. 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 2 Fayne maye thy frendes be in fere, To see thy sweetlye [v.r. frely] face. 1530 *Palsgr.* 842/2 Sweetly of savoure, souef. 1599 WYALY *Armorie*, *Capitul de Bus* 156 By sweetly Lord, that strait sinners sought. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxvi. v. II. 565 Agoracritus of Paros, whome bee loved also for his sweetly youth.

Sweetly (swētlī), adv. Forms: see SWEET a. and -LY 2. [Cf. MLG. *sōt(e)likhen*, MDu. *soetelike*, MHG. *suezlīche*; also ME. *soeteliche*, SOOTLY.] In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

1. With a sweet taste or smell.

[c 900: see 3.] 1530 *Palsgr.* 842/2 Sweetly of taste, *doucement*. a 1547 *SURREY Eccles.* v. 13 Humble vovles fulfilled by grace right sweetly smoke. c 1565 SPARKE *Hawkins' and Voy.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 515 They [sc. turtle's eggs] did eat very sweetly. 1611 *Bible Song Sol.* vii. 9 Like the best wine.. that goeth down sweetly. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 121 Now the myrrh of Cyprus groweth, Widelier spreadeth, sweeter bloweth.

2. With a sweet sound or voice.

1340 *Ayeb.* 61 Nykeren þet.. 220 zuetelich zingþ þet hi makeþ slepe þe sippam. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v.* xxiii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 13/2 Pe pipe singþ swetelich while þe fouler disseyþ þe bridle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 45 Macinis zing. Playand on timbrellis, and syngand rycht swetlie. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* li. i. iii. *Furies* 56 An Instrument.. Whose symphony resounded sweetly-shrill The Almighty's praise. 1609-30 MILTON *Circumcision* 4 Ye flaming Powers.. That erst with Musick.. So sweetly sung your Joy. 1781 COWPER *Retire*, 568 Streams tinkle sweetly in poetic chime. a 1839 PAERD *Lidian's Love* xx, She.. sang as sweetly as a caged canary.

3. So as to be pleasing to the mind or the feelings; pleasantly; comfortably.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xxiii. Concl. (1890) 486 Swetlice drincan þa word þines wisdomes. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1329 Nobul leches. þat seide he schuld be sauf & sweteliche helled. 1435 *MISYV Fire of Love* ii. xii. 203 þis meruellus beet, þe qwhilk be mynd swetelyst gladyns. 1533 FAIRY *Answ.* More (1548) H viij. Vt a man be faythfull, the Spiryt of God worketh in hys hartie very swetelye at bys communion. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 24 Thou shalt not be afraied, þat shalt take thy rest & slepe swetely. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 226 Th' Idea of her life shal sweetly creepe Into his study of imagination. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* li. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 1215 Sweetly-rapt in sacred Extasie. 1640 CHARLES *Enchirid.* li. xxvii. If thou labour in a painfull calling.. thou shalt be.. sweeterly satisfied at the time of death. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 89 The nurse sleeps sweetly, hild to watch the sick, Whom snoring she disturbs. 1803 VISCT. STANFORD *Camoens, Sonnet* vii. (1810) 93 The sweetly sad remembrances of yore! 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* viii. Nor was that problem solved to my satisfaction ere I fell sweetly asleep.

b. ironically, esp. with *pay*, cost.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 243/2 It is sure, that this high place will cost him sweetly. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xxii. 28 How can it be that thou being some base fellowe of the countrie of the Cilicians, shouldest obayne this honour, for which I paid sweetly? a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 311 It cost David sweetly for passing over the murder of Amnon, done by his sonne Absalom. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 514/1 Having, as may be supposed, paid sweetly for them, and having fitted up house, nests and roosts, with the greatest care. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 112 Everything in this world has to be paid for, and some things sweetly.

4. So as to be pleasing to the sight or the æsthetic sense; delightfully, charmingly.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 55 Sihence you haue written thereof in a certayne treatise very sweetly and pleasantly. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 45 One market-place sweetly shaded with trees. 1650 BULWAA *Anthropomet.* 88 The Eye-brows ought to be.. sweetly arched. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 May 1666. Went to visit my Co. Hales at a sweetly-water'd place at Chilton. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* viii. The lovers so sweetly described by Mr. Gay, who were struck dead in each other's arms. 1837 CARLILE *Fr. Rev.* iii. iii. iv. Vergniaud denounces and deplores; in sweetly turned periods. 1899 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. 490 The lights and shadows lie sweetly on the hillsides at night and morning.

b. as a technical term of Art.

1664 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 69 Had he perform'd his heightnings with more tenderness, and come sweetly off with the extremities of his hatchings. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 489 When the ripe colours soften and unite, And sweetly melt into just shade and light.

c. with emotional or sentimental colouring.

1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox Aug.* 'How sweetly the dear Baron rides,' said my wife, who was ogling at him. 1907 PHYLIS DARR *From School to Stage* ii. 21 That sweetly pretty play, 'Ib and Little Christina'.

d. In vaguesense: In a desirable or satisfactory way; favourably; †delicately; now esp. in reference to the working of machinery: Smoothly, easily.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1. 6 A Christall stone.. hauing a good foyle sweetly conveyed within the concave superficies thereof. 1651 *FRENCH Distill.* vi. 178 In these colder countreys they.. never yeeld any fruit.. but if at any time nature be wittily and sweetly helped, then Art can perfect what nature could not. 1825 *Edin. Rev.* XLIII. 14 Like.. the jerks of a machine not working sweetly. 1876 W. CUWORTH *Round abt. Bradford* 120 The engines.. although thirty years old.. do their work 'sweetly'.

5. With graciousness of action or treatment; with kindly disposition or intent; graciously.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 430 Lihtliche & sweteliche uorliueð ham hore gultes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14884 (Cott.) Suetli he wald þam drau him to. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 291 Ful sweetly herde he confession, And pleasant was his absolution. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) 51 When he had herd her answers and had seen how sweetly she had taken hit. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) l. iii. That it wolde please y^e sweetly to beholde hym or her thy seruatur. 1589 R. HAARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (title-pg.), Sweetly indevring with his blunt persuasions to botch up a Reconciliation. 1621 *ELSIING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 48 The sentence in the Star Chamber, the which he confesseth justly imposed and sweetly. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 15 We must represent things sweetly into the spirit of those to whom we speak. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xli. She used to try so sweetly to oblige him.

6. With pleasantness of manner or address; in sweet terms; hence, affectionately, lovingly.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 264 In eueriche time hwon þe neode habbed, scheaueð so sweteliche to his swete earen. a 1300 *K. Horn* 404 (Camb.) On knes he him sette, And sweteliche hure grette. 1313 *Cursor M.* 15651 (Gott.) Ful suetli to þaim he spak, 'þeþer, quat nu do þe?' a 1440 *Jacob's Well* 267 Be fayr of speche, answer weytel' a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxv. 267 He.. toke leue of hym, & swetly kyssyd hym. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 111 O'trespasse sweetly vrg'd. 1604 tr. *Guarini's Pastor Fido* ii. i. E jþ, Let's kisse and strue Who can kisse sweetest among our selues. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.* *Odes* l. xxii. 24 The nymph, who sweetly speaks, and sweetly smiles. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. The child looked perplexed and sorrowful, but said sweetly—'Poor Topsy, why need you steal?' 1807 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xiv. 14 He was disappointed.. although she had spoken to him so sweetly.

7. Qualifying pples. used adj., often hyphenated (in any of the preceding senses), as *sweetly-breathing*, -budding, -fenced, -smelling, -swelling, -written; occas. with adjs., as *sweetly-pensive*, -wise; also less correctly used for 'sweet' in parasynthetic combination, as *sweetly-scented*, -tasted, -toned.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1012) 219 Of pretious perle the double rove. The second sweetly-benced warde, Her heav'nly-dewed tongue to garde. *Ibid.* iii. 447 Her roundly sweetly swelling lippes. 1641 *Virid. Mem.* (1907) l. 229 A most noble and sweetly disposed lady. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.* *Sec. Poem* 100 Sweetly-shining queen of night. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Poet of Qual.* (1809) IV. 37 In a sweetly-breathing accent.. scarcely audible. a 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 475 Hymns, meditations, and sweetly-written books. 1844 KINGLAKE *Æthel* xviii. Spices or sweetly-burning woods. 1846 H. G. ROBINSON *Odes of Horace* li. xii. Thy mistress Lycimnia's sweetly-ton'd voice. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 120 She thanked with sweetly-wise and conscious tongue. 1875 W. MCLEWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 18 The sweetly-scented birch.

Sweetmeat (swētmēt), sb. [See SWEET a. and MEAT sb. Cf. OE. *sweðmettas*, *sweðmettas* delicacies.]

1. collect. pl. (and †sing.) †Sweet food, as sugared cakes or pastry, confectionery (obs.); preserved or candied fruits, sugared nuts, etc.; also, globules, lozenges, 'drops', or 'sticks' made of sugar with fruit or other flavouring or filling; sing. one of these.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 420 The sweit Meitis, seruit in plaittis cene, With Saipheron sals of ane gud sessoun. 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 143, I knowe that in thy childehoode Thou wylte for sweete meate loke. 1584 LVLV *Sappho* v. ii. 9 Giue him some sweete meates. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 76 Their breath with Sweet meats tainted are. 1606 *BACON Sylva* § 756 Teeth are much hurt by Sweet-meats. 1640 A. RICBY in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. 129 Or, like little Children, when we have been whipt and beaten, be pleased again with Sweetmeats. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 489 Nor [is it] lawful for any of us to eat Sweet-Meats or delicious Tarts, after we have eaten sufficiently of other simple & natural Food. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept. 1677, To the Towne-house, where they presented us a collation of dried sweet meates and wine. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 6 She should be ashamed to set before company.. sweetmeats of so dark a colour as she had often seen at Mistress Sprightly's. 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* xiv, Tired, [he] gives his sweetmeat, and again cries for it, like a humoured boy. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* l. 76 Hero were 'sweetmeats', i.e. preserved plums. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sweetmeats*, a general name for succades; fruits preserved in sugar, and con-

fectionary articles made of sugar. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* i. You eat heaps of sweetmeats. You take too much tea, too much ice, too much soup, too much wine!

fig. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* l. 49 This is Satan's sweet-meat to make Sinners like filthy dogs. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 128 Gandish was always banding him sweetmeats of compliments.

2. A varnish, consisting principally of linseed oil, used in the preparation of patent leather.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Patent Leather*.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *sweetmeat pan*, *pot*, *shop*, *spoon*; *sweetmeat-seller*.

1669 K. MONTAGU in *Buckeleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 448 One sweetmeat pan, with a skimmer. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4104/4, 2 Sweet-meat Spoons forked. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 225 Put it into flat sweetmeat pots, and tie it down with brandy paper. 1895 KIPLING *and Jungle Bk.* 92 It was the wife of the sweetmeat-seller.

Hence **Sweetmeat** v. (nonce-wd.) trans., to furnish with sweetmeats.

1764 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Earl Hertford* 24 Feb., The fairies had so improved upon it, had so be-garlanded, so sweetmeated, and so dowered it [sc. a supper-room], that it looked like a vision.

Sweet Nancy, local. The pheasant-eyed narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*, esp. the double variety.

1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* viii. In his button-hole he stuck a narcissus (a sweet Nancy is its pretty Lancashire name). 1873 Miss BAUGHTON *Nancy* l. 94 The hyacinth bells, and the sweet Nancys.. blowing all together.

Sweetness (swētnēs). Forms: see SWEET a. [OE. *sweðnes* (sweot-); see -NESS. Cf. MDu. *soetenisse*; also SOOTNESS (OE. *sweðnes*).] The quality of being sweet, concr. something sweet.

1. Of taste or flavour.

c 897 ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xvii. 125, & eac sceal bion on ðam breostum ðas monnan swetnes. 1340 *Ayeb.* 55 þe zuetnesse of þe metes. a 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 89 One [oil] for þe rednes and swetnes is called sanguis veneris. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 68 The bittrenesse of the alce tre destroyeth the swetnesse of the hony. 1555 EDEEN *Decades* (Arb.) 210 These apples.. haue a certeyne swetnes myxte with a gentill sharpnes. 1588 Kyo *Housch. Philos.* Wks. (1907) 747 The Malmesey and Greeke and Roman Wines.. haue some kind of swetnes. 1704 SWIFT *Bat.* *Bks.* Wks. 1841 l. 128/2 Instead of dirt and poison, we have rather chosen to fill our hives with honey and wax, thus furnishing mankind with the most noble of things, which are sweetness and light. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 130 Has God then giv'n its sweetness to the cane.. in vain? 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. § 9 The sweetness of every kind of fruit [etc.] is known to arise from sugar.

¶ Phr. *Sweetness and light*, taken from Swift (see quot. 1704 above) and used with æsthetic or moral reference (cf. 6, 7).

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* 28 Their ideal of beauty and sweetness and light, and a human nature complete on all its sides. 1879 FARARA *St. Paul* (1883) 410 Galileo.. was pre-eminently endowed with that light and sweetness which are signs of the utmost refinement.

b. concr. Something sweet to the taste; a sweet substance.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 524 *Ambrosia*, suetinis. 1384 WYCLIF *Joel* ii. 18 And it shal be, in that day mounteyns shuln droppe swetnes. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. xliii. (W. de W.), Swetnesse layed to the tonge openyth moderately and hetyth moderately. 1553 EDEEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 42 Who hath not of sowrenesse felte the bitter tast, Is not worthy of swetenes to take his repast. 1655 G. S. in Hartlib *Ref. Comm.* *Bees* 27 There is worthily a great difference to be acknowledged between Honey and other inspissated sweetneses. 1800 *Opelousas* (Louisiana) *Democrat* 20 Dec. 2/1 Sweetness by the barrel, bon-bons, sugar plums [etc.].

2. Of smell or odour: Fragrance.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. x. (1890) 292 Micel swetnes wun-dorlices stences. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Per scal beon.. smellinge mid swetnesse. c 1200 *Bestiary* 750 Ut of his drote cumeð a smell.. ðat ouer-cumeð haliweie wið swetnesse. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 216 Whanne men schullen.. snelle.. þe swetnesse & good odour of herbis. c 1395 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* *Prolog.* 120 Flores.. Of swich swetnesse and swich odour ouer all. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 489, I thinke Rosemary will leese in Sweetnesse, if it be set with Lauender. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 56 Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlv. 8 All his dress is fragrant with all sweetnes.

3. Of sound: Melodiousness, musical quality.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v.* xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Orpheus.. plesid treen wodes bulles and stones with swetnes of his voice. 1448-9 METRAN *Amoryus & Cleopes* 410 Synging in ther lay With morning joy in swetnesse off songe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 30 The swetnesse of the tongue, the wholsomnesse of the aire in other countreys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 6 The rare swetnesse of the melody. 1681 DAVDEN *Abss. & Achil.* To Rdr., There's a sweetness in good Verse, which Tickles even while it Hurts. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. The sweetness and fine expression of her voice. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 273 His violoncellos.. are.. not so strong.. as old Forster's, but, in sweetness and purity, excelling them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. l. 30 Rude societies have versification, and often versification of great power and sweetness.

b. A sweet sound or tone: rare.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 342 There was wellit to wale water full nobill.. with plentius stremes, With a swougbe and a swetnes sweepit on þe grounde. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 With many a winding bout Of linked sweetnes long drawn out. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year, Summer* xix. 238 It is not the eye that sees the beauties of the heaven, nor the ear that hears the sweetnesses of musick. 1895 F. THOMSON *New Poems* 107 The wailful sweetness of the violin floats down the bush'd waters of the wind.

4. In specific uses, denoting various desirable physical qualities, e. g. freshness (as opp. to saltiness, putridity, etc.), mellowness (of soil), etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) i. 7 The Watre of the See is fresche and holdethe his sweetness 20 Myle within the See. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1617) 52 If gineeth libertie to the tongue, .. and keepe the mouth in tendernes and sweetness. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan. 1645, These [beds] are in a very long romie having an inner passage, .. with as much care, sweetness, and conveniency as can be imagin'd. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 45 The Remedy of this is, to give it constantly its due Course of Followings, whereby it may enjoy a thorough Sweetness. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 355 This powder will also restore the sweetness of flesh-meat but slightly tainted with putridity. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1046 Oil-cake, .. is an excellent medicine for live-stock, .. giving to the lude a sweetness of coat unattainable by other means. 1894 WALTON *Archery* xvii. 297 No bow can come up to a good self for sweetness, softness, and steadiness in the hand when it is loosed.

5. Pleasantness to the senses generally, esp. the sight; pleasantness of aspect, artistic effect, etc.

c 1268 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 138 The right forme, .. fit and dew, to the dignitie of a man, to the bewtie of a woman, to the sweetness of a yong babe. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 118 Baie, an ancient Cite, and for the sweetness preferred to Rome by Horace. 1661 FULLAR *Worthies* (1840) I. 224 It is confessed that Oxford far exceeds it [sc. Cambridge] for sweetness of situation. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 285 The use that is made of it [sc. wax] for Lights, the clearness and sweetness of which makes it preferred before all other Sorts. 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1888) I. 407 The curved lines of her fine limbs flow into each other with a never-ending sinuosity of sweetness. 1888 MISS BRADDOCK *Fatal Three* i. v. The house and gardens had all the sweetness and freshness of a scene to which one is restored after absence.

b. as a technical term of Art.

1695 DEYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.*, etc. 220 He painted with great Strength, great Heightening, great Sweetness, and liveliness of Colours. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 68 His colouring had not the vigour and sweetness of Giacomo Bassano's. 1816 SIA J. REYNOLDS *Life Raffaello*, etc. 156 The gliding motion of his [sc. Correggio's] outline, and the sweetness with which it melts into the ground. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 770 The pen should have a diamond point, which imparts an admirable degree of regularity and sweetness to the work.

6. Pleasantness to the mind or feelings; delightfulness.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxiv. (1890) 346 Bi swetnesse þæs heofonlican ricea he monig leod geworhte. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Swa we sceolon eac ure heortan geþyllan mid þære swetnesse godcundra beboda. 1310 in Wright *Lytic P.* xxv. 68 Iesu, swete is the love of the, .. All that may with eþen se, Haveth no swetnesse aþynes the. 1340 *Ayend.* 92 Pe more þe lykeþ þe swetnesse of þe worde þe lesse me wyneþ þe swetnesse of god. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 57 Thei .. resten as hem liketh best In all the swetnesse of delices. 1440 *York Myst.* xlvii. 137 All kynnyss swetnesse is þer-in. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 15 b. To translate it wellfavouredly, so that it have the same grace and swetnesse .. in the latyne, as it hath in the hebrue. 1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* xi. (1635) 55 Neither shall they bee partakers of the swetnesse of this truth which say, that [etc.]. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* iv. 38 He, to whom he gives the Force of Demosthenes, the Sweetness of Isocrates, and the *Copia* of Plato. 1748 J. GROVES *Comp. Antients* 7 The two things then, which every good writer either in prose or verse is to aim at, are sweetness and dignity. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon.* (1842) V. xxii. 365 Even sorrow must have a sweetness, if love be in it.

b. Pleasant feeling, delight, pleasure; also, a source of delight or pleasure. Now rare or merged in other senses.

c 1295 *Ancr. R.* 102 Þes cos .. is a swetnesse & a delit of heorte, so unimete swote & swete. 1320 *Halt Meid.* 7 Swuch swetnesse þu schalt finden in his lue & in his seruise .. [et[etc.]]. 1340 *Uretein* in O. E. Hom. I. 183 Ihesu min hali lue min sikere swetnesse [printed spetnesse]. 1386 CHAUCER *Meli.* 7 192 Salomon seith That .. the conseil of trewe freondes yeueth swetnesse to the soule. 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 51 Heyl queene mooder of mercy, oure lyf and oure swetnesse. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 280 Whan þin herte is harde as a stone, & hath no deuocyon to god, ne lue, ne drede, ne swetnesse. 1485 *Digby Myst.* Mary Magdalene 794 O lord Iesu, ouer mellefluous swetnesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 b. To .. use y^e maner of prayer .. in y^e whiche he fyndeth moost swetnes. *Ibid.* 287 Swetnesses of grace. 1612 BRINSLEV *Lud. Lit.* 9 They feele such a swetnesse in play and idleness, as they can hardly bee framed to leaue it. 1863 PUSEY *Serm. Matt. v. 4* 6 Rather it is an abiding sorrow, sweeter than all life's sweetnesses. 1870 BRAYNT *Iliad* I. III. 102 Such glow of love Possesses me and sweetness of desire. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 5/2 She was one of those brave souls who have fought the good fight with little help of spiritual sweetnesses.

7. Of disposition, manner, or conduct: Graciousness, gentleness, kindness, mildness.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xxx. 21 [xxxi. 19] Hu micel .. is seo mycelnes þinne swetnesse. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 254 Jesu Cristes deoreworde wordes & werkes, þet weren alle lue & ine swetnesse. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9805 Mikel it was his swetes þan, Mikel reuth he had þat siþ o man. 1340 *Ayend.* 145 Mansuetudo ouer beningness þet is zuyetnesse of herte. 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 51 Glorious mayde and moder, .. ful of swetnesse and mercy euer. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 220 Aþynes passyon he schowyd luyng swetesnes. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i. So full of man, and sweetness in his carriage. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 102 Grace of Regeneration .. introduceth gracious habits of swetnesse, peace and love. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* i. i. They're both of Nature mild, and full of sweetness. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 708 In his speech was heard Paternal sweetness, dignity, and love. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv. She repaid Miss Crawley's engagemnt by artless sweetness and friendship. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* x. In his

eyes and mouth there was an expression of honesty and sweetness which endeared him to the heart of the lonely prince.

† 8. Addiction to sweet things; self-indulgence. Obs. rare.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxx. 110 (Harl. MS.), He yaf him so much to this swettnes, that he wolde not then, but yete hony, and made him myrre. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 45 To remit their sawie sweetness, that do coyne heuens Image In stamps that are forbid.

Sweet pea. The common name of *Lathyrus odoratus*, a climbing annual leguminous plant, indigenous to Sicily, cultivated in numerous varieties for its showy variously-coloured sweet-scented flowers; formerly called *sweet-scented pea* (see SWEET-SCENTED b).

1734 R. FURBER *Flower Gard. Displ.* 57 Purple Sweet Pea. This is what we call the Sweet-scented Pea. 1816 KEATS 'I stood tip-toe upon a little hill' 57 Here are sweet peas, on tip-toe for a flight.

Sweet rush.

1. The lemon-grass or camel's hay, *Andropogon Schenanthus*; also the allied species *A. laniger*. 1598, 1601 [see SQUINANT]. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.*

2. The sweet flag, *Acorus Calamus*.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourty Beasts* 116 Roes .. loue the lakes and strong streames, breaking the floods to come by fresh pasture, as sweet rushes and Bul-rushes. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* xviii. (1794) 251 *Calamus Aromaticus* or Sweet Rush.

Sweet-scented (stress variable), *a.* Having a sweet scent; sweet-smelling, fragrant.

1591 COKAIN *Treat. Hunting* B 3 b. Sweet sented Roe. 1606 N. BAXTER *Sydney's Ourania* I. v. b. The fragrant smell, Of sweetest sented flowers. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Aromatical*, having a Spicy Smell, sweet sented. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii. Thus go they plunging .. champ the sweet-scented forest-herb. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 62 He was arrayed in a splendid dress, regaled with incense, and with a profusion of sweet-scented flowers.

b. *spec.* in names of species or varieties of plants having sweet-smelling flowers, leaves, etc.

Sweet-scented pea, an early name for the SWEET PEA. 1666 R. PRESTON *Lett. in Essex Rev.* (1908) XVII. 133 One hoghead of Sweet-scented tobacco. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 945 There is not only the two distinct sorts of a Sweet-scented, and Aranoko Tobacco, but of each of these be several sorts much different. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.* II. *Lathyrus*, in English Cicheling, is a kind of Pulse, which has many varieties. Of these is our fine sweet sented Pea. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Rubus*, The sweet sented rubus. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 59 Sweet-scented Vernal-grass. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 258 *Calycanthus floridus*, Carolina Allspice. Sweet-scented Shrub.

Sweet singer. *Hist.* The phr. *sweet singer* (see SWEET a. 4), more fully *sweet singer of Israel* (app. with reminiscence of 2 Sam. xliii. 1, where David is called 'the sweet psalmist of Israel'), designating a sect or sects which flourished in the latter years of the 17th cent.: see quotes.

1680 H. MORE *Lett.* in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 356, I partly have some Knowledge of the Sweet Singers of Israel. But to say or sing sweetly is little to the Purpose, while there is a False Principle at the Heart. .. What a Discord in Your Sweet Singer was the Admiration of that roaring Wretch you described, that lately hanged himself! 1681 *Act of Conc.* in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 221 Edinburgh, August 2, 1681. His Royal Highness and Lords of Privy Council, having considered the Condition of these Prisoners, called the sweet Singers, David Jamison, John Gibb, .. and some Women, give Order to the Magistrates to liberate them. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.*, Eng.-Fr. s. v., This a late blasphemous Sect, which call themselves the Sweet Singers of Israel. Whereof one John Taylor was Head, who had a Congregation of them at Guildford in Surrey. 1692 *Life of John Bunyan* 24 A Sect of loose prophane Wretches, afterward called Ranters and sweet Singers. 1704 *Swift Mech. Operat. Spir.* in T. Tnb, etc. 319. 1721 *Memo. Visct. Dundee* p. ix. At this Time, about thirty of these deluded People left their Families and Business, and went to the Hills, where they lived in Rocks and Caves for some Weeks. .. They called themselves The Sweet Singers of Israel, eat nothing that there was Salt in, or paid Tax to the King, blotted the Name of King out of their Bibles, and cohabited all together. 1734 P. WALKER *Life of Gargill* in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) II. 16 These People .. were commonly called Sweet-singers, from their frequently meeting together, and singing these fearful Psalms over the mournful Case of the Church, Psal. 74, 79, 80, 83, 137.

Sweet-smelling (stress variable), *a.* Smelling sweet; sweet-scented.

1388 WYCLIF *Esch.* xxvii. 22 Alle the beste swete smellynge spices. c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* xxvi. 4 A place .. V-set aboute with floures so swete smellyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vi. 20 Swete smellyng Calamus from farre countrees. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 A vyoll full of sweet smellyng water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 709 Flowers, Garlands, and sweet-smelling Herbs. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Agri-monia*, The Sweet-smelling Agri-monia is by some preferred to the common sort for medicinal Uses. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 122 He led me thro' the short sweet-smelling lanes. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 1461 The innocent-looking, sweet-smelling mint (*Melissa officinalis*).

Sweetsome (SWETS'ŏm), *a. dial.* [f. SWEET a. + -SOME 1.] Sweet, pleasant. Also *adob.*

1799 S. J. PRATT *Glean. Eng.* IV. 377 The yard is a kind of grove. I remember it sweetsome to behold. 18. R. H. GROOMER *Aftermath, Only Darter* (Cent. Dict. Suppl.), I never hard her sing so sweetsome as she did then.

Sweet-sop. [SOP sb. 1] The sweet fruit of a tree or shrub, *Anona squamosa*, allied to the SOUR-

SOP, extensively cultivated in tropical countries. Also the tree or shrub itself. (Cf. *sugar-apple* in SUGAR sb. 5 c.)

1596 SLOANE *Catal. Plantarum in Jamaica* 205 Anona, foliis odoratis minoribus, fructu conoide squamoso parvo dulci. .. *Sweet-sop.* In pratris & agris campestribus ubique spontanea reperitur. 1756 P. BLOWNS *Jamaica* 256 The Sweet-sop or Sugar Apple Tree. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 541 The sweet sop .. is often only a small bush, .. it bears a greenish fruit covered with scales, and having the appearance of a young pine cone. 1871 KINGSLAY *At Last* ii. The sweet sop—a passable fruit, or rather congeries of fruits, looking like a green and purple strawberry, of the bigness of an orange.

Sweet-sweet. An imitation of the musical chirp of a bird (with suggestion of SWEET a.): cf. SWEET v. 2. Often addressed to pet cage-birds.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barrias* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 1019 A Sparrow's head he shall (even flying) split: And in the ayre shall make the Swallow cease His sweet-sweet note, and slicing nimbleness.

Sweet water, sweet-water.

1. (as two words) Fresh water (see SWEET a. 3 b); attrib. (usually with hyphen or as one word), living in or consisting of fresh water.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpent* 287 There was a magicall .. vse of these Sweete-water-Tortoyces agaynst Hayle. 1861 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 668 2 [Catobrosa] is sometimes called Whorl Grass, and sometimes Sweet Water Grass. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* II Sweet-water springs. 1895 P. HEMMINGWAY *Out of Egypt* II. 149 A party of women washing linen in some sweetwater canal.

† 2. (as two words, or with hyphen) A sweet-smelling liquid preparation; a liquid perfume or scent. Obs.

1544 PHARR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) M viij b. As concerninge sweete waters to sprinkle upon your clothes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 6 Call for sweet water, wash thy hands. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 398 1 A small Chafer (which they [sc. barbers] use to carry about with them. ..) to carry their sweet water .. in. 1769 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl.* 27 Nov. All sorts of sweet waters & fine pomatums. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* II. (new ed.) 125 Banish .. every essence, cosmetic, or sweet-water from your toilet.

b. Technically applied to sweet liquids obtained as by-products in certain manufactures.

1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap, Candles*, etc. xiii. 295 (*Glycerin*) The whole is then blown out into a tank, and the 'sweet-water' is run off. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 178 2 (*Candles*) On standing the product separates into two layers — 'sweet water' containing glycerin below, and the fatty acids with a certain amount of lime soap above.

3. (with hyphen, or as one word) A variety of white grape, of specially sweet flavour.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangen.* in *Gard. Assist.* 15 Grapes. .. White sweet-water. Black sweet-water. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* i. *Introd.*, He affirmed that .. he had never seen a sweet-water on a trellis growing so fairly .. as a fox-grape over a scruboak in a swamp. 1865 SALA *Diary in Amer.* II. v. 159 The black Hambros, or the juicy sweet-waters, or the fragrant muscatels.

Sweetweed (swēt'wēd). Name for two scrophulariaceous plants of the West Indies and tropical America, *Capraria biflora*, also called goatweed or West Indian tea, and *Scoparia dulcis*, also called sweet broomweed or liquorice-weed.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 329. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Flora Amer. Septentr.* 28.

Sweet-william (swēt wilyām). (Also as two words, with or without capitals, or rarely as one word without hyphen.)

1. A species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, cultivated in numerous varieties, bearing closely-clustered flowers of various shades of white and red, usually variegated or parti-coloured.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 96 Herbes, branches and flowers, for windowes and pots. .. Sweete Williams. 1578 LYTF *Dotnets* II. vii. 154 The third [sort of gilliflowr] is that which we cal in English Sweete Williams and colmeniers. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 62 They did .. intwine The white, the blew, the flesh-like Columbine with Pinckes, Sweet-williams. 1786 J. ABERCROMBIE *Arrangen.* in *Gard. Assist.* 66 1 Double mule, or sweet-william pink. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 355 Sweet William (or bearded pink) is distinguished into broad and narrow leaved sorts. 1866 M. ARNOLO *Thyrsis* vii. Sweet-William with his homely cottage-smell. 1870 DOWDEN *Southey A* house rich in old English comfort, with its diamond-tiled garden-way, .. its sweet-williams and stocks and syringas.

b. Applied to other species of pink, also to plants of other genera:

Childing Pink, *Dianthus prolifer* (Childing Sweet-william); the Deptford Pink, *D. Armeria* (also called Sweet-william Catchfly); † the Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* (obs.); Lobel's Catchfly, *Silene Armeria* (Treas. Bot.); the Scarlet Lychnis, *L. chalcedonica* (U.S.); *Phlox maculata* (Wild Sweet-william), of N. America; and *Ipomœa Quamoclit*, of Barbados.

1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* (1579) 46 The whyte and yellow Gilloflower, called swete William, or hearts ease. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. clxxxiv. 399 *Armeria prolifera*, Lob. Childing sweet Williams. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 329 Sweet William of Barbadoes, *Ipomœa*. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 330 *Phlox maculata* .. (Wild Sweet-William).

2. † a. Applied to the tope or dog-fish. b. A local name for the goldfinch.

1730 DALE *Hist. Harwich* 420 Cartilaginous Fishes. 1. The Dog-kind, or such are as long. .. The Sweet-William. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2258 The goldfinch is called a 'red-cap', a 'sweet-William', a 'proud tailor'.

Sweetwood (swî'twud). A name for various trees and shrubs, chiefly lauraceous, of the West Indies and tropical America, some of which furnish valuable timber; also the timber itself.

Black Sweetwood, *Strychnodaphne* (*Ocotea*) *floribunda*. **Lobolly** *S.*, *Oreodaphne* (*Ocotea*) *Leucosylon*; also *Sciadophyllum Jacquinii* (N.O. *Araliaceae*). **Lowland**, **Pepper**, or **Yellow S.**, *Nectandra sanguinea*. **Mountain S.**, *Acroclididium jamaicense*. **Rio Grande S.**, *Oreodaphne leucosylon*. **Shrubby S.**, the genus *Amuris* (N.O. *Rutaceae* or *Annyridaceae*). **Timber S.**, *Oreodaphne* (*Nectandra*) *exaltata*, *N. leucantha*, and *Acroclididium jamaicense*. **White S.**, *Nectandra leucantha* and *N. sanguinea*. The name is also given to *Croton leuteria* of the W. Indies and Bahamas, which yields cascarilla bark. (See *Treas. Bot.* and *Miller Plant-n.*)

1607 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 53/2 The soil.. covered with good oak, ash, walnut tree, poplar, pine, sweet woods. **1624** CAT. J. SMITH *Virginia* 197 Many huge bone-fires of sweet-wood. **c. 1711** *Partivens Gazophyl.* viii. 71 Mexican sweet Wood.. This is a pale coloured wood with brownish Clouds, it has a very fragrant Smell especially if chewed. **1721** *Act 8 Geo. I.* c. 12 § 2. **1811** *TITRONO Sh. Hortus Bot. Amer. Expt. Plate vii. p. ii.* White Sweetwood (*Aururus leucosylon*). **1838** *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 623 The wood of *Oreodaphne* *exaltata* is yellow, very hard and durable, and is called *Sweetwood*, in Jamaica. **1866** *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 491/1 The compound decoction, formerly known as the Decoction of Sweet Woods.

b. attrib., as *sweetwood tree*; *sweetwood bark*, a name for cascarilla bark.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 157 The Sweet Wood-tree. **1846** JUDGE LEES in *Lindley Veg. Kingd.* 279 The plant is scarcely known here [Bahamas] by the name of Cascarilla, but is commonly called Sweet Wood Bark.

Sweet-wort (swî'twôit). [WORT sb.²] A sweet-flavoured wort; esp. the infusion of malt, before the hops are added in the manufacture of beer. Also *attrib.*

1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 203 In the bachouse and brewhouse... a sweete wort to be. **1567** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1833) 267 A lead, a maskfall, and a sweet wort fatt. **1707** *MORTIMER Hush.* (1721) I. 279 Of all Food [for bees], Honey is the best... if it is mixed well with a moderate Proportion of good Sweet-wort. **1793** *BENEDICT Sea Scurvy* 91 Sweet wort, or the extract of malt. **1851-2** TOMLINSON *Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 667/1 This vitreous mass was formerly obtained by rapidly boiling down a concentrated solution of sugar in barley-water or sweet-wort, and hence the name of barley-sugar applied to sticks of it. **1876** *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 322 Alcohol is obtained by the distillation of any saccharine fluid, which has been subjected to fermentation. Sweet worts are formed for this purpose, by the action of diastase on the starch of the cereals or the potato.

Webster's (1847-54) definition 'Any plant of a sweet taste', copied by later Dicts., cannot be authenticated.

Sweetie: see **SWEETIE**. **Sweevil**, *Sc. f.* **SWIVEL**. **Swefel**, **Swefl**, **Swefn**, *obs. ff.* **SWIVEL**, **SWIFT**, **SWEVEN**. **Swegh**, **sweigh**: see **SWAY**.

†Sweet, *north. dial.* and *Sc. Obs.* In 5 **sweht**, **sweyht**, 6 (9) **Sc. swecht**. [app. *f.* **swey**: (repr. by the early forms of **SWAY v.**) + **T suffix** 3 a.] 'The force of a body in motion' (Jam.); impetus.

14. *Chaucer's Troylus* II. 1383 (MS. St. John's Camb.) Whan that the sturdy ook. Receyved hath the happy fall-yngre strooke The grete sweyght [also *Harl.* 1230; *v. rr.* **sweigh**, **swey**, **sweyht**, **sweygh**] makith it come al at ones. **c. 1440** *York Myst.* xxiii. 362 Swete may his swayne for sweyght of our swappes! **1513** *DOUGLAS Enel.* ix. 36 Tho wyth thar swechtis, as thar reyll and leipe, The byrnynd towyn down rollis with a rusche. *Ibid.* xii. xi. 159 Like as the gret roch crag. Is maid to fall and tumble with all his swecht. **1810** W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 173 Round him they rush't, and push't, and pecht To overturn him w' their swecht.]

b. fig. (See quot.)

a. 1800 *PEGGE Suppl. Grose* (1814), *Swight*, the greatest part of any thing. *North.*

Sweile, **Sweil**, **obs. ff.** **SWEAL**, **SWEEL**. **Swein**, **Sweingeor**, **Sweinmote**, *obs. ff.* **SWAIN**, **SWINGER**, **SWANIMOTE**. **Sweir**, *Sc. f.* **SWEAR v.**, **SWEER**, **Sweit**; *obs. Sc. f.* **SWEAT**, **SWEET**. **Swelawe**, *obs. f.* **SWALLOW v.**

Swelchie (swel'xi). *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 7 **swel-ohes**. [ad. ON. *sveigr*: see **SWALLOW sb.**²] A whirlpool; also, the local name for the race in Pentland Firth.

a. 1698 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* i. (1693) 5 On the North side of this Isle, is a part of the Firth called the Swelchee of Stroma... very dangerous. **1805** *BARRY Orkney* i. ii. 44 Did we credit the tales of former times, wells and swelchies, gulphs and whirlpools, are constantly surrounding this island [sc. Swanay], like so many gaping monsters. **1821** *SCOTT Private xxix*, Through all the waws, wells, and swelchies of the Pentland Firth.

Swele, *obs. f.* **SQUEAL**, **SWEAL**, **SWEEL sb.**, **SWILL**. **Swelewe**, **swel(d)gh**, *obs. ff.* **SWALLOW**.

Swell, *such*: see **SWILK**.

Swell (swel), *sb.* Also 3 **swel**, 4 **swels**. [In sense 1 prob. repr. OE. *geswell* (:-*gaswalfo-), corresp. to MLG. *geswel*(le, *swel*, *swele*, MDu. *geswel*, *swel*, *swele*(e) (Du. *gezwel*); in the other senses *f.* **SWELL v.**, *q. v.*]

†1. A morbid swelling. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Anon. R.* 274 Anh drinc beonne atterloðe, & drif þene swel [w. swalu] aþanward uromard þe heorte, þet is to siggen, þene oðe atwar pinen þet God suffrede oðerode & þe swel schal setten. **13..** *Scuyr Sag.* (W.) 1566 He..

usede sinne sodomighte. So long he pleide with yong man, A swele in his membres cam than.

2. The condition of being swollen, distended, or increased in bulk; swelling; or protuberant form, bulge; *concr.* a protuberant part, protuberance.

In technical use *spec.*, e.g. the enlargement near the muzzle of a gun, the enlarged and thickened part of a gunstock, the entasis of a column.

1683 J. REIO *Scots Gard-nr* (1907) 39 Grass, or brick-walkes may have, for thirty foot broad, six inches of swell. **1726** *LEONTI Alberti's Archit.* II. 20 The swell or belly of the shaft. **1733** W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 45 Not being able to make their growing Progress, for want of Room in the Earth, for the Swell and Multiplicity of their several Stalks. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 512 The [pigeons called] Crappers are valuable for their Swell. **1758** *REIO tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 374 During the calcination of the Tin, you perceive in several places a small swell of a certain matter which bursts. **1768** *Woman of Honor* II. 201, I think I see the hardly suppressed swell of face of one of those immortal geniuses. **1802** C. JAMES *Milit. Dict. s.v. Secure arms*, Quit the butt with the left hand, and seize the firelock with it at the swell. **1822-7** *Good Study Med.* (1829) V. 94 When pregnancy takes place, and the uterus enlarges, the breasts exhibit a correspondent increase of swell. **1831** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 73 The irregular swells and hollows on the surface of a casting. *Ibid.* 195 This bore is a piece of strong iron, ten or twelve inches in length: near to each end there is a knob or swell of steel. **1833** *Ibid.* II. 204 The shanks consist of tubes of brass covering iron rods, and screwed together at the swells. **1846** *Mrs. A. MARSH Father Darcy* II. xix. 327 There was a slight swell in his chest—the hysteria *passio* of poor Lear rose, in his throat. **1848** *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xlv, Pitt looked down... at his legs, which had not... much more symmetry or swell than the lean Court sword which dangled by his side. **1849** *FAREMAN Archit.* v. 88 Ornamental balusters with a single swell are found. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 490/1 If a column be intended to have a swell in the middle.

b. fig. Increase in amount. *rare. ? Obs.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 227 His plan of concealing the enormous swell of his fortune. **1842** *ATLISON Hist. Europe* lxxviii. K. 1009 The augmentation of wealth, the swell of pauperism.

3. a. The rising or heaving of the sea or other body of water in a succession of long rolling waves, as after a storm; *concr.* such a wave, or, more usually, such waves collectively. (See also **GROUND-SWELL**.)

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 49 The Swaunes downe feather That stands vpon the Swell at the full of Tide, And neither way inclines. **1725** *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 326 Fenced nowhere from the least surge or swell of the water. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlii. 214 There being nothing to keep the great Swell of rolling Seas off them. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 139 A most excellent harbour... for its security against all winds and swells. **1805** H. K. WHITE *Lett. Poems* (1837) 266 Some tremendous swells which we weathered admirably. **1808** *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 21 My boat ploughed the swells, sometimes almost bow under. **1837** *H. M. MARTINEAU Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 13 Old Gomgode's flat-bottomed fishing-boat... was pitching in the rising swell. **1865** *PARKMAN Huguenots in Florida* II, Their water-casks... rocking on the long swells of subsiding gales.

fig. 1798 *LANOE Gebir* IV. 33 Such ebbs of doubt, and swells of jealousy. **1871** *MORLEY Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. (1878) 175 The full swell and tide and energy of genius.

b. The rising of a river above its ordinary level. *? Obs.*

1758 *Ann. Reg.*, *Hist. War* 46/2 The swell of the river had rendered all relief impossible. **1760** *Ibid.* 38/2 Notwithstanding... the great swell of the waters... he passed the Rhine. **1769** *Ibid.* 25/2 A sudden and extraordinary swell of the... Niester... totally destroyed the bridge. **1796** *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 176 Rapids; which... with a swell of two or three feet, become very passable for boats. **1812** *BRACKENRIDGE Views Louisiana* (1814) 48 The annual swell, which is early in the spring of the year, raises the water fifty or sixty feet.

4. A piece of land rising gradually and evenly above the general level; a hill, eminence, or upland with a smooth rounded outline and broad in proportion to its height; a rising ground.

Orig. with qualifying phr., e.g. *swell of ground*, which is still usually felt to be necessary by English writers; the *absol.* use is specially American.

1764 *DOOLEY Leasowes in Shenstone's Wks.* (1777) II. 308 A swell of waste furzy land, diversified with a cottage, and a road. **1792** *Young Trav. France* (1889) 20 The swells margined with wood. **1808** *PIKE Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 135 The prairie rising and falling in regular swells, as far as the sight can extend. **1818** *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxvii, An uninterrupted swell of moorland. **1825** *LONGE Burial Nintinink* 1 On sunny slope and beechen swell. **1869** *PARKMAN Disc. Gt. West* xxv. 337 The grassy swells were spangled with the bright flowers for which Texas is renowned. **1908** *RIDER HAGGARD Ghost Kings* v. 55 Following a game-path through the dew-drenched grass which grew upon the swells and valleys of the veld.

b. Coal-mining. (See quot.)

1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 193 [The seam] is... cut into 'swells' [sic] or 'horse backs', which rise up from the floor. **1882** *GEIKIE Text-Bk. Geol.* (1885) 467 The stratification of the later accumulation will end off abruptly against the flanks of the older ridge, which will appear to rise up through the overlying bed. Appearances of this kind are not uncommon in coal-fields, where they are known to the miners as 'rolls', 'swells', or 'horse backs'. **1883** *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Swell*, a kind of fault. See *Horses*. *Ibid.*, *Horses* or *Horsebacks*, natural channels cut, or washed away by water, in a coal seam, and filled up with shale and sandstone.

5. Of sound, esp. musical sound: Gradual in-

crease in loudness or force; hence, a sound or succession of sounds gradually increasing in volume, or coming upon the ear more and more clearly.

1803 *SCOTT Gray Brother* xxiii. The heavy knell, the choir's faint swell, Came slowly down the wind. **1822** *Q. Mus. Mag.* IV. 35 The swell, or gradual increase of sound, is produced by opening the door of the box in which this part of the organ is inclosed. **1833** *TENNYSON May Queen* III. viii, And up the valley came a swell of music on the wind. **1839** *MOORE Alciphron* III. 121 'There came A swell of harmony as grand As e'er was born of voice and hand. **1848-9** [see **FLAM sb.**]. **1894** *HALL CAINK Mauxman* VI. xii, As Philip lay alone the soar and swell of the psalm filled the room.

b. spec. in Mus. A gradual increase of force (*crescendo*) followed by a gradual decrease (*diminuendo*), in singing or playing; hence, a character composed of the *crescendo* and *diminuendo* marks together, denoting this: < >.

1757 *FOOTE Author Epil.* Divine Mingott! what a swell has she! **1833** J. RUSH *Philos. Hum. Voice* (ed. 2) 259 A gradual strengthening and subsequent reduction of the voice, similar to what is called a swell in the language of musical expression. **1848** *RIMBAULT First Lk. Piano*, 65.

6. A contrivance for gradually varying the force of the tone in an organ or harmonium (also in the harpsichord and some early pianos), consisting of a shutter, a lid, or (now usually) a series of slats like those of a Venetian blind, which can be opened or shut at pleasure by means of a pedal or (in the harmonium) a knee-lever. Also short for *swell-box*, *swell keyboard*, or *swell organ* (see below).

Used *attrib.* in names of apparatus connected with or actuating the swell, as *swell-coupler*, *keyboard*, *manual*, *pedal*; *swell-box*, the box or chamber, containing a set of pipes or reeds, which is opened and closed by the swell in an organ or harmonium; *swell organ*, the set of pipes enclosed in this, forming one of the partial organs which make up a large organ.

1773 *BARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 271 The inspidity of the upper part of the flute stop of an organ, which hath not the modern improvement of a swell. **1774** *GILLESPIE in Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Mus.* (1871) 10 My new constructed principle of putting on the quills to strike the strings of a harpsichord with a peddle and swell. **1801** *Busby Dict. Mus. s.v.*, A certain quantity of pipes inclosed in a large wooden case called the Swell Box. **1822** *Q. Mus. Mag.* IV. 35 Three... distinct sound-boards; the great organ, the choir organ, and the swell. **1865** *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 111/1 Above the choir-organ is the swell-organ, whose pipes are enclosed in a wooden box with a front of louvre-boards like venetian blinds. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 386/1 The swell box... covers the top of the reed chest or 'pan'. **1875** *STAINER & BARRATT Dict. Mus. Termin. s.v. Organ Construction* § 17 In 1712, Abraham Jordan invented the 'Nag's-head swell', as it was afterwards termed. It consisted of an echo organ, having, instead of a fixed front, a moveable shutter working up and down in a window sash. **1881** W. E. DICKSON *Organ-Build.* xii. 153 To give promptness to the return of the swell-pedal... by attaching a strong spiral spring to the pedal. *Ibid.* 155 The simplest form of swell-coupler. **1883** A. J. HIKKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 489 The Potsdam harpsichords were made with Shudi's Venetian Swell. **1889** *STAINER Ibid.* IV. 8 The early swell-organs were of very limited compass... For many years the compass did not extend below tenor C. ♯ but in all instruments with any pretension to completeness the Swell manual is made to CC, coextensive with the Great and Choir.

7. A lever in a loom (see quot.).

1894 T. W. FOX *Mech. Weaving* xiii. 318 All looms are provided with curved levers called swells, which... serve the twofold purpose of protecting warp from being broken when a shuttle is in the shed, and also of stopping a shuttle from rebounding after entering a box.

8. The action or condition of swelling, in fig. senses. **a.** Of a feeling, emotion, etc. (cf. **SWELL v.** 7). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1702 *STEELE Funeral* IV. i. 51 It Moderates the Swell of Joy that I am in, to think of your Difficulties. **1781** *COWPER Charity* 246 The swell of pity, not to be confin'd Within the scanty limits of the mind. **1822** *LAMB Elia Ser. 1 Old Actors*, Of all the actors who flourished in my time... Bensley had most of the swell of soul, was greatest in the delivery of heroic conceptions, the emotions consequent upon the presentation of a great idea to the fancy.

b. Proud or arrogant, or (in later use) pompos or pretentious air or behaviour; (a piece of) swagger. *To cut a swell*, to 'cut a dash', swagger. (Cf. **SWELL v.** 9, 10.) *? Obs.*

1724 *Briton* No. 28. 123 There is such a Swell and Insolence in most of those who can maintain any Degree of Mastery. **1751** *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 179 ¶ 4 The softness of foppery, the swell of insolence, the liveliness of levity. **1800** in *Spirit Pub. Truls.* IV. 61 To see our young lords and our young gentlemen 'cutting a swell', as the fashionable phrase is. **1823** *Ibid.* 232 The trio, having been to the play, agreed to call in at Smith's, by way of a swell, to get sixpennyworth of oysters each. **1847** *BUSHNELL Chr. Nurt.* II. I. (1861) 235 They practice it [sc. the child] in shows and swells and all the petty airs of foppery and brave assumption.

†c. Turgid or inflated style of language. *Obs.* **1742** *YOUNG Nt. Th.* VII. 595 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell, Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense. **1783** *BLAIR Rhet.* xiii. I. 264 Sentences constructed with the Ciceronian fulness and swell. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 62 The air of pretence, the craving after effect, the swell.

9. colloq., orig. *slang*. A fashionably or stylishly dressed person; hence, a person of good social position, a highly distinguished person.

1804 *Times* 25 Feb., A number of young gentlemen, on the King's establishment, have lately been dismissed on account

of their having formed an expensive club, under the title of the Swell J. 1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum*, Cadege the swells, beg of the gentlemen. 1811 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Swell, a gentleman; but any well-dressed person is emphatically termed a swell, or a rank swell. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 566 The third was one than whom no heavier swell Thy groaning pavement, Street of Princes, vent. 1836 MARRIAT *Midsh.* Blackwood in Mrs. G. Porter *Ann. Publishing Ho.* (1808) III. 111. 11 The Baron is a most capital fellow, and a very big swell; he is chamberlain to the King of Prussia. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxfr.*, Pictures of old swells, bishops and lords chiefly. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* i, The girls were no end of swells, such lovely sable trimmings to their jackets! 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 459/2 The plaintiff stated that the defendant was one of the greatest swells in the City... and had often readily paid £20 or £30.

b. *transf.* One who is distinguished or eminent in achievement; one who is very clever or good at something.

1816 MOORE *Epist. fr. Tom Crib to Big Ben* 23 Having floor'd, by good luck, the first swell of the age, Having conquer'd the prime one, that mill'd us all round. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. 1862 III. 171 To insinuate the possibility of an error against so great a swell as Immanuel Kant. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egypt. Bonds* I. viii. 180 I know you are a swell at that sort of thing. 1886 'OUIDA' *House Party* v. (1887) 82 Russians are tremendous swells at palaver, gammon you no end.

Swell, a. colloq. [Attrib. use of SWELL *sb.* in sense g.] That is, or has the character or style of, a 'swell'; befitting a 'swell'.

a. Of persons: Stylishly or handsomely dressed or equipped; of good (social) position; of distinguished appearance or status.

1810 in *Spirit Pub. Truls.* XV. 29 My great swell pris'ner and his pal are flown! 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. xix, So prime, so swell (note gentlemanly), so nutty, and so knowing. 1826 *Spelling Mag.* XVIII. 279 The two very swell coachmen who drove them out of London. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* vi. viii, Why are we not to interfere with politics as much as the swell ladies in London? a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sk.* by *Vanished Hand* (1879) I. 113 How 'swell' they are! how carefully-gloved and glossily-hatted. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xiv. (1891) 147 A decent sort of fellow belonging to swell people.

b. Of things: Distinguished in style; stylish; first-rate, tip-top.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., Any thing remarkable for its beauty or elegance, is called a swell article; so, a swell crib, is a genteel house. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 21 Oct. p. iv/5 We had some slap-up and swell lingo against the church. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii. A youth... appeared... in one of those costumes to which the public consent... has awarded the title of 'Swell'. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* xii. 159 It is getting to be considered that cigars are more 'swell' than pipes. 1897 S. CRANE *Third Violet* vii. 44 You don't look as if you had such a swell time.

c. Swell mob, a class of pickpockets who assume the dress and manners of respectable people in order to escape detection. Hence Swell-mobsmen, a man belonging to the swell mob. *slang.*

1836 MARRIAT *Midsh.* *Easy* xii, A man who has belonged to the swell mob is not easily repulsed. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 369/1 Swell mobsmen, and thieves, and house-breakers. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* i. 7 He enters, giving himself really the air of a member of the swell mob. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fort.* x, When he had worn something of the air of a dandy—or, at the worst, of a successful swell-mobman.

Swell (swel), *v.* Pa. t. swelled (sweld); pa. pple. swollen (swou'ln), swelled. Forms: 1 swellan, (2 3rd sing. swelth), 3-6 swelle, 6-7 swell, (5 suell, 6 Sc. swell, 9 Sc. swall, swaul), 5-swel. Pa. t. a. 1 swell, pl. swellun, 3-5 swal, 5 swalle, pl. swollen, 6-7, 9 dial. swole, 7-9 (arch.) swoll. *β.* 5 swelde, (Sc. 6 swellit, swollit, swa'd), 6-swelled. Pa. pple. a. 1-swollen, (suollan), 4-7 swolne, (4 Sc. swollone, 5 swollyn, 6 swolen, swollne, solne, swone), 6-9 swoln, 4-swollen; 4 (i-)swolle, 5 y-swolle, suoll(e, swalle, 9 dial. swole. *β.* 5 i-sweld, 6 swelde, 6-7 sweld, swel'd, 5-swelled. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *swellan*, pa. t. *swell*, *swullun*, pa. pple. *swollen* = OFris. **swella* (in 3rd sing. *swilith*), OS. **swellan* (in 3rd pl. *swellad*), MLG., MDu. (also wk.) *swellen*, *swillen* (LG. *swillen*, pa. t. *swull*, pa. pple. *swullen*, Du. *swellen*), OHG. *swellan*, pa. t. *swall*, s(w)ullum, pa. pple. *gis(w)ollan* (MHG. *swellen*, G. *schwellen*, pa. t. *schwoll*, earlier *schwall*, pa. pple. *geschwollen*), ON. *swella*, pa. t. *swal*, *sulla*, pa. pple. *sollun* (Sw. *swälla*, Norw. *swelle*)—O Tent. **swellan*. A causative (wk.) vb. **swalljan* is represented by MLG., MDu. *swellen*, *swillen*, OHG. *-swellan*, (MHG. *swellen*, G. *schwellen*), ON. *swella*; cf. Goth. *uf-swalleins* state of being puffed up, *þwoiswas*.

The following forms belong to various grades of the same root: (MLG. *swal* (G. *schwall*) swollen mass of water, SWALL, OE. *geswell*, SWELL *sb.*, MLG. (G. *swell*, Du. *gezwel*, MLG. *swul*, *swuls*), OHG. *giswult* (MHG. *geswult*, G. *geschwulst*, *schwulst*), swelling, ON. *sultr* boil, OE. *swite*, *swyle*, (MLG. *Friss*, *swil*, Du. *dial. swilt*, OHG. *swilo*, G. *swil* (MHG. *swil*, *geswil*, G. *schwelte*) callosity.]

1. *intr.* To become larger in bulk, increase in size (by pressure from within, as by absorption of moisture, or of material in the process of growth,

by inflation with air or gas, etc.); to become distended or filled out; *esp.* to undergo abnormal or morbid increase of size, be affected with tumour as the result of infection or injury. Also with *out*, *up*.

Beowulf 2713 (Gr.) *Da seo wund ongon... swelan* and *swellan*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 86 *Wid wunda de swellaþ*. c 1205 *LAV.* 19800 *His woume gon to swellen*. a 1225 *Anbr.* R. 274 *So loun wunde ne dred to nout to sore*, bute 3if hit to swud swelle. c 1275 *Simmers Beware* 297 in *O. E. Misc.* 82 *For hunger ich swal þar-vie*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xix. 278 *Shulde neuere mete ne mochel drynke Make hym to swelle*. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. Prolog.* 26 *If Cow or Calf or Sheepe or Oxe swelle That any worm hath ete or worm ystonge*. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4534 *For tene his herte began to bollen*, And bothe his chekes gret swollen. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv. xviii. 729 *Whanne he had eten hit, he swalle soo tyl he brast*. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxviii. 6 *They wayted when he shulde have gon or fallen doune dead suddenly*. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 246 *This serwand persaving the eird ewir to ryve and to swell quhair he stuid*. 1614 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* i. ii. (ed. 2) 11 *Thus doth this Globe [sc. the earth] swell out to our vse, for which it enlargeth it selfe*. 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 284 *Most probably then the pyrites swoll, uplifted the whole [etc.]*. 1833 *N. ARNOTT Physics* (ed. 5) II. 86 *When the liquid swells out into an air or gas*. 1837 *P. KEITH Bot. Lect.* 37 *The vessels become convoluted and swell up into a bunch*. 1853 *SOVER Panthrop.* 304 *They placed barley in water, and left it there until it swelled*. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxii. 159 *His knee swelled, and he walked with great difficulty*. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 121 *The solid ground did rock, and swoll and sobbed*. 1892 R. BRIDGES *Hymn Nat.* iii, *Every flower-bud swelled*.

b. Of a body of water: To rise above the ordinary level, as a river, or the tide; to rise in waves, as the sea in or after a storm; to rise to the brim, well up, as a spring (also said of tears).

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* li. 15, I, am the Lord the God, that disturbe the se, and swellen his floodis. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 147 *He swellyd ase dothe the see*. a 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. ccvi. (1811) 29 *He went vnto y^r Thamys wyde, and behelde howe the water swelled or flowed*. 1555 *EDEH Decades* (Arb.) 130 *That south sea doth soo in manner boyle and swelle, that when it is at the highest it doth couer many greater rockes, which at the faule therof, are seene farre above the water*. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* iv. iii. 37 *Do but behold the teares that swell in me*. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 286 *Thus farre swelleth the Tamis with the accessse of the flowing tide*. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 732 *The Sea o'refraught would swell*. 1737 *SHENSTONE Schoolmistress* 179 *Her sad grief that swells in either eye*. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* *Hist. War* 70/1 *A prodigious surf swelled all along the shore*. 1813 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xxviii, *As breezes rise and fall and billows swell*. 1813 *HOOGE Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* iv, *Where the river swelt a living stream*. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 268 *My eyes felt as if a tear were swelling into them*. 1830 *V. TAYLOR Hist. Surv. Germ.* *Poetry* III. 337 *The waters rush'd, the waters swell*. 1849 *CUPPLES Green Hand* vi. (1856) 62 *Now and then a bigger wave than ordinary would go swelling up*. 1883 *TYLOR in Encycl. Brit.* XV. 199/a *They can bring rain and make the rivers swell*.

c. Expressing form (not movement or action): To be distended or protuberant; to be larger, higher, or thicker at a certain part; to rise gradually and smoothly above the general level, as a hill.

1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* ix. 157 *If the edge swell in any place, then plain off that swelling till it comply as aforesaid*. 1791 *W. GILPIN Forest Scenery* I. 183 *A varied surface—where the ground swells and falls*. a 1817 *T. DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 253 *The surface here began to swell, and to be covered with oak, walnut, and chestnut*. 1849 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) II. 240 *One long grey hill after another swelled up browner and browner before them*. 1859 *MURCHISON Siluria* v. (ed. 3) 101 *This zone of... rock varies much in dimensions... it so swells out in the parishes of Church Preen and Kenley, that [etc.]*. 1866 *ROUTELL Arms & Armour* iii. (1874) 44 *Swelling with graceful curves in the middle of the blade*.

2. *trans.* (see also 3): To make larger in bulk, increase the size of, cause to expand; to enlarge morbidly, affect with tumour. Also with *out*, *up*.

c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 13683 *Fortune... Gers hym swolow a swete, þat swellis hym after*. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4276 *Hauw we no cures of courte ne na cointe sewes Swanes ne na swete thing to swell our wames*. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* ii. xx, *Men sayn comynly Swelle not thy self to thende that thou breste not*. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xiv. 14 *The Fyrr trees which he planted himself, and such as the rayne bath swelled*. 1594 *KYD Midas* iii. ii, *I am one of those whose tongues are swelde with silence*. 1597 *DONNE Poems, The Storme* 21 *Sweet, As to a stomach sterv'd, whose insides meete, Meate comes, it came; and swole our sailes*. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. v. 16 *The water swelles a man; and what a thing should I have beene, when I had beene swelld?* 1735 *JOHNSON Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* xv. 137 *It... swell'd up my Arm, afflicting me with the most horrid Ture*. c 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 490/a *By swelling out its cheeks and gill covers to a large size*. 1812 *J. WILSON Isle of Palms* iii. 121 *Till the land-breeze her canvas wings shall swell*. 1818 *Art Bk-binding* 3 *Swell, to make the back thicker by opening the foldings with the fingers*. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* x, *The Major, straining with vindictiveness, and swelling every already swollen vein in his head*. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. xxv. 247 *They were to be calked and swelled and launched and stowed, before we could venture to embark in them*.

b. To cause (the sea, a river, etc.) to rise in waves, as the wind, or (more usually) above the ordinary level, as rain.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. i. 6 [He] Bids the winde blow the Earth into the Sea, Or swell the curled Waters 'bout the Maine. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra* iii. iv. 6 *The rain-water... doth... swell the Rivers which thereby run with greater force*. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* xi. 607 *What heaps of Trojans by this Hand were slain, And how the bloody*

Tyber swell'd the Main. 1709 *T. ROBINSON Nat. Hist. Westmorel.* I. 10 *These slow running Rivers do gradually swell up the Sea into such a gibbosity, as contributes to that annual Flux, or overflowing of Nilus*. 1813 *SCOTT Trierm.* iii. v, *The upland showers had swoll the rills*.

3. In pa. pple. swollen, less usually swelled, without implication of subject (in some cases possibly belonging to the *intr.* sense): Increased in bulk, dilated, distended; affected with morbid enlargement or tumour.

c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1018 *Tuber, tumor, suollan*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1596 *Sume [men] throu ydropsey sa gret Swolne þat þai na etc no mete*. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 299 *Men [with] bocches vnder þe chyn i-swolle and i-bolled as þey he were double chynned*. 1422 *YONGE tr. Secreta Secret.* lviii. 227 *Tho that haue ribbis bocchyngne outwards like as they weryn y-swolle, bene yanglours*. 1530 *PALSGA.* 582/1 *Me thynke you have the tothe ake, for your cheke is swollen*. 1538 *STARKEY England* (1878) 79 *In a dropcy the body... solne wyth y l humours, lyth idul*. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 151 *Strangely visited people All swolne and Vicerous*. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 126 *The hungry Sheep... swoln with wind*. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 425 *While yet the Head is green, or lightly swell'd With Milky-moisture*. 1715 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Rich* 17 June, *The next morning... my face was swelled to a very extraordinary Size*. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* vii, *With eyes swollen with weeping*. 1829 *CHAPMAN Phys. Sci.* 173 *The stomach... by being swoln out or contracted [etc.]*. 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Dang.* ii, *His features were still swollen with displeasure*. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. 98 *It furnishes a coke which is much swollen, caked together, and possessed of a high lustre*.

b. Of a body of water, esp. a river: see 1 b, 2 b. 1588 *KYD Housew. Philor.* Wks. (1901) 40 *The Ryuer... was swoln so high as it farre surpass the wonted limittis*. 1636 *E. DACCRES tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* 1, 72 *The Albanlake being miraculously swelled*. 1770 *LANGHORNE Philarch* (1879) II. 673/1 *A torrent swelled with sudden rains*. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Descrip.* (1837) VII. 2 *The rivulets were so much swelled yesterday that we could see nothing on their right*. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* ii. 30 *A mere brook occasionally swollen to a torrent*.

c. Of a distended form, protuberant, bulging: see 1 c.

1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* II. i. li. (1710) 327 *The Country is generally swell'd with Hills*. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 48 *Plant pendent, cracked and swollen*. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 441/2 *Friezes, instead of being sculptured, are swollen*. 1877 *F. E. HULME Wild Fl.* p. vi, *Stems forking, swollen at the nodes, about three feet high*.

4. *intr.* To become greater in amount, volume, degree, intensity, or force: now only in immaterial sense (see also 6).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4176 *His seknes began to suell*. 1598 *BASTARD Chrestol.* v. iv. 107 *Gæta from wooll and weaung first beganne, Swelling and swelling to a gentleman... At last... He swole to be a Lord: and then he burst*. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. i. 50 *Caesars Ambition, Which swell'd so much, that it did almost stretch The sides o' th' World*. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. xxxix. 50 *Divers reports for peace have swolln high for the time, but they suddenly fell low, and flat again*. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., *To make the number swell*. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* vi. (1782) I. 173 *The murmurs of the army swelled with impunity into seditious clamours*. 1854 *R. S. SURTEES Handley Cross* iv, *The names which had first amounted to fifty had swelled into a hundred and thirteen*. 1862 *LATHAM Channel Isl.* iii. xvi. (ed. 2) 279 *The number, however, soon swoll*. 1895 *Times* 10 Jan. 5/1 *The ranks of the unemployed are... daily swelling*.

b. Of a receptacle: To be filled to overflowing. *poet. rare.*

1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* (1871) 94 *The busbandman, if that his crops prove well, Hath his heart filld with joy 'cause his barnes swell*. 1908 [see SWELLING *pp. a. 4 b.*]

5. *trans.* To make greater in amount, degree, or intensity; to increase, add to. Also with *out*, *up*. (See also 6 b.)

1599 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iii. iii, *And now swarte night, to swell thy hower out, Behold I spurt warme blood in thy blacke eyes*. 1653 *W. RAMSEY Astral. Restored* 173 *It is not for me to insist on every particular in every house, for that would swell this Volume to a bulk as large again as it is*. 1754 *GRAY Pleasure* 5 *The simplest note that swells the gale*. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxi. (1787) II. 261 *The presence of the monarch swelled the importance of the debate*. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 558 *The prince's party was now swollen by many adherents who had previously stood aloof from it*. 1867 *AUGUSTA Wilson Pashti* xxvii, *The property left me by Mr. Evelyn swelled my estate to very unusual proportions*. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. App. A. 518 *The Winchester Annals swell out the story into a long romance*. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. 5. 169 *The long peace and prosperity of the realm [etc.]... were swelling the ranks and incomes of the country gentry*.

b. To fill (a receptacle) to overflowing. *poet. rare.*

1601 *B. JOHNSON Poetaster* iii. i, *Swell me a bowle with lustie wine*. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 484 *The still distended Udders never fail; But when they seem exhausted swell the Pail*.

c. *pa. pple.* (sense 4 or 5: cf. 3): Increased in amount or extent.

1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang.* T. iii. 230 *A... great Commentatour upon holy Scripture; whose volumes are swelled to that proportion that they take up halfe a *Classis* in our publique Libraries*. 1675 *G. HASVEY Dis. Lond.* 246 *This Treatise being swelled beyond my Intention*. 1725 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) III. 169, *I have formed my first draught of Mr Robert Bruce's Life, which is swelled very much*.

d. To magnify; to exalt. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1600 MARSTON, etc. *Jack Drums Entert.* 1. (1601) A 4 b, After your decess you issue might swell out your name with pompe. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* 11. iii. 134 Where great additions swell's (=swellus), and virtue none, it is a dropped honour. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 11. 474 The emperor's titles are swelled with all the pomp of eastern magnificence. 1817 LYTTON *Pelham* xvii. Those which we receive as trifles, swell themselves into a consequence we little dreamt of.

6. *intr.* Of sound, esp. music: To increase in volume, become gradually louder or fuller; to come upon the ear with increasing clearness, or with alternate increase and diminution of force. Also of a musical instrument: To give forth a swelling sound or note.

1749 SMOLETT *Regic.* 111. 11. The trumpet swells! 1769 GRAY *Installation Dn. Grafton* 24 Choral warblings round him swell. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv. A chorus of voices and instruments now swelled on the air. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* vii. Thro' the mountain-walls A rolling organ-harmony Swells up. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxiv. Then the strain swelled louder.

6. *trans.* To utter with increase of force, or with increasing volume of sound, *rare*.

1775 J. STEELE *Ess. Melody Speech* 47 That speech, which I have noted in the stile of a ranting actor, swelled with forte and softened with piano. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 326 The choir swelling an anthem in that solemn building. 1833 J. RUSK *Philos. Hum. Voice* (ed. 2) 203 But if the voice is swelled to a greater stress as it descends, the grave severity and dignified conviction of the speaker becomes at once conspicuous.

7. *fig. intr. a.* Of a feeling or emotion: To arise and grow in the mind with a sense as of distension or expansion.

1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 111 Hir thoughte it swal so soore aboute hir herte, That nedely som word hire moste austerie. 1421-2 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 96/29 The grete abowte my harte so sore swal. That nedes oute I muste thre-wit-all. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. 1298 The vnsene Griefe That swells with silence in the tortur'd Soule. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 82 Remembrance. Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liv. Her purpose swelling in her breast. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. 11. 304 The spirit of Englishmen, swelled up high and strong against injustice. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* ix. Something swelled up in his heart.

b. Of a person, the heart, etc.: To be affected with such an emotion; to have a mental sensation as of enlargement or expansion; to be puffed up, become elated or arrogant. Const. with (esp. pride, indignation, etc.).

1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1885 Swelleth the brest of arctie and the soore Encreeseth at this herte. 14. *Gower's Conf.* I. 54 Sche for anger perof swal. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xcv. Malice made Hir venging hard to swell. 1627 *Muc Lucan* viii. (1631) 335 He swell'd to see Varnus a suppliant grown. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 5 His heart burns with Devotion, swells with Hope. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. Vivaldi's heart swelled at the mention of a rival. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li. Little Becky's soul swelled with pride and delight at these honours. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 323 His stout English heart swelled with indignation at the thought. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. ix. 331 Events which may well make every English heart swell with pride.

8. *trans.* To affect with such an emotion; to cause a sense of enlargement in; to puff up, inflate. Often in pa. pple. (which may sometimes belong to the *intr.* sense, 7 b); const. with. (Also said of the emotion.)

1200 *Vices & Virtues* 65 *Scientia inflat, caritas edificat.* He seip hat his scarce iuitt sweld þane mann, he has husef witenen carite. 14. *Langland's P. Pl.* C. vii. 154 (MS. F.) 3it I sparke no speche it swal so my breste, Pat I gheued it as a cove. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cx. There be mani women that haue thayre hertys suelle fülle of pride. 1594 KYP *Cornelia* 111. iii. 211 Caesar, swolne with honours heate, Sits signorizing in her seate. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 171 If it did... swell my Thoughts, to any straine of Pride. 1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i. The States of Venice are so swolne in hate Against the Duke. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xi. 112 What other notions... could swell up Caligula to think himself a God? 1685 POMFRET *Cruelty & Lust* 120 Swell'd with success, and blubber'd up with pride. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. iii. § 4 You value, exalt, and swell yourself as though you were a man of learning already. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 231 Their heart, swoln with the tenderest sympathy and compassion. 1830 GREVILLE *Memo.* (1874) II. 65 Intoxicated with his Yorkshire honours, swollen with his own importance. 1891 HAROV *Tess* ix. Inwardly swollen with a renewal of sentiments that he had not quite reckoned with.

9. *intr.* To show proud or angry feeling in one's action or speech; to behave proudly, arrogantly, or overbearingly; to be 'puffed up'; to look or talk big. *Obs. or arch.* (partly merged in sense 10).

1250 *Owl & Night.* 7 Eyber ayeen ober swal (v. r. sval). And let pat vuele mod vt al. 1560 INDALKE 1 *Cor.* iv. 6 That one swell not agaynster another. *Ibid.* 18 Some swell as though I wolde come no more at you. 1553 T. WILSON *Rehel.* (1580) 130 When we heare one saie, sutche a man swelled, seying a thyng against his minde, we gather that he was then more then halfe angry. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 11. (1882) 3 Herod and Nabuchadnezer swelling in sinne, and rising vp against the maiestie of God. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1904 II. 83 The rich Citizen swells against the pryde of the prodigal Courtier; the prodigal Courtier swells against the welth of the Citizen. 1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. ii. 109, I will not swell, like a tragedian, In forced passion of affected strains. 1648 MILTON *Po.* lxxxiii. 5 Thy furious foes now swell And storm outmoutrageously. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1720 I. 104 Nec... being obliged

to discard imaginary Merit, would seek the real, would swell no more on the borrow'd Greatness of Ancestors. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 79 Vex him then, and he shall swell and sputter like a roasted Apple.

b. Used in reference to turgid or inflated style of language.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 6 He must not swell into a false Sublime, by endeavouring to avoid the other Extream.

10. To behave pompously or pretentiously, swagger; to play the 'swell'. Also with *it*. 1795 VOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pindarian Wks.* 1812 IV. 183 Tis laughable to see a Frenchman swell. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 22 Two sots wit' eyes a' beary, Doon Sangyst street did swell. 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 106, I couldn't have father's swelling on so, without saying something. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xii. While he was swelling it in the town among the big bugs.

Swell-, the verb-stem in combination (in some cases also referable to the sb.): **swell-fish**, a fish that inflates itself by swallowing air, also called **puffer** or **puff-fish** (see **PUFF** sb. 9 b); **swell-front U.S.**, a bow-front of a house, i. e. one segmentally curved on plan (see **Bow** sb. 12 a); **transf.** a house having such a front; **swell-head** *colloq.* = **swelled head** (see **SWELLED** b); also, a person affected with 'swelled head'; **swell-headed a. colloq.**, affected with 'swelled head'; **swell-rule Printing** (RULE sb. 22), a 'rule' or dash of swelling (usually diamond) form in the middle (Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 1888); **swell-shark**, (a) a small shark, *Scyllium ventriosum*, of the Pacific coast of America; (b) a Californian shark, *Calculus utor*, which when caught inflates itself by swallowing air; **swell-work**, work characterized by enlargement or protuberance in certain parts designed for ornament.

1839 STORER in *Boston Trnl. Nat. Hist.* II. 513 *Tetraodon turgidus*, Mitchell. The 'Swell Fish'. *Swell*. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxxii. (1891) 484, I was walking with a young friend along by the 'swell-fronts and south-exposures. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 67 A humble three-storey swell-front up at the South End. 1884 St. James's *Gaz.* 10 May 5/1 'Mugwump', is 'synonymous with the New York term "big bug," or the Washington expression "swellhead"'. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Shutters* 214 Lord, but young Gourlay was the fine fellow! Symptoms of swell-head set in with alarming rapidity. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 43 The upstart, big-bellied, 'swell-headed farmer can bluster and bully, about Sinecures. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 11 May 7/3 Gangs of swell-headed agents in plain clothes... persecuting inoffensive citizens. 1891 Cent. Dict. s.v. *Scyllium*, *S. ventriosum* is the 'swell-shark, a small voracious species found on the Pacific coast from California to Chili. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Minut. Metal* II. 198 The various descriptions of reeded and other 'swell-work, exhibited by some superb brass fenders.

Swelldom (swel'dom). *colloq.* [f. **SWELL** sb. 9 + -DOM.] The realm or world of 'swells'; people of rank and fashion, or of distinction of any kind.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* xliii. When all Swelldom is at her feet. 1864 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* 11. (1901) 152. I. discover what a false pretence antiquarian swelldom is. 1885 *Graphic* 21 Feb. 17/4 1/2 In the railway train, we sit either in exclusive 'swelldom' in the first, or herd with 'the vulgar' in the third class.

Swell, obs. form of **SWALLOW** v., **SWELL**.

Swelled (sweld), *ppl. a.* [Weak pa. pple. of **SWELL** v.: see -ED 1. Less frequent as an adj. in most senses than the strong pa. pple. **SWOLEN**.] In senses of **SWELL** v., *lit.* and *fig.*; esp. in sense 'morbidly enlarged, affected with tumour'.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 162 Hearing vs praise our Loves of Italy For Beauty, that made barren the swell'd boast Of him that best could speake. 1670 DRYDEN 1st *Pt. Cong. Granada* 11. i. The swell'd Ambition of his Mind. 1726 Dict. Rust., *Swelled pizzle*, a kind of hardness that proceeds from a Horse's being bruised by Riding. 1733 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 251 He has so bad a cold, and swelled face. 1753 J. BARTLEY *Genl. Farriery* 296 margin, How swelled heels should be treated. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trnl.* v. 81/2 Swelled Frieres.—This invention bears a close resemblance to an article of dress said to have been used by our great grandmothers, called a bustle. 1869 TANNER *Clin. Med.* (ed. 2) 312 The symptoms... are... foetid breath, swelled belly, emaciated extremities. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, *Roup*, an infectious respiratory disease of poultry... sometimes called avian diphtheria and swelled head.

b. *Swelled head* (*fig.*): inordinate self-conceit, excessive pride or vanity (humorously regarded as a morbid affection). *colloq.* Hence **swelled-headedness**.

Cf. the earlier **swell-headed** s.v. **SWELL**. 1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* iv. 69 Dick, it is of common report that you are suffering from swelled head. 1907 E. REICH (title) Germany's Swelled Head. *Ibid.* 1 The Germans are afflicted with the severest attack of swelled-headedness known to modern history.

Sweller (swel'ar). *rare*. [f. **SWELL** v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which swells.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 111. pr. vi. (1868) 77 O glorie glorie, . . . pou nat no ping ellys to poussades of folkes but a gret sweller of eres [orig. *aureibus inflatio magna*].

Swellie, obs. Sc. form of **SWALLOW** sb. 2 and v.

Swelling (swell'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. **SWELL** v. + -ING 1. In OE. *swelling* (once); cf. MLG. *swillinge*, MDa., MHG. *swellinge*.]

1. The process of becoming, or condition of having become, larger in bulk, as by internal pressure; distension, dilatation, expansion.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 39 The waxing yellowe, and swelling of the knoppes that holde the seede. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 They shew the swellings of their mind, in the swellings and plumpings out of their apparayle. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* 111. 250/2 *Swelling*, is to give it [sc. the metal] its shape, and make it proportionable. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Diss.* x. (1876) 10 There is given to Hercules an extraordinary swelling and strength of muscles. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 32 The swelling of the buds, and the expansion of the leaves. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 111. iv. 697 These organised bodies are... all capable of swelling; i. e. they have the power of absorbing water or aqueous solutions between their solid particles with such force that the particles are forced apart.

b. *concr.* A swollen, distended, or protuberant part of something; a protuberance, prominence; † a swell of ground.

In OE. applied to a belling sail. 1900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 245 (Gr.) *þær meabte gesion, se ðone sið beoheold, breacan ofer beoðwe, brimwudu snyrtan under swellingum.* 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 732 The fleshy swellings which the Chyromantics call hyllocks or Monticles do make the browne or pulpe of the hand. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 43 Mountains be naturall swellings of the earth, above the usual leuell or surface of it. 1634 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* 11. iii. 139 He... cannot... stand at all parts So truly circular, so sound, and solid, But have his swellings-out, his cracks and crannies. 1679 [see **SWELL** v. 1 c]. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept. 1677, Euston, is seated in a botome between two graceful swellings. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* 11. 368 Some of the bellies, pipes, or swellings of the veins. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 702/2 The little pillars [sc. of the bridge over the Wear] are worked with various swellings and mouldings. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 15/1 The convexity and bold swellings of the forehead. 1883 M. P. BALK *Saw-Mills* 337 *Swelling*, an excrescence upon the exterior of a tree. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 232/2 Too thick a thread will make the 'swelling' (the rising caused in the back by the thread) too much.

2. *spec.* Abnormal or morbid distension or enlargement of some bodily part or member.

Also in *Path.* with defining words, as *cloudy swelling*, a form of albuminous degeneration of various tissues (Billings); *glassy swelling*, amyloid degeneration (Dorland); *white swelling*, a form of swelling without redness, *spec.* a tuberculous arthritis; strumous synovitis of a joint; (b) *phlegmasia alba dolens* (see **PHLEGMASIA**), milk-leg, white-leg.

1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. v. 122 May no sugre ne swete bynge asswage my swellynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 6 Thei gessiden him to be turned into swellynge, and suddenly to fallinge, and to deie. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Funes blyaynes and bladders swellynge. 14. *Langland's P. Pl.* A. vii. 204 (MS. U.) For swellynge of heore wombes. 1573 TUSSEA *Husb.* (1878) 52 If ratling or swelling get once to the throte, Thou loostest thy porking. 1592 KYD *Murder* I. *Breuen Wks.* (1901) 289 A sorking deadly poyson whose working was to make speedy haste to the heart, without any swelling of the body, or other signe of outward confection. 1604 HANMER *Chron. Erel.* (1809) 156 Her shine, her knee, and her thigh, . . . some parts above, tooke swelling. 1704 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 15 There is no Swelling, neither does any Pain follow from thence. 1704 Dict. Rust. (1726), *Swelling*, a disease which Goats are apt to be troubled with, after they have brought forth their Young. 1803 *Med. Trnl.* IX. 374 The remedies for white swelling. 1872 T. BRANT *Pract. Surg.* (1884) I. 69 When a visible part is inflamed, there are four notable phenomena to be observed, namely:—redness, heat, pain, and swelling.

b. *concr.* An abnormal or morbid enlargement in or upon any part or member; a tumour.

1542-3 Act 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 8 § 3 Any... outwarde swelling or disease. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 11. (1586) 143 The swelling betwixt the two Clewes must be cut. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* § 307 A swelling riseth (swelleth up) and falleth again. 1704 Dict. Rust. (1726) s.v. *Swelled*, Swellings or Tumours in Horses, come by Heats, by hard Riding or by sore Labour. 1720 De For *Ment. Cavalier* i. 28 The Swelling broke. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 399 The white swellings of the joints. 1808 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) I. i. 13 The slightest cold occasioned swellings in her face. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* 11. 738/1 The swelling may be fixed or moveable.

3. The rising of water above its ordinary level (as of a river in flood); the swell (of the sea); the rise (of the tide); the welling up (of a spring). *Obs. or arch.*

1557 Tottel's *Misc.* (Arb.) 190 He springes may cease from swelling styll, but neuer dry away. 1560 Bible (Genev.) Jer. xii. 5 What wilt thou do in the swelling of Iorden? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 111. v. I. 58 He [sc. the Tiber] hath many and those suddaine swellings. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 112 My whole comfort was to find, by the captain's relation, that the swelling was sometimes much worse. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* ii. 27 The swelling of the tide... occasioned by the influence of the moon.

b. *concr.* A swelling wave, tide, or flood. *Obs. or arch.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 231 þe swellynge of þe see as mylk we schal souke. 1560 Bible (Genev.) Jer. xlix. 19 He shal come vp like a lyon from the swelling of Iorden. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* 111. i. Rock'd in the Swellings of the Floating Tide. 1697 DAVEN *Æneid* viii. 120 He rowld his River back; and pois'd he stood; A gentle Swelling, and a peaceful Flood. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 527 He swates about the swelling of the deep. 1905 J. B. BUAY *Life St. Patrick* viii. 134 He first crossed over a river-swelling, and then found a second swelling in front of him.

4. Of sound: see **SWELL** v. 6; cf. **SWELL** sb. 5. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 117 A faint breath of music. Within a little space again it gave its airy swellings, with a gentle wave.

5. *fig.* Inflation by pride, vanity, etc.; proud,

haughty, or indignant feeling; also, proud or arrogant behaviour or talk, swagger. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 324 Swellynge of herte is when a man reioyseth hym of harm that he hath don. *c1410* *Lantern of Life* in. 6 Eury proud soule þat risiþ in swelling gnyes his herte. *c1475* *Cursor M.* 12033 (Trin.) Pourse swelling of his herte lo Joseph spake he wordis smerte. *1535* COVERDALE *2 Cor.* xii. 20. I feare. lest there be among you, debates, envyes, wrathes, stryngyns, bachynges, whyspyns, swellyns, vponers. *1593* NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* 1904 II. 83 From the rich to the poore (in eury street in London) there is ambition, or swelling aboute theyr states. *1625* BACON *Ess.* *Truth* (Arb.) 501 So swalwes, that this prospect, be with pity, and not with Swelling, or Pride. *a1639* WOTTON *Portrait. Chas. I in Reliq.* (1685) 156 In your aspect no swelling, nothing boisterous. *1721* ADDISON *Spect.* No. 40 p. 5 Their Swelling and Blustering upon the Stage very much recommends them to the fair Part of their Audience. *1756* BURKE *Speech & Beaut.* I. xvii. A sort of swelling and triumph, that is extremely grateful to the human mind. *1825* SCOTT *Talisman.* xvi. Thus the proud swelling of his heart further suggested.

6. The rising of emotion.

1709 TATLER No. 114 p. 1 My heart was torn in pieces to see the Husband... suppressing and keeping down the swellings of his grief. *1750* JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 29 p. 9 To repress the swellings of vain hope.

Swelling, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That swells, in various senses.

1. Increasing in bulk, as by absorption or inflation; becoming distended or filled out; belying, as a sail; undergoing morbid enlargement, breaking out as a tumour.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ix. 9 Swellende blæddran. *c1000* *Sax. Leechb.* II. 6 Wiþ ælcere yfelre swellendre wætan. *1382* WYCLIF *Exod.* ix. 10 Woundes of the swellynge blyenes. *a1591* H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 397 Botches and swelling sores. *c1591* ROYDON *Elegy for Astrophel* I. No swelling clouds accloyed the air. *1697* DAVEN *Virg. Past.* III. 129 The Show'rs are grateful to the swelling Graia. — *Æneid* III. 269 The hissing Serpent, and the swelling Toad. — *Æneid* III. 692 Breath on our swelling Sails a prosperous Wind. *a1721* PAOR *Past. Dial.* 5 Young tender Plants and swelling buds appear. *1859* *Habits of Society* II. (new ed.) 121 Swelling glands are prevented. *1877* RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 156 The swelling ground crushes in the timbers.

b. causatively. Producing distension. *rare.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. viii. (Bodl. MS.) If 50/2 Heschalle spare swelling metes and greete [orig. *ab inflatiuis cibis*].

2. Having the form of something distended; protuberant, bulging; rising evenly and smoothly above the general surface, as a hill or piece of ground.

1544 N. Country *Wills* (Sintees 1908) 194 An olde gowne with a swelling welte faced with blacke budge. *a1586* STOKER *Arcadia* III. xvi. (1912) 447 Her roundly swellyng lippes a little trembling. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* IV. 495 Half her swelling Breast Naked met his. *1697* DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 15 A swelling Cloud hung hov'ring o're their Head. *1728* R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 43 There is less Substance in the straight Column. than there is in that which is swelling. *1794* COLERIDGE *Fears in Solit.* 4 The hills are heathy, save that swelling slope. *1839* MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvi. 331 The hard volcanic grip wraps round the swelling concretionary masses of this trap. *1872* JENKINSON *Engl. Lake Distr.* (1879) 287 The great swelling masses of White-side and Grasmoor are directly opposite.

3. Rising in waves, or as a wave; rising in level, becoming fuller, as a river or the tide. Chiefly *poet.*

1549 COMPT. *Scot.* vi. 39 Throcht virkyng of the suelland vallis of the brym seye. *1582* STANLEY *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 This Queene... Doune washt theyre nany, these swelling surges vp-halling. *1585* JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 72 Iik saile Of dyuers ships vpon the swelling waves. *1610* HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 241 Rivers, swelling Brookes, and rills of ever-living fountains. *1633* P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. xix. The earth her robe, the sea her swelling tide. *1745* P. THOMAS *Trin. Anson's Voy.* 53 We had a great swelling Sea. *1746* COLLINS *Ode to Evening* ix. Be mine the hut That from the mountain's side Views wilds and swelling floods.

b. *transf.* Becoming full to overflowing, as the eyes with tears; said also of the tears.

1593 SHAKS. *Lear.* 1228 The maid with swelling drops gan wet Her circled eien. *1596* — *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 202 That pretty Welsh Which thou pow'st down from these swelling Heavens. *1760-71* H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1800) III. 103 'Takin' out her handkerchief, she wiped away a swelling tear. *Ibid.* 141 With... trembling lips, and swelling eyes.

4. Becoming greater in amount, increasing, growing; loosely, great in amount, full, abundant. *rare.* *1628* FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] i. 1 Hee carelesly waues himselfe in the swelling plenty. *1829* SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxvii. To supply the public wants from their own swelling hoards! *1854* POITREY *Chron.* I. 61/2 Witness our weekly swelling list of promised exhibitions.

b. Of a receptacle: see SWELL v. 4 b. *poet.*

1908 BLACKW. *Mag.* Oct. 538 There easier toil Brings to the swelling bin a more abundant spoil.

5. Of sound: Gradually increasing in force or volume; becoming louder and fuller.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 97 As the gradating shade pleases the eye, so the increasing, or swelling note, delights the ear. *1797* MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxii. Hearing at intervals swelling though feeble groans. *1810* SCOTT *Lady of Lake* I. 2 The dingle's hollow throat Prolong'd the swelling hugh-note.

†b. *Swelling organ*, an earlier name for the swell organ (see SWELL sb. 6). *Obs.*

1712 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* (1886) IV. 8 [The first attempt at a] swelling organ [was made by] Jordan in 1712. *1837* *Stranger's Guide York* (ed. 6) 77 There are... 9 [stops] to the choir organ, 12 to the swelling organ.

6. *fig.* Of a feeling or emotion (usually pleasurable): Arising and growing in the mind with expansive force; causing the heart to 'swell' with emotion.

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* IV. viii. 42 My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefes. *1697* COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Suly.* II. (1703) 64 A swelling discontent is apt to suffocate and strangle, without passage. *1700* PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* III. They scarce Their swelling Thirst of Fame could hide. *1749* FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. x. The warm, solid content, the swelling satisfaction, the thrilling transports. *1760-72* H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1800) IV. 82 He... hid the tears of his swelling delight.

7. Inflated, or showing inflation, with pride or the like; proud, haughty; arrogant, puffed up.

a. Of the heart, mind, etc.; rarely of the person. *a1586* SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. viii. Cruell wordes their swelling tongues do charr. *1604* SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 57 Three eales of Cyprus, Noble swelling Spirits... Haue I to night fluster'd with flowing cups. *1630* tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* I. 91 She, to restrain the young Kings swelling minde... had begun to set her husbands name after her owne in the publicke Acts. *1702* ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 684 While th' avenging hand of Heav'n is on thee And presses to the Dust thy swelling Soul. *1735* JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* x. 106 The ridiculous Speculations of those swelling Philosophers, whose Arrogance would prescribe Laws to Nature. *1846* MRS. A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II. xi. 201 'Insulting!' said the proudly swelling heart.

b. Of the feeling or mental state; rarely of the speech (*obs.*).

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 6b. His swelling wordes of vanitie. *1590* NASHE *Pasquill's Apok.* I. Wks. 1904 I. 114 Thy swelling and sawcie humour... against her Maisties right honourable priue Counsell. *1610* HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 108 Possessed they were with swelling pride. *1680* ROSCOMMON *Horace's Art of Poetry* Poet. Wks. (1749) 155 Peleus and Telephus, exill'd and poor, Forget their swelling and gigantic words. *1817* CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* IV. (1852) 92 What an impressive rebuke does it bring on the swelling vanity of science. *1843* BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxvi. Insignificant are the results of man's labours compared with the swelling ideas of his presumption.

8. Of style or language: Grand, magnificent, stately, majestic; usually in bad sense, inflated, bombastic, turgid, pretentiously pompous.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 124 A more swelling port Then my faint meanes would grant continuance. *1597* MORELEY *Introd. Mus.* 183 To decke a lowlie matter with loftie and swelling speech. *1599* SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. Prolog. 4 O for... A Kingdome for a Stage, Princes to Act, And Monarchs to behold the swelling Scene. *1617* PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xi. 3 (ed. 3) 634 The swelling stile of this King of Bismagar. *a1661* FULLER *Worthies* (1662) II. 127 His stile, conceived by some to be swelling, is allowed for lofty and full by others. *1680* MOREON *Geog. Rect.* Spain (1689) 171 The Vulgar Spanish or Castilian. is said to be a brave lofty swelling Speech. *1712* ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 p. 5 Those swelling Sentiments which are so frequent in Statius. *1812* H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* x. (1873) 92 A swelling opening is too often succeeded by an insignificant Conclusion. *1846* KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* Bucol. v. 36 Perhaps this [*sc. mandavimus*] is too swelling a term for bucolic simplicity. *a1859* MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 6 Those swelling sentiments of liberty which abound in the Latin poets and orators. *1895* M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund at Bury* 125 I will render Leland's swelling Latin into literal English.

Swellingly (swel'ingli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a swelling manner; with swelling form or outline; also, with swelling sound; *fig.* grandiloquently, bombastically.

a1652 BROOME *City Wit* iv. i. As for Corantoes, &c.—I speak it not swellingly, but I subscribe to no man. *1833* L. RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 180 Meadows and cultivated fields sweep swellingly away from the water's edge. *1839* FRASER'S *Mag.* XIX. 215 No longer Pyrrhus, Dromio, Tibias, But Megabyzus, Megacles, Protarchus Swellingly styled. *1879* MERRETT *Egoist* VII. He was of a sensitiveness terribly tender. A single stroke on it reverberated swellingly within the man. *1894* CORNH. *Mag.* Jan. 91 As burly a billow of cloud as ever sailed swellingly over the broad Atlantic.

Swellich (swel'lich), *a. colloq.* [f. SWELL sb. 9 + -ISH 1.] Characteristic of or befitting a 'swell'; stylish, dandified. Hence **Swellichness**.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 144 The look of Williams was swellich in the extreme. *1856* in *Brasenose Ale* 133 Which ornament [*sc. the moustache*] (swellich, yet somewhat *outré*), Can be only assumed with the hood of B.A. *1890* JEAN MIDOLEMASS *Two False Moves* II. xiii. 198 The bigger the swell, the more money he expects to get for his swellichness and his title.

Swellism (swel'iz'm), *colloq.* [f. SWELL sb. 9 + -ISM.] The character, style, or practice of a 'swell'.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 796/2 The only point of swellism which the Lord Advocate usually lacks, is white kids. *1870* MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. ix. 188 Selwyn would be... contemptuous of Blake's swellism.

Swell mob, **mobsman**: see SWELL a. c.

Swelless (swel'less), *rare.* In 6 swellenes. [f. SWELL sb. or v. + -NESS.]

†1. Protuberance. *Obs.*

a1583 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 38 You shall see your owne face... to bee in swellenes according to the forme of the hylling or bossing outwards.

2. The condition of a 'swell' or person of distinction. *colloq.*

1894 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xxii. 373 My swellness is an awful burden.

Swelling, *obs.* f. SWALLOWING.

Swelly (swel'i), *sb.* Coal-mining. (*north. dial.*) Also *swally*, *awolly*. [Local variant of SWALLOW

sb. Cf. SWILLY sb.] A depression in coal strata; a local thickening in a seam of coal.

1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* Northumb. & Durh. (1851) 54 *Swelly*, or *swally*, a gradual depression or dish in the strata. *1862* WASHINGTON SMITH *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* Swellies, or narrow depressions in the Low Main coal. *1893* GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Swelly*, also *Swally*, also *Swilly*.

Swelly, *a. rare*—1. [f. SWELL sb. + -Y.] Characterized by swells.

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 123 So Triton when at Neptun's high Command He heaves the swelly Surge above the Land.

Swelly, *obs.* *Sc.* form of SWALLOW v.

Swellynge, *obs.* f. SWALLOWING, SWELLING.

†**Swelme**, *Obs.* [f. *swelm*, root of SWEAL v. + -m suffix. Cf. early mod. G. *schwelme* 'fomes'.] The heat (of anger or the like).

13. E. E. *Alit.* P. C. 3 When heuy herttes ben hurt wyth hepyng or elles, Suffraunce may aswage hem & be swelme lepe. *a1400-50* *Wars Alex.* 750 Alexander... Lete a-swage or he sware be swelme of his angis.

Swelloghe, *-owe*, *obs.* ff. SWALLOW sb. 2 and v.

Swelp, perversion of *so help*, in the oath 'so help me God': see *So* 19, and cf. S'ELP, S'HELP.

1899 WHITING *No. 5 John St.* VI. 54 Swelp me lucky I ain't tellin' yer no lie! *1901* H. FUENIS *Confess. Caricaturist* I. vi. 283 Your hasting steed pull up, I say! Swelp nie, draw your rein!

Swelt (swelt), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1 *aweltan*,

2-4 *swelten*, (*Ormin* *aweltenn*), 4-6 *swelte*, (4 *suelt*, *squelt*, *awelte*, 5, 8 *awalt*), 4- *awelt*. *Pa. t.* 1 *swealt*, *pl.* *awulton*, *Northumb. wk.* *-suelte*, 3 *Ormin* *awalt*, *pl.* *awultenn*, 4-5 *awalt*, *awelte*, 4-6 *suelt*, *swelt*, 4- *sweltd*, (9 *aweltit*, *aweltd*). *Pa. pple.* 1 *geawolten*, 4, 7 *swelt*, 5 *aweltd*, 6 *swolt*, 6- *sweltd*. [*Com.* Tent. str. vb.: OE. *sweltan*, *pa. t.* *swealt*, *swulton*, *pa. pple.* *geswoltan* = OS. *sweltan*, *pa. t.* *swalt* to die, MDu. *swelten* to faint, die, OHG. *swelzan* (MHG. *swelzen*) to burn away, languish, ON. *swelta*, *pa. t.* *swalt*, *sultu*, *pa. pple.* *soltinn* to die, starve, (Sw. *swälta*, *swält*, *sultin* to die of hunger, Da. *sulte* to hunger, starve, back-formation f. *pa. pple.* *sulten* hungry, dial. *swelta*, *pa. t.* *swalt*, *swolt*, *pa. pple.* *swolten*, *swulten*, *swoltet*), Goth. *swiltan*, *pa. t.* *swalt*, *swultum*, *pa. pple.* *swiltans* to die.

The Teut. root *swelt*: *swelt*: *swelt* appears also in ON. *swelta* (causative) to put to death, starve, Crim-Gothic *swalth* death, Goth. *swiltawairþja* near to death, ON. *sultr* hunger (MSw. *sulter*, Da. *sult*, dial. *swolt*, *swult*), OE. *swyelt* (—'swult') death, *swyltan* to die, and prob. *SULTER*. It is perhaps a secondary formation on the root *swel* to burn slowly (see SWEAL v.). As in other Germanic languages, the word has in ME. the sense of 'faint, languish', which is not, however, recorded for OE.]

I. *intr.* 1. To die, perish.

Beowulf 892 (Gr.) Draca mordre swelt. *c888* ÆLFRED *Boeth.* x. § 1 Mærcweard me is leofre þæt he ær self swelte ær he gesio his wif & his barn sweltende. *c1000* ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* III. 592 þu scealt sweltende synna and clyste and lybban. *c1000* — *Exod.* xii. 32 Se þe mann þe wundad æt wyle hine ofsean swelte he deaðe. *c1200* *Trin. Coll.* *Hom.* 181 Gief þu etest of þe forborne trewe, þu shalt adeaðe swelte. *c1200* ORMIN 5321 Fe Laferd Crisses postles, þatt. for to 1235enn Crissenndom, Full biþelike swultenn. *13.* E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 816 For vus he swalt in Jerusalem. *c1375* *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (Martha) 197 Vith þat scho swelt, & gawe þe gest. *a1400* *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 615/111 For to winne at þis werld þat swelte vndur þe deules sward. *c1400* *Destr. Troy* 10095 With swappis of hor swordes swelt mony knyghtes. *c1460* *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 280 My hart is fulle cold neredand that I swelt. *1513* DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prolog. 5 Swownand as he suelt wald. *1535* STEWART *Cym. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 144 Mony ane swolt and mony fell in swoun. *Ibid.* II. 661 He slew him self thar suddanalie and suelt. *1794* W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumberland.* I. 220 note. Provincial words: *swelting* for expiring. *1897* in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

2. To be ready to perish with the force of strong emotion, or a fit of sickness; to be overcome, faint, swoon.

In the 16th c. the notion of fainting from the heat of emotion prevailed: cf. 3.

c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 242 Sorwe it was to se, þat lenedi sweltd swilpe. *c1350* *Will. Palerne* 4268 Sche swelt for sorwe & swoned rit þere. *c1374* CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 347 His olde wo þat made his herte to swelte. *c1400* *Destr. Troy* 8319 With Swym vnder swerd swaltun full mony. *c1430* *LYNG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 38 Aboute his hert he thoughte he gan to swelt. *a1450* *Kut. de la Tour* xxiv. God... sent the ladi suchie a sodein sikenesse that she swalt there she stode, and that no man wot whedir she shulde leue or deye. *c1480* HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* *Fox, Wolf & Cadger* xxiii. He... hit him with sic will vpon the hild, Quibill neir he swonit and swalt [v. r. swelt]. *1505* GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 70, I do both set on fire, And am the same that sweltdeth loo thorough impotent desire. *1575* GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomeu* Wks. 1907 I. 109 When absent Troilus did in sorowes swelt. *1596* SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 9 Her deare hart hyn swelt, And eft gan into tender teares to melt. *a1643* W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. I, I swelt here as I go; Brenning in fire of little Cupido. *1691* NICHOLSON in *Ray N. C. Words* 149 To Swelt, *desicere*, to Sownd. *1703* ELIZ. WEST in *Mem.* (1865) 216, I was in such an extreme trouble that... vent it must have, or then I must swelt. *1836* M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Daughter* 99 When she heard that she sweltit at their feet. *1850* TATES *Kirkbeck* Ser. II. 797, I felt sae sick and unsattled, an' then a' at ance I clean switd awa.

3. To be overpowered or faint with heat; to suffer oppressive heat, swelter, 'melt'. + Also *refl.*
 c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 516 Wel litel thyoken ye.. That for youre loue I swete thet I go, No wonder is thogh that I swelte and swete. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 9278 Many on swalt In his owne gres. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* (Skeat) 350 The ladies eek to-brent.. The Knights swelt, for lak of shade yu shent. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Ee j, Here did Philotimus that swet and swelted almost, sette himselfe to refrehe his weakened limmes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 1. v. 271 In a cold sweat, shaking, and swelt almost. 1600 MORLEY *Madrigals to foure Voices* xvii, Soft a while, not away so fast, they melt them. Piper! Piper! Piper! Be hang'd a while knaue, looke, the dauncers swelt them. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* 1. 39 The Fire would then the Earth haue melt, And with thy flames the beauns haue swelt. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 11. 82 Wi' faut an' heat I just was like to swelt, An' in a very blob o' sweat to melt. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xiv, And for them many a weary hand did swelt In torched mines and noisy factories.

† b. To burn or rage as with fever. *Obs.*
 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. vii. 6 Till.. chearefull bloud in faintnesse chill did melt, Which like a feuer fit through all his body swelt. *Ibid.* iii. xi. 27 With huge impatience he inly swelt.

† 4. To exude with heat. *Obs.*
 c 1530 *Judic. Urines* i. ii. c All the luce and all the bumy-dyte swetheth and swetheth oute of hym to the lyner. Kyght as mylke swetheth & swetheth oute of the koooves body in to the vdder. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* x. 445 Each where the pitch and tarre that melts Amongst the timbers burning swelts.

† b. To be oppressive with heat, swelter. *Obs.*
 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Anagranis & Sonn.* Wks. ii. 256 The dogged dog daies now with heat doe swelt.

† 5. To welter, wallow (*fig.*). *Obs.*
 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. 1907 I. 105 When he thought his hap to be most hie, And that he swelt in all prosperitie.

II. *trans.* † 6. To cause to perish. *Obs.*
 Perhaps partly ad. ON. *swelta*, causative of *swelta*; but cf. *Forswelta* 2.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7559 (Linc. Inn MS.) To breune brout and to beo swelt. 13.. *E. E. Alit.* P. B. 332 Pismeyny of a3te I scol saue of monne saulez, and swelt pose o3er.

7. To overheat, broil, scorch; to oppress or overwhelm with heat; also in *fig. phr.* to *swelt one's heart*, to exert oneself to the utmost. Now *dial.*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3790 Alle ware þai swollen of þe swete & sweltid on þe sou. 1555 WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* i. vi. 98 When they see the Locusts come.. they set al on fire, and so swelte them in the passing ouer, that they fall to the ground. 1584 R. WILSON *Three Ladies* Lond. i. C. j. He shall neuer haue better eating fellows if hee would swelte his hart. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Wks. 1905 111. 221 Let the cunningest lickespigot swelt his heart out, the beere shal neuer foame or froth in the cupp. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iii. *Schism* 413 Not a breath is felt, but hecticke Auster's, which doth all things swelt. 1651 BR. HALL *Silphopius* lxix, Is the Sun to be blamed that the Travellers clonk swelts him with heat? 1684 MERRISON *Forks.* Dial. 525 (E.D.S.) If we swelt our hearts, it will nut dea. 1811 WILLIAM in *Archaeologia* XVII. 160 (*W. Riding Words*), Swelted, overcome with heat and perspiration. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., It's so hot it's fit to swelt you.

Swelted, *ppl. a. dial.* [f. *prec.* + -ED I.] Overpowered with heat; scorched; 'broiled'; 'melted'.
 a 1640 DAY *Perergr. Schol.* (1881) 54 The beauteous flowers.. were nothing else but swelted weeds and fruitless mosse. a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Groat* (1814), Swelted and Swelted'd, overpowered with heat. Derb. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., It's so warm I and Maria's very swelted.

Swelter, *sb.* [f. *next*.] A sweltering condition. Also in *phr.* (slang) to do a swelter, to persevere.
 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Aug. 234/3 Perspiring multitudes who stand the swelter with a pluck which would do honour to niggers. 1884 *Punch* 11 Oct. 180/1 So I let them as liked do a swelter.

† Equivalent to *sweltered venom* (see SWELTERED 1), or confused with WELTER = slough.

1894 CROCKETT *Mad Sir Uchtrud* 156 He skimmed the green swelter of the bottomless shanking bogs. 1914 J. K. GRAHAM *Anno Domini* 138 Knowledge of falsehood dug out of the swelter of the pit.

Swelter (*swel'ter*), *v.* Also 5 *sweltre*, 6 *squelter*; 5 *swalt(e)ryn*, 6 *swalt(e)ryn*, 7 *swalt(e)ryn*. [f. root of SWELT *v.* + -ER 5. Cf. SULTER.]

Promp. Parv. has a variant derived from the grade *swalt*; cf. *swaltyn* s.v. SWELTING *vbl. sb.*, and SWALTISH.]

1. *intr.* To be oppressed with heat; to sweat profusely, languish, or faint with excessive heat.

c 1403 LYON. *Temple of Glas* 358 Puru3 myn accesse.. I sweltre and swete. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 471/1 Swaltyn, for hete or o3er cawsys (P. swaltyn or swaltyn), *sincopa*, *exala*. *Ibid.* 481/2 Swaltyn for hete, or febyllesse, or other cawsys (P. or swownyn), *exala*, *sincopa*. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. 1907 I. 123 My seale is sorrowes sythe, within a felde of flame, Which cuts in twaine a carefull heart, y^t sweltreth in the same. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* viii. 9 Oli, let me swelter in those sacred beams. 1624 — *Sion's Sonn.* i. 5, I was enforced to swelter in the Summe. 1652 TRENCHARD *Chr. Chym.* 3 Like Physitians who willing to appeare richly clad, swelter in Plush in hot summer. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1729) II. 24 The venerable Counsellor.. that at his great Age continues sweltering at the Bar to plead the doubtful Cause. 1825 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 3 Aug., in *Lichart*, Your kind letter.. finds me sweltering under the hottest weather I ever experienced. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* xi. 313 A fat official sweltering in his uniform under the burning sun.

fig. 158a STANHYURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 31 Thee labor heat swelteth [L. *Fervet opus*]. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 10 Were they treated by Church-Zealots with a more

Charitable Indifference or Pity.. they would soon swelter away.. to the Church Communion.

b. Said of natural objects.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. xiv. 17, I behold.. the battlements of heav'n Sweltering in Flames. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanet* vi. 197 The very bowels of the world swelter and are molten. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiv, Stagnant pools, which here and there lay idly sweltering by the black roadside. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* i. in *Pioneers France N. World* (1876) 201 It was late in August, and the leafy landscape sweltered in the sun.

c. *fig.* with reference to the heat of burning desire, or the oppressiveness of a burden.

1571 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* etc. viii. ii. 219 Better it is to Marrie, then to swelter inwardly with filthy affections. 1630 SWETNAM *Arraigned* (1880) 43 As if they meant to dye for loue, When they but swelter in the reeke of Lust. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 212 Shall he lie sweltering under his Father's wrath? 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 136 He chose rather to swelter under the Weight of the learned Mr. Selden's Authority.

d. To move slowly or painfully (as if) oppressed with heat.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1865) 162 The labouring ship sweltered about on the boiling sea. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Nov. 5/1 In the height of summer English troops were to swelter through the desert.

2. *trans.* To oppress with heat; to cause to sweat, languish, or faint with oppressive heat. Chiefly *pass.*

1601 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xlvi. (1631) 263 As painful, as a body sweltered in a crowde. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 262 Sweltered with the flaming heat of the Sun. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. 70 Say not that the High-priest sweltered, being built so many stories high in his garments. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 405 We were sweltered in the sun, or blown through with a north-east wind. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* i. 368, I was half sweltered to death, under a great pile o' blankets. 1890 J. PUTSFOOD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 140 The heat that swelters a bear is the delight of a lark.

b. *fig.* with reference to the heat of strong emotion or desire.

158a STANHYURST *Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 115 Shee stormeth sweltered in anger. 1765 FALCONER *Demagogue* 279 He... swelter'd with revenge. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 158 The... stranger, who felt.. sufficiently annoyed and sweltered.

† 3. *intr.* and *pass.* To be bathed in liquid; hence, to welter, wallow (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1595 LOCRIE III. iv, I long to see The trecherous Scythians squeltering in their gore. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 136 A soule sweltered in sinnes. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* ii. xx, Acquitting the soules, that newe before Their way to heav'n through their owne blood did skore, But now.. Swelter in quiet waves of immortality. a 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* (1881) 75 The mossie weeds, halfe swelter'd, serv'd As beds for vermin hunger-sterv'd. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Conitis* xxxviii. (1778) 119 Swelter'd and swill'd in sweat. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 324 He fell on the ground, sweltering in a Sea of Blood. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* iii. v. (1866) 271 The transgressor could as easily re-gather his money sown upon the Gulf Stream, as gather himself back out of the penal causations in which he is sweltering.

4. *trans.* with allusion, more or less precise, to Shakespeare's *sweltered venom* (see next, 1): To exude (venom); also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *pass.*

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iii. x, Burn flame—simmer herb—swelter toad. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* li, A reptile contemporary has recently sweltered forth his black venom in the.. attempt [etc.]. 1844 F. E. PACET *Milford Malvoisin* 165 The concentrated venom which was sweltering in her countenance. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* i. xiv. 234 The fat seemed sweltering and full of poison.

Sweltered (*swel'ter'd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

1. Exuded like sweat (as if) by heat. Only in *sweltered venom* in and after Shaks.; cf. *prec.* 4.
 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 8 Tond, that under cold stone.. ha's.. Swelted Venom sleeping got. 1314 MOORE *Ang. creatio*, To Plumassier 33 Books, that, far from every eye, In 'swelter'd venom sleeping' lie I. 1856 F. E. PACET *Outlet of Ovid*, 57 They produce their most sweltered venom.

2. Bathed in, or oppressed with, great heat.

1798 COLERIDGE *Fire, Famine, & Slaughter* 53 It was so rare a piece of fun to see the sweltered cattle run. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* i. 108 The rose reviving blows Upon the swelter'd bower.

Sweltering (*swel'ter-ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWELTER *v.* + -ING 1.] a. Fainting, swooning. b. A condition of suffering from oppressive heat.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 481/2 Swaltynge, or swownynge, *sincopa*. *Ibid.* 482/2 Swaltynge, or swaltynge.. *sincopa*. a 1586 SIBNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1598) 341 To assuage the sweltering of my hellish longing. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 102 Neither themselves, nor any other, can remaine in them [sc. their houses] without sweltering. 1846 JAS. HAMILTON *Mount of Olives* viii. 191 When the fret and worry and sweltering of their jaded day is done.

Sweltering, *ppl. a.* [f. SWELTER *v.* + -ING 2.]

† 1. Exuding with heat. *Obs. rare.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. 1907 I. 112 The droppes of sweltering sweate, Which trickle downe my face.

2. Of heat, weather, a season, etc.: Oppressive or overpowering with great heat; causing or accompanied by profuse sweating or suffocation through extreme heat.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 182 The sweltring heat, and shiv'ring cold. c 1630 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 40, I here doe lye, Without a shed scorch'd with a sweltring skye. 1650 W. D. tr. *Cornelius Gate Lat. Unl.* 275 The sweltring heat of the heart is cooled by the lungs (lights)

lying next to it. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 7 The sweltering and sultry Climes within the Tropicks. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* ii. 384 He was wrapt.. in Flannels.. but.. threw off all his Sweltering Harness. 1798 SOUTHEY *Cross Roads* vii, In such a sweltering day as this A knapsack is the devil. 1863 DICKE *Federal St.* II. 49 That dull still closeness which foretels a day of sweltering heat. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Exper. Irish R. M.* xii, The dances lasted a sweltering half-hour.

b. *fig.* of the heat of feeling. Now *rare* or *Obs.*
 In quot. 1820 with reminiscence of Shakspeare's *sweltered venom*; see SWELTERED 1.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 112 Shunning to be tainted with the least touch of sweltering griefe. 1587 — *Daphnis & Chloe* iv. (1890) 14 With a maner of sweltering kind of disdain. 160a MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. 1, I burnt in inward sweltering hate. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* ii. i. 427 The blighting venom of his sweltering heart.

3. a. Of persons: Suffering from or overpowered by oppressive heat.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv. xlvii, How in Love's torrid zone thy sweltering martyr stews. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1199, I forced myself through the sweltering press. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 804/2, I was starved and sweltering.

b. Of localities, etc.: Excessively hot or sultry.

1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth*, etc. 93 As he strode Along the sweltering glade. 1886 *Athenum* 20 Feb. 259/2 Whether in the sweltering cities of the south or in dirt-begrimed Peking. 1888 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 306 All the parts of the camel's body which touch the sweltering sand in his ordinary patient kneeling position are provided with callosities of thickened hide. 1890 K. BARGES *Shorter Poems* ii. v. 9 Swift from the sweltering pasturage he flows.

Hence **Swelteringly** *adv.*

c 1890 A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode* 13 It was August, and consequently swelteringly hot.

Sweltery, variant of SWELTRY.

† **Swelth** 1. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 *swelth*, *swelt*, 6 *swelth*, *swelf*, 7 *suald*. [Representing or related to OE. *geswelg*, *swelth* or ON. *swelgr* SWALLOW *sb.* 2.]

1. A whirlpool.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagius*) 181 Men but nombre als haf I Gert synk in-to þe swelth of synne. c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horsim.) ii. 273 That swelt half of my schippis has suellede ande all þat in þaim was. c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 445 Swelth of a water or ground, *voraga*. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1317 This schip, that goth upon the stormy wail, Ney of thiccarelds in the swelt it fall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* i. iii. 42 Thyrisse thair the fluide quhillit about round, The sowand swelthit. *Ibid.* iv. 73 The ragis of Silla that huge swelth in the se 3e haue eschapi. 1601 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 391/2 Passand.. be the eist syid of ane arne or aller bus in the lin or suald of Schirestoun.

2. Foul or troubled water.

Prob. due to misapprehension of a passage in G. Douglas, 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* xxxi, A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbishie growes, With fowle blacke swelth in thicked lumps y^t lyes. *Ibid.* lxix, Rude Acheron.. That boyles and hups vp swelth as blacke as hell.

Swelth 2 (*swelph*). Now *dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). [f. SWELL *v.* + -TH.] (A) swelling (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1631 BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 101 His wound and bruise could be seene no where but on his head, necke and face in swelth and blacknesse. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxi. 23 The greatest wealth is ordinarily tumoured up with the greatest swelth of rebellion against God. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. 52 The continuance and ampliation or, (as I may call it) the swelth and superbiene of the Inner Part thereof. 1681 — *Museum* ii. 1. i. 183 Neither is it only the swelth of the Barque, but the Wood it self is augmented.

† **Swelting**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. SWELT *v.* + -ING 1.] a. A fainting or being overcome with heat. b. Sweltering heat.

c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.), Swaltynge, or swownynge, *Sincopa* *uel Extasis*. 1571 GOLDING *Calein* on Ps. lviii. 5 Some kyndes of poyson kill with their coldnesse and other some consume the partes of lyfe with sweltinge and burninge. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. iv. (1617) 30 Either for casting their Foales, swelting or other violent euill proceeding from wilddnesse.

† **Swelting**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.]

1. Dying.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1465 They.. Swappez doune fulle sweperlye sweltande knyghtez. *Ibid.* 2146 Swerder swangene in two, sweltand knyghtez Lyes wyde opyne.

2. = SWELTERING *ppl. a.*

a 1543 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 59 Regard at length.. The swelting paynes of my desire. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 49 Nor swelting heat, whose flames y^e pastures fry. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iii. *Law* 963 The first drops [of rain] to cool their swelting heat.

Sweltry (*swel'tri*), *a.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Also 6-7 *sweltrie*, 7-8 *sweltry*, *sweltery*. [f. SWELTER *v.* + -Y. Cf. SULTRY.]

1. Of heat, weather, etc.: Oppressively hot, sweltering, sultry.

1576 TUBBEV. *Venerie* 118 The vehement sweltrie heate thereof [sc. the sun]. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) i. 216 The drier aer is generally the more salutary and healthy, so it he not too sweltry. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 7 When they are waddling, whooping, and prancing it away, in their sweltry town-houses.. around the reputed holy fire. 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIII. 499 The fierce heat of the sun had rendered the atmosphere sweltry and oppressive.

b. *transf.* of feeling or action.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* l. xi, The wretched thrall Of hither dropping sweat, of sweltry pain. 1819 [H. BUSK] *Vestriad* iv. 801 Labouring thro' the sweltry dance.

2. Oppressed or languishing with heat.

1635 J. HAYWARD *It. Dioult's Banish'd Virg.* 121 Phebus now hastened to bathe his sweltry Steeds in the foaming Ocean. 1796 *Coleridge's Destiny of Nations* 150 Along the rough-hewn bench 'The sweltry man had stretched him.

Swelty, *a.* Now *dialect*. Also 6 **sweltye**, 7 **sweltie**. [*f.* SWELT *v.* + *y.*] Sweltering, sultry. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. v. (1592) 11 The sweltie Sun So vehemently did shine upon the oosie plashes myerd. 1633 *Tr. Famine's Theat.* *lhou* iii. iii. 355 The Raynie sweltie heates. 1886 S. W. *Line Gloss.*, *Swelty*, close, hot and smothering.

Swelugh, **swelw** (*e*, *swely*, obs. *ff.* SWALLOW *sb.* 2 and *v.* **Swem**, *Swemyle*, **Swen**: see SWIM, SWIMBLE *v.*, SUE *v.*

† **Swench**. Obs. Forms: 1 **suono**, **suono**, (*3s*) **awene**, 1-3 **swench**, 3-4 **suench**, **swunch**. [*OE.* *swenc* (also *ge-*) = **swaykt-*, *f.* *swaykt-*: cf. next and SWINCH. For the variant *swunch* cf. STENCH *sb.*] In OE., affliction, trial; in ME., labour, toil. 1590 *Liudisf. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 28 *In temptationibus meis*, in *suono* *uinc* [*Rushu*, *swenunc*] *minum*. *Ibid.* xxiv. 20 *In damnationem mortis*, in *nidurung vel* in *suono* *deades* [*Rushu*, in *swenche vel* *castunge deades*]. c. 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat. Angl.* (1861) 40 *Hu se eadegea margareta geprowade* . . . & þurh þæt geswenc to ece reste becom. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 *On sore eche we hider cumen*. On *swunche* we here wanian. In *wowe* we heane witeð. c. 1290 *St. Brendan* 623 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 237 *A Monck liuer muche bi swunche* [*v.rr.* *swench*, *swinche*] of mannes honde. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 962 *To giue hom to libbe hy bi swench* [*v.rr.* *swench*, *swynke*] of hor honde. *Ibid.* 4810 *Alle leude bi hor swench*.

† **Swenche**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 1 (*3s*) **swencan**, **swencan**, (*suono* *ca*), 2-3 (*i*) **swenche** (*n*, *Ormin* *swennenn*); *pa. t.* 1-2 **swenote**; *pa. pple.* 1 **geswenced**, **-swenot**, 2 **-swenched**, **i-swenced**; see also SWEYNT. [*OE.* *swencan* (also *ge-*) = **swayktwan*, causative of **swayktwan* to SWINK, *q. v.*] *trans.* To trouble, harass, afflict.

Beowulf 1510 (Gr.) *Ac hine wundra þæs fela swencte on sunde*. c. 888 *Elfric's Boeth.* xxiv. § 1 *Ælc deaðlic man swenod hine selfne mid mistlicum & mæniscfealdum ymbhogum*. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke iv. 38 *Da was simones swezer geswenced* [*Hallon* *geswenced*] on mycelum feferum. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1090 *Se eung was smogende hu he mihte wrecon his broðer Rodheard, swiðost swencan, & Normandige of him geziuanan*. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 13 *Ewer feond eow ne scal derien ne swenchen*. *Ibid.* 101 *Sume men festen swa þæt bi swencten swiðe beom seolfe*. c. 1800 *Ormin* 12216 *To swennenn Cristess þeowness*. c. 1205 *LAV.* 15787 *Monine mon on swenece ofte hea swenched*. c. 1250 *Hali Meid.* 35 *Hwil þu swenchest te ter wið iþi deaðes dute*.

b. To mortify.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 81 *þa laeowas sceolan heora azenne lichoman swencan on forðædnesse*. c. 1200 *Ormin* 15764 *þif þæt we don itt all þwert ut . . . for to swennenn ure life* To betean ure sinness. c. 1225 *Anr.* R. 134 *So wisliche heo schal þaush swenchen þæt fesch*.

Swene, obs. variant of SWEYEN.

† **Sweng**. Obs. [*OE.* *sweng* (cf. OFris. *sweng*) = **swaygwiz*, *f.* *swaygw-* (see SWING *v.* 1).] A stroke, blow; also applied widely to various kinds of violent action, e.g. a fall at wrestling, a swing, a military assault.

Beowulf 1520 (Gr.) *Mægenraes forzeaf hildebille, hond swenge ne ofteah*. c. 1000 *Elen* 239 (Gr.) *Bord oft onfeng . . . yða swengas*. c. 1225 *Anr.* R. 80, & *ine* *uondunges* to *warstlen* *stalewardliche* *æzin* *þæs* *deofes* *wenges*. c. 1225 *St. Marher.* (1866) 14 *þæt ha et stonden wulleð mine unwestre wrenches ant mine swikle swenges, wrestlin ha moten ant widerin wið ham seoluen*. c. 1250 *Orin & Night.* 797-9 *þif treie men goþ to wrastlinge . . . An þe on can swenges supe fele . . . An þe oþer ne can sweng but anne*. *Ibid.* 1286 *Go so hit go at eche fenge, þu fallast mid þine ahenne swenge*. c. 1290 *S. Michael* 173 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 304 *Fram þe hehte stude þæt is with one swenge he cam To þe loweste stude*. *Ibid.* 179 *A wonder sweng, me pincheð, he made!* c. 1400 *Sege Jesus*. (E.E.T.S.) 317 *Many swykel ant þe sweng to þe swerd geðe*. *Ibid.* 172 *Eleuen hundred þousand Jewes in þe mene whyte swalten, while þe sweng last by swerd & by hunger*.

b. Toil, labour; = SWING *sb.* 1

13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 575 *þa þay com late & lyttel wore, & þa þer sweng wyth lyttel ant-slyke*.

† **Swenge**, *v.* Obs. (Also *pa. t.* 3 **sweinde**, 3-5 **swende**). [*OE.* *swengan* = **swaygwjan* (as in Goth. *afswagwjan*): cf. *prec.* and see SWING. This *vb.* reappears later as SWINGE *v.* 1, *q. v.*]

1. *trans.* To shake, shatter.

c. 1000 *Voc.* in *W. Wülker* 224/14 *Discutiens, i. iudicans, querens, uel swengende*. c. 1050 *Ibid.* 396/10 *Excussit, fram swengde*. c. 1140 *Framp. Parv.* 482/2 *Swengyn, or schakyn, as menne done clothys*. *Ibid.*, *Swengynge, excussio*.

2. To smite; to dash, fling; = SWING *v.* 1 2.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 6424 *þæt Morpidus . . . Seouen hundred of sloh and swenden mid wepen*. *Ibid.* 22339 [He] *nimeð al his nezte eun . . . and swenged of þa baiden mid broden couwer sworden*. c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 *þe draakehte ant histunge and swende hire in ant forswalh*. c. 1225 *Anr.* R. 280 *He . . . sweinde ham þurh prude adun into helle grunde*. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 108 *He swenges me þys swete schip swette for þe haueu*. 14. *Sir Beves* 248 *þre hundred henedes of a slende* [*v.rr.* *swengde*, *swende*] *Wip* is *brond*.

b. To beat up (eggs); = SWING *v.* 1 c.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 *þokys of eyroun y-swengyd, & a-lyid*. *Ibid.* 40 *Take Eyroun with alle þe whyte, & swenge hem*.

3. *intr.* To make a dash, move violently; to dash, fling (*at*); = SWING *v.* 1 3.

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c. 1000 *Ag. Hom.* (Assmann) xviii. 207 *þa swengde sio lio sona forð and forswelhte uncerne hælford biforan unc*. c. 1205 *LAV.* 8183 *þæt he him to sweinde*. c. 1225 *Anr.* R. 290, & *bredid up þene rode stef, & sweng* [*MS.* *þ.* *swenchi*] *him aþean a uour houe*. c. 1275 *LAV.* 2787 *Sworð ær þu sweinde swende, wel iloue*. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 253 *þenne he swenges & swaifles to þe se boþem*. c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 344 *þe swerð swiftily swenged þurh þe bode euen*. c. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 595 *þei come swiftily vpon and swengeden togedere*. † **Swenk**, *v.* Obs. Occasional variant in *Ormin* of SWENCHE, *prob.* due to *pa. t.* *swencte*, *pa. pple.* *geswenct*, or 2 and 3 *pres. ind.* *swenest*, *swenep*: cf. *swennenn*, QUENCH.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 8942 *Whi didest tu, lef sune, þuss Wilþ uss, for uss to swennenn*!

† **Swenkfeldian**. Obs. Also 6 **Swinke**-, 7 **Suenc**-, **Swenkfeldian**, **Swinkfeldian**, 8 **Swinkfeldian**. = SCHWENKELDIAN.

1564 *Dorman Prose Cert. Articles Relig.* 133 *Be they Swenkfeldians, be they if yow list* *Dauid georgians*. 1579 *Fulkr. Heskins Part.* 232 *The Swinkfeldians, Anabaptists, Libertines, Henricolaites*. 1677 *GILLESPIE Engl. Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 143 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 166 *The Swinkfeldians assumed the title of 'the Confessors of the Glory of Christ'*. 1796 *Moose Amer. Geog.* i. 289 *A few of the German inhabitants, styled Swinskeldians* [*sic*].

Swenk, *ppla.* *Editor for swink*: see SWINKED.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. iv. vi. *The swenk grinders in this Treadmill of an Earth have ground out another Day*.

Swoeke, **Sweor**: see SWIKE, SWIRE.

Sweet, variant of SWOTE Obs., sweat.

† **Swepe**, *sb.* 1 Obs. Forms: 1 **swipn**, **swipe** (*suib*-, *swiop*-, *swiup*-, *swop*-, *swyppn*, *swypp*), 2-4 **swepe**, (2 **swupe**, 4 **snepe**, 5 **swip**). [*OE.* *swipn* str. fem., *swiipe* wk. fem., corresp. to ON. *swipa* str. fem., whip, f. weak grade of Tent. *swaip*: *swiip*: *swiip*: see SWEORE *v.* 1 and cf. SWAIP, SWAPE.] A scourge, whip.

c. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 641 *Mastigia, swipan* [*Erfart* *suibae*]. c. 975 *Rushu. Gosp.* John ii. 15 *Cum fectet quasi flagellum de iunilis*, midðy *giworhte swelce swiopa* [*Ag.* *Gosp.* *swipe*] of rapun. c. 1000 *Sam.* 4 *Sat.* 121 (Gr.) *Swiðmode swoopan*. c. 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 231 *Mid gode repples and stiarne swepen*. *Ibid.* 239 *þe wergede gastes þe hine unireðlice underfangeð mid stiarne swupen*. c. 1200 *Ormin* 15565 *Crist blim wrohte an swepe þæt . . . & draf hemm alle samenn ut*. c. 1300 *Curior M.* 19355 *For þan wit suepes þæt þam suag, And scourged sare, þæt let þam gang*. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 470 *þlo and bloyd thus am I bett, Swongen with swepys and alle to swett*.

† **Swepe**, *sb.* 2 Obs. [Obscure; possibly an early instance of SWEEP *sb.* in fig. sense.] ? Scope, significance (of a dream).

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2086 *'Me wore leuere', quad Joseph, 'Of eaddi dremes rechen swep'*. *Ibid.* 212. c. 1400-50 *Ware Alex.* 238 *For þai can swyth of a sweyn all þe swepe telle*.

† **Swepe**, *v.* Obs. Also 8 *sc. sweep*. [*f.* SWEPE *sb.* 1 or ad. ON. *swipa* 10 whip. Cf. SWIP *v.* 1] *trans.* To scourge. Also † **Sweeping** *vbl. sb.*

c. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiv. [xxxv.] 15 *Samened on me sweepings* [*L. flagella*]. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 18 [17] *lus sweepings* am I dight. 1730 *RUDDIMAN Gloss. Douglas* 1 *Æneis* s.v. *Swipper, Sweep, Scot.*, signifying to scourge.

Sweper, *-ir*, etc., obs. *ff.* SWIPPER.

Swept (swept), *ppl. a.* [*pa. pple.* of SWEEP *v.*]

In senses of the verb. Also with *advs.*, as *swept-out*, *-up*. *Freq.* as the second element of compounds, as *air*-, *breeze*-, *bullet*-, *wind-swept*.

1552 *HULOT*, *Swept howen, tersa domus*. 1707 *MORTIMER* *Husd.* (1701) i. 346 *Then he fills up the said swept place with Malt cast into a round from the sides*. 1852 *DICKENS* *Bleak Ho.* v. *Groping among the swept-out rubbish for pins and other refuse*. 1893 *G. D. LESLIE Lett. Marco* i. 6 *Piles of swept-up leaves*. 1895 *M. HEWLETT* *Earthwork* *Tuscany* 12 *Gas-lamps in swept streets flickered dirty yellow in the garish light*. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 May 7/3 *A sword with a 'swept' hilt of large proportions*.

Sweptly, **Sweptly**: see SWIPPLE, SWIPPER.

Swer, obs. form of SURE, SWEAR.

Swerd, obs. form of SWARD, SWART, SWORD.

Swer (e) = SWEAR, SWEER, SWIRE.

Swerel, obs. form of SQUIRREL.

c. 1430 *Sev. Sages* (Cott. Galba) 3104 *He gert it dub . . . With swerl tailles ful blak also*.

Swerf, *-fe*, *-ff*, obs. forms of SWARF *sb.* 1 and *v.*

Swerill, *noth. dial.* form of SQUIRREL.

† **Swerk**, *v.* Obs. In 1 *sweorcan* (see *elym.*), 3 *swerken*, *pa. t. pl.* *swurken*. [*OE.* *sweorcan*, *pa. t.* *swearc*, **swurcan*, *pa. pple.* *-sworcen* = OS.

swerkan to become sad, *pa. pple.* *gisworkan* clouded, darkened (lit. and fig.), LG. in *pa. pple.* *sworcen* and *besworcen*, *-ed* clouded, OHG. *swercan* to become dark or gloomy (lit. and fig.), f. Teut.

root *swerk-* (: *swark-*, *swurk-*), whence also OE.

gesweorc cloud, *swearcian* to be darkened, OS.

giswerk darkness, (MLG.) *swerk*, *swark* dark clouds, sorrow, grief, MDu. *gheswerk*, *swerc* (Dn.

swerk) clouds, cloudy sky, OHG. *giswerc*, *hisswerc* dark clouds, and OE. *dsuorcan*, 'tabescere',

dsuorcan 'elanguere', *dsuorcad* 'revertit'; ul-

terior connexions undetermined.] *intr.* To be or become dark; in OE. often, to become gloomy,

troubled, or sad.

Beowulf 1737 (Gr.) *Ne him inwitsorh on sefan sweorceð*.

c. 1000 *Andreas* 372 (Gr.) *Wederandel swearc*, *windas*

weoxon. c. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* iii. 2, & *hu grundleasum seade swinceð þæt swenende mod*. c. 1205 *LAV.* 11973 *Swurken vnder swenen sweote weolpen*. *Ibid.* 22030 *þenne swelleð þe mare, þenne swarwæð þa vðen*.

Swerle, obs. form of SWILL.

† **Swermer**. Obs. [*ad.* early mod. G. *schwärmer* (mod. *schwärmer*), a favourite word of Luther's, esp. for the Anabaptists, *f. schwärmen*, *schwärmen* to swarm, rove, riot, rave (see SWARM *sb.*)] A sectarian, fanatic. Hence † **Swermerian** in the same sense.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* xxiii. (1625) 137 *The Anabaptistall Swermers*. *Ibid.* xxvii. 169 *Some utterly deny that Infants . . . are to be baptized*; so . . . doe the Swermerians (a sect among the said Anabaptists).

Swert, obs. form of SWART.

Swerte, obs. form of SURETY.

Swerve (swōiv), *sb.* Also 8 **awarve**. [*f. next.*]

An act of swerving, turning aside, or deviating from a course; in *Cricket* and *Baseball*: see SWERVE *v.* 7 b.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. i. 310 *If there be no such Swarve . . . then that Dog that is nearest the Deer when he swarves . . . wins the Match*. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Schnee & Sports For. Lands* i. i. 13, *I missed him with my first barrel, but from the swerve he gave after my second attempt . . . I was aware he was hit*. 1857 *DICKENS* *Dorrit* ii. xix, *Every swerve of the carriage and every cry of the postilion*. 1865 A. L. GOWDON *Poems, Vis. Smoke* iv, *On! on! to the cannon's mouth they stride, With never a swerve nor a shy*. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 8/2 *Hirst . . . has a peculiar 'knack' . . . of making the ball swerve in the air* . . . Yesterday the 'swerve' showed itself.

Fig. 1871 DORA GREENWELL *Colloquia Crucis* iii. 63 *A warp and swerve in nature that seems to demand a mighty work of restoration*.

Swerve (swōiv), *v.* Forms: a. 3-4 *pa. t.*

awarf, 4- **swerve**, (6 *Sc.* *suirve*, *suerve*, *pa. pple.*

awarven); b. 5- (now *dialect*) **awarve** (6 **swarfe**,

Sc. **suarve**, 7 **swarv**). [*Com. Teut.* (orig.) *str. vb.*

with a variety of meanings: ME. *swerve*, *pa. t.*

swarf to turn aside, repr. OE. *sweorfan*, *pa. t.*

swarf, *pa. pple.* *sworfen* to file, scour, = OFris.

swerwa to creep, (WFr. *sweru* (j) *e*, *pa. t.* *swurf*,

pa. pple. *swurwen* to wander, hurry away, NFr. *swarwi*), OS. **swerban* to wipe, only in *pa. t.* *swarf*,

MDu. *swerwen* (Du. *swerwen*) to rove, stray, LG.

sworwen to swerve, stray, riot, OHG. *swerban*

(MHG. *swerben*) to wipe, to move quickly back-

wards and forwards, whirl or twirl round (mod. G.

has a derivative form *schwirbeln*), ON. *swerfa*,

pa. t. *swarf*, *swurfum*, *pa. pple.* *sworfun* to file,

(Norw. *swerwa* to whirl, swirl), Goth. *-swairban*

in *afswairban*, *biswairban* to wipe (away).

The original sense of the radical may be that of agitated,

irregular, or deflected movement; cf. SWARM *sb.*, *etym.*

The sense of filing did not survive the OE. period, but is pre-

served in the derivative *sw. SWARF* *sb.* The sudden emer-

gence of the sense of 'turn aside' in ME. is remarkable;

the presumption is that it existed in OE., since there is no

known foreign source to account for it.]

† 1. *intr.* To depart; to make off. Obs. rare.

c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2181 *Heo swarf to Criste upon þe þreo*

& twentide dei of Nouembres moned. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy*

2358, *L. swaruyt out swifly*, might no swayne folo.

2. To turn aside, deviate in movement from the

straight or direct course.

In early use, of a glancing blow or weapon.

a. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9359 (Kölbing) *þe dint swarf &*

flei for bli. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 743 *þæt swerd on ys syde*

swarf. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 7 *As a drunke man I swerve*.

Ibid. III. 92 *Riht so was this erthe set . . . that it may*

swerue to no side. 1541 *COPLAND* *Guydon's Quest.* *Cyrrug.*

Crest vp straight, or els mak it leane to that side from whence it swereth. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 40 (1822) I. 316 While the leaves issue from it, and swerve upwards by their elegant points. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 157 In those secluded villages where the high post and railroads swerve in the distance. 1883 *Mag. Art* Aug. 398 1 The road swerves to the left.

† c. *trans.* To deviate from (a path). *Obs. rare.* a 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 627 When the duke had wytyng of the Kynges great power, he swarued the way from the Kynges hoost and toke the way towards London. 1587 TURNER *Trag. Tales* (1837) 140 It [sc. sin] makes him passe beyond the boundes of kynde, And swerve the trade where truth and vertues lay.

3. *intr.* To turn away or be deflected from a (right) course of action, a line of conduct, an opinion, etc.; † to waver, vacillate.

a 1400 I CHAUCER *Compl. to Mortal Foe* 29, I preyre, as he that wol nat swerue. That I may fare the better for my trouthe. a 1547 *SURREY Eneid* ii. 71 Neoptolem is swarued out of kinde. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 176 Since so vnconstantly thou wilt Not loue, but still be swaruing. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. 133 Are they.. Constant in spirit, not sweruing with the blood? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 359 Firm we subside, yet possible to swerue. 1810 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'A vacant all specious pliancy of mind' Honour that knows the path and will not swerue. 1810 EMERSON *Repr. Mch.*, Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 314 With a tenacity that never swerued.. he adheres to this brave choice. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* xii. ii. 11. 203 She argued with him, but he would not swerue a jot. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. x. 278 Mr. Croker.. never swerved in his support of every well-directed measure for Catholic relief.

b. *Const. from.*

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 240 So that I mihte.. Fro suche that mi ladi serue Hire herte make forto swerue. *Ibid.* II. 42 And yit therfro mal noman swerue, That he ne mot his lawe obeie. 1535 JOYCE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 30 He wold.. neuer haue had so farre swaruen from his principal, as [etc.]. [Cf. boden and stoken in the preceding context.] 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary c.* 8 § 2 As well the Spiritualitie as the Temporallie.. have swerued from the Obedience of the See Apostolike. 1666 SHAKS. *Jr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 191 If I be false, or swerue a haire from truth. 1666 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Women* v. i. 163 This swerues a little from the argument. 1654 H. MORE *Myst. Enig.* ii. i. 1 § 3. 206 The.. converting of Christendom to that ancient and Apostolick purity.. from which they have so long time swerued. 1756 C. LUTRAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref. It will to some appear most.. inapud to attempt to swerue from the spelling received and established. 1813 LAMB *Elia Ser. ii. Conf. Drunkard*, What hinders in your instance that you do not return to those habits from which you would induce others never to swerue? 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xviii. 63 From the resolute vindication of the Guiana enterprise itself Sir Walter never really swerued. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10. 710 The wealth around him never made Walpole swerue from a rigid economy.

B. a 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 50 If he or y^e kyng of Nauerne wolde swarue from any poynt or artycle of the sayd former agreement. 1521 in *Bradshaws St. Werburge* (1887) 202 This soule.. from vertue neuer swarued [vint preserved]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. 110 Yet swarue not I from thy commendamentes. 1583 STANFORD *Eneid* To Rdr. (Arb.) 11 As what shall seeme too swarue from theyre maximes, they wyl not stick too skore vp for errors. 1611 Bible 1 Tim. i. 6 From which [sc. charity] some haue swarued, haue turned aside vnto vaine iangling. a 1631 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgement* i. ii. vii. (1642) 177 Asyages.. so much swarued from humanity, that he gave in strict charge that.. his own daughter's sonne.. should be made away. 1642 CHAS. I. *Answ. Declar. Lds. & Comm.* 19 May 6 We have not at all swarued or departed from Our Resolution. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 20 Let bin never suffer me To swarue or turn aside from his free grace.

† (b). To forsake, desert, be disloyal to (a person); also, to differ from, be discrepant from.

a 1400 I CHAUCER *Compl. to Lode-sterre* 40 My herte and body, shall I never swerue From you. 1566 R. W[ITC] *To the vnconstant E. T.* xxvi, Frequent not Womens company but see thou from them swarue. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 That thy nature should not swerue from thy name. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* i. 55 b, From whom the Caryans themselves doe greatly dissent and swarue in opinion. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* ii. x. 55 The Captaines on her side, Corrupted by Paulinus, from her swerued. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Del. A vj, In the names of the Beasts and the Physicke I have not swarued from him at all. a 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* i. (1683) 3 Neither doth St. Peter any whit swerue from his beloved brother Paul.

c. *Const. to, towards*, † occurs, on.

a 1550 R. BRESTON *Bayle Fortune* Bijb. By arrogence outrageous thy tounge on vaunting swerue. 1570 T. NORTON *Novel's Catech.* 9 Our soules are sayd to be defiled with adulterie, when they swarue [orig. defectum] from God to idolatrie and superstition. a 1586 STONEY *P.* xxxvii. xviii, Who be swarued To ill, both they and theirs shall wrack. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv, My passion hath not swerued To works of weakness. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 485 Charles.. was never in danger of sweruing toward either Romanism on the one hand, or Puritanism on the other. 1885-94 R. BARNES *Eros & Psyche* March x, And to the Cretan maid her worship swerued.

† d. Without constr.: To deviate from the right; to err; to go astray, esp. morally; to transgress.

1576 W. RAWLEY in Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* Wks. 1910 II. 139 The life likewise, were pure that never swerued. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 163 Saying, that at no time our deedes haue so swerued, that they might be amended. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxvii. (1612) 318 How all these Delities than Men more brutishly did swerue. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 129 But (alas) I swerue.

† e. To go back on what one has said. *Obs.* 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 593 He many tymes swarfe the in wordes. 1529 *Ibid.* VII. 160 As th'Emperouris folkis first sayd, but now swarfe.

† 4. To give way; to sway, totter; fig. to shrink from action. *Obs.*

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 158 The Suddartis swarft, and said they wold not sar. a 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* iii. xxv. (1012) 502 My Muse hath swarved, From such deepe plaint as should such woes descrie. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* ii. iii. 42 With that she swaruing backe, her lauelin bright Against him bent. 1596 DRAVTON *Legends* iv. 276 With faintness she began to reele, Shewing her selfe a little as shee swarv'd. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. § 68 This so round and quicke dealing with the Earles complices.. startled his shallow.. intentions, and made their whole hulke to swarue and splinter. 1649 MILTON *Tenure of Kings & Another sort*.. begin to swerue and almost shiver at the majesty.. of som noble deed, as if they were newly enter'd into a great sin. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* § 538 Beginning to totter and reel (swerue and lean to a side) it [sc. a house] must needs be shored up with some arch. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 386 The battell swerv'd, With many an inrode god'd. 1818 SHELLEY *Euganean Hills* 41 Every little living nerve That from bitter words did swerue Round the tortured lips and brow.

5. To rove, stray. Also fig. to digress.

1543 BROWN *New Year's Gift* Wks. 1564 I. 175b, Al are swarued and clete gone out of the way. 1648 HERRICK are swarued, and clete gone out of the way. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Cheat of Cupid* 10, [sc. Cupid] a Boy am, who By Moonlesse nights have swerued. 1655 in Hartlib *Ref. Commun.* *Bees* 9 In case that upon the neglect any be swarued forth, and settled unto some tree. 1658 A. Fox *Warts' Surg.* ii. vi. 61 Now it is time to come to the Wound itself.. hitherto I swarued round about. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 111 He had swarued about the Desert for three days. 1745 *Gluditsch's Deutsch-Engl. Lex.* s.v. *Schwärmen*, He swerues about by night.

† 6. = SWARN v. 2, SWARVE v. 2 Obs.

1606 DRAVTON *Odes* (1619) *Skeltoniad* 29 Parnassus is not clome By every such Mome; Vp whose steep side who swerues, It behoues t' haue strong Nerues. 1609 DRYDEN *Amazylis* 24 Nimble up, from bough to bough I swerv'd. 1697 — *Eneid* ii. 606 Some mount the scaling Ladders; some more bold, Swerue upwards, and by Posts and Pillars hold.

7. *trans.* To cause to turn aside or deviate (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 54 Bot he his yhe away ne swerue Fro hire. *Ibid.* III. 25. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 73 He hath suarv'd his Course a good But Shotte of. c 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 204/6 That shrink of sorrow nether swerue nor smart The Interpryse of thy magnanimitie hart. 1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado* (1878) 10 How manie haue wee in this error swerued Who in themselves haue instly wel deserued. 1617 SWETNAM *Sch. Sci. Defence* 142 The defence of this guard.. is to swerue his vper-hand, this way, or that way. 1629 SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* ix. 2 A constant course.. each creature keeps, Not swarving from thine ordinance their ends. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. xi. 460 Those Scottish motions and pretensions.. swerued them.. from the former good constitution of the Church of England. 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 9. I. 77 To swerue them from that Allegiance. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* II. 263 Your son has received my decided opinion, and from which nothing shall swerue me. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* viii, Swerue the yerd a bit—Now—there! she sits safe on dry land. 1878 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sci.* iii. (1879) 69 We determine Jupiter's mass.. by noting how he swerues his moons at their respective (estimated) distances. 1897 FLORA A. STEEL *On Face of Waters* i. vi. 74 Sweruing his hullock to give them room.

b. *Cricket and Baseball.* To cause a ball to deflect by imparting a spinning motion to it as it leaves the bowler or pitcher.

1906 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. V. 426/1 The word 'swerve' has been used in cricket for the last two seasons, as applied to the bowling of B. J. T. Bosanquet.. He intentionally imparts a direction to the ball in its flight through the air before it touches ground. 1911 P. F. WARNER *Cricket* 29 Such a [bowler] as Hirst, who swerues from the off at a fast pace. [Cf. *Swerve sb.*, quot. 1901.]

Swerve, variant of SWARVE v. 1

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xxxi. 103 (Sussex) The tides brought up the mud with them, and swerued to the depth, at some places, of six or eight feet. 1790 E. HASTED *Hist. Kent* III. 442 The river Lymene's course hither by that means swerued up, and directed wholly into another channel.

Swerve, dial. var. SWARVE v., to swoon.

Swerveless (swɜːvələs), a. [f. SWERVE v. + -LESS.] Unswerving; also, that may not be swerved from.

1853 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 5 He.. spake, appealing to that swerveless oath. 1869 Mrs. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xxxiv, His.. spirit looked forth at me from pure, swerveless eyes. 1882 ELIA W. WILCOX *Poems*, 'Let me lean hard' iii, That swerveless force Which speeds the solar systems on their course.

Swerver (swɜːvə), Also 6-7 swarver. [f. SWERVE v. + -ER.]

† a. One who swerves from the right path, a transgressor. b. A person or animal that swerves; in *Cricket and Baseball*, a player or a ball that swerves.

1598 FLORIO, *Prenunciator*, a swaruer from truth. *Ibid.*, *Transgressore*, an offender.. a trespasser, a swarner. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. ii. 93 Shee's A Bed-swaruer. 1902 *Field* 20 Feb. 244/1 A well-known mare swerued at a fence.. The rider of the swerver got a shaking fall. 1902 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 12/2 One good ball, a 'swerver' that comes in a lot from the off. 1911 P. F. WARNER *Cricket* 55 It is impossible to go in first and not meet with a 'swerver'; for every county team possesses one.

Swerving (swɜːvɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SWERVE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. SWERVE; deviation; departure from a norm, a prescribed or right course, etc.; † error, transgression.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 246 The smallest swarving that is possible (if the thing be misconstrued) may bee the

cause of the destruction of many gilllesse persons. 1545 BALE *Myst. Inig.* 29 Bynde vp her head for sweruyngge, lappe vp her bodye warnie for surfetyngge. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* i. ii. 20 Their vnworthy life.. their lawlesse swaruyngge out of kinde. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 125 b, Corrupt doctrine and swaruyng from the fayth. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. iii. § 1 That which Angels doe clearly behold, and without any swaruing obserue, is a Law celestiall and heavenly. 1607 HERON *Wkr.* I. 131 The swaruing and straying from the will of God. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1617) 199 Making a horse doe them iust and strongly without either reeling or swaruing. a 1656 HALES *Goth. Rem.* (1673) 53 Our Sermons, in which the swarvings of that Church are necessarily to be taxt by us. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) ii. 120 The Swervings and Aberrations of men. 1842 MARNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 55 The holiest will.. is clogged and checked by the sweruing and burden of the flesh. 1896 TENNYSON *Grainit & Enid* 135 At a sudden sweruing of the road. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Oct. 537/2 It seems that Bendigo, after sweruing, had dashed up close to the rails and won by a neck.

Swerving, ppl. a. [f. SWERVE v. + -ING.]

That swerves; deviating; making a swerve; diverted from the straight or right path; † erroneous.

1534 WHITTON *Tulley's Offices* ii. (1540) 86 The more swaruyng [orig. *versution*] and craftier that a man is. a 1547 *SURREY Eneid* ii. 283 The swarving axe when he [sc. a bull] shakes from his neck. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Not to a swarving fayeth, but to a fayeth that embraceth Christe. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 581, I dare not be confident that this Order and Series.. is in no part thereof faulty and sweruing. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Cittle* (1666) 50 All sweruing and unsound opinions. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* ii. 453 The sweruing Vines on the tall Elms prevail. 1815 SCOTT *Dance of Death* iii, Where held the cloak'd patrol their course, And spurr'd against storm the sweruing horse. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 77 In consequence of the sweruing direction of a great east and west dislocation. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Oct. 4/3 The sweruing gallop of the polo-ponies. 1903 *Ibid.* 18 Aug. 3/1 First proceeded to bowl us out, or, rather, get us caught.. from that sweruing ball of his. 1911 P. F. WARNER *Cricket* 62, I have selected.. First as the fast 'swerving' left-bander.

Swesh, Swesher: see SWASH sb. 2, SWASHER.

Swet(e), obs. ff. SULT, SUIE, SWEAT, SWEET.

† Sweth. Obs. Misprint for *sineth*, var. of CIVET sb. 2, chive.

1561 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 9 b, Syues or sweth.. hath the same propertie that vnynons hath. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal.* lxxxvii. § 2. 140. 1611 COTGR. *v. s. Brelles*.

† Swethe, v. Obs. Also 5 sweethe. [OE. **swēþian* (in *beswēþian*), related to *swāþian* to SWATHE (q. v.).] *trans.* To swathe.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 78 And swethe a tender vyne in bondes softe. *Ibid.* vi. 19 And swethed [v. r. swethed] hem to gedre so, Lest wyndes rude hem breke & ouerthrowe.

Swethe, obs. form of SWATH.

Swethel, var. SWEDDLE.

Swett(e), obs. ff. SUET, SWEAT, SWEET.

† Swetter, v. Sc. Obs. [Variant of SWATTER.]

intr. To wallow.

1536 LYNDESAV *Answ. to Kingis Flyting* 58 Wald God the Lady.. Had sene 30w thair lyf swetterand lyke tha swyne.

† Swetterly, adv. Obs. [f. *swetter*, comp. of SWEET a. + -LY.] Cf. *swifterly*.] More sweetly. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Imange all metalles nan is bat swetterly chymes þan sylure.

† Sweve, v. Obs. (Also 3 pa. ppl. *iswaued*.)

[Three OE. verbs coalesced under this form: (1) *swēfan* (pa. t. *swæf*, *swæfon*) str. *intr.* to sleep; (2) (*ge*)*swæbban* (pa. t. *-swæfede*, pa. ppl. *swæfed*) wk. *trans.* to put to sleep or to death (cf. *SWEB*), corresponding to OS. *an-swēban*, OHG. *in-swēbben* (MHG. *ent-swēben*), ON. *swēfja*: *-swēfjan*; (3) *geswēfan* (pa. t. *geswæfode*, pa. ppl. *geswæfod*) to put to sleep; f. *swæf*: *swæf*: *swuf* (cf. ON. *sofa*, *swaf*, *swofinn* to sleep and *sofa* to put to death): see SWEVEN.]

I. 1. *intr.* To sleep, sink to rest, become quiet. *Beowulf* 119 (Gr.) Fand þa ðær inne æþelinga gedriht swēfan æfter symble. a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 36 (Gr.) Swæfan seledreamas. c 1205 LAV. 25548 Wederen alre selest, and þa se sweuende.

II. 2. *trans.* To put to sleep (or to death), lull to rest; also, to stupefy.

Beowulf 679 (Gr.) Ic hine sweorde swēbban nelle. c 795 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 399 *Sopio*, *subdo*. a 950 *Guthlac* vi. (1909) 136 þa wæs he sæmninga mid leahte shape swæfed. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 474 Se apostol Mathews þa dracan geswæfode. a 1175 *Gott. Hom.* 233 He blissed has mid dæses [sic] licht, he sweuod has mid piestre nicht. c 1205 LAV. 3073 Mid þære wæððe he was isweued [later text igremid] þat he feol iswouen. *Ibid.* 15706 Penne ich wæs on bedde iswaued.

† Swevel(1). Obs. [For **swervel*, ad. WFr. (? Flem.) *swervel*, f. *swerue* to rove (see SWERVE). Cf. SWARMER 2.] (See quots.)

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat.* 76 Swevels are nothing else but Rockets, having instead of a rod (to ballast them) a little cane bound fast unto them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 91/2 A Swevell or Rockett.

Swevell, obs. form of SWIVEL.

Sweven (swɛvən), sb. Obs. exc. arch. Forms: 1 *swefen* (swoefn, soefn, swæfn), 1, 3 *swefn*, (3) *swefen*, *sweoven*, 4-5 *swefene*, *sueven*, *swevene*, (4) *squeven*, -yn, -in, 4-5 *swevon*, 5 *swevn*, *swyven*, *swene*, *sween*, *sweine*,

sweyne, 5-6 **swevin**, (5 **swevyn**, 6 **Sc. swewyn**, **sweving**, -**yn**g), 6-8 **sweaven**, (7 **sweeoon**), 3-**sweven**. [OE. *sweft(e)n* str. neut., sleep, dream = OS. *sweban* str. m., ON. *svefn* str. m. :- O'Leut. **svefnio* :- Indo-eur. **swephno*, f. *sweph*-.]

The parallel formations **swephno*, *sweophno*, *supno* are represented outside Teutonic by Skr. *svapnas*, Gr. *ὑπνος*, L. *sonnus*, Arn. *khun*, OIr. *sluan*, W. *hun*, OSL. *sinu*, Lith. *šlapnas* and with secondary suffix, Skr. *svapnā* (yam, Gr. *ὑπνιον*, L. *sonnium*, OSL. *sinije*. From Indo-eur. *swep* : *sweph* - *swaph* are derived also Skr. *svāpiti* to sleep, L. *soport* sleep, OE. *sweafian* (see **SWEVE**), OSL. *sinpiti* to sleep.]

1. A dream, vision.

807 **ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.** C. xvi. 101 For ðære gesinde ðe he on ðæm swefne geseah. c 950 **Lindisf. Gosp.** Matt. i. 20 In *sonnis*, in *soefnum vel* in slepe. a 1000 **Cædmon's Dan.** 496 (Gr.) Him wearð on sleape swefen ætweyð. c 1005 **LAY.** 2552 Also þe king slepte, A sweuen him inette, ðeoric wes þat sweuene. a 1225 **Ancr. R.** 268 Hit bringeð to nouit alle þes deofles wiles, as lease swefnes, & false scheauwines. c 1250 **Gen. & Ex.** 224 God dede ðat he on sweuene cam, And in ðat sweuene he let him sen Mikel ðat after sulde ben. c 1305 **St. Kenelm** 147 In E. E. P. (1862) 51 Þis sweuene hicom soþ ymou3. c 1386 **CHAUCER Nun's Pr.** l. 101 Allas and konne ye been agast of sweueneu No thyng god woot, but vanitee in sweuene is. c 1420 **Chron. Vilod.** 1668 A merueyille swene he dude þo mæte. 1422 **Yonge tr. Secreta Secret.** 199 Manasses . . beleuyd swenys and sorsorie. a 1450 **Le Morte Arth.** 3226 In stronge sweueneys I haue bene stad. 1470-85 **MALORY Arthur** i. xlii. 53 Alle that herd of the sweuen said it was a token of grete batayll. ? a 1500 **Chester Pl.** Balaam 382 Then shold our childe prophesie, ould men meet sweuens [v. r. swens] wytterly. 1513 **DOUGLAS Æneis** ii. xii. 64 The figour fled as lycht wynd, or son beyne, Or mast liklie a waverand sweuing [v. r. sweuin] or dreyme. c 1570 **Pride & Lowl.** (1841) 65, I looked all my chamber round about, And called to remembrance all my sweuen. 1594 **Zepharia** iii. 1 as out of sweuene, My selfe gan rowse, like oue from sleape awakid. a 1643 **W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary** ii. ii. 1621 Dan Cupido Sure sent thylike sweuen to mine head. a 1650 **St. Aldringa** 77 in Hales & Furniv. **Percy Folio** l. 169, I had thought sweuens had neuer been true. a 1650 **Robin Hood & Guy of Gisborne** iv. Sweuens are swift, master . . As the wind that blowes oue a hill. a 1832 **MOTHERWELL Poems, Sabbath Summer Noon** xx, Fast fade the cares of life's doul sweuen. 1840 **KINGSLEY Weird Lady Poems** (1892) 211 Mary Mother she stooped from heaven; She wakened Earl Harold out of his sweuen.

2. Sleep. **Obs. rare.**

a 1000 **Cædmon's Gen.** 720 (Gr.) Hit wæs deaðes swefn . . menniscra mōrd.

c 1645 **Enquiry**, &c. in **Hurl. Misc.** (Math.) V. 503 If they [sc. swallows] should have no occasion for breath, while they lie in their sweuen, or winter-sleep. [Cf. **SWEVE**, quot. 1623.]

† **Sweven**, **v. Obs.** [OE. *swefnian* trans. to appear to in a dream, intr. to dream, f. *swefn* : see **prec.**] **intr.** To dream.

c 1000 **Sax. Leechb.** III. 212 ƿif ðu swefnest ðe twege monan geseon. 1382 **WYCLIF Isa.** xxix. 8 As sweuene the hungrende, and eteth, when forsothe he were wakid, voide is his soule. 14. **Langl. P. Pl. Prolog.** 10 (MS. Univ. Coll. e. 45), I slombride on a slepyng & sweueneyd so myrie, þan gan y to mete a merueyloous sweuene. 1532 **CHAUCER'S Wks.** **Troilus** iii. 1190 If ye be wyse Sweueneith [MSS. swouneth, etc.] not now, lest me folke aryse.

Hence † **Swevener** (also 6 **Sc. swengour**, **swe-vyngour**), a dreamer.

1382 **WYCLIF Jer.** xxvii. 9 3oure profetus, and deuynoures, and sweueneres. 1513 **DOUGLAS Æneis** viii. Prolog. 171 Swengouris [v. r. sweyngouris] that slumneris nocht weil.

† **Swevening**, **vb. sb. Obs.** **Forms:** 3-4 **swevening**, (4 **suev**-, 4-5 **-yng**), 4-5 **swefnyn** (6. [f. **SWEVEN** v. + -ING-]) **Dreaming**; a dream.

c 1275 **LAY.** 19701 He. com to þan king þar he lay a sweuekinge [read sweveninge]. a 1300 **Carior M.** 4513 (Cott.) Pharaon þe king sagh in slepe sulik a sweuening. a 1300 **St. Kenelm** 116 in E. E. P. (1862) 50 A sweueninge þat þe child mette. ? a 1366 **CHAUCER Rom. Rose** i Many men say þat in sweueninges Thir nys þat fables & lesynges. ? a 1400 **Morte Arth.** 759 With þe swoghe of þe see in swefnynge he felle. c 1400 **MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)** vii. 27 þe seuen deed qwhete eres, whilk kyng Pharaon sawe in swefnynge. 1423 **JAS. I Kingis Q.** cxxiv. Thought that my spirit vexit was tofore In sweuening, alsone as euer I woke, By twentyfold it was in trouble more.

So † **Swevening** (6 **Sc. sweyning**) **pp. a.**, **dreaming**.

1570 **Satir. Poems Reform.** x. 12 Dame Dreyming, all clad in blak Sabill, With Swevning Nymphis in collouris variabill.

† **Swevet**, **Obs.** **Forms:** 1 **swevet**, **sweofot**, 3 **swevet**, **sweofoet**, 7 **swivet**. [OE. *sweftet* **sweofot**, f. *sweft* - (see **SWEVEN**).] **Sleep**, **slumber**. **Beowulf** 1581 (Gr.) He Hroðgares heordgeneatas sloh on sweofote. c 1300 **Trin. Coll. Hom.** 77 þat we don also þing doþ þe haueð lein on swefoete, forquicheþ þan here time cuned. c 1305 **LAY.** 17773 þe king lai on sweuete. a 1225 **Leg. Kath.** 1427 Ha slepten swoteliche a sweoete.

1603 **C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.** iii. (ed. 2) Gijj, If there happen a milde and warme houre, they [sc. bees] presently perceiving it, awake out of their swiuet. [Cf. **SWEVEN** sb. 2, quot. c 1645.]

† **Swevian**, **a. and sb. Obs.** [f. med.L. *Suevius*, used erroneously for *Suevus* or *Suedus* **SWEDE** + -IAN.] **a. adj.** Swedish. **b. sb.** A Swede.

1601 **R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commonwealth** (1603) 129 The Swevian horsemen are deuided into thirteene companies; Sweueland and Gothland maintaine elcten, and Finland two. *Ibid.* 130 In warring with the Muscouite the Swevian hath the most aduantage.

† **Swevical**, **a. Obs.** [f. mod.L. *Suevius*, f.

Suevia Swabia or *Suevus* Swabian : see -IC and -AL.] = SWABIAN **a.**

1560 **DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.** 322 b, The Emperoure Maximilian, by the aid of the Swevial league, . . made warre with the Swisses.

Swevil (l. -**vyl**), -**wyl**, **obs. or dial. ff. SWIVEL**. **Swevyl**, **obs. Sc. pa. l. of SWIVE**.

† **Swey**, **v. Obs.** [OE. *sweġan* to make a noise, sound, move with a noise :- **sweġjan* (cf. Goth. *gasweġian*, *ıfswęġjan* to sigh), cogn. w. *swęġ*, earlier *swoeġ* sound, noise = ON. *sagr* :- **swęġiz*, f. *swęġ*, root of OE. *sweġan* : see **SOUGH** v. 1]

The form *swey* in quot. 13. . is either an abnormal str. pa. t. or repr. OE. *sweġ*, pa. t. of *sweġan*.] **intr.** To sound, make a sound, resound. Hence † **Sweyng** **vb. sb.**, noise; **pp. a.**, resounding.

c 1000 **ÆLFRED in Ags. Hom.** (Assmann) 56 Swa þæt heora bodunge swęġ swęġe geond eall. c 1000 - *Hom.* (Th.) i. 104 þæs Fæder stemm of heofenum hlude swęġe, ðus cweðende. a 1240 **Ureism** in O. E. Hom. i. 193 Murie dreamed engles biuoren þin onsen, Pleied, & swieð, & singed bitweonen. 13. . E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 429 þe soun of oure souerayn þen swey in his ere. 14. *Langl. P. Pl. Prolog.* (ed. Wright) 10 As I lay and lenede, And loked on the watres, I slombried into a slepyng. It sweyed [v. r. swięde, swied, sownede, sweyued] so merrily. a 1400-50 **Wars Alex.** 5019 With a swęġ and swogþe his sware scho him ȝeldis. c 1440 **York Myst.** xxx. 371 Crye pece in this prese, . . Bidde them swage of þer swęyng.

Swey : see **SWAY** sb. and v.

Sweymowa, **obs. form of SQUEAMOUS**.

Sweyn, **sweyne**, **obs. ff. SWAIN, SWINE**.

† **Sweynt**, **pp. a. Obs.** [pa. pple. of **SWENCHE** v.] **Wearied**, **tired**, **inactive**.

c 1284 **CHAUCER H. Fame** iii. 693 Ye be like the sweynte [*fauf* swynt, late versions slepy] Catte 'That wolde haue fyssh; but, woste what? He wolde no thinge we be clowys.

Sweype, **Sweyr**, **Sweyre**, **Sweyt** (e), **Swey-thyl**, **Swefrane**, **Swhyre** : see **SWAIP** **Obs.**, **SWEAR**, **SWEAT**, **SWITLY**, **SOVEREIGN**, **SWIRE**.

† **Swibber**-swill. **Obs. rare.** (The first element is a var. of or error for *slibber* in **SLIBBER**-SAUCE.) 1546 **BALE 1st Exam.** *Anne Askewe* 37 God was not wyse ynough in settinge the order therof [sc. of the Scriptures], but they must adde therunto their swyber swyll.

Swible, **obs. form of SWIVEL**.

1647-60 **HEXHAM** A Swible of yron which turneth round about. 1714 **Lond. Gaz.** No. 5218/3 A Gold Chain . . with 4 Steel Swibles. [Cf. *swaeple*, **SWIFPLE** 2.]

Swie, **obs. var. SWIKE**. **Swice**, **obs. f. SWISS**.

Swich, var. **SWASH** sb. 2 drum; **obs. f. SUCH**, **SWITCH**. **Swick**, mod. dial. f. **SWIKE** v.

† **Swickle**, **sb. Obs.** [f. **SWIKE** sb. 2 + -LE.] A loop or noose in a trap. Hence † **Swickle** v., **trans.** to noose.

1621 **MARKHAM Hunger's Prevent.** vi. 39 At the top you shall fasten a very strong loope or swickell of aboute an hundred Horse haire. *Ibid.* 41 They shall no sooner touch the Springe . . but they shall presently be taken, and that member swickell which first toucheth the Springe.

Swidder, var. **SWITHER**.

† **Swie**, **v. Obs.** Also 3 **swize**, **swiwe**. [OE. *swigān* and *swigān*, corresp. to OFris. *swigia*, OS. *swigōn*, MLG. *swigen*, MDu. *swigen* (Du. *zwijgen*), OHG. *swigēn*, G. *schweigen*]; ultimately related to Gr. *σῴη* silence, *σῴαν* to be silent.] **intr.** To be silent. Also in **pp. a.** (swihende), silent.

Beowulf 1609 (Gr.) Ða se wisa sprac sunu Healfdenes (swigedon calle). c 900 *Beada's Hist.* ii. ix. (1890) 124 He . . oft longe ana sæt swigende muðe. c 1205 **LAY.** 16820 Alle heo weoren stille & swigeden mid steuen. c 1200 **Trin. Coll. Hom.** 101 Bitwene his þrowenge & his arise he lai on his sepulchre & swiede. a 1225 Swihende wike [see below].

Hence † **Swida**, any of the last three days of Holy Week; † **Swimesse** [Mass sb. 1], the canon of the mass, which is said in a low voice (cf. early mod.G. *stillmesse*, now = low mass); † **Swiweke** [WEEK sb.], Holy Week (cf. G. *stillwoche*).

c 1000 **ÆLFRED Hom.** (Th.) i. 218 Circlice þeawas forbeodaþ to seggenne ænig spel on þam þrym swig-dagum. c 1000 in *Napier Contrib. OE. Lexicogr.* (1906) 60 Se prest stod on þære swimesse. *Ibid.* He was on þere swimesse & geornlice bæd for þon cinge. c 1200 **Trin. Coll. Hom.** 101 þe þre daze biforen etere cleped swigdaze. *Ibid.* 97 þe holi word þe he belende . . seide . . and after him prest hem seið atte swimesse. a 1225 **Ancr. R.** 70 Al þe swiðwike [swi-wike; v. r. swihende wike, swiweke] uort non of Ester euen.

Swier, **obs. f. SQUIRE = ESQUIRE**.

a 1400-50 [see **SWIMBLE** v.]. 1450 in *Catal. Anc. Deeds* IV. 327 Comeo . . to excuse hym upon a boke þe for John Hudeston swier.

Swier, **Swiete**, **Swife**, **swiff** : see **SWEER**, **SWEET**, **SWIVE**.

† **Swift**, **sb. 1 Obs. Naut.** App. = **SWIFTER**.

Knigh Dict. Mech. gives this form with the definitions of **SWIFTER** a, b, but they seem to be wrongly inferred from the entry *swift* in *Smyth's Sailor's Word-book*.

1236-7 **Acc. Exch. K. R.** 19/31 m. 5 (P. R. O.) In D. Swiftes emptis in Grosso apud lenne de Iohanne de Kyngestone. *Ibid.* In ij. petris cord. de canabo . . pro swiffites et robond inde faciendis.

Swift (swift), **sb. 2** [subst. use of **SWIFT** a.]

I. 1. The common newt or eft. Now only **dial.**

b. A name for several swift-running small lizards, as the N. American fence-lizard, *Sceloporus undulatus*.

1530 **PALSGR.** 278 2 Swyfte, worme, lizards. 1559 **W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse** 173 Venomous beastes, and Wormes, as Kanny, Tode, Eddy, Snack, swift. 1606 **N. BAXTER** *Sydneys Orania* G. 3 The Neught, the Swift, lurking in the Konde. 1650 **W. D. tr. Comenius Gate Lat. Unt.** 8 215 The lizard, the evel, the swift . . walk on their feet. 1668 **CHARLETON Onomast.** 26 *Lacerta Stellio* . . the Swift. 1848 **Zoologist** VI. 2186 If you were to ask here [sc. in Norfolk] whether there were any swifts about, you would be told 'Yes, plenty in the clay-pits': the only creature known by that name is the water-elf. 1889 [see *fence-lizard* s.v. **FENCE** sb. 11].

2. A bird of the family *Cypselidæ*, comprising numerous and widely distributed species, outwardly resembling swallows (cf. **SWALLOW** sb. 1 2), and noted for their swiftness of flight; esp. the common swift, *Cypselus apus*, a summer visitant to the British Isles and Europe generally.

1668 **CHARLETON Onomast.** 90 *Hirundo Apus Major*, the Horse-Marten, or Swift. a 1674 **WILLUGHBY Ornith.** (1678) 214 The black Martin or Swift. *Hirundo apus*. 1687 **DYDEN** *Hind & P.* iii. 547 Some Swifts, the Gyants of the Swallow kind. 1769 **G. WHITE Selborne, To Pennant** 8 Dec. The invariable early retreat of these swifts about 8 Dec., so many weeks before their congeners. 1866 **DARWIN Orig. Spec.** vii. (ed. 4) 281 One of the swifts of North America makes its nest . . of sticks agglutinated with saliva. 1870 **NICHOLSON Man. Zool.** (1875) 508 In the Swifts . . all four toes are present, but they are all turned forwards.

b. Name for a breed of domestic pigeons having some resemblance to swifts. Also **swift pigeon**.

1879 **L. WRIGHT Pigeon Keeper** 197 Swifts are named from the great resemblance of their lung flights and tails to the Martin and Swallow tribe of birds. 1881 **LYELL Pigeons** 113 The Swift pigeon . . is of Eastern origin.

3. A proper name for a swift-running hound.

1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. v. 904 The Buck broke gallantly; my great Swift being disadvantaged in his slip was at the first behinde. 1677 **COLES, Argus** . . swift, a dogs name, Ulysses's dogs name.

4. Collectors' name for moths of the genus *Hepialus* or family *Hepialidæ*, distinguished by their rapid flight. Also **swift moth**.

1819 **SAMOUELLE Entomol. Compend.** 245 *Hepialus Humuli* (ghost swift). *Hep. Mappa* (map-winged swift). *Hep. Hectus* (golden swift). 1870 **Eng. Mech.** 21 Jan. 449/3 The subterranean Caterpillars of the Swift Moths.

II. 5. A light kind of reel, usually of adjustable diameter, upon which a skein of silk, yarn, etc. is placed in order to be wound off. See also **quot.** 1878.

1564 *Inu.* in *Noake Worcestershire Relics* (1877) 13 In the weaving shoppes . . ij. pare of shuttels a swiste [sic] and a knave to the quiltour. 1795 **W. HUTTON Hist. Derby** 208 The machine continually turns a round bobbin, or small block of wood, which draws the thread from the slip, while expanded upon a swift, suspended on a centre. The moment the thread breaks, the swift stops. 1805 **GOODWIN Hledwood** 21, The reels, or, as the English manufacturers call them, swifts, which received the silk, as it was devolved from certain bobbins [sic]. 1825 **J. NICHOLSON Oper. Mech.** 295 Each of the skeins is extended upon a slight reel called a swift . . composed of four small rods, fixed into an axis, and small bands of string are stretched between the arms to receive the skein . . the bands admit of sliding to a greater or less distance from the centre, so as to increase the effective diameter of the reel, according to the size of the skein. 1876 **FARRER & SWEVINGTON Telegraphy** 176 The galvanized iron wire is placed on a simple loose wheel, or 'swift'. 1878 **Cambd. Gloss.**, *Garn winnells*, *Swifts*, a wooden cross from which yarn is wound off. 1884 **W. S. B. McLAREN Spinning** (ed. 2) 152 The only objection to this machine is the danger to the workers, for the swift is not stopped with each change of wool.

b. A cylinder in a carding-machine.

1853 **URE Dict. Arts** I. 765 The cards employed for tow are machines of considerable weight and importance, the main cylinder, or, as it is sometimes called, 'swift', being from 4 to 5 feet diameter. 1888 **Encycl. Brit.** XXIV. 659/1 The angle stripper passes the wool from the doffer to the next cylinder, which is called a 'swift'.

† 6. A rapid current; a rapid. **Obs. rare.**

1661 **WALTON Angler** xiv. 198 He [sc. the Barbel] is able to live in the strongest swifts of the Water. 1712 **Lond. Gaz.** No. 5026/6 Another we sunk, who in the swift of the Sea turn'd bottom up.

7. The sail of a windmill. **dial.**

1763 **MILLS Pract. Husb.** III. 125 By working the bellows with swifts like those of a mill. 1796 **Lond. Chron.** 21 Jan. 72 As a boy was at play near the windmill belonging to Rye . . the swifts struck him on the head.

8. **Printers' slang.** A quick or expeditious typesetter.

1841 **SAVAGE Dict. Print.** 229 Compositors who are expeditious workmen are styled Fire Eaters, and also Swifts. 1896 *Indianapolis Typogr. Jnl.* 16 Nov. 405 Owing to the linotype machine, several 'swifts' were thrown out of employment.

III. 9. **attrib. and Comb.**, as **swift-like** adj. or adv.; **swift moth**, = 4; **swift pigeon**, = 2 b; **swift reel**, = 5; **swift-shrike**, a bird of the genus *Ocypterus*. 1839 **BAILEY Festus** 144, I was at home in Heaven; 'Swift-like' lived above. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commis. Agric.* (1869) 288 The skeins are slipped upon octagonal, wicker 'swift' reels. 1841 **Penny Cycl.** XXI. 416/1 The 'swift shrikes' (*Ocypterus*, Cuv.), so named from their very long wings.

Swift, **a. (adv.)** Also 1, 4-6 **swyft**, 1, 3-4 (6 **Sc.**) **suift**, 4-6 **swifte**, 5-6 **swyfte**, (4 **sweft**, **sweyft**, **sqyft**, **Ayenb.** **zuift**, **zuyft**, 4-5 **sqyft**) (e, 41-2

3. Done or finished within a short time; passing quickly, of short continuance, that is soon over, brief. Chiefly *poet.*

pedes, *swyfte runnyng horses. 1838 J. RENNIE *Alph.*
 59 The fish mure peculiar to swift-running waters.
 55 MILTON *Death Fair Inf* 67 To turn *Swift-rushing
 ick perdition hence. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles v.* You

Swift-foot, *a.* and *sb.*
A. adj. = SWIFT-FOOTED.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* iii. ii. 4 The Scithian swift-foote searles Porters. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. iii. *Colonies* 792 The swift-foot Tiger or fierce Lioness. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv. 151 Go, swift foot Iris. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. iii. 25 The streames of swift-foot Rhene. 1875 MORRIS *Æneid* iv. 180 Swift are her wings to cleave the air, swift-foot she treads the earth.

B. sb. A swift-footed person or animal, a fast runner; spec. = COURSER 3.

1825 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* 1. 334 Cream-coloured Swiftfoot. *Cursorius Isabellinus*. 1869 RUSKIN *O. of Air* i. § 20 The two Harpies, 'Stormswift' and 'Swiftfoot', are the sisters of the rainbow. 1887 MORRIS *Æneid* xii. 539 The spirit of the Swiftfoot, the glorious Æacus' seed.

Swift-footed (stress variable), a. Having swift feet; running or going swiftly.

c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xix. Do what ere thou wilt swift-footed time To the wide world. 1617 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Forth Feasting* 47 Some swift-footed get her hence. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor* East iv. ii. Swift-footed Atlanta. c1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mem. N. Scrib.* xiii. Man-tiger made a circle round the Chamber, and the swift-footed Martin pursued him. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. 1. 5 Achilles the swift-footed, answered thus.

†**Swiftshede**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. In 4 (*Ayenb.*) *zuyft*. [i. SWIFT a. + *shede*, -HEAD.] Swiftness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 78 Uayrhede of bodye, prouesse, strenghe, swiftshede.

Swiftian (swi'fian), a. [f. the name of the satirist Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) + JAN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Swift or his works. Hence **Swiftianism**, a piece of writing or an expression characteristic of Swift.

1764 BR. FORBES *Fruit.* (1886) 181 Struan was greatly of the Swiftian Taste. 1886 SCOTT *Fruit.* at March, Joseph Hume, indeed—I say Joseph Hume—and could add a Swiftian rhyme, but forbear. 1886 — *Diary* 15 April. So hey for a Swiftianism. 1895 SIR J. SKELTON *Table Talk of Shirley* 121 This sardonic Timon held aloof from his fellows, and regarded them with tacit or even Swiftian disapprobation.

Swiftling tackle: see SWIFT v.1

Swiftlet (swif'let). [i. SWIFT sb.2 + -LET.] A little or young swift; a small species of swift, as those of the genus *Collocalia*, which construct the edible birds' nests of China.

1894 CORNH. *Mag.* May 535 Would the swift have to go nestless, to the inconvenience, if not fatal prejudice, of generations of swiftlets unborn? 1898 SVEN HEDIN *Through Asia* xix. 245 The edible nests of the swallow, or, more correctly swiftlet.

Swiftly (swif'tli), adv. Forms: see SWIFT a. and -LY 2; also 4 swiflich, sup. swifliest, 5 swyflieho. [i. SWIFT a. + -LY 2.] In a swift manner; with swift movement or action.

1. With great speed or velocity; at a great rate; = QUICKLY 2 a.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* i. 580 Zacheus ða swyftlice of ðam treowe alihite. c1000 LUNETH *Ps.* vi. 11 *Uelociter*, hredlice vel swyftlice. a1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlii. (1883) 700 Heora fyðra swegad swa swa wæteres dyne. bi fleod swyftlice. a1235 *Prose Psalter* xlv. 2 (xiv. 1) My tunge is penne of be scriuyn swyftly wyrtand. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3454 Wel was him in þe world þat swiftest miht hige. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 200 Home to myn house ful swyftly I me sped. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scynytis* (Roxb.) 20 They rent byr flesh. So despoletly that than a ryver Hyr blood to grounde swyftlyere dede glyde. 1593 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 209 Tydings, as swyftly as the Postes could runne, Were brought me of your Losse. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Notes 399 Ethereal matter floweth swiftest in those places. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 22 Whether, less money, swiftest circulating, be not, in effect, equivalent to more money slowly circulating? 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. xiii. Swifly, swifly flew the ship. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xv. (1878) 255 The currents run very swifly between these islands. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* i. 17 A swifly-flowing stream.

b. *transf.* Steeply.

1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* i. 4 The narrow paved way descended swifly.

†c. **Swiftly horsed, mounted, mounted on a swift horse**. *Obs.* rare.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. 246 His swifly mounted Greekes. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 37, I should commit you to the charge of some Gentleman, swifly Hors'd.

2. Within a short space of time; = QUICKLY 2 b. *Obs.* or merged in sense 1.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 341 (Cott.) All his comament was don, Swiftliker þen hee may wink. c1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 89 þou3t ony man speke to þee, Swiftli þou him grete. c1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 144 Swifely he swappet of my nere. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xi. 4 Those slaves were swiftly overthrow. 1837 CARLILE *Fr. Rev.* iii. vii. v. A swifly-appointed, swift Military Tribunal.

3. Without delay; after a very short, or no, interval of time; = QUICKLY 2 c.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* i. 452 Pa ferde his gast swyftlice. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 690 Wittes wordes, þe schulen þe flit of þine fan swyftlice afellen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 140 þe ounemens of boamnesse byþ zeuen. þet ys, þet me bouge prestliche, gledliche, simplicliche, klenliche, generalliche, zuyftliche, and wiluolliche. n1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2069 (Dubl. MS.) *Pa* swyftly hym sware & sothly him tald. c1475 *Rauf Coliwar* 949 They swor on their swordis swyftly all thre. a1593 MANLOWE *Hero & Leander* i. 292 Hate me not, nor from me fle to follow swifly blasting infamie. 1596 SHAKS. *Tim. Shr.* v. i. 1 Softly and swifly sir, for the Priest is ready. n1790 CONGREVE *Ovid's Art of Love* 672 Swifly seize the Joy that swifly flies. 1907 VERNEY *Mem.* II. 450 Her life came gently but swifly to a close.

Swiftness (swiftnēs). [f. SWIFT a. + -NESS.] 1. The quality of being swift; rapidly.

a. of something moving, or of movement or physical action; in early use sometimes nearly = 'rapid movement'.

c888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 3 Hwa unlæredra ne wundrað þæs roderes fæderdes & his swiftnesse? c1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) xlii. 15 (xxxiii. 17) Þi byð dysiz, se þe getruwað on his horses swiftnesse. a1300 *Cursor M.* 23381 (Cott.) In suiftnes þou sal be sa suift, þat als suith som þou mai lift þine eie up þe lito to be, Als suith þar þan sal þou be. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7933 Þe secunde blis after es swyftnes, þat ilk body sal heve þat ryghtwise es. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x. For the swyftnesse of the water he must nedes passe vnder the whele of the mylle. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 12 To cary the heavens of the Planetes, by his swiftnes about th'earth with him. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 20 The second kynde of hunting dog is, a beist of a meruellous audacity and suiftnes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 142 We may out-runne By violent swiftnesse that which we run at; And lose by over-running. a1700 EVKLVN *Diary* 2 June 1664, The rich gondola... was not comparable for swiftnesse to our common wherries. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelphth.* 194 The barb sprang forward, and his lord, whose force was equal to the swiftness of his horse, rushed with a whirlwind's fury on the foe. 1811 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) i. v. 120 The creature [sc. a snake] got away with incredible swiftness. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* i. 560 The swiftness of Saturn's motion on his axis produces an oblate figure. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* i. iv. ii. 301 With the swiftness of lightning.

b. of something figured as moving or as movement (e.g. thought, time, etc.).

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ciii. 4 [civ. 3] þou passis all swyftnes on thour thoutis. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12 Sothe stories ben..swolowet into swym by swiftnes of yeres. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. To the King § 7, I have ben.. possessed with an extreme wonder at the swiftnesse of your Apprehension. 1664 DRYDEN *To Ld. Chancellor* 109 Such is the mighty Swiftness of your Mind That, like the Earth's, it leaves our Sense behind. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* x. If you would like a further definition of Genius, think of it as a form of swiftness.

2. The fact of happening, or acting, without delay; promptitude; † haste, rashness.

a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1017 My couatyng is elder þe sadnes of slike me, þan swyftnes of childir. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Esdras* viii. 28, I have herde the swiftnes of the iudge, which is to come. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 306 Let.. all things [be] thought vpon, That may with reasonable swiftnesse adde More Feathers to our Wings. 1607 — *Cor.* iii. i. 313 This Tiger-footed-rage, when it shall find The harme of vnskan'd swiftnesse, will (too late) Tye Leaden pounds too's heeles. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen xx*, He wept the Swiftness of the Champion's Fall. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 379 With earthquake shock and swiftness making shiver Thought's stagnant chaos.

†**Swiftness**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. In 3 -schipe. [i. SWIFT a. + -SHIP 1.] Swiftness.

a1225 *Ancren. R.* 398 Asaeles swiftnesche, þet strof wið heortes ouercvr.

Swift-winged, a. Having swift wings, flying swiftly, rapid in flight (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 15 Yet are these Feete.. Swift-winged with desire to get a Graue. 1592 SOLINIAN & PER. ii. ii. 33 Thou great commander of the swift wingd winds. 1619 A. NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis. Brij.* When youthfull Spence Had ne're the wiles.. of Pleasure scene, Nor dreampt, how pretious is swift-winged Time. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 566 The hawk, Apollo's swift-wing'd messenger. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* Nt. v. The social hours, swift-wing'd, unnoticed fleet. 1874 WOON *Nat. Hist.* 696 The first family of the Moths is the Spingidae, a group which contains a great number of swift-winged insects.

Swifty (swif'ti), a. rare (chiefly poet.). [f. SWIFT a. + -Y.] Swift. Hence †**Swiftness**.

c1380 WELSH *Sel. Wks.* II. 407 Crist is swifter in hise werkes þan our tungs ben in her speche. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chiron.* (Rolls) 36 At manere games that longyn to power or swiftnesse [i.e. swiftnesse]. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 71 His Spures with heeles he strykes, And forwardes romnes with swiftnesse race. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* ii. ii. Hvj, As gliding waves in swiftnesse streames are quickly cumd, and gone. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 170 To swiftn Dolon take good heede. a1890 R. F. BURTON *tr. Catullus' Carmina* lv. 26 Rhesus borne in swiftn car snow-white.

Swig (swig), sb.1 *slang* or *collog.* Also 6 **swyg**, 7 **swigge**. [Origin unknown.]

1. Drink, liquor. ? *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 74 Hauing been long accustomed to the olde soure swyg of Moses lawe they could not awaie with the muste of euangelical charitie. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Old Parr* C2 b, And for his dailyswig, Milk, Butter-milk, and Water, Whay, and Whig.

b. Applied locally to special drinks: see *quots.*

1847 R. COOK *Oxford Night Caps* 30 The Wassail Bowl, or Swig, as it is termed at Jesus College in this University. *Ibid.* note, Swig was formerly almost exclusively confined to Jesus College; it is now, however, a great favourite throughout the University. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Ant.* 584 *Swig*, 1. Toast and ale.

2. An act of 'swigging'; a deep or copious draught of a beverage, esp. of intoxicating liquor; a 'pull'.

1621-3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* iv. ii, But one swig more, sweet madam. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guxman d'Alf.* ii. 208 He takes the flagon of wine in his hands, and giues it a good swigge. 1687 *Renowned Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* ix. 17 After they had taken several lousy swigs, so that their spirits came (as it were) again. 1726-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 70 After a good hearty swig out of one of the bottles of ale. 1844 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxxvi, 'I hand us that whisky'—he put the bottle to his

mouth and took a swig. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii, And now for another swig at the beer. 1899 R. WHITING *No. 5 John St.* xi, I buy a ha'porth of bread, take a swig at a fountain, and tramp the East End parks to kill time.

b. Drinking; to play at swig, to indulge in drinking. ? *Obs.*

1688 W. SCOT *Hist. Fann. Scot.* (1776) 32 A vitious, odious King [sc. Donald V], he play'd at swig, Whilst he lost Scotland all to Stirling-bridge.

3. Comb., as **swig-bowl**, -day (see *quots.*).

1830 HONE *Year Bk.* 265 *Swig Day*, at Cambridge [etc]. 1870 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Swig*, spiced ale and toast... *Swig-bowl*, the large bowl—like a punch-bowl—in which swig is served.

†**Swig**, sb.2 *Cards. Obs.* [cf. SWIG v.1] It is not certain that the *quots.* refer to the same game. *Quot.* c1700 suggests derivation from a form related to OE. *swigian*, SWIG, to be silent. (See *quots.*)

1598 FLORIO, *Trinca*, a game at cards called swig or new cut. c1700 KENNETT in *MS. Land.* 1033 If. 398 (Hall.) A sort of play at cards in the North, in which all the gamesters are to be silent, is call'd swig.

Swig, sb.3 *Naut.* Also **swigg**. [cf. SWIG v.3] 1. A tackle the falls of which are not parallel.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* II. 197/2 A pulley with ropes not parallel is called by seamen a swig. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), *Swig, pulan*.

2. The act of 'swigging' at a rope: see SWIG v.3 3. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 12/2 Take a swig on those halliards.

†**Swig**, v.1 *Cards. Obs.* [cf. SWIG sb.2]

1591 FLORIO and *Frutes* 69 S. Will you put it to me? A. You bid me to losse. S. Will you swig? A. Tis the least part of my thought. 1598 FLORIO, *Monte*, to swig or deale againe at cards. *Ibid.*, Metter a monte, to heape vp, to swigge the cardes. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 231 *Swyca*. A beguiler, wee aske at Cards if one will swig, that is, whether hee will beguile or bee beguiled.

Swig, v.2 *slang* or *collog.* Also 8 **swigg**. [app. i. SWIG sb.1] To drink (esp. intoxicating liquor) in deep draughts; to drink eagerly or copiously. a. *trans.* (with the vessel, or the drink, as obj.).

1682 *Wit & Drillery, Tom-a-Badlam* iv. 151 When short I have shorn my Sows face, And swigg'd my Horned Barrel. c1688 *Roxb. Ball.*, *Jolly Welsh Woman* v. (1893) VII. 724 Now while hur had gotten the jugg at her snout... Hur gave it a tug, 'till hur swigg'd it half out. 1762 BRIDGES *Burlesque Trans. Homer* (1772) 246 (Farmer) When my landlord, fairly fills it full, I just can swig it at one pull. 1837 MARRVAT *Sharleygow* ix, You sailors will ever be swigging your can.

1780 R. TOMLINSON *Slang Pastoral* 3 With such a companion... To swig porter all day. 1810 MOORE *Tom Crib* App. i. 39 The Hero, that sits there, Swigging Blue Ruin, in that chair. 1838 JAS. GRANT *St. Lond.* 62 The oceans of 'Entire' which they are everlastingly swigging. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxii, Beer; of which he swigged such copious draughts that most of his faculties were utterly drowned and washed away. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xxxvi, He swigged off a great bumper as he was making the remark. 1871 RUSKIN in *Collingwood Life* (1893) 11. 127 'I am...drinking as much tea,'—taking his second cup—as I can swig.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c1654 L. PRICE *Dead & Alive* ii. v. in *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 389 The second time that he set [up] the bottle to his snout, He never left off swigging, till he had suckt all out. a1734 NORTH *Antiquity*, xi. § 184 in *Lives* (1890) III. 143, I went to a dairy-house and swigged of the milk and water. 1792 J. BUDWORTH *Fortn. Rambler* i. 4 He pulled a bottle of chamomile tea out of his pocket, and swigged heartily. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, Them down-hearted fellers as can't swig away at the beer. 1838 BARNHAM *Inglol. Leg. Ser.* i. St. Nicholas lix, Swigging as though he would empty the Rhine.

Hence **Swigging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*.

1702 VALOEN *Æsop at Court, Fox & Flies* iv, I'll brush those Swigging Dogs away, That on their Blood remorseless Prey. 1723 VANRUGH *Let. in Athenium* 6 Sept. (1890) 322/3, I have ben drinking waters at Scarborough three or four days, and am to return thither. for a weeks swigging more. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* III. 111. 188 They had a swigging bout in prison. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 268 This would be called in America pretty large swigging for one family.

Swig, v.3 [The general sense may be 'to cause to sway about, pull about, pull', and relation to SWAG is probable; but it is not clear that all the senses below belong to the same word.]

1. *trans.* To castrate (a ram) by tying the scrotum tightly with a string.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. v. xii. 234 A Servant of mine that deals much in Cattle, and had lately divers Sheep swig'd (as they call it) after this manner. a1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 315 Swigging, which is girding them hard round the cods, and cutting the cod away close to the string.

2. ? To pull about.

1684 CREECH *Virg. Ecl.* iii, The Lambkins swigg the Teat, But find no moisture. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 73 The bleating Lambs Securely swig the Dug, beneath the Dams.

3. *Naut.* To pull at the bight of a rope which is fast at one end to a fixed object and at the other to a movable one; to pull (a sail, etc.) up in this manner.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 1. 176 *Swigging off*, pulling upon the middle of a tight rope that is made fast at both ends. 1827 *Examiner* 154/1 Taking about a calendar month to swig up her mainsail. 1882 NARES *Seamanship*

(ed. 6) 57 *Swinging or swigging off*, that is, pulling at right angles to a taut rope.

4. *intr.* To sway about, waver; to move with a swaying motion.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xv, Her long slender wands of masts which used to swing about. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas, Rhyme Three Sealers* 8 The landward breeze brings up the harbour noise, and ebb of Yokohama Bay Swigs chattering through the buoys.

Swiggle (swig'gl), *v. rare*. Also 7 *swigle*. [app. frequent. of *Swig* v. 3; cf. *Squiggle* v.]

† 1. *trans.* To sprinkle. *Obs. rare*—1.

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* 1 (1686) 73 Put ground Bone-Ashes in it, and swigle or strew it over the test.

2. *intr.* (or *trans.* with cogn. obj.) To wriggle.

? U.S.

1837 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. i. xxii. 23c When he was in full rig a swiggle away at the top of his gait. 1840 *Ibid.* Ser. iii. xi. (1848) 86 With that he swiggled his way thro' the crowd, to the counter.

3. *trans.* To shake about (liquid in a vessel, or something in a liquid). *dial.*

† **Swigman**. *Obs. Cant.* Also 6 *swygman*. [?] (See *quots.*)

1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 5 A Swygman goeth with a Pedlers pack. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 82 These Irish Toys, or Swig-men, being much alike, I joyn... together, who carry pins, points and laces, and such like wares about. 17900 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Swig-men*, the 13th Rank of the Canting Crew.

Swike, *sb.* *Obs. (exc. dial.)*. Forms: 1-2 *swica*, 2 *swice*, 2-4 *swike*, *suike*, 3 *sweoke*, *swoke*, (*swiche*), 3-4 *swyke*, 5 *swoke*. [*OE.* *swica*: see *SWIKE* v. In Sc. and north. *dial.* *swaik*, *swyke*, *swick* = deceitful person, worthless fellow.] A deceiver; a traitor.

1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 63 We gemunon þæt se swica sæde þa he on life was æfter þrym dagon ic arise. 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1095 Utlageo mann Ælfgar eorl forðon him man wearp on þæt he was þes cynges swica. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135 Pa ricemen þe wæron swikes. 1200 *Moral Ode* 103 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 165 Pa swican [Egerton MS. *swikele*, *later copy swikene*] and ta forsworene. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Uecond þæt punched freond is swike ouer alle swike. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 45 Ne geineþ þe nawi, swoke. 1300 *Havelok* 1158 Þæt wicke þral, þæt foule swike. 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* 6399 (MS. B) Alle traitours & luper swikes [zrr. *swiken*, *swiken*, *swykes*] god late hom so spede.

Swike, *sb.* *Obs. (exc. dial.)*. Forms: 1 *swic*, 1 *swica*, *swice*, 3-4 *swike*, 3-5 *swik*, (*swiche*), 4 *swike*, *suik*, (*swiche*), *suike*, *swyke*, 4-5 *swyke*, 5 *swyk*, *swyok*. [*OE.* *swic* ? n., chiefly in compounds, *swice* str. m., escape, outcome, issue, deceit, treachery, stumbling-block, *swice* wk. f., or *swica* wk. m., trap: cf. *MHG. swich*, *swiche* deceit, and see *SWIKE* v.]

1. Deceit, deception, treachery; an act of deception, a trick.

In ME, *withouten* or *but swike* was used as a metrical tag.

In mod. Sc. and north. *dial.* in the forms *swike*, *swyke*, *swich*, with the sense 'cheat, deception'; also in Sc. phr. *the swick of*, the responsibility for (something blameworthy).

893 *Ælfred Oros.* iii. vii. 114 He... ealle þa cyningas mid biswice [Cott. MS. mid his swice] ofslor. 1220 *Beowulf* 445 De deuel is tus ðe for ilik mid iuele breides & wið swik. 1250 *Hyman to God* 19 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 He vs bouchte wið his blod ðe feondes swiche. 1300 *Cursor M.* 818 (Cott.) þe find... þæt wið his suik bi-swak adam. *Ibid.* 2097 Asie es, wit-uten swike, Sua mikel als europ and afrike. *Ibid.* 6514 'þi folk,' he said, 'has don a swik.' 1425 *Wyn-toun Cron.* vii. viii. 1616 (Wemyss MS.) He gat nocht þæt bischoprik Nocht wið lawte, bot wið swik. 1500 *Ratis Raving* 1. 1031 Bot always serf hyme elyk, Quhill þow haf tan the leif bat swik.

† 2. A snare, trap. *Obs.*

This use is perh. continued under the form *SWEAK*, q. v. (where, however, another explanation has been suggested). Cf. *SWICKLE*.

1100 *Gloss Althelm* i. 498a (Napier 127/2) *Decipulan*, swican. 131. *Coer de L.* 408 Under the brygge ther is a swyke, Corven clos, joyndand queyntlike. 1400 *Wainne & Gau.* 677 Under that than was a swyke, That made Syr Wyain to mysluke; His horse fote toched thareon, Than fel the port-culic onone. 14. *Guy Warw.* (Camb. MS.) 7580 He ys black as any pyck, And also feile as a lyon in his swyck. 1475 *Nom.* in *Wr. Wulker* 703/7 *Hec discipula* [= *decipula*], a swyke.

† **Swike**, *a. Obs.* [*OE.* *swice* (Genesis 1996, where the meaning is doubtful): see next.] Deceitful; treacherous; traitorous.

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þenne þe non wile tilden his mustoche he binded uppon þa swike chiese. 1205 *LAV.* 14865 He... minne fader biswak þurh swike his craftes [later version mid his luper craftes]. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2845 He ledden feren swike, Ðe salden him deren witterlike.

Swike, *v. Obs. exc. Sc. dial.* Forms: a. 1 *swican*, 2-5 *swike*, 4 *suike*, *suike*, *swyke*, 4-5 *swyke*, 5 *swyk*, 6 *swyok*, 7 *swyok*, 8 *swyok*, 9 *swyok*. [*OE.* *swican* str. vb., pa. t. *swoc*, *swican*, pa. pple. *swicen*, and *swican* wk. vb., to wander, depart, cease, fail in loyalty, deceive,

'scandalizare', also in compounds *ðe-, geswiccan*, *ðe-, beswiccan* (see *ASWIK*, *BESWIK*, *ISWIK*). The str. vb., repr. a *Com. Tent.* vb. **swican* with a variety of meanings, corresponds to *OFris.* *swika* to keep far from, *OS.* *swikan*, pa. t. *swék* to leave in the lurch, to languish, be disloyal, *MLG.* *swiken* to give way, *MDu.* *swiken* to escape, desert, depart, (also *beswiken* to faint, to leave in the lurch, *Du.* *beswijken* to give way, sink), *OHG.* *swithhan*, *swithan*, *MHG.* *swichen* to faint, desert, allow to perish, also *OHG.* *swichôn* to wander, stray (G. *dial.* *schweichen* to wander round, to deceive), *ON.* *swika*, *swika*, pa. t. *swék*, *swiku*, pa. pple. *swikinn* to betray (MSw. *swika*, Sw. *swika*, Da. *swige*). The wk. vb. is from the weak grade of the root, whence also *OE.* *swica*, *swice*, *swice* *swike* *sb.* 1 and 2, *swice* *SWIKE* a., *MLG.* *swik*, *OHG.* *biswih* deceit, treachery, *ON.* *swik* (MSw. *swik*, *swek*, Sw. *swék*, Da. *swig*) treachery, -*swiki* traitor, and *OE.* *swical* *SWICKLE*.]

† 1. *intr.* To leave off, cease. *Obs.*

In *OE.* const. gen. or *from*; in ME, the gen. sing. can be apprehended as pl., which then appears to be a direct object. 897 *Ælfred Gregory's Past. C.* xxviii. 195 Ærest mon hnappað; gif he ðonne ðære hnappunge ne swicð, ðonne hnappað he oð he wæron on fastum slepe. 900 *CWNEULF Juliana* 373 (Gr.) Ic hine þæs synnum onle þæt he byr-nende from gebede swicð. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Þas reueres & þas þenes þæt nulleð nu ðære swike heore uncles. 1200 *Beowulf* 193 No mod ðu ne cune... oc swic of sine-ginge. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1937 Swa þæt Katherine... swike hire sotschipes & ure wil wuorche. 1240 *Cuckoo Song*, Cucu! cucu! & wel singes þu cucu; ne swik þu nauer nu. 1210 in *Wright Lyric P.* xv. 48 Non y swyke, y mei nout so, Hit [sc. gont] swieth me so faste. 1340 *Ayeb.* 157 Vor hy ne zuykeð neure nið ne day ac alneway biþ in waytigne nor us.

† 2. *intr.* To act deceitfully, practise deceit. *Obs.*

1000 *Ælfred Hom.* I. 316 Hwi woldest ðu swican on ðinum agenum? 1000 — in *Ag. Hom.* (Assmann) i. 121 Ure widerwinnas is wiðdlice se deofol, þe embe us swicað mid his searacraftum. 1205 *LAV.* 2349 Ah ne dude he nawiht swo for swiken [12175 swike] he þohte. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19093 (Cott.) Yee suak and nitt be for pilate, And demed als ye-selaen wate. 1300 *K. Horn* 711 (Laud) Ne shal ich neure swike, Ne do þæt þe mislike.

II. 3. *trans.* To deceive, cheat, ensnare.

In *OE.* const. dative. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 11 *Multi pseudo-prophetae surgent et seducunt multos*, monigo lease witzo arisað & swicað monigo. 1000 *Ælfred Exod.* xxiv. 15 Ne nim þu name sibbe wið þæs landes menn, þe læs þe hira enig þe swice. 1013 *Wulfstan Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 160 Mæst ælc swicode and oðrum derede wordes and dade. 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1049 (Cott. MS.) Ða wende Beorn for þære sibbe þæt he him swican nolde. 1205 *LAV.* 3948 Poreus hauede þæt heorte swa luper... þæt swiken he han wolde a sunes kinnes wisen. 1220 *Beowulf* 601 He ðe swiken ðe imong, ðin ahte wið swiking, ði soule wið lesing. 1230 *Cursor M.* 819 (Cott.) God wist wel þe find him suik. *Ibid.* 14840 Quer he haf suiken [Fairf. *swikin*] wið his ar, Ani lauerding Anon vr pat. *Ibid.* 26572 If þou wilt noht þi saul swik [Fairf. *swike*] þou sceu þi sin all openlike. 12340 *HAN-ROLE* *Swalke* xxvii. 54 For þe rightwismanys life is swike til his, þe thynkis him to swyke. 12375 *Cursor M.* 26456 (Fairf.) Qua wrappis his lorde he dos him swike, Quen he of merci has funden him meke. 1293 *Douglas Æneis* iv. ii. 72 Sum tyme wald scho Ascanius, the page... in his borum brace, gif scho tharby The laif vntellable mycht swik or satisfy. 1514 in *Rec. Earlom of Orkney* (S.H.S.) 88 It is weil knawin and fund that he swekit and defraudit his bruthir.

† b. Of a thing: To prove false to, disappoint the expectation of, fail (a person). *Obs.*

In *OE.* also, 'to be a traitor, desert'. 1000 *Wulf* 1460 (Gr.) Næfre hit [sc. the sword] æt hilde ne swac manna ænum. 1140 *Morte Arth.* 1995 Whene his spere was sprongene, he spede him fulle ernes, Swappede owtte wið a swerde, that swyked hym neuer. *Ibid.* 3361 For whilles thou swanke wið the swerde, it swykedde þe neuer. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4099 And þou may swythe haue a sware, at swike sal þe neure.

† c. To surprise, take unawares. *Obs. rare*—1.

1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xlii. (Douce MS.) Withe a swap of a swerde þæt swaþel him swykes.

d. To get dishonestly, 'sneak'. *Sc. dial.*

1889 *Edwards Strathearn Lyrics* 33 My heaviest care was the loss o' a booi, When 'twas stown or 'swicket' at Auld Jenny's Schale.

Hence † **Swiking** (*OE.* *swicung*) *vbl. sb.*, deceit, fraud; † **Swiking** *pl. a.*, whence † **Swikingly** (*swicandliche*) *adv.*, treacherously.

1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 198 Swicunge ceapes. 1000 in *Anglia* (1889) XI. 117/29 *Inlusione diabolica*, mid swicunge deoflice. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Þenne cunierd he under þe deofel swicandliche. 1200 *Beowulf* 602 [see 3 above].

† **Swikebert**. *Obs. rare*—1. An alleged name for the hare.

1300 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133.

† **Swikedom**. *Obs.* Forms: see *SWIKE* *sb.* 2 and -*DOM*. [*OE.* *swicdom*, f. *swik*—: see *SWIKE* v. and -*DOM*.] Deceit, fraud; treachery, treason.

893 *Ælfred Oros.* ii. iv. 76 Se gionga cyning swiðor micle wenende was þæt he þonon fleonde wæren þonne he ænigne swicdom cyþan dorstan. *Ibid.* iv. v. 168 Þa tuzon he hiene þære barge witan þæt he heora swicdomes wið Alexander fremende wære. 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1087 Ða þe cyng undergeat... hwilene swicdom hi dydon to weard his. 1175 *Pater Noster* 10 in *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Þurh beelzebubes swicdom. 1205 *LAV.* 5520 Belin & his broðer beien weoren

warre of þon swikedome þe heom com of Rome. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 167 Swikedon haueþ schome and hete If hit is ope and vnderete. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 2294 Vor to do a swikedom no conseil ne soolde failen. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 838 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II. 305 Knout... made hem telle here swikedom Ant for that tresoun that hy dode Hy were to-drawn. 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. X. 3 Vor after þat seint kenelm þon swikedom ded lay Forthi 3er after.

Swikeful, *a. Obs. exc. Sc. dial.* Forms: see *SWIKE* *sb.* 2 and -*FUL*. [*OE.* *swicfull* = *ON.* *swikfullr* (Sw. *svckfull*, Da. *svigefuld*), f. *swik*—: see *SWIKE* *sb.* 2 and -*FUL*.] Deceitful, treacherous.

1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1. 738 (Napier 21/1) *Strofos*, swicfuller. 1205 *LAV.* 10535 Þis iherde Cyrian spoken þene swikeful mon. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4412 (Cott.) Joseph... þæt swikeful fals, þæt fole licheour. 1425 *Wyn-toun Cron.* vii. vii. 1373 (Wemyss MS.) His ministris... Prevely put in þe chalice Wenamouss poison... Be sic swikfull service þan Hastely deit þis haly man.

Hence † **Swikefully** *adv.*

1425 *Wyn-toun Cron.* vi. xv. 1581 (Wemyss MS.) A fals tratour callit Gudwyne... murthrist him swikfully. *Ibid.* vii. iii. 384 (Cott. MS.) Fals was his relation, And informyt richt falsly, And set the case all swikfully.

† **Swikehede**. *Obs.* [f. *SWIKE* *sb.* 1 or a. + -*hede*, -*HEAD*.] = *SWIKEDOM*.

1250 [see *SWIKELHED*].

† **Swikel**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *swicol*, 2-4 *swikel*, 3 *swykel*, 2-4 *swikel*, 4 *swikil* (l., -yll, -wykile, (silk), 4-5 *swykel*. [*OE.* *swicol*, corresp. to *OHG.* *pi-swichal* 'subdolus', *ON.* *swikhall* (MSw. *swikull*), f. *swik*—: see *SWIKE* v. and -*LE*.] Deceitful, treacherous, crafty.

1000 *Ælfred Hom.* I. 82 Se swicola Herodes. 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 428 Næs heo swicol nanum þara þe hyre to dohte. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 430 Heo wæs... ligere & swikel. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 Inne vondunges... swikele bouhtes, þæt þunched þauh gode. 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 356 in *O.E. Misc.* 124 Mony mon haueþ swikene mup. 1300 *Uavelok* 1108 Iole he made hire swike mikel, Bt neþeles he was ful swikel. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xlii. 1 Wickid is he þat does ill apertly, sikil, þæt priuily synnes. 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 34 A swykel tunge. 1400 *Siege Jerusalem* (E.E.T.S.) 18/317 Many swikel at þe sweng to be swerd jede.

Hence † **Swikeldom**, † **Swikelhede**, † **Swikelness**, deceitfulness, treachery; † **Swikelly** *adv.*, deceitfully, treacherously.

1250 *Owl & Night.* 162 (Cott.) Schamie þe for þin un-rede, Vnwroges is þi 'swikel-hede; Schild þine 'swikeldom vran þe lize [Jesus MS. *swikelhede*, *swikeldom*]. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 7332 Po willam bastard hurde telle of haraldes 'swikelhede. 1203 *Wulfstan Hom.* vii. (1883) 55 Hy... laetad þæt to wærscepe, þæt hy oðre maþan swa 'swicollice þacan. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* v. 11 [9] With þair tonges swikilly þai wrought. 1203 *Wulfstan Hom.* vii. (1883) 55 Antecrist lard unsowðe-tynde and 'swicolnesse. 1275 in *O.E. Misc.* 143 88 Per wurp ioye & mury song, Wiþ-te swikenesse.

† **Swilk**, *dem. adj. and pron.* (and *adv.*). *Obs.*

Forms: a. 3-4 *swile*, (3 *Orm.* *swille*, *swillk*); *swiule*, *suwilk*, *swilk*, 4 *swylik*, 3-5 *swilk*, *suik*, 4-5 *swilke*, *swylik* (e., *swylik*); 5 *swilk*, *suele*. 3 *selk* (e., 3-4 *swilk* (e., 4-5 *swilk* (e., *swylik* (e., 4 *schilke*)). 7 4-5 *swyk*. [Northern unpalatalized form corresp. to *swilc*, *swilch*, *swell*, *swulch*, *swich*: see *SUCH* and cf. *Sic*.]

1. As *dem. adj.* in ordinary attributive, predicative, or complemental use: = *SUCH* 1.

a. 1200 *ORMIN* 201 Witt sinndenn of swille elde nu þatt witt ne muþhenn tæmnen. *Ibid.* 15811 Whatt læn þess sholdenn unnderron At Godd for swille dedess. 1220 *Beowulf* 440 & denel geðel swilk billing wið same & wið sending. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3726 Leated ben swilk wurdess ref. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4133 (Cott.) If yee do suik an outlake. *Ibid.* 6258 And yee sal cum al hal to land, Swilk es þe vertu of þi wand. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* vii. 364 He suld nouthir haff hert no will swilk uperly til vndrita. 1400 *Tr. Sec.* Sec. *Cord.* Lord's 89 Two precious stooness... þat men fynden yn rynnand waters, of whom þe wykynges swylik. 1440 *York Myst.* iii. 53 To swilke a lorde in alle degree Be evermore lastand louyng.

β. 1300 *Siris* 101 That I shal don selk falseite. *Ibid.* 264, I shal kenne hire sulke a lode. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* *Wuce* (Rolls) 1513 How dar þe do sylk a þyng? 13. *Cursor M.* 23153 (Edinb.) Al þat are schilke. *Ibid.* 24548 Of bale and bot sulk was mi sor. 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 7 þat... silk indulgencis remman not forþ agen þe ordinaunce of God.

γ. 1500 *Ratis Raving* Pro. 11 And gyf swyk causs sal fal in the, Trow weil at þow sal punyst be.

2. With correlative or dependent clause: = *SUCH* II.

a. 1200 *ORMIN* 5413 þa shall Godess kinedom All all swille beon om eorpe, Als itt iss upp in heoffness ærd. 12. *Will of Ælfar* (anno 958) in *Birch Cartul.* III. 275 In toswilke halegen stowe swilk hire red likes. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1937 Swilk nið & hate ros him on. He redded alle him for to slon. 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 339 The fendes kasten swilk a zel, the erthe it openede anon. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2848 (Cott.) Suilk als þai brued now ha þai dor-ken. 1300 *Havelok* 2123 So stod ut of his mouth a glem, Rith al swilk so þe sunne-bem. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Concl.* I. 958 Swilk als þe tre es wið bowes, Swilk es þe fruyt þat on it growes. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ii. 337 Wykþe then anon swylik wyss, That þour honour be sawyt ay. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 105 Swilk composition and awise as sal be made betwen ye said Maire... and Hugh Clidewhor.

1451 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 52 With swylike stufe of vetell as was purwad for my howsald.

β. 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 5 Ober sacramentis are þeu en to ilk man for himsilf, and silk þey are to ilk man as þe are tane wið hart and concience. 1457 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 207 Silke as the custom of the kirk of the cite of York requires.

γ. c1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 101 Yn pryue con-sells er swyk pinges shewed to oon, bat hyfore many or mo should nocht be shewyd.

3. *Swilk and swilk*: see *SUCH* a. 16 b. (Cf. 4.)
c1200 ORMIN 1006 All þeȝre lac was swille & swille. c1300 *Cursor M.* 4413 (Cott.) Al swilk and swilk, sit, was þe scam þat he can seke on my licam.

4. *absol.* or as *pron.* = *SUCH* IV.

[c. 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvii. §1 Be swilcum & be swylcum þu miht onȝitan þæt se cræft þæs lichoman bið on þa mode.]
c1200 ORMIN 9381 All swille & swille comen Sannt Johan To shawenn & to kibenn. *Ibid.* 13935 Wel he wiste himm self forr whatt He nolde swilleke chesenn. c1300 *Havelok* 644 Al with swilk Shole we sone þe wel fede. c1340 *HAMP-POLE Psalter* xxxix. 21 Swilk ere fikil louers and fals. c1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 50 To swilk... þat souereyn god iugys vnworthi & enemys. c1460 *Towneley Mest.* xxviii. 333 Whils I am were of swylke, the longere mercy may I call.

5. With *one, none, another*: = *SUCH* 26-28.

a. c1200 ORMIN 11595 Þatt swille an sholde muȝenn beon shippenn off alle shafte. c1300 *Cursor M.* 77 (Cott.) Swilk in hert es fundun nan. *Ibid.* 1943 For nakin schauence Sal i ta swilk a noȝer wengance. *Ibid.* 18142 For þar mai be nanoper swilk. c1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 107 If þou fynde non swylke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 374 2 Swilkone, .. *latio.*

B. a1300 *Sirio* 245 For none selke werkes. c1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 15508 In al this world is non silke (*prime* mylke).

6. With numeral, expressing multiplication: = *SUCH* 32.

13. *Evangel. Nicod.* 386 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 398 [It] es more syn þan swilk seuen. c1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 1886 Sum he losed of hys men, Bot the clerl swilk ten. c1425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 1196 Swylke seven elvys hadde hee Undir hym as have 3c.

B. *adv.* So, likewise; as. Cf. *SUCH* *adv.*

12. [see 2 above]. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 143 De mone is more bi mannes tale. Ðan al ðis erde in werlde dale; And egeat swile ðe sunnes brig, Is more ðanne ðe mones ligt.

C. *Comb.*: swilk-like = *SUCH-LIKE*.

c1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 97 Chaterynge of bryddes, and swilk lyk souns. *Ibid.*, A rappingge togedre of stones, hewingge of wode, and swilk lyk. 1439 *Charters &c. of Edinb.* (1871) 64 Payand yerly..swyik like annuales as thai dede to. Schir Robert.

Swilk, v. dial. [Echoic.] *intr.* To splash or dash about, as liquid. So *Swilker v. dial.*

1674 *RAV N. C. Words.* To *Swilker* ore: to dash over. 1653 *ANNA M. HOWITT Art Student in Munich* 198 The water dashed over the little raft, swilking between the mighty stems. 1865 *WAUGH Lanc.* 506 46 Th'owd lad he's fairly made 'em swilk. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* To *Swilker*, a provincialism for splashing about.

† *Swilkin* (s. a. *Obs.* [f. *SWILK* + *KIN* sb. 1 6 b. Cf. *SUCKAN*.] = *SUCKIN*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 857 (Cott.) Leue we now o swilkin spell Of our stori forth to tell. *Ibid.* 18064 He þat swilkins mightes moght.

Swill (swil), sb. 1 north. and E. *Anglian.* Also 4 sqwill (swil), 4-7 swille. [Origin unknown.]

1. A large shallow basket, made roughly with strips of oak, unpeeled willows, or the like.

1395 *Cartular. Abb. de Whiteby* (Surtees) II. 604 Pro ij cannia et ij sqwill, subulo, vj d. 1569 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 215, vj sand pokes with iij great swilles. 1650 in *Trans. Camb. & Westm. Antiq. Soc.* (N. S.) IX. 291 The Millers' shall not lette any moultier stir in swilles..above half a peck. 1701 in W. O. Blunt *Ch. Chester-le-Street* (1804) 103 Paid for a swill for y^e cushion 00 00 03. 1811 *WILLAN in Archaeologia* XVII. 160 [W. Riding Words] *Swill*, a wicker basket, used by washer-women. 1829 *BROCKERT N. C. Gloss.* *Swill*, a round basket of wicker work; generally carried on the head. 1894 H. D. RAWNSLEY *Lit. Assoc. Engl. Lakes* I. 123 Here he worked at his baskets and swills for five and a half years.

b. *spec.* A basket in which fish, esp. herrings, are landed or carried to market; hence as a measure, containing from 500 to 660 herrings. † Formerly also for oysters.

1359 *Excheq. Acc. Q. R.* Bundle 20. No. 27 (P. R. O.) De id. ob. solutus pro uno sqwille empto. 1398 *York Memo. Bk.* (Surtees) I. 164 Ceaux qe vendout oistres desormes facient vendre par swilles. 1657 in Sir C. Sharp *Chron. Mirab.* (1821) 33 [Wolingham] George Greenewell, the swill-maker. 1853 *House. Words* VI. 425/2 At Yarmouth ..the fish are landed in certain convenient and quaintly-shaped baskets, called 'swills'. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Apr. 374 1/2 (Yarmouth) A number of baskets called 'swills', somewhat [similar] in shape to a baker's basket, but considerably longer, with a broad flat handle in the centre, at top. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 14 Many's the time I've risked my life for a swill o' mackerel or a line of haddock.

† 2. A washing-tub. *Obs.*

1624 in *Archaeologia* XLVIII. 147 (Yorks.) In the Wash-house. Tubbs 3. Swills 3. Soacs 3. 2 cloth baskettes. 1674 *RAV N. C. Words.* A *Swill*, a keeler to wash in, standing on three feet.

Swill (swil), sb. 2 Also 6 swyll, swyll, 6-7 swil. [f. *SWILL* v.]

1. Liquid, or partly liquid, food, chiefly kitchen refuse, given to swine; hog-wash, pig-wash.

a1570 *Black-Letter Ball. & Broadside* (1867) 131, I serue you swyne with drafte and swyl. 1570 *Foxe A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 138/1 Swyl and drafte, wont to be given to their hogs. 1645 *Barton Fantasticks* Wks. (Grosart) II. 13/2 The Hogges cry till they haue their swill. 1666 J. ALLRINE *Let. xxvi. in Life* (1721) 93 Every Swine will haue his swill. 1707 *MARTINEZ Unsh.* (1721) 249 'Tis good to give them [sc. pigs] such swill as you haue every Morning and Evening to make them come home to their Coats. 1817-18 *COARETT Resid.* U. S. (1822) 174 The milk and fat pot-liquor and meal are, when put together, called, in Long Island, *swill*. 1864 H. JONES *Holiday Papers* 45 Many a time haue I watched the

yardman halting out swill for the pigs with a ladle. 1913 G. G. COULTON in *Rep. 7th Ann. Meeting Hist. Assoc.* 13 The pig bred for pork, to which everything is given indiscriminately and simultaneously, in the form of swill or slop.

b. *fig.*

1553 M. WOOD tr. *Gardiner's True Obed.* To Rdr. Biv. He..geneth vs leaue, according to our demerites, to be fed with the swill and drafte, of musing masses. 1554-5 Hooper in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1061/1, I am swill and sinke of sin. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vii. ii. 555 And yet our countryman Harding, leauing the cleare waters of truth, hath swallowed the same swill, as the Jewell of our Church hath taught him. a1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll.* v. 107 Throw y^e Course Branne, with the Swill of Humors, a Mash made For Sickly Tirants. 1901 *WINSTON CHURCHILL Crisis* I. x, You will not think of us as foreign swill, but as patriots.

c. *transf.* A liquid or partly liquid mess, a slop. 1665 *NROHAM Med. Medicinz* 47 It contains all those large Pectoral Swills, long Syrrups, and Electuaries. 1897 *All-but's Syst. Med.* III. 499 If the state of the ingesta is usually rather that of a sour fermented 'swill'. 1903 *CUTCLIFFE HYPER N' Told* iv. 87 The place was full of steam, too, from the swill slopping against the boiler fires.

2. Copious or heavy drinking; liquor, esp. when drunk to excess; † a draught or swig (of liquor).

1604 *BRITON Mother's Blessing* xlv, Weare not a feather in a shoure of raine, Nor swagger with a Swiser for his swill. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 132 To spend the hole day in swinish swill, lasciuious wantonnesse..and in the true service of Satan. 1654 R. COORINGTON tr. *Iustine* xxiv. 339 The Gauls falling to their swill of Wine as to their prey. 1726-31 *WALDORF Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 56 As soon as he had recruited himself with a hearty swill of brandy. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumns* 538 As they swim in mutual swill. 1846 L. O. STANLEY in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 87 A pail of ale, with a bottle of gin in it, from which every man takes a swill. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xv. i. IV. 7 Eminent swill of drinking, with the loud coarse talk supposable, on the part of Mentzel and consorts did go on.

3. *Comb.*, as *swill-cistern*, *-house*, *-pail*; *swill-engrossing* adj.

(See also *SWILL* v. 5; also *SWILL-TUB*.)

1631 *FULLER David's Heinous Sin* (1867) 212 Swill-engrossing swine, with greedy throats. 1833 *LOVDON Encycl. Archit.* 886 Swill-cisterns and tanks for holding liquid food. *Ibid.* *Gloss.* *Swill house*, place for preparing pigs' food. 1889 *FERNALD in Voice* (N. Y.) 3 Oct., Buy green apples at the highest market price, and throw them into the swill-pail.

Swill (swil), v. Forms: 1 swillan (suillan), swilian (swylian), 3-4 swyle, 4 swile, 6 swyll, swil, Sc. swyll, 7 swille, 6-swill. [OE. *suillan*, *swilian*, of which no certain cognates are known.]

1. *trans.* To wash or rinse out (a vessel or cavity), or, now usually, to cause water to flow freely upon (a surface, floor, etc.) in order to cleanse it; † formerly also in wider use, to wash, bathe, drench, soak.

c795 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) G 3 *Gargarizet*, gagul suille. c1000 *Lambeth Ps.* vi. 7 [6] *Lauabo..lectum meum lacrimis meis*, ic ðwea vel ic swilize..min bed mid minum tearum. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 24 Seoh þurh linene clað & swile mid þæt geagl. a1300 *Body & Soul* in *Böddeker Altengl. Dichtungen* (1878) 239 Þe þridde day shal flowe a flod þat al þis world shal hyle; boþe heye & lowe, þe flume shal hit swyle. c1300 *Havelok* 919 Ful wel kan ich dished swilen. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 586 He meked hym self our skylle, Pottes and dysshes for to swele (v. r. swyle). 1530 *PALSGR.* 745/2, 1 swyll, 1 rince or cense any maner vessell, *se rince*. 1582 *STANVHURST Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 24 With wyne theire venison was swyld. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* III. 1. 14 A galled Roake..Swyld with the wild and wastfull Ocean. 1619 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* II. xiv, The Siluer Trent..Which, with the store of liberrall Brookes supplyde, Th'insatiate Meads continually doth swill. 1638 *RIOER Horace*, *Odes* III. 12 He in Tiber's streams hath swyld His oyle shoublers. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* (1778) 119 Swelter'd and swyld in sweat. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 77 There, slip these on..and I will swill out your other stockings in the morning. 1802 *BROOKES Hygeia* viii. 19 The patient had carefully swilled out her stomach with water. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 652/2 Ducking and diving into the basin-stand, and swilling his face and neck with oceans of water. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 69 The dairy, which has to be constantly 'swilled' out and mopped clean.

absol. 1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill on Floss* III. vi, Kezia, the good-hearted, bad-tempered housemaid..had begun to scrub and swill.

b. To stir (something) about in a vessel of liquid; to shake or stir (liquid) in a vessel by moving the vessel about.

1580 *FRAMPTON Joyful News, Two Med. agst. Venome* 138 It is good to haue a peece of a right Unicorne's horne in a smal cheyne of golde, that it may be swilled continually in the water that shall bee dronke. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* I. xii. 59 They swill the vrine round about the basin. c1650 K. ARTHUR & K. CORNWALL 278 in *Hales & Furniv.* *Perry Folio* I. 73 Then Sir Tristeram tooke powder forth of that box, & blent it with warme sweet milke; & there put it vnto that borne, & swilled it about in that ilke.

c. To carry by a current of water, to wash down, against something, etc. Also, to pour or carry (liquid) freely down.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 307 Bloud, tears, bowrs, towrs; she spils, swills, burns, and razes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* III. xx, The worst..distilling To diuers pipes, the pale cold humour swilling; Runs down to th' Urine-lake. 1850 *Fink R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 155 The first rains..swill the soil into the rock beneath. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 15 Sept. 6/4 He clutched at everything he could feel. He was 'swilled' against a post.

2. *intr.* To move or dash about, as liquid shaken

in a vessel; to flow freely or forcibly; to flow or spread over a surface.

1642 H. MORR *Song of Soul, Notes Psychath.* Wks. (Grosart) 152/1 The acceleration or retardation of the motion of the Earth will make the sea fluctuate or swill, like water in a shaken vessel. 1659 — *Immort. Soul* III. xiii. §6. 4/5 The Spirit of Nature in some regards leaves the motion of Matter to the pure laws of Mechanicks, but within other bounds checks it, whence it is that the Water does not swill out of the Moon. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Church* VII. 62 Than if their heads were channels for any rubbish to swill through that happened to be in the way. 1895 G. PARKER *Adventurer of North* 183 The river went swishing, swilling past. 1896 *KIPLING Seven Seas, Rhyme of 3 Sealers* 119 O rainbow-gay the red pools lay that swilled and spilled and spread.

3. To drink freely, greedily, or to excess, like hogs devouring 'swill' or 'wash'. a. *trans.* (Occas. with *down*, formerly also *in*.)

1561 *AWDRAY Frat. Vacab.* (1866) 13 A licoryce knaue that will swill his Maisters drink. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Gluttony* Eee ij b, He left not his banqueting, but in one night swilled in so much wyne, that he fell into a fever. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 91 Their women swill Wine and Beere daily, and in great excess. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. North. Countries* 32 They drank of our beer.., but not with the gust and delight they swill down their own. 1712 *STEER Spect.* No. 474 P. 6, I would be brisk in swilling Bumpers. 1732 *ARRUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 391 Swilling down great Quantities of cold watery Liquors. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* I. xxi, Let Friar John..Roast hissing crabs, or flagons swill. 1821 — *Kenilw.* II. These empty stoups..which my nephew and his drunken comrades haue swilled off. 1850 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xxvi, I sat swilling tea. 1853 *HAWTHORNE Tanglewood T.* *Circ's Palace* (1879) 138 How they swilled down the liquor.

transf. and *fig.* 1566 *STODOLZKY Seneca's Agamemnon* 223 The sacred tombes and altar stones our blood haue dronke and swyld. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. L. 438 Those that the Sea hath swill'd. 1690 C. NESSA *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 97 That bitter cup which..they should haue been swilling and swallowing down for ever. 1744 *ARMSTRONG Preserv. Health* IV. 168 In the tempting bowl Of poison'd nectar sweet oblivion swill. 1818 *SHELLEY Lines Fuganean Hills* 223 That the brutal Celt may swill Drunken sleep with savage will.

b. *intr.* (esp. to tipple, booze).

c1530 [see *SWILLING* sb. 2]. a1583 *MONTGOMERIE Flying 494* (Tullibard. MS.) Vnto þe cocatrice in ane creill they send it [sc. the crocodile]; quhair, sevin yeiris, it sowkit, swellit, singit and sarie. c1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* xiii, He would not banquet, and carouse, and swill Amongst the Students. a1625 *FLETCHER Bloody Drinker* II. ii, Then let us swill boyes for our health, Who brother well, looes the commonwealth. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* 1702 252 When he had swill'd..to a Heasty Excess he was carry'd away..to bed. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* III. v, Ye eat, and swill, and sleep, and gourmandise. 1786 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 266 To swill and swallow at a trough. 1845 *DICKENS Chimes* II. 60 Not that you should swill, and guzzle, and associate your enjoyments, brutally, with food. 1887 *JEFFERIES Amaryllis* vii, They went along..en route to swill and smoke and puff and guffaw somewhere else.

4. *trans.* To cause to drink freely; to supply with abundance or excess of liquor; to fill with drink; *refl.* to drink one's fill. *Const. with, † in.*

1548 *ELYOT, Arctotus*, well wette with drynke, welle washed or swilled with drynke, almost drunke. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 104 Wee must not swill and ingurgitate our stomachs so full. 1648 *CRASHAW Delights Muses, Muses Duet* 76 Sweet-lipp'd Angell-Imps, that try their throats In cream of Morning Helicon. 1710 *ADINSON Tatler* No. 154 P. 13 Several Souls, who..flock about the Banks of the River Lethe, and swill themselves with the Waters of Oblivion. 1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* I. ii, I wonder..you will encourage that lad to swill his guts thus with such heastly lubberly liquor. 1772 *NUGENT tr. Grosley's Tour Lond.* I. 81 Tied in a file to posts at the extremity of the grass-plat, they [sc. cows] swill passengers with their milk, which..is served..in little mugs. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT P. Holt* xi, Till they can show there's something they love better than swilling themselves with ale.

b. To supply or feed (a hog) with swill.

a1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 411 Hogs should be well swilled with wash before they are put up for fattening.

5. *Comb.* a. with *adv.*, as † *swill-down* a., that swills down liquor, addicted to excessive drinking. b. with sb. in objective relation, as † *swill-belly*, a great drinker; so *swill-bellied* a.; *SWILL-BOWL*, *swill-flagon*, *swill-pot*, one who swills a bowl (flagon, pot), an excessive drinker, a toper. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 124 Their brawny, 'swill-bellied monks. a1700 B. E. DICK. *Cant. Crew*, 'Swill-belly, a great Drinker. a1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 256 Such a 'Swill-down Bouser. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G.* xxiii, Out, thou eternal 'swill-flagon! 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. xxxiii, That unworthy 'Swill-pot Grangousier.

Hence *Swilled* (swild) *ppl. a.*, filled with liquor, inebriated, drunken.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 178, I should be loath To meet the rudeness, and swill'd insolence Of such late Wassailers.

Swill (also 6 swyll), dial. var. *SWEAL* v.

1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 444 To stork [v. scork] or swyll the eares of wheate, and eate the same. 1841 J. T. HAWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 88 The smell and the crackling noise..occasioned by 'swilling', or scorching it [sc. a pig]. 'Swill', euphemistic shortening of *God's will*, used as an asseveration.

1601 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* v. i. 45 *Alb.* v. i. 45 *Alb.* How shall I purchase love of Rossaline? *Feli.* 'Swill, flatter her soundly.

Swill-bowl (swilboul). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see *SWILL* v. and *BOWL* sb. 1; also 6 swielboulle,

swylbowle, 6-7 swilbol. [f. SWILL v. + BOWL sb.] One who habitually 'swills the bowl' or drinks to excess; a toper, drunkard.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 330b, The greatest swielbolle of wyne in the world. 1583 STUENUS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 86 The Drunkards & swilbowles, upon their ale benches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. viii. 11. 171 Lustie tosse-pots and swil-bolles. 1616 DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 57 Alas poor Tobacco, my pretie Tobacco; thou that hast bene hitherto accompted the Ale-knights armes, the Beere brewers badge, the Swil bols swine-troffe, the Tinkers trull. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agt. Drunkards* (1863) 5 'Though these swinish swil-bolles make their gullet their god. a 1845 MAS. BRAY *Warleigh* XVIII. (1884) 149, I will allow nothing to make you the companions of swilbowls and ranters.

Swiller (swi-lér). [f. SWILL v. + -ER¹.] One who swills.

† 1. One who swills dishes; a scullion. *Obs.* c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wücker 769/24 *Hic lixa*, a swiller.

2. One who drinks greedily or to excess. 1598 Florio, *Soribtrando*, a greasie, slovenly feeder, a sipper of broth, a swiller. c 1618 MORSON *Itin.* iv. (1603) 224 These Judges were... great swillers of Spanish sacke. 1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* v. Prol. A 6b, What Swillers, what Twisters will there be! 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 71 The genuine Goths, as happens everywhere to this day, were great swillers of ale and beer.

Swilling (swil-ling), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see SWILL v.; also 1 **swiling**, 5 **swelyng**, 6 **swelyng**; 6 **swildyng**, **swyldyng**; 7 *Sc. (pl.) swillona*. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb SWILL; also *concr.*

1. Washing, etc. (see SWILL v. 1). c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 2 Claesnoga & swiling wið hram & gillatrum & heades haelo. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2375 With swilling thirs and ones wrong, Therabout stode she not long, She gate away the spottes in last. 1888 *Times* 31 Dec. 7/4 The recent swilling of the floor of Barrett's stable.

2. Heavy or excessive drinking, tipping. c 1530 *Jyl of Brenford's Test.* (1871) 7 Come you nere, & take parte of our swilling. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 382 Who is giuen to excessive swilling so much as hee? 1638 'R. JUNIUS' *Drunkard's Char.* 45 What so much as swilling blowes up the cheekes with wind, fills the nose and eyes with fer, loads the hands and legs with water? 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) 1. 117 The cramming and swilling of ordinary Tradesmen at a City Feast. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* v. 68 The continued swilling of even the most innocent fluids will bring on heaviness of stomach. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do?* iv. iv. All is noise and bustle, and eating and swilling.

3. *concr.* (usually pl.) = SWILL sb. 2 1. ? *Obs.* a 1529 (implied in *swyllinge tubbe*; see s). 1537 COVERDALE *Expos. Ps.* xxii. B vij b, These worldlye goodes are hys draff and swyllinges, wherwith he fylleth the hogges belyes. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* Diiij. A swete swyllings, I would the swine had her. 1614 MARKHAM *Cherch Husb.* (1623) 123 Filling their troughes with Draffe and Swilling, let them fill their bellies. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) 1. 337 The Chaff and the Dust... are very good Swine's-meat, mixt either with Whey or Swillings.

b. The feeding (of a hog) with swill. a 1772 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 413, I bought a hog, and when it was swilled, the farmer commended very much the swilling of it.

4. Dirty liquid such as that produced by the washing out of casks or other vessels; also, poor liquor.

1545 BALE *Myst. Iniq.* 40 And nothyng do ye at all but vomete fylthe swyllinges. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 587 The same stroake... should much more wipe away your traditions as swaddes and swillings of mens brewing. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Drinke & Welcome* A 4, A heartlesse liquor much of the nature of Swillons in Scotland, or small Beere in England. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/5 The swillings from these barrels. 1899 H. COBBE *Luton* Ch. 495 The coarse swillings of bad fermented liquor.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † **swilling-pan**, † **pot**, † **tub** (= SWILL-TUB).

1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89, j patella vocata Stokton vel le Swyllingpan. 1485-6 *Ibid.* 98 Swyllingpan. a 1509 SKELTON *EL. Runnyng* 173 Stryke the hogges with a clubbe, They haue dronke vp my swyllinge tubbe! a 1539 *Cartular. Abb. de Rievall* (Surtees) 342 A swyldyng pott of brass. 1601 *Strange Rep. Sixe Notorious Witches* A iij, He thrust his head into a swilling Tubbe full of Swines meate. 1897 *Fynl. Iron & Steel Inst.* LII. 32 After the plates are removed from the swilling tanks. *Ibid.*, The wet plates from the swilling-troughs of the white pickling machine.

Swilling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That swills or drinks greedily; addicted to excessive drinking. Also of a draught of liquor, Abundant, 'deep'.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. lxxv, Among the bows did swilling Bacchus ride. 1687 DAYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 124 When at the fountains head... you take a swilling draught. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. 347 Of so peculiar a Force is Temperance against the fiercest Assaults of the Devil, and so unfit a Match is a soaking, swilling Swine to encounter this roaring Lion. 1804 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Elder Bro.* xx, But there are swilling Wights, in London town, Term'd—Jolly dogs,—Choice Spirits. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. i, A boisterous... party of swilling varlets.

Swilling: see SWILLING.

† **Swill-pough**, -**pow**. *Obs.* = DILLING; also *attrib.* (*transf.*).

1611 CORN. *Bezol*, a dilling, or swill-pough. a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* iii. xxvi. 217 Swillpow cock.

Swill-tub (swi-ltób). [f. SWILL sb. 2 1 + TUB sb.] A tub for swill or hog-wash. *Occas. attrib.*

Also *fig.* with allusion to heavy drinking. 1575 GAMMER *Gurton* iv. ii, Art thou sure diccon, the swill tub standes not here aboute? 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. lxxvii, Soure swill-tub sinne, of all the rest the sink. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1878) 387 The Husband... has been call'd Blackhead, Foss-Pot, Swill-Tub. 1736 F. DRAKE *Eboracum* i. iii. 84 The inhabitants... have a custom... to make Pyes in the Form of a Swill, or Swine-Tub. 1756 *Poor Robin* June B j b, Who makes a swill tub of his womb, Is but a speaking, prattling comb. 1899 'Ouida' in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 813 Hogs do not rend the man who carries the swill-tub.

Swilly (swi-li), *sb. dial.* Also **swilley**. [app. var. of SWELLY sb.]

1. A detached portion of a coal-seam; also, a local thickening of a coal-seam: = SWELLY sb.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. ii. 162 These little basins are provincially called swilleys. They seldom exceed a mile or a mile and a half in length, and none of them has been worked.

2. An eddy or whirlpool; also in *comb.* **swilly-hole** (see quot.).

1850 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 95 I'd sooner lig like an eel in a swilly hole all my days. *Note*, A swilly hole = a pool at the bend of a stream.

3. 'A hollow place; ... a gutter washed out of the soil' (E.D.D.).

1899 *Evansham Jynl.* Mar. 25 (E.D.D.) The drainage was what was locally known as discharging into 'swilleys'.

Swilly, *a. rare*—1. [f. SWILL sb. 2 2 or v. 3 + -y.] Addicted to swilling or heavy drinking. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jynls.* (1825) 199 Father Cracken-thorpe jovial, and stuffy, and swilly.

Swim (swim), *sb.* Also 6 **swym** (me, 7 **swimme**, 8 *Sc. soom*. [f. SWIM v.]

† 1. The clear part of a liquid which floats above the sediment: = SUBLATION 1, SUBLIMATION 3.

1547 *Records Judic. Ur.* 16b, The sedymnt or ground, the sublacion or swymme, and the cloude. 1625 HARR *Anat. Ur.* i. iii. 34 The urine in this disease was... variable and inconstant in the swimme and sublacion. 1676 JAS. COOKE *Marrow Chirurgh*, *Inst.* iii. iii. 39 The Sediment possesses the bottom; the Swim the middle, the Cloud at top.

2. A smooth gliding movement of the body. Also *fig.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. iv, Mer. A happy commendation, to dance out of measure. *Mor.* Save only you wanted the swim 't the turne. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 505 An even unrudd swimme of Affaires, and Fortunes. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* ii. i, The modish swim of your body. 1703 STEELE *Tender Husb.* iii. 3, Your Arms do but hang on, and you move perfectly upon joints. *Note* with a Swim of the whole Person—, 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1800) IV. 27 That easy swim of movement... which... distinguishes the ladies of this country.

† 3. The swimming-bladder or sound of a fish.

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 272 Distinct bodies in the form of a globe, not much unlike the swims of some fish. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 67 The greater part of the Air in the bladder, by forcing, or taring the Swim, gets out through some invisible Passages. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) i. An air bladder, or swim, to enable them to rise or sink to any height or depth of water, at pleasure. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 242/5 The... functions of the air-bladder, or, as they [sc. fishermen] most commonly call it, the swim.

4. A swimming motion; *collog.* or *dial.* a swimming or dizzy sensation. (Cf. SWIME.)

1817 KEATS 'I stood tip-toe' 114 The moon lifting her silver rim Above a cloud, and with a gradual swim Coming into the blue with all her light. 1828 — *Endym.* i. 571 Visions... The which became more strange, and strange, and dim, And then were gulph'd in a tumultuous swim. And then I fell asleep. 1829 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* iii. iv, The laws allow His [sc. the coach-horse's] ever-batter'd hoof, and anguish'd limb, Till drench-struck, flash his brain with dizzy swim. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Swim*, *sb.* State of giddiness or faintness. My 'ead's all of a swim.

5. An act of swimming.

1805 HAYLEY *Ballads* i. xv, 'Twas Edward's pleasure, after toil, To take a fearless swim. 1828 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 126 A piece of water... where, I believe, I should find water-fowl of various kinds, tame and wild, taking their morning swim. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xvii. (1891) 199 Parklands... had... a swim with Brandon and Mr. Neuchamp in the river. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr.* i, The tale of her swim across the Shannon river and back.

b. A piece of water to be crossed by swimming, *local*.

1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 130 The Aino guide took to the water without giving us any notice that its broad eddyding flood was a swim, and not a ford. 1895 *Queenslander* 7 Dec. 1061 The Diamantina River is a swim at Elderslie.

6. A part of a river or other piece of water much frequented by fish, or in which an angler fishes.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 25 It is an excellent part of the stream, and has many good swims and deep holes. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Riv.* Sports viii. ix. § 347 It is a method [of catching barbel] principally applied to the more quiet swims. 1861 HUBBARD in *Intell. Observer* V. 17 Angling for Grayling, being a poor swim on the banks of the Wye, the Doye, or the Ribble. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Bk. Angling* i. (1880) 36 Roach and dace for the most part bite in the same swims.

b. *fig. phr.* In the swim with: in the same company with, in league with.

1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 11/2 A combination of leading jockeys and others 'in the swim' with them. 1889 R. BAIDGES

Growth of Love lxiii, And since I see Myself in swim with such good company.

7. *fig.* The current of affairs or events, esp. the popular current in business, fashion, or opinion; chiefly in *phr.* in (*out of*) the swim.

1869 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 70/2 A man is said to be 'in the swim' when any piece of good fortune has happened, or seems likely to happen, to him. The metaphor is piscatorial. 1874 *Sittid* ii. 30 'He's in the swim', another swift reply; 'Hot wather, thin, he looks', Obroian cries. 1879 *McCartn Owin Times* xxvi. 11. 264 Palmerston is to all appearance what would be vulgarly called 'out of the swim'. 1884 *Graphic* 29 Nov. 562/3 The second category of companies is usually so managed that the originators do pretty well out of it whether those of the shareholders who are not 'in the swim' gain a profit or lose their Capital.

b. With qualifying words.

1884 H. P. SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 891/1 She is in the swim of the world, turning night into day. 1888 GUNTER *Mr. Potter* xiv. 167 Who knows nearly everybody in the swim of European society. 1891 MAS. L. B. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* xxix, They have got into the Schofield swim, and in the Schofield swim they must remain.

8. An enterprise, scheme, 'game'. *collog.* or *slang*.

1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* I. vii. 138 Perhaps, though, I'd better work with Jack; I don't like being alone in a swim. 1869 'WAT BRADWOOD' *The O.V.H.* (1870) 211, I suppose your master aint the sort to stand in for a swim is he? 1876 'ANIR THOMAS' *Blotted Out* xvi. 147 You should have taken Claire into your confidence respecting this swim we're in about getting the money from your father.

9. (See quot. 1867.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Swims*, the flat extremities of east-country barges. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec. 4/1 When... the steersman has taken his place in the front swim, and the horse has been attached by a long rope, the vessel is ready to start.

Swim (swim), *v.* Pa. t. **swam** (swām); pa.

ppl. **swum** (swōm). Forms: 1 **swimman**,

(**swymman**), 2-7 **swimme**, 3-7 **swymme**, 4-5

sweme, 4-6 **swime**, 5-6 **swym** (e, 7-9 *Sc.* **sweem**,

(3 **swemme**, 4 **swuemme**, **swim**, **swylme**, **swim**,

5 **swymb**, 6 **swymm**), 6-**swim**; *Sc.* 4-6 **swome**,

6 **soome**, **soowme**, **swoume**, 8 **sume**, 8-9 **soum**,

sowm, s(w)oom. Pa. t. str. 1 **swamm**, 3-4 **susm**,

(4 **squam**), 4-6 **swame**, 5-7 **swamme**, 1-**swam**;

pl. 1 **swummon**, 2 **swummen**, 3 **swommen**, 3-5

swomme, 4 **swumme**; 1, 4-7 (9 *dial.*) **swom**,

4-7 **swomme**, 6-7 **swumme**, **swome**, (6 **swooms**,

swume, **swomm**), 6-9 **swum**; *wbk.* 3 **swymde**,

5 **swymyd**, 6 **swymmed**, *Sc.* **swoumit**, 6-8

(9 *dial.*) **swimmed**, 7 **swimed**, 9 *Sc.* **soomed**.

Pa. pple. str. 1 (38) **swummen**, 4, 7 **swommen**, 6-7

swom (me), (7 **swooms**, **swumme**, **swom**,

swimme), 6-**swum**; 7- (now *incorrect*) **swam**;

wbk. 6 **swymmed**, *Sc.* **swymmit**, 6-7 (9 *dial.*)

swimmed, 9 *Sc.* **soomed**, **swemed**. [*Con.*

Teut. str. vb. (not recorded for Gothic): OE.

swimman, pa. t. **swaumn**, also **swam**, **swom**, pl.

swummon, pa. pple. **swummen**, = OFris. **swimma**

(WFr. **swimne**, **swom** or **swimide**, **swommen**),

MLG. **swommen**, MDa. **swommen**, **swimmen**,

swam, **swommen** (Du. **zwemmen**, **zwom**, **gezwoom-**

men), OHG. **swimman**, **swani**, **swumman**, (MHG.

swimmet, G. **schwimmen**, **schwamm**, **geschwom-**

men), ON. **swimma**, **swammi**, **swammi**, **sonnmet**,

(MSw. **synma**, ***swammi**, **summo**, **summith**, Sw.

simma, **sam**, **summit**, ODa. **swemme**, **swemme**, **swam**,

swemde, **swemmet**, **swemmet**, Norw. **Da. swemme**).

The Scand. langs. show the following secondary forms, in

mod. dial. often with wk. conjugation: ON. **swima** and

synja, **swam**, **swammi**, **swimti**, MSw. **simma**, **sam**, **ramo**,

swit, Norw. **swemja**, **swenja**, and **synja**, **swam**, **swom**,

and **swande**, **swande**, **swonet**, (*svonnet*, **swamit**).

Related forms in Germanic containing other vowel grades

are: NFr. **swim**, **swomme**, EFr. **swim** (= **swumma**),

MLG. **swommen**, **swommen** wk. to **swim**, OHG. **gezwmf**,

swummit swimming, Goth. **swummit** pool, OE. **sum**

Sound sb. 1: MHG. **swamen** to swim, ON. **swamia** to swim

with much noise (cf. Norw. dial. **sumla**). A causative form

***swam** (mjan) is represented by OE. **beswemman**, MHG.

swemmen (G. **schwemmen**).

The Indo-Eur. root **swem-** with the wider meaning of 'to

be in motion' is found in W. *chwif* motion, OIr. *do-sennaim*

I hunt, Lith. *sundyti* to chase.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To move along in or on water by movements of the limbs or other natural means of progression.

Beowulf 1624 (Gr.) Com þa to lande lidmanna helm swið-

mod swymman. a 1000 *Riddles* LXIII. 4 (Gr.) Ic... fleah mid

fuglum & on flode swom. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 516 Da

zeseah he swymman sceafra on flode. c 1050 *Voc.* in W.

Wücker 454/30 *Nat.*, swam, swiðm. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.*

51 Heo bi-gon to swimmen forðward mid þe strene and

swam hire þer aȝen. *Ibid.* 129 Alle þe fiscoe þa to swom-

men. c 1205 *LAV.* 1342 Pa mereminnen heom to swom-

men. c 1275 *Ibid.* 28078 Com þar a fisco swemme. c 1290

St. Patrick's Purgat. 350 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 210 In þat water...

his gastes swymden on donn. a 1330 *Ornel* 1617 Summe

swumme & summe sunke. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii.

(*Martha*) 108 He enterit in rinere faste, & swemad aȝ, til

and mycht leste. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iii. 431 Sum oft

thaim counth swome full weil. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xxvii. 42

Lest only schulde scape, whanne he hadde swymmed [1526]

TINDALE, 1535 COVERDALE, 1560 *Geneva* swome out.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 389 Thanne shal I swymme

[v. r. sweme] as myrice... As dooth the white dove hit here

drake. c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 515 Quien he is strest, than can he swim [v. r. swome] at will. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek. xlviii. 5* The water was so deep, that it was needfull to haue swymmed. a 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* ii. 250 Vouchsafe these armes some little room, Who hoping to imbrace thee, cherefly swome. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Iudgement*. (1612) 273 They swum through the waters amaine. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iii. *Schism* 431 The Crystall Wave, Over the which so often swom they have, 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 166 Being shipwrack't .. he had swumme till his strength and his armes failed him. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 174 In the sight of all he swumme over to the enemies. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 135 Some .. young Salmon, which have been taken in Weires, as they swum'd towards the salt water. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. 1851 V. 57 His foot so pass'd over, his Horse waded or swom. a 1676 HALR *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. (1677) 202 Though it hath been observed that Bears have swummed into Islands many Leagues from the Continent. 1676 SHANWELL *Virtuoso* ii. Admirably well struck I rarely swom! 1701 J. BRAND *New Descr. Orkney*, etc. (1703) 110 Betaking themselves to Sea, they endeavour to swim to the next Isle. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 24 P. 9 Who, being shipwrecked, had swam naked to land. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Canons' Lustid* Introd. 112 His poems, which he held in one hand, while he swummed with the other [etc.]. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* i. 161 The messengers, had swam across the Elbe and the Moldau. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hythia* iii. Luckily Philammon .. was a bather, and swam like a water-fowl. 1890 'R. BOLDOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xiv. (1891) 156 Maories and Kanakas can swim, repeated the old man. .. White men like you and me can only paddle.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context or phrase.

To swim between two waters (occas. *erron. streams*), tr. F. prov. *nager entre deux eaux*: to steer between two extremes.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7007 Al amyde I bilde and mak My hous and swimme [MS. swimme] and play theyrnyne Bet than a fish doth with his fyune. c 1400 *Pety* 708 83 in 26 *Pot. Poems* 123 For Mary loue, that mayde so fre, In whos blode thy son swamme. c 1480 HENRIMOR *Mor. Fab.*, *Paddock & Mouse* xxiii. Mannis bodie, swymd air and lait In to this world, .. quillis plungit vp, quillis down. 1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Serms.* 1dol. i. A vj b. Thei that swim (as the common saying) betwixt two waters alowe [etc.]. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 53 He swummit in the fluids of Poetrie. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 782 Vnlesse he swim in loue vp to the eares. 1598 CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* ii. 100 When on his breasts warme sea she sideling swims. 1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul, Oracle* Wks. (Grosart) 134 Well hast thou swommen out, and left that stage Of wicket Actours. 1649 HOWELL *Freem. Parl.* 17 My whole life (since I was left to my self to swim, as they say without bladders). 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Of Him who did Salvation bring', He suffer'd; All our Guiltis forgiven; And on his Blood we swim to Heaven. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Feb. 9/2 These documents went swimming to and fro in the Admiralty. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxviii. (ed. 4) 209 A woman who for a long time swam for her life, having had an attack of pyæmia in the course of her recovery from a perimetritic abscess. 1890 BARRETT & LELAND *Slang Dict.* s. v. To make a man swim for it, is to cheat him out of his share. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xi. 120, I could lay all these troubles by ..; swim clear of the Appin murder, [etc.].

c. *phr.* To swim with or down the stream or the tide, to act in conformity with prevailing opinion or tendency (see *STREAM* s. 2 f.); so, in opposite sense, to swim against the stream.

a 1598 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancy* xliii. Long haue I swome against the wished wane. 1599 [see *STREAM* s. 2 f.]. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 34 You must now speake Sir Iohn Falstaffe faire, which swimmes against your streame of Quality. 1604 FULACKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* Introd. 3 Because I would not swim against the streame, nor be vnlike vnto my neighbours. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* 227 A notorious wretch which hath swumme downe the current of the times, and wallowed in worldly pleasures. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1703) 74 A popular man always swims down the stream. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 402 P. 4 There is no help for it, we must swim with the Tide. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 21 Our young Fisherman swam willingly down the stream of pleasure. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* iii. vi. (1866) 450/1 The President stoutly told him that he was endeavouring to swim against the stream, that the tax was offensive to the people. *Ibid.* v. iv. 727/1 They, had sought to swim on the popular tide when it was rising.

2. To float on the surface of any liquid; to be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink; to form the upper part of a mass of liquid. Sometimes. To rise and float on the surface.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 88 Wip ciruol adle genim doccan þa he swimman wille. 1384 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* vi. 6 Felle the yren of the axe in to the watir. Thanne he lewede of a tree, and putte thider; and the yren swam. 1558 WARNER tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 44 b. Take vp with a. sponc., all the oyle that shall swim aboue. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 23 They gar sweet licour swim aboue, and gall is at the ground. 1607 *God's Warning* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 66 Sheepe swimming upon the waters dead. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 71 If one plunge or drown ane thing under it [sc. water], it will swim out again. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* vi. 12 Several distinct Liquors, which swimming one upon another, will not presently mix. 1775 JOHNSON *Dictionary* 23 Oct. in *Boswell*. The cannon ball swam in the quicksilver. 1798 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 51 A boat, the only one that could swim. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 407 On standing, the mixture separated into two portions; the alcohol holding the salt in solution sunk to the bottom; the ether swam on the surface. 1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 23 Oct. 20/3 Men are skimming the milk before much of the cream has had time to swim.

b. To be supported in a fluid medium.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 17 If it [sc. the sediment in urine] be so lyght, that it swim in the myddle region of the urine, then it is called the sublation or swym. a 1661 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* iv. (1669) 131 Amongst whose little

Crystals nevertheless there appear'd to swim very little grains. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. iv, Methought, his voice did swim as if it drowned in remembrance were Of thoughts. 1895 CROCKET *Men of Mass-Hags* xli. 296 When my minnie came to him with the guid kail broo and the braxy sooning among it.

c. *fig.* and in *fig.* context.

1547-64 BAULFOIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfir.) 144 A very fruitlesse and dead faith, .. which swimmeth like a fume in the outward parts of mens thoughts. 1563 BECON *Demandis Script.* Pref. (1577) A iij, This holy word of God among you, swimmeth not in your lippes only, but it also shineth in your life and conversation. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1353/1 Why we let them [sc. God's laws] swim in our lippes, and slip from our lippes, as the vaine Iewes did. 1788 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vi. 219 The principles on which the work is wrought .. do not swim on the superficies, and consequently are not open to superficial observers. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cviii, On the depths of death there swims The reflex of a human face.

d. *Phr.* in which swim is opposed to sink; esp. sink or swim (occas. swim or drown), used spec. in reference to the ordeal of suspected witches (cf. 14 b), hence *fig.* = 'whatever may happen'.

c 1410 *Lanterne of Light* 106 þei charge not weþir þei [sc. souls] synk or swyme, so þei moun regne as lordis. 1538 STANKE *England* (1878) 85 For the rest they care not (as hyt ys commonly sayd) whether they synke or swyme. a 1553 UOALL *Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 22, I care not to let all alone, choose it swimme or synke. 1612 COTGR. s. v. Nager, A favourite of the time, or of authority, may boldly swimme where another would synke. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* v, Let posts an' pensions sink or swim. 1825 [see SINK s. 1 *Phr.*]. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holby House* xviii. 1. 274 Well, it's 'over shoes over boots now', and sink or swim, I won't give in for the fear of a ducking! 1887 STEVENSON *Thrawn Janet* in *Merry Men*, etc. (1905) 132 The guidwives .. pu'd her down the clachan to the water o' Dule, to see if she were a witch or no, soum or drown.

3. To move or float along on the surface of the water, as a ship. Now *poet.*

c 1000 *Wanderer* 53 (Gr.) Segga geseladan swimmað eft onwe, a 1300 K. Horn 203 (Camb. MS.) Wijute sail & roþer Vre schip higan to swymme [v. r. swomme] To þis londes brymme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iii. 95 O 3c my schippys, Go furth and swome as Goddessis of the see. 1617 MOWSON *Itin.* ii. 84 The carkase of a broken ship swimming by vs. 1624 BACON *Consid. Warre w. Spaine* Misc. (1639) 91 The greatest Navy that euer swam upon the Sea. 1664 PERYS *Diary* 22 Dec. To Redriffe, .. and saw the new vessel, launched. .. Its swims and looks finely. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 81 The Ship was free, and swummed. 1765 R. ROGERS *Acc. N. Amer.* 18 Having good anchoring ground, and water sufficient for any ship that swims. 1817 SHELLEY *To one Singing*, My spirit like a charmed bark doth swim Upon the liquid waves of thy sweet singing.

b. To be conveyed by a body floating on the water. Also *fig.* as in *phr.* 'to be in the same boat with' (*BOAT* s. 1 d).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 364 A knedyng trogh or ellis a kymelyn, .. In which we mowe swymme [v. r. sweme] as in a barge. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 100 Yai wald half wist hir swoumd and Intil a bait upon Lochlowmond. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* iv. i. 38, I will scarce thinke you haue swam in a Gundello. 1650 FULLER *Piscag.* 410 The gold of Ophir swimming unto him in the ships of Tarshish. 1869 'WAT BRADWOOD' *The O.V.H.* (1870) 215 Half the world will think we have scratched to swim in the same boat with Fisherman.

4. To move as water or other liquid, esp. over a surface; to flow.

c 1400 *Song Roland* 70 It [sc. the wine] swymyd in ther hedis and mad hem to nap. c 1574 GASCOIGNE *Poies, Fruits Warre* cccii, As long as any Sunne May shine on earth, or water swimme in Seas. 1584 STANHYURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 90 Thee goore blood spouteth. .. And swym in the threshold. 1683 J. REID *Scots Gardener* (1907) 82 Husbandmen's watering is, by running plough-furrows and trenches where needful, .. so as the water may gently sweep over the whole. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pears*, Confit your Fruit as readily as you can, to the end, that the liquid Part may continually swim over the Fruit. 1831 *Society L.* 2 The .. occasional tears which swam in the light blue eyes of her Hebe-looking companion.

5. To glide with a smooth or waving motion.

a 1553 UOALL *Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 36 Ve shall see hir glide and swimme, Not lumperdee clumperdee like our spaniell Rig. c 1563 *Jack Fugger* Bj, She minceth, she brideleth, she swimmeth to and fro. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 175 Noblemen, when they .. look upon their train swimming after them. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion* viii, Thus singing through the Aire the Angels swame. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 784 The peacock spreads His every-coloured glory to the sun, And swims in radiant majesty along. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 71 Turning away, she swam and disappeared in an instant. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* Epil. 28 [She] Doats upon dancing, and in all her pride, Swims round the room, the Heinel of Cheapside. 1830 MACADUAY in *Travelian Life & Lett.* (1876) I. iv. 164 Showy women swimming smoothly over the uneasy stones. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 209 She .. swam across the floor as though she scorned the drudgery of walking.

b. Of a plough (in full, to swim fair): To go steadily (see *quots.*).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 75/1 When the plough goes on steadily, without any effort of the ploughman, it is said to be in trim, and to swim fair. 1824 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* III. i. 357 The action of the plough was in no way deranged by that of the slicers; it 'swam fair' on the furrow bottom. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 435 This plough, with its sole upon the surface of two years' old lea, and the coulter alone in the soil, the bridle having been adjusted to make it swim without any undue tendency.

6. To move, or appear to move, as if gliding or

floating on water; esp. to move, glide, or be suspended in the air or ether, occas. by mechanical means.

1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1666) 191 Those little moats that from a shady place we see swimming up and down in the Sun-beams. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 3 The Compass swims in the Boxes, .. the Chard swimming well on the Pin perpendicular in the middle of the Box. 1676 WOOD *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 149 The Sun .. having no Depression towards the Horizon, but always swimming about at the same height. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 22. 2/1, I observ'd a Kite in the Air to swim several times round in a Circle. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliiments*, etc. 414 This Disease may be easily communicated by the Contagion or steams of an infected Person swimming in the Air. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 333 The Muse, eagle-pinioned, .. Down, down the wind, she swims, and sails away. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 262 High up the vapours fold and swim; About him broods the twilight dim. 1873 BLACK ADV. *Phaeton* xxi. 303 The moon had swum further up into the heavens. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow, Street of Our Lady of Fields* iv. (1909) 253 The dome of the Pantheon swam glow above the northern terrace, a fiery Valhalla in the sky.

b. Said of the apparent motion of objects before the eyes of a person whose sight is troubled or blurred.

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* iii. *ad fin.* My sight grows dim, and every object dances, And swims before me, in the maze of death. 1697 — *Æneid* x. 1050 A hov'ring Mist came swimming o're his sight. 1709 E. SMITH *Phadra & Hippolytus* i. 7 Priests, Altars, Victims swam before my Sight! 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 194 Then all the scene was wont to swim Through the mist of a burning tear. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxi, The arena swims around him—he is gone. 1857 DUFFERRIN *Lett. High Lat.* (1867) 62 The room swam round before me. 1888 'R. BOLDOREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xviii, There was a sound like rushing waters in my ears, and the courthouse and the people all swam before my eyes.

† c. To 'float' in the mind. *Obs.*

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* x. 215 The admirable attractions of her surmounting beauty swome in her mind. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Canus' Admir. Events* 87 Seeking to feed his eyes with the sight of this faire image, which swummed in his fantasie.

7. Of the head or brain: To be affected with dizziness; to have a giddy sensation. Also, of the head, to swim round = to be in a whirl.

1708 STEELE *Funeral* i. (1734) 19 My Head swims, as it did when I fell into my Fit, at the Thought of it. 1782 COWPER *Jackdaws* 10 Look up—your brains begin to swim. 1819 LYTON *Deverux* i. iii, My head swam round. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 108 His brain swam with the thought, and he almost fell to the earth. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lark of Gold* xx, My head's bizzing, and sooming, and burning. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xvii, My own sides so ached, my head so swam, .. that I lay beside him like one dead.

b. Of the eyes: To be troubled or blurred: with mixture of sense 10.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xxxvi, When the faint eyes swim Through tears of a wide mist boundless and dim. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle* (1821) I. 63 At length his senses were overpowered, his eyes swam in his head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 193 Who turn'd half-round to Psyche as she sprang To meet it, with an eye that swam in thanks. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxii. 155 On suddenly raising it [sc. my head] my eyes swam as they rested on the unbroken slope of snow.

† 8. *transf.* To abound with swimming animals.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 188 (Harl. MS.) Colde welle stremes, .. þat swommyng ful of smale fysshes lyht. a 1578 LINDSAY (Piscotille) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 337 The stankis .. was sowmd full of all delicat fishes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 23 A pleasad Loch swomeng full of fyne perchis.

9. To float, be immersed or steeped, in a fluid; also in *fig.* context (cf. b).

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 14 þay vndedyn hit [sc. a tomb], and fonden his bones swymmyng yn oyle. a 1586 SIOCKE *Ps.* xvii. viii, Their eies doe swimme, their face doth shine in fatt. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. 1, When you do come to swim in golden lard, Up to the arms in honey. 1655 CUTPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* ii. vi. 337 The Water corrupted in the Abdomen, doth also corrupt the Bowels that swim therein. 1663 *Unfort. Usurper* i. ii. 5, I expected to see him almost drown'd with sorrow, But find him swimming, and almost drown'd in's Liquor. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 188 Rice thrives best in Watery Places, it swimming always therein till Harvest. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem. Trav.* Eng. 314 Five or six Heaps of Cabbage, .. or some other Herbs, .. well pepper'd and salted, and swimming in Butter. 1719 RAMSAY *To Hamilton (Herrings)* i, Your herrings, .. In healsome brine a' soomin. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* viii. (1825) I. 29 A cotton-wick swimming in oil.

b. *fig.* To be immersed or sunk in pleasure, grief, etc.; † to abound in.

c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1254 They þat swymmen in riches Continually, and han prosperitee. 1566 TYNDALE 2 *Thess.* i. 3 Every one of you swymmeth in love towarde another betwene yowre selves. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 1907 I. 94, I seeme to swim in such a sugred joye, As did [parcase] entise them to delight. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iii. 39 There thou maist loue, and dearly loued bee, And swim in pleasure. 1637 GILLIASIE *Engl. Pop. Cerem.* iv. vi. 30 They slept upon beds of yvorie, and swummed in excessive pleasures upon their couches. a 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. iii. 38 At noon we swim in wine; at night, in tears. 1654 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostra, Sancta Maria* iv, She sees her son .. swimme In woes that were not made for Him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1009 As with new Wine intoxicated both [sc. Adam and Eve] They swim in mirth. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1800) IV. 27 My soul swims in delight.

10. To be covered or filled with fluid; to be drenched, overflowed, or flooded. Const. *with, in.*

a 1542 WYATT *Of Mean & Sure Estate* 7 When the furrowes swarmed with the rayne. *1560 Bible* (Genev.) Ps. vi. 6, I cause my bed every night to swimme. *1560* DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 251 While they seke bowe to make slaughter in Germany, and that all thynge maye swimme full of their blud, that professe Chyrst. *1595* LOCRIE II. v. 66 The currents swift swimme violently with blood. *a 1658* CLEVELAND (*Inund.*) *Trent* 86 Some say the Meadows swim, some say they'r drown'd. *1697* DAVEN *Aeneid* III. 822 With spouting Blood the Purple Pavement swims. *1709* STEELE *Tatler* No. 104 ¶ 1 To see her Eyes swimming in Tears of Affection. *1711* ADDISON *Spect.* No. 83 ¶ 1 When the Heavens are filled with Clouds, when the Earth swims in Rain. *1735* JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* III. 54 Every thing they eat smells strong and swims with Butter. *1807* LYTTON *Pelham* liv. Ellen, whose eyes swam in tears, as they gazed upon her brother. *1884* GILMOUR *Mongols* 169 Great parts of the causeway swim with deep black mud. *1891* FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* lxi. The marble floors of the Temple of Jerusalem swam in blood.

b. fig. To be full to overflowing with.
1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 67 Whereas themselves swarmed as full as their skinnies might holde of many great vices. *a 1614* D. DYKE *Myst. Selfe-Deceiving* (1630) 56 The wicked Table, though swimming never so much with dainties. *1676* BUNYAN *Strait Gate* Wks. (1692) 636/2 Beware... of the Man whose Head swims with Notions, but his Life is among the unclean. *1764-71* H. WALPOLÉ *Vertue's Anecd.* Point. (1786) IV. 297 The eyes swimming with youth and tenderness. *1845* G. OLIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 76 He tells Dorothy in a letter, that his heart is now swimming with joy. *1895* MEREDITH *Amazing Marr.* iv. The upper sky swam with violet. *1902* R. W. CHAMBERS *Maid of Paradise* vi. 93 The room in the turret was now [sc. after the battle] swimming in smoke and lime dust.

II. Transitive senses.

11. To traverse or cover (a certain distance) by swimming. Also, to perform (a stroke or evolution) by swimming.

c 1000 *Epist. Alex. ad Arist.* in Cockayne *Narrat. Angl.* (1861) 10 *Pa hic ða hæfdon feorðan ðæl þære ea zeswummen.* *c 1390* St. Brendan 169 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 224 He swam more þan tui myle. *a 1586* SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxiv. (1912) 306, I had swumme a very little way. *1590* SHAKS. *Mids. N. n. i.* 174 Be thou heere againe, Ere the Leviathan can swim a league. *1610* — *Temp.* III. ii. 16, I swim, ere I could recouer the shore, five and thirtie Leagues. *1848* BLACKBURN *Mng.* Dec. 723/1 Gazing at the gold-fish that swam their monotonous circle in the basin. *1893* F. M. CRAWFORD *Children of King I.* iv. 114 He could not swim a stroke.

b. To glide smoothly through. rare.
1795 POPE *Odys.* vi. 188 Stately in the dance you swim th' harmonious maze.

12. To pass or cross by swimming; to move in, on, or over by swimming; to swim across.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 26 You are over-bootes in loue, And yet you neuer swim the Hellespont. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* I. 202 That Sea-beast Leviathan, which God of all his works Created hugest that swim th' Ocean stream. *1697* DAVEN *Aeneid* iv. 764 Part-colour'd Fowl, Which haunt the Woods, or swim the weedy Pool. *1746* HERVEY *Medit.* (1769) I. 203 All that wing the Firmament, or tread the Soil, or swim the Wave. *1813* SCOTT *Rokby* vi. ii. The otter... prowling by the moon-beam cool, Watches the stream or swims the pool. *1841* ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 617 They swam the river to the spot where the king's tent was pitched.

b. To float on the surface of (water). rare.
1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 137 Nor less, too, swims the seething surge The buoyant alder, wafted on the Po.

13. To cause (an animal) to swim, esp. across a river, etc.

1639 T. DE GBEY *Compl. Horsen.* 306 After swim him, and apply bathes. *1714* tr. *Joulet's Jnrl. Voy. Mexico* (1719) 133 Handing over our Goods from one to another, and swimming over our Horses. *1722* *Acts Assembly* *Pennsylv.* (1762) I. 96 For every Cow or other neat Cattle, boated or swam, Three Half-pence. *1818* SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiii. Sometimes swimming their horses, sometimes losing them and struggling for their own lives. *1890* STEVENSON *Let. to H. James* (1899) II. 213 The place is awkward to reach on horseback. I had to swim my horse the last time I went to dinner. *1903* MORLEY *Gladstone* I. ii. 47 How he... swam the Newfoundland dog in the pond.

b. To convey by swimming. Obs. rare.
1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* I. B4b, I'll vndertake to swimme her Vnto the furthest strand, vpon my shoulders.

c. To cause (something) to pass over the surface of water; to float.

1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 160 The People swam off three Casks of Water. *1800* MOORE *Anacron* lii. 5 Teach me this, and let me swim Mysoul upon the goblet's brim. *1836* T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 38 Two of the boys proceeded to a pond, for the purpose of swimming a gallipot.

d. Of a rushing force of water: To carry or sweep away in its course.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* ix. x. (1872) III. 171 Two villages, Führenheim and Sandhausen, it swam away, every stick of them. *1865* *Ibid.* xx. vii. IX. 129 Reach the bridge before it be swum away.

14. To cause to float; to buoy up.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 81, 5 Tun of Cask will swim a Canon of 8 or 9000 weight. *1779* Phil. *Trans.* LXX. 107 This deck... was laid at five feet five inches above the bottom of the keel, and swam the ship at twelve feet five inches water. *1800* S. STANDER *in Naval Chron.* III. 474 Cann Booyas to swim the buoy-rope, are the most buoyant. *1820* W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 498 We had not before ascertained how far the contrivance of swimming the ship by the ceiling could be depended on. *1842* *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 303 Steep the seed in brine that will swim an egg. *1854* *Boulker's Art of Angling* 58 Put on a cork float sufficiently large to swim a Gudgeon, or large Minnow, at mid-water.

b. To put (a person suspected of witchcraft) to the ordeal of being immersed in water, the proof of innocence being that the person did not sink.

1718 F. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Ess. Witchcraft* 65 Hopkins [the Witch-finder] went on searching and swimming the poor Creatures. *1748* in *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. (1867) 320 Alice, the wife of Thomas Green, labourer, was swam, malicious people having raised an ill report of her for being a witch. *1818* SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xl. The folk are speaking of swimming her i' the Eden. *1825* *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 98/1 A man was swam for a wizard at Wickham-Keith... in the presence of some hundreds of people!

c. To furnish sufficient depth of water for (something) to swim or float in.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ix. We'll drink the young Laird's health in a bowl that would swim the collector's yawl. *1817* M. BLACKBURN *Notes Journ. Amer.* (1818) 82, I guess it [sc. the creek] will swim your horse. *1887* I. R. *Lady's Rancho Life Montana* 25 Wide rivers, very rapid and almost deep enough to swim a horse.

d. (See quot.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Swim*, v. 1. 2. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim; as, to swim wheat for seed.

Swim-bladder. [*f. SWIM v. Cf. G. schwimmblase.*] A fish's swimming-bladder (see **SWIMMING** *vbl. sb.* 6).

1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 375 Ascending or descending chiefly by means of the compression or dilatation of the swim-bladder, an organ with which most fishes are furnished. *1883* *Knowledge* 30 Mar. 191/1 Isinglass... is... the swim-bladder of the sturgeon and similar fishes cut into shreds. *1896* tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 344 In most Fish... the lung... simply possesses the power of diminishing the specific gravity of the animal, and is termed the swim-bladder.

Swimble, sb. Obs. rare. In 5 **swymbul**. [Related to next.] A swaying motion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1121 (Harl. MS.) A foreste... With knotty knurly bareyn trees olde Of stubbes sharpe and hidous... to biholdre; In which they ran a swymbul and a swough, As though a storm sholde bresten every bough.

Swimble, v. Obs. rare. In 5 **swemyle**. [*a. west Scand. svimla* (Norw. dial. *svimla*, Da. *svimle*) to be giddy, stagger, *f. swim-* (see next) + frequent. suffix. Cf. (M)LG. *swimel* staggering, swooning, *swimel(e)n* to swoon, MLG. *swimmel*, *swim(n)eln*, early mod. Du. *swijnmel*, *swijnmelen*, G. dial. *schweimel*, *swimel*.] *intr.* To feel dizzy. *a 1400-50* *Wars Alex.* 156 Swiers swemyle, swooned ladys.

Swime, sb. Obs. Forms: 1 *swima*, 3-4 *suim(e)*, *suimj*, 4 *suuime*, 4 *squyme*, 4-5 *swym(e)*. [*OE. swima* = MLG. *swim*, *swime*, Da. *swimj*, G. dial. *schweime* giddiness, swooning, related immed. to (M)LG. MDu. *swimen* to become faint (Da. *swijmen*, MHG. *swömen*, pa. t. *swöem* (G. dial. *schweimen*), and with variety of vowel-grade, to OE. *-swæman* (— **swainjan*) **SWAEM**, OFris. *swima* swoon, *swima* to swoon, (M)LG. *swöimen*, *swimen*, *swöimen* to stagger, faint, swoon, ON. *svimi* giddiness; f. Teut. root *swaim-*: *swim-*, whence also the forms s. v. **SWIMBLE**.] Dizziness, giddiness, or a fit of this; swooning, a swoon.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1300 (Gr.) *Per hi ascamode, scondum gedrahte, Swiada on swiman.* *a 1000* *Judith* 106 (Gr.) He on swiman laß, druncen & dolhwund. *c 1000* Sax. *Leechd.* III. 48 Wið Bone swiman nim rudan [etc.]. *a 1300* *Cursor* *M.* 5072 (Cott.) *Pat fell in suimj and cried 'merci!' Ibid.* 24350 *Pat suime was o mi sornung sauge.* ? *a 1400* *Morte Arth.* 4246 He swounnes one þe swarthe, and one swym fallis. *c 1400* *Towneley Myst.* II. 27 Ye stand as ye were fallen in swyme.

fig. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 12 Sothe stories ben stoken vp, & sizaight out of mynd, And swolowet into swym by swiftnesse of yeres.

Swime, a. Obs. In 4 **swym**. [*f. prec.*] Used vaguely (like the sb.) in *Destr. Troy* = giddy, dazed, and (actively) stunning.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3604 With þi swerde is to swinke & not with swym thoghtes. *Ibid.* 9561 Also swappan vs with swerdes & with swym strokes.

Swimmable (swimab'l), a. [*f. SWIM v. + -ABLE.*] Capable of being swum.

1852 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* iv. iv. I rode everything rideable... swam everything swimmable. *1866* *Reader* 10 Feb. 145/1 Within swimmable distance of the shore.

Swimmer (swimər), [*f. SWIM v. + -ER* 1. Cf. MLG. *swemmer*, also *swonmer*, MHG. *swimmer* (G. *schwimmer*), Du. *zwemmer*.]

1. A person (or animal) that swims in the water. *1377* LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 167 þe swymmere þat is sauf bi so hym-self lyke. *1398* TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xviii. (Bodl. MS.), Swymmers beþ oft yperissched in swalowes. *1578* H. WOTTON *Courtlye Controo.* 135 V^e swimmer Leander. *1593* SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1098 The other wild, Like an vnpractiz'd swimmer plunging still, With too much labour drowns for want of skill. *1663* DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ep. Ded., Ess. (1900) I. 4 Like an ill swimmer, I have willingly staid long in my own depth. *1810* SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxvii. The swimmer plied each active limb. *1908* *Animal Managem.* 140 The horse is a powerful natural swimmer.

2. An animal that (habitually) swims, or whose structure is adapted for swimming; *spec.* a bird of the order *Natales*, a swimming bird. *1399* LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 86 Thanne sighed þe swymmers for the swan failed. *1599* T. M[ou]p[er] *Silkwormes* 44 The whitest Swimmer nature e're begate, Suspicion blacke and ielousie defiles. *1630* DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion*, Shadow of Judgem. 246 The Woods wilde

Forragers doe howle and roare, The humid Swimmers dye along the shoare. *1646* SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 234 In latrostrous or flat bild birds, which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contriv'd unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oares upon their feet. *1718* ROWE *tr. Lucan* ix. 1214 The Swimmer there the crystal stream pollutes. *1835-6* Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 269/2 The Swimmers [sc. Natales]... are... recognizable by the structure and position of their oar-like feet. *1872* COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 14 Among swimmers, the body is always more or less depressed, or flattened horizontally.

b. Entom. (a) One of a tribe of spiders (*Araneidae natales*) which live in water; a swimming spider, water-spider. (b) A swimming beetle of the group *Hydradephaga* or *Hydrocanthari*.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 427 Walckenaer's Swimmers, the last of his grand tribes of spiders.

3. The swimming-bladder of a fish. Now dial.

1579 T. STEVENS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1590) II. ii. 99 Which combe standeth vpon a thing almost like the gg of a fish in colour and biggness. *1886* ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Swimmer*, the air-bladder of a fish. (Always.) In bloters this silvery-looking purse is very conspicuous.

† b. Farriery. A protuberance on the leg of a horse. *Obs.*

† 1726 Farrier's *Dict.* (Johnson), The swimmer is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside...; this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn.

c. A swimming organ of an animal; *esp.* an anal appendage in certain aquatic insect larvae. (Cf. **SWIMMERET**.)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 295 There are two descriptions of larvæ of *Hydrophilæ*, one furnished with swimmers or anal appendages, by means of which they are enabled to swim. *1848* J. FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Animals* 29 In this animal [sc. the sea-cow], the fore-swimmers (fins or paws) are furnished with the rudiments of nails.

d. An appliance for buoying up or supporting something in the water.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 21 How to make Water-rockets, Water-brands, Water-cats, Water-ducks, &c., that turn themselves in the Water... Having fixed a wooden swimmer below the neck, it [sc. the water-brand] is dipped in wax and pitch, and is ready for use.

4. A thing which floats upon the surface of a liquid; *spec.* an angler's float; see also *quot.* 1854.

a 1609 DENNIS *Secrets Angling* I. xiii. (1613) B iiij, Then take good Corke, as much as shall suffice, For every Line to make his swimmer fit. *1664* EVELYN *Sylva* vii. 24 Let the Nuts be first spread to sweat;... a Month being past, plunge them in Water, reject the Swimmers. *1837* CARLYLE *tr. Rev.* II. i. iii, Shall we say, the Revolution-element works itself rarer and rarer; so that only lighter and lighter bodies will float in it; till at last the mere blown-bladder is your only swimmer? *1854* MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* *Swimmer*, a wooden trencher, or two short pieces of flat wood nailed across floating upon a bucket of water to prevent its washing over as it is carried along.

b. Brewing. A vessel containing ice or iced water floating on the wort in a fermenting-tun. (Cf. *G. schwimmer*.)

1881 WERSHOVEN *Techn. Voc. Eng.-Fr.* 263 The fermenting tun, the gyle-tun, la cure guilloire, the swimmer, le flotteur.

† 5. A cup or goblet 'swimming' or brimming over; a 'bumper'. *Obs.*

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 180 [He] takes himself a lusty Beer-bowl brimmer Of Racy Claret, and Commends a Swimmer To the good Company. *1706* BARNES in *Hearne Collect.* 18 July (O. H. S.) I. 273 Some Brimmer And Swimmer, With Nectar shall flow.

† 6. *slang.* (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Swimmer*, a Counterfeit (old) Coyn. *1812* J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Swimmer*, a guard-ship, or tender; a thief who escapes prosecution, when before a magistrate, on condition of being sent on board the receiving-ship, to serve His Majesty, is said by his pals to be swimmured.

Hence † **Swimmer** *v.* (see *quot.* 1812 above).

Swimmeret (swimərət). [*f. SWIMMER + -ET.*] An abdominal limb or appendage of a crustacean, adapted for swimming; a swimming-foot, pleopod.

1840 Cuvier's *Anim. Kingd.* 416 The second family of Decapoda, Decapoda Macrura... is distinguished by having at the extremity of the tail, on each side, appendages, ordinarily forming a swimmeret [orig. *F. nageoire*]. *1874* A. Wilson *Stud. Guide Zool.* 96 All the varied segments and appendages of the lobster—eyes, feelers, jaws, legs, and swimmerets—are merely modifications of a common structural plan. *1880* HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 20 Attached to the sternal side of every ring of the abdomen of the female there is a pair of limbs, called swimmerets.

† **Swimmering**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [Cf. ON. *svimra* to be giddy.] Giddiness; = **SWIMMING** *vbl. sb.* 4. Also *ppl. a.*, giddy = **SWIMMING** *ppl. a.* 5. *1650* W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 297 Head-ache and the megrim causeth either giddiness (dizziness, swimmering), or dotage. *1650* H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 118 This is but idle treading of the air, and onely a symptom of a light swimmering fancy.

Swimming (swim'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SWIM v. + -ING* 1.] The action of the verb **SWIM**.

1. The action of moving along in the water by natural means of progression.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 166 He þat neuere ne dyued ne noujt can of swymmyng. *1398* TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxix. [xxx.] (Bodl. MS.) If æ36b/1 In swymmyng þe strenger [harts] swymmeþ before. *a 1513* FARRAR *Chron.* vii. ccxxviii. (1811) 277 Swymyng of fysshes, & fleyng of fowlys. *1533* BLUNDEN *Livy* iv. xiv. (S.T.S.) II. 99 Vthiris þat war crafty in swymyng war sa sare woundit...

bat bai drownit in þe streame. 1638 RAWLEY tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* (1650) 40 Exercise within cold water, as swimming, is very good. 1683 J. RENO *Scots Gardener* (1907) 90 The larger your ponde or rivers be, and the more moved by horse, geese and ducks, in their swimming, the sweeter it will be. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl., Let. to Sir W. Phillips* 1 July, I love swimming as an exercise, and can enjoy it at all times of the tide. 1835 Partington's *Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 803/2 In ordinary easy swimming, the hands are not used to propel, but merely to assist in keeping on the surface.

2. The action of moving or floating on the surface of the water, as a ship.

1719 DE FOU CRUSOE II. (Globe) 405 The Fire so burn'd the upper Part, that it soon made them unfit for swimming in the Sea as Boats. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* II. (1842) 62 When surrounded by the fluid, its density was in some degree judged of by the sinking or swimming of the included bulb.

b. *concr.* A thing which floats upon the surface. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1262 The swimings, or light grains that are skimmed off in the cistern.

†3. A watered pattern in a fabric. *Obs. rare.* 1611 FLORIO, *Nudta*, a wave, a swimming as in damaske or chamblet.

4. A state of dizziness or giddiness; vertigo. Usually swimming of the head or brain.

1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Symyng in the hed, *bestournement*. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 72 b/1 Swimming in the heade, *vertigo*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxi. (1887) 90 It is commended for a remedie against the swimming of the head. 1601 HOLLAND *P'ny* xxi. xxx. II. 111 It is good for the swimming and dizziness of the braine. 1684 W. RUSSELL *Phys. Treatise* 135 A Man of middle Age having, a Swimming in his Head. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. A faintness, a kind of swimming. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) xiii. 305, I could not look over a precipice without a swimming in the head.

fig. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. xxviii. 240 Upon a sudden qualm and swimming of their conscience.

5. An appearance as of something floating or wavering before the eyes.

1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 95 My knees trembled...; a swimming came before my eyes. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl., Let. to Lewis* 8 May, The continual swimming of those phantoms before my eyes, gave me a swimming of the head. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. Loire* 234 He was affected by a reeling of the brain and a swimming of the eyes.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *swimming-apparatus*, *-belt*, *-fin*, *-foot*, *-girdle*, *-leg*, *-organ*, *-paddle*, *-paw*, *-plate*, *-web*; *swimming-bath*, *-place*, *-pond*, *-school*; *swimming-bell*, a bell-shaped part or organ, as a nectocalyx, by which an animal propels itself through the water; *swimming-bladder*, (a) the air-bladder of a fish, which enables it to keep its balance in swimming; (b) an inflated bladder to assist a person in swimming; *swimming-tub* *Calico-printing* etc., a tub of colours, with a floating layer of fabric, on which a block is laid to colour its surface.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Swimming-apparatus, a float or device to sustain a person in the water. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Termin.* *Swimming-apparatus*, in Azolla, three apical epispore spongy masses of tissue, surrounding a central conical body with an array of fine filaments (Campbell). 1742 *Daily Advertiser* 28 May (N. & Q. 10th Ser. X. 89), The Pleasure or 'Swimming Bath, which is more than forty-three Feet in length. 1892 H. LANE *Differ. Rheum. Dis.* (ed. 2) 203 The ladies' swimming bath at the New Royal Baths. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 27 The 'nectocalyx', or 'swimming bells', with which the hydrosoma may be provided. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 512/1 Various kinds of Apparatus have been recommended for sustaining the body, as cork-jackets, 'swimming-belts, bladders, &c. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 10 note, If the 'Swimming-Bladder of any Fish be pricked or broken, such a Fish sinks presently to the bottom. 1843 HOLZAPFEL *Turning* I. 155 In glass, is prepared from the sound or swimming-bladder of the sturgeon. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* I. ii. (1883) 32 Don't puncture their swimming-bladders; don't break the ends of their brittle and unstable reputations. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 1860, 240 The animal has a broad 'swimming fin, armed with an operculum. *Ibid.* 234 *Aclecia* is like *Aplysia*, without shell or 'swimming flaps. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 303 The envelope of the intermediate tarsi, is fringed on one side with hairs, to enable the insects to use them as 'swimming feet. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 42 Wee haue Shippes and Boates for Going under Water, and Brooking of Seas; Also 'Swimming-Girdles and Supporters. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 111 Under that Bulk was a Projector clicking off his Swimming Girdles, to keep up Merchants Credits from sinking. 1835 Partington's *Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 803/2 The swimming girdle, about five inches wide, is placed round the pupil's breast. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. ix. 1. 328 The males...alone are furnished with perfect 'swimming-legs. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 113 The endodermal lining of the polypite passes into the central cavity of the 'swimming-organ. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 567/2 The forelimbs, represented by 'swimming-paddles, are of small size. 1808 J. FLEMING in *Mem. Wermerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* (1811) I. 124 There were two 'swimming-paws (if I may be allowed the expression), corresponding to the pectoral fins in fishes, situated in the forepart of the body [of the narwal] towards the under-side. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 417 The lateral 'swimming-pieces at the extremity of the tail...are thrown back at its sides...The six or four following legs terminate in a 'swimming-plate. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Nadadera*, a 'swimming-plate. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1443 A garden containing a bowling-green, quoit-ground, cricket-ground, 'swimming-pond, and baths. 1835 Partington's *Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 803/2 Every 'swimming school ought to

have a leaping tower. 1742 *Daily Advertiser* 18 May (N. & Q. 10th Ser. X. 89), 'Swimming-Stays are made by the above Exchange-Keeper to the utmost Perfection. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 240 The 'swimming or colour-tub is usually double, and serves for two tables. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. II. 24 The hind-feet are provided with a 'swimming web.

Swimming (swi'min), *ppl. a.* [f. SWIM *v.* + -ING-2.] That swims, in various senses.

1. Moving along in the water by natural means of progression; that habitually swims, as some birds and insects.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* I. 20 Teon nu þa wæteru forð swim-mende cynn cucu on life. c 1050 Byrhtferth's *Handboe in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 310 He ȝescop eall wȝermynn & cƿe-pende & fleoȝende & swim-mende. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I. 55 The water to nourish the fȝsh swymaund. 1605 SHAKS. *Leur* III. iv. 134 Poor Tom, that eates the swimming Frog. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 463 Swimming Pegasus...Native of the Indian seas. 1859 Todd's *Cycl. Anat. Index*, *Swimming birds* (Natatores). 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 232 The spider crab, and swimming or velvet crab, are also eaten.

b. *fig.* Characterized by easy smooth motion or progress, as of a person swimming; free from obstruction or difficulty.

1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 88 During a swimming period of six years, I scarce remember to have experienced the smallest discontent. 1830 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1835) II. 320 Emigration is going on at a swimming rate. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1857) 496, I carried my election by a swimming majority.

c. *Stock Exchange.* (See quot.)

1870 MEDBEY *Men & Myst. Wall Str.* 128 Swimming market—the opposite of a sick market. Everything is buoyant.

2. Floating in the water; *spec. in Bot.* (see quot. 1859).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 60 Se swymmenda arc [= Noah's ark]. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 65 Potamogeton...maye be named in englishe Pondplantayne, or swymmyngne plantayne. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxvii. 680 (heading) Of Duckes meate, and other swymming herbes. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 1 A Ship of War...It's the most admirable swimming Contrivance, that ever mortal Thought brought forth. 1793 MARTIN *Lang. Bot.*, *Swimming* or Floating leaf. 1859 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Termin.* *Swimming*, used vaguely for aquatic, which either float on the surface, or have their leaves floating. More restrictedly applied to aquatic which are wholly immersed, and also free from attachment to the bottom. 1870 tr. Pouchet's *Universe* (1871) 42 The swimming fucus or sea-weed. 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. xiii. 374 When the pole of an ordinary magnet is brought to act upon the swimming needle [i.e. floating upon a liquid].

b. *Swimming stone*: a kind of stone so light as to float upon water; = FLOAT-STONE 2.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 111 In a copper-mine...near Redruth, they have a stone which they call the Swimming-stone. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XIX. 190/2 Cavernous quartz is termed Spongiform quartz or Swimming stone.

†c. *fig.* Wavering, unsteady. *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 71 Certaine strange dreames...which wel she hoped were but idle swimming fancies of no consequence. 1603 BACON *Valerius Terminus* i. Wks. 1857 III. 439 As far as a swimming anticipation could take hold.

†d. *fig.* Superficial, on the surface. *Obs. rare.*

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Work of Holy Spirit* v. vi. Wks. 1703 V. 1. 405 An abundance...of swimming knowledg, common enlightning.

†3. Of the carriage of the body: Characterized by a smooth waving motion. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 130 Which she with pretty and with swimming gate following...Would imitate, and saile vpon the Land. 1694 N. H. LADIES *Dict.* 169/2 A Swimming Gate, or an affected Pace, as if you were...measuring the ground by the Foot as you pass along. *Ibid.* 495/2 He...admires her swimming Carriage. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 52 p. 2 That swimming Air of your Body. 1731 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems, Fairw. to Bath* vi. Somerville, of courteous mien...With swimming Haws, and Brownlow blithe.

4. Overflowing (in quot. *transf.*).

c 1586 CRESS PEMBERG *Ps.* xcvi. iii. You streamy rivers clapp your swimming hands.

b. Of the eyes: Suffused with tears; watery.

a 1729 CONGREVE *Tears of Amaryllis* 126 From her swimming eyes began to pour Off softly falling rain a silver shower. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 322 She rose, and fixt her swimming eyes upon him.

c. *advb.*

1887 *Suppl. Jamieson's Sc. Dict.*, *Addenda*, *Swimming*, also used as an *adv.*, as in the phrase *swimming full*, i.e. abundantly, copiously full or filled, well stocked.

5. Affected with, or characterized by, dizziness or giddiness.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 555 For the curing of the swimming dizzines or giddines in the head. 1688 KING'S *Declar.* 21/2 Yet you...are in no Danger at all of Falling Down, from any other Cause, but the Swimming Concept of your Own Head. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 59 A swimming kind of stupor would fall...upon my soul. 1818 BYRON *Maseppa* xviii. The cold, dull, swimming, dense Sensation of recurring sense. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* (1883) I. 178 My head got into a swimming condition. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* April xxix. She yielded, and was borne with swimming brain And airy joy, along the mountain side.

b. Of the eyes or sight (cf. *L. oculi natantes*, *lumina natantia*).

1697 DUVOEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 717 An Iron Slumber shuts my swimming Eyes. 1697 — *Æneid* v. 1113 The Pilot...Soon clod'd his swimming Eyes, and lay supine. 1819 KEATS *Eve of St. Mark* 55 With aching neck and swim-

ming eyes, And dazed with saintly imag'ries. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxii. And slowly by his swimming eyes was seen A lovely female face. 1827 LYTON *Pelham* lxxv. No trembling of the hand, no error of the swimming sight.

Swimmingly (swi'migli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY-2.] In a swimming manner.

1. With easy smooth progress; smoothly and without impediment; with uninterrupted success or prosperity. †In early use, esp. with *bear*, *carry*: With conspicuous success, with *déjà*.

1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Prophetess* I. iii. *Max.* Can such a Rascal as thou art, hope for honour?...Geta. Yes, and bear it too, And bear it swimmingly. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 51 Lord Percy carried himself swimmingly and said more for then against the Chancellor. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* I. i. Prithce let us dine together to-day, and be swimmingly merry. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* I. i. He never dreams how swimmingly his own Affairs are manag'd at home. 1696 VANBRUGH *Kelapse* IV. I. So, matters go swimmingly. 1754 WARBURTON in *W. & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 186 Only this last year or two I was going swimmingly on. I have now struck upon a rock. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 14 Mar. (1804) I. 266 The interview went off very swimmingly. 1844 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life & Lett.* (1876) II. x. 152 The article on Chatham goes on swimmingly. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 155 Everything went swimmingly with the prosecution.

2. With a smooth gliding movement.

1745 *Gentl. Mag.* July 384/4 Like fluttering angels they swimmingly move. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viv. Paris* (ed. 5) 37 Perhaps the reality did not appear quite so swimmingly elegant...as the fancy of the thing (i.e. a rustic dance) had been. 1842 BROWNING *Waring* I. iv. 'E'en so, swimmingly appears, Through one's after-supper musings, Some lost Lady of old years.

Swimmingness (swi'mignēs), *rare.* [f. SWIMMING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] a. A misty or moist appearance (of the eyes). b. Smooth gliding movement.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v. You see that picture has a sort of a—Ha, Foible! A Swimmingness in the eyes. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Conway* 24 Oct. His eyes...had...a certain melancholy swimmingness, that described hopeless love rather than a natural amorous languish. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. vii. 283 There was a swan-like swimmingness about her air and gait.

Swimmist (swi'mist). [f. SWIM *v.* + -IST.] A habitual or professional swimmer.

1881 *Cuckoo* 22 June, Champion swimmists like Webb and Beckwith. 1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 11/3 The Serpentine Christmas Day Morning Handicap, to the decision of which so many swimmists look forward.

Swimmy (swi'mi), *a.* [f. SWIM *v.* + -Y.] Inclined to dizziness or giddiness. Also in *Comb.*

1836 F. S[VKES] *Scraps fr. Jm.* 123 To look down was quite enough to cause one's head to be unpleasantly swimmy. 1881 C. WHITEHEAD *Hops* 42 The operators must not be swimmy-headed. 1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* xvii. (1895) 153 My head rather swimmy.

Hence **Swimminess**, dizziness.

1894 CONAN DOYLE *Parasite* 96, I had a dizziness and swimminess which rapidly passed away.

†**Swinch.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 *awinche*, *auinche*, 4 *awinch*, *swynche*, *Aynb.* *zwynch*. [Aphetic f. I-SWENCH. Cf. SWENCH.] Toil, labour.

12.. *Moral Ode* 269 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 181 Per is wele abute grame and reste abuten swinche. 1297 [see SWENCH]. 1340 *Aynb.* 83 Alle þing pinges makeþ zueite zwynch zorges tyeares and wepinges.

†**Swind.** *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *swynde*. [OE. *swindan*, pa.t. *swand*, *swundon*, pa.ppl. *swunden* = OHG. *suuntan*, *suindan*, pa.t. *suant*, (MHG. *swinden*, occas. *swinten*, G. *schwinden*, *schwand*, *geschwunden*, whence Da. *swinde*), a formation with -nd- on the Teut. root *swi-* (cf. *Ice.* *svila* to abate), parallel to a formation with -n-, repr. by OHG. *swinan* (MHG. *swinen*, G. *schwemen*) of the same meaning, MLG. *swinen* to be slow, ON. *swina* to subside, and to a formation with -m-, repr. by SWINE and the related forms.] *intr.* To waste away, languish; to dwindle, decrease; to vanish, disappear. Hence †**Swinden** *ppl. a.*, enfeebled, enervated (cf. ASWIND 2, FORSWOUNDEN).

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxv. (1899) 500 Ealle...ððe hefeize slæpe swundon, oððe to synnum wæceon. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) xxxviii. 15 [xxxix. 11] Swindan ðu dydest...sawle his. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 57 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 163 Vre swinc and ure tilpe is ofte iwoned to swinden. c 1275 LAY. 23670 Panne nial me singe Of one swindene kinge þat his beet haue imaked And his cnicht-sipe forsake. 13.. *St. Erkenwode* 342 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 274 Sodenly his swete chere swyndid & faylide. a 1377 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus me pilth the pore that is of lute pris: Nede in swot and in swynk swyndet mo swo. a 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxviii. 56 Heil lenere and louere of largenesse, Swete and sweetest þat neuer may swynde.

Swindge, **Swindgel**, var. SWINGE, SWINGLE.

Swindle, sb.¹ Local variant of SWINGLE sb. Also in *Comb.* *awyndilland* = SWINGLE-HAND.

14.. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 666/7-8 *Hoc exculidant*, a swyndylstoc. *Hoc exculidant*, a swyndilland. 1857 BROWNE *Rom. Kye* xxx. I drank with the harvesters, who sang me songs about rural life, such as— Sitting in the swale; and listening to the swindle of the flail, as it sounds dub-a-dub on the corn, from the neighbouring barn.

†**Swindle**, sb.² *Obs.* [ad. early mod.Du. *swindel* (Du. *zuendel*) = MHG. *swindel*, *swintel*

(*G. schwindel*), f. Teut. *swind-*: see SWIND *v.* and -LE. Cf. SWINDLING *vbl. sb.* 1. Giddiness, vertigo. 1559 MOWSEY *Evonym*: 137 This liquor is good for the headache, falling sickness, frensy, swindle or turn sickness.

Swindle *swindl* 1, *sb.* 3 [f. SWINDLE *v.* 2].
1. An act of swindling; a fraudulent transaction or scheme; a cheat, fraud, imposition.

1854 C. W. DAY *Five Yrs. Resid. W. Indies* II. 185 The West India Islands are full of the swindles of European tradesmen. Wine and spirits are shockingly adulterated, etc. 1881 *Frml. Inst. Bankers* Nov. 573 The trustees under liquidation never have their bills taxed; they charge what they like and do what they like; it is a perfect swindle with them.

b. *spec.* (slang or local): see QUOTS.

1870 *Law Reports, Davey v. Walmsley* (Farmer), Lotteries are announced and commonly known as swindles. 1872 SCHELE *de Vease Americanism* 576 When he [a Western man] wishes to know what he has to pay, he asks, 'What's the damage?' or, not so charitably, 'What's the swindle?' 1890 BARNES & LELAND *Slang Dict.* s. v. When a proposition is made to toss for a drink by spinning a coin, the phrase is generally 'let's have a swindle.'

2. Something that is not what it appears or is pretended to be; a 'fraud'. *collog.*

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* i. 4 Let us take, for example, that pathetic swindle, the Bridge of Sighs. 1882 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* 395 As a sea the Mediterranean is a mere swindle. It is, indeed, not a sea at all, but a miserable puddle.

+ **Swindle**, *v.* 1 *Obs.*: see SWINDLING *vbl. sb.* 1
Swindle, *v.* 2 [Back-formation f. SWINDLER.]

1. *intr.* To act the swindler; to practise fraud, imposition, or mean artifice, esp. for the purpose of obtaining money.

1783 BAILEY *Swindle*, to get Money on false Pretences. 1804 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Swindle*, a cant word signifying to cheat. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xlix, Those Who swindle, house-break, sheep-steal, and shop-lift. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvii, Hardy English adventurers who have swindled in all the capitals of Europe.

2. *trans.* To cheat, defraud (a person) out of money or property.

1803 SVD. SMITH *Delphine* Wks. 1859 I. 46/1 Though she swindles Delphine out of her estate. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 243 Having been intrusted with the management of a bank in the *Piscina publica*, he swindled and ruined the depositors. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xiv. 162 It appears that del Monte has swindled his wife—his widow—out of every sixpence she possessed.

b. To bring into some specified condition by swindling.

1810 in *Life Adam Clarke* viii. (1834) 192, I might swindle away this poor Sarah Boswell from your chapels to ours. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Oct., When I had paid the debt into which I had been swindled by her.

3. To get or gain by swindling? *Obs.*

1804 *Revol. Philarch* II. 306 The convention of Alexandria, which Buonaparte swindled from the trembling Melas. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. 7, Lamotte had swindled a sum of three hundred livres from one of them.

Swindleable (*swindlāb'l*), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. SWINDLE *v.* 2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being or liable to be swindled.

1874 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. vii. 253, I have had to pay many of their bills, chiefly I think because I look easily swindleable (to coin a word).

Swindledom (*swindl'ldm*), *nonce-wd.* [f. SWINDLE *sb.* 3 + -DOM.] The realm or domain of swindles.

1893 *Scott. Lender* 10 June (to *healing*) The latest from swindledom.

Swindler (*swindlār*), [ad. *G. schwindler* giddy-minded person, extravagant projector, esp. in money matters, cheat, f. *schwindeln* to be giddy, act thoughtlessly or extravagantly, swindle, going back to MHG. *swindeln*, OHG. *swintilān* (cf. MHG. *swindel*, *swintel*, OHG. *swintilān* dizziness), frequent. f. *swintan* to waste away, languish, lose consciousness, etc.: see SWIND *v.* and -LE. Cf. Du. *zwendelaar*.]

Orig. a cant word, said to have been introduced into London by German Jews about 1762, and to have been first used in literature by Lord Mansfield. See BAILEY'S *Dict.* ed. 1782, and *Slang Dict.* (1873) 317.

One who practises fraud, imposition, or mean artifice for purposes of gain; one who systematically defrauds or cheats others; a cheat.

1775 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 175/2 Dupes to the designing arts of the wretches distinguished by the name of Swindlers. 1797 (*title*) Adventures of the Extravagant Wit; or the English Swindler, shewing the various Frauds and Tricks he committed in London and the most distant parts of the Globe. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd ed. II. i. A swindler, living as he can. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iii. 159 The swindler always thinks his victim a fool.

Hence (all *nonce-wds.*) **Swindlerdom**, the realm of swindlers, swindlers collectively; **Swindler-ship**, the condition of a swindler; **Swindlery**, the practice of a swindler, swindling.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 9/1 The enterprise of London Swindlerdom seems to be illimitable. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* XII. xi. 111. 341 What is truth, falsity, human Kingship, human Swindlerish? 1833 — *Misc. Ess.*, *Capitro* (1872) V. 93 Had there been no sumptuary or adultery or Swindlery Law-acts. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. II. vi, Swindlery and Blackguardism have stretched hands across the Channel, and saluted mutually.

+ **Swindling**, *vbl. sb.* 1 *Obs. rare.* In 6

swyndelynge. [ad. *G. schwindelung* (OHG. *swintilunga*, MHG. *swindeln* vb.), f. *schwindel* SWINDLE *sb.* 2, *schwindeln* vb., formations on Teut. *swind-* (see SWIND *v.*)] Swimming in the head, dizziness, giddiness.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* K iv b, [It] is good agaynst the swyndelynge in the hede.

Swindling (*swindlīng*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. SWINDLE *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of SWINDLE *v.* 2; the practice of a swindler; fraud or imposition for purposes of gain; systematic cheating.

1794 H. WALFOLE *Lett. to W. Beloe* 24 Sept., A deep laid plan of political swindling. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 177 He seems not to have taken up the trade of a false witness till he could no longer support himself by begging or swindling. 1869 ADAM SMITH'S *W. N. I.* II. II. 326 *note*, Free trade in banking, it has been wisely and wittily said, is free trade in swindling.

Swindling, *ppl. a.* [f. SWINDLE *v.* 2 + -ING 2. Cf. *prec.*]

1. That swindles; acting or dealing fraudulently. 1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. p. xv, Ignorant or swindling dealers at Naples. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 610 Our medium is depreciated by the multitude of swindling banks. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiv, The swindling old beathan.

2. Of acts, etc.: Involving a swindle, fraudulent. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xii. 11 He declared his abhorrence of becoming a party in a mere swindling trick. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvi. 283 Since his name for virtue served as an effective part of a swindling apparatus. Hence **Swindlingly** *adv.*

1887 MAS. DALY *Digging & Squatting* xvi. 171 The break-up of many of the more swindlingly formed enterprises naturally ensued.

Swine (*swīn*). Pl. *swine*. Forms: *Singular* and *Plural*. 1-4 *swin*, 1-6 *swyn*, 4-5 *suyn*, 4-7 *swyne*, 4 *suine*, *swiyn*, *suine*, *Ayenb.* *zuyn*, 4-5 *sqwyne*, 5 *swyyn*, *swyune*, *sweyne*, *sqwyne*, 6 *suynes*, *swiyn*, *swyyn*, 7 *sweyn*, *shwyne*, 5-*swine*. *Plural* in -s. 5 *swynes*, 6, 8-9 *swines*. [Common Teutonic: OE. *swīn* str. n. = OFris., OS., MLG. *swīn*, MDu. *swijn*, (Nfris. *swiwin*, Efris. *swiwin*, Wfris. *swiyn*, LG. *swiwin*, Du. *swiwin*), OHG., MHG. *swīn*, (G. *schwein*), ON. *swīn*, (Sw., Da. *svin*), Goth. *swīn* — OTeut. **swinom*, neut. of adj. formation with suffix -ino- (cf. L. *suīnus*, OSI. *swīn* swinish, and see -INE suffix 1) on the root of L. *sūs*, Gr. *ūs*, and Sow *sb.* 1]

The orig. use may have been either generic or restricted to the young of the swine; for the latter cf. Goth. *gaitein*, OHG. *geizgn* young goat, kid, cogn. v. OE. *gæten* of goats, L. *hædinus* of kids: — Indo-eur. **ghaidino-*, f. *ghaid*-GOAT.]

1. An animal of the genus *Sus* or family *Swine*, comprising bristle-bearing non-ruminant hoofed mammals, of which the full-grown male is called a *boar*, the full-grown female a *sow*; esp. the common species *Sus scrofa*, domesticated from early times by Gentile nations for its flesh, and regarded as a type of greediness and uncleanness. (Now only literary, dialectal, or as a generic term in zoology, etc., being superseded in common use by *pig* or *hog*: see these words.)

(a) *sing.* c. 795 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 700 *Suis*, *swin*, a 1000 *Riddles* xli. [xli.] 105 (Gr.) *Mara* ic com & fætra, þonne amæstet *swin*. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1085, Ne an eow an swin nes belyfom. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 143 in O. E. *Hom.* I. 169 *Swines* brede is swide swete, swa is of wilde dore. c. 1205 *LAV.* 468 Al swa þat wilde swin þe wrotes geond þan grouen. a 1225 *Cursor* R. 128 Ase swin ipund ine st nortte uetten. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 26371 (Cott.) þai sal yow yp on bakles lift Als swine [fair: *swine*] þat ar to salting lift. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12342 By a mykel fir he sat, Rostyng a swyn gret & fat. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 138 Sche brougt fram the kyche a scheld of a wyld swyne. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* i. 47 To offe vp swynes flesh and other vclene beastes. 1566 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 34 Oh monstrous beast, how like a swine he lyes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 53 Circe. Whose charmed Cup Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape, And downward fell into a groveling Swine. 1682 SHADWELL *Lane. Witches* II, Coursing had gotten me a woundy stomach, and I eat like a Swine. 1780 COWPER *Love of World Reproved* 3 There is a part in ev'ry swine No friend or follower of mine may taste. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 58 He found a swine going at large in the town.

(b) *pl.* c. 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvii. § 4 He bið anlicost fetum swinum þe sylle wital hegan on fulum solum. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Det oref þe þis dear waned beð shep & rederen & get & swin. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 4711 (Pal) soght þam rotes, als þe swine. c. 1375 St. Leg. *Saints* xxix. (Placidas) 319 He. al his bestiale sleu in hy., assis, mulis, schepe & swyne. 1421 *Cov. Lett.* Bk. 27 We commaund þat no man have no Swyne goyng in the hyze streit. c. 1452 *Termes of Venery* in J. Hodgkin *Proper Terms* 56/2 Sundry of wyld Swyne, Dryfte of Tame Swyne. 1528 *Roy Kelle* me (Arb.) 113 There is groutynge of pigges and swyne With lowynge of oxen and kye. 1562 LEIGH *Surv.* (1577) Fiv b, Neither maie Geese or Swine have common, but by the lordes sufferance. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 630 Thee and thy Legions, yelling they shall flye, And beg to hide them in a herd of Swine. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* II. 222 Of Swine, Somersetshire appears still to persevere in the old white breed. 1846 YOUTT *Pig* 24 Swine are the most prolific of all domesti-

cated animals. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Pur.* IV. 296 The rooting swine Beneath the hedge-row oak-trees grunt and whine.

β. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Gij, Iliis Swyneherd, he that kept his swynes. 1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. v. 285 Beeves, muttons, veals, swines. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curr. Relat.* II. 421 When Swines continue longer than ordinary in the Mire. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 41 Young shoots, which are swines of about three quarters of a year old. 1850 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* I. xv. 93 Some of you chaps haven't no more manners than so many swines!

b. In proverbial and allusive expressions, and in fig. context.

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 6 Ne 3e ne wurpen cowre meregrotu toforan cowrum swynon. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Ne sculen 3e nawith 3imstones leggen swinen to mete. 13- *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3680 þou sest Mahoun ne Apolin Be nougt worþ þe brestel of a swin. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's* T. 647 And stolen were hisse letters pryvely Out of his hox while he sleep as a swyn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 360 The servantz lich to drunke Swyn Begunne forto route faste. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 342 b, A swyne to teache Minerva, was a prouerbe [etc.]. 1560 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* III. 210 That lecherous Swyne the Byschop of Rome (quhai hais rutet up the Lordis wyneyard sa far as in him wes). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 91 Fire enough for a Flint, Pearle enough for a Swine. 1590 GREENWOOD *Col. lect. Seland.* Art. G. j, We sayd you shall finde it, a pyg of that Swyne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 109 'Tis old but true, Still Swine eats all the draugh. a 1600 MONT. COMERIE *Misc. P.* xxx. 42 (Laing MS.) Lat me nocht sleip in sleuth, In stinkand sty with sathanis sinfull swyne. 1608 WILKIE *Hexapla Exod.* 683 A certaine Sorbonist, then a popish bishop, a swine out of the same stie. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 440 The tricks of old Circe deter us from Wine, Tho' we honour a Boar, we won't make ourselves Swine. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix, He that does me not reason is a swine of Sussex, and I'll make him kneel to the pledge, if I should cut his hams, and smoke them for bacon.

2. *fig.* Applied opprobriously to a sensual, degraded, or coarse person; also (in mod. use) as a mere term of contempt or abuse.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 263 Mannis lawis hav distemperid kynde of men, and turned hem into swyn. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 687 Ye maistry Swyne ye ydel wrechhes. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* I. xi. (MS. Bodl. 263) 51/2 How that this swyn. This Thiestes, afftir Europa Lay bi his doughter callid Pellopia. 1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 John II. 13-17 (1537) 42 Lechery. maketh a man altogether a swyne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. ii. 10 This foule Swine Ie now even in the Centry of this Isle. 1842 BROWNING *Solitogny Span.* *Cloister* iv, Gr-r-r—you swine! 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* xxxviii, I shall be butchered to amuse these swine. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* xxvi, The swine might have had the decency to have made up his alleged mind a bit sooner.

3. = *swine-fish*: see 5.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv.* Scot. xv. (1855) 143 The 'wolf-fish', here 'swine', (*anarrhich lupus* of Linneus).

4. Obvious Combinations: attrib., as *swine-bristle*, *flesh*, + *green* [GROIN *sb.* 2, snout], *leather* [cf. G. *schwein(s)leder*], *market*, + *pork*, *trough*, etc.; adj. = SWINISH, as in *swine enjoyment*, *security*; objective, etc., as *swine-buyer*, *-catcher*, *-dealer*, *-eater*, *-keeper*, *-keeping*; *swine-eating* adj.; *swine-like* adj. and adv.; parasynthetic (similative), as *swine-faced*, *-headed*, *-mouthed*, *-snouted* adjs.; occas. with *swine's*, as + *swine's-faced*.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 366 þe harys on his browis war lyke **swyne-brustyls*. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i, Working on tanned hides, amid pincers, paste-horns, rosin, swine-bristles, and a nameless flood of rubbish. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4318/4 Richard Wells, of Ingoldshy in Lincolnshire, 'Swine-buyer'. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* IV. 2652 (Congleton) The 'swine-catcher', levying 12. upon each vagrant pig. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. i, These **swine-eating* Christians. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* v. 24 Wit. lifts our **swine-enjoyments* from the mire. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 150 The pudding house, Where 'swine' facde beautie onely sate in pride. 1556 NASH *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1905 III. 134 Two or three sturdie Plow-men (such as his swines fact bluecoat was). 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 281 What an unmanerlic microcosme was this swine-faced clowne. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth.* De P. R. xviii. i. (Bodl. MS.), 'Swyne flesche and schepe flesche is better rosted þan sode. c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxl.) ix. 36 þe Sarzenes also bringes furth na grysez, ne þai ete swyne flesch. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 189 The Jews, prohibited from using swine-flesh. 1691 RAY *V. C. Words* 138 **Swine-green*, a Swines snout. 1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* 53 **Swine-headed* and mouth'd and backed. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 130 Sneur swappit swanky, 'swynekeeper ay for swaittis. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* IV. ii. 38 A hundred and fiftie totter'd Prodigalls, lately come from 'swine-keeping. 1409 in *Beverly MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1900) 100 Cal-lethry, 'swyn-lether. 1575-85 AAR. SANDOVS *Serm.* 156 Let vs not 'swinelike returne to wallow in that slime againe. 1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl.* to Tobacco (Arb.) 206 Olde drunkards thinke they prolong their dayes, by their swinelike diet. 1624 QUARES *Job* xix, In Pleasure's sincke, he takes a swinelike Pleasure. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 11/1 Creatures more swine-like than human. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 603/2 A Strete called 'Swynemarket. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 441 Rumford, the glory whereof dependeth on a swine mercat. 1456 SIA G. HAV *Gov. Princes* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 157 Sum man luxurious as a **swyne* pork, and sum chaste as a turtur dowe. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. ii, To one that franks his lust In 'swine-security of bestial incest. 1887 MOARIS *Odyssey* x. 239 And **swine-shape* they had, and the voice. of the boar. 1840 LONGE. *Sp. Student* I. iv, I tell you this is nothing but Vino Tinto of La Mancha, with a tang of the 'swine-skin. 1594 NASH *P. Penitence* Wks. 1904 I. 169 Hee will sonnet a whole quire of paper in praise of Lady 'Swin-snout, his yeolow-fac'd Mistres. 1900 W. ARCHER *tr. Ibsen's When we*

dead *Awaken* 1. 74 Lop-eared, low-browed dog-skulls, and fatted swine-snouts. 1603 *BRETON Wonders worth Hearing* Wks. (Grosart) II. 87: Squint-eyed, *Swine snouted, wry bodies, and play footed. 1579 *Fulke Heskins' Parl.* 124 Let him resort to M. Heskins' swine-trough. 1616 *DEACON Tobacco Tortured* 57 The Swill bols swine-troffe. 1619 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 278 Keeping of swine troughs in the hie streyt. 1837 *Scott Chron. Canongate* ii. They come, with the prodigal son, to the husks and the swine-trough. 1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 135 One *swyne tubbe.

5. Special Combinations (also with *swine's*): *swine-back*, (a) a convex or arched back like that of a swine (= *HOGBACK* 1); (b) in *Coal-mining* = *HOGBACK* 2 b, *HORSE-BACK* 4; *swine-backed* (-backt) *a.*, having a back like that of a swine; *spec.* in *Archery*, having a convexly curved outline (opp. to *saddle-backed*); *swine-badger* = *hog-badger* (*Hoo sb.* 1 13 c); *swine-crow* (*orue*), -*crue* *dial.* [*CREW* 2, *CRUIVE*], a pigsty; † *swine-drunk* *a.* [cf. *ON. svindruckinn*], excessively drunk, beastly drunk; so † *swine drunkenness*; *swine-eyes*, eyes like those of a swine, which cannot be directed upwards; *swine fever*, a name for two infectious diseases of swine (produced by different bacteria), distinctively called *hog-cholera*, chiefly affecting the intestines, and *swine-plague*, chiefly affecting the lungs (see below); *swine-fish*, the wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*, so called from the movement of its snout; † *swine-garth*, an enclosure for swine, a pigsty; *swine-girl*, a girl who tends swine; *swine-grease* (see *swine's grease* below); *swine's* (-s)-*head*, a swinish or self-indulgent person; † *swine-hog* = *Hoo sb.* 1 1; † *swine-house* [cf. *ON. svinahús*], a building in which swine are kept; hence † *swine-housegarth*, an enclosed piece of ground containing such a building; *swine-hulk*, -*hull dial.* [*HULK sb.* 1, *HULL sb.* 1 4 b], a pigsty; † *swine-louse*, a woodlouse, hog-louse, or sow-bug; *swine-meat dial.*, food for swine, hog-wash; *swine-oat local* (see quot.); *swine's* (-s)-*penny local* (see quot.); *swine-plague*, an infectious disease of swine, resembling but distinct from hog-cholera (see *swine fever* above); *swine's back*, local name for a narrow hill-ridge (cf. *HOGBACK* 2 a); † *swine-seam*, = *swine's-grease*; † *swine's evil*, = *SCROFULA*; *swine's grease* (occas. *swine-grease*), now *dial.*, the fat of a swine, lard; *swine-shott*, † *shoute dial.* [*SHOOT* 2], a young pig; *swine-skeel dial.*, a tub for hog-wash; † *swine-sought*, = *SWINE-POX* 2; † *swine's-pike Mil.*, = *SWINE'S FEATHER*; † *swine's pudding* = *Hog's PUDDING*; † *swine's-stead*, a building in which swine are kept; † *swine-wroting*, a place in which swine root. (See also *SWINE'S FEATHER*.)

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 976/4 A. bay Nag, with a Blaze down his Face, a *Swine-back. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining, Swine-back* (S.W.). See *Horses*. *Ibid.*, *Horses or Horsebacks*, natural channels cut, or washed away by water, in a coal seam, and filled up with shale and sandstone. Sometimes a bank or ridge of foreign matter in a coal seam. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 The *swyne backed fashion, maketh the shaft deeper. 1710 [see *swine-headed* in 4]. 1800 *DOYLE White Company* xxiv. It has been my wont to choose a saddle-backed feather for a dead shaft, and a swine-backed for a smooth fibre. 1768 *PENNAUT Brit. Zool.* I. 66 Naturalists once distinguished the badger, by the names of the 'swine-badger, and the dog-badger; from the supposed resemblance of their heads to those animals. 1669-81 *Swine-cree [see *CAEW* 2 1]. 1501 *Extr. Aberd. Regr.* (1844) I. 70 That all the town be devoyen of *swyn croffe. c. 1575 [see *CAUVE* 2]. 1616 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* X. 559 Hiddin in swyne crooves and middings. 1502 *NASHE P. Penitente Wks.* 104 l. 207 The third [stage] is *Swine drunke, heauy, lumpish, and sleepe, and cries for a little more drinke. 1601 *SLAUS. All's Well* iv. iii. 286 Drunkenness is his best vertue, for he will be swine-drunk. 1547-64 *BARTLOWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 124 Of all other most odious is *swine drunkenness, wherewith both the body & soule is deformed. 1874 *JEFFERIES Toilers of the Field* (1892) 323 Curses on our insular *swine-eyes that could not see it. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/2 Provided that the swine are not in a *swine-fever infected place. 1863 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 289 The Sea Wolf, Sea Cat, or *Swine-fish. 1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 88 Pro mundacione de le *Swynegarth. 1886 *CRESS E. MARTINEGO-CESARESCO Ess. Study Folk-Songs* 199 The *swine girl went up to the mountain top and sang and sang. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 341 He seyde, thou lohn, thou *swynesheed awak. 1819 *KRAAT On C. A. Brown* ii. He 'sdeligned the swine-head at the wassail-bowl. 1548 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) I. 12, ij *swyn hounges xs. 1601 in W. Jackson *Cumbd. & Westmoreld. Papers* (1892) I. 155 Item a swyne hogge xiis. 1576 E. WOASELY *Serv. Mannor Felsted, Essex* 150 (MS.) To repaire and maintaine .. the lord's hoggs-cote or *swinehouse. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 168 As many swine-houses replete with swine. 1466-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 91 Pro operacione et emendacione pavimenti .. in le *swynhousgarth. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker 626/1 Ara, stye, or a *swyne holke. 1566 in Leader Rec. Burgery Sheffield* (1897) 15 Hughe Storey for a smythe and a *swyne howle lijs. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 A *Swinhull* or *Swine-cree*, a Hog's-stye. 1807 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 145 To the swyne-hull hie an' swat thee. 1585 *LUPTON Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 50 Little worms with many feet (of some called *Swine-lice). 1583

Durham Wills (Surtees) II. 78, j other tubbe, for *swine meat 12 d. 1819 *Reas Cyl. XXXIV.* *Swine-Oat, .. a particular kind of oat, which is cultivated for the use of pigs .. in some parts of Cornwall .. the naked oat, or *avena nuda*. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 550 The Roman Emperours coined; which because swine many times rooting into the ground turne up with their snouts, the country people [at Littleborough] call *Swines-penies. 1732 W. STURKLEY in *Memo. (Surtees)* III. 149 Many coyns found in one field towards that bridge [at Littleborough]. They call 'em Swine-pennys. 1891 *BILLINGS Med. Dict.* *Swine plague .. an acute, epidemic, contagious, and usually fatal disease of swine, with .. rapid and labored respiration, and sometimes diarrhoea. 1836 W. A. MILES *Devered Barrow* 15 On its ridge [sc. a range of chalk], or to use a more common term, on the *swine's back, is a cluster of tumuli. 1564-3 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* XI. 248 Item, for *swyne same .. iijli. iijss. 1538 *PAYNELL Salernes Regim. Rj.* By *swynes yuell is vnderstande infusioe vnder the chynne about the throte. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* cx. (1636) 112 A plaster made of figges .. are good for the swines evil. a. 1435 *Tr. Ardenne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 11 Ane emplastre of maluez & *swynes grese. 1463-4 *Compta Domest.* (Abbotsf. 1836) 45, xij petrarum de Swynegrege. 1530 *PALSOA. 278/2 Swynes grease, sayn de pourcau; grese de porc.* 1600 *SURFLEY Country Farm* ii. xlviij. 307 This roote roasted and stamped with olde swines grease, and applied to the cornes of the feet. 1581 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 35, v *swyne shoates. 1901 *TROTTER Galloway Gossip* 332 (E.D.D.) Stots, an hoggs, an swine-shotts. 1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 135 One *swyne skele. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 375/1 Pe *Swynsoghte, porridge. 1638 *WARO Animadv. Warl. celxxxi.* 393 (*healing*) The Description of an Instrument, invented by King Henry the fifth, at the Battell of Agincourt, and since used by the King of Sweden, and by him called a *Swines-Pike. 1639 *Ibid.* ii. 90 These Shot ought to have each man his Swines-Pike at his girdle, to stick down against the Horse. 1647 *TAAPE Comm. Mark* vii. 3 Sometimes they wear a sausage or a *swines-feeding in place of a silver or gold chain. 1596 *SPENSER State Irrel. Wks.* (Globe) 645/1 A delighte to keepe his sayde howse neate and cleanlye .. which now being .. rather *swynes-steades then howses, is the chiefe cause of his soe beastly manner of life. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker 798/30 Hic crobs*, a *swynwrotyng.

b. In names of plants, usually with *swine's* (cf. *Hog sb.* 1 13 d, *Pig sb.* 1 13 b, *Sow sb.* 1 8 b): *swine-arnot* *Sc.*, the marsh betony, *Stachys palustris*; *swine-arnuts* *Sc.*, tall oat-grass, *Avena clatior*; *swine's* fennel, finkle, *Peucedanum officinale*, also called *Hog's FENNEL* and *sow-fennel* (*Sow sb.* 1 8 b); *swine's snout* (see quot. 1863); *swine's succory* (see *Succory* 2); *swine's* thistle *dial.* = *Sow-thistle* 1. (See also *SWINE'S CRESS*, *SWINE'S ORASS*.)

1813 *SOUTER Agric. Surv. Banffs.* App. 38 If it [sc. the land] be pestered with quicken, *swine-arnot or other such spreading roots. 1777 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 105 *Avena clatior*. Tall Oat-Grass. *Angli.* *Swines Ar-Nut, or Earth-Nut. *Scot.* c. 1400 *M.S. Land* 533 lf. 11 Feniculum porcinus is an herbe yf me clepith *swynesfeneel or wormesed. 1549 *Grete Herbal* cccxxx. Sv lvi Peucedane is an herbe of wode called dogfenell or swynfeneel. 1542 *BROWNING Schil. Sp. Cloister* ii. What's the Latin name for 'parsley'? What's the Greek name for 'Swine's Snout'? 1863 *PRIOR Pop. Names Brit. Plants* 222 Swine's snout, *L. rostrum porcinum*, from the form of the receptacle, the dandelion. a. 1500 *Gf. Harl.* 33839 *Sav. Leech.* III. 346/2 *Swines thistle, *sonchus oleraceus*. 1796 *NEMNICH Polygl. Lex.*, *Swine thistle*, the sow-thistle. 1834 *MAGTAGART Gallovid. Encl.* 104 s.v. *Burr-thistle*, There are five kinds of thistles common in Scotland—the burr or horse thistle; the corn thistle; the moss thistle; the swine thistle; and the Scotch thistle.

Swine-bread (swoi'n'bred). Also 6-7 *swines-bread*. [Cf. *G. schwein(s)brat*, mod.L. *panis porcinus*.]

† 1. The plant Cyclamen; = *SOWBREAD*. *Obs.* 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. iii. 704 Swines-bread, so used, doth not only speed A tardy Labour; but (without great heed) If over it a Child-great Woman stride, Instant abortion often doth betide. 1648 *HEXHAM I. Herbi.* Sow bread, or Swine bread.

† 2. Truffles. *Obs.* 1677 *MIRÆ Fr. Dict.*, *Trufe*, Sow-bread, or swine bread (a most dainty kind of round and russet root). 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* vi. 68 'Tis not so hard a Task to know the delicious Earth-Apples or Swine-bread [orig. *Trufes*]. 1755 *JOHNSON, Swinebread*, a kind of plant; truffles.

3. Locally applied to the earth-nut or pig-nut, *Funium flexuosum*.

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Pig-nut*, sb, the earth nut. *Funium flexuosum*. Called *Swine-bread* in Inverness-shire.

Swine-cote. Now only *Hist.* or *dial.* Forms: see *SWINE* and *COTE sb.* 1; also 6 *swynne-cote*, 7 *swincote*, -*cotes*; 5 *swynoe cote*, 6 *swynse-cote*; 5 *swynnen cote*. [*SWINE* + *COTE sb.* 1] A pigsty.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 277 Now bei [sc. abbays] ben fallen down, or maad swyn-kotis, stablis, or bark-houses. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 449/2 Schadde, hovel, or swyne cote. *Ibid.* 475/1 Sty, swynne cote (K. swynys howus, S. swyn cote, A. sty, swynne cote). 1447 *BOKENHAM Sentys* (Roxb.) 291 In a taverners house in a swynce cote lay she Tyly mydyght. 1546 *Supplie. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 78 Would ye comyt them to the keepyng & fedyng of such swynherdes as did not know they swynseccotes when they sawe them? 1557 *Scotter Manor Rec.* in *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, That every man shall have a sufficient swynne-cote. 1604 *Manch. Court Lett Rec.* (1883) II. 109 John Chester hath a swynceote at the backsyde of his house verie pestiferous. 1659 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 102 The swynceote joynyng into the Church wall be paled downe. 1730 *P. WALKER Diary* (1866) 117 Spent the day at home in repairing our swine cote side, and painting it. 1830

tr. Aristoph., *Wasps* 127 *Philoleon*. What is this? *Bdelycleon*. A swine-cote of Vesta. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Swine-cote*, *Swine-hull*, *Swine-sty*, a pig-sty.

Swineherd (swoi'n'herd). Not in colloq. use. Forms: see *SWINE* and *HERD sb.* 2; also 5-6 *swyn-nard*, 5-6 *swynard*, 6-7 *swinherd*, 7 *swinherd*, *swinlard*, (also 9 *dial.*) *swin(s)yard*; 5 *swynshyrd*. [late OE. *swynhyrde*; see *SWINE* and *HERD sb.* 2 Cf. *M.G. swinherde*, *OHG. swinhirt* (MHG. *-hirt*, G. *schwein(e)hirt*), *ON. svinahirdir* (Sw. *svinherde*, Da. *svinehyrde*).

The normal form of the word would be represented by the pronunciation (swi'nard); cf. the old spellings *swynward*, *swinherd*, and *GOZZARD*, *SHEPHERD* (sep'ard). The word has been refashioned in modern times on its etymological elements. For the variants *swin(e)yard*, etc., cf. *swanyard*, etc., *SWANHERD*. See also *SWINWARD*.

1. A man who tends swine, esp. for hire. a. 1100 in *Zeitschr. für deutsches Altertum* XXXIII. 239 *Sululius*, swynhyrde. 1338 R. BRUNN *Chron.* (1810) I. 9 A swynbird smythe he to dede vnder a thorn busk. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 483/2 Swynne herd (K. swynshyrd). c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxvii. Ye shall sitte downe and ete here with the swyne-herthe. 1451 *Lincoln Diocesan Documents* 51. I will my schepere hale vj. wedyr hogges; & my Swynward iij. Swynne. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* v. 14 The swynce herdes fled and tolde it. 1547-64 *BARTLOWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 129 'Thi man [sc. Justinus] in his youth was but a swin-herd. 1590 *T. WATSON Elogne Death Wakingham Poems* (Arb.) 157 When curie swynward shall exceede his borne. c. 1622 Rowlay, etc. *Birth of Merlin* iii. iv. 5 A swinherds wife, keeping hogs for the Forestside. 1640 *J. Dyke's Sel. Sermon*. Ep. Ded. Aij b. The cooke, and the swineyard, the weaver, and kember. 1687 *BISHOP Marrow's Astral.* i. 36 Herds men, or swinwards. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 504 Mr. Corbet .. had his head cut off by two Swinwards in the time of the Rebellion in Ireland, an. 1641. 1766 *Pope's Odes* xvii. 254 Where goes the swine-herd, with that ill-look'd guest? 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxv. i. Guth, the son of Beowulph, the swineherd. 1846 *YOUTT Pig* ii. 14 The swineherds [in Egypt] formed an isolated race, outcasts from society. 1873 *TENNISON Last Tour*, 626 When had Lancelot utter'd aught so gross Ev'n to the swineherd's malkin in the mast? † 2. 'A term for a boar, he being the head or master of the herd' (Nares). *Obs.*

1607 *Christmas Prince* (1816) 24 Then sett downe y^e Swineyard. The foe to y^e Vineyard. Lett this Boares-head and mustard Stand for Pigg, Goose and Custard.

Hence **Swineherding**, the tending of swine; **Swineherdship**, the position of swineherd.

1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* iv. xxi. (1589) 88 An Vnder-Swineherd ship did serue, he sought not to be chiefe. 1873 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 113 Cattle-breeding and swineherding. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 443 (tr. *Heine*), I have returned to God like the prodigal son after my long swineherdship among the Hegelians.

Swinehood (swoi'n'hood). [*f. SWINE* + *-HOOD*.] The condition of a swine; also *fig.*

1833 *LAMB Elia* Ser. I. *Diss. upon Roast Pig*. The grossness and indolence which too often accompany mature swinehood. 1886 *MARG. BUR Browning's Women* (1887) 164 Elvire .. sees only the swinehood that hath no remedy.

Swinely (swoi'n'li), *a. rare*. [*f. as prec.* + *-LY*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of swine; swinish. Also *adv.*, swinishly.

1434 *MISYN Mending Life* 116 Is not glotony & lichery swynely filth? 1880 W. S. BLUNT *Love Sonn. Proteus* cviii. Than their ain swine begotten swinelier.

Swinepipe (swoi'n'pipe). [A book-name, still retained; of undetermined origin.] The redwing. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* ii. viii. § 4. 149 Redwing, Swinepipe. *Turdus iliacus*. 1676 *WILLUGHBY Ornith.* 139 *Turdus iliacus* vis *Illus* aut *Tylas*, the Redwing, Swinepipe, or Wind-Thrush.

Swine-pox. ? *Obs.* Also 7 *swine's-pox*. 1. A name for chicken-pox.

Retained as a synonym in 19th cent. medical works. 1530 *PALSGR. 278/2 Swyne pokes*, *foxin*. c. 1550 *LLOYD Treat. Health Rj.* The great swyne pokes. 1624 *MASING-CRA Rengado* i. iii. The swine's-pox overtake you! There's a curse for a Turk, that eats no hog's flesh. 1659-60 *PERFVS Diary* 13 Jan. Thence I went to Mrs. Jem, and found her up and merry, and that it did not prove the small-pox, but only the swine-pox. 1676 *JAS. COOPER Marrow Chirurg.* iv. ii. ix. 739 These they call Crisitals, but Country-people call them Swine-Pox, Hen-Pox, &c.

2. An eruptive disease in swine.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726), *Swine-pox*, an ill sore in Hogs which spreads abroad, and is a very grievous Scab. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Swine-pox*, a disease in which tubercles come out on the legs and thighs of swine. Around and under each tubercle is highly inflamed tissue.

Swinery (swoi'n'eri). [*f. SWINE sb.* + *-ERY*; cf. *piggery*.]

1. A place where swine are kept; a piggery. Also *fig.*

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, *Digest* 22 The Swinery .. is very commodious. 1792 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Mare Ode* ii. 12 Thus are parterres of Richmond and of Kew Dug up for bull and cow, and ram and ewe, And Windsor Park so glorious, made a swinery. 1895 *MEREDITH Amusing Marr.* i. viii. 85 There is to be an extra bedroom secured at her hotel. That swinery of a place she insists on visiting is usually crammed. 1895 *ARENA* (Boston) Aug. 434 His neighbor keeps a swinery in his garden.

2. A swinish condition; swine collectively.

1849 *CARLYLE Irish Journey* 28 July (1882) 202 Human swinery has here reached its acme, happily. 1888 *LEAS & CLUTTERBUCK B.C.* 1887 xxiv. (1892) 376 A squealing, grunting, parti-coloured streak of swinery went scuttering past.

Swine's cress. Also 5 **swynesears**, 6 **swineskerce**, **swine carse**. [Cf. G. *schwein(s)-kresse*. Through the phonetic similarity of such forms as *swinescres*, *-kers*, *-kars*, and *swinesgres*, *-gers*, *-gars*, this word and SWINE'S GRASS were formerly synonymous.] †a. = SWINE'S GRASS, knotgrass. b. The cruciferous plant *Senecio Coronopus*; called also *butchshorn* and *wart-cress*. c. Fool's watercress, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*. local. d. Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. local. e. Nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*.

c. 1400 *MS. Laud 553* ff. 8 b. Centinodium is an herbe pat me clepeth centinodie or sparitonge or swynesears that herbe groweth welney ouer alle & bath many knottes in on stalk. 1541 *Bk. Properties Herbs* D viij, Lingua b[e]r[e]cina. This is called Butchshorne or Swineskerce. 1598 *LYTE Dodona* i. b. 1v. 95 In some places of England they call it [sic] *Dodona*. This is called Buckshorne or Swineskerce. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App. Swine carse is knotgrass. 1700 *WALLACE Acet.* Orkney ii. 17 *Amorbia canepistris repens*, Swines cresses. 1803 *Sir J. E. Smith Sowerby's Eng. Bot.* XVI. 1120 *Senecio Jacobaea*. Common Ragwort. In Yorkshire this plant is sometimes called Swine's Cresses. 1850 *MISS PRATT Comm. Things Sea-side* i. 87 The common swine-cress, or wart-cress of our inland waste places. 1857 — *Flower. Pl.* III. 218 *Lappula communis* (common Nipplewort) is sometimes called Swine's-cress.

Swine's feather. *Mil.* (now only *Hist.*) Also **swine-feather**; **swynes-feather**, **swan's-feather**. [ad. G. *schweinsfeder* (1) boar-spear (= early mod. Dn. *swijnspriet*, *-spiesse*, *-staf*, *-stock*), (2) rifleman's lance used as a rest for the rifle and, in numbers, as *chevaux-de-frise*.] A pointed stake or pike, used as a weapon of defence against cavalry, being either fixed in the ground as a palisade (*PALESADE* sb. 2) or carried in a musket-rest like a bayonet. Also called *Swedish feather* (*FEATHER* sb. 14) and *swine's-pike* (*SWINE* 5).

1635 *BARRIFFE Milit. Discipl.* xcv. (1643) 307 Those parts which lye most open to the fury of the enemies Horse, ought to bee impaled with palisades (or swines-feathers). 1639 *Sir A. Johnston (Ld. Wariston) Diary* (S.H.S.) 50 We have received no spades, nor hoes, nor swine feathers wherby we may intrinche ourselves. 1646 *Dik. ALBEMARLE Obs. Milit. & Polit. Aff.* viii. (1671) 26 So many Musqueteers as you have more than Pikemen in your Army ought to have Swine-feathers with heads of rests fastened to them. 1786 *GROSE Milit. Antiq.* i. 165. 1824 *MEYNAIK Ant. Armour* III. 78. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 375/2 The swynes-feather was invented in the reign of James I. During the civil wars, its name was sometimes corrupted into swan's-feather.

Swine's grass. Also 3 **swines gres**, 5 **swynegrece**, **swynesegrace**, 6 **swyne gyrs**; 7 **swine-grasse**. [Cf. local G. *schweingras*.] Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*; also, locally, ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. (Cf. SWINE'S CRESS.)

12. *Herbarium in MS. Bodl.* 130 ff. 42 b. Swines gres (in another hand blodd) [i.e. swines gres]. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 38/1 *Centinodium*, populus uid populus, longam habet hastam et gracilem et folia longa. angl. swynegrece uid catesgrees. *Ibid.* 104/1 *Lingua passeris*, poligonia, prosperinaia, centinodium idem. angl. swynesegrace. 1538 *TURNER Libellus, Polygonum*. Hanc uulguis appellat swyne gyrs, & knotgyrs. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. clx. 452 Knot grasse..is giuen vnto swine..when they are sicke.. whereupon the countrie people do call it Swines grasse, and Swines skir [?] swineskirs = swine's cress. a. 1697 *Aubrey's MS.* (Royal Soc.) 12 (Britten & Holl.) *Ragwort* (*Jacobaea*) vulgo Swine-grass grows..plentifully in good ground from Notts to the Bishopricke of Durham. a. 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 33 Poligona, knot-grass, swine's-grass, or blood-wort ..is very pernicious to sheep.

Swinestone (*swai'nstōn*). [ad. G. *schweinstein* (see SWINE and STONE sb.), = mod. L. *lapis suillus*.] An early name for ANTHRACONITE, a variety of limestone containing bituminous matter, which emits a fetid odour when struck or rubbed; also called *stinkstone*.

1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumberland* I. App. 44/1 *Swine Stone*. *Lapis Suillus*.—Almost black, of fine scaly texture. 1819 *BRANDEN Chem.* 210. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 244.

Swine-sty (*swai'nstai*). Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: see SWINE and STY; also 5 **swinyesty**, **swynyesty**, 6 **swines-stie**. [f. SWINE + STY sb. Cf. MDu. *swijnstie*, ON. *swinsti*.] A pigsty.

1340 *HAMOLE Pr. Couss.* 9002 Als mykelle difference.. suld be Bitwene heven and swilk a cete, Als es bitwene a kynges palays And a swynsty. 1423 *Coc. Lett Bk.* 59 *pai orden pat*..all be pryves & swynesties heron be done away. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 483/2 *Swynye kote*, howse for swynn (K. swynsty, or sty). 1587 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 83/2 To reuke the king..from the swine-stie of vice to the statelie throne of vertue. 1647 *TAPPEN Comm. Heb.* xii. 16 Many such Edomites..now-adates that prefer earth before heven, a swine-sty there a sanctuary. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 13 There are waters..smelling as offensively as a swine-stie. 1857 *DUFFIER Lett. High Lat.* xii. (ed. 3) 370 She..conceals the Jarl and his companion in a hole dug for this purpose, in the swine-sty, and covered over with wood and litter. 1887 *MORRIS Odyssey* x. 389 She opened the swine-sty door And drave them out.

Swineward, obs. var. SWINEHERD.

† **Swing**, sb. 1 *Obs.* [OE. *geswing*, in form and origin identical with *geswing* SWING sb. 2 (sense 1), f. Teut. *swiugw* (see SWING v. 1) used in the same sense as the parallel form *swinkw* (see SWINK v. 1 to toil).] Labour, toil.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Speiman) lxxxix. 11 [xc. 10] *Forum labor et dolor*, beora geswing & sar. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 *Per scal beon*..hele wid-uten unhele, veste wid-uten swinge. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 566 *Bor buten noe long swing he drez*.

Swing (*swiŋ*), sb. 2 Also 4-5 **swyng** (e, 6-7 *swinge*). [In sense 1 app. representing OE. *geswing* (see also prec. sb.) in comp. *hand-*, *sweordgeswing* stroke with a weapon in fight (otherwise only in phr. *ȝōa geswing* impetus of waves; cf. sense 6), f. Teut. *swiugw* (see SWING v. 1), whence also OE. *swinge* wk. i., stroke with a rod or scourge, corresp. to OFris. *swing* (also *swang*, *sweng*) blow, sprinkling, *swinge* swingletree, OHG. *swingā* swingletree, wing, MHG. *swing*, G. *swinge* winnowing-fan, pl. wings. (Cf. SWING v.) For sense 2, see note there. The other senses are directly from SWING v. 1.]

I. Abstract senses.

† 1. A stroke with a weapon. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv. 188 The Mawndwell by his armyng He knew, and roucht him sic a swyng That he till erd ȝeid hastily. 1400 *North Arth.* 3360 Many swayne with be swyngs has the swette leude. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1271 With a swinge of his sworde [he] swappit hym in þe fase. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 908 *Odemoun*..Toke Menelaus In that swyng And him bare ouer his hors tayl. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1232 With a swyng of a swerd [he] swappis of hes hede.

† b. In a swing: suddenly. (Cf. F. *tout d'un coup*.) *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 574 Sic abasing Tuk thame, but mar, in-to a swyng, Thai gaf the bak all, and to-ga.

† 2. To bear the swing: to have full sway or control. Also (to have) swing and sway. *Obs.*

In this use *swing* app. arose as a substitute or variant of *swing*; see SWING sb. 1.

1552 *LATIMER Cert. Godly Sermon*. (1562) 132 b, At the tyme when the Cardinal was alynt, and beare the swyng [ed. 1584 *swyng*]. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 370 *Sw* lang as um of thame buir the hail swyng with us thame selfis. a. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem*. (1570) 15 b, Whan honest Parmenos shall not be hard, but beare small swing [ed. 1571 *swyng*] with their masters. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 49 Throw the all Traoures byllhyne sing..Throw the murder wald beir the swing. 1622 *MASSINGER & DEKKER Virgin Martyr* II. D. ij b, Shae tooke vs, tis true, from the gallows, yet I hope she will not barre yemen sprats to haue their swinge. 1631 *MASSINGER Emperor East* IV. I. (1632) H. 2, That shee might still continue Her absolute sway, and swing ore the whole state. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, The Glance* II, Had the malicious and ill-meaning harm His swing and sway.

3. The course of a career, practice, period of time, etc., esp. as marked by vigorous action of some kind. Now chiefly in phr. *in full swing*, *in the full swing* of..

1570 *Foxe A. & M.* I. 1/2 The time of Antichrist, or desolation of the Church, whose full swinge cometh the space of 400 years. a. 1618 W. BRADSHAW *Medit. Mans Mortal.* (1621) 19 *Sleepe* is but short..And as it is but short of it selfe, though it should last the full swinge of nature: so the soundest sleepe, is easily broken. 1680 C. NESSE *Church-Hist.* 220 Thinking to take a long swing in sin. 1689 *T. R. View Govt. Europe* 31 Pufft up and wanton with their new acquisitions and swing of fortune. 1700 *FARQUHAR Twin Rivals* IV. i, To disturb me thus, just in the swing and stretch of my full Fortune! 1850 *GROTE Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 119 She [sc. Athens] was in the full swing of hope. 1861 *MEREDITH Evan Harrington* xlv, A barrister in full swing of practice. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* IV, He had had his full swing of success for two years. 1864 *HUXLEY in Life* (1900) I. xviii. 253 My lectures tire me, from want of practice..I shall soon get into swing. 1894 *HALL CAINE Maxman* v. iii, It was still early in the herring season, but the fishing was in full swing.

† 4. Impulse; inclination, tendency: = SWINGE sb. 1 3. *Obs.*

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 39 The saide Lorde Deputie refused to accepte the same, whiche afterwarde, of his awne swyng..he receyved. 1549 *LATIMER 5th Sermon*, b. f. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 150 They would haue a Kyng of theyr owne swinge and of theyr owne election. a. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem*. (1570) 14 b, Where the swing goeth, there to follow, fawne, flatter. a. 1607 *BRIGHTMAN Bright. Rediv.* iii. (1647) 50 Christ did not of his own Swing and Counsell leap into the Office of Reconciliation. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Selfe-Deceyving* 335 If we can follow the swing and sway of our owne proud, and vaineglorious affections. a. 1704 *LOCKE in Ld. King Life* (1830) II. 220 From their cradles some..have been..giuen up to the conduct and swing of their inconsiderate desires. a. 1716 *SOUTH Sermon*, i *Kings* xiii. 33-4 (1727) I. 137 Were it not for these, Civil Government were not able to stand before the prevailing Swing of corrupt Nature.

5. Freedom of action, free scope: = SWINGE sb. 1 2; esp. in phr. *to take, have one's (full) swing*, to allow oneself every freedom, indulge oneself to the full, have one's fling. (See note under sense 8.)

1584 *LYLY Campaspe* III. iii. 34 *Psyllus*. How canst thou thus diuine, denide, define, dispute, and all on the suddaine? *Manes*. Wit will haue his swing. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. xvi. in *Holinshead* I. 199/2 Wberly it appeareth that some sort of youth will oft haue his swinge, although it be in a halter. 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg. Ded.*, He had, (according to our homely Saying) his full swing at this Poem, beginning it about the Age of Thirty Five; and scarce concluding it before he arriv'd at Forty. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* II. iii, The fellow will haue his swing, tho he hang fort. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 This Creature came among us only to give herselfe Airs, and enjoy her full Swing in being admir'd. 1731 *FIELDING Letter-Writers* I. ii, I resolved to take one swing in the charming plains of iniquity. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* I. xvii, Let the wild falcon soart her swing. 1860 *MISS VONCE Hopes & Fears* I. 244

Trust me that things will adjust themselves all the better for letting them have their swing. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 16 The giving free swing to one's temper and instincts. 1908 S. E. WHITE *Riverman* ix, She was a kindly girl, whose parents gave her free swing.

6. Forcible motion of a body swung or flung. (Also fig.) *arch.*

1595 *Loeime* v. iv. 189 That..she might haue died a death Worse then the swing of old Ixions wheele. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 207 The Ramme that batters downe the wall, For the great swing and rudenesse of his poize [etc.]. 1697 *DAVIDEN Æneid* XI. 933 Swelling Surges..Bound o're the Rocks, inreach upon the Land;..Then backward with a Swing, they take their Way. *Ibid.* XII. 1335 And rising as he threw, With its full swing the fatal Weapon flew. 1895 *MORRIS Beowulf* xiv. 30 The dread swing of the waves [orig. *atol yða geswing*] was washing all mingled With hot blood.

b. Continuous vigorous movement or progress.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* i. 24 He [sc. a horse] would insist on walking through the brook instead of taking it in his swing. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi, The casual voyager..might have beheld the..eight-oar coming with a steady swing up the last reach. 1865 *Morn. Star* 5 July, When the train was getting on the 'swing' (attaining a high speed).

c. Full swing (advb. phr.): at full speed; with the utmost vigour or energy.

1848 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* vii. (1859) 110 He returned full swing to the gratification of the grosser propensities of his nature. 1859 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cr.* li, Round they go, full swing, every bound throwing his tongue. 1887 *JESSOFF Arcady* viii. 236 While the northern mail was coming along full swing through the parish.

7. The act of swinging or waving about a weapon or other body; a movement describing a curve, such as that made in flourishing a weapon, raising the arm or hand to give a blow, etc.

1635 *QUARLES Embl.* III. xii. 30 The farther off we go, The swing of Justice deales the mightier blow. 1771 *LONNER CAN Fencer's Guide* 87 By the swing you give, you may find way still for a thrust to enter upon me, if you do not disarm me; but if your wrist is swung too far from the Line, you must spring back to avoid a thrust that may comeat you. 1839 *Uae Dict. Arts* 582 He now heats the bulb in the fire..and by a dexterous swing or two he lengthens it. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp.* *Tour* III. 10 [He] brought his right arm round with a sort of military swing to his forehead. 1876 *TENNISON Harold* v. i, Swaying his two-handed sword about him, two deaths at every swing. 1887 *Field* 19 Feb. 242/2 By 'swing' I understand keeping the gun moving with the object for a short time before firing. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* II. 31 The woodwork of the car was flying in splinters under the rapid swing of an axe. 1892 *GREENER Breach Loader* 205 Those who shoot with the gun on the swing. 1895 *HUTCHINSON, etc. Bk. Golf* II. 42 Instantaneous photographs of first-class players taken when at the top of the swing. 1908 T. BURNS *Scientific Boxing* II. 33 The quickest punches are necessarily the straight arm ones. They will always get there quicker than any round arm swing.

8. The act of swinging or oscillating, as a suspended body, or a body turning (to and fro, or in either direction) upon a fixed centre or axis, e.g. upon a hinge; an oscillating or swaying movement, oscillation; also, the amount of oscillation, the arc or curve traced or moved through in this way. Also with adv., as *swing-to*, the act of swinging to.

In quot. 1589 with reference to hanging and play on sense 5, where cf. quots. 1587, 1698.

1589 *NASSE Martins Months Minde To Rdr.*, Wks. (Grosart) I. 160 If these men may haue their swaile (but wee hope first they shall haue their swing). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Necessitie of Hanging* Wks. II. 133/1 One hanging is a necessary thing, Which is a pretty gamball, cald a Swing. [note] A swing or stretch for exercise and health. 1677 *MIEGE Fr. Dict.*, To give one a great swing, *donner à quelqu'un une grande secousse*. 1729 *BOVER Royal Diet.* s.v., He may have a Swing, (or be hang'd) for't. 1775 J. STEELE *Ess. Melody Speech* 68 The rhythmical pulsation is regularly periodical and constant as the swings of a pendulum. 1777 *COOK Voy. Pacific* III. ix. (1784) II. 167 They say, that a goddess, having a lump or mass of earth suspended in a cord, gave it a swing, and scattered about pieces of land. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* II. (1842) 56 A swing of a foot or two in extent should then be given to it, so as to produce centrifugal force. 1853 *DALY Tr. Bal-deschi's Ceremonial* 35 He..incenses the Celebrant with three double swings. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cr.* xxvii, Charley was speedily at a white gate, whose sound and easy swing denoted an entrance of some pretension. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* ix. 288 Argo, leaping forward to the swing Of measured oars. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 443 At first the time is bad, there is not sufficient 'swing' or 'catching at the beginning'. 1883 *GASLEY Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Swing*, the arc or curve described by the point of a pick or maundril when being used by a holer or in cutting coal; called the swing of the pick. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Shutters* 289 The sharp swing-to of the door. a. 1903 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Last Hope* II, The swing of her tapering masts spoke of the heaving seas she had left behind. fig. 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 153 There is an upward and downward swing, as of a pendulum, in the prices of securities. 1891 *SIR R. BALL Ice Age* 167 At the other end of the swing the summer in the Northern hemisphere will be seven days shorter than the winter in the same hemisphere. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 42 Affairs took a swing under me and took me off my balance. 1912 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 835 It is evident that a swing of public opinion has occurred.

b. On the swing: swinging from side to side, oscillating.

1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cr.* xxxviii, His dressing-table was covered with blacks—his looking-glass was on the

swing—his soap was reduced to a wafer. 1887 *SALA Amer. Revist.* (1885) 166 The doors were, on the swing. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xiii. (1891) 128 The pace was frightful by this time, the coach on the swing.

c. A form of penance performed by Hindus: see SWING v. 1 (b).

1852 [MRS. F. L. MORTIMER] *Far Off, Hindostan* 103 There is another way of torture quite as painful—it is the swing. Those [Hindoo]s who determine to swing, allow the blacksmith to drive hooks into the flesh upon their backs, and hanging by these hooks they swing in the air.

d. The distance which determines the diameter of the work that can be admitted by a lathe.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

e. A sweeping movement.

1897 *Badminton Mag.* IV. 386 Presently the hounds took a swing to the left and over the edge of the hill again.

f. The leaning outward from the vehicle of the upper part of a wheel. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

9. Movement of the body or limbs in a manner suggesting the action of swinging.

1730 *SWIFT Tom & Dick Wks.* 175 IV. 1. 261 Tom had the gentleman swing, his hat could nicely put on. 1739 *JARVIS and Pt. Quix.* II. xiii. (1742) II. 357 Don Quixote, who was not used to alight without having his stirrup held, threw his body off with a swing. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 6 One was detected by his gait, and another by the swing of his arms. 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 388 An easy swing in my walk. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 5/7 [In rowing] Their recovery was lively, their swing-forward remarkably steady and well-balanced.

10. A steady vigorous rhythm or movement characterizing a verse or musical composition.

1839 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* I. 171 Distinguished by a vigorous swing of versification. 1879 *CHURCH Spenser* 46 In the Shepherd's Calendar we have for the first time in the century, the swing, the command, the varied resources of the true poet. 1884 *Congregationalist* Feb. 109 The 'swing' and 'go'... of these popular religious ballads.

11. Concrete senses.

11. A contrivance used for recreation, consisting of a seat which is suspended from above on ropes or rods and on which a person may sit and swing to and fro; also = *swing-boat* (SWING-2).

1887 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 45 In the Morning Streets are full of Swings, adorned with Festoons. 1799 S. & H. *LEE Cantab.* T. III. 335 There once hung my infantine swing between two limes. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 20 There were the usual swings, ups-and-downs, and roundabouts. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* xii. § 258. I. 428 A post to tie a swing to.

12. +a. A pendulum. *Obs.*

1696 *DERHAM Artif. Clock-m.* II. 14.

+b. A noose for hanging, halter. *Obs.*

1697 *ABELL in Potter Antig. Greece* I. xxv. I. 126 That he might there make swings above the floor For all his nasty Queens, who'd play'd the Whore.

c. A hawser for making fast a boat.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xii. (1850) 177 The small hawser attached to the stem, known technically as the swing, which he wound securely round a jutting crag.

d. The rope or chain attached to the tongue of a wagon, along which the horses between the leaders and the wheelers are attached, they being said to be in the swing; hence, the horses occupying that position (more fully, *swing-pair*, -team).

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1907 *Morn. Post* 21 May 9/3 The splendid sextet, Jim and Henry in the wheel, Billy and Phil in the swing, and Mace and Dude in the lead. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 9/3 The two wheelers of the team... The swing pair, and the two leaders. 1909 *Cent. Dict.*, *Swing-pair*, *Swing-team*, in a logging-team of six, the pair between the leaders and the butt team.

e. The outriders who keep a moving herd of cattle in order. Also *swing-men*, -riders. *U.S.*

1903 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* iii. 28. *Ibid.* x. 137 He rode up from his position of third man in the swing.

f. 'A kind of suspensory cradle or sling for a broken leg' (*Dorland Med. Dict.* 1901).

g. *Photogr.* = *swing-back* (SWING-2).

1878 *ABNEY Photogr.* (1881) 244 On one side of the picture a neat object may have to be represented; by using the horizontal swing, it may often be brought into focus.

Swing, sb. 3 Now *Hist.* Used, chiefly attrib., to designate a system of intimidation practised in agricultural districts of the South of England in 1830-1, consisting in sending to farmers and land-owners threatening letters over the signature of a fictitious Captain Swing, followed by the incendiary destruction of their ricks and other property.

Three pretended lives of Swing appeared: *The Life and History of Swing, the Kent Rick-burner*, written by himself. 1830. A *Short Account of the Life and Death of Swing, the Rick-burner*, written by one well acquainted with him, by H. N. Coleridge, and *The Genuine Life of Mr. Francis Swing*, 1831. A review of the first of these, by Gen. E. Thompson, entitled 'On Machine-breaking', in the *Westminster Review*, Jan. 1831, was republished in pamphlet form, 'In answer to "Swing".'

1830 *Poor Man's Guardian* 31 Dec. 8/1 There is no doubt that the fire was caused by an incendiary, as Mr. Ley had previously received a 'Swing' letter, threatening that his place should be fired before the 10th of January. [1832 *Lett. to F. Keate* (Headmaster of Eton) in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VII. 268/1 If you do not lay aside your Threshing machine you will hear further from... SWING.] 1836-7 *DICHENS Sk. Box, Tales* viii. 'But this letter... is anonymous.' 'I see—bit o' Swing, eh?' [1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser.* II. *Babes in Wood* xvii, And Captain Swing came in the night, And burnt all his beans and his barley.] 1845 *W. WING Antig.*

Steeple Aston 58 The riots in the agricultural districts in 1830-1, called the 'Swing-riots'. 1859 *Times* 21 Nov., Excuses of the Luddites and Swing. [1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxix, And while Swing and his myrmidons were abroad in the counties.] 1888 *World* 2 May 5 He quoted the example of the Swing Fires as an example of an evil which may have averted greater evils.

Swing (swɪŋ), v. 1 Pa. t. swung (swɒŋ), rarely swang (swæŋ); pa. pple. swung. Forms: 1 swangan, (suɪŋa), 2 swingen, (4 suɪŋ(e), squyŋa), 4-5 swyŋge, 4-6 swinge, swyng, 5-swing. Pa. t. str. 1, 3, 5-swang (1 pl. swunŋon, 3 pl. swonges(n)), 4 suang, squang(e), 4-5 swange, swonga, 4-7 swong, 8-swing; wk. 4 swyngede, 5 swyngot, swinŋet, 6 swynged, 7 swinged. Pa. pple. str. 1 swungen, (1, 4 suunŋen), 3 iswonge, 4 yswonne, yswongen, iswungen, suongen, swngon, squongin, 4-5 swongen, swonge, (5 swongyn, -on), 8-swing; wk. 6 swynged, 6-8 swinged. [OE. *swingan*, pa. t. *swang*, *swungen*, pa. pple. *geswungen* to scourge, chastise, beat up, intr. to move violently or impetuously, related to OFris. *swinga* (also *swenga*, *swanga*) to fling, besprinkle, MLG. *swingen* str., to fling, hurl, swingle flax, intr. to fling oneself, fly, *swengen* wk., intr. and refl. to throw oneself in any direction, rotate, wheel round, LG. *swingen* to swingle, OHG. *swingan* to hurl, fling, beat, intr. to move rapidly, fly, (MHG. *swingen*, G. *schwingen* to brandish, flourish, shake, winnow, swingle, intr. or refl. to swing, oscillate, swing oneself up, etc., hound, soar, rise, whence Sw. *swinga*, Da. *svinge*), Goth. *afswaggujan* in pass. rendering *efaropþjūva* to be in doubt or anxiety; f. Teut. *swingw*, older *swengw* - *swangw* (*swangw*), to be or to put in violent (circular or rotatory) motion; whence also the forms recorded s. v. SWANG v., SWING sb. 1 and 2, SWING v. 2, SWENG, SWENGE, SWINGE, and prob. SWANGE, SWONG.]

+1. *trans.* To scourge, whip, flog, beat (a person); also, to strike with a weapon or the hand.

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E 477 *Exalapharctur*, suungen. 971 *Blisch. Hom.* 15 He hine bindað & swingað & spæliað on his onsynne. *Ibid.* 23 He hine swunŋon, & bundon. *Ibid.* 243 Swingab hine on his muð. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxxvii. 158 And hine man þa swang & mid saglum beat. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 [He] ofte for his sunne swinged him mid smeale twige. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26019 Efter he was wit skurges suungen [fair. squongin]. c. 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B. M. MS.) 443 With oute guilt þei me swungen, And to a piler þei me bounden. c. 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wales* (Rolls) 13054 Ilk oþer wroh, ilk oþer swong, a 1400 *Ottobian* (Sarasin) 2 Jesu, þat was... for vs hard and xore yswonne. c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* (Roxb.) 5 How xrist was with scourges swongyn. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 470 Blo and bloody thus am I bett, Swongen with swepys.

+b. To beat (the flesh) from, (the blood) out of. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9102 (Cott.) Vie of his bak þe blode þai suang. a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 Þe flesch was from þe bones swonge.

+c. *Cookery.* To beat up, 'whip' (milk, eggs, etc.). *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 14 Ȝif poc sy on eazan nim arspan & hinde meoluc mæng to somne & swyng. c. 1330 *Form of Curry* in Warner *Antig. Culiv.* (1791) to Breke ayrenn and do thereto; and swyng it wel togydr. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1852) 11 Swyng eyrin, and do þer to. a 1500 *Recipes in Babes Bk.* (1858) 53 Recipe brede gratyd, & eggis; & swyng þam to gydere.

+d. *intr.* To strike a blow with a sword; to come together with blows; to deliver a blow at.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3856 Swiftli selþe with swerdes swonge þei to-gider. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 576 Þe white kniht with his swerd swyngede to hem sone. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 957 He swyngis out with a swerd & swappis him to deth. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13590 Pirrus swappit out his sword, swange at þe kyng. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 314 Wallace thar with swyth with a suerd out swang.

+2. *trans.* To throw with force, fling, hurl.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7527 (Cott.) His arms fra him did he suing [fair. squyŋge]. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.*, For, Wolf & Cadger xviii, He hint him þe heillis. And with ane swak he swang him on the creillis. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xv. cii. (W. de W.), He swange [Bodl. MS. swenged] the adder in to the fire.

+3. *intr.* To move or go impetuously; to rush; to fling oneself. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2264 (Gr.) Nis hearpan wyn, ne god hafoc zeond sæl swingeð, ne se swifta man burhstede beateð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7584 Wit þat stan he laid in sling, Sua stalworthli he lete it suing þat in his frunt þat stan he fest. 13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 1059 þat fousoun flode... Swyþe hit swange þurh wch a strete. 13... *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 1562 Þe lorde... Swer his vnclȝ swyn, þat swyngyþ bi þe bonkkez. 14... *Sir Bevis* 497 (Pyenson) Al at onys on bym they swonge And gaue hym woundes wyde and longe. a 1553 *UDALL Roysler* d. ii. iii. (Arb.) 35 *Tib. Talk.* Well Trupenie neuer þat flinging. *Ans. Alyface.* And frisking? *Trupenie.* Well Tibet and Annot, still swyngyng and whiskyng? 1582 *STANVHURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 30 Two serpents... Plasht þe water sulkyng to the shoare moste hastily swynging.

+b. *trans.* To carry or drive forcibly. *Obs.* c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13299 Full swift to the swalghe me swinget the flode. 1582 *STANVHURST Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 With steeds he is swinged, downe picht in his hudge wagon emptye.

4. *trans.* +To draw out (a sword) with a vigorous

movement (*obs.*); to flourish, brandish, wave about; in later use with mixture of sense 7 or 12: to wield (a weapon or implement), or move (a body held or grasped) with an oscillating or rotatory movement.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 806 Alexander... Swythe swyngis out his swerde. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7275 He... swynget out a sword, swappit at þat oþer. *Ibid.* 10390 Þen he swange out a sword swyly with þat. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. vii. 161 He... thame stoutly assalit... And euer his schynand swerd about him swang. 1581 A. GILBY *Test. 12 Patriarchs* 27 b, I tooke hym by the Hornes, and swinged hym aboute, and finally killed hym. 1597 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 118 The fery Tibalt, with his sword prepar'd, Which... Heswong about his head. c. 1612 *CHAPMAN Iliad* III. 393 An emptie helme, That then he swong about his head, and cast among his friends. 1616 *BACON Sylva* § 310 Take Bottles, and Swing them. 1646 *CRASHAW Sappho d'Herode* xl, Swinging a huge scythe, stands impartial Death. 1666 *DAYDEN Ann. Mirab.* xcvi, If some one approach to dare his Force, He swings his Tail. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1240 Go baff'd coward, lest I... swing thee in the Air. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Lettice, Cresses, Radish, &c. must... be... swing'd and shaken gently. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R. xx.* II. He... swing his arms like the sails of a wind-mill. 1860 *TENNYSO Sea Dreams* 24 For sideways up he swung his arms. 1873 B. HARTY *Fiddletown*, etc. 107 Each swung a lasso. 1909 *STACPOOLE Poets of Silence* xxx, Adams had swung the man aloft and dashed him against the wall.

+5. To whirl (a wheel) round. *Obs.*

a 1285 *Juliana* 58 [He] dude... fore of his cnihtes forte turnen þat wheol... ant he swingen hit swiftliche abuten ant tidliche turnen.

6. *intr.* To move freely backwards and forwards, as a body suspended from a support above; to oscillate below a point of support, as a pendulum or the like. For spec. use in Hindu asceticism, see (b).

Occas. the *intr.* sense corresp. to 7 d.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 47 Moche lyke the pastyme that boyes vse in the church when their master is awaye, to swinge and totter in a bellope. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvi, 202 We thought it not amiss to try if a Pendulum would swing faster, or continue swinging longer in our Receiver. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 56 ¶ 5 His Arms naturally swang at an unreasonable Distance from his Sides. 1728 *COWPER Gilpin* 107 A bottle swinging at each side. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 133 A great beam, suspended on gudgeons at the middle, and swinging like the beam of a balance. 1839 *Fr. A. KEMBL Resid. Georgia* (1863) 19 The mocking birds are swinging and singing even now. 1844 *TENNYSO Sw. Galahad* iii, The shrill bell rings, the censer swings. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 44 Her cottage bonnet filled with flowers, Hung swinging from her arm. 1864 *TENNYSO Aylmer's* I. 9 Sir Aylmer Aylmer... Whose blazing wyvern weathercock'd the spire... And swang besides on many a windy sign. a 1900 *KINGLID A Dedication* vi, One stone the more swings to her place In that dread Temple of Thy worth. 1912 H. BELLOC *Four Men* 25 His arms dangled rather than swang.

(b) 1773 *Ed. IVES Voy. to India* I. ii. 27 On the 9th of April, annually, at Bengal the natives undergo a very uncommon kind of penance: In a large plain about a mile from Calcutta, there are erected about thirty Bamboos, at least twenty feet high; on the top of these they contrive to fix a swivel, and another bamboo of thirty feet or more crosses it, at both ends of which hangs a rope. One end of this rope, the people pull down, and the devotee placing himself under it, the Brahmin pinches up a large piece of skin under both the shoulder blades, and thrusts a strong iron-hook through each... When this is done, the people haul down the other end of the bamboo, by which means the devotee is immediately lifted up... from the ground, and then run round as fast as their legs will carry them. This throws the devotee out to the full length of the rope, where as he swings, he plays a thousand antic tricks. 1793 *Medical Spectator* II. No. 39. 246 All the information that I could get from our Banyan relative to this strange custom was, that they swing for a good conscience.

b. Of a person: To move backwards and forwards through the air upon a suspended rope or a swing (SWING sb. 2 11), as a sport; to ride in a swing.

[1545: see 6.] 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 93 They have also ropes to swing in. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 130, I saw ropes or cords stretched from tree to tree in several gardens, Boys and Girls... swinging upon them. 1714 *GAY Shepherd Week Monday* 104 On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung, Now high, now low my Blouzelinda swung.

o. Of a (suspended) bell: To give forth a sound by swinging; to sound, ring out.

1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 76 Oft... I hear the far-off Curfew sound, Over some wide-water'd shore, Swinging slow with sullen roar. 1812 *COLMAN Rev. Grins. Lady of Wreck* II. xii, A sound swung down the glen... From Bunamary Friary bell. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* II. § 6. 90 The burgesses gathered in town-mote when the bell swung out from St. Paul's.

d. *fig.* To waver, vacillate; to change from one condition or position to the opposite (esp. in phrases with *pendulum* as subj.: see PENDULUM 2).

1833 *CHALMERS Power of God* II. x. 106 We swing as it were between two assumptions. 1836 [see PENDULUM 2]. 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 152 He should endeavour... not to invest when the pendulum has swung upwards. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII. 378, I am by no means sure that the pendulum may not have swung too far in the opposite direction.

e. *trans.* To mark or indicate by swinging; to swing seconds, to oscillate once in every second.

1736 *DERHAM in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 202 The next Experiments I shall mention, I made... by the Help of a good Month-Piece that swings Seconds. 1764 *MARKEVINE*

ibid. LIV. 373 A little clock..having a pendulum swinging seconds.

7. trans. To cause to oscillate, as a body suspended from a support above; to move or sway (something) to and fro in this or a similar manner.

Phr. To swing a cat (i.e. holding it by the tail); in no room to swing a cat and similar expressions, said of a confined or narrow space.

1560 DAVIS tr. *Steldans Comm.* 295 They hange out the dead body by a chaine over the walle, and after they had swynge it a while to and fro, they let it fall into the ditch.

1665 Medela Pestil. 57 They had not space enough (according to the vulgar saying) to swing a Cat in. **1706** E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 5 When they walk, they swing their Corps like a Pendulum. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 8 June, I am pent up in frowly lodgings, where there is not room enough to swing a cat. **1827** FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xx. (1828) 543 The flasks should be well rinsed, and..swung in the hand to shake out adhering drops. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* xvi. The colonel..took his seat upon the table, and swung his legs. **1849** CLOUGH *Poems, Natura Naturans* viii. Big bees their burly bodies swung. **1850** DICKENS *Davi. Copp.* xxxv. Mrs. Crupp had indignantly assured him that there wasn't room to swing a cat there; but, as Mr. Dick just observed to me, 'You know, Trotwood, I don't want to swing a cat. I never do swing a cat.' **1906** RAVEN *Bells* 42 Arrangements for hanging bells in turrets and swinging them.

b. To cause (a person) to oscillate as in a swing; to give (one) a ride in a swing.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 56 By two ioyning ropes that are fastned above, they will swing themselves as high as the transome. **1713** STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 P 3 They get on Ropes, as you must have seen the Children, and are swung by their Men Visitants. **1783** JUSTAMONO tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 40 Their slaves had no other employment but to swing them in their hammocks. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* iii. vii. Come to-morrow, and swing Sophy—no nice swinging since you've been gone.

c. Of a bell: To send forth a peal of sound.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxi. The hour of twelve o'clock swung its summons over the city from the belfry. **1852** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. i. ix. 294 The bells in every church steeple swung forth their peals of gladness.

d. To lift and transport (something suspended), as with a crane; *transf.* to convey or transport from point to point.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 Men..swinging a block of granite..with an ordinary derrick. **1862** H. KINGSLY *Ravenhoe* li. Who could tire, ..at the strange dim vista of swinging horses between decks? **18..** *Jrnl. Mil. Service Inst. U.S.* X. 588 (Cent. Dict.) By means of the railroad, troops can be swung across from bay to bay as the exigencies of the war may require.

e. refl. To hoist oneself up or transport oneself from point to point by grasping a support above. Also *intr.*

1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* i. The young man.. swung lightly off his charger. *ibid.* ii. The Douglas swung himself into the saddle. **1902** VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* xi. Putting his foot on the axle and swinging himself up. **1907** J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xii. 133 All kinds of monkeys chatter..overhead as they swing themselves from branch to branch.

8. intr. To be suspended from a support above (without necessarily implying oscillation).

a. spec. To be banged; to suffer death by hanging. *slang or colloq.*

1547 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 122 Diogenes..had a great zele..to see them every one swynying & totterring in hal-ters. **1592** NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 10 What penance can be greater for Pride, than to let it swinge in his own halter? **1725** *New Cant. Dict.* To Swing, to hang. **1728** [DE FOR] *Street-Robberies* 8 They all lovingly swung together at Execution-Dock. **1841** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxii. It is..a choice between his life and death. If you refuse, he swings. **1884** 'EDNA L'VALL' *Ille Tuvo* xl. I don't wish any man to swing for me—I have always disapproved of the death-penalty.

b. gen. To be suspended, to hang; *transf.* to appear as if suspended (= HANG v. 12). Also *fig.* (swinging from, to depend or 'hinge' on).

1641 TATNAM *Distracted State* v. i. *Agath.* And now you see the Pinnacle from which You must be tumbled down, away with him..Fellow. If you please to walk that way you may see Oleander swinging for his life. **1781** COWPER *Charity* 615 His Budget, often filled, yet always poor, Might swing at ease behind his study door. **1829** SCOTT *Anne* of G. xxiii. 'Vonder swings the Flying Stag', said Ital, pointing to an immense sign. **1859** TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 170 A purple scarf at either end whereof There swung an apple of the purest gold. **1867** AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xix. In the west, where a waning moon swung on the edge of the distant misty hills. **1888** G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* xlii. (1891) 223 As this one [word] is obscure in its English guise, and the passage really swings from it, we may devote a paragraph to its meaning. **1898** RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Thorne* i. 14 A lantern swung from the roof of the coach.

9. trans. To hang, suspend; *rarely*, to hang (a person), put to death by hanging (*slang or colloq.*).

1528 MORRIS *Dyalogue* iii. xl. (1529) 82 b. In the tother [wal-let] he layeth up all his owne and swyngeht yt at hys backe. **1811** REGUL & ORDERS *Army* 249 'The Men's Hammocks must be swung regularly by Companies. **1816** 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vii. 202 Had he the pow'r he'd change the case, And swing some colnells in their place. **1848** LYTTON *K. Arthur* i. xliii. A slender draw-bridge, swung from brink to brink. **1860** *All Year Round* No. 73. 550 The heavy vehicle so ill swung..as springless as an artillery tumbrel. **1911** MAX BARBONNI *Zuleika Dobson* v. 61 You would be driven to Court in my state coach. It is swung so high that the streeters can hardly see its occupant.

b. To strain (the back of a horse): = SWAY v. 5 b.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1258 If she [sc. a mare] ..has met with an accident, such as having swung her back.

10. intr. To oscillate (without suspension); to move to and fro, or from side to side; to sway; to hover; *spec.* to sway the body backward and forward in rowing.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* v. IJ. Not so the surges of the euxine Sea..Swell being enrag'd..As Fortune swings about the restless state Of vertue. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iv. 17 If the Coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek so loud, that all the Street concluded she was overturn'd. **1828** WORDSW. *Power of Sound* x. While Fauns and Satyrs beat the ground In cadence,—and Silenus swung This way and that, with wild-flowers crowned. **1860** TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xv. 101 A single hawk swung in the atmosphere above us. **1879** *Oxf. & Camb. Undergrad.* *Jrnl.* 13 Mar. 292/2 Prest is getting more and more used to the bow side, but he still swings short and stiffly.

11. To turn in alternate directions, or in either direction (usually horizontally), around a fixed axis or point of support; *spec.* *Naut.* said of a vessel riding at a single anchor or moored by the head, and turning with the wind or tide. Also with *to, open, wide*, etc.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), To Swing, to turn round the anchors, or moorings, at the change of the wind, or tide. **1812** J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii. 99 While safely she at anchor swings. **1819** SHELLEY *Cent.* iv. ii. 41 It is the iron gate, which ye left open, swinging to the wind. **1860** A. CUMMING in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 102 Let them..swing to one anchor. **1863** READER *Hard Cash* xx. But in the middle of the joyous whirl, Julia's quick ear on the watch all the time, heard the gate swing to. **1892** GREENAN *Breach Loader* 215 The shot will..fly in that direction in which the gun was swinging when the charge of shot left the muzzle. **1892** GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 33 He swings around suddenly and quickly to see who interrupts him.

b. To go along or round in a curve or with a sweeping motion; to wheel, sweep.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xx. So forth the startled swan would swing. **1853** KINGSLY *Hyppatia* xxii. A choir of nymphs swung round him hand in hand. **1856** MISS WARRER *Hills Shatemuc* xxxv. With wind and headway the sloop gently swung up to her appointed place. **1865** KINGSLY *Herew.* xv. In marched Hereward and all his men, and swung round through the gateway into the court. **1914** *Times* 8 Sept. 9/1 The battle line proceeds due east to Sézanne and Vitry-le-François, and then swings north-east round the plain of Châlons to the fortress of Verdun.

12. trans. To cause to turn in alternate directions, or in either direction, on or as on an axis or pivot; to turn or cause to face in another direction.

1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* i. xxii. 114 The boy who wished to be a king that he might have an officer appointed to swing him all day long upon a gate. **1783** COWPER *Epit. Hare* 24 To skip and gambol like a hare And swing his rump around. **1784** — *Ep. Jos. Hill* 21 Swinging the parlour-door upon its hinge. **1818** SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* x. A leaf of the muckle gate has been swung to w' yestreen's wind. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 284/1 What maddening whirls when he called, 'Swing partners!' **1887** *Field* 19 Feb. 223/2 A good practical exponent of 'the art of shooting flying' states.. that he never met with a first-rate shot who 'swings' his gun—i.e. keeps it moving in the direction of the bird's flight. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* vi. l. 139 The base line is altered or 'swung', i.e. freshly marked on another imaginary course. **1892** E. GOSSE *Secr. Narcisse* iii. 80 As he was about to turn towards the window, Rosalie swung herself violently back.

b. Naut. To turn (a ship) to all points in succession, in order to ascertain the deviation of her magnetic compass.

1859 in *Merr. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 49 The necessity of having all iron steamships..swung, in order to ascertain the deviation of their compasses. **1877** SPRAY *Cruise H.M.S. Challenger* x. (1878) 176 Some hours were spent swinging for magnetic purposes.

c. To drive or cause to move in a curve; also, to make or execute by moving in a curve (in *phr.* to swing a cast, in hunting: see CAST sb. 41).

1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cr.* li. The hounds dash towards the fence beyond, and swing the cast without a whimper. **1889** GUNTER *That Frenchman* v. 46 He swings his team into the Avenue de l'Impératrice. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 127/1 The dogs have changed direction by the left flank..We swing them, make a short cut through a bit of brush.

13. intr. To go along with undulating or swaying movement, or in a vigorous manner; to walk with swinging step. (See also SWINGING ppl. a. 3.)

1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cr.* liii. Pulling up at the door of the Turtle Doves Hotel, he threw himself carelessly off the half cover-back, and..swung into the hall with a noisy flourish. **1884** W. BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 30/2 The coach swings along pleasantly. **1894** J. A. STEUART *In Day of Battle* xviii. The camels, swinging at a steady trot.

14. trans. fig. To direct or control the movement or action of; to sway; to wield. *U.S.*

1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 2 May, The rum wing purposes swinging the party. The temperance innocents will have to submit or step out. **1890** 'MARK TWAIN' in *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/2 His great charm to me is the way he swings nervous English! **1908** U. SINCLAIR *Money-Changers* ii. 35 He can swing the market so as to break a man.

15. a. To fix (the work) on the centre or centres in a lathe. **b.** Of a lathe: To have a 'swing' or capacity of (so much): see SWING sb. 2 8 d.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 201 The work is 'swung' or arranged so as to yield an unequal pressure in polishing. **1888** HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900)

22 Three inch centres—that is, a lathe which swings six inches.

+Swing, v. 2 Obs. Pa. t. 3 swang, 4 swange, swong. [OE. *swingan*, corresp. in form and meaning to SWING sb.], and so ultimately identical with SWING v. 1] *intr.* To labour, toil; = SWINK v. 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xviii. 14 Hwæt dest þu on þis folce? hwi swingt þu ana? **c 1000** AGS. FS. (Spelman) cxviii. [i. 2] Buton drihten timbrende hus on ydel swingað ða ðe timbriað hi. **c 1275** LAV. 7488 He swang [c 1205 swoncl] in þan fihte, þat be leperede a swote. **13..** E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 586 Pat swange & swat for sore sore. **13..** Guy Warrw. (A.) 3589 Herhaud þat day so fore swong, þat þurch his moupe þe fcom it sprong. **c 1480** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* Wolf & Lamb xx. His seruand nor his self may not be spaird To swing and swelt, withoutt in Meit or wage.

+Swing, adv. Obs. rare-1. In 5 swingge. [Stem of SWING v. 1] With a sudden blow or impact; 'slap'.

c 1400 St. Alexius (Laud 108) 443 As man þat hadde deþes wounde He fel swingge down to grounde.

Swing- in combination.

1. In general attrib. or adj. use mostly without hyphen, as a separate word. **a.** Applied to a piece of mechanism, apparatus, or utensil suspended, hinged, or pivoted so as to be capable of oscillating or turning to and fro: = SWINGING ppl. a. 1, 2. (See also 2.)

1791 Rep. Comm. *Thames-Isis Navig.* 15 At the lower End of this Channel there is a Pen formed by a Swing Stride and Flood Gates. **1828** P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 213 Swing stoves and charcoal put on board, to carry about into the damp corners. **1833** LOUBON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1112 Centre point, or swing hinges, appear to be of two kinds. **1843** HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* 1. 257 The whole load is quickly immersed by a swing crane into a tank of water about five feet deep. **1855** LEITCH *Old Cornwall* 257 The miners worked in a swing stage, which they dropped against such parts of the side as they intended to take away. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Swing Tea-kettle*, a kettle on a stand for table use, moving on pivots. **1869** RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. 02, The shaft, v, which is supported by fixed bearings, x, and the swing or movable bearings. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 379 The perpetual rolling and tossing of the vessel had warned us that in all probability the maximum climetrical angle of the swing-table would ere long be reached. **1888** LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.* 363 *Swing Table*, the table of a drilling machine which is made to swing or swivel around the central pillar..in order to bring any desired portion of the work underneath the drill. **1909** 'Q' *True Tilda* xix, A swing-lamp shone down upon a white-covered table.

b. = SWINGING ppl. a. 3. *rare.*

1809 W. LEVING *Knickerb.* iii. ix. (1861) 112 He proceeded on a long swing trot through the muddy lanes of the metropolis. **1863** TRAVELMAN *Comet. Wallah* (1866) 95 Going the whole way at a swing trot.

2. Special Combinations: **swing-back**, the back of a photographic camera, carrying the sensitized plate, arranged so as to be 'swung' or turned on a hinge or pivot into any required position; **swing-bar**, a bar arranged to turn on a pivot; *spec.* a swingletree; **swing-beam**, a beam arranged to turn, or to enable something to turn, on a pivot or the like (see *quots.*); **swing-bed**, a movable stool-bed in a gun-carriage; also attrib., as *swing-bed-plate*; **swing-boat**, a boat-shaped swing used for amusement at fairs, etc.; **swing-bridge**, a form of drawbridge which turns horizontally on a pivot (either at one end or in the centre); **swing-cart**, a cart 'swung' or suspended on springs, a spring-cart; **swing-chair**, a rocking-chair; **swing-door**, a door constructed to swing to or shut of itself; *pl.* a door made in two leaves, which are hung separately and furnished with springs that bring them back to meet in the middle when pushed open in any direction; **swing-front**, in a photographic camera (cf. *swing-back*); **swing-gate**, a gate constructed to swing to or shut of itself; *spec.* a form of this used in Australia for drafting sheep; **swing-glass**, a looking-glass suspended on pivots; **swing-handle**, a handle turning on pivots, esp. such an arched handle of a basket, pail, etc.; **swing-jack** (JACK sb. 10), see *quot.*; **swing-jointed** a., jointed so as to turn to and fro on a pivot; **swing-plough** (cf. G. *schwingpflug*), a plough without wheels; **+ swing-tail**, a long tail that swings about; also attrib. having a sweeping tail or train; **swing-tailed** a., having a long swinging tail; **swing-tap**, a tap constructed to turn horizontally on the supply-pipe and thus open or close the valve as required; **swing-tool** (see *quot.* 1875); **swing-wheel**, the escape-wheel of a clock, which drives the pendulum; also, the balance-wheel of a watch; also attrib. See also SWING-ROPE, etc.

1862 Catal. *Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 3064, Portrait Camera, and lens with 'swing back. **1878** ABNEY *Photogr.* xxxiii. 969 A fair general focus can..be obtained by using with the camera a vertically-pivoted swing-back. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 293 These studs are inserted into a 'swing-bar' that can be bolted to the horizontal rails of the framing, in such position as will bring the intermediate wheels into proper pitch with the principals. **1852** BOAS *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), Swing

bar or *beam of a rocket frame. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Orsman's Guide* 32 The swing beams are the long beams running along the (lock-)gates, by which they are pushed open. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Swing-beam*. 1. (Railway Engineering.) A cross-piece suspended from the truck, and sustaining the car-body, so that it may have independent lateral motion. 2. (Carpentry.) A cross-beam supporting an over-head now in a barn. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863). *Swing bed of a field gun. 1861 MAYNEW *Lond. Labour* III. 107/1 All the caravans and *swing-boats, and what not, used to assemble there. 1791 *Estimate Works Thames-Isis Navig.* 3 At Duxford Wear, a *Swing-Bridge for Towing-Horses, and Fence-Gates. 1808 W. W. JACOBS *Sea Urchins, Grey Parrot* (1906) 213 The gangway was shipped, and the Curlew drifted slowly away from the quay and headed for the swing bridge slowly opening in front of her. 1796 H. HUNTER *Lond.* (1811) II. 107 Raspberries, which are raised chiefly for the use of the distillers, and conveyed to London in *swing carts. 1833 *Lond. Encycl. Archit.* § 697 A *swing chair, formed out of ten pieces of elder tree. 1900 ELINOR GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 18 She was lying in a swing chair, showing lots of petticoat and ankle. 1833 *Lond. Encycl. Archit.* § 705 The use of the *swing door, is to prevent the door from ever being left open in severe weather. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* I. i. 23 He was gone, and the swing-door slammed in Edward Arundel's face. 1895 P. HEMINGWAY *Out of Egypt* I. i. 3 As the waiters pushed aside the swing-doors of the buffet. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 884 The wide angle lens is attached to the *swing front ready for work. 1774 *Garle Incls. Act* 5 No *swing-gates or other gates shall at any time be suffered. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 143 In the construction of the swing-gate, the bars are so long, that too much weight is often thrown upon the hinges. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Squatter's Dream* ix. 91 Mr. Stangrove, has no more idea of a swing-gate than a shearing-machine. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intro. Trade* 81 A Dressing Table, and a *Swing Glass. 1822 103. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. vii. She threw a glance at her swing-glass. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Swing-handle. 1896 *Jrnl. R. Horticult.* Soc. Nov. 202 All fruit should be carefully placed in the basket (which is preferable lined or padded, and if with a swing-handle all the better). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Swing-jack, a jack for replacing cars on the track; the bottom of the standard is a cylindrical segment, and has a toe working in a slot in the base of the jack. A pair are used, and the car being lifted while the standards are vertical, the latter are cantled to or swung over, bringing the wheels of the car in line with the rails. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 595 The marker *nut* is another appendage to the (drill sowing-) machine... It consists of the bar *nut*, and the marking-rod *nut*. The latter is *swing-jointed on a stud fixed in the ends of the marker-bar *nut*. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm*. 309 The Foot Plough, the Kentish Broad-board Plough, the Creeper, and the *Swing Plough. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 127 In favour of the swing-plough it is contended that it is better calculated for following, as the soil can be broken up to a greater depth. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 147 The Scotch, or swing-plough, drawn by a horse driven by the ploughman. 1883 *Lond. Gawn*. No. 1861/8 One Bay Gelding. Aged about four years, with a *Swing Tail lately cut off. 1865 HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* I. 274 The squire saw the old woman beating her step-daughter, about the head with the skirt of her swing-tail gown. 1609 BLUNDELL *Art of Riding* I. xiii. Div. Overmuch springing will make him *swing tailed, and specially if he be a Gennet, or Turkye horse, whose taylor be always loose and at liberty. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 466 A galvanised iron cistern... fitted with nickel-plated *swing tap. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 849 Various kinds of *swing tools, used by watchmakers in filing and polishing small flat works. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Swing-tool, a holder which swings on horizontal centers, so as to yield to unequal pressure and keep the plate flat against the face of the file. 1696 DERRAM *Artif. Clockm.* i. 4 The Crown-Wheel in Small pieces, and *Swing-Wheel in Royal Pendulums, is that Wheel which drives the Balance, or Pendulum. 1826 T. REID *Clock & Watch Making* xii. 275 A spring, acting on the pin, brought the nib in a contrary direction, to act on the third wheel teeth, by which it gave motion to the swing-wheel during the time of winding. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 826 Balance-wheel or swing-wheel files, the convex side cut, the angular sides safe.

b. In designations of the swingle and swingle-tree used in dressing flax.

(Cf. MHG. *swinge-blok*, swingletree, G. *schwingstock*, *schwingbrett*, *schwingmesser*.)

1825 JAMESON, *Cogster*, the person who, in the act of swinging flax, first breaks it with a swing-bat, and then throws it to another. 1839 *Uar Dict. Arts* 486 Two distinct pieces of apparatus belong to it [sc. winnowing of flax], namely, the swing-stock and the swing-knife.

c. *Dynamics*. In terms used by Clifford for various geometrical figures or lines having relation to the oscillation of a body, as *swing-conic*, *ellipse*, *ellipsoid*, *quadric*, *radius*.

1887 W. K. CLIFFORD *Elem. Dynamic* I. iv. 17 The second moment of an area in regard to any line, divided by the area itself, is the square of a length which is called the swing-radius of the area in regard to the line, or of the line in regard to the area. *Ibid.* 24, 34.

Swinge (swindz), sb.¹ Obs. exc. dial. Also 6 **swynge**, 6-7 **swindge**. [Related to SWINGE v.1]

†1. Sway, power, rule, authority, influence: esp. to have or bear swinge, the (full, whole, chief) or all the swinge, etc. Obs.

1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 John v. 21 (1538) 83 Yf in .x. paryshes rounde there be not one learned and discrete to helpe the other, then the deuill hath a grete swynge among vs, that the byshopps officers that dwell so farr of, must abuse vs as they do. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 16 The euyl be now in nombre, they bere the swynge. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 151 She bare the whole swynge, as the strong oxe doth, when he is yoked in the plough with a pore silly asse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 150 An oligarchie: where

some few beare all the swinge. 1585 FOTHERSTONE *tr. Calvin on Acts* iv. 33 The Sadduces... did then beare the chiefe swinge. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 37 The Antwerpian... in all the Marts, & Faïres in Dutchland, bare the chiefe swinge. 1612 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* I. i. When Glory, Flatterie, and smooth applauses of things ill Vphold th' inordinate swinge of downe-right power. 1619 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii. (1630) E 2 b, What wise man... But must concede that fortunes swinge is more Ore that profession, then all kinds else Of life pursu'd by man? 1636 — *Gl. Dk. Florence* II. ii. This is the man that carries The sway, and swinge of the Court.

†2. Freedom of action, free scope, licence; liberty to follow one's inclinations: = SWING sb.² 5. Phr. to have or take one's swinge, to give (a person or thing, oneself) swinge. Obs.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 273 Sensuall appetide muste haue a swynge, all these thinges notwithstandinge. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 52 Shooting bath two Tutoris... the one called Daye light, ye other Open place, whyche ii. keepe shooting from euyl companye, and suffers it not to haue to much swinge. 1575-85 SANDYS *Serm.* viii. § 10 Youth they say must haue his swinge. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 272 They giue the full swinge to their bold and violent affections. 1598 CHAPMAN *Itiad* v. (ix.) 617 For whose sake I will lose the raynes, and giue mine anger swinge. 1615 — *Odys.* xxii. 592 That then-streight bed is sowre to that swinge, in which she was bred. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* v. ii. I leaue my swinge upon thee. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* II. i. 12, I had able means, And spent all in the swinge of lewd affections. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiii. (1713) 233 By preferring the full swinge of the Animal life before the orderly Pleasures... of the Divine. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* I. i. I am perswaded the bounds of his land have been the utmost extent of his travel; except since his Parents death he has given himself a swinge to some race or fair. 1687 *tr. Sallust* (1692) 8 A savage sort of People, living at their full swinge of Liberty and Licence.

†b. Of, at one's own swinge: said of a person being entirely his own master. Obs.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 322 That he shulde rule of his owne swynge, so as noon of us durste aduise him to the contrary. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 290 In his lustie yeares, he is at his owne swynge. [1663] HEATH *Flagellum* I. His Father dying soon after and leaving him to his swinge.]

†3. Impetus, impulse, driving power (of something non-physical, as passion, will, etc.): inclination; drift, tendency. Of one's own swinge: of one's own free choice, of one's own accord, spontaneously. Obs.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII. 36 They of their awne swynge pacified them selves, and beganne to turne to their... naturall liellordes. 1548 UDALL *exc. Erasmus Par. Matt.* iii. 28 He rushed not forth of his owne swynge to preach. 1552 R. HUTCHINSON *Declar. Christes Supper* iii. (1560) K j b, As long as they folowe the wyld swynge of their youth. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Christian's Conflict* by The swinge of custome (whirl-wind-like) Rapturing my Passion. 1621 HANZ-WILL *David's Vow* 105 He goes on with an high hand and a stiffe neck, and is carried with a swinge, as a ship under full saile. 1651 CULPEPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 80 He follows the swinge of the times. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xi. 144 Ascribing them to the more conduct and agency of visible causes, hurried by a necessary swinge. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solyma* 26 The great ones following his example give themselves the liberty to follow the swinge of their own Arbitrary Wills. 1804 JEBB in *Knox & Jobb's Corr.* (1834) I. 95 What greater punishment... can there be, than to be given up, by God, to the swinge of a man's own lusts?

†4. Impetus (of motion); impetuous or forcible sweeping or whirling movement. Obs.

1583 H. HOWARD *Defensative* Lijh, As we see that barges which are forced by the strength of oares, have a kinde of gate or swinge when the stroke dooth cease. 1599 NASHE *Leiten Stiffe Wks.* 1905 III. 164 In the swindage of his trident he constituted two Lord admirals over the whole navy of England. a 1600 DELONCE *Canaans Calamitie* 915 The Romaines full of hot reuenge... Troopt to the Temple, with a mighty swinge. c 1600 *Distacted Emp.* iv. i. in Bullen O. Pl. (4884) III. 235 A thynks me fallinge & avoyds my Swindge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. a iij b, Whirled on by the swindge and rap of the one [wheel]. a 1661 HOLVOY *Juvenal* (1673) 247 The swindge or circling motion of the arm in shaking the sistrum. 1696 ALSO *God in Mount* 9 They have been heaving with all their strength to roll it away, and when they have hoped they were just turning it over, it has come upon them with the greater swynge.

†5. The lashing (of a tail). Obs. rare.

1627 MAY *Lucan* I. 225 When his Tailles swindge has made him hot... He [sc. a lion] roares from his wide throat. c 1640 WALLER *Battle of Summer Isl.* II. 27 The shallow water doth her force infringe, And renders vain her tail's impetuous swinge.

b. gen. A stroke, blow. dial.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*.

6. A leash for hounds. Obs. exc. dial.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthier, Yorks.* III. (1662) 221 A Gentleman of this County, being to let slip a brace of Grey-hounds, to run for a great wager, so held them in the Swinge, that they were more likely to strangle themselves then kill the Hare. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Swinge*, a leash or couple by which hounds are led.

Swinge, sb.² [f. SWINGE v.2] A singe.

App. inferred in Dicts. error. from the foll. passage, where the word is *Swing sb.²*

a 1619 FLETCHER, etc. Q. *Corinth* I. i, If to feed Vultures here, after the halter Has done his part, or if there be a Hell, To take a swynge or two there [etc.].

Swinge (swindz), v.¹ Also 6 **swynge**, 6-8 **swindge**; pres. pple. and ger. 6-8 **swindging**, 7

swindgeing, 6- **swinging**, 7- **swingeing**. [Later form of ME. SWENGE.]

1. *trans.* To beat, flog, whip, thrash. †Also with off. arch. or dial.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iv. (Arb.) 38, I will rather haue my cote twentie times swinged, Than on the naughtie wag not to be auenged. 1595 SHAKS, *John* II. i. 288 Saint George that swindg'd the Dragon. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 104 If they denie to come, Swinge me them soundly forth vnto their husbands. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. 222 Hee was riotous, wild and wanton: in so much as his father swindged him well and soundly for it. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. xiii. 85 These sad Ceremonies they also used in Peru, where they swinged themselves with stinging Nettles, and struck themselves over the shoulders with hard stones. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, I *Swing'd* him off, I lay'd on and beat him well-favoredly. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. I.* I would so swinge and leather my lambkin. 1786 BURNS *The Ordination* xi. See, see auld Orthodoxy's faes She's swingein thro' the city. 1788 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi. We have swinged them as far as the Abbey-Gate. 1888 DOUGHTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* II. 232, I swinged him soundly in a moment and made all his back smart.

†b. *fig.* To chastise, castigate; to pay out, serve out. Obs.

1560 T. WILSON *Rhet. Prol.*, Hanyng been thus swinged, and restrained of libertie. 1636 WENTWORTH in *Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 5 The proof was once clear, and he a spirit that will deserve well to be swinged into the knowledge of himself and the duty he owes the state. 1690 DAVENON *Amphitryon* I. ii, Jupiter can swinge you off, if you swear by him, and are forsworn. 1693 J. DAVENON in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 349 This very Revend Leacher... swinges his own Vices in his Son. 1710 *Dublin Examiner* 26 Dec. The Printer... brought along with him a Bundle of those Papers, which in the Phrase of Whig Coffee-houses have Swinged off the Examiner. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 Oct., One Boyer, a French dog, has abused me... the Secretary promises me to swinge him.

†c. ? To pillory (*fig.*). Obs. rare-1.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 69 When thei katch any thing that soundeth to the contrary, it shall not escape so, we warrant you. It shalbe swynge in euery pulpyt wyth, this is the Kynges gratus wyll.

†d. To bear heavily upon. Obs. rare.

1681 PAINEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 96 The inkeeper... swinged them in their reckoning most abominably, making them pay five times the price for every thing they had.

†e. *slang.* = SWIVE. See also quot. a 1700.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. i. Give her cold jelly To take up her belly, And once a day swinge her again. 1688 MIEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.*, To swynge off... *il se dit aussi dans un Sens Venerien*. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, He is *Swing'd* off, damnably Clapt.

†2. To drink up or off, 'toss off'. Obs. *slang.*

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Runnyng* 568 She swynge'd vp a quarte At ones. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 48 And cleane they swynge of euery cup. 1649 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand. West* 7 Mine Host swynge'd off halfe a pot to me.

3. To cut down with a scythe. dial.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush*, (1878) 137 Swinge bremles & brakes. 1854 MISS BAKER *Norhampt. Gloss.*, *Swinge*, a. To cut the nettles, &c. from hedges to make them neat.

†4. To brandish, flourish; to lash (the tail, or something with the tail). Also *transf.* Obs.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 410 The Lion... often swindging, with his sinewy train, Sometimes his sides, sometimes the dusty plain. *Ibid.* vii. 507 Th' Air corrupteth soon, except With sundry winds it oft be swing'd and swept. 1607 [B. BARNES] *Devil's Charter* v. iv. L j b, When I was a Scholler in Padua, faith then I could haue swing'd a sword and a buckler. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* xviii, Th' old Dragon under ground... Swindges the scaly Horrore of his fouled tail.

†5. To bear sway over. (After SWINGE sb.¹ 1.)

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 12 Had not affection otherwhiles swinged their reason, where reason should haue swayed their affection.

†6. To whirl round (e. g. a wheel). Obs.

1548 ELYOT, *Rotol.*, to tourne a thyng lyke a wbele, to swynge about. 1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* III. Ff ij, Like a wbele that longe swynge'd about with violence [etc.]. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. viii. 50 Their Sayles [sc. of windmills], that are swinged about by the Wynde. 1677 MIEGE *Dict. Eng. Fr.*, Swinged, or turned about, *roulé, tourné en roué*.

†7. *intr.* To have free scope or course, to indulge one's inclination. (After SWINGE sb.¹ 2.)

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* I. B j, To what will this declining Kingdome turne, Swindging in euery license [etc.].

†8. In combination with a noun in obj. relation, as **swinge-bow** (see 1c); **swinge-buckler** = SWASBUCKLER. Obs.

1579 NORTHROOKE *Dicing* 25 b, If these and such like lawes were executed instille, there would not be so manie... Blasphemers, & Swinge Bucklers. 1597 SHAKS, 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 24 You had not foure such Swinge-bucklers in all the Innes of Court againe. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 83 Is the old Letcher A Swinge-bow of so high renown, A Wenck can't sooner take him down?

Swinge (swindz), v.² Now dial. and U.S. [? Alteration of SINGE, perh. influenced by SWEAL.]

trans. To singe, scorch.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 26 The scorching flame sore swinged all his face. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xxiv. 150 To haue his haire swinged off with straw. 1790 GROSSE *Provenc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Swinge*, to singe. North. 1844 Maj. Jones's *Courtship* 185 (Barrett), I don't think I ever did see things fest sprawled out and swinged up so with the sun before. [In various dial. glossaries, northern, west-midland, and south-western.]

† **Swingebreech**. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [? f. *swinge*, 43]

SWING *v.* 1 + BREECH *sb.* 4.] ? One who struts or flaunts about.

1581 [A. GILBY] *Pleas. Dial. Soldier & Chapl.* M 3. Their [sc. the bishops'] pompous trayne of proud idle swingebreeches, in the steele of Preachers & Schollers.

Swingeing, swingin (swindzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWINGE *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of SWINGE *v.* 1; scourging, flogging, beating, dealing of blows. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 10 This course of swingin and beating seemeth meete for bondslaves. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 56 Whether it be direct infringing An Oath, if I should wave this swingin. 1844 *Maj. Jones's Courtship* 180 (Bartlett) Go it, old fellow; give the goats a swingin every time you come across them. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II. To these we paid no heed... being in the thick of swingin.

Swingeing (swindzɪŋ), *ppl. a. (adv.)* Also 6-9 swingin, 7-9 swingin. [f. SWINGE *v.* 1]

1. That swinges; scourging, flogging. *rare.*

1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* xvii. 229 He tels him of the seure schoole-master, of the swinginng rodde, of the hard feruler. 1618—Two Treat., *School of Affliction* 339 The first Schoolemaster is Affliction. A sharp, and seure and swingin Schoolemaster indeed.

2. Very forcible, great, or large; huge, immense. Chiefly, now only, *collog.* or *slang*; mostly *arch.* or *dial.* (Cf. *thumping, whopping.*)

c 1590 GRENE *Fr. Bacon* xv. 34 May not a man haue a lustie fier there, a pot of good ale, a paire of cardes, a swinginng peece of chalke, and a browne toast? 1597 TOPPE *Laura* xlii. Thicke swinginng showers. a 1600 Plodden *F. viii.* (1664) So And swinginng swaps made many swelt. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. vii. 111 Many other of those foolish and childish Penances may be seen in the Author quoted... There is one swinginng one, I can't pass over. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* v. i, I dream'd... that a great swinginng Thief came in, and whipt 'em out. 1691 Mrs. D'ANVERS *Academia* 20, I had a swinginng mind to go, And hear the Organs. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xii. My Gentleman must pay him such swinginng damages, that his acres may bleed for 't. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Feb. (O.H.S.) I. 187 That Swinginng Orthodox G. Burnett Ep. of Sarum. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Nov. i, now have got a swinginng cold. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 19 Lady Sarah Sadleir and Lady Betty Lawrance, will also die, and leave me swinginng legacies. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. iii. He hath deuoured two swinginng butter-toasts this morning for breakfast. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 82 At the top a fried liver and bacon were seen; At the bottom was tripe, in a swinginng tureen. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxviii. To make a swinginng profit. 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xlii. The horse fetclied a good swinginng price. 1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* xxvii. Old Leviathan... Had never rib nor bray nor swinginng fan Like his iron swimmer of the Clyde or Tyne. 1904 *Times* (Lit. Supp.) 15 July 218/3 The jury gave swinginng damages.

b. as *adv.* Hugely, immensely.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* I. i. He has sent me to will and require you to make a swinginng long night for him. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Sept. (O.H.S.) I. 288 A swinginng fat Wife. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 June, At dinner there fell the swinginngest long shower. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. v. Our vicar still preaches that Peter and Poule Laid a swinginng long curse on the bonny brown bowl. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockwork* (1862) 20 A swinginng big Pig. 1872 C. D. WARNER *Backlog Studies* 246 Christmas Eve was... a placid, calm, swinginng cold night.

†3. (After SWINGE *sb.* 1.) Powerful, authoritative. *Obs.*

1567 TURBERV. tr. *Mantuan's Ecl.* iii. 18, I wote not who doth rule the winds and beares the swinginng swaye.

Hence **Swingeing** *adv.* (*collog.* or *slang*), very greatly or forcibly, hugely, immensely.

1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* III. iii. I have sin'd swinginngly, against my Vow. 1691 SHAWWELL *Scourers* I. i. We drunk swinginng last night. 1793 DE FOE *Misc., Freeholder's Plea* 172 Only we find we are swinginng tax'd; and they tell us 'tis done by the Parliament. 1790 SWIFT *Poems, Excellent New Song* 31 This wicked rogue Waters... if swearing can do't, shall be swinginngly maw'd. 1778 FOOTTE *Trip Calais* I. Wks. 1799 II. 341, I reckon, your lordships were swinginngly souse'd on the road. 1903 KIRLING *Five Nations, The Lesson* 6 'This was not bestowed us under the trees, nor yet in the shade of a tent, But swinginngly, over eleven degrees of a bare brown continent.

Swingel (swindzɛl), *var.* SWINGLE.

Swinger (swindzɛr), *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 6 swenzour, swyngour, swyngour, -or, swyngour, -or, swenger, swingeor, 7 *Sc.* swyngour, swynger, swounger. [Of uncertain origin; prob. a cant term and perh. a derivative of early Flem. *swentzen* 'vagari' (Kilian), orig. with the seuse of 'vagabond'; cf. early mod. G. *schwänzer* 'otiosus, ambulator', *schwänzen* to go about aimlessly, in thieves' cant, to ride, travel.] A rogue, rascal, scoundrel.

1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 44 Four burgh of beggeris is an nest, To schout that swengouris will nocht rest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ProL 68 Swingouris and scurrevagus, swankies and swanis. 1588 LYNDSAY *Dreme* 962 Tha swer swyngouris they tuke of me non held. 1567 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* viii. 21 Swingeor, cum, swer be saikles some, Deny be evill pat how he done. 1613 REG. *Privy Council* Scotl. X. 3 Quhat wer it to tak the buttoun or blason at his breast, and to lay an lunder upon sica swounger as throw (read throw) art. 1618 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 356 Mr. Henrie was convict... for inuring the said Willame Gray... in calling him feill swynger. 1640 ROTHES in Napier *Mem. Montrose* xlii. (1856) I. 231 That swinger, the Treasurer, has so calumniated the whole estates to his Majesty. 1739 A. NICOL *Poems, Nat. without Art* (1766) 19 If some auld swinger snap to speak Of pink-ey'd queans, he gives a Squeek.

attrib. 1542 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 68 Iohne Innes wrangit in the calling of Nicoll Moresone swenger carle and birsyn carle. a 1550 LYNDSAY *Descr. Peder Coffin* 17 Ane swyngour coife, amangis the wyvis.

Swinger (swindzɛr), [f. SWINGE *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] †1. One who acts vigorously or forcibly; a vigorous performer; a powerful fellow. *Obs.*

1583 MELBANKE *Philotimus* Lij. The three Sisters Litæ... were left a loofe behind her far out of sight, not able to keepe pace with such a swinger. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* I. i. Before George, a proper fellow! and a Swinger he should be, by his make! 1679—*Troil. & Cress.* I. ii. Is't not a brave Man that? he's a Swinger, many a Grecian he has laid with his Face upward. 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* II. i. I'gad I was a Swinger in those days; let me see,—I cou'd have done—I don't know what I could have done.

2. Something forcible or effective; *esp.* something very big; a 'whopper'. *collog.* or *slang*; now *rare* or *local*. Cf. SWINGING *ppl. a.* 2.

1599 WARM. *Faire Wom.* II. 1524, I am sure there is a gallows big enough to hold them both... 'tis a swinger yfayth. 1648 HEARICK *Hesper.* Twelfth Nt. 24 And thus ye must doe To make the wassail a swinger (rime ginger). 1677 and Paquet *Advices* 42 They are likely to give us nothing New but a New Parliament, and that shall be a Swinger, as the Dissolver hath promised us. 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Jan. I saw a hundred tiles fallen down; and one swinger fell about forty yards before me, that would have killed a horse. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1865) II. 70 This motion at that time was indeed a swinger; for, in consequence, the execution of it by such a pardon of all convictions had lost the King irrecoverably. a 1734—*Exam.* II. iv. § 10 (1740) 236 We had... diverse [plots] of most desperate Reach; witness that of Fitzharris, which was a Swinger. 1853 C. B. MANSFIELD *Paraguay*, etc. (1856) 425, I started off... with a tremendous toothache, one of my old swingers. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanism* 557 In Virginia... boys have for more than two centuries called a large snake or other formidable creature a swinger.

† b. *spec.* A great or bold lie, a 'bang'. *Obs.*

1671 EACHARD *Observ. Antu. Cont. Clergy* 153 How will his puling Conscience be put to it, to rap out presently half a dozen swingers to get off cleverly? 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 122 The Whig-party do wisely to try the credulity of the people sometimes by swingers. 1781 M. MADAN *Theophthora* III. 148 Is it possible that, when St. Bernard told this swinger, he could believe it, himself?

c. A forcible blow or stroke.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxv. He applied across my shoulders one of the most hearty... swingers that ever left a wale behind it. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *P. Prigins* II. xi. 169 Another pleasant occupation was having to jump two or three feet from the ground, and then to be knocked down by his master, who stood on a form for the purpose. This was called 'tipping a neat swinger'. 1890 BARRER & LELAND *Slang Dict., Swinger* (Charterhouse), a box on the ears.

3. A tool with a raised point, used for levering timbers, etc.

Swinger (swindzɛr).

I. [f. SWING *v.* 1 + -ER 1 2.] One who or that which swings.

1. One who flourishes something about, or causes it to oscillate.

1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 88 Holy water swyngrs, and euen songe clatters. 1897 *Daily News* 27 May 2/5 Club Swinging... The well-known swinger of Indian clubs, brought his attempt to swing a pair of two pound clubs for thirty consecutive hours to a successful conclusion.

2. a. A person who swings.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 492 P 3 These [familiar romps], Mr. Spectator, are the Swingers. They get on Ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are swung by their Men Visitants. 1877 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 331 The strong man becomes a swinger in hammocks, a sucker of oranges, a smoker of pipes.

(b) A Hindu who performs the penance of swinging; see SWING *v.* 1 6 (b).

1793 *Medical Spectator* II. No. 39. 242 Every thing being ready for the swinger, he kneels upon the ground, when a very dexterous operator fixes two strong iron hooks into the common integuments betwixt his shoulders. 1893 *Times* 11 July 3/6 The writer afterwards interviewed a swinger. He was rather the worse for opium, but none the worse for his swing.

b. A thing that swings to and fro; † a swing for recreation; a kind of lever; a coat with swinging tails or skirt.

Three legs and a swinger: said of an animal which has only three sound legs, the fourth hanging or dragging limp through injury; hence of a dilapidated chair, etc.

1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 93, I have seen publick Swinging-places. They... giving two or three pence to little Boies who keep Swingers ready. 1825 J. NICOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 426, 19 and 20 act as swingers or levers from the joints 21 and 22. 1863 B. BRIERLEY *Chron. Waverlow* 147 The latter people did not care for misfits at all, and would don a broad-lapped 'swinger' or a swallow-tailed coat with equal indifference. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 1/3 Royal Hampton had no pretensions to winning although he took the City and Suburban on 'three legs and a swinger' in the following spring. 1916 C. TESS BARNSKA *Honey-Pot* II. Be careful of the chair! It's a real antiske, only three legs and a swinger!

† 3. ? A large sword. (Cf. early Flem. *swinghe*.) 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Grey.* 4 The old Bishops... that ne'r... so much as knew how to set the Periwig and Galloshoes, much less the true timing and accenting of a Rapper, and double swinger.

II. [f. SWING *sb.* 2 12 d + -ER 1 1.] 4. Each of the middle pair of horses in a team of six.

a 1872 *Trip to the West* 137 (S. de Vere) Each wagon is usually drawn by three span of mules, of which the lighter and forward, are leaders, the next pair swingers, and the rear, or heaviest pair, wheelers.

Swingfelter, aberrant f. SCHWENKELDER.

1792 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 313.

Swinging (swinjɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWING *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of SWING *v.* 1

† 1. Beating, scourging. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 We shulen leden al bis leinten on festing... on smerte swinginge & on obre swiche gode dedes. a 1340 HAMPOLE *1 salter* xxxi. 13 Estere þe bridel comes þe swyngynge for to teme him þat is wilde.

2. Flourishing, waving about.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12526 Hym-selyun in the sea sonkyn helyue, Swalprit & swam with swyngyn of armys. 1897 [see SWINGER 1]

3. Movement to and fro, as of a suspended body; oscillation, swaying, etc.: see the verb.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. xxxiii. 48 It will strike what Hour of the Day or Night it is, and then leave off striking, and swinging also. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 26 June, I have suffered more from jolting and swinging than ever I felt in the whole course of my life, although the carriage is remarkably... well hung. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 331 A low man cannot pull the handle of the bar at so great a force... as a tall man; but will require the swinging of his whole body backwards to add force to the Pull. 1816 SNELLEY *Mont Blanc* ii. Thy giant brood of pines... in whose devotion The chainless winds still come... their mighty swinging To hear. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN ix. No sound was heard, except the swinging of the great bell. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxxiii. The peculiar, free, childish swinging of the left arm.

(b) See SWING *v.* 1 6 (b).

1793 *Medical Spectator* II. No. 39. 242 A few days after this, came on the annual custom of swinging. *Ibid.* 246 Some who have got marks of the wounds made on their backs by the swinging-books. 1857 LADY CANNING in *Hare Story Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 284 Dr. Duff says the swinging festival went off very mildly this year.

b. The sport of riding in a swing. Also attrib. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 698 These swinginng-games had origin all from hence [sc. Italy]. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 93 Their husbands are very glad to give them this kind of sport, and sometimes help them in their swinging. 1838 [see SWING *v.* 1 7 b].

4. *slang* or *collog.* Hanging. Also attrib.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Columpio*, swinging in a halter. 1879 BROWNING *Wed Bratts* 95, I think he pulled a face, next Sessions' swinging-time! 1883 STRAVENSON *Treas.* I. II. xi. They [sc. gentlemen of fortune] risk swinging.

Swinging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That swings.

1. Moving to and fro as or like a suspended body; oscillating; swaying.

a 1560 PHAER *Æneid* x. (1562) Dd iv b, He swam with swinginng sides. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 157 But when the swinginng signs your ears offend With creaking noise, then rainy floods impend. 1803 SCOTT *Cadyow Castle* xi. The draw-bridge falls... Clatters each plank and swinginng chain. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 563 A pine... stretched atwart the vacancy Its swinginng boughs. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 1 662 Swinging cribs and cradles are now justly exploded. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* v. xcix. With lifted cross and swinginng censer. 1900 COMAN *Dovle Green Flag*, etc. 127 He punched the swinginng ball and worked with the dumb-bells. fig. 1915 J. KELMAN *Salted with Fire* xii. 180 The devious and swinginng balance of power with which diplomacy has hitherto concerned itself.

b. Of a blow: Characterized or accompanied by a swing of the arm, etc.

1850 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* III. 1190 The toothed saws for stone are used with a swinginng stroke. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* xxx. 320 Von Holzen ran at him with his arm outstretched for a swinginng stab. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* I. vi. He saw his opening and let out with a swinginng pivot blow.

2. Turning or adapted to turn freely in either direction upon a fixed axis or centre, as a gate or door, a hinged piece of mechanism, etc.; in technical use = SWING- (see also 4).

1730 *Inv. D. Bond's Goods* (1732) 34 A square Walnut-tree Table and Swinginng Glass. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 51 Mr. Joslyn's rifle, calibre o-500, has a swinginng breech-piece of a peculiar pattern. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Frettiest Woman* x. He opened the swinginng door for her. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 71 The butt of the swinginng derrick is made fast to the upright spar. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 300/2 The girl turned about on the swinginng stool where she sat.

3. Applied to a steady vigorous rhythmical onward movement (pace, step, etc.) accompanied, or such as is commonly accompanied, by a swaying from side to side; hence used of a rhythm in verse or music suggesting such a movement.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxii. Onward they came at a long swinginng trot. 1881 FENN *Off to Wilds* viii. The boy pressed his horse's sides, and went off at a swinginng canter. 1884 J. G. ROGERS in *Congregationalist* Feb. 104 These swinginng congregational melodies. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 380 A long swinginng dactylic measure in rhyming couplets. 1902 J. BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 76, I heard a long swinginng step outside.

4. Special collocations or combinations: swinginng-bar = swing-bar (SWING- 2); swinginng-boom *Naut.*, a boom swung or suspended over the ship's side, used to stretch the foot of a lower studding-sail, and (when at anchor) for a boat to ride by; swinginng-bridge, (a) see quot. 1892;

(b) = swing-bridge (SWING- 2); swinging-tree dial. = SWINGLETREE.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xi. 188 To the end of the pole is attached a *swinging-bar and a pair of traces for a leader. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xi. Bracing the yards forward so that *swinging-boom nearly touched the sprit-sail yard. 1892 PHILIPS *Fortification* 244 Flying or *Swinging Bridges.—A flying bridge is one in which the action of the current is made to move a boat, or raft of two piers, across a stream, by acting obliquely against its side. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 5/3 The city of Cleveland, Ohio, desired to convert the viaduct-bridge over the Cuyahoga River into a swinging-bridge.

Hence **Swingingly** *adv.*, with swinging movement.

1882 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Allerton Towers* II. vi. 105 A long, lithe, lean-headed mare, with action so swingingly easy... that her rider never swerves by a hair's-breadth in the saddle. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* X. 662 To strut swingingly up the Cathedral to the Dean's pew.

Swinging, -ly, var. **SWINGING**, -LY.

Swingism (swin'iz'm). *rare*. See **SWING** sb. 3 and -ISM.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* III. viii. At one time we have burking—at another, swingism—now, suicide is in vogue.

Swingle (swing'l), *sb.* Also 5 **swengyl**, **awngel**, -il, -yl(l), **swangul**, **sungylle**, 5-6 **awngell**, 6 **swynge**, 7 **swingow**, 6-9 **swingell**, 9 *local* **swindgel**(l), **swingel**, -jel (swind'g'l). [a. MDu. *swinghel* swingle for flax, corresp. in form to OE. *swingell*, -el(l)e, *swingle* stroke or stripe with a rod, etc., whipping, scouring, chastisement, affliction, scourge, whip, also once, swingle or distaff (transl. *colus*), f. **SWING** v. 1 + -IEL; or partly a. (M)LG. *swengel* bell-clapper, pump-handle, swipe, MDu. *swenghel* swipe, Du. *swengel* swingle, MHG. *swengel* (G. *schwengel* swipe, bell-clapper, swingletree, etc.):—**swangwil*, f. *swangw* (see **SWING** v. 1). Some forms (*swengyl*, *swangull*, *sungylle*) show divergent stem-vowels the immediate source of which is not clear.]

1. A wooden instrument resembling a sword, used for beating and scraping flax or hemp so as to cleanse it of woody or coarse particles; also called *swingle-hand*, -*staff*, or -*wand*, *swingling-bat*, -*knife*, or -*staff*.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Le pesse-lin*, the swingle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 482/2 *Swengyl*, for flax or hempe, *excudium*. c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 216, I have both hempe and lyne... And a swynyll good and grete. *Ibid.* 387 Sche brought a swynyllatt be last. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 446 The swingle or scutching tool. 1850 J. WAINES *Flax v. Cotton* 13 The first blow of the swingle is the commencement of wages.

2. The striking part or swipple of a flayle. *local*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 482/2 *Swengyl*, of a flayle or ope lyke, *feritorium*. 1547 *SALISBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Fustual*, a swynge. 1570 *FOX & M.* (ed. 2) III. 233/2 A blow with the swingell of a flayle. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* (1827) I. 90 While distaff thresher's swingle drops with sharp and hollow-twanking raps. a 1825 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia*. 1889 F. LUCAS *Sh. Rural Life*, *The Tasker* xvi. Then let our floors send up the sound Of the swinjel's measured stroke.

b. A weapon resembling a flail; a kind of cudgel.

1818 W. CHAPIN *Cranbourn Chase* 35 They [sc. deer-stealers] came in the night, armed with deadly offensive weapons called swindgels, resembling flails to thresh corn. 1904 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 9 The keeper drew a 'swingle' round his legs, bringing him to the ground. 1905 J. C. COX *Royal Forests Eng.* 84 Helmets and swindgel of the deer hunters of Cranbourn Chase.

† 3. The clapper of a bell. *Obs. rare*—o.

14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 567/39 *Batillus*, a belle clapere vel a swynge.

4. a. A spoke or lever for turning the barrel in wire-drawing or the roller of a plate-press. b. A crank.

1674 *RAY Coll. Words, Wire working* 133 Underneath is fastened to the barrel a spoke of wood, which they call a Swingle which is drawn back a good way by the calms or cogs in the Axis of the wheel, and draws back the barrel which falls to again by it's own weight. 1767 *MARSHALL Rural Econ. Norfolk* (1795) II. *Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Swingle*, sb. a crank. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Swingle, v. 1 Forms: see prec. sb.; also 5 **swingill**, (**squngyl**), 8 *dial.* **sungle**. [a. MDu. *swinghelen*, f. *swinghel* **SWINGLE** sb.]

1. *trans.* To beat and scrape (flax or hemp) with a swingle, in order to cleanse it of the coarser particles; to scutch. Also *absol.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Estonger vostre leyri*, to swingle the flax. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 581 *Excudiu*, to squngyl. c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 389 'Good syres', sche seide, 'swyngeylle on fast; For no ping that ye blyne'. *Ibid.* 401 pe stuard bat was so stowde, Was fayne to swyngele be scales owte. c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.*, *Swallow*, etc. xxx. The carle pulit the lyne... swyngeyllit it weill, and hekkillit in be flet. 1590 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 61 Four women weid did brate hempe and swyngeyle. 1615 [see **SWINGLETREE** 1]. 1711 S. SEWALL *Diary* 15 Jan. It came by a man's blowing out his pipe, who was swingling Flax. 1776 *Pennsylvania Even. Post* 24 Sept. 478/2 Choice swingling Flax. 1794 *Piper of Peebles* 6 (E. D. D.) Lint was beaten w'a mell An' ilk aue sungled to themself. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* v. 150 Weeding, steeping, grassing, and swingling or cleaning

the flax. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 390/1, I found a group of bare-armed women under the trees swingling flax.

2. To cut off the tops of (weeds) without uprooting. *local*. (Cf. **SWING** v. 1 3.)

a 1825 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia*.

Swingle, v. 2 [frequent. of **SWING** v. 1]

† 1. *trans.* To swing or flourish about. *Obs.*

c 1450 [see **SWINGLING** vbl. sb. 1]

2. *intr.* To swing; to hang, be suspended. *dial.* 1755 *JOHNSON, To Swingle*, v. n. 1. To dangle; to wave hanging. 2. To swing in pleasure. 1830 *HOGG Greek Fustoral* 15 Where clouds and mountains seem'd to swingle, And Ossa with Olympus mingle.

Swingle-in comb.: **swingle-bar** = **SWINGLE-TREE** 2; † **swingle-foot**, = **SWINGLE** sb. 1; also *attrib.* † **swingle foot-hards** (see quot.); † **swingle-head**(?), -*staff* = **SWINGLE** sb. 1; **swingle-stick**, -*stock* = **swing-stock** (**SWING**- 2 b); **swingle-tail**, name for a species of shark = **THRASHER** 1 2; **swingle-wand** = **SWINGLE** sb. 1.

1849 *DE QUINCEY Eng. Mail-Coach* II. Wks. 1854 IV. 343 Either with the *swingle-bar, or with the haunch of our near leader, we had struck the off-wheel of the little gig. 1907 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Poison Isl.* i. 8 The Royal Mail pulled up before Minden Cottage with a merry clash of bits and swingle-bars. 1500 *ORTUS VOCAB.*, *Excussorium*, a 'swynge-lafote. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Farasse*, the course of Hempe, swingle-foot hards, course tow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 106/1 A Swingle Foot. A Swingle Hand, corruptly a Swingow Hand: a thing like a Wooden Fauchion with a square bole or handle. 1677 *COLES*, *Excudiu* and -*iuni*, a *swingle-head. 1664 *GOULDMAN Lat. Eng. Dict.*, A *swingle-staff or bat to beat flax, *scutula*. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 390/1 The women stood about the fire, each beside her swingle-staff. This instrument is like a wooden pocket-knife, about two feet long, with legs supporting it at the height of a table. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Votre pesse-l*, a *swinglestyk. c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 545 *Swangulstoke riplingcombe swyngeylwande. 14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 581/29 *Excudiu*, a swyngeylstok. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 795/11 *Hec excudiu*, a sungeyllestok. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 375/2 A Swyngeylstoke, *excudiu*, *excudium*. 1839 *STORES in Boston Jrnl. Nat. Hist.* II. 529 *Carcharias vulpes*, Lin... This species, is called by the fishermen 'Thresher', and *'Swingle tail'. c 1340 *Swyngeylwande [see *swingle-stock*]. 1808 *JAMIESON, Swingle-wand*, the instrument with which flax is swingled.

Swingle-hand. Also 5 **swyngeilland**, 7 *Sc.* **swinglent**, 9 *Sc.* **swinglind**. [See prec. and **HAND** sb. 24 (?).] = **SWINGLE** sb. 1.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 795/12 *Hec excudiu-torium*, a sungeyllehand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 375/2 A Swyngeylhande (A. Swyngeilland). 1500 *ORTUS VOCAB.*, *Excudiu die*, a swyngeylhand vel excussorium. 1689 A. HAIG in Russell *Haiger* (1881) 479 Half an stane of heckis, rokis, spindillis, swinglinstokis, swinglentis, vindillidis. 1806 J. HOGG *Poems* 72 (Jam.) They laid sae fast up' the boards, The swinglinds gaed like horsemen's swords. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 490 A long flat straight piece of wood, usually termed a swingle-hand or scotcher.

Swingletree (swing'letri). Forms: see **SWINGLE** and **TREE**. [f. **SWINGLE** sb. + **TREE** sb.]

1. A board used in dressing flax or hemp: = **swing-stock**, **swingle-stock** (see **SWING**- 2 b, **SWINGLE**-). Also called *swingletree block*. *Swingle-tree dagger* = **swing-knife** (**SWING**- 2 b), **SWINGLE** sb. 1. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 528 One of hem knockyd lyne, A-nothyr swyngeyl good and fyne By-fore the swyngeyl tre. 1615 *MARSHAM Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 133 After your Hempe and flax is brakt, you shall then swingle it, which is upon a swingle tree blocke made of an half inch board about four foot above ground, and set upon a strong foot or stock. *Ibid.* 134 A piece of Wood called the Swingle-tree dagger. 1825 *JAMIESON, Swingle-tree*, the stock over which flax is scutched, *Dumfr.*; synonym. *Swingling-stock*.

2. In a plough, harrow, carriage, etc., a cross-bar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened, giving freedom of movement to the shoulders of the horse or other draught-animal.

An altered form **SINGLE-TREE**, due to association with *double-tree* (= the crosspiece to which the swingletree is attached), is common in U.S.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 375/2 A Swyngeyltre (A. Swyngeyltre) of a barowe, *protectorium*. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 15 The horses... must have... a swyngeyltre to holde the tresses abrode, and a togeth with to be bytweene the swyngeyltre and the harowe. 1690 *MARSHAM Farwe. Husb.* II. xiii. (1668) 61 To the big end of this harrow, you shall fix a strong rope with a swingle-tree. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 336/1 The Swingle Tree of a Coach Pole... fastned by... pins to the Coach Pole, to the which Horses are fastned by their Harnish when there is more then two to draw the Coach. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) II. v. 200 It [sc. the bridle or muzzle of the plough] has notches by which the cleek of the swingle-tree may be fixed. a 1817 W. MUIR *Poems* (1818) 8 The very pettle, riest an' seath... The swingle-trees an' a' the graith. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 417 To the shackle is appended the swivel-hook, to which is attached the main draught-bar, or swingle-tree of the yoke. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 104 One swingle-tree between the footboard and the splinter bar. 1889 *GRETTON Memory's Harb.* 115 His leaders... wrenched the swingletrees off the pole, and the uncoupled reas out of the coachman's hands.

attrib. 1819 T. RADCLIFF *Agric. E. & W. Flanders* x. § 2. 115 The extremity of the handle... strikes against, and rests upon the swingle-tree bar. 1852 *BUN Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), Swingle-tree clasp, cramp, clip or socket.

3. = **SWINGLE** sb. 2. *dial.*

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Swingle-tree*,... In Scotland the striking end of a flail. 1907 T. M. ALLISON in *Country*

Side 16 Nov. 27/1 The handle [of the flail]... was held in the hands, and the beater, or 'swingle-tree' was swung round behind the head.

Swinglian, *obs.* f. **ZWINGLIAN**.

Swinglind, *Sc.* f. **SWINGLE-HAND**.

† **Swingling** (swing'ling), *vbl. sb.* 1 *Obs.* In 1 **awinglung**, (**awinlung**), 5 **swyngyllyng**. [Cf. *Icel.* *swingla* to rove, *Da.* *swingla* to reel, stagger, *swingling* reeling, giddiness. The form in the northern *Alph. Tales* may be from Scandinavian.] Giddiness, dizziness, vertigo.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 112/18 *Scotomia*, swinglung. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 344 *Dam mannun* he swinglung [v. r. swinglung] browað. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 19 And per fell a swyngyllyng in his hede pat he wex fonde with.

† **Swingling**, *vbl. sb.* 2 See **SWINGLE** v. 2 1.

c 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1840) 300 *Goyng*,... withe oute swynglyng of armes or of handes.

Swingling (swing'ling), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. **SWINGLE** v. 1 + -ING 1.] The process of dressing flax or hemp with a swingle; scutching.

c 1462, etc. [see h]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 106/2 *Swingowing*, is the beating off the bruised inward Stalk of the Hemp or Flax, from the outward pill. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. cvi. 456 When the flax grows crooked, it is more liable to be hurt in the rippling and swingling. 1847 *NICHOLLS in Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 457 Scutching or Swingling... is the act of clearing the fibre [of flax] from the woody part of the stalk after it has been bruised and loosened by the break.

b. *attrib.*, as *swingling machine*, *operation*; **swingling-bat**, -*knife*, -*staff* = **SWINGLE** sb. 1 **swingling-board**, -*post*, -*stock* = **swingle-stock**, **swing-stock** (see **SWING**- 2); **swingling-hand** = **SWINGLE-HAND**; **swingling-tow**, the coarse part of flax, separated by swingling.

c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 386 The wyfe biew hym a swyngeylng stocke. 1552 *HULOAT*, *Swyngeylngbatte*, or staffe to beate flax, *scutula*. 1583 *WILLS & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 78 Two swingling stockes withe their swyngeylnges. 1689 [see **SWINGLE-HAND**]. 1819 *Mass. Spy* 3 Nov. 2/2 My wife threw a swingling board at the man who had me by the hand. 1825 *JAMIESON, Swingling-hand*, a wooden lath or sword for dressing flax. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* I. 39 Spinning-wheel and reel, swingling-stroke [sic] and batchel. 1828-32 *WEBSTER, Swingling-tow*, the coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and batcheling. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 493 The scutching or swingling machine. 1851 A. MARSHALL in Schroeder *Ann. Yorks.* I. 419 Making less dust in the swingling operation. 1902 A. THOMSON *Lauder & Lauder*, xxii. 259 A swingling post, sloping slightly, was firmly fixed in the floor of the barn.

Swing-rope. [f. **SWING**- + **ROPE** sb.]

1. *Naut.* † a. ? = **SHEET** sb. 2 1. *Obs.* b. A small rope by which a boat 'swings' (**SWING** v. 1 11).

1336 *Roll' W.N.* 579 in Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 471 [For skin ('pelle') bought of divers persons to make two] swengerores [therewith, 2s.]. 1844 in W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* (1855) 393 The tie of the last net is... fixed to the swing-rope, a small hawser attached to the stern, and the boat rides to her drift as if at anchor. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 252/2 If there is a great deal of wind more swing-rope is allowed, so that the nets may not be dragged through the water.

2. A rope for a swing (**SWING** sb. 2 11).

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 153 Good swing ropes and jump cords.

Swing-swang (swing'swæn). Also **swing swong**. [Reduplicated f. **SWING** v. 1 with change of vowel.] A swinging to and fro; a (double or complete) oscillation; a reciprocating movement, *occas. sec-saw*. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

c 1683 *Hooke Posth. Wks.* (1705) 472 Not that I pretend to discover any new Thing... 'tis, as trivial as the pendulous vibrating Motion, which, in Contempt, hath been call'd Swing Swangs. 1773 C. DUNN *Deserter* I. ii. (1775) To The parish-bell may toll, Gra'mercy on my soul! Ding dong! Swing swong! 1829 R. L. SHUTE in *New Monthly Mag.* Aug. 98 In a beautiful walk of trees, which ran down from the rear of the building through the playground, I saw several French boys playing at swing-swang. 1829 [H. BEST] *Perr. & Lit. Mem.* 174 A friend of mine at Oxford called it the swing-swang style. 1887 *MAR MÜLLER in Fortn. Rev.* May 704 Is, then, our knowledge nothing but a perpetual swing-swang? 1910 G. CHRISTAL *Sketches, etc. Lake Surfaces* i. 29 The swing-swang of a clock-pendulum.

Swing-tree (swing'tri). = **SWINGLETREE** 2.

1396-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 214, iiij *harpice cum* iij *Swyngetreys ferreils*. 1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.*, *Swing-tree* of a waggon. 1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 46 The... swing-trees, to which the horses are attached when ploughing. 1883 *JEFFRIES Nature near Lond.* 86 The traces are taut, the swing-tree like a yard braced square.

Swiniard, *obs.* var. **SWINEHERD**.

Swinish (swin'ish), *a.* [f. **SWINE** sb. + -ISH 1.]

1. Having the character or disposition of a swine; hoggish, piggyish; sensual, gluttonous; coarse, gross, or degraded in nature.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 [They] ben icleped swinisne men & on hem wunð be devel. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) The Lorde B. and your Antichristian swinish rable. 1592 *NASH P. Penitence Wks.* (Grosart) II. 43, I love the quick-witted Italians... because they mortally detest this surly swinish Generation. 1606 S. GAROINER *Bk. Angling* 22 Drunkards, swinish Epicures, heretics, 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.* Luke viii. 32 Swinish sinners. 1790 *BURKE Rev. Rev.* 117 Learning will be cast into the mire, and trodden down under the hoofs of a swinish multitude. 1829 *LYTTON Disowned*

lxviii. The reeking, gaping, swinish crowd. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G. xxiii.* 'The swinish multitude!' said Schreckenwald. 1857 H. S. BROWN *Maulness* 2 Far be it from me to say that the multitude is swinish, but certainly there is a swinish multitude.

b. Of actions, etc.: Characteristic of or befitting a swine; coarse, degraded, beastly.

1246 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 378 He, in bys swynys lawe, Off his rudnesse bestial, Ne kan no further se at Toward the hevne. 1253 VERNON (*title*) A Fyrtel treatise of predestination, with an apology of the same, against the swynyshe gruntinge of the Epicures and Atheystes of oure tyme. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 19 (Qo. 2) They clip vs drunkards, and with Swinish phrase Soyle our addition. 1605 — *Macb.* i. vii. 67 When in Swinish sleepe, Their drenched Natures lyes. 1613 PUCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix. viii. 717 In this swinish education he had not so much as learned to reade. 1604 F. BRACE *Disc. Parables* xi. 381 Drunkenness, that swinish vice. 1827 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform. Wks.* 1847 111. 469 Swinish the character, of the vast majority of that vast multitude. 1863 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. x. In his worse than swinish state, he was a pretty object for any eyes.

2. Pertaining to or fit for swine.

1592 BRETON *Cress Penbroke's Love Wks.* (Grosart) I. 22/a The sweetest wine, is but as swinish wash, Vnto the water, of the well of life.

3. Having the nature of a swine; that is a swine; consisting of swine.

1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Haris* (Hunter, Cl.) 27 Directly like the swinish Hogge be lines, That feeds on fruit which from the tree doth fall. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* ii. vii. 316 Ina, was amazed to find... a swinish litter on the couch of his repose. 1830 CARLYLE in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* V. 10 All sorts of bovine, swinish, and feathered cattle. 1897 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* lxvi. To have its site defiled with swinish offerings and Pagan shrines.

b. Resembling a swine or that of a swine, in aspect or other physical quality.

1805 [S. WESTON] *Werneria* 13 The swinish smell Most fetid [of swine-stone]. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 17/a There is hardly a company in which this swinish female [having features like a pig] is not talked of. 1889 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* xiv. The swinish outline of the porpoise.

Hence *Swinishly* adv.; *Swinishness*.

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* i. 39 b. For so much as thou haste not... bene thankfull vnto God for such an heauynly gift, but rather swynishly trode it vnder thy feet. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict., Perqueria*, swinishness. 1655 GURALL *Ch. in Arm.* i. iii. (1666) 26/a The Drunkard has nothing to say for himself, when you ask him why he lives so swinishly. 1775 J. RUTTY in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 551/2 [Johnson laughed heartily, at his mentioning, with such a serious regret, occasional instances of swinishness in eating. 1868 in Farrar *Seekers* (1875) 333 It stands out in noble contrast to the swinishness of the Campanian villas.

Swink (swink), *sb. arch.* Forms: 1, 3-4 swine, 2-3 swink, 3 swinck, swunk, *Orm.* swinno, 3-5 swynk, swynke, 3, 6-7 swinke, 4 suink(e), 6 suink(k), suynk, (squink, squynk(e), 5 suink), 6 swinck(e), 3-7 (9 *arch.*) swink. [OE. *swinc* str. n. (1) trouble, chastisement, (2) labour, toil (cf. *swinfull* SWINKFUL, *swincklas* SWINKLESS, *swinelle* laborious), also *geswinc* I-SWINK, nouns of action to *swincan* to SWINK, q. v.; cf. SWINCH and SWING sb.]

† 1. Trouble, affliction. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 198 Erian se þe hine zeshð swinc mæste him onæan comað. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 On al his yule tyme heold Martin abbot his abbottice... mid icel swinc. 1430 *Erthe upon Erthe* x. 35 Whanne þat erpe upon erpe is brougt withinne þe brink, þan schal erpe þe erpe hane a reful swynk.

2. Labour, toil.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 Ach hwider wenden heo?.. fram hele in vñhele, from reste in to swinke [Trin. Coll. Hom. 147 swinche]. c 1200 ORMIN 6103 Swa þatt tin swinnoc be cene swinnoc & att ribht tyme swinnocenn. c 1205 LAY. 2281 Noni swinc moni swet Monine seorfulne pleize. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 805 Lore ow is to leosen Ower swinkes lan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 921 Of erth þou sal wit, wit suete and suinc, Win þat þou sal ete and drinc. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 540 Hise litles payde he ful faire and wel Bothe of his propre swynk and his catel. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5087 But right anon afir his swynke He goth to tauerne forto drynke. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 2 He most traunyl his body yn good werkis, and gete his lyfe with swynke. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* ii. i. Bij, Chad a goodly dynner for all my swate and swynke. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 36 How great sport they gaynen with little swink. 1624 SANDERSON *Sermon*, *Ad Pop.* v. (1657) 306 So into these spiritual Sacrifices of Thanksgiving... we infuse a quantity of our owu swinke and sweat. 1638 W. LISLE *Heliodorus* x. 186 This [translation] have I wrought with day-and-nightly swinke. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 112 The plewman frae his day-lang swink Lay restin on the kitchen-bink. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* ii. i. Who reckis of summer sweat and swink, Or winter's icy pang? attrib. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3172 Was hem noȝt werned ðat he crauen, For here swinc-bire he nu hauen.

† 3. Heavy drinking; cf. next, 3. *Obs. rare*—1.

1611 CORGE. s. v. *Dodo*, *Après bu dodo*, *Prov.* After swink sleape. [Cf. s. v. *Bu*, After liquor laziness.]

Swink (swink), *v. arch. and dial.* Forms: 1 swincaan, 3 swinken, (*Orm.* swinnkenn, 3-4 suink(e), 4 suinc, suynk, squink, squynke, *Ayend.* zuyinke), 3-6 swynke, 4-6 swynk, 4-7 swinke, (6 awinke), 4- swink. *Pa. t. a.* 1-3 swanc, (1 *pl.* swuncon), 3-4 swonke, swank, 3 swunke, swonc, (4 suanc, suansk, 5 swanke). *B. 4* swinkid, 8 swinked. *Pa. ppl.* 3-1 swunke(n), swunnkenn, 4 (1-) swonke, 6 -swonck, 7

swonk, 9 awunk. *B. 6, 9* swinked, 7-8 swink.

[OE. *swincan*, *pa. t. swanc, swuncon*, *pa. ppl.* **swuncon*, parallel formation to *swingan*, *SWING* v.]

1. *intr.* To labour, toil, work hard; to exert oneself, take trouble.

Often alliterating with *swael*.

Beowulf 517 (Gr.) Sit on wæteres zeht seofon niht swuncon. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) II. 441 Martha swanc, and Maria set æmtig. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 254 in O. E. *Hom.* I. 175 [Hie] lueden, bandom & drunken & a doules werche bliflicheswunke. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 De underlinges þenchen oðe dai hu bie muȝen mest swinken and spenen here flesh & here blod. 1205 LAY. 7488 He swonc i þan fehte þat al he lauede asweote. *Ibid.* 17408 Heo swunke [c 1275 swonke] ful swiðe. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 404 Ase þaub a mon þet þenude longe i-swunken and failede after his sore swinke. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2877 Ic... swanc and michil sorwe dreȝ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1047 Adam... suanc and suet and eue his wif, Of þe erth to win þar lijf. c 1300 *Havelok* 798 Swinken ic wolde for mi mete. It is no shame forto swinken. 13... *Sir Benes* (A.) 3107 Þow hauest so swinke on hire to nijt letc. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 85 Hit... maketh alle my wif to swynke On this castel to be-thynke. 14... *Morie Arth.* 2651 He... Sweltes ewynne swiftly, and swanke he no mare! c 1486 AUDELA *Poems* 57 Let me never in slouth synke, Not graunt me grace for to swynke. 1560 *Becon New Catech.* Pref., Wks. 1564 I. 289 Their pelfe, for the which they haue so swinked and sweate. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 163 For thy doo swinke and sweate to feed the other. 1623 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* iii. ii. We'll labour and swink. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. 1. ii. xii. Long have I swonk with anxious assay To finden out what this hid soul may be. 1714 CROXALL *Anoth. Cantio Spenser* xxiv. Many to up-climb it vainly strove, Swinking and sweating with their utmost Might. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. ii. And they are sure of bread who swink and moil. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Mar. Gisborne* 59 That dew which the gnomes drink When at their subterranean toil they swink. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. 10 We poor wives must swink for our masters. 1885 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* ii. 1. 68 The fellow swinking in a byre, whom fools point out for the exception.

† b. To journey toilsomely, travel. *Obs. rare*—1. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1656 Laban fayneð him in frendes wune, Ferren swunken ysaces sunen. Jacob tolde him for quat he swanc so fer.

2. *trans.* † a. with cognate obj.; also, to gain by labour. *Obs.*

c 1200 [see SWINK sb. 2]. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 321 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 225 Swunke [Egerton MS. swunche] we for godes lue half þat we doð for eithe Nare we naht so ofte licherd eð swo eude bikeithe. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 110 Al his swinc forloren þet he swonc on eorde. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dinu.* 855 When 3e mow take... No swiche werkus to swinke as opur swainus vsen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's Prolog.* 21 And to deuouren al that other swynke.

† b. To cause to toil; to set to hard work, to overwork; *refl.* = sense 1. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4018 He... wende wenden godes ȝoȝt, Oc al he swinked him for noȝt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23051 Þai... swunken þam bath dai and night, For to beserue vr laured dright. c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* i. 16 Ne neuer thinke To besely my Wytte to swinke To knowe of hir signifiante.

† 3. *trans.* and *intr.* To drink deeply, tippie. (Cf. SWINGE v. 1, 2, SWINK sb. 3.) *Obs.*

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 78, I am sure then thu wylt geue it hym in a drynke. Marry that I wylt & the one half with hym swynke. To encourage hym to drynke the botome off. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 319 Swill and swincke soundly, make meery mightly. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 15 That one Darius, a great king, being dry was glad to swink his fill of a Shepherds bottle. 1590 *Cobler Canterb.* 68 Vet to drinke he would neare lin: But swinked with all his might.

Swinked, swinkt (swinkt, also swinked), *ppl. a. arch.* (after Milton). [f. SWINK v. + -ED 1.]

Wearied with toil; overworked.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 293 What time the laboured Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came, And the swink't hedger at his Supper sate. 1788 HURDIS *Village Curate* (1797) 77 The swink't mower sleeps. 1845 Aiken *Old Bachelor* xv. 115 The swink't labourers of the sweltering day. 1881 E. ARNOLD *Indian Poetry* 127 The sacrilegious, Leading his swinked ringers down the stairs. 1886 Ch. *Rev.* XXII. 296 The care-worn mothers, the swinked toilers.

Swink(e)f(e)ldian: see SWENKFIELDIAN.

Swinker (swinkər), *arch.* [f. SWINK v. + -ER 1.] One who swinks; a toiler, labourer.

1340 *Ayend.* 90 Yef he deþ werkes bodyliche as doþ þise zuynerkes and þise gememen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 531 With hym there was a Plowman... A trewe swynker and a good was he. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 173 A fayre lye, That serueþ þese swynkeres to sear by nyghtes. a 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham* 14 Theder com al the men of the contray, ... And all the swete swynkeres. a 1549 SKELTON *El. Rumour* 105 She maketh therof port sale... To sweters, to swynkers, And all good ale drynkers. 1582 STANVHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 17 These sulking swinker. 1623 COCKERAM, *Swynker*, labourer [mispr. tabourer]. 1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Neaera* (1887) I. vi. 74 What do these rough swinkers know of these things? 1893 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Papers* 205 With most of us who are labourers in the vineyard, toilers and swinkers, the morning pipe is smoked in hurry and fear.

† **Swinkful**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *geswincfull*, later *swincful*: see SWINK sb. and -FUL.]

1. Full of toil or trouble; disastrous; troublesome, irksome; painful, distressing.

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xiv. 5: Eif bi yfele sint & lytize þonne sint hi þe pilioctan & ȝeswincfulan bæfð ðonne næfð. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Lud MS.) an. 1085, & þæs ilcan ȝeares was swiðe befelic ȝear & swiðe swincfull. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þeos world is... swiðe lewe & swincful. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 292 Þu schalt ȝuen me, Louerd,

heorte-sched ȝean þe ueonde; þet beoð þinc swincfula þincen.

2. Hard-working, industrious, diligent.

c 1200 ORMIN 2621 ȝho was swinnfull... Inn alle gude dedes.

Hence † **Swinkfulness**, diligence.

c 1200 ORMIN 2526 ȝho was... Alt full... Off rihtwis swinnfulness.

† **Swinkhede**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 swinched. [f. SWINK + -hede, -HEAD. For the formation cf. OE. (ge)swinnis 'tribulatio'.] A state of labour or toil.

c 1315 SHOREHAM vii. 737 In swinched þou schalt þy lyf leade, And ete ine swote.

Swinking, *vbl. sb. arch.* [f. SWINK v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb SWINK; toiling, toil, labour.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Þurh trowpe & þurh swincunge. 1375 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 130/1 He tauȝte hem... How þes myȝte hem frutes gete Wiþ swet & swynkyngre sore. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6703 Whanne her swynkyng is agone, They rede and syng in clirche anone. a 1500 *Erthe upon Erthe* xiii. 104 That erthe schuld labour the erthe In trowthe and sore swynkyng. 1906 CONAN DOYLE *Sir Nigel* xiii. Peter the Plowman grows weary of swinking in the fields.

† 2. Deep drinking. *Obs.*

1590 *Cobler Canterb.* 60 But with swinking at bir will Shee lookt red about the gill.

Swinking, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. SWINK v. + -ING 2.]

a. That swinks; labouring, toiling. b. Involving toil, laborious, toilsome.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 260 Two maner men habbed neode uorte eten wel... swinkende men, & blod-letene. a 1693 *Urgu-hart's Kadelais* iii. xv. Desist from all your swinking painful Labours. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems, Message to Iron Foundry* (1850) 51 Here, late and early, swinking hands, Fed volumed flames and blazing brands. 1860 Sir T. MARTIN *Horace* 10 While swinking Vulcan strikes the sparkles fierce and red. 1865 S. FRACUSON *Poems, Forging of Anchor* ii. And thick and loud the swinking crowd at every stroke pant 'ho!'

† **Swinkless**, *a. Obs.* In 1 swinkless, 4 swinkless, 4-5 swynk(e)less. [f. SWINK sb. + -LESS.] Free from toil or trouble; painless.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) II. 364 We sceolon on andwerdum lide hine herian, ðæt we moton becumen to ðære swincklessan herunge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9421 Sa swinckless [v. r. swynckles, swynckles, swynckles] and sua fair and bright, Als þat time was the sun o light.

Swinney, swinny, *var. SWEENEY.*

† **Swinnard**. *Obs. rare*—1. Alteration of *swinnard*, *obs. var.* of *SWINEHERD*, by assimilation to *WARD* sb., keeper, guardian.

1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* ii. (1614) Dj, Neere to the May-pole on the way This sluggish Swinnard met me.

Swinyard, *obs. var.* of *SWINEHERD*.

† **Swip**, *sb. 1 Obs.* Also *swipe*, *pl.* *swippes*. [f. SWIP v.]

1. A stroke, blow; = *SWAP* sb. 1.

c 1205 LAY. 7648 Nas nænere þe ilke bern þe auere iboren weoren þat of þen ilke sweorde enne swipe [c 1275 swip] hefde... þat he nes soe dæd. *Ibid.* 16498 þa swipen weoren grimme. c 1275 *Ibid.* 28551 Drowen sweorde longe and smiten on þe healmes... þe swippes were bitere.

2. Forcible movement; a rush.

c 1205 LAY. 31925 þa fusden toward sæ fifti þusende baldere beornen... Mid þan forreste swipen [c 1275 swipe] her comen þreo hundred scipen.

† **Swip**, *sb. 2 Obs.* [App. shortened f. *SWEEP* sb.] = *SWAPE* 3, *SWEEP* sb. 23, *SWIPE* sb. 1.

1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Und.* liii. § 583 A man may draw with a swip, and a scoop or a bucket. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Char.* L 5, A swip to draw water.

† **Swip**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3-4 swippe, 4-5 swyppe, (5 squyppe), 7 swip; *pa. t.* 3 swipte, swipte, 4 swypped, swypte, 7 swipt; *pa. ppl.* 3 i-swipt. [ME. *swippen*, *pa. t.* *swipte*, pointing to OE. **swippan*, by the side of **swipian* (recorded only in 3rd pres. ind. *sweofaþ*, and doubtfully in *pa. t.* *swifode*); f. *swip*, represented also by OE. *swifu*, *swipe* scourge, ON. *swipa* whip (see *SWEPE*), *swifr* sudden sweeping movement, glimpse, fleeting appearance, *swipa* to swoop, flash, refl. to glance after or at, OHG. *swipfen* to move quickly in a curve, MG. *-swif* (gen. *-swiffes*) quick turning, in *nider*, *unmeswif*; related to *swaif* (see *SWOPE* v. 1).]

1. *trans.* To strike, hit, smite. (Cf. *SWAP* v. 1, 1 b.) c 1205 LAY. 878 Ich wulle mid swerde his heued of swippen. *Ibid.* 16518 [He] mid michele strenghe hine adun swipte. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2452 He... hef þet bæste sword up, & swipte hire of þet heued. b. To wield (a weapon) forcibly, esp. in a downward direction. c 1205 LAY. 23978 Arður... his sweord Caliburne swipte mid maine. c 1275 *Ibid.* 16530 [He] hefeð his sweorde and hit adun swipte.

c. *intr.* To deal a blow at. *rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 201 Cristis disciplis... lighen on þe corner stoon... and þanne fendis of helle dreden hem to swippen at hem.

2. *intr.* To move with haste or violence; to make a dash; to slip away, escape. (Cf. *SWAP* v. 4.)

c 1205 LAY. 28956 Per weoren twent and zehnte of eorlice streome Suipten from londe seouen hundred scipene. a 1225

Ancr. R. 252 Ine swifte wateres... he bet is isundred, he is some swipt forð. c1275 *LAV.* 27627 Ridwalban his sword droh and swipte to þan kinge. 13. *S. E. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 309/148 Moyses hadde a zerd, & to be ground it cast; anon it worþ an adde & gan to swype fast. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1253 Alle þat swypped vnswolod of þe sworde kene. 1340 *HAMFOLK Fr. Consc.* 2196 When þe saul fra þe body swyppes.

fig. a 1500 *Bernardus de cura rei fam.*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) iii. 214 þow swerys wonder swyftly, & swyppe may it ener.

Hence †*Swipping* *vbl. sb.*, striking; *ppla.*, moving quickly.

c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 55 (Ireland MS.) The squyppand watur, that squytherly [read squypperly] squoes. a 1450 [see SWIPPLE 2].

Swipe (swaip), *sb.*¹ Also 7 *swype*. [app. local variant of *SWAPE sb.* or *SWEEP sb.*] A contrivance of the form of a lever for raising a weight, esp. for raising water; = *SWEEP sb.* 23, 24, 25. (Cf. *SWAPE sb.* 3, *SWAPE sb.* 3, *SWIP sb.* 2.)

1600 *HOLLAND Liby* xxiv. xxxiv. 533 He devised a crane or swipe to be planted aloft upon the wals, having at the one end, which hung over the sea, a drag or grappling hooke of yron like an hand, which tooke hold upon the proo of a galie, [etc.]. 1611 *CORRA, Bascule*, a swipe, scoope, or put-gally to draw vp water withall. 1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Swipe* or *Swipe* [ed. 1656 *Sweep*], was an instrument of war; like that which Brewers use with cross beams to draw water. 1699 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* iii. xvi. 143 *Ἀντίον, ἀντίον*, in Latin, *hastrum, tollens*, or *tollens*, &c. a Swipe, or Engine to draw up Water. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Swipe*, an Engine to draw up water; also another sort to throw Granadoes. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Swipe*, the lever or handle of a pump. 1853 *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863) s.v., *Swipe* or bar of a sluice-gate with a counterpoise. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 82/2 The 'swipe' of British brickfields.

b. *attrib.*: *swipe-beam*, the counterpoise lever of a drawbridge.

Swipe (swaip), *sb.*² Also 9 *swype*. [?local variant of *SWEEP sb.* and therefore partly identical with *prec.*]

†1. An instrument used in cutting peas: see *quot. dial. Obs.*

1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husb.* IV. v. 41 [They cut pease] with their two instruments, called, in the hither part of this country, next London, swipe and pick; with the pick, or picks, a man haws a parcel to him with his left hand, and cuts them with the swipe in the other hand.

2. A heavy blow; *spec.* a driving stroke made with the full swing of the arms, in cricket or golf; *transf.* one who makes such a stroke. *collog.*

a 1807 *J. SKINNER Amusem. Leis. Hours* (1809) 42 Francie Winsy steppit in... Ran forrat wi' a furious din, And drew a swinging swype. 1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* I. 32 With the cricketers he was accounted a hard swipe, an active field, and a stout bowler. 1862 *Pychoft Cricket Tutor* 44 The favourite swipe is sure to be risked. 1886 *Field* 4 Sept. 377/1 In driving for Tel-el-Kebir (a golf-hole), Kirk had a long swipe off the tee. 1893 *FURNIVALL Three Kings* 1. Forewords p. v. In all the battles, no one is split in two; no one has his head clean cut off at one swipe.

b. (a) A row or line of corn as it falls when mown; = *SWATH* 3. (b) A streak or stripe produced as if by swiping.

1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xxix. Three good swipes he cut of corn, and laid them right end onwards. 1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 24 Apr. A long swipe of dirt across her dimpled cheek.

3. A copious draught. *dial.*

1866 *GREGOR Banffs. Gloss.* Addit.

Swipe (swaip), *v.* [?partly local variant of *SWEEP v.*, partly f. *SWIPE sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To drink hastily and copiously; to drink at one gulp. (Cf. *sweep off*, *SWEEP v.* 6 b.) *slang* or *collog.*

1829 *BROCKETT N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Swipe*, to drink off to the very bottom. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Swipe*, v. to drink the whole at one draught. 'Swipe it off.' 1890 *R. BOLDORE-wood's Col. Reformer* (1891) 134 At the public, he talks a deal more than he swipes.

2. *intr. a.* (See *quot.* 1825.) *Sc.* b. To strike at with the full swing of the arms; chiefly in cricket (see *SWIPE sb.* 2).

1825 *JAMIESON, To Swipe, v.m.* 1. To move circularly, Lanarks. 2. To give a stroke in a semicircular or elliptical form, as when one uses a scythe in cutting down grass. S. 1857 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 609/2 Always treat them [sc. 'shooting-balls'] entirely on the defensive in preference to 'swiping away' at them blindly. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. viii. The first ball of the over Jack steps out and meets, swiping with all his force. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 638 Wilson was now as bold as a lion, swiping at every ball.

c. *trans.* To deal a swinging blow or hit at (*esp.* in cricket).

1881 *Leicestershire Gloss.*, *Swipe, v.a.*, to hit anything a heavy blow, as a cricket-ball, &c. 1886 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVII. 45 A vulgar but strong expression in the South for a severe beating is, 'He swiped up the very eard with him', or 'He swiped the whole thing out'—in these cases meaning about the same as *sweep*. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., The bat is swung round horizontally, and not in the usual way. A cricketer would say 'be fairly swiped it off his wicket'.

3. *intr.* and *trans.* = *SWEEP v.* 17.

1881 *Times* 22 Dec. 3/6 The men went out for the purpose of swiping for anchors. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xl. (1884) 314 Rusty anchors which have been 'swiped' up out of the deep. 1893 *COZENS-HARDY Broad Norfolk 77 Swiping*, raising old anchors for an Admiralty reward.

4. *trans.* To steal, 'appropriate'; to loot. *U.S.*

1890 *BARRRE & LELAND Slang Dict.*, *Swipe* (American), to appropriate. Frequently said of actors or exhibitors who take the stage jokes of others, and pass them off for their own. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Trav.* 5 Nov. 10/1 There must have been something of interest in the newspaper, for I notice that somebody has swiped ours. 1900 *Kipling in Daily Mail* 23 Apr. 4/5 He was in luck. Had helped 'swipe' a Boer wagon overturned by our shell fire.

Hence *Swiping vbl. sb.*

1860 *JAS. THOMSON in H. S. Salt-Life* (1889) ii. 39 O it's then we're on the loose, and the swiping grows profuse. And we drink rivers, lakes, and seas. 1862 *Pychoft Cricket Tutor* 47 As to the Drive, (1) avoid 'Swiping', or hitting the ball in the air. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* clxi. (1884) 314 The process of raising the anchors is called 'swiping'.

Swiper (swaip), [f. *prec.* vb. + -ER 1.]

1. A copious drinker. *slang* or *collog.*

1836 *F. MARONY Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 179 'Consule scholas Jesuitarum', exclaims the Lord Chancellor Bacon, who was neither a quack nor a swiper, but 'spoke the words of sobriety and truth'. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Swiper*, a hard drinker.

2. One who deals a swipe or driving stroke; also, a swipe.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. viii, Jack Raggles the long-stop, toughest and burliest of boys, commonly called 'Swiper Jack'. 1860 *Lo. W. LENNOX Dict. Sporting Life* I. 287 A 'swiper' (we adopt the phraseology of an old West-minster) might... smash the pane of a travelling-carriage.

Swiper, *obs.* form of *SWIPPER a.*

Swipes (swaip). Also *swypes*. *slang* or *collog.* [?f. *SWIPE v.* (sense 1).] Poor weak beer; small beer; hence, beer in general.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Swipes*, purser's swipes; small beer; so termed on board the king's ships, where it is furnished by the purser. 1812 *MURPHY Delany's Feast* 8 The Rattle-belly vengeance flew about, Swipes, 'tis call'd in common. 1821 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 6 Apr. I am bringing down with me a tankard for swipes. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxix. It's been as dull as swipes. a 1845 *HOOD Snuffing a Birthday* x. To me it seems this is a day for bread and cheese and swipes. 1895 *MEREOTH Amazing Marriage* xv. You may get as royally intoxicated on swipes as on choice wine.

Swipey (swaip), *a. rare.* [f. *prec.* + -ey, -y.] Somewhat intoxicated; tipsy.

1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus.* xxviii, 'He ain't ill. He's only a little swipey you know.' Mr. Bailey reeled in his boots, to express intoxication. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* III. x, A muddling and a swipey old child.

Swiple, variant of *SWIPPLE*.

Swipper (swip), *a. Now dial.* Forms: 4-5 *swiper* (e, *swyper*, 4-6 *Sc. swyper*, 5 *swyppir*, -yr, *swepir*, -er, 6 *swip* (p, j, r, *swypper*, *shwypper*, 6- *swipper*. [repr. (with change of meaning) OE. *swipor*, *geswipor* crafty, cunning, corresp. to OHG. *swephar*, *swepfar*, *swepfar*, also *swef* (f) *ari*, *sweffri*, in the same sense; f. *swip* to move quickly, root of *SWIP v.* Cf. LG. *swipp(e)* clever, ON. *swipull* fickle.

In ME. texts the *þ* has been sometimes misread as *þ*, and this again changed to *th*. The *Sc.* variant *swippert* is found from the 18th c. for the form cf. *SWERT* = *SWEEP*.]

Quick, nimble, active.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (Yacobus Minor) 514 Pane Iosaphus, as a wicht man & swyper alsua, a swerd gat. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 Aristotle... was swyper [i.e. MSS. swyper, swyber; ed. 1527 swypper] and swift, and cleer of witte. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxi. [Tollem. MS.], þe swalowe is... swiper and most swyfte of flyte. c1413 *Hocclewe De Reg. Princ.* 5221 Swyppir [i.e. swyper] feendly hand with strook vengeable. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 484/1 Swyppir, or delyvyrr, agilis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. 20 Als fery and als swipper as a page. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 *Swipper*, nimble, quick. 1867 *WAGGON Old Cronies* viii, They were a lot of 'th swippers', stark'est, lads in Christendom, wur th' Lancashire Volunteers.

Hence *Swippertly adv.*, quickly, nimbly.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1128 Bot 3it the kynge swyperly fulle swythe he hy-swenkez. *Ibid.* 1465 They... Swappes doune fulle swyperlye swellande knyghtez. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 55 (Irel. MS.) The squyppand watur, that squypperly [printed squytherly; cf. squettrly l. 340 *infra*] squoes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ix. ii. 34 Furth fleand swyperly.

Swipple (swip), Also 5 *swepelles*, *swepyl*, *swipylle*, 7 *eweaple*, 7-9 *swiple*, 9 *Sc. swoopole*, *swupple*. See also *SUPPLE sb.* 1 [prob. orig. f. *swip*, *SWEEP v.* or *swip*, *SWIP v.* + instrumental suffix -ELS. Cf. LG. *swepelbessen* broom with which chaff is swept up.]

†1. A besom, mop. *Obs.*

14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 616/12 *Tersorium*, a swepelles (a malkyn).

2. The part of a flail that strikes the grain in thrashing.

a 1450 *Tourn.* *Tottenham* 167 Of sum were the hedsy brokyn... Wyth swyppynge of swyppes [i.e. swipples]. 1609 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 184 For holly swipples, viij. 1619 *Ibid.* 239 Twelve swipples. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 333/1 The swipple (of a flail or threshal) that part as striketh on the Corn. 1824 *Mactaggart's Gloss.* *Encycl.* s.v. *Barnman's fig.* The swoopole on the end of the hand-staff. 1902 *A. THOMSON Lawler & Lawderdale* xxiii. 261 An early working model of the threshing mill consisted of a series of flails or swipples... dangerous to approach. 1907 *M. C. F. MORRIS Northumbria* 249 The sound of the swipple on the barn floor was heard every working day all through the winter.

+3. app. A swivel. *Obs.*

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2634/4 A Gold Japanned Watch, with a Gold Chain, and 3 Swipples.

Swipy (swaip), *a.* [1. *SWIPE sb.* 2 + -y.] Characterized by swipes or swinging strokes. 1852 in *Bettesworth Walkers of Southgate* (1900) 252 When, in the course of a swipy lucky innings straight balls are pulled to the leg.

Swire (swai), *Forms*: a. 1 *swears*, 2 *sweor*, 2-3 *swore*, 2-4 *swore*; 3-4 *suere*, 3-5 *swere*, (4 *zuere*), 4-6 *swero*. β. 1 *swira*, *swyra*, *swira*, *suira*, *swura*, 3 *swiere*, 3-4 *swure*, (4 *suire*, *suire*, *swyer*), 4-6 *swyr*, (5 *squyre*, 6 *swyir*, 7 *suir*), 4-9 *swyre*, 3- *swire*. γ. Chiefly *Sc.* 5-6 *swar*, 5-6, 9 *sware*, 6, 8-9 *swair*, (9 *equair*). [OE. *swiora*, *swiora*, Northumb. and late WS. *swira*, late WS. *swyra*, *swura* wk. m. :- OTeut. **swerhan-*, related to ON. *swiri* neck, beak of a ship, local name of a neck-shaped ridge in Iceland :- **swerhjan-*; ulterior relations uncertain.

It is not certain whether the forms *sware*, *swair*, which are chiefly *Sc.*, have arisen from false analogy (cf. e.g., *quair*, *quere*, *QUIRE*, and *sware*, *swere*, *swire*), or through exigency of time.]

†1. The neck. *Obs.*

a. and β. c888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xix. § 1 þæt 7c underlutan mid eowrum swiran þæt deaðlice 7eoc. a 900 *Lorica Gloss.* 21 in O. E. Texts 172 *Cladam*, swiran [altered to swiran later]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 223 þa he þa Sanctus Martinus þæt geseah, þa dyde he sona þæt bræcl of his sworan. *Ibid.* 241 þif eow swa licige uton sendon rap on his swiran. c1000 *ÆLFRED Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 157/38 *Collum*, swora uel swura. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 þenne ualled he þer inne þæt him breked þe swore. c1200 *Moral Ode* 146 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Swines brade is wel swete swa is of wilde diere Ac al to diere he hit abid þæt jief þar fore his swire [earlier version dore, swore]. c1205 *LAV.* 4012 Heo carf him þene swire [c1275 swere] atwa. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2233 Streebe forð þine swire scharp sword to underfonne. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 5028 Ely. fyl bakward of hys chayre, And brak on two hys swyre. 13. *K. Alis.* 1938 (Laud MS.) Vp þe dresseþ beued & swire And gynneþ speke on þis maner. c1380 *Sir Ferum.* 3643 Ys scheld þan heng he aboute ys swyre, And forþ he pryked with gret yre. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 30 Sche aboute hire whyte swere It dede, and hng þerselven there. a 1400 *Leg. Road* (1871) 134 Mi moup I pulte, mi swore I streit To cause his feet. c1400 *Melayne* 36 Ladies swete of Swyre. c1430 *Syr Gesser.* (Roxh.) 1175 She leid hir arme aboute his swere, She kyssed him with hertie chere. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 316 Vpon the hede he strait with so gret ire, Throu bayne and brayn in sondyr schar the swyr. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* I. xvii, Vp þe the swire Myself I banhit. 151600 *Marr. Sir Gawain* II. 58 in *Percy's Reliques* (1857) 388 Sir Kay beheld that lady's face And looked upon her swere. γ. c1440 *Bone Flor.* 441 But yf he to bym hys doghtur geve, That ys so swete of sware [i.e. swire, there, mare]. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 171 Swannis suowchand full awyth, swetest of swar [i.e. swires] bylthar, war, ar. c1470 *Gol. & Gau.* 1053 Mony swite thing of sware swognot full oft. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* I. x, A Quene, as lylie swiet of swair. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* I. ii. 37 That lillie quhitte of [ed. 1553 *erron*, as] swair.

2. A hollow near the summit of a mountain or hill; a gentle depression between two hills. *local* (occurs in several places names in Scotland and the north of England).

OE. *geswornu* translates Latin *colles* in *Ag. Ps.* (ed. Thorpe). OE. *swornu* is used also = neck of water or strait, L. *fretum*.

c1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 427/13 *Juga*, duna swiran. c1216 *Newminster Cartul.* (1876) 77 Ad cruce positam super le Swire de Fastide. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 13 Fra Redis swyr till Orkynnay. a 1380 *DUNBAR Una Mariit Wemen* 519 The soft souch of the swyr, and sovine of the stremys. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. 50. lo I ther the rais, rynnynng swyft as fyre, Drevin from the hychtis brekkis out at the swyre. 1573 *Satir. Puns Reform.* xxxix. 350 He raid throw montanes mony, nose, and myre. 'Then was he worlsand our ane wondie swyre. a 1598 *D. FERGUSON Prov.* (1641) § 608 Little kens the wife that sits by the fire, how the wind blows on hurly-hurly swyre. 1790 *A. TAIT in Centemp. Burns* (1844) 144 Then from Dewar's Swair I tripped on my shanks. 1820 *W. CHAMBERS Life Bl. Duany* (1885) 1 A gentle rising hill to the south-west, called Manor Swire. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †*swire-bone* = *NECK-BONE*; †*swireforth adv.*, neck forward, headlong. c825 *Vesp. Hymns* vi. 28 in O. E. T. 408 *Usque ad cerices*, oð swirban. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Leste hwase leope... & driue adun swirenorð, wíðuten ikepunge, deope into helle. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2959 The swyers swyre-bane he swappes in sondrye!

Swire, *dial.* form of *SQUIRE sb.*

†**Swirk**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [?f. root of next + -k. Cf. *twirk* and *twirl*.] *intr.* To spring forth.

1503 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 8 Full craftly conjurit scho the Yarrow, Quhilik did furth swirk als swift as any arrow.

Swirl (swail), *sb.* Also 5 *swyrl* (1), 6 *swirle*, *Sc. sworle*, *sworil*. [orig. *Sc.*; of uncertain source; if not of independent onomatopœic formation, prob. related to the similar Norw. dial. *swirla*, Du. *swirrelen* to whirl, G. dial. *schwirren* to totter, which have the form of frequentatives of the stem contained in Da. *swirre*, Norw. dial. *swerra*, *swirra*, Sw. dial. *swirra* to whirl, G. *schwirren* to whiz, whirl, chirp.]

1. An eddy, a whirlpool; an eddying or whirling body of water, in later use also of cloud, dust, etc.

c. 1435 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. iii. 261 Than gert he draw bat ryver in In four hundredth and sixty small Narrow swyrils. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* iii. viii. 123 The swellant swirl wp-hesit w to hevyn. *Ibid.* ix. iii. 66 Be that ilk pyky laik, wyth brais blak And laithly sworils [ed. 1553 swyrils]. *Ibid.* xii. x. 125 A sworill of fyre bleisid wthraw!

1834 M. SCOTT *Crutche Midge* vi. (1836) l. 182 A white sheet of buzzing water, in the small yeasty swirls of which the moon and stars sparkled diamond-like. 1840 CARLYLE *Herzogs* i. (1904) 19 The Nottingham bargemen, when the River is in a certain flooded state (a kind of backwater, or eddying swirl it has, very dangerous to them), call it *Eager*. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* II. vi. § 8. 156 Seen through clefts in grey swirls of rain-cloud. 1861 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 84 Fresh swirls of flame, leapt ever onward to some new prey. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 53 The keen, acrid swirls of wood-smoke blew into his eyes.

2. A whirling or eddying motion; a whirl, gyration.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiv. The leaves are withering fast on the trees; but she'll never see the Martinmas wind get them dance in swirls like the fairy rings. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 630 Headlong I darted; at one eager swirl Gain'd its bright portal. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. (1872) 201 The slender, fragile, branched corals, yield to the swirl of the surging sea. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xviii. He stepped out on the flat rock to which his guide brought the canoe with a swirl of the paddle.

fig. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 51 The tricks o' ilka ill gi'en churle He brawlie tells, An' a' their deeds winds to a swirl Wi' logic spells. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Elin. Demonol.* 133 The very rush and swirl of town life.

3. A twist or convolution; a curl of hair; a knot in the grain of wood.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 36 His gawsie tail, wi' upward curl, Hung ower his hurdies wi' a swirl. 1825 JAMIESON, *Swirl*, a twist or contortion in the grain of wood. S. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 217 The hair, which, notwithstanding its different swirls, all tends from the upper to the lower part of the body.

b. A tress of hair or strip of material round the head or hat. (Cf. SWIRL v. 1b.) Also attrib.

1909 *Daily Mail* 3 Aug. A swirl of tulle, draped to suggest the irregular surface of fur. 1909 *Daily Graphic* 4 Oct. 137. The adjustment of the new hats, demands the new swirl collure. 1909 *Punch* 10 Nov. 3267 Put off, put off your alien 'swirls'; Resume. Those little inexpensive curls.

Swirl (swɜːl), v. Also 6 Sc. sworl. [orig. Sc.: see prec.]

1. trans. To give a whirling or eddying motion to; to bring into some position by a whirling motion; to whirl, brandish.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* viii. ii. 64 The lang stremis and wallis (= waves) round sworling.

1790 A. WILSON *Poems, The Pack* 61 Fearful winds loud gurld, An' mony a lum dang down, an' stack, Heigh i' the air up swirl'd. 1818 MISS FERRIS *Marriage* xxvi. Some withered leaves were swirled round and round, as if by the wind. 1844 *Ayrshire Wreath* 192 He swirled his brand wi' a' his mycht. 1879 SEVIN *Black For.* ii. 72 The immense mass of floating timber, swirled and carried along by the raging waters. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* rti. iv. Great isles and continents of cloud were rolled and swirled from peak to peak.

b. To give a twisted or convolute form to; to wind round (hair, trimming) in a 'swirl'; also, to wrap round with something.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 3/2 The trimming... just a nice ribbon swirled round the crown. 1908 *Ibid.* 6 June 13/2 A black or dark straw hat swirled with tulle. 1909 *Daily Mail* 30 Sept. 5/3 Women... with their tresses dressed in the new manner swirled compactly about the head.

2. intr. a. Of water or of objects borne on water: To move in or upon eddies or little whirlpools.

1755 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp. in Poems in Buchan Dial.* (1785) 3 Wha... in a tight Thessalian bark To Colchos' harbour swirl'd. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* ii. While burns, wi' snawy wreaths up-choked, Wild-eddying swirl. 1816 L. HUNT *Story Rintini* i. 24 The far ships... chase the whistling brine, and swirl into the bay. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *Chalk-stream Stud.* (1859) I. 167 The low bar over which the stream comes swirling and dimpling. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xlvii. The drivers were enabled to prevent the timbers from swirling in the eddies.

b. Of other objects: To move rapidly in eddies or in a whirling or circular course.

1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *Chalk-stream Stud.* (1859) I. 175 Great tails and back-fins are showing above the surface, and swirling suddenly among the tufts of grass. 1863 — *Water Bab.* iii. While the fish are swirling at your fly as an oar-blade swirls in a boatrace. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. xii. 247 Pouring through its two embrasures, or swirling round by its flanks, the bulk of the Grenadier Guards [etc.]. 1881 B. HAUTE *Flip* i. The stage-coach swirled past the branches of a fir. 1885 M. AAROLD *Poor Matthias* 144 Swallows trooping in the sedge, Starlings swirling from the hedge. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (ed. 2) 21 The wind swirled about the old many gabled closes of Edinburgh.

3. Of the head, etc.: To swim, to be giddy or dizzy.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. xiii. 288 We'll never mair... swirl at the gelloch o' the era. 1891 DOYLE *White Company* xvi. Even as he spoke, his head swirled round.

Hence **Swirled** ppl. a., **Swirling** vbl. sb.

1825 JAMIESON, *Swirling*, giddiness, vertigo. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/2 A furious swirling of foam. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 3/4 These swirlings of tulle. 1909 *Daily Mail* 9 Oct. 11/4 The softly swirled folds of velvet.

Swirl, north. dial. f. SQUIRREL.

Swirling (swɜːlɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. SWIRL v. + -ING 2.] That swirls.

1. Characterized by twists or convolutions; curling; twisted.

1807 TANNHILL *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 21 Auld, swirllon, slae-thoru, camshuegh, crooked Wight. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 83 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. Covered with short, white, flat-growing, swirling hair. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 685/1 The rapid increase of swirling ornament as a feature of domestic architecture.

2. Moving in eddies or whirlpools, or with a circular motion or course; whirling.

1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *N. Devon* (1859) II. 246 A deep dark pool of swirling orange-brown. 1852 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iv. § 10. 63 The great mouldering wall, worn by the rain and swirling winds into yet unseemlier shape. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. ii. 32 The white gulls... started from their roosting-places... or returned to them from their swirling flights. 1898 H. DAY *K. Spruce* xx. 242 Blinking the big flakes out of his eyes as he breasted the swirling storm.

Swirly (swɜːli), a. [f. SWIRLS sb. + -Y.] Twisted; knotty, gnarled (cf. SWIRL sb. 3).

1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxiii. A swirle, auld moss-oak. 1825 JAMIESON, *Swirle*, entangled; applied to grass that lies in various positions, so that it cannot be easily cut by the scythe. 1898 P. CONNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 165 The swirly bark always denoting a swirly fibre in the wood.

Swirrel, north. dial. f. SQUIRREL.

Swirt, north. dial. f. SQUIRT.

Swirtie, obs. Sc. form of SURETY.

Swis, obs. 3 sing. pres. ind. of SUE v.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* II. vi. 84 Alle bing he suld caste downe bat emnyll lufais swis.

Swish (swɪʃ), int. or adv. and sb.¹ [Imitative.]

A. int. or adv. Expressive of the sound made by the kind of movement defined in B. 1; with a swish. Also reduplicated *swish, swish*.

1837 HOOD *Agric. Distress* 35 When swish! in bolts our bacon-hog Atwixt the legs o' Master Blegg. 1890 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* Nov. 565/2 Swish went the whip. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 181 Swish-swish went Kit's feet through the dew-drenched grass. 1911 in 'G. A. Birmingham' *Lighter Side Irish Life* (1912) iv. 72 So the executioner swung his sword and swish went poor Joho's [the Baptist's] head.

B. sb.

1. A hissing sound like that produced by a switch or similar slender object moved rapidly through the air or an object moving swiftly in contact with water; movement accompanied by such sound.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 60 I'd just streak'd down, and with a swish Whang'd off my hat soak'd like a fish. 1861 KINGSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 443 The salmon... went on... with a swish or two of his tail which made the stream boil again. 1861 TYNDALL *Mountain* vi. 45 The swish of many a minor streamlet mingled with the muffled roar of the large one. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 200 The rhythmic swish of boat and paddle in the water. 1886 J. R. REES *Divers. Bookworm* iii. 95 The swish of the angler's rod. 1887 KNOX *Little Broken Vow* vi. 86, I drew the curtains away with a good swish behind the dressing-table. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* ix. The willow swish of silken dresses. 1896 'JAM MACLAUREN' *Kate Carnegie* 289 In my study I hear the swish of the scythe.

b. Reduplicated *swish, swish* or *swish-swish*.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* viii. I heard the frequent swish-swish of the water, as they threw bucketsful on the sails to thicken them. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 61 The swish-swish of wild cats and the cries of opossums were heard. 1900 M. H. GRANT *Words by Eyewitness* vii. (1902) 145 The incessant swish, swish of bullets.

2. A 'dash' of water upon a surface.

1851 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 324 So up we went... getting a shivering 'swish' of ice-cold water in our faces. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Swish*, an old term for the light driving spray of the sea. 1879 BLACK *White Wings* viii. The brave *White Dove* goes driving through those heavy seas... followed by a swish of water that rushes along the lee scuppers.

3. Short for *swish-broom*, -tail (see SWISH-).

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 697 A neat swish is all that is requisite [for a draught-horse] at any time. 1873 E. SPOW *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 62/1 A small broom, termed a swish, made from the waste cuttings of cane. 1901 ALDRIDGE *Sherbro* xxiii. 246 A Madeira mosquito swish, which was simply a horse's tail fastened to the end of a short stick.

4. A cane or birch for flogging; also, a stroke with this.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 600/2 If he flogs, it is according... to a fixed tariff of 'swishes'. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xxvi. A man who has not blessedly become acquainted with the swish in boyhood.

Swish (swɪʃ), sb.² [?Native name.] A native mortar of West Africa. Also attrib.

1853 R. F. BURTON *W. Africa* II. 240 The town is filled with deep holes, from which the sand mixed with swish for walls has been dug. 1879 — *El-Medina* xiii. (ed. 3) 174 He sees a plain like swish-work [ed. 1855 tamp-work], where knobs of granite act daisies. 1881 *Standard* 12 Nov. 5/1 The 'swish' used in ordinary houses is simply red earth worked up with water until it thus acquires a certain degree of tenacity. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 113 The swish huts of the Efiks.

Swish (swɪʃ), v. [Imitative. Cf. prec.]

1. intr. To move with a swish (see prec. B. 1); to make the sound expressed by 'swish'.

1756 [E. PERRONET] *Mitre* i. liii. Next see two huge Academies... With these conjoin a thousand more, Of vaulted roof, or humble floor... Where swish the rods or whirl the toys. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* (1864) 116 The rain pattering against the window-panes, and the birches outside swishing and rasping against the walls. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elia* v. x. (1891) 139 The rustic who was... swishing through the grass with his scythe. 1897 BLACK *Green Past.* xviii. 147 The wheels swished through the pools. 1885

Chamb. Jnrl. 15 Aug. 515/2 The water swishing amongst the pebbles at the far end of the cove. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartoum* 146 The bullets were swishing and lashing now like rain on a pond.

2. trans. To cause to move with a swish; esp. to whisk (the tail) about.

1799 COLKIDGE *Devil's Thoughts* ii. And backward and forward he swish'd his long tail As a Gentleman swishes his cane. 1851 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Inside Bar!* 347, I confess I have no great confidence in a thorough-bred mare, that swishes her tail a good deal in harness. 1880 JEFFERIES *Greene Ferne Farm* 263 Swishing the briar, which bent easily.

b. intr. (const. with).

1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Any Moss* 106 As he advanced swishing before him with a stick he had picked up. 1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Nowell* xix. He swished away very hard with the broom the moment he saw such a visitor.

c. trans. To move or remove with (or as with) a swishing movement.

1894 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/6, 80,000 men equipped as a modern army cannot be swished about in the sort of way that is assumed in these discussions. 1904 A. ST. H. GIBSON *Africa* I. v. 59 We were again swished downstream at the rate of some ten miles an hour.

3. intr. To jump a high hedge, brushing through the twigs at the top and making them bend. Also to swish a rasper (see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1825 ALKEN *Nat. Sports Gt. Brit.* (1903) Plate 15 Swishing at a Rasper. 1864 G. A. LAWRENCE *M. Dering* II. 22 Breaking through the irregular line [of the enemy]... as they would have 'swished' through a bulfinch in the Shires.

4. trans. To flog, esp. at school.

1856 THACKERAY *Misc.*, *Fashionable Authoress* II. 470 Doctor Wordsworth and assistants would swish that error out of him in a way that need not here be mentioned. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 614/2 As he wouldn't tell he must be swished. 1875 RYKARDSON *Down the Road* 18 How he [sc. Dr. Keate] used to 'swish' a fellow if he caught him up at barracks! 1896 E. A. KING *Ital. Highways* 339 One small boy is being hoisted on the back of another and soundly swished.

5. To brush with a swishing sound.

1889 *The County* xxx. The long grass moistly swishes my petticoats.

Hence **Swished**, **Swishing** ppl. adjs.; also **Swisher**, a flogger.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *Hundred Y.* Hence (1861) 137 Here are the scourges. Choose me a nice long swishing, budy one. 1869 GIBSON *R. Gray* vii. The brig was cutting through the water with a swishing sound. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* I. ii. A desperate swisher the doctor. 1891 ZANGWILL *Bachelor's Club* 181 Large banks of clouds... melted into swishing showers. 1898 WOLLOCOMBE *Morn till Eve* vii. 83 The leading crew, with a long swishing stroke, pass the barges.

Swish-, the vb.-stem used attrib. or adv.: **swish-broom**, a short-handled broom, usually made of twigs, for swishing water, etc.; **swish-cane**, a light slender cane such as can be swished so **swish-whip**; **swish cut sb.** (see quot. 1725); a. (see quot. 1831); **swish-tail**, + (a) slang, a pheasant; (b) a long flowing tail which can be swished about (earlier *SWITCH tail*); also attrib.

1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 151 A light 'swish cane he twirled about. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* II. 54/2 [A horse] that... neither cuts under his knee, which is call'd the 'Swish Cut, nor crosses, nor claps one Foot on another. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 12 Feb. 1 The tail of the cat swish cut (cut off towards a point). 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), 'Swish Tail, a pheasant; so called by the persons who sell game for the poachers. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 431 [He] had four swishtail greys, but not of the right cut. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii. His swish tail ain't long enough. 1845 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* 93 He... carried a 'swish-whip when he walked.

Swishing, vbl. sb. [f. SWISH v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of moving with a swishing sound; a swishing movement or sound.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *On being found out* (1861) 126 What a butchery... what an endless swishing of the rod! 1891 in *Mis. A. P. Martin Coote* 277 The swishing of the ducks' wings. 1897 S. CRANE *Third Violet* xxvi. 177 Hawker heard a step and the soft swishing of a woman's dress.

2. A flogging; esp. so called at Eton. Also attrib.

1859 J. PAVN *Foster Brothers* ix. 134 The Times controversy upon the great 'swishing' case at Winton. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i. The birches birched him as soundly as if he had been a nobleman at Eton, and over the face too (which is not fair swishing, as all brave boys will agree). 1890 R. C. LEHMANN *H. Fludger* 47 Don't let the Mater know about this; but nobody... thinks anything of a swishing. 1901 *Athenaeum* 27 July 121/1 Had not our young friend enjoyed better luck than he deserved, his visits to the 'swishing-room' would have been even more frequent.

Swish-swash (swɪʃ swɒʃ), sb. (adv.). Also 6 swyshe swashe. [Reduplicated f. SWISH with alternating vowel.]

1. An inferior or wishy-washy drink. Also attrib. 1547 BOOBER *Introd. Knowl.* ii. (1870) 126 Swyshe swashe metheglyn I take for my fees. 1577 HARRISON *England* iii. i. 96/2 In *Halushed*, There is a kind of swish swash made also in Essex... wyth Hony and water, which the country wyes putting some pepper & a little other spyece among, call meade. 1881 J. SARGISSON *Yoe Scoop's Furneh* 49 It was sad swish-swash stuff, an nnt hoo for bet. 1884 DOWELL *Taxation England* IV. 55 The small, sour swish-swash of the poorer vintages of France.

+ 2. A violent or swaggering person. Also attrib. Cf. SWASHBUCKLER, Obs.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Vp to the sky reaching, thee breathe swish swash of Æna. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Fwib, Quiet thy rage, Imperious Swish-swash.

B. *adv.* expressing alternation or repetition of a swishing movement.

1865 G. MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* 29 And still the instrument of torture went swish-swash round his little thin legs. 1913 M. ROBERT *Salt of Sea* xix. 461 The sea had a motion in it, up and down, swish-swash.

Swishy (swi-shi), *a.* [*f.* SWISH *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.] Characterized by swishing.

1813 C. J. MATTHEWS in *Dickens Life* (1879) I. x. 308 A young foal ambling after her aged mother, and now and then seizing her by her swishy tail. 1875 MISS COBBE *False Beasts* 71 Two little fishy, swishy arms. 1890 JESSOP *Trials Country Parson* ii. 68 Our brooms are so new, so swishy.

Swiss (swis), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 **Swyce**, *pl.* **Swices**, **Swesses**, 6-7 **Swisse**, 7 **Swizz**, 7-8 **Suisse**, 7-**Swiss**. [*ad.* F. *Suisse*, *ad.* MHG. *Swiz* (cf. MDA. *Svids*, *Suitz*).]

A. *sb.* 1. (*Pl.* the **Swiss**; formerly the **Swisses**.) A native or an inhabitant of Switzerland.

(*pl.* a) 1515 Pace in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* vi. 30, I be this day butt fort milis fromme the **Swisses**. 1521 J. CLERK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. (1846) I. 312 He shewed me also that the Bastard of Savoy was with the **Swisses**. 1535 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 251 After them came the **swesses** every man with his Javeline in his hande. 1577-8 W. DAVISON in *Nicolas Men.* Sir C. Hutton (1847) 45 He solicited the succour and assistance of the **Swisses**. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* i. i. 8 At fourteen years of age he was made Colonel To all the **Swisses** serving then in Flanders. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 177 Those **Swisses** fight on any side for pay. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 324 What sea-ports or foreign trade have the **Swisses**? 1796 [see BASTARD a. 4]. 1801 tr. *Gabriel's Myst. Husb.* IV. 205 The **Swisses** excepted.

(*pl.* b) 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 458 Lawyers... make their best Advantages, Of other quarrels, like the **Swiss**. A 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. 1616, I... pass'd the guard of **Swisse**. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 494 The **Swiss** are indebted, it is thought, to the vigorous tone of their digestive organs, for the long preservation of their lives. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 404 The Scots and the **Swiss** have always felt a strong predilection for each other.

sing. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* I. ii. And thou thyself slave to some needy **Swiss**. 1770 Ld. HUNTINGDON in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 430/2 The imputation, of being an accommodating man, that voted like a **Swiss** with every administration. 1771 FLETCHER *Cheeks* Wks. 1795 II. 357 Like a true **Swiss** I love blunt honesty. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxviii. 'I set at all', said the daring young **Swiss**.

2. The **Swiss** dialect of German or other language spoken by the **Swiss**. *rare*—o.

1846 WORCESTER. *Swiss*, a native, or the language, of Switzerland.

B. *adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the **Swiss** or Switzerland; native to, or coming from, Switzerland.

1530 PALSGR. 278/1 **Swyce** or **swycers** pype, *steuste dalemant*. 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Innis Court*, A strange person... half French, half **Swiss**. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* v. v. My Valour is downright **Swiss**; I'm a Soldier of Fortune, and must be paid. 1843 PENNY CYC. XXVI. 32/1 A dialect of the **Swiss**-German is the language of the country. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 707 *Arnica montana*, a **Swiss** herb, called in our gardens Mountain Tobacco. 1897 *Ch. Times* 20 Aug. 1861, I never yet saw a **Swiss** breakfast without a bowl of honey on the table.

2. In names of things, animals, etc. actually or reputedly coming from Switzerland: *c.g.* **Swiss cambric**, **cheese**, **copper**, **darning**, **deal**, **embroidery**, **flute**, **lace**, **milk**, **muslin**, **patchwork**, **pigeon**, **pine**, **shell** (see *quots.*). **Swiss drill**, a cylindrical drill with the cutting point shaped into two pyramidal planes. **Swiss guards**, mercenary soldiers from Switzerland used as a special body-guard by former sovereigns of France and other monarchs: still employed at the Vatican. **Swiss melilot**, a plant, *Trigonella cerulea*. **Swiss plover** or **sandpiper**, a large plover (*Synotaria helvetica*) having four toes like a sandpiper. **Swiss roll**, a 'sweet' consisting of sponge cake rolled up with a layer of jam. **Swiss stone-pine**: see **STONE-PINE**. **Swiss sword**, a basket-hilted sword used in the 16th c. by **Swiss** foot-soldiers. **Swiss tapeworm**, the broad tapeworm, *Bothriocephalus latus*. **Swiss tea**, an infusion of several herbs of the genus *Achillea*, common in the **Swiss Alps**.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct. 1644, In this Palace the Duke ordinarily resides, living with his **Swiss** guards. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Supp.* s. v. *Trumpet-Shell*, The rough baccinum, called the **Swiss**-shell. 1822 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 6 Mar. Your potted char, **Swiss** cheeses, French pies. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Introd.* With his usual attendants of two files of **Swiss** guards preceding, and the same number following him. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 107 The sounding boards of... most instruments, are made of the **Swiss** deal. 1846 *Ibid.* II. 547 It is sometimes called the **Swiss** drill, and was employed... for making the numerous small holes, in the delicate punching machinery for manufacturing perforated sheets of metal and pasteboard. 1854 SHELLEY *Organ* 105 **Swiss** flute is an open flute-register. 1855 *Penit. Chron.* III. 140/1 (*Pigeons*) Gulls or Swallows, Shields, **Swiss**. 1860 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* III. 617 The basket-hilted sword does not appear till the middle of the [sixteenth] century. It is often called by old writers the 'Swiss sword'. 1860 *Chambers Encycl.* I. 29/1 The

inhabitants of the Alps... use them [*sc.* leaves of *Achillea*] for making what is called **Swiss Tea**. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 449 Black-bellied, Gray and **Swiss Plover**. 1879 MAN. *Artill. Exer.* 71 **Swiss** pile drivers. 1881 DALY *Avart Linings* *Enamel* 8 Of the kind called virgin or **Swiss Copper**. 1881 LVELL *Pigeons* 101 The **Swiss** pigeon... also goes by the name of moon, crescent, and badge of honour pigeon. 1881 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s. v. *Swiss Patchwork*, *Raised [Patchwork]*. This is also known as **Swiss Patchwork**, and is made by stuffing the patches out with wadding, so that they are well puffed up. *Ibid.*, *Swiss Cambric*, this is a cotton material, manufactured at Zurich and St. Gall for a long period before muslins... were produced in England. *Ibid.*, *Swiss Darning*, the method of reproducing Stocking-web by means of a darning needle and a thread of yarn worked double. *Ibid.*, *Swiss Embroidery*, this Embroidery is the same as is known as Broderie Anglaise, Irish Work, and Madeira Work. *Ibid.*, *Swiss Lace*, Lace was manufactured in Switzerland during the sixteenth century. *Ibid.*, *Swiss Muslin*, muslin was manufactured at St. Gall and Zurich long prior to the production of the textile in England. It is a coarse description of buke or book muslin, much used for curtains, made with raised loose work in various patterns, and also plain. 1896 A. J. HIRKINS *Planiforte* 122 **Swiss Pine**, a name applied by pianoforte makers to the finer qualities in growth and grain of *Abies Excelsa*, the Spruce Fir. 1897 *Econ. Confect.* Bk. 13 **Swiss Roll**. Ingredients. 1 lb. of Flour. 1 lb. of Castor Sugar. 9 eggs. A pinch of Volatile Salts. 6 drops Essence of Lemon. 1898 *Jnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct. 296 He had brought up a family of thirteen children entirely on **Swiss** milk and American food.

†**Swissener**. *Obs. rare.* In 6 **Suycener**. [*f.* MHG. *Swizen(lant)* or MDu. *Switsen(lant)* Switzerland + -ER. (Cf. next.)] A **Swiss**.

1542 UDALL *Evam. Apoph.* 276 The **Suyceners** are ye whole nation of Suycerlande.

†**Swisser**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **Swyceer**, **Swycher**, **Suissier**, **Swizer**, 6-7 **Swizzer**, 6-8 **Swisser**, 7 **Swizer**, **Swiser**. See also **SWITZER**. [*ad.* MHG. *Swyzer*, *Schwyzzer*, var. *Switzer* **SWITZER**, or *f.* F. *Suisse* **SWISS** + -ER.] A **Swiss**.

1530 PALSGR. 278/1 **Swyce** or **swycers** pype, *steuste dalemant*. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 38 Out of the bishoppes palace came his garde of **Switzers** all in white harness. 1593 NASH *Christ's T. Wks.* 1904 II. 99 Law, Logique, and the **Switzers**, may be hir'd to fight for any body. 1596 — *Saffron Walden Wks.* 1905 III. 35 A payre of **Switzers** omnipotent galeaze breeches. 1600 MARSTON, etc. *Jack Drum's Entert.* I. (1601) B3, Nor do I enuy Poliphemian puffs, **Switzers** slop greatne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 97 Where are my **Switzers** [*Quarits* **Switzers**]? 1602 BRETTON *Mother's Blessing* xlv, Nor swagger with a **Swiss** for his will. 1611 CORON. s. v. *Papier*, *kin papier*, white wine; (called so by some **Switzers**). 1671 tr. *Palafox's Cong. China* xxix. 524 Two handed like the **Switzers** Swords. 1734 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodom.* (1744) 210 They left only some **Switzers** in the Rear.

Swissess. *rare.* [*f.* **SWISS** + -ESS.] A female **Swiss**; a **Swiss** woman or girl.

1793 A. C. BOWER *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 144 She is a **Swissess** and speaks pretty broken English. 1818 SHELLEY *Let. Pr. Wks.* 1888 II. 241 A Mr. and Mrs. Hoppner, the gentleman an Englishman, and the lady a **Swissess**.

Swissing (swi-sin), *vbl. sb.* Also **swizzing**. [*Origin unascertained.*] The calendaring of bleached cloth by passing it between pairs of rollers after damping.

1888 SANSONE *Dyeing* 223 Three bowl **swizzing** calender. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 379/1 The pieces are simply passed through for 'swissing', i.e. for the production of an ordinary plain finish.

Swit, *obs.* Sc. form of **SOOT sb.**

a 1583 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomery* 685 (Tullibardine MS.) Thy sentences of swit rick switellie smells, Thow sat neir the chymalay nuik bat maid pame.

Switch (swit), *sb.* Also 7 **swits**, **swytche**, **swich**. [*In branch I.* early forms **swits**, **swits** (see next); prob. *ad.* Flem. or I.G. word represented by Hanoverian *swutsche*, variant of I.G. *zwukse* long thin stick, **switch** (cf. *zwuksen* to bend up and down, also, to make a swishing noise like a lash). *In branch II.*, *f.* **SWITCH v.**]

I. 1. A slender tapering riding whip.

Phr. *Switch and spurs, upon the switch and spur* = at full speed, in hot haste: see *SPUR sb.* 2a, *quots.* 1592-1708.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 73 **Swits** and **spurs**, **Swits** and **spurs**, or I'll crie a match. 161606 *Distracted Emp.* III. ii. In Bullen O. Pl. (1884) III. 220, I must tyre, Theres not a swytche or prycke to quyenken me. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queens* Wks. (1616) 956 A Cloud of pitch, a spur, and a switch, To haste him away, and a whirlwind play. 1655 Bp. HALL *Serm. Higham* 1 July, Rem. Wks. (1660) 209 The dog fears the whip, & the horse the switch. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 16 Oct. 1773, He preferred riding with a switch. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* x, To cut off the heads of some nettles... with his switch. 1894 WYEMAN *Under Red Robe* II. (1897) 31 Thundering on the door with my riding switch.

†*b. fig.* Stimulus, incentive. *Obs. rare.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Enter Kent* 12 Any sawcy spure or switch of sower veruice or acute vinger.

2. A thin flexible shoot cut from a tree.

1610 BRAUM & FL. *Scornif. Lady* v. iii. One that upon the next anger of your brother, must raise a scone by the high way, and sel switches. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 9 Fetch me a dozen Crab-tree staves, and strong ones: these are but switches to 'em. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 114 Some fix Spikes from space to space into the Wall, sticking out about two Inches, to fasten Laths, Poles, Perches, or Switches upon them. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117. P. 5 There was not a Switch about her House which her Neighboura did not believe had carried

her several hundreds of Miles. 1801 J. THOMSON *Poems Sc. Dial.* 133 A switch o' rowan-tree. 1845 S. HISSOP in G. SMITH *Life* II. (188) 57 The cotton is a low growing shrub, consisting of little more than two switches branching from each other.

b. A massage instrument made of twigs.

1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* iv. (ed. 4) 114 Percussions with the closed hand, the palette, switch, or any other instrument of percussion.

3. Name for various mechanical devices for altering the direction of something, making a connexion or disconnection, or other purposes. a. On a railway: A movable rail or pair of rails pivoted at one end, forming part of the track at a junction with a branch line, siding, etc., and used to deflect or 'shunt' a train, car, etc. from one line to another; often made tapering, and in that case distinctively called *split switches*, *point-switches*, or *points* (POINT *sb.* 1 3 f). Also, by extension, the whole apparatus of which this is the essential part.

1797 CURA *Coal Viewer* 27 The part (h) being a stop to prevent the switch (g) from flying out too far. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 71/2 The switches so arranged, that an engine can never run off the line. 1845 *Ann. Reg.* 89 A 'switch' which, when turned in one direction allows the train to pass direct on. 1898 HAMBLEN *Gen. Manager's Story* IV. 40, I ran ahead... opened and closed switches, cut off and coupled on the engine [etc.].

b. In an electric telegraph, telephone, signalling-, lighting-, or other apparatus: A lever, plug, or other device for making or breaking contact, or altering the connexions of a circuit, e.g. for connecting a trunk line with one or other of various other lines. Also loosely = SWITCHBOARD.

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 240 The clerk... thereupon turns the switch and sets the clock-work in motion. 1889 PERCEE & MAIER *Telephone* xxx. 461 This switch consisted of a board provided with as many spring plates as there were transmitters, and which allowed the switching on or off the batteries working the microphones. 1899 J. L. WILLIAMS *Stolen Story*, etc. 42 Mr. Stone pulled down the switch and shut off the circuit of the Day's outer office. 1909 LE QUEUX *House of Whispers* xviii. (1913) 128 She touched the switch, and the place became flooded by a soft, mellow light from lamps... concealed behind the bookcases against the wall.

c. 'A key on a gas-burner to regulate the amount of gas passing, and, consequently, the light' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

4. A long bunch or coil of hair, esp. of false hair worn by women to supplement the natural growth of hair.

1878 B. HARTE *Man on Beach* 87 'If I couldn't afford any other clothes, I might wear a switch, too!' hissed the Amazonian queen. 1885 J. E. SANDEMAN in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* N. S. IV. 264 One Kachin *swaba*... had two switches of hair of the thickness of one's thumb, and four cubits long. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 5/1 The list of switches, such as the Jeunesse, the Frou Frou, the Basket Plait, and the Queen Anne.

5. A stag having switch-horns.

1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 805/2 'He's nobbut a "switch", he whispered into Lord Donald's ear.

II. 6. An act of switching; a blow with a switch; also in *Angling* (cf. next, 3).

1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 199 I'll gie ye still anither switch, Or a be done. 1839 MRS. KIRKLAND *New Home* xxvi. 166 Henry gave Job such a switch across the knuckles as effectually cleared the bridle. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. 120 The running line goes before the casting line, and it requires a sharp switch or cut to get the casting line fairly forward. 1883 MRS. E. KENNARD *Right Sort* xxi, [She] raised her whip-hand and gave the mare a smart switch.

7. Gunnery. *Angle of switch* = switching angle (SWITCHING *vbl. sb.* 5).

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *switch-cord*, *-gear*, *-handle*, *-lever*, *-plug*, *-stick*, *-whip*; *switch-bar*, a bar connected with a switch (on a railway or electrical apparatus); *switch-blade*, the 'blade' or hinged strip of metal of a 'knife-switch' in an electrical apparatus, which is inserted between the jaws to complete the circuit; *switch-clerk*, a telephone clerk or operator; *switch-engine* = *switching-engine* (SWITCHING *vbl. sb.* 5); *switch-engineer*, the driver of a switch-engine; *switch-grass*, the couch-grass or squitch, *Trifolium repens*; *switch-horn*, a stag's horn without branches; also, a stag having such horns; *switch-lamp*, *-lantern*, a lamp or lantern fixed on a railway switch to indicate which track is open; *switch-plant* *Bot.*, a plant having green switch-like branches, nearly or quite leafless, which perform the function of leaves; *switch-rail* = sense 3 a; *switch-room*, a room containing the switches of an electrical system (telegraph, telephone, etc.); *switch-signal*, a signal indicating the position of a railway switch; *switch-snake* = WHIP-SNAKE; *switch-sorrel*, name in Jamaica for the shrub *Dodonaea viscosa*, from the sour taste of its leaves; *switch-stand*, a stand or support for the levers and other apparatus connected with a set of railway switches; *switch-table*, a form of switchboard shaped like an ordinary table; *switch tail* = *swish-tail* (see **SWISH**); also *attrib.* having such a tail; *switch-tender*, a man who attends to a

set of switches on a railway, a switchman, pointsman; switch-tower U.S., a building containing the levers or other appliances for working a set of switches on a railway, etc.; a signal-box, -cabin, or -tower. See also SWITCHBOARD, SWITCHMAN.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 52/2 The 'switch bars' corresponding with the straight line. 1909 *Installation News* III. 115/2 The 'switch blades' are fitted with sparking contacts. 1889 *Pearce & Maher Telephone* xiv. 230 No 'switch-clerk' is permitted to have charge of more than fifty renters. *Ibid.*, The testing of the 'switch-cords' is a matter that must not be overlooked. 1896 *Nebraska St. Jnl.* 15 Feb. 8/4 He was struck by the footboard of an approaching 'switch engine'. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 8/1 To regulate the seniority list of the 'switch engineers'. 1901 *Ibid.* 31 Oct. 8/1, 6,000 horse-power in boilers, engines, dynamos, and 'switch gear'. 1840 *J. BURL Farmer's Comp.* 239 The quack, 'switch, or witch grass, a variety of the forin. 1876 *PARCE & SIVEMOUTH Telegraphy* 107 The 'switch-handle' itself is in connection with the back contact of the key K. 1880 H. C. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts Nipon* 276 A stag with 'switch horns'. 1907 *Spectator* 5 Jan. 11/1 The 'hummer' stag—that ungainly beast with no horns at all—is a better fighter than the 'switch-horn'. 1898 *HAMBLETON Gen. Manager's Story* II. 12 An old man... who was trimming 'switch lamps'. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Switch-lantern, a lantern on the lever of a railway-switch, to indicate the condition of the switch either by its position or by the display of a colored light. *Ibid.*, 'Switch-lever, the handle and bar by which the switch is moved. 1894 *OLIVER tr. Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* (1902) I. 330 Another group of plants known by the name of 'switch' plants... are characterized by their rod-shaped stems and branches... The *Spartium* belongs to those switch-plants which are not entirely leafless. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 9 Mar. 573/2 A workman had fixed a brass socket to hold the 'switch plug'. 1797 *CARR Coal View* 26 The mode of turning out to the right hand, and passing, which is done... without a 'switch rail, as is required in common wagon ways. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 7/3 The 'switch-room' system is making its debut in London. This is known as the central battery system. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 358 Railway 'Switch Signal. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 196 [The tail] not small and slender as the 'switch snake. 1864 'Switch Sorrel [see *SORREL* 561 4]. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Switch-stand (Railway) a fulcrum and locking device for the levers whereby switch-rails are moved. 1858 *LYTTON What will He do?* III. xvi. In his hand he carried a supple 'switch-stick. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, The 'switch' tables, of which there are twelve in the Cincinnati [telephone] Exchange. 1889 *London Gaz.* No. 2473/4 A sand grey Mare... with a 'switch tail. 1776 *Pennsylv. Even. Post* 4 June 280/2 A bright bay horse... three white feet, a switch tail, shod all round. 1853 *SURTESS Spence's Sp. Tour* III. 17 He had a famous switch tail, reaching nearly to his hocks. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 280 A bare-backed, switch-tail horse. 1870 E. E. HALE *Ten Times One* i. (Cent. Dict.). Her husband, who is now 'switch-tender, lost his arm in the great smash-up. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 699/1 The locomotive... stopping only once to allow McCann to drop another set of running orders at a 'switch tower on the next division. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxxviii, Slapping his boots with his 'switch-whip.

Switch, v. Also 7 switz, swich. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To strike, hit, beat, flog, or whip with or as with a switch.

c. 1601 *CHAPMAN Illad* xxiii. 315 Thy right horse, then switching; all thy throat (Spent in encouragements) give him. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Nic. Valour* i. i. Has been thrice switz'd from seven a clock till nine. 1905 *EARL MONN. tr. Boccacini's Aduts. fr. l'arnuss.* i. xxxi. (1674) 36 [He] did so seasonably switch and put on his horses. 1688 *HOLME Armory* III. xix. (Roxb.) 179/2 Any gentleman of noble extraction... that had married for countenance or with a woman of means condition, was to be switched with wands. 1832 *HR. MARTINEAU Demerara* i. 11 She switched her brother with the cane she snatched from his hand. 1845 S. JUPON *Margaret* II. viii. You must truss-up a cow's tail if you don't want to be switched when you're milking. 1865 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* ix. (1831) 88 We heard him switching his boots as he passed along the street.

b. *intr. or absol.* To strike, deal a blow or blows, with or as with a switch.

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xviii. 390 With his revengeful sword [he] switch'd after them that fled. 1676 *HOBBS Illad* (1677) 149 Ulysses with his bow still switching on. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* III. 130 To be perpetually switching, and spurring, makes him [sc. a horse] Vicious, and Jaded. 1691 *SHADWELL Scowlers* i. ii. You women are for the young stripling, that switch, and spur a short race.

2. *trans.* With adverbial extension: To drive with or as with a switch.

a. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* II. iv. Go switch me up a Covey of young Scholars. 1605 *MASSINGER New Way* i. i. I shall switch your brains out! 1844 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* III. iii. Honest Nelly switched her little fish-catch downwards to St. Ronan's Well. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xviii. (1891) 218 He... observed his master switch beast after beast into the... receptacles for cattle.

b. *fig.* To urge on, impel, incite. *Obs.*

1648 *WYNDHAM Midsummer-Moon* 2 He comes forth like mad Ores switched on by furies. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1848) IV. 297 To retrench the time is very acceptable; but why we should go to it so switched and spurred, I know not. 1679 *Made's Wks.* Life p. xiv. How this, I say, would switch and spur on their Industries.

3. To flourish like a switch, to whisk, lash; to move (something) with a sudden jerk; *spec.* in *Angling* (see quot. 1867).

1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. v. 205 Not a bird can open his wing, nor a rat switch his tail, without scattering the straw like chaff. 1856 *MISS MURDOCK John Halifax* xiv. He... stood switching his riding-whip after the old habit. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. 238 In very windy weather, or in difficult places... the angler... will have to switch his line.

Raising the point of the rod high in the air... he must make a sharp forward and downward cut. 1870 *Rock Textile Fabr.* i. 51 The... animal has switched its tail into the last link of the chain.

b. *intr.* To bend as a switch or flexible twig. 1854 *RUSKIN Lect. Archit.* II. § 37 A branch of wild rose, which switches round at the angle, embracing the minute figure of the bishop.

4. *trans.* To cut off the switches or projecting twigs from; to trim (a tree, hedge, etc.).

1811 W. NICOL *Planter's Kal.* (1812) 460 Switch and clip thorn and other deciduous hedges. 1812 [see SWITCHING vbl. sb. 3]. 1826 *SCOTT Jnl.* 29 Oct. Elms cruelly cropped, pollarded, and switched. 1843 A. HARBAUM in *Zoologist* I. 297 (Hedges) are commonly pruned or switched every year.

5. To switch a rasper: see *SWISH* v. 3.

1836 T. HOOK G. Gurney I. 225 He was killed, switching a rasper.

6. To turn (a railway train, car, etc.) on to another line by means of a switch; to shunt; also *intr. for pass.* b. *intr.* Of a railway line: To branch or turn off at a switch. U.S.

1875 L. F. TASISTRO tr. *Comte de Paris's Civ. War Amer.* I. 230 Two branches of the Alexandria and Lynchburg line switch off to enter the Valley of Virginia. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 60 The car that I was in was switched out of the train and left in the yard there. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 698/2, I knew they changed engines here, but they switched the train, and I lost it. 1904 *Daily News* 15 July 7/1 The freight train was switching, and thus occupied both tracks.

7. *fig.* To turn off, divert. Chiefly U.S.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V. xvii. (1861) 209 That curious state which is so common in good ministers... in which they contrive to switch off their logical faculties on the narrow side-track of their technical dogmas. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb. 1/4 Mr. Julian Hawthorne has explained to an interviewer that his recent infidelity as a novelist is due to the fact that he has 'somehow been switched off into journalism'. 1897 *CONAN DOYLE Trag. Korosko* vi. The Colonel... switched the conversation off to the chances of the morrow.

b. *intr. or absol.*; in *Cards*, to lead from a different suit.

1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 14/1 It is possible that the king will be held up, in which case, after making the ten, knave in dummy, he will switch to diamonds.

8. *trans.* In electrical apparatus: To direct (a current) by means of a switch; to put on or off, i.e. connect or disconnect with a battery, or with a particular line or circuit, e.g. on a telephone; to turn (an electric light) on or off.

1881 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 5/3 Subscribers have become accustomed to be 'switched on' to each other. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 72/1 The current will be 'switched' into the signalling apparatus. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/5 By automatically switching in or out of circuit a larger or smaller number of accumulator cells. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* II. She... switched on a single electric light.

Switchback (switʃbæk), a. and sb. [f. SWITCH v. 6 + BACK adv.]

A. *adj.* Applied to a form of railway used on steep slopes, consisting of a zigzag series of lines connected by switches, at each of which the train or car is 'switched back' or reversed in direction.

b. Applied to a railway consisting of a series of steep alternate ascents and descents, on which the train or car runs partly or wholly by the force of gravity, the momentum of each descent carrying it up the succeeding ascent; *esp.* to such a railway constructed for amusement at a pleasure-resort. Hence *transf.* of a road having steep alternate ascents and descents.

1888 *LEES & CLUTTERBUCK B.C.* 1887 xxiv. (1892) 373 We began the ascent of the range, which... is accomplished by what is called a 'switchback' railway. This contrivance is a series of zigzags, and has no similarity to the... sport lately introduced into England under the same name. 1896 *Gentl. Mag.* CCLXXX. 126 The effect on the infamous road we travelled was a combination of the switchback railway and 'razzle-dazzle'. 1899 *Daily News* 8 May 5/5 The switchback road of Earlswood-common.

B. sb. A switchback railway (in either sense); also *transf.* and *fig.*

1887 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 162 A temporary expedient in the way of a switch-back. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/1 The popularity of the switchback is due to the exhilaration and excitement of a jerky rush through the air at a speed over varying angles suggestive of danger. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Feldt* (1899) 129 Fortunately the switchback of human sensations brings us back again and again to the pinnacle of hope. 1897 *Mas. A TWOFOLD Through Finland* vii. 139 The Finlanders put up a *Kälk-backe* or *Skrinnbacke*, in imitation of their Russian friends... They are really switchbacks made of ice and snow.

Hence **Switchback v. intr.**, to take a zigzag course like a switchback railway (A. a.).

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 499/2 The railway cork-screwed and switch-backed up a rise of a couple of thousand feet in seventeen miles.

Switchboard (switʃbɔɪd). [f. SWITCH sb. 3 + BOARD sb.] A board or frame bearing a set of switches for connecting and disconnecting the various circuits of an electrical system, as of a telegraph, telephone, etc.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 July 2/1 The necessary batteries and switchboards. 1889 *PEARCE & MAHER Telephone* xiv. 216 The switchboard is an apparatus which enables each subscriber of the telephonic network to call the exchange and

to enter into communication with it, and which further enables the operator at the exchange to effect the connection of any two subscribers in the shortest and safest manner.

Switched (switʃt), a. and ppl. a. [f. SWITCH sb. and v. + ED.]

1. *adj.* Of a horse: Having a switch tail (see SWITCH sb. 8). *Obs.*

1769 *Stratford Jubilee* i. i. 8 The full tailed blacks, and the switched roans.

2. *ppl. a.* Of cream: Whipped.

1909 *Brown & Polson's Corn-Flour Recipe Bk.* 26 When cold, turn out and serve with switched cream.

Switchel (switʃəl). U.S. Also -ell. [Origin unknown. Cf. SWIZZLE.] A drink made of molasses and water, sometimes with vinegar, ginger, or rum added; also applied to various strong drinks sweetened and flavoured. 1800 *WEEMS Washington* ix. (1877) 81 The dauntless Yankees still drank their Switchel. 1840 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. III. xi. (1848) 85 What will you have? cocktail, sling, julip, sherry cobbler, purl talabogus, clear sheer or switchel? a. 1848 in *Bartlett Dict. Amer. s.v. Liqueur*, Switchel-flip.

Switcher (switʃə). [f. SWITCH v. + -ER 1.]

One who or that which switches, in any sense:

spec. a. A switch or slender rod used as a whip; also, a person who wields a switch. b. A switching-engine. c. An angler who 'switches': see SWITCH v. 3.

1847 *HALLIWELL, Switcher*, a small switch. *North.* 1852 *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), Switcher, *aignilleur*. 1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/6 The switcher [sc. engine] came with a rush. 1893 J. GRANT in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 8/1 One of the best old Spey fishers was my father... who had the reputation of being a crack switcher.

Switching (switʃɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SWITCH v. + -ING 1.]

1. A beating with a switch; a flogging; the striking of an object with a switch.

a. 1625 *FLETCHER Fair Maid Inn* I. iii. The switching him dild him [sc. a horse]. 1658 *OSBORN Jas. I.* Index, Wks. (1673) 23 A Character of Philip Earl of Montgomery; How patiently he took his Switching by Ramsey at Croydon. 1866 *Morn. Star* 20 Aug. 5/2 If he chooses to profit by the switching which he has received he will make for himself a deservedly great reputation. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 377 The signal, being the switching of his bedroom window-pane with a long wand. 1904 S. E. WHITE *Forest* xiv. You stumble, you break through the bush, you shut your eyes to avoid sharp switchings.

2. *Angling.* (See SWITCH v. 3.)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. 285 Switching... is a species of cast that is made when there are high banks or rocks at the angler's back, so that he cannot send his line behind him. 1893 J. GRANT in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 8/1, I can cast a long line overhead, yet by switching I can cast farther.

3. The trimming of a hedge, etc. by cutting off projecting branches or twigs.

1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 44 Hedges... ought to be cut into the shape of what is called a hog-main, i.e. brought to a point along the top, and preserved in that form by yearly switching. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 563 Switching consists of lopping off straggling branches that grow more prominently from a hedge than the rest.

4. Shunting of railway trains, etc.; connexion or disconnexion (switching on or off) of electric circuits; also *fig.*: see SWITCH v. 6-8.

1889 [see SWITCH sb. 3 b]. 1897 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* IV. 146 This switching off of the skin from its connection with the respiratory and placing it in relation with the portal system. 1898 *HAMBLETON Gen. Manager's Story* xii. 175 When I got there, I found four hours' switching... to get my train together.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *spec.* (a) used in switching hedges, etc., as switching-bill, -knife; (b) used in or for shunting on a railway, as switching-engine or -locomotive, -eye (see quot. 1884), -ground; (c) used for connecting electric circuits, as switching-plug. Also switching angle *Gunnery*, the angle between the lines of fire of the directing gun when the latter is brought to bear on the left of the new target.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 224 He handles the small cutting-axe and switching-knife with the force and neatness with which a dragoon wields his sabre. *Ibid.* II. 563 This operation is performed with the switching-bill. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xiii. 64 The *Sceloporus Wilsoni* of the United States makes a switching noise whilst descending rapidly to the earth. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Switching-engine, a yard-engine, or donkey-engine, used about a station or depot for making up trains or moving engines which have not steam up. 1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/6 A large freight-engine with tender... had been at switching work. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Switching Eye (Railway), a cast-iron socket on the corner of a freight-car, to which a chain or push-bar may be applied by an engine on an adjoining track. Switching-in Plug (Electricity), a plug having its two brass sides insulated from each other by a strip of hard rubber [etc.]. 1897 *KILFINGEN Capt. Cour.* viii. 179 The familiar noise of a switching-engine coughing to herself in a freight-yard. 1907 *BETHELL Mod. Gun & Gunnery* 173 For large angles... the switching angle must be calculated or measured... with the field plotter.

Switching, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That switches; striking as or with a switch.

Switching neck (U.S.): a name for the Louisiana heron. 18.. *MEDWIN Suggestions during Hot Weather* I. (In *Sothoran's Catal.* Apr. (1907) 58) Armed with a switching, cutting rod. 1891 *Auk* Jan. 77 (Cassell's Suppl.), *Ardea tricolor ruficollis* (Gosse). Louisiana Heron. 'Switching Neck.'

Switchman (switʃmæn). [*f.* SWITCH *sb.* 3 a + MAN *sb.* 1] A man who works a switch or set of switches on a railway; a pointsman.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. J.* VI. 231 General regulations for police, superintendent, inspectors, constables, switchmen and gatekeepers. 1898 *HAMBLETON Manager's Story* x. 137 When an accident occurs, conductors, brakemen, and switchmen all unite to swear the blame on the unfortunate engineer.

Switchy (switʃi), *a. rare.* [*f.* SWITCH *sb.* 4 -Y.] Of the nature of or resembling a switch or slender rod; moving or bending like a switch.

1812 *Combr. Picturesque* xx. 227 And now, perhaps, her switchy tail hangs on a barn-door from a nail! 1856 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* IV. v. i. § 10 They have the exact switchy sway of the sail that is always straining against the wind. 1879 *ELIZ. S. PHELPS Sealed Orders* (1880) 157 It's a slender, switchy stock, Mr. Graven; may bend, may break.

Swith (swiþ), *adv. arch. or dial.* (in later use chiefly *Sc.*) Forms: *a.* 1-3 swiðe, 1-4 swyðe, 1-5 swiþe, 2-3 swuðe, 2-4 swiþa, swyþa, (2 swuþe, 3 swuðe), 3-4 swyþe, 4 (*Ayeb.*) zuþe, 4-5 swyþe, swiþe, (swyðe?), (4 squiþe, squyþe, 4-5 squyþe, 5 squiþe, squiþe), 4-6 swyþe, 3-5, 9 *arch.* and *rare swiþa*. *b.* 3 swuð?, 4 swiþ, (suit, squyþ, comp. swyþþer), 4, 6 *Sc.* swiþ, swyþ, 4-5, 6 *Sc.* swyþ, 5 swiþ, (*Sc.* swyht), 5-6 *Sc.* swyht, (6 *Sc.* swiþt), 4-6, 8 *Sc.*, 9 *arch.* and *Sc.* swiþ. [*OE.* swiðe = *OS.* swiðo (*MLG.* swide, swit), *OFris.* swiðe, swide, OHG., MHG. swinde (later swint, swindt), *mod.G.* geschwind, *dial.* schwind-e), *adv.* of *Com. Teut.* adj. represented by *OE.* swiþ strong (surviving in *ME.* only in the compar. SWITHER) = *OS.* swið, swið strong, powerful, sudden (*MLG.* swide, swit), OHG., MHG. swinde strong, rapid (as the second element in many personal names, as *Wolfswind*, *Amal-swind*), early *mod.G.* schwind-e, *ON.* svinnr swift, quick, wise, Goth. swinþs strong; of doubtful origin.

The normal modern representative of *OE.* swiðe would have been (swið). The reduction of *ME.* swiðe to one syllable (swið) took place first in the north (*Cursor Mundi*). Evidence of normal shortening of the stem-vowel in the compar. swyþþer appears late in the 14th cent. there is no clear evidence of shortening in the positive till late in the 16th cent.]

†1. Qualifying a finite verb or a participle: Strongly, forcibly; very greatly, very much, extremely, excessively; in *sup.* most, most especially.

Beowulf 997 (*Gr.*) Wæs þæt beorht bold tobrocen swiðe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 223 Þæs he was ðonne ealles swiþost to hergennæ. *a. 1122 O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 959 He weard wide, geond þeodland, swiðe geuorðad. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 119 We sculen hine efre mid alle ure heorte... herian and swiþest on þissere halie tide. *a. 1225 Ancr. R.* 178 3if eni ancre is þæt ne weled none uondunges, swið drede hire ðeot point, þæt heo beo ofer mucel & ouer swuðe frowded. *c. 1230 Hali Meid.* 39 Hit ah meiden to eggi þe swiðe þer framward. *c. 1230 Cast. Lore* 1039 Þe fend wonderde swiþe, and seide 'What artou?' *13.. E. E. Allit. P. B.* 987 Wyth lyst louez pplyfte þay loued hym swyþe. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 479, I wil not greue þe to swyþe [*CANTON swyht*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* iv. xi. [*Tollem. MS.*] Hete worþeþ ful swyþe [*orig. nimis*] in þe substauce of flewme and brennepit.

†2. Qualifying an adj. or adv.: Excessively, extremely, very. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 He hine lædde upon swiþa hea dune. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 13 Se wez is swyþe rum þe to forspillednesse gelet. *1154 O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140 Hit ward sone swyþe god pais. *c. 1250 Hymn Virgin* 2 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 257 Moder midle fur of alle þu er leuedi swiþe treowe. *1207 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 5616 þe king... anised hym swiþe wel, man man it were. *c. 1375 Cursor M.* 14335 (*Fairf.*) Vn-til his fader he made a bone & he hit herde swiþe sone. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 203 Þe water of þat welle is swiþe good for men and noust for women. *c. 1425 Seven Sag.* (P.) 2 In Rome was an emperour, A man of swyht mikil honur. *c. 1450 Hymn Virgin*, etc. (1867) 119 The liiþis day ys swyþe longe, With wepyng & wyth sorow amonge.

3. At a rapid rate, very quickly, swiftly, rapidly. *Now arch. or dial.*

a. c. 1205 LAV. 23469 Ut of Eonerwike... heo iwende, & toward Karlin tuhte, Swa swiþe swa heo mahte. *13.. K. Alit.* 5540 (Laud MS.) To his folk he com ful swiþe, And of his comyng hiþ weren bliþe. *13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1424 Þe howndez... hastid þider swyþe. *c. 1400 MAUNDREV.* (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 It es ane of þe swyhtest rynnand waters of þe world. *c. 1412 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 744 Þe day passip swyþe. *c. 1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Late hem nowt sethe to swyþe, & þan lat hem kele.

b. a. 1352 Minor Poems v. 67 Þe schipmen of Ingland sailid ful swiþ þat none of þe Normandes þo þam might skriht. *c. 1380 Sir Perunib.* 816 Olyuer sone y-seþ þat cas, & swyþþer bi-gan to haste. *c. 1400 Distr. Troy* 13156 When I-had lengit wile me list, I launchit on swiþ. *c. 1400 Beryn* 583 The Pardonar ran so swiþ, þe panne fil hym for. *c. 1450 HOLLAND Houlat* 171 Swannis swiþehead full swyht, sweetest of swar. 1892 J. LUMSDON *Sheep-Heat & Trotters* 40 But daffin jig, an' sangs, an' tales, Sped far too swiþ the hours on.

4. Quickly, without delay, forthwith, instantly, immediately, directly, at once. Also as *int.* = Quick! hence! away! *Now arch. or dial.*

a. c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 13 Stala and steorra swiðe eow scall hene. *c. 1205 LAV.* 25794 We þe scullen fusen to, swa we hit swiðest mazen don [*c. 1275* so swiþe so we mawe do]. *a. 1225*

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Ancr. R. 236 Go & slep swiðe. *c. 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 1086 Dis angela... Mid him, or day, redi ben And swiðe ut ðis burges fleen. *c. 1300 Havelok* 140 He sende writes sone on-on... That he shulden comen swiþe Til him, that was ful wiþ bliþe. *1340-70 Alex. & Dind.* 921 Afur swaginge of swiþe swiþe comþe ioie. 1388 *Wyclif John* xiii. 27 That thing that thou doist, do thou swiþe. *c. 1400 Avow. Arth.* xxv. He stroke him saddle and sore, Squithe squonnet he thore. *c. 1425 Torr. Portugal* 1116 'Swiþ' he seith, 'that this be done.' 1575 *Gammer Gurton* i. iv. 'That chal gaminer swythe and tyte, and sone be here agayn. 1907 J. DAVIDSON *Triumph Mammon* v. ii. Wherefore upon rebellion swiþe I loosed With my own hand the reservoir of death.

b. a. 1300 Cursor M. 1902 Seo went forth and com ful swiþ [*irine* eftsil]. 1375 *Barraour Brucet* 316 Till armys swyht, and makys 3ow 3ar! *c. 1420 Avow. Arth.* xxx. Sethun thay busket hom 3are, Swiþ with outun any mare. *c. 1475 Rauf Coilyear* 625 Let him swiþ in. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* i. ii. 61 Swiþt the cluddis, hevin, sone, and days licht liid. 1528 *LYNDESAV Drene* 971 Swiþt, harlot, hy the hence. *c. 1570 Pride & Loue*, (1841) 58 Then called I the Shoemaker and Smyth, The Tanner, Graiser, and the Vintner; Who ready were at hand and came full swiþ. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Straphado* (1878) 129 Pray thee (good Billy) tell me swiþ and soone, Iockie may doe what Billy late has done. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* iv. i. Swiþ tak him deel, he's our lang out of hell! 1788 *BURNS 'Louis, what seek I by thee'* ii. Kings and nations—swiþ, awa! 1850 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iv. xxii. My Ladye reads you swiþ return. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 20 Swiþ he left his pipe and plaid. 1900 C. MURRAY *Hamerwith, Winter* viii. Swiþ to the fleer ilk eager chiel Bangs wi' his lass to start the reel.

†b. As (*als*, also) swiþe as (*als* swiþer), as soon as. *Obs.*

a. 1300 Cursor M. 8167 (*Cott.*) Alsuiþ sum [*Gott.* also swiþ as] he þat king had knaun, He said, 'sir welcum to þin aun.' *c. 1400 Gamelyng* 541 (*Harl. MS.*) As swiþe as thei haddyn wroken hem on her foen. *c. 1420 Avow. Arth.* xlv. Als squithur thay 3are, To masse ar thay wente.

†c. *ellipt.*: see ALSWITHE 2, ASWITHE = as soon as possible, at once, immediately. *Obs.*

Swithe, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* (swid). Forms: 3 swiðe, -sweden, 4 swiþe, *pa. f.* swiþa, 4 swyþe, 5 *pa. pple.* -swyþthyn, 6 *pa. pple.* swiþthen. [*a.* *ON.* swiða, *pa. f.* swið, *pa. pple.* swiðinn to singe, to smart (*MSw.* swiðha, *swiðe*), *swiðinn* to singe (trans. and intr.), to smart, *Sw.* swiða to smart, *Norw.* swiða, *Da.* swide, *swie*), related to *ON.* swið singe sheep's heads, swiða roasting, burning, singeing, swiði (*MSw.* swiðha) smart from burning: see also SWITHE, SWITHER *v. 2* The verb occurs compounded in *pr. pple.* forswiðande (*Ancr. R.*, *Titus MS.*) and *inf.* forswiden (*Gen. & Ex.*): see FOR-*pref.* 5.]

1. *trans.* To burn, scorch, singe. *c. 1200 Bestiary* 70 Ðe sunne swiðed [*MS.* swiðed] al his [*sc.* the eagle's] flit. *a. 1300 E. E. Psalter* cvij. 18 Þe lowe it swið sinful downright. *13.. E. E. Allit. P. C.* 478 Þe warme wynde of þe waste werthes he swyþe. [*c. 1440 Alphabet of Tales* 497 A dynt of þe thronde smate þaim bathe down, so at þe clerk lay vnder-nethe þe preste... and all þe preste membris war al-to-swythyn.] 1590 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Adelphus* v. iii. I will nake her as swiþen and blacke as a cole.

2. *intr.* To smart. *north. dial.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Swid, Swidge, or Swither.. 'My hand swiðed.'

Swithen, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* (swidden, swizzen). [*a.* *ON.* swiðna to be singed (cf. *ON.* swiðnir clearing of land made by burning, *Da.* swiðning burning, singeing): see *prec.* 1. Also *intr.* to be singed.

1600 *SURPLET Country Farm* iii. xx. 471 The northeast winde, is sharpe and swithening, verie hurtfull for all sortes of plants. 1690 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1885) IV. 138 The ground being very chapt and grass exceeding swithened. 1691 RAY N. C. *Words* 72 To Swithzen, to Singe. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. E. Yorksh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), Swithzen, to singe, or burn off, as heath, &c. 1811 WILLIAM W. RIDING *Words* (E.D.S.). 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Swiðden, Swithzen, or Sizen, to singe, as flannel too near the fire. *Swiðdening*, scorching. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorkshire Folk-Talk* 112 And a shirt that is scorched at the fire; [they say,] 'Diz tha see? Lawks a massy! it swithzens!'

Swither (swiðs), *sb. Sc. and dial.* Also 8-9 swidder (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [*f.* SWITHER *v. 1*]

1. A state of agitation or excitement; a flurry, fluster.

a. 1768 Gude Wallace xvii. in *Child Ballads* vi. 268 The gude wife ran but, the gude man ran ben, They pat the house all in a swither. 1785 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornbook* vi. I there wi' something does forgether, That pat me in an errie swither. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxvii. She's been in a swither about the jocolate this morning, and was like to hae toomed it a' out into the slap-basin. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xix. 226 She told me... in what a swither she was in about her papa.

2. A state of perplexity, indecision, or hesitation; doubt, uncertainty.

1719 *RAMSAY Epist. to Arbuckle* 3 [He] stands some time in jumbled swither, To ride in this road, or that ither. 1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* 93 Down in the yird thou e'en mann lie, Without a swither. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 47 Nae swither checked his onward step. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xxxv. 253 'Mean!' said he, 'mean—' speaking vaguely as one in a swither.

†Swither, *a. Obs.* [*OE.* swiþra, comp. of swiþ strong: see SWITH *adv.*] The right (hand, side, etc.).

c. 950 I. indif. Gosp. Matt. v. 29 Oculi tui dexter, ego

ðin swiðre. *c. 1000 Sax. Leechd.* i. 384 Nim eorþan, ofer-weorþ mid þine swiþran handa under þinun swiþran fet. *a. 1175 Cott. Hom.* 229 Drihten, astah to heofene... & sit on þar swiðeran halfe his fæder. *c. 1205 LAV.* 1548 Bied he mid swiðeren hond a sword mucel & swiðe [*sc. r. swiðe*] strong.

Swither (swiðs), *v. 1 Sc. and dial.* Also 6 swider, suidder, swydder, 6-9 swidder. [*Of* uncertain origin.

Continuity of connexion with the *fol.* *OE.* words cannot be assumed with certainty: [*sc.* *swedrian*, *swidrian* to abate, subside, dwindle, fail; *geswedrian*, *geswidrian* to cause to fail or disappear, weaken, destroy; *swadrian*, *swadorian* to subside; *geswædrung* failure (of mind).]

intr. To be or become uncertain; to falter; to be perplexed or undecided; to hesitate.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* iii. lv. Than on the wall ane garitour I consider, Proclamaid loud that did thair hartis swidder. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 56 Quibik causit mony for to suet and swidder. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 56 Lat na mans feid, 3our hartis mak to swidder. 1730 *RAMSAY Fables* xx. viii. Our passions gods, that gar us swither. 17.. *Johnnie Faa* 56 in *Child Ballads* (1857) IV. 285 But the virtue o' a leal woman I trow wad never swither o'. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* ii. 88 There's nae time to swidder 'bout the thing. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* viii. v. (1849) 371 A child would not have swithered to step over it. 1881 *FRASER'S Mag.* Jan. 136 Sir William Harcourt was supposed to be swithering under the dictation of certain federated societies which are powerful at Derby. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* iv. 101, I might have stood there swithering all night, had not the stranger turned.

Hence **Swithering** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

a. 1585 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae 1007 Considering the swithering (*to v. swiddering*) 3e fand me first into. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* i. 129/1 I have a swithering, and a leaning, and a hankering and relenting. 1902 N. MUNRO *Children of Tempest* iii. Without a moment's swithering he gave it [*sc.* the money] all to the Jesuits. 1917 *Kipling 'Holy War' in Land & Water* Christmas No., The Pope, the swithering Neutrals, The Kaiser and his Gott—He knew and drew the lot.

Swither, *v. 2 dial.* [*a.* *ON.* swiðra to burn, singe: see SWITHE *v.* and -ER 6. Cf. SWITHEIN.]

1. *trans.* = SWITHE *v. 1*; also *intr.* to burn. Hence **Swithering** *ppl. a.*, scorching, parching.

1865 B. BAILEY *Prkdale* xv. 1. 230 Let it swither away like matchwood. 1886 *S. W. Line. Gloss.* Swither, to parch, wither up. It's such a swithering day. The plants are quite swithered up. 1886 *Reeddale Gloss.*, Swither, to burst into a flame, as fire which has been smouldering. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xxvi. 196 On that day of swithering heat.

2. *intr.* = SWITHE *v. 2*.

1876 *Whitby Gloss.* Swither, to tingle... 'A sair swithering an warking', a sore tingling and aching.

†Swithly, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 swiþ, swið, swiðlice, 2-3 swiþe, swiðlic(o)he, 4 swyþely, 4-5 swyþly, 6 swayþthyl, *Sc.* swy(i)thlis. [*OE.* swiþlice, *f.* swiþ strong, etc.: see SWITH and -LY 2.]

1. = SWITH *adv.* 1, 2.

c. 888 ÆLFRED Boeth. xxxvi. §4 Me? inēd nu þæt þin gecynd & ðin gewuna flite swiðlice swiðlice wið ðæm dysige. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 14 Se dema wundrod swiþlice. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 45 We asen þene sunne dei swiþeliche wel to wurpien. *c. 1205 LAV.* 4421 And þe king him answered swiðeliche feire.

2. = SWITH *adv.* 3, 4.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1479 Sir Wawen Settez hir sofftly by his syde, & swyþly ho laze. 1370 *Robt. Cytle* (*Harl. MS.* 525) in *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) i. 185 The sexteyne of the cherche att last Swyþly to hym he ganne go fast. *a. 1400-50 Wars Alex.* (Dublin MS.) 1184 Þe Bishop... Gase him downe... Swyþly to þe swyers & þaim þe sware zelder. 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 99 And the trew treuth swyþlicly I sall him schaw. 15.. *King & Barker* 104 in *Hazl. E. P.* (1864) i. 9 The hors sped him swyþthyl, he sped him wonderley fast.

†Swithness, *Sc. Obs. rare* -1. = SWIFTNESS.

1536 *BELLENOR Cron. Scot.* xii. viii. (1541) 178/1 Herald namit for his gret swithness, hairfut.

Swiðwike: see under SWIE.

Switter, *v. dial.* [*Imitative.*] *intr.* = SWATTER *v. 1*. So **Switter-swatter** *adv.* (imitative of the sound made by ducks splashing in water).

1694 *Urquhart's Rabelais* i. xxi. 78 The total Welfare of our humidity doth not depend upon drinking, switter, swatter [*ed.* 1653 in a rible rable; orig. a tas, a tas] like Ducks. 1a 1800 *Bonnie Milldams of Binnoir* xi. in *Child Ballads* (1892) i. 139/2 Aye she swittert, and aye she swam, Till she cam to yon bonnie mill-dam. [*Cf.* quot. 7a 1800 s.v. SWATTER *v. 1*.]

Switzer (swiðs), *arch.* Also 6 Switser, Zuitzer, 7 Swytzer, Switzard, Zwitser, -ar. See also SWISSER. [*ad.* MHG. *Switzer*, *Schwytzer*, etc. (early *mod.G.* *Schwytzer*, now *Schweizer*), or MDu. *Switzer*, *Swytzer* (*Du. Zwitser*); cf. MDa. *Swidser*, *Zuitser*, *Fris. Swetser*, etc.; *f.* *Switzer*(en), etc., Switzerland: see SWISS.]

1. = SWISS *sb.* 1.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* ii. viii. 193/1 Wee Switzers saye: Vreiden oder erliden oder richten. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Menetum*, I have seene the like in the Cuntrie of Helvetia... amongst the Zuitzers. 1624 *CAPT. J. SMITH Virginia* iii. xi. 88 One William Volday, a Zwitser by birth. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 1134 A Monster with huge Whiskers, More formidable than a Switzer. 1754 *FIELDING Voy. Lisbon Wks.* 182a VII. 92 The honesty and freedom of the Switzer. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* vi. iii, The

mountain-loving Switzer. 1883 *American* VII. 186 Born, reared and educated a Switzer.

2. *pl.* = *Swiss guards* (SWISS *a.* 2): rarely *sing.* Also *fig.*

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 348 But against the Switzers and Launce Knights, the Launce auaileth little. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* iv. v. 97 *King*. Where are my Switzers? Let them guard the doore. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II) 81 He will never suffer... that a Swytzer shall keep them from entering his base court. 1724 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. ii. 29 A Guard-Hall, where the Switzers, or the Yeomen of the Guards, as they are called here [sc. Windsor Castle], do Duty. 1894 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 193 That literary proletariat of the last century whose members... threatened at one time to develop into an organized band of scribbling Switzers.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* = *SWISS a.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 172 A seruant... (who spoke the Switzer tong perfectly well). 1818 SCOTT *Battle of Bannockburn* vii. The Switzer priest has ta'en the field. 1829 — *Anne of G. x.* Now thou hast seen us more closely, what thinkst thou of the Switzer youth?

Hence *Switzeress*, a female Switzer, a Swiss woman or girl. (The allusion in quot. 1719 is doubtful.)

1719 *Freethinker* No. 132 ¶ 7 It was impossible he should ever love such a Switzeress as the Queen. 1895 *Punch* 28 Sept. 147/3 Simple Switzeresses outside toybooths... all in national costume.

Swive (swaiv), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-5 *swyve*, 5-6 *swyfe*, 6 *swiff*, *swyhe*; 5 (*Sc.*) *pa. pple.* *swyft*, *swywit*, 6 (*Sc.*) *pa. t.* *swifft*, *swewyt*. [app. representing, with change of conjugation, and a specialized meaning not found in the cognate words, the OE. str. vb. *swifan*, *pa. t.* *swuf*, *pa. pple.* *swifen* to move in a course, sweep.]

OE. *swifan* corresponds to OFris. *swifan* to be uncertain, ON. *swifa* to rove, ramble, drift: — *swifan*, *f.* Teut. *swib*: *swaib*: *swif* (cf. OHG. *swēb* swingings, *swēbōn*, MHG. *schwēben* to sway, hover, OFris. *swif*?) sudden movement, vibration, ON. *swif* turn, veering of a ship, OHG. *swēben*, MHG. *swēben*, G. *schwelen* to hover; see also *SWAFE*, *SWAVE*].

1. *trans.* To have sexual connexion with, copulate with (a female).

c1386 CROUCHER *Miller's T.* 664 Thus swyued was this Carpenteris wyf For al his keyping and his lalousye. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xiii. 2008 (Wemyss MS.) Thy dame was swyfit [i.e. swyfit] or pov was borne. 1539 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 159, I sell leid to the place for the freir swyewt the. 1596 SIR J. DAVIES *Epigrams* ix. He swears he bath four one swyude, A maide, a wife, a widow and a whoore. 1598 FLORIO *s.v.* *Pottere*, a 1722 PENNECUK *Scots Poems* (1756) 100 And why was all this mighty pother, But for to swive some jade or other? 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 230 So he ate and drank and lay with her and swived her.

2. *intr.* To copulate.

c1440 in *Rel. Ant.* (1843) II. 281 If he may wele swyfe. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 67 The Feind me ryfe, Gif I do ocht bot drynk and swyfe. 1646 H. MILL *Night's Search* II. 130 Sbe scorn'd to swive Under a Crown, with any man alive. 1694 WOOD *Life* 26 May (O.H.S.) III. 453 Mason, minister of Water Stratford in Bucks; he and his disciples, live in common... Eat, drink, and sleep, dance, swive. 1898 *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T.S.) 76 *uarg.*, Don't bathe on a full stomach: nor swive.

Hence *Swived ppl. a.*, *Swiving vbl. sb.*; also *Swive sb.*, an act of swiving; *Swiver*, one who swives; one given to sexual indulgence.

a 1300 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 69 Richard of Alemaigne, whil that he was kyng, He spende al is tresour opon swyvyng. c1440 in *Rel. Ant.* (1843) II. 282 Meie and drynke they hafe ynoche, bot swyvyng thame wantis. *Ibid.*, And now are sary swyvers broknye owte of bande. c1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 231 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 102 Alle feeble swyvers. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 36 Wedow men bat wantis To steill a pair of swyvis. 1611 COTGR., *Chevancherie*, a riding; a swiving. a 1680 BUTLER *Characters*, etc. (1908) App. 457 In the Scotch translation Genesis is rendered the Buke of Swiving. 1707 MARKLAND in *Hearne Collect.* 30 Sept. (O.H.S.) II. 56 Drunkards and Swivers Are never long liveris, a 1722 PENNECUK *Scots Poems* (1756) 101 The goddess, who lou'd swiving. 1860 FURNIVALL in *Wright's Chaste Wife* Pref. p. vii note, The swived wife and broken arm that he [sc. Chaucer] gives his befooled Oxford tradesman in the Millers Tale.

Swivel (swi'vl), *sb.* Forms: 4 *swyuel*, *swewyl*, *suawel* (le), 5-6 *swewill* (e, -yll, -ell, (5) *swafel*, *sewewelle*), 5-7 *swivell*, 6 *swyuell*, *swywele*, (*swyffvyl*), 7 *swyville*, 7-8 *swivle*, 8 *swyvil*, *swivil*, (9 *Sc.* *swsevil*), 7- *swivel*. 8. 6 *Sc.* *swels*, 7 *swseil*. 7. 6 *Sc.* *sowl*, *swoll*, *swoul*, 9 *soul*, *sooal*, etc. [i. weak grade *swif* of OE. *swifan* (see *SWIVE*) + *-el* (see *-LE*).]

1. A simple fastening or coupling device made so that the object fastened to it can turn freely upon it, or so that each half of the swivel itself can turn independently; e.g. a ring or staple turning on a pin or the like.

1307-8 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bd. 14. No. 14 (P.R.O.), In quodam hauser empto... pro dicta mastra tractanda, iij. s. viij. d. in vno swyuel de ferro empto... pro dicta Mastra, x. d. 1330 *Chancellor's Roll* 123 m. 20 verso, In uno swyuel de ferro... pro dicta bargia. 1353 in *Pipe Roll* 32 Edw. III. m. 36 Pro factura de iij. Swyuelis pro towagio ij. mast[orum] de ferre pole et j. masti de secharburge. *Ibid.* 36/1 verso, De j. ancie cum vno suawel sine anulo in capite. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, ij. swefels, iij. 1424-5 *Foreign Accounts* 59 m. 26, De j. ferro vocato swewill de novo facto ad towandum quoddam malum grossum. 1426-7 *Rec. St.*

Mary at Hill 66 For a key & a swewyll to be chirche dore vij. d. 1484-4 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bd. 496. No. 28 (P. R. O.) Cymenting barres Swewilles Steybarres pro fenestris. 1502-3 in C. Kerry *Hist. St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 53 A bolte and a swewyll to the trendyll. 1525 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, Payd for ij. swewylls for calues ijd. 1535 MS. *Raul.* D. 777 ff. 84 b, A new swyffvill for the buket of the said well. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 173 Take a small corde of the bignesse of a bowstring or little more, put it through a ring and binde it about the stone, in such sorte that the ring or swywele may go rounde about the stone, without any stoppe or lette. 1598 FLORIO, *Accialino*... the swiwell of a chaine. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 4 Two hairs twisted for the bottom... with a Swivel nigh the middle of your line. 1672 T. VENN *Milit. Discip.* 8 He is to have a good Harquebuz hanging on a Belt, with a swivel. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1710/4 A Ger Faulcon of the King's... having one of the King's Varvels upon one Leg, and a Brass Swivel upon the other. 1695 *Ibid.* No. 3097/4 Lost... a Steel Chain and Swivels of the same, belonging to a Watch, having the Key and two Seals upon the Swivels. 1791 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 126 Two 40 fathom chains were to be joined together by one of the loops of the large swivel... one of the anchors... being laid to the westward... from the swivel. 1804 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Swivels*... commonly called Loop and Swivel, and Guard and Swivel—Two iron rings attached to a musquet, through which the sling passes. 1887 HARRY *Woodlanders* I. iii. 44 He carried a horn lantern which hung upon a swivel, and, wheeling as it dangled, [etc.].

B. 1502 Swel [see 4]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 134/2 A carbine... is hung by the mans side in a belt over his left shoulder, and vnder his right Arme: with a swell or sweth upon it, which by the help of a spring in it, takes hold of a ring, on a side bar... screw on the stock.

Y. 15. *Lightton's Dream* 64 in *Bann.* MS. II. 101 b, Thair tederis wer maid weil grit to graip, With silkin schakillis and sowlis [Maitland MS. sowlis] of quhyte snip. c1536 LINDSAY *Compl. Gagesche* 202 Thocht 39 be cuplit all to gider with silk, and sowlis of syner fyne. 1878 *Cumbl. Gloss.*, *Sowals*, a swivel joint in a chain, commonly termed a pair of sowals.

fig. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* iv. iii, T'other [eye] turned on a swivel, and secured its retreat with a frown! 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory* xvi. 208 That the sun is the mere lamp and hearth of the planetary system or only the swivel of its revolutions.

b. *spec.* A pivoted rest for a gun, esp. on the gunwale of a boat, enabling it to turn horizontally in any required direction.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 30 She had 4 Patereroes, and some long Guns plac'd in the Swivel on the Gunnel. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 288 She had... twenty-eight Brass Patereroes... mounted on Swivels on the Gun-walls. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* i. 4 They were both provided with harpoon guns fixed on swivels in the bows.

2. Short for *swivel-gun*: see 4 b.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 169 Four four pounders, and two swivels. 1761 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 97/2 The Vanquisher of 10 guns, 16 swivels, and 90 men. 1816 TUCKER *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* iii. (1818) 109 On his landing I saluted him with four swivels. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. xxxv. 573 At daylight it was boarded by the provincials, who carried off four four-pounders and twelve swivels.

3. A kind of small shntle used in ribbon-weaving, etc. (Cf. *swivel-loom* in 4 b.)

1894 T. W. FOX *Mach. Weaving* xii. 323 If the two systems are compared as to beauty of effect, variety of detail, and general excellence of workmanship, swivels are vastly superior to lappets. *Ibid.* 314 Swivels have been made in power-looms for upwards of twenty years, but they are still, to a large extent, produced on hand-looms.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in names of various parts of machinery, etc. = forming or connected with a swivel, so as to turn on some other part or allow it to turn, as *swivel-bar*, *-bearing*, *-bed*, *-belt*, *-coupling*, *-hanger*, *-head*, *-joint*, *-link*, *-pipe*, *-plate*, *-ring*, *-table*, etc.; also *swivel-like* *adj.* and *adv.*

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 46 For one elne gray damas to be an swel belt for hir credill, xxiij. 1745 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Windmill*, That the Handle or Rod of the Bucket, be so made, that it may, swivel-like, turn any way. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Moorings*, To this swivel-link are attached the bridges, which are short pieces of cable. 1794 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 105 The invention of the swivel-chain. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 56 The gives... should not be immovably fixed to the arms, but hung by a swivel joint. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trul.* I. 263/1 One of these guns will be placed forward, and the other aft... on sliding swivel beds. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 534 A carriage of a nearly triangular form is very generally adopted, the apex being in front over the swivel-bar. *Ibid.* III. 1103 The end... is furnished with ferrule and swivel-ring. 1856 *STONEHENGE Brit. Rural Sports* 255 The Single Swivel-Trace consists of about 12 inches of gut or gimp, with a hook-swivel at one end. 1869 RANKINE *Mach. & Hand-tools* Pl. P. A, A swivel bearing fixed in the arms of the quadrants. *Ibid.* P. 11, Connected to the mains by elastic pipes or swivel couplings. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Swivel-joint*, a section in a chain or a joint on a rod, which allows the parts to twist without kinking or distortion. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 12/2 The eyes of the chameleon... appear to be mounted on ball-sockets, that act in a swivel-like manner.

b. Special Combs.: *swivel-bridge*, a swing-bridge; *swivel-chair*, a chair the seat of which turns horizontally on a pivot; *swivel-engine* = *swivel-loom*; *swivel eye colloq.* or *slang*, a squinting eye (cf. 1775 in 1 fig.); an eye that rolls in its socket; hence *swivel-eyed a.*, squint-eyed, squinting; *swivel-gun*, a gun or cannon, usually

a small one, mounted on a swivel (sense 1 b) so as to turn horizontally in any required direction; *swivel-hook*, a hook fastened to something, e.g. a pulley-block, by means of a swivel; hence *swivel-hooked a.*; *swivel-loom*, a loom having swivels (sense 3) on the batten, used in ribbon-weaving; *swivel-plough*, a turn-wrest plough; *swivel-shuttle*, = sense 3; *swivel-weaving*, weaving with a swivel-shuttle; so *swivel-wrest*.

1754 POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) II. 66 The Wye (= Wey), over which there is a long 'swivel bridge which turns with one hand. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix. A little canal near the India Docks, where there was a swivel bridge which opened now and then to let some wandering monster of a ship come roaming up the street like a stranded leviathan. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 124 The Swivel Bridge across the New Cut at Swansea Harbour. 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 22 Lapham... lifted his bulk up out of his 'swivel chair. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 163 Ingenious mechanics [were] invited over to construct 'swivel engines. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, She found herself possessed of what is colloquially termed a 'swivel eye... She was not otherwise positively ill-looking. 1896 A. D. COLERIDGE *Eton in Forties* (1898) 174 He glared with his swivel eye at the congregation. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 21 Some witch or fairy... must have stolen away her own child... and left this 'swivel-eyed elf in his place. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 244 Your blue-coated, gold-braided, swivel-eyed, quarter-deckers. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 125, I went away in our Pinnace, with... a 'Swivel Gun in the Boat. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 179 The Commodore ordered... a swivel gun-stock to be fixed in the bow. 1769 COOK *Voy. round World* I. x. (1773) 102, I mounted six swivel guns upon the fort, which I was sorry to see struck the natives with dread. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunney* 283 The longest duck or swivel guns. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 379 Hook the instrument by its 'swivel hook. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 425 The draught swivel hook is attached to the shackle. 1883 *Man. Seaman. ship for Boys* 136 Fall Blocks, for Top-Tackle Pendants, Are iron-bound, 'swivel-hooked blocks. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 175 Some attempts have been made to work a number of looms together by machinery. The first was upon the introduction of 'swivel-looms, about thirty years since. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Swivel-loom*, a kind of loom (formerly) used for the weaving of tapes and narrow goods. *Ibid.*, 'Swivel-plow... Known in England as a *turn-wrest* plow; in the United States as a *Side-hill Plow*. 1894 T. W. FOX *Mach. Weaving* xii. 314 In power-looms, 'swivel shuttles are fitted in a movable carrying frame attached to the front of a slay. *Ibid.*, 'Swivel-weaving consists in adding ribbon shuttles to an ordinary loom in such a manner that they can be held out of the way, dropped upon the race board, and moved under lifted warp at pleasure. *Ibid.* vi. 162 This machine makes imperfect cloth, because ground weft floats under the figure in precisely the same manner as a 'swivel weft.

Swivel, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To turn (something) on or as on a swivel.

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 162/2 Our hobbs can swivel noses at single stick who fight. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 41 The... men... swivel their carbines. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* xxv. 311 He simply swivels his eye around and brings it to bear on the object. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 343/1 It swivels or adjusts itself so as to prevent irregular cutting. 1914 J. G. HOARER *Gear Cutting* 80 The tooth flank is swivelled about the apex of the cone of the gear.

2. *intr.* To turn or rotate as, or as on, a swivel.

1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 854 If the jaws are closed upon a taper object... the two parts of the vice swivel horizontally on a joint. 1869 RANKINE *Mach. & Hand-tools* Pl. L4, Each of the lower speed cones, F, is so mounted as to be capable of swivelling about the shaft, E. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.* 754/2 A street car mounted on its running gear so as to swivel thereon and turn end for end, dispensing with a turn-table.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a swivel; to fasten to something by means of a swivel.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 429/3 Arms swivelled to a revolving disc. 1891 *Patt. Mail G.* 30 Dec. 2/2 The electric current not only rings the alarm bell but also swivels up the harness of the horses that draw the fire-engine. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 3/3 The weapons are also fitted with a short sling attached to the ring swivelled on to the fore band of the piece.

Hence *Swivelled* (swi'vld) *ppl. a.*, furnished with a swivel; *Swivelling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 RANKINE *Mach. & Hand-tools* Pl. O4, A suitable swivelling joint being provided to enable the crane to make complete revolutions. 1871 ROUTLEDGE's *Ev. Boy's Ann.* Oct. 594 Joined together by a swivelling-pin over the driving-wheel. 1884 F. J. BATTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 138 The upper slide is swivelled. 1894 T. W. FOX *Mach. Weaving* xii. 316 A rack is usually governed by the Jacquard through a cam, a series of links, and an upright shaft, and means are provided for putting the rack out of action whenever it becomes necessary to stop swivelling. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 164/3 Modern car bodies are mounted either on a single four-wheeled truck, with a fixed or rigid wheel-base, or on two four-wheeled bogies or swivelling trucks. 1914 J. G. HOARER *Gear Cutting* 168 The swivelling movement of the cutter head.

Swivet, var. *SWEEVER Obs.*

Swizar, -er, *Swizzer*, var. *SWISSER Obs.*

Swizzing: see *SWISSING*.

Swizzle (swiz'z'l), *sb.* *slang* or *collog.* [Origin unknown. Cf. *SWITCHEL*.] A name for various compounded intoxicating drinks; sometimes vaguely used for intoxicating drink in general.

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1833) I. 68 The boys... finished the evening with some prime grub, swizzle, and singing. 1843 Ls FEVRE *Life Trav.* *Phys.* III. 111. I. 86 A glass of swizzle, the most salubrious beverage in hot weather. 1848

ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlv. 304 'What sort of swizzle do you keep here?' 'Swizzle, sir—yes, sir,' answered the waiter, not exactly knowing what to reply. 'Drink, I mean,' the other continued; 'luscious—will that do?' 1879 BENOAM-WHEATHAM *Romance*, etc. 129 A certain institution of Demerara known as 'swizzles'. The exact receipt for a swizzle I cannot give. 1899 C. H. ROBINSON in *World Wide Mag.* July, After partaking of the inevitable brandy cocktail or 'swizzle' as it is called in the West Indies.

b. Comb.: **swizzle-stick**, a stick used for stirring drink into a froth.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 152, I mean...to take home some 'swizzle-sticks'. They are cut from some kind of creeper, close to a joint, where four or five shoots branch out at right angles, so as to produce a star-like circle.

Swizzle, *v.* slang or colloq. and dial [*f.* **SWIZZLE** sb.]

1. *intr.* To drink to excess, swig, tippie.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Swizzle*...to drink, or swill. 1903 McNEILL *Egregious English* 155 There he gorges and swizzles till the warning bell advises him of the departure of his train.

2. *trans.* To stir with a swizzle-stick.

1859 TROLLOPE *West Indies* iii. (1860) 46 A long bitter duly swizzled is your true West Indian syren. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 151 The whole is mixed with powdered ice, and stirred or 'swizzled' until it froths well.

Swk, obs. Sc. form of **SUCK** *v.* **SWLD**(e), obs. fl. *should*, pa. t. of **SHALL**. **Swm**(e), obs. Sc. fl. **SOME**, **Swimmer**, obs. form of **SUMMER** sb.²

Swmyr, obs. Sc. f. **SUMMER** sb.¹ **Swn**, **swne**, obs. forms of **SUN**. **Swndre**, obs. Sc. f. **SUNDER** *v.* **Swne**, obs. Sc. f. **SOON** adv., **SWOON**.

Swnye, var. **SONYIE** *v.* **Obs.** **Swoap**, obs. dial. f. **SOPE**. **Swob**, **Swobber**, var. **SWAB**, **SWABBER**.

Swoch, Sc. var. **SOUGH** *v.* **SWOW** sb.; obs. form of **SUCH**. **Swod**, variant of **SWAD** sb.¹, **7**.

Swoddle, obs. form of **SWADDLE** *v.* **Swoddy**, variant of **SWADDY** sb.

† **Swift**, obs. rare. [app. f. ME. **SWOP-E** + **-T**] Sweepings.

c 1250 *Death* 152 in *O. E. Misc.* 176 Me wule swopen þin bus & at mid þe swift.

Swofte, obs. Sc. var. **SWIFT**.

† **Swog**, *v.* obs. rare. [*f.* A mixture of **SWAY** or **SWING** and **JOG**.] *intr.* ? To make one's way heavily.

1637 WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 105 He...with all speed was swogging to the hall.

Swogh(e), **swog(e)**: see **SOUGH**, **SWOW** sb.

Swohinge, variant of **SWOWING** *vbl.* sb.

Swoir, obs. Sc. pa. t. of **SWEAR** *v.*

Swoide, rare obs. pa. pple. of **SELL** *v.*

† **Swoilder**, *v.* obs. rare. [? Miswritten for ***swoller**, possibly a variant of **SWALTER**.] *intr.* To wallow, welter.

c 1200 *Trin. Col. Hom.* 7 Longe we habben lein on ure fule synnes & swoldred þaron also slou man doð on swete slape.

Swole, obs. pa. t. of **SWELL** *v.*

Swoled, dial. variant of **SWEALED** *ppl.* a.

1709 W. KING *Art of Cookery* 35 Others, to shew the largeness of their soul, Prepare you Muttons swol'd, and Oxen whole. *Ibid.* *Let.* 21 A swol'd Mutton, which is a Sheep roasted in its Wool.

† **Swole-hot**, *a.* obs. = *swolly hot*: see **SWOLY**.

1721 BAILEY, *Swole-hot*, sultry, hot. *O.* [= Old Word].

Swolewe, obs. form of **SWALLOW**.

Swoling, obs. form of **SULING**.

Swolks, app. a meaningless perversion of **SWOUNDS**.

1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* ii. 173 Swolks, I must be going, by'r Lady.

Swollen (swōl'n), *ppl.* a. Forms: see **SWELL** *v.* [Strong pa. pple. of **SWELL** *v.*]

1. Increased in bulk, as by internal pressure; distended, filled out; *esp.* morbidly enlarged, affected with tumour; also, of a distended form, bulging, protuberant.

c 1375 *Song of Merce* 162 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 We loue 30 sloupe, and harlotrie, We slepe a[s] swolle swyn in lake; 1538 ELVOT, *Unidus*...swollen. 1558 WAROE tr. *Alexis* *Scr.* 23 b, To heale swollen knees or legges. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. l. 13 Her swollen eyes were much disfigured. 1598 B. HALL *Sat.* iv. l. 69 His pouting cheeks puff vp above his brow Like a swolne Toad toucht with the Spiders blow. 1683 PRIOR *Pastoral* 14 Nor let those sighs from your swollen bosom rise. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 4/2 *Aeolus*...an ancient Man with swollen Blub Cheeks. 1723 COLLINS *Oriental Eclogues* ii. 63 The silent asp shall creep...Or some swollen serpent twist his scales around. 1816 BYRON *Prisoner of Chillon* viii, I've seen it on the breaking ocean Strive with a swollen convulsive motion. 1838 DICKENS *Nich.* *Nich.* xix, The swollen veins stood out like sinews on Ralph's forehead. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid.* *Georgia* (1853) 61 Upon this great tray are piled the swollen...cotton bags. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 519 Plants which, in their wild form, have thin roots, but in many cultivated varieties are provided with fleshy swollen roots. 1890 RETROSPECT *Med.* CII. 326 The swollen, vascular state of the tongue.

b. Of a body of water: cf. **SWELL** *v.* 1 b, 2 b, 3 b.

1652 MAYNE tr. *Donne's Epigrams* lvi. 9 Here the swollen sea views the inferior ground. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst.* *Udolpho* i, The swollen torrents that descend from the heights. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. xvi. § 20 Cliffs...of which every thunder-shower dissolves tons in the swollen

blackness of torrents. 1913 G. M. TREVELYAN *J. Bright* *Introd.* i His oncoming was as the surge of the full swollen tide, not of the sea in storm.

c. Increased in amount or degree.

a 1631 DONNE *Elegies* xlii. 110 At thy lives last moment, May thy swolne sinnes themselves to thee present. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Est.* (1877) i. 61 The inroads of unjust and swollen powers. 1911 G. ELLIOT SMITH *Anc. Egyptians* ii. 15 The writings that...fill the swollen shelves of our libraries.

2. *fig.* a. Said of a feeling or mental state such as causes a sense of distension or expansion, or of a person affected with such a feeling, etc.; *esp.* inflated with pride, puffed up.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 894 With humble herte and glad visage, Nat with no swollen thought in hire corage. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron.* *Troy* iv. 4889 Enas Of he & rancour so [a]meved was Ageyn þe kyng, with a swollen herte. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* iii. ii. 15 And here my swolne harts grief doth stay my tongue. 1625 J. ROBINSON *Observations* xlii. 130 Of them I have known some so swoln in the mouth, as they have thought, that if they gave their Servant a better name, then *Sirra*, or *Boy*, they lost of their authority. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* vi. 251 Swoln with Applause. 1838 DICKENS *Nich.* *Nich.* xii, His swollen heart almost bursting.

b. Of language: Turgid, inflated, bombastic.

1605 1st Pt. *Jerónimo* i. i. 56 Let him...Stretch his mouth wider with big swolne phrases. 1782 BLAIR *Lect.* xviii. (1812) 11. 27 The swoln imagery. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 49 Swoln panegyrics.

3. Comb., as **swollen-cheeked**, **swollen**, etc., adjs.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carrillado*, 'swollen cheeked. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. l. vii, A man bodily and mentally swollen-cheeked. a 1618 SILVESTER tr. *Dider's Lat. Verses* Wks. (Grosart) 11. 337/2 The boy's stout billows Of 'swolne fact' Auster. 1647 H. MORE *Min. Poems*, *Exorcismus* iv, Those Eastern spattered lights...And that 'swoln-glowing ball.

Swolling, obs. form of **SULING**.

Swolly, **swolo(w)**, **swolwe**, etc., obs. fl. **SWALLOW**.

Swoln: see **SWELL** *v.*, **SWOLLEN** *ppl.* a.

Swolten (swōl'n), *ppl.* a. rare—¹. [str. pa. pple. of **SWELL**.] Oppressed with heat, sultry.

1876 C. J. WELLS *Joseph & Brethren* ii. i, Dreamy Egyptians in the outer field Scatter the grain in swollen idleness.

† **Swoltery**, *a.* obs. rare. [*f.* ***swoller**, **swalter**, var. of **SWELTER** (cf. **SWALTHISH**) + **-Y**.] Sultry.

1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 101 (Qo. 1) Very swoltery [1st *fo.* sultry] hot.

Swolues, obs. pl. of **SWALLOW** sb.²

† **Swoly**, *a.* obs. Also 6 **swooly**, **sooly**(e). [Represents OE. **swolig**, *f.* **swol**: **swel**—(see **SWEAL** *v.*)] Oppressively hot, sultry. Also *adverb*.

1495 Bk. *St. Albans*, *Fishing* 22 A swoly hote weder. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 32/2 Feruent heate, or swoly hotte. 1570 FOXE *a. & M.* (ed. 2) 11. 1071/2 The soolye [later *edd.* sooly] heat of y^e prison.

Swom, obs. pa. t. of **SWIM** *v.*

Swomp, obs. form of **SWAMP**.

† **Swon**, obs. Forms: 1 **swan**, 4 **suan**, 5 **swan**, **swon**. [OE. **swan** swineherd = MLG.

swān, **swain** herd, *esp.* swineherd, young man, LG. **swēin**, **swēn**, OHG. **swēin** (G. dial. **schwein**), ON. **swēinn** boy, servant, whence **SWAIN** (Sw. **swen**, Da. **swend** boy, lad) — OTeut. ***swainaz**, referred by some to root **swa**-, **swa**-oneself, and taken to mean orig. 'a person belonging to oneself, adherent, attendant'.] A swineherd.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 961 in *O. E. Texts* 92 *Sabulcus*...suan. 900-30 *E. Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) He þær wunode of þæt hiene an swan olstang at Pryfeles flodan. 1395 *Cartular.* *Abb. de Whitley* (Surtees) 614 Item j swan per xxiiij dies minant plaustra. iiij. s. 1421 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 27 We meund...that the Swan of this Cite drive the Swyne of this Cite to wastes and marreys a-bout this cite. c 1400 *Patrid.* on *Hush.* iii. 1086 This swon may se their nymbur & up saue I thoppressed pigge.

Swon, **swonne**, obs. fl. **SWAN**, **SWOON**.

Swonds, variant of **SWOUNDS**.

Swone, obs. form of **SWOON**.

Swones, variant of **SWOUNDS**.

† **Swong**, *a.* obs. [ad. ON. **svangr**, related to **svangi** SWANGE groin, f. **svangw**-, *perb.* identical with **svangw**-, grade-variant of **swingw**- to **SWING**, *q. v.*; cf. the parallel formations s. v. **SWANK** *a.*]

Thin, lean, as from hunger.

a 1300 *Estorie del Euangelle* 284 (Vernon MS.) in *Engl. Stud.* VIII. 258 þe hungry in god he made stronge, And þe riche he lette al swong. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 484/2 Swonge, smal and long (or gawnte, *supra*), *gracilis*.

Swong(e), obs. pa. t. and pple. of **SWING** *v.*

Swoo, obs. form of **SOB**, **SOUGH** *v.*

Swooft, **swuff**, *v.* Sc. ? obs. Also 6 **suoufe**.

Variants of **SOUGH** *v.* 1, **SOUFF**. So **Swooft** sb. = **SOUGH** sb.¹

1595-6 BUEL *Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) 11. 34 Than soflie did I soufe and sleep. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* 11. vi. 256, I was...keeping a good look out a'round about, and Will he was swuffing and sleeping. 1825 JAMIESON, *Swuff*, **Swooft**, *s.*, the act of whizzing. 1834 J. YOUNGER *Poems*, *Thoughts as they Rise*, I love the swuff of every out-field feather. a 1835 HOGG *Good Man of Alloa* vii, With a holy psalm sung over mine head, And swooft with my last breath. 1835 JOS. GRANT *Dreams of Absence* ii, The cauld winds did swoof through the rifted roof.

Swooly, variant of **SWOLY** *a.* obs.

Swoom, Sc. and north. f. **SWIM** *v.*

Swoon (swūn), *sb.* Forms: 4 north. **suun**, **sqouen**, **-in**, 4-5 **swon-e**, **swoun-e**, **swown-e**, (5 **swon**, **swonne**?, **suoun**), 5-6 **swone**, **swown**, 5-7 **swoun(e)**, **swowne**, (6 **Swne**, **7 swoone**), 7- **swoon**. [Orig. in *phr.* in *swoun(e)*, etc. (sense 1), alteration of a **suoun**, **ASWOON**, *q. v.*; otherwise f. **SWOON** *v.* Cf. the parallel **SWOW** and **ASWOON**, **ASWOW**(e).

In the following quot. the spelling **swoon** is used where the time requires **swound**.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* ii. 16 Thus spoke our Lover whining, plain and round, And clos'd her speech with an half-dying swoon.]

1. The action of swooning or the condition of one who has swooned; syncope.

a. without article, in *phr.* to fall, lie in (occas. *on*, of) **swoun**, *arch.*

13... *Guy Warr.* (A.) 557 Adoun he fel a-swounie; & when he gan to dawie [etc.]. 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 245 And with that word she fel aswouned [vrr. on swoun(e), on swoun, a swoun, in swoun(e) anon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 310 For sorwe a swouned [vrr. aswouned] he overthrew, That noman wiste in him no lif. [For later examples see **ASWOON**.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11722 Þai fell in suun al þat þar war. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1180 A longeyng heuy me strok in swone [vrr. swoun(e), etc.]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7289 Þai sallowe deghe ever-mare lyfand with alle, Als men dose þat we se in swoun(e) falle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 11. 249 And with that word sche gan down falle on [vrr. Of, Inne] swoun(e). a 1400-50 *Warr. Alex.* 734 (Dublin MS.) [She] drowpys down in swone. c 1400 *Generides* 4095 Clarionas...fylle down in swoun(e) [vrr. down = down]. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Swallow*, etc. xxviii, That bludie bowcheour beut thay bidis down...Sum with ane staf he stak to eirth on swoun. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* iv. 19 They were bothe fal in swone. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 408 Helmes wer hewin to the schulderis down, Rycht mony suelt and mony fell in swoun. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 208 The king...was sa brucklit in his harnis with the fall that he fell in deidlie swne. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 570 As one in swoon, To whom life creeps back in the form of death.

b. In particularized use: A fainting-fit.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 371, I was out of mi swoun(e) affraid. 14... *Sir Beues* 2753+77 (MSS. S. & N.) Of his swon sir B. awooke. c 1440 *Generides* 2359 He bledde so fast that he felle in a swoun(e) [vrr. sone]. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* iv. 20 After that they had layen in a swoun(e) a goode while. a 1533 L. N. BEAUFORT *Huon* lxviii. 231 They came to Esclaramonde, who lay on y^e eirth in a swoon. 1612 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. xviii. 82 And falling in a dead swoun(e), sinketh downe with horror. 1653 R. LOVELL in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 11. 36 Mr D[ean] Cosens, as hee was reading evening prayer, fell down in a swoon(e). 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 503 No heart could escape from being struck into a swoon at the sight of so overcoming a Beauty and Majesty. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. 12, I was so surprized, that I fell down in a swoon. 1833 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 134 Then, as in a swoon, With dinning sound my ears are life. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward*, vii, The knight, awakening from his swoon, struggled violently...to escape.

fig. 1612 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. viii. 408 A swoun(e) meane-while did Rome sustaine. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 66, I wonder...in what swoon their Reasons lay, to content themselves...with such a...ridiculous reason as Plutarch alleadgeth for it. a 1677 HARRROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 269 Anger (that swoon of reason). 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ii. xiv. 4 Like a sulphurous hill, Which on a sudden from its snows has shaken The swoon of ages.

† 2. A (deep or sound) sleep. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. l. 41 A trickling streame...Miat with a murmuring winde, much like the swone Of swarming Bees, did cast him in a swoon(e). *Ibid.* iii. vi. 7 Her selfe she layd To sleepe, the whiles a gentle slombing swoun(e) vpon her fell.

Swoon (swūn), *v.* Forms: a. [3 **suowene**], 4 **swowene**, **swowene**, **-y**, **swowne**. β. 4-6 **swoun(e)**, **swowne**, (4 **suoun**, **sqouen**?, **swoun(e)**, 5 **sqowone**), 7 **swoun**, 7, 9 **swown**. γ. 4-5 **swone**, (5 **suone**, **swoyne**), 5-7 **swoune**, 7- **swoon**. [ME. **swowene**, **swoweny**, **swowene**, possibly a back-formation from **swowning**, **swowening**, **SWOONING**, *q. v.* Three types were developed: (1) **swoun(e)**, **swowne**, which would have given mod. **swoun** (swoun); (2) **swone**, arising from loss of **y** or **w**, whence the mod. **swoon**; cf. ME. **woe** for **woje** (OE. **wōgan**), and **wooe** by the side of **wowe** in Spenser; (3) **suowne**, **suone**, whence **SOUND** *v.* 2]

1. *intr.* To fall into a fainting-fit; to faint.

a. [c 1200: see **SWOONING** *vbl.* sb. 1.] 13... *K. Alis.* 5841 (Laud MS.), Þe kyng swooned for þt wounde. c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Vace* (Rolls) 1841 Þe gaunt...in his armes so hym wente jat Gognagot went to swowene. a 1375 JOSEPH *Arim.* 513 Many swoynge lay þor schindringe of schape. c 1400 *St. Alexis* 222 (Trin. MS.) To swoynge he be-gan.

β. 13... *Guy Warr.* (A.) 468 Adoun he fel and swoun(e) bigan. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 104 Many a lovely lady...Swooned and swelled for sorwe of dethes dyntes. c 1395 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 872 *Thise*, And how sche lyth & swoonnyth [vrr. swooneth, swooneth, swooneth, swooneth, swooneth] on the grounde. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil.* *Pilgr.* 4816 Wych shal...Maken hyre in Terys drowne, And offte xithes for to swowne. 1448-9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cleopes* 399 As offtyt swownyng[n], as I remembry her bryght face. a 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Wemene* 225 With that I seme for to swoun(e), thought I na swerf tak. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum. v.* ii, Take my armour of quickly, I will make him swoun(e), I feare. 1601 - *Poststar* ii. 11. 192 Sometimes fiordard, and then frowning, Sometimes sickish, and then swooning. 1633 P. FLAUCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* iii. xx, So down he swooning sinks. a 1656 Dr. HALL *Mourner in Sion* Rem. Wks. (1660) 164 Those faint hearts

that are ready to swoon away for the scratch of a finger. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* i. xvi. You pray that your Granny may have strength enough left her at the last... to get up from her bed and run and hide herself, and swoon to death in a hole, sooner than [etc.].

y. 13. *Cursor M.* 14287 (Gott.) Till hir broþer graue scho gas, Par forto swoon [fair]. swoon, *Trin.* swoon. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 169 (Shirley MS.) Sbeo weope we weope swooneþe [v.r.r. swooneth, swooneth, swooneth] pytously. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 648 (Edin. MS.) Sum ded, sum hurt, and sum swonand. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8046 [Bresaid] ay swonit in swyme, as ho swelt wold. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, Fox, Wolf & Cadger xxxiii, He... hit him with sic will vpon the heid, Quibill neir he swonit and swalt in to that steid. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 466 Reynawde... was swooninge for sorowe. 1595 R. JOHNSON 7 *Champions* (1608) 60 His Joy so exceeded that he swooned in his daughters bosome. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 159 Many will swoon when they do look on bloud. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 774 He said, and swooning, sunk upon the ground. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. x. 101 This lassitude at last degenerates into a proneness to swoon. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. v. If a girl... swoons within a yard or two of a man's nose, he can see it without a perspective-glass. 1865 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 533 Home they brought her warrior dead; She nor swoon'd, nor utter'd cry.

b. fig. said of natural phenomena.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 286 Strange ministrant of undescended sounds, That come a swooning over hollow grounds. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 5 All round the coast the languid air did swoon. 1875 LONGF. *Birds of Passage* iv. *Amalfi* So all the landscape seems to swoon In the happy afternoon. 1876 B. HARTE *Gabriel Conroy* iii. viii. A sudden sense of some strange, subtle perfume... came swooning over him.

c. To sink to or into a less active condition or a state of rest.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 75 Till morn's long streaking shadows lose their tails, And cooling winds swoon into faultering gales. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Card-dealer* i. Though its splendour swoon into the silence languidly As a tune into a tune. 1887 HALL *Caine Deceuster* xxxix. The light was gone and another day had swooned to another night.

2. pass. To fall into a swoon; chiefly *pa. pple.* or *ppl. a.*: In a swoon.

c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 206 Scho nys not dede, but swoynyd [v.r. swoynid] for drede. 1795 *Venima* II. 175 Rosina... was swooned away in Levet's arms. 1830 KEATS *Lamia* i. 132 He... lighting on the printless verdure, turn'd to the swoon'd serpent. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. vi. She lies swooned on a palliase.

Swoond, obs. or dial. form of SWOUND.

Swoonings, variant of SWOUNDS.

Swooning (swū'ning), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see SWOON *v.* [ME. *swoueningue*, *swouning*, app. f. *i-swouen*, *i-swouen* SWOWN (*pa. pple.* + -ING¹).]

1. Fainting, syncope.

a. c. 1390 *Mary Magd.* 375 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 473 3if is moder mouwe tygt of hire swooningue awake. a. 1300 K. Horn 474 Rymenhill... Wakede of hire swooning [v.r. swooningue]. 13... *St. Alexius* 142 (Trin. MS.) po by of swooningue a-ros [Laud MS. 463] po she of swooningue ros].

b. a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 543 He was in swooningue and fel to be grounde. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1024 O which a pitous thing it was to se hire swooning. 14... *Sir Beues* (E.) 4313 + 88 Iosyan... Fyl on swooning on bat grounde. c. 1440 *Generydes* 6560 With that he fell in swooning for very payn. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) E. liij. Swouning is a takinge awaie of the feeling and feeling of the hodi by weaknes of the hert. 1590 BARBOUR *Meth. Phisick* iii. iv. (1639) 105 When... veninous and gnawing humours be kept in the stomach... they cause swooning.

y. a. 1390 *Cursor M.* 4202 He morn mare þan i. can tell, Al-mast in swooning þar he fell. a. 1400 *Lumbras* 656 And als some als scho saw it with syghte. In swooning than felle that swete wyghte. c. 1430 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxvi. Doune on swooning there he fell one to the ground. 1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Swoungyng a disease, *espauure*. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unt.* 8 302 Faintings, qualms, and swooning, are relieved by vinegar. 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 16 It differs from swooning, because in swooning the colour of the face is changed. 1827 J. 7000 *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 543 Vertigo... occasionally terminates in swooning; and... swooning is not unfrequently succeeded by vertigo.

2. A swoon; a fainting-fit.

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 518, & seþþe me comeþ swooninges pre. c. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 83 Such sicknes my wyfe hatu... puts her in joperty of hir life with a swooningy. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 158 In these swoonings, I did comfort my selfe, that if he should chance to dye [etc.]. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 631 Thence faintings, swoonings of despair. 1725 De Foe *Poy. round World* (1840) 178 Swoonings and faint sweats. 1780 W. BUCHAN *Don. Med.* liv. (1790) 621 Even disagreeable smells will sometimes occasion swoonings. 1815 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* x. (1818) I. 329 The Chinese, when about to speak in public... eat an ounce of it [sc. wax] to prevent swoonings.

3. attrib., as swooning bed, fit, passion, slate; + swooning-ripe a., ready to swoon; + swooning-water, a 'water' used as a remedy for fainting.

1574 in MSS. *Ld. Middleton* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1911) 47 To Mrs. Banyster for a swooning water for my Mrs... 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iii. *Furies* 567 The falling-sickness, and pale swooning-passion. 1630-1 MILTON *On University Carrier* ii. 17 On his swooning bed out-ripe he backward fell in bed. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 150/2 *Essentia Regia*... a most odoriferous Essence... takes away Fainting, and Swooning Fits. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Ityls* Ser. ii. *Pan & Luna* go First moon-eclipse... first swooning-fit which puzzled sore The early sages.

Swooning (swū'ning), *ppl. a.* [f. SWOON *v.* +

-ING².] That swoons or faints; characterized by swooning.

1646 N. LOCKYER (title) England faithfully watcht with in her wounds, or Christ as a father sitting up with his children in their swooning state. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* i. 219 She... fell into a swooning love of him. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xxxi, The father's attention was instantly called to support his swooning child. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xii. 201 A tone of swooning piety blent with sensuous luxuriousness. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* iii. ii. 366 She drowned into a swooning sleep.

Hence Swooningly adv.

[c. 1475 *Partenay* 3566 Zownyngly she fil wofully to grounde.] 1864 in WEBSTER.

Swoons, obs. form of SOWENS.

1739 A. NICOL *Nat. without Art* 99 Swoons and Pottage.

Swoony (swū'ni), *a.* [f. SWOON + -y.] Inclined to swoon. In recent Dicts.

Swoop (swūp), *sb.* Forms: 6 sloop, 6-7 swoope, 7 swoope, swoop, 7- swoop. [i. next; but the source of sense 1 is not clear.]

†1. A blow, stroke; also fig.; in *Fencing*, see quot. 1711. Obs.

1544-5 PAGET in Waters *Chesters of Chicheley* (1878) I. iv. 33 Some in dede shall wyne by it, who owe more than they have here, but... dyvers others a grete nombre are like to have a great swoope by it [sc. the embargo on English goods] having much here and owing nothing or little. 1589 *Hay any Work* 11, I come vpon you... with 4. or 5. such drie swoops, as Iohn of London with his two hand sword neuer gaue the like. 1711 WYLDEN *Eng. Master Defence* 26 A blow I call the Swoop, is made when you lie upon an outside thus, Let your Point drop Hanging-wise, and bring it round the Point of your Opponent's Sword, and Pitch it home to his Face.

†2. An act of sweeping or clearing away; a clearance. Cf. SWEEP *sb.* 1. Obs. rare.

1612-39 BRETON *Wits Private Wealth* Wks. (Grosart) 11. 8/2 Death where he commeth, makes a swoope with all persons.

3. The act of swooping down; esp. the sudden pouncing of a bird of prey from a height upon its quarry.

1605 [see b]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. F. India & P.* 292 Some of them [sc. hawks] in their Swoops are so courageous, as to seize the Heads of Deer or Antelopes. 1795 COLERIDGE *To Author of Poems* 14 The vapour-poison'd Birds, that fly too low, Fall with dead swoop, and to the bottom go. 1841 S. BARNFORD *Life of Radical* (1844) 116 Darkness came down like a swoop. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* i. i. 115 Swift as the swoop of the eagle. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley* i. 62 The kite... wriggled out of the way of their swoop.

b. At one (fell, etc.) swoop, at one sudden descent, as of a bird of prey; hence, at a single blow or stroke.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 219 Oh Hell-Kite! All? What, All my pretty Chickens, and their Damme At one fell swoope? 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* i. 1. 6 If she [sc. Fortune] give ought, she deales it in smal parcels, That she may take away all at one swoope. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxii. 1. 70 The Eagle... fell into his [sc. the fox's] Quarters and carry'd away a Whole Litter of Cubbs at a Swoop. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Sutherland* (Colburn) 33 That the whole of this detail would probably reach Mr. Lazenby's ears, and destroy, at one fell swoop, all his hopes and expectations. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* ii. v. The Church Temporalities' Bill in 1833, which at one swoop had suppressed the Irish episcopates. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iv. The huffing of Miss Bella, and the loss of three of her men at a swoop.

c. A sudden descent, as by a body of troops, esp. upon something which it is intended to seize.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* ii. iv. (1848) 108 He made one fell swoop upon purse, watch, and all. 1837 — *Capt. Bonneville* i. xii. 211 A swoop was made through the neighbouring pastures by the Blackfeet, and eighty-six of the finest horses carried off. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player* *Eur.* (1894) xi. 262 Any one... who has trembled at the deadly swoop of the gale. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Sh.* 59 As the ship gave her long swoops down the sides of the seas. 1894 J. A. STEUART *In Day of Battle* xv. It was the pipes that won Waterloo, that saved Lucknow; that broke the Russian swoop at Balclava. 1895 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xxiii. 400 Influenza came down upon me with a swoop.

Swoop (swūp), *v.* Forms: 6 swoope, 6-7 swoope, 7 swoop, 7- swoop; also 6 sooup. 6-7 soup, 7 soupe, soop(e). [app. a dialectal development of OE. *sudpan*, *Swope* v. 1, prob. influenced by Sc. and north. dial. *soop* v. (a. ON. *sipa*).]

†1. *intr.* To move or walk in a stately manner, as with trailing garments; to sweep along. Also with *it*. Obs.

1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. i. ii. Bjb, He swings and swoopes from streete to streete, with gowne that sweepes the grounde. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* i. iii. 23 Swooping in side robes of Royalty. 1598 MARSTON *Sat.* iii. viii. O now me thinks I heare swart Martins cry, Souping along in warres fain'd maskerie. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1965 England affordes those glorious vagabonds... Coursers to ride on... Swooping it in their glaring Satten Sutes. 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis* xii, The persecutors of S. Thomas of Canterbury, whose posteritie [if we believe... Degradation] are borne with long and hairie tails souping after them. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-ab.* xxviii. 229 And in her winding Banks along my bosome led, As shee goes swooping by.

†2. *trans.* To sweep up, away, off, etc.; to remove forcibly from its position or out of existence. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xiii. 189 The forraiers... encountered the residue... of this battaile... and swoopt them up cleane.

1609 — *Ann. Marcell.* xvi. iv. 61 A rich patrimonie... he swoopt away. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii. Like a wild overflow, that swoops before him A golden Stack, and with it shakes down Bridges. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 26 A starre placed high in the orbe of the Church, though swooped downe with the Dragons taile because not fixed. 1623 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* i. iii. xiii. (1658) 117 Look who threw an Ace and Sice together, for every Dye he staked and laid to stake a Denere; which he took up and swooped all cleane. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas*, Noe 24 Make haste and soop the wa'ter away That hides the land from Heav'n. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* i. ii. B iij b, So Pasture fields Neighbouring too neere the Ocean, are soop'd vp And knowne no more. c. 1685 *Litoun Green* (1817) 165 They Donald gar'd their victuals dress, Knives cleane... And swoop dirt pulveriz'd lik morning gray. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 180 Doctors, wif' hocus-pocus faith Gie poison, an swoop aff your waith. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* i. d. (1827) 6 The whirlwind's blast, That... swoops the hay-cocks aff the lea. 1888 CHILD *Balads* III. 103/1 Robt swoops off Red Roger's head.

†b. To utter forcibly. Obs. rare.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Langages* 23 The Northerne Nations of the world, who are noted to soupe their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits.

†c. To drink off or swallow down quickly the contents of; = SWEEP *v.* 6 b. Obs.

1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iii. 138 With bended knee, Swoope of a vessel bigger then all three. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes III. vi. 103 A thorough... draining, and swooping the whole vessel.

†3. To pounce upon, as a bird of prey; to seize, catch up with a sweeping movement. Also fig.

1638 WILKINS *New World* i. xiv. (1640) 238 I there bee such a great Ruck in Madagascar... which can soope up a horse and his rider, or an elephant, as our kites doe a mouse. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* lxviii, As ore a Hill, Where lanke-wing'd Puttocks hope to catch their Prey They hover, till it Stirre, and Swoop't away. a. 1653 — *Idyll.* iv. 32 Though Tyranny, (big-Swoole, in all formes, Vulture or Moll) doe Swoop, or hunt out worms. 1661 GLANVILLE *Pan. Dogm.* 247 The Physician looks with another Eye on the Medicinal hearb, then the grazing Ox, which swoops it in with the common grass. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* i. i. Till now at last you came to swoop it all. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 25 He [sc. the pope] would have swoop'd up the Patriarchale of Lambeth in his Moruings-draught, like an egg in Muscadine. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship* in F. v. Thou shalt every morning swoop the Exchange in triumph to see what gaudy bauble thou canst first grow fond of. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerms. Sinner Saved* (1886) 78 Why the text swoops you all... It has a particular message to the biggest sinner. I say, it swoops you all. 1818 MUMMAN *Sanior* iv. 681 To grapple with these vultures, whose broad vans... would swoop us. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. i. 157 'Tis but a snare he winds about us both, To swoop the sire and son at once.

4. *intr.* To make a rapid sweeping descent through the air upon its prey, as a bird.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* i. xiii. 222 Like a hawk in a cage, who hears his late companions swooping and screaming in wild liberty above him. 1854 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* vi. 68 Jerking the prey out of her reach as she swoops at it. 1873 BLACKB. *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 454 Sea-gulls were swooping down and around the tall masts. 1894 WEYMAN *Under Red Robe* vii. (1897) 178 The frogs croaked in the pool and a bat swooped round us in circles.

5. To come down upon suddenly with a sweeping movement, esp. with the intention of seizing, as a body of troops.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, Those Carmelites may swoop upon us all of a sudden, before we can help ourselves. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* i. 71 Turning over the leaves of the large folio, and swooping down on the text here and there. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 30 At other times a breeze would swoop down upon us. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* i. vii. vii. 95 Descending from Pamplona, he could swoop on either Zaragoza or Valladolid. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xv. 130 She swooped down before the fire. 1884 MAHAFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* July 89 The wild mountaineers, who used to swoop down on the rich trading cities of the coast.

Hence Swooper, a person or thing that swoops.

a. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems, The Diver*, What in Charybdis's caverns dwells No chronicle... tells... the shattered masts and the drifting keel Alone tell the tale of the swooper's prey. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 496 Classification [of birds] based on Cuvier [etc.]. 1. Robbers. a. Swoopers. Eagles, hawks, vultures. b. Stealers.

Swooping (swū'pin), *ppl. a.* [f. SWOOP *v.* + -ING².]

†1. Sweeping along the ground; trailing. Obs.

1581 A. GILBY *Pleas.* Dial. Bij, In this swooping blacke gowne, and this sarcent flaunting tippet. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 262 Thy plainer verse... Is grac'd with a faire end and sooping traine.

2. Descending with a rapid sweeping movement.

1846 PROWET *Prometh.* Bound 18 The swooping thunder-bolt with flaming breath. 1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. fr. Great Biog.* 188 The Sea of Galilee... its waters... splashed up for a moment by the swooping pelican.

Swoople, Sc. form of SWIFFLE.

† Swoopstake, *sb.* and *adv.* Obs. [Alteration of SWEEPSTAKE after SWOOP *v.*] a. *sb.* = SWEEPSTAKE 2. b. *adv.* By sweeping all the stakes at once; hence, indiscriminately.

1600 HEYWOOD and *Pl. Edw.* IV. i. vi. (1613) O iij, Heres vying of villianie who shall haue all... I would the duell were there to crie swoope stake. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 142 That swoopstake you will draw both Friend and Foe, Winner and Looser.

† Swoor, obs. or Sc. pa. t. of SWEAR *v.*

Swoord, obs. form of SWORD.

Swoosh (swūʃ), *v.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To make a noise expressed by the syllable 'swoosh'. So

Swoosh *sb.*, such a noise, or movement accompanied by such a noise.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Bk. Angling* ix. (1880) 323 When I hear an angler's rod 'swooshing' through the air. 1885 *Chamb. Trnl.* 12 Sept. 578/2 Great foam-crested billows... passing harmlessly under her stern with a swoosh. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 20 Aug. 4/4 The sea swooshed along the groynes and revetments. 1916 *Boyd Cable Action Front* 252 The next instant a dark object fell with a swoosh and a thump in the bottom of the trench.

Swoot (*e*, variants of *Soot* *a.* and *sb.*), **SWOTE**.

Swop: see **SWAP**.

† **Swope**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *swapan*, 3-5 *swope*, 4 *ayenb*, 4 *suope*, 5 *swoope*, 6 *suope*. *Pa. t.* 1 *swoep*, 4 *swepe*, 9 *dial. awap* (*e*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *swapan*, 3-4 *swopen*, 4 *iswope*, *iswope*, *swope*, *swpen*, 4-5 *swope(n)*, 9 *dial. swapan*; *weak* 5 *yawoped*, *iswoped*, 5 *swoped*, -*it*. [OE. *swapan*, *pa. t.* *swop*, *pa. pple.* *swapen* to sweep with a broom, brandish (a sword), *intr.* to rush, dash, = OS. **swēpan*, only in *pa. t.* *farwēp* swept away, OFris. *swēpa* to sweep, OHG. *swēfan* to set in circular motion, wind, (MHG. *swēfen*, *pa. t.* *swief*, G. *schweifen* *intr.* to rove, ramble, *trans.* to sweep in a curve, etc., *winnow*), ON. *swēpa*, *pa. t.* *swēip*, usually *wk.* *swēipada*, *pa. pple.* *swēipinn*, f. Teut. root *swaip-* (whence also the causative *vbs.* MHG. *schweifen*, G. *schweifen* to swing, ON. *swēpa*, *swēipfa* to throw, sling, wrap; see also **SWAIP**, **SWAPE**). For representatives of the weak grade of the root see **SWEPE**, **SWIFT**, **SWIP**, **SWIPPER**.] To sweep.

1. *trans.* = **SWEEP** *v.* 1, 7, 13.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Lambeth) [xxvii]. 6 Ic swoep minne gast [*scobeban spiritum meum*]. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 169 *Uerro*, ic swape. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 He... cūmed þerto & fīnt hit emti & mid þeseme clene swopen. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 3if hit dusted swuðe, heo vlasked water þeron, & swopeð hit ut awel eft al þet oðer. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6945 Me hroste vorþ his fury [= fiery] ssaes and leide is al arewe I þe bar erþe isopen. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2103 Pe flore was swopen clene. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 102 3if schrit schilde hit þenne swopen out. 1408-17 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* Introd. p. xcvi. The church and the chancel floor may be... fayne swept with a Besom. 14... *Chaucer's Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 385 The mullok on an heep yswopen [*v. r.* iswopen, yswopen, sweped, iswepid, ysweped] was. c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.*, *Cok & Jas.* ii, Iowellis ar tint... Vpon the flure, and swopit furth anone. a 1800 *PEGGE Suppl. Grose* (1814), *Swoop*, the Preterit of Sweep. 1862 [C. C. ROBINSON] *Dial. Leeds, Swap*, p. t. of sweep. 'Swap it off wi' his arm.' 1876 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Swape*, p. t. of to sweep. *Swapen*, p. p. of to sweep.

2. *intr.* = **SWEEP** *v.* 22, 23.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vii. 20 Hns on munte... on swift wind swaped. a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 480 (Gr.) Brim... wide wædde, wælfæmum swoep. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 341 Penne he swope to þe sonde in sluchched clothes. a 1552 *LELANO Itin.* (1768) VII. 83 Ketnet towchithe the Towne with his life Ripe swooping in a low Potom.

Hence † **Swopen** *ppl. a.*, swept.

13... *S. E. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXII. 318/451 Vpon þe swpen grounde echenyht he lay.

† **Swope**, *sb.* and *v.* 2 Also 7 **swoup**. *Obs.* or *dial.* form of **SWP** *sb.* and *v.* 1

[1627 *Morvson Itin.* iii. 81 The Germans... serue to the Table sower Cabbages, which they call *Crawt*, and beere (or wine for a dainty) boyled with bread, which they call *Swoope*.] *Ibid.* 86 They will spend an Age in swooping and sipping. 1639 R. JUNIUS *Sinne Stigmatized* 316 Pledge me quickly, and carouse it off every swoup. 1807 R. ANDERSON *Cumuld. Ball.* 116, I wish I'd but seav'd a swope geuseberry wine.

Swope, *obs. f.* **SOAP**, **SOPE**, **SWAP**, **SWOOP**.

Swor, *obs. f.* **SURE** *a.*; *obs. pa. t.* of **SWEAR** *v.*

† **Sworbote**. *Obs.* Also 6 **swarbout**. In *God's sworbote*, corruption of *God's forbote*: see **FORBODE** *sb.* b, c.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. 39 God sworbote [*version* c 1550 *God forbid*], that euer we should haue any such Tyrannat come among vs. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence, Phormio* v. ix, Marie God Swarbout.

Sword (*sþud*, *sōud*), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 *sweord*, (1 *sweord*, *sweurd*), 1, 4 (6 *Sc.*) *suord*, 1, 6 *swyrd*, 3-5 (6 *Sc.*) *suerd*, 3-6 *sward*, (3 *sward*, *suward*), 4-6 *swerde*, *sworde*, (4 *surd*, *squorde*, *ayenb. zuord*, 4-5 *sweride*, *swert*, 5 *sward*, *swirde*, *awhirde*, *squd*, *squerd*, 6 *sweard* (*e*, *swyrde*, *swurde*, *shorde*, *showrde*, *swourd*, *swoord* (*e*, *Sc. swrd*, *sourd*), 1, 5 - *sword*. [OE. *sweord* *str. n.* = OS. OFris. *sweard*, MLG. *suert*, MDu. *swaert* (Du. *swaard*), OHG. MHG. *suert* (G. *schwert*), ON. *sveord* (Sw. *svärd*, Da. *sværd*) : = OTeut. **swardom*.]

1. A weapon adapted for cutting and thrusting, consisting of a handle or *hilt* with a cross-guard, and a straight or curved blade with either one or two sharp edges and a sharp point (or sometimes with blunt edges, and used only for thrusting).

Swords are of various shapes and sizes, some with distinctive names, as **BROADSWORD**, **CLAYMORE**, **RAPIER**, **SABRE**, **SCIMITAR**, etc.; but, without qualification, the word is commonly understood to mean a large weapon such as those used in warfare.

Beowulf 2638 (Gr.) Helmar and heard sword. 973 *Blith. Hom.* 11 Anra gehwylc hæfde sword ofer his hype. a 1000

Fight at Cinnaburg 17 (Gr.) Sigeford and Eaha hyra sword zæhtun. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 47 Mid swordum & zæhtum. c 1205 *LAY. 8008* Pi mon he sæl bi-cumen... & þat ich þe wullen swerian Uppen mine sworden. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1307 Ysaac... þar ðe wide. And abraham ðe fier and ðe sword bar. c 1275 *Pussion of Our Lord* 200 in O. E. *Miz.* 43 Po iseyh ihesu crist þat peter so dude, Put in, he seylde, þi sword. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 386 Corneus sherd some brac, so strong he smote & vaste. a 1300 *Cnarr* M. 1572 (Cott.) Sper and suerd [Gött. surd] and nace þai bring. *Ibid.* 21710 (Edin.) Mocht na kingis sworde [Vairf. squorde] do mare. 1340 *Ayenh.* 48 Mid opene suorde man may him zelue sle. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pro.* 112 And by his syde a sword and a bokler. c 1400 *Deutr. Tray* 5741 Mony Troiens... Thurgh swap of his sword swaltyn beyne! 1451 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 50 A hole harmor of plate & my Swirde. 1534 in W. Kelly *Notices Illustr. Drama* (1866) 121, I borrowyd a shorde and a bokelar, wth shorde and bokelar he allmost bothe loste. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Matt. xxvi. 52 One of them which were with Iesus, stretched out his hande, and drue his swearde... Then sayd Iesus vnto hym: put vp thy swearde into his sheath. 1546 J. Heywood *Pro.* (1867) 63 The prouerbe saith, he that striketh with the sweorde, Shalbe strikyn with the scaberd. 1600 *BRITON Pasquill's Fools-capp* xliii, Hee that... by his side can finely weare his swearde. 1602 *SHAKS. Twel. N. v. i.* 191 You drew your sword vpon me without cause. 1672 *COWPER Royal George* 21 His sword was in the sheath. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 598 A moment hand to hand, And sword to sword, and horse to horse we hung. 1851 D. WILSON *Pro.* Ann. (1863) II. iv. x. 517 A fine specimen of the old Scottish two handed sword.

b. As used on ceremonial occasions as a symbol of honour or authority (*sword of honour*, of *state*, etc.).

1249 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 146 The toon was a sweerde of mercy, the oothir of astate. 1483 *Coron. Rich.* III in L. G. W. Legg *Eng. Coron. R.* (1901) 195 Therle of Northumberland... with the Pointless sword naked in his hand, which signified Mercie... Therle of Kent bare y^e second sword... with a Point which signified Justice to the Temporalitee, The Lord Lovell bare y^e third sword... with a Point which signified Justice to the Clergie... Therle of Surrey bare y^e fourth sword... with a rich scabbard, being called the Sword of Estate. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 81 And he deliuerdy liare the sweerde, and she toke it to the erle of Arundelle, and he bare it before hane. 1578 *NOYSEY Mem.* (Bannatyne CL) 21 The erle of Angus quho heir the croune, the erle of Lennox the septer, and the erle of Mar the sword of honour. 1832 *GREVILLE Mem.* (1874) II. 127 The tall, grim figure of Lord Grey close beside him with the sword of state in his hand. 1892 A. H. CRAUFORD *Gen. Craufurd* 271 To subscribe in order to present this General with a sword of honour.

c. *phr.* (a) *Fencing* (see *quot.* a 1700). (b)

Sword-in-hand, armed with a sword; *fig.* militant. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Within the Sword*, from the Sword to the Right Hand. *Without the Sword*, all the Man's Body above the Sword. 1838 J. MITCHELL *Thoughts on Tactics* 37 The Russians never ventured, unless when covered by chevaux-de-frise, to await the sword-in-hand onsets of the Turks. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 4/6 A typical South American sword-in-hand politician.

d. A wooden imitation of a sword, used in fencing exercise, etc.; also, the blade of a foil.

c 1643 LO. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 64 The Fort or strong [of a foil], which extends from the part of the hilt next the Sword about a third part of the whole length thereof. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Gloucester* (1789) 9 Accounted with paper caps, and wooden swords. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Epist.* i. 1. 2 note, The Gladiators, in learning their Exercises, played with wooden Swords, called *rudes*.

2. *fig.* Something that wounds or kills, a cause of death or destruction, a destroying agency; also, something figured as a weapon of attack in spiritual warfare.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 218 [Eph. vi. 17] Nymað þæs zælefan scyld, and ðæs hithe helm, and þæs Halgan Gastes sword, þæt is, Godes word. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 91 Nim ðin sword, þæt is, godes word. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Bute we turnen to gode anradliche, he wile his sword drazen, þæt is his wrake. 13... *Cursor M.* 11371 (Gött.) Þe suord of sorn thoru hir hert stod. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Pro.* 127 Wyntyr that... with his sword of cold so sore hadde greuyd. 1406 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 7983 The Sward, I mene, of Ryght wysnesse. 1513 *BROADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 3467 The sharpe sweerde of deeth... Spared no creature. 1514 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) i. 90 This violent and contagious snord of pestilence. c 1530 *Hickscorner* 104 They saye they be smytyn with the sweerde of poverty. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Ps. lvi. 4 Whose tethe are speares and arrows, and their tonge a sharpe sword. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 87 This Auarice... hath bin The Sword of our slaine Kings. a 1628 *PRESTON Effectual Faith* (1631) 47 Though the Law bee a sword, yet unless God take that sword into his hand [etc.]. 1655 *VAUGHAN Silex Scint.*, *Rules & Lessons* xii, If thou giu'st words, Dash not with them thy friend, nor Heav'n's... some Syllables are Swords. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xlv, You are the leader of our expedition, the sword and buckler of Christendom. 1895 S. WHEELER *Amer. Abdur Rahman* 66 Sharpening the sword of intention, to speak Asiatically, but not knowing when it might be used.

3. *transf.* The use of the sword in warfare, massacre, etc.; hence, slaughter; warfare; military force or power; also, the military profession or class, the army.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* x. 34 Ne wene ge þæt ic come sybbe on eorþan to sendanne, ne com ic sybbe to sendanne ac swurd [Lindisf. sword]. 1282 *Wyclif Rom. viii.* 35 Who therefore schal departe vs from the charite of God? tribulacioun, or angwisch, or hungur, or nakidnesse, or persecucioun, or perel, or swerd? c 1410 *Lanterne of Light* viii. 45 Excesse of mete & drink sleep many moo þan doib þe swerd. c 1520 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1522 Alerycus, that rulyd the Gothyaunce by swerd. 1540 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 Thai recompens me viiht hungyr, and viiht the sould. 1559

Mirr. Mag., *Dk. Gloucester* viii, Warning the Countrey with swarde and with fyre. 1590 *MARKLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. i, See now ye slaues, my children stoops your pride And leads your glories sheep-like to the sword. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. i. 41 If I were young againe, the sword should end it. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* x. 96 It hath bin oft enough told him, that he hath no more authority over the sword then over the law. 1662 *DAYDEN Medal* 306 The Cut-throat Sword and clamorous Gown shall jar. 1724 *KAMBA Vision* xliii, I still support my precedens Abuse them all for sword and sens. 1766 *GRAY Kingisgate* 21 Puig'd by the sword, and purified by fire. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* i, These hireling combatants sold their swords for a time to the best bidder. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) i. vi. 245 This influential portion [i.e. the sovereign's counsellors] was formed by the nobility of the sword, the clergy, and the members of the parliaments. 1839 *LYTTON Richelieu* ii. ii, The pen is mightier than the sword. 1849 *MACALLAN Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 141 Anomalies and abuses, which were in strict conformity with the law, and which had been destroyed by the sword. *Ibid.* vi. ii. 16 Some of the exiles offered their swords to William of Orange.

b. To put († do) to the sword, to kill or slaughter with the sword.

1338 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 47 Agode Isle of Warwik was don to be suerd. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L. v.* iv. 164 To take Iliis brother... and put him to the sword. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1601) 35 The Turkes... put to sword all that came in their way. 1759 *HUME Hist. Eng. H. Tudor, Edw. VI.* ii. 1. 323 De Thermes... took the fortress of Broughty, and put the garrison to the sword. 1891 *HALL CAINE Scapegoat* xvii, A warrant to put every man, woman, and child to the sword.

4. As the instrument or symbol of penal justice; hence, the authority of a ruler or magistrate to punish offenders; more generally, power of government, executive power, authority, jurisdiction; also, the office of an executive governor or magistrate.

1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* xiii. 4 Sothli if thou doist yuel thing, drede thou; for not withoute cause he berith the sword. 1540 *COVERDALE, etc. Exam. Par. Rom. Pro.* i, In the xiiij. he teacheth to honour the worldly and temporal swerde. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 23 Let ye preacher teach, impte, amende, and [ind]struct in tightness, wyth the spyrutual swerde. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Wks. 1904 I. 179 Burgomasters and Gentlemen beare all the swaye of both swords, spiritual and temporal. a 1618 *DARBORE Poor-man's Conf.* v. (1655) H 2, You have feloniously usurpt The sword of Government. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. i. (1821) 4 Upon the taking of our Sword, and chiefe charge of that our Realme of Ireland, as our Deputie. 1634 F. REYNOLDS *Shields of Earth* (1695) 19 Jurisdiction coercive, or the power of the Sword. 1650 *HOBBS De Corp. Pol.* 66 This Power Coercive, or (as men use to call it) the Sword of Justice. 1651 - *Leviath.* ii. xvii. 85 Covenants, without the Sword, are but words. 1673 *ESTES Papers* (Camden) I. 60 A very great part of this ground... has ever... belong'd to y^e Sword. 1677 *Ibid.* II. 124, I should with some regret have parted with y^e sword into ye hands of my Lord Conway. 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* II. 29 Justice to merit does weak aid afford; She trusts her Ballance, and neglects her Sword. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. i. 8 The magistrate... who bears the sword of justice by the consent of the whole community. 1915 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 219 Richemont... had been offered the sword of constable of France.

5. A material object resembling a sword. a. One of various mechanical devices in the form of a flat wooden blade, bar, or rod.

1530 *PALSGR.* 278/2 Sworde for a flaxe wyfe, *guinche*. 1607 in *Pettus Fodina Reg.* (1679) 35 Five Pair of large Smelting Bellows with Beams, Frames, Swords. 1666 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Flax*, The sword, or upright timber rod between the treadle and the treadle crank. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 835/2 The workman closes it [i.e. the wool] by one or two strokes of the lay or batten, of which WB, WB are called the swords. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 32 Every other part is... forced close home to the bolt with a wooden sword. 1863 J. WATSON *Art of Weaving* 149 Swords are these parts of the loom that the lay is fixed to. 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys* 182 A piece of wood made in the shape of a knife, called a sword, is... inserted between the alternate parts of the warp. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 66 *Sword*, a rod connecting a pump bucket with the foot rod. *Mod. Adv.*, A strong useful Cart, fitted with Wing Rods and Tipping Sword.

b. The sharp projecting jaw-bone of the sword-fish.

1641 *SYMONDS Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* Div, They say there is a fish that hath a sword but no heart. 1681 *Grew Museum* v. v. i. 87 The Sword grows in a level, not from the upper but the under Jaw. 1860 *WRAXALL Life in Sea* v. 108 The keel of an East Indiaman was once bored by a twenty-foot Xyphias so violently, that the sword went in up to the roots.

c. A sword-like ray or flash of light.

1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Hymn to Air*, The Sun's uplifted sword of flame. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 93 While swords of vivid light are brandished to and fro on the hurrying clouds.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. Simple *attrib.*, as *sword-blow*, *edge*, *exercise*, *fight*, *frog* [FROO³ 1], *game*, *handle*, *hanger* [HANGER *sb.* 4 b], *hilt*, *point*, *scabbard*, *sheath*, *stroke*, *sweep*, *thrust*, *tip*, *wound*, etc. b. Instrumental, as *sword-armed*, *girded*, *girt* *adjs.*; *sword-hunter*. c. Objective, as *sword-maker*, *-making*, *-setter*; similitative, etc., as *sword-like*, *-shaped* *adjs.*

1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Festio.* iv. 84 But e're the evening doth the sights conclude, *Sword-arm'd Orion in the waves is stow'd. 1898 *ROSSSETTI in Ruskin*, etc. (1899) 28 The sword-armed angels. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxiii, Fire arms were discharged and *sword-blows given for upwards

of five minutes. 1809 *ROMANO (title)* The Amateur of Fencing; or a Treatise on the Art of 'Sword-Defence. 1854 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 5) 291 The third one simply smote by the 'sword-edge All who dared doubt his darkly chequered tale. 1796 (*title*) Rules and Regulations for the 'Sword Exercise of the Cavalry. 1627 *HAKWILL Apol.* iv. 9. § 8. 316 Some they set to fight with beasts, some to fight one with another. These they called *Gladiators* swordplayers, & this spectacle, *munus gladiatorum*, a 'sword-fight. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 150 Where with single sword-fight they ended their quarrell, by dying both. 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* (1673) 96 Shee's past a blush... That has renounc'd her sex, and, sleighting fears, Admires the sword-fights so. 1647 *HEXHAM*, A 'sword-fighter, *een sweerd-vechter*. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 615 The waist-belt with the 'Sword-frog supplied with the tools, is to be worn over the belt from which the tools are suspended. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* iii. xx. (1636) 239 To fight... about the funeral fire, as if it would cleave all passed disgrace, if of a sword player, hee become a giver of 'sword-games. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 216 The souls of warriors who had fallen in battle, and now initiated the sword-games they had played on earth. 1338 R. BRUNNS *Chron.* (1725) 44 An armed knight... 'Suerd girded & lance in hand. *Ibid.* 153 Armed and 'suerd girt. 1593 *MARLOWE Lucan* i. 664 Sword-girt Orions side glisters too bright. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic*, etc. 131 Some crowned and sword-girt conqueror. 1799 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XC. 63 In clear nights... we may see a whitish patch in the 'sword-handle of Perseus. 1851 *NICHOL Archit. Heav.* 14 The spot in the Sword-handle of Perseus. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Talabarte*, 'sword hangers. 1455 in *Meयर Ant. Armour* (1824) II. 144 A Scottysch 'suerde hytle and pomell covered with sylver. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C. v.* 28 Hold thou my Sword hilts, whilst I runne on it. 1768 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4257/4 A Sword Hilt Maker. 1761 *COWPER Charity* 50 The hand, that slew till it could slay no more, Was glued to the sword-hilt with Indian gore. 1833 J. *HOLLAND Manus. Metal* II. 72 It was, not uncommon for the expiring knight to fix his eyes upon his sword hilt as a lively symbol of his faith. 1867 *BAKER (title)* The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia, and the 'Sword Hunters of the Hamran Arabs. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herero*, xxvii, Hereward swore awfully, and laid his hand on his sword-hilt. 1578 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xl. 87 Lancelike, 'swordlike. 1655 *VAUGHAN Silver Scent.*, *Stars* iv, A swordlike gleame Kept man for sin First Out. 1715 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 184 Maternal Pity pierc'd her through and through, Up to the hilt her Swordlike Sorrow flew. 1854 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 5) 495 A stranger star, Swordlike in shape. 1598 *Arden of Feversham* v. i. 69 He lyke a foole leaves his 'sword point halfe a yarde out of danger. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 519 Rather to try the Title by the sword point than by point of Law. 1657 J. *BENTHAM Two Treat.* 27 They stand at sword point against sin and transgressions. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxxix, His sword-point turned to the ground. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 340 Such Wood as they make Bandboxes or 'Sword-Scabbards with. 1575-6 in *Wodder-spoon Menu. Ipswich* (1850) 174 Prynters, fy-hemongers, 'swordsters. 1776 J. *LEE Introd. Bot. Explan Terms* 386 *Eusiforme*, 'sword-shaped, double-edged, gradually lessening from the base to the Point. 1813 *LINCOLN Introd. Bot.* 382 *Sword-shaped*, i. loric, quite straight, with the point acute. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, 'Sword-sheath, the scabbard or case for a sword. 1891 *CONAN Doyle White Company* xx, In vain were sword-sheaths, apple branches, and belts linked together, thrown out to him by his companions. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G. vi.* [H]e stood firm within 'sword-stroke of his adversary. 1880 *SWINBURNE Stud. Shaks.* 79 Swift alike of speech and sword-stroke. 1808 *SCOTT Mariv.* vi. xxv, With 'sword-sway, and with lance's thrust. 1848 — *F. M. Perth xxvii*, To get within the 'sword-sweep of those opposed to them. 1857 G. A. *LAWRENCE Guy Liv.* xxv. 243 Guy fairly staggered, as if he had received a 'sword-thrust. 1854 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. vi, 'I have found... only the weapons with which beauty is authorized to kill, says he, pointing to a wig with his 'sword-tip. 1904 F. E. *HULME Proverb-Lore* 114 'Sword-wounds may be healed, word-wounds are beyond healing.

d. Special Combats: sword-and-buckler *a.*, armed with or using a sword and buckler; pertaining to or performed with sword and buckler; *fig.* bragging, blustering (*obs.*); so sword-and-dagger *a.*; sword-arm, the arm with which the sword is wielded, the right arm; also rhetorically = military power or action, and *fig.*; sword-hayonet, a form of bayonet which may be used as a sword; sword-belt, a belt by which the sword in its scabbard is suspended; sword-bill, a South American humming-bird, *Docimastus ensiferus*, with a very long bill; sword-breaker, a device, as a dagger or buckler with a notch or hook, for breaking the blade of an adversary's sword; sword-cane, a hollow cane or walking-stick containing a steel blade which may be drawn or shot out and used as a sword; sword-case, a case to hold a sword; in mod. use, a receptacle at the back of a carriage for swords, sticks, or other articles; sword-craft, the art of using, or skill in the use of, the sword; military power; sword-cut, (*a*) a cutting stroke or blow dealt with the edge of a sword; (*b*) a wound or scar produced by such a stroke; sword-cutter, a cutter who makes sword-blades or swords; so sword-cutlery; 'sword-dagger, 7a heavy dagger; sword-dance [cf. *MLG. swertdans, G. schwertertanz*, etc.], a dance in which the performers go through some evolutions with swords, or in which a person dances among naked swords laid on the ground; also *fig.*; so sword-dancer, -dancing; sword dollar, name for a

Scottish silver coin of James VI, of the value of 30 shillings Scotch (= 2s. 6d. English), with the figure of a sword on the reverse; 'sword-fencer, a gladiator; sword-flighted *a.*, said of a bird having some of the wing-feathers contrasted in colour with the rest, suggesting a sword carried at the side; 'sword-girdle = sword-belt; sword-hand, the hand with which the sword is wielded, the right hand; sword-knot, a ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword (originating from the thong or lace with which the hilt was fastened to the wrist, but later used chiefly as a mere ornament or badge); sword-law, government by the power of the sword, or by military force; martial law; sword-leaved *a.*, having sword-shaped or ensiform leaves; sword-mat *Naut.*, a piece of matting used to protect parts of the rigging, etc., so called from the wooden 'sword' with which the fabric is beaten close in weaving; so sword-matting; 'sword-minded *a.*, of cruel or sanguinary disposition, bloody-minded; sword-proof *a.*, proof against the sword; capable of resisting the stroke of a sword; sword-salve, salve applied to a sword, and supposed to cure the wound inflicted by it (cf. *weapon-salve*); sword-service, military service rendered as a due to the overlord; sword-side [cf. *OFris. swerdsida, MLG. swerdhalve, -side, G. schwertseite*, etc.], the male line in descent (= *spear-side*, *SPKAS sb.* 10); sword-smith, a smith who makes swords, a sword-cutter; sword-stand = sword-case; sword-star, poetic name for a comet supposed to resemble a sword; sword-attack = sword-cane; sword-awallower, one who entertains for money by swallowing or pretending to swallow swords; so sword-swallowing; sword-tail, an animal of the group *Xiphosura*, comprising only the genus *Limulus*; a king-crab; so sword-tailed *a.*, having a sword-like tail; sword-taker, one who 'takes the sword' (*Matt.* xxvi. 52) without authority or right, a lawless killer; sword-tash, used by Carlyle for *sabretash*, *SABRETACHE*; sword-whale, the grampus, also called SWORDFISH; 'sword-wreck, destruction by the sword. See also SWORD-BEARER, -BLADE, etc.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 230 That same 'Sword and Buckler Prince of Wales. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Alingst.* (Percy Soc.) 61, I see by this dearth of good swords that dearth of sword and buckler fight begins to grow out: 'a man, a tall man, and a good sword and buckler man, will be spitted like a cat or a coney. *Ibid.* 98, I put on my fellow Dicks sword and buckler voyce and his soundings and sloud words. 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arl.) 47 As he lived in a ruffling time, so he loved sword and buckler men. 1646 G. *DANIEL Essay* 23 Wks. (Grosart) I. 80 Nor would I engage My self in Controversie to the Age, With Sword and Buckler Language. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxviii, Our two sword-and-buckler men gave up their contest with as little indifference as they had entered into it. 1860 *FAIRHOLT Costume* (ed. 2) 228 Sword-and-buckler play formed the usual relaxation of the London apprentices on ordinary occasions (*temp. Hen. VIII*). 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xii, Any of these 'sword-and-dagger men. 1692 *Sir W. Hope Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 159 Stand not to an Ordinary Guard, for then he would Disable your 'Sword Arm. 1760-72 H. *BROOKS Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 95, I feel a little smart in my sword-arm. 1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* i. 133 The 'Guard' is continued by moving the sword-arm, to the right. 1838 *LYTTON Leila* ii. i, Methinks our best wisdom lies in the sword-arm. 1895 *Sir E. Wood Cavalry in Waterloo Campaign* iv. 107 His sword-arm being so hacked by sabres as to be practically severed. 1916 *BUCKLER Life Disraeli* iv. xiii. 480 Gathorne Hardy, who succeeded to Cairns's place as his 'sword-arm' when the fight was fierce in the House of Commons. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 94 Rifle, Rammer, and 'Sword Bayonet. 1521 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1827) 13 Item, an sword, bukler and 'sword belt, vjs. 1534 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 184 Ane sword belt of fessit ledder. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 88 Hunger compelled them... to gnaw the leather of their saddles and sword-belts. 1824 *SCOTT Red-gairnlet* ch. xiii, He wore a smart hanger and a pair of pistols in a sullied sword-belt. 1861 W. F. *COLLIER Hist. Eng. Lit.* 177 His broad sword-belt, supporting a Spanish rapier. 1861 *Gould Manger Trochilidae* IV. Pl. 233 'Sword-bill. 1830 *MEYER & SKELTON Illustr. Ant. Arms* II. Plate 100 A 'sword breaker... The teeth give way in order to receive a blade struck against them, and close over it so that by a slight motion of the wrist it can be broken. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. iii, v, Snatch your... 'sword-cane, secret arms, and tickets of entry. 1576-7 *Registers S. Mary Wool-noth* (1886) p. xxiv. To the joyner for mending the 'sorde case for the Lorde Maior to set up in the church against the pewe. 1699 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 511 A sword case to hold the King's sword. 1794 W. *FELTON Carriages* (1801) I. 15 The sword-case, so called from its length and convenience for carrying swords or sticks... is sometimes called a hodge. 1852 *OSBORNE in Times* 3 Nov., A neat London-built brougham, with his lordship and the chaplain inside, the episcopal mace in the sword case. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* Introd. vi. (1866) 17 They learn to tremble as little at priest-craft as at 'sword-craft. 1897 'H. S. *MERRIMAN Kedar's Tennis* xxv. (*heading*) Sword-craft. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxxv, To have as many 'swords cut made, and pistols flashed at me, as [etc.]. 1859 *TENNISON Elaine* 258 Seam'd with an ancient swordcut on the cheek. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1363/4 Mr. Job Jeffs, 'Sword Cutter under the Greyhound Tavern in the Strand. 1714 *MANDE-*

VILLE Fab. Bees (1725) I. 83 Without being themselves guilty of, or accessory to them, any otherwise than by way of Trade, as a Druggist may be to Poisoning, or a Sword-Cutter to Blood-shed. 1833 J. *HOLLAND Manus. Metal* II. 74 In France a sword-cutter is still called *fouissereur*. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. v. vi, Do not... iron stanchions [transmute themselves] into the white-weapon... by 'sword-cutlery? 1567 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 109 A very good yew bow and... a 'sword dagger. 1604 *MANSTON Malcontent* i. iii. B 2b, Heres a Knight... shall. 'Doe the 'Sword daunce with any Morris-dauncer in Christendome. 1712 N. *BLUNDELL Diary* (1895) 103, I made a Sword Dance against my Marplot is flower'd. 1814 *SCOTT Diary* 7 Aug., in *Lockhart*, The sword-dance, now almost lost, but still practised in the Island of Papa. 1868 Q. *VICTORIA Life Highl.* 14 The piper played, and one of the highlanders danced the Sword dance. 1884 *WHITTIER in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 179/1 The midnight sword-dance of the northern sky. 1648 *HEXHAM* in *Een sweert-danser*, a 'Sword-dauncer. 1777 *BRAND Pop. Antig.* 175 The Fool Plough goes about, a Pageant that consists of a Number of Sword Dancers, dragging a Plough, with Music. 1811 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXI. 1. 423/2 In the North Riding of Yorkshire... On the feast of St. Stephen... 6 youths (called sword-dancers, from their dancing with swords)... begin to travel from village to village, performing a rude dance, called the sword dance. 1897 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 489 The sword-dancers from Papa. 1648 *HEXHAM* in *Een sweert-danser*, a 'Sword-dauncing with the point upon the palme of ones hand, or teeth. 1712 N. *BLUNDELL Diary* (1895) 105 We... had Sword Dancing and a Merry-Night in y^e Hall and in y^e Barne. 1847 *HALLIWELL s.v.*, There is a very singular custom, called *sword-dancing*, prevalent in many parts of Northumberland, and in the county of Durham, during the Christmas holidays. 1825 *JAMIESON, James Ryall*, the name of the silver coin of James VI. of Scotland, vulgarly called the 'Sword Dollar. 1600 *HOLLAND Lity* xvi. Arg. 390 Combates of 'sworddancers at the sharpe to the utterance. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 355 In the single Combats of Sword-Fencers (called *Gladiators*). 1868 *DARWIN Anim.* & *Pl.* xxvi. II. 349 Pouters properly have white primary wing-feathers, but not rarely a 'Sword-flighted' bird, that is, one with the few first primaries dark-coloured, appears. c. 1345 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Wright Voc.* 165 *Ta tanga*, thi 'sward-girdel. 1523 in W. H. *Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 43 If for ij swerde gyddels. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apoc.* 22 A swordgirdle decked with golde (Rev. i. 13) is a scouldirlyke furniture. 1601 *HOLLAND Piny xxxiii.* xii. 11. 483 Their sword girdles... gingle againe with thin plates of sylver. 1647 *HEXHAM* I. A sword-girdle, *een swaerd-riem*. 1535 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1595) VI. 21 To be scabbards and to bynd 'sward handis to the King, ane alne and half quartar velvet. 1629 J. *HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 145 Wounding him with a main blow on the elbow of the sword hand. 1795 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* iii. *Pain* 26 'Tis like a Wound in the Sword Hand; the Man is disabled in that which should defend him. 1881 *TENNISON Charge Heavy Brigade* iv, They rode, or they stood at bay—Struck with the sword-hand and slew. 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 407/1 (bis) Your Spruce Cievat-strings, 'Swords-knots, and the rest of your Finical Dress. 1712-14 *FORB Ripe Lock* i. 101 Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive, Beaux banish beaux, and coaches coaches drive. 1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* s.v., All officers belonging to the British army are directed to wear sword-knots of a peculiar colour and make. 1881 *KIPPLING De-partm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 68 One sword-knot stolen from the camp. 1667 *MILTON Pl.* L. xi. 672 So violence Proceeded, and Oppression, and 'Sword-Law. 1805 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sword-law*, When a thing is enforced, without a due regard being paid to established rules and regulations, it is said to be carried by sword-law, or by the will of the strongest. 1837 *BROWNING Strarford* iv. i, Who had him break the Parliament, Find some pretext for setting up sword-law! 1807 J. E. *SMITH Phys. Bot.* 368 Mr. Gwaller's elucidations of the *Ensata*, 'Sword-leaved plants. c. 1860 H. *STUART Seaman's Catich*, 32 What is the use of a 'sword mat? To keep the chafes off the lanyards of lower rigging, backstays, &c. 'Sword mats are usually made with nettle stuff. 1882 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 126 The furling gaskets... are made of 'sword matting. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xvi. (1637) 356 Those men 'sword-minded can death entertaine. 1593 *MARLOWE Edw. III.* i. ii, Unless his best be 'sword prooffe he shall die. 1a 1605 *WESTER Appins & Virginia* v. iii, My skin is not sword-proof. 1821 *PRÆD Gog* i. Poems 1865. 1. 66 Sword-proof thebestof them top to toe. 1647 *TRAPP Comm.* 1 *Pet. ii.* 24 We can hardly believe the power of 'sword-salve. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 182 The [French] King hath nothing of his Noblesse, but 'Sword-service. 1892 *COCHRAN-PATRICK Medieval Scot.* i. 6 Strangers in blood to the tribe often joined a sept, and received a portion from the chief, giving in return their sword-service and customary dues. 1854 R. G. *LATHAM Native Races Russian Emp.* 129 Saimathan (as a Scandinavian would say) on the 'sword-side. 1861 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* ii. iii. (1864) III. 173 He argued, that he and Duke Robert were of equal rank, by reason of their consanguinity, Sword-side and Spindle-side counter-changed. 1872 *Curtis Scenic & Char. Mid. Ages* 320 Some 'swordsmithe chanted magical verses as they welded them. 1894 *Archæologia* L.IV. 45 Of the churches in the City to-day, thirty have one 'sword-stand each. 1852 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 5) 590 Once more the blazing 'swordstar shewed in Heaven. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, 'Sword-stick, a walking-cane concealing a sharp, rapier-like weapon. 1906 C. N. & A. M. *WILLIAMSON Car of Destiny* xxxviii, The old man had come out of the house with a Toledo sword-stick. 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 1196 He was assisted by a wretched looking female, who was a 'sword-swallower. 1901 W. R. H. *Trowbridge Lett. her Mother to Eliz.* xxxi. 153 The sword-swallower did some amazing things, and smacked his lips, as if the swords tasted nice. 1873 *ROUTLEDGE's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 137/2 What he told me about his 'sword swallowing was even more curious. 1858 *BAIRD Cycl. Nat. Sci., Xiphosura*, a... 'Sword-tails. 1660 'Swordtaker [see *Sword-bearer* d]. 1828 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. viii.* ii. (1872) III. 9 He wears his sword, but has no 'swordtash (*porte-épée*). 1860 *WRAXALL Lity in Sea* i. 16 The Grampus, or 'Sword-whale... attains a length of twenty-five feet. 1646 G. H. *Hills tr. Casimire's Odes* 21 Forbear cruel men to multiply With fire, 'Sword-wrack, your single destiny.

e. In names of plants having sword-shaped leaves or other parts, as **sword aloe** (see quot.); **sword-bean**, the genus *Entada*, and *Canavalia gladiata*, from their large flat pods; **sword-fern**, name for several ferns with long narrow fronds, as the genus *Xiphopteris*, *Nephrolepis exaltata* and other species, and *Grammitis australis*; **sword-flag**, the yellow water-flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*; **sword-flax**, a name for the New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*; **sword-lily** [Cf. Du. *zwaard-lilie*, G. *schwertlilie*, etc.], the genus *Gladiolus*; in quot. 1845 applied to some water plant; **sword-rush**, -sedge, an Australian sedge, *Lepidosperma gladiatum*; **sword-weed**, a name for *Cassia occidentalis*, from its sword-shaped pods. See also **SWORD-GRASS**.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Aloe*, *Africana caulescens, foliis minus glaucis caulibus amplexantibus, floribus rubris*. The "Sword Aloe." 1883 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade Suppl.* *Sword Bean. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants*, *Xiphopteris*. *Sword-Fern. 1884 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* 50 You must push through the reed grass to find the "sword-flag." 1873 R. H. HURTON *Ess.* I. 61 The little clover competes successfully even with the *Phormium tenax*, the "sword-flax." 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr. in Gard. Assist.* 73 *Gladiolus*, "sword-lily, or corn-flag." 1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duchess* xiii. Where the bold sword-lily cuts the clear waters. 1875 Melbourne *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1901 The wrapping-paper, manufactured from the "Sword-rush growing at Portland." 1877 VON MUELLER *Bot. Teach.* 124 (Morris) *Lepidosperma gladiatum*, the great "Sword-sedge of our coasts."

Sword, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To equip or arm with a sword. (See also **SWORDED**.)

In quot. used satirically in reference to the previous speaker's words, and in double sense: see 2. a 1616 BRAUM & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* iv. i, Sam. My kingdom for a sword! Cham. I'll sword you presently, I'll claw your skin coat too.

2. To strike, slash, or kill with a sword. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1853 SALA *Captain Dangerous* III. iv. 144 That confounded Officer that I sworded. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 473 Swording right and left men, women, on their sudden faces. 1884 JEFFERIES *Bevis* I. i. 14 The burdocks and the rest were not high enough yet, the Paynim scoundrels had not grown tall enough... to be slain with any pleasure, and a sense that you were valiantly swording.

3. *trans.* (fig.) To thrust or put forth like a sword. *nonce-use.*

1827 CLARK *Sheph. Cal.* 53 And mint and flagleaf, swording high their blooms to the unheeding eye.

Sword (e), *obs.* forms of **SWORD**.

Sword-bearer. [Cf. ON. *sverðberari*.] A person who bears a sword. a. *spec.* A municipal official who carries a sword of state before a magistrate on ceremonial occasions.

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1093) 15 The Mayres Swerd bearer for the tyme beyng. a 1471 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 396/1 Kerver and Sworderber to the said mooste heynous Traytour. 1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 143 Officers of the same Towne, as Recorder, Towne Clerke, Sworderber, attorney and other. a 1574 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 118 The City of London sent a Letter to him by their Swerd-Bearer. 1708 *Lonl. Gaz.* No. 4464/5 His Lordship... carried the Swerd beheaded before Her Majesty... to the Church, where the City Swerd-bearer receiv'd it from his Lordship. a 1734 *Lonl. Lives* (1826) I. 251 There was one Row in office of swordbearer; which in that town [sc. Bristol] is pronounced sorberer. I thought it sounded like Cerberus. 1835 *App. Munic. Corp.* *Rep.* 1. 60 The Sword-bearer [of Gloucester] is elected for life by the corporation... His only duties are to attend upon the mayor, and to carry the sword.

b. An attendant on a military man of rank, or on a chief, who carries his master's sword when not worn.

1660 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) II. 151 What the Sword-bearer brought of Monke's coming up, may bee falsly rendered by him.

c. *gen.* One who carries or wears a sword.

1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Swerdeberer, *porteur despees*. 1538 ELYOT, *Macherophorus*, a sworde bearer. 1570 JEWEL *Vivio Bull Pius V* (1582) 4 [Saint] Paule the Swordebearer. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Sword-bearer*, one who wears a sword.

d. A ruler or magistrate having authority to punish offenders (with allusion to Rom. xiii. 4).

1650 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 32 Though he makes no difference between Sworderbearers and Swordtakers, between Gods Ministers, and Theeves and Robbers; yet the Holy Ghost does, for Gods Minister is a Sworderbearer. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xi. 49 Supposing such Bishops qualified..., and usurping none of the Sword-bearers power.

e. One of an order of knights in Poland, founded in 1204: see **PORT-GLAIVE**.

1656 [see **PORT-GLAIVE**]. 1693 *d'Emiliane's Hist. Monast. Orders* 287 Of the Order of Teutonic Knights, Marriages, or Sword-bearers. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Teutonic*, In 1204, Duke Albert had founded the Order of Sword-bearers, *Port-Glaives*. 1784 H. CLARK *Hist. Knighthood* II. 88 Albert then Bishop of Livonia... prescribed to these Knights the Cistercian rule and habit, viz. a long white mantle and black bond; on the breast two swords in saltire, whence they had the title of Brethren Sword-Bearers. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 248/1 Most of these [German] families settled there [sc. in the Baltic provinces] when the Order of the Knights Sword-bearers was the acknowledged sovereign of these countries (from 1300 to 1530).

Hence **Sword-bearing**, the office of a sword-bearer (sense a).

1535 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 307 His preferment unto the room of the sword-bearing of London.

Sword-bearing, a. Bearing a sword; that is a sword-bearer.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1060 (Gr.) þe æðelingas sword-berende settan beton. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* (Roxb.) 217 The king... As Gods sword-bearing minister appointed. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Docimastes*, *Sword-bearing* Humming-bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*).

Sword-blade. The blade of a sword.

1409 *Durham Acc. Roll in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1899) XIV. 521 Et soluta Johanni Felanceby pro ii swordblad pro les belowes [of the forge], i. d. 1545 *Rules of Custome* Ho. b. v. h. Knives called swordblades the dossen vi. s. viii. d. 1620 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 215 There is scarce a knife or a swordblade in the fleets. a 1700 *Everlyn Diary* 30 Sept. 1644, The Mills where they hammer and polish the sword-blades. 1784 *Cowper Task* II. 318 I [sc. satire] may correct a foible, may chastise The freaks of fashion, regulate the dress, Retrench a sword-blade, or displace a patch. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxxvi. In old times, the sword-blades of Toledo were held in great estimation. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. xiii. She, turned pale at the sight of her brother and kinsman, drawn swords, broken sword-blades, and papers yet smouldering in the brazier.

b. *attrib.* **Sword-blade bond, note**, one of the securities issued by the **Sword-blade Company**, a speculative company in London incorporated 15 Sept. 1691 for the manufacture of hollow sword-blades in the North of England, which failed and was taken over by London merchants who speculated in forfeited lands in Ireland.

1703 *Jrnl. Ho. Commons Ireland* 9 Oct. 331/1 The Governor and Company for hollow Sword-Blades in England. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 192 It's said a quo warranto will be brought against the sword blade company. 1708 *Lonl. Gaz.* No. 4422/8 Lost... between the Mine-Adventure-Office on Snow-hill, and the Sword-Blade-Office in Birch-lane, a... Pocket-Case, in which were the following Notes:—Three Sword-Blade-Notes... No. 41. for 121. 10s. No. 19. for 231. 10s. No.—for 301. 1795 in J. Collyer *Rep. Cases Ctr. Chancery* (1847) II. 363 note, A. B. being ill of the sickness whereof he died... said, 'Now, my dear Ann, take these (viz. a bank note and a sword-blade bond), they are yours.'

†**Sword-brother.** *Obs.* [f. **SWORD** sb. + **BROTHER** sb. Cf. *MLG. swertbroder*, *MHG. swertbroder* (G. *schwertbruder* Hist.), *MDa. swertbroder* = *SWORD-BEAREER* e.] A comrade in arms.

a 1205 *LAV.* 4144 Ich wulle mine rhte faren to stal sehte to-gene bene swerd broteren þe belene beoh for-sworne. 1611. 30523 He bigon bene swikedom uppen his sword broteren.

Sworded (sɔːɪdɪd, sɔːɪdɪd), a. [f. **SWORD** sb. + **ED** 2.] Equipped or armed with a sword.

a 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 257 *Gladius* sword, *gladius* sworded. c 1000 *Vercelli MS.* II. 78 b (in Napier *Contrib. OE. Lexicogr.*) Þa cwom þær semninga twegen englas to him 7 æsceldode & 7esweordeode [*Blickl. Hom.* 221 æsceldode & 7esperode]. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) xii. 137 Thei knownen not how to ben clothed; now long, flow schort, . . . now swerden, now daggered. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxxix. 333 Whan sir Tristram was armed as hym lyked best and well shelded and swerden. 1569 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xi. The helmed Cherubim And swerden Seraphim. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vii. Being double pistold, and well swerden. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* viii. 87 Such a brave surprising Train Of sworded Boys, and armed Men. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* v. 367 Nor James, nor sworden Paul, Watch in the cross-shap'd hall; Nor the first martyr of a madding crowd. 1805 COLERIDGE *Separation* I A sworded man whose trade is blood. 1854 WHITTIER *The Rendition* II, I thought of Liberty Marched hand-cuffed down that sworded street. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 509 A Caesar helmed and sworded.

b. *trans.* Having some part resembling a sword.

1681 GREG *Musgrave* I. v. i. 87 Whether this Fish be Viviparous, is uncertain; yet being of the Sworded-kind, I have ventured here to describe the Head. 1854 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 4) 495 A marvel mightier than the sworded star. 1897 F. THOMPSON *Ode Setting Sun* New Poems 116 Where is the Naiad 'mid her sworded sedge?

Sworder (sɔːɪdɪr, sɔːɪdɪr), [f. **SWORD** sb. + **ER** 1, after L. *gladiator* **GLADIATOR**.]

1. One who kills another with a sword, an assassin, cut-throat; one who habitually fights with a sword; a gladiator.

1593 SHAKES. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 135 A Romane Sworder, and Bandetto slauie Murder'd sweet Tully. 1606—*Aut. & Cl.* II. xiii. 31 Cæsar will... be Stag'd to th' shew Against a Sworder. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi. I am honest, and so forth, you would say, but a hot-brained brawler, and common sworder or stabber. 1837-42 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. ii. 33 These mercenary sworders and musketeers. 1895 *Athenæum* 15 June 778/2 A naked babe... turns his smiling face to the truculent sworder who is about to execute the behest of the weak Herod.

b. = **SWORD-BEAREER** c.

1537 [COVERDALE] *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* 33 The Sworder. This order weareth whyt also, & ii. reede awaides crosse waye vpon a whyte cole [cotel], which signify theyr bloody knight hode.

2. One skilled in the use of the sword; a swordsman.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xviii. With blade advanced, each Chieftain bold Show'd like the Sworder's form of old. 1820 BYRON *Yuan* iv. xlix. The third, a wary, cool old sworder, took The blows upon his cutlass. 1876 EARL ALDENBURY *Fifty Years Life* I. 106 A splendid horseman, a dexterous sworder.

Swordfish. [f. **SWORD** sb. + **FISH** sb. 1 Cf. *MLG. swertvisch*, G. *schwertfisch*, etc.]

1. The common name of *Xiphias gladius*, a large fish of the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Pacific, having the upper jaw prolonged into a sword-like weapon; the flesh is used for food. Also extended to other species of the genus *Xiphias* and related genera.

Also applied locally to several fishes of slender elongated form, as the garfish or garpike (*Belone vulgaris*), the butterfish or spotted gunnel (*Centronotus* or *Alurgnoides gunnellus*), also called SWORDICK, and the cutlass-fish or silvery hair-tail (*Trichiurus lepturus*). Also, the grampus or killer (*Orca gladiator*), a ferocious toothed cetacean.

c 1400 *Brut* cclviii. 523 This yere were taken liij gret ffishes bitwen Greth & London: one was called mors marine, þe second, A sword ffish, & þe other tweyn were whales. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 836 Salt swyrd-fysche: avery & fyne. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 1512 517 The sword-fish, against the whale; the Rhinoceros against the elephant. 1613 *Descr. Bermudas* in *Force Tracts* (1844) III. 111. 22 The Sword-fish swimmes vnder the Whale, and pricketh him vpward. 1666 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 168 The horns of the Pistis or Sword-fish. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. II. iv. 47 The sword-fish, which Plutarch saith, hath... a sword in the head, but no heart to use it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Keisey), *Sword-Fish*, a Sea-fish which has at the end of the upper Jaw, a Weapon like a Sword... It also has Vents near the Eyes, to spout forth Water, with seven Fins. 1769 PENKANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 128 The sword fish is said to be very voracious. 1820 SHELLEY *Arethusa* 68 The shadowy waves are as green as the forest's night.—Outspeeding the shark, And the sword-fish dark. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperrn* II. 49 It is said by whalers, that the 'thresher' and the sword-fish attack the whale in conjunction.

b. *attrib.*

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 249 Upon the end of the 'shank' fits the head of the harpoon, known by the names of Sword-fish iron, lily-ion, and Indian-dart. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Swordfish sucker*, a remora, *Echeneis brachyptera*, which often fastens on swordfishes. 1897 KIRLING *Capt. Cour.* viii. 190 A Gloucester sword-fish boat.

2. The southern constellation *Lorado* or *Xiphias*. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 427 The new Southern Constellations [include]... Dorado, *Xiphias*, The Sword Fish.

Hence **Swordfisherman**, a vessel employed in fishing for swordfish; **Swordfishery**, **Sword-fishing**, fishing for swordfish.

1879 *The Congregationalist* 20 Aug. (Cent. Dict.) *Sword-fishing* is the most popular way of spending the day [at Block Island]. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* Life 61 The Thumbscrew was a sword-fisherman, long, low and rakish.

Sword-grass. A name for several different plants with sword-shaped leaves, as the sword-lily (*Gladiolus*), *Arenaria* (*Spergularia*) *segetalis*, *Melilotus segetalis* or *sulcata*, and various grasses and sedges, as the reed canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Arundo conspicua* of New Zealand, and *Cladium pittacorum* of Australia.

1598 FLORIO, *Uindolo*, an herbe called great Galangall or swordgrasse. 1647 HAXHAM I. (*Herbs*), Sedge, or Sword-grasse, *Water-lisch*. 1718 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Acorus*, The false Acorus is the common Sword-grass. 1749 [see b]. 1823 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIV. 190 A sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* II. vii. When... the summer airs blow cool On the oat-grass and the sword-grass, and the bulrush in the pool. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Sword-grass*, common name for the *Phragmites*. 1874 A. DOMETT *Kanof* x. ii. 172 The great plumes far and wide of the sword-grass aspire.

b. *attrib.* in collectors' names for moths of the genus *Calocampa*.

1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Moths & Butterflies* 8 The Sword-grass moth. Mr. Rosel informs us, That the Caterpillar of this Fly feeds on the Orcher... I once took one of these Caterpillars, full grown, feeding on the Sword-grass in the Marshes at Rotherbitch. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 65 The Sword Grass [*Calocampa exoleta*...] appears in April or May, and the middle of October.

Swordick (sɔːɪdɪk). [*Obscure.*] A local name of the butter-fly (cf. **SWORDFISH** 1).

1805 BAILEY *Ornith.* 292 The Spotted Blenny (*blennius gunnellus*, Lin. Syst.) which, from the form of its body, has here got the name of swordick. 1863 [see **GUNNEL**].

Swording, *vbl. sb.* [f. **SWORD** v. + **-ING** 1.] Striking with a sword; exercise with the sword, fencing (in quot. 1899 *attrib.*).

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Swording*, slashing with a sword. 1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (1900) 94, I also won the swording prize at the last wappenshaw.

Swording, *ppl. a. Obs. or arch.* [f. **SWORDER**: see **-ING** 2.] Martial, warlike, military.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Ct. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 68 The Duke brought with him four hundred men, the Earle of Salisbury five hundred, the Earle of Warwick six hundred; The Dukes of Excester and Sommerset eight hundred, the Earle of Northumberland, the Lords Egremont and Clifford fifteen hundred. This was the fashion of that swording age. a 1659 BF. BROWNING *Serm.* (1674) II. ii. 20 Our Fore-fathers... lived in those swording times, when all was in an uprose. 1860 SWINBURNE *Queen-Mother* I. iii. These swording-men are holier things than we.

Swordless (sɔːɪdlɪs, sɔːɪdlɪs), a. [f. **SWORD** sb. + **-LESS**.] Destitute of a sword; not having, carrying, or using a sword.

a 1440 *Partonope* 434 Hys swerde be smotte a-geyne the gysarme Be the hylt hit brake... The danyys were gladd... For swerdeles was Partonope. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. v. 41 And so I thought my brother syr kyt should not be swerdeles. a 1814 *Spaniards* III. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 224 My hand... instinctive rushes to my swordless side.

1815 BYRON *Parisina* ix. With swordless belt, and fetter'd hand. 1883 WHITTIER *Our Country* xviii. The swordless commonwealth of Penn. 1889 CORRETT *Menk* xiii. 187 In their midst rode Lambert with swordless scabbard.

Swordlet (sɔːˈdlɛt). *nonce-wd.* [f. **SWORD** *sb.* + **-LET**.] A small sword.

1884 R. F. BURTON *Bk. Sword* 169 A specimen of the Manquema Swordlet drawn to scale.

† **Swordling**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 awerdlynge. [ad. early mod. G. *swertling*, f. *swert* **SWORD** *sb.* + *-ling*, -ling; -LING 1 2; a rendering of L. *gladiolus*.] In quot. app. denoting the yellow iris or water-flag (*Iris Pseudacorus*).

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 23 Iris... bath leaves like unto the herbe called Gladiolus, that is to saye, the gladdon or swerdlynge.

Swordman. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (replaced by **SWORSMAN**). Pl. -men. [f. **SWORD** *sb.* + **MANS** *sb.* 1.]

1. A man who uses or fights with a sword; a gladiator; one skilled in, or addicted to, using a sword; *spec.* one skilled in fencing; = **SWORSMAN** 1.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 23 Pat swerdman was i. slawe. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 483/1 Swerde man, or he bat sythe a swerde, gladiator. 14... *Gest of Robyn Hode* clxix. In Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 64/4 Thou art one of the best swerde-men That ever yet sawe I. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.* *Gladiator*, a swerd mane. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. Ad Sect. xii. 58 Peter was the boldest of the twelve, and a good sword-man. 1652 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 290 It is here said your favourite Dr. Froissard is become of late a quarrelsome sword-man. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. 185: V. 148 Cuihelm... sent privly Eumerus a hir'd sword-man to assassinate him. 1692 Sir W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 164, I have given you the directions to make you a sword-man. 1728 D. McBANNE *(title)* The Expert Sword-Man's Companion; or the True Art of Self-Defence.

b. A soldier who fights with a sword; one of a body of troops armed with swords; hence, an armed follower.

c1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16673 The spermen ride, the bowemen schote. 1. The swordmen smyte & strokes zeue. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr.* 215 In the ryght hande of thynne enemyes, the Swerde mene; In the lyfte hande, the Iusters with Speris. 1610 CAL. *St. Papers* (Irel.) 416 It is to be wished that the swordmen, not only of Ulster but of Connaught, were transmitted upon this occasion to Swethen or Virginia. 1612 SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 35 They and all their sword-men should clearly relinquish... unto the King... all their lands... which they held in Leinster. 1617 MORISON *lin.* II. 100 Two things remained to settle the Kingdom. First the ridding Ireland of the swordmen. 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 113 There were manie accusations against Hugh Erswicke and his sword-man. 1669-70 R. MONTAGU in *Buckeuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 468 The sword men are discontented to hear they are not likely to be employed for a year at least.

2. A man 'of the sword'; a warrior, military man, fighter, soldier. Also *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 62 Worthy fellows, and like to procure most sinewie sword-men [printed man]. 1621-31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 13 David was a swordman with a witness—one of the greatest warriors that ever was. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 26 The Earl of Essex... the most Popular man of the Kingdom, and the Darling of the sword-men. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 188 How much it did misbecome Bishops... who make profession of a life differing from sword-men, to change the Crosier into Musket rests. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quer.* (1708) 73 Sword-Men; As Generals of Armies, Captains, Lieutenants, Common Soldiers. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 39 His sword swordmen the Jesuits. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1710) 190 This... Degree [of Knight Bachelor]... was... bestowed upon Gown-Men, contrary to the nature of the thing (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestowed on sword-men). 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* v. iv. 413 Such an innovation should be a warning not to vote for swordmen nor for the Protector's friends.]

Hence **Swordmanship** = **SWORSMANSHIP**.

1781 COWPER *Charity* 509 No skill in swordmanship, however just, Can secure against a madman's thrust.

Sword-pink: see **PINK** *sb.* 1 (Cf. G. *schwert-bock*.)

1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Eng. Way to Wealth* 14 These are Vessels of divers fashions, and not like unto the Busses, and they be called some of them, sword-pinks, Flat-bottomes, Holland-tounds. 1616 CAPT. J. SMITH *Desc. New Eng.* 12, 2 or 3000 Busses, Flat bottomes, sword pinks.

Sword-play. [OE. *swordplega*, f. **SWORD** *sb.* + **PLAY** *sb.*]

1. † a. Fight, battle. *OE.* b. The action of plying or wielding a sword briskly, as in fencing; the art or practice of fencing.

a1000 *Waldere* 13 (Gr.) Ðy ic ðe zesawe æt ðam swordplegan... wif forþan. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* iv. iv. § 9. 319 Truly I think there is at no time a greater concourse of the people then at the sword-plays. 1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 48 When there was any sword-play, or fighting on the stage. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 205, I studied sword-play under Signor Cantarini. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 298/2 His sword-play was like flashes of lightning. 1910 EGERTON CASTLE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 250/2 The new 17th century French sword-play was... very neat... and... even more deadly than the old fence.

c. *fig.* Spirited or skillful controversy or debate. 1847 BUNSEN *Church of Future* Pref. p. xxvii. I have not the slightest intention... of involving myself in any literary sword-play. 1904 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* III. vi. 189 To enjoy the spectacle of intellectual sword-play.

2. A kind of sword-dance. *rare*.

1882 ELTON *Origins Eng. Hist.* v. 123 If no duel occurred during the meal, the guests were entertained with a sword-play.

Sword-player. Now *rare* or *Obs.* One skilled in sword-play; chiefly, a gladiator; also, a fencer.

14. *Nom.* in Wt. Wülker 696/37 *Hic gladiator*, a sword-player. 1538 ELYOT *Addit.*, *Bustuarij*, sword players, whiche went before the ded corps when they were borne to be burned. 1555 EORH *Decades* (Arb.) 115 Setting them in order of battell after his swordplayers fashion. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 27/1 The plaie or game of swordplayers or maisters of defense. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 640 A Romane Emperour is said to have seen in his smaragd the sword players as they did fight. 1627 [see *sword-fight*, *Sword* *sb.* 6a]. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1323 Have they not sword-players, and ev'ry sort Of Gymnic Artists? 1693 DAYDEN *Juvenal* iv. (1697) 71 In a Prize of Sword-Players, when one of the Fencers had the other at his Mercy, the Vanquish'd Party implor'd the Clemency of the Spectators. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. xxv*, 'Nay!' said the Countess... 'Would you hold me out as a prize to the best sword-player?'

So † **Sword-playing** = **SWORD-PLAY** 1 b.

14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wt. Wülker 586/35 *Gladiatoria*, a swordpleynge, or bokler pleynge. 1587 GOLDING *De Morray* xx. (1592) 315 Justs... swordplayings, Wrestling, buffeting.

† **Sword-slipper**. *Sc. and north. dial. Obs.*

Also 6 -allipper, -allypper, -alyper, 6-8 -allipper, 7-8 -aleiper. [Of Scand. origin (cf. MSw. *swerd-slipare*); see **SLIPE** v.] A sword-sharpener.

1478-9 in R. DAVIES *Extr. Muic.* Rec. York (1843) 64 Solut. Robson Swerdslipper pro j vagina de novo fact, magno gladio majoris. 1541 Acc. *Ld. High Treas.* Scot. VII. 480 To Thomas Softlaw, suerd slipper, for his fe in making of the Kingis grace skallerstie... xxi li. 1584 Rec. *Elgin* (New Spald. Club 1903) I. 175 John Wmfray swordslippper in Elgin. 1601 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* (Bannatyne Cl.) II. ii. 357 Hector Daudisoun, sword-slipper in Edinburgh. 1661 *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Sword-slipper*, a dresser or maker of Swords. So used in the North of England; And a Cutler with them deals only in knives. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. I. xxviii. § 2. (1699) 145 In Anno 1634, James Clerk was pursued, because a Sword being sent by Cuthbertson to Moubray a Sword-slipper [etc.]. 1688 *Par. Reg. Hexham* in *Chron. Mirab.* (1841) 156 William, son of William Hutchinson, Sword Slipper. 1714 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1889) 133 John Allan, sword slipper in Doune.

Swordsmanship (sɔːˈdz-, sɔːˈdzmənʃ). Pl. -men.

[f. gen. of **SWORD** *sb.* + **MANS** *sb.* 1.]

1. A man who uses, or is skilled in the use of, a sword; *spec.* one skilled in fencing.

a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 219 As Swordsmen use to fence With blunted Foyles. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Swordsmanship*, at present it generally means a person versed in the art of fencing. 1825 LYTON *Zici* i. 1, The Sicilian was a renowned swordsmanship; nevertheless, in the third pass he was run through the body. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv. Had a common swordsmanship struck this fatal blow, he had harmed the bone and damaged the muscles. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xv. 306 His animosities were held in check by only one curb—he was no swordsmanship.

b. = **SWORSMAN** 1 b.

1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 188 The Egyptian army consists of sword-men, mace-men, slingers, and other corps.

2. = **SWORSMAN** 2.

1701 J. PRINCE (title) *Danmonii [sic] Orientales Illustrates*... wherein the Lives... of the Most famous Divines, Statesmen, Swordsmen, Physicians [etc.], Natives of that most noble Province [sc. Devon]... are memorized. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 693 The swordsmanship's pass.

So **Swordswoman**.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. (Cassell's) A company of twelve Viennese swordswomen will shortly arrive in Paris to give a series of entertainments.

Swordsmanship. [f. *prec.* + **-SHIP**.] The quality or art of a swordsmanship; skill in the use of the sword.

1851-2 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. App. xiv. 382 The mere swordsmanship and marksmanship of the troops are of small importance in comparison with their disposition. 1891 *Times* 20 Feb. 7/6 Mr. Egerton Castle discoursed on the 'Story of Swordsmanship, especially considered in its connexion with the rise and decline of duelling'. 1899 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 10/1 The latter bear terrible evidence of the swordsmanship of our cavalry.

b. *fig.* Skill in controversy or debate.

1879 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* I. 43 Lord John Russell's swordsmanship was the swordsmanship of Saladin, and not that of stout King Richard. 1886 BLACKIE *What does Hist. Teach* 86 The spiritual swordsmanship of St. Paul.

Swordster. *nonce-wd.* [f. **SWORD** *sb.* + **-STER**.] One addicted to the use of the sword.

1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* vii. (1888) 64, I would not on any account that any one thought I was a quarrelsome swordster.

Swore, pa. t. and obs. pa. pple. of **SWEAR** v.; obs. f. **SWIRE**.

Sworl. *Sc. and north. dial. f. SWIRL*.

Sworn (swɔːn), ppl. a. [Pa. pple. of **SWEAR** v.]

1. That has taken or is bound by an oath.

Sworn brother: either of two companions in arms who took an oath according to the rules of chivalry to share each other's good and bad fortunes; hence, either of two comrades or friends who are absolutely faithful or devoted to each other; a close or intimate friend or companion. So *sworn friend*, *sworn enemy*, *sworn foe*: one who has vowed perpetual enmity against another; hence, a determined or irreconcilable enemy.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 824 He woren breðere of kinde boren, And abram woren be breðre sworen. c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1010, I wol ensuren the... That I shal neuer fro the go but be thyn owne sworen brother. c1440 *Geueyde*

4834 His sworn brother he was in sothfastnes. c1460 *Oseney Reg.* 5 Robert Doyle and Roger of Iuory, sworne brethren and i-confederay. euerich to other by feythe and sacrament, come to the conquest of Inglonde with Kyng William bastarde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 21 Although I had bene your sworne and professed foe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. i. 23, I am your Sworne Brother (Sweet) To grim Necessitie; and hee and I will keepe a League till Death. 1599—*Much Ado* i. i. 73 Who is his companion now? He hath every month a new sworne brother. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1152 Those sworne enemies of the Christian Religion. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 167 Now my sworne Friend, and then mine Enemy. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1810) II. 538 Private profit is (though a secret) a sworne enemy to the general good. 1780 COWPER *On Burning Ld. Mansfield's Library* 2 The Vandals of our isle, Sworn foes to sense and law. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* x. That boy's father and myself, Sir, were sworn friends. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 690 Cnut... proposes that they [sc. he and Eadmund] shall... divide the Kingdom and become sworn brothers ('fratres adoptivi').

b. With others. (esp. agent-nouns): Thoroughly devoted or addicted to some course of action; resolute, out-and-out, ineluctable.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 68 He's a sworne Rioter. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xvi. Thou sworne horse-courser, hold thy peace. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. ii. The Soldiers at Jales... were in heart sworne Sansculottes. 1856 MERIVALE *Norm. Emp.* xl. (1871) V. 10 Every theory had its special teacher, every paradox its sworn defender.

2. Appointed or admitted with a formal or prescribed oath to some office or function.

Sworn broker: see *quots.* 1855, 1901.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 432 Certain bokes and recordes of youre Eschequier, made by youre sworn Officers. 1445 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 14 They sal sell na flesche quibill it be prisit be the sworne prisaris. 1499 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 57 It was deliuerit be ane sworne assis Alexander Chamer forspakar that the pynours sal pay [etc.]. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 20 The lury... May in the sworne-twelve haue a thiefe, or two Guiltier then him they try. 1605—*Lear* III. iv. 84 Swear not, commit not with mans sworne Spouse. 1702 *Post Man* 1-3 Jan. 2/2 Advt. At the Office of Mr. Temple, Sworn Broker of London. 1707 E. SMITH (title) *Phædra and Hippolitus*. A Tragedy as it is Acted at the Queen's Theatre, by Her Majesty's Sworn Servants. 1793-4 *Matthew's Bristol Directory* 30 Dunn, John, Sworn-measurer, Gloucester-lane. 1818 SHAKS. *Rosal. & Helen* 289 To be His sworn bride eternally. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. xxx*, The Duke of Burgundy, the sworn vassal of France. 1842 *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 103. § 1 The Offices of Comptrollers of the Hanaper, Six Clerks, Sworn Clerks, and Waiting Clerks, are hereby abolished. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix. One Brogley, sworn broker and appraiser, who kept a shop where every description of second-hand furniture was exhibited. 1855 F. PLAYFORD *Pract. Hints Investing Money* at Sworn-brokers, who, not content with having gained private confidence, have complied in addition with certain City regulations; as becoming citizens of London, and being sworn in before the Lord Mayor. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 7/1 There are some firms who to this day have the words 'Sworn brokers' printed upon their business cards... All who aspired to carry on business as brokers had to attend the Court of Aldermen and be formally sworn.

b. *Sworn man* (formerly written in one word): gen. a man bound by oath to the performance of a duty or office; hence, a man bound to strict service, a 'vassal', 'henchman'; † *spec.* a 16th century name for the church officers appointed to assist the churchwardens, later called *side(s)men*.

1571 GRINALD *Injunctions* § 2. Cijj. That the Churchwardens and sworne men of euerie Parische shall halfe-yearly... present to the Ordinarie the names of all such persons of their Parische, as be... blasphemers of the name of God [etc.]. 1582 FETTERSTONE *Dial. agst. Dancing* C 5, By this you see to burthen Churchwardens and sworne men with perurie. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 4 Brute and his fellows swornemen were worth all the rest. 1611 *Bible Transl.* Pref. 9 They will not trust the people with it [sc. the Scripture], no not as it is set forth by their owne sworne men. 1617 MORISON *lin.* III. 204 Being found guilty by a lurie of twelve sworne men. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 88 To remove all doubt, six sworn men were appointed from different places in the neighbourhood to watch her day and night. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii. Richard Varney is my sworn man, and a close brother of my secret council. 1850 ELIZ. LAMOND *tr. Walter of Henley's Bush*. 7 Survey your lands and tenements by true and sworn men.

3. Affirmed or promised by an oath; confirmed by swearing; to which one is sworn.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxiii. Are you willing to barter sworn faith... to this wretched hypocritical sophistry? 1830 JAMES DARNLEY I. v. 107 If it had been to-morrow, I'd not have gone upon the thing, for to-day my sworn service is out. 1909 *tr. Hoff's Hum. Species* 7 The Koran requires no such sworn evidence.

b. with prep. or adv.: cf. **SWEAR** v. III, IV.

1869 ADAM SMITH's *W. N. I.* v. 1. 15 note, Bullion... not the produce of English coin... being called technically *sworn-off gold*. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 4/1 Their statistics and almost sworn-to facts could not hold water.

Swosh, variant of **SWASH**.

Swot, **swat** (swɔːt), *sb. slang.* [Dialectal variant of **SWEAT** *sb.*]

According to a contributor to *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 369/2, the term originated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in the use on one occasion of the expression 'It makes one swot' (= sweat) by the Scotch professor of mathematics, William Wallace.]

1. Work or study at school or college; in early use *spec.* mathematics. Hence *gen.* labour, toil. 1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 352/2, I have often heard military men talk of *swot*, meaning thereby mathematics; and persons eminent in that science are termed 'good swots'. 1899

CROCKETT *Kil Kennedy* 307 Mary is a good girl, but I own it is no end of a swot to have to see her home from night-school. 1905 H. A. VACHELL *The Hill* iii. 51 Our object is... to get through the 'swat' with as little squandering of valuable time as possible.

2. One who studies hard.

1850 [see sense 1]. 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 220 'Oh, you swat!' met us at every turn... and yet the real truth was, that neither Jack nor myself did 'swat'. 1899 'MARTELLO TOWER' [CAPT. NORMAN] *At School & Sea* 40 Sometimes a knot of us... would persuade a good-natured swot to construe the forthcoming lesson to us.

Swot, swat (swpt), *v. slang*. [f. prec.] *intr.* To work hard at one's studies. Also *trans.* to 'get up', 'mug up' (a subject).

1850 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2), *Swot*,... to work hard for an examination, to be diligent in one's studies.—*Army*, 1856 [see prec. 2]. 1899 E. PHILLIPOTT *Human Boy* 120 He was swatting like anything in play-hours for a special Old Testament history prize. 1908 *Athenaeum* 25 July 93/2 It is the case that boys deliberately set themselves to 'slack' or 'swot' for longer or shorter periods.

Swot(e): see *Soot sb. 1*, *a.* and *sb. 2*, *adv.*

† **Swote**. *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3-5 *swat*, 3 (*Lay.*) *swat*, *swot*, 1, 3-5 *swot*, 4 (*Ayemb.*) *suot*, 4-5 *swote*, *swoot*, *soot*, *sot*, 5 *sote*. *f. north.* 4-6, 8 *swat*, 6 *swatt*, *Sc. swait*. [Com. Teut. (wanting in Gothic): OE. *swið* str. n. = OS., OFris., LG. *swēð*, (M)Du. *swiet*, OHG., MHG. *swiez* str. m. (G. *schweiss*), ON. *svēiti* wk. m. (MSw. *svet(t)e*, Sw. *svett*, Da. *svæd*): = O'Leut. **swait*:- Indo-cur. **swoid*-, whence also Skr. *svēdas*, L. *sūdor* (= **swoidos*). From the weak grade of the same root are Skr. *śvadyate* to sweat, Arm. *khirtin* sweat, Gr. *ἵδωρ*, OHG. *swiggen* (MHG. *switzen*, G. *schwitzen*) to sweat, W. *chwys* sweat, Lett. *swidri* (pl.). In several of the Germanic languages the word has the twofold signification of sweat and blood; the second survives in G. hunting parlance.]

1. = *SWEAT sb. 2*.

807 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xxxvii. 268 Dær was swide swiðlic geseowig, & dær was micel swat agoten. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* iii. 19 (Gr.) On swate pines and wilitan þu brist pines hlafeas. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 44 His swat was swiðlice blodas dropan on eorðan yrrende. c. 1205 *Lav.* 7489 He swonc i þon fehte þat al he laude aswote [c. 1275 a swote]. c. 1285 *Ancr. R.* 112 þet ilke blodot swot of his blisfulle bodie. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 364 In swinc ðu salt tilen ði meten, ðin hred wid swotes tere ten. c. 1300 *Lavelok* 262 [þei] fouthen so þei worn wode, þat þe swot ran fro þe crunc. c. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 719 þat sunte to gadre þo so feste... þat þe soot fram hem gan hreste. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 25 A Clote leif he hadde vnder his hood For swote. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 197 Also her bres' wole styneke & her astes. c. 1430 *Lydg. Venus-Mass* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. v. 394 To wyppen away the soot of myn inportable labour. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 313/2 Goo to frauncysse and saye to hym that he selle to the a penyworth of his swote.

þ. 1375 *BARBAROUR Bruce* xl. 613 That all their flesche of swat weas wete. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* iii. i. 90 He was all for rynnyngh hat, And oure drawkit all with swat. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. viii. 115 Our all his body hristing furth did creip The warm swat.

2. = *SWEAT sb. 3*.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 7803 þene king... lai on swoonete & on muchele swate. c. 1250 *Prov. Elfred* 202 in O. E. *Misc.* 120 If heo ofte a swote for-swunke were. 1340 *Ayemb.* 31 Hi hedden leuere lyse vor messen þanne ane tuot oper ane slep. c. 1400 *Beryn* 493 He caught a cardialk and a cold sot. c. 1425 *Cast. Persen.* 1227 in *Macro Plays* 114 Men lofe wel now to lyt style, In hedde to take a poroweswot.

3. = *SWEAT sb. 3 b*.

1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* lxvii. 111 The heete, and also the swote destroyed them. 1551 in *Archæologia* (1860) XXXVIII. 107, June, 1551. The Swatt called new acquyrtance alles Stoupe knave and know thy Master began the xxiiijth of this monethe.

3. *fig.* = *SWEAT sb. 9*.

Usually in collocation with *swink* (= labour); orig. denoting the actual sweating accompanying labour, with special reference to Gen. iii. 19.

971 *Blick.* Hom. 59 On hunger, & on þurst, and on cyle he hif afeled, on gewine & on swate he leofaþ. c. 1275 *LAV.* 2281 Moni swinc mani swot [c. 1205 swat]. þolede ich in velde. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 200 In swynk and swot in world to liue. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiv. alix. (Tollem. MS.) þe felde is a place of besinesse, of trauayle, and of swot. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 66 þer þay schulden... gete hor mete wyth labour and swot.

Swother, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *swodrian*, 3 *swoudri*(e), *suoddr*, 8-9 *dial.* *swather*, *swother*. [OE. *swodrian*, of unascertained origin.] *intr.* To sleep, slumber; also, to swoon. Hence *Swother sb.* (*swather*, *zwoadder*), slumber, drowsiness; *Swodder a.*, drowsy.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) iii. 5 *Ego dormio, et soporatus sum*, ic hnæppode and ic swodrode. c. 1290 *St. Edmund* 268 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 439 Alutet he bigan to swodri as a slep him nome. þo þoste him in his swoudringe þat a whit coloure com fram beuene. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 5340 A day as he weri was & a suoddringe him nom. c. 1730 *J. HAYNES Voc. Dorset* in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VIII. 45 A *swather*, slumber. 1825 *JENNINGS Obs.* *Dial. W. Eng.*, *zwoadder*, a drowsy and stupid state of body or mind. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Zwoadder*, drowsy and dull. *West.* 1854 *G. WILLIAMS Gloss.* in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. C. 400 *Swothered*, stifled. 1873 *WILLIAMS & JONES Somerset. Gloss.*, *Swather*, or *Swother v.*, to faint.

† **Swotred**, *pa. pple.* or *a. Obs.* (?)

a. 1400 *Octavian* 1022 Clement offent hys armes blyue, VOL. IX.

Swot reed hyt was and euell to thys schyue. *Ibid.* 1045 The launce was swot red and croked.

† **Swo'ty**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 *awoti*, *swatl*. [OE. *swotig* awenty, bloody = MLG. *swēlich*, early Flem. *swetlich*, MHG. *swēze* (G. *schweissig*), ON. *swetigur*: see *SWOTE* and *v. 1*.] = *SWEATY 2*.

c. 893 *ÆLFRED Oros.* iii. ix. 124 þa ongan he hine hadian þenon swa swatigne. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 *Swat* [v. v. swat] hateren. c. 1275 *Prov. Elfred* 202 in O. E. *Misc.* 121 Gif he for-swunken swoti were. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2366 My horse, þat hote was of Remyng, All swoty for... his swift courser.

Swouch, *obs. f. SOUGH sb. 1*, *v. 1*

Swoue, variant of *SWOW Obs.*

† **Swough**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *suows*, 4-5 *swough*(e), 5 *swowe*. [Representing an original **swog*(h), prob. related to **sweg*(h), base of ME. *swege* (see *SWAY sb.*, *SWAY v.*, branch 1).] A forcible movement; impetus.

1338 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1725) 170 Bot he com with a swowe, þat he schip to rof. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 198 (Hart. 7334) O firste maynyng cruel firmament With bi diurnal swough [other MSS. *swegh*] þat crowdest ar, 14400 *Morte Arth.* 1127 Nere swowen þe kyng for swoghe of his dynter l. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 548 To the chylde he toke a flyght With an howe swowe. c. 1440 *Sir Egland.* 391 He come to hym wyth a swowe, 1153 gode steds undur hym he slowe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur v.* iv. The dragon... come doune with such a swough and smote the horse.

Swough(e), *obs. f. SOUGH sb. 1*, *2*, var. *SWOW*.

Swoun(e), *obs. forms of SWOON*.

Swound (swound), *sb.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 5 *swownyd*, 5-7 *swounds*, 6-7 *swownd*, 7-8 *swond*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *swound*, 6- *swound*. [Later form of *swoune*, *SWOON*, with excrescent *d*.] A fainting-fit; = *SWOON sb. 1 b*.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 460 He was so fayed he was like hafe dyed, & fell in a swownyd [sic MS.]. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. xxii. 838 Syr Gauwayn synked doune vpon hys one syde in a swounde. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. vii. 9 When she lookt about, and nothing found But darkness and dread horrour... She almost fell againe into a swound. 1615 *HIERON Wks.* l. 597 As when one is in a swond or a sleepe. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* v. 38 My Lord of Sunderland... got a bruise... which put him in a swound. 1700 *DRYDEN Pal. & Arc.* i. 537 His Spirits are so low, his Voice is drown'd, He hears as from afar, or in a Swound. 1709 in *Law's Mem.* (1818) 245 note, She immediately fell into a swond for a considerable time. 1798 *COLLIERIDGE Anc. Mar. v.* xxi. It flung the blood into my head, And I fell down in a swound. 1856 *AYTON Bothwell* ii. vi. I awakened in the Hermitage Up from my heavy swound [v. *swound*]. 1863 *LONGF. Wayside Inn* i. *Finale* 7 The Landlord stirred, As one awakening from a swound. 1897 *STEVENSON St. Ives* (1898) 165, I believe I nearly went off into a swound. c. 1905 *MARSHAM Sir R. Grimble* (Arb.) 73 The hellowing shotte which wakened dead mens swounds. 1600 *BRETON Pasquill's Fools-Cap Wks.* (Grosart) I. 25/1 While healthfull spirits fall into a swound. 1602 *DEKKER Satirom.* K. j. I Wish... that... Time, Were in a swound; and all his little Houres, Could neuer lift him vp with their poore powers. 1624 *QUARLES Sion's Sonnet.* Poems (1717) 346 My Faith fell in a swound. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. vii. (1647) 241 They feared if Abbeys were only left in a swound, the Pope would soon get hot water to recover them. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theor. Philos.* viii. 9 As the life lies in a swound in vegetables till revived by the return of the spring. 1717 *SHEELLY Rev. Islam* xi. xi. A visioned swound, A pause of hope and awe the City bound.

b. without article: = *SWOON sb. 1 a. rare*.

1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 61 Long time the Prince was held in swound.

Swound (swound), *v.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Also 6-7 *swounds*, *swond*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *swound*. [See prec.] *intr.* To swoon, faint.

1530 *PALSGR.* 575/2, 1 *swounde*, *je me espaume*. 1570 *FOX E. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 1037/1 In the tyme of his tormentyng he swounded [ed. 1576 swounded]. 1590 *BARRHOW Meth. Phisick* i. xv. (1630) 23 Take heed you let him not bleed until he swond. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xl. 159, I and my fellows were ready to swound for very astonishment. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* ii. 35 They instantly swounded away for want of Air. 1821 W. GIFFORD in *Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1801) II. xxi. 55, I thought... that both the damsels would have swounded. 1873 J. SPILLING *Molly Miggs*, etc. (1903) 22, I wor that terrified that I fell down... and swounded right off.

fig. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderful Year* C. j. b. (Our fruitfull souereigne) James, at whose dread name Rebellion swounded. Hence *Swounding vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a*.

1570 *FOX E. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 307 The swounding of the Prior before the kyng. 1597 *BRETON Auspiciante Jehona Wks.* (Grosart) II. 6/1 Overcome with the comfort of Thy unspeakable kindenes, in the swounding trauance of the treasure of Thy loue. 1615 — *Characters vpon Ess.*, Lowe, In the swounding delight of his sacred Inspiration. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 253 Light faintings, desperate swoondings. 1650 *EARL MONM.* tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 337 Those who feared that the Suns swounding did foretoken the world's end. 1654-66 *EARL ORKNEY Parthen.* (1676) 17 She fell into divers fits of swoounding. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 394 Motherwort, it is good in swoounding fits [etc.]. 1843 *LANDOR Image. Com.* O. *Cromwell Wks.* 1846 II. 228/1 With a sad sinking of spirit, to the pitch well-nigh of swoounding. 1854 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* xix. I'm all in a swoounding daze to-day. 1901 N. MUNRO *Doom Castle* xxii. His temporary sense of swoounding helplessness.

† **Swounds**, *int. Obs.* Forms: 6 *swown*(s), *swouns*, *swonds*, *swouns*, 'swouns, 6-7 *swoundes*, *swones*, 7 *swoones*, 'swounds, *swounds*. A euphemistic abbreviation of *God's wounds* (see *GOD*

sb. 14a) used in oaths and asseverations. Cf. *ZOONDS*.

1589 [? NASH] *Almond for Parrot* Ded. Aijb, Some ruffling Courtier, that swears swounds and blood. c. 1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* iv. How, boy? 7 swouns, boy. 1599 *HAYWARD 1st Pt. Life Men.* II. 19 Sir Hugh swore, swounds, and swailes, let vs set vpon them. 1599 *PURFER Angry II om.* Abingl. 335 Swoun, go to, put up your bodkin. 1604 [? CHETTEL] *Wit of Woman* E. 3, Foh, swoundes Sir, tis a Sir reuerence. 1620 I. C. *Two Merry Milk-maids* iv. i. Lj b, O Swounes he has stabbd me.

Swow(e), *obs. forms of SWOOP*.

Swour, *obs. Sc. pa. t. of SWEAR v.*

† **Swow**, *swough*, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 *swow*, 4 *swow*, 3 *swoue*, *swouh*, *sogh*, 4-5 *swough*(e), *swogh*(e), *swow*(e), 5 *swowgh*, *swow*3e, *swowe*, 6 *Sc. swoch*. [app. arising from the analysis of *ASWOUGH*, *ASWOW* as = a *swough*, a *swow*: cf. *SWOW pa. pple.* and *v. 1*.]

1. A swoon.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 484 Til he fel dun on dedes swow. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 1563 When he awaked of þat swow, þe tronsoun eft to him a drouy. c. 1369 *CHAUCER Deke Blanche* 215 What she said more in þat swow I mai nat telle þow as now. c. 1400 *Leg. Root* (1871) 135 His flech is amite wyth depes þarmes, And swelpe heer in a swemly swowh [c. 1405 swow]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3551 He... felle to þe ground In a swyme & a swogh, as he swelt wode. 1447 *BOKEHAM Scyntyl* (Roxb.) 14 When of his swow As a man amasyd he rodeynly dede abreyde. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* av. 68 As I lay in a swogh.

b. *phr.* To fall on, in *swough*: to swoon. (Cf. next.)

13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 1309 Terri fel þer down and [? = an] swow. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 87 Reuliche gan he rore... & fel dun on swowe. c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 4376 And thui of Troye bakward drowe; And many fel ded in swowe. c. 1440 *CAR- GRAV Life St. Kath.* iii. 1214 Wyth þese wete wodes sche fel in swow. c. 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1634 Than was the quene glad I-noghe When she saw launcelot du lake, That nyghe for loy she felle in swoughe.

2. A state of sleep or trance.

c. 1403 *CLANVOWE Cuckew & Night.* 87, I fel in suche a slomber and a swow, Not all a-sleppe, he fully waking. c. 1440 *CARGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iii. 649 When þat same Adam slepte in a swow, Our lord out of his syde þan made Eve. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. i. 62 The profund swoch of slep had thaim outtayne.

† **Swow**, *swown*, *pa. pple. Obs.* Forms: o. 1 *geswogen*, 3 *isawo*3e(n), 3-4 *iswowe*(n), *yswown*, *swowne*, 5 *swoun*. *f.* 3 *isowue*, *isowoe*, 3-4 *yswowe*, *yswowe*, 4 *isowue*, *ysowue*, *ysow*3, *swowe*, *swoghs*. [OE. *geswogen*. Cf. *ASWOWN*, *ASWOUGH*, *ASWOW* (E.) Fainting, in a swoon: orig. and chiefly in predicative use with *fall*.]

c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Saints' Lives* xii. 63 [He] began to etenne; he feoll þa æt ðære forman snæde underbecc geswogen. c. 1000 — *Hom.* II. 356 Se læt... geswogen betwux ðam of-slegenum. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 156 þæt his syn sona geswogene gif he þone met næhþen. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3074 Mid þære wræðde he was iswæted þat he feol iswownen [c. 1275 his-swoghe]. *Ibid.* 4516 Stille he was iswogen [c. 1275 iswoge] on his kine-stole. c. 1290 *St. Clement* 173 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 327 þis wommen feol a-down iswowe. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 445 þat emperur fel swowe adoun [MS. C. yn swowne downe]. 1368 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. v. 222 Sleupe for serwe fel doun I-swowne. c. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 583 Whon Eualac þat sauz, he fel to þe grounde, And Seraphe also, and boþe lye swowne. c. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 2497 For hunger þai fulle y-sowe. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 477 þe kyng was astonyed, and fil down to þe groundes as þe3 he were i-sowe [MS. þ. a swowe; MS. y. y-swowe]. 1390 *GOWTR Conf.* III. 357 Mi dedly face pale and fade Becam, and swowne I fell to grounde. 1423 *JAS. I Kings* C. lxixii. I... lent, amaisit verily, Half sleping and half swoun.

b. as *ppl. a*. ? 'Dead' (silence).

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 243 Al stouned at his steuen... In a swoghe sylence... As al were slypped vpon slepe.

† **Swow**, *v. 1 Obs.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To swoon, faint.

c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 þe heorte... 3eieð creant, creant, ase swowinde. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 442 þer he swowed & slept sadly al nyzt. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. v. 154 Hir were leuere swowe or swelte þan suffe any penyne.

Swow (swow), *v. 2 U.S. colloq.* [*I swow* app. = *Is' vow* (I shall vow); cf. *SWAN v. 2*] *I swow*, *I declare*; = *SWAN v. 2*

1790 *Mass. Spy* 30 Dec. 1/1 In one village you will hear the phraso 'I snore,—in another, 'I swowgar,—and in another, 'I van you, I want do it.' 1844 'JONATHAN SLICK' *High Life N. York* I. 104, I swow, Miss Miles, you look as harm-some as a full blown rose this morning. 1872 *SCHULTZ DE VERE Americanisms* 595, I swan, I swad, I swow, I swamp, and I vum, for I swear, and I vow.

Swowe(e), *swow*3(e), *swowgh*(e), *swowh*: see *SOUGH*, *SWOUGH*.

† **Swowing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 *geswo-* *wung*, *geswogung*, 3 *swoning*, 4 *swohing*, 6 *swowying*. [OE. *geswogung*, noun of action corresp. to *geswogen* *Swow* *pa. pple.*: see *ING-1*] *Swoning*. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 160 Hu se hata omilhta maza un-gemet þurst & swol þrowað... & geswogunga. *Ibid.* 206 Se mon geswogunga þrowað & modes geswacþunga. c. 1290 *St. Eustace* 163 in *Horst.* *Atwengl. Leg.* (1881) 214 þe knigt was ney I-swowe... þo he hof swowung [printed *swoning*] aros [etc.]. c. 1300 *K. Horn* 474 (Laud MS.) þo reymyl þe þenge Com of hire swohinge [other MSS. *swoning*, *swowen-* *yinge*]. 1525 tr. *Brunswyke's Handywork Surg.* xv. D. 7 Spasmus whiche is y^e cramp or Cincois that is the swowing.

Swown(e), *obs. forms of SWOON*. **Swown**(e), *sb.*

variants of SWOUNDS. Swoyr, obs. Sc. pa. t. of SWEAR v. Swre, Swth, Swt(t)e, obs. ff. SURE, SMOOTH, SUIT sb. Swuc, swuc(c)h, Swuer, Swuff, Swuft, Swuling: see SUCH, SURE, SWOOF, SWIFT, SULING.

Swum, pa. t. and pp. of SWIM v.

Swung (swʊŋ), *pp. a.* Also 5 swonge(n). [Pa. pp. of SWING v.]

†1. *Cookery.* Beaten up. Obs.

c1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Take swongen cyrene and flour per to. c1467 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 120 Grind raw pork and temper them with swonge eggss.

2. Caused to oscillate; suspended; wielded with rotatory movement, etc.: see the verb.

1812 Sir T. LAWRENCE in *Williams Life & Corr.* (1831) I. 318 A wee modest cart, with an old bigger in it, sitting on a swung seat. 1908 *Binyon Lond. Visions* 14 Out of its slumber roused, intense, To the swung axe a demon calls.

Swunk (swʊŋk), *pp. a. pseudo-arch.* [pa. pp. of SWINK v.] Worned with toil; = SWINKED *pp. a.* 1858 *Hogg Life Shelley* II. x. 353 His lively fancy had transmuted him into the swunk freedman.

Swupple, Swuttle: see SWIPPLE, SOOTY a.

Swy, obs. form of SUE v.

Swyce, Swyoer: see SWISS, SWISSER.

Swyche, Swycher, Swycht, Swye, Swyer, Swyfe, swyffit: see SUCH, SWISSER, SWITHE *adv.* SWAY v., SQUARE, SQUIRE, SWIVE.

Swyze, Swyith, Swyk, ewylk: see SWAY sb., SWITHE *adv.*, SWILK.

Swyle, swyll: see SWALE sb., SWEAL v., SWEEL v., SWILL. **Swyl(l)ing**, obs. forms of SULING.

Swynacy(e, -asy, -aysy, -esye, obs. ff. SQUINACY, quinsy. Swyng, swynge, obs. ff. SUING, SWING, SWINGE. Swyper, -ir, etc., obs. ff. SWIPPER. Swyr(e, obs. ff. SQUIRE, SURE, SWIRE. Swyte, obs. form of SWEET.

Swythare, variant of SQUIRE.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxxiii. (George)* 56 He...sla bnt had quhamenir be fande In bat swythare hym nere-hande. **Swyther**, error for *swypper*, SWIPPER.

Sy: see SAY v.1, SEE v., SIE sb.

-sy, hypocoristic dim. suffix added to (i) proper names, as *Betsy, Patsy, Topsy*, also in the form *-cy*, as *Nancy*, (ii) common nouns, as *babsy, ducky, Mopsy, petsy, Popsy (popsy-wopsy)*.

†1. **Syagush** (sy'gʊʃ). Also [7 *syah-ghush*], 8 *siagush*, shoogoose, shah goest, shargoss, 9

syah-gush. [Urdū = Pers. سیاه گوش *siyāh gosh* black ear. (Frier Jordanus, 14th cent., has the form *siyāgis*.)] The caracal, a feline animal.

[1677 *CHARLETON Exercit. de Diff. et Nom. Anim.* 21 Inter alia nomina, Persice dicitur *Siyah-Gush*, i.e. *Nigris auribus* prædita, Black-ear.] 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 14 They hunt with Dogs, Leopards, and a small fierce Creature, called by them a Shoogoose. 1759 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 119/2 A very beautiful and uncommon animal, lately arrived from the East Indies, is lodged in the Tower. It is called, in the Indostan language, a Shah Goest. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 322 All animals of this kind pursue in a pack... The jackall, the syagush, the wolf, and the dog, are of this kind. a1793 J. HUNTER *Ess. & Observ. Nat. Hist.* etc. (1851) II. 50 Of the Shargoss. This animal is about the size of a common fox. It is of the genus of the cats. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. x. 217 The Moguls train another beast for antelope-hunting, called the syah-gush.

Syar, obs. f. SIRE sb. **Syatieke**, obs. f. SCIATICO.

Syb, obs. form of SIB.

Sybarite (si'bairit), *sb. and a.* Also 7 *Siberite, -arite, -aryte*. [ad. L. *Sybarita*, ad. Gr. Συβαριτης, f. Συβαρις Sybaris (see below). Cf. F. *Sybarite*.]

A. sb. 1. A native or citizen of Sybaris, an ancient Greek city of southern Italy, noted for its effeminacy and luxury.

1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* v. ii. 58 All dumb and silent, like the dead of night, Or dwelling of some sleepy Sybarite. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuff* Wks. 1905 III. 189 *margin*, The Sybarites neuer would make any banquet vnder a twelue-months warning. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 64 The pleasure of Tarent and the soile of the Siberites were inchantments sufficient to make men effeminate. 1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* ix. *Pythagoras* xi. (1687) 499/2 The Crotonians joyning with the Sybarites and the Metapontines, determined to expel the rest of the Grecians out of Italy. 1787 *BLACKFORD Lett. Italy* xxix. (1805) I. 291, I have some noisy tradesmen near me, that the Sybarites would not have permitted in their city. 1834 K. H. DUGBY *Mores Cath.* v. vi. 182 The Sybarites of old would not allow a cock to be in their city, lest it should disturb their matutinal slumbers.

2. A person devoted to luxury or pleasure; an effeminate voluptuary or sensualist.

Now spelt more freq. with small initial. 1623 *DRUMM. & HAWTN. Flowers of Sion, Hymne True* *Happiness* 44 Fraile Beautie to abuse, And (wanton Sybarites) On past or present touch of sense to muse. 1628 *Le Gays tr. Barclay's Argenis* 41 Not to haue their stables full, (as in an Army of Sharytes) of capreoling Horses. 1809 *Mrs. JANE WEST The Mother* (1810) 35 Some feeble Sybarite, Pain'd by a crumpled rose-leaf. 1820 *BRYAN Mar. Fal.* xii. ii. 160 The Lords of Lacedaemon were true soldiers, but ours are Sybarites. 1863 *MISS BRADON F. Marchmont* III. i. 7 It was a handsome room, certainly—the very room for an artist and a sybarite. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* xxxvii,

The dinner was refined, for Mr. Bertie Tremaine combined the Sybarite with the Utilitarian sage. *transf.* 1854 H. ROGERS *Ed. Faith* (1853) 30 'This,' said I, 'is the plea of intellectual Sybarites.'

B. *adj.* = SYBARITIC.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuff* Wks. 1905 III. 189 Hydra berring will haue euery thing Sybarite dainty, where he lays knife aboard. 1668 *TOPSELL Serpents* 227 So great is the poison of the Sybarite Scorpion, that the dung thereof being trode vpon breedeth vicers. 1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* ix. *Pythagoras* xvii. (1687) 504/1 These Sybarite-Ambassadors. 1831 *YOUTH Horse* ix. 43 The Sybarite horses began to dance. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. xi. 454 This Sybarite indulgence... does not seem to have impaired the martial spirit of the nobles. 1897 *GUNTER Ballyho Bey* xv. 178 Irene Vannos, even as she lams her sybarite mistress, falls fainting on the deck.

So **Sybarism**, sybaritism; **Sybarist**, a sybarite; **Sybarital a.**, sybaritic; †**Sybaritan** [L. *Sybaritanus*] *a.* and *sb.* = SYBARITE; **Sybaritish a.** (also 7 *erron. Sabar-*), sybaritic; **Sybaritism**, sybaritic habits or practices, effeminate voluptuousness.

1889 B. WHITBY *Awakening Mary Fenwick* II. vii. 169, I am ashamed of your selfish 'sybarism'! 1652 N. CULVERWELL *Lt. Nature* I. xvii. (1661) 153 The soft 'Sybarist... complain'd in the morning of his weariness. 1839 J. E. READE *Deluge*, etc. 149 Soft abandonment to ease, reclining in 'Sybarital luxury. 1607 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* 310 Whereupon the 'Sybaritan horses came running & dancing among their aduersaries. 1668 D. TIVILL *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 178 That speech of the Sybaritians, concerning the Lacedaemonians austerer kind of living. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* v. 32 That abound in all Asian luxuries, and more than 'Saboritish delights. a1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* i. (1673) 67 All this is but out of a Sybaritish ridiculous daintiness. 1821 *Examiner* 253/1 Sybaritish enjoyment. 1883 W. E. NOBLE *No New Thing* II. xiii. 4 We sit... hugging ourselves in a sybaritish contentment. 1840 G. DARLEY *Wks. Beaum. & Fl. Introd.* (Ridg.) p. xliii. It is quite a mistake to imagine 'Sybaritism did not commence in England till the reign of Charles the Second, when it was rather at its climax. 1879 *Echo* 9 Nov., Modern Republics like ancient Carthage swim in gold and sybaritism.

Sybaritic (si'bairitik), *a.* Also 7 *erron. Sabariticke*. [ad. L. *Sybariticus*, ad. Gr. Συβαριτικός, f. Συβαριτης SYBARITE.]

1. Of or pertaining to Sybaris or its inhabitants.

Sybaritic fables (Gr. λόγος Συβαριτικός, ἱστορία Συβαριτικός), a class of fables or stories which appear to have been concerned only or mainly with human beings and to have involved humorous or ridiculous situations or conversations.

1786 *POLWHELE tr. Theocritus, Idyl.* v. (1792) II. Notes 100 Long after the destruction of the old Sybaritic republic. 1840 *tr. C. O. Müller's Hist. Lit. Greece* xi. §15. 145 The Sybaritic fables mentioned by Aristophanes (*Wasps*). *Ibid.*, Doubtless, therefore, the Sicilian poet Epicharmus means, by Sybaritic apophthegms, what others call Sybaritic fables. 1889 J. JACOBS *Æsop* I. 203 It is possible that the collections on which we are commenting have a connection... with the 'Sybaritic Jests'.

2. Characterized by or devoted to excessive luxury; effeminately luxurious.

1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* Bivh. His belly is a Cesterne of receipt... A Sahariticke Sea, a depthlesse Gulfe. 1759 *WARRINGTON Lett. to Hurd* 30 Jan., On the 4th, I shall get to town, when I hope you will dine with me on a single dish, to atone to Philosophy for the Sybaritic dinners of Prior-Park. 1835 *MARRIAT Olla Podr.* III. 252 The Sybaritic sheet of finest texture. 1849 *THACKERAY Lett.* (1887) 56 It was a Sybaritic repast, in a magnificent apartment, and we were all of us young voluptuaries of fashion. 1876 *World* V. No. 117. 12 They do what they please... and inhale an atmosphere of sybaritic enjoyment.

Sybaritical (si'bairitikal), *a.* Now rare. [f. L. *Sybariticus*: see prec. and -ICAL] = prec.

a1617 *HIERON Aarons Bells* (1623) 14 Their Sybaritical feasts and banquets consecrated to Flora. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. xlii. Those prodigious prodigals, & mad Sybaritical spendthrifts. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash in Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 214 Clothed with transparent lawns, or sybaritical tiffanies. 1715 *BAILEY Erasim. Collog.* (1878) I. 112 Ch. If you will have me, I'll make a Sybaritical Appointment... Pz. What Appointment is that? Ch. The Sybarites invited their Guests against the next Year, that they might both have Time to be prepar'd. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. iv. 145 They... became sored, or mildly... sybaritical.

Hence **Sybaritically** *adv.*, voluptuously.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 84 We batted sybaritically. 1897 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/5 Our quarters here are nothing less than sybaritically luxurious.

So †**Sybaritican a.**

1623 *COCKERAM, Sybaritican-meale*, a rich costly meale. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasim. Collog.* 103, I see an Epicurean dinner, that I say not a Sybaritican.

Sybotic (si'bɒtɪk), *a. rare (affected)*. [ad. Gr. συβατικός, f. συβατης swineherd.] Pertaining to a swineherd or his occupation. So **Sybotism** (si'bɒtɪz'm), the tending of swine.

1876 *Daily Tel.* 4 Dec. (Cassell's), He was twitted with his sybotic tendencies... and was asked what a scholar and a gentleman could possibly see in a fat hog. *Ibid.*, Sybotism.

Sybow (si'bɒw), *Sc.* Forms: 6 *sebowe*, *pl. sybees, sybbow*, 7 *pl. sybeis*, 8 *pl. sybouse*, 8-*sybo*, 9 *seybo*, w(se)ibow, sibow, syboe, sibba, sayboe, syebie, 7-*sybow*. [Sc. variant of CIBOL, CIBOULE, q.v.] Orig. = CHIBOL 1; now, a young or spring onion with the green stalk attached = CHIBOL 2.

1574 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 50 That teind sybbows, leeks, kail, and onyons, be discharged. 1580

Min. in D. D. Black *Hist. Brechin* iii. (1867) 44, 408. resting of 68 due James Watt for Sybees that grew in his yard. 1653 *Culross Session Minutes*, Cited for pulling sybous on the Lords Day. 1659 *Melrose Regality Rec.* (S.H.S. 1914) 218 [The agreed-on price of] certain sybeis (bought from him). a1688 *SEMPILL Blythsome Wedding* 55 With sybous and rifarts and carlings. 1727 P. WALKER *Simple Biog.* Presbyt. (1827) I. 162, I have beheaded your Duke like a Sybow. 1818 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxiii, The head's ta'en aff them, as clean as I wad bite it aff a sybo. 1819 W. TENNANT *Pastory Storm'd* (1827) 39 Sebous and leeks. attrib. 1752 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 462 Iik firkin of onyons or sybowheads q. 1786 *BURNS Ep. to M'Adam* v, A lee dyke-side, a sybow-tail, And barley-scone, shall cheer me.

Sybrade, -brede, etc., obs. ff. **SIBRED.**

Sybil, etc.: see **SIBYL**, etc.

Syc, obs. form of **SIC**, **SICK**.

Sycamine (si'kāmīn, -sīn), *arch.* [ad. Gr. συκάμινος mulberry, -os mulberry tree (late L. *sycaminus*), ad. Heb. שִׁימָה *shiqmah* (Aram. pl. *shiqmin*), with assimilation to σύκον fig.] The common black mulberry, *Morus nigra*.

1526 *TINDAL Luke* xvii. 6 Yf ye... shulde saye vnto thys sycamye tree [so 1611] plucke thy silfe vpaye by the rotes and plant thy silfe in the see. [1849 *Balfour Man. Bot.* § 1023 The Mulberry is the συκάμινος, or Sycamine-tree of the New Testament.]

Sycamore (si'kāmōr), **sycamore** (si'kāmōr). Forms: 4-7 *sicamore*, (4 *sika-*, *sicomour*, *sicomore*, *syc-*, *sycamore*, 5 *sycmour*, *-owre*, *secomoure*, *sichomure*, *cicomour*, *cycomyr*, *sygamore*), 6-7 *sicamore*, *sycomore*, (6 *segamore*, 7 *sicamore*), 4-*sycmore*, 7-*sycamore*. [a. OF. *sic(h)amor*, -more, later *sicomore*, mod. F. *sycamore* = It., Sp., Pg. *sicomora*, ad. late L. *si-*, *sycamor*, ad. Gr. σύκο-μυρος, f. σύκον fig + μύρον mulberry. The spelling *sycamore* is the more usual, but *sycamore* is retained in mod. edd. of the Bible, and is used by some writers in sense 1 for the sake of distinction.]

1. A species of fig-tree, *Ficus Sycomorus*, common in Egypt, Syria, and other countries, and having leaves somewhat resembling those of the mulberry.

13-*Proph. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI. 319/14 In to a tree he wente perfore, A Sikamore, to seon him pore. 1388 *Wyclif Isaiah* ix. 10 The ban hit doun sicomors. a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4973 Olenes out of lebany... With sichomores & sipresses. c1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 427 A nobill tree pou secomore. 1530 *PALSGR. 269/2* Sicomer, frute. Sicomour, tree. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xiii. vii. L. 389 The Sycamore... is called the Egyptian Figtree. The tree for leafe, bignesse, and harke, is like unto the Mulberie tree. 1633 G. HEAART *Temple, World* iii, That Sycamore, whose leaves first shelterd man from drought and dew. 1720 *Pope Iliad* xxi. 44 As from a sycamore, his sounding steel Lopp'd the green arms to spoke a chariot-wheel. 1867 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* I. (1873) 3 We climbed the steep sand bank and sat down beneath a solitary sycamore. 1910 *Mas. H. M. TIRABO Bk. of Dead* iii. 73 In Egypt sycamores often grow on the edge of the desert.

2. A large species of maple, *Acer Pseudoplatanus*, introduced into Britain from the Continent, and grown as a shady ornamental tree and for its wood. Also with distinguishing adj., *bastard*, *false*, *vulgar* *sycamore*.

1588 *SHAKES. L. L. L.* v. ii. 89 Vnder the coole shade of a Sicamore, I thought to close mine eyes some halfe an honre. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 121 We... sate as quietly... under this Sycamore, as Virgil's Tityrus and his Meliboeus did under their broad beech tree. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 94 Sycamore, or great Maple. 1718 *BRADLEY Dict. Bot.*, *Sycamore vulgar*, i.e. *Acer majus*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 329 *Sycamore*, *False*, *Acer*. 1765 *GRAY Lett.*, to Wharton (1912) III. 84 The enclosures, that surround the house, are border'd with 3 or 4 ranks of sycamores, ashes, & white poplars of the noblest height. 1777 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* (1789) 639 The Great Maple, or Bastard Sycamore. 1850 *TENNISON in Mem. Lxxix*, Thou, with all thy breadth and height Of foliage, towering sycamore. 1889 A. C. BENSON *Altar Fire* (1907) 89 There were many ancient elms and sycamores forming a small park.

3. a. In N. America, a plane or tree of the genus *Platanus*, esp. the buttonwood, *P. occidentalis*.

1814 *PURSH Flora Amer. Septentrionalis* 635 *Platanus occidentalis*... On the banks of rivers: Canada to Florida, and in Louisiana... This tree is known by the name of Buttonwood, Water Beech, Sycamore and Plane Tree; in Canada Cotton Tree. 1872 *SCHIELE DE VERE Americanisms* 413 Buttonwood... The tree is known also as Sycamore and Plane Tree.

b. In Australia and elsewhere applied (with or without epithet) to various trees: see *quots.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Melia*, *Melia* *Azedarach*, vulgarly known as the Pride of India, False Sycamore, Holy-tree. *Ibid.*, Sycamore... New South Wales. *Brachychiton luri-dum*. 1889 *MAIDEN Usef. Pl. Australia* 368 *Achras laurifolia*. Called 'Sycamore' in Southern New South Wales. *Ibid.* 410 *Cryptocarya obovata*. 'Sycamore', 'White Sycamore', 'Bastard Sycamore'. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* s.v. *Laurel*, Native Laurel... *Panax elegans*, also called Light or White Sycamore.

4. The wood or timber of the sycamore (usually in sense 2).

c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* III. 188 Ther saugh I Colle tregetour Vpon a teger of Sygamore Pley an vnconthe thyng to telle. a1500 *Eggar & Grine* 971 in Furniv. & Hales *Folio* I. 384 His saddle with sekamore [printed selc-] was sett. 1566 *Paston Lett.* III. 408 A payre of beddes of segamore. 1842 *GWILT Archit.* § 1724 Old houses... floored with sycamore and wainscotted with poplar.

5. Short for *sycamore-moth* (see 6).

1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* 1. 193 *Apatela aceris* (the sycamore). 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 251/2 The Sycamore (*Acronycta Aceris*). This caterpillar feeds on the sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

6. *atrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sycamore fruit*, *key* (KEY sb. 14), *leaf*; *sycamore-fig*, the fig-tree *Ficus Sycomorus*, or its fruit; *†sycamore-locust* (see quot.); *sycamore maple* = sense 2; *sycamore-(tussock)-moth*, a noctuid moth, *Acronycta (Apatela) aceris*, the larva of which feeds on the sycamore (sense 2).

1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* 121 Variety of excellent fruites; as oranges, lemons, pomegranats, ... Sycamore figs. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 639 The Sycamore Fig is said to have yielded the wood from which mummy-cases were made. 1899 MARG. BENSON & GOURLAY *Temple of Mut* 1. 3 Groves of palm mingled with the thicker foliage of the sycamore-fig and tamarisk. 1611 Bible Amos vii. 14, I was no hearthman, and a gatherer of 'Sycamore fruit. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* 1. 138 Setting ... Ash-keys, 'Cycamore-keys. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 32 The 'Sycamore-Locust ... is a pretty little yellow insect, which is bred, and feeds on the 'Sycamore-leaves, which at first hath no wings, but six legs and two horns. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* 1. 154 The Leaves are a little less than the Sycamore Leaves. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 198 Wherever decaying sycamore-leaves are found. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 11. 366 Sycamore Tree. 'Sycamore Maple. 1833 PENNY *Cycl.* 1. 76/2 *Acer striatum*, the striped-bark maple ... frequently grows to thrice its native size, in consequence of being grafted upon the sycamore maple. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 'Sycamore-moth, ... a peculiarly large and beautiful moth, ... so called, from its caterpillar feeding on the leaves of the sycamore. 1861 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* 11. 73 *Acronycta Aceris*. Sycamore Moth. It feeds on the sycamore and the horse-chestnut. 1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Moths & Butterflies* 32 The 'Sycamore Tussock-Moth. You may find the caterpillars on Sycamore Trees. 1834 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & M.* 78 The Sycamore Tussock (*Apatela Aceris*, Stephens) appears the end of June. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) 1. 195 'Sycamore wood.

Sycamore-tree. = prec. (in various senses). 13. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS. fol. ccxviii.) [is like Sicomorus] [sic] tre In wuche clomb vp Zachee. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xix. 4 He rennyng before, stiede in a sycamore [1388 sycamore] tree. 14. *Non.* in W. Wülcker 715/43 *Hic cicomorus*, a cymomyrte. 1597 GERRARD *Herbal* 111. cxiii. 1300 The great Maple, not rightly called the Sycamore tree ... is a stranger in England. a 1600 in Chappell *Pop. Music* (1855) 1. 207 The poor soul sat sighing by a sycamore tree. 1611 Bible Ps. lxxviii. 47 He destroyed their vines with haile: and their sycamore trees with frost. 1874 SCHLEDERER *Americanisms* 113 Buttonwood is the popular name of the so-called Sycamore-tree (*Platanus occidentalis*). 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng. Sycamore Tree*. In New South Wales, the name is given to *Brachydyton luridus*. 1908 R. M. WATSON in *Athenaeum* 4 Apr. 1883 The west shone pale through the boughs of the sycamore tree. As the rooks sailed home to their haunt in the dusky park.

Syce (sais). *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: 7 *seis*, 7-8 *seise*, 7-9 *sais*, 8 *seise*, 9 *saysse*, *saios*, *saice*, *saice*, *syce*. [Hind. = Arab. *sā'is* f. *sūs* to tend a horse.] A servant who attends to horses, a groom; also, an attendant who follows on foot a mounted horseman or a carriage.

1653 GRAEVES *Seraglio* 141 The ... Master of the horse hath the charge ... of all his other horses, mules, camels, and all his cattle ... having ... many ordinary grooms which are to look to them, and see that the Seises keep them in good case. 1675 COVEY in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 172, I had my servant, and a seise or groom, to look after my horse. 1779 in H. E. BUSTED *Echoes Old Calcutta* (1882) 230 The bearer and seise ... came to the place where I was. 1815 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxvi. (1847) 437 The Sais, or horse-attendant, ... took charge of my horse. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser. II. Passion & Princ.* 111. The gallant aide-de-camp mounted his little Arabian, and followed by his seise at full speed, galloped away to head-quarters. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Foster* xxxviii. Syces were fanning the horses with their chorvies. 1834 THACKERAY *Newcomers* lvi. The Course is at Calcutta, he calls his grooms *saices*! 1896 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Flotam* xxii. 254 The carriages rolled up to the cathedral doors, and the syces ... cried frantically to the throng to make room.

Syco, obs. form of **SICE**, **SIZE** sb. 1, 3.

Sycee (saisf). Also 8 *sisee*, *seze*. [Chinese *sf* (pronounced in Canton *sai*, *sei*) *sf* fine silk: 'so called because, if pure, it may be drawn out into fine threads' (Giles in Yule and Burnell *Hobson-Jobson*).] Fine uncoined silver in the form of lumps of various sizes, usually having a banker's or assayer's seal stamped on them, used by the Chinese as a medium of exchange. Also *sycee silver*.

1712 LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* v. 135 Formerly they used to sell for Sisee, or Silver full fine; ... 10 Tale of Gold 93 fine, sold for 94 Tale weight of Sisee Silver is 7 above Touch. 1834 *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* App. 29 Sycee silver ... is the only approach to a silver currency among the Chinese. 1865 RENNIE *Peking & Pekingese* 11. 116 The purchase money consisting of sixty-two shoe-shaped ingots of Sycee silver. 1882a 'Pan Kwai' at Canton 58 Shroffs were also 'changers'—providing when required either Sycee, chopped dollars, or gold—as well as bankers.

atrib. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xii. 148 Either rupees as in India, sycee bars as in China, or silver dollars.

Sycers, obs. f. **SCISSORS**.

Sych(e), obs. ff. **SIGH**, **SUCH**.

Sychare, variant of **SQUARE** *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 382 Pane al be sek men, pat come pare, Parlyt heyle gat in pat sychare.

Syohar, obs. form of **SICKER** *a*.

Synocarpous (siknōk'arpos), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *σύν* many + *καρπός* fruit + *-ous*.] Bearing fruit many times, as a perennial plant; polycarpous. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 401 *Polycarpous* (better *synocarpous*); having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing.

Sychon = *such* a one: see **SUCH** *dem. adj.* 28.

†Sycht. *Sc. Obs.* pl. 'The front parts of a gown, coat, etc.' (Jam.).

Cf. fairsycht, fairsycht in Jam.

1542 *Inv. R. Ward.* (1615) 101 Item ane schort gown of sad cramsay velvet linit with quhyt taffateis the sychtis with quhyt letuis. 1543 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 187 Item, deliverit to lyne the sychtis thair of, v quarteris blak taffateis of Janis. 1548 *Ibid.* IX. 222 Item, vj quarteris taffateis [of] foure thredis to lyne the sychtis of hir gown, xxxiii s.

Sycht, obs. *Sc.* form of **SIGHT**.

Syck(e), obs. ff. **SICK**, **SKE**. **Syclatoun**, -owne, *Sycle*, var. **CICLATOUN**, **SICLE** *Obs.*

Sycoceric (sikoserik, -sī'orik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *σύν* fig + *κέρως* wax + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the waxy resin of an Australian species of fig, *Ficus rubiginosa*; as in *sycoceric acid*, a crystalline compound, C₁₈H₃₈O₄; so *sycoceric alcohol*, *aldehyde*. So **Sycoceryl**, the hypothetical radical of the sycoceric compounds (also *atrib.*); hence **Sycoceryllo a.** = sycoceric.

1860 DE LA RUE & MÜLLER in *Phil. Trans. CL. 47 Acetate of Sycoceryl*. We assign this name ... to the crystallizable substance ... obtained when the residue, left after the treatment of the original resin with cold alcohol, is dissolved in boiling alcohol, and the solution allowed to cool. *Ibid.* 50 The new alcohol which we propose to call Sycocerylic Alcohol. 1873 WATTS *Farmes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 791 Sycoceryl Alcohol is produced by the action of alcoholic soda on sycocerylic acetate.

†Sycomaney. *Obs.* Also 7 -manty, *sico-* [f. Gr. *σύν* fig + *μαντεία* divination: see **MANOV**.] Divination by means of figs or fig-leaves.

1624 GAULE *Magastron*. xix. 166 Sycomaney, [divining] by Figs. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* 111. xxv. 209 By Sycomaney; O Divine Art in Fig-tree Leaves! 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 445 Conjurings with fig leaves was called Sycomaney.]

Sycomere: see **SYCAMORE**.

†Syconium (salkōn'ium). *Bot.* Also anglicized *sycon*. [mod.L., f. Gr. *σύν* fig.] A multiple fruit developed from numerous flowers imbedded in a fleshy receptacle, as in the fig.

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Ternus, Syconium, Syconus*. 1880 GRAY *Struch. Bot.* vii. § 2 (ed. 6) 303 The Syconium ... results from a multitude of flowers concealed in a hollow flower-stalk, ... which becomes pulpy and edible when ripe.

†Syconus (salkōn'us). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *σύν* fig.] = **SYCONIUM**.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 180 *Syconus* ... a fleshy rachis, having the form of a flattened disk, or of a hollow receptacle, with distinct flowers and dry pericarpia. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 327 The *Dorstenia* ... is another example of the syconus, although it differs a good deal from the fig in its general appearance.

Sycophancy (sikōfānsi). [ad. L. *sycophantia*, a. Gr. *σύν* company, f. *σύν* company + *φαντα* SYCOPHANT.] The practice or quality of a sycophant.

1. The trade or occupation of an informer; calumnious accusation, tale-bearing. Now only in *Gr. Hist.*: see next, 1.

1682 B. HALL *Contempl.* M. T. 111. iv. It was hard to hold that seat [sc. the publican's] without oppression, without exaction: One that best knew it, branded it with polling, and sycophancy. 1721 BAILEY, *Sycophancy*. 'false Dealing, false Accusation, Tale-bearing. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xxi. § 1. III. 18 That evil which, with the name of Sycophancy, so peculiarly infested Athens. 1850 GROTE *Greece* 11. lxxv. (1862) V. 562 Men (says Xenophon) whom every one knew to live by making calumnious accusations (called Sycophancy).

2. Mean or servile flattery; the character of a mean or servile flatterer.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* 111. 1 Whether it was also by flattery or sycophancy, ... that Haman had insinuated himself into the Kings favour. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) 1. xciv. 472 The child will reject with sullenness all the little sycophancies that are made to it. 1821 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) 1. 338 Abject political baseness and sycophancy. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 67/1 The people, like the despot, is pursued with adulation and sycophancy. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxii. ix. 225 Neither of these critics had the sycophancy to approve his lines.

Sycophant (sikōfānt), *sb. (a.)*. Also 6 (*sico-*phant), *sichophant*, 6-7 *soico-*, *sico-*, 7 *sico-*, *sycoco-*, 7-8 *sycho-* (9 *syko-*). [ad. L. *sycophanta*, ad. Gr. *σύν* company, f. *σύν* fig + *φαν*, root of *φαίνω* to show. (Cf. *F. sycophante* (16th c.), *†sichophant*, It., Sp. *sicofanta*, Pg. *sycophanta*.)

The origin of the Gr. word, lit. = 'fig-shower', has not been satisfactorily accounted for. The explanation, long current, that it orig. meant an informer against the unlawful exportation of figs cannot be substantiated. It is possible that the term referred orig. to the gesture of 'making a fig' or had an obscene implication: cf. *Fig. sb.* (See *Boisacq Dict. Étym. de la langue grecque*.)

1. *Gr. Hist.* One of a class of informers in ancient Athens: see quot. and etymology above. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 101 (*Solon*) We may not altogether discredit those which say, they did forbid in the

olde time that men should carie figges out of the countie of Attica, and that from thence it came that these picke thankes, which he way and accuse them that transported figges, were called *Sycophantes*. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 171/1 Crubulus the Sycophant met him, accompanying Chabrias to the Tower, and said unto him, Do you come to help others, you know not that the poison of Socrates is reserved for you? 1748 HUMA *Ess.* 179, Hum. Underst. xi. If Epicurus had been accused before the people by any of the sycophants or informers of those days. 1838 THIRTE-WALL *Greece* xxii. IV. 181 A class of men who were universally odious, ... the informers, or sycophants as they were called at Athens, who had perverted the laws [etc.].

†2. *transf.* and *fig.* An informer, tale-bearer, malicious accuser; a calumniator, traducer, slanderer. *Obs.*

1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1592) II. 84 Whereas Michael Throgmorton, ... takeo vpon him ... to become bothe a Sycophanta in Writing and a most vnkynde deuiser ... of things most ... traystorous against his sayd Soueraigne lorde. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 2 b. He ... was very glad (as tell tales and sycophantes be ...) to declare to the kyng what he had heard. 1561 B. GOCCE *Falingenius' Zodiac of Life* To Rdr., Who can scape the poisoned lips of slanderous sycophants? 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* 111. 2. (1619) 568 As sycophants who make the escapes of men farre greater then they are. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* 1. xxi. (1715) 122.

3. A mean, servile, cringing, or abject flatterer; a parasite, toady, lickspittle.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* Prol. 18 What subtil snares these Sycophants can use. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 224 Such is his [sc. the Pope's] power, attributed to him by his Sycophants that there can be no Saints but of his making! 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* 1. i. A noble Freedom ... unknown to fawning Sycophants. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot* (1749) 139 Crowds of spies, parasites and sycophants, will surround the throne under the patronage of such ministers. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* 11. i. (1850) 1. 183 The young monarch was accompanied by a swarm of courtly sycophants. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* x. 252 The real sentiments of this great prince ... were very different from those of his sycophants.

†4. Vaguely used for: Impostor, deceiver. *Obs.*

1589 [? NASH] *Almond for Parrot* 16 Am not I old *ille ego qui quondam* at y^e besleeking of a sycophant? 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* v. 14 b. Presumptuous Sycophant, I will have thy life. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 163 The good man Daniel Semnertus, ... being deceived by a Germane sycophant. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 13 It is not any spurious or seditious doctrine in their Teachers, by this foul-mouthed Sycophant, so falsely fathered upon Calvin. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Sycophant*, ... the term became used ... at last, for a Lye, Imposter, &c.

5. *Comb.*, as *sycophant-like* *adj.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. 111. 112 An honest sycophant-like slauie. 1627 [R. NICOLS] *Beggars Ape* B3, With Sycophantlike trickes, hee tooke delight, With euery lacke to play the Parasite.

B. attrib. or *adj.* *Sycophantic*.

1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* In praise Epictetus, The bended knee Of Sycophant Servility. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Mar. 1657, The Protector, ... now affecting Kingship, is petition'd to take the Title on him by all his new-made sycophant Lords. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) 11. xxvi. 169 A sycophant creature. 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) 1. 236 This sycophant court language. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* Pref. to ed. 2, Abad did not like Micahab, because he never prophesied good concerning him: ... probably he liked the sycophant son of Chenaannah better.

†**Sycophant**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To act the sycophant towards. *a.* To slander, calumniate, traduce. *b.* To flatter meanly; also *intr.* to play the sycophant (= **SYCOPHANTIC** 2). Hence **†Sycophanting ppl. a.**

1637 HEYWOOD *Pleas. Dial.* xiv. Wks. 1674 VI. 230 Nor sycophant they us, such things to attaine By us. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 111. 261 By sycophanting and misnaming the worke of his adversary. 1674 GOV. Tongue viii. 190 Hls Sycophanting artes being detected. 1704 J. MACMILLAN in H. M. B. Reid *Cameronian Apostle* (1866) App. i. 223 A sycophanting age.

Sycophantic (sikōfāntik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *σύν* company, f. *σύν* company + *φαντα* SYCOPHANT.] *a.* Having the character of, or characteristic of, a sycophant; meanly flattering; basely obsequious. *b.* Calumnious, slanderous.

1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* xii. (1848) 547 The base sycophantic fools magnify and extol Sharp. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* lvii. (1819) 11. 3 Mean, unprincipled, selfish, and sycophantic deceivers. 1801 MASON *Suppl. to Johnson, Sycophantic*, *adj.*, tale bearing; maliciously officious. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. f.* 1. ix. 274 That sycophantic blasphemy, which the Court-bishops ... carried to an incredible excess. 1854 J. S. C. AAROTT *Napoleon* (1855) 11. i. 24 Upon sycophantic knees they bowed before the conqueror. 1870 BINNIE *Psalm* 11. x. 348 Sycophantic divines have often made of it [sc. divine right] a flattering unction for the ears of princes.

†**Sycophantical**, *a. Obs.* [See prec. and **-ICAL**.]

1. Calumnious, slanderous.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) E iij b. Either you talke of that is done, or by your Sycophantical enuye, You pricketh forth Dionisius the sooner, that Damon may die. 1587 M. GAVO *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 6 A railing rout of Sycophantical brablers. 1644 PAVNNE & WALKER *Pinnies' Trial* 11 Colonel Finnes ... in a sycophantical way alleadged, that we suspected the integrity of that Court.

2. Meanly flattering; basely obsequious.

1622 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 217 Herod ... eaten of wormes, after the Sycophantical people called his ... oratio, the voyce of God. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. 192 They have ... suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a sycophantical parasite.

Sycophantically (sik'fəntikālī), *adv.* [See *prec.* and *-ically*.] In a sycophantic manner; like a sycophant; in the way of mean flattery.

1643 *Necess. Christ. Subjection* 6 The States of England, as some of their Preachers... have sycophantically phrased them. 1728 *MOGAS Algiers* i. iv. 90 Scurrilously railing against the triumphant Belisarius, yet most sycophantically adulating the half-desponding Giliem. 1857 *Borrow Romany Rye* App. x. 10 these days, when it is dangerous to say anything about him but what is sycophantically laudatory.

Sycophantish (sik'fəntif), *a.* [f. *SYCOPHANT sb.* + *-ish*.] Basely obsequious. Hence *Sycophantishly* *adv.*

1840 *De Quincey Essenes* ii. Wks. 1897 VII. 133 Vespasian was shrewd enough from the first to suspect him for the sycophantish knave that he was. 1847 — *Spl. Mil. Ann.* xvi. Neither proud... nor sycophantish and falsely humble. 1873 *ANNIE THOMAS' Two Widows* i. iii. 79 [He] vibrated between melodramatic reserve and sycophantish smiling.

Sycophantism. [f. as *prec.* + *-ism*.] = *SYCOPHANTY* 2.

1821 V. KNOX *Spirit of Despotism* ix. (ed. 2) 22/2 Panic fears, servile sycophantism, and artful bigotry. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* 111. 204 Mr. Bulwer's sycophantism of the Editor.

Sycophantize, *v. rare*. [f. as *prec.* + *-ize*.]

† 1. *intr.* To utter malicious accusations; to slander, calumniate. *Obs.*

1634 Bp. REYNOLDS *Shields of Earth* (1636) 32 The Accuser... doth not inform, but sycophantize and calumniate.

2. To deal in mean or servile flattery. Hence

Sycophantizing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1605 G. POWELL *Refut. Epist. Puritan Papist* To Rdr. 42 b. Thus they sycophantize; Puissant Prince and orient Monarch. 1631 R. H. ARVAIN *Whole Creature* xviii. 321 By Sycophantizing and observance, he might have been a Favorite to Alexander. 1640 *Bastwick Lord Bps.* App. L3. His flattering and Sycophantizing Prelates. 1709 *SACHEVERELL Sermon* 15 Aug. 8 Sycophantizing Flattery. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* i. 158 Dr Bowring should not sycophantize.

† **Sycophantly**, *a.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. as *prec.* + *-ly*.] = *SYCOPHANTIC*.

a 1680 in R. L'Estrange *Answer. Litter of Libels* 9 Sycophantly Knave.

Sycophantly, *adv. rare*. [f. *SYCOPHANT a.* + *-ly*.] In the manner of a sycophant; sycophantically.

1672 *PENN SPIR. Truth Vind.* 94 We deny not the use of Master, Father, Son, Servant, &c., when they are significantly, and not improperly and Sycophantly used. 1871 *Member for Paris* II. 13 Self-styled Democrats, who refuse homage to a king, but fawn sycophantly upon the mob.

† **Sycophantry**. *Obs.* [f. *SYCOPHANT sb.* + *-ry*.] = *SYCOPHANCY*.

1670 OWEN *Ref. Libel* Wks. 1893 XVI. 272 He seems to design himself an example in the art of sycophantry. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon*, Matt. vii. 1 Wks. 1687 i. 280 Rather backbiting, whispering, supplanting, or sycophantry, than fair and lawful judging. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* ii. iii. 33 Princes... cajol'd... by Flattery and Sycophantry. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* i. Pref. p. ii. This is no Sycophantry, no Adulation.

Sycoretin (sik'ōrē'tin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. σῦκον fig + ῥητίνη resin.] An amorphous white neutral substance obtained from the resin of an Australian species of fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*).

1850 DE LA RUE & MÜLLER in *Phil. Trans.* CL. 44. 1873 *WATTS' Furnaces' Chem.* (ed. 11) 701.

Sycoria, *-y*, *obs.* forms of *CHICORY*.

c 1450 M. E. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 146 Betoynne, hertes-tonge, sycory, violet, welcresen. 1505 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Ambubia*, the common sycoria [1538-52 ELVOT cykory(e) with the long leaf and blew flower.

|| **Sycosis** (sik'ōsis). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. σῦκωσις, f. σῦκον fig.]

1. Applied to various kinds of ulcer or morbid growth on the skin, resembling a fig. ? *Obs.*

1580 *NEWTON Approved Med.* 77 A certain disease of the eye Lyddes which is called Sycosis. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Sycosis*, an Excrecence of the Flesh about the Fundament. 'Tis also an Ulcer so called from the resemblance of a Fig. 1870 *GOON Nosology* 155 *Sycosis*, tumour excrecent; fleshy; fig-shaped.

2. An eruptive disease characterized by inflammation of the hair-follicles, esp. of the beard.

1822-7 *GOON Study Med.* (1829) 11. 352 *Sycosis*... is seated sometimes on the beard, and sometimes in the hair of the head. 1883-4 *Medical Annual* 231 Eczema of the chin and cheeks of adults... the non-parasitic sycosis of many writers.

Sycur, *obs.* form of *SICKER a.*

Syd, **Sydar**, *obs.* ff. *SIDE*, *CIDER*. **Syddir**, *obs.* f. *CEDAR*, *CIDER*. **Syde**, *obs.* f. *SIDE sb.*, *adv.*, *v.*; var. *SIDE a.* **Syder**, *-ir*, *obs.* ff. *CIDER*. **Syderal**, *-ation*, *-eal*, *-ite*, *obs.* ff. *SIDERAL*, etc. **Sydlop**, **Sydyng**(s), *obs.* ff. *SEED-LIP*, *SIDELING*(s). **Sydre**, **sydur**, *obs.* ff. *CIDER*. **Sydyr**, *obs.* f. *CEDAR*, *CIDER*.

† **Sye, sie, sb.** 1. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also *5 ecyo*. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *si* (also *baatsi*) cowhair (and wool) or rope-fibre used for caulking.] Tow or oakum used for caulking; see also *quot.* 1866.

1295 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 518 m. 2 (P.R.O.) Et vj. d. ob. in Sy. empto et filo faciendo pro dicta Galea obstupenda. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 153 For Sye and syngnyng of the same. v. 1497 *Ibid.* 291 For here & Sye occupied & layed in the Semys of the said Ship. 1856

EDMONDSTON *Shetland & Orkney Gloss.*, *Sie*, a narrow strip of cloth which, after having been soaked in tar, is placed between the overlaps of a clinker-built boat.]

Sye (sai), *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 *syhe*, 6 *syghe*, 6, 9 *sy*, 7-9 *seigh*, *seigh*, 9 *sey*, *si*, *sie*. [f. *SYE v.* 2, or a. ON. *sla* or MDu. *sy*, *sie* (Du. *dial. sie*, Flem. *zie*, *ziig*, *† sijhe*), corresp. to MLG. *sie*, *sike*, *sige*, OHG. *sika* (MHG. *sike*, G. *seihe* strainer, colander, filter, dregs) :—OTent. **sixwōn*. OE. had *seohhe* sieve :—OTent. **sixwōn*.]

1. A sieve, strainer (esp. for milk).

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Prompt. Parv.* 79 note, *Colum*, a mylke syhe, or a clansynge sye. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 335/1 A kind of Wooden Dish with a large round hole in the bottom... by Milk Women called a Seigh; and having a Cloth tied about the bole, Milk runs through it, which takes away all hairs from the Milk; this in our Country is termed Seighing of Milk. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 209 The whole mass... with the cream and new milk is run through the searge into the milk-sye.

b. *Comb.* (partly from *SYE v.* 2) as *sye-bowl*, *-clout*, *-dish*.

1878 N. & O. 5th Ser. X. 39/1 In Worcestershire a 'sigh-bowl' is the name of the implement used for straining milk. a 1650 *Bell My Wife* 30 in Furniv. & Hales *Percy Folio* 11. 323 My cloake... is now but a 'sigh clout, as you may see; It will neither about wind nor raine. 1564 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 11. 33 One skymmer iij. one 'syghe dyshe iij. 1844 H. STAPHENS *Bk. Farm* 111. 835 The milk... is passed through the milk-sieve, or sey-dish, as it is named.

2. A drop; also, a spot or stain made by a drop of liquid (cf. *SYE v.* 2).

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Sye*, *Sie*, a drop. 1838 *HOLLOWAY Prov. Dict.*, *Sigh*, a drop. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, A *Sie*, a slightly soiled appearance on linen or paper.

Sye, *v.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *sizan*, 3 *siz*, *sibe*, *sio*, 3-5 *seize*, 4-5 *sy*, (4 *seige*?, 5 *seyze*, *cy*), *cygh*, 3rd sing. *seis*, 9 *dial. sigh*.

Pa. t. o. 1-3 *sah*, (1 *saas*, *sagh*, *pl. sizon*), 2-3 *sash*, 3 *seh*, *soh*, 4-5 *sey*; *β.* 5 *seit*, *seyt*, *seyit*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *sizen*, 3 *isize*(n), *isihen*, 4 *sezen*. [OE. *sigan*, *pa. t. sikh* (older *saag*), *sigan*, *pa. pple. sigen* = MLG. MDu. *sigen*, *pa. t. seeg*, *seghen*, *pa. pple. geschen* to sink (Du. *zigen* *intr.* to sink down, droop), OHG. *sigan*, *pa. t. sig*, *sigen*, *pa. pple. sigen* to fall, fall in drops (MHG. *sigen*, G. *seigen* to strain), ON. *slga* to sink gently down, glide, move slowly, *pa. t. seig*, *sē*, *sigum*, *pa. pple. siginn* (MDa. *sighe*, *sige* wk.).]

The orig. meaning was prob. 'to fall in drops'; cf. the related forms L. *siat* makes water (= 'sijat' :—*siga*), OHG. *seihen* to make water, ON. *sik*, *siki* ditch, trench, and Skr. *sīdāti*, *sīdāte* pours out, OS. *sīcati* to make water, and *Sye v.* 3, the forms of which in Engl. and the cognate langs. are often indistinguishable from those of this verb.]

1. *intr.* To sink, fall, descend (*lit.* and *fig.*); to collapse.

Beowulf 1251 (Gr.) *Sizon* þa to slæpe. c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Ne nanuht cordlices hi ne healt þæt bio ne size. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* C. xix. 142 Da men þe sizad on ðisses middanreardes lufan. c 960 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 937, *Sidþan* sunne up on morgen tid... oð sio æpele gesceaft sah to sette. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 þe sunne... arist anes ða ðal and eft siged. c 1205 *LAV.* 10255 þa þe king sah to grunde. *Ibid.* 27635 11is fule saule sah in to helle. a 1330 *Otuel* 1393 He sey down of his stede. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 182 For when she gan here fader fer aspye, Wel neigh down on here hors she gan to sye. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xliii. (Cecile) 535 A bose, of wynd pat fillit ware, & with a prene mocht out be latine... & seige [?], and to-giddre fal. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 980 (Ashmole MS.) He seis [Doubt. MS. sities] doune in se sete with septer in hande. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 664 He gid to þat greke... þat he sey to þe soile, & soght out of lyue. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.*, *Sigh*, to fade, decrease. 'This pimple's beginning to sigh.'

2. To go, proceed; *fig.* to proceed or come from a source, be derived.

Beowulf 307 (Gr.) Guman onetton, *sizon* ætsomne. c 1052 O. E. Chron. (MS. C.) an. 1052, Godwine sah him afre to werd Lundenes. c 1205 *LAV.* 2381 Seodðen þer gunnen ut sizen sith þusende Brutes. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2055 Pet headene folc þet alle weren isihen hider. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Wið þene seli brudgume þet siseð alle selðe of c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2512 Then he... Seyit furth with sory chere. *Ibid.* 7129 After setting of þe Sun þai Seyn to þe zates. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* (Ashmole MS.) 2182 He sejis to þe Synagoge.

b. To come, arrive (*fig.* of a condition, time, etc.); *occas.* to befall, happen.

c 1205 *LAV.* 2518, & seodðen þer seh [c 1275 *soh*] toward swide muchel seotwe. *Ibid.* 4023 þa wes þe muclehe speche... of þare seorege þe isize wes to lond. *Ibid.* 4566 He þohte heo to habben to his awere bihoue, & oðer weis hit saht [read *sah*]. *Ibid.* 24043 þe ðai sah to burhþe þe Arður iset hafde. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1058 Til þe sesoun was sezen, þat þay seuer moste. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3398 When yt seyit to Sopotyme.

c. To *sy* *helken* (= hence) or of *life*, to depart this life, die.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1879 He... prayed hym... þat he wolde... lern hym... How his sawle schulde be saued, when he schuld sey heben. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 716 (Ashmole MS.) Wele semys slike a sacehell to syeze þow of lyfe l *Ibid.* 4333 Ne sejes na segge of oure sede sodanly of lyue. Hence *Sying vbl. sb.* 1, sinking, etc.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 77/1 Cyngne downe, or swownynge (P. cyngne or swownynge downe), *sincopacio*. *Ibid.* 455/2 Syngne downe, or swownynge, *sincopacio*.

Sye, sie, v. 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *sion*, *seon*, (3rd pers. sing. *siid*), 2 *pa. t.* *seh*, 4-5 (9 *dial.*) *sie*, 4-6 (9 *dial.*) *sy*, (5 *syee*, *cy*), *sigh*, 6 *siehe*, 7 *seigh*, 9 *Sc. sey*. [OE. *slon*, *slon* (= **sihan*), *pa. t. sdh*, *pa. pple. sigen*, *siwen*, later *seowen*, *slon* = MLG. *sigen*, *sihen*, *sien*, MDu. *sighen*, *sijghen*, *sien*, *sien* (*pa. t.* *seech*, *pa. pple. gesegen*, *gesiet*, Du. *zigen*), OHG. *sihan*, *pa. t. seh*, *siwan*, *pa. pple. grisan* (MHG. *sihen*, *sigen*, *pa. t. seic*, *sigen*, *pa. pple. gesigen*, G. *seihen*), ON. *sla* :—OTent. **sixwōn*. Cf. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To strain, pass through a strainer; also, to strain out. † Also with *up*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E 461 *Excolat*, *siid*. c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* 111. 14 Seoh þurh clād. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 11. 383 Blynde leders, syngne þe gnate and swolowe be camel. c 1400 *Libor Coorum* (1862) 17 Take swete mylk... And sette and sye hit thorough a cloth. 1523 *FITHEB.* *11th* § 146 Milke thy kye, socle thy calves, sye vp thy mylke. 1530 *Palsgr.* 717/2, 1 sye mylke, or clense, *he coule du lait*. This terme is to moche northerne. 1559 *MOEWING Evonym.* 392 Aromaticall wyne... the spyces beaten together, syed and strained a few tymes through a streiner or Hippocras bag of wull. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Sie*... (4) to strain milk... It is still used in Derbyshire. 1895 *PINNOCK Black Country Ann.* (E.D.D.) To sye it thru a jelly bag.

2. *intr.* To drop as a liquid, drip, drain, ooze.

c 893 *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. vii. 38 þa wæron swiðe breowlice berstende, & þa worms utsonde. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Saints' Lives* xx. 64 Hi cwædon þa sume þæt se læce sceolde ascetan þæt geswell... and þær sah ut wyrms. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid þorne crune his beaded wes icruned swa þæt þet rede blod seh ut. c 1440 *Fallad.* on *Hush.* xi. 326 And into a wyn baryl down let hem sie. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 108 That there shulde no thorrocke that myghte sye or droppre in therio. 1868 [see *h*].

b. *trans.* To mark or stain by dropping.

1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* s. v. *Sie*, Not stained, but sied all over. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Sie*, v. n., to drop, to mark by dropping.

Hence *Sying vbl. sb.* 2 and *ppl. a.*, straining; oozing, etc.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* 11. 314 Wið seondum geallan ete rædic. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 455/2 Syngne, or clensynge (S. syfynge, P. sifynge), *colacio*, *colatura*. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 109 A place in the bottoome of a shyppre whereyn ys gatheryd all the fylthe that cometh in to the shyppre, other by lekyngre or by syngine in to yt by the boundes. 1688 [see *Sye sb.* 1].

Sye, *obs.* *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of *SEE v.*; *obs.* f. *SIGH*.

Syele, **Syed**, **Syege**, **Syell**(e) : see *SIECLE*, *SAYYID*, *SIEGE*, *SILE sb.* 1 and 2. **Syen** : see *SCION*, *SEEN v.*, *SYNE*. **Syence**, *-ens*(e), *obs.* ff. *SCIENCE*.

Syenite (sai'ēnit). *Min.* Also *sienite*. [ad. F. *syénite*, G. *syenit*, ad. L. *Syēnites* (lapis), (stone) of Syene, f. *Syēnē*, Gr. *Συήνη*, a town of upper Egypt, the modern Assuan.] A crystalline rock allied to granite, mainly composed of hornblende and feldspar, with or without quartz.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 1. 341 *Sienite*. An aggregate of quartz, hornblende, and felspar. 1813 *BAKEWELL Introd. Geol.* (1815) 116 The transitions by which granite passes into sienite, and the latter into porphyry, trap, and basalt. 1842 *SEDGWICK in Hudson's Great Lakes* (1843) 230 The red syenite of Enderdale and Buttermere. 1854 *HOOKER Himal. Trnls.* 11. xxix. 297 Enormous rounded blocks of syenite.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 267 Granite and sienite mountains. 1835 R. GAIFFITH in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1840) Ser. II. V. 180 Ser. II. V. 180 Syenite veins passing through mica slate. 1876 *ELLEN E. FARWER tr. Verné's Adv.* 3 Eng. & 3 Russ. S. Afr. viii. 66 Its [sc. the bnobah's] syenite-coloured bark gave it a peculiar appearance.

Syenitic (sai'ēnitik), *a.* Also *si-*. [f. *prec.* + *-ic*. So F. *syénitique*.] Of, pertaining to, composed of, allied to, or having the character of syenite.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 343 The porphyritic and sienitic hills. 1835 R. GAIFFITH in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1840) Ser. II. V. 180 Two veins of syenite, which pass into syenitic greenstone. 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 647 The occurrence of hornblende in granite renders it more or less syenitic.

Syepoorite (sai'pōorit). *Min.* [f. *Syepoor* or *Saipūr*, in N.W. India, where found : see *-ITE* 1.] A native sulphide of cobalt, of a steel-grey colour inclining to yellow.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 458 *Syepoorite*. This name may be given to a sulphuret of cobalt... found in primary rocks with pyrite and chalcopryrite at Syepoor near Rajpootanah.

Syepaling, **Syer**, **Syeth**, **Syeue** : see *SIRLING*, *SIRE*, *SYVER*, *SCYTHE*, *SIEVE v.*

Syeud, variant of *SYUD*.

Syfe, **syff**(e), **Syfle**, **Syfte**, *obs.* ff. *SIEVE*, *SIFFLE*, *SIFT*.

Syg, *obs.* *pa. t.* of *SEE v.*

Sygaldre, *-drye*, var. *SIGALDER*, *-DRY* *Obs.* **Sygale**, *-alle*, *obs.* ff. *cigale* : see *CIGALA*.

1484 *CANTON Æsop* iv. xvii. 123 (*heading*) The xvij fable is of the Ant and of the sygale. *Ibid.*, This present fable, Of the sygalle, whiche in the wynter tyme... demanded of the ant somme of her Corne for to ete.

Sygge, *obs.* f. *SAY v.* **Sygh**(e), *obs.* *pa. t.* of *SEE v.*; *obs.* f. *SIGH*. **Syght**, **Syghth**, **Sygle**, **Sygn**, *obs.* ff. *SIGHT*, *SITH*, *SICKLE*, *SIGN*.

Sygneoury, **eygnory**, obs. ff. **SIGNORY**.

Synet, -ett(e, obs. ff. **CYNET**, **SIGNET**.

Syh(e, obs. pa. t. of **SEE v.**; obs. f. **SIGH**.

Syhedrite (sɪh'edraɪt). *Min.* [Improperly for **syhadrite*, f. the Syhadree Mountains in Bombay, where found: see -ITE.] A mineral of uncertain composition, supposed to be related to stilbite.

1865 **SHEPARD** in *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. II*. XL. 110 Syhedrite. I have thus named, from its locality. The mineral occurs in trap at Thore-Ghat, in the Syhedree Mountains, Bombay.

Syht, **syhp**, obs. 3 sing. pres. of **SEE v.** **Syhte**, obs. f. **SIGHT**. **Syde**, **Syik**, **Syike**, obs. ff. **SIDE**, **SIC**, **SICK**, **SIKE** *sb.* **Syis**, obs. f. **SICE**; *Sc. pl.* of **SITHE** *sb.* **Sys**; obs. *Sc. f.* **SIZE** *sb.* **Systier**, obs. f. **SISTER**. **Syith**, obs. f. **SCYTHE**; *Sc. var.* **SITHE** *sb.* **Obs.**

Syk, obs. f. **SIC**, **SICK**, **SIKE**. **Syke**, obs. f. **SECK**, **SIC**, **SICK**, **SIKH**; *var. Sike*. **Sykel**(e, -ol, -yl)(l, obs. ff. **SICKLE**. **Syker**(e, etc., **syk-kyr**, obs. ff. **SICKER**. **Sykatown**, *var.* **CICLATOWN** *Obs.* **Sykp**, obs. 3 sing. pres. of **SEE v.**

Syl-, assimilated form of **SYN-** before *l*. **Sylde**, **Sylden**, -on, **Syler**, **Syif**, **Sylibewk**, **Sylie**, **Syll(e**: see **SELD**, **SELDON**, **SILOUR**, **SELF**, **SILLIBOUR**, **SILLY**, **SELL**, **SILL**.

Syllab, **syllabe**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 *north*. **silapp(e**, **sylypp**, 6 **silab(e**, **syllape**, 6-7 **syllabe**, 7-8 **syllab**, 9 *Sc.* **syllup**. [*a.* **OF**. **syllabe** (mod. **syllabe**): see **SYLLABLE** *sb.*] = **SYLLABLE** *sb.*

1140 *Alphabet of Tales* 104 Silappis & wurdis þat er ouerhippid; & also versis of he salter & wurdis er mombled. 1140 *York Myst.* x. 26 Abram first named was I, And sythen he sette a syllypp ma. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1574) I. 144 Homo est Asinus is cause of moche stryfe Thus passe forth these folys the dayes of theyr lyfe In two syllabis. 1529 *LYNDESAI Compl.* 91 The first syllabis that thow didt mete Was 'pa, Da Lyn, vpon the lute'. a 1533 *FRITH Answ. More* (1548) Cvi b, I neuer altered one syllab of Gods word. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 148 Theys feete be. not distinct by trew quantity of sillabes. 1625 *B. JONSON Staple of N. v.* i. 37, I will not change a syllyb, with thee, more. 1636 — *Eng. Gram.* i. § 2 A Word, consisteth of one or more Syllabes. 1702 *BROOKS Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 102 With staring looks and open jaws They catch each syllab as it flows. 1785 in *SHIRRELS Poems* (1790) 318 Sic verses. And no ae syllab' of them wrang. 1809 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* xix. 181 There hasna been a syllup about it.

|| **Syllabarium** (silābē'arīŋm). *Pl* -ia. [*mod. L.*, neut. of *med. L.* **syllabārius**, f. **syllaba** **SYLLABLE**.] = **next**.

1850 **DONALDSON** *New Cratylus* § 109 (ed. 2) 166, [a] is... the fundamental vowel with which every consonant in the old syllabarium was articulated. 1858 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery II*. 207 Two of these vases... had a Greek alphabet and syllabarium scratched on them. 1873 *EARLE Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 90 A syllabarium, which is a set of phonetic characters, not of vowels and consonants but of syllables.

Syllabary (silābārī). Also 6-ery. [*ad. mod. L.* **syllabarium**: see *prec.* Cf. *F. syllabaire*, *Sp. sillabario* spelling-book.] A collection, set, system, list, or table of syllables. Also *attrib.*

1286 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner Temple A v, If any neuer so meere a Syllabary, or Christ crosse losell, haue clumperd vp (with the helpe of some rude and grosse Minerua) any worke, straightwaies it is meete for all to reade. 1654 *BROOKSBANK Rules Syllabification* (title-p.), With Directions for the use of the English Syllabary, and the English Monosyllabary. 1839 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. I*. 121 The Japanese syllabary. 1873 *EARLE Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 91 The Chinese writing has led to syllabaries among the Japanese, and to an alphabet among the Koreans. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 149 The startling has a whole syllabary of his own, every note of which evidently has its meaning. 1883 *SAYCE Fresh Light fr. Anc. Mon.* Intro. 12 The Persian cuneiform system must have consisted of an alphabet, and not of a syllabary.

|| **Syllabatum** (silābātīm). *adv. rare.* [*L.* **syllabātīm** (Cicero), f. **syllaba** **SYLLABLE**, *alter gradātīm*.] By syllables; syllable by syllable.

1628 *J. MEAD in Cr. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 344 He... examined every one syllabatum by the records. 1668 *H. MORE Div. Dial.* II. 337 To tell you syllabatum in the words of any Language what they naturally signifie. 1791-1823 *D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit.* (1866) 550/2 Mr. Littleton said, that he had examined every one syllabatum.

Syllabation (silābā'ʃən). *rare.* [*f. L.* **syllaba** **SYLLABLE** *sb.* + **-ATION**. Cf. *F. syllabation* and *med. L. syllabare*.] = **SYLLABIFICATION**.

1856 **CALDWELL Compar. Gram. Dravidian 138 The chief peculiarity of Dravidian syllabation is its extreme simplicity and dislike of compound or concurrent consonants. 1875 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 11. 5 The following rules are observed in Latin Syllabation.**

Syllabi, plural of **SYLLABUS**.

Syllabic (silāb'ik), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. mod. L.* **syllabicus** (Priscian), *ad. Gr.* συλλαβικός, f. συλλαβή **SYLLABLE** *sb.* Cf. *F. syllabique* (1704 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *It. sillabico*, *Sp. silábico*.]

A. adj.

1. Of, pertaining or relating to, a syllable or syllables.

1755 **JOHNSON**, *Syllabick*, relating to syllables. 1782 *V.*

KNOX Eng. Lit. xliii. (1819) I. 132 There are many passages... which, if you attend to the accentual and not to the syllabic quantity, may be scanned like hexameter verses. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* II. 95 In the responses... which are noted for various voices, this syllabic distinction is sufficiently attended to. 1852 *Proc. Philol. Soc. V*. 156 In English pronunciation syllabic quantity is... imperfectly marked. 1860 *ADLER Prov. Poet.* I. 6 Versification founded on a combination of the rhyme with the syllabic accent. 1892 *LOUNSBURY Stud. Chaucer* I. iii. 286 In his endeavors to impart to the line syllabic regularity.

b. Forming or constituting a syllable. **Syllabic augment**: see **AUGMENT** *sb.* 2.

1728 **CHAMBERS Cycl.** a. v., The first [augment] call'd Syllabic, which is when the Word is increas'd by a Syllable. 1837 *G. PHILLIPS Syriac Gram.* 25 Whenever the noun in its primitive form receives a syllabic augment. 1888 *SWEET Engl. Sounds* § 21 A sound which can form a syllable by itself is called syllabic. The distinction between syllabic and non-syllabic is generally parallel to that between vowel and consonant. But... 'vowel-like' or 'liquid' voiced consonants... are often also syllabic. Even voiceless consonants can be syllabic, as in *pit*, where the *s* is syllabically equivalent to a vowel. 1908 — *Sounds of English* § 149 In such a word as *little* the second *l* is so much more syllabic than the preceding voiceless stop that it assumes syllabic function.

c. Denoting a syllable; consisting of signs denoting syllables.

1865 **TYLOR Early Hist. Man.** v. 104 Writing his language in syllabic signs. 1875 **RENOUF Egypt. Gram.** I All other Egyptian phonetic signs have syllabic values. 1884 *W. WRIGHT Empire Hittites* 70 A syllabic writing evidently of immense antiquity.

2. *a.* Applied to singing, or a tune, in which each syllable is sang to one note (i.e. with no slurs or runs).

1789 **BURNEY Hist. Mus.** III. 389 Nothing now hath syllabic and unisonous psalmody was authorised in the Church. 1834 *K. H. DICKEY Mores Cath.* v. iii. 75 That syllabic composition of song in Pindar's style.

b. Pronounced syllable by syllable; uttered with distinct separation of syllables.

1890 **SARAH J. DUNCAN Social Departure** xiii. 122 His English was careful, select, syllabic. 1899 *Albott's Syst. Med. VII.* 64 'Scanning', 'staccato', or 'syllabic' speech is one of the symptoms of [disseminate sclerosis].

3. Consisting of mere syllables or words; verbal. *rare*—1.

1850 **P. CROOK War of Hats** 35 The mere syllabic air *Of words* in formal orisons bestowed.

B. sb. (elliptical use of the *adj.*)

1. A syllabic sign; a character denoting a syllable. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 800/2 A determinative [attached to an ideographic sign] often indicates to the reader... this radical change in the use of the sign. In this case the sign is said to be employed as a syllabic. 1884 *Athenaeum* 4 Apr. 436/3 Eight syllabic signs... are verified by their close accordance of form with Cypriote syllabics.

2. A syllabic sound; a vocal sound capable by itself of forming a syllable, or constituting the essential element of a syllable.

1890 **SWEET Primer of Phonetics** § 150 Hence the ear learns to divide a breath-group into groups of vowels (or vowel-equivalents), each flanked by consonants (or consonant-equivalents)—or, in other words, into syllable-formers or syllabics, and non-syllabics, each of these groups constituting a syllable. 1908 — *Sounds of English* § 149 The more sonorous a sound is, the more easily it assumes the function of a syllabic.

3. A syllabic utterance; a word or phrase pronounced syllable by syllable. *nonce-use.*

1893 *T. B. FORANAH Trip to Spain* 30 A welcome relief to the hard syllabics, 'Splendid! Beautiful!'

Syllabical, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6-7 *sill-*. [*f. mod. L. syllabicus*: see **-ICAL**.]

1. = *prec.* A. 1 b.

1530 **PALSGR.** 83 Verbes actives parsonals have... addyng of syllabical adiections. 1602 [*J. WILLIS Art Stenogr.* D. 5, Syllabical adiections used in the Latine tongue. 1671 **PHILLIPS** (ed. 3), *Syllabical Augment*, is an augmentation which is made in Greek verbs, by prefixing ε (and thereby adding one syllable).

2. = *prec.* A. 3.

1606 **S. GARDINER Bk. Angling** 117 Orators, and Poets... the quintessence of whose wittes, are nothing else but waues of wast words, a streame of syllabical slight inuention.

3. = *prec.* A. 1.

1620 **W. COLSON Fr. Gram.** 15 Contraction, or distraction littéral or syllabical. 1641 *'SMECTYMNUS' Vind. Answ.* § 1. 4 If we were called to give an account of this Syllabical Error before a Deske of Grammarians. 1774 *J. BURNET (Ld. Monboddo) Orig. & Progr. Laug.* II. 299 We have... accents in English, and syllabical accents too: but they are of a quite different kind from the antient accents. 1775 *YARWHITT Cant. Tales* Chaucer IV. Essay 88 In order... to form any judgement of the Versification of Chaucer, it is necessary that we should know the syllabical value (if I may use the expression) of his words, and the accentual value of his syllables.

4. Considered in relation to every syllable or detail: cf. *next*, 2. *Obs.*

1647 *N. BACON Disc. Cont. Eng.* t. iii. (1739) 6, I must allow it to pass for current for the substance, not justifying the syllabical writing thereof.

5. = *prec.* A. 2 b.

1708 **CALAMY Life** vi. (1899) II. 98 The speech was syllabical, and there was a distinct heave and breathe between each syllable.

Syllabically (silāb'ikālī), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + **-LY**; see **-ICALLY**.] In a syllabic or syllabical manner.

1. + In syllables, in audible words, articulately (*obs.*); syllable by syllable, with distinct utterance of the syllables; as a separate syllable.

1610 **HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God** x. xv. 381 Wherein [sc. in the mouths of Angels] Gods person would appeare, and speake syllabically in a mans voyce, unto us. a 1660 *HAMMOND Sermon*, Rom. i. 26 Wks. 1684 I. 657 The first voice of nature... which it uttered... when it was an infant in the World, and therefore perhaps... not so plainly, and syllabically, and distinctly, as could have been wished. 1811 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* Oct. 298 They first read the words syllabically. 1837 *HALLAM Lit. Eur.* I. i. viii. § 26. 433 It is necessary to presume that many terminations, now mute, were syllabically pronounced. 1862 *SALA Seven Sons* II. xi. 286 Tottenham—he pronounced the word very syllabically.

+ 2. Syllable for syllable; word for word; hence, precisely, in every detail. *Obs.*

1654 **WARREN Unbelievers** 55 The Scripture doth syllabically repeat these words. 1661 **GAUDEN Consid. Liturgy** 25 These and many like places, though they do not literally and syllabically agree with the quotation, may sufficiently justify that place, to be... a Divine Scriptural Truth. 1698 [*R. FERGUSON*] *View Eccles.* 7 Scrupling, at certain Words and Phrases, which were not *orig.*, or Literally, and Syllabically Canonical. a 1778 *TOVLADY Wks.* (1828) III. 446 It is called St. Athanasius's Creed; not because it was syllabically composed by him, but [etc.].

3. In relation to a syllable or syllables; by syllabic characters.

1795 **MASON Ch. Mus. II. 95 Those parts or versicles which... are syllabically distinguished by notes of different musical duration. 1888 [see **SYLLABIC** A. 1 b]. 1908 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Dec. 10/3 Showing how Chinese sounds could be reproduced alphabetically or syllabically.**

Syllabicate, *v. rare*—0. [*Back-formation f. next*.] *trans.* 'To form into syllables.'

1775 *ASH Suppl.* Hence in later Dicts.

Syllabification (silābikā'ʃən). [*ad. med. L. sill-, syllabificatio, -ōnem*, n. of action f. **syllabificāre**, f. **syllaba** **SYLLABLE**.] = **SYLLABIFICATION**.

1621 [*MABEE*] *Celestina* xviii. 180, I swear unto thee by the crisse-crosse row, by the whole Alphabet, and Syllabification of the letters. 1654 *BROOKSBANK (title)* Plain, brief, and pertinent Rules for the... Syllabification of all English Words. 1754 *GOODALL Exam. Lett. Mary Q. Scots* I. v. 110 The syllabification of the Scottish word *nouther*... had been changed, after the English orthography, into *neither*. 1791 *BUANS Let. Wks.* (Globe) 496 Thou faithful recorder of barbarous idiom: thou persecutor of syllabification. 1863 *NUTTALL Standard Dict.* Pref., Orthography... comprehends the correct spelling and syllabification of words.

b. The action of making syllabic; pronunciation as a distinct syllable.

1857 **CRAIK English of Shaks.**, *Jul. C.* i. l. (1869) 73 The distinct syllabification of the final *ed*.

Syllabiness. [*f. SYLLABIO* *a.* + **-NESS**.] The quality of being syllabic.

1888 **SWEET Hist. Engl. Sounds** § 21 Syllabiness implies an appreciable duration and force. *Ibid.* § 22 A vowel... can lose its syllabiness, especially in combination with another vowel, with which it then forms a diphthong.

Syllabification (silābikā'ʃən). [*n.* of action f. *med. L.* **syllabificāre**, f. **syllaba** **SYLLABLE**; see **-IFICATION**.] Formation or construction of syllables; the action or method of dividing words into syllables.

1828 **GUEST Engl. Rhythms** I. 23 The early systems of syllabification. 1843 *Poe's Premature Burial* Wks. 1864 I. 330 What he said was unintelligible; but... the syllabification was distinct. 1864 *J. ANGUS Hand-bk. Engl. Tongue* 495 Rules of syllabification.

Syllabify, *v. rare*—0. [*Back-formation f. prec.* But cf. *OF. sillabifier* (15th c.).] *trans.* 'To form or divide into syllables' (Webster, 1864).

Syllabism (silāb'iz'm). [*f. L. syllaba*, *Gr.* συλλαβή **SYLLABLE** + **-ISM**, after *syllabize*. Cf. *F. syllabisme*.] *a.* The use of syllabic characters. *b.* Division into syllables. *c.* Theory concerning syllables (*Cent. Dict.*, 1891).

1883 *I. TAYLOR Alphabet* I. i. § 6. 33 Syllabism... finds its best illustration in the development of the Japanese writing out of the Chinese. 1892 *H. D. DARISHIMA in Classical Rev.* Feb. 57/1 The accentuation is *matér-*, the syllabism is *mat-ér*.

Syllabist (silāb'ist). *rare*—1. [*Formed as prec.* + **-IST**.] One versed in the division of words into syllables.

1846 **WORCESTER cites Fo. Qu. Rev.**

Syllabize (silāb'ize), *v.* [*ad. mod. L. syllabizare*, *ad. Gr.* συλλαβίζειν, f. συλλαβή **SYLLABLE** *sb.*: see **-IZE**. Cf. *F. syllabiser*.]

1. *trans.* To form or divide into syllables; to utter or articulate with distinct separation of syllables. Hence **Syllabizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1656 **BLOUNT Glossogr.**, *Syllabize*, to divide by syllables. 1660 *HOWELL Parly of Beasts* Pref. Verses b ij, Tis Man-kind alone Can Language frame, and syllabize the Tone. 1831 *Examiner* 259/2 A drawing tone and syllabizing pronunciation. *Ibid.* 694/1 Every word is syllabized, and every syllable protracted to three times its due quantity. *Ibid.* 822/1 The syllabizing of the dialogue, and the roulading of the music, are equally out of place. 1885 *ATHENAEUM* 13 June 762/3 Irish metric, like that of the Slavonic peoples, has passed from an original purely syllabizing system to an accentuating one.

2. *intr.* To sing notes to syllables, as in solmization. *nonce-use.*

1782 **BURNEY Hist. Mus.** II. ii. 105 It may be said, that

to syllabise in quick passages is little more than to speak, but to vocalise is to sing.

Syllable (sɪˈləbəl), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 syllable, (4) syllable, 5 syllabil, -byl, syllable, -bul, syllabyll, syllable, 7 syllabell, 6- syllable. *β. dial.* 5, 9 sinnable, 9 synnable. [a. AF. *syllable* = OF. *syllabe* (12th c.), mod.F. *syllabe*, ad. L. *syllaba*, a. Gr. συλλαβή, f. συλλαβάνειν to take, put, or bring together, f. σύν SYN- + λαμβάνειν (stem λαβ-) to take.]

1. A vocal sound or set of sounds uttered with a single effort of articulation and forming a word or an element of a word; each of the elements of spoken language comprising a sound of greater sonority (vowel or vowel-equivalent) with or without one or more sounds of less sonority (consonants or consonant-equivalents); also, a character or set of characters forming a corresponding element of written language.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Pome* iii. 8 Though somme vers fayle in a syllable. c 1386 — *Sqr.* T. 93 After the forme vsed in his langage With outen vice of syllable or of lettre. 1387 TREVIS *Hidden* (Rolls) II. 437 Ascanius was cleped Iulus .. a name of twele syllables. c 1430 STANS *Puer* (Lamb. MS.) 93 in *Babes Bk.* (1668) 33 In his writynge. Yf ougt be mys, in worde, syllable, or dede, I submitte me to correccion withoute any debate. a 1491 J. ROWS *Roll* vii. (1859) B3b. The first sinnable of hys naam [sc. Arthgallus] that ys to seey Arth or Narthe is asmuch to sey in Walsh as a bere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Not clipping the syllables, nor skyping any worde. 1555 WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 40 Yeat were not their letters facioned to ioyn together in syllables like ours. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholens* ii. (Arb.) 145 Our English tong, hauing in vse chiefly, wordes of one syllable. 1612 BRINSLEY *Forsing Parts* (1669) 90 When is a Noun said to increase? A. When it hath more syllables in the Genitive case, than in the Nominative. a 1711 KEN *Psychia* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 281 Return, Ke. — in this Syllable she fail'd. 1768-71 H. WATSON *Vertue's Anecd. Pain.* (1766) I. 277 On the back ground the front of a castle with columns on the bases of which are the syllables Es—sex, 1800 W. S. ROCKSTROUD in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 734/1 The sounds [of each hexacord] are sung.. to the syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, the semitone always falling between the syllables *mi* and *fa*. 1890 [see SYLLABLE B. 2] 1899 R. J. LLOYD *Northern English* § 105 Speech is a succession of sounds continually rising and falling in sonority. Each single short wave of sonority, one rise and one fall, is a syllable. *Ibid.* § 107 The most sonorous phone of a syllable is its vowel: the rest are its consonants. 1908 SWEET *Sounds of English* § 150 The beginning of a syllable corresponds to the beginning of the stress with which it is uttered. Thus in *alone* the strong stress and the second syllable begin on the *t*, and in *bookcase* buk:keis on the second *k*.

b. Used pregnantly of a word of one syllable, or in reference to a part of a word, considered in relation to its significance.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 343 That o syllable [sc. nay] hath overthrewe A thousand wordes. 1577 VAUTHOUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 21 Learne this definition diligently, and especially so exercise this pronoun *our*, that this one syllable being belemed, may swallow vp all thy sinnes. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) i. 115 This syllable *Sir*, which is the title whereby we call our knights. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke* (1892) 267 [The Fox and Martin] are desired onely for the two last syllables of their Carcases [i.e. 'cases' = skins]. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 630 Those awful syllables, hell, death, and sin. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 397 What can make us in love with oppression because the syllables 'Jacobin' are not put before the 'ism'?

2. The least portion or detail of speech or writing (or of something expressed or expressible in speech or writing); the least mention, hint, or trace of something: esp. in negative context.

1434 MISYEN *Mending Life* 118 All our prayer with desire and effect sal be; so pat we ouer-ryne not be wordis, but nerehand all sillabylls with grete cry & desire we sal offry to ovr lorde. 1533 MORSE *Apol.* 8b. Of all their owne wordes I leue not one syllable out. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Cciv. One syllable of thine shall more perswade mee, than the sage sentences of anye other. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 5, I heard, Each syllable that breath made vp betweene them. 1605 — *Macb.* v. v. 21 To the last Syllable of Recorded time. 1687 ATTERBURY *Answ. Consid. Spirit Luther* 47 To this there's not a syllable of proof offer'd. 1768 GOLDSM. *Goodn. Man* ii. i. I know every syllable of the matter. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* Let. to Lewis 2 Apr. Don't say a syllable of the matter to any living soul. 1801 COLMAN *Poor Gentl.* iii. i. 34 There isn't a syllable of sense in all you have been saying. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 189 The name of Dante is mentioned but once, and then without a syllable of comment. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* ii. iii. I ain't a-going to breathe a syllable.

† b. *pl.* Minute details of language or statement; exact or precise words. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 2 Our imitation of him consisteth not in tynyng scrupulously our selues vnto his sillables. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* ii. i. 173 Whose syllables I the rather cite, because, he iustifies himself out of the Instrument of that Donation, which, by his assertion, he made vse of.

† 3. With reference to the etymological sense: A composite thing, a compound. *Obs. nonce-use.* 1678 CUWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 849 Life and Understanding are no Syllables or Complexions, .. nor can either the Qualities of Heat and Cold, Moist and Dry; or else Magnitudes, Figures, Sites, and Motions, however Combined together, as Letters Spell them out, and make them up.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as syllable-division, etc.;

syllable-monger (*nonce-wd.*), one who makes verses (regarded merely as an orderly arrangement of syllables).

1784 COWPER *Let. to W. Unwin* 5 Apr. As my two syllable-mongers, Beattie and Blair, both agree that language was originally inspired [etc.]. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Engl. Sounds* § 19 It is possible to alter the syllable division by shifting the stress from one element to another. 1890 — *Primer Phonetics* § 150 Syllable-formers [see SYLLABLE B. 2] 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, Syllable-stumbling, a form of paralytic dysphasia in which there is difficulty in speaking a word as a whole, although each letter and syllable can be distinctly sounded.

Syllable, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* ? To arrange in syllables. *rare*—1.

c 1475 Partenay 658r Als the frensh staffes syllabled be More breueloker and shorter also Then is the english lines vnto see.

2. To utter or express in (or as in) syllables or articulate speech; to pronounce syllable by syllable; to utter articulately or distinctly; to articulate. *Also fig.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.*, tr. *Asclepiads* 3 Unwritten Word, which never eye could see, Yet syllabled in flesh-spell'd character. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 208 Airy tongues, that syllable mens names On Sands, and Shoars, and desert Wildernesses. 1751 LD. STORMONT *On Death Frederick Pr. Wales* 6 in *Epicidia Oxon.* C2, To syllable new sounds in accent strange. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iii. i. 58, I cannot shape my tongue To syllable black deeds into smooth names. 1852 WHITTIER *First-Day Thoughts* 7 There syllabled by silence, let me hear The still small voice which reached the prophet's ear. 1886 MISS BRAODON *One Thing Needful* v. The first prayer those lips had ever syllabled.

b. To read (something) syllable by syllable; to read in detail or with close attention; to spell out. *rare.*

1728 P. WALKER *Peden in Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) I. p. xxxi. This brutish, carnal eye knows not what it is to syllable the Scriptures, or feed upon them. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. ii. These things were the Alphabet, whereby in after-time he was to syllable and partly read the grand Volume of the World.

c. To represent by syllables. *rare.*

1887 NEWTON in *Enycl. Brit.* XXII. 200/2 Loud notes [of a snipe] that have been syllabled *tinker, tinker, tinker*.

3. *intr.* To utter syllables, to speak. *nonce-use.*

1839 KEATS *Lamia* i. 244 Turn'd—syllabbling thus, 'Ah, Lycius bright'.

Hence **Syllabled** (-b'ld) *ppl. a.*; **Syllabbling** *vbl. sb.*

1820 METROPOLIS I. 215 The three words drawn to the utmost extent of syllabbling. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. xvii. Men had not a hammer to begin with, nor a syllabled articulation. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxvii. (1879) 269 The tree-whispers sounded like a syllabled sympathy. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* lxvi. § 2. 360 The painted syllabbling of it. 1885 J. H. DELL *Dawning Grey, Songs Surges* 98 The songs of the surges I shaped to a syllabled sound.

Syllablize (siˈlæbzɪz), *v.* *rare*—1. [f. SYLLABLE sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* = SYLLABIZE 1.

1877 MAY LAFFAN *Hon. Miss Ferrard* I. vii. 207 Those marks indicate the syllabbling of the word and its pronunciation.

Syllabub: see SILLABUB.

Syllabus (siˈlæbʊs). *Pl.* **syllabi** (siˈlæbi) or **syllabuses** (siˈlæbʊsɪz). [mod.L. *syllabus*, usually referred to an alleged Gr. σύλλαβος. *Syllabus* appears to be founded on a corrupt reading *syllabos* in some early printed editions—the Medicean MS. has *sillabos*—of Cicero Epp. ad Atticum IV. iv, where the reading indicated as correct by comparison with the MS. readings in IV. v. and VIII. is *sillybas* or Gr. *στυλβας*, acc. pl. of *sillyba*, *στυλβα* parchment label or title-slip on a book. (Cf. Tyrrell and Purser *Correspondence of Cicero* nos. 107, 108, 112, Comm. and Adnot. Crit.) *Syllabus* was græcized by later editors as *συλλάβος*, from which a spurious *σύλλαβος* was deduced and treated as a derivative of *συλλαμβάνειν* to put together, collect (cf. SYLLABLE).

In the passage from St. Augustine's *Confessions* xiii. xv. ('ibi legunt [sc. angel] sine syllabis temporum quid velit aeterna voluntas tua') commonly adduced as further evidence of L. *syllabus*, the word is clearly *syllaba* syllable.]

1. A concise statement or table of the heads of a discourse, the contents of a treatise, the subjects of a series of lectures, etc.; a compendium, abstract, summary, epitome.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Syllabus*, a Table or Index in a Book, to shew places or matter by Letters or Figures. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* (ed. 4) i. vi. § 22. 160 The Apostle expresses it still by Synonyma's, Tasting of the heavenly gift, and made partakers of the holy Ghost...; all which also are a syllabus or collection of the several effects of the graces bestowed in Baptism. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 11 The first article in the syllabus, entitled, A scheme of the vowels. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 526 Presenting to the students a compend or syllabus of their lectures. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i. Syllabus of lectures. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 123 He preached with as much fluency as ever... with nothing more than a syllabus of his discourse before him. 1881 *Southern Law Rev.* (St. Louis, Missouri) VII. 298 Among these duties [of the official reporter of a Court] is the preparation of syllabi of all decisions. 1886 *Athenæum* 2 Oct. 431/1 The 'Retrospections' should have been furnished... with a copious syllabus or list of contents.

2. R. C. Ch. A summary statement of points decided and errors condemned by ecclesiastical authority; *spec.* that annexed to the encyclical *Quanta cura* of Pope Pius IX, 8 Dec. 1864.

1876 B. MARTIN *Messiah's Kingdom* v. i. 229 The right of the Pope to depose princes... is reaffirmed in the *Syllabus*. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 416 The *Syllabus* is a voice speaking in a dead language from a dead world.

|| **Syllepsis** (sɪˈlɛpsɪs). *Pl.* **syllepses** (-ɪz). Also 6 *sill.* [a. late L. *syllepsis*, a. Gr. σύλληψις, f. σύν SYN- + λήψις taking (f. λήβ-, Attic f. λαβ-, lengthened f. λαβ-, stem of λαμβάνειν to take).]

1. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* A figure by which a word, or a particular form or inflexion of a word, is made to refer to two or more other words in the same sentence, while properly applying to or agreeing with only one of them (e.g. a masc. adj. qualifying two sbs., masc. and fem.; a sing. verb serving as predicate to two subjects, sing. and pl.), or applying to them in different senses (e.g. literal and metaphorical). Cf. ZEUGMA.

1577 PEACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* Fj. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* II. (1625) 82 *Syllepsis*, when one verb supplyeth two clauses, one person two roomes, or one word serueth to many senses, as, thus, Hee runnes for pleasure, I for feare. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* iii. xii. (Arb.) 176 But if such want be in sundrie clauses, and of seuerall congruities or sense, and the supply be made to serue them all, it is by the figure *Syllepsis*, whom for that respect we call the double supply... as in these verses... Here my sweete sonnes and daughters all my blisse, Yonder mine owne deere husband buried is. Where ye see one verbe singular supplyeth the plural and singular. 1616 S. WARD *Balm fr. Gilead* (1628) 55 He that hath them not... may well conclude, Wee are assured [etc.]. He speaks it in the plural number by way of Syllepsis, changing the number, because hee would haue it the word of euery Christian. 1813 JEFFERSON in H. S. RANDALL *Life* (1858) III. ix. 291 Fill up all the ellipses and syllepses of Tacitus, Sallust, Livy, etc., and the elegance and force of their sententious brevity are extinguished. 1884 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 560 By the figure of speech called zeugma, or rather syllepsis, the same word... is made to serue two purposes in the same sentence. A verb is often used with two clauses which is only appropriate to one of them, as in Pope's line—'See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crowned'.

2. In etymological sense: A taking together; a summary. *nonce-use.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 191 A Creed is... a syllepsis of those primary fundamental truths... from which the Christian must commence his progression.

Sylleptic (sɪˈlɛptɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. συλληπτικός, f. σύλληψις SYLLEPSIS. Cf. F. *sylleptique*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving syllepsis. Also **Sylleptical** *a.* Hence **Sylleptically** *adv.*

1802 A. CROMBIE *Etym. & Syntax Eng. Lang.* II. (1830) 260 'He addressed you and me, and desired us to follow him', where *us* sylleptically represents the two persons. 1846 WORCESTER, *Sylleptical*, relating to, or implying, syllepsis. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* viii. 174 That sylleptical tendency which seems to have marked the earliest stage of language. 1865 — *Chapt. Lang.* vi. 77 It [sc. gesture] is... obscure because it is sylleptic, i.e. it expresses but the most general facts of the situation.

Syller, *obs.* Sc. form of SILVER.

Syllibub, *obs.* form of SILLABUB.

Syllit, *obs.* f. *ceiled*, *pa. pp.* of CEIL *v.*

a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 336 This palice withtin was weill syllyt and hung with fyne tapistrie.

|| **Sylloge** (siˈlɒdʒi). *rare.* [a. Gr. συλλογή, f. συλλάγειν to collect.] A collection; a summary.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 364, I do not intend to tie my self to any one Individual Aspect, but of the whole Sylloge. 1697 EVELYN *Nunism*. vii. 244 Luckius, who set forth his Sylloge of many Illustrious Persons of the last Century. 1787 PRIGGE (title) A Sylloge of the remaining Authentic Inscriptions relative to the erection of our English Churches. 1880 *Enycl. Brit.* XIII. 131/1 Of the documents belonging to the later period a very comprehensive though not quite complete *sylloge* is given.

Syllogism (siˈlɒdʒɪzəm). Forms: 4 **silogims**, 4-6 **silogisme**, 5-6 **sylogysme**, 5-7 **silogisme**, 6 **siologysme**, **siologisme**, 6-7 **sylogysme**, **sylogisme**, 7 **silogism**, 7- **sylogism**. Also 6 in Lat. form **sylogismus** (f. *sil.*). [a. OF. *siologime*, later *sil(logisme)*, F. *siologisme* (= It. *sillo-*, *siologismo*, Sp. *siologismo*, Pg. *sylogismo*), or ad. L. *siylogismus*, a. Gr. συλλογισμός, f. συλλογίζεσθαι to SYLLOGIZE.]

1. *Logic.* An argument expressed or claimed to be expressible in the form of two propositions called the premisses, containing a common or middle term, with a third proposition called the conclusion, resulting necessarily from the other two. Example: *Omne animal est substantia, omnis homo est animal, ergo omnis homo est substantia.*

The kind of syllogism illustrated by the above example is called *simple* or *categorical*. In valid categorical syllogisms, the premisses have the major and minor terms so disposed in respect of the position of the middle (see FIGURE 26, 23) and the quality and quantity of the premisses (see MOOD 26, 23) that the conclusion affirms or denies the major term of the minor.

For *hypothetical* (also called *complex*), *conjunctive*, *con-*

negative, disjunctive syllogism, see these words. *Demonstrative syllogism*: one in which the premises are true and necessary. † *Horned syllogism* (see HORNED 1b); the dilemma.

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XIX. CXXVI. (1495) mm b/2 Without nombre is not... Subjectum knowe for the Predicatum: nother the conclusion in Syllogismes [orig. in syllogisticis] is distinguished for the premisses. c 1430 Pilgr. *Lylf Manhode* i. xix. (1869) 14 If ye wol eyther make jugementes, syllogismes, other argumentes with oute me, shule ye neuere haue conclusioun. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* Prol. vii. Ane syllogisme propone and eik conclude. 1528 MORSE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 125/2 Well quod I and yet he commeth to hys perswasion by a syllogisme & reasonninge, almost as formall as is the argument, by which ye proue the kinde of man reasonable, wherof what other collection haue you that brought you first to percieve it than that this man is reasonable, and this man, & this man, and this man, and so forth all whom ye se. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* i. xxvii. Wks. (1572) 288/1, I would fayne know in what figure that syllogismus is made. 1532 MORSE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 504/1 This syllogisme is mine. And thus syllogisme yf Tindall would fayne wit in what figure it is made; he shal finde it in the first figure, and the third mode, saying that y^e mynor carieth his proove w^t him, which would elles in the same figure and the same mode haue made another syllogisme. 1541 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 90 b, marg. A syllogisme, is a perfecte argumente of logike, in whiche, two thynges or moo, first putte, & the same graunted, the conclusion doeth inuitably folow of necessitee. c 1590 MARLOWE *Parus* 140. I that haue with Consils syllogismes Grauled the Pastors of the Germane Church. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Mil.* 55 Prayers chas'd syllogismes into their den, And *Ergo* was transform'd into *Amen*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 275 Men do speak... in simple terms and words, expressing the open notions of things, which the second act of reason compoundeth into propositions, and the last into syllogismes and forms of ratiocination. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* ii. Certaine it is, that our understanding cannot always impede itself, that it should not acquiesce at the conclusion of a demonstrative syllogisme, having before comprehended the first and second propositions. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 143 The Sum of the whole may be reduced to this practical Syllogism. That which will bring a man peace at the last, is to be chiefly minded: But a Life of Piety and Vertue will bring a man Peace at the last. Therefore a Life of Piety and Vertue is to be chiefly minded. 1748 W. DUNCAN *Elem. Logic* iii. l. (1752) 194 As every Act of Reasoning implies three several Judgments, so every Syllogism must include three distinct Propositions. 1781 COWPER *Conversal.* 93 Though syllogisms hang not on my tongue, I am not surely always in the wrong? 1827 HUYSEN *Logic* 85 A syllogism is an argument in which the terms are so placed with respect to each other, that the conclusion results necessarily from the premises, from the mere force of the expression, and without any consideration of the meaning of the terms themselves. 1830 SCOTT *Demonology* ix. 306 The pedantic sovereign considered the execution of every witch who was burnt as a necessary conclusion of his own royal syllogisms. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 220 Hypothetical syllogisms, in the present acceptation, were first expounded, and the name first applied to them by Theophrastus and Eudemus. 1840 MACALAY *Ess.* Clive (1843) III. 201 Here the House stopped. They had voted the major and minor of Burgoyne's syllogism; but they shrank from drawing the logical conclusion. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* xxxviii. The unconscious logic of association is often deeper and truer than any syllogism. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 312 The 'fool' who said in his heart that 'there was no God' no doubt thought he had wiped Him out by a syllogism.

b. *transf. and allusively*. An argument or something ironically or humorously regarded as such, esp. a specious or subtle argument or piece of reasoning; † in early use, a subtle or tricky speech; a poser; more widely, an artifice, trick.

1287 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 371 He coude what hym nedede for to konne, outake fables and poetes, and wily and syllogismes, but he wolde noust on caas vouchesauf forto lerne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 366, I syh there Aristotle also, Whom that the queene of Grece so Hath bridled, that in thilke time Sche made him such a Silogime, That he foryat al his logique. c 1400 *Rom. Rost* 1457 Whanne she wole make A fulle good syllogime, I dreede That afterward theyr shal in deede Folwe an evell conclusioun. 1404 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 63 Go grees a shoep under the taile, that semeth the better than with sotil syllogismes to parbrake thi witt. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. xiv. Thow hast not yet wel studied, and knowest not yet the Syllogismes. 1591 GREENE *Farwey. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 251 Measure not the length of an other mans foot by your owne shoe, but ioine the souldier and scholler in one syllogisme, and then the premises equal, conclude how you list. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherk.* I. viii. 501 An absolute sovereign, even without resorting to Philip's syllogisms of axe and faggot, was apt in the sixteenth century to have the best of an argument with private individuals. 1870 FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 225 They took refuge in what St. Chrysostom calls 'the syllogism of violence'.

2. In generalized sense: The form of such arguments, or argumentation in that form; the form or instrument of reasoning from generals to particulars. Also, as a mental act: mediate inference or deduction (as distinguished from immediate inference and induction).

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* i. ii. 7 Questions... to be concluded by syllogisme, the only iudge of all coherence or consequence. 1693 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 135 Of the present dependeth all Syllogisme and reasoning, and that by the vertue & efficacy of a conjunction; for that if this thing be, such a thing went before; and conversim, if this be; that shall be. 1695 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xiii. § 4. 50 b. Certaine it is, that Middle Propositions, cannot be deduced from them (sc. some axioms) in Subject of Nature by Syllogisme, that is, by Touch and Reduction of them to Principles in a Middle Terme. *Ibid.* ii. xiv. § 12. 57 b. There being but foure kinde of demonstrations, that is by the immediate consent of the Minde or Sense; by Induction;

by Syllogisme; and by Congruitie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Unit.* iv. xvii. § 4 We reason best and clearest, when we only observe the connexion of the Proofs, without reducing it to any Rule of Syllogism. *Ibid.* § 6 A Man knows first, and then he is able to prove syllogistically. So that Syllogism comes after Knowledge, and then a Man has little or no need of it. 1704 NORRIS *Ideat. World* ii. Pref. § What is syllogism but only a more recollected and express way of reasoning, the putting together of all the parts of an argument, and nothing but those parts, and that in their due form and order? 1774 REID *Aristotle's Log.* Wks. (1846) 712/1 In reasoning by syllogism from general principles, we descend to a conclusion virtually contained in them. The process of induction is more arduous, being an ascent from particular premises to a general conclusion. 1821 AIDRICH's *Artis Logica Rudim.* (ed. a) 110 The office of syllogism is not the discovery, but the application of truth; it consists in the practical use of knowledge, rather than the primary acquisition of it. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. l. i. 223 Reasoning, in the extended sense in which I use the term, and in which it is synonymous with Inference, is popularly said to be of two kinds: reasoning from particulars to generals, and reasoning from generals to particulars; the former being called Induction, the latter Katiocination or Syllogism. 1867 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* iii. iii. 8 (heading) On Mediate Inference or Syllogism. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xv. 127 Syllogism may thus be defined as the act of thought by which from two given propositions we proceed to a third proposition. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* i. 134 Syllogism is just the activity of thought whereby a judgment is made complete, as judgment is the activity of thought whereby a conception is made distinct.

Syllogist (sil-lōj-ist). [f. SYLLOGISM or SYLLOGIZE: see -IST.] One who reasons by syllogisms; one versed in syllogism.

1799 J. SCOTT *Bahar-Danush* i. ii. 13 As the syllogists of deep judgment, [the was] skilled in eloquence. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 219 They come again a posteriori to the usage which an a priori syllogist had exploded. 1836 LAMPSON *Petrels & Asp.* cxcvi. Wks. 1846 II. 436/2 It is only since the departure of the sedate unenthusiastic Anaxagoras, that syllogists have snapped their fingers at experiment.

Syllogistic (sil-lōj-istik), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *sylogisticus* (Quintilian) or Gr. *συλλογιστικός*, f. *συλλογίζεσθαι* to SYLLOGIZE: see -IO and -ISTIC. Cf. F. *sylogistique*, Ital. *sillo-*, *silogistico*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of a syllogism or syllogisms.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. l. ii. § 14 The more simple mode of philosophizing by Dialogues... which was the main Logic used in al the Grecian... Scholes, before Aristotle brought in the syllogistic forme of Mode and Figure. 1678 COWWORTH *Intel. Syst.* i. v. 770 To put the Argument into a more Approvable Syllogistic Form, Whatsoever is Extended, is Body, or Corporeal; But Whatsoever is, is Extended. Therefore Whatsoever is, is Body, or Corporeal. And by Consequence there can be no Incorporeal Deity. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* ii. vi. 22 The Syllogistic Form is only an apt Disposition of the three Propositions for the necessary Collection of a Conclusion from the Premises. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 152 ¶ 10 If a disputed position is to be established, or a remote principle to be investigated, he may detail his reasonings with all the nicety of syllogistic method. 1821 AIDRICH's *Artis Logica Rudim.* (ed. 2) 110 The harshness and apparent tautology of the formal syllogism has been one occasion of prejudice against the syllogistic system. 1855 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. vii. 70 So-called syllogistic reasoning passes into what is commonly known as reasoning by analogy. 1867 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* iii. iii. 90 We shall first enumerate and explain certain syllogistic rules (derived from the definition of a syllogism) which will exclude illegitimate moods.

B. sb. Reasoning by syllogisms; that department of logic which deals with syllogisms. Also pl. (see -ICS). rare.

1823 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discours.* (1853) 135 Dr. Whately makes the process of reasoning not merely its [sc. logic's] principal, but even its adequate object... In this view Logic is made convertible with Syllogistic. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. ii. v. The rest... welter amid Law of Nations, Social Contract, Juristics, Syllogistics. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 3 The principle of Syllogistic, afforded by the quantification—the expressed quantity—of the predicate.

Syllogistical, a. Now rare. [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] = prec. adj.

a 1529 SKELTON *Rhyec.* 97 In your dialectical And principles sillogistical, If ye to remembrance call Howe [etc.]. 1563 [see DEMONSTRATION 3]. 1570 DEK *Math. Pref.* b iij b. Hard enough to frame to the Conclusion Syllogistical. 1592 In J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1877) 22 The poor man unlearned, having by chance read *Scotus' Logic*, to the interrogatories of the bishop and his chaplain made such syllogistical answers that they thought him a great clerk. 1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* Pref. (1602) A v b. Arguments sillogistical, enthimematical and inductive. 1633 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 131 Let your Argument be drawn into a syllogistical form. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* Ep. (ed. 2) a 3 b. They had strange Schools, in which a man could never hear a Syllogistical Disputation. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* ii. ix. 41 In that [sc. the first figure] there appears the Necessity of the Syllogistical Sequel, and the Dictum of All and None. 1698 STILLINGF. *Answ. Locke's 2nd Let.* 120 Here we have no general principles; no Criterion, no Antecedents and Consequents; no Syllogistical Methods of Demonstration.

b. Addicted to reasoning by syllogisms; dealing in syllogisms.

1590 NASH *Lenten Stufe* Wks. 1905 III. 185 A colony of critical Zenos, should they sinnow their sillogistical cluster-fishes in one bundle to confute and disprove mousing. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 26 He is no Syllogistical man, and therefore I will not tie him to the strict rules of argumentation. 1837 FRASER's *Mag.* XV. 393 A peripatetic logician, as disputations and as syllogistical as any of the *Magistri nostri*.

† c. Corresponding or agreeing like the propositions in a syllogism; consistent. *Obs. nonce-use*.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* (1673) II. 68 That it should remain upon Record how Syllogistical a life his hath been to the Stile and Principles that he has managed and prosecuted.

Syllogistically (sil-lōj-zī-stik-āli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2; by means of -ICALLY.] In a syllogistic manner; by means of a syllogism or syllogisms; by the method of syllogisms. Also *gen.* with logical formality or precision, by the rules of logic.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 25. I meane not to inferre all absurdities on his sayings, which might Sillogisticallic bee deducted out of his wordes. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* i. ii. 9 In placing them axiomatically, syllogistically, or methodically, wee argue some other thing either by explication or confirmation. 1619 SIR J. SEWELL *Sacrilige Handled App.* 10 What more reason is there heere to separate Tithing from the Patriarch and the Promises, then to separate Blessing, seeing all three are so syllogistically wouen and interlaced? 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* 12 If you discourse but a little while with a Courtier, you presently betray your learned Ignorance, answering him he concludes not Syllogistically, and asking in what Mood and figure he speaks in. 1690 [see SYLLOGISM 2]. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Baleman* II. 46 Consider the matter syllogistically. It is the voice of the public that confers infamy, but the public will never know of this transaction; therefore the public cannot confer infamy on you. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* i. xvi. No man can mathematically or syllogistically contend, that the world, which a God made, and a Saviour visited, was designed to be damned? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 351 We must reason syllogistically whenever we use language with any perception of its meaning. 1871 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* § 505 (1872) II. 99 In the foregoing section... we saw that there are many inferences of a kind so certain as to be called axiomatic, which do not admit of having their terms arranged syllogistically.

† **Syllogistry**. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. SYLLOGISTICAL, after *sophistry*.] Sophistical syllogistic reasoning.

1592 NASH *Strange Newes* Cij b. I would forthwith have writ in praise of Ropemakers, & prou'd it by sound syllogistry to be one of the 7 liberal sciences. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 276.

Syllogization (sil-lōj-zai-zā-shən). rare. [f. next + -ATION: in med. L. *sylogizatio*.] The action of syllogizing; syllogistic reasoning.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 597 From may be to must be such a silly sort of Sillogization, as is not owned in *fore Academicis*. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Notes (1765) 265 From mathematical Bodies... they passed to... Intuition and Syllogization.

Syllogize (sil-lōj-zai-z), v. Forms: 5 *sylogysae*, *sillogise*, 7 *sillogize*, 6- *syllogize*, 7- *syllogise*. [a. OF. *sil(l)ogiser*, or ad. med. L. *sylogizare* (Boethius, Thomas Aquinas), ad. Gr. *συλλογίζεσθαι*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *λογίζεσθαι* to reckon, calculate, compute, conclude, infer, f. *λόγος* discourse, reason, consideration, account.

Syllogize has often been explained as meaning literally 'to collect', L. *colligere* being regarded as the etymological equivalent of Gr. *συλλογίζεσθαι* (perh. by association with *συλλογή* collection, *συλλέγειν* to collect; cf. Milton's *Logic* ii. ix, *eam ratiocinantis quasi collectionem vix ipsa syllogismi significat*. It has otherwise been interpreted as 'to add up, make a sum of', as if *συλλογίζεσθαι* were an intensive of *λογίζεσθαι* in the sense of 'to calculate, compute'.

L. *intr.* To argue by syllogisms; to reason syllogistically; also *gen.* (Also with *it*.)

c 1420 ILYDGE *Assembly of Gods* 10 Me nouht anaylyd ayene hym to syllogysse. 1509 HANDE *Past. Pleas.* ix. (1555) Eij b. But rude people, opprest with byndes Agaynst your fables, will often syllogysse [sic]. 1594 NASH *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 250 All receipts and authors you can name he syllogizeth of. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* etc. (1871) 146 Though they can syllogize with arguments of all things. 1631 [see ELEPHANT 2]. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eremena* 93 This constant concealing himselfe put her in doubt, causing her to syllogize; That who so loveth, he the same obeyeth the thing or subject beloved, but he obeyed not (because he told her not who hee was) and therefore he loved her not. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman* St. iv. iv. I have heard him syllogize it with Mr. Soaker in Mood and Figure. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* ii. vi. 20 To Syllogize is to collect, that is, conclude, or from some certain Propositions to draw up the Summ of an Argument or Proof. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xvi. And then he would do nothing but syllogize within himself for a stage or two together, How far the cause [etc.]. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* i. 54 note. Thus we may syllogize in the first figure, Every thing white, is an animal: Every bird is white: Therefore, Every bird is an animal. 1875 W. JACKSON *Doctr. Retribution* i. 54 They [sc. first-truths] cannot be proved deductively, because, being first, there is nothing prior from which to syllogize. 1897 F. HARRISON *Creed of a Layman* 168 He does not syllogize about the origin of things, but he goes straight to the practical work of religio.

b. *trans.* To argue (a person) out of a condition, etc.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 14 ¶ 6 A Scholastick Jugler, who plays his Legerdemain Tricks to Syllogize the Ignorant out of their Understanding and their Senses. 1809 SOUTHWAY in *Q. Rev.* II. 51 That [he] should of a sudden fall in metaphysics, and, by a few miserable sophisms syllogize himself out of all hopes of an hereafter.

c. To deduce by syllogism.

Only in transl. and echoes of Dante *Paradiso* x. 128 *sillogizò invidiosi verli* = 'drew true conclusions which brought odium upon him' (Tozer).

1867 LOWE tr. *Dante, Paradise* x. 138 Sligier, Who,

reading lectures in the Street of Straw, Did syllogize invadious verities. 1870 LOWELL. *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 337 The men who attack abuses are not so much to be dreaded by the reigning house of Superstition as those who, as Dante says, syllogize hateful truths. 1884 — *Democracy* (1887) 15 It is then only that they syllogize unwelcome truths.

2. *intr.* (nonce-use, after *sympathize*.) To agree in ways of thinking.

1800 MACKINTOSH *Let. to Moore* 27 Sept., in *Mem.* (1835) I. 141 There is no body to whom I speak with such unreserved agreeable liberty, because we so much sympathize and (to borrow Parr's new coined word) syllogize.

Hence **Syllogizer**, a syllogistic reasoner; **Syllogizing** *vbl. sb.*, reasoning by syllogisms.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 96 These cunning 'Syllogizers, or any like Sophistical' concluders. 1606 J. DOVE *Def. Church Govt.* 72 It is not a nouetie of 60. years old, as this syllogizer hath objected. 1642 SIR E. DERING *S^d. on Relig.* xvi. 86 Every Syllogizer is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine. 17449 PEARCE *Repr.* 1. xiv. (Rolls) 76 For that thei trusten and trowen the premisses be trewe, eer that thei seen the premisses sufficientli proued bi 'syllogizing. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* xviii. 169 They having recourse to interpreting, to expounding, to glossing, and to syllogizing, do rather geue if some other sense, then the proper meaning of the letter. 1654 J. WEPSTER *Acad. Examen* 38 The vain glory of Syllogizing Sophistry. 1656 *tr. Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 57 Errors which happen in reasoning, that is, in syllogizing, consist either in the falsity of the premises, or of the inference. 1666 BR. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 36 Plato's manner of arguing is more succinct than the tedious way of Syllogizing. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* v. 58 The way of Syllogizing seem'd to him very fallacious and too dependent upon words, to be much rely'd on. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 722 The reasoning power he [sc. Newton] displayed in the mathematical forms of syllogizing. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* 1. 134 There is no ground for saying that reason, the faculty of syllogizing, is different and distinct from understanding, the faculty of judging.

Syllour, *-ure*, **sylor**, *-our*, var. **CELURE**, **SILOUR**, *Obs.* **Syllup**: see SYLLAB.

† **Sylly-jestical**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* Perversion of SYLLOGISTICAL intended to suggest *silly jest*.

1607 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 69 Faine would this disputer with his sylly-jestical method conclude vs all to be infidels.

Sylph (*silf*). [*ad. mod. L. (pl.) sylphes*, G. *sylphen* (Paracelsus *De Nymphis*, etc.), *mod. L. sylphi* (Ibid., Wks. 1658 II. 391). Cf. F. *sylphe*, *Spi. silfo*, Pg. *sylpho*, etc.]

Litré conjectures a Gaulish origin, citing *sylvis* dat. pl. from *Insar. Helvet.* no. 117 of Orelli, who connects the form with *sylvicus* female tutelary spirits venerated in Gaul (see Holder *Altcelt. Sprachschatz* s. v.). But Paracelsus's word may be an arbitrary coinage, perh. a blending of *sylvestris* SYLVESTER *sb.* 1 and *nympha* NYMPH.]

1. One of a race of beings or spirits supposed to inhabit the air (orig. in the system of Paracelsus).

1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Reformed* i. 1. 26 (from Paracelsus) To the Earth doe belong Gnomes, Lemurs, Sylphs. 1680 A. [JOVELL] *tr. Montfaucon de Villars's Cnt. of Gaba-lis* 29 The Sylphs are composed of the purest atoms of air. 1699 DRYDEN *Let. to Mrs. Elis. Thomas* 12 Nov., Wks. 1800 I. IL 97 Whether Sylph or Nymph, I know not: those fine creatures... have a mind to be christen'd. 1712 [see SALAMANDER *sb.* 2 b]. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* 1. 65 The light Coquettes in Sylphs aloft repair, And sport and flutter in the fields of Air. 1822 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 17 The Rosicrucian philosophy, in which gnomes, sylphs, salamanders, and nymphs were the spiritual agencies, supposed capable of being governed or enslaved by man. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 347 They affirmed that they could bind to their service and imprison in a ring, a mirror, or a stone, some fairy, sylph or salamander. 1856 MISS MULOCK *John Halifax* x. Though this lady did not look like a sylph or a wood-nymph—being neither very small nor very slight.

b. Applied to a graceful woman or girl; usually with implication of slender figure and light airy movement. (Cf. NYMPH 2.)

1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxi, She's the only sylph I ever saw, who could stand upon one leg, and play the tambourine on her other knee, like a sylph. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xi, The mother... seemed a sylph or a sultana.

2. Could's name for various humming-birds with long forked tails.

1861 GOULD *Monogr. Trochilidae* III. Pl. 172 *Cyananthus cyanurus*, Blue-Tailed Sylph. Ibid. 173 *Cyananthus smaragdicaudus*, Green-Tailed Sylph.

3. *Comb.*, as *sylph-like* adj. and adv., *sylph-looking* adj.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xviii, The sylph-like form, disencumbered of her heavy riding-skirt and mantled in azure silk. 1825 T. HOOR *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* vii. III. 82 A sylph-like gracefulness in their figures and actions. 1833 — *Parson's Dau.* III. ix, Lady Catherine... gliding sylph-like across the room, seated herself by his side. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xx. (1857) 289 There tripped lightly along a sylph-looking creature.

Hence **Sylphic**, **Sylphish**, **Sylphy** *adjs.*, pertaining to, resembling, of the nature of, or characteristic of a sylph; *sylph-like*; **Sylphize** *v.*, *trans.* to give a sylphish character to.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 361 This... cannot but be considered as an improvement even by the most prejudiced of the 'sylphic race. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Sky* I. 227 The sylphic daughters of Terpsichore. 1754 *Adventure* No. 93. II. 136 The images, customs, and employments of his [sc. Pope's] sylphs are exactly adapted to their natures... are all, if I may be allowed the expression, 'Sylphish. 1834 MADDON *Angler in Wales* II. 233 She was of a slender, delicate, and sylphish form. 1802 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) VI. 27 The Gothic mythology, demonized by the elder bards of Caledonia, 'sylphized by Shake-

speare, and the British poets. 1836 T. HOOR *G. Gurney* I. vii. 283 There was a swan-like swimmingness about her air and gait—a sort of 'sylphy something that rivetted the attention. 1842 *United Service Mag.* 1. 383 Her chaplet of bright flowers and expanded sylphy wing.

Sylphid (*sil'fid*), *sb. (a.)* Also *-ide*. [*ad. F. sylphide* (1671 in Litré), f. *sylphe*: see *prec.* and -112.] A little or young sylph.

1680 A. [JOVELL] *tr. Montfaucon de Villars's Cnt. of Gaba-lis* 67 As to marriage, I would advise you to take a sylphide. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 73 Ye Sylphs and Sylphids, to your chief give ear! 1803 H. K. WHITE *Clifton Grove* 48 in *Rem.* (1807) II. 12 Hosts of Sylphids on the moon-beam sail. a 1814 *Gonzaga* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 145 Let me catch my runaway sylphid by the leg, what a delightful scene of rallery I'll have with him. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* III. ii, Worse than the Rosicrucians, it is to make a sacrifice of all human beauty for the smile of a sylphid, that never visits us but in visions. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxviii, Our little sylphide, who scarcely ate at dinner more than the six grains of rice of Amina. 1897 GUNTER *Susan Turnbull* xxi, 276 She bounds with the grace of a sylphide.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = SYLPHIC, SYLPHISH.

1779 *Sylph* I. 195 My connexion with the Sylphid [sic] tribe. 1836 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxii, He ventured to look once only at her Sylphid figure. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Introd. 90 If to Sylphid Queen 'twere given, To show our earth the charms of Heaven, She could not glide along the air, With form more light. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Anchester* II. 204 If he were small and sylphid seated by his majestic mother, how tiny was that delicate satellite of his.

Hence **Sylphidine** *a. (nonce-wd.)*, like a sylphid.

1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xiii, She swam above them in a cocoon of her spinning, sylphidine, unseizable.

Sylring, var. of **CELURING** *Obs.*

1698 in *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 372 The law gallerie without to have ane fair border round about from the sylring to the heid of the windowis.

Sylue, *obs. form of SELF.*

1426 LVGD. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3396 Ryht in the sylue wyse.

Syluer, *-ir*, *-ur*, *-yr* (e, obs. f. **SILVER**).

Sylueren, *obs. f. SILVERN*. **Sylure**, var.

CELURE, **SILOUR**, *Obs.*; *obs. f. SILVER*.

|| **Sylva**, *silva* (*sil'vā*). [*L. silva* a wood, forest, woodland: commonly misspelt *sylva* in imitation of the synonymous Gr. *ύλη* (see *HYLE*).]

1. a. A title for a treatise on forest trees, or a descriptive list or catalogue of trees. (Cf. FLORA 2.)

1654 EVELYN (*title*) *Sylva*, Or a Discourse of Forest-Trees. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 63 Its [sc. the walnut's] importance as a timber and fruit tree is so great that we must introduce it as a member of our Sylva.

b. The trees of a particular region or period collectively. (Cf. FLORA 3.)

1846-8 LOWELL *Biglow* P. Ser. 1. 2nd *Let. fr. B. Sawin* Postscr., In the sylva of our own Southern States, the females of my family have called my attention to the chinatree. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 148 The rich sylva and flora which the central part of the Maremma possesses.

† 2. A title for a collection of pieces, esp. of poems; also, a thesaurus of words or phrases.

After the title (*Silvae*) of Statius's collection of occasional poems.

[1626 BACON (*title*) *Sylva Sylvarum*: or A Natural Historie. In ten Centuries.] 1636 A. [COWLEY] (*title*) *Sylva*, or Divers Copies of Verses Made upon sundry occasions. 1675 ALSO *Anti-sozo* III. § 2. 259 What ever other Synonyma his Sylva will furnish him with. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sylva*, in Poetry, a poetical Piece, composed, as it were, at a Start; in a kind of Rapture or Transport, its chief Use, in our Language is, metaphorically, to express certain Collections of poetical Pieces, of various Kinds, and on various Subjects. 1787 (*title*) *Sylva*; or, the Wood: being a Collection of Anecdotes, Dissertations, Characters, Apophthegms, Original Letters, Bons Mots, and other little things. By a Society of the Learned.

Sylvage (*sil'vedʒ*). *rare*—1. [*f. L. sylva*, *silva* a wood (see *prec.*) + *-AGE*.] Woody growth, boscage.

1773 GOLDSM. *Ess.* xxi. Wks. (Globe) 345/t The brook assumed a natural sylvage; and the rocks were covered with moss.

Sylvan, *silvan* (*sil'vān*), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 *-ein*, 6-7 *-ane*, (9 *-ain*). [*ad. F. sylvain* (only *sb.*; in Marot, 1539, *sylvans*, *sylvans* pl.) or *ad. L. silvanus*, *sylvānus* (in early use only *sb.* fem. pl. *silvāne* goddesses of the woods), f. *silva*, *sylva*: see *prec.* and *-AN*.]

The Latin masc. adj. *Silvanus* was used as the proper name of a divinity of the fields and forests, identified with Pan, etc.; it has been occas. anglicized as *Silvan*, e.g. Milton *Comus* 268, II *Pens.* 134.]

a. *sb.* One who (or something that) inhabits a wood or forest; a being of the woods.

a. *Mythol.* An imaginary being supposed to haunt woods or groves; a deity or spirit of the woods.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* 1. 222 Satyres, Fannes, and sundry Nymphes, with Silvanes eke beside. 1586 L. BAYRETT in *Spenser's Astrophel*, *Aegleog* Sir P. Sidney 116 Ye Silvan, Fannes, and Satyres, that among these thickets oft have daunted after his pipe. 1616 DRUMMOND or HAWTH. *Poems* (S.T.S.) I. 39 Coate-seete Sylvanes. 1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* I. Then an Entry danc'd by four Sylvans, and four Dryads, to rustic Musick. a 1758 RAMSAY *Yellow hair'd Laddie* II, Silvan and Fairies unseen danc'd around. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Rob.* xvi, The ancient belief in the god Pan, with his sylvans and satyrs. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. i, Tonic columns of black oak, with a profusion of fruits and flowers, and heads of stags and sylvans.

b. A person dwelling in a wood, or in a woodland region; a forester; a rustic.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poessie* 1. xv. (Arb.) 49 The Satyre was pronounced by rusticall and naked Syluanes speaking out of a bush. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 146 Daily disturbance from these Sylvans and Mountaineers. 1793 POPE *Vermunus* 20 Her private orchards, wall'd on every side, To lawless sylvans all access deny'd. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxv, They [sc. two girls] were encountered by a country fellow... came cousin Francis... and soon put the silvan to flight.

c. An animal, esp. a bird, living in or frequenting the woods.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 44 Hunts-up to the Morn the feath'rd Sylvans sing. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 897 A little grove... Where every morne a quire of Sylvans sung. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 201 Shyest of the winged sylvans, the cushat. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Rob.* xvi, The sylvan [an orang-outang] looked fixedly upon Count Robert, almost as if he understood the language used to him.

d. ? A forest tree, shrub, etc. *rare*.

1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 498 Clydes fragrant fields... Bedeckt with Silauns. 1787 *Generous Attachment* II. 97 The verdant sylvans.

B. adj. 1. Belonging, pertaining, or relating to, situated or performed in, associated with, or characteristic of, a wood or woods. (In earliest use of deities or nymphs: see *A.*)

1580-3 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 283 The Syluein Nymph Oenoe. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. iv. (1912) 172 A goodly white marble stone, that should seeme had bene dedicated in ancient time to the Silvan gods. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* 1.1, May all the Sylvan Deities Bee still propitious to you. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* ix. 549 If ere my Pious Father, for my sake, Did grateful Offrings on thy Altars make; Or I increas'd them with my Silvan toils. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgem.* *Hercules* 57 The Silvan choir, whose numbers sweetly flow'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 66 ¶ 9, I once knew a man... who... found himself irresistibly determined to sylvan honors;... he... spent whole days in the woods, pursuing game. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. ii, Good hawk and hound for sylvan sport. 1821 — *Kenilw.* xxxiv, Elizabeth's silvan dress... was of a pale blue silk. 1831 — *Ch. Rob.* xxvii, A sylvan man, or native of the woods [an orang-outang]. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* viii. (1848) 104 The Italians identify the pastoral with the sylvan drama. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* viii, Deep sylvan silence.

b. Of woods as a subject of cultivation or observation. *rare*.

1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvan Brit.* 42 These would form a volume in themselves, a Sylvan Chronicle of times past. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* 1. 665/t The new system of silvan-culture introduced by Violaines, for the regeneration of the Royal forests.

2. Consisting of or formed by woods or trees.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 120 As many sortes of shrill breasted birds as the Summer hath allowed for singing men in hir siluane chappels. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyssey* xix. 599 Steepe Parnassus, on whose forehead grow All sylvan off-springs round. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 377 So to the Silvan Lodge, They came. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 15 And all the Silvan reign shall sing of thee. 1784 COWPER *Task* 1. 588 The houseless rovers of the sylvan world. a 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfinished Drama* 225 The pillared stems Of the dark sylvan temple. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xii. 212 The islands at a little distance seem great rounded masses of sylvan vegetation.

3. Furnished with, abounding in, or having as its chief feature, woods or trees; wooded, woody.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 140 Cedar, and Pine, and Fir, and branching Palm A Silvan Scene. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* xi. 874 To share with me The Silvan Shades. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii, All the charms of sylvan and pastoral landscape. 1798 WORSW. *Tintern Abbey* 56 How oft, in spirit, have I turned to thee, O sylvan Wye! thou wanderer thro' the woods! 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxii, The glen widened into a silvan amphitheatre. 1870 EDGAR *Rimmynede* 23 The towns assumed a sylvan aspect, and the churches were converted into leafy tabernacles. 1880 L. O. BEACONSFIELD in *Daily News* 27 Mar. 6/5 Sylvan scenery never palls. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59, To the whole neighbourhood... now so quiet and sylvan, was once alive with mining camps.

Hence **Sylvan** (*sil-*), sylvan quality or character; **Sylvanize** *v. trans.*, to render sylvan; **Sylvanly** *adv.*, in a sylvan manner or style; **Sylvanry**, sylvan scenery.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 852 Manners... full of rurality, or 'sylvanry, or urbanity. 1907 *Times* 1 July 7/4 Mr. Knight's 'Silvanus Urban', combined the urbanity of a true man of letters with the sylvanly (if it may be called so) of a Yorkshireman. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 606 The winds... would... have called from their sleep of years the satyrs to 'sylvanize the spot again. 1800 COLERIDGE in *Robbers Men.* W. Taylor (1843) I. 378 Something very 'sylvanly romantic. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xiv, The wild hop... And the large-leaved columbine, Arch of door and window-mullion, did right sylvanly entwine. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 46 Perch'd upon a green and sunny hill, Gazing upon the 'sylvanry below. 1901 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 1/3 You shall find... quite unsuspected sylvanry in... Kensington Gardens.

Sylvanite (*silvanit*). *Min.* [*f. (Trans.) sylvania*, where found: see -ITE 1. Cf. *sylvanum* (G. *sylvan*, Werner), an old name for tellurium.]

a. Native tellurium, with slight admixture of gold, iron, etc. ? *Obs.* b. A telluride of gold and silver (sometimes also containing lead), occurring in crystals or masses of a steel-grey, silver-white, or yellow colour with metallic lustre.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. a) II. 324, I call it [sc. the new semi-metal] Sylvanite, from its being found in Transylvania.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral*. II. 239 Bornite...with sylvanite, from Nagayag in Transylvania. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 82 Sylvanite...Comp...Tellurium 55.8, gold 28.5, silver 15.7. Antimony sometimes replaces part of the tellurium, and lead part of the other metals.

Hence **Sylvanitic** *a.*, containing sylvanite.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 11. for The Sylvanitic Ore...is...of a whitish colour.

Sylvar, obs. form of SILVER.

Sylvate, sylvate (sil'vet). *Chem.* [f. SYLVIO + -ATE¹ c.] A salt of sylvic acid.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 978 The sylvates of potassa, soda, and ammonia, are soluble in water; the sylvate of magnesia...is soluble in alcohol.

Sylvatic, sylvatic (sil'vetik), *a.* rare. Also 8 sylvatick (after *Il. sylvatic*). [ad. L. *sylvaticus*, f. *sylvā*: see SYLVA and -ATIC. Cf. F. *sylvatique*.]

Belonging to or found in woods; of the nature of a wood or woodland; sylvan; †transf. rustic, boorish (obs.). So †**Sylvatical** *a.* Obs. rare—².

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Sylvatical*. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge a v b, Insectivorous...and...not melodious, as the...swallow, wild and rapacious...titmouse, great fennish, sylvatick, black, ceruleous. 1668 H. MONS *Div. Dial.* III. xxxiv. (1713) 271 Fauns and Satyrs and other Sylvatick Genii. *Ibid.* v. xxi. 474 How rough and unpolish'd, how rude and sylvatick the spirit of Elias will appear. 1755 T. H. CHOKER *Orl. Fur.* xxiv. xci, Concealed in the sylvatick brake. 1814 T. HAYNES *Treat. Strawberry*, etc. (ed. 2) 5 note, Others assert the large Carolinian [strawberry] to be an inhabitant of sylvatic situations.

†**Sylve**, Obs. Pedantic nonce-ad. L. *sylva*, *silva* a wood.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 251 Include with Sylves behind, and Lakes before us, Our outward man wants something that's calorous.

†**Sylvester**, sb.¹ Obs. Also silv-. [In sense 1, ad. L. *syl-*, *silvestris*; in sense 2, ad. L. *silvestre* (sc. *grānum* seed), neut. of *silvestris*: see SYLVESTER *a.*]

1. In the system of Paracelsus, a spirit of the woods.

1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Reformed* i. i. 27 In the Aire or our airy world there are Umbratils, Sylvesters, Satyrs, whose Monsters are the Gyants. *Ibid.* II. 15 marg., Gnomes, Sylvesters and Lemures.

2. Name for an inferior kind of cochineal (supposed, like the true cochineal, to be the seed of a plant).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. v. 124 The Friers get plentiful incomes...in other places where they plant Cochineal Trees, or Silvester Trees. *Ibid.* viii. 229 The Silvester is a red grain growing in a fruit much resembling the Cochineal-fruit. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3895/3 Goods out of the Mary Man of War from Vigo, consisting of Sugars, Campuchina, or Silvester. [1791] HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Art of Dyeing* II. II. iii. 170 The sylvestris is a sort of cochineal.]

Sylvester (sil'vestər), sb.² [Proper name.]

St. Sylvester's day, Dec. 31. *Sylvester-eve*, night [G. *Sylvesterabend*], the evening or night of Dec. 31, New Year's Eve.

1838 S. JACKSON tr. *Strauss's Remin. Early Life Lutheran Clergyman* i. 50, I have never been able to feel joyful on Sylvester-eve, when I have spent it wholly in company. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. vii, And so the sylvester night passed away. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* viii. 276 In the villages of Northern Germany, it is not unusual for the cowherd...at midnight of Sylvester, to...sing a sacred hymn.

†**Sylvester, sil-**, *a.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *sil-*, *sylvestre*, -tris, f. *silva*, SYLVA.] = SYLVESTRIAN *a.*

1. So **Sylvestral** *a.* Bot., growing in woods or woodland places; of a type found in woods; †**Sylvestrial**, †**Sylvestric**, †**Sylvestrious**, †**Sylvestrous** *adjs.* = SYLVESTRIAN *a.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* (1596) 378 They did maintain themselves with rootes, hearbes, and sylvester frutes. 1730-1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jnl.* (1722) II. 169 One Time a mighty Plague did pester All Beasts Domestick and Sylvester. 1858 IAVINE *Hand-bk. Brit. Plants* 80 *Sylvestral plants...grow chiefly in woods; but some...also in hedges, and more in bushy places. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* 181 Aboriginal species characteristically paludal, uliginous, ericetial, and sylvestral. 1607 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* 630 All wilde *sylvestriall beastes are dryer then the tame, modern, and domestical. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* iii. 64 It [sc. the pheasant] may of all sylvestriall Fowle, well challenge the first place at tables. 1623 COCKERAM 1, *Sylvestrick, wilde, rusticall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Sylvestrick*, *Sylvestrious...of Wood or Forest, full of Trees or Wood, woody. 1653 R. MASON in Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Lett. to Author **4, The ruder crouds and *sylvestrous beads of mankind.

Sylvestrian, sil- (sil'vestriən), *a.* [f. L. *silvestris* (see SYLVESTER *a.*) + -AN.] Belonging to or found in woods; sylvan, rustic.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 229 Mallows...is either Hortensian, or Sylvestrian. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 37 There's nothing now remaining of those Sylvestrian Herbalists. a 1733 GAY *Wine* 131 Sylvestrian gods! 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* i. 289 Sylvestrian deities. 1867 — tr. *Virg. Aeneid* 62 The Nymphs sylvestrian.

Sylvestrian, a.2 and sb. *Ch. Hist.* [f. *Sylvestre* (see below) + -IAN.] Belonging to, or a member of, an order of Benedictines founded by Sylvester Gozzolini in 1231. Also †**Sylvestrin** (e [F. *Sylvestrin* sb.]) *a.* and sb.

1693 tr. d'Emilienne's *Hist. Monast. Orders* xli. 100 Of the Sylvestrian Order. The Congregation of Sylvestrins

began to be established in the year 1269...by Sylvester Gozzolini. 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instructed* 182 Other Religions, professing the Rule of St. Benedict, as the Silvestrines. 1883-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2275 Sylvestrians. 1905 *United Free Ch. Mag.* Apr. 13/2 The convent of San Marco...was originally a foundation of Sylvestrian monks.

Sylviad (sil'viād), sb. (a.) *Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Sylviadæ*, variant form for *Sylvidae*, f. *Sylvia*, name of the typical genus: see -ID³, and cf. -AD¹ b.] A bird of the family *Sylviadæ* (*Sylviidae*); a warbler. Also attrib. or as adj.

1867 *Ibid.* Jan. 73 If we cast our eye down the catalogue, we find sixty-one species of the Sylviads enumerated. *Ibid.* 74 There are two very distinct tides of Sylviad immigration in Palestine.

†**Sylvian, a.1** Obs. rare—¹. Incorrectly for SYLVAN.

1698 FEVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 64 Those slender Fences only designed to oppose the Sylvian Herd, are thrown down to erect others of a more War-like Force.

Sylvian (sil'viən), *a.2* Anat. [ad. F. *sylvien*, f. the name of François de la Boë Sylvius, a Flemish anatomist (1614-1672); often erroneously referred to that of Jacques Dubois, latinized Jacobus Sylvius, an earlier French anatomist (1478-1555).] Described by or named after the anatomist Sylvius: applied to certain structures in the brain, viz.:

Sylvian aqueduct (*aqueduct of Sylvius*), the passage between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. *Sylvian artery*, the middle cerebral artery. *Sylvian fissure* (*fissure of Sylvius*), the fissure between the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. *Sylvian fossa*, a depression of the cerebral hemispheres in the middle of the Sylvian fissure, containing the island of Reil. *Sylvian ventricle*, the fifth ventricle of the brain.

1871 HUXLEY in Darwin *Descent of Man* vii. (1874) 204 In the human foetus, the sylvian fissure is formed in the course of the third month of uterogestation. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, Sylvian fossa, Sylvian ventricle. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 773 Lesions in or about the nuclei in the gray matter of the Sylvian Aqueduct. *Ibid.* VII. 608 The middle cerebral, or Sylvian artery, is practically the direct continuation of the internal carotid.

Sylvian, a.3 (sb.) *Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Sylvia* (Scopoli, 1769), f. L. *silva* a wood: see SYLVA and -AN.] Belonging to the genus *Sylvia* or family *Sylviidae* of oscine passerine birds (the warblers). b. sb. A bird of this genus or family. In mod. Dicts.

Sylvic, silvic (sil'vik), *a.* *Chem.* [ad. F. *sylvique* (a 1836), f. L. *sylva*, *silva* a wood: see -IC¹ b.] *Sylvic acid*: a colourless crystalline substance, isomeric with pinic acid, and, like it, forming a constituent of colophony or turpentine-resin.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 978 Silvic Acid...is insoluble in water, fusible at about 212°, soluble in alcohol and ether, and in sulphuric acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 506 That portion of the resin which remains undissolved when the turpentine freed from its oil is digested in cold alcohol of 0.867, has been called *sylvic acid* by Unverdorben, and *resin beta* by Berzelius. 1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 500 Pure sylvic acid crystallizes in small, colourless, rhombic prisms.

Sylvicoline (sil'vikōlin), *a.* and sb. *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *Sylvicolinæ* pl., f. *Sylvicola*, a former generic name, = L. *sylvicola* inhabiting woods: see -INE¹.] *a.* adj. Belonging to the *Sylvicolinæ*, a former division of the family then called *Sylviolidæ* (now *Mniotiltidæ*), comprising the typical American warblers. b. sb. A bird of this division.

1874 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 91 The student will be able to assure himself that his specimen is a sylvicoline. 1878 — *Birds Colorado Valley* 484 The genus *Icteria*...seems decidedly Tanagroid or Sylvicoline.

Sylvics, silvics (sil'viks). [f. L. *silva*, SYLVA + -ics: see -IC².] The scientific study of the growth and life of forest trees, as a department of forestry.

1907 (April 17) U.S. Dept. Agric., Forest Service Order No. 132 Silvics. [The title has been changed (April 17, 1913) to the 'Office of Forest Investigations'.]

Sylviculture, silvi- (sil'vikultūz, -tʃəs). [ad. F. *sylvi-*, *sylviculture*, f. L. *sylva*, *silva* a wood + F. *culture* cultivation.] The cultivation of woods or forests; the growing and tending of trees as a department of forestry.

1880 *Nature* 5 Feb. 330/1 A recent instructive experiment in sylviculture. 1893 M. G. WATKINS in *Academy* 15 July 55/2 Sylviculture...means the culture of timber for profit, as opposed to arboriculture, or the growing of beautiful specimen trees in park and garden.

Hence **Sylvicultural** *a.*, belonging or relating to sylviculture (whence **Sylviculturally** *adv.*); **Sylviculturist**, a person engaged or skilled in sylviculture.

1889 *Nature* 12 Dec. 122/2 *Sylvicultural systems—that is different methods under which the creation, regeneration, tending, and utilization of woods are effected. 1893 NISSET (title) British Forest Trees and their Sylvicultural Characteristics and Treatment. 1903 Board Agric. Leaflet No. 91. 4 It is to the action of the beetle that the chief sylvicultural damage is due. 1903 Forestry Quart. Nov. 36 (Cent. Dict., Suppl.) *Sylviculturally of interest is the note that in a spruce stand undergrown with beech no beetles

were found, although a neighboring stand was greatly damaged. 1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 636 A French *sylviculturist has devised a method of clothing the stripped oak-trees.

Sylvine (sil'vin), *a.* *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *Sylvinae* pl., f. *Sylvia*: see SYLVIAD and -INE¹.] Belonging to the *Sylvinae*, either as a synonym of *Sylviidae* reckoned as a subfamily of a larger family, or as a subfamily of *Sylviidae* comprising the warblers of the Old World.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 260 *Poliophtila* has been sometimes associated with the *Paridae*, but differs decidedly and is apparently Sylvine.

Sylvine (sil'vin). *Min.* [a. F. *sylvine* (Bendant, 1832), from the old name of the salt, *sal digestivus Sylvii* 'digestive salt of Sylvius': see -INE⁶.] Native potassium chloride, occurring in some salt-mines and on Mount Vesuvius. Also called **Sylvite** (sil'vīt).

1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol., Min.* etc. § 370 *Sylvine*, Chloride of potash. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 111 Sylvite. 1913 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Feb. 238/3 Sylvine happens to be one of the minerals which, in one of its forms, emits electricity on compression.

Sylve, -vryn, -vym, obs. ff. SILVER, SILVERN.

Sylwes, obs. f. *shelves*, pl. of SHELF sb.¹

Syllyp, obs. form of SYLLAB, syllable.

Sym- (sim), prefix, repr. Gr. *σύν*, assimilated form of *σύν*, SYN-, before labials (β, μ, γ, φ, ψ), hence in words of Greek derivation in Latin and modern languages before *b, m, p*. **Sym-morphic** (sim'fōfik), *a.* nonce-wd. [f. Gr. *σύνμορφος* (*μορφή* form) + -IC], having the same or a like form; conformed; so **Sym-morphism**, likeness of form, condition of being conformed.

Sympalmograph (simpæl'mogrof) [Gr. *παλμός* vibration: see -ORAPH], an apparatus for exhibiting the combination of vibrations, consisting of a double pendulum the two parts of which can be caused to vibrate in different directions and at varying rates, with a style attached so as to trace the resulting curves on a prepared surface. **Sympatetic** (simpætetik), nonce-wd. [after PERIPATETIC], a fellow-walker, a companion in a walk.

Sympatric (simpætrik), *a.* *Biol.* [Gr. *πάτρα* fatherland: see -IC], applied to species of animals or plants native in the same region; so **Sympatry** (simpætəri), the fact of being sympatric. **Sympelmona** (simpe'lmonə), *a.* *Ornith.* (also *erron. syn-*) [Gr. *πέλας* sole of the foot: see -OUS], having the tendons of the deep flexors of the toes united before separating to each of the four digits.

Symperitonaal (simperitōnāl), *a.* (see quot.).

Sympetalous (simpe'tālos), *a.* *Bot.*, having the petals united; gamopetalous. **Symphilism** (sim'filiz'm), *Biol.* [f. Gr. *συνφιλεῖν* to love mutually + -ISM], term for a kind of friendly symbiosis or commensalism existing between ants or termites and certain other insects which they feed and tend as guests, and which in some cases yield a sweet substance as food for them; also **Symphily** (sim'fili) [ad. Gr. *συνφιλία*]; hence **Symphilous** (sim'fīləs), *a.*, characterized by symphily.

Symphonasia (simfōn'āsī), *Philol.* [Gr. *φώνησις* PHONESIS; cf. Gr. *συνφωνήσις* agreement] (see quot. and DING-DONG C. 1). **Symphonetic** (simfōnetik), *a.* [Gr. *φωνητικός* PHONETIC], (a) *Mus.* consisting of parts in harmony; polyphonic; (b) *Philol.* exhibiting symphonies. **Symphonase** (sim'fōniz), *Gram.*, a word consisting of a phrase or number of words run into one. **Symphratric** (simfræ'tik), *a.* *Geol.* [inter. f. Gr. *συνφράττειν* to press together + -IC], produced by pressure, as regionally metamorphosed rocks; so **Symphra'ttism**, metamorphism caused by pressure.

Symphroniatio (simfrōn'istik), *a.* nonce-wd. [f. Gr. *συνφρονεῖν* to be of one mind; after *synchronistic*], involving coincidence or identity of thought; embodying the same ideas. **Symphyllous** (simfī'ləs), *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf: see -OUS], having the perianth-leaves united; gamophyllous. || **Sympneuma** (simpnī'umā), pl. -ata [Gr. *πνεῦμα* spirit], a supposed companion spirit, or spiritual bride or bridegroom; hence **Sympneumatic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a 'sympneuma'; so **Sympneumatism**, the theory of 'sympneumata'; also, agreement in 'spirit', disposition, or mental attitude. **Sympolar** (simpō'lār), *a.* *Geom.*, reciprocally polar: said of a pair of polyhedra so related that every face of each corresponds to a summit of the other. **Sympoly** (simpō'lyti) [Gr. *συνπολῆτης* fellow-citizen, after POLITY], mutual relation of, or a body of, fellow-citizens. †**Sympresbyter** obs. (also *erron. syn-*) [ad. Gr. *συνπρεσβύτερος* (1 Pet. v. 1)], a fellow-presbyter, fellow-elder. **Sympsycho-graph**

(simpsoi-kograf), *nonce-wd.* [PSYCHOGRAPH], an imaginary composite portrait produced by superposition of images of the same object as conceived by different minds; so **Sympsycho-grapher**, -graphy.

1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 103 Our spiritualised human bodies... thus conformed or as the Greek has it [Philipp. iii. 21]... made 'symmorphic to his spiritualised Body'. *Ibid.* They would neither have this declared 'symmorphism, nor... be fitted for a perpetual abode... with the Lord their glorious pattern. 1895 C. E. BENHAM in *Engineering* 26 July 127 (title) The 'Sympalmograph. 1832 MAGINN in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 413 Without... interrupting... the dialogue of the two venerable 'sympatetics. 1904 POULTON *Ess. Evolution* (1908) 62 Forms found together in certain geographical areas may be called 'Sympatrics'. The occurrence of forms together may be termed 'Sympatry. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 369 An arrangement to be called 'sympelous, since the two tendons are completely blended... The sympelous distribution of the deep plantar tendons obtains especially in the swifts, humming-birds... and their allies. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Sympelous**, 1903 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 3), 'Sympelous', uniting two or more parts of the peritoneum artificially. 1877 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 129 The corolla is gamopetalous or 'sympetalous (less correctly 'monopetalous'), when the petals are more or less coherent. 1903 *Nature* 12 Feb. 351/1 The phenomenon of 'sympylism', that is to say, the harbouring of insects, &c., of various foreign species in the nests of ants and termites. It is stated that the number of 'sympylous arthropods exceeds a hundred. 1899 D. SHARP in *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 183 The relations between ants and their guests... Wasmann... arranges... in four categories: 1. 'Sympyl' for the true guests, which are fed and tended by the ants, the guests often affording some substance the ants delight in. 1872 A. J. ELLIS *Presid. Addr. to Philol. Soc.* 13 The Dingdong! theory...; let us call it 'sympylous'. 1791 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* xi. § 2. 332 A compound Song is where Two or more Voices go together... so that the Melody each of them makes, is a distinct and different single Song...; all such Compositions are very properly called 'sympylous' Musik, or Musik in Parts. 1878 A. J. ELLIS *Presid. Addr. to Philol. Soc.* 15 Is it [sc. the word 'scrupulous'] interjectional, imitative, or 'sympylous'? 1893 *Smithsonian Rep.* 41 He was able to ascertain and formulate the principles... governing the number, kind, and position of notational stems in 'sympylous', or word-sentences. 1904 A. W. GRABAU in *Amer. Geol.* Apr. 236 *note*, Rocks of this type may be called 'sympylous' rocks. *Ibid.* 236 Whether the metamorphism be due... to mountain making processes (regional or dynamo-metamorphism, or 'sympylous'). 1828 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 145 Another series of... occurrences, not so much of a synchronistic, as of a 'sympylous' kind. 1877 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 134 The perianth... may be gamophyllous or 'sympylous... on the one hand; or [etc.]. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* v. 81 United with a 'Sympneuma' free from the gross external covering of outer body. *Ibid.* xii. 179 The electric 'sympneumatic life. *Ibid.* xiii. 201 The conscious notes echoed from the unconscious sympneumatic depths. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 2/2 The 'sympneumatism between the Times and the 'Times' Last Hope'. 1894 *Daily News* 16 July 5/2 The young lord who is bitten by 'Sympneumatism, or the theories of Mr. Laurence Oliphant. 1873 B. GREGORY *Holy Cath. Ch.* xv. 146 There does arise a new 'sympylous, a fellow-citizenship of the saints. 1671 BAXTER *Power Mag. & Ch. Pastors* II. § 44. 35 The Major Vote of his 'Syn-Presbyters are against it. A 1677 BARROW *Serm. Heb. xiii.* 17, Wks. 1686 III. 280 The same titles, which the Apostles assumed to themselves, they ascribe to their Sympresbyters. 1896 D. S. JORDAN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 601 We are enabled to present a copy of the resultant 'sympsycho-graph. *Ibid.* 602 One suggestion was that this was the blind spot on the retina in each of the 'sympsycho-graphers. *Ibid.* 601 From seven ideals, sympatetically combined, the true cat would be developed. This combination is the essence of 'sympsycho-graphy.

Syma, obs. form of CYMA.

Syman, obs. form of CEMENT.

a 1583 in Halliwell *Rara Math.* (1841) 40 The Glasse...ys made first with syman vpon a small block.

Symar, var. CYMAR, SIMAR.

Symale(e, -all, obs. forms of CYMBAL.

Symbilyne, ? obs. Sc. form of CYMBALLING.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 15 Quhar cherubynce syngis sweit Osanna, With organe, tympane, harpe, and symbilyne.

Symbiont (sɪmˈbiɒnt, -bɔɪ-). *Biol.* Also (in Dicts.) **symbion**. [irreg. f. Gr. *συνβιών*, pr. pp. of *συνβιών*: see next.] Either of two organisms living in symbiosis; a commensal.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 360 The results of the reciprocal action of the two symbionts. 1909 H. M. COULTER *Plant Studies* 162 In symbiosis one of the symbionts may be an animal.

|| **Symbiosis** (sɪmˈbiəʊsɪs, -bɔɪ-). [mod. L., ad. Gr. *συνβίωσις* a living together, companionship, f. *συνβιών*, *συνβίειν* to live together, f. *σύνβιος* adj. living together, sb. companion, partner, f. *σύν* SYM- + *βίος* life.]

†1. Living together, social life. *Obs. rare*—1.

1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 60 To study and inuent things profitable for the publike Symbiosis.

2. *Biol.* Association of two different organisms (usually two plants, or an animal and a plant) which live attached to each other, or one as a tenant of the other, and contribute to each other's support.

Also called *commensalism* or *consortism* distinguished from *parasitism*, in which one organism preys upon the other. Rarely in extended use, including parasitism; or including mutually beneficial association without bodily attachment.

1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* (ed. 6) 267 In the Lichens we have the most remarkable instance in the vegetable kingdom of... symbiosis or commensalism. 1882 H. N. MOSLEY in *Times* 30 Aug. 7/4 Certain animals have imbedded in their tissues numbers of unicellular algae, which are not to be regarded as parasites, but which thrive in the waste products of the animal, while the animal feeds upon the compounds elaborated by the algae. This combined condition of existence has been named by Dr. Brandt symbiosis.

Hence **Symbiote** (sɪmˈbiəʊt, -bɔɪ-) [for ending cf. *zygote*], a combination of two symbiotic organisms; **Symbiotio** (sɪmˈbiəʊtɪk, -bɔɪ-), *a. Biol.* associated or living in symbiosis; relating to or involving symbiosis; **Symbiotically** *adv.*, in a symbiotic manner, in the way of symbiosis; **Symbiotism** (*rare*), symbiosis.

1897 *Nature* 2 Dec. 119/1 It may be a 'symbiote involving some gigantic rhizopod, and a bacterial organism. 1882 *Academy* 4 Feb. 86/2 Prof. Moseley... expresses the view that the chlorophyllaceous corpuscles... long known as constituents of the living substance of large Foraminifera, are 'symbiotic algae. 1894 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 254 Animals and Plants considered as a great symbiotic community. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* XI. 224 The tubercle bacillus is probably present in symbiotic and often latent union with the tissues. 1888 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 128/2 A Lichen is a compound organism consisting of a Fungus and an Alga living 'symbiotically. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 233 Several plants... live symbiotically with certain... ants. The plants afford the ants lodging... and give them nourishment...; the ants in return defend the foliage against the attacks of leaf-eating animals. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 272/2 The remarkable 'symbiotism between Algae and Fungi.

|| **Symbelpharon** (sɪmˈbɛlˌfærən). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *σύν* SYM- + *βέλφαρον* eyelid.] Adhesion of the eyelid to the eyeball.

1819 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 4) I. 438 Concretions of the eyelids... One, termed *symbelpharon*, in which the inner lining of one or both eyelids has become adherent to the eyeball. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 468 Where the palpebral and ocular conjunctiva are cut through, these are apt to unite and produce symbelpharon.

Symbly, var. SEMBLE *a. Obs.*, like, similar.

a 1500 *Ralis Raving* i. 1355 As arestotyll and yoparas Has vyting in syk symbly cas.

Symbol (sɪmˈbɒl), *sb.* Also 6 simbole, 6-7 symbole, -boll, 7 simbol; also in L. form. [ad. late L. *symbolum* (partly through F. *symbole*, 16th c. = It., Sp. *sim*, Pg. *simbolo*), a. Gr. *σύμβολον* mark, token, ticket, 'tessera', f. *σύν* SYM- + root of *βολή*, *βόλος* a throw (cf. *συμβάλλειν* to put together, f. *σύν* SYM- + *βάλλειν* to throw).]

1. A formal authoritative statement or summary of the religious belief of the Christian church, or of a particular church or sect; a creed or confession of faith, *spec.* the Apostles' Creed.

This use is traceable to Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage (c. 250), who applies L. *symbolum* to the baptismal creed, this creed being the 'mark' or 'sign' of a Christian as distinguished from a heathen. The notion, long current, that the creed was so called because it was 'put together' by the Apostles is without foundation in fact.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* iii. 312 Thys crede ys called *Simbolum*, that ys to say a gatheryng of morselles, for eche of the .xii. apostels put therto a morsel.

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 4 The credo and symbole of the fayth. 1536 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. *Collect. Rec.* 306 All...things... which be comprehended in the whole body and Canon of the Bible, and... in the three Creeds or Symbols. 1539 HILSEY *Man. Prayer's* Cij b, The Symbole or Crede of the greete doctour Athanasius. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xiii. 126 b, He sayde... the Lordes Prayer, the salutation of the Auguell, and the Symbole of the Apostles. 1602 PARSONS *Warn-word* i. xiv. 100 b, The Symbolum or Creed of the Apostles. a 1638 in Chillingworth *Relig. Prot.* i. iv. § 205 The Symbole is a briefe yet entire Methodicall summe of Christian Doctrine. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* iv. 175 Enquiring into the number of Symbols, he adds a fourth to the other three. 1887 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 20 The symbolum *Quicunque vult*, whether regarded as an actual Creed... or as a hymn on the Creed... has an intense value of its own. 1887 CAROLINE HAZARD *Mem. F. L. Dinau* vii. 150 The Nicene Creed, the great symbol in which the divinity of Christ is asserted and defined. 1912 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 349 Salmar, in 1581, gathered the ten chief Symbols of the Reformed Churches in his *Harmonia Confessionum Fidei*.

† **b. transf.** A brief or sententious statement; a formula, motto, maxim; *occas.* a summary, synopsis. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 50 The simbole thereto [sc. to the helmet] annexed was this, *Ex lacrimis lacrima*. 1644 BUTLER *Chirolo.* 94 The Cynique in his symbole advising men to add benignity to their courtship. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (from Cotgrave), *Symbole*, a short and intricate riddle or sentence. 1662 OWEN *Disc. Liturgies* iii. 16 That they might have [in the Lord's Prayer] a summary Symbole of all the most excellent things they were to ask of God. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 117 ¶ 3 The celebrated symbol of Pythagoras, ἀνάντων πνεόντων τῶν ἡχῶν προσκύνει; 'when the wind blows, worship its echo.'

2. Something that stands for, represents, or denotes something else (not by exact resemblance, but by vague suggestion, or by some accidental or conventional relation); *esp.* a material object representing or taken to represent something immaterial or abstract, as a being, idea, quality, or condition; a representative or typical figure, sign,

or token; *† occas.* a type (of some quality). *Const. of.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ii. 10 That, as a sacred Symbole, it [sc. a blood-stain] may dwell in her sonnes flesh. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 350 To renounce his Baptisme, All Seales, and Symbols of redeemed sin. 1612 DEKKER *London Triumphing* Wks. 1873 III. 245 Every one carrying... a Symbole, or Badge of that Learning which she professeth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* ii. 139 They [sc. ostriches] are the simplest of fowles, and symbols of folly. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 170 They play and sport together. A thing so true a symbole of deereenesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 265 Salt as incorruptible, was the Simbole of friendship. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.*, *Isa.* v. 20 (1727) II. 333 Words are the Signs and Symbols of Things; and, as in accounts, Cyphers and Figures pass for real Sums; so... Words and Names pass for Things themselves. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 127/1 In Arms. Oranges [are] the simbole of Dissimulation. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iii. iii. § 5 Another symbol was anciently used in proof that a sale was perfected, which continues to this day in bargains of lesser importance among the lower rank of people, the parties licking and joining of thumbs. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 238 There was engraved on it a cap, the ancient symbol of freedom. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xix. 'I deliver to you, by this symbol,' (here she gave into his hand the venerable gold-headed staff of the deceased Earl of Torwood)—'the keeping and government and seneschalship of my Tower of Tilletudlem'. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dam.* 233 The kiss, the woven arms, seem but to be Weak symbols of the settled bliss, The comfort, I have found in thee. 1849 RUSKIN *Svens Lamps* iv. § 2. 95 The fluting of the column, which I doubt not was the Greek symbol of the bark of the tree. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iv. § 22. (1875) 68 Ultimate religious ideas and ultimate scientific ideas, alike turn out to be merely symbols of the actual, not cognitions of it. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xvi. (1877) 180 The offering of incense is a natural symbol of adoration. 1909 RIDER HAGGARD *Yellow God* 108 The symbols of the good and evil genii on a Mohammedan tomb.

b. An object representing something sacred; *spec. (absol.)* either of the elements in the eucharist, as representing the body and blood of Christ.

1671 EVELYN *Lett. to Father Patrick* 27 Sept. After the prayer, the symbols become changed into the body and blood of Christ, after a sacramental, spiritual, and real manner. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasti* ix. ii. (1739) 579 Bread and Wine... by consecration being made Symbols of the Body and Blood of Christ. 1781 J. MORISON in *Transl. & Paraphr. Sc. Ch.* xxxv. ii. That symbol of his flesh he broke. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. iii. 364 The injuries began the very day after the conquest, when... the white-washings and removals of Moslem symbols commenced. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 385 Whether the body [of Christ] was really in the symbols. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earliest Pilgr.* ix. 119 We read of many... religions... all of them surrounded with fables and symbols... Of all the symbols, the most universal was the Cross. 1877 E. PETERS tr. *Feidderer's Paulinism* vi. I. 240 This mystical element [lies] at the very root of the ancient idea of worship; the symbol is here never mere symbol, but... medium of a real connection with the actual... object of worship. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vi. 258 We should... train ourselves... to consider them [sc. the sacraments] as divinely-ordered symbols, by which the Church... and we as members of it, realise the highest and deepest of our spiritual privileges.

c. *Numism.* A small device on a coin, additional to and usually independent of the main device or 'type'.

1883 P. GARON *Types Grh. Coins* ii. 53 The symbol... is a copy or replica of the signet of the magistrate who is responsible for the coin. 1886 B. V. HEAD in *L. Jewell's Eng. Coins & Tokens* 102 Small objects represented either in the field or the exergue as adjuncts to the main type are called symbols.

d. Symbols collectively; symbolism. *rare.*

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 77 Proud... of the language and symbol of chivalry. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxv. (1878) 410 Other portions of [the Apocalypse], and those the least loaded with prophetic symbol.

3. A written character or mark used to represent something; a letter, figure, or sign conventionally standing for some object, process, etc.

e.g. the figures denoting the planets, signs of the zodiac, etc. in astronomy; the letters and other characters denoting elements, etc. in chemistry, quantities, operations, etc. in mathematics, the faces of a crystal in crystallography.

c 1640 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 7 The symbol... I call the written letter, quibk represents to the eie the sound that the month could utter. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.*, *Symbols*, are Letters used for Numbers in Algebra. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 184 The different letters which compose the symbol. 1827 WHATLEY *Logic* i. § 4 (ed. 2) 36 The advantage of substituting for the terms, in a regular syllogism, arbitrary unmeaning symbols, such as letters of the alphabet, is much the same as in mathematics. 1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 180 Table of symbols of the elementary bodies. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 713 It is usual in descriptive works to give a list of the authors, and the symbols for their names. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 186 Suppose $x = f(a, b, c)$, $y = g(a, b, c)$, where f and g are symbols of functionality.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 700 If he explores all forms and substances... to their symbol-essences. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1095 Not gold, not blood, their altar dowers, But votive tears and symbol flowers. 1866 LYTTON *Lost Tales Miletus, Secret Way* 4 Egypt's vast symbol gods. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Symbol-printing* (Telegraphy), a system of printing in dots and marks... or other cipher, as distinct from printing in the usual Roman letter. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 249 The typical symbol-figures representing the four Evangelists.

† **Symbol**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* (Also in L. form.) [ad. L. *symbola*, a. Gr. *σύμβολη*, f. *συμβάλλειν* (see

SYMBOL sb.1). Cf. obs. F. *symbole* 'a shot, a collation' (Cotgr.). A contribution (properly to a feast or picnic); a share, portion.

Quot. 1627 echoes the L. phr. *symbolarum collatores* (Plautus), those who contribute their shot to a feast.

1657 B. JONSON in Drayton *Battle Agincourt*, etc. Pref. Verses a1, This reckning I will pay, Without conferring symboles. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year, Winter* 1. 3 The persons who are to be judged, shall all appear to receive their Symbol. *Ibid.* xx. 271 He refused to pay his Symbol, which himself and all the company had agreed should be given. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Chester* (1662) 1. 291 Let me contribute my Symbol on this Subject. 1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 414 That they would be pleased... to joyn their Symbola's, and to send in their Proposals. 1683 A. HILL *Life Barrow B's* Wks. 1667 1. c2, I wish they [sc. his friends] would... bring in their Symbols toward the History of his Life. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 57 Miscapellus instigated by the ramifications of private friendship disbursed the symbol. 1822 LAMA *Elia* Ser. 1. *Compl. Decay Beggars*, To have sat down at the cripples' feast, and to have thrown in his benediction, ay, and his mite too, for a companionable symbol.

Symbol, v. [f. SYMBOL sb.]

1. *trans.* = SYMBOLIZE 3.

1831 *Examiner* 505/1 English Justice, being, as she is symbolized, hoodwinked. 1861 MEREDITH *Evans Harrington* xi, Bread and cheese symbolised his condition. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 335 [She] read; and tore, As if the living passion symbol'd there were living nerves to feel the rent. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 213 Angels... with fluttering skirts... and mouths that symbol singing.

2. *intr.* To make signs, to signal. *nonce-use.*

1864 CARLVE *Freddie* Gh. xvi. i. IV. 248 They say and symbol to me, 'Tell us of him!'

Symbolæography (simbɒlə'ɒgrəfi), *rare*. Also 7 sim-, -lo- (erron. -li-), 6-7 -lo-. [ad. Gr. *συμβολαιογραφία*, f. *συμβολαιογράφος* notary, f. *συμβόλαιον* mark, sign, contract, etc. + *-γράφος* writing (see *-GRAPH*)] The art of writing out or drawing up legal instruments.

1590 WEST (title) *Συμβολαιογραφία*. Symbolæographia. Which may be termed The Art, Description, or Image of Instruments, Covenants, Contracts, &c. Or The Notarie or Scriveners... The Contents of the Bookes of Symbolæographie. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Freudiger* i.1.2 The Legall part... comprehends the Symbolographie or Clarke-ship, and penning of the Surrey.

Symbolatry (simbɒ'lətri), shortened form of SYMBOLOLATRY (cf. *idolatry*). So Symbolater, Symbolatrous a.

1871 BARING-GOULD *Orig. & Developm. Relig. Beliefs* 1. ix. 186 The Arabian monotheist cannot be excepted, for all his artistic advance was due to friction against symbolatrous peoples. *Ibid.*, Of the immense debt of gratitude we owe to symbolatry it is impossible to speak too highly. 1916 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 4 Blind Symbolaters.

Symbolic (simbɒ'lik), a. (sb.) [ad. late L. *symbolicus*, a. Gr. *συμβολικός*, f. *σύμβολον* SYMBOL sb.1; see -to. Cf. F. *symbolique* (from 16th c.), It., Sp. *sim.*, Pg. *simbólico*.]

1. Having the character of a symbol or representative sign or mark; constituting or serving as a symbol (of something).

1680 PLEVDREL *Serm. Funeral Glanville* (1681) 2 It may be well doubted whether their symbolick divinity were not design'd rather to conceal their own ignorance. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 78 The Apostles... laid their Hands upon them; an ancient Symbolic Rite of Investiture and Consecration. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* ii. § 11. 41 The Old Testament... is Prophetic and Symbolic of the Revelations of the New. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 411 The symbolic animal. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* ii. 58 Jewish priests who offered a mere symbolic sacrifice might properly wear symbolic robes. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 254 All voluntary external acts are symbolic of (that is, vitally connected with) internal states.

b. *Gram.* (See quot., and cf. PRESENTIVE.) Also as sb. a symbolic word.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 195 The Symbolic words are those which by themselves present no meaning to the mind, and which depend for their intelligibility on a relation to some prescriptive word or words. *Ibid.* 210 Symbolics.

2. Consisting of, denoted by, or involving the use of written symbols or significant characters.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 264 You demonstrate nothing to anybody but those who understand your symbolic tongue. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* 1. xi. 64 The Egyptian Language... was twofold, Symbolic and Hieroglyphic, or Simple. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. iv. 144 Symbolic Writing, the more it receded from the Proper Hieroglyphic, the more it became obscure. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 184 All this description may be exhibited in symbolic language. 1839 DE MORGAN in *Trans. Camb. Phil. Soc.* vii. 173 The method of giving meaning to the primary symbols, and of interpreting all subsequent symbolic results. 1881 VENN (title) *Symbolic Logic*. 1901 F. S. DELLENBAUGH *N. Americans of Yesterday* 69 In Symbolic Writing, a single characteristic part or trait serves to represent the whole object; thus the track of an animal will stand for the animal itself.

b. *Math.* Denoted by, relating to, or involving some special set or system of symbols, esp. simple or brief symbols used instead of fuller or more lengthy expressions, or symbols of operation treated as themselves subject to operation like symbols of quantity.

1846 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* I. 49 Calling this act of connection of symbols, the operation of addition; the added symbols, *summands*; and the resulting symbol, a *sum*; we may... say... that this symbolic sum of lines represents the total (or final) effect of all those

successive rectilinear motions... which are represented by the several summands. 1886 J. C. FIELDS in *Amer. Jnl. Math.* VIII. 367 (heading) Symbolic Finite Solutions and Solutions by Definite Integrals of the Equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = x^n y$. 1888 W. W. JOHNSON *ibid.* X. 94 (heading) Symbolic Treatment of Exact Linear Differential Equations.

3. Expressed, denoted, or conveyed by means of a symbol or set of symbols; concerning, involving, or depending upon representation by symbols; also, dealing with or using symbols.

Symbolic delivery: see SYMBOLICAL 3 b.

1884 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. i. (1694) 56 The... most ordinary way of acquiring of Property is by Tradition... and this translation is made either by the real delivery of the thing itself, as of a Horse, a Cap &c. or by a Symbolic delivery. 1831 CARLVE *Sart. Res.* III. iii. In Death too, in the Death of the Just, as the last perfection of a Work of Art, may we not discern symbolic meaning? 1846 TREACH *Mirac.* xxxiii. (1864) 460 An allegorical, or more truly a symbolic, meaning underlying the literal. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 264 The Symbolic power, which enables us to represent objects by signs. 1861 TREACH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 25 What we may call the mystical or symbolic interest... predominates over the actual. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 257 There are two views of this sacrament which the 'plain man' has always found much easier to understand than the symbolic view which is that of our Church. 1908 R. H. STRACHAN in *Expositor* Feb. 114 Apart from the much larger question of the symbolism of the Gospel, [sc. John] displays what might be called the 'symbolic' mind, a mind that is especially open to any suggestion of spiritual truth conveyed by the actual facts.

b. *Art and Literature.* Having the characteristics of symbolism (see SYMBOLISM 1 d).

1910 B. W. WELLS *Modern Fr. Lit.* xiii. 485 Here [sc. in 'La petite paroisse'] first Daudet adopted the symbolic method that Zola and Ibsen also use with such effect.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of a formal creed or confession of faith (SYMBOL sb.1).

1867 Chambers's *Encycl.*, Symbolic Books, in the language of the church, is a phrase that signifies the same as Creeds and Confessions. 1887 Ch. Q. Rev. Apr. 18 It is implied in the Augsburg Confession... the *Confessio Gallicana*, and... several cognate symbolic documents.

b. sb. [after G. *symbolik*]. a. = SYMBOLICS 2. *rare* -o. b. (See 1 b above.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Symbolic*, n. That branch of historic theology which treats of creeds; symbolism.

Symbolical (simbɒ'likəl), a. [f. late L. *symbolicus*: see prec. and -ICAL.]

1. = prec. 1.

1630 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 176 The Primarie [distribution], is when the total properly [so] called is distinguished into true, and symbolical parts [margin, symbols or notes of the causes or effects]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 16 By this inchoement Idolatry first crept in, men converting the symbolical use of Idols into their proper worship. 1657-83 EVERTON *Hist. Relig.* (1850) 1. 30 Some... made it [sc. an egg] symbolical of the world. 1681 B. KEACH *Tropology* (1799) 230 By which typical and symbolical Image the four universal Kingdoms... are... shadowed. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vii. § 5 (1718) 401 His laying his Hand upon the Head of his Sacrifice, was a Symbolical Action. 1793 HOBBS *Serm.*, *Lute* iv. 18-19 (1816) 1. 215 Our Lord's miracles, which, for the most part, are actions distinctly symbolical of one or other of the spiritual benefits of the redemption. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. 1. A small circular tablet... supported by symbolical monsters quaintly carved. 1861 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 64 The hand pouring oil into a lamp... symbolical of the nutriment supplied to the intellectual flame. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 6 Ceremonial was sometimes symbolical.

2. = prec. 2.

1654 J. WEBSTER *Acad. Examen* 24 The Hieroglyphical, Emblematical, Symbolical and Cryptographical learning. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 316 This doth not properly belong to Algebra, or the analytics specious, symbolical, or cossick; which are, as I may say the brachygraphy of the analytics. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 3 Those who are delighted more with symbolical than verbal Demonstrations. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 184 In order to prevent beginners from finding any thing ambiguous in the symbolical mode of writing. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Introd. 3 Some of the symbolical expressions most familiar to the algebraical student.

b. *Math.* = prec. 2 b.

1830 G. BRACOCK *Treat. Algebra* xi. (1845) 11.2 The operations... of Arithmetical and Symbolical Algebra. *Ibid.*, The rules of operation in Symbolical Addition and Subtraction. 1846 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* I. 45 The present paper is an attempt towards constructing a symbolical geometry. 1852 SYLVESTER *ibid.* VII. 83 Take the symbolical product of the first line.

3. = prec. 3.

1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.*, *Resurrection* ii. (1629) 309 Symbolical Divinity is good; but, might we see it in the rational, too? 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 124 They had a respect to a Symbolical intent. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Symbolical Philosophy, is that kind of Learning and Wisdom, which... teach us how to make or expound those mystical and artificial bodies called Symbols. 1664 H. MORE *Myat. Inq.* vi. 16 Whether it be referred to God himself, or to his Symbolical presence in the Ark of the Covenant, it is manifest that the worship was intended to God. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 75 The mystery and symbolical sense is chiefly to be looked upon. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 524 Bergman has adopted a symbolical mode of representing affinities. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1857) II. xvi. 104 note, People who wished to find a symbolical significance in every act of their traditional ritual. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 261 The objective or symbolical type of Mysticism.

b. *Sc. Law.* Symbolical delivery, possession: see quot. 1838.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* xiii. § 17. 239 The delivery of Symbolical Possession, by the Superior or his Bailie, to the Vassal or his Attorney, by delivery of Earth and Stone, and other Symbols. 1688 G. DALLAS *Stiles* 43 Symbolical forms of giving sasine in Scotland. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Delivery*, Actual delivery of heritage is impracticable; but the law of Scotland has recognised a symbolical delivery, which is indispensable in the transference of such property. *Ibid.* s.v. *Symbols*, Heritable property is transferred by the delivery of symbols;... wherever sasine is requisite, the longest possession is insufficient without symbolical possession... In giving sasine of lands, the symbols are earth and stone of the lands;... of fishings, net and cobbles;... of patronage teinds, a sheaf of corn.

4. = prec. 4.

Symbolical books, (spec.) the authentic documents (the Confession of Augsburg, etc.) constituting the Lutheran confession of faith.

1745 Gleditsch's *Deutsch-Engl. Lex.* 1764 MACLAINE in *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xvii. II. i. § 22. (1768) IV. 449 What the members of our communion call their Symbolical Books, which... all candidates for the ministry would be obliged to subscribe, as containing the true and genuine doctrine of the Lutheran church. 1809 C. A. BIGGS *Whither?* 19 Most Christian Churches have such symbolical books, which constitute the standard of orthodoxy for their own church organizations. 1918 Ch. Q. Rev. July 351 A maintenance of Symbolical doctrines.

† 5. = SYMBOLIZING ppl. a. 1 a. *Obs.* *rare* -1.

1667 O. HEYWOOD *Heart-Treasure* xiv. 170 Transmutation is easie in Symbolical Elements, such as agree in some prime qualities.

Symbolically (simbɒ'likəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a symbolical way.

1. In the manner of a symbol or emblem; by means of a symbol or symbols; emblematically.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 Neither describeth he them symbolically... but in proper and plaine termes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 484 The Lyon when he sleepeth hath his eyes open... and therefore the ancients did symbolically picture a Lyon upon the doors of their temples. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. 36 Others symbolically intended are literally received. 1677 MANTON *Exp. Lord's Pr. Matt.* vi. 9 Wks. 1870 I. 58 In the temple... God was present symbolically, because there were the signs and tokens of his presence. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* xii. § 15. 197 Possession is attained Symbolically, where there is not use of the whole or a part, but only of a Symbol or Token. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 265 The Egyptians did symbolically represent the supreme Divinity sitting on a lotus. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 54 The heaven those vain builders sought to reach, signifies symbolically the mind. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 254 Light and darkness are... only symbolically connected with life and death.

2. By, or in relation to, written symbols or significant characters; *spec.* in *Math.* (see SYMBOLICAL 2 b).

1846 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* I. 48 We shall interpret an equation such as $DC = BA$, as denoting that the two lines, of which the symbols are equated, have equal lengths and similar directions. If we call such lines symbolically equal, it will be allowed [etc.]. 1851 RANKINE *Misc. Sci. Papers* 30 To illustrate this symbolically, let V represent the volume occupied by unity of weight of the substance, [etc.]. 1876 FARRECE & SIVELWICH *Telegraphy* 24 The binoxide of manganese is reduced to a lower oxide... What actually takes place may be symbolically represented as follows.

So **Symbolicalness**, the quality of being symbolical.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* 1. 66 The Sacramentalness and Symbolicalness of the things of God. 1827 HARE *Glosses* Ser. 1. (1847) 93 Nor is it without a prophetic symbolicalness that the sea fills so important a part in both the Homeric poems.

† **Symbolically**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. SYMBOLICAL a. + -LY 2.] Symbolically.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* 1. iii. vii. 75 The Poets... make Pyrrha the wife of Deucalion: whereby they symbolically signifie [etc.].

Symbolics (simbɒ'liks), [pl. of SYMBOLIC used subst. (see -ics, -ic 2), chiefly after G. *symbolik* or F. *symbolique*.]

† 1. The use of written symbols, as in mathematics. *Obs.*

1657 HOBBS *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 379 The best masters of symbolics.

2. The study of creeds and confessions of faith, as a branch of theology.

1847 WEBSTER, *Symbolics*, the science of creeds. 1885 SCHAFF *Christ & Chr.* 5 The new name of Symbolics, which includes Irenics as well as Polemics. Symbolics is the science of symbols or creeds. It is comparative dogmatics. 1907 C. G. MCCRIZ *Confessions Ch. Scot.* v. 209 Professor Philip Schaff... the greatest Protestant authority on Symbolics, sets forth the uses of creeds in four particulars.

3. The study of symbols, or of symbolic rites and ceremonies, as a branch of anthropology.

1850 OCHLIVIE, *Symbolics*, the name given by the Germans to the study of the symbols and mysterious rites of antiquity.

Symbolism (simbɒ'liz'm), [f. SYMBOL sb.1 + -ISM, partly after F. *symbolisme*, G. (mod. L.) *symbolismus*.]

1. The practice of representing things by symbols, or of giving a symbolic character to objects or acts; the systematic use of symbols; hence, symbols collectively or generally.

1654 J. WEBSTER *Acad. Examen* 24 Who can be ignorant of the... compendious use of all sorts of Symbolisms, that have but any insight into Algebraic Arithmetic? 1849 CARLVE *Heroes* iv. (1841) 198 'You do not believe,' said Coleridge; 'you only believe that you believe.' It is the final scene in all kinds of Worship and Symbolism. 1850

BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 327 These volcanic movements in the religious symbolism of early Greece became giants. 1870 *Rock Text. Fabr.* Intro. vii. p. cxxxvii. Heraldry grew out of symbolism. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 6 Durandus himself, the prophet of symbolism, often gives alternative interpretations. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 273 Every item of the symbolism... is borrowed from ancient prophecy.

b. A symbolic meaning attributed to natural objects or facts.

1835 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *von Schlegel's Philos. Hist. Life* p. xiv. All the divine symbolism in nature and in man. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* iii. 63 The theory of sense symbolism, which connected Berkeley with the Baconian movement.

c. pl. Symbolical figures. *rare*.

1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* xiv. 388 To embroider... the loveliest Bacchic symbolisms.

d. The use of symbols in literature or art; *spec.* the principles or practice of the Symbolists (see next, 2 c).

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* May 60 By Symbolism in art, poetic or pictorial, we understand the attempt to suggest higher, wider, purer, or deeper ideas by the use of simpler, humbler, or more familiar thoughts or objects. 1898 R. N. BAIN in *Literature* 12 Nov. 453/1 Symbolism is the name given by French critics to that revolt against the dryness and photographic exactness of naturalism, which... is characterized, at its best, by a somewhat dreamy poetry, and half-naïve, half-mystical attempt to interpret the moods of nature through the medium of human sensations.

2. The use, or a set or system, of written symbols.

1864 RUSKIN in *Reader* IV. 678/1 I had... invented a shorthand symbolism for crystalline forms. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 289/1 There are two principles employed in [writing]... Ideographism and Phonetism. An ideograph is either a picture of the object... or some symbol which stands... for the object, in which case it is called Symbolism.

3. = SYMBOLICS 2.

1846 WORCESTER, *Symbolism*, an exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds. Robertson. 1907 C. G. McCRIE *Confessions Ch. Sect.* i. 1 Symbolism is that branch of theology which stands between the Biblical... and the Dogmatic or Systematic.

† II. 4. See *quots.* and cf. SYMBOLIZATION 1 a. *Obs. rare*—

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Symbolæ*, and *Symbolism*, is said either of the Fitness of Parts with one another, or of the Consent between them by the Intermediation of Nerves, and the like. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Symbolism*, a word used by some of the chemical writers to express a consent of parts.

Symbolist (sim'bŏlɪst). [*f.* SYMBOL *sb.* 1 + -IST; cf. *prec.* In sense 2 c after *F. symboliste*.]

1. *Ch. Hist.* One who holds that the elements in the Eucharist are mere symbols of the body and blood of Christ. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1895-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* xxviii. (1625) 176 The Symbolists, Figurists, and Significators, who are of opinion that the faithful at the Lords Supper, do receive nothing but naked, and bare signs. 1839 MILMAN *Life Gibbon* v. 144 note. An amicable compromise between the Symbolists and Anti-Symbolists of Germany.

2. One who uses symbols, or practises symbolism.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 48 The whim of some violent symbolist. 1895 C. STANFORD *Symbol. Christ* vii. 183 'My dark and cloudy words, they do but hold The truth, as cabinets enclose the gold.' So did the Puritan symbolist speak.

3. One who uses written symbols.

1881 VENN *Symbolic Logic* Intro. p. xxxiii, Examples which however simple they may seem to a modern symbolist represent a very great advance beyond the syllogism.

c. One who uses symbolism in art or literature:

(a) A painter who aims at symbolizing ideas rather than representing the form or aspect of actual objects; *spec.* applied to a recent school of painters who use representations of objects and schemes of colour to suggest ideas or states of mind. (b) One of a recent school of French poets who aim at representing ideas and emotions by indirect suggestion rather than by direct expression, and attach a symbolic meaning to particular objects, words, sounds, etc. (Cf. *quots.* s. v. SYMBOLISM 1 d.) Also attrib.

1892 *Spectator* 30 Jan. 168/1 (*heading*) Art. At the Old Masters. II. [Dialogue between] A Symbolist [and] an Impressionist. 1894 *Tablet* 27 Jan. 122 Verlaine, and the other French 'Symbolists' as they are called, in poetry. 1899 A. SYMONS (*title*) The Symbolist Movement in Literature. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 497/1 The Symbolist school, aimed at greater freedom, a less strict prosody, and a more musical poetry. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 16/3 'Well, do as you like,' the symbolist [sc. Boecklin] said, 'but without a vermilion cow you'll never make a picture of that thing.' 1907 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 407 The great Symbolist, Joris Karl Huysmans.

3. One versed in the study or interpretation of symbols or symbolism.

1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* Intro. p. lxxxiii, The authorities on which the learned symbolist relies. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 4/3 Blake's 'Jerusalem'... is not easy reading even to a symbolist confident of his key.

Hence **Symbolistic**, **-ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a symbolist (esp. in sense 2 c); belonging to or characterized by symbolism; **Symbolistically** *adv.*, in the manner of a symbolist; in the way of symbolism.

1864 WEBSTER, *Symbolistic*, *Symbolistical*, characterized by the use of symbols; as, symbolistic poetry. 1903 F. B. SMITH *How Paris Amuses Itself* ii. 42 The pensive, long-

haired devotees of the symbolistic school. 1912 *English Rev.* Dec. 86 The scenes... reverting, symbolistically... to the scene started from, where the 'stranger' is seen sitting on a bench, scratching the sand with a stick.

† **Symbolizant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. F. symbolisant*, *†-izant*, pr. pple. of *symboliser*, *†-izer*, or mod. L. *symbolizans*, pr. pple. of *symbolizare* to SYMBOLIZE.] = SYMBOLIZING *ppl. a.* 1 a.

1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 62 Two predominant qualities... which agree very well together and for that reason are called symbolizant.

Symbolization (sim'bŏlɪzə'siʃən). [*ad. F. symbolisation*, *†-ization* (Rabelais), *n.* of action *f. symboliser* to SYMBOLIZE.]

1. *† a.* The fact of 'symbolizing' in nature or quality; agreement or participation in qualities.

1607 B. BARNES *Divine Charter* (ed. McKerrow) 3144 Through operation, conversation, and symbolisation, With matter in the subject properly, With th'elements in body quadrifarie, With growing plants in vertue vegetative, In sense with beasts. 1622 MALVINE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 64 The elements are joined by Symbolization, the aire to the fire by warmnesse, the water to the aire by moisture, the earth to the water by coldnesse. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* 81 That common Salt... doth, by symbolization, easily turn into nitre. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. iii. 40 There would... be... no manner of Symbolization... amongst the Elements.

b. The action of 'symbolizing' in tenets or practice; conformity (*with*). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1633 PAVINE *Histrio-m.* 48 A degenerate, and Vnchristian symbolization with this present World. 1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 14 Feb. 415/2 They enfeeble (their principles) by symbolisation or adulteration with some Sub-Apostolic, or Patristic, or other spurious form of ceremonies, of doctrines, or of ordinances.

2. The action of symbolizing; representation by a symbol or symbols; *transf.* something in which this is exemplified; a symbol or symbolism.

In 1st quot., the action of making or accounting symbolic. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1316 The utility and symbolization hereof [i. e. of certain animals]:... as touching the goat, the sheepe and the Ichneumon, they honor them for the use and profit they receive by them... The serpent *Aspis*, the wezill and the file called the bettill, they reverence, because they observe in them I wot not what little slender images... of the divine power. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 264 The Hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture... are oft times wrackt beyond their symbolizations, and inlarg'd into constructions disparaging their true intentions. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. viii. 114 The ancient Persian Magi... received their first... Rites from the Zabii, which is sufficiently evident by their Symbolisation. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) I. p. xiv, Political convulsions typified (on the well-ascertained laws of symbolisation) by signs in the heavenly bodies. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* xvii. 146 To them the grand and beautiful in the external world are not the symbolization of spiritual qualities. 1861 J. V. SIMPSON *Archæology* 62 [He] placed... on the altar... a piece of fresh turf in symbolization of his royal land-gift.

b. Representation by written symbols; *transf.* a set of written symbols or characters.

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 122 The Systematic Employment of miniature in Hieroglyphical Symbolisation. 1864 ELLIS in *Reader* 3 Sept. 304/1 To appreciate and symbolize the sounds is far more difficult than to utter them from the symbolization.

Symbolize (sim'bŏlɪz), *v.* 1 Also 6-7 *sim.* [*ad. F. symboliser*, *†-izer*, *ad. mod. L. symbolizāre*, *f. symbolum* SYMBOL *sb.* 1: see -IZE. Cf. It. *simbolizzare* to concur, *simbolizzare* to symbolize, Sp. *simbolizar*, Pg. *symbolizar*.]

I. *† 1. intr.* To agree or harmonize in qualities or nature (or in some quality); *s. with*, to partake of the qualities or nature of; hence often = to be like, resemble. (A technical term of early physics, said of elements or other substances having qualities in common; hence in general use.) *Obs.*

1591 SILVESTER *Du Barrios* i. ii. 265 But Aire turne Water, Earth may fierize, Because in one part they do symbolize. 1598 *Ibid.* ii. ii. iv. *Colunnes* 377 Such Shape and Name... As with their Natures... nearly symbolize. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* ii. xxi. § 15 Thrice happie is that Land... where civill policie and spiritual wisdome... doe rightly symbolize. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 50 The Brittaines in Wales, with whom... the Biscayner doth much symbolize in many things. 1687 H. MORE *Ansv. Psychop.* (1689) 134 It is as much Spiritual as before, and does not herein symbolize with Matter, but approves itself contrary thereto. 1711 KEN *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 387 You... Would tune your Harp to symbolize with me. 1816 T. TAYLOR *Ess.* VIII. 457 Our intellect, in a descending state, must aptly symbolize with the divinity of Ceres.

† b. To enter into union, combine, unite, as elements having qualities in common; to form a harmonious union or combination. *Obs.*

In quot. 1607 app. including the idea of transmutation of elements: cf. *quots.* 1591 in sense 1, and 1660 s. v. SYMBOLIZE *ppl. a.* 1 a.

1601 WEVER *Mirr. Mart.* F. j. The fyre, red-blushing of his face ashamed, Clad him in Smoke, the smoke to Aire he turned, That aire to water, water earth received, Earth like the fyre to melt to water burned: Earth, Water, Aire, Fyre, symboliz'd in one, To quench, or coole, Oldcast's Martyrdom. 1698 F. GRÆVIL *Sidney* iv. (1652) 51 Affirming that to associate by an uniform bond of conscience, for the protection... of Religion and Liberty, would prove a more solid union, and symbolize far better against their Tyrannies, than any Factious combination in policy.

† c. *trans.* To mix, combine, unite (elements or substances, esp. those of similar qualities). *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE 2nd Pt. *Tamburl.* i. iv. Water and ayre being symbolise in one Argue their want of courage and of wit. 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* lxxx. A blast of winde, a momentarie breath, A watric bubble symbolize with ayre. 1607 TOPSELL *Foerf. Beasts* 351 The disease... proceedeth of too great abundance of flem and choler, symboliz'd together. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. iv. 12 These humours are symbolized or mixt through every part of the body.

† d. To liken or compare, as having similar qualities or attributes. *Obs. rare*—1.

1652 *Hermiteall Banquet* B. 2, I strike againe at this little World Man... and the Head I Symbolize with the Elementary upper Regions, Fire and Aer.

2. *intr.* To agree in belief or practice (esp. religious); to hold the same opinions or principles; to comply, conform. Frequent in 17th c., esp. in controversial use; now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 *Ansv. Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 12 We have not now an other Queene Marie... to be ioyned in mariadge with a potent Prince...; symbolizing with husband, conformitie in countrie discipline is neuer like to breed you scruples in this behalfe. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 338 With the Jew they symbolize... in circumsion, in refraining from swine's flesh, in detestation of images. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 154 [They] oft symbolize, and comply with the vulgar humor. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 69 To continue the use of those Garments, was in his [sc. Hooper's] opinion, to symbolize with Antichrist. 1845 MIALI in *Nonconf.* V. 73 In early life Dr. Arnold appears to have been a republican, ... of late years he symbolised principally with the whigs. 1869 A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Succession* ii. (1879) 30 Those who profess to be Churchmen, but in this particular symbolize with... Nonconformists.

II. 3. *trans. a.* To represent by a symbol or symbols. Also *absol.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 70 Under obscure and doubtful titles symbolizing somewhat else. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 7 The thing symbolized I cal the sound quibll the mouth utters quhen the eie sees the symbol. *Ibid.* 16 To symbolize right, the sound of the vowel is first to be observed. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 59 A change of moral dispositions so entire as to be properly symbolized by calling it a new birth. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 47 Twelve halfpence... are thrown up, required the probability of all the cases which can happen, and which we shall symbolise thus: (H₂T₂) means that there are three heads and nine tails. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1841) 55 They would go on singing, poetically symbolizing, as our modern Painters paint, when it was no longer from the innermost heart. 1864 [see SYMBOLIZATION 2 b].

b. To be a symbol of; to represent or stand for, as a symbol; to typify.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1316 Many... say, that the male wezill engend'reth with the female by her care, and that she bringeth forth her young at the mouth: which symbolizeth... the making and generation of speech. *Ibid.* Gloss., To Symbolize, that is, by certine outward signes, to signifie some hidden things: Thus an eie symbolizeth vigilancy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1841) 9 But consider whether Bunyan's Allegory could have preceded the Faith it symbolizes! The Faith had to be already there... of which the Allegory could then become a shadow. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiv. 6 As the valley of weeping symbolizes dejection, so a 'well' symbolizes ever-flowing salvation and comfort. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 1 The owl, which is the crest, symbolizes wisdom and learning.

4. To make into or treat as a symbol; to regard as symbolic or emblematic. *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. iv. 347 Some pious and Christian pens have onely symboliz'd the same [sc. the rainbow] from the mystery of its colours. 1658 *Ibid.* vii. i. (ed. 4) 421 We read in Pierius, that an Apple was the Hieroglyphick of love... and there want not some who have symbolized the Apple of Paradise unto such constructions. 1903 [implied in SYMBOLIZER 3].

III. 5. To formulate or express in a creed or confession of faith: cf. SYMBOL *sb.* 1 1.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Symbolize... 4. To formulate into a creed or confession of faith; as, the Council of Nicea symbolized the orthodox faith. 1912 [see SYMBOLIZED 2].

† **Symbolize**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare*—*o.* [*f.* SYMBOL *sb.* 2 + -IZE. (See *quot.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, To Symbolize... to joyn purses, or pay rateably towards any charge, to club.

Symbolized (sim'bŏlɪzɪd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* SYMBOLIZE *v.* 1 + -ED 1.]

1. Represented by a symbol.

1844 W. H. MILL *Sermon. Tempt. Christ* iii. 62 The doom on the symbolized tempter. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 263 To mistake the symbol for the symbolised.

2. Expressed in a formulated creed.

1912 W. W. PEYTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 102 Chalmers... had his doubts about the symbolised metaphysics.

Symbolizer (sim'bŏlɪzə), *rare*. [*f.* *prec.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which symbolizes.

† 1. A person or thing that agrees, harmonizes, or conforms with another. *Obs.*

But in 1st quot. perh.=That which represents something symbolically.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. § 31, 107 The Emperour of Æthiopia when he goeth forth, hath a Crosse carried before him, and an earthen pitcher full of earth: the one signifying his profession, the other his mortalitie... It is... by the adjunct or effect of mortalitie that he Symbolizeth with the same, and a Metonymical Symbolizer, the Crosse is as well as he. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. xxi. 591 The discontented Presbyteries of Scotland, and their ambitious Symbolizers in England.

2. = SYMBOLIST 2.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. (1875) 61 The poet is representative... symbolizer, emancipator.

3. = SYMBOLIST 1.

1903 J. C. LAMBERT *Sacraments in N. T.* ix. 370 They

themselves no more think of taking *εἰρη* literally...than the barest symboliser does.

Symbolizing (sim'bōlizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **SYMBOLIZE**. 1. Agreement in nature or qualities, resemblance, congruity, analogy (*obs.*); agreement in tenets or practices, conformity, compliance (now *rare* or *obs.*).

1605 [see **SYMBOLIZE** v. 2]. 1607 (*title*) A Scholasticall Discourse against Symbolizing with Antichrist in Ceremonies; especially in the Signe of the Crosse. 1641 *Ansv. Vind. Smectymnus* 58 Could you instance, This prayer is Superstitious, that Idolatrous...you might have just reason to except at any touch of our symbolizing with them. 1661 *Fuller Worthies, Kent* (1662) 1. 62 There is a great Symbolizing betwixt them in many concurrences. 1759 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. iii. 506 Every compliance, they said, was a symbolizing with Antichrist. 1822 R. HALL *Notes Sermon*. v. Wks. 1832 v. 35 Though unitarians repel...the charge of symbolizing with deists.

2. The action of using symbols, or of representing something by a symbol.

1887 *Browning Parleyings, B. de Mandeville* viii. What need of symbolizing? Fittler never take on tongue mere facts. 1903 *Expositor* Mar. 251 Shortening and symbolizing of imitative curses and prayers is an often observed phenomenon.

Symbolizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That symbolizes.

1. Agreeing in nature or qualities; congruous, concordant, similar. *Obs.*

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Symbolizing*, symbolizing, sympathizing, 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. iv. (1821) 210 A discerning of that sympathizing and symbolizing complexion of their own bodies with some other bodies without them. *Ibid.* ix. 272 Any admirable discourses, in which there is a cheerful and free flowing forth of a rich fancy...are apt to heget a symbolizing quality of mind in a by-stander. 1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 179 We might easily subjoin the Authority of Aristotle, and...the Schools who are known to have taught, that Air and Water being Symbolizing Elements (in the quality of moisture) are easily transmutable into one another. 1661 — *Scept. Chym.* v. (1660) 325 These Symbolizing Bodies, Aire and Fire.

b. Agreeing, or showing agreement, in tenets or practices; conforming; ? *Obs.*

1733 *Neal Hist. Parit.* (1754) I. ii. 46 Hooper was as much for the clergy's wearing a decent and distinct habit from the laity, as Kidley, but prayed to be excused from the old symbolizing popish garments.

2. Using, or representing things by, symbols.

1909 *Spectator* 10 Apr. 570/2 It was not until comparatively late that the symbolising instinct of a simple age felt that the ideal purity of the Lord's Mother was best expressed in the purity of white lilies.

Symbolled (sim'bōld), *a.* [f. **SYMBOL** v. 1 or *sb.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Represented or expressed by a symbol; symbolized.

1829 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* II. viii. When History's page no symbol'd thought retains. 1852 *Tupper Proverb. Philos.* Of Writing 164 As a fossil in the rock...So the symbolled thoughts tell of a departed soul.

2. Furnished or adorned with symbols or symbolic figures.

1895 E. MASON *Flamma Vestalis* 7 The Vestal Virgin passes down the street...With half-told beads, and symbolled raiment.

Symboling (sim'bōlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **SYMBOL** v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of symbolizing; transf. something that symbolizes, symbolism.

1842 *Tupper Proverb. Philos.* Ser. II. 229 Animal creation, with sciences, and things...Contributed their symbolings...wherewith to title men. 1910 *Meredith Celt & Saxon* xv. 216 After she and the captain had spelt the symboling in turns.

Symbolography (sim'bōl'ogrāfi). [f. Gr. σύμβολον **SYMBOL** *sb.* 1 + -γραφία -GRAPHY.]

1. Description of symbols. *rare*—

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Symbolography*...a description of Symbols, a writing or expression of things by signs and tokens.

2. The writing or tracing of symbolic characters or figures, or such characters or figures collectively; symbolic writing.

1865 *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 495/1 The cross, the comb and mirror, the interlaced serpents, the chase, and other indicia of Christian symbolography. 1887 *Sir S. Ferguson Ogham Inscriptions*. 150 The type must be looked for in Byzantine symbolography.

Symbology (sim'bōldgi). [ad. mod.L. *symbolologia*, shortened form for *symbolologia*, f. Gr. σύμβολον **SYMBOL** *sb.* 1: see -LOGY.] The science or study of symbols; loosely, the use of symbols, or symbols collectively; symbolism.

1840 *De Quincey Essays* Wks. 1862 IX. 271 *note*, In the symbology of the Jewish ritual. 1853 J. MILLS (*title*) Sacred Symbology; or, An Inquiry into the Principles of Interpretation of the Prophetic Symbols. 1883 *Sinnett Esoteric Buddhism* Pref. (1884) p. xv. Ideas...in more or less embarrassing disguise of mystic symbology. 1896 E. P. EVANS *Anim. Symbolism* v. 246 Whimsies of Ecclesiology and Symbology.

So **Symbological** *a.*, pertaining to symbology; **Symbologist**, one versed in symbology. *rare*—

1864 *Webster*; hence in later Dictionaries.

Symbololatry (sim'bōl'latrī). [f. Gr. σύμβολον **SYMBOL** *sb.* 1 + λατρεία worship: see -LATRY.]

Worship of or excessive veneration for symbols (in any sense). Also **SYMBOLATRY**, *q. v.*

1828 *Pusey Hist. Eng.* I. 82 Confusion and symbolatry alone could arise from terming them [sc. books] 'inspired'. 1888 *Schaff Hist. Chr. Ch. Mod. Chr.* I. § 9. 40 This Protestant bibliography and symbolatry.

Syme, Syment, Symeter, -itare, *obs. ff.*

SEEM v. 2, CEMENT, SCIMITAR.

Symtriall: see **SYMMETRIAL**.

Symly, *obs. form of SEENLY*.

c 1470 *Henry Wallace* xi. 758 Byschop Synclar...Com out off Bute with symly men to sycht.

†**Symmachy** (sim'aki). *Obs. rare*—[ad. Gr. συμμάχια alliance in war, f. σύμμαχος adj. fighting together or in alliance, sb. an ally, f. σύν with + μάχη fight.]

1623 *Cockram, Symmachie*, aide in warre. 1658 *Phillips, Symmachy*, a joyning in war against a common enemy.

Symmedian (sim'edian), *sb. and a. Geom.* [f. Gr. σύν SYM + μέδιαν *a.* 1 and *sb.* 1.] **Symmedian**, or **symmedian line**, each of three lines drawn from the angles of a triangle at inclinations to the angle-bisectors equal to those of the medians (i. e. the lines from the angles to the middle points of the opposite sides). **Symmedian point**, the point at which the symmedians meet.

1885 J. CASEY *Analyt. Geom.* 45 The three lines which make with the bisectors of a triangle, on the opposite sides, angles equal to those which the medians make, are called the symmedians of the triangle, and their point of intersection its symmedian point. *Ibid.* 247 If figures directly similar be described on the sides of the triangle ABC, the symmedian lines of the triangle (abc) formed by any three corresponding lines pass respectively through the vertices of Brocard's second triangle.

†**Symmelia** (sim'elia). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. σύν SYM + μέλος limb: see -IA 1.] A form of monstrosity in which a pair of limbs, esp. the hinder limbs, are fused into one. Hence **Symmelian** *a.*, characterized by symmelia; *sb.* an animal so characterized.

1894 *Bateson Study of Variation* I. xviii. 458 In vertebrates such union is especially well known...producing the cyclopic, synotic and symmelian conditions respectively. *Ibid.* 459 The body of the symmelian ends posteriorly in an elongated lobe made up of parts of the posterior limbs compounded together by homologous parts. *Ibid. note*, To the determination of the morphology of the hind limb the structure of the symmelian monster is of unique importance. 1901 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Symmelia**, fusion of the feet and legs.

Symmer, *obs. Sc. form of SUMMER*.

Symmetral (sim'etral), *a.* [f. Gr.-L. *symmetros* (Vitruvius), Gr. σύμμετρος commensurate, proportionable, symmetrical (f. σύν SYM + μέτρον measure) + -AL.]

†1. Agreeing in measurement, proportionable, commensurate. *Obs. rare*—

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 185 The Temple and Altar of God that are Symmetral or commensurate to the Angels measure [Rev. xi. 1].

†2. *fig.* Commensurate with the Divine idea or pattern; agreeing with the Word of God (cf. quot. 1680 s. v. **ASYMMETRICAL**, and 1683 below): applied to the early church, or its times, etc. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. § 3. 204 It was both the Doctrine of the Apostles, and Practice of the Church, while it was Symmetral, to obey the Magistrate. 1664 — *Myst. Inig.* 475 The Church was Symmetral for about four hundred years after Christ. 1681 — *Expos. Dan.* app. ii. 270 The end of the Symmetral Ages of the Church and the beginning of the Symmetral or of the Apostasy. 1683 G. HICKES *Case Inf. Bap.* 82 The purity of the Apostolical Ages, when the Church was...represented as Symmetral by the Spirit of God, under the Symbol of Measuring the Temple of God and the Altar. 1685 H. MORE *Refect. on Baxter* 29 An Authentick Church, reformed to the Pattern of the Symmetral or Primitive Ages.

3. *Math.* †*a.* **Arith.** and **Alg.** Having a common measure, commensurable. *Obs.*

1674 *Jeake Arith.* (1696) 295 Commensurable, called also Symmetral, is when the given Numbers have a Common Divisor. *Ibid.*, Symmetral Surdes.

b. *Geom.* Related to or determining symmetry; about which a figure is symmetrical: as in **symmetral axis**, **plane** = axis or plane of symmetry.

1878 *Gurney Crystallogr.* 27 The two halves on either side of this symmetral plane are in all respects similar. *Ibid.* 37 An axis of symmetry or a symmetral axis.

†**Symmetrical**, *a. Obs. rare*—In 7 symtriall. [f. L. *symmetria* **SYMMETRY** + -AL.] = **SYMMETRICAL** 1.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* II. i. 429 Degenerating, swarming and digressing from this quality, symtriall and lust proportion, there ensues a distempered temperature.

†**Symmetrian**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -AN.] = **SYMMETRIST**.

a 1586 *Sioney Arcadia* I. xvi. (1912) 102 Her face was a thought longer than the exacte Symmetrians perhaps would allow. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* v. xvii. 459 Statues...five or six fathomes high, which these Symmetrians proportioned to the stature of Adam. 1623 *Cockram* 1, **Symmetrian**, a painter or grauer, one that considereth the due proportion of a thing. 1656 [see **SYMMETRIST**].

†**Symmetriated**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[ad. It. †*symmetriato* (= obs. F. *symmetrié*), ad. mod.L. **symmetriatus*: see -ATE 3.] Symmetrical.

1599 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 45 b, A...Pallace of a noble symmetriated [orig. It. *symmetriata*] architecturic.

Symmetric (sim'etrik), *a.* [f. **SYMMETRY** + -IC, after *geometric*. Cf. F. *symétrique*, †*symétrique* (1529).] = **SYMMETRICAL**.

1796 *Burney Mem. Metastasio* II. 332 The air should be phrased and symmetric. 1816 *Tuckey Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* III. (1818) 108 The faces of many of the women were by no means unprepossessing, and their forms extremely symmetric. 1853 *Sylvester in Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 434 Calculating the symmetric functions as a function only of *x* [etc.]. 1854 *Canley Math. Papers* II. 233 The covariant may in the former case be called a symmetric covariant, and in the latter case a skew covariant. 1860 *Tynöall Glac.* II. xxix. 403 The ripples from the two sides form a pair of symmetric curves. 1871 *Browning Balaustr.* 1656 While still one's heart, in time and tune, Paced after that symmetric step of Death. 1885 *Burton Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 12 Perfect in beauty and loveliness and stature and symmetric grace.

Symmetrical (sim'etrikāl), *a.* [f. **SYMMETRY** + -ICAL, after *geometrical*. Cf. prec. and next.] Characterized by or exhibiting symmetry.

1. Having the parts or elements regularly and harmoniously arranged; regular in form; well-proportioned; balanced. (Said of natural or artificial bodies or structures, or of abstract or immaterial things; cf. **SYMMETRY** 2.)

1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 94 ¶ 4 Some of the lines of this description are...defective in harmony, and therefore by no means correspondent with that symmetrical elegance...which they are intended to exhibit. 1833 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* III. 319 The oldest lavas of Etna were poured out many thousand...years before the newest, and yet they have produced a symmetrical mountain. 1841 *Dickens Barn. Rudge* viii. That I had but eyes I, to behold my captain's symmetrical proportions. 1870 *Rolliston Anim. Life* p. xliii. An increase in our knowledge...may...overthrow the most perfectly symmetrical of systems. 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* I. 272 The symmetrical clauses of Pope's logical metre.

2. *Geom.*, etc. Said of a figure or body whose points or parts are equally distributed about a dividing line, plane, or point, i. e. arranged in pairs or sets so that those of each pair or set are at equal distances on opposite sides of such line, plane, or point; consisting of, or capable of being divided into, two or more exactly similar and equal parts. Also said of the form of such a figure or object, of its parts or their arrangement, or of any part in relation to the corresponding part.

1794 R. J. *Sullivan View Nature* xxix. I. 423 In the passing of a substance from a fluid into a solid state, it almost universally appears...to have its parts arranged in a symmetrical order. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 146 When the nucleus has not what is called a symmetrical form, as when it is a paralleloiped, whose faces differ in the respective inclinations of their faces, or in the measure of their angles. 1850 *Gauche Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 88 Those crystals which have one axis of figure, or a line around which the figure is symmetrical. 1885 *Leucoborff Crenona's Prag. Geom.* 267 The point M (and the symmetrical point in which the parabolas intersect again) can then be constructed. 1889 *Cockshott & Walters Geometr. Conics* 40 The ellipse is symmetrical with respect to the minor axis. 1894 C. SMITH *Geometr. Conics* 4 When...corresponding to any point of the curve there is another point such that the chord joining the two points is bisected perpendicularly by [a] straight line, then the curve is said to be symmetrical about the straight line, and the straight line is called an axis of the curve.

b. *Alg.* and *Higher Math.* Applied to an expression, function, or equation whose value is never altered by interchanging the values of any two of the variables or unknown quantities.

Symmetrical or symmetric determinant: a determinant in which the constituents in each row are the same respectively, and in the same order, as those in the corresponding column, and which is therefore symmetrical about its principal diagonal.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 536 On the supposition that $f(x, y, z)$ is symmetrical with respect to all the roots, except a . 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Math.* 217 Thus $x + y = a$; $x^2 + 3xy + y^2 = b$...are...symmetrical equations; because for every x you may put y , and for every y , x , without altering either of the equations. 1863 *Frost & Wolstenholme Solid Geom.* 29 To find the symmetrical equations of a straight line. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Math. Papers* (1882) 317 If n is odd...the determinant is skew symmetrical, and being of odd order it necessarily vanishes.

c. *Phologr.* Applied to a lens of symmetrical form; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = symmetrical lens.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 326 Rapid, and portable symmetrical lenses, and a whole plate rapid symmetrical for long distance work. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 355 The lens is a rapid symmetrical with revolving diaphragms.

3. a. *Bot.* Of a flower: Having the same number of parts in each whorl: = **ISOMEROUS** 1.

1849 *Balfour Man. Bot.* § 644 In speaking of flowers, it is usual to call them symmetrical when the sepals, petals, and stamens follow the law mentioned, even although the pistil may be abnormal. Thus, many Solanaceæ are pentamerous, and have a dimerous ovary, yet they are called symmetrical. In Papilionaceous flowers, the parts are usually symmetrical, there being five divisions of the calyx, five petals, and ten stamens in two rows.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Having similar or corresponding parts or organs on opposite sides of a dividing plane, or regularly arranged around an axis or centre; consisting of two or more similar or corresponding divisions. Also said of the parts.

(b) *Path.* Of a disease: Affecting such corresponding parts or organs simultaneously. (Cf. SYMMETRY 3 c.)

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 230 Some have internal symmetrical bones, as the Sepia and Loligo. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 1. (1856) 62 Unlike most of the mollusca, they are symmetrical animals, having their right and left sides equally developed. a 1883 FAGGE *Princ. Pract. Med.* (1886) II. 609 Remarkable cases of symmetrical gangrene of the extremities. 1892 H. LANE *Differ. Rheum. Dis.* (ed. 2) 46 Rheumatoid Arthritis, affection of joints often symmetrical.

Hence **Symmetricality** = SYMMETRICALNESS.

1893 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 21 Jan. 44/2 With regard to symmetry, Nature, when she has a purpose to serve, is nowise loth to depart from it.

Symmetrally (sim'etrikali), *adv.* Also 6-7 *sim-*. [f. SYMMETRY + ICALLY, after *geometrically*. Cf. F. *symétriquement*, + *symétriquement* (1529).] In a symmetrical manner; so as to be symmetrical; with symmetry.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* 67 A square pilaster... Symmetrically pierced through from a foot beneath, until a too foot of the top. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 They write neither to the right hand nor to the left, but right downe and symmetrically. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli. § 197. 338 The pencils [of light] from every part of the object will fall symmetrically upon the lens, and be symmetrically refracted. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxi, Mr. Mantalini was disclosed to view, with his shirt collar symmetrically thrown back. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 13 Since u, v are symmetrically involved in the equation $\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{2}{r}$.

1878 GUNN *Crystallogr.* 27 Every diameter of a circle divides it symmetrically. 1896 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 114 This sub-order... comprises the symmetrically-formed Cod-fishes.

So **Symmetricalness**, + (a) the quality of being SYMMETRICAL (sense 2), (b) the quality of being symmetrical; symmetry.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* Pref. b j, The Symmetricalness of the Primitive Ages. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 931 There is... a symmetricalness and consistency about these peasants.

† **Symmetrification**. *Obs. rare*—1. Also 6 *symmetrification*. [f. SYMMETRY, after *geometrician*.] = SYMMETRICAL, SYMMETRIST.

1577 HARRISON *England* 1. iv. in *Holmshus* 1. 4 b/1 Sich y^e longest rib is commonly about y^e fourth part of a man, as some Symmetrifications (ed. 1587 symmetrifications) affirms.

† **Symmetrious**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. SYMMETRY + -OUS.] Symmetrical; corresponding. Hence † **Symmetriously** *adv.*, symmetrically.

1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 148 A Body so symmetrically composed. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 85 Its Franchises being all Emblematical of, and Symmetrious with the Greater Ones of the Nation.

Symmetrist (si'métrist). *rare*—1. [f. SYMMETRY + -IST.] An advocate of, or one studious of, symmetry.

1624 WORTON *Archit. in Relig.* (1672) 56 Some exact Symmetrists have been blamed for being too true. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Symmetrist* or *Symmetrion*, one that considers the due proportion of a thing, and how well the parts agree with the whole; one skilled in proportions.

Symmetrize (si'métriz), *v.* [ad. F. *symétriser* (in sense 1 below), or f. SYMMETRY + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To be symmetrical; to correspond symmetrically. *rare*—1.

1786 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cress Ossory* 28 Sept., With a mound of vermillion on the left side of his forehead to symmetrise with a wen on the right.

2. *trans.* To make symmetrical; to reduce to symmetry.

1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 46 He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and symmetrized every disproportion. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 735 A picturesque scene, however seemingly unsymmetrical, will be found... to be symmetrized at least aerially, by the influence of light, shade and colour. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 439 Charm of incident, grace of narrative... majesty of eloquence... all perfectly symmetrized with incomparable artistic skill.

Hence **Symmetrizing** *pph. a.*; also **Symmetrization**, the action or process of symmetrizing.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 149 The philosophic classes have never admitted that a moral change can be effected by political change, that a realized idea needs symmetrization in statute. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 60 When the several parts of an object... present a resistance to its [sc. the mind's] synthetical or symmetrizing power,—it imputes to such objects a character of force and energy, which purely symmetrical compositions do not suggest. 1890 Q. *Jnrl. Microsc. Sci.* Aug. 448 The larva emerges... as a symmetrical animal, but the details of the process of 'symmetrization'—the strongly marked character of which justifies the use of an otherwise undesirable term—are still rather obscure.

Symmetroid (si'métröid). *Geom.* [irreg. f. SYMMETRY + -OID.] Cayley's name for a certain surface of the fourth order: see *quot.*

1870 CAVLEY *Math. Papers* VII. 134 The surface which I call a symmetroid; viz., the surface represented by an equation $\Delta = 0$, where Δ is a symmetrical determinant of the 4th order the several terms whereof are linear functions of the coordinates (x, y, z, w).

Symmetrophobia (si'métröfö'biä). Also **symmetriophobia**. [irreg. f. SYMMETRY + (-)PHOBIA.] Dread or avoidance of symmetry, as

shown or supposed to be shown in Egyptian temples, Japanese art, etc.

1809 W. R. HAMILTON *Remarks Turkey* 1. 131 Another instance of the *Symmetrophobia* of the architects of ancient Egypt is visible in the difference of the spaces between the sphinxes and crio-sphinxes. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* i. iv. l. 109 The buildings... are... generally affected with a symmetriophobia that it is difficult to understand. 1881 R. S. POOLER in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 373 Symmetrophobia, shown in the placing columns of different orders opposite one another, and a colonnade on one side only of a court. 1894 LOCKYER *Dawn Astron.* viii. 75 At Karnak... we can see how closely the walls reflect the orientation of the included temples, even when they seem most liable to the suggestion of symmetrophobia.

Symmetry (si'metri). Also 6 *symmetrye*, *simetrie*, 6-7 *simetry*, *sym(m)etrie*, 7 *simmetry*, -ie, *symetry*. [a. F. + *symmetrie* (1529), mod. *symétrie* (= It. *simmetr.*, Sp. *sim.*, Pg. *simetria*), or ad. late L. *symmetria*, a. Gr. *συμμετρία*, f. *συμμετρον*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *μετρον* measure (see METRE).]

† 1. Mutual relation of the parts of something in respect of magnitude and position; relative measurement and arrangement of parts; proportion.

With qualifying adj. such as *just*, *right*, *true*, coinciding with sense 2.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A iij b, Concerning y^e proportion and simetry to use the accustomed terme of the arte of the fornamed columbes. *Ibid.* B j, They not knowing any measure of pillours considered howe to make a iust Symetrie... after that they devised to make a temple to the goddesse Diana, wherein they dyd deuise an other Symetrie, for that temple. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iv, The exhibiting to our eye... the plat of a Citie... or Pallace, in true Symmetry. *Ibid.* c iij b, Now, may y^e, of any Gunne... make an other, with the same Symmetry... as great, and as little, as you will. 1624 WORTON *Archit. in Relig.* (1672) 23 Man... is... as it were the Prototype of all exact Symmetry. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 212 True and native beauty consists in the just composure and symetrie of the parts of the body. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 313 He marks out a Stair... which agrees not with the Symmetry of the Building.

2. Due or just proportion; harmony of parts with each other and the whole; fitting, regular, or balanced arrangement and relation of parts or elements; the condition or quality of being well-proportioned or well-balanced. In stricter use (approaching or passing into 3 b): Exact correspondence in size and position of opposite parts; equable distribution of parts about a dividing line or centre. (As an attribute either of the whole, or of the parts composing it.)

a. of natural objects or structures, esp. the human or animal body: often (esp. in early use) = regularity and beauty of form, fair or fine appearance, comeliness.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* 1. iii, If I had thought a creature of her symmetry, could have dar'd so impropionable, and abrupt a digression. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lxx, Who marks in church-time others symmetrie, Makes all their beautes his deformities. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 5 Whether her Beauty chiefly consisted in colour, in symmetry of parts, or both. 1778 HAN. MORE *Bleeding Rock* 224 Hers every charm of symmetry and grace. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* 1. 185 The small Italian hound of exquisite symmetry. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxiv, Her pale, small features, her fairy symmetry, her varying expression. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xii. 213 One of the finest trees in symmetry and beauty I had ever seen.

b. (b) in semi-concr. sense: (Well-proportioned) figure or form (of a person or animal). *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 l. 25 Ladie, erect your gracious symmetry. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* ii. E j, She cannot... more really, behold her owne Symmetry in her glasse. 1794 W. BLAKE *Songs Exper.*, Tiger 4 What immortal hand or eye Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

b. of artificial things or structures, esp. buildings. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxiv. viii. 11. 499 The Symmetrie, which... he observed most precisely in all his workes, is a terme that cannot properly be expressed by a Latine word. *Ibid.* xxxv. x. 543 Asclepiodorus, whome for his singular skill in observing symmetries and just proportions, Apelles himselfe was wont to admire. 1702 W. J. BRYAN's *Voy. Levant* ix. 31 There is no regularity of Architecture nor any Symmetry observ'd in it. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Archit.* 1. 97 This Column... must have a Pilaster by its side, to make a Symmetry with that on the other side the Window. 1820 LAMA *Ella Ser.* 1. *Two Races of Men*, Spoilers of the symmetry of shelves. 1849 LONGE *Building Ship* 179 Till, framed with perfect symmetry, A skeleton ship rose up to view! 1907 *Verney Mem.* 1. 15 The utter disregard of symmetry evinced by our ancestors which is one secret of the picturesqueness of their groups of buildings.

c. in general sense, or of immaterial or abstract things, as action, thought, discourse, literary composition, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 60 Beautie and fauour is composed... of many numbers meeting and concurring in one... and that by a certaine symetrie, consonance and harmonic. 1609 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm. Resurrection* iv. (1632) 420 The way, to peace, is the mid way: neither... too much; nor... too little. In a word; all analogies, symmetrie, harmony, in the world, goeth by it. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 9 Whatsoever is harmonically composed, delights in harmony; which makes me much distrust the symmetry of those heads which declaim against all Church musick. 1721 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* iv. ii. (1737) l. 139 The ordering of Walks, Plantations, Avenues; and a thousand other Symmetries, will succeed in the room of that happier and higher Symmetry and Order of a Mind. 1742 WEST *Let. in Gray's*

Poems (1775) 142 The connection and symmetry of such little parts with one another must naturally escape me, as not having the plan of the whole in my head. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 291 This book, Micah, has remarkable symmetry. Each of its three divisions is a whole, beginning with upbraiding for sin, threatening Gods judgments, and ending with promises of future mercy. a 1862a BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1864) II. vi. 445 Into that dense and disorderly mass, did Adam Smith introduce symmetry, method, and law. 1904 HUGH BLACK *Practice of Self-Culture* v. 132 Culture... aims at symmetry of life.

(b) Agreement, consistency, consonance, congruity, keeping (with something). *rare* or *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 9 You furnished my Father with... supply's, but they held no symmetry or proportion with the charge of so great an enterprise. 1659 EVELYN *Let. to R. Boyle* 3 Sept., I will... shew what symmetry it [sc. the building] holds with this description. 1878 STRAUSS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* viii. (1900) 192 It is in exact symmetry with Western usage, that this great compilation was not received as a code until the year 1369.

3. Various specific and technical uses.

† a. *Physiol.* Harmonious working of the bodily functions, producing a healthy temperament or condition. *Obs. rare.*

1541 COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 E j b, In Symmetrye, that is to say... in competent [competence] and comoderacyon of smal conduites lyeth and consisteth the helth. And in Ametrie, that is to say, in vncompetence and immoderacyon in them the disease.

b. *Geom.*, etc. Exact correspondence in position of the several points or parts of a figure or body with reference to a dividing line, plane, or point (or a number of lines or planes); arrangement of all the points of a figure or system in pairs (or sets) so that those of each pair (or set) are at equal distances on opposite sides of such line, plane, or point.

Symmetry, e.g. in crystals, may be of various grades, according to the number of radiating or non-parallel lines or planes about which the figure or body is symmetrical.

Axis of symmetry, *centre of s.*, *plane of s.*, the line, point, or plane about which a figure or body is symmetrical, i.e. which bisects every straight line joining a pair of corresponding points of such figure or body.

1823 H. J. BAOOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 13 From the perfect symmetry of its form, the cube has a similar axis in four directions. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 39 A horse-shoe magnet... was made to revolve... about its axis of symmetry. 1850 M^{rs} COSH *Div. Govt.* ii. i. (1874) 119 The oblong, or two-and-two-membered symmetry, may be traced... among crystals and flowers, as may also the three-membered symmetry. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* (1878) 56 The best example of this hexagonal symmetry... is furnished by crystals of snow. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 29 A plane... through the centre of a model of a crystal will be a plane of symmetry, if the perpendiculars drawn to it from every point of the model, on being produced to equal distances on the other side... will terminate in points of the model similar to those from which they are drawn.

(b) *Alg.* and *Higher Math.* The fact of being symmetrical, as an expression or function: see SYMMETRICAL 2 b.

1888 *Amer. Jnrl. Math.* X. 173 Notes on Geometric Inferences from Algebraic Symmetry.

c. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Arrangement of parts or organs in pairs or sets on opposite sides of a dividing plane, or around an axis or centre; repetition of similar corresponding parts in the two halves, or other number of divisions, of the body. (Nearly coinciding with 3 b or the stricter use in 2, except that corresponding parts are not necessarily equal, nor do all the parts necessarily correspond.) (b) *Path.* Affection of such corresponding parts simultaneously by the same disease.

1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 845 Symmetry is a word used to express... the fact, that one half of an animal is usually an exact reversed copy of the other... To this there are numerous exceptions. a 1883 FAGGE *Princ. Pract. Med.* (1886) II. 619 Symmetrical distribution means that exactly the corresponding parts on the right and left side are simultaneously affected... This is bilateral symmetry, but we also see examples of serial symmetry in pathology where the same condition is seen on the elbow and the knee, the wrist and the ankle.

d. *Bot.* Equality of the number of parts in the several whorls of the flower: see SYMMETRICAL 3 a.

1845-50 M^{rs}. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 138 The symmetry of structure observable in [Enchanter's Night-shade] is seen in many flowers. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 643 When the number of parts is two, the flower is dimereous... and the symmetry two-membered. When the number of parts is three, the flower is trimereous, and when the parts are arranged in an alternating manner, the symmetry is trigonal or triangular [etc.]. 1908 HENLOW *How to Study Wild Fl.* 113 The flowers [of *Lythrum Salicaria*] vary in symmetry; for sometimes the central flower will differ from the lateral ones in the number of parts.

Symorphic, -**morphism**: see SYM-

Symmory (si'möri). *Anc. Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *συμμορία*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *μορ* (-: *μέρος* portion, share).] Each of the companies or fellowships, graded according to wealth, into which the citizens of Athens and other cities were divided for purposes of taxation.

1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 453 note, Property-taxes are often mentioned in connexion with the resident aliens. This class of settlers composed distinct *symmoriae* (*μετοικικαὶ συμμορίαι*), which had treasurers of

their own; and a fixed contribution was settled for each one.] 1847 *Greece* ii. xiii. 111, 247 The territory of the town was distributed amongst a certain number of towers, to each of which corresponded a symmory or section of the citizens having its common altar and sacred rites. 1891 *Athenaeum* 25 July 128/1 The proposition of Demosthenes was that 2,000 citizens should be placed in the symmories.

† **Symmyst, symmist.** *Obs.* Also 7 *symist*. [ad. late L. *symmysta* (Jerome), med. L. *symmista*, *symmystēs* (Apuleius), colleague in the priesthood, ad. Gr. *συμμύστης* fellow-initiate, f. σύν *SYM-* + *μύστης* one initiated into mysteries: cf. *MYST*. The unetymological but more frequent spelling with *i*, already found in med. L., is due to association with words in -*ist*.] a. An associate in a 'mystery', i.e. a secret belief or practice; a fellow-initiate. b. A colleague in a sacred office.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 474 All the Eastern wise men believed the transmigration of spirits, and insinuated so much to their symmysts and disciples. 1635 *PACITT Christianogr.* 180 The sacred Symmysts of his Religion, are especially to be honoured: Some examples of this also I mean to produce, that their follies may appear, who would detract due honour from the sacred Ministers of Almighty God. a 1680 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* 1 (1726) 63 One of the most religious Symmysts of that stupendous secret of Nullibism. a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* iii. xlviii. 391 The other Mole catching Symmysts [orig. *les Symmystes taupepeters*].

Symon (sai-mŏn). *local.* [var. *SIMMON sb.*] Name for a kind of red shale; also *altrīb*. **Symon fault**, an interruption of a seam of coal by shale or other material (see *quots.*).

1834-6 *PRESTWICH in Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser. II.* (1840) V. 432 'Symon fault' is occasioned by the gradual substitution of the coal by clay, shale, or sandstone, the proportion of which rapidly increases, until it entirely replaces the coal. 1839 *MURCKISON Silur. Syst.* i. vii. 101 Even the coal tapers away and disappears amid the shales and sandstones, constituting what are locally termed 'Symon faults'. 1881 *MISS JACKSON Shroph. Word-bk.* *Symon*, a sort of red shale, same as Calaminica, q.v.—Colliery; M[iners'] [Term].

Symond (e, -ont; see *SIMMON sb.*, *SIMONT*. **Sympalmograph, -patic**: see *SYM-*. † **Sympatheal, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *συπαθηα* *SYMPATHY* + *-AL*] Sympathetic.

1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) Pref. Aivb. So sweet a sympatheal harmonic in English hearts.

Sympathectomy (simpā'tektōmi). *Surg.* [f. *SYMPATHETIC* + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision.] Excision of a sympathetic ganglion or other part of the sympathetic nerve. Also *Sympathetecotomy*.

1900 *The Physician & Surg.* I. No. 7. 314 European Oculists and Surgeons have performed sympathectomy for glaucoma and exophthalmic goiter.

Sympathetic (simpā'tetik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod. L. *sympatheticus*, n. Gr. *συμπαθητικός*, f. *συμπαθεῖν*, after *παθητικός* *PATHETIC*.]

1. Pertaining to, involving, depending on, acting or effected by 'sympathy', or a (real or supposed) affinity, correspondence, or occult influence; esp. in *sympathetic powder* = 'powder of sympathy': see *SYMPATHY* 1. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1644 *DIGBY (title)* Discourse concerning the Cure of Wounds, by the Sympathetic Powder. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 295 He would... Cure Warts and Corns, with application Of Medicines to th' Imagination... And fire a Mine in China, here, With Sympathetic Gunpowder. a 1665 *DIGBY Receipts in Physick*, etc. (1668) 45 A Sympathetic cure for the Tooth-ach.—With an Iron-nail raise and cut the Gum from about the Teeth, till it bleed, and that some of the blood stick upon the nail; then drive it into a wooden beam up to the head; After this is done, you never shall have the tooth-ach in all your life. 1655 *GLANVILLE Sceptis Sci.* xxi. 134 To confer at the distance of the Indies by Sympathetic conveyances, may be as usual to future times, as to us in a literary correspondence. 1713 *ANNISON Guard.* No. 219 75 The Friend... saw his own Sympathetic Needle moving of it self to every Letter which that of his Correspondent pointed at. 1788 *TUCKER Lt. Nat. I.* ii. xix. 32 Those sympathetic cures spoken of by Sir Kenelm Digby, who tells you that wounds have been healed by applying salves and plaisters to the instrument that made them. 1804 *MRS. BARBAULD Life Richardson* I. 12 In those times talismans and wounds cured by sympathetic powder... were seriously credited. 1905 *CLOND Antismism* § 13. 66 The numerous practices which come under the head of 'sympathetic magic', or the imitation of a cause to produce a desired effect.

b. **Sympathetic ink**: a name for various colourless liquid compositions used as ink, the writing with which remains invisible until the colour is developed by the application of heat or some chemical reagent. Also *fig.*

1721 *BAILEY, Sympathetic Inks*, are such as can be made to appear or disappear, by the Application of something that seems to work by Sympathy. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 333 The phenomena which heat produces on the solution of cobalt in muriatic or nitro-muriatic acid, called sympathetic ink. 1822 *IMISON Sci. & Art II.* 309 Make a drawing representing a Winter scene in which the trees appear void of leaves, and... put the leaves on with this sympathetic ink. 1848 *RIECHTER Levana* xiii. Like sympathetic ink, it becomes as quickly invisible as visible. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 158 All written in us already... in sympathetic ink. 1907 *Verney Mem.* I. 297 He writes topsy-turvy in sympathetic ink, between the lines of a letter ostensibly full of public news.

c. *Physiol. and Path.* Produced by 'sympathy'

(see *SYMPATHY* 1 b); applied to a condition, action, or disorder induced in a person, or in an organ or part of the body, by a similar or corresponding one in another.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Sympathetic*, is particularly applied to all Diseases which have two Causes; the one remote, the other near. In which Sense, the Word is opposed to *Idiopathic*. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 221 He had only to gape, or yawn, and the professor instantly caught the sympathetic affection. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* I. 22 Perhaps these vessels undergo a kind of sympathetic enlargement. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 486 The action of Electricity on the muscles and nerves produces two distinct kinds of contractions; the first, which he [sc. *Mariannini*] calls *idiopathic*, are the result of the immediate action of the current on the muscles; and the second, which he calls *sympathetic*, arise from the action of Electricity on the nerves which preside over the motions of the muscles. 1872 T. *BRYANT Pract. Surg.* (1884) I. 385 Sympathetic ophthalmia is... a peculiar form of inflammation... in one eye in consequence of morbid changes... in the other.

d. *Anat.* Designating one of the two great nerve-systems in vertebrates (the other being the *cerebro-spinal*), consisting of a double chain of ganglia, with connecting fibres, along the vertebral column, giving off branches and plexuses which supply the viscera and blood-vessels and maintain relations between their various activities; belonging to or forming part of this system. Also applied to a similar set of nerves supplying the viscera in some invertebrates.

1769 *JOHNSTONE in Phil. Trans.* LX. 35 The intercostal, or as they are otherwise called, the great sympathetic nerves. 1830 R. *KNOX Belard's Anat.* 337 The particular action of the heart... is directly under the influence of the sympathetic nerve... digestion, under the combined influence of the par vagum and sympathetic nerve. 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* ix. 403 The sympathetic system is made up of... small nerves and ganglia closely connected with the arteries and the viscera. 1880 *BASTIAN Brain* 46 The 'sympathetic' or visceral ganglia of the Frog. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 149 The respiratory sympathetic system [in the Sphinx-larva].

transf. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 52 Sympathetic saliva is furnished on irritation of the sympathetic nerve.

e. *Physics.* Used in reference to sounds produced by responsive vibrations induced in one body by transmission of vibrations from another.

1832 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* viii. 182 The subdivision of the string, and consequently the production of harmonic sounds, may be effected... by means of a sympathetic action conveyed by the air. 1836 *MRS. SOMERVELL Connex. Phys. Sci.* Intro. (ed. 3) 2 Oscillations, which correspond in their periods with the cause producing them, like sympathetic notes in music. 1898 *STAINBR & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Pianoforte*. The player controls all this wealth of sympathetic vibration with the damper pedal.

2. † Agreeing, harmonious, befitting, consonant, accordant (*obs.*); according with one's feelings or inclinations, congenial. (Now only as coloured by or transf. from 3.)

1673 S. *PARKER Reproof Reh. Transp.* 471 Thou thyself instead of coarse druggert shalt wear sympathetic silk. 1789 *WORDSW. Even. Walk* 316 Now o'er the soothed accordant heart we feel A sympathetic twilight slowly steal. 1875 H. *JAMES Trans. Sketches* 291 My imagination... refused to project into the dark old town and upon the yellow hills that sympathetic glow which forms half the substance of our genial impressions. 1910 *HIRTH in Encycl. Brit.* VI. 191/2 That natural philosophy of the 'male and female principles', according to which all good things and qualities were held to be male, while their less sympathetic opposites were female.

3. a. Feeling or susceptible of sympathy; sharing or affected by the feelings of another or others; having a fellow-feeling; sympathizing, compassionate. (With various shades of meaning: cf. *SYMPATHY* 3 a-d.)

a 1718 *PRIOR Epit. Lucius* 29 Your Sympathetic Hearts She hopes to move. 1764 *GOLDISM. Trav.* 43 He, whose sympathetic mind Exults in all the good of all mankind. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. ii. v. Beyond the Atlantic... Democracy... is struggling for life and victory. A sympathetic France rejoices over the Rights of Man. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* II. 185 Your quick-breathed hearts, So sympathetic to the personal pang. 1867 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 281 An unusually tender and sympathetic audience. 1875 J. P. *HOPPS Princ. Relig.* xvi. (1878) 50 You have faith in a friend... when you know he is unselfish, and truthful, and sympathetic.

b. Pertaining to, of the nature of, characterized by, arising from, or expressive of sympathy or fellow-feeling. (With various shades of meaning as in a.)

a 1684 *ROSCOMMON Ess. Transl. Vers* 97 Untied by this sympathetic bond, You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. 1754 *GRAY Progr. Poesy* 94 Thine too these golden keys... This can unlock the gates of Joy;... that... ope the sacred source of sympathetic Tears. 1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* v. 1. A look of sympathetic concern from Cecilia. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* v. xi. For cold reserve had lost its power In sorrow's sympathetic hour. 1853 C. *BROWNE Villette* xviii. The sympathetic faculty was not prominent in him; to feel, and to seize quickly another's feelings, are separate properties. 1853 J. *MARTINEAU Stud. Christ.* (1858) 230 Thought, conscience, admiration in the human mind were... the sympathetic response of our common intellect, standing in front of Nature, to the kindred life of the Divine intellect behind Nature. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 6/2 The head of the Coal Miners' Union is opposed to sympathetic strikes. 1906 *Lit. World* 15 Nov. 520/1 Professor Dowden's article on Henrik Ibsen... is sympathetic, but critical as well.

B. *sb.*

1. *Anat.* Short for *sympathetic nerve* or *system*: see 1 d above.

1808 *BARCLAY Muscular Motions* 254 These branches, proceeding from the trunks of the eighth pair, *par vagum*, or middle sympathetic, enter the thorax. 1846 *KIRBY & SR. Entomol.* IV. xxxvii. 20 The ganglions of the great sympathics. 1871 *ALLBUTT in Brit. & For. Med. Chirurg. Rev.* XLVIII. 51 We all know that a galvanized sympathetic causes contractions of blood-vessels. 1872 [J. *FLUXUS Physiol.* vi. 145 The combined blushing and sweating which takes place when the sympathetic in the neck is divided.

2. a. A person affected by 'sympathy' (*SYMPATHY* 1 b); one who is susceptible or sensitive to hypnotic or similar influence. b. A sympathetic person, sympathizer. *rare*.

1888 C. L. *NORTON in N. Amer. Rev.* June 705 Favorable conditions may make any one hypnotic to some extent... Naturally enough a company of sympathics may be similarly influenced. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 6/2 The unburdenings to a sympathetic of the griefs which he too has felt and can understand.

Hence **Sympatheticism** (-sɪz'm), sympathetic tendency, susceptibility to sympathy (used disparagingly); **Sympatheticity** (-ɪsɪti), **Sympatheticness**, the quality of being sympathetic.

1884 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* II. 289 Penelope... received her visitors with a piteous distraction, which could not fail of touching Bromfield Corey's Italianised sympathicism. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Mar. 316 The deep vein of tenderness, of womanly sympatheticness. 1893 *Graphic* 25 Mar. 328/1 A good cook cannot teach you how to make the patty... by word of mouth. She may show you something, but the secret lies in your handling, in a sort of sympatheticity.

† **Sympathetical, a.** *Obs.* Also 7 *sim-*. [f. mod. L. *sympatheticus*: see *prec.* and *-ICAL*.]

1. = *SYMPATHETIC* a. 1, 1 b, 1 c.

1639 *WOODALL Treat. Plague* Wks. 360 There is a farre greater sympathetical danger [of infection] betwixt Children, then betwixt Men and Women. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 1. iv. 16 The grosse mistakes, in the cure of many diseases, not only from... sympathetical recits, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. 1651 *WITTIE tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. xlviii. 400 The weapon-salve, otherwise called the sympathetical, magnetical, and starry ointment. 1662 R. *MATHEW Und. Alch.* § 123. 184 The powder of Sympathy, or the Sympathetical Powder, made of Roman Vitriol. 1669 W. *SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 275 There is a sympathetical combination betwixt the matrix and the stomach. 1672 *SIR T. BROWNE Let. Friend* § 2 To wonder that you had not some secret... intimation [of his death] by dreams... or sympathetical insinuations. 1677 W. *HARRIS tr. Lemery's Cours. Chym.* I. xi. 143 Inks called Sympathetical. 1678 *CUWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 27. 29 The Sensible Ideas of Hot and Cold, Red and green... may be easily apprehended as Modes of Cogitation, that is, of Sensation, or Sympathetical Perception in us. 1696 *TAYLOR Misc. Pref.* 5 One Body works upon another, by a certain natural attraction and sympathetical Inclination. 1743 *tr. Heister's Surg.* 189 This sort of Cure seems to be sympathetical and superstitious.

2. = *SYMPATHETIC* a. 2.

1848 *BLACKIE Mag. LXIII.* 576 Their varnished boots even have a dull lustreless look that is... sympathetical with the general gloom.

3. = *SYMPATHETIC* a. 3.

1650 H. *BROOKE Conserv. Health* 237 A sympathetical spirit... towards one another. 1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment* II. iii. 136 Where good-fellowship, good wine, and a certain sympathetical idleness, draw people together.

Sympathetically (simpā'tetikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*; see *-ICALLY*.] In a sympathetic manner; by, with, or in the way of sympathy (in various senses).

1. (See *SYMPATHETIC* a. 1, 1 c, 1 e, *SYMPATHY* 1, 1 b, 1 c.)

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. i. iii. iv. 53 The first [kind of melancholy] proceeds from the sole fault of the Braine... the second sympathetically proceeds from the whole Body, when the whole temperature is Melancholy. 1669 *WORLDICE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 192 Take a live Coal, and hold it as near... to the place as you can... endure it, which will Sympathetically attract the fiery venom that by the sting was left in the wound. 1678 *CUWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 161 The Plastic Nature acting neither by Knowledge nor by Animal Fancy... must be concluded to act Fatally, Magically and Sympathetically. 1785 *WARTON Note Milton's Ode Passion* 43 He seems... to have caught sympathetically Sandys's sudden impulse to break forth into a devout song. 1851 H. *MAYO Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 42 The... directly or sympathetically disordered brain. 1860 W. *COLLINS Wom. White* I. ix. 47 No serious alteration could take place in any one of us which did not sympathetically affect the others. *Mod.* When one string of a piano is struck with the pedal held down, other strings vibrate sympathetically.

2. (See *SYMPATHETIC* a. 3, *SYMPATHY* 3.)

1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xxix. A faithful domestic sympathetically agitated by the bad news with which he was about to afflict his master. 1870 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav. Ps.* li. 13 He will speak sympathetically, as one who has felt what he declares. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 3/3 A... sympathetically written criticism.

Sympathetism, -ity, -ness: see after *SYMPATHETIC*.

Sympathic (simpā'tik), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 *sim-*. [ad. F. *sympathique* (= It. *Sp. simpatico*, Pg. *sympathico*), ad. mod. L. **sympathicus* (whence also G. *sympathisch*), f. *sympathia* *SYMPATHY*: see *-IC*. Cf. *IDIOPATHIC*.]

† 1. = *SYMPATHETIC* a. 1, 1 c, 2. *Obs.*

1659 *TATHAM London's Tri.* 7 As th' Magnetique Courts,

the Adamant With her Simpathick faculty... So we from most parts of the Universe Are sought, rather petitioned for Commerce. 1663 *Gambier Counsel* 11 The fit mixture of Materials, Morter, Brick and Stone, being Simpathike stuff. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 193 Whether the Cataphora be sympathick from the full and fuming Præcordia, or Idiopathick.

2. *Anat.* = SYMPATHETIC *a. i. d.*

1836 SHUCKARD *tr. Burmeister's Man. Entom.* 286 The sympathetic system is peculiar to all insects, but in the several orders it takes a different form. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 108 The sympathetic trunks run along each side of the aorta and the back of the abdomen.

So †*Sympathical a.* (also *erron. -pati-*); whence †*Sympathically adv.*

1570 *DEE Math. Pref. A. j.* A certain Sympathicall forewarning. 1652 *Hermicall Banquet* 6 Let Appetite satisfie it self with some one Dish most Sympaticall to your Stomack. *Ibid.* 68 Sympaticall Physick. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xvi. 350 Vapors, that Sympathically annoy the Brain.

Sympathist (sɪmpəˈtɪst). *rare.* [f. SYMPATHY + -IST.] One who sympathizes, a sympathizer.

1819 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rev.* (1836) II. 220 The... consciousness... of human auditors—of flesh and blood sympathists—acts as a support and stimulation. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 4 Feb. 154/1 Nature... is a natural sympathist.

†**Sympathizant.** *Obs. rare*—*1.* In 7 -isant. [a. *F. sympathisant*, pr. pp. of *sympathiser* (see next).] A thing that has affinity with another: cf. next, 2, and SYMPATHY 1, 2.

1620 J. PYPER *tr. Hist. Astræ* i. v. 146 All things corporal or spiritual have every one their contraries, and their sympathizants.

Sympathize (sɪmpəˈtaɪz), *v.* Also 6-7 sim-. [a. *F. sympathiser* (from 16th c.), f. *sympathise* SYMPATHY: see -IZE. Cf. *It. simpatizzare*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To suffer with or like another; to be affected in consequence of the affection of some one or something else; to be similarly or correspondingly affected; to respond sympathetically to some influence; *spec.* in *Path.* to be or become disordered in consequence of the disorder of some other part: cf. SYMPATHY 1, b. Const. *with*.

In mod. use often coloured by, or taken as *fig.* from, sense 4.

1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/2 As soone as the action of one part is hindered, all the other partes of the body doe therewith conspire and sympathize. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. l. iii. il. 48 The Heart, and other inferior parts, which sympathize and are much troubled. 1632 [see SYMPATHIZING *vbl. sb.*] 1674 W. BATES *Harmony Div. Attrib.* ix. (1688) 176 The Earth trembled and the Rocks rent; the most insensible Creatures sympathiz'd with him. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 288 The stomach sympathizes with this state of the kidneys, for it is affected with sickness and vomiting. 1812 BUCKMINSTER *Serm.* (1827) I. 49 The mind will sympathize so much with the anguish and debility of the body, that it will be... too distracted to fix itself in meditation. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bkrs.* Ser. II. 250 In the great poets there is an exquisite sensibility both of soul and sense that sympathizes like gossamer sea-moss with every movement of the element in which it floats. 1879 ROOD *Chronicles* xlv. 61 The landscape... sympathizes with the sky, and near the sun... assumes an orange... hue.

†*b. trans.* in causal sense: To make 'sympathetic', cause to be similarly affected. *Obs. rare.* 1661 GLANVILLE *Vau. Dogn.* 205 That some have conferr'd at distance by sympathized hands... the hands of two friends being sympathized by a transferring of flesh from one into the other... the least prick in the hand of one, the other will be sensible of... in the same part of his own.

†*2. intr. a.* To have an affinity; to agree in nature, disposition, qualities, or fortunes; to be alike; with *with*, to be like, resemble. Cf. SYMPATHY 2, *Obs.*

1597 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 101 So, did he make... The Heav'ns and Stars, of one same substance bright; To th' end these Lamps dispersed in the Skies, Might, with their Orb, it with them sympathize. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 158 The men doe sympathize with the Mastiffes, in robustious and rough coming on. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege v. viii.* Your Majesty And I do sympathize most strangely in Our Fortunes, that we should both of 's be married just at one very instant. 1668 *The Rivals* 6 My thoughts are of the same complexion too, Our fears do Sympathize, just like our Loves.

†*b.* To agree, be in harmony, accord, harmonize. Const. *with.* *Obs.*

1600 MARSTON, etc. *Jack Drums Enter.* II. (1601) Civb, Let me live loud in my husbands eies, Whose thoughts with mine, may sweetly sympathize. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feydigr.* i. xi. 37 Strong and long routes neuer Sympathize with firme hard and solid soyles. 1620 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* i. Nature in aw to him had doff'd her gawdy trim, With her great Master so to sympathize. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* B. So doth it also best sympathize with reason. 1683 SALMON *Dorou Med.* i. 133 Make choice of a Furgative sympathizing with those parts. 1695 DAVENET *tr. Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* (1716) 183 Blue and Yellow are two Colours which sympathize. 1711 [see SYMPATHIZING *vbl. sb.*]

†*3. trans.* To agree with, answer or correspond to, match. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. i. 46 The sencelesse Brands will sympathize The heauie accent of thy mouing Tongue, And In compassion, weepe the fire out. 1593 — *Lucr.* 113 True sorrow then is feelinglike suffiz'd, When with like semblance it is sympathiz'd. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 102 In your choice of Loues... That liketh to your selues ye them select, The which your forms first sourse may sympathize. 1606

WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. To Rdr. 333 Seeke Loues that ours shall sympathize.

†*b.* To represent or express by something corresponding or fitting; to apprehend mentally by the analogy of something else. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxvii, Thou truly faire, wert truly sympathize, In true plaine words, by thy true telling friend. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Aclostus' After-wit* Djb, Who right conceives the miseries of Iob... Can fittest deeme their griefes true qualitie, And sympathize poore Souldiers miserie. 1638 SIA T. HERBERT *Yvau.* (ed. 2) 12 Some Booby, weary of flight, made our Ship their perch, an animal so simple as suffers any to take her without feare... which to sympathize I have as simply for your sport depicted. 1645 R. BRAKE *Let. fr. Sommer Isl.* in *Prynne Discov. Blazing Stars* App. 10 Able to sympathize another mans case by his owne.

†*c.* To make up or compound of corresponding parts or elements; to form or contrive harmoniously or consistently. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 52 A messagewell sympathiz'd, a Horse to be embassadour for an Asse. 1590 [see SYMPATHIZING] 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 1343 Of this great Frame, the parts so due-devis'd, This Bodie, tun'd so, measur'd, sympathiz'd.

4. *intr.* To feel sympathy; to have a fellow-feeling; to share the feelings of another or others; to be affected by the condition or experience of another with a feeling similar or corresponding to that of the other; *spec.* to be affected with pity for the suffering or sorrow of another, to feel compassion. (Cf. SYMPATHY 3 a-c.) Const. *with* a person (or, in extended or *fig.* use, a thing); *in*, *with* (rarely *at*) a feeling, experience, etc.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. iv, There was but one sole man... With whom I ere could sympathize. 1644 CROMWELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 111. 300 It's our duty to sympathize in all mercies; that we praise the Lord together, in chastisements or tryalls, that see wee may sorrow together. 1685 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1885) IV. 114 Friends and foes pittied my case, sympathized with me. 1745 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Art of Poetry* 146 With them, who laugh, our social joy appears; With them, who mourn, we sympathize in fears. 1763 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxi, A heart that sympathizes at human happiness. 1784 COWPER *Yask* iv. 340 We may with patience bear our moderate ills, And sympathize with others, suffering more. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. 1, The elder of the two seemed the most to sympathize with her mirth. 1890 A. L. VARIO *Hymn*, 'Father, I know' ii, A heart at leisure from itself, To soothe and sympathize. 1861 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 166 Commerce first made nations sympathize with each other. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 8. 101 He was... without the imagination and reverence which enable men to sympathize with any past at all. 1888 POOR *Nellie* II. ix. 152 I do sympathize in the anxiety you will feel about George!

b. trans. To express sympathy, esp. for another's sorrow or suffering; to condole (with a person).

1748 [see SYMPATHIZING *vbl. sb.*] 1841 LO. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* (1874) I. 295 A public meeting held... for the purpose of 'sympathizing' with the seven ministers. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 311 A clergyman and his wife went to sympathize with a neighbour.

c. In weakened sense: To agree or be disposed to agree in some opinion or way of thinking, to be of (about) the same mind with a person or party; also, with *in* or (now usually) *with*, to approve or incline to approve, to regard with favour (a scheme, cause, etc.). Cf. SYMPATHY 3 d. 1838 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. Pref. 16 In his terror of Papistry he sympathized with the Puritans. 1842 ARNOLD *Fragm. on Church* (1845) 220 There will be much in it in which you will sympathize. 1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* I. (1904) 8/1 As far as I know, on this point alone, he and Hurrell Froude intimately sympathized. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 160 Pope... sympathized with his schemes.

†**Sympathized**, *pp. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED.] *a.* ? Compounded of corresponding parts or elements, complicated: cf. SYMPATHIZE 3 c.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. l. 397 All. That by this sympathized one daies error Hauie suffer'd wrong.

b. Rendered 'sympathetic': see SYMPATHIZE 1 b. 1661 [see SYMPATHIZER 1 b.]

Sympathizer (sɪmpəˈtaɪzə). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which sympathizes; esp. one disposed to agree with or approve a party, cause, etc.; a backer-up.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. vi, His patient listener and sympathizer. 1838 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 336 A new name is invented for the sufferers [sc. U. S. citizens taken in the Canadian insurrection]—Sympathizers. 1865 J. S. MILL in *Evening Star* 10 July, Lovers of England... sympathizers with the English people. 1888 BUAGON *Lives to ed. Men* II. v. 46 There never was a more enthusiastic sympathizer with his Clergy. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sympathizer*, an eye which becomes inflamed through sympathy with disease of its fellow. 1918 THAMES, *Lit. Supp.* 14 Mar. 123/1 Our Balkan allies and sympathizers.

Sympathizing (sɪmpəˈtaɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb SYMPATHIZE, *q. v.*, in various senses.

1623 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 81 Among the hidden secrets of nature, that of sympathizing is one of the truest. 1646-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 145 If I am in any trouble, it only proceeds from sympathizing in those disasters you were fallen into. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 362 A universal union, coherence, or sympathizing of things. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xxii, An old gentlewoman, under pretence of sympathizing, visited me.

Sympathizing, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That sympathizes, in various senses.

†*1.* Being similarly affected, or having an affinity, with something else: see SYMPATHIZE 1, 2. *Obs.*

a 1628 SIA J. BEAUMONT *To Prince Charles* 52 And feeble their strokes with sympathizing breasts. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* vi. (1643) 290 The sympathizing Turcois true doth tell, By looking pale the wearer is not well. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* vi. (1821) 210 That sympathizing and symbolizing complexion of their own bodies with some other bodies without them.

2. Feeling sympathy; sympathetic: see SYMPATHIZE 4.

1683 NORRIS *Passion of Saviour* 162 So long the sympathizing sun his light withdrew, And wonder'd how the stars their dying Lord could view. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 567/1 Fain would my sympathizing breast extend A world of comfort to an unknown friend. 1746 HEAVEY *Medit.* (1767) I. 21 Feeling some Touches of sympathizing Concern. 1755 DODDRIDGE *Hymn*, 'Father of mercies, send thy grace' ii, O may our sympathizing breasts That generous pleasure know, Promptly to share in others' joy, And weep for others' woe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 177 To New England, where he was likely to find sympathizing friends. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 417 With sympathizing hearts the little band... assisted the bereaved husband in burying his dead.

Hence *Sympathizingly adv.*, in a sympathizing way, sympathetically.

1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 288 To enter sympathizingly into the peculiar feelings which pervade them [sc. De Vigny's writings]. 1876 *Fam. Herald* a Dec. 66/2 'You do look seedy', said Algy, sympathizingly.

Sympathy (sɪmpəˈti), *sb.* Also 6-7 sim-, -ie. [ad. late L. *sympathia*, a. Gr. *συμπάθεια*, f. *συμπαθής* having a fellow feeling, f. *σύν* SIM- + *πάθω*, root of *πάθος* suffering, feeling, *πάσχειν* to suffer. Cf. *F. sympathie* (from 15th c.), *It., Sp. simpatia*, Pg. *sympathia*.]

1. A (real or supposed) affinity between certain things, by virtue of which they are similarly or correspondingly affected by the same influence, affect or influence one another (esp. in some occult way), or attract or tend towards each other. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or as merged in other senses.

Powder of sympathy (*sympathy-powder*), a powder supposed to heal wounds by 'sympathy' on being applied to a handkerchief or garment stained with blood from the wound, or to the weapon with which the wound was inflicted: also called *sympathetic powder* (see SYMPATHETIC *a. 1*).

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* Ep. Ded. p. vi, Plato also testifieth suche a *Sympathia* to be betweene the bodye and the soule, that if either excede the meane, the one suffereth with the other.] 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. xvii. (1912) 455 His Impresa was a Catoblepta, which so long lies dead, as the Moone (whereto it hath so naturall a sympathie) waxes her light. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Explan. A vj b, *Sympathie*, i. a fellow-feeling, used in Plinie for the agreement or amitie naturall in divers senseless things, as betweene yron and the loadstone. *Ibid.* xxiv. i. II. 175 In every... corner of the world there may be observed both sympathies and antipathies (I meane those naturall combinations and contrarieties in their creature). 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xii. 431 Crabbes here with vs have a sympathy with the Moone, and are fullest with her fules. 1658 R. WHITE (*title*) A late Discourse Made... in France, By Sr. Kenelme Digby... Touching the Cure of Wounds by the Powder of Sympathy. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* II. ii. 43, I have Sympathy-powder about me, if you will give me your handkercher while the blood is warm, will cure it immediately. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 P. 3 Those Applications which are said to convey their virtues by Sympathy. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorana Sci.* & Art II. 131 The cures said to have been performed by magnetic sympathy. 1883 W. G. BLACK *Folk-Medicine* III. 50 That doctrine of sympathy which accompanies all remedies by association.

b. Physiol. and Path. A relation between two bodily organs or parts (or between two persons) such that disorder, or any condition, of the one induces a corresponding condition in the other.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Sympathie*, that is to say, A fellow feeling, as is between the head and stomacke. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Rivertus* VII. l. 146 Breathing is hindered by sympathy or consent from other parts. 1668 — & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xvii. 47 The Sympathy between the Kidneys and the Stomach, as when persons diseased in their Kidneys, are troubled with Stomach-sickness and vomiting. 1836 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* II. iv. (ed. 2) 161 The sympathy between them [sc. the skin and the mucous coat of the alimentary canal] is... very rapid and intimate. Eruptions on the skin, for example, are almost always owing to disorder of the digestive organs; and bowel-complaint, on the other hand, is often produced by a sudden chill on the surface. 1871 A. MAADOWS *Man. Midwifery* (ed. 2) 167 The child should be put to the breast... as this... through the sympathy between the breast and uterus, is sure to excite uterine action.

c. Comm. in phr. in *sympathy with*, used in market reports in reference to a rise or fall in the price of a commodity induced by a rise or fall in that of another, or by some event or circumstance.

1897 *Daily News* 7 May 7/2 Corn opened easy, with July 3c. down... but recovered in sympathy with wheat. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 30/4 Lard... American refined in pails is easier in sympathy with advices from the other side.

2. Agreement, accord, harmony, consonance, concord; agreement in qualities, likeness, conformity, correspondence. *Obs.* or merged in 3 a.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* II. (1898) I. 90 If he had bene answerd with a *sympathia*, or equalitie of friendship. *Ibid.* xiii. II. 247 Whereof [sc. of the passion or fever of love] there seemed alreddie a *sympathia*, or equalitie, betwene

the two younglings. 1574 J. Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 29 Of the good effects, *Symphathia*, unity, agreements of the spirits, humors and members, health is... preserved.] 1579 LVLV *Exphes* (Arb.) 43 Doth not the sympathy of manners make the conjunction of minds? 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. And. III. i. 148* O what a sympathy of woe is this! 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetie* II. x. [xi.] (Arb.) 98 If it please the ear well, the same represented by delineation to the view pleases the eye well... and this is by a natural sympathy, between the ear and the eye, and between tunes and colours, even as there is the like between the other senses and their objects. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garment* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 179 Iubal exercised Musike, and spent his time in practising the sympathy of sundry sounds. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul. III. iii. 85* O he is even in my Mistress case... O wofull sympathy. 1598 — *Merry W. II. i. 7, 9, 10.* 1604 — *Oth. II. i. 232* There should be... sympathy in years, Manners, and Beauties; all which the Moore is defective in. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr. P.* II. (1700) 234, I think there was a kind of a Sympathy betwixt that Valley and him. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xi. 8 He was strongly attached by sympathy of manners to the Princess. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* xii. (1848) 159 One of those sympathies of colour which are often finer than contrast.

3. a. Conformity of feelings, inclinations, or temperament, which makes persons agreeable to each other; community of feeling; harmony of disposition.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 199 Love is a celestial harmony, Of likely hearts... Which loyne together in sweete sympathy, To worke ech others ioy and true content. 1633 HAYWOOD *Eng. Trav. I. i.* So sweet a sympathetic, As crownes a noble marriage. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement* Wks. (1841) 291 There is... a social sympathy in the soul of man, which prompts... individuals... to congregate, and form themselves into tribes. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Meth.* (1829) IV. 61 The sympathies and antipathies, the whims and prejudices that... haunt us. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* II. 26 It was impossible that there could be much sympathy between two men so unlike. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* x. (1877) 206 They enjoy the sympathy of kindred souls.

b. The quality or state of being affected by the condition of another with a feeling similar or corresponding to that of the other; the fact or capacity of entering into or sharing the feelings of another or others; fellow-feeling. Also, a feeling or frame of mind evoked by and responsive to some external influence. Const. *with* (a person, etc., or a feeling).

1662 R. MATTHEW *Univ. Alch. p. x.* Out of faithful and true sympathy and fellow-feeling with you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 465 With answering looks Of sympathetic and love. *Ibid.* x. 540 Horror on them fell, And horrid sympathy. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut. I. xiii.* Sympathy must be considered as a sort of Substitution, by which we are put in the place of another man, and affected in many respects as he is affected. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. x There is in souls a sympathy with sounds... Some chord in unison with what we hear is touched within us, and the heart replies. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 Aug., For compassion a human heart suffices; but for full and adequate sympathy with joy, an angel's only. 1856 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng. I. v. 447* Our sympathies are naturally on the side of the weak and the unsuccessful. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Journals* II. 277 Such depth and breadth of sympathy with Nature. 1864 SIA B. BAODIE *Psychol. Ing. II. iii. 99* A cheerful disposition... leads to sympathy with others in all the smaller concerns of life. 1880 DISRAELI *Endymion* xvi. The sympathy of sorrow is stronger than the sympathy of prosperity. 1907 VERNEY *Mem. I. 76* A favourite daughter, to whom he turned on all occasions for sympathy and affection.

c. *spec.* The quality or state of being thus affected by the suffering or sorrow of another; a feeling of compassion or commiseration. Const. *for*, *with* (a person), *for*, *in*, *with*, rarely *of* (an event, experience, etc.).

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus' After-witte* D2, The showers which daily from mine eyes are raining, Draw the dumb creatures to a sympathetic. 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 34 A kind of Sympathy in the River, for the Death of Adonis. 1777 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 107, I wanted to express my sympathy of your present misfortune. 1783 BURKE *Sp. For's E. India Bill* Wks. 1808 IV. 20 To awaken something of sympathy for the unfortunate natives. 1796 — *Corr.* (1844) IV. 360 Your sympathy makes our ill-health a great deal more tolerable. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* (1808) II. 323 They have... little sympathy for distresses which they have never felt. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Penn & Peterborough* II. 269 Joining in the amusements of others is... the next thing to sympathy in their distresses. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv. 88 Canst thou feel for me Some painless sympathy with pain? 1871 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 381 Every expression of human sympathy brings some little comfort. 1893 *Academy* 30 Dec. 581/1 Sympathy with the bereaved parents and for the bride was... deeply felt.

d. In weakened sense: A favourable attitude of mind towards a party, cause, etc.; disposition to agree or approve. Const. *with*, rarely *for*, *in*.

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 526 Their sympathy in the instinct and principle by which it was carried on. 1838 SIA F. B. HEAD *Narrative* 9 Feb. xi. (1839) 384 American 'sympathy' for our absconded (Canadian) traitors was unbridled and unchecked. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* ix. Priscilla's silent sympathy with his purposes, so unalloyed with criticism. 1864 NEWMAN *Apol. I.* (1904) 8/2 In his [sc. Whately's] special theological tenets I had no sympathy. 1893 FOWLER-MITCHELL *Remin. Gl. Mutiny* 293 He had no sympathy with the anti-opium party.

+**Sympathy**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To have 'sympathy' or affinity; to agree in nature or qualities (*with* something).

1615 BRETTON *Charac.* 19 It [sc. love] sympathies with life, and participates with light, when the eye of the minde sees VOL. IX.

the joy of the heart. 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking Glass* II. iii. Pleasures, that are not mans, as man is man, But as his nature sympathies with beasts.

Sympatric, *patry*, **pelמוש**, etc.: see **SYM**. +**Symphon**, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **symphayne**, **-fan**, 5 **sympayne**, **-fan**, **sinfon**, **simphan**(n)e, 6 **symphan**. [a. OF. **simphaine*, *semphaine*, var. of *simphoine*, earlier *cinfonie*, *cifonie*, *siphonie*, ad. L. *symphonia* SYMPHONY; the majority of the Eng. forms show assimilation in the final syllable to **TYMPAN**.] = SYMPHONY 1.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4769 As Dauid seyh yn be sauteie, 'Yn harpe, yn thabour, and symphan gle, Wurschepe God'. 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11387 Harpes, pypes, & tabours... Belles, chymbes, & symfan. 1435 MAYN *Fire of Love* II. ii. 72 His prayers he sall synge with a gostly symphane. 1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xi. (Percy Soc.) 61 There sat dame Musyke, with all her mynstrasy; As tabours, trampettes, Sakbuttes, organs, Harpes, lutes, Cyphans, doussemers.

Hence +**Symphon** *v. intr.*, to play on a 'symphon'.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 340/1 To Symfan, *simphonizare*.

Symphillism, **-philous**, etc.: see **SYM**.

+**Symphion**, *sb. rare*—1. Altered form of **SYMPHON**: cf. **SYMPHON**.

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 20 Harp, Lut, Organe, Symbal and Symphion.

+**Symphona**, *Obs. rare.* [L., neut. pl. of **symphōnos* (SYMPHONOUS) used as sing. like *antiphōna* ANTIPHON.] ? A harmonized or concerted piece of music.

1692 WOOD *Atl. Oxon. I.* 680 [Joh. Gwyneth] had published... certain Symphona's, Antiphona's, and divers Songs for the use of the Church.

Similarly +**Symphonask** [of obscure formation].

1621 RAVENSCROFT *Whole Bk. Ps.* Pref. The five lines are used for Symphonas or Parts Compounded of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, voices, &c.

+**Symphone**, *Obs. rare*—1. [? Back-formation f. SYMPHONY.] (See quot.)

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 64 b. The Delphine... will harken and delight to heare the tune of the Symphon; and therefore he is called a Symphone, because he hath great liking in harmonie.

+**Symphoner**, *Obs. rare.* In 5 aim-. [a. AF. **symphonier* = OF. *symphonier*, *-ieur*, f. *symphonie* SYMPHONY.] A player on the 'symphony' (SYMPHONY 1).

14... *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulker 697/2 *Hic symphonista*, a symphoner.

Symphonesis, **-phonetic**: see **SYM**.

+**Symphonia** 1 (simfōn-ia). Also 6 sum-. [L. *symphonia*, a. Gr. *συμφωνία* SYMPHONY.]

1. = SYMPHONY 2, 3.

1579 LODGE *Def. Plays* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 [Music] drawing his original from the motion of the stars, from the agreement of the planets... and from all those celestial circles where there is their perfite agreement or only *Symphonia*.

2. = SYMPHONY 1. (After Vulgate, Dan. iii. 5.)

1864 PUSSEY *Lect. Daniel* i. 29 There is no evidence of any actual instrument called 'symphonia', until times when it would be altogether a new instrument.

3. = SYMPHONY 5.

1744 *Short Explic. For Wds. in Mus. Bks., Symphonia*, or *Symphonia*, a Symphony; by which is to be understood *Airs* in Two, Three, or Four Parts, for Instruments of any Kind; or the Instrumental Parts of Songs [etc.].

+**Symphonia** 2, *Obs.* [med.L., reduced f. med.L. *symphoniaca*, a. Gr. *συμφωνιακή*. Cf. OF. *simphonie*.] a. The plant henbane, or a drug made from it. b. A species of anaranth.

In mod. Bot., a genus of the N. O. *Guttifera*.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 308 Poisoned, drinke one dramme of Symphonia. 1728 BAARDLEY *Dict. Bot.* *Symphonia*, i. e. *Amaranthus tricolor*.

+**Symphoniac**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *symphoniacus* or Gr. *συμφωνιακός*, f. *συμφωνία* SYMPHONY: see -AC.] Characterized by 'symphony' or harmony; in quot., sung by the whole choir together, as opp. to *antiphonal*. So +**Symphoniacal**, *a.* harmonious; consonant, accordant; whence +**Symphoniacally** *adv.*, in a consonant manner.

1635 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses* II. v. 136 Yet may wee collect Symphonically, though not analogically nor proportionally, by the Excellence of the Creature, the infinite goodness of the Creator. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Ep. Ded. 10 That the Latin is the most symphoniacall and Concordant Language. 1665 E. MAYNWARING *Treat. Scurrey* 56 A pitch of energy, symphoniacal with vital principles. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus. I. III. iv.* 289 *note*, This distinction between symphoniac and antiphonal psalmody.

+**Symphonial**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *symphonia* SYMPHONY + -AL.] Harmonious.

1773 J. ROSS *Fraticide* II. 123 (MS.) Let this our best symphonial song Each day at noon be chanted up to Heaven.

Symphonic (simfōnik), *a. (sb.)* [f. SYMPHONY + -IC, after *harmonic*.]

1. a. *Welsh Prosody*. Involving similarity of sound: cf. SYMPHONIZE 1 b, SYMPHONY 2, quot. 1856 b. Having the same sound, pronounced alike; = HOMOPHONOUS 2. c. Applied to a shorthand sign denoting more than one sound; also as sb.

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyn* 1785 There are three kinds of resumption; namely, resumption of letters... resumption symphonic... and sense-producing... resumption. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 33 Special facilities of comparing whole classes of symphonic words with each other and their earlier forms. 1904 W. F. THOMSON tr. *Juval's Blind Man's World* 151 Phonography with Symphonics. A symphonic sign is one which expresses more than one speech-sound.

2. **Harmonious**, *rare*.

1864 WEBSTER. 1872 C. KING *Mountaineering Sierra Nev.* VIII. 175 As we marched down the road, unconsciously keeping step, the sound of our boots had quite a symphonic effect; they were all full of water, and with soft, melodious slushing acted as a calmer upon our spirits.

3. **Mus.** Of, pertaining to, or having the form or character of a symphony. Also *transf.* in reference to poetry. Also *fig.*

Symphonic poem (tr. G. *symphonische dichtung*, Liszt), a descriptive orchestral composition of the character and dimensions of a symphony, but freer in form, founded on some special poetic theme or idea.

1864 WEBSTER. 1873 N. Amer. Rev. CXVI. 241 Liszt, in his *Symphonic Poems*, has also tried to express poetical thoughts by music alone. 1881 *Athenaeum* 26 Mar. 438/1 Smetana's symphonic poem 'Vltava' had been produced at the Crystal Palace concert. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 312 Alone in this elemental overture to tempest I... felt through self-abandonment to the symphonic influence how [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 541/1 The full growth from small beginnings of both symphonic and dramatic forms in music. 1889 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 33/1 Mendelssohn's only other symphonic work was the *Lobgesang*. *Ibid.* 34/2 The manner [of Schumann's 1st Symphony] is thoroughly symphonic, impressive and broad.

+**Symphonical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ICAL.] Harmonious: = prec. 2.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetie* II. vii. (Arb.) 93 Your verses answering eche other by couples, or at larger distances in good cadence is it that maketh your meeter symphonical. 1650 *Anthroposophia Theomagica* 92 Such climbing and clinching of words, Antithetical Librations, and Symphonical rappings.

Symphonious (simfōn-ious), *a.* Only in literary use. [f. L. *symphonia* SYMPHONY + -OUS, after *harmonious*.]

1. Full of or characterized by 'symphony' or harmony of sounds (SYMPHONY 2); sounding pleasantly together or *with* something else; concordant; harmonious: = HARMONIOUS 2.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph. vi.* lix. All, what symphonious breaths inspire, all, what quick fingers touch. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 559 The sound Symphonious of ten thousand Harpes, that tun'd Angelic harmonies. 1757 GAY *Bard* 119 What strings symphonious tremble in the air! 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 162 The sprightly lyre... And the clear voice symphonious, yet distinct... Beguile the night. 1835 W. HAY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 401 Whom the Muse taught to steal... Tones from the lyre symphonious with her own! 1847 HOR. SMITH *Mozart* I. viii. 206 Listening entranced to the symphonious music of the spheres. 1865 TRENCH *Poems, Prior of Song* v. At that melody symphonious Joy to Nature's heart was sent.

b. *fig. or gen.* Marked by 'symphony' or agreement (SYMPHONY 3); agreeing, accordant: = HARMONIOUS 1. Const. *to*, *with*. (Often with direct allusion to prec. sense.)

1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* IV. 617 Future life symphonious to my strain, (That noblest hymn to heav'n). 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1790) II. 793/2 The word *menoikes*, signifies what is symphonious to the mind, what soothes its weakness. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 41 Of purest spirits, a pure dwelling-place, Symphonious with the planetary spheres. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gr.* VII. v. (1872) II. 295 Their life was not quite symphonious. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 53 The shadows, the rich lights and the silence, made a symphonious accompaniment about our walk.

2. Sounding together or in concert.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xi. In conjunction with the symphonious scraping of fiddles. 1866 SYMONDS in H. F. BROWN *Life* (1895) I. v. 235 Strange inexplicable chords and combinations of symphonious instruments.

3. Sounded alike: = SYMPHONIC 1 b. *rare*—1.

1786 PINKERTON *Anc. Sc. Poems* I. p. cxliii, Synorthographic and Symphonious Words.

Hence **Symphonically** *adv.*, harmoniously.

1764 [see MELLIFLUIT]. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 78 A thousand notes symphoniously ascend. 1844 G. S. FAIRB *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 223 [The Church] symphoniously declares... these things, as having only one mouth.

Symphonist (simfōnist), [f. SYMPHONIZE *v.* or SYMPHONY + -IST. Cf. F. *symphoniste* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

+1. (See quot., and cf. next, 1.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Symphonist*... a Chorister, one that sings with true tune and time.

+2. An orchestral performer who plays in a symphony (SYMPHONY 5 a). *Obs.*

1767 *Ann. Reg.* Es. 196/2 The singers and the symphonists in the orchestra. 1790 *Bystander* 178 These symphonists were first placed between the wings of the stage.

3. A composer of symphonies (SYMPHONY 5 b).

1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* IV. x. 595 John Christian Bach, the late celebrated opera composer and symphonist. 1800 *Q. Mus. Mag.* II. 65 The ponderous and heavy style of the early symphonists. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 166 The great career of Mozart as symphonist and dramatic musician. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 96/2 Next in chronology [to Haydn] as a symphonist stands Mozart.

Symphonize (simfōniz), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *symphonizāre* (f. *symphonia*), or directly f. SYMPHONY: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To sing or sound together, in concert, or in harmony.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xlviii. 92 b/1 Melodious songs and armonious, as of Infenye nombre of people; Symphonysynge more swetter thane any other Instruments. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Miracle of Peace* xxxv. When many tunes do gently symphonize. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1073/2 On the Corypheus it depended... that the chorus altogether should symphonize. a 1850 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1893) II. 134 His first little wolfish howl... may have symphonized with the ear-shattering trumpet.

b. *Welsh Prosody.* To have the same or a similar sound, to sound alike.

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1804 When the syllable next to the main rhyme symphonises or co-rhymes with one of the preceding pauses.

† 2. To agree, be in accordance, harmonize (with something). *Obs.*

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 71 They decline the commonest Acceptations, but to make the Texts... Symphonize with their Tenents. *Ibid.* 253 The Law and Prophets Symphonizing with the Gospel. 1712 SIR G. WHELER *Liturgy after Model of Ancients* 145 That we might symphonize with the Universal Church.

3. To play a symphony (SYMPHONY 5 a).

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* July 292 To enable the orchestra to symphonize, and the singer to warble.

Symphonous (sim'fōnəs), *a. rare. ? Obs.* [*f.* Gr. *σύνφωνος* (see next) + *-ous*]. = SYMPHONIOUS 1. (In first quot. *ironical*.)

1814 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 97 The symphonous expression 'mully-grubs'. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 403 Hear! hear! bursts in symphonous cadence from the manly bass of Grahame.

Symphony (sim'fōni). Forms: 3-5 *symphany*, 4 *symfonie*, 4-5 *symphony*, 4-7 *symphonie* (4 *syn-*), 5-6 *symphony* (e, 5-7 *aimphonie*, 6 *aimphonie*, 5- *aimphony*. [*a.* OF. *simphonie* (from 12th c.), mod. F. *symphonie* = It., Sp. *sinfonía*, Pg. *sinfonía*, ad. L. *symphōnia* sound of instruments, instrumental harmony, voices in concert, musical instrument (*Dan.* iii. 5, *Luke* xv. 25), a. Gr. *συνφωνία* agreement or concord of sound, concert of vocal or instrumental music, ? musical instrument, *f.* *σύνφωνος* harmonious, *f.* *σύν* SYM- + *φωνή* sound.]

† 1. Used vaguely, after late L. *symphōnia*, as a name for different musical instruments. (See also SYMPHAN.) *Obs.*

c 1390 *St. Thomas* 80 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 379 Tabours and fifele and symphanye. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 73 Symphonie and croude were herd whanne apostilis knewen alle wittis. 1382 = *Dan.* iii. 7 Anoon as alle pepis harden the soun of trumpe, pype, and harpe, sam-buke, and sautrie, symphonie, and al kynde of musikis. [So COVERDALE, *Donay*, and 1611 (margin).] c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 104 With harpe and pype and symphonie. 1398 *The Symphany Barth.* De P. R. xix. cxxvii. (1495) oo j b/2 The Symphany is an Instrument of Musyk; and is made of an holowe tree cloyed in lether in eyther syde And Mynstalles bethy it wyth cythes. 1426 LYOG. *De Guil. Pflor.* 1660 To playe on sondry Instrumetys, On harpe, lut, & on gytterne. On rebube and on symphonie. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 Hereof [*sc.* elder] are made certain kynde of instrumetys and especially a kynde of Symphonie whiche kynde of men sort call a Pipe: the learned and more ciuil kynde of men name it a Dulcimer. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. v. The strings of natures symphony Are crackt. 1898 STANLEY & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. (4) In the seventeenth century the virginal was sometimes spoken of as a symphony. (5) A bagpipe has also been called a symphony, perhaps a corruption of the word *sam-pogna*.

2. Harmony of sound, esp. of musical sounds; concord, consonance. Also occas. of speech-sounds, as in verse. Now *rare or Obs.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* l. 385 Armonye is in voyse, in smytynge or wynde, Symphonie & euphonye are of hys kynde. c 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 114 Fyve helynyly symphonyis... First daynterson, And dyapason, symple and duplicate, And dyapente, composit with a dys. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetie* l. ii. (Arb.) 22 By reason of our rime and tunable concords or symphonie. *Ibid.* iii. xvi. 185 A rime of good symphonie should not conclude his concords with one and the same terminant syllable... but with diuers and like terminants. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 228 The harmonie of musike... hath symphony by antiphony (that is to say) the accord ariseth from discord. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 25 As in Consorts notes answer each other to a Symphany, so in Armory there must be regularity. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italiani*, Shetouched her late in sweet symphony. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iv. ii. Stanzas glittering with refined images, and resonant with subtle symphony. 1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1787 The resumption of letters and symphony takes place when the verses harmonise together at the beginning; as... *Pam heryr... Pam heryr.*

3. Harmony (in general), agreement, accord, concord, congruity. Now *rare or Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* 462 To conclude therefore the estate of London for government is so agreeable a Symphany with the rest, that there is no feare of dangerous discord to ensue thereby. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* iii. 61 The Jewes pretend that the Christians have corrupted many places, on purpose to make symphony between both the Testaments. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 327 To disturb the moral Harmony of the Universe, to hinder the symphony and agreement of the Two Worlds. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 324 He must move some universal principle... and touch a string, to which all mankind have an accord and symphony. 1858 CARLYLE *Præd. Gl.* x. ii. (1872) III. 224 Their domestic symphony was liable to furious flaws.

4. (transf. from 2.) Music in parts, sung or played by a number of performers with pleasing effect; concerted or harmonious music; a performance or strain of such music. Chiefly *poet. or rhet.*

1599 T. STORER *Life & Death Wolsey* K 3, Sweete songs of many parts, Angells the quire, whose Symphonie to heare, Is able to prouoke conceiving hartis, To misconceiue of al inticing Arts. 1639 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xiii. Ring out ye Crystall spears... And with your ninefold harmony Make up full consort to th' Angelike symphony. 1667 — P. L. v. 162 Ye Sons of light, Angels... with songs And choral symphonies, Day without Night, Circle his Throne rejoicing. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 210 From afar I heard a suddain Symphany of War. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian vi*, Her sorrow did not allow her to join in the choral symphonies of the nuns. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. i. Ne'er to symphony more sweet Gave mountain echoes answer back. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv. vi. Suddenly the organ burst forth, a celestial symphony floated in the lofty roof.

b. *fig.* A collection of utterances, or sounds of any kind, likened to concerted music; a 'chorus' (of praise, etc.).

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 456, I have seldome heard in any Discourse of but foure, or five Parts... a Symphany of Commendations of an absent man... without some one... striking a F Fa ut—But of Diminution. 1713 *Guardian* No. 29. ¶ 26 We now and then discharge our selves in a Symphany of Laughter. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 579 While I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, The symphony of Spring. 1849 LONGER. *Seaside & Fireside* Ded. x. The grand, majestic symphonies of ocean. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. x. (1873) 139 Praying and giving thanks... will constitute... a beautiful symphony in the ears of the Most High.

c. Applied to a collection or composition of various colours which harmonize, with pleasing or brilliant effect.

1874 R. TYRWITT *Sketch. Club* 257 Symphonies of colour, like Whistler's. 1885 *Larper's Mag.* Mar. 524/1 The mantel is exquisite, a symphony in white and gold. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King Yellow, Str. Lady of Fields* iv. Neat girls... bearing milliners' boxes, students with black portfolios and high hats... quick-stepping officers, symphonies in turquoise and silver.

5. *Mus. a.* A passage for instruments alone (or, by extension, for a single instrument) occurring in a vocal composition as an introduction, interlude, or close to an accompaniment (partly = RITORNELLO); also, a short instrumental movement occurring between vocal movements, as the 'Pastoral Symphony' in Handel's 'Messiah'; also formerly applied to a more extended instrumental piece, often in several movements, forming the overture to an opera or other vocal work of large dimensions (cf. next sense).

1661 PERVIS *Diary* 19 May, Capitaine Cooke, Mr. Gibbons, and others of the King's musicians were come to present my Lord with some songs and symphonies, which were performed very finely. 1662 *Ibid.* 14 Sept. Having vials and other instruments to play a symphony between every verse of the anthem. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 368 Thir gold'n Harps they took... and with Præambel sweet Of charming symphonie they introduce Thir sacred Song. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 207 Whoever is inclined to hear a Succession of Symphonies and Sonnes, set off with... all the Refinement of Execution that can Inchant the Ear, let him attend the Opera. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxi. (1784) 159 During the symphony of a song... young Mr. Braughton said, 'It is my belief that that fellow is going to sing another song.' 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. xxx. She sung, and still a harp unseen Fill'd up the symphony between. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Streets-Night*, Smuggins, after a considerable quantity of coughing by way of symphony... sings a comic song.

b. An elaborate orchestral composition in three or more movements, originally developed from the operatic overture (see prec. sense), similar in form to a sonata, but usually of grander dimensions and broader style.

1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* IV. vi. 482 His [*sc.* J. C. Bach's] symphonies, quartets, and concertos for almost every species of instrument. 1830 *Examiner* 148/2 Beethoven's symphony led off. 1866 *Engel Nat. Mus.* v. 179 A composition for a number of different instruments in combination... as, for instance, a Symphony or any other orchestral work. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 352 Choral Symphony, the ordinary English title for Beethoven's 9th Symphony... the Finale of which is a chain of variations for solos and chorus. *Ibid.* II. 671 Pastoral Symphony, *The*. 'Sinfonia Pastorale, No. 6', is the title of the published score of Beethoven's 6th Symphony. 1889 C. H. H. PARAY *Ibid.* IV. 15 Emmanuel Bach... began writing symphonies in 1741, when Haydn was only nine years old. *Ibid.* 799 Toy Symphony (Ger. *Kindersinfonie*), the English name by which a certain work of Haydn's is known... The toy instruments employed are a 'cuckoo'... a trumpet and drum... a whistle, a triangle, and a 'quail'... Andreas Romberg wrote a symphony for much the same instruments... Mr. Franklin Taylor has written one for piano and toys.

† c. Singing by the whole of a choir or congregation together. *Obs.*

1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. iii. iv. 289 The second and third [methods of singing psalms] were... distinguished by the names of symphony and antiphony.

Symphrase to **Symphylous**: see SYM-

Symphyo- (sim'fio), before a vowel **symphy-**, used as combining form of Gr. *συνφυής* growing or grown together, in some modern scientific terms, chiefly of Botany. **Symphyantheros** *a.*, having the anthers united, synantherous, syngenesious

(*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Symphycarpous** *a.* [*irreg.* for **symphyocarpous*, *f.* Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having confluent fruits. **Symphynote** *a.* [*irreg.* for **symphyonote*, *f.* Gr. *σύνφυνος* back], having the valves of the shell soldered together at the back or hinge, as certain molluscs of the family *Unionidae*. || **Symphyocephalus** (-se'fális) [*mod. L.*, *f.* Gr. *κεφαλή* head], a double monster with a single head (*Dorland Med. Dict.* 1901). || **Symphyo-genesis** (-dže'nésis) [*mod. L.*: see GENESIS], formation of some structure by union of previously separate parts; so **Symphyo-genetio** *a.*, formed in this way. **Symphystemonous** *a.* [*Gr.* *σπῆμα*, taken as = stamen], having the stamens united by their filaments, as a monadelphous flower.

1870 I. LEA *Synopsis Unionide* p. xv. 1... presumed... that the first division of the family would be 'symphynote and non-symphynote Unionide'. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Barry's Fungi* Gloss. 500 **Symphyo-genetic*, formed by union of previously separate elements.

Symphysial (sim'fizíal), *a.* Also *-eal*. [*f.* SYMPHYSIS + *-AL*]. Of or pertaining to, situated at, or forming a symphysis. **Symphysial angle**: see quot. 1890.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 277/1 The anterior symphysis or dental portion of each ramus first unites with its fellow at the symphysis. a 1856 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat. Notes Suite Fossils* (1861) 322 The two bones of the under jaw, with their symphysis teeth. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 755/1 A short curved rod of bone, which unites with its fellow in the symphysis, and is, in fact, the ossified symphysial end of Meckel's cartilage. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Symphysial angle**... that between line drawn from lower incisor teeth to point of chin and the plane of lower border of inferior maxillary bone.

So **Symphysian** (sim'fizían), *a.* [*ad. F. symphysien*] = prec.

Symphysian angle, in *Craniometry*, the angle between the profile of the symphysis and the plane of the inferior border of the lower jaw. In recent Dicts.

Symphysio-, also *-eo-* (after Fr. *-eo-*, from stem *σύνφυσις* of Gr. *σύνφυσις*), combining form of next, in the foll. surgical terms. **Symphysiorrhaphy** (sim'fizior'ráfi), suture of a divided symphysis (*Dorland Med. Dict.* 1901). **Symphysiotome** (-fiziotóm) [*Gr.* *-τομος* cutting], a knife used in symphysiotomy (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). **Symphysiotomist**, an advocate of symphysiotomy. **Symphysiotomy** (sim'fiziotómí) [*Gr.* *-τομία* cutting], the operation of cutting through the symphysis pubis to facilitate delivery.

1846 BRITTON tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 574 Symphysiotomy. There are two proceedings; one by ordinary, and the other by subcutaneous, incision. 1888 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VI. 700/2 The medical profession became divided into Symphysiotomists and Cæsareanists, each advocating the one plan of delivery to the disparaging of the other. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 29 Apr. 915/2 The zeal with which several former advocates of Cæsarean section... have taken up symphysiotomy.

|| **Symphysis** (sim'fisis). [*mod. L.*, *a.* Gr. *σύνφυσις* a growing together, esp. of the bones, *f.* *σύν* SYM- + *φύσις* growth.]

1. *Anat. and Zool.* The union of two bones or skeletal elements originally separate, either by fusion of the bony substance (*synostosis*) or by intervening cartilage (*synchondrosis*); the part, or line of junction, where this takes or has taken place: used esp. of such union of two similar bones on opposite sides of the body in the median line, as that of the pubic bones (*symphysis pubis*) or of the two halves of the lower jaw-bone (*s. mandibular* or *mentis*).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* l. 4 That kynde of coniunction of bones, that is called *Symphysis*: as when they are so vnited together that they have motion neither manifest, nor obscure. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* vi. xlii. (1678) 165 The bones are composed after two sorts, that is, by Arthrosis... and by Symphysis. 1779 *Monthly Rev.* LX. 61 The room gained by slitting the Symphysis of the Pubis will not, in many cases, allow the child's head to pass. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 433 The two portions of the lower jaw, instead of terminating at the symphysis [*sc.*], where they join, become two thin plates, and are continued forwards. a 1856 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat. Notes Suite Fossils* (1861) 317 The fourth tooth of the under jaw, reckoning from the symphysis. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* li. 44 The two halves of the lower jaw in Urodonians, are not united by a bony symphysis, but by an elastic ligament. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 51 Except in *Rhea*, the ischia [in birds] never form any symphysis; nor do the pubic bones, except in *Struthio Camelus*.

b. Occasionally applied to a union or fusion, or a point or line of junction, of other parts either originally or normally separate.

1801 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The symphysis of the optic nerves, the symphysis of teeth with the jaw. 1913 *Dorland Med. Dict.* s.v., *Cardiac Symphysis*, adhesion of the parietal and visceral layers of the pericardium.

† c. *Surg.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 160 We see what wounds are curable by Symphysis, and what by Syssarcosis. a 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Symphysis*... In surgery, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound.

2. *Bot.* Coalescence or fusion of parts of a plant normally distinct.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Symphysis*, a growing together.
+ **Symphysy**. *Obs. rare*. [Irreg. ad. mod. L. *symphysis*: see prec.] Union or fusion of two bodies or parts of a body.

1655-87 H. More *App. Antid. Ath.* (1712) 233 The Diemon, rather seems by temporary constriction to keep the parts together, than to join them by any permanent Symphysy. *Ibid.* 234 This, would be so, if the Devil, by a true Symphysy, could co-nite the parts; but if he only holds them together, the parts of the body are no more coherent than a handful of sand.

Symphytic (simf'itik), *a. rare*. [ad. Gr. *συνφυτικός*, f. *συνφύειν* to make to grow together, f. *σύν* SYN- + *φύ-* to grow.] Formed by or involving coalescence or fusion of two parts or elements. Hence **Symphytically** *adv.*, in the way of such coalescence or fusion; so **Symphytism**, (tendency to) such coalescence or fusion; **Symphytize** *v., intr.* to become fused, to coalesce.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* v. 220 Symbolic words are marked by a tendency to attach themselves to other words; this tendency we will call *symphytism*. *Ibid.* 223 The tendency to a symphytic coalition. *Ibid.* viii. 408 A tendency to symphytise again once more with the word which they have already absorbed. *Ibid.* 417 The adverb at one time attached itself closely to the verb, indeed almost symphytically. *Ibid.* ix. 445 Conjunctions formed by the symphytism of a preposition with a noun, as in *belike*. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Symphytic*, formed by fusion of several nuclei, as a gameto-nucleus.

Sympiesometer (simpiēs'omētr). Also *-piēs-*. [Irreg. (for **sympiesiometer*) f. Gr. *συπιέσις* compression (f. *συμπίεζναι* to compress, f. *σύν* SYN- + *πίεζναι* to press) + *-OMETER*. In Fr. *sympiesomètre*.]

1. A form of barometer in which the column of liquid in the tube has above it a body of confined air or other gas (instead of a vacuum as in the mercurial barometres), so that the pressure of the atmosphere acts against the weight of the liquid and the elastic pressure of the gas; a thermometer is attached for correction of the readings according to the expansion or contraction of the gas with changes of temperature.

1817 *Blackw Mag.* I. 418 Mr. Adie has given it the name of *sympiesometer* (or measure of compression). 1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 117 The *sympiesometer*, from its delicacy and susceptibility to changes in the atmospheric pressure, seems peculiarly fitted for the purpose of an indicator of danger in the mine. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 301/2 One mercurial barometer, two *sympiesometers* with oil in the tube, and two more with a mineral solution in the tube. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. 49 The height, as measured by a *sympiesometer*, was about 2,800 feet.

2. An instrument for measuring the pressure or velocity of a current of water or other liquid, by the difference of level of the liquid in two bent tubes with open submerged ends pointing in opposite directions, against and with the current. In recent Dicts.

Sympil(e, -ill, -le, obs. ff. SIMPLE.

Symplectic (simplektik), *a. and sb.* *Anat. and Zool.* [ad. Gr. *συμπλεκτικός* twining or plaiting together, copulative, f. *σύν* SYN- + *πλέκω* to twine, plait, weave: see -IC.] *a. adj.* Epithet of a bone of the suspensorium in the skull of fishes, between the hyomandibular and the quadrate bones. *b. sb.* The symplectic bone.

1830-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 833/1 The symplectic bones seem to be peculiar to Fishes. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 44 The synchondrosis between the hyomandibular and the symplectic. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 55 The mesotympanic or symplectic appears as a styloid prolongation of the lower part of the hyomandibular.

Symploce (simplōsē). *Rhet.* Also 6 -che. [Late L. *symplocē*, a. Gr. *συμπλοκή* an interweaving, f. *σύν* SYN- + *πλέκω* (see SYMPLECTIC). Cf. F. *symploque*, *symploce*.] A figure consisting in the repetition of one word or phrase at the beginning, and of another at the end, of successive clauses or sentences; a combination of *anaphora* and *epistrophe*.

1577 PEACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* Ijb, *Symploce*,...comprising... both *Epanaphora* and also *Epiphora*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 Take me the two former figures and put them into one, and it is that which the Greeks call *symploche*, the Latines *complexio*, or *conduplicatio*, and is a manner of repetition, when one and the selfe word doth begin and end many verses in suite. 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* iv. v. (1681) 50 When both of these [sc. *anaphora* and *epistrophe*] are joynted together, it is called a coupling or *Symploce* [*univ. symplotē*].

Sympneuma, etc.: see SYM-

Sympode (sim'pōdē). *Bot.* Anglicized form of SYMPODIUM. (Cf. F. *sympode*.)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 154 The inflorescence... is a *sympode*, i.e. consists of a series of seemingly superposed internodes which belong to successive generations of axes. 1889 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 237/2 The most generally accepted explanation is the 'sympodial' one. According to this, the shoot of the vine is a 'sympode', consisting of a number of 'podia' placed one over the other in longitudinal series.

Sympodia (simpō'diā). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *συνποδ-, σύνπους* adj. with the feet together + -IA.] A malformation in which the legs or lower extremities are united.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7). 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 964 *Sympodia* or Siren-like form is the fourth species of defective formation of the trunk. 1912 KEITH *Human Body* viii. 124.

Sympodia, plural of SYMPODIUM.

Sympodial (simpō'diāl), *a.* [In sense 1, f. SYMPODIUM; in sense 2, f. SYMPODIA: see -AL.]

1. *Bot.* Pertaining or relating to, of the nature of, or producing a sympodium.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 157 The Development of Dichotomous Systems may take place either in a forked or a sympodial manner. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 140 *Sympodial* dichotomy, in which one of the branches of each bifurcation develops more than the other. 1888 [see SYMPODIA].

2. *Anat.* Affected with *sympodia*; having the lower extremities united.

1902 *Brit. Med. Trak.* 15 Mar. 671 His identification of the Siren with the *sympodial* fetus.

Hence **Sympodially** *adv.* *Bot.*, in the manner of, or so as to produce, a sympodium.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 157 The dichotomous system is developed sympodially when at each bifurcation one branch develops more strongly than the other. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 279 A cauline bundle, the corners of which are composed of the sympodially united leaf-traces of a single bundle.

Sympodium (simpō'diŭm). *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *πόδ-, πούς* foot.] An apparent axis or stem in a dichotomously branched plant, made up of the bases of successive branches so arranged as to resemble a simple or monopodial axis; a pseudaxis (see PSEUDO- 2).

1862 F. CURREV tr. *Hofmeister's Higher Cryptogamia* 224 Those plants whose sympodium (which has the appearance of a principal axis) bears no fronds. *Ibid.* 225, I have met with *sympodia* four feet long devoid of fronds. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 157 The apparent primary shoot, which in fact consists of the bases of consecutive bifurcations, may be termed a Pseud-axis or *Sympodium*.

Sympolar, -polity: see SYM-

+ **Symposē**. *Obs. rare* -1. Anglicization of SYMPOSIUM (in quot., in sense 1 b).

1681 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulet's Wise Vieillard* 95 A manner of speech... among the Grecians, as Plato mentioneth in his *Symposē*.

Symposia, plural of SYMPOSIUM.

Symposiac (simpō'siāk), *sb. and a.* Also 6 -ake, 7 -ach, -acke, -aque, 7-8 -ack. [ad. late L. *symposiacus* adj. (Gellius), in neut. pl. *symposiaca* also as sb. applied to certain writings of Plutarch (see A. 2 below), or Gr. *συμπωσιακάς* adj., f. *συμπωσιάζω* SYMPOSIAS: see -AC.]

A. sb. + 1. = SYMPOSIAS: see -AC. -1.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv. (1897) 129 *Dipnosophistes*, *symposiakes*, antiquaries.

2. A *symposiac* meeting or conversation, or an account of one; a *symposium*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 641 (heading) The *Symposiakes* or Table-questions. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 81 Plutarch speaks positively in his *Symposiakes*, that amber attracteth all bodies. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year*, *Summer* xiv. 179 That which was fine in discourse at a *Symposiac*, or an Academic dinner. 1683 DAVENEX *Life Plutarch* in P.'s *Lives* (1758) p. xvi. A man, of whom Plutarch has made frequent mention in his *Symposiakes* or Table Conversations. 1748 J. GEORGE *Comp. Antients* 110 In the *Symposiac*, or banquet [of Plato], where a variety of characters are brought in. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 30 (1794) I. 432 Taciturnity was... the best recommendation to the symposiacs of sages, and the lectures of philosophers. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 252 At a *Symposiac*, near London. 1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 683 Politics and *symposiakes* go ill together.

B. adj. Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a *symposium*; of the nature of a *symposium*; convivial.

1642 CUDWORTH *Union Christ & Ch.* 25 He [sc. Plato] therefore in that excellent *Symposiac* dialogue concerning the nature of Love, brings in Aristophanes discoursing in this manner. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 266 The ancient custom in *Symposiack* meetings, to wear chaplets of Roses about their heads. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* Pref. (1735) Aij. In some of those *symposiac* Disputations amongst my Acquaintance. 1840 G. C. LEWIS tr. C. O. Müller's *Hist. Lit. Greece* x. § 16. 124 These elegies, like those of Archilochus, Solon, Theognis, &c. were *symposiac*. 1850 MURE *Lit. Greece* III. 120 The next order of *symposiac* performance, resembles our custom of laying each guest under an obligation to sing his song. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Symposiac*, a term applied to cheerful and convivial compositions for voices, as glees, catches, rounds, &c.

So **Symposiacal** (simpō'siākāl) *a. rare* -1.

1846 *New Monthly Mag.* Jan. 17 *Symposiacal* forth-pourings of gratitude.

Symposial (simpō'siāl), *a.* [f. SYMPOSIUM + -AL.] = SYMPOSIAC *a.*

1775 Sir E. BARRY *Observ. Wines Ancients* 276 The different *symposial* topics of conversation. 1880 J. CAIRNS *Unbelief in 18th Cent.* III. (1881) 72 An account of a pantheistic club... with a description of their *symposial* usages.

Symposiarch (simpō'siārk). [ad. Gr. *συμπωσιάρχης*, f. *συμπωσιάζω* SYMPOSIAS + *ἀρχός* ruler,

chief.] The master, director, or president of a *symposium*; the leader of a convivial gathering.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 641 What manner of person the *Symposiarch* or master of the feast ought to be. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 431/1 He staid for the chief Magistrate. As soon as he came, he was made *Symposiarch*, Master of the Feast. 1704 T. BROWN *Declam. in Def. Gaining* Wks. 1709 III. 139 Under the direction of some certain prudent and sober *Symposiarchs*, or Masters of the Feasts. 1787 HAWKINS *Life of Johnson* 258 So was Johnson [born] for the office of a *symposiar*, to preside in all conversations. 1878 F. FENICUS *Pop. Life Christ* I. xii. 133 We shall be ready to exclaim with Cana's surprised *symposiar*, 'Thou hast kept the good wine until now.' 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 54/1 The criticisms of Shakespeare's plays that went on at the Mermaid under *symposiar* Ben Jonson. 1895 BUSINESS in Anna M. Stoddard *Blackie* II. xxi. 245 Fixing his eye on the *symposiar*, he rose to propose the health of that gentleman.

Symposiast (simpō'siāst). [ad. Gr. type **συμπωσιαστής*, f. *συμπωσιάζω* to drink together, f. *συμπωσιάζω* SYMPOSIAS.] One who takes part in a *symposium*.

1. A member of a drinking-party; a banqueter.

In first quot., confused with SYMPOSIARCH; the definition is taken from Cotgr. s.v. *Symposiarch*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Symposiast*, the master or overseer of a Feast, a Feast-maker.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 199 The *symposians* of Whitley. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 129 note, That the Spartans had distinguished themselves by their agreeable manners, but that the Athenians had carried away the palm, as *symposians* at the entertainment. 1900 W. TUCKWELL *Revin. Oxford* 13 The delightful *symposians*... are gone to... the Mansion of Hades.

2. One who contributes to a 'symposium' on some topic (SYMPOSIUM 2).

1878 R. WALLACE in Smith & Wallace *Life & Last Leaves* (1903) 244 The view of Mr. Gladstone and the *symposians*.

Symposiastic, *a.* [ad. med. Gr. *συμπωσιαστικός*, f. **συμπωσιαστής*: see prec. and -IC.] = SYMPOSIAC *a.*

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. III. iv. 54 Plato, in his *Symposiastic* Dialogue, mentions [etc.]. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradle & Novell* 21, He thought about Socrates, and his *symposiotic* drolleries.

Symposium (simpō'siŭm). Also 7-9 -ion. Pl. -ia (rarely -ium). [a. L. *symposium*, ad. Gr. *συμπωσιον*, f. *συμπωσιάζω* fellow-drinker (cf. *συμπωσιάζω* to drink together), f. *σύν* SYN- + *πόσις* drinker (cf. *πόσις* drinkable, *ποτόν* drink).]

1. A drinking-party; a convivial meeting for drinking, conversation, and intellectual entertainment: properly among the ancient Greeks, hence generally.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 9. P. II The Rules of a *Symposium* in an ancient Greek author. 1748 CHESTER *Lit. to Son* 29 Oct. I take it for granted, that your *Symposium* [is] intended more to promote conversation than drinking. 1781 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xiv. IV. 18 It appears that the company dined so very late [in 1609], as at half an hour after eleven in the morning; and that it was the fashion to ride to this polite *symposium* on a Spanish jennet. 1787 HAWKINS *Life of Johnson* 360 Our *symposium* at the King's head broke up. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi. You are welcome to my *symposium*. 1828 D'ISRAËL *Chas. I.* I. viii. 270 His *symposia* attracted a closer observation from the freedom of his conversation. 1866 FELTON *Greece Anc. & Mod.* I. II. iv. 336 If he [sc. Socrates] went to a *symposium*, he was likely to stay all night.

b. An account of such a meeting or the conversation at it; *spec.* the title of one of Plato's dialogues.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 57 One... that should bid one read Phædrus, or *Symposium* in Plato. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 689 Epicurus... in his *Symposium* or banquet, hath discussed the question. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusad* Introd. p. cxxv. note, The passage stands in the *Symposium* of that author [sc. Plato] as follows.

2. *transf.* A meeting or conference for discussion of some subject; hence, a collection of opinions delivered, or a series of articles contributed, by a number of persons on some special topic.

1784 (title) *Symposia*; or, Table Talk in the month of September, 1784, being a rhapsodical hodge-podge. 1869 TICKNOR in Hillard *Life*, etc. (1876) I. i. 12 Alexander and Edward Everett, Edward T. Channing, Nathan Hale, William Powell Mason, and Jacob Bigelow constituted this *symposium*. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 57 Foulke Greville seems to have held a *symposium* for the liberal discussion of the Copernican system. 1882 *Glasgow News* No. 2607. 2/3 A *symposium* is commenced in the Clerical World this week on the question 'Within what limits are "Schools of Thought" desirable in a religious community?'

3. *Comb.*

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 115 Such *symposium-loving* scholars.

Sympotical (simpō'tikāl), *a. rare* -1. [f. late L. *sympotical* (Gellius) or Gr. *συμπωτικός* (f. *συμπωσιάζω* fellow-drinker, boon-companion) + -AL.] = SYMPOSIAC *a.*

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 679 The light *sympotical* mode with which he [sc. Socrates] treats the most difficult points of philosophy.

Sympresbyter to **Sympsyohography**: see SYM-

Symptom (sim'ptōm), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *synthoma*, *pl. syn-, sinthomata*, 6 *symptoma*, 7 *syntoma*; 6-7 *symptome* (6 *sinthom*, *syntone*), 7 *syntom(e)*, *simptome*, (*syntome*, *aintum*),

7- symptom. [In early use, in med.L. form *synthoma*, *synthoma*, corrupt fl. late L. *synthoma*, a. Gr. *σύντρωμα* chance, accident, mischance, disease, f. *σύντρωμεν* to fall together, fall upon, happen to (cf. *πτῶμα* fall, misfortune), f. *σύν* SYN- + *τρωμεν* to fall. In mod. use, ad. F. *symptome*, *synthome*, or directly ad. L. *synthoma*. Cf. It. *sinlomo*, Sp. *sinloma*, Pg. *synthoma*.]

1. Path. A (bodily or mental) phenomenon, circumstance, or change of condition arising from and accompanying a disease or affection, and constituting an indication or evidence of it: a characteristic sign of some particular disease.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. ii. (1495) g j b/1 Yf the heed be corrupte & dysperate with Synthoma of corruption of heed ache. *Ibid.* v. iii. g iij/2 Yf drynesse [of brain] encreaseth wyth heete there comyth worse Synthomata, euylles & syknesses. a 1425 tr. Arden's Treat. *Fistula*, etc. 57 Oper synthomata i.e. perillez as scharp akyng and prykkyng, brynyng, ychyng, smertyng. 1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parvass. ii. i. (Arb.) 21, I have considered of the crasis, and synthoma of your disease. 1605 DANIEL Queen's Arcadia i. iv. We shall soone preuent this growing plague, Of pride, and folly, now that she discry The true synthoma of this maladye.

1541 COPLAND Galen's Therap. 2 Aijh, Those thynges are as synthomes and accydenes of the sayde vicer, which yf they be present may hynder and let the curacion. 1568 BULLEIN Bulwarke, Dial. Sorenes & Chir. 26 Alienacion of minde, with other synthoms whiche in this case, are... signes of colde death. 1594 CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits (1616) 180 Counting the damages which the feauer produeth, with those of the Synthomes of the euill. 1603 HOLLAND Pliny xxi. xiii. II. 94 The synthomes or accidents that ensue upon the eating of this honeye, are these. *Ibid.* xxix. v. 36a That synthome of beeing afraid of water; which is incident unto such as is so bitten. 1603 — Plutarch's Mor. 123 Swelling is a synthome or accident following upon a great wound or hurt in the flesh. 1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. ii. iii. viii. 429 Feare, sorrow, suspition, bashfulness and other dread Synthomes of body and mind, must needs aggravate this misery. 1643 BAKER Chron. Edw. III 170 If he had not fallen into Synthomes of a Dropsie. 1660 R. COKE Justice Vind. 10 As when a Physitian from the synthoms of his indisposed Patient, endeavors to find out the causes of his distemper. 169a Lond. Gaz. No. 2801/3 The Small-Pox being come out with all the good synthomes that could be wish'd. a 1700 in Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ. IX. 345 She perceived in herself y^e sintums of her neer aproching death. 1798 FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne iii. 81 Synthoms of fever appearing, he was removed. 1804 ABERNETHY Surg. Obs. 175 His skin was hot, and his pulse strong. These synthoms could be attributed to... inflammation of the brain. 1846 TRENCH Mirac. xxvii. (1862) 367 All the synthoms... exactly agree with those of epilepsy.

b. attrib. : symptom-complex, -group, a set of synthoms occurring together and characterizing or constituting a particular disease or affection.

1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 865 Delirium tremens seems to have been first recognised as a symptom group, and separated from acute mania by Dr. Thomas Sutton. In 1813. *Ibid.* III. 70 The symptom-complex here presented is... unlike that of any other disease.

2. gen. A phenomenon or circumstance accompanying some condition, process, feeling, etc., and serving as evidence of it (orig. and properly of something evil); a sign or indication of something.

1611 B. JONSON in Coryat's Crudities Charact. Auth. b j b, He free from all other Symptomes of aspiring, will easily outcary that. 1626 PRYNNE Perpet. Regen. Man's Est. Ep. Ded. It is a sure synthome, that iniquitie doth abound among vs. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (ed. 2) 42 Furnisht with language, and many synthomes of education. 1641 SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers (Camden) I. 55 Jalousies and private deuisions were never good synthomes in a State. 1647 H. MORE Song of Soul i. n. cx. III synthomes men descry In this thy Glaucis, though the nimble wench So dexterously can pray and prophecy. 1673 (title) The Character of a Coffee-House, with the Synthomes of a Town-Wit. 1698 FAYER Acc. E. India & P. 13 The Morn appears, but with the Synthoms of a blowing Day. 1769 ROBERTSON Chas. V. iv. Wks. 1813 V. 373 They observed many synthoms of a boundless ambition in that young prince. 1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. n. v. I. 455 The carrying trade is the natural effect and symptom of great national wealth. 1831 SCOTT Ct. Rob. xvi. Nor was it long ere synthoms of his approach began to be heard. 1852 R. B. MANSFIELD Log Water Lily 12 The river... showed synthoms of rising. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xviii. IV. 120 Synthoms of discontent began to appear. 1871 R. W. DALE Commandm. vii. 189 There are some synthoms in the general habits... of society which seem to me somewhat ominous.

b. With negative expressed or implied: A slight, or the least, sign of something; a trace, vestige.

172a WOLLASTON Reliq. Nat. ix. 186 We perceive not the least symptom of cogitation or sense in our tables, chairs, &c. a 1797 H. WALPOLE Mon. Geo. III (1813) I. xi. 171 Europe could scarce amass the symptom of a fleet. 1821 SCOTT Kenilw. xxviii. He... attempted to pass him, without any symptom of recognition. 1873 TAISTRAM Moab vii 27 Scarce a symptom of spring could as yet be seen.

¶ Misused for or confused with *symbol*. (Cf. SYMPTOMATIC ¶.)

a 1697 COTTON Poems, On Lord Derby 32 Those Judges... Who, in the synthomes of thy ruin drest, Pronounc't thy Sentence.

Hence *Symptom* v. trans. rare⁻¹, to indicate as by a symptom; loosely, to symbolize.

1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra (1879) 65 To dwell with Dust and Clay, Which Symptom may Mans Low condition.

† Symptomates, sb. pl. Obs. rare. [ad. F.

symptomates (Rabelais) or ad. L. *synthomata*, pl. of *synthoma* SYMPTOM.] Symptoms.

1590 BARROUGH Meth. Physick v. ii. (1639) 255 The synthomates or accidents which are commonly incident to these tumors.

Symptomatic (simptōmæ'tik), a. (sb.) [ad. F. *sympptomatique* or late L. *synthomāticus* (cf. Gr. *συντρωματικός* exposed to chance), f. *synthomāt-*, *synthoma* SYMPTOM: see -IC.]

1. Path. Of the nature of, or constituting, a symptom of disease; spec. applied to a secondary disease or morbid state arising from and accompanying a primary one (opp. to *idiopathic*).

1698 FLOWER Asthma iii. (1717) 120, I shall next describe those Symptomatic Asthma's, which succeed Cephalic Diseases. 1710 T. FULLER Pharm. Extemp. 64 Fevers... accompanied with a Symptomatic Flux of the Belly. 1748 FIELDING J. Andrews i. xiii. If his fever should prove more than symptomatic, it would be impossible to save him. 1802 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ. (1832) III. 166 This will give what doctors call a symptomatic indication. 1822-7 GOOD Study Med. (1829) IV. 245 This... sometimes denominated symptomatic amaurosis, being the mere effect of another disease, which is the primary one. 1834 J. FORBES Laennec's Dis. Chest (ed. 4) 451 The symptomatic dropsy may accompany almost every disease. 1877 F. T. ROBERTS Handbk. Med. (ed. 3) I. 296 Symptomatic Parotitis differs from the idiopathic form in its great tendency to end in suppuration.

b. Const. of.

1814 L. HUNT Feast Poets Notes (1815) 100 Symptomatic of a weak state of stomach. 1831 SCOTT Cast. Ding. x. A species of dotage of the mind, which is sometimes found concomitant with and symptomatic of this disorder. 1874 CARPENTER Mental Phys. i. iv. (1879) 156 The flashes of light which are symptomatic of disease of the Retina or of the Optic nerve.

2. Relating to or concerned with symptoms.

1767 S. PATERSON Another Treat. I. 321 The symptomatic art... the learned faculty of medicine have an undoubted right to. 1843 R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med. ix. 101 The mere symptomatic practitioner would be unable to acquire anything more than a loose and undefined notion. *Ibid.* 758 [Epilepsy] received from our ancestors the apt symptomatic name of the 'falling-evil' or 'falling-sickness'.

3. gen. That is a symptom of something; accompanying and indicating some condition, quality, etc.; characteristic and indicative of.

1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pickle (1779) IV. xc. 84 The friendship... had of late suffered several symptomatic shocks. 1803 Edin. Rev. Jan. 497 Symptomatic of rather a rancorous spirit of controversy. 1837 HALLAM Lit. Eur. I. i. i. 80 He shows... a regard to profane literature, unusual in the darker ages, and symptomatic of a more liberal taste. 1847 J. MARTINEAU Chr. Life (1869) 326 The symptomatic smoke has puffed up from the social volcano. 1878 C. J. VAUGHAN Earnest Words 120 All that remains is symptomatic—this is essential.

¶ Misused for or confused with *symbolic* or *emblematic*. (Cf. SYMPTOM ¶.)

1852 DICKENS Bleak Ho. xlviii. With ashes (or hair-powder) on their heads, symptomatic of their great humility. 1881 Manch. Guard. 27 Jan. [He] referred to the right hon. gentleman's red stockings as being 'symptomatic of the seas of gore' through which the Government meant to wade in Ireland.

B. sb. in pl. **Symptomatics** (simptōmæ'tiks) = SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Random xlv. (1804) 315 Wagtail... harangued upon prognostics, diagnostics, symptomatics. 1830-2 CARLETON Traits (1842) I. 135 The differential symptomatics between a Party Fight... and one between two Roman Catholic Factions.

Symptomatically (simptōmæ'tikāl), a. Now rare or Obs. [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.]

1. Path. = prec. 1.

1586 BRIGHT Melanch. xvi. 89 In symptomaticall euent in sickness. 1625 HART Anat. Ur. i. iii. 33 Whether the feaver be primarie, or a principall guest, or symptomaticall, accompanying the disease as the shadow doth the bodie. 1663 BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos. ii. v. x. 295 In (not, Symptomaticall, but) Essentiall Feavers. 1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. iii. ii. v. (1852) 386 He fell into a quinsie, with a symptomaticall fever. 1748 R. JAMES Fevers (1749) 5 Sweats, which are not spontaneous, but extorted, generally prove symptomaticall and noxious, instead of being critical and salutary. a 1776 *Ibid.* (1778) 65 Other evacuations... as they only arise from the synthoms, or from the agonies of nature, unequal to the task of surmounting the difficulties she is oppressed with... are called symptomaticall.

2. gen. = prec. 3.

1628 JACKSON Creed vi. i. i. § 2 The more right resemblances we make to ourselves of any thing, the greater will be the symptomaticall impression of the latent truth. 1742 RICHARDSON Pamela (1785) III. xl. 387, I dare say, your Thoughtfulness is but symptomaticall, and will go off, in proper Time. 1816 SCOTT Antiq. xiv. Visions... very symptomaticall of poetic fury.

Symptomatically (simptōmæ'tikālī), adv. [f. prec. + -LY; see -ICALLY.] In a symptomatic manner; in the way of, or as, a symptom (formerly often opp. to *critically*); in relation to symptoms.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 416 It is one thing for a thing to be done critically, and another thing to be done symptomatically; one thing to be done by force & contention of Nature, another by the force and contumacy of the malady. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. Riverius vi. iv. 135 Sometimes abundance of Blood flows from the Gums, either Critically, or Symptomatically. 1713 SPRAGGELL in Phil. Trans. XXVIII. 130 If the Hemorrhages had happened critically, and not symptomatically. 1742 RICHARDSON Pamela (1785) III. xli. 391 A Train of Thinking which sometimes I get into... I hope, only symptomatically, as you say. 1822-7 GOOD

Study Med. (1829) I. 410 The disease [sc. jaundice] is also found symptomatically in pregnancy, colic, and fevers of various kinds. 1876 LARTHOLOW Mat. Med. (1879) 492 When a poisonous dose has been taken the stomach should be emptied, and the systemic efforts should be treated symptomatically. 1898 P. MANSON Trop. Diseases xviii. 291 Gangrenous dysentery is symptomatically but an aggravated form of acute ulcerative dysentery.

So **Symptomatically** rare⁻⁰.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Symptomatically*... being attended with Symptoms.

Symptomatize (simptōmæ'taiz), v. [f. Gr. *συντρωματίζω*, *συντρωμα* SYMPTOM + -IZE.] trans. To be a symptom of; to characterize or indicate as a symptom.

1794 COLERIDGE Lett. to Southey (1895) 81, I think of her... with unspeakable tenderness, with that inward melting away of soul that symptomatizes it. 1817 — Biog. Lit. x. (1907) I. 131 The exhaustion had produced a cold fit of the ague which was symptomatized by indifference among the many, and a tendency to infidelity or scepticism in the educated classes. 1875 Encycl. Brit. II. 171/1 Amnesic aphasia is symptomatized very variously. 1880 *Ibid.* XIII. 109/1 Senile insanity is symptomatized by dementia with frequent intercurrent attacks of mania.

Symptomatology (simptōmæ'tōgrāf), rare⁻⁰. [ad. mod.L. *synthomatographia*, f. *synthomāt-*, *synthoma* SYMPTOM + -GRAPHIA -GRAPHY.] The, or a, description of symptoms.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref. *Synthomatography*... a Discourse or Treatise of the various Accidents common to animal Bodies. 1859 MAYNE Expos. Lex., *Synthomatographia*, term for a description of the signs or symptoms of disease: *synthomatologia*.

Symptomatology (simptōmæ'tōlōdgi), [ad. mod.L. *synthomatologia*, f. *synthomāt-*, *synthoma* SYMPTOM + -LOGIA -LOGY.]

1. The study of symptoms; that branch of pathology which treats of the symptoms of disease; also, a discourse or treatise on symptoms.

1804 Med. Jnrl. XII. 564 An abridged Physiology, Pathology, and Synthomatology. 1822-7 GOOD Study Med. (1829) I. 633 Definitions... founded upon a principle of synthomatology rather than of etiology. 1831 J. F. SOUTH tr. Otto's Pathol. Anat. 1 So intimately... is pathological anatomy connected with pathology, synthomatology, and surgery. 1869 TANNER Clin. Med. (ed. 2) 98 Without a correct knowledge of synthomatology or semeiology—the science which treats of the symptoms and signs of disease—we can know but little of the art of medicine.

2. trans. The symptoms of a disease collectively (as a subject of study).

1798 in Spirit Publ. Jnrls. (1799) II. 185 To attend the more particularly to the *synthomatologia*, or synthomatology of the disease. 1876 BARTHOLOW Mat. Med. (1879) 129 Some cases of acute arsenical poisoning are not distinguishable by their synthomatology or morbid anatomy from cases of epidemic cholera.

So **Synthomatological** (simptōmæ'tōlōdžikāl) a., pertaining or relating to synthomatology (whence *Synthomatologically* adv.); **Synthomatologist** (simptōmæ'tōlōdžist), one versed in synthomatology; one who studies or treats of the symptoms of disease.

1843 R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med. xi. 122, I would defy the most accurate synthomatologist to point out any marked distinction. 1859 SEMPLE Diphtheria 216 If we glance at the synthomatological picture of Diphtherite. 1876 tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol. (ed. 6) 16 We to-day employ the word crisis rather in a synthomatological way, as an expression for certain appearances. 1889 Lancet 12 Jan. 101/1 Alcoholism... exercises on the organism effects manifesting themselves synthomatologically by the diminution of vitality.

† **Synthomical**, a. Obs. rare. [f. SYMPTOM + -ICAL.] = SYMPTOMATIC 1.

1656 J. SMITH Pract. Physick 85 If it be synthomical, it must be cured as before. 1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 570 A Feaver... to which the Dysentery and Diarrhoea were only synthomical, not essential.

Synthomize (simptōmæ'iz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE; cf. *symbolize*.] trans. = SYMPTOMATIZE.

1884 J. TAIT Mind in Matter iv. 180 Demonicall possession... was synthomized by superhuman manifestations. 1908 Westm. Gaz. 26 Oct. 8/1 This work synthomizes a spirit new in Great Britain's municipal bodies.

Synthomless (simptōm'lēs), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of symptoms; exhibiting no symptoms.

1886 Brit. Med. Jnrl. 3 July 9/1 A case of stenosis of the pulmonary artery which was synthomless till the ninth or tenth year. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom. xviii. (ed. 4) 140 A limited and otherwise synthomless vaginitis... may bleed alarmingly.

Synthomology, shortened form of SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

1868 Lond. Rev. 22 Aug. 246/2 The synthomology of brain-disease... Dr. Winslow has been the first to map out. 1913 SIR T. BARLOW in Times 7 Aug. 8/a The ambiguous synthomology which clinical observation reveals.

Synthom, -tome, obs. ff. SYMPTOM.

Synthom, obs. form of CEMENT.

Synthomacore, -aker, obs. ff. SIMULACRE.

Synthom = see SAINT, SIN, SINE 1, SUN.

Synthom (sin), prefix, latinized form of Gr. *σύν* (= *syn* prep. with), together, similarly, alike, occurring in many modern scientific terms, the more recent or less important of which are collected in this article.

It undergoes assimilation before consonants, before *l* to *yl*, e.g. SYLLABLE, συλλαβή, SYLLABLES, συλλαβές, before labials to *syll* (q.v.), before simple *s* to *ys*, e.g. SYSSARCOSES, συσσαρκώσεις; before *s* + consonant and *s* it is reduced to *ys*, e.g. SYSTEM, σύστημα, SYZYG, σύζυγος. The assimilation of (n) to (g) before velars, denoted by *y* in Gr., is not represented graphically in L. and Eng., e.g. συγκοπή SYNCOPÉ.

Synœmic (-œ'mik) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἀκμή point, culmination, ΑCME], having the stamens and pistils ripening at the same time; so **Synœmy** (-œ'kmi), simultaneous ripening of the stamens and pistils of a flower (opp. to *heterœmy*). **Synadelphio** (-adē'lik) *a. Zool.* [Gr. ἀδελφός brother] (see quot.). **Synalgia** (-œ'ldjā) *Path.* [Gr. ἄλγος pain; cf. συναλγεῖν to sympathize], sympathetic pain in one part caused by injury in another; so **Synalgic** (-œ'ldjik) *a.*, of the nature of or affected with synalgia (Dorland). **Syndandrium** (-si-nœ'ndriŋm), **Syndandry** (-œ'ndri) *Bot.* [Gr. ἀνδρ-, ἀνὴρ man, taken as = 'male organ, stamen'], abnormal union of stamens. **Synanthema** (-œ'nj'mā) *Path.* (pl. -mata) [mod.L., after EXANTHEMA] (see quot.). **Synaposematic** (-œ'posimæ'tik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. ἀπό away from, σματ-, σῆμα mark] applied to different organisms having common warning colours or other characteristics; hence **Synaposematicism**, -sematism, synaposematic character. **Synœtric** *a. rare*—, concentric (Blount Glossogr. 1656). **Synœrebrum** (-œ'rebrŋm) *Zool.* (pl. -s) [L. cerebrum brain], a term for the compound 'brain' of an insect; hence **Synœrebral** *a.*, pertaining to a synœrebrum. **Synœlados** (sīn'klādos) *a. Bot.* [Gr. κλάδος shoot] (see quot.). **Synœtyledonous** (-œ'til'f'dnŋs) *a. Bot.*, having the cotyledons united. **Synœracy** (sīn'krāsī) *Polit.* [CRACY] (see quot.). **Synœcrinate** (-krā'nīet) *a. Zool.* [CRANIUM], applied to that type of skull which includes certain vertebral elements, as in the higher vertebrates. **Synœryptic** (-krī'ptik) *a. Biol.* [CRYPtic], applied to the resemblance between different organisms (esp. insects) having common protective coloration by which they are concealed from attack. **Synœdiagnostic** *a. Biol.* [DIAGNOSTIC] (see quot.). **Synœchthry** (-œ'ktri), *erron.* -œchthry, *Entom.* [Gr. ἐχθρός hostile], term proposed by Wasmann for the hostile relation between ants and certain other insects which maintain themselves in the ant-colonies as unwelcome guests; hostile commensalism (opp. to *sympathy*). **Synœma** (sīn'mā) *Bot.* [mod.L., *erron.* for *synœma*, f. Gr. νῆμα thread, filament], a column of united stamens-filaments, as in *Orchids*, *Malvaceæ*, etc. **Synœncephalœce** (-ense'faldsīl) *Path.* (see quot.). **Synœpigonio** (-œ'pīgō'nik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. ἐπίγονος descendant], descended from a common ancestor or ancestors. **Synœthnic** (-œ'jnik) *a.* [Gr. ἔθνος nation], belonging to the same nation. **Synœharmonic Math.**, *a.* having a common harmonic relation; *sō.* a locus synharmonic with another (also **Synœharmonic**); see quot. **Synœkaryon** (-œ'kārjŋ) *Biol.* (pl. -a) [Gr. κάρυον nut, taken as = nucleus], a pair of nuclei, or a nucleus produced by the fusion of two nuclei, as in fertilization, esp. in certain fungi; hence **Synœkaryophyte** (-œ'kārjō'fōit) [Gr. φυτόν plant], that stage in the development of a fungus at which synœkaryia are formed. **Synœkinesis** (-œ'kīnīsīs) *Physiol.* (Gr. κίνησις movement), associated movement, esp. reflex muscular movement: so **Synœkinetic** (-œ'kīnē'tik) *a.* [KINETIC], pertaining to or of the nature of synœkinesis. **Synœnomic** (-œ'nō'mik) *a. Anthropol.* [Gr. νόμος custom, law] (see quot.). **Synœcreate** (*erron.* -œch-) *a. Bot.*, applied to stipules which unite into a sheath inclosing the stem (Balfour *Man. Bot.*, 1849, § 160). **Synœorchism** (-œ'rki'z'm) [Gr. ὄρχις testicle], union or fusion of the testicles. **Synœorthographœ** *a.*, having the same orthography, spelt alike. **Synœotic** (sīn'p'tik) *a.* [Gr. ὠτ-, ὠς ear], characterized by union or fusion of the ears in the middle line of the head. **Synœpœmous**, **Synœpœtalous** *adj.*, bad forms of *sympœmous*, -*pœtalous* (see SYM-). **Synœsacrum** (-œ'sæ'krŋm) *Anal.* [mod.L., f. SACRUM], the composite sacrum, consisting of a number of vertebrae united, in birds and some extinct reptiles; hence **Synœsacral** *a.*, pertaining to the synœsacrum. **Synœsepalous** (-œ'sepālŋs) *a. Bot.*, having the sepals united, gamosepalous. **Synœpermy** (-œ'pœ'mi) *Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], abnormal fusion of two or more seeds; so **Synœpermyous** *a.*, characterized by synœpermy. **Synœtechnic** (-œ'tek'nik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. τέχνη art, craft], applied to a resemblance between organisms arising from similarity of

function. **Synœtelic** (-œ'telik) *a. Anthropol.* [Gr. τέλος end] (see quot. for *synœtelic*). **Synœtepalous** (-œ'tepālŋs) *a. Bot.* [see TEpal], having the tepals united. **Synœthermal** (-œ'smāl) [Gr. θερμός heat], *a.* having the same temperature; *sō.* an isotherm connecting places having the same temperature at the same moment of time. **Synœtoxoid** (-œ'tŋksŋd) *a.*, a toxoid having the same degree of affinity for the antitoxin as the toxin from which it is derived.

1870 A. W. BENNETT in *Jrnl. Bot.*, Oct. 316 In 'synœmic plants...the period of maturity of one organ may frequently exceed in length that of the other, so as to render cross-fertilization easy. 1883 *Science* 1. 431/2 In no small number of instances...the plant is strongly protogynous, while it is sometimes synœmic. 1870 A. W. BENNETT in *Jrnl. Bot.*, Oct. 318 'Synœmy, or the contemporaneous maturing of the reproductive organs, is nearly as frequent as protandry. 1887 HARRISON ALLEN in *Science* 11. Mar. 232/2 The action of both wings and feet, since both pairs act together, is what I propose to call 'synœdelphic. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, 'Synœgia, associated or sympathetic pain. 1897 WILLIS *Flowering Plants* 1. 76 Sometimes the union is so complete as to include the anthers, and a 'synœdrium is formed. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 'Synœdrium, Morren's term where stamens normally separated are soldered or united. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.*, VIII. 461 The elemental forms present here [i.e. Auspitz] designated as *anthemata* and the various secondary and later groupings which go to make up the whole *exanthem* as 'synœanthemata. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), 'Synœanthema...a local eruption consisting of a group of papules. 1898 POULTON *Ess. Evolution* (1908) 223 Mullerian Resemblance is not true Mimicry at all, but rather an example of Common Warning Colour...the term 'Synœpœmatic was proposed as descriptive of it. 1907 *Nature* 31 Oct. 676/2 As a further illustration of... 'synœpœmatism, or the adoption of a common warning badge on the part of distasteful forms, we may take the wonderfully diverse assemblage that centres round the conspicuous and distasteful beetles belonging to the genus *Lycus*. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER *Stud. Apus*, ed. 34 We distinguish the original ganglion pair of the prefrontal region as the archi-cerebrum—it is well to designate by a distinct term the composite ganglion, which may result from the fusion with it of other ganglia—it may be called a 'synœcerebrum. 1863 M. J. BEAULIEU *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 313 'Synœclados, used when branchlets grow in tufts from the same point. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Synœtyledonous, having its cotyledons joined together. 1861 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (ed. 2) Note 331 'Synœracy: wherein the executive powers reside in the sovereign one or number; but the legislative powers, in the sovereign one or number, with the active (as distinguished from the passive) portion of the subject citizens. 1904 G. B. HOWES in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1903) 591, I have...proposed to discriminate between the series of terrestrial vertebrates as archœcraniate and 'synœcraniate... The costal sternal, like the synœcraniate skull, is distinctive of the Amniota alone. 1901 *Trans. Entomol. Soc.* 375 Mr. Beddard quotes this...as one of his cases of apparently useless mimicry, but it may be an example of 'synœcryptic resemblance. 1904 POULTON *Ess. Evolution* (1908) 60 Forms having certain structural characters in common distinguishing them from the forms of other groups. Groups thus defined by the Linnaean method of Diagnosis may be conveniently called 'Synœdiagnostic. 1899 D. SHARP in *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 183 'Synœchthry, including those insects, etc., to which the ants are hostile, but which nevertheless maintain themselves in the midst of their foes. 1899 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, 'Synœma, the portion of the Gynostemium corresponding to the position of the combined filaments. 1886 BUCHÉ *Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 680/2 Enœcephalœces arising from abnormal adhesions, or what is technically known as 'synœncephalœce. 1904 POULTON *Ess. Evolution* (1908) 61 Forms which have been shown...to be descended from common ancestors or from a common parthenogenetic or self-fertilizing ancestor. Such groups may be called 'Synœpigonio. 1879 *Times* 12 Mar. 4/1 [Dr. Lasker] is, like his 'synœthnic co-reformer Paul, a man of no great presence. 1890 T. P. KIRKMAN in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jrnl.* V. 102 A...curve...which...touches the *n* harmonicals (*H*), 'synœharmonic with *A* in respect of the *n* pairs (*n* v. *ve*). *Ibid.* 104 Curves...which touch alike the three harmonicals...and meet each its synœharmonic...at the six angles of the hexagon. *Ibid.* 97 The tangents at the intersection of $\phi = 0$ and $q = 0$ form with them an harmonic pencil...Let this be denoted by saying that the two branches of [the curve] $R = 0$ are 'synœharmonicals in respect of [the straight lines] $\phi = 0$ and $q = 0$. 1904 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.*, Apr. 222 L. Petri...finds the two nuclei (the 'synœkaryon) present in the hyphae of the trama, as described for other hymenomyces. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 442 The male and female nuclei closely combine, forming the synœkaryon. 1904 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.*, Feb. 94 That phase in the life-history, the 'synœkaryophyte, which plays so important a part in the development in the Basidiomycetes. 1881 J. ROSS *Treat. Dis. Nervous Syst.* i. v. 1. 162 'Synœkinesis. Under this term are generally included certain involuntary movements of paralysed parts; but I shall extend the meaning of the word so as to include also certain motor anomalies which occur in muscles subject to spasm. 1883 ARTHUR PERLEY *Lect.* 160 Carpo-genethic synœkinesis of the sexes with other phenomena of the botanic hierarchy. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), 'Synœkinetic, pertaining to or of the nature of synœkinesis. 1911 MARETT *Anthropol.* ix. 236 Let us assume, then, that there are two main stages in the historical evolution of society...I propose to term them the 'synœnomic and the synœtelic phases of society. 'Synœnomic' (from the Greek *nomos*, custom) means that customs are shared. 'Synœtelic' (from the Greek *telos*, end) means that ends are shared. The synœnomic phase is, from the psychological point of view, a kingdom of habit; the synœtelic phase is a kingdom of reflection. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Synœorchism. 1886 PINKERTON *Anc. & Sr. Poem* I. p. caliii. 'Synœorthographic and Symphonious Words. 1894 W. BATESON *Study of Variation* xviii. 458 The ears of vertebrates...in the 'synœtic or cephalotic condition are compounded in the middle line to a varying degree. 1890 СЛЕЗОНИИ in *this*

Jan. 31 In 'synœtelous birds the plantars do not cross each other at the back of the tarsus...but coalesce at the point where they usually cross. 1870 A. W. BENNETT in *Jrnl. Bot.*, June 192, I would propose...terms similar to those applied to the pistil, where we use 'apocarpous', and 'syncarpous'...The terms 'aposepalous', 'synœsepalous', 'apopetalous', and 'synœpetalous', would at once convey their meanings. 1903 *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 17 Mar. 282 The pelvis of the Musophagi...its breadth is due...to the great length of the 'synœsacral transverse processes. *Ibid.* 273 The most complete 'synœsacrum is that of *Coua*, and is made up as follows:—1 thoracic, 3 lumbar, 3 lumbo-sacral, 2 sacral, and 4 caudal [vertebrae]. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* p. xxii, Callix 'synœsepalous, coloured. Primulæ. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 'Synœpermyous. 1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Teratol.* 50 'Synœpermy, or Union of the Seeds. 1904 POULTON in *Engel. Brit.* XXVII. 147/1 Resemblances...incidentally caused by functional adaptation, such as the mole-like forms produced in the burrowing Insectivora [etc.]. Such likeness may be called 'Synœtechnic Resemblance. 1911 MARETT *Anthropol.* ix. 236 'Synœtelic [see *synœtelic*]. *Ibid.* 237 That independence of character which is the prime condition of synœtelic society. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 'Synœtelous, the tepals united. 1899 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, 'Synœthermal...having the same degree of heat. Applied to the exterior and interior of the earth, which...are not synœthermal, but differ greatly in temperature. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), 'Synœtoxoid. 1903 [see TOXOID].

Synœdelphite (sīnādē'fōit). *Min.* [ad. G. *synœdelphit* (Sjögren, 1884), f. Gr. σύν SYN- + ἀδελφός brother + -ίτις, -ίτη: so named 'because intimately associated with other related species' (Dana).] An arsenate of manganese and aluminium, with some calcium and magnesium, occurring in black or brownish-black monoclinic crystals. 1894 DANA *Syst. Min.* 801.

Synœeresis (sīnō'etīsīs). *Gram.* Also **synœeresis**. [late L. *synœeresis*, a. Gr. συναίρεσις a taking or drawing together, contraction, f. σύν SYN- + αἰρεῖν to take.] Contraction, esp. of two vowels into a diphthong or a simple vowel.

1577 PRACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* Elij, *Synœeresis*, when of two syllables in measuring, there is made but one, as when of this word *virtuous*, which hath 3. Syllables, we pronounce it with two, thus *virtues*, and likewise *righteous*. 1589 PUTTERHAM *Engl. Poetie* ii. xiv. [xv.] (Arb.) 139 Contracting a syllable by virtue of the figure *Synœeresis*. 1657 J. SMITH *Myth. Rhet.* 176 *Synœeresis*. Is a contraction of two words or syllables into one. 1778 ARDSON *Syst. No.* 470 ¶ 5 Observing that *synœeresis* had been neglected by ignorant Transcribers. 1878 G. CONWAY *Versif.* 89 Syllables which by reason of elision, or *synœeresis*, or slurring, have...no effect on the metre.

Synœsthesia (sīn'stē'siā). *Psychol.* Pl. -œ (-ī). Also **synœs-**. [mod.L., f. Gr. σύν SYN- + αἰσθάνομαι to feel, perceive, after *anœsthesia*.] *a.* A sensation in one part of the body produced by a stimulus applied to another part. *b.* Agreement of the feelings or emotions of different individuals, as a stage in the development of sympathy. *c.* Production, from a sense-impression of one kind, of an associated mental image of a sense-impression of another kind: see quot. 1903.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Synœsthesia*, *synœsthesia*, the production of a sensation located in one place when another place is stimulated. 1897 tr. Ribot's *Psychol. Emotions* ii. iv. 231 If...we try to follow the evolution of sympathy...we distinguish three principal phases. The first, or physiological, consists in an agreement of motor tendencies, a *synergia*; the second, or psychological, consists in an agreement of the emotional states, a *synœsthesia*; the third, or intellectual, results from a community of representations or ideas. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* I. p. xl, Vestiges of the primitive undifferentiated sensitivity persist in the form of *synœsthesia*, e.g. when the hearing of an external sound carries with it, by some arbitrary association of ideas, the feeling of some form or colour.

So **Synœsthesis** [mod.L., a. Gr. συναίσθησις joint perception]: see quot.

1881 MIVART *Cal* 386 note, The sum-total of the mental action of a rational animal may be called its *noesis*, which will be the analogue of the *synœsthesis* or sum-total of the felt neural psychoses of an irrational animal.

Synœgogal (sīn'gōgāl), *a.* Also **synœgogal**. [f. SYNAGOGUE + -AL.] Of, pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of a or the synœgogue.

1682-3 *Case Indiff.* Things to The Synœgogal Worship. 1723 MATTHEW *Vind. Bible* 298 The reason why the Jews omit the points in their Synœgogal copies. 1857 BACON *Powell Chr. without Judaism* 151 The whole ecclesiastical system is shown to have originated out of the synœgogal, not the sacerdotal. 1897 *Fall Mall* G. 5 May 11/1 Objects used in synœgogal and domestic ceremonial. 1894 ZANGWILL *Chittr. Ghetto* Proem (1893) 3 The social hierarchy was to some extent graduated by synœgogal contributions.

† **Synœgogian**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 *slm*. [f. late L. *synœgōga* or Gr. συναγωγή SYNAGOGUE + -IAN.] = *prec.*

1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 116 All their Sinœgogiad or Leuitical Priests are bred here.

Synœgogical (sīn'gōgīkāl, -gōg-), *a.* [Formed as *prec.* + -ICAL.] = *prec.*

1681 B. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 385 The Clarkes of the Chanery...and...Clergy men...would not transfer their name of *Presbyter*, or of *Presbyteratus*, to any such signification, either synœgogical or synœdical, after the Lemannian cut. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph* (1645) 20 Nor were the members of this Assembly, Synod, chosen by the respective Synœgogical Congregations. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl.*

Relig. Knowl. I. 791 Those synagogical desks from which Jewish rabbins read.

So **Synagogism** (sin'agodziz'm, -gog-), attachment to a system likened to that of the Jewish synagogue; **Synagogist** (sin'agodziz't, -gog-), an adherent of the Jewish synagogue.

c1662 F. KERBY in *O. Heywood's Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 27 The Dianists and the contradicting synagogists [cf. *Acts* xix. 1, 8, 9, 27, 34]. 1891 W. TUCKWELL in *Review of Churches* 12 Dec. 1751 A generation stiffened by three centuries of conventional synagogism.

Synagogue (sin'agóg). Forms: 2-6 *sinagoge*, 3-6 *sinagog*, *synagog*(e), (4 *sinagog*), 4-7 *sinagoge*, (5 *synagog*), 5-6 *synagoge*, (6 *synagog*), 8 *sinagogg*, *senegog*, 3- *synagogue*. [a. OF. *sinagoge* (11th c.), mod.F. *synagogue*, or ad. its source late L. *synagōga*, a. Gr. *συναγωγὴ* meeting, assembly, (in LXX.) *synagogue*, f. *συνάγειν* to bring together, f. *σύν* SYN- + *άγειν* to lead, bring.]

1. The regular assembly or congregation of the Jews for religious instruction and worship apart from the service of the temple, constituting, since the destruction of the temple, their sole form of public worship; hence, the religious organization of the Jews as typified by this, the Jewish communion.

Rabbinical Heb. *kenešet*, f. *kānās* to collect, assemble. c1175 *Laub. Hom.* 9 Godemem wite 3e hwet we sinagoge on pan alde lūe. Alwa heiden þe gwis beore sinagoge efter moises laje alwa we habbet nu cberche efter drihtenes laje and efere to þam settes del heo comen þa iudeise folc . . . to pan sinagoge. c1300 *Cursor M.* 13615 (Cott.) þe Ius . . . had made. . . A statut agais Iesum crist. If any wald him leue or lute þair synagoges sild be put vte. 1384 *Wyclif Acts* ix. 2 Saul, axide of him the epistils into Damaske, to synagogs. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 298 The synagoge ys called the people of the jewes, whiche had knowledge of the comynge of criste by holy prophetes. 1521 *Fisher Sermon*. agst. *Luther* i. Wks. (1876) 315 The lawe of Moyses, and the gouernance of the synagoge of the Jewes, was but a shadowe of the gouernance of the vnyuersall chirche of christ. a1873 *Deutsche Rev.* (1874) 191 What was the attitude of the Synagoge towards all these elements? 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 812/2 The synagoge as an institution characteristic of Judaism arose after the work of Ezra. 1909 J. R. HARRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 423 The time when the Christian Church had not finally elongated from the synagoge.

b. *The Great Synagogue*: a Jewish council of 120 members, said to have been founded and presided over by Ezra after the return from the Babylonian captivity.

1625 T. GOODWYN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 180 That great assembly of Prophets and holy men, called together by Esau, for the reformation of the Church, after their returne from Babylon, is called *Synagoga magna*, Their great Synagogue. 1876 B. MARTIN *Messiah's Kingd.* II. iv. 88 The Great Synagogue, which consisted of 120 members, governed the Jews both in political and ecclesiastical matters for about 110 years, from Nehemiah to Simon the Just, when it was merged in the Sanhedrim. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* vi. 156 The Great Synagogue plays a considerable part in Jewish tradition; . . . we now know that the whole idea . . . is pure fiction.

2. *transf.* in hostile controversial use, often in phr. *synagogue of Satan* (in allusion to Rev. ii. 9). In quot. 1464 used ignorantly, through a misunderstanding of *sunt synagoga Satanae*, 'they are the synagogue of Satan', as a personal term of abuse.

1464 in *Academy* 23 Aug. (1890) 151/1 He . . . affirmed that the blessed sacrament of the Auler is a grete devyll of hell, and a Synagoge. *Ibid.*, He . . . affirmed that oure holy Fadre, the pope of Rome, is a great best, and a devyll of hell, and a Synagoge. 1547 *Bk. Marchant's* eijj, To be slayne and murdered of them, or at the least excommunicate in their synagoge. 1565 *HARING Confut. Apol.* iv. 212 b, They can not be the . . . shining church of Christ. . . Wherefore it remaineth that it is the synagoge of Antichrist and Lucifer. *Ibid.* v. 341 b, They resisting the holy Ghost. . . gather to the synagoge of Satan. 1853 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* I. 37 To the comfort of them that love Hym and His Spouse the Catholique Church, and to the condemnation of so many that so willingly and wittingly join in the Synagoge of Satan. 1648 *MILTON Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 571 By the incitement . . . of that unchristian Synagogue [sc. Scots Presbytery] at Belfast. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 133 It were to be wished, that no Arminians had forsaken the Church of England, and took sanctuary in the Synagoge of Rome. 1688 *HOLME Armory* II. 11/2 Where God hath his Church, the Devil will have his Synagoge. 1874 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 233 It is because of the name we bear that the blasphemies of hell are poured upon us. There are the 'synagogues of Satan', in which the blasphemous doctrines of devils are taught.

3. A building or place of meeting for Jewish worship and religious instruction.

Rabbinical Heb. *beth hakkeneseth* house of assembly. [c1175: see 1.] c1290 *Santa Crux* 551 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 17 þo þe rode was þare f. founde, alle þe givies as nome And ladden as forth to heore Synagoge. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2535 To be Synagoge was sche cam þe dore heo hauch oundo. c1400 *MAUNDEY*, viii. (1839) 93 There hesyde was the synagoge where the byshoppes of Jewes and the sarrarins camen to gidere and helden here of Jewes and the sarrarins. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 776/1 They tooke & sacked the Citie of Lincolne, spoyled the Jewes, and slew many of them, entred their synagoge, and brent the boke of their lawe. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. 1. 135 Goe Tuball, and meete me at our Synagoge. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* 224 All of their Religion are enjoynd in solemne Prayer made in their Synagogues thrice every day. 1721 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 197, I was at the Jews Sinegog by Leadon-Hall

Market. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 327/1 The New Synagoge in Great St. Helen's . . . has just been completed. 1876 B. MARTIN *Messiah's Kingd.* II. iv. 82 The synagoge was modelled on the temple. Its windows looked towards the holy city. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 812/1 Synagogues were built by preference beside water for the convenience of the ceremonial ablutions.

†b. *transf.* A place of worship; a temple. In post-Reformation use applied disparagingly to abbeys or the like. Obs.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1467 Thies kynges. turnyt into temple. . . Be counsell of the keepers. . . þat serued þat Synagoge. 1490 *CARTON Enceyds* xiii. 46 Bothe togidre . . . wente the two sutores . . . to the synagoges and temples, where before the alters ther offred sacrifices. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. iii. (1877) L. 74 They . . . began that synagoge [Osney Abbey] 1120, which afterward proved to be a notable den. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. 326 The Noble Family of the Berkeleys may well give an Abbots Mitre for the Crest of their Armes, because so loving their Nation, and building them so many Synagogues [cf. Luke vii. 5].

c. (See quotes.)

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 3/2 A large quantity of this fruit . . . is bought up by Jews occupying stands in Russell-street. Their quarter is known as the 'Synagogue'. 1909 *WARE Passing Eng. Synagoge*, . . . shed in the north-east corner of the Garden [= Covent Garden]. So called from this place (erected 1890) being wholly 'run' by Jews.

†d. *gen.* An assembly; chiefly as a literalism of biblical translation. Obs.

a1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxij. i. God stode in sinagoge of goddes ma. a1325 *Prose Psalter* vii. 7. & synagoge of folke shal encumpas þe. c1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon M.S.* xxiii. 650 Whos deore some stod In þe Synagoge of goddes. 1592 *MARLOWE Mass. Paris* II. ii. There are an hundred Hugonots, and more, Which in the woods doe holde their synagoge. 1881 *N. T. (R. V.) Jas. ii. 2* If there come into your synagoge [1611 assembly] a man with a gold ring.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1654 *PINCHON (title)* The Jewes Synagoge; or, a Treatise concerning The ancient Orders and manner of Worship used by the Jewes in their synagoge-Assemblies. *Ibid.*, To Rdr., I thought it necessary to search out, as well as I could, their Synagoge-worship, together with some of their ancient Discipline-practices. *Ibid.* ii. 38 Whiles the Jews lived in their own land, their synagoge discipline did depend upon their Sanhedrin Courts. 1716 *PAINDAUX Connect. O. & N. Test.* vi. (1718) I. 300 The second part of their synagoge-service is the reading of the scriptures. *Ibid.* 301 Their ordinary synagoge days in every week were Monday, Thursday and Saturday. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 57 A praying, synagoge-frequenting, bean. 1886 *CONDER Syrian Stone-Lore* vii. (1896) 264 The style of the synagoge architecture is very like that of the Roman temples of the same age. The lion, the ram, the hare are carved on the lintels of the synagoge doors—a curious deviation from the law of Moses. 1889 *COHEN & DAVIS (title)* Voice of Prayer and Praise, a Handbook of Synagogue Music. 1910 *Daily Chron.* 1 Feb. 4/7 The proposal that synagoge services should be limited to an hour and a half.

Hence **Synagoguing** *vbl. sb.*, attendance at the synagoge; **Synagoguish** *a.*, showing excessive zeal for the synagoge, fanatical.

1690 *D'URVEY Collin's Walk* i. 37 Your party Synagoguish. Not half so Politique, as Roguish. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher. xlv.* The synagogin, 'the tabernaculin', the psalmist 'that goes on in this house'.

Synallactic (sin'ælæktik), *a. rare*. [ad. Gr. *συναλλακτικός*, f. *συναλλάσσειν* to exchange, bring into intercourse, reconcile, f. *σύν* SYN- + *άλλάσσειν* to change, exchange.] Reconciliatory.

1853 *WHEWELL Grotius* II. xx. II. 252 Retribution [as an end of punishment]. . . is properly what Aristotle refers to synallactic justice.

Synallagmatic (sin'ælægmatik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *συναλλαγματικός*, f. *συνάλλαγμα* covenant, contract, f. *συναλλάσσειν* (see prec.).] Pertaining to or of the nature of a contract or mutual engagement; imposing mutual obligations; reciprocally binding; esp. in *Civil Law*, of a treaty or the like.

1794 *Ann. Reg., St. Papers* 251/1 These sessions . . . which are synallagmatic acts, . . . being infringed by the usurping assembly, would be at present unavailing. 1818 *COLLEBROOKE Obligations* 16 Mutual or synallagmatic contracts are either perfectly or imperfectly reciprocal. 1875 *POSTE Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 362 The several proffered and accepted promises are called a Bilateral or Synallagmatic Convention. 1898 *10th Cent.* Feb. 234 A synallagmatic contract between two States.

So **Synallagmatical** *a.* in same sense; hence **Synallagmatically** *adv.*

1871 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5 Armistice and 'synallagmatical' amnesty. . . When these terms are mutually . . . I beg pardon—synallagmatically accepted, then we are told that the peace will be without conquerors and without conquered.

Synallaxine (sin'ælæksēin, -in), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Synallaxine* pl., f. *Synallaxis* (Vieillot, 1819), name of the typical genus: see -INE.] Belonging to the subfamily *Synallaxine* of dendrocolapine birds, found in tropical America, in habits and appearance resembling tree-creepers.

1862 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 260 The Synallaxine birds are generally found upon the trees, which they traverse with great rapidity in search of the various insects on which they feed. 1883 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* I. 195 Nor has it the restless manner of most Synallaxine birds.

|| **Synalopha** (sin'alɔfə), -phe (-fɪ), *sb. Gram.* Also -lo-. [late L., a. Gr. *συναλοφή*, f. *συναλείφειν* to smear or melt together, f. *σύν* SYN- + *άλείφειν* to

anoint. In F. *synalophe*, It., Sp. *sinalefa*, Pg. *synalepha*.] The coalescence or contraction of two syllables into one; esp. the coalescence (in verse) of two vowels at the end of one word and the beginning of the next, by suppression of the former (or, loosely, by suppression of it, in which case more properly called *elision*). †Also in humorous allusion (quot. 1698).

1540 *PALSGR. Acolastus* Eijj b. When so euer a worde endeth in a vowel, the nexte word folowynge begynnynge with a vowel, than shall the vowel that the precedent worde ended in, be drowned, and not accounted in scanynge, by this figure Synalopha. 1602 *CAMPION Art Engl. Poetic* 38 The Synalopha or Elisions in our toong are either necessary to avoid the . . . gaping in our verse, . . . or may be vsd at pleasure, as for let rs to say let's. 1685 *DRYDEN Synop. Pref.*, Poet. Wks. (1910) 384 [Ovid] avoids . . . all Synalopha's, or cutting off one Vowel when it comes before another, in the following word. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* v. ii, I'll cut off one of his Limbs, I'll make a Synalopha of him. 1741 J. MARTYN tr. *Virg. Georg.* I. 4 note (1811) 2/1 Some editions have *atque*, between *pecori* and *apibus*, to avoid a synalopha. 1827 *LATE Grk. Metres in Theatre of Greeks* (ed. 2) 445 Hegelochus, who acted the part of Orestes, when he came to v. 273, *ék kumátwn yáð áthēs áv yalḗn' ópō*, wanting breath to pronounce *yalḗn' ópō* with the delicate synalopha required, . . . stopped between the words, and uttered these sounds instead, *yalḗn' ópō*. 1867 *BRANDE & COX Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., The synalopha is commonly . . . adopted in Italian and Spanish poetry.

Hence †**Synalopha** *v. trans.* (*nonce-vd.*), to contract by synalopha (in quot. fig.).

1661 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. lvi. (ed. 6) 302 Whatsoever he does well, is presently detracted from, till it be lessened and synalopha'd [ed. 1677 synalopha'd] into nothing.

Synamer: see **SINAMER**.

Synamom(e, -mon(d), obs. ff. CINNAMON).

|| **Synangium** (sin'ændziəm). Pl. -ia. Also anglicized **syngane** (sin'ændz). [mod.L., f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *άγγειον* vessel.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A collective or common blood-vessel from which several arteries branch; *spec.* the terminal part of the arterial trunk in the lower vertebrates.

1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* I. 763/1 *Pylangium* and *synangium*, together, are the equivalents of that portion of the heart which lies between the ventricle and the anterior wall of the pericardium. 1875 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* (1877) 176 The terminal part common to the divergent trunks is the synangium.

2. *Bot.* The oblong mass of coherent sporangia in ferns of the order *Marattiaceae*.

1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* 13 Oct. 560/1 In the later Carboniferous, Marattioid ferns for the first time occur with the sporangia united in a composite organ called a synangium. 1893 *BOWEN in Phil. Trans. B.* CLXXXV. 424 It is difficult to recognize . . . the exact limits of the sporogenous masses in the synangia.

Hence **Synangial** (sin'ændziál), **Synangio** (sin'ændzik) *adjs.*, pertaining to or constituting a synangium.

1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* I. 765/1 Three thick semilunar valves are placed at the ventricular end of this region, and three others . . . at its synangial end. 1902 C. REIS *Ibid.* XXXI. 417/1 Numerous . . . fern-sporangia occur in the petrified material of the Carboniferous formation; the presence of an annulus is a frequent character . . . while synangio sori are rare. *Ibid.*, The genus *Diplazis* of Renault . . . resembles *Corynepteris* in possessing a synangio fructification.

Synanthereous (sin'ænþerɪəs), *a. Bot. rare*. [f. mod.L. *Synantheræus* pl. (Richard, 1801), f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + mod.L. *anthērā* ANTHÉR: see -OUS.] Belonging to the order *Synanthereæ*, a synonym of *Compositæ*, having the anthers united; syn-genesions. Also **Synantherous** (-æñɪərəs) *a.* So **Synantherology** [-LOGY], the study of the *Compositæ*; whence **Synantherological** *a.*, pertaining to synantherology; **Synantherologist**, one who studies or treats of the *Compositæ*.

1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex. s.v. Siphonophyllum*, A *synanthereous plant. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Synantherological. 1881 *Jnrl. Bot. New Ser. X.* 150 The last-named author, *facile princeps* amongst *synantherologists. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Synantherologia* . . . term for a treatise on the plants of the Synanthereæ: *synantherology. 1849 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* § 417 The Stamens . . . may also unite by their anthers, and become syngenesious or *synantherous.

Synanthesis (sin'ænþɪ'sis). *Bot.* [f. SYN- + ANTHESIS.] Simultaneous ripening of the stamens and pistils in a flower; hence **Synanthetic** (-þetik) *a.*, exhibiting synanthesis. So **Synanthic** *a.* [Gr. *άνθος* flower], characterized by synanth; **Synanthious** *a.*, of leaves, expanding at the same time as the flowers (cf. *synanthous*); **Synanthous** (sin'ænþəs) *a.*, (a) applied to plants whose leaves expand at the same time as the flowers; (b) = *synanthic*; **Synanth** (sin'ænþɪ), abnormal union or fusion of two or more flowers.

1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4 (ed. 6) 219 *Synanthesis, the maturing of the anthers and stigmas simultaneously or nearly so. 1909 *Cent. Dict., Suppl.*, *Synanthetic. 1869 N. T. MASTERS *Veg. Teratol.* 37 *Synanthic flowers of *Campanula medium*. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 135 Leaves. *Synanthous (f. e. appearing with the flowers). 1832 — *Introduct. Bot.* 401 *Synanthous; when flowers and

synchondrosis or articulation of the sacrum with the ilium.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 315 A new Synchondrosis or articulation by the mediation of a Cartilage cannot be made. 1730 A. MONRO *Anat. Bone* (ed. 2) 150 On the Chin externally, a transverse Ridge appears in the Middle p., the two Parts, of which this Bone then consists, are joined... in Children by Synchondrosis. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 169 The articulations in which cartilages are employed to keep the bones together are called Synchondroses. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* 1. 249/1 In the sacro-iliac symphysis, or synchondrosis. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* 1. 753/1 The suspensorium... being, as a general rule, united with some part of the wall of the skull by synchondrosis.

Hence **Synchondrosial** (-sīāl) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or constituting a synchondrosis; **Synchondrosially** *adv.*, in the manner of a synchondrosis. So **Synchondrotomy** (-tōmī) *Surg.* [-tomy], the operation of cutting through a synchondrosis, esp. the *symphysis pubis* (SYMPHYSIOTOMY).

1866 HUXLEY *Laing's Pith. Rem. Catthm.* 101 Pelvis put together without their *synchondrosial cartilages and interpubic ligaments. 1888 HULKE in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 419 A rough synchondrosial impression. 1902 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 4 Nov. 291 The pterygials being immovably attached to the scapula and coracoid, either directly or *synchondrosially. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synchondrotomy.

† **Synchrism**. *Obs. rare* ^a. [ad. late L. *synchrisma* (Vegetius) rubbing with liniment, a. Gr. *σύνχρισμα* ointment, f. *σύνχριεν*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *χρίεν* to anoint.]

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr. *Synchrism*, *Synchrism* (*synchrisma*), a liquid Medicine, a thin and spreading ointment. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Synchrism*.

Synchrinal (sī'krīnāl), *a.* (sb.). Now rare or *Obs.* [f. late L. *synchrinalis* SYNCHRONOUS + -AL.]

1. = SYNCHRONOUS 1, 1 b. Const. *to*.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xv. 182 The things that are found to be Synchrinal, have also a natural connexion and complication one with another. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* v. xxxvii. 513 The Vision of things synchrinal to the seven Trumpets. 1673 *Mede's Wks.* Gen. Pref. ***3, Those Passages in the Apocalyp which, though dispersed here and there, are Synchrinal and Homogeneous. 1837 *For. Q. Rev.* XIX. 416 We, last year, brought before our readers a classical Italian tragedy upon the fall of... Napoleon, although the temerity of such synchrinal dramatization was slightly veiled under old Assyrian names. 1856 P. FAIRBAIRN *Prophecy* ii. iii. § 3. 396 Any other prophetic symbols... that follow, must stand to it in the relation of synchrinal, not of continuative and posterior developments.

2. = SYNCHRONOUS 2.

1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 71 They blithely dance, well-timed by castanets, And cymbals, and the synchrinal clap of hands.

† **B. sb.** A simultaneous or contemporary event.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 197 The last Synchrinals are those that are contemporary to the Seventh Trumpet. 1681 — *Expos. Dan.* App. i. 257 Those three Synchrinals, the restored Beast, the Whore, and the Two-horned Beast. 1685 — *Paraphr. Prophet.* xlii. 364.

Synchroneic (sī'krīnīk), *a.* rare. [f. late L. *synchronicus*: see prec. and -ic. Cf. F. *synchronique*.]

1. = SYNCHRONOUS 1, 1 b.

1833 LANA *Elia Ser. II. Barrenness Mod. Art.* At the interposition of the synchronic miracle. 1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* ii. ii. 231 The want of synchronic correspondence... between... closely related assemblages of fossil remains.

2. = next, 2.

1893 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 507 Whose many leaves showed light or dark, synchronic with the breeze.

Synchronekal (sī'krīnīkāl), *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. = SYNCHRONOUS 1. Const. *with*, † *to*.

1653 CHARNLETON *Darkn. Atheism* iv. 149 In the year *Ære Christi* unti 33. (which is synchronic to the 78. of the Julian account). 1677 CARY *Palaeol. Chron.* ii. ii. iii. v. 231 Their Beginning and Continuance Synchronekal with the Kings of Judah and Israel. 1826 E. LIVING *Babylon* I. iii. 179 Which are not successive, but contemporaneous or synchronekal. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 290 On the strength of evidence, synchronekal with the particulars detailed. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. ii. (1865) 801/2 To cast a glance at certain synchronekal events in different parts of the Netherlands. 1865 McLAUCHLAN *Early Scott. Ch.* xix. 251 In the MS. containing the synchronekal kings of Ireland and Scotland.

b. = SYNCHRONOUS 1 b.

1843 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) IV. 252 The attempted synchronekal arrangement of the calendar of operations. 1867 J. BURDON SANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 576 When... great variations of arterial pressure take place... it is necessary... to adopt some method of marking synchronekal points in the two tracings. 1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* (1880) 140 Rev. xvii. a prophecy which by its synchronekal connection with almost all the other predictions... furnishes a most valuable clue.

2. = SYNCHRONOUS 2.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 350 The Systole and Diastole of the Heart and Lungs, being very far from Synchronekal. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 60.

Hence **Synchronecally** *adv.* = SYNCHRONOUSLY.

1749 HARTLEY *Observ.* Mai. i. § 2. 67 Two Vibrations, associated synchronecally. 1818 G. S. FABER *Hera Mosaica* 1. 305 The question... whether they were... written synchronecally with the exodus. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VI. 159/1 The simplicity of Greek architecture... is the element which... forbids its reproduction synchronecally.

Synchronism (sī'krōnīz'm). [ad. mod. L. *synchronismus*, ad. Gr. *σύνχρονισμός*, f. *σύνχρονος* SYNCHRONOUS. Cf. F. *synchronisme*, It. *sins cronismo*.]

1. The quality of being synchronous; coincidence or agreement in point of time; concurrence of two or more events in time; contemporary existence or occurrence.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 21 Is there any greater concordance, or Synchronism, between the prophesie of Elias and this text, than [etc.]? 1614 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 581 and this text, than [etc.]? 1614 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 581 The Apocalypse... hath marks and signs... whereby the Order, Synchronism and Sequel of all the Visions... may be found out. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* iv. (1699) 148 The whole tenor of History, confirm'd by so many Synchronisms and Concurrences. 1712 SWIFT *Art. Polit. Lyring Wks.* 1755 III. 1. 123 It is impossible to explain several phenomena in relation to the celerity of lyces, without the supposition of synchronism and combination. 1803 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton, Th.* 125 Nor is there any synchronism between the most recent epochs of the mineral kingdom, and the most ancient of extraordinary chronology. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. (ed. 4) 95 The relative thickness of deposits is no test whatever of their synchronism. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* lviii. 11. 342 That Eternity, which is the synchronism of all the future, and all the present, and all the past.

b. *Geom.* The property of being synchronous, as a curve (see SYNCHRONOUS 1 c); *spec.* of a circle, the property that chords starting from the same point of the circumference will be described in equal times by particles descending under the influence of gravity.

1867 BRANDE & COX *Diet. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Synchronous*, The synchronism of the circle.

2. Arrangement or treatment of synchronous events, etc. together or in conjunction, as in a history; agreement in relation to the time of the events described.

1612 SELDEN in *Drayton's Poly-olb.* To Rdr. A 2, Upon weighing the Reporters credit, comparison with more persuading authority, and synchronisme, (the best touch-stone in this kind of triall). 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iii. (1677) 143 The coherence and synchronism of all the parts of the Mosaic Chronology. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* i. iv. § 62 (1847) 1. 303 The laws of synchronism... bring strange partners together, and we may pass at once from Luther to Ariosto.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A statement or argument that two or more events, etc. are synchronous; a parallel drawn between occurrences, etc. in respect of time; a description or account of different events belonging to the same period; a tabular arrangement of historical events or personages according to their dates.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 7 Your Synchronisme of Faunus, of Sybilla and Prænestine is to no purpose. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 214 Which two Kingdoms... are... described in a continued Synchronisme, or Contemporary Parallel. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 21 To range them in synchronisms, and try to adjust them with sacred chronology. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Mat. Anc. Irish Hist.* 171 The histories and synchronisms of Erin. 1888 E. L. CURTIS *St. Augustine* vii. 52 We may make a useful synchronism by noting that the time of his residence was in the year following that in which Symmachus had headed a deputation of senators. 1901 *Temple Bible, Exodus* 136 (heading) Synchronism of Ancient History.

c. (a) Treatment of details according to identity of period, as in architecture. (b) Representation of events of different times together, e.g. in the same picture.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VI. 158 The question whether synchronism and uniformity of style are essential to beauty and propriety in architecture. *Ibid.* 160/1 This work is executed with a knowledge of style and detail, with an attention to synchronism... which leaves nothing to be desired. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Diet. Terms Art.* *Synchronism*, a representation of two or more events at the same time; it was a favourite practice with the medieval artists to give the entire life of a saint, or history of an event, in one picture.

3. Recurrence at the same successive instants of time; the fact of keeping time, i. e. proceeding at the same rate and exactly together; coincidence of period, as of two sets of movements, vibrations, or alternations of electric current.

1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. i. 90 Exact synchronism and parallelism of movements, as between those of two exactly regulated chronometers. 1869 TYNDALE in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 231 The heaping up of motion on the atoms, in consequence of their synchronism with the shorter waves. 1873 JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxii. 323 The synchronism required is in Caselli's instrument obtained by a pendulum at each receiving station... the one pendulum controls the other by a current which it transmits... through a special circuit. 1903 *Electr. Rev.* 21 Feb. 290/1 A new synchronism indicator for alternators.

Hence **Synchronismical** *a.*, belonging to a synchronism or account of synchronous events (see 2 b).

1793 HELY tr. O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* 1. 136 The ancient synchronismical account of Flann.

Synchronist (sī'krōnīst), *rare.* Also 8 *synchronist*, [f. prec.: see -IST. Cf. F. *synchroniste* adj.] One who lives at the same time with another; a contemporary.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 228 Abhor'd by all their Christian Synchronists. 1839 GALT *Demom. Destiny* v.

(1840) 32 When years had pass'd, with beauty bloom'd mature The tended synchronists.

Synchronistic (sī'krōnīstīk), *a.* [f. SYNCHRONISM: see -ISTIC.] Belonging to synchronism; relating to or exhibiting the concurrence of events in time; also *loosely*, involving synchronism, synchronous, simultaneous. So **Synchronistical** *a.*, now rare or *Obs.*, in same sense; hence **Synchronistically** *adv.*, in accordance with synchronism; *loosely*, synchronously.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration*, etc. Yjb, Schemes for the more easie understanding, and retaining in memory the *synchronistick order of the Visions of the Apocalypse. *Ibid.* Zijb, The general Synchronistick Table of the Visions of that Book. 1828 [see *synphronistic*, SYN-]. 1854 TURNER *Wall Lett.* (1881) 1. 205 The comparative shortness of the interval... considerably increases the difficulty of the synchronistic view. 1876 S. BACCH *Rede Lect.* 16 The exact definition of three synchronistic events, the rising of the star, and of the Nile, and the commencement of the normal year of 365 days. 1888 A. C. JENNINGS (*title*) *Chronological Tables*. A synchronistic arrangement of the events of ancient history. 1614 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 583, I was once wonderfully pleased with that Opinion... But now at length the Law of *Synchronistical necessity hath beat me from it. 1685 H. MORE *Ref. Baxter* 5 Without this Synchronistical Skill... to pretend to understand the Apocalypse... is as fond [etc.]. 1860 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) 1. 105 Eusebius... undertook a synchronistical compilation of the annals of all known nations. 1684 H. MORE *Answ.* 56 The difficult Visions... should... be referred *Synchronistically to that Prophecy also. 1835 (*title*) *Annales Antiquitatis*. Chronological Tables of Ancient History Synchronistically and Ethnographically arranged. 1878 ZERFFI *Pre-Adamites* 9 We are thus able to trace long periods of an old stone age, a new stone age, and a bronze age, till synchronistically with the historical period we reach the iron age.

Synchronize (sī'krōnīz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. SYNCHRONISM: see -IZE. Cf. F. *synchroniser*.]

1. *intr.* To occur at the same time; to coincide in point of time; to be contemporary or simultaneous. Const. *with*.

1624 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 583 The Second Court... synchroniseth with the Times of the Beast. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* ii. 56 To conceive the times of the little Horn to synchronize with all the middle Synchrinals of the Apocalypse. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1841) III. 345 To make the invasion synchronize with that bankruptcy, might not be so easy. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* Wks. 1863 VI. 245 The birth and the death... synchronise by a metaphysical nicety. 1859 JERVIS *Britannia* vii. 115 The degradation of art which... synchronized so curiously with the revival of classical learning. 1892 S. LAING *Human Origins* 51 A King of this dynasty, Khudrghagar, synchronizes with Abraham.

b. *trans.* To cause to be, or represent as, synchronous; to assign the same date to; to bring together events, etc. belonging to the same time. Also *absol.*

1806 LADY MORGAN *Wild Irish Girl* (1867) I. xi. 184 (Funk) He has synchronized heroes who flourished in two distant periods. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 505/2 This little attempt to synchronise the date of all nations with the Mosaic Deluge. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 55 On 'the 25th day of second month of the seventh year of Ansey', — a date difficult for the historian to synchronize with our own era. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* Introd. 6 Nations accordingly, as the desire of exactness or the wish to synchronize arose, invented eras for themselves.

2. *intr.* To occur at the same successive instants of time; to keep time *with*; to go on at the same rate and exactly together; to have coincident periods, as two sets of movements or vibrations.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. p. xxxiii. So that the movements of Thought may synchronise with the movements of Things. 1869 TYNDALE *Notes Lect. Light* § 304 Waves of ether are absorbed with special energy... by atoms whose periods of vibration synchronise with the periods of the waves. 1871 — *Fragment. Sci.* (1879) II. ii. 31 Small motions which synchronise with the appearance and disappearance of the solar spots. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* iii. 60 If the double period of the ship coincides with the period of the wave, the motions of each synchronize, or keep time, with the other.

b. *trans.* To cause to go at the same rate; *spec.* to cause (a timepiece) to indicate the same time as another.

1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 249 The idea of synchronizing the movements of the two instruments... was employed in telegraphy at a very early period. 1881 BIDWELL in *Nature* 10 Feb. 316/1 The two cylinders would be driven by clock-work, synchronised by an electro-magnetic arrangement. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 11/1 Unless the clock... was synchronised with Greenwich time.

Hence **Synchronized** *ppl. a.*, **Synchronizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Synchronization**, the action of synchronizing; **Synchronizer**, one who or that which synchronizes; *spec.* a device for synchronizing clocks; also, an apparatus for causing two electric machines to go at the same speed, or for indicating the agreement or difference of their speeds.

1828 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* Pref. p. xiii, If the principle of abstract *synchronisation be rejected, the Apocalypse... becomes a mere chaos. 1865 *Fall Wall G.* No. 134. 5/2 The synchronization of the 12th of July with the nomination-day. 1883 OCELVIE (Annandale), *Synchroniser*... one who or that which synchronizes; a contrivance for synchronizing clocks. 1916 *Times* 20 May 7/3 At luncheon time to-day the professional clock winders and

synchronizers will start the work of advancing by an hour the hands of the clocks under their control. 1880 *Echo* 24 Dec. 3/4 The "synchronising" of clocks... by means of pneumatic motive power transmitted through tubes... which has been found to answer admirably in Paris. 1882 C. Woon in *Argosy* XXXIV. 136 We become comparatively intimate; there is a sympathy, a power of "synchronizing". a 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 191 Comparing the affairs of Egypt with the "synchronizing" affairs of the Greeks and Hebrews. 1839 De QUINCEY *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. 1862 III. 293 To suppose, that by some synchronising miracle, the constellation had been then specially called into existence. 1889 *Welch Text Bk. Naval Archit.* iii. 61 If a ship falls in with waves of synchronising period, her rolling will then be the heaviest. 1901 A. RUSSELL in *Electr. Rev.* 19 July 88/2 The synchronising current.

Synchronograph (sɪŋkrəˈnɒɡrəf). [irreg. f. Gr. σύγχρονος SYNCHRONOUS + -γραφία -writing, -GRAPHY, after *chronograph*.] An automatic recording telegraph worked by an alternating electric current, with a synchronously moving strip of perforated paper.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 7/2 Professor Crehore... has invented a wonderful instrument, called the synchronograph, by which he claims that 3,000 words per minute can be telegraphed, received, and automatically recorded. 1897 *Sci. Amer.* 9 Oct. 231/3 Experiments with the synchronograph, recently conducted in England.

Synchronology (sɪŋkrəˈnɒlədʒi). [f. SYN- + CHRONOLOGY. Cf. F. *synchronologie*.] Combined or comparative chronology; arrangement of events according to dates, those of the same date being placed or treated together. Hence **Synchronological** (sɪŋkrəˈnɒlədʒɪkəl) a., pertaining to or constructed according to synchronology.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref. *Synchronology*. Chronology of the same time. 1836 E. CASWALL (title) Pluck Examination Papers... to which is added A Synchronological Table Of... Events at Oxford and Cambridge. 1839 CROSTHWAITE (title) *Synchronology*: being a Treatise on the History, Chronology, and Mythology of the Ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Phoenicians. 1852 G. A. POOLE in *Assoc. Archit. Soc. Rep.* II. 14 A Synchronological Table of the Bishops of the English Sees.

Synchronous (sɪŋkrəˈnəs), a. Chiefly scientific and technical. [f. late L. *synchronous*, a. Gr. σύγχρονος, f. σύν SYN- + χρόνος time; see -OUS.]

1. Existing or happening at the same time; coincident in time; belonging to the same period, or occurring at the same moment, of time; contemporaneous; simultaneous. Const. with.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. v. 56 Hercules, the Tyrian Commander; whom some make synchronous with Moses. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerard* I. 217 It is affirmed by a coetaneous, synchronous, and faith-worthy author. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 42 Formations, which, although dissimilar both in organic and mineral characters, were of synchronous origin. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 19 Synchronous deposits necessarily contain wholly different fossils, if one has been deposited by fresh water, and the other has been laid down to the sea. 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer.* vi. 78 The rainy season on the coasts is not synchronous with that of the uplands.

b. *transf.* Relating to or treating of different events or things belonging to the same time or period; involving or indicating contemporaneous or simultaneous occurrence.

1823 THOMASINA ROSS *Bouterwek's Hist. Sp. Lit.* I. 499 A synchronous account of all the remarkable productions of the polite literature of Spain. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* VI. 159/2 Where is the line to be drawn by which different styles ought to have been set apart as worthy to afford a new starting point for synchronous treatment? 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1249 The synchronous history of the divided kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

c. *Synchronous curve* (Geom.), a curve which is the locus of the points reached at any instant by a number of particles descending from the same point down a family of curves under the action of gravity. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc.

2. Recurring at the same successive instants of time; keeping time with; going on at the same rate and exactly together; having coincident periods, as two sets of vibrations or the like.

1677 F. NORTH *Philos. Ess. Mus.* 20 The synchronous motion of the pulses at the mouth of the Pipe with the vibrations of the included Air promote the Sound of the Pipe. 1733 ARABUTHNOT *Ess. Air* (J.). The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, synchronous and proportional to their changes. 1786 J. PEARSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 98 Pulsation... synchronous with that of the radial artery. 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* iii. (1867) 173 The beats of a bird's two wings are always exactly synchronous. 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xiv. 391 Affected by those undulations which are synchronous with their own periods of vibration. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 42 The spasms of the face and those of the palate were not synchronous.

b. *Electr.* applied to alternating currents having coincident periods; also to a machine or motor working in time with the alternations of current.

1901 A. RUSSELL in *Electr. Rev.* 19 July 88/1 The Power Factor of a Synchronous Motor.

¶ *erron.* Of uniform velocity.

1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. iv. 253 That relation of synchronous vibrations which produces harmony.

Synchronously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

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1. At the same time; simultaneously; contemporaneously.

1793 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* X. 375 To mistrust the opinion of our perceiving many ideas synchronously. c 1865 *J. Wyld's Circ. Sci.* I. 270/1 The time-balls... are lowered synchronously with that of Greenwich. 1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* 13 Oct. 558/2 Next, almost synchronously, Gymnosperms are met with. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 674 Symptoms of arterial ischaemia may occur synchronously with those of basal meningitis.

b. *transf.* In relation to the same times or periods; in accordance with contemporary conditions.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* VI. 160/1 Are the architects of the present day alone to be limited to the servile imitation of styles gone before, and their whole intelligence limited to treating them synchronously?

2. (with reference to recurrent or periodic movement): At the same successive instants of time; at the same rate and exactly together; in time with.

1822-7 *Gooch Study Med.* (1829) II. 33 That the pulse, if the systole of the heart were the only projectile force, must take place, not synchronously all over the system, but... successively through the whole line of the arterial tubes. c 1865 in *J. Wyld's Circ. Sci.* I. 214/4 These alternations take place... synchronously with the reversals of the currents. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 19 The instrument is moved synchronously with the revolution of the heavens.

¶ *erron.* At a uniform rate, uniformly.

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 67 Sonorous bodies... are those whose parts easily vibrate synchronously, so as to give out clear musical sounds. 1872 CONEN *Dis. Throat* 18 The patient should breathe rather deeply, but quietly, synchronously, and without effort.

So **Synchronously**, the quality or condition of being synchronous; synchronism. In recent Dicts.

Synchrony (sɪŋkrəˈni). [f. Gr. σύγχρονος SYNCHRONOUS; see -Y.] = SYNCHRONISM 1, 2, 2 b.

1848 W. W. LLOYD in *Numism. Chron.* XI. 105 Very precise arrangement in sequence and synchrony. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxx. (1865) III. 417 Orosius... anxious... to find or make a synchrony between an epoch so important in the world's history and one of the most signal events recorded in his own creed. 1880 *Athenaeum* 18 Dec. 821/1 The relics of the 'Burnt City' of the Troad favour in the most significant manner a synchrony with the graves in the acropolis of Mycenae.

¶ **Synchysis** (sɪŋkɪˈsɪs). Also *erron.* 6, 9 -chisis, 7-8 -chesia. [late L., a. Gr. σύχχυνσις, f. σύχχυν to mingle, confuse, f. σύν SYN- + χύν to pour. Cf. F. *synchysse* in sense 1, *synchysis* in sense 2.]

1. *Gram. and Rhet.* A confused arrangement of words in a sentence, obscuring the meaning.

1577 PRACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* GJ, *Synchysis*, a confusion of order, in all parties of the construction. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 198 They will oft have a Synchysis, or a disordered confusion of their words. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epilogue* Ess. (Ker) I. 167 And be free Not Heaven it self from thy Impiety. A synchysis, or ill-placing of words of which Tully so much complains in oratory. a 1685 KNATCHBULL *Annot. N. Test.*, Acts xiii. 27 (1693) 133 The English Translator hath exprest the sense, but not Translated strictly to the words, which by reason of the Synchysis... being not well distinguished, are not... so rightly rendered as they ought.

2. *Path.* Softening or fluidity of the vitreous humour of the eye; called *sparkling synchysis* (s. *scintillans*) when minute flakes of cholesterol float in the humour, causing a sparkling appearance in the field of vision.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693), *Synchysis*, a preternatural Confusion of the Blood and Humours of the Eye. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 99/1 The peculiar softening of the vitreous humour called sparkling synchysis.

Synchysis (sɪŋkɪˈtɪk), a. rare¹. [ad. Gr. σύχχυνσις, f. σύχχυν to see prec. and -ισ -ic.] Given to commingling or confounding.

1877 *Keightley's Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* i. 11 note. Lobek terms these writers synchytic mythologists, 'who think that the religions of all nations... were the same from the beginning'.

Syncephal, **Syncephut**, obs. ff. SIN-.

Syncke, **Syncker**, obs. ff. SINK, **SINKER**.

Synckfolly, obs. form of CINQUEFOIL.

1538 TUANER *Libellus, Quingue folium*, synckfolly.

Synclastic (sɪŋklæˈstɪk), a. *Geom.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN- (like) + κλᾶστος, taken in the sense 'bent', f. κλᾶν to break.] Of a curved surface: Having the same kind of curvature (concave or convex) in all directions. Opposed to ANTICLASTIC.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 128 We may divide curved surfaces into Anticlastic and Synclastic. A saddle gives a good example of the former class; a ball of the latter. 1875 P. FROST *Solid Geom.* (ed. 2) I. 379 Any point of an ellipsoid is... a point... at which, if a tangent plane be drawn, the surface in the neighbourhood of the point lies entirely on one side of the tangent plane; such surfaces are called Synclastic.

Synclinal (sɪŋkləˈnəl, sɪŋklɪˈnəl), a. and sb. [f. Gr. σύν SYN- + κλᾶν to bend + -AL.]

A. *adj. Geol.* Applied to a line or axis towards which strata dip or slope down in opposite directions; also said of the fold or bend in such strata, or of a valley, trough, or basin so formed. Opposed to ANTICLINAL.

1823 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 293 A series of unclinal and synclinal lines, which form ridges and troughs running nearly parallel to each other. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 113.

105 A synclinal valley is a valley formed by strata sloping downward from either side. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. (ed. 4) 171 The extension of the Silurian strata... by synclinal folds. 1876 *Pace Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 376 The synclinal basins of London and Hampshire.

b. *transf. and gen.* Inclined or sloping towards each other, or characterized by such inclination.

1880 B. E. FALCONBERG *Desert Life* 300 Narrow avenues of airy palm-trees with their tops of synclinal fan-tracery. 1903 AGNES M. CLERKE *Probl. Astrophysics* i. xi. 126 Synclinal forms (as the petal-shaped structures are called) emerge in both, and the branching effusions round the trapezium seem to mimic details legible in many eclipse-pictures.

B. *sb. Geol.* A synclinal line, fold, or depression.

1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 142 The strata rising and falling in many steep anticlines and deep synclines. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 512 The east shaft... has passed the synclinal and is now cutting through the south-dipping strata.

Hence or so **Synclinally** adv., in the form of a synclinal fold; **Syncline** (sɪŋˈklaɪn), a synclinal fold or depression; **Synclinal** a. = SYNCLINAL a.; **Synclinatorium** (sɪŋklɪnəˈrɪəm), pl. -ia, anglicized **Synclinoire** (sɪŋˈklaɪnɔɪr), see *quots.*; whence **Synclinoiral**, -o-rian *adjs.*

1846 WORCESTER (citing ROGERS), *Synclinal*. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 45 The strata are synclinally and anticlinally bent. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxi. 266 Diagrammatic view of synclines and anticlines. 1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 821 The mountain range, begun in a geosynclinal, and ending in a catastrophe of displacement and upturning, is appropriately named a *synclinoire*. (The word is from the Greek for synclinal, and *ōpos*, mountain). *Ibid.* 823 After the last mentioned synclinal range [of mountains] was completed. 1883 — *Text-bk. Geol.* 56 (Cent. Dict.) Syncline. 1883 A. WINCHELL *World-Life* (1889) 337 Geosynclinals are in progress beneath the sea, which will never attain synclinoire crises unless some revolution provides supplies of sediments. 1893 B. WILLIS in *13th Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* II. 219 The two great types of folds are the syncline and the anticline. The syncline... is a depression of the strata from a flat to a basin-shaped form.

Synclitic (sɪŋklɪˈtɪk), a. *Obstet.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN- + κλῑτικός, f. κλῑν to bend, turn, slope.] Having the planes of the fetal head parallel to those of the pelvis. Hence **Syncliticism** (-sɪz'm), also **Synclitism** (sɪŋklɪˈtɪz'm).

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, Synclitic, Synclitism. 1905 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, Syncliticism.

Synclonic (sɪŋkləˈnɪk), a. *Path.* [f. mod. L. *synclonus* simultaneous spasm of several muscles; see SYN- and CLONIC.] Applied to clonic spasms affecting a number of muscles at once.

1822-7 *Gooch Study Med.* (1829) IV. 470.

† **Syncoopa**, *Obs. rare*, repr. F. *cing pas*, CINQUEPASE, a kind of dance.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 155 So they learne either a French Syncoopa, or an Italian Bergamasko.

Syncope (sɪŋkəˈpɪ), a. *Path.* [ad. med. L. *syncope*, f. SYNCOPE. Cf. F. *syncope*, + *sin-* (15th c.).] Of, pertaining to, or marked by syncope.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 22 A Patient, decumbent of Leptothymick, or rather Syncope fits. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Fever*, The Syncope Fever is that attended with frequent Swoonings. 1822-7 *Gooch Study Med.* (1829) II. 129 As an associate disease it (sc. tertian) is chiefly to be found united with syncope and soporose affections. 1871 A. MEADOWS *Man. Midwifery* 347 The syncope condition of the patient. 1893 GASQUET *Gl. Pestilence* 9 note, Convulsions alternate with syncope attacks.

Syncope (sɪŋkəˈpɪ), v. [f. late L. *syncopāre*, pa. ppl. stem of *syncopāre* to affect with syncope, f. *syncope* SYNCOPE.]

1. *Gram. trans.* To cut short or contract (a word) by omitting one or more syllables or letters in the middle; also *pass.* to be produced by syncope.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Surnames* 130 The tyran Time which hath swallowed many names, hath also in use of speech, changed more by contracting, syncopeing, curtailing, and mollifying them. 1848 VEITCH *Grk. Verbs Irreg. & Defect.* s.v. θῆσκα, It is said that *θεῖσκα* is never syncopeated *θεῖσκα*. 1857 JOS. CURRIE *Notes to Horace*, *Sat.* i. li. 113 *Soldo* is syncopeated for *solido*. 1861 HADLEY *Grk. Gram.* (1884) 47 Δημιῶν... syncopeates all the oblique cases.

2. *Mus. a. trans.* To begin (a note) on an unaccented part of the bar and sustain it into the accented part; to introduce syncopeation into (a passage). b. *intr.* To be marked by syncopeation.

[1667, 1752: see SYNCOPIATED a.] 1776 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* I. vii. 103 [It] disturbs the metre, and syncopeates the music. 1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XII. 538 note, When the treble syncopeates in descending diatonically.

3. *fig. or alusively.*

1904 BLACKBURN *Rich. Hartley* II. 17 A succession of shrill yells, and oaths... syncopeated by the swish of the jambok. 1908 'IAN HAY' *Right Stuff* xi, A retired Admiral... whose forty years' official connection with Britannia's realm betrayed itself in a nautical roll, syncopeated by gout.

Syncopeated (sɪŋkəˈpɪetɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. late L. *syncopatus*, pa. pple. of *syncopāre* (see prec.) + -ED 1.]

1. *Gram.* Contracted by omission of one or more syllables or letters in the middle.

1665 R. JOHNSON *Scholars Guide* 3 A Circumflex tone, (A) used... over... Words Syncopeated and contracted, as... *amāstī*, *tibcen*. 1877 ABBOTT & MANFIELD *Gr. Gram.* § 51 The syncopeated genitive and dative singular of words like *παῖς*.

b. *transf. or gen.* Cut short, abbreviated.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 3/1 The scrappy history, the political tattle, and the syncope gossip. 1911 J. H. A. HART in *Expositor* Jan. 83 St. Matthew is said to explain a syncope report of the original pronunciation.

2. *Mus.* Characterized by syncope.

1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 156 Of Syncope or Driving Canon. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Syncope. In syncope, or driving notes, the hand or foot is taken up, or put down, while the note is sounding. 1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 28/2 This legato and syncope style. 1887 H. C. BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* 165 This bold imitative and syncope passage.

3. In a state of syncope. *nonce-use.*

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. xii. 285 Ethel's smelling-bottle revived one or two syncope young ladies.

Syncope (sɪŋkəˈpiː) Also 6-8 *sin-*. [ad. med.L. *syncope*, -*ōnem*, n. of action f. *syn-* + *copē*: see *SYNCOPE*.]

1. *Gram.* Contraction of a word by omission of one or more syllables or letters in the middle; *transf.* a word so contracted.

c 1532 DU VES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 898 Syncope is none other thing but abbreviation of length. 1623 PENKETH-MAN *Handf. Hon. Pref.* Catus an old syncope of Cautus. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 175 Such syncope and compressions as gave us *arbalist*, *governor*, *pedant*, and *proctor*, from *arcubalista*, *gubernator*, *pedagogus*, and *procurator*.

† 2. *Path.* = *SYNCOPE* *s.v.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxxiv. (1557) 105 The .324. Chapter doth shew of syncope or soundynge.

3. *Mus.* The action of beginning a note on a normally unaccented part of the bar and sustaining it into the normally accented part, so as to produce the effect of shifting back or anticipating the accent; the shifting of accent so produced.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 144 If your face ascende halfe a note, any of the other parts making Syncope. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* viii. 28 Syncope is when the striking of Time falls to be in the midst of a Semibreve or Minum, &c. or, as we usually term it, Notes Driven till the Time falls even again. 1694 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) viii. 24 Notes of Syncope, or Driving-Notes, are, when your Hand or Foot is taken up, or put down, while the Note is sounding. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 46 The Part of the Cadence which has the Ligature or Syncope. 1854 *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 17 Syncope should always have a concord at the unaccented part of the bar. 1880 E. DE PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 13/1 Another very frequent method of changing the position of the accent is by means of syncope.

|| **Syncope** (sɪŋkəˈpiː), *s.v.* Forms: 5 *syn-*, 5-6 *sin-*copis, 6 *cin-*copis (5-6 -in, 6 -yne); 6-7 *syn-*copa; anglicized 7 *sin-*cop, 8 *syn-*cop; 7-syncope. [In earliest use, *sin-*copis, incorrect nom. inferred from *sin-*copin (so in 13th c. OF.), orthographic var. of *syn-*copis, acc. of late L. *syn-*copē (also *syn-*copa), a. Gr. *σύνκοπή*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *κοπή*, stem of *κόπτειν* to strike, beat, cut off, weary. The current form is based directly on the Gr. (Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *sin-*copa.) For the disyllabic *syn-*cop, cf. F. *syn-*copē (sɛnkop).]

1. *Path.* Failure of the heart's action, resulting in loss of consciousness, and sometimes in death.

In quot. 1750 in extended sense, suspension of vitality.

c 1400 *Langranc's Cirurg.* 197 If here falle any ping to him as syncope. *Ibid.* 205 Sumtyme it makip a man to hane syncope. 1525 [see *SWOWING* *tbl. sb.*]. 1527 ANDREW *Branswyke's Disyll. Waters* M. The same water is very good agaynst fayntnes and dasyng named Syncope. 1541 *Bk. Properties Herbs* H iv. Rose water is good for the Syncope. *Ibid.* H v b. It is good for .the Synapoc [mispr. for Syncope]. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I iv. It doth wonderfully comfort in all kinde syncope. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Med. Wks.* (1653) 88 Syncope is a solution of the spirits which forsake the heart. a 1693 *Unguard's Rabelais* III. xxiii. 272 As if she were in a swooning Lipothymy, benumbing Syncope. 1713 *Gentl. Instructed* I. (ed. 5) Suppl. II. p. xi. Some affirm . . . that she had certainly expired of a Syncope, had she not [etc.]. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 54 They [sc. flies and butterflies] came to life after a syncope of longer duration. 1836 MARRYAT *Zaphet* lxxix. I found poor Mrs. Copagus in a state of syncope. 1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 13 Death beginning at the heart is said to be . . . by syncope. 1890 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 543 In Raynaud's disease spasmodic contraction of the arteries occurs in the stage of 'local syncope'.

fig. a 1651 SIR J. SKEFFINGTON *Heroe of Lorenzo* (1652) 9 The weaknes of our Wills are the Syncope of Reputation. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1879) 138 Defenders of the hypocrites, the spiritual vampires . . . under which England lies in syncope. 1855 MORLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 184 Five centuries after the fall of the Western Empire . . . lasted the syncope, the comatose trance of Europe.

2. *Gram.* = *SYNCOPE* 1. Now rare.

1530 FALSCH. 392 In the future indicatvye and present potentia I fynde somtyme syncope used, as *pournoygray* . . . for *pournoygray*. 1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 61 Nas, is a syncope, for *ne* has, or *has* not; as *nould* for *would* not. 1679 *Altop Melius* Ing. I. i. 45 Augustin (or rather Austin; for his Name as well as his Fame suffers a Syncope). 1764 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 419 Instances of such a syncope, or extrusion, . . . are not seldom found in . . . the Old Testament. 1903 WINBOLT *Lat. Hexam. Verse* 212.

† 3. *Mus.* = *SYNCOPE* 3. *Obs.*

1653 L. BROUNCKER tr. *Des Cartes' Compend. Mus.* 53 In these Times Dissonances are frequently used instead of Consonances; which is effected two ways, viz. by Diminution, or Syncope. *Ibid.* 54 A Syncope is, when the end of one Note in one voice is heard at the same time with the beginning of one other Note of an advers part. 1659 C. SIMPSON *Division-Violist* I. 16 A Greater Fourth, or De-fective Fifth, hath this privilege, . . . to be joynd, sometimes,

to the Basse, without Syncope, or Binding. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iv. 249 Syncope and other foolish artifices.

† The following explanation (translated from the *Dict. de Trévoux*), which is repeated in some later Dicts., appears to be an error.

1758 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Syncope*, in Music, signifies the Division of a Note; used when two or more Notes of one Part answer to a single Note of the other Part. [Omitted in later edd.]

4. A cutting short; abbreviation, contraction; sudden cessation or interruption. *rare.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Common Place Wks.* (1677) 161 Give me lieve by a less Syncope of Time to contract Good Friday and Easter both to a day. 1679 [see 2]. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 80 Revelry, and dance, and show, Suffer a syncope and solemn pause. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph., Acharn.* Introd. p. xix, A fourth and fifth campaign, and still no sign of syncope or pause.

† **Syncope**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *syn-*copē. [a. OF. *syncope* (14th c.), or ad. late L. *syn-*copare to *SYNCOPE*.]

1. *trans.* a. To cut short, cut down, reduce. b. To syncope or slur over (a word or syllable).

c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 477 And specially bat he hir duetee Abryge night, ne night syncope hir wages. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 108 Pou hast seyd rechelesly bi seruyse in rape, in syncoyng, in ouyt-skyppyn, in amytyng. *Ibid.* 115 Pe leend seyde: 'I here in my sacche sylabys & wordys, ouerskyppyd and synkopyd'.

† 2. *Mus. a. intr.* To be syncope. b. *trans.* To syncope.

1758 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* [with def. of 'syncope d' note as = dotted note, taken from *Dict. de Trévoux*]. 1759 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Musick* 62 The Bass must always syncope in that case. *Ibid.* 112 That Note is said to be syncope, and is called a Driving-note. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus. s.v.* In harmony, there are three syncope: the first is when all the parts syncope at the same time.

Synoptic (sɪŋkəˈpɪk), *a. Path.* [f. *SYNCOPE* + -IC.] = *SYNCOPE*.

1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 841/2 The local synoptic and asphyxial stages (of Raynaud's disease) were usually well defined. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 879 In the last stage (of opium poisoning), the state may partake of the synoptic character.

Synopist (sɪŋkəˈpɪst), *nonce-wd.* [f. *SYNCOPE* + -IST.] One who syncopeates a word; *spec.* one who omits vowels or other letters, esp. in proper names or titles, and supplies their places with dashes, dots, or asterisks, as in satirical writing.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 567 ¶ 8 In order to outshine all this modern Race of Synopists, . . . I intend shortly to publish a Spectator that shall not have a single Vowel in it.

So **Synopsism**, the practice of so writing a word, or a word so written. In recent Dicts.

† **Synopize** (sɪŋkəˈpaɪz), *v. Obs.* Also 5 -yse.

[a. OF. *synopiser* intr. to swoon, ad. med.L. *syn-*copizare, f. *syn-*copē *SYNCOPE*. Cf. It. *sin-*copizzare, Sp. *sin-*copizar.]

1. *intr.* To be affected with syncope; to swoon.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 Thenne dydo . . . hare it moche incapyentli and sorrowfully & in suche anguysshe of herte that she swooned, syncopeysed, & syghed. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 37 b/2 Fearing lest he should grow faynt, or syncopeize.

2. *trans.* To cut short, 'clip', contract, syncope. 1642 T. TRESOOT *Zeal. Magist.* 13 Doe not Syncopeize . . . thy words. 1680 DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* 114 A Poetical humor of Syncopeizing and contracting their words.

Hence † **Syncopeization** (so obs. F.), condition of 'syncopeizing', syncope.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 The persone must first be in syncopeization or fayntnes.

Synoptic (sɪŋkəˈpɪk), *a. Path.* [ad. mod.L. *syn-*opticus, ad. Gr. *σύνκοπος*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *κόπτειν* to beat, strike, weary.] = *SYNCOPE*. So † **Synoptical** *a. Obs.*

1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 142 Another [fever] is synoptical, which is hot in respect to the Fever, but cold in respect to the Syncope. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Syn-*opticus, . . . synoptic. 1886 *Nature* 6 May 23/1 The pneumotoretic passed into the 'synoptic' respiration.

Synoptyledonous to -*craniate*: see *SYN-*.

Syncranterian (sɪŋkrənˈtɪəriən), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *κραντης* wisdom teeth + -IAN.] Having the teeth in a continuous row, as certain snakes: opp. to *DIACRANTERIAN*. In recent Dicts.

Syncretic (sɪŋkrɪˈtɪk, -kreˈtɪk), *a. (sb.)* [f. *SYN-*CRETISM, prob. after *Doctici*, *Doctetism*.] Characterized by syncretism; aiming at a union or reconciliation of diverse beliefs, practices, or systems. 1840 F. BARRHAM *Allyst* 17 The Syncretic Society which we founded for the advancement of literature. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 293 The philosophy which at the time Minucius was writing arrayed itself against Christianity, was . . . syncretic. 1884 SAYCE *Anc. Empires East* 204 The syncretic spirit of Phoenician art.

b. *sb.* = *SYNCRETIST*. (Ogilvie, 1883.)

Hence **Syncretical** *a.* in same sense; **Syn-**creticism (sɪzˈm) = *SYNCRETISM*.

1850 L. O. ACTON *Lett.* lxiv. (1906) 145 The representative among Belgian public men of this syncreticism, Dedecker. 1864 tr. *Renan's Life of Jesus* Introd. 18 Asia Minor was . . . the theatre of a strange movement of syncretical philosophy.

Syncretion (sɪŋkrɪˈʃən). [Badly f. prec. or next, after *concretion*.] A combination or synthesis of various tenets or principles. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 664 note A loose and vague

syncretion of Egoistic and Universalistic Hedonism. 1904 *Month* Jan. 4 A syncretion of incompatible principles.

Syncretism (sɪŋkrɪˈtɪzəm). [ad. mod.L. *syn-*cretismus (D. Pareus, 1615), a. Gr. *συνκρητισμός*, f. *συνκρητίζειν* to *SYNCRETIZE*. Cf. F. *syncretisme*, 'the joining, or agreement, of two enemies against a third person' (Cotgr.).]

Spelt *syncretism* by Ash (1775), who derives it from *κράτος* power; the spelling is recorded by some later Dicts.]

Attempted union or reconciliation of diverse or opposite tenets or practices, esp. in philosophy or religion; *spec.* the system or principles of a school founded in the 17th century by George Calixtus, who aimed at harmonizing the sects of Protestants and ultimately all Christian bodies: see *CALIXTIN* 2. (Almost always in derogatory sense.)

1618 *Barnvelt's Apol. Ded.* A 4, We may much blush thereat; yea even as much as we patiently did for your Syncretisme, after it lighted into the hands and style of Moguntinus the Jesuit. 1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* III. 26 Independency being a meer complication and Syncretismus, or rather a Sink and Common Sewer of all Errors. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Canon* 274 Plotting a Carnal Syncretism, and attempting the reconciliation of Christ and Belial. 1650 STILLINGF. *Iren.* I. vi. § 3 (1662) 109 Grotius . . . when he designed the Syncretism with the Church of Rome. 1778 APHORISME *Preval. Chr.* 162 This divine light . . . was . . . obscured by the prevailing syncretism of true and false religion. 1831 SIM W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 409 Their particular dissensions were merged in a general syncretism to resist the novelty equally obnoxious to all. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. iii. § 96 It may be considered as a part of this syncretism, as we may call it, of the material and immaterial hypotheses, that Descartes [etc.]. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 294 Syncretism, under every possible form—ethical, political, social, and theological, was the favourite policy of the Roman emperors. They would have all the varieties of mankind called in and restamped at the Caesarian mint. 1889 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* xv. 11. 94 The process of syncretism, by which various god-names and god-natures are mingled, so as to unite the creeds of different nomes and provinces.

Syncretist (sɪŋkrɪˈtɪst). [f. prec.: see -IST.

Cf. F. *syncretiste*.] One who practises or favours syncretism; one who attempts to unite diverse beliefs, etc.; *spec.* = *CALIXTIN* 2. Also attrib.

1758 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ecd. Hist.* Cent. xv. II. i. § 5 margin, The Platonic Syncretists. 1764 *Ibid.* Cent. xvii. II. i. § 20 The Syncretists . . . used their warmest endeavours to promote union and concord among Christians. 1806 C. BUTLER *Life of Grotius* III. 201 The projects of religious pacification did not cease with Grotius. . . One description of persons, who engaged in this design, was denominated Syncretists, or Calixtines. 1890 P. H. HUNTER *After the Exile* I. ix. 181 Darius Hystaspes was not a syncretist of the type of Cyrus. 1893 *Tablet* 14 Jan. 61 A syncretist scholastic of the earlier part of the seventeenth century.

Syncretistic (sɪŋkrɪˈtɪstɪk), *a.* [f. prec.: see -ISTIC and cf. mod.L. *syncretisticus* (Calovius 1682).] Belonging to, or having the character of, a syncretist or syncretists; relating to, or characterized by, syncretism. So **Syncretistical** *a.*

1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ecd. Hist.* Cent. xvii. II. i. § 21 margin, The rise of the Syncretistical or Calixtine controversies. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 57 The signal for the Syncretistic controversy given by Buscher in his work against Calixtus. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iv. (1876) 115 Zenobia . . . succeeded Alexander in her . . . attachment to the syncretistic philosophy. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 145 A set of syncretistic legislators. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 68 The syncretistic sects that had sprung up in Alexandria. 1914 PATRICK CLEMENT of Alexandria I. 4 A like syncretistic tendency was exhibited in Gnosticism.

Syncretize (sɪŋkrɪˈtɪz), *v.* [ad. mod.L. *syn-*cretizare, ad. Gr. *συνκρητίζειν* to combine, as two parties against a third (of uncertain etymology; explained in the 16th and 17th c. as 'to form alliances in the manner of the Cretons').]

1. *intr.* To practise syncretism; to attempt to combine different or opposing tenets or systems; † loosely, to agree, accord.

1675 *Altop Anti-sozzo* 326 If . . . we consider which of Christs spiritual Excellencies syncretize with them [sc. the types]. a 1698 in R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 55 A Phrase which carrieth an odd sound, and syncretizeth with the Nestorian Gibberish. 1698 S. CLARKE *Script. Justif.* Introd. B 3, Why may not the extending it further be charged as a Syncretizing with the Antinomians? 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 470/2 Their . . . syncretizing attitude towards the New Testament.

2. *trans.* To treat in the way of syncretism; to combine, as different systems, etc.

1907 *Hibbert Trul.* Jan. 276 One cannot merely syncretize religions.

|| **Syncretis**. ? *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. *σύνκρησις*, f. *συνκρίνειν* to compound, compare, f. *σύν* SYN- + *κρίνειν* to separate.] Comparison; *Rhet.* a figure by which diverse or opposite things are compared.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 207 Syncretis is a comparison of contrary things, and divers persons in one sentence. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentilewom.* 38 All Knowledge is increased by Syncretis. 1674 M. LEWIS *Ess. Educ.* *Yonth* 17 All Instruction ought to be by syncretis, that is, comparing what we are to learn with what we know.

|| **Syncytium** (sɪnsɪˈtɪəm). *Biol.* Pl. -ia. Also anglicized *syncyte* (sɪnˈsɪt). [mod.L. (Haeckel), f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *κύτος* receptacle, vessel, taken as = cell (see *CYTE*).] A single cell or protoplasmic mass containing several nuclei, formed either by fusion of a number of cells without fusion of the

nuclei, or by division of the nucleus without division of the cell-substance. b. A structure composed of such cells forming the outermost fetal layer of the placenta.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Hist. Anim.* iii. 113. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* § 26. 31 One [group of muscular tissue] consists of cells simple in form, the other of fibres derived from cell-aggregates, or from syncytia; the latter is indicated by the presence of numerous cell-nuclei. 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VI. 260 The presence of emboli of placental giant-cells (syncytium) in the pulmonary capillaries in cases of puerperal eclampsia. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Experim. Embryol.* 55 The fusion of distinct cells into a syncytium, as in the trophoblast.

Hence **Syncytial** (-sitiāl) a., of the nature of or pertaining to a syncytium; **Syncytiolys** (-loiz) v. [cf. next], to cause destruction of the syncytium (see b above); **Syncytiolysin** (-plism) [LYSIN] (see quot.); **Syncytioma** [mod.L. after *sarcoma*, etc.], a tumour of the syncytium (sense b.); **Syncytiotoxin** (see quot.).

1895 *Athenaeum* 29 June 842/1 The origin of the ova from 'syncytial masses of protoplasm. 1903 THAYER *Schmaltz Path. & Pathol. Anat.* 545 Syncytial masses, or trabeculae of syncytial cells. 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* 26 Aug. *Epid. Curr. Med. Lit.* 35/1 'Syncytiolysing antibodies. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7), 'Syncytiolysin, a lysin destructive to the syncytium. *Ibid.*, 'Syncytiotoxin, a toxin that has a specific action on the syncytium.

Synd(e, var. of **SIND** sb. and v.

Syndactyl (sindæktīl), a. and sb. Also -yle. [a. *F. syndactyle* (Cuvier), f. Gr. σύν SYN- + δάκτυλος finger, DACTYL.] a. adj. Having some or all of the fingers or toes wholly or partly united, as certain mammals (e.g. kangaroos) and birds (e.g. kingfishers and web-footed birds). b. sb. A syndactyl animal. So **Syndactylic**, **Syndactylous** adjs.; **Syndactylism**, **Syndactyly** [F. *syndactylie*], the condition of being syndactyl, esp. as a malformation or deformity; **Syndactylized** ppl. a., rendered syndactyl.

1836 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* i. iv. 1. 148 This union of the two outer toes, which, according to M. Cuvier's views, makes them 'syndactyle. 1873 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 178 The middle and outer toes are perfectly coherent for a great distance, constituting the syndactyle. . . foot. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* i. 267/1 note. The inner toe being deficient; and the two other outer ones being united as in the other 'Syndactyles. 1840 WHWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* i. Intro. p. cxi. To anglicize the terminations of the names which Cuvier gives. . . thus . . . the Passerines, . . . the Syndactyles. 1835 PARTINGTON *Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* i. 441/2 'Syndactylic feet. These [birds] have all the three front toes united. 1899 Buck's *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 555/1 'Syndactylism in the lower extremity is less rare, . . . it is not uncommon to see two of the toes united as far as the first interphalangeal joint. 1915 *Man* XV. 176 Photographs and skiographs of members of a family showing hereditary syndactylism and polydactylism. 1908 *Biometrika* Mar. 27 When two fingers are closely 'syndactylized the nails are also united. 1835 Penny *Cycl.* IV. 156/2 Bee-eater. . . one of the 'syndactylous tribe, which have the external toe nearly as long as the middle one, and both joined together up to the penultimate articulation. 1898 *Guide Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 109 The feet [of wombats] show a slight tendency towards a syndactylous structure. 1864 *Reader* 13 Feb. 205/2 Union by integument, or 'syndactyly, of the three middle digits.

Syndale, -all, obs. ff. **SENDAL**.

Syndaw: see **SINDAW**.

Synde, obs. form of **SHEND** v. 1

c. 1275 LAV. 26569 Brutus ous wolleþ synde.

Syndetomy (sindēktōmī). *Surg.* [irreg. f. Gr. σύνδεσμος ligament (cf. SYNDESMO-) + ἐκτομή excision.] Excision of a strip of conjunctiva around the cornea; peritomy.

1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 19 Syndetomy—Peritomy. —This operation was first practised by Dr. Furnari, of Paris, in 1862. It consists in excising a band of conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue, . . . from around the cornea. *Ibid.* 20, I have on several occasions performed syndetomy as a preliminary to inoculation. 1889 [see PERITOMY].

|| **Syndendrium** (sindēndrīŋm). *Zool.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L., f. Gr. σύν SYN- + δένδρον tree + -ium.] The thick flat quadrate disc suspended from the umbrella by the dendrostyles in rhizostomous hydrozoans.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* i. 18 In the Rhizostomidae a complex tree-like mass . . . is suspended from the middle of the umbrella. . . The main trunks of the dependent polypterous tree . . . unite above into a thick flat quadrate disc, the syndendrium, which is suspended by . . . the dendrostyles.

Synder, obs. form of **CINDER**, **SUNDER**.

|| **Synderesis**. *Obs.* Also 5 synderesys, 6 sinderesis, 6-7 synderisis, 7 synth-, sinteresis. [med.L. *synderesis*, repr. med. (and mod.) Gr. pron. of συνήρησις SYNERESIS. Cf. F. *syndérèse*, *tr. sinderese*, It. *sinderesi*, Sp. *sinderesis*, Pg. *synderesis*.] = SYNERESIS.

c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* i. xviii. (1859) 19 [Sathanas loq.] Come forth, thou foule Synderesys, and say what thou knowest of this fals pilgrym. c. 1420 f. Lyoc. *Assembly of Gods* 937 Macrocosme was the name of the felde. . . In the myddes therof stood Conscience. . . Synderesys sate hym withyn cloyd as in a parke, with hys tables in hys hand her dedys to make. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4963 Synderesys. . . Vs as mycho for to seyn. . . The higher party of Resoun; Wherby A man shal best discerne Hys conscience to gouerne. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* i. xlii. 31 Sinderesis is a naturall power

of the soule sette in the hyghest parte therof, mouynge and sterynge it to good, & abhorrynge euyl. 1598 MARSTON *Sat.* iii. viii. Poems (1879) 173 Returne, returne sacred Synderesis, Inspire our truncks. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. iv. The soules Synderesis. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 271 Some sparks of Synderesis, and the lawes of reason. 1603 DEKKER & CHETLE *Grisit* iii. ii. I thought (by the Synderesis of my soule) I had not been imperished. 1651 J. FLEAQUE *tr. Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* i. lxii. 40 When they [sc. passions of the soul] follow the Intellectual apprehension, . . . they are called intellectual passions, or synderesis.

b. Remorse or prick of conscience. (Cf. F. *syndérèse*.)

1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* i. 39 It is no great priviledge to be exempt from care or inquietnes, as unto stones to be free from maladies, and heasts from a feeling of Synderesis. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 183 Being persuaded to a moderation of life by that Synderesis [sic], that touch of conscience, which comes sometimes by nature.

Hence †**Synderesize** (sind-) v. *trans.*, to make conscientious; to discharge conscientiously.

1600 *Tournefort Transf. Metam.* xxxvi. Wks. 1878 II. 202 Pull off their golden maske, And bid them strait sinderesize their task.

Syndorique, error for **syndelique**, **SYNETIC**.

Syndery, obs. Sc. form of **SUNDRY**.

Syndesmo- (sindēsmo), before a vowel **syndes-**, repr. Gr. σύνδεσμος that which binds together, a ligament, in recent terms of anatomy.

Syndesmitis, (a) inflammation of the ligaments;

(b) inflammation of the conjunctiva. **Syndesmo-**

doitoid a. (sb.), applied to the articulation formed

by the transverse ligament of the atlas vertebra

and the odontoid process of the axis. **Syndesmo-**

graphy, description of the ligaments (Dunglison

1844). **Syndesmo-**logy, that branch of anatomy

which treats of the ligaments. **Syndesmo-**sis,

the union of two bones by a ligament; hence

Syndesmotia. **Syndesmo-**tomy, dissection or

surgical section of ligaments.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Ophthalmia*, *Oph-*

thalmia membranarum [= Conjunctivitis]. ***Syndesmitis**.

Ibid., **Syndesmitis**, inflammation of articular ligaments.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Syndesmotoid** adj. 1901 DORLAND

Med. Dict. (ed. 2), **Syndesmotoid**, the posterior of the

two alto-axial articulations formed between the anterior

surface of the transverse ligament and the back of the

odontoid process. 1909 *Med. J.* 11. 400 Elements of

Myology and ***Syndesmo-**logy. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's*

Anat. 8 The study of anatomy is commonly divided . . . into

several distinct branches. . . Osteology. . . **Syndesmo-**logy [etc.].

1746 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 321 The Kotula . . . is connected to

the Tibia by a strong ***Syndesmosis**. 1885 Buck's *Handbk.*

Med. Sci. i. 200/1 False, fibrous, or incomplete, ankylosis

(syndesmosis) may be either intra-articular or extra-articular.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1848), ***Syndesmotomy**, . . . dis-

section of the ligaments. 1888 Buck's *Handbk. Med. Sci.*

VI. 778/1 **Syndesmotomy**, or the subcutaneous division of

ligaments, is employed . . . in the reduction of old dislocations.

Syndetic (sindētik), a. [ad. Gr. σύνδετικός,

f. σύνδεω to bind together.] Serving to unite or

connect; connective, copulative. So **Syndetical**

a.; hence **Syndetically** adv.

The incorrect form *synderique* in quot. 1621 is due to the

Fr. orig. *uerf's synderiques*, which is copied by Cotgrave.

1621 LOOGE *Summary Du Bartas* i. 280 The Tendons. . .

which the Physicians (after Hippocrates) have called Synder-

ique [read Syndetique] Nerues. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Syndetic**,

Syndetical. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Syndetically**.

Syndiagnostic: see **SYN-**.

Syndic (sindik), sb. Also 7 sin-, syndique,

(sin-, syndict), sindicque, syndike, 7-8 sin-,

ayndiok, 7-9 sindio, (8 syndao); also in L.

form, 7 sin-, syndicus. [ad. F. *syndic*, †-ique

(14th c.), delegated representative, chief magistrate

of Geneva, † critic, censor, = Pr. *sendegue*, It.

sindaco controller, syndic, Sp. *sindico* syndic, re-

corder, assignee, Pg. *syndico* deputy, delegate, ad.

late L. *syndicus* advocate or delegate representing

a town, a. Gr. σύνδικος defendant's advocate, f.

σύν SYN- + δίκη judgement.]

1. An officer of government having different

powers in different countries; a civil magistrate,

or one of several such, entrusted with the affairs of

a city or community; *spec.* each of four chief

magistrates of Geneva.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 88 The towne

[sc. Geneva] is governed by a councill of two hundred. . . out

of which is chosen an other counsell, composed of five and

twenty, and out of these fower especial men, called Sind-

iques, who have the managing of the whole commonwealth.

1654 WHITLOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 124 The

three presidents, who are the principal magistrates of the

town, with the syndick, who is in nature of recorder. a 1700

EVELYN *Diary* 16 Oct. 1644 We got to anker under the

Pharos. . . at the mouth of the Mole of Genoa. . . Towards

evening we . . . came on shore. . . where after strict examination

by the Syndics, we [etc.]. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy*

Wks. 1871 IV. 577 In Furia they have a syndic for supreme

magistrate. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. iii. 15 There

are also four sindics, or lawyers, who act as secretaries of

the state [at Hamburg]. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I.

88 Turned aside to Auvergne, the seat of the count de la

Bourdonaye, to whom I had a letter. . . as a person able to

give me every species of intelligence relative to Bretagne,

having for five-and-twenty years been first syndac of the

noblesse. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 138

Each district had its commandant, or syndic. These were the judges in civil matters, . . . and had also command of the militia. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* i. 18 The little band halted . . . in the midst of the cathedral square while the captain bade farewell to the syndic of the town.

2. One deputed to represent, and transact the affairs of, a corporation, e.g. a university; *spec.* in the University of Cambridge, applied to members of special committees of the senate, appointed by grace for specific duties.

1607 T. RIDLEY *View Civ. & Eccles. Law* 4 What is the office of a Procurator, Solicitor, or Syndic, or Factor? 1612 DORNE *Let. to Sir H. Goodere* 9 Apr. A Book written against the Popes Jurisdiction. . . by one Richer, a Dr. and Syndique of the Sorbonnis. 1668 *Grace Senate Univ. Camb.* 22 July in Kennett *Register* (1728) I. 733 May it please you, that Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson may be your legal Syndicks, . . . to treat and conclude with the said Archbishop. 1726 *AVLIERE l'arcegon* 427 As a Proctor has the Management of the Business of particular Individuals; so a Syndick manages the Affairs of aggregate Corporations. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 408 Mr. Leyser, syndic of the mines was . . . at the top of the pit. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* Apr. 293/1 The [printing] machine has been exhibited to the Syndics of the press at Cambridge. 1818 RAKEN *Hist. France* iv. iv. IV. 324 The syndic was the general procurator or agent of the university. 1821 C. BUTLER *Hist. Mem. Engl. Catholics* iv. § 2. IV. 13 The greater canons constituted the chapter. . . with an officer called a syndic to transact their temporal concerns. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 253/2 The various trading companies in Paris and the university had also their syndics. 1906 W. WALKER *John Calvin* i. 11 The Sorbonne, under the lead of its syndic, Noël Bédé, condemned his views in April, 1547.

† 3. A censor of the actions of another. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., **Syndic**, a Sindicke, Censor, Controller of manners. 1617 SIR D. CARLETON *Let.* (1775) 208 To make them sensible . . . of the wrong. . . in playing the syndic of the actions of so great a prince. 1638 DRAUM, or HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 165 It is not lawful for a subject to be a syndick of the actions of his prince. 1658 PHILLIPS.

4. **Greek Hist.** The title of various officials at Athens and elsewhere (see quots. and Smith's *Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq.*).

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* v. 391 Let the Commons chuse Syndicts, that all things which are done against evil doers, may be executed without Reproof. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. ii. iii. xiv. 179 They have two or three Greek syndics on the part of the people, to take care that the ancient laws of the island [sc. Cephalonia] are observed. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* v. § 4. I. 281 The new law being prepared by this numerous committee, five officers, called Syndics, were appointed to defend the old before the assembly; which then decided between the two.

5. (See quots.) *rare*—o.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* [from *Dict. de Trévoux*], **Syndic**, . . . a Person appointed to solicit some common Affair, wherein he himself has a Share; as happens particularly among several Creditors of the same Debtor, who fails. 1846 WORCESTER, **Syndic**, . . . (French law) an assignee. 1847-54 WEBSTER s.v., As in France, syndics are appointed by the creditors of a bankrupt to manage the property.

Hence **Syndicship** = **SYNDICATE** sb. 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, **Syndicate** or **Syndickship**.

† **Syndic**, v. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [ad. F. *syndiquer* to criticize, censure, = It. *sindicare* to look over accounts, censure, Sp. *sindicar* to accuse, ad. med.L. *syndicare* to examine, f. *syndicus* SYNDIC.] *trans.* = **SYNDICATE** v. 1: cf. prec. 3.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii. xc. They, who tooke to Syndicque in this sorte The Actions of a Monarch.

† **Syndicable**, a. *Obs.* *rare*—o. [ad. obs. F.

syndicable, f. *syndiquer*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (from Cotgrave), **Syndicable** . . .

subject unto examination, censure, or contemlment.

Syndical (sindikāl), a. [ad. F. *syndical*, f.

syndic SYNDIC sb.] Only in *syndical chamber*

(occas. union) = F. *chambre syndicale*, a union of

people engaged in a particular trade, for the pro-

tection of their interests; a trade-union.

1864 *Gd. Words* 877/2 Skin-dressers, glovers, whitesmiths, harness-makers, &c., all dwell upon the necessity of forming in France 'syndical chambers,' i.e., authorised trade societies, for their respective trades. . . They look to this 'syndical chamber' to extinguish strikes. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 12/1 The Syndical Chamber of Chemical Product Manufacturers.

Syndicalism (sindikālīz'm). [ad. F. *syndicalisme*, f. *syndical*: see prec. and -ISM.] A movement among industrial workers having as its object the transfer of the means of production and distribution from their present owners to unions of workers for the benefit of the workers, the method generally favoured for the accomplishment of this being the general strike.

See Sir A. CLAY *Syndicalism & Labour*, 1911, A. W.

Kirkaldy *Economics & Syndicalism*, 1924.

1907 *Contemp. Rev.* June 778 'Syndicalism' has a bad odour with the 'respectable' artisan. 1912 J. H. HARLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 329 Syndicalism, open or baptised under the name of Industrial Unionism, is one of the unsettling influences in the world of workers.

So **Syndicalist** [F. *syndicaliste*], an adherent or

advocate of syndicalism. Also attrib.

1907 *Nation* 23 Nov. 259/1 The Syndicalists urged a

general strike, not only of the railways, but of all workmen,

thus hoping to throw the whole country into anarchy. 1907

S. DEWEY in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 276/2 The Syndicalist

movement—a sort of revolutionary, as distinguished from

political, trade-unionism. 1911 G. B. SHAW in *Times*

24 Oct. 9/6 The most dangerous rivals of the Parliamentary

Labour Parties in France and England just now are the Syndicalists.

Syndicate (sindik'et), *sb.* Also 7 *syn-*, *sindicat*. [ad. F. *syndical* of syndic, body of syndics, †censure, = Pr. *sindagat*, It. *sindacato* rendering of accounts, order, permission, Sp. *sindicado* syndicate, *sindicato* office of syndic, ad. med.L. **syndicatus*, f. *syndicus* SYNDIC: see -ATE 1.]

1. The office, status, or jurisdiction of a syndic.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* (from Cotgrave), *Syndicat*, the office or degree of a Syndick. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* I. 10 Being of the little Council leads one to the Syndicat. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Syndic*, The Syndicate comes by Turn to sixteen Persons.

2. A council or body of syndics; *spec.* a university committee appointed for some specific duty (see SYNDIC sb. 2); also, a meeting of such a body.

1644 *DARCI Birth of Heresies* To Rdr., The Venetians... have a supreme Magistracie, which they call a Syndicate, that once in a few yeeres, suruey all the Offices and Dignities in their Common-wealth. 1833 *tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xi. 246 They were obliged to render an account of their administration before a syndicate charged with an examination of their conduct. 1835 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 115 The Syndicate appointed 'to consider and report to the Senate, upon... the Library, &c.'... recommend the appointment of a special Syndicate for making enquiries [etc.]. *Ibid.* 116 A Room for the Vice-Chancellor for holding Syndicates or other uses. 1861 *Lo. Brougham Brit. Const.* App. iii. (1862) 429 The office of the Syndicate (in the Dutch Republic) was to watch over the Constitution established by law.

3. A combination of capitalists or financiers entered into for the purpose of prosecuting a scheme requiring large resources of capital, esp. one having the object of obtaining control of the market in a particular commodity. Hence, more widely, a combination of persons formed for the promotion of an enterprise; *esp.* a combination for the acquisition of articles, etc. and their simultaneous publication in a number of periodicals; also, a combination of newspapers controlled by such a body.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. The shares of the promoters... are thrown into a common stock, and put at the disposal of a secret committee, called by the harmless and, indeed, rather pretty name of a 'syndicate'. Our language owes this term, we believe, to certain French financiers. 1876 *World V.* No. 109. 5 Extensive purchases of railroad stocks were made by Syndicates. 1877 *Giffen Stock Exch. Securities* 44 A 'syndicate' may be taken as a general alias for any combination of speculators on the Stock Exchange to force prices in one direction or the other. It is oftenest used in the narrower sense of a combination or partnership to introduce and sell a newly-created security to the public. 1880 *Standard* 29 Nov., The conclusion of the contract with a powerful Syndicate for raising £8,000,000 to complete the Northern Pacific Railway in three months. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 300/1 Such a syndicate of quacks and dupes as those who have lately undertaken to run Mr. Parnell. 1889 *Public Opinion* (U.S.) 16 Feb., What are called newspaper syndicates are rapidly extending their field of action. By the establishment of offices not only in America, but at Paris, Berlin, Vienna... they are able at once to confer world-wide fame on any author whose work is at their disposal. 1890 *J. HATTON By Order of Court* (1891) 108 It's like a bear transaction against a strong syndicate. 1891 *Athenaeum* 12 Sept. 356/3 The first instalment... will appear next month in a 'syndicate' of English and American newspapers.

Syndicate (sindik'et), *v.* [In sense 1, f. med.L. *syndical-*, pa. ppl. stem of *syndicare* (see SYNDIC v.). In other senses, f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To judge, censure. *Obs.*

1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* 154 Not how hee shall iudge quicke and dead at his second coming, but how his Vicar shall inquire, Examine, Syndicate, Sentence, Depose: yea, Murder Princes on earth. 1627 *HAKESLAP Apol.* iv. ii. § 4. 200 Aristotle... undertooke to censure & syndicate both his Master, and all other Law-makers before him. 1642 *MARCOMBES in Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1882) IV. 203 Those that have but mediocre [employments] are soe much observed and Syndicated. 1822 *Mrs. NATHAN Langreath* III. 230 Would that I had to syndicate her oppressors!

2. To control, manage, or effect by a syndicate; *esp.* to publish simultaneously in a number of periodicals (see SYNDICATE sb. 3).

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 5/2 Government loans... are all 'syndicated'—deposited, that is, in the strong boxes of the finance houses interested in their success. 1889 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 6/2 Mr. W. F. Tiltotson... first acclimated in this country the American system of 'syndicating' fiction. 1892 'Max O'RELL' *Frenchman in Amer.* 240 Dr. Talmage syndicates his sermons, and they are published in Monday's newspapers in all quarters of America. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 7/2 It is probable that the issue is only syndicated.

3. To combine into a syndicate.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 2/1 To underwrite... syndicate, or otherwise provide working capital for bona fide mining companies. 1892 (see syndicated below). 1916 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 539 A mortgage by bonds, which the bank... will probably share with other banks with whom it is syndicated.

Hence *Syndicated ppl. a.*, *Syndicating vbl. sb.*
a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxvi. 215 Syndicated cock (*orig. syndiqué*). 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 52 There is time-bargain syndicating for those who prefer a modern road to ruin. 1889 *E. M. CLERKE in Dublin Rev.* Apr. 367 The conditions of trade in the United States under the syndicated system. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 4/8 Ouida... has lashed out against agents, syndicates, and the syndicated. 1892 *Times* 14 Oct. 7/2 The proportion of syndi-

cated, or as we should say, of union workmen in France. 1893 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 193/1 The principles of the syndication of literary material.

Syndicateer (sindik'et-er). [f. SYNDICATE sb. + -ER.] A member of a (financial) syndicate.

1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 146/1 The syndicateer-in-chief was Mr. Pierpont Morgan. 1908 *Sir C. WYNDHAM in Daily Tel.* 26 Mar. 9/2 The sinews of war are to be provided by millionaires: in other words, our old friends the syndicateers.

Syndication (sindik'et-jən). [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *syndicatio*, -ōnem examination (cf. obs. F. *syndication* censure, criticism, Pg. *syndicação* inquiry), f. *syndicare* (see SYNDIC v.). In sense 2, f. SYNDICATE v.: see -ATION.]

†1. The action of judging. *Obs. rare.*

1650 *HOBBS De Corp. Pol.* II. ix. § 6. 182 It is therefore necessary, that there be a Power Extraordinary... for the Syndication of Judges and other Magistrates, that shall abuse their Authority.

2. The action or process of forming a syndicate. 1887 *Christian Union* 9 June (Cent. Dict.) The age of syndication, hypothecation, and stock-watering. 1910 *10th Cent. Aug.* 244 The system of syndication has killed free competition at home. 1916 *Times* 8 May 7/6 The German aniline dye companies... announced another important step towards the syndication of practically the whole industry.

Syndicator (sindik'et-er). [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *syndicator* examiner (cf. obs. F. *syndicateur* examiner, censor, Sp. *sindicador* informer, prosecutor), agent-n. f. *syndicare*: see SYNDIC v. and -OR 1. In sense 2, f. SYNDICATE sb. or v.]

†1. One who judges; a judge. *Obs. rare.*

1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* 245 In Capital matters, saies your great Syndicator, it is lawfull to redeeme the life, *per fas & nefas*. 1768 *Boswell Corstia* III. 153 The procurators... choose some persons of high credit and respect, as syndicator... These make a tour through the different provinces, as our judges in Britain go the circuits... These syndicators are exceedingly beneficial.]

2. One who forms a syndicate. *U. S.*

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Syndicator*, one who syndicates, or effects sales. (Recent.) 1896 *Voice* (N.Y.) 12 Nov. 5 A large class of capitalists and 'syndicators'.

Syndir, Syndoc, Syndon(e), Syndow, Syndre, Syndri(e): see SONDER a., SINTOC, SINDON, SINDAW, CINDER, SUNDRY.

Syndrome (sindrōm). Also 7 *syndrom*. [mod.L., a. Gr. *συνδρομή*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *δρομ-*: *δρομῆναι* to run.]

1. *Path.* A concurrence of several symptoms in a disease; a set of such concurrent symptoms.

1541 *Copland Galien's Therap.* 2 Blij, They enquire the cause prymyttye as partye of all the syndrome. 1605 *DANIEL Queen's Arcadia* III. ii. (1606) Fij, That so we may prevent the syndrome Of Symtomes. 1670 *MAYNWARING Vita Sana* vi. 75 The syndrom is lethal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 207 Charcot's syndrome has in a number of reported cases been a precursor of arterio-sclerotic gangrene.

†2. *transf. or gen.* A concurrence, concurrence; a set of concurrent things. *Obs.*

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 66 This motion is termed coition, and that not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a Syndrome and concourse of each. 1652 *Bices New Disp.* Pref. 7 A farraginous Syndrome of Knaves and Fools. 1651 *CHARLETON Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) Pref. Distracted with a syndrome of Remorse, Fear, Anger, and Despair. 1661 *GLANVILLE Scaphis Sci.* xxv. (1665) 156 Every single motion owning a dependence on such a Syndrome of pre-required Motors.

Hence **Syndromic a.**, of or pertaining to the syndrome or combination of symptoms in a disease. 1890 *Smithsonian Rep.* 648 The syndromic episodes, the extreme manifestations of dis-equilibrium.

Syndry(e), obs. forms of SUNDRY.

Syndyasmian (sindoi'æzmian), *a.* *Anthrop.*

[f. mod.L. *syndyasmus*, ad. Gr. *συνδυασμός* coupling, pairing, sexual intercourse, f. *συνδύειν*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *δύειν* to couple, f. *δύο* Two: see -IAN.] Pertaining to or marked by sexual union without exclusive coition or with temporary cohabitation.

1877 *L. H. MORGAN Ancient Society* III. i. 384 The Syndyasmian or Pairing Family... was founded upon marriage between single pairs, but without an exclusive cohabitation.

Syndyr, obs. form of CINDER.

Syne (sɪn), *adv.* (*conj.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

Forms: 4 *seine*, *syn*, 4-6 (*ɔ*) *sine*, 5 *seyn* (e), *syen* (e), *syon*, (8-9 *saan*), 4- *syne*. [Contracted form of ME. *sethen*, *SITHEN*, perh. influenced by ON. *síðan*; cf. *HYNE*, *THYNE*, *WHYNE* for *HETHEN*, *THETHEN*, *WETHEN*. The northern-English spellings with -i- (-ey-), riming with *i*, are common to all four words; their phonological significance is obscure. See also the corresponding form with shortened vowel, *SIN adv.*; cf. *SEN adv.* and *SENE adv.*]

1. Directly or next after that; at the next moment; immediately afterwards; then; thereupon; = *SINCE* A. 1. (Occas. strengthened by *after*.)

13. *Gosp. Nicodemus* 1669 (Galba MS.) In aramathi he set me seine (*ricnes* hein, *sein*). 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 216 Valtir, steward of scotland syne. That than was bot ane herdas hyne, Com with a rout of nobill men. c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) i. 4 Pan men passez thurgh be land of Pynceras... and syne to be citee of Bradrenople and syne (ed. 1839 *afre*) to be citee of Constantynople. c 1400 *Song Roland*

826 All the cursed men to mahoun criene, Jedis them on the lond, hold to-gedur syne. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* III. ix. 1085 And there it was syne myne day. c 1475 *Rau/Colliscar* 87 First to lofe, and syne to lak, Peler I it is schame. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ensis* i. ix. 78 My fader. The riche realm of Cyper waitit by weir, And wan it syne. 1561 *WIKET Four Scoir Thre Quesit.* xvi. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 106 Be reconcilit with thi brother, and syne cum and offir thi gift. a 1568 *Wyle of Auchtermuchty* 47 (Bann. MS.) And the gudman raisit eftir syne. a 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 515 First spye bath, syne try bath. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 37 He empties all the water, syne He fills the place with brandy-wine. 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 28 He first speer'd at the guidman, And syne at Giles the mither. 1785 *BURNS Holy Fair* xxiv, In comes a gaucie, gash Guidwife, An' sits downe by the fire, Syne draws her kelpuck an' her knife. 1826 *R. CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* (1870) 283 Jethart justice—first hang a man, and syne judge him. 1891 *MORRIS Poems by Way, Son's Sorrow* 146 Three sons my true-love bore me there, And syne she died who was so dear. 1902 *BUCAN Watcher by the Threshold* 247 Syne he rebuked her coldness.

†b. (with prospective reference): Directly after this, immediately, presently. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xviii, Go, loke thou digte oure soper syne. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 534 Nay, tary not so we get ado syne.

o. (in reference to serial order generally): = *THEN* 3b. In the next place, next, further, moreover: = *THEN* 3b. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 565 And syen our neighbors sat we luf. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 2 And syne efter sail folowe the 'principle parties of the buke. c 1550 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* iv. 653 And sine the drink it was sa delicious. a 1578 *LINDSEAY* (Piscottie) *Chron. Scotl.* (S.T.S.) I. 4 First to pleis god and syne our nobill king.

2. At a later time, afterwards, subsequently; *esp.* in phr. *soon or syne*, sooner or later.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 450-3 Bot syne our lord sic grace thaim sent, That thair syne, throw thair gret walour, Come till gret hycht & till honour. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 198 Abyde vnto syne. c 1587 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* xx. 8 He recomencis, as 3c play your pairs, Once, soon or syne. a 1600 *HOOKER Serm. Nat. Pride* iii. Wks. 1888 III. 627 As verily as God is just, his justice will show itself upon them soon or sine. 1678 *Hist. Indulgence* Ep. to Rdr., Soon or syne he shall be put to it. 1722 *W. HAMILTON Wallace* 318 Each Rogue... Shall be discov'rd soon or syne. 1854 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Magd. Hepburn* I. 19 His fate... waits for him soon or syne. 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* vii, We may as well get it over soon as syne!

3. Since that time, since then: = *SINCE* A. 2.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) iv. 13 Seyne backward myght na knyght see hir. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ensis* I. ix. 79 Evir syne of Troye. The destruction has bene wele knawin to me. *Ibid.* II. xi. 99 Neuir syne with ene saw I hir eft. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xlii, I hne seen it mysel mony a day syne. 1854 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* xii, Marry, indeed am I, my gracious liege—the poor Lord Spinachi, once—the humble woodman these fifteen years syne.

4. (So long) before now; ago: = *SINCE* A. 4. See also *LANGSYNE*.

[14. *R. Glouc. Chron.* (Rolls) 52 (MS. B) 3it is nougt longe syne.] 1573 *TYRRE Refut. in Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 18 It was Hierusalem ane thousand and fyve hundredth yere syne. c 1620 *A. HUME Brit. Tongue* Ded. (1865) 1, I... set my-selfe, about a yee syne, to seek a remedie. 1785 *BURNS Twa Dogs* 28 [He] had Luath ca'd him, After some dog in Highland sang, Was made lang syne. 1788 *W. H. MARSHALL Yorksh.* II. 349 'How lang saan!', 'A year saan.' 1818 *SCOTT Hrd. Mid.* v, Ye said a gliff syne it was *quits*, and now I heard ye say *quits* with my ain ears. 1871 *C. GIBSON Lack of Gold* xii, He was here a minute syne.

†b. *conj.* = *SINCE* B. 4. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1864 (Dubl. MS.) A sot I hym halde, Pat ay hasc dene & dyspyte of dedes of lityll, *Syn* (*Askm.* MS. Sen) oft be hasloktst her is heuen to be sternes. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 181 Eternalle God, quhy suld I thus wayis de: Syne my beileff all hail remans in the?

Syne, obs. f. *SIN*, *SIGN*; var. *SIND*.

|| **Synecdoche** (sine'kōdki). *Gram.* and *Rhet.*

Also 4-5 *syn-*, *sinodoches*, 5 *synadochie*, 6 *sinodochine*, *senec(h)doche*, 6-7 *syneoch-doch*, 7 *sinodoches*, *synegodoch*, *synech-dochie*. Also *anglicised* 6 *sinodoch*. [a. late L. *synecdoche* (in med.L. *sinodoch*), whence obs. F. *synodoché*, a. Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, f. *συνεκδέχεται* lit. to take with something else, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἐκδέχεται* to take, take up. Cf. F. *synecdoche*, -doque, It. *sineddoche*, Sp. *sin(c)doque*, Pg. *synecdoche*.

The form *sinodochine* represents the acc. *synecdochen*, *συνεκδοχῆν*, and *synodoches* is a new nom. formed upon it; cf. *synopsis*, -is, s.v. *SYNCOPE*.]

A figure by which a more comprehensive term is used for a less comprehensive or *vice versa*; as whole for part or part for whole, genus for species or species for genus, etc.

Formerly sometimes used loosely or vaguely, and not infrequently misapplied.

1388 *Wyclif's Bible*, *Prol.* xii. (1850) 47 Bi a figure clepid synodoches (*v.r.* synodochie), whanne a part is set for al, either al is set for oo part. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 263 Criste was seide to be in the .herte of therthe thre daies and iij. nyghtes by a figure callede sinodoches, after Seyate Austyn, sythe Criste reste not in his sepulchre but by xliii howres. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg. Resurr.* (1892) 52 Jhesus was in the sepulchre iij. dayes & iij. nyghtes. But after saynt austyn the first day is taken by synecdoche, that is, that the last part of the day is taken (etc.). 1548 *R. HUTTEN Sum of Divinitie* E ij b, They imaginee a Synecdoch to be in thys worde. *Ibid.* F viij b, The subtyll caucillacions, whereby they sayne Synecdoche. 1551 *T. Wilson Logike* (1580) 75 Therefore, whereas I saie, the Church doeth not erre, it is called Synecdoche, that is to saie, when the parte is vsed

for the whole [sic]. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 l. 55, I did send for you to draw me a devise, an Im-
prezza, by Synecdoche a Mott. 1612 J. MASON *Anat. Soc.*
56 By these two blessings (to wit) the sunne & raine mean-
ing all other earthly benefites whatsoever, by the figure
synecdoche. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* i. v. § 94. 295
By a Synecdoche of the whole for the part, he might be said
to forsake the Visible Church. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.*
44 Of the Grammarians it is called a Synecdoche, or Com-
prehension, when a common word or name is restrained
to a part which is expressed by the Accusative Case. . . as,
Æthiops albus dentes, an Ethiopian white in the teeth;
here, white agreeing to the teeth only, is attributed to the
whole Ethiopian. 1660 JEA. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i.
iii. 58 It is by a Metonymy and a Sacramental Manner of
speaking, yet it is also a synecdoche of the part for the
whole. 1718-21 J. TRAPP *tr. Virg. Eclogues* i. 87 note (ed.
2) l. 11 *Aristas*, by a Metonymy of the Adjunct, for Har-
vest; and Those by a Synecdoche, for Years. 1872 MINTO
Engl. Prose Lit. Intro. 15 Metaphors, personifications,
synecdoches and metonymy in almost every sentence. 1900
R. J. DRUMMOND *Apost. Teach.* viii. This ordinance was fre-
quently by synecdoche spoken of as the Breaking of Bread.

Synecdochic (sinekdō'kik), a. [ad. mod.L.
synecdochicus, a. Gr. *συνεκδοχικός*, f. *συνεκδοχή*
SYNECDOCHE.] a. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* = next, a. b.
Ethnol. Involving SYNECDOCHISM (see b).

1787 PINKERTON *Dist. Scythians* i. iv. 69 note, Diodorus
Siculus remarks the cloudy speech, and intellect, synecdo-
chic phrase, and hyperbolic pride, of the old Celts. 1894-5
Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. 21 Incantation and sorcery
through nail-parings, hair-combings, and other parts of the
person (the synecdochic magic of Mason).

Synecdochical (sinekdō'kikāl), a. [f. mod.L.
synecdochicus; see prec. and -ICAL.] a. *Gram.* and
Rhet. Involving or constituting synecdoche.

1597 DRYDEN *Heroic. Ep. Shore's Wife to Edw. IV*
Note 2, Isis here is used for Thamesis by a Senecdochical
[1608 synecdochical] kinde of speech. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL
Sacrilege Handled 21 Tremellius... noteth this speech to be
both Synecdochical, in putting Sacrifices for all sorts of
Offerings; and Metonymicall. 1637 GILLESPIE *Engl. Pop.*
Cerem. iii. viii. 165 The first... is the proper signification;
the second is metaphorical; the third synecdochical. 1650
FULLER *Pisgah* ii. v. 134 A cup being taken here by a
synecdochical metonymy for all plentiful provisions. 1702
C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. l. 5/2 Synecdochical [mispr-
doctrinal] Pay, being a certain figure in our avaritious...
Rhetoric, by which there passes, *pars pro toto*. 1876 J.
MARTIN *tr. Kel's Comm. Ezekiel* xl. 38-47 A synecdochical
designation applied to every kind of animal sacrifice.

b. *Ethnol.* = prec. b.
1887 O. T. MASON in *Science* 7 Jan. 17/2 Synecdochical
Magic.

Synecdochically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.
Cf. late L. *synecdochicē*.] In a synecdochical man-
ner; by synecdoche.

1609 BELL *Theoph. & Remig.* 111 So that Christ vn-
doubtedly meaneth all the scriptures of the old Testament,
when synecdochically he meaneth [read nameth] onely the
Propheets. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. l. 280 So it
is said that Christ was three dayes in the grave... which...
must be taken Synecdochically, or by understanding a part
for an whole day. 1670 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 71 All the
world is synecdochically taken for the most parts of it.
1709 CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* 7 By Meat and Drink
are Synecdochically comprehended all other Things of like
Nature. 1837 WHELEWRIGHT *tr. Aristoph.* II. 32 note, The
miseries of war, for which shields are put synecdochically.
1911 H. S. HARRISON *Quoted* xvii. The eyes (which you use
synecdochically to represent the character).

Synecdochism (sinekdō'kiz'm). [f. SYNEC-
DOCHE + -ISM.] a. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* Synec-
dochical style; the use of synecdoche. b. *Ethnol.*
Belief or practice in which a part of an object or
person is taken as equivalent to the whole, so that
anything done to, or by means of, the part is held
to take effect upon, or have the effect of, the whole.

1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 463 The surmise of Jovius, though
not absolutely impossible is... so unusual a specimen of
catachrestic synecdochism as to be scarcely admissible.
1894-5 *Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.* 23 One or more
pieces of the skull (for in synecdochism the piece carries the
virtue of the whole) of the slain enemy were used as amulets.

Synechalle, -schalle, obs. ff. SENESCHAL.
¶ a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1871, 1910.

Synechia (sin'kīā, properly sin'kōi'ā). *Path.*
Pl. -iā. [mod.L., ad. Gr. *συνέχεια* continuity, f.
συνεχῆς continuous, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἐχειν* to have,
hold (cf. *συνέχειν* to hold or keep together).] An affection of the eye, consisting in adhesion of
the iris to the cornea (*anterior synechia*) or to the
capsule of the lens (*posterior synechia*).

1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye*
(1874) 53 During the healing... the pupillary region of the
iris... is liable to become engaged in the wound, and an an-
terior synechia to result. *Ibid.* 81 If... the pupil should
become closed... by posterior synechia, an iridectomy should
be performed. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose*
II. 481 Synechia are occasionally symmetrical, being pre-
sent in both nasal fossae in corresponding situations.

Synechthry: see SYN-.

Synectic (sine'ktik), a. [ad. late L. *synecticus*,
a. Gr. *συνεκτικός*, f. *συνέχειν*: see prec. and -IC.]
a. Of a cause: Producing its effect directly, with-
out the intervention of means; immediate; *spec.* in
Old Med. = CONTINENT a. 6 b. b. *Math.* Applied
to certain continuous functions: see quot. 1888.
So + **Synectical** a. (in sense a); **Synecticity**
(-isiti), the quality of being synectic.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* i. xvii. 68 A Cause Effi-
cient is said to be next in Species which is so joyued by its
Existence to its Effect, as that it is joyued to it without any
mediating Virtue. . . Hitherto appertaineth the Emanative
Cause: Likewise the Continent, or Synectical of the Physi-
cians. 1888 B. WILLIAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 721
A function of a complex variable which is continuous, one-
valued, and has a derived function when the variable moves
in a certain region of the plane is called by Cauchy synectic
in this region. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Cause*, The physicians,
following Galen, recognized three kinds of causes, the *pro-*
catartetic, *progenital*, and *synectic*. . . The *synectic*, con-
taining, or continent *cause* is the essence of the disease
itself considered as the cause of the symptoms. 1891 *Ibid.*,
Synecticity.

Synedrial (sine'driāl), a. [f. SYNEDRION +
-AL.] = next, b.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 428/2 The respect in which the
synedrial president was held.

Synedrian (sine'driān), sb. and a. [f. next +
-AN.] a. sb. A member of a synedrian; see also
quot. 1606. b. adj. Of or belonging to a synedrian.

1606 T. WHETRNALL *Disc. Abuses Ch. Christ* 119 [They]
call them that desire to have restored againe the ancient
order of Parish Synedries, Consistories, or Presbyteries...
by the nick names of Synedrians, Consistorians, and Puri-
tans. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Sanhedrim*, Synedrians
(*synedri*) are the Counsellors, Judges, or Members of that
Court. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xxxix. § 4. IV. 448 The
Synedrians, resident deputies of the subject states... met to
take the matter into consideration. *Ibid.* 449 It was not
probably the purpose of Chares and Demosthenes to injure
or offend the Synedrial allies.

Synedrian (sine'driān), **synedrium** (-ēm).
Pl. *synedria*. Also 8 *synhed*; 7 *anglicized pl.*
synedries; 8 in forms assimilated to SANHEDRIM,
synhedrim, *synedrin*. [mod.L., a. Gr. *συνέ-*
δριον, f. *συνέδρος*: see next.] A judicial or repre-
sentative assembly, a council, consistory; *spec.* the
Jewish SANHEDRIM.

1584 E. PAGET *Cabin's Harvi. Evangelists* 5 The Syn-
driion, a chosen counsell of the stocke and posterite of
David, whose auctorite was great. 1590 NASHE *Passquill's*
Apot. 1. D. J. The Bishoppes... should be throwne downe,
and the Iewes Synedriion set vp. 1606 Synedries [see
SYNEDRION]. a 1642 B. MOUNTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* v. (1642) 341
Annas the younger... calleth a Consistory or Synedriion, and
citeth James. 1677 Howell's *Vind. in Harl. Misc.* (1810)
VI. 128 How... uncapable am I to censure the proceedings
of that great senate, that high synedriion, wherein the
wisdom of the whole state is epitomized? 1728 CHAMBERS
Cycl., *Sanhedrin*, or *Synedrin*, among the Ancient Jews.
1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 7 In their sweltering town-houses,
or supposed synedria. *Ibid.* 86 If a two-years drought
happens, the synedrim... convene in a body, and make
proper enquiry into the true cause of their calamities. 1808
MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xxxv. § 1. IV. 238 Seventy-five cities,
of importance enough to have each its representative in the
congress, or, in the original term synedrium, which assembled
at Athens. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 424/1 The [Jewish]
synedrium at that time was a political and not a scholastic
authority. 1897 R. H. STORV *Apostolic Ministry Scot. Ch.*
i. 21 The synedriion held its meetings in the building used
by the synagogue for its religious services.

Synedrous (sin'drōs), a. *Bot.* rare-°. [f.
mod.L. *synedrus*, a. Gr. *συνέδρος* sitting with, f.
σύν SYN- + *ἔδρα* seat: see -OUS.] Growing on an
angle of the stem, as a leaf-stalk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Syneidesis (sin'idē'sis). *Theol.* Obs. [Scho-
lastic L., a. Gr. *συνείδησις* consciousness, con-
science, f. *συνείδωμι* to be cognizant of or privy to
a thing, with refl. pron. to be conscious of.

Cf. *Syneide* (personified) in c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary*
Magd. 1245 But still Syneide comforts her againe And tells
her, y^e lambe, for sinners must bee slaine.]

That function or department of conscience which
is concerned with passing judgement on acts already
performed. (Contrasted with SYNTESIS.)

1630 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* (1623) B j b,
Synesisis-science, that is, an actual application of our
knowledge, to this or that particular act or object. 1643
HEALE *Anstus. Ferre* 2 Consciences syntesisis, and syne-
idesis, . . . can warrant her to passe her Crisis or conclusive
judgement. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* i. iv. (1713) 101
That which is called *Syntesisis*, and that which is called
properly *Syneidesis*, or conscience. By the former of which,
man having as it were a standard within himself of good
and evil, he may guide himself in the choice of his actions;
by the latter he is able to reflect upon himself, and . . . pass a
judgement upon himself.

Synema to **Synepignonic**: see SYN-.

Synergy (sine'nərdʒi), rare. [f. SYN- +
ENERGY.] = SYNERGY.

a 1680 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* i. (1726) 98 The Faculty of
Union, Motion, and Life, in which all the Sympathies and
Synergies which are found in the World, may be con-
ceived to consist. 1687 H. MORE *Anstus. Psychop.* (1689)
114 Whatever Activity, Sympathy, Synergy, . . . is found in
the World. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 30 Sept. 725/2 Each
segment [of the spinal cord] with its corresponding anterior
root, represents a functional synergy.

Syneresis: see SYNERESIS.

Synergetic (sinərdʒet'ik), a. rare. [ad. Gr.
συνεργητικός, f. *συνεργεῖν* to work together, co-
operate.] Working together, co-operative: = SYN-
ERGIC. So + **Synergetical** a. Obs.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 120 Acting at
two places at once according to its Synergetical virtue. 1836
SMART, *Synergetic*. 1889 DUNMAN & WINGRAVE *Gloss.*
Anat. Phys. Biol. Terms App. *Synergetic muscles*. . . are
those which together subserve a certain kind of movement.

Synergia (sinō'rdʒiā). [mod.L., a. Gr.
συνεργία, f. *συνεργός* working together, *συνεργεῖν*
(see prec.).] a. *Physiol.*, etc. = SYNERGY. b.
Anthropol. Agreement in bodily movements or
acts, as a hypothetical stage in the development of
sympathy: cf. SYNESTHESIA.

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1897 [see SYNESTHESIA].
Synergic (sinō'rdʒik), a. *Physiol.* [ad. mod.L.
synergicus, f. Gr. *συνεργός*, -εργεῖν: see prec. and
-IC.] Working together, co-operating, as a group
of muscles for the production of some movement;
pertaining to or involving synergy.

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 *FERRIER Functions of*
Brain vi. (ed. 2) 200 Every form of active muscular exertion
necessitates the simultaneous co-operation of an immense
assembly of synergic movements. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst.*
Med. VII. 61 A failure of synergic action of muscles.

Hence **Synergically** adv., so as to co-operate.
1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 898 Muscles... which are
brought into action synergically.

Synergida (sinō'rdʒidā). *Bot.* Pl. -idæ
(-idē). Also anglicized *synergid*. [mod.L., f.
Gr. *συνεργεῖν* to co-operate.] Either of two naked
nucleated cells at the apex of the embryo-sac,
regarded as co-operating with the oosphere in the
production of the embryo.

1882 VINES *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 580 Two of the cells of the egg-
apparatus lie nearer the apex . . . they are somewhat elon-
gated superiorly, and the nucleus lies in this elongated por-
tion . . . these cells have been termed by Strasburger the
Synergida. *Ibid.*, In Sinningia, according to Strasburger,
only one synergida is present in some cases. 1898 *Natural*
Science June 375 Origin of the embryos from egg-cell,
synergids, antipodal cells, or nucellus.

Hence **Synergidal** a. In recent Dicts.

Synergism (sinərdʒiz'm). *Theol.* [ad. mod.L.
synergismus, f. *συνεργός* working together, *συνεργεῖν*
to co-operate.] The doctrine that the human will
co-operates with Divine grace in the work of re-
generation.

1764 MACLAINE *tr. Mosheim's Ecl. Hist.* Cent. xvi. iii.
ii. l. § 32 (1833) 488/2 He [sc. Strigelius] was accused by
Flacius of Synergism at the court of Saxe-Weimar. 1828
PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 23 Even laymen, who would not sign
the confutation-book (against Synergism) were excluded
from acting as sponsors. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig.*
Knowl. III. 2279/2 Synergism is a sublimated type of Semi-
Pelagianism.

Synergist (sinərdʒist). Also 7 *sun-*. [f. Gr.
συνεργός (see prec.) + -IST.]

1. *Theol.* One who holds the doctrine of syn-
ergism. Also attrib.

1657 GAULE *Sap. Just.* 11 That the Adamical will, or will
from Adams fall... in the act of Conversion... is thereunto
actively cooperating together with God; so the Erasmusians,
the Synergists, and Arminians. 1764 MACLAINE *tr. Mosheim's*
Ecl. Hist. Cent. xvi. iii. ii. l. § 30. (1833) 488/1 The Syner-
gists... denied that God was the only agent in the conversion
of sinful man. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.*
III. 2280/1 Strigel... one of the professors at Jena, and a
synergist. 1883 T. M. LINDSAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 85/1
The Synergist controversy, which discussed the nature of
the first impulse in conversion.

2. *Med.* and *Physiol.* A medicine, etc., or a
bodily organ (e.g. a muscle) that co-operates with
another or others: cf. SYNERGY b. Hence **Syner-**
gize (sinərdʒaiz) v. *intr.*, to act as a synergist,
co-operate, as a remedy, or an organ, with another.
1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1889) 491 Stramonium...
Antagonists, Incompatible, and Synergists, are the same
as for belladonna. *Ibid.* 136 [see SYNERGISTIC 2].

Synergistic (sinərdʒis'tik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.]
1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to synergism or the
synergists.

1818 TOWN. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. ii. § 32 Melan-
chon espoused the synergistic doctrine. 1864 SHEDD *Hist.*
Chr. Doctrine II. iv. ii. 40 Chrysostom's theory of regener-
ation was firmly synergistic.

2. *Med.* and *Physiol.* Of a medicine, etc.: Co-
operating with another; acting as a synergist.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1888) 136 Synergists. All
agents promoting constructive metamorphosis are syner-
gistic to iron.

So **Synergistical** a. (= sense 1); hence **Syn-**
ergistically adv. (cf. sense 2).

1657 GAULE *Sap. Just.* 5 The Synergistical and the Ana-
baptistical way of understanding it. 1764 MACLAINE *tr.*
Mosheim's Ecl. Hist. Cent. xvi. iii. ii. l. § 30 (1833) 488/1
The synergistical controversy. 1772 TUCKER *Apol. Ch.*
Eng. (ed. 2) 60 note, The Saxon Divines, with Melancthon
at their Head... adopted another System, viz. The Syner-
gistical. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 502 Combina-
tion with agents acting synergistically, as oil of cubeb and
sandalwood.

Synergy (sinərdʒi). [ad. mod.L. SYNERGIA.]
Joint working, co-operation.

† a. In general sense. (Cf. SYNERGISM, SYN-
ERGIST 1.) Obs.

1660 HEVLIN *Hist. Quinquart.* i. 9 They speak only of
such a Synergie, or cooperation, as makes men differ from
a senseless stock, or lifeless statua, in reference to the great
work of his own conversion.

b. In mod. scientific use: Combined or cor-
related action of a group of bodily organs (as
nerve-centres, muscles, etc.); hence, in extended
use, of mental faculties, of remedies, etc.

1847 tr. *Fuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* 88 The transition to the homogeneous is called irradiation (in motor nerves synergy—in sensitive, sympathy). 1867 *Lewes Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 419 The synergy of organs in producing mental phenomena. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1889) I. 467 The factors of his personality are now a different set of powers, and the product of their synergy cannot therefore be the same.

Synester, obs. form of **SINISTER**.

Synet, obs. form of **CYNET**.

1830 *Robson Brit. Herald III.* Gloss., *Synettys*, old English for swans.

Synethnic: see **SYN**.

Synevey, -wey, var. **SENVY** Obs., mustard.

Synew(e), **Synewi**, obs. ff. **SINEW**, **SIN** v.

Syng, obs. form of **SIGN**, **SING**.

Syngamete (sɪŋgəmit). *Biol.* [f. **SYN** + **GAMETE**.] The cell produced by the fusion of two gametes in reproduction.

1900 C. MACMILLAN in B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*. + **Syngamical**, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. *σύν* SYN + *γάμος* marriage + *-ICAL*.] Pertaining to sexual union or copulation.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 276 The specifical ferments are...inherent in the syngamical spermatic liquor.

Syngamy (sɪŋgəmi). [f. Gr. *σύν* SYN + *γάμος* marriage.] a. Free interbreeding between organisms. b. The fusion of two cells, or of their nuclei, in reproduction. Hence **Syngamio** (sɪŋgə'mi:k), **Syngamons** (sɪŋgə'mɒns) *adjs.*

1904 HARTOG in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc.* Sci. Mar. 595, I venture to propose the term 'Syngamy' to replace 'fertilisation' in its modern restricted sense...and the derivative adjectives 'syngamic' and 'syngamous' follow naturally. 1904 POUTON *Evol. Evolution* ii. (1908) 60 Forms which freely interbreed together...may be called Syngamic...Free interbreeding under natural conditions may be termed Syngamy.

Synge, obs. form of **SIGN**, **SING**, **SINGE**.

Syngenesia (sɪndʒɪnɛ'siə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnaeus 1730), f. Gr. *σύν* SYN + *γένεσις* production, GENESIS, with ending as in *Decandria*, etc.: see -IA.] The nineteenth class in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants having stamens coherent by the anthers, and flowers (florets) in close heads or capitula; corresponding to the Natural Order *Compositae*.

Also an order in the classes from the 20th to the 23rd, characterized by similar cohesion of the stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *syngenesia* expresses the same class of plants with the compound flowered plants of Ray, and others. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 648/2 Many flowers, particularly those of the *syngenesia* class. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* ix. (1794) 94 If, the filaments, are free and distinct, but the anthers are connected together, so as to form one body, then your plant will be found in the class *syngenesia*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 553/1 *Ruscus*,... Butcher's Broom: A genus of the *syngenesia* order, belonging to the dioecia class. 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* V. 638/1 Corn Marigold, belonging to the *syngenesia* class of plants.

Hence **Syngeness** (sɪndʒɪnɛ'sɪs), a syngenesious plant; **Syngenesian** (-ɪŋjən, -ɪsɪən) a. = next, a. 1836 SMART, *Syngenesic*. 1840 *Ibid.*, *Syngenesian*.

Syngenesious (sɪndʒɪnɛ'ʃɪs, -ɪsɪəs), a. *Bot.* [f. prec. + *-OUS*.] a. Belonging to the class *Syngenesia*; having the stamens united by their anthers. b. Of the stamens: United by the anthers so as to form a tube, as in the *Syngenesia* (and in some plants of other classes); also said of the anthers.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Syngenesia*, Neither scabious, nor dipsacus, are flosculous, or, as they may much more properly be called, syngenesious plants. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 [Lobeliaceae] Monopetalous milky dicotyledons, with...syngenesious stamens. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* i. (1852) 15 The anthers...sometimes grow together, when they are called syngenesious. 1866 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 18 In the *Compositae*, the so-called syngenesious condition of the anthers is due to a gummy exudation.

Syngenesis (sɪndʒɪnɛ'nsɪs). *Biol.* [mod.L.: see **SYN** and **GENESIS**.] Formation of the germ in sexual reproduction by fusion of the male and female elements, so that the substance of the embryo is derived from both parents.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 427/2 The theory of Syngenesis or Combination seems to have been applied principally to the explanation of reproduction of quadrupeds and man. 1864 LEWES *Aristotle* xvii. 351 The theory of Syngenesis, which considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female, is as old as Empedocles. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Syngenesis*, the hypothetic principle that each germ contains in itself the germs of every generation that may be derived from it.

Syngenetic (sɪndʒɪnɛ'tɪk), a. [f. prec.: see **GENETIC**.]

1. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to syngenesis.

1864 LEWES *Aristotle* xvii. 351 The Syngenetic theory—which makes both parents equally progenitors.

2. *Geol.* Applied to mineral deposits formed at the same time as the enclosing rocks.

Syngenite (sɪndʒɪnɛ'tɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *σύνγενος* (Zepharovich, 1872), f. Gr. *σύν* SYN + *γενήσθαι* akin, cognate + *-ITE* 1: so named from 'its close relation to polyhalite' (Dana).] A hydrous sulphate of calcium and potassium, occurring in colourless or white tabular crystals; also called **KALUSZITE**.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1142.

Syngil, obs. form of **SINGLE** a.

Synglar, -er(e), var. **SINGLER** a. Obs.

Synglere, var. **SANGLER**, wild boar.

Syngnathous (sɪŋgnə'θɒs), a. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Syngnathus* (f. Gr. *σύν* SYN + *γάθος* jaw) + *-OUS*.] Belonging to the genus *Syngnathus* or suborder *Syngnathi* of fishes, characterized by the jaws being united into a tubular snout, and including the pipefishes and sea-horses.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 210 The males of syngnathous fishes receive the eggs of the females in their abdominal pouches.

Syngne, **Syngnefaunce**, **Syngnett(e)**, **Syngnory**: see **SIGN**, **SIGNIFIANCE** Obs., **CYNET**, **SIGNET**, **SIGNORY**.

Syngroph (sɪŋgrɒf). Also in L. form. [ad. L. *syngrophus*, -us, ad. Gr. *σύν* SYN + *γράφω*, f. *σύν* SYN + *γράφω* to compose in writing, compile, draw up, f. *σύν* SYN + *γράφω* to write.] A written contract or bond signed by both or all the parties.

1633 MARMION *Fine Comp.* III. v. F 3 b, I have here a Syngrophus, a writing with articles, that must be drawn between us. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Syngroph*... a Writing or Deed, made or signed with the hand of him that makes a bargain; an Obligation or Bond between two or more; a Specialty of ones own hand. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* July 234 Those enchorial *syngroph* in which a registry in Greek happens to be ascribed to the Egyptian syngroph or deed.

† b. ? A statement in writing made by several persons jointly. Obs.

1662 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Oct., Dr. Basiers... the greater traveller... shew'd me the syngrophs and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs... to our Confession.

Syngrene, obs. f. **SENGREEN**, houseleek.

Synharmonio: see **SYN**.

Synhedrion, var. **SYNEDRION**.

Synical, obs. form of **SINICAL**.

1654 J. EVAN *Exact Surveyor* 70 In all synical proportions, observe this general rule, that [etc.].

Syniper, var. **SINOPE** Obs.

1551-2 in *Fenillat Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 71 Syniper paper.

Synizesis (sɪnɪzɪ'sɪs). Pl. -ses (-sɪz). [late L., a. Gr. *σύνιζις*, n. of action f. *σύνιζω* to sink down, collapse, f. *σύν* SYN + *ιζω* to seat, sit, settle down, f. *ιζω* to seat, sit.]

1. *Gram.* and *Pros.* Fusion of two syllables into one by the coalescence of two adjacent vowels (or of a vowel and a diphthong) without the formation of a recognized diphthong.

1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.*, *Bucol.* vii. 54 If this be the true reading, *sua* is an ablative case contracted by the figure *synizesis*. 1861 PALEY *Aeschylus*, *Pers.* (ed. 2) 81 note, *Κυανέον*,... Compare inf... *πομπή*. In both places Hermann retains the uncontracted form, in which there is *synizesis*, against *κυανέον* and *πομπή* of later editors.

2. *Path.* Closure of the pupil of the eye.

1820 *Good Nosology* 309.

Synk(e), **Synkfoil(e)**, obs. ff. **CINQUE**, **SINK**, **CINQUEFOIL**.

Synkaryon to -kinetio: see **SYN**.

† **Synkquatener**. Obs. rare⁻¹. Corrupt form repr. f. *cinquantenier* a captain of fifty.

1533 LO. BEANERS *Froiss.* I. ccclii. 566 Of the aldermen of the craftes, and of the Synkquateneres of the portes [cf. ccclxxv. 693 *cinquantenier*].

Synle, var. **SENDE** *adv.* *Str.*, seldom.

Synnet, var. **SENNET** I. Obs.

Syneurosis (sɪnniʊə'rɒsɪs). *Anat.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *συνευρώσις* (Galen), f. *σύν* SYN + *ευρώω* sinew: see -OSIS.] Connexion or articulation of bones by a ligament.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* *Treat.* VII. ii. 479. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 257/1.

Synnewe, -ou, -oun, -ow, obs. ff. **SINEW**.

Synnimone, obs. form of **CINNAMON**.

1580 in *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Var. Coll.* (1903) II. 86 Spices spent in one hole yere... Synnimo, ijli.

Synomic: see **SYN**.

Synocha (sɪnɒkə). *Path.* Also 5 *sin*-. [med.L. *synocha*, fem. of *synochus*: see **SYNOCHUS**.] A continued or unintermitting fever (or a particular species of this: cf. **SYNOCHUS**).

1398 *Travisia Earth. De P. R.* vii. xli. (Bodl. MS.) If 60/2 his humour is... Symple whanne blood rotep in pe veynes & bredepe contynual fever bat batt synothos & when it rotep not it cresith in quantite & is ouerette... And panne comeþ a fever bat hat Synocha & makeþ swelling. 14... *Lafranc's Chirurg.* 298 note, Blood... if it ouer hounded... & it is hett... & is corrupt, & neples it is not roten, perof is maad a feure clepid *synocha continua*. And sif he is roten, penne is maad perof a feure clepid *synochus continuus*. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Synocha*, and *Synochos*... Literally they both signify the same thing; yet is the former used to signify an intermitting, and the latter a continu'd Fever.] 1801 *Med. Vind.* v. 234 *Synocha*... much resembles the symptomatic fever attendant upon phlegmon; and therefore, it has... been termed the inflammatory fever. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1820) II. 222 Of these [names], *synocha*... is the worst... it has been used in different senses by different writers, and approaches so nearly to *synochus*... as to create a perpetual confusion in the minds of young students.

Synochal (sɪnɒkəl), a. Also 6 *synocalle*. [f. **SYNOCHA**, **SYNOCHUS** + *-AL*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to *synocha* (or *synochus*).

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrrurg.* M ij b, It is... better to cut y^e veyne, nat onely for the feuers synocalles, but also in all the other that ar of rotten humours. 1727 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fever*, The synochal Fever. 1846 G. E. DAYR. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 282 In variola and varicella... Urine of a synochal character is... often met with. So **Synochoid** (-koid) a., resembling *synocha*; **Synochous** (-kəs) a., synochal.

1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) II. 180 The fever... sometimes assumes a caustic... cast, sometimes a typhous, and sometimes a synochous. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synochus*... Mixed fever, synochoid fever.

Synochus (sɪnɒkəs). *Path.* Also 5 *sin*-. [med.L., a. Gr. *σύνωχος*, f. *σύν* SYN + *ὄχω*: *ἐχειν* to have, after *συνέχειν* to hold together, be continuous.] = **SYNOCHA**. But often distinguished as a different species: see *quot.* 1848 and the introductory *quots.* s.v. **SYNOCHA**. [1398, 14... [see **SYNOCHA**]. a 1412 *LVGD. Two Merchants* 301 The fevre in physyk is callyd *synochus*.] 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 27 [He] was... surprised with that feaver commonly called *Synochus*. 1657 G. STARKVE *Helmont's Vind.* 164 The disease at the first... was but a plain *Diary*, though before the Doctors making an end, it be... changed into a *Synochus*. 1799 *Med. Tril.* II. 409 Persons exposed, without shelter, to the vicissitudes of the atmosphere, have been affected with the *synochus*. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 111 The fever accompanying local inflammation... is often of a mixed nature like the fever denominated *synochus* by Dr. Cullen. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synochus*, continued fever, compounded of *synocha* and *typhus*;—in its commencement often resembling the former; in its progress, the latter.

Synocil (sɪnɒsɪl). *Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. *σύν* SYN + *κύλιον* (see **CILIA**): cf. **CNIDOCIL**, **PALPOCIL**.] A structure in certain sponges, supposed to be a sense-organ, perhaps analogous to the rods and cones of the retina of the eye: see *quot.* 1888.

1883 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade Suppl.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 807 A *synocil*, as yet observed only in a *Sycandra*, is a process of mesoglaea... containing a number of fine filaments derived from as many cells situate at its base.

Synocreate: see **SYN**.

Synod (sɪnɒd). Forms: 4-6 *sinod*, 4-7 *synode*, (6 *senod*), 6-7 *sinode*, 4- *synod*. [ad. late L. *synodus*, a. Gr. *σύνωδος* assembly, meeting, astronomical conjunction, f. *σύν* SYN + *ὁδός* way, travel; reinforced later by F. *synode* (16th c.).] (Cf. *It.*, *Sp. sinodo*, *Pg. synodo*.) L. *synodus* was taken into OE. as *seonop*, *sionop*, *sinop*, *synop*; Layamon's *sinad* (25338) may represent contamination of the OE. word with OF. *senat* SENATE. See also **SENE**.]

1. *Ecll.* An assembly of the clergy of a particular church, nation, province, or diocese (sometimes with representatives of the laity) duly convened for discussing and deciding ecclesiastical affairs. † In early use freq. applied to general councils. Formerly also, an episcopal or archidiaconal visitation (cf. **SYNODAL** B. 2).

1387 *Travisia Hiden* (Rolls) V. 41 In his counsaill and synod was pe pope Victor. *Ibid.* 231 Pe briddre greet synode [v.r. *sinod*] of pre hundred biishoppes was i-made at Ephesus. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt. ii.* 24 In that synode [of bishops and abbots at Rome] for the grete holynes of charles The pope... gaf hym power for to ordeyne biishoppes & archbiishoppes. 1528 [see **SYNODAL** A. 1]. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 The Bishop of Rome and his adherentes... have in their counsailes & synodes provincial made... and decreed diverse ordynances. 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 213 It was decreed at y^e counsell of Nice y^e enery byshop shoulde twice yearlye haue a Synode or Sene general within hys diocese. 1591 *LAMBARDE Archieon* (1635) 8 The two Provincial Synodes of Canterbury and Yorke. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* VIII. v. § 2 Before Emperours became Christians, the Church had never any generall Synod. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 66 Of Synods there are found sundry kinds, Oecumenical, National, Provincial, and Diocesan. 1677 *Rector's Bk. Clayworth* (1910) 30 By order from my Ld. Archbp I preach this day to y^e Synod at Southwell. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 21 July 1641, A statly senate-house, wherein was holden that famous Synod against the Arminians in 1618. 1768 *MACLAINE tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xvii. li. ii. § 5. IV. 409 [Peter I of Russia] declared himself the supreme pontif and head of the Russian church. The functions of this high and important office were entrusted with a council assembled at Petersburg... called the Holy Synod. 1776 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xv. (1782) I. 586 Towards the end of the second century, the churches of Greece and Asia adopted the useful institutions of provincial synods. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Bringing him to... trial before a synod of bishops for his flagrant infraction of the canon law. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist.* 277 III. 525 In the year 1533 a provincial synod was established in Strasburg, which included various secular elements, together with the spiritual. 1869 *Act 32 & 33 Vict.* c. 42, § 19 Nothing in any Act... shall prevent the bishops, the clergy, and laity of the said [Irish] Church... from meeting in general synod or convention, and in such synod or convention framing constitutions... for the general management... of the said Church. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* i. § 3. 30 It was the ecclesiastical synods which by their example led the way to our national parliaments.

b. In Presbyterian Churches: A body or assembly of ministers and other elders, constituting the ecclesiastical court next above the presbytery (see **PRESBYTERY** 4), and consisting of the members of, or of delegates from, the presbyteries within its bounds. 1593 *ABB. BANCROFT Dangerous Posit.* III. xiii. 109 Assemblies are eyther Classes, or Synods. *Ibid.* 110 A Synode is an assembly of chosen men, from moe Churches, then those that be in one Classis, or conference. 1645 *PAGITT Heresogr.* 76 The Independents... teach that everie

particular Congregation ought to be governed by its own particular Lawes, . . . without obligation [to] acknowledge Classes or Synods for its government and conduct. **a 1658 CLEVELAND Misset Assembly** 1 Flea-bitten Synod, an Assembly, like the rude Chaos of Presbytry, where Laymen guide With the tame Wool-pack Clergy by their side. **1753 Scots Mag.** XV. 85/1 A provincial synod is a court consisting of all the ministers of a particular number of presbyteries, and one elder chosen . . . from each session. They . . . judge in all . . . appeals from the presbyteries. **1852 EARF Gold Col. Australia** 79 The Presbyterian Church is under the government of the Synod of Australia, and is divided as follows:—Presbytery of Sydney, . . . Presbytery of Windsor, . . . Presbytery of Campbelltown, . . . Presbytery of Maitland.

2. gen. and transf. An assembly, convention, or council of any kind. Also fig.

1578 H. WOTTON Courtier Controversy 132 The Council and Sinode of our Gentrie. **1580 LVLV Euphues** (Arb.) 315 A shamelesse Sinod of three thousand greedy caterpillers. **1607 SHAKS. Cor. v. ii. 74** The glorious Gods sit in hourly Synod about thy particular prosperity. **a 1649 CRASHAW Carmen Deo Nostro** Wks. (1904) 197 An universal Synod of all sweets. **1718 Pope** *Iliad* xiii. 662 On golden clouds th' immortal synod sat. **1763 JOHNSON** in Boswell *Life*, Sir, we could not have had a better dinner, had there been a Synod of Cooks. **1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** vi. 11. 40 It was not in the power of Jeffreys to overawe a synod of peers as he had been in the habit of overawing common juries.

†3. Astrol. A conjunction of two planets or heavenly bodies. Obs.

1646 CRASHAW Steps to Temple, Love's Horoscope 18 How ere Loves native houses were set, What ever starry Synod met. **1651 CULPEPPER Astrol. Judgmen. Dis.** (1658) 30 A Conjunction or Synod . . . cannot properly be called an aspect. **1661 BOYLE Certain Physiol. Ess.** (1669) 30 The Planets . . . have (according to Astrologers) in their great Synods or Conjunctions, much more powerful . . . Influences, than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that Aspect. **1686 GOAD Celest. Bodies** ii. xii. 329 We speak of Aspects, Synods, and Schematisms, for advantage of Influence Caelestial, and observe, that even they want their Vigour when they want their Friends about them.

4. attrib.: †synod house (cf. sense 3, and *House* sb. 8 b); synod-man, a member of a synod.

1589 GREENE Tullies Love Wks. (Grosart) VII. 201 To vnitte those lones that Venus in hir Sinod house hath expreslie countercheckt. **1663 BUTLER Hud.** i. iii. 1298 For Bears and Dogs on four Legs go, As Beasts; but Synod-men on Two.

Synodal (sin'däl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-7 *synodal*, *all*, *synodal*, 6 *sinodal*, *-alle*, *synodalle*, *-ole*, 7 *synodale*, *-ol*. [ad. late L. *synodalis*, *f.* *synodus* SYNOD: see -AL. Cf. *F. synodal* (from 14th c.).]

A. adj. 1. Done or made by, or proceeding from a synod († or general council).

c 1450 Godstow Reg. 683 Legatins of Othon and Octobon and Synodal and other constitutions. **1528 MORE Dyaloge** iv. Wks. 252/1 It is a law synodal made in the vi Sinode. **1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII.** c. 19 § 1 Constitutions ordynance and canons provynclial or Synodal. **1544 BAILE Chron. Sir J. Oldcastle** 44 The synodal acts of Bysshoppes in theyr dyocesses. **1641 MILTON Reform.** i. Wks. 1851 III. 15 The whole general Council of Nicæa . . . determines writing a Synodal Epistle to the African Churches to warn them of Arrianisme. **1674 HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.** (ed. 2) 107 His subscriptions to the Synodal Determinations. **1756-9 A. BUTLER Lives Saints, St. Tarasius** (25 Feb.). He was no sooner installed [as patriarch], but he sent his synodal letters to pope Adrian. **1853 S. WILBERFORCE** in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. v. 183 The subjects of inquiry . . . touching the synodal action of the Church. **1865 PUSEY Truth Engl. Ch.** 89 The Synodal decrees of the Council of 214 Bishops at Carthage.

2. Of the nature of or constituted as a synod.

1530-1 Act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 15 § 13 The Clergy of the province of Canturbury in their Synodal Convocation. **1572 in 6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.** 636/2 The synodal convention halden at Sanct Andros . . . be the haill ministerie the barones, gentelmen and elders of kirkis within Fyff. **1578 Second Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.** xii. (1621) 89 Concerning Provinciall and Synodal Assemblies. . . how many and in what places they were to be holden. **1647 Jus Div. Regim. Eccl.** title-p. The Presbyteriall Government, by Preaching and Ruling Presbyters, in Congregational, Classicall, and Synodal Assemblies. **1687 Reply to Reasons Oxford Clergy agst. Addressing** 15 A Synodal Convocation. **1880 McCARTHY Own Times** lviii. The Irish bishops were to lose their seats in the House of Lords. A synodal, or governing body, was to be elected from the clergy and laity of the Church.

†b. transf. Connected with or related to church government by synodal assemblies, presbyterian.

1600 W. WATSON Decacordon (1602) 94 Cartwrights and Bruses pure synodal ministry. **1640 SIA E. DERING Sp. on Relig.** 14 Dec. v. 15 You will en-live the same men to bee now Synodal, who were before but Convocationall.

3. Of belonging to, or connected with, having or characterized by, a synod or visitation.

Synodal book (eccl. L. *liber synodalis*): see B. 4. *Synodal payment*, *rent* = B. 2.

1579 FULKE Confut. Sanders 687 Charles the King of France sent a synodal booke into Britane. **a 1648 LO. HERBERT Hen. VIII** (1649) 147 That Synodal Judges, going to poore Towns and Villages, . . . draw Annual Tribute thence, or Excommunicate them, when they cannot pay. **1661 Synodal payment** [see SYNOD v. 1]. **1695 KENNETT Par. Antiq.** ix. 649 We find these Synodal witnesses were afterward a sort of impannell'd Jury. **1758 JORTIN Erasmus** I. 201 Points of Doctrine to be determined by Synodal Authority. **1779 (title)** A Synodal Charge Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Abo. by . . . C. F. Mennander. . . Translated from the . . . Swedish by . . . L. T. Nyberg. **1876 GRANT Burgh Sch. Scot.** i. 1. 4 Free and quit from all custom, synodal rent, aids, lodgings and conreds. **1910 Soc. Antiq., Old Sarum Excavation Fund** 6 On synodal and ordination and other solemn days.

B. sb. 1. A synodal decision, constitution, or decree. Obs. exc. Hist.

1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 228 He ordeyned byshoppes . . . & made constitucyons, synodals, and other ordynances. **a 1529 SKELTON Wars the Ilawke** 132 Decrees or decretals, Or holy synodals. **1660 Ilevyn Hist. Quinquart.** To Rdr., I have consulted . . . the Confessions, the Synodals, and other publick Monuments, and Records of the several parties. **1765 BLACKSTONE Comm.** I. Intro. iii. 83 All canons, constitutions, ordinances, and synodals provincial.

†b. pl. Probably, offices or prayers to be used for *festa synodalia* or festivals appointed to be observed by a diocesan synod. Obs.

The explanation that it refers to the public recital of synodal or provincial constitutions is given by Sparrow in his *Rationale* (1672) R vij b, and is repeated in Nichols *On Bk. Cont.* Prayer (1710) B j 2, Wheatly *Of Bk. Com. Prayer* (1720) iii. § 10. 142 note, Blunt *Annot. Bk. C. P.* (1866) 16 note.

1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer Pref., Vaine repetitions, Commemorations, and Synodales.

2. A payment made by the inferior clergy to the bishop, properly on the occasion of a synod, and hence at an episcopal or archidiaconal visitation.

1534 Lincoln Diocese Documents 177 The sayd person, and his successors . . . shall susteyne . . . all proxis and Sinodales, all dismes and all subsidies [etc.]. **c 1550 Disc. Common Weal Eng.** iii. (1893) 136 Where be theise Synodes nowe kepte? yet they receive every yeare theire Synodales of the poore priestes. **1661** [see SYNOD v. 1]. **1667 Annu. West to North** 9 At Easter Visitation the Ministers pay their Pascall Rents, or Synodals. **a 1679 J. WADE Diary** (1839) 152 There is a minister in Northamptonshire . . . that will not pay the archdeacon synodals, but will pay procurations. **1779 RUDDEN Gloucestersh.** 723 Swell (Upper). First fruits £7 0 0. Tenthings £0 14 0. Procurations £0 6 8. Synodals £0 10 0. **1904 Daily News** 22 Mar. 3 The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are continuing steadily their work of giving all the Archdeacons a fixed income of £200 a year, instead of a portion being derived from procurations, synodals, visitation or induction fees.

†3. A synodal assembly, a synod. Obs.

1573 Reg. Privy Council Scot. II. 230 Be ordinance of the haill ministeris within Fyff and gentilmen convent at their synodal haldin at Sanct Andros. **1596 in Mail. Club Misc.** I. 83 Referris the mater . . . to the said next synodal.

4. A synodal book (see quot., and cf. A. 3).

1844 LINGARD Anglo-Saxon Ch. (1845) II. xiv. 339 The new prelate left Rome . . . taking with him . . . a synodal containing instructions for his personal conduct. *Note.* The synodal was so called, because it was read in the synod . . . in which the new bishop was . . . installed in his church.

Hence **†Synodalian** *a.* = SYNODAL *a.* 2 b, 3;

Synodalist, *a.* member of a synodal assembly; **Synodally** *adv.* [cf. med. L. *synodaliſter*, *F. synodalemſter*], by the action or authority of a synod.

1668 Persec. Ref. Ch. in France 20 Not admitting to the Lords Supper flagitious persons, Synodally suspended for their scandalous lives. **1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr.** iv. iv. 182/2 The Reverend Charles Chancy, at the time of the Synod . . . opposed the Synodalian Principles. **1902 Contemp. Rev.** June 895 It had been decided that all the Synodalsists should oppose such an institution.

†Synodary. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. **synodarius*, *f. synodus* SYNOD: see -ARY-1.] A member of a synod. **1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.** iii. 359 Doth the Pope want his consistory? hath not this most holy father his synodaries? [orig. *an sanctissimus pater suos non habet patres conscriptos*!]

†Synodatic, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. med. L. *synodaticus*, *f. synodus* SYNOD.] = SYNODAL *a.* 3.

1661 J. STEPHENS Procurations 93 Nor do I think that this Synodatic payment (taken to be the same with the Cathedratic) . . . was constantly . . . paid either in Synodo, or at the two Feasts above-named.

†Synodial, a. Obs. rare-0. [f. SYNOD + -IAL.]

1777 BOYER Dict. Royal, Eng.-Fr. Synodal, Synodical, or Synodial.

†Synodian. Obs. rare-1. [f. SYNOD + -IAN.]

A member of a synod.

1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. x. v. § 5 A London Divine, charging the synodians to have taken a previous oath to condemn the opposite party on what termes soever.

Synodic (sin'dik), *a.* [ad. late L. *synodicus*, *a.* late Gr. *συνδικός* (both in sense 2), *f. σύνδικος* SYNOD.]

1. Eccl. = SYNODAL *a.*

1640 R. BAILLIE Canterb. Self-convict. Postscr. 16 When the Assemblies of Glasgow had passed this tryall upon them according to our desire, we embraced the Synodick Sentence. **1659 PEARSON Creed** ii. 28a note, They charge all those to whom they write that Synodic Epistle, that they should be satisfied with such expressions as they found in the Scriptures. **1835 I. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.** v. 210 The synodic system . . . is . . . named as a principal cause of the Spiritual Despotism which . . . grasped the Christian world.

2. Astron. = next, 2.

1654 T. WHALLEY in Usher's Lett. (1686) 603 A Mean Synodic Month. **1694 W. HOLDER On Time** i. 12 The Synodic Revolution of the Moon, by which the Month is measured. **1788 Phil. Trans.** LXXXVIII. 419 The lunar month, or mean synodic revolution, . . . consists of 29 days, 12 hours, and 792 scruples or parts in 1080; and the year of 354 days, 8 hours, and 864 scruples. **1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.** v. 29 The synodic motions of the satellites. **1875 TAIT in Gd. Words** 238 This is the sidereal period of the moon's revolution; not the synodic period, as the time from new moon to new moon is called.

Synodical (sin'dikäl), *a.* [f. asprec.: see -ICAL.]

1. Eccl. a. = SYNODAL *1.*

1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. iv. vii. § 6 To the Consecration was annexed the sending of a Synodical Epistle.

1612 tr. Theodoret's Eccl. Hist. iv. iii. 246 A synodical epistle concerning the faith, written by Athanasius to the Emperor Iouianus. **1618 HALES Gold. Rem.** ii. (1673) 76 Their answer was that it could not stand with their conscience to promise Obedience to all Synodical Decrees. **1647 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.** i. xvi. (1739) 32 In Synodical disputes they would hold with the Canon. **1725 tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.** 1711 C. I. v. 63 The synodical or synodical Letters, are those which are wrote in the Name of a Synod, and which contain its Decisions or Regulations. **1820 MILLNER Suppl. Mem. Eng. Cath.** 153 The synodical decision of the Irish Bishops. **1876 Prayer Bk. Interleaved** 23 Whether or no Edward's First Prayer-book received synodical sanction is a disputed point.

b. = SYNODAL 3.

1565 CALPHILL Answ. Martia 70 The great vertue & profound knowledge of those Synodical men. **1656 USSHER (title)** The Reduction of Episcopacie Vnto the Form of Synodical Government Received in the Antient Church. **1736 CHANDLER Hist. Persce.** 108 He was resolved to have his will, and add synodical authority to his own words and opinions. **1827 HALLAM Const. Hist.** xi. (1876) II. 315 The presbyterian discipline and synodical government were very partially introduced. **1866 FELTON Greece, Anc. & Mod.** II. ii. iv. 320 Both parties, the Arians as well as the Orthodox, . . . resorted to synodical majorities.

c. = SYNODAL 2, 2 b.

1593 ARP. BANCROFT Dangerous Posit. iii. xiii. 110 The Articles of the holy Discipline and Synodical [sic], must always be read [in the synod]. **1600 W. WATSON Decacordon** (1602) 93 That Synodical court. **1643 Ord. Lords & Comm., Westminster Confess.** (1658) 20 Assemblies, which are Congregational, Classical, and Synodical. **1661 Reg. Privy Council Scot.** Ser. iii. 1. 29 The assembling of ministers in their several synodical meetings. **a 1679 J. WADE Diary** (1839) 161 Mr. Leigh, the synodical commentator.

2. Astron. Pertaining to the conjunction of two heavenly bodies (see CONJUNCTION 3); said esp. of the revolution, or period of revolution, of a planet between two successive conjunctions with the sun, or of a satellite between two successive conjunctions with (or occultations or eclipses by) its primary planet. *Synodic month*, the synodic period of the moon, i. e. the time from new moon to new moon; a lunar month, lunation. (Opp. to *sidereal*.)

1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. vi. 95 So twenty nine and half [days] in all. Do make a Month Synodical [*mispr.* Synodical]. **1696 WHISTON The Earth** ii. (1722) 177 The Lunar Year was then exactly . . . twelve Synodical Revolutions of the Moon. **1761 Phil. Trans.** LII. 166 The second satellite has a synodical equation of 16' or 17' in time, to be subtracted. **1784 HERSCHTEL** *ibid.* LXXXIV. 242 By which means the sidereal is reduced to a proper synodical period. **1788** *ibid.* LXXXVIII. 365 The first satellite performs a synodical revolution round its primary planet in 8 days 17 hours 1 minute and 19.3 seconds. **1812 WOODHOUSE Astron.** xxviii. 276 The time between conjunction and conjunction, or between opposition and opposition, is denominated, a Synodical period. **1868 LOCKYER Elem. Astron.** § 244. 202 Nineteen synodical revolutions of the node . . . are equal to 223 synodical revolutions of the moon.

Synodically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By the action or authority of a synod; synodally.

a 1604 HAMMER Chron. Irel. (1633) 125 But I may not so leave my Prelates, they synodically decreed as followeth [etc.]. **1618 HALES Gold. Rem.** ii. (1673) 25 Which sentence passed by the major part of Voices, and was Synodically concluded. **1703 W. WAKE State of Ch.** 507 To be observ'd . . . within the Province . . . of York too, who had not yet Synodically Agreed to it. **1841 BR. BLOMFIELD Let. in A. Blomfield Mem.** (1863) II. i. 21 There is no intention of passing any episcopal sentence upon Mr. Newman's Tract: that is to say, the Bishops will not do so synodically.

2. In synod, as a synod.

a 1617 BAYNE Diocesan's Tryall (1621) 4 If they might meete Synodically. **1687 J. KIRKWOOD Let. Boyle B.'s Wks.** 1772 I. p. cxlii. The Bishop of Ross, with the clergy of his diocese synodically assembled. **1850 S. WILBERFORCE** in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. ii. 63 The Bishop and clergy of this diocese synodically gathered in this our cathedral city of Oxford.

†Synodicate, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. SYNODIC + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To give out as by synodal authority.

1645 Arraignm. Persecution 44 To keep his Holiness in action, I beseech your Honour, that he may Synodicate a full Resolution to these ensuing Queries.

Synodist (sin'ddist), [f. SYNOD + -IST.]

†1. A member of a synod. Obs.

1626 J. VATES *Ibis ad Casarem* i. 5 Arnoldus a great Remonstrant Synodist. **16.** FULLER (Webster 1864). These synodists thought fit in Latin as yet to void their decrees from vulgar eyes.

2. = next, 3.

1846 WORCESTER cites Ec. Rev.

Synodite (sin'dait), [ad. late L. *synodita* cœnobite, or late Gr. *συνδοίτης* (in all three senses), *f. σύν* SYN- + *δοίτης* traveller (*f. δόδος* journey) or *f. σύνδικος* SYNOD: see -ITE 1.]

†1. A fellow-traveller, travelling companion. Obs. **1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I** (1655) 16 His Council were his Synodites, and went along with him. **1659 = Alliance Div. Off.** 265 Those women, which the Apostles made their synodites and companions in their journeys.

2. (See quot.) Hist. rare-0.

1862 Chambers' Encycl. *Cænobites* . . . or *Synodites*, the name given to those monks who live together, in contradistinction to the Anchorites or hermits.

3. An adherent of a synod; used disparagingly of those who accepted the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon. Hist. rare-1.

1846 NEWMAN Developm. Chr. Doctr. (1878) 313 They

2. = SYNONYMIC.

1806 DAWSON (*title*) Philologia Anglicana: or a Philological and Synonymical Dictionary of the English Language. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 580 A synonymical and descriptive list... in which one hundred and seven species are given. 1895 *Advocate* (Chicago) 11 July 62/2 A wonderful Psalm, this [sc. the 119th]! Acrostical, synonymical, panegyric, devotional.

Hence **Synonymically adv.**, as a synonym or synonyms.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vi. 20 Συνομιῶντες and ἀκολουθοῦντες are all one... and... synonymically confounded. 1862 H. B. WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 172 The second piece includes some words not synonymically inserted in the first.

Synonymicon (sin'ni-mik'ən). [*f.* SYNONYM, after *lexicon*.] A list or dictionary of synonyms.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* Introd. p. xiv, Blair has deposited in his *Rhetoric*... some further contributions to an English synonymicon.

Synonymist (sin'ni-mist). [*f.* SYNONYM *sb.* + -IST; cf. *F. synonymiste*.] One who treats of, or makes a list of, synonyms.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* *Synonymists*, among the botanical writers, such as have employed their care in the collecting the different names, or *synonymia*, used by different authors, and reducing them to one another. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 18 The German synonymist has produced a work of fuller and sounder information. 1849 Sir J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biog.* (1850) II. 155 Neither Crabbe, the synonymist, nor even Samuel Johnson, lexicographer, could have discriminated exactly between the senses of two appellations so equivocal.

Synonymity (sin'ni-mi-ti). [*f.* SYNONYMOUS; see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being synonymous, or having the same meaning.

1880 J. MORISON in *Expositor* XI. 468 Metaphysical coincidence by no means necessitates the rhetorical synonymity of nomenclature. 1884 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. X. 43/2 To point out the Germanic origin of his [sc. Garibaldi's] name and its synonymity with Shakspeare.

b. trans. Identity of nature of things having different names (e.g. tones in a musical scale, or geological formations). cf. SYNONYMOUS *ic.*

1875 ELLIS in *Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone* App. 659 To found any harmonic theories on the synonymity of tones in any temperament, when there is known to be no synonymity in nature. 1896 *Naturalist* 210 The synonymity of the Lincoln Carstone and the Norfolk Limestones.

Synonymize (sin'ni-maiz), *v. rare*. [*f.* late *L. synonymium* = SYNONYM *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. **trans.** To give the synonyms of.

c 1595 CAREW *Excell. Eng. Tongue* in G. G. Smith *Elia. Crit. Ess.* II. 202 This word *fortis* we may synonymize after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, Courageous, adventurous, &c. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 394 Our Common Garden Kind [of Snail] which I have Synonymized under No. 13.

2. **intr.** To be synonymous with.

1611 COTTER. *v. Res.* Alluding to the signification of *res*, wherewith *Tondus* almost synonymizeth.

3. To use synonyms; to express the same meaning by different words. Also in *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1700 [W. KING] *Transactioner* 36 He's as successful in his Descriptions as in his Synonymizings. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 17 To synonymize is to express one thought in different terms. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 694 The creation of new words, with its synonymizing tendency.

4. **trans.** To furnish with lists of synonyms; to make synonymic. *nonce-ute*.

1805 PERRY (*title*) The Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary;... being an attempt to synonymise his [sc. Dr. Johnson's] folio Dictionary of the English Language.

Synonymous (sin'ni-məs). *a.* Also 7 **synonymus**, 7-9 **synonymous**. [*f.* med. *L. synonymus*, ad. Gr. *συνώνυμος*; see SYNONYM and -OUS.]

1. Having the character of a synonym; equivalent in meaning; said of words or phrases denoting the same thing or idea. Const. *to*, (now usually) *with*.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 389 So doth the law accept it [sc. the word 'heresy'] in this oath, where it makes it equivalent, and Synonymous, to the words which are ioyned with it, which are *Impious* and *Damnable*. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 601 That word Substance, being used... as Synonymous with Essence. 1690 *Reasons why Rector of P. took Oath of Allegiance* 11 Lawmakers... muster up such a number of synonymous Terms, or such as amongst which we can see but small diversity. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 398 At one view you have the several Synonymous Names of all precedent Writers of Natural History. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref.* Words are seldom exactly synonymous. 1813-21 BENTHAM *Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 201/1 Matter, at first sight, may naturally enough be considered as exactly synonymous to the word *substance*. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 56 The fact appears to be, that Pair and Pack were formerly synonymous. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vii. 194 To say that a person 'is down in the mouth' is synonymous with saying that he is out of spirits. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* iii. 74 If life and mind are not synonymous, neither are brain and mind.

b. Of or relating to synonyms; synonymic. rare.

1805 [see SYNONYMIZE *4*].

c. trans. Said of things of the same nature denoted by different names, i.e. by synonyms; thus = identical. (Cf. SYNONYM 3, SYNONYMITY *b.*)

1789 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 439 Two of the five short keys are divided in the middle and communicate to two different sets of pipes so that G \sharp and Ab are not synonymous sounds.

2. In extended sense, said of words or phrases

which denote things that imply one another: cf. SYNONYM 2.

1659 T. PECKER *Parnassus Puerp.* 152 Can it be thus, That Tennis, and Studies are Synonymous? 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* i. 1, Cuckold and Husband are as Synonymous Terms, as Rogue and Attorney. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xv. (1788) 89 Good-faith and folly have so long been received as synonymous terms, that [etc.]. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) i. iv. 254 Over all the continent of North America a north-westerly wind and excessive cold are synonymous terms. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1837) 11. 1 Were will in human undertakings synonymous with faculty. 1855 PRZESCOTT *Philip II.* i. iii. 1. 317 The name of soldier was synonymous with that of marauder. 1873 G. S. BADEN-POWELL *New Homes* 431 With many... going out to Australia is believed to be synonymous with making a fortune.

3. **loosely.** Having the same name; denoted by the same word: = HOMONYMOUS 2.

1734 [see HETERONYMOUS 1]. 1795 KIRWAN in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* VI. 187 If a magnet be cut in two, in a direction parallel to the axis, the parts before conjoined will now repel each other, because they still retain two synonymous poles. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xiii. Poor old Abraham Dyson, now lying in a synonymous bosom.

b. That may be described in the same terms; of the same description; similar. Obs.

1690 D'URFEE *Collins's Walk* Lond. i. 8 'Tis needless to expose His Stockings, or describe, or Shoes, Or Legs, or Feet, since 't may be guessed They were Synonymous to th' rest. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* vii. 142 The Fall of Man having made him a Slave to the Devil, Man grew something Diabolical himself, and strove to practice a synonymous Power over his fellow Creatures.

Hence **Synonymously adv.**, by or as a synonym, with the same meaning; **Synonymouslyness**.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* i. 100 It [sc. creation] is often used synonymously with words which signify any kind of production or formation. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 415 The Earls or Counts of England... before the Norman Conquest, were as our learned Selden observed, sometimes Synonymously entitled *Dux* or *Dukes*. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 47 The King had Sovereign or absolute Power (for our late Prerogative Divines have used both Epithites Synonymously). 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol., Schist.*, often used synonymously with slate. 1863 MAX MÜLLER *Lang. Ser.* ii. x. (1868) 447 The synonymouslyness of Sky and God in the Aryan language.

Synonymy (sin'ni-mi). Also 6-9 **synonymy**, 7-9 **synonymy**. [*ad.* late *L. synonymia*, a. Gr. *συνώνυμία*, *f.* *συνώνυμος* SYNONYM. Cf. *F. synonymie*, etc.]

1. = SYNONYM 1. *Obs.*

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Sheph.* 27 One word signifying many things, Homonymies: many words signifying againe one thing, Synonymies. 1659 TORRIANO, *Sindonio*, a Synonymie. 1730 M. WRIGHT *Introd. Law Tenures* 179 Feud, Fee, and Tenure, are Synonymies, and import but one and the same Policy. 1799 J. SCOTT *Bahar-Danish* Pref. p. iii. The synonymies and compound epithets so abundant in eastern description.

b. loosely. A thing of the same name: = HOMONYM 2. *Obs.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ii. 34 We having three rivers of note synonymies with her [sc. Isis].

2. The use of synonyms or of words as synonyms; *spec.* a rhetorical figure by which synonyms are used for the sake of amplification.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* ii. (1625) 91 *Synonymia*, when we bring forth many words together of one signification, or sounding to one purpose. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 223 When so euer we multiply our speech by many words or clauses of one sence, the Greekes call it *Sinonimia*, as who would say, like or consenting names. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhett.* 159 A Synonymie is a comodiuous heaping together of diuers words of one signification. 1880 MASSIE in *Expositor* XI. 147 Ahas... makes very equivalent to *δοδολος*... Such synophantic synonymy St. Paul absolutely repudiates.

3. The subject or study of synonyms; synonyms collectively, a set of synonyms. **a. in grammar.**

1683 *Weekly Memorials* 15 Jan. 375 The Synonymie or several Names to the same sence. 1794 Mrs. PIOZZI (*title*) British Synonymy; or, an attempt at regulating the choice of words in familiar conversation. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* i. iii. § 8 The distinctions in Latin syntax, inflexion, and synonymy. 1908 *Expositor* Jan. 73 The best work on New Testament synonymy.

b. in natural history: see SYNONYM 1 b.

1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 438 Artedi, in his account of this species, has adopted the synonymy of Schonavele, who describes a fish under the name of *Ophidion inderbe flavum*. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot. Introd.* (1794) 6 A Synonymy, or exact list of the names that every plant bore in all the writers which preceded them. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 162 The synonymy of the genus would fill several pages. 1877 H. SAUNDERS in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1878) 156 The comparative simplicity of the synonymy of the *Sterninae*. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discoconyces* 241 Dr. Cooke has pointed out the fact that two different species have been included by authors under this name... The synonymy is rendered somewhat uncertain by this fact.

4. The quality or fact of being synonymous; identity of meaning; synonymousness.

1794 Mrs. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 182 Yet would such a transposition be no proof of their synonymy. 1815 *Paris Child.* chat (1816) 11. 102 A... philologist established the synonymy of the words *repres* and *preuent*. 1857 H. H. BRENN *Mod. Eng. Lit.* 86 Soane... will have it that Spenser intended the particle 'or' to express synonymy.

Synopsis (sin'psis). *Pl. synopsis* (-siz). [*a.* late *L. synopsis* (whence *It. sinossi*, *Sp. sinopsis*, *Pg. synopsis*), *a.* Gr. *σύνopsis* general view, *f.* *σύν* SYN- + *opsis* view (cf. *συνόψαν* to see altogether).]

1. A brief or condensed statement presenting a combined or general view of something; a table, or set of paragraphs or headings, so arranged as to exhibit all the parts or divisions of a subject or work at one view; a conspectus.

1611 CORYAT *Cruicities* 432 He hath written a synopsis of the history of man. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 The infinit helps of interlinearies, breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Pref.* 6 We shall exhibit to the reader's view a brief and general synopsis of the whole following work. 1692 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 109, I am now upon a methodical Synopsis of all British Animals except Insects. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 262, I have now gone minutely through your last tour, and the synopsis, with which you have closed it. 1844 Sir R. GRIFFITH (*title*) A Synopsis of the Characters of the Carboniferous Limestone Fossils of Ireland. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 17 A considerable portion of this Essay consists of summary statements, or abridged recitals of the staple Christian argument... These synopses, or condensed evidences... are characteristic of Chalmers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 251/2 Below we give a synopsis of the foregoing, that the painter may have a concise view of the entire process.

transf. 1652 EVELYN *St. France Misc. Writ.* (1805) 50 The Netherlands... which is a perfect encyclo and synopsis of whatever one may see elsewhere in all the other countries of Europe.

2. A general view or prospect, as of a landscape. *rare*.

1881 BADDELEY *Highl. Scot.* 68 The Knock of Crieff... commands a synopsis of all that is beautiful around.

3. *Eastern Ch.* A hook of prayers for the use of the laity (see *quot.*).

1850 NEALE *East. Church, Gen. Introd.* iv. iii. 890, I hardly can reckon... The Synopsis, as Office-Books. These are mere compilations... of such prayers as are most likely to be needed in the attendance on the Divine Offices.

Hence **Synopalze** (-soiz) *v. trans.* (*U.S.*), to make a synopsis of, to epitomize.

1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 27 July, Now as for our faith. You have synonymized it. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 965/2 The chapter... which we have been synonymizing.

† **Synopsy. Obs. rare** = 0. In 7-18. [*irreg.* ad. late *L. synopsis*; see *prec.*] = SYNOPSIS.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Synopsis*, a sight or full view of a thing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Synopsis*, a brief summing up of things contained in a large Treatise.

Synoptic (sin'p-tik), *a. (sb.)* [*ad.* mod. *L. synopticus* (whence also *F. synoptique*, *It. sinottico*, *Sp. sínptico*, *Pg. synoptico*), ad. Gr. *συνόψιος*, *f.* *σύνopsis* SYNOPSIS (cf. OPTIC).]

1. Of a table, chart, etc.: Pertaining to or forming a synopsis; furnishing a general view of some subject.

1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 168, I have... computed them again, and they are as in the following synoptic table. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxii. (1842) 564 The instrument is called a Synoptic Scale of Chemical Equivalents, or more usually Wollaston's Scale. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 193 Madler's synoptic view of what he considers established. 1887 R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* i. (1888) 8 Such a chart is called a 'synoptic chart' because it enables the meteorologist to take a general view, as it were, over a large area.

b. Of a mental act or faculty, conduct, etc.: Pertaining to, involving, or taking a combined or comprehensive mental view of something.

1852 J. MARTINEAU *Ess., Unity of Mind in Nature* (1891) 111. 105 Without this synoptic progress, the occupation of the intellect would be gone. 1899 *Speaker* 11 Nov. 135/1 That synoptic statesmanship which has done so much for this branch of education in France. 1900 E. HOLMES *What is Poetry?* § 28 The poet fuses them [sc. phenomena] by the force of his emotion... poetic emotion being essentially a synoptic faculty.

2. Applied distinctively to the first three Gospels (viz. of Matthew, Mark, and Luke) as giving an account of the events from the same point of view or under the same general aspect. Also *transf.* pertaining or relating to these Gospels.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 17. 45 The Book of Deuteronomy seems to bear something of the same relation to the preceding Four that the Gospel of St. John does to the Synoptic Three. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 163 The words of Christ as recorded in the Gospels, in the three synoptic Gospels above all. 1899 Sir J. C. HAWKINS *Horae Synopticae* Pref. p. v, The origin, mode of composition, and mutual relations of the three Synoptic Gospels form so obscure and so complex a subject of enquiry that it has come to be generally known as the 'Synoptic Problem'.

b. as sb. Any one of the Synoptic Gospels (or of their writers = SYNOPSIS 1). Usually in *pl.*

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 257 The Synoptics... which present only varieties of the same fundamental tradition. 1874 M. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 815 The Fourth Gospel... puts the clearance [of the temple] at the beginning of Christ's career, the synoptics put it at the end. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xvii, The sublime scenes of His Baptism, and of His Transfiguration, when the synoptics tell us that God spoke of Him as His 'Beloved Son'.

Synoptical (sin'p-tikāl), *a.* [*See prec. and -ICAL*.]

1. = SYNOPSIS 1.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Introd., The Observations which we have collected together, and here present... as so many Synoptical Tables. 1755 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 177 In synoptical lexicons, where mutilated and doubtful languages are explained by their affinity to others more certain and extensive. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* 111. xxviii. 32 That you may have a synoptical view of the comparative size of the larger insects... I now lay before you

a table of the dimensions. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. iii. 134, 137 The ninth chapter of the *Leviathan* contains a synoptical chart of human science. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 157 To add to the value of this... useful volume we have also a copious synoptical index and general index.

2. = **SYNOPTIC** 2. *rare*.

1875 [see **SYNOPTIST** 1].

Hence **Synoptically** *adv.*, in the way of a synopsis; so as to present a general view.

1667 PETTY in *Spratt Hist. R. Soc.* 295, I shall more Synoptically here insert a Catalogue of all Dying Materials. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 892/2 The best synoptically arranged text.

Synoptist (sɪn'ɒptɪst). [*f.* **SYNOPTIC**; see -IST.] 1. Any one of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels: see **SYNOPTIC** 2. (Usually in pl.)

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Goss.* v. 262 The Synoptists, it is said, describe the public ministry of Christ as extending only over one year. 1875 *Ibid.* iii. (ed. 5) 166 The terms *Synoptist*, *Synoptical*, as applied to the first three Evangelists appear to date from the time of Griesbach, though they were brought into general use by Neander. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* iv. xix. 1. 493 Those who hold, in despite of the plain evidence of the Synoptists, and still more of St. John, that our Lord's 'brethren' were among the number of His Apostles.

2. One who compiles a synopsis. *rare*—o.

In recent Dicts.

Hence **Synoptistic** *a.* = **SYNOPTIC** 2.

1879 E. A. ABBOTT in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 805/2 The author of the Fourth Gospel... speaks of 'the Jews' as an alien race...; but this is not in the manner of the synoptistic tradition.

Synorchism, -orthographic: see **SYN-**.

Synosteo-, combining form made up from Gr. *σύν* with + *ὀστέον* bone, and intended (or alleged) to mean 'articulation of bones, joint', in several words instance only from mod. Dicts.: see *quots.*

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1848), *Synosteo-graphy*... the part of anatomy which describes the joints. *Synosteo-logy*... a treatise on the joints... *Synosteo-tony*... dissection of the joints. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Synosteo-tony*, in surg., a dismembering-knife.

Synostosis (sɪn'ɒstə'sɪs). *rare*—o. [*f.* Gr. *σύν* SYN + *ὀστέον* bone + -OSIS.] = **SYNOSTOSIS**.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synostosis*, *Synostosis*... union by means of bone.

Synostose (sɪn'ɒstə'sɪz), *v.* [Back-formation from next.] *pass.* and *intr.* To be affected with synostosis; to be united by a growth of bone.

1878 BARTLEY in *Topinard's Anthropol.* iv. 133 The bones become ankylosed, the suture is synostosed. 1904 DUCKWORTH *Stud. Anthropol. Laborat.* 213 The sagittal suture shows no signs of synostosis, nor has the sphenobasilar suture yet synostosed. 1904 — *Morphol. & Anthropol.* x. 252 Premature synostosis is followed by restricted growth in a direction perpendicular to that of the synostosed suture.

Synostosis (sɪn'ɒstə'sɪs). *Anat.* and *Phys.* Pl. -OSIS (-ə'sɪz). [Contracted from **SYNOSTEOSIS**.] Union or fusion of adjacent bones by growth of bony substance (either normal or abnormal).

1848 [see **SYNOSTOSIS**]. 1864 J. B. DAVIS *Neanderthal Skull* 4 Synostosis, or the premature ossification of one or more of the sutures between the cranial bones. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* IX. 352 Multiple exostoses, hyperostoses, and synostoses of the vertebral column.

Hence **Synostotic** (sɪn'ɒstɪk) *a.*, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with synostosis.

1864 THURNAM in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* (1865) Apr. 247 The abnormal scaphoid skulls of the African races... seem to fall... under the definition of what is termed by Welcker, *synostotic dolichocephalism*. 1864 J. B. DAVIS *Neanderthal Skull* 23 The great depression of the frontal and vertical regions in a synostotic skull. 1904 DUCKWORTH *Morphol. & Anthropol.* x. 251 Synostotic deformation... consequent upon... precocious union of two or more cranial bones.

Synotic: see **SYN-**.

Synou, obs. form of **SINEW**.

Synousiast, var. **SYNUSIAST** *Obs.*

|| **Synovia** (sɪn'əʊviə). Also 8-9 *sin-*. [*mod.* L. *synovia*, *synovia*, also *synophia*, an invention, prob. arbitrarily formed, of Paracelsus (died 1541), applied by him to the nutritive fluid peculiar to the several parts of the body, and also to the gout (see *quot.* in b below), but limited by later physicians to the fluid of the joints.

In mod. dict. it is derived from Gr. *σύν* SYN + *ὥον*, L. *ovum* egg, on account of the resemblance of synovia to the white of egg. This is without foundation, and conflicts with Paracelsus's description of synovia as reddish, dark red, grey, etc., according to the part.]

Phys. The viscid albuminous fluid secreted in the interior of the joints, and in the sheaths of the tendons, and serving to lubricate them; also called *joint-oil* or *joint-water*.

1650 Chymical Dict., *Sinovia* [sic] is white glew of the joints (transl. of 1582 DORNEUS *Dict. Theophr. Paracelsi*, *Sinovia* est gluten album articulo-rum). 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Synovia*, the glutinous Matter betwixt the Joints. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (1741) 59 When the Synovia is not rubbed betwixt the Bones, it inspissates. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 44 Without a bursal ligament... to contain the synovia, and keep the bone in its place. 1842 W. ARNOR *Mem. J. Haller* iv. 311 His sprightliness was one reason why his strength lasted so long. It acted like sinovia on the joints of his body. 1872 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1878) 1. 59 In some cases the articulation is only filled with an increase of synovia.

† *b. Path.* A morbid condition or discharge of this fluid. *Obs.*

Cf. Paracelsus *Paraphraserum* vii. i, De Podagra, Genuum vero morbi nomine synovia est. Hoc enim ex morbi causa desumitur.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Mh.* 215 The powder used outwardly helps the Synovia, and mundifieth old ulcers. 1758 J. S. L. DRAN's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 206 [He] had an insipidated Sinovia upon his right Foot, which possessed not only the Articulation, but spread over the whole Foot. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pricking*, If the tendon is wounded, the sole must be carefully drawn, because a sinovia and gleet is discharged. [Cf. *quot.* 1824 s.v. **SYNOVY**.]

Synovial (sɪn'əʊviəl), *a.* [*f.* **SYNOVIA**; see -IAL.] Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or secreting synovia.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 184 The Gout is an obstruction of the synovial vessels. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 437 Wounds, that enter the joints... will generally afford a larger synovial discharge. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 436 Had a tendon been substituted, we should naturally suppose... that it would have been surrounded with synovial membrane. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 416 The synovial fluid is viscid, transparent, of a yellow or reddish colour, faintly saline. 1860 OWEN *Power of God* 23 A... joint... with the co-adjusted surfaces covered by smooth cartilage, and lubricated by joint-oil, retained and secreted by a synovial capsule.

b. transf. Occurring in or affecting a synovial membrane.

1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 83 Synovial cysts. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 776 It is estimated that 85 per cent of the cases of synovial inflammation occur in the knee. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. Med.* II. 529 Synovial rheumatism.

Hence **Synovially** *adv.*, by means of synovia, or of a joint containing synovia.

1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Manum* x. 135 A small bony nodule... which is articulated synovially to the upper corner of the outer extremity of the basiphyl.

Synovin (sɪn'əʊvɪn). [*f.* **SYNOVIA** + -IN 1.] The form of mucin occurring in synovia.

1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Synoviparous (sɪn'əʊvɪ'pərəs), *a.* [*f.* **SYNOVIA** + -PAROUS.] Producing or secreting synovia.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Synoviparous crypts*, diverticula from synovial membranes.

Synovitis (sɪn'əʊvɪ'tɪs). *Path.* [*f.* **SYNOVIA** + -ITIS.] Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 162/2 Acute synovitis of the ankle-joint. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 775 That the pain of synovitis is caused by the distension of the fibrous elements of the joint is generally admitted.

† **Synovy**, *Obs.* Anglicized form of **SYNOVIA**. (Cf. *f.* **SYNOVIE**.)

1684 W. RUSSELL *Phys. Treat.* 92 In every true Gout... the tormenting Pain thereof is only in the Joint-Water, or Synovy between the Joints. 1824 R. BOYCE *Fam. Surg.* 28 To stop Synovy, or Joint Oil (in Horses).

Synow, obs. form of **SINEW**.

Syns, *Synse*, obs. ff. **SINCE**, **CENSE** *v.* 1

Synsacral to **Synspermy**: see **SYN-**.

Syntactic (sɪntə'ktɪk), *a.* [*ad.* *mod.* L. *syntacticus*, *ad.* Gr. *συντακτικός*, *f.* *συντάσσειν*: see **SYNTAX** and -IC.] = **SYNTACTICAL** (the usual form).

1828-32 WEBSTER. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xi, The pursuit of stony-hearted verbs, savage noun-substantives, inflexible syntactic passages. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 7 The grand fundamental types of verbal flexion, and syntactic dependence. 1902 F. E. CLEMENTS in *Univ. Studies Nebraska* III. 19 Syntactic composition is the union under a single accent of two words, one being merely a modifier of the other and in the case demanded by this relation.

Syntactical, *a.* [*f.* *mod.* L. *syntacticus*; see *prec.* and -ICAL. Cf. **SYNTAXICAL**.] Belonging or relating to grammatical syntax. Also *transf.* in reference to musical composition (*quot.* 1597).

1577 PEACOCK *Gard. Eloquence* B. A figure is denoted into Tropes & Schemes, Grammatical, Orthographical, Syntactical. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. F. 13, Musick is divided into two parts, the first may be called Elementarie or rudimental, teaching to know the quality and quantity of notes... The second may be called Syntactical, Poetical, or effective; treating of soundes, concordances, and discords. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref.*, The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples. 1846 M. WILLIAMS *Sansk. Gram.* 29 This absence of syntactical auxiliaries leads to the necessity for eight cases. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 32 To make a regular study of the syntactical laws of the language. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. Old Test.* (1892) 504 Instances of singular syntactical usages.

Hence **Syntactically** *adv.*, in relation to, or according to the rules of, syntax.

1706 BAILEY (*title*) English and Latin Exercises for school-boys, to translate into Latin syntactically. 1858-9 G. P. MARSH *Engl. Lang.* xiii. (1862) 191 They are not syntactically connected.

Syntactician (sɪntəktɪ'ʃiən). [*f.* **SYNTACTIC** + -IAN; see -ICIAN.] One versed in syntax; a grammarian who treats of syntax. So **Syntacticianist** (sɪntəktɪ'sɪʃiən), in same sense.

1900 GILDERLEEVE *Syntax Classical Greek Pref.*, The syntactician of to-day will find ample opportunity to criticize the arrangement.

† **Syntagm.** *Obs.* [*ad.* *mod.* L. *syntagma*; see next.] = next, 1.

In *quots.* 1621, 1633, 1675, referring to works entitled *Syntagma* or *Syntagmata*.

1621 DE MOUNTAGU *Distribut.* 77 In all his [sc. Selden's] Syntagmes, he loatheth not to tread or goe in common paths. 1633 ANON *Agst. Cerem.* i. 149 Polanus writt his partitions [i.e. *Partitiones Theologicae*], when he was a young man, and divine, but his Syntagme was his last work. 1658 PHILLIPS,

Syntagme, an ordering, disposing, or placing of things together. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 7 A bulky Dutchman... contriving those innumerable Syntagmes of Alphabets. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 107 This is the Syntagm of Calvin's Divinity, and System of our Authors Policy. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* iv. 43 A Romance handsomely exprest by Peter Rhenensis, as he is quoted by Mr. Selden in his *Syntagme de aureo vitulo*.

|| **Syntagma** (sɪntə'gmä). Pl. -ata or -as. [*mod.* L., a. Gr. *σύνταγμα*, *f.* *συντάσσειν* (see **SYNTAXIS**).]

1. A regular or orderly collection of statements, propositions, doctrines, etc.; a systematically arranged treatise.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 67 All must be suppress which is not found in their Syntagma. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* vii. 198 The Gospel is not a system of Theology, nor a Syntagma of theoretical propositions and conclusions.

2. *Antiq.* *a.* A body of persons forming a division of the population of a country. *b.* A body of troops forming a division of a phalanx.

1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* vii. § 2. 333 Diodorus Siculus tells us, that 'besides the priests and military cast, the state [in Egypt] is divided into three syntagmata... The Herdsmen... The Agriculturists... The Artisans'. 1856 GROVE *Greece* ii. xcii. XII. 81 Among these divisions... is the Syntagma, which contained sixteen Lochi.

3. *Bot.* An aggregate of 'tagmata': see **TAGMA**. 1885 [see **TAGMA**].

Syntax (sɪntəks). Also 7 *syntaxe*. [*ad.* F. *syntaxe*, *f.* *syntaxe*, *ad.* late L. *syntaxis*, a. Gr. *σύνταξις* **SYNTAXIS**.]

† 1. Orderly or systematic arrangement of parts or elements; constitution (of body); a connected order or system of things. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xix. § 1. 69 b, Concerning the Syntax and disposition of studies, that men may know in what order or pursuit to read. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogn.* xii. 116 They owe no other dependence to the first, then what is common to the whole Syntax of beings. 1676 HALE *Princ. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. (1677) 157 Perchance... no Man had ever the same Syntax of Phantasie or Imagination that he had. 1696 EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* ii. 124 This single [argument] from the fabrick and syntax of man's body is sufficient to evince the truth of a Deity.

† *b.* Physical connexion, junction. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 595 Their articulation doth not differ from the Syntax or conjunction of other parts.

† *c.* Connexion, congruity, agreement. *Obs.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 123 What Syntax is there betwixt a Helmet and a Cap of Maintenance? 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* p. vi, I might display the Syntax, Harmony, Connexion, Concinnity of the Notions I employ.

† *d.* That branch of mathematics which deals with the various arrangements of a number of things, as permutations, combinations, and the like.

1861 SYLVESTER *Coll. Math. Papers* (1908) II. 269 The theory of groups... standing in the closest relation to the doctrine of combinatorial aggregation, or what for shortness may be termed syntax.

2. *Gram.* *a.* The arrangement of words (in their appropriate forms) by which their connexion and relation in a sentence are shown. Also, the constructional uses of a word or form or a class of words or forms, or those characteristic of a particular author. *b.* The department of grammar which deals with the established usages of grammatical construction and the rules deduced therefrom: distinguished from *accidence*, which deals with the inflexional forms of words as such.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Syntaxe*, construction and order of words. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* ii. i, Syntaxe is the second part of Grammar, that teacheth the Construction of words. *Ibid.* ii. ii, The Syntaxe of a Noun, with a Noun, is in number, and gender. *Ibid.* v, The Syntaxe of a Verb with a Noun is in number, and person. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* (1699) 407 Neither Sense nor Syntax would allow of that Signification. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan. 1658, He... could make congruous syntax, turne English into Latine, and vice versa. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 29 The Syntax, or Construction of the Noun, is chiefly perform'd by the Help of certain Words call'd Prepositions. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Gram.* *a.*, Grammar, which is the art of using words properly, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 217 The English adjective, having but a very limited syntax. 1861 PALEY *Aeschylus, Prometheus*, (ed. 2) 38 note, 'Orov... being used as if the syntax were *βεῖται ὑπὸ σῶν*, rather than *βεῖται τὸ βούλευμα ὑπὸ κ.τ.λ.* 1885 GROSART *Nashe's Wks.* VI. p. ix, He writes... with uncultured flabbiness, and with irritating syntax.

c. Name of a class in certain English Roman Catholic schools and colleges, next below that called *poetry* (see **POETRY** 6).

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 13 Father Lacy, the Reader of Poetry, and Master of the Syntax. 1655 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov.* S. 7. (1878) III. 434, I went to the College of St. Omer, where I made one year's syntax. 1679 [see **POETRY** 6]. 1713 in B. Ward *Hist. St. Edmund's College* (1893) iv. 58 What we call the Accidence they call Figures, which they divide into two years, one for the lower, the second for the higher, the third for grammar, the fourth for Syntax. 1897 W. WARD *Life Cdl. Wiseman* (ed. 2) i. 1. 8 Dr. Newsham... was Wiseman's Professor [at Ushaw] in Syntax (in 1815), and again in Rhetoric.

Syntaxian (sɪntəks'iən). [*f.* *prec.* + -IAN.] A member of the Syntax class in a Roman Catholic school.

1705 in *Ushaw Mag.* (1903) Dec. 298 Syntaxians 3. Grammaticians 11. 1837 J. C. FISHER *Diary* iiii. (1904) Dec. 242 The Grand Exams. begin. The Poets and Syntaxians. 1904 *Ibid.* Mar. 98 Syntax and Grammar played their match on Nov. 17th. The Syntaxians' forwards were soon in evidence.

Syntaxical (sintæ'ksikál), *a. rare*. [f. SYNTAX + -ICAL. Cf. F. *syntactique*.] = SYNTACTICAL.

1586 A. DAV. *Engl. Secretorie* ii. (1625) 81 Schemes Syntaxical, are Eclipsis, Apotomesis, Zeugma, Syllepsis, Prolepsis [etc.]. 1826 SVO. SMITH *Hamilton's Meth. Tench. Lang. Wks.* 1839 II. 325 The case of the substantive, and the syntactical arrangement in which it is to be placed.

|| **Syntaxis**. *Obs.* Also 7 sin-. [late L. *a. Gr. σύνταξις*, f. *συντάσσειν*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *τάσσειν* (base *tax-*) to arrange. Cf. It. *sintassi*, Sp. *sintaxis*, Pg. *syntaxe*.] = SYNTAX 2.

In quot. 1632 jocularly used with implication of SYNTAX sense 1. In quot. 1641 = REGIMEN 2.

1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Acolastus* Eijb. To shew the Syntaxis and the concordance between the wordes govenynge, and them that be govened. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb.) 25 In learning farther hys Syntaxis, by mine aduice, he shall not vse the common order. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* i. i. To Wise And well experience'd Men, words do not signifie; They have no power, save with dull Grammarians, Whose Souls are nought, but a Syntaxis of them. 1641 MILTON *Animado*, v. 39 If your meaning be with a violent Hyperbaton to transpose the Text, as if the Words lay thus in order, neglect not the gift of Presbytery; this were .. to make the word gift .. start up to governe the word Presbytery, as an immediate Syntaxis. 1644 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 20 The French tongue, is a bold and hardy speech, therefore the learner must not be bashfull, in speaking any thing, let it come forth confidently whether true or false Syntaxis. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ii. iii, A young Gentleman, at the Age of Seventeen was just entered into his Syntaxis.

Syntaxist (sintæksist), *rare*—1. [f. SYNTAX + -IST.] = SYNTACTICIAN.

1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1840) I. 151 The 'it', quite in the genius of vehement conversation, which a syntaxist explains by ellipses and *subauditions* in a Greek or Latin classic.

Syntehnic: see SYN-.

Syntectic (sintæktik), *a.* [ad. late L. *syntecticus* consumptive, *a. Gr. συντηκτικός* liquefying, liquefiable, apt to faint, f. *σύν* SYN- + *τήκω* to melt.]

† 1. *Path.* Having the quality of melting or dissolving: applied to certain wasting diseases. *Obs.*

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* ii. 90 Those .. doe appeare in malignant and burning feavers, which we call syntecticke feavers, seldome in a consumption and hetticks, in which no such melting doth appeare. 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 83 Inflammation of the bowels, whence followeth a Syntectick or melting flux.

2. (See quot.)

1908 R. A. DALY in *Amer. J. Sci.* July 19 The sunken blocks must be dissolved in the depths of the original fluid, magmatic body, with the formation of a 'syntectic', secondary magma. [Note.] This name for a magma rendered compound by assimilation or by the mixture of melts, has been proposed by F. Loewinson-Lessing.

So † **Syntectical** *a. rare*—0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Syntectical*, that sounds [= swoons] often, that is weak or brought low.

Syntello, -tepalous: see SYN-.

|| **Synteresis** (sintæris), *Pl. -eses (-ēsēz).*

[med.L. *synteresis* (Thomas Aquinas), *a. Gr. συντήρησις* careful guarding or watching, preservation, 'scintilla conscientiae' (Jerome), *n.* of action f. *συντηρέω* to keep, guard, or observe closely, f. *σύν* SYN- + *τηρέω* to guard, keep. Cf. SYNDERESIS.]

1. *Theol.* A name for that function or department of conscience which serves as a guide for conduct; conscience as directive of one's actions: distinguished from SYNEDESIS. Now *Hitt.*

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 576 Although sinne hath greatly troubled the minde, still there remayned in it some sparkles of that light of the knowledge of God, and of good and euil, which is naturally in men. This remnant that yet remayneth is commonly called by the Divines *Synteresis*. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 122 A great decay of those natural syntereses, that is, principles of direction for Morall actions. 1620 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* (1623) Bjb, The Synteresis or treasury of morall principles. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* v. Its Synteresis, Or purer part, is th' instigation Of will to good and honest things. 1718 PENN *Lib. Conc.* v. Wks. 1726 I. 453 That Great Synteresis, so much renowned by Philosophers and Civilians, learns Mankind, To do as they would be done to. 1911 E. UNDERHILL *Mysticism* i. iii. 64 The divine nucleus, the point of contact between man's life and the divine life .. has been given many names. Sometimes it is called the Synteresis, the keeper or preserver of his being.

† b. Sense of guilt, remorse. (Cf. SYNDERESIS b.)

1650 FIVE *Philos. Quest. Answ.* v. 1 He whose conscience is tainted with the synteresis of the fact, is troubled in such sort that .. he often bewrays his owne guiltiness.

2. *Med.* Prophylactic or preventive treatment. (Probably only a book-term.)

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1864 WEBSTER.

So † **Synteresy** (in 7-10), *rare*—0.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Synteresis*, the inward conscience: or a natural quality ingrafted in the soule, which inwardly informeth a man, whether he do well or ill. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Synteresis* (Gr.), a remorse, or sting of conscience.

† **Synteretic**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. med.L. *syntereticus*, *a. Gr. συντηρητικός* preservative, f. *συντηρέω*: see prec. and -IC.] (See quot.) So † **Synteretics** *sb. pl.* (*rare*—0).

[1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (1693), *Synteretic*, that part of Physick which gives Rules for the Preservation of Health.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Synteretic* Medicines. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Synteretic* or *Synteretics*.

Syntheme (sin'thēm), [ad. late L. *synthēma* watchword, permit, *a. Gr. σύνθημα* collection, connexion, watchword, token, f. *συντίθειν* to put together, f. *σύν* SYN- + *τίθειν* (root *the-*) to place.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Syntheme*, a watch-word; also an intricate sentence; also the same as *Diploma*. [1904 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* June 421 The *Syntheme* then was a symbol always with him which spoke direct to him; it was a pledge of success from the god who gave it, and thus filled him with god-given confidence.]

2. *Math.* A system of groups of elements, each of the groups being formed of a certain number of elements, so that each occurs exactly a given number of times among all the groups.

1844 SYLVESTER *Coll. Math. Papers* (1904) I. 91 Let us agree to denote by the word *syntheme* any aggregate of combinations in which all the monads of a given system appear once and once only. Let us begin with considering the case of dual *synthemes*. 1879—in *Amer. J. Math.* II. 94.

Synthermal: see SYN-.

Synthesis (sin'th/sis), *Pl. syntheses (-ēs).*

[*a. L. synthēsis* collection, set or suit, composition (of a medicament), garment (sense 7), hyperbaton, *a. Gr. σύνθεσις* composition, logical and mathematical synthesis, f. *συντίθειν* (see prec.). In F. *synthēse*, It. *sintesi*, Sp. *sintesis*, Pg. *synthese*, *synthesis*, G. *synthese*.]

1. *Logic, Philos.*, etc. The action of proceeding in thought from causes to effects, or from laws or principles to their consequences. (Opposed to ANALYSIS 8.)

1611 CORRYAT *Crudities* 432 A Sciographic of sacred Theologie according to the three formes of methode, *synthesis*, analysis, and definition. 1620 [see SYNTHEMICAL 1]. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 312 *Synthesis* is ratiocination from the first causes of the construction, continued through all the middle causes till we come to the thing itself which is constructed or generated. 1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* 27 *Synthesis* or *Composition* is the Art of searching the Truth or Demonstration, the Possibility or Impossibility of a Proposition, by reasons drawn from Principles, that is by Propositions which demonstrate one another, beginning from the most simple, and so going on to more general and compounded ones, till at length you arrive to the last Proposition designed, or Conclusion which is the thing to be demonstrated. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 380 The *Synthesis* consists in assuming the Causes discovered, and establish'd as Principles, and by them explaining the Phenomena proceeding from them. 1911 CASE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 892/1 Deduction is analysis when it is regressive from consequence to real ground. Deduction is *synthesis* when it is progressive from real ground to consequence.

[Cf. SIR W. HAMILTON in *Edin. Rev.* (1833) LVII. 236 note, 'In one respect,' says Aristotle, 'the Genus is called a part of the Species; in another, the Species a part of the Genus.' (Metaph. L. v. c. 25.) In like manner, the same method, viewed in different relations, may be styled either Analysis or Synthesis. This, however, has not been acknowledged; nor has it even attracted notice, that different logicians and philosophers, though severally applying the terms only in a single sense, are still at cross purposes with each other. One calls Synthesis, what another calls Analysis; and this both in ancient and modern times.]

† 2. *Gram.* A figure by which a sentence is constructed according to the sense, in violation of strict syntax. *Obs.* (So It. *sintesi*.)

Two kinds were distinguished, *synthesis generis* and *synthesis numeri*.

1613 BRINSLEV *Posing of the Parts* (1613) 44 b, Names of heathenish Gods, men, floods, moneths, winds (are masculine). margin, *Albula* *pota Deo*; *aqua* is understood by Synthesis. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhét.* 197 *Synthesis* .. is a construction made for significations sake, or a speech congruous in sense, not in voyce. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Synthesis* .. a figure of construction, wherein a noun Collective singular [is] joyned to a Verb plural [etc.]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

3. *Surg.* (See quot.) *rare*—0.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Synthesis* .. In Surgery .. that Method whereby the divided Parts are re-united, as in Wounds. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synthesis of continuity* means the union of the edges of a wound, or the approximation of the extremities of a fractured bone. *Synthesis of contiguity* is the reduction of displaced organs; as in cases of hernia and luxations.

4. *Chem.* Formation of a compound by combination of its elements or constituents; esp. applied to artificial production in this way of organic compounds formerly obtained by extraction from natural products. (Opposed to ANALYSIS 3.)

1733 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* ix. (1753) 179 We have seen that .. a true Resolution and Recomposition are practicable; and as Chemistry improves, the Business of Analysis and *Synthesis* must likewise improve. 1859 J. A. WANKLYN in *Proc. Roy. Soc. X.* 4 On the synthesis of acetic acid. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 299 Alcohol can also be prepared from its elements by *synthesis*. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment*. 6 M. Berthelot .. made the first successful attempt to perform organic *syntheses*. 1880 *Med. Temp.* *J. Med.* 62a The protoplasm of those cells whose function lies in chemical *synthesis*.

b. *Physic.* Production of white or other compound light by combination of its constituent colours, or of a complex musical sound by com-

bination of its component simple tones. (Cf. ANALYSIS 4.)

1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 263 In reblending the constituent colours, so as to produce the original, we illustrate, by *synthesis*, the composition of white light. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 51 Helmholtz had not only analyzed the vowel sounds into their constituent musical elements, but had actually performed the *synthesis* of them.

5. In the philosophy of Kant, the action of the understanding in combining and unifying the isolated data of sensation into a cognizable whole.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* ii. (1907) I. 187 The whole *synthesis* of our intelligence is first formed in and through the self-consciousness. 1819 J. RICHARDSON *Kant's Logic* Introd. 87 That sort of distinctness, which arises, not by the analysis, but by the *synthesis* of the marks, is synthetic distinctness. *Ibid.* 88 The making of objects distinct belongs to the *synthesis*, the making of conceptions distinct, to the analysis. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XLII. 175/2 Experience proves the possibility of the *synthesis* of the predicate 'heavy', with the subject 'body'; for these two notions, although neither is contained in the other, are nevertheless parts of a whole, or of experience. 1855 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 80 But the conception of conjunction includes, besides the conception of the manifold and the *synthesis* of it, that of the unity of it also.

6. In wider philosophical use and *gen.* The putting together of parts or elements so as to make up a complex whole; the combination of immaterial or abstract things, or of elements into an ideal or abstract whole. (Opposed to ANALYSIS 1.) Also, the state of being put so together.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 534, I .. devised for them Number, the inducer of philosophies, The *synthesis* of Letters, and [etc.]. 1836 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 208 The happiest *synthesis* of the divine, the scholar, and the gentleman was .. exhibited in him. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1877) I. 100 By *synthesis* .. I view the parts in relation to each other, and finally to the whole .. I reconstruct them. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Ch. Poets* Poet. Wks. (1904) 640/2 Disclosing from the analysis of the visible things the *synthesis* or unity of the ideal. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 94 Mankind, made up of all the single men,—In such a *synthesis* the labour ends. 1855 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* ii. xxi. 302 To remember that what in the infant is an elaborate *synthesis*, afterwards becomes an instantaneous .. cognition. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 20 The *synthesis* of their common Elements into one Concept. 1887 G. T. LANE *Elem. Physiol. Psychol.* ii. vi. 388 note, The word '*synthesis*' for this mental activity is employed and defended by Wundt, who .. objects to the word '*association*'. [For preceding context see SYNTHEMICAL 5.]

b. A body of things put together; a complex whole made up of a number of parts or elements united.

1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 168 A system which would unite in one sublime *synthesis* all the past forms of human belief. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* i. iii. 31 We fancy that we are doing justice to individual men and things by making them a mere *synthesis* of qualities. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 100 The Christian life is the *synthesis* of these Divine graces.

c. *Philol.* Synthetic formation or construction.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1870) 62 The immense victory which has been achieved by the Aryan race, in adopting inflectional *synthesis* as the basis of their grammatical structure.

7. *Rom. Antiq.* A loose flowing robe, white or bright-coloured, worn at meals and festivities.

1606 HOLLAND *Suelon*. 207 He wore a dainty and effeminate pied garment called *Synthesis*. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 109 At feasts great persons were wont to change their guests ordinary clothes with a white *Synthesis*. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* ix, Nero .. was dressed in a loose *synthesis*—a dress of light green, unconfined by any girdle.

Synthesist (sin'th/sist), [f. next: see -IST.] One who uses *synthesis*, or proceeds by a synthetic method. (Opposed to *analyst*.)

1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* 179 The so-called analysts and *synthesists* of descriptive zoology. 1864 HAMERTON in *Fine Arts Q. Rev.* May 238 *Synthesists* find continual pleasure in observing the relations of things, but from their largeness of range they constantly miss minute truths, nor do they ever see anything so vividly as the analysts see that which they have analysed.

Synthesize (sin'th/saiz), *v.* [f. SYNTHESIS + -IZE. The correct form is SYNTHETIZE.] *trans.* To make a *synthesis* of; to put together or combine into a complex whole; to make up by combination of parts or elements. Also *absol.* (Opposed to ANALYSIS.)

1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* II. 393 To analyze is a far easier task than to *synthesize*. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 1. 813 Soon this leader .. will .. build the golden pipes and *synthesize* the his people-organ for a holy strain. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 9 That Homer had no predecessors, .. no well-digested body of myths to *synthesize*, is an absurd hypothesis. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 793 A Philosophy which as a complement unites in one all other systems, will harmonize with a Religion which as a complement *synthesizes* all other Religions. 1889—*Truth* 157 Movements may be *synthesized* without our will.

b. *Chem.* To produce (a compound, esp. an organic compound) by *synthesis*.

1865 [see *synthesized* below]. 1897 ALLIBUI'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 316 The kidney is capable of *synthesizing* complex organic substances.

Hence **Synthesized** (-aizd) *ppl. a.*, **Synthesizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Synthesizer**, one who or that which *synthesizes*.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 393 Experience... is nothing but a continual synthesizing of apprehensions. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 31 The synthesized acids of the lactic series. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 287 The competent synthesizer, designer, theorist. 1878 *I. SINGLAIR Mount* 30 The synthesizing spirit of infinite love in chosen souls alone can create. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Supp.*, *Synthesizer*, in acoustics, an instrument for the production of complex tones of predetermined composition.

Synthete (sin'pētē). rare. [ad. Gr. συνθετής composer, agent-n. f. συνθετός: see SYNTHESE.] = SYNTHETIST.

1896 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 473 He was a synthete rather than an analyst.

Synthetic (sin'pē'tik), *a.* [ad. F. *synthétique* (1652 in Hatz.-Darm.), or mod. L. *syntheticus*, ad. Gr. συνθετικός, f. συνθετός, ppl. adj. of συνθετός (see SYNTHESE). Cf. *It. sintetico*, etc., G. *synthetisch*.] (In most senses opposed to ANALYTIC.)

1. *Logic, Philos.*, etc. Proceeding from causes or general principles to consequences or particular instances; deductive: cf. SYNTHESIS 1.

1897 *tr. Burgersdicius' Logick* II. 135 Synthetic is that which proceeds from the most simple Principles, to those things which are compounded of those Principles. *Ibid.* 136 The Sciences Theoretical, such as Physics, Metaphysics, Mathematics, &c. are disposed in Synthetick Method. 1798 *Hutton Course Math.* (1827) I. 3 Synthesis, or the Synthetic Method, is the searching out truth, by first laying down some simple and easy principles, and then pursuing the consequences flowing from them till we arrive at the conclusion. 1834 A. JOHNSON *tr. Tennemann's Man. Hist. Philos.* 33 [Philosophy] proceeds (on general topics) either from principles to consequences (the analytic order), or from consequences to principles (the synthetic order). 1852 *Buckle Civilt.* (1864) II. vi. 572 By reasoning from the twofold ideas of action and of sympathy, Hunter constructed the deductive or synthetic part of his pathology. 1869 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 184 [He] descends into phenomena by Newton's synthetic method.

2. *Chem.* Pertaining to or involving synthesis; of organic compounds, produced by artificial synthesis: see SYNTHESIS 4.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* 1796 *PEARSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 430 It appears from the synthetic experiments that the grain becomes finer as the proportion of tin is increased. 1800 *HENRY Epit. Chem.* (1808) 155 A decisive synthetic proof of the nature of this acid. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* (1864) I. § 3. 69 Synthetic Production of Organic Compounds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 491 The chromatin (nuclein) in some manner regulates the synthetic metabolism of the cell.

3. Pertaining to grammatical construction. *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. 1859 *PUTTENHAM Engl. Poetie* III. viii. (Arb.) 168 That it [sc. speech] should carry an orderly and good construction, which they [sc. 'the first learned artificers of language'] called Synthesis.]

1778 *Br. Lowth Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. p. xxi, The Third sort of Parallels [in Hebrew poetry] I call Synthetic or Constructive: where the Parallelism consists only in the similar form of Construction.

4. In the philosophy of Kant, (a) applied to judgements which add to the subject attributes not directly implied in it; (b) pertaining to the synthesis of the manifold.

1819 *J. RICHARDSON Kant's Logic* Introduct. 80 Analytic or synthetic marks. Those are partial conceptions of the actual conception... these, partial ones of the merely possible whole conception. 1836 *J. W. SEMPLE Kant's Metaphysic of Ethic* p. lxvii, The synthetic unity of consciousness. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 175/2 All speculative *a priori* knowledge ultimately rests upon such synthetic or extending judgments; for though the analytical are highly important and requisite for science, still their importance is mainly derived from their being indispensable to a wide and legitimate synthesis, whereby alone a new acquisition in science can be made. *Ibid.* 177/2 The synthetic activity of the judgment. 1856 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* (ed. 2) 25 note.

5. Of, pertaining to, consisting in, or involving synthesis, or combination of parts into a whole; constructive.

In quotes, 1702 and 1798 applied to the logical method properly called *analytical* (the opposite of sense 1); cf. quot. 1839.

1702 *HOORKE Disc. Earthquakes* Posth. Wks. (1705) 330 The methods of attaining this end may be two; either the Analytic or the Synthetick. The first is proceeding from the Causes to the Effects. The second, from the Effects to the Causes. 1773 *HORSLEY in Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 280 Both these theorems are so easily derived from the preceding analysis of the problem, that it is needless to add the synthetic demonstration. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 146 There are two methods of teaching; one which ascends from particular facts to general principles, the other which descends from the general principles to particular facts; one which builds up, another which takes to pieces; the synthetic and the analytic method. 1817 *FUSSELL in Lect. Paint.* x. (1848) 523 Analytic or synthetic: from the whole to the parts, or from the parts to the whole. 1833 *SIR W. HAMILTON in Edin. Rev.* LVII. 236 Some... call this mode of hunting up the essence the Analytic; others again, regarding the genus as the whole, the species and individuals as the parts, style it the Compositive, or Synthetic, or Collective. 1873 *HAMERTON Th. about Art* xii. 181 Since painting is... work emphatically synthetic (being the union of many forms and colours and lights and darks into artistic wholes). 1887 *G. T. LADD Elem. Physiol. Psychol.* II. vi. 388 Its [sc. the mind's] activity in combining the sensations into the more complex presentations of sense... This combining activity is best called 'synthetic', or constructive.

b. Concerned with or using synthesis.

1864 *HAMERTON in Fine Arts Q. Rev.* May 238 The synthetic habit of mind. 1877 *TYNDALL in D. News* 2 Oct. 2/4

That vague and general insight... which... was more frequently affirmed by the synthetic poet than by the scientific man.

6. *Gram. and Philol.* Characterized by combination of simple words or elements into compound or complex words; expressing a complex notion by a single compounded or complex word instead of by a number of distinct words. (Opposed to ANALYTICAL 1 b.)

1835 *G. C. LEWIS Ess. Rom. Lang.* I. 26 By this change the Latin language of western Europe passed from the synthetic to the analytic class. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 168 Synthetic forms are not necessarily strictly parallel with the analytic ones of the same import. 1869 *FARRAR Fam. Speech* I. (1870) 27 The synthetic character of ancient languages, compared with the analysis which distinguishes them of modern representatives. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* vi. 105 The loss of formal grammatical distinction by synthetic means.

7. *Biol.* Combining in one organism different characters which in the later course of evolution are specialized in different organisms; having a generalized or undifferentiated type of structure.

1859 *tr. Agassiz's Ess. Classification* 178 Saurid Fishes and Ichthyosauri are more distinctly synthetic than prophetic types. 1874 *H. A. NICHOLSON Paleont.* 182 Synthetic or generalised plants, having rhizomata resembling those of some ferns, stems having the structure of Lycopodium [etc.].

8. *Math.* Applied to ordinary (as distinct from analytical, i.e. algebraic) geometry.

1899 *N. F. DUPUIS (title) Elementary Synthetic Geometry of the Point, Line and Circle in the Plane.*

Synthetical (sin'pē'tikāl), *a.* [f. mod. L. *syntheticus*: see -ICAL.] (Opposed to ANALYTICAL.)

1. *Logic, Philos.*, etc. = prec. 1.

1820 *T. GRANGER Div. Logike* IV. ii. 295 Method, is either contexture, or retentive. The contexture is also called Synthesis, or Synthetical Method. 1673 *O. WALKER Educ.* x. 119 Neither is his Philosophy more notional than all Sciences, which are delivered in a Synthetical, i.e. a doctrinal method, and begin with universal propositions. 1697 *tr. Burgersdicius' Logick* II. 138 It often happens in a Part of a Discipline whose Whole is in Method Synthetical, that the Analytick Order may be kept. 1733 *BERKELEY Th. Vision Vind.* § 38 In the synthetical method of delivering science or truth already found. 1827 *WHATELY Logic* Introduct. (ed. 2) 16 The synthetical form of teaching is... sufficiently interesting to one who has made considerable progress in any study; and... is the form in which our knowledge naturally arranges itself in the mind... but the analytical is the more interesting, easy, and natural kind of introduction; as being the form in which the first invention or discovery... must originally have taken place. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* VI. vi. § 7 II. 100 One consequence of the synthetical form adopted by Newton in the Principia was, that his successors had the problem of the solar system to begin entirely anew. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* x. 321 In descending along its course, the synthetical proof gathers all these accessions into one common trunk.

2. *Chem.* = prec. 2.

1733 *P. SHAW Chem. Lect.* ix. (1755) 169 This Synthetical Chemistry, taken in the strict Sense, for the Recomposition of Bodies from their own Principles. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 414, I made the following synthetical observations and experiments. 1877 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* (1878) 111 The discovery of the composition of water was indeed made originally by synthetical, and not by analytical, processes. 1893 *W. A. HAMMOND in N. Amer. Rev.* CLVI. 21 Those medicines which are synthetical, that is, formed in the laboratory by the union of other substances.

3. In the philosophy of Kant: = prec. 4.

1838 *[F. HAYWOOD] tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 15 That the straight line between two points is the shortest, is a synthetical proposition. For my conception of *straight* contains nothing of quantity, but only a quality. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 175/2 Experience, which is itself a synthetical combination of its intuitions. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 61 Judgments of the form 'S is P' are called synthetical, when P is understood to be a mark not already contained in that group of marks which enables us to conceive S distinctly; they are called analytical when P, belongs essentially to those marks the union of which is necessary to make the concept of S complete.

4. = prec. 5.

1799 *A. YOUNG Agric. Linc.* 244 This [sc. a bog produced by overflow from an artificial channel] Sir Joseph [Banks] calls a synthetical bog; and says, he flatters himself, he shall become master of Mr. Eikinton's mode of drainage soon, as he had succeeded in a synthetical, as well as in an analytical experiment. 1826 *KIRBY & SPENCE Entomol.* xviii. IV. 461 Though he studied insects analytically with unrivalled success, he was not always equally happy in his synthetical arrangement of them. 1881 *ROUTLEDGE Science* ix. 219 Newton, having thus analysed light, proceeded to arrange experiments for the opposite or synthetical process of recombining the coloured rays.

b. = prec. 5 b.

1821 *HAZLITT On Tooke Lit. Rem.* 1836 I. 360 The difference between the synthetical and analytical faculties. 1849 *LOVDON Encycl. Plants* (1856) 429 The most unreasonable advocate of the exploded doctrines of synthetical botany. 1842 *KINGSLEY Life & Lett.* (1878) I. 71 Synthetical minds are subject to this self-torture.

5. *Gram.* (See quot. and cf. SYNTHESIS 2.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Synthetical*, pertaining to the figure Synthesis, which is when a noun collective singular is joyn'd with a verb plural.

Synthetically (sin'pē'tikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY: see -ICALLY.] In a synthetic manner; by or in the way of synthesis (in various senses).

1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* I. iii. 347 The... making of Hypotheses, and arguing from them synthetically. 1717... *WALKER (L.)*, The plan proceeds synthetically from parts to the whole. 1778 *Br. Lowth Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. p. xxi, Here the lines... are Synthetically Parallel. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 160, I tried this result syn-

thetically, and found it to resist fusion at 148°. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 182 Crystals of Glauber's salt may be resolved analytically into Sulphate of Soda and water, or compounded synthetically from these substances. 1873 *HAMERTON Th. about Art* xii. 180 In painting on any one part of your picture you are really painting upon that, is, changing the colour of, the whole canvas at once, and unless you do this always synthetically you will never succeed. 1877 *E. CAIRO Philos. Kant* II. viii. 366, I necessarily represent the manifold as synthetically united in time. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 505 Lecithin... as well as nucleins arise synthetically within the tissues of the body.

Syntheticism (sin'pē'tisiz'm). [f. SYNTHETIC + -ISM.] Synthetic character or method.

1863 *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1539/2 note, The assumption that languages are developed only in the direction of syntheticism.

Synthetism (sin'pē'tiz'm). [ad. mod. L. *synthetismus*, f. Gr. συνθεσις (see SYNTHETIZE).] A synthetic system or doctrine.

1832 *A. JOHNSON tr. Tennemann's Hist. Philos.* 463 A new system which he [sc. Krug] denominates a Transcendental Synthetism. 1842 *SIR W. HAMILTON Diss. in Reid's Wks.* (1846) 797/2.

Synthetist (sin'pē'tist). [f. SYNTHETIC or SYNTHETIZE: see -IST.] = SYNTHESIST.

1848 *GILFILLAN in Tail's Mag.* XV. 519 Milton is the synthetist, Dante the analyst of Hell. 1873 *HAMERTON Th. about Art* xii. 167 Synthetists find continual pleasure in observing the relations of things, but from their largeness of range they constantly miss minute truths.

Synthetize (sin'pē'taiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. συνθερίζω, f. συνθετός: see SYNTHETIC and -IZE.] *trans.* = SYNTHESIZE.

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Synthetize*, *v. t.*, to unite in regular structure. (*Not much used.*) 1854 *S. NEIL Elem. Rhet.* 153 It enables us to synthesize the two prevalent theories of Taste into one. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 250 Boucher marked every detail of running movement, and finally synthesized the results of his study in this group. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 16/3 Hennell synthesised alcohol from olefant gas.

Hence **Synthesized**, **Synthesizing** *ppl. adjs.*;

also **Synthetizer** = SYNTHESIZER.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* May 838/1 The most gifted of the impressionist painters are analysts and synthesizers. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 17 Nov. 379/3 The grand synthesizing style of [Raphael]. 1918 *Times* 1 May 8/3 The function of the monthly reviews... is to survey things broadly and at a synthesizing distance.

Synthronus (sin'pē'trōnūs). *Eccl.* Pl. synthroni (-oi). [eccl. L., a. eccl. Gr. σύνθρονος, f. σύν SYN- + θρόνος THRONÉ.] In the early church and the Greek Church, The joint throne of the bishop and his presbyters, usually a semicircular row of seats with the bishop's throne in the middle, placed behind the altar.

1861 *NEALE Notes Dalmatia* 117 The bishop's seat, at the east end of the synthronon, remains with two arms.

Syntille, var. SCINTILL *Obs.*

† **Syntome**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. συντομή a cutting short, f. σύν SYN- + τέμνω to cut.] ? Abridgement, brief statement. So † **Syntomy** [ad. mod. L. *syntomia* (Puttenham *Engl. Poetie*, 1589, ed. Arber, p. 169), ad. Gr. συντομία], brevity, conciseness.

1641 *BRATHWAIT Penit. Pilgr.* Contents, The Summe, or Gradual Syntome [sic] of the Penitent Pilgrim. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Syntomy*, a cutting away, brevity, or conciseness.

Syntome, -tone, *obs. forms of SYMPTOM.*

† **Syntone**. *Mus. Obs.* [ad. Gr. σύντονος: see SYNTONOUS.] In diatonic syntone, a mistranslation of Gr. διάτονον σύντονον syntonous diatonic (scale), σύντονον being erroneously taken as a sb. (see SYNTONOUS).

[Cf. quot. 1694 S.V. DIATONIC 1.] 1784 *J. KEEBLE Harmonics* 30 The diatonic syntone. 1806 *KOLLMANN Theory Mus. Harmony* II. 6 The first foundation of our modern scale, seems to have been laid in that most ancient Tetrachord... of the Greeks, called the Diatonic Syntone, which consisted of four notes, equal to our B C D E.

Syntonic (sintō'nik), *a.1 Mus.* [f. Gr. σύντονος (see SYNTONOUS) + -IC.] = SYNTONOUS.

Syntonic comma, the common comma (COMMA 3), the difference between a major and a minor tone, or between the major third of the Pythagorean and that of the modern diatonic scale.

1801 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.*, *Syntonic*, the epithet by which Aristoxenus and other ancient musical writers distinguish a species of the diatonic genus, which was nearly the same with our natural diatonic.

Syntonic, *a.2 Electr.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN- + τόνος TONÉ + -IC.] Denoting a system of wireless telegraphy in which the transmitting and receiving instruments are accurately 'tuned' or adjusted so that the latter responds only to vibrations of the frequency of those emitted by the former; also said of the instruments so 'tuned'.

1892 *LODGE Mod. Views Electr.* xvi. 339 The synchronizing of the vibration-period of two things... is well expressed by the adjective 'syntonic' which was suggested to me... by the late Dr. A. T. Myers. That which has been styled resonance I propose, therefore... to call 'syntony'. 1898 *S. P. THOMPSON in Trul. Soc. Arts* XLVI. 457/1 Using... not merely circuits of wires, but syntonic circuits, which... are necessarily much more sensitive in their response one to the other. 1898 *Echo* 10 Jan. 2/4 These electrical resonances constitute 'syntonic telegraphy'.

Hence **Synto'nically** *adv.*

In recent Dicts.

Syntonic (sint'ōnīn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. σύντροφος **SYNTROPHOS** + -IN.] An acid albuminous substance found in muscular tissue, or produced from myosin by the action of acids.

1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. 33 The substance of which muscles are composed has been commonly considered to be Fibrin, but it differs essentially from fibrin in its properties, and is now distinguished as Syntonin. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vi. 134 The Syntonin which is the chief constituent of muscle and flesh. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 125 About 15 per cent. of the remaining fourth [of the substance of muscle] is found, after death, to consist of an albuminoid substance called syntonin, or muscle fibrin.

Syntonism (sint'ōniz'm). *Electr.* [f. Gr. σύν ΤΥΝ- + τόνος **TONE** + -ISM.] = **SYNTONY**.

1903 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 761 The question of 'syntonism', by which it is proposed to assure the secrecy of messages.

Syntonize (sint'ōniz), *v. Electr.* [f. **SYNTONIC** a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make syntonistic; to 'tune' or adjust to the same or corresponding frequencies, as a transmitter and receiver in wireless telegraphy. Hence **Syntonized**, -izing *pp. adjs.*; also **Syntonization**, the action of syntonizing; **Syntonizer**, an apparatus for syntonizing.

1892 LODGE *Mod. Views Electr.* xvi. 355 Vacuum tubes... attached to an ordinary syntonized receiver. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 307 The Marconi apparatus seems to lend itself imperfectly to the 'sharp syntonisation'. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 142/1 Lodge's System of Syntonized Wireless Telegraphy. 1900 S. R. BOTTONE *Wireless Telogr.* iv. 107 These [pegs] serve as supports for the rods which are used as 'wings' or syntonizers. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* June 365/1 A system... that would be able to syntonize or select its despatches.

Syntono- (sint'ōno), combining form repr. Gr. σύντροφος (see **SYNTROPHOS**), as in **Syntono-Lydian** *adj.* [cf. Gr. συντονολυδιστί *adv.* (Plato)], an epithet of the ordinary (diatonic) Lydian scale in ancient Greek music.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* **Syntono Lydian**, the name of one of the modes in the ancient music. Plato tells us, that the inixo-lydian and syntonio-lydian modes were peculiar to tears. 1875 STAINER & BARNETT *Dict. Mus.* **Syntono** 209 There was no such enharmonic scale as Syntonio-Lydian, nor could such a prefix as Syntono be applied to any enharmonic scale whatever. *Ibid.* 210 The Syntonio-Lydian of the manuscript [of Aristides Quintilianus]... is clearly a mistake for Hypo-Lydian... The prefix of 'Syntono' is usually unnecessary, because it means the ordinary Lydian, but Plato employs it, because he wishes to distinguish it from the Malakon (or laxly tuned) Lydian.

Syntonus (sint'ōnos), *a. Mus.* [f. Gr. σύντροφος strained tight, high-pitched, intense, severe, f. συντείνειν to strain tight, f. σύν ΤΥΝ- + τείνειν to stretch: see -OUS.] An epithet for the ordinary form of diatonic scale (διάτονον σύντονον) in ancient Greek music, in which the tetrachord was divided into a semitone and two tones, the third note of it being thus tuned to a higher pitch than in the other scales; nearly corresponding to the modern diatonic scale.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 164 In describing the diatonic genus, in which the tetrachord is divided into tone major, tone minor, and major semitone... for which division, commonly called the syntonous, or intense of Ptolemy, he [sc. Zarlino] constantly contends. 1889 W. S. ROCKSTADT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 502/1 The Syntonous Diatonic of Ptolemy coincided... with the system advocated by Kepler, Mersenne, Des Cartes, and all the most learned theoretical writers of later date.

Syntony (sint'ōni). *Electr.* [f. **SYNTONIC** a. + -Y.] The condition of being syntonic, or 'tuned' so as to respond to one another, as two electric circuits. Also *attrib.*

1892 [see **SYNTONIC** a.], 1898 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 6/3 True sympathy between the sending and the receiving apparatus. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 9/3 For a number of pairs of stations, syntonio-constants can be chosen which differ in period or pitch sufficiently to prevent interference.

Syntoxoid: see **SYN-**.

Syntractrix (sint'rek'triks). *Geom.* [mod.L., f. SYN- + TRACTRIX.] The locus of a point on the tangent to a tractrix at a constant distance from its intersection with the axis. Also **Syntractory** [TRACTORY *s. 3*].

1880 G. PEACOCK *Examples Diff. Calc.* i. xxiii. 175 Syntactory. 1882 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* III. (1879) 289 The syntactrix is the locus of a point Q on the tangent to the tractrix which divides into portions of given length the constant line SN.

Syntrierarch (sint'rei'ærak). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. συντρίαρχος, f. σύν ΤΥΝ- + τριάρχος **TRIARACH**.] One of a number of citizens jointly charged with the equipment of a trireme: cf. **TRIARACH**. So **Syntrierarchy** [cf. **TRIARACHY**], the office of a syntrierarch; the system of syntrierarchs.

1847 Smith's *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antig.* 1001/2. 1891 *Athenæum* 25 July 188/2 Under the syntrierarchy there were two trierarchs to one ship.

Syntrochite. *Palaont. Obs.* [f. SYN- + ΤΡΟΧΙΤΗ.] Name for some kind of fossil: cf. **ENTROCHITE**, **TROCHITE**.

1681 *Grew Museum* III. i. ii. 272 The Syntrochite, as we may name it.

Syntropic (sint'rep'ik), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. σύν ΤΥΝ- + τροπος turning + -IC; cf. **TROPIC**.] Forming a series of similar parts pointing in the same direction, as ribs or vertebrae. So (in recent Dicts.) **Syntrope** (sint'rep), any one of such parts; **Syntropy**, condition of being syntropic. 18.. *New York Med. Jnrl.* XI. 114 (Cent. Dict.).

Syntype (sint'ōip). *Nat. Hist.* [f. SYN- + ΤΥΠΗ *s. 8* b.] Any one of the original set of specimens from which a species has been described and named.

1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1912 *Return Brit. Museum* 172 Echinoids, Asteroids, Ophiroids, and Crinoids... including the syntypes of *Millericrinus charpyi* and other specimens. 1918 *Museum Jnrl.* XVII. 112 A brachiopod found at 13,500 feet above sea level... The syntypes of this are in the Peabody Museum of Yale University.

Synu, **synue**, obs. ff. **SINEW**.

Synulotic (sintul'otik), *a. and s. Med. rare*—, [ad. mod.L. *synuloticus*, ad. Gr. συνουλωτικός, f. σύν ΤΥΝ- + ούλωσις to scar over, f. ούλῃς scar.] = **CICATRIZANT**.

1657 *Physical Dict.* **Synulotica**, medicines to dry up a sore, or to bring it to a cicatrix. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Synuloticks. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1913 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 7).

Synusiast. *Obs.* Also **syno(u)siast**. [ad. mod.L. *synusiasta*, ad. Gr. συνουσιαστής, f. σύν ΤΥΝ- + ούσια being, substance. Cf. **METUSIAS**.] *a.* An adherent of a sect which held that in Jesus Christ there was a commingling of the divine substance and the substance of human flesh. *b.* A believer in consubstantiation.

1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* xxviii. § 4. (1625) 176 The Synusiastes, or Vbiquitaries, which think the Body of Christ is so present in the Supper, as his said Body with bread and Wine... of all, and every communicant, is eaten corporally. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* Ep. (ed. 2) a 5 h, Convince a Protestant, that any one place of Scripture must needs be so understood as to assert Consubstantiation, he becomes a Synusiast forthwith. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **Synusiasts**, or **Synosiasts**, a Sect of Hereticks, who maintain'd, that there was but one single Nature, and one single Substance in Jesus Christ.

Syn(u)we, obs. ff. **SINEW**. **Synvy**, var. **SENVY** *Obs.*, mustard. **Synyght**, obs. f. **SENNIGHT**. **Synys**: see **SINES**. **Synyster**, obs. f. **SINISTER**.

† Syon. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *syone*, *syoun*. A kind of coat. Also *attrib.*

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 198 To be the King and Syone coit xij elnis blak satyne. 1566 *Ibid.* V. 273 Auch ellis of lyne taffeteis to be the King and gowne, and four ellis... to be him and syoun. 1538 *Ibid.* VII. 29, vij elnis of blak satin of Wenis to be the Kingis grace and syon.

Syon, **syoun**, obs. ff. **SCION**.

Syour(e), obs. forms of **SYRE**.

Sypar(s), obs. forms of **CYPRESS** 1.

1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 37 A... tabull of sypars. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 569 The sypar tre.

Sype, variant of **SIFE**.

Syper(s), var. **CYPRESS** 3.

1509-10 in Lyons *Environis Lond.* (1792) I. 227 Saten of sypars. 1612 *Passant's Night-cap* (1877) 59 His hat... With treble Sypher, and with velvet lin'd.

Syphareit, obs. *Sc. f.* **SEPARATE** a.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w.* Dunbar 253 Sodomyt, syphareit frair sanctis celestiall.

Sypher (sɔi'fær), *v. Carpentry*. [Variant of **CYPHER** v. 9.] To make a lap-joint by overlapping two bevelled or chamfered plank-edges, so as to leave a plane surface. So **Sypher-joint**.

1841 *DANA Seaman's Man.* **Syphering**, lapping the edges of planks over each other for a bulk-head. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Sypher-joint**. (*Carpentry*.) A lap joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flat or flush surface.

Sypher, -re, obs. ff. **CYPHER**.

Syphilide (si-fil'id). *Path.* Also -id. [orig. in pl., ad. F. *syphilides*, f. **SYPHILIS**, after names of zoological families: see -ID 3.] A generic term for any skin affection of a syphilitic nature.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 476 One married woman was admitted covered with secondary syphilides. 1883 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 5) 949 The macular syphilide is the commonest eruption. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 807 The papulous syphilide is one of the rarest forms in which syphilis appears in the larynx.

Syphilis (si-filis). *Path.* Also 8 *siphylis*, 9 *siphilis*, *sypylis*. [mod.L. *syphilis* (*syphilid*-), orig. the title (in full, *Syphilis, sive Morbus Gallicus*) of a poem, published 1530, by Girolamo Fracastoro or Hieronymus Fracastorius (1483-1553), a physician, astronomer, and poet of Verona, but used also as the name of the disease in the poem itself; the subject of the poem is the story of a shepherd *Syphilus*, the first sufferer from the disease, the name *Syphilis* being formed on the analogy of *Æneis*, *Thebais*, etc. (The poem was translated in 1686 by Nabum Tate with the title 'Syphilis: or, a Poetical History of the French Disease'.) The term was employed systematically by Fracastoro in his treatise *De Contagione* II. xi. (1546). Cf. F. *syphilis*, It. *sifilide*, Sp. *sifilis*, Pg., G., etc. *siphilis*.

The source of the name *Syphilus* is disputed; it has been suggested that it is a corrupt medieval form of *Sypsius*, the name of a son of Niobe (so called after a mountain) in Ovid *Metam.* vi. 146 ff. (See F. Boll in *Neue Jahrb. f. d. klass. Altertum*, 1910, XXV. 72 ff., 168.)

A specific disease caused by *Treponema pallidum* (*Spirochaete pallida*) and communicated by sexual connexion or accidental contact (acquired form) or by infection of the child in utero (congenital form).

Three stages of the disease are distinguished, *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary syphilis*; the first characterized by chancre in the part infected, the second by affections of the skin and mucous membranes, the third involving the bones, muscles, and brain.

1718 J. F. NICHOLSON (*title*) *The Modern Syphilis*; or, the true method of curing every stage and symptom of the venereal disease, etc. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 85 Surgeons and nurses may by accident inoculate themselves with syphilis, in places appropriated for the reception of venereal patients. 1808-32 WEBSTER, *Syphilis*. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 252 A case of great enlargement of the liver, consequent on syphilis and the use of mercury. 1876 BAISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 230 Syphilis has occasionally prevailed in the form of widespread and severe epidemics.

fig. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 62 In Rome-bred law... fiction is a wart, which here and there deforms the face of justice: in English law, fiction is a syphilis, which... carries into every part of the system the principle of rottenness.

attrib. 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXVII. 30 The General Biology of the Microbes of Rabies, Yellow Fever, Puerperal Fever, Syphilis-tuberculosis, &c. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 807 In the syphilis wards of the Berlin Charité Hospital. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* X. 167 The subsidence of the syphilis-epidemic. 1916 *Nature* 27 Jan. 609/3 Long before salvarsan was proved valuable for killing the syphilis micro-organism.

Syphilitic (sifil'it'ik), *a. (s. b.) Path.* Also 8-9 *siphilitic*. [ad. mod.L. *syphiliticus* (Sauvages), f. **SYPHILIS**; the suffix -itic is the adj. formative of -itis and is strictly inappropriate here.] *Of*, pertaining to, caused by, or affected with syphilis.

Syphilitic lobelia, a rendering of *Lobelia syphilitica*, so called as being used as a remedy for syphilis.

1786 *ANERCHOMIE Arrangement*, in *Gard. Assist.* 59 Syphilitic blue lobelia. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 505 This affection of his throat might have been owing to some syphilitic virus, which had long lain dormant in the system. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 184/1 Syphilitic warts... have generally a broad base. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 59 Meggenhofen found that the milk of a syphilitic woman reddened tincture of litmus. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 372 A syphilitic ward in the new Queen's Hospital at Honolulu. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1135 Such syphilitic livers... are often immobile on deep inspiration owing to adhesions.

S. s. b. A person affected with syphilis.

1881 *Physician & Surgeon* 111. 138 Whether a syphilitic should ever have professional consent to marry. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 10 Sept. *Epit. Curr. Med. Lit.* 36 The blood... of syphilitics who have been treated with mercury.

Syphilize (si-fil'iz), *v. Med. and Path.* [ad. F. *syphiliser*: see **SYPHILIS** and -IZE.] *trans.* To inoculate with the virus of syphilis, as a means of cure or prevention; also, to infect with syphilis.

1854 H. LEE *Six Lect. Syphilitic Infection* v. 50 He [sc. Turenne in 1850] concluded that the third inoculated ulcer bore the same relation to the second as the second did to the first, and so on until the animal became proof against any further inoculation. The animal was then said by M. Auzias [Turenne] to be 'syphilitised'. *Ibid.* 51 'It is certain', says Dr. Sperino, 'that of all the women who entered five months ago into the Syphilomene, and whom I syphilitised to the highest degree, not only have none hitherto been affected with constitutional symptoms, but the health of each of them has gradually improved'. 1871 *Brit. & For. Med.-Chirurg. Rev.* XLVII. 357 Most or all of the European races have already to some extent arrived at the syphilitic diathesis. 1873 J. E. MORGAN *Univ. Oars* 83 Alcoholized, syphilitized, tainted with scrofula and other constitutional diseases, they become a feeble sickly race.

Hence **Syphilization** (si-fil'iz-i-jən).

1854 H. LEE (*title*) *Six lectures on syphilitic infection and syphilisation*. 1871 I. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1878) I. 93 Syphilisation originated in 1844 through some experiments of M. Auzias Turenne upon animals to inoculate them with syphilis.

Syphilo- (si-filo), used as combining form of **SYPHILIS** (also with variant **Syphili-**). **Syphiloderm**, -derma (pl. -ata) [Gr. δέρμα skin], a syphilitic skin-affection = **SYPHILIDE**; hence **Syphilodermatous** a. **Syphilode neas**, -ogeny, production of syphilis (Dorland). **Syphilographer** [cf. F. *syphilographe*], a writer on syphilis; so **Syphilography**, the description of syphilis. **Syphilomania**, a mental derangement in which the person fancies himself affected with syphilis. **Syphilopathy**, any syphilitic manifestation. **Syphilophobia** (also **siphil-**), morbid fear of syphilis; hence **Syphilophobio** a.

1854 W. J. E. WILSON *Syphilis* vii. 172 The hereditary erythematous 'syphiloderma' occurs in three principal forms. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 78 In the papular syphiloderm, pustules are at times seen intermingled with the papules. 1887 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Syphilographer'. 1871 *Brit. & For. Med.-Chirurg. Rev.* XLVII. 357 The last named distinguished syphilographer [sc. Ricord]. 1864-79 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (ed. 4) 499 The etiology of cases of the kind should be carefully studied, the subject being one of the most important in 'syphilography'. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), 'Syphilomania'. 1864-79 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (ed. 4) 789 Three sad cases in which syphilomania has led patients... to commit suicide several months after all

syphilitic manifestations had disappeared. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7). "Syphilophobia. 1864-79 BUNSTRA *Dis.* (ed. 4) 78. There is a disease worse than syphilis, viz., syphilophobia, over which remedies have no control. 1906 *Brit. Med. J.* 13 Jan. 63 The patient's syphilophobia had, increased to such a degree, that it became extremely difficult to manage the case. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 100 Syphilis causes marked mental disease of various forms, such as "syphilophobic melancholia."

Syphiloid (sifiloid), *a. (sb.) Path.* [*f. Syphilis + -oid.*] Resembling syphilis.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 435 The syphilitic and the syphiloid are the only new species of ulcers with which we have become acquainted. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 344 Peculiar forms of diseases which we are forced to look upon as syphiloid.

B. sb. A syphiloid disease or affection.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Syphiloids*... name of a group of endemic diseases due to syphilis in a severe form, with complications. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 559 note, An attempt has recently been made to claim the Tropical disease Yaws as a malady which while distinct from syphilis, yet resembles it... and to construct a family of "Syphiloids."

Syphiloma (sifilōmā), *Path.* Pl. -ata. [*f. Syphilis + -oma*, as in *sarcoma*.] A syphilitic tumour. Hence **Syphilomatous** *a.*

1864-79 BUNSTRA *Ven. Dis.* (ed. 4) 645 The syphiloma may form a circumscribed tumor, or may be diffused over a large area. *Ibid.*, Syphilomata of the spinal dura mater. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 678 Syphiloma is another cause of hepatic ascites. 1903 *Brit. Med. J.* 4 Apr. 773 Syphilomatous tissue always forms rapidly.

Syphilosis (sifilōsis), *Path.* [*f. Syphilis + -osis*.] Syphilitic condition.

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Syphilosis*, syphilitic disease. 1913 *Times* 13 Aug. 3/4 A syphilosis of the lymphatics of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.

Syphir, syphyr, obs. Sc. ff. CIPHER.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 184 He semys to be sumthing worth, that syphyr in hour. a 1500 — *Poems* lviii. 20 Quba na thing bes, can na thing gett, Bot ay as syphir sett among thame.

Syphon, etc., var. SIPHON, etc.

Sypirs, syprees, -es (s, -ys, obs. ff. CYPRESS. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3684 Pe solers was of Sypirs. 1530 *Palsgr.* 270/2 Sypres chest, *coffre de cypris*.

Syplin, obs. Sc. ff. SIPLING, sapling.

Syr, Syria, obs. ff. SIRA, SIRAIA, SIRIAH.

Syracusan (sōi-rākūzān), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. Syracusanus*, *f. Syracūsae*, Gr. Συρακουσάι Syracusae + -AN.] *a.* Adj. Of or belonging to Syracuse, a city in Sicily. *b. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Syracuse.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 220 Italian iunkets, and Syracusan deinties. 1611 CORCAGLIA, *Petalime*, a forme... of banishment among the old Syracusans. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 456/2 The city of Himera was... peopled by the Chalcidians and some Syracusan exiles. 1816 J. SMITH *Panoramic Sci. & Art* II. 674 Grape... red Syracusan... 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. J.* 11. 435/2 Syracusan (marble)... was wrought from the latonia, which were quarries before Dionysius converted them into prisons. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xvi. 203 Dionysius... obliged the Syracusans to accept his tokens in place of silver coins. 1916 BUCHAN *Hist. War* lxix. XI. 36 The Syracusan expedition was the death-blow of the Athenian Empire.

So **†Syracusanian** *a. and sb. Obs.* [*cf. L. Syracūstius*, Gr. Συρακούσιος].

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. 1. 14 It hath... beene decreed, Both by the Syracusians and our selves, To admit no trafficke to our aduerse towne. *Ibid.* i. ii. 3 A Syracusan Marchant.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. Bion iii. (1687) 143/2 A Syracusan wrote of the Art of Rhetorick. 1769 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 85 Whose Greek inhabitants were probably for the most part either Syracusians, or of Syracusan extraction. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 456/2 The Syracusians built Acra, Chasmenas, and Camarina.

Syracuse (sōi-rākūz), [*Name of Sicilian city*: see *prec.*] A luscious red muscadine wine made in Italy. See also *quots.* 1858, 1883.

1768 BOSWELL *Corica* iii. (ed. 2) 186 At Furiani they make a white wine very like Syracuse, not quite so luscious. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Syracuse*... the name is also given to a white *vin de liqueur*. 1883 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Syracuse*, an old brown Marsala wine.

Syraine, Syrang, Syranzye, Syraphyn, Syrbonian: see SIREN, SERANG, SIRENIZE, SERAPHIM, SERBONIAN.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 1713 Past Idumæas Palmy Groves, and past Syrbonian Moors.

Syrcum, -syrum-: see CIRCUM-.

Syre (sōi-s), *sb. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 6 *soyoure*, 7 *soyure* (e, *sayer*, *ssyer*, 7-9 *sire*, *syer*, 8- *syre*. [*Variant of SYVER.*] A gutter, drain, sewer.

1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 523 To cast ane syoure on the est syd of the place. 1601 *Charter in Galtus Stiles* (1697) 769 For... upholding of Sinks, Syers, Gutter, Styes [etc.]. 1610 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 142/1 L'ie airhoillie, staires, pottis, sinkis, syoures, lang-syours, cyis, watter-gangis. 1643 in *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1881) II. 55 To calsey betuix their owne lands and the sayer. c 1680 [F. SEMPLE] *Banishin, Poverty* 37 in Watson *Coll. Scot. Poems* (1706) I. 12 He and I lap o're many a Syre. a 1843 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha*, etc. (1826) 95 Let loathsome toads squat in a syre. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Syre*, a sewer, a runner of water.

Syre, Syren, Syrge, Syrha: see SIRE, SAYER, SIREN, SURGE, SIRAH.

Syriac (sir'iac), *a. and sb.* Also 7-*aque*, -*ack*.

[*ad. L. Syriacus* = Gr. Συριακός, *f. Syria*, Συρία. *Cf. f. syriaque*, It., Pg. *syriaco*, Sp. *siiraco*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Syria: only of or in reference to the language (see *B.*); written in Syriac; writing, or versed, in Syriac.

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 49 As well in the Greeke text, as in the Syriac and Caldæ. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 157 The Syriacque tongue, which is composed of the Hebrew, Chalde, Arabique and Greeke tongues. 1659 Bp. WALTON *Consid. Considerix* 179 Some Syriack Copies of the New Testament. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* ii. 22 Some Bodies with... the Greeke, the Hebrew, and the Syriack Face. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxiii. (1787) III. 350 note, Two Syriac writers... place the resurrection of the Seven Sleepers in the year 736 (A.D. 425), or 748 (A.D. 437), of the æra of the Seleucides. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. iii. 101 A very curious old Syriac copy of the Four Gospels. 1895 J. R. HARRIS *Hermes in Arcadia*, etc. (1896) 45 We have not been in the habit of either studying or trusting Syriac writers in the degree they deserve.

B. sb. The ancient Semitic language of Syria; formerly in wide use, = ARAMAIC; now, the form of Aramaic used by Syrian Christians, in which the Peshito version of the Bible is written.

1611 *Bible* Dan. ii. 4 Then spake the Caldeans to the King in Syriack. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 93 Out of that intermixture of Hebrew and Chalde resulted a third language call'd to this day the Syriac, which also, after the time of our Saviour, began to be more adulterated by admission of Greeke, Roman, and Arabic. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 5 Those passages in the Gospel, which are said to be in the Hebrew tongue, as *Talitha Kumi*... are properly Syriac. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 499 If stubborn Greeke refuse to be his friend, Hebrew or Syriac shall be forc'd to bend. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxiii. (1787) III. 350 note, The narrative [of the Seven Sleepers] which was translated from the Syriac by the care of Gregory of Tours. 1867 WHITNEY *Lang. & Study of Lang.* viii. 208 The ancient Syriac is still the sacred dialect of the feeble bodies of Christians in Asia which represent the Syriac church. 1899 F. C. BURKITT *Early Chr. outside Roman Emp.* 16 The Syriac-speaking subjects of the Christianised Empire.

b. a. or the Syriac version (of the Bible).

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 As for the burning of those Ephesian books... its reply'd the books were magick, the Syriack so renders them. 1694 W. MARSHALL *Gospel-Myst. Sanctif.* x. (1780) 109 The Spirit itself... beareth our spirits witness, as the Syriac and vulgar Latin render it. 1910 *Expositor* May 396 The Latin Vulgate, the two Syriacs, the Gothic.

c. a. printers' type of a Syriac letter or character. Obs. rare.

1670 R. SCOTT *Let. to Fell in Hart Cent. Typogr. Oxf.* (1900) 156 Y^e printer... givies me notice y^t they ca[nn]ot goe on with y^e notes untill they haue cast a Syriack.

Hence **Syriacism** (-āsiz'm) = SYRIASM; **Syriacist** (-āsist), a Syriac scholar; **Syriacize** (-āsiz) *v. trans.*, to turn or translate into Syriac.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 237 The New Testament... hath nothing neer so many Atticisms as Hebraisms, and Syriacisms. 1848 BAGSTER's *Anal. Heb. Conc.* 31 By a Syriacism, the suffixes are sometimes attached, without a union vowel. 1863 LUDON *Some Words for God* i. (1865) 5 The words actually uttered by our Lord upon the cross, and which He took from a Syriacized version of Ps. xxii.

†Syriacal, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. Syriacus* (see *prec.*) + -AL.] Syriac.

1565 HARDING *Answe. Jewel* 52 The Syriacall or Arabike, the Egyptian, Ethiopian, Persian, Armenian, Scythian, Frenche or Britaine tunge. *Ibid.* 52 b, Holy Epilrem... wrote many things in the Syriacall tounge.

Syrian (sir'ian), *sb. and a.* Forms: 5 *Sirien*, *Syrien*, 6 *Surian*, *Sirian*, 7 *Sorian*, 6- *Syrian*. [*a. OF. sirien*, mod. F. *syrien*, *f. L. Syrius* (*Surius*) *Syrian*, or *Syria*: see -AN. Cf. SYRR.]

A. sb. A native or inhabitant of Syria, a region of Western Asia immediately east of the Mediterranean.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1447 In be quille be siriens of bis sire so many soroges had. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iv. (1883) 48 The noble knyghtes Iob and Alysas that fought agaynst the Syryens and Amonytes. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ii. 4 The Caldees answered the kyng in the Syrians speach. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 233 The Sorian are so called of Syria, in which Province they liue, hauing their owne Patriarke. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. Bion iii. (1687) 143/2 Contemporary with Perereydes the Syrian. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* III. 21 The Syrians roamed from town to town without discipline. 1830 H. G. KNIGHT *Eastern Sketches* (ed. 3) Pref. p. xix, The Syrians are, generally speaking, a handsome race.

B. adj. 1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Syria or the Syrians.

1537 [COVERDALE] *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* 46 The Surian order, or Samaritan fayth. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Dan. ii. 4 *nargin*, y^e Syrian tounge which differeth not muche from the Caldeans. 1578 H. WOTTON *Courtly Controv.* 38 A Knight... mounted vpon a mightie Sirian courser. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 421 The brook that parts Egypt from Syrian ground. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 579 The Christian tribes Of Lebanon and the Syrian wilderness. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nte.* I. 85 He was acquainted with ancient Greek, Persian, Modern Greek, Arabic, and Syrian books. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lii. The sinless years That breathed beneath the Syrian blue. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Obermann* once more xlv. Now he is dead! Far hence he lies In that lorn Syrian town.

2. In names of plants, animals, and products actually or reputedly coming from Syria, as *Syrian bear*, *goat*, *grape*, *mastic*, *oak*, *pear*, *rue*, *thistle*, *tobacco*: see *quots.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 13 *Marum Syriacum vel*

Creticum. The Syrian or Candye Mastick. This Candye or Syrian Marjerome, hath sundry upright stalkes. 1649 OGBLEY tr. *Virg. Georg.* ii. (1684) 77 The Syrian Pear. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 325 Kue, Wild Syrian, *Peganum*. 1780 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 223/2 A cluster of Syrian grapes, the largest, that ever grew in England. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. ii. 374 Syrian Goat... This variety is common in many parts of the East, and is distinguished by the great length of the ears. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 357/1 The variety of thick-skinned white grape, called the Syrian. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Syrian Tobacco*, the *Nicotiana rustica*... which furnishes the Turkish, Latakia, and some of the Asiatic tobaccos. 1866 *Syrian thistle* [see *THISTLE* sb. 3]. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 116 The Syrian Bear (*Ursus Syriacus*) is found on Mount Lebanon, and elsewhere in Western Asia.

Hence **Syriac** *a.*, Syriac; **Syrianism** = SYRIASM; **Syrianize** *v. trans.*, to make Syrian, to give a Syrian character to.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Syrianism*, a Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity in the Syrian language. *Paley*, 1873 R. ELLIS *Numerals as Signs of Prim. Unity* Man. 56 The Hungarian *nyolcs*, 'eight', is produced by multiplying the Syriac *nyol*, 'four', by *ta* for a 'two'. 1893 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 552/3 'The Gospel according to Peter'... is a Syriacized Greek text. 1915 PETRIUS *Handbk. Egypt. Antig. Univ. Coll. Lond.* 34 Plaster cast of a limestone head of a man, from Thebes, an excellent instance of the delicate Syriacized type of that period.

Syriarch (sir'iaik), [*ad. L. Syriarcha*, -archus, *a. Gr. Συριαρχης*, *f. Συρία* Syria + -αρχης ruling, ἀρχεω to rule.] The director of public games in Syria under the Romans, who was at the same time the chief priest.

1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr. iv. ii. III.* 444. 1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. in Rom. Emp.* xvi. 391 The title Syriarch, applied to the president of the games at Antioch.

Syriasm (sir'iaz'm), [*f. SYRIAC*, after a Gr. type **Συριάειν*, for *Συριέειν* (see *STRISM*). Cf. the earlier SYRIACISM.]

A phrase or construction characteristic of the Syriac language; a Syriac idiom or expression.

1684 N. S. CRIT. *Eng. Edit. Bible* xvi. 151 It hath... many Hebraisms and Syriacisms. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* (1727) 27 Hebraisms or Syriacisms rather than Grecisms. 1789 G. CAMPBELL *Four Gospels* I. i. 16 Words and phrases, which... might appear to resemble what has been accounted Hebraism or Syriacism in the New Testament. 1818 T. H. HORNE *Introduct. Stud. Holy Script.* ii. iii. § 2. I. 244 The existence of these Chaldaisms and Syriacisms, affords a strong intrinsic proof of the genuineness and authenticity of the New Testament. 1907 F. C. CONYBEARE in *Expositor* July 44 It shows none of the Syriacisms so frequent in Armenian versions made from Syriac.

Syriatic, *a. rare.* [*ad. L. Syriaticus*, *f. Syria* (after *Asiaticus*): see -ATIC.] Syriac.

1785 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement in Gard. Assist.* 50 Syriatic swallow-wort, or Syrian dog's bane.

†Syrio, *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 *Sirik*. [*ad. L. Syrius*, *f. Syrus* (Gr. Σύρος) SYRIAN.] Syriac.

1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 4 Caldeis answeriden the kyng bi Sirik langage.

Syringa (sir'ingā), [*mod. L. syringa*, *f. Gr. σπινγγ-, σπινγγε* pipe, SYRINX. First applied (by Lobel, 1576) to the mock-orange, from its stems being used for pipe-stems, later (by Linnæus, 1735) to the lilac, formerly called also *pipe-tree*, of which it remains the botanical generic name. Cf. SERINGA.] Any of the shrubs of the genus *Philadelphus*, esp. *P. coronarius*, the mock-orange, having creamy-white strongly sweet-scented flowers, cultivated as an ornamental shrub.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 67 May... Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... Syringa's, Sedum's... Valerian, Veronica [etc.]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 389 Plant Roses, Lilac, Syringas. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.*, *Syringa flore albo simplici*, the single white Pipe-Tree, commonly call'd Syringa by the Gardeners. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 150 Laburnum, rich In streaming gold; Syringa, iv'ry pure. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* lxxiv. Don't cut too much of that syringa; its sweetness is overpowering in a room. 1904 A. C. BENSON *House of Quiet* xxix, A big syringa which stands above the bowling-green.

attrib. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 14 The trifurcated branch of a Syringa bush, or Philadelphus. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 865 *Philadelphaceæ*, the Syringa family.

Syringe (sir'indz), *sb.* Forms: 5 *siryng*, *syryng*, 5-7 *siring*, 6 *syrring*, *syrynge*, *searing*, 6-7 *siryngs*, *syryng*, *searing*, 7 *cyryng*, *searing(e)*, *sirreng*, *serreng*, *ssirindge*, 7-8 *sir(r)inge*, 7-9 *seringe*, 8 *seringe*, 6- *syringe*. [*ad. med. L. siringa*, *sirynge* (whence OF. *ceringue*, *syryngue*, F. *seringue*, It. *sciringa*, Sp. *jeringa*, Pg. *seringa*), to which is due the pronunciation with final (ŋ), which seems to have survived till near the close of the 17th cent. In the 16th cent. the word began to be assimilated to the oblique cases of the classical form *syrix*, pl. *syringes* (sir'indz), by being spelt with a final e and pronounced with (dz).]

1. A small cylindrical instrument, in its commonest form consisting of a tube fitted with a piston, but in some modern types of a tube with a rubber bulb attached, used to draw in a quantity of water or other liquid, and to eject it forcibly in a stream or jet for making injections, cleansing wounds, etc.; † also used as a catheter. In *quot.* 1617 applied opprobriously to a surgeon.

a 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Trent. Fistula*, etc. 33, I take a syringe of silver and a bladder y-bounden about full of sanguis veneris, and be syring y-pouten in purg on hole and be bladder compressed wib be fyngers, he oðe injetted went out by al be holes togidre on bope sides. *Ibid.* 95 It availeth much agayne brynyng of vryne within in be jerd. If it be cast in wyb a syringe. 1541 *Copland Galen's Therap.* 2 Hiiij. A syringe of bras y^t the grekes call Cathering. 1543 *Traverson Vigo's Chirurg.* iii. x. 99b. Let this decoction be spouted into the wounde. . . with a syringe [orig. *siringa*]. *Ibid.* Interpr., *Syringes*, *Syrinx* signifyeth a pype or spoute. 1561 in *Vicary's Annt.* (1888) App. vi. 189 A syringe of silver, parcell gilte. 1590 *Barrough Meth. Phisick* iii. lvii. (1639) 192 If urine be gathered in the bladder, let it be brought out with a cyring. 1595 *Widdowes Treas.* E. j. With this water with your Searing, squirt it into the Varde. 1621 *Woodall Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 12 The large Siringe containing one wine pint, commonly called the Glistre Siringe. 1615 *Markham Eng. Housew.* (1660) 15 Take old Ale, . . . adde thereto a pretty quantity of life hony, and as much Allome, and then with a serrindge or such like, wash the sores therewith. 1617 *Fletcher Mud Lover* iii. i. Surgeon, Serring, Dogleach, shall I come fetch ye? 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsen.* 106 With a pewter or elder siring or squirt inject it into his nose. 1683 *Salmon Doron Med.* i. 92 Water, . . . cast in with a syringe. 1699 *GARTH Dispen.* v. 62 Then, from their level'd Syringes they pour The liquid Volly of a missive Show'r. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 22/2 The use of the syringe is generally recommended by medical practitioners in deafnesses. 1884 *Pye Surgical Handicraft* 480 The Hypodermic Syringe. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII. 290 Removing with spoon and syringe the clot itself within the lateral sinus. 1909 *Blackiv. Mag.* Jan. 33/1 His subcutaneous syringes for morphia were worn out.

b. A similar instrument used for various purposes, as exhausting or compressing air, squirting water over plants, etc.: see quotes.

1659 *LEAK Waterwks.* 3 If the Aire be prest. . . let it be by means of a Siringe or by a pipe. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 19 Aug. 1641. By compression of the ayre with a syringe. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Syringe*, . . . an Instrument made of Ivory in use among Confectioners for the making of Match-pans. 1710 *New Map Trav. of High Church Apostle* 7 Two Ciringes hanging at his Saddle, . . . to squirt in the Eyes of his Lowflyers. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 275 A Syringe for watering Plants or Flowers, in imitation of rain. 1805 *LONDON IMPROV. HOT-HOUSES* 162 Giving the whole plants and house a gentle shower with the siringe. 1831 *LAOCHER Pneumat.* ii. 228 Two instruments . . . called syringes, one the exhausting syringe, and the other the condensing syringe. 1867 *BAKER Nile Trib.* xxi. (1872) 366 A quart syringe for injecting brine into fresh meat.

2. Applied to certain natural structures in insects. 1846 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* xlv. IV. 353 *Syringes*, . . . organs situated in various parts of larvæ, from which they ejaculate a watery fluid to annoy or drive away their enemies. 1909 *Century Dict., Suppl.*, *Syringe*, . . . in the head of a hemipterous insect, a chamber beneath the pharynx and extending to the grooves of the setæ in the beak, . . . supposed to propel the product of the salivary glands towards the tips of the setæ.

3. Comb., as *syringe-case*, *-needle*, *-pipe*, *-spout*, *-valve*; *syringe-engine*, a form of hand-pump formerly used as a fire-extinguisher; *syringe-gun*, a syringe used for disabling humming-birds by ejecting water upon them.

1599 *MINSHUE Sp. Dict.* (1623), *Xeringa* . . . a siring spout to spout into the yard of him that cannot make water. 1653 T. BAUGIS *Vade Mecum* (ed. 2) 147 The holes of the syringe-pipe are like to be choaked. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Syringe-case*, *Ibid.*, *Syringe-engine*, *Ibid.*, *Syringe-valve*. 1879 *GOODRICH Anim. Resources U. S.* 90 Water-guns. *Syringe-guns*. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 Oct. 5/7 To the end of the syringe fitted a needle. The enclosing metal case had apertures for the syringe needle.

Syringe (sî'ringz), v. Forms: see prec. [f. prec. Cf. F. *siringuer*, It. *siringare*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To treat with a syringe; to inject or sprinckle fluid into or upon by means of a syringe.

1610 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 99 Payde . . . for siringinge my pourse vjd. 1651 *FARNCH Distill.* iv. 101 Two or three drops being dropped into the Ear, after it is well syringed. 1662 *GUANALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 18, vi. 565 Do with thy soul as the Chyrurgeon with his patients wounds, who siringeth them with some sharp searching water. 1664 R. MATHEW *Unt. Aleh.* § 92. 159 Being deaf, I employed a man to serenge my ear. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 82 Your Batter being hot, syringe your Fritters in it. 1842 *LONDON SUBURBAN HORT.* 453 When the vine is in a growing state the air must be kept moist. . . This may always be effected by syringing the plants before shutting up the house. 1899 *ALLIBUTT'S Syst. Med.* VIII. 780 To syringe out any purulent lesions with carbolic solution.

absol. 1780 *PATOR Let. to Swift* 4 May, I did not take care of my ears till I knew if my head was my own or not; but am now syringing. 1884 *Pye Surgical Handicraft* 423 Place the patient. . . with the affected ear downwards, and syringe from below.

2. To inject (liquid) by means of a syringe. 1653 T. BAUGIS *Vade Mecum* (ed. 2) 214 Vineger . . . siringed into the ears. . . is good. 1737 *BLACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 799 This Balsam . . . is to be syringed. into the Wound. 1761 *Ann. Reg. IV. Usef. Prof.* 128/2 To have some warm milk and water syringed up her nostrils.

Hence *Syringed* ppl. a., *Syringing* vbl. sb.

1658 A. FOX *Wirts' Surg.* iv. vi. 335 For pains in the mouth, a strong siringing is necessary. 1676 *WISEMAN Chirurg.* Treat. iv. vi. 326 A flux of blood from the Nose, Mouth, and Eye, which was stopt by the syringing up of oxyacete. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 82 Syringed Fritters. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 64 *Aristolochia hyperborea* . . . requires abundant syringing during the summer, as it is a plant much subject to the attacks of red spider.

Syringial (siri'ndzil), a. **Ornith.** [f. L. *syring-*, *SYRINX* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the syrinx in birds.

1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 178 The syringal muscles are two pairs at most. 1883 *MARTIN & MOALE Vertebr. Dissect.* 141 Cut the trachea across just in front of the attachment of the syringal muscles.

Syringeful (sî'ringdzful). [f. *SYRINX* sb. + -FUL.] The quantity that a syringe will hold. 1733 A. MONAO in *Med. Ess. Edinb.* I. 98 The Injector . . . will be able to throw several Syringe-fulls into the Vessels. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept. There is a constant splashing and scrubbing; and if the inquiring traveller issues forth on a Saturday morning into the streets he may very likely get a syringeful of dirty water swished into his face. 1897 *ALLIBUTT'S Syst. Med.* II. 885 Shops where injections are to be had at so much the syringeful.

Syringine (siri'ndzin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [a. F. *syringine*, f. *Syringa*, generic name of the lilac: see -IN¹.] A white crystalline substance, C₁₁H₁₄O₉, obtained from the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*.

1843 *Chem. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 132 Syringine is insoluble in ether. 1901 *DORLAND Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Syringine* . . . is used as an antiperiodic in malaria.

Syringo- (siri'ngo), combining form of Gr. *σῦριγξ, σῦριγγ- SYRINX*, in various terms of anatomy, pathology, etc. **Syringograde** a. and sb. (see quote.). **Syringomyelia**, || -myelus [Gr. *μυελος* marrow, used for 'spinal cord'], dilatation of the central canal of the spinal cord, or formation of abnormal tubular cavities in its substance; hence **Syringomyelia** a., of or pertaining to syringomyelia; so **Syringomyelitis**, inflammation of the spinal cord producing syringomyelia; **Syringomyelocoele** (see quote.). **Syringotome** [mod. L. *syringotomus*, Gr. -τομος cutting], an instrument for cutting a fistula; so **Syringotomy** [mod. L. *syringotomia*], incision of a fistula.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 433/2 'Syringograde animals. Under this denomination we shall include the Holothuria, the Salpæ, and the larvæ of those insects whose progression is effected by the alternate reception and expulsion of water to and from their respiratory organs by an action similar to that of the syringe. *Ibid.* 434/1 The velocity of the Syringogrades is accelerated during the expulsion of the water, and retarded during its reception. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 4) 759 Cavities of variable size and length and more or less centrally located, may be developed in the spinal cord in various ways. The name *syringomyelus* or *syringomyelia* is given to these pathological canals. 1897 *ALLIBUTT'S Syst. Med.* III. 310 In syringomyelia very copious sweating is often observed. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 554 Out of 97 'syringomyelic arthropathies' . . . 29 involved the shoulder joint. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, 'Syringomyelitis' . . . central myelitis; the formation in the spinal cord of a fissure or canal which usually lies posterior to the central canal. *Ibid.*, 'Syringomyelocoele' . . . a variety of spina bifida in which the central canal of the cord is dilated and the nerves run around the cyst. 1880 'Syringomyelus' [see *syringomyelia*]. 1893 *FAGGE Princ. Med.* (1886) I. 438 The progressive muscular atrophy due to syringomyelus. 1848 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), 'Syringotome. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Syringotomy.'

Syrinx (sî'ringks). Pl. *syringes* (siri'ndziz), also *syrixes*. [L., a. Gr. *σῦριγξ* pipe, tube, channel, fistula.]

1. An ancient musical instrument: = PAN-PIPE. Also *altith*.

1606 N. BLAXTER *Sydney's Ourania* E2, The Bittour pypping in a Syrix Reede. 1777 *FORSTER Voy. round World* I. 456 A new musical instrument, consisting of eight, nine or ten slender reeds. . . Its resemblance to the syrix, or Pan's flute of the civilized Greeks. 1818 *KEATS Enylm.* iv. 686 Pipes will I fashion of the syrix flag. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* 542 note, Sharp and piercing syrix-music. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 387 (ed. 2) 501 Pan appears as . . . the teacher of the youthful Olympus on the syrix.

2. *Archæol.* pl. Narrow rock-ent channels or tunnels, esp. in the burial vaults of ancient Egypt.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 322 The Former of these Two Herumes . . . wrote in Hieroglyphicks upon Pillars, ἐν τῇ Σῦριγγι γῆ, (as the learned Valesius conjectures it should be read, instead of Σῦριγγις.) Which *Syringes* what they were, Am. Marcellinus will instruct us. 1774 *BAYANT Mythol.* I. 505 Subterraneous passages, consisting of labyrinth cut in the rock, like the syringes in Upper Egypt. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 218 The ground full of syrixes (tombs of Beni-Hassan).

3. *Ornith.* The organ of voice in birds, also called the lower larynx, at or near the junction of the trachea and bronchi.

1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 178 The syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles. 1883 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 55 Common Pigeon. . . The syrinx or lower larynx is simple.

Syriologist (siri'ldzist). *rare*. [f. Gr. *Σύριος* SYRIAN + -LOGIST.] One versed in the study of Syrian antiquities.

1884 C. R. CONDER in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 857 The Egyptologist and the Assyriologist may perhaps be unwilling to allow the Syriologist, as he may be called, an equal footing with themselves.

Syrisim (siri'zim). *rare*. [f. Gr. *σῦρις* to speak like a Syrian, f. *Σύρος* Syrian: see -ISM.] = STRIASM. 1907 J. MORFATT in *Expositor* Jan. 91 The former . . . points to an expression like *σῦροισιν* in *IV. 11*, as a 'Syrisim'.

Syrkett, obs. form of CIRCUIT.

Syrlye, var. *SIRLY* a. Obs. **Syrma** (sî'mä). *Antiq.* [L., a. Gr. *σῦρμα*, f. *σῦρειν* to drag or trail along.] A long trailing garment, as that worn by tragic actors.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* 1911 R. Y. TYRRELL in 19th Cent. Apr. 693 He pulls over his stunted shoulders the *syрма* of Attic Tragedy.

Syrmæa (sô'mîä). *Antiq.* Also *aurmala*, *aurmla*. [mod. L., a. Gr. *σῦρμα* radish used as purge-plant, purge, f. *σῦρπος* vomiting, purging, f. *σῦρειν* to drag along, sweep away, purge.] A cathartic said to have been used in some Egyptian forms of embalming.

1833 J. DAVIDSON *Embalming* 8 The third, or common process [of embalming], consisted in passing the *Syrmæa* (supposed a cathartic solution) through the body. 1869 *Smith's Dict. Bible* I. s.v. *Embalming*, The third mode [of embalming] . . . consisted in rinsing out the intestines with *syrmæa*, an infusion of senna and cassia. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 41/2 The nature of *syrmæa*, or, as some spell it, *surmia*, is not known.

Syrmæism (sô'mîe,iz'm). *Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *σῦρματισμός*, f. *σῦρποιεῖν* to purge, f. *σῦρμα* *SYRMÆA*.] The use of a purgative or emetic.

1842 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 608/2 Dogs when indisposed sought the *Triticum repens*, and the same animal taught to the Egyptians the use of purgative, constituting the treatment called *Syrmæism*.

† **Syrmatic**, a. Obs. *rare*. [ad. L. *syrmaticus*, a. Gr. *σῦρματικός*, f. *σῦρμα* *SYRMÆA*.]

a. ? Uttered in the tone of a tragic actor.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 74 The Syrmatic Blaze of the Lower-House ran thus.

b. (See quote.) 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemper'd Horses* 280 A Horse or Mule that is syrmatic, or liable to trail his Limbs, is known by these Signs.

Syrmountayne, var. *SERMOUNTAIN* Obs. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 160/1 *Sagapum* siue *terapum* . . . gallice et anglie, syrmountayne.

Syrmæa, obs. form of SURNAME.

Syro- (sô'ro), ad. Gr. *Συρο-*, combining form of *Σύρος* a Syrian, used with adjs. or sbs. denoting other peoples, countries, languages, etc., signifying 'Syrian or in a Syrian way', or 'Syrian and . . .', as *Syro-Arabian*, *-Babylonian*, *-Chaldaic*, *-Chaldean*, *-Galilean*, *-Græco-Roman*, *-Hebraic*, *-hexaplar*, *-Macedonian*, *-Mesopotamian*, *-Persian*, *-Roman*.

1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 140 The 'Syro-Arabian' nations, termed by Eichhorn and other German writers Semitic. 1845 *KIRTO Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Alphabet*, A remarkable coincidence between the Syro-Arabian alphabet and the phonetic hieroglyphs. *Ibid.*, The earliest monuments of the Syro-Arabians. 1864 tr. *Renn's Age & Antiq. Bk. Nabathæan Agric.* iii. 90 The traditions of the 'Syro-Babylonian' school. 1845 *KIRTO Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Zionism*, The Gospel of Matthew was (as some think) first written in 'Syro-Chaldaic'. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 631/1 'Syro-Chaldaic'. The language of the mass and church-office is Syro-Chaldaic. 1808 *STOWER Printer's Gram.* 289 'Syro-Galilean' . . . Syro-Hebraic [alphabet]. 1844 J. JOHN-SON *Typogr.* II. 295 The immediate descendants of the Hebrew [language] were the Samaritan, the Chaldaic, the Arabic, the Egyptian, the Ethiopian, and the Syro-Galilean. 1886 *USHER'S Lett.* 41 From the 'Syro-Græco-Roman Month, Elul Gorpæus and September began. 1808 'Syro-Hebraic' [see *Syro-Galilean*]. 1865 J. H. INGHAM *Pillar of Fire* i. ix. Another Syro-Hebraic dynasty. 1863 *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1629/2 The 'Syro-Hexaplar' version [i.e. Syriac version from Hexaplar Greek Text] was made on the principle of following the Greek, word for word. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Seleucides*, The *Æra* of the Seleucides, or the 'Syro-Macedonian *Æra*. 1834 *Mirror of Time* 7 Feb., It corresponds . . . with the sixth moons, *Dysturus*, *Sebastus*, and *Dius*, of the Syro-Macedonians, Paphians, and Bithynians. 1840 *DE QUINCEY Essenes* iii. Wks. 1890 VII. 161 Under the Syro-Macedonian kings. 1912 G. ELLIOT SMITH *Anc. Egyptians* viii. 143 If Egypt entered into relationship with Sumer by the northern—'Syro-Mesopotamian'—route. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 480 Ornaments which may be described as 'Syro-Persian'. 1818 *HOASE Introd. Study Bible* (1827) 115 The Philoxenian or 'Syro-Philoxenian' Version derives its name from Philoxenus or Xenayas, Bishop of Hierapolis in Syria, A.D. 488-518. 1886 *USHER'S Lett.* 41 That *æra Dilcaranaim* is placed by Alabategius in the beginning of the 'Syro-Roman Elul or September.

Syrocca, **syrocco**, **Syrone**, **Syrop**: see *SIROCCO*, *CIRON*, *SYRUP*.

Syrophœnician (sô'rofô'nî'shân), sb. (a.) [f. L. *Syrophœnicus*, -ic-, fem. -phœnicissa, a. Gr. *Συροφœνικίς*, -ic-, fem. -φœνικισσα: see *SYRO-* and *PHœNICIAN*.]

OE. versions of Mark vii. 26 have the adj. *sirofenisc*— c 975 *Raskin Gosp.* Mark vii. 26 *Erat autem mulier gentilis syrophœnicissa* genere, was wutudlice wi ðæt hæden ðæs sirophenisa; *Ag. Gosp.* sirofeniscas cynnes, *Halton* sy(ro)feniscas cynnes.]

A native or inhabitant of Syrophœnicia, a Roman province of Western Asia, including Phœnicia and the territories of Damascus and Palmyra. Also *adj.* belonging to this country or its inhabitants.

1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Mark vii. 26 The woman was a Greke, a Syrophœnician (1582 *N.T.* (Rhem.) Syrophœnician) by nation. 1840 C. O. MÜLLER'S *Hist. Lit. Greece* ii. § 4. 15 Aphrodite, whose worship was evidently from the most part propagated over Greece from Cyprus and Cythera by the influence of Syrophœnician tribes. 1860 *Smith's Dict. Bible* I. 856/2 This Syrophœnician worship of the sun and moon.

Syrphus (sî'fids). *Entom.* Pl. *syrphi* (sî'fîi). [mod. L. (as generic name in Fabricius, 1775), ad. Gr. *σῦρπος* gnat.] A fly of the genus *Syrphus*, typical of the *Syrphidæ*, a large and widely distributed family of two-winged flies, mostly bright-coloured, feeding on pollen and in the larval state

often on plant-lice, etc. Hence **Syrphian**, **Syrphid** *adjs.*, belonging to this family; also as *sbs*.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 458 In Syrphus, properly so called, the abdomen is gradually narrowed from base to point. 1862 T. W. Harris *Injur. Vegetal.* (ed. 3) 608 The Syrphians (Syrphidae) have a fleshy, large-lipped proboscis. 1876 Van Beneden's *Anim. Parasites* (1883) 122 The banded Syrphus (*Syrphus balteatus*), when in the larva state, seizes the rose aphides, and sucks their blood. 1879 E. P. Wright *Anim. Life* 510 The Syrphi form a pretty family of flies. 1879 *Amer. Naturalist* X.111. 260 Certain syrphus-flies, passionately fond of color, and themselves brightly colored, have succeeded in producing certain flowers corresponding to their tastes. 1899 D. SNARE in *Canbr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 502 Syrphid larvae.

Syrrah (*h*, *syrrha*, obs. ff. **SIRRAH**).

Syrreve, obs. form of **SHERIFF**.

† **Syrte**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *syrt*, 6-7 *sirt*, 7-8 *syrt*. [ad. L. **SYRTIS**. Cf. F. (pl.) *sirtis*, *syrtis*, *It.*, Sp. *sirt*, Pg. (pl.) *syrtis*.] = **SYRTIS**.

1575 *Mirr. Mag.* Albanat vi. As doth the shipman well forsee the storme, And knowes what danger lies in syrtis of sande. *Ibid.*, Madan vii. As hee that striues in soake quicke syrtis of sande still sinks. 1687 Bolton *Florus* iv. xii. (1696) 328 The Mussalimians and Getulians, who border upon the Syrtis. 1686 tr. Boccacini's *New-found Politike* 1. 42 They discovered the Ocean of the Courts to be all over full of flats, shelaes, quicksands, rocks, gulfs, whirlpools, syrtis (etc.). 1697 *Wax Lucan* 12. 354 These Syrtis.. Nature as doubtful left twist sea, and land. 1715 Young *Ocean* xvii. The syrt, the whirlpool, and the rock. 1728 Rowe tr. *Lucan* 369 These Syrtis shall all be dry and solid Ground.

Syrtic (sō'tik), *Of*. [ad. L. *syrticus*, f. *Syrtis*]: see next and -ic.] *Of*, pertaining to, or of the nature of a quicksand.

1846 Worcester (citing *Ed. Rev.*).

† **Syrtis** (sō'tis). Pl. *syrtos* (-fz). Also 6-7 *sirtis*. [L., a. Gr. *Σύρτις*, *σύρτις*, f. *σύρτις* to drag along, sweep away.] Proper name of two large quicksands (*Syrtis major* and *minor*) off the northern coast of Africa; hence *gen.* a quicksand.

1398 *Taevis Barth. De P. R.* xv. c.11. (Bodl. MS.) If 166 h/1 Syrtis bep places in be see ful of grael.. Syrtis bep bi be see of Egipte and ymedled perwith in many places. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 17 Fearynge lest we shalde have fallen into Syrtis [so COVERDALE and Geneva; Great Bible the Syrtis, Rheims the Syrtis; 1611 the quicksands; Vulg. *Syrtim*, Gr. *τὴν Σύρτιν*]. 1552 Elvot, *Cyrenaica*, hath on the west the great Syrtis. 1667 MILTON P. L. ii. 939 Quencht in a Boggie Syrtis, neither Sea, Nor good dry Land. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* iv. 59 Here lies a barren wast of thirsty Land, And there the Syrtis raise the moving Sand. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* July 321/2 This prodigious syrtis. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr. Cl.* Let. to Sir W. Phillips 12 Sept., In crossing these treacherous Syrtis with a guide, we perceived a drowned horse.

b. pl. used as *sing.*

1646 G. DANIEL *Adresse* 108 Wks. (Grosart) I. 13 The Labour's over if from this Syrtis we't our Sand recover. 1648 — *Eclg* v. 124 The Syrtis of my Thought confounds my will. 1698 Fayer *Acc. E. India* & P. 58 Somewhat undermined by the beating of the Sea, where it works its self into a Syrtis.

Syrup (sir'ap), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-6 *syrope*, 4-7 (9 *arch.*) *syrop*, (5 *cyrrope*, 5-7 *syrr*, *sirr*, 6-7 *syrr*, *sirr*, 5 -ip (pe, -yp (pe, -ipe, -epe, 5-7 -op (pe, -ope, -up (pe, -upe), 5- (now U.S.) *sirop*, 6- *syrop*. b. 4 *surrip*, *surype*, 5 *surripe*, 6 -op, 7 -ope. γ. 5 *serop*, -ep, 6 -oppe, *serrop*. δ. 5 *soryp*, -ippe, 6 -yppe. [a. OF. *sirop*, *cyrrop*, *serop* (from 13th cent.), mod. F. *sirop* = *It.* *siroppo*, *siroppo*, med. L. *siropus*, *siropus*, *surupus*, whence MLG. *sirop*, MDu. *syro(o)p*, Du. *siroop*, MHG. *sirop*, -up, G., Sw., Da. *sirop*; related to the southwestern Romanic forms (with or without Arabic article prefixed) Pr. *aisarop*, *isarop* (cf. MF. *ysserop*, *essyrol*), Cat. *aixarop*, Sp. *jarope* medicinal potion, bitter draught, *jarabe*, *ajabarabe* syrup, Pg. *xarope*, *exarope* potion, syrup; all ultimately from Arab. *sharāb* wine or other beverage, syrup, *shurb* drink: see SHRAB, SHURB *sb.* 2, SHERBET.]

1. A thick sweet liquid; *esp.* one consisting of a concentrated solution of sugar in water (or other medium, e. g. the juices of fruits).

a. Such a liquid medicated, or used as a vehicle for medicines.

1398 Tvevisa Barth. *De P. R.* vi. xxi. (Bodl. MS.) If 43/2 Some drinke is medicinale [as] syrups [ed. 1495 cyrropes], oximel [etc.]. *Ibid.* xvii. xii. 193 h/1 Sirop ymade of wormode helpeþ the lyuoure. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2558 My-self with a serop [Dnb. MS. Syrope] sall saue 30w be lyue. a 1400-50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 10 For to makyn surrippe bat is stryctfy. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 76 3ene him. Julep -bat is a sirup made oonly of water & of sugre. c 1450 Lydg. & Buceu *Secres* 1990 Syroppys bityre be profitable to the. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 33 It is holsome to take sowre Syrepe fastyng for flewme. 1579 Tomson *Calpin's Serin.* Titm. 444/1 Physicians... when they will give a sicke man some drinke... will sweeten it, because the medicine of it selfe is vnpleasant, and therefore they mixe some sugar or syrrop with it. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 331 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora, Nor all the drowsie Syrrops of the world. 1716 *Poor Robin Aug.* B. 4 Patience is as good a Medicine to cure a waspish Woman of Sullenness, as an Ants Egg in Syrup for him that is troubled with the Sciatica. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Land. Disp.* (1818) 680 Syrups... are saturated solutions of sugar in water, either simple, or united with some vegetable principle, with the

view either to colour, flavour, or medicinal virtue. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 18 Syrups are sugary liquids, the menstruum or basis of which is water, with, in some cases, vinegar or alcohol.

b. As used in cookery, confectionery, etc. as a sweetener, preservative, or article of food; also *gen.* (often in reference to its thick or viscid consistence).

1392-3 Earl Derby's *Exp.* (Camden) 228 Pro sugro et surrip et pro j pot de sitronade, iij duc. c 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 7 Wardonsys in syrrop. *Ibid.* 11 Ley it on a dysshe, an casie be syrrop per-on. c 1450 *Ibid.* 87 Peris in Syrrype. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xii. Prol. 145 Hailsum of smell as ony spicery... Scoppis, sewane, sugour, and synanome. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xix. 11. 69 Seeth it a second time with Honie up to the height or consistence of a Syrrup. 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* i. 1. Banqueting stuff, as suckets, jellies, syrups. 1697 DAMIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 223 Small black Seeds, mixt with a certain red Pulp like thick Syrrup. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housewif.* (1778) 333 Add four pounds of treble refined sugar, boil it to a thin syrrop. 1816 J. SMITH *Lancrania Sci.* & Art II. 435 Distil off a part of the acid, till what remains in the retort has the consistence of sirup. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* 222, Ducent syrrops, tinct with cinnamon. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Econ.* II. 229 Molasses... is the syrrop which remains after all the sugar has been crystallised from it. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. (1862) ii. § 1. 75 Sugar is largely used as an antiseptic, in syrrops and preserves.

c. *spec.* (a) = **MOLASSES** 1. *local* (U.S., etc.).

(b) In sugar-manufacture, applied to various stages of the liquid.

c 1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 8 Mallosses or sugar Syrope. 1699 *Law's Nevis* xxvii. § 3 (1740) 22 Many Persons buy Syrups, Sugar, and Molasses, of Negroes who steal the same. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Sugar, There are three Kinds of Syrrops that run from Sugar. *Ibid.*, Sugars of fine Syrrops. 1839 *Ure's Dict. Arts.* etc. 1204 Syrup intended for forming cladding sugar must be somewhat more concentrated in the teache. 1860 [see 2]. 1889 in *Opelousas* (Louisiana) *Democrat* 2 Feb. 2/3 Outside of Louisiana they usually call syrup molasses.

d. *transf.* A liquid of syrropy consistence.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 24 It [sc. lactic acid] thickens to a syrrop.

2. With qualifying words, indicating the source, or the flavouring or medicinal ingredient, as *syrrop of almonds*, *s. of diacodium*, *s. of poppies*, *s. of rhubarb*, *s. of roses*, *s. of squills*, *s. of vinegar*, *s. of violets*, etc.; † *syrrop of soot*, humorously for coffee; *syrrop of sugar*, molasses (cf. 1 c). Also golden syrup, syrup of a bright golden-yellow colour, drained off in the process of obtaining refined crystallized sugar; green syrup (see GREEN a. 12).

c 1400 *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lond.* 83 If he haue brist, drynke he a syrrop of ro-es. a 1400-50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 11 For to makyn surrippe of violet; it. of wormode. 1577 B. GOGG tr. *Herbach's Husb.* (1596) 147 Some turne it [sc. milk] with .syrrope of Vinegar. 1663 *Cup of Coffee* (in D'Israeli *Curr. Lit.* (1866) 296/2) A loathsome potion... Syrop of soot, or essence of old shoes. 1715 F. SLARE *Vindict.* *Sugars* 15 Some of the most pleasant Fruits are kept in the Syrop of Sugar... the Revolution of a whole Year. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. There are various Kinds of Syrrops, denominated from the various Fruits, &c. they are extracted from; as Syrop of Violets, of Elder, of Wormwood, of Poppies, &c. 1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* i. l. 18 Take... 1 Ounce of Syrop of Diacodium. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* xl. (1790) 409 Such things as promote expectoration... as the syrop of squills. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7) s. v. Syrrops... are chiefly used to render medicines palatable... S. of Almonds... S. of Buckthorn... S. of Garlic... S. of Rhubarb [etc.]. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts.* etc. III. 823 Crushed sugar... The concentration resembles that of loaf sugar... The first crystallisation is called 'crushed', and the second 'pieces', the drainage from which goes by the name of 'syrrop'. When this syrrop is diluted, filtered through animal charcoal, and concentrated, it is called 'golden syrrop'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 696 Sugar... in the form of honey, golden syrrop, or still better the old fashioned black treacle, tends to act as a laxative. 1902 Maple syrrop (see TREACLE *sb.* 4). 1907 *Verney Mem.* I. 9 The fruit syrrops, raspberry vinegar, home-made wines... were important drinks when tea, coffee and chocolate were unknown.

3. *fig.*

a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxix. (1535) 48 b, Lyke maner they of clere vnderstandynge haue nede... to be helied with other syrrops than they of grosse vnderstandynge. 1547-64 BAULDOWN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 86 Vertue... is a sirrup that forthwith healeth. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Com.* iii. (1586) 145 Riches... can hardly last, without they be conserued with the sweete sirrope of wisdome. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* 18 Their relish is altered so far with the sirrope of selfe loue, that Choller is called Zeale, and Melancholy Mortification. 1599 R. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. ii. Why, therein lies the sirrup of the iest. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 55 O lend me thy insinuating power, Words steep'd in syrrop of Ambrosia. 1679 Also *Melius Ing.* ii. iv. 268 They understood nothing of the Modern Curious Arts of Conserving Candyng and Preseruing Religion in Ceremonious Syrrops; and yet Religion kept sweet and Good. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Feb. 170/1 Mr. Gurney's perpetual sweetness is cloying. Spiritual life is not all syrrop, and Mr. Gurney's poems are almost all of them syrrop.

4. *altrib.* and *Comb.*

1753 Chambers' *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. The business of syrrop-making. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2191/2 Earthen sirrup-jars. *Ibid.*, Sirrup-stand, an attachment to a soda-water apparatus, to supply the tumbler with syrrops. 1884 *Ibid.*, Suppl. 818/2 The... sirrup game... is a device... for delivering a fixed quantity of sirrup and carbonate into bottles at the bottling machine.

Syrup, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] Hence **Syruped** (*sir'apt*) *ppl. a.*, **Syruping** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To cover with or immerse in syrrop. Also, in bottling fruit, etc., to fill the bottle with syrrop.

1619 DRAYTON *Quest of Cynthia* l. Yet when there haps a honey fall, We'll lick the sirrup leanes. 1640 T. CAEWE *Complement* vi. Poems (1651) 138 Sugar'd sweets, as sirropt berries. 1659 GADDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 34 As gilded or syrroped bitter pills. 1859 CHM. G. ROSETTI *Goblin Market* Poet. Wks. (1904) 7/1 The drip Of juice that syrroped all her face. 1875 HOWLAND *Foregone Concl.* 34 Padre Girolamo does not shower these syrroped rose-leaves indiscriminately upon visitors. -1885 *Fall Mall* G. 15 Oct. 4/1 The 'syruping' and 'labelling' is... done by boys.

2. To treat with medicinal syrrop. *Obs.*

Cf. Sp. *jarop(e)lar*, to medicate.

1671 MAYNWARING *Ang. & Mod. Pract. Physick* 31 No syrroping, no apozems, no Barly waters. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 29 (1794) 1. 418 To be perfumed into health, and syrroped into a sound constitution.

3. To make into or bring to the consistence of syrrop.

1847 W. J. EVANS *Sugar-planter's Man.* 174 Moulds... admit of a... more successful syrroping afterwards, should it be desirable to submit the sugar to that operation. *Ibid.* 180 Liquoring or syrroping the sugar has for its object the replacing of the dark-coloured molasses by another liquid of greater purity and of lighter colour. *Ibid.* 182 When the sugar after it has been syrroped is sufficiently dry, it must be... put into hogsheds.

† **Syrupical**, *a.* *Obs.* rare -1. [f. **SYRUP** *sb.* + -ICAL.] = next.

1659 GAYTON *Art Longevity* 68 With candid sugar, Ana, and these all Boy'd in a Balneo, till Syrrupical.

Syrupy (sir'opi), *a.* Also 8 *syruppy*, 9 *sirupy*. [f. **SYRUP** *sb.* + -y.] Partaking of the qualities of syrrop; *esp.* having the viscid consistence of syrrop.

1707 MONTMIRA *Husb.* (1721) II. 344 Apples... that are of a syrropy tenacious nature. 1733 SHAW *Chem. Lect.* xi. (1755) 218 A... rich, syrropy, or treacly Substance. 1740 A. HILL in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) I. 49 The must, so enriched from its syrropy consistence of body. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 281 A sweet and syrropy wine will become improved by keeping on the lees. 1842 T. GRAMHAM *Elem. Chem.* iii. ii. § 2. 774 Phosphoric acid is a colourless, syrropy liquid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 292 The fluid is evaporated until it acquires a syrropy consistency. *fig.* 1832 *Examiner* 663/1 Her voice has lost none of its syrropy richness. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 186 It is not easy to translate such syrropy sentiment.

Syrurge, -gery, -gyan: see **CHIRURGE**, **CHIRURGERY**, **CHIRURGEON**.

† **Syry**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 4 *Siry*, 5 *Sire*. [ad. L. *Syrius*, a. Gr. *Σύριος* SYRIAN.] Syrian.

1382 Wyclif *Dan.* ii. 4 Caldeis answered to the kyng by Siry [1388 Sirk] speche. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iv. iv. 438 Cephas... is... a word of Sire tunge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 b, After Saynt Bede, in the Stry tonge, Maria is as moche to saye as a lady.

Sys (e): see **SEE** v., **SICE**, **SITH** *sb.* 1, **SIZE**.

Syser, var. **SICER** *Obs.*, strong drink.

Sysers, *sysors*, -owrys, etc., *obs.* ff. **SCISSORS**.

Syskenne, **Sysme**, **Sysour** (e): see **SISKIN**, **SCHISM**, **SIZER** 1.

Syss, *Sc.* pl. of **SITH** *sb.* 1 *Obs.*

a 1500 *Lancelot* 305d And to sir gawan... Me recommend and thonk a thousand syss.

† **Syssarcosis** (sisakō'sis). Also 7-8 *syssarcosis*. [mod. L., a. Gr. *συσσάρκωσις*, f. *συσσάρκω* to unite by flesh, cover over with flesh, f. *σύν* SYN- + *σάρξ* flesh.]

1. *Anat.* The union of bones by means of intervening muscle.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. ii. 479. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 267 The Scapula... is connected by Syssarcosis to the Head, Vertebrae, Ribs and Os Hyoides. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 257.

2. *Path.* and *Surg.* The healing of a wound by granulation or the formation of new flesh.

1753 Chambers' *Cycl. Supp.*, *Syssarcosis*, is also used... to express a method of curing wounds of the head... by means of promoting the granulation, as it is called, or growth of new flesh. 1767 [see **SYMPHYISIS** 1 c].

Sysse, *obs.* form of **SICE**.

Syssel, *Iceland.* [Icel. *sýsla* business, work, stewardship, prefecture, diocese.] (See *quots.*) Hence **Sysseلمان**.

c 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 902a The governor [of Iceland]... has under him a bailiff, two laymen, a sheriff, and 21 sysselman, or magistrates who superintend small districts. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 427/1 These districts [of Iceland] are divided into syssels, or sheriffdoms, a sysselman being a magistrate and receiver of the king's taxes in each of them.

† **Syssitia** (sisi'tiā). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *συσσitia*, pl. of *συσσitron* common meal, or *συσσitron*, n. of action f. *συσσitron* eating in common or *συσσitron* to mess in common, f. *σύν* SYN- + *σitos* food.]

a. Meals eaten together in public. b. The custom of eating the chief meal of the day at a public mess, as practised in Sparta and Crete. Also **Syssition** (-i'tiōn), a common meal, mess.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 287 The most important feature in the Cretan mode of life, is the usage of the *Syssitia*, or public meals, of which all the citizens partook. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. 11. 504 [Lycurgus] constituted... the *Syssitia* or public mess. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece*

(1898) I. xiii. 287 Necessity and the waiter drive them all to a sepulchral syssition.

transf. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 6/1 As regards the midday meal, I am aware that dinner is provided for the few who elect to do the preparation work at school, but this is a very different thing from the syssitia that I desiderate.

Syst. obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of SEE *v.*

Systaltic (sistæ'tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *systalticus*, *a.* Gr. *συσταλτικός*, *f.* σύν *SYN-* + *σταλτός*, *vbl.* adj. *f.* *σταλ-*: *στέλλειν* to place, put (cf. *SYSTOLE*). Cf. *F. systaltique*.]

1. *Phys.* Contracting; of the nature of contraction; *spec.* applied to movement, as that of the heart, in which there is alternate contraction (*systole*) and dilatation (*diastole*).

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 772 The Systaltic motion of the circumjacent parts, for returning the blood along the veins to the heart. 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 156 In such disorders, the sudden systaltic constriction of the skin produces the chilliness. 1848 *Dunclison Med. Lex.* (ed. 7).

†2. Applied to the power of 'materialization' (conceived as contraction or condensation) of a disembodied or unembodied spirit. *Obs.*

1687 *H. More Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 411 An eminent Example of this Systaltic Power of Spirits, viz., an Arm seen, striking such a stroke upon the Floor, that it made the very Walls of the House to shake. 1712 *H. More's Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. § 2. *Schol.* 173 The Devil would so manage himself by the motion of his body, which by this Systaltic power he could make tangible and palpable.

†3. In ancient Greek music applied to a style of melody having the effect of 'contracting' or depressing the mind, or affecting it with tender emotion. *Obs.*

1698 *W. Holder Princ. Harmony* (1732) 151 The First of these (Keys) is call'd by the Greeks Diastaltic, Dilating; the Second, Systaltic, Contracting; the Last, Hesychastic, Appeasing. 1776 *Burney Hist. Mus.* I. v. 63 *Meleopola* was divided into three kinds: first, the Systaltic, or that which inspired the tender passions, as well as the plaintive.

† **Systasis** (sistásis), *Obs.* [med. or mod.L., *a.* Gr. *συστάσις* composition, collection, union, alliance, *f.* σύν *SYN-* + *στα-* (see *SYSTATIC*).]

1. The act, or the result, of setting or putting together; combination, synthesis. Also, system.

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 11 Other diversities of Methods, as that of Resolution or Analysis, of Constitution or Systasis, of Concealment or Cryptique. 1658 *Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus* iv. 68 The three substances... That is, the indivisible or divine, the divisible or corporeal, and that third, which was the Systasis or harmony of those two, in the mystical discussion. 1710 *T. Fuller Pharm. Extemp.* 201 An... Exaltation of the whole Systasis of the Spirits.

2. A political union or confederation. (Cf. *SYNCRETISM*.)

1790 *Burke Rev. France* 398 The municipal army... is a worse preservative of a general constitution, than the systasis of Crete, or the confederation of Poland.

Systatic (sistæ'tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med. and mod.L. *systaticus*, *a.* Gr. *συστατικός* commendatory, drawing together, compacting, *f.* σύν *SYN-* + *στα-* to place (see *STAND v.*), after *συνιστάειν* to associate, put together, combine, bring together as friends, introduce.]

1. Pertaining to or involving 'systasis'; synthetic. 1640 *G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* vi. ii. 276 Those other Methods, Analytique; Systatique; Dieritique; [etc.].

2. *Path.* Involving several of the sensory powers simultaneously; *sb.* a disease which does this.

[1800 *Good Nosology* 348 *Systatica*.] In recent Dicts.

3. *Systatic letter or epistle* (med.L. *litteræ systaticæ*), an introductory or commendatory letter. *rare* = 0.

In recent Dicts.
† **Systatical**, *a.* *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + *-ICAL*.] Relating to combination or synthesis.

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* 662 Three... is called a Systatical or Substantial Number, because all Sublunary Bodies consist of the three principal Substances, Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury.

System (sistēm), Also 7-8 *système*, 8 *sistem*(e). [ad. late L. *systema* musical interval, in med. or mod.L., the universe, body of the articles of faith, *a.* Gr. *συστήμα* organized whole, government, constitution, a body of men or animals, musical interval, union of several metres into a whole, *f.* σύν *SYN-* + *στα-*, root of *στέλλειν* to set up (see *STAND v.*). Cf. *F. système* (1664, 'le système de l'ame', in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *It.* *Sp. sistema*, *Pg. sistema*, *G. system*, etc.]

1. An organized or connected group of objects.

1. A set or assemblage of things connected, associated, or interdependent, so as to form a complex unity; a whole composed of parts in orderly arrangement according to some scheme or plan; rarely applied to a simple or small assemblage of things (nearly = 'group' or 'set').

1638 *Mozes Apostasy Later Times* (1641) 64 Mans life is a systeme of divers ages... The year is a systeme of four seasons. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* ii. xxii. 175 By Systemes I understand any numbers of men joined in one Interest, or one Business. 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 1. (1677) 15 The Universe, as it comprehends the System, Order and Excellencies of all created Beings. 1729 *Burton Sermon* Wks. 1874. 11. 31 The body is a system of constitution; so is a tree; so is every machine. 1775 *BRYANT*

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Mythol. II. 469 The exit from the Ark; when the whole of the animal system issued in light. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* iii. xiv. 111 The Greeks distributed their years into systems of four, calling them Olympiads. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxv. (1819) 398 The universe itself is a system each part either depending upon other parts, or being connected with other parts by some common law of motion. 1849 *Chapman Phys. Sci.* 391 The ancients divided the starry sphere into... constellations, or systems of stars.

b. *spec.* (with *this*, a possessive, or the like): The whole scheme of created things, the universe.

1619 *SELDEN Upon Drayton's Bar. Wars* D's Poems Aivb, Thy Martiall Pyrrhique, and thy Epique straine Digressing Warres with heart-vniting Loues; The two first Authors of what is compos'd In this round Systeme All. 1769 *E. BANCROFT Guiana* 2 The blessings of Nature, have in no part of our habitable system, been dispensed with a more liberal hand. 1816 *G. FIELD in Pamphleteer* (1817) IX. 101 (*title*) *Τριστορεα*; or, a Brief Outline of the Universal System.

2. *Physics.* A group of bodies moving about one another in space under some particular dynamical law, as the law of gravitation; *spec.* in *Astron.* a group of heavenly bodies connected by their mutual attractive forces and moving in orbits about a centre or central body, as the solar system (the sun with its attendant planets, etc.), the system of a planet (the planet with its attendant satellites).

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. iii. § 24 If we... confine our Thoughts to this little Canton, I mean this System of our Sun, a 1704-1844 [see *SOLAR a.* 7]. 1715 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. i. ix. 117 Of the Motion of a System of Bodies revolving about another Body; all which is applied to the System of the Sun, and the Primary and Secondary Planets. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* i. 25 Observe how system into system runs, What other planets circle other suns. 1816 [see *PLANETARY a.* 1]. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* Concl. 122 Star and system rolling past. 1870 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* xii. 274 First satellite-systems, then planetary systems, then star-systems, then systems of star-systems. 1878 *STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ.* iii. § 103, 114 Taking as our 'system of bodies' the whole physical universe. 1890 *C. A. YOUNG Elem. Astron.* § 36a The range of the system [of Saturn] is enormous. 1891 *Japetus* [the outermost satellite] has a distance of 2,925,000 miles.

3. *a. Biol.* A set of organs or parts in an animal body of the same or similar structure, or subserving the same function, as the nervous, muscular, osseous, etc. systems, the digestive, respiratory, reproductive, etc. systems; also, each of the primary groups of tissues in the higher plants.

1740 *CHRYNE Regimen* 168 Accidents that injure the arterial and nervous system. 1838-9 *KEMBLER Resid. Georgia* (1863) 13 The diseases of the muscular and nervous systems. 1841 *T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* 30a The generative system appears, at first, to be absolutely wanting in the larva. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 77 Forms and Systems of Tissues... We usually find an Epidermal System, a Fascicular system, and the system of the Fundamental Tissue between them. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 699 Affections of the pigmentary system.

b. With *the* or possessive: The animal body as an organized whole; the organism in relation to its vital processes or functions.

Occas. extended to include the mind.
[1683 *TAYLOR Way to Health* 312 When once the same is wounded, the whole Systeme of Nature is disordered.] 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 347 Till, over-wrought, the general system feels, its motions stop. 1805 *Med. Jyrl.* XIV. 526 Introducing vaccine virus into the system. 1806 *J. BERSFORD Miseria Hum. Life* xii. xxv, *Ennui* so powerfully predominates over your whole system, mental and bodily, that [etc.]. 1908 *R. BACOT A. Cuthbert* xxiii. 300 It is extraordinary how long it takes to get those malarial fevers out of the system.

4. In various scientific and technical uses: A group, set, or aggregate of things, natural or artificial, forming a connected or complex whole. *a.* of natural objects or phenomena, as geological formations, mountains, rivers, winds, forces, etc.; also of lines, points, etc. in geometry.

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 125 We may select the great carboniferous series... as the oldest system of rocks of which the organic remains furnish any decisive evidence as to climate. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xxviii. 237 If we place a sphere of glass in a glass trough of hot oil, and observe the system of rings, while the heat is passing to the centre of the sphere. 1840 *LARONER Geom.* 261 Any system of conjugate diameters of an ellipse. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vi. 43 We had a good view of the glacier system of the region. 1885 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) vi. Introd. 631 We speak of the Chalk or Cretaceous system, and embrace, under that term, formations which may contain no chalk. 1893 *H. N. DICKSON Meteorol.* i. § 12 Winds arranged in a rotating system. *Ibid.* iii. § 45 Low pressure system or cyclone. 1912 *T. G. BONNEY Work of Rain & Rivers* iv. 95 The History of a River System.

b. of artificial objects or appliances arranged or organized for some special purpose, as pulleys or other pieces of mechanism, columns or other details of architecture, canals, railway lines, telegraphs, etc.

1830 *HERSCHELT in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 804 Joint vibrations of a plate and string as a system. 1857 *RUSKIN Stones Venice* (1874) I. viii. 88 Magnificent buildings have been composed of systems of small but perfect shafts. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 8. (1864) 31 A system of telegraph wires. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. ix. 318 The system of beacons, which has been traced out over a long range of the hill-tops. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/6 The principal members of the staff are residents upon the company's system and daily travellers upon the line.

5. *Mus. a.* In ancient Greek music, A compound

interval, i. e. one consisting of several degrees (opp. to *DIATEM*); also, a scale or series of notes extending through such an interval, and serving as the basis of musical composition.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Système*,... the compass of a song, or (by a metaphor) of any other thing. 1672 *T. SALMON Ess. Adv. Musick* 58 The entire Systeme of an Octave. 1694 *HOLDER Treat. Harmony* vi. 110 Diastem signifies an Interval...; System, a Conjunction... of Intervals. *Ibid.* 111 Thus a 'Tone' was a Diastem, and Diatessaron was a System, compounded of Degrees... And the Scale of Notes which they used, was their Greatest, or Perfect System. 1722 *A. MALCOLM Treat. Mus.* 333 That we may know where each Part lies in the Scale or general System... which is the true Design and Office of the Clefs. *Ibid.* 335 By this constant and invariable Relation of the Clefs, we learn easily how to compare the particular Systems of several Parts, and know how they communicate in the Scale. 1776 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* I. i. 12. 1858 *STANFORD & BARRETT Dict. Mus.* *Terms* 207/2 After the time of Ion, the original Greek scale received only one more string, the eleventh... In this form, it became the 'lesser perfect system' of the Greeks. *Ibid.* 208 The Greater Perfect System.

b. Applied to a stave (*obs.*), or to a set of staves connected by a brace in a score of concerted music.

1672 *T. SALMON Ess. Adv. Musick* 63 A Mean and Treble, which may be, placed upon a Systeme of four or five lines. 1889 *GROVE Dict. Mus.* IV. 45/2 *System*, the collection of staves necessary for the complete score of a piece.

6. *Gr. Pros.* A group of connected verses or periods, esp. in anapaestic metres.

1850 *MURK Lit. Greece* III. 54 A System is a... section of the text of a metrical composition, the numbers of which... are too extensive to admit of their being comprised in a single verse. 1861 *PALEY Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Agam.* 40 note, The chorus of old men... enter the orchestra... and... sing the following system of anapaests.

†7. A pad formerly worn by women to raise up the hair: see *TOQUE* 1 b, *quot.* 1817. *Obs.*

II. A set of principles, etc.; a scheme, method.

8. The set of correlated principles, ideas, or statements belonging to some department of knowledge or belief; a department of knowledge or belief considered as an organized whole; a connected and regularly arranged scheme of the whole of some subject; a comprehensive body of doctrines, conclusions, speculations, or theses.

1656 *HALES Sermon* 2 *Pet.* iii. 16 Gold, Rem. (1673) 11 Their acquaintance with some *Notitia*, or Systeme of some technical divine. 1678 *CUDWORTH (title)* The True Intellectual System of the Universe. 1699 *T. BAKER Refl. Learn.* i. 4 The moderns... more pleas'd with their own inventions, than with the dry Systems of the Old Philosophers. *Ibid.* vi. 63 The last System of Logic that I have met with. 1758 *C. FLEMING (title)* A Survey of the Search after Souls... wherein The Principal Arguments for and against the Materiality are collected; And the Distinction between the mechanical and moral System stated. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 59 The humanity of Ambrose tempted him to make a singular breach in his theological system. 1833 *TENNISON Two Voices* 207 A dust of systems and of creeds. 1845 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* (1891) III. 341 Morality is not a system of truths, but a system of rules. In other words, it is not a science, but an art. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* Prolog. 7 Our little systems have their day. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 421 In the Hegelian system ideas supersede persons.

b. *spec.* in *Astron.* A theory or hypothesis of the arrangement and relations of the heavenly bodies, by which their observed movements and phenomena are or have been explained.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* Pref. Aiv, The Word Intellectual, being added, to distinguish it from the other, Vulgarly so called, Systems of the World, (that is the Visible and Corporeal World) the Ptolemaic, Tychoonic, and Copernican. 1696 *PHILLIPS (ed. 5) System*... Among Astronomers it is taken for the general Constitution, Fabrick and Harmony of the Universe, or any orderly Representation thereof, according to some noted Hypothesis. 1715 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 186 To describe the Tychoonic System of the World. 1855 *BREWSTER Newton* II. xxiv. 358 The Copernican system is not more demonstrably true than the system of theological truth contained in the Bible. 1870 [see *TYCHONIC*].

†c. In weakened sense: A theory or hypothesis; also, theory (as opposed to practice). *colloq. Obs.*

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* System and Hypothesis have the same Signification; unless, perhaps, Hypothesis be a more particular System; and System a more general Hypothesis. 1748 *CHESTERF. Let. to Son* 27 Sept. Read and hear... ingenious systems, nice questions, subtly agitated. 1750 *Ibid.* 6 Aug. In the course of the world there is the same difference, in every thing between system and practice. 1756 *Mrs. CALDERWOOD in Coltness Collect.* (Maitl. Cl.) 213 A book upon natural philosophy, which is much esteemed; it is overturning all the system of every thing being produced by generation, and nothing by corruption. 1768 *SIERNE Sent. Journ.* Mystery, I could form no system to explain the phenomenon.

†d. *transf.* A work or writing containing a comprehensive and regularly arranged exposition of some subject; a systematic treatise. *Obs.* exc. in titles of books.

1668 *PHILLIPS, System*,... a Treatise or body of any Art or Science. 1661 *J. FELL Hammond* 6 He presently bought a Systeme of Divinity, with design to apply himself straightway to that study. 1695 in *Faust Abert.* (1854) 273 A printed course or systeme of philosophie. 1722 *A. NISBET (title)* A System of Heraldry, Speculative and Practical. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. iii, Astronomers (who have written large systems). 1727 *Dr FOS (title)* A System of Magic; or, a History of the Black Art. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.*

(1782) l. p. xxxii, It will be...advisable, that he give his lectures from a short text or system, written... that they may have an opportunity of perusing it. 1896 ALLBUTT (*title*) A System of Medicine.

S. An organized scheme or plan of action, esp. one of a complex or comprehensive kind; an orderly or regular method of procedure. Now usually with defining word or phrase.

1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (1692) 17 That there might no vice be wanting to make his life a systeme of Iniquity. 1734 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 251 The generous system, that his Ma'y has always pursued. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Epist.* l. vi. 99 Farewell, and if a better System's thine, Impart it frankly. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* viii. (1783) 63 What system of government is this? 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 91 He found... Their piety a system of deceit. 1790 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1895) V. 228 The conduct of Spain has proved that the occlusion of the Mississippi is system with her. 1824 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 33 We...discuss'd the farm, The four-field system, and the price of grain. 1873 MORLEY *Struggle Nat. Educ.* 55 Subsidising the denominational system. 1882 *Nature* 9 Feb. 351/1 The system of dredging introduced... on the rivers of France. 1896 BADMINTON *Mag.* Dec. 708 Straight bets over single events are losing their popularity in favour of 'systems'. A system is a kind of patent safety insurance policy.

b. A formal, definite, or established scheme or method (of classification, notation, or the like).

1753 [see LINNEAN] 1760 [see SEXUAL 2 d.] 1797 [see METRICAL 2 l.] 1821 [see NOTATION 5 cl.] 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 719 A natural system endeavours to bring together plants which are allied in all essential points of structure. 1860 [see MORSE 5 l.] 1864 [see METRIC 2 l.] 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 136 The system of chemical notation now in use. 1867 [see NUMERATION 1 b.] 1893 *Times* 26 July 12/1 The T. A. system of signalling invented by Admiral Tryon.

c. *Cryst.* Each of the six different general methods in which different minerals crystallize, constituting the six classes of crystalline forms.

1850 EDINB. *Philos. Jnrl.* III. 173 We call every simple form, from which other simple forms are derived, a fundamental form; and the class of figures derived from that fundamental form, a system of crystallizations. 1863 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 259-261 All crystalline forms may... be arranged in six classes or systems: 1. The regular system... 2. The square prismatic system... 3. The right prismatic system... 4. The oblique prismatic system... 5. The doubly-oblique prismatic system... 6. The rhombohedral system. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) *Intro.* p. xxi, The systems of crystallization are as follows: 1. Having the axes equal. The Isometric system. 2. Having only the lateral axes equal. The Tetragonal and Hexagonal. 3. Having the axes unequal. The Orthorhombic, Monoclinic, and Triclinic.

10. In the abstract (without a or pl): Orderly arrangement or method; systematic form or order.

1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* vi. 68 Aristotle is more noted for his order, in bringing Morality into System... and distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled Systematically before, than for any real improvement he made in this sort of knowledge. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Pool* (1748) II. 47 It [sc. government] consists of too many detach'd Parts to be easily reduced into System. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 426 There is more of system in the Phædo than appears at first sight. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. xv. 474 Macaulay, even during his hours of leisure, began to read on system.

III. 11. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib. Of or pertaining to, or involving a system, systematic, as *system-name*; belonging to or affecting a system of bodily organs (esp. the nervous system: cf. SYSTEMIC 1 b), as *system degeneration, disease, tract*. **b.** objective, chiefly in sense 8 or 9 (often with unfavourable implication), as *system-builder, build-destroyer, -maker, -making, -monger, -writer*.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusid* vii. 313 note, Tristram Shandy tells us, that his father was a most excellent 'system-builder, was sure to make his Theory look well. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* l. iv. iv, This is the Sieyès who shall be System-builder, Constitution-builder General; and build Constitutions... which shall all unfortunately fall before he get the scaffolding away. 1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 99 The degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord is a 'system degeneration. 1905 J. BRIERLEY *Eternal Relig.* vi. 48 The system-maker is by an equal necessity the 'system-destroyer. 1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 494 The chief indication of a 'system disease of the neuron is its intrinsic nervous origin. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* iii. 330 We 'System-makers can sustain The Thesis, which, You grant, was plain. *a 1721* — *Cromwell & his Porter* Wks. 1907 II. 267 Your System-Makers and World-wrights. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Pref. p. vi, I think... that I cannot be called a System-maker, since I did not first form a System, and then suit the Facts to it. 1826 [see METHUENIST 2 b.] 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 21 Where Scripture speaks, or seems to speak, in consonance with the opinions of the system-maker, well and good. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 915 There were many independent centers of movement and 'system-making. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 6 Aug., A 'system-monger, who, without knowing any thing of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iii. (1863) 45 There would be no lack of system-mongers and theorists. 1896 BADMINTON *Mag.* Dec. 711 The system-monger is apt to derive encouragement from the fact that long runs on a colour are rare, the longest known at Monte Carlo being a series of 28 reds. 1888 CLOOO *Story Creation* iv. 32 The stratified rocks are subdivided into the systems shown on fig. 4... No uniform principle has governed the choice of the 'system-names. 1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 79, I have seen sclerosis so situated in 'system tracts, as to be mistaken for a tract-degeneration. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. Misc. II. ii. 187 A formal and profess'd Philosopher, a 'System-Writer.

Systemad (sistēmäd), *adv.* *Anat.* [f. SYSTEM

+ *ad*: see DEXTRAD.] To or towards the (general) system of the body. 1808 [see PULMONAD].

† Systemary, a. Obs. rare. 1. [f. SYSTEM + -ARY.] ? Constituting a system (SYSTEM 2).

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. vi. (1840) 76 One devil in a place would be enough for a whole systemary world.

Systematic (sistēmätik), *a. and sb.* [ad. late L. *systematicus*, a. late Gr. *συστηματικός* (both relating to systems of metres), f. *συστημα* SYSTEM. Cf. F. *systematique* (1584).] **A. adj.**

† 1. = next, 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1680 GLANVILLE *Serm.* Luke xiii. 24 Disc., etc. (1681) 7 All this I must confess... because Experience constrains me; and I do not know why Systematick Notions should sway more than that.

2. = next, 1. (Passing into sense 3.)

1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 4 (1726) 219 Now we deal much in Essays, and most unreasonably despise systematic Learning. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 10 The first Arabian Systematic Works on Chemistry are said to have been composed by Geber. *a 1821* V. KNOX *Ess. Writing* Wks. 1824 I. 5 Systematic books of morality. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 110 The necessity of saying something learned and systematic, without knowing what to say. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 21 Systematic theology... has been of questionable benefit. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 216 Swedenborg is systematic... in every sentence. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 2 A systematic treatise on the subject.

3. gen. Arranged or conducted according to a system, plan, or organized method; involving or observing a system; (of a person) acting according to system, regular and methodical.

1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 84 These gentlemen value themselves on being systematic. 1796 — *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 244 The systematic proceedings of the Roman senate. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* (1849) III. xvii. § 18. 50 A systematic and uniform line of conduct. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* i. 2 The facts brought to light... during the systematic investigation of the Brixham cave. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 273 He is very systematic with the luggage. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 28/2 Though it will occasionally take a large fly, a worm or other ground-bait, its systematic capture is only essayed with small fish or artificial spinning-baits.

b. Qualifying nouns of action of unfavourable meaning: Carried out with a regularity such as to indicate intention or habitual action; regularly organized (for an evil purpose), or carried on as a regular (and reprehensible) practice. Also said of the agent.

1803 BROUGHAM *Colon. Policy* I. 123 The house of Brandenburg seized this opportunity of prosecuting the systematic views of unprincipled aggrandisement, which have presided over its councils since the name of Prussia was known in Europe. 1828 D'ISRAËL *Chas.* I. l. vi. 163 The systematic intrigues of the Papal Court. 1867 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* I. iv. 105 After so many years of systematic devastation. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) I. iii. 106 Pope... was a systematic appropriator... of other men's thoughts. 1874 GARDEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 489 They turned religion into a systematic attack on English liberty.

4. Nat. Hist., etc. Pertaining to, following, or arranged according to a system of classification; of or pertaining to classification, classificatory. Also of a writer: Composing or adhering to a system of classification.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 23 The distinctive Characters, and systematic Arrangement, of Earths and Stones. 1800 SHAW (*title*) General Zoology or Systematic Natural History. 1829 T. CASTLE *Intro. Bot.* 12 Endeavouring to perfect systematic botany. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 86 Beetles... such as burrow in the earth... (the *Geophagi* of some modern systematic writers). 1839 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. Suppl. 11 *Trigla byra*, the systematic name of our English Piger Gurnard. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 102/3 This is a very noteworthy circumstance... but it has little systematic value.

5. Consisting of systems of heavenly bodies. *rare.* 1820 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 415 Those numerous hosts of systematic universes.

6. = SYSTEMIC 1 b. rare.

1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 3 The 'systematic' lesions [of myelitis].

B. sb. 1. Nat. Hist., etc. A systematist.

1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 9 Salt, sulphur, acrimonies, caustics, volatiles, ferments... have each... by different systematics, been received as the *principia morborum*. 1788 J. BROWN tr. *Elem. Med.* I. 287 note, Nothing is more artificial and arbitrary than the arrangements either of Systematics or Nosologists.

2. pl. Systematics [see -IC 2]: the subject or study of systems, esp. of classification.

1888 *Nature* 20 Dec. 177/2 Huxley's classification... in 1867, marked an epoch in the systematics of birds. 1909 E. B. POULTON in *Q. Rev.* July 14 Many hundreds of naturalists... devote their lives to systematics—to the study of the differences between species.

Systematical, a. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. late L. *systematicus*: see prec. and -ICAL.]

1. Of a writing or treatise: Containing or setting forth a system or regular exposition of some subject. Of a subject or study: Set forth, or pursued, in the way of a system or regular scheme. Of a writer: Dealing with a subject in this way; cf. 4. 1661 BOYLE *Style Script.* III. Such Precepts... are not Express'd and Rang'd in the Bible, as they are wont to be in Systematical Compositions. 1668 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 239 But 'tis New Philosophy, and... he likes the company of his Systematical Divines better. 1767 BLACKBURNE (*title*) The Confessional; or, A Full and Free... In-

quiry into the Right... Of Establishing Systematical Confessions of Faith and Doctrine in Protestant Churches. 1781 DE LOLME *Const. Eng. Adv.* (1817) p. vi, The book... met... with approbation... which... was no small luck for a book on systematical politics. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrig'd. Chr.* I. i. ix. 124 Anselm, though he writes with wonderful acuteness, is not systematical.

b. Belonging to, or dealing in, a 'system' or theory; theoretical: cf. SYSTEM 8 c.

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 25 Mar., They are not the laboured reflections of a systematical closet politician, who, without the least experience of business, sits at home and writes maxims. 1794 R. J. SULIVAN *View Nat.* I. 57 Too much pertinacity in the support of systematical conjecture.

2. gen. = prec. 3.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 7 A brief account of some of the most principal and systematical Phenomena. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Pref., Adding such things as were necessary to make the Whole appear more complete and systematical. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 68 Their [sc. the ancients'] Divisions of the Musical Art are precise and systematical. 1804-8 FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 283 A plan of systematical reading. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 214 The systematical movements of the whales. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* II. viii. § 51. 320 To arrange their ideas in systematical groups.

b. = prec. 3 b.

1750 MISS TALBOT in *Eliz. Carter's Lett.* 26 Nov. (1809) I. 364 Some books of French, *Morale Mondaine*,... full of a systematical profligateness, veiled with delicacy of expression. 1755 *Monitor* No. 10. I. 77 The grand systematical corrupter. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 81 In systematical contradiction to the company's orders. 1816 F. H. NAVLOR *Hist. Germany* I. i. viii. 290 The Jesuits, those systematical foes to every liberal sentiment.

† 3. Belonging to the system of the universe, or to the solar system; cosmical. *Obs.*

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* i. 8 These Ends, may... be call'd Cosmical or Systematical, as regarding the Symmetry of the great System of the world. 1781 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* (1782) LXXII. 104 This new kind of systematical parallax, if I may be allowed to use that expression, for signifying the change arising from the motion of the whole solar system. 1797 — in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 480/2 The greatest... systematical parallax of the fixed stars will fall upon those that are in the line... at rectangles to the direction... of the sun's motion.

4. Nat. Hist. = prec. 4. Now rare or Obs.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 118 Some distinctions have been adopted by systematical authors which I have not entered into. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 48 Gould... though no systematical naturalist, was a man of sense and observation. 1829 T. CASTLE *Intro. Bot.* 2 That part of the science, which refers to... the classification of plants... is denominated systematical botany.

Hence **Systematicality**, the quality of being systematic.

1872 H. NICOL in *Weston. Rev.* XLII. 45 The symbols of foreign [sounds] will, from the systematicity of the alphabet, in most cases explain themselves.

Systematically (sistēmätikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2: see -ICALLY.]

1. In a systematic manner; according to a system or organized plan; regularly and methodically.

1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 7 Far from having such a stock of Experiments and Observations, as I judge requisite to write Systematically. 1699 [see SYSTEM 10]. 1753 WARBURTON *Princ. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* v. Wks. 1788 V. 71 Urging those truths systematically... which the Evangelists proposed singly and without connection. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. ii. 15 The majority of mankind learn nothing systematically, except as schoolboys or apprentices. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. v. 148 Every case and shelf was accurately lettered, and the works arranged systematically. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 45 The silence I systematically observe on the shortcomings of servants. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 93 Pope... knew the value of independence well enough to be systematically economical.

b. With unfavourable implication: With a regularity indicating (evil) design or habit: cf. SYSTEMATIC 3 b.

1829 F. GLASSE *Belgic Past.* ii. 39 He systematically gains his ends By sacrifice of principles and friends. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 144 The enemies of Child had... accused him of systematically publishing false intelligence. 1858 FROUOE *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 2) II. x. 411 The pope... had heard... that abbots and monks in many places were systematically faithless to their vows. 1878 LUCKY *Eng. 18th Cent.* I. i. 134 Officers of known Whig tendencies were systematically laid aside.

† 2. By means of a 'system' or theory, theoretically: cf. prec. 1 b. *Obs.*

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 19 Dec., This knowledge is not to be gotten systematically; you must acquire it... by your own observation and sagacity.

Systemematic (sistēmätikālī), *rare.* [f. SYSTEMATIC + -IAN, after *mathematician*.] One who constructs, or who adheres (esp. unduly) to, a system.

1886 10th *Cent.* July 73 A 'thought-mathematician', a systematician, a slave to the consistent application of his own theories. 1903 J. C. LAMBERT *Sacraments* N. 7. ix. 382 He thinks it necessary to apologise for this lack of consistency on the part of the apostle, by reminding us that Paul was 'no correct systematician'.

Systematicness [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being systematic.

1836 F. W. FABER *Lett.* (1869) 58 To contrast the systematicness of the Primitive Church with... the modern worship about us.

Systematism (sistēmätizm), *rare.* [f. SYSTEMATIZE + -ISM. Cf. next.] The practice of systematizing; addition to system.

1846 W. H. MILL *Five Serm.* (1848) 48 We see har-

moniously combined those several aspects of the same great object, in which modern systematism sees only elements of contradiction. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 161 He [sc. Dante] combines the more abstract religious sentiment of the Teutonic races with the scientific precision and absolute systematism of the Romanic.

Systematist (sistēmätist). [*f. Gr. σύστημα, -ar- SYSTEM + -IST.*] One who constructs, or adheres to, a system, esp. a system of classification in natural history; a classifying naturalist.

In Kirby's use, an advocate of a natural in preference to an artificial system of classification (opp. to METHODIST 2 b). 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 46 Your peremptory Systematist boldly distorts Nature. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* Systematists, in botany, those authors, whose works in this science are principally employed about the arranging plants into certain orders, classes, or genera. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 248/2 Grew... was no systematist; it was reserved for another Englishman [sc. John Ray] to discover the true principles of classification. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1847) II. 557 The Fishes, in which province Cuvier has... been the great systematist. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 370 Kaspar Bauhin (1550-1624), the first great botanical systematist.

Systematize (sistēmätiz), *v.* [*f. Gr. σύστημα, -ar- SYSTEM + -IZE.*] *trans.* To arrange according to a system; to reduce to system.

1764-7 LYTTELTON *Hen. II* II. (1769) III. 203 The eastern and western Goths had some general notions of the feudal policy, which were gradually systematized. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* II. xii. (1781) 224 Many things have been done in the best and purest taste, long before Rules were established, and systematized in form. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I* I. viii. 250 His restless ambition... had systematized intrigue. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos. Wks.* 1846 I. 35 The vast collection of laws enacted or systematized by Justinian. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 343 Hallucinations, which are systematized into delusions.

b. absol. or intr. To construct a system (e. g. of philosophy, classification, etc.).

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1911 J. OMAN in *Expositor* Oct. 362 The moment he proceeds to systematize... he knows, just as little as any other systematizer, what to do with personality.

Hence **Systematized** (-izd) *pp. a.*, **Systematizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.* (in quot. 1827 = 'scheming'); also **Systematization** (-izən), the action or process of systematizing; a systematic arrangement, statement, etc.; **Systematizer**, one who systematizes.

1813-13 BENTHAM *Univ. Gram. Wks.* 1843 VIII. 356/2 *Systematization; i. e. placing the several denominations... in systematic order. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 490 The systematization of cognition—that is, the connexion thereof according to a principle. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang. Ser.* II. iii. 98 note, English Phonetics, containing an original systematization of spoken sounds. 1904 DUCKWORTH *Morphol. & Anthropol.* x. 232 The accompanying scheme... has been found of practical use in the further systematization of observations. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. 1808 VIII. 393 The relations of peace and amity with *systematized regicide. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxviii. The systematized roguery of London. 1878-9 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* (1880) 106 A living organism is not a mere aggregation of independent parts, but a systematized unity of members. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* v. (1885) 127 The systematized experience which we call Science. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* I. i. (1781) 8 Aristotle... may be called the *Systematizer of his Master's Doctrines. 1854 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 371 Auguste Comte... is but a systematizer of the doctrines of Confucius and the old philosophers of China. 1828 SEWELL *Oxford Prize Ess.* 18 That mad fondness for *systematizing... which overthrows all the creations of nature. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* I. i. ii. § 2. 42 The treatises on the various subjects of Natural History... manifest a wonderful power of systematizing. 1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* Oct. 312 A cool, crafty, calculating, *systematizing knave. 1883 SAVCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 391 The late age of systematizing philosophy.

Systemed (sistēmd), *pa. pp. a.* and *a. rare*. [*f. SYSTEM sb. + -ED.*] Made into a system, systematized; arranged in a system or systems; composed according to system, systematic.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 47 Men of but middling Genius should keep to plain Rules, system'd to their Hands; acting in right Order by prescrib'd Method. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 275 Social and system'd worlds around him shine. 1836 Mrs. BAOWING *Poet's Vow* I. xvii. Hear me forswear man's sympathies... His answering looks, his systemed books.

Systemic (sistēmik), *a.* [*irreg. f. SYSTEM + -ic*; used for differentiation of meaning instead of the regular systematic.]

1. *Physiol. and Path.* Belonging to, supplying, or affecting the system or body as a whole; orig. and esp. in reference to the general circulation as distinguished from that supplying the respiratory organs (*pulmonary or bronchial*).

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 122 Let the vessels which convey it [sc. blood] from the lungs to the system be called the Systemic, and those which convey it from the system to the lungs be named the Pulmonic. 1835-6 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 794/2 The cessation of these actions, and the consequent solution of connection between the various parts of the body, is systemic death. 1821 R. E. GRANT *Comp. Anat.* 498 The great systemic artery issuing from the left ventricle. 1858 BLACKIE *Mag. LXXXIII.* 326 The... systemic sensation of Hunger. 1895 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (ed. 7) 489 Systemic effects may be produced by such an application. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 1008 The Systemic Circulation... divisible into Arterial and Venous.

b. Belonging to or affecting a particular system of bodily organs, esp. the nervous system or special parts of it: see quot. 1890.

1887 W. F. REVELL *Ethical Forecasts* 81 Certain molecular movements of nerve-substance marshal themselves, or are marshalled, into such order as... gives rise to orderly sequences of thought... Does there not seem to be... a systemic intelligence, or a systemic grouping of forces which secures the results that intelligence might be expected to secure? 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* s.v. [systemic] lesion, a lesion limited to one set of homologous parts, such as the posterior columns or the anterior cornua of the spinal cord. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 181 Systemic sclerosis of a small but defined tract of the spinal cord.

2. *gen.* Of or pertaining to a system. *rare*—*a.*

1850 in OGLIVIE; hence in later Dicts. So **Systemical** *a.* (*obs. rare*), systematic; hence **Systemically** *adv.* (*a*) systematically; (*b*) in relation to the bodily system.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Concl. 273 The commentaries on Scripture, and systemical books of all modern theologues. 1888 *Centen. Confer. Missions* (U.S.) II. 265 What general would dare systematically to fight without reserves? 1889 *Lancet* 4 May 1889/1 It seems likely that it [sc. corrosive sublimate] acts as much systematically as locally. **Systemist**, *rare*. [*irreg. f. SYSTEM + -IST.*] = SYSTEMATIST.

1795 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) II. 236 But little pain did the sorrows of the mourners give to the young systemist. 1868 PRAD *Waterfarn.* xv. 153 The genus Cyprinus as now restricted by modern systemists contains the common carp and allied species.

Systemize (sistēmiz), *v.* [*irreg. f. SYSTEM + -IZE.*] *trans.* = SYSTEMATIZE.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* Digest 4 He continued to systemize what he thought worthy of his System. 1828-32 WEBSTER. 1846 WORCESTER, *Systemize*, to systematize. *Hiley.* A word rarely used by good writers. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1908/2 Learning made easy and systemized from thirty years' experience.

Hence **Systemized** (-izd) *pp. a.*, **Systemizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Systemization**, systematization; **Systemizer**, a systematizer.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 204 Nothing could have prevented this systemizing of functions. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 456 The improved systemization and conduct of Assurance. 1880 RUSKIN *Elem. Eng. Prosody* § 8. 9 The whole subject of Prosody has been confused, and its systemization for English readers made virtually impossible, by the want of clearly understanding the difference between accent and time. 1895 *Advance* (Chicago) 370/3 The intellectualism of the reformers asserts itself in the systemizer of the school. 1907 R. J. THOMPSON *Proofs of Life after Death* 34 The amassed, severely tested and systemized knowledge that is... essential to effect a universal conviction.

Systemless (sistēmles), *a.* [-LESS.]

1. Devoid of system or orderly arrangement; unsystematic.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. xxv. § 20 Dreading to be called upon... to admire a systemless architecture, because it may happen to have sprung from an irrational religion. 1883 *Science* I. 521/2 In upper Swabia, glacial deposits present their peculiar landscape of systemless hills and hollows.

2. *Biol.* Having no differentiated systems of organs; structureless.

1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 597 If... these simple species existed in the Azole era, they were systemless life.

System-wise, *adv.* [See -WISE.] In relation to things as they are connected in a system.

1799 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* 15 Mar. I never judge system-wise of things, but fasten upon particulars.

Systeine, *obs. f. CISTERN.*

Systolated (sistələt), *a. rare*—1. [*f. next + -ATE 2 + -ED 1.*] Contracted by systole.

1820 BLACKIE *Mag. VII.* 324 I therefore give him leave to alter my systolated preterites into preterpluperfects.

|| **Systole** (sistəl), *Also 6 diastole.* [*mod. L., ad. Gr. σύστολη, f. Gr. σύν SYN + -στολ- (-: στέλλειν to place), after συστέλλειν to draw together, contract. Cf. f. systole, † cistole (c 1600), lt. sistole, Sp. sistole, Pg. systole.*]

1. *Phys.* The regular contraction of the heart and arteries that drives the blood outward: opposed to DIASTOLE.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 92b, Sistole is, when the hart by constriction putteth forth the same [spirit]. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* iii. ii. (1606) Fjh, The Systole, and Dyastole of your pulse, Do shew your passions most hysterically. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philol.* I. 41 In this Animal [sc. lamprey] the heart in every diastole is of a fair purple and ruddy colour, and in every systole pale and wan. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrob. Chym.* 76 The systole of the left ventricle. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse Watch* 18 When the Heart is in its Systole, the Arteries are dilated. 1806 H. K. WHITE *Lett. to Madock* 17 Feb. The systole and diastole of my heart seem to be playing at ball—the stake, my life. 1835-6 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 655/2 The systole of each cavity [of the heart] is immediately followed by its diastole or relaxation. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* I. iv. (1879) 145 Practically speaking, there is no interval between the auricular and ventricular systole [of the heart].

b. Applied to similar rhythmical contraction in other organs, as the lungs, the intestines, the pulsatile vesicles in protozoans, the contractile vesicles in certain algæ, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 99 Not only to the hart belongeth the same Diastole, and Sistole, but likewise to the brayne. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* x. 8 He was smazed at the manner of the motion of the lungs by Systole and Diastole. 1660 [see DIASTOLE 1]. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxix. IV. 81 A long dorsal vessel, the first step towards a heart, which alternately contracts and dilates with an irregular systole and diastole. 1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kindg.* (ed. 2) 306 The contraction or systole in any given [branchial] tuft

occurs at frequent but irregular intervals. 1882 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 874 Systole, a term applied to the contracting action of the structure known as the contractile vesicle of Infusoria and other Protozoa.

c. fig. 1831 [see DIASTOLE 1 fig.]. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* i. Misc. (1854) 300 To interrupt the great respirations, ebb and flood, systole and diastole, of the national intercourse. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxiii. There must be a systole and diastole in all inquiry. 1895 W. R. INGER *Chr. Myst.* i. 28 A systole and diastole of the spiritual life.

2. *Pros.* The shortening of a vowel or syllable long by nature or position.

1577 PEACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* Elijb, Systole, when a long Syllable is made short, contrary to the nature thereof, *Dartius* for *Dartius*, *Didana* for *Didana*, *Iosiphus* for *Iosiphus*. 1699 J. BIRD *Grounds of Gram.* (1641) 183. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 176. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Systole, in Grammar, is part of the Poetical Licence, whereby a long Syllable is made short: As in that of Virgil—*Tulerant fastidia Menses*.

Systolic (sistəl'ik), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. systolicus, f. systole: see prec. and -ic. Cf. F. systolique* (Rabelais).] Pertaining to or marked by systole.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. iv, The Heart, which by its agitation of Diastolic and Systolic Motions so neatly subtilizeth and inflames it [sc. choler]. 1817 tr. Swedenborg's *Heaven & Hell* § 445 The systolic motions of the heart. 1853 MARKHAM *Shad's Auscult.* 158 Systolic murmurs heard in the left ventricle. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 136 The diastole generally becomes imperfect, one portion of the ventricle maintaining its systolic spasm, while the rest dilates. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 77 This systolic and diastolic movement usually occurs at a fixed point in the protoplasm. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 241 The cardiac systolic expansion of the brain within the closed cranium is rendered possible by the ebb of the cerebro-spinal fluid.

Systen, *obs. pl. of SISTER.*

Systyle (sistəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* [*ad. Gr.-L. systylos* (Vitruvius), *a. Gr. σύστυλος, f. σύν SYN + -στυλος column, pillar. Cf. F. systyle.*] *adj.* Applied to architecture in which the columns are close together, viz. at a distance from each other of twice their thickness; *sb.* a building characterized by such intercolumniation.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Fj, Systylos... whose pillars standeth distant one from the other .2. Diameters, or .2. and a halfe at the fourdest.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Systyle... is a Building where the Pillars stand thick, but not altogether so close as in the Pycnostyle. 1771 W. NEWTON tr. *Vitruvius' Archit.* iii. iii. (1791) 52 note, The entable intercolumns may likewise be two and a half diameters, as the mean between those of the diastyle and systyle, instead of two and a quarter, which is nearer to the systyle. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 147 Whose intercolumniations in the middle are systyle, on each side pycnostyle. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VII. 233/3 The Pantheon at Rome is a systyle.

Systylous (sistilas), *a. Bot.* [*f. mod. L. systylus* (f. *Gr. σύν SYN + -στυλος column*) + -OUS.] *a.* In mosses, having the lid permanently fixed to the columella. *b.* Having the styles united into a single column.

1863 M. J. BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses Gloss.* 313 *Systylous*, used when the lid adheres to the columella.

Syt.: see SET 2, SIGHT, SIT 2, SITE.

Sytalle, *obs. form of CISTOLE.*

14... *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülker *738/18 Hic psalmatus*, the sytalle.

Syte, *obs. form of CITE 2.*

1485 *Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb. in Archæol. Cant.* (1886) XVI. 292 Payde to John Horsley for sytyng of dyuerse persons for the duties of the Churchc vijij d.

Syte, *obs. form of CITY.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 9 No syte nor no sur stede sopli bei ne hadde. 14140 *Arthur* 71 Arthur bysegd pat Syte & town. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 457/2 Syte, urbs.

Syte: see SIGHT, SITE, SYTH.

|| **Syteer**, *Obs.* (?)

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/2 That the said xxv persones sworn in maner above seid, shall chese vi Men that been called Syteers... and that they be true Burgeys and resseantes within the said Town, to have and occupie... the Office of reseite. 1444 *Ibid.* V. 123/1.

Syter, -wurt, *obs. var. SETTER 2, SETTERWORT.* || **Syth**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 syith, 8 site, syte. [Aphetic form of ASSYTH sb.] Satisfaction, compensation.

To get one's heart's syth of: see quot. 1710.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 104 3our blidie boist na syth can satishe. 1661 in *Cramond Records of Elgin* (1908) II. 205 The said John was snire that he wold get his heart syth of everie one that wronged him. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss.* Douglas's *Encis* s.v. *Syte, syte*, I have gotten my heart's syte on him, i.e. my heart's desire on him, or all the evil I wish'd him.

|| **Syth**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 5 syþ, 6 syith, syth, cythe. [Aphetic form of ASSYTH v.] *trans.* To satisfy, give satisfaction to.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 3970 (Wemyss MS.) [Scho] gail þame silner or payment, Or claiþ to syþ thare entent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Encis* ix. vii. 116 He mycht do stanche his ire, and syth his thocht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 120 The king was nocht full sithith with his justice. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 774 That pane may be in put to Rollantouris: The Partie sythith, as Law will lat it be.

absol. 1833 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 599 He foreveis thame... of quhat degree sa evir thay be of. Quhilk as his majestie heir promittis, sa sail he mak it to cythe in gud effect herefter.

b. ? *intr.* for *pass.* To be satisfied.

1690 in W. Ross *Aberdour & Inchcolm* (1885) 326 [He had called her] a trumpous [cross-tempered] witch, [and her heart] sythed [glowed with satisfaction, when she saw him coming home in his hurt condition].

Syth: see SCYTHE, SEE V, SIGHT, SITH, SITH.

Sythar, var. SQUARE Obs., moment.

Sytharist, obs. f. CITHARIST, player on the cithara; in quot. misused for the instrument.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 757 The psalter, the sytholis, the soft sytharist.

Sythe: see SATHIE, SCYTHE, SIGHT, SITH, SITH.

Sythen, -yn, Sythence, Syther: see SITHEN, SITHENCE, CIDER.

† Sythment. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 sythment, 6-7 sith(e)ment. [f. SYTH v. + -MENT. Cf. ASSYTHMENT.] Satisfaction, compensation, indemnification.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 394 In sithment of his ransom. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 58 This is na mendis to me, Howbeit it be ane sythment to my hart. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 218 The Lord.. send vs ane sythment of yis suddane slaughter. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 66 When we seeke a sithment and revenge on our selves for angring him we take Gods part against our selfe. 1667 in Cramond *Ann. Cullen* (1887) 51, 52 to be peyt to the toune for.. disturbing the peace theroff with £12 of sythment to the pairtie wronged.

Sythol, sytole, -olphe, var. CITOLE Obs.

Sythpe, Syth(t)ware, Sytizin: see SITH, SQUARE, CITIZEN.

Sythyohe, var. of so thee ich: see THEE v. 1

Sytt, variant of SITE sb. 1 Obs.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xv. 9 So neides thow nocht now sussy, syt, nor sorrow.

Sytyca, obs. form of SCIATICA.

† Syud (soid). Also 8 syed, 9 syeud. = SAYYID.

1788 Syed [see SAVVIO]. 1799 EDMONSTONE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 82 The respected and accomplished Syuds.. are now nominated and deputed with this friendly letter. c 1813 Mas. SHERWOOD *Apuk & Lady v. 29* There is but one God, whatever you Hindoos may say. Our syeuds always say so. 1850 *Directions Rev. Off. N. W. Prov.* 47 There is a great tendency.. to be more lenient towards the powerful or the indolent, such as Syuds, Bráhmans, or Goojurs.

Syue, var. CIVY Obs., onion sauce.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housh.* Ord. (1790) 449 Turbot, and congur, and plays, and soles in syne [sic].

Syue, syve, Syuer, Syun, obs. ff. SIEVE, SURE, SCION.

Syver (solvər). *Sc. Forms:* 7-9 siver, 9 syvo(u)r, syver. [? ad. (north-eastern) OF. *sewiero* SEWER sb. 1] = SYRE.

1606 *Charter* in Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 774 Lie sinks, sivers, guttars, eyes,.. airholls [etc.]. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 145 The manse.. lies in a swamp, the inconvenience of which the present clergyman has.. remedied by sivers, as they are here called. 1834 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Aug. Wks. 1856 IV. 99 She [a hare] made for the month o' the siver. 1867 J. K. HUNTER *Retrospect Artists' Life* vii. (1912) 66 He has faun wi' a clush in the syvour. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *James Inwick v. 62* There was Jess an' the kimmers a' stan'in wi' their boyes an' pails at the siver. 1900 J. G. CAMPBELL *Superstit. Scottish Highl.* 209 An opening like the syver of a drain.

attrib. 1889 H. JOHNSTON *Chron. Glenbuckie* 281 These guileless laddie-weans, sitting.. by the syver-edge. 1906 N. MUNRO *Daft Days* xiii. He stood on the syver-side. *Ibid.* xvi. The gulls that quarrelled in the syver sand.

Sywe, Sywester(e), Syw(e)te, -yte, obs. ff. SUE, SEWSTER, SUIT sb. Syx(e), Syxt(e), etc., obs. ff. SIX, SIXTH, etc. Syxt, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of SEE v.; obs. f. SEXT. Syyk, obs. f. SICK.

Szyzygant (sizi'gánt). *Math.* [irreg. f. SZYGY + -ANT, after *invariant*, etc.] (See quot.)

1882 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jnl. Math.* V. 87 Irreducible syzygants and irreducible invariante derivatives of the same type, to the same quantic cannot coexist. 1882 HAMMOND in *Amer. Jnl. Math.* V. 221. 1885 CAYLEY *Math.*

Papers XII. 231 A seminvariant may be expressible as a sum of products (of a higher degree) of perpetuants of lower degrees, and of perpetuants of lower degrees, and it is not on this account reducible: a seminvariant so expressible is said to be a 'szyzygant'.

Szyzygetic (sizi'zjetik), a. *Math.* [Loosely f. SZYGY + -etic (cf. Gr. *συζυγείν* to yoke together, be correlative.)] Of, pertaining to, or constituting a syzygy (SZYGY 5). Hence Szyzygetically adv.

1850 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* V. 276 [U, V, W] are.. capable of being connected by integral multipliers U', V', W', such that U'U + V'V + W'W = 0. Any number of functions U, V, W so related, I call syzygetic functions, and U', V', W' [sic: W'] I term the syzygetic multipliers. 1852 — *Ibid.* VII. 75 note, Rational integer functions which admit of being multiplied severally by other rational integer functions such that the sum of the products is identically zero, are said to be 'szyzygetically related'. 1853 — in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 407.

† Szyzygiacal, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. *συζυγία* or late L. *szyzygia* SZYGY + -AC + -AL.] = next.

1872 FLAMSTER in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 140 Let MP be the line of the mean apogeeon making an acute angle with the syzygiacal line SCO.

Szyzygial (sizi'zjál), a. *Astron. and Zool.* [f. late L. *szyzygia* SZYGY + -AL.] Pertaining to a syzygy or syzygies; having the character of a syzygy (senses 1 b, 3).

1863 FITZ ROY *Weather Bk.* xviii. 253 The moon's greatest tidal action being syzygial, and the least at quadrature. 1873 C. W. THOMSON *Depths of Sea* ix. 452 The first brachial is united to the second by a syzygial joint. 1879 CARPENTER in *Trans. Linn. Soc. Ser. II.* I. 48 The number of segments composing the syzygial interval is.. three.

† Syzygium (sizi'zjóm). *Biol.* [mod. L., alteration of *szyzygia* (see next).] = SZYGY 3 b. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 855/2 The term 'syzygium' is applied to such a conjunction of two Gregarinidea. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* I. 12 [The crescent body of malaria] is the result of the conjugation of two ordinary plasmodia—a syzygium, in fact.

Szyzygy (sizi'zji). Also 7 sys-, syzigie, 7-8 sys-, syzygie, 8-9 syzygy, 9 syzigee. [ad. late L. *szyzygia*, a. Gr. *συζυγία* yoke, pair, copulation, conjunction, f. *σύν* yoked, paired, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ζυγ-*: *σύνζυγαι* to yoke. Cf. F. *szyzygie* (1584 in Hatzl.-Darm.).]

1. *Astron.* + a. Orig. = CONJUNCTION 3. Obs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Syzygie* (*syzygia*), a conjunction, a coupling. The conjunction of the Moone with the Sunne; the new moone. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xi. 43 The Great and Leading Syzygy, or human Aspect with the ☉. 1690 LEVEAUX *Curs. Math.* 758 So that in every true Syzygy, the Centre of the Deficient agrees with the Centre of the Earth. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Szyzygy*, in Astronomy, is the same with the Conjunction of any two Planets, or Stars, or when they are both referred to the same Point in the Heavens; or when they are referred to the same Degree of the Ecliptick, by a Circle of Longitude passing through them both.

b. Now extended to include both conjunction and opposition (OPPOSITION 3) of two heavenly bodies, or either of the points at which these take place, esp. in the case of the moon with the sun (new and full moon). Often opposed to QUADRATURE 4 b, c.

1715 Tr. Gregory's *Astron.* (1726) I. 123 If the Nodes of the Orbit of the Body L, be in the Syzygies of the Body S. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. On the Phenomena and Circumstances of the Syzygies, a great Part of the Lunar Theory depends. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 150 The greatest Spring-Tides, and least Neap-Tides, are commonly on the third or fourth Day, after the Syzygies and Quadratures. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 325 Suppose the disturbing body to be fixed in the line of nodes, or the nodes to be in syzygy. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 112 The eruptions were sensibly strengthened at the syzygies and weakened at the quadratures of the moon. 1882 *Nature* 27 July 292/1 The sunspot maxima.. are nearly always associated with configurations in which Venus and Earth in conjunction or opposition, have Jupiter in or near syzygy or quadrature.

† 2. *Anat. pl.* The pairs of cranial nerves. Obs.

1681 tr. Willis' *Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Szyzygies*, are the nerves that carry the sense from the brain to the whole body.

3. *Biol.* a. A suture or immovable union of two joints of a crinoid; also, the joints thus sutured.

b. The conjunction of two organisms without loss of identity, as in the genus DIPLOZON; a syzygium.

1873 C. W. THOMSON *Depths of Sea* ix. 440 The first of the brachial joints.. is split in two by a peculiar kind of joint, called, by Müller, a 'szyzygy'. *Ibid.* When the animal is dying it generally breaks off its arms at these syzygies. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 572 (*Crinoidea*) The lines of union.. may be obliterated.. The ligamentous connections may become very close.. Two joints thus connected are termed a syzygy. *Ibid.* 573 The.. ligaments between brachials not united by syzygy appear to be contractile.

4. *Anc. Prosody.* A dipody, or combination of two feet in one metre (METRE sb. 1 4).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Szyzygia*.. Among Grammarians, the coupling or clapping of different Feet together in Greek or Latin Verse. 1836 J. R. MAJOR *Guide Grk. Trag.* 109 Some grammarians, in speaking of anapestic, iambic, and trochaic verse, use the term *szyzygy* (*σύνζυγία*) or *dipodia* (*δίποδια*) instead of *metre*.

5. *Math.* A group of rational integral functions so related that, on their being severally multiplied by other rational integral functions, the sum of the products vanishes identically; also, the relation between such functions.

1850 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* V. 276 The members of any group of functions, more than two in number, whose nullity is implied in the relation of double contact.. must be in syzygy. Thus PQ, PQR, QR, must form a syzygy. 1867 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* VI. 147 While for the degree 5 we obtain 3 covariants and a single syzygy, for the degree 6 we obtain only 2 covariants, but as many as 7 syzygies. 1869 W. K. CLIFFORD in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* 11 Nov. 11 If the 12th powers of the *nil-facta* in the tangential equations of 43 points are connected by a linear syzygy, the 43 points are on a quartic curve. 1886 HAMMOND in *Amer. Jnl. Math.* VIII. 19 Syzygy Tables for the Binary Quintic.

6. A pair of connected or correlative things; in Gnostic theology, a couple or pair of opposites, or of æons.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xx. (1866) I. 402 The Greek logicians after Aristotle, looking merely to the two premises in combination, called these Syzygies. 1853 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) III. 470 Ourselves and the external world we know.. only under relation of subject, for example, to object;.. of phenomenon to cause. Yet, in pursuing this relative course of cognition, we are apt to be struck with the belief that one of the two terms in each of the primary syzygies transcends relation at the very moment of creating it. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 166 The system of syzygies, or pairs of opposites, is a favourite doctrine of this work [sc. Clementine Homilies], and in these John stands contrasted to Jesus, as Simon Magus to Simon Peter, as the false to the true. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seal Author. Relig.* II. ii. 237 The fourth Gospel.. is.. itself a Gnosticism, only baptized and regenerate; no longer lingering aloft with the divine emanation in a fanciful sphere of æons and of syzygies. 1909 GWATKIN *Early Church Hist.* xv. 11, 37 Valentinus, says Victorinus, teaches a pleroma and thirty æons, and these he arranges in syzygies or couples.

Szaboite (sæ'boit). *Min.* [ad. G. *szaboit* (1878), named in honour of Prof. J. Szabo of Budapest.] A variety of hypersthene.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 477/1. 1892 DANA *Min.* 350 Szaboite occurs in thin tabular crystals..; it was first described as triclinic and a relation to babingtonite suggested, but its identity with hypersthene was later fixed by Lasaulx.

Szabelyite (sæ'bel'it). *Min.* [ad. G. *szabelyit* (1861), named after Szabelyi, a Hungarian.] A hydrous borate of magnesium, found in nodules in limestone.

1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 532/1. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 594.

Szkippe, obs. f. SKIP sb. 1

Szmikite (smi'kait). *Min.* [ad. G. *szmikit* (1887), named after Szmik, a Hungarian.] A hydrous sulphate of manganese.

1892 DANA *Min.* 933 Szmikite.. Amorphous, stalactitic.. Color whitish, on the fracture reddish white to rose-red.

T

By SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

PREFACE TO THE LETTER T.

THE portion of the Dictionary (comprising the latter part of Vol. IX and the beginning of Vol. X) which treats of the words beginning with T contains in all 27,514 entries. Of that number, 14,457 are Main words, 3593 are Subordinate entries of obsolete forms, etc., 4428 are Special combinations, and 5036 are Obvious combinations not requiring explanation. Of the Main words 11,165 are still in current use, 2469 are now obsolete, and 823 are alien or not completely naturalized. The number of illustrative quotations for the whole letter is 108,926.

The comparative scale of this portion of the work and some other Dictionaries is shown by the following figures:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.*	Funk's 'Standard'.†	Here.
Words recorded	1927	10,532	13,632	13,242	27,514
Words illustrated by quotations	1842	3504	4792	1284	22,317
Number of illustrative quotations	5579	5754	11,211	1692	108,926

* Including Supplement.

† Edition 1895.

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 5764.

In respect of the number of words beginning with it, T is one of the larger letters of the alphabet, coming fourth in order after S, P, and C. In addition to all the vowels, it may be followed by the consonants *r* and *w* (exceptionally also by *m*, *s*, and *z*) giving the initial groups TR-, TW- (TM-, TS-, TZ-). TH- is also employed to represent the simple sounds *þ* and *ð*, and words commencing with this form a block of 164 pages between the end of TE- and the beginning of TI-, similar to those formed by CH-, PH-, and SH- in their respective places. These natural divisions of the letter vary considerably in the character of the vocabulary which they include. Native English words are fairly well represented in TA- and TE-, are numerous in TH-, TI-, TO-, and TW-, less frequent in TR- and TU-, and almost entirely absent in TY-. Where this element is scanty, the Romanic is usually large, and in fact is prominent in all sections, except TH-, TI-, TW-, and TY-. The Scandinavian and other Teutonic languages have contributed occasional words in most of the divisions, the most important of all being the Scand. verb TAKE, which has completely supplanted the native *nim*. Greek is strongly represented in TE-, TH-, TO-, TR-, and TY-, and words from Oriental and more remote sources are most numerous in TA-, TO-, and TR-. In contrast to the letters C and P, T is not greatly enlarged by formations with a common prefix; words in TRANS-, however, occupy 32 pages, and in ME. a considerable number of compounds with TO- were current.

Taken as a whole, T includes no small number of important words of English origin, as *tail, tale, tame, teach, tell, thing, think, throw, tide, timber, time, to* (and *too*), *tongue, tool, tooth, tree, true*, etc.; also the definite article *the*, the demonstrative pronouns and adverbs *that, there, this*, etc., and the numerals *two, three, ten* (*twelve, twenty*, etc.). Among the common words taken from French or Latin are *task, taste, tax, temper, tempt, tender, touch, try, and turn*. The number of interesting words occurring throughout the letter is distinctly large, and much historical information or illustrative material will be found in such articles as those on *tariff, tax, tea, telegraph, telephone, telescope, temple, tennis, testament, theatre, theodolite, thermometer, throne, ticket, tithe, title, tobacco, toll, ton, torpedo, tory, tower, town, trade, traffic, tragedy, train, tram* (-car, etc.), *transept, treasurer, treasury, trespass, tribe, triforium, trinity, tulip, tunc, tutor, type*, etc.

Arranging and sub-editing of the material collected for T was carried on by various voluntary helpers during the years 1881-90. The Rev. W. B. R. Wilson of Dollar worked through *Tal* to *Tiling* in 1881-3, *To* to *Tozy* in 1884-8, and *Trea* to *Triluminous* in 1889-90. *Till* to *Tmetic* was done by Mr. T. Wilson of Harpenden, Herts., in 1882-6. *To* to *Tz* was chronologically arranged by Miss M. Westmacott in 1882-3. *Tra* to *Traze* was sub-edited by Mr. A. Sweeting in 1882-4, and again in 1888-9 to incorporate the new material which had by that time been collected. *Tron* to *Truage* was sorted and arranged by the Rev. C. G. Duffield in 1882-5, and *Truan* to *T-square* by Mr. W. Welch in the same years. *Tu* to *Tzirid* was also sub-edited by Mr. A. Lyall at this time. In 1892 the Rev. Mr. Wilson began a new revision of the letter, and worked carefully through almost the whole of the material, finishing his extensive task in 1910. This thorough sub-editing of T, extending over so many years, is only one part of the valuable aid steadily given by Mr. Wilson towards the progress and completeness of the Dictionary.

PREFACE TO THE LETTER T

As in previous letters, much assistance on special points has been generously given by scholars and experts in various branches of knowledge. For such help acknowledgements are due to the following (in addition to many of those named in the preface to Vol. VII):—Dr. A. Beets, Leiden (for Dutch etymology), Prof. E. Björkman, Upsala (Scandinavian etym.), Mr. A. D. L. Cary, Librarian at the War Office (military terms), Sir W. R. Gowers (medical terms), Mr. G. F. Hill (numismatics), Mr. Daniel Jones (phonetics), Mr. L. G. Carr Laughton (naval terms), Mr. Willoughby Maycock, C.M.G. (horse-racing terms), Sir William Schlich, K.C.I.E. (forestry), Dr. A. Strachan (geology), M. Antoine Thomas (Romanic etym.), Mr. A. P. Trotter (electrical terms).

The proofs of T have been read throughout by Miss E. P. Thompson and Miss Edith Thompson, Lansdown, Bath; Mr. R. J. Whitwell, B.Litt., Oxford; Rev. Canon Fowler, D.C.L., Durham; Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.D., Falkirk; Mr. H. F. Rutter, M.Inst.C.E.; in part also by Mr. F. J. Amours, Glasgow (until his death in 1910), and in later sections by Mr. G. Friedrichsen, M.A., and the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A.

Only a small portion of T was still unprinted when Sir James Murray died on July 26, 1915, and the completion of the letter has been greatly facilitated by the work he had already done on the remaining words and by the efficient cooperation of the Scriptorium staff. Those members of the staff who have worked at the whole of T are Messrs. A. T. Maling, M.A., F. J. Sweatman, M.A., F. A. Yockney, and Misses Elsie M. R. and Rosfrith N. R. Murray. Others who have assisted for limited periods are Mr. G. Friedrichsen, M.A., Rev. P. H. Aitken, D.Litt., Mr. G. G. R. Greene, Mr. T. Z. D. Babington, B.A., and Dr. E. Brenner. Mr. C. G. Balk, who took part in the preparation of T for nearly four years, retired from Dictionary work in October, 1913, after twenty-eight years of valuable service, and died in December, 1915.

W. A. CRAIGIE.

OXFORD, *February* 1916.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME IX. Si—Th.)

T—THYZLE.

BY

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

PREFATORY NOTES.

THIS division of T contains 6050 Main words, 1577 combinations explained under these, and 1531 entries of obsolete forms, etc., amounting to 9158. The *obvious combinations*, recorded, classified, and illustrated under the Main words, number 1706 more, raising the total to 10,864. Of the Main words, 4682 (77.39 %) are now current English, native or naturalized, 965 (or 15.95 %) are marked † as obsolete, and 403 (6.66 %) || alien or not fully naturalized. Comparison with Dr. Johnson's and some more recent Dictionaries shows the following figures:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, <i>T</i> to <i>Thy</i> -	785	4073	5277	5796	10,864
Words illustrated by quotations	670	1196	1731	554	8855
Number of illustrative quotations	2564	1961	4661	752	45,900

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 2380.

T to Teal. The words here are of very diverse origin. Those already in Old English are not numerous: Bosworth-Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary has 90 words in TA-, of which only about 25 are represented by words in TA- in later English. These receive important accessions from Old Norse, and from words which appear first in the Middle English period, and are partly perhaps unrecorded Old English, partly Low German words that have entered English in some way at a later period. Among the words already in OE. are *tail*¹, *tale*, *tall*, *tame* adj. and vb., *tap*¹, *tape*, *tapper*, *tapster*, *tar*, *tart* adj., *taw* vb., *teach*, *teal*. The words from Norse are fifteen or more, among which are *tang*, *tangle*, *tarn*, *tatter*, and pre-eminently the verb TAKE, which has become so important an element of the language, that it here occupies nearly 40 columns, making the longest article as yet in the Dictionary. Its sense-history is itself an instructive chapter in Sematology, showing how the primary sense 'touch' (with the hand) passed into 'lay hands on', 'seize', and was then generalized into the elementary notion that we now associate with the word, a notion which is incapable of further verbal analysis; and how this has then branched out to include all the physical, mental, and figurative ways in which a person, a thing, a notion, may be taken into hand, mouth, mind, intellect, company, care, or custody (see p. 36, col. 3). Among these it is startling to find *take* meaning 'give' (sense 60), 'go' (he *took* across the field), 'do' or 'make' (he *took* a leap, a journey). The sphere of the vb. is enormously increased by its adverbial combinations, corresponding to compound verbs in synthetic languages (e. g. *take away*=*absūmere*, ἀπαίρειν); many of these are themselves equal to large words; *take up* has 52 varieties of meaning. The determination and classification of the senses of *take* has been a long and difficult business; to aid the reader in finding his way in it, a general outline is given at the beginning, and a *phrase-key* at the end of the article.

Words from Old French are numerous and important, including the feudal *tail*² (Sc. *tailyie*) and *tallage*, also *tailor*, *taint*, *talent*, *tally-ho*, *talon*, *tampion*, *tantamount*, *tapestry*, *taste*, *task*, and *tax*. Words directly from Latin are few, though some Latin words, as *tales*, *tandem*, *tanquam*, *tantū*, have been swallowed whole; words from Greek are mainly the compounds of *tachy*- and *tauto*-. But words from Arabic are specially numerous, numbering more than 20, among which are *tabby*, TALC, *talisman*, TAMARIND, *tass*, the *tare* and TARIFF of commerce, the *taraxacum* and *tarragon* of the herbalist, the TARTAR of wine, with its multitudinous chemical *tartaric* family, the members of which jostle, through ten columns, with the progeny of *Tartarus* and *Tartary*. The other sources of the foreign elements are: *European languages*: Irish, Gaelic; Dutch, German, Swedish; modern French, Spanish (and Spanish American), Portuguese, Italian; Russian; Turkish; *Asiatic*: Assyrian, Hebrew; Persian, Urdū, Hindī, Bengālī, Marāthī, Sinhalese; Tamil, Telugū, Canarese; Mishmi; Tartar; Talaing; Chinese; Japanese; *Malaysian and Polynesian*: Malay, Malagasy, Javanese, Tagal, Tongan, Hawaiian, Tahitian, Maori, Tasmanian, Australian languages; *North American*: Mexican, Narragansett, Canadian Indian, etc.; *South American*: Tupi (numerous), Guarani, Galibi, Peruvian, native Colombian, etc.; *African*: Woloff, Bechuana, etc. In this department we have to lament the great loss we have sustained in the death of Mr. James Platt, Junr., who had made the derivation of English words from remote and barbarous languages his special study; he died suddenly on the 5th February 1910.

The longer articles, after TAKE, are TABLE, TAIL¹, TALLY, TEA, TEACH. Words interesting from their etymology and history (in which several new points are made), are *taboo*, *tack*, the legal *tail*², TALAPOIN, *talent*, *talon*, TAMMANY, *tamper*, *tangle*, TANSY, *tantamount*, *taper*, *task*, *taste*, TATTOO¹, *tattoo*², *tawdry*, *tea*. Historical interest also attaches to *taberdar*, *tabernacle*, *tackle-house*, *tackle-porter*, *tangent*, *Tantivy*, *tarantula*, *tare* (of the field), *tarpaulin*, the three *tartars* and their derivatives, *task*, *tax*. Among words of obscure origin are *tab*, *tag*, *tangram*, *tantrum*, *tatterdemalion*, and *latting*.

122400
1315

Teal to Tez-. As in the foregoing, the words here comprised are of diverse origin and character. Those of Old English age are not very numerous. The Anglo-Saxon Dictionaries contain barely 30 Main words in *Te-*, or, including derivatives and compounds, a total of about 100; of these many were lost before 1150; a few are now spelt with *ta-* or *ti-*. The chief survivors are the substantives *TEAM*, *teanel*, *TEAR*, *teasel*, *teat*, *teen*, *teind*, *temse*, *tetter*, the numerals *TEN* and *TENTH*, the verbs *team*, *TEAR*, *tease*, *teem*, *teen*, *teethe*, *TELL*. Several others survived in ME., and are included here, among them the vb. *TEE*, OE. *teon* to draw, lead, cognate with L. *ducere*, and German *ziehen*, in German still a verb of primary importance, but in English now entirely lost, even from the dialects. Interest attaches to the numeral *TEN* as the basis of the decimal system of numeration, and to its inflexional form *-teen*, retained in *thirteen*, *fourteen*, etc., and as an independent word in the plural *teens*. The ordinal *TENTH* is notable for the number of its early phonetic variants, of which *teind* and *tithe* survive in distinct uses. The L. words *templum* and *terminus*, and the verb *temperare*, had already been adopted in OE. as *templ*, *termen*, *tempran*; their modern forms *temple*, *temper*, are partly, and *term* wholly, due to the cognate French words. The OE. vocabulary has been supplemented from Norse by *ted*, *tern*, *teither*, + *teyne*; *terp*, *tew* sb. and *tear* adj. (sb.²) represent later additions from Low German. Far more numerous are the words from Latin, immediately or through French, whence we have the great group containing *TEMPER* sb. and vb., *temperament*, *temperance* (with its history as one of the four cardinal virtues), *temperate*, *temperature*, with their many derivatives, filling 17 columns; the *TEMPT*, *TEMPEST*, and *TEMPLE* groups, the derivatives of L. *tempus*, from *tempo* to *temporize*, and *tense* sb.; the derivatives of L. *tenere* and F. *tenir*, *tenable*, *tenacious*, *tenancy*, *tenant*, *tenement*, *tenure*; those of L. *tendere*, F. *tendre*, as *TEND*, *tendency*, *tender* sb. and vb., *tense* adj., *tent*, *tenter*; those of L. *tentare* to try, as *tentative*, etc.; those of L. *terminus*, F. *terme*, as *TERM* (in its vast range of meanings), *terminal*, *terminate*, *terminology*; those of L. *testa* pot., as *test* sb.¹, *testaceous*; those of *testis* in *TESTAMENT*, *testate*, *testimonial*, *testimony*; those of *texere*, *textus* in the written *TEXT*, and woven *TEXTURE*, with derivatives running over 8 columns. Numerous L. words, and even phrases, have been taken into English use unchanged, as *tedium*, *tegmen*, *terminus*, *testamur*, *te deum*, *ter-sanctus*, *terra firma*, *terra incognita*, *tertium quid* (the history of which has involved a long investigation). Words from Greek are also numerous, chiefly owing to the many compounds of *TELE-* and *TETRA-*. Down to the last years of the 18th century, the only *tele-* words were *TELESCOPE* and two derivatives; then, in 1794-5 came *TELEGRAPH*, with two derivatives; but now, with *telepathy*, *telephone*, *telephotography*, and the like, the *tele-* words have grown from Dr. Johnson's 2 to 130, and fill 16 columns—an example of how scientific discovery and invention have enlarged the existing vocabulary. The words in *tetra-* are even more numerous (250, besides chemical terms innumerable) and occupy 19 columns. The earliest appears to be *tetrarch*, occurring (in the L. form) in late OE. and familiar in Scripture story from the time of Wyclif. To this the 15th c. added 2 *tetra-* words, the 16th c. 6, the 17th c. 14, the 18th c. 7, the 19th c. all the others. With a mere reference to *TECHNIC*, *TEREBINTH* and their families the Greek words must be left; nor is there space even to mention some twenty words from far-off tongues, including Algonkin, Amharic, Aztec, and Dakota. Among words of interesting history are *TEAM* in its widely divergent senses (from *toll and team* to a football 'team'), *teetotal*, *tenderloin*, *TENNIS*, *termagant*, *TERRACE*, *territory*, *terrier*, *tertiary*, *TEST* (*Test act*, etc.), *testament*, *Teutonic*. Historical interest attaches also to *teind*, *templar*, *temple* (including *Temple-bar*), *tenant-right*, *tenman-tale*, *teston* (and *tester*), the coin. Under *TELL* vb. 17 there is a note on the phrase 'tells his tale', and under *TENNIS* one on the origin of the name.

TH to Thyzle. It has been necessary to extend the size of this issue beyond that of a double-section, in order to include all the words in *TH*. Like initial *CH*, *PH*, and *SH*, initial *TH* is, phonetically considered, a separate letter, although the usual alphabetical order embeds it in the midst of *T*, between *Te-* and *Ti-*, with which it has no immediate kinship. As shown in the initial article, which gives the history of the sound, and the symbols by which it has been represented in Greek and in English, *TH* actually stands in modern English for two simple consonantal sounds, viz. *th* in *thin* (p), and *th* in *then* (ð), which have the same relation to each other as *t* and *d*, or *s* and *z*. Initially, the second of these, *th* in *then* (ð) is confined exclusively to the demonstrative words, derivatives from the root of *the* or *that*, and the pronouns of the second person singular, *thou*, *thee*, *thine*, *thy*. The demonstrative words—adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions—are not numerous: they comprise the existing simple words *the*, *that*, *this*, *these*, *those*; *they*, *their*, *theirs*, *them*; *then*, *thence*, *there*, *thither*, *thus*; *than*, *though*; and their compounds; with about as many more, obsolete or dialectal; but they occupy, with their history, forms, senses, and uses, a large portion of the following pages. Thus *THE* as definite article and in other uses fills 11 columns, while *THAT* requires 13. As is well known to students of the English language, the history of some of these words presents peculiar difficulties. This is especially true of the plural demonstratives *these* and *those*, both originally plural of *this*, though *those* now functions as plural of *that*, having supplanted *tho*, so well known in Chaucer, e.g. 'Of whiche he Theofraste is oon of tho'. The history of these plurals is here fully displayed.

The *thin* sound (p) pertains initially to all other words; and (with half-a-dozen exceptions) these are all either Teutonic (Old English or Scandinavian) or of Greek origin. Among the native words are the numerals *THREE*, *thirteen*, *thirty*, *THOUSAND*, and their derivatives *THIRD* and *THRICE*. Among native substantives are *thane*, *thief*, *thigh*, *THING*, *thisle*, *thorn*, *THOUGHT*, *THREAD*, *threat*, *THRESHOLD*, *throat*, *throb*, *THROE*, *throng*, *THROSTLE*, *THRUSH*, *thrum*, *thumb*, *THUNDER*; among adjectives, *THICK*, and *THIN*; among verbs *THANK*, *thatch*, *THINK*, *thole*, *thrash* or *thresh*, *thrill*, and *THROW*, the latter forming the longest article in the section (with its family, 20 columns). This verb is also notable for its change of meaning, its OE. sense being retained now only in the Scotch *thraw* to twist, turn, and in the *throwing* of pottery and silk. Large articles are *THOROUGH*, and *THROUGH*, both originating in the OE. *þurh*. The primary words in *þ* in OE. or Anglo-Saxon dictionaries are about 200, of which 130 came down into ME. and 90 are in modern use. Including derivatives and compounds, Bosworth-Toller has 730 OE. words; the main words and compounds of native origin explained here number about 2000. Words from Norse are also numerous, esp. in *thr-*. Among them are *thrall*, *thrive*, *thrift*, *thrive*, *thrust*, *thwart*; also *thro* in the curious Middle English alliterating phrase *thriven and thro*.

Words from Greek are also very numerous (922 in all), comprising main words, as *theatre*, *theme*, *theory*, *thorax*, *throne*, *thyme*, each with many derivatives, and also the prolific families of *thalamo-*, *thallo-*, *thanato-*, *thau-*, *theo-* (140 derivatives), *thermo-* (13 columns), *thio-*, *thrombo-*, *thyro-*. In these groups the most interesting words as to their history are *THEOLOGY* and *THERMOMETER*. Whence Leonard Digges derived (or invented) his name for 'the planisphere or circle called *Theodelitius*', remains unknown, though his original spelling eliminates conjectures founded on the later altered form *THEODOLITE*. Among words of some interest are *THIRDBOROUGH*, *THIRLEPOLL*, *thistle-lack*, *thorp*, *THOMAS ATKINS*, now more familiar as *Tommy*, and *Thew* (sb.²) for the chastisement of turbulent women. Under *THWACK* v. we see Sir Thomas More ready to wager that no foreigner could pronounce after him '*Thwait's thwackt him with a Thwille*'.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gōu).
h ... *ho!* (hōu).
r ... *run* (rən), *terrier* (te'riə).
ɹ ... *her* (hə), *farther* (fā'ðə).
s ... *see* (sē), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (jin), *bath* (bap).
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bā'ð).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃep), *dish* (dif).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃep), *ditch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vi'ʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒ'ne).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (si'ŋiŋ), *think* (piŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fiŋgə).

(FOREIGN.)

ñ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aŋvi'ron).
lʲ ... It. *seraglio* (se'ra'liʲo).
nʲ ... It. *signore* (si'nʲo're).
χ ... Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (lɔχ, lɔχʷ).
χʲ ... Ger. *ich* (iχʲ), Sc. *nicht* (nɛχʲt).
ʎ ... Ger. *sagen* (zā'ʎən).
ʎʲ ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lɛ'ʎʲən, rɛ'ʎʲnən).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mɔd').
ai ... *aye=yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (izai'ä).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).
ʊ ... *cut* (kʊt), *son* (sʊn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sə'vɛ), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃe).
|| ɛ ... Fr. *chef* (ʃɛf).
ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (nə'siən).
əi ... *I, eye* (əi), *bind* (bɔind).
|| ə ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ə də vɛ').
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mistik).
ɪ ... *Psyche* (sai'ki), *react* (ri'æ'kt).
o ... *achor* (ə'koɹ), *morality* (mɔræ'liti).
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boi).
o ... *hero* (hi'ro), *zoology* (zɔlɔ'dʒi).
ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).
ɔ, ɔ* ... *got* (gɔt), *soft* (sɔft).
|| ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kɔln).
|| ɔ ... Fr. *peu* (pø).
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
iu ... *duration* (diʊ'reiʃən).
u ... *unto* (v'ntu), *frugality* (fru-).
iu ... *Matthew* (mæ'piu), *virtue* (vɜ'tiʊ).
|| iu ... Ger. *Müller* (mü'lér).
|| iu ... Fr. *dune* (dün).
* (see i°, e°, o°, u°) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
! a (see ə!, əv) }
! as in *able* (ə'b'l), *eaten* (it'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).

ā ... *curl* (kāl), *fur* (fūr).
ē (ē°) ... *there* (ðē°), *pear*, *pare* (pē°).
ē (ē¹) ... *rein*, *rain* (rē¹), *they* (ðē¹).
ē ... Fr. *faire* (fē¹).
ō ... *fir* (fō), *fern* (fōn), *earth* (əɹθ).

ī (ī°) ... *biere* (biē°), *clear* (kliē°).
ī ... *thief* (þīf), *see* (sē).
ō (ō°) ... *boar*, *bore* (bō°), *glory* (glō°ri).

ō (ōu) ... *so*, *sow* (sōu), *soul* (sōul).
ō ... *walk* (wōk), *wart* (wōt).
ō ... *short* (ʃōt), *thorn* (þōm).
|| ō ... Fr. *coeur* (kōr).
|| ō ... Ger. *Göthe* (gōtē), Fr. *jeune* (ʒōn).
ū (ū°) ... *poor* (pū°), *moorish* (mū°rif).
iū, iū ... *pure* (piū°), *lure* (lū°).
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).
iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (lū't).

|| ū ... Ger. *grün* (grün), Fr. *jus* (ʒū).

OBSCUR.

ä as in *amceba* (äm'bə).

æ ... *accept* (ækse'pt), *maniac* (mæ'niæk).

ǣ ... *datum* (dæ'tm).
č ... *moment* (mɔu'mɛnt), *several* (se'verəl).
č ... *separate* (adʒi) (se'pə'ret).

é ... *added* (æ'dɛd), *estate* (estɛ'tɛt).

ĩ ... *vanity* (væ'niti).
ĩ ... *remain* (rɛmɛ'n), *believe* (bɛ'lɛv).
ö ... *theory* (þɛ'ɔri).

ø ... *violet* (vɔi'ɔlɛt), *parody* (pæ'rɔdi).
ø ... *authority* (ɔθɔ'riti).
ø ... *connect* (kɔne'kt), *amazon* (æ'mæzɔn).

iū, iū ... *verdure* (vɜ'ɔdiū), *measure* (me'ʒiū).
iū ... *altogether* (ɔltɔ'ʒe'ðɔ).
iū ... *circular* (sɜ'iklɔ'lār).

* ɔ the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as *ɛ*, *ɔ* (having the phonetic value of *ɛ* and *ɔ*, or *ɔ*, above); as in *ende* from *andī* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *menn* from *mann*, *on* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as a 1300) ... = ante, before.
a., adj., adj. ... = adjective.
absol., absol. ... = absolutely.
abst. ... = abstract.
acc. ... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ... = adverb.
advb. ... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ... = apthetic, aphetized.
app. ... = apparently.
Arab. ... = Arabic.
Arch. ... = in Architecture.
arch. ... = archaic.
Archæol. ... = in Archæology.
assoc. ... = association.
Astr. ... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ... = in Astrology.
attrib. ... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ... = before.
Biol. ... = in Biology.
Boh. ... = Bohemian.
Bot. ... = in Botany.
Build. ... = in Building.
c (as c 1300) ... = circa, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ... = century.
Cat. ... = Catalan.
catachr. ... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf. ... = confer, compare
Chem. ... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ... = cognate with.
collect. ... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ... = colloquially.
comb. ... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ... = Combinations.
Comm. ... = in commercial usage.
comp. ... = compound, composition.
compl. ... = complement.
Conch. ... = in Conchology.
concr. ... = concretely.
conf. ... = conjunction.
cons. ... = consonant.
Const., Const. ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ... = Danish.
dat. ... = dative.
def. ... = definite.
deriv. ... = derivative, -ation.
dial., dial. ... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ... = Dictionary.
dim. ... = diminutive.
Du. ... = Dutch.
Eccl. ... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ... = English.
Ent. ... = in Entomology.
erron. ... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ... = especially.
etym. ... = etymology.
euphem. ... = euphemistically.
exc. ... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ... = form of.
fem. (rarely f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr. ... = French.
freq. ... = frequently.
Fris. ... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ... = German.
Gael. ... = Gaelic.

gen. ... = genitive.
gen. ... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ... = general signification.
Geol. ... = in Geology.
Geom. ... = in Geometry.
Goth. ... = Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).
Gr. ... = Greek.
Gram. ... = in Grammar.
Heb. ... = Hebrew.
Her. ... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ... = with herbalists.
Hort. ... = in Horticulture.
imp. ... = Imperative.
impers. ... = impersonal.
impf. ... = imperfect.
ind. ... = Indicative.
indef. ... = indefinite.
inf. ... = Infinitive.
infl. ... = influenced.
int. ... = interjection.
intr. ... = intransitive.
It. ... = Italian.
J., (J.) ... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) ... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) ... = Latham's edn. of Todd's lang. [Johnson].
lang. ... = language.
LG. ... = Low German.
lit. ... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ... = Septuagint.
Mal. ... = Malay.
masc. (rarely m.) ... = masculine.
Math. ... = in Mathematics.
ME. ... = Middle English.
Med. ... = in Medicine.
med. L. ... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ... = Middle High German.
midl. ... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ... = in military usage.
Min. ... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ... = modern.
Mus. ... = in Music.
(N.) ... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action ... = noun of action.
n. of agent ... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ... = in Natural History.
Naut. ... = in nautical language.
neut. (rarely n.) ... = neuter.
NF., NFr. ... = Northern French.
N. O. ... = Natural Order.
nom. ... = nominative.
north. ... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ... = New Testament.
Numism. ... = in Numismatics.
obj. ... = object.
Obs., obs., obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. ... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ... = Old French.
OFris. ... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ... = Old High German.
OIr. ... = Old Irish.
ON. ... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ... = in Optics.
Ornith. ... = in Ornithology.
OS. ... = Old Saxon.
OSL. ... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ... = passive or past participle.
pass. ... = passive, -ly.

pa. t. ... = past tense.
Path. ... = in Pathology.
perh. ... = perhaps.
Pers. ... = Persian.
pers. ... = person, -al.
pf. ... = perfect.
Pg. ... = Portuguese.
Philol. ... = in Philology.
phonet. ... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ... = phrase.
Phren. ... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ... = in Physiology.
pl., pl. ... = plural.
poet. ... = poetic.
pop. ... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective.
pple. ... = participle.
Pr. ... = Provençal.
prec. ... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ... = prefix.
prep. ... = preposition.
pres. ... = present.
Prim. sign. ... = Primary signification.
priv. ... = privative.
prob. ... = probably.
pron. ... = pronoun.
pronunc. ... = pronunciation.
prop. ... = properly.
Pros. ... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ... = present participle.
Psych. ... = in Psychology.
q.v. ... = quod vide, which see.
(R.) ... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ... = reflexive.
reg. ... = regular.
repr. ... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., sb. ... = substantive.
Sc. ... = Scotch.
sc. ... = scilicet, understand or supply.
sing. ... = singular.
Skr. ... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ... = Slavonic.
Sp. ... = Spanish.
sp. ... = spelling.
spec. ... = specifically.
subj. ... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ... = subsequently.
subst. ... = substantively.
suff. ... = suffix.
superl. ... = superlative.
Surg. ... = in Surgery.
Sw. ... = Swedish.
s.w. ... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ... = in Theology.
tr. ... = translation of.
trans. ... = transitive.
transf. ... = transferred sense.
Trig. ... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ... = in Typography.
ult. ... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ... = unknown.
U.S. ... = United States.
v., vb. ... = verb.
v. str., or w. ... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ... = verbal substantive.
var. ... = variant of.
wd. ... = word.
WGer. ... = West Germanic.
w. midl. ... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ... = West Saxon.
(Y.) ... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.

|| = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

T.

T (tr), the twentieth letter of the English and other modern alphabets, the nineteenth of the ancient Roman alphabet, corresponding in form to the Greek **Τ** (*tau*), from the Phœnician (and ancient Semitic) **𐤕** *tan* (*tan*), in Phœnician, and originally also in Greek, the last letter of the alphabet. It represents the point-breath-stop consonant of Bell's 'Visible Speech', or surd dental mute, so called, but in English is gingival or alveolar rather than dental. Several varieties of a *t*-sound occur in different languages, according as the flow of the breath is stopped by bringing the tip or front of the tongue into contact with different points between the edge of the upper teeth and the roof of the palate. Thus, contact of the tip of the tongue with the teeth gives the true dental *t*, which is common in continental European languages, very distinct in Anglo-Irish, and heard in north-western English dialects before *r*, where it is often represented in dialect-specimens by spelling *thru* or *l'hrue* for *true*, and the like (though the consonant is not actually *th* or *þ*). The Indian languages, Aryan as well as Dravidian, distinguish two kinds of *t*, the dental, and the retracted or 'cerebral' (*mūrdhanya*), in Sanskrit **त** and **ट**, of which the latter is formed by contact of the retracted tip of the tongue with the roof of the palate. The English *t* is formed between these two extreme positions, the contact being with the back of the gum or the front margin of the palate; its sound is much closer to the cerebral than to the dental, and in the Tamil or Telugu representation of English words, the cerebral is regularly put for English *t*. In the Roman transliteration of Indian words it is usual to write *t* for the dental, and to distinguish the cerebral as *ṭ*, as is done in this dictionary. The Semitic languages also distinguish two *t*-sounds, one, the Hebrew *tau* (ט), Arabic *ṭa* (ط) dental; the other, Hebrew *teṭh* (ת), Arabic *ṭa* (ظ), said to be formed by contact of the blade of the tongue with the palate; this also has been romanized as *ṭ*, though distinguished in Urdu from the cerebral *t*.

In modern English, besides its proper sound as above described, *t* in the combinations *-tion*, *-tions*, *-tial*, *-tia*, *-tian*, *-tience*, *-tient*, after a vowel or any consonant except *s*, has the sound of *sh* (*ʃ*), in which the following *i* is absorbed, as in *nation* (nā'shən), *factions* (fæk'shəns), *partial* (pā'ʃjəl), *militia* (mili'ʃiə), *patience* (pā'shəns); but in *-ia*, *-ian*, *i* is sometimes more or less preserved, especially in proper names, as in *inertia*, *Portia*, *Gratian*, *Dalmatian*. In these combinations Latin (*t*) became (*ts*), usually written *z*, and then (*s*), written *c*, in French, as in *L. grātia*, *It. grazia*, *F. grâce*, *L. nātīōnem*, *It. nazione*, *OF. Sp. naciōn*. In French and English spelling the Latin *t* was subsequently in most cases restored, e.g. *nation*; but the living sound was (*s*), and it is this *s* which combining with the following *i* (= *y* consonant) as (*sy-*), passed in English into (*ʃ*), in the same way as written *c* or *s* has been done in *gracious*, *Asia*, *emersion*: see *S* the letter, par. 4. Strictly, therefore, what we have is not *ti* pronounced as (*ʃ*), but (*ʃ*) derived from *ci*, spelt *ti* after its Latin source. After *s*, the original sound of *t* has remained, as in *bestial*, *Christian*, *Erastian*, *question*.

A much more recent change, as yet scarcely recognized by orthoepists, is the development in southern England of the sound *ch* (*tʃ*) from *t* followed by *u* with its diphthongal or name sound (*yū*, *iu*, *u*), in such combinations as *-tual*, *-tue*, *-tuus*, and especially *-ture*, as in *nature* (nā'tiūr), whence (nā'tyūr, nā'tʃjūr). In those English dialects in which *u* has not become (*yū*), the original *t* remains, as in 'critter' = creature, 'pictur' = picture. In rapid speech *ti* after *s* often passes similarly into *tʃ*, as (kwe'stʃən) for (kwe'stjən).

T between *s* and syllabic *l* or *n* (*en*), as in *bustle*, *castle*, *epistle*, *christen*, *fasten*, *hasten*, is now usually mute; so between *s* and *m* in *Christmas*, and between *f* and syllabic *n* in *often*, *soften*.

VOL. IX.

TH is a consonantal digraph representing two simple sounds (*h*, *ð*), for which the Roman alphabet has no simple symbols, and is thus phonetically a distinct letter (or two letters), inserted between **T** and **Tr**, where see its history and pronunciation.

I. 1. The letter and its sound. The plural is variously written *t's*, *ts*, *ts* (*tiz*). See also **TEE** *sb.* 1. c 1000 [see B]. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. l. 2 (Camb. MS.) Abouen þat lettre in the heyeste bordure a grekyssh t þat signifieth the lyf contemplatyf. 1487 Act 4 Hen. VII. c. 13 Every Person so convicted... for any other Felony... to be marked with a T in the same Place of the Thumb. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat.-Eng. Dict.* s.v. With a design to hang T on her own gibbet, as Lucian jocosely says. 1847 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 45 Thus the Aztecs of Mexico, though able to pronounce an *l* in the middle of a word, at the commencement find it necessary to prefix a *t*-sound to the liquid. 1859 *Life E. Henderson* vi. 353 Before the little inmate of the Linn could have known a T from a crow's toe. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xvi. Everything producible that began with a T, from tar to toast.

b. In phrase to cross the *t's*: to make the horizontal stroke of *t* (often omitted in hasty writing); *fig.* to be minutely exact or particular in one's account; to make the meaning more distinct; to particularize and emphasize the points. Cf. to dot the *i's* in *I* (the letter) *i*.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 220 To ascertain whether it was... properly spelt, and had all the *i's* dotted, and the *t's* crossed. 1882 Mrs. HOUSTOUN *Recomm.* to Mercy xx. Please not to cross the *t's*. 1885 DUNCKLEV in *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 6/2 To dot his *i's* and cross his *t's* and polish up his manuscript.

c. *Phr.* To a T (also to a tee): exactly, properly, to a nicety.

[The original sense of T here has not been ascertained. Suggestions that it was the *tee* at Curling, or at Golf, or a T square, appear on investigation to be untenable; it has also been suggested that it referred to the proper completion of a *t* by crossing it (see *b*); or that it was the initial of a word; in reference to this it is notable that to a little (i.e. to a prick; dot, jet) was in use nearly a century before 'to a T', and in exactly the same constructions: see **TITTLE**.] 1693 *Humours Town* 102 All the under Villages and Towns come to him for Redress; which he does to a T. 1700 *Labour in Vain* viii. in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) X. 473 Harry enjoyed my inquirer, and fitted his humour to a T. 1771 J. GILES *Poems* 155 I'll tell you where You may be suited to a tee. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 385, I knew my man to a T. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 161, I understand the practice to a tee. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 The yards were squared 'to a T' by lifts and braces. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* ii. All these old-fashioned goings on would suit you to a T.

2. The shape of the letter; an object having the shape T. See also **TEE** *sb.* 1, **TAU**. Also short for *T beard*, *T iron*, *T rail*: see 3.

a 1619, a 1654 [see 3b]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 262 Slit the Bark or Kind about an Inch long, in form of a T. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxii. 330 Made... with a Head like a T. 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret-Cutting* 69 Then see whereabouts to put them through the upright part or T of the bracket. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 4/5 Plate iron, angles, T's, and bars for railway wagon building are in large request. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 21 Sept. 3 Inquiries for old material are reviving, rails being chiefly in demand. Some holders are now asking 21 dols. for old T's. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 237 The tongue of this inverted T, i.e., the entrenchments, had been carried out some two miles.

3. *attrib.* (sometimes hyphenated): Shaped like the letter T; having a cross piece at the top; as *T bandage*, *bar*, *chain*, *end*, *fish*, *handle*, *head*, *hinge*, *iron*, *joint*, *key*, *pattern*, *piece*, *spot*, *tap*, *tube*, *wharf*. Also comb., as *T-formed*, *-headed*, *-shaped* *adjs.* See also **TEE** *sb.* 1, **TEE-PIECE**, *etc.* 1783 BENTLEY in *Med. Commun.* (1784) I. 257 The canula... was left in the puncture, secured with a double T bandage. 1832 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 84 Secured by a T chain. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 465/2 The T-formed or arrow-shaped bone [of the Saurians]. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 20 Apr. an. 1775, A light beam of seven feet long, drawn by a T handle, by one man, walking backwards. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 849 They are always attached... by a T headed nail and spike. 1844 *Ibid.* I. 198 The inside doors should be hung with T hinges, 18 inches long. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 126/1 The roof... is further supported and braced by struts of T iron and suspension rods. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 8/1 The main cable... is always connected with the consumer's house by means of a T-joint, which is enclosed in a box filled with bitumen. 1895 PARKES *Health* 54 Lead T pieces, as they are called [in water-pipes] must be used. 1860 *Biog. & Crit. fr. 'The Times'* 235 T-shaped traps for the wheatear. 1896 *Farrier's Price List*, T taps and other tools. 1881 TYNALL *Floating Matter of Air* iii. xviii. 188 One end... of a glass T-tube was connected with an air-pump.

b. *Special Combs.* (sometimes hyphenated). † **T beard**, a beard worn in the 17th c., grown or cut in the form of a T. **T branch**, in piping, a right-

angled joint of a small pipe to a main; a T joint. **T cart**, an open phaeton, so called from its ground-plan resembling the letter T. **T cloth**, a plain cotton cloth exported to India, China, Africa, etc., so called from the large letter T stamped on it. **T rail**, a railway metal or rail having a T section. **T square**, a square of the form of a T or rather T (with a long stem), used by mechanics and draughtsmen for drawing lines parallel, or at right angles, to each other. (See also **TEE** *sb.* 1) **T-totum**: see **TEETOTUM**.

a 1619 FLETCHER, *etc.* *Corinth* iv. i. Strokes his beard, Which now he puts i' th' posture of a T. The Roman T, your T beard is the fashion. [a 1654.] J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Superb. Flaggellum*, [Beards] Some with the hammer-cut, or Roman T. 1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 24 The butler took the housekeeper a driving-tour in my T-cart, and threw down one of my best horses. 1881 *Daily News* 30 May 3/1 Stanhope phaetons (generally called by the absurd name of T carts). 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xvi. A very gorgeous conveyance, called in America a T-cart, and resembling a mail phaeton in build. 1865 *Manch. Guard.* 2 Mar. T cloths, qd. and long-cloths, 6d. to 12. per piece. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 72 T cloths are lengths of 20 yards of calico, specially used as barter with native tribes in Africa. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 39/2 The pattern... is by American engineers called the inverted T rail. 1811 WHITMAN *To Working Men* vi. The strong, clean-shaped T-rail for railroads. [1701] MOXON *Math. Instr.* 19 Tee, a double Square in the form of a T. 1785 PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 369 A common T square... will answer most purposes. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 76 His trace, his T square, his augers, his gouges, and his engraving tools.

II. 4. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order: applied e.g. to the twentieth (or more usually the nineteenth) of any series, to the nineteenth sheet of a book, etc.

5. A mediæval symbol for the numeral 160, and with a stroke over it (\overline{T}) for 160,000.

6. Abbreviations: for various proper names, as Thomas, Timothy, Titus, Theresa, etc.; officially stamped on a letter, = *taxed*, i.e. postage to be paid; in music, = *tasto*, tempo, tenor, tutti; in a ship's log-book, = *thunder*; in *Math.*, = *time*, terms, etc.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Ehs.* The Letter T is often used as an Abbreviation of the Word Tutti. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 15, T = Number of Terms in V. Contin'd to T Terms. 1871 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (ed. 3) iii. § 80 Let P be the position of the particle at any time t. *Ibid.* § 86 If T be the time of descent down AC. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 3/2 'England' stamps these cards with a 'T', an initial which, with St. Martin's-Grandiose conciseness stands for 'taxed'.

III. 7. T at the end of a word has sometimes been attached to the word following when this begins with a vowel; hence the *To*, the *TONE*, the *TOTHER*; cf. also *'tis*, *'twas*, etc. in 't. The final *t* of *Saint* has in several cases been popularly prefixed to the name, as in *Tandrew*, *Tandry* = St. Andrew; *Tann* = St. Ann, hence *Tanswell*; *Tantolin* = St. Antholin; *Tooly* = St. Olave; see also **TANTON**, **TANTONY**, **TAWDRY**.

c 1450 *Mankind* 75 in *Macro Plays* 4, I gyff no force, by Sent Tanne I. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gleg. F. Greyb.* 264 Our Tantlin Lectures. 1726 F. HOWGRAVE *Stamford* 53 The Corruption that has been made of St. Anthony into *Tantony*, and St. Olave into *Tooly*. 1872 HARROWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 265 Cakes baked for the lace-makers' feasts in honour of St. Andrew... are locally termed 'Tandry Cakes'. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, 'T Andrew's dance, St. Vitus' dance.

8. In early ME., *t* took the place of initial *þ*, *th*, after a word ending in a dental or *s*, esp. in the demonstratives *that*, *this*, *tha*, *there*, *then*, *thus*, etc., and the 2nd personal pronoun *thou* and its cases. Already in OE., *þat þe* became *þætte*, *THAT*. c 1200 ORMIN 325 þiss streon þatt tuss wass sihh Wiþþ preostess & wiþþ kingess. *Ibid.* 12760 Nu shallt to ben nemmedd Cefas. a 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 271 Hwa is ta largere ben pu. c 1400 *Rale St. Benet* 23 þis sal benet, þat ta þat ere of elde and vnderstandis, þai sal haue þaire mesur.

T¹, shortened form of *To*, before a vowel, formerly in use, often combined with the following word, as *tabandon* to abandon, *tabyde* to abide; so *taxe* to ask, *tescape*, *tattempt*; also, with omission of *h*, *tave*, *tave*, to have, *ta* to have, to have; *tadwellid* to have dwelt, *talyred* to have lived, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 3879 þatt dōþuss tunnderstandenn. c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wallace* (Rolls) 4324 Fair folk to fighte, Cesar tabyde. 1426 *Lynde. De Guit. Piler.* 1019-22 He gaff to hem. Talyved euere... Neuer tave had necessity Off deying. *Ibid.* 9922 Taxe and lerne, thow art wys. *Ibid.*

3421 And tadwellyd Immutab. *Ibid.* 1662a Tescape Eche Trybulacion. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) B vij, I forced the Frenchmen tabandon theyr bowers. 1592 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 343 Proved cares and assured love aught... tafe the upperhand. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. iii. 27 T' attempt some Massacre or Treason. 1746 FRANCIS TR. *Hor. Sat.* II. iii. 117 Staberius thus compell'd his heirs t' engrave On his proud tomb what legacies he gave.

T², north Eng. dial. form of *the*, before a vowel or consonant: as in *t'airm*, *t'bairn*, *t'bottle*, *t'faarm*, *t'heart*, *t'man*, *t'measter*; sometimes also written without apostrophe, *iman*, *inail*, *trasp*, *twasp*. See **THE**.

t³, shortened form of *it*, initially or finally, as in *'tis*, *'twas*, *'twere*, *'twill*, *'twould*; do *'t*, see *'t*, on *'t*; formerly often written without apostrophe as one word: see **IT**.

-t, suffix¹, formative of the pa. pple. in some weak verbs, for earlier *-d* and *-ed* (see **-ED**), due usually to the devocalization of *d* after a breath consonant, as in *nipped*, *nip'd*, *nipt*. In some verbs the use of *t* for *-ed* goes back to OTeut., esp. in app. contracted or irregular verbs, as *bought*, *brought*, *might*, *thought*, *wrought* (Goth. *bauht*, *bráht*, *maht*, *páht*, *waurht*); in others it appears in WGer., as *sought* (Goth. *sóht*, OS. and OE. *sóht*); in others only in OE. as *laught* (laeht), *taught* (tæht, taht). But in the majority of cases the *t* is of later appearance, arising from the reduction of *-ed* to *-d*, *-d* in Middle or Mod. Engl., with consequent devocalization of *d*, not only after breath consonants, as in *dropt*, *nipt*, *crept*, *slept*, *swept*, *left*, *lost*, *past*, but, in certain cases, after liquids and nasals, as in *felt*, *spelt*, *spilt*, *dreamt*, *burnt*, *meant*, *pent*; also in contracted formations, such as *built*, *bent*, *lent*, *sent*, *spent*, *girt*, *cast*. But in many words where the pronunciation has *t*, the current spelling is *-ed*, e.g. *blessed*, *dropped*, *hushed*, *passed* for *blest*, *dropt*, *hush't*, *past*. See the article **-ED** suffix¹.

-t, suffix², formative of the pa. t. of some weak verbs, for earlier *-t*, *-de*, *-ede* (*-da*, *-ida*, *-eda*). Parallel in formation to the prec., and generally going along with it in ME., and identical in form in mod.E.; but in OE. a pa. t. in *-te* was sometimes used where the pa. pple. retained the fuller *-ed*, as in *cysstan* to kiss, *cyste*, *cysset*, *settan* to set, *sette*, *seted* (and *set*). In mod.Eng. on the contrary the spelling in *t* is more frequent in the pa. pple., esp. when used adjectivally, than in the pa. t.: cf. *tempest-tost*, the wind *tossed* the ship; in time *past*, he *passed* his time. In some cases even the form in *-ed* is a mere modern fashion of spelling, at variance with both the pronunciation and the history; thus, *kissed* was in OS. *kusta*, OE. *cyste*, ME. *kist*, as actually pronounced; it has come to be spelt *kissed*, because in other verbs *-ed* is pronounced *-t*.

-t, suffix³. A formative of sbs. a. from verbs, going back to OTeut., and answering variously to the Indo-Eur. suffixes *-tos*, *-tis*, *-tus*, the *t* of which remained in Teutonic, when preceded by a guttural, labial, or *s*; e.g. *draught*, *drift*, *flight*, *frost*, *gift*, *heft*, *heft*, *might*, *plight*, *shaft*, *shrift*, *slaught*, *thirst*, *thought*, *thrift*, *weft*, etc. (in some of which the formation is later and imitative). In a few cases the *t* is a later Eng. change of *-p* after *h*, *z*, as in *sight* (OE. *siegh*), in which *p* normally represented Indo-Eur. *t*. See **-TH**.

b. from adjs. (or sbs.), changed from earlier *-p*, *-th* (in *length*, etc.) after *h*, *z*, as *height* (Goth. *hauhpa*, OE. *hiehpa*, ME. *heihpe*, *highth*); *sleight* (ON. *slægh*, ME. *slæghpe*); *theft* (OE. *þiefþ*, ME. *þiefpe*); *dreight* (for *dreighth*, from *dreiz*, DREE): here the suffix was OTeut. *-ipþ*: *-iðþ*: Indo-Eur. *-iā*. See **-TH**. Also *dought* (OE. *duzup*: *-du-gunþ*), *drought* (OE. *drūgub*, Sc. *drouth*), where the OE. suffix *-up* was for *-unþ*: Indo-Eur. *-ntis*.

Ta (tā), int. Also *g taa*. An infantile word expressing thanks.

1772 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 457 You would not say 'Ta' to me for my congratulation. 1809 W. JEVING *Salmag.* (1824) 363 How her ten weeks old baby will laugh and say *taa*! 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 117 Give it me. I'll say 'ta' so nicely.

Ta, obs. and dial. form of **THE**, **THOU**.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 63 Thou wot, wot ta? do, do, thou rogue! a 1610 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* IV. v. Who art ta? 1814 SCOTT *Wav. xxix* (*Celt. speaks*). 'It was either ta muckle Sunday.. or ta little government Sunday that they ca'd ta fast'. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia* 338 *Ta*, te, ta, art, or pron. the, this, that, it. 1864 TENNISON *North. Farmer* xi. Done it ta-year I mean d.

Ta, dial. form of **TO** prep. and sign of inf.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 475 We sen selkoupe þing; þat is ta sain heuene. 1825 JAMIESON, *Ta, Ti, To*: the sign of the inf. 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakel. Wds.* (E.D.D.), Allus royen an drinken is 'way ta neea spot.

Ta, *taa*, early ME. form of *þa*, *tha*; see **T** 8.

Ta, *taa*, in the *la*, early ME. and north. form of *to* adj., in the *to* for *that* o = the one: see **T** 7.

Ta, *taa*, obs. forms of **TOE** sb., **TAKE** v.

Taa-, in various words: earlier spelling of **TA**.

Taal (tāl). *S. Africa*. [a. Da. taal language, speech, MDn. and MLG. tāle language, speech, tale, = OE. *talū* tale, story, account: see **TALE**.] The Dutch word for language, speech (*de Nederlandsche taal*, the Netherlands or Dutch language): in English, 'the taal', spec. applied to the Cape Dutch, or Dutch patois spoken in South Africa.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 8/1 He speaks the Taal better than a Hollander can, and can understand the Boers better. 1897 *Bayce Impressions S. Afr.* 180 II [Boer Dutch] differs widely from the cultivated Dutch of Holland, ... having become vulgarised into a dialect called the Taal. *Ibid.* 511 Except some of the men from Cape Colony, they could not speak the Boer Taal. 1900 *Spectator* 6 Oct. 460 One of the first results... was to establish the Taal, the Cape patois, as an official language.

attrib. and *comb.* 1898 *Tokaneshburg Star* 4 June, Sundry clever and humorous volumes of taal-verse. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 22 July 5/3 An epitome of all the more unattractive qualities of the taal-speaking Dutch.

Taal, obs. f. **TALE**. **Taald**, obs. pa. pple. of **TELL** v. **Taar**, obs. f. *tare*, part. of **TEAR** v.; obs. f. **TAR**. **Taarge**, **Taart** (e, **Taas**, **Taast**, obs. ff. **TARGE**, **TART**, **TASS**, **TASTE**. **Taas**, obs. 2 pers. sing. pres. ind. of **TAKE** v.

Tab (tæb), sb. Also *7 tabb*, *8 tabe*. [Origin obscure. At first, and still largely, a dialect word. Not in Johnson. In some senses it may be short for *tablet*; in others it interchanges with *tag*.]

I. 1. A short broad strap, flat loop, or the like, attached by one end to an object, or forming a short projecting part by which a thing can be taken hold of, hung up, fastened, or pulled; in various applications: see **quots.**

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 83 How the horse is girt... and by some special marks or observations about the tabs to know how his garths do hold. 1611 COTGR., *Contraband*, a Tab; the leather whereto a girth is fastened; a girth-leather. *Ibid.*, *Crampon de cuir*, a loope, or tab, of leather. 1629 *Pittington Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 298 For tabs to the bells, iij*d.* [Cf. 1618 *Ibid.* 293 For 2 tagges for the belstrings, 6*d.*] 1664 in *Archæol. Æl.* XVII. 127 For broomes and a tab for y^e bell *ad.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxh.) 126/1 The tab at the end of a belt. 1846 BROCKETT N. C. *Gloss.*, *Tab*, a strap. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* v. 40 It [a geologist's bag] should have a little tab by which it can be loosely attached to a button. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 90 The 'tab' or loop at the back of the... boot. 1896 C. D. WALDO *Bau of the Gubbe* 144 If there were tabs to pull up the lid, why should there ever have been a knob or handle? 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Tab*... 5. The loop by which a garment is hung up. Sc. 1905 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 6 Strong leather tabs are being fastened to the backs of the volumes of the broodingnagian catalogues [in the British Museum Library].

b. *spec.* A shoe latchet, for fastening with a buckle, button, or thong. Chiefly *dial.*

1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 47 The Tab of a Shooe, the Latchet of a Shooe. 1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [from North of Eng. to E. Anglia].

c. A short strap attached at one end to one side of a coat, jacket, vest, etc., and having a button-hole at the free end for fastening across.

Such a *tab* is often ornamented with a button at the attached end, so as to be symmetrical, and may become purely ornamental as in 2c.

d. The metal end of a lace, etc.; = **TAG** sb. 1 3; a shoe-string. *dial.*

a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Tab*... 2. The end of a lace, commonly, and perhaps more properly called a *tag*. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Cumbld. to Oxford, and E. Anglia]. *Ibid.*, *Tab*... a shoe-string [Hampsh.].

e. The tongue of a shoe or boot. *dial.* 1866- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from midland counties.

2. As an ornament of dress: Each of the projecting square pieces formed by cutting out the lower edge of a jacket or other article of dress, or sewn on to its ncent edge, and usually embellished with buttons, embroidery, etc.

c 1880 Mrs. G. M. E. CAMPBELL *Lit. to Editor*, A series of small squares cut out of the edge of a cape or sleeve and the intermediate pieces left hanging by way of fringe or ornament, is known by the name of Tabs. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/2 This brocade was cut out in deep tabs over a skirt of copper-coloured satin. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Aug. 151/1 The edges of the loose fronts [of the bodice] were... cut out in tabs.

b. A similar piece sewn by its upper edge on the surface of dress, so as to hang loose; or c. in recent use, sewn on entirely, and variously adorned with buttons, beads, embroidery, etc., sometimes simulating that described in 1c.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* xviii. 275 Towards the close of James I's reign, however, ... short jackets or doublets, with tabs and false sleeves hanging behind, succeeded to the long-waisted doublets. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/1 Tabs are a favourite trimming for tunics. 1883 C. D. WARNER *Roundabout Town*, 39 Some of them have a black rosette on the shoulder, and a tab hanging from it tipped with ermine. 1909 *Civ. Serv. Store Catalog*, 353 [Lady's] coat, 30 inches long, trimmed satin, with satin tabs and buttons.

3. *transf.* A small piece of some substance, e.g. of sod or turf.

17... E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (1750) 365 Take... three or four tabs of the whitest goose-dung; put all in a quart of strong beer. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delict. Duck* 43 The boys... could toss tabs of turf down her chimney.

4. *techn.* a. One of the revolving arms which lift the beaters of a fulling-mill (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877). b. A narrow projecting strip of metal along the inside of a hollow calico-printing roller to secure it to its mandrel by means of a slot in the latter.

5. A tie-label, a luggage label (cf. **TAG** sb. 1 8). 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Tab* 3, a label affixed to goods for sale; a luggage label. *Warwick*.

II. 6. *U.S. colloq.* A table, an account [cf. **TABLET** 1 c]; a check; esp. in phr., to keep (a) tab. 1889 *Washington Post* 11 Feb. Every man keeps a mean little tab in his head on his fellows. 1890 *Voice* (N. Y.) 31 July. A generous mother in... Michigan has been keeping tab in her family [on the baking for a year]. 1897 H. PORTER *Campaigning with Grant* x. 159 You can't get away because he [the captain] is always keeping tab on you. 1907 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 7 Being subsequently shown the work tabs with the Salvation Army prices. 1907 W. JAMES *Pragmatism* v. 172 To use this as a tally by which we 'keep tab' on the impressions that present themselves.

Hence **Tab** v. *trans.*, to furnish or ornament with tabs: see **TABBED**.

Tabac (tābæk), a. [f. F. *tabac* TOBACCO.] Of a deep shade of brown; tobacco-coloured.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 3/2 A very stylish costume... in dark tabac canvas. 1900 *Ibid.* 6 Sept. 3/3 Brown, a dark tabac shade, is by some assigned the place of honour.

Tabaccho, **tabacco**, **tabaco**, obs. ff. TOBACCO.

Tabachir, var. spelling (properly French) of **TABASHEER**.

|| **Tabacosis** (tābākō'sis). *Path.* [f. mod. L. *tabacum* TOBACCO + *-osis*.] Disease of the lungs produced by the inhalation of tobacco dust.

1879 BUCK *Hygiene* II. 43 There are but two autopsies of tobacco-workers on record which could be considered cases of tabacosis. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tabacosis*,... produced by the inhalation of dry vegetable fibre (especially cotton). Properly the form due to inhalation of tobacco dust.

Tabagane, obs. form of TOBAGGAN.

|| **Tabagie** (tābāgr). [F. irreg. deriv. of *tabac* tobacco (1612 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A group of smokers who meet in club fashion; a 'tobacco-parliament'.

1819 (*title*) The Englishman's Mentor. The Picture of the Palais Royal; describing its spectacles, gaming rooms, coffee houses, restaurants, tabagies [etc.]. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. v.* vii. (1872) II. 114 Friedrich Wilhelm... had his *Tabaks-Collegium*, Tobacco-College, Smoking Congress, *Tabagie*. *Ibid.* 115 Tabagies were not uncommon among German Sovereigns of that epoch. 1885 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/3 (Stanf.) A sort of tabagie (to use a word which Mr. Carlyle has made familiar to English readers) or Tobacco Parliament.

|| **Taban** (tābān). The Malay name of the tree, *Isonandra Gutta* (or *I. Taban*), that yields gutta-percha. Hence *taban-tree*.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 588 *Isonandra Gutta*, the Gutta Percha or Taban-tree... a native of Singapore, Borneo, and other Malay Islands. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mal. Med.* (1880) 299 Gutta-Percha... the inspissated juice of *Isonandra gutta*, the Gutta-percha or Taban tree.

Tabanid (tābānid), a. and sb. [f. L. *tabānus* a gad-fly or horse-fly (adopted by Linnaeus as a generic name) + *-id* 3.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the family *Tabanidae* of flies, of which *Tabanus* is the typical genus. b. *sb.* A fly of this family, a gad-fly. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Bulletin Illinois Labor. Nat. Hist.* 197 As restless as a tabanid larva. *Ibid.* 199 It was, perhaps, this that the tabanids were feeding upon.

So **Tabaniform** a., having the form of a gad-fly (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1860).

Tabard (tābārd). Forms: 4- tabard; also 4 (9) tabart, 4-5 tabbard, 4-6 tabarde, 4-8 tabert, 5 taberde, 5-7 taberd, 6 tabarto, Sc. tawbart, talbart, -ert. [a. OF. *tabart* (12th c. in Godef.), *tabar* (13-14th c.) = Sp. *tabardo*, It. *tabarro*: ulterior derivation unknown: see **DIEZ**.]

† 1. A garment of coarse material; 'a loose upper garment without sleeves' (Jam.); formerly worn out of doors by the lower classes, also by monks and foot-soldiers. *Obs.*

c 1300 in *Langtoft's Chron.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 303 He haves overhipped, His tyeth is typped, hise tabard es tome. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 42 His tabarde to-torne and his toter oute. 1360 *LANGF. P. PL. A. v.* 111 A toren Tabart of twelve Wynter Age. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 541 A Plowman... In a tabard he rood vpon a Mere. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 81 Noman come be-forn y^e alderman... in tabard ne in cloke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 80 Than with the glitterand voff skyn ouer his array, Cleid in his nweiris talbart glaid and gay. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xii. 12 Syr Thomas Wage. caused syr Hewe Spencer to be fast bound on y^e best and leuiest hors of al y^e host, and caused hym to were on a tabarte, such as traytors and theues were wont to were. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 213. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 582 Tabards, that is short gowns, with or without sleeves, probably without an opening in front, but drawn over the head like a round frock.] *transf.* 1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q. ex.* Vnlike the cuckow [is] to the phylomene; Thaire tabartis ar nocht bothe maid of array, 2. A short surcoat open at the sides and having

short sleeves, worn by a knight over his armour, and emblazoned on the front, back, and sleeves with his armorial bearings. Now only *Hist.*

c 1450 *Brut* cc. 228 (MS. O.). After he lete him vncloþe of his furred tabard and of his hood, and..saide vnto him..now art þow no knyȝt, but a knaue. 1566 LEIGH *Armour* (1597) 96 Gentlewomen vnder the degree of a countesse, haue armes on Taberts. 1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* II. xxiii, Ferrer his Tabard, with rich Verry spred, Well knowne in many a Warlike Match before. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* I. ii, His sword peeped from under his tabard.

3. The official dress of a herald or pursuivant; a coat or jerkin having short sleeves, or none, and emblazoned with the arms of the sovereign.

1598 *Stow Surv.* 238 Now these Tabardes are onely worn by the Heraulds, and be called their coats of Armes in seruice. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welcome* Wks. (Rldg.) 661/1 As witnesseth the brief taberd or coat-armour he carries. 1724 *London Gaz.* No. 6307/1 The Heraulds..invested with Taberts of the Sovereign's Arms. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xi, Two pursuivants, whom tabards deck, With silver scutcheon round their neck. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist.* 4 *Pop.* xiii, 132 The Tabard remains in use as the Official Habit of Heraulds.

+4. (?) 1566 Rutland MSS. (1905) IV. 264 Leyeng tabardes for your chapell roff, and taking down the olde ledde.

5. Comb. tabard-fashion, -wise; tabard-like adj. 1510 *Assemb. Ladies* 523 In tabard-wyse the sleeves hanging down. 1890 DOVLE *White Comb.* xviii, An air of masterful dignity, which was increased by his tabardlike vesture. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 9/1 Those [S. African natives] that don a coat wear it behind before, or slung round their shoulders, tabard-fashion.

Hence **Tabarded** a., wearing a tabard. 1837 *Old Commodore* II. 12 The tabarded official most submissively replied, that if such right existed [etc.].

Tabarde, obs. var. **TABARD**, **TABRET**. **Tabarder**: see **TABERDAR**.

Tabaret (tæ'brēt). [mod. trade name, prob. f. **TABBY**: cf. **TABINET**.] A fabric of alternate satin and watered silk stripes used in upholstery.

1851 MAYHEW *London Lab. & Poor* I. 427/1 A composition to remove stains from silks, muslins, bombazeens, cords, or tabarets of any kind or colour. 1866 *Times* 23 Apr. Advt., 450 yards rich damasks and tabarets. 1883 [see **TABBAREA**].

Tabarte, obs. form of **TABRET**. **Tabarte**, obs. form of **TABARD**, **TABRET**.

Tabasco (tā'bsko). [From *Tabasco*, name of a river and state of Mexico.] More fully *Tabasco (pepper) sauce*: A very pungent sauce made from the pulp of the ripe fruit of a variety of *Capsicum annuum*. Also fig., a story 'highly-spiced'. *Tabasco allspice*, name for *Pimenta officinalis*, var. *Cumarensis* (formerly *Myrtus Tabasco*), Sp. *Pimenta de Tabasco*.

1898 *Missouri Bot. Garden*, 9th Rept. 59. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 8/2 He..was..seized and forced to swallow a large dose of Tabasco sauce mixed with ketchup and cayenne pepper. 1904 *Ibid.* 26 Apr. 2/1 Mix with due assiduity, and finally add from three to six drops of tabasco. 1903 *Agric. News* (Barbados) XI. 227 There seems to be no reason for supposing that the Tabasco allspice enters into the preparation of Tabasco pepper. 1908 *Times* 30 July 3/3 He had written 'Sultry Stories—Peppery Paragraphs—Tabasco Tales'. Tabasco was a hot sauce.

|| **Tabasheer** (tæbā'shēr). Also 6-7 (fr. Pg.) **tabaxir**, 8 (fr. Fr.) **tabachir**. [Arab., Pers., Urdu *tabāshīr* chalk, mortar.] A siliceous substance, white or translucent, occasionally formed in the joints of the bamboo; also called *bambo sal*; used medicinally in the East.

1598 W. PHILIP *Linschoten* 104/5 These Mambus have a certain matter within them..a very medicinale thing..much sought for by the Arabians, Persians, and Moores, that call it Tabaxir. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mendelot's Trav.* II. 149 A sort of Canes..in which the Tabaxir is found. 1790 P. RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. XVI. 653 (heading) Account of the Tabasheer. 1826 BRADSTREET *Let. in Home Life* ix. (1866) 129, I have enclosed some specimens of Tabasheer, a substance of extreme rarity. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. Gloss. (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) *Tabasheer*..is, originally, a transparent fluid in the jointed cavities of the bamboo cane. This fluid thickens..until..it is converted into a white, or a bluish white solid, something like a small fragment of a shell.

|| **Tabatière** (lābāt'yēr). [F. for *tabatière*, f. *tabac* TOBACCO (Hatz.-Darm.).] A snuff-box. (Rare in Eng. use.)

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Intro.*, The marquis was somewhat disconcerted, and had recourse to his *tabatière*. 1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* I. xi. 253 A pinch of snuff from the *tabatière* of the Marquise de Rambouillet.

Tabbarea (tæbā'fā). = **TABARET**. 1843 W. C. TAYLOR in *Statistical Jnl.* Dec. 353 It is generally believed that an ancestor of the present..family of the Latouches commenced the weaving of tabarets or poplins and tabarees in the liberties of Dublin, about the year 1693. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 146/1 Tabaret or Tabbarea.—This may be cleaned and finished in the same manner as described for silk damasks.

Tabbed (tæbd, tæ'bēd), a. [f. **TAB** + -ED.] Having a tab or tabs; furnished or adorned with tabs, as an article of dress.

1879 J. DRUMMOND in Campbell *Rec. Argyll* (1884) 482 His attendant wears hose tabbed at the top. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 533/2 Tabbed jackets, short skirts and buckled shoes. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 5 Oct. 8/3 A pretty blouse, with tabbed fronts bound with stitched white taffetas.

Tabber, **Tabbern**, obs. ff. **TABOR**, **TABORN**.

Tabbied (tæ'bid), ppl. a. [f. **TABBY** v. + -ED.] Having a wavy or streaky appearance.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 279 They have..a 'tabbied' or 'mackerel' sky.

Tabbinet, variant of **TABINET**.

Tabbor, **Tabborer**, obs. ff. **TABOR**, **TABORER**.

Tabby (tæ'bi), sb. and a. Also 7 **taby**. [In sense 1, a. f. *tabis*, earlier *atabis* (both 14th or early 15th c. in Godef.), Sp., Pg., It. *tabi*, med.L. *attābi* (M. Devic in Littré), app. a. Arab. *عَتَابِي* *attābi*, name of a quarter of Bagdad in which this stuff was manufactured, named after 'Attāb, great-grandson of Omeyya. Of this quarter Yule cites from an Arab writer of the 12th c. 'Here are made the stuffs, called 'Attābiya, which are silks and cottons of divers colours'. The connexion of the other senses is not very clear. *Tabby cat*, instanced in 1695, is generally held to have been so named from the striped or streaked colour of its coat. The simple *tabby*, in the same sense, is much later (1774). *Tabby*, old maid, is usually associated with *tabby* a cat; but it appears earlier, and may have originated as the familiar contraction of *Tabitha* (cf. *Abby* for *Abigail*), as an old-fashioned female name, and have become humorously associated with *tabby cat*. It is possible that *tabby* in the sense of she-cat originated in *Tabby for Tabitha*; otherwise it is difficult to see any sense-connection between she-cat and brindled cat, since a tom-cat may also be brindled or striped. Sense 4 of the sb. prob. arose from resemblance to the markings of the tabby cat; the origin of sense 5 is very uncertain, and sense 6 may be a different word, though it may also have originated in a fancied resemblance of colour to that of the tabby cat.]

A. sb. 1. A general term for a silk taffeta, app. originally striped, but afterwards applied also to silks of uniform colour waved or watered. 1638 [see B. 1]. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb.*, *New-Yeeres Gift*, Let others looke for pearle and gold, Tissues or tabbies manifold. 1648 — *Hesper.*, *Life is the Bodies Light* 3 Those counter-changed Tabbies in the ayre, (The Sun once set) all of one colour are. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Jnl.* Swed. *Emb.* (1772) II. 153 The bride and bridegroom were both clothed in white tabby. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olariun Voy. Ambass.* 23 One piece of silver d Tabby, with flowers of Gold. 1696 *London Gaz.* No. 3228/4 Lost... a Child's Mantle, of a Sky-colour Tabby. 1720 SWIFT *Song Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 29 Brocados and damasks, and tabbies and gawses. 1727 BAILEY *vol. II*, *Tabby*, a Sort of Silk, waved or watered. 1736 *Ibid.* (folio), *Tabby*, a kind of coarse Silk taffety watered. 1745 POCOCKE *Deser. East* II. i. viii, 125 The manufactures they [of Damascus] export, are chiefly burdets of silk and cotton, either striped or plain, and also plain silks like tabbies. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Strafford* 7 June, The Duke of York, who was dressed in a pale blue watered tabby. 1808 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1899) II. 61 His lady in crimson tabby. 1888 W. MORRIS *Arts & Crafts Catalog*, 19 A different tone is obtained by the figure and the ground being woven with a longer or shorter twill: the tabby being tied by the warp very often, the satin much more rarely.

b. Short for *tabby gown* or *dress*. a 1727 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1865) I. 124 To alter my white tabby and my new clothes. 1786 MME. D'ARRELY *Diary* 29 Sept., I wore my memorable present-gown this day..It is a lilac tabby. 1881 BESANT & RICK *Chapl. of Fleet* II. 58 A watered tabby would become you.

2. Short for *tabby cat* (see B. 2): A cat having a striped or brindled coat. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. iii, 423 The civet varies in its colour, being sometimes streaked, as in our kind of cats called tabbies. 1874 GORDON STABLES *Cats* I. 8 *Brown Tabby*. Colour to be rich brown, striped and marked with black..They are the true English cats. *Ibid.* 9 *Blue or Silver Tabby*. Colour to be blue, or silver grey, striped and marked with black. *Ibid.* 12 *Red and White Tabby*. Colour to be reddish or sandy, marked with white. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 3/1 Among silver tabbies..Sweet William and..Dame Fortune were particularly noteworthy.

b. Also, A she-cat: correlative to *tom-cat*. 1826-8 Townley's *High Life below Stairs* (acting ed.), Your cat has kittened—two Toms and two Tabbies. 1903 *Speaker* 14 Feb. 486/2 Where is the centurion who has ever commanded a tom-cat, the astronomer who predicted the movements of a tabby?

3. An old or elderly maiden lady: a dyslogistic appellation; often with a half-humorous attribution of certain qualities of the cat; sometimes applied to any spiteful or ill-natured female gossip or tattler: cf. also *CAT* sb. 1 2.

[1748: see B. 3]. 1761 G. COLMAN *Jealous Wife* II. iii, I am not sorry for the coming in of these old tabbies. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 222 A delightful ground-work, on which the tabbies of Clairfield embroidered a thousand different anecdotes. 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Tabby*, an old maid; either from *Tabitha*, a formal antiquated name; or else from a tabby cat, old maids being often compared to cats. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's xxiii*, Why should not I pay my respects to Lady Penelope, or any other tabby of quality? 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xiii, I was playing whist with the tabbies when it occurred. 1894 [see **TABEAU** 2 c].

4. A collector's name for two Pyralid moths, the *Tabby*, *Aglossa pinguinalis*, and the *Small Tabby*, *A. cuprealis*, both with fore wings greyish brown, clouded with a darker colour.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 427 *Pyralis caprolalis*..The small *Tabby*, *pinguinalis*..The *Tabby*, *Ibid.* 435 The tea *Tabby*. 1859 STANTON *Man. Butterf. & Moths* II. 135 *Aglossa pinguinalis* (*Tabby*)..Abundant everywhere. *A. cuprealis* (*Small Tabby*).

+5. Padding or quilting to improve the figure. *Tabbies*, padded or quilted stays. *Obs.*

1748 *Foot's Knights* II. i, Ward, at the Cat and Gridiron, Petticoat-lane, makes tabby all over for people inclined to be crooked; and, if he was to have the universal world for making a pair of stays, he could not put better stuff in them. 1752 — *Taste* I. i, *Lady Pentuwell*. Bless me, Mr. Carmine, don't mind my shape this bout; for I am only in jumps. Shall I send for my tabbies?

6. A concrete formed of a mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, which when dry becomes very hard. *Orig. tabby work.* 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Jnl.* (1803) 267 A small battery of tabby work (as it is called in that country [Georgia]), which is a composition of broken oyster shells and lime. 1836 SMART, *Tabby*..a mixture of stone or shell and mortar. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* cites **WEALE**.

B. adj. (attrib. use of sb.) 1. Made or consisting of tabby (see A. 1). 1638 T. VERNEY in *V. Papers* (1853) 197 First, for one good cloth sute, and one taby or good stuff sute. 1661 *Perry's Diary* 13 Oct., This day..put on..my false taby waste-coat with gold lace. 1718 W. KING *Art of Love* 1043 If she in tabby wares encircled be..If by her the purpureal velvet's worn. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1846) II. 224 A new sky-blue watered tabby coat. 1863 LE FANU *Id.* by *Churchyard* III. 127 Mrs. Sturk..sat in a dingy old tabby smock.

2. Of a brownish, tawny, or grey colour, marked with darker parallel stripes or streaks; brindled: primarily and especially in *tabby cat* or *tabby-cat*, a cat of this coloration, or (by extension) of other colour similarly marked: see A. 2. In quot. 1789 *ellipt.* = *tabby coloration*.

[1665: cf. *tabby-coloured* in C.] 1689 PATON *Ld. Buck-hurst playing w. Cat* at On her tabby rival's face she deep will mark her new disgrace. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. II. iii*, I can bring witness that..you suckle a young devil in the shape of a tabby-cat. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 176 It was a Tigre..of a light Yellow, streaked with Black, like a Tabby Cat. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 142 The Cat, if you but singe her tabby skin, The chimney keeps. 1747 GRAY *Let. to Walpole* in *Mason Life* (1775) 188 Then as for your handsome Cat..it must be the tabby one that had met with this sad accident. 1747 — *Cat* 4 Demost of the tabby kind. 1789 Mrs. PIORRI *Journ. France* I. 247 *Cats*..in the woods are all of the uniformly-streaked Tabby. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xviii, 62 The spotted cat [fish] is called so from its tabby color and long whiskers. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 450 It had been brought up from infancy with a tabby kitten.

fig. (cf. A. 3) 1874 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* xv, A meddling, tattling, tabby-cat set of women!

b. *Tabby-cat striation*, 'the appearance presented in extreme fatty degeneration of muscle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 871 The heart..often shows some fatty degeneration of the myocardium (tabby-cat striation). 1898 *Ibid.* V. 530 The musculi papillares..are nearly always variegated by wavy whitish streaks—the 'tabby-cat striation' of Quain.

3. Of or pertaining to a tabby, in sense A. 3. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. iv. 227 The two antiques only bowed their tabby heads.

c. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *tabby weaving* (see A. 1); *tabby-coloured* adj.; *tabby-cat* (see B. 2); *tabby-waterer*, one who waters or tabbies silk by a process of calendaring; *tabby work*: see A. 6. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 304 *Cats*..very large they are and tabby-coloured, streakt like those of Cyprus. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* (1880) 373 [He] carried on the business of a calendarer and Tabby Waterer. 1879 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 89 A piece of plain woven cloth is represented..as it would be drawn by the designer, and it is generally called 'tabby' or plain weaving.

Tabby (tæ'bi), v. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To give a wavy appearance to (silk, etc.) by calendaring. Hence *Tabbying* *vol. sb.* 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Roll*, This also between two Rollers that the Waves are given to Silks, Mohairs, and other Stuffs proper to be tabied. 1839 *Uz. Dict. Arts* 1225 *Tabbying*, or *Watering*, is the process of giving stuffs a wavy appearance with the calendar.

2. To stripe or streak in parallel lines with darker markings. Usually in pa. pple. *Tabbied*. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 37, 260 They [mackerel] were tabbied with indigo tattooings. 1870 THORNBURY *Turn Eng.* II. xix, 49 The beautiful fish, shining like solid lumps of rainbow, tabbied with dark veins.

Tabbyhood. [f. **TABBY** sb. + -HOOD.] The condition of being an old maid: see **TABBY** sb. 3. 1793 J. GIFFORD *Resid. France* (1797) I. 357 I venture to add a word in defence of Tabbyhood. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 115 He..married a wife verging on her tabbyhood.

+ **Tabé**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *tābēs* (see **TABES**) or *tābum* corruption, infectious or pestilential disease.] Gradual wasting away; = **TABES**. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* II. Wks. 1861 I. 191 They put a pleurisy into their bloods, a tabe, and consumption into their states. 1633 — *Exp. a Peter* ii. 2 He doth work a tabe and consumption into his fellows' virtues.

Tabé, obs. variant of **TAB**. + **Tabefact**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *tābefactus*: see next.] Wasted, corrupted. 1745 tr. *Ardenne's Surgery* (E. E. T. S.) 43, I perceived by bone of be synger to be tabefacte, i. corrupte.

Tabefaction, *rare*—0. [n. of action from late L. *tābefactio*, pa. pple. *tābefactus*: see **TABEFY**.] The action or process of tabefying; the wasting away or consumption of the body.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Tabefaction*, n. melting, corrupting, or consuming [1706 (ed. 6) adds or wasting away]. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tabefaction*, emaciation.

Tabefical, *erron. f. TABIFICAL* (infl. by *tabefy*).

Tabefy (tæ'bfai), *v. rare*. [a. obs. *F. tabéfier* (Paré c1570), nd. late *L. tabefacere* (Vulgate), to cause to waste (f. *tābēre* to waste, melt + *facere* to make): see -ry; cf. also late *L. tabificare* (Cassiod.) in same sense (f. *tabificus* TABIFIC), whence *F. tabifier* (Colgr., Ondin).]

1. *trans.* To waste away, consume; to emaciate; †to melt down (obs.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabefy*, to corrupt, consume or melt. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 78 Out of these [Anacards] thus tabefied proceeds a liquor. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1679) 79 Meat eaten in greater quantity than what is convenient tabefies the body.

2. *intr.* To waste away gradually, become emaciated. *rare*. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Tabefied** *pph. a.*, affected with tabes, decayed, consumptive.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* i. 4 Whole families.. descended from tabefied ancestors.

Tabel, -ole, -ell(e), obs. forms of **TABLE**.

Tabellet(te, *tablellet*(t), obs. forms of **TABLET**.

Tabella, *Pharm. Pl.* -æ. [L. dim. of *tabula* **TABLE**.] = **TABLET** 3.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Tabella*, a solid Medicine taken inwardly, made of Powder, and three or four times as much Sugar..made into little round Cakes upon a Marble Stone. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6). 1890 Allen & Hanbury's *Advt.* in *Lancet* 25 Oct. 74 It..renders our Compressed *Tabellæ* the most eligible form for the administration of several important medicines.

†**Tabellarious**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. *L. tabellarius* (see next) + -ous].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabellarious*, belonging to carriers or auditors.

†**Tabellary**, *sb. Obs. rare* -o. [ad. *L. tabellarius* letter-carrier, courier, f. *tabella* tablet, writing-tablet.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabellary*, a carrier of letters; an auditor, a scrivener. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

†**Tabellary**, *a. Obs. rare* -l. [ad. *L. tabellarius* of or pertaining to voting tablets, f. *tabella* tablet.] Pertaining to the use of voting tablets; *tabellary liberty*, liberty of voting by tablets.

1613 T. GOODWIN *Rom. Antig.* iii. iii. v. 142 *Collius Trih.* Pl. established a law, that..in taintments of treason against any person of State..or against the Common-weale, this *Tabellary libertie* should have place, when the people should iudge thereof.

†**Tabellion**, *Obs.* Also 5 -ioun, -yo(u)n. [ad. *L. tabellio*, -ōnem, one who draws up written instruments, a notary, scrivener, f. *tabella* tablet, letter, etc.] A scrivener, a kind of subordinate notary; esp. in the Roman Empire, and in France till the Revolution, an official scribe having some of the functions of a notary. In 17-18th c. used at a recognized designation of a vocation in England and New England.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxi. (1859) 21, I my self wyl only be wyrtier and tabellion of al that he wyl sey. 1469 *Sc. Acts 7as. III* (1814) II. 95 His hienes may mak notaris & tabellionis. 1622 MALVNES *Ant. Law-Merch.* 198 A Notarie is called a *Tabellion*, Scrivenor, or a publike seruant. 1656 in *Thurloe St. Papers* V. 407 We do certify that Rob. Wickenden..is notary and tabellion public in this port of Dover. 1735 in *Carol. Hazard Life T. Hazard* (1893) 229, I Joseph Marion Notary and *Tabellion* Publick Dwelling in Boston in New England. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 71 To make the Assurance before a Justice, Notary, *Tabellion*, or other public Person. 1909 SHARPE *Cal. Let. Bk.* I *Land. p. xxviii note*, We find him formally appointing a notary public and tabellion throughout the Roman Empire.

Taber, **Taberd**, obs. ff. **TABOR**, **TABARD**.

Tabardar (tæ'bardā). Also 7 *taubator*, *tabitter*, 8 *tabiter*, 7-8 *taberder*, 7- *tabardar*. [f. *taberd*, **TABARD**.] *iii.* One who wears a tabard; a name formerly given to certain scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, from the gown they wore; still surviving in the name of some of the scholarships at that college.

[1566 *Register of Queen's Coll.* 5 Apr., *Electio Taberdorum* habita 50 die mensis Aprilis Anno Elizabethæ Regine 80. 1569 *Ibid.* 29 Jan., *Electio Taberdorum*.] 1648 in Burrows *Reg. Visitors Univ. Ox.* (Camden) 177 Oct. 30 Avery Tompson, Tho. Collinson, *Taubators*. 1660 Wood *Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 352 The *Tabarder* sings the aforesaid song. 1691 - *Ath. Oxon.* I. 348/2 After he [Henry Airay] was Bachelars standing in 1533, he was made *Pauper Fuer*, or *Tabardus* or *Tabardarius*; that is, a *Tabarder* or *Tabitter*, (so called because anciently they wore Coats or upper Gowns, much according to the fashion of those belonging to Heralds). 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 243 (Queen's College, Oxford). The Society consists of a Provost, 16 Fellows, 16 Scholars, 2 Chaplains, 8 *Tabarders*..and 40 Exhibitioners. 1882 *Stat. Queen's Coll.* iii. i. in *Stat. Univ. Oxford* 336 The eight holders of Open Scholarships who are highest in seniority from the time of their election shall always be called *Tabardars*.

†**Tabere**, *Obs.* [perh. var. of **TABARD**.] A hood for a hawk.

1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 431 Paid for a *tabere* for the hawke, ij. s. iiij. d.

Taberer(e, -et(e), obs. ff. **TABORER**, **TABRET**.

Tabergite (tæ'bergait). *Min.* [Named (in

Ger.) 1847 from *Taberg* in Sweden: see -ITE¹.] A mineral of the chlorite group.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 496 *Tabergite*, from *Taberg*, Wermland..is a bluish-green or green chlorite. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Tabergite*..n. chlorite-like mineral, classed with both clinocllore and penninite, probably a mixture of one of these with phlogopite.

†**Tabern**, *Obs.* Also 5 *tabyrn*. [ad. *L. taberna* hut, booth, shop, tavern.] An obsolete doublet of the word **TAVERN**, variously used in the senses 'shop, tavern, cellar, cupboard'.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 729/40 *Hec taberna*, a tabyrn. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* viii. 21, I can make thee drunk with ipocras at any tabern in Europe for nothing. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 281 Food..commonly vendible in their tabernes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 472 In the..angle of the kitchen..may be made a *Tabern*. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 *A Tabern*, a Cellar.

Tabernacle (tæ'bernækl'), *sb.* Forms: 3- *tabernacle*; also 5-6 *taburn*, 6 *tabarn* -; 4 -acil, 4-5 -akile, 4-6 -akil(l), -akle, 5 -aktillo, -akyl(le). [a. *F. tabernacle* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. *L. tabernaculum* tent, booth, shed, dim. of *taberna* hut, booth. Used first in special sense 2, from Old Test. history.]

1. A temporary dwelling; generally movable, constructed of branches, boards, or canvas; a hut, tent, booth.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxiv. 5 How feyr thi tabernacles, Jacob, and thi tentis, Ysrahel. - *Mark* ix. 4 Maistir..make we here three tabernacles, oon to thee, oon to Moyses, and oon to Helye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 66/2 David toke the heed of Golye and brought it in to Jherusalem and his armes he brought in to his tabernacle. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* xi. 9 By faith was he a stranger in the londe of promys..& dwelt in tabernacles [Wyclif *liel housis*]. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 54 Some of these Tabernacles [of the Tartars] may quickly be taken asunder, and set together againe. 1618 MARSHALL *Itin.* iv. l. (1693) II. 433 When his Tents were once pitched, then all the Army..pitched their Tents or *Tabernacles* about him, in a huge Circuite of grounde. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 433 *Frescati*..derives its name from the arbours or tabernacles built by the inhabitants of Tusculum, when their city was demolished. A. D. 1191. 1866 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 223 The tabernacle was originally a rude hut, formed of intertwined branches. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. iii. 109 Some of them..would as soon have sought Kamschatka, as a place wherein to pitch their tabernacle and pursue their fortune.

2. *Feast of Tabernacles*: a Jewish festival, commemorating the dwelling of the Israelites in tents during their sojourn in the wilderness, held from the 15th to the 23rd of Tisri (October). It was also called the Feast of Ingathering, and was observed as a thanksgiving for the harvest.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiii. 34 The fiftenthe day of this seuenthe moneth shulen be the cesynge dayes of the tabernacles [1388 the series of tabernacles]. - *Dent.* xvi. 13 The solempne of the tabernacles. - *Zeck.* xiv. 16 That thei..halewe the feest of tabernacles. 1535 COVERDALE *John* vii. 2 The Iewes feest of Tabernacles [TINDALE the iewes tabernacle feest] was at hande. 1866 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 79 The feast of tabernacles was the yearly remembrance of God's miraculous guidance and support of Israel through the wilderness. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 3/2 More than any of the other Jewish festivals, *Tabernacles* claims to be a holiday distinctly commemorative of the harvest.

3. *spec. in Jewish Hist.* The curtained tent, containing the Ark of the Covenant and other sacred appointments, which served as the portable sanctuary of the Israelites during their wandering in the wilderness and afterwards till the building of the Temple. Also called *tabernacle of the congregation* (or *meetings*), of *testimony*, and of *witness*.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3174 Gold and silver he banen vt-brogt, De tabernacle dor-wid wurd wrogt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Aaron and his children bet seruened in be tabernacle. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* v. 6 And y^e Leuites toke the Arke, & broughte it vp with the Tabernacle of witness, and all the holy vessels that were in the Tabernacle. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiv. 219 The Tabernacle was a moveable Temple. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 142 The most remarkable vestige of the nomadic state of the nation was the Tabernacle or Tent..the shelter of the Ark.

b. Applied to a portable shrine used in heathen or idolatrous worship.

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* v. 26 And 3e han born tabernacles to Moloch, your god. [Also in later versions.]

c. Transferred to the Jewish temple, as continuing the sacred functions and associations of the earlier tabernacle.

1388 WYCLIF *Heb.* xiii. 10 We han an auter, of which thei that seruene to the tabernacle, han not power to etc. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii. l. 2 At Salem is his tabernacle, & his dwellinge in Sion. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 345 The Levitical and Ceremonial service of the Tabernacle..which is now abolisht.

3. *fig.* In phraseology chiefly of biblical origin: A dwelling-place. a. *spec.* The dwelling-place of Jehovah, or of God.

Orig. with reference to the Jewish tabernacle or temple. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 1 Lord wha sall won in pi tabernakile? *Ibid.* xxvi. 9 He hid me in his tabernakill in day of illis. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 3 Lo I the tabernacle of God [is] with men, and he shal dwelle with hem. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 90 O Lord quha sall in hein dwell with the, In thy triumphant throne and Tabernakill? 1831 LANOON *Guanian & Son* 17 Wks. 1846 II. 610 The brave man's breast Is God's pure tabernacle.

b. *gen.* A dwelling-place, a dwelling, a place of abode.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xii. 6 The tabernacles of reueres abounden. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13b, For every good chrysten man and woman a tabernacle of glory. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 105 They deserve to be received into the eternall Tabernacles. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 572/1 The portion from the encompassing whole, which hath taken up its tabernacle in these our bodies. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. viii. 84 How undesirable it is to build the tabernacle of our brief lifetime out of permanent materials. 1891 F. TENNYSON *Niobe Poems* 346 And all The crowned Gods in their high tabernacles Sigh unawares.

c. Applied to the human body regarded as the temporary abode of the soul or of life.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. iii. 26 (Camb. MS.) Arthow now comen fyrst A sodeyn gest in to the shadwe or tabernacle of this lyf? 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Peter* i. 14 The putting off of my tabernacle is swift. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) a *Cor.* v. 1 We knowe that if the tabernacle of this our earthy howse shalbe destroyed, we have a building genen of God..eternal in heauen. 1556 SPENSER *Hymn Hou. Beautie* 142 Many a gentle mynd Dwels in deformed tabernacle drownd. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 599 True image of the Father, enshrin'd in fleshy Tabernacle, and human form. 1746-7 HAYWARD *Medit.* (1818) 118 These earthly tabernacles will be heavey meddled in the likeness of Christ's glorious body. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* i. The spirit was busy in its tabernacle dealing with high thoughts.

4. †a. An ornate canopied structure, as a tomb or shrine; in quot. c. 1430, an ornate structure in a pageant. *Obs.*

1297 R. GOUCE (Rolls) 466 Tours be gode kniut.. Brut let bringe an erpe..& let vair tabernacle in honour of him rere. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 181 Tombes upon tabernacles tyld upon lofte, Housed in hynes harde set abouten. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8813 When this tabernacle atyrt was..Thai cloist hit full clanyl, all with clene amhur. c. 1430 *Lvng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 10 In Cornhill..To do plesauce to his majesté, A tabernacle surmountyng of beaute Ther was ordeyned. ? a. 1500 *Maundevely & Sultan of Egypt* 95 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 175 Than the body they bryng out that place Wher he sallie lyf armet in his wede, In a tabernacle or a case, Right preciose.

b. A canopied niche or recess in a wall or pillar, to contain an image.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 100 But many..Babewinnes and pinacles, Imageries and tabernacles, I saw. 1389 *Eng. Glids* (1870) 51 An ymage of seynt Wylyan, standing in a tabernacle, in be chirche of seynt Margarete of Lenne. 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 142 Maistres Agnes Breten did do gilte & paynte the tabernacle of our lady with in be queer. 1536 *Reg. Riches in Antig. Sarisb.* (1771) 194 A Tabernacle of Ivory, standing upon four feet, with two leaves, and an ymage of our Lady in the middle. 1862 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* (1863) 237 On either side are tabernacles or niches, containing figures.

†c. A canopy of tabernacle-work over a throne or stall, esp. the abbot's stall in a choir. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1671 For the souerayn hym selfe was a sete rioll, Attayrt with a tabernacle of Eyntnyll fyn. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5645 A tabernacle ouir be trone tildid vp on loft.

5. *Eccel.* An ornamented receptacle for the pyx containing the consecrated host.

1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 131 Rynges and hookes to henge the clothe for the newe tabernacle. 1546 BAILE *Eng. Volaries* i. (1548) 19b, Pranked vp with tabernacles & lyghtes, sensynges & massinges. a. 1615 *Brieue Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 17 He brought home [for the kirk] an tabernacle. 1716 in J. O. Payne *Recs. Eng. Cath.* of 1715 (1889) 130 A tabernacle of silver belonging to y^e Altar. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 301 He..opens the Tabernacle, genuflects, and takes out the ciborium. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 717/5 In most English [R. C.] churches the tabernacle with the Blessed Sacrament is placed over the chief altar.

6. A place of worship distinguished in some way from a church. a. A temporary place of worship; esp. applied to the structures temporarily used during the rebuilding of the churches destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

1693 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Feb., The Bp. of Lincoln preach'd in the afternoon at the Tabernacle neere Golden Square, set up by him. 1695 SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* May (Camden) 389 She [Lady Dyke] was at morninge or evening prayer in the church or tabernacle daily. 1711 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* XVI. 582 Allowinge the 18 chapels or tabernacles to be capable of receiving as many persons as 8 churches. 1739 *Act 12 Geo. II.* c. 7 *Preamble*, The parishioners [of Ealing] were obliged to assemble for Divine worship in a slight Timber Tabernacle.

b. Applied frequently to the meeting-houses or places of worship of Protestant Nonconformists, esp. when not of ecclesiastical architecture.

Sometimes part of the title, as *Whitefield's Tabernacle* in Tottenham Court Road, London, and the *Metropolitan Tabernacle* built for Mr. Spurgeon. Now chiefly so used by Baptists and some Methodists. In Scotland, early in the 19th century, commonly applied to the places of worship of the Independents or Congregationalists ('Tabernacle-people'). Otherwise, the name is mostly applied in contempt. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. i, I believe she would spread a horse laugh through the pews of a tabernacle. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 116 A great number of methodist tabernacles. 1805 J. BAOWN (Gartmore) *Vind. Freely, Ch. Govt.* ii. 13 note, The tabernacle-churches in Scotland require their members to stand in singing. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 357 They called it [the shed built as a preaching place for Whitefield] a Tabernacle in allusion to the moveable place of worship of the Israelites. a. 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 182 Pewing which would disgrace a tabernacle of the last century. c. 1880 ALLEN *Guide to Nottingham* 33 The next building on the main

road of any note is known as *The Tabernacle*, and is a Baptist Chapel.

c. *fig.* Applied to the 'edifice' which for the time enshrines the principles of a party.

1902 SIR H. CAMBELL-BANNERMAN *Sp. at Leicester* 19 Feb., I do not know down to this moment whether Lord Rosebery speaks to us from the interior of our political tabernacle or from some vantage-ground outside. 1902 L.D. ROSEBERY in *Times* 21 Feb. 6/3 Speaking poetically within his 'tabernacle' last night, he [Sir H. C.-B.] anathematized my declarations on the 'clean slate' and Home Rule... I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 6/3 Dr. Heber Hart... is convinced that the principles of the League can be effectively advocated only by those who remain within the tabernacle of the party, whoever may be the Chief Rabbi for the time being.

7. *Naut.* An elevated socket or step for the mast of a river-boat, or a post to which the mast is hinged, that it may be lowered to pass bridges.

1877 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1886 *Field* 13 Feb. 209/3 The mizen mast to be stepped in a tabernacle on a false transom in front of the rudder head. 1889 H. M. DOUGHTY *Friesland Meres* 356. I watched the tabernacle anxiously; the strain must be enormous; we must have shrouds set up. 1892 — *Wherry in Wendish L.* 15 Her one mast, very far forward, is as high nearly as her length, and balanced in a tabernacle with a ton and more of lead.

† 8. An alleged term for a company of bakers.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* 151 b, A Tabernacle of bakers.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Tabernacle-niche, a niche having a canopy of tabernacle-work over it; tabernacle roof, a roof which slopes at the ends, as well as the sides, to a central ridge shorter than the side-walls; tabernacle-spire, a spire ornamented with many tabernacles or canopied niches; tabernacle-work, (a) the ornamental carved work or tracery usual in canopies over niches, stalls, or pulpits, and in the carved screens of churches; (b) architectural work in which tabernacles form the characteristic feature.

1526 TINDALE *John* vii. 2 Tabernacle feast [see 1 b, quot. 1535]. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 2 The tabernacle work in the choir is very neat. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* 1. 133 The ornamental open work over the stalls is called tabernacle work. 1824 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trnl.* V. 121/2 The Tabernacle-spire also is one of which there is no example in this country. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 286 A central tabernacle-niche, and on each side of it a narrow square-headed window.

Tabernacle, *v.* [ad. med.L. *tabernāculā-re* (1342 in Du Cange: rendering Gr. *ταβηνοῦν* in John i. 14), *f. tabernāculum*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To occupy a tabernacle, tent, or temporary dwelling, or one that can be shifted about; to dwell for a time, to sojourn: usually *fig.*, in devotional or poetical language, said of the sojourning of Christ on earth or 'in the flesh', and of the indwelling of the Spirit of Christ; also of men as spiritual beings dwelling in the 'fleshy tabernacle' of the body.

1653 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* xiv. 69 The Evangelist Saint John, Joh. i. 14 saith, He tabernacled amongst us. 1667 J. PENNINGTON *Quest. to Prof. Chr.* 20 Is it the flesh and blood of him, who took, tabernacled and appeared in the Body? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 91 That of Paul 2 Cor. xii. 9. that the power of Christ might tabernacle or dwell on me. 1847 CHR. ROSSETTI *Face of Deep* (1892) 454 Not with the sparrow building here a house; But with the swallow tabernacled so As still to poise aloft to rise and go. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iii. 94 It is... as personal spirits, tabernacled in bodily forms, that we men are capable of religion. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 188 Tabernacled first in a room in Burton Street. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *John* i. 14 And the Word became flesh, and dwelt [margin: tabernacled: Gr. *ἐσκήνωσεν*] among us.

2. *trans.* To place in a tabernacle; to enshrine. 1822 MILMAN *Mart. Antioch* iii. 116 In thee the light, Creation's eldest born, was tabernacled. 1891 *Tablet* 21 Nov. 825 In any church in this land in which Jesus is tabernacled and has found a home. 1896 *Cath. News* 25 Apr. 6/6 The real presence of God... tabernacled in yon loving place.

Hence **Tabernacled** *vbl. sb.*, dwelling in a tabernacle or tent; sojourning; temporary abode.

1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1699) V. 246 It is no note of distinction between these two dwellings or tabernacles of Christ. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. vi. § 9. 89 This tabernacled of the unendurable sun with men. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xxiii. 16 The feast of tabernacles, because the tabernacled of the people in the wilderness was then commemorated.

Tabernacled (-ækl'd), *pp. a.* [*f. TABERNACLE sb. + -ED*, *perh.* after a med.L. **tabernāculātus*.] Made with tabernacle-work, having a carved canopy. c. 1268 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 333 Over the court gate... was a riche hearme, richelye tabernacled of golde, subtilie gravin things in pinacles. 1905 *Atchannan* 23 Dec. 874/3 A good fifteenth-century tabernacled font cover, 5 ft. high.

Tabernaoler, *rare*. [*f. TABERNACLE sb. + -ER*]. One who worships in a 'tabernacle'.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1830) IV. 371 The Ebenezerites... and their... fellow Methodists, the Tabernacles.

Tabernacular (təbæmæ-kiŋlār), *a. rare*. [*f. L. type *tabernāculār-is*, *f. tabernācul-um*: see above and -AR-]. Of or pertaining to a tabernacle.

1. Of the style or character of an architectural tabernacle; constructed or decorated with open-work and tracery.

1678 *Wood Life* 28 June (O. H. S.) II. 411 An antient carved piece of tabernacular worke. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xxiii. 300 Cloisters...fronted with tabernacular or open work.

2. Savouring of the language of a 'tabernacle' or conventicle. *contemptuous*.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 89 The word 'shortcomings'... being horribly tabernacular, and such that no gentleman could allow himself to touch it without gloves. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 171 But you condemn all verse of solemn vein as canting, tabernacular in strain.

† **Taberna-culous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. tabernācul-um* TABERNACLE + -OUS: cf. *miraculous*.] = TABERNACULAR.

1696 *Brookhouse Temple Open*. 34 As his [Solomon's] Temple was the Perfection of the Tabernacle, so this City [the New Jerusalem] is the Perfection of the last Tabernaculous Dispensation of [the apocalyptic] Babylon.

† **Tabernari-ous**, *a. Obs. rare* = 0. [*f. L. tabernāri-us* belonging to booths or shops, vulgar, low + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabernari-ous*, belonging to Shops or Taverns.

Taberne, *obs. form of TABORN*.

Taberner, *obs. form of TABORNER, TAVERNER*.

Tabert, *Tabertte*, *obs. ff. TABARD, TABRET*.

† **Tabes** (tā-bēz). [*L. tabēs* wasting away, dissolution, consumption.]. 1. *Path.* Slow progressive emaciation of the body or its parts; consumption.

Common in medical Latin names of specific diseases, as *tabes dorsalis*, locomotor ataxia, *tabes mesenterica*, tuberculosis in the mesenteric glands, etc.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 258 In Tabes, or Consumptions, distempers of the lungs, head, eyes. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Tabes dorsalis*, the mourning of the spine; a wasting or consumption of the back. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 125 General paralysis is a 'tabes of the brain'.

2. Decay of trees or other plants caused by disease or injury.

1832 *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. *Planting* 70 Spontaneous bleeding, or great loss of sap, generally ends in the disease termed *tabes*. *Ibid.* 71 *Tabes*, or the wasting of trees, is brought on not unfrequently by parasitical plants.

Tabescent (tā-bēs-ent), *a.* [ad. *L. tabescent-em*, *pr. pple. of tabescere*, inceptive of *tabere* to waste away: see -ESCENT.] Wasting away.

1890 in *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* So **Tabescent**, emaciation. 1890 in *BILLINGS*.

Tabetic (tā-bet'ik), *a. and sb.* [irreg. *f. L. tabēs, tābi-*, on false analogy of words etymologically in -etic, as *diabetic*.] *A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with tabes or emaciation.

1847 WEBSTER, *Tabetic*, tabid, affected with tabes. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. No. 31. 232 The patient... has no bladder symptoms, nor any characteristic tabetic pains. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 100, I have met with cases which began with tabetic symptoms and ended in general paralysis.

B. sb. One who suffers from tabes.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 808 (He) has found the labyrinth and auditory nerve normal in tabetics with defective hearing. *Ibid.* VII. 110 Tabetics, who did not show Romberg's sign.

† **Tabi** (tā-bi). [Japanese.] Cotton stockings having the toes separate, worn by Japanese women.

1895 HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* 18 The curious *tabi* of white cotton, shoes and stockings all in one, with separated toes. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 3/2 When the whole people celebrate the rites of Shintoism... men and boys exchange their customary black foot-gear for the white *tabi* of women.

Tab'ic, *a. rare*. [irreg. *f. L. TABES + -IC*.]

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tabic*, same as *Tabetic*.

Tabid (tā-bid), *a. Now rare*. [ad. *L. tabid-us* wasting, declining, *f. tabere* to waste: see -ID. *Perh.* through *F. tabide* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Path.* Affected with tabes; wasted by disease; consumptive; marcid.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 232 Whosoever within forty daies are not perfectly cured, grow tabid. 1672 SIA T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 20 Consumptive and tabid Roots sprout more early. 1713 W. CHESLETON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 281 A Man, who did Hydropic and Tabid. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 88 Sinking... into a premature and tabid old age.

† 2. Corrupted, decomposed. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. (1653) 24 All other Creatures were produced from the tabid Carcasses by the Celestiall influx without seed. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 91 These, kept in a moist place, become tabid.

3. Causing consumption, wasting, or decline.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 140 Dry and tabid mists, which corrupt the lungs. 1895 QUILLER *Couch Wand. Heath* 92 The tabid Curse Brooded over Pelops' bears.

4. Of the nature or character of tabes; characterized by wasting away.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 136 A simple tabid fever is not so dangerous as a suppurative one. 1765 STERNK *Tr. Shandy* VII. xiv. A gradual and most tabid decline. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 92 The salacity of age... often wears away the hoary frame to the last stage of a tabid decline.

Hence **Tab'idly** *adv.*, in a tabid manner, consumptively; **Tab'idness**, emaciation, tabes.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 4 He that is 'tabidly' inclined were unwise to pass his days in Portugal. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 699 How it [Sugar] intenerates the flesh, and disposeth to 'tabidness'. 1700 C. LEIGH *Nat. Hist.*

Lanc. II. ii. § 2. 62 A tabidness of the Flesh, hot and cold fits alternately succeeding.

† **Tab'id**, *v. Obs. rare* = 1. [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To make tabid or consumptive; = **TABEFY** 1.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxv. 374 Slender Hairs... as nets to catch the dust and moats, which... we should else draw in, and tabid all our Lungs.

Tabific (tā-bif'ik), *a. rare*. [ad. *L. tabific-us*, *f. TABES*: see -FIC. Cf. mod. *F. tabifique* (Littre).] Causing tabes; consumptive, emaciating, wasting.

1669 *Address hopef. yng. Gentry Eng.* 14 Whose souls languish under the irreparable decays of tabific inactivity. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 492 The Tabific Matter deposited in the Lungs [in Phthisis]. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* p. 2717. The younger sort amongst the fair sex... have been carried off by tabific complaints.

† **Tabifical**, *a. Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -AL*: see -ICAL.] = *prec.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 636 So great is the tabifical effect of this poison of Asps. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 192 [They] that are affected with tabifical [ed. 1650 tabifical] passions, as sorrow, anxiety of minde [etc.]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 465 When compounded of others, its virtue is more tabifical.

Tabil, -ill(e), *obs. forms of TABLE*.

Tabillette, *obs. form of TABLET*.

† **Tabine**, *Obs.* App. the same as **TABBY sb. 1**, the cloth; *cf. next*.

1611 *Bk. of Rates* (Jam.). *Tabins* [ed. 1670 tabies] of silke, the elle v. l. 1626 MIDDLETON *Quiet Life* II. ii. 6 Cloth of tissue or tabine That like beaten gold will shine.

Tabinet (tā-binēt, -et). Also *tabby*, -ette. [app. an arbitrary trade-term from **TABBY**, or perhaps rather from **TABINE**.] A watered fabric of silk and wool resembling poplin: chiefly associated with Ireland.

1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. *Irel.* 201 Poplins, some of which, called tabinets, have all the richness of silk. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 162 A gown of the most beautiful Irish tabinet. 1824-3 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Confess.* Pref., Yonder she marches... in her invariable pearl-coloured tabinet. 1883 R. HALOANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 124/1 Irish Poplins and Tabinets are to be cleaned with camphine.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1818 LAOY MORGAN *Autobiogr.* (1859) 294, I am still in my Dublin tabinet gowns. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 6 Jan. 6/1 The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland... holds... levées which serve to demoralize the middle classes into dire extravagance, and a tabinet gentility. 1886 ROSA MULLHOLLAND *Marcella Grace* 1, Tabinet-weaving... is now on the wane.

Tabiter, *tabititer*, *obs. forms of TABERDAR*.

Tabitude, *rare* = 0. [ad. *L. tabitudo*, *f. stem of tabēs, tabere, tabidus* (see **TABES**, **TABID**) + -TUDE.] The state of being affected with tabes; marasmus.

1623 COCKERAM, *Tabitude*, a consumption. 1847 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Tablature (tā-blā-tūr). Also 6 *tabli*, 6-9 *table*, 7-9 *tabulature*. [app. a. *F. tablature* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.), *f. L. tabula* table; prob. in imitation of *It. tavolatura* 'any kind of Prick-song' (Florio), *f. tavolare* to board, plank, enclose with boards; also 'to set in Musike or Prick-song' (Florio): cf. late and med. *L. tabulāre* to plank, board over (Quicherat *Adiunda*; also in Du Cange) and the *L. derivatives tabulātus* boarded, *tabulātio* boarding, flooring, implying the vb.]

1. *Mus.* An old name for musical notation in general, esp. for systems differing from the ordinary staff notation; *spec.* a peculiar form of notation used for the lute and other stringed instruments, in which the lines of the staff denoted the several strings, and letters or figures were placed upon them to indicate the points at which they were to be 'stopped' with the fingers; also, a similar notation for the flute and other wind instruments, in which the lines denoted the several holes, and dots or dashes were placed upon them to indicate those which were to be stopped. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1574 (title) A briefe and plaine instruction, to set all Musike of 8 diuers Tunes in Tableture for the Lute. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 216 The plaine and sweet Harmonie of his [the Lute player's] Tableture, as they terme it. 1596 (title) A new Booke of Tableture... shewing howe to attain the knowledge to guide and dispose thy Hand to play on sundry Instruments... Whereunto is added, an Introduction to prick-song. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1046 The propositions described in the Tableture of musicians, which consisteth of five tetrachords. 1641 EVELYN *Diary Aug.* One... play'd all sorts of compositions [on a chime of bells] from the tablature before him, as if he had fingered an organ. 1724 *Short Explic. Rom. Wds.* in *Mus. Bks.*, *Tabulatura*, or *Tablature*, is the old Way of writing Musick with Letters instead of Notes. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 426 *Notes* Tableture was a system of writing the notes without the staff by means of letters... Figured bass has also been called Tableture.

fig. 1649 LOVELOCK *Poems* (1864) 121 Sound all my thoughts, and see express The tablature of my large breast. 1656 — *Ibid.* 247 What means this stately tablature, The ballance of thy streins?

2. A tabular formation or structure bearing an inscription or design; a tablet. *Obs. or arch.*

1606 FORD *Honour Triumph* iii. (1843) 25 Whose shames, were they enameled in the tablature of their forehead, it would be a hideous visour. 1641 *Arminian Nunery* in R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) I. p. cxaxi, On the Chimney-piece... there was a Manuscript Tableture with this Inscription

following [etc.]. 1786 MURPHY *Braganza* Prol. A tabature of honour. 1800 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 493 Behind the massy tabatures of death. 1844 *Ibid.* LVI. 586 Ranges of headstones showed. Each on its hoary tabature... The sculptured leer of that hyena face.

fig. 1633 *Foro Love's Sac.* i. ii. You set before you, in the tabature Of your remembrance, the becoming griefs Of a most loyal lady. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Intro. 15 The... same method... would oblige them from the tabature of human knowledge.

†3. A painting; a picture; *spec.*: see quot. 1711.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 348 In Painting we may give to any particular Work the name of Tabature, when the Work is in reality 'a Single Piece, comprehended in one View,' which constitutes a real Whole'. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 188 Influenced in his censure or applause of the whole tabature, by the predominancy or deficiency of his favorite beauty. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. xxv. 487 He prefers the Saracen's head upon a signpost before the best tabature of Raphael. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 86 This is the subject of the third tabature.

b. *collectively*. Work consisting of or of the nature of paintings or pictures. ?Obs.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 44 Images painted on Wood or Linen pay as Tabature per 100 Weight. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipw.* III. 340 The roof, where storied tabature appear'd. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 219 To dazzle us with the tabature of splendid hues and imposing forms.

c. *fig.* A 'picture' formed by description or in fancy; (*pl.*) the 'pictures' or representations of memory, or the faculty of retaining these.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii. Yielding a tabature of benevolence and public spirit. 1779 *Hist. Mod. Europe* II. lxx. 490 The transactions of this turbulent period I propose to comprehend in two extensive tabatures. 1860 BACON'S *Mor. & Hist. Wks.* (1884) 254 How beautifully and elegantly the fable has drawn two reigning characters in human life, and given two examples, or tabatures of them, under the persons of Prometheus and Epimetheus.

4. *Arch.* = ENTABLATURE 1. *rare*.

1809 A. W. WARD *tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. ii. iv. 84 The columns rise to bear the tabature of marble.

†5. *Anat.* The tabulate structure of the skull: cf. TABLE 16. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Tabature*... In Anatomy, it signifies a Division, or parting of the Skull-bones. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Tabature*, in anatomy, a division or parting of the skull into two tables.

Table (tā'b'l), *sb.* Forms: 1 *tabule*, *tabula*, 3 *tableae*, 5 *tabel*, -yl(e), -ule, 5-6 -ell(e), -il, -ille(e), -ull(e), -yll(e), 6 -ul; 2- *table*. [In OE. *tabule* wk. fem. (already a *gou*), later also *table*, ad. L. *tabula*. In ME. *table* (a 1200), a. F. *table* (11th c.), ad. L. *tabula* a flat board, a plank, a board to play on, a writing tablet, a written tablet, a writing, a list, an account, a painted tablet, a painting, a votive tablet, a flat piece of ground, prob. from same root as *taberna* TAVERN.]

L. *tabula* became by ordinary phonetic progression in Romance, *taola* (as in It.), *taola*, *taula* (in Pr.), *taule*, *taule* (in OF.), *taile* (F.=sheet of metal); but in most of the langs. these phonetic forms were superseded by others assimilated to the L., as F. *table*, Sp. *tabla*, Pg. *tábua*. The word entered Teutonic at different stages: ap. bef. 400 in WGer. as **tabul*, repr. by OHG. *zabul*, ON. *tafl*, board for a game, and OE. *tafel*, *tafel* die, tablet, ME. *Tafel*, q.v.; also later, influenced by L. OHG. *taula*, *-ela* (MHG. *taule*, *taule*, MLG. *MDu.* *tafale*, *taule*, Ger. *Du.* *tafel*, *Da.* *taule*, Sw. *tafel* table; OE. beside *tabule* bad *tabul* masc. and *tabul* fem.)

1. Ordinary senses. *A flat slab or board.

1. A flat and comparatively thin piece of wood, stone, metal, or other solid material (usually shaped by art); a board, plate, slab, or tablet; as a slab forming the top of an altar, or part of a pavement, etc., or a tablet used for ornament or other purpose; also applied to natural formations, as the laminae of a slaty rock. *Obs.* exc. in special applications: see also senses 2-4.

a 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. xi. § 2 (Camb. MS.; see ed. Miller, pp. 416, 523), Hæfdon bi mid him gehælgode fato and gehalgode tabulan [*MS.* B. gehalgode tablu, *Ō.* gehalgodne tabul] on wigbedes wrixle [*L.* *tabulam altaris vice*]. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1003 *Pe calydoyne*. In *pe bryd* table con purly pale. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 39 He layed hym downe before *pe ya(t)*, & knokkid with his tables as lepre men duse. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 35 In tablys of marbyl coryously wrought. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. III. 253 Item, for ane tabill of gold to the Kingis bonet. 1530 PALSGR. 278/a Table for an auter, *table dautel*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xx. 57 The inner part of the temple is altogether plastered and covered with great tables of Porphyre. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 100 A fair Table curiously made up with Beads likewise, to wear before their Breast. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 75. I observed by the ways side several Rocks of black Stone... which were all divided into Tables, hardly thicker than blew Slates... but joynd very close together. 1730 W. WARREN *Collect.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 225 A Marble Table for y^e Side-board on a Mohogany Stand. 1849 RUSKIN *Ess. Lamp* III. § 17. 83 The dark, flat, solid tables of leafage. 1889 *Philos. Mag.* May 409 Strata which... lie in their original horizontal position. These parts are called 'tables' by Suess.

†b. A board or plank (in quots.), a plank used as a raft after shipwreck; hence *fig.* *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 296 He... broghte him sauf upon a table, Which to the lond him hath upbore. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lv. 293 (Harl. MS.) Perfor seiyth Jerome, *Pentecoste est secunda tabula post naufragium*, Penance is the secunde table after naufragie. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huiou*

lvii. 194 We saued vs on a table of wode. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 6 Contrition of heart is a second table after shipwreck.

2. *spec.* a. A tablet bearing or intended for an inscription or device: as the stone tablets on which the ten commandments were inscribed, a memorial tablet fixed in a wall, a votive tablet, a notice-board, etc. *arch.*

c 1050 *Byrthfirth's Handboe* in *Anglia* VIII. 327 *Pera* *gentra* *getal* *baef* *seo* *tabule* *pe* *we* *markian* *willad*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Efter þan drihten him bi-tahte twa stanene tables breode on hwalche godalmiht heofde iwriten þa ten laze. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3535 And gaf to tableas of ston, And x. bodeword writen ðor-on. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6541 *pe* *tableas* *bat* *in* *hand* *he* *(Moses)* *bare* *to* *pees* *he* *þam* *brak* *right* *þar*. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) ii. 10 The table abouen his heued, on the whiche the tytle was writen, in Ebreu, Greu, and Latyn. 1543 N. HEATH *Injunctions* in *Frere Use of Sarum* II. 236 Certain prayers... conteyned in Tabylles sett in the grammerscole. 1641 *EVELYN Mem.* 4 Oct., Divers votive tables and relics. 1720 OZELL *Ver-tol's Rom. Rep.* I. vi. 311 The last Laws of the Decemvirs engraued upon Tables of Brass. 1849 JAMES Woodman viii. As stern as the statue of Moses breaking the tables.

†b. A small portable tablet for writing upon, esp. for notes or memoranda; a writing-tablet.

Often in phr. a pair (of) tables. *Obs.*

Rased table=tabula rasa: see TABULA 1 b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11087 *þam* *asked* *þan* *sir* *zachari* *Tables* and a pontel tite. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xiv. 17 Thei wryten to hym in brasen tablis. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 257 Charles... bare a peyre of tables for to write ynne. 1451 CARGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 25 He took a peyre tables, and wroot in þe wax al his desir. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 51 Rased or vnpaynted tables are apte to receaue what formes soo euer are fyrst drawn thereon. a 1594 GREENE *Yas. IV* Wks. (Ridg.) 193 Draw your tables, and write what wise I speak. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. iii. I saw one of you buy a paire of tables, c'en now. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 184/1 These things are imprinted and form'd in her as in a Table.

c. *fig.* (from a or b). *Obs.* or *arch.* 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 3 Writun... not in stony tablis, but in fleischly tablis of herte. 1599 DAVIES *Inmort. Soul* cccxxxv. All these true notes of Immortalitye in Our Hearts Tables we shall writen find. 1604 LD. MOUNTJOY *Lett.* 25 Feb. in *Moryson Hist.* II. (1617) 268, I should... sooner and more easily... haue made this Countrie a rased table, wherein shée might haue writen her own lawes. 1693 BENTLEY *Serm.* (J.), The mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason.

d. *Anc. Hist.* (a) *pl.* The tablets on which certain collections of ancient Greek and Roman laws were inscribed; hence applied to the laws themselves; esp. the Twelve Tables, drawn up by the decemviri B.C. 451 and 450, embodying the most important rules of Roman law, and forming the chief basis of subsequent legislation. (b) *New tables* (tr. L. *noue tabulae*): see quot. 1727-38.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 33 By the Law of the twelve Tables, only those were called upon the Legal or Intestate Succession of their Parents, that were in the Parent's power at the time of his Death. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *New Tables*, *Tabulae nouae*, an edict occasionally published, in the Roman commonwealth, for the abolishing all kinds of debts, and annulling all obligations. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlv. (1790) VIII. 8 In the comparison of the tables of Solon with those of the Decemvirs, some casual resemblance may be found. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. (1849) III. 156 There occurred at Rome several political changes which brought about new tables or at least a partial depreciation of contracts. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 10 The Roman law... is descended from a small body of Aryan customs reduced to writing in the fifth century B.C., and known as the Twelve Tables of Rome.

e. *First, second table*: the two divisions of the decalogue, relating to religious and moral duties respectively, held to have occupied the two 'tables of stone'. Hence *attrib.*

1560 *Maitl. Club Misc.* III. 249 Committing... adultery brekad the third command of the Second table. 1605 JAMES I *Gunsunder Plot* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 6 All the impieties and sins, that can be devised against both the first and second table, that can be devised against both the first and second table. 1672 G. NEWTON in *Life* 7. *Alteine* iv. (1838) 37 He was a second table man, a man of morals. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. 21 The great commands of the 'Second Table' are ultimately based on the relations in which all creatures stand to Him who demands our homage in the 'First Table'.

†3. A board or other flat surface on which a picture is painted; hence, the picture itself. *Obs.*

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 399 *þe* *baner* *of* *þe* *cro* *wip* *a* *crucifix* *i* *peynt* *in* *a* *table* [*L.* *in* *tabula* *depicta*]. a 1425 *St. Etie. of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 110/5 A tabil, ful wele depeynte with an ynage of oure lord crucified. 1538 STARKEV *England* i. ii. 28 After the sentence of Aristotyl, the mynd of Man fyrst of hyt selfe ys as a clece and pure tabul, wherein ys no thyng payntyd or carvyd. 1538 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 120 That he may also take the Phisicionie of her that he may ioiner her sister and ber in a faire table. 1606 PEACHAM *Art Draw-ing* 7 Cesar... redeemed the tables of Ajax and Medea for eighty talents. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 145/1 On this frame (an easel) Painters set their Cloth or Table while it is in working. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 74 My Picture is not yet dry: I will bring you this Table some Months hence. *fig.* c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxiv. Mine eye hath play'd the painter and hath steeld, Thy beauties forme in table of my heart.

†4. a. The 'board' on which chess, draughts, backgammon, or any similar game is played. *Obs.* c 1470 *MS. Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) ff. 22 This is a luperie that may neuer be mated out of the medylle of the table. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. iii. (1883) 14 Then the philosopre

began... to shewe hym the maner of the table of the chesse borde. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* ff. 280/1, I have bought a playing tabull, with xii poyntes on the one syde, and chekers on the other syde. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 67/2 Those men as break through the other and come to the opposite side of the table, are then made kings. 1801 STUART *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 437 The table for playing at goose is... divided into sixty-two small compartments arranged in a spiral form.

b. Each of the two folding leaves of a backgammon board (*inner* and *outer* table); hence in *pl.* (often pair of tables), a backgammon board (*obs.*). Also, the half of each leaf in relation to the player to whom it belongs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 376 A paire of Tabyls *tablelle*. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 136 The art of dicing and playing diuers kinds of games upon tables. 1611 COTGR., *Damier*, a Chesse-board; or, paire of Tables. 1657 North's *Pittarch*, *Add. Lives* (1676) 10 Necessitated to cast up the Cards, to shut the Tables, and to resign the Game. 1745 HOYLE *Backgam.* 22 Two Fours, two of them are to take your Adversary's Cinq Point in his Tables. 1779 MACKENZIE in *Mirror* No. 11 p. 13 [He] snatched up the tables and hit Douglas a blow on the head. 1870 HARRY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 141 The object of the game is to bring the men round to your own 'home', or inner table.

c. *Phr.* To turn the tables: to reverse the relation between two persons or parties, so as to put each in the other's place or relative condition; to cause a complete reversal of the state of affairs. In the active voice, one of the parties is said to turn the tables (upon the other), in passive, the tables are turned (sometimes † the tables turn).

(A metaphor from the notion of players reversing the position of the board so as to reverse their relative positions.) 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 290 Whosoever thou art that dost another wrong, do but turn the tables: imagine thy neighbour were now playing thy game, and thou his. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawful Taking Arms* III. 70 The tables are quite turned, and your friends have undertaken the same bad game, and play it much worse. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 31 Whensoever the Tables shall so far turn, as that we have a Mayor who will... drink to one of the contrary and opposite Party. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 134 p. 4 In short, Sir, the tables are now quite turned upon me. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* III. 165 Suppose the men of the thirteenth century could turn the tables upon us [etc.]. 1893 SLOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 33 They had won the first match, though I hoped I might yet turn the tables on them in the return.

** A raised board at which persons may sit.

5. An article of furniture consisting of a flat top of wood, stone, or other solid material, supported on legs or on a central pillar, and used to place things on for various purposes, as for meals (see 6), for some work or occupation, or for ornament.

The specific use is often indicated by a qualifying word, as in *billiard-table*, *dining-table*, *writing-table*, *work-table*, etc.: see these words. *Table dormant*, *dormant table*: see DORMANT A. 31b. See also ROUND TABLE.

a 1300, c 1330, etc. [see ROUND TABLE 1a] c 1386 *Table* dormant [see DORMANT A. 31b]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 158 Crist... over-turned in þe temple here tables and here stalles. c 1450 *Brut* 146 Next þaim, at the same table sytting þe Iustices. a 1562 G. CAVENISH *Wolsey* (1893) 227 My lord's great crosse of sylver accustomedly stode in the corner, at the table's end. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Table*, Round tables take away contention; one being as neere his meat as another. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Counsel* (Arb.) 399 A long Table, and a square Table, or Seats about the Walls. 1719 *Dz For Crusoe* i. 78 To make such necessary things as I found I most wanted, as particularly a Chair and a Table. 1853 W. IRVING in *Life & Letters* (1864) IV. 131, I see you are in the midst of hocus pocus with moving tables [etc.].

b. *Phr.* Upon the table: under consideration or discussion. To lay on or upon the table: of a legislative or deliberative body, to leave (a report, proposed measure, etc.) for the present, subject to its being considered or called up at any subsequent time; hence, sometimes, to defer its consideration indefinitely: so to lie on the table.

1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 163 The question of dipping and sprinkling never came upon the Table. 1817 EVANS *Parl. Deb.* 336 The petition was ordered to lie on the table. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn xlii*, The facts are, so to speak, all upon the table, and I will merely touch upon the main heads of my case.

6. *spec.* An article of furniture as described in 5 upon which food is served, and at or around which persons sit at a meal; often in phr. at table, at a meal or meals; for the table, for eating at a meal, for food. (Often passing into c.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 101, I haue yherde biegh men etyng atte table. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 100 He... carl bifrom his fader at the table. c 1430 LYDG. *Misc. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 67 Nat gredy at the table. c 1500 *Doctr. Gd.* *Servants* (Percy Soc.) 8 Ye seruantes that wayte upon the table. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresch's Husb.* iv. (1586) 163 They are a very good dishe for the table. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 164 You doe consecrate your tables, by setting salt-sellers and images of Gods upon the board. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 He never deigns to discourse at Table with any below a Brother Captain. 1785 HOTCOTT *Tales of Castle* (ed. 2) I. 65 Just as the family were sitting down to table. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii. He shared in the hospitality of all the best tables in the county. 1855 DZLA-MER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 19 The greening [of potatoes]... renders them unfit for table.

†b. A board (cf. sense 1) upon which food is served, placed on trestles or supports (the whole constituting a 'table' in the existing sense), and

'taken up' or removed at the conclusion of the meal. *Obs.*

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 40/18 Pro j tabula comensali cum j pare trestles.] c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 485/1 Table, mete boord that ys borne a-wey whan mete ys doon, cillabn. 15. *Adam Bel* 569 in *Hazl. E. P. II*. 162 Take vp the table, anone he bad; For I maye eate no more. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* i. iv. vi. 358 Dinner being ended, and the table taken vp.

c. transf. Provision of food for meals; supply of food; fare; = BOARD *s.* 7; entertainment of a family or guests at table; eating, feasting.

c1400 *Langl's P. Pl.* C. xvii. 322 Hus wone is to wende in pilgrimages, Ther poure men and prysouns beþ, and payef for here lyfode [vrr. fode, tabl]. 1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 Also payd for Elymesfordes table lx dayes, every day ij d. 1602 and *Pl. Return for Parnass.* ii. v. (Arb.) 30 My father... keeps an open table for all kinde of dogges. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Tenir bonne table*, to keepe a good table, to fare well. 1672 *SIR C. LYTTLETON in Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 97 The King allows mee... 10¹¹ a weeke for a table. 1722 *B. STAR tr. Mlle. de St. Phale's Mem.* i. 4 My Mother... entertained thoughts of placing me in a Convent, paying for my Table. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 598 Boarding at four dollars a week, and not a very good table at that. *Mod.* Too much addicted to the pleasures of the table.

7. Usually with defining word, as *the Lord's table, the holy table*: (a) In a church, that upon which the elements are placed at the Communion; the communion table: esp. when the rite is not regarded as a sacrifice (cf. ALTAR 2 b). (b) *transf.* The Communion.

1340 *Aenb.* 236 Godes table is þe wyuey. Þe coupe is þe chalis. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor. x. 21* Ye cannot be parte takers off the lordes table, and off the table of devyls. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bl. Comm. Prayer, Communion*, Not suffering them to be partakers of the Lordes table until he knowe them to be reconciled. 1550 *Acts Privy Coun.* (1891) 111. 170 That it was convenient to take downe the altars as thinges abused, and in lieu of them to sett up tables as thinges moste meete for the Supper of the Lorde, and most agreeable to the first constitution. 1552 *Bl. Comm. Prayer, Communion*, The Table haung at the Communion tyme a fayre white linnen clothe vpon it. 1678 *EVELYN Diary* 22 Mar. Now was our communion table plac'd altar-wise. 1711 *Kenn Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 203 Jn in the midst was th' Holy Table plac'd, Where it the Past'ral Chair directly fac'd. a 1751 *Donouice Hymn*, My God, and is Thy table spread? 1890 *Br. W. W. How Hol. Communion* i. 66 You will now have some little space of time for private prayer and meditation... before you go up to the Holy Table. 1902 *T. M. LINDSAY Ch. & Min. in Early Cent.* vi. 254 After the celebration the faithful, who all remained in the church, came forward to the 'Table'.

b. In Presbyterian churches, applied also to each dispensing of the Sacrament on a Communion Sabbath.

Formerly, it was usual to have three or more 'tables', one after another; it is still common to have two. *To fence the table*: see FENCE v. 9.

1709 [see FENCE v. 9]. 1724 *T. BOSTON Mem.* 24 Aug. I communicated at the fourth table. 1840 *R. McCHURCH in Mem. v.* 132 At the last table every head seemed bent like a bulrush while A. B. spoke.

8. transf. A company of persons at a table.

c1330-1485 [see ROUND TABLE 1 c]. 1532 *MORE Confut. Titulæ* iii. 177 Lyke a iugler that conuayeth his galles so craftily, that all the table spyeth them. 1890 *Dovle White Company* ix, King Arthur and all his table could not have done more.

b. The company at dinner or at a meal.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham. v. i.* 211 Your flashes of Merriment that were wont to set the Table on a Roar. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 15 He... carries me the first dish, in defiance of the frowns and whispers of the table. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. 176. 424 His flashes of wit and humour keep the table in a roar.

c. An official body of persons who sit at a table for the transaction of business; = BOARD *s.* 8 b. *Obs.* exc. in special connexions.

The Tables in Sc. Hist., the permanent committees formed in 1638, to defend the Presbyterian system, by whom the *National Covenant* was framed. *Table of Magnates* and *of Deputies*, the two divisions of the Hungarian Diet.

1606 *BAVSKETT Civ. Life* 8, I my selfe can testifie with how good contentment of all the table you did serue so many yeares. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 40 For the foirsaid ryot, and for the upbraiding of the table, by saying that he was committit to ward without ane fault. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iii. § 52 Committees of dexterous men have been appointed out of the Table to do the business of it. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1655) 149 In despite of the Kings Proclamation, [they] erected Four Tables, one of the Nobility, another of the Gentry, a third of the Burroughs, a fourth of the Ministers; these four were to prepare and digest what was to be propounded at the General Table. 1665 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 11. 336 Impositions without parliament, commitments by counsell table. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 96 There were then two elections in being, one made by y^e Lord Mayor in y^e presence & wth y^e consent of a Table of Aldermen & Sheriffs, & another by y^e Lord Mayor singly, in y^e presence of a Table of Aldermen & Sheriffs. 1890 *BLAIR Bellesheim's Hist. Cath. Ch. Scot.* IV. 5 The National Covenant... was framed by four committees called the Tables.

9. A table on which some game of chance is played; a gaming-table; also, the company of players at such a table.

1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 15 ¶ 11, I perpetually embarrassed my partner, and soon perceived the contempt of the whole table gathering upon me. 1770 *FOOTE Lame Lover* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 80 Lady Cicely... has six tables every Sunday. 1826 *DISRAELI Vio. Grey v. xiii.* The Plan will be for two to bank against the table. 1899 *W. COLLINS*

Haunted Hotel iii. 21 A gambler at every 'table' on the Continent.

*** *A tabulated arrangement or statement.*

10. An arrangement of numbers, words, or items of any kind, in a definite and compact form, so as to exhibit some set of facts or relations in a distinct and comprehensive way, for convenience of study, reference, or calculation. Now chiefly applied to an arrangement in columns and lines occupying a single page or sheet, as the multiplication table, tables of weights and measures, a table of logarithms, astronomical tables, insurance tables, TIME-TABLES, etc. But formerly sometimes merely: An orderly arrangement of particulars, a list.

c1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 545 Hise tables toletanes forth he brought Ful wel corrected ne ther lakked nought. c1391 — *Astrol.* ii. § 45 So many zeres, monythis, & dayes entere in-to thy tabelis of thy mene mote. c1400 *PRYMER* (1891) 13 In this table men mowe knowe... what day schal be Ester day. 1553 *EDEM Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The most parte of Globes and mapes are made after Ptolemeus Tables. 1617 *MOYSON Ilin. To Rdr.*, A briefe Table expressing the value of the small Coynes most commonly spent. 1660 *J. MOORE Arith.* ii. § 5 All decimal Arithmetick is brought to that scale or degree... as appears by the Table in the beginning of my other Book. 1674 *The Multiplication-table* [see MULTIPLICATION 6]. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 421 ¶ 8 A Table of the principal Contents in each Paper. 1758 *RRID tr. Macquer's Chem.* i. 159 Explanation of the Table of Affinities. 1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* iii. 221 A statistical table, on which he had in a regular manner taken the whole province of New Mexico... giving latitude, longitude, and population. 1858 *BUCKLE Civilt.* (1864) II. ii. 182 Tables of mortality. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* i. 464 Table of Atomic Weights.

† **b. absol.** = Table of contents (CONTENT *s.* 1 2 b): a concise and orderly list of contents, or an index; in quot. 1460 applied to a concordance. *Obs.*

1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 154 He was eke the first begynner of the Concordauns, which is a tabil out to the Bibil. c1550 *H. LLOYD Treas. Health.* The table of this booke. 1583 (*title*) *The Newe Testament... with a Table or Concordance*, Englished by L. Tomson. 1614 *SELOM Titles Hon. Pref. Bijl.* Out of the Title, Table, and Contents of the Chapters... the Summe and Method discover themselves. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1722) I. 393 A Table to the First Volume. 1844 *J. JOHNSON Typogr.* I. 317 The Work contains three Prologues and a Table, which occupy nine leaves.

† **c.** A statement of particulars or details in a concise form, so as to be exhibited at one view, as in a broadside; a synoptical statement; a document embodying such a statement. In quot. a 1577 fig. a sketch, plan, scheme. *Obs.*

1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* xviii. 260 b, *margin*, The Protestaunts answer to the table of outlawery. a 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Comm. Eng.* (1609) 134 This being as a project or table of a Commonwealth truly laid before you. 1593-4 (Mar. 20) *Proclam. Privy Coun.* in *Arb. Garner* i. 292 In this brief Table is set down the punishment appointed for the offenders. 1599 *MASSINGER*, etc. *Old Law* ii. i, He bought a table, indeed, Only to learn to die by't.

† **d.** *Geographical table*: a map or chart. *Obs.*

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 106 A chorographical table or mappe of Britaine. 1654 *tr. Martini's Cong. China* A iij b, I thought it good to prefix a little Geographical table of the Countries, and chief Cities, which might serve as a guide to conduct the eye of the understanding.

e. *Tables*: the common arithmetical tables, as the multiplication table and those of money, weights, and measures, esp. as learnt at school.

1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iii. 125 (*Village School-mistress*) She is going to be a governess... and it's to be hoped the little ladies will take kindly to their tables. 1893 *K. GRAHAM Pagan Papers* (1894) 127 He had 'gone into tables', and had been endowed with a new slate.

II. Special and technical senses (chiefly arising out of sense 1).

† **11. pl.** *Tables*, formerly the ordinary name of BACKGAMMON (*Obs.* since c1750); app. orig. the 'men' or pieces used in playing early forms of this game: cf. med.L. *tabulæ*, OF. *tables*, ON. *tafla*, pl. *töflur*, in same sense.

Chiefly in the phr. to play at (the) tables, OF. *juer as tables* (*Chans. Rol.* 11th c.). In this application the name has in later use been often associated with *s.* 4 b.

[a 700 *Epinal Gl.* 6 *Alea* tablae. c725 *Corp. Gl.* 110 *Alea* tebl.] 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 3965 Wip playenge atte tables oper atte chekere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28338 (Cott.), I ha me liked... til idel gammes, chess and tablis. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13392 Somme pleide wyþ des & tables. c1386 *CHAUCER Parson's T.* ¶ 719 Now comth basardrie with hise apurtenaunces as tables and Raffes. 1477 *Surties Misc.* (1888) 25 John Coke suffers men to play in his hous at the tabler for money by nyghtes. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 149 b, A proclamation... against all vnlawfull games... in all places, Tables, Dice, Cardes, and Boules, were taken and brent. 1665 *PRYMS Diary* 21 Sept. After losing a crowne betting at Tables, we walked home. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 10 Tables & Draughts are allowed, yet must they not play by them for Money. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. xxii, Full well at tables can he play, And sweep at bowls the stake away.

12. Arch. a. A general term for a horizontal projecting course or moulding, as a cornice; a string-course. Usually with defining word, as *base-table*, *bench-t.*, *corbel-t.*, *earth-t.*, *grass-t.*, *ground-t.*, *water-t.*: see these words.

13. *Gav. & Gr. Knt.* 789 Ande eft a ful huge hegt hit haled vpon lofte, Of harde bewen ston vp to be tabel. 1447-8 *Corbel table* [see CORBEL *s.* 3]. 1646 *Ground-table*

[see GROUND *s.* 18]. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 472/1 The Foot Table, is a Square Corner standing out at the bottom, or middle sides of the Gable end. 1845 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3) 357 The word table, when used separately without any adjunctive term to point out its position, appears to have signified the cornice, but it is very usually associated with other epithets which define its situation, as *base-table*, *earth-table*, or *ground-table*, *bench-table*, *corbel-table*, &c. *Ibid.*, *Earth Table*, or *Ground Table*, and *Grass Table*, the plinth of a wall... or lowest course of projecting stones immediately above the ground.

b. A member consisting of a flat vertical surface, usually of rectangular form, plain or ornamented, sunk in or projecting beyond the general surface of a wall, etc.; a panel.

1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* No. 6. 113 In Plate 6. s is the Table. 1703 *MAUNDELL Journ. Jerns.* (1721) 37 A large Table plain d in the side of the Rock. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Federal*, The generality of architects... use tables or panels, either in relievio or creux, in the dyces of pedestals. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 594 Table, projecting or raised. *Ibid.*, Table, taking; one not perpendicular to the horizon. 1876 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* i. v. When the surface is rough, frosted, or vermiculated, from being broken with the hammer, it is called a *rusted table*.

13. † a. A plot of ground for planting; a bed. Cf. TABLEMEAL. *Obs.* rare.

c1440 *Pallad. on Hush.* i. 810 Mark oute thi tables [gloss beddes], ichon by hem selve. *Ibid.* ii. 99 [heading *De tabulis vinearum*] The tables for thi vines maist thou make... as the list, or as thi lande Wol axe.

b. A flat elevated tract of land; a table-land, plateau; a flat mountain-top; also *Geol.* applied to a horizontal stratum.

1587 *HARRISON England* i. i. 1/2 Albeit the continent hereof... lieth as it were a long table betweene the two seas. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 428 There was a Region, called by Ptolemeus, *Randa marocstra*, wherein he placeth the eleventh Table of Asia. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 13 The ascent to the Sugar-loafe and Table [Table Mountain], two Hills so named. 1869 *TOKEN Highl. Turkey* i. 155 A valley... nearly... filled up from side to side by a level table of land. 1888 *J. D. WHITNEY Names & Places* 181 (Cent. D.) The flat summits of mountains are sometimes called 'tables', and especially in California, where there are several 'table mountains'... capped usually with horizontal or table-like masses of basalt.

c. A flat hedge-bank: see quot. *dial.*

1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 574 The hedger lays them, with the grass side downwards, upon the edges of the set-sods... pushing them under and as if to support the thorn roots with them. These... are called the *table*.

14. Palmistry. The quadrangular space between certain lines in the palm of the hand: see quots., and cf. *table-line* in 22.

c 1460 *METHAM Wks.* 86 The fourthe lyne ys the tabyl lyne, for that parte off the hand ys clepyd the tabyl the qwyche ys be-tweene the myd lyne and the tabyl lyne. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. 11. 167 If anle man in Italie have a fairer table which doth offer to sweare vpon a booke, I shall haue good fortune. 1625 *SHIRLEY Love Tricks* v. i. (1631) 63 In this table Lies your story; tis no fable, Not a line within your hand But I easily vnderstand. 1653 *R. SANDERS Physiogn.* 87 This space is called the Table of the hand, which hath on the one side the Mensal Line, on the other the middle Natural Line. 1883 *FRITH & HERON-ALLEN Chiromancy* 138 The Quadrangle is that portion of the human hand comprised between the line of the Head and the line of the Heart, and between the line of Fate and the line of Apollo. It is sometimes called the table of the Hand.

15. † a. A small cake of some drug or confection: = TABLET *s.* 3. *Obs.*

1580 *FRAMPTON Monard's Dial.* Yron 162 Then take a small table of rosade of a sweete smell. 1621 *VENNER Tobacco* (1650) 420 Tables made with an Ounce or two of fine Sugar dissolved in Fennell water.

b. A large flat circular disk, plate, or sheet of crown-glass, being the form in which it is made.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 385/2 A Table is a broad peece of Glass neere a yard, some more, square, it is also called a Tablet. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Glass*, The number of tables annealed at a time. *Ibid.*, Ratcliff crown glass... the tables being of a circular form, about three foot six inches in diameter. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 420 The glass is bought by the crate, which consists of twelve tables. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 144 The 'table' of crown glass is from four to five feet across.

c. A crystal of flattened or short prismatic form. 1796 *KIRWALL Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 362 Crystallized in rhomboidal tables. 1805-17 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 106 Table... is but a very short prism. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* (1862) 111. 542 The acid benzoate of potash... in colourless, pearly tables... sparingly soluble in water.

d. A sheet (of lead).

1809 *BAWDURN Domesday Bk.* 294 These manors paid in King Edward's time... five cartloads of lead of fifty tables [orig. *v. planstratas plumbi de l tabulii*].

16. Anat. Each of the two dense bony layers of the skull, separated by the diploe.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 3 If a Fracture happen in the Cranium, with contusion and depression of both the Tables thereof. 1799 *HOOPER Med. Diet.*, *Diploe*... the spongy substance between the two tables of the skull. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s. v.*, The inner or vitreous table is compared to porcelain, and is close-grained and brittle.

17. A flat plate, board, or the like, forming part of a mechanism or apparatus.

† **a.** The face or dial-plate of a clock or watch. a 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. 326 To fit the Table with Divisions suitable to the Hours. *Ibid.* vi. 341 The Wheels, and the Balance, and the Case, and Table.

b. In various manufactures, A flat metal plate

(often movable or adjustable) for supporting something to be operated upon, etc.; the plate with a raised rim on which plate-glass is made.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Glass*. The table of glass is now in its last perfection... When taken out, they lay it on a table of copper. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 200 Another essential part of the apparatus consists in flat tables whereon the plates of glass are cast. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 238 By turning the wheel, the table E is drawn between the cylinders, the counterpoise F rising accordingly. 1839 *Uz. Dict. Arts* 590 Whenever the melted glass is poured out, two men spread it over the table. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2177/2 The shaping-machine... has two tables for holding work both of which are movable up and down... and longitudinally. 1892 [see *table-loader* in 22].

c. (See quot.)

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 337 M. Duhamel's drill is fastened to the fore-carriage of a common plough. The hind part consists of a plank... at least three inches thick, which is called the table.

d. In an organ: (a) The upper part of the sound-board, above the sound-board bars and grooves, perforated with holes for admitting air to the pipes. (In quot. 1852 applied to the sound-board bars.) (b) The upper board of the bellows.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 52 These partitions are called *grooves*, and the ledges... by which they are separated, *tables*. 1882 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 49 The top of the sound-board, technically called the table. 1887 W. E. DICKSON *Organ-Build.* vi. 72 Organ-bellows... consist of three main boards, namely, the middle board, the top board or table [etc.].

e. The board or bar in a draw-loom to which the tails of the harness are attached (Knight, 1877).

f. *Shipbuilding*. = COAK sb. 1, q. v.

cf. TABLE v. 6, TABLET vbl. sb. 7.

g. *Plain table* (surveying instrument): see PLANE-TABLE.

18. a. The upper horizontal surface of a table diamond or a brilliant. b. Short for TABLE DIAMOND; also applied to other precious stones cut in a similar form.

1530 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* IV. No. 6783 (P. R. O.), iij diamantes wherof ij poynted and ij tables. 1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 14 Ane grete diamond sett in table for the quenis spousing ring. 1793 *Leont. Gaz.* No. 3929/4 Two single Stone Diamond Rings, Tables. 1751 D. JEFFERIES *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) Explan. Techn. Terms, The Table is the large horizontal plane, or face, at the top of the brilliant. 1867 W. POLE in *Macm. Mag.* III. 184/2 The apex of the upper pyramid is cut off to a considerable extent, and the large facet thus formed is called the table. 1904 *19th Cent.* July 136 A necklace of carnelian, 'cut in tables', is deemed worthy of being banded down to posterity as an heirloom.

19. *Perspective*. A name for the perspective plane, or 'plane of the picture': see PLANE sb. 3 d. (cf. sense 3.)? Obs.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Table*, in perspective, denotes a plain surface, supposed to be transparent, and perpendicular to the horizon. 1876 in *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*

20. = TABULA 2.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

III. *Attrib. and Comb.*

21. a. Simple attrib.: in sense 5, 'of a table': as *table-drawer*, *-head*, *-leg*; in sense 6, 'of the dinner-table': as *table-companion*, *-fellow*, (*-fellowship*), *friend*, *guest*, *jester*, *-mate*, *-parasite*, *-patron*, *-peer* (= companion), *-servant*, *-steward*; *table argument*, *collection*, *conference*, *conversation*, *fellowship*, *gratification*, *manner*, *philosophy*; of implements, etc. used at table, as *table-fork*, *-furniture*, *-garnish*; of articles of food or drink, consumed or adapted for consumption at table, as *table ale*, *beer*, *bird*, *cider*, *dainty*, *delicacy*, *drink*, *fish*, *fruit*, *honey*, *mustard*, *potato*, *salt*. b. Objective, etc., as *table-jogging*, *-serving*, *-setting*, etc. c. Having the form of a table; having a wide horizontal surface on which things may be placed, as *table-cabinet*, *-screen*, *-stage*, etc.; *table-formed*, *table-like* adjs.

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Atlewruf*, 'table ale. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii, Mrs. Wickam... takes more table-ale than usual. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 200 It is hard I confesse to call in question for all that is spoken at table; and yet this should not have been a 'table argument. 1643 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 435, 2 hogsheds of strong beere, 1 hogshedd of 'table beere. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 207 Table-beer should have the characters of an ale, not of porter. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 22 Aug. 4/2 The capercalzie, as a 'table bird... will prove a disappointment. 1851 MANTELL *Petrif. fact.* iii. § 1, 136 The floor [of a room in Brit. Mus.] being occupied by twenty-six 'Table-cabinets. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 May 6/4 There are many families who make it a habit to have a 'table collection each week for some religious or philanthropic work. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Commensal*, a 'Table-companion. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1876) 107 His next set of friends were mere table companions. 1712 ADORSON *Spect.* No. 495 P 9 This shuts them out from all 'Table Conversation. 1802 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Belgrave & Motions* Wks. 1812 IV. 523 Every 'table dainty, flesh and fish. 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Cathc.* xvi. 137 To look in the 'table-drawer, for a little book. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* i. (1818) I. 65 The 'table-drink of the poorest peasantry. 1902 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 208 The 'table-fellow of Duke Humfrey, & Tantalus, might learn of him to curse Iupiter. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1899) 356 I was meditating in what way this grisly featured table-fellow might... be accosted. 1903

Hibbert *Jrnl.* Mar. 614 James's scruples about 'table-fellowship between Jewish and Gentile believers in Gal. ii. 12. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 435/2 Pickrel were better 'table-fish. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 110 The scores should be pricked with a 'table-fork or small pointed wooden pin. a 1843 *Southey Comm. pl. Bk.* (1849) IV. 408 The mountains are 'table-formed. 1886 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 135 We must shun such parasites, who are but saluting and 'table friends. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 293 The Fig-apple is a good 'Table-Fruit. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 11 The 'table garnish was not very extensive, a few wooden platters, some knives and spoons... were the principal articles. 1773 MELMOTH *Remarks on Cato* 229 (Jod.) A moderate indulgence... in the 'table gratifications. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* Wks. (Rldg.) 188/1, I found 'table-guests to eat me and my meat. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 264 Battus from the 'table-head... Gives judgment with decisive air. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herewo.* xix. At the table-head... sat... the new Lord of Bourne. 1571 GOLDING *Cabin on Ps.* xxxv. 16 Y^e 'tablejesters, which gave their verdict of his death among the cups. 1891 *Fall Mall G.* 39 Oct. 2/1 There was a certain amount of 'table-jogging and spilling of liquors. c 1870 TENNYSON in *Daily News* 1 Mar. (1898) 7/5, I am convinced that God and the ghosts of men would choose something other than mere 'table-legs through which to speak to the heart of man. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 4/7 What the Americans would call his 'table-manners'. 1624 GATAKER *Marriage Praier* 20 [Woman] was... given to man, not to be a play-fellow, or a bed-fellow, or a 'table-mate, only with him... but to be a yoke-fellow, a work-fellow, a fellow-labourer with him. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 192/1 Leaving a cake behind, fit for making the common 'table-mustard. 1751 WARBURTON in *Pope's Wks.* (1806) IV. 7 A detected Slanderer, a 'Table-Parasite, a Church-Buttock, and a Party-Writer. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 14, I knowe you are no 'table patrones. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Law* 843 God's pensioner, and Angel's 'Table-peer, O Israel! 1576 R. JONES (title) *The Schoolemaster*; or Teacher of 'Table Philosophie. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 34 It is another Table-Philosophy, that I fancies. 1807 VANDOVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 200 The produce of the 'table potatoe crop seldom falls short of 350 bushels. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 84 Common 'table salt crystallises in this form. 1882 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensl.* i. vii. 85 The fleece, gathered carefully with both hands is conveyed to a long 'table-screen. 1882 FLOVER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 163 He had appointed himself 'table servant. 1907 *Philippine Education* Sept. 46/1 We had a few lessons in 'table-setting. 1897 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 88 Below the 'table-stage is the secondary or sub-stage.

22. Special Combs.: table-allowance, an allowance of money for provisions (= *table money* (a)); table-almanac, an almanac on a single sheet or card; table-anvil, a small anvil adapted to be screwed to a table for bending plates of metal or wires, making small repairs, etc. (Knight 1877); table-balas: see BALAS, and cf. TABLE DIAMOND, RUBY; table-bat [BAT sb. 2 11], ? a horizontal stratum of 'bat' or shale in a bed of coal; table-bed: see quot.; table-bell, a small hand-bell placed upon the table for summoning attendants; table-bit: see quot.; table-carpet, a woollen table-cloth (see CARPET sb. 1); table-centre, a piece of embroidery, decorated work, etc., for the centre of a table, placed over the table-cloth; table-churn, a churn placed upon a table; table-clamp, a clamp for fastening something to a table; table-clock, a clock that is or may be placed on a table; table-couch, a couch for reclining on at table; table-counter, a counter of the form of a table; table-cover, a cloth of wool or other fabric used for covering a table permanently or when not in use for meals (= TABLE-CLOTH b); table-coverer, an attendant who 'covered' the table, i.e. laid the cloth, etc. for a meal (see COVER v. 1 2 d); table-crumb, a crumb that falls from the table at a meal; table-decker = table-coverer; table-discourse, discourse at table, table-talk; table-faced a. = TABLE-OUT (see sense 18); table-flap, a hinged flap or 'leaf' at the end or side of a table, which can be raised so as to extend the surface; table-gesture [GESTURE sb. 2], posture or attitude at table, i.e. at a meal; table-glass, (a) glass made in 'tables' (see 15 b), crown-glass; (b) a glass (drinking-vessel) for use at table; table-gospeller, one who makes table-talk of the gospel; one whose religion is mere talk; table-grinder, 'a form of grinding-bench' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877); table-ground, flat elevated ground (cf. TABLE-LAND); table-knife, a knife used at table, esp. one of the shape or size used in cutting the meat small; table-knight, a knight who sits at some one's table, spec. at the ROUND TABLE; table-lathe, a small lathe clamped to a table when in use; table-leaf [LEAF sb. 12 c], (a) = table-flap; (b) any additional piece which can be inserted so as to extend the surface of a table; also attrib. table-leaf joint, the form of joint, with one part convex and the other concave, used in a hinged table-leaf; table-lifting, the lifting of a table by supposed spiritual agency (cf. TABLE-TURNING); table-line, in *Palmistry*, a line running from beneath the little finger to the base of the index-finger, forming the

upper boundary of the 'table'; table-linen, linen for use at table, as table-cloths and table-napkins; table-loader, one who loads the hoist-table of a lift; table-maid, a domestic servant who lays the table and waits at meals; table-maker, a joiner who makes tables; table-matter (Printing) = table-work; table-money, (a) an extra allowance of money made to the higher officers in the British army and navy for table expenses; (b) a charge made in some clubs for the use of the dining-room; also, an extra charge in some restaurants; table-monument, a monument consisting of a 'table' (sense 2 a); a monumental tablet; table-mountain, a flat-topped mountain; spec. the name of the mountain which rises behind Cape Town; table-moving, the moving of a table by supposed spiritual agency (cf. TABLE-TURNING); table-musio, music in parts, so printed (as in some early books of madrigals, etc.) that the performers, sitting at opposite sides of a table, can read their respective parts from the same page or opening; table-napery = table-linen; table-napkin, a napkin used at meals to protect the clothes from being soiled, to wipe the fingers, etc.; table-pew, a large pew containing the communion-table, as formerly usual in some Presbyterian and other churches; table-picture, a picture painted on a 'table' (sense 3); table-plain, an elevated plain, a table-land; table-plane, a plane for making rule-joints in table-flaps, etc.; table-plank, a plank serving as a table when placed upon supports; cf. 6 b; table-plate, (a) articles of plate (PLATE sb. 15), for use at meals; (b) a plate (usually of earthenware) from which food is eaten at table; (c) a flat metal plate on which pulverized gold or silver ore is treated with mercury in the process of amalgamation; table-play, play at 'tables' or backgammon; so table-player, table-playing; table-prayers, a name for the communion service, or a part of it, read at the communion-table, but without administration; table-rent: see quot.; table-rock, a flat-topped rock; table-room, room or place at table, i.e. at meals; board; table-saw, a small saw fitted to a table and worked by a treadle; table-service, (a) the Communion service (in Presbyterian churches); (b) service or attendance at table; (c) a set of utensils for the table, as a dinner-service; table-shore, *Naut.*, a low level shore; table-sod, in hedging, one of the sods forming the 'table' (sense 13 c); table-song, (a) *Gr. Antiq.*, a song sung by the guests at a banquet in turn; (b) a part-song such as is sung in a German *liederstapel* or choral society (*Cent. Dict.*); table-spar, a name for WOLLASTONITE, also called *tabular spar*, occurring in 'tables' or flat crystals; table-sport, sport or play at table; in quot., an object of sport or mockery at table, the butt or laughing-stock of a company; table-tapping = TABLE-RAPPING; table-tennis, a parlour game resembling lawn-tennis, played upon a table = PINO-PONG; table-tilting, -tipping, the tilting or tipping of a table by supposed spiritual agency (cf. TABLE-TURNING); so table-tipper, one who practises table-tipping; table-tomb, a tomb in the Roman catacombs containing a burial-chest with a flat cover; any tomb in some way resembling a table; table-top, (a) the upper surface of a table; (b) a flat top of a hill, rock, etc.; table-topped (-tpt) a., having a flat top like that of a table; table-tree, an adjustable table-like rest mounted on a lathe; table-turf = table-sod; table-vessel, a vessel for use at table; such vessels collectively (*obs.*); table-water, water (esp. a mineral water) suitable for drinking at table; table-wheel: see quot.; table-work (Printing), the setting up of tables (sense 10), or of matter between column rules; *concr.* printed matter of this kind, as distinguished from ordinary letterpress. See also TABLE-BOARD, -BOOK, -CLOTH, etc.

1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) V. 598, I beg that you will draw a 'table allowance of thirty shillings a day. 1621 *Stationers' Register* (Arb.) IV. 11 'Table allowance on a sheet of paper. 1530 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. No. 6789 (P. R. O.) A goodly carkeyn with a favyr 'table balasse. 1712 F. BELLIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 The 'Table-Bat, next under the Rubble Iron-Stone. 1773 JOHNSON, 'Tablebed, a bed of the figure of a table. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Tablebell, a small hand-bell for summoning domestics or office attendants. 1843 HOTZAPPEL *Turning* II. xxiv. 539 The spoon-bit... the 'table-bit, for making the holes for the wooden joints of tables, [is] of this kind. 1715 J. CHAFFLOW *Way Rich* (1717) 244 'Table-carpet or bed-coverlets. 1902 *Lady's Realm* X. 616 This white satin 'table-centre is decorated with ribbon, lace, braid, and embroidery. 1844 STRAETHEN *Bk. Farm* III. 906 For this purpose, there is perhaps none better than

the 'Table-churn. 1774 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 121/1 A 'table-clock, a silver spoon, and a silk gown. 1877 C. GRIEKE *Christ* 1871. 1879 704 Lazarus reclined with him on the 'table-couch. 1667 in *Pettus Fodina Reg.* (1670) 36 One 'Table-courier with Cupboards, Shelves, etc. 1851 MAXHEW *Land. Labour* 1. 388 Sellers of Japanned 'table-covers. The glazed table-covers. 1864 WEBSTER, *Table-covers*, a cloth for covering a table, especially at other than meal-times. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 33) II. 111. 220 'Table-Coverer to the Chaplains. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 255 Till, more familiar grown, the 'table-crums Attract his [the redbreast's] slender feet. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 34 Where little birds. Light on the floor, and peck the table-crums. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 33) II. 111. 228 'Table-Deckers. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Misc. d'Arleley* (1887) 755 The whole Palace from Gold Stick in Waiting down to the Table-Deckers. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Table*, 'Table-discourse is an excellent Schoolmaster. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 395 It is their table discourse that we shall be ruined. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 366 The other ring is also of gold, with a square 'table-faced diamond. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Table-slab, the leaf of a folding-table. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 8 They, using the liberty of that power, had appointed sitting or standing, rather than kneeling, as judging either of them a more proper 'table gesture than it. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 241 Many, though they concede a table-gesture will hardly allow this usual way of Session. 1777-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Glass*, The same for window, or 'table glass, as for round glass. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 208 White flint, or English crystal, generally used for table-glasses. 1610 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 374 O that the 'table-gossellers of our time, would consider aright this terrible judgement. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 157/1, I had the satisfaction to discover the spoor of three bucks on a piece of rocky 'table-ground on the highest summit of the range. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bh. Nurture* 334 in *Babes Bk.*, Take a loof of trenchurs in by lift hand, pan take by 'table knife. 1870 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 282 To work, at his business, as a table-knife cutler. c. 1805 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 235/2 This tendency is sometimes manifested in depositing silver upon table-knives and forks. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* 1. 18 In his erecting of that strange Order of 'Table-Knights, instituted, in contempt of Apollo. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 69 Some hold he was a table-knight of thine. The Red Knight, he. 1883 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* 1. 248 He would have really 'explicated the whole nonsense' of 'table-lifting. c. 1460 'Tabyl lyne (see sense 14 above). 1611 COTGR. *Mensale*, The table-line in the hand; (a term of Palmistry). 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 45 He that bath the Table-line broad and well-coloured he is jocund and courageous. 1680 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1500/4 A large black Trunk filled with Diaper-Table-Linnen and Sheets. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S. xxvi*, Continuing her inspection of the table-linen. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Table-loaders, synonymous with 'lift-loaders'. 1895 *Cath. News* 16 Nov. 2 She had been 'tablemaid to a clergyman. c. 1515 *Cocke Lovell's B. (Percy Soc.)* 10 'Table makers, sylke dyers, and shepers. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 283 'Table-matter is generally braced in, when it wants driving out in width. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 467 The old screw, saves half his 'table-money, and gives you stuff to drink only fit to send down the scuppers. 1901 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 7/1 In the lower-priced restaurants it is called 'table money, and in the higher-priced ones placed under the captivating heading of *covert*. 1761 *Biogr. Dict.* IV. 200 A handsome 'table monument of blue marble was raised over his [Drayton's] grave. 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 162 On approaching the Cape, a very remarkable eminence may be discovered, called the 'Table-mountain from its appearance. 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorks. Coast* (1828) 67 Extensive flats, nearly level, as in what are called Table mountains. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 95 When the erosion cuts the lava-sheet along parallel lines, it gives rise to the forms known as 'table-mountains'. 1853 *Ann. Reg.* 66 The faith in question is termed 'Table-moving'. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. vii. 449 Circles began to be formed in my native town, for the purpose of table-moving. 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, 'Table music, compositions intended to be sung by several persons sitting at a table. 1859 Mrs. GASKELL *Round Sofa* 331 Some fine yarn she was having spun for 'table-napery. 1564 *Will. f. Smyth* (2 Morrison & Crimes, Somerset Hou.), A fine 'table napkin with blew clovdes. c. 1569 DRUM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV.* Wks. (1711) 74 Girded about him with a towel or table-napkin, of a comely and reverend aspect. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii, A handful of soft moss served the purposes of a table-napkin. 1897 *Surgeon Autobiog.* iv. 26 In front of the pulpit, was the 'table-pew, wherein sat the elders of the congregation. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* II. (1620) 7 Gazing upon a 'table picture. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xxiii. 166 A graceful slope, swells up to a broad 'table-plain on the mountain. 1626 in *Ment. Fountains* (Surtees) 305 One bed of wainscott, and also three 'table planks. 1660 V. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 446 The Queen's 'table plate. 1705 tr. *Borman's Guinea* 272 As broad as a common Table-Plate. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 329 Amalgamation in batteries, on table-plates, in pans, and on a second set of table-plates on a floor below. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 490 Thy taurine gate, and 'table playe, thy cardes, thy dyce. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* (1589) 317 Plato compared our life to table-play. 1631 R. BIVFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 152 Let no Table-play carry away the mind. c. 1450 *Medulla* (Cath. Angl. 376), *Aliator*, a 'tabyl playere. 1631 *Celestina* I. 15 Your Table-players, and other Gamesters never lose, but they peale forth her prayes. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1579) 55 'Table playing and Chess playing may be used of any men moderately. 1862 *Union* 11 Apr. Anything more dreary than 'Table prayers' at eleven o'clock we cannot conceive. 1701 *Cowell's Interpr.*, 'Table-Rents, *Redditus ad mensam*, rents paid to Bishops or Religious Prelates, reserved or appropriated to their Table or House-keeping. 1853 Mrs. MOODIE *Life in Clearings* 365 The fall of that large portion of the 'table-rock has made the alteration. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* II. ii. For 'table-rooms, I feed on those that cannot be rid of me. 1823 CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1849) II. xv. 395 She allowed me to continue the 'table-service

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in the way I had found to be most convenient. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 99 In table-service his attendance was impartial. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Service*, 'Table-service, a set of utensils for the table. 1866 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 2/5 The President, handed to him the handsome table service which he had given to be run for. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Table-shore, *Naut.*, a low, level shore. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 461 As the crest of some slow-arching wave, Heard in dead night along that table-shore, Drops flat. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 575 The assistant throws the springs of the sides and bottom of the ditch upon the hedge-bank, immediately behind the 'table-sod. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. IV. 109 [Archilochus] was the earliest popular and successful composer of 'table-songs or Skolia. 1836 BRANDR *Chem.* (ed. 4) 860 There are some minerals, and among them 'table-spar or Wollastonite, which are silicates of lime. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 160 Let me for ever be your 'Table-sport. 1854 J. G. MACWALTER *(Title)* The Modern Mystery of 'Table-Tapping. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 Dec. 8/2 The 'table tennis or 'ping-pong' tournament, concluded on Saturday night at the Royal Aquarium. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 7/1 We tried spiritualism, first by 'table-tilting. 1865 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 286, I translate by direct inspiration of a schoolmaster turned 'table-tipper. 1855 SNEEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 201 If the 'table-tipping be made to answer as a code of signals. 1876 E. VENABLES in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 209/2 In the 'table-tomb the recess above, essential for the introduction of the corpse, is square, while in the arcosolium, a form of later date, it is semi-circular. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agrie. Devon* (1813) 293 He reached and ascended the 'table top of Haldon. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 95 It, projects like a table-top beyond the gravel. 1834 Lo. HOUGHTON *Mem. Mary Scenes, Temple* Introd. (1844) 35 A line of rugged crags, peaked or 'table-topped. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 7/4 A valley lying between high, sharply scarped table-topped hills. 1853 O. BYRNE *Artisan's Handbk.* 63 A miniature lathe-head mounted on a wooden 'table-tree. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agrie.* I. 119 Care being taken, to raise the ground where they are placed with two or three 'table turfs. 1594 *Plat. Jewell-ho.* 14 One masse, whereof they make our drinking Glasses, and all sortes of 'Table-vessell. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 5/2 The Rosbach 'table-water, a fresh sparkling table-water. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman-ship* I. 57 'Table-wheel, to lay ropes, from a six-strut ratline to a two-inch and half rope, is fixed in the wheel-house. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 272 Divisions are used instead of rules, in 'Table-work of narrow Columns. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 207 Work with irregular lines and many figures, and what the printers call rules, is called 'table-work. 1879 [see TABULAR 2c].

Table, v. [f. TABLE sb. In some senses representing F. *tabler* (1544 in Godef.) or med. L. *tabuläre* (Du Cange).]

1. *trans.* To enter in a table or list; to tabulate (now rare); † to appoint (a person) to some duty by entering his name in a table or list (*obs.*).

c. 1450 in *Augier Syon* (1840) 324 The secunde and thryd antemes and matens schal be bygon of them that be tabled unto them. 1550 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 105 That the bailiffs... tabill certane honest men for gadering of Sanct Gelis lycht. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 6 Though the Catalogue of his endowments had bin tabled by his side. c. 1630 Sir T. HOPE *Minor Practicks* (1726) 5 There can be no Protestation granted upon the Copy, till the Copy be tabled. 1838 [implied in *TABLING* vbl. sb. 1].

2. *a.* To entertain at table as a guest, or for payment; to provide with meals, or *gen.* with food; = BOARD v. 8. Now rare.

1557-8 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 297 Every of the Baylyfys to tabyll one of them. 1553 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 414 Every Maior... shall tabull and vittall towe massons or carpindiers in his own house. 1583 STRUAS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 75 They hute... ten pound a yeere, and table themselves also of the same. 1670 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 166 He entertained the Freres and tabled them at his owne charge. 1715 BROKESBY *Life Dodwell* 306 Mr. Cherry... procured a Place for him where he might be tabled. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 8/1 At ten o'clock the establishment is closed, after having often tabled between four and five hundred persons.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To have a meal, to dine; to take one's meals habitually (at a specified place or with a specified person); = BOARD v. 9. Now rare or *Obs.*

1562 *Child Marr.* 139 He came to Schole to Northerden, and tablad at Withinshawe, with James Barlowe. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 14 Comming to Ordinaries about the Exchange where Merchants do table for the most part. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) IV. lvi. 370 O that, as she boarded there, she had oftener tabled with them! 1857 J. RAINE *Life J. Hodgson* I. 14 It seems to be pretty clear that Hodgson had tabled with this talkative but hearty man.

3. *trans. a.* To picture, depict, represent as in a picture: cf. TABLE sb. 3. *Obs.* (or rare arch.)

1607-8 *Bacon Let. to Matthew* in *Spedding Life & Lett.* (1868) IV. 10 This last Powder Treason, fit to be tabled and pictured in the chambers of meditation, as another hell above the ground. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) xx. 326 That we, in the dark chamber of the heart, see the world tabled to us.

b. To fix as on a tablet. *rare*—1.

1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) xxxi. 530 Thine the stars Tabled upon Thy bosom like the stones Oracular of light, on the priest's breast.

4. To place or lay upon a table.

a. To lay (an appeal, proposal, resolution, bill, etc.) on the table of a deliberative or legislative assembly; hence, to bring forward or submit for discussion or consideration. In the *U. S. Congress*, to lay on the table as a way of postponing indefinitely; to shelve: cf. TABLE sb. 5 b.

1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 378 Another act was passed, that all appeals should be brought up and tabled before the Bills, within three days after the Assembly sit down.

1726 *Ibid.* III. 245 Provost Campbell's appeal... was tabled, and the President and others moved a committee might be named to take it up. 1862 *Star & Dial* 14 Mar., Mr. Walpole has tabled a set of resolutions devised in the true Conservative spirit. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., To table a resolution has nearly the same effect in America as the order to read a bill 'this day six months' has in England. 1887 *Pail Mail* G. 3 Jan. 11/1 If any more 'Old Residents' wish to be heard they must table their names.

b. With other implications: *esp.* to pay down (money); to throw down or play (a card).

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 224 Could be tell what to... table [for the lackey]? 1832 — *J. Carlyle* 45 A refreshment of ale, for which he too used to table his twopence. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vi, Royalty has always that sure trump-card in its hand... yet never tables it, still puts it back again. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* v. 177 When the Short Parliament of 1640 refused to grant supplies, Land's clergy in Convocation tabled their money. 1892 *Gard. Chron.* 27 Aug. 248/2 The nurserymen and florists tabled a large and fine assortment of cut flowers.

5. To furnish (a room) with tables. *nonce-use*. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, The offices were... newly tabled.

6. *Carpentry*. To join two pieces of timber firmly together by means of flat oblong projections (called 'tables' or 'coaks': see TABLE sb. 17 f, COAK sb. 1) in each alternately, fitting into corresponding recesses in the other. Also *intr.* for *pass.* 1794 *Rigging & Seaman-ship* I. 23 Checks... sometimes table on to the mast-head thus. 1794-c. 1850 [see *TABLING* vbl. sb. 7]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 402/1 The customary way of putting them together is to table them; and the length of the tablings should be one-half more than the depth of the beam.

7. *Sailmaking*. To make a broad hem or 'tabling' on the edge of (a sail), to strengthen it in that part which is sewed to the bolt-rope (see *TABLING* vbl. sb. 8).

1794 *Rigging & Seaman-ship* I. 89 Tabled, the edges turned over and sewed down. 1797 in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 433/1 That the lower side of the band may be tabled upon or sewed over the end of the buntline pieces. *Ibid.*, The buntline cloths and top-linings are carried up to the lower side of the middle band, which is tabled on them.

8. To sift (shot): see *quat*.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 456 About three different sizes come out through one pan. These are separated by the aid of riddles, or tabled, as the process is termed.

|| **Tableau** (tablō), sb. Pl. tableaux (tblz). [F. *tableau* (tablō), OF. *tabul*, dim. of *tabla*.]

1. A picture; usually fig. a picturesque or graphic description.

1699 LISTER *Journey to Paris* 39 The History of Maria of Medicis is Painted by Rubens, The Allegoric assistants in all the Tableaux are very airy and fancifully set out. 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 429 The Massacre of the Innocents by Baccio Bandinelli... is a complicated tableau of every contortion of human attitude. 1855 H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 301 Exhibiting these fresh tableaux of Indian life. 1865 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* iii. 54 They epitomise civilisation in a regular series of striking tableaux of the past.

2. A group of persons and accessories, producing a picturesque effect.

1813 Sir R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* II. 458 [In the battle of Leipzig] the whole arrangement and execution were perfect, presenting the grandest tableau ever contemplated. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. (1872) 130 All now balted, and gazed steadfastly in our direction, forming a superb tableau.

b. = *Tableau vivant*: see 4.

1828 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 276 We had afterwards a tableau of a Sybil by Mademoiselle F. 1862 BARONESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. vii. 318 After all possible singing and toasting two tableaux were given.

3. Used elliptically to express the sudden creation of a striking or dramatic situation, a 'scene', which it is left to the reader to imagine.

1885 *Pail Mail* G. 12 Nov. 11/1 A delay occurs in the working of the machinery [of the guillotine], when in rushes Miss Rorke, and tableau. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 5/2 She overheard a gentleman ask another, pointing to two of the witnesses, 'Which of those old cats is Mrs. C.?' Mrs. C. leaped over and said 'That particular tabby, sir, is behind you'. Tableau!

4. A table, a schedule; an official list. (A common use in Fr.)

1798 T. W. TONE *Autobiog.* (1828) 266, I was carried on the tableau of the Armée d'Angleterre. 1863 LEPSIUS *Stand. Alphabet* 75 Comprise the seven classes in a general tableau. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* May 924/1 Those who, belonging to the fourteen grades of the tchin, or official tableaux of rank, are exempt from certain degrading penalties.

5. *Tableau vivant* (tablō vivān), pl. tableaux vivants (same pron.), lit. 'living picture'; a representation of a personage, character, scene, incident, etc., or of a well-known painting or statue, by one person or a group of persons in suitable costumes and attitudes, silent and motionless; *transf.* a picturesque actual scene. (In quot. 1883, applied to a group of statuary.)

1817 MOORE *Lalla R. Pref.* (1850) 15 The different stories... were represented in *Tableaux Vivants* and songs. 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1842) 4 The intellectual amusement of a *tableau vivant*. 1844 WARWORTH *Crescent & Cross* (1845) I. xii. 106 The rich colouring, the antique attitudes, the various complexions that continually present themselves, form an unceasing series of *tableaux vivants* in an Eastern city. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Script.* 385 Upon canvas the group would be counted a masterpiece, in clay it is a *tableau vivant*.

Hence **Tableau** *v.*, *trans.*, to put into a tableau.
1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 873 'Tableaued' year by year in the popular Christmas Crib... the Ass and the Ox, have become only less familiar than the Shepherds.

Table-board.

†1. A board for backgammon or any similar game: = **TABLE sb.** 4 a, **BOARD sb.** 2 c. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 376/1 A Tabylle burde, tabella. 1540 Hydror tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* Fij, What a foule thing is it, to see a woman in steade of her woolbasket, to handle the tableboard. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* II, i, Shaking your elbow at the table-board. 1905 [see **TABLE-MAN** 2].

2. A board forming the top of a table; also a table (*obs.* or *dial.*).

a 1603 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* vii. (1886) 99 Table-bordes, formes, and a countinge table. 1608 CLARENDON *Vind. Tracts* (1727) 33 Walnut-tree... of which I made some table-bords and frames for chairs. 1731 W. HALPENNY *Perspective* p. iv, The Table-Board fixed on the three Legs. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Table-board*, a table. *Conn.*

3. Board, i. e. meals, without lodging. *U. S.*

1884 *N. York Herald* 27 Oct. 2/3 First class table Board. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 177 Table board ranges from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week.

Table-book.

†1. A book composed of tablets for memoranda; a pocket note-book or memorandum-book. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 67 Registers... busie with their Table-books... to gather phrases. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 136. 1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilg.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) III. 334 Writing my notes out of my table-book. 1667 *Pepys Diary* to May, Found in the dead man's pocket... a table-book, wherein were entered the names of several places where he was to go. 1712-12 SWIFT *Frail to Stella* 22 Jan., He thanked me for telling him, and immediately put his name in his table-book. 1846 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 276 He was observed to busy himself by writing in his table-book.

2. A book of arithmetical or other tables; a Ready Reckoner or the like.

1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 28 He cannot count his fingers' Without a table-book.

3. An ornamental book for a drawing-room table. 1845 (*title*) George Cruikshank's *Table-Book*. 188. *Lit. World* (Cent. Dict.), The Christmas table-book has well nigh disappeared, and well-illustrated editions of famous works are becoming more and more popular.

Hence †**Table-book-wise** *adv.* *Obs.*, in the manner of a table-book (sense 1).

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 27 Some do use to have a small ledger booke fairly bound table-book-wise.

Table-cloth (*tā'bl'klōp*, -*klōp*; for pl. see **CLOTH sb.**). A cloth for covering a table.

a. A white cloth, usually of linen, spread upon a table in preparation for a meal, and upon which the dishes, plates, etc. are placed.

1467 *Munn. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 409 My mastyr paid there for a tabylle clothe ij s. vj d. 1496-97 *Rt. St. Mary at Hill* 34 Item, ij dyapre Tableclothis for the high Auter. 1575 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 363 If either fellowe or pensioner do wipe his hande or finger of the table clothe he shall pay for every time j^d. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guzot's Ctr. Cont.* iv. 185 Ye table cloathes wer spread. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 481 Table clothes and linen used at the solemn Coronation. 1855 MAS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxvi. Clothes-basket[s]... full of tablecloths and napkins. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Sept. 3/1 Equal to the task of instructing a laundress in the ironing of a tablecloth.

b. A cloth, usually of woollen material and often of ornamental design, used to cover a table permanently or when not in use for meals; = **table-cover** (**TABLE sb.** 22).

1610 in *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* (1862) IV. 109 If the green table-cloth be too little I will make a pair of warm stockings of it. 1879 CROCKETT *Kitt Kennedy* xlix. 358 The letter was falling down on the tablecloth, with a fast-falling rain of tears falling upon it.

c. *fig.* Name for a cloud covering the flat top and hanging down over the edge of Table Mountain at the Cape of Good Hope.

[1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 16/2 The Table Land or Mountain is sometimes suddenly capped with a white cloud, by some called the 'spreading of the Table-cloth'] 1836 *Lett. Fr. Madras* (1843) 29 When the cloud that they call the Table-cloth comes down, people are often lost in the fog. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 1/3 I had no time to spare for the ascent of Table Mountain, and the tablecloth of clouds indeed forbade me to attempt it.

Hence **Table-clothing** (-*klōp*), linen for tablecloths; **Table-cloth-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a table-cloth; **Table-clothly** (-*klōpi*) *a.*, resembling or suggesting a table-cloth.

1829 Geo. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxxi. I'm having linen spun, an' thinking all the while it'll make sheeting and table-clothing for her when she's married. 1891 KIPPLING *Life's Handicap*, *End of Passage* 159 Clouds of tawny dust... flung themselves tablecloth-wise among the tops of the parched trees, and came down again. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* liii. Where the marble is carved in vast and heavy folds... to simulate a curtain... it has... a harshness decidedly table-clothly.

Table-cut, *a. (sb.)* [*f.* **TABLE sb.** + **CUT** *pp.* *a.* or *sb.*]. Of a diamond or other precious stone: Cut in the form of a 'table': see **TABLE sb.** 18 and **TABLE DIAMOND**.

1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2300/4 Lost... a Diamond Ring, Table Cut. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4046/4, 8 Rings, one a Diamond with 7 Stones, Table-cut. 1905 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 566 I could not tell what stones the table-cut stones were.

b. *sb.* The style of cutting a precious stone as described in A.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

So **Table-cutter**, a lapidary who cuts precious stones in 'tables'; **Table-cutting** = B.

1877 E. W. STREETER *Precious Stones* iv. 23 A little later [than 1373] the so-called 'table-cutters' at Nürnberg, and all other stone-engravers, formed themselves into a guild. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2478/1 Table-cutting is adopted with flat thin gems, which have not sufficient protuberance to be cut as rose diamonds or brilliants.

Tabled (*tā'bl'd*), *a.* [*f.* **TABLE sb.** and *v.*]

1. Made in or into the form of a table or flat surface; shaped like a table; *spec.* = **TABLE-CUT a.**

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxv. 11 The tabernacle, and the roof of it, and the covering; rynges, and the tablid sides. 1575 LANERHAM *Let.* (Ballad Soc.) 51 Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Saphyres: poynted, tabld, rok, and round. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 95 Mountains with tabled heads. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* II. 177 Sitting on a tabled stone.

2. Pictured, depicted, *rare*.

1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 4) viii. 84 The morlrit revel and the shameless mate, The tabled hues of darkness and of blood.

3. Entered on a list; listed. *Sc.*

c 1630 SIR T. HOPE *Minor Practicks* (1726) 9 The Keeper was obliged to affix on the Tolbooth-wall the Roll of the tabled Causes.

4. Having a table or tables: in *comb.*, as **double-tabled adj.**, having two 'tables', leaves, or tablets (*cf.* **TABLE sb.** 2 c).

1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 4) xix. 216 The bright universe, The double tabled book of Heaven and earth.

|| **Table d'hôte** (*tābl'dōt*). [*Fr.*, = host's table.] A common table for guests at a hotel or eating-house; a public meal served there at a stated hour and at a fixed price; an ordinary. Also *attrib.* as *table d'hôte dinner*.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 60 Neither at this time was there any ordinarie Table (which they call *Table de l'hoste*, the Hosts table). a 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Verse & Prose*, *Liberty* Wks. (1684) 83 All this is but *Tabld' Host*, 'tis crowded with people for whom he cares not. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 19 Sept., Mrs. Howe, who rides a fox-chase, and dines at the *table d'hôte* at Grantham. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 198/2 At Dunkirk... I found a good table d'hôte, a luxury which foreign travellers do not find in England. 1838 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 300/1 The table-d'hôte dinner... takes place at 2 o'clock.

Table diamond. [*f.* **TABLE sb.** 18 + **DIAMOND**.]

A diamond cut with a table or large flat upper surface surrounded by small facets; esp. a thin diamond so cut having a flat under surface.

1470 N. C. WILLS (Surt. 1908) 56 A ringe of gold with table diamond. 1519 *Lett. & P. Hen. VIII.* III. No. 463 (P.R.O.) A black carkeyn with a syphre... garnysshed with three table diamantees, oon losenge diamand, oon great poynted diamant. 1607 in *Horiot's Mem.* App. vii. (1822) 212 A ringe, with a table diamond on the head. 1750 D. JEFFEAS *Diamonds & Pearls* 58 The manufacture of Table and Rose Diamonds. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 6 The forms into which the diamond is cut are the brilliant, the rose, and the table. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 379 A ring with seventy-five table-diamonds, set in gold.

Tableful (*tā'bl'fūl*). [*f.* **TABLE sb.** + **-FUL**.]

The amount or number that a table will hold or accommodate. a. As many (persons) as can be seated at a table; a company seated at a table and occupying all the seats around it.

1535 COVERDALE *Mark* vi. 39 He commaunded them all to syt down by table fulles vpon the grene grass. 1774 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fann. Lett.* (1876) 35 We make a tableful all meal times. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. iii. One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole tableful of men of *esprit*.

b. As many (things) as a table will hold.

1886 *Philadelphia Times* 9 Jan. (Cent.), Three large tablefuls of housekeeping things.

† **Table-ity**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* **TABLE sb.** + **-ITY**; rendering Erasmus's *L. menseitās* for *Gr. τραπεζιτης* (Diog. Laertes). *Cf.* **CTPPEITY**.] The abstract quality of a table.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 123 b, Hanyng in his mouth... the said forged vocacion of the Ideas, as for example, tabletees, for the facion of the table. *Ibid.* 124 b [see **CUPPEITY**]. 1656 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* vii. (1701) 287/1 Plato answered, it is true indeed, you have Eyes by which the Table and Cup are seen; but not an Intellect, by which *Tableity* and *Cuppeity* are seen. 1702A LOCKE *Defence App. Pers. Identity* (1766) 41 Personality therefore may be ranked among the whole scholastic terms of corporeity, egoity, tableity, etc.

Table-land. [*f.* **TABLE sb.** + **LAND sb.**.]

An elevated region of land with a generally level surface, of large or considerable extent; a lofty plain; a plateau.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xix. 531 The most remarkable Land at Sea is a high Mountain, steep to the Sea, with a flat even top, which is called the Table Land [at the Cape of Good Hope]. 1774 COOK *Voy. S. Pole* III. iv. (1777) II. 50 At sun-rise we discovered a high table land (an island) bearing E. by S. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 70 (*Lucy*) The common... is one of a series of heathy hills, or rather a high table land, pierced in one part by a ravine of marshy ground. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West I.* x. 155 The great irregular tableland of Dartmoor, over a thousand feet above the sea.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*: Elevated level ground. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 248 These lofty plateaus of table-land seem to form a peculiar feature in the American continents. 1859 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 190 One long line of table-land... half mountain, half plain.

c. *fig.*

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 12 He [Shakspeare] indeed overlooks and commands the admiration of posterity, but

he does it from the table-land of the age in which he lived. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxii. A healthy Briton on the central table-land of life.

Tableless (*tā'bl'less*), *a.* [-LESS.] Without a table; unfurnished with a table.

1887 H. KNOLLVS *Sh. Life Japan* 183, I am... conducted into the enlarged partition in a doll's house, clean as a match-box, but tableless and chairless. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Oct. 451/1 The tableless, curtainless, carpetless, chestless apartment.

† **Tableman**. *Obs. Pl. -men.*

1. One of the 'men' or pieces used in any game played on a board, esp. backgammon.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 376/1 A Tabylle man, *scacous*... *calculus*. 1534 *Camden Misc.* (1855) 39 One paire of tables of peerle, withoute table men. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 158 A Soft Body dampeth the Sound... And therefore... In Colleges they use to line the Tablemen. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xl. 123 He saw everywhere Cards and Dice, Tables and Tablemen. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 136 The wood [Guaiacum] is... good for bowls, tables, table-men, and cabinets. 1905 FISKE *Chess in Iceland*, 89 The list of chess boards and chessmen, table-boards and table-men in the king's possession.

2. Applied in contempt to a gamester.

1608 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle*. D j b. Knowing that your most selected Gallants are the only Tablemen that are plaid withal at Ordinaries. 1609 — *Gulls Horne-bk.* Introd. 2 All the painted table-men about you, take you to be heires apparant to rich Midasse.

† **Tablemeal**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -¹. [*f.* **TABLE sb.** (sense 13 a) + **-MEAL**: rendering *L. tabulātum*.] By 'tables'; bed by bed.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 148 Thi vynes olde eke graffie hem table mele.

Tablement (*tā'bl'mēt*). [*f.* **TABLE v.** + **-MENT**, after *L. tabulamentum*, *f. tabulāre*.]

1. *Arch.* = **TABLE sb.** 12 a; also, a foundation or basement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1678 A schippe be-houes be to dight... Fineten [ellen] on heght, bat es lentent, Fra grund vnto be tabulment. 13. — *E. E. Allt. P. A.* 993 Vch tabelment watz a serlypez ston. 1489 CAXTON *Phylotes of A.* II. xxxv. 147 An edyfyce made of crite tymber and of tablementes with many loftes and stallages. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 604 Stones larger than small tablementis of pillars or counting-bourds. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1196 We sat us downe upon the tablementis on the South side of the temple. 1853 PARKER *Turner's Dom. Archit.* II. v. 218 So that a decent stone tablement be made on the wall.

† 2. A wooden frontal for an altar: = **TABULA** 2.

1446 *Yalton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 86 Payde to W. Stubbe rydyng to Brystowe to see the tabylment. 1500 in *Wiltsh. Archæol.*, etc., *Mag.* (1855) II. 310 Pd. for making of the tabulment of the High Altar. 1554 *Inv. Ch. Goods Berks.* 24 A clothe to hang before the tabulment.

† 3. A tabulation, list, catalogue. *Obs. rare.*

1551 RECORD *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. to King. And thus will I omit this great tablement of vnhappie hap.

† **Tabler**¹. *Obs.* Also 4 tablere, 5 tabelere. [In sense 1, *a. OF. tablier* (12-13th c. in Godef.) = *L. tabulārium*, in one of its mediæval senses, *f. tabula* table: *cf.* **TABLE sb.** 4.]

1. A backgammon board; hence, the game of backgammon or 'tables'. Also, a chess-board.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1011 To play at be ches or at be tablere. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 247 Wyhinne a monke he mist se to pleie at be tabler. 1426 *Lyda. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1772 Squar as ys a Tabler. 14. — *Metr. Voc.* in *Wt. Wicliffe* 626/12 *Scaccarium* chequre, *alca* tablere, *decus* dyce. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* v. i. (1823) 161 Wherefore y^e ther ben in the tabler as many poynts wyde as ben full.

2. (†) A table-cloth or a towel: med. *L. tablerium*.

1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 178 Graunsom bastard pro j tabler per ipsum *med* ibidem pro domino, xij scot. 1393 *Ibid.* 281 Pro iiii lb. cotoni et j matte... pro j tableria.

Tabler 2 (*tā'blar*). Now *rare*. [*f.* **TABLE sb.** and *v.* + **-ER**: in sense 1 = *OF. tableour*; in other senses = *OF. tablier*.]

† 1. A player at backgammon. *Cf.* **TABLING vbl. sb.** 2. *Obs.*

1561 BR. PARKHURST *Injunctions* 19 Dyces, tablers, carders, swearers or chemytly suspected therof. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunctions* § 23 Rem. (Parker Soc.) 130 Nor any of you shall be... a hunter, hawk, dicer, carder, tabler.

† 2. Rendering *Gr. τραπεζιτης*, a money-changer. c 1550 *Cheke Matt.* xxv. 27 You schold yverfoor haav put out mi moni to y^e tablers.

3. a. One who gets his meals at another's table for payment; = **BOARDER 1. *Obs.* or *rare*.**

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.*, *Comensale*, a fellow boarder, a fellow commoner, a fellow tabler. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* iii. 10 He was sent... to be taught and trained up under one James Roe... where he continued a Scholler and Tabler for the space of three yeares. a 1714 M. HENRY *Life F. Tallents* Wks. 1853 I. 624 He left off house-keeping, and went to be a tabler. 1755 JOHNSON, *Boarder*, a tabler; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

† b. One who boards persons. *Obs.*

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 8 We are to suppose him to be a Lodger or Tabler of Scholars and other Artists, for their Chamber and weekly Commons.

4. Possible in senses 4-8 of **TABLE v.**; as in 'the tabler of the resolution', etc.

Table-rapping. The production of raps or knocking sounds on a table without apparent physical means; by spiritualists ascribed to the agency of departed spirits, and used as a supposed means of communication with them.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 141 He made his communication by means of table-rapping. 1860 *All*

Year Round No. 64, 328 His aunt, who almost made a profession of table-rapping, who kept a journal of her spiritual experiences.

Table Round, = **ROUND TABLE** *sb.*

Table ruby. A ruby cut with a large flat upper surface surrounded by small facets: cf. **TABLE** *sb.* 18, **TABLE DIAMOND**.

1529 in *Wills Doct. Com.* (Camden) 18 One ring with a table ruby. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 285, I gave a fair table Ruby to my Sister. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 1/1 The Coronation ring... will probably take the form of a plain gold ring set with a large table ruby on which is engraved a plain or St. George's Cross.

Table-spoon. A spoon (larger than a dessert-spoon) used for taking soup, and, in a larger size, for serving vegetables, puddings, etc. at table.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 275 The villain stole two large table-spoons. 1865 *DICKENS* *Nut. Fr.* i. ii, Like a face in a table-spoon.

Hence **Tablespoonful**, as much as a table-spoon holds.

1772 HIGGINS in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 140 Half a table-spoonful of the... solution. 1856 *KANE* *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 198 Brandy... served out in tablespoonful doses. 1894 *WALSH* *Coffee* (Philad.) 240 Add half tablespoonful of powdered chicory to two tablespoonfuls of ground coffee.

Table-stone.

†1. *Arch.* A flat stone, a stone tablet; also, a horizontal stone. *Obs.*

c 1467-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 641 Pro... nova operacione et positione tabulionys [in the walls of a church]. 1554 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 281 Findand sufficient bewyn stanes to the hall work with the tabill stane of the gaviills and makand the said tolbuith vattirichit.

2. *Archæol.* a. A flat stone supported by two or more upright stones; a cromlech or dolmen; also, the horizontal stone forming the top of this.

1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. Brittany* II. 88 These dolmens, or table-stones, consist... of one large flat mass, supported by several upright stones. 1880 *JEFFERIES* *Gr. Fenne* F. 150 He crawled right under the table-stone of the dolmen.

b. A small flat round stone supposed to have been used in a game resembling draughts.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. vi. 335 Table-stones, or draughtmen, are found alongside the weapons and other relics buried with the warrior.

Tablet (tæ'blēt), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *tablette*, 5 *tablette*, -elette, (tablet), 5-6 *tablett*, *tablett*, 6- *tablett*, [a. OF. *tablette* (13th c.), F. *tablette*, dim. of *table* = Pr. *tauleta*, Sp. *tableta*, Pg. *tavoleta*, It. *tavoletta*, med.L. *tabuleta* (1376 in Du Cange): see **TABLE** *sb.* and -ET, -ETTE.]

1. A small, flat, and comparatively thin piece of stone, metal, wood, ivory, or other hard material, artificially shaped for some purpose; a small slab.

a. A small slab of stone or metal bearing or intended to bear an inscription or carving, esp. one affixed to a wall as a memorial; also applied to a flat surface cut in a rock for the same purpose.

c 1315 *SHORHAM* iii. 67 Ope two tablettes of ston... He hys [= them] wrot, Moyses by-tok. 1447 *BOKENHAM* *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 254 A taplet of marbyl [he] held in hys bonde. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V cclxi, His single Honour needs no Fret of Names... To glimer ore the Tablet. 1700 *Prior Carm. Sæculare* 167 When... The pillar'd marble, and the tablet brass, Mouldering, drop the victor's praise. 1851 *LAYARD* *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* Intro. 13 The most important trilingual inscriptions hitherto discovered are those... in the rock tablet of Behistun. *Ibid.* vii. 163 Four tablets have been cut in the rock. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 30 The mural tablets are also numerous.

b. A slab or panel, usually of wood, for a picture or inscription. *Votive tablet*: an inscribed panel anciently hung in a temple in fulfilment of a vow, e.g. after deliverance from shipwreck or dangerous illness. Chiefly *arch.* or *hist.*

1881 *PETTIE* *Guasso's Civ. Contr.* I. (1586) 30 b, Others, with Tablets and pictures use to represent men and women in some infamous and dishonest act. a 1700 *DAYDEN* (J.), Through all Greece the young gentlemen learned... to design upon tablets of boxen wood. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* lxiii. 274 Apelles used to say, that Protagenes knew not when to take his hand from the tablet which he was painting. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 40 A votive tablet in honour of the Legate. 1869 *LUCKY* *Europ. Mor.* I. iii. 382 The votive tablets of those who escaped are suspended in the temple, while those who were shipwrecked are forgotten.

c. A small smooth inflexible or stiff sheet or leaf for writing upon; usually, one of a pair or set hinged or otherwise fastened together; anciently, of wood, or other material, covered with wax, written upon with a style, and used for correspondence, legal documents, etc.; in later times, of ivory, cardboard, or the like, carried in the pocket and used for memoranda; hence sometimes, in pl. *tablets*, applied vaguely to a note-book. Formerly called *tables* (**TABLE** *sb.* 2 b).

1611 *SHAKS.* *Cymb.* v. iv. 109 This Tablet lay upon his Brest, wherein Our pleasure, his full Fortune, doth confine. 1780 *MME. D'ARLAV* *Diary* 20 Apr., Had I not kept memorandums in my tablets, I could not possibly give any account of our proceedings. 1836 *MARRVAT* *Yaphet* xi, I took out my tablets, and wrote down the address. 1860 *RAWLINSON* *Herodotus* vii. § 239 IV. 196 Demaratus... took a pair of

tablets, and clearing the wax away from them, wrote what the king was purposing to do upon the wood. 1883 *Chamé.* *Jrnl.* 28 Apr. 1862 There were unearthed nearly forty thousand inscribed tablets of unbaked clay. 1885 *BIBLE* (R.V.) *Isa.* viii. 1 Take thee a great tablet, and write upon it with the pen of a man.

d. In general or various applications, as a slab or tile, used in roofing or flooring, a flat piece in some mechanism, etc.; in quot. 1782 applied to playing-cards.

c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* vi. 195 Now brode and thynne Tilette or tabulette of marbul stoon. 1698 *FRYER* *Acc. E. India* & P. 395 A Bed made... on the Tablets upon the Tops of their Houses. 1782 *COWPER* *Progr. Err.* 170 The painted tablets, dealt and dealt again. 1842 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. (1874) 1 Quaint tablets rang'd some antique hearth around, Blue Holland porcelain, all rudely wrought.

†2. An ornament of precious metal or jewellery of a flat form, worn about the person. *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *tabula* and *tabuletus* in Du Cange.]

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1830) 234 Euerych of hem bereth a tablette of Isapere or of luncy or of cristall. 1504 *Will. Goodyear* (Somerset Ho.), My tablet of golde that I was wonte to wear aboute my neck. 1542 *Acc. Lord H. Treas.* Scott. VIII. 58 Chenjeis, tabullattis, tergattis, braccellattis, ringis. 1546 *Iuv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 86 A great tablet of golde havyng in yt the ymage of Our Lady. 1583 *GOLDING* *Calvin on Dent.* cxvii. 774 These great lords & brane lads which will wear tablets at their neckes yf is to say sumptuous Jewels for folke to gaze at a great way off. 1611 *BIALK* *Exord.* xxxv. 22 And they came both men and women, and brought bracelets, and earringes, and rings, & tablets, all Jewels of gold. c 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1835) 31 The tablets and the rings made for the eare.

3. A small flat or compressed piece of some solid confection, drug, or the like; a lozenge of flattened (originally rectangular) form; a flat cake of soap.

1828 *HESTER* *Secr. Phiorae* L. xxix. 34 Giving them euery mornnyng one dragma of good Sope in tablettes according to our inuention. 1666 *BACON* *Sylva* § 970 It is yet in use, to wear little bladders of quicksilver, or tablets of arsenic, as preservatives against the plague. 1655 *CULPEPER* *Riverius* i. ii. 15 You may often use... these Tablets or Lozenges following. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Tablets, or solid Electuaries, are much the same with Lozenges. 1890 *Lancet* i. Nov. 39 (Advt. B. W. & Co.) The Bicarbonate of Potash and Bicarbonate of Soda 'Tablets' or 'Tabloids' prove efficacious in dyspepsia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 996 [Trinitrine may be administered] in the form of tablets. 1902 *Times* 30 Mar. 12/3 At this date the plaintiffs had used the word 'tablet' to denote compressed drugs... but Mr. Wellcome set about finding a new word, and invented the word 'tabloid'. *Mod.* A tablet of chocolate; a tablet of soap.

b. Hence, *Sc.* (*tablett*), hardbake or almond toffy made in tablets.

c 1900 *W. Macgregor* i. 2, I want tablet. *Ibid.* 5.

†4. Short for *tablet diamond*: see sense 8. *Obs.*

1519 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* III. No. 463 (P.R.O.) Having an owche at the eend wherein is set a fair table balas with liij fair diamantes wherof ij great poynted dymaundes, oon tablet and oon losenge. *Ibid.*, liij diamantes wherof ij poynted and ij tablettes.

5. *Glass-making*. = **TABLE** *sb.* 15 b. ? *Obs.*

1688 [see **TABLE** *sb.* 15 b].

6. *Arch.* = **TABLE** *sb.* 12 a, b.

1833 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 444 A Tablet is a projection, fixed in a wall, with one face parallel to the surface. 1875 *LEWIS & STREET* in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 390/1 The crowning tablet or fillet [of an Egyptian pylon or portico] is quite plain and unornamented.

7. *Anat.* = **TABLE** *sb.* 16. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *tablet-book*, a set of tablets for writing on; *tablet check*, in *Telegraphy*: see quot.; † *tablet diamond* = **TABLE DIAMOND**; † *tablet jewel*, ? = sense 2; *tablet-letter*, an ancient letter written on a tablet; *tablet tea*, tea made up in tablets (sense 3); *tablet-writing*, writing on tablets.

1896 *BOSCAWEN* *Bible & Mon.* v. 110 The series of tablets when complete consisted of twelve 'tablet-books'. 1876 *PREECE & SIVKRIGHT* *Telegraphy* 293 Every circuit... is supplied with a form called a 'Tablet check', upon which each message as it goes off is ticked. 1530 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* IV. No. 6789 (P.R.O.) Rynges... oon with a 'tablet dymount'. [Cf. sense 4 above.] 1598 *Yong Diana* 91 Two Jewels curiously encased with tablet Diamonds. 1599 *MINSHEU* *Sp. Dict.*, *Dial.* 15 Chaines of Ieat, Amber, or such like, 'tablet Jewels, girdles [etc.]. 1899 T. NICOL *Archæol. & Bible* v. 186 Seven of the 'tablet-letters' are from the Governor of Jerusalem. 1891 *Daily News* 5 June 5/6 'Tablet tea' and 'brick tea', so familiar in Russia, are apt to be confounded by outsiders. The former... is made of the finest tea-dust procurable... It is manufactured by steam machinery, with the aid of steel moulds, under great pressure. 1905 J. ORR *Prob. O. T.* Notes 525 Cuneiform 'tablet-writing' probably in some measure continued after the settlement in Canaan.

Tablet (tæ'blēt), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a tablet (esp. one bearing an inscription); to affix a tablet to.

1864 *Reader* 11 June 750 A large series of Irish and British fossils, about 17,000 specimens... named and tableted. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 698/2 About the square were numbers of... old houses, with elaborately adorned gables, cove-stepped... and tableted. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 2/4 [The] chapel tableted with the names of some who have died in their country's service.

b. To inscribe on a tablet.

1878 *Masque of Poets* 152 And tableted above Him Still we read 'Love taught the smith to paint'.

2. ? *trans.* To make into a tablet; or ? *intr.* To make tablets.

1889 *Sci. Amer.* 7 Dec. 363/1 A formula for the preparation of liquid glue for tableting purposes, which can be applied cold and which will retain its elasticity.

Table-talk (tæ'b'l(ə)k). Talk at table; familiar conversation at meals.

In a general sense including ordinary conversation or gossip at the dinner-table; but now usually applied to the social conversation of famous men or of intellectual circles, esp. as reproduced in literary form; cf. the *Colloquia Mensalia* of Luther, first pub. 1567, Engl. transl. 1652, 1846.

a 1569 *KINGSMYLL* *Godly Advice* (1580) 11 Suche verelie is the Table-talk amongst the Gentiles the gentlemen. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. v. 93 *Is.* Nay, let me praise you while I haue a stomacke! *Lor.* No pray thee, let it serue for table talke. 1608 *Br. Hall* *Char. Virtues & V.*, *Busie-bodie* Wks. (1627) 188 Himselfe begins table-talk of his neighbour at anothers boord; to whom he bears the first newes, and aduises him to concale the reporter. 1812 *Sin G. JACKSON* *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 192 This little episode... started some table talk.

1889 (*title*) **Table-Talk**: being the Discourses of John Selden Esq. 1 or his Sense of Various Matters of Weight and High Consequence. 1791 *BOSWELL* *Johnson* Intro. (1831) I. 55 The small portion which we have of the table-talk and other anecdotes of our celebrated writers. 1838-9 *HALLAM* *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. § 31. 314 One group has acquired the distinctive name of Ana; i.e. the reported conversation, the table-talk of the learned. 1846 (*title*) **The Table Talk** of Martin Luther, translated and edited by W. Harlit.

b. *trans.* A subject for table-talk; a theme for general conversation.

1579-80 *NORTH* *Plutarch* 775 Antonius commanded him at the Table to tell him what wind brought him thither, he answered, That it was no Table-talk, and that he would tell him to morrow morning fasting. 1781 *COWPER* *Table Talk* 151 To be the Table Talk of clubs up stairs.

c. *attrib.*

1581 *SIXEY* *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 Not speaking (table talke fashion...) words as they chanceably fall from the mouth. 1614 *JACKSON* *Creed* iii. xviii. § 2 Acquainted with none but table-talk Diuinity.

So **Table-talker**, one who talks or converses at table; esp. a person of high conversational powers.

1846 *WORCESTER* *Table-talk*, one who converses at table. *Month. Rev.* 1880 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 101 He was the best of table-talkers.

Tabletary (tæ'blētəri), *a. rare*. [f. **TABLET** *sb.* + **-ARY** 1; cf. *planetary*.] Of, pertaining to, or contained in a tablet or tablets.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. V.) II. 186 s. v. *Bank & Banking*, No. 2 dated at Babylon... 597 a. c., bears tabletary evidence, attested by three witnesses, of the loan of a minas.

|| **Tablette** (tæ'blēt, tæ'blēt). [a. mod. F. *tablette*: see **TABLET**.]

1. = **TABLET** *sb.* 1 c.

1728 H. HERBERT tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 536 He came out with the tablette in his hand and read it. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* ep. I. narr. W. H. vii, I made some entries in my tablettes this morning. Find my tablettes.

2. = **TABLET** *sb.* 3.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.*, *Tablette*, or *Lozenge*, a Term in Pharmacy... a solid Electuary... cut into the form of small, round or square Boards. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 230/2 Some tablettes of grated cocoa candied in liquid sugar.

3. *Arch.* = **TABLET** *sb.* 6, **TABLE** *sb.* 12 a; *spec.* in *Fortif.* (see quot. 1853).

1723 *CHAMBERS* tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 124 Balusters with their Rail, serving as a Tablette or Rest to the Elbows. 1853 *STOQUELIER* *Milit. Encycl.*, *Tablette*, a flat coping-stone, generally two feet wide and eight inches thick, placed at the top of the revêtement of the escarp, for the purpose of protecting the masonry from the effects of the weather, and also to serve as an obstacle to the besiegers when applying the scaling-ladders.

Tableture, *obs.* or *erron.* form of **TABLETURE**.

Table-turning. The action of turning or moving a table without the use of any apparently adequate means, as by a number of persons placing their hands or fingers upon it; such movements being ascribed by some to spiritual agency (cf. **TABLE-RAFFINO**). So **Table-turner**, one who practises table-turning.

1853 *Ann. Reg.* 67 When the apparatus was kept in sight it proved to possess a corrective power over the mind of the table-turner. 1855 *SMEDELEY*, *etc.* *Occult Sc.* 200 Faraday explains table-turning by involuntary muscular action. 1860 *JEAFFRESON* *Bk. about Doctors* II. 38 The vagaries of... electro-biologists, spirit-rappers, and table-turners. 1861 *Hook* *Lives Abps.* I. vii. 421 The superstitions of the age, ranking with our mesmerism and table-turning.

Tableware (tæ'b'lwēri). Ware for the service of the table; a collective term for the articles which are used at meals, as dishes, plates, knives, forks, etc.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 16 The principal inventions of Mr. Wedgwood were—1. His table ware. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 376/2 Each member of the party should provide his own tableware... A cup, plate, and spoon of tin, knife and fork. 1904 *Times* 26 July 7/3 The mayor... presented him on behalf of the city with a magnificent service of tableware.

Tablewise (tæ'b'lwēiz), *adv.* [f. **TABLE** *sb.* + **-WISE**.] In the manner or form of a table: in various senses. † a. ? In a rectangular shape. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 10 The Chirche he made of cumly stoonewerke tabyltwyse.

b. In tabular form; tabularly: cf. **TABLE** *sb.* 10.

1611 *SPERD* *Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. v. 27 It shal not... be amisse in this place once for all, tabylwise to lay down the same. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gl. Brit.* 463 A Comparative State, tabylwise, of our domestic, and foreign trade. 1816 *BENTHAM* *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 7/2 The matter of the text being thus treated Tablewise.

c. Said in reference to the holy table when placed in the body of the church or chancel with its length in the direction of that of the church; opp. to *altarwise*.

1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 10 Your Communion-Table, when it is not used, should stand in the upper end of the Chancel, not Altar-wise but Table-wise. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 12 July, To Magdalen College [Oxf.], where we saw the Library and Chapel, which was likewise in pontifical order, the altar only I think turn'd table-wise. c1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 71 Their altar stood tablewise for ye Communion just in ye middle of ye Chancel. 1881 W. R. W. STEPHENS *Dioc. Hist. Chichester* 194 In some it [the altar] was placed altarwise, in others tablewise.

d. In reference to a precious stone: Cut as a 'table' (see TABLE sb. 18, TABLE-CUT).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Table*, A diamond cut Tablewise.

e. In the form of a table as a piece of furniture, i.e. (placed) horizontally on supports.

1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 622/2 It was a flat, plain slab of dark gray stone, placed on pillars tablewise.

|| **Tablier** (table). [Fr. *tablier*: see TABLE 1.]

†1. A chess-board; = TABLE 1. *Obs. rare*—1. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. i. I vij. For to represente the mesure of this cyte, in whiche this playe or game was founden, the philosopher that fond bit first ordeyned a tablier conteynyng lxxxij poyntes square.

2. A part of a lady's dress resembling an apron; the front of a skirt cut or trimmed in the form of an apron.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xvii/2 The skirts of these latter are closed before, and trimmed with folds in the form of a *tablier*. 1866 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 236/1 The dress... ornamented in front with a *tablier* of white satin. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 9/1 The bride... wore a dress of striped white satin with pearl tablier in front and net veil. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 May 8/4 At the edge of the tablier skirt that falls loosely over the deep flounce. 1908 *Ibid.* 4 Aug. 7/5 [The gown] has what the French call a 'tablier', that is a plain breadth let in down the front of the skirt.

3. Name for the enlarged *labia pudendi* characteristic of Hottentot women.

1893 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 294 The tablier is usual among their women and believed to be a mark of race.

Tabling (tā'blin), *vbl. sb.* [f. TABLE v. and sb. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of setting down or entering in a table; tabulation. Now rare.

c1450 in *Augier Syon* (1840) 361 To her setting hygher or lower, . . . tabuling and assignementes, alle owe redly to obey. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* l. 179 Without any continuation, dyet or tabuling of uther summondiss. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Tabling of Fines*, is the making of a table for enery countie, where his Maiesties writt runneth, containing the contents of enery fine, that shall passe in any one terme [etc.]. 1644 3rd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 30/2 An Act concerning the fees to be taken in cities, boroughs, towns, &c., and the tabling thereof. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Tabling of a Summons*. At the institution of the College of Justice (1537), there was appointed a table, in which were set down all summonses, to be called in their turns.

†2. Playing at 'tables' or backgammon. Cf. TABLE 2 1. *Obs.*

1553 *Ord. Voy. Cathay* in Hakl. (1886) III. 19 Neither dicing, carding, tabling, nor other devilish games to be frequented. 1583 *BABINGTON Command.* iv. (1599) 166, I require . . . that . . . they better weigh whether carding, dicing, and tabling . . . be exercises commanded of God for the sabbath day or no. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 411 *Vsarie*, carding, tabling and such like.

3. The action of providing or fact of being provided with meals; provision of food; boarding, board. Cf. TABLE v. 2. *Now rare or Obs.*

a 1553 in *Cole Hen. VIII's Schenere Bishopricks* (1838) 117 *Borde* and tabeling frely in the late Monasterie to one scole-master. 1587 *HARRISON England* n. vi. (1877) l. 142 To spend their time in large tabling and bellie chere. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* n. xxvii. (1640) 165 He would have left the matter of his tabling to him. 1725 *Postmaster* 16 Apr. 6 Lodgings, furnish'd or unfurnish'd, with good Tabling or without. 1830 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 154 *note*, You can have a bed and tabling here.

4. Material for table-cloths; table-linen. (Cf. *bedding*.)

1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II. 167 Diaper for tabling. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 347, 10281 Yards Diaper Tabling, at 2s. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 131 Diaper Tabling, of the manufacture of Silesia.

5. Tables collectively; accommodation of tables.

1824 *Gard. Chron.* 27 Aug. 254/3 The length of tabling filled with products must have reached fully half a mile. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 8/1 Supposing we had to put up tabling, the capacity of the hall would be reduced at once from 3000 to 800.

6. *Arch.* The making of a 'table' or horizontal projecting course (see TABLE sb. 12a); *concr.* such a course itself; *spec.* a coping.

1411 in J. R. BOYLE *Heodon* (1875) App. 168 In ij. bussellis calces emptis pro dictis fenestris et pro tabelyng de les wykes ihidem, iiii. d. 1671 in Holmes *Pontefract Bk. Entries* (1882) 103 Item, for corbells, rigginge and tabeinge 1. 13. 4. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 21 There was the corbel tabling, showing the old height. 1876 *WILLY Encycl. Archit. Gloss.*, *Tabling*, a term used by the Scotch builders to denote the coping of the walls of very common houses.

7. *Carpentry and Shipbuilding*. See TABLE v. 6, and *quots.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* l. 11 *Tabling* is the uniting of pieces together in a manner similar to the chain-coak,

but broader. c1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Wenle) 155 *Tabling*, letting one piece of timber into another by alternate scores or projections from the middle, so that they cannot be drawn asunder either lengthwise or sidewise.

8. *Sailmaking*. A broad hem made at the edge of a sail to strengthen it: see TABLE v. 7.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1776), *Tabling, bander*, a sort of broad hem formed on the skirts and bottoms of a ship's sails, to strengthen them in that part which is attached to the bolt-rope. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* l. 89. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 11 *Tabling*, the double part of a sail, close to the bolt-rope.

9. In hedging: see *quot.*, and cf. TABLE sb. 13 c.

1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 24 Give the hedge what is called a tabling, that is to collect the earth . . . that has been taken away from the roots, . . . and place it again in its original position.

10. *Anat.* = TABLATURE 5. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

11. *attrib.*, as + *tabling-den*, a low-class gaming-house; + *tabling school*, a boarding-school.

1886 H. HALL *Soc. Eliz. Age* viii. 105 The towns were flooded with tippling-houses, bowling-alleys, tabling-dens.

1660 C. HOOLE *New Disc. old Art Teaching Schoole* vi. 282 The shutting of children up . . . into a dark room, and depriving them of a meals meat, or the like (which are used in some Tabling Schools) . . . cannot be commendably . . . used in our greater Schooles.

† **Tabling-house**. *Obs.* [f. *prec.* (sense 2) + *HOUSE sb.*] A house of resort for playing

'tables' or other games; a gambling-house.

The sense 'boarding-house', alleged in *mod. Dicts.* (app. founded on Halliwell's casual remark in *Nares* (ed. 1859) on *quot.* 1577), is not certainly supported by any *quot.*

1577 *NORTHAROOK Dicing* (1843) 128 They allege, that there is none but common gamehouses and tabling houses that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their own private houses. 1598 *FLOREO Ital. Dict.*, *Ridotto*, . . . a gaming or tabling house. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaaks* (1878) l. 165 Gods me, my masters father! Now my master He's at the Tabling-house too!

|| **Tablinum** (tāblin'm). *Rom. Antig.* Pl. *tablina*. [L. *tablinum*, *tabulinum*, as in definition, also a floored place in the open air, a picture-gallery, f. *tabula* TABLE.] An apartment or recess in an ancient Roman house, opening out of the

atrium opposite the principal entrance, and containing the family archives, statues, etc.

1828-9 J. NARRIE *Arch. in Encycl. Metropol.* (1845) V. 292/2 The *tablinum*, or repository for the archives and records of the family. 1832 *GELL Pompeiana* l. viii. 159 The *tablinum* itself, so called from being closed with planks. 1861 E. FALKNER *Ephesus*, etc. II. iv. 259. 1890 *Athenaeum* 23 Aug. 265/2 In the central block [of a Roman villa] are the principal rooms, such as the *tablinum* and *triclinium*.

Tabliture, *obs.* form of TABLATURE.

Tabloid (tæ'bloid). [A term registered on 14 March, 1884, by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., as a trade-mark applied to chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy prepared by them, and afterwards for other goods; held by the Court of Appeal to be a 'fancy word' as applied to the goods for which it is registered, and legally restricted to the preparations of the firm named.]

The figurative, transferred, and sometimes humorous use, chiefly *attrib.* or as *adj.*, illustrated below has relation mostly to the compressed or concentrated form of the drugs sold by the firm under the name: see *quot.* 1903.

1898 *Natural Science* Feb. 112 This presumed tabloid condition [of the flints] is brought about by a presumed extreme cold. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 9/3 He advocated tabloid journalism. 1902 *Ibid.* 1 Apr. 10/2 The proprietor intends to give in tabloid form all the news printed by other journals. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 574/2 The untouched cells below the cut grow larger . . . with the formation of tabloid cork-cells. 1903 Nov. 20-Dec. 14 Mr. JUSTICE EVANS in *Repts. Patent & Trade Mark Cases* XXI. 69 The word Tabloid has become so well-known . . . in consequence of the use of it by the Plaintiff firm in connection with their compressed drugs that I think it has acquired a secondary sense in which it has been used and may legitimately be used so long as it does not interfere with their trade rights. I think the word has been so applied generally with reference to the notion of a compressed form or dose of anything. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 3/1 Five short tableaux of drama which . . . might be described brutally as five tabloids of melodrama.

Taboggan, tabognay, var. ff. TOBOGGAN.

Taboo, tabu (tā'bu), *a.* and *sb.* Also *tapu*, *tambu*, *tabou*. [ad. Tongan *tabu* (see A).]

Tabu is also the form in several languages of Melanesia and Micronesia, as in some of the New Hebrides, Banks Is., Gilbert Is., Papua (South Cape), etc. The general Polynesian and Maori form (also in some of the New Hebrides) is *tapu*, in Hawaiian *kāpu*. Some of the Melanesian langs., as those of Fiji, and some of the Solomon Is., have *tan'bu*, New Britain *tabu* and *tambu*. Various cognate forms occur in Melanesian and cognate langs. The Tongan form was that first met with by Captain Cook, in 1777, from the narrative of whose voyages the custom with its name became known in England. In Fr. spelt *tabou*. The accentuation *taboo*, and the use of the word as *sb.* and *vb.*, are English; in all the native langs. the word is stressed on the first syllable, and is used only as *adj.*, the *sb.* and *vb.* being expressed by derivative words or phrases.]

A. adj. (chiefly in predicate). **a.** As originally used in Polynesia, Melanesia, New Zealand, etc.:

Set apart for or consecrated to a special use or purpose; restricted to the use of a god, a king, priests, or chiefs, while forbidden to general use; prohibited to a particular class (esp. to women), or to a particular person or persons; inviolable,

sacred; forbidden, unlawful; also said of persons under a perpetual or temporary prohibition from certain actions, from food, or from contact with others.

1777 *Cook Voy. to Pacific* II. vii. (1785) l. 286 [At Tongataboo] Not one of them would sit down, or eat a bit of any thing. . . . On expressing my surprise at this, they were all *taboo*, as they said; which word has a very comprehensive meaning; but, in general, signifies that a thing is forbidden. Why they were laid under such restraints, at present, was not explained. *Ibid.* ix. 338 As every thing would, very soon, be *taboo*, if any of our people, or of their own, should be found walking about, they would be knocked down with clubs. *Ibid.* xi. 410 When any thing is forbidden to be eat, or made use of, they say, that it is *taboo*. 1826 *SCOTT Diary* 24 Oct. in *Lockhart*, The conversation is seldom excellent amongst official people. So many topics are what Otahetians call *taboo*. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xiii. 171 As soon as ever the anchor is down, if the ship is not a *taboo* or restricted one, she will be at once boarded, not by a few, but hundreds of women. 1873 *TROLLOPE Austral. & N. Z.* II. 419 Priests are *tapu*. Food is very often *tapu*, so that only sacred persons may eat it, and then must eat it without touching it with their hands. Places are frightfully *tapu*, so that no man or woman may go in upon them. 1888 C. M. WOODFORD in *Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc.* New Monthly Ser. X. 372 The human heads, . . . are reserved for the canoe-houses. These . . . are *tambu* (tabooed) for women—i.e., a woman is not allowed to enter them, or indeed to pass in front of them.

b. transf. and fig.

1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. 63 (*Toucky Lady*) The mention of her neighbours is evidently *taboo*, since . . . she is in a state of affront with nine-tenths of them. 1891 *Spectator* 2 May 611/2 A . . . pledge that that Wednesday should not be absorbed by the Government, but should be *taboo*. 1901 R. GARNETT *Ess.* viii. 224 The legendary history of Ireland is . . . *taboo* to the serious historian.

B. sb. 1. The putting of a person or thing under prohibition or interdict, perpetual or temporary; the fact or condition of being so placed; the prohibition or interdict itself. Also, the institution or practice by which such prohibitions are recognized and enforced; found in full force in the islands of the Pacific when first visited by Europeans, and still prevailing in some of them, as also, under other forms and names, among many other races in early stages of culture.

The institution is generally supposed to have had a religious or superstitious origin (certain things being considered the property of the gods or superhuman powers, and therefore forbidden to men), and to have been extended to political and social affairs, being usually controlled by the king or great chiefs in conjunction with the priests. Some things, acts and words were permanently *taboo* or interdicted to the mass of the people, and others specially to women, while temporary *taboo* was frequently imposed, often apparently quite arbitrarily.

a. As originally used in Polynesia, New Zealand, Melanesia, etc.

1777 *Cook Voy. to Pacific* II. xi. (1785) l. 410 When the *taboo* is incurred, by paying obeisance to a great personage, it is thus easily washed off. *Ibid.* Old Toobon, at this time, presided over the *taboo*. 1778 *KING in Cook's Voy.* III. xii. (1785) II. 249 The *taboo* also prevails in Atou, in its full extent, and seemingly with much more rigour than even at Tongataboo. 1779 — *Ibid.* v. iv. 111. 81 The *taboo*, which Eappo had laid on it [the bay at Hawaii] the day before, at our request, not being yet taken off. 1817 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XVII. 14 This *taboo* was now to be taken off, by a large slaughter of hogs. 1831 *TYERMAN & BENNET's Voy. & Trav.* I. xix. 423 The priests [in Oahu] recommended a ten days' *tabu*, the sacrifice of three human victims [etc.]. *Ibid.* xx. 440 A pole, ten feet high, on which was suspended a bit of white stick, . . . having remnants of the bones of a fowl attached to it. This . . . was a *tabu*, prohibiting any body from stealing the canes growing there. 1851 *MRS. R. WILSON New Zealand*, etc. 24 But chiefly thou, mysterious *Tapu*, From thy strange rites a hopeful sign we draw. 1861 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 89 One of the great instruments used by both king and priests for maintaining their power and their revenue, was the system of 'tabu' or 'taboo'. 1870 H. MEADE *New Zealand* 319 A *tambu* has been laid on the trees for a certain number of years.

b. Extended, as a general term of anthropology, to similar customs among other primitive races.

1883 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 417 The hero Cuchulain . . . came by his ruin after transgressing this totemistic *taboo*. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* vii. 72 The very conception of *taboo*, based as it largely is on the association of ideas, is one peculiarly liable to extension by analogy. *Ibid.* viii. 89 The irrational restrictions, touch not, taste not, handle not, which constitute formalism, are essentially *taboos*. 1905 *Athenaeum* 21 Jan. 87/1 *Tabus* connected with animals and plants are common, and such *tabus* are part of totemism. 1906 *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 332/1 There are many *taboos* on food which are certainly not totemic in origin.

2. transf. and fig. Prohibition or interdict generally of the use or practice of anything, or of social intercourse; ostracism.

1833 R. MUIR *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 366 There are subjects which appear to be under the *taboo* of nature. 1852 *LYTTON My Novel* XLIX. Under what strange *taboo* am I placed? 1853 S. WILKINSON in R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life* (1881) II. v. 190 To labour hardest as a Bishop is to incur certain *taboo*. 1894 *MRS. FR. ELLIOT Roman Gossp* 281 French officers . . . found themselves placed in such a painful *tabu* at Rome.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1870-4 *ANDERSON Missions Amer. Bd.* II. i. 6 Interwoven with the *tabu* system. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* vi. 66 Before a great feast, a *taboo*-day or days are proclaimed. *Ibid.* vii. 78 They remove their hair before entering on the *taboo*-state. *Ibid.* viii. 88 The terror . . . with which he viewed the *taboo*-breaker. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 238 The *taboo* custom, which is a prohibition with a curse.

1903 R. KIPLING in *Windsor Mag.* 368/2 Remember you're a tabu girl now.

Hence **Tabooism**, the system of taboo; **Tabooist**, one who practises or believes in taboo.

1885 J. FITZGERALD tr. *Schultze's Fetichism* iii. ad fin. Here is the fetishist become a tabooist, supposing that the description of tabooism heretofore given is correct.

Taboo, tabu (tābū), v. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To put (a thing, place, action, word, or person) under n (literal) taboo: see **TABOO** *sb.* 1.

1777 Cook *Voy. to Pacific* ii. ix. (1785) 1. 359 He had been discovered... with a woman who was *taboo'd*. 1779 KING *Ibid.* v. iv. 111. 81 Eappo was dismissed with orders to *taboo* all the bay; and, in the afternoon, the bones [of Captain Cook] were committed to the deep with the usual military honours. 1799 *Naval Chron.* 1. 305 Having *tabooed* one side of the ship in order to get all the canoes on the starboard side. 1831 *Tyerman & Bennett's Voy. & Trav.* II. xxix. 40 There are many houses which, having been built, or occupied, or entered casually by him [King Pomare], are thus *tabued*, and no woman dare sit down or eat in them. 1865 *Tyler's Early Hist. Man.* vi. 144 In the South Sea Islands, words have been *tabued*, from connexion with the names of chiefs. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* vi. 65 On the day of a chief's decease work is *tabued*.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To give a sacred or privileged character to (a thing), which restricts its use to certain persons, or debars it from ordinary use or treatment; † (a) with stress on the privilege: To consecrate, set apart, render inviolable (*obs.*); (b) with stress on the exclusion: To forbid, prohibit to the unprivileged, or to particular persons.

(a) 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 582/2 The silks and the veils, &c., which some years ago were as exclusively *tabued*, and set apart to the use of the mistress as pearls or rubies, are now familiarly worn by the servant. 1846 R. BALL G. *Canning* viii. 218 Slavery was cruel... But it was a sacred institution... *tabued* by the consecrating hand of time.

(b) 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 161 The 'King's highway' seems *Tabued* to these individuals. 1839 T. Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 439 There were no splendid couches *tabued* against the reception of wearied feet. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1860) 151 Such of the gentlemen... as *tabued* their Glen Tilt, and shut up the passes of the Grampians. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind.* 67 That sacred enclosure of respectability was *tabued* to us.

b. To forbid or debar by personal or social influence the use, practice, or mention of, or contact or intercourse with; to put (a person, thing, name, or subject) under a social ban; to ostracize, boycott.

1791 [see **TABOOED**]. 1822 *Southey Lett.* (1856) III. 305 He has *tabued* ham, vinegar, red-herrings, and all fruits. 1850 *Kingsley's Alton Locke* xxx. The political questions which I longed to solve... were *tabued* by the well-meaning chaplain. 1860 H. GOUGEON *Imprisoned in Burnah* xii. 126 I found myself as strictly *tabued* as if I had been a leper. 1864 *Maurice Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. x. § 18. 664 Their names were *tabued* by Whig and Tory coteries. 1888 *Bryce Amer. Commw.* I. xii. 161 You cannot *taboo* a man who has got a vote.

Hence **Tabooed** (tābū'd) *pp.* a.

1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 106 A plain declaration, that the topic of France is *tabued* or forbidden ground to Mr. Burke. 1841 J. MACKERROW *Hist. Secession* Ch. xxi. 767 Perpetual bickering between the favoured and *tabued* sects. 1849 C. BOWEN *Shirley* xxi. 370 The gentlemen... regarded me as a 'tabued woman'. 1906 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 332/2 We doubt whether Mr. Keinch is entirely aware of the difficulty and complexity of the problem of the *tabued* animals in Leviticus.

Tabor, tabour (tābūr), *sb.* 1. Now rare. Also 4 *tabor*, 4-5 *tabor*, 5-yr, 5-6 *taboure*, 4-8 *taber*, 6-9 *tabber*. See also **TABORN**. [a. OF. *tabur* (11th c.), *tabour* (13-16th c.), beside *tanbor*, *tambour* (14-15th c.), *tambour* (16th c.) = Pr. *tabor*, *tambor*, Sp. *tambor* (OSP. *atambor*), It. *tamburo*: the relations between the forms in *ta-* and those in *tam-*, *tan-* have not been clearly determined. The word is held to be of Oriental origin, and has been compared with Pers. *tabīrah*, and *تَبْرَاك* *tabīrāk*, both meaning 'drum', and with Arab. *طَبْر* *ṭabūr* a kind of lute or lyre. The actual history is uncertain: see Dozy, and Devic in Littré; also Gaston Paris in *Romania*, 1902.]

1. The earlier name of the drum; in later use (esp. since the introduction of the name *drum* in the 16th c.), A small kind of drum, used chiefly as an accompaniment to the pipe or trumpet; a taborin or tabret. Now *Hist., arch., or poetic*.

1390 *Beket* 1851 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 150 Of bellene and of tabours so gret was soun. 1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8166 Of trompes & of tabors þe sararins made þere so gret noyse. c. 1300 *Handok* 2329 Þe gylemen on þe tabour dinge. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeli.* i. 58 Men mygten as well have huntid an hare with a tabre. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 616/28 *Timpanum*, a taber, or a tymbre. 14... in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 220 He stode apon an hylle wyth hys tabyr and hys pype. c. 1460 *Emare* 389 Ther was myche menestrale, Trompas, tabours, and sawtre. 1523 LD. BEAUFORT *Prose* I. cxlvii. 176 Than the kyng mounted on his horse, and entred into the towne with trumpets, tabours. 1587 *Fleming Contm. Holinshed* III. 155/2 Singing of psalmes, marching about their fiers with tabber and pype. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* iv. 1. 75 Then I beate my Tabor, At which like vnbackt colts they prickt their eares. 1624 *Capt. J. Smith Virginia* iv. 155 Will any goe to catch a Hare with a Tabor and a Pipe? 1693 *Humours Town* 2 The Clamours of a Country-Mob... is no more than the beating of a Tabour. 1766 *Goldsm. Vic. W.*

iv. The whole neighbourhood came out to meet their minister... preceded by a pipe and tabor. 1843 *Lytton Last Bar.* i. ii. A marvellous horse that beat a tabor with his fore feet. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Music* II. 754/2 The tabor was a diminutive drum, without snares, hung by a short string to the waist or left arm, and tapped with a small drumstick. 1907 *Ibid.* III. 750/2 The pipe and tabor, for a long time very popular throughout Europe, are now obsolete in this country.

fig. 1601 *Hakewill Van. Eye* xvii. (1615) 87 The Duke of Vandosme, the common talker of the French wits. 1624 *Quarles Job* xi. 69, I am become a By-word, and a Tabor, To set the tongues, and eares of men, in labour.

b. *transf.* The drummer (with his drum).

1364 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. ii. 79 Taberes & tombler & tapesters fele. 1789 *Burney Hist. Mus.* III. iii. 254 As a new married couple went out of the church the violins and tabors attended them.

† 2. The tympanum or drum of the ear. *Obs.*

1504 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 84 The aire... mouth the litle hammer of the eares... and so maketh a sound by means of the litle taber, through whose sounde the spirites of hearing are awakened. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 592 The first cavity of the stony bone, which before we called the Tympane, that is the drume or Taber.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tabor-beating*; *tabor-like* adj. or adv.; *tabor-stick*, a drumstick.

13... *K. Alis.* 2158 (Bodl. MS.) Now rist grete tabor betyng, Blaweyng of pypes, & ek trumping. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Hawking* d j b. With yourre hande or with yourre tabor styke becke yourre hawke to come to you. 1698 *Faver Acc. E. India* & P. 27 The whole Fabrick... covered atop Tabor-like.

|| **Tabor, tabour** (tābūr), *v.* Now rare. Forms: see **TABOR** *sb.* 1. [f. **TABOR** *sb.* 1, or a. OF. *taborer* (13th c. in Godef.)]

1. *intr.* To perform upon or beat the tabor; to drum. Also *to tabor* it.

13... *K. Alis.* 924 (Bodl. MS.) Per was trumping & tabouryng. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 230, I can neither *tabre* ne *trompe*. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 50 They floyted and they *tabered*; they yellyed, and they cryed. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 485/2 *Tabouryn, timpanis.* 1530 *Palsgr.* 746/1, I will *tabour*, play thou upon the flute therwyles. 1591 *Nashe Pref. Sidney's Astr.* & *Stella* in G. G. Smith *Edis. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II. 226 Nor hath my prose any skill to imitate the Almond leape verse, or sit *tabring*... nothing but 'to bee, to hee', on a paper drum. 1694 *Motteux Rabelais* iv. xiv. (1737) 56 Trudon Pip'd it and then Tabor'd it like mad. 1904 *Speaker* 5 Apr. 201 The inevitable 'tambourinaire' flies and tabor away.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To beat as upon a tabor; to drum.

1579-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 72 This brought the common rumor to tabor on his [Solon's] head. 1611 *Bible Nahum* ii. 7 Her maids shall leade her, *tabring* upon their breasts. 1653 *Dorothy Osborn Lett.* to Sir W. Temple (1603) 179 His humour was to rise in the night, and with two bedstaves *tabour* upon the table an hour together. 1694 *L'Estrange Rabler* cccxvii. (1714) 451 He [the Ass] went... *Tabring* with his Feet all the Way. 1719 *D'Ureux Pitts* VI. 265 With Hammer on Kettle he *tabbers* all Day. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumberworth* 356 Mrs. Soaper... re-echoed her husband's words, and *tabbered* with her fingers on the table, expectant of my reply.

2. *trans.* To beat (a tune, etc.): cf. **DRUM** *v.* 8.

c. 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W. Pro.* 354 (Fairf. MS.) In yourre courte ys many a losengeour and many a queynt toledere accusour That *tabouren* [v. 77. *tabouryn*, *tauburn*] in yourre eres many a soun. † 3. To beat, thump (anything); to thrash. *Obs.* 1624 *Quarles Job* xviii. 63 Marke with what pride his borny hooves doe *tabor* The... Earth. c. 1625 *Fletcher Woman's Prize* II. v. I would *tabor* her, Till all the legions that are crept into her, Flew out with fire i' th' tails. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 55 Beating the Switzers march upon their buttocks; and... they fell to *tabour* mine to the same tune.

Hence **Taboring** *vbl. sb.*

13... [see sense 1]. 1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 98 Of his drumming, *tabouring*, and other enormous indignities, under the colour of religion. 1867 *Morris Jason* viii. 360 Bear back the fleece Along our streets... with much scattered flowers and *tabouring*.

Taborer. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5-7 *taberer*, 6 *tab(b)orer*, *tabourier*, *tabrer* (e). [f. **TABOR** *v.* or *sb.* 4-ER. Cf. OF. *taboreor* (14th c.).] One who tabor; a drummer; a performer on the tabor. c. 1400 *Song Roland* 918 Trumpets and taberers, sothe to say. c. 1430 *Lyda. Gm. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 170 *Tabourers* withe their mokes and false duplicitie Please more these dayes. c. 1537 *Thersites in Four O. Fl.* (1848) 79 The tryffling *tabborer* trowler of tunys. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* May 22 Before them yode a lusty *Taberer*, That to the many a Horne pype playd. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* III. ii. 160, I would I could see this *Taborer*. 1885 *Newcastle Chron.* 25 May, The squire and his dame... attended by piper and *taborer*, looking on condescendingly.

Taboret, -ete, obs. forms of TABRET.

† **Taborin.** *Obs.* Also 6-oryn, *taberyne*, 7-8 *tabourin* (e, 9-oryne. [a. F. *tabourin* (1482 in Godef. *Compl.*, and in *Dict. Acad.* 1690), deriv. of *tabour* **TABOR**; cf. med.L. *taborinus* in sense =

tympanista taborer (1497 in Du Cange). In mod. F. *tambourin*, Pr. *tamborin*, It. *tamburino*.] A kind of drum, less wide and longer than the tabor, and struck with one drumstick only, to accompany the sound of a flute which is played with the other hand. (In quot. 1871, used for **TAMBOURINE**.)

c. 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 40 Thorough all the cristen navee they made to blowe trompettes, claryons & taberynes. 1507 *Justes Moneths May & June* 150 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 119 Of tabourins and of many a douce lute The mynstrelles were properly clade in sute. 1512 *Helyas in Thoma Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 31 Pipes, tabourins, doucimers. 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 275 Beate lowd the Tabourins, let the Trumpets blow. 1765 *Strank Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii, 'Tis the fife and tabourin, said I. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 8 With a snowy palm the woman took affrayed a taborine.

Taborite (tæbōrit). [ad. G. *Taboriten* pl., ad. Boh. *taborčina*, f. *tabor* **TABOR** *sb.* 2; so called from their encampment on a craggy height, now the town of Tabor in Bohemia.] A member of the extreme party or section of the Hussites led by Zizka. 1646 *Br. Maxwell Burd. Isaac*, in *Phoenix* (1708) II. 313 We might... add the Remainder of the Waldenses and Albigenses in Piedmont, and the Parts adjoining; or of the Taborites in Bohemia. 1786 A. MACLEAN *Christ's Comm.* III. (1846) 250 Extirminating the Taborites or Vaudois. 1861 J. GILL *Banished Count* vi. 68 The Calixtines might be styled the Gallicans of Bohemia, and the Taborites the Protestants.

† **Taborin, tabourin, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 *taborne*, 4-5 *taburn* (e), 5-6 *Sc. taberne*, 6 *Sc. tabro(u)n*, *tabberone*, 7 *tabern*, *Sc. tabbern*; also *Sc. 4 tawburn*, 5 *tawberne*, *talburn*, 6 *tau*, *tawbrun*, *tawbrun*, *talbrone*. [A by-form of **TABOR**, chiefly north. Eng. and Sc., in med.L. *tabornum* (Du Cange). The inserted *n* appears also in OF. *tabornier*, *tabourner* vb. (see next). (The *Sc.* spellings *taw-*, *tal-* stand for a broad *a*.)] = **TABOR** *sb.* 1, **TABOUR, a drum.**

c. 1340 *Hampole Psalter* cl. 4 *Taburn* is made of a dryid scyn. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1414 *Tymbres & tabornes*, tulket among. c. 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) xxvi. 138 *Noyse* as it ware of trumples and *taburnez*. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1385 Now tynkyl vp *taburnes*. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 760 The trumpe, and the *taburn*, the tympane but tray. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ix. x. 66 Wyth tympanis, *tawbronis* (ed. 1555 *tawbrinis*), 3e war wont to heyr. 1533 *BALLANDEN Livy* II. xxvi. (S. T. S.) I. 238 *Wb* by noyis of swasche and *tawbrone*. 1544 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scotl.* VII. 278 Twa men... quhillis had their *taboris* brokin. 1551 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* I. 2505 Wyth *tablorne*, troumpet, schalme, and clarioun. 1561 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 114 At the sound of the common bell, trumpet or *tabourn*. 1559-60 J. WOOD *Lett.* in Sir R. Sadler *St. Papers* (1809) II. 156 When they cam ere the towne, hard the comen bell and *tabern*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 571 The pipe belonging to the *Tabern* is much longer thea the whisell or Flajalett.

† **Taborin, v.** *Obs.* Also 5 *taburne*. [f. prec. or ad. OF. *tabornier*, *tabourner* (12-14th c. in Godef.) = *taborer*.] = **TABOUR** *v.*, to drum.

13... *K. Alis.* 1042 (Bodl. MS.) At þe fest was harpyng And pyping & *tabournyng*. c. 1400 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 230 (MS. C), I can neither *taborne* ne *trompe*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 376/2 To *Taboure*, *timpaniare*.

† **Taborner.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [Agent-n. f. **TABORN** *v.* = OF. *taborneur* (1317 in Godef.)] By-form of **TABORER**, a drummer.

14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 666/36 *Hic timpanizator*, a *taberner*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 376/2 A *Taburner* (A. *Tabernar*), *timpanista*. 1518 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scotl.* V. 157 To be Franche *Tabanaris* and *Menstralis*... in aile, viij. 1560 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 74 The sax *taborners* that playit thr sunndie days at the parliament. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 156/2 *Taberner*, a Man playing on the *Tabern* and *Pipe*.

Tabougin, var. TOBOGGAN.

Tabour, -er, var. TABOR *sb.* and *v.*, **TABOBER.**

Tabouret (tæbōret, or as Fr.). Also 8 *tabret*. [a. F. *tabouret* (taburg), in sense 2 (1442 in *Hatz.-Darm.*); orig. a small tabor or drum, a **TABRET**, dim. of *tabour*, **TABOR**, drum.]

† 1. The same as **TABRET**, q. v. *Obs.*

2. A low seat or stool, without back or arms, for one person: so called originally from its shape. *Privilege of the tabouret*: see quot. 1566.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Tabouret*, a pincase; also a little low stool for a child to sit on. In France the privilege of the *Tabouret* is of a stool for some particular Ladies to sit in the Queens presence. 1679 tr. *Marie Mancini's Apol.* 30, I had the privilege of sitting on a *Tabourette* in the Queens presence. c. 1711 *KEN Hymnother Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 191 Soon as a Stranger comes, she'll him embrace, Near her proud Person, on a *tabret* Place. 1828 *MASSON Milton* (1859) I. 704 A studied slight put upon Lady Scudamore by refusing her the honour of the *tabouret*,—i.e. the right of being seated—on the occasion of a visit of ceremony to the French queen. 1899 *Morrow Bohem. Paris* 60 He had bought a new easel and two rush-bottomed *tabourets*.

† 3. A pin-case or needle-case. *Obs.*

1656 [see sense 2]. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. A frame for embroidery, a *tambour-frame*.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Tabouret*,... an embroidery frame. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tabourin (e, variant of **TABORN** *Obs.*

Tabre, Tabrer (e, obs. f. **TABOR**, **TABOBER.**

Tabret (tæbrēt). Forms: a. 4-5 *taberett*, 5-ette, 5-6 *-et*, 5- *tabret*, (6-ette, 7 *tabberet*,

labaret); *B.* 6 taberette, -erde, -arte, -arde; *γ.* 5 taborete, 6-7 tabouret. [*f.* TABOR + *-ET*.]

1. A small tabor; a timbrel. *Hist.* or *arch.*

a. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 264 Item, for a hedstalle for the taberet iij d. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. xiv. 198 He had lost hys pype and hys tabret. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxi. 27 That I might have brought the on the waye with myrth, . . . with tabrettes and harpes. 1607

TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 134 A Hare . . . was seen in England . . . playing with his former feet upon a taberet. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* ii. 12 Choice Instruments of Musick . . . also the Tabret. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) IV. xxvi. 147 Not a tabret, nor the expectation of a new joy to animate him on | 1879 STAINER *Musick of Bible* 155 The tabret has been excluded from sacred buildings, having given place to the more solemn and imposing drum.

b. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Britan.* (Camden) 27 With trompettes, shalmes, and tabrettes in the best manner. 1570 LEVINS *Manoir.* 311 A Tabarde, timpanum. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 191 The Falconer muste have with him a litle drumme, or Tabarde fastened to the pommel of his saddle. 1600 *Chester Pl.*, *Banns* 118 Get mynstrilles to that shewe, pipe, tabarte, and flute.

γ. 1599 *Br. Hall Sat.* iv. i. 78 Or Minoes whistling to his tabouret. 1676 DUGDALE *Baronage Eng.* II. 107/2 So shall he departe the Manoir . . . with Trompets, Tabourettes, and other manoir of Mynstrale [*orig.* c. 1500]. 1885 H. C. McCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 209 In the katydid . . . the musical instruments are a pair of tabrets.

b. fig. 1610 *Boys Expos. Dom. Epist.* Wks. (1622) 443 Making their infirmities and sinnes our tabret and delight.

† 2. *transf.* A performer on a tabret. *Obs.*

a. 1377 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 4 Mynstralles—Taberett i. 14 . . . in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 220 On manly man . . . that was a taberette . . . stode a-pon an hyll with hys tabyr and hys pype. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 239, 1 I delyverd my taborete the same day a new gowne, and iij d. 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 241 Item, for John Buntanus, tabret—xlijs. iij d. 1634 Sir T. HEWERT *Trav.* 67 Amongst the horse were aboute fortie Kettle-drums and Tabrets.

Tabret, obs. form of TABOURET.

Tabro(u)n, Tabronar, etc.: see TABORN, -ER.

Tabu, variant spelling of TABOO.

Tabul, obs. form of TABLE.

|| **Tabula** (tæ'biŭlā). Pl. -æ (-i). [*The L. word tabula* TABLE, used in particular senses.]

1. An ancient writing-tablet; also *transf.* a body of laws inscribed on a tablet; see TABLE sb. 2 b, d, TABLE sb. 1 c.

1881 E. HÜBNER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 124/1 Instruments or charters, public and private (styled by the Romans first *leges*, afterwards *instrumenta* or *tabule*). 1904 C. WORDSWORTH *Old Service Bks.* 264 The Tabula or Wax-brede was of the nature of a service-paper rather than of a service-book.

b. *Tabula rasa* [*L.* = scraped tablet], a tablet from which the writing has been erased, and which is therefore ready to be written upon again; a blank tablet: usually fig.

1535 *LYNDESAV Satyre* 274 Because I have bene, to this day, Tanquam tabula rasa. 1607 Sir T. BODLEY in *Cabbala* II. (1654) 76 For that were indoe to become *Tabula rasa*, when we shall leave no impression of any former principles, but be driven to begin the world again. 1666 *SOUTH Sermon* (1777) I. 52 Aristotle . . . affirms the Mind to be at first a mere *Rasa Tabula*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 73 The artist will do nothing until he has made a *tabula rasa*. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 1 June 403/1 France had become a *Tabula rasa*, and everything had to be reorganized.

2. *Ecc.* A wooden or metal frontal for an altar.

1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s.v. *Table*. The most remarkable example of the *tabula*, destined for the front of the Altar, is preserved in Westminster abbey; it is formed of wood, elaborately carved, painted, and enriched with a kind of mosaic work of coloured glass superficially inlaid.

3. a. *Anat.* = TABLE sb. 16.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Table*, *Tabula*, *Tabella*, *Tabulatum*, . . . a name given to the plates of compact tissue, which form the bones of the cranium. Of these, one is external; the other internal, and called *Tabula vitrea*, on account of its brittleness.

b. *Palæont.* Name for the horizontal dissepiments in certain corals: cf. TABULATE a. 3.

1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxv. (ed. 5) 407 *The lamellæ* are seen around the inside of the cup; . . . and large transverse plates, called *tabula*, divide the interior into chambers. 1859 MURCHISON *Siluria* (ed. 2) x. 243 The development of the transverse plates or *tabulae*, in the body of the coral.

Tabular (tæ'biŭlār), a. [*ad. L. tabulār-is* of or relating to a board or plate, *f. tabula*; now used in reference to many senses of TABLE.]

1. Having the form of a 'table', tablet, or slab; flat and (usually) comparatively thin; consisting of, or tending to split into, pieces of this form, as a rock; of a short prismatic form with flat base and top, as a crystal; flat-topped, as a hill.

Tabular spar, a name for WOLLASTONITE, as occurring in masses of tabular structure, or rarely in tabular crystals.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabular*, whereof boards, planks, or tables may be made, long and large. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 296/1 The Persian Pye . . . of a dusky color: the Feet bluish, with black tabular scales. a. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) I. 34 Nodules . . . that are tabular and plated. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 36 The tabular [form] which consists of plates that grow thinner and sharp at the extremities. 1801 PLATYPAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Th. 295 A bed or tabular mass of whinstone . . . interposed between strata. 1821 JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 229 Associated with quartz, tabular-spar, and iron-ore. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 332 When it is elevated on a footstalk above the dorsolum, and forms a tabular or flat surface. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat.*

Syst. Bot. 210 The apex . . . is connected by a common tabular dilated stigma. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 144/2 Mr. Livingstone pointed out to me a range of tabular hills. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 130/2 Horizontal plates, which . . . constitute tabular dissepiments.

b. Painted on a 'table' or panel. *rare.*

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 305 The uses to which the tabular or wooden pictures were applied.

2. a. Entered in, or calculated by means of, a table or tables, as a number or quantity.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4737/3 In this Book you have above forty thousand Tabular Numbers. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 40 Hence, by the rule . . . the tabular height. This being found in the first column of the table, the corresponding tabular area is . . . 0.4088. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 224 Uranus still deviates from his tabular place.

b. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a table, scheme, or synopsis; arranged in the form of a table; set down in a systematic form, as in rows and columns.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 242 By means of a set of systematic and tabular diagrams. 1830 HESCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 182 A list of them in tabular order. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 183 A tabular view of the time occupied by each process. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 67 Carefully elaborated tabular statements.

c. *Printing.* (a) Applied to matter set up in the form of tables (see *table-work*, TABLE sb. 22).

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 283 The curious method of Tabular Writing . . . is practised in England to greater perfection than in any other Nation. 1879 *Lond. Compositors' Sc. Prices*, Tabular and Table Work is matter set up in three or more columns and reading across the page. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 9/5 Compositor.—All-round jobbing, book, and tabular hand.

† (b) (Printing) from wooden blocks or tablets, on which the matter is cut. *Obs. rare.*

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* II. 75 As far as regards tabular printing, there is no reason to doubt that the Europeans derived their knowledge of printing from the Chinese.

† **Tabularious**, a. *Obs. rare*—c. [*f. L. tabulār-i-us* of or belonging to written documents (*f. tabula* table) + *-ous*.] (See *quot.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabularious*, pertaining to writings or accounts; also belonging to tables, or good for them.

Tabularize, v. [*f. TABULAR + -IZE*.] *trans.* To put into a tabular form, to tabulate. Hence

Tabularization.

1853 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* 332, I have carefully collected and tabularized . . . the following statistics. 1864 WEBSTER, *Tabularization*.

Tabularly, adv. [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.] In a tabular form or manner; in a table.

1862 Sir H. HOLLAND *Ess.*, *Meteors* 302 The details . . . are . . . given tabularly. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 246 The amount of interest being tabularly stated on the form.

Tabularium (tæ'biŭlārī), sb. *Rom. Antiq.* [*ad. L. tabularium* a record-office, archives, *f. tabula* table, tablet: see -ARIUM.] A place where the public records were kept in ancient Rome; hence, in other places.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabularium*, a chest or place wherein Registers, or Evidences are kept in a City; the Chancery or Exchequer office. 1835-8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* xii. (1844) 196 The charter chest . . . from the tabularium of the monastery of St. Maur. 1868 in W. SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.*

Tabulary, a. Now *rare*. [*ad. L. tabulār-is*, *f. tabula* table: see -ARY 2.]

1. Of, pertaining to, contained in, or of the nature of a table: = TABULAR 2 a, b.

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* II. (1636) 130 Then subtract the lesser tabulary Sine from the greater. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 104 [The Obolus] is all one with the Sextans, according to the Tabulary Division. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. xxi. ii. (1873) IX. 268 Much documentary and tabulary raw-material.

† 2. ? Pictorial. *Obs. rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 106 Whereunto Fabretti appendicularizes a Tabulary Representation of the Destruction of Troy, and a Description of Fucinus, now call'd the Lake of Celano in the Kingdom of Naples.

† 3. Made or recorded upon a 'table' or tablet.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* VI. *Diss. Physick* 29 Even the Original Prescriptions of King Mithridates . . . were . . . thought to be owing chiefly to some of those Empirical Recipe's recorded in those tabulary Experiences.

Tabulate (tæ'biŭlēt), a. (*sb.*) Also 6 *Sc.* -et. [*ad. L. tabulat-us* boarded, planked, in *med. L.* also panelled, *f. tabulāre*: see next.]

† 1. Formed of 'tables' or panels: panelled. *Obs.* 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 295 The inner part of this toural of tabulet [*L. tabulato*] Wark curiously carvet.

2. Formed like a tablet; thin and flat: = TABULAR 1.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 349 Postfrænum. 1. Tabulate (*Tabulatum*): When it forms a broad pannel or table on each side the postscutellum. Ex. Most *Coleoptera*.

3. *Palæont.* Having *tabulae* or horizontal dissepiments, as the corals of the group *Tabulata*.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* vi. 618 The interior of the coral divided by horizontal partitions (a characteristic called *tabulate* by Edwards). 1879 NICHOLSON (*title*) On the Structure and Affinities of the 'Tabulate Corals' of the Palæozoic Period.

B. *sb.* = TABLE 3. *rare.*

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxiv. (1848) 58/1 For all faintness . . .

a cordial was prepared in tabulates, which were called *Manus Christi*.

Tabulate (tæ'biŭlēt), v. [*f. late L. tabulāt-*, ppl. stem of *tabulāre* (*Onom. lat. gr.* in Quicherat *Addenda*) to board, plank, floor; in other senses directly from *mod. senses* of TABLE.]

† 1. *trans.* (See *quot.*) *Obs. rare*—c.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabulate*, to board a floore or other place, to make a thing of boards.

2. To put into the form of a table, scheme, or synopsis; to arrange, summarize, or exhibit in a table; to draw up a table of.

1734 J. KIRKBY *tr. Barrow's Math. Lect.* Pref. 29 That we rightly . . . tabulate, and calculate scattered ranks of numbers, and easily compute them. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 357 The result of this writer's enquiries and speculations are thus tabulated. 1869 FARADAY *Fam. Speech* II. (1872) 70 *note*, We may tabulate the Italic family as follows.

† 3. To enter on the roll. *Sc. Obs.* (*Pa. ppl.* *tabulat(e)*.)

c. 1630 Sir T. HOPE *Minor Practicks* (1726) 5 If the principal Cause be of that Nature, which requires to be tabulate.

† 4. 'To shape with a flat surface' (Todd). Only in TABULATED *ppl. a.*, q. v.

Hence **Tabulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1757 Ld. KAMES *Stat. Law Scot.* 357 Tabulating of summons. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 8 Mar. 10/7 The tabulating staff . . . are admitted on the ordinary examinations.

Tabulated (tæ'biŭlētēd), *ppl. a.* [*In sense* 1, *f. TABULATE a. + -ED* 1; in 2, *pa. ppl.* of *TABULATE v.*]

1. Shaped with or having a flat upper surface; flat-topped: cf. TABULAR 1. Also, composed of thin parallel layers.

1681 GREW *Museum* III. i. iv. 282 Many . . . of the best [diamonds] are pointed with six Angles . . . and some Tabulated, or Plain, and Square. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 435 The zoned or tabulated form of the onyx. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arct. Service* I. vi. 62 The remarkable tabulated masses of land in the neighbourhood of Cape Alexander.

2. Arranged or exhibited in the form of a table, scheme, or synopsis: cf. TABULAR 2.

1802 (*title*) Copy of a Letter from Citizen Talleyrand to Citizen Fauvellet at Dublin, with a Tabulated List of Questions on the Commercial and Maritime Affairs of that Country. 1862 Br. FORBES in *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 34 We propose giving a tabulated scheme of the different calendars of the Scottish Church. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 369 *note*, A tabulated statement issued by authority.

Tabulation (tæ'biŭlētʃən), [*n.* of action from *TABULATE v.*; cf. *L. tabulatio* a flooring over, a floor or story.]

† 1. See *quot. Obs. rare*—c.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Tabulation*, (*lat.*) a fastning together of planks or boards, a making a floor.

2. The action or process of tabulating; arrangement in the form of a table or orderly scheme.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 101 The value of such a tabulation was immense. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc. etc.*, *Tabulation of chronology*, the arrangement of historical or professedly historical events according to their real or supposed dates is sometimes spoken of under this name. 1883 *Stubbs' Merc. Circular* 10 Oct. 902/1 If the collection and tabulation of these Statistics were entrusted simply to one department.

3. *Arch.* Division into successive stages of height by 'tables' or horizontal mouldings, etc.

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 103 The new design of that front . . . is contrived so as to accommodate itself at the angle to the ancient lines of tabulation.

Tabulator (tæ'biŭlētər), [*Agent-n.* from *TABULATE v.*: see -OR.] One who tabulates, or draws up a table or scheme. b. A machine or apparatus for this purpose; also, an attachment to a typewriter for typing columns of figures.

1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 639/3 This . . . means a corresponding increase in the work of the tabulators. 1891 *Daily News* 6 June 5/5 It is these cards that are passed through the electrical tabulator, which, by ingenious contrivances, records the answers on a number of dials. 1901 *Phonetic Jnl.* 28 Sept. 611/1 Mr. F. P. Gorin, inventor of the tabulator bearing his name.

Tabulatory (tæ'biŭlētərī), a. *rare*. [*f. L. tabulār-*, ppl. stem of *tabulāre* to *TABULATE + -ORY* 2.] Relating to or consisting in tabulation.

Hence **Tabulatorily** *adv.*, in relation to tabulation or tables.

1900 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 7/1 Her occasional historical and tabulatory excursions may require a skip here and there.

1900 *World's Eyewitness* (1902) 282 The British nation is giving the lie to all history and all rules. Its 'life'—from the insurance-office point of view—is a marvel. Tabulatorily speaking, it is a monstrosity.

Tabulature, variant of TABULATURE.

Tabule (tæ'biŭl). [*mod. ad. L. tabula* table, tablet.] A medicine or drug prepared in a flattened form; = TABLET sb. 3.

1893 *Advt.*, Tabules for dyspepsia, headache &c. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 9/2 Witnesses who had been in communication with the prisoner in regard to tabules.

Tabule, -ull(e), obs. forms of TABLE.

Tablette, obs. form of TABLET.

Tabuliform (tæ'biŭlɪfɔrm), a. [*f. L. tabula* table + *-FORM*.] Having the form of a 'table' or tablet; = TABULAR 1.

1848 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. 148 A single tabuliform cell of the upper cuticle.

† **Ta'bulous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Divided into compartments by tabulæ.

1733 MASSEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 191 A Tabulous Shell divided into several Cavities.

Tabur, **Taburn**, *obs. ff. TABOR*, **TABORN**.

† **Ta'burnister**, *Obs. rare.* In 4 -yster, -ystr. [f. *taburn*, **TABORN** + -STER: feminine corresp. to **TABORNER**.] A female player on the tabor.

† 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 27 Bifor come prynces ioynded til syngand: in myddis of wenchis taburnystirs [L. *inuencularum tympanistrarum*]. *Ibid.*, Taburnysters.

Taby, **Tabyll**, **tabyll**(e), **Tabyr**, *obs.* forms of **TABBY**, **TABLE**, **TABOR**. **Tac**: see **TAKE** v.

Tacamahac (tæ'kāmāhæk), **tacamahaca** (tæ'kāmāhākā). Also 7-8 **tacamahacca**, 8 **tacamahack**, 8 **tacamahac**, **tacamacha**, **tacka mohacca**. [ad. obs. Sp. *tacamahaca*, in Hernandez 1614 *theomahaca*, ad. Aztec *tecomahiyac*; mod. Sp. *tacamaca*. Cf. Monardes 1579 'ex Nova Hispania . . ab Indis *tacamahaca* vocatum'. In F. *tacamaque*. *Tacamahac* is the more usual form, and that recognized in North America in sense 2.]

1. An aromatic resin, used for incense, and formerly extensively in medicine. *a. orig.* That yielded by a Mexican tree, *Bursera* (*Elaphrium*) *tomentosa*. *b.* Extended in the West Indies and S. America to similar resins obtained from other species of *Bursera* and the allied genus *Protium*, and subsequently to resins imported from Madagascar, Bourbon, and the East Indies, chiefly the product of species of *Calophyllum*.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* i. 3 Gumme called Tacamahaca. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, Tacamahaca, a Rosin brought out of the West Indies, of great vertue against any cold humours [etc.]. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3898/3 The Cargo of the Galeon... consisting of... Jollop, Gum Elemi, Tacka Mohacca, &c. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 92 Gum call'd Tacamahaca p. 100 Weight 05 05. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 137 Tacamahac is a resinous Gum, from the West Indies. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 108 Apply to the Cheek Gum Tacamahac spread on Silk. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 150 (f. of France) Tacamahaca, stinking wood. 1845 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 460 Tacamahac from *Elaphrium tomentosum*. *Ibid.* 401 The true East India Tacamahaca is produced by *Calophyllum Calaba*.

2. The resin of the buds of the N. American Balsam Poplar, *Populus balsamifera*; hence a name of this tree.

1739 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) II. *Addenda* s.v., The Tacamahaca. This Tree grows spontaneously on the Continent of America. 1759 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Populus*, The Buds of this Tree are covered with a glutinous Resin, which smells very strong, and is the Tacamahaca used in the Shops. 1786 J. A. S. *Encyclopædia Arrangement*, in *Gard. Assist.* 34/1 Tacamahaca, or great balsam poplar. 1844 SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 213 The list of Tacamahacs mentioned by Loudon. 1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 255 Poplar buds, especially those of *Populus nigra*, *balsamifera*, and *candicans*, are besmeared in winter with a resinous exudation, which [passes] under the name of Tacamahac. 1881 *tr. Verne's Fur Country* 95 Jaspas also noticed the tacamahac, a species of poplar which grows to a great height.

† **Tac-au-tac** (tākōtāk). *Fencing*. [F. *tac-au-tac*, lit. clash for clash, f. *tac* echoic word.] In *tac-au-tac riposte*, the return stroke after parrying with opposition: see quot. 1889 and *RIPOSTE* sb. 1. [1889] POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) 75 [The riposte] may be delivered in two ways:—[secondly], quitting the steel after a clean, smart parry... This is called... the *riposte du tac-au-tac*.] 1907 *Daily Chron.* 20 Nov. 8/2 The retort was in the nature of the tac-au-tac riposte beloved of the skilled swordsman.

† **Tacca** (tæ'kā). *Bot.* [mod. L. a. Malay.] Name of a small genus of tropical herbs with tuberous roots, the type of a natural order *Taccaceæ*. The tubers of *T. pinnatifida* yield the starch known as South-sea arrow-root.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1119/1 *Tacca* chiefly differs from its ally *Ataccia* in having a one-celled instead of a three-celled fruit.

Hence **Ta'ccad**, any plant of the N.O. *Taccaceæ*. 1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 149 Order xliii. *Taccaceæ*.—Taccads. 1855 E. SMITH *Bot. in Orr's Circ. Sc.* 187 *Narcissales*... (N.O.) 43 *Taccaceæ* or Taccads.

† **Taccada** (tākādā). [Sinhalese *takkada*.] The Malayan rice-paper plant, *Scaevola Lobelia* (or *Königii*), an erect shrub found on the sea-shores of tropical Asia, Australia, and Polynesia; its young stems have a pith resembling that of the rice-paper plant (*Aralia papyrifera*), and used by the Malays for making artificial flowers, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1097/1 *Scaevola* (*Lobelia* alias *S. Königii* and *S. Taccada*), the Taccada of India and Ceylon. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 376 Taccada of India and Ceylon (*Scaevola Lobelia*, L.)—Shrubby plant.

† **Tace** (tæ'si). [L. *tacē*, imper. of *tacēre* to be silent.] The Latin for 'Be silent'. *Tace* is Latin for a candle, a humorously veiled hint to any one to keep silent about something.

[Cf. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 162 (*Impressoes*) Edmund of Langley, asked... his sonnes... what was Latine for a fetter-locke: Whereat when the young gentleman studied, the father said, 'I will tell you, *Hic hæc hoc taceatis*', as advising them to be silent and quiet.] 1697 *Dampier's Voy.* 356 Trust none of them for they are all Thieves, but *Tace* is Latin for a Candle. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* i. x, 'Tace, Madam', answered Murphy, 'is Latin for a candle; I commend your

prudence'. 1821 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 24 Feb. (1820) II. 115 *Tace* shall be hereafter with me 'Latin for a candle'.

Tace, = *tas*, *obs.* 3 sing. pres. of **TAKE** v.; *obs.* form of **TASSE**.

† **Tacenda** (tā'sendā), *sb. pl.* [L., gerundive neut. pl. of *tacēre*: see next.] Things to be passed over in silence; matters not to be mentioned.

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 274 Topics... regarded as *tacenda* by society.

† **Ta'cent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *tacēt-em*, pr. pple. of *tacēre* to be silent.] Silent.

1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lovia* 179 There was a fair Tragedy, whose subject I will be tacent of.

† **Tacet** (tæ'set). *Mus.* [L., = 'is silent', from *tacēre* to be silent.] A direction that the voice or instrument is to be silent for a time.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds.* in *Mus. Bks.*, *Tace* or *Tacet*, to hold still, or keep Silence. 1789 REVS *Chambers's Cycl.*, *Tacet*, in the Italian Music, is often used to denote a long rest, or pause. 1823 in *CRABB Techn. Dict.*, etc.

Tache (tætʃ, tæf), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4 *telche*, 4-5 *tech*(e), *tecoch*(e), *techoh*(e), *tacoh*(e), 4-7 *tatch*(e), 4-8 *tach*(e), 5 *tetch*(e), *taich*(e), *tachch*(e), 6-9 *tash*, 5- *tache*. [a. OF. *teche* (11th c.), *tesche*, *tece*, *tece*, *taiche*, *teiche*, *teke*, *tege* (Godef.); also F. *tache* (12th c.) in Godef. *Compl.*, † *tasche*.]

The Fr. word is of uncertain origin, but, according to Hatz-Darm., is to be distinguished from the radical *tac* of *TACHE* sb.2, *ATTACH*, etc., with which earlier etymologists have associated it.]

† 1. A spot, blotch, blot. *Obs. exc. ns* in *b.*

13. *St. Erkenwold* 85 in Horst. *Attengl. Leg.* (1881) 268 Wemles were his wedes with-outen any teiche. 13. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 2436 How tender hit is to entyse teches of fylbe. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 163 A stone so clere and faire that there is no tache therein.

† *b.* In modern scientific use only as French.

1823 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nervous Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 339 The well-known *tache cérébrale*, in which cutaneous irritation is followed by unusually vivid and enduring congestion of the skin [etc.]. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tache*, congenital discolorations, or freckles, or spots. Blemish.

† 2. *fig.* A moral spot or blemish; a fault or vice; a bad quality or habit; in quot. 1340-70, 1541, a physical blemish. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 389 Alle his wykked teches be left. 1340 *Ayent.* 32 Vor opre six vices... bet hyeh teches of kued serion. 1340-70 *Alisander* 282 Hee made a very uow auenged too beene Of pat teene-full tach (the loss of an eye) pat hee tooke pere. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* ix. 146 If he fader be false and a shrew, pat somdel he sone shal haue be sires teches. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 188 Vices and evil taichis thou shalt enche. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 256 Snybbyd of my frendys such techchys for l'amende. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 261 b/2 She that neuer had tache ne spot of corrupcion. 1541 [see *TACHE* v.]. 1577 *HELLOWES Guesara's Chron.* 106 He had therewith a tache or a fault. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxviii. 318 Of whom euen his Adorers write euill Taches many an one.

b. An imputation of fault or disgrace; a stain; a stigma. *Sc. Obs. or rare.*

c 1610 *Sia J. MELVIL Mem.* Author to Son (1683) b iij, Her marrying a Man commonly judg'd her Husband's murderer would leave a Tash upon her name. 1692 *Sia W. HOFE Fencing-Master* 162 If you can by any means (without putting a tash upon your honour). ? c 1716 in *Wodrow Hist. Church Scott.* (1829) III. 227/r, I have made this reflection, not as a tash upon the persons who suffered. 1723 R. HAY (title) A Vindication of Elizabeth More from the Imputation of being a Concubine; and her Children from the Tache of Bastardy. 1862 M. NAPIER *Vicet. Dundee* II. 218 The only tache upon his military fame.

† 3. A smack, slight taste or flavour. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *Barley-Brake* (1877) 28 Their grazing feast will haue a wearish tache.

3. A distinctive mark, quality, or habit; a trait, a characteristic, good or bad. [So in OF.] *Obs. exc. dial.* (tætʃ).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4390 Oure techis haue we schawid, Oure dedis & of our discipline. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. x. 244 Wel maye he be a kynges sone for he hath many good taches on hym. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* (1545) 75 It is theyr owne maners, theyr owne qualites, teches, condicions, and procedynges that shape them this fortune. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* iv. i. 119 Euery braue man of warre beareth a tatch of ambition and of aspiring minde. 1780 *BEARDIDGE Lett.* (1864) 400 Is any tache wanting, you could wish to see in a young man designed for the ministry? 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-Bk.*, *Tetch*, habit, gait. 'Tis a tetch he've a-got.

Tache, tach (tætʃ), *sb.* 2. Now *rare*. Also 6-7 *tach*. [a. OF. *tache* fibula (14th c.), also a large nail: cf. *Genevise tache*, *Langnedoc tacha* nail with broad round head, hob-nail, tack, tacket, Sp. *tacha* a kind of nail; also (from OF.) *MDu. taetse*, Du. *taats*, a round-headed nail, an iron pin. A doublet of **TACK** sb.1. The root is also that of F. *attacher*, *détacher*, Eng. *ATTACH*, *DETACH*. See *Diez* and *Littre*. Sense 2 may be in origin a different word.]

1. A contrivance for fastening two parts together; a fibula, a clasp, a buckle, a hook and eye, or the like; a hook for hanging anything on. *Obs. or arch.*

14. *Voc.* in *Wr-Wülcker* 583/10 *Fibula*, a tache or a laas (for a button). 1452 *Maldon. Essex. Crt. Rolls* (Bundle 31, No. 2 b), A tache of sylver... for a monkis hode. c 1500 *Melusine* 304 Thenne gefray cutte the taches of the geant helmet, and after cutte of his heed. 1530

PALSGR. 279/1 *Tache* for a gowne, *atache*. 1535 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 359, j tach with j ruby ston. 1535 *COVERDALE Num.* xxii. 50 Ilyngue we a present vnto the Lorde what euery one hath... bracelets, rynges, earringes and taches. 1582 *STANVUSSE* *Zencis* iv. (Arb.) 99 With gould tache the vesture purple is holden. 1611 *Buller Exod.* xxvi. 6 Thou shalt make fiftie taches [1885 *R.V.* clasps] of gold, and couple the curtains together with the taches. 1641 *EVELYN Diary* Aug., A lamp hanging loose upon a tach in the middst of a beame. 1668 *WILKINS Real Chur.* ii. vii. 184 Hook, Crook, Clasp, Hasp, Tatches. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiv. (1870) 274 Taches of gold... connecting together the curtains of the tabernacle.

† *b.* A band or strap that may be fastened round anything. *Obs. rare.*

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 287 It came into [K. Richard's] mind to draw upon the legs of certain choise Knights of his a certain Garter or tache of leather. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit.* xiv. (1614) 27 1/2 K. Richard the First... girt the legs of certain choise knights with a tache of leather, which promised a future glory to the wearers.

c. fig. A means of attachment, a link, a bond of connexion.

1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 225 Here is no such bar or tache, as either to hinder or discourage a thief of any sort from returning to his duty. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* ii. 47 Finally, the word became a middle term of reminiscence, a tache between the external object and the inward impression.

2. *techn.* A rest for the shank of a panch or drill: see *quots.* Now *dial.*

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xii. ¶ 9 The Tach is... to rest and hold the Shank of a Punch steady... while the Work-man Files. *Ibid.* 392 *Tache*, a small Board with Notches in its Fore-edge... to rest the Shank of a Punch in. 1829 in J. HUNTER *Hallamshire Gloss.* 1888-90 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Tache* (taiche)... has been defined for me as 'a stake or rest used by silversmiths, and fixed in the workbench'.

3. *Comb.* as † *tach-hook*, † *tach-nail*.

1592 R. D. *Hyphenotomachia* 30 The Veluet brought downe to the frame of the Settles... fastened to the same with tatch Nayles of Golde. 1623 *tr. Favine's Theat. Hon.* ii. xiii. 224 Their long Cloak, or Houpe-land... tied with a Tach-booke of Wood.

Tache (tætʃ), *sb.* 3. Forms: 7-9 *tach*, *tatch*, 8 *tetch*, 8-9 *tatche*, 9 *teache*, *taych*, *tache*. [app. a. *obs.* or dial. F. *tache*, *têche* plate of iron (Godef.), in Walloon *tak* 'plaque de fer qu'on applique au fond d'une cheminée' (Littre), which in F. dictionaries is usually identified with *tache*, *TACHE* sb.1.]

1. *Sugar-boiling*. Each pan of the series through which the juice of the sugar-cane is passed in evaporating it; esp. the smallest and last of these, called specifically the *striking-tache*.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 84 The Coppers, in which the Sugar is boyled, of which, the largest is called the Clarifying Copper, and the least, the Tatch. *Ibid.* 90 To throw in some of the liquor of the next Copper, to keep the tach from burning. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* xii. 321 The least is called the Tach, where it boils longest. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 131 The juice will often begin to granulate in the second tetch. 1839 *URR Dict. Arts*, etc. 1202 The term striking is also applied to the act of emptying the teache. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* xi, I flung it, sugar and all, into the tache. 1885 *LOCK Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 163/a The earliest and crudest system of evaporation was the 'copper wall' or 'battery' of open pans called 'teaches' (taches, tayches, &c.).

† 2. Applied to the flat iron pan in which tea-leaves are dried. *Obs.*

1701 J. CUNNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1206 The Bing Tea is the second growth in April: and Singlo the last in May and June, both dry'd a little in Tatches or Pans over the Fire. 1802 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 764/a Then they [tea leaves] are tached; this is done by throwing each time about half a catty of leaves into the tatche, and stirring them with the hand twice, the tatche being very hot. [Foot-note] *Tatche* is a flat pan of cast iron.

† **Tache**, *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare*—1. Also 5 *tach*, *tacche*, *tasche*, *tasshe*. [Origin obscure.] Tonch-wood, tinder.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xx. 211 Bote þou haue tache [tr. rr. tach, tasche, tasshe, B. xvii. 245 [tawe] to take hit with tunder and broches, Al þy labour is lost.

Tache (tætʃ, tæf), *v.* 1. Now *dial.* Forms: (4) *tass*, 5-6 *tatch*, 6-7 *tach*(e), 7- *Sc. tash*. [a. F. *tacher*, OF. *tachier* to stain, soil, f. *tache*, *TACHE* sb.1.] *trans.* To stain or taint, esp. with moral defilement, or with the imputation of guilt or shameful conduct; to stigmatize; rarely (quot. 1541), to infect physically. *Obs. or Sc. dial.*

1390 *GOWRR Conf.* III. 242 The wyde world so tassed [prime passed]. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* vi. v. (W. de W.) m v b, Al chylren ben tatchyd wyth euylly maners. 1508 ATKYNSON *tr. De Imitatione* III. xxiv. 223 What shall I say, that am tached thus with tribulations. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Qij b, To be scalled, or tached with such infecte diseases, or that he bere some tache vpon hym. 1596 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. Otherwise a worthy Prince, nor tache we him but so. *Ibid.* lxv. (1612) 280 Though she did obserue his soone Reuolt... And him thereof had tacht. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* ii. i. 28 Infamous, or tached with foule crimes. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH.* *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 104 At the least to leave him suspected and tached with this treason. 1747 in *Ann. Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scot.* (1838) 105 His character ought not to be tashed. 1827 J. WARR *Poems* 101 (E.D.D.) Their frien's gat word an' gather roun' Determin'd sair to tase an' tash.

b. To blemish, deface; to tarnish or spoil slightly by handling or use; to make the worse for wear; *tashed*, tarnished, worn, weather-beaten. *Sc.*

17. In *Ritson Sc. Songs* (1794) l. 214 They're tashed like, and sair torn, And clouted sair on ilka knee. 1863 ALEX. SMITH *Dreamthorp* 18 They [books] are tashed as roses are tashed by being frequently handled or smelt. 1895 W. C. FRASER *Whaup* xiii. 189 An indoor face, no tashed wi' the weather, but sair blotched wi' the drame. 1903 GLAISER in *Co-op. News* 16 May 567 (E.D.D.) If that'sna Miss Thorpe's new body slip... Go and get it off afore yo' tash it any worse.

Tache (tæf), *v.* 2 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 *tacche*, 5-7 *tatche*, 5-9 *tatch*. [*f.* TACHE *sb.* 2, or from the same root. In sense 2 (and sometimes in 1), app. aphetic from *atache*, ATTACH.]

1. *trans.* To fasten, attach, fix, secure (a person or thing). Also *fig.*

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxv. 70 Thy love sprenges tatcheth me. c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* ii. 101 Po by chylid was an-honge, Itached to be harde tre Wyb nayles gret and longe! c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12056 Ropes .. to tache & teye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 376/2 To Tache, attachiare. 1530 PALSGR. 746/1, I tache a gowne or a typpet with a tache. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* ii. iii. To seeke for a thonge Therwith this breech to tatche & tye. 1609 R. BARNERO *Faithf. Sheph.* To Rdr. 7 Tatching matter together with dependencie.

2. To lay hold of (a person); *esp.* to arrest, apprehend by legal authority; = ATTACH *v.* 1 a.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5690 Thei scholde for euee him haue tached, Ne hadde ben duk Menescene. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 24 Alle pat malycyously tachen, arestyn, or endytyn .. men of ally chereh. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 304 Thar folowed him fyfteen Wicht, wallyt men .. to tatch him to the law. 1528 *Tyball's Confess.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1791) l. App. xvii. 35 The same day, that Sir Richard Fox was tached. 1530 *PALSGR.* 746/1, I tache a thefe, I laye handes upon hym. c 1635 *Fornes Disc. Fervers Decet* 6 (Jam.) A cunning and long covered thiefe tatched with innumerable fanges [plunder].

Hence **Tach'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Taching end**, a shoemaker's waxed thread pointed with a hog's bristle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 485/2 Tachynge, or a-restyngne, arestacio. c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 73 Grynd hem togedyre a longe tyme one a stone, talle bit be somele tacheynge. c 1535 *Bygon Impromptus* in *Lever's Serin.* (Arb.) Introd. 23 Snatchynge and scratchynge, tacheynge and patchynge, scrapynge and rakyngne togedyre of almost all the fatte benefices. 1611 *COTGR.* *Ligneu*, shoemakers thread; or, a tatching end. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Ess.* *Men & Manners* (1765) 187 A cobbler with ten or a dozen children dependent on a tatching end. 1838 H. AINSWORTH *Mervyn Clitheroe* i. 35 Canes .. tied with tatching end to prevent them from splitting. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v. Every piece of 'tacin-end' used in joining has a hog's bristle fixed at each end so as to act as a kind of flexible needle.

† **Tache**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [Perh. the same in origin as TACHE *v.* 2; cf. OF. *atachier* in sense 'to attack', It. *attaccare* to attack, to attack, and see note to ATTACH *v.* intr. To make a (hostile) charge or attack; to charge.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2622 Knichtis on cursours ket þan in fewtre, Taches [DUBL. MS. tacyng] in-to targetis tache þaire breyns [v.r. byrnyens]. c 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* 636 Quarrels & arwes .. Toysen at þe toures: tachen on þe Jewes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6717 Telamon hym tachtit on with a tore speire. *Ibid.* 6783 Defibus the doughty... Tacht vpon Ientru, a full tore dynt. *Ibid.* 8297 Then Diamede... On Troiell with tene tache belyue.

† **Tache**, *tatch*, *v.* 4 *Obs. rare.* [*f.* TACHE *sb.* 3] *trans.* To dry (tea) in a 'tache' or shallow pan.

1802 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 765/1 Bohoa tea is gathered, sunned in baskets, rolled with the hand, and then tatched, which completes it. *Ibid.*, Tatching seems to give the green colour to the leaves of the tea trees.

Tache, early ME. var. of TEACH *v.*

† **Tached**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 *teched*, *tacched*. [*f.* TACHE *sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] Having qualities of a specified kind; (well- or ill-)mannered or conditioned.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 116 He pat hauns a littill face... ys wycked, and euyl-teched, deuceyunt, and dronkelew. a 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1906) 18 All gentill-women and nobill maydens... ought to be goodli, meke, wele tached, ferme in estate, behauiing, and maners. c 1450 *Mervin* 88 The trestest of this londe and beste tached. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 556/2 An euil tached horse shaketh of sometime the bridle and runneth out at large.

† **Tacheless**, *a. Obs. rare* 1. In 4 *techeles*. [*f.* TACHE *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Stainless, faultless.

13.. *Gav. & Gr. Knt.* 917 Now schal we semlych se sleztes of pewez, & þe techeles termes of talkynng noble.

Tacheometer (tæki'p'm'tɔɪ). [*a.* F. *tachéomètre*, *f.* Gr. *ταχέ-*, obl. stem of *ταχύ-* quick, swift, *τάχος* swiftness + -METER: see also TACHYMETER.] A name given to instruments (of which there are various kinds) for the rapid location of points on a survey; = TACHYMETER. Hence **Tacheometric** *a.*, pertaining to a tacheometer or tacheometry; **Tacheometry**, surveying by means of a tacheometer.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 425 The Tacheometer of Gentili... The means by which it measures the distance is an apparatus which obliges the lunette to traverse an unvarying angle. 1888 B. H. BROUGH *Mine Surveying* 204 The aim of tacheometry is to survey and level simultaneously a tract of ground with the greatest possible accuracy in the least possible time. 1900 *Nature* 11 Oct. 571/2 Suggestions on possible methods of utilising existing transit theodolites for tacheometric work. 1905 *MAJOR Close* *Text Bk. Surveying* v. 51 Tacheometry (called also in American books Tachymetry or Tachymetry) a system of 'rapid measuring'. includes all the eight variations just mentioned. The system was first largely employed in Italy in 1830, but had

been used in the eighteenth century in England. *Ibid.* 55 The term 'tacheometer' is best confined to instruments which have this optical arrangement [a converging lens between the object-glass and the diaphragm of a theodolite]. † **Tachette**. *Obs. rare* 1. [*dim.* of TACHE *sb.* 1, a spot: see -ETTE.] A stud.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xix. (Roxb.) 166/1 *Tachettes*, the buttons or round naile heads which are set about the skirts or the Armour to adorn and set it out, resembling little spots.

Tachistoscope (tæki'stɔ'skɔp). [*mod. f.* Gr. *τάχιστος* swiftest + -SCOPE.] An instrument by means of which objects may be presented to the eye for a brief measured period, a fraction of a second; one of its principal applications being the measurement of 'the span of apprehension', that is, the amount of detail that can be apprehended by a single act of attention or apperception.

1909 C. S. MYERS *Text-bk. Exper. Psychol.* 415 The essentials of a good tachistoscope.

† **Tachment, tachment**. *Obs.* [Aphetic *f.* ATTACHMENT.]

1. Something attached; an appurtenance.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1568, I zif the for thy tybandez [MS. thybandez] Tolouse þe riche, The tolle and þe tachmentez, tavernez and oþer.

2. A judicial seizure or apprehension of one's person or goods; *ellipt.* the writ authorizing such seizure: = ATTACHMENT 1, 2.

14.. *Customs Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 58 Noo oþyr Balyffe schal make no tachment nor somond. 1467-9 *Paston Lett.* II. 296 Be the wey of tachmentis owte of the Chaucer. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* 41 Ye haue a parcyall lawe in making of tachmentys, first come, first seruyd.

Tachometer (tæki'p'm'tɔɪ). [*f.* Gr. *τάχος* speed + -METER: cf. *barometer*.] a. An instrument by which the velocity of machines is measured. b. An instrument for measuring the velocity of a moving body of water, a current-measurer.

1810 *DONKIN in Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 185 An instrument of my invention for indicating the velocity of machines, and which may not improperly be called a Tachometer. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 42 The method of putting the tachometer in motion whenever we wish to examine the velocity of the machine. 1864 WEBSTER, *Tachometer*, (b) an instrument for measuring the velocity of running water in rivers, canals, &c. 1875 L. D'A. JACKSON *Hydraulic Man.* i. 84 The tachometer of Brünings is the best instrument of this type.

So **Tachometry**, the scientific use of a tachometer; the measurement of velocity.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tachy- (tæ'ki), combining form of Gr. *ταχύ-* swift, used in the formation of some scientific terms. **Tachydrite**, **Tachydrite**, *Min.* [*ad. Ger. tachydrīt* (Rammelsberg 1856), contr. for **tachyhydrīt*, *f.* Gr. *τῆδωρ* water + -ITE 1: from its property of deliquescent readily], a chloride of calcium and magnesium found at Stassfurt in Prussian Saxony. **Tachydidaxy** [*f.* Gr. *διδάξις* teaching]: see quot. **Tachydrome** [*f.* Gr. *δρομος* running, *δρομος* a race-course], anglicized form of *Tachydromus*, Illiger's name for the ornithological genus *Cursorius*, a small group of birds allied to the Plovers; = COURSER 3; so **Tachydromian**, a bird of this group; **Tachydromous** *a.*, of the tachydromes; cursorial.

Tachygen, *Biol.* [-GEN 1], the sudden appearance of an organ in evolution; the part so appearing [Webster *Suppl.* 1902]; so **Tachygenesis** [GENESIS], acceleration in development by the shortening or suppression of intervening stages; **Tachygenetic** *a.*, of or exhibiting tachygenesis; **Tachygenic** *a.*, appearing or developing suddenly [Webster *Suppl.* 1902]. **Tachyglossal** *a.*, *Zool.* [*f.* Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], of a tongue capable of being quickly thrust forth and retracted, as that of the ant-eater; so **Tachyglossate** *a.*, having a tachyglossal tongue; pertaining to the *Tachyglossidae*, a family of aculeate monotrematous mammals, of which the typical genus *Tachyglossus* contains the Echidna or porcupine ant-eater of Australia; **Tachyglossid**, an animal of this family. **Tachyiatr** [*f.* Gr. *ἰατρός* healer], 'one who cures speedily' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898); hence **Tachyiatry**, the art of quick healing (*ibid.*). **Tachypterus** *a.* [*f.* Gr. *πτερόσθαι* to fly + -OUS], swift-flying (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1860). **Tachypnoea** (tæki'p'nɔɪ) [*f.* Gr. *πνοια*, *f.* *πνέειν* to breathe], hurried or unusually rapid respiration. **Tachyscope** [-SCOPE], a kind of kinetoscope, in which a series of representations of an object in successive phases of motion are rapidly revolved, so as to present the appearance of actual motion. **Tachythanatous** *a.* [*f.* Gr. *θάνατος* death + -OUS], killing quickly, rapidly fatal. **Tachytomy**, **tachyotomy** [*f.* Gr. *τομή* a cutting], the art of rapid surgical or anatomical operation.

1866 *BRANDE & COX Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 532/3 *Tachydrite.

1868 *DANA Min.* 119 *Tachydrite*... Color yellowish. Transparent to translucent. Very deliquescent on exposure. 1846 WORCESTER, **Tachydidaxy*, a short method of teaching. *Scudamore*, 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc. **Tachydromians*, the name of a family of wading birds, of which the genus *Tachydromus* is the type. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1247/1 Having the *Tachydromus* for their type: **Tachydromous*. 1893 *HYATT in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 77 Thus, from Cope's point of view, *tachygenesis is the law of progression, and retardation is the law of retrogression, and they are both essential parts of his law of acceleration and retardation. *Ibid.* 79 Normal types in which tachygenesis occurs in a marked way might be called *tachygenetic. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tachyglossal, *Tachyglossate. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tachypnoea. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 109 There is a hysterical dyspnoea, or rather tachypnoea; the respirations are hurried. 1899 *Sci. Amer.* 16 Nov. 310/1 Mr. Anschuetz has invented apparatus by means of which these [animated] pictures may be exhibited in a very perfect manner. This instrument... is known as the 'electrical tachyscope'. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Tachythanatous. 1890 in *BILLINGS Nat. Mod. Dict.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tachytomy, *Tachytomy.

|| **Tachycardia** (tæki'kɑɪ'diə). *Path.* [*mod. L.* *f.* Gr. *ταχύ-* swift + *καρδία* heart.] 'Abnormal paroxysmal rapidity of the heart's action' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1889 *Lancet* 9 Mar. 442/1 Those nerve cells and fibres which are concerned in the production of the tachycardia. 1891 *Ibid.* 9 May 1021/1 Dr. Wood proposes the restriction of the name 'tachycardia' to those cases in which very violent heart action occurs without obvious reason. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 813 Tachycardia, is improperly applied in the sense of mere rate; it is the name of a particular disease.

So **Tachycardiac** [*cf.* *CARDIAC*], *a. adj.*, of or pertaining to tachycardia; *b. sb.* a person subject to or affected with tachycardia.

1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 828 The tachycardiac attacks have been the cause of this disposition. *Ibid.* 832 One of my tachycardiacs began to ride a bicycle two years ago, and with much advantage.

Tachygraph (tæ'kɪgrɑf). [*a.* F. *tachygraphe*, *ad. Gr. ταχύγραφος* a swift writer, a scribe, *f.* *ταχύ-* swift + -γράφος writing, writer.]

1. One who practises tachygraphy; a writer of shorthand, a stenographer; *spec.* one of the shorthand writers of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

1810 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 114/2 If all the speeches... were faithfully represented by the bench of tachygraphes. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1886) l. 87 Of Greek scribes there were two kinds, the tachygraph (*ταχύγραφος*), and the calligraph (*καλλιγράφος*). 1895 *FARRAR Gather. Clouds* II. 145 The other tachygraph, Phocas, had also reported this sermon.

2. A tachygraphic writing. (In *mod. Dicts.*)

Hence **Tachygrapher**, **Tachygraphist**, a shorthand writer, a stenographer; = sense 1.

1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Tachygrapher*. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *FARRAR Gather. Clouds* II. 151 That you... may injure my reputation as a tachygraphist.

Tachygraphic (tæki'græfɪk), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -IC: cf. *GRAPHIC*.] Of or pertaining to the art of tachygraphy or rapid writing; *spec.* applied to a cursive or running handwriting as opposed to one having separate and fully-formed letters, also to writing with many contractions, ligatures, and compendia.

a 1763 *BYRON Robbery Cambr. Coach* xii. 'No Help!' said I, 'No Tachygraphic Pow'r, To interpose in this unequal Hour!' — *Art Eng. Poetry* vi. To learn the truly tachygraphic Plan. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 38 Amuse yourself (I know your old tachygraphic skill)... by jotting down some fragments of our absurdities. 1879 *RENOUF Hibbert Lect.* 14 The Egyptians had from the earliest times used a tachygraphic or cursive character which is a rough and abridged form of the hieroglyphic. 1890 E. M. THOMPSON in *Classical Rev.* May 220/1 This was introduced into the Greek writing of the middle ages a new set of compendia commonly called tachygraphic signs.

So **Tachygraphical** *a.* [see -ICAL] = prec.

1764 *JEFFERSON Let. Writ.* 1802 l. 356, I will send you some of these days Shelton's Tachygraphical Alphabet, and directions. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2556/1 The old character... was altered... and assumed somewhat of a cursive, or tachygraphical form.

Tachygraphometer. [See TACHYGRAPH and -METER.] (See quot. 1900.)

1891 *Rep. U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey* App. 16. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surveying* xiii. 280 There are two forms of this instrument [Wagner-Fennel Tachymeter]... The first of these... corresponds to a transit, and the second to an alidade. The latter called a tachygraphometer, for use with the plane-table.

Tachygraphy (tæki'græfi). [*f.* Gr. *ταχύ-* swift + -GRAPHY.] 'The art or practice of quick writing' (J.); variously applied to shorthand, and (in palaeography) to cursive as distinguished from angular letters, to the Egyptian hieratic, and to the Greek and Latin writing of the Middle Ages with its many abbreviations and compendia.

1641 *SHELTON (title)* Tachygraphy. The most exact and compendious methode of short and swift writing. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Tachygraphy*, the art or description of swift writing. 1778 *KIPPIS Biog. Brit.* (ed. 2) i. 1, 538 note, Thomas Shelton became famous... for his Tachygraphy; or easy, exact, and speedy short writing. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 145 The Hieratic... is immediately derived from the hieroglyphic, of which it is merely a tachygraphy. 1890 E. M. THOMPSON in *Classical Rev.* May 220/1 The twofold system of tachygraphy, if it may be so termed, in use among the scribes of the middle ages.

Tachylite, -lyte (tæ-kil'it). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *tachylit* (Breithaupt 1826), f. Gr. *ταχύς* swift + *λίθος* soluble, in reference to its easy fusibility.] 'A black basaltic glass, formerly regarded as a homogeneous mineral' (Chester *Dict. Min.*).

Tachylite basalt, a variety of basalt having glassy selvages, and a highly microlitic basis.

1868 *DANA Min.* 245 The species may be the same with *tachylite*. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* x. 113 A preceding analogous to that which seems to have taken place in some tachylites. 1888 G. A. J. COLE in *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 300 On some additional occurrences of *Tachylite*. *Ibid.*, This tachylite adhered more firmly to the contact rocks than to the mass from which it was developed.

Hence **Tachylitic, -lytic** *a.*, of the nature of, composed of, or containing tachylite.

1888 G. A. J. COLE in *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 303 The vein... showed thin tachylitic selvage.

Tachymeter (tæ-kim'it). Also **tachyometer**. [mod. f. Gr. *ταχύς* swift + *μέτρον*; so *F. tachymètre* (a form more on Gr. analogies than *TACHYOMETER*.)] Name of a surveying instrument, adapted to the rapid location of points on a survey. So **Tachymetric** *a.*, **Tachymetry**, the use of such an instrument.

1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Tachymeter*, term for an instrument for quickly measuring level surfaces. 1891 *BUFF & BERGER Handbk. Engin. & Surv. Instr.* 109 The name *Tachymeter*, or rapid measurer, has been applied for many years, in Europe, to instruments of this description. *Ibid.*, *Tachymetry*. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surveying* xii. 236 *Tachymetry*, or, as it is sometimes called, *tachyometry*, enables the operator, by a single observation upon a rod, to obtain the necessary horizontal and vertical data for the determination of the three elements of position of a point on the surface of the earth. *Ibid.*, There are practically two systems of tachymetric measurement: The angular or tangential system; and The stadia, telemeter, or subband system. *Ibid.* xiii. 282 A most satisfactory tachymeter, both for filling in details on large-scale maps, and for carrying on rough geographic or exploratory surveys.

† **Tachid, a. Obs. rare.** [f. *L. tacere* to be silent + *-id*]; cf. *ad. from L. acere*.] = **TACIT**.

1651 J. FLEAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 119 Whence also the tacid consents of animals seem to agree with divine bodies. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Puerp.* 38 In the Chest... lockt up, of your most Tacid Breast.

Hence † **Tachidly** *adv.* = **TACITLY**.

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* iii. 255 Nor Loaves, so tacidly increase, Again so many thousands feast.

Tacit (tæ'sit), *a.* Also 7-8 *tacite*. [ad. *L. tacit-us*, *pa. pp.* of *tacere* to be silent. Cf. *F. tacite* (14th c. in Hatzl-Darm.)]

1. Unspoken, unvoiced; silent, emitting no sound; noiseless, wordless.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. § 1 Without the interruption of tacit objections. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argentin* 73 With a tacit vphraiding she put them in mind. 1798 *LANDOR Gebir* ii. 238 With a long and tacit step... He looked and tottered on a black abyss. 1824 W. IRVING tr. *Trav.* i. 113 A tacit thankfulness in his looks, as if he felt grateful to me. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xviii. 329 One of those tacit prayers to which no language can give adequate expression.

b. Saying nothing; still, silent.

1604 R. CANNING *Table Affili.* *Tacite*, still, silent, saying nothing. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* xv. § 2. 238 Gods lawes are declared after a threefold manner: first, by the tacit dictates of Right reason, next by immediate revelation [etc.]. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desh.* (1837) III. 407 If the British Government had remained... a tacit spectator of events. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin. Irving* (1881) I. 227 Edward Strachey was... a man rather tacit than discursive.

2. Not openly expressed or stated, but implied; understood, inferred. *Tacit mortgage*, a lien in the nature of a mortgage created by operation of law. *Tacit relocation*: see **RELOCATION**.

[1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 208 *Tacita relocatio*.] 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 251 This tacit approving of these commissioners, men so high in guiltie... argues a great decay of zeal, and courage. 1681 *STAIR Instit. Law Scot.* i. x. § 61. 149 In the tacite legal hypothecation, [our custom] hath only allowed a few. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iii. § 8 Common use, by a tacit Consent, appropriates certain Sounds to certain Ideas in all Languages. 1705 *ADDISON Italy, Monaca* (1733) 23 A tacit Acknowledgment that Monarchy is the more honourable. 1881 *Spectator* 30 Apr. 573 Locke's doctrine of a tacit social compact.

Tacitean (tæ'si'ti'an), *a.* [f. the name of the Roman historian Tacitus (c. 54-117): see **-AN**.] Pertaining to Tacitus, or resembling his pregnant sententious style. So **Tacitist**, a student or follower of Tacitus; **Tacitize** *v.*, *intr.* to write in the style of Tacitus.

1890 *LOWELL Milton's Areop.* Lat. Lit. Ess. (1891) 101 He [Milton] is never weary of insisting on the Tacitean distinction between liberty and license. 1907 *Athenæum* 7 Sept. 265/3 Accurate scholarship, especially in matters of Tacitean diction. 1695 *EARL MOWAT, tr. Boccalini's Advers.* fr. *Parnassus* i. xxiii. (1674) 24 He might like a Tacitist have written the Civil Wars of Flanders. 1833 *ROSCOE tr. Pellico's Ten Years Imprisonment* xxxvi. With all my admiration for the genius of Tacitus, I had never much faith in the justice of 'tacitising' as he does.

Tacitily (tæ'si'ti), *adv.* [f. **TACIT** *a.* + **-LY** 2.]

1. Without speaking; silently; quietly.

1643 *PRYNE Rome's Master-Piece* (ed. 2) 24 The secular Jesuites have bought all this street, and have reduced it into a quadrangle, where a Jesuitical College is tacitly built. 1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 88 Here

a reflection naturally occurs, which... leads me tacitly to admire, and confess the ways of Providence. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* i. To be no longer tacitly pitted by her neighbours for her lack of money.

2. Without stating or expressing it; by implication: cf. **TACIT** *a.* 2.

1635 *EARL STRAFFORD Lett.* (1739) I. 471 Not tacitely or by way of Consequence, but even in express and binding Terms. 1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. l. 30 He tacitely implied that the rest of mankind were but beasts. 1735 *BERKELEY Free-think. in Math.* § 21 There are certain points tacitly admitted by mathematicians. 1825 *McCulloch Pol. Econ.* ii. iv. 179 If, as M. Sismondi has tacitly assumed, the machines cost nothing.

Tacitness, *rare.* [f. **TACIT** *a.* + **-NESS**.] The quality of being tacit; silence.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kovij* xxxii. 298 To instruct our brethren, who by our tacitness might be scandalized. 1885 *PATER Marius the Epicurean* i. 15 That inward tacitness of mind esteemed so important by religious Romans.

Taciturn (tæ'si'tūrn), *a.* [ad. *L. taciturn-us*, f. *tacit-us*, **TACIT**.] Characterized by silence or disinclination to conversation; reserved in speech; saying little; uncommunicative.

1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 26 June, Grieve... was very submissive, respectful, and remarkably taciturn. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 61 The people in Europe who partake most with us in this taciturn propensity, are the Dutch. 1849 *MACADAM Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 68 Godolphin, cautious and taciturn, did his best to preserve neutrality. 1876 *BRISTOWE The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 875 The patient becomes apathetic, morose or taciturn, or irritable.

Hence **Taciturnist**, one who practises habitual silence or reserve; **Taciturnly** *adv.*, in a taciturn manner; with habitual reserve.

1837 *Congregationalist* (U.S.) 10 Feb. (Cent. Dict.) His [von Moltke's] more than eighty years seemed to sit lightly on 'the great "taciturnist"'. 1847 *WESTER, "Taciturnly"*, silently, without conversation. 1902 A. AUSTIN *Ld. Kitchener in Standard* 12 July 5/2 Honours he needs not, for about his brow He bears them clustered, taciturnly great.

Taciturnity (tæ'si'tūrn-i-ti). Also 5 -te (e, 6 -ty) (e, 6-7 -tie. [a. *F. taciturnité* (14th c.), or ad. *L. taciturnitas*, f. *taciturn-us*: see *prec.* and **-ITY**.]

1. Habitual silence or disinclination to conversation; reservedness in speech; a taciturn character or state.

1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xli. 112 Ober whiles he answered, lest by his taciturnite occasion of offendynge myght have been yoven. 1491 *CAXTON Vitae Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. l. 99 b/a In the sayde monastere was so grete taciturnitee and scyence. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 145. I cannot in this point vse taciturnitee and silence. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 75 The secrets of nature have not more gift in taciturnitee. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 261 ¶ My natural Taciturnity hindered me from shewing myself to the best Advantage. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iii. viii. (1861) 107 Our ancestors were noted as being men of truly Spartan taciturnity. 1856 *MISS MULOCK J. Halifax* ix. After which brief reply John relapsed into taciturnity.

2. *Sc. Law.* The silence of the creditor occasioning the extinction of an obligation in a shorter period than forty years' prescription; it being presumed that the creditor would not have been so long silent if the debt had not been paid or the obligation implemented.

1765-8 *ERSKINE Instit. Law Scot.* iii. vii. § 29 (1773) 533 No general rule can be laid down, at what precise times actions may be lost by taciturnity. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 967/2 The only cases in which extinction by such taciturnity has been recognised were those of bills of exchange, prior to the introduction of the sexennial prescription.

† **Taciturnous**, *a. Obs. rare* -^o. [f. *L. taciturn-us* **TACITURN** + **-OUS**.] = **TACITURN**.

1727 *BAILEY Dict.* vol. II, *Taciturnous*, silent, saying nothing, making no Noise.

Tack (tak), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-6 *tak*, *takk* (e, 5-7 *tacke*, 6 *take*, (pl. *tax*), 5- *tack*. [**TACK** *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1 go together, and are doublets of **TACHE** *sb.* 2, *v.* 2 (q.v.), though forms in *k* or *q* are not recorded in OF., and the etymological history is obscure. For the ulterior etymology Diez compares Ger. *zacken* prong, MHG. *zacke*, Du. *tak* bough; so also Kluge. (The occurrence of Ir. *taca*, Gael. *tacaid* nail, *tack*, peg, Breton *tach* small nail, has suggested a Celtic origin for the root *tac*-, but this Thurneysen rejects.) App. most of the senses of the *sb.*, including sense 5, were derived from the *vb.*, but the nautical senses of the *vb.* arose out of sense 5 of the *sb.*, and in their turn gave rise to senses 6 and 7.]

I. That which fastens or attaches, etc.

1. That which fastens one thing to another, or things together: applied to a fibula or clasp, a buckle, a hook or stud fitting into an eye or loop, a nail, or the like. *Obs.* exc. as in senses 2, 3.

13. Minor Poems fr. *Vernon MS.* lii. 420 He bot a bite bat made vs blak, Til fruit weare tied on treo wip tak; O fruit for anoper. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 485/2 *Takke* (H., P. or botun), *fibula, fibula*. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 69 Unto the crosse of breid and lenth, Syne tyit him on with greit ire takkis. 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor*, A tacke or booke, vid. *Buckle, Clasp*. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 70 The tacks put into the loops did couple the curtains of the tent, and sew the tent together. 1666 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3228/4 Lost... 3 pair of black Stays... one with black Buckles, in black Tacks and black Loops.

b. The fœnum of the tongue (in a tongue-tied person).

1671 *LIVINGSTON Let. in Wodrow Soc. Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 247 The sight of the father's danger brake the tack of a son's tongue who was tongue-tacked from birth.

2. *spec.* (perh. orig. short for *tack-nail*: see 12 a.) A small sharp-pointed nail of iron or brass, usually with a flat and comparatively large head, used for fastening a light or thin object to something more solid, especially in a slight or temporary manner, so as to admit of easy undoing.

Tacks are distinguished according to their use, as *carpet-tack*, one used for fixing a carpet on the floor; their action, as *thumb-tack*, one pushed in with the thumb, as a drawing-pin; their material, as *brass tack*, *iron tack*, *tin-tack*. [1463, etc.: see *tack-nail* in 12 a.] 1574 in *Feuillat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 237 Tackes One Thousand, a 1585 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 558 His lugs... That to the Iron has tane so many a tacke. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxiv. xiv. 514 Iron... for nalles, studs, and tackes, employed about greeces and leg-harnes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 229/1 Two sorts of tackes used by [schoemakers], the Sole Tack, and the Heel Tack. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 53 Drive in a small Tack on each side. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 250 The Scale... is made of Bambo, the Divisions distinguished by small Brass Tacks. 1857 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xvi. 168 At his work, driving tin tacks into a baby's coffin.

b. (See *quot.*)

1847-78 *HALLIWELL S. V.*, A wooden peg for hanging dresses on is sometimes called a tack.

3. *Technical uses.* a. **Gardening**. A fastening for shoots, etc., consisting of a strip or band secured at each end to a wall or the like. b. **Plumbing**. A strip of lead having one end soldered to a pipe, and the other fastened to a wall or support.

1545 *Rates of Customs* a.vj. Corke takkes the thousande x.s. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 7 To plant Apricockes, Cherries, and Peaches, by a wall, and with tacks, and other meanes to spread them vpon, and fasten them to a wall. 1638 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 34 They do extremely ill, when they fagot, and bundle together a great many small twigs, in one tack. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 41. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 408 Two broad pieces of lead, called tacks, are attached to the back lap-joints and spread out, right and left, for fastening the (socket) pipes to the wall by means of wall-hooks of iron. 1877 S. S. HELLVER *Plumber* ii. 33 When there are no chases, and the pipes are fixed on tacks, the tacks should be strong.

4. An act of tacking or fastening together, now esp. in a slight or temporary way; a stitch, esp. a long slight stitch used in fastening seams, etc., preparatory to the permanent sewing; a very slight fastening or tie, by which a thing is loosely held, as *hanging by a tack*.

1705 *VANBRUGH Confed.* v. ii. If dear mother will give us her blessing, the parson shall give us a tack (cf. *TACK* *v.* 1 c.). 1808 *JAMIESON S. V.*, It hangs by a tack, it has a very slight hold. 1878 *DICKINSON Cumbld. Gloss.* *Tack, Tack*, a stitch. 'A tack i' time seavvs nine'. *Mod.* Give it a tack, to hold it together until there is time to stitch it.

b. **Adhesiveness, tackiness**; esp. in **Bookbinding**, 'a slight stickiness remaining in leather before the varnish or dressing is quite dry' (C. Davenport).

1908 *Academy* 11 Apr. 656/1 It is very cunningly reproduced, even to the extent of a suggestion of a slight 'tack' belonging to old leather.

II. **Nautical and derived senses.** (Sense 5 is a special application of 1, and is the origin of sense 7 of the *vb.*, whence again comes sense 6 here.)

5. A rope, wire, or chain and hook, used to secure to the ship's side the windward clews or corners of the courses (lower square sails) of a sailing ship when sailing close hauled on a wind; also the rope, wire, or lashing used to secure amidships the windward lower end of a fore-and-aft sail.

To bring, get, haul, or put the tacks aboard (= to trim the board), to haul the tacks into such a position as to trim the sails to the wind, to set sail. To bring or have the star-board or port tacks aboard, to set the sails to, or sail with, the wind on the side mentioned. Also *transf.* used allusively in reference to travelling by land.

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 111 My Lord paid him for iij. bausers, a pair takkes, a rattling line for Chewdes... xvs. 1486 *Naval Acts. Hen. VII* (1896) 13 A payre of takkes & a payr of shets weying dccxlj lb. 1582 L. WARD in *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 757 Wee brought our tacks aboard, and stoode along West by North and West larboard tacked. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Coytes*, Tackes; great Ropes vsed about the (maine) sayle of a ship. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 28 The wind veares, git your star-board tacks aboard. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Tackes are great ropes which haueing a wall-knot at one end seased into the clew of the saile, and so reened first thorow the chrestes, and then cometh in at a hole in the ships sides, this doth carry forward the clew of the saile to make it stand close by a wind. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 984 They must there being the contrary Tack on Board [i.e. to put the vessel on the other tack]. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 521 The wind shifted 3 or 4 points, which obliged us to tack, and make more sail, by hauling our main tack on board. 1825 H. B. GABOIGNE *Nav. Fanie* 52 To set each Course the Tacks they Haul on Board, Then drag the Sheets aft, as they can afford. 1846 *YOUNG Naut. Dict.*, The tack of a fore and aft sail is the rope which keeps down its lower forward clew; and of a studding sail that which keeps down its lower outer clew. The tack of a lower studding-sail is called the Out-Haul.

transf. 1780 S. CURWEN *Jrnl. & Lett.* 23 June (1864) 277 Discouraged from proceeding further by water, ... and tacking,

as the sailors phrase it, our London tack on board, [we] proceeded the next stage of fifteen miles. 1820 A. GIFFORD *MS. Acc.* 7 Sept. We took our land tacks on board of our waggon, and directed our course west-south-west for New London.

b. The lower windward corner of a sail, to which the tack (rope or chain) is attached.

1759 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). *Aboard main tack*! the order to draw the main-tack, i. e. the lower corner of the main-sail, down to the chess-tree. 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 5 In all triangular sails and in those four-sided sails wherein the head is not parallel to the foot, the foremost corner at the foot is called the tack. 1904 F. T. BULLEN *Creatures of Sea* xvii. 232 The peak of the sail is dropped and the tack hoisted; in sea parlance, the sail is 'scandalised'.

† c. *Tack of a flag*: see quot. *Obs.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 176 *Tack of a Flag*, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the haliard.

6. An act of tacking (TACK v. 1 7); hence, the direction given to a ship's course by tacking; the course of a ship in relation to the direction of the wind and the position of her sails; a course or movement obliquely opposed to the direction of the wind; one of a consecutive series of such movements to one side and the other alternately made by a sailing vessel, in order to reach a point to windward.

A ship is said to be on the starboard or port tack as the wind comes from starboard or port. At each change of tack, the relative positions of the tack and sheet of the courses are reversed.

1614 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 9 Being fare more swifte then the galleie. (esp.ially upon a tack). 1666 PEPPY *Diary* 4 July, Even one of our flag-men in the fleets did not know which tacke lost the wind, or which kept it, in this last engagement. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1108/1 Their Admiral was lost by accident, or rather neglect of the Seamen, who omitting upon a Tack to fasten the Guns, they run all to one side, and over-set the ship. 1694 NARBOROUGH, etc., in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. 165 Before the Ship could Ware and bring to upon the other Tack, She struck. 1749 CAPT. STANDIDGE in *Naval Chron.* III. 207 We kept working the Ship in the wind's eye, tack and tack. 1779 KING *Cook's Voy. Pacific* vi. ix. (1785) III. 418 During the afternoon, we kept standing on our tacks, between the island of Potee, and the Grand Ladrone. 1804 W. LAYMAN in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) V. 496 Turning to the Westward, against the wind, some tacks do not exceed one mile. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. That they should make short tacks with her, to weather the point. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 541/1 The *J. M. Stevens* was proceeding under all sail close-hauled on the port tack.

b. *fig. and transf.* A zigzag course on land.

1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 31, I. advanced as fast as possible to finish my land tacks. 1813 *Salem Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3/2 Saw 2 four horse wagons, standing abreast, upon their larboard tacks, head towards us. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 363, I could not walk, so I beat up making the best tacks I could, and stopping every time I put about. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delect. Duchy* 305 Bontigoe's Van, scaling the acclivity, in a series of short tacks.

7. *fig.* A course or line of conduct or action; implying change or difference from some preceding or other course.

1675 V. ALSEP *Anti-Sonno* i. 29 No man more reall when he offers an Injury, nor more complemental in his Courtiesies; for he's just now standing upon a Tack. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 79 His Business will be to follow the Londest Cry, and make his Tack with the Wind. 1795 BURKE *Lett. to Ld. Auckland* Wks. IX. Pref. 22 Through our publick life, we have generally sailed on somewhat different tacks. 1811 T. CAEVEY in *Cr. Papers* (1904) I. vii. 140 They are upon a new tack in consulting publick opinion. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 6/5 The bill... seemed to proceed upon the wrong tack.

b. A circuitous course of conduct.

1850 BALLANTYNE *Deanhaugh* 117 (E.D.D.) Your nephew... canna be up to sne mony shifts an' tacks as you.

III. That which is tacked on or appended.

8. Something tacked on or attached as an addition or rider; an addendum, supplement, appendix; *spec.* in parliamentary usage, A clause relating to some extraneous matter, appended, in order to secure its passing, to a bill, esp. a bill of supply.

1705 in *Hearne Collect.* 10 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 54 All the World's a general Tack Of one thing to another. Why then about one Honest Tack Do Fools make such a Pother? 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 May, The parliament will hardly be up till June. We were like to be undone some days ago with a tack. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* vii. (1823) V. 177 Some tacks had been made to money-bills in king Charles's time. 1768 LD. HILLSBOROUGH in *North Car. Col. Rec.* VII. 868 Appointed by a Law, especially passed for that purpose, and not by way of Tack to a Law for other purposes. 1787 *Minor* i. xiv. 52 My mother to this added the following tack. 1879 MINTO *Defoe* v. 64 The Lords refused to pass the Money Bill till the tack was withdrawn.

b. *Tack-on*: the act of tacking something on, or that which is tacked on or added. *collog.*

1905 *Outlook* 11 Nov. 66/1 She has not the passion for a tack-on which is general in this country.

9. *dial.* (some doubtfully belonging here). a. A hanging shelf: see quot. 1847-78. b. Each of the two ribs or handles of a scythe. c. *Coal-mining.* A temporary prop or scaffold: see quotes.

a. 1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 85 It. y payde to Hurneman for ij takys v. 4. 1730 J. POYNTER *Dorset Voc.* in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VIII. 45/2 A tack, a shelf. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Tack*, a shelf. A kind of shelf made of crossed bars of wood suspended from the ceiling, on which to put bacon, &c. 1862 T. HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 246/1 An ther wur beacon upon rack An plates to yet it upon

tack. b. 1825 FORAY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Tack*,... the handle of a sith. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 131 Some on 'em fitting new sticks to the scythes, some on 'em putting in tacks. c. 1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* Northumb. & Durh., *Tack*, a small prop of coal, sometimes left... to support it until the kiving is finished, except knocking out the tack. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, *Tack*,... (Somerset.) A wooden scaffold put into a pit-shaft for temporary purposes.

IV. As a quality.

10. Hold; holding quality; adherence, endurance, stability, strength, substance, solidity. Now *dial.*

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* II. 1868 Who þat geynstreyneth schal hane litel tak. c. 1425 *Cast. Perce.* 2987 in *Macro Plays* 166 Tresor, tresor, it hathe no tak. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 168 What tacke in a pudding, saith greedie gut wringer. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lvi. 404 There will neuer bee any holde or tacke in it. 1651-66 *CARVL Expos.* Job xxii. 25 (1676) 225 He should find... that there was tack in it, that it was solid silver, or silver that had strength in it. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Tack*,... hold, confidence, reliance. There is no tack in such a one, he is not to be trusted.

b. *Adhesive quality, stickiness*: cf. TACKY a.

18. *Gilder's Man.* 28 (Cent. Dict.) Let your work stand until so dry as only to have sufficient tack to hold your leaf.

† 11. Phrases. a. *To hold, rarely have, tack with (to)*, to hold one's own with, hold one's ground with, keep up with; to be even with or equal to; to match. *Obs.*

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. 1259 Here lith on ded, þer a-noper wouded, So þat þei myst with them hane no tak. a. 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2084 A thousande pounde with Lybete may holde no tacke. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadorn* (1602) 71 Secular Priests, whom no English lesuit is able to hold tack withall. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 227 The incomparable Crichton had... held tack to all the disputants. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xii. Wks. (1700) 317 Fourteen Years had their Commonwealth held tack with the Romans, in Courage, Conduct, and Virtue. c. 1695 in *Curwen Hist. Booksellers* (1873) 29 To make the parallel hold tack, Methinks there's little lacking.

† b. *To hold (a person, etc.) tack (to tack)*: to be a match for; to hold at bay. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vi. 150 Thei [Parthians] helde the Romaines suche tacke, that in sondrie warres they gaue them great overthrowes. 1606 *Sir G. Gooscappe* iii. i, I am sure our Ladies hold our Lords tacke for Courtship, and yet the French Lords put them downe. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyb.* xi. 48 Faire Chester, call'd of old Careleghon, the faithful station then, So stoutly held to tack by those neere North-Wales men. 1615 *Hovv Curry-combe* i. 3 As if I have not a good dish of Oysters, and a cold pee at home to hold yon tacke. 1706 MRS. CENTIVRE *Basset-Table* II. Wks. (1732) 21 Ay, give me the woman that can hold me tack in my own dialect. a. 1825 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Hold*, Phr. 'to hold one tack', to keep him close to the point.

† c. *To bear, hold tack*, to be substantial, strong, or lasting; to hold out, endure, hold one's own.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 28 And Martilmas beefe doth beare good tack, when countrie folke doe dainties lack. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadorn* (1602) 164 It serueth to hold tacke, till by inuasion or otherwise the Iesuits may worke their feate. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. iii. 277 If this twig be made of Wood That will hold tack. 1673 R. HEAD *Caning Acad.* 19 With good Milk pottage I held tack.

† d. *To hold, keep tack, stand to tack*: see quotes. 1612 *COTGR.*, *Exter à une chose convenue*, to keepe touch; hold tacke, stand to a bargain. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas Ho. Medicis* 305 The correspondence he had in that place not keeping tack at the time prefix.

† e. *To be half tack with: (?)* to be midway between in position or quality. *Obs.*

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 60 Reede is halfe tack with the Herbe and tree, but in force or growth, abone the Herbe. And nothing in strength to the tree his comparison.

V. 12. *attrib. and Comb.* a. in sense 2: tack-claw, -extractor, -lifter, -puller, a tool for extracting tacks or small nails from a carpet, etc.; tack-comb, a row of tacks cast in the form of a hair-comb for use in a shoe-making machine; tack-driver, a machine which automatically places and drives a series of tacks; also = tack-hammer; tack-hammer, a light hammer for driving tacks; tack-mill, a factory for making tacks; † tack-nail, a tack, tacket, or hob-nail; tack-rivet, a small metal rivet; tack-work: see quot.

1889 *TALMAGE in Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Feb., Much [church work] amounts to... a tack-hammer smiting the Gihraltar. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 11 Which made the heavy tool tremble in my grasp like a tack hammer. 1898 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Tack-lifter*, a tool for taking up tacks from carpets on a floor. 1884 H. D. LLOYD in *N. Amer. Rev.* June 546 The 'tack-mills' in the combination run about three days in the week. 1463 in *Rogers Agric. & Pr.* III. 556/3, 1 c. tacknail ad. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 237 Set some tacks naylis, or racker naylis arowe. 1591 *PERCIVAL S. Dict.*, *Broca*, a shoemakers tacke naille. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archt.* 71 The side plates, or bars, are connected to the vertical plate by... small rivets, termed 'tack rivets'. 1879 C. HIBBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 399/2 'Tack work', which means brass-headed nails, hooks, sash and drawer knobs, and little things of that sort.

b. in sense 5: tack-block, -eering, -end, -lashing, -piece (see quot.), -tackle; tack-pins, belaying pins of the life-rail (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1777 *COOK Voy.* III. ii. 11, 17 When they change tacks they throw the vessel up in the wind, ease off the sheet, and bring the heel or 'tack-end of the yard to the other end of the boat, and the sheet in like manner. 1865 *MACRIGOR Rob Roy in Baltic* (1867) 296 The tack end of the boom is

made fast to the mast by a flat piece of leather. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 164 'Tack-piece', that to which the Fore-sail is tack'd down. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1776), 'Tack-tackle', a small tackle used occasionally to pull down the tack of the principal sails of a ship to their respective stations. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 82 *Tack tackle*, a tackle from the tack of the spanker to the deck.

Tack (tack), sb. 2. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* Forms: 4-6 *tak*, 5-6 *takk* (*pl. tak*), 6-8 *tacke*, 6- *tak*. [*f. tac*, *tak*, *TAKE* v.; cf. *TAKE* sb.; also *ON. tak* taking, seizure, etc., *taka* a taking, seizure, capture, revenue, tenure (*Vigf.*), *OSw. tak* taking, hold, *taka* man collector.]

I. † 1. A customary payment levied by a ruler, feudal superior, or corporation. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28438 Toll and tak, and rent o syse, Wit-halden i hane wit couiteise. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 295 To mak and deliver to the saidis Margaret and Alexander infestments of the saidis lands, likewise... in all pointis without takkis. a. 1598 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 322 He dressit the said bischope... for certaine teindis and tax that the bischope galf him.

2. Tenure or tenancy, of land, benefice, etc.; esp. leasehold tenure, e. g. of a farm, mill, or the like; the period of tenure. *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* (Cf. *ON. taka* tenure (of land).)

1423 *Charters*, etc. of *Edinb.* (1871) 55 To have thair corne grundin at the saide millis... durand the saide tak. 1424 *Coldstream Chartul.* (1879) 43 Ye said priores and ye convent sal enter in ye tak of ye said land at Qwitsunday. 1449 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 35 Suppos the lordis sel or analy þai landis þi be takaris sal remayne with þare takis, on to be ische of þare termes. 1526 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 15, I will that Dorothe my wyff shall have all such takis leysses and graunts as I now have by the graunts of the Abbot of Qhalley. 1571 *Flowerd Reports* 169 h, Cesty qe prist lease pur ans dun pome en le Northe þaiz, appelle cco Tacke. 1675 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 194 We... Stewart Principall Justiciare and Admirall of Orkney and Zetland, having power be vertue of my tack therof to nominat and appoynt bailies [etc.]. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 40 That the present farm or tack of the customs be broken, and that the said impositions of foreign excise and entry-money may never hereafter be leased out, or let to farm. 1885 J. G. BERTRAM in *Brit. Alm. Comp.* 77 The 'tack' [of a deer forest] may be for a period of years, or it may be for 'the season'. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., 'It's the best tack as ever I seid',... i. e. the farm in question was taken on the best conditions.

b. Sometimes more or less concretely: A leasehold tenement, a farm. *Sc.*

c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 'xii.' (*Wolf & Lamb*) xviii, How durst thou tak on kenned. To put him fra his tak, and gar him thig? 1508 *KENNEDY Flying w. Dunbar* 365 Thow has a tome pur, I have stedis and takkis. 1515 *DUNBAR Poems* xvii. 21 Sum takis vith menis takkis. 1515 in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spalding Club) 185 Auchit oxin to plensy ane tak.

c. *fig.* A period, a spell (of some condition). *Sc.* Cf. 'lease' of life, etc.

a. 1758 *RAMSAY Masque* 189 Thou't grant them a lang tack of bliss. 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* xii, There came on a sudden frost, after a tack of wet weather. 1887 *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* xxi. 138 We had a lang tack of very wet weather.

3. *transf.* An agreement or compact. *Sc.* (Cf. prec. 11 d.)

a. 1758 *RAMSAY Clout the Caldron* iv, I've a tinkler under tack, That's us'd to clout my caldron. 1786 *BURNS Earnest Cry & Prayer* vi, In gath'rin' votes you were na slack; Now stand as tightly by your tack.

4. Pasture for cattle let on hire. *dial.*

1804-12 *DUNCUMA Hist. Herf.* I. 214 A tack, grass or clover for horses and cattle, hired by the week, month, or quarter. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.*, *Tack*, hired pasturage. 1873 *BERRON Worcester Jrnl.* Apr. (E.D.D.), Horses or horned cattle will be taken into Westwood Park to tack or ley. 1877 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 22 Dec. 1/1 It is a common expression where a farmer turns his cattle out on the lands of another to say they are out at 'tack'. 1879-81 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., 'Vo'n got a power o' stock fur yore farm'... 'Aye, I mus' get some out on tack'.

II. 5. A take of fish; a catch, draught, haul; = *TAKE* sb. 5. Also *fig.* *Sc.* and *north. Eng.*

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 40 Gif in any place quhair a tak of herring is... ony scheduling of manis blude aryse... thay ar said to abhor from that place. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Assisa*, An thousand herring of ilk tack that halds. 1678 W. ADAMS *Dedham Pulpit* 68 Whence a great tack of souls to Christ hath followed. 1772 *Hartford Merc.*, *Suppl.* 18 Sept. 3/2 There is at present the finest tack of herrings ever known, which are now selling on the shore at sixteen-pence the hundred. 1888 *VAN HARE Fifty Years Showman's Life* 2 When they draw their net it's called a tack; if there are plenty of fish in the net they call it a good tack, or if there are very few fish they call it a bad tack.

III. 6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as tack-duty, the rent reserved on a lease; the rent paid by a tacksman or farmer of the customs; tack-money, payment for pannage or pasture; † tack-swine, hogs paid in rent; tack-work: see quot.

1680 (Dec. 23) *St. Andrew's Town Council Minute-bk.* 86 Impouring him quarterlie to receive from the taxmen of Costomes the *tak deutie payable for the saidis Costomes. a. 1722 *FOUNTAINHALL Decis.* (1759) I. 8 Had he not paid the tack-duty for tiends and all. 1809 *TOMLINS Jacob's Law Dict.*, *Tack-duty*, the rent reserved on a lease. 1896 *GRANT Buth Sch. Scot.* II. xiv. 457 In 1680 the council of St. Andrews allocated the tack duties of the customs of the city towards paying the schoolmaster's stipend. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 75/1 An Agistor, is an Officer of the Forest, that takes in to Feed the Cattel of Strangers, and

receives for the Kings use all such *Tack-Money as becomes due from those Strangers. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* viii. 8 Where as the tenants pay *tacke swyne by custome, . . . or a halpenny for euery swyne, as the custome is vsed. 1879-81 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Tack-work, work done by contract.

Tack, *sb.*³ *Obs.* or *dial.* [Origin uncertain; in sense 1, it appears to be a doublet of TACHE *sb.*¹; cf. Picard *tague* = Fr. *tache* spot; but cf. also F. *tac* 'a kind of rot among sheepe'; also, a Plague-spot' (Cotgr.), which Hantz-Darm. think possibly borrowed from L. *tactus* found in the sense of infection, contagious disease. Sense 2 is possibly transf. from 1, but may be of different origin.]

† 1. A spot, a stain; a blemish; = TACHE *sb.*¹ 1, 2. c 1415 *Cast. Perce.* 2178 In *Macra Plays* 142 In sorry synne had he no tak & 371 for synne he hied bloody ble. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 467 The witness of the other hath often a wet and tacke of her corruption.

2. A smack, taste, or flavour (of something); esp. an alien, peculiar, or ill flavour; = TACHE *sb.*¹ 2 c. Also *fig.*

1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serms.* 146 Superstitious ceremonies, without anie smacks or tacke of anie sound Christian doctrine. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Pique*. Le poison pique, begins to haue a tacke, or ill tast. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* xix. 130 Or cheise which our fat soil to euery quarter sends, Whose tacke the hungry clown and plow-man so commends. 1668 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v. If two articles of food are cooked together, and the stronger flavoured one communicates a taste to the other, it is said to 'haue a tak o' t'other'. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v. Ale which has been put into a musty cask is said to haue a tack, or a tack of the cask.

† **Tack**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs. rare.* [Origin uncertain.] A billiard-cue: see *quot.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 262/1 On each side [the billiard table] standeth a Man with a Tack in his hand, to push the Ball into an Hassard, or Hole. *Ibid.* xvi. (Roxb.) 69/1 In the base of this quarter, is the figure of the Tack or a Stick used at the Billiard table for the strikeing of an Ivory ball.

Tack, *sb.*⁵ [Origin obscure: perh. from TACK *sb.*¹ 10; but cf. also TACKLE *sb.* sense 8.] Food-stuff; chiefly in HARD-TACK, ship's biscuit, SOFT-TACK; also *gen.* stuff, often in depreciatory sense. Cf. TACKLE *sb.* 8.

1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxviii. The . . . steward . . . came back with a basket of soft-tack, i. e. loaves of bread. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley lxxxviii. No more hard tack thought I, no salt butter. 1864 *Daily Tel.* s. Nov. Horses stopped to graze, and the men . . . began quietly munching a hard tack. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dang. Catechism* 129 He knows Lord Byron from beginning to end, but his head's that full of that kind of tack there's no room for anything else. 1894 — *Making of Novellist* 49, I thought the canteen tack the nastiest stuff I had ever tasted.

Tack, *sb.*⁶ *rare.* [Echoic. Cf. *tack sb.*, clap, *tack vb.*, to slap, clap, in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*; F. *tac* in *tac-au-tac*.] The sound of a smart stroke.

1831 SCOTT *Kenilth* x. Now, hush and listen, . . . you will soon hear the tack of a hammer.

Tack, *v.*¹ [Doublet of TACHE *v.*²; cf. TACK *sb.*¹ 1. To attach.

† 1. *trans.* To attach, fasten (one thing to another, or things together). *Obs.* except as in 3.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 173 He . . . made hem spreide and tackede be skyn aboute þe chayer [orig. *sellæ judicariæ circumponi*] here þe iuge schulde sitte in plee forto deme. c 1400 *Brut* 103 Kyng Alured had þat boke in his warde, and . . . lete hit faste be tackede to a piler, þat men myst hit nouȝt remeue. 1483 *Act 1 Rich III.* c. 8 § 16 Without tacking or sowing of any Bulrushes . . . upon the Lists of the same. 1530 PALSGR. 746/1 Tacke it faste with a nayle. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scorn'd Lady* ii. iii. Peace, or I'll tack your tongue up to your roof. 1696 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxvi. (1697) 506 The Loops were . . . tackt to the Seluage of the outermost of them. 1713 STEELE *Englism.* No. 26. 172 He dried and tacked together the Skins of Goats. 1843 L. F. *Fevre Life Trav.* Phys. II. ii. xviii. 153 We often tacked on twelve horses to a small vehicle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To attach.

a 1533 LD. BEARNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xliii. (1535) 83 b, Al the vnderstandynges are tacked to one free wyll. 1653 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 376 The Fathers did, with ingenious comments, tack the mysteries of their philosophy to the Word of God. 1695 *Prior Taking* *Natur ix.* With Eke's and Also's tack thy Strain, Great Bard. 1791 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* ii. 187 He who works without taste . . . tacks one part to another, as his misguided fancy suggests.

† c. To join in wedlock. *slang. Obs.*

1732 FIELDING *Debauchees* iii. xiv. We will employ this honest gentleman here, to tack our son and daughter together. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* iii. iv. I faith, he must tack me first; my love is waiting. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 105 A Curate . . . Had brought to the altar a pair to be tack'd.

† 2. To connect or join by an intervening part.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xii. (1840) 65 1c [Tyre]. . . was tackt to the continent with a small neck of land. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June. The numberless Islands tackt together by no fewer than 450 bridges. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) i. 186 They . . . have tackt the wings to a house by a colonade.

3. To attach in a slight or temporary manner; esp. to attach with tacks (short nails or slight stitches), which can be easily taken out.

c 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 485/2 Tackyn, or some what sowyn' to-gedur, . . . consutulo. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. x. 575 If agitation . . . Jog that out of thy head, which was there rather tack'd then fastned. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Wars*.

40. 8 The Hamborough is rowed up very hard, and either tackt with Thred, or tyed about with Tape. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 53 Drive in a small Tack on each side, . . . or you may Tack down two small thin boards on either side. 1830 in COBBETT *Kur. Rides* (1835) II. 348 The wretched boards tackt together, to serve for a table. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 295, I copy the play-bill from the original . . . tackt against the main-mast. 1894 *Times* 3 Mar. 11/3 He had 'tackt' the cloth down to the stage. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* i. 434 They [jackets] are lined with a layer of cotton-wool neatly tackt in. *Mod.* The sleeves are tackt in to try how they fit.

b. *spec.* † (a) *Gardening.* To fasten with tacks (TACK *sb.*¹ 3 a). *Obs.*

1693 J. EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 41 In Tacking for the first time after the Pruning.

(b) *Metal-working.* To keep (a metal plate, etc.) in place by small lumps of solder until the soldering is completed.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

(c) *Plumbing.* To secure (a pipe) with tacks (TACK *sb.*¹ 3 b). 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

4. To join together (events, accounts, etc.) so as to produce or show a connected whole; to bring into connexion. (Often implying arbitrary or artificial union.)

1683 DRYDEN *Vindict. Duke of Guise* Dram. Wks. 1725 V. 325 Mr. Hunt has found a rare Connection, for he tacks them together, by the Kicking of the Sheriffs. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 434 Many expositors labour to tack this text to the immediately foregoing one. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 166 The Gentleman . . . tackt these two accounts together. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 128 The foregoing Practices . . . being but Things detached and separate, . . . there is still a farther Difficulty to tack them together, so as to make one Piece. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 221 One might suspect that there had been two Versions of the same words, and Both, by degrees, taken into the Text, and tack'd together. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. B. 326 Traditionary tales, tackt together without regard to place or chronology.

5. To attach or add as a supplement; to adjoin, append, annex; *spec.* in parliamentary usage: see *quots.* and cf. TACK *sb.*¹ 8.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 Thus far your queries as to France, to which I will tack an observation to fill up. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 365 A committee of the lords sat . . . to search presidents about tacking one bill to another. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. The great contest betweene the Lords and Commons concerning the Lords power of . . . rejecting bills tack'd to the money bill. 1757-8 SMOLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1759) IX. 296 The lords had already resolved by a vote, That they would never pass any bill sent up from the commons, to which a clause foreign to the bill should be tackt. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 107 As it's a fact, you may tack my name to it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 771 A strong party in the Commons . . . propos'd to tack the bill which the Peers had just reject'd to the Land Tax Bill. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. viii. 114 The return is made by indenture. Its signed and sealed, and returned to the Crown office in Chancery, tackt to the writ itself. 1902 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* IV. v. 179 So prosperous a consummation was never tackt to so dismal a beginning. 1909 [see TACKING *vbl.* b].

6. *Law.* To nite (a third or subsequent incumbrance) to the first, whereby it acquires priority over an intermediate mortgage.

1728 SIR J. JERVELL in *Peere Williams Reports* (1793) II. 491 If a judgment creditor . . . buys in the first mortgage . . . he shall not tack or unite this to his judgment and thereby gain a preference. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 225. 2841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 361/4 Now if . . . D pays off B, and takes an assignment of his mortgage and of the outstanding term; if, to use the technical phrase, he 'tacks' B's security to his own, he unites in himself equal equity with C, and also the legal right which the term gives him. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 849/1 In addition to the risk of a third mortgagee tacking.

II. *Nautical senses.* (From TACK *sb.*¹ 5.)

7. *intr.* To shift the tacks and brace the yards, and turn the ship's head to the wind, so that she shall sail at the same angle to the wind on the other side; to go about in this way; also *tack about*. Hence, to make a run or course obliquely against the wind; to proceed by a series of such courses; to beat to windward: often said of the ship itself.

1557 in A. JENKINSON *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 8 The rest of the shippes shall tacke or take of their sailes in such sort as they may meete and come together, in as good order as may be. 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 22 They had the winde of us, but we soone regained it upon them, which made them tacke about. c 1600 CHALKHILL *Theatma & Cl.* (1683) 19 His Ketch Tack't to and fro, the scanty wind to snatch. 1748 *Asson's Voy.* ii. iv. 263 We tackt and stood to the N.W. 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* (1783) III. 217 These . . . could veer and tack with great celerity. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Navigation* ii. v. § 55. 26 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) When the wind blows from any point within six points of the bearing of a port for which a vessel is bound, she must tack or ply to windward. 1873 *Daily News* 21 Aug. The little craft was caught by a sudden squall when tacking, or, as sailors say, 'in stays', taken aback, and capsized in a moment. 1886 E. L. BYRNES *A. Surriaggi* 16 Two or three . . . ketches were tacking up before the brisk off-shore breeze to make the anchorage.

b. Said of the wind: To change its direction.

1727 *Philop. Quarrel* (1816) 32, I was hurried on board, the wind having tackt about and fair for our departure. *Mod.* [A sailor said] The wind was tackt all over the place.

8. *intr.* a. *transf.* To make a turning or zigzag movement on land.

1700 T. BROWN *Amuseni. Ser. & Com.* 34, I Tack'd about, and made a Trip over Moor-fields. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 97 They . . . tack'd short about to run as fast back as they came forward. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 37 [The Massilians] Without a bridle on the bare back, Make with a stick their horse or mare tack. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* i. ii. iv. (1879) 184 But he who tacks and tries short cuts Gets fool's praise and a broken shin.

b. *fig.* To change one's attitude, opinion, or conduct; also, to proceed by indirect methods.

1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 169 11c will . . . tacke about for other considerations . . . if bee bee well put to it. 1663 *Perry's Diary* 24 June. He hath lately been observed to tack about at Court, and to endeavour to strike in with the persons that are against the Chancellor. 1791-1813 DISRAELI *Chr. Lit., Dom. Hist.* *Sir E. Coke*, Bacon . . . tackt round, and promised Buckingham to promote the match he so much abhorred. 1860-70 STUBBS *Lect. Europ. Hist.* ii. ii. (1904) 166 He is not for a moment diverted, although he sometimes consents to tack.

9. *trans.* To alter the course of (a ship) by turning her with her head to the wind (sometimes said of the ship); opposed to WEAR *v.* Also, to work or navigate (a ship) against the wind by a series of tacks. Also *fig.*

1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 152 No man that has not his understanding tackt and the eye thereof turned after the humour of the men of Grifanham. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 115 They then tackt the Ship and stood out to Sea. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 16 She tackt Ship. 1860 E. STAMP in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 279 All hands were turned up to tack ship. 1906 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 72 It is sung sometimes when tacking ship in fair weather.

Tack, *v.*² *dial.* [f. TACK *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To take a lease of (a farm, etc.). *Sc. rare.*

1882 JAMIESON, *Tack*, to take, to lease.

2. a. To put out (cattle) to hired pasture. b. To take (cattle) to pasture for hire.

1839 [SIR G. C. LEWIS] *Heref. Gloss.*, He has tackt out his cattle. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.*, Tacking out, putting cattle upon hired pasturage. 1899-81 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* a. v., Mary Cadwallader 'as sent half-a-crown for tackin' the donkey, an' wants to know if you'll tack 'im a week or nine days longer.

Tack (tæk), *v.*³ *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. TACK *sb.*³; cf. F. *tac* there.] *trans.* To taint, infect; ? to tinge, stain; *dial.* to give a smack or tang to.

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xlii. In case any of the sheep were deeply tackt and infected with the rot. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxxi. 19 She was somewhat tackt with her fathers superstition. *Ibid.* xxiv. 28 All the Corinthians were tackt with . . . the incestuous mans offence. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, Takt, adj. Having a marked flavour; usually applied in the case of an acid liquid.

Tack, *v.*⁴, aphetic f. ATTACK *v.*; cf. *tack sb.* short for *attack* in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1720 H. CAREY *Poems* 56 But if they once Tack you, They certainly Back you. 1731 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* 42 As if a Partridge being near to a Faulcon . . . might peck and tack her, yet would not she yield to a small Bird.

Tack, *obs. form* of TAKE *v.*

Tacked (tækt), *pp.* a. [f. TACK *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Attached, appended, etc.: see TACK *v.*¹

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiii. (1612) 303 Hence Dis-pensations, Iubiles, Pardons, and such tack't geill. Were had at Rome. 1687 T. LUDFORD in *Magd. Coll.* (O.H.S.) 75 His answer . . . was drawn up in tacked schedules. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 365 After a long debate about the tackt clause, [the lords] adjourn'd it further till Munday. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* (1697) p. xxxvi, Laws were also call'd *Leges Saturæ*; when they were of several Heads and Titles; like our tack'd Bills of Parliament. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 3/2 The tackt-on happy conclusion of 'Merely Mary Ann'.

Tacker¹ (tæksɪ). [f. TACK *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

1. One who tacks: in various senses.

a. *Eng. Hist.* One who favoured the tacking of other bills in parliament to money-bills, in order to secure their passage through the House of Lords; esp. in early 18th c., one who advocated tacking the bill against occasional conformity, 1704, to a money-bill.

1704 SIR H. MACKWORTH (title) A Letter . . . Giving a short Account of the Proceedings of the Tackers, upon the Occasional and Self-denying Bills [etc.]. 1705 (title) Daniel the Prophet no Conjuror, or his Scandal Club's Scandalous Ballad, called the Tackers, answer'd Paragraph by Paragraph. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Oct. (O.H.S.) I. 59 He was a Tacker, and a true Friend of y^e Church. 1711 *Medley* No. 35. 384 A very bold Attempt was made upon the Civil and Religious Rights of our Fellow-Subjects, by certain Men call'd Tackers or High-Church-men. 1727 *Brice's Week. Jrrl.* 25 Aug. 2 One of the Gentlemen distinguished by the Name of a Tacker in the Reign of King William III. 1859 W. CHADWICK *De Foe v. 280* Every kind of rascality was attempted to be passed through the Lords by its being tackt to a money bill, and by its being called a money bill; whence the term *tacker*.

b. In various trades, One who tacks or fastens articles or parts of things; also, a machine for putting or driving in tacks.

1727 BAILEY *Vol. II*, Tacker, one who fastens or fixes one Thing to another by Tacks, or by Sewing, etc. 1884 E. SIMCOX in *29th Cent.* June 1041 A preparer of collars and wristbands, known as a 'tacker and turner' [in shirt-making]. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Tacker, one who puts in the tacks used in 'lasting'. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 Works . . . fitted with the latest types of machinery for all purposes, except the magnetic tacker.

2. *dial.* A small child.

1885 *Reports Provinc. (E.D.D.)*, Ever since I was a little

tackler. 1893 Q. (Couch) *Delect. Duchy* 220 I've [not] a-zet eyes 'pon the young man since he was a little tackler.
+ Tackler², takkar. *Sc. Obs.* [f. TACK sb.² + -ER¹.] One who grants a tack or lease; a lessor.
1551 *Reeds, Elgin* (1903) I. 109 All to be eschet to the takkar.

Tacket (tæk'tet), sb. Now dial. Forms: 4-6 tacket(e), -ett(e), 5-6 *Sc. takt(k)at*(e), 6- tacket. [f. TACK sb.¹ + -ET¹.] A nail; in later use, a small nail, a tack; cf. TACK sb.¹ 1, 2; now, in *Sc.* and *north. dial.*, a hob-nail with which the soles of shoes are studded.

1316 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 524/2 Tackets [ibid. I. 546 tackets.. seem to be cart or strake-nails]. c 1330 *Colingham Priory* Inv. 10 In xvij barres ferri ad fenestras, wegges, et tacketes. 1345-6 *Ely Sac. Rolls* (1907) II. 133 In tacketis empt. pro mappis emendandis—43d. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 377/2 A Tacket, claviculus. 1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 208 Item, for v^o taktatis. 1534 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* V. 448 Pyne nails and English tackets for nailing up the said buds and leaves. 1542 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 132 Twa hankis wyre.. to wyre the caisis of the windois.. v^o small tacketis deliverit to him thairto. 1617 *Minsheu Ductor, A Tacket, or tache.* Vid. *Naile*. 1698 R. THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 207 Curiously nailed with two rows of very small Tackets. 1789 *BURNS Capt. Grose's Peregrinations* vi. Rusty airn-caps and jinglin tacks, Wad haud the Lothians three in tackets. 1859 J. BROWN *Kab & Fr.* (1862) 25 Heavy shoes, crammed with tackets, heel-capt and toe-capt.
attrib. and *Comb.* 1888 *GRANT Kackleton* 63 'The tacket-makers.. can barely supply the demand for tackets'. 1896 *KIRK Indian Uncle* xvii. 274 He envied the tacket-soled boots that gave his quarry the advantage. 1897 — *Bonnie Lady* xvi. 171 Wearing his strongest tacket boots.

Hence **Tacket v. trans.**, to stud (shoes) with tackets; whence **Tacketed** *phl. a.*, hob-nailed.

1896 *SETOUN R. Urquhart* i. Thick-soled blucher boots tacketed for rough roads. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 1/3 'Tacketed' boots, and clothes.. impervious to the rain.

Tackety (tæk'teti), *a. Sc.* [f. *prec.* + -Y.] Of a shoe: Studded with tackets.

1864 *LATTO Tam Bodkin* ix. (1894) 95 The neb o' Andra's tackety shoe. 1888 *BARRE Auld Licht Idylls* (1892) 5 My feet encased in stout 'tackety' boots.

Tackiness. [f. TACKY *a.*² + -NESS.] The quality of being tacky or slightly adhesive.

1883 R. HALOANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 184/2 This varnish.. retains sufficient tackiness to hold powdered graphite on its surface. 1908 *Installation News* II. 55/1 No doubt the 'tackiness' of the enamel also helps to hold the tube in place.

Tacking, *vbl. sb.* [f. TACK v.¹ + -ING¹.] The action of TACK v.¹ in various senses.

a. Joining or fastening together, now esp. in a slight or temporary manner; also, that which is tacked or joined on.

1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* iv. viii. (1714) 159 The Muscles, their curious Structure, the nice tacking them to every Joyn. 1880 A. ARNOLD *Free Land* 133 As to emganges, Mr. Joshua Williams described that nefarious dealing.. known as 'tacking'. 1888 *Mas. H. WARD R. Elsmere* xiv. You don't know anything about tacking or fixing, or the abominable time they take. 1887 *SAINTSBAUR Hist. Etiaab. Lit.* ix. (1890) 351 [In Hobbes's *Human Nature*] the terse phrasing, the independence of all after-thoughts and tacking-on, manifest themselves at once.

b. The attaching to a money-bill in parliament of a measure for some other purpose.

1700 *EVELYN Diary* Apr. This tacking of bills is a novel practice, suffer'd by K. Cha. II. who.. let any thing pass rather than not have wherewith to feed his extravagance. 1745 *SWIFT Four last Y. Q. Anne* III. Wks. (Bohn) I. 471/2 The reasonableness of uniting to a money-bill one of a different nature, which is usually called tacking, hath been likewise much debated, and will admit of argument enough. 1909 A. GRANT in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 540 The argument that the Finance Bill of this year is an instance of 'tacking', that is, of the inclusion in a Money Bill of clauses not dealing with Finance.

c. **Naul.** The action of making a tack or a series of tacks (TACK sb.¹ 6).

1675 *tr. Camden's Hist. Elis.* III. 414 Ships fit for Fight, Good Sailors, and nimble and tight for tacking about which way they would. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 86 The damage.. prevented him from tacking. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vii. 111 [The] great galleons.. had to encounter the quick fire and the deft tacking of the smaller.. ships of England.

d. *attrib.*, as *tacking-cotton*, -needle, -thread.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 57 'Basting' or 'tacking cotton'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 3/2 Then run a tacking cotton (no back stitches) all round the four sides.. Press the fold of lace till it is nearly dry before you take out the tacking threads. *Ibid.* 8 Oct. 4/1 A sailor's tacking needle.

Tacking, *phl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ING².] That tacks; that joins or connects: cf. *prec.*

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-er.* II. Wks. 1716 III. 126 If they get.. a Tacking Parliament, to make Acts of Uniformity and Conformity to their Models and Little Ways. *Ibid.* iv. 40, I never yet in all our Chronicles met with a Parliament stigmatized with the Name of the Tacking Parliament.

Tackle (tæk'l), sb. Forms: 3-6 taker, 4-6 *Sc. takil*(l), 4-8 tacle, tacle, 5 takul(l), 5-6 takell, -yl, -yll, takyl, takyl(l), 6-7 tacker, -ell, 6-8 *Sc. takle*, (8 teakle, *Sc. -kil*), 6- tackle. [app. of Low German origin: cf. MLG. *takel* equipment generally, e.g. of a horseman, spec. of a ship, hoisting apparatus, LG. *takel*, also early mod.Du. *takel* strong rope, hawser, pulley, mod.

Ger. *takel*, Sw. *takel*, Da. *takkel* tackle; f. MLG. *taken*, MDu. *tacken* to lay hold of, grasp, seize, with instrumental suffix -el: see -LE¹.]

1. Apparatus, utensils, instruments, implements, appliances; equipment, furniture, gear.

c 1150 *Gen. & Ex.* 883 And tol and takel and of he [Abram] dede Wenden hom to here ogen stede. 13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxviii. 32 Vr takel, vr tol, but on trowe. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 248 Payd flor my masterys takelys, ij.d. 1539 *Will L. Godman* (Somerset Ho.), Item I give all my tickell.. to the chapel of Saynt James to the making of the Northe Ille. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N. Epil.* We are sorry that have so mis-spent Our Time and Tackle. 1669 *PENN No Cross* i. iv. § 10 To transport themselves, or tackle in a Journey. 1717 *DERHAM in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 365, I am sorry my tackle was not ready when you would have favoured me with your company. 1815 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary* (1876) IV. 295 As I had no writing tackle, I sent him.. to procure me proper implements at the stationer's. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 64 George wanted the shaving tackle.

2. The rigging of a ship: in early use often in wider sense of 'equipment' or 'gear' as in 1; in later use spec. the running rigging or ropes used in working the sails, etc., with their pulleys; passing into sense 3. Ground tackle, anchors, cables, etc., by which a ship is made fast to the ground.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2494 Ful fair bcome þat see to sight, And þai bigan þair takel dight. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 312 The reynl Storm fell down algates, And al here takel made unwele. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 226 Dressedh surely the ropes and shyp tackle. 1481 *CANTON Godfrey* 261 They.. bare away cordes, cables and saylles, and the other takel, and leyde it in the fortresse. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* i. xxi. 27 b. Upon all the galleies.. and other vessels all along upon the tacks, yares, and other ropes and poupes.. about 300 candel. 1633 *Sir J. BOROUGHS Sov. Brit. Seas* (1651) 225 To brooke the seas, and to know the use of the tuckles, and compass. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 717 With all her bravery on, and tackle trim, Sails fill'd, and streamers waving. 1687 *Sir W. PETTY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 14 Holland is.. for keeping Ships in Harbour with small expence of Men and ground Tackle. 1745 P. THOMAS *tr. Anson's Voy.* 282 The Second Shot.. carry'd away.. our Fore-stay Tackle. 1885 *Sir J. C. MATTHEW in Law Times Rep.* LIII. 265/1 The vessel.. was sold as she lay with her gear and tackle.

b. Cordage; a rope used for any purpose.

1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 1 Diuers.. persons.. provide Hemp, and thereof make Cables, Ropes.. Traces, Halters, and other Tackle. 1542 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 185 For vij stane of takkylis.. for bynding of the gunnis. 1570 *LEVINIS Manip.* 6/11 A Tackle, caputium. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 454 P. 4 The Tackle of the Coach-window is so bad she cannot draw it up again.

fig. 1893 *STEVENSON Heathercat* iii. The circle of faces was strangely characteristic; long, serious, strongly marked, the tackle standing out in the lean brow cheeks.

3. An arrangement consisting of a rope and pulley-block, or more usually a combination of ropes and blocks, used to obtain a purchase in raising or shifting a heavy body.

1539-40 in *Devon. N. & Q.* Oct. (1903) 238 Ropys, poleys and other takle to hawse uppe the ledde upon the Castell. 1566 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Semens* 16 Sheeps feet is a stay in setting a top mast, and a guie in staying the tacksles when they are charged with goods. 1722 in *Hist. Brechin* (1867) 133 Item for a big teakil, being double the height of the small steuple 240 Scots. 1731 *DESAGOLIERS in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 292 The Machine consists of three Pullies (two upper and one lower, or a Tackle of Three). 1769 *FITZ GERALD in Phil. Trans.* LX. 78 It would not be difficult, with a proper teakle, to raise a barometer of this kind.. as high as 200 feet. 1795 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 507 The cannon were raised by large brass tacks.. from rock to rock. 1830 *KATER & LANGNER Mech.* xv. 198 A combination of blocks, sheaves, and ropes is called a tackle. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 107 A simple tackle consists of one or more pulleys rove with a single rope.

b. A windlass and its appurtenances, used for hoisting ore, etc.; also, generally, the apparatus of cages or kibbles, with their chains and hooks, for raising ore or coal.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 79 The first machine used in mining operations for raising ore or deads is usually the tackle or windlass. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Tackle (Corn.), the windlass, rope, and kibble.

4. Implements of war, weapons; esp. arrows; also, a weapon; an arrow. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints v. (Johannes)* 486 It [a bow] suld hafe bene.. some out of pyth To schot any takil vith. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 106 A sheef of peok arwes bright and kene.. Wel koude he dresse his takel yemanly. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1739 Shette att me so wondir smert, That thorough myn eye thou myn her The takel smote, and depe it wente. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 485/2 Tacle, or wepene, armanentum. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ensis* ix. x. 78 His bow.. bend hes he Tharin a takyll set of sovry tre. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. x. Anasty hensure, callit Hary.. Tilt up a takle withouten tair. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. III. 823 This said, she to her Tackle fell, And on the Knight let fall a peal Of Blows so fierce.

5. Phr. To stand (or stick) to one's tackle: cf. TACKLING *vbl. sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 110/1 The Englishmen would in no wise give over, but did sticke to their tackle. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Iret.* in *Holmshed* II. 9/2 To incourage his people to stand to their tackle, and valiently to withstand Mac Morough. 1744 *Dr. Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 187 Two regiments of country militia.. stood to their tackle better than well enough [in defence of a town]. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 230 You would have armed the house against him, and stood to your tackle all the night.

6. Apparatus for fishing; fishing-gear, fishing-tackle.

1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xi. viii. (Tollm. MS.), Aristotel sayeb þat fisheres heldeþ hoot water on here instrumentes and tacksles, þat þey be þe raper fore. *Ibid.* xii. xxix. [The fish] comeþ after in to newe tacle þat is set for hem, þan in to olde. 1711 *GAY Rural Sports* i. 181 The Peacock's plumes, thy tackle must not fail. 1783 *JOHNSON* 20 Apr. in *Boswell*, I indeed now could fish, give me English tackle. 1850 *Act* 13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 88 § 1 The word 'net' shall.. include all descriptions of tackle, trawl, trammel, stake, bag, coghill, eel, haul, draft, and seine nets. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 27 Use the very neatest tackle which you can afford for roach.

7. The equipment of a horse; harness.

1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* (1685) 115 Take off both his Saddle, and all his other Tackle. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 133 [The] coach.. I thought could hardly have been able to get over.. without some loss either to the poor beasts, or the tackle. 1728 *VANARUGH & CIA. Prov. Husb.* i. i. Our Tackle was not so tight as it should be. 1890 'R. BOLDAWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 I've backed two a week since I came, and have three in tackle, in the yard now.

8. A mistress. *Obs. slang.*

1688 *SHADWELL Sgr. Alsatia* iv. Wks. 1720 IV. 85 Oh my dear Blowing, my Convenient, My tackle. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Tackle, a Mistress.

9. Viduals; food or drink; 'stuff'. *slang.*

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. iv. The purl warms the cockles of Tom's heart.. Rare tackle that, sir, of a cold morning, says the coachman. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 113 Do you think ladies usually eat that stodgy tackle?

10. [from the vb.] Football. *a.* The act of tackling: see TACKLE v. 5.

1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 4/8 Neill, by a plucky tackle.. prevented a break away. 1905 *Oxford Mag.* 22 Feb. 215/1 One of his tacksles was excellent.

b. In American football: Each of two players (right and left) stationed next to the end rusher or forward in the rush-line.

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 281/1 Every one knew he had been a famous tackle on one of the football teams. 1905 *McClure's Mag.* (U.S.) June 123/2 Captain and right-tackle of the Yale eleven.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tackle-box*, -chain, -dealer, -hook, -maker, -shop; *tackle-block*, = *BLOCK sb.* 6; *tackle-board*, a frame, placed at the end of a rope-walk, containing the whirls to which the yarns are attached to be twisted; *tackle-fall*, = *FALL sb.* 1 26; *tackle-man*, a man who works the tackle, e.g. of a gun. See TACKLE-HOUSE, -PORTER.

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 122 A pair of 'tackle-blocks'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 26 July 4/7 Banks.. lined with seedy, quiet, elderly men with 'tackle-boxes, evening papers, and roach-poles. 1865 S. FERGUSON *Lays West. Gael* 119 The windlass strains the 'tackle chains, the black mound heaves below. 1698 in *MSS. Ho. Lords* (1905) III. 338 We were forced to unreeve our 'tackle-falls to make lanyards for our lower shrouds. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Garant*, a tackle-fall, or the part upon which the labourers pull in hoisting. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. ix. The little 'tackle-maker'.. would soon have made his fortune had the rage lasted. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 207 Traversing 'tacklemen'.. 7 and 8. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 79/2 The 'rear tackelman'.. held the end of the tackle. 1909 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Oct. 12/1 Flies.. bought at a 'tackle-shop'.

Tackle (tæk'l), v. Forms: see sb. [f. *prec.* So *Da. takle*, Sw. *tackla* to tackle, to rig a ship.]

[In the following, a MS. variant of *tagild*: see TAGLE v.] a 1340 *HAMPOLE Patter. Cant.* 512 Paire affections ere ay takild with sum ful pat draghis baim fra godis luf.]

1. *trans.* To furnish (a ship) with tackle; to equip with the necessary furnishings. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12313 To gyffe.. The shippes to shilde o þe shyre whages.. And tyn hom to takle, & trusse for the sea. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 74 The same Ship so tacked & apparailled was deliuered.. to Rauf Asty. 1530 *PALSGR.* 752/1 My shyppe is takylled and talowed, and redy to hoysse up the sayle. 1550 *NICOLTS Thyned.* 5 Although the shyppe be.. well garnished with sayle and ballast. 1653 F. G. tr. *De Scudery's Artamenes*, etc. (1655) IV. vii. 11. 99 At the same time, they trimmed and tackled up a great company of Ships. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1897) 26 He is a pitch'd Piece of Reason, calckt and tackl'd, and only studied to dispute with Tempests.

2. To handle or work the tackle of a ship.

1513 *DOUGLAS Ensis* III. ii. 110 The noyis wpsgrung of many marynair Bsey at thair werk, to takilling euery tow Thair feris exhorting. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Quhen the schip vas takilt, the master cryit, boy to the top. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 7 Scirus.. gave to Theseus.. another marriner to tackle the sails, who was called Phocas. a 1642 *Sir W. MONSON Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 253/2 There are so few Sailors to tackle their Ships, that they will be taken upon the Stays.

3. *intr.* To tack, or sail across the wind. *Obs.*

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* (1906) 288 Seven weekes crossed with Northerly Windes, ever Tackling and boarding from the Affricke Coast, to the Carminian shore. 1669 in *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 20 In this use of Tackling Boards, we so the way make short.

4. To raise or hoist with tackle. *Obs. rare.*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 6 A Portland.. Stone, may be wrought to its exact Shape before it be tackled up on St. Paul's Church.

5. To harness (a horse) for riding or draught. Also *absol.* with *up*.

1714 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Apr. (1879) II. 432 Our Horses were forced to leap into the Sea. By that time had tackled them [it] was duskish. 1770 *MRS. E. SMITH in Lett. Jas. Murray* (1901) 130 Wednesday her coach and chaise was

tackled for us to take an airing and see all the curiosities of Kelso. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 7 How to chase a horse, how to tackle him properly, in what sort of dress to ride him, how to mount and manage him. 1826 P. PONDEN *France & It.* 7 Five untrimmed little horses, tackled to with ropes. 1859 Mas. STOWE *Old Town Folk* xx, I shall just tackle up and go over and bring them children home again. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 93 I'll get a spare saddle and bridle, and will tackle him.

4. *colloq. a.* To grip, lay hold of, take in hand, deal with; to fasten upon, attack, encounter (a person or animal) physically.

1828 WEBSTER s.v. A wrestler tackles his antagonist; a dog tackles the game. This is a common popular use of the word in New England, though not elegant. 18.. *Dial. Northampton*. The dog tackled the sheep in the field and almost killed one. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready-Money Mort.* vii, Smith's a big man; but I think I can tackle him. 1887 JESSOP *Arcaidy* ii. 58 The people seem to have been afraid to tackle them [toters].

b. To 'come to grips with', to enter into a discussion or argument with; to attack; to approach or question on some subject.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, That John Willet was in amazing force to-night, and fit to tackle a Chief Justice. 1858 MASSON *Milton* (1859) i. iv. 168 The Respondent having stated and expounded his theses, was then tackled by a series of Opponents. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* iii, I'll tackle the laird myself. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar. 12/2 He too was tackled on the question, but when he explained it.. he found the electors.. reasonable.

c. To grapple with, to try to deal with (a task, a difficulty, etc.); to try to solve (a problem).

1847 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) i. 171 There was no difficulty at all in coming to the subject at once, and tackling it. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Eur.* iv. ii. 320 Learn.. how most effectually to tackle any little difficulty that occurs. 1897 D. HAY FLEMING in *Bookman* Jan. 181/1 Has any previous writer ever tackled a work of such difficulty and magnitude among similar surroundings?

d. To attack, fall upon, begin to eat (food).

1839 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* xii, We tackled the cold beef for lunch. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 132 A strong man gets over it in a day or two, and tackles his bread and meat, and his work, pretty much as usual.

e. *intr.* To set to; to grapple with something. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barsel* i. xxxii. 273 We'll tackle to? Very well; so be it. 1876 *Country Wds.* No. 17. 262 Tackle to! rest while you're young. a 1868 S. LOVER (Ogilvie). The old woman.. tackled to for a fight in right earnest. *Mod. dial.* (E.D.D.) Ab tackled wi' t' badger.

5. *Football.* (a) In *Rugby*, To seize and stop (an opponent) when in possession of the ball; (b) In *Association*, To obstruct (an opponent) with the object of getting the ball away from him. Also *absol.*

1884 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/5 He.. tackled well, kicked judiciously, and as captain of the team gave every satisfaction. 1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 13/1 (*Association*) He now plays half-back, and is exceedingly useful in that position, tackling and kicking in great style. 1897 *Sportsman* 16 Dec., He was tackled close to his own quarter line. 1899 *Badm. Libr.*, *Football* 121 (*Assoc.*) Practically the best general rule is for the half-back to tackle the man with the ball, and the back to be near up ready to intercept a pass. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 4/8 Those who questioned his ability to tackle.. must have got a surprise when they saw the manner he dealt with his opponent.

†6. (?) To enclose or fortify. *Obs. rare-1.*

Perh. some error, or a different word.

†1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. vi. lviii. The moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wise man should involve and tackle himself within his own virtue, and slight all accidents that are incident to man, and be still the same.

Tackled (tæ'k'ld), *a.*, *pph. a.* [*f.* TACKLE *sb.* and *v.* + *ED.*]

†1. Made of tackle or ropes: cf. TACKLING 6.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 201 My man shall.. bring thee Cords made like a tackled staire.

2. Furnished with a tackle or harness.

1542 *Will Sir C. Storke, Newton Seynt-lo, Somerset* 18 Apr., Wm. Becke a tackled hefyar.

†**Tackle-house.** *Obs.* [*f.* TACKLE *sb.* + *HOUSE.*] app. either, A house in which porters employed in loading and unloading ships kept their tackle; or, A house having a tackle or pulley for hoisting heavy goods; a warehouse for lading and unlading merchandise going or coming by sea.

In London each of the twelve great Merchant Companies had formerly the right to have its own tackle-house, with its porter or porters, and in some of them the titular office of 'tackle-house porter' or 'tackle-porter' still survives: see quot. 1851 in b. TACKLE-PORTER quot. 1909. The tackle-houses at Southwold were on the quay of a creek, evidently for the loading and unloading of vessels lying there; those at London may have been on the river's brink.

1562 *Will in T. Gardner Acc. Dunwich*, etc. (1754) 214 My Tackle House at the Woods-End [Southwold]. 1579 *Act Com. Council London* 15 Aug. (Jrnl. 20, ii. ff. 506). It is thought convenient y^e no other tacklehouses or companie of porters shall hereafter be erected without the especial licence of y^e L. Maior, his brethren, and the Counsell. 1606 *Ibid.* 27 June (Jrnl. 27, ff. 53 b). Complaints.. by freemen porters of the Tacklehouses of the said cite, against others streete porters workinge in the said cite, for interdealinge with worke.. touching shippinge and unshippinge of goodes.. with which business the said street porters have not presumed to deal untill of late time. 1607 in *Remembrancia* (City of London) II. 288. The petition enclosed.. by the Porters of the Tackell Houses of this Citty, prayinge.. Assistance for the preventinge of much inconvenience to growe upon them through the erection of an newe Office

to be established for the ladinge and unladinge.. of all Marchantes goodes not free of the twelve Companies. [The petition follows, entitled in margin] 'A Petition concerninge the Tackle Porters'. 1618 in T. Gardner *Acc. Dunwich*, etc. (1754) 215 (*Southwold*) One entire Place, Key or Wharfe, the whole abutting and bounding against.. the Tackle-House at the South-East End. 1754 T. GARDNER *Ibid.* 214 The antient Key stood in the Woods-End-Creek; near thereto were Dwelling-Houses, Warehouses, Tackle-Houses, the Blubber-Pans and Carters-Grounds for Ship-Building. 1842-51 [see b].

b. *attrib.* Tackle-house porter, *orig.* A porter belonging to or employed at a tackle-house; later (usually shortened to *tackle-porter*: see next) a porter authorized to act as such by one of the London Companies having this right, as distinguished from a *ticket-porter* who was licensed by the corporation.

1606 *Act Com. Council London* 27 June in Mayhew *London Labour* (1861) III. 365/1 Tackle-house porter, porter-packer of the goodes of English merchants, streete-porter, or porter to the packer for the said cite for strangers' goods. 1646 *Act Com. Council conc. Tackle-house Porters* (1712) 9 Whereas divers Controversies and Differences have heretofore been between the Tacklehouse-Porters of this City, and the Ticket-Porters, otherwise called the Street-Porters of this City in and about several Matters [etc.]. 1842 *PULLING Treat. Law & Customs London* 502 The Tackle-house Porters, who, with their subordinate the Packers' Porters, originally formed a part of the establishment of the principal trading companies, and were attached to their respective tackle-houses, are employed in lading and unlading goods not subject to metage. *Ibid.* 504 The tackle-house porters are composed of a few persons appointed by the twelve principal companies, to each of which the privilege belonged of having a tackle-house for lading and unlading goods. Each of the companies appoint one person as their tackle-house porter, and some of them two. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1861) III. 366/1 The tackle-house porters are still in existence, I was told, are gentlemen. One is a wharfinger, and claims and enjoys the monopoly of labour on his own wharf.

Tackle-porter. Short for *tackle-house porter*: see preceding.

16.. [see quot. 1607 s.v. TACKLE-HOUSE]. 1648 *Minutes Goldsmiths' Co.* 8 Nov., It was moved by Mr Asbe that this Company might have some tackle porters waiting at the Customs House as the Fishmongers and other Companies do. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1861) III. 365/2 There were 24 tackle-porters appointed; each of the 12 great city companies appointing two. 1909 SIA W. PRIEUAUX in *Lett.* 23 Dec., The [Goldsmiths'] Company used to appoint two tackle porters, but for many years past only one has been appointed. There is no salary or emolument of any kind attached to the office. The present Lord Mayor is tackle porter of this Company.

Tackler (tæ'klər). [*f.* TACKLE *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who tackles, in various senses. †a. (?) *Obs.* b. An overlooker of power-loom weavers.

c. One who tackles in football. d, e: see quots. a. 1686 BLOME *Gentil. Recreat.* ii. 62 *Tack Hawk*, that is a Tackler. b. 1864 RAMSBOTTOM *Phases Distress* 34 Tackler I am con stant it o'. 1882 *Standard* 7 Sept. 2/3 Power-loom overlookers, or 'tacklers', and carders and strippers followed. 1901 *Speaker* 20 July 439/1 Each 'tackler' or overlooker has a certain number of looms assigned to his care. *Ibid.*, While the tacklers 'drive' the weavers, the manager in turn 'drives' the tacklers. c. 1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 13/1 He is a rare tackler, and his famous rushes have warded off many an attack on the Marlow goal. d. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Tackler, one who puts in the tacks used in 'lasting'. e. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Tacklers (Derb.), small chains put around loaded corves.

Tackless, a. [*f.* TACK *sb.* 1 + *-LESS.*] Having no tacks; made (as a sewn shoe) without tacks.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 8/4 A boot or shoe.. being tackless throughout, is much more flexible than would otherwise be possible. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 5 Nov. 8/2 A patent 'lasting' machine with which boots can be made without the aid of tacks or other metal fastening is shown by the Tackless and Flexible Shoe Machinery Company.

Tackling (tæ'k'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 5-6 tak(e)-lyng, 6 tacyng. [*f.* TACKLE *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

†1. The furnishing of a vessel with tackle. *Obs.* 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 17 The wages of xxx mariners.. for the Rigging and takeling of the same Ship. †2. *concr.* The rigging of a ship; the tackle.

c 1421 Hoccleve *Jerusalem's Wife* 914 Our tacyngne brast and the ship claf in two. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 19 The thyrd daye we cast out with our awne hondes the tacklyng (R.V. *marg.*) or furniture of the shippe. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 1 The great Cables, Halsers, Ropes, and all other Tacklyng.. for your Royal Ships. c 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* v. § 9 For tacklyng, as sails and cordage.. we are beholden to our neighbours for them. 1676 HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 12 If the Mast be never so well strengthened, and the Tackline never so well bound together. 1696 *London Gaz.* No. 3176/1 Abundance of Lanthorns were hung upon the Tackling of the Ships. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Unij b, Unless we adopt the obsolete word *Tackling*, which is now entirely disused by our mariners.

Fig. 1601 SIA W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xvi. Kij b, Graue, wise, sober, temperate men.. meete to bee part of the tacklings of a Commonwealth. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 11 A relation as ill accounted with tacklings, as their Ship.. unrigged in respect of time, and other circumstances.

†2. Gear, furnishings, fittings, accoutrements, outfit, baggage, etc.; = TACKLE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1588 Ludlow *Churchw.* *Acc.* (Camden) 86 Tackelynges and nayles for the great belle. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. ii, Here's Little John bath barbord you a Deere, I see by his Tackling. a 1659 *London Chanticleers* ix. in Hazl. *Dodley* XII. 345 Meet me here two hours hence with all your tacklings.

I'll see this bundle shall be safe. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 120 This sort of country tackling is call'd threshing-instruments. 1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 July, I give her two Cases with a knife and fork in each; one Turtle shell tackling; the other long, with Ivory handles. 1749 C. CAMPBELL in *Scots Mag.* Sept. (1753) 451/2 Remember Lady Ardsheils discharges, and all your other tackling. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* 11. 214 It is necessary that I should feast myself into a little more embonpoint, for otherwise I shall not have sufficient carcase to suspend my tackling upon.

†b. A horse's harness. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) 111. 14 If he wanted money to mend his plow or his Cart, or to buy tacklings for his horses. 1726 *Boston News-Let.* 14 July, To be sold.. two good carts, four good horses, and tackling complet for the same. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 45 Let me entreat you to examine your tackling well at setting out.. see that your girths are tight.

†3. Arms, weapons, instruments; also fig., esp. in phr. to stand or stick to one's tackling, to 'stand to one's guns', to hold one's ground, to maintain one's position or attitude: cf. TACKLE *sb.* 4 b; so to hold tackling (cf. to hold tack, TACK *sb.* 11); also to give over one's tackling, to 'lay down one's arms', surrender, give in. *Obs.*

14.. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 565/36 *Armamentum*, tackling. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 278/2 Than would he haue them abide by their tackling like mighty champions. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 160 b, Perceyving the kentisumen, better to stande to their tacyng, then his imagination expected. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 61 b, Thus the answerer.. maie.. force the apposer to give over his tackling, without any aduantage gotten. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 362 Your brother.. tolde me.. that you haue forsaken your booke.. I wishe you to.. stickie still to your tackling; and as you haue begonne, so proceede. 1593 in Abp. Bancroft *Dauing. Posit.* iv. iii. 141, I thinke it a great blessing of God, that hath raised vp Martin to hold tackling with the Bishops. a 1635 CORBETT *Poems* (1807) 23 Reader, unto your tackling look, For there is coming forth a book Will spoyle Joseph Barnisius The sale of *Rex Platonius*. 1679 *Hist. Jeltzer* 29 An ambition to be accounted and Canonized for a Saint, which by standing stoutly to his tackling he hoped for.

†4. Fishing tackle. *Obs.*

1548 *Elvot Dict.*, *Alopes marina*.. a fysshe of the sea, whyche perceyvinge the hooke to be fastened in his bealy, byteth of the lyne about the talyng, and so escapeth. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 53, I will sit down and mend my tackling. *Ibid.* 105 Sure, Master, yours is a better Rod, and better Tackling. 1727 *Philip Quarril* (1816) 7 Having.. caught a.. dish of fish, we put up our tackling.

5. The action of the vb. TACKLE in mod. senses (in quots., in sense 5).

1893 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 Cambridge's tackling stood them in capital defence. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/3 A strong Cambridge attack was foiled by the splendid tackling of the Oxford men.

6. *Comb.* †Tackling-ladder, a rope-ladder.

1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* III. i, My man shall meet thee there; And bring thee cords made like a tackling-ladder.

Tackman (tæ'kmæn). *dial.* [*f.* TACK *sb.* 2 + *MAN.*] One who looks after horses or cattle which are grazed on tack.

1885 *Athenaeum* 10 Oct. 467/2 With constables, tackmen, and pinders we are familiar. 1891 *Sportsman* 14 Feb. 1/1 (*Adv.*) Wanted, by Young Man, a Situation as Tackman or Helper in a racing stable.

Tacksman (tæ'ksmæn). *Sc.* Also 6-9 tax-, 7 tax-. [*f.* *tack's*, poss. of TACK *sb.* 2 + *MAN.*] One who holds a tack or lease of land, a water-mill, coal-mines, fisheries, lishes, customs, or anything farmed or leased; a lessee; esp. in the Highlands, a middleman who leases directly from the proprietor of the estate a large piece of land which he sublets in small farms.

1533 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 148 Gif thair be ony takkis-men of the towne that dissents to the payment of their settis, that thair salbe dischargit of thair takkis. 1563 *Inchaffray Regr.* (Bann.) 83 Our lait causing David Lord Drummond and Dame Lilius Ruthven his sponis as takismen of the Abbacie of Inchaffray. 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scotl.* (Bann.) 2 William Erle of Angus taxman off the hail personag teinds of the Barronj. 1630 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1896) XXX. 58 The takismen and custumiers of the saidis impostis of wyynes. 1680 [see TACK *sb.* 1 d] 1775 JOHNSON *W. Isl. Ostig*, Next in dignity to the laird is the Tacksman. 1791 *Newte Tour Eng. & Scot.* 125 The Tacksman of the Highlands were usually descendants of those heads of families of whom they held their lands. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 50 Mr. Richard Graham, tacksman of the fishery of J. C. Curwen. 1814 SCOTT *Wao*, xx, Tacksman, as they were called, who occupied portions of his estate as.. lessees. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Feb. 9/3 In Munster or Connaught, the tacksman who covanted directly with the lairds might deal as they pleased with their sub-tenants.

So **Tackswo-man**, a female holder of a tack.

1585 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXI. 583 The dewtie of the kirk of Kinross awand be Agnes Leslie, ledie Lochlewin, taxiswoman thairof.

Tacky (tæ'ki), *sb.* and *a.* 1 *local U.S.* Also *tackey*. [*Origin obscure.*]

A. *sb.* a. A degenerate 'weedy' horse: see quot. 1884. b. A poor white of the Southern States from Virginia to Georgia.

1884 E. EGLESTON in *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 444/2 The scrubby little 'tackys' still taken in the marshes along the North Carolina coast are descendants of the wild horses of the colony. 1888 *Ibid.* Sept. 799/3 If Mr. Catlett will come to Georgia and go among the 'po' whites' and 'piney-wood tackys'. 1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, *Tackey*, in the South,

a jade of a horse; a sorry beast; and idiomatically a man neglectful of personal appearance. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 84/2 Here... is a native of the Virginia wilds, a specimen of the genus 'tacky'.

B. adj. Dowdy, shabby. *U. S. colloq.*

1893 L. J. RITTENHOUSE in *Chicago Advance* 22 June, She looks so tacky in her shabby dress.

Tacky (træ'ki), *a.* [f. TACK sb.¹ 4b + -y.] Slightly sticky or adhesive: said of gum, glue, or varnish nearly dry.

1788 G. SMITH in *Lond. Mag.* 624 The moistened gum... must not be waterish but something tacky or clammy. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 244 If left in the damp, it remains tacky... a long time. 1897 *Complete Cyclist* (Isthmian Libr.) 188 Sufficient time must be given to allow the solution to become dry, or, as it is technically known, 'tacky'.

Tackyl, tacle, obs. ff. TACKLE.

|| **Taclobo** (tăklō'bo). [Native name in Philippines.] A bivalve mollusc, of great size, the Giant Clam (*Tridacna gigas*) of the Indian and China seas.

1885 BALFOUR *Cyclop. India* (ed. 3) s.v. *Kima*, The shells of the taclobo, or gigantic Philippine oyster, are used as fonts in the churches of that group. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 750/2 The 'taclobo' shell sometimes weighs 200 lb., and is used for baptismal fonts.

Tac-lo-cus. *Geom.* [f. L. *tac-tus* touch + *locus*.] The locus of the points of contact of two curves of different families, or of two non-consecutive curves of the same family.

1873 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* VIII. 533.

Tacnode (tă'knōd). *Geom.* [f. L. *tac-tus* touch + *node*.] A point at which two parts of the same curve have ordinary contact.

1852 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1889) II. 28 The tacnode is a double point where two branches touch. 1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 207 Two nodes may coincide, giving rise to the singularity called a tacnode; this is in fact an ordinary (two-pointed) contact of two branches of the curve.

attrib. **tacnode-cu'p**, the singularity of a curve which arises when a cusp and an immediately following tangency of the two branches coalesce.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (1879) 207.

Taconic (tă'kōnik), *a. Geol.* See quot. 1865.

1849 LVELL and *Visit U. S.* (1850) II. 354, I believe the formations called Taconic, in the United States, to be simply Silurian strata much altered, and often quite metamorphic.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms*, *Taconic*, a term applied by the late Professor Emmons to the rocks east of the Hudson (from the Taconic range lying along the western slope of the Green Mountains), which consist of slates, quartz-rock, and lime-stones of Lower Silurian or perhaps more properly of Upper Cambrian age.

|| **Tacsonia** (tăksō'niā). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Jussieu 1789), f. Peruvian name *tacso*.] A genus of West Indian and Central American shrubs, *N.O. Passifloraceae*, closely allied to the Passion-flowers.

1869 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* III. 279 The long pendent tube and valve-like corona which retains the nectar of *Tacsonia*.

Tact (tăkt). [ad. (immed. or ult.) L. *tact-us* touch, f. ppl. stem of *tangere* to touch: cf. *F. tact* (14th c. in sense 1), *Ger. tact, takt* (1619 in sense 4).]

1. The sense of touch; touch. In quot. 1869 *transf.* [So in L.; f. *tact* (14th c. in Littré).]

[c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 17 Da fit wittes... bat is, *visus, auditus, gustus, odoratus, et tactus*, bat is *gesihthe, zeherthe, smac, and smell, and tacthe*.]

1651 A. ROSS *Arcaica Microcosm.* II. xxi. 110 Of all the creatures, the sense of tact is most exquisite in man. 1809 KENOALL *Trav.* III. 102 Such is the delicacy of their (divining or mineral rods') tact, that the weakest power is sufficient to determine them. 1865 GROTE *Plato* (1867) II. xxvi. 370 The various Percepta or Perceptiua of tact, vision, hearing—sweet, hot, hard, light—have each its special bodily organ. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 77 Sight is a very refined tact.

b. *fig.* A keen faculty of perception or discrimination likened to the sense of touch.

1797 W. TOOKER *Life Catherine* II. 206 It was from his genius alone that he had seized the character of other nations, and it shews a niceness of tact exceedingly rare. 1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, to W. Sotheby (1805) 397 You... must needs have a better tact of what will offend that class of readers. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* II. (1843) I. 22 To... deaden the keen tact of conscience. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 120 The popular voice showed a singular historical tact in its mistake.

2. Ready and delicate sense of what is fitting and proper in dealing with others, so as to avoid giving offence, or win good will; skill or judgement in dealing with men or negotiating difficult or delicate situations; the faculty of saying or doing the right thing at the right time. [a. *F. tact* (Voltaire 1769).]

(1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Mor. Philos.* I. x. § 87 (1853) 48 The use made in the French tongue of the word *Tact*, to denote that delicate sense of propriety which enables a man to feel his way in the difficult intercourse of polished society.) 1804-6 SVO. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* xii. (1850) 154 We have begun, though of late years, to use the word *tact*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. i. iv. 22 A most delicate task: requiring tact. 1875 HELPS *Ess.*, *Secrecy* 55 Few persons have tact enough to perceive when to be silent, and when to offer you counsel or condolence. 1892 R. B. BRET in *19th Cent.* Jan. 22 That fine instinct in the management of men which is commonly called tact.

3. The act of touching or handling; an instance of this, a touch. *Obs. rare.* [So in L.]

1801 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 467, I judged from a tact of the southern pulse. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Anusem.* 64 Others that are harmless in tact.

II. 4. *Mus.* A stroke in beating time; = BEAT sb.¹ 4: see also quot. 1891. [= (Germ.) *L. tactus*, Adam v. Fulda 1490; *Ger. tact*, Pratorius 1619.]

1609 J. DOULAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 46 *Tact* is a successive motion in singing, directing the equality of the measure. 1614 T. RAVENSCROFT *Brief Disc.* 20 *Tact*, Touch or Time, is, a certain Motion of the hand (whereby the Quantity of Notes and Rests are directed) by an equal Measure. 1777 R. DONKIN *Military Coll.* 161 Count Saxe recommends the *tact*, or marching *en cadence*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Tact*,... formerly the stroke in beating time in music. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tact*, in music, a beat or pulse; especially, the emphatic down-beat with which a measure begins; hence, also, a measure.

† **Tactable**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *tact-* (see TACTIC a.²) + -ABLE.] Capable of being touched; tangible.

1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* I. i. Plays 1873 II. 331 Alas good souls, women of themselves are tactable and tactable enough. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 257/1 Whatsoever is gustable, is tactable, and humid.

† **Tactation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

The act of touching.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 387/1 A Tactation, or a touching, is that whereby we discern the difference of objects, and the nature of things.

Tactful (tăkt'fūl), *a.* [f. TACT + -FUL.] Full of or endowed with tact; of actions, displaying or inspired by tact.

1864 *Lond. Soc. VI.* 497, I never heard a better, more tactful speech in my life. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 28/1 With a tactful Governor to show them the way. 1894 *Educ. Rev.* VII. 310 An eloquent, tactful and persuasive appeal.

Hence **Tactfully** *adv.*, in a tactful manner.

1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 72 Ito very tactfully neither gave it [the message] nor told me of it. 1889 *Tablet* 21 Dec. 980 To both deputations Mr. Chaplin replied tactfully.

Tactic (tăkt'ik), *sb.* [ad. 17th c. L. *tactic-a*, a. *Gr. taktikḗ* (sc. *τέχνη*) the art of arrangement or tactics, fem. of *taktikos*, TACTIC a.¹, = *F. (la) tactique* (sometimes used in Eng.). In sense 2, ad. *Gr. taktikos* (sc. *ἀνὴρ*) tactician.]

1. A system of tactics; = TACTICS 1.

[1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* aivb margin, The difference between Stratagemetic and Tactice (*printed Tactick*).]

1766 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 171/2 What is commonly called Tactick, or the formation of battalions. 1801 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 303 He alluded... to the total want of *tactique* among the Northern Fleets. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxix. 143 The arms and tactic of both armies were precisely similar.

b. A piece of military tactics.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. ix. 389 Ralph required his men to practise an unusual and foreign tactic.

c. *transf. and fig.*

1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 206 By a divine tactic. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 8 Great coquettes have another tactic. 1860 M. PATTISON in *Ess. & Rev.* 314 Lord Chesterfield, seeing what advantage the High-church party derived from this tactic, endeavoured to turn it against them.

† 2. A tactician. *Obs.*

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 128 A Tactike shall never know how to set his men in array, unless he doe first trie the case by designe. a 1641 DP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* II. (1642) 81 Removes, *ambulant exercitū*, as Tacticks phrase it.

3. *Math.* (See quot.)

1861 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Mag.* 374, I have given the general name of *Tactic* to the third pure mathematical science, of which order is the proper sphere, as are number and space of the other two. 1864 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* V. 294 The two great divisions of Algebra are Tactic and Logistic. 1883 *Ibid.* XI. 433 We have a large enough subject, including the partition of numbers, which Sylvester has called Tactic.

Tactic (tăkt'ik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *tactic-us* (17th c.), a. *Gr. taktikos* of arrangement or tactics, f. *taktos* ordered, vbl. adj. of *τάσσειν* to set in order. Cf. *F. tactique* (1690 in Furetière).]

† 1. Of or pertaining to military (or naval) tactics; = TACTICAL a. 1. *Obs.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* II. 129 The manner of our moderne training, or tacticke practise. 1635 DAVENANT *Madagascar* (1638) 5 Men so exact, In Tactick Arts, both to designe and act. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 141 Skillfull in both parts of War, Tactick and Stratagematick. 1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/2 To... follow the tactic rules of the other European powers. 1831 CAMPBELL *Power Russia* VII. The Russ will woo... All murder's tactic arts.

2. Of or pertaining to arrangement or order.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 218/2 In the works of Aristotle, the tactic was scarcely considered in any other light than that of an instrument employed in carrying on the disputations branch. 1871 SIR W. THOMSON in *Daily News* 3 May, Visible or invisible... according to circumstances, not only of density, degree of illumination, and nearness, but also of tactical arrangement, as of a flock of birds. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Experim. Embryol.* 272 Herbst classifies organic reactions to stimuli as either directive or formative. The former are... tactic when the response is some locomotion of a free body.

Tactic, *a.* (sb.²) *rare.* [f. L. *tact-*, ppl. stem of *tangere* to touch + -ic; in sense 2 akin to TACT 4.]

1. Of, belonging or relating to touch; tactual.

1625 JACKSON *Cred* v. xii. § 3 Touch is but an apprehension or feeling of its own tactile qualities being actually moved by other of the same kind. 1886 T. ARNOLD in *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. 125 Exercises to increase the tactile sensibility.

† 2. Of or pertaining to the beating of time: cf. TACT sb. 4. *Tactic song* (absol. *tactic*), a song to keep rowers in time.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 25, I found Tuan Hadjee in high spirits, cheering up the rowers with a certain Tactic song, to which a man beat time with two brass timbrels. *Ibid.* 303 In rowing... they have always a song as a kind of tactic, and beat on two brass timbrels to keep time.

Tactical (tăkt'ikāl), *a.* [f. *Gr. taktik-ōs* (see TACTIC a.¹, sb.¹) + -AL: see -ICAL. (This appears to be the earliest in use of the words of the group.)]

1. Of or pertaining to (military or naval) tactics.

Tactical point: a point or place of importance in the disposition of forces. *Tactical unit*: see quot. 1879.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* aivb, Stratathmetrie... differeth from the Fente Tactiall, *De acibus instrumendis*, bycause, there, is necessary the wisdom and foresight, to what purpose he so ordeth the men: and Skillfull hability, also, for any occasion, or purpose, to devise and vse the aptest and most necessary order, array and figure of his Company and Summe of men. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Tactical*, belonging to Martial Array. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* Ivi, Military books had been bought up in all languages for the use of this tactical school. 1836 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIV. 453 We have actually seen them form a hollow square... with the most perfect tactical accuracy. 1879 *Soldiering in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 320/1 The largest number of men... to whom one man can issue personal orders... called in infantry the 'tactical unit' or unit of manoeuvre. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 14 The first and second lines would be taken from the same tactical unit, each battalion having half a battalion in the front line.

2. Of or relating to arrangement, esp. the arrangement of procedure with a view to ends.

1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xii. (ed. 2) 302 Each in the same tactical order. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 367 With an admirable temper and manners... he combines a good deal of tactical craft. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/4 To arrive at an understanding upon tactical details.

b. Relating to the construction of a sentence. *rare.*

1698 [see TACHICAL].

3. Of a person, his actions, etc.: Characterized by skilful tactics; skilful in devising means to ends.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/3 The address of the French Ambassador was admirably tactical. 1884 *Ibid.* 20 May 5/1 Those who knew M. Ferry as a practical and tactical statesman. 1899 SIR W. LAWSON in *Daily Chron.* 7 Feb. 4/7 All that we want is... an able, an honest, a tactical leader.

4. *Math.* Of or pertaining to TACTIC (sense 3): opposed to LOGISTICAL.

1864 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* V. 293 A tactical operation is one relating to the arrangement in any manner of a set of things.

Hence **Tactically** *adv.*, in a tactical manner; in reference to tactics.

1871 *Standard* 23 Jan., The Prussians... seem to have out-maneuvred the French both strategically and tactically. 1890 W. STEBBING *Peterborough* ix. 176 The obstinately brave and tactically skilful but uninspired Huguenot [Earl of Galway].

Tactician (tăkt'i-shān). [f. as TACTIC sb.¹ + -IAN. So mod. *F. tacticien* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One versed or skilled in the science or art of tactics.

1798 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 386 An armed nation, composed, perhaps, of ignorant tacticians, but steady and brave. 1838 *Sparks' Biog.* IX. *Steuben* 23 Trained under so expert a tactician as the great Frederic. 1877 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* I. 426 Edward... had shewn himself as consummate a strategist in the campaign as a tactician in the field.

transf. 1842 MIALI in *Nonconf.* II. 505 The lubricity of the clever tactician. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 143 She was a clever tactician.

Hence **Tacticianize** *v. nonce-wd.*, to play the tactician; **Tacticianary** *a.*, **Tactitionist** (bad formations, confusing -ician with -ition).

1868 *Guardian* 12 Aug. 905 He does not tacticianize morning, noon, and night. 1881 *Philad.* (U. S.) *Record* No. 3467, 2 Mr. Wheeler has never been a tactitionist in his party. 1890 SIR J. FERGUSON in *Standard* 1 May 2/3 But that [legislation] was altogether artificial and tacticianary. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 3 May 570/2 The possibly useful, but not blessed, word 'tacticianary'.

Tactics (tăkt'iks). [pl. of TACTIC sb.¹, rendering mod.L. (17th c.) *tactica* pl., *Gr. τὰ τακτικά*, lit. 'matters pertaining to arrangement': see -io².]

1. The art or science of deploying military or naval forces in order of battle, and of performing warlike evolutions and manoeuvres.

As an art or science often construed as *sing.*; as carried out in practice usually as *pl.*

1626 GOUCE *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 4 Martial discipline, Artillery tactics, and Military trainings are matters of moment. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 31 Claudius Aelianus... flourished not long after in the reign of Trajan, unto whom he dedicated his Tactics. 1720 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Tactics*, is the Art of Disposing any Number of Men into a proper form of Battle. 1762 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. xix. 94 Tactics and fortification... must be studied, as essentially necessary to the military and naval officer. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 100 Their tactics by sea was a sort of land engagement on deck. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 205 At Tinchebrai, though the chiefs are Norman, the tactics are English.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1763 SIR W. JONES *Cassia* Wks. 1790 VI. 502 The chief art in the Tactics of Chess consists in the nice conduct of the royal pawns. 1842 MIALI in *Nonconf.* II. 305 We have seen principle struggled by tactics so often. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 83 In parliament, the tactics of the Opposition is to resist every step of the Government by a pitiless attack.

† 2. Arrangement; disposition. *Obs. rare*—1.

1650 FULLER *Piagah* 392 So strange a posture, that scarcely

either Jewish or Christian Tacticks of Temple-implements, will admit thereof.

Tactile (tæ'ktīl, -ōil), *a.* [ad. *L. tactilis* tangible, *f. tact-*, ppl. stem of *tangere* to touch; cf. *F. tactile*.]

1. Perceptible to the touch; tangible.

1615 H. CROOK *Body of Man* 717 Beside the Sapour it hath also many Tangible or Tactile qualities. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6) s. v. The chief Tactile Qualities are Heat, Cold, Driness, Moistness, and Hardness. 1898 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* V. 789 Certain visible and tactile signs.

2. Of or pertaining to touch; relating to the sense of touch.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 34 The tactile, auditory, and olfactory senses. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 2 (1864) 155 That high tactile sensibility distinguishing the tip of the tongue. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 10 (1879) 11 Our own Tactile Sense (under which general head may be combined the Sense of Touch, the Sense of Muscular Exertion, and the Mental Sense of Effort). 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. iv. (1879) 532 The tactile sensation is... a symbol to us of some external event. 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VII. 299 Tactile anesthesia over... the whole of the left side.

b. Of organs; Endowed with the sense of touch. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 388 The gustatory papillae of the tongue and tactile papillae of the fingers. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* VII. (1878) 172 The external ears of the common mouse... no doubt serve as tactile organs. 1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* I. 39 The name tactile corpuscles implies that these bodies are connected with the sense of touch.

Tactility (tæktī'liti). [*f.* after *L. type *tactilitas*, *f. tactilis* TACTILE: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being tactile.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 565/2 There are others [qualities] which depend upon these; as Flexibility, Tactility, Ductility, and others, from Softness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. Tactility, capableness of being touched. 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 169 Contrast the commonest seat of pain in subjective tactility.

b. Sensitiveness, touchiness. *nonce-use.* 1831 SVD. SMITH *Mem. & Lett.* cccxxi. (1855) II. 331 You have a little infirmity... tactility, or touchiness.

Tactinvariant. *Math.* [*f. L. tactu-s* touch + INVARIANT.] (See QUOTS.)

1856 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* II. 320 The function which, equated to zero, expresses the result of the elimination is an invariant which (from its geometrical signification) might be termed the Tactinvariant of the two quantities. 1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* III. (1879) 80 The condition that two curves U, V, should touch (which condition is called their tact-invariant).

Taction (tæ'kʃən). [ad. *L. taction-em*, n. of action from *tangere* to touch. Cf. *F. taction* (17th c.).] The action of touching; contact.

1663 CROKERAM, *Taction*, a touching. 1688 Phil. Trans. III. 689 The First Part of it handles the Taction of Circles. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. They neither can speak nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external taction upon the organs of speech and hearing. 1866 SHUCKARD *Brit. Bee* 346 It is possibly from some taction of this instrument that she discerns the sizes of the eggs.

† **Tactive**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. type *tactivus*, *f. tact-*, ppl. stem (see TACT and -IVE).] Of or characterized by touching; = TACTILE *a.* 2.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. x. (1678) 15 That [Spirit] which is carried to the instruments of Touching, is termed the Tactive. 1644 BULWER *Chir.* 171 Although this touching vertue or tactive quality be diffused through the whole body within and without.

Tactless (tæ'ktlēs), *a.* [*f. TACT* + -LESS.] Destitute of tact; awkward.

1847 in WEATHER. 1875 *Fam. Herald* 17 July 181/2 'But... laughed Doris, quickly answering this tactless speech. 1886 M. MOOSAM *Thirteen all Told* 26 A glance of warning, which he was too dull and tactless to take.

Hence **Tactlessly** *adv.*, **Tactlessness**.

1893 *Academy* 21 Oct. 333/3 Severe and just, but somewhat tactlessly contrived... measures against the Jewish usurers. 1895 BERSF. *Hops Brandreth* III. xxxviii. 73 I should not have to blame my own tactlessness for the result.

Tactor (tæ'ktōr, -ōr). [*a. L. tactor*, agent-n. from *tangere* to touch.] A feeler; an organ of touch.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 312 Some woodlice... use them as tactors, touching the surface on each side with them, as they go along. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 113 Cuvier regards them [barbs of some fishes] as a kind of tactors.

Tactual (tæ'ktuāl), *a.* [*f. L. tactu-s* touch + -AL: cf. *visual*.] Of or pertaining to touch; of the nature of or due to touch.

1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. iii. l. xxi, Her sight is tactual, The sunne and all the starres that do appear She feels them in herself. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 549 A kind of Tactual Union... with the Centre of the Universe. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Castiglione* (1872) V. 68 Thy existence is wholly an Illusion and optical and tactual Phantasm. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. ix. 183 In the lowest organisms we have a kind of tactual sense diffused over the entire body.

Hence **Tactuality**, tactual quality; **Tactually** *adv.*, in a tactual manner or way.

1858 W. R. PEAR *Ing. Hum. Mind* vii. 398 It is not improbable that we have even a sense of tactuality, if we may so speak, in the secondary sensations. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. iii. vi. 332 When the combined appliances of touch and muscular sense are fully developed... an immense variety of textures can be known tactually.

† **Tacture**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. type *tactura*, *f. tact-*, ppl. stem of *tangere* to touch: see -URE.] Touch, taction, contact.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemian's Fr. Chirurg.* 9 b/1 Yet... with the tature, or the eyes, we can not espye the fissure or rente. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 122 Berontus tooke his Amarissa by the hand, whose sprightly behaviour answered the tature, with like affection. 1727 EARRER tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 15 The Soul has no Manner of Action either in itself or externally, by Tature or Impulse, but what proceeds from the force of Thinking.

† **Tacturiency**. *Obs. nonce-use.* [*f. L. type *tacturire*, desiderative vb. *f. tangere*, *tact-*, to touch + -ENCY.] The desire of touching.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 236 The visuriency of either, by ushering the tacturiency of both, made the attraction of both consequent to the inspection of either.

Tadcheese, **Tadde**, **Tade**: see TOAD.

Taddy, **tadee**, **tadie**, **ode**, forms of TODDY.

Tadpole ¹ (tæ'dpōl). Also 5 taddepol, tadpoile, 6 tadpal, 7 tod-, toad-pole, toad-poll. [*f. ME. tade, tadde, Toad* + (app.) *POLL sb.1*, head, round head. The latter element has been questioned, on the ground of the apparent inappropriateness of the name 'toad-head'; but cf. the dialectal synonym *pollhead* or *polthead* (in Sc. and north. Eng. *powhicia*), app. = head-head.]

1. The larva of a frog, toad, or other batrachian, from the time it leaves the egg until it loses its gills and tail. Chiefly applied in the early stage when the animal appears to consist simply of a round head with a tail.

14... *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 569/7 *Brucius*, a taddepol. c 1475 *Pict. Voc. ibid.* 766/20 *Hic lumbrius*, a tadpole. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 277 b, This water is full of tadpolls. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Colonies* 411 After a swelling Day, some sultry shower Doth in the Marshes heaps of Tadpals pour. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav. ut. iv.* 135 Poore Tom, that eates the swimming Frog, the Toad, the Tadpole. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Sham-Plotter Wks.* 1216 l. 212 A Sham-Plotter... is the Spawn of a Papist, as a Toad-Poll of a Toad. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 47 The egg, or little black globe which produces the tadpole. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ix. 293 Without so much water anywhere as... a tadpole could wag his tail in.

b. trans. and *fig.* (In quot. 1588, n black infant.)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 85 Ile broach the tadpole on my Rapiers poynt, Nurse give it me, my sword shall soone dispatch it. 1881 *Macm.* Mag. XLIV. 475 Such pale tadpoles... with listless ways, and few games.

2. Sometimes applied to the tailed larva of a tunicate, the swimming tail of which is afterwards dropped or absorbed.

1880 E. R. LANKESTER *Degeneration* 42 The egg of *Phallusia* gives rise to a tadpole. 1909 W. HATCHETT JACKSON *Let. to Editor*, The ascidian or tunicate tadpole.

3. A local name in U.S. of a water-fowl, the Hooded Merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, apparently from the size of its head, or from the patch of white on its crest. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tadpole form*, *state*, etc.; *tadpole-like* *adj.*; *tadpole fish*, -hake, a ganoid fish of the North Atlantic, *Raniceps raninus*.

1682 DAYDEN *Medal* 304 Frogs and Toads and all the Tadpole Train. 1688 S. PORAGE *Medal Rev.* 30 The Tadpole-Priests, Shall lift above the Lords, their Priestly Crests. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvii. Frogs are as yet in their tadpole state. 1834 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* I. No. 7, Of the tadpole fish [*Raniceps trifurcatus*, Flem.], I had the pleasure of exhibiting to you a living specimen. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 980 The young animal (ascidian) has... a large tadpole-like tail. 1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* II. 27 At first it has a tadpole-like form.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Tadpoledom**, **Tadpolehood**, **Tadpolism**, the state of being a tadpole; also *fig.*; **Tadpoleward** *adv.* [see -WARD]. 1863 KINGSLEY *Let.* 29 May, in *Life* (1879) II. 157 Little beggars an inch long, fresh from water and 'tadpoledom. 1891 C. L. MOORGAN *Anim. Sk.* 222 Little Froggies which have just emerged from 'tadpoledom. 1897 G. C. BATEMAN *Vivarium* 296 Many of the Batrachians, during a portion of their tadpolehood, are vegetable feeders. 1897 VOICE (N. Y.) 8 Apr. 3/1 Degeneration is involution through self 'tadpoleward. 1883 BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* III. lix. 293 All previous existence would be 'tadpolism.

Tadpole ². In *Tadpole and Taper*, names of two political schemers in Disraeli's *Coningsby*; hence allusively, in the sense 'professional politicians, the hacks of a political party'. Hence *Tadpole* and *Taperism*.

[1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. ii, Mr. Tadpole and Mr. Taper were also there; they too had lost their seats since 1832; but being men of business, and accustomed from early life to look about them, they had already commenced the combinations which... were to bear them back to the assembly where they were so missed.] 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/4 The tadpoles and the tapers of the party demand a cry. 1904 A. BIRRELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 475 A book further removed from such Tadpole and Taperism is not in the library. 1905 W. CHURCHILL in *Daily Chron.* 13 May 5/6 The Cabinet was packed with nonentities, Tadpoles and Tapers from the Whips' room. 1908 F. HARRISON in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* Ser. III. III. 45 The reasons why he [Chatham] would never take office again [etc.], all this has greatly exercised the Tadpoles and Tapers of his age and of our own.

Tae, *Sc. form* of TOE *sb.*; **Tæ'd**, *toed*.

Tæ, in the *tæ*, *Sc. dial. f. To* *adj.* in the *to* = the one, TONE; *mod. Sc. dial. form* of TO *prep.*

Tædium, *obs. form* of TEDIUM.

Tael (tāl). Also 7 taile, taylor, tayl, 7-9 tale,

8 tahal; 7 tay, taye, pl. 6 taes. [*a. Pg. tael* (pl. *taeis*), ad. Malay *tahil*, *tail* weight. The early *tay*, *taes*, etc. represent the *Pg.* plural.]

1. The trade name for the Chinese *liang* or 'ounce', a weight used in China and the East.

In Chinese use the *liang* varies according to local custom, and to the commodity weighed; but the weight of 13 oz. avoirdupois is fixed by treaty for commercial purposes.

1598 W. PHILIP *Linschoten* 44 A Tael is a full ounce and a half Portugale weight. 1613 J. SARIS *Voy. to Japan* (1900) 222 Bezar stones are there bought by the Tael... which is one Ounce, and the third part English. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. l. 132, 5 Tale make a Bancal, a weight so called. 1854 in R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* (1857) 410 The Japanese have a decimal system of weight, like the Chinese, of catt, tael, mace, candareen, and cash, by which articles in general are weighed; but gold and silver are not reckoned above taels. 1908 MORSE *Trade Chinese Emp.* 149 It is necessary always to bear in mind the distinction between the tael of value and the tael of weight.

2. Hence, A money of account, originally a tael (in weight) of standard silver, the value of which fluctuates with the price of the metal.

The *Haikwan tael*, i. e. the tael accepted by the Chinese Foreign Custom-house in payment of duties, is the equivalent of 58.85 grains of pure silver (Morse 152). From 1745 to 1860 its value was between 6s. and 7s., in 1864 6s. 8d., in 1900 about 3s., in 1904 2s. 10d.

1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* III. iv. 61 They give him four million.. Tass. 1598 J. DAVIS *Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 152 Four Masses makes a Perdaw. Four Perdawes makes a Tayel. 1613 J. SARIS *Voy. to Japan* (1900) 97 Bantam Pepper... was worth here [Japan] at our coming tenne Tayes the Peccul.. A Taye is five shillings sterling with them. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 457 They demanded 6000 Tael. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 215 Taels, each of which in our Money comes to about six Shillings and Threepence. 1800 *Chron.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 6/2 His wealth, which... is said to have amounted at the lowest computation, to eighty millions of taels, near twenty-seven millions of pounds sterling. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 394 The land tax is levied upon the cultivable land, and may be put at half a tael or 15. 6d. per acre. 1908 MORSE *Trade Chinese Emp.* 151 The *Haikwan tael*... is a purely fictitious and non-existent currency... At no Custom House does any merchant tender *Haikwan taels* in payment of duties.

Tæ'en, *contr. f. taken*, *pa. pple.* of TAKE *v.*

|| **Tænia**, **tænia** (tænī). Pl. -æ, -as. [*L. tænia*, *a. Gr. τένια* a band, fillet, ribbon.]

1. *Archæol.* A headband, ribbon, or fillet.

1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. MÜLLER'S *Anc. Art* § 340 (ed. 2) 406 The twisted fillet of the athletes and of Hercules consists of several tæniae of different colours. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 412 A wreath or branch, which is exchanged on the later vases for the *tænia* or fillet.

2. *Arch.* In the Doric order, A band separating the architrave from the frieze. (So in Vitruvius.)

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j b, The Architrave... ye shal divide into 6. parts wherof Tænia, to be the sixte part. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Tænia... is a Member of the Dorick Capital, which resembles the Shape of a square Fillet. 1817-48 RICKMAN *Archit.* (ed. 5) 32 The fillet of the tænia of the architrave is very nearly as large as the ogee under it.

3. *Surg.* A long narrow ribbon used as a ligature.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

4. *Anat.* A ribbon-like structure; applied *esp.* to the bands of white nervous matter in the brain and the longitudinal muscles of the colon.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Tænia hippocampi*, in anat. the plaited edges of the processes of the fornix. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Tænia*, a tape; in anatomy applied to tape- or band-like structures.

5. *Zool.* A tapeworm [so in *L.*]; *spec.* a genus of cestoid worms, including the common tapeworm. Also *fig.*

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Tænia*, broad Worms.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Tænia*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Tapeworm*, A fragment of the jointed tænia, sometimes voided... in separate pieces. 1836-9 TODD'S *Cycl. Anat.* II. 121/1 The species of Tænia infesting the intestines of other animals are extremely numerous. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. ii. 60 The Tænia and similar animals. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 1606 Unbrokenly lay bare Each tænia that had sucked me dry of juice.

6. *Comb.* **Tænia-chain**, the whole series, or a number of the consecutive joints of a tapeworm; **tænia-head**, the scolex of a tapeworm, the worm itself without the proglottides or deutoscotices.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 130 A process of gemination, the product of which is the Tænia-chain.

Hence **Tænian** (tænīān) *a.*, pertaining to tape-worms; **Tæniatæ** *a.*, tænioid, tæniiform.

1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* II. 1214 Conditions which favour the entrance of the tænian ova into man or the domestic herbivora. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Tæniatus*.. tæniatæ. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Tæniatæ.

Tæni- (tænī-), combining form of *L. tænia* ribbon, often contracted to **tæni-** (also *erron. tænia-*). **Tæniophob-** [-PHOBIA], morbid fear of tapeworm. **Tænioid** (also *tænioidæ*) [-CIDÆ], a destroyer of tapeworms, a tæniifuge.

Tæniiform *a.* [-FORM], having the form of a tape or ribbon, tænioid. **Tæniifuge** (also *tæniáfuge*) [-FUGE], *sb.* a substance used to expel tapeworms from the body; *adj.* expelling tapeworms.

1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* II. 1200 The belief that a worm is present either where no worm had ever existed, or after its complete expulsion—a sort of 'tæniaphobia'. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 898/2 'Tæniacide'.. Tænicide. 1885

Lancet 26 Sept. 568 A Canadian doctor has recently advocated the use of glycerine as a tæniacide. 1872 H. C. Wood *Fresh-water Algae* (1874) 101 Conjoined in filiform or *tæniiform fascia. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 898/2 *tæniifuge. Tæniifuge. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 575 The male fern (filix mas) is a tæniifuge. 1881 tr. *Trousseau's 'Idoux' Treat.* Therap. (ed. 9) 111. 353 Experiments upon the tæniifuge virtues of the [pomegranate-root] bark.

Tænio- (tæ'ni-), combining form of Gr. *tænia* ribbon, used in the formation of some zoological terms. **Tæniobranchiate** *a.* [Gr. *βράχια* gills + -ATE²], having tæniate gills; pertaining to the *Tæniobranchia*, a division of ascidians. **Tænioglossate** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], in Mollusca, having upon the lingual ribbon one median tooth between three admedian teeth on either side. **Tæniopterine** *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing + -INE¹], belonging to the *Tæniopterinae*, a sub-family of tyrant-birds. **Tæniosome** [Gr. *σῶμα* body], one of the sub-order *Teniosomi* of telecephalous fishes; a ribbon-fish; so **Tæniosomous** *a.*, having a ribbon-like body; pertaining to the ribbon-fishes.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tæniobranchiate. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 660/2 The Pneumococlamyda... have... a complex rhipidoglossate or tænioglossate radula.

Tænioid (tæ'nioid), *a.* (Also *erron. tænioid.*) [f. TÆNIA + -OID.] Of a ribbon-like shape; related to the tapeworms.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. II.* 410/2 The Tænioid Sterelminthia furnish us one of the simplest examples of this arrangement. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* 363 The anterior extremity of a tænioid worm is usually called the head. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 327 The name Echinococcus is given to the hydatid cyst filled with the larvæ of tænioid worms.

Tæniola (tæ'niolā). *Zool.* Also anglicized **tæniole**. [mod. L. *tæniola*, dim. of *tænia* band, ribbon.] One of the radial partitions in the body of some aculephans.

So **Tæniolate** *a.*, belonging to the division *Tæniolata* of hydroids.

1884 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 114 Such a form would differ from a tæniolate Hydroid.

Tænite (tæ'niit). *Min.*

† 1. [f. Gr. *tænia* ribbon + -ITE¹: named 1841.] A variety of feldspar occurring in striped crystals.

1841 E. HITCHCOCK *Rep. Geol. Mass.* II. 676 Some have proposed for it the name *tænite*, on account of its resemblance to a ribbon.

2. [ad. Ger. *tinit*, Reichenbach 1861, f. Gr. *tænia* ribbon, from the shape of its crystals.] Nickeliferous iron found in meteorites.

1868 DANA *Min.* 16 Reichenbach has named... that alloy of iron and nickel approaching probably the formula Fe₂Ni₃, Tænite. 1883 Science I. 464/2 Meteorite fragments are composed of nickeliferous iron, magnetic pyrites, tænite, and silicates.

Tæf, = to have: see T¹ and HAVE *v.*

Taffel, -il. *Sc. Obs. or dial.* Also 9 tafil. [prob. ad. Du. *tafel*, MDu., MLC. *tafele*, *tafele*, = Ger. *tafel*, OE. *tafel* TAVEL, TABLE.] A table.

1633 DELL in *Cerem. Coronat. Jas.* I (1638) 16 The Regal, Crown, and Spurs are laid down on a Taffel besides the Altar. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1850) 1. 38 The Earl of Erroll sat... at one four nvikt taffil... covert with grain cloth. 1884 C. ROGERS *Sc. Life Scot.* I. vii. 242 Potatoes were tossed from the sauceman on the tafil or dinner-board.

Tafferel (tæ'færl, tæ'frél). Also 7 taffer-(r)ell, 8-eral, -eril, -rill, 8-9-arel, 9-aril, -rel. [a. Du. *tafferel* panel, picture, dim. of *tafel* TABLE for **tafelel*, with dissimilation of *l* to *r*.] The 19th c. corruption to *taffrail*, with accompanying change of sense, shows confusion of the ending -rel with RAIL *sb.*: cf. quot. 1704.]

† 1. A panel: esp. a carved panel. *Obs.*

1622-3 in *Brit. Mag.* (1833) III. 655 Item paid to John James a carver for cutting a Tafferel with a deathea head upon it which is sett vpp at the entrance... to our parish Church 00 15 00. 1632 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 302 Carpenters... haue allwaies vsed to haue... the cutting of balusters, hances, tafferels, pendants and piramides.

2. *Naut.* The upper part of the flat portion of a ship's stern above the transom, usually ornamented with carvings, etc. In later use including, and now applied to, the aftermost portion of the poop-rail, and spelt TAFFRAIL.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Tafferel*, is the uppermost Part, Frame, or Rail of a Ship abait over the Poop. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4116/3 Only her Hull from the Taffrail to the Midships remained above Water. 1750 *Minutes Bd. of Admiralty* 1 Jan. (P. R. O.). To cause the Taffrail and Quarter Pieces of the Model of the *Victory* at the Royal Academy at Portsmouth to be carved agreeably to the ornaments of that Ship. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ix. (1859) 179 He again attempted to drag me away from my hold on the Tafferel. c 1850 *Kudim, Navig.* (Weale) 155 *Tafferel* or *taffrail*, the upper part of the ship's stern, usually ornamented with carved-work or mouldings, the ends of which unite to the quarter-pieces. 1857 WILKINSON *Egypt, Pharaohs* 113 Boats had... one rudder turning on the tafferel.

b. Comb. **Tafferel-rail** = TAFFRAIL.

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 244 *Taffrail* or *Tafferel-Rail*, the rail over the heads of the stern timbers.

Taffeta, **taffety** (tæ'fētā, -ētī). *Forms:* a. 4 tapheta, 4-6 tafeta, 4-8 taffata, 5-6 tafata,

5-7 taffatas, 6-7 tafita, (6-ya), 6- taffeta, -as, β. 5-8 taffaty, 6 tafete, -ie, 6 Sc. taffate, -ati, -atis, -eti, -etti, -ete, -etee, tapheit, -ite, -ettye, taffais, -teis, tefites, 6-7 taffatie, -otie, -itie, 6-8 ity, 6- taffety. [a. OF. *taffetas*, *taphetas* (1317 in Hatz-D.) or med. L. *taffata*, etc. (Du Cange) = It. *taffetà*, Pg. *tafeta*, Sp. *tafetan*; ultimately a. Pers. تافته *tāftah*, (a) silken cloth, (b) linen clothing, subst. use of *tāftah*, pa. pple. of تافته *tāftan* 'to shine', also 'to twist, to spin'.] A name applied at different times to different fabrics. In early times apparently a plain-wove glossy silk (of any colour); in more recent times, a light thin silk or union stuff of decided brightness or lustre. In the 16th c. mention is also made of 'linen taffety'. In recent times the name has been misapplied to various mixtures of silk and wool, and even cotton and jute, thin fine woollen material, etc.

a. 1373 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* II. 440 In empicione vnus pecie de taffata. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 440 A Doctour of Phisik... In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al Lyned with Taffata [Laud. MS. tafeta] and with Sendal. c 1425 *Cast. Perce.* 239 In Macro Plays 84 With taptys of tafata I tymbyr my towris. 1530 PALSGR. 279/1 Tafata a maner of sylke, taffetas. 1561 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 122 Sum brawf abuyement of tafate or vther silk. 1604 *Lis-more Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 106 One ell ijij quins of tafata to line y^e same Dublett and faice it. 1634 SIA T. HERBERT *Trans.* 182 Taffatas of transparent fineness. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 129 Riddling oracles... like changeable taffata (wherein the woofe and warpe are of different colours), seems of several hues, as the looker on takes his station. 1773 BAYDONNE *Sicily* viii. 83 We are melting with heat, in thin suits of taffeta. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 156 Trials were made with raw silk, ravellings of white taffeta, and of common sewing silk. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Aug. 682/1, I must mention the return of the ancient challis, which is now called a woollen taffetas. 1903 *Times* 12 Feb. 5/3 In silks... it is noted that taffetas are becoming less asked for. 1908 *Let. to Editor, Chiffon-taffeta*, a bright, lustrous, softly finished thin glacé silk, now much worn for ladies' blouses or dresses.

β. 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 9 Twa elne of goldin hewit taffity, to be thame quaffits. 1541 *Ibid.* VIII. 42, v elnis blak tefities of Janis. 1539 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 161 Ane blak bonat, with ane typpat of taphite. 1550 LYNDSEY *Spr. Meldrum* 125 Of yellow taffais we his sark. 1573 *Ino. Roy. Wardrobe* (1815) 189 (Jam.) Freinzeit with gold and lnyit with robe taffais. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 108 They must wear silkes... grooms, taffeties, and the like. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trans. & Adv.* xvi. 31 A white mares taile with a peece of greene taffity, on a great Pike, is carried before him [the Chan] for a standard. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 130/2 An additional duty on the importation of silks, crapes, and taffaties. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* I. 248 Dressed in the costume of 1827 or 1828—a gown of taffety with gigot sleeves, and a muslin canezoon spencer.

b. *fig.* Florid language; = FUSTIAN 2.

1821 BYRON *Jrnl.* 12 Jan. in Moore *Life* III. 102 There is a good deal of taffeta in some of Tom's prefatory phrases.

B. *attrib.* and as *adj.*

1. Of taffeta; of the nature of taffeta.

1552-3 *Ino. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 38 Itm. ij vestements, on of blew chambleit, thother of taffeta silke. 1561 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 122 Doublets of saterne... taffetic hatie. a 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* I. (1622) 51 Her bodie... covered with a light Taffeta garment. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 260 Horace did not wear the Badge of gentlemen company, as thou doost thy Taffetic sleeves. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) II. 316 Full of Taffity Silks and Sattins. 1725 *Bradley's Fann.* Dict. s.v. *Ointment*, Search it thro a Taffety Sieve. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkcaldy of Gr.* xvii. Captain Lambie, he of the taffety standard celebrity. 1883 *Glasgow Herald* 21 Apr. 8/3 Taffeta Silk Gloves. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 Sept. 8/6 Evening gowns... made of soft light-blue taffetas silk.

2. *fig.* Florid, bombastic; over-dressed; dainty, delicate, fastidious: *taffety cream*, ? velvet cream.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 406 Taffata phrases, silken tearmes precise. 1621 MIDDLETON *Span. Gipsy* iv. iii. Can taffeta girls look plump without pampering? 1653 URBURGHART *Kabala* I. v. O the fine white wine... it is a kind of taffatas wine. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* VI. 124 With Taffity-Tarts and Pies. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Con.* II. i. A shaking pudding, and a dish of tiff-taff—taffety cream. 1840 MISS YOXFORD (Heard in Hampshire). The old sow won't eat that stuff, she's so very taffety.

3. Comb., as *taffeta-bordered*, covered adjs.

1889 DOYLE *Micha Clarke* 115 Dame Hobson's best taffata covered settee. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Feb. 13/2 A crown of taffeta with a taffeta-bordered brim of crinoline straw and other such blendings of straw and fabric.

Taffey, **taffia**, variants of TAFIA.

Taffrail (tæ'frél). *Naut.* Also **taffrail**. [A 19th c. alteration of TAFFEREL, due to false etymology, the termination -rel being taken as RAIL.] The aftermost portion of the poop-rail of a ship.

1814 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 176/2 We crossed his stern, our jib-boom passing over his taffrail. 1823 SCORSEBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 39, I stood on the taffrail as the ship was turned before the wind. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 126 With her head for the equator, and Cape Horn over her taffrail, she went gloriously on. 1899 BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 187 She dipped her stern right under, taking a sea in over the taffrail that filled the decks fore and aft.

Taffy¹ (tæ'fi). The earlier form of TOFFEE, now Scotch, North Eng., and American.

1. A sweetmeat made from sugar or treacle, with butter, etc.: see TOFFEE.

1817 R. WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Taffy*, treacle thickened by boiling and made into hard cakes. 1819 R. ANDERSON *Cumblid. Ball.* (c 1850) 51 Now heaps o' treacle chaps brog in, An taffey suin they meade us. 1825 JAMIESON, *Taffie*, treacle mixed with flour, and boiled till it acquire consistency; a sweetmeat eaten only on Hallowe'en. 1864 WEBSTER, *Taffy*, a kind of candy made of molasses boiled down and poured out in shallow pans. 1884 W. H. RIDING in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 522/1 Is Everton taffy a myth? 1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Social Departure* vii. 57 The steward made almond-taffy, or toffee, as Orthobocia had been brought up to pronounce it.

2. *U. S. slang.* Crude or vulgar compliment or flattery; 'soft soap'; blarney.

1879 *Tribune* (N. Y.) 16 Sept. (Cent. Dict.), There will be a reaction, and the whole party will unite in an offering of taffy. 1894 HOWELLS *Traveller from Altruria* 180 'If we learn anything at all from him, it will be because you have taught us how.' She could not resist this bit of taffy. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 172 At this point... we should throw in a little trade-taffy about the Blessings of Civilization.

3. *attrib.* and Comb., as *taffy stand*, *stick*; *taffy-join*, a reunion of young people for the making of taffy to which each contributes.

1854 *Taffy-join* (remembered in use). 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Taffy joinin'*, young people in the country sometimes assemble on a winter evening and subscribe a few pence each to buy treacle for making 'taffy'. 1881 T. E. BROWN *Fo'c'sle Yarns* (1889) 151 My lad with the taffystick in his fist. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. x. Break up every taffy stand in the fair, if you can't find anything better.

Taffy² (tæ'fi). [An ascribed Welsh pronunciation of *Davy* or *David*, in Welsh *Dafydd*.] A familiar nickname for a Welshman; cf. *Paddy*, *Sweeney*, etc.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Taffy*, a Welshman or David. *Taffy's Day*, the first of March. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 98. 2/2 Welch-men are called *Taffies* from the Corruption of the word *David*. 1893 *Sun* 26 July 2/7 *Cheers* echoed over the Surrey hills when it was known that for the first time a Taffy had gained the Queen's.

|| **Tafia** (tæ'fiā). Also 8 **taffia**, **taffey**, -fy. [Origin uncertain: given in 1722 as native name in West Indies (Labat *Voy. aux Iles de l'Amér.* III. 410 L'eau-de-vie qu'on tire des cannes est appelée guildive [see KILL-DEVIL]; les sauvages et les nègres l'appellent tafia); but *tafia* is also given in Malay dicts. as 'a spirit distilled from molasses'. The word appears therefore to be widely diffused in east and west.] A rum-like spirituous liquor obtained from the lower grades of molasses, refuse brown sugar, etc.

1777 (Apr. 10) in *Illinois Hist. Collect.* (1903) 1. 296 The person that intoxicated them with Rum or Taffia. 1779 in W. H. English *Comp. Northwest* (1896) I. 375, 7½ gallons of taffey at sixty-four dollars per gallon. 1779 G. R. CLARK *Campaign Illinois* (1867) 79, I... gave them... Taffy and Provisions to make merry on and left them. 1793 TRAPP tr. *Rochon's Madagascar* 189 Over which he poured some tafia or rum. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 173 A sloop laden with tafia. 1880 G. W. CABLE *Grandissimes* xxviii. 197 From the same sugar-cane comes sirop and tafia. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 851 Sugar is very difficult to ship; rum and tafia can be handled with less risk.

Taft (toft), *sb.* **Plumbing.** A widening-out of the end of a lead pipe into a broad thin flange. So **Taft** *v. trans.*, to expand and turn outwards at a sharp angle the end of (a lead pipe) so as to form a wide edge or fastening flange.

1877 HELLIER *Plumber* i. 21 The soil-pipe can be 'tafted' at the end. *Ibid.* ii. 33 When the pipe is tafted back at right angles... the lower pipe is liable to break away at the taft.

Taffais, -eis, *obs.* *Sc.* forms of TAFETTA.

Tag (tæg), *sb.*¹ Also 5-6 **tagge**, 6 **tagg**, **tage**. [Known shortly after 1400; origin obscure. In senses 1, 2, a, and 3, it is synonymous with DAG *sb.*¹, which appears to have been the earlier form: if so, *tag* may have been influenced by association with TACK. Some compare Sw. *tagg* 'prickle, point, tooth', but evidence of historical connexion is wanting.

The evidence at hand for the early history is deficient, the earliest quot. for the group being c 1380 in TAGGED 1, a deriv. of the *sb.* in sense 1.]

1. Originally, one of the narrow, often pointed, *laciniae* or pendent pieces made by slashing the skirt of a garment; hence, any hanging ragged or torn piece; also, any end or rag of ribbon or the like.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 69 Of suche wide clothing, tateris and tagges, it hirtith myn herit hevyly. c 1500 Rowlis *Cursing* 135 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.*, Ruff Ragmen [a devil] with his taggis Sall ryfe thair sinfull saule in raggis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 115 Thae tarmegantis, with tag and tatter, Full lowd in Ersche begoth to clatter. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 313 The skyrtes of his gounne all pounced in cuttes and tagges. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 7 Crumpled tags of ribbon. 1884 St. James's *Gaz.* 10 May 6/1 The tags of drapery and other accessories. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 124 With tags of ribbon sticking out in unexpected places.

2. A small pendent piece or part hanging from, or attached more or less loosely to the main body of anything. With numerous specific applications, e.g.

a. A matted lock of wool on a sheep; a tag-lock; a twisted or matted lock of hair. b. A shred of animal tissue. c. A shred of metal in a casting; see quot. d. A final curl, twirl, or flourish added to a letter, sometimes used as a

mark of contraction. *o. fig.* An appendage; the tail-end (of any proceeding).

a. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1833) I. 157 What money was... made by sale of the locks, belts and tags of Sheep. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* June 137/2 Her reddish-brown hair, which grew in a fringe below her crown, was plaited into small tags or tails.

b. 1794 RAMSAY *Health* 186 Bones corrupt and bare, Through ulcerated tags of muscles stare. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* VIII. No. 31. 214 Under atropine the pupils dilated, but showed numerous tags of adhesion. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 716 They [adhesions] are then seen as filamentous tags on the outside of the intestine. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 612 A small tag of fibrin from the valve. c. 1863 LYLE *Antiq. Man* ii. 10 Some of the moulds in which the bronze instruments were cast, and 'tags' as they are called, of bronze, which are formed in the hole through which the fused metal was poured.

d. 1867 FURNIVAL *Perey Fol.* I. 18 note. To many of the final d's is a tag, which often means nothing, and often means s. e. 1793 STEELE *Tender Husband* t. 1. Seem to have come into the World only to be Tags in the Pedigree of a Wealthy House. 1882 HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1883) 317 Death is but the tag of this life.

3. A point of metal or other hard substance at the end of a lace, string, strap, or the like, primarily used to facilitate its insertion through an eyelet-hole, as in a boot-lace or stay-lace, but when externally visible often made ornamental, as on the 'points' in use before buttons; an aglet. (The first two quotes are of doubtful sense.)

[1501-2] *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 33 Item, for taggis to ane Franch saddle and mending of it xij d. 1507 *Ibid.* III. 270 Item, for taggis, hukkilles, and small graith to thaim, xv. s. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 10/10 Ye Tag of a poynt, fertrun. 1580 HOLLYMAN *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn fer d'aignillette*, a tagge. 1592 LVLV *Gallathea* v. 1. 70 Thy Maister could make silver poynts of tagges of poynts. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 56 With long silver or golden tags hanging down before. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 15 (1740) 593 Now comes the Tag to this fine Lace. 1832 BARBAKE *Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 3) 21 The simple art of making the tags of boot-laces. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* I. vii. 133 The object... is part of the metal tag at the end of the belt.

b. *fig.*

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxi. Is witte nowe wente so wandering from thyminde? Are all thy points so voide of Reasons taggs? 1611 MIDDLETON *Roaring Girl* I. i. Here's the point [Draws her sword] That I untruss; 't is but one tag, 't will serve though To tie up a rogue's tongue.

† c. Phrases. To hold tag, to keep a person engaged in conversation: cf. to buttonhole. To a tag, to the minutest point, exactly; cf. to a T. Obs. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* v. Cvil, Scoffree we may holdt tag In frendly chat this summers night. 1679 V. ASOP *Melius Inquir.* Intro. 20 To hang on a string along with those who jump in with our own Points to a Tag. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* iv. 318 At Trent, when Concord in a Bag Came Post from Rome, they hit it to a Tag!

4. An ornamental pendant; a tassel; a ribbon bearing a jewel, etc.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 10/20 Ye Tag of a purse, *appendix*. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2132/4 Lost... a black laced Palatin with Diamond Tags upon black Ribbon. 1769-71 H. WALPOLE *Verde's Aneid. Paint.* (1786) I. 230 The first lady has tags of a particular form, exactly like those on the dress of my duchess of Suffolk. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi. Our good child... passed in review all her gowns, fichus, tags, bobkins, laces, silk stockings, and fallals. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June 834/2 The sculptor... has filled up part of the arch with long heavy tassels hanging from the saddle-cloth. Throughout the work there seems to be an excess of tag and small decoration.

b. *pl.* A footman's shoulder-knots.

1837 J. MOORE *Abel Allmitt* xxx. 175 A stout footman staggering under a long cane and matted tags, and with difficulty waddling in his stiff plushes. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* ix. With such great tags upon his liveried shoulder.

5. A catkin of a tree. *rare*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xv. § 2. 17 The catkins or tags which grow on nut trees and alder trees. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogonuc* P. xvii. 147 The tremulous tags of the birches and alders shook themselves gaily out in the woods.

6. The tip of the tail of an animal, esp. when distinct in colour or otherwise; the tail-piece of an angler's fly. (Much earlier in TAGGED a. 3.)

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxv. § 1 (1689) 222 Some Red warp'd in for the tag of the Tail. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 106. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* I. 37 A great brown sharp-nosed creature with a white tag to her brush. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 472 Tie on the tag, which is usually a bit of unsel. 1886 *Field* 17 Feb. 268/1 The fox... gets the credit of being a vixen; but his snowy tag has only to be seen in order to dispel that notion. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 449/1 Two of the best grayling flies are a very small apple-green dun and the red tag.

7. The strip of parchment bearing the pendent seal of a deed.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 21/1 A writt sealed up, haueing two tags or Labels Or, in a feild Gules. 1872 C. INNES *Lect. Scotch Leg. Antiq.* v. 235 A small piece of the seal shall stick at the tag of the brief. 1887 J. B. SHEPPARD in *Lit. Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. 347 note. The originals have now both lost their seals, although the slits for the tags remain.

8. A tab or tie-label attached by one end to a package, to luggage, etc.; also, a label pinned on as a badge, etc. *Orig.* and chiefly U.S.

1864 WEBSTER, *Tag*. 2. Any slight appendage... specifically, a direction card or label. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tag*. 2 (c). A strip of leather, parchment, strong paper, or the like, loose at one end, and secured to a box, bag, or parcel, to receive a written address or label. 1908 *Times* 26 Dec. 10/2 A new system of street collecting for public charities by means of tags or labels... tried at San Francisco recently on behalf of VOL. IX.

the Children's Hospital... The advent of 'tag day' is well advertised. *Mod. Price List*, Tags with strings in packets Extra large tags with ruled lines.

b. Sometimes applied to a tab or loop by which a coat or the like is hung up.

9. Something appended or added to a writing or speech, esp. by way of ornament or improvement, e.g. the moral of a fable, etc.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 74 (1740) 360 To avoid the Fastidium of noting all the Author's Tags joined to his Relations of this Time. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. ii. 134 A tag of statistics is very chilling. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. v. 151 (Massinger) is fond of adding little moral tags... to the end of his plays. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Oct. 4/7 Each paragraph... would serve... as a tag by way of peroration to a debating club barangne.

b. A brief and usually familiar quotation added for special effect; a much used or trite quotation.

1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* I. 5 With Tags of Metre translated from the Greek... we can dispense well enough. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xvii. I don't talk in tags of Latin, which might be learned by a schoolmaster's footboy. 1893 JESSOP *Stud. Recluse* vii. 225 Putting in tags and rags of French... to conceal poverty of style. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Dec. 701 The Latin tag holds: 'Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.' 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Thresh*, 175 Stories from Procopius and tags of Roman law.

c. The refrain or catch of a song or poem; the last words of a speech in a play, etc.

1793 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Agnes Berry* 18 Oct. They have brought to my recollection the tag of an old song. 1815 SCOTT *Let. to Miss J. Baillie* 13 Nov. in *Lockhart*, I am... anxious to store the heads of my young damsels with something better than the tags of rhymes. 1830 H. LEE *Mems. Manager* II. viii. 104 The tag; which is the technical phrase for the last lines of any play. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 480 And, to borrow the tag of an old story, 'There — my lord — I leave you.'

† 10. The rabble, the lowest class of people. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. III. i.* 248 Will you hence, Before the Tagge returne? a 1845 FORSYTH *Voc. E. Anglia*, Tag, the rabble.

† b. *esp.* in collocation with RAG sb. 1 3 b: Tag and rag, a contemptuous expression for all the components of the rabble, of the lower classes, or of an assemblage of people held in small esteem; all and any, every man Jack, everybody, Tom, Dick, and Harry. *Obs.* See also TAG-RAG.

1535 BVOOO *Impropria* (K.O.), Your fathers were wyse, both tagge and rag. 1553-4 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 50 Hunted, and kyllyd tag and rage with honds and swords. 1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Placidus* 1041 To walles they go, both tagge and rage, their Cille to defende. 1610 COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Machyn) IV. 95 That you have made Levites... of the scurvy and scabbied, of the lowest of the people, tag and rag. a 1646 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1641) 181 This is the time when all hypocrites, atheists, tag and rag come. 18... SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* xxiii. With music of fife and drum, And a consecrated flag, And shout of tag and rag, And march of rank and file. 1809 W. IAVING *Knickerbocker* vi. ix. (1861) 231 Every tag having his rag at his side, to finish his pipe... and laugh at his flights of immortal dulness.

11. In servants' vocabulary: A lower servant.

1857 T. WRIGHT *Dict.*, Tag, one who assists another at work in a secondary character. *Northampton*. 1860 *Athenaeum* 17 Nov. 664 Servants... with their own distinction of ranks, the 'Pugs' and the 'Tags'.

12. A disease in sheep; = tag-sore (13); see quotes. (Cf. TAGGED 5a, which is evidenced much earlier.)

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. (ed. 3) 494 Of the Tag or Belt in Sheep. Sheep are said to be tagged or belt, when they have a Flux, or continued running of Ordure, which lighting upon the Tail, the Heat of the Dung, by its scalding, breeds the Scab. 1756 *Compl. Body Husb.* 694 The Tag is situated in the inner part of the Tail; it consists of Scabs and Sores. 1807 *Essays Highland Soc.* III. 434 A disease... affecting the tail, has been denominated Tag.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as tag-like adj.; tag alder, U.S. local, name for some species of alder, esp. *Alnus incana*, *A. serrulata*, and (on the Pacific coast) *A. rubra*; tag-belt, = tag-sore; tag-boat, U.S. local, a boat towed behind a small steamer or sailing vessel; a tender, cockboat; tag-end, the last part or remnant of anything; a remaining scrap or fragment; = FAG-END; tag-fastener, -holder, a device for attaching tags or labels; tag-lock, a matted lock of sheep's wool, esp. one of those about the hinder parts; = DAG-LOCK; tag-machine, a machine for making tags or labels; tag-needle, a needle for attaching labels to bags, bales, etc.; tag-sore, pustular excoriation of a sheep's tail set up by the irritation of diarrhoeal flux; tag-tail, a worm with a yellow tag or tail; also, a parasite, a hanger-on; tag-wool, wool made from tag-locks; tag-worm, = tag-tail.

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 771/1 'Tag alder. 1832 BOUCHER *Gloss. Obs. & Prov. Wds.*, Tagbell, excoriation brought on by diarrhoea. 1893 SARAH JEWETT *Deephaven* 128, I got into the schooner's 'tag-boat' quick. 1816 COLERIDGE *Dist. Sc. Method* II. 40 Not made up of miserable clap-traps, and 'tag-ends of mawkish Novels, and endless sermonizing. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 3/2 The mania for gold embroidery and braiding and the gold tag ends of present-day fashions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 160 Ragged sloughy material, which often projects in 'tag-like' pieces into the abscess cavity. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 17 They will pluck our fleeces; leave us nothing but the 'tag-locks. 1884 *Century Mag.* Feb. 519/2 The tag-locks and pulled wool were mostly worked up in the small factories into stocking-yarn [etc.] for the farmer's use. 1828 WEBSTER,

* Tag-sore, a disease in sheep. *Cycl.* 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 95 There are... divers other kinds of worms... as the marsh-worm, the 'tag-tail... the gilt-tail. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 5 (1689) 32 Tag-tail is a worm of... a pale Flesh colour, with a yellow Tag on his Tail. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. xi. § 3. 312 The Tagtail is common in good strong clays which are well-manured for turnips, mangold-wurzel, &c. 1864 WEBSTER, *Tag-tail*, a person who attaches himself to another against the will of the latter; a dependent; a sycophant; a parasite. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 26 His baits are flies and 'Tag-wormes, which the Cornish English terme Angle-touches. 1839 HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* II. (1841) 10 The little gilt-tail, or tag-worm, is of a pale yellow towards the tail.

Tag (tag), sb. 2. Also 8 tags. [Origin obscure.] A children's game in which one player pursues the others until he touches one of them, who in turn becomes pursuer; = TIG.

1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 80/1 In Queen Mary's Reign, Tag was all the Play; where the Lad saves himself by touching of cold Iron. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. v. 67 After they were cloyed with hide and seek, they all played tagg, till they were well warmed. 1864 *Louie's last term* (N. Y.) 179 There's Eva Leonard beckoning to me to come and play Tag. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 78 The merry hornet played a game of Tag about my head.

Tag, var. of TAG, a young sheep.

Tag (tagg), v. 1. [f. TAG sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To furnish or mark with or as with a tag (in various senses).

[1436, 1503; see TAGGING.] 1627 W. HAWTHINS *Apollo Shroving* II. 20 What did you give me? Nothing but a dozen of rotten silke points. You must tagge them better ere I trusse vp your request. 1630 DAVENANT *Just Ital.* Wks. (1673) 455, I must e'en go tag Tag Points in a Garret. 1705 HUDIBRAS *Rediv.* iv. vi. Their Hair tagg'd with Pearls of Sweat. 1707 in W. McDOWALL *Hist. Dumfries* (1873) 461 The expense of tagging, tongueing, transporting and hanging of the said three bells. 1800 WATKINS *Biog. Dict.* s. v. Bobart, Mr. Granger says that on rejoicing days he used to tag his beard with silver. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim.* Styl. 31 All my beard was tagg'd with icy fringes in the moon. 1899 CONAN DOYLE *Duel* iv. 41 The dim watery... sunlight... tagged all her wandering curls with a coppery gleam.

b. To furnish with a tag, tab, or label; to label. (In quot. 1907 to patch, as with a label.) 1883 *Fisheries Exh. Catal.* 203 Photographs... showing... the... tagging the fish, and the process of manipulation of the eggs and young fish at the hatchery. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 3/7 After inspection each animal will be tagged and described so that identification will be easily made upon landing. 1907 *Macmillan's Mag.* May 540 The... cloak of brown sackcloth, sometimes tagged here and there with red and green. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 8/5 They should be... wrapped in tissue paper and tagged, so that their covering need not be disturbed in a search for any particular colour.

c. To furnish (a speech or composition) with a verbal tag, or tags, as quotations; to supply (prose or blank verse) with rimes.

1687 *Reflect. on Hind & Panther* 32 He hath put them into an unusual dress, and hath tagg'd 'em with Rhimes. 1690 WALLER's *Poems* II. Pref. Really Verse in those days was but down-right prose, tag'd with rhymes. a 1696 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. 72 (Milton) Dreyden... went to him to have leave to put his Paradise Lost into a drama in rhyme. Mr. Milton received him civilly, and told him he would give him leave to tagge his verses. 1714 POPE *Wife of Bath* 109 And tag each sentence with My life! my dear! 1813 *Examiner* 705/2 Canning tags his speeches with poetry. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Ann. Lit.* (1867) 369 The Scriptures... were tagged with rhymes for ballads.

2. To append as an addition or afterthought; to fasten, tack on, or add as a tag to something. (Chiefly of things non-material.)

1704 SWIFT *Tale Tub* II. (1709) 39 To this system of Religion were tagged several Subaltern Doctrines. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* (1794) 10 The barbarous custom... of tagging new names to the old ones. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* I. 1 Before the time when a gallant action or two tagged half of the letters of the alphabet to a man's name like the tail of a paper kite. 1839-40 W. IAVING *Wolfer's* R. vi. (1855) 87 They could not help expressing their wonder... why the duke should have tagged this super-numerary day to the end of the year. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (Bef. Curtain), I have no other moral than this to tag to the present story of 'Vanity Fair'.

† 3. To fasten, stitch, or tack together; to join. Also *fig.* *Obs.* (exc. as in b.)

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 34 (1713) I. 222 He... has a great share of the Joyner's Trade in tagging Ends of Sedition. 1697 DAVDEN *Eneid* II. 777 His clothes were tagg'd with thorns; and filth his limbs besmeard. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* VII. 140 Tagging Fig-leaf-Festivals, To hide his Body from the Sight of Beasts. 17... SWIFT (J.), Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually tag together.

b. To join or string together (verses, rimes).

1730 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) p. viii. Adjusted into proper Periods, with necessary Monosyllables to tag them together. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* VII. v. I have been sometimes longer in tagging a couplet, than I have been in writing a speech. 1849 C. BAUNTS *Shirley* III. vii. 159 He writes verses, -tags rhymes. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 207 It shows a pretty knack at tagging verses.

c. *intr.* To serve as a tag (in a verse, etc.).

1878 BROWNING *Poets Croicis* lxxiv, Thetis, who is either Tethys or as good—both tag.

4. *intr.* To trail or drag behind; to follow closely, follow in one's train.

1676 WYCHELEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i, I hate a harness, and will not tag on in a faction, kissing my leader behind, that another slave may do the like to me. 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 They range the world with a boisterous rabble tagging at their heels. c 1794 *Search after Perfect.* I. iv. In *New Brit. Theatre* (1814) III. 55 Why should a nurse and

child come tagging after her? 190a ELIZ. L. BANKS *News-paper Girl* 24 I'm an American girl and can take care of myself, and I won't have anybody tagging round after me.

b. *trans.* To follow closely, to dog.

1884 C. H. FARNHAM to *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 39/1 The Indians are wandering... tagged at their heels by death and starvation.

†5. *intr.* To hang down or trail like a tag. *Obs.* 1617 J. MOORE *Maple Mans Mortality* II. viii. 153 They which wear long garments... doe take and gird them vp, lest they should tag in the way.

6. *trans.* To cut off tags from (sheep).

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 243 Before they are shorn, great care ought to be taken to tag them, as they call it, which is to clip away the Wool of their Tails, and behind, that the Dung may not hang on it. A 1890 [implied in Tagging].

Tag, *v.* 2 [f. TAG *sb.* 2] *trans.* To touch or hit (a person), as in the game of tag; = TIG *v.* 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tagarene (tægə'ri:n). *north. dial.* Also tag(a)-reen. [Origin uncertain: perh. arbitrary formation on TAG *sb.* 1] More fully *tagarene shop*: An old clothes or rag shop; a marine store. Hence *tagarene-man*, the keeper of a marine store, *esp.* one who visits ships in dock or harbour with a boatful of wares for exchange.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitely Glass* s. v. 'They keep a tagreen shop, an old clothes store; an old rope and rag depôt. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v. A 'tagreen man' has a floating shop which he rows about the tiers of ships, announcing his presence by a bell. 1900 F. W. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* xi. 285 The skipper arrived with his crony the 'tagarene' man and a large supply of brandy.

Tagged (tægd, tægdéd), *pp.* a. [f. TAG *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1 + -ED.] Furnished with a tag or tags.

1. a. Of a garment: Slashed. b. Tattered. c. Bearing or wearing a tag or label; labelled.

c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd *Three Treats*, *Wyclif* (1831) 128 Men to kerve here morsellis wi tagged clothes & crakowe pykys. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 49/2 Tagged, *laciniatus*, *infultus*. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* I. § 57. 98 The Father of the Prodigal seeing his sonne afire off ragged and tagged. 1908 *Times* 26 Dec. 10/2 By 10 o'clock every man, woman, and child... were wearing at least one tag, and among the younger men there was competition to be the most 'tagged' person in the city [San Francisco].

2. Of a lace or point: Having a tag or aglet.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, Knots of points richly tagged about their shoulders. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 45 Laces silk tag'd per Pound on 12. 1828 H. BEST *Italy* as it is 228 The tagged ends of the ribs of whalebone by which these [parasols] are distended. a 1899 MACAULAY *Biogr.*, *Bunyan* (1860) 37 He learned to make long-tagged thread laces.

3. Of cattle: Having the tail tipped with white (or other distinctive colour); also, furnished with a bob or brush.

1498 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 75 Unum hovem vocatum tagged ox. 1544 in *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 42 One tagged white. 1598 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) II. 33 note, A black tagged cow. 1640 SIR J. LESSLEY in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 436, I maun hae the tag'd tail'd trooper [horse] that stands in the staw. 1680 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1482/4 One red tagged Bullock. 1854 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 87 With a white-tagged bush peeping out of his pocket, the dingo's head hanging from the whipper-in's saddle.

4. Of wool or hair: Hanging in matted locks.

1757 DIVER *Fleece* I. 369 Skill... which trims their tails, of filth and tagged wool.

5. a. Of sheep: Having the disease known as tag. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* III. xvii. (1668) 91 A sheep is said to be Tag'd or Belt, when by a continual squirt... he berayeth his tail in such wise, that... it scaldeth, and breedeth the scab therein. 1741 [see TAG *sb.* 1 12].

b. Of wheat: see *quat*.

189a *Chamb. Jnrl.* 10 Sept. 59/1 Wheat, discoloured at the tip of the kernel by smut, 'tagged' as it is called.

Tagger 1 (tægə). [f. TAG *v.* 1 or *sb.* 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who tags: see the verb.

1648 *Pair of Spectacles for City* 11 We bound him to a Tagger of Points. 1785 R. GRAVES *Engenius* I. ii. 6 Our orators are mere praters—and our poets taggers of rhyme. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 59/1 The Scotch seem to have entertained a mistaken theory that the taggers of rhymes to the prose version of the Psalms were inspired.

†2. A tag, a projecting part. *Obs.* ? *misuse*.

a 1687 *Cotton Bursique* *St. Frost Poems* (1689) 98 Comparing Hedg-hogs, or Porcupine's small Taggers, To their more dang'rous Swords and Daggers.

3. A device for tagging a sheep: see TAG *v.* 1 6.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. pl. Very thin sheet-iron, usually coated with tin. (Also taggar.) [Probably so called from being used to make tags of laces.]

1834 McCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* II. 1160 Taggers 14 by 20 inches, £2 5s. 1853 *Lardner's Cab. Cycl. Manuf. Metals* III. 43 Tinned Taggers, Black Taggers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Taggers*, a very thin kind of tin-plates used for coffin-plate inscriptions and tops of umbrellas. 1879 P. W. FLOWER *Hist. Tin Trade* xiii. (1880) 756 A sheet of taggers, as thin as paper itself. 1894 *U. S. Tariff Schedule Rates* § 121 Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead... and commercially known as tin plates,terne plates, and taggers tin.

Tagger 2 (tægə). *U. S.* [f. TAG *sb.* 2 or *v.* 2 + -ER 1.] The pursuer in the game of tag.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Taggery, *nonce-wd.* [f. TAGGER 1: see -ERY 1.]

The work of a tagger; the tagging of rimes.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 376 Had Milton lived to hear their taggery, wrathful fire would have been in his eyes.

Tagging (tæg'gin), *vbl. sb.* [f. TAG *v.* 1 and *sb.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of TAG *v.* 1

1593 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 202 For ane curpal and ane tace to the harness saddle, tagging... of the samyn. 1572 in *Feuillerat Revels* Q. Eliz. (1908) 150 For Tagging of Laces iiiij^d. 1693 DENNIS *Imp. Crit.* v. 50 'Tis not the tagging of the Acts with a Chorus, that properly makes a Tragedy one Body, but the Unity of the Action. 1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 11 Jan., What trouble and tagging we had! a 1890 *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 436 (Cent. Dict.) Tagging or clotting is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures. 1906 *Athenæum* 2 June 664/3 An occasional... tagging-out of a line.

b. *attrib.*, as † tagging iron, a tailor's tool for tagging cloth.

1436 *Exch. Rolls Scoll.* IV. 681 Certis ferris scissorum dictis tagging irynnis.

† **Taghical**, a. *Heb. Gram. Obs. rare.* [f. Heb. *תָּגַח* *tāgāch* taste, discernment, judgement, in later Heb. explanation, meaning, and then the ordinary word for accentual mark (in reference to the functions of the Heb. accents) + -ICAL. (The Heb. *y* is here represented by *gh*: cf. *Gaza*, *Gomorrah*.)] Of or pertaining to the Hebrew written accents as determining the syntactical structure and hence the meaning of passages (as understood by the Masoretes).

1698 W. CROSS (*title*) The Taghical Art: or the Art of Expounding Scripture By the Points usually called Accents, But are really Tactical. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* x. (ed. Morrison) 301 What Mr. Cross calls the Taghical Art; viz. the sacred stigmatology or accentuation of the Hebrew Bible. 1859 *Life E. Henderson* iii. 119 note, The idea broke in upon him when reading Cross's Taghical Art.

Taght, *obs.* f. *taught*: see *TEACH* *v.*

Tagil: see *TABLE* *v.*

Tagilite (tæg'ilait). *Min.* [f. *Tagilsk* (see def.) + -ITE 1.] A name given by R. Hermann to a hydrous phosphate of copper occurring in monoclinic crystals at Nischni Tagilsk, in the Urals.

1868 *DANA Min.* 567 Hermann's tagilite was in reniform concretions.

† **Tagle**, *tagil*, *tagyl*, *v.* *Obs.* [Known in northern ME. only in Hampole; app. the same as mod. Sc. TAGGLE, *q.v.* Prob. of Scand. origin, and cognate with Sw. dial. (Bornholm) *taggla* to disarrange, bring into disorder.

In the quots. from the *Prose Treatises* of Hampole only *tagil*, *tagyl* are cited. In the *Psalter* (ed. Bramley 1884), in Ps. xxxix. 16, 2 MSS., including N., which best represents the original, have *tagild*; 8 later MSS. have *tagild*, *gyld*, *glyd*, *glid*, *gled*, *geled*. In *Ibid.*, *Abacus* 31, MS. N. again has *tagild*; 3 MSS. have *takyld*, *takild*, a *tackild* 2 *tagild*, *tagild*. Evidently, *tagild* was the original word, *takild* perh. a scribal, and *tagild* a nasalized phonetic variant. *Tagil* appears to be preserved in the Sc. *TAGGLE* *v.*; the nasalized form remains in *TANGLE* *v.*, *q.v.*]

trans. To entangle, to involve or engage in things that embarrass or encumber.

a 1340 *HAMPOLÉ Ps.* xxxix. 16 (MS. N.) Na man may wit hou many vices ar bat men ar tagild with. [So MS. S.; MSS. U. & L. *tagild*; *Land* 321 *tagyld*, *Magd. Coll.* 52 & *Land* 418 *tagyld*, *Bodl.* 953 *tagyld*, *Tanner* 1 *tagyld*, *Univ. Coll.* LVI *tagyld*; *Bodl.* 467 *snaryld*.] *Ibid.*, *Abacus* 31 (N.) Swa baire affecciouns ar ay tagild with som lufe bat drawes þame fra godds lufe. [MSS. U. & *Land* 286 *takild*, S. *takyld*; *Tanner* 1 *tagild*, *Land* 448 *tagyld*, *Bodl.* 288 & 377 *tackild*, *Bodl.* 953 *medelid*.] c 1340—*Prose Tr.* 12 All delyses of all thyngge bat mane may be tagyld with in thoghte or dede. *Ibid.* 13 Withowtten tagylynge of ober thynges.

Taglet (tæg'lét). *rare.* [f. TAG *sb.* 1 + -LET.]

A small tag: *spec.* a. A tendril; b. A catkin.

1578 *LYTE Dodones* v. lxxx. 650 The vine... putteth forth... certayne tendrelles, or clasping caprioles, & tying taglets, where-with all it taketh hold vpon trees. *Ibid.* 651 The same taggettes or clasping tendrelles of the vine. 1698 *FAVER ACQ. E. India* & P. 405 Out of Taglets of Willows they make a compound Cool-Water, very sweet smelling and refreshing. 1894 in *WEBSTER*; and in mod. Dicts.

[**Taglia**, the Italian word for a pulley, or system of pulleys: in some recent Eng. dict. from Brande, but not known in Eng. use.]

Tagliacotian: see *TALIAOTIAN*.

† **Taglioni** (taly'ōni). *Obs.* [Named after a family of ballet-dancers in the early 19th c.] A kind of overcoat in use in the first half of the 19th c.

18... SCOTT (Webster). He ought certainly to exchange his *taglioni* for comfortable great-coat for a cuirass of steel. 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenswing* iii. (1887) 167 A rubarb-coloured coat of the sort which, I believe, are called Taglioni, and which have no waist-buttons. a 1845 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser. iii. Blasphemer's Warn.*, I've brought to protect myself well, a Good stout Taglioni and gingham umbrella. 1847 *Man in Moon* Apr. I. 201 White Taglioni, with four-in-hand drags on the buttons.

† **Tagma** (tæg'mā). *Veg. Physiol. Pl. tagmata.*

[a. Gr. *τάγμα* something arranged, f. *τάσσω* to set in order.] A term applied by Pfeffer (in German, 1877) to the aggregates of molecules of which the structure of a plant is supposed to consist.

1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* § 588. 213 note, Pfeffer applies a general term, *Tagma*, to all aggregates of molecules, thus bringing under one head the plecton, micella, and micellar aggregate; and he applies the name *Syntagma* to all bodies made up of tagmata. 1889 BURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* 26 Sept. 524 That an element of living material, is not equivalent to a molecule, however big or complex, but must rather be an arrangement or phalanx of molecules of different

kinds. Hence the word *tagma*, first used by Pfeffer, has come to be accepted as best expressing the notion.

† **Tagnicati** (tan'ikā'ti). Also *tañi-*. [a. Guarani and Sp. *tañicati*; in F. *tagnicati*.] The native name in Guarani of the White-lipped Peccary of Paraguay, also called *TAXASSU*.

1827 GRIFFITH *Tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingsd.* III. x. 334 Here may be placed... the *Tagnicati*, *Taitetou*, *Tajassou*, etc. (*Dicotyles labiatus*, Cuv.). 1868 J. E. GRAY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 45 *Dicotyles labiatus*. Black-brown, varied with yellowish; no neck-bands; lower jaw white... *Tagnicati*, Azara, Paraguay i. 25. 1888 *Woolf Illustr. Nat. Hist.* 753 The *Tagnicati*, or white-lipped Peccary... derives its name from a band of white hairs that crosses the upper jaw, and covers nearly the whole of the lower.

Tag-rag (tæg'ræg), *sb.*, a., *adv.* [Orig. two words, = both *tag* and *rag*: cf. TAG *sb.* 1 10 b; at length taken as expressing one notion, and hyphenated or written as one word, *tag-rag*, *tagrag*.]

A. *sb.* The rabble, the riff-raff; also (with *pl.*) a member of the rabble; a low or despicable person. Now *rare* exc. as in D.

1609 *EDMUND Maintenance Ministerie* 173 Then the ministerie was filled vp with *Tag, rag*, such as the time would yeeld. 1638 *Ford Lady's Trial* II. i. *Tag, rag*, or other, bogen-mogen vanden, Skip-jacks or chouses. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Poemo* 15 A company of lamentable *Tag-rags*... going under the names of Colonels, Majors, and Captains. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 85 If ever he prays, it's... to some *Tag-rag*, to fetch him a little Ship-Bear. 1826 *MOORE Canonization of St. B. H. H. H. H. H.* xi, Call quickly together the whole tribe of Canters, Convoke all the serious *Tag-rag* of the nation.

b. With reference to TAG *sb.* 1, senses 9 and 1, and RAG: A ragged tag or appendage.

1827 CARLYLE *Richter in Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 11 No story proceeds without the most erratic digressions and voluminous tagrags rolling after it. 1831—*Sart. Res.* i. iv. Sentences... buttressed-up by props (of parentheses and dashes), and ever with this or the other tagrag hanging from them. 1885 *LANG Custom & Myth* 84 A rude imitation of the human shape... dressed in some tag-rags of finery.

B. *adv.* † a. Of or belonging to the rabble. *Obs.*

b. Consisting of tags and rags of dress, etc.; dressed in rags, ragged.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C. i. ii.* 260 If the tag-ragge people did not clap him, and hisse him, I am no true man. 1675 *COTTON Scoffer Scoft* 90 *Tag-rag* Pelebens. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 303 Clad in the tagrag garb of democracy. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/3 Love for his dear, tag-rag, genial, happy-go-lucky green isle!

† C. *adv.* (for *tag and rag*). All to tags and rags; also, pell-mell; one and all; in a mingled crowd or heap, promiscuously. *Obs.*

1582 STANVHURST *Ensis* I. (Arb.) 21 Thee northen bluster aproching Thee sayls teares tag rag, to the sky thee waues vphoyssing. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. ii. Men and women, And of all sorts, tag-rag, [have] beene scene to flock here. 1737 OZELL *Urquhart's Rabelais* I. iv. 1. 150 After Dinner they all went tag-rag together to the willow-grove.

D. **Tag, rag, and bobtail** [orig. an extension of *tag and rag* (TAG *sb.* 1 10 b); see also *BOBTAIL*. Now sometimes *tagrag* and *bobtail*.] A contemptuous term for a number of persons of various sorts and conditions, all and sundry, especially of the lower classes.

1645 *Just Defence John Bastwick* 16 That rabble rout tag ragge and bobtail. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 6 Mar., They all went down into the dining-room, where it was full of tag, rag, and bobtail, dancing, singing, and drinking. 169a L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxxv. (1714) 198 Jupiter Invited all Living Creatures, Tag, Rag, and Bob-tail, to the Solemnity of the Wedding. 1728 *BYRON Jnrl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) I. i. 287 Here's thy good health... and thy little tag, rag, and bobtails. 1785 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Odys. to R.A.* II. i. 1 Tagrags and Bobtails of the sacred Brush. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxxv, 'We don't take in no tagrag and bobtail at our house, sir,' answered John. 1883 *Lo. R. Gower My Remin.* I. xiii. 251 The mounted police charged the crowd... and our party had to fly before them along with tag, rag, and bob-tail.

b. *attrib.*

† 1730 *Royal Remarks* 53 The Dramatis Personæ... a Tag-Rag and Bob Tail Crew. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* vii. (1885) 71 Fancy... your house filled with her confounded tag-rag-and-bobtail relations! 1890 *Guardian* 15 Oct. 1597/1 Inspectors belonging to 'the tag-rag and bobtail class'.

Hence *tag, rag, and bobtailry*; and variations *tag, rag, and long-tail*; *tag, rag, and rascality*.

1701 *New Jersey Arch.* (1881) II. 414 At ye disposal of ye tag, rag, and Rascality. 1719 *D'Urfey Pills* IV. 113 To make a Match with Tag-rag, and Long-tail. 1858 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth* (1859) 248 A tag, rag, and bobtailry... gathered together... for electioneering purposes.

Tag-raggery. [f. TAG-RAG + -ERY, collective. (Chiefly Carlylese.)] A tag-rag collection or assemblage; a mass of trumpery odds and ends.

1837 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 66 When one is delivered from the tag-raggery of printers' devils. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* App. xi. (1871) V. 188 note, Antiquarian tagrageries. 1858—*Fredk. Gt.* iv. vii. I. 454 Was there ever seen such a travelling tagragerie of a Sovereign Court before? 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 30 July 139/1 The 'inventing fiend'... has upset the war-ship so utterly, and has pestered it about with such a tag-raggery of small machines.

† **Tagua** (tæg'wā). [Native name in Colombia.] The ivory-palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, which produces the ivory-nut or corozo-nut; also in *Comb.*, as *tagua-nut*, -*palm*, -*plant*.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 285 Buttons are turned from the hard albumen of Phylephas, or the Tagua plant. 1883 JAGO in *Knowledge* July 52/1 Cellulose... occurs in an approximately pure state in the 'tagua-nut'. 1901 KRANE *S. Amer.* 1. 132 The tagua, whose melon-shaped pods contain the hard grains known as Vegetable Ivory.

|| **Taguan** (tæg'wân). [app. native name in the Philippines.]

Said by Pallas, *Miscell. Zoolog.* 1766, on the authority of Valentin *Lettres édific. ex Epist. Jesuit.* to be so called 'n Philippinensium insularum incolis.'

The Malayan Flying Squirrel, *Pteromys ptaurista*. (Sometimes erroneously applied to other species.)

1807 BARR tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* VII. 169 It was taken upon the Malabar coast, where they are very common, as well as in the Philippine Islands, and other parts of India, where they are called taguans, or great flying squirrels. 1826 SVO. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* Feb. 300 The taguan knocks you down with a blow of his paw, if suddenly interrupted, but will run away, if you give him time to do so. 1901 CONNISH *Living Anim. World* 149 The taguan, a large squirrel of India, Ceylon and the Malacca forests.

|| **Tagus** (tæg'ûs). *Gr. Hist.* [Latinized form of Gr. τᾱγός ruler, leader, f. stem τᾱγ- of τᾱσ-εω to arrange, order.] A commander, leader, ruler, chief; spec. the title of the chief of the confederation of Thessaly.

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xxxviii. 55 The first step which he had to take was to acquire the title of tagus, and to unite all Thessaly under his legitimate authority. 1846 GOTE *Greece* II. iii. 373 A chief or Tagus was nominated to enforce obedience. 1849 *Ibid.* II. lili. VI. 542 The federal authority or power of the tagus, which bound together the separate cities [of Thessaly], was generally very weak.

Tah (tā), *int.* An exclamation expressing lightness of humour, unconcern, or the like.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham) *Relicarsal* (1714) 73 But you should be light and easie, tah, tah, tah.

Tah = *jah*, early form of *THOUGH*: see T 8.

|| **Taha** (tā'hā). [Native (?Bechuana) name.] A South African species of weaver-bird, *Euplectes taha* of Sir A. Smith, now *Pyromelana taha*, the male of which is chiefly yellow and black.

1836 SIR A. SMITH *Rept. of Explor. Exped.* 1906 *Times* 14 Aug. 2/6 Captain B. R. Horsburgh... serving in the Orange River Colony... presented to the Zoological Society... the taha weaver.

† **Ta ha**, *int.* Obs. A derisive exclamation.

a 1529 SKELTON *Repley.* 75 Se where the heretykes go, Wythesse wandring to and fro I With, Te he, ta ha, bo ho, bo ho!

|| **Tahalli** (tā'hā'li). *Erron. tahali.* [Arabic *ṭaḥallī* ornamenting.] Decoration.

1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 166 Moorish knights gayly arrayed... with scarfs of blue and jewelled tahalles. 1904 J. PARKINSON *Lays Love & War* 47 What ho! my spear, My mail, and helm, and gleaming tahali.

|| **Tahona** (tā'hō'nā). *U. S.* [Sp.] See quot.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* III. 129/1 To devise some simple and efficient means of working the 'tahonas', or grinding mills used in the reduction of the silver ore in the mining districts. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 113 All the washings... are then ground fine in the 'arrastre' or 'tahona', a rude mill of rough stones worked by mules.

Tahr, var. **TEHR**, a Himalayan wild goat.

|| **Tahsildar** (tā'hsīldār). *E. Indies.* Also 8 tisheldar, 9 tehsildar, tuhseeldar, tusseeldar, taxildar. [Urdu, f. Arab. *ṭahsīl* collection + Pers. *dār*, agential suffix.] The chief revenue-officer of a subdivision of a district under the Mogul rule; retained by the British; formerly sometimes applied to the cashier in a business house.

1799 SIR T. MUNRO *Lett. in Gleig Life* (1830) I. 215 He [Tippon] divided his country into 37 Provinces under Dewans... and subdivided these again into 1025 inferior districts, having each a Tahsildar. 1801 WALLINGTON *Suppl. Desq.* (1858) II. 564 Accounts since received from the tahsildar of the Carrup talook. 1808 in *5th Rep. Sel. Comm. on E. I. Company* (1812) 583 (Y.) He continues to this hour tahsildar of the petty pergunah of Sheopore. 1810 CAPT. T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vadem.* I. 209 The *sircar*, or *tahsildar* (cash-keeper) receiving one key, and the master retaining the other. 1849 *Direct. Rev. Off. N. W. Fron.* 188 Great care should be taken to maintain the respectability of the Tuhseeldars. 1871 MATTHEW *Travancore* 72 [The provinces] are subdivided into thirty-two counties, with a Tahsildar, or magistrate, at the head of each.

Taich (e, obs. ff. *TACHE* sō. l, spot, stain.

Taicoon, *taikun*, var. ff. *Tycoon*.

Tagle (tæg'l), *v. Sc.* Also 7 *teagle*. [app. mod. Sc. form of ME. *tagil*, *tagyl*, *TAGLE*, q. v.]

1. *trans.* To entangle, impede, or hinder in course or action; to keep back, retard, detain, delay.

[1340: see *TAGLE*.]

1635 DICKSON *Writings* (1845) I. 194 He... forgot all things which might teagle him in the way. *Ibid.* Forget things past that would teagle us. 1684 PEDAN in *Life & Prophecies* (1868) 56 Tell all the Lords people to try by mourning and prayer to teagle Him. 1895 FRASER *Whaups* II. 23 Others cunningly stretched out their legs to teagle the wrathful dominie. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* 64 Ye hae teagled us overly long already.

2. To 'catch' or entangle in talk; to embarrass. 1865 in *Beaton's Bk. Anecd.* 24 Two graceless young fellows who had determined, as they said, to teagle their minister.

3. *intr.* To linger, tarry, delay; to dally, loiter.

17... *Laird o Ochiltree* *Wawis* ix. in *Child Ballads* VII. ccxvii. 195/1 Kind maister, ye've taiglit lang. 1833 GALT *R. Gilchrist* xxvi. (E.D.D.), Robin Brown taigled more than two hours for me. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xi. 87 'Make haste', they said, 'we haena time to taigle wi' ye'.

4. *intr.* To walk slowly or heavily, to drag oneself, to trudge.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii. Ay, man, ye shall taigle many a weary foot, or we get clear! 1893 — *Catrina* vii. 74 A man that comes taigling after a Macgregor's daughter. *Ibid.* xix. 223 Her two sisters had to taigle home by themselves.

|| **Taigu** (tai'gu). [Native name in Guarani.] In taigu wood, also called *lapacho* wood: see quot. Hence **Taiguic** a. *Chem.* in *taiguic acid*, an acid obtained from this wood.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 655 *Taigu wood*, a wood from Paraguay, resembling guaiacum-wood in appearance and specific gravity. *Ibid.* *Taiguic acid*... occurs in the cold alcoholic extract of taigu wood. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 119 *Lapachic acid*, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$; *Oxy-amenyl-naphtho-quinone*; *Taiguic acid*... a yellow colouring matter present in the 'lapacho' wood of a genus of the *Bignoniaceae*.

Taik (e, obs. forms of *TAKE* v.

Taiken, -in, obs. Sc. forms of *TOKEN*.

Taikle, obs. Sc. form of *TACKLE*.

Tail (tāl), *sō. l* Forms: 1 *tægél*, *tægél*, 3 *teil*, 3- *tail*; also 3-8 *tayl*, 4 *taille*, 4-6 *tayll* (e, 4-7 *taille*, *taille*, 5-6 *tail*; *Sc.* 4-6 *tail*. [Com. *Test.*: OE. *tægél*, *tægél*, = ON. *tagl* a horse's tail (Sw. *tagel* horse-hair of tail or mane); OHG. *zagal*, MHG. *zagal*, dial. *zail*, *zail*, tail of animal, etc., mod. Ger. dial. *zagal*, *zail*, *zail* tail; LG. *tagel* a twisted scourge or whip of thongs or ropes, a rope-end, rope (Brem. *Wbch.*), Goth. *tagl* hair (of the head, of the camel). Ulterior etymology uncertain; but the evidence appears to show that the primary sense was either 'hair' or 'hairy tail', as of the horse, ox, fox, etc., whence it was extended to the tails of other animals. Already in OE. it was applied to the tails of 'worms' or reptiles, and to the sting of the bee. In OE. the tail was also called *stort*, *START*. = Du. *staart*.]

1. The posterior extremity of an animal, in position opposite to the head, either forming a distinct flexible appendage to the trunk, or being the continuation of the trunk itself behind the anus. Also, a representation or figure of this part. In most vertebrate animals, consisting of a number of gradually attenuated coccygeal vertebrae covered with flesh and integument; in quadrupeds often clothed with hair, in birds with feathers (see also PEACOCK'S TAIL), and in fishes bearing the caudal fin; in invertebrate animals, sometimes a distinct and well-marked member, at other times not distinctly marked off from the rest of the body. a 800 *Laws of Inc. G.* 59 *Owan* *tægél* *bis* scill[inges] weorð. a 1033 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlii. (1883) 50 *Egeslice* *mycele* *deor* *hi* *habbað* *tægels* *Sam* *wyrmum* *gelice*. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 151 *ðat* *ðe* *tail* *ware* *on* *aureiche* *netene*. c 1205 *LAV.* 29557 *He*... *nomen* *tails* *of* *reghen* *and* *hangede* *on* *his* *cape*. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 254 *Saneumes* *foxes*... *weren* *bi* *pe* *teiles* *iteied* *ueste*... *And* *in* *enrich* *ones* *teile* *a* *blase* *berinde*. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 363/8 *And* *teiden* *him* *setþe* *to* *a* *wilde* *hors* *at* *pe* *teile* *binden*. 1340 HAMFOLLE *Pr. Conq.* 4419-23 *He* *says*, *'with* *his* *teyle* *he* *droghe* *don* *even* *pe* *thred* *part* *of* *pe* *sternes* *of* *heven*... *þis* *was* *pe* *teille* *of* *pe* *dragon*, *is* *in* *þel* *how* *of* *pe* *assendent*. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. xix. (1859) 19 *No* *body* *had* *be* *under* *this* *hede*, *but* *only* *a* *teyl* *which* *semyd* *the* *teyle* *of* *a* *worme*. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. iv. 165 *The* *bore*... *whiche* *was* *a* *foote* *large* *to* *the* *hede* *to* *the* *teyle*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 174 *b/a* *Castyng* *on* *hym* *the* *teyle* *of* *thornback* *or* *like* *fishes*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b. iij. *The* *federis* *of* *the* *wynges* *and* *of* *the* *teyle*. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 30 *Thynkyng* *to* *have* *gotten* *God* *by* *the* *foote*, *when* *she* *had* *the* *deuyl* *by* *the* *teyle*. 1600 J. POSEY tr. *Leo's Africa* ix. 341 *Others* *affirmed* *that* *he* *had* *seene* *one* *of* *those* *tailes* *[of* *a* *sheep* *] of* *an* *hundred* *and* *fiftie* *pounds* *weight*. a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 125 *This* *reformation* *was* *but* *a* *sweeping* *of* *a* *house* *with* *a* *foxes* *teyle*. 1626 YATES *His* *at* *Cæsarem* I. 6 *Though* *the* *head* *of* *this* *Hydra* *was* *cut* *off*, *yet* *it* *had* *still* *a* *frigling* *teyle*. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ii. § 3 *A* *Child*... *applies* *the* *Word* *Gold* *only* *to* *his* *own* *Idea* *of* *that* *Colour*, *and* *nothing* *else*; *and* *therefore* *calls* *the* *same* *Colour* *in* *a* *Peacock's* *Tail*, *Gold*. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Antiquid.* I. (1728) 83 *The* *Tayl* *of* *the* *South* *Fish* *[constellation]*. 1826 KRAV & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxlii. 389 *Cauda* (the Tail). *Where* *the* *abdomen* *grows* *suddenly* *slenderer*, *and* *terminates* *in* *a* *long* *jointed* *tail*, *as* *in* *Scorpio* *and* *Panorpa*. 1861 HUMLE tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 96 *The* *abdomen* *[of* *the* *Crayfish]*, *improperly* *termed* *the* *tail*. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 701 *The* *so* *called* *'tail'* *of* *the* *Peacock* *is* *formed* *not* *by* *the* *rectrices* *or* *true* *tail*-feathers, *but* *by* *the* *singular* *development* *of* *the* *tail*-coverts.

b. The tail of a horse, of which one, two, or three were borne before a pasha as insignia of rank: see PASHA (note), and HORSE-TAIL I b.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Abbt Conti* 17 May. *The* *pashas* *of* *three* *tails* *have* *those* *ensignes*, *placed* *in* *a* *very* *conspicuous* *manner* *before* *their* *tents*. 1820 HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* II. i. 23 *It* *was* *governed* *by* *beys*, *and* *pashas* *of* *two* *tails*, *sent* *by* *the* *Porte*. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 231/1 *Bosnia*... *is* *governed* *by* *a* *pasha* *of* *three* *tails*, *to* *whom* *the* *governors* *of* *the* *six* *sandshaks*, *who* *are* *pashas* *of* *two* *tails*, *are* *subordinate*.

† c. *Contemptuously*: expressing exhaustive clearance: cf. HOOF 3. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 214 *Of* *pe* *aliens* *ilk* *tail*

be *lond* *voided* *clere*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlix. 171 *There* *shall* *not* *one* *teyle* *of* *them* *retourne* *agayne* *into* *france*.

2. A thing, part, or appendage, resembling the tail of an animal in shape or position.

a. In general sense. b. The luminous train usually extending from the 'head' of a comet. † c. The germinating sprout of barley; = COME sō. l. Obs. d. The stalk or peduncle of a fruit (obs.); the stalk of a mushroom (dial.). e. The attenuated part of a muscle at its insertion. f. A twisted or braided tress of hair; a queue, pig-tail. g. In writing and printing, a stroke or loop forming the lower portion of certain letters and figures, and usually passing below the line. h. In musical notation, the line proceeding from the head of a note; the stem. i. A kind of wooden lever at the back of a windmill by which it is turned to the wind; also, a vane for the same purpose. j. The long handle of an implement, as a rake. k. = QUEER sō. 3; in phrase in *tail* rendering the Fr. *en queue*.

a 1523 FITZGERALD *Husb.* § 14 *The* *rouge* *otes*... *be* *very* *lygte*, *and* *have* *longe* *teyles*, *wherby* *they* *wyll* *hange* *eche* *one* *to* *other*. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxxv. 112 *The* *Distill'd* *water* *of* *those* *tails* *that* *hang* *on* *Willow* *Trees*. 1683 *Tron Way to Health* xix. (1697) 416 *To* *see*... *a* *Man*, *(according* *to* *the* *Vulgar* *Proverb]* *appear* *like* *an* *Onion* *with* *a* *Gray* *Head* *and* *a* *Green* *Tail*. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 499 *Flowers* *naked*; *seeds* *without* *tails*. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding* *Stock* 54 *Turnips*... *with* *the* *tops* *and* *tails* *cut* *off*. 1883 R. HALDANK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 255/1 *Be* *careful* *not* *to* *leave* *clouds* *or* *tails* *where* *the* *brush* *leaves* *the* *roof* *after* *the* *stroke*. 1883 *Knight Cruise Falcon* (1887) 125 *Some* *tails* *of* *strong* *black* *tobacco*. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildroon* I. iv. 253. *I*... *cannot* *rise* *without* *it*. *More* *than* *the* *kite* *without* *its* *load* *of* *tail*. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 12 Aug. 3/3 *The* *Kallima* *butterfly*... *generally* *rests* *upon* *the* *trunk* *of* *a* *tree*... *with* *the* *'tails'* *on* *the* *hind* *wings* *directed* *upwards*.

b. (1597) R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 8604 *pe* *teylede* *sterre* *men* *cloupe*... *Vor* *per* *comp* *fram* *hire* *a* *len* *suibe* *cler* *&* *bryte*, *As* *a* *tayl* *oper* *a* *launce*.] 1572 T. SMITH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 7 *The* *new* *faire* *Starr*, *or* *Comett*, *but* *without* *beard* *or* *teyle*, *which* *hath* *appeared* *here* *this* *three* *weekes*. 1690 LEVASSOUR *Curs. Math.* 451 *Kepler* *is* *of* *Opinion*, *that* *the* *Tail* *of* *a* *Comet* *is* *only* *enlightened* *by* *the* *Sun's* *Beams*. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 244/4 *They*... *terrify* *the* *garing* *Nations*, *who* *from* *their* *glaring* *Tail* *and* *hideous* *Aspect* *forbode* *the* *worst* *of* *Consequences*. 1849 HERSCHTEL *Outl. Astron.* § 557 *The* *tail* *is*... *by* *no* *means* *an* *invariable* *appendage* *of* *comets*.

c. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 49 *The* *duste* *and* *tailes* *of* *the* *malt*, *which* *are* *left* *in* *malting*. 1763 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) I. 114 *In* *what* *manner* *to* *make* *a* *profitable* *use* *of* *malt*-dust; *that* *is*, *the* *dust*, *tails*, *&c.* *which* *fall* *off* *in* *the* *screening*. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 223 *The* *dust* *which* *is* *screened* *from* *malt*, *mixed* *with* *the* *tails*,... *may* *be* *converted* *to* *the* *purpose* *of* *manure*.

d. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 184 *If* *the* *teyle* *or* *woodden* *substance*, *whereby* *it* *groweth*, *be* *on* *it* *[an* *apple]*.

e. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1725) 5 *The* *Tendon* *formed* *by* *the* *Tails* *of* *several* *Muscles*. 1777 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* (1883) 13 *The* *ends* *are* *spoken* *of* *as* *the* *head* *and* *tail*, *of* *the* *muscle*.

f. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Trals.* III. 320 *Club* *nor* *queue*, *nor* *twisted* *tail* *Nor* *'en* *thy* *chatt'ring*, *barber* *I* *shall* *avail*. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* vii. *In* *a* *minute* *the* *tail* *was* *off*. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. *Her* *woolly* *hair* *was* *braided* *in* *sundry* *little* *tails*. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xlii. 701 *They* *wore* *their* *hair*... *plaited* *in* *long* *tails* *behind*.

g. 1599 MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* III. i. 76 *The* *cipher* *is* *turned* *into* *g* *by* *adding* *the* *tail*. 1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 16 *Describe* *the* *Arch* *for* *the* *inside* *of* *the* *Tail* *of* *a*. 1771 LUCKMANN *Hist. Printing* 280 *The* *J*... *should* *run* *to* *the* *depth* *of* *three* *lines*, *on* *account* *of* *its* *tail*. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. *Uncle* *Tom</*

Knt. de la Tour 30 Her hodes, taylles, and sleues be not furred ynowgh after the shape that rennithe now. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 73 Sic fowill tayls, to sweep the calsay clene. The dust ypskailis. 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scott. VI. 80 Ane donblat with aine tail, to the Kingis grace. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 541 And Venus tail twa ladeis yit beiris. 1600 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* v. Wks. 1374 IV. 111 Madam, speak to the ladies now I am here, to let down their trains; tis not manners in the presence of a man o' my quality, to cock up their tails. 1704 FOOTE *Lyar* i. Wks. 1799 I. 277 The draggled tail of my latter'd academical habit. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii. His friends at home.. hadn't put him into tails. 18. St. Nicholas (U.S.) XIV. 406 (Cent. D.) Once a boy [at Harrow] has reached the modern remove, he puts on his tails, or tailed coat. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 128/1 He crossed the room, stepping over the tails of gowns, and stood before his old friend. 1890 PARNELL *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 14 Feb. To go about like the traditional Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, and exclaim 'Will nobody tread on the tail of my coat?'

4. The lower or hinder extremity of anything; the part opposite to what is regarded as the head.

a. in general application.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 19 Beches and brode okes weore blownen to be corpe. And turned upward be tayl. 1732 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 107 They [pack-threads] are all spread on a Cross-piece fastened to two Staples: These are called the Tail of the Mounture. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* iv. 234 The stony coarse poorer part settles... on the tail or lower end of the boards. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 206 The tail, or terminating part of the strata. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 114 The gun is at the tail of the platform. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. ii. 217 Bells are sometimes chimed... by hitching the rope round the slight or tail of the clapper. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 6 The head already formed on the rivet, and called the tail, is then held up, and the point is hammered or pressed so as to form another head. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* Tail of epididymis, the lower pointed extremity. 1893 in *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/1 (Mr. Gladstone) would prefix the address and affix his signature, writing (as he called it) the 'head and the tail'.

b. The terminal or concluding part of anything, as of a text, word, or sentence (cf. HEAD sb. 19), of a period of time, or something occupying time, as a storm, shower, drought, etc.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. iii. 347 And bat is be taille of be tixte. a 1450 MYCE *Par. Pr.* 1889 Cotte bow not be wordes tayle. 1570 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 258 Here M. Hesk. choppe off y^e tail of the sentence. 1613 Sir H. NEVILLE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 131 The tail of this storm fell a little upon my Lord himself. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 20 Apr. I now sit down to execute the threat in the tail of my last letter. a 1774 FERGUSON *Sandie & Willie Poems* (1780) II. 4 It's wearin' on now to the tail o' May. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* i. l. 16 At the tail of their conversation. 1873 BLACK *Phaeton* xx. 278 The tail of a shower sometimes overtaking us.

c. The rear-end of an army or marching column, of a procession, etc. (cf. HEAD sb. 18 a.)

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Agmen*, They cutte of the tayle of the armie, or kyll them that are behynde. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* (1637) 43 They attempted to cut off the tail of our armie. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Desp.* (1837) I. 197 Colonel Stevenson is after them, and will cut off part of the tail, I hope. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* 4. iii. 19 The wit knows that his place is at the tail of a procession. 1899 BALDLOCK *Cromwell* 231 The King with the head of his column reached Harborough in safety, the tail quartering as far back as Naseby.

d. The hinder part of a cart, plough, or harrow; = PLOUGH-TAIL. (cf. HEAD sb. 18 c.)

1466 AGNES PASTON *Will in P. Lett.* II. 286 Withoutt they shuld hold the plowe to the tayle. 1526 R. WHITFORD *Martinge* 114 b. They were tyed unto the tayles of cartes, & so drawn through bushes, beres, & thornes unto deth. 1547 (15 Nov.) *City of Lond. Rep. in Vicary's Anal.* (1888) App. iii. 174 John Lauder... & John Croydon... beggers... shall... be whynned naked at A Cartes Tayle. 1563-87, etc. [see CART-TAIL]. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 21 The partes of the Plowe, are the Tayle, the Shelle, the Beame [etc.]. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* iv. 117 Their sturdy sons will push their way, but not... at the plough's tail.

† e. The stern of a ship or boat. (cf. HEAD sb. 21.) Obs.

1553 BRENDON *O. Curtius* T viij. Swimming at the boates tayles. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June (1827) I. 312 These vessells [gondolas] are built very long and narrow, having necks and tails of Steele. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/5 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun, very full built forward, with a clean Tail.

f. The part of a mill-race below the wheel; the tail-race; the lower end of a pool or stream.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 Any other engine... at the tale of anie mille or were. 1613 [JOHN] DENNIS *Secr. Angling* ii. xxvi. See some standing... at the Tayles of Mills and Arches small. 1725 Dr. FOR *Voy. round World* (1840) 288 The water... had made a pit under it with the fall, like the tail of a mill. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Hydraulics* iii. 26 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) To permit a portion of the upper water to flow down into the tail or lower stream immediately in front of the wheel. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 40 The tail of a pool is a favorite place for them. 1886 *O. Rev.* Oct. 341 The tail of a swift stream, where it broadens out before another white rapid.

g. The spit or extremity of a reef or sandbank, where it slopes under the water.

1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 149/2 The Actaeon ran aground on the tail of the Fall-Bank. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Apr. 3/1 The cutter got up as far as the tail of the bank. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 172 At what sailors call the 'Tail' of the land, there is always a turbulent sea, or rather Race. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 225 Ships... should pass as close as possible to the tail of the Reef.

h. The reverse side of a coin; esp. in phr. head/s or tail/s; see HEAD sb. 3 b.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* ii. i. As Boys do with their Farthings... go to Heads or Tails for 'em. 1764 BRIDGES *Burlesque Homer* (1774) 115 (Farmer) 'Tis heads for Greece, and Tails for Troy. Two farthings out of three were Tails. 1801 STURTT *Sports & Past.* iv. ii. (1800) 296 The reverse of the head being called the tail without respect to the figure upon it. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 73/1 A sovereign, a half sovereign, or farthing, so long as it has a 'head' one side, and... a 'tail' the other. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 267 The goddess who sits on the 'tails' side of our bronze currency.

i. The lower, inner, or subordinate end of a long-shaped block or brick; the bottom or visible part of a roofing slate or tile.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 82 The tail of the header was made to... bond with the interior parts. 1856 S. C. BAEES *Gloss. Terms, Tail*,... the lower end of the slate or tile.

j. Surg. Either end of an incision, which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin.

1846 BRITTAN *Tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 5 The history must be repeatedly passed over the same course, so as to divide layer by layer. Here 'tails' are inevitable; but this inconvenience is light in comparison to the advantages to be sometimes derived from this mode of operating.

k. Printing and Bookbinding. The lower edge of a page or cover. (cf. HEAD sb. 13.)

1865 HANNETT *Bibliopgia* (ed. 6) 234 The head being cut, the book is taken out of the press, and the quantity to be taken off the tail marked with the compasses. 1895 ZERNSDORF *Hist. Bookbinding* 25 *Headbander*, the person who works the fine silk or cotton ornament at head or tail of the book as a finish to the edge.

l. Tail of the eye, the outer corner of the eye. Out of, with the tail of the eye, with a sidelong or furtive glance.

1802 R. ANGERSON *Cumberl'd. Ball.* 45 But I only made luive thro' the tail o' my e'e. 1844 GALT *Rothelan* II. v. iii. 203 'Sir Gibrel' cried the lady, at the same time winking to him with the tail of her eye. 1859 READE *Love me little* xiv. Miss Lucy noticed this out of the tail of her eye. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) II. xvii. 187 Mrs. Westropp watched him with the tail of her eye as she talked to Lady Trevor.

5. The lower and hinder part of the human body; the fundament, posteriors, buttocks, backside. Tail over top = top over tail: see TOP sb. Now dial. or low colloq.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3416 Parfor shul þey.. Go to helle, both top and tayle. c 1330 - *Chron.* (1870) 70 Into be waise þam for he tembled top over tail. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 1672 He bar him tayl over top. That he lay ther as a sop. 141500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 176 Thou take hym by the toppe and I by the tayle. 1530 FALSGR. 279/1 Tayle or arse, *guese* or *cut*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 81 He was forbidden to sitte on his taylle & was charged to stand vpon his feete. 1686 tr. Chardin's *Trav.* *Persia* 97 They go Barefoot, and all in Tattars that hardly cover their Tails. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Wom.* xxxii. (ed. 4) 268 Ever since that time she has had pain, in what she calls her tail.

b. At (+after) the tail of, at the back of, in the rear of, following; in the tail of, in the train of; so ↑ to follow the tail of. Cf. 6.

13.. R. ALIS. 2142 (Bodley MS.) Siweþ me after [Weber at] my tale. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Aich.* v. xxviii. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 155 Folsy doe folow them at the tayle. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 283 b. After his tail should come his owne soudiours. a 1547 SURREY *Envid* iv. 207 The skies gan rumble sore, In tail thereof a mingled shout with hayle. 1549 LATIMER *2d Serm.* *Ref. Edit.* VI (Arb.) 66 That ye wyll gene youre bysoppes charge yer they go home... to se your maisties inniunctions better kepte, and sende youre visitours in theyr tayles. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. ii. § 4. 147 In the tale of these Horses the Regiment of foot marched. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiii. Peggy with the infantine procession at her tail. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapgoat* vii. She... had... come to Morocco at the tail of a Spanish embassy.

c. Sexual member; penis or (oftener) pudendum.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. iii. 126 Heo is Tikel of hire Tayl.. As Comyn as þe Cart-wel to knaues and to alle. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 134 Suche a songe damesel.. Of hire tayle oftetime be lyght. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 377/1 A Tayle, *penis* *egrit* est. c 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 14 Many whyte nonnes with whyte vayles, That was full wanton of theyr tayles. a 1744 POPE *To Mr. J. Moore* iv. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s. v. *Cab.*

6. A train or band of followers; a following; a retinue. Also fig.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10774 Hiderward þe kinges counselors londes hil destruede mid þor tayle. 1302 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii. 160. I have no tyme to telle þe Tayl [B. n. 185 tail] bat þem folweþ. c 1420 ?LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 754 Of vngracious gastes he bryngeth a long tayll. 1578 *Reg. Priory Council* Scot. III. 15 To draw eftir thame a large tail of ignorant personis. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* ii. i. Why should her worship lack Her tail of maids? 1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 540 If Errors in Belief draw so ill a Tail after them as the Devils and Damnation. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi. The Chief with his tail on... that is, with all his usual followers. 1838 [MISS MANTON] *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 180 Everybody has a tail, consisting of poor followers, flappers, and flatterers... When head walks abroad, tail walks after him at a respectful distance. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 286 The glorious days when O'Connell's tail supplied Lord Melbourne's Cabinet with the means of protracting a miserable existence.

7. (Also pl.) The inferior, less valuable, or refuse part of anything; foetus, bottoms, dregs, sediment. Also fig. Cf. TAILINO vbl. sb. 1 2.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* i. (1870) 256 It [ale] must have no weft nor tayle. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 71 Abandoning the refuse and tale that remained. 1674 KAY *Collect. Words.* *Prepar. Metals*, Tin 123 The wast Tin that falls hindmost in the Buddle and Wreck, which they call the tail.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* iv. i. 221. *Ibid.* Gloss. 329/1 *Tails*, the roughest refuse of stamp Tin thrown behind the tail or end of the buddle. 1800 *Science* 5 Sept. 129 The tails or faints, as well as the still less volatile or ordinary fusel oil, are mixtures of several alcohols and fatty acid ethers.

b. (Also in pl.) Short for tail corn, etc.: see 12 b, and cf. TAILING vbl. sb. 1 2 a.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 14 Oct. an. 1775. Last year, we made a bushel of tail to every fifteen bushels of head. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 215 After grinding [it] produced 483 lb. English of barley meal, 3 lb. and a half of tails, and 40 lb. and a half of bran. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Estate* x10 He had a bushel of the 'tail', or second flour, from the mill.

8. The inferior, least influential, or least useful members of a body; e. g. of a profession, a political party, a cricket team, etc.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 493 Those that are but the refuse, and (as I may so speake) the tale of an honest profession. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 385. I will say nothing about that tail which draggles in the dirt, and which every party in every state must carry about it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 553 These Whigs... belonged, not to the main body of the party, but either to the head or to the tail. 1896 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. xiii. 357 The more talented and industrious scholars are impeded for the sake of the tail of the class. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 1/3 It would seem as if Sussex has a very bad 'tail' indeed this year, the last seven batsmen being good for 35 only in the first innings and for but 37 in the second.

b. spec. The inferior animals of a flock or herd.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 39 The lambs, dimonts, or wethers, that are drafted out of the fat stock, are called the sheddings or tails. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 88 With overstocking... not only is there a greater 'tail' among the lambs, but the death rate is higher.

9. In various figurative uses.

1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Zuyche bych yclepeld in writinge: tayles. Vor hi wreþ þe uelpes of xenne of riche men uorwom tinlich guod, huemore hi bych anlicned to be tayle of be uore. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 13 The Lord thi God shal sett thee into heed, and not into tayl [1388 the tail]. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 1036/1 That the worde of God is a truth, a truth without a tale (as wee say). 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* i. xx. § 8 (1670) 73 To swell and to be puffed up for every good and profitable action, is to shew his tail while he lifts up his head. 1742 *Col. Records Pennsylv.* IV. 555 The names of 'Imposter', 'Invader of the Liberties of the People' (with a Tail of et cetera's). 1786 COWPER *Lett. to W. Unwin* 24 Aug. I catch a minute by the tail and hold it fast, while I write to you. 1895 Mrs. B. M. CROKEN *Village Tales* (1896) 64 One of the last joints in the tail of precedence.

10. Short for tail-ill: see 14. Obs. or dial.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 133 A disease which they call the Woolfe, or the Tail, which is perceived by the looseness or softness betwixt the jointes. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 472 The Disease called the Tail, is by some Farmers called the Wolf.

11. Phrases. † a. Tail on end, said lit. of some beasts when running with the tail erect; hence attrib. headlong; precipitate(ly). b. With the tail between the legs, lit. of a dog or other beast; fig. with a cowed and dejected demeanour. † c. Tail and top, = top and tail: see TOP sb. d. To turn tail (orig. a term of falconry), to turn the back; hence, to run away, take to flight.

Crag and tail: see CRAG sb. 1 b. Cut and put tail: see CUT sb. a. 9. Head and (or, nor) tail: see HEAD sb. To twist the lion's tail: see LION sb. 2 g. To put tail on the tail: see SALT sb. 1 c. Top over tail: see TOP sb., and cf. sense 5.

a. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* ii. ii. I was glad to take to my heels and split home, right off, tail on end. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 98 note, Hunted on horseback, and ridden down by a long, severe, tail-on-end chase. *Ibid.* 120 The oryx leading me a cruel long chase due north, tail-on-end, from my waggon. b. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 59 A wood wound... rannep hidward & bidward... wip... his tail bitwene hise legges. 1884 W. E. NOBIS *Thirly Hall* xii. We shall have you back here very soon... with your tail between your legs. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 2/3 If this sneaking tail-between-the-legs policy is persisted in no more Church votes for the Union! c. 1558 PHAER *Envid* v. Njh, Headlong down in dust he ouerturnyd tayle and topp.

d. a 1586 SNEYER *Arcadia* ii. (1620) 109 Would shee... turne tale to the Heron, and fleie out quite another way. 1597 GREENE *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 192 To cast no lure to such a baggarde as would turne tale to a full fist. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* li. xxiv. (Arb.) 300 Such as retire from the Princes presence, do not by and by turne tale to them as we do, but go backward or sideling for a reasonable space. 1661 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* i. v. (1668) 34 Short winged Hawks... will many times neither kill their Game, nor flie their mark; but will give it over... and (as Faulconers term it) turn tail to it. 1639 LAUD in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) ii. II. 899 For him to turn tail against my Lord Deputy must needs be a foul Fault. 1719 Dr. FOR *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx. 260 The wolves turned tail. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 128 Ashamed to avow that you are going to turn tail on your former principles.

12. attrib. or as adj. a. Forming or situated at the tail, bottom, or rear, hindmost; as tail decoy, half, hound, van; coming from the rear, as tail-wind. b. Forming the lowest or most inferior quality, as tail barley, corn, flour, meal, wheat.

a. 1673 S. C. RULE *Civility* 104 Flounders, Places, or the like... the tail-half is the best. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vii. The tail bounds all straining to get up with the lucky leaders [in hare-and-hounds]. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* xxv. 257 Wait until they are over the 'tail' decoys. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/8 When the last train, with two engines, got through... the tail van is said to have been

floating on the water. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 8/1 With a strong tail wind birds have accomplished more than sixty miles in the hour.

b. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. lxiii. 282 For tail barley.. cl. 145. 3d. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XLI. 1. 133 The light or tail cord goes a considerable length in feeding the horses upon a farm. 1887 O. CRAWFORD *Beyond Seas* 35 The enemy's army but ruff-raff and tail-corn fellows.

13. General combs.: a. attributive, as *tail-blotch*, *-cap*, *-feather*, *-fin*, *-flap* (FLAP sb. 4d), *-fur*, *-plumage*, *-pocket*, *-quill*, *-ring*, *-spot*, *-stroke*, *-temptation*, *-tip*, etc.; b. objective and obj. gen., as *tail-raiser*; *tail-chasing*, *-pulling*, *-spreading*, *-switching*, *-wagging* sbs. and adjs.; c. instrumental and locative, as *tail-cropped*, *-decorated*, *-docked*, *-joined*, *-tied* adjs.; *tail-fisher*, *-fishing*; also *tail-like* adj.; *tail-first*, *-foremost* advbs.

1872 COUES N. *Amer. Birds* 99 *Tail-blottches small or obscure. 1891 MORGAN *Anim. Sk.* 198 Each successive moult [of the rattlesnake] leaves an additional 'tail-cap' of dried skin and these constitute the rattle. 1892 KIPPLING *Cleaved xv. Barrack-r.* Ball. 186 The 'tail-cropped heifer's' low. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 97 The common eagle... the 'tail feathers white, blackening at the ends. 1681 GAEW *Museum* i. v. i. 85 The 'Tail-Finn, as it were half a Finn, being $\frac{1}{2}$ a foot high. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 562/2 The horizontal position of the tail-fin... distinguishes the cetacean from the fish. 1885 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii. 171 Alan's morals were all 'tail-first'; but he was ready to give his life for them. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* June 818/2 A spaniel... dragged tail-first upstairs and downstairs by a child. 1865 TOLLOE *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 355 To proceed now to the story of the 'Tail-Fisher. *Ibid.* 357 The curious mythic art of 'Tail-fishing. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. Her [female lobster's] dorsal plates curve round from the joint at the carapace till the 'tail-flap rests on her breast. 1875 MONAGH *Æneid* viii. 210 Which same... 'Tail-foremost dragged he to his den. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct. 8/3 Ermine, spotted with the tips of the 'tail-fur. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 172 *Tail-foyn'd foxes hurrying Sylva's Nose, A Brand to waste the fields. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 208/2 The last segment of the 'tail-like abdomen. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 153 A well-developed 'tail plumage. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii. The head of the family thrust his hands into the great 'tail-pockets of his great blue coat. 1681 GAEW *Museum* i. v. iii. 75 The two 'Tail-Quills of the same [Tropick Bird]. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 705 In some [penguins] the tail-quills, which are very numerous, are also long. 1907 *Macm. Mag.* July 673 His [a tiger's] 'tail rings were very finely marked. 1875 COUES N. *Amer. Birds* 101 Wing-bars and 'tail-spots ordinary. 1891 MORGAN *Anim. Sk.* 138 The vigorous 'tail-strokes... often leave their mark on the smooth surface of the water. 1895 R. GARNETT *Shakespeare* 97 *Tail-switching Lucifer, Hell's emperor. 1690 C. NESSE O. & N. *Test.* I. 25 The Son of God... broke the serpents head, and leaves only 'tail-temptations for us. 1904 E. NESS VON HÜTTE *Pam* 135 If the proverbial worm had not only turned, but risen on its 'tail-tip. 1869 PLATTS *tr. Ikhwanus-Safa* 70 If watching, barking, and 'tail-wagging are required there, I am the one for it.

14. Special combinations: † *tail-band*, = CRUP-FER sb. 1; *tail-bandage*, a bandage divided into strips at the end; *tail-bay*, (a) the space between a girder and the wall: cf. BAY sb. 3; (b) in a canal-lock, the narrow water-space just below the lock, opening out into the lower pond: see quot.; *tail-beam*, a beam that is tailed in, as to a wall; a *tail-piece*; † *tail-bearer*, a train-bearer; *tail-binder*: see quot.; *tail-block*, (a) *Naut.*: see quot. 1769; (b) in a sawmill carriage, a support of the log at the end where the cut ends; (c) in a lathe = *tail-stock*; *tail-bond*, *Building*, a stone placed with its greatest length across a wall, serving as a tie to hold the face to the interior; *tail-bone*, any one of the caudal vertebrae in animals; also applied to the coccyx, when ankylosed into one bone; *tail-box*: see quot.; † *tail-castle*, the poop of a ship; *tail-coat*, a coat with tails; esp. a dress or swallow-tailed coat; hence *tail-coated* a.; *tail-coverts* (-covers), sb. pl., *Ornith.*, the feathers that cover the rectrices or quill-feathers of the tail in birds; divided into upper and lower, according to their position on the dorsal or ventral surface; *tail-crab* (cf. CRAB sb. 17): see quot.; *tail-cut*: see CUT sb. 20 a; *tail-dam*, *Sc.*, the tail-race of a mill; *tail-drain*: see quot. 1805; *tail-ducat* (Ger. *Schwanzducaten*), a Prussian gold coin of Frederick William I (1713-40), worth about 10s. sterling, bearing the king's head with a queue; *tail-dust*: see quot.; *tail-fan*, in macrurous crustacea, the tail-end formed by the sixth pair of pleopods with the telson; *tail-flower*, a W. Indian araceous plant of the genus *Anthurium*; from its tail-like spicate inflorescence; *tail-fly*, *Angling*, the fly at the end of the leader; a *stretcher-fly*; *tail-gate*, (a) the lower gate or pair of gates of a canal-lock; the aft-gate; (b) U.S. local, the tail-board of a wagon; *tail-grape*, a name for the species of *Artabotrys*, N.O. *Anonaceæ*, shrubs of tropical Africa and the East Indies; so called from the hook-like form of the flower-stalks, by the aid of which the fruit is suspended; *tail-head*, the root of an animal's tail; *tail-hook*, *Angling*, the hook of a tail-fly; *tail-*

hounds, the hounds in the tail of a pack; *tail-house*: see quot.; *tail-ill*, a name for palsy, supposed to be caused by looseness between the tail-joints; *tail-joist*, a joist tailed into the wall, a *tail-piece*; *tail-knife*: see quot.; *tail-lamp*, *tail-light*, the (usually red) light or lights carried at the rear of a train, motor-car, etc.; *tail-lobe*, either of the two lobes of the caudal fin present in most fishes; *tail-lock*, a lock at the exit or lower end of a dock; *tail-mill* = *tail-house*; *tail-muscle*, any muscle in the tail of an animal; a caudal or coccygeal muscle; *tail-piles*: see quot.; *tail-pin*, † (a) some part of an ancient gun or its carriage; † (b) a pin for the tail of a woman's gown; (c) the centre in the tail-spindle of a lathe; *tail-rime* = *tailed rime* (TAILED 1 d); hence *tail-rimed* a.; *tail-rod*, a continuation of the piston-rod, which passes through the back cover of the cylinder, and serves to steady the piston and rod by giving the former a double bearing; *tail-rod* = *tail-ill*; *tail-screw*, in a lathe, the screw which moves the back centre tail-spindle to and fro: the *tail-piece*; *tail-seed*, the small ill-developed part of a quantity of seed; *tail-shaft*, in screw steamships, that section of the shaft nearest the propeller; *tail-slip* = *tail-ill*; *tailisman*, *rare*, a ploughman; *tail-soaked* a.: see quot.; *tail-spindle*, the spindle in the *tail-stock* of a lathe; *tail-stern*, the tail-piece of a musical instrument; *tail-stock* = DEAD-HEAD 2 b: see quot.; *tail-tackle*, a handy tackle consisting of a double and a single block, or two double blocks, having the strop of one of the double blocks lengthened as in a *tail-block*; *tail-trimmer*, *Building*: see quot.; *tail-twisting*, the twisting of a tail or tails; (a) *lit.* in the fur-trade; (b) in political slang, the act of 'twisting the lion's tail': see LION 2 g; hence *tail-twist* v., *tail-twister*; *tail-valve*, (a) the air-pump valve in some forms of condenser; (b) = SNIFFING-VALVE; *tail-van*, the last van of a train; *tail-vice*, a small hand-vice with a tail or handle to hold it by (Webster 1864); *tail-water*, the water in a mill-race below the wheel, or in a canal or navigable channel below a lock; *tail-worm* = *tail-ill*; *tail-works*, a name given by Lindley to plants of the N.O. *Triuridaceæ*.

1893 *Cath. Angl.* 371/1 A *Tailbande (A. Taylle bande), caudale, subela. 1856 S. C. BRESSE *Gloss. Ternus*, *Tail bays, a name given to common joists when one end is framed in a girder and the other rests on a wall. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Lock*, The tail-bay or aft-bay, below the lock-chamber. 1908 MARSTON *Sci. Villanæ* ii. v. Codrus my well-fact Ladies 'tail-bearer (He that play'th Flautias vscher). 1828 CROUSE *Gloss.*, *Tail-binder, a long stone... which rests upon the stone... to bind, or give strength to the wall. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Tail-block, a small single block, having a short piece of rope attached to it, by which it may be fastened to any object... either for convenience, or to increase the force applied to the said object. 1849 MAARVAT *P. Mild-may* viii. A tail block was attached to the boom-iron. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 591 The tail-block [of a lathe] has a sliding spindle worked by the screw and wheel. 1776 G. SEMPLER *Building in Water* 141 The Headers, Stretchers and 'Tail-bonds. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ix. (1888) 74 Three carti'aginis spondyles of Ossa caude, called the 'tail bone. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tail-bone*, the coccygeal vertebrae; coccyx, or os coccygis. 1895 RAYMOND *Smoke of War* 22 The 'tail-box—one part of that revolving dome at the head of a stone [wind] mill by which the sails are brought to face an ever-shifting wind. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 221/1 Puppis... la pompe, the hind decke, or 'taille castell. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Cr. Tadpole* ix. (1879) 86 He was... going to put on a 'tail-coat for the first time. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1895) 16 A tall peasant... arrayed in the green tail-coat of the country. 1889 HICKSON *Naturalist in N. Celebes* 10 The visitor must assume a black tail-coat, a white shirt with a black tie... and, pro forma, a hat. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trinai* xl. 211 How he was born, cradled, schooled, 'tailcoated, colleged, and the like. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equal. Afr.* xvi. 306 Its back, 'tail-cover, and very long flowing tail are pure milk-white. 1815 STEPHENS in SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IX. i. 6 *Tail-coverts grey. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yard* (1855) 21 The wing coverts on the shoulders, and the tail coverts are dark-greyish. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, *Tail crab, a crab for overhauling and belaying the tail rope in pumping gear. 1791 *Rep. Nav. Thames & Isis* 12 A *Tail Cut from a Lock on River Navigations should be as short as possible. 1903 LUMSDEN *Toorie* v. i. 100 His speech rushed out 'o' the mou' o' him like water out o' a 'tail dam. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 993 *Tail-Drain, the principal ditch which conveys the water out of the meadow. 1842 J. ARTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 183 Taking the levels, and laying off the main feeders, the floating gutters, the tail drains... and the main drain to carry away the whole water. 1864 CARLYLE *tr. Lisenbarch* (1750) in *Fredk. Ct.* xvi. v. A Secretary came... told down on the table five 'Tail-ducats (Schwanz-ducaten), and a Gold Friedrich under them. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. lxi. 281 The 'tail-dust, which falls through the screen whilst the malt is cleaning before it is put up in sacks... may be applied to a better use. 1893 STEBBING *Crustacea* xl. 146 Except in the Libididæ, that [pair of] pleopods belonging to the sixth segment is always present, this pair with the telson forming the Rhipidura or 'tail-fan. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 161

Anthurium, Banner-plant, Flamingo-plant, *Tail-flower. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 378 For a stretcher or 'tail-fly. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Lock*, The head-gate and 'tail-gate, which, with the side-walls, inclose the lock-chamber. 1886 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* xxiii. 345 The two were picking near together and throwing corn over the tail-gate of the wagon. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 163 *Artabotrys*, *Tail-grape. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4018/4 A pretty large white Hound Bitch, with... a Tann'd Spot on her Fore-head, and another on the 'Tail-head. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 164 The first point... handled is the end of the rump at the tail head. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 5/3 Lost, three Ewes and two Lambs... ewes marked across tail-head. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 8 Use a 'tail-hook' to avoid the risk of losing the minnow without gaining the Perch. 1852 R. S. SURTRES *Sponges Sp. Tour* (1893) 50 The last of the 'tail-hounds are flying the fence out of the first field. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Tail-house, Tail-mill, the buildings in which tailings are treated. 1844 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Enceyl.* s.v. *Yrb-wives*, When a cow takes the 'Tailill, or is Elfishot, these females are sent for to cure them. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 134 This complaint is traced to a most ridiculous cause. The original evil is said to be in the tail; and all maladies of this kind, involving the partial or total loss of motion of the hind limbs of the animal, are classed under the name of *tail-ill*, or *tail-slip*. 1867 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 80 Observe that the Carpenter doth pin all his 'Tail-Joints, they being apt to slip. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 233 A 'tail-knife... used for perforating the fins or tail of a dead whale. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tail-lamp. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 5/2 Side lamps, tail lamp, head-light with separate generator. 1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 Dec. 374 Each train... is provided with... 'red 'tail lights. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 5/1 He did not slow even when the red tail-lights of the standing local train were seen. 1907 J. E. EWART in *Q. Rev.* Apr. 558 At the base of the long dock there is no vestige of a 'tail-lock. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tail-muscle. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tail muscle*, coccygeus, depressor of the tail. 1837 in *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* I. 6/1 The component parts of a groin are piles, planking, land-ties... 'tail-piles and keys, and screw-bolts. *Ibid.* 6/2 The relative proportions of the component parts are, four piles, one land-tie with tail-piles and keys [etc.]. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 84 Lymores with boltes forlokkes kayes lynes and a 'tail pyne for the said Cortowe. c.1540 Heywood *Four P. P.* in *Hazl. Doddsley* I. 351 The trimming and pinning up their gear; Specially their fiddling with the tail-pin. 1887 *Cassell's Enceyl. Dict.*, *Tail-pin, the back-centre pin of a lathe. 1886 SCHMIGEL in *Sir Beues* (E.E.T.S.) App. xiv, Romances with 'tail-rhymed stanzas. 1894 *Times* 26 June 12/1 Rods, which pass through the covers of the low-pressure cylinders after the manner of a 'tail-rod. 1896 KIPPLING *Seven Seas* 43 Yon orchestra sublime Whaur-to... the tail-roads mark the time. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 139/3 Palsy, or paralysis. This disease... bears among farmers and cow-leeches the ridiculous names of joint-yellows, 'tail-rot, tail-ill, or tail-slip. 1786 *Young's Ann. Agric.* V. 114 (E.D.D.). *Tail-seed from my seed-mill. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 5/2 The 'tail-shaft got bent and could not be rectified, consequently the ship became disabled. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/8 Accidents principally of the kind known as tail-shaft breakages. 1846 *Tail-slip [see *tail-ill*]. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 121 Every man who can use a hoe or a pitchfork is supposed to be a competent 'tailisman for the plow. 1766 *Compl. Farmer*, *Tail-soaked, a disease incident to cows, by which the joint of the tail near the rump, will, as it were, rot away. 1864 WEBSTER, *Tail-stock, the sliding block or support, in a lathe, which carries the tail-screw and adjustable center. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 318 If the moveable block of a tackle be strapped with a tail, it is called a *tail*, or *jigger block*; and the tackle a *tail*, or *jigger tackle*. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 594 *Tail-trimmer, a trimmer next to the wall, into which the ends of joists are fastened. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 7/1 He was... in the hands of clerks and restless explorers who longed to 'tail-twist and otherwise annoy. 1889 EDWARDS *Sardinia* 375 A terrible amount of 'tail-twisting, kicking and anathematization. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 1/3 If the temper of the British lion is at all affected by the tail-twisting process, he must be in a rage just now and roaring loudly. Tail-twisting seems to be the principal employment of the New York Bryanites. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 10/6 Fur Trade.—Girls wanted, used to box and tail twisting. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 131 It will have to pass through the blow-through, or 'tail valve. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 99/2 It is usual to fix an extra valve, called a 'tail valve, to prevent the water from running out of the pipe when not in use. 1759 SWEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 138 An overshot (wheel), whose height is equal to the difference of level between the point where it strikes the wheel and the level of the 'tail-water. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 103 When the water in the mill-tail will not run off freely, but stands pent up in the wheel-race, so that the wheel must work or row in it, the wheel is said to be tailed, or to be in back-water or tail-water. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 9/1 At Molesley Lock the tail water was almost five feet above the summer level. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Swro. Aberdeen* 491 The 'tail-worm is also cured by cutting off a few inches of the tail, which bleeds pretty freely. 1816 TOWNE *Farmer & Grazer's Guide* 67 Tail Worm. In that Part of the Tail which is affected... the Spine appears deprived of Sensibility. 1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 213 *Triuridaceæ*. *Tailworms.

Tail (tāl), sb. 2 Forms: 4-6 *taille*, *tail*, *tail*, 4-8 *taille*, *taille*, 5-7 *taille*, (5 *taille*, 6 *tail*), 4- *tail*. [a. OF. *taille* cut, cutting, division, partition or assessment of a subsidy or impost, tax (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), vbl. sb. f. *taillier* to cut, TAIL v. 2 But, in sense 4, OF. *taille* was perh. :- L. *tālea*, med.L. *tālia* stick, rod: cf. TALLY.

Tail in K. Alisunder 2217 (Weber) appears to be a scribal error; MS. Bodley, Laud Misc. 622, has 'among the toyle Hardapion.']

I. † 1. Shape, fashion, bodily form or appearance. [F. *taille*; cf. CUT sb. 2 16.] Obs. rare.

^a1300 *Cursor M.* 11855 (Cott.) Yee se he has na mans tail [vrrr. taile, tale, taile] Par-for yee sai me your con-sail. ^c1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II 282 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 336 A newe taile of squierie is nu in everi toun.

II. ⁺2. The individual assessment of a subsidy or tallage levied by the king or lord; a tax, impost, due, duty, or payment levied. *Obs.*

¹³⁴⁰ *Ayub.* 38 Kueade lordes.. bet be-uhajep be poure men: bet hissolden loki, be tayles, be tornees. ¹³⁷⁵ *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 320 Gif ony deis in this battail, His air, but ward, relief, or tail, On the first day his land sail weild. ^a1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1906) 89 That queene.. dede mani aduersitee to the pepille, by tallax and subsidiz. ^a1466 *Sir G. HANA Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 93 Kirk men suld pay tallies, tributis and impositiouns to seclere kingis. ^c1466 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* i. (1885) 109 [The king] may sett vpon thaim tayles and other impositiouns, such as he wol hym self, with out thair assent. ^a1577 *Sir T. SMITH Commun. Eng.* (1633) 59 The Yeoman or Husband man is no more subject to taile or tax in England. ¹⁶⁴⁵ *MILTON Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 254 Not the drudging out a poore and worthless duty forc't from us by the tax, and taile of so many letters.

|| b. Now only as Fr., in form *taille*. A tax formerly levied upon the unprivileged classes in France.

^a1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lx. 210 He hath reysyd vp in all his lordes new tayles & gables & impositiouns. ¹⁵⁵⁴ *WOTTON Let.* 29 July in *State Pap. Mary, Foreign* IV. 193 (P. R. O.) The priuiledges of nobilitie, emonge the which one is that the gentlemen pay nothing to the ordinarye tayles, which alle France payeth continuallye to the king. ¹⁶⁸² *WARBURTON Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 48 They should be exempted from all gendarmeries, tallies. ¹⁷⁹² *A. YOUNG Trav. France* 30 The money is raised by tallies, and, in making the assessment, lands held by a noble tenure are so much eased, and others by a base one so burthened, that 120 arpents, held by the former, pay coliv, and 400 possessed by a plebeian right, is, instead of that, assessed at 1400 liv. ¹⁸⁶³ *KIRK Chas. Bold* i. v. 216 The taile and the gabelle levied on the villan burghers. ¹⁸⁷⁷ *MOMLEY Crit. Misc.* 11. 200 The great fiscal grievance of old France was the taile, a tax raised.. only on the property and income of the unprivileged classes.

III. 3. *Law.* The limitation or destination of a freehold estate or fee to a person and the heirs of his body, or some particular class of such heirs, on the failure of whom it is to revert to the donor or his heir or assign. [Cf. *TAIL a.*, *TAIL v.* 2; = *TAILIE sb.* 3.] Hence phrase *in tail*, as *estate in tail*, *tenant in tail*, *heir in tail*, i.e. within or under the limitation in question.

[¹³²¹⁻² *Rolls of Parli.* I. 394/2 C'est son droit par vertu de la taile avantdit (i.e. an entail to heirs of the body of the spouses).] ¹³⁷³⁻⁵ in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Elia.* (1830) I. Pref. 59 An olde dede.. comprisinge the wordes of a tayll made in Kyngedwardes tyme the second. ¹⁴³⁹ in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 125 And after him and his issue, to Iohn his brother, and his issue in the taile. ^c1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 To some parte peroff the eyres off thaim pat some tyme owed it be restored; some bi reason off tayles, some bi reason off oþer titles. ¹⁴⁷⁹ in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 52 And after the decess of the seid Alice, I will that the seid maner shall remayne to the issues of my body lawfully begotten according to the taile therof made. ¹⁵²³ *FRTZHEB. Surv.* 11 If the gyfte were in the taile and no remaynder in fee euer, now the reuerencyon resteth styll in y^e donor. ¹⁶⁰⁷ *COWELL Interpr.* *Taile*.. is vsed for the fee, which is opposite to fee simple: by reason that it is so.. minced, or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed.. but is.. tyed to the issue of the Donee.. This limitation, or taile, is either generall, or speciall. ¹⁷¹⁸ *Prior Chameleon* 7 As if the Rain-bow were in Tail Settled on him [a Chameleon] and his Heirs Male. ¹⁷⁶⁶ *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. vii. 115 The incidents to a tenancy in tail. ¹⁷⁹⁶ *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 463 All estates given in tail.. shall become fee simple estates to the issue of the first donee in tail [cf. quot. 1876]. ¹⁸⁶⁸ *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 177 The defendant a donee in tail, i.e. a person in whose behalf an estate tail had been created. ¹⁸⁷⁶ *BANCROFT Hist. U.S. V.* xv. 516 All donees in tail, by the act of this first republican legislature of Virginia, were vested with the absolute dominion of the property entailed. ¹⁸⁹³ *MARY CHOLMONDELEY D. Tempest* iii, You're in the tail, I suppose?

b. With qualifying adjective: *tail general*, limitation of an estate to a man and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; *tail special*, limitation of an estate to a special class of heirs, e.g. to a man and his wife and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten; *tail male* (or *female*), limitation of an estate to male (or female) heirs.

¹⁴⁹⁵ *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 185/1 Seised, in his or their Demecane as of Fee, Fee Tayll generall or speciall, or any other astate. ¹⁵⁰³ *HAWES Exam. Virt.* xiv. 10 To whom heuen by tayll generall Entayled is by a dede memoryall. ¹⁶⁴² tr. *Perkins Prof. Bk.* v. § 302. 134 If Tenant in general taile, take a wife and enfeof a stranger, and take back an estate unto him and his wife in special taile. ¹⁷¹⁰ *Lond. Gas.* No. 4735/4 Then to his first Son in Tail Male, then to his Daughter in Tail general. ¹⁷⁶⁶ *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. vii. 113. ¹⁷⁹⁶ *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 707 They agreed to grant their lands in tail male in preference to tail general. ¹⁸⁴⁴ *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 35 An estate in tail male cannot descend to any but males, and male descendants of males. *Ibid.* Tail female scarcely ever occurs.

IV. ⁺4. = *TALLY sb.* 1; hence, a score, an account. By tail, by means of tallies; on credit. (Cf. on tick.) *Obs.* [Cf. *Cotgr.* 'Taille'.. also, a tallie, or score kept on a peece of wood']

[¹¹¹⁴⁻¹⁸ *Leges Henrici* I. c. 56 § 51. controuersia oriatur, slue de taleis agatur siue de supplicacione in ipso manerio. ¹³¹² *Rolls of Parli.* I. 284/1. Les gentz ouint diuerses acquitaunces, les unes par tailles & par brefs, & les unes

par diuerses franchises.] ^a1325 tr. *Estatut del Eschequer* (MS. Rawl. B. 520 lf. 36b). 31^e ani bringe taile ase of paie imad ante chekere. ¹³⁶⁴ *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. iv. 45 He .. berp awei my whete, And takeþ nie bote a taile [B. iv. 58 taile, taile] of Ten quater oten. ^c1386 *CHAUCER Prof.* 570 Whether that he payde, or took by taile [vrrr. taile, taile]. ¹⁴⁴³ *HEN. VI. Let.* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. 1. 8: Ther shall be made and delivered.. sufficient assignement for your repaiement therof by tallies to be rered at the said Eschequier. ¹⁵¹² *Earl Northumberland's Househ. Bk.* (1770) 172 The stok of the Tail to be deliverd to the Trewar and the Swatche to the Butler. ¹⁵³⁰ *PALSGR.* 184 *Vues tailles*, a payre of taylles, suche as folke use to score upon for rekenyng. *Ibid.* 644/1. I nycke, I make nyckes on a taile, or on a stycke, *je oché*. ¹⁵⁵⁶ *WITHALS Dict.* 561/2 A score or taile to marke the dette vpon, *tessera, vel tessella*. ¹⁶⁰⁷ *COWELL Interpr.* s.v. Taile in the other signification, is what we vulgarly call a Tallie;.. a clouen peece of wood to nick vp an account vpon. ¹⁶⁴⁷ *City Law London* 49 A Taile of debt enseald by usage of the city, is as strong as an obligation. ¹⁶⁷⁷ *CARY Chronol.* i. 1. i. 2 These were the Tallies (as I may so say) by which they marked.. the Signal Occurrences of their Life.

⁺b. *fig.* Account, reckoning. *Obs.*

^c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 896 Wyþoute seriuntz & oþer pyttaille Pat ar nougt for to sette in taile. *Ibid.* 1316 Pre hundred schipes þer was in taile, And four mo. ¹⁴²¹ *Coventry Lett Bk.* 24 Hit is do the maior to witt þat tauerners haue sold wyne to certen men of huralye, be Tallies maid bynten them, derre than þe maior haþe ordenyd hit to be sold.

5. *Comb.* ⁺tail-maker, (?) one who fashioned the tallies used in the Exchequer; ⁺tailstick, a tally-stick. *Obs.*

¹²³⁵⁻⁵² *Reutilia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 217, j porcelum et talystich' eujuslibet porci necati provenientes de sua custodia. ^a1577 *Sir T. SMITH Commun. Eng.* (1609) 71 Other officers are Tellers, Auditors, Collectors, rentgatherers, tallmakers.

Tail (tāl), *a. Law.* [a. AF. *taille*, *tail* = OF. *taille*, *taille*, pa. pple. of *taillier* to cut, shape, hence, to fix the precise form of, to limit, *TAIL v.* 2; the final *e* having become mute in ME. as in *assign*, *avowse* sbs., and some other legal terms.]

Of a fee or freehold estate (= AF. *fee taile*, med. Anglo-L. *feodum taliatum*): Limited and regulated as to its tenure and inheritance by conditions fixed by the donor: thus distinguished from *fee simple* or absolute ownership: see quot. ¹⁵⁹². See also *FEE-TAIL*, *CONDITIONAL a.* 7.

[¹²⁸⁴ *De Banco Roll*, Mich. 11-12 Edw. I. m. 70 d. Quod predicta Emma non habuit in predictis tenementis nisi feodum talliatum secundum formam donacionis predictae. ¹²⁸⁵ *Stat. Westm.* ii. (13 Edw. I.) c. 4 Tenentes in maritagium per Legem Anglie, vel ad terminum vite, vel per feodum talliatum. [tr. 1543 tenants in free marriage, by the lawe of Englande, or for terme of lyfe, or in fee taile.] ¹²⁹² *BRITTON* ii. iii. § 9 Des queus douns aucuns sont conditionels et dount le fee est taylé et en pendaut jekes autaut qe cele chose aveigne ou cele. ¹²⁹⁴ *Year bks.* 21-2 *Edw. I* (Rolls 1873) 641 Kar le estatut quia emptores terrarum &c. est entendu la ou home fefte un autre en fee pur, e cent de fee taile.] ¹⁴⁷³ *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 81/1 That this Acte.. extend not.. to Sir Thomas Bourghier Knight, ne to his heires masles of his body lawfully begoten.. during the seid astate Taile, of, to, or for any Graunte or Grauntes unto hym made. ¹⁴⁷³⁻⁵ in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Elia.* (1830) II. Pref. 58 To make and delivere unto her a lawfull estate taile of alle the forseid landes. ¹⁵⁹² *West 1st Pl. Symbol.* § 40 B. A particuler estate of inheritance, is an estate taile or limited: that is an estate expressing in certayne, whose issue and of what Sexe shall inherite; and it is generall or speciall. ¹⁶²⁸ *COKE On Litt.* 26 If lands bee given to the husband & the wife, and to the heires which the husband shall beget on the body of the wife, in this case both of them haue an estate taile. ¹⁷⁶⁶ *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. vii. 112. ¹⁸¹⁸ *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 90 Estates tail, like estates in fee simple, have certain incidents annexed to them, which cannot be restrained by any proviso or condition whatever. ¹⁸⁹⁵ *POLLOCK & MAITL. Hist. Eng. Law* II. ii. 119 In 1285 the first chapter of the Second Statute of Westminster, the famous *De donis conditionalibus*, laid down a new rule. The 'conditional fee' of former times became known as a fee tail (Lat. *feodum talliatum*, Fr. *fee taile*).. and about the same time the term *fee simple* was adopted to describe the estate which a man has who holds 'to him and his heirs'.

Tail (tāl), *v.* 1 [f. *TAIL sb.* 1; in various unconnected senses.]

I. Transitive uses.

1. To furnish with a tail or final appendage.

(In early use only in the pa. pple. = see *TAILED ppl.* a. 1.) ¹⁸¹⁷ *COLERIDGE Satyrane's Lett.* ii. 211 The cap behind tailed with an enormous quantity of ribbon. ¹⁸⁷⁶ *FRASER & SWEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 224 A double shackle is fixed, and each side is first 'tailed', that is to say, a wire is passed round the porcelain and bound in the ordinary way, leaving one end projecting to a distance of from eighteen inches to two feet. ¹⁸⁷⁹ *BARING-GOULD Germany* I. ii. 46 In England now anyone adopts arms, and tails his name with esquire, whether he have a right or not to these distinctions.

2. To grasp or drag by the tail.

⁺To *stave* and *tail*, to take part in bear-baiting or bull-baiting, by staving the bear or bull, or tailing the dogs. ¹⁶⁶³ *BUTLER Hud.* i. ii. 163 Lawyers, lett the Bear Defendant, And Plaintiff Dog should make an end on't, Do stave and tail with Wriffs of Error, Reverse of Judgment, and Demurrer. *Ibid.* iii. 134 First Trulla stav'd, and Cerdon tail'd, Until their Mastives loos'd their hold. ¹⁸⁶⁷ *F. FRANCIS Angling* i. (1880) 12 Tailing a fish out is more often employed on salmon. ¹⁸⁹² *Mas.* J. GORDON *Eunice Ancombe* 177 One..dived forward in a vain attempt to 'tail' the otter. ¹⁸⁹³ *Field* 11 Mar. 360/2 Grasp it [the fish] above the tail—tail it, to employ the technical phrase.

3. To dock the tail of (a lamb, etc.); to cut or

pull off that which is regarded as the tail, esp. of a plant or fruit. (Cf. *TOP v.*)

¹⁷⁹⁴ *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 61 Hemp..should be well top'd, and tailed; that is, both ends cleared by the hatchell. ¹⁸²⁴ *L. M. HAWKINS Mem., Anecd.*, etc. 11. 52 A gentle-mac..was topping and tailing gooseberries for wine. ¹⁸⁴⁴ *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 42 Another worker..tops and tails the turnips. ¹⁸⁸⁶ *C. SCOTT Sheep-Farming* 88 The number of lambs castrated and tailed.

4. To form the tail or last member of (a procession, etc.); to terminate. (Cf. *HEAD v.* 10.)

¹⁸³⁵ *FRASER'S Mag.* XI. 465 A male author heads and a male author tails the procession. ¹⁸⁹⁰ *Fall Mall G.* 9 June 4/3 The quaint little procession headed.. by the officially-robed Lord Chancellor, and tailed by the blue-gowned Common Councilmen. ¹⁸⁹⁴ *R. H. DAVIS Eng. Cousins* 117 The boat which is to tail the procession.

5. In Anstralia: To follow, drive, or tend (sheep or cattle).

¹⁸⁴⁴ *Port Phillip Patriot* 5 Aug. 3/6, I know many boys from the age of nine to sixteen years tailing cattle. ¹⁸⁵² *MUNOY Our Antipodes* I. x. 314 The stockman..considers 'tailing sheep' as an employment too tardigrade for a man of action and spirit. ¹⁸⁹⁰ *R. BOLDOREWOOD 'Col. Reformer* (1891) 239 The cattle..being..tailed' or followed daily as a shepherd does sheep.

6. *U.S. local.* (See quot.)

¹⁷⁹² *BELKNAP Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 106 In descending a long and steep hill, they have a contrivance to prevent the load from making too rapid a descent. Some of the cattle are placed behind it; a chain..attached to their yokes is brought forward and fastened to the hinder end of the load, and the resistance which is made by these cattle checks the descent. This operation is called *tailing*. ¹⁸⁵¹ *HARPER'S Mag.* III. 518 In this manner the load is tailed down steep where it would be impossible for the tongue-oxen to resist the pressure of the load.

7. To attach to the tail or hind end of something else; to join on behind, annex, subjoin to.

¹⁵²³ *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xci. 113 They toke foure Englysshe shyppees..and tailed them to their shyppees. ¹⁵⁸⁹ *POTTERHAM Eng. Poetrie* ii. xii. (Arb.) 128 Wordes monosyllables..if they be tailed one to another, or th'one to a dissillable or polysyllable. ¹⁶³³ *J. CLARKE 2nd Praxis* 44 *Ne* is alwayes tailed to the first word of the Interrogation. ¹⁶⁸¹ *RYCAUT tr. Gracian's Critick* 224 They met great Mules tailed one to the other. ¹⁶⁸⁵ *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* ii. 155 What is this but to tail one folly to another? ¹⁸⁵¹ *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 161/2 Each new row of houses tailed on its drains to those of its neighbours.

8. *Building.* To insert the tail or end of (a beam, stone, or brick) into a wall, etc.; to let in, dovetail.

¹⁸²³ *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 365 Party-walls may also be cut into for the purposes of tailing-in stone steps. ^c1850 *RUDIM. Navig.* (Weale) 155 To *tail*, or *dovetail*, to let one piece of timber into another.

9. *passive.* Of a mill-wheel: To be clogged by tail-water (q. v., s. v. *TAIL sb.* 14, quot. 1825).

II. Intransitive uses.

10. Of a ship: To run aground stern foremost.

¹⁷²³ *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 147 She tailed aground upon a sand bank. ¹⁷⁹⁹ *NAVAL Chron.* I. 258 The Formidable..tailed on the..mud. ^c1850 *RUDIM. Navig.* (Weale) 117 It is to..preserve the main post, should the ship tail aground.

11. Of water, flame, etc.: To flow or creep back against the current; to run back, recoil.

¹⁷⁹⁹ *Trans. Soc. Arts XVII.* 349 Floods are very apt to dam or tail-back, and thereby impede or clog the..wheel. ¹⁸⁸³ *GRAESLEY Coal Mining Gloss.* s.v. When fire-damp ignites..and the flame..creeps backwards against the current of air..it is said to tail back into the workings.

12. Of a moving body of men or animals: a. To lengthen out into a straggling line, as in hunting, racing, etc.; to drop behind, fall away.

¹⁷⁸¹ *W. BLANE Ess. Hunting* (1788) 116 [The hounds] not being of equal speed..will be found to tail, which is an inconvenience. ¹⁸⁶⁴ *WYTHE MELVILLE Ins. Bar* x. 1864 *TREVELYAN Compet. Wallah* (1866) 134 As down towards Barton Wold we sail, The Cockneys soon began to tail. ¹⁸⁹⁷ *THORNTON Remin. Clergyman* I. 2 Then straggling, tailing, as the fox-hunters phrase it, up came the field.

b. To move or proceed in the form of a line or tail; to fall into a line or tail.

¹⁸⁵⁹ *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) I. 160 If ten men tail through a gap. ¹⁸⁸² *MOZLEY Remin.* I. xix. 128 The congregation..came down the road in a dense black mass, but obliged to tail a little. ¹⁸⁹⁹ *ANNIE E. HILDSWORTH Valley Gr. Shadow* x, The procession was holding to Bergstein.

13. To take a position in which the tail or rear is directed away from the wind, current, etc.

¹⁸⁴⁹ *DANA Geol.* ii. (1850) 115 In more moderate weather the vessel tails out against the wind. ¹⁸⁶⁰ *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea ii. 29 Sea-weed always 'tails to' a steady or a constant wind. ¹⁸⁶⁷ *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. To *tail up* or *down a stream*, when at anchor in a river, is as a ship's stern swings.

14. *Building.* Of a beam, stone, or brick: To have its end let into a wall, etc.: cf. 8.

¹⁸⁴²⁻⁷⁶ *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* s.v. Where the end of a timber lies or tails upon the walls. ¹⁸⁹² *MIDDLETON Rome* I. 62 Blocks of tufa..tailing 3 to 5 inches into the concrete backing.

15. Of a stream: To flow or fall into. (Cf. *HEAD v.* 7.)

¹⁸⁸⁹ *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 456 note, The Dorak canal, which tails into the Jarrabi river. ¹⁹⁰⁰ *Westm. Gas.* 10 July 2/2 All the channels and spills tailed into the Ziraf.

16. Of a fish: To show its tail at the surface. ¹⁸⁹² in *Daily News* 21 May 5/2 The Man sees there is no fly up. The Man sees the fish are tailing. ¹⁹⁰⁸ *Edin. Rev.*

Apr. 391. When trout are 'tailing' they break the surface with their caudal fin as they grub with their noses for water shrimps.

17. *Calico-printing*. Of a colour, etc.: To spread beyond its proper limits in a tail-like blur. III. With adverbs.

18. *Tail away*. *intr.* To fall away in a tail or straggling line; to die away.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. xix. 369 They were, however, tailing away fast, as we afterwards discovered. 1905 HICHENS *Garden Allah* vii. The arid, sunbaked tracts, where its life centred and where it tailed away into suburban edges not unlike the ragged edges of worn garments.

19. *Tail off* (out). *a. trans.* To cease to fall away gradually towards the end; to taper off.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 304 They [artificial hillocks] should be well 'tailed out', as the workmen call it, letting their hard outline imperceptibly disappear, and, as it were, die away in the outline of the adjoining surface. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* v. He.. finished it in a gentle murmur—tailed it off very taper, indeed.

b. intr. To fall away in a tail; to diminish and cease; to come gradually to an end; to subside.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnals.* I. xvii. 396 It tailed off abruptly at the junction of the rivers. 1864 *Lond. Soc.* II. 86 Already the weaker horses are weeded out, and the poorer spirited are tailing off. 1898 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 977 The dull sound of valvular tension may be heard to precede it [a cardiac bruit], when it 'tails off' from the first sound. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands of Pleasure* I. iv. His voice tailed off into a sigh.

c. intr. To turn tail, take to flight, go or run off; to withdraw. *colloq.*

1841 F. E. PAGET S. *Antholin's* vii. 146 Mrs. Spatterdash..tailed off at last to a dissenting chapel. 1868 — *Lucretia* 102 He ducked his head; made a slouching bow; tailed off to his pigs. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 376 Some..even tailed off. 1885 RIDGE HAGGAR *C. Solomon's* II. xvi. I was tailing out of it as hard as my legs would carry me.

d. trans. To pass and leave behind (other competitors in a race, etc.).

1854 BATEMAN *Aquatic Notes* 52 They got close to them at Grassy (corner), but were tailed-off in the Long Reach. 1907 *Times* 6 June 4/3 He was..one of the leaders for half a mile, but afterwards he was tailed off.

20. *Tail on*. *a. trans.* To add on as an appendage. *b. intr.* To join on in the rear.

1825 (Jan. 3) CAPT. B. HALL in *Lockhart Scott*, Anxious to tail on a branch from Melrose to meet the [projected railway from Berwick to Kelso]. 1861 MAYHEW *Boyhood Luther* I. (1863) 11 As the long train swept by, the peasants and villagers tailed on to the rest. 1874 BURNIE *Mem. Thomas* 451 A superb passenger car which tails on to the trucks. 1880 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* xiv. All hands tailing on, we ran it [a boom] through the bowsprit cap.

Tail (tāl), *v.* 2. Forms: 4-5 *taille*, 4-6 *taylle*, *taylo*, *taille*, (6 *talle*, *tale*), 6-*tail*. [ME. *taille*, *a. OF. taillier*, 3 sing. pres. *taille* (S. Leger a 1000), to cut, shape by cutting, determine the form of, limit, etc.; in mod.F. *tailleur* to cut, etc.; = Pr. *talhar*, *talhar*, Cat. *talhar*, Sp. *tajar*, Pg. *talhar*, It. *tagliare*, to cut;—late pop. and med.L. *tālīare*, *tālīare*, f. *tālī* (f)ia, in cl. L. *tālīa* rod, twig, cutting; see TALLY sb.¹ OF. *taillier* gave *taille* vbl. sh., TAIL sb.², whence again *taillier* vb. to impose a tax on, to tax; see sense 6 below.]

I. In literal and connected senses.

†1. *trans.* To cut, esp. to a certain size or shape; to shape, fashion; *well tailed*, well shaped or fashioned. See also TAILED ppl. a.² I. Obs.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3154 Thenne by-gan this clerkes to taylor Parchemyn and lettres dore. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Prio.* *Prio.* 227 They that have the shuldres hangyng downe-and and welle tailed, bene fre and lyberall. 1558 *Acc. Fratrum. Holy Ghost, Basingstoke* (1882) 9 Paide..for felling the oke..Item payde..for tallinge and sawinge of the same.

†2. To cut up, cut to pieces, slaughter. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14136 Arthur sey þe day gan faille, He bod & stynte his folk to taille. [Taille in K. *Alisaunder* 2133 (Weber) is a scribal error; MS. Bodley, Laud Misc. 622 has (L. 2137) 'Bigynneþ þoure fomen coile Alto sleighte & nouth to spoyle'.]

†3. To put into shape, trim, make ready. (Cf. OF. *mettre en taille*.) *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 115 David of Scotland hasted to þe bataille, Walter Spek ros on hand, þe folk to forme & taille. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12081 Mariners dighte þem..þer takel for to righte & taille. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (vii *Sleperis*) 237 Þai..bad malchus he suld hymne taille, & pas to þe towne fore vitale.

II. [a. AF. *tailleur*, OF. *taillier* in sense 'to determine, fix, appoint': cf. the Sc. form TAILYE. But, in sense 5, in later use app. f. TAIL sb.² 3.]

†4. To decide or determine in a specified way; to settle, arrange, or fix (a matter).

[OF. *taillier*: cf. c 1250 in Godef. 'Puis fu la pais ensi taillee que..']

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* vii. 877 And was þat conseil so y-tailed, þat hyt ne mygte habbe faylled to bote of manne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 238 (Edin. MS.) At þat tyme he wald him taille, To dystroy wp sa clene the land, That nane suld leve tharin lifand. *Ibid.* xix. 188 (MS. C) [see TAILYE v. 2]. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. 5309 (Cotton MS.) Had þe Talbot, as talyt [Wynnes MS. talzeit], was lustit, he had suelt in þat plasse. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 24/1 Yf the seid William Lord Berkeley and Johan his wyfe..cause or suffre any recovere to be had or tailed ayenst theym..by their covyne or assent.

5. *trans. Law.* To limit (an estate of inheritance) to the donee and his heirs general or special; to grant in tail (TAIL sb.² 3); to tie up by entail; to ENTAIL.

[1302 BRITTON II. iii. § 9; see TAIL a.] 1425 in *E. E. Wills* 64 My lande þat is tailed to him. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 274/2 By cause ye name of Duc of Norfolk is tailed to me, and to my heirs males of my body comynge; and ye name of Erel of Norfolk is tailed to me, and to my heirs of my body comynge generally. 1483 *Ibid.* VI. 253/1 Hereditaments, that were tailed to hym, or to any other of his Ancestres, by dede or withoute dede. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 152 If Mr. Elson can fynd any of your lands tailed to the here male, send copies therof; I thinke none be. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 66 In latter times this estate was also tailed, or cut out sometimes to the Sons and Daughters severally. 1864 *Serjt. MANNING in Athenæum* 27 Feb. 302/2 The great landholders..obtained an Act of Parliament, called the statute *de donis*, which directed that thenceforth the will of the donor should be strictly observed. Upon this the lands so tailed (appointed) became inalienable.

III. Related to *tail* tax, impost (TAIL sb.² 2).

†6. *trans.* To impose a 'tail' or tax upon; to tax.

[OF. *taillier*, med.L. *tālī* (f)iare, Du Cange.] *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2382 þe Duk of Cornewaille, Al þe souþ tyl hym gan taylor. *Ibid.* 16350 Ffro Scotland vntil Cornewaille, Al þe lond gan bey [the Saxons] taylor. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 165/1 That the Maier, Bailiffs and Colinate..to xx li only..shulden be assessed, taxed and tailed. 1525 LD. BERNES *Froiss.* II. lxii. [lxv.] 210 Nowe they taylor they people at their pleasure. a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commun. Eng.* (1632) 263 In France the Lords doe taylor them whom they call their subjects at their pleasure and cause them to pay summes of money.

IV. Related to *tail* a tally (TAIL sb.² 4).

†7. *trans.* To mark or record on a tally; to charge (a person) with a debt; *transf.* to make a mark on, to mark. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B. v.* 429 3if I bigge and borwe it, but 3if it be tailed [w.r. tailed], 1393 C. viii. 35 y-tailed I forgoite it as gerne. 1450 *Chester Pl.* vii. 410 Nyo, he come by night..all things lafte—Our tupples with tar to taylor. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* xi. l. § 10 His bond of two thousand pounds wherewith he was tailed, continued uncanceled, and was called on the next Parliament.

†8. *intr.* To deal by tally, or on credit. *Obs.*

1514 Sir R. JERNEGAN *Let. in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. v. 10 They [of the garrison] had offered the victuals to taylor with them and to set it upon scores..for many they had none. 1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 413/1 He was in great debt..dryuen to tale [so edd. 1576-83; ed. 1596 tailed] for his owne cates.

†9. *trans.* To tally or agree with; to equal; = TALLY v.¹ 5. *Obs.*

1638 *FORD Lady's Trial* III. iii. Sure this bulk of mine, Tails in the size I a tympany of greatness, Puffs up too monstrously my narrow chest.

Tail, *v.* 3 [Local variant of TALL v.] *trans.* To set (a trap or snare); to bait (a trap).

1862 *Telegram* (Yeovil) 15 Feb. The defendant..proceeded some distance lower, and tailed another trap. 1899 C. K. PAUL *Memories* 250 To tail a trap, to set or bait it. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 691/1 There are the traps to tail.

Tail, *Tailage*, *obs.* ff. TALE, TALLAGE sb.¹

† **Tailard**. *Obs.* In 4 *taylard*. [f. TAIL sb.¹ + -ARD.] One with a tail.

An opprobrious epithet founded on a legend told first of St. Augustine at Dorchester (or Rochester), and later of Thomas a Becket in Kent, in which the people of these places were said to be cursed with tails for indignities done by attaching a tail to these holy men. See *Layamon* 29535-86, *Fuller Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 22, *Lambard Kent* 400, *Stanley Hist. Mem. Cant.* (1872) I. 53, and references in the last. On the continent, tails used to be ascribed to Englishmen generally. Cf. *TAILED* I and *LONG-TAIL* 2 a.

13.. *Coer de L.* 724 The kyng callid Rychard be name, And clepyd hym taylard, and sayde hym schame. *Ibid.* 1996. *Ibid.* 2122 The emperour..cried, as uncourteys: Out, taylards, of my papeys! Now go and say your tailed king That I owe him no thing.

Tail-board (tāl'bōrd). [f. TAIL sb.¹ + BOARD.]

1. The board at the hinder end of a cart, barrow, van, etc.; usually one attached to the bottom by a hinge, and capable of being suspended at various angles for convenience in loading, etc.

1805 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 376/1 She was crushed between the tail-board of the cart and the house. 1847 *ALA. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xlv. (1899) 405 Have you..a shutter, or the tail-board of a cart..you can carry him on? 1881 *YOUNG Ev. Man his Own Mechanic* § 1079 The parts which compose the barrow may be enumerated as the two sides, the front, the tail board, the bottom, the wheel, and the legs.

2. (See *Quot.*)

1841 *TOTTEN Naval Textbk.* (U.S.) 411 Tailboards, in shipbuilding, the carved work between the cheeks, fastened to the knee of the head.

Tailed (tāld), *a.* and *ppl. a.*¹ Also 4-5 *ytailed*. [f. TAIL sb.¹ and *v.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Having, or furnished with, a tail or tails; in *Zool.* and *Bot.* = CAUDATE. Often in parasynthetic comb., as *long-tailed*, *white-tailed*, etc.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 8821 Men iscie iwip þe tailedde sterre, þat gret bodinge is. c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158 What haf I to do with Inglis tailed kyng? a 1400 R. GLOUCE. *Chron.* (Rolls) App. T. 10 3ute libbeþ of þe künde ytailed manigþe so. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xx. (1859) 20 Thenne answered this tailed worm. 1594 *BLUNDEVEL Exerc. v.* xii. (1636) 556 He is eared and tailed like a Rat. 1601 *HOLLAND Fliny* (1634) I. 352 Panthers are not after the same manner tailed. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 147

That called the tailed-bandage, used in compound fractures. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v. [A] blue baize tailed coat. 1890 *JULIA BALLARD Among Moths* 17 The hinder wings tailed.

† *b.* Of cattle: = TAGGED 3. *Obs.*

1539 *Will H. Myrth of Puriton, Somerset* 26 Oct. (MS.). To John Hore a tailyd beffer. 1543 *Will J. Popyll, Shapwick, Som.* 9 Jan., if steyses a tailyd & a steryd.

† *c.* Of malt: Containing the tails. *Obs.*

1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 75 This Caution against using tailed or dusty Malt.

d. **Tailed rime** (rarely *tail-rime*), rendering of F. *rime coule*, med.L. *rihmus caudatus* (see COUWEE), applied to a couplet, triplet, or stanza with a tail, tag, or additional short line, either unrimed or riming with another tag further on.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Rime* 1. Tailed rime. 1893 *TRAILL Soc. Eng.* I. iv. 448 [Verses] in *rime coule*. *Note.* Or tail-rime [ed. 1898 (also called tail-rime)]; a stanza where some lines, usually the third and sixth, are shorter (e.g. Chaucer's *Rime of Sir Thopas*).

2. *ppl. a.* Deprived of the tail or tails.

1550 *Proclam. Edw. VI* 20 Oct., Wheate..of the meaneest sorte, not cleane or tailed. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 8 Topped and tailed turnips.

Tailed (tāld), *ppl. a.*² [f. TAIL v.² + -ED 1.]

† 1. Cut; *esp.* cut to a special shape or size.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 55 Take Roysyns of corneance.. & tailyd Datys y-kyt a-long. a 1554 *LELAND Itin.* V. II. 66 Mr. Branton..dyd fetch much tailed Stone there toward his buildinges.

2. *Law.* Of lands and tenements: Granted, settled, or held in tail (see TAIL v.² 5); = ENTAILED. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1430-31 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 378/1 Toward eny tailed land. c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 502, I..condempne..alle thy londes tailed and not tailed to be applyed to the use of the kynge for ever. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 18 b. Another forme of landes tailed with a remayndre ouer. 1593 *Caltr. Laing Charters* (1899) 309 Outwith the taylor land and toftis presentie occupit.

Tail-end (tāl'end). [f. TAIL sb.¹ + END sb.]

1. The hindmost or lowest end of anything; that part which is opposite the head: cf. TAIL sb.¹ 4.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 277 A tail-end of a bump of beef, weighing 12 lb., when boiled gave 12 lb. of bone. 1871 *MORRIS in Mackail Life* (1899) I. 255 Two or three tail-ends of glaciers dribbled over them [cliffs]. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben Hur* iv, vii. A dray with low wheels and broad axle, surmounted by a box open at the tail-end.

attrib. 1904 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Jan. 2/1 Fielder bowled very well indeed at the tail-end men of the Victorian eleven.

† *b.* *spec.* The backside, rump: = TAIL sb.¹ 5.

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B. v.* 393 Were I brougte abedde, but if my taille-ende it made, Sholde no ryngynge do me ryse, ar I were rype to dyne. 1497 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 50 Quenching of torches in you taylor-ende.

c. *fig.*; *esp.* the concluding part of an action, period of time, etc.: cf. TAIL sb.¹ 4 b.

1845 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 31, I am sorry to say I have not even the tail-end of a fact in English Zoology to communicate. 1872 *BLACK ADV. Phaeton* xxii. The tail-end of a shower caught us. 1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1240 At the tail-end of the Session.

2. The end or tip of a tail. *rare.*

3. = TAILING vbl. sb.¹ 2 a.

1859 *Geo. Eliot A. Bede* vi. Everybody 'ud be wanting bread made of 'tail-ends.

Hence **Tail-ender**, one that is at the tail-end.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 31/1 Six teal flew across the water, and I downed the tailender. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 5/7 The Australians..failed because they could not get our tail-enders out.

Tailer (tāl'ar). *Angling.* [f. TAIL v.¹ + -ER 1.] A fish that tails: see TAIL v.¹ 16.

1899 *BUXTON in 19th Cent.* Jan. 120 A moderate performer with the rod..will often..pick up a grubber under the bank, a bulger here, a taylor there. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 8/3 Now, like a fan, the broad, waving tail of a 'taylor' shows yellow in upper air.

Talet (tāl'et). *rare.* [f. TAIL sb.¹ + -ET 1.] A minute tail or tail-like appendage.

1817 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 346 Though the wings are the principal instruments of the flight of insects, yet there are others subsidiary to them..These are winglets, tailets, hooklets.

Tailing (tāl'ing), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. TAIL v.¹ + -ING 1.]

1. The action of TAIL v.¹, in its various senses.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 267 You must Cement pieces to the ends of your bricks for taylor, or to make them longer. 1782 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 70 *note.* The taylor of them [hounds' ears] is usually done before they are put out. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Hydraulics* iii. 26 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The taylor of mill-streams only occurs in the winter seasons, or at times when there is a profusion of water. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 44 Short as the course was, it led to a great deal of what the turfmen call taylor. 1854 *SCOFFER in Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 494 Mercury, holding but a slight portion of any impurity, dissolved, loses its property of cohering into globular drops.., and assumes the appearance designated by the term *tailing*, that is to say each..aggregation is..an irregularly elongated bar or tail. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* I. iv. 86 They will not get up again in the race.., And the rest of them, what a 'tailing off'! 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 327 Moored in 6 fathoms..clear from taylor into shoal water.

2. *ppl.* A name for the inferior qualities, leavings, or residue of any product; foots, bottoms.

a. Grain or flour of inferior quality; tail grain, etc. *b.* *Mining.* The residuum after most of the valuable ore has been extracted. *c.* A decomposed outcrop of a vein or bed. *d.* *Tanning*; see *Quot.* *e.* *General.* *a.* 1764 *Museum Rost.* III. xii. 40, I supposed..that they

would go to the tailing, or off-fall corn. 1846 *Osborne Times* 24 Aug. For a bushel of best wheat they pay 7s. for first tailings they pay 6s. for second tailings 5s. the bushel. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 76/2 All that is left—no longer wheat—is divided into 'middlings' and 'tailings'. b. 1864 *WESTONIAN Colony Victoria* xi. 227 His people were content with 'tailings', and places abandoned by the colonists. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 20 In the river-beds are large accumulations of 'tailings', rich in gold, which escaped under the primitive processes of washing formerly in use. 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Apr. 6/7, 1570 tons of tailings produced by cyanide process yielded 138 ozs. c. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Blossom*, the oxidized or decomposed outcrop of a vein or coal-bed, more frequently the latter...Called...tailings. d. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* x. (1897) 174 In one of these [methods] the tanning-liquor which has been in use for some time, is made use of under the name of 'tailings', or sour liquor. e. 1889 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 7/2 We fancy that out of the rejected mass of papers there are very few 'tailings' worth sifting.

3. The end or latter part: cf. *TAIL sb.* 1. 4. 1646 Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebel* ii. 53, I shall hope to get the rest of my tailing together, and make such further provision of materials as may enable me to goe through with the same. 1896 *Kipling Seven Seas* (1897) 30 Good Lord, they slipped behind us in the tailing of our wake!

† b. *spec.* = *TAIL sb.* 1. 4 g. Obs. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 43 The vessel was driven on the tailings of a ledge of rocks, where the sea broke violently.

c. *Arch.* See quot.: cf. *TAIL sb.* 1. 4 i.

1842 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Tailing*, the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall. 1856 S. C. BAEES *Gloss. Terms* s. v. The stone steps of a staircase have a tailing of about 9 inches, in order to support them.

d. *Surge.* = *TAIL sb.* 1. 4 j. rare.

1864 in WEBSTER.

4. In calico-printing: A fault of impression, in which the colours are blurred: see *TAIL v.* 1. 7.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tailings-assay*, *-barley*, *-corn*, *-heap*, *-sand*, *-wheat*; *tailings-man*, *-mill*; *tailings-mob*, a herd of cattle regularly tailed or herded; *tailings-rope*, *Naut.* = *TAIL-ROPE* 2 a.

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 106 Yielding...a little over \$7.15 per ton, exclusive of their 'tailings-assay' of \$3.76 per ton. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 311 The 'tailings' corn may be cleaned. c. 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 20 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* 111, Their food...in winter [is] raw potatoes, with tilling corn, whey, and skimmed milk. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 3/1 The immense 'tailings' heaps thrown up by the various companies have proved an excellent means of defence, forming earthenworks which command the town [Kimberley] from every side. 1885 Mas. C. PRAED *Head Station* 266 The beasts were...made to join what was called the 'tailings mob', or those which had been constantly herded. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 197 *Tailyng Ropes for the Mayne sayle...vj; Crane lynes for the Mayne Toppe...j. 1890 *Goldf. Victoria* 21 Recent assays of the 'tailings' sand. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 40 The remainder comprising 9 trammers, 6 mill-men, 1 'tailings-man' [etc.]. *Ibid.* 186 The silver or 'tailings' mill has not undergone any change. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 286 When...the...tailings-wheat or gristing 'is sound and of good quality.

† *Tailing*, *vbl. sb.* 2. Obs. Also 4-ends. [f. *TAIL v.* 2 + *-ING* 1.] ? Tallying, reckoning.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ix. 74 Ho is...Trew of his tonge...And trust of his taylende [B. viii. 82 tailende, taylyng] takep bote his owne.

Tailing (*tā'ling*), *pp.* a. [f. *TAIL v.* 1 + *-ING* 2.] That tails.

1899 Buxton in 19th Cent. Jan. 121 There is the 'tailings' fish (trout), feeding on caddis snail or shrimp, breaking the surface. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 391 Offering the 'tailings' fish a floating fly.

Tailable, *Tallage*, obs. ff. *TALLIABLE*, *TALLAGE*.

† *Taille*. [F. *taille* (formerly *tāl*, *ta'y*, now *lāy*) (12th c.) cut: see *TAIL sb.* 2.]

1. Cut, shape, form; shape of the bust from the shoulders to the waist; figure, build, make. In *Dress-making*, the waist or bodice of a gown; the style or fit of this.

1663 *PEPYS Diary* 13 July, Mrs. Stewart...with her sweet eye, little Roman nose, and excellent *taille*, is now the greatest beauty I ever saw. 1697 *VANBRUGH Relapse* iv. vi, You would not think it impossible a person of a worse *taille* than mine might be a modern man of quality.

2. In old French law, a tax: see *TAIL sb.* 2 b. *Taille*, obs. f. *TAIL*, *TALE*, *TALLY*.

† *Taille-douce* (*tā'y'dus*). Obs. Also 7 *tale-doux*, 8 *tali-douce*. [Fr. = soft cutting.] Engraving on a metal plate with a graver or burin, as distinguished from work with the dry point, and from etching.

1650 EVELYN *Diary* 21 June, A booke of statues...by which one may discover many errors in the *taille douce* of Perrier. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. App. 541 That no printers...imprint, or cause to be imprinted any work or works, book or books, *tale-doux* or *tale-douxes*. 1875 *London Gaz.* No. 9804 He already hath 108 Plates...cut in *Taille Douce*. 1718 A. NISBET *Ess. Armoury* Index Terms, *Sable*, Black, is known in *Taille-douce* by perpendicular and horizontal Hatches. 1810 *Q. Rev.* II. 203 Plates engraved, as Malte-Brun tells us, in *taille douce*.

Tailless (*tā'less*), a. [f. *TAIL sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.] Having no tail; deprived of a tail.

15... *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 88 Elise our horse and mayres shal be all *tailless* at the Cart. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* I. 109 *Tailless* [Deer]. *Ibid.* II. 405 *Tailless* [Marmot]. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-fend* xxvii, He bebed Snarleyow...*tailless*. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 189 The frog and other *tail-less*

batrachians. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* xxvi, Never did a fragile *tailless* sentence convey a more perfect meaning. 1887 *Field* 4 July 7/1 *Tailless* schipperkes. 1893 [see next]. Hence *Taillessness*.

1892 *Pail Mail* G. 24 Feb. 3/1 Our universal *taillessness*. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 1/2 The little black *Schipperkes*, the *tailless* dogs of the Belgian barges;...their *taillessness* was a fraud.

|| *Tailleur*: see *TALLIER*. *Taille*, variant of *TALYE*. *Tailleur*: see next.

Tailor (*tā'lor*), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. a. AF. *tailleur* = OF. *tailleur*, -eur (oblique case of *tailleur*); in mod.F. *tailleur* = Pr. *talador* (nom. *taladre*, Cat. *talador*, Sp. *talador* engraver, *talador* cutter, It. *tagliatore* cutter:—late L. or Com. Romanic *tālīator-em* (nom. *tālīator*) cutter, agent-n. from *tālīare* to cut: see *TAIL v.* 2 In Fr. the word had, and still has, the general sense of cutter, hewer, sculptor (*tailleur de pierre*, *de bois*, *de cuir*, *d'images*, etc.), but already in the 13th c. was used absolutely for *tailleur d'habits*, *de robes*, med.L. *tālīator vestium*, *robārum*, cutter out or fashioner of clothes, tailor. The latter use is found in Eng. from the 14th c., the general sense 'cutter' being rare and doubtful: cf. 1297, c. 1412, in sense 1.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 3 [tailur], tailor, 4-5 *tailleur*, 4-7 *tailour*, 4-9 *tailor*, 5 *tailers*, *tailyer*, 5-7 *tailer*, *tailour*, 6- *tailor*.

[1295 in *Fenland N. & Q.* (1905) July 220 Dilecto nobis in Xpo Ricardo de Masham dicto le Tailur.] 1297 Tailor [see B. 1]. 1318-19 in *Trans. Shropsh. Arch. Soc.* Ser. III. 111. 54 Ricardus le tailour de Luytel Shrowdway. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 181 Trewe tillers on erpe *tailours* [v. r. *tailour*] & souteris. 14... Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 639/1 *Tailere*, *scissor*. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aïnce* xiii, A *tailyer*...as good a workman of his craft, as any...at that tyme in alle the world. 1573-80 BARET *Alvo.* T. 10 A *Tailour*, *sutor vestiarum*. [See also B. 1.]

B. chiefly north. *dial.* and *Sc.* 4-5 *tailiour*, 5 *talger*, -3our, -yower, 5-6 *tailjour*, *tailyor*, -your, -ejour, *taill*, *taillyour*, 6 *talgear*, -yeor, *tailjeour*, -ejour, -yeour, -yeur, *tel*-3(e)our, -yeour, 9 *dial.* *tailyor*, *tealyer*.

1415 in *York Myst. Intro.* 26 *Tailiours*. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 650/20 *Hic sissor*, *tailyeour*. 14... *Nom.* *ibid.* 685/25 *Hic sissor*, a *tailyor*, c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 486/1 *Tailyowre*, *scissor*. 1442 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 9 The *tailours* *salfynd* [etc.]. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 24 To a *tailour* that makis the Kingis hos. 1483 *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 28 On Breytoun, *tailor*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 377/1 A *Tailyour* (A. *Tailore*), *sutor*, *scissor*. c. 1500 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 62 *Tailyouris* and *sowtaris*, *blis* be ye. 1530 *PALSGR.* 270/1 *Tailyour*, *couturier*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 150 Thy father was an *meccany* *tailour*. c. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 64 Ane nobill *teljeour* in this town. 1573 *Ibid.* xxxix. 270 Thy socht na *tailours* for to busch thair breikis. 1580 J. HAVERT *Cent. Demandes* vii. in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 37 *Tailyours*, *skinnars* and wther artisans. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 567 He causit an *tailyor* turne it.

B. Signification.

1. 'One whose business is to make clothes' (J.); a maker of the outer garments of men, also sometimes those of women, esp. riding-habits, walking costumes, etc. See also *MERCHANT-TAILOR*.

(Although historically the *tailor* is the *cutter*, in the trade the 'tailor' is the man who sews or makes up what the 'cutter' has shaped.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 639r A robe he let him ssape nerst of blod red scarlet here pe ssarpe stones bi he streit is tailors were...pe tailors come so moni pees nor bi robe ne ssolde powze. c. 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 472 The *tailours*...moot heer-after soone Shape in be feeld. 1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 354 Herry Galle *tailyor*...axsethe for makeinge of a longe gowne of pewke, ij.s. 1504 *WROTHESLEY Chron.* (Camden) I. 5 This yeaere the *Tailors* sued to the Kinge to be called *Marchant tailors*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 68 A *tailyours* wyfe or a woman *tailyours*. 1595 *SHAKS. John iv.* ii. 195, I saw a Smith...With open mouth swallowing a *Tailors* newes. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 164 *Shal*. What Trade art thou *Feeble*? *Feeble*, A *Womans* *Taylor* sir...*Fat*...But if he had beene a *maas* *Taylor*, he would have prick'd you. 1611 *RICH. Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 34, I doe see the wisdom of women to be still over-reached by *Tailors*, that can euery day induce them to as many new fangled fashions as they please to inuent. 1663 *PEPYS Diary* 25 May, Into the Coach again, and taking with me my wife's *tailor*. 1704 J. PIRTS *Acc. Moham-metans* iii. (1738) 21 They all sit down cross-legg'd, as *Tailors* do. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 123 ¶ 5, I sent for my *tailor*; ordered a suit...and...staid at home till it was made. c. 1774 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 416 Our London company of *tailors* have a better title to the dignity of *merchant* by their magnificent hall. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL ii. i, Did you ever see a *tailor* cut out a coat?

b. In proverbial and allusive phrases; often implying disparagement and ridicule.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. ii. 60, *Kent*, A *Taylor* made thee. *Cor.* Thou art a strange fellow, a *Taylor* make a man? 1607 *DEKKER Northward Hoe* ii. i, They say three *Tailors* go to the making vp of a man, but I me sure I had four *Tailors* and a balf went to the making of me thus. 1625 B. JONSON *Skeg. of V.* i. i, Believe it, sir, That clothes do much upon the wit...and thence comes your proverb, The *tailor* makes the man. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 23 Like to nine *Tailors*, who if rightly spell'd, Into one man, are monysyllabled. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 22 Compos'd of many *Ingredient* *Valors* Just like the *Manhood* of nine *Tailors*. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* 26 July in Lockhart, They say it takes nine *tailors* to make a man—apparently, one is sufficient to ruin him. 1908

H. B. WALTERS in *Church Bells* 96 'Nine *Tailors* make a man', is said to be really 'nine tellers', 'tellers' being the strokes for male, female, or child, in a funeral knell or passing bell. 3x3 for male. [In Dorset these strokes are said to be called *tailors*: *Acad.* 11 Feb. 1899, 1901.]

2. A name given to several kinds of fish, as a. The *tailor-herring* and the *tailor-shad*: see 6. b. The *Silversides*. c. The *Bleak*. d. The *Australian Skipjack*, *Temnodon saltator* (New South Wales).

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 625 In the Creeks are great store of small fish, as *Perches*, *Crokers*, *Tailors*, *Eels*. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Tailor*, a fish resembling the shad, but inferior to it in size and flavor...On the Potomac, the Blue fish is called a *Salt-water* *tailor*. 1880 *Rep. Roy. Comm. Fisheries N. S. Wales* 22 The 'Tailor', is well known in Port Jackson. The young fish are constantly making their appearance in shoals in the summer season. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 *Schnapper*, Mullet, Jew-fish, *Taylor*, *Travally*, *Black-fish*. 1888 [see 6]. 1890 *Fishing Gaz.* 18 Jan. 32/1 All Thames anglers know that *bleak* are nick-named *tailors*.

3. Short for *TAILOR-BIRD*, *proud tailor* (see *PROUD* a. 10).

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2138 *Goldfinches*...That bird is in fact here [Leicestershire] known solely as a 'proud-tailor', though for brevity's sake...they...speak of it simply as a *teelor*.

4. a. *dial.* A kind of caterpillar. b. A *tipula* or daddy-long-legs.

1682 LISTER *Gedart Of Insects* 131 A creature furnished with 2 wings and 6 long Feet called by us when boys, the *Taylor*. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 96 The variegated hairy caterpillar called 'the *Taylor*'. 1840 *WESTWOOD tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 619 These insects are well known under the names of *Daddy long-legs*, *Tailors*, &c.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* General, as *tailor-craft*, *-man*, *-proprietor*, *-shears*; = *tailor-made*, as *tailor-costume*, *-froek*, *-gown*, *-skirt*, *-stitching*, *-suit*; *tailor-built*, *-cut*, *-suited* adjs.; also *tailor-like* adj. and adv.; *TAILOR-MADE*, q. v.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 27 May 3/7 With the hoop, the 'tailor'-built dress will disappear. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 3/1 A 'tailor' costume destined for hard wear. c. 1400 *MADONAY* (Roxb.) xxvi. 122 All manner of crafterz...tailyur craft and sower craft and swilk oper. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe Rob.* xxiv, [It] did but little credit to the *tailor-craft* employed in its fabrication. 1886 G. R. SIMS in *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/5 Her Henry 'tailor-cut' walking costume. 1891 J. S. WINTER *Lumley* ix, Mrs. Hope made her appearance in another smart 'tailor-frock'. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* III. vi. 206 A well-grown...young woman, in a severe 'tailor-gown of undyed homespun. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 557 Sitting...with their legges acrossed, 'Tailor-like'. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/6 One such costume...which some 'tailor-man' introduced as a novelty this season. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 1 No merchant *Straungier*...bryng...to be sold any manner *Gurdels*... *Tailourshires, *Scissors* [etc.]. 1545 *Rates of Customs* cvij, *Taylor* sheres the dossen vj.s. viij.d. 1896 *Godley's Mag.* Apr. 443/1 Two straight flaps...finished with several rows of 'tailor-stitching. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 13/1 We do not soar beyond the new 'tailor-suit for a week or two longer. 1906 *Ibid.* 13 Oct. 13/1 *Élégantes* of Paris who were 'tailor-suited.

6. Special combinations and collocations: † *tailor-fly* = sense 4 a; *tailor-herring*, a clupeoid fish, *Pomolobus medioris*, of the Atlantic coast of N. America; also called *fall-herring* and *mattowacca*; *tailor-legged a.*, having the knees bent by sitting cross-legged; *tailor-shad* = *tailor-herring*; *tailor-tartan dial.*, a daddy-long-legs or crane-fly; *tailor-warbler* = *TAILOR-BIRD*; *spec.* the long-tailed *tailor-bird*, *Sutoria longicauda*.

1682 LISTER *Gedart Of Insects* 131 These 'Taylor Flies' are very Leacherous. 1767 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* X. 250 A 'tailor-legg'd' Pompey, Cassius, shall you see, And the ninth-part of Brutus strut in me! 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 405 [Hickory Shad or Mattowacca] *Clupea medioris*. In the Potomac the species is called the 'Tailor Shad' or the 'Freshwater Tailor', in contradistinction to the bluefish, which is called the 'Salt-water Tailor' (*Tomatomax saltatrix*). 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 64 On the weedy stones the 'tailor-tartans' leaped like grass-hoppers. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* IV. 515 'Tailor Warbler'. This is a small species, being only three inches in length.

b. Also with *tailor's*: *tailor's block*, *tailor's dummy*, a lay figure on which to fit or display clothes; also *transf. (contemptuous)*; *tailor's blow*: see quot.; *tailor's chair*, a legless seat with back and knee rest, used by tailors; *tailor's cramp*, 'a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the thumb, forefinger and forearm, occurring in tailors' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898); *tailor's friend*: see quot.; *tailor's muscle*, the *SARTORIUS*; *tailor's spasm*, 'a neurosis affecting the muscles of the hands of tailors' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *tailor's twist*, stout silk thread used by tailors; *tailor's wagon*: see quot.; *tailor's yard*, the cloth-yard; *tailor's yard* (-band), a popular appellation of Orion's Belt.

1896 Mrs. CARYN *Quaker Grandmother* 117 She's a bit too good for that 'tailor's block'. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Grego.* 175 A 'tailors' blow, a knock with a thimble. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 394 Away, away you 'tailor's dummy! 1904 *Woolen Draper's Terms in Tailor & Cutt.* 4 Aug. 480/1 'Tailors' Friend', a rather soft make of canvas used for vest interlining, made in white and black, and colours. 1777-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sartorius*, in anatomy, the 'Taylor's muscle. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Cc viij, The *Taylor's Muscle*, so called because it brings the Legs across. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb.

6/3 What is known as the 'tailor's muscle' running across the thigh and lifting the leg. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 232
 *Tailors' Waggon, as we used to call those great, cumbersome, four wheeled chaises. 1547 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 727, xxiv. *tailors yerdes from the north ends of the old Brewhouse. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VI. 186b, They came not here the Southernmen by xl. tailors yerdes. 1837 *Clark's Sheep.* Cal. 111 The *Tailor's Yard-band, which hangs streaming high.

Tailor (tā-lor), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To do tailor's work; to make clothes; to follow the calling of a tailor.

1663 [see TAILORING *vbl. sb.*]. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* I. ix. 158, I set to work a Tailoring, or rather indeed a Botching. 1863 *W. B. Jerrard Signals Distr.* 99 Under their superintendence half a dozen boys...are sewing and tailoring. 1883-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2249 [Stilling] taught school two days a week, and tailored four.

2. *trans.* To make or fashion (a garment, etc.) by tailor's work. Hence Tailored *ppl.a.*, tailor-made.

1836 *Kane Art. Expl.* I. xxviii. 366 My buffalo-robbers already tailored into kapetahs on their backs. 1864 *W. Stray Roba di R.* (1863) I. iii. 38 He disdains the tailored skirts of a fashionable coat. 1888 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2/7 A coat selling at *al. 2s.* was sewn and completely tailored for 4s. 6d. 1908 *Newsp.*, A tailored suit of tabac brown.

3. To fit or furnish (a person) with clothes; to apparel, to dress. Also *fig.*

18.. *Bentham Fragm. Govt.* (ed. 2) Pref., Wks. 1843 I. 249/2 If tailoring a man out with God's attributes...is blasphemy, none was ever so rank as Blackstone's. 1885 *D. C. Murray Rainbow Gold* II. ii. The country tradesmen who tailored him had sleepless nights. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 1/2 He wore a frock coat, and seemed faultlessly tailored.

b. *intr.* To have dealings with tailors; to run up bills with tailors. *colloq.*

1861 *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxviii, You haven't hunted or gambled or tailored much.

4. *trans.* To shoot at (birds) in a bungling manner, so as to miss or merely damage them. *slang.*

1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 475 They ought to wait when a bird rises in this manner and tailor him accordingly. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 4/2 One of them...letting birds past him untouched, knocking out tail feathers, and generally 'tailoring' his pheasants.

Tailorage, *rare*. [See -AGE.] Tailor's work. 1858 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt.* II. vii. (1873) I. 95 [Ottocar] in great pomp of tailorage. 1865 *Ibid.* xxviii. X. 152 A King supremely indifferent to small concerns; especially to that of shirts and tailorages not essential.

Tailor-bird (tā-lor-bird). [f. TAILOR *sb.* + BIRD.] One of a number of species of Asiatic passerine singing birds, belonging to the genera *Orthotomus*, *Prinia*, *Sutoria*, etc., which stitch together the margins of leaves with cotton, etc., so as to form a cavity for their nest. Originally applied to a particular species (*Motacilla sutoria* of Pennant, now variously called *Orthotomus sutorius*, *Sutoria longicauda*, or *S. sutoria*) of India and Ceylon.

1769 *Pennant Ind. Zool.* 7 *Motacilla Sutoria*. The Tailor Bird. 1813 *J. Forbes Oriental Mem.* I. 49 The tailor-bird of Hindostan; so called from its instinctive ingenuity in forming its nest, it...gathers cotton from the shrub, spins it to a thread by means of its long bill and slender feet, and then, as with a needle, sows the leaves neatly together to conceal its nest. 1870 *Gillmore tr. Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* 163 The nest of the Tailor Bird is placed in a large leaf, the margins of which are sewn together so as to form a bag. 1876 *Grant Hist. India* I. xxiii. 1707. 1895 *Newton Dict. Birds* 943 Species of Tailor-birds more or less nearly allied are found throughout the greater part of the Indian Region.

Tailordom (tā-lor-dōm). [See -DOM.]

1. The state, condition, or fact of being a tailor; humorously, the domain or realm of tailors.

1861 *G. Meredith E. Harrington* I. iii. 33 Preserve him from tailordom—from all contact with trade—they must. 1873 *Mayo Never Again* iv. 43 With a punctuality unusual in tailordom the clothes were finished. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 44/1 They do for literary art what M. Planché's books...have done for tailordom.

2. = TAILORING *vbl. sb.* b, TAILORY 3.

1895 *Rashdall Univ. Europe Mtd. Ages* II. 644 The sobriety of hue characteristic of modern clerical tailordom.

Tailorless (tā-lor-less), *sb.* [f. TAILOR *sb.* + -LESS.]

A woman who works as a tailor; a woman tailor. 1654 *Ganton Pleas. Notes* ix. 234 The Protean Tayloresse...could never be found in the same shape above once. 1772 *Boston Gaz.* 21 Nov. 3/1. 1837 *Hawthorne Twice-told T.* (1851) II. i. 9 At one of the back windows I observed some pretty tailoresses, sewing, and chatting. 1860 *Macm. Mag.* II. 46 There are sweaters' dens in London where living wages are utterly out of the reach of the poor tailorless. 1891 *Times* 2 Nov. 5/3.

Hence Tailorless *v.*, nonce-wd., *intr.* to follow the occupation of a tailorless.

1865 *Mrs. Whitney Gayorthys* xxiii. (1879) 231 It's nice to get a glimpse of Eunice when she isn't tailorlessing. 1888 [see TAILORING *vbl. sb.*].

Tailorhood, *rare*. [See -HOOD.] The condition of a tailor; tailorly condition.

1847 *Helps Friends in C.* (1851) I. ii. 32 A creature clipt and twisted and tortured into tailorhood.

Tailoring (tā-lor-ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. TAILOR *v.* + -ING I.] The action or business of a tailor; the making of garments.

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1662 *Petty Taxes* xv. Tracts (1769) 83 The value of wool, clothing, and tailoring, even to the thread and needles might be comprehended. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* I. v. Neither in tailoring nor in legislating does man proceed by mere Accident. 1888 *Queen* 7 Apr. 425 Tailoring for Ladies (and not Tailorlessing) is carried on at Ulster House. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 704 Unable to follow her occupation of tailoring.

b. The production of the tailor; tailor's work. 18.. *Whittier Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 239 Priests, stripped of their sacerdotal tailoring, were in his view but men, after all. 1899 *Whiting 5 John St.* xxiv. 246 In all the glory of the best tailoring in town.

c. *attrib.*

1850 *Kingsley Cheap Clothes* in *Alt. Locke* (1881) II. 101 The means of reducing prices in the tailoring trade. 1901 *C. E. Pearce Lond. of To-day* xli. (ed. 3) 352 The most finished examples of the tailoring art.

Tailoring (tā-lor-ing), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That does tailor's work. In quot. *fig.*

1737 *M. Green Spoken* 520 These Tail'ring artists for our lays Invent cramp'd rules, and with strait stays...Emaciate sense, before they fit.

Tailorism. [See -ISM.] a. Tailor's work; a tailor-made dress or garment. b. Mode of expression or action characteristic of tailors.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 121 Enrobed in the panoply of unpaid-for tailorism. 1850 *L. Hunt Autobiog.* I. vii. 288 The paternal and inextinguishable tailorism of old Rapid, in a 'Cure for the Heart-Ache'. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 4/2 A short coat with a short skirt and a long coat with a long skirt...both being popular tailorisms.

Tailorize, *v.* [See -IZE.] a. *trans.* To treat as a tailor; to reduce to tailorhood. b. *intr.* To do tailor's work, to act the tailor; to sit cross-legged like a tailor.

1829 *Scott Let. to Mrs. Hughes* 24 Aug., Here I am tailorizing as my good mother would have said, that is capeing, collarizing [etc.]. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* I. viii. Our clothes-hatch, and how...it tailorizes and demoralises us. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 469 Did not Lord Melbourne—for we have not heard that he had been tailorized into humble submission—did he not kick him? 1873 *Leland Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 228 On the bunk where they all seem to be tailorizing on their cross legs all day.

Hence Tailorization, acting as a tailor, tailoring. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 365 We have worn out all our flimsy wardrobes, and have of late resorted to domestic tailoring.

Tailorless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Without a tailor. 1885 *Mrs. Innes in Athenaeum* 12 Dec. 764 Our butcherless, bakerless, tailorless, cobblersless...comfortless jungle. 1890 *Prof. Huntington in Chicago Advance* 24 Jan., What is barbarism but a tailorless state of society?

Tailorly, *a.* [f. TAILOR *sb.* + -LY 1.] Pertaining to, like, or befitting a tailor; sartorial.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 242 Their boots and their hats, and all tailorly ingredients of appearance...are irreproachable. 1887 *Smiles Life & Lab.* 200 Samuel Pepys—a man of gossip and tailorly turn of mind.

Tailor-made, *a.*

1. Made by a tailor; esp. said of women's garments of a heavier type, close-fitting, and plain in style, properly when made by a tailor (as distinguished from a dressmaker); hence ellipt. as *sb.*

1873 *Punch* 30 Sept. 112/1, I shuddered to behold these words, 'Tailor-made costumes for ladies'. 1882 *Miss Bradon Mt. Royal* II. x. 221 Gowns of dark brown serge which simulated the masculine simplicity of tailor-made garments. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/4 Braid is the favourite trimming for tailor-mades, now that fur is almost out of season. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 2 Sept. 4/7 If 'tailor-made' means anything, it means...distinct from dressmaker-made on the one hand and factory-made on the other.

2. *a. fig.* Made such by the tailor, i. e. by one's dress. b. *transf.* Dressed in tailor-made garments.

1832 *Carlyle in Fraser's Mag.* V. 386/1 If such worship for real God-made superiors showed itself also as worship for apparent Tailor-made superiors. 1866 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 8/2 Some severely tailor-made ladies were waiting in the entrance-hall. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 8/2 The 'tailor-made girl', like the 'filly girl', has her opportunities upon the river.

Hence Tailor-made-ness; so Tailor-make.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6/5 Almost all the gowns of tailor-made were turned back in front with white, red, or cream-colour. 1900 *Mrs. Banks in 19th Cent.* XLVIII. 790 A perfectly fitting gown, elegantly 'smooth', though plain in its tailor-made-ness.

Tailorship. [See -SHIP.] The function or performance of a tailor; tailoring.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 118 Anxious thus early to announce the fact of Tailorship. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 381 Far better...had it been to have taken to...tailorship or cobblership. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/1 From the day they were turned out spick and span with their fine tailorship to this ninth of November.

Tailory (tā-lor-i). Also 5 *talarie*, *tailoury*, 6 (9) *tailery*, 7 *taylorie*, -ery. [f. TAILOR *sb.* + -Y; cf. -ORY.]

1. The art, craft, or occupation of a tailor.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. x. 49 Euen as sadelarie and talarie been ij dyverse faculties and kunnyngis. 1598 *R. Haverdock tr. Lomazzo* I. 1 The art of Weaving and Tailory. 1639 in *T. Lechford's Note-Bk.* (1885) 91 Co-partners in the trade of Tailory. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrl.* 151 A student in tailory, or 'a tailor's apprentice', as the ancients used to say.

2. A tailor's workshop or establishment.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 146 Coleyn threde delivered into the Tailourry. 1897 *J. W. Clark Observ. Priory Barnwell* p. lxixiv. The Chamberlain is to...see that they [garments] are properly made in the tailory (*sartrinum*).

3. Tailors' work, tailors' wares; costumery.

1610 *Guillim Heraldry* iv. vii. (1611) 205 Heereto we will annex some few examples of Tailorie. 1854 *Thackeray Leech's Pictures* Wks. 1900 X111. 489 Mr. Leech has as fine eye for tailory and millinery as for horse-flesh. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 11 July 2/2 How much time the Kaiser has to spend in the various changes from uniform to uniform...An eighth of his Majesty's time consumed in tailory!! *Sartor resartur*, indeed!

4. *attrib.*

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 3/1 What we call the tailory hat. 1906 *Ibid.* 8 Sept. 13/1 The little interregnum till the tailory clothes are ready.

Tail-piece (tā-lp-is).

1. The piece of anything forming its tail or end; the piece at the end. Also *fig.*

Among technical uses are: the tail-pin of a lathe; in Mining, the perforated end of the tail-pipe of a pump, a snore-piece; in Stereotyping by the paper process, a piece of card-board or the like used to prevent the flow of the metal under the tail-end of the matrix; in Building, a piece inserted by tailing, a floor-timber of which one end rests on the wall; the last sclerite of the pygidium of an invertebrate.

1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 243 In other fishes the tail-piece is in greatest request. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 289 The chimney ended, as all chimneys do, with the sky for a tail-piece, and when Gibbo put his head out at the top, he...looked around him, and drew in a few breathings of pure air. 1847 *Webster's Tail-piece*...in a violin, a piece of ebony at the end of the instrument to which the strings are fastened. 1869 *Querey's Countess* xxii. 177 It is called the 'coda', or 'tail-piece', of the fugue. 1876 *G. F. Chamberlain Astron.* 635 A tube sliding easily within the tube to which the rack and pinion is attached, and called the tail-piece, is employed for first getting an approximate focus. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May, Toplady's hymn ['Rock of Ages'] was written as a tail-piece to a controversial article, in which Toplady discussed John Wesley's doctrines in the matter of faith and works.

2. *Printing*. A small decorative engraving placed at the end of a book, chapter, etc.

1707 *Hearne Collect.* 14 Apr. (O.H.S.) II. 5 In the...Bible...are Curious...tail-pieces. 1762-71 *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 188 Frontispiece and tailpiece to the catalogue of pictures exhibited in 1761. 1862 *Ansted Channel Isl.* I. vi. (ed. 2) 124 A view of this wreck...forms a tail-piece to the present chapter. 1895 *C. R. B. Barrett Surrey* iv. 101 My tail-piece to the last chapter has for its subject the back gables of...the Hall.

Tail-pipe, *sb.* The suction pipe of a pump.

1883 *Grasby Coal Mining Gloss., Tail-pipe*. 1889 *Welch Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xi. 124 A suction-box or valve chest...is fitted beneath the pump and connected to the bottom thereof by the tail pipe shown.

Tail-pipe, *v.* [The original implication of the second element seems lost.] *trans.* To tie a tin can or the like to the tail of (a dog, etc.), to distress and frighten him. Hence Tail-piped *ppl. a.*

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 256 A party of men and boys...having tail-piped a dog for the humane purpose of making sport of its agonies. 1837 *Kingsley Two V. Ago* ii. Even 'the Boys'...tail-piped not his dog. 1881 *Blackmoor Christowell* liv. He...rushed away headlong, like a tail-piped dog, carrying our men after him.

Tail-race (tā-lr-is). [Cf. RACE *sb.* 1 8 c.] The part of a mill-race below the wheel, the tail-water; = TAIL *sb.* 1 4 f.

1776 *C. Carroll Jnrl. Miss. Canada* in *B. Mayer Mem.* (1845) 54 The water ran through this passage about as swift as it does through your tail race. 1820 *Aberdeen Jnrl.* 2 Aug. (Jam. s. v. *Hack*). To put proper becks on the tail-races of their canals. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 71 § 17 No person shall catch...any salmon...in the head race or tail race of any mill.

b. *Mining*. (See quot. 1881.)

1881 *Raymond Mining Gloss.*, Tail-race, the channel in which tailings, suspended in water, are conducted away. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 June 6/2 A value of gold equal to the amount now saved was run into the tail-race and lost.

Tail-rope (tā-lrōp).

†1. That part of a horse's harness near the tail, as a breeching or crupper. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesworth* in *Wright Voc.* 168 E à la kous un analuer [gloss] a tayl-rope [Camb. MS. Vanner, glossed taylrop]. c 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 834 *Esteler, trays, et valuer, Harnys, trays, taylorope.* c 1425 *Voc.* in *W. Wulker 665/35 Hec postula, taylorope.*

2. A rope forming or attached to the tail, or the hinder or lower end of anything; in various technical applications: e. g.

†a. *Nautical*. (Also *tailing-rope*.) A sheet. *Obs.* b. One of several hand-ropes attached to the end of a main rope, as in a bell-rope which requires more than one ringer. c. A rope attached to the rear of a train of carriages or wagons to draw them back again, or to retard their speed in running down an incline. d. *Coal Mining*: see quot. 1883. e. A rope for moving a pulley-case in a slide.

n 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 206, iij hausers of Normandy...about making of vj tayle ropes for the Mayne sayle and a crayne for the mayne Toppe. b. 1656 *Hevlin Surv. France* 97 There are no less than four main ropes, besides their several tale-ropes, to ring it [a bell at Notre Dame, Paris]. o 1838 *Stephenson & Bidder in Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 110/2 We should propose to work this line by what is called a tail rope; that is, a rope attached to the train, by which it is drawn on the return journey. 1867 *W. W. Smyth Coal & Coal-mining* 157 If the inclination of a down-brow be less than 1 in 28, the empty tubs...must be provided with a tail-rope passing round a sheave at the bottom of the incline, by which they will be hauled down again. 1874 *J. H. Collins Metal Mining* 73 In the iron mines of the North of England and South Wales...tail-rope haulage' is exceedingly common. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 724 A main rope

which pulls the full trams out, and a tail rope which tails after the full trams, and which then becomes the haulage rope to pull out the empty trams. d. 1893 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss., Tail Rope*, .2. A round wire rope attached to cages as a balance. 3. A round hemp rope used for moving pumps in shafts. e. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 11. 293 The pulley-case is moved in the slide, either by a long screw or by a tail-rope, which, when the case is adjusted, is fastened to a cleat.

Tailsman, ploughman: see **TAIL sb.** 1.4.

Tailward(s) (tə'lwɔrd(z), *adv.* [f. **TAIL sb.** 1 + -WARD(s).] Toward the tail; also quasi-*sb.* (with *to, from*), the direction in which the tail is.

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vii. § 2. 590 Their faces to the tail-wards. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 162 The finger being rubb'd from the tail-wards towards the head. 1851 MAYNE *Reio. Scap. Hunt.* 1. 384 We were set astride on the bare backs [of the mules], with our faces turned tailwards.

Tailwise (tə'lwɔiz), *adv.* [f. **TAIL sb.** 1 + -WISE.] In the manner of a tail; also, with the tail foremost, i. e. backward.

a. 1845 HOOKE *To Dymoke* xi. When he [a horse] waddled tailwise with the cup to his stall. 1890 WHITING *John St.* 33 A ridiculous sag-end... sticks tailwise out behind.

Tailye, tailzie, tailie (tə'li, tə'li), *sb.* *Sc.* Forms: a. 4-5 tailye, 5-6 taylie, 5-6 tailze, 6 taylie, tailye, tailze. β. 4- tailie, 5- taylie, tailzie, 6 tailzie, tailgie, 6- tailzie. (In *Sc.* 3 was the regular representative of *F. II mouillé* (1r); this after 1500 was sometimes printed *by* or *lyh* according to the sound, but more usually *z* from the similarity of written *z* to *3*.) (In a form *talye, tailze, tailye*, a. OF. *taille* cutting, = **TAIL sb.** 2 In β form *tailzie*, a. OF. *tailleie, taillee, tailie* (13th c. in Godef.) = *Pr. talhada*, It. *tagliata* :-late L. or Comm. Romanic **tailāta*, *sb.* fem. from *pa. pple.* of *tālāre* to cut: see **TAIL v.** 2 and -ADE. In OF., *taille* and *tailiee* were in some senses synonymous, and in *Sc.* spelling the *a* and *β* forms ran together, the *β* forms in -*ie* at length prevailing.]

†1. A cut piece; a cut or slice (of meat). [prop. *tailzie* = OF. *tailleie*.] *Obs.*

c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 11. (Toun & C. Mouse) xvi. Mutton and heif strukkin in tailyeis greit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. iv. 92 Rent furth the entrails, sum in tailyeis schair. *Ibid.* xiii. ii. 18 Syne hakkin thaim [sacrificial beasts] in talyeis. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1817) 185 They denner'd weil, wi' cheirfu' hearts, On tailyeis fat and fine.

†2. Arrangement, fixture. [prop. *tailze* = OF. *taille*.] *Obs.*

c. 1475 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. 1137 For bathe þai war be certane tailye Ohlist to do bat deid, sauff talye. *Ibid.* 1144 De Lyndissay and de Wellis þan, On hors ane agane a nobir ran, As þar talye was ordande þan.

3. *Sc. Law.* A legal disposition regulating the tenure and descent of an estate or dignity; = **TAIL sb.** 2, 3, **ENTAIL sb.** 2.1. [prop. *tailze*.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 134 (MS. E.) And at this talye [*MS. C. tale*] suld lelye be haldin, all the lordis swar. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Bagistia*) 103 þane was antypatir wa, þat his fadir sic a talye can ma. 1391 in Fraser *The Lennox* (1874) 11. 43 To the fulfilling of this tailye the forsaid Erl of Fife sail purches the kingis assent. 1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* l. 6 Certane landis. to be gevin agane to his sone in talye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) 111. 393 And gif of him the airis mail did falze, Robert his brother the narest of the talye. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 11. 693 All tailies from the airis generall to the airis mail. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xiii. (1848) 452 Desiring that the tailye of the estate of Buccleuch might be broken. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* 1v. 53 By an Act 20 Geo. II. Heirs of Tailzie are allowed to sell Lands to the Crown [cf. quot. 1747 in *TAIL v.* 3]. 1814 SCOTT *Wau.* x. In direct contravention of an unrecorded tailye. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xii. Didna ye get baith liberty and conscience made fast, and settled by talye on you and your heirs for ever? 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) 11. li. 865 The fetters of a Scotch deed of talye. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101 § 104* His heirs, whether of line, conquest, tailye, or provision.

†4. An account or reckoning. *Obs.*

1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* l. 361 Giffin to the quareours of the est quarel for schort talye. .xiijs. iijjd. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 446 A pak of flaskynnis, fynance for to mak the, Thow sail ressaue, in Danskyn, of my talye.

Tailye, tailzie (tə'li, tə'li), *v. Sc.* Forms: 4 talye, 5 tailze, -3ee, taylie, 6 tailze, -2ee, talye, 8-9 talyzie (with *z* for *3* = *y*, *yh*, in print after 1500). [Early *Sc. talye, tailze*, a. F. *taille*, infl. of *tailier* to cnt, etc.; = corresp. English **TAIL v.** 2 The mod. *tailzie* is, as in the *sb.*, an erroneous form for *tailze* or *talye*.]

†1. *trans.* To cut; to cut to shape. *Obs.*

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 20 Thou... I vene, The peperit beif can talye be the reuid. 1599 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 1v. 421 Twa talyeit rhydis in chattoonis, and three rhydis caboshon., being of his Majesteis jewellis.

†2. To determine, settle, appoint, arrange. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 188 And eftir syne war trewis tane Betuix the twa kyngis, that wer Talt [v. r. talyeit] to lest for thretten heir. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 346 Sic fortune sal 3e had nedding, As was 3ow talyet in 3oure getting. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 269 The lathail be tane under certane condicoun of talyid strakis.

3. *Sc. Law.* To determine or tie up the succession to (an estate); to entail; = **TAIL v.** 2.5.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) 11. 395 King Robert set ane parliament at Ayre, in the quibk... he gat the crown of Scotland talyeit to him and the aris-male gottin of his body. a. 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 24 The lord Erroll marit the erle of Lennox sistar, quha brude him ane daughter; his landis was talyeit. 1747 *Act 20 Geo. II. c. 50 § 14* It shall and may be lawful for any Person... possessed of a Tailied Estate in Scotland, to sell, dispose, or resign, any Part thereof, which his Majesty... shall think fit to purchase, for erecting of Buildings, or making Settlements with the same. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* 1v. 150 In 1315 Thomas de Loch Orr is in the parliament at Air that tailyed the crown. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) 11. li. 964 Proprietors were enabled to tailye their lands, that is, to make a destination of their estates so as effectually to fetter the power of alienation of future proprietors.

†4. To keep account or tally of. *Obs.*

1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* l. 351 Thome Foret, to remane in Dunbar to resane and store and tailye the lyme, sand and othir gere. 1539 *Ibid.* VII. 217 George Balgavay for awayting and keeping and tailyeing of the said tymmer, lyme, sand, and stane.

Hence **Tailyed, tailyzed** *ppl. a.*, cut to shape; appointed, fixed, arranged; entailed.

1456 [see 2]. 1589 [see 1]. 1747 [see 3].

Tailyeour, -3our, *obs. ff. TAILOR.*

†**Tailyeveye, v. Sc. Obs. rare.** In 6 tailyeveye, tailyzewo. [Origin obscure.] *intr.* To reel from side to side, move to and fro. Hence †**Tailyeveye sb.**, a reeling or rocking from side to side.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 77 Quhow that the schip did rok and tailyeveye For lak of a gud sterisman on the se. a. 1568 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 8 Scho will sale all the wintirnight, And nevir tak a talyeveye. c. 1579 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xviii. 157 Betuix the tua [Charybdis and Scylla] we talyk sik tailyeweis, At bank and buick we skippit syndrie seis.

Taim, Taimie: see **THEM, TEAM.**

Tain (tə'n), *sb.* [a. F. *tain* tinfoil, altered from *F. tain* tin. Cf. also ME. *TEYNE*.] (See quot.) 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Tain*, a thin tinfoil; tinfoil for mirrors.

†**Tain, v. Obs. rare.** In 6 tayne, taygne. [Short for *obtain*, or ad. L. *tenēre*, F. *tenir*, on the analogy of the compounds *attain, maintain, obtain*, etc.] a. *trans.* To obtain, get. b. *intr.* To obtain, maintain itself, prevail.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 156 Bryng with you money convenient for your expenses, for as yet... here he now rent tayed. c. 1530 tr. *Erasmus's Serm. Ch. Jesus* (1901) 21 Ennyes, simulacions, and the othir vicyes, which especially tayne in olde men.

Tain, obs. form of THANE.

Tain, taine, obs. ff. taken, pa. pple. of **TAKE v.**

Tainchell, obs. variant of TINCHEL.

Taint, -ure, obs. ff. TAIN, TINCTURE.

†**Tainder. Obs. rare-1.** In 5 teyndre.

Aphetic form of **ATTAINRE**.

1469 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 231 Afere the seid atteyndre or teyndres.

Taing, dial. variant of TANG sb. 1

Taings, Sc. form of TONGS.

†**Taining. Obs.** Some kind of device for catching fish in rivers.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 7* No... persone... shall... take... in... any... net, berd net of heare, taining, lepe, hyve, crele, the yonge fyre... of any kynde of Salmon. 1558 *Act 1 Elis. c. 17 § 1* No Person... with any... Net, Weele, Butt, Taining, Kepper, Lyne, Crele... shall take... Spawwe or Frye of Eeles, Salmon, Pyke or Pyckerell.

Taint (tə'nt), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 tayne, 5 teynt, 5-7 taint, 6 tainte, teinte, 7 taint, 6- taint. [Here, as in the *vb.*, two words of distinct origin, being identical in form, appear to have run together in the formation of later senses. The original words are placed under A and B, the blended senses under C.]

A. [Aphetic form of **ATTAINRE sb.**]

†1. A 'hit' in tilting; = **ATTAINRE sb.** 1. Also *fig.*

c. 1400 *Melayne* 1387 Bot me sall neuer be-tyde that tainte. 1494 in *Letters of Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) l. 397 Sir Edward A Borough... brake a spere weil hrokyn, the ij^{de} better, with a teynt. 1543 *GRAFTON Contn. Harding* 596 He... gaue so many teintes y^e enery man maruayled at his wonderfull feetes. *Ibid.* 599 At enery course he brake a spere or gaue a taint. 1551-2 *Edw. VI Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 11. 389 Ther was a match... at tilt. Theis [the earl of Warwick, etc.] wane by 4 taintes. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* 111. xxxviii. 168 At the last meeting the French Taint was so strong, as the Englishman was well-neere borne downe: and so they departed. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* 11. 374 This taint he follow'd with his sword, drawn from a silver sheath.

†b. *transf.* A knock, a blow. *Obs.*

c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vii. If grehounds gyf hym [the fox] mony taintes and ouersette hym.

2. A blunder in horses; = **ATTAINRE sb.** 3.

1566 BLUNDELL *Horsemanship* 1v. cxix. (1580) 55 Of an ether taint... This is a little bladder full of ielle, much like vnto a wind-gall, not apparant to the eye, but to the feeling, growing in the midst of the pasterne, somewhat above the frush. It cometh by a straine, or else by some wrench, or by an overreach. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 11. 672 His observations are particularly applicable to the *curl*, still they will apply equally well to the *taint*.

†3. A conviction; *spec.* the conviction of a jury for having given a false verdict; = **ATTAINRE sb.** 4.

1530 PALSGR. 279/1 Taynte, *condamne* [sh.]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Taint*, signifith either substantially a conviction, or adiectively a person convicted of felony or Treason &c. See *Attaint*. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 1. 13 Gif the assisors sail happin to be conuict as mensworne in the court, be ane Taynt; that is, be probatoun of twentie foure loyall men. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *A Taint*, a Conviction.

†B. [a. OF. *teint, taint* (12th c.) :- L. *tinctus* (u-stem), and *teinte* (13th c.) :- late and med. L. *tincta*, *sb.* fem. from *tinctus*, *pa. pple.* of *tingere* to TINGE. Cf. the later doublets **TINCT** and **TINT**.] Colour, hue, tint; tinge; dye. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* 11. ii. Hvj, Pearles, stones, jewels, pictures, with costlie kynde of tainte. 1589 PURTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* 111. i. (Arb.) 150 The crimson tainte, which should be laid vpon a Ladies lips, or right in the center of her cheekes. a. 1592 GREENE *Hexameter Alexis in laudem Rosamundæ* 6 Face rose-hued, cherry-red, with a silver taint like a lily. c. 1593 EARL *Oxfordo Sheph. Commend. Nymph* vii. This pleasaot Lilly white, This taint of roseate red.

C. [Senses app. combining A and B.]

1. A stain, a blemish; a sullying spot; a touch, trace, shade, tinge, or tincture of some bad or undesirable quality; a touch of discredit, dishonour, or disgrace; a slur.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* 111. iv. 390, I hate ingratitude more in a man, Then... any taint of vice. a. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xiii. A hallowed temple, free from taint of ethnicisme. 1643 CHAS. I. *Proclam. Wks.* 1662 11. 350 Free from the foul Taint of High Treason. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* 11. i. They leave a Taint, a Sully where they've past. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *A Taint*, a Blur, Spot, or Blemish in one's Reputation. 1742 FIELDING *Tom. Andrews* 11. iv. His temper was... without the least taint of moroseness. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 150 Free from every taint but that of vice. 1819 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxv. She knelt so pure a thing, so free from mortal taint. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) 11. xx. 211 A slight taint of pedantry. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.* *Wordsworth* 103 There is no taint upon his robe. 1883 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 316 For good consideration and without taint of suspicion.

†b. A flaw or blemish in the feathers of hawks from improper feeding; = **HUNGER-TRACE** (s. *Obs.* 1496 *Bk. St. Albans* Bijb. The tayntys that be vpon her tayll and her Wengys wiche tayntys com for lacke of fedyng when they be Eyes. *Ibid.* A Taynt is a thyng that gooth ouerwarte the federis of the wynges, and of the tayll lyke as it were eteyn with wormys.

2. A contaminating, corrupting, or depraving influence, physical or moral; a cause or condition of corruption or decay; an infection.

1613 SHAKS. *Ham. VIII.* v. iii. 28 What follows then?... a generall Taint Of the whole State. 1692 LOCKE *Ednc.* § 68 Keep him from the Taint of your Servants, and meaner People. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 11. 15 That epidemical Taint, with which King James infected the Minds of Men, continued upon us. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Hallam* (1887) 93 A deep and general taint infected the morals of the most influential classes. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 93 The health... was affected by the taint the marsh gave to the atmosphere.

b. A trace or tinge of disease in a latent state.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1666) 16 It is a great signe of a taint, and next yeeres death. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 347 If you doe perceive a taint in his winde. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 414 How often does latent venereal taint produce glandular obstructions? 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 410 Diseases of the bones, dependent upon or resulting from a scrofulous taint. 1879 *Spon's Encycl. Manuf.* l. 9 It is also essential that there shall be no dry rot or 'taint' present [in the wood]. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 116 Both diseases own a common origin, namely hereditary nervous taint.

†3. (Also *tant*.) Short for **TAINT-WORM**; also, a small red spider (see quot. 1646). *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 111. (1586) 134 b. If he swell of the taint, or stingworme. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 111. xxvii. 176 There is found in the Summer a kind of spider called a Taint of a red colour... This by Countrey people is accounted a deadly poison unto Cowes and Horses; who, if they suddenly die, and swell thereon, ascribe their death hereto, and will commonly say, they have licked a Taint. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* a. 1705 RAV *Hist. Insects* (1710) 41 Araneus exiguus coccineus, vulgo Anglicè a Taint or Taint.

4. *Comb.* as *taint-free a.*, free from taint.

1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* 205 Nor were most of his Relations taint free of those principles.

†**Taint, ppl. a. Obs. rare.**

1. [Aphetic form of **ATTAINRE ppl. a.**] A. Attainted, convicted. b. Affected, seized, struck. c. Exhausted.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5164 Recraunt & teynt. *Ibid.* 10903 Ful of yre, wyb colour [= cholere] teint. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 282 Gyouun þanne was teynt & paal; so longe he hadde yuaste. 1496 *Dices & Pamp.* (W. de Worde) 11. xvii. 129/1 He sholde be taken as a conyette and a taint [perh. ataynt] traytoun. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Taint*, Convicted of a Crime, as Treason, Felony, etc. 2. [Shortened *pa. pple.* of **TAINT v.**] = **TAINTED**; infected, corrupt.

1620 QUARLES *Yonah* ix. *Medit.* Hijb, Their seruice is vnsweet, and foully taint. 1743 *London & Country Brew.* 1v. (ed. 2) 330 Such casks... will grow furry, taint, and stinking.

Taint, v. Forms: 4-6 tayne, 5-6 taint, 6-7 teint, 5- taint. *Pa. pple.* *tainted*; also formerly *contr. taint* (*teint*, etc.). [Here, as in the *sb.*, there are two words of distinct origin, A and B, and a series of senses C, in which both appear more or less to blend.]

A. [Aphetic form of ATTAINT v.]

I. †1. *trans.* To convict, prove guilty; = AT-
TAINT v. 3. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 603, & þu with þis dede is wele taint, þat makis na ansuere to þis plant.
c 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxh.) xxvi. 122 All thefez and robbours þat er taintyd þeroff. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 890 Now art þou trowly þou traitour, & taintyd for fals. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 6 Traytours tye will I tainte. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 485 Apollo commanded them, that if they were all tainted with the said murder, they should all depart out of the citie Chios.

†2. To prove (a charge); = ATTAINT v. 4. *Obs.*
1424 *Sc. Acts Yas.* 1 (1814) II. 6/1 And quhar it beis taintyt þt þai [rukis] hige and be biridis be flowin and þe nestis be fundyn in þe treis at belthane, þe treis salbe forfaltit to þe king.

†3. To subject to attainder; = ATTAINT v. 6. *Obs.*
1732-8 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 71 Elizabeth's blood being tainted by act of parliament.

†4. To accuse of crime or dishonour; = AT-
TAINT v. 7. *Obs.*

a 1619 *FLETCHER Bonduca* i. 1, 'Tis dishonour, And, follow'd, will be impudence, Bonduca, And grow to no belief, to taint these Romans.

II. †5. To touch, strike, hit; esp. in tilting; = ATTAINT v. 1. *Obs.*

1525 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 470 They ran togidre, & taintyd eche other on ye helmes, but their speres grated not. 1582 *STANLEYSTONÆNE* III. (Arh.) 80, I doe lue, I assure thee, thogh dangers sundrye me taintyd. 1583 *STOCKER Civ. Warres Lowe* C. iv. 65 b, The Enemie..tainted fower of them with the Shot of one Harquebouze. 1590 *MARLOWE and Pt. Tamburl.* i. iii. Tilting at a glove, Which, when he tainted with his slender rod, He [etc.].

†b. To break (a lance, staff) in tilting, etc. *Obs.*
1599 *B. JONSON Every Man out of Hum.* II. i. He can sit a great horse; hee will taint a staffe well at tilt. 1624 *MASSINGER Parol.* Love iv. iii. Do not fear. I have A staff to taint, and bravely.

B. [a. AF. *teinter* (1409-10), f. *teint*, pa. pple. of OF. *teindre* to dye, colour;—L. *tingere* to dye, tinge; cf. ATTAINT, PAINT.]

†1. *trans.* To colour, dye, tinge. *Obs.*

[1409-10 *Act 11 Hen. IV.* c. 6 *Qe certains marchantz aliens..achent. Mill draps de blanket fyne, ou pluiz, & les font teindre [v. r. teinter] de l'our grayn demesne en Scarlet ou Sangwyne.*] 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* i. vi. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 130 Able to tayne [? taint] with colour which will not fade. a 1533 *LO. BERNERS Huon* cxxxviii. 513 With the blode of y^e dede sarasyns theyr swordis alle taintyd red. 1589 *GAZENE Menaphon* (Arh.) 54 At this, the poore swaine tainted his cheeks with a vermilion dye. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Butter*, As to that [Butter] which they taint with Eel-pouts, besides that it deceives the Sight it is very often disagreeable to the Taste. [a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 57 Bid faith and beauty die, and taint Her heart with fraud, her face with paint.]

†b. To dip, bathe. *Obs. rare.*

1594 *MARLOWE Dido* i. 1, And Phoebus, as in Stygian pools, refrains To taint his tresses in the Tyrrhene main.

†2. To apply tincture, balm, or ointment to (a wound, etc.). *Obs.*

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arh.) 65 If it be ripe it shalbe lawnced, if it be broken it shalbe tainted. 1580 — *Euphues & Eng.* (Arh.) 314 Whether dost thou wade Philautus in launching the wound thou shouldst taint. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 274 If you slit his [a horse's] fore-head, and loosening the skin from the bone, taint it with Turpentine and Sallet-oyle, it will undoubtedly help him. 1639 *T. DE GAAY Compl. Horsem.* 95 Annoynt, wash, bathe and taint (if need be) the sorance.

C. [Senses in which A and B appear to blend.]

I. *trans.* To affect (esp. in a slight degree); to touch, tinge, imbue slightly (usually with some bad or undesirable quality).

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 183 A pure vnspotted heart, Neuer yet taint with lous, I send the King. 1593 — *3 Hen. VI.* III. i. 40 Nero will be tainted with remorse. 1605 *R. CARRW in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 99, I am tainted with a sparck of Envy. 1710 *B. BECKLEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Pref. Those who are tainted with Scepticism. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* lxix. (1806) V. 198 Nowise tainted with enthusiasm. 1850 *LYVELL and Visit U. S.* II. 115 The French or Spanish creoles here would shrink..from inter-marriage with one tainted, in the slightest degree, with African blood. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 124 It does not follow that all the subsequent payments were tainted with the original infirmity.

†2. To affect injuriously; to cause detriment to; to hurt, injure, impair. *Obs.*

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* III. iv. 13 Sure the man is tainted in's wits. a 1623 *BRAMONT Ode Blessed Trin.* II. No cold shalt this benumme, Nor darknesse taint thy sight.

†b. To sully, stain, tarnish (a person's honour).

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. i. 56 We come not by the way of Accusation, To taint that honour every good Tongue blesses. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 183 p. 2 Any Occasion which he thinks may taint his own Honour. 1722 — *Conscious Lovers* IV. i. The honour of a Gentleman is liable to be tainted by as small a Matter as the Credit of a Trader.

†3. To affect with weakness; to cause to lose vigour or courage. *Obs.*

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxviii. xv. 679 [They] being thus tainted, as well in courage of heart, as in bodily strength, gave ground and recoiled. c 1621 *CHAUMAR Hlad* xiii. 449 Fear taints me worthily, Though firm I stand, and show it not.

†b. *intr.* To lose vigour or courage; to become weak or faint; to wither, fade. *Obs.*

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iii. 3 Till Byrname wood remove to Dunsinane, I cannot taint with Feare. 1639 *HORN & ROA.*

Gate Lang. Uni. xi. § 106 Failing of that moisture it flags, tainteth (withereth), and by and by drieth away.

4. *trans.* To infect with pernicious, noxious, corrupting or deleterious qualities; to touch with putrefaction; to corrupt, contaminate, deprave.

1573 *Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 252 The said Bell is a great lyer, and taintyd of his tounge. 1594 *SHAKS. Rom.* 4 Jul. i. iv. 75 Ladies lips..Which oft the angry Mah with blisters plagues, Because their breath with Sweet meats tainted are. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Why taint thou then the ayre with stench of flesh? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII. 512 The truth With superstitions and traditions taint. 1770 *Juvius Lett.* xxxviii. (1820) 186 The poison of their doctrines has tainted the natural benevolence of his disposition. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* II. (1862) 116 One..who tainted a great society by a bad example.

b. *intr.* To become putrefied, corrupted, or rotten; to tarnish.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* III. iv. 145 Nay pursue him now, least the deuce take ayre, and taint. 1637 *T. MORTON New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 117 Fish and Flesh both will taint in those partes, notwithstanding the use of Salt. 1641 *H. L'ESTRANGE God's Sabbath* 26 The putrefaction which Manna contracted by procrastination on other dayes..was the greater miracle..because it tainted against nature. 1766 *MUSEUM Rust.* III. 239 The natural humidity of the plant..which sometimes..is retained so long as to cause the heads to taint, and become rotten.

Hence *Tainting* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1593 *NASHE Fourie Lett. Confut. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 220 Yet tainting is no infamous surgerie for him that hath beene in so many hote skirmishes. 1598 *FLORIO, Macca*, a bruse, a spot, a tainting. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. iv. 148 If you buy Ladies flesh at a Million a Dram, you cannot preserve it from tainting. 1632 *Star Chambl. Cases* (Camden) 109 These words were very foule and dishonorable: it is a tainting of all honor. 1824 *MANNING Serm.* xi. (1848) I. 156 All the tainting, stupefying power of its original sin.

Taint, obs. variant of TINT sb.

Taintable (taint'āb'l), a. [f. TAINTE v. + -ABLE.] Liable to taint or be tainted.

1864 *BLACKMORE Clara Vaughan* xxxii. We got all that was taintable into the little yard.

Tainted (taint'ēd), ppl. a. [f. TAINTE v. + -ED.]

1. Stained, tinged; contaminated, infected, corrupted; touched with putrefaction or incipient decay; affected with some corrupting influence.

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 43 He thinks it better to let that [corn] alone that is already corrupted, and..when so euer ye neede to occupis it, to take away that that is tainted, and to vse the rest. a 1619 *FLETCHER, etc. Knt. Malta* iv. ii. Treason and tainted thoughts are all the gods Thou worship'st. 1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* II. ii. Host. ..And speaks a little tainted, fly-blowne Latin, After the Schoole. 1654 *Of Stratford of the Bow*. For Lillies Latine, is to him vnknown. 1709 *SWIFT Adv. Relig. Wks.* 275 II. i. 99 Women of tainted reputations. 1712 *ACONSON Hyum.* 'How are Thy Servants blest', Thro' burning Climes I pass'd unhurt, And breath'd in tainted Air. 1821 *WADSW. Sonn.*, Virgin, Woman! above all women glorified, Our tainted nature's solitary boast. 1837 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* II. 243 In what manner charcoal boiled with tainted meat can affect the interior. 1883 *SIA W. B. BARRT in Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 454 That these statements were tainted evidence, because they came from accomplices.

b. Having a taint of disease; infected with latent disease. Cf. TAINTE sb. C. 2 b.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* IV. i. 114, I am a tainted Weather of the flocke, Meetest for death. 1697 *DAVENH Virg. Past.* i. 70 Nor fear a Rot from tainted Company. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 924 Children of parents engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and tainted with phosphorus.

2. Imbued with the scent of an animal (usually a hunted animal). (Cf. BLEMISH sb. 4.) *Obs.* or *arch.*
1704 *ANDISON Campaigns* 122 So the stanch Hound the trembling Deer pursues, And smells his footsteps in the tainted dew. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* I. 214 What modes..Of smell, the headlong lioness between, And bound sagacious on the tainted green. 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. ii. [The stag] A moment snuffed the tainted gale.

†3. Tinted, stained. *Obs. rare.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 715/2 They also use a kind of paper for drawing, which is called tainted paper.

Tainter, sb. and v., obs. f. TENTER. *Taint-hook*, obs. f. TENT-HOOK. *Tainting*: see under TAINTE v.

Taintingly (in Shaks.): see TAUNTINGLY.

Taintless (taint'lēss), a. Chiefly poet. [f. TAINTE sb. + -LESS.] Free from taint; without stain or blemish; immaculate, clean, pure, innocent.

1590 *MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i. To flesh our taintless swords. 1604 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii. Heaven permits not taintlesse blood to be spilt. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens's Lusiad* 333 His loyalty as taintlesse snow. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Babies* i. 44 To the golden sands, and the leaping bar, And the taintlesse tide that awaits me afar. 1893 in *Barrows Park. Relig.* I. 725 A pure, taintless, lofty, elevating..faith.

Hence *Taintlessly* adv., without taint.

1846 in *WORCESTER*. 1847 in *WEBSTER*; and in mod. Dicts.

Taintment, rare. [f. TAINTE v. + -MENT.]

†1. = ATTAINTMENT, ATTAINT. *Obs.*

1613 *T. GODWIN Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 217 Taintments of treason against any person of state.

2. Contamination, defiling tincture.

1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. 2 Peter* II. 14 That is a rare eye..that can mingle itself with sordid corruptions, and receive no taintment.

Taintor, -our. [Agent-n. from TAINTE v.]

†1. [Cf. TAINTE v. A.] One who brings legal evidence against another for conviction of some crime; an accuser, informer. *Obs.*

1451 *Sc. Acts Yas. II* (1814) II. 40/3 Pat na man haf out of þe Realme gold bulgeone or siluer vnder þe payn of escheite þeroff, be tane half to þe king & þe toþir half to þe taintour & þe takar.

2. [a. AF. *teintour* = OF. *teintor*, -ur, -eur.] A dyer. *rare.*

1889 *McANALLY in Pop. Sci. Monthly* Oct. 812 The cloth..finished and ready for the Dyer, Litter, or Lister, or the Norman Taintor or Taintur.

Tainture (taint'itū). Now rare. Also 5-7 taint-, 6-7 taint-.

1. [a. OF. *tainture*, *teinture* colouring (13th c.), ad. L. *tinctura* dyeing, TINCTURE; in sense 2 as in TAINTE v. C.] †1. Colouring. *Obs.*

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* vi. 24 We wryte the grete and firste capytall lettres..with the tainture of reed colour.

2. Tainting, staining, stain, defilement, infection.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. i. 188 Gloster, see here the Tainture of thy Nest, And looke thy selfe be faultlesse, thou wert best. 1609 *KAWLINSON Fishermen* 11 To keepe it from the corruption and tainture of sin. 1634 *T. JOHNSON tr. Parcy's Chirurg.* xviii. ix. (1678) 419 There are..three distinct causes of gout: A tainture from the Parents [etc.]. 1645 *USSHER Body Dve.* (1647) 126 It shining in him without tainture or blemish. 1681 *RYCAUT tr. Gracian's Critick* 227 Others have always retained some tainture and favour of their former condition. 1854 *FRASER'S Mag.* L. 667 Who Neerland's blood felt nobly flow, From foreign tainture free.

II. †3. Aphetic form of ATTAINTURE. *Obs.*

1651 *G. SANDYS tr. Ovid's Met.* 1. (1626) 20 Asham'd that such a tainture should be lay'd Vpon my blood, that could not be gayn-said.

Taint-worm, arch. [f. TAINTE sb. + WORM.]

A worm or crawling larva supposed to taint or infect cattle, etc.: cf. TAINTE sb. C. 3.

1573 *TUSSEAR Husb.* (1878) 150 Doo taint wormes good, that lurke where ox should eat? 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 46 As killing as the Canker to the Rose, Or Taint-worm to the weanling Herds that graze. 1840 *BOWDING Sordello* vi. 258 Study the corpse-face thro' the taint-worms' scurf.

|| *Tai-ping* (tai'pɪŋ). Also *Tai-ping*.

[Chinese *T'ai-p'ing*, i.e. *T'ai* great, *ping* peace.]

The name given to the adherents of a great rebellion which arose in Southern China in 1850, under the leadership of Hung-sin-tsuen, styled *Tien-wang*, Heavenly Prince, and *T'ai-p'ing-wang*, Prince of great peace, who claimed a divine commission to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and establish one of native origin, to be called the *T'ai-p'ing Chao* or Great Peace Dynasty. Also *attrib.* Hence *Tai-pingdom*, *Tai-pingism*.

The war which ensued devastated some of the most fertile provinces of China for a number of years; partly by means of English help the Tai-pings were finally routed and dispersed in 1865.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 504 A Tai-ping's head is paid for, at the rate of one tael. *Ibid.*, He succeeded in forcing back the Tai-pings when they menaced the Pekin Canal. *Ibid.*, Of these alternatives, piracy pays the best, Tai-pingism being decidedly the least lucrative. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 274/1 The confusion and expense of the Tai-ping rebellion. 1884 *A. FORAES Chinese Gordon* xi, The Imperialist generals had hemmed Tai-pingdom within certain limits in the lower valley of the Yantze.

Tair, obs. Sc. f. TEAR v. *Taira*, var. TAYRA, a Brazilian weasel-like animal. *Tairge*, obs. and dial. f. TARGE. *Tairn*, obs. f. TARN. *Tais*, obs. Sc. f. TASS, takes (see TAKE v.), toes (pl. of TOE).

Tais, -e, var. TEISE sb. and v. *Obs.*

|| *Taisch*, *taish* (taif). *Gaelic Folklore*. [a.

Gaelic *taibhs* (taiv], taif] = OIr. *taiðse*, Mlr. *tadh-bais*, phantasm.] The phantom or apparition of a living person who is about to die; also, in more general sense, a phantom or vision of second sight.

1775 *JOHNSON Western Isles, Ostig.* By the term *second sight*, seems to be meant a mode of seeing, superadded to that which nature generally bestows. In the Erse it is called *Taisch*; which signifies likewise a spectre, or a vision. 1855 *Boswell's Tour to Hebrides* 7 Sept., Some women said to him, they had heard two taischs, that is, two voices of persons about to die; and what was remarkable, one of them was an English taisch, which they never heard before. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, Ross III. 380 The ghosts of the dying, called *tais*, are said to be heard, their cry being a repetition of the moans of the sick..The corps follow the tract led by the *tais* to the place of interment. [Here *tais* appears to be Gael. *tasg* 'ghost', erroneously taken in sense of *taibhs*, *taish*.] 1902 *J. G. CAMPBELL Witchcraft & Second Sight* 159 Some time after [the *tais* was seen] a ship was wrecked in the east end of Tiree, and one of the sailors whose dress, when his body was found, corresponded to that of the *tais*, was taken and buried in Kirkopoll.

Taisel, *taissel*, obs. and Sc. f. TASSEL.

Taishes, *taisses*: see TASSE, thigh-armour.

Taist, *Taister*, obs. Sc. f. TASTE, TESTER.

† *Tait*, a. ME. and Sc. *Obs.* Also 4 *teyte*,

tayt. [a. ON. *teitr* glad, cheerful, corresp. to a doubtful OE. *tetan* to gladden, cheer, from an adj. **tēd*, and in form to OHG., MHG. *teiz* tender,

dear, pleasing.] Cheerful, lively, active, nimble.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1841 þe laddes were kaske and teyte. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 871, I schal biteche yow þo two þat tait arm & quoynt. 13.. Gawe. & Gr. Knt. 1377 Techez hym to be taitles of ful tait bestes. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) xiii. Sua come ane trip of myis out of thair nest, Richt tait and trig. 1500-70 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv. 49 Quir all the gait sa many thevis sa tait. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. Prol. 184 Littill lammis Full tait and trig socht bletand to thar dammis.

Tait, Sc. variant of TATE.

+ Taite. Obs. Also 4 *tait*. [a. ON. *teiti* gladness, joy, cheerfulness, f. *teitr* adj.: see TAIT.] Gladness, alacrity.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 889 *Penne* vch tolke tyzt hem bat hade of tait fayled, & vchon robede to be rest bat he reche most. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1208 Pus 3ede bai furthe. And trottes on toward Tyre with [v. r. 10y] at baire hertis.

Taith, variant of TATH sb. and TATHE v.

Taiver, Taivert, var. TAYER, TAVENT.

Tajaqu, tajassu: see TATASSU.

Takable, Takar: see TAKEABLE, TAKER.

Take (*tæk*), v. Pa. t. took (*tuk*); pa. pple. taken (*tæk'n*). Forms: see below. [Late OE. *tacan*, *tōc*, **tacen*, a. ON. *taka*, *tōk*, *tekinn* (OSw. *taka*, Sw. *taga*, Da. *tage*), to grasp, grip, seize, lay hold of, take, which appears c 1100, in late parts of the OE. Chron., first in MS. D, and then a 1150 also in E, and elsewhere, but may have been in use in the Dane-law district a 1000. In ME. it gradually superseded the OE. *niman* (see NIM v.), and has been, during the later ME. and the whole mod. Eng. period, the simplest and most direct word for the general notion expressed by Da. *tage*, Sw. *taga*, Ger. *nehmen*, Du. *nemen*, Fr. *prendre*, It. *prendere*, Sp. *tomar*, L. *capere*, sumere, Gr. λαμβάνειν, Russ. брать, взять, Heb. קָחָה *lāqāh*, etc. ON. *taka* was app. cognate with MDu. and mod. Efris. *tāken* to lay hold of, grasp, seize, catch; it was also in ablaut-relation to Goth. *tēkan*, *taitōk*, *tēkan* to touch (with the hands, etc.). With the sense in Gothic cf. ON. *taka* d, late OE. *tacan* to touch.]

A. Illustration of Forms and Inflexions.

Take is, like *shake*, *forake*, a strong vb. of the 6th ablaut series. In northern ME. the *k* and following short vowel in *take*, *takes*, *taken* were often suppressed, leaving the forms *ta*, *tas*, *tan*, of which *ta*, *tay*, survives in Eng. dialects, *tave* in Sc. and many Eng. dialects, *ta'en* in Eng. poets. The reduction of the pa. t. to *tō* is obs., rare, and doubtful. A weak pa. t. *taked* occurs from 13th c., and is, with *tayed*, *teated*, still dialectal. For the pa. pple taken, the pa. t. *took* has been common since 16th c. in vulgar speech and in dialects, which have also *tooken*, *tooked*. In the pa. pple, *took* for the northern *tauk* occasionally appears. See Eng. Dial. Dict.

1. *Infin.*, and *Pres.* a. 2 *tacan* (*tæcen*), 3-5 *taken*, -yn; 4 *tac*, 4-5 (6-*Sc.*) *tak*, 5 *taake*, 6 *taik* (6, *Sc.* *tack*; 3-*take*).

c 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1076 (MS. D) Ac se kyngc. hine let syððan *tacan*. a 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 On þis 3ær wolde þe king Stephne *tæcen* Rodbert. a 1172 *Lune Ron* 64 in O. E. Misc. 95 At deþ hit wile from him take. 13.. K. *Alis* 1799 (Bodl. MS.) Pat he shulde of þe werlde & þee Taken tol. 13.. *Cursor M.* 568 (Cott.) Pe god to tak and lene þe ill. *Ibid.* 2812 (Gött.) His mohwes. pat suld his dohutriss *tac*. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 367 Pat schal taake no þinge ellis. c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.*, Bidding Prayer ii. 64 Ensampl for to tak. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 485/2 *Takyn*, or receyvyn. 1538 *KATH. BULKELEY* in *Lett. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 230 He.. will not taikie my answer. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 454 No man will taik yt. 1562 *WINSLET Cert. Tractatus* III. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 34 That this tumult tak rest. 1573 *TYRRE Refut. in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 14 He culd nocht tak tent to sic trifflis. 1785 *BURNS* *To the Deil* xxi, O wad ye tak a thought an' men'!

β. *Contr.* 4 (5-6 *Sc.*) *ta*, *taa*, 4-6 (9 *dial.*) *tay*, *tao*, 5 *tan*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1250 (Gött.) Hugat þu sal ta [Cott. tak; *Fairf.* *Tryn*, take] þi right way. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 610 And thair abaid thair aynd to ta. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrew) 11 Sanct Andrew his way can tay. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 1742 Thelaman.. hold her not to his spouse tan. c 1566 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 153 Quhen thay saw Sym sic enrage ta. 1570 in J. Redford *Mor. Play With & Sc.*, etc. (Shaks. Soc.) 91 Eche swete corde eche ere wolde tay. 1865 *WAGN Besom Ben* vii, Wheer are yo beawn to tay mo too?

2. *Imper.* a. 3-4 *tac*, 4-5 (6-*Sc.*) *tak*, 4-*take*; pl. 3 *takes*, 4-*es*, -*is*, 5 *takeþ*. β. *Contr.* 4-6 *ta*, pl. *tas* (4 *tatz*).

c 1200 *ORMIN* 8355 *Josap*, ris upp & tacc þe child & tacc þe childess moderr. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Tac þe to him ireoweliche. 13.. *Cursor M.* 15233 (Cott.) Takes and etes o þis bred. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 735 Tait to non ille, 3if I mele a lyttel more. 13.. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 413 Ta now by grymme tole to be. *Ibid.* 1396 Tas yow þere my cheuicance. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 77 Tak reward of þy value. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 661 (Trin.) Bep war & takeþ good entent. a 1510 *DOUGLAS King Hart* II. 149 First witnes thow me ta. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xliii, This is the way; follow me, -sir, but tak tent to your feet.

3. *Pres. Indic.* (special forms). a. 2nd pers. sing. a. 4 *takes*, 4-5 -*is*, 5 -*yet*, 5-*takest*. β. *Contr.* 4 *tas*, 5 *taas*.

13.. *Cursor M.* 18358 (Cott.) Pou þat. fra þi folk þair sinnes takes [Cott. takis; c 1425 *Tryn*, takest, *Laud* takyst]. *Ibid.* 27132 (Cott.) Pou þi lusing tas be oþer men. c 1430 *Christ's own Comf.* 464 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 197 No tent þou taas. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 85 To quhom takis thow this thing?

b. 3rd pers. sing. a. 2 *tæp*, 3-4 *takeþ*, -*eð*, 4-5 *takith*, 4-7 (8-*arch.*) *taketh*; 4-*takes*, (6 *Sc.* *takis*, *tekis*).

a 1150 *MS. 303 Corp. Chr. Coll. Cambr.* 178 (Napier) Swa hwæt swa hit on tæp. c 1275 *LAY*, 3361 And takeþ hit his child. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3193 Pe comli quen þan

takeþ meliors þe þe hande. 13.. *Cursor M.* 29274 (Cott.) On þam þis cursing stede first takes That [etc.]. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* x. 38 He that takith nat his crosse. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* v. xiii, He is not wyse whiche.. taketh debate or stryfe. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 41 The Duwyl.. tekis forme of Angell bryte.

β. *Contr.* 4-5 *tæ* (4 *tath*), 4-6 *Sc.* *tais*, 5 *tase*, *tace*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvii, (*Egipciane*) 270 Gret dowl in his hart he tase. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 129 He therof his part ne tath. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1666 He.. Tas him to his tresory. c 1430 *Brut* 406 Thanne Vmfreuyle, his leue he tace [time space]. a 1450 *Le Mortier Arth.* 956 Sir Gawayne.. to conselle he tase [time space, case, has].

c. pl. a. 4 *taken*, 5 -yn; β. *Contr.* 4 *tas*. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 566 Of hure tenful tach 3e taken ensample. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 244 What thing so we gete, or tas.

4. *Past Indic.* (and *Subj.*) a. 1 ? 1 *tō*, 2-3 *toe*, 3-4 *took*, 3-5 *tok*, 3-6 *toke*, (4 *took*, ? *to*), 5-7 *tooke*, 4-*took*. pl. ? 1 *tōcon*, 2 *tocon*, 3-5 *toeken*, 4 *toekene*, *tooken*, 5 *tokyn*.

c 1100 O. E. Chron. (MS. D) an. 1075, He.. tōc [MS. E nam] swilce geritha swa he him zelagade. c 1200 *ORMIN Pref.* 9 Crist tok dæp o rodreter. c 1275 *LAY*, 54 He.. þane hilke boc tok us to hisne. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 5864 As me him drinke tok. *Ibid.* 6651 þis erl.. tok hire þe castel of briges. 13.. *Cursor M.* 13152 (Cott.) To be bursc tok hir pas. *Ibid.* 16454 Quen þai þe fine gold forsake, And to [v. r. tokel] þam to be lede. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl. B.* (MS. Rawl.) xvl 269+3 He softe 3ede, þat he tok vs as it. 1393 *Ibid.* c. iv. 47 Mede.. took hym a noble For to be hure bedman. c 1420 (?) *LYNG. Assembly of Gods* 421 She toke hym by the hande. *Ibid.* 1888, 1.. myn hert to me tooke. 1579 *LYVY Ephues* (Arb) 80 Lucilla.. toke him by the hande. 1641 *HINOK J. Bruen* xlviii. 156 A little before hee tooke his Chamber.

c 1100 O. E. Chron. (MS. D) an. 1076, And [þil] tōcon þær inne mycelle zæta. 1154 *Ibid.* (MS. E) an. 1136, Pa tocan þa oðre & helden her castles agenes him. c 1200 *ORMIN* 6492 Þær tokenn nihtes reste þær. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3194 Alle ðe bones ðe he ðortoken. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 3987 A lettre hit toke þe kinge. 13.. S. *Erkenwode* 57 in *Horst.* *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Quen tithyns tokene to be tone. c 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamh. MS.) 1211 Whan we tok cristyndon. 1382 *WYCLIF John* i. 5 Derknessis tooken not il. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 496 Þai.. tokyn the tresure. c 1440 *PECOCK Repr.* II. ii. 145 To hem whiche token and helden thow ymagis to be her Goddis.

a. 2 (*Sc.* and *n. dial.*) 4-9 *tuk*, 5-9 *tuke*, (5 *twke*, 6 *twik*, *tualk*), 6-*tuik*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 36 He hym tuk to be hym by In his transfiguration. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 78 King Edduar that it tuk in gret grenace. 1533 *GAU RICH Vayp* (S. T. S.) 32 The sone.. twik apone hyme our natur. c 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* (1837) Aij. I.. tuke gude nicht. 1596 *DALRYMPLE* tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. (S. T. S.) 100 He tuke thame, he eit thame rawe. *Ibid.* x. 320 His recreatione he tuik in Caris bowen. *Mod. Sc.* We tuik them wi' us.

β. 3 *takede*, 5-*taked*. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) c 1205 *LAY*, 3333 Þe we swa takede him on. 1485 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 318 That spoiled, robbed, or taked any of the Kyngs liege men.

5. *Past pple.* a. 2-4 *itaken*, 4 *ytakyn*; 4-*taken*, (4-5 *takin*, -yn, 5 -yne, -on, -un, 6 *takeke*, *taking*; 7 *taiken*, *Sc. taikin*).

c 1175 *Itaken* [see B. 14]. c 1205 *Itaken* [see *take on*: 84 i]. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 207 Þe blisse of lyf he hap forsaken, And to deouful deþ hit taken. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B. M. MS.) 625 When þi lord was ytakyn. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 4875 (Fairf.) Quæ-so ys takyn wið stollyn þinge. a 1380 S. *Bernard* 612 in *Horst.* *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 51/2 Wip seknesses stronge He was itaken. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1512 His towne was takon. c 1440 *PECOCK Repr.* II. iv. 159 Weel takun of wise men. 1537 *WROTHESLEY Chron.* (Camden) I. 60 The sayd Halam was takne. 1558 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 5539 Quhilke salbe taking, but warnyng. 1609 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 25 We.. have takin thame.

β. *Contr.* 3-5 *itake*, 4-5 *ytake*; 4-7 *take*, 5 (6 *pseudo-Sc.*) *tak*.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6106 Non adde heyemen of þe lond itake.. His fader ostage god ynou. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 721 3e schullen.. offren to venus A ful derworþe doune on his den take. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl. B.* II. 254 So is.. pouerte or penaunce pacientliche ytake, 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 79 At Turon he was itake wiþ a fever. c 1473 *Jas. I Kingis Q.* xciii, Sche hath me tak, hir humble creature. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 928 (Trin.) Pat erpe þou were of take. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 906 To graffe a quynce is diuers tyme ytake. c 1450 *Merlin* 296 And his wif was also take. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Ij, Shortly after was Kyng Henry take, And put in prysoun. 1605 *Take* [see B. 49].

γ. *Contr.* 4 *y-tan*; 4-5 *tan*, 4-8 *tane*, (4 *tene*, 4 (6 *Sc.*) *tain*, 4-5 *tain*, 5-6 *Sc. tayne*, 6 *taan*, *teyne*, *Sc. teine*, 6-7 *tayne*, 7 *taen*), 7-8 *ta'ne*, 9 (*poet.* and *dial.*) *ta'en*; (*erron.*) 5 *ton*, 5 (6 *pseudo-Sc.*) *tone*.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1000 Now hap tristrem y tan Ozain morant to fisl. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 1 Ihesu the Worde of God has tane manes kynde. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4896 (Cott.) Lok þai alle be tain [v. r. tan, tane, take] and bouden. *Ibid.* 16058 (Cott.) þai him had tane [v. r. tane, taken] al wit tresun. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2112 Þen sall þis rewel eft furth be ton [time gone]. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 400 Wallace.. Apon the crag with his suerd has him tayne. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlvii. 102 That he.. nocht in the feindis net be tone [time alone]. c 1520 *NISBET M. T. in Scots Acts* i. 11 Quhilke is taan vp fra you into heuen. 15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 Where that Scott hat teyne frome the a grootte. a 1578 *LYNDESAY* (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 197 Gif he had teine it. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* IV. v. 60 The Prince hath ta'ne it hence. 1602 - *Ham.* i. iii. 107 That you have tane his tenders for true pay. a 1631 *DRAYTON Triumph David* 805 The sword taen from the giant's side. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* v. 30 He hath taine such a habit of it. 1653 *Nissena*

43 From the time shee had taen upon her the yoke of marriage. 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* v. v, The Holy Father Has ta'en the legateship from our cousin Pole.

δ. 6-7 *tooke*, 7-8 (9 *dial.* and *illit.*) *took*; 7-9 *tooken*.

1592 *Kyd Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 5 My brothers ghoasts.. would now haue tooked their rest. 1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* 357 The Popes haue tooked order.. to enact [etc.]. 1633 P. *FLETCHER Pisc. Ecl.* v. ix, Thus many a Nymph is took. a 1667 *JER. TAYLOR Rev. to Altar Wks.* 1849 V. 323 God hath tooked seisure of it. 1790 *Cool's Voy.* V. 1808 Having took our departure from Prince William's Sonnd. 1899 *BETHAM-EDWARDS Lord of Harv.* 155 Mr. Flindell.. has took you up in his gig.

ε. 6 *taked*.

1512 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 24 My sonne.. hath taked the queene Beatrice.. to his wife. 1581 *RICH Fawc.* *Milit. Prof.* (1846) 207 Till he had taked his firste fruites.

B. Signification.

The earliest known use of this verb in the Germanic languages was app. to express the physical action 'to put the hand on', 'to touch'—the only known sense of Gothic *tēkan*. By a natural advance, such as is seen in English in the use of 'lay hands upon', the sense passed to 'lay hold upon, lay hold of, grip, grasp, seize'—the essential meaning of Old Norse *taka*, of MDu. *taken*, and of the material senses of *take* in English. By the subordination of the notion of the instruments, and even of the physical action, to that of the result, *take* becomes in its essence 'to transfer to oneself by one's own action or volition (anything material or non-material)'. This becomes then the general or ordinary sense of the verb, which falls into two main divisions, *take* in the sense of 'seize, grip', hence 'appropriate', and *take* in the sense of 'receive or accept what is handed to one'. Subordinate to these are the non-material senses of 'assume, adopt, apprehend, comprehend, comprise, contain'. For the common element of all these notions *take* is the simple and proper term, for which no simpler can be substituted. It is one of the elemental words of the language, of which the only direct explanation is to show the thing or action to which they are applied.

Take also enters into a great number of idiomatic phrases, which are often difficult to analyse. Many of these are parallel to, and influenced by French phrases with *prendre*; see F. H. Sykes, *French Elements in M.E.*, Oxford 1899.

General arrangement of senses: I. To touch. II. To seize, grip, catch. III. Ordinary current sense, i. with material obj.; ii. with non-material obj. IV. To choose, take for a purpose, into use. V. To derive, obtain from a source. VI. To receive, accept, admit, contain. VII. To apprehend mentally, comprehend. VIII. To undertake, perform, make. IX. To convey, conduct, deliver, apply or betake oneself, go. X. Idiomatic uses with special obj. XI. Intransitive uses with preposition. XII. Adverbial combinations = compound verbs. XIII. Idiomatic phrases, and *Phrase-key*.

I. +1. To touch (*intr.* with *on*, also *trans.*: = ON. *taka* d, and *taka*). Obs.

a 1150 *MS. 303 Corp. Chr. Coll. Cambr.* 178 (Napier) Soðlice þæt ilce ele is swa mihtig & swa strange þæt swa hwæt swa hit on tæp, þær hit eall forbornð. *Ibid.* 179 Sona swa þæt ele toc on þæt water, þa aras þær upp swiðe mycel fyr. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3456 Abute þis munt ðu merke make, If erf or man ðor-one take, It dead ðolen. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 31 Ure lord him seide and spredde his hond, and tok his lepre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10969 (Cott.) I and mi wijf on ald tas. 1340 *Ayebn.* 91 Be 233þe, be hyerþe, be smellinge, be zuelynge, and betakynge.

II. To seize, grasp, capture, catch, and related senses. *in literal and physical sense.

2. *trans.* To lay hold upon, get into one's hands by force or artifice; to seize, capture, esp. in war; to make prisoner; hence, to get into one's power, to win by conquest (a fort, town, country). Also, to apprehend (a person charged with an offence), to arrest; to seize (property) by legal process, as by distraint, etc. See also *take* by STORM.

c 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1072 (MS. D), Se kyng nam heora scyppa & wæpna.. & þa menn ealle he toc, & dyde of heom þæt he wolde. *Ibid.* an. 1076, Ac se kyngc.. hine let syððan *tacan*. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.), And te Lundenissec folc hire wolde *tæcen*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 5948, & tatt he sibbenn takenn was all gillteles & bundenn & napledd uppo rodreter. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4896 Lok þai alle be tain and bouden. *Ibid.* 18554 Als prisun þai him tok for-þi. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5894 My modir is of gret prowessse; She hath tan many a fortressse. c 1450 *Merlin* 13 The Ingus made hir to be taken, and brought hir be-forre them. c 1460 *Brut* 524 Þei londed & come to Sandwyche.. & toke the town, & ryffed & dyspoiled it. 1526 *TINNALE Matt.* iv. 12 When Iesus had herde that Ihon was taken, he departed in to Galile. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 184 Having quietly taken the other two gallions, they entered within the Porte. 1658 *COKAINE Trappolin* i. i, He is your brothers prisoner.. That in the wars of Mantua was took. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* I. 180 The English took about 200 Prisoners. 1803 *Pic Nic* II. No. 8. 61, I was taken into custody. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. 373, I took two guns and retook two.

b. To catch, capture (a wild beast, bird, fish, etc.); also of an animal, to seize or catch (prey).

c. 1200 ORMIN 13504 Rihht alls an huante takebb der Wipb hie 3æpe racchess. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3323 Dor mihte euerlic man fuesles taken. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 15 Pai take wyld bestes rist wile. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xxxi. (Percy Soc.) 154 Wo worth the beaute which toke me in snare. 1563 B. GOODE Sonnets (Arb.) 82 By hydden hooke, the symple fole is tane. 1648 Hunting of Fox 23 They keep packs of dogs, or Beagles, on purpose to take them by hunting. 1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. i. ii. 33 The present methods of taking fish. 1898 Longm. Mag. Nov. 87 They are readily taken by nets. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD Swallow iii. The women and the little ones... were taken by wild beasts.

c. subj. in imprecations. a. 1533 LO. BERNERS Huon liii. 192 Mahounde take his soule! 1600, 1749 [see DEVIL sb. 17]. 1850 Tail's Mag. XVII. 208/1 Here he comes again!—denue take him. 1856 READE Never Too Late I, The devil take the hindmost.

d. In various games, as chess, cards, etc.: To capture (an adversary's piece, card, etc.) so as to put it out of play; also (Cards) to gain possession of (a trick): see TRICK sb. (Also said of the piece, card, etc., by which the taking is effected).

14. Beryn 1812 The next draught afir, he toke a roke for naught. c. 1440 Gesta Rom. xxi. 71 (Hart. MS.) Whenne he [the pawn at chess] goth aside, he takith another. 1562 ROWNTHEM Play Chesse B iv b, Thou shalt take his knight with thy Queene. 1735 BENTIN Chess 55 The king takes the queen. 1840 P. Parley's Ann. I. 263 A pawn takes the enemy angularly.

e. Cricket. To catch (the ball) off the bat so as to put the batsman 'out' (also with the batsman as obj.); of the bowler, to 'capture' (a wicket) by striking it with the ball (or otherwise).

1882 Daily Tel. 17 May, A minute or two later Walker was smartly taken at the wicket off Garrett. Ibid. 24 June, Lucas, who had been fielding at long-off, running at full speed, managed to take it [the ball]. 1883 Ibid. 15 May 2/7 He was... taken at cover-point by Wood. 1890 Field 10 May 672/2 Studd... was then beautifully taken at long-off.

3. To lay hold of, grasp (with the hand, arms, etc.); to seize and hold. To take in one's arms, to embrace. Often const. by the hand, head, horns, tail, etc.: see HAND sb. 46, BULL sb. 1 c. Cf. also take hold in Phrases below (69).

a. 1225 Juliana 70 He rende his clades ant toke him seoluen bi he top. a. 1300 Cursor M. 2364 (Cott.) Ta loth bi broder sun in hand, To channan see most now draun. 1387 TREVISIA Hiden (Rolls) III. 147 To my Crist, whos rist hond I haue i-take. 1393 LANZ. P. Pl. C. xxii. 170 Crist... took thomas by he hand. c. 1405 Cursor M. 4357 (Trin.) She toke him about he necke wip his And profered hir moup to kis. 1c 1500 in Joseph Arim. 30 He toke me by the hande and so ledde me in myn house. 1600 W. WATSON Decadordon (1602) 117 He took him by the sleeve, as they were in going over a stile. 1709 STERLE & ADDISON Tattler No. 114 P. 1 He took me by the hand. 1825 New Monthly Mag. XIV. 361, I took her hand and kissed her. 1890 F. BARRETT Betw. Life & Death III. 106 He took her in his arms.

4. intr. Of a hook, a mechanical device, etc.: To catch, engage: usually const. into.

c. 1435 Torr. Portugal 1608 Sith he pullich at his croke, So fast in to the flesh it toke. 1799 DESAGULIERS in Phil. Trans. XXXVI. 197 The Pall or Lever... does so communicate with the Catch, that... the Catch always takes. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) IX. 9 The teeth of these four wheels take alternately into the teeth of four racks. 1825 J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic 310 The next tooth of the pinion will take into the gap in the end of the rack. Ibid. 513 These pins take into holes in the plate, made exactly to fit them. 1856 KANE Arch. Expl. II. xxvi. 262 A floe, taking upon a tongue of ice... began to swing upon it like a pivot.

b. trans. Of a mechanical appliance, etc.: To 'lay hold of'; to act upon by contact, adhesion, or the like.

1659 LEAR Waterwks. 25 So as the Saws may take the said pece again. 1849 PELATT Curios. Glass Making 94 The punty takes the flat end by adhesion. 1894 Harper's Mag. July 191/2 The blades no longer take the water together.

5. trans. To strike, hit, impinge upon (a person, etc.), usually in, on (across, over, etc.) some part; also with the part as obj.; = CATCH v. 11.

[The notion here seems to have been originally to catch or get at a person by means of the part named, which catches the blow that otherwise might have passed.]

c. 1400 Destr. Troy 8224 Ector turnet with tene, toke hym on he hed. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace 1.403 Wallas with it [the poutstaff] fast on the cheik him tuk. Ibid. iii. 175 As he glaid by, aukwart he couth hym ta. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xl. (Percy Soc.) 202 Unto me than he came full softly, And with his staffe he toke me on the brest. 1594 SHAKS. Rich. III. i. iv. 159 Take him on the Costard, with the biltes of thy Sword. 1670 COTTON Esperson ii. v. 201 He was... taken upon the head with a stone. 1719 De Foe Crusoe (1840) I. iii. 52 The blow taking my side and breast, beat the breath, as it were, quite out of my body. 1748 Anson's Voy. i. x. 104 A mountainous... sea took us upon our starboard quarter. 1795 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 701 A masked battery took them in flank. 1806-7 J. BRADFORD Miseries Hum. Life (1826) vi. Intro. The kick of a horse... took me across the ribs. 1891 Blackw. Mag. CL. 651/2 When a sheep runs amuck, he is... a living catapult, that, if he took you fair, would knock the life out of you. 1893 Chamb. Jnl. 3 June 350/1 The ball took him squarely between the eyes.

b. With double obj.: e.g. to take any one a blow. 1448 Paston Lett. (1901) IV. 19 He... toke his master on the hepe syuche a stroke that... brake his hepe. c. 1590 MARLOWE Faust. vii. 96 Cursed be he that took Friar Sandelo a blow on the pate! 1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr. iii. ii. 165 This mad-brain'd bridegroom toke him such a cuffe. 1603 — Meas. for M. ii. i. 189 If he took you a box

o'th'care. 1781 C. JOHNSTON Hist. 7. Juniper II. 161 Taking him a blow full in the pit of his stomach. Mod. collog. The ball took me an awful whack on the chest.

6. absol. or intr. a. Of a plant, seed, or graft: To 'get hold' of that on which it grows; to take root, 'strike', germinate, begin to grow.

c. 1440 Pallad. on Husb. ii. 153 In reed erthe ek a vyne is hard to take. Ibid. iii. 576 But every daye may most hit delue & wete Vntil hit take. 1530 PALSGR. 747/1 A yonge plante or sette begynneth to take when it groweth up. 1661 J. CHILDREY Brit. Baconica 14 Fruit fails in one country, and takes in another. 1712 J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening 184 The Oak being in its own Nature very difficult to take again. 1808 FORSYTH Fruit Trees i. (1824) 2 The cherry and plum will never take upon each other... but the apricot will take upon all sorts of plums. 1891 Cosmopolitan XII. 87/2 Patches where the seed has failed to take. 1892 Field 10 Dec. 883/3 We planted a thousand cedars of Lebanon, with shoots 6 in. high, and we have no doubt that they will take well.

b. Of ink, etc.: To adhere to the paper, parchment, etc.

1883 R. HALDANE Workshop Receipts Ser. ii. 192/1 The use of ox-gall, which makes the ink 'take', has also the disadvantage of making it frequently 'run'.

** with either the action or the agent non-material.

7. trans. Of a disease, a pain, an injurious or destructive agency, natural or supernatural, magical, etc.; also of a notion, fancy, feeling, etc.: To affect, seize, lay hold of, attack. Also in imprecations, as 'pest' or 'plague take him'.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 11823 (Cott.) Wit be crache him tok the scurf [Trin. Pe sicche toke him sickerly]. a. 1325 Prose Psalter xviii [i]. 5 Drede toke hem. 1450-80 tr. Secreta Secret. 31 Than mayst thou etc... as thyn appetit takith the. a. 1533 LO. BERNERS Huon liii. 194 For a colyke that hath taken me in the ryght syde. a. 1553 [see MISCHIEF 9 b]. a. 1566 [see PLAGUE 3 d]. 1581 PETTIE Quaszo's Civ. Conv. i. (1586) 12 b, Moused by some sodaine toie which taketh them in the head. 1598 SHAKS. Merry W. iv. iv. 32 He blasts the tree, and takes the cattle. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies vii. xxiii. 565 Fire took the Temple. 1661 COWLEY Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell Wks. 1710 II. 664 Now the Freak takes him. 1707 MORTIMER Husb. 173 No Beast will eat sour Grass till the Frost hath taken it. 1889 Temple Bar Mag. Dec. 451 An intense weariness of life took him. 1892 Cassell's Fam. Mag. Aug. 515/2 What in the name of wonder has taken the girl? 1893 National Observer 7 Oct. 542/2 He admitted as the humour took him. 1896 SHAKS. Ham. i. i. 163 Then no planets strike, No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm.

b. pass. To be seized, attacked, or affected (with disease, a fit, fancy, etc.); to 'have an attack' of something.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 8915 (Cott.) Sco es wode and wit warlagh tan [Trin. wip fende Itake]. 1387 TREVISIA Hiden (Rolls) VI. 157 He was i-take with sikennes and deyde. c. 1440 Promp. Parv. 261/2 Infectyn... as menne take wythe pestylence. 1526 TINDALE Math. iv. 24 All sicke people, that were taken with diuers diseases and gripings. a. 1533 LO. BERNERS Huon liiii. 162 He was taken in loue. 1578 LYTE Dodoens 609 The astoned members, or limmes taken with colde. 1680 DRYDEN Spanish Friar iii. i, I am taken on the sudden with a grievous swimming in my head. 1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr. iv. xiii. Mrs. Boffin was then taken with a laughing fit of clapping her hands, and clapping her knees. 1888 FLORENCE WARDEN Witch of Hills I. xiii. 273, I was going to be taken with a fit.

c. pass. (ellipt.) To have a seizure or attack; to be seized with sudden illness, pain, disease, numbness, or other affection (physical or mental). ? Obs. exc. dial.

1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 29 Where the soule was take a non & sore tormented longe tyme togidre. 1588 TURNER Herbal iii. 40 Good for members that are numb or taken. 1607 MARCHAM Caval. vii. (1617) 11 A horse that is taken on the common Farriers say to be planet strooke. c. 1642 LD. HERBERT in Life (1770) 45 Others... standing stiff and stark... seem as if they were taken in their joys.

d. pass. with complementary adj., as to be taken ill (formerly blind, hoarse, lame), to be seized or struck with illness, etc. Rarely in active: see quot. 13... Also humorously (quot. 1838).

13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 1157 No thynng myst me dere To fech me bar & take me halte. 1588 PARKER tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 48 Whatsoeuer children be borne a creple... or by sickness be taken lame. 1657 W. RAND tr. Gassendi's Life Peiresc i. 64 Being soon after taken blind. 1662 J. WILSON Cheats v. iii. Being taken very ill of a sudden. 1711 STERLE Spect. No. 96 P. 2 Master Harry was taken very ill of a Fever. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T. (1816) I. iv. 21 She was taken ill in the night. 1838 DICKENS Nich. Nick. xxviii, 'Oh, charming!' interrupted Kate's patroness, who was sometimes taken literary. 1891 Harper's Mag. Apr. 750/1 He was taken hoarse at the last moment.

e. intr. for pass., with compl., as to take ill = to be taken ill, to fall or become ill. Also humorously (quot. 1890 2).

1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Selo. 121 A woman... who took with child in the very fit of a Third Ague. 1822 J. HODGSON in Raine Mem. (1857) I. 400 My father-in-law took ill. 1890 HEALY Insula Sancti. 317 He took sick and died in the island. 1890 Illustr. Lond. News 29 Nov. 686/3 Then, too, he took studious, and... poured over great tomes and learned things. 1903 TRAVELMAN in Independent Rev. Dec. 409 Mr. William Pitt... took ill and died after Austleritz.

f. intr. To catch, catch hold: esp. of fire, to seize upon combustible substances, to be kindled, begin burning; also of a condition, humour, fancy, etc. (cf. 10 c). Now rare.

1523 LD. BERNERS Frois. I. clviii. 192 All the base court was afyre, so that the fyre... took into the couerynge of a

great towre covered with rede. 1634-5 BARRETON Trav. (Chetham Soc.) 43 The fire first took in rape-oil. 1639 S. DU VIRGER tr. Camus' Admir. Events 110 Rotterdam takes sooner in apples, which are bruised. 1700 T. BROWN Anacron. Ser. & Com. 52 When any Humour Takes in London. 1803 Ann. Rev. II. 189/1 The fender was ready, and the spark took.

8. trans. To 'catch' or come upon (any one) in some action or situation; fig. to catch or detect in (with) a fault or error. To take tardy: see TARDY.

The first two quotations connect this with sense 2. 11387 TREVISIA Hiden (Rolls) III. 227 Pomphilia... was i-take into [v. r. in] lecherie. c. 1400 Apol. Lott. 6 Many popis han synnyd, and ben synnydd, and sum tan in herey and deposed. 1577 HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1663) 85 By reasoning with this old Appelles, I took him with many falshoods. 1597 MORLEY Introd. Mus. 95 In which fault you haue beene nowe thrise taken. 1602 Narcissus (1893) 91 What was that I took you all a gabbling tother day? 1607 R. JOHNSON Pleas. Conceites Old Hobson (Percy Soc.) 15 His man seeing himselfe so taken napping, for a time stood amazed. 1652 GAULE Magastroni. 331 The poore astrologers, who had already been taken with so many lies. 1668 SHAWWELL Sullen Lovers i. I, I am glad I've taken you within, I come on purpose to tell you the news, d'ye hear it? 1885 Mrs. HARRISON (LUCAS MALET) Col. Enderby's Wife vii. ii, The doctor was not easily taken off his guard.

b. To come upon suddenly, overtake, catch. Obs. or arch. exc. in certain phrases: see take Short, take by SURPRISE, take at UNAWARES.

113... Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1811 Iche tolke mon do as he is tan, tas to non lie, ne pine. a. 1533 LO. BERNERS Huon liiii. 162 At last a wynd toke them whether they wolde or not. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 210 A tempest took them on the sea, that putt them so farrre out of their course. 1611 BIBLE Eccles. xxxvi. 26 A man that... lodgeth wheresoeuer the night taketh him. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag. II. xxi. 181 We were at breakfast when the first of the wind took us.

9. a. To take to task; to reprehend, rebuke. Obs. b. To check, 'pull up', interrupt. dial. (Cf. take up, 90 m, n.)

c. 1350 Old Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc. 32 Po a-ros up ure lord and tok hene wynd and bo [MS. tol] see; and also rake hit was stille. a. 1566 SIDNEY Arcadia iv. (1622) 415 And therewith taking himselfe... said hee. 1637 RUTHERWOD Lett. xcvi. (1862) I. 251 But this is my infirmity. By His grace I take myself in these ravings.

10. To catch the fancy or affection of; to excite a liking in; to captivate, delight, charm; to 'fetch'.

1605 [see TAKING ppl. a. 2]. 1609 B. JONSON Silk Wom. L. i, Such sweet neglect more taketh me, Than all the 'adulteries of art. 1623 B. JONSON To the memory of Shaks. 76 Those flights vpon the banks of Thames, That so did take Eliza, and our Iames! 1656 EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini, Pol. Touchstone (1674) 289 With a readiness that much took all the Literati. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN Hum. Prud. iv. (ed. 3) 15 Take the Vulgar by your Civilities. 1830 TENNYSON To the Owl ii. i, Thy tuwhoos... Which upon the dark afloat, So took echo with delight. 1890 F. BARRETT Betw. Life & Death II. xxi. 78 You took the whole audience. 1891 GALTON La Fenton I. viii. 193 Scarcely the man to take the fancy of a very young girl.

b. pass. const. with, less usually by.

1535 COVERDALE Prov. vi. 25 Lest thou be taken with hir fayre lokes. 1622 BACON Hen. VII 153 King James... taken by Perkins amiable and alluring behaviour... entertained him... as became the person of Richard Duke of Yorke. 1641 W. MOUNTAGU in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 286 The King and Queen seemed to be much taken with... the entertainment. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH Yng. Philos. IV. 110, I was quite taken with the spirit and beauty of the young gentlewoman. 1867 CARLYLE Remin. (1881) II. 23 He was much taken with my little Jennie, as he well might be.

c. absol. or intr. To take = to take the fancy, win favour, gain acceptance; esp. to win popular favour, become popular.

a. 1635 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 16 It took best with the people. 1654 H. VAUGHAN Sillex Scint. Pref. (1900) 13 Nothing takes (as they rightly phrase it) like a Romance. 1761-71 H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) I. 237 The whim took; he repeated the practice. 1817 MISS TROTTER in L'Estrange Life (1870) II. i. 4 The new melodrame... takes mightily.

d. trans. To attract and hold, to 'catch' (a person's eye or attention).

1754 RICHARDSON Grandison (1781) V. i. 6 We... took the Bishop's eye. He came to us. 1824 WHEWELL in Life (1881) 279, I am not surprised that your attention was taken by the examination papers. 1881 SCRIBNER'S Mag. XXI. 268/2 Some one took Horton's attention for a moment. 1889 Eng. Illustr. Mag. Dec. 268 My eye was taken by something bright.

11. intr. Of a plan, operation, etc.: To have the intended result; to succeed, be effective, take effect, 'come off'. Now rare. (See also 10 c.)

1622 BACON Hen. VII 63 The temporarie Fruit of the Parliament in their side and aduice giuen for Britaine, tooke not, nor prospered not. 1625 MASSINGER New way v. i, It may be, Sweetheart, my project took. 1646 H. LAWRENCE Comm. Angels 98 This temptation took. 1658 Hist. Christina Queen Sweden 287 This machine was full of fire-works, which took very handsomely. 1701 W. WOTTON Hist. Rome 336 The design took and the Fellow got away. 1800-24 CAMPBELL Ritter Bann xxi, The treachery took; she waited wild.

12. b. In weakened or indefinite sense: To have a result of some kind; to turn out, eventuate. Obs. a. 1625 FLETCHER Hum. Lieutenant iii. vii, Did I not tell you how 'would take' 1648 CRESS LINDSEY in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 309 My son Paston is in town about a match for his son; how it will take I know not.

c. Of a medicine, inoculation, etc.: To take hold, take effect, prove operative or effective.

1626 B. JONSON Staple of N. v. iii, If all succeed well, and my simples take. 1853 Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. XIV. 2 233

To see if the previous inoculation would still take. 1897 S. L. HINCH *Congo Anals* 61 The vaccine from Europe, — unfortunately none of it took.

III. Weakened sense of 'seize', with elimination of the notion of force or art: the ordinary current sense. i. With a material object.

* with physical action distinct.

12. *trans.* To perform the voluntary physical act by which one gets (something) into one's hand or hold; to transfer to oneself by one's own physical act. (Now the main sense.)

a. with the instrumentality of the hand or hands explicitly or implicitly indicated.

c 1200 ORMIN 135 He toc his redefatt onn hand, & zede inno be temple. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 1374 Pou sal tak his peppins thre, pat I toke o bat appel tre. c 1375 *Ibid.* 21529 (Fairf.) Siben he toke [Cott. & Golt. nam] a spade in hande. 1387 TREYISA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 77 Anoon as he hadde i-take be knyfl all be ymages gonne to gruche and to aysce. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 29 Tak thanne thyn Astrolabie with bothe handes. 1450 W. LOMNER in *Fourc. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 4 And toke a rusty sword. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* I. Pref. [I] forthwith toke penne and ynke and began [etc.]. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* ix. 207 Take thy vyall, and geue vs a songe. 1608 TOSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 595 If a man take a Snake or a Serpent into his handling. 1611 BIBLE *John* xxi. 13 Iesus then commeth, and taketh bread, and giveth them. 1799 WORDSW. *Lucy Gray* vi. He plied his work; — and Lucy took The lantern in her hand. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* I. ii. He could take his hat and go.

b. with the instrumentality not expressed or considered.

c 1200 ORMIN 1338 pe preost . . . toc & snaf batt oþerr bucc Drihtin þærwiþ to lakenn. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 5646 Par for moyses was his nam. For he was o be water tan. 1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* xxi. v. 849 Syr Bedwere toke the kyng vpon his backe and so wente with hym to that water syde. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. xii. xviii. (1886) 232 Take a cup of cold water, and let fall therinto three drops of the same blood. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 22 The rib which the Lord God had taken from man, made hee a woman. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* Postscr. 155 Take . . . of the Arsenical Loadstone well pulverised two ounces. 1771 MRS. HAWWOOD *New Present* 77 Take a quart of shrimps. 1882 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* xi. 444 While the roller (= pressman's assistant) is taking ink, the pressman should employ the time in looking over the heap.

† c. To take and put (a garment) on one, wrap about one. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 9746 Fader, i sal on me for-þi, O thral tak clething sothfastli. *Ibid.* 10419 Sco tok on her cleþing o care. 1530 PALSGR. 746/2 Take this mantell aboute you, affulles ce manteau. a 1604 *Song* in Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 99 And take thy awl'd Cloake about thee.

13. To receive into one's body by one's own act; to eat or drink, to swallow (food, drink, medicine, opium, etc.); to inhale (snuff, tobacco-smoke, etc.).

(For tobacco, the ordinary expression is now to smoke.)

c 1200 ORMIN 7545 Patt tokenn a33 wiþþ mikell mæþ & a33 unnoone fode. 13. *Cursor* M. 16762+16 He tast it with tonge, Bot her of toke he noght. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 103 Pemeyt comendip vs not to God, . . . but frely it may be tan, & frely left. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Fobys* (1570) 34 Wine ne ale hurteth no nanier creature But sharpeth the wit if it be take in kinde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. iv. The best way to take it [the juice of the radish], is at the end of a meale with the last meat. 1617 MORVSON *Ilin.* II. 46 He tooke Tobaccio abundantly, . . . which I thinke preserved him from sicknes. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 683 My Soldiers having . . . taken a little refreshment. 1675 DAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1. 298 It was then a crime with them to take Tobaccio, and now it is none; thus custome changes the matter. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphir.* v. § 7 Those . . . who take his phisic. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 210 Mr. Flint and I, most evenings take a whiff here. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 70 To take a good drink of raw brandy. 1807 SOUTHEY *Fitzpriella's Lett.* II. 219 We took an early breakfast. 1852 FITZGERALD *Euphrates* (1904) 73 No doubt he took his glass with the rest. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 429 He died by taking poison. 1879 MORLEY *Milton* 108 He died at Spa, where he was taking the waters, in September 1653. 1891 MURRAY's *Mag.* Apr. 532 Inordinately given to taking snuff. 1893 *Times* 22 Apr. 7/5 The Queen . . . took tea at the Cabanon on the sea shore.

b. To expose oneself to (air) so as to inhale it or get the physical benefit of it; chiefly in phr. *to take the air*, to walk out in the open air (now rare or arch.); see AIR sb. 5. So *to take a bath*, to bathe, esp. in a place or vessel prepared for the purpose; but the phrase is also used in sense 52 (cf. BATH sb. 1 6, 1).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* vi. 304 The kyng . . . of his hasnet than had tane, To tak the air, for he was hate. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1078 His seruands, . . . Bare him with oute to take þe ayre. 1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* vii. xvii. 239 Eysther of hem vnclad his helme, and toke the cold wynde. 1594 BARFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* I. xi. Abroad into the fields to take fresh ayre. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 7/2 As I was Yesterday taking the Air with my Friend Sir Roger. 1777 SERGIOAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii. Lady Betty . . . was taking the dust in Hyde Park. 1837 [see BATH sb. 1]. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 295 When the faire Venetians go out in their gondolas to 'take the air'. 1879 EDNA LYALL *Won by Waiting* xxxi, Her father, . . . was to take a course of baths (in Germany). 1890 CORNH. *Mag.* July 7 The English people hurry forth to take the morning air.

c. Phr. *Not to be taking any . . .* not to be in the mood for; to be disinclined for. *slang.*

1900 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/1 In the language of the hour, 'nobody was taking any.' 1905 *Daily Chron.* 20 Dec. 3/4 As one of her fellow countrywomen might have said, Frances was not 'taking any' pessimism just then.

* with physical action subordinated to the relation produced.

14. To bring, receive, or adopt (a person) into some relation to oneself (e.g. into one's service, protection, tuition, care, companionship, favour). *To take to (into) mercy*: see MERCY sb. 5.

c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 27 Pesne mon ic habbe itaken to mine a3ene hothpe. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 2792, 'I have', [loth] said, 'doughtres tua, Tas and dos your wit wil þaa.' 13. *Ibid.* 20106 (Gott.) þan tok [Cott. name] þe apostel some on-ane In-tille his keping, þat maidane. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxviii. 10 For my fadir and my modir han forsake me; but the Lord hath take me. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 þat thn take hym to þair grace. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 17 b. The fayr Myrro . . . toke Jason so in her good grace that vnto the deth she lound him. 1531 in *Sel. Cas. Cr. Requests* (1898) 34 The said abbott . . . was greatly laborid to take to service the said Roger. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* (1652) 147 If God takes them to mercy we must be ready willingly to take them into brotherly society. 1654 EARL MONM. in *Bentivoglio's Wars of Flanders* 54 Being then tane into pay by the Princes. 1794 in J. O. PAYNE *Old Eng. Cath. Missions* (1889) 14 Took into the Church William Fawcett Grange. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 135/1 He would freely take them into his confidence. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 6/2 None were allowed to let their rooms or take lodgers. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 120 He took pupils to increase his income.

b. *spec.* in reference to marriage or cohabitation; often in phr. *to take to wife*, in marriage.

c 1200 ORMIN 15932 þat tiss Herode King, . . . haffde takenn all wiþþ wif Filippus wiþ his broþer. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 16667 A man in marriage hir tok, Hight alpheus. c 1386 CHAUCER *Meli.* 7590 (Harl. MS.) If a neet-hurdes doughter . . . be riche, sche may cheesse of a þousand men which she wol take to hir housbonde. 141400 *Punishm. Adultery* 63 in Horstm. *Altingl. Leg.* (1881) 369 He roust not what woman he toke. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 97 b. That they should take eche other by marriage. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 35 b. They bidde him take a Leman lest he attempt to defile honest women. 1687 BURNET *Cont. Reply to Varillas* 7 He professed himself a Lutheran, and took a Wife. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July. A young lady, who agreed to take me for better or worse. 1891 CORNH. *Mag.* Dec. 664 He took unto himself a village maid, and settled in Lyndhurst.

15. To transfer by one's own direct act (a thing) into one's possession or keeping; to appropriate; to enter into possession or use of. See also *take in possession*, s. v. POSSESSION sb. 1 c; *take possession* in Phrases below (71).

c 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 167 þe deuel . . . þan tok his [Job's] o3en lichame and þer one brohte womeiþel sicnesse. a 1300 *Harrov. Hell* 103 Heouene ant erþe tak to þe, Soules in helle lef þou me. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 416 To entre the forsaide tenement and to take and hold all maner of goodes and catallis I-founde in the same. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xix. 47 And the children of Dan . . . toke it in possession, & dwelt therein. 1611 BIBLE *John* x. 17, I lay downe my life that I might take it againe. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 55, I desire thee take the towne of Salem into thy lott. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 189, If he dare to take a bone which they had given to their dogs. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 378 The question was, whether the heirs of S. Morris took any estate under this appointment. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 155/1 The undertakers . . . had power to take lands compulsorily.

b. *absol.* To take possession; *spec.* in Law, to enter into actual possession.

c 1407 *LYDG. Reason & Sens.* 6486 The hunger . . . gredy, and in-saturable Of women for to Acroche and take. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* I. § 52. 24 There is one named in the Lease who may take immediately. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 33 But if he gives, he takes too some-times. 1803 WORDSW. *Rob Roy's Grave* 39 The good old rule . . . the simple plan, That they should take, who have the power. And they should keep who can. 1818 *Cause Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 298 The testator intended, that when Francis was dead without issue, the eldest son should take. 1894 *Daily News* 29 June 5/2 The will of December, 1888, they find, was duly executed. . . The Royal Academy therefore take.

c. To secure beforehand by payment or contract; e.g. *to take a house*, etc., to engage (a house or other place) for the purpose of occupying it.

1604 E. (JARMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 223 Many Spaniards . . . came thither to take mines. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 My brother Norreys took a box and carried my Lady Rochester and his mistress and all us to. 1693 *Humours Town* 8, I have within these few days taken a Lodging. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 196 To take a House in the Country at our own Expence. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 11 (1806) II. 143 She has now taken a thirty years lease of a house. 1848 THACHERAY *Van Fair* xli, Colonel Crawley and his wife took a couple of places in the same old High-flyer coach. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 719/1 When he took his farm, it was well cultivated.

d. To get or procure regularly by payment (something offered to the public, as a periodical, a commodity). See also *take in*, 82 c.

1593 *Acct. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 119 May the 28 we begun to take milke of Ann Smith for a halfe pennworth of the day. 1808 ELEANOR SLAETH *Bristol Heiress* III. 40 A morning paper, which Lady Harcourt constantly took. 1852 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 426 You take the Philosophical Magazine, I think. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XII. 354/1 In my boyhood I 'took' the *Penny Magazine*.

11. With a non-material object.

* *To take to oneself, assume, an attribute, quality, character.*

16. a. To assume (a form, nature, character, name, or other attribute); sometimes, to assume the part or character of. *To take on oneself*, to put on.

c 1200 ORMIN 85 He semnde uss . . . Hiss Sune . . . To takenn ure mennisscle3e. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 14464 þai said þat crist suld to manhed Of a maiden and of þair sode. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1142 *Dido*, That Cupido . . . Hadde the liknesse of the child I-take. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 57 At þe laste he take his spirit vnto hym. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* De *Iuuent.* II. xv. 61 God . . . toke on him the shape of Man as Abraham sawe him. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Collect *Christmas Day*, Almyghty God, whiche haste geuen us this onlye begotten sonne to take our nature vpon hym. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 102 Take any shape but that, and my firme Nerues Shall neuer tremble. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 329 [They] take the Forms his Prescience did ordain. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 35 7/4 An Impostor . . . who takes upon him the Name of this young Gentleman. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vii. The mountain mist took form and limb. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 532/2 Liddy was really taking the woman upon her in earnest, since she had attained the matronly age of seventeen. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 16/2 France cannot take the offensive, but she can paralyse Germany and Italy.

† b. To adopt (a law or custom); to undertake or begin to follow or observe. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN *Deed*. 7 Broþer min . . . þurh þatt witt hafenn takenn ba An reghelboe to folliþenn. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 19540 Quen þe apostels þan hard sai Samaritanas had tan þair wai [other MSS. lay]. c 1375 *Ibid.* 2700 (Fairf.) Abraham . . . was . . . skote botane þat day quen þai toke [Cott. vnder-fang] þe new lay. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. i. 21 The peple of tarante toke for a custome that the drunken men shold be punysshid. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 151 Hethretene to slee me by cause I wyll not take on me his law.

c. To assume, adopt (a symbol or badge, or something connected with and denoting a function): in phrases having specific meanings, as:

To take the crown, the throne, to assume sovereignty; *to take the habit*, to become a monk; *to take the gown*, to become a clergyman; *to take the ball* (at cricket), to assume the position of bowler; *to take an oar*, to begin to row. See also CROSS sb. 4 c, SILK, VEIL sb.

c 1330 [see CROSS sb. 4 c]. a 1380 *St. Bernard* 287 in Horstm. *Altingl. Leg.* (1878) 46 When Bernard had taken his aby. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6620 þe abyte he toke, as he de of him wryte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 112 He had taken on him a little before the lyeury of the crosse. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 344 John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster . . . took a red Rose to his device. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 135, I have now taken the gown. 1855 BROWNING *Probus* 39 John the Pannonian . . . Came, had a mind to take the crown. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 384 'Take an oar, sir', said Philip. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 The champion took the ball, vice Penn.

† d. *To charge oneself with, undertake, discharge.*

17. To assume, charge oneself with, undertake (a function, responsibility, etc.). See also *take charge* (66 below), *take in charge* (CHARGE 13 b), *take in or on hand* (HAND 42); also 18 a, b.

c 1200 ORMIN 10896 Sannit Johann . . . toc þatt wikkenn bohþ þa sibþen, whanne he wisste [etc.]. 13. *Cursor* M. 12390 Trein beddes was he wont to make And þar-for his seruus to take. c 1425 *Ibid.* 4795 (Trin.) Lo I am al redy bound Oure aller nedes to take in place. c 1450 *Mertin* 3 This feende that toke this enterprise ne taried not. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* 193 That every man must take his adventure. 1847 MAHARATY *Childr. N. Forest* xviii, I think, I would take it [the post] on trial. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. vi. 88 The plan of taking engagements upon possible eventualities. 1890 *Tout Hist. Eng.* from 1689, 133 Grenville refused to take office without Fox. 1890 LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* I. xii. 124 He took service as a boy in the Turkish fleet. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 279/1 Captain Mayer . . . was compelled by circumstances to take the responsibility.

b. To subject oneself to (an oath, vow, pledge, or the like): see also OATH sb. 1, DICK sb. 5

1511- [see OATH sb. 1]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 26 He take my oath on it. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 1678. III. (1724) I. 435 A bill . . . requiring all members of either House . . . to take a test against Popery. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 140 She has taken the monastic Vow. 1897 'SARAH GRAND' *Beth Bk.* xlv. (1898) 438 I'll take my dick he'll not trouble us with a hill for the next six months.

† c. *To take it*: to make oneself responsible for a statement; to affirm, asseverate. Const. on (one's death, honour: see ON *prep.* 12). *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* i. i. 110 Vpon his death-bed he . . . took it on his death That this my mothers sonne was none of his. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 12, I took't vpon mine honour thou hadst it not. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fun. Mon.* 379 Guiltlesse of any offence, as he took it vpon his death.

18. *To take on or upon oneself.*

a. To charge oneself with, undertake (an office, duty, or responsibility); to make oneself responsible for. In quot. c 1470 *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 20790 He wil noght tak þe cark [MS. F. charge] on him, Quar [F. queber] he be sua soght or nai. 1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 34 The said Erie hath take upon him the governance of the Kinges persone. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VI. 355 Be caus we wait he is a gentill man, Cum in my grace, and I sall saiff him than, As for his lyff, I will apone me tak. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 143 He wyll take on hym this bateyll ayenst the gyant. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xvi. 7 Yee take too much vpon you [Cov. make to moch a doo], ye sonnes of Levi. a 1648 LO. HERBERT *Ilen. VIII* (1683) 253 That . . . he should persuade her to enter n Monastery, and take on her a Religious life. 1728 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 86 Occasioned by . . . Mr. Hughes's taking upon him the office of Mayor. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 608/1 Helen took the blame upon herself.

b. With *inf.* To undertake; to assume the right, presume, make bold (to do something).

c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 619 in O. E. *Misc.* 54 Vre lound him tok on To schewen his apostles þat he was god and mon. 1449 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 151/2 Daren not take uppon hem to labour ayenst suche Felons. c 1489 CAXTON

Sonnet of Aymon xxii. 481. I shall take vpon me to make amendes for hym. 1523 *LD. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1. c. 411. To desire him to take on him to be the Constable of France. 1648 *THORPE Charge at York Attizes* (1649) 26 If any Person take upon him to be a Badger of Corn. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 234. I took upon me. to go to Leeds. 1837 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1847) 1. i. 1. § 90. 78 Some took on them to imitate what they read. 1885 *LO. COLERIDGE in Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 825 The judgment, which the plaintiff has taken upon himself to sue out and to enter, is wrong.

† o. To profess, claim to do something; to assume, presume that... (with implication that the claim or assumption is unwarranted). *Obs.*

† a 1500 *Wycket* (1828) p. viii. Hypocrites that take on them to make ome lordes bodye. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 29 b. As though I take vpon me that I could not erre. 1653 *CATAKER Viad. Annot. Jer.* 31 The time whereof both of them, contrary to our Saviors avouchment take upon them to determine.

† d. To affect, feign, pretend, make believe, to do something. *Obs.*

1571 *tr. Buchanan's Detection* Ejh, Though thay take upon them as if they regardit nat these thynges, yet sometyne the rumors... merely prickit them to the quick. 1597 *SHAKS. a Hen. IV.* 11. ii. 123 How comes that, sayes he that takes vpon him not to conceale. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* 1. ii. 153 Shce takes vpon her to spe a white haire on his chinne.

† o. *absol.* or *intr.* To assume authority or importance; sometimes in good sense, to behave bravely or valiantly (quot. c 1470), to put oneself forward, assert oneself (quot. 1720); usually in bad sense, = to take too much upon one, to behave presumptuously or haughtily, assume airs. *Obs.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 43 Wallace so weil upon him tuk that tide, Throw the gret preys he maid a way full wide. 1530 *PALSGR. 747/1*. I take upon me, lyke a lord or mayster, *Je fais du grant.* 1581 *PETIT tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 11. (1586) 109 b. It shalbe the part of a stranger, being in another mans house, not to take vpon him presumptuously. 1637 *T. MORTON New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 306 This man... took upon him infinitely: and made warrants in his owne name. 1667 *PEFFS Diary* 3 June, But, Lord! to see how Duncomb do take upon him as an eyesore. 1720 *De Foe Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 233. I found it was time to take upon me a little.

† *trans.* See 16.

10. a. To undertake and perform, conduct, or discharge (a part, function, duty, service, or the like). See also PART sb. 23.

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* 111. 650/1 A Loveday taken bytween the same parties by William Gascoigne Justice of the forsaide Benche. 1506 [see PART sb. 23 b]. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 60 Each priest... may take those parts of the service designed to him from time to time. 1885 *MARY LINSKILL Lost Son* iv. 58 Will you favour us by taking the tenor? 1889 *Cornhill Mag.* Dec. 623 The female parts in plays being taken by boys and men. 1890 *Pictorial World* 15 May 616/1 She would take the grammar class at ten and the arithmetic class at eleven. *Mod.* The assistant master who takes duty also takes preparation. The canon who was taking residence that day.

b. *Phr.* To take pains, take trouble (also formerly take labour, toil, etc.): to take upon oneself and exercise these activities and qualities; to exercise care and diligence: see also PAIN sb. 1 5, 6, TROUBLE sb.

13. *Curior M.* 4789 (Gütt.) Loke quilk of 30 sal take on hand For vs all take his traunille. 1528 *Impeachm. Wolsey* in *Furnival's Ballads from MSS.* I. 360 Whoo hathe his matyr so playnly declaryd, or hathe the labour Take. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxiii. 262 Ye shall not nede to take the labour. 1600 *TOURNER Transf. Metamorph.* 1v. But (Knight) beliene me, I have t'ane much toile. 1794 *MARQ. BUCKINGHAM in 14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 489. I am sure you have taken every pains to do whatever you imagined might best forward my wishes. 1893 *LIDDO, etc. Life Pusey* I. xviii. 420 His unlimited capacity for taking trouble.

*** To adopt or assume as one's own.

20. To adopt as one's own (a part or side in a contest, controversy, etc.), to range oneself on, ally oneself with (a side or party); see PART sb. 23 c, PARTY sb. 5, SIDE sb.

c 1420, etc. [see PART sb. 23 c]. 1530 *PALSGR. 750/1*, I take ones parte, I holde with hym in a mater, *je prens partye*. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE Hist. Justice* xxxvi. 174 Shewed in derision to the people that had tooke part with him. 1751 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless* 11. 199 To take the party, which would best become his honour and reputation. 1830 *L. HUNT Indicator* No. 15 (1822) 1. 118 No wonder that the Queen of France took part with the rebels against... her husband.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* in same sense: to take against, to oppose; to take for, to support, back up, side with. *rare.* (See also take with, 75 d.)

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15312 And for Engliche mennes sake, Ageyn be oughte we to take. 1770 *FOOTZ Lame Lover* 11. Wks. 1799 11. 70 A wise man should well weigh which party to take for. 1858 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 558 You are not taking against me? he exclaimed suspiciously.

21. To assume as if one's own, to appropriate or arrogate to oneself (credit, etc.); to assume as if granted, e.g. to take leave, liberty, etc.: see also LIBERTY sb. 5 b. To take for granted: see 48.

1545 *LD. BRUNNE Froiss.* 11. xxi. 46 Wherefore this Kyng Iohan toke tytell to make war. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* 1. i. Kissing your white hand [Mistress] I take leave. To thank your royal father. 1645 [see LIBERTY sb. 5 b]. 1657-77 *FELTHAM Resoluer* 1. xxxi. 53 Hamans thirst was Honor: Achitophel took the glory of his Counsel.

1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 7/1 We would take leave to recommend... an alteration. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 564/1 Voltaire took all sorts of liberties with his mother tongue. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleanings* Ser. 11. 93 He took credit to himself that... her son remained stanch.

22. *Gram.* Of a word, clause, or sentence: To have by right or usage, either as part of itself or with it in construction (a particular inflexion, accent, case, mood, etc.) as the proper one.

1818 *BLOMFIELD tr. Matthiae's Grk. Gram.* I. 208 Verbs... which are derived from compound adjectives, take the augment at the beginning. *Ibid.* 472 The following verbs... take the genitive of the thing. 1860 *GOODWIN Grk. Moods & Tenses* 220 Causal sentences regularly take the Indicative. 1876 *KENNEDY Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 20 All Declensions take the Ending in for Masc. and Fem. Nouns. 1881 *CHANDLER Grk. Accentuation* § 767 The following take the accent on the penultimate.

IV. Pregnant senses related to III.; usually including a notion of choice, purpose, use, employment, treatment, or occupation.

* Connoting choice.

23. To pick out from a number: either by chance, at random; or with intention, to select, choose.

c 1275 *LAV. 12176* Ten þusend cnihtes tock Gracien forþrihtes [c 1205 he chæs... ten þusend cnihten]. 1384 *WYCLIF tr. Sam.* xiv. 42 Saul seith, Leyeth enli betwix me and Jonathan my sone. And Jonathan is taken. 1535 *COVERDALE ibid.*, Saul sayde: Cast the lot ouer me and my sone Ionathas. So Ionathas was taken. 1612 *Two Noble K.* 11. iii. 70 [Pendant] Thou wilt not goe along? *Arg.* Not yet, sir. [P.] Well, sir, take your owne time. 1625 *BACON Ess.* Ambition (Arb.) 225 Good Commanders in the Wartres, must be taken, by they neuer so Ambitious. 1724 *FRANCIS tr. Hor. Sat.* 1. iv. 31 Take me a man, at venture, from the crowd. 1769 *JOHNSON* 29 Oct. in *Boswell*, I'll take you five children from London, who shall cuff five Highland children.

** Connoting purpose, use, employment.

24. To adopt or choose in order to use in some way; to adopt in some capacity (const. as, for); hence, to employ for a purpose, to have recourse to, avail oneself of, proceed to use (a means or method); to selze (an opportunity, etc.). See also take in Phrases below (67), ADVANTAGE sb. 5 b, MEASURE sb. 21, OCCASION sb. 1.

13. *Curior M.* 20177 For a renle þi sal þou take. 1471 *Sir J. PASTON in P. Lett.* 111. 75 Thys next tyme I hope to take on [=one] weye with hyr or other. 1483-4 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 2 § 1 That suche exactions... afore this tyme taken he take for no example to make suche or any lyke charge... hereafter. 1561 [see OCCASION sb. 1 1]. 1579 *FULKE Heekins' Parl.* 316 He taketh times and occasions at his pleasure. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* 11. i. 23 We should haue else desir'd your good aduice... In this dayes Councell: but we'll take to morrow. 1667 *DAVOEN Sir Martin Mar-all* 111. i. If thou wilt have a foolish word to lard thy lean discourse with, take an English one. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solymon* 122 He knew... how to take his Measures to the ruine of his Competitors. 1728 *RAMSAY Bonny Chrissy* iv. He wisely this white minute took, And flang his arms about her. 1729 *Br. WADDINGTON in Lardner's Wks.* (1838) 1. p. lxiii. You have certainly took a very proper and christian way with him. 1758 *S. HAYWARD Seren.* Introd. 11 What special methods could be taken to stem the tide of immorality? 1789 *Triumphs Fortitude* I. 102, I shall take the first opportunity of sending the books I promised. 1820 *Examiner* No. 614. 39/1 That great genius is taken as the standard of perfection. 1867 *HOWELLS Ital. Journ.* 118 We raised our sail, and took the gale that blew for Capri. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 442/2 Every possible means is now taken to conceal the truth.

b. To take into use, to use, have recourse to (one's hands, a tool, weapon, etc.) for doing something. To take a stick (etc.) to, to use it to beat (a person, etc.). (Sometimes with mixture of sense 12.)

1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) 11. 25, I took both hands to it. 1888 *STEVENS Black Arrow* 1v. ii. 208 He had ta'en his belt to me, forsooth! 1889 'LEWIS CARROLL' *Sylvio & Bruno* iv. 53 'Take a stick to him!' shouted the Vice-Warden.

c. *esp.* To take into use or employment, to have recourse to as a means of progression (a vehicle, ship, horse, one's limbs, etc.); to enter or mount for a journey or voyage. Often without article, as to take boat, coach, ship, etc.: see also take to (74 b), take horse (70 a); HEEL sb. 1 19, LEG sb. 2 b, WING sb. (Cf. 25.)

c 1450 [see 70 a]. 1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 46 We toke our assys at the Mownte Syon, ... and rode the same nyght to Bethlem. 1530 *PALSGR. 751/1*, I take shyppre or the see, *je monte sur la mer*. ... Where toke they shyppeing, on est ce qu'ils monterent sur la mer. 1576 [see BOAT sb. 1 d]. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 19 If the Duke of Guise... had speedily taken post, and fled from Blois. 1673 *Sia C. LYTTELTON in Hutton Corr.* (Camden) 86, I am... just taking coach to give his RH Highnesse y^e paru bien after his late danger. 1721 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 199, I took the packet-boat, and came over to England. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 602/1 He takes ship for Ireland. 1885 'ANSTY' *Tinted Venus* viii. 95 I've a good mind to take the tram to the Archway. 1892 *Monthly Packet* Apr. 444 They... took train to London.

25. To gain the aid or help of (a place) by betaking oneself to it; to gain, reach, repair to, go into, enter (*esp.* for refuge or safety); to get into or on to: = take to, 74 c. Often in special phrases: see FIELD, GROUND, INN, LAND, REFUGE, SANCTUARY, SEA, WALL, WATER, etc.

c 1205 *LAV. 7976* He droh in ane hælue & toc þan herberwe. 1300 *Curior M.* 11443 Pal toke þair gesting in þe tun. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* 111. 293 This yonge Prince, as seith the bok, With hem his herberge toke. 1430-40 *LYNG. Bochas* ix. xxxi. (Bodl. MS. 263) If 432/2 The ground itake of wilful povertie. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* 111. vi. 38 Thou robed man of justice, take thy place. 1711 *ADISON Spect.* No. 165. 7 5 They took Post behind a great Morass. 1750 *GRAY Long Story* 111 She curtises, as she takes her chair. 1807-8 *W. IYVING*

Thei toke the town with mychel spede... To sanc her lyues. 1461 *PASTON Lett.* 11. 52 The Duc of Excestre and th'erie of Pembrok are floon and taken the mounteyns. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* clxxx. 155 They that myght take the bridge escaped. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 43 He took the ryuer with hys hors. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 2 If any murderer... hadde taken any Church or Churchery or murder. 1565 *STARLETON tr. Bode's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 169 Beinge vssited with syeknesse he toke his bedde. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 111. 600 Constraining him to tak his hous for the safty of his lif. 1618 *ROWLANDS Night Raven* (1620) 12 Aernell Beare, which forc'd him take a tree. 1631 *Examiner* 443/2 Vipers occasionally take the water. 1654 *R. F. BURTON Falconry Valley Indus v.* 61 note. The first falcon... caused the quarry to take the air. 1668 *STANLEY Westm. Abbey v.* 364 But the right of asylum rendered the whole precinct a vast 'cave of Adullam' for all the distressed and discontented of the metropolis who desired, according to the phrase of the time, to 'take Westminster'. 1880 *T. STEVENSON in Encycl. Brit.* XI. 455 A harbour which may be easily taken and left in stormy weather.

b. To adopt and enter upon (a road, way, path, course, etc., *lit.* or *fig.*); to betake oneself to, begin to go along or by: sometimes with mixture of sense 'to choose, select' (23). See also COURSE sb. 11 b, 21, WAY sb.

a 1300 *Curior M.* 17643 To ierusalem he tok þe strote. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 11. 146 All him alane the way he tak. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3158 þus othere toke þat cots an haste. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. viii. 1 With all his speid fra thena he take the gait. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xxi. 62. I counsell you to take the long way. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* 1. i. To so many pathes... That which of them to take in diverse doubt they been. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* 11. 459 Pleas'd I am, no beaten road to take. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. x. Which way must we take? 1847 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) 1. iii. 115 Elizabeth had taken her line as to the Court of Rome. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 22/1 The court... left the parties to take their own course.

c. To take (a place or person) in (on) one's way, to touch at or visit in one's journey; to include in one's route.

a 1622 *R. LATHE in Capt. Smith Virginia* 1. 8. I... sent Pemisapan word I was going to Croatan, and tooke him in my way. 1676 *WOOD Life (O.H.S.)* 11. 342 We went home and took Pershere in the way. 1701 *W. WOTTON Hist. Rome.* Marcus vi. 85 He did not take Rome in his way. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* xlv. Scott... asked me to walk home with him, taking Ballantyne's printing office in our way.

*** Connoting treatment.

26. To proceed or begin to deal with or treat in some way or do something to; hence, to 'take in hand', 'tackle', deal with, treat.

See also take at advantage (ADVANTAGE sb. 5 c), take it easy (EASY B. 4), take in turns (TURN sb.). (In quot. 1671, to settle, adjust, make up: = take up, 50 u.)

1523 [see ADVANTAGE sb. 5 c]. 1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax* (1814) 12 He will take a weak man at the vantage. 1607 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* 418 This disease... if it be taken in any time, it is easie to be holpen. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmi Collog.* 62 They themselves will better take this difference among themselves. 1720 *Mrs. MANLEY Power of Love* (1741) 281 Being taken at such disadvantage; his Valour would have signify'd little. 1734 *POPE Ess. Maniv.* 227 Men in their loose unguarded hours they take, Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) 1. 169 The Business is to take the Distemper in its first Stage. 1812 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 176 To fight two enemies at a time, rather than to take them by succession. 1866 *Law Times* C. 438/2 Admiralty Appeals with Assessors will be taken in Appeal Court I on Wednesday. 1896 *Daily News* 30 May 8/4. I shall not take physiology next year, but I shall give some teaching on the subject in the way of object lessons in hygiene.

b. To use, deal with, or treat (a name or word) in some way. To take in IDLE, in VAIN.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 4402 Patt tu ne take noht wiþ skurn, Wiþ hæping, ne wiþ idell þe name off ure Læferr Crist. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 111. 91 Honury þou schelt enne god... Take nauþ hys name in ydelschepe. c 1386 [see IDLE B. 1 b].

c. To proceed to deal with mentally; to consider; to reckon. So to take into or under consideration, to proceed to consider (see CONSIDERATION 2 c). See also take together, 89 c.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 325 Tacc nu þiss streon þatt tuss wass sibb Wiþ þreostess & wiþ kingess. *Ibid.* 335, 339. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* 111. xix. (Arb.) 236 For example ye may take these verses. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* 1 ii. 197 He was a man, take him for all in all: I shall not look vpon his like againe. a 1635 *STANES Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 66 Take a good Christian at the worst, he is better than another at the best. 1747 *W. HORSLEY Foot* (1748) 11. 319 Take one Man with another now in Prison. 1820 *Examiner* No. 615. 51/1 If the Chamber were to take the petitions into its consideration. 1836 *BRANOR Chem.* (1841) 138 Let us take a fresh-water lake as an example. 1892 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 516/1 This, taken with his secretaryship... left him but little leisure.

*** Connoting occupation.

27. To proceed to occupy, enter on the occupation of (a place or position, *lit.* or *fig.*). See also CHAIR sb. 1 9, FLOOR sb. 1 4, GROUND sb. 11 c, PLACE sb. 13 b, 27, POST sb. 3 2, PRECEDENCE 3, 4, SEAT, STAND, etc.

c 1205 *LAV. 7976* He droh in ane hælue & toc þan herberwe. a 1300 *Curior M.* 11443 Pal toke þair gesting in þe tun. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* 111. 293 This yonge Prince, as seith the bok, With hem his herberge toke. 1430-40 *LYNG. Bochas* ix. xxxi. (Bodl. MS. 263) If 432/2 The ground itake of wilful povertie. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* 111. vi. 38 Thou robed man of justice, take thy place. 1711 *ADISON Spect.* No. 165. 7 5 They took Post behind a great Morass. 1750 *GRAY Long Story* 111 She curtises, as she takes her chair. 1807-8 *W. IYVING*

Salmag. iv. (1811) l. 71 The latter has taken his winter quarters. in the corner room, opposite mine. 1883 *FARGUS Cardinal Sin xii*. It was soon her turn to take the stage. 1888 *Scottish Leader* 27 July 6/7, I took the chair at a meeting to promote the candidature of a Radical as a member for Parliament.

† *b. intr.* ? ellipt. for *take place*, to occur. *rare*. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 1534 (1562) And yf so be þat þes þer after take As day hapþer after anger game.

28. To use, occupy, use up, consume (so much material, space, time, energy, activity, etc.): = *take up*, go w (b). Sometimes nearly = 'need' or 'require'. Hence (*colloq.*) to require (a person or thing of so much capacity or ability) to do something.

To take (one's) time: to allow oneself sufficient time (to do something); hence (sarcastically), to be 'quite long enough', i. e. too long; to loiter.

a1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) l. 251 This scheip... tnik so mekill timber that scho waitit all the wadis in *Cytle*. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* i. 1. 83 Take time to pause. c1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 239 At ye ffeete of the bed that took ye Length of the room. 1713 *BERKELEY Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871 l. 284, I will take time to solve your difficulty. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lime*, Lime-stone generally takes sixty hours in burning. 1858 *GLENNY Gard. Every-day Bk.* 134/1 They take less room on than off. 1890 *Field* 8 Mar. 364/1 Any ignoramus can construct a straight line, but it takes an engineer to make a curve. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 7 Oct. 541/2 The remainder of the Life will take two more volumes.

b. A person is said to take a particular size in gloves, boots, collars, etc., implying that that is the size which fits.

1897 *FLO. MARYAT Blood Vampire* ii. [She] informed me the other day that her Mamma took nines in gloves.

29. To begin or start afresh after leaving off, or after some one else; to resume; = *take up*, go r, s. (Also *absol.*) To take the word, to begin to speak, esp. after or instead of some one else: see *WORD sb.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 747 Now turne to our tale, take þere we left. 1500 [see *WORD*]. a1547 *SURREY Æneid* iv. 144 Quene Juno then thus took her tale againe. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 219, I must forsake This Task; for others afterwards to take. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xix, Eveline remained silent. The abbess took the word.

V. To obtain from a source, to derive.

30. To get, obtain, or derive by one's own act from some source (something material or non-material); to adopt, copy, 'borrow' (also *absol.*, quot. 1493); to take example of, 'get' or 'learn' from some one (quot. 1544). See also *ENSAMPLE sb.* 2 b, *EXAMPLE sb.* 6 c.

c1200 *ORMIN* 14470, 3iff þu bisne takenn wilt Off þise tweþ-jenn breþre. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5273 Pre þousand pound ylka 3er.. Of alle þe lond gedered & tan. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17288-175 Cott. (*insert*) To haf mercy of synful men Ensamplat at him he toke. c1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Proh.* 183 Rede it in his Almageste and take it there. c1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. x.* (1885) 131 Pat we now serch how the kyng may have such lired; but first, off what comodites it may best be take. 1493 *Festivall* (1515) 145 b, [Luce] looked what Marke and Mathewe had wryten, and so toke at them. 1544 *BALE Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) l. 269 Of them [Annas & Caiphass] onely have ye taken it to iudge Chrystes members, as ye do. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE Hist. Justine* xxx. 101 Schollers which from him as their tute had tane they practise. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphir.* ii. § 9 The proportions of the three Grecian orders were taken from the human body. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vicar W.* xvii. All the ladies of the continent would come over to take pattern from ours. 1828 *H. H. GIBBS Ombre* 8 The Frontispiece.. is taken from Seymour's 'Compleat Gamester'.

b. *spec.* To obtain from its natural source (e.g. stone from a quarry), to get; to pluck, gather (plants, a crop). Now *rare*.

c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 121 b, And thenne she was.. borne into alle the Regyons of the world where she gadred and toke many herbes of dyuerse facons and condicions. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xi. 46 Mines whereof are taken great quantity of stone. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* l. 174 In taking the crop reaping is universal.

31. To derive, 'draw' (origin, name, character, or some attribute or quality) from some source. *Const. from, in, of.*

c1200 *ORMIN* 16340 Adam.. Off whamm I toke mi bodiglich. c1205 *LAV.* 29410 Brutaine hit was ihaten of Brutin mon taken. 13.. *Cursor M.* 36 Ilk a fruit.. takes fra þe rote his kinde. *Ibid.* 20085 He þat toke of hir his fress.. hang a tre þar nailed to. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 255 Men of Assiria toke their name of Assur, men of Hebrews of Heber. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. l. (1883) 77 We were first formed and toke our begynnyng of the erthe. 1586 *W. WEBBE Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 56 Ryme, taken from the Greeke worde *Poëuos*. 1660 *BLOOME Archit.* A j, The.. Columns called Dorica, taking beginning of Dorus, Prince of Achaia and Peloponnesus. 1772 *Sra W. JONES Ess.* i. Poems, etc. (1777) 186 The Turks.. took their numbers, and their taste for poetry from the Persians. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. IV. 776 No English title had ever before been taken from a place of battle lying within a foreign territory.

† b. To infer, deduce; to obtain as a result.

c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 343 But how shulde men take of þis to rounne wip prestis & þus to be assouled? c1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 25 Adde thanne thilke declinacion to the altitude of the sonne at noon and tak ther the heneades of aries & libra & thin Equinoxial. c1449 *PROCKE Refr.* 54 Of which.. text they taken that wheouer is a person of Saluacion schal soone understonde the trewe meenyng of Holi Scripture.

32. To get as a result or product by some special

process. a. To get (information, evidence, etc.), or ascertain (a fact), by inquiry, questioning, examination, or the like; also *transf.* to perform or carry on (an examination or the like) in order to ascertain something (cf. 52).

1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 388/1 By Inquisitions tane uppon ychone of the same Wyrtes. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 Preamble, An untrue Inquisition taken before your Esche-tour in the said Countie. 1583 *STOCKER Civ. Warres* Lowe C. l. 68 b, Information which was taken by the Inquisitors here aboutes. 1596 *SHAKS i. Hen. IV.* iv. l. 133 Let vs take a muster speedily. 1600 in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* (1879) 35 The examination of Sr Gelly merick Knyght taken the xvijth of Februarij, 1600. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 626 Himself their Herdsman, on the middle Mount, Takes of his muster'd Flocks a just Account. 1705 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4139/5 The King.. took a Review of the Forces. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. iv. 59 A commission of assise, directed to the judges and clerk of assise, to take assises; that is, to take the verdict of a peculiar species of jury called an assise. *Ibid.* vii. 101 [The Judge] takes information by hearing advocates on both sides, and thereupon forms his interlocutory decree or definitive sentence at his own discretion. 1817 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Harrington* ii. (1832) 21 He hastened down to the country to take the sense of his constituents. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* iii. vii. 698 He never disposes of any important preferences without taking the pleasure of the Crown. 1890 *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 276 Tests are taken to see if the cable has sustained any damage. 1893 *National Observer* 7 Oct. 524/1 A Bill on which it dare not take the country's opinion.

b. To get or ascertain by measurement or scientific observation; also *transf.* to make, perform (a measurement, an observation). See also *MEASURE sb.* 2 c, 3 a.

c1430 [see *MEASURE sb.* 2 c]. c1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* x. (*fox & Wolf*) v. Bot Astrolab, Quadrant, and Almanak.. The mouing of the heuin this Tod can tak. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 38 The height of Heauen is taken by the staffe. 1598 *PHILIP tr. Linschoten* i. xciii. 170/1 Taking the height of the Sunne, we found ourselves to be under 37 degrees. 1622 *MASSENGER Virg. Mart.* iii. iii, Misery taking the length of my foot, it boots not me to sue for life. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. l. 122 For he by Geometrick Scale Could take the Size of Pots of Ale. 1697 *GOLIERE Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1703) 111 The Taylor should take measure of their quality as well as of their limbs. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* iii. 153 That afternoon the Princess rode to take the dip of certain strata to the North. 1887 *WESTALL Capt. Trafalgar* xviii. 236 Isn't it about time for taking the sun?.. it is four days since we knew our position. 1900 *LÜCKES Gen. Nursing* xii. (ed. 2) 147 The temperature has to be taken every hour. *Mod.* The weather was too cloudy to take any observations.

† c. To measure off (a length or distance). *Obs.* 1660 *BARROW Euclid* l. ii. Schol. The line AG might be taken with a pair of compasses. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's* Mag. i. ii. 32 Take with your Compasses the Line C. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* iv. 38 From a scale on which *him* is 1500, take in the compasses '1'.

33. a. To obtain in writing, write down, make (notes, a copy, etc.); to write down (spoken words), report in writing (a speech, etc.).

1591-1875 [see *NOTE sb.* 13 b]. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iii. 130 His confession is taken, and it shall be read to his face. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xv. 48 Taking an inventory of this prize. 1708 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 93 His Majesty sent for Mr. Rushworth, the Clerk, whom he observed to take his speech in character. 1712 *F. T. Shortland* p. vi, 'Tis by Short-Hand that all Speeches, Homilies, Tryals, Sermons, &c. are.. taken. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* ann. 1672 (1823) l. 538 He would not let me take a copy of it. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphir.* iv. § 1 To stand by... and take notes of all that passeth. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 22/1 The Monshy took the copy by my directions. 1883 *M. D. CHALMERS Local Govt.* iii. 41 Minutes of the meeting must be taken. 1901 *S. PAGET Mem. Sir J. Paget* iii. (ed. 2) 61 He had no clinical clerks, and his cases were not taken.

b. To obtain by drawing, delineating, etc.; to make, execute (a figure or picture, now esp. a photograph, of some object); also *transf.* to obtain or make a figure or picture of, to portray; now esp. to photograph. Also (*colloq.*) *intr.* for *pass.* (with qualifying adv.) of a person: To be a (good or bad) subject for photographing.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 157 Another picture.. which he tooke by another of these Cats in the possession of the Duke of Saxony. 1664 *WOOD Life.* etc. (O. H. S.) II. 20, I went to the castle [Bampton].. and took the ruins thereof. 1751 *T. HOLLES in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 379 A Scheme for taking and publishing the Antiquities existing at Athens. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi. A limner, who travelled the country, and took likenesses for fifteen shillings a head. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* l. 150 Her portrait.. will not be found difficult to take. 1859 *REEVE Britanny* 48 Mr. Taylor took the view three times before he quite satisfied himself as to the quality of the negative. 1889 *MALLOCK Enchanted Isl.* 230, I took a photograph of their church. 1889 *BLANCHE HOWARD Open Door* ix. 145 The photographers.. say a woman 'takes' better. 1899 *F. V. KIRBY Sport E. C. Africa* xlviii. 310, I wished for my camera, for never was there a better chance of 'taking' one of these animals. *Mod.* A snap-shot taken by an amateur.

VI. To take something given or offered; to receive, accept, exact, and related senses.

* To receive what is given or bestowed.

34. To receive, get (something given, bestowed, or administered); to have conferred upon one (*spec.* a sacrament, office, order of merit, degree, etc.); to win, or receive as won (a prize, reward); to gain, acquire (experience, etc.); see also to take success, s.v. *SUCCESS*. Also *absol.*

c1200 *ORMIN* 5378 Forr to takenn hæle att himm Off iwhille untrummenesse. 13.. *Cursor M.* 12755 (Gött.) In

water baptist he alle þa Pat come til him baptim to ta. c1375 *Ibid.* 15931 (Fairl.) Simon.. toke þe sacrament of hali kirk. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* vii. 8 Eche that axith, takith. — 1 *Cor. xi.* 24 For the Lord Ihesu.. took breed.. and brak, and seide, Take 3e and ete 3e. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 268 And ye now will liston a stound How he toke armes of kyng Calomond. [Cf. *ARM sb.* 1 25.] c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 542/1 Þar he toke tonsure brade. c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. lix. 250 It is more blessed to gyue than take. 1617 *MOYSON Itin.* i. 29 In the house where the Doctors, and other Graduates take their degrees. 1689 *T. R. View Govt. Europe* 74 The Nations round about submitted and took Laws from him. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 31 The will is to be proved, and administration is to be taken. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iv. xxvi, Knighthood he took of Douglas's sword. 1888 *Mrs. H. WARD R. Elzmore* iv. 50, I don't feel as if I should ever take orders.

b. To receive (something inflicted); to have (something) done to one; to suffer, undergo, submit to.

c1200 *ORMIN* Pref. 90 Þatt he toce dæþ o rode. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 12626 God graunte vs grace, for oure synne swyche penaunce [to] take, Pat we be neuer more a-tyent. 13.. [see *PENANCE sb.* 2]. c1435 *Cursor M.* 16290 (Trin.) Wip his bond a buffet he 3af iþesus ful sore.. 'take þat to teche þe lore'. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gl.* 220 To the ende that they should not take detþ that day. 1581 *RICH Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 212, I will not see her take a nianifest wrong. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. ii. 947 He took the Blow upon his Arm. 1748 *G. WHITE Sermon* (MS.), He had much rather take, than do, wrong. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 162 The mere senseless love of giving and taking blows without an object. 1879 *MISS YONGE Camoes* Ser. iv. iii. 39 He professed himself ready to take his trial.

c. To receive (something said to one); to receive information of, to hear; in *imper.* often = 'let me tell you'. Somewhat *arch.*

1595 *SHAKS. John* i. l. 21 Then take my Kings defiance from my mouth. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 191 Take this of me, Kate of my consolation.. My selfe am mou'd to woo thee for my wife. 1609 *HEVWOOD Brit. Tray* xii. lix, After they had tooke and given the Time of Day. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1570 Then take the worst in brief, Samson is dead. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iv. xxvi, Take our defiance loud and high. 1846 *W. E. FORSTER in Reid Life* i. vi. 186 The fact is, they will soon wear nothing. There; take that!

35. To enter into the enjoyment of (pleasure, recreation, rest, or the like). See also *EASE sb.* 2, *NAP sb.* 2 b, (Cf. 13.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 6317 (Gött.) Pat niht he 3ede and tok his rest. c1350 *WILL. Patern* 2488 (Pei) biȝed hem homward fast.. & token rest here rest. 1530 *PALSGA. 749/2*, I take my rest. 1549 *LATIMER Sermon. Floures* (Arb.) 38 In the meane tyme the Prelates take theyr pleasures. 1597 *BEAUM. Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 32 Before any other should take tast thereof. 1754 *Mrs. LENNOX Fem. Quix.* i. 1, Sometimes he took the diversion of hunting. 1770 *Mirror* No. 60 One of the company proposed that they should take a game at cards. 1897 *Mrs. RAYNER Type-writer Girl* x. 108 So perforce I took holiday.

** To receive what is due or owing; to exact.

36. To receive or get in payment, as wages, etc., or by way of charge or exaction as a fine, tribute; sometimes with connotation 'accept' (cf. 39), or 'charge, exact, demand' (cf. 37, 38).

a1300 *Cursor M.* 16485 'Tas', he said, 'your penis here A felun folk er yee'. 13.. *Ibid.* 28405 Agains will I lent my thing, And quilum tok þar-for okeryng. 1427-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 68 Also for a carpenter iiij dayes.. taking vjd & his mete a day. c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 216 Straunge knyghts that were come vnto hym to take wages. 1579 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 133 This olde miser asking of Aristippus what he would take to teache and bring vp his sonne. 1684 *Contempt. State Man* i. vi. (1690) 64 What would he now take to all the Honours of this World. 1708 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 83 For taking greater interest.. than by law is allow'd. 1842 *BROWNING Pied Piper* ix, A thousand guilders I Come, take fifty! 1896 *Act* 59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 59 § 2 (b), Provided always.. that no money for admission be taken at the doors.

37. To exact (satisfaction or reparation) for an offence; hence, to execute, inflict (vengeance, revenge; + punishment, + justice). *Const. on, + of.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5864 Pat suerd upon has tak na wrak. *Ibid.* 6094 O þam mi wengance sal i take. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 202 When God took wreche of Kaynes synne. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* ii. v. (1883) 68, I wold take vengeance and turment the. 1533 *BELLEHORE Livy* l. ix. (S.T.S.) 52 Pat he mycht Iustlie tak punction off alþe Albane pepill. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 127 His fellows take punishment of him, and fall on him, biting and rending his skin. 1633 [see *REVENGE sb.* 4]. a1774 *GOLDSM. Tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 118 The counsellor.. had need of all his good sense to prevent him from taking immediate justice on a man, who sought to injure him so capitally. 1779 *FORREST N. Guinea* 313 To take satisfaction.. for the death of Fakymolano's brother at Ramis.

† 38. To receive, exact, or accept (a promise, engagement, oath, or the like); hence, to administer or witness (an oath). To take an oath of, To take (any one) sworn: see *OATH sb.* 1, *SWORN ppl. a.* c1450, 1593, 1599 [see *OATH sb.* 1]. 1560 *DAUS tr. Steidan's Comm.* 55 b, Then began he to take stipulation of them. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* ann. 1672 (1823) l. 538 He took a solemn engagement of her, that, if scruples should arise in her mind, she would let him know them. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV.* c. 74 § 82 [He] shall be competent to take the acknowledgment of any married woman wheresoever she may reside. 1893 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 66 § 84 Commissioners to take oaths and affidavits in the Supreme Court.

*** To accept.

39. To receive (something offered), not to refuse or reject; to receive willingly; to accept.

c 1200 ORMIN 4828 þiff þatt we takenn blipeliþ Att Godd all þatt iss selfþe. c 1330 *Amis & Amil*. 1112 Y schal for the take bataille. c 1400 *Prymer* (1895) 50 Take oure preier, & late þe merci of þi pitie assoile hem þat ben boundun wiþ þe cleyne of synnes. c 1500 in C. Trice. Martin *Chanc. Proc.* 1514 C. (1904) 3 To thentent that she shuld not be taken to bayle, but kept still in prison. 1534 *Morre Treat. Passion Wks.* 1281/1. Such as wil take the benefite. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent. i. l. 100* Take no repulse, what euer she doth say. 1697 in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. (1908) IX. 378/2 There was not one of the House of Commons but... would take a bribe. 1837 *Dickens Pickwick*. ii. Gentleman says he'll not detain you a moment, sir, but he can take no denial. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xxii. She held out her hand with so frank and winning a grace, that Osborne could not but take it. 1904 *Stanley Weyman Abbess of Vinney* iii. There's a party stinging at the gate, my lord, and —and won't take no!

b. Of a female animal: To admit (the male). See also *take horse* in Phrases, 70 c.

1577 [see 70 c]. 1759 *Brown Compl. Farmer* 65 Neither can they suckle their young, till they have taken buck. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* vi. 11. 363. I... set down... the Ewes as they take the ram. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. 1. 254 The number of hours during which they take the bull varies from 24 to 48.

c. Of fish (with mixture of sense 2 b): To seize (the bait). Also *absol.*

1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* vi. 205 They take admirably, but we have only crooked pins for hooks, and cannot catch many. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* v. (1880) 162 Sometimes fish rise quickly and take quickly. 1889 Mas. E. Kennard *Landing a Prize* III. i. 6 Fish always take best after rain.

40. To accept (a wager, or the person who offers to lay the wager). So also in reference to a proposal, etc.: see also *take any one at his word*.

1608 *Rowlands Greene's Ghost* 49, I take you, sayd one or two, and the wager being layd, awaie they went. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 268, I was for taking him at that proposal. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 678/2 I'll take ten to one on it. 1890 *Field* 24 May 1757/1, 800 to 100 was taken about him. 1890 *Clark Russell Ocean Trag.* I. vi. 123 He bet me a sovereign... I took him.

b. To take one's death (upon a thing): to stake one's life upon it.

1553 *Becon Reliques Rome* (1563) 59 He tooke his death thereon, that he was neuer gylty. 1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 90, I will take my death, I neuer meant him any ill.

41. To accept and act upon (advice, a hint, warning, etc.).

c 1300 *St. Margarete* 136 Þi maide... seide... goþ fram me anon; Anoper conseil ich haue itake, ich forsake þou echon. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1286g The troiens full tike taken his rede. 1605 [see ADVISE] 5. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* ii. i. 288 They'll take suggestion, as a Cat laps milke. 1611 [see HINT] 31. 1718 *Laoy M. W. Montagu Let. to Lady Rich* 10 Oct. They... took the first hint of their dress from a fair sheep newly ruddled. 1877 *Miss Yonge Cameos* Ser. iii. xxiv. 363 Would that France had taken to itself the teaching! 1891 *Punch* 29 Oct. 196/2 [He] begged others to take warning by his fate. 1899 *Til-Bits* 28 Oct. 109/2 'Come along, dear, take your call,' said he, pulling back the heavy curtains.

b. To accept as true or correct; to believe (something told to one). (Cf. 34 c.) Also, to accept mistakenly as trustworthy, to be deceived by (quot. 1728): cf. *take in*, 82 o.

c 1200 ORMIN 2824 Forr þatt tu took wiþ throwþe þatt word. 1587 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 69 He givinge his fayth promise to Mr. Alderman... Mr. Alderman tooke his worde, and rose, and went his ways. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* iv. vi. 144, I would not take this from report. 1622 *Massinger Virg. Mart.* ii. i. We have not been idle, take it upon my word. 1728 *Eliza Heywood tr. Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 142 The King seeing that they had took the Feint, said at Night... Ghent is invested, and we must go anon to raise the Siege. 1889 *Philips & Willis Fatal Phryne* II. iii. 76 You may take it from me that the pot means what it says.

42. To accept with the mind or will in some specified way (well, ill, in earnest, etc.). See also *take to heart* (HEART sb. 44), *take in good* (etc.) part (PART sb. 26 b), *take in SCORN*, *take in SNUFF*.

c 1200 ORMIN 7390 Biforenn þa þatt takenn all Onn hæþing þatt we spellenn. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4619 Nai, sir, tas noht in despite. *Ibid.* 16306 Quen [Pilate] sagh þat al his soigne þai tok it al to ill. c 1386 *Chaucer Wife's T.* 342 To hym that taketh it in pacience. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1049 Þir wordes cnthbert wysely toke. 1530 *Palsgr. 747/1*, I take a thyng a mysse, je mesprenez. 1553 *Lattimer Serms.* on *Twelfth Day* (1635) 293 b. There is a common saying amongst ns... Every thing is (say they) as it is taken, which indeed is not so: for every thing is as it is, howsoever it be taken. 1577 B. Gooch *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 182 b. They take it ill, and presently leaue working. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familie of Lone Bij*, Take this brief... annwere... in good part. 1671 *Lady Mary Bertie in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22, I take it very ill that none of my nephews would draw mee. 1728 *Morgan Algiers* I. Pref. 26 Multitudes of People... would take it in excessive Dudgeon to be thought unfashionable. 1758 *Johnson Let. to Miss Porter* x Mar. I shall take it very kindly if you write to me. 1871 *Black Adv. Phaeton* x. 145 The Lieutenant took the matter very coolly. 1888 *Mas. J. K. Spender Kept Secret* III. i. 15, I did not mean you to take me in earnest.

b. To accept without objection, opposition, or resentment; to be content with; to put up with, tolerate, 'stand'.

1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xx. vi. 805 Ye shalle take the wo with the wele, and take hit in pacyence, and thanke god of hit. 1535 *Coverdale a King's xiv.* To Take the prayse, and byde at home. 1595 *Maynard Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 18 He resolved to departe, and to take the winde as God sent

it. c 1779 R. CUMBERLAND in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 410, I take events as they fall without murmur or complaint. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* v. i. p. 38, I had the good sense to take things as I found them. 1866 *Wills in Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 689/1 If he does not conform to their law, he must take the consequences.

43. To face and attempt to get over, through, up, etc. (something that presents itself in one's way), or actually to do so; to clear (an obstacle, as a fence, ditch, wave, space, etc.); to mount (a slope), get round (a corner), clear (the points on a railway line), etc.

1579 *Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tint.* 912/2 To take hedge and ditch, and go on forwards through brambles and briars. 1631 *Massinger & Field Fatal Dowry* iv. i. I look about, and neigh, take hedge and ditch. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* l. 139/2 The tendency to... friction in passing round curves, and the difficulty of taking the points. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxxi. 428 He... is able to run up, taking two of the large stone stair-steps at each spring. 1859 Geo. Eliot A. Bede xii. Nothing like 'taking' a few bushes and ditches for exercising a demon. 1864 *Good Words* 628/1 His pony 'takes timber' without asking a question. 1892 *Graphic* 9 Apr. 467/1 The proper course to steer is for Craven Cottage Point, which can be taken rather closely.

**** To admit, absorb, include.

44. a. To admit, let in; to receive something fitted into it (quot. 1793): = *take in*, 82 a.

1674 *tr. Martiniere's Voy. Northern C.* 27 A small hole in the keel, which took a little water. 1793 *Smeaton Edystone L.* 244 The cavities cut on the under side... to take the upper half of each cube. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 371 The *Anonyma*... several times took more water than we liked.

b. To absorb or become impregnated with (something detrimental, as moisture); to be affected injuriously by; to contract (disease, infection, injury, etc.); to fall into (a fit or trance). See also AIR sb. 17, COLD sb. 4 a, b, WIND.

13.. *Cursor M.* 23089 (Gott.) Of pakedhede quen i toke [Cott. drogh] harm 3e gaf me cleything wido to warm. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 þat we water... takeþ no defoul, but is cleyne know [etc.]. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 (3) If the same Worsted... taketh any Wet, incontinent it will shew spotty and foul. 1530 *Palsgr. 747/2*, I take colde, je me morfous. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 78 Persons that... takis seikness in our Sovereane Lady's army. 1555 *Eoden Decades* 16 The vytayles corrupted by taking water. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* v. i. 85 As men take diseases, one of another. 1639 *N. N. tr. Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* ii. 22 That lampe of the Romans, which... went out as soone as it tooke Aire. 1718 *Hearn's Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 301 The Book hath taken wet, and the Letters... are hardly visible. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 559 Both sheep took the disease. 1885 *Mrs. Lynn Linton Chr. Kirkl.* III. x. 309 A man who takes all the epidemics afloat.

c. To absorb, contract, become impregnated with (a dye, colour, quality, salt, etc.); to receive, become affected by (an impression, a polish, or the like).

1591 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 354 His tender cheeks receive his soft hands print, As apt as new faine snow takes any dint. 1601 *Holland Pliny* xxxv. vi. It will take colour and be marked verie well. a 1642 *Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts* ii. (1704) 264/1 No Flesh in the Indies will take Salt. 1697 *Collier Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1703) 122 To see the cheeks take the dye of the passions thus naturally. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 260 The Flesh was not so savoury... nor would it take Salt kindly. 1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 371/2 It takes dyes admirably—much better than cotton. 1877 W. R. Cooper *Egypt. Obelisks* i. (1878) 3 A granite, or hard sandstone, capable of... taking a high polish.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To become affected in the required or desired way: in various applications, as: to catch fire, kindle; to become coated or impregnated with something; to become inoculated; to become frozen; to catch the wind.

1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* ii. i. 55, I can take, and Pistols cocke is vp, And flashing fire will follow. 1633 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, Printing xxiv. p. 10 He tries if his Balls will Take, that is... if he finds the linc sticks to it equally all about... it Takes. 1793 *Regal Rambler*, or, *Devil in Lond.* 40 Our hero laid in a large cargo of fresh fuel, ready to touch and take like phosphorus. 1846 *Dickens Cricket on Heath* 30 Vaccinated just six weeks ago—I took very fine-ly! 1890 *Whitelegge Hygiene* xii. 264 Many [people] 'take' readily within five years (of vaccination).

† 45. *trans.* To include, comprise; to contain: = *take in*, 82 k. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 15076 þa fetless tokenn, se3þþ Goddspell, Twinne mett, oþerr þrinne. a 1637 B. Jonson *Hymn on Nativity* ii. He whom the whole world could not take... Was now laid in a manger.

b. Of water: To take (one) up to (the ankles, knees, shoulders, over (the head), to submerge (one) to that depth. Now *Sc.*

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* To Reader, Truths that before delug'd you, will now take you but up to the Ancles. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xxx, Mountain torrents, some of which took the soldiers up to the knees. 1878 *Saxon Galloedonian Gossip* 15 The sea took him abune the knees. *Mod. Sc.* There's a deep hole there, that will take a man over the head.

VII. Senses related to VI, denoting intellectual action.

* To apprehend mentally, to conceive, understand, consider.

46. To receive and hold with the intellect; to grasp mentally, apprehend, comprehend, understand: = *take in*, 82 l. (Now only in reference to the meaning of words.)

1381 *Wyclif John* i. 5 And the list schyneth in derkness, and derknessis taken [1388 comprehendit] not it. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4656 Goddis wisdom þat none may take [L. incomprehensibilis]. 1551 *Robinson tr. More's Utopia* ii. (1895) 214 Thys kynde of learnynge... they toke so muche the souner. 1666 *Perrys Diary* 30 July, The girl do take musick mightly readily. 1737 *Blackburn Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 278 The Reader will easily take the Meaning. 1860 *Thackeray Round. Papers* i. (1890) 170 You take the allegory? Novels are sweets. 1893 *National Observer* 11 Mar. 413/2 An audience... quick to take his points.

b. *trans.* To apprehend the meaning of, understand (a person, i.e. what he says).

1513 *Douglas Eneis* l. Prol. 318 Quha takis me nocht, go quhair thai haue ado. 1618 *Bacon Holy War Wks.* 1879 I. 525/2 You take me right, Eupolis. 1707 J. Stevens *tr. Onoedo's Com. Wks.* (1708) 350 Do you take me Sir? 1810 *Crabbe Borough* x. iii. Wks. 1834 III. 180, I spoke my thought—you take me—what I think. 1882 *Stevenson New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 219, I am not in this affair for him. You take me?

47. a. With *adv.* or *adverb. phr.* To understand or apprehend in a specified way. Also with person as obj. In quot. a 1300, 'to understand to be meant': cf. 48 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1379 [Gott.] Þe fader in cedre þou sal take, A tre of heght, þat has na make. 13.. *Ibid.* 28974 Chastying o flex[?]e fous fould to tak In prair, fasting, wand, and wak. c 1460 R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 582 And so must he be take in every place. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (ad *Am.*), Leste yet the same kneeling myghte be thought or taken otherwise. 1642 *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* viii. § 522 So was the law taken in Anno 4. H. 3. 1665 *Bunyan Holy Citie* 164, I the rather take it thus... because [etc.]. 1781 *Bradley Philol. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 155 If we take the Story of it right.

† b. With *simple compl.* To understand as, suppose to be, consider as: = *take for*, 48; also, to understand to mean: = 48 b. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 28121 (Cott.) And titter wald i lesyng make þan man my worde vn-tre to take. c 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 35 Þou hous of God her is tane þe congregacoun of feilful men. 1538 *Treat. Bps. Rome Supremacy* I, In times past the Bishop of Constantinople tooke himself highest of all bishops. 1660 *Milton Præ Coniuv.* Wks. 151 V. 421 They took themselves not bound by the Light of Nature or Religion to any former Covenant. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 1 p. 9, I take my self obliged in Honour to go on.

c. With *dependent clause*: To suppose, apprehend, assume as a fact, be of opinion (*that*...).

Usually take it.

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 460 Cristenmen taken oner þat petre was cristis viker, & sydde hym in maner of lif. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/1 So take that the saide Cominaltes been no Cominaltes corporat. 1538 *Audley in Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 240, I take it that your lordshipp ys at appoynt for me to have it. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* i. 63, I take it your owne busines calls on you. 1603 — *Meas.* for M. iv. ii. 110 As I take it, it is almost day. 1641 *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 254 It is commonly taken, that if a wife run away from her husband... shee shall loose her dower. 1709 *Steele & Addison Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 4 Within this Height I take it, that all the fighting Men of Great Britain are comprehended. 1842 *Tennyson Edwin Morris* 43, I take it, God made the woman for the man, And for the good and increase of the world. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 118/2 The learned counsel might take it that this court overruled the objection.

d. With *inf.* To understand, consider, suppose, imagine, assume (*to be* or *to do* something).

1548 *Uoall Erasm. Par.* John 16 b. Men toke him to be mine inferiour. 1663 *Butler Hud.* i. 11. 889 For Men he [the Bear] always took to be His Friends, and Dogs the Enemy. a 1677 *Barrow Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 72 He that taketh himself to have enough, what doth he need? 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 151, I take that man to be a... penitent. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 65 It may be taken roughly to represent one inch of rain.

48. To take... for. a. To suppose to be, consider as; often, with implication of error, to suppose to be (what it is not), to mistake for; also † to esteem or repute as (*obs.*: cf. 49); to assume to be. *Take for granted*: see GRANTED 2 b.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1333 Gret lordys... for a doughty knyght hym tase. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* 3 A man wolde take hym for a shrew I trowe. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 65, I am not so childlike to take enery bushe for a monster. 1607 *Topsell Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 388 We will take it for granted that it pertaineth not to that rank or order. 1631 *Littonow Trav.* ix. 366 An Eagle taking his bald pate for a white rocke, let a shell-fish fall on it. 1693 *Tate Juvenal* xv. 178 So soft his Tresses... You'd doubt his Sex, and take him for a Girl. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 289 ¶ 1, I have been sometimes taken... for a Parish Sexton. 1889 *Stevenson Master of B.* x. 267 Do you take me for a fool?

b. To understand to mean, to interpret as. Now *rare* or *Obs.* † In quots. c 1200, 1340 in converse sense: To reckon or count as, to include in the meaning of (*obs.*).

c 1200 ORMIN 19029 Tacc nu þe sawle forr þatt mann þatt cumeþþ her to manne. 1340 *Hampeole Pr. Con.* 2818 Alle þir four stedes... for helle þai may alle be tane. Of whilk four purgatory es are. 1566 *Harington Metam. Ajax* (1814) 24 Which word many of the simple hearers and readers take for a precious stone. 1684 J. P. tr. *Frambrearins Art Physic* iii. 95 Generally the Word Aposteme is taken for any Tumor which is preternatural. 1697 *Evelyn Architects* Misc. Writ. (1825) 319 Otherwhiles it [the astragal] again is taken for the hoop, cincture or collar next the hypotrachelium.

49. To regard, consider, hold, esteem (*as*); to estimate, reckon (*at* 80 much).

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 That any Utlario... pleded

or alleged...shale taken but as voided plea. 1534 WHITTON *Judith's Office* 1. (1540) 49 He was take as a gret and a famous man. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 36 This is to be take as a granted veritie. 1820 *Examiner* No. 620. 130/a We are to take the word *liberal*, as a piece of irony. 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 310/a An average length of stroke may be taken at about six yards.

† b. *pa. pple.* (with qualifying adv.) Reputed, esteemed. *Obs.*

1518 in *Ld. Berners Froiss.* (1812) Pref. 17 Sir John Style...well beloved and well takyn in their parties. 1526 *Tindale Rom.* xvi. 7 Andronicus and Junia my cosyns...which are wele taken among the apostles. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xvi. 21 Iudith was...right honorably taken in all the lande of Israel. 1597-8 *Bacon Ess.*, *Followers & Fr.* (Arb.) 34 A thing civile, and well taken even in Monarchies.

* To conceive and exercise.

50. To begin to have or be affected by (a feeling or state of mind); to conceive; hence, to experience, entertain, feel (*delight, pleasure, pride*, etc.).

See also *DELIGHT* sb. 1 b, *FRIGHT* sb. 1, *HUFF* sb. 2 b, *INTEREST* sb. 7, *OFFENCE* sb. 5 c, *PET* sb. 3, *PLEASURE* sb. 5 f, *PRIDE* sb. 4, *UMBRAGE*, etc.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1558 Patt tatt Farisewishe folle Strang wtappe takenn hafide. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 448 Agains him [God] he tok a pride. 1390- [see *OFFENCE* sb. 5 c]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 100 Wherof the king gret hevynesse Hath take. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. i. 119 Take none hevynesse, said Merlyn. *Ibid.* vi. xv. 207 She took suche sorow that shee dyed. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxvii. 31 Ye shal take displeasure at youre owne selues, by reason of youre synnes and abominacions. a. 1553 [see *GRIEF* sb. 4 b]. 1694 *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* Intro. 6 Upon some disgust taken at his Master. 1773 *Lift N. Providence* 15 Persons to whom I had taken so much Dislike. 1888 LESTER *Hartas Martin* III. ii. 41 Women do take prejudices.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To take a fancy or liking: cf. *take to*, 74 g, *take with*, 75 c.

1600 DYMCKOCK *Treat. Irel.* (1841) 6 They are quicke and capable, kind harted where they take. 1874 HAROV *Madding Crowd* xviii. Mistress and man were engaged in the operation of making a lamb 'take', which is performed whenever a ewe has lost her own offspring, one of the twins of another ewe being given her as a substitute.

† c. To take on oneself: to become distressed or disturbed in mind: = *take on*, 84 j. *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 121 The Prince...because he found him not, took on him like a mad man.

51. *trans. a.* To conceive and adopt with the will (a purpose, resolution, etc.), or with the intellect (an estimate, view, etc.): to form and hold in the mind. See also *PURPOSE* sb. 2 b, *REDE* sb. 1 a 2 b.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1151 He...tok his redd al for to fle, Priuileit and latt hir be. 1375- [see *PURPOSE* sb. 2 b]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* v. i. 10 The Troians in thare breistis tuk ane ges Quharfor it was. 1654 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 37 A conclusion [was] taken to refer all to their several Princes. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 2, I took a Resolution to make use of most of the Schemes of the said Book. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. ii. Having taken a resolution to leave the Country. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/a We do not take the alarmist view of our correspondent.

b. To conceive and exercise (*courage, heart*, etc.; + *mercy* (obs.), *pity*, etc.): to form in the mind and exhibit in action. (Sometimes nearly coinciding with sense 16 a, to assume: cf. also branch VIII.) See also *COURAGE* sb. 4 d, *HEART* sb. 49, *HEART OF GRACE*, *PITY* sb. 2.

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4656 Now, sir, take perof pite. 13... 1530 [see *HEART* sb. 49]. 13... *Cursor M.* 27136 Queen pou tas to be baldhe O gretter mans sinful dede. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour A viii*, Wherefore God took mercy on them. c. 1490-1841 [see *COURAGE* sb. 4 d]. 1530-1890 [see *HEART* OF GRACE]. 1593 *ABR. BANCROFT Dawng. Posit.* II. vii. 54 They haue taken greater boldnesse, and growen more rebellious. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1672 (1823) I. 538 No popish priest had ever taken the confidence to speak to her of those matters. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 May 3/4 The Arabs would have taken fresh heart.

c. To exercise with the mind, in thought (*note, notice*, + *intent*, etc.), or with the mind and will, in action (*care, heed*, + *diligence*, etc.). Cf. branches VIII, IX. See also *CARE* sb. 3 c, *HEED* sb. 1 b, *INTENT* sb. 2, *KEEP* sb. 1, 2, *NOTE* sb. 2 20 b, *NOTICE* sb. 6, 7, *REGARD* sb. 6 b, *TENT* sb. 2, *THOUGHT* sb.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1379 Pe deore Drihtin areaw us, & toc read to ure alde duschipes. a. 1300- [see *KEEP* sb. 1, 2]. c. 1305- [see *HEED* sb. 1 b]. 13... *Cursor M.* 27228 Ilk man pat will ta yeme. c. 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 8a But ye the rather take cure To breke that perileous alliance. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 12592 (Fairf.) Hamward þat went & to ihesu toke nane entent. c. 1425 *Ibid.* 7937 (Trin.) Son he seide take good gome 3ynen þou hast þin owne dome. c. 1475 *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 54 To here song then tok I intent. 1564-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 320 Quhairunto hir Hienes and hir Counsaill mon tak ee and regard. 1588- [see *CARE* sb. 3 c]. 1592- [see *INTENT* sb. 6, 7]. 1596- [see *NOTE* sb. 2 20 b]. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 230, I took no concern about any of them.

VIII. Various senses, nearly = make, do, perform (some action). (See also senses 19, 37, 51 b, c.)

52. To perform, make, do (an act, action, movement, etc.): usually with some notion of undertaking or taking upon one, and carrying out or carrying on; sometimes with that of getting.

Often it forms with the object merely a periphrastic equivalent of the cognate vb.: e. g. to take a leap = to leap (*once*), to take a look = to look (*once*), to take one's departure = to depart. (See also *take aim* in Phrases, 64; *ACTION* 7, *JOURNEY* sb. 3, *STEP* sb., *TURN* sb., *WALK* sb.)

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 4029 To-morwe let ous our iorne

take, Hamward 3gen to ryde. c. 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3400 The kyng took a laghtre, and wente his way. c. 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* 156 At which men mowe lawze and take boude for her symplemes. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dicles* 1, I determyned me to take that voyage. 1483 CAXTON *Cale Cviij*, Thou oughtest not to stryue ne take noyse with them that ben ful of superfluous wordes. c. 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 341 Thei toke grette debate for the wyth Charlemagn wythin his pavyllion. 1492 *Churchill*, *Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, They took an axion agaynst the executores of Wylliam Belser. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (Camden) 13 Thys yere the kyng...toke his viage towards Normandy. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 42 Like a winged horse he [Neptune] tooke his flight. 1617 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII.* 214 King James...took his progresse towards Scotland. 1676 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 43 How many steps have I took in vain. 1693 *Humours Town* 3 Take a last farewell-look of this overgrown City. *Ibid.* 6 You might take a survey of the Rarities. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 p. 1 We took a turn or two more. 1719 *De For Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 287 Withmout measuring the windings and turnings it takes. *Ibid.* xv. 315 He takes a great circuit about. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, My wife, my daughter and herself were taking a walk together. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 24 When Queen Brunchildse took her departore from Rozen. 1867 AUG. J. E. WILSON *Vashti* xxiv, I came to-day to beg you to take a trip somewhere, by sea or land. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing Prize* III. viii. 148 The salmon took a great leap. 1893 J. ASHBY STERRY *Naughty Girl* vii, I'll just take a turn down to the club and see what's going on.

† b. To take beginning: to begin, start, commence. (See also 31.) *Obs.* [= ON. *taka upphaf*, to begin.]

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12887 Pe ald testament hir-wit no slakes, And sua þe neu bigining takes. 1557-75 *Diurnal Occurr.* (Bann. Club) 61 Vpon the first day of August, the Parliament take begynning. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 641 We must all beleue...that time took beginning with the world.

53. To take counsel († *advice*, † *advisement*): to get advice, to consult, deliberate; † to devise; † to decide: see *ADVICE* 4, *ADVISEMENT* 3, *COUNSEL* 1. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4790 Par of es god we ta conseil. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 700 Thanne Dame Prudence...delibered and took ays in hir self. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcviij. 173 The barons token counceyll bytwene hem. 1489 — *G. de la Tour* Divb, Withoute takyng any counceylle of her husband. 1537 T. CUMPTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 92 After that they had communiked together and taken avisement. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Judg.* 22. 3 Who...took advise to draw them away from the ciue. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxvii. 359 She took counsel with witches and magicians.

† b. *intr.* ? ellipt. for *take advisement. Obs.*

c. 1400 *Emr.* 799 Grette lordes toke hem be-wene, That þey wolde exyle þe quene.

† 54. *trans.* To arrange, fix, agree upon, conclude (a truce, peace, league, etc.). [Cf. OF. *prendre treve*, 13th c.] *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 96 Quhill trewis at the last tuk that. c. 1400 *Laud Troy-Bk.* 8474 It was seyde to the Emperoure...How flight was taken hem be-wene. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 9074 The Troiens to the tentes tristly men send, For a tre to be tan. c. 1470 [see *PEACE* sb. 1 b]. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. xxiii. 48 So yf they wolde take no peace, nor truse, with y-kyng of Engleterre. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvii. 1 Betwixt mine eye and heart a league is tooke. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 135 Having taken a Truce with his Enemy, he would not be the first should break it.

55. To take adieu, farewell: to bid farewell, say good-bye, take one's leave. *Const.* of. Cf. *to take leave*: see *LEAVE* sb. 2. So † to take good night (*obs.*). c. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* Prol. ii. I...take gude night, and said gude schirs adew. 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Trav.* (1872) 2 We all went to the Christopher where we took a Bacchanalian farewell-one of another. 1665 *Perry's Diary* 28 Aug. I think to take adieu to-day of the London Streets. 1700 *Dryden Cock & Fox* 255 Last he drew A piteous sigh, and took a long adieu. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, Thus saying, he at length took farewell. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 195 [He] besought Demosthenes to forgive his temporary estrangement...and took a last farewell of him.

56. To lay hold of, raise, put forth, make (an objection, an exception, a distinction, etc.). See also *EXCEPTION* sb. 7 c, *OBJECTION* 1 b.

1542- [see *EXCEPTION* sb. 7 c]. 1830 HERSCHEL *Nat. Phil.* 7 The objection which has been taken. 1830 MONK *Lift R. Bentley* (1833) I. 303 Instead of doing so, they take a dilemma, and intimate a belief that either by the old statutes, or by the 40th of Elizabeth's, the Master is subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 265 Between punishments and disabilities a distinction was taken. *Ibid.* x. 556 The distinction which they took was...ingenious. 1864 BR. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 46, I know well the objections men can take.

IX. Senses denoting movement or removal (lead, convey, remove, deliver, etc.), and related senses.

* To convey, carry, conduct, remove.

57. a. To carry, convey; to cause (a person or animal) to go with one, to conduct, lead, escort. Also said of a vehicle, etc.: To convey, carry (a person) to some place. Also of a road, way, etc.: = *LEAD* v. 1 6; so of a journey, etc.

c. 1200 ORMIN 8355 Josap, ris upp & tacc þe child, & tacc þe childess moder. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5117 Tas Ruben þan wit yow. *Ibid.* 23814 Es þar na wal...Cun tak us better. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4886 Syne tas he with him titly his twelue tried prince[s]. 1503 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) 153 Walter Kobardes took the Alex[ander] apart. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. 1. 36 Take the stranger to my house. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warrs* 832 Taking through the marshy Fields of Cazanet Twelve hundred Wallouns

and Irish with him. 1719 DR. FOR CRUSOE (1840) I. xiv. 246, I took my man Friday with me. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, Being obliged to take four of us in his carriage to wait upon his Majesty. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 897/1 The second stage of the journey takes the traveler through Egypt. 1908 *Betu. Trent & Ancholme* 55 A yard or two further takes us to the N.E. corner. *Mod.* Will this road take me to Abington?

b. To carry or bear (a thing) with one; to carry to some place or person. In quot. 1883, to draw (something) through a liquid.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 217 [Eche] hath A pot of Erthe, in which he tath A lyht brennende in a kressette. a. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 478 He...Take with hym his schorte spere. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *IL* 85 Thow Scot, to quhom takis thow this thiog? 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. 1. 37 And with you take the Chaine. 1605 — *Macb.* v. iii. 19 Take thy face hence. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 221 They will take from the ground a glove or handkerchief. 1858 RAMSAY *Scot. Life & Char.* v. (1870) 118 She went out and did not take the door with her [i.e. shut it after her]. 1883 R. HALLDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 227/1 Take [the yam] through dilute sulphuric acid, and wash very well.

c. *fig.* To induce (a person) to go; to be the cause of his going. (Cf. *BRING* v. 1 c.)

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, 'Particular business', she said, took her to Bruges. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1800) 114 What takes you into the city this morning? 1883 P. GREG *Sanguelac* II. xi. 223 What took you out so late? *Mod.* The business that took me to London.

58. With *from*, *off* (hence sometimes *simply*): To carry away, to remove; to extract; to deprive or rid a person or thing of (with various shades of connotation): = *take away*, 78 a, *take off*, 83 a, *take out*, 85 a: see also *take out of*, 86.

To take off one's feet: to carry off one's feet by force, as a wind or wave; also *fig.* So to take off one's balance, etc. a. 1272 *Lune Ron* 64 in O. E. Misc. 95 Al deþ hit wile from him take. a. 1300 E. E. Psalter i. 5 Als duste þat winde þerthe tas fra. a. 1400 *Cursor M.* 29546 (Cott. Galba) It takes [Cott. steres] his cristendom him fra. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 19 Saying, that they should take the head from the body of hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Pr.* [ij]. 11 Take not thy holy sprete for me. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 147 He fra me my Sin hes tane. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 73 He...took from the towne the benefit of their haven. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 235 His decree is annulled and taken of y^e file. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 693 The Law severely contrabands Our taken business off Meus hands. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xv, The doing so would...take the case from under the statute. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 560 A plane, which takes a thin shaving off the surface of the wood. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barlet* i, John did take his eyes off his book. *Mod.* The sea was so rough when I was bathing that the waves took me off my feet.

b. To take the life of: to deprive of life, to kill. [13... *Cursor M.* 25831 His lif þan sal be fra him tane. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 306, I praye you...that yourselfe wyl take the lift fro me, and cut of my hede.] 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 22 Thon layd'st a Trap to take my Life. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx, You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 397 Take not his life: he risk'd it for my own.

c. To remove by death.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, Forasmuche as it hath pleased almightie God of his great merice to take vnto hym selfe the soule of our dere brother here departed, we therefore commit [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 167 Hard-hearted Clifford, take me from the world. 1616 S. MOUNTAGU in *Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 247 God hath taken to himself my brother Walter Mountagu. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* v. i. Wks. 1874 III. 338 Since the Fates Haue tane him from vs. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* iii, 'The amoyghty's a taalkia o' you to 'issien, my friend', a said.

d. To subtract, deduct.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 60 This ber Sonne, Cannot take two from twenty for his heart, And leaue eighteen. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1827) I. 8, 6 - 2, denotes that 2 is to be taken from 6. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot Queen's Head* 28 Every one took 50 per cent. off Bobby's expletives. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Aug. 192/1 Twopence in the pound was taken off the tea-duty.

e. *absol.* with *from*: To detract from, lessen, diminish. Cf. 78 c, 83 k.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. i, [N'er] sullied with one taint or spot That may take from your innocence and candour. a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), It takes not from you, that you were born with principles of generosity. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 254 It takes greatly from the pleasure.

f. *intr.* for *pass.* (with adv. or adverb phrase.) To be capable of being, or adapted to be, taken off, out, to pieces, etc.; to be removable, detachable, etc.

So, by extension, to take in and out = to be capable of being put in and taken out; so to take on and off.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. ii. 53 A Brass pair of Compasses...and four Steel Points to take in and out. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 227 The Stop-screw, to take out when the Hollow Axis moves in the Moving-Coller. 1881 GREENE *Gun* 78 Guns...so constructed as to take to pieces and stow away in a small compass. 1891 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Feb. 6/2 Yours [i.e. hair] takes off at night.

59. in various *fig.* senses. a. To carry, draw, or lead in thought, etc.; with *from*, *off*, to distract.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* 7. iv. iv. 356 Your heart is full of something, that do's take Your minde from feasting. 1670 COTTON *Experton* II. v. 238 An accident fell out that soon took the Duke off all thoughts of that Solemnity. 1772 *Land. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 41 These deluded People are taken into an Approval of indeed an Ignis fatuus. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* VII. 65 Love...took her out of herself, and soothed her sorrows.

† b. To take (a person) with one: to speak so

that (he) can 'follow' or apprehend one's meaning; to enable (him) to understand one; to be explicit. (Usu. in imper.) *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 122 Soft, take me with you, take me with you, wife. 1603 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. ii. Ay, but pray take me along with you, sir.

† c. To take (a thing) with one: to bear in mind, keep in remembrance, take note of. *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* ii. ii. Oh! you are too hot, sir; Pray cool yourself, and take September with you. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 715 Yet take here with you, that which William Newbrigenis. writeth. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. 295 Take this along with you that the worst authors are always most partial to their own works. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. Take it with you that I will never listen to them.

† d. To render, translate. *Obs. rare.*

11430 *Syr Geier* (Roxb.) 25 A clerk it in to latyn tooke Att berford out of a booke.

† e. To bring or convey to a higher or lower degree; to raise or lower; to advance or put back. See also *take down*, 80; *PEO sb.* 1.

1596—[see *PEO sb.* 1.] 1890 *Field* 24 May 750/3 By steady play the score was taken to 18.

† f. To deliver, give, commit, give up.

† 60. *trans.* To deliver, hand over; to give; to give in charge, commit, entrust. (= BETAKE 1, 1 b, 2.) *Const. to or dative. Obs.*

[In Layamon, in the early version rarely (3 instances), but in the later very commonly (22 instances), *biteke* is used as equivalent to *biteche*, *biteche* (BETAKE, to deliver); in 19 cases *biteche* of the earlier text becomes *biteke* in the later. In 4 cases the later version has in the same sense the simple *take*; this became from 1300 to 1500 quite established, and continued in some writers to c. 1550. This use was not in Norse, and is absent from northern ME. For the history see BETAKE 2.]

c. 1275 LAV. 54 He..wrot..And þane hille boc took us to bisne. *Ibid.* 3361 And takeþ [c. 1205 biteche] hit his child. *Ibid.* 2378 And ich wolle..To hostage take þe mine sone [c. 1205 biteche þe mine preo sunen]. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 99/254 To ihesu crist ich habbe also al min heorte take. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 207 Some sede þat him betere were take is newen conan þe kinedom of his lond. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 171 Pe castel of his berie and of his bode þe þet god him heþ take to lokl. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 375 Owre lorde wrote it him selue in stone..And toke it moyses to teche men til messye com. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 323 Moyses..took his wif [uxori tradidit] þe ryng of forgesnesse. c. 1400 *Prymer* (1894) 78 We biseche þee þat þe soule of þi seruaut..be not take in to þe bondis of oure enemy. c. 1425 *Curior M.* 15411 (Trin.) In to þoure bondis I shal him take [earlier MSS. teche]. 1436 *Let.* in Burtoe & Raine *Hemingburgh* 393. I writte no more..at this tyme, so I tak þow to þe Holy Trinite. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 485/3 Takyn, or deluyryn a thyng to a nother, *trado*. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 183 (Add. MS.) Take me the Ryng, and I shalle kepe it as my lyf. c. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvi. 226 Al that ye take me to kepe shalbe sauely kept to your bebooe. 1533 MORRIS *Answe. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1063/1 When he tooke them the bread and bode them eate it. c. 1553 UOALL *Royster D.* 1 v. (Arb.) 31 Who tooke thes thys letter?

† 61. *refl. a.* To commit or devote oneself (to God, to Christ, etc.); also, to commit or betake oneself to one's legs, heels, weapons, or other means of protection or safety. *Obs. exc. as in b.*

c. 1200 ORMIN 356 A33 þat þat Adam godd forlet & toke him to þe deofell. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 98 in O. E. *Misc.* 4 He..forsaketh dore satanas..Taked him to ihesu crist. c. 1300 *Curior M.* 23046 Pat al his world welth for-sok, And aperli to godd þam tok. c. 1475 *Rauf Colyzer* 938, I will forsak Mahoon, and tak me to his micht. 1530 PALSGR. 749/1, I take me to my legges, I flye a wayte. 1548 [see HEEL *sb.* 1.] 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* viii. 38 Which people perceiving them selues entrapp'd..fearefully tooke them to their weapons. 1607 TORSALL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 19 The Gyants..took them to their heels and so were overcome.

b. *refl.* To devote or give oneself up; to betake or apply oneself to (some pursuit, action, or object).

c. 1300 *Curior M.* 4034 Þir breþer toun þam tok to red To dele þair landes þam bi-tuix. c. 1425 *Ibid.* 13429 (Trin.) Of wil forsok þe bondhonde And toke [earlier MSS. turned] him to þe better honde. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 15 He lefte all his gude and tyme him to ponertie. 1530 PALSGR. 749/1, I take me to relygyn, or any other Kynde of Lyyvynge wherein I must continue. 1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosthenes' Olynth.* Epist. *j b. Such are contented..to weare our Countre cloth, and to take themselves to hard fare. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 67 At thou a craftsman? take the to thine arte. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 206 One of these Leaves..took it self to walking as soon as he louch'd it. 1888 SORHIE VETICH *Dean's Daughter* I. viii. 155, I..took myself to the Chase. 1890 E. L. ARNOLD *Phra* v. She would not eat and would not speak, and at last took her to crying.

c. *intr.* with *into*: To give oneself up to: = *take to*, 74 c. *rare.*

1795 J. CLUBBER *Misc. Tracts* (1770) I. 105 Men had better read but few books at large, than take into this short and fallacious method of attaining..imperfect knowledge. 1765 *Ibid.* II. 10 Some men taking into life of pleasure, others into an easy chair of sleep and indolence. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xv. vi. (1872) VI. 25 Taking deeply into tobacco.

*** To set oneself, begin, to apply oneself.

† 62. *intr.* with *into*. To set oneself, to begin (to do something). [After ON. *taka* at, e.g. *taka* at *ganga* to begin to go.] *Obs.*

1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Land MS.) an. 1235, Danid king of Scotland tok to nerrien him. c. 1200 ORMIN 223 [Zacarie] tok to becennn till þe folle. *Ibid.* 4772 SWA. þatt biis bodiþ tok to retenn bienn corþe. *Ibid.* 8332 Off þa fowwe riche menn þatt tokenn þa to riðlenn. c. 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 1000 Now hap tristrem y-tan Ogain morauit to fig.

b. In later use, To apply oneself to a habitual action (cf. 61 b and 74 c).

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 157 Since the Welsh took to break up their Mountains, and sow them with Corn, they have Corn sufficient for themselves. 1839 *Times* 5 Oct. He took to cultivate his genius by reading political economy. 1856 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1893) I. iv. 236, I have taken to write a little in a penny paper called the *Star*. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 262/2 Their taking to smoke tobacco. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. xi. 233 She has taken to like him.

† c. *refl.* in same senses. *Obs. rare.*

1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 54 The duke Beues toke hym selfe for to wepe strongly. 1605 VESTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 165 They tooke themselves first to rob vpon the sea coastes. c. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 63 A state..which they took themselves peculiarly to enjoy.

*** To take one's course, to go.

† 63. *intr.* To make one's way, go, proceed; = *NIM v.* 2, *FANG v.* 7. In early use chiefly with *to*; in later use with any prep. or adv. of direction: usually implying prompt action, cf. 'start', 'strike'.

See also *take to*, 74 b; *take away*, 78 d, *take back*, 79 c, *take in*, 82 p, *take off*, 83 n.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1751 He toc, and wente, and folwede on. c. 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13566 So harde þe parties to-gidere tok. 13..St. Erkenwode 57 in Horst. *Attercl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Quen itthynges tokene to be tone [= town]. 113..Cast. Love 1686 In good tyme theif were i-bore, That to that feste mowe takyo [F. *peuent venir*]. c. 1400 *Gosp. Nicod.* 1222 (Cott. Galba) On þe morn furth gan þai þas, to þaire iorne þai ta. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 598 A lytly whyll before the day, He toke into a Ryde Wey. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 224 When they were all mounted, they toke on their way. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* iii. 19 They tooke on their way to seeke a new place of habitation. 1615 G. SANDVS *Tram.* 193 Turning back, we tooke vp the said streete to the West. 1622 MARBE tr. *Aleman's Gusan* d'Aly. II. 22 They tooke downe through a groue of Alder trees. c. 1645 T. TULLY *Site of Carlisle* (1840) 5 Most of the fugatives took straight for Carlisle. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 221 My Lord took along the edge of the Hills. 1801 tr. *Gabriel's Myst. Husb.* III. 74, I took across some fields for the nearest way. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 212 He [the elephant] gave chase, and I took up the hill. 1892 MRS. E. STEWART in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus*, Ohio I. 264 A gang of wolves took after her.

b. *intr.* Of a road, a river, etc.: To proceed, go, run, strike off (in some direction). *Obs. or dial.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 731 Where it [the high road] taketh Northward, it leadeth by Caldwell and Aldburgh. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xviii. ii. (1872) VII. 110 [The river] Molek..takes straight to northward again. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 175 At this point the drove-road took over the Folds Hill.

c. *refl.* In same sense as a; also = to betake oneself, repair, resort to. See also *take off*, 83 c. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. viii. 45 He took him to a strong tower with v good men with hym. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 385 After all these wordes, they toke theym selfe on their way. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. 600 He will take himself to bed. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxx. I am to pack up, bag and baggage, and take myself elsewhere.

X. In idiomatic phrases with special obj.

† 64. *Take aim.* To direct a missile at something with intention to strike it; to aim.

1590 [see *AIM sb.* 3.] 1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 479 The Sabine Clausus came, And, from afar, at Dryops took his aim. 1710 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. iv. 92 He took a sure aim. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 546/1 He was in the act of taking aim with a carbine.

† 65. *Take alarm.* To accept and act upon a warning of danger; hence, to become alarmed or roused to a sense of danger.

1624, 1772 [see *ALARM sb.* 8]. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 38 The people took the Alarm, and clamour'd for a Parliament. 1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 398 His *amour propre* takes the alarm. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 7 Oct. 535/2 The pirate took the alarm in time.

† 66. *Take charge.* To assume the care or custody of; to make oneself responsible.

1389 [see *CHARGE sb.* 13]. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 1 A maister Ship Carpenter taketh the charge of the werke. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. iv. 20 Place you that side, Ile take the charge of this. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, The Baronet promised to take charge of the lad at school.

† 67. *Take day.* To appoint or fix a day for the transaction of some business; to make an appointment; to put off to another day. Also *fig.*

c. 1400 *Octonary* 1499 They..toke day at the monthys ende Of playn batayle. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 123 She accorded to her this request and toke daye for to do hit. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxii. 46 Then they toke day to come agayn a three wekes after the Feast of saynt John. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 171 To make quick confession of their sinfull actes and not to take dayes with God. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 126 He had rather disburse his life at the present, than to take day, to fall into the hands of such remorseless creditors.

† 68. *Take fire.* a. *lit.* To become kindled or ignited; to begin to burn, to kindle, ignite: = *catch fire* (CATCH v. 44).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 b, At the last they take fyre & brene. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc.* Weapons 21 Through the moyntens of the weather..the powder will take no fire. 1666 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 89 Dip therein one end of your short Pieces, least they take Fire at both ends together. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 4 July, The soot took fire. 1885 *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 874/1 These chimneys..often took fire.

b. *fig.* To become 'inflamed' with some emotion

or the like; to become excited, esp. with anger; to become enraged, to 'fire up'.

1607 G. WILKINS *Mis. Inforced Marr.* i. in Harl. *Dodsley* IX. 473 On which tinder he soon takes fire, and swears you are the man. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmuntown* *Ibid.* X. 239 How this jest takes fire. 1761 *Huon* *Ibid.* Eng. III. liv. 171 The Commons took fire, and voted it a breach of privilege. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 17 Cleomenes took fire at the affront. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 17 Lithgow's soul took fire with sympathy.

† 69. *Take hold.* a. To get something by one's own act into one's (physical) hold; to grasp, seize: = *catch hold* (CATCH v. 45), *lay hold* (LAY v. 22). *Const. of; on, upon* (arch.). Also said of things.

1530 PALSGR. 748/2, I take holde apon one, *jemboyne*. 1611 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 161 To picke forth the ould lyme and mortar that the new might better take hold. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 19 [The Indian] Figge-tree..whose branches..doe bend themselves downwards to the earth, where they take holde, and with new rooting multiply. 1754 SHERRERE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 193 [She] fell on her knees..taking hold on the Skirt of his Coat. 1816 [see *Hold sb.* 2].

b. *fig.* To get a person or thing into its (or one's) 'hold' or power; usually with *of* (on, upon arch.); of a feeling, a disease, etc.: to seize and affect forcibly and more or less permanently; of fire, to 'lay hold' of (something), begin to burn. Also, to seize, avail oneself of (an opportunity).

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 164 A thing latelie sproong vp, when pampering of the bellie began to take hold. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vi. 238 Hence, Least that th' infection of his fortune take Like hold on thee. 1708 J. C. *Compt. Collier* (1845) 23 Another dangerous sort of bad Air, but of a fiery Nature like Lightning, if it takes hold of the Candle. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Phisick* 292 When the Disease has taken any Hold of the Patient. 1889 M. GRAY *Reproach Annesley* III. vi, A sense of her bitter bereaval took hold of her.

c. (with *of*) To take possession and management of, take under one's control. ? *U. S.*

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 222 They..know that a company of moneyed men taking hold of their camp will have to spend a considerable amount of money before they can expect to recoup their investment. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* ix, No, I only capt—took hold of the 'Bine M.' freighters—Morgan and M'Quade's old line—this summer.

† d. To attach itself, take root. *Obs. rare—1.*

c. 1300 *Curior M.* 9350 It tok neuer in þer hertes halld. 13..Ibid. 10009 (Gott.) Pat er four vertus principalys..All oper vertus of þaim tas [Cott. has] halld.

† e. To apply oneself to action; to set to; to take an active part. *dial.* and *U. S.*

1808 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Tak' hold*, to undertake; an office, or specified performance or duty. 1870 MISS ALCOCK *Old-fashioned Girl* xi, I'm in despair, and shall have to take hold myself, I'm afraid. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. iv. lxxxvi. 153 To believe that things will come out right whether he 'takes hold' himself or not.

† 70. *Take horse.* a. To mount a horse; to get on horseback (esp. for a journey): see sense 24 c.

[c. 1450 *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 49 On þe morow he toke hys hors and rode to Wyndysore vn to our Kyng. c. 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 544 He toke his hors with a pryvy meyne. c. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* vii. 18 After masse [they] toke theyr horsess. 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V. 10 Bajazet...Tamerlane took prisoner...and used him for a footstool when he took horse. 1743 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 9 Just as I was taking horse, he return'd. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Oct. 263 The princes took horse and fled.

b. *Mining.* (See quot.) *local.*

1855 J. R. LEITCHFIELD *Corwall Mines* 88 When a lode divides into branches, the miners say it has taken horse.

c. Of a mare: see sense 39 h, and HORSE *sb.* 1 c.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* III. (1586) 118 The Mare will not take the Horse. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2378/4 A brown bay Filly...being locked from taking Horse.

† 71. *Take possession.* a. To get something by one's own act into one's possession; to enter into possession. With *of*: to take into one's possession, make oneself possessor of, take for one's own, appropriate: see *POSSESSION sb.* 1 c.

1535 COVERDALE *Kings* xxi. 15 Vp, and take possession of the vynyarde of Naboth the Iesraelite. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 130 Take þe possession of her, with a Touch. c. 1641 *Mountagu Acts & Mon.* I. (1642) 21 They entred upon, and took possession of the Land of Promise. 17..*Rm. Reign Will III in Harl. Misc.* (1809) III. 359 The troops..would, in all likelihood, have took possession of White-hall. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv, Then he came, the cursed wretch! he came to take possession.

b. *fig.* (with *of*) To begin to 'possess', dominate, or actuate: cf. *POSSESSION sb.* 5, 6.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. i. 34 His words do take possession of my bosome. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 63 Another fatal delusion had taken possession of his mind.

† 72. In many other phrases, as to *take ACCOUNT*, *ACQUAINTANCE*, *ARMS*, *BREATH*, *the CAKE*, *one's CHANCE*, *the CHANGE out of*, *CHRISTENDOM*, *COUNT, one's CROSS*, *EFFECT*, *END*, *FLIGHT*, *FORCE*, *HEAD*, *HEELS*, *the INITIATIVE*, *KNOWLEDGE*, *the LAW*, *the LEAD*, *LEAVE*, *ORDER*, *RECORD*, *RISE*, *ROOT*, *SHARE*, *STOCK*, *WITNESS*, etc., for which see the *sbs.* (See also 91.)

† 73. *Take after* — a. To follow the example of; with prepositions.

to imitate; hence, to resemble (a parent, ancestor, predecessor, superior, etc.) in nature, character, habits, appearance, or other quality.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 112 If the Nurse be of a noughtie nature, the childe must take thereafter. 1657 HEVLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* Gen. Pref. His Followers all take after in this particular. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s.v. *Imitatione, Patris*, to take after the Father, or imitate his actions, humor, or fashion. 189a *Gd. Words* Nov. 784/2, I take after my mother's family.

† b. ? To conceive a desire for or inclination to. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 6 Men take strangely after their first employment.

Take against —, take for — (= take part against, with): see 20 b.

74. Take to —. (See also 62, 63.)

a. To undertake, take in hand; to take charge of, undertake the care of. *Obs. exc. dial.*

[*Take to be rice* in quot. 1354 is the equivalent of the earlier *feng to (bam) rice* of the Chronicle: cf. anno 488, Her Esc feng to rice; 1066 Her forðferde Eadward king, and Harold eorl feng to ðam rice. Cf. also 62 with inf.]

1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1140 (MS. E), & te eorl of Angæu ward ded, & his sune Henri to be rice. c. 1230 *Half Meid.* 5 He wile carien for hire þat ha hæfð itaken to of al þat hire biheofeð. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 5639 (Fairf.) Þis wommon bielepely toke þer-to [to be childe; *Cott. & Göt.* it underfang] & fedde hit. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 120 That the mayster take to no prentysse, But he have good seuerans to dwellle Seven þer with hym. 1863 *Kingsley Water-Bab.* v. 199 All the little children whom the good fairies take to, because their cruel mothers and fathers will not. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v.]

b. To betake oneself to, have recourse to (esp. some means of progression, as in *take to the boats, take to flight, take to wing, to one's heels* (HEEL sb. 1 19); also (now *dial.*) to some resource or means of subsistence).

(The intr. use here and in c comes close in sense to the *refl.* use in 61 a, 63 c, and the trans. in 24 c, 25 a.)

c. 1205 *LAV.* 23688 He hit wende þat Arður hit wolde forsaken And nawit to þan fehte taken. c. 1400 *Melayne* 1148 At þe laste þat he toke to flyinge. c. 1450 *Le Mortie Arthur* 1380 Madame, how may thou to us take? 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. i. 42 Have you any thing to take to? *Val.* Nothing but my fortune. 1596 *DANETT tr. Comines* (1614) 32 The King tooke to barge and returned to Paris. 1693 J. DRYDEN, *jun. Juvenal* xv. 98 The callow Storks... soon as e'er to wing they take, At sight those Animals for Food pursue. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/2 They took to their Oars, and got from us. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* 11. xxvii. 130 They immediately took to flight. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 121 They all without ceremony took to their heels. 1873 *HOLLAND A. Bonnic.* i. 19, I should have alighted and taken to my feet.

c. To betake oneself to (a place); to repair, resort, or retire to; to take refuge in; to enter.

c. 1275 *LAV.* 7976 He droh to on oþerf (half) and tock to herborce. c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 2832 (Trin.) No dwelling here þat he make I'll þe þe þondir feld to take. 1707 *FREIND Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 211 Take to the Mountains on the right. c. 1851 *Moir Bass Rock* iii. The rabbit... Took to its hole under the hawthorn's root. 1879 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. iv. ix. 110 He took to his bed and there lay almost without speaking. [Cf. 25, and B20 6 c.]

† d. To attach oneself to, become an adherent of; to direct itself to. *Obs.* (Also with *till, unto*.)

c. 1205 *LAVANON* 29188 Crist seolue he for-soc and to þan wursen he tohc. c. 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 96 Þe maistres of þe portes for gyftes tille him toke. c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 17533 (Trin.) Raper shulde þei to vs take, þen to ihesu for oure sake. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Goodness* (Arb.) 201 If it [goodness] issue not towards Men, it will take unto Other Living Creatures.

e. To devote or apply oneself to; to adopt or take up as a practice, business, habit, or something habitual: cf. 61 b, c. See also ROAD sb. 5 b.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14114 O mani thing soo [Mary] tok til an, Wit-wen quam es heute nan. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxxviii. 14 The which, the clothis of widowed don down, toke to [Vulg. *assumpsit*] a roket. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 462 Aþayn to the craft they schul never take. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 692 Clothing (a trade which they took to). 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Cont. Wks.* (1709) 319 If you take to Begging, I will take to give nothing. 1834 *LYTTON Pilgr. Rhine* vi. He has since taken to drinking. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 203 She... took to wearing caps. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* i. 199 In Madrid, the men have taken to... *Parisian paletots*. 1887 [see DRINK sb. 3]. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 227/2 She has taken to society as a duck takes to water.

f. To apply oneself (well, kindly); to adapt oneself: leading to sense g.

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 8436 (Fairf.) Þen was þis childe sette to bote; Ful wele I wis þer-to [Cott. þar-wit] he toke. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Parents & Childr.* (Arb.) 277 Thinking they will take best to that, which they have most Minde to. 1766 J. W. BAKER in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnip*, [The bullock] took kindly to the turnips. 1820 *Examiner* No. 637. 413/2 A tree which is late transplanted seldom takes well to the soil. 1885 in *Manch. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/5 The new members may not take kindly to the work.

g. To take a liking to, conceive an affection for. (For absolute use, see 50 b.)

1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) 11. 239, I took to him for his resemblance to you. 1796 *LAMB Lett. to Coleridge* 3 Oct. They, as the saying is, take to her very extraordinarily. 1844 *LAOY FULLERTON Ellen Middl.* (1884) 23 To use a familiar expression, we took to each other instantaneously. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 July 3/2 When first the idea was suggested, Doré did not take to it.

75. Take with —. † a. To receive, to accept; = sense 39. [= ON. *taka við* to receive.] *Obs.*

1127 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.), þet landlof him wið to. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 104 To zarkenn folle ongenness Crist To takenn wið his lare. *Ibid.* 1536 Hu wel he takeþþ 233 wiþ þa þatt sekenn Godes are. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 820 For-þi yett wald he wit him tak. *Ibid.* 5977 Vr laured wil tak na wircip wiþ þat man him dos in cursd kyth. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 68 The barnis... wil nocht tak with the doctryne of the faderis. 1538 *Bale God's Promises* in *Dodsley O. P.* (1780) 1. 9 Yet shall they not with hym take.

† b. To take up with; to have to do with. *Obs.* 1597 *BACON Ess.* *Followers & Friends* (Arb.) 36 It is better to take with the more passable, then with the more able.

c. To be pleased with, put up with. ? *dial.* Cf. 50 b; also take up with 90 z c.)

1632 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) 1. 97 The silly stranger, in an uncouth country, must take with a smoky inn and coarse cheer. 1638 *BRAITHWAITE Barnabee* *frnl.* 11. (1818) 59 Thence to Ridgelay, where a black-smith, Liquor being all he'd take with, Boused with me. 1825 *JAMIESON s.v. Tak with*, 'How does the laddie like the work?' 'Indeed... he takes unco ill wi't.' 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* 11. 609 In a little time she [a ewe] will take with both [twin lambs].

† d. To take part with, agree with. Cf. 20 b. 1654 J. BRAMHALL in *Usker's Lett.* (1686) 612 Those of the King's Party asking some why they took with the Parliament's side. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxix. I would MacGillie Chattachan would take [later *edd.* agree] with me... instead of wasting our best blood against each other.

† e. To admit, acknowledge, own. *Obs.*

c. 1653 *BINNING Sermon*. (1845) 607 Few of you will take with this, yet seek to be justified by your own works. 1786 A. GIB SACR. *Contempl.* I. vii. i. 157 A person is therefore brought to see and take with this sin, only when his conviction issues in conversion.

f. To contract or become affected by; to catch (fire), absorb (water): = 44 b, c (cf. also d). *dial.* 1822 *GALT Steam-boat* xvi. 347 The kill took low, and the mill likewise took wi't... and nothing was left but the bare wa's. 1847 *frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 11. 380 When it [the flax] begins to ferment, or 'take with the water', the latter becomes turbid and discoloured.

XII. In combination with adverbs, forming the equivalents of compound verbs, chiefly transitive.

76. Take back trans.: see ABACK adv. 3 (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* 11. vii. 215 We were obliged to ply on and off... and were frequently taken back. 1796 in *Nicolas Ditch. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. xxxix. At 4 past 8 taken flat back with a strong wind and a high sea from the N.E. & E. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Fairfax & V.* liii. I never saw a man more 'taken back' as the sailors say. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* xvii. Blest if it didn't quite take me aback.

77. Take again. a. trans. To resume; see simple senses and AGAIN adv. † b. To withdraw, recall: = take back, 79 b; cf. AGAIN adv. 3. *Obs.*

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. l. (1883) 78 He began to take agayn his vertuous werkis and requyred pardon and so returned to god agayn. 1728 *RANSAY Bob of Dunblane* ii. Lest I grow fickle, And take my word and offer again.

78. Take away. a. trans. To remove, withdraw, abstract; to remove by death; to subtract: see sense 58 and AWAY adv.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 297 If þou ta be light awai. 1388 *Wyclif Ps.* l. 13 [lit. 11] Take thou not awel from me thin hooli spirit. 1415 *Sir T. GAY in 43 Dep. Kpr. Rep.* 583 A sefenneghte after that Murdok of Eyche was take away. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 75 To cut the vynes & take away the euil branches therof. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xliiv. (Percy Soc.) 215 Do not I, Tyme, take his lyfe away? 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxxiii. 156 To take away or mitigate some of [these laws]. c. 1600 *Timon* iii. 1, Yee theues, restore what yee have tane away 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* i. 131 It pleased God to take away His Majesty. 1886 *AD. SERGEANT No Saint* ix. It took away his appetite. 1890 *frnl. Educ.* 1 June 341/1 Take away 4 cows from 17 cows.

b. absol. To clear the table after a meal.

c. 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 820 in *Babes Bk.* 326 Whenne þay haue waschen and grace is sayde, Away he takes at a brayde. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) 11. 118 *Mon Dieu!* said Le Fleur,—and took away. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* xi. v. (Ritdg.) 402 The servants... had taken away and left us to ourselves. 1872 S. BUTLER *Erewhon* viii. 64 She returned in about an hour to take away.

c. absol. To detract from: = 58 e, 83 k.

1875 *FREEMAN Venice* (1881) 257 The slight touch of Renaissance in some of the capitals... in no sort takes away from the general purity of the style. 1889 *STEVENS Master of B.* iv. This takes away from the merit of your generosity.

d. intr. To go away, make off: see 63.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 125/1 They set the dogs after him, when he took away up the river.

79. Take back. a. trans. To take possession of again, resume: see simple senses and BACK adv. a. 1771 *GRAV Dante* 68 Take back, what once was yours. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 26 Oct. 4/6 Molière never said, 'I take my goods where I find them', but 'I take back my goods where I find them'.

b. To withdraw, retract, recall, unsay (a statement, promise, etc.): cf. BACK adv. 7.

1775 *ABIGAIL ADAMS in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 86, I had... made some complaints of you, but I will take them all back again. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Stichesler* i. ix. 131, I shall take back my yes if you are troublesome.

c. To carry back in thought to a past time; cf. BACK adv. 4.

1889 *MALLOCK Enchanted Isl.* 251 These churches took me back to the crusaders. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* May 43 The boy's letter has taken me back ten years.

d. = take aback (*fig.*): see ABACK adv. 3. ? *dial.*

? a. 1860 *Mrs. H. WOOD Ho. Halliwell* (1890) 11. i. 6 Hester was never so taken back in her life. *Ibid.* v. 116 She was 'taken back', as the saying runs.

e. intr. To go back, return. ? *Obs. exc. dial.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* To Rdr., Being quite lost in a wilde and a frightful on and on, I e'en took back again where I was. 1889 *STEVENS Master of B.* xi. 284 Having... forgot my presence, he took back to his singing.

80. Take down. a. trans. To remove from a higher to a lower, or from an upright to a prostrate position; to lower; to carry down; to cut down, fell (a tree); to pull down (a house, etc.: implying also 'take to pieces'); to distribute (*type*).

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12664 'Ioseph', soo said, 'fain wald I rest... Son he stert and tok hir dun. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1426, I rede we take down sayle & rowe. 1548 in *E. Green Somerset Chantries* (1888) 116 One of theis ij churches maye well be spared and taken downe. c. 1653 *BINNING Sermon* (1845) 425 It taketh down the tabernacle of mortality. 1751 *LABELLE Westm. Br.* 81 Whilst the Arches were un-building and taking down. 1818 in *Willis & Clark Cam. bridge* (1886) 1. 573 Taking down three trees. 1886 *Troy (U.S.) Daily Times* 2 Jan. 1/3 A boat's crew... was taken down by a whale near the Cape Verde islands. 1909 R. RENWICK in *Marwick Edinb. Guilds* Pref. 6 The printers, seeing no early prospect of the release of their type... took it down.

b. With various implications: (a) to swallow; † (b) to cause (a speaker) to sit down (*obs.*); (c) in *Falconry*, to cause (a hawk) to fly down; (d) in a school, to get above (another scholar) in class; so of a boat in a race, to get in front of (another boat); (e) to lead (a lady) down to dinner at a party.

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* iii. v. I will take down poison, Eat burning coals, do anything. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) 1. 45 Captain Hatsel was speaking to have the debate put off till Monday, but Colonel Purefoy took him down. 1667 *FAIRFAX in Phil. Trans.* 11. 549 Mr. Morley... was advised by some to take down a spoonful of good English Honey. 1828 *Sir J. S. SEARIGHT Obscrv. Hawking* 36 They are always taken down after having flown unsuccessfully at their game. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xix. I took him down once, six boys, in the arithmetic class. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair v. Dobbin.* was 'taken down' continually by little fellows. 1887 *Mrs. J. H. PECKS Heather Hills* 11. xviii. 308 A quiet dinner-party, with a nice, sensible man to take you down.

c. *fig.* To abase, humble, humiliate, abate the pride or arrogance of. In quot. 1562, ? to rebuke, reprimand.

1562 *Child-Marriages* 112 She had spoken to the said Custance, and taken her downe for the same. 1593 *PEELE Chron. Edw. I.* Wks. (Ritdg.) 395 I'll take you down a button-hole. 1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 755 For revenge, and taking down the pride of this young man, 1796 *Mrs. M. ROBINSON Angelina* 11. 27 He seems to experience... satisfaction in what he calls taking me down. 1857 *MAURICE Ep. St. John* i. 4 Whatever takes down a young man's conceit must be profitable to him.

d. To lower, diminish, lessen, abate, reduce; to lower in health or strength, bring low, depress. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* 11. 209 As for the Females... Take down their Mettle, keep 'em lean and bare. 1719 *BAYNARD Health* (ed. 2) 22 By Degrees take down your Heat. 1811 *Self Instructor* 539 Olive colours... are first put in green, and taken down again with soot. 1836-7 *Sir W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1877) 1. xviii. 342 Taken down with a bilious fever. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

e. To write down so as to use or preserve (what is said); to take a written report or notes of.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 248, I took down the Names of those that had any. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 121 The precision with which you took down their answers. 1883 *MORFILL Slavonic Lit.* iii. 48 These ballads had been taken down about the middle of the eighteenth century. 1885 C. H. EDEN *G. Donnington* i. xii. 240 Reporters would take down the speeches.

81. Take forth. a. trans. To lead forth, conduct out of a place; to bring forth, take out of a receptacle, produce; *fig.* to further, advance.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2693 (Cott.) Abram tok forth his men. c. 1460 *Battle of Otterburn* xxxvi. in *Child Ballads* 111. 297/1 The letters fayre forth hath he tayne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 748/1, I take forthe a man, I auance hym. 1890 *BESANT Demonic* xv. When he [Damien] was taken forth to have his flesh wrenched off with red-hot pincers.

† b. Take forth one's way: to go forth, set forth (see 25 b); also absol., to proceed. *Obs.*

1523 *Lo. BERNERS Frois.* I. x. 10 On the iiii. day they toke forth theyr way. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 167 We shall take forth to our last.

† c. To learn; *transf.* to teach: = take out, 85 f.

1530 *PALSGR.* 748/1, I take forthe, as a childe, or a scolar dothe a newe lesson, *je apprens*. Take hym forthe a newe lesson. 1549 T. SOME *Latimer's Sermon* s. *bef. Edu.* VI To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 The gettyngye of goodes and rythes, before thou hast well learned and taken furth of the lesson, of well vsyng the same. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus, Hist.* 11. lxxxiv. (1591) 102 Taught by ill masters, hee tooke forth [L. *didicit*] a bad lesson.

82. Take in.

* *trans.* a. To take, draw, or receive into itself, or into something (see simple senses and IN adv.); to admit, absorb, imbibe; to receive as a tributary; to eat or drink, to swallow; to breathe in, inhale; to take on board (a ship). In quot. 1583 *absol.* to admit or let in water, to leak.

13.. *Cursor M.* 6066 (Cott.) Sifen sal ilk hus in take A clene he-lambe, wit-uten sake. c. 1400 *MAUNOEVE* (Roxh.) 1. 4 It takes in to him xl. oper ryuers. 1495 *Treviça's Barth.*

De P. R. xvii. ii. (W. de W.) Njb/2 Full of holys to take in ayre. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andros* Pref. 104 in *Sat. P. Ref.* (S. T. S.) 350 He latis his sheip tak in at Inife and lie. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. x. 12 b. We took in fresh water out of a wel. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 547 The River Trent..taking in the River Soutre from the field of Leicester. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairry Impr.* (1757) II. 103 The first of these takes in the River Nourishment by their external. Absorbent Vessels. 1777 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 510 The ships are taking in water and provisions for two months. 1890 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 10 May 292/1 She took in amazingly little water. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 596/2 It..readily takes in and yields moisture.

b. To receive (money) in payment, subscriptions, etc.; to receive and undertake (work) to be done in one's own house for pay.

1699 in *Millington's Sale Catal.* Skinner & Hampden *Libraries*, Subscriptions are taken in by John Hartley, over against Gray's-Inn in Holborn. 1832 *Examiner* 403/1 She took in washing only for her amusement. 1889 *Mss. E. KENNARD Landing Prize* II. xii. 209 We supported ourselves..by taking in plain needle-work. 1892 *Idler* June 547 He was taking in more money than he had ever taken in before.

c. To subscribe for and receive regularly (a newspaper or periodical): = sense 15 d.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 488 p. 2 Their Father having refused to take in the *Spectator*. 1779 MACKENZIE in *Mirror* No. 2 p. 3 A coffee-house, where it is..taken in for the use of the customers. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL 704/1 Many of them take in the French paper just as they buy 'Punch'.

d. Cards. To take (a card) into one's hand from the pack.

1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.* etc. 69 The holder of the ace of trumps ruffed, i. e. he put out four cards and took in the stock. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 843/1 If the non-dealer takes in the king, he ought..to lead it.

e. To lead or conduct into a house, room, etc. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxvii. (Shaks. Soc.) 268 Take him in, serys, be the honde. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVIII. 469 John took Miss Everard in to supper.

f. To receive or admit as inmate or guest.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Math.* xxv. 35 I was herbourlesse, and ye toke me in [Wycl. herboriden me: TINDALE, *Geneta*, lodged me]. 1562 J. MOUNTGOMERY in *Archæologia* XLVII. 231 Hospitalles..then the poore souldier..should be taken yn, cured,..and healed. 1702 ROWE *Tamert.* iv. i. Why stand thy..Doors still open To take the wretched in? 1840 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 265 Invalid horses are taken in..and treated at the hospital. 1849 *Ibid.* X. ii. 413 No tenant-cottager shall take in any lodger.

g. To receive or accept into some relation (e. g. into surrender, or as hostage or ally). Obs.

1602 LO. MOUNTJOY *Let.* in *Moryson Itin.* ii. (1617) 214 By the general advice of the Counsell I tooke in Turlough mac Henry. 1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* ii. i. Her father..on suddain shall take in Revolted Sybax.

h. To capture, take prisoner, conquer (in war); to 'take' a town. Cf. sense 2. Obs.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 285 Leo..wente to Seynt Peter..wip be letayne, and was i-take in, and his eyzen i-put out, and his tonge i-kut of. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlix. 1 Why hath youre kynge then taken Gad in? 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 109 His Majesty took in Raskaw, a considerable place on the Deinster. 1709 H. FALTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 10 Open Places are easily taken in.

i. To bring into smaller compass, draw in, reduce the extent of, contract, make smaller; to shorten, narrow, or tighten; to furl (a sail).

Take in a reef: to roll or fold up a reef in a sail so as to shorten the sail: see REEF sb. 1.

c. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 12 Mayne corfe toke in a refe byforce. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 153 But I must contract my selfe, and take in this saile of speech. a. 1800 COWPER *Horace* i. Ode x. vi. If fortune fill thy sail.. Take half thy canvas in. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ix. Strapping a buckle here, and taking in a link there. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* ix. [heading] Making and taking in sail. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliii. Sure every one of me frocks must be taken in..it's such a skeleton I'm growing. 1889 DOYLE *Micha Clarke* xxvii. 281, I took in one hole of my sword-belt on Monday. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 255/1 Take in leaders when about a team's length from corner; then take in wheelers a bit, off-wheeler more than near—in fact, many only take in off-wheel rein a couple of inches.

j. To enclose (a piece of land, etc.); to take into possession (a territory, a common), or into cultivation (a waste); to include; to annex.

c. 1539 in G. J. Aungier *Syon Mon.* (1840) 131 To dyche in and take in our comyn. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday* vi. Christ hath took in this piece of ground, And made a garden there. 1697 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 288 Others have a design to take in some Commons near Mosse Lake. 1845 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. i. 301 Numerous waste patches along the sides of wide roads have been taken in. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 5 Aug. 290/2 France is determined to take in all Siam. 1897 D. SLADEN in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 278/1 A new alcove [has been] formed by taking in one of the..landings.

k. To admit into a number or list; to include, comprise, embrace; spec. to include in the consideration, take into account (quot. 1752); to include in a journey or visit (U. S.).

1547 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iii. 23 He hath taken in all the antient Church-writers into his catalogue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Life (1721) I. 39 Virgil was a great Mathematician, whome, in the Sense of those times, took in Astrology. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 106 In the former case, many circumstances must be taken in. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 712 Writers who..did not understand that his jurisdiction took in Kent. 1879 LUNBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 55 Attention will be concentrated on the four subjects taken in. 1883 BACON *Dict. Boston, Mass.* 359 The out-of-towner who fails to take in a trip to Taft's.

l. To receive into or grasp with the mind; to apprehend, comprehend, understand, realize; to absorb or imbibe mentally, to learn; to conceive.

a. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. l. 12 A created Understanding can never take in the fullness of the Divine Excellencies. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* M. T. Matt. xiii. 18-19 By not understanding in meant also, Not considering it to take it in. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 p. 5 There is no end of Affection taken in at the Eyes only. 1810 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 16 She plays..on the pianoforte, and takes in science kindly from Mr. Smart. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 731 Writers who do not take in the position of an Earl of the West-Saxons. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* III. ii. 140 Sluggish minds..require time to take in new notions.

m. To comprehend in one view (physical or mental); to perceive at a glance.

1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Eye, In man..the eye is..so ordered, as to take in nearly the hemisphere before it. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *View St. Leonard's* 18 The eagle's vision cannot take it in. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 583/2 We..turned our heads from side to side,..the better to take in the full force of the effect.

n. To believe or accept unquestioningly.

1854 *Spectator* No. 1875, 640 The Undergraduates took it all in and cheered Lord Robert Cecil as their future representative. 1888 FARJEON *Miser Farebrother* II. xiii. 169 Jeremiah listened and took it all in.

o. To deceive, cheat, trick, impose upon. *collog.*

1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 132 The Griparis were never taken in yet, and what's more never will. 1745 FIELDRING *True Patriot* No. 9 Wks. 1775 IX. 310 They are fairly taken in, and imposed upon to believe we have..as much money as ever. 1754 E. MOOR in *World* No. 96 III. 234, I am almost of opinion that (in the fashionable phrase) he is 'taking me in'. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* v. iv. (1849) 277 A contest of skill between two powers, which shall overreach and take in the other. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 228/1 Nobody shall ever take me in again to do such an absurd and wicked thing. 1884 GEO. DENMAN in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 473 The Plaintiff has..been taken in and misled.

p. To offer (a subject) for examination.

1890 LIDDON *Life Pusey* (1893) I. 20 The poets and historians who, at that time, were taken in by candidates for Classical Honours at Oxford.

** *intr.* + *q.* To go in, 'put in', enter. Obs.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 88 Taking in at a Cooks shop where he aupt. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 Great shoals of salmon, which often take in at the mouths of our rivers.

+ *r.* Take in with: to take part with, side with, agree with. Obs.

1597-8 BACON *Ess.* *Faction* (Arb.) 80 It is commonly seene that men once placed, take in with the contrarie faction to that by which they enter. 1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Epid.* i. vi. (1686) 20 Justinian took in with Hippocrates and reversed the decree. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxiv. (1730) 51 Kings doubting to lose their Game, took in with the weaker. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1846) I. 3 If he had acted in these mens measures, and betraying his master, took in with them.

83. Take off. *transitive senses.

a. To remove from the position or condition of being on (with various shades of meaning); to lift off, pull off, cut off, rub off, detach, subtract, deduct: see simple senses and OFF adv.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14318 He bad..Of þe tumb tak of þe lidd. 1495 *Ledger-bk. A. Halyburton* 40 Som of that sek, the bat of-tan is 1711 155. 2. c. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babes Bk.* 67 With your Trenchour knyfe take of such fragmentes. 1644 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1825) II. 199 He took off all her commodities, but not at so good rates as they expected. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 57 Take off the skim, and beat it together with 6 Eggs. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 p. 8 A Cannon Ball took off his Head. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 267 M. Engel..takes off twenty-nine degrees from the longitude of Kamchatka, as laid down by the Russians. 1852 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. i. 80 Repeated crops of hay are taken off without any return. Mod. Isn't his name on the list? No, it has been taken off.

(b) spec. To remove from the person, divest oneself, or another, of, doff (a garment, etc.).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9070 (Cott.) 'Tas of', he said, 'mi kinges crown.' 13.. *Ibid.* 8116 (Gott.) Wip þis þe king tok of his glouce. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 1212 He..took off hys clothes. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 234 He toke of hys cappe, and made a low and solemne obeysance. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 140 A little Cap like a Callotte..they never take off. 1736 LADARIO *Life Mariborough* III. 422 The Armour was taken off. 1850 *Taft's Mag.* XVII. 465/1 She took off her shawl. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 531 He never takes off his boots and spurs.

(c) To remove or convey (a person) from on shore, from a rock, or from on board ship.

1883 BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* v. ii. 261 He had arranged..to be taken off one night, and to sail with them right away. 1889 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 267, I might be able to support life on board of her until the *Ruby* took me off. 1890 *Standard* 12 Dec. 5/7 The passengers were taken off and landed safely.

(d) absol. To clear the table after a meal: = take away, 78 b. (e) *intr.* for pass.: see sense 58 f.

1828 J. T. SMITH *Nollekens* I. 91 Nor do I think wine was even mentioned until the servants were ordered to 'take off'. b. trans. To drink to the bottom, or at one draught; to drink off, 'toss off'.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. v. 271 She drank to him a cup of poysoned liquor: and having taken off almost halfe, she reached him the rest. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 83 Many Muscovian women took off their Cups as smartly as they (their husbands) did. 1724 RAMSAY *Steer her up*, etc. ii. See that shining glass of claret..Take it off,

and let's have mair o't. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iv. And, that thou mayest live, take off this draught.

c. To lead away summarily; refl. to go away, take one's departure, be off.

1838 DICKENS O. *Twist* xxiv. He..took himself off on tip-toe. 1850 *Taft's Mag.* XVII. 609/1 The guilty parties had taken themselves off. 1894 PARRY *Stud. Gt. Composers*, Schubert 230 In dread of being taken off as a soldier. Mod. He was arrested and taken off to prison. The child was taken off to bed.

d. To lead away or draw off (in fig. sense); to divert, distract, dissuade; + to free, rid (const. from); + to remove the opposition of by bribery or corruption, to buy off (obs.).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 36 It makes him, and it marres him; it sets him on, and it takes him off. a. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 24 And hee..in great Courtiesie tooke us off, and descended to aske us Questions of our Voyage and Fortunes. 1670 H. STUBBS *Plus Ultra* 11 This Philosophy..taking us off from the Pedantism of Philology. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 27 Having not undertaken to take them off from this Opinion. a. 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 58 You must endeavour to take off your Mistress from all the care you can. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1833) I. 467 The chief men that promoted this were taken off (as the word then was for corrupting members). 1890 FENN *Double Knot* vii. The conversation took off his attention.

e. To remove or withdraw from office, or from some position or relation; to dismiss; to withdraw (a coach, train, etc.) from running.

1745 WARD in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 369 Whom the Emperor had appointed governor..but afterwards..designed to have taken him off. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 189 The centinel was off, and we were allowed to look about us a little. 1898 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 144 My early calves..I allow to suck the cows for a fortnight, then take them off. 1892 *Field* 28 May 779/3 The coaches..will be taken off for one or more days. Mod. Several trains will be taken off on Bank Holiday.

f. To remove by death, put to death, kill, 'carry off', cut off: said of a person (esp. an assassin), of disease, devouring animals, etc.

1605 (see TAKING *vb.* 6). 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. Prol. 14 To take off by treasons knife. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 224 Himselfe taken off by sudden death. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* Pref. The hiring of Assassinsates to take off Enemies. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome, Alex.* i. 487 Diseases..took off very many of them. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 828/2 Ptolemy of Cyprus..took himself off by poison. 1822 *Examiner* 6/2 Up to the 20th of November about thirty people had been taken off by cholera. 1840 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 258 The mangold-wurzel was..taken off early by the fly.

g. To remove (something imposed), esp. so as to relieve those subject to it.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 135 Oh God, oh God, that ere this tongue of mine, That layd the Sentence,..should take it off againe. 1660 INGULO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 147 You think to take off this Inconvenience. 1705 'PHILAEETHES' in J. Ker *Mem.* p. iii. If he would agree to the taking off the Penal Laws. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. Mar. 172/1 To give immediate Ease to his Majesty's Subjects, by taking off some of the Taxes which are most burthensome to the Poor. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 399/2 The ecclesiastical courts may..take off the penance. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xiv. 127 He pleased the people greatly by taking off a heavy tax. 1889 M. GRAY *Reproach Annesley* III. ii. The three months' embargo was now taken off.

h. To remove or do away with (a quality, condition, etc.).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 71 Who..by selfe and violent hands, Tooke off her life. 1612 — *Cymb.* v. ii. 2 The beauness and guilt within my bosome, Takes off my manhood. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* x. 90 They..should take the water a little warm'd first..the cold being just taken off. 1691 CONSET *Pract. Spir. Cris.* (1700) To Rdr, Which thing..may..take off the Edge of Detraction. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairry Impr.* (1756) I. 227 One of two Purges will take off the Running at his Mouth. 1895 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. vi. 189 The smartest and prettiest kind of cap..took off the severity of her smoothly braided hair.

+ (b) To do away with, disprove, confute. Obs.

1630 PAVYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 147, I must needs take off two principal daring objections. 1682 CARRICH tr. *Lucretius* (1683) Notes 26 After that I shall take off his exceptions against Providence. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 478 To take off this seeming argument.

i. (a) To make or obtain (an impression) from something; to print off. In quot. 1660, to receive as an impression (in fig. sense).

1660 tr. *Amynaldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* IV. viii. 489 Those [languages] which live..take off better the impression and graces of the language of the Prophets. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 320 The Stationers were obliged..to take off 200 Copies of any Book. 1817 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 19 note, He had an impression of 500 taken off. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 234/1 The expedient..of taking off an impression in some soft substance.

(b) To make (a figure of something); trans. to draw a likeness of, to portray: = sense 33 b.

a. 1719 ADDISON (J.). Take off all their models in wood. 1835-40 HALBURTON *Clochem.* (1862) 306 A native artist of great promise..that is come to take us off. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* xlv. Then Clive proposed..to take his head off; and made an excellent likeness in chalk of his uncle. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 182 A young lady who could take off a hotte like that—the dead image of him—could do anything.

(c) To measure off; to determine or mark the position of: cf. sense 32 c.

1793 SKEAON *Edystone L.* § 97 In this way I took off 35..of the most remarkable points..These 35 primary points having been determined as above.

j. To imitate or counterfeit, esp. by way of

mockery; to mimic, caricature, burlesque, parody; to make a mock of, *collog.*

1750 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1792) III. 85 He has since been taken off by a thousand authors; but never really imitated by any one. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 120 He so perfectly counterfeited or took off, as they call it, the real Christian, that many looked to see him.. taken alive into Heaven. 1789 Mrs. PROZIO *Journal*, France I. 240 At the hazard of being taken off and held up for a laughing-stock. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. 7-20, I can take off a cat to the life; suppose I was to mew a certain number of times? a 1845 HOOPE *Faithless Nelly Gray* v. She made him quite a scoff; And when she saw his wooden legs, Began to take them off! 1879 MINTO *Defoe* 40 One of the pamphlets which he professed to take off in his famous squib.

k. *absol.* with from: To detract from, diminish, lessen: = 58 c, 78 c.

1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 264 This gradual Advancement took off from the Obscurity of his Birth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Sal.* A defect or flaw, which took off very much from the value of the gem. 1773 [J. RICHARDSON] tr. *Wieland's Agathon* Pref. 14 There are many allusions in it to modern customs, which take off in a great measure from the antique cast.

l. To close the stitches in knitting; to knit off. Also *absol.*

1849 ESTHER CROLEY *Knitting-bk.* 12 By reversing the right hand pin, so inserting it in two stitches, not in front but at the back of the left hand pin, and knitting them off as one. This [way of reducing the number of stitches] is called 'taking off at the back'.

** *intr. m.* To abate, grow less, decrease; (of rain) to cease.

1776 COOK in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 447, I judged it was about high water, and that the tides were taking off, or decreasing. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxi. (1858) 463 No sooner had it [the hurricane] begun to take off than I set out for the scene of its ravages. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 20 The rain took off near Laeken. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 93 The breeze now began to take off a bit, and more sail was made.

n. To go off, start off, run away; to branch off from a main stream. (Cf. 63, 63 b.)

c 1873 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xiii. (1873) 112 Dick ran out.. and took off into the great bazar. 1885 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* III. iv. 205 The Indian took off into the woods. 1888 19th Cent. Jan. 44 The second [head-water of the Hugli] takes off from the Ganges about forty miles eastward from the Bhagimathi.

(b) To start in leaping; to commence a leap. (Opp. to LAND v. 8 b.)

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 287 The spot where the horse took off to where he landed, is above eighteen feet. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 780/3 Competitors should be encouraged to take-off with accuracy. 1892 *Strand Mag.* III. 633/2 The last attitude one would imagine a horse to adopt in 'taking off' for a jump.

(c) *Croquet.* To make a stroke from contact with another ball so as to send one's own ball nearly or quite in the direction in which the mallet is aimed: cf. TAKE-OFF sb. 4.

1872 PRIOR *Notes on Croquet* 48 It were an improvement.. to tether a ball in the centre of the ground, which at starting should be hit by the players from a spot in the middle of the left-hand boundary. Taking off from this tethered ball, they might go to any part of the lawn.

84. Take on. *transitive senses.*

a. See simple senses and ON *adv.* in quot. 1877, to take on board (opp. to take off, 83 a (c)). 1879 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 140 Tak on your babert luifabuid. 1899 *Use Dict. Arts* 258 (Cards, Playing) The ink or colour.. is.. laid on the types and blocks.. and the impressions [are] taken on to thick drawing paper by means of a suitable press. 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 141 He took on the passengers who stood clustered on the wharf.

(b) † To put on, don (clothing, etc.) *obs.*; to 'put on' or add (flesh, etc.): see PUT v. 46 f (a).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 56 pe deu xal warn alle be gylde breperen þi be in toune, for to takyn on here hodie.. and comen to messe. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 494 Thanne they went, & toke on the beste clothing that they had. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.*, *Life Ep. St. Androis* 1069 On a gray bonnet he tackis. 1847 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. 11. 392 Sheep.. thrive very well and take on flesh rapidly. 1850 *Ibid.* XI. 11. 600 The animal being thus gradually prepared to take on that increased amount of muscle and fat.

† (c) To take up (arms); to arm oneself: see 90 a (c). *Sc. Obs.*

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 355 Thair rebellis ar planelie conspyrit togidder, takin on arms. 1567 *Ibid.* 524 Thai have takin on armes to punels the authoris of the said cruell murtherour.

b. To assume, 'put on' (a form, quality, etc.) = sense 16 a: to assume, begin to perform (an action or function) (cf. 17); to contract, begin to be affected by, 'catch' (cf. 44 b, c).

1799 KENTISH in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 258 He took on that peevish irritability so unhappy for the individual. 1847 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* III. 11. 331 The blanched leaves soon take on the appearance of frost-bitten celery. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 41 The ulcer.. took on a healing action, and soon cicatrized. 1893 M. GRAY *Last Sentence* III. v. The deep, mysterious eyes would take on a deeper charm.

(d) To adopt (an idea, etc.); to accept mentally. 1890 *Pict. World* 4 Sept. 298/2 That belonged to the days before its author 'took on religion', as the Methodists term it. 1893 *Nat. Observer*, 23 Sept. 472/2 He is prepared to throw over all his convictions pretty much as he took them on.

(e) To apprehend with the senses; to perceive, 'catch', *rare*.

1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 45, I have heard the

natives assert that they take on the scent of the deer many hours after they have passed.

c. To take (a person) into one's employment, or upon one's staff, to engage (also *fig.*); to accept in marriage; to receive into fellowship.

1611 G. BLUNDELL in *Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 97 If Holland take any companies on. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. iii. I'll not give her the advantage.. To.. say she was forced To buy my wedding-clothes, and took me on With a plain riding-suit and an ambling nag. 1826 *Examiner* 631/1 The large manufacturers are about taking on a considerable number of hands. 1893 J. B. THOMPSON in *Chicago Advance* 20 July, A number of catechumens were taken on during the year.

d. To undertake; to begin to handle or deal with, to 'tackle'.

[c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 267 Allas! what sholen hij onne take, þat wolden here her god forsake þurw sinne of fleschly liking!] 1422 [see TAKING *vbl. sb.* 6]. 1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 11/3 He.. so frightened the other.. cowards that.. they did not care to 'take him on'. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 7/1 We cannot take on both jobs. 1900 SIR R. BULLER *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 3/4, I had taken on a task, and I was bound to see it through.

e. To undertake the management of (a farm, etc.), esp. in succession or continuance.

1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 474 When I was twenty-two, my father died, and I took on the farm. 1889 Mrs. COMYNS *Carr Marg. Maliphant* II. xix. 70, I want him to take on another small farm. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 346 It will be quite impossible for me to take on the lease again.

† f. To assert, asseverate (cf. 17 c). *Obs. rare*.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 26 Yet will they swear, protest, and take on wonderfully, that it is very new, fresh and tender. *Ibid.* 48 If they sell you a cow.. will protest and take on wonderfully, that hee is but this olde, and that olde.

g. To buy on credit. *Sc.*

1808 JAMIESON. To tak on, to buy on credit, to buy to accompt. 1866 J. H. WILSON *Our Father in Heaven* (1869) 189, I have heard of young people.. going to shops and 'taking on' things, as it is called.

† h. To begin, commence (with *inf.*, or *intr.*); = sense 62. *Obs.*

c 1300 ORMIN 2553 þho toc onn ful aldels; To frazzmenn Goddess engnell. *Ibid.* 1260 þiff þu takesst onn att an & tellesst forþ till fowwre.

** *intransitive senses.*

† i. To act, proceed, behave, 'go on'. *Const.* dative, to a person. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 333 þef ferrene kinges hiherde þa tidinde, þe we swa takeð him on. *Ibid.* 5592 þat word come to Belinne.. heo he haeude itaken on. *Ibid.* 10175 þa þis wes alidon þa token heo oðre wise on. *Ibid.* 31619 What Penda king hæfede iseid and hu he wulle taken on. c 1305 *Pilate* 149 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 115 On libere marh.. hap he itake on 50, Assented he to þe gywes? 1363 *Langol. P. Pl.* A. III. 76 For toke þei on treweþy þei timbrede not so hye. c 1450 *LOVELICH Graill* lvi. 505 And thus these lyowys Gennon On to take Til the tyme that Cam Lawncloet de lake. *reflexive.* c 1205 LAY. 30680 On alle wissen he toc him on swulc he weore a chepmen.

j. To 'go on' madly or excitedly; to rage, rave; to be greatly agitated; to make a great fuss, out-cry, or uproar; now *esp.* to distress oneself greatly. Now *collog.* and *dial.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 5200 That yondre knight on the white stede Taketh on as a deuel in dede. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 57 My modyr wepyth and takyth on mervaylously. 1530 *PALSGR.* 750/1, I take on lyke a madde man, *je menraige*. 1535 *COVERDALE Num.* xiv. 1 Then the whole congregacion toke on and cryed, and the people wepte. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* II. xxvii. 61 All this while Appius raged and tooke on, inveying bitterly against the nicetie and popularitie of his brother Consul. 1668 *PREFS Diary* 8 Apr., Her mother and friends take on mightily. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 157 You'll make me cry too, if you take on in this manner. 1830 *GALT Laurie* T. I. ix, He took on like a demented man. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* II. i, She took on sadly about her husband.

k. To assume airs; to behave proudly or haughtily; to presume; to take liberties. (Cf. 18 e.)

1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vi. (1678) 143 If a worm should take on, lift up itself, and be proud, then anything may be proud. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 180 'Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall'. I began to take on; and if the squire gave me any orders, I did not take 'em in I ought to have done.

l. To take service or employment, to engage oneself; to enlist.

a 1670 *SPALDING Trench. Chas. I* (1851) II. 335 Diuers daylie took on [to serve in the army]. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xvi, If you take on to be a soldier. 1778 *FOOTE Trip to Calais* III. Wks. 1799 II. 377, I am engaged to take on with Miss Lydy. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 336 At the end of their term of enlistment [they] would refuse to 'take on' again in D Troop. 1892 *Field* 7 May 698/3 'Then', replied one of the men, 'I will take on at 41'.

(b) With *with*: to engage oneself to; to begin to associate with; to consort with; = take up with, 90 z; to adopt as a practice, etc.

1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 51 Such a Drake has been more used to a Hen when he was young, and.. will the sooner take on with her when he grows older. 1844 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXX. 104/1 The mistress is going to take on with Mister Jock's praecher. 1886 M. GRAY *Silence Dean Maitland* i, I liked Charlie Judkins well enough before he took on with this love-nonsense. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 154 His young woman must be sadly in want of a sweetheart to take on with one such as him.

m. To 'catch on', become popular: = sense 10 c. *collog.*

1897 'OUIDA' *Nassarenes* xvii, He saw how greatly these musical entertainments 'took on'.

85. Take out. *trans. a.* To remove from within a place, receptacle, or inclosure; to extract, withdraw, draw forth: see simple senses and OUT *adv.* 13.. *Curior M.* 20564 (Gött), I toke þaim vte on [v. r. with] mi right hand. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxviii. 15 [lxix. 14] Tac me out for clei, that I be not infiched. c 1450 *Mertin* I. 1 Whan that our lord.. had take oute Adam and Eve, and other [from hell]. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* IV. v. 206 Their stings, and teeth, newly tak'n out. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 94, ¶ 9 He had only dipped his Head into the Water, and immediately taken it out again. 1889 F. M. CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* II. xx. 280 Rex took out his purse and gave him a gold piece. *Mod.* I asked for the book at the library, but it had been taken out the day before.

(b) To remove, extract (a stain, etc.).

1727 *GAY Begg. Op.* I. ix, Money.. is the true fuller's earth for reputation, there is not a spot or a stain but what it can take out. *Mod.* Ammonia will take out the grease-spots.

(c) *intr. for pass.* See sense 58 f.

b. *trans.* To withdraw from a number or set (actually or mentally); to leave out, except, omit. c 1200 ORMIN 8601 þatt þer þatt he was takenn ut þurh Drihtin Godd fra manne. c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* i. 552 þa3 he ne toke ludas out, þe worste man on erpe. *Mod.* There are 91 festivals in the Prayer Book Calendar; but if you take out those that have no special Collects, there are only 24.

c. To lead or carry out or forth: with various special implications, as: to lead (a partner) out from the company for a dance; to summon (an opponent) to a duel, to 'call out'; to lead (a person or animal) into the open air for exercise, etc.

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* I. iv. 95, I were vnmanly to take you out, And not to kisse you. 1665 *PREFS Diary* 13 Apr., When the company began to dance, I came away, lest I should be taken out. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. xiii, When a matter can't be made up, as in a case of a blow, the sooner you take him out the better. 1811 *JANE AUSTEN Lett.* 29 May, Mrs. Welby takes her out airing in her barouche. 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 65/1 He had even promised to take her out on the ice. 1893 J. ASHBY *STERRY Naughty Girl* II. It was awfully good of you to take the children out, Charlie. *Mod.* Take the dog out for a run.

(b) *Cricket.* To take out one's bat: said of a batsman who is 'not out' at the end of the innings.

1890 *Standard* 9 May 3/8 He was batting nearly four hours and eventually took out his bat for go. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 63/2 The captain.. took out his bat for 60.

† d. (a) To give vent to, utter. (b) To announce, give out (a text). *Obs.*

1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* Pref., Ess. (Ker) I. 197 He took out his laughter which he had stifled. 1697 *BURGHOF Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 6 They will take care to come before the text is taken out.

e. To make a copy from an original; to copy (a writing, design, etc.); *esp.* to extract a passage from a writing or book.

1530 *PALSGR.* 750/1, I take out a writyng, I coppy a mater of a boke, *je copie*. 1573 *Art of Limning* 11 A pretie deuise to take out the true forme & proportion of any letter, knott, flower, Image, or other worke. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iii. 296, I am glad I have found this Napkin:.. He haue the worke tane out. *Ibid.* III. iv. 180 Take me this worke out.. I would haue it copied. *Mod.* To read a book and take out quotations for the dictionary.

(b) To extract from data.

1881 *Times* 10 Nov. 4/2 The surveyor employed.. to take out the quantities on the architect's plan—that is, to estimate the quantities of materials and labour which will be required to carry out the proposed plans. 1896 [see QUANTITY 13].

† f. To learn (a lesson); *transf.* to teach. (See also 81 c). *Obs.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 499 If we be negligent and slack, and never take out his lessons, but stand at a stay. 1629 *EARLE Microcosm.* lxx. (Arb.) 89 He hath taken out as many lessons of the world, as dayes. 1642 *Strangling Gt. Turk.* etc., in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 37 The Discipline of War must take you out other Lessons of Fury.

g. To apply for and obtain (a licence, patent, summons, or other official document) in due form from the proper authority.

1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 93 Y^e vacating their charter, & forcing them to take out a new one. 1687 *BURNET Cont. Reply to Varillas* 76 The Bishops were obliged to take out new Commissions from the King.. for holding their Bishopricks. 1726 *BERKELEY Let. T. Prior* 27 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 123, I have not yet taken out letters of administration. 1840 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 351 Patents have been recently taken out for supposed improvements. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 497/1 [He] took out a summons against him.

h. To obtain or enjoy completely. ? *Obs.*

1631 *Celestina* 217, I will goe downe and stand at the doore, that my Master may take out his full sleepe.

i. To obtain, receive, use up, spend, the value of (something) in another form. *Const. in.*

1631 *HEYWOOD Fair Maid of West Wks.* 1874 II. 280 Because of the old proverb, What they want in meate, let them take out in drinke. 1763 *FOOTE Mayor of G. i.* Wks. 1799 I. 168 When he frequented our town of a market day, he has taken out a guinea in oaths. 1828 *Examiner* 794/1 [He] has no objection, when a poor tradesman cannot advance the fee, to take it out in goods. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 15 Sept. 236/2 The prize was one guinea, which had to be taken out in books.

86. Take out of. *trans. a.* To withdraw or remove from within (*lit.* and *fig.*); to extract (a stain) from: see simple senses and OUT *of*.

To take the words out of one's mouth: see MOUTH *sb.* 3. l. c. 1200 ORMIN Ded. 209 To takenn ut off helle wa pa gode sawless alle. 1387 TREvisa *Iliden* (Rolls) II. 133 While he dwelled longe in France. Chedde is take out of his abbay of Lestynge. c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 16442 (Trin.) Pe monsleer bat barabas was take out of prison. 1535 STAWAAR *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 66 [H.] Out of the erth his deid bodie hez tone. 1699 in *Burton's Diary* (1838) IV. 451 Take heed you take not the thorn out of another's foot, and put it in your own wholly. 1771 MAS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 246 To take Ink out of Linen. 1882a MISS BRADDOON *Mt. Royal* III. iv. 59 He took the cartridges out of the case himself.

b. To get, derive, or obtain from.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familie of Lone Biv*, Out of their knowledge, whiche they take out of the Scriptures. 1650 J. FARNCH tr. *Paracelsus' Nat. Things* II. 17 Any flint taken out of River water. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* I. There were as good spitchcocked eels on the board as ever were taken out of the Isis.

c. To subtract or deduct from. Now rare.

1593 FALE *Dialling* 14. I take the complement of the Elevation, which is 384, out of the reclination of the plat which is 554, and there remain 174. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 127 A setting off of 8 Foot broad and 10 Foot long taking out of the Yard.

d. To deprive a person or thing of (some quality, etc.); *spec.* to deprive of (energy or the like); usu. to take it out of, to exhaust, fatigue.

1847 S. WILBEFORCE in *Life* (1879) I. 402 There is so much of interest in a Confirmation, that it takes a great deal out of one. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 68 Rome. takes the splendor out of all this sort of thing elsewhere. 1884 H. SMART *Post to Finish* xxii. Now you say you cannot come, and all the salt is taken out of my holidays. 1890 MAS. LAFAN *L. Draycott* II. i. The sort of day that takes it out of a man.

e. To remove from the jurisdiction of; to prove not to come under (a statute).

1885 SIA C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. D. 810 The burden of taking the case out of the Statute of Limitations rests on the Appellant. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 105/a All lawyers are familiar with the doctrine of part performance to take a case out of the statute.

f. To take (something) from a person in compensation: to take it out of, to exact satisfaction from.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 31/2, I take it out of him on the spot. I give him a jolly good hiding. 1883 MCCARTHY & PRADO *Ladies Gallery* I. iv. 91 What we have to mind in sight-seeing we try to take out of the people in the cars. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Nov. 8/2 In the olden days the villages 'took it out' of each other with club and spear.

87. Take over. *trans.* + a. = OVERTAKE I. *Obs.* c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1163 The pains taken over our men, And last leyd upon hem then.

b. To take by transfer from, or in succession to another; to assume possession or control of (something) from or after some one else.

1884 A. FOARNS *Chinese Gordon* II. 36 The army whose command he took over in its headquarters. 1887 WESTALL *Capt. Trafalgar* xiv. [He] took service with us when we took over the *Eureka*. 1890 H. S. MERRIMAN *Suspense* viii. Brenda took over all the smaller household duties. 1891 *Law Reports, Weekly Notes* 431 The... company was formed... for the purpose of taking over the business... carried on by the plaintiff.

c. To carry or convey across, to transport.

Mod. The ferry-boat will take you over.

88. Take to. In passive to be taken to = to be taken aback: see *pass. dial.*

1865 MAS. H. WOOD *Mildred Arkell* xxii. Mr. Van Brummel, considerably taken-to at being addressed individually, lost his head completely. 1872 *Argosy* Sept. 183 Mr. T. might possibly have been slightly taken to... but there was no symptom of it in his voice. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

89. Take together.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and TOGETHER.

+ b. To collect: cf. PULL *v.* 30 b. *Obs.*

c. 1429 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xli. 429 But he toke togyder his strengthes, & stode vpyrghte.

c. To consider or reckon together (cf. 26 c), or as a whole; to reckon as a group or collection.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 258 Plato in his Cratylus taking these two words, Ζῆνα and Δία, both together, etymologizeth them as one. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 107 Numps, his Son, is a Character, take it all together, quite of Nature and Probability. *Mod.* Taken together, there cannot be more than a dozen.

90. Take up. *transitive senses.

a. To lift, raise (from the ground, etc., or from a lying or prostrate position); to pick up; also, to lift or raise (something hanging down) so as to expose what is covered by it. Somewhat arch.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3064 (Cott.) Drighin has herd bi barn cri, Rise and tak it up for bi. 1382 WYCLIF *Jokn* v. 9 The man is maad hool, and took vp his bed, and wandride. c. 1420-30 *Prymer* (1895) 9 Pi rithond took me vp. 1596 SHAKS. *Jam. Shr.* II. ii. 164 The Priest left tall the booke, And as he stoop'd againe to take it vp [etc.]. 1670 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 278 The garter... which fell from her as she danced, and the King took up from the floor. 1750 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1906) 83 Ten men with poles took up one of the canoes and made nothing to carry it. 1844 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* 5 Take her up tenderly, Lift her with care. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Feb. 232 Martin... had taken up a stone to throw at him.

(b) *spec.* To raise or lift from some settled position, e. g. (plants) out of the ground, (a corpse) out of the grave, (a carpet) from the floor, etc.; to break up the surface of (a field, road, etc.).

+ To take up the table: to clear the table after a meal (*orig.* to remove the board off the trestles: see TABLE *sb.* 6 b). *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 8045 (Cott.) Quen be king ban [baa tres] had vp-tan, His ost bam honurd ban ilkan. 15.. [see TABLE *sb.* 6 b]. 1513 MORSE in *Hall Chron.*, *Rich. III* (1548) 27 b. Some saye that kynge Richard caused the priest to take them vp... and to put them in a coffyne. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xxi. The table being taken vp, the Ambassador... entered into the paviilion. 1612 [see TABLE *sb.* 6 b]. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. ii. 'Tis not twelve o'clock yet, Nor dinner taking up. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.*, *Sentiment*, The carpet was taken up. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 229 The turnips were taken up and carted. 1895 *Times* 5 Feb. 8/2 That would mean taking up all the streets in South London.

(c) With special obj., implying a purpose of using in some way: as, to take up one's pen, to proceed or begin to write; to take up a book (i. e. with the purpose to read); to take up the (or one's) cross (see CROSS *sb.* 4, 10); to take up ARMS, the CUDGELS, the GLOVE, the HATCHET (see the *sbs.*).

c. 1420 Brut cxxlii. 355 Pay waged batayle & cast down her gloves; & panne þey were take vp and seled. 1481, 1579 [see GLOVE *sb.* 1 d]. 1590- [see GAUNTLET *sb.* 1 c]. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulet's Wise Vieillard* A ij b. I took up my Pen againe, and at starts and tymes finished it. 1660 tr. *Amyntides' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. iv. 216 He took up arms for the conservation of his Country. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 ¶ I not finding my self inclined to sleep, I took up Virgil to divert me. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxx. That the cause of his country, and of those with whom he had taken up arms, should suffer nothing from being entrusted to him. 1865 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. A man had to take up his cross.

(d) To raise, lift (one's hand, foot, head, etc.). Now of a horse or other beast.

c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 15227 (Trin.) Vp he toke his holy hond & 3af þe benesoun. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 249 Rycharde that lay a grounde thus wounded... took up his hede, and sayd [etc.]. 1737 BAACKEN *Ferryry Impr.* (1757) II. 73 He steps boldly, and takes up his Fore-Fet pretty high. *Ibid.* 77 A Horse should take up his Feet moderately high.

(e) To take (a person) from the ground into a vehicle, or on horseback, etc. Said of a person, or of the carriage, horse, train, etc. Also *absol.* of a vehicle, a train, etc. To take up its occupants.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2511/4 A Hackney-Coachman took up 3 Persons at Mark-Lane-end. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4735/4 A Hackney Coach... that took up his Fair in Southwark. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* xiii. We should not criticise the animal [elephant] which kneels to take us up. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* x. Carriages... were desired to take up at a quarter before one. 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 257/2 Our coach... duly took us up, and set us down. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 10/1 All carriages will take up on the Embankment and Savoy-hill. 1909 *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* Aug. 21 Stops to take up 1st class Passengers for London. *Ibid.*, Stops to take up for Reading or beyond.

+ (f) *fig.* To 'raise' (a siege). *Obs. rare.*

c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 493 Charlemagne... receyved them honourably, and toke vp his siege, and went agin to parys.

b. To lead, conduct, convey, or carry (a person or thing) to a higher place or position.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17547 (Cott.) Pat helias in ald dais, Was taken as als vnto heuen. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* i. 9 Whyll they behelde he was taken vp, and a cloude receiued hym vp out of their sight. 1748 *Anon's Voy.* II. viii. 219 The taking up oysters from great depths... by Negro slaves. *Mod.* He took me up into the belfry. You needn't walk up the stairs; they will take you up in the lift.

(b) *spec.* To bring (a horse, ox, etc.) from pasture into the stable or stall.

1482a *Cely Papers* (Camden) 122 Lette hym [a horse] ron in a parke tyll Hallowtyd and then take hym wpe and ser hym and lette hym stand in the dede of whynter. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix (Roxb.) 184/2 Take vp your horse, is to take him from grasse to be kept in the stable. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 75 Calves... are taken up at night about the latter end of October. 1846 *Ibid.* VII. II. 394 Sixteen polled beasts... were taken up.

c. To pull up or in, so as to tighten or shorten; to make fast in this way, as a dropped stitch. In quot. 1882 *intr.* for *pass.* to become shortened, shrink.

1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, To-Morrow* 340 This operation of taking up a stitch... is one of the slowest. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 226 The longer the rope the more it takes up. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* III. 33 Each girth was altered to its last hole, the stirrup-leather taken up half a yard, but nowhere could it grip the little beast. 1892 *Field* 8 Oct. 545/3 The direction to the groom would be 'take up' (or 'let down') as the case may be) the near-side horse's coupling rein.

(b) To tie up or constrict (a vein or artery); 'to fasten with a ligature passed under' (J.).

1565 BLUNDEVILLE *Horsemanship* IV. iii. (1580) 2 b. Most diseases are healed either by letting of blood, by taking vp of vaines, by purgation, or else by cauterisation. 1737 BAACKEN *Ferryry Impr.* (1757) II. 41 The Absurdity of taking up the Veins for the Cure of Spavins. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 322 Should any considerable [blood] vessel be opened, it will be necessary to take it up by passing a thread underneath it, and tying it tightly.

d. To take into one's possession, possess oneself of; with various shades of meaning, as: to purchase wholesale, buy up; to get, receive, or exact in payment; to levy; to borrow (at interest); to hire.

1421 *Coventry Lett Bk.* 29 Pat no maner of fresche fysher by, ne take up, no maner of fresche fysche of men of the contrey by way of regatry. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 40 And þou apeyrst & leystst þat tythe in taking vp þi cost, here þou maykst þe cherche thrall. 1528 *Bill* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) I. 41, I Thomas Thorne... have

taken up by exchange of Thomas Fuller merchaunt the sum of lxx sterling. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 179 He that standes in the market way, and takes all vp before it come to the market in grosse and sells it by retails. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 23, I must buy me a Cloak lined with plush, or take one up at the Brokers. 1760-72 II. BROOKS *Foot of Quail* (1809) II. 130 He took up all the money he could, at any interest. 1836 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph. Clouds* 6 Strepsiadès had for the purchase taken up money with two usurers, Pasion and Amynias. 1890 *Pict. World* 2 Jan. 11/3 The whole of the limited edition... was taken up by the booksellers on the day of publication.

(b) To take (land) into occupation; to begin to occupy, settle upon. Cf. also v (b).

1478 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 6/1 He occupijt and tuke vp sa mekle of þe said landis of þe 3eris forsaide. 1682 S. WILSON *Acc. Carolina* 16 Rent to commence in two years after their taking up their Land. 1890 'R. BOLDBREWOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 76 Persons... could 'take up', that is merely mark out and occupy, as much land as they pleased.

(c) To accept or pay (a bill of exchange); to advance money on (a mortgage); to subscribe for (stock, shares, a loan) at their original issue.

1822 *Examiner* 283/1 It was not convenient for her husband to take up the bill. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *On Contracts* II. v. § 1 (1883) 771 A person who takes up a bill *supra protest* for the benefit of a particular party to the bill succeeds to the title of the party from whom... he receives it. 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* x. 251 Not one of the thousand shares was taken up. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xi. 84, I am disposed to try and find the money to take up these mortgages. 1890 *Chamb. Jrl.* to May 294/1 Sums of money could be remitted for the purpose of taking up bills on the last day of grace. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 946/2 He persuaded the citizens to take up the Queen's loans themselves.

(d) To make (a collection). *Sc. and U. S.*

1892 'MARK TWAIN' in *Idler* Feb. 15 They take up a collection and bury him. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Dec. 4/7 The tambourine... still serves its notable purpose for 'taking up', as the Scotch say, a collection.

+ e. To obtain or get from some source; to adopt, 'borrow' (= sense 30); to apprehend with the senses, perceive (quot. 1607); to deduce, infer (= 31 b); to contract, 'catch' (= 44 b). *Obs.*

1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 454 Presently the wilde beasts take it [the scent] up, and follow it with all speed they can. 1628 EARLE *Microcom.* II. (Arb.) 22 Notes of Sermons, which taken vp at St. Maries, hee vthers in the Country. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* II. ii. § 5 That the general conclusions of reason... were taken up from the observation of things as they are at present in the world. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 255, I find... I have anticipated already and taken up from Boccaccio before I come to him. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 360 We can conceive that an animal... should take up the disease, and afterwards communicate it to others.

+ (b) ? To receive, get, have accorded to one.

1630 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxvi. (1647) 271 A chronologer of such credit that he may take up more belief on his bare word than some others on their bond.

f. To receive into its own substance or interstices; to absorb (a fluid); to dissolve (a solid); also, to receive and hold upon its surface (quot. 1840).

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* xxxviii. 20 Dip In it [printed it in] so many cloaths as will take it up, and put the cloaths in your Hogshead. 1737 BAACKEN *Ferryry Impr.* (1757) II. 105 Nutritive Juices, taken up by the absorbent Vessels. 1758 RICH tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 47 An acid cannot take up above such a certain proportion thereof as is sufficient to saturate it. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 29 Water, at a moderate temperature, will readily take up its own bulk of carbonic acid gas. 1840 GOSSE *Canadian Nat.* xvi. 251 Capable of taking up and holding a large quantity of water. 1877 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* XV. 141/2 The elastic roller thus takes up the color from the pores of the wood. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 257 Water will take up 2 lb. 10 oz. of salt to the gallon.

g. To grasp with the mind; to apprehend, understand: = sense 46; take in, 82 l. Also with the speaker as obj. (= 46 b). *Obs. exc. Sc.* In general sense; now only in restricted sense: To apprehend, appreciate (points in discourse, etc.).

1659 W. GUTHRIE *Christian's Gl. Interest* viii. (1724) 88 A Man may take up his gracious State by his Faith, and the Acting thereof on Christ. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. vi. § 6 A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on the lectures of his tutor, unless he clearly takes up his sense and meaning. 1825 JAMIESON s.v. He takes up a thing before ye have half said it. 1867 N. MACLEOD *Starling* I. v. 55, 'I do not take you up, sir,' replied the Sergeant. *Mod.* He is a humorous speaker, and his jokes were well taken up by the audience.

h. To accept. + (a) To accept mentally (upon credit or trust), believe without examination, take for granted. *Obs.* (b) To accept (anything offered, esp. a challenge, a bet; also the person who offers it). Cf. 40. See also GAUNTLET *sb.* 1 c, GLOVE *sb.* 1 d: see a (c).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 34 It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* I. iv. § 8 Greek writers... took up things upon trust as much as any people in the world did. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 9 Notwithstanding he was a very fair Bettor, no Body would take him up. 1880 G. MÆRSDITH *Tragic Com.* xviii, Marko... had taken up Alvan's challenge. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Oct. 403/2 Mr. Stanley (on taking up the freedom of Swansea) spoke very vigorously on the subject. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCvii. 21 It don't concern you who takes up the bet.

i. To take (a person) into one's protection, patronage, or other relation; to adopt as a protégé or associate; to begin to patronize.

138a WYCLIF Luke i. 54 He, hanyange mynde of his mercy, took vp Israel, his child. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 35 That worshipfull olde fader the whiche... had take me vp to be a fellow with him of his wey. 1530 PALSGR. 751/2, I take up, as a man taketh up his frende that maketh hym curtesye. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 26 The blow falling on Edward late Earl of Hereford, who to his cost took up the divorced Lady, of whom the Lord Beauchamp was born. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li. When the Countess of Fitz-Willis... takes up a person, he or she is safe. 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 62/2 He is just the man to take up a girl whom everybody neglected. 1892 *Black & White* 10 Dec. 679/1 A great art patron took him up and he became 'the fashion'.

†j. To levy, raise, enlist (troops). *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Slaidane's Comm.* 219 b. He took vp all that were able to wear armour. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* u. l. 199 You are to take Soldiers vp, in Countries as you go. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 91 He was taken vp as a soldier.

†(b) *intr.* for *refl.* To enter (military or naval) service; to enlist; = *take on*, 84 l. *Obs.*

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* i. ii. The top of their fortune is to take up in some Troop.

k. *trans.* To capture, seize. †(a) *Chess.* = sense 2 d. *Obs.*

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) Pe rook... holdith length & brede, and takith vp what is in his way. c 1470 *Treat. Chess* (MS. Ashmole 344 lf. 5), Then he takith hym vpp with his knight.

(b) *Falconry.* To bring under restraint (a young hawk 'at hack') in order to train it: see quot. and HACK sb. 2 i. Cf. b. (b).

1826 J. SEARIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 8 When... [Hawks] have omitted to come for their food at the accustomed hour, for two or three successive days... it will be necessary to take them up, or they would in a short time go away altogether. 1881 E. B. MICHELL in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 40 An experienced falconer will 'take up' a young merlin from hack and have him trained in three or four days.

†(c) To take up for hawks: (app.) to seize and slaughter (an old or useless horse) as meat for hawks; hence allusively, *taken up for hawks* = done for, ruined. *Obs.*

1471 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 7, I beseech yow, and my horse... be not taken up for the Kynges hawkys, that he may be had hom and kept in your place. a 1553 UDALL *Reyter Doyster* iii. iii. Ve were take vp for hawks, ye were gone, ye were gone. [Cf. 1632 BROMZ *Northern Lass* i. iv. 'Slid I be marrie out of the way: 'tis time I think: I shall be tane up for Whores meat else.]

l. To seize by legal authority, arrest, apprehend; in quot. 1821, to summon as a witness.

1506 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 699/1 Though the sheriff have this authority... to take up all such stragglers, and imprison them. 1682 WOOD *Life* 25 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 31 Duke of York hath brought an action against one Arrow-smith... upon the statute of *Scandalum magnatum*, who is taken up for it. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 303 The Alcaide took up all the inhabitants of the village where it happened. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii. It was thought she would have been taken up as an evidence in the Douglas cause. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 358 [He] was taken up for sacrilege, and brought before a magistrate.

†m. To arrest the progress or action of; to check, stop, 'pull up'. *Obs.*

1631 WEAVER *Ann. Fun. Mon.* To Rdr. 7, I haue beene taken vp in diuers Churches by the Churchwardens... and not suffered to write the Epitaphs. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. iv. 78 For a small piece of Money a man may pass quiet enough, and for the most part only the poor are taken up.

n. *intr.* for *refl.* To check oneself, stop short, 'pull up'; to slacken one's pace; to restrain oneself; to reform, mend one's ways. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* iv. iii. Take up quickly; Thy wit will founder of all four else, wench. If thou hold'st this pace: take up, when I hid thee. 1661 PEVYS *Diary* 13 Nov. My expensful life... will undo me, I fear... if I do not take up. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Oats*. One that has sown his wild Oats... begins to take up and to be more Staid. 1832 *Examiner* 611/1 She longs to make her fortune by her trade, that she may 'take up and live godly'. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Talk* up... to reform one's ways.

(b) Of weather: To improve, mend, become fair. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. i. 570 The weather took up immediately afterwards. 1889 FROUD *Two Chiefs Dunboy* xiv. On the second evening the weather began to take up.

(c) 'Mech. To close spontaneously, as a small leak in a steam-pipe or water-pipe' (*Cent. Dict.*).

o. *trans.* To check (a person) in speaking; to interrupt sharply, esp. with an expression of dissent or disapproval; to rebuke, reprove, or reprimand sharply or severely. Also *to take up short*: see SHORT.

1530 PALSGR. 750/1 It pityed my herte to here howe he toke hym up. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 241 His wife Xantippe began to take her husband up with taunting and opprobrious words. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred & Dashed* 2 [He] rebukes him sharply, takes him up roundly. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 80 Those, who would find fault with us for attributing colour, heat, and cold, to inanimate bodies, take us up before we were down. 1885 'ANSTREY' *Tinted Venus* i. 14 'You do take one up so', he complained. 'I never intended nothing of the sort'. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* xvi. She wondered why the master took her up so short when she had mentioned his name.

†p. 'To oppose, encounter, cope with' (*Schmidt Shaks. Lex.*) *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. a *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 73 His divisions... Are in three Heads: one Power against the French, And one against Glendower: Perforce a third must take vp vs. 1607 — *Cor.* iii. i. 244 *Corio*. On faire ground, I could beat fortie of them. *Mena.* I could my self take vp a Brace o'th' best of

them. 1642 BARER *Chron.* (1660) 274 King Henry... in June took a solemn Just at Greenwich, where he and Sir Charles Brandon took up all commers.

†q. (?) To touch up; to urge on, incite. *Obs.*

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Rede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. vi. 158 But when I sawe them take their horses vpp with the spurs [L. *conclatilis... equis*].

†r. To begin, commence (an action); esp. to begin to utter, set up, raise (laughter, lamentation, etc.). *Obs.* In quot. 1689 with *inf.* (obs.); in 1878 *absol. (dial.)*.

c 1400 *Brut* 131 The Kyng his hondes lifte vp an hye, and a grete laughter toke op. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 15990 (Trin.) Pe cok toke vp his fist. c 1500 *Merch. & Son* 103 in Hazl. *P. P. L.* 1. 139 The goste toke up a gresely grone, with fendys away he glode. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 70 Then hee woude take up a grete laughter, as if some prodigy or ominous thing had happened. 1689 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 150 (and *Ld. Falkland*) 'Twas not long before he tooke up to be serious. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 653/1 Meanwhile the 'animal show' at the appointed time 'took up', as the country people expressed it.

†(b) To start, raise, or begin a song; hence (*Sc.*) to lead the singing of (a psalm) in church. *Obs.* (Cf. also *to take up one's psalm*: PARABLE sb. d.)

a 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xliii. 1089 We han taken vp pe song Of Iahilacion. 1577 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 60 The oulkie pentioun of ten schillingis apptoyntit to Edward... Hendersoun, for all the dayis of his lyfe for takin vp of the psalmes. 1637 in *Cramond Ann. Cullen* (1888) 39 To read in the kirk and take up the psalm every Sabbath. 1825 JAMIESON s. v. 'He take up the psalm in the kirk', he acted as precursor.

s. *trans.* To begin afresh (something left off, or begun by another); to enter anew upon; to resume.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 692 With Ataseses I joyfully took up our way to the Camp. 1712 ADDISON *Paraphr. Ps. xix.* Soon as the evening shades prevail, The moon takes up the wondrous tale. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 5 When at last she lost her voice... he took up the word. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 482/2 Mr. Ward's diary takes up the history... just where Lord Malmesbury's memoirs leave it. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xli. 161 He took up all the dropped threads of past years. 1902 O. WISTER *Virginian* xxii. We took up our journey, and by the end of the forenoon we had gone some distance.

t. To adopt (a practice, notion, idea, purpose, etc.); to assume (an attitude, tone, etc.); to engage in, 'go in for' (a study, profession, business, etc.).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 64 She wolde not take hede to abyde unto her neyghbours... haue taken up the guyse or array that she wold haue. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* ii. xii. (Arb.) 122 They of late years haue taken this pastime vp among them. 1611 BALE *Transl. Pref.* 6 To haue the Scriptures in the mother-tongue is not a concit conceit lately taken vp. 1660 tr. *Amyraltus' Treat. conc. Relig.* ii. ii. 163 He seem'd to haue took up a resolution of tramping upon those superstitions. 1712 ARAUTHNOT *John Bull* i. iv. Lewis Baboon had taken up the trade of Clothier. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 289 Whatever part indeed Cromwell took up would be well maintained. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Sept. 355/1 Those parts of the Ethics which they are obliged to take up for 'Greats'.

(b) To take in hand, proceed to deal practically with (a matter, question, etc.); to interest oneself in, espouse, embrace (a cause).

1502 *Star Chamber Proc.* Michaelm. 18 Hen. VII. The said late Shireffes... caused two of her fendes to take up this haynouse matter betuix theym as arbitours. 1771 Mrs. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 221 This [conflict with the City] was taken up yesterday in the House; the Speaker gave a detail of the fact. 1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 109/1 How generous to take up the cause of the afflicted! 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xiii. 312 The cause of William was eagerly taken up. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 459/2 Mr. Bros... suggested that the Public Prosecutor should take the matter up.

†u. To make up, settle, arrange amicably (a dispute, quarrel, etc.). In quot. 1666, to make up temporarily, 'patch up'. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Slaidane's Comm.* 21 b. He had done as much as lay in him that the matter might be taken vp. 1600 SHAKS. A. V. L. v. iv. 104 I knew when senen Iustices could not take vp a Quarrell. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* ii. ii. If you come to take up the matter between my master and the Devonshire man. 1666 *Pevis Diary* 24 Oct. The thing is not accommodated, but only taken up.

†(b) To make up, make good. *Obs.*

1662 GURNALL *Chr. Arm.* iii. 302 If you be hindred of your rest one Night by business, you will take it up the next.

v. To proceed to occupy (a place or position, lit. or fig.); to station or place oneself in; = sense 27.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Rede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 86 Taking vpp his inne, and finding the neighbours of the parish at feast with the oste. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* ii. v. (Arb.) 88 He taketh vpp his lodging, and rests him selfe till the morrow. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 109 When they were going to their... beds, two or 3 hours after he had taken up his rest. 1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1879) I. 26 Mr. Delamotte and I took up our lodging with the Germans. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lviii. VII. 307 He cleared the defiles and took up his quarters for the rest of the winter at Celence. 1888 MCCARTHY & PRARD *Ladies' Gallery* II. ii. 29. I did not accept his invitation to take up my residence in his house. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng. Intro.* 15 We may take up a position from which we can survey the entire array.

†(b) To engage or hire (a lodging) for the purpose of occupying; = sense 15 c. Cf. d. (b). *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. ii. Twere best you tooke some lodging up, And lay in private till the soile of griefe Were cleared your cheekes. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* i. xv. 188 The Bp. of London's palace, and the Dean of Paul's house... were taken up for the French ambassadors.

(c) *Takeuphouse*: †to take or rent a house (*obs.*); to start housekeeping; to become a householder. *Sc.* 1612 *Shelland Act in Scotsman* 29 Jan. (1886) 71/2 It shall not be lesum for servile persones not worth... 72 pounds Scottis to tak up housis. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 13/1 He was unwilling to incur the expense of taking up house. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* i. John Edward and his wife 'took up house' in the Green, one of the oldest quarters of the city.

†(d) *absol.* or *intr.* To take np one's quarters, lodge, 'put up'. *Obs.*

1626 B. JOHNSON *Staple of N. v.* ii. How much 'twere better, that my Ladies Grace Would here take vp Sir, and keepe house with you. 1662 *Pevis Diary* 14 Oct. To Cambridge... whither we come at about nine o'clock, and took up at the 'Beare'. 1724 *De For Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 14, I was... forced to take up at a little village.

w. *trans.* To occupy entirely; to occupy the whole of, fill up (space, time, etc.); to occupy exclusively (quot. 1615); to occupy so as to hinder passage, to obstruct (quots. 1607, 1631). Cf. 28.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. ii. 116 My throat of Warre be turn'd into a Pipe... and Schoole-boys Teares take vp Sir, the Glasses of my sight. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 633 It took up in compass above a mile. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 69 The men take them [the public baths] up in the morning, and in the afternoon the women. 1631 WEEVER *Ang. Fun. Mon.* 11 Tombs are made so huge great, that they take vp the Church, and hinder the people from diuine Service. 1640 S. DEWEES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 167 Some petitions... took up our time a great parte of the morning. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 490 The sixteen Red Cliffs, which take up in all about three Miles in length. 1719 *De For Cruise* (1840) I. v. 85 The 7th... I took wholly up to make me a chair. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 392 The first quattrain... is taken up with a list of rivers. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Christ. Kirkland* II. ix. 274 It took up his time and bored him.

(b) To use up, consume (labour, material): cf. 28. 7 *Obs.*

1699 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* viii. 122 The Framing work will take up more labour. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 122 You may fill up the Holes to the Level of the Ground... to take up the Earth that may possibly remain to be disposed of. 1719 *De For Cruise* (1840) I. iv. 80 The prodigious deal of time and labour which it took me up to make a plank or board.

(c) To occupy or engage fully, engross (a person, his attention, mind, etc.). Chiefly in *pass.* (const. *with*, sometimes *in*); also in *Sc.* and *north. dial.* = to be taken with, take an absorbing or engaging interest in.

1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. He is taken up with great persons. a 1617 *Bayne Lect.* (1634) 201 To take our selves up with some beehofefull duty. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* iv. i. I am so wholly taken up with sorrow. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 301 P. 8. I was wholly taken up in these Reflections. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* v. 76 She is taken up with making her husband comfortable. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 174, I was extremely taken up with the soft red cushions of the armchairs. 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *D. Grievs* ii. vii. I think he feels he must make his way first. His business takes him up altogether.

** *intransitive senses.*

(See also subordinate uses in j (b), n (b, c), r, v (d).)

x. *Take up for*: to stand up for, take the part of, side with. *U. S.* Cf. *to take for*, 20 b.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 769/2 To Amanda's surprise her father took up for Mark. *Ibid.* XVI. 627/2 Twonnet thought... that it was a shame for... Mr. Whittaker to take up for Bonamy.

y. †*Take up in*, to interest oneself or itself in, concern itself with, have reference to. *Obs.*

1605 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 220 Hath not the World out-grown the follies of Auguries... and took up in the resolves of Reason, as the best Oracle to consult in a civil business? c 1666 *South Sermon*, *John* vii. 17 (1697) I. 246 The former Articles, that took up Chiefly in Speculation and Belief.

z. *Take up with.* (Cf. *take with*, 75 a-c.) (a) To associate with (a person); to begin to keep company with; to consort with (esp. with a view to marriage). Cf. i.

a 1619 *Fletcher Wit without M.* i. i. He's taken up with those that wou the Widow. 1693 *Humours Town* 28 The man of Mode takes up with a dam'd Jilt. 1815 *Scott Guy M.* xi. To see his daughter taking up with their son. 1824 *Examiner* 250/2 Having... absconded and taken up with another woman. 1887 Miss E. MONAY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 329 If you cannot marry her, you won't care to take up with another.

(b) To adopt, espouse (esp. as a settled practice); to assent to, agree with, accept. *arch.*

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 58, I could as easily take up with that senseless assertion of the Stoicks. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 275 Taking up with all manner of false proofs in behalf of Christianity. 1825 FROUD in *Rem.* (1838) I. 178 My lately having taken up with reading sermons. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. 127 We take up at once with the belief that the space around us is empty.

†(c) To be satisfied with; to content oneself with, put up with, tolerate. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 304 Never doe wee find that he took up with any mild correction and punishment. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 305 (7er. xxiii) I will not take up with the old and meane buildings of my Ancestors. 1726 BUTLER *Sermon*, *Love God* Wks. 1874 II. 186 Nature teaches and inclines us to take up with our lot. 1736 — *Anal.* ii. viii. *ibid.* I. 300 The unsatisfactory nature of the Evidence, with which we are obliged to take up. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 588 The book-sellers... buy all the good books,

and the joint stock company must take up with the refuse of the market.

† (a) To betake oneself to: = *take to*, 74 c. *Obs.* 1785 MISS FIELDING *Ophelia* I. iv. At night he again took up with his couch.

XIII. 91. In various idiomatic phrases (besides those mentioned under the senses to which they belong), as *take into ACCOUNT*, *in (into) one's HEAD*, *in (to) PIECES*, *to TASK*, *in TOW*, *upon TRUST*, *in VAIN*, *to WITNESS*, *at one's WORD*, *in WORTH*, etc., for which see the sbs.

Key to phrases treated under the senses.

Not including the adverbial combinations 76-99, nor all phrases referred to the sb. or other leading word in them; see also 74, 91.

Take an accent 22, *take* 55, *take* 73, *take* against 20 b, *take* 64, *take* the air 13 b, *take* alarm 65, *take* assizes 32, *take* the attention 10 d, *take* a bath 13 b, *take* beginning 52 b, *take* blind 7 d, *take* one a blow 5 b, *take* bull 39 b, *take* the chair 27, *take* charge 66, *take* in charge 17, *take* cold 44 b, *take* with compasses 32 c, *take* credit 21, *take* at cards, at chess 2 d, *take* the crown 16 c, *take* day 67, *take* one's death 40 b, *take* a degree 34, *take* one's dick 17 b, *take* diligence 51 c, *take* a disease 44 b, *take* drink 13, *take* in earnest 42, *take* end 72, *take* an examination 32 a, *take* the eye in d, *take* farewell 55, *take* fence 43, *take* fire 68, *take* flight 72, *take* to flight 74 b, *take* food 73, *take* for 20 b, *take* form 16 a, *take* fright 50, *take* in good part 42, *take* good-night 55, *take* the gown, the habit 16 c, *take* to a habit 74 c, *take* by the hand 3, *take* in or on hand 17, *take* a hint 41, *take* hoarse 74 d, *take* hold 69, *take* horse 39 b, *take* house 15 c, *take* in idle 26 b, *take* ill 7 d, *take* c, *take* an inflexion 22, *take* inn 25, *take* inquisition 32 a, *take* intent 51 c, *take* interest 50, *take* into 4, *take* it 17 c, *take* a journey 52, *take* knighthood 34, *take* labour 19 b, *take* lame 7 d, *take* a lease 15 c, *take* leave 21, *take* leg 24 c, *take* the life of 58 b, *take* in marriage 14 b, *take* medicine 13, *take* mercy 51 b, *take* to mercy 14, *take* minutes 32 a, *take* an arc 16 c, *take* an observation 32 b, *take* an obstacle 43, *take* one's feet 58, *take* on 50 c, *take* on oneself 16, 18, *take* a paper, periodical 15 d, *take* a photograph, picture 33 b, *take* the points 43, 46, *take* possession 71, *take* punishment 37, *take* a resolution 51 a, *take* salt 13, 44 c, *take* satisfaction 37, *take* ship 24 c, *take* short 8 b, *take* a size (in gloves, etc.) 28 b, *take* snuff 13, *take* in snuff 42, *take* (so much) 28, *take* one's stand 27, *take* a step 52, *take* a stick to 24 b, *take* temperature 32 b, *take* thought 51 c, *take* to 74, *take* one's time 28, *take* toil 19 b, *take* a trip 52, *take* trouble 19 b, *take* true 54, *take* a turn 52, *take* upon oneself 18, *take* the way 25 b, *take* on one's way 25 c, *take* well 42, *take* (to) wife 14 b, *take* wing 24 c, *take* to wing 74 b, *take* with 75, *take* with one 59 b, c.

Take (tāk), sb. Also 6 *tayke*, 9 *Sc.* and *north.* *dia.* *tak*, *takke*: cf. *TACK* sb.² [f. *TAKE* v.]

1. **TAKE** sb.², 2, a lease of land or of a farm for a term of years. *Obs.*

1511 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 24. I will that my wife & my children have my take in my fermhold in Kendale. 1548 *Ibid.* VI. 157 Also I give to my wife my take of yerres of the parsonage of Kellyngton. 1599 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 220 All the take of my farmehold to bringe up my children withall.

b. The act of taking or leasing (land); the land taken; a holding; cf. *TACK* sb.² 2 *dia.*

1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 80 The quantity of land he must till, would occupy so much of his time, that the take would be injurious to him. c 1850 *Northampton. Dialect.* This is my neighbour's take that we are on now, and that yonder is Lord B's. 1856 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/5 A few new 'takes' have been at less money, but old tenants have had to be content with a 10, 5, and . . . per cent. allowance. 1905 *TUCKWELL Remin. Radical Parox.* xi. 157 He . . . will increase his take, build a cottage on it through a building society [etc.].

2. That which is taken or received in payment, or as proceeds of some business or transaction; pl. takings, receipts. In quot. 1654, ?impost, contribution imposed.

1654 *Nicholas Pap.* (Camden) II. 41 The take off 200,000 crowns is now sett, and the Emperour declared his present shalbe apart. 1891 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/1 Confident of large 'takes' for to-day and Sunday. 1898 *STEVENSSON Across the Plains* 193 [They] depart, if the 'take' be poor, leaving debts behind them. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 11/1 The current [railway] returns include the long-distance Whit-sundate takes.

† 3. A seizure; a spell of magic or witchcraft; enchantment. *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. *TAKE* v. 7, quot. 1598.] 1678 *Quack's Academy* 7 He has a Take upon him, or is Planet-struck.

4. 'Taking' or captivating quality, charm. *rare.* 1794 *Mrs. A. M. BENNETT Ellen* IV. 179 Her face . . . had that kind of harmony and take in it, which when it has once pleased, will not cease to do so.

5. An act of taking or capturing an animal, or (usually) a number of animals (esp. fish) at one time; also the quantity so caught; a catch.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 422/1 There was a great take of herrings. 1851 *MAVNEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 60/1 The yearly 'take' of larks is 60,000. 1854 *BADHAM Halicut.* 339 Of late years . . . greater takes have been effected off those of New England alone, than from the great fishery of Newfoundland itself. 1859 *BAIN Emotions* x. 189 The pleasure of each successful throw . . . rendering it easy [for the angler] to go on for a long time without a take. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* vi. 101 The weather . . . gave promise of an abundant 'take' of moths. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 25 June 7/1 Small boats being used to ferry the takes of fish to the smacks or steamers.

6. The action or process of catching fish, etc. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* III. (1858) 43 We . . . became knowing . . . about the take and curing of herrings. 1881 *A. LANG Library* 11 The 'take', as anglers say, is 'on' from half-past seven to half-past nine a.m.

7. An act, or the action, of taking (in general). 1816-see *GIVE* and *TAKE* 2, 31. 1885 *Times* 25 May 9 At each take there is a certain amount of waste.

b. Chess, etc. The taking of a piece or pieces. 1870 *HARVEY & WARE Mod. Hoyle, Draughts* 107 Such a dashing 'take' as this would not be likely to happen in

actual play. 1903 *Times, Lit. Suppl.* 31 July 236/3 A good problem seldom commences with a check or take.

7. **Printing.** A portion of copy taken at one time by a compositor to be set up in type; = *TAKING* vbl. sb. 5 c.

1864 in *WEAVER. 1871 Printers' Register* 6 Nov. The first 'take' of copy which fell to our share was about two and a half pages of 12 mo Long Primer. 1882 *J. SOUTHWARD Pract. Print.* (1884) 146 The compositor is bound to write his name on his copy, with a mark showing where he began to set. . . Each of these portions is . . . called a 'take'. 1890 *W. J. GADSDON Foundry* 192 In the small hours of the morning . . . the last speech is coming in an relays of flimsy telegrams, and the compositors are working short 'takes' of half a dozen lines apiece.

b. The amount taken down at one time by each one of a staff of reporters.

1872 *J. S. JAMES West. Worthies* 98 The take of reporters became very much shortened, until they now seldom exceed a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes.

[Take, error for FAKE, a coil of rope.

1658 in *PHILLIPS*, whence in various later dict.]

Take, the verb-stem in combinations and phrases used as sbs. or adjs. (mostly *nonce-uds.*): *take-all*, local name in Australia for a disease in wheat; *take-down*, an act of taking down (in quot. in sense 80 b (d)); *take-downable* a., capable of being taken down; *take-for-granted* a., that takes something for granted, involving unproved assumptions; † *take-heed*, the action of taking heed, caution; a warning to take heed, a caution; *take-it-easy* a., that takes things easily, easy-going; adapted for making oneself at ease, comfortable; *take-it-or-leave-it* a., allowing acceptance or rejection; showing indifference; *take-leave*, a. of or pertaining to taking leave, parting, 'farewell'; sb. an act of taking leave, leave-taking; *take-on*, a state of 'taking on' (*TAKE* v. 84j) or mental agitation, a 'taking'. See also *TAKE-IN*, *TAKE-OFF*, *TAKE-UP*.

1880 *Silver's Handbk. Australia* 72 That terrible foe to wheat known as the 'take-all' in South Australia, has spread beyond the Adelaide plains. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 6/3 In the second division [of Cambridge boat-races] as many as six 'take-downs' were effected. First Trinity 111 going sand-wich boat instead of Christ's [etc.]. 1815 *LAMA Let. to Southey* 61 It will be a 'take-downable' book on my shelf. 1833 *Colebridge Lett.* to T. H. Green (1895) 767, I feel a 'take-far-gained' faith in the dips and pointings of the needle. 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improv.* II. 26 You must talk of many things in a take-for-granted style in order to talk at all to the purpose.

1611 *COTG.*, *Mesgarde* . . . carelessness, lacke of good-take-heed. 1622 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER Span. Curate* iv. v. I know ye want good diets. . . And, in your pleasures, good take-heed. 1648 *WARO (title) Mercurius Anti-Mechanicus*, or the Simple Coblers Boy, with his Lap-full of Caveats (or Take-heeds).

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 500/4 The good-humoured 'take-it-easy' South-Sea Island native. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 4/4 The walls and roofs of this take-it-easy room were draped with broad stripes of scarlet and white bunting. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 251 I affected an easy 'take-it-or-leave-it' manner, and looked on. 1902 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 155 England . . . sets out her exhibits with a 'take-it-or-leave-it' air, with a disregard of their possibilities which seems almost wilful. 1799 *Mrs. J. WEST Tale of Times* II. 93 In his 'take-leave' visit he made some further discoveries. c 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Persuas.* v. Going to almost every house in the parish, as a sort of take-leave. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 81, I was prevented from finishing this . . . by take-leave visits, &c. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* June 566 The governor is in a dreadful 'take on about you. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Kitty Alone* III. 124 Zerab's . . . in a fine take-on.

Takeable, takable (tāk'äb'l), a. [f. *TAKE* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being taken; that may or can be taken; in various senses; in first quot., comprehensible, intelligible (see *TAKE* v. 46).

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. ii. 111 Which . . . is not takeable of mannis wit. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* II. vi. (1675) 116 Necessary to the rendering these Medicines takable by me. 1803 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 21/1 In the last war we had taken every thing that was takeable. 1826 *Examiner* 772/1 Every take-able seat in the house had been taken. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCIV. 608 It is the only one takable, and I take it.

Take-in (tāk'in), sb. (a.) *colloq.* [The verbal phrase *take-in* is used as sb. or adj.] An act of taking in (*TAKE* v. 82 o); a cheat, swindle, deception; a thing or person that takes one in, a 'fraud'.

1778 *MISS BURNEY Evelina* (1791) I. xxi. 105, I find it's as arrant a take-in as ever I met with. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* v. What is there . . . but a take in? 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 398 There are . . . at least twenty take-ins (as they are called) for one true heiress. 1898 *LITTON What will he do* I. xii. Comedians are such takes in.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* That takes in; deceptive. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 119 Tales of a take-in match and a vicious mother-in-law.

Takel, -ell, obs. forms of *TACKLE*.

Taken (tāk'n), ppl. a. [pa. ppl. of *TAKE* v., where see *FORMS*.] In various senses corresponding to those of *TAKE* v., q. v.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter*, Cant. 522 Þe lyknyng of takyn prysuns. 1535 *STEWART Canon. Scot.* III. 430 The tane men als the takaris did exceed. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 177 Greit partis of the takin gedis wer disposit in Argyle. 1659 *MILTON Civ. Power* Wks. 1851 V. 321 If any man be offended at the conscientious liberty of another, it is a taken scandal not a given. 1742 *VOUNG Nt. Th.* 7. 987 Some . . . stumble, and let fall the taken prize. 1831 *SCOTT Ch. Robt.*

xxviii. Did not my heart throb in my bosom with all the agitation of a taken bird?

b. With adv. or advb. phr., as *taken-for-granted*, *taken-in*, *taken-on*, etc.; see *TAKE* v.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1622) 377 Keeping still her late taken-on grautie. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (Parker Soc.) 186 Our liturgies . . . they call foolishness of taken-on services. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 Dec. 7/1 The bitter cry of the average taken-in tenant, emitted from a chilly residence, mean in furniture. 1907 *Morn. Post* 12 Aug. 2/3 Many of our taken-for-granted notions are seen to be meaningless.

Taken, OE. and obs. northern f. *TOKEN*.

Take-note. A licence empowering the holder to explore for gold in a defined district.

1889 *Daily News* 18 July 7/1 The cost of the take-note amounted altogether to 5*l.* It gave the licensee the right to explore for gold in a certain area for one year. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 6/1 (Gold found in Wales) 'Take notes' of various areas have been secured.

Take-off (tāk'ɒf), sb. and a. [The verbal phrase *take off* (see *TAKE* v. 83) used as sb. or adj.]

A. sb. 1. A thing that 'takes off' or detracts from something (see *TAKE* v. 83 k); a drawback.

1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. 214 (*French Emi. grants*) Notwithstanding these take-offs, our good duchess had still the air of a lady of rank. 1868 *Lo. R. Gower Remin.* (1883) I. xvi. 304 The only take-off to being perfectly happy is the state of my dearest mother's health.

2. An act of 'taking off' or mimicking (see *TAKE* v. 83 j); a mimic; a caricature. *colloq.*

1855 *ROBINSON Whistly Gloss.* A *tak off*, a descriptive burlesque. . . A mimic, or satirical person. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 526/1 He trotted beside the car . . . roaring with glee at his 'take off'.

3. The act of 'taking off', or springing from the ground, in leaping (see *TAKE* v. 83 n (b)); usually *transf.* a place or spot from which one takes or may take off. Also *fig.*

1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* x. Is she able to leap sir? There is a good take-off on this side of the brook. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 780/3 It . . . also encourages the habit of judging the take-off with accuracy. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 4/1 The true basis of offensive strategy is to ensure a sound 'take-off'. 1906 *Ibid.* 27 Aug. 4/1 The Great Western adopted Milford Haven as the 'take-off' for its service of steamers to Ireland.

4. *Croquet*. A stroke made from contact with another ball so as to send one's own ball nearly or quite in the direction of aim, the other ball being moved only slightly or not at all.

1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet-Player* 39 This is a take-off, and a sharp tap is made. The direction C, in which the mallet is aimed, has approached very near to B, the direction to be taken by the striker's ball V. *Ibid.* 57 When the latter either is likely to miss his partner, or will have a long take-off to separate you.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* 1. From which one 'takes off' or makes the spring in leaping: cf. A. 3.

1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 780/3 The ground on the further side of the take-off line. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 731 It was a species of hurdle-racing, with the softest of take-off and landing sides [snow].

2. Applied to a part of mechanism for taking something off. *Take-off board*: see *quots.*

1896 *British Printer* 138 The sheets should not be allowed to accumulate on the take-off board. 1907 *Cambr. Mod. Hist. Prospectus* 97 So soon as the whole sheet is clear of the take-off drum, flyers . . . wait the sheet through a semi-circular arc, and drop it on to the take-off board, fixed at the end of the press opposite that from which the sheet started.

Taker (tāk'ər), Also 4-6 *Sc.* *takar* (5 -are, 6 *taiakar*, *takkar*); 6 *takere*, *tackere*. [f. *TAKE* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which takes.

1. One who takes, in various senses of the verb.

1486 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Where Wymmen . . . been oft tymes taken by mysdoers [etc.] and after married to such mysdoers. . . Such mysdoers, takers, and procurators to the same [etc.]. 1514 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1900) XV. 450 The payne sessed as well to the Taker as to the geveer. 1552 *ABR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 11 Takaris of our mekil mail or farme, to the herschipe of the tenentis. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 203 We read of Alcibiades, that he was a great taker, and would be corrupted with Money. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1850 1. 13 A great tobacco taker too. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 66 The Turkes are also incredible takers of Opium. 1737 *CHAMBERLAIN St. St. Brit.* (ed. 33) II. 93 Layers and takers of paper on and from the rolling-presses. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 101 The best taker to pieces of words of this sort. 1885 *Law Times* 7 Feb. 266/1 The taker of a railway ticket must know what is on the face of it.

2. *spec.* † a. One who takes another into his protection, etc.: cf. *TAKE* v. 14. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlvij. 7 Þe Lord of vertuz ys wyb vs; our taker [Vulg. *suscceptor*] ys God of Jacob. *Ibid.* liii. 4 Our Lord is taker of my soule.

b. One who captures or seizes; a captor, seizer, catcher, apprehender: cf. *TAKE* v. 2.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Eugenius*) 512 [A lynx] Quhen hir qwhelpis are tan hir fra, To chas þe takaris, þaim to sla. 1454 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 281 Halle of that ransom to the takerys, and the other halfe to the courte. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bh. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 35/1 They be good takers of fysshe. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1623) 785 The King . . . had promised a thousand marks to his taker. c 1650 *DENNAM Old Age* 196 Takers of cities, conquerors in war. 1807 G. CHAMBERS *Caledonia* I. III. iv. 451 A searcher, and taker of thievall, and limmers. 1884 I. BUCH in *Lilly-whit's Cricket Ann.* 7 Principal takers of wickets.

† c. An officer who took or exacted supplies of necessities for the sovereign: = *PURVEYOR* 3. *Obs.*

1444 *Rolls of Parli. v. 115* 1 That no man of this Roialme have Takers but onely the Kyng and the Quene. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements in Hazl. Dodsley* 1. 4 As for capons ye can get none. The king's taker took up each one. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 62 Let all the droppings of my pen be seazed upon by the Queenes Takers for Tarre to dresse ships with. 1619 *DALTON Country Just.* xlv. (1630) 103 Offences of Purveyors, Takers, or other ministers for the King's Majestie.

d. One who takes something from another by force or wrongfully; a robber, thief, plunderer, pilferer; hence, a literary plunderer, a plagiarist. *Obs.* or merged in the general sense.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvii. 43 Grit men for taking and oppression Ar sett full famous at the Sessioun, And peur takaris ar hangit hie. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. Pref.*, As euell as a violent taker (or if you will) a robber. 1609 *ROWLANDS Dr. Merrie-man* 3 Sirrah sayes one, stand, and your Purse deliuer; I am a taker, thou must be a giner. 1687 *M. CLIFFORD Notes Dryden* ii. 6 Pray hear what Famianus Strada says of such Takers as Mr. Dryden. 1818 *SCOTT Hvt. Midl.* xxix. Robin Hood's dead and gwone, but there be takers yet in the vale of Bever.

e. (a) One who takes possession, esp. of land: often with *first* or *next*.

1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. i. 9 Property, both in lands and moveables, being thus originally acquired by the first taker, it remains in him, by the principles of universal law, till such time as he does some other act which shews an intention to abandon it. *Ibid.* xviii. 275 The next taker is entitled to enter regularly. 1884 *Sir J. W. CHITTY in Law Rep.* 26 Chanc. Div. 58 The absolute interest which the sixth Earl, as first taker, acquired.

(b) One who takes a lease of a farm, a mine, etc.; a lessee or tenant.

1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 188 When the adventurers thus set a Mine to farm, they oblige the Taker or Tributor to keep the Mine in good repair. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scott.* I. 535 The takers grant bill with a surety for the rent.

(c) In *Derbyshire Lead Mines*, A miner who takes possession of a mere, after the 'founder' has taken his mere (cf. *taker-mere* in 4 b).

1601 *High Peak Art. in Mander Derbysh. Min. Gloss.* (1824) 130 Where any Miner doth take and possess any fresh ground..., and does work the same to the knowledge of any other, who before such takers aforesaid were or pretended to be possessed of the same ground as taker of a Forefield for an old founder. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.*, Taker [is] He that takes a Mear or Mears, from him that is the Founder; several Men may take one after another, if they think it may be worth their while, and then the Mears so taken go by some Name or other, as A's Taker Mear, or B's Taker Mear, or their second or third Taker Mear, to distinguish them from the Founders, and one Taker from another. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Next taker, among miners, is he that hath the next meer in possession.

f. One who accepts a bet.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 245 Two to one were offered... but there were no takers. 1873 *Standard* 30 Sept., The betting gradually veered round with even money offered on W. Beckwith with no takers.

g. *Foreign taker*: a former officer of the City of London appointed to supervise some of the markets held in the open streets and to attend to their clearing up. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c. 1690 in *Bohn's Privy. Lond.* (1723) 126 Richard Robinson the present Foreign taker and Yeoman of Newgate Market. 1720 *STAYNE Stow's Surv. Lond.* II. 398 Formerly, before the great Fire... there were these Officers, viz. a Sergeant and Yeoman of the Channel, and Yeoman of Newgate Market, and Foreign Taker, whose Office was to sweep and make clean the said Streets, where the Market People resorted, and to carry away the Soil thereof, and to furnish the Market People with Boards and such like Accommodations... But since Markets are removed out of the Streets... these Officers retain only the Names.

† 3. Applied to the nippers or claws of a scorpion, etc. *Obs.*

1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 752 A flammant Scorpion... hath tongs and takers very solid and strong, like the Gramnel or Crevisch. 1688 *R. HOLME Arminour* ii. 199/1.

4. *Comb. a.* With adverbs, forming compound agent-nouns corresponding to adverbial combinations of the verb (see *TAKE v.* 76-90), as *taker-away*, *-down*, *-out*, etc.: *taker-in*, one who takes in, in various senses (see *TAKE v.* 82); also, an apparatus which takes in or receives something, e.g. the cotton in a carding-machine (quot. 1879); *taker-off*, one who takes off, in various senses (see *TAKE v.* 83); also, an apparatus for taking something off, in a machine (cf. *TAKE-OFF*, B. 2); *taker-up*, one who or that which takes up, in various senses (see *TAKE v.* 90); *spec. † (a)* one who takes another under his charge or protection, a patron, guardian (*obs.*); † (b) one who 'raises' the psalm in church, a precentor (*Sc. obs.*); † (c) a member of a gang of swindlers: see quot. 1591 2 (*obs.*); (d) a purchaser or purveyor of commodities; (e) a receiver of money paid, as rent, etc.; (f) one who takes possession of an estate; (g) a labourer who gathers up the grass just mown; (h) something that occupies time, space, etc.

a. 1804 *W. GILPIN Sermon* II. xxxvii. (R.). God... the giver, and *taker away of all earthly things. 1848 *Mrs. GASKELL M. Barton* xxiii. The taker-away of life. 1836 *T. HOOK G. Gurney* I. 105 A practised *taker-in of credulous men. 1839 *C. BAKER in Mrs. Gaskell Life* viii. (1857) 127 A straw-bonnet maker, or a taker-in of plain work. 1879 *J. ROBERTSON in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 273/2 Apart from the slight

degree of combing... the only duty required of the 'taker-in' is indicated in its name. 1902 *CUTCLIFFE Hume Thompson's Progr.* 70 'Who measured the pieces?' 'The taker-in.' 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 380 K is the doffer or *taker-off, having affixed to it the steel comb called the doffing-plate. 1830 *G. COLMAN Random Rec., Dr. Graham*, A spurious kind of imitation which may account for the number of takers-off at secondhand. 1888 *J. SOUTHWARD in Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 706/1 The [printed] sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a taker-off, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a flyer. 1893 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* I. 255 A taker-off of peculiarities. he never sought to make a mock of deformity. 1388 *Wyclif Ps.* xliij. 10 [9] Y schal seie to God: Thou art my *taker vp [Vulg. susceptor]. 1550 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edu.* VI. c. 16 § 10 Such child to be used... to what labor... sooner the said taker vp or M^r or Maistres shall appooint him. 1578 in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scol.* vi. (1677) 297 Takers up of Psalms, and other Officers of the Church. 1591 *PEACIVALL Sp. Dict., Recogedor*, a gatherer, a taker vp, collector, receptor. 1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* (1850) 8 Four persons were required to performe their coyning commodity. The Taker up, the Verser, the Barnard, and the Butter... The Taker up seemeth a skilful man in al things, who hath by long travail learned... to insinuate himselfe into a man's acquaintance. 1603 *Eng. Mour.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 205 One of her own servants, a taker-up of provision. 1620 *E. BLOUNT Horw. Subs.* 120 It is... a taker vp of time that may be better disposed. 1622 *MALVNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 390 The Taker vp of the money at London, payeth for twelue pence the said marke of 134 pence, at two or three monthes Time in Scotland. 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Hist. Jas. III.* Wks. (1713) 50 Taker up of the rents of that earldom. 1715 *Maryland Lavus* vi. (1723) 40 The said Commissioners... shall... invest the Taker up, and Builder... with an Estate of Inheritance, in the said Lot. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 501 The takers-up follow the mower.

b. *attrib. Taker-mere*, in *Derbysh. Lead-mines*, a 'mere' or portion of ground allotted to a 'taker' (2 e (c); cf. *founder-mere* s. v. *FOUNDER* sh. 6 3).

1653 *MANLOVE Lead Mines* 46 But yet a difference may be taken clear, Betwixt a founder, and a taker meer. 1747 [see 2 e (c) above]. 1851 *TAPPING Gloss.* to *Manlove* s. v. *Meer*, A taker meer was the meer formerly allotted by custom to any person who chose to have one set out to him after those of the founder and farmer had been allotted.

Take-up (tā'k-pp), *sb.* (a) [The verbal phrase *take up* (see *TAKE v.* 90) used as sb. or adj.] The act of taking up, or a contrivance for taking up.

1. The act of 'taking up' or drawing together the stuff so as to form 'gatherers' in a dress; *concr.* one of such 'gatherers'.

1815 *JAMIESON, Tak-up*, *Take-up*, the name given to a tuck in female dress. 1880 *Plain. Hints Needlework* 19 The take-up of each gather should be... neatly done.

2. a. A device in a machine for tightening a band, rope, etc. b. A device in a sewing-machine for drawing the thread so as to tighten the stitch.

1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2483/2 The independent take-up is one which acts in its own time without being actuated by the needle-bar. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 3 Mar. 138/2 A sewing machine, and a take up and tension for sewing machines, form the subject of three patents.

3. In a loom or other machine, the process of winding up the stuff already woven or treated; *concr.* the part of the mechanism by which this is done. Also *attrib. or adj.*, as in *take-up motion*.

1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2483/2 The let-off is the paying off of the yarn from the beam, and proceeds coincidentally with the take-up. 1884 *Ibid. Suppl.*, *Take Up Motion*... a device for automatically winding the tissue on to the cloth beam.

4. The part between the smoke-box and the bottom of the funnel of a marine engine boiler.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 225/1 If the pressure continues... the water rises through the take-up into the fire, and extinguishes it. 1888 *A. E. SEATON Marine Eng.* (ed. 7) 365 The part between the smoke-box and funnel is called the 'uptake' or 'take-up'.

Takil, -ill, *obs. Sc. forms of TACKLE*.

|| *Takin* (tā'kin). [Native name in Mishmi.] A horned ruminant (*Budorcas taxicolor*) of south-eastern Tibet on the northern frontier of Assam.

1850 *B. H. HODGKIN in Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIX. 65 The large, massive, and remarkable animal, denominated Takin by the Mishmis, and kin by the Khamtis, is one of the group of Bovine Antelopes. 1893 *LYONKEE Horns & Hoofs* iv. 142 No English sportsman has ever shot a takin. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 23 June 5/5 The Zoological Society has just received... a fine young example of the takin, which, next to the okapi, is the rarest and least known of the ruminants... Takins are heavily built and powerful animals, an adult male standing three and a half feet high at the shoulder.

Takin, *obs. Sc. form of TOKEN*.

Taking (tā'kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *TAKE v.* + -ING I.]

I. Simple senses. *The action or condition expressed by the verb *TAKE*.

† 1. Touching, touch: see *TAKE v.* I. *Obs. rare.* 1340 [see *TAKE v.* 1].

2. Capture, seizure (in warfare, etc.); apprehension, arrest; catching (of fish or other animals): see *TAKE v.* 2, etc.

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 222 After he takyng of Kilyngworth castle. 1546 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 53 He herd the newis... of his brothir taking. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 23 The same herynges... should be of on tyme taking and salting. 1534 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 406 If the Kings Bayleffe be present at the takinge of the same dettor. 1648 *Sir S. D'EWEs Jrnl.* (1783) 43 Portsmouth (where he was imprisoned immediately upon his taking). 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. viii. 370 The taking of the

Manila galeon. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* II. 228 The taking of Adrianople by the Turks.

† b. A seizure or attack of disease, esp. a stroke of palsy or the like; also, enchantment; blasting, malignant influence: see *TAKE v.* 7, sh. 3. *Obs.*

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Hellie* (1547) 50 Palseys, called of the vulgare people, takynges. 1559 *MORWING Evonym.* 332 The same resisteth the taking, as they cal it, or enchantment. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. iv. 61 Blisse thee from Whirle-Windes, Starre-blasting, and taking. 1639 *T. DE GRAY Compt. Horsem.* 60 The takings, sleeping-evill, madnesse, and the like.

3. The physical act of possessing oneself of anything, of receiving, accepting, and related senses: see *TAKE v.* 12, etc.

13... *Cursor M.* 28578 (Cott.) Pirkin sinnes... ar... for-giuen, Wit worthi taking o be fode O godds aun fles and blode. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Afir takyng of be Holi Goost. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiii. (1885) 142 Wich maner off takyng is callid robbery. 1500-30 *DUNBAR Poems* xvii. 1, 5 Eftir geving I speik of taking... In taking sowid discretion be. 1505 *Sel. Cas. Cr.* *Star Chamber* (Selden) 221 The Towne of Gloucester is fire of all customs and takynges at Worcesterse aforsaide. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 Be not dronken through ouermoche takyng of wyne. 1651 *HONAES Leviath.* ii. xxii. 122 A taking of the Sword out of the hand of the Sovereign. 1656 *H. PHILLIPS Purch. Patt.* (1676) 1 The letting and taking of Leases. 1660 *WOOD Life Dec.* (O. H. S.) I. 359 Their taking of notes at sermons. 1714 *MAHEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 415 The taking of Snuff and smoaking of Tobacco. 1893 *HODGES Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 115 The taking of portraits. 1896 *Law Times* C. 408/1 The date of the taking of the census... was correctly stated.

b. Mental apprehension or perception (*obs.*); mental acceptance or reception; estimation.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ii. x. (1495) v. 17 b/r God... is above vnmateryall & above worldly takyng. 1568 in *Liturg. Serv. O. Edin.* (1847) 517 With patient taking and quiett acceptance of this sickness. a. 1639 *WHALEY Prototypes* I. xxi. 253 Manifested in his sorrowfull taking of her death.

4. a. Condition, situation, state, plight (in unfavourable sense). Only in phr. *in, † at (a) taking*, often with defining adj. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 933 He is at suche takyng. 1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apopht.* 158 Whereas thou art in suche takyng, canst fynd in thyn herte to lue? 1592 *LVLV Midas* i. ii. These boyes be droonk I I would not be in your takyngs. 1635 *R. BOLTON Conf. Aff. Consc.* iii. (ed. 2) 15 In what a taking was Job. 1662-3 *PERVIS Diary* 12 Jan. The poor boy was in a pitifull taking and pickle. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) I. 26 Persons, who have real scruples at oaths, are in a miserable taking. 1837 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) I. 65 We are all in sad taking with influenza.

b. *spec.* A disturbed or agitated state of mind; excited condition, passion. (Const. as in a.)

1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1610) 317 Valens, vnder-standing of this, was in a sore taking. 1581 *PETTIE R. Ghauss's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 159 b. Manie excellent and worthe men... coming before princes... haue plainly shewed in what troublesome taking they have bene in. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. iii. 191. 1676 *ETHEREGE Man of Mode* iii. iii. By this time your Mother is in a fine taking. 1797-8 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* xxxvii. Lord I what a taking poor Mr. Edward will be in when he hears of it. 1874 *T. HARVEY Madding Crowd* xxx. You must not notice my being in a taking just now.

** *That which is taken.*

5. a. That which is received or gained; esp. in pl., the receipts or earnings of merchants, tradesmen, or workmen.

1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* ii. i. Some needy shop-keeper who surveys His every-day takings. 1664 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* iii. verse 18. I. lii. (1669) 417/2 To mend their takings in their shop. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 120/2 The weekly 'takings' of the ten thousand men and their families. 1885 *G. DENHAM in Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 469 A charge upon the property, or the takings, or the profits of the concern.

b. That which is captured; esp. the fish or other animals caught at one time, a capture, a catch.

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* v. i. 767 Heyday! madam, your third husband dispatched already? You must be a most deadly taking. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* s. v. 'A rare takking o' fish'; a good catch, or a heavy haul.

c. *Printing.* = *TAKE sb.* 7.

1808 *C. STOWER Printer's Gram.* 467 When the companionship are ready for their first takings of copy. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 640 The MS... is then handed to a clicker, or foreman of a companionship, or certain number of compositors, each of whom has a taking of copy, or convenient portion of MS., given to him, to be set up in type.

II. *Combinations.*

6. With adv. or adverb. phr., expressing the action of similar combinations of the verb in various senses (see *TAKE v.* 76-90): as *taking away*, *back*, *down*, *for granted*, *in*, *off* (also *attrib.*, esp. in sense 83 n (b) of the verb), *on* (in quot. = *under-taking*, enterprise: cf. *TAKE v.* 84 d), *out*, *up* (in quot. 1683 *concr.* that which is taken up).

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xlii. 22 Thei ben maad in to raneyn... in to *taking aweil [1388 in to ranyshyngh]. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 249 Those gifts... are lyable to taking away. 1699 *W. BODELL in Usher's Lett.* (1686) 402 Mr. Usher's sudden taking away... admonishes me to work while the day lasts. 1487-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Suttees) 651 Pro le *taking-downe et le ridding fandi dicti cancelli. xxiii. liiij. 1864 *Gd. Words* 217/2 One hour of taking down makes about six hours' work in copying. 1876 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 174 A childlike simplicity and *taking-for-granted which win our confidence. 1879 *CUR. G. ROSSERT Such & F.* 248 Sloth, with its vicious allies of unpopularity, ... half

measures, baseless taking for granted, guess-work. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. 1. The best leaguer that ever I beheld...except the 'taking in of—what do you call it?' 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 181 Neither is this taking in of the country of Carasina to be accounted a small conquest. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) 1. 27 Parcels of Land that would pay well for the taking in. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vii. 20 His Vertues Will please like Angels, Trumpet-tongued against Thee the deepe damnation of his 'taking off'. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* Printing xxii. p. 3 Having Distributed that Taking off he makes another Taking off as before. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 67 Thou art not worth...the taking off of the ground. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 57 p. 3 Imitations of...well-known characters...to which they have given the appellation of taking-off. 1852 SUTTERS *Spongers Sp.* Tour ix. (The) horse...had scrambled out of the brook on the taking-off side. 1881 *Times* 14 Feb. 4/2 The taking off at the jumps was awkward, and the landing more ugly still. 1894 H. NISAKT *Bush Girl's Rom.* 180 If a man or woman was to be spared it was...because their taking off was a waste of powder and lead. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. of Biogr.* i. vii. 230 A mere taking-off place for a flight into the clouds. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Priv. Priv. 180 That tokeny thardness of herte, grete 'takynge on, and stowtesse. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 268 To the glasier for 'takyn owt of il. panys of the wyndows. 1505 'Taking up [see TAKE v. 90 c (6)]. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Declar.* etc. Wks. (1711) 208 The treaty...discharging all taking up of arms against the kingdom. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* Printing xxii. p. 3 Now he has his Taking up in his Hand, with the Face of his Letter towards him. 1798 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 224 A constant yearly taking up of money upon new bonds. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* IV. 318/1 Gearing for producing...the 'taking up' or 'traversing motion' of the plank during the operation of sawing.

7. Attributive Combs., as *taking-day*; *taking-screen* (see TAKE v. 33 b).

1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* i. Wks. (1858) 139 On Taking-days, when wit and ale were free. 1897 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* Nov. 138 The viewing [screens] differ from the taking screens. 1907 *Westm. Can.* 24 Aug. 14/2 This positive is then mounted in contact with a viewing-screen ruled in precisely the same way as the taking-screen.

Taking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That takes, in various senses: see the verb.

1. Seizing, receiving; getting something into one's possession; rapacious. *rare.*

1493 *Cath. Angl.* 377/2 Takynge, capax, accipiens, & cetera. 1598 *Fam. Vici. Hen. V.* i. 16, I dare not call him theefe, but sure he is one of these taking fellows. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 168/2 There were taking men, who imposed upon him at pleasure; for he did not prosecute.

2. That takes the fancy or affection; captivating, engaging, alluring, fascinating, charming, attractive. (The most usual sense: now *colloq.*)

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. 1. That colour Shall make it much more taking. 1605 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* vi. x. (1848) 376 He will ever consider the taking'st Notions he can frame of vertue, more as Engagements to it, than Arguments of it. a 1721 *Prior Songs* xv. 11 Phillis has such a taking way, She charms my very soul. 1757 FOOTE *Author* i. Wks. 1799 I. 137 You must provide me with three taking titles for these pamphlets. 1824 DIADIN *Libr. Comp.* 77/1 The plates...are bright, spirited, and very 'taking'. 1885 *Pzobov Eng. Journalism* xix. 143 The secret of immediate success in a public writer is said to be mediocre ideas and a taking style.

3. Seizing or affecting injuriously; † blasting, pernicious (*obs.*); infectious; 'catching'. *rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* ii. iv. 166 Strike her yow bones, You taking Ayres, with Lamenesse. a 1600 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* iv. iii. 1, I am yet too taking for your company. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xvii. 220 The diseases of the mind are more taking than the diseases of the body.

4. With adverbs, as *taking-away*, *-in*, *-off*, etc.: see TAKE v. 76-90. (Here often blending with the vbl. sb.)

1530 PALSGR. 279/1 Takynge away, *ablatif.* 1847 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 791 Boys are employed in machine printing to take away the sheets as they are printed...; this is also styled Taking-off, and the boys taking-off boys. 188a *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 38 Printing Machine with automatic taking-off apparatus. 1884 *SOUTHWARD Pract. Printing* 462 When printed...[the sheets] are deposited in a pile on the taking-off board. 1886 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 845/1 The twisted twine is drawn off...and is wound on taking-up bobbins.

Hence **Takingly** *adv.*, in a taking manner; engagingly, alluringly, attractively; **Takingness**, taking quality or character, engagingness, alluringness, attractiveness.

1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* iv. ii. I will gather myself together with my best phrases, and so I shall discourse in some sort 'takingly'. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xlix. 510 This will represent religion very beautifully and takingly to such as are yet strangers to it. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Post. Wks. 1721 IV. 161 Verse, by which Lust is takingly instill'd. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 41 Outward adornings...have something in them of a complaisance and 'takingness'. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* i. 18 A simple takingness that is divine.

Takk, **takke**, *obs. forms of TACK sb. 1, 2, v. 1*

Takle, **takul** (l. -yl (l. *obs. forms of TACKLE*).

Takyn, *-ys*, *-yt*, etc.: see **TOKEN v.**

Taky (tā'ki), *a. colloq.* [f. TAKE v. (sense 10) + -Y: cf. *shaky*.] = **TAKING ppl. a. 2.**

1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* i. ix. Those two difficult and delicate operations in art, technically described as 'putting in taky touches, and bringing out bits of effect'.

Takyn, *-yng*, *obs. forms of TOKEN*.

Tal, *obs. f. TALE, TALL. Talagalla*, var. **TALGALLA. Taland**, *-e*: see **TALENT, TALON**.

|| **Talapoim** (tālāpōim). *Forms*: 6 tallipoie, 7-8 talapoie (e, 7 talapoie, talopoy, talipoy, talapoie; 8 talapoim, 9 talapoim, 7- talapoim. [ad. Pg. *talapão*, ad. Talaing (Old Peguan) *tala pōi* 'my lord', the title of a Buddhist monk, corresponding (in use) to Burmese *p'ngyi*.] (Sir R. C. Temple in *Indian Antig.* XXXIX. 159-)]

1. A Buddhist monk or priest, properly of Pegu; extended by Europeans to those of Siam, Burmah, and other Buddhist countries.

1586 R. FITCH in Hakl. *Voy.* (1599) II. 261 There are...many goodly houses for the Talapoies to preach in. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 464 They...hidde themselves in woods and wildernesses, and some turned Talopoyes: so they call their religious persons. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 195 The Priests [of Pegu] are called Talapoies. 1656 OVERTON *Voy. Surat* 593 These Religious they call Talapoie, who are not unlike Mendicant Fryers, living upon the Alms of the People. 1713 BEAUFORT *Guard*. No. 3 p. 3 The Talapoies of Siam have a book of scripture written by Sommonocodom. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1809) II. 463 The excessive penances of the Brachmans and Talapoins. 1800 *Misc. Tr. in Asiat. Ann. Rep.* 43/1 Those philosophical begging monks, known under the name of Talapoins, who, in the first century of the Christian era, emigrated from India, and introduced the religion of Buddha, or Goutama, in Pegu, Siam, China, and Japan. 1858 BR. BIGANOT *Life Gaudama* (1866) 483 The Phongies, or Buddhist Monks, sometimes called Talapoins.

2. *Zool.* (In full *talapoim monkey*.) A small West African monkey, *Cercopithecus talapoim*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 234 The eighth is the Talapoim...distinguished...by its beautiful variety of green, white, and yellow hair. 1847 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* Syn. Mann. 11 The Talapoim Monkey, inhabits Africa. 1868 *Museum Nat. Hist.* I. 30 The monkey (*Cercopithecus Mona*) is a species nearly allied to the talapoim. 1866 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 7 *Cercopithecus talapoim*... Talapoim Monkey. *Hab.* West Africa.

Talar (tālār). [ad. L. *tālār-is*, f. *tālus* ankle: see -AR. So *Ger. talar*.] A long garment or robe, reaching down to the ankles.

1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 363 A Blackmore on Horseback, dressed in white Satin, with a Scarlet Velvet Talar, embroidered with black Velvet. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. MILLER'S *Anc. Art* § 351 note, Zeus, has like an Asiatic monarch, a sceptre and a broad magnificent talar. 1864 *Engel. Mus. Nat.* 324 He who led their devotions was a young man in a Polish talar.

|| **Talaria** (tālār'ia), *sb. pl. Anc. Rom. Mythol.* Also 7 in Eng. form *talaries*. [L., neut. pl. of *tālār-is*: see prec.; lit. things pertaining to the ankles.] Winged sandals or small wings attached to the ankles of some of the deities, esp. Mercury. Hence *Talaria'd a.*, wearing talaria.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 253 Enlarding shoes, like the talaria of Mercury. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Talaris*, shoes with wings, which Mercury wore, as Poets feign. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Metam.* 26 Doffed the talaria and the helm, retains Caduceus to his aid. *Ibid.* 324 Thence sprung Antolychus, ingenious thief, To the talaris' god.

† **Talarian**, *a. obs. rare.* [f. L. *tālār-is* (see TALAB) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the ankles; reaching down to the ankles.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 436 Prelates did ordain that Clergy men should wear Talarian coats, that is, coats hanging down to their ankles. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* vi. vii. A colour never used in Talarian garments.

Talaric (tālār'ik), *a.* [irreg. f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1853 W. B. BAKER *Lares & Penates* 200 A draped female figure, apparently Venus, in a talaric tunic. 1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 177 A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with diplois.

Talaunde, **Talaunt** (e, *obs. ff. TALON, TALENT. Talabanar, **Talbart**, *-bert*, **Talberone**, *obs. Sc. ff. TABORER, TABARD, TABORN.**

Talbot (tāl'bot). Understood to be derived from the ancient Eng. family name *Talbot*: see quot. 1906 in sense 1; but evidence is wanting.

Chaucer has *Talbot* as the name of an individual dog; and in quot. c 1449, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, is called 'Talbot our good dogge' (in allusion to the badge of the family: see sense 2); but it is not clear what is the nature of the connexion between these applications, or which of the senses 1 and 2 was the earlier.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 562 Colle our dogge, and Talbot and Gerland. c 1449 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 229 He is bowden that our dore shuld kepe, That is Talbott our good dogge.]

1. Name of a variety of hound, formerly used for tracking and hunting; a large white or light-coloured hound, having long hanging ears, heavy jaws, and great powers of scent.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 96b, A Talbot with collar and Lyame, these hounds pursue the foote of pray, by sente of y^e same, oreis by y^e blond thereof. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* i. 5 The black hound, the black laund...or the milk white, which is the true Talbot, are best for the string or lyam, for they doe hunt most in blood, and haue a naturall inclination to blint dry-foot. 1654 WASE tr. *Grati* *Falisc Cyngeticon* B ij b, Then match them well; and thus a noble seede Derive, these parents will your Talbot [L. *Metagonta*] breed. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 23 *Sagax*, a Blood-hound, or Talbot. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Talbot*, a kind of Hound or Hunting-Dog. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* i. 290 The bold Talbot kind of these the prime, as white as Alpine snows. 187a BLAINE *Encycl. Kmr. Sports* § 1228 The talbot...is supposed to be the original stock from

whence all the varieties of the scent hunting hounds are derived. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 381/1 The same white hounds were brought to England by the head of the Talbot family, and rapidly gaining credit for their qualities in the chase of the stag...were known as Talbots.

2. A representation of a hound or hunting-dog; esp. in *Her.* that which has been borne for many centuries by the Talbot family.

1491 N. C. WILLS (Sortes 1908) 62 A standing cupp of silver parcell gilt with talbottes at the fete. 1537 *Will Geo. Talbot*, Earl Shrewsbury 11d. 145, ij paier of pottes with flatt Talbottes upon the cover, ij paier of pottes with standing Talbottes upon the cover. 156a (see 1. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xxvii, Behold the Eagles, Lyons, Talbots, Beares, The Badges of your famous Ancestries. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvi. 147 Hee beareth Or, a Fesse Dauncette, betweene three Talbottes passant, Sable, by the name of Carrick. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* II. 184/2 He beareth Gules, a Talbott, (or Blood-hound, or hunting hound) Or. 1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 102 Another drinking vessel...is in form of a 'talbot', or dog, seated, and richly collared.

3. Name of a dish in cookery. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 19 Talbottys.—Take an Hare, an fle hem clemo; hen take be blode, & Brede, an Spycery, an grynde y-ferre, & drawe it vppe with be brothe [etc.]

4. *Comb.* as *talbot-like* adj.

1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* i. 5 A large, beany, slow, true Talbot-like hound.

Talbottype (tāl'bot'taip), *sb.* Also **Talbot-type**.

[f. *Talbot*, name of the inventor + *TYPE sb.*] The process of photographing on sensitized paper, patented by W. H. Fox Talbot in 1841: = **CALOTYPE**; also, a picture produced by this process.

1846 *Art-Union Jnl.* June 143 In September 1840, Mr. Talbot discovered the process first called Calotype (but the name has since been changed by some of his friends into Talbottype). 1875 tr. *Vogel's Anim. Light* iv. 35 Thus the Talbot-type, which at first seemed hardly worth notice compared with the process of Daguerre...ultimately took precedence of Daguerre's. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 261 The original Talbottype process, in which the latent image is formed upon Iodide of Silver, produces, next to Collodion, the most stable image.

Hence **Talbottype v.**, to photograph by this process.

1887 FRITH *Autobiogr.* I. xx. 246 Photography, or as it was then [1852] called, Talbottyping, was tried.

Talboy: see **TALLBOY**.

Talbrone, **talburn**, variants of **TABORN Obs.**

Talc (tælk), *sb.* Also 6-7 talke, 7-8 talok, 7-9 talk. [a. F. *talc* (Palissy a 1590) or ad. med.L. *talcum*, = Pg., It. *talco*, Sp. *talco*, *talque*, ad. Arab. *طالق* (*talq*), mentioned A. D. 869 by Jahiz of Bassora, and by Serapion the elder (Syriac and Arabic), Rhazi, Avicenna, Ibn-el-Beithar † 1248, etc. Held by Arabic scholars to be from Persian, where the form is *تالک* *talk*. So *Ger.* Da., Sw. *talk*; Du. *talk*, *talksteen*.

In med.L., Matth. Silvaticus *Pandectarum Opus*, c 1317, has *talk*; later writers have *talcum*; Matthiolus *Comment. in Dioscoridem*, 1549, has *talcus*; Agricola, 1546, *talk*.]

A name applied by the Arabs and mediæval writers to various transparent, translucent, or shining minerals, as talc proper, mica, selenite, etc. Now restricted to the following:

1. In popular and commercial use, (loosely) applied to (or including) *Mica* or *Muscovy glass*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxi. xiv. (1634) II. 95 Many haue made them [bee-hives] of Talc (orig. *speculari lapide*), which is a kind of transparent glasse stone, because they would see through them how the Bees do worke and labor within. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. 252 The gallery windows of my chaine...were of light moscovia glasse or talc. 1780 COKE *Russ. Disc.* 216 The windows...on account of the clearness of glass and Russian talk are generally of paper. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jnl.* (1873) I. v. 157 Granite with large flakes of talc. 1869 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. l. 7 He fitted them on a little plate of talc, or thin-blown glass.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A plate of mica used as a microscopic slide.

1761 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 254 Many of the riogs were broke...by some confinement of the talks. *Ibid.* 255 A third observation was made...of some blood dropped upon a single talk. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* 1. 223 'Tis proper to have some sliders furnished with talcs.

2. *Min.* A hydrated silicate of magnesium, usually consisting of broad flat laminae or plates, white, apple-green, or yellow, having a greasy feel, and shining lustre, translucent, and in thin plates often transparent; it exists in three varieties—foliated, massive (*steatite* or *soapstone*), and indurated (*talc slate* or *schist*).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. With the calce of egge-shells, White marble, talc. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 6a Fissil, into Flakes...Selenite, Muscovia glass, Isingglass, Sparr, talc. 1681 *Grew Museum* II. l. v. 308 A piece thus figur'd, I call A Crystal of Talc. 1770 COOK *Voy. round World* II. vi. (1773) 401 Some particular place where they [the Indians] got the green talc or stone of which they make their ornaments and tools. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 177 The mica may pass into talc or steatite, or siderite, as on the summit of Mont Blanc. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 66. 61 *Talc*.—In foliated masses; folia flexible but not elastic; also compact, massive, very soft, and having a greasy feel. 1865 BAISTROW *Figures of World* bef. the *Deluge* II. 38 The Serpentine rocks are a sort of compact talc. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc., s.v. Talc forms the basis of the rouge used by ladies; it is also employed by tailors for marking lines on cloth, and

in a powdered state for making gloves and boots slip on easily, and to diminish the friction of machinery.

b. A species or variety of talc, or a mineral so called.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 93 We see crystals, even metals, talcs and asbestos, growing from stony substances. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 460 Talks of various kinds, white, brown, and chocolate coloured crystals.

† c. Oil of talc, a preparation formerly used as a cosmetic, reputed to be obtained from talc. *Obs.*

1382 HESTER *Sacr. Phioran.* in. lxxxiii. 110 If this [verjuice] be mixed with Oil of Talke, it will restore the sight vnto those that are almost blinde. 1630 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii. You restore [her face] with the oyle of Talek. 1639 J. MAYNE *City Match.* in. in Hazl. *Dodley XI* 11. 225 Who Do verily ascribe the German War. to curling, False teeth, and oil of talc. 1698 PHILLIPS (ed. 4). *Talc*, a squamous, white, and lucid stone, of which is made an oil, with which Women that are curious to preserve their beauty use to wash their faces. 1727-41 CREAMER'S *Cycl.* s.v. Some chymists, pretend to draw from it that precious oil, called Oil of Talc, which is supposed a wonderful cosmetic.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as (from 2) *talc crystal*, *earth*, *rock*, *stone*; *talc-like* adj.; esp. in names of mineral substances consisting partly of talc or containing magnesia, as *talc-ahm*, *apatite*, *chlorite*, *garnet*, *gneiss*, *iron-ore*, *ironstone*, *spars*, *steatite*; *talc powder*, powdered talc, *talcum powder*; see TALCUM; *talc schist*, *talc slate*, a schistose rock consisting largely of talc; (from 1) *talc light*, a window glazed with mica, or a lantern with mica instead of glass; so *talc-windowed*.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 656 **Talc-ahm*, a term sometimes applied to magnesio-aluminic sulphate. *Ibid.* **Talc-apatite*, a variety of apatite containing magnesia. *Ibid.* **Talc-chlorite*, syn. with Clinoclase. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. i. v. 310 A Diamond-square, i.e. with unequal Angles, and equal sides; whereas in a **Talc-Crystal*, both are unequal. 1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Mineral.* **Talc earth*, Native. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 656 **Talc-garnet*, magnesian garnet from Arendal in Norway. *Ibid.* **Talc-iron-ore*, Magnesian Iron-ore, an iron-ore, consisting of ferrous oxide with much magnesia. *Ibid.* **Talc-ironstone*, Breithaupt's name for a magnetic iron-ore from Sparta in New Jersey. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. 207 In one or two houses there were **talc lights*. 1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Novell* II. The rim of dazzled vision whitened to a **talc-like* glimmer. 1895 SYD. Soc. *Lex.* s.v. *Powder*, **Talc powder*. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. i. v. 309 A lump of the **Talk-Rock* near Spiral, in the upper Carinthia. 1839 UAR. *Dict.* Art 747 It is... among the oldest **talc-schists* and clay slates, that it usually occurs. 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cott's Rocks Class.* (1878) 244 *Talc-schist* is almost always stratified, and forms alternating beds with other crystalline schists. 1833 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxvi. (1836) 392 A primitive clay-slate passing into **talc-slate*. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 560/2 Gneiss rocks... include among them many gradations, chlorite slate, talc slate, hornblende slate [etc.]. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. i. v. 309 A Green **Talc-Spar*, brittle as Glass. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 407 A kind of yellow green and whitish **talc-stone* dug about Bern. 1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B. C.* 1887 xix. (1892) 206 An evil-smelling, **talc-windowed* American stove.

Talc, v. Pa. t. and pple. *talcked* (incorrectly *talced*). [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To treat with talc; to coat (a photographic plate) with talc. Hence *Talcked* (*talck*) *ppl. a.*

1888 *Engineer* LXVI. 334 A glass plate is first cleaned, talced, and collodionized. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 274 If the wet prints be squeezed down upon talced glass, a glossy enamelled surface is obtained.

Talca gum (tælkä g'm). Also *talha*, *talka*. [According to Schweinfurth, from *talch*, Arabic name of *Acacia stenocarpa*.] An inferior kind of gum arabic of brownish colour, obtained in tropical Africa from *Acacia stenocarpa* and *Acacia Seyal*. Also called *Suakin gum*.

1867 FLÜCKIGER & HANBURY *Pharmacogr.* 206 Suakin Gum, Talca, or Talha Gum... is remarkable for its brittleness, which occasions much of it to arrive in the market in a semi-pulverulent state.

Talch, obs. form of TALLO.

Talcite (tælsöit). *Min.* [*f. TALC sb.* + -ITE¹ 2.]

a. Kirwan's name for the compact scaly variety of talc. b. Name given to a white muscovite from Wicklow. c. (See quot. 1888.)

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 149 Talcite. Colour, reddish or greenish white, or leek green. 1836 T. THOMSON in *Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci.* III. 334 The specimens of talc from Ireland are from the county of Wicklow, where it occurs crystallized in granite. 1888 *Nature* 20 Sept. 506/2 This upper group—that of the talcites (talc-schists)—contains talc only as an accessory constituent.

Talcke, obs. form of TALC.

Talcky (tælkī), a. Also 7-9 *talky*, (8-9 incorrectly *taloy*). [*f. TALC sb.* + -Y; cf. *colicky*.]

Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of talc. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 615 Some are marly...; some bolar, some sandy, some talky, some limy. 1709 *Ibid.* XXVI. 384 A foliated or talky Earth. 1733 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 66 At last by increasing the Fire to the highest Degree, there sublimed some white Talcky [printed Talckly] Flowers. 1746 DA COSTA *Ibid.* XLIV. 405 Most of the talcky Bodies are of a fibrous Nature. 1799 W. TOOKER *Russ. Emp.* I. 118 There rises a talcky micaceous schistus out of the trapp. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 58 The micaceous and talky slates of his country.

Talco- (tælkō), combining form of med. and mod.L. *talcum* talc, in adjs. describing substances

of which talc is an element; as *talcochloritic*, containing talc and chlorite; so *talcomicaeous*, *talcoquartzous*.

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.* II. 29 These talcomicaeous slates of the Lizard. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Talcoquartzous*, (tælkōquartzous).

Talcoid (tælkōid), a. and sb. [See -OID.]

A. adj. Resembling or having the form of talc. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. sb. [a. Ger. *talkoid* (Naumann 1859).] A variety of talc; see quot.

1868 DANA *Min.* 454 Talcoid... is a snow-white, broadly foliated talc of Pressnitz.

Talcosc (tælkōs), a. [*f. TALC sb.* + -OSC.] Abounding in or consisting largely of talc.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 382 Talcosc Argillite. 1808 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 224 A schistus, which is talcosc rather than micaceous. 1854 F. C. BAKERWELL *Geol.* 22 When talc is an ingredient, the mineral is called talcosc granite. 1893 BARKER *Wand. South. Waters* 195 With schist, talcosc slate and fragments of quartz.

Talcous (tælkōs), a. [*f. TALC* + -OUS.] Of the nature of talc; talcosc.

1735 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 40 Shining Talcous Laminæ are to be seen in the Liqueur. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 149 A kind of brown talcosc clay-stone. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 65 A gneiss passing into micaceous and talcosc slate.

Talcum (tælkūm). Also 6 *talchum*. [*med.L.*] = TALC. *Talcum powder*, a preparation of powdered talc or French chalk.

1558 W. WARDEN *it. Alexist. Secr.* I. 73b, The powder of Talcum. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 21 Talcum the stone is like to Glasse. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* vi. 451 Some sparkle like Walls of Diamond; which being broken splitteth into Talcum. 1901 19th Cent. Oct. 601 The gloves are boiled, then dusted inside with talcum powder.

Tale (tæl), sb. Forms: 1 *talū*, *inf.* *talē*, 2-*talē*; also 3-5 *talles*, 3-6 *taille*, 4 *tail*, *taale* (e), 4-5 *taille*, 4-7 *tail*, 5 *tail* (e), 5-6 *tail*, *taille* (6 *tail* (e), 6-9 *dial. teale*. β. 1-2, 4 *tal*, 4 *tail*. [*OE. talu*, *inf.* *talē*, = *OFris. tale*, *OS. tala*, *MDu.* *MLG. täl*, *Du. taal* speech, *LG. täl*, *OHG. zala*, *MHG. zal*, *Ger. zahl* number, *On. tal* talk, speech, *tal*, number, *Da. tale* speech, discourse; all: -*OTent. *talā* strong fem. from verbal stem *tal-*, in *taljan*, to mention things in their natural or due order, to relate, enumerate, reckon: see *TELL* v. The *ONorthumb. tal* and early *ME. tal*, *tail* in sense 6, may represent the *ON. tal* *tail*. (*Sw. tal* speech, number, *Da. tal* number), or the *OE. getæl* reckoning, number.)

I. †1. The action of telling, relating, or saying; discourse, conversation, talk. *Obs.*

c1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1890) II. 210 Seo modor sæt geornlice hystende hire tale. a1225 *Ancre.* R. 66 Eue heold...longe tale mid te neddre. a1250 *Owl & Night.* 3, Therde ich holde grete tale An hule and one nigtigale. 13... *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 638 As tulk of tale most trwe. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1941 He turnyt hym tyte withouten tale more. a1547 *Surrey Æneid* IV. 144 Quene Iuno then thus tooke her tale againe. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 99 Thou desir'st me to stop in my tale against the haire.

†2. An enumeration, a list. *Obs. rare.*

c1050 *Gloss. in Wt. Wülcker* 437/34 *Laterculus*, talu.

†3. Speech, language. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *TAL*.)

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 450 Bigamie is unkinde ðing, On englis tale, twie-wifing. *Ibid.* 2526 God schilde hise sowle fro helle bale, De made it ðus on engel tale.

3. That which one tells; the relation of a series of events; a narrative, statement, information.

Thereby hangs a tale (and such phrases): = 'about that there is something to tell'. To tell one's tale: see *TELL* v. a1060 *Charter of Godwine & Leofwine* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 266 Da ða him seo talu cūð was, ða sende he gewrit. c1205 *LAV.* 24339 Ne mai hit na mon suggest on his tale [*c1275* in tale]. a1300 *Cursor M.* 24887 (Edin.) Pe angel þus he tald his talles. 13... *Ibid.* 8697 (Cott.) O þiskin tall [*Gott. playnt*] him thought sel-cut(h)l, Als of a cas þat was vncouth. 138a *Wyclif Mark* I. 28 And the tale [*gloss* or tything; 1388 fame; *Vulg. rumor*] of hym wente forthanoon in to al the cuntree of Galilee. 1412-20 *Lyde's Chron. Troy* (Roy. MS.) Rubric ff. l. 1701 Vlixes talte to Achille. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 105 Vnto vs he takys no tent, bot ilk man throwes vnto his tayll [*rimas* dayll (= dale), hayll, avayll]. c1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab. x. (Fox & Wolf)* ix, Ane leill man is not tane at half ane tail. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 1200 Yet, though I say it, thereby lyeth a tale. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* I. 14 While thou... talkest with the kynge, I wyll come in after the, and tell forth thy tale. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 363 Sua he... brocht the teale bravelie about. 1596 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 60 *Gru.* Out of their saddles into the durt, and thereby hangs a tale. *Curt. Let's* hat, good *Gruccio*. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* v. xxi. 194 But hereto lengthen a tale. 1602 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* Aijij, One tale is good, untill an others told. 1723 *De For Col. Jack* i. It was a good while before we ever heard tale or tidings of him. 1878 *Browning La Saisias* 181 Then my fellow takes the tale up. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 117 Mr. Tournay told his tale without comment.

†4. The subject of common talk; the 'talk' (of the town, etc.). *Obs.*

c1230 *Halt Meid.* 33 Vpbrud in uuel muð tale bimong alle. 1590 *DRAYTON Leg.* iii. 576, I was the Tale of every common Tongue.

c. pl. Things told so as to violate confidence or secrecy; reports of private matters not proper to be divulged; idle or mischievous gossip; esp. in to

tell (bear, bring, carry) tales; tales out of school (see *SCHOOL* sb. 1 e).

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 334 Be no tellere of talis but trewe to þi lord. c1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 353 Now we have golde No talys xul be tolde. 1552 *HULOET*, Tales to brynge or tell, *perfero*. 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* I. 1, Peace, infant! Tales out of school! Take heed, you will be breeched else. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. 1. 73 Joseph... told tales of them to his father. 1838 *JAMES Robber* vi, Dead men tell no tales. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 2/3 Telling tales is reproached by English public-school boys—rightly, in so far as the condemnation is directed against getting others into trouble for your own profit or pleasure.

d. In the same tale, in a (= one) tale, in the same enumeration, statement, or category; hence, in agreement; so in two tales. *arch.*

c1375 *Cursor M.* 683 (Fairf.) Pe bestes were in samen tale [*Cott.* war same-tale] Wit-outen herd in herde aye hale. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 1656/4 Thou art a false knave to be in two tales, therefore said he, hang him vp. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* IV. ii. 33 'Fore God they are both in a tale. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. v. 14 Truth must needs be one... and can never be found in two contrary tales. 1860 *READE Cloister & H. Iv*, Which did accuse heavenly truth of falsehood for not being in a tale with him. 1887 *LANG Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 333 The Wesleyan missionary... is in the same tale with the Jesuit.

4. A story or narrative, true or fictitious, drawn up so as to interest or amuse, or to preserve the history of a fact or incident; a literary composition cast in narrative form.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 We nime ðeme of þe þing on þis tale. c1275 *Passion our Lord* I in O. E. *Misc.* 37 Thereþ nv one lutele tale. As we vyndep hit iwite in þe godspelle. c1290 *Beket* I in S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 106 Wolle þe nouþe i-heore þis englishe tale? 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 190 Tendeþ how þis tale is titeled. 1375 *BARBARA Bruce* ix. 576 [He] talde me this tall as I sall tell. c1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 792 That ech of yow, to shorte with our weye, In this viage shal telle tales tweye. *Ibid.*, *Pard.* Prolog. 109 For lewed peple lounen tales olde. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* Fvii, I wold... that ye knewe... the tale of a queene of Fraunce whiche had to name Brunehaut. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 67 A good tale yll tolde, in the telling is marde. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. i. Eij, Indeed Sir the best Tales in England are your Canterbury tales I assure ye. a1771 *GRAV Dante* 19 Hates the Tale of Troy for Helen's Sake. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xvii, They are spoken in a mad tale of fairies, love-charms, and I wot not what besides.

5. A mere story, as opposed to a narrative of fact; a fiction, an idle tale; a falsehood.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 32 He [Satan]. Wente into a wirme, and tolde eue a tale. 138a *Wyclif 2 Pet.* i. 16 Sotheli we not sunyge vnwisje taales, ban mad known to þou the vertu and prescience... of our Lord Jhesu Crist. 1529 *MORR Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 269/2 Therefore it is but a tale to say that faith draweth always good workes with it. 1553 *Respublica* 727 Vaine woordes beeth but tales. 1619 *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 206 The report of the Marquis of Ansbach his having defeated Coronell Fulkens his regiment (which proves altogether a tale). 1722 *De For* *Phage* 85 There was more of tale than of truth in those things. 1867 *London Herald* 33 Mar. 222/2 If he had had the sense to... pitch them a tale, he might have got off.

b. In phrases, as a *Canterbury Tale*, *old wives' tales*, *pipers' tales*, *travellers' tales*, a *tale of Robin Hood*, of a roasted horse, of a tub (see *TUB*), etc.

1532 *MORR Confut. Tindale* Wks. 576/1 Thys is a fayre tale of a tubbe tolde vs of hys electes. c1549 *CRAWMER Serm. Rebellion* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 138 If we take it for a Canterbury tale, why do we not refuse it? 1575 *GASCOIGNE Cert. Notes Instruct.* in *Steele Gl.*, etc. (Arb.) 36 The verse that is to easie is like a tale of a roasted horse. c1590 *MARLOWE Faust* v. 133 Tush, these are trifles and mere old wives' tales. 1591 *HARINGTON Or. Fur.* XLV. cv, This is a tale indeed of Robinhood, Which to belecue, might show my wits but weak. 1608 *TOWSELL Serpents* (1658) 778 To interpret these to be either fables and Canterbury tales, or true historical narrations. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Cicogne, Contes de la cicogne*, idle histories; vaine relations; tales of a tub, or of a roasted horse. a1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* III. (1642) 70 Fained leasings and tales of Robin hood. 1724 *De For Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 97 Having entertained the fellow with a tale of a tub.

c. A thing now existing only in story; a mere matter of history or tradition; a thing of the past.

1780 *BURKE Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 413 No power... could have prevented a general conflagration; and at this day London would have been a tale. 1855 B. TAYLOR *Poems Orient, On the Sea*, The world we leave is a tale untold.

II. 6. Numerical statement or reckoning; enumeration, counting, numbering; number.

c1200 *ORMIN* 4324-5 3iff þu bist taleless kannst Inntill an tale sammenn. c1305 *LAV* 7397 Swa fele þat nuste na man þe tale. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8100 Folc also wipoute tale. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (Nycholas) 237 þe quhet deliuerit hale in quantyte, mesur & tale. c1450 *Hymns Virg.* 122/165 Alle the stonys grett and smale That hyth in erthe withoutyn tale. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 15 Equall in tale, nor lesse in value tride. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sehn.* 39 Nothing with-holds, but that from an infinite tale of finites there may at length arise an infinite. 1691 *LOCKR Lower Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 53 If you make your Money less in Weight, it must be made up in Tale. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* III. 51 Once she takes the tale of all the Lambs. 1722 *De For Plague* 97 An exact tale of the dead bodies. 1780 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 1 May, There were... Lord Monbodo, and Sir Joshua, and ladies out of tale. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1833) p. liii, The goodly tale of folios... which now decorate or crowd my *penetrals*. 1862 *TROLLOR N. Amer.* I. xi. 249 By measures of forty bushels each, the tale is kept.

β. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 21 ðæra etendra... tal [manducantium numerus]. *Ibid.* John vi. 10 gesetton utudlice ueras of tal suelce nifo ðusendo. a1300 *Cursor M.* 7174 O þat heþen folk he feld A thusand þat wit tal was told.

b. *By tale*: as determined by counting individual objects or articles; by number; as distinguished from *by weight, by measure*.

c. 1205 LAY. 2766 Fif hundred bi tale. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2026 He weren bi tale sixti and ten. 13. *Guy Wariv.* (A.) 3430 Bi tale xx. thousand hauberkis of stel. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xii. ix. 623 Thenne fode by the tale an hunderd and fifty. 1589 *Mozes Dyaloge* iii. iv. Wks. 212 To way them rather then take them by tale. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 75 Where oysters are sold by tale. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. i. iv. (1869) I. 27 This money... was, for a long time, received at the exchequer by weight and not by tale. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. IV. 695 The second of May, had been fixed... as the last day on which the clipped crowns... were to be received by tale in payment of taxes.

7. The number or amount made up, or to be made up or accounted for; the number all told; the complete sum, enumeration, or list.

a. 1225 *ANR. R.* 42 And seggen þenne hire tale of auez. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2891 Hem-seluen he fetched þe chaf. And 803 holden þe tizeles tale. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1867 Four thousand yere, þat was þe tale, And four hundred and four al hale. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 427 For Nero somtyme wolde wite þe tale and þe nombre of Iewes þat were at Jerusalem. 1539 *BIULE* (Great) *Exod.* v. 18 Yet shal ye deluyr the hole tale of brycke. 1584 *FENNER Def. Ministers* (1587) 10 In generall and whole tale, we will allowe that, part whereof in the particular and severall parcels we will gayn-say. 1611 *BIULE I Sam.* xviii. 27 They gaue them in full tale to the king. a. 1732 *T. BOSTON Crook in Lot* (1805) 98 The one has multiplied the tale of their good works. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 266 He will hardly be able to make up his tale of thirty millions of souls. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* III. 70 They had a fair tale of children. 1884 *MAY CROMWELL Brown-Eyes* xiii. Saddened at the increasing tale of years and months.

†8. An account, a reckoning of numbers (of money given and received, etc.). *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 73 3e wolden that there whereoon lesse, 3e 3aue nouer tale. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 197 b/1 They moche doubted that they should not fynde theyr counte ne tale. 1573 *TUSSESS Husb.* (1878) 173 Giue tale and take count, is a huswifelye point. 1603 *CARWE Cornwall* i. 33 They keepe a iust tale of the number that euery hogthead contayneth. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) II. 8 The tale and account of what was both sowed and reaped, passed through my hands. 1806-7 *J. BERNESFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. 126 You might just as well require me to deliver in a tale of all the pores in my skin.

†9. Reckoning of value; account, estimation, esteem, regard; in phrases, as to hold (make, give, tell) no tale of: to hold of no account. *Obs.*

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 þet he telle swa lutel tale þer of; þet he lit nawicht ne luvie. c. 1205 LAY. 12764 þæt nis [M.S. mis] þer bileued wel neh nan þæt auez beo æt [c. 1275 eni] tale on. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7554 Quen gollas on him bi-held, Ful litel tale of him he teld [Trin. litil he set bi him]. *Ibid.* 10980 He sale Bicum a man of mikel tale [Trin. a greet mon]. 1368 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. i. 9 Of oþer heuene þen heer holden þei no tale. c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 3923 Dyomedes 3af no tale offalle that sat there in that sale. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. vii. 38/2 The gooddes of this worlde... they gaaf no grete tale thereof.

III. 10. *attrib. and Comb.*: attrib., as tale-book, -faculty, -monger, -story; obj. and obj. gen., as tale-forgers, -gatherer, -maker, -writer; tale-gathering, -spinning, -writing sbs. and adjs.; also tale-carrier = TALEBEARER; †tale-craft, numeration, arithmetic; †tale-fish, a fish of such size as to be sold by tale; tale-hearer, a willing listener to scandal or gossip; tale-master, the authority for a report; †tale-money, money reckoned by the tale, i. e. by counting pieces or coins taken at their nominal value, not by weight; tale-piet, a chattering 'maggie'; a tell-tale (*dial.*); tale-wright, a constructor or maker of tales. See also TALEBEARER, TALE-TELLER, etc.

1628 *PAYNNE Brief Survey* Epist. A ij, For the inhibiting and suppressing of all scurrilous and prophane play-books, Ballads, Poems, and *Tale-books whatsoever. 1551 *HULOFT, Tale bearer* or *carrier, *rumigerulus*. 1592 *NASHE P. Penit-lesse* 35 Spirits called spies and tale-carriers. 1643 *PAYNNE Sev. Power Parl.* App. 32 Common Tale-carriers, and accustomed to talke of trifling matters. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Seb.* 110 Nothing better is it, than pumping two out of one, or taking the greater number out of the rest, in *Talecraft or Arithmetick. 1677 *W. HUGHES Man of Sin* iii. iii. 100 Forraign Authors have not the Monopoly of the *Tale-faculty neither. 1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 222/1 That *tale-fish shuld not be taken with the lesse fish called Grilles, and that the same tale fish shuld cooteigne in length... xxvi ynches. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 198 It is a harde thing for lyers and *taleforgers to agree. 1721 *SHAFESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 350 We may often see a philosopher, or a wit, run a *tale-gathering in those idle deserts. 1647 *TRAFF Commu. Matt.* xviii. 16 The tale-bearer and the *tale-hearer are both of them abominable, and shut out of heaven. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 183 The variety of grimaces exhibited by the tale-bearer and the tale-hearers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 377/2 A *Tale-maker, *fabulo*. 1897 *Q. Rev.* July 107 The sale-processes of *tale-makers. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, General* xiii. (1662) 64, I tell you my Tale and my *Tale-master, which is essential to the begetting of credit to any Relation. 1758 *JOS. HARRIS Coins* ii. ii. 50 Increasing the quantity of *tale-money, by giving the old names to smaller pieces of silver. *Ibid.* 70 All artificial methods of increasing tale-money are... pernicious. 1613 *ANSW. Uncasing of Machiville Instr.* E ij, Rather for theye sake, lue with bread, Then mongst *talemongers seek to be fed. 1796 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Teyl-peyal, or Telpie, a tell-tale... one who divulges secrets; spoken chiefly of children. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* iv. Never mind me, sir, I am no tale-pyet.

1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss-Hags* xiii, A Gordon—Covenant or no Covenant—is no tale-piet. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Wills.* (1662) iii. 158 Such a Medly Cloth is the *Tale-story of this Clothier. 1570-76 *W. LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 326 This Clerkly *uobor* *uobor*, this *Talewright (I say) and Fableforger. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 11 May 4/6 A tale-writer who moves through the magazines. 1837 *Hr. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 213 *Tale-writing is her forte.

Tale (*tāl*), v. Now rare. Forms: 1. *italian*, 3. *talie* (n, 4 talen; 3- tale. [OE. *italian* to reckon, impute, enumerate, = OS. *talōn* to reckon (MDu. *talēn* to speak, Du. *talēn* to ask), OHG. *zalōn* to number, reckon (MHG. *zalen*, *zaln*, Ger. *zahlen* to pay), ON. *tala* (Sw. *tala*, Dan. *talē*) to speak, talk, discourse:—Otent. **talōjan*, f. stem *tal-*: see TALE sb.]

I. †1. *trans.* To account, reckon, consider (something) to be (so and so). *Obs.*

c. 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xxxiii. 226 [11c] hit ðonne swiðe unabrendlic talas. a. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. xiii. § 1 Nis ðis seo hel, swa ðu talast and wenest. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 53 Ðu talas, þæt ic ne næge zehida fader min. c. 1000 *WULFSTAN Hom.* vii. (Napier) 52 He talas . . . hine sylfne wærne and wisne. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 208 Se man . . . talas, þæt he þonne bal sie. c. 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 100 in *Cursor M.* p. 1670 (Fairf.) þai þat talis niche riches maste in nede and hisines beggis in his life.

†2. To lay to the account of some one, to charge or impute (a thing) to. Only OE.

a. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* ii. ix. § 4 Ne tala þu me, þæt ic ne cunne þone intingan þinne unrotnisse. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 114 Ne talige nan man his yfelan dæda to Gode.

†3. To reckon, enumerate, relate. Only OE.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* Pref. (1887) 5/7 Ðæt æt ægyptum . . . & æ æfterra . . . talanna longsum is.

4. To count up; to deal out by number.

(In quot. 1266 the sense is not clear: cf. TALLY v. 1.) c. 1266 *B. JONSON Staple of N.* i. iii. Stage Direct. He takes the bills, and puts them vp in his pockets. 1828 *W. IAVING Columbus* (1849) III. 135 He . . . ordered the bawling ruffian to be rewarded with a hundred lashes, which were tald out roundly to him upon the shoulders. 1881 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* Tale, to count. †1 tale them ship [=sheep] to forty—ow many bin a!

II. †5. *trans.* To say, speak, utter, tell. *Obs.*

c. 1205 LAY. 787 Nan swa unwitit þat word talie. ær he ihere minne hom. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2157 And when þis blessed virgyn had talyd tyes. *Ibid.* 3677 Bot he couthe nowther tale ny telle What þat euer was in his þougt. 1593 *Q. Eliz. Boethius* iii. Met. xi. 69 If Platoes Musis tales the truth.

†6. *intr.* To discourse, talk, gossip; to tell (of); to tell tales. *Obs.*

c. 1205 LAY. 3800 He[fo] taleden wið Morgan. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 795 þis meiden . . . toc on toward þeos fif siðe tene to talien o þis wise. a. 1225 *ANR. R.* 356 þæt is eadie scheome þet ich of tale [MS. T speke]. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Traxylus* iii. 182 (231) Al þat glade nyght by Treilous he lay with mery cheere to tale. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 329 The toun therof hath spoke and taled. c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 14524 Priamus ran to halle a-valed, Ther the kynge to-gedur taled. a. 1500 *Chaucer's Dream* 1896 [They] can rerherse Each one to other that they had seene And taling thus [etc.].

†b. To shout. *Obs.*

c. 1205 LAY. 20857 Hanten þar talied; hundes þer galied. 13. *R. Alis.* 1415 (Bodl. MS.) þe mayneres crief & taleþ; Ancres in to shippe þai haleþ.

Tale, variant of TALE; obs. form of TAIL.

Talebearer (*tāl'biē-rā*). [*f.* TALE sb. + BEARER.] One who officiously carries reports of private matters to gratify malice or idle curiosity.

1478 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundle 50, No. 8), Isabella Aylemer est a talebearer betwux man and man. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 21 b, He admonisheth him to gyue no credit to talebearers. 1641 *HINOR Life J. Bruen* lii. 173 He would shut his eares against tale-bearers, being the very seed-men of strife. 1774 *Mrs. DELANY in Life & Corr. Ser.* ii. (1862) II. 75 We have heard nothing by the newspapers, but they are false talebearers. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 207 These words were spoken in private; but some talebearer repeated them to the Commons.

Talebearing (*tāl'biē-rin*). The carrying of injurious or malicious reports. Also *attrib.*

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Pr.* lii. a He by his wicked talebearing kindled y^e Tyrants rage. 1680 *ALLEN Peace & Unity* 27 To forbear all hard speeches... especially talebearing, back-biting, and whispering. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. iii, He was the great opponent of the tale-bearing habits of the school.

Taledge = *t' alledge*: see T¹ and ALLEGE v.

Taledoux, obs. var. TAILLE-DOUCE.

Taleful (*tāl'fūl*), a. [*f.* TALE sb. + -FUL 1.] Full of tales; making a long story; talkative.

1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 90 The cottage-hind Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and taleful there Recounts his simple frolic.

|| **Talegalla** (*tāl'gælā*). *Ornith.* Also *talegalla*, *tallegallus*. [*mod. L. talegalla* (F. *taligalle*), arbitrarily formed by Lesson from Malagasy *talēva* the porphyrio, and *L. gallus* cock, as a name for the species *Talegalla cuvieri*, the brush-turkey of Western New Guinea, discovered by him.

1828 *R. P. LESSON Manuel d'Ornithol.* II. 186 Un oiseau . . . qui retrace quelques-unes des formes des talēves ou porphyrios. C'est pour rappeler ces analogies que nous avons forgé le mot hybride *talēgalla*. *Ibid.* 295 Taleve ou poule-sultane. (Taleve, nonn malgache usité à Madagascar.)

A genus of megapod birds inhabiting Australia, New Guinea, etc. As English, chiefly applied to *T. lathamii*, the Brush-turkey of Anstralia.

a. 1824 *J. GOULD Birds Australia* (1848) V. pl. 77 *Talegalla Lathamii*, Wattled Talegalla; Brush-Turkey of the Colonists. *Ibid.*, The term *Alecturo* having been previously employed for a group of Flycatchers, and the present bird possessing all the characters of M. Lesson's genus *Talegalla* which was published prior to Mr. Swainson's *Cathartus*, I feel that I ought to accept that appellation. . . It is known to inhabit various parts of New South Wales from Cape Howe on the south to Moreton Bay in the north. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 4 Mr. Gould describes *Talegalla Lathamii*, or the Wattled Talegalla as a gregarious bird. 1890 *LUM-HOLTZ Cannibals* 97 The mounds of the jungle-ben are larger than those of the talegalla.

Talen, obs. and dial. form of TALON.

Talent (*tāl'ent*), sb. Forms: 1. *talento*; 3- *talent* (4 *talend* (e, 4-6 -ente, -ant, 6-7 *talent*)). [*In OE. talente, -an, = OHG. talenta*str. fem., ad. L. *talenta*, pl. of *talentum*, ad. Gr. *τάλαντον* balance, weight, sum of money (f. verbal root *ταλ-, τλα-* to bear). In ME., a. OF. *talent* will, desire, lust, appetite, = Fr. *talant*, *talēn*, Sp. It. *talento* (OSP., Pg. *talante*), med. L. *talentum* (1098 in Du Cange), in a Com. Romanic sense 'inclination of mind, leaning, wish, desire'. Branch III (also in mod. F. and It.) originated in a fig. use of the word in sense 1 b, taken from the parable of the talents, Matt. xxv. 14-30.]

I. An ancient weight, a money of account (L. *talentum*).

1. A denomination of weight, used by the Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations; varying greatly with time, people, and locality.

The Royal Babylonian talent averaged about 29.87 kilograms or 65 lb. 13 oz.; the chief Greek varieties were the Old Æginetan talent of 403 kilog. (88 lb. 12 oz.), the later Æginetan or emporietic Attic, 364 kilog. (80 lb. 4 oz.), and the Solonic or later Attic, 25.8 kilog. (56 lb. 14 oz., or a little over half a hundredweight).

c. 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* iv. vi. § 1 Hanna . . . him ælce geara zesealde twa hund talenta siolfres; on ælcra anre talentan wæs lxxx punda. 1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxxviii. 26 An hundred talents of silver. . . *Zech.* v. 7 Lo! a talent of lede was born. . . *Rev.* xvi. 21 And greet hayl as a talent cam down fro heuen. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. ccvii. 218 There be thre maner of talentis; the firste & grettest is of y^e weyghte of .vi. xx. li. weight. 1552 *HULOFT, Talent*, or certayne poyse or weyght, *talentum*. 1607 *DEYDEN Æneid* ix. 352 With two great Talents of the finest Gold. 1800 *Suppl. to Chron.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 149/2 They afterwards advanced to deliver their presents, consisting of talents of gold and silver. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. 551 Grecian weights reduced to English Troy weight. . . Talent = 65 lb. 12 dwts. 54/10 grains. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xix. 121 The statue of Athens in the Parthenon alone contained forty talents weight of pure gold.

b. The value of a talent weight (of gold, silver, etc.): a money of account.

The Babylonian silver talent was equal to 3000 shekels; the Greek talent contained 60 minæ or 6000 silver drachmæ; and the value of the later Attic talent of silver, with pure silver at 4s. 9d. an oz. Troy, has been estimated at £200; at a higher value of silver, at £243 15s.

c. 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* iv. vi. § 18 Eac him zesealden þæronufan iii. m. talenta ælce geara. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xviii. 24 On was offrid to hym, that owgte to hym ten thousand talentis. *Ibid.* xxv. 15 As a man gongye fer in pilgrimage, clepide his seruantis, and biroke to hem his goodis; and to con he 3aue fyue talentis, forsothe to an other two. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) III. 5 Of þe whiche riches . . . Hircanus þe bishop 3af Anthiochus, Demetrius his sone, þre þowsand talentis. 1530 *PALISGR.* 279/1 Talent a somme of money, *talent*. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* ii. 1. 201 My occasions haue found time to vse 'em toward a supply of mony: let the request be fifty Talents. 1761 *RAPER in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 468 This way of reckoning 100 Drachms to the Mina, and 60 Minas to the Talent, was common to all Greece. 1879 *FROUDE Cæsar* xv. 228 He brought 7,000 talents—a million and a half of English money—to the Roman treasury.

†c. *Her.* Used as = BEZANT 3. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E ij, It is not necessari here to expres the colour of the talentis or besaotis: for thay be euer of golde.

†d. *fig.* Treasure, riches, wealth, abundance.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1666 (Dubl. MS.) Take hym to hys tresory, talentis hym shewys. a. 1555 *LATIMER in Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1311/1 All hayle holy crosse which hath deserved to beare the precious talent of the worlde. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 204 And Lo behold these talents of their heir, With twisted mettle amorously empench. a. 1600 *Ballad Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 146 M30y a noble gallant—sold both land and talent. 1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 66 On her therefore spent he all the talent of his hatred.

II. Inclination, disposition (OF. *talent*).

†2. Inclination, propension, or disposition for anything; 'mind', 'will', wish, desire, appetite.

[1292 *BRITTON* v. i. § 1 Pur doner meillour talent a femmes de amer matrimoine.] a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3913 þan bigan þam tak talent [OF. *talante*, *talend*] To wend in to þair aun land. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LVII. 263 But hedde he no talent to chase. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 8459 To what thyng þe saule has talent, To þat þe body saile, ay, assent. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 694 The wynd wes wete to thar talent. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. vi. (Tollem. MS.). To make hem haue talent to mete. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 486/1 Talent, or lyste, . . . appetitus, delectacio. c. 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 306 The which schall . . . make here haue a talent to hire mete. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 157 Yis, lord, I am at youre talent. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 7 Crete

talent and desire she had to know hym. 1530 PALSUR.
279/1 Talent or lust, talent.

†3. An evil inclination, disposition, or passion; esp. and usually, anger: cf. MALTALENT, 'ill talent', ill-will (which occurs somewhat earlier). *Obs.*

[c1330: see MALTALENT.] a1380 St. Ambrose 698 in Horstman. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 19 An officer greued Ambrose sore. And sende word to him wih gret talent. c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1039 Hym he moued outhir conscience Or Ire or talent or som kynnes affray, Enuye, or pride. c1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2326 Al his angrir and his rousous talent Refreynd he. 1622 BACON *Henry VII* 68 One that had of a long time borne an ill Talent towards the King. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 41 Their talent is alike evil against the Archduke Albertus and his wife. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 581 Several Writers shew their ill Talent to this Prince.

†4. Disposition or state of mind or character.
a1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 582 To geuen the other gods talent. a1400 *Lybeaus Disc.* 612 Elene. ladde her ynto the greves... Wyth well good talent. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 15 The talent of man takith thereof gret strengthe and corage in alle manhode.

†b. *transf.* Quality (of taste or flavour). *rare.*
1664 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 118 The talent of one cheese in monthes of ten men, Hath ten different tastes. 1606 G. WOODCOCK *Hist. Justice Pref.* As with a tun of Wine, which... doth take an euill talent of the Caske.

III. Mental endowment; natural ability.

[From the parable of the talents, Matt. xxv. 14-30, etc.]
5. Power or ability of mind or body viewed as something divinely entrusted to a person for use and improvement: considered either as one organic whole or as consisting of a number of distinct faculties; (with *pl.*) any one of such faculties.

c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 240 Who shal me save Fro feendys danger, y'account for my talent? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 They be the talentes that god hath lent to man in this lyfe, of the whiche he wyllaske moost straye accounte. 1574 J. DKE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 30 That this flourishing Kingdome may long enjoye the great Talent committed to your Lordship (from above). 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* (1589) 353 Hide not this talent, but teach it others, and give thy selfe an example vnto them of well doing. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Wks.* 1874 II. 60 His industry hath now increas'd his talent. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa II.* ii. 10 Our Lord having herein given him an extraordinary talent. 1697 COLLIER *Est. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 178 We should presume People have understood their Opportunities, and managed their Talent, and their Time to advantage. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 1 Though Nature weigh our talents, and dispense To every man his modicum of sense. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 59 Remember that your talents are a loan from God.

6. A special natural ability or aptitude, usually for something expressed or implied; a natural capacity for success in some department of mental or physical activity; †an accomplishment (*obs.*).

1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) 336 Silly bodies and sorie fellows of no talent gift or ability. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* Ep. Ded., He alone having the talent of both conceiving and expressing himself. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Jan. He would needes perswade me to goe with him... to the Jesuites Colledge, to witness his polemical talent. 1685 DRYDEN *Sylvae Pref.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 266 He is chiefly to be considered in his three different talents, as he was a critic, a satirist, and a writer of odes. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. xiii. Where did you get this excellent talent of railing? 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. x. 36 To write letters well... is a talent which unavoidably occurs every day of one's life. 1846 GREENER *S. Gunnery* 308 They seem to possess a 'talent' for this sort of thing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 199 He had shown... two talents invaluable to a prince, the talent of choosing his servants well, and the talent of appropriating to himself the chief part of the credit of their acts.

b. *pl.* Aptitudes or faculties of various kinds; mental powers of a superior order; abilities, parts.

1654 EVELYN *Diary* 12 July, Mr. Gibbon... giving us a taste of his skill and talents on that instrument (the double organ). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. We say, a man of good talents, i. of good parts or abilities. 1731 FIELDING *Letter Writer* II. i. Love and war I find still require the same talents. 1771 GOLOSOM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 259 The duke of Buckingham, a man of talents and power. 1796 MAS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 69 She is the only unaffected woman of talents I have met with. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Yrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 92 What avails great talents, if they be not devoted to goodness? 1895 N. W. SIBLEY in *Law Times* XCIX. 476/2 It requires the talents of a Boileau, Moliere, or La Fontaine to play the part of a *fâneur* with any success.

c. collective *sing.* (without *a* or *pl.*). Mental power or ability; cleverness.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. (1623) 193 Other poore rogues of lesse talent. 1670 CART. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 6 As much as their Talent and Capacity will amount to. 1749 MAS. BELFOUR in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) IV. 259 Your talent may be universal; I believe it is. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 354 And talent sinks, and merit weeps unknown. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, Without principle, talent, or intelligence. 1802 SOUTHEY *Lett. to J. Rickman* 9 Jan. We have men of talent here also. 1809 COLERIDGE *Own Times* 655 The aristocracy of talent. 1821 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1890) 313 A work in which great and extraordinary talent is evinced. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe Wks.* (Bohn) I. 390 In England and in America, there is a respect for talent. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 149 He was a person of no talent, his friends allowed.

d. Talent as embodied in the talented; sometimes approaching or passing into the sense: Persons of talent or ability collectively; rarely, as *sing.*, a person of talent. By the sporting press,

applied to backers of horses, as distinguished from the 'layers' or bookmakers, the implication being that those whose investments make a horse a 'favourite' are supposed to be 'the clever ones'.

(Administration of) All the Talents (*Eng. Hist.*), an ironical appellation of the Ministry of Lord Grenville, 1806-7, implying that it combined in its members all the talents.

1809 SCOTT *Fann. Lett.* 15 Feb. Yet the aggregate talent from which assistance is expected is very formidable. 1838 MACAULAY *Est.* Temple (1887) 452 Clarendon... seems to have taken a sort of morose pleasure in slighting and provoking all the rising talent of the kingdom. 1895 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 17 Selfish fellows who wanted to keep young talent from the stage.

1856 G. DAVIS *Hist. Sk. Stockbridge & Southbr.* 213 It summoned to its investigation the first talents of the nation. 1883 *Daily News* 21 July 6/5 Xarifa was the most in demand, and the talent again proved correct in their choice. Mr. Valentine's filly winning a capital race by a neck. 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. 489/1 All the talent were discomfited, though; as they often are in Nurseries. 1886 H. HALL *Soc. in Elia.* Age vii. 100 Throughout the summer there were always two... of the local 'talent' engaged in fishing upon the manor. 1888 H. JAMES in *Fortn. Rev.* May 651 M. Pierre Loti is a new enough talent for us still to feel something of the glow of exultation at his having not contradicted us, but [etc.].

1861 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VII. xxvi. 463 The ministry of 'All the Talents' was accepted without any hesitation on the part of the king. 1895 OMAN *Hist. Eng.* xxxviii. 608 The short Fox-Grenville cabinet, which contemporary wits called the ministry of 'All the Talents', on account of its broad and comprehensive character. 1897 MORLEY *Guicciardini in Misc. Ser.* IV. (1908) 79 Cabinets of all the Talents have sometimes been cabinets of all the blunders.

†7. The characteristic disposition or aptitude of a person or animal. (App. blending 4 and 6.) *Obs.*

1609 DRYDEN *Tempest Pref.* Wks. 1883 III. 105 This is certainly the talent of that nation. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* I. (1698) 7 Obscenity in any Company is a rustick uncreditable Talent; but among Women 'tis particularly rude. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wifs* II. ii. Besides, 'tis my particular talent to ridicule folks. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 46 It is the talent of human nature to run from one extreme to another. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xxx. 126 Pride is not my Talent. 1774 GOLOSOM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 159 Its talents are entirely repressed in solitude, and are only brought out by society.

b. The good points or qualities of a horse. †*Obs.*
1725 BRADLEY's *Fann. Dict.* s.v. Horse, If your Horse's Talent be Speed, all that you can do is to wait upon the other Horse, and keep behind till you come almost to the Stand, and then endeavour to give a Loose by him.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as talent-hiding; talent-money, a bonus or gratuity given to a professional athlete, etc. for specially meritorious performance.

1623 LITTLE *Afric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 7, I thought it a shame, and the great fault also of talent-hiding, to lead all my life in study. 1896 LO. HAWKE in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 5/3 Whilst they were pleased to congratulate the one who made 100, [or] a bowler who earned talent money. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 5/8 Briggs... saw Sugg earn his 'talent money' after the latter had been batting fifty minutes.

Talent, *v. rare.* Also 5-*awnt*. [f. TALENT *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To fill with desire; = ENTALENT *v.*
1486 Bk. St. Albans Cjb. That shall talawnt hir wele, and cause her to have goode appetite.

2. To endow with talent or talents. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* talented.

a1633 ABP. AAROT in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) 449 When one talented but as a common person, yet by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest. 1702 C. MATHER *Magm. Chr.* III. 103 So Great an Ability, as that wherewith Mr. Rogers was Talented. *Ibid.* IV. (1853) II. 18 In his peculiar opportunities, with which the free grace of Heaven hath talented him to do good unto the public. a1774 LUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 589 We were neither born talented for ourselves alone; we are citizens of the universe.

Talent(e), *obs.* and *dial.* forms of TALON.

Talented, *a.* [f. TALENT *sb.* + -ED 2.]

I. From *obs.* senses of TALENT *sb.*

†1. Naturally inclined or disposed to something.
1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 228 Tho that haue grete Noosys lightly bene talentid to couetise, and bene despoysd to concupiscence.

†2. *Her.* = BEZANTY. *Obs. rare.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans. *Her. Eijj.* A certain bordure talentit as here, and it is not necessari here to expres the colowre of the talentis or besantis: for thay be euer of golde.

II. From existing sense of TALENT *sb.*

3. Endowed with talent or talents; possessing talent; gifted, clever, accomplished.

[a1633-: see Talented as *pa. pple.* in TALENT 2. 2.]

1827 LYTTON *Falkland* I. 16, I smiled at the kindness of the fathers who, hearing I was talented... looked to my support. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 134 Unprincipled people, too many of them talented and clever and most agreeable. 1829 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 515 Those numerous and talented individuals throughout the continent, and in England. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* 111. 406 His eye, though indicating a talented mind, was restless and unsteady. 1832 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 8 July, I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable talented, stealing out of the newspapers into the leading reviews and most respectable publications of the day. 1841 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 99 A talented writer, who has been one great instrument in its restoration. 1853 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) II. 418 A successful advocate at the bar, talented, affable, eloquent.

Talented, *obs.* variant of TALONED.

†Talent(er). *Obs. rare.* [f. talent, *obs.* f. TALON *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1.] A bird of prey with talons, as a hawk.

1680 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Lost at Tennis Induct.*, The feather'd talenter to the falling bird.

†Ta'lentive, *a. Obs.* In 4-5 -if. [a. OF. *talentif* desirous (12th c. in Godef.), f. *talenti*, TALENT *sb.* 2: see -IVE.] Desirous.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 350 par 3e your-self be talentyf to take hit to your-seluen. c1450 *Merlin* xx. 323 Thei after that were full talentif hem to sle, yef thei myght hem take.

Talentless (*tal'entlēs*), *a.* [f. TALENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of talent; not mentally gifted.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 180 'Misapplied talent', cry the talentless. 1846 H. W. TORRENS *Rem. Milit.* Hist. 78 The Romans, whose talentless leaders in the early wars of the republic seem to have been prone to depend on the soldier rather than themselves. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 3/2 Dreadful daubs, showing nothing but talentless ambition.

|| Tales (*tal'iz*). *Law.* [L. *pl.* of *tālis* such, in the phrase *tales de circumstantibus* 'such (or the like) persons from those standing about', occurring in the order for adding such persons to a jury; whence used as a *sb.*]

Originally, in plural, Persons taken from among those present in court or standing by, to serve on a jury in a case where the original panel has become deficient in number by challenge or other cause, these being persons *such* as those originally summoned; loosely applied in Eng. as a singular (*a tales*) to the supply of men (or even one man) so provided. Also contextually applied to the order or act of supplying such substitutes, as to *pray, grant, award a tales*. In English use now restricted to such summoning of common jurors to serve on a special jury; orig. and still in U.S. in general use (including criminal jurisdiction).

[c1250 BRACTON 238 b (Rolls IV. 8). 1345 *Year-Bk.* 19 *Edw. III* (Rolls) 146 Ou le panel par le Habees corpora et Octo Tales fuit retourne devant lui. 1346 *Ibid.*, 20 *Edw. III* 490 Par quel il avoit briefe a Vicounte de feire venir prater les deux que furent jurez xii tales. 1370 *Ibid.*, 44 *Edw. III* Mich. pl. 62 f. 25 Pur que il [the counsel] pria xii tales et les serjeants d'autre part disoient que a autrefois il avoit ewe x tales. 1479 *Year-Bk.* 18 *Edw. IV* Pasch. pl. 31 p. 6 Home n'avera xii tales en nul cas forsque in appeal tantum. 1531 *Registr. omni. Brev. Justic.* (Radell) 75.] 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 21 Upon every tales granted, the said Maire and Aldermen shall impaenell the seid Persones. 1607 COWELL s.v. A supply of men empaneled upon a jury or enquest, and not appearing, or at their appearance, challenged by... either partie... the Iudge vpon petition graunteth a supply to be made by the Shyreene of some men there present, equal in reputation to those that were impaenell. And hereupon the very act of supplying is called a *Tales de Circumstantibus*. *Ibid.*, The first Tales must be vnder [i.e. fewer than] the principal panell, except in a cause of Appeals, and so every Tales lesse then other. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 69 He is chosen... like a Tales in a Jury, for happening to be near in Court. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xiii. 364 Either party may pray a *tales*. A *tales* is a supply of such men as are summoned upon the first panel, in order to make up the deficiency. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv. It was discovered that only ten special jurymen were present. Upon this, Mr. Sergeant Buxfuz prayed a *tales*; the gentleman in black then proceeded to press into the special jury two of the common jurymen. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. iii. 355 In criminal cases it is not the practice to award a *tales*.

b. *Comb.* Tales-book, a name for the entry-book of persons summoned on a *tales*: see *quots.*

1604 COKE *Reports* IV. 93 b. Le liuer appel les Tales. 1607 COWELL, *Tales*, is the proper name of a booke in the Kings bench office [citing Coke]. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Tales*, is also the name of a Booke in the Kings Bench Office Of such Jury-men as were of the Tales. 1823 CRABE *Techn. Dict.*, *Tales-book*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Tales, Taleshide: see TALITH, TALSHIDE.

Talesman¹ (*tal'izm*, *tal'izmæn*). *Law.* [f. TALES + MAN *sb.*1]

A member of the tales impaenelled to complete a jury: see TALES.

1679 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 18 There was a good jury impaenelled, but they were never summoned; so that there were talesmen there ready who did the work. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 Only seven of the special jury attended, so that five talesmen were allowed to be taken out of the box. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 50 § 37 Where a special jury shall have been struck the talesmen shall be such as shall be impaenelled upon the common jury panel. 1891 'OCTAVE THANET' *OTTO the Knight, Trusty* 236 One of those court-room hangers-on always ready to the sheriff's hand either for jurors or talesmen. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 14/1 In a murder case now being heard in Albany [N.Y.] After the expenditure of a whole fortnight in the examination of 522 talesmen, only ten of the number have qualified as jurors.

†Talesman² (*tal'izmæn*). *Obs.* [f. *talē's*, genitive of TALE *sb.* + MAN *sb.*1] The teller of a tale, the author of a story; a relater, a narrator.

a1568 *Henryson's Credence of Tillaris* 12 (Bann. MS.) Ane worthy lord would wey ane tall wysle. giff the tallisman [Maill. MS. tellar] abyed at he wald. 1570-76 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 358 Polydore might well have spared to magnifie Becket with this lie... unless he had brought his Talesman with him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. ix. 44 Yet the Talesman shall be Set by the Tale, the Authors name annexed to his Historie. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* I tell you my Tale, and my Talesman, or Author. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 29 Balke tale an' tales-man I to you shall tell.

So †Ta'les-mas'ter, in the same sense: cf. *tales-master*, s. v. TALE *sb.* 10.

1656 HEVLIN *Extraneus Vapularis* 53 Without producing his Tales-master to make it good, he only says that he hath been told.

Tale-teller. [f. TALE *sb.* + TELLER.]

1. A teller of tales or stories; a narrator.

1387 *TAVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Beda knew neuere þat ilond wip his eyre; þot some tale tellere [L. *relator*] tolde hym suche tales. 1530 *PALSGR.* 279/1 *Taleteller*, *emoucheur*, *disneur de fables*. 1623 *COCKERAM* III. *Bedeus*, a notable Tale-teller. 1798-90 *POPE* in *Spence Anecd. Bks.* 4 *Mss.* I. (1820) 19 Chaucer is the first Tale-teller in the true and enlivened natural way. 1872 *MORRIS* in *Mackail Life* (1899) I. 263 Thou tale-teller of vanished men.

2. A talebearer; a tell-tale. Also *fig.*

1377 *LANGL.* P. Pl. B. xx. 297 Alle tale-tellers and tyterers in ydel. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxvii. 254 By ill tale tellers... this brotherly loue was after desolued. 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* ix. (1622) 87 To be a tale-teller and false witnesse. 1619 in *Ferguson & Nanson Munc. Rec.* *Carlisle* (1887) 277 Slandering Robert James to be comon tale teller to Mr. Chancellor. 1896 *BLACK BRISTOL* xix. How quick a tale-teller is the expression of your face, to one who has the skill to remark.

3. One who tells a 'tale' or made-up story with the object of deceiving or misleading.

1894 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/5 Persons who had not backed horses on the recommendation of a 'tale-teller'. So **Tale-telling** *sb.*, the telling of tales, story-telling; *a.*, that tells tales or stories.

1556 *OLDE Antichrist* 116 Thus the harlot bewrayeth him self in his owne tale telling. 1743 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Odes* I. xviii. 16 The broad-glaring eye of the tale-telling day. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Charmed Sea* iv. 54 One is winked at for a tale-telling traveller, if one says what I am saying now. 1898 *SAINTSAURY Short Hist. Eng. Lit.* x. 1. The wild stories which float through medieval tale-telling.

† **Tale-va-ce.** *Obs.* Also *a talvace, talvas.*

[*a.* OF. *talvace, talvas* (12th c. in Godefroy), held to be transposed from **tavelas*, ad. It. *tafolaccio* a great table, or target of boards, a wooden buckler, augm. of *tavola*, L. *tabula* table.] A large shield or buckler, properly of wood.

1300 *Havelok* 2323 Buttinge with sharpe spere. Skirming with talvaceas, that men beres. 1331 *Sir Beus* (A.) 3960 And after met. *Pe* children pleide at *be* talvas. 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 3158 Aither brought unto the place A mikel rownd talvace. And a klub, ful grete and lang.

† **Talewise.** *a. Obs.* Also *a talwis, talewys, 5-wijs, 6-wea.* [f. TALE *sb.* + *wis*, from OE. *-wis*, from *wise*, WISE *sb.*, manner, way; cf. *rihtwis* RIGHTWIS.] Given to tales or talking;

addicted to gossip; loquacious, garrulous, blabbing. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Talewise men *be* speches driuen, and maken wrong to rihte, and riht to wronge. 1368 *LANGL.* P. Pl. A. iii. 126 Heo is Tikel of hire Tayl, Talewys [1377 B. iii. 130 talwis] of hire tonge. 1430 *How Wise Man tauht his Son* 26 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 49 Be not to tale-wijs bi no wey. 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (W. de Worde) 17 Talewys and talkynge, and drynkynge ataunte.

† **Talewod, -wood.** see TALWOOD.† **Talgh, -e, obs.** forms of TALLOW.† **Taliacotian** (tæliākōt'jān), *a. Surg.* Also

Taglia, *erron. Tali*. [f. *Taliacoti-us*, latinized form of It. *Tagliacozzi* + *-AN*.] Of, pertaining to, or named after Tagliacozzi, a surgeon of Bologna (1546-99); esp. in *Taliacotian operation*, a plastic operation described by him for restoration of the nose by means of tissue taken from another part.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Tagliacotian nose* (an inhabitant of Brussels had his nose cut off in a cumbate, and a new one of another mans flesh set on in its stead, by *Taliacotius* .. of Bononia), a nose of wax. 1657 *W. MORICE Coena quasi* Kōvū x. 120 In a Taliacotian way of cure, to cut off one mans flesh to salve anothers deformity. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 178 The taliacotian operation, whereby a nose, almost as good as the old one, lost in battles... was formed from the skin of the forehead, carefully peeled down. 1857 *DUNGLISON Dict. Med. s.v. Rhinoplasty*, The Tagliacotian operation... consists in bringing down a portion of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

So **Taliacotify** *v. trans.*, to perform the Taliacotian operation on (a person).

1843 *SOUTHEY Comm. Pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 589/1 The Chev. Saint Thoan found a silver nose so inconvenient that he submitted to be Taliacotified.

† **Taliage**, *obs.* form of TALLAGE.† **Taliar**, variant of TALLIAR, Indian watchman.† **Taliary, a. Obs. rare**—1. [f. L. *tālī-s* such,

the like (with reference to *tālīo*) + *-ARY*.] Of or pertaining to TALION.

1620 *FORD Linea V.* (1843) 44 So much, it is to bee presumed, the verie taliarie law may require, and obtaine.

† **Taliation.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* [n. of action f. L. *tālī-s* such, the like, as if from a vb. **tālīare* :

cf. late L. *retaliare* to RETALIATE.] A return of like for like; retaliation; = TALION 1.

[1485 *tr. Act 37 Edw. III.* c. 18 (MS. Harl. 4999, ff. 67) That the thei fynde suerte to pursue their Suggections and to incurre and renne the same peyne this that the other shulde have if he were atteynt, in cas that his Suggeccion be founde fals and of malice.] 1591 *LAMBARDE Archeon* (1635) 123 The Commons of the Realme assented... in the Parliament 37. Edward 3. cap. 18. that these Petitioners should put in Suerties of Taliation. 1648 *J. BEAUMONT Psyche* xvii. xxvi. Just Heav'n this Taliation did decree, That Treason Treason's deadly Scourge should be. 1677 *HALE True Reliq.* iii. 43 If men... Justifie it by the Law of Taliation... a Spirit of Revenge, an Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth, is... against the Doctrine of Christ. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. l. 14 After one year's experience [of 37 Edw. III. c. 18], this punishment of taliation was rejected, and imprisonment adopted in it's stead.

† **Tali-douce, -duce, obs. var.** TAILLE-DOUCE.

1683 *J. R. Knox Scots Gard.* I. ii. 7 If your draught be a Taliduce, Mapps or the like.

† **Taliera** (teliē'riā). [Bot. L. f. Bengālī *tālier*, f. Skr. *tālī*, f. *tāla* fan-palm; cf. TALIPOT. (In Hindi *tarra, tara*.)] An East Indian palm, *Corypha Taliera*, allied to and resembling the talipot, but not nearly so high.

1814 *ROXBURGH Hortus Bengal.*, *Corypha Taliera*, Skr. *Talier*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 74/1 The Tara or Taliera, *Corypha taliera*, is an elegant stately species inhabiting Bengal. Its trunk is about thirty feet high... The leaves are used by the natives... to write upon with their steel stiles.

† **Taling**, *vb. sb.* Now rare. [f. TALE *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

Telling of tales, talking, gossiping; also, a tale.

1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* cxviii[1]. 65 Wicke men tolden to me talingus but not as thi lawe. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhood* ii. cxviii. (1869) 124 As flattery heeld me thus with talinge... and told me hire doings. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 84 Gaming, and taling, and reading of merry stories. 1628 *WITHEA Brit. Rememb.* 211 Among the poore are many wicked things... scolding, fightings, cursings, taling, lies.

† **Talio** (tāl'io). [L. *tālīo*, f. *tālīs* such, the like.] A requiting of like for like, retaliation;

= next.

1611 *SPERD Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 2 God observing a talio and paritilie. 1631 *GODGE God's Arrows* iii. § 60. 296 In case of talio, or requiting like for like. 1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 226 Tallo was a punishment in the same kind, as an Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth. 1874 *tr. Lange's Comm. Zeph.* 25 The judgment is talio.

† **Talion** 1 (tāl'ion). Also *5 talyon, talyouno.*

[*a.* F. *talion* (14th c. in Godef. Compl.), ad. L. *tālīō-em*, nom. *tālīo*: see prec.] = RETALIATION; esp. in the Mosaic, Roman, and other systems of Law, the *Lex talionis*, or *†talion law*, the principle of exacting compensation, 'eye for eye, tooth for tooth'; also, the infliction of the same penalty on the accuser who failed to prove his case as would have fallen upon the accused if found guilty.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. 3066 Vp-on Grekis for her offensoun. To performe vp be peyne of talion. 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Armys* (S. I. S.) 273 He suld have the payne of talyouno... that sik pnycioun as the tohir suld have [had] that the crime is put on, sik pnycioun sall he have. 1563 *J. MAN Musculud Commonp.* 33 b. According to the equitie of the Talion law. 1646 *GALLES Cases Cont.* 174 It is just Talion to deliver such up to Satan that have already given themselves unto him. 1778 *WATTS Holiness of Times* 77 The Talion Law of punishment for injuries received amongst the Jews. 1879 *ROLLIN-TILTON tr. Amicis Morocco* (1882) 294 She... demanded that in virtue of the law of talion, he should order the English merchant's two front teeth to be broken. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* iii. § 223 By the Twelve Tables the penalties of personal injury were,—for destruction of any of the members, talion.

† **Talion** 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [*a.* OF. *taillon* cutting, deriv. of *taille*, or L. *tālīa*: see TAIL *sb.* 2]

A shoot or scion, such as is used in grafting. 1440 *PALLAD. on Husb.* iii. 990 The crotte or talions to graffe is speed. But talions the better me shal fynde On either half maad smoth, vnhert the rynde.

† **Talionic** (tæl'pīnīk), *a. rare.* [f. L. *tālīō-em* (see TALION 1) + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to the law of talion, or to the rendering of like for like.

1886 *G. MACDONALD What's Mine's Mine* v. The growing talionic regard of human relations—that, namely, the conditions of a bargain fulfilled on both sides, all is fulfilled between the bargaining parties.

† **Taliped** (tæl'pīd), *a. Path. and Zool.* [f. mod. L. *tālīpēd-em*: see next.] 'Club-footed, as a result of disease; or as a natural condition, as in the sloth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898).

† **Talipes** (tæl'pīz). [mod. L. *tālīpēs*, *-pedem*, f. L. *tālīs* ankle + *pēs* foot: cf. *tālīpēdare* to walk on the ankles, to be weak in the feet, to walk lamely.]

1. *Path.* Club-foot; clubfootedness. Also *attrib.* 1857 in *DUNGLISON Dict. Med.* 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 240 The primary forms are those which are seen in talipes of both kinds. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 615 All cases of talipes have been submitted to subcutaneous tenotomy. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* xiv. 245 Foot-drop should be counteracted by Phelps's talipes splint.

2. *Zool.* A twisted disposition of the feet, occurring naturally in sloths. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Talipot** (tæl'pīpt, -pōt). Forms: 7-8 *tallipot*, -pat, 7-9 *talipat*, 9 *talipot*, -put, *talpat*. [*a.* Sinh. *talapata*, Malayālim *tālīpat* = Hindi *tāl-pāt* = Skr. *tālāpatra*, leaf of the *tāla*, palmyra, or fan-palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*; transferred in Ceylon and Southern India to the leaf of *Corypha umbraculifera*.] A South Indian fan-palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*, native in Ceylon and Malabar, noted for its great height, and its enormous fan-shaped leaves, which are much used as a material to write on.

1681 *R. KNOX Hist. Ceylon* 15 The first is the Tallipot; It is as big and tall as a Ships Mast, and very straight, bearing only Leaves. 1837 *J. MACCULLOCH Proofs Attrib.* *God* III. xiv. 162 The Bamboo has been ordered for his dwelling and the Talipot to shelter him from the rains. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* I. i. iii. 170 The most majestic and wonderful of the palm tribe is the *talpat* or *talipot*, the stem of which sometimes attains the height of 100 feet, and each of its enormous fan-like leaves, when laid upon the ground, will form a semicircle of 16 feet in diameter.

b. *attrib.*, as *talipot-leaf*, *-palm*, *-tree*.

1681 *R. KNOX Hist. Ceylon* Pref. A Fan made of the Talipot-Leaf. 1720 *Du Fox Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 306 Two great talipat leaves for tents. 1803 *Syd. SMITH Wks.* (1859) I. 44/2 A leaf of the talipot tree is a tent to the soldier... and a book to the scholar. 1834 *II. CAUNTER in Oriental Ann.* vii. 73 [We] had the gratifying opportunity of seeing a talipat palm in blossom.

† **Talish, a. Obs.** [f. TALE *sb.* + *-ISH* 1.] Of the nature of a tale or story; fabulous.

1530 *PALSGR.* 327/1 Talysshe, full of lyes, *fabuleux*. 1540 — *Acolastus* Zij b. All thynges whiche menna telle or reporte of hell, be but talysshe. I. be but fables or tales.

† **Talisman** 1. *Obs.* Also 7 *talasumany, tal-*

suman; pl. 6-7 *tallisman, -manni, -mans*. [= F. *talisman*, of uncertain history; occurring in Fr. and Eng. considerably earlier than TALISMAN 2. It appears to be a corrupt or mistaken form of some Arabic, Persian, or Turkish spoken word, imperfectly caught by early travellers. See Note below.]

A name formerly applied to a Turk learned in divinity and law, a Mullah; sometimes to a lower priest of Islam, a religious minister, a muezzin.

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy. II.* i. 208 This... Mosquita hath... 5 steeples, from whence the Talismani call the people to the Mosquita. 1615 *SANDYS Trav.* 31 Turrets, exceeding high, and exceeding slender... from whence the Talismani with elated voices (for they vse no bells) do congregate the people. 1618 *MORAYSON Itin.* iv. (1903) 29 They are instructed by old Talismans called Cozza, as it were doctors of the law. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv. 142 The Talasumany, which is the chiefe Priest. *Ibid.* viii. 369 To maintain them, and a hundred Totsecks and preaching Talismans... extendeth to two hundred Ducats a day. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 267 The Talismani regard the heures of prayer by turning the 4 hour'd glasse. The Mueyri crie from the tops of Mosques. 1668 *RYCAUT Pres. St. Ottoman Emp.* ii. vii. 114 Imams or Priests, Doctors of their Law, Talismans and others, who continually attend there for the Education of youth.

[Note. Professor Margoliouth suggests that the word intended may possibly have been طليسان *ṭalīṣān*, a form of hood thrown over the head and shoulders, especially by preachers, but also used by doctors of law and others (see *Dozy Dict. Noms de Vêtements Arabes* 278). The wearer of this might be designated *ṭalīṣānī*, and this corrupted into *ṭalīṣmānī*. But evidence is wanting.]

† **Talisman** 2 (tæl'islmān). [= 17th c. F., Sp.,

Pg. *talisman*, It. *talismano*, ultimately representing Arab. طليسم *ṭīlasm*, in same sense, ad. Gr. *τῆλεσμα* TELESMA.

The final *-an* is not accountable for.

An Arabic pl. *ṭīlasmān*, alleged by Diez s.v., and thence in various recent dictionaries, is an error: no such form exists in Arabic, Persian, or Turkish. The only Arabic form at all similar would be a relative adj. **ṭīlasmānī* (one) dealing with talismans, if this were in use. The identity of *talisman* with *τῆλεσμα* was first pointed out by Salmassius, *Hist. Augusta* 1600.]

1. A stone, ring, or other object engraven with figures or characters, to which are attributed the occult powers of the planetary influences and celestial configurations under which it was made; usually worn as an amulet to avert evil from or bring fortune to the wearer; also medicinally used to impart healing virtue; hence, any object held to be endowed with magic virtue; a charm.

In quot. 1638 applied to the telisms or consecrated statues set up in Egypt, and later in Greece, to protect the city or community: see TELESMA. Among Moslem nations, the potent principle is held to be contained in verses from the Koran engraved on the charm.

1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Antients* 137 The inaugurated statues, which now adays by them that are curious of such things are called Talisman. 1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 41 To serve as a Talisman; as their Astrologers think, to accutate the favour of Venus and the Moon against the influences of Scorpio and Mars. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Talismans*, images, or figures made under certain constellations. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. l. 530 For mystic learning, wondrous able In magic, talisman, and cabal. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* iii. 270 This Inscription is a kind of Talisman, or Charm. 1798 *LOVES of Triangles* i. 84 in *Anti-Jacobin* 23 Apr. Each scribbled Talisman, and smoky spell. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xviii. Know, then, that the medicine... is a talisman, composed under certain aspects of the heavens. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 45 He had stolen from Henry... a Talisman, which rendered its wearer invulnerable.

2. *fig.* Anything that acts as a charm, or by which extraordinary results are achieved.

1784 *CONYER Task* vi. 98 Books are not seldom talismans and spells by which the magic art of abrewer wits Holds an unthinking multitude enthralled. 1834 *PAINOLA Afr. Sk.* xiv. 479 Let us subdue savage Africa by Justice, by Kindness, by the talisman of Christian Truth. 1908 *H. A. L. FISHER Bonapartism* vi. 123 Bonapartism can never again stand as the... talisman of victory.

3. Applied to a person: see quot. *Obs.*

1646 *J. GREGORY Notes & Obs.* (1650) 38 One Debborin is a Talisman (τῆλεσμα) to prevent the falling of the city in case an earthquake should happen againe, set up this pillar and upon that a marble Pectoral inscribed ΑΕΙΣΤΑ ΑΙΩΤΟΤΑ. *Ibid.* 41 Moses the Talisman (so they would account him) sat it up upon a pole in the wilderness. 1741 *(? Cf. talīṣān in note to prec.) Obs.*

1678 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. l. 1555 On whom, in Equipage and State, His Scarecrow Fellow-Members wait... Each in a tattered Talismane, Like Vermin in Effigie slain.

† **Talismanic** (tælismæ'tīk), *a.* [f. TALISMAN 2+ *-IC*. Cf. F. *talismanique* (1625 in *Hatz-Darm.*.)]

Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a talisman; occult, magical, potent.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 1. 432 Swore you had broke and robb'd his House, And stole his Talismanique Louse. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xli. The word *siege*, like a talismanic power, wafting back my uncle Toby's fancy, he open'd his ears. 1816 T. L. PRACOCK *Headlong Hall* ix. Spellbound by the talismanic influence of the coin. 1877 W. JONES *Fingerring* 95 A remarkable gold talismanic ring, of Hindu workmanship.

Talismanical, a. [See -ICAL.] = prec.
1690 CHILMEAD tr. Gaffarel (*title*) Unheard of Curiosities concerning the Talismanical Sculpture of the Persians. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxi. 313 There is a kinde of Talismanical influence in the soul of such. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 182 A kind of talismanical protection. 1844 KITTO *Pict. Hist. Palestine* i. iv. 1. 120/2 The talismanical scarabæus of the Egyptians.

Talismanically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a talismanic manner; by or as by the influence of a talisman; magically.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 230 We find the fear talismanically opening heaven's tollgate. 1864 *Realm* 9 Mar. 2 All is talismanically changed.

Talismanist, rare. [f. TALISMAN 2 + -IST.] One who uses or believes in talismans.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Talismanist*, one that makes Talismans; or that gives Credit to them. 1790 DE FOE *D. Campbell* Ep. Ded. (1840) 15 Such was even the great Paracelsus, and such were all his followers, that are talismanists.

Talismanic, a. nonce-wd. [irreg. f. TALISMAN 2, after *necromantic*, etc.] Talismanic.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 67 The talismanic influence of his pencil.

Talit, talith, variants of TALLITH.

Talk (tɔk), *sb.* Forms: see the vb. [f. TALK v.] The action or practice of talking.

I. 1. Speech, discourse; esp. the familiar oral intercourse of two or more persons; conversation (of a familiar kind).

c 1475 *Rauf Coilhear* 90 Into sic talk fell thay Qubill thay war near hame. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 The talke betwene them was for this time not very long. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Ess. Georg.* (1721) I. 205 Nothing which is a Phrase or Saying in common Talk, should be admitted into a serious Poem. 1728 RAMSAY *Bonnie Chirsty* v. Time was too precious now for talk. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) IV. 202 We had talk enough, but no conversation; there was nothing discussed. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C. I.* 1. 1. I do not, however, love good talk the less for these defects of mine.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a conversation.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 88 Their thoughtes and their priuie talkes behynd his backe wer not hydden. to hym. 1566 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 268 What speeches and talke be like to rise in the realm. 1658 A. Fox *Warta's Surg.* i. ii. 3 It is not enough to be full of talks. 1891 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* x. (1894) 250, I had many talks with him on the hills. *Mod.* I had a long talk with him on the matter.

2. A more or less formal or public oral interchange of views, opinions, or propositions; a conference. b. A palaver, a pow-wow with savages; also a verbal message to or from these.

1550 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1551) 88 At the lattre they came to talke and to nyghte metynges. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 229 Therperoure had appoynted a talke of sleidane's men at Regenspurg. *Ibid.* 441 b. Assayed by talke and conference of learned men. 1760 ST. PETERS in *Ann. Reg.* 231/1 He [Amer. Indian] told the governor he would give his talk the next day; he said he had come with a good talk. 1768 *Chron.* *ibid.* 89/1 Captain Paterson had sent a talk to the great island, to disclaim the murders, and to pacify the Indians. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 210 The talks (or messages between the Indians and white people) were perfectly peaceable and friendly. Bad talks from the Nation is always a very serious affair. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 114 Indians generally are very lofty, rhetorical, and figurative in their language at all great talks, and high ceremonies.

3. Mention (of a subject); making of statements and remarks; rumour; gossip; an instance of this.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 370 b. In the Emperours court was. no talcke of it, and made as they knew not therof. 1577 R. de Lisle's *Legendarie* A viij b. His brother who, as the talke went, was sore overlaid with Anabaptistes. 1677 WOOD *Life Apr.* (O.H.S.) II. 372 Easter Week, great talk of a comet appearing in England. 1768 ABP. SECKER *Serm., Tit. H.* 6 (1770) III. iii. 68 It will not raise so early or so great a Talk about you. 1866 MES. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xlviii. That would make a talk. 1887 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* July 3 A High Commissioner has been sent to England, and there is talk of sending another to Washington.

4. The subject, theme, or occasion of topical conversation, esp. of current gossip or rumour.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. v. Live to be the talk Of the conduit and the bakehouse. 1703 CONGREVE *Tears Ameryllis* 107 Wert thou not. The Joy of Sight, the Talk of ev'ry Tongue? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 325 Just when these letters were the talk of all London. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* xliii. 6 Thou the beauty, the talk of all the province?

II. 5. Utterance of words, speaking (to others), speech; = TALKING *vb.* *sb.*; also, contemptuously, empty words, verbiage.

Big talk, tall talk, speaking in a boastful or exaggerated style; see also SMALL TALK.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 19 As the man is, so is his talke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 363 b. Seldie had the talk, and propoundeth questions. 1651-7 T. BARNER

Art of Angling (1820) 6 That is but talk. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxx. But these were mere by-gone days and talk. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* i. iii. It is I who have all the talk now. 1869 [see TALK a. 8 b]. 1891 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* xiii. (1894) 308 Tall talk is luckily an object of suspicion to Englishmen. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 1/3 There is nothing like big talk to draw contributions from a credulous peasantry.

b. Applied to writing of the nature of familiar or loose speech.

1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 13 Purposing elsewhere to trouble you with the talk of longer letters. 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth* 14 Feb. 416/1 Columns of wild, inflammatory, and dangerous talk are appearing in most of our newspapers. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. i. 1 This second volume must, I fear, be less pleasing. The talk must be less of other persons, and more of myself.

c. *fig.*

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* II. 218 With so vivid a talk of countenance that it was precisely as if she had spoken. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 130 The indescribable quiet talk of the tunnel over the stones.

6. Ordinary manner of speech; way of speaking; native language or dialect; lingo.

a 1788 T. RITSON in Mrs. Wheeler *Cumbid. Dial.* (1821) App. 2 Van cudnt tell thare toke be geese. 1890 *Gyn. Anthropol. Instit.* Feb. 396 (If they do not) speak the same language, the man stays in his own island, and the woman learns his 'talk'.

7. Comb.: † talk-stuff, matter for conversation. 1598 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* III. xi. 22 [He] For want of talk-stuffe, fals to foynery, Out goes his rapier.

Talk (tɔk), *v.* Forms: 3 talkien, -kin, 4 -kon, 4-7 talke, 4- talk, (6 taloke, taulk, tawlk; also *Sc.* 5 tawke, 6 tak, 8 tauk, tawk). [ME. *talkien*, *talken*; a deriv. vb. from TALE sb. or TELL v. Cf. *EFris.* *talken* to talk, chatter, prattle, speak quietly, whisper; also other deriv. vbs. in -ē, with a diminutive or frequentative force, as *stalk*, *walk*, *lurk*.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To convey or exchange ideas, thoughts, information, etc. by means of speech, especially the familiar speech of ordinary intercourse; 'to speak in conversation' (J.); to converse.

Talk about... often used *colloq.* to contrast something already mentioned with something still more striking.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 422 Auh talkeð mid ouer meidenes. a 1235 *St. Mark.* 13 Ich leote ham talkin ant taulin of godlec, ant treowliche luvin ham. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11743 (Cott.) Als þai to-gedir talkeð sua. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 82 To ouertake hym and talke to hym. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/1 Talkyn, fabulor, colloquor, confabulor, sermocinor. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 123 Thai culd tak and tell of many thing. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 125 He hath talkeð herein with the Dukes of Bavier. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xl. 252 The Mountain where God talked with Moses. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 51 My mother and I talked at large on the subject. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Note-Bks.* I. 180, I doubt whether I have ever really talked with half a dozen persons in my life. 1891 E. ROPPE *By Track & Trail* xi. 157 Talk about English people being fond of eating, that Canadian party beat all I had ever seen.

b. By extension: To convey information in some other way, as by writing, with the fingers, eyes, etc.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 459 The Natural Histories of Switzerland talk very much of the Fall of these Rocks.

2. *Talk of*: to speak of, about, or in reference to (anything); often in indirect pass., to be talked of. To talk of (doing something), to speak somewhat vaguely, so as to suggest a notion, or express one's probable intention, of doing it. *Talking of*... apropos of...

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 3if 3e þrafter þenne speken togedere folliche & talkeð of unnet. c 1275 *Cursor M.* 8035 (Fairf.) Hit is meruail of ham to talke. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 295 Tawnd thus of materis that was wrocht. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. in Lincoln* ix. 142 Hearing them talke of the wonderfull workes which Christ our Saviour did. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 45 He doth nothing but talke of his horse. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1693) 180 Erostratus, that Fird Diana's Temple to be Talk'd of for having done so. 1672, etc. [see DEVIL sb. 21]. 1799 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 71 ¶ 15 [He] talked, volubly of pettifoggers. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth*. viii. The day was long talked of. 1857 DICKENS *Lett. to Miss Hogarth* 15 Sept. (Wilkie Collins) talks of going to the theatre tonight in a cab. 1886 J. PAVN *Heir of Ages* i. Talk of an angel and we hear the flutter of her wings. *Mod.* Talking of Switzerland—have you ever been there in winter?

b. To talk over: see *g* c.

3. To exercise the faculty of speech; to speak, utter words, say things; often contemptuous: to speak trivially, utter empty words, prate. To talk to, to address words to; *colloq.* to rebuke, scold, reprimand. To talk at RANDOM, at ROVERS: see these words.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 154 Pen þe lorde..talkeþ to his tormentours. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6136 Than Troilus tomyl talkeþ agayne. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariu* W. 246 Now tydis me to talke; my taylor it is nixt. a 1586 SIDNEY *Pen. & Ad.* 127 With canst thou talke (quoth she), hast thou a tong? 1690 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix. 427 How comes it to pass you are not gone out to meet the Duke of Espernon? he'll talk with you for this when he comes. 1723 RAMSAY *Keitha* 22 Wha've heard her sing or tauk. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 42 A disposition to be talking for its own sake. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) V. 36 Be assured that I shall be glad to hear you talk as much as you please. 1878 W. S. GILBERT *H. M. S. Pinafore* II. (1881) 295 I'll talk to Master Rackstraw in the morning.

b. To say something as a rumour or matter of gossip; hence, to indulge in idle or censorious gossip. (Formerly also *trans.* with *obj. cl.*)

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 7 Item, som men talke Lord Wellys, Lord Wyllouby, and Skales ben on lyve. 1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 12 They talk here as if the King would goe a northerne progresse this summer. 1719 RAMSAY *Prose* to 'The Orphan' 15 But let them tauk. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 154 The king said..that it was difficult to prevent people from talking, and that loose reports were not to be regarded.

c. To talk big, tall, etc., to talk boastfully; to indulge in inflated language. *colloq.* or *slang.* To talk down (to an audience), to lower one's discourse to the assumed level of their intelligence.

1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 236, I talk big, and wherever I find an hungry Buzzard I throw him out a Bait. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 336 Some people think they need only talk loud and big and be very positive, to make all the World of their Opinion. 1841 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 175 We are able to talk big about light and freedom. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* vi. cx. (1889) 669 On the Fourth of July..the speaker feels bound to talk 'his very tallest'.

d. To talk at, to make remarks intended for some one but not directly addressed to him.

1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxxiii. They talked at us, and not to us. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxi. Mr. and Mrs. Witterly, who had talked rather at the Nickleby's than to each other. 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 210 He had had no intention..of..talking at her, but the words had struck home.

4. To utter words, or the sound of words, unconsciously, mechanically, or imitatively, as to talk in one's sleep, etc.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 333 Item, she doth talke in her sleepe. 1704 NOARIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 120 That..we may not be supposed to talk like parrots. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct. The raven is the largest creature except man that can 'talk'.

5. *fig.* Of inanimate things: To make sounds or noises resembling or suggesting speech.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 508 She [a ship] began to slip through the water at a rapid rate and to talk. 1883 STEVENSON *Trav. Isl. v. xxiii.* The ship was talking, as sailors say, loudly, treading the innumerable ripples with an incessant weltering splash. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* vi. 161 [The bubbles] make so much noise in their escape that, in the language of the soap-boiler, 'the soap talks'. 1900 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 6/1 It is to be hoped that they will not lose their heads when the rifles begin to talk in earnest.

II. Transitive senses.

6. To utter or speak in familiar language (words, a tale, etc.); to express in talk or speech (matter, opinions, etc.). † Also with *obj. cl.*: see *3 b.* To talk out, to utter freely, give full utterance to.

c 1205 LAY. 788 Pat nan ne beo so wilde..þat word talie ne talkie mid speche. 13... *Cursor M.* 17288+334 (Cott.) What wordes are þos..þat 3e to-gedir talke? 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2133 Bot I wyl to þe chapel..& talke wyth þat ilk talk þe tale þat me lyst. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 269 The modrys of eloquence the musys ix..wisely talke dytees ful delectable. 1533 MOORE *Debell. Saitem* xiv. Wks. 966/2 To heare heresyis talked and lette the talkers alone. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Riden* No. 52 (1713) II. 78 Let's leave him..and talk a little News that's common to the rest of the World. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* II. i. (1841) I. 174 Why, you talk blasphemy almost. 1775 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 115, I have written many things to you that..I never could have talked. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv. They could not talk scandal in any tongue but their own. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. An old friend to whom he could talk out his mind.

b. To use as a spoken language, to speak conversationally; as to talk French, German, Somerset, slang. So to talk sailor (= to use nautical language), etc. To talk Greek, Hebrew, Double-Dutch, gibberish, etc., to use language unintelligible to the hearer.

1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* (new ed.) 89 We..would not have him talk slang. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 146 A single race, whose ancestors once talked a common language. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 5/6 Hundreds of young women who can talk French and German fluently. 1881 *Cent. Mag.* XXIII. 126/2, I..could talk sailor like an 'old salt'. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 12 Feb. 3/1 Englishmen who have visited America will remember their gratification at being invited to 'talk United States'.

7. To discourse about, speak of, discuss. Now *colloq.* To talk shop, to talk about matters pertaining to one's own business or profession.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 359 He..talkede wih hym fiftene dayes þe gospel [conferens cum eo evangelium]. 1660 INGELO *Bentio. & Ur.* II. (1682) 179 He desired to talk some things with him privately. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 483 That Crystalline Spear whose ballance weighs The Trepidation talkt. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 179 Aye, if we were not weak..You talk Utopia. 1821 BYRON *Diary* 29 Jan. They talk Dante—write Dante—and think and dream Dante. 1854 EMERSON *Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 181 Never 'talk shop' before company. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* I. ix. 129 He threw all his ardour into talking business. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. x. 302 Talking horse, and playing billiards. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Feb. 2/3 'Talking shop'..means talking of the interests of the work which you do, or the profession to which you belong. 1898 P. WHITE *Millionaire's Daw.* xxxi. We talked 'Oxford', the dean addressing his remarks to me.

8. To bring or drive (oneself or another) into some specified state by talking.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 369 They would talke themselves madd. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* I. iv. 45 Talke vs to silence. 1816 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 21 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I talked them to death.

9. With *adv.* or *prep.*: To influence, move, or affect by talking; as to *talk down*, to put down by talking; to *out-talk*; to *talk out*, to talk to the end of; to carry on the discussion of (a bill in Parliament, etc.) till the time for adjournment is reached, and so frustrate its progress by preventing its being put to a vote; to *talk* (a person) *over* or *round*, to win over, or into compliance, by talking; to *talk* (a thing) *up*, to talk strenuously in support of, to 'crack up'; to *talk* (a person) *into* or *out of*, to persuade into, or dissuade from (something) by talking; to *talk* (a person) *up to*, to bring (him) up to the point or level of (something) by talking.

1658 FORD, *ed. With Edmonstone* II. ii. Why Mr. Thorne, d'ye mean to talk out your dinner? 1697 COLLIER *Ess.* II. (1703) 64 A friend who relates his success talks himself into a new pleasure. 1706 VANARUGH *Mistake* III. i. Wks. (1840) 449/t I have told him the secret, and then talked him into a liking on't. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 152 He talks himself into a convert. *Ibid.* XII. 262, I would be talking myself up to vigorous resolution. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 304, I failed not to talk up the gallantry... of his... majesty. 1797-8 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* XXXV. You shan't talk me out of my satisfaction. 1847 TENNYSON *Prince*. v. 284 Her that talk'd down the fifty wisest men. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xvi. (ed. 2) 377 He... was talked-over by Prince Maurice, whom, unless he meant to be talked-over, he had no occasion to meet. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hill-garys & Burtons* lvi. He talked over Trevelick, who sulkily acquiesced. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. You need not try to talk this out of my head. 1873 *Punch* 19 July 22/2 Mr. Beresford Hope 'talked out' the Bill. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* XXV. 527/2 'Talk him into taking a little rest', said Helen. 1885 C. C. HARRISON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 56/1 He must be talked into it. 1894 MISS CONNIE *Life* I. 341, I do believe I could walk down anybody and perhaps talk down anybody too. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Mar. 9/3 Clever talkers are kept... to 'talk up' the patients to the highest possible fee. 1903 *Speaker* 21 Nov., Suppl. 3 Give Mr. Chamberlain time to talk himself out.

b. To spend or pass away (time, and the like) in or by talking.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* II. i. (1881) 245 We have already talked away two miles of your journey. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Misc. Wks. 1736 III. 12, I am very well content to talk away an evening with you on the subject. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxiv. 242 Thus idly would we talk away the days.

c. To talk (a thing) over, to talk over (a matter): to discuss it in familiar conference or conversation.

1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 218 When I have talked my diseases all over to them. 1810 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 2 Mar. in *Lockhart*, We talked over this subject once while riding on the banks of Tees. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr.* N. Forest xxiii. We will talk over the matter as we go. 1851 FITZGERALD *Euphrator* (1904) 78 They could talk the matter over.

Talkable (tō-kā'b'l), *a.* [f. TALK *v.* + -ABLE.]

a. Of a thing: That can or may be talked of or about. b. Of a person: Ready to converse; affable. 1800 GEN. PAOLI in P. Fitzgerald *Life & Boswell* (1891) I. viii. or So cheerful, so witty, so gentle, so talkable. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 893 All speak-talk-whisper... of all the speakable, talkable, whisperable, interesting affairs, incidents and occurrences.

Talkation, *nonce-wd.* [f. TALK *v.* + -ATION.]

A talking. (Usually dyslogistic.) 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Frills*. IV. 155 It was no discourse... but a kind of talkation (if I may be allowed the expression). 1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* Conf. Meth. 204 A tangled, wearisome talkation then ensued.

Talkative (tō-kā'tiv), *a.* [f. TALK *v.* + -ATIVE.]

Given to talking; inclined to talk; chatty, loquacious; garrulous, 'full of prate' (J.). 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 469 Hit is a fowle vice in a kynge to be talkative [orig. *dicanemfore*; TREvisa to iangle moche] in a feste. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 243/1 The more foole the more talkative of great doubts and hygh questions of holy Scripture. 1552 HULOET, *Talcative*, or full of talkynge and pratyng, *fabularis*. 1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Van. Dogm.* 51 One Author will not reckon him among the slight and talkative Philosophers. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii. [He] became very talkative over his second bottle of port.

b. Said of personal qualities, etc.; also fig.

14... *Craft of Lovers* IV. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 341 Your pointed eloquence, So gay, so freshe, and eke so talcatife. 1509 BARCLAY *Skype of Polys* (1570) 54 Sophistrie nor Logike with their arte talcatife. 1644 BULWER *Chirod.* I The Hand, that busie instrument, is most talkative. 1719 STEELE *Plebian* Wks. (1790) 293 Nothing is so talkative as misfortune. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 257 So little talkative is the fullness of contentment. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 47 This... is the most talkative glacier I have ever known.

Hence **Talkatively** *adv.*, in a talkative way.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 150 For slander set on foote, though false, is talkatively dome. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Talkatively*, after a talkative Manner. 1847 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Talkativeness (tō-kā'tivnēs), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being talkative.

1609 W. M. Man in *Moone* (1849) 48 Talkativeness, or much babbling. 1674 Gout. *Tongue* vi. 73 We use to call this Talkativeness a Feminine vice. 176. WESLEY *To Children* 2 Wks. 1811 IX. 92 Talkativeness before any person has the appearance of disrespect. 1840 DICKENS VOL. IX.

Old C. Shop xiv. There was a clinking of wine-glasses and a great talkativeness on the part of everybody.

Talked (tōkt), *pph. a.* [f. TALK *v.* + -ED.]

Spoken familiarly: chiefly in *talked-of*, familiarly or vaguely spoken about.

1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 208 Our long-talked-of trip. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I. (1897) 16 A book is essentially not a talked thing, but a written thing. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 76/1 To make himself the observed of all observers, and the talked-of among all talkers.

Talkee, *collog.* = next 2.

1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 7/1 Of our five hours' talkee... a few words are worth recording.

Talkee-talkee (tō'ki,tō'ki), [A reduplicated derivative of TALK, with dimin. ending.]

1. The name given to the imperfect or broken English of some native races; esp. the lingua franca of negro slaves in the West Indies.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 413 The *talkee-talkee*, or negro jargon, is now chiefly English. 1810 SOUTHEY *Let. to J. May* 5 Dec. The talkee talker of the slaves in the Sugar Islands, as it is called, will prevail in Surinam. 1818 *Life Planter Jamaica* 13 Ignorant of the negro corrupted dialect, or the talkee talker language. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* i. (1890) 8 Not without parallel in the talkee-talker of the West Indian negro.

2. Small-talk; petty or childish talk, chatter; continuous talk or prattle. (*contemptuous.*)

1812 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Vivian* x. There's a woman, now, who thinks of nothing living but herself!—all talkee talkee! 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 55 The usual nothings which make up talkee-talker. 1890 *Nature* 6 Mar. 410/2 That 'talkee-talker' so often forced into books of this kind. attrib. 1869 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. xxiii. 309 The discourses are to [be] lessons and not talkee-talker lectures.

Talker (tō'kər), [f. TALK *v.* + -ER.] One who talks or is given to talking; a speaker, a conversationalist; a talkative person.

1386 CHAUCER *Par.* P. 304 Eke if... he be a talker of ydel wordes of folye or vileynye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lvi. 508 The merest knyghte... and the maddest talker. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 564 The overborne objection of every trivial talker. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* I. 15 Great Talkers should always be mistrusted. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xli. I am rather a talker; and now and then I have let a thing escape me which I should not. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 248 Bolingbroke... was one of the most brilliant orators and talkers.

b. *Comb.*, as *talker-down*, one who talks down; so *talker-out*; *talker-seer*, a seer who is also a talker.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometheus Bound* Poet. Wks. 1889 I. 205 The talker-down Of scorn by scorn. 1884 GOSSE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 784 Such later talker-seers as Coleridge, De Quincey, and Carlyle. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 22 May 7/7 Mr. Banbury, the professional talker out of the House.

† **Talkful**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. TALK *s.* + -FUL.]

Full of talk, talkative, garrulous. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. Ark 611 Phrenzie that makes... The talkful blab, cruel the violent.

Talking (tō'king), *vbl. s.* [f. TALK *v.* + -ING.]

The action of the verb TALK; speaking, discoursing.

Talking to (*collog.*), a reprimand, an admonition.

1300 *Cursor M.* 14760 It es bot foli al bi talking. 13... *Ibid.* 27792 O suernes [F. slaupe] cums... vnnait talking. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* Prolog. 131 While this yeman was thus in his talking This Chanon drough hym neer. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lviii. 134 pi consolacions are not as mannes talkinges or confabulations. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* viii. 155 Of whom I oft have herd grete talkynge. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. ii. vi. 144 The superstitious talkings and actings of their Priests. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 8 Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse, But talking is not always to converse. 1884 CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship*. xvii. A person capable of giving a seaman a talking to.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *† talking-craft* (see CRAFT *s.* 6c); *talking-house*, a house where people meet for conversation; *† talking-stock*, a subject of talk.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 189 A common talking stocke to all peoples. 1562 WINST. *Cert. Tractatis* i. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 8 Vtheris...makis of the Gospell ane talkin craft. 1681 OWEN *Apostasy* Wks. 1852 VII. 256 This makes... misseppence of time in talking-bouses.

Talking (tō'king), *pph. a.* [f. TALK *v.* + -ING.]

That talks; loquacious.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 177 One talkingy tung. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* (1711) 92 This is the talkingst place that ever I set my foot in. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 P 3 The talking Creatures we meet in publick Places. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 14 The bawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade, For talking age and whispering lovers made. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xiii. 171 Man has been defined as the talking animal.

Hence **Talkingly** *adv.*, in a talking manner.

1895 H. B. M. WATSON in *Chap-Bk.* II. 1. 489 At the word, spoken very talkingly, and with such an absence of offense, my dudgeon vanished.

Talky (tō'ki), *a.* [f. TALK *s.* + -Y.] Inclined to or abounding in talk; talkative, loquacious.

1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* XII. vii. (1873) IV. 172 The King is somewhat talky. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM *Ten Yrs. Police Judge* xii. 101 One of the talky attorneys dispels all their hopes.

Hence **Talky-talky** *a.*, abounding in (mere) talk; not rising above the level of talk.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Feb. 189/2 These Essays... are very 'talky-talky'. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 301 A social leader, of the ordinary commonplace talky-talky sort.

Talky, variant form of TALKY *a.*

Tall (tāl), *a.* Also 4-7 tal, 4-6 tallo, 6 tawl 1) e. [Of obscure history. Most prob. repr. (with loss of prefix) OE. *ge-tal* (pl. *ge-tale*) swift, prompt = OIIG. *gale*, MIIIG. *geal* quick. Cf. Goth. *untals* nnaccommodating, uncompliant, disobedient, Onorthumb. *untal* evil, improper. For the phonology, cf. *small* = OE. *smæl*.

The sense-development is remarkable, but is paralleled more or less by that of other adjs. expressing estimation, as *busoni*, *canny*, *clean*, *clever*, *cunning*, *deft*, *elegant*, *handsome*, *pretty*, *proper*; Ger. *klein*, as compared with Eng. *clean*, presents the antithesis to mod. *tall* as compared with *tall* in early ME.

It has been conjectured that in the sense 'high of stature' it is a different word, adopted from Welsh *tal* in same sense; but the latter is, according to Prof. Rhys, merely a 16th c. borrowing of the Eng. word (in Owen Pughe's Dictionary erroneously mixed up with the genuine Welsh sb. *tal* end, brow, forehead, with which it has no possible connexion). The 15th c. instance of the adj. cited by Pughe is prob. from sense 2 or 3 below.]

I. † 1. Quick, prompt, ready, active. *Obs. rare.* But the sense in both quotes is doubtful; in quot. c. 1374, *tall* has been taken by some as = 'meek, docile' 1 quot. c. 1542 may belong to sense 2.

[c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lvi. 5 (Th.) Wæron hyra tungan getale teonan gehwylcere.] c. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 38 (Harl. MS. 7333) Sche [Venus] made him [Mars] at hir lust [u. r. list] so humble & tallo [u. r. r. tal], tall; *Faif.* MS. humble and calle; *Tan. MS.* humble in alle. 1530-1600 [see 4]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 51 For lesse money... might I bye a bondeman, that should dooe me tall & hable service.

† 2. Meet, becoming, seemly, proper, decent. *Obs.* [Cf. c. 1350-c. 1440 s. v. TALLY *adv.*] c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3098 Ho tenit not in tempull to no tall prays, Ne no melody of mouthe made at be tyme. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 486/1, Tal, or semely, *decens, elegans*.

† b. Comely, goodly, fair, handsome; elegant, fine. Cf. PROPER *a.* 8. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Con. Myst.* xxiii. (1841) 215 A fayre sounge qwene... Bothe fiesche and gay upon to loke, And a talle man with her dothe melle. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 224 On of the tallest younge men of this parysch lyth syke. 1530 PALSGR. 327/1 Talle... *bel*, as *bel home*. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv. iv. That such a base slave as he should be saluted by such a tall man as I am, from such a beautiful dame as you. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 31 He was a tall proper man... but of a very pale wasted melancholy countenance.

† 3. Good at arms; stout or strong in combat; doughty, brave, bold, valiant. Cf. PRETTY *a.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8574 Mageron... machet with Achilles, Wold have taken the talle kyng, & to toun led. a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 821 *Con. Ab.* I warrant you I wyll not go away. *Cra. Con.* By Saynt Mary, he is a tawle man. *Cto. Col.* Ye, and do ryght good seruyce he can. c. 1529 — *Agst. Garneshe* l. 5 Syr Frolo de Franko was neuer halfe so talle. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 159 This capitayn [Jack Cade]... assembled together a great company of talte personages. a 1553 UDALL *Reyter* D. iv. viii. Now sirs, quite our selues like tall men and hardie. 1577 NORTHROCK *Agst. Dicing* (1843) 8 If he can kil a man, he is called a tall man, and a valliant man of his hands. 1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. (1592) 16 He that had done this tall exploit, in a place so open. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Cong.* (1878) 137 With her tongue she was as tall a warriorresse as any of hir sexe. a 1604 HAMMER *Chron. Jrel.* (1633) 126 Both sides lost many a tall man. a 1613 OVERBURY *Ess. Valour in Wffe*, etc. (1630) Q vj h, It makes a little fellow to be called a Tall man. 1641 PAYNE *Antip.* 16 He like a tall fellow, thereupon interdicted the King, with the whole Realme. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 492/2 Telling the tall champions as a great encouragement, that with the Britons it was usual for women to be their leaders. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch-Bk.* John Bull (1865) 390 The old fellow's spirit is as tall and as gallant as ever. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* I, Beloved among the 'tall men', or champions, of Wales.

† 4. Phrase *tall of (his) hand(s)*: sometimes, (cf. sense 1) Ready, active, deft, skilful with (his) hands; dexterous, handy; sometimes, (cf. sense 3) Stout of arm, formidable with weapons. *So tall of tongue*, stout of speech or argument. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 784/1 He is a tall man of his handes... *cest ung habille homme de ses mains*. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) A iij, They were neuer tall fellows of their hands that were such hacksters in the street. 1598 FLORIO, *Manesco*, readie, nimble, or quicke-handed. a tall man of his handes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxxiii. 65 A Noble young gentleman, right politicke of advise, active besides, and tall of his handes [L. *promptus manu*]. *Ibid.* III. lxx. 136 Agrippa being a tall man of his handes [L. *viribus ferox*] and young withall... caught the ensignes from the ensigne-bearers, advanced them forward his owne selfe. *Ibid.* XXI. xl. 417 Stout in heart, and tall of hand [L. *vigens corpore*]. 1607 MARSTON *What you will* Induct. Goe stand to it; shew thyselfe a tall man of thy tongue. 1632 HOLLAND *Cynopædia* 46 Swift I am not out of foot, nor yet a tall man of my handes.

† 5. Big, large, bulky. *Obs. rare.* c. 1430 *LYOG. Min. Poems* 200 This fair floure of woman-beed Hath too pappys also smalle, Bolsteryd out of length and breed, Lyche a large campyng balle; There is no bag-pipe halfe so tallo... When they been full of wynde at alle.

II. 6. Of a person: High of stature; of more than average height. Usually appreciative. Also of animals, as a giraffe, stag, or the like. (Cf. ELEGANT *a.* 2 b = tall of stature.)

1530 PALSGR. 327/1 Talle or hye... *hault*. 1538 ELYOT, *Procerus*, longe, talle. 1558 HULOET, Talle or verye hyghe in personage aboue other. 1599 HAKLUYT *Poy. II.* 256 The men are tall and slender. 1697 DAVENON *Virg. Past.* vii. 54 Fair Galatea... Tall as a Poplar, taper as the Bole. 1719 YOUNG *Paraphr.* Job Wks. 1757 I. 215 Will the tall Reem... Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee? 1796 H. HUNTKE 8

tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 398 Tall as giants, hairy like bears. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick, Gt. v. v.* I. 570 One Hohmann, a born Prussian, was so tall, you could not touch his bare crown with your hand. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* i. ii. 14 A man... is called tall when he is above 5-75 feet in height. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 210 A tall, handsome, and very finely made girl.

b. Having a specified or relative height; measuring in stature (so much): without implication of great height. (Cf. *big, broad, high*, etc.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 47 *Costard*. Which is the greatest Lady, the highest? *Princess*. The thickest, and the tallest. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. vi. 27 All your care cannot make you any taller of stature. 1732 MACKY *Ment, Charac.* (ed. 2) 47 [Marquis of Hartington was] taller than a middle Stature. 1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* ii. iii. If a Man could make himself happy by imagining himself six Foot tall, tho' he was but three. 1845 JAMES ARRAH *Neil* ii. A good deal taller than his companion. 1853 VISCT. S. DE REDCLIFFE in *Lane-Poole Life* II. 242 He is... 6 ft. 3 in. tall. *Mod.* How tall are you? He is a little taller than his brother, but both are dwarfs.

c. *absol.* as *sb.* *nonce-use*.

1903 MAX PEMBERTON *Dr. Xavier* i. They want 'talls' for the first row and she's just the height.

7. Of things, as ships, trees, mountains: High, lofty; esp. of things high in proportion to their width, as a *tall chimney, column, house, mast, spire*.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 32 b. Talle shippes furnished with vitayles munitions and all thynges necessary. 1569 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 6 There are two kyndes of ashes (trees), of y^e whiche the one is verye high & tawle. 1585 M. PHILLIPS in *Hakl. Voy.* (1589) 579 Two good tall ships of warre. 1615 G. SANOV *Trav.* 200 To be imbarqued in two tall ships, and a great Gallion. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 106 1/2 Above the tallest Hill or Wood. 1708 ROWE *Tamerl.* i. i. Von tall Mountains That seem to reach the Clouds. 1715-20 POPE *Idylls* xiii. 493 The mountain-oak, or poplar tall, Or pine, fit mast for some great admiral. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 450 Upon the ship's tall side he stands, possess'd With visions prompted by intense desire. 1852 JAMES AGNES SORREL i. A tall house in the city of Paris. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xviii. 222 Its little summit near the water at thirteen hundred feet. 1908 MISS FOWLER *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 18 Where... the Fuchsias grow tall, up to the eaves.

b. Of more than average length measured from bottom to top, as a *tall copy* of a book, a *tall folio*. *Tall hat*, a silk hat with high cylindrical crown.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 747 Very like a small and vulgar Lizard, except, their legs taller, and their tail longer. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. iii. 30 The faith they haue in Tennis and tall Stockings, short blistered Breaches, and those types of Truelli. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead II.* i. Wks. 1720 II. 160, l. was to write Bills as tall as the Monument. 17... *John o' Hazelgreen* v. in *Child Ballads* V. 163 Wi arms tall, and fingers small—He's comely to be seen. 1819 SCOTT *Lett. to Miss Edgeworth* 21 July in *Lockhart*, A second edition of Walter Scott, a tall copy, as collectors say, and bound in Turkey leather. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B. II.* vi. 78 The charms of vellums, tall copies, and blind tooling. 1890 'Ouida' *Syrinx* xiv. They would go to Eton and wear ridiculous jackets and tall hats.

c. Applied distinctively to species or varieties of plants which grow higher than other species.

1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* (ed. 3) 50 *Festuca elatior*, Tall Fescue grass. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 371 Tall oat-like soft grass, *Holcus avenaceus*. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* xiv. The tender green of the tall rape, a plant till then unknown to me. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. IV. 79 Tall Broom-rape... growing on the roots of the Great Knapweed. 1897-8 BRITTON & BROWN *Amer. Flora*, Tall moss, *Sedum acre*.

d. *absol.* as *sb.*

1909 19th Cent. Jan. 76 Two thirds gave plants divided into 'talls' and dwarfs.

8. *fig. + a.* Lofty, grand, eminent. *Obs.*

1555 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 45 1/2 Who in tall Corinth and Pirene dwell. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prudence* xix. 68 Princes may bestow the tallest Preferences, but they cannot make Men truly Honourable. 1701 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* iii. *Death* T. Gunston to B. The tall titles, insolent and proud. 1857 LAMB *Lett. to B. Barton* in *Final Men.* viii. 260 Thine briefly in a tall friendship, C. Lamb.

b. Grandiloquent, magniloquent; high-flown; esp. in *tall talk* (TALK sb. 5). *colloq.*

1670 EACARD *Cont. Clergy* 39 Others... whose parts stand not so much towards tall words and lofty notions, but consist in... besprinkling all their sermons with plenty of Greek and Latin. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1884, 911 The somewhat tall title of 'Analysis and Synthesis in Painting'. 1869 ROUTLEDGE'S *Ev. Boy's Ann.* 518 What the Yankees call 'tall talk'. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 55 Then succeeded the minister himself, whose prayer was 'taller' than the young girl's. 1890 *Spectator* 3 May 628 1/2 The dictation is as impetuous as Niagara, as 'tall' as the Eiffel Tower.

c. Exaggerated, highly coloured. *U.S. colloq.*

1846 T. B. THORPE *Backwoods, Big Bear Arkansas* (Bartlett). The live Sucker from Illinois had the daring to say that our Arkansas friend's stories smelt rather tall. 1870 *Zoologist* V. 230 The producers of what is called 'tall writing'. 1891 *N. York Times* 26 Jan. (Cent. Dict.). A tall yarn about the Jews wanting to buy the Vatican copy of the Hebrew Bible. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 267 'Tall stories' are the perquisite of every traveller. 1905 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 279 Nor do I think that there is anything 'tall' in this statement.

d. Large in amount, big. *slang* (*orig. U.S.*).

1844 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 131 1/2 We were a pretty tall time coming that last fifteen mile. 1884 I. BLIGH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 4, G. B. Studd's 19 including some tall hits. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 128 It's a tall order, but it's worth trying, isn't it? 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 12 1/2 America is the land of 'tall' things, and this is certainly a 'tall' drink for twenty-five persons. 1905 *Sat.*

Rev. 24 June 825 Usurping the functions of the King is rather a 'tall order' for a private M.P.

† 9. *fig.* Great, eminent (*at something*). *Obs.*

1591 LOOZE *Diogenes in his Singularitie* (Hunter. Cl.) 29 Verie earnest to procure himselfe a tall a b c Clearke, he read on [etc.]. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poeme Wks.* (Grosart) I. 83 A hundred Rhiming Fellows, that haue bin Tall Men at Meeter. 1662 COCKAINE *Trag. Ovid* iv. vi. Though she's but little, she's a tall woman at a Trencher.

b. Great in quality, excellent, good, first-class. (*U.S. slang.*)

1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockn.* (1862) 530 Won't it be tall feedin' at Queen's table, that's all. 1847 ROBA *Squatter Life* (Bartlett). I didn't estimate him very tall. 1852 MAS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvii. They... make just the tallest kind o' broth and knickknacks.

B. *quasi-adv.* In a tall manner; elatedly, proudly; to walk tall, to carry one's head high. Also *comb.*, as *tall-talking*.

1846 T. B. THORPE *Myst. Backwoods* 131 (Bartl.). I will walk tall into varmint and Indian. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers.* *De finibus* (1862) 282 The sin of grandiloquence, or tall-talking. 1869 MAS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* vi. (1870) 65 I'm 'mazing proud on 't. I tell you I walk tall.

C. *Comb.*: parasynthetic, as *tall-bodied* (having a tall body), *-elmed*, *-masted*, *-necked*, *-sceptred*, *-tussocked*, *-wheeled*, etc.; *quasi-adv.*, as *tall-growing*, *-sitting*; † *tall-sail* (*tal-sail*) = TOPSAIL.

14... *Sige Jerns.* 289 Pey tygten vp tal-sail [v.r. topsail], whan he tide asked, Hadde byr at be bake, & be bonke left. 1775 ARMSTRONG *Imit. Shaks.* 6 Misc. 1770 I. 147 A blast so shrewd makes the tall-bodied pines Unsinged bend. 1855 BAILEY *Spiritual Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc. 105 Tall-sceptred law, and long-ir liberty. 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 117 You ride through Charlocte's tall-elmd park. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Feet.* Trees 63 The tall-tussocked grass of the waste lands. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 2/1 A very tall-sitting lady, with a tremendous matinee hat, sat down in front of me. 1908 MISS FOWLER *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 303 Sun-flowers, and other succulent tall-growing things.

Tall, obs. variant of TAIL sb. 2, v. 2

Tallage (tælédz), sb. 1 Forms: a. 3-8 tallage, 4-5 taylage, 4-7 tallage, 5 taylage (7-8 tallage). B. 4-5 tallage, 4-6 tallage, 4-9 tallage, 5 tal(l)yage, 4- tallage. γ. 6 talenge.

[a. OF. *tallage* (1170 in Godef.), f. *tailleur*, TAIL v. 2: see -AGE. Hence med. L. *talliagium*, *tallagium* (*talligium*, *taliagium*), a 1087 in Du Cange.]

Orig., in *Eng. Hist.*, An arbitrary tax levied by Norman and early Angevin kings upon the towns and the demesne lands of the Crown; hence, a tax levied upon feudal dependants by their superiors; also, by extension, a municipal rate; a toll or customs duty; a grant, levy, imposition, aid.

By the articles of 1297, the Latin version of which is commonly cited as the Statute *De Tallagio non concedendo*, an attempt was made to restrict the right of tallage, which was finally surrendered by the king in the act of 1340.

[1154-7 *Calr. Charter Rolls* III. 385. 1290 *Pipe Roll* 1 *Rich.* I (1841) 230 De toto tallagio quod Rex Henricus pater fecit. c. 1290 *Beket* 102 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 118 A tallage it is, and sumdel with vnryte i-take. [1292 BRITTON III. vii. 6 5 Des vileyns, et de villenages, lour rentes, lour services, lour tallages, et lour custumes. 1302 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 266 1/2 Ad assidendo tallagium nostrum in Civitatibus, Burgis, & Dominicis nostris. c. 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 44 Now comes Suane... Pe lond leid to tallage so mykelle on ilk a town. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 54 No lord, no tallage by no tyranye. 1387 TRAVIS *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Hy-dage, taylage of hydes of lond. Danegeld, taylage i-seue to be Danes. c. 1420 *Chron. Villad.* 224 He granted po to be Pope Leo such a tallage Of every howse in his kyndam a peny by yere. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dehe K. James* (1818) 7 The saide kyng of Scottes, ordeynd that tallage... upon his people. 1481 CANTON *Godfrey* 277 To helpe... the cristen men of Iherusalem to paye the cruel tallages that the turkes had sette vpon them. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1212 1/2 With occasions of his warres, he pillete them with taxes and tallages vnto the bare bones. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 38 A rysynge in Lyng-colshe of the comons for taske and talenge of ane abbe there. 1610 HOLLAND *Caude's Brit.* II. 141 [The elected chief of every Irish county] had a general tallage or cutting high or low at his pleasure upon all the inheritance. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Ek. War* v. vi. 183 It is... the Office of the Treasurer to receive all Tributes, Taxes, Talliages and Impositions. 1642 *Declar. Ho. Parl.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. 1. 665 The Law there declared was, That none could be compelled to contribute to any Tax, Tallage, Aid, or other like Charge but by Consent in Parliament. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. App. ii. 413 The king... levied heavy talliages at pleasure on the inhabitants. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) 1. 396 The tallie, as it still subsists in France, may serve as an example of those ancient tallages. It is a tax upon the supposed profits of the farmer, which they estimate by the stock that he has upon the farm. 1874 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* i. xiii. 585 The donum, auxilium, or tallage, which Henry [II] imposed in lieu of the ancient Danegeld, was assessed by the officers of the Exchequer.

fig. 1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 925 1/2 langlyng longeþ to sacrylage, Par-of takeþ be fende taylage.

† Tallage, sb. 2 *Obs.* Also 5-6 talage, 6 -e(d)ge, 7 talang. [app. corruption of TARAGE sb. 1] Taste, savour (*lit. and fig.*); = TARAGE sb. 1.

14... [see TARAGE sb. 1]. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxv. 178 To haue a spiritual tallage in god. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* B. v. Very nere the talage of water. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1890) 266 Chese... must be of good sauour & taledge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* viii. xxxii. 213 Their first mikke must haue a taste and talang of those two hearbs. 1617 J. MOORE *Map Mans Mortalitie* ii. vii. 147

Wherein... there rests some taste and tallage of the former corruptions.

b. The sense of taste.

1557 *Primer, Prayer after receiving Sacrament*, So to order the talage and taste of my heart, that I never fele other sweetenes but thee. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. v. 183 Some kinde of meat or drinke... to please his palate and to content his talage.

Tallage, v. [f. TALLAGE sb. 1] *trans.* To impose tallage upon; to tax.

c. 1460 *Godstow Reg.* 102 When the kyng tallagith his demaynes thurgh Englund. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vi. 77 b/2 The Archebyssshop wolde not graunte hym to talenge the churches at his wyll. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxii. 319 Without taxynge or talagynge any of your subgettes or countre. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* ii. 17 None were tallaged, (i. e. taxed by the King or his Justices) but Ancient Demesnes and Burroughs holding of the Crown. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 57 The king tallaged his buroughs whenever he pleased. 1898 *Maitland Township & Borough* 66 He was tallaged along with the other men of the town.

Tallageable (tælédzəbəl), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be tallaged or taxed. Hence Tallageability, liability or ability to be tallaged. 1777 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 181 1/2 The other burghesses... were still tallageable at will. 1888 *Nation* (N.Y.) 31 May 443 3 These lists served to give the King a clue as to the tallageability of the Jews.

† Tallager. *Obs.* rare-1. In 5 taylagier. [f. TALLAGE sb. 1 + -ER 2: see -ER 1.] One who assessed or collected tallage; a tax-gatherer.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6811 But se what gold han usurers, And silver eke in garners, Taylagiers, & these monyours, Bailiffs, bedels, provost, countours.

† Tallagie. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *tallagi-um*.] = TALLAGE sb. 1

1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 113 1/2 Custumes, Subsidies, Tallages. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Gathryng of dismes taxes tallagies or eny other subsidies.

Tallance, -and, -aunt, obs. var. TALON.

† Tallant. *Obs.* = FILANDER 1.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong. Filandres*, are certaine stringes sharp as nedles growing in Hauks that are fed with euill meate, and cause him to die; tallants.

Tallapo(e), obs. form of TALAPOIN.

Tallat, variant of TALLET.

Tallboy (tɒlboi). [f. TALL a. + (app.) BOY.] 1. A tall-stemmed glass or goblet. Now *local*.

1676 D'URFAY *Mad. Pickle* ii. i. *Bella*... Where shall we meet at night? *Maul.* At Lambs with the Fiddles and a Talboy. 1694 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* v. xliii. 195 Cups, Goblets, and Talboys of Gold, Silver, and Cristal. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Tall-boy, a Potle or two Quart-pot full of Wine. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* s. v. The Maister wants a jug o' ale... an' two tumbler-glasses—e said not to sen' them tall-boys, kigglin' [= tottering].

2. A tall chest of drawers (often raised on legs), usually in two parts, one standing on the other, the lower sometimes projecting beyond the upper; sometimes applied to a chest of drawers or a bureau standing on a dressing-table. Also *attrib.* 1769 *Dublin Merc.* 16-19 Sept. 2/2 Chamber chest, talboy, dining tables, two side-boards. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept. Mahogany talboy chest of drawers. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 3/3 Tall-Boys... those double chests of drawers which are to be found in nearly all old-fashioned houses. 1909 *Civ. Serv. Stores Assoc.* May 451, 18th century Mahogany Tall Boy Chest, with pull-out-tray in centre.

3. A kind of tall chimney-pot.

1884 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. (Cassell). Scores of pots, talboys, cowls... swept from the chimney-stacks of the Metropolis on Saturday night. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 21 June 3/5, I was fixing her some 'talboys' on the chimneys.

4. *humorous*. ? A great man, a 'big pot'.

1820 *Examiner* No. 644, 513/2 To play the coxcomb, pedant, and tal-boy. *Ibid.* No. 651, 629 1/2 The Imperial Tal-boy of Russia.

Tall(e, obs. f. told; see TELL v. Talle, obs. f. TAIL v. 2, TALE, TALL. Tallen, tallent, obs. ff. TALON. Tallies: see TALLITH.

Tallet, tallat (tælt). *dial.* Also 7 tavelett, 9 dial. tallot, -ut, -at. [A West-of-England word, used from Cornwall to Berkshire, from Gloucestershire to Cheshire, and in English-speaking parts of S. Wales; a. Welsh *taflod* or *taflawd* fem. (ta'vld, dial. ta'ld), loft, roof, in O.Ir. *taibled* a story, ad. med. L. *tabulata* a boarded structure, a flooring, f. *tabulāre* to board, floor.] A loft formed by laying boards on the joists over a stable, cowshed, or the like, commonly used as a hay-loft (*hay-tallet*); also 'the unciled space beneath the roof in any building; an attic' (E.D.D.).

1586 *Will I. Palmyre, Iminster* (Tanner), I... bequeath... one tallet of barke which is the tallet now over my myll-house. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surr. Dial.* v. 238 Some kind of lofts or hay tallets, as they call them in the West, that are not boarded. 1681 Ph. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 307 From v^e lower Haybay & Tavelett they pitch it & carry'd it on Pikesills to y^e Carts. 1791 *Life B. M. Carew* (1802) 87 Let me lie and die in some hay-tallet. 1850 SIR T. DYKE ACLAND in *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* X. 1, 745 The humidity of the climate... One of the peculiarities resulting from this cause is the building of a second storey or loft over all bullock-sheds; it is called a 'tallet'. 1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelbert* II. xlvii. Now up in the tallet with ye... and down with another lock or two of hay.

b. *Comb.* Tallet-ladder, the ladder giving access to the tallet.

1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xv. For the girls there was a tall ladder.

Talliable (tæ'liab'l), *a.* Now *Hist.* Also 6-7 talliable. [*a.* OF. *talliable* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *f. tailier*, *Tail v.*; assimilated to *TALLY v.*] Subject to tallage, liable to be 'tailed' or taxed. [1321-2 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 410/1. *Qelur tenanz.*.. neiseint geldables ne talliables.] 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 98 They be talliable with the Burgesses. 1575 *Ibid.* 371 Persons.. talliable with scotte, lotte, and other charges as like occupiers. 1554 *Wotton Let.* 29 July in *State Pap. Mary, Foreign* IV. 193 (P.R.O.) The king [of France] pronounced their sentences.. somme.. to be degraded from their nobilitie.. they were.. pronounced to be talliable as anye other villaine. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxv. xvi. 897 Having.. been made tributarie and talliable, he chalengeth of them the ancient rights & duties due from them. 1720 *Stavre Stow's Surv.* II. v. xxvii. 359/2 They understood, that they of the City of London were not talliable. 1759 *HURO Dialogues* (1760) 270 The great towns and cities that before were royal demesnes, part of the king's private patrimony, and talliable by him at pleasure.

Talliage, etc., obs. *ff.* **TALLAGE** *sb.* 1, etc.

|| **Talliar** (tæ'liar). Also 7 *tarryar*, *tallar*, 9 *erron*, *taliary*. [*ad.* Tamil *taliyāyāri*.] A village watchman in Southern India.

1680 *Fort St. George Consns.* 10 Feb. (V.), The Peons and Tarryars sent in quest of two soldiers who had deserted. 1693 in *Wheeler Madras in Old. Time* (1861) I. 267 Tallars and Peons appointed to watch the Black Town. 1707 *Ibid.* II. 74 Resolving to march two hundred and fifty soldiers, two hundred tallars, and two hundred peons. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 304 The taliary, or watchman, guards it from being taken away by the owners.

Talliate (tæ'liet), *v.* [*f.* med.L. *talliāt*, ppl. stem of *talliare* to impose a subsidy or tax: see *Tail v.* 2.] *trans.* = **TALLAGE** *v.*; to tax.

1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. xiii. 316 note. The king had not only the power of talliating the inhabitants within his own demesnes, but that of granting to particular barons the power of talliating the inhabitants within theirs. 1826 *LINGARD Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) III. 193 note. It was proved from the records in the chancery and exchequer that they [citizens of London] had been talliated in the years 1214, 1223 [etc.]. 1892 *Yorksh. Inquisitions* I. 81.

† **Talliation**. Obs. rare. [*ad.* med.L. *talliatio* (Du Cange), *n.* of action from *talliare*: see *prec.*] The action of talliating; tallage.

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 98 So alway that they be talliable with the Burgesses of the.. Towne, the same talliac[i]on to be assessed.

|| **Tallicoona** (tæ'likūnā). [*corr.* of *F. touloucoua* = *tulukuna*, native name in Wolof lang. of Fr. Senegambia; in the cognate Serer lang. *tulukuni*. (Thence by contraction *kunda*, *COONDA*, also *coondi*.)] A West African tree, *Carapa guineensis*. *Tallicoona oil*, a fixed oil expressed from the seeds of this.

[1832 *GUILLE & PERR. Fl. Seneg. Tent.* I. 128 Vulgo dicitur Touloucoua ab incolis.. On obtient par expression de ses amandes une huile fixe connue dans le pays sous le nom d'Huile de Touloucoua.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 221 *Carapa guineensis* is a native of Senegal, and scarcely differs from the last [*C. guianensis*, the source of Carap or Crab oil]. Its seeds yield Tallicoonah or Coondi oil, which, besides being used for the same purposes as Crab oil, is employed as a purgative and antelmintic.

Tallied (tæ'lid), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **TALLY** *v.* 1 + *-ED* 1.]

† 1. Cut, scored, marked. Obs.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/1 Talyyd, talliat, dicatus, anticopat.

2. Made to tally or correspond with each other.

1895 *DAVERIN in Expositor* Oct. 289 It is not sufficient for him to show that tallied speeches can exhibit marks of lateness.

† **Tallier**. *Cards. Obs.* Now only in Fr. form *tallieur* (ta'yör). Also 8 *talliere*, *-ieur*. [*Agent-n.* from *TALLY v.* 3, and from *f. tailier* to deal (at cards).] In rouge-et-noir and similar card-games, the name of the dealer or banker.

1709 *Cotton's Compl. Gamester* 178 (Stanf.) The *Talliere* is he that keeps the Bank. 1715 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Bassettable* 1 The Bassettable spread, the *Tallier* come. Rise, pensive nymph! the tallier waits for you. 1793 *Faro & Rouge et Noir*, *Tallieur*.. The dealer, either the banker or a person he has employed to deal. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 43 The office of the tallier is to deal and settle the game of the punters on each side of him. 1825 *Hoa. SMITH Gai. & Grav.* II. 243 The Inspector, the Croupier, the *Tallieur*. 1877 *READE Woman Hater* ix, The *tallieur* dealt, and the croupier intoned.

Tallingite (tæ'lingit). *Min.* [Named 1865 after R. Talling: see -ITE 1.] Hydrous chloride of copper, akin to atacamite.

1865 A. H. CHURCH in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XVIII. 214. 1865 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 426/2 The new mineral Tallingite.

Tallipat, -pot, -put, var. of **TALIPOT**.

Tallish (tō'lish), *a.* [*f.* **TALL** *a.* + *-ISH* 1.] Inclining towards tallness; rather tall.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1810) VI. xxxvi. 132 He is a thin, tallish man. 1858 *MASSON Milton* (1859) I. vi. 467 According to Aubrey, he [Waller] was of tallish and rather slim make. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 90/1 A big clump of tallish trees.

|| **Tallith** (tæ'lip, ||talip'h). Also 7- *tallith*, 7 *talles*, 9 *tallit*, *tales*. [*Rabb. Heb.* תְּלִית *tallip'h*, with Spanish Jews *talit*, Ger. Jews *tallir*,

f. תְּלִית *tālāl*, to cover, shelter, akin to יָלַל *isālāl*, to grow dark, whence יָלַל, shade (H. Gollancz).] The garment or mantle (in modern times frequently assuming the form of a scarf) worn by Jews at prayer; formerly, and in some countries still, used in place of or in addition to the canopy at weddings, i. e. to cover the heads of bride and bridegroom.

Its religious significance is solely derived from the 'fringes' attached to the four corners in accordance with Numbers xv. 38 and Deut. xxii. 12.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 194 They call this garment *Tallith*. *Ibid.* 210 The Priest draweth his *Talles* (a large cloth made of haire) before his eyes, and pronounceth the blessing. 1649 *PAVNE Denurrer to Jews Remitter* 35 Every Jew after he is past 7 years of age, shall carry a sign.. in his chief garment; that is to say in form of two *Talles* of yellow taffety. 1839 *BEATON tr. Jesus in East* I. v. 152 Every one wore a tallit. 1842 *DONAH & M'CHEVNE Mission to Jews* iv. (1843) 237 There were about thirty in the synagogue, all wearing the *Tallith* or shawl with fringes, and the *Tephillin* or phylacteries. 1886 *FARRAR Hist. Interpr.* iii. 126 To unite the Pallium of Japheth with the tallith of Shem. 1892 *ZANGWILL Child. Ghetto* I. ii. 62, I have not the wherewithal.. to make him a *Tallith*-bag.

† **Tallman**. Obs. Cant. [*f.* **TALL** *a.* + **MAN**, after **HIGHMAN**.] In pl. Dice loaded so as to turn up high numbers.

1592 *KVD Sol. & Perz.* ii. i. Pist. Heere are tall men and little men. *Iul.* Hee men and low men, thou wouldest say. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* I ij b, Fulloms and gourds; heeres tall-men and low-men.

Tallness (tō'lnēs). [*f.* **TALL** *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being tall; greatness of stature.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xvi. 7 Loke not vpon his countenance ner vpon the tallness of his person. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 276 Poplar trees, of notable tallness. 1630 *tr. Camden's Hist. Elis.* iv. an. 1592. 41 They soone desisted, being terrified with the tallness of the ship. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. xxiv. 101 It plainly proveth the properness of their parts, and tallness of their industry. 1870 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav. Ps.* xlii. 3 What mattered the tallness of the sons of Anak?

† *b.* His tallness, humorous for 'his highness'.

1656 I. S. *Picture New Courtier* 3 An Emissary, employed by his Tallness to ensnare the plain-hearted.

Tallow (tæ'low), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 *talz*, *talwgh*, 4-5 *talwz*, 5 *talgh* (e); *Sc.* 5-6 *talch*, 6 *tawliche*, *tawche*, *tauche*, *taweth*, 6-7 *tauch*, 7-8 *taulch*, 9 *taugh*. *B.* 4 *talowz*, 4-6 *talow* (e), 5 *talogh*, -ough, -owgh, *talwhe*, *talwe*, 5-6 *talugh* (e), *talo*, 5-7 *tallo*, *talowe*, 6- *tallow*. *γ.* *Sc.* 5-6 *tallone*, -own (e), 5-7 -on, -oun (e), 9 *dial.* *tallan*, -in. [*ME.* *talz*, *talgh*, known first in 14th c.; corresponds to *MLG.* *talz*, *talch*, *LG.* *talz*, in early mod. *Du.* *talz*, *talch* (16th c.), *Du.* *talk* fem. and *Ger.* *talz*, in 1572 *talck* masc.; *MIcel.* (14th c.) *tōlg*, *tōlk*, *MDa.* (13th c.) *talgh*, *talwch*, *MSw.* *talgh* (er), mod. *Icel.* *tōlg*, *Norw.*, *Da.*, *Sw.* *talz*, *Norw.* *dial.* *talz*, *taag*, *taalg*, *181g*, *Fær.* *ldlg*.

These forms indicate a common origin, but nowhere has the word yet been found before the 13th c. In the Scandinavian langs. a great diversity of gender suggests that the word is borrowed from *MLG.*; the *ME.* may have had a similar origin, but the parallelism of *Eng.* *sallow*, *Sc.* *sauch*, -OE. *seath*, Anglian *salh*, suggests for *Eng.* *tallow*, *Sc.* *tauch*, an OE. **tealh*, **talh*, = *OLG.* **talz*, *talh*. *Utoric etymology unknown.*

1. The fat or adipose tissue of an animal, esp. that which yields the substance described in 2; *suet*.

a. 1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* xlvii. 2 As *talz* [1388 *ynner* fatness] seuered from the flesh. 14.. *Med. Receipts in Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Fresh talgh of a sheepe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/1 *Talwhe* (*Pysson* talowe), *cepum*. 15.. *Aberdeen Regr.* XXI. (Jam.), Scheipatwcht & nolt tawcht. 1871 *WADDELL Ps. in Scottis* xvii. 10 They're theekit about wi' their ain taugh.

B. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxiii. 18 [Thorow] shal not leue the talowz of my solemnpente vnto the morwen. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 Take shechis talow [B. M. S. shechys talwz]. c 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Walcker 660/37 *Hoc tepum*, tallo. 1486 *Bk. of St. Albans* Fij, All beestis that beere talow and stonde vpright. 1518 *Cow. Lett Bk.* 663 That no bocher sell eny of his talow aboute ijs the ston. 1613 *MARKHAM Eng. Husb.* II. ii. vii. (1635) 90 Hee feeds fast, and his talow wonderfully increaseth. 1787 *HUNTER in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 389 Ruminating animals have that species of fat called talow. 1897 G. H. CLARK in *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 338/1 A much needed lynch of delicious reindeer talow.

† *b.* *fig.* 'Fatness', richness. Obs.

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 104 For bei [prelati] ben so chokid wiþ talow of worldly goods.

2. A substance consisting of a somewhat hard animal fat (esp. that obtained from the parts about the kidneys of ruminating animals, now chiefly the sheep and ox), separated by melting and clarifying from the membranes, etc., naturally mixed with it; used for making candles and soap, dressing leather, and other purposes. In quot. 1590, dripping.

a. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1552 And wex sumdel caste thettoo, Talwgh and grese mengle alsoo. c 1350 *Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 359 Euerych sellere of grece and of smere and of talwz. c 1440 *tr. Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 444 Thorgh the ston, yf that the water synke, Take picche & talgh, as need is the to spende. 1449 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 402 That na man by talch mar than may suffice his housis. 14.. (MS. a 1600) *Her Camerac.* c. 22 in *Scotts Acts* (1844) I. App. iv. 700/1 Pai sud gilt pair leithr gude oyle and tauch [1609 *SKENE* tauch]. 1505 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 207 It is.. forbidden that any maner of person melt or rynde their tawliche in fore housis on the hie gait. 1544

Aberdeen Regr. I. 207 Selling of tauch. 1548 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* II. 141 [To] by na kitchin fe nor paynsse tawche. *B.* 1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 71 Pro grees et talowe.. emptis ibidem. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Causton) II. lxi. (1859) 98 Wax smelleth worse after it is quenched, than doth ony talowe. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 177 Tallowh. Also payed.. for dcc weight Tallowe. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 32 A candell (which for lacke of talowe.. can not geue light). 1541 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 81 Holc cakes of rendred tallow. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* III. ii. 100 Her ragges and the Tallow in them, will burne a Poland Winter. 1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 98 Diversities of the ground.. that hath come in the Tallo, on the end of the Lead. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. They are scarce any animals but a sort of Tallow may be prepared from. 1839 *Uae Dict. Arts*, etc., *Tallow*.. of the ox consists of 76 parts of stearine, and 24 of oleine. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 'Prime' tallow is made from the kidney and caul fat only, while 'regular' tallow is made from the other fat, bones, and trimmings.

γ. 1482 in *Charters*, etc. *Edinb.* (1871) 169 Buttir, vynagir, flesch, or tallone. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* I. 349 Item for xxijj pund of tallonne to Mons. 1498 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* I. 23/1 Gold, silver, tallon and al uther gudis that ar forbidden to be had furth of the realme. 1529 *Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 6 At na candilmakir melt their tallone on the foirgait. 1542 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VIII. 77 For viij dusane.. girthis putt upon the talloun puschonis.

3. Applied to various kinds of grease or greasy substances, e.g. those obtained from plants. *Mineral tallow* = **HATCHETTITE**: see **MINERAL** *a.* 5. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 185 Of all the Trees that grow in China, that which produces Tallow is in my Opinion the most surprising. 1860 [see **BAYBER** 2].

b. (See *quot.*) *local.*

1876 *Woodward Geol. Eng. & Wales* vii. 185 Beautiful plumose stalactites are often found in the fissures of the rock, and are called by the workmen.. tallow.

4. Elliptical for **TALLOW CANDLE**.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 97 A little pair of tallows un-snuffed before him.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* *attrib.* Made or consisting of tallow, as *tallow-ball*, -cake, -dip (*DIP* *sb.* 7), -grease, -soap; of, pertaining to, containing, or dealing in tallow, as *tallow-can*, -crap (*CRAP* *sb.* 3), -cup, -leaf (*LEAF* *sb.* 9), -light, -man. *b.* objective, instrumental, similitive, etc., as *tallow-boiler*, -melter; *tallow-caked* (obs.), -coloured, -hued, -lighted, -like, -pale, -white adjs.

1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xxxii. 428 A few rats chopped up and frozen into the 'tallow-balls. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 9/2 The 'tallow-boiler, the soap manufacturer, and a vast number of other dependent trades have been hard hit. 1599 *West Riding Sessions Rolls* (Yorks. Rec. Series III.) 135 One 'tallowe cake.. felonice cepit. 1577 *tr. Bulinger's Decades* (1592) 165 With face of 'tallow caked hew. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Tallow-can, a vessel to hold melted tallow for lubricating purposes. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* x, His cheek was still pale and 'tallow-coloured as before. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, 'Tallow-crap, the refuse or cracklings of tallow or hog's lard, after being rendered. 1863 *HOLME LEE Annie Warleigh* III. 224 To eat us out o' house an' home, an' keep Maggie doing for iver wi' biscuit, an' tallow-crap. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Tallow-cup, a lubricating device for journal-boxes, etc., in which tallow is employed as the lubricant. 1835 G. A. McCall *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 274, I set down the 'tallow-dip upon the table. 1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 640 The unhappy negro.. is thrown into a stinking hold, kept upon rotten pease besmeared over with 'tallow grease. 1824 *MACAGART Gallivod. Encycl.* s.v., When an ox or a sheep has a gude 'tallow-leaf, it is considered to have fed weel, and to be deep on the rib. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. xxxvii, 'Tallow lights live glitt'ring, stinking die. 1825 *CONSTABLE in Lockhart Scott* lxii, I have hitherto been thinking only of the wax lights, but before I'm a twelvemonth older I shall have my hand upon the tallow. 1879 G. J. ROMANES in *10th Cent.* Sept. 401 The 'tallow-lighted blackness of our mines. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 326 Frequently they were combined with small 'tallow-like sloughs of the mucous membrane at the angles of the mouth. 1860 *EMERSON Coud. Life, Beauty Wks.* (Bohn) II. 435, I have noticed a block of spermaceti lying about.. mantelpieces for twenty years.. simply because the tallowman gave it the form of a rabbit. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 31/2 A very alarming fire broke out at Mr. Dunkin's, 'tallow-melter, in Aldersgate Street. 1596 *GOSSON Pleas. Quippes Upst. Gentlew.* 98 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* IV. 254 But on each wight now are they seene, The 'tallow-pale, the browning-bay. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 23 Oct. 5/2 The use of the old-fashioned 'tallow soaps. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. 303 His nose was 'tallow-white.

c. Special Combs.: *tallow-berry*, the edible fruit of a small malpighiaceae tree (*Byrsomima lucida*) of the West Indies and Florida Keys; also called *glamberry* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); also, the tree; *tallow-cut* *a.*, = *tallow-topped*; *tallow-drop*, chiefly *attrib.*, describing a style of cutting precious stones, by which one side is made smooth and convex, the other similarly convex, or flat, or concave; *tallow-gourd*, an E. Indian climbing cucurbitaceous plant, *Benincasa cerifera* (*B. hispida*), so called from the waxy substance which exudes from its fruit when ripe; also called *wax-gourd*, *white gourd*; *tallow-loaf*, † (*a*) a lump of tallow; also *fig.*; (*b*) *attrib.* applied to a kind of cabbage (cf. *LOAF* *sb.* 5), also called *DRUMHEAD* (4); *tallow-nut*, a thorny tree, *Ximenia americana* (N.O. *Olacaceae*), native of tropical America, bearing a plum-like fruit containing a white seed or 'nut'; also called *HOG-PLUM*, *MOUNTAIN-plum*; *tallow-nutmeg*, a species of nutmeg-tree, *Myristica*

sebifera, native of tropical S. America, whose seed yields a concrete oil known as American nutmeg-oil, or virola-tallow; tallow-oil, oil expressed from tallow; tallow-shrub, a N. American shrub, *Myrica cerifera*, also called BAYBERRY (2), CANDLEBERRY (a), or *wax-myrtle*, whose fruit yields a wax-like substance (*bayberry tallow*) used for candles; tallow-top, a precious stone cut in tallow-drop fashion; also attrib.; hence tallow-topped adj.; tallow-wood, a large Australian tree, *Eucalyptus microcorys*, which yields a very hard greasy wood. See also TALLOW CANDLE, -CHANDLER, etc.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 111 *Tallow-cut, that is, rounded and polished, in a convex shape, like the modern carbuncle. 1898 *Athenaeum* 17 Sept. 391/2 A stone cut in cabochon—or tallow-cut, as the old term had it. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 411 Stones... of the common India polish and form, *en cabochon*, which is often called 'tallow drop, from the French... *term goutte de suif*. 1891 KIRLING *Nautakka* vi. It's a tallow-drop emerald. 1893 *Cath. Angl.* 377/2 A *Talghe lafe (A. A. Tallow lafe), *congiarium*. 1596 NASH *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) 111. 183 The verie guts and garbage of his Note-book he bath put into this tallow lafe. 1780 *Lett. & Pap. Bath Soc.* I. 17 The sort principally raised is the tallow-lafo, or drum-head cabbage. 1895 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 681 Known in some districts by the name of the tallow loaf cabbage. 1891 *Cent. Diet.*, *Tallow-nut, *Tallow-nutmeg. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Tallow-shrub, *Myrica cerifera*. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 208 Finishers generally use the old English screw head tool for producing the beautiful 'tallow top' screws used in English work. 1865 EMANUEL *Diamonds*, etc. 144 The old English expression, 'tallow-topped', which means cut, not in facets, but with a flat or hollow base, and a smooth convex top. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Plants Australia* 493 In Queensland it is known as 'Peppermint'... But its almost universal name is 'Tallow Wood'... Used... for flooring, e.g. in ball-rooms. 1897 *Melbourne Argus* 22 Feb. 5/4 (Morris) That the New South Wales black butt and tallow wood were the most durable and noiseless woods for street-paving.

Tallow, v. Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To smear or anoint with tallow; to grease (formerly esp. the bottom of a ship or boat). a 1500-50 *Alexander* 4208 Quen it [a barge] was done.. pickid & taloghid. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 220 To the schypmen that talluyd the shyp boot, vj. d. for wyne. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 486/1 (MS. A) Talwyn (*Pyson* talowyn), *sepo*. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 225 Talowe occupied about talowing of the seid ship. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* I. 378 Item, for pyk to hir and to taloune hir. 1530 *Palsgr.* 752/1 Tallowe your shype or you go, it shall forther you moche on your waye. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Prose Add.* (1612) 336 Command.. that thy Shippes be secretly calked, tallowed, ballaced. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 84 There's near as much Stuf drops from his Carcase every Day, as would tallow the Ship's Bottom. 1806 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 89 Tallowd my boats with our candles and launched them. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* vii. 1. tallowd my nose, and went to bed.

† b. *intr.* (for refl.) *Obs.*

1666 *London Gaz.* No. 28/3 *The Forrester* having washed and tallowed here, is gone to her station. 1770 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 240 The sloop washed and tallowed also.

2. a. *intr.* Of cattle, etc.: To form, produce, or yield tallow.

a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1752) 262 Old cows generally tallowd best withinside. *Ibid.*, Very rarely (for a young cow) to tallow well on the inside. 1796 *BURKE Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VII. 63 Their only question will be... how he [the Duke of Bedford] cuts up? how he tallowd in the cawl or to the kidneys? a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm.-pt. Bk.* (1851) IV. 400/2 [Cattle] famous for... tallowing within in the first degree.

b. *trans.* To cause (cattle, etc.) to form tallow; to fatten. (Cf. TALLOWED 2.)

1705 *Museum Rust.* IV. xlv. 190 The largest pasture.. will neither skin nor tallow, or, in other words, is fit for nothing but young stock. 1828 *WEBSTER, Tallow*, to cause to have a large quantity of tallow; as, to tallow sheep.

Hence *Tallowing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1495 [see sense 1]. 1828 in *WEBSTER*.

Tallow candle, sb. A candle made of tallow.

1452 in *Berks. Bucks & Oxon Archæol. Jnl.* Oct. (1903) 78 Item for j lb. & a hafe of talowcandle. j d. ob. 1496-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 33 Item, iiii Candylstykcs of laton with branches for Talough candell. 1545 in *Shropsh. Parish Documents* (1903) 79 For talow candyllys. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* x. 74 We took a Tallow-Candle of such a size that eight of them make about a pound. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vii. 229 My parents... used only tallow candles in plated candlesticks.

Hence **Tallow-candle v.** (*nonce-word*), *trans.* to smear or rub with a tallow candle.

1894 *BLACKMORE Perygorous* 48 The nap of his old velvet-coat where a wicked boy had tallow-candle it.

† **Tallow catch.** *Obs.* A phrase applied in Shakspeare (so in quartos and folios) to Falstaff, as a very fat man.

By Hammer taken as = *tallow ketch* 'tub of tallow'; see *ketch* 'tub or barrel' a Gloucestershire and West-of-England word, in Eng. Dial. Dict. By Johnson explained as *tallow ketch* 'lump or mass of tallow' (see *KETCH sb.*), an explanation adopted by Stevens. See notes in critical editions.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 252 *Prince*. Thou Knottypated Foole, thou Horson obscene greasie Tallow Catch.

Tallow-chandler. [See *CHANDLER 2.*] One whose trade is to make or sell tallow candles.

1406 *Close Roll 7 Hen. IV.* b. Simon atte Holke, Talogh-chandler. 1431 *Cal. Pat. Rolls 9 Hen. VI.* 96 Henry Pollard, citizen and talghchandler of London. c 1545

Cooke Lovell's B. 9 Talowe chaundlers, hostellers, and glowers. 1683 *Trayon Way to Health* 595 Neither does a Tallow-Chandler smell those horrible Scents and pernicious Fumes that old Tallow sends forth when it is melted. a 1763 *LD. GRANVILLE* in *Boswell Johnson* an. 1780. A letter, expressed in terms not good enough for a tallow-chandler to have used. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. iii. v. 163 He was early apprenticed to a tallow-chandler.

Hence **Tallow-chandlery**, also **Tallow-chandling** (cf. *market-gardening*), the operation or business of a tallow-chandler.

1837-8 *THACKERAY Yellowplush* Corr. i. Her father being a bankrupt in the tallow-chandlery way. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. iii. v. 163 The exception to his tallow-chandling was a short residence with Sir Joseph.

Tallow-chandlery. [f. prec.: see -ERY.]

a. The business or trade of a tallow-chandler.

b. The place of work of a tallow-chandler.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 71 His own tallow-chandlery business.

Tallowd (tæl'oud), a. Forms: see TALLOW sb.

1. Smeared or anointed with tallow, greased: said esp. of a ship's bottom.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/2 Talwyd, *cepatus*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* ix. ii. 97 The talowint burdis kest a pyky low [= the tallowd boards emitted a pitchy flame]. a 1547 *SURREY Eneid* iv. (1557) F j b. Now fleets the talowed keles. 1716 *London Gaz.* No. 3412/2 A clean-tallowd French Snow. 1804 NELSON in *Nicholas Diss.* (1846) VI. 283 She would require a clean tallowd bottom every six weeks.

† 2. Of cattle, etc.: (Well) furnished with fat or tallow; in grease. *Obs.*

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 57 And se the oxe haue a grente codde.. for than it shulde seme, that they shuld be wel talowed. 1613 *MARKHAM Eng. Husbandman* ii. vii. (1635) 81 a. ..signe that the beast is very well talowed within.

Tallower. rare^o. [f. TALLOW sb. and v. + -ER.] (See quotes.)

1828 *WEBSTER, Tallower*, an animal disposed to form tallow internally. *Cyc.* 1883 *OGILVIE* (Annandale), *Tallower*, a tallow-chandler.

Tallow-face. Now rare or *Obs.* A pale, yellowish-white face; hence, a person having such a face: a term of contempt.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 158 Out you baggage, You tallow face. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle v.* 2237 O, 'tis Fumoso with the tallow-face. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 127 The entrance.. near which is hung a mirror wher to admire their tallow faces in, or internal deformities, I know not.

So **Tallow-faced a.**, having a tallow-face.

1592 *GREENE Disput.*, etc. 17 The Paynters coulde not.. make away theyr Vermiglion, if talowe face whoores vsde it not for their cheekes. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iv. i. (1651) 519 Every Lover admires his Mistress, though she be.. pale, red, yellow, tand, tallow-faced. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 446 A deformed, thin, tallow-faced fellow, he looks like a Ghost. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* i. viii. It was the tallow-faced man.

Tallowiness. [f. TALLOWY + -NESS.] The quality of being tallowy.

1832 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* I. xiii. 291 The tallowiness of her complexion.

Tallowish (tæl'ou'ish), a. [f. TALLOW sb. + -ISH 1 2.] Of the nature of or resembling tallow; tallow-like, tallowy.

1552 *HULOET, Tallowyshe*, or lyke to tallow, *seuiosus*. 1598 *FLORIO, Sogiosio*, fattie, lardie, greasie, tallowish. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 65 The Fat [of Cape sheep] is not so tallowish as that of European Mutton; and the poorer Sort.. use it in the Place of Butter. 1838 *GRANVILLE Spas Germ.* 378 The cheeks, formerly tallowish and saffrony, became ruddy.

Tallow keech, ketch: see TALLOW CATCH.

Tallow-tree: A name given to various trees yielding substances resembling tallow; *spec. a.* *Stillingia sebifera*, a euphorbiaceous tree of China, cultivated also in India and the warmer parts of America for the fatty covering of its seeds; b. *Pentadesma butyracea*, a guttiferous tree of Sierra Leone, also called *butter and tallow tree* (*BUTTER sb.* 1 5); c. *Vateria indica* (N.O. *Dipterocarpaceæ*) of Malabar; d. = *tallow-wood* (TALLOW sb. 5 c).

1704 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* iv. xxvii, *Ricinus Chinensis Sebifera* = China Tallow-tree. 1851 *Art Jnl. Illustr. Catal.* ii. p. vi/1 The tallow-tree of China, the seeds of which furnish a fatty matter manufactured.. into candles. c 1865 *LETHEBY in Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 A solid oil.. is obtained from the tallow-tree of Java—probably a species of *Bassia*. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 279 *Butter or Tallow tree* of West Africa (*Pentadesma butyracea*, Don). —Fruits yield a yellow greasy juice when cut, which is mixed by the Negroes with their food.

Tallowy (tæl'ou'ij), a. Also *Sc. tawghy*. [f. TALLOW sb. + -Y.]

1. Having the nature or properties of tallow; sebaceous.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/1 Talwy, *cepatus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 327/1 Tallowye, *grasseux*. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 112 Oyle, or some other tallowy and moyst matter. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Cl. 8 June, The tallowy rancid mass called butter. 1904 *FARRER Garden Asia* 130 The tallowy noisomeness of the temple smells.

b. Smeared with tallow; greasy.

1867 N. MACLEOD *Starling* xxi, I assure you he has a tawghy fleecce to scour in this parish!

2. Resembling tallow in colour or complexion. 1832 (implied in TALLOWINESS). 1847 *LE FAND T. O'Brien*

170 A tallowy sensual face. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* i. ii. He was a pale, tallowy creature. 1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VIII. 677 The integument became dense, tallowy in colour and otherwise changed.

3. Of a beast: Abounding in tallow, fat.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* ix. xix. (W. de Wat.) 357 In Noubre beestes wexen fat and talowy and namely swyne. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 528 The bullock.. lays himself down, with a lengthening groan, once more into his tallowy laziness.

Tally (tæ'li), sb.¹ Forms: 5-6 *taly(e, 6 talye, tallee, tale, 6-7 talie, tallie, tallo, 7-9 talley, 6- tally.* [In 15th c. *talye* = AF. (14th c.) *tallie* = Anglo-L. *tālea, tālia, tallia*, in same sense, L. *tālea*, cutting, rod, stick. The doublet *taille, taile, TAIL sb.*, from French *taille*, was in earlier use, and did not become obsolete till 17th c.]

1. A stick or rod of wood, usually squared, marked on one side with transverse notches representing the amount of a debt or payment. The rod being cleft lengthwise across the notches, the debtor and creditor each retained one of the halves, the agreement or tallying of which constituted legal proof of the debt, etc. Cf. *TAIL sb.* 2 4.

1189 (Aug.) *GERVASE OF CANT. Op. Hist.* (Rolls) I. 453 Videlicet ut conventus Monachos tres vel quatuor ad custodiendas villas ordinaret, qui redditibus omnibus thesaurariis a conventu constitutis per tales responderent. 1203 in *Placit. Abbrev.* (1811) 38/2 Eustacius.. inde producit sectam et talium ostendit quam fecerunt. 1321-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 401/1 Illoques pristrent des biens.. pur leur sustenance saunz paiement fere ou tallie al gardeyn du dit leu.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/1 Taly, or talye, .. *talia, tallia*. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl. vi.* (1874) 19 Ye shal not haue hir redy mony neyther, but a taly. 1552 *HULOET, Talye* or tale vsed in receypte, *tessera, .. tessera, .. dimin.* a lyttle or shorte talye. 1557 *Order of Hospitalis H ij.* The Tallies of the same Baker and Bruer shalbe in the custodie and keeping of the Thresorer. a 1628 *Preston New Court.* (1634) 323 There is a law in the mind within, answerable to the law of God without;.. it answers as Tallie answers to Tallie. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 606/1 Harry, who ought to have minded the Tallies of the milk-score. 1790 *PALEY Hora Paul.* xiv. It is like comparing the two parts of a cloven tally. 1881 *WHITEHEAD Hops* 64 In some cases the very old fashioned method prevails of cutting notches upon wooden tallies, one part kept by the picker, the counterpart by the measurer.

b. Such a cloven rod, as the official receipt formerly given by the Exchequer for a tax, tallage, etc. paid, or in acknowledgement of a loan to the sovereign.

1166 *Pipe Roll 12 Hen. II* (1888) a Et x. li. in ii talliis. 1178 *Dialogus de Scaccario* v. Quid ad factorem talarum. 1284 *Provis. Exch.* (St. Rec. Comm. I. 69/1) Omnes illi qui habent tallias de scaccario de debitis suis vel antecessorum suorum. a 1604 *HAMMER Chron. Ire.* (1633) 208 Calmagh burnt all the rolles and tallies of that countie. 1626 *CHAS. I in Bueloch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 264 Acquittances to be given you, which shall be your warrant for striking tallies and for repayment hereafter. a 1692 *POLLEXFEN Dis. Trade* (1697) 70 When any Tax or Imposition is granted by Parliament, Tallies, Exchequer Notes or Bills, issued out upon the same, for the supplying of the Government with Ready Money till the Duties be paid. 1697 *London Gaz.* No. 328/4 Lost.. a Tally of 300 l. on Wines and Tobacco, Dated the 17th of March, 1695, No. 2320. 1738 *Hist. Cri. Exchq.* v. 91 To pay in their Rents into the Exchequer, and take Tallies from thence. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* ii. ii. (1809) 1. 319 In 1696, tallies had been at forty and fifty, and sixty per cent. discount, and bank notes at twenty per cent. 1847 J. FRANCIS *Hist. Bank Eng.* iv. 59 Tallies lay bundled up like Bath faggots in the hands of brokers, and stock-jobbers. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex. s.v.*, The use of tallies in the Exchequer was abolished by 23 Geo. III c. 82, and the old tallies were ordered to be destroyed by 4 & 5 Wm. IV c. 15. 1896 *ANSON Law & Cust. Const.* ii. vii. ii. l. 329 note 2. In 1834.. orders were given to destroy the tallies. They were used as fuel in the stoves which warmed the Houses of Parliament; they overheated the flues and burned down the Houses.

† c. *Tally of pro* (i. e. *pro*, for or in favour of some one), *tally of sol* (i. e. *solutum*, paid): see quot. 1843. *Obs.*

1691 W. LOWNOES *Acc. Revenue Eng.* 88 (MS.) The Tally of Pro called also the Tally of Assignement Imports on the same Stick both a Receipt and payment. 1696 *London Gaz.* No. 3157/4 Lost.. a Tally of Pro, dated the 18th of May 1695, in the Name of John Richards, Esq; for 300 l. struck on the Commissioners of His Majesty's Hereditary and Temporary Revenues of Excise. *Ibid.* No. 3244/4 Lost a Tally of 100 l. upon the Temporal Excise, struck the 5th of Aug. 1696, pro Eduardo Nicholas. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3308/4 Lost.. a Tally of Pro No. 90. struck Aug. 6, 1696, in the Name of Edward Nicholas Esq; for 100 l. in part of 35000 l. by him Lent the 2d of July, 1696, upon the Hered' and Temp' Excise. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3933/4 The Tallies of Pro, levied upon the Surplus of the Duties on Malt. 1843 *Fourth Rep. Dep. Kpr. App.* ii. 166 The Tally of Sol.. whereon the word sol was written, to show that the money.. had been paid into the Exchequer. *Ibid.*, The Tally of Pro.. operated as a modern cheque on a banker, being given forth in payment from the Exchequer, as a charge upon some public accountant, for him to pay the sum expressed thereon, out of the revenues in his hands. 1896 *ANSON Law & Cust. Const.* ii. vii. ii. l. 329.

d. *transf.* Any tangible means of recording a payment or amount.

1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* ii. x. (1876) 258 Each customer, when he makes a purchase, receives certain tin tickets or tallies, which record the amount of his purchases.

† 2. The record of an amount due; a score or shot, an account. *Obs.*

1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 170 In buieng of drinke, by the firkin or pot, The tallie ariseth, but hog amends not. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 55 Keep tally of their number. 1833 *Hr. Martineau Brooke Farm* vii, To measure the milk and keep the tally.

† *b. Naut. Petty tally*, a petty account kept of a ship's provisions, orig. of a certain portion; hence *transf.* provisions. *Obs.*

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 39 How to keep his Petty Tally. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xv. 74 A Commander at Sea should doe well...to consider...how to provide his petty Tally. *Ibid.* 75 There is neither...Grocer, Poulterer, nor Butchers shop, and therefore the vse of this petty Tally is necessary. a 1642 *Sia W. Monson Naval Tracts* vi. (1704) 519/2 Beer, Cask, Bread, and Petty-Tally...121. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Petty-Tally*, in Navigation is a competent proportion of edible and potable commodities in a Ship, according to the number of the Ships company. 1833 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.* 1847 in *CRABG.*

† *c. Upon the tally*: on credit, 'on tick'; by running up a score. *Obs.*

1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 185 To buy goods upon the Tally. (This term Tally, Mr. Garrow said was not much known to the public.)

3. *fig.* (from 1 and 2). Reckoning, score, account. Now rare.

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. (1634) 314 Ordinary occurrences, that are to be numbred by a shorter Tally (than by the year). 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* iv. 1807 Left they upon thy Tally all that sin. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* i. 96 He that hath a Tally of every mans faults but his own hanging at his Girdle. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich. II.* xxxviii. He threatened To weare it worthy, and a Tally make Of slaughter, to outvie his shop-board's Chalke. 1822 *HAZLITT Table.* (1870) i. i. 14 It is stamped on his brain, and lives there thenceforward, a tally for nature, and a test of art.

4. Each of the two corresponding halves or parts of anything; a thing, or part, that exactly fits or agrees with another thing or corresponding part; a counterpart; *fig.* an agreement, correspondence.

1651 *CLEVELAND Mixt Assembly* 35 Whose Members being not tallies, they'l not own their fellows at the Resurrection. a 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), So suited in their minds and persons That they were fram'd the tallies for each other. 1816 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 297 If histories so unlike...can be brought to the same tally, no line of distinction remains between fact and fancy. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 266 The bit of which key is so cut or shaped as to form a complete tally with the interior machinery. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 207 Here he will find again the tally between proportion and thought.

b. To live (on) tally, to live in concubinage, to cohabit without marriage. *slang.*

1877 *5 Years' Penal Servitude* xi. 246, I never took to a moll except on tally. *Ibid.* vi. 377 A man she was then living 'tally' with. 1890 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. X. 297/2 To 'live tally' is quite a common expression amongst the working classes in Lancashire, as is also tally-woman. 1901 *MANEY PRACOCK in Folk-Lore* June 174 He had for years been 'living tally' with a woman—that is in cohabitation without marriage.

5. A number, group, series, lot, tale; *esp.* a certain number or group (of things or persons) taken as the unit of computation. Also, 'a company or division of voters at an election' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); see quot. 1774.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 56 Every tally by which we tell things must be either even or odd. 1683 *KENNETT tr. Exams. on Folly* 102 When they tone out their daily Tally of Psalms. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wall*, Some Bricks...are broken, in every Load or 500 Bricks; and the Tally or Tale, is, for the most part, too little. 1774 *BURKE's Concl. Poll Wks.* 111. 16 Mr. Brickdale opened his poll, it seems, with a tally of those very kind of freemen, and voted many hundreds of them. 1843 *LEVER J. Hinton* xvii. (1878) 123 We told them off by tallies as they marched on board. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 14/1 Some few years ago...Victoria was well ahead of New South Wales in the tally of her people. 1889 *10th Cent.* Nov. 755 Though we had three deaths during the passage, as we also had three births, our tally remained correct. 1890 *Science* 12 Dec. 323 All the Indians...were drawn up in tallies, and arranged according to families. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Tally, a check account made by a person receiving goods; used for the number of bricks or tons of other goods carried on canal boats and river barges.

b. spec. In market-gardening, Five dozen (cabbages, bunches of turnips, etc.).

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 92, I buy turnips by the 'tally'. A tally's five dozen bunches. 1883 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/7 Cauliflowers, 5s. per tally. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/2 Cabbages, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per tally;...marrows, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per tally.

c. spec. In hop-picking, A specified number of bushels that have to be picked for one shilling; see quot. 1904, and cf. quot. 1881 in 1.

1868 *A Hop-sketch in Derby Mercury* 12 Feb., Back at the 'tally' to play your part. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 24 Sept. 7 A strike has occurred among the hop-pickers...owing to alleged 'excessive measure and high tally'. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Aug. 8/3 The pay is...at the rate of 1s. for a certain number of bushels, called the 'tally', which varies from five to eight or nine, according to the growth of the hops.

d. The last of a specified number forming a unit of computation, on the completion of which the tally-man calls 'tally' and notes it down.

1886 P. CLARKE *New Chum in Australia* xii. 175 As a 'hundred' is called, one of us calls out 'tally', and cuts one notch in a stick. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., If the articles are counted singly, they are called out up to the nineteenth; but instead of 'twenty', the word tally is substituted; thus 'eighteen, nineteen, tally'...to counting

articles that can be lifted in groups the tale is thus made—'five, ten, fifteen, tally'.

† *6.* A mark (such as the notch of a tally) representing a unit quantity, or a series or set of units.

1719 *D'Urfey Fills* (1872) III. 314 In Courts had all their Heart's desire, For every Kiss a Tally. *Ibid.* IV. 264 He noteth his Arse with Tallies. 1807 *CRABB Parish Reg.* i. 252 Where chalky tallies yet remain in rows.

7. A distinguishing mark on a bale or case of merchandise, etc., corresponding to one in a list, for the purpose of comparison or identification; hence, a mark, label, ticket, or tab, used for this purpose, or to denote the weight and contents, etc.

1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. § 324 But the air is invisible; and it is not easily perceived how either marks or tallies may be put on it, that it may be traced. 1865 *Morning Star* 27 Jan., I entered the weights in the landing-book, and marked them in the tallies. and I saw a great number of the tallies afterwards put on the bales.

b. Coal-mining. (See quot.)

1883 *GRESLEY Coal Mining Gloss.*, Tally, a mark or number placed by a collier upon every tub of coals loaded...They are usually little bits of tin having a number stamped upon them. 1890 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. X. 297/2 At many pits it is customary to send the tubs of coals to bank with tin tallies attached...This tally is so that the banksmen and weighmen may place the coals to the credit of the men working in the banks below, the banks and tallies bearing the same numbers.

c. spec. in Gardening, A tab or label of wood, metal, etc., on which are inscribed the name, class, etc. of the plant or tree to which it is attached, or beside which it is stuck in the ground.

1822 *LONDON ENCYCL. Gard.* iii. iv. 1190 Every plant (in a Botanical Garden) ought to have its name painted on strong cast-iron tallies. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 17/1 Many different kinds of tally are used in gardens and arboreta, to bear either numbers referring to a catalogue, or the names of the plants near which they are placed. 1870 *THORNBUARY Tour Eng.* i. i. 23 The...gray stone, the tally to mark a seed plot in Death's neglected garden. 1881 *ENCYCL. Brit.* XII. 234/2 Tallies of wood (in horticulture) should be slightly smeared with white paint and then written on while damp with a black-lead pencil.

d. A tie-label, tab, or tag for luggage, etc.

1909 *Adv.*, Temple Tower Tallies, 1d. per packet, strung ready for use.

† *8.* Used as = *TAIL sb. 2 a. Obs.*

1609 *OVERBAUD Observ. St. France* Wks. (1856) 238 The gentrie are the onely entire body there, which participate with the prerogatives of the crowne; for from it they receive...supply to their estates, by governments and pensions, and freedom from tallies upon their owne lands. 1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 74 When one hath seen the Tally and tallage of France...the Assise of Holland, the Gabels of Italy...hee will blesse God, and love England better ever after.

9. *attrib. and Comb.* *a.* Simple attrib. and obj. gen., as (from 1, 1 b) *tally-broker, -court, -cutter, -office, -stick*; (from 2, 2 b) *tally-book, -check, -keeper, -table*; *b.* in reference to the instalment or petty credit system (cf. 2 c) worked by the TALLY-MAN, as *tally-business, -draper, -master, -packman, -room, -shop, -system, -trade*. *c.* Special combs.: *tally-board*, a board on which an account is notched or chalked; e.g. one on which the record of a weaver's work is kept (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); *tally-clerk*, one who checks merchandise with a list in loading or discharging cargo; also (*U.S.*), one who assists in counting and recording votes; *tally-husband* (*slang*), a man who 'lives tally' (4 b) with a woman; *tally-mark* = sense 7; *tally-pot*, a vessel in which records of a counting or voting are placed (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); *tally-room* (Ireland), a committee-room at an election; *tally-sheet*, a score-sheet, esp. (*U.S.*) in recording votes; *tally-shooter* (*Mining*), see quot.; *tally-stick*, a stick used as or like a tally (sense 1); *tally-writer*, formerly, the clerk who wrote the description and amount of the payment on two opposite sides of the exchequer tallies. See also TALLYMAN, WOMAN.

1849 *JAMES Woodman* vii, You have not got the 'tally board so completely in your hand, my friend. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1717) IV. 154 Such a Money-Monger, such a 'Tally-Broker, and Cheater of the Publick. 1851 'Tally-business [see *tally-master*]. 1862 *MISS BRADDON Lady Audley* xxvii, You're not connected with—with the tally business, are you, sir? 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Oct. 13/4 Rudely inscribed potsherds...tally-checks scrawled with entries of time-labour and food-wages. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6/4 A large number of ships' 'tally clerks...have not had a day's work for weeks. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/2 There is a duplicate of this board, but on a small scale, placed on the desk of the tally-clerk, so that the record of the votes is constantly before his eyes. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 15) 105 In the 'Tally Court—the 'Tally-cutter attends. 1786 *St. Paper in Ann. Reg.* 193/1 The tally writer...takes an account of the sum, and writes it on both sides of the tally delivered to him, with the sum cut upon it in notches by the tally-cutter. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xviii. 247 Ocher...threw up his office of 'tally-keeper. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 383/2 The 'travellers'...are occasionally shopmen, for a 'large' 'tally-master not unfrequently carries on a retail trade in addition to his tally-business. 1631 *SIR S. D'EWE'S Jral. Parl.* (1783) 52 That unjust and rare record called Domesday in the 'tallie-office of the Exchequer. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 381/1 The pedlar or hawking tallyman travels for orders...The great majority of the 'tally-packmen are Scotchmen. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xvii, The popular tunes...in

the 'tally rooms, while the fellows are waiting to go up. 1910 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 8 Mr. Wood could neither show himself in the place nor get a tally-room, as they call their committee-rooms there (Lisburn). 1889 *Century Mag.* Feb. 622/1 The growing disposition (in U.S.) to tamper with the ballot-box and the 'tally-sheet. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 779/2 To call her attention to a tally-sheet, covering a period of three calendar months. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 32/1 The poor...pawnbrokers, loan-officers, 'tally-shops, are the only parties who will trust them. 1870 *Public Opinion* 16 July, [11e] described from personal inspection the low quality of the provisions supplied in the tally-shops. 1883 *GRESLEY Coal Mining Gloss.*, 'Tally-shooter, one who shouts out the numbers on the tallies to the weigher. 1895 *HOFFMAN Beginnings of Writ.* 140 Several tribes of Indians, in California, employed a variety of 'tallysticks to record transactions in business. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 49 They hopefully notched away the moons on their tally-sticks. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 372/2 Some had been unsuccessful as tallymen when shopkeepers, or travellers for tally-shops, and have resorted to hawking or street-trading...blending the 'tally system with the simple rules of sale for ready money. 1839 *COARRETT Adv. Yng. Man* ii. 60 The 'Tally-trade' by which household goods, coats, clothing, all sorts of things are sold upon credit, the seller keeping a tally, and receiving payment...little by little. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. L. i.* 383/2 Establishments, 'doing largely' in the tally-trade. 1786 'Tally writer [see *tally-cutter*].

† *Tally, sb. 2 Cards. Obs.* [I. *TALLY v. 3*: cf. *F. tailler* from *tailleur* to deal.] At faro, basset, etc., A deal.

1706 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Basset Table* iv. 53 *Captain*...Pray count the Cards, I believe there's a false Tally. *Sir James*...No, they are Right, Sir (Sir James counts em). 1760 *FOOTE Minor* iii. (1781) 65 A most infernal run. Let's see (Pulls out a card) Loader a thousand, the Baron two, Tally—Enough to beggar a banker.

Tally, sb. 3 rare. Short for TALLY-HO. So Tally v., to signal with tally-ho!

1886 *FORTESCUE Stag Hunting on Exmoor* (1887) 180 Another hundred yards of slow hunting, and then a loud tally proclaims a fresh find. *Ibid.* 182 The farmer is half inclined to fear he has tallied a fresh hind.

Tally (tæ'li), *v. 1* Forms: see *TALLY sb. 1* [I. *TALLY sb. 1* Cf. also med. L. *talliare* to cut (wood)]; also, to conform or cause to correspond in number or measure: see *Du Cange*.

(Some of the uses may have been influenced by association with L. *talis* such, *talis* giving like for like.)

I. 1. *trans.* † To notch (a stick) so as to make it a tally (*obs.*); hence, to mark, score, set down or enter (a number, etc.) on or as on a tally; *transf.* to record, register.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/1 Tallyyn, or scoryn' on tally, *tallio*, *dicio*. 1628 *Star Chanb. Cases* (Camden) 94 M^r Jennet Carrier had a knife in her hand...to tally a stick to shew how many dishes full there were. 1633 *FORO Broken H.* iv. i. So provident is folly in sad issue, That afterward, like bankrupt's debts, stands tallied, Without all possibilities of payment. a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithful* (1648) 53 There is not one of them that God tallies down, or reckons for a praier. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 At every tenth Call perhaps you may tally down a Sailor. 1890 *Century Mag.* June 205/2 These [field judges] measure and tally the trials of competitors in jumps, pole vaults [etc.].

b. spec. To identify, count, and enter each bale, case, article, etc. of a cargo or lot of goods in loading or discharging.

1818 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 7 Goods paying Duty by Tale, are, at the delivery, to be tallied at 1, 10, 20, &c. according to the nature thereof. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 5/2 Upon the mates of ships...falls the bulk of the work and responsibility entailed in getting a ship ready to receive cargo, in 'tallying' the cargo, in preparing her to leave port [etc.]. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 226 No pretence was made of tallying in the cargo.

c. To furnish (a bale of goods, etc.) with a tally or identifying label; to distinguish, mark, or identify by or as by a tally: see *TALLY sb. 1* 7.

1837 *MARRYAT Dog-Friend* xxvii, Leaving his people to mark and tally the bales. 1866 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vi. § 332 We have tallied the air, and put labels on the wind. 1865 *Morn. Star* 27 Jan., If a number of bales were tallied as having arrived by a vessel called the Onwards, the label with the mark 'Onwards' on it was taken off and another marked the 'City of Dublin' placed in its stead.

2. To count or reckon up, to number.

1542 *BECON Pathw. Prayer* v. Cviij, Some...vpon theyr bedes taly vp I cannot tel howe many lady Psalters. 1886 W. WEAKE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 The first or the first couple having twelve syllables, the other fourteen, which versifiers call Poulterers measure, because so they talie their wares by dozens. 1598 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 335 Two men, to serve...att the pitt, to take the reckonings, the one...who doth talie the horses. 1648 *Br. Hall Breath. Devout Soulv.* 5, I have not kept even reckonings with thee; I have not justly tallied up thy inestimable benefits. 1660 *Col. J. Oke's Lament.* 10, I must now tally the Account of our State Stinking Beer. 1885 A. MUNRO *Siren Casket* (1889) 85 They anchor'd at morning to tally their spoil.

b. fig. To reckon, estimate (with *obj. cl.*). *colloq. rare.*

1860 *HOLLAND Miss Gilbert* xix, You can't hardly tally how she's coming out because she ain't exactly a woman yet.

† *3. intr.* To deal on tally or credit; to open or have a credit account with any one. *Obs.*

1596 [see *TAIL v. 2*, quot. 1570]. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 11 25 Several gentlemen have been forced to tally with their workmen, and give them bits of cards sealed and subscribed with their names.

II. † *4. trans. fig.* To cause (things) to correspond or agree; to 'match'; *pa. ppl.* matched, suited, adapted. *Obs.*

1627 *Br. Hall Holy Observ.* Wks. 50 Morall philosophy [teacheth] that tallying of injuries is justice; diuinitie, that good must be returned for ill. c 1717 *Patia Epitaph* 16 They seem'd just tallied for each other. a 1745 *Pore (J.)*, They are not so well tallied to the present juncture. 1812 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 177 Peculiarly tallied in interests, by each wanting exactly what the other has to spare.

† 5. To compare, as tallies, for the purpose of verifying an account, etc. *Obs.*

1702 *Lond. Gas. No.* 3827/4 These are to give Notice to all the Fortunate in Sydenham's Land-Lottery... to bring their Prize Tickets, in order to have the same Tallied. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3963/4 All Persons, whose Tickets in the late Land-Lottery have not been tallied and reported.

† b. *fig.* To bring into comparison, compare.

1773 *J. Ross Fratricide* vi. 478 (MS.) What but a shadow is this mortal life When tally'd with eternity?

6. *intr.* To agree, as one half of a cloven tally with its fellow; to correspond or answer exactly; to accord, conform, fit. *Const.* † to (obs.), *with.* (The chief current sense.)

1705 *ADONIS Italy* 227, I found pieces of Tiles that exactly tally'd with the Channel. 1720 *Lett. Lond. Jnl.* (1721) 64 The Courage and Understanding of her [the High Church's] Passive Sons Tally to each other. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. xii, Neither shall I ever be able to comprehend how such an animal [Yahoo], and such a wise [pride], could tally together. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* I. 271 A Theory that does not exactly tally with fact. 1757 *DA COSTA in Phil. Trans.* L. 229 The Impressions of ferns, grasses, &c. are easily recognizable, they so minutely tally to the plants they represent. 1779 *J. Moore View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 188 High hills, whose opposite sides tally so exactly. 1801 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* II. 82 It tallies exactly with what the others have said.

III. (? Connected with TALES.)

7. *trans.* (?) To summon or empanel as a jurymen.

1776 in *Stonehouse Axholme* (1839) 145 None of the Lord's tenants, either freehold or copyhold, to be tallied out of the Manor, to the Assizes, Sessions, or Sheriff's Court.

Tally, v. 2 Naut. Now rare. [Origin obscure.]

1. *trans.* To haul tant (the fore or main lee-sheets). Hence Tallied *ppl.* a.

c 1450 *Pilgrim's Sea-Voy.* 19 in *Stations Rome* (1867) 37 A boy or tweyn Anone up styen, And ouerthwart the sayleyerde Iyen;—Y how I taylia! the remenaunt cryen, And pulle with alle theyr myght. a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), When they hale aft the Sheate of Maine or Fore-Saile, they saie Talles aft the Sheate. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 Get your Starboard tacks aboard, and tally or hale off your Lee-Sheets. 1702-9 *FALCONER Shipwr.* II. 212 Taught aft the sheet they tally, and belay. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Border les écoutes tout plat*, to tally the sheets flat aft. 1836 *E. HOWARD R. Reefer* xxx, By hauling along tallied bights of rope.

2. *intr.* To catch hold or 'clap' on to a rope.

1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxviii. 97 All hands tallied on to the cat-fall. *Ibid.* xxxv. 133 All hands tally-on to the main tack. 1896 *KIPLING Seven Seas* 93 Heb! Tally on. Aft and walk away with her! Handsome to the Cathed now; O tally on the fall!

† **Tally, v. 3 Cards.** *Obs.* Also 8 (taillé), tally. [ad. *F. taller* to cut, esp. to deal at faro, etc.: see *TAIL v. 2*] *intr.* At faro, basset, and similar games, To be banker (i. e. to deal).

[1701 *FARQUHAR Sir H. Wildair* I. i, The French marquis, you know, constantly taillés. *Ibid.* II. ii, I relied altogether on your setting the cards; you used to taillé with success.] 1706 *Mrs. CENTLIVER Basset Table* iv. 52 Lady R. Sir James, pray will you Tally? Sir Y. With all my heart, Madam. (Takes the Cards and shuffles them.) 1715 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Basset-table* 68 Wretch that I was, how often have I sworn When Winnall tallied, I would Punt no more? 1716 — *Lett. to Cress of Mar* 17 Dec., The duke tallies at basset every night. 1748 *H. WALPOLE Let. to Mann* 26 Dec., I don't know whom your Highness will get to tally to you; you know I am ruined by dealing.

Tally, v. 4: see *TALLY sb. 3*

Tally (tɒlɪ), *adv.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. *TALL a.* + *-LY*]. In a tall manner.

† 1. In a seemly manner; becomingly, elegantly; fairly, well; bravely. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1706 Sche... borrowed boies clothes, & tallieche hire a-tyred tizli per-inne. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 8813 When this tabernacle atyrt was tally to end, Thai closet hit full cleanly, all with clete ambur. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/1 Tally... in semely wyse, decenter, eleganter. 1450 *Anc. Deed A.* 8559 (P.R.O.) in *Catalogue* IV. 327 [Proctour should come to the] Hall of Broghton and their tawly besek John of Broghton [es]qwer to be his gode master.

2. Highly, loftily.

1611 *COTGR.* Hauteinent, highly, tally. 1613 *FLETCHER*, etc. *Captain* II. ii, You Ludovick That stand so tally on your reputation You shall be be shall speake it.

Tallydiddle, variant of *TARADIDDLE*.

Tally-ho (tæli:həʊ), *int.* and *sb.* Also 8-gallio, 9 tally-o, talleyho. [app. an altered form of the *Fr. taiaut* (Molière, *Les Fâcheux* 1662), *tayaul*, *tayaul* (Furetière), used in deer-hunting; earlier *Fr.* equivalents were *taho*, *tahon*, *theau*, *theau le hau*, *tielau*, *thialau*, and *this hillaud* (Godef.).

The various *Fr.* forms appear to be meaningless exclamations. Much conjecture has been spent in vainly trying to put a French meaning into the English form by finding in it *tailles* coppice, *est allé* is gone, *hors out*, etc.]

1. The view-halloo raised by huntsmen on catching sight of the fox. *a.* as *int.*

[Cf. 1756 *FOOTE Englishman returned fr. Paris*, Sir Toby Tallobo (name of a roistering character).]

1772 *R. GRAVES Spir. Quixote* (1783) I. 68 Jerry... with the utmost vociferation, in the fox-hunters' language, cries out,

'Tallio! Tallio! Tallio!' 1815 *W. H. IRELAND Scribblemania* 19 Then at it, my Pegasus, here's whip and rein, Tally ho! Tally ho! dash it hold o'er the plain. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 752 The view halloo of the hare is, 'Gone away'; of a fox, 'Tallyho'. 1859 *Art Taming Horses*, etc. x. 168 When a fox breaks cover near you... don't be in a hurry to give the 'Tally-a-e-o!' *Ibid.* 169 When he [the fox] is well away through the hedge of a good-sized field, halloo... 'Tally-o away-o-o!' giving each syllable very slowly... If the fox makes a short bolt and returns, it is 'Tally-o back!' with the 'back' loud and clear. If the fox crosses the side of a wood when the hounds are at check, the cry should be 'Tally-o over!'

b. as *sb.*

1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 115 One of his tallies would have sent them screaming out of their senses. 1830-83 *R. EG. WARBURTON Hunt. Songs* (ed. 7) xxvii. i, Beasts of the chase that are not worth a Tally-ho! 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 485 How the glad tally-hos, triumphant who-whoops... come from the very hearts of the farmers.

c. attrib.

1857 *H. BAERN Mod. Eng. Lit.* 138 Perhaps the most characteristic style of all is the tally-ho, or Nimrodian style.

2. Originally, the proper name given to a fast day-coach between London and Birmingham, started in 1823; subsequently appropriated by other fast coaches on this and other roads, and treated somewhat as a common noun. Also *tally-ho coach*.

1831 *T. ATTWOOD* 9 Oct. in *Life* xii. (1885) 184, I prefer your coming by the Safety Tally-ho, because it puts up at the most convenient inn. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. iv, Tally-ho coach... don't wait for nobody. *Ibid.*, His father... had resolved that Tom should travel down by the Tally-ho, which... passed through Rugby itself. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* *Intro.*, The mail still announced itself by the merry notes of the horn; the hedge-cutter... might still know the exact hour by the... apparition of the pea-green Tally-ho or the yellow Independent. 1903 *C. G. HARPER Stage-coach* & *Mail* II. ix, x., xiii. [much historical information].

b. *U. S.* A large four-in-hand coach or drag.

1884 *HOWELLS in Longm. Mag.* I. 55 There was a tally-ho coach which had been driven out from Boston. 1885 *W. P. BAERN Aboard & Abroad* 127 Who could... not take a tour of eight or ten hours in tallyho or wagonette? 1895 *Nebraska State Jnl.* 18 June 4/2 A tallyho ride was taken by a large party of young people Friday afternoon.

Tally-ho, v. [f. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To salute or make known the presence of (a fox) by the cry of 'tally-ho'.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 230 A fox was tallyho'd breaking covert, and the dogs laid on him. 1825 *Ibid.* XV. 363 The servant... tallyho'd the fox.

2. *intr.* To cry or utter 'tally-ho' or a similar call.

1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 137 A troop o' 'tallyhoins' 'wild and wayward humourists'. 1829 *HOOD Epith. H.* lxxiv, And milkmen tally-ho'd! 1904 *H. SURCLIFF in Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 2/3 Oh, up to the saddle, the horn tally-bo-ing, Up to the tops of the hills o' Craven!

Tallying (tæli:ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See *-ING* 1.] The action of *TALLY v. 1*, in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/1 Tallyyng, talliacio. 1632 *LE GAYS tr. Vellius Paterc.* 168 The tallyyng up of the names of these able wits. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 5/7 Superseding ship's officers in the work of tallying.

b. *spec.* Exact correspondence.

1845-6 *TRENCH Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iv. 69 The curious tallying of the Old with the New. 1895 *STALKER in Expositor* Sept. 203 The tallying of events with the... predictions.

Tallying, ppl. a. [See *-ING* 2.] That tallies; corresponding.

1854 *OWEN Skel. & Truth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 179 Such names, when applied to the tallying bones in lower animals, losing that significance.

Tallyman (tæli:mæn), [f. *TALLY sb. 1* + *MAN*.]

1. One who carries on a tally-trade, or supplies goods on credit, to be paid for by instalments.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* vi. 242 Brewers, Clerks, Bakers, and all Tally-men. 1678 *Four for Penny in Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) IV. 148 The unconscionable Tally-man... lets them have ten-shillings-worth of sorry commodities... on security given to pay him twenty shillings by twelve-pence a week. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crav.* *Tally-men*, Brokers that let out Cloths at moderate Rates to wear per Week, Month, or Year. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 380/2 The pedlar tallyman is a hawker who supplies his customers with goods, receiving payment by weekly instalments, and derives his name from the tally or score he keeps with his customers.

b. (See *quot.*)

1839 *Academy* 29 June 440/1 In the tailoring trade the worst paid work is that of the 'tallyman', who takes orders direct from the actual wearer without the intervention of any contractor.

2. One who tallies, or keeps account of, anything; *spec.* a clerk who tallies or checks a cargo in loading or discharging.

1888 *ROOSEVELT in Century Mag.* Apr. 862/2 With the voice of a stentor the tally-man shouts out the number and sex of each calf. 1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* 190, I reckon them to be... mayhap five thousand two hundred foot. I have been thought a good tally-man on such occasions. 1897 *KIPLING Capt. Courageous* ix, I'm tally-man for the schooner.

3. One who 'lives tally' with a woman. *slang.*

1890 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. X. 297/1 The terms tally-man and tally-woman, indicating a man and woman living together without marriage, are used in mining districts.

† 4. Erroneously for *TALESMAN. Obs.*

1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 10 A company of Mercenary fellows, that used to serve as Tallymen in Guild-hall for their Groats a Cause; who... would, to recover their Fourpence a Trial, sell the Charter and all the Privileges of this honourable Corporation.

Hence **Tallymanning**, **Tallymanship** (*nonce-words*), the business or occupation of a tallyman.

1844 *J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W.* xxiv, The nature and objects of tallymanning. *Ibid.*, He talked of nothing but tally-manning.

Tallywoman, [f. *TALLY sb. 1* + *WOMAN*.]

a. A woman who sells goods on credit: cf. *TALLYMAN* 1. *b.* *slang.* A woman who 'lives tally' with a man (see *TALLY sb. 1* 4 b): correlative to *TALLYMAN* 3.

1727 *GAV Begg. Op.* III. v, Mrs. Diana Trapes, the Tally-Woman. 1890 *Leeds Mercury* 11 Aug., in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. X. 229/1, I thought she was his tally-woman lately. 1890 [see *TALLYMAN* 3]. 1894 *Daily Chron.* 11 June (Funk), Her dress she gets by paying a small weekly sum of 2d. or 3d. to what is called a 'tallyman' or 'tallywoman'.

Talm, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: a. 4-5 *talm*. *b.* 6-7 *tawme*, 7-9 *tawm*, 8-9 *taum*. [Akin to *ON. talm* to hinder, obstruct, *MLG. talmen* to trouble with speaking, *L.G. talmen* to be slow in speech and at work, to linger, dawdle (*Brem. Wbch.*), *E.Fris. talmen* to plague, worry, solicit tiresomely, *Du. talmen* to linger, dawdle, loiter.] *intr.* To become exhausted; to fail, tire, faint, swoon.

a. c 1325 *Song on Learning Music in Rel. Ant.* I. 292, I donke upon David til mi tonge talmes. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2581 Thow throwes with thy talynge bat my harte talmes! c 1440 *Le Bone Florence* (Ritson) 769 Hur fadur nere hande can [= gan] talmes, Soche a sweme hys harte can swalmes. *b.* 1566 *DRANT Will. Hierim.* Kiv, (*Lam.* II. 11) My babes dyd faynt, And sucklynges tawmed in the streetes. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 To Tawm; to swoon. 1684 *MERITON Yorksh. Dial.* 169 Ise like to tawme, this day's seay [= so] varry warme. 1787 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.* *Suppl.*, *Taum*, To swoon. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Taum*, to swoon, to fall sick; generally, 'to taum over'.

Hence **Talm sb.**, faintness, exhaustion; in mod. dial. (*tawm*), 'a fit of faintness or sickness (E.D.D.).

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 20758 (Fairf.) Ga to þa men þat lijs in talmes [Cott. & Göt. squalm, *Trin.* qalm], And touche ham... And þai salla þap have þele & witte.

Talma (tælmä). *Pl. -as*. [Named after François Joseph Talma, French tragedian (1763-1826).] A cape or cloak worn by men, and also by women in the 19th c.

1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun* i, If a lion's skin could have been substituted for his modern talma. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/3 [U.S. tariff] On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies and children's apparel.

Talman, variant of *TALISMAN* 1 *Obs.*, nullah.

Talmi (tælmī), *talmi-gold*. [a. *Ger. talmi-gold*, a fancy designation for trade purposes.] An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, plated with gold, used for cheap jewellery.

(See *Monatsschrift des Gewerbe-Vereins für Hannover* July—Aug. 1863, *Deutsche Industrie-Zeitung*, 28 Sept. 1871.)

1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 657 *Talmi gold*, an alloy used for the manufacture of trinkets, contains... 86.4 per cent. copper, 12.2 zinc, 1.1 tin, and 0.3 iron. 1890 *A. H. HIGGINS Mixed Metals* 109 § 31 *Talmi* or *Talmi Gold*.—Also termed *Abyssinian gold*.

† **Talmouse.** *Obs.* [a. *obs. F. talmouse* (talmūz), also *talmouse* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), of uncertain origin; see conjectures in *Littré*.] 'A Cheese-cake; a Tart, or cake made of egg, and cheese' (Cotgr.); a piece of sugared pastry, containing cream, cheese, and eggs (Littre).

1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* v. xxii. 723 Some make with butter, cheese and yolkes of eggs... cheese cakes, tal-mouses and little lanten loaves.

|| **Talmud** (tælmūd, talmūd). Also 6 *Thal-*

mood, 6-8 *Thalmud*. [a. late Heb. תלמוד

talmūd instruction (c 130 A.D.), f. למד *lāmād* to

instruct, teach. So med.L., *F.*, *Ger.*, etc. *talmud*.

From its primary sense of 'teaching, instruction, learning', the word was applied to the teaching or instruction contained in a biblical text, and to the body of traditional learning possessed by a particular Rabbi; but it came to be applied distinctively to the discussion, explanation, and illustration of the body of traditional law contained in the Mishnah, and so to the concrete collection of this teaching.]

In the wide sense, The body of Jewish civil and ceremonial traditional law, consisting of the *MISHNAH* or binding precepts of the elders, additional to and developed from the Pentateuch, and the later *GEMARA* or commentary upon these, forming a complement, explanatory, illustrative, and discursive, to the Mishnah. The term was originally applied to the Gemara, of which two recensions exist, known respectively as the Jerusalem (or Palestinian) and the Babylonian Talmud; to the latter of which the name is in strictest use confined.

The precepts of the Mishnah were collected and codified about A.D. 200; the redaction of the Jerusalem Talmud had reached almost its present form by A.D. 408; that of the Babylonian Talmud extended from A.D. 400 to 500.

1534 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 679/2 As the Jewes had set up a boke of their Talmud to destroye the sense of the scripture. 1580 *G. GILPIN Beehive Rom.* Ch. 74 The Jewes Rabbines... with their Caballa and with their Thalmood. 1636 *WERMSE Treat. 4 Degenerate Sons* 349 They say that

the text of the Scriptures is like water, and Mishna like wine, and the Talmud like spiced wine. So they compare the Law to salt, Mishna to pepper, and the Talmud to spices. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* v. vii. (1848) 323 He must devour the tedious and voluminous Rhapsodies that make up the Talmud, in many of which he can scarce learn any thing but the Art of saying nothing in a multitude of words. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. When they [the Jews] say simply the Talmud, they always mean this [the Babylonian Talmud]. 1867 Deutsch in *Q. Rev.* Oct., Between the rugged boulders of the law which bestrew the pass of the Talmud there grow the blue flowers of romance and poetry, in the most catholic and Eastern sense. attrib. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 123 Mr. Moggid, you're a saint and a Talmud sage.

Talmudic (talmū'dik, talmū'dik), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f. prec. + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Talmud. 1611 H. BROUGHTON *Require Agreement* 73 My next demand, Rabbi, shall try your Talmudic skill. 1618 J. PAGET *Arrow agst. Brownists* Title-p., An Admonition touching Talmudicque and Rabbinical allegations. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. m. 167 Corrupt imitations of Pythagorean and Talmudic Traditions and Canons. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v. Its. depth of Talmudic and Rabbinical lore. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. 1 note, Sale has traced... the fables in the Korān to their Talmudic or Rabbinical sources.

† **T. sb.** = TALMUDIST. *Obs. rare.* 1624 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 35: It is observable how Christ disputing against the Jews about the Resurrection, doth prove the Resurrection out of the sayings of their own Talmudicks. a 1656 BR. HALL *Revelation Unrevealed* viii. Wks. 1837 VIII. 520 Those carnal pleasures... dreamed of by those sensual Turks and Talmudicks [*printed-iges*].

Hence † **Talmudician**, *sb.* = TALMUDIST *c.*; *a.* = TALMUDIC. *rare.*

1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 6/1 Many things in those Talmudician books.

Talmudical, *a.* [*f. as prec. + -AL.*] Of, pertaining to, or contained in the Talmud; of the nature of or characteristic of the Talmud.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 169 Whether this Cabala is more ancient than the Talmudical learning. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 352 The wisest of all the Talmudical doctors. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. ii. 122 There are many Passages in the Talmudical Writings which afford Confirmation to the New Testament. 1867 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 437 Household words of talmudical Judaism, to which Christianity gave a higher and purer meaning.

Talmudism, *rare.* [*f. TALMUD + -ISM.*] Belief in or practice of the teaching of the Talmud.

1883 *Illinois Mission News* Nov. 132 The temporal effects of Talmudism may be... judged upon its own merits. 1896 *Nation* (N.Y.) 16 July 54 1/2 Talmudism and ritualism and Christian exclusion and repression have endowed him [the Jew] with a second nature which is mistaken for his fundamental character.

Talmudist (tælmūdīst, talmūdīst), [*f. TALMUD + -IST.*] *a.* One of the authors of the Talmud. *b.* One who accepts or believes in the authority of the Talmud. *c.* One learned in the Talmud; *a* Talmudic scholar.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 6 b, There is a great contention of the Hebrew tongue and Carracter, between the Talmudistes. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 10 The Jews at this day are divided to three sects. The first, which is the greatest, are call'd the Talmudists, in regard that, besides the holy scriptures, they embrace the Talmud. 1741 Biscoe *On Acts* (1829) 86 The Talmudists frequently speak of the transmigration of the souls of good men. 1882 *American* III. 186 Dr. Joseph Barclay, Bishop of Jerusalem, an eminent Talmudist. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 49 All [orthodox] Jews with whom Americans and Europeans are acquainted are Talmudists.

Hence **Talmudistic**, **Talmudistical** *adjs.* = TALMUDICAL. So **Talmudize** *v. trans.*, to make 'Talmudic'; to allegorize or mix with fable.

1593 NASHA *Christ's T.* (1613) 76 With Th'almudisticall dreames. 1624 CUDWORTH *Disc. Lord's Supper* 20 Besides these Talmudistick Jews, there is another Sect... that reject all Talmudical Traditions. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* ix. (1840) III. 386 The name Arif came from the Talmudistic mysteries. 1839 R. PHILIP *Life W. Milne* ix. (1840) 246 There are facts in his itinerary although Talmudized. 1860 W. W. WEAR in *Med. Times* 1 Dec. 537 1/2 Talmudistical commentators on clinical medicine, whose patients seem to be humoral.

Talo- (tālō), combining form of *L. talus* ankle-bone, forming a few adjectives in anatomy, in sense 'pertaining to the ankle-bone', as **Talo-calcaneal** [CALCANEAN, heel-bone], **Talo-fibular** [FIBULAR], **Talo-scapoid** [SCAPHOID], **Talo-tibial** [TIBIAL].

1897 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, Talo-scapoid. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Talo-calcaneal, Talo-calcaneal articulation... Talo-fibular ligaments... anterior and middle fascicles of external lateral ligament of ankle-joint... Talo-scapoid articulation... Talo-tibial ligaments... passing between the internal malleus and astragalus.

Talon (tælōn), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 taloun(e), 5-owne, 5-7 tallon, 7 tal(1)en, *pl.* tallance, 5-talon. *B.* 5-6 talente, talaut(e), tala(w)nde, 5-7 talland, 6 tallaut(e), 6-7 talant(e), tallent, 6-7 (9 dial.) tallant, 6-8 (9 dial.) talent. [ME. *a.* OF. *talōn* heel of a man, or of a shoe, hinder part of the foot of a quadruped = Pr. *talo*, Sp. *talón*, Pg. *talão*, It. *talone* heel, heel-piece:—late pop. L. or Com. Romanic *talō*, *tālōn-em* heel, deriv. form of *tālus* ankle. With the *B* forms *talant*, *talent*, cf. *ancient*, *margent*, *parchment*, *peasant*, *tyrant*, etc.: see -ANT 3. The sense-

development shows the stages: *a* ankle; *b* heel of man (of a shoe, etc.); *c* heel or hinder part of the foot of a beast; *d* hinder claw of a bird of prey; *e* any claw (usually in *pl.* the claws) of a bird, a dragon, an ungulate beast, an insect, etc. The extension to *a* bird of prey, and subsequent stages, are peculiar to English.]

† **1.** The 'heel' or hinder part of the foot of certain quadrupeds, as swine and deer, or of the hoof of a horse. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, A gret boore shall have longe traces and be clees longe before and hrode sooles of be feete and a good talowne and longe bones. 1611 Cotgr., *Argot*... the deaw-clawe of a dog, &c.; the heele, or talon of a hog. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* II. xvii. 298 [The Quittier-bone] causeth a hard round swelling upon the cronet of the hoofe, betwixt the heele and the quarter of the long talon. [1688, 1725: cf. *talon-nail* in 5.]

† **2.** The hallux or hinder claw of a bird. *Obs.* 1486 Bk. St. Albans a viij, The grete Clees [of a hawk] behynde... ye shall call hom Talons. 1530 PALSGR. 279/1 Talant of a byrde the hynder-clawe, talon, argot. 1552 Hulot, Talent or clawe of a hawke, ungula. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 157 b, Let therefore your Henne be of a good colour, having... her talons even. *Ibid.* 158 Your Cockes... of colours, as I tolde you for the Hennes, and the like number of talons.

2. pl. The claws (or less usually in *sing.* any claw) of a bird or beast. *a. spec.* The powerful claws of a bird of prey, or of a dragon, griffin, etc. *a.* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 800 The dragone... Towchez hym wyth his talouner, and terez hys rigge. c 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xxvi. 269 [The Griffin] hath his talouns so longe and so grette as pough bei weren hornes of grette oxen. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Jwenal* 250 Lubin... understands not how the pygmie should be snatch'd-up by the crane... in his crooked talens, when as the crane's talens are not crooked. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* n. 403 With sound of Harpies wings, and Talons heard. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, A kite... would have certainly carried me away in his talons. 1884 PAX *Eustace* 137 We must see and take the Falcon from the talons of the French eagle.

B. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 369 Bryddes hauenge wynges and talandes. *Ibid.* VIII. 37 Thre [young eagles]... did bete the egle with thaire talantes and wynges. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxviii. (1535) 47 b, He sawe two kytes ioninge to gyther with thair talantes. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 The Harpies haue Virgins faces, and vultures Talantes. 1635 R. JOHNSON *Hist. Tom a Lincolne* (1828) 104 The nales of his fingers were as the talents of eagles. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 151 What would become of my... dove, within the talents of such a vulture? 1893 SALISBURY S. E. WOLF *Gloss.*, *Local Pronunc.*, Talents, talons.

b. The claws (or in *sing.* any claw) of a wild beast, of an insect, etc.

a. a 1591 H. SMITH *Jonah's Punishm.* II. (1602) B viij, Like Lions, which will be gentle vntill their talons grow. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 The other four legs are cloven and arm'd with little cleas or talons (like a Catamount). a 1667 COWLEY *Sylvia, Ret. out of Scott.*, Lest spotted Lynxes their sharp Talons fill, With Chrystal feth'd from the Promethean Hill. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* II. 184 Sheathed within the foot of velvet was hidden a talon of stenge, hedes lyke dogges, whiche becalled Cyncephali... y-armede with teithe and talandes, lyffenge by hawkenge and hunterge. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 10 The talantes and teethe of the Lyon. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The. Panegyrr.* 47 It sufficeth, that we discern this Lyon, by his Talent.

c. Allusively applied to the grasping fingers or hands of human beings. (Cf. CLAW.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 64 If a talent be a claw, looke how he clawes him with a talent. 1594 ? GRAENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 264, I can scarce keep her talents from my eies. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 142 They haue... neither kniues or spoones but only their ten talons. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, An I had ye among the Frigate Whins, wadna I set my ten talons upon your wuzrent face for that very word? 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fain* xvi, Still he washed his brown, bony talons.

d. fig. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vii, Now doth ghastly Death With greedy talents gripe my bleeding heart. 1600 SUFFOLK *Countrie Farme* III. xxvii, 407 The oliue tree being once seased in his tallance of a good peece of ground, contenteth it selfe. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 168 Rebellion's vengeful talons. 1751 — *Rambler* No. 113 ¶ 7 Nothing should have torn me from her but the talons of necessity. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 451 That they may yet be able to save something from the talons of despotism.

II. 3. trans. A heel-like part or object. [In *a*, *b*, *c* = *f. talon*.] *a.* *Naut.* The curved back of a ship's rudder. ? *Obs.* *b.* *Arch.* An ogee moulding: = OEGEE 2. *c.* The 'heel' of a blade, as of a sword. *d.* A part of the shell of a bivalve; cf. *HEEL sb.* 7 h. *e.* The projection on the bolt of a lock against which the key presses (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877). *f.* (See quot.)

a. 1485-6 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 14 For a peece of tymber... spent in makyng of a talland for the same Rother. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Tallant, the upper hance, or break of the rudder abaft. *b.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The Talon consists of two Portions of a Circle, one without, and the other within; and when the Concave Part is uppermost, it is called Reversed Talon. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii, 172 That ornamental member called by the architects 'cyma recta', or talon. 1810 RUDIM. *Anc. Archit.* (1821) 41 The ovolo and talon are always employed as supporters to the essential members of the composition, such as the modillions, denticles, and corona. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, Talon, the name given by the French to the ogee. *o.* 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca*

II. 276 Umbones elongated, progressively filled up with shell, and forming an irregular 'talon' in front of the fixed valve. *d.* 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. (1874) 180 From the talon, or heel of the blade, on the opposite side, is a hollow indent, intended to hold the thumb. *f.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Talon, a heel or low cusp of a tooth.

4. fig. a. Cards. The remainder of the pack after the hands have been dealt. *Cent. Dict.* 1891.

b. Comm. See quot. 1882. (So both in Fr.)

1882 BITHELL *Counting-Ho. Dict.* (1893) s.v., A Talon, as most commonly known in commerce, is the last portion of a sheet of coupons..., and contains on its face an intimation that if it is presented at the house or office indicated, a new sheet of coupons will be given in exchange for it... The Talon is also a name applied to the marginal appendage of a Spanish coupon, and... payment of the coupon is refused if such talon or appendage happens to have been cut off.

5. attrib. and Comb., as talon-like, -tipped adjs.; † **talon-nail**, in *Farriery*, a shoeing-nail driven into the back part of the hoof.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 80 1/2 *Tallon Nail*, is that Nail driven in the shoe towards the Horse heel. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing of horses*, The two Talon nails must be drove first, then look whether the shoe stands right or not. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 195 1/2 And talon-tipped hands toss him kisses. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 52 The nails are often split and break, or are changed into talon-like appendages.

Hence † **Talon v. trans.**, to tear with the talons; to claw. In quot. *fig.*

1685 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medici* 306 When they came to talon them with an usurpation.

Taloned (tæl'nd), *a.* Also 7 ta(1)lented. [*f. TALON sb. + -ED* 2.] Furnished with talons.

1611 Cotgr., *Emphile*, pawed, pounced, clawed, talented. 1612 *Bible Jer.* xii. 9 A speckled [*marg.* talented] bird. 1706 WATTS *Faun. Lyr.* II. To *Milio* I. 119 A speedier prey To talon'd faulcons. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayer* 164 One talon'd hand appear'd. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes v.* (1858) 315 As if you should overturn the tree, and... show us ugly taloned roots turned-up into the air.

Talook, -dar, etc.: see TALUK, TALUKDAR.

† **Talpa** (tæ'lpā). [*L. talpa* mole.]

1. Zool. The genus typified by the common mole (*Talpa europaea*).

[1398 TRÉVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cii. (Bodl. MS.), The wonte [*v.r.* mole] hist *Talpa*.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Talpa*, (Lat.) the Mole or Want.

2. Path. An encysted cranial tumour; *a* wen.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Talpa*, a Tumor, so called, because that as a Mole... creeps under ground; so this feeds upon the Skull under the Skin. 1756 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 3), *Talpa* and *Nates*, are Tumours generally confined to the Head. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Talpa*,... a tumour on the head, which has been supposed to burrow like a mole. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Talpa*,... abscess in superior and posterior part of head.

Talpat, variant of TALPOT.

† **Talpe**, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. L. talpa*, or *a. OF. talpe*, *taupe* (F. *taupe*) mole.] *a* mole.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 931 Either shall thees talpes voide or sterve.

Talpi-, combining form of *L. talpa* mole, as in † **Talpicide** [see -CIDE 2], the killing of moles; † **Talpiform** *a.*, mole-shaped; † **Talpify** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to make mole-like (in allusive use). So **Talpid** *Zool.* [*f. mod.L. Talpid-æ*], an animal of the family *Talpidae*, a mole; **Talpine** *a.*, pertaining to the moles, of the sub-family *Talpinae*; **Talpid** [-OID, so *F. talpoide*], *a.* having the form or structure of a mole; *sb.* an animal allied to the mole.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Talpicide*, the taking or killing moles or wantons. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 326 But J. O. is so totally 'talpified, that... he can't see that Jewish Idolatry nearer home. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Talpiformis*, applied by Latreille to a Family... which resemble the Talpa: **talpiform*. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Talpiform*, shaped like a mole. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Talpinus*,... **talpine*.

† **Talright**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. TALL a. + RIGHT a.*] Upright and tall; lofty.

1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 34 On back her quiver shee bears, and highlie the remnant Of Nymphs surpassing with talright quantitie mounting.

Talshide, *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 talschide, -shed, 6-7 taleshide, 7 talehid. [*f. OF. tail* cutting, cut + SHIDE: cf. TALWOOD.] A shide or piece of wood of prescribed length, either round, or split in two or four, according to thickness, for cutting into billets for firewood.

Talshides were classed from No. 1 to No. 7 according to girth: No. 1 contained round timber of 16 in. girth, half-round of 19 in., quarter-cleft of 13 in.; No. 2 contained round 23 in., half-round 27 in., quarter-cleft 26 in.; No. 3 round 28 in., half-round 33 in., quarter-cleft 32 in.; No. 4 round 33 in., half-round 39 in., quarter-cleft 38 in., and so on: see Act 43 Eliz. c. 14.

1444-5 in Willis and Clark *Canbridge* (1886) I. 391 In prostratione, fissura, et factura CCC di Talschides apud Langley. 1447-8 *Ibid.* 388 Pro prostratione, sicatione, fissura, et factura, xliij Talschides apud Snowdenhill. 1502 ARNOLDO *Chron.* (1811) 98 Item every taleshide of one be in gretres in the middis xx. ynches of assise. 1526 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 162 A Duke or a Dutcheess for their Bouche of Court... [was to have] one torch, one pricket, two sises, one pound of white lights, ten talshides, eight faggotts. 1664 EVERLYN *Sylvia* 99 Every Taleshide to be four foot long, besides the carf; and if nam'd of one, marked one, to contain 16 inches circumference, within a foot of the middle.

|| **Taluk, taluq** (tālūk). *East Ind.* Also 8-9 talook, 9 talooka, -ah. [a. Urdu تعلقہ *tasalluq* estate, tract of proprietary land, f. Arab. تعلق *talaga* to adhere, be affixed.] *orig.* A hereditary estate belonging to a native proprietor; also, more usually, a subdivision of a *zillah* or district, comprising a number of villages, placed for purposes of revenue under a native collector; a collectorate. Also *attrib.*

1799 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) 1. 370 He may hereafter plunder the remainder of that talook. 1802 CLOSE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 235 Such exchanges of talooks or lands shall be made hereafter, as the completion of the said purpose may require. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 258 Let there be four schools at Madras...; one, at the principal station of every Zillah; and one in every Talook. 1850 C. R. MARKHAM *Perru, Bark* 352 The taluq or district of Wainai is a plateau, averaging an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea. 1905 A. ANDREW *Indian Prob.* 21 It is not possible for the President of a Taluk Board to attend to the schools in his charge.

|| **Talukdar, taluqdar** (tālūkdār). *East Ind.* [f. prec. + -dār, Pers. agential suffix.] The holder of a taluk or hereditary estate, or the officer who has charge of the district so called. Hence **Talukdārī, -daree** (talookdarry), the office or position of a talukdar.

1798 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 270 Orders shall be issued to all talookdars on the frontiers. 1801 R. PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 116 By acquiring a larger extent of the same species of hereditary possession, they became what are called talookdars. 1817 A grant of talookdary of thirty-eight villages 'which lay contiguous to their factory in Bengal'. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 July 70½ The 'landlords' (or 'talookdars') as they were called in that district. 1904 *Times* 5 Oct. 8½ Proposals respecting the education and training of the Oudh taluqdars put forward by Raja Ali Mahomed.

Talus¹ (tālūs, || tāliū). Also 7 talu, talud. [a. F. *talus* (16th c.), in Dict. Acad. 1696 *talut*, OF. (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) *talū* slope: -late pop. L. *tālūt-um, deriv. of *tālūs* ankle (taken in sense of F. *talon* heel): cf. next.]

1. A slope; *spec.* in *Fortification*, the sloping side of a wall or earthwork, which gradually increases in thickness from above downwards.

1645 N. STONE *Enchiridion Fortif.* 3 On the inward side they gave them [the walls] a *Talud* or sloping which increased them in thickness towards the bottom. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4081 The first Wall... being much broader below by reason of the *Talu* or slope. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Talus*, or *Talut*, properly signifies any thing that goes sloping, as the *Talus* of a Wall in Masonry. In *Fortification*, the *Talus* of a Bastion or Rampart, is the Slope allowed to such a Work whether it be of Earth or Stone. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxi. To determine the depths... of the ditches... the *talus* of the glacis, and the precise height of the parapets. 1864 WRAXALL *tr. Hugo's Misérables* III. vii. The enemy's guns had opened a break from the parapet to the *talus*.

† b. The sloping side of a trench or the like.

1727 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*. There must be one on the Brink of the Trench to spread the Dung upon the *Talus*.

2. *Geol.* A sloping mass of detritus lying at the base of a cliff or the like, and consisting of material which has fallen from its face; also, the slope or inclination of the surface of such a mass.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xx. 266 It is only at a few points that the grassy covering of the sloping talus marks a temporary relaxation of the erosive action of the sea. 1863 - *Antiq. Man* xvii. 343 Huge taluses of fallen drift. 1895 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii. 171 The talus of each portal, keeping close together northwards, makes a narrow, upright-sided trough from the catnach up to Pajodze. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 275 The cemented fragments of a terrestrial talus or scree. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 279 An old talus of chalk-fragments (brown out of a quarry) which had become clothed with turf.

attrib. and Comb. 1867 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* No. 99. 256½ Great talus-heaps of debris. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. 3½ There was no stratification as might be expected if it were a talus-formation. 1906 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 4½ The water getting into the talus rock, a mass of soft stuff without any regular drainage.

b. A descending slope of a mountain, etc., without reference to its mode of formation.

1830 SIR T. D. LAUDER *Moray Floods* 230 We found an extensive marl bank reposing on the inclined talus at the foot of the hill. 1853 KANE *Grinnell's Exp.* xv. (1856) 108 One of these bergs presented a long inclined talus, which was evidently part of an original slope, unaltered by after changes in equilibrium. 1856 - *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 169 A slide down an inclined plane, whose well-graded talus gave me ample time to contemplate the contingencies at its base. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii. 61 One point of view on the talus of mount Morumbwa. 1868 LOCKYER *tr. Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 100 Beyond the second ridge a talus slope gradually down northwards to the general level of the lunar surface.

|| **Talus**² (tālūs). Pl. *tali*. [L. *tālūs* ankle.] 1. The ankle-bone or astragalus; also applied to an analogous part in birds and insects.

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Talus*, see *Astragalus*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Talus*, (lat.) the Ankle or Huckle-bone, otherwise call'd Astragalus; the Pastern of a Beast; also a Die to play with. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* 111. 385 *Talus* (the Ankle), the apex of the Tibia (of an insect), where it is united to the Tarsus. 1899 *Allbutt's*

Syst. Med. VI. 556 The capsule of the ankle-joint was loose and lax, the talus smooth and oblique.

2. *Path.* A variety of clubfoot in which the toes are drawn up, the heel resting on the ground.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

3. A nodular concretion somewhat resembling an astragalus bone.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 82 Of the Septa, or Partitions, that parcel out this Body into various Masses or Tali.

Talvace, -vas, variants of **TALEVACE** Obs.

Talvett, variant of **TOVET**, two-peck measure.

Talwar: see **TULWAR**, Indian sabre.

Talwood. Obs. exc. *Hist.* Also 4-5 talwode, tallwode, (taleghwode, tallowwode), 5-9 talwode, 6 tal(e)wode, talewode, tallwode, talwode, 6-7 tall wood. [A rendering of OF. *bois de tail* 'bois en coupe' (Godef.), f. *tail* cutting, cut.] Wood for fuel, cut up usually to a prescribed size: cf. **TALSHIDE**.

1768 Tallwood: cited in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 393 et seq. 1350 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 254 Talwode. 1373 *Ibid.* 369 Taleghwode. 1444 *Will Stawell* (Somerset Ho.), Centum de talwode. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 227 M^l tallowwode occupied & spent about halfpenny of pitche Talowe Tarre & Rosyn. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 97 The Ordinance for the Assise of Talewode and Belet in the Cyte of London. 1530 *PALSGR.* 279½ Tallwode pacte wode to make billetes of, *tailles*. 1552-3 *Act 7 Edw. VI.* c. 7 All talwode, billett, figot and coles... shall kepe thassises hereafter expressed. [A statement of sizes and prices follows.] 1573 *TUSSEB Husb.* (1878) 133 Pile tallwode and billett, stacke all that hath hand. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 68 Fuel contains Billets, Cordwood, Faggots, Talwood, and Coals. 1859 *PARKER Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. iv. 101 It was the duty of the grooms of the chamber to procure a regular supply of tallwood and fuel for the fire.

Tam, abbreviation of **TAM-O'-SHANTER**.

1895 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 6½ The 'Tams' as the Tam O'Shanter are now universally called by shopkeepers, are favourites for windy weather. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 22½ The headgear is a coquettish white Tam with a white quill. 1899 ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH *Valley Gl. Shadow* x, I'll put on your tam-ther!

Tamable, variant spelling of **TAMEABLE**.

Tamahauke, obs. form of **TOMAHAWK**.

|| **Tamal** (tāmāl). Also tamaul, *erron.* tamale. [Mexican Sp. *tama'l*, pl. *tamales* (-ā'les).] A Mexican delicacy, made of crushed Indian corn, flavoured with pieces of meat or chicken, red pepper, etc., wrapped in corn-husks and baked.

1856 *OLMSTED Texas* (Bartl.). This [crowd] attracts a few sellers of whiskey, tortillas, and tamales. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* *Tamal*, or *Tamaul*. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 16 Feb. 2½ A queer article of food, known as 'tamales', is sold in the streets of San Francisco at night by picturesque clad Spaniards. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truth, Wom.* S. California 29 A *tamale* is a curious and dubious combination of chicken hash, meal, olives, red pepper, and I know not what, enclosed in a corn-husk.

|| **Tamandua** (tāmānduā). Also 7 tamendoa. [Pg. *tamandua* (in *Gandavo Historia*, 1576, *tamen-doa*), a. Tupi *tamandua*. (See J. Platt in *Athenæum* 19 Oct., 1901, 525.) So F. *tamandua* (1694 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp. *tamandua*.]

† a. Originally, a name for the Brazilian Ant-eater or Ant-bear, *Myrmecophaga jubata* (in Tupi *tamandua guacu*).

1614 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ix. iv. (ed. 2) 835 The Tamendoas are as big as a Ram, with long and sharp snouts, a taile like a squirrel, twice as long as the body and hairy. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 851 The *Tamandua* or Ant-bear. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Tamandua*, called in English the ant-bear, and by the Brasilians *tamandua-guacu*.] 1774 *GOLOSIN, Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 338 The larger tamandua, the smaller tamandua, and the ant eater.

b. Now generally restricted by naturalists to the smaller *Tamandua tetradactyla*, and its congeners. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 65½ The *Tamandua* (*Myrmecophaga tamandua*, Cuvier), or second species of ant-eater, is an animal much inferior to the great ant-bear in point of size, being scarcely so large as a good-sized cat. 1849 [see next]. 1851 OWEN in *Phil. Trans.* CXXI. 744 In the *Tamandua* (*Myrmecophaga Tamandua*)... all the cervical vertebrae have spinous processes except the atlas. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 198 *Tamandua tetradactyla*, *Tamandua* Ant-eater. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb. 10½ A new and interesting arrival at the Zoological Gardens is the *Tamandua* ant-eater, a native of the forests of tropical America, where it leads an entirely arboreal life.

|| **Tamanoir** (tamanwār). [F. corrupt form of Carib *tamanod*, = Tupi *tamandua*: see prec.] The French name of the Ant-bear: see prec. a.

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 212 In the general plan of its osteology the tamandua agrees with the tamanoir, but the bones of the muzzle are shorter than the cranial portion. 1851 In its manners the tamandua agrees with the tamanoir, with this difference, that it often climbs trees.

|| **Tamanu** (tāmānū). Also -no. Tahitian name of the tree *Calophyllum Inophyllum* (see POON, *TACAMAHAC*); also *attrib.*, as *tamanu-resin*, -tree.

1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 349, I. engraved my name in the bark of a large tamanu tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Tamanu*, a green heavy resin from the Society Islands, obtained from *Calophyllum Inophyllum*. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 8½ The mountain forest of 'tamanu'. 1904 R. LOVETT *Chalmers v.* 142 A fine tamanu tree grew close by.

Tamarack (tæmārek). Also -ao, -ach (*erron.*

tamarisk). [app. a native Indian name in Canada.] a. Properly, The American Larch or HACKMATACK (*Larix americana*), growing in moist situations in British North America and the northern U.S.; also, the timber of this tree. b. Also applied to the Black or Ridge-pole Pine (*Pinus Murrayana*) of dry inland regions of western N. America, and app. sometimes to the Scrub Pine (*P. contorta*) of the coast (*Cent. Dict.*).

[a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 36 Hackmatack, or Tamarisk.] 1841 F. COOPER *Deerslayer* xxiii, The tamarack is healthiest in the swamp. 1844 G. BARSTOW *Hist. N. Hampsh.* 453 Boughs of the tamarack and spruce overhang the road. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* vii. 48 Give me of your roots, O Tamarack! 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 152 Nesting in the tamarack swamps and windfalls of Minnesota.

|| **Tamarau** (ta'mārou). Also -ao. [Native name.] A diminutive black buffalo, *Bubalus mindorensis*, peculiar to the island Mindoro, in the Philippines.

1898 *Guide Mammalia* 68 Attention may likewise be directed to the small Philippine Buffalo... or Tamarau. 1902 *Geogr. Jnl.* XIX. 622 The Tamarau, the remarkable ana-like animal peculiar to Mindoro.

Tamaric, -ice, -i(c)k, obs. forms of **TAMARISK**.

Tamarin (tæ'mārin). [a. F. *tamarin* (La Condamine 1745), a. native name in the Galibi or Carib dial. of Cayenne.] A name for several species of the genus *Midas* of South American marmosets or squirrel-monkeys.

1745 LA CONDOMINE *Relat. Voy. Amér. Mérid.* 165 On les nomme *Pinches* à Maynas, et à Cayenne, *Tamarins*. 1780 SMELLIE *tr. Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 203 note, In Cayenne, there are very small monkeys called *tamarins*, which are extremely beautiful. They exceed not the size of squirrel. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 500½ The tamarin, *Saguinus Midas*, or great-eared monkey. 1854 H. G. DALTON *Brit. Guiana* (1855) II. 452 The Marakina or Silky Tamarin. 1881, 1896 Negro tamarin [see NEGRO 7]. 1882 Red-handed tamarin [see RED-HANDED a. 2]. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5½ The exceedingly rare monkey from South America, known as the red-bellied tamarin.

Tamarind (tæ'māringd). Forms: 6-7 tamarinde, 7 -ynd, tamerind, thamarind, 8 tamarinth, 7-tamarind; also 6 (from Pg.) tamarindo, pl. -os, 6-7 (It.) pl. tamarindis, 7 (from F.) pl. tamarines. [= Sp., Pg., It. *tamarindus*, med.L. *tamarindus*, ultimately ad. Arab. تمر هندي

tamr-hindī, i.e. date of India, whence in the early herbalists and physicians *tamar indi*, in Marco Polo (Fr. version) *tamarandi*; in 13th c. F. *tamarindes* pl. (Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *tamarin* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The fruit of the tree *Tamarindus indica* (see 2), a brown pod containing one to twelve seeds embedded in a soft brown or reddish-black acid pulp, valued for its medicinal qualities, and also used in cookery as a relish, etc. In *Commerce, Med.*, etc. *tamarinds* means this pulp.

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 60 Pourgers of choler... Tamarindes, halfe an ounce in a decoction. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. xl. 94 They have greates store of Ginger, Cardamom, Tamarindos... and such lyke. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Vks. (1653) 265 The Tamarinds brought from the Indies. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* ix. 82 Some Lenitive, as... Manna, Tamarines, ..syrup of Roses. 1738 *ABBUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 244 Tamarinds, cooling, astrigent, yet laxative to the lower Belly. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 252 The Tamarind is a pod resembling a bean-cod, containing two, three, or four seeds. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 166 Tamarinds, as imported, are the pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus*, preserved in syrup.

2. A large tree, *Tamarindus indica*, N. O. *Leguminosae*, supposed to be a native of the E. Indies, but now cultivated in warm climates generally, bearing dark-green pinnate leaves and racemes of fragrant yellow flowers streaked with red, and producing the fruit described in 1, also a hard and heavy timber.

1614 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* v. vii. (ed. 2) 483 Over the said Temple grow many Tamarinds. 1698 *FRYER E. India & P.* 126 A Grove of Mangoes and Tamarinds. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 667 Lay me reclined Beneath the spreading tamarind. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xcv. 438 A table of tamarinth... half the diameter of the tree which produced it. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 165 The streaked wood of the Tamarind... used in cabinet work.

3. Applied to various trees (or their fruits) which resemble the tamarind in some respect; e.g. in New South Wales and other parts of Australia, a species of *Cupania*; usually with defining words.

Bastard tamarind, *Acacia trichophyllodes*, of Jamaica (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **Black, Black-crown, Brown, or Velvet tamarind**, a small leguminous tree, *Codarium acutifolium* or *Dialium guineense*; see *quots.* **Manilla tamarind**: see *quot.* 1866. **Wild tamarind**, applied to various leguminous trees or shrubs, as, in the W. Indies, *Pithecolobium filicifolium*; in Jamaica, *Acacia arborea*; in Trinidad, *Pentaclethra filamentosa* (Miller). **Yellow tamarind** of tropical America, *Acacia villosa*.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* vii. (1850) 130 Overshadowed by a magnificent wild Tamarind. 1857 *HENFRAZ Bot.* 280 The Tamarinds of Sierra Leone... are species of *Codarium*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 893½ *Pithecolobium dulce*, a large tree native of the hot regions of Mexico... is now planted... in the Madras Presidency, where the fruit is known as Manilla

Tamarinds. *Ibid.* 397/2 *Dialium acutifolium*, the Velvet Tamarind of Sierra Leone. The pod, about the size and form of a filbert, is covered with a beautiful black velvet down. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 332 Velvet Tamarind of Sierra Leone, black Tamarind. The pulp surrounding the seeds is pleasantly acid and commonly eaten.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *tamarind-pod*, *-pot*, *-pulp*, *-seed*, *-stone*, *-tree*; also *tamarind-fish*, a relish made from various kinds of Indian fish preserved with the acid pulp of the tamarind fruit; † *tamarind-palmetto*, some species of palmetto; *tamarind-plum*, an E. Indian tree, *Dialium indicum*, or its fruit: see *quots.*; *tamarind tea*, *tamarind water*, an infusion of tamarinds, used as a cooling drink; *tamarind-whey*: see *quot.*

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, "Tamarind-fish. 1865 *Fr. Day Fishes Malabar* Introd. 9 The best Tamarind fish is prepared from the Seir fish and from the *Lates calcarifer*. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* 4 P. 16 [The island of Johanna] The outward Coat of which is embroidered with "Tamarind Palmetto. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 549 *Dialium indicum*, also called the "Tamarind Plum. 1857 *HENFAY Bot.* 286 Besides the Tamarind, other fruits, less acid, are eaten, as the Tamarind Plum. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1211/1 The "tamarind-pods imported from the East Indies vary in length from three to six inches, and are slightly curved. They consist of a brittle brown shell, within which is a soft acid brown pulp, traversed by strong woody fibres. 1850 *TRACERAY Pandanus* li. He knew the way to the "tamarind-pots. 1856 *BRANDE Chem.* (ed. 4) Index, "Tamarind pulp. 1862 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* II. ii. iv. 163 The Hindus endeavoured to appease the cravings of nature with, bruised "Tamarind stones, and the leaves of trees. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 283/1 "Tamarind tea is made by infusing tamarinds in boiling water. 1681 *R. KNOX Hist. Ceylon* iv. i. 118 [He] sat down under a "Tamarind Tree. 1825 *Hone's Every-day* 24. I. 678 According to some botanists, the tamarind-tree enfolds within its leaves the flowers or fruit every night. 1895-8 *FAGGE & PYE-SMITH Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 150 For beverages he may be allowed to choose among barley-water, toast-and-water, lemonade, "tamarind-water, and cold weak tea. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 283/1 "Tamarind whey is prepared by boiling one ounce of tamarinds with a pint of new milk, and straining.

† *Tamarine*. *Obs. rare*—1. Some kind of cloth. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2075/4 A Piece of Ash-coloured woolly Tamarine striped with black.

Tamarisk (tæ'mærisk). Forms: a. 5 thamariske, -yke, 6 tamarice, 6-8 -ic, -ik, tameriok, 7 tamerioke. *β.* 5-7 (in L. form) tamariscus, pl. -i; 6- tamariske 6-7 tamar-, 7 tameriske, tamariske, 6- tamarisk. [ad. late L. *tamariscus* (Palladius), var. of *tamarix*, -icem, whence *F. tamaris* (13th c.), also in 16th c. *tamarisc*, *tamarix*. Ultimate source of the L. name unknown.]

A plant of the genus *Tamarix*, esp. *T. gallica*, the Common Tamarisk (called in L. *myrica*, in Gr. *μυρίκη*), a graceful evergreen shrub or small tree, with slender feathery branches and minute scale-like leaves, growing in sandy places in S. Europe and W. Asia, and now much planted by the seashore in the south of England. Several other species, some with trunks 6 or 7 feet in girth, occur in the Mediterranean region.

German Tamarisk, the allied *Myricaria germanica*.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 220 Make him a gargarism of liquirice, yreos, & tamarisk. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xii. 316 Atte gynnyng of this moony, of thamariske And other floures wylde, useth the bee Hony. . . to pike. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* s.v. *Myrica*. The scholemaisters in Englande haue of longe tyme called myrica heath, or lyng, but so longe haue they bene deceyued al together. It maye be called in englishe, Tamarik. 1568 — *Herbal* ii. 59 Y^e Cypress tre and the Tamarisk haue carnose or flesshy leaues. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 125 The Archbishop of Canterbury Edmund Grindall, after he returned out of Germany, brought into this realme the plant of Tamariske from thence. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxi. 18 On the shore, the Worthy hid, and left his horrid lance Amidst the Tamarisks. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* vi. 49 His headlong steeds. . . Rush'd on a tamarisk's strong trunk, and broke The shatter'd chariot from the crooked yoke. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Dolpho* iv. They sauntered over hillocks covered with lavender, wild thyme, juniper, and tamarisk. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. 11. 34 Say, wilt thou court the tamarisk's lowly shade, And tune to strains of love thy dulcet reed? 1864 *GILBERT & CHURCHILL Dolomite Mount*. 68 Clumps of alder and willow, interspersed with bushes of the tamarisk (*Myricaria germanica*).

† *b.* A decoction or other preparation of the leaves of this plant, formerly used in medicine. *Obs.* 1579 *LANGHAM Card. Health* (1633) 627 Tamariske: it is a medicine of excellent power and vertue against the stopping & hardnes of the milt, if it be beat drunke out of, being made into a vessell to drinke it. 1681 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. t. v. (1651) 374 The wines ordinarily used to this disease are Wormewood-wine, Tamarisk and Buglossatum. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 139 Tamarisk. . . attenuates, opens and abstersges.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *tamarisk-bough*, *-branch*, *-bush*, *-jungle*, *-stem*, *-tree*, *-twig*; *tamarisk-fringed*, *-grown* adjs.; *tamarisk salt*, salt found adhering to the trunk of *Tamarix orientalis* in edible quantity (*Cent. Dict.*); hence *tamarisk-salt-tree*; *tamarisk ware*, vessels or dishes made from the wood of the tamarisk.

1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* x. 305 He hung them vp aloft, vpon a "Tamarice bow. 1863 *M. L. WHATELY Ragged Life Egypt* xx. 202 The school-room had been swept neatly and decorated with tamarisk-boughs and a few flowers. 1816

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H. G. KNIGHT *East. Sk. Pref.* (1830) 36 "Tamarisk bushes, stunted acacia trees, . . . complete the produce of the choicest spots in the Deserts [of Arabia]. 1899 *F. C. GOULD in Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 1/3 The "tamarisk-fringed white-dusted road. 1712 tr. *Poind's Hist. Drugs* I. 64 From this Wood is made a white Chrystal Salt, called "Tamarisk Salt. 1598 *LYTTE Dodoens* vi. xv. 677 Swine which haue bene dayly fedde out of a trough. . . made of "Tamarisk tree or timber, haue bene seene to haue no milt at al. [Cf. *PLINY N. H.* 24. 9. 41.] c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* vi. 37 Low-growne Tamaricke trees. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helphs* 116 Of the tamarisk-tree seven species exist in Palestine. 1614 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* iv. vii. (ed. 2) 371 Muttering their prayers, holding a bundle of small "Tamariske-twigs. 1712 tr. *Poind's Hist. Drugs* I. 64 They . . . make little Casks, Cups, and Dishes of it, which are call'd "Tamarisk Ware.

† *Erron.* used for **TAMARACK**, q.v. (quot. a 1817). **Tamarugite** (tām'rugit). *Min.* [f. the pampas del Tamarugal' (Chester); see -ITE 2 b.]. Hydrous sulphate of aluminium and sodium; a sodium alum.

1890 *Amer. Jyrl. Sci. Ser.* III. XL. 258 One of these [sulphates] is *tamarugite*: this occurs in massive forms, colourless and with a radiated structure.

† **Tamasha** (tāmā'shā). *East Ind.* [a. Arab., Pers., Urdu تاشا tamāshā] walking about for recreation or amusement, an entertainment, f. 6th conj. of ماش masha(y) to walk. An entertainment, show, display, public function.

1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 90 They stop at the meanest thing, to do that which they call *Tamasha*, (that's to say,) to consider and admire it. 1872 *MRS. VALENTINE Let. in Mem.* viii. (1882) 235 The usual tamashas went on. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 7/1 The people say to the Christian missionaries: 'Yours is a very dull religion; there is not enough tamasha (that is, show or function) about it'. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 28 June 700/2 That very funny tamasha which is called a Convention in American politics. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* June 835, I thought the tamasha had begun and turned out to last. 1906 *Athenaeum* 26 May 635/1 The serious business of life. . . at. Khapallu. . . seems to be polo and tamashas.

† **Tambao**, a native Indian name of agalloch or aloes wood.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Aloes*. The heart, or innermost part [of Aloes] called *tambao*. . . is more valued by the Indians than gold itself.

Tambac, tambayack, obs. var. **TOMBAC**.

† **Tambagut** (tæ'mbāgut). [Native name, from its cry, in the Philippines.] The Crimson-breasted Barbet of the Philippines (*Megalema hæmacephala*). (*Cent. Dict.*)

Tamberbase: see **TAMBOUR sb.** 1 b.

Tamberlaine, -lane: see **TAMERLANE**.

Tambo. [Negro abbrev. of *tambourine*: cf. *BANJO*.] The tambourine-player in a negro minstrel troupe.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1 A single row of negro minstrels seated on chairs. . . at the ends are Bones and Tambo.

Tambo, variant of **TABOO**.

Tambor (tæ'mbōr). [var. of **TAMBOUR sb.**]

a. See **TAMBOUR sb.** 3. *b.* **Tambor-oil**: see *quot.* 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* *Tambor oil*, an oil obtained from the seeds of *Omphalea oleifera*. . . of Central America; said to be purgative without griping.

† **Tambouki** (tambū'ki). a. Also *tambookle*, *-bookle*. [S. Afr. Du. f. *Tembu*, tribal name + dim. ending *-kje*, also *-tje*.] Of or belonging to Tembu-land, as in *Tambouki grass*, *Tambouki wood*, a wild grass and timber of S. Africa.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Tambookie-wood*, a hard handsome furniture-wood: when powdered it is used by the Zulus of Africa as an emetic. 1885 *RIVER HAGGARD K. Solomon's Mines* iv. Dry tambouki grass. . . is made into a bed. 1899 *ALICE WERNER Capt. of Locusts*, etc. 80 Open glades with bushes and clumps of tamboukie-grass scattered about. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 382/1 [The grass] was dashed aside by some large object that came rapidly towards him, but was concealed beneath the long tambouki.

Tambour (tæ'mbu'r, -bōr), *sb.* [a. F. *tambour* dram: see **TABOR**.]

1. A drum; *spec.* the great or bass drum.

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* (1889) 95 Of his skynne he dyd doo make tambours, whiche ben euer bete. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6), *Tambour*, a Drum, an Instrument of Martial Musick. 1745 *POCOCKE Descr. East* II. i. xvi. 156 One of them played on a tambour, and sung a Curdean song. 1820 *SOUTHEY Kehama* i. xiv. And still with overwhelming din The tambours and the trumpets sound. 1822 — *Lett.* (1856) II. 307 A tambour is an outlandish drum, not such as soldiers use. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 140 As they [cymbals] became reduced in size it was found possible to insert several pairs under the rim of the tambour.

† *b.* **Tambour de basque** (also 7 *tamber de base*, *tamberbase*, 9 *tamborbasque*) [F. *tambour de basque*, f. *de Biscaye*], a tambourine.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 85/1 He beareth sable, a Tamber de Base, or Tamber-base, Or. . . This is a kind of Instrument, vsed among the ancient Jews, and now by the Turkes. 1780 *BECKFORD Italy* (1834) I. iv. 34 *Tambours de basque* at every corner. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 79/2 *Tambour de Basque*, a well-known kind of small drum, commonly called a tambourine. It is much used among the Biscayans.

2. An instrument for recording pulsations, as in respiration: see *quots.*

1877 *FOSTER Phys.* i. iv. § 2 Each bag communicates by a separate air-tight tube with an air-tight tambour on which a lever rests so that any pressure on either bag is com-

municated to the cavity of its respective tambour, the lever of which is raised in proportion. *Ibid.* ii. § 1 The movements of the column of air in the trachea are transmitted to the tambour, the consequent expansions and contractions of which are transmitted by means of a lever resting on it to the recording drum. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tambour*, drum used to collect and transmit movements in graphic registering apparatus.

3. (Also *tambor*.) A fish which makes a drumming noise, or which resembles a drum in form; as a fish of the genus *Pogonias*, a drum-fish; a globe-fish, swell-fish, or puffer; also the red rock-fish, *Sebastes ruber*, of the coast of California.

1683-4 *ROBINSON in Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 480 Many Tamburo's or Drum-Fishes. 1854 *BURNAN in Orr's Circ. Sc. l. Org. Nat.* 151 The pogonias, on account of the sounds which it produces, has been named the tambour. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tambor*.

4. A circular frame formed of one hoop fitting within another, in which silk, muslin, or other material is stretched for embroidering. Cf. **TAMBOURINE-machine**.

1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* II. i. When I saw you first sitting at your tambour, in a pretty figured linen gown. 1781 *MME. D'ARLEY Diary Mat.*, Portraits of the three beautiful Lady Waldegraves. . . at work with the tambour. 1818 *TODO, Tambour*. 1841 *BORROW Zineali* I. viii. § 1. 131 Intertwining with their sharp needles the gold and silk on the tambour.

b. A species of embroidery in which patterns are worked with a needle of peculiar form on material stretched in a tambour-frame; now superseded by pattern-weaving; in recent use = *tambour-lace*: see 7.

1813 *App. to Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 252/1 A bounty upon the exportation of stuffs, of silk ornamented with embroidery, tambour, needle work, lace or fringe. 1859 *GAREN Oxf. Stud.* II. § 7 (O. H. S.) 94 A French master of tambour and similar accomplishments. 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 The . . . Limerick production is of four kinds: Tambour, the simplest and commonest. 1898 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 365/1 My sisters and I covered it [the frock] with embroidered buds and roses, done in tambour. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 13/2 Then there is the imitation of old Tambour.

c. A kind of fine gold or silver thread.

1899 *W. G. P. TOWNSEND Embroidery* v. 82 Gold and Silver Passing and Tambour. . . Fine kind of threads. *Ibid.* vi. 106 How tambour gold is used over cardboard. 1901 *DAV & BUCKLE Needlework* xxix. (ed. 2) 245 For stitching through, there is a finer [gold] thread, called 'tambour'.

5. *Arch.* a. The core of a Corinthian or Composite capital. b. Any one of the courses forming the shaft of a cylindrical column. c. The wall of a circular building surrounded with columns. d. A round exterior building surrounding the base of a dome or cupola; also the circular vertical part of a cupola. e. A lobby or vestibule enclosed with folding doors and ceiling, as within the porch of a church, to prevent the direct passage of air, etc. f. A projecting part of the wall of a tennis court: see *quot.* 1816.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6), *Tambour*. . . In Architecture, the Vase or Ornament in the Chapter of Pillars of the Corinthian Order: Also the Name of part of a Tennis-Court. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Tambour*, in architecture, . . . applied to the Corinthian and Composite capitals, as bearing some resemblance to a drum. . . *Tambour* is also used for a little box of timber-work, covered with a ceiling, within-side the porch of certain churches. . . *Tambour* also denotes a round course of stone, several whereof form the shaft of a column, not so high as a diameter. 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* XXXI. 292/3 On the right hand side of the [tennis] court from the dedans is the tambour, a part of the wall which projects, and is so contrived in order to make a variety in the stroke. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* Gloss. *Tambour*, . . . also the wall of a circular temple, surrounded with columns. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jyrl.* I. 328/2 An iron clamp was fastened on the shoulder of the capital, and another on the lowest tambour of the column. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 72/1 If the dome [of the Pantheon] had sprung immediately from the upper cornice, so as to present a perfect hemisphere on the outside, the rotunda itself would have looked merely as a tambour to it. 1854 *Athenaeum* 27 Feb. 304/2 Above the roofs will rise (in the centre) a bold tambour pierced with windows and inclosing the lower portion of the dome.

6. *Mil.* A small defensive work formed of palisades or earth, usually in the form of a redan, to defend an entrance or passage.

1834 *J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif.* 91 These small redoubts or tambours, though weak in themselves, are of use when nothing better can be done. *Ibid.* 140 Tambours are constructed with timbers 10 feet long, and about 6 inches square, which are planted touching each other, and sunk 3 feet into the earth. 1853 *STOCCLEVER Milit. Encycl.*, *Tambour*, . . . a work formed. . . so that, when finished, it may have the appearance of a square redoubt cut in two. . . Tambours are also solid pieces of earth which are made in that part of the covert-way that is joined to the parapet. 1895 *Chapters in a Adventurous Life* 340 There was a chapel of St. George some little distance inland of this point, around which a tambour of loose stones had been raised.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *tambour-pearl*, (in sense 4) *tambour-cotton*, *-embroidery*, *-school*, *-sprig*, *-waistcoat*, *-work*, *-worker*; also *tambour-frame*, = sense 4; *tambour-lace*, a modern lace resembling tambour (4 b), consisting of needlework designs on machine-made net; *tambour-needle*, the needle used in tambour-work, a small steel

book set in a handle; tambour-stitch, the loop-stitch used in tambour-work; also a stitch used in crochet, by which a pattern of ridges intersecting at right angles is produced; so tambour-stitcher.

1798 *Tambour-frame [see tambour-needle]. 1803 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Emilie de Coulanges* (1832) 157 She would rather see Emilie guillotined at once, than condemned... to work like a galley-slave at her tambour-frame for her bread. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1901/1 She... added to their slender earnings by her skill at the tambour frame. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 3/2, I would recommend the charming and inexpensive *Tambour lace for this design. 1798 EDGEMORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) 1. 103 A lady who is learning to work with a *tambour needle puts her head down close to the tambour frame. 1863 JANET HAMILTON *Poems & Ess.* 196 The daughter plied the tambour-needles. 1883 MRS. HEMANS *Siege Valencia* v. The Moor is on his way! With the *tambour-pearl and the techir-shout. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 384 At Callander the weaving of cotton goods and a *tambour-school have been lately introduced. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* 1. i. Tropes and flowers suit the general coarseness of your style, as *tambour sprigs would a ground of linsey woolsey. 1883 *Art Jnl.* 150/2 Done by Turkish workers, and Chinese and Indian *tambour-titchers. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug. A *tambour waistcoat, worked in green silk. 1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. Sigh xiii. After having consumed three years on a piece of *tambour-work. 1879 *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 218 Her needle went to and fro through her tambour work. 1780 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 201/2 They were *tambour workers.

Tambour (tæ'mbʊr, tæmbʊ'r), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To work or embroider in a tambour-frame; to ornament with tambour-work.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 166 The waistcoats tamboured with coloured silks only, or interspersed with gold and silver. 1840 MRS. GAUGAIN *Lady's Assist. Knitting*, etc. 1. 189 Join it up... by tambouring it together about 2½ inches at each side, and draw it up at each end. 1885 *Birmingham Daily Post* 5 Jan. 6/6 Some [fabrics] are embossed, and some tamboured in gold, or otherwise treated.

fig. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 171 A coarse... web of words...—tamboured with clusters of fantastic figures.

2. *intr.* To work at a tambour-frame; to do tambour-work.

1845 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser. III. Knight & Lady*, She sat herring-boning, tambouring, or stitching. 1863 JANET HAMILTON *Poems, Tambourer*, She who tambours, tambours, tambours for fifteen hours a day Would have shoes on her feet and dress for church, had she a third of our pay.

Hence Tamboured *pph. a.*, ornamented with tambour-embroidery; worked, as a design, on the tambour-frame.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Nov. 1/1 Some remarkably elegant... tamboured... muslins. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 30 This personage, with tamboured waistcoat. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Mar. 4/6 Business... in tamboured cloths for Spain is also dull.

|| **Tamboura** (tæ'mbʊrə, tæmbʊ'rə). Also 6 *tambora*, 7 *tamera*, 9 *tumboora*. [app. ad. Pers. *تنبور* *tānbūr*, Arab. *tānbūr*, in same sense.]

An oriental musical instrument of the lute family, resembling the guitar, with wire strings struck by a plectrum.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. i. 69 b, A thing very like unto a Cittern, which they call Tambora. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 276 He would needs play on the *Tambora*, an instrument used by the Persians instead of the Lute. 1828 *Asiatic Costumes* 13 The tambora in shape resembles the guitar more than any other instrument. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 51 The tamboura... is at present in use, especially in Persia, Hindoostan, and Asiatic Turkey.

Tambourer (see the verb). [f. TAMBOUR *v.* + -ER.] One who does tambour-work.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 287 A tambourer of ordinary skill could not... earn more than five or six shillings a week by constant application. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 204 English women taught the tambourers here the art. 1863 JANET HAMILTON *Poems, Tambourer*, Still the tambourer bends wearily over the frame.

Tambouret (tæmbʊ'ret). ? *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *tamburet*. [f. TAMBOUR + -ET: cf. TABOURET.]

† 1. = TABOURET 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1658 tr. *Hist. Christina A. Q. of Sweden* II. 75 The tambouret [orig. *tambourette*], which is a less seat, granted usually by Queens to Princesses of great quality, was given to the Dutchesses of Ascot, of Aury, and the Princess of Ligni.

2. A small drum; a TABRET or TABORIN. ? *Obs.*

1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Music* I. ii. ix. 248 The *Tympanum leve*, an instrument yet known by the name of the *Tambouret*. 1839 ADM. PAGET *Autobiog.* ii. (1896) 59 This stirring [Bohemian] song, accompanied... with guitars and tambourets.

Tambourin (|| tām'bʊrɪn, tæ'mbʊrɪn). [mod. F. (Voltaire 1769) = Pr. *tamborin*, It. *tamburino*, dim. of *tambour* drum: the earlier Fr. form down to 1700 was *taborin*: see TABORIN.]

1. The long narrow drum or tabor used in Provence (see TABORIN); applied also to 'a bottle-shaped drum used in Egypt' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 205 He holds in one hand a flageolet, and in the other the stick with which he beats the *tambourin*. 1907 RICKERT *Gold. Hawk* xxxix. 296 The music was pipe and tambourin, of course, how else should one dance in Provence?

2. A Provençal dance, originally accompanied by the tambourin. b. A piece of music for such a dance, in duple rhythm and quick time.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 305/1 *Tambourin*,... name of a dance performed on the French stage. The air is lively, and the movements are quick. 1884 W. B. SQUIRE in Grove

Dict. Mus. IV. 55 *Tambourin*, an old Provençal dance, in its original form accompanied by a Flute and Tambour de Basque [error for Tambourin].

Hence *Tambourin v.*, to play on the tambourin; *Tambourina-de* [after *serenade*, etc.: see -ADE], a performance on the tambourin.

1884 J. PAVNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 234 They gave not over... tambouring and piping till the night waned. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. South. Waters* 27 Every morning at five the tailor... awoke the echoes of the gorge with a long and furious tambourinade.

Tambourine (tæmbʊ'rɪn), *sb.* Forms: 6 *tamburin*, 7 *-ine*, *timburine*, 9 *tambourin*, *-borine*, 8 *-tambourine*. [app. ad. F. *tambourin*, dim. of *tambour* (see prec.), but used not in the sense of that word, but in that of F. *tambour de basque*.]

1. A musical instrument consisting of a wooden hoop having skin or parchment stretched over one side, and pairs of small cymbals, called jingles, placed in slots round the circumference, small bells being sometimes fastened to the edge. It is played by shaking, striking with the knuckles, or drawing the fingers across the parchment.

The earlier names for this or a similar instrument mentioned in the Bible were *timbre* and *timbral*. It is not clear what Spenser and Jonson meant by *tamburin*, *timburine*; the word was known to Blount 1661 only from Spenser; the modern use was unknown to Bailey, to Johnson, and to Ash (1775); it is certain in quot. 1782; but as it does not agree with that of F. *tambourin* it is difficult to know how it arose.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 59, I sawe Calliope wyth Muses moe... They nyro Luyts and Tamburins forgoe. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Tamburines*, an olde kind of instrument, which of some is supposed to be the Clarion. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. iii. Though all the Bels, Pipes, Tabors, Timburines ring. 1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [giving Spenser's gloss]. 1791 WALKER *Dict.*, *Tamburine*, a tabor, a small drum.

1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* 1. 17 The tambourine... which is well known in the streets of this metropolis... being a hoop covered with parchment, and furnished with small pieces of metal hanging to the edges of it. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* 1. 38 To join the dance where gipsy fiddlers play, accompanied with thumping tambourine. 1884 V. DE PONTIGNY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 55 *Tambourine* (Fr. *Tambour de Basque*), consists of a wooden hoop, on one side of which is stretched a vellum head, the other side being open. 1899 KIPPLING *Absent-Minded Beggar* i. Will you kindly drop a shilling in my little tambourine For a gentleman in khaki ordered South? [Refers to its use as a collecting dish.]

Comb. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli. Some black tambourine-player, with a great turban on.

2. *Tambourine pigeon* (also ellipt. *tambourine*): an African species of pigeon, so called from the resonance of its note.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tambourine*. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 466 *Tympanistria bicolor*, *Tambourine Pigeon*.

Hence *Tambourine v. intr.*, to play the tambourine.

1891 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 3/3 The jingle of the tambourining poke-bonnetted lass [i.e. member of the Salvation Army].

Tambouring, *vbl. sb.* [f. TAMBOUR *v.* + -ING.]

The action of the verb TAMBOUR; embroidery done by this method. Also attrib., as *tambouring-engine*, *-machine*, a machine for doing this work.

1775 ASI *Suppl.*, *Tambouring*, the act of ornamenting with a kind of particoloured needlework. 1815 SIMON *Jnl. Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 285 The tambouring or embroidery mill. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. III. i. His wife had been bred to the tambouring. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VII. 407/2 *margin*, *Tambouring machine*. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 223/2 The movements of the tambouring engine. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 7/5 Some of the finer embroidery, called tambouring, is still worked by hand on a frame.

|| **Tambreet** (tembrɪt). [Mallangong lang. of New South Wales.] A native name of the Duckbilled Platypus.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 28/1 The Duckbill, or Duckbilled Platypus...; Mallangong, Tambreet... Water-mole of the English colonists. 1864 in WESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Tamburlain (e): see TAMERLANE.

Tame (tæm), *a.* Forms: 1, 4 *tam*, 3 *-tame*, 4-5 *Sc. tayme*; 1 *tōm*, 2-3 *tōm*, 4 *tōme*. [OE. *tam* (*tōm*) = OFris. (Efris.) *tam*, OLG. **tam* (MLG., LG., MDu., Du. *tam*), OHG., MHG. *zam* (Ger. *zahn*), ON. *tamr*: -Otent. **tamo** (evidenced in Goth. only by the deriv. vb. *tamjan* to tame). The Teut. stem *tam-* is cognate with that of L. *domāre*, Gr. *δαμ-αῖν* to tame, subdue. The OE. variant *tōm* was retained in southern Early ME. down to c1300; the existing *tame* represents the inflected forms of *tam*: cf. also TAME *v.*]

1. Of animals (rarely of men): Reclaimed from the wild state; brought under the control and care of man; domestic; domesticated. (Opp. to *wild*).

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Wildu dñor... woldon... standon swilce hi tam wæron. c1000 ÆLFRED *Saints' Lives* (1900) II. 326 Se wulf folgede... swylce he tam wære. c1000 AGS. Gloss. in Wr. Wülcker 481/2 *Subjugalis*, tam. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 174 He made on werlde al erue tame. *Ibid.* 1482 Esau wilde man huntere, And Jacob tame man tillere. a1300 *Cursor M.* 25430 (Cott.) Of all þin sandes wild and tam, Man þou scop and gaf him nam. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidas) 318 Wyld hors & tayne. 1526 *INNOCE* 2 *Pet.* II. 16 The tame and dom beast speakinge with mannes voyce. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 44 I'll try if I can make her [a young otter] tame. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 166 They have also tame

Lions. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 271 From a Salvage Prince rendered himself a tame Follower of the Patriarch. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 32 Small and tame animals breed fast. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 379 The beasts of the forest, or the scarcely tamer human beings. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxviii. A tame black belonging to us. He is great at all sorts of hunting.

b. *humorously*, of a person: Domestic; kept or supported for domestic or private use.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 2 It was formerly the Custom for every great House in England to keep a tame Fool dressed in Petticoats. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 8/1 At the Treasury... A tame bookbinder receives £105 a year. *Mod.* They endow 'tame professors' to advocate their views.

2. Applied to plants, also (in U.S.) to land: Cultivated, improved by culture; garden- as opposed to *wild*. *Obs.* in ordinary use since c1650.

Tame hay, hay made from specially sown grasses or forage plants; cf. *wild hay*. (Western U.S.)

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Cv b, I have not sene yet the right tame Anemone. 1564 — *Herbal* II. 112 Tame or gardin radice. 1578 LYRA *Dodoens* III. lix. 399 The tame Hoppe hath rough branches. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxi. 205 Cherries, both wilde and tame have not prospered well at the Indies. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* (1604) 420 Any Rose either wilde or tame. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* (1887) 94 Herodotus makes the oracle speak of the tame olive. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* V. 9/2 The careful pioneer... had his corral... where the land had become 'tame'.

fig. 1855 THACKERAY *Arctomys* xviii. His lordship sowed tame oats now after his wild ones.

3. Having the disposition or character of a domesticated animal; accustomed to man; not showing the natural shyness, fear of, or fierceness to man; familiar; also of persons, their disposition, etc.: made tractable, docile, or pliant.

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxv. § 1 Seo leo, ðeah hio wel tam se. a1000 *Gnom. Verses* 112 Til mon tyles & tomes meares. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 Noðing ne awelwed wilde uleschs ne ne maked hit tōmmure þen deð muche wecche. a1285 *Leg. Kath.* 1318 þet he ne talde him al tōm ar he turnde from us. a1250 *Owl & Night*, 1444 Hwiche beo þe gome þat of þe wilde makede tome. a1300 *Cursor M.* 11628 Al þe bestes þat ar wild for me most be tame and mild. c1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 194 Alas! thou seli Fraunce, for the may thunche shome, That a fewe fullaris maketh ou so tome. c1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 278 The pruddest of yow may be made ful tame. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 63 Y wole þee leere To make þi lord to bee tame. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39 Go home mekely & tame to thy place. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. To run tame about a house, to live familiarly in a family with which one is upon a visit. 1908 *Betu. Trent & Ancholme* 26 It [a gull] became tame enough to watch its food being dug.

b. *Tame cat*: One who is on the footing of the domestic cat; a person who is made a convenience by his friends. So † *tame-fellow*, † *tame-geese* (*obs.*). (Cf. 1.b.)

1605 *Case is Altered* (Halliwell), Utterly cast away upon a noddy, a ninny-hammer, a tame-geese. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew*, *Tame-fellow*, tractable, easy, manageable. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Abb.* I. 255 Here has been in the house continually like a tame cat. 1885 *World* 9 Sept. 9 It sheds the gentle glamour of romance over the tame cat himself and the household where he is always welcome. 1900 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 3/2 He is the tame of tame cats amongst local officials.

† c. *poet.* applied to a thing with which one is familiar. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 10 All That time, acquaintance, custome and condition, Made tame, and most familiar to my nature.

4. Subdued as by taming; submissive; meek; poor-spirited, pusillanimous; servile.

1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 87 The countenance sad The drowning Courage tame. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 235 They are a company of tame Soldiers. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 168 Shall I my prize resign With tame content, and thou possess'd of thine? 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 269 They should expose themselves... to public contempt, on account of their tame behaviour. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xi. (1820) 47 Never hope that the freeholders will make a tame surrender of their rights. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 422 The tribunal lately so insolent, became on a sudden strangely tame.

5. Lacking animation, force, or effectiveness; deficient in striking features; weak, spiritless, insipid, dull.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 18 Be not too tame neither; but let your owne Discretion be your Tutor: suit the action to the word. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year I.* v. 63 He that is cold and tame in his prayers, hath not tasted of the deliciousness of Religion, and the goodness of God. 1766 GOLESM. *Vic. W.* xv. The tame correct paintings of the Flemish school. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xvi. (1866) 266 These words fall short: they are too tame and cool. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 217 My delight... was tame compared with that of my companions. 1894 PARRY *Stud. Gt. Composers*, *Schubert* 232 The tamer style of his instrumental works was probably owing to the same causes which made his song-writing so very remarkable.

b. Of scenery: Wanting boldness; having no striking features.

1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 186 On descending... the scenery... becomes tamer. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 16 A broad expanse of tame arable country.

6. *Comb.*, as *tame-spirited*, *-witted*, etc.

1596 NASH *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 72 Poore tame-witted silly Quirko. *Mod.* One could not expect the nation to be so tame-spirited.

Tame (tæm), *v.* 1 [ME. *tamen*, f. TAME *a.*,

taking in the 14th c. the place of the earlier **TAME**:—OE. *igman*, f. *tam* nlij.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a wild animal) under the control or into the service of man; to reclaim from the wild state, to domesticate. Also *fig.*

c. 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* vi. 65 *pat vnicorn pat was so wyld*. You bast y-tamed [hyt, and i-styld. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 161 *Hou men hem scholde ryde and tame*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/2 *Tamyn*, or make tame, *domo*. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 956 *To tame the vnicorne*, and *Lion wild*. 1710 *STEELE Tattler* No. 222 ¶ 3 *As People tame Hawks and Eagles*, by keeping them awake. 1863 *LYELL Antig. Man* 24 *At a later period... the h-dwellers succeeded in taming that formidable brute the Bos primigenius*, the Urus of Caesar. 1877 *E. R. CONDER Bas. Faith* i. 23 *Or tames the lightning to be his newsmonger and his lamplighter*.

† b. To bring (a wild plant) under or into cultivation; to reclaim or improve (land) by cultivation.

1601 *DOLMAN La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 795 *Many great personages... have taken pains to tame them*, and cause them to grow in gardens. 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 144 *For he with frequent Exercise Commands Th' unwilling Soil*, and tames the stubborn Lands. a. 1723 *LISLE Hud.* (1757) 100 (E.D.D.) *By that time the ground will be tamed*. 1746 *W. DUNKIN in Francis Horace, Ep.* II. ii. 280 *Another shall... tame the savage Soil*.

2. To overcome the wildness or fierceness of (a man, animal, or thing); to subdue, subjugate, curb; to render gentle, tractable, or docile.

1382 *WELSH Dan.* ii. 40 *Hou yrn brekith to gydre alle things*, and dauntith [gloss or tamith]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2194 *Soche tyrandes to tame*, *pat vs tene wirkes*. 1526 *TINDALE i Cor.* ix. 27 *But I tame my body and brynghe hym into subjection*. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 23 *The prince... had tamed & bridged the furious rage of the wild and savage Welshmen*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 191 *This River-dragon tam'd at length submits* To let his sojourners depart. 1748 *GRAV Alliance* 43 *Industry and gain... Command the Winds*, and tame th' unwilling Deep. 1783 *CRAIK Village* ii. 165 *To tame the fierce grief and stem the rising sigh*. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* ix. *She hoped she had tamed a high spirit or two in her day*. 1853 *Mrs. Stowa Uncle Tom's C.* xix. *I took him in hand*, and in one fortnight I had him tamed down as submissive and tractable as heart could desire. 1859 *Art Taming Horses*, etc. i. 20 *Mr. Rarey had tamed Cruiser*, the most vicious stallion in England. 1863 [see sense 1].

b. *intr.* To become tame; to grow gentle, submissive, or sedate. Also with *down*.

1646 *SHIRLEY Narcissus* lxixii. *All wilde shall tame before thee as thou go'st*. 1655 *H. VAUGHAN Silen Scint.* i. *Disorder & Frailty* iii. *My weak fire... after all my height of flames*, in sickly expirations tames. 1853 *MISS YONGE Heir of Redclyffe* xii. *She had... tamed down into what gave the promise of a sensible woman*.

3. *trans.* To reduce the intensity of; to tone down; to temper, soften, mellow; also, to render dull or uninteresting.

1 a. 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 78 *Hemlockes*, and herif... With Tarboyst must bene all tamed. 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 836 *Nor con'd Vulcania Flame The Stench abolish*, or the Saviour tame. 1700 — *Baucis & Philemon* 69 *This in the pot he plund'g'd without delay To tame the flesh*, and drain the salt away. 1847 *H. ROGERS Ess.* i. v. 221 *The first editors had tamed down some of the more startling statements of Pascal*. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems, Brecon Bridge*, *Maahood's colours tamed to gray*.

4. Combs. (sb. or adj.) of the verb-stem with a sb. (as obj.), as *tame-grief*, *sb.* that which subdues grief, or *adj.* that subdues grief; *tame-horse* = tamer of horses (tr. Gr. *ἵπποδαμος*); *tame-poison*, a name of *Vincetoxicum officinale* (also called *Asclepias* or *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*), the root of which was used as an antidote to poisons.

1605 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. 1 *Vocation* 151 *Soule's remedy*! O contrite heart's restorer! Tears-wiping tame-grief! c. 1631 *CHAPMAN Iliad* ii. 26 *Sleepe's the wise Atreus-tame-horse sonne*! 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 216 *Common Swallow-wort or Tame poison*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1217 *The root... was formerly in some repute as a medicine*... as an antidote to poisons—whence it has been named *Contrayerva Germanorum* and *Tame-poison*.

Hence **Tamed**, **Taming** ppl. adjs.

1552 *HULBERT, Tamed, domesticus, domitus*. 1582 *STANYHURST Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 55 *Tamed men haue one saulity*. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 27 *Let 'em run at large*, and never know *The taming Yoke*. 1836 *J. H. NEWMAN in Lyra Apost.* (1849) 217 *Time hath a taming hand*! 1894 *A. WHYTE S. Rutherford* xi. 87 *Tamed and softened... by that taming and softening book*.

Tame (tām), *v.* 2 *Now dial.* Also 6 *tayme*. [Aphetic f. **ATTAME**, **ENTAME** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To pierce, cut into (in fighting or carrying); to cut or break into, so as to use.

c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7405 *Her woundes bledde*, her flesh was tamed, The holdest of hem fil sore was lamed. 1470–85 *MALORY Arthur* ii. xviii. 97 *Balan... smote hym thorow the shelde and tamed his helme*. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge in Babees Bk.* (1868) 265 *Tayme* that crabbe. 1643 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 218 *Then he tameth his stacks of corn*, which... providence hath reserv'd for time of need. 1840 *H. AINSWORTH Tower Lond.* xxxix. *In the old terms of his art*, he leached the brown... tranced the sturgeon... tamed the crab, and barbed the lobster. 1847–78 *HALLIWELL, Tame*, to cut; to divide. *West.* 1904 *in Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *S. Dev.* We shall have to tame the rick.

† b. To broach (a cask, bottle, etc.); also with the liquor as obj. *Obs.*

1 a. 1412 *LYDG. Two Merchants* 707 *Who that wil entren to tamen of the sweete*, He must as weel... To taste the bitter. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/2 *Tame*, or attame ves-sells wythe drynke... *attamino*. 1483 *Vulgaria abs*

Terentio 15 b, I have tamed or set a broche all my pypors or tunnyes. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1205 *To tame a vessel*, i. e. to tap or broach it.

† 2. *fig.* To enter upon, broach (a subject); to take upon oneself; to begin upon; begin to do something. *Obs.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr. Prolog.* 52 (Harl. MS.) *And right anon he hap his tale tamed [v.r. attamed]*. c. 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 5636 *He wolde ha tamed Tan [= t'han, i. e. to have] touched yonge Rosis new*.

† 3. To injure, hurt. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Myms Virg.* (1867) 55 *pou3 3e drinke poison*, it schal not 3ou tame. c. 1480 *Life St. Kath.* (MS. Cott. Titus A xxvi) 180 *Neyper clothys ne theyr here was tamed with be fire*.

Tameable, tamable (tāmāb'l), *a.* [f. **TAME** *v.* 1 + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being tamed.

1552 *HULBERT, Tameable, domitilis, c.* 1576 *FLEMING Caius' Dogs* Preamble, *In the second Order of milde and tamable beasts*. 1648 *WILKINS Math. Magic* II. *Dædalus vii. (1707) 118 Great Fowl, of a strong lasting Flight, and easily tameable*. *Mod.* Tameable if taken young.

Hence **Tameableness, Tameability** (tama-), the quality of being tameable.

1821 *SVD. SMITH in Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 213 *The kingdom is in the hands of an oligarchy*, who... are too cunning, and too well aware of the tameability of mankind to give it up. 1828 *WEAVER, Tameableness*. 1898 *E. P. EVANS Eoek. Ethics* vi. 218 *The tamability of an animal is simply its capability of adapting itself to new relations in life*.

† **Tamehed**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **TAME** *a.* + **-HEAD**.] Tameness, domesticity, docility.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1485 *De fader lueude esau wel... 8e moder*, Jacob for tamehed.

Tameless (tām'lēs), *a.* [f. **TAME** *v.* 1 + **-LESS**.] That has never been tamed; that cannot be tamed; untamed, untameable.

1597–8 *FR. HALL Sat.* II. i. 49 *The tame-lesse steed could well his wagon wild*, Through downes and dales of the vneuen field. a. 1604 *HANMER Chron. Ireh.* (1809) 369 *The bones of him they Noble Meler call*, Who was the tamelesse tamer of the Irish nation. all. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* v. vii. *And Tigris bore upon his tamelesse stream Armenian harvests to her multitudes*. 1890 *R. BOLDFEWOOD' Col. Reformer* (1891) 129 *A playful touch with the spurs... caused that tamelesse steed to jump on one side*.

Hence **Tamelessness**.

1815 *BYRON Parisina* xiii. *From thee—this tamelessness of heart*. 1883 *JERRIES Story of my Heart* i. 9 *The age, tamelessness, and ceaseless motion of the ocean*.

Tamely (tām'li), *adv.* [f. **TAME** *a.* + **-LY** 2.] In a tame manner, in any of the senses of **TAME** *a.*; e. g. like a tame animal; submissively, tractably, quietly, passively; without resistance; without spirit or animation; without bold features.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 42 *True Obedience... [may] Stoope tamely to the foot of Maieste*. a. 1631 *DONNE Annuntiation & Passion* i. *Tamely fraile flesh*, abstaine to day; to-day My soule eates twice. 1651 *JEN. TAYLOR Serm. for Year I.* v. 63 *Our prayers upraid our spirits when we beg coldly and tamely for those things for which we ought to dye*. 1770 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxvi. (1820) 172 *The English people will not tamely submit to this unworthy treatment*. 1835 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 2 *A kingfisher, which tamely sits on the branches of the Castor-oil plant*. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* vii. 172 *Slopes not tamely identical but harmoniously diverse*. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 3/4 *An example rather of tamely edifying expatiation than of penetrative or stimulating thought*.

Tamendous: see **TAMANDUA**.

Tameness (tām'nēs), [f. **TAME** *a.* + **-NESS**.] The quality or condition of being tame, in any sense; e. g. domesticated condition, absence of wildness; lack of spirit or courage; absence of animation or variety; commonplace quality.

1530 *PALSGR. 279/1 Tamedesse, priueur*. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. viii. 41 b, *These Partridges... become wild*, forgetting their tameness. a. 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 152 *So that they lose not their fervour in Tameness*, nor in preposterous reals forget their Gentleness. 1655 *NICHOLAS Papers* (Camden) II. 177 *If our dull countrymen will not fly to their words*, they will suffer the deserved punishment of their tameness. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 47 ¶ 12 *He laughs at the letters*... for their tameness of expression. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 310 *The difference between animals in a state of nature and domestic tameness is so considerable*, that [etc.]. 1781 *COWPER Alex. Selkirk* ii. *They are so unacquainted with man*, Their tameness is shocking to me. 1851 *BECK'S Florist* 195 *The monotony and tameness of a villa-garden*. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 370 *This tameness was merely the tameness with which a tiger, caught, caged, and starved, submits to the keeper who brings him food*.

Tamer (tām'er), [f. **TAME** *v.* 1 + **-ER** 1.] One who or that which tames.

1530 *PALSGR. 279/1 Tamar of a horse, courtier de cheualx*. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 139 *Scipio*, the tamer of Carthage. 1742 *GRAY Adversity* 2 *Thou tamer of the human breast*. 1859 *Art Taming Horses*, etc. vi. 77 *The moment the horse moves the tamer draws the strap tight round the body of the horse*.

Tamera, Tamerick, obs. ff. **TAMBOURA**, **TAMARISK**.

Tamerlane, Tamburlaine. European corruptions of *Timur lenk* = *tame Timur*, appellation of Timur, the great Tartar conqueror 1335–1405, the title-character of Marlowe's tragedy *Tamburlaine* 1586, and of Rowe's *Tamerlane* 1702. Used allusively for a person like Timur, a conqueror, a scourge, a despot. Also *attrib.* and *comb.*, as

Tamerlane-like *adj.* or *adv.* Hence **Tamerlanism** *nonce-adv.*

a. 1579 *T. HACKETT tr. Amadis of Fr.* xii. 306 (Stanf.) *A number of Califes, Souldans, Tamberlanes*. 1593 *G. HARVEY New Letter Wks.* (Grosart) I. 237 *The grand Disease... smiling at his tamberlane contempt*, Sternely struck-home the peremptory stroke. 1596 *NASHA Safran-Walden Wks.* S. iv b, *Tamburlaine-like*, hee braues it indefinitely in her behalfe. 1598 *E. GULPIN Kiln.* (1878) 32 *It is the scourge, the Tamberlane of vice*, The three square Tyborne of impieties. c. 1618 *MORVON Hist.* iv. (1903) 322 *The German language... sounding better in the mouth of Tamberlin*, than of a Civil man. 1632 *MASSINGER Maid of Hon.* II. ii. *Page*... I'll make Thy back my footstool. *Syll.* *Tamberlane* in little! 1843 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1872) VII. 30 *Out of it had come Napoleonisms, Tamerlanisms*.

Tamil, Tamul (tām'il, -əl). Also 8 **Tamoul**. [ad. *Tamir*, *Tamīl*, native name (known in 8th c.) of the people and language; in Pāli and Prakrit *Damīla*, *Davīla*, *Davidā*, Sinhalese *Demaḷa*, Skr. *Dramiḷa*, *Dramiḷa*, *Draviḍa* (whence Dr. Caldwell's term *Dravidian* for the Tamulic or Tamil family of languages). So Pg., Du., Ger. *Tamul*, *F. Tamoul*.]

One of a non-Aryan race of people belonging to the Dravidian stock, inhabiting the south-east of India and part of Ceylon. b. The language spoken by this people, the leading member of the Dravidian family. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1579 *(title) Doctrina Christam... feita em Portugal*. Tresladada em lingua Malavay ou Tamul. [Cochin]. 1734 *(title) A Grammar of the Damul or Tamul Language*. [Tranquebar]. 1778 *(title) A Grammar for learning the Principles of the Malabar Language*, properly called Tamul or the Tamulian Language. [Wepury]. 1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 494 f. a. v. *Alphabet*, From this Shanscrit are derived the sacred characters of Thibet, the Cashmirian, Bengalese, Malabaric, and Tamoul. 1807 *F. BUCHANAN Trul. fr. Madras* II. 441 *In the Tamul language it is called Shuri cull, or itch-stone*. 1811 *T. S. MOORELLIAN (title) A Tamil Expositor*, [Madras]. 1842 *W. C. TAYLOR Anc. Hist.* xviii. (ed. 3) 575 *By the persecution of the Buddhists... a great portion of the literature of India has been lost*, and in particular... all the ancient literature of the people that speak the Tamul language. 1864 *M. C. SWAMY in Reader* 12 Mar. 336/2 *The Tamils [of Ceylon belong]... to the Dravidian race... Their religion is Sivaism, and their language the Tamil*. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 8/1 *To expel from the British Empire the Tamil-speaking tribes who presume to influence its policy*.

Hence **Tam'lian** (Tamu'lian) *a.*, Tamulic; *sb.* a member of the Tamil people; **Tamulic** *a.*, pertaining to the Tamils or their language, Tamil.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 214 *Dr. Francke*, in Germany had sent them a number of Tamulian types... the government having erected a printing-office in the city of Madras. 1863 *LEXIS Standard Alph.* 226 *The four letters... which the Tamulians have added to the Sanscrit alphabet*. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 81/1 *The Tamulic termination en... creates a striking resemblance between Pooden and the Wooden of the Goths*. 1872 *MORAN Eng. Accidence* i. 12 *The Dravidian or Tamulic [groups], including Tamul, Telegu, Malabar, Canaries*.

† **Tamin**. *Obs.* Also 7–8 *-ine*. [app. aphetic deriv. of *F. flamme* (in OF. *estamine*) **STAMIN**.] A thin woollen stuff: = **STAMIN**. Also *attrib.*

1552 *J. C. Jeaffreson Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I. 8 *Unum par manicarum de serico vocato tamin [pr. tawin] damaske ad valenciam v.s.* 1612 *CORGA, Estamine*, the stuffe Tamine; also, a strainer, searce, boulder, or boulding cloth. 1625 *MASSINGER New Way* III. ii. *I took her up in an old tamin gown*. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. lvi. *Their stockings were of tamine [F. estame] or of cloth- serge*. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 366 *Cloth-Rash and Tamine common*. [1822 *NARES, Tamine*, a sort of woollen cloth; probably the same that is now called *tammy*.]

† b. A strainer or bolter, of this stuff; =

TAMIS 1.

1847 *in WEBSTER*. Hence in later diets; i. perh. never in use.

Taming (tām'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. **TAME** *v.* 1 + **-ING** 1.] The action of **TAME** *v.* 1. Also *attrib.* **Taming-stick**, a kind of yoke for newly captured slaves.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/2 *Tamyngs* for wuyldenesse, domesticacio. a. 1533 *FIRTH Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 137 *What thou shalt do to the profit of thy neighbour*, and taming of thy flesh. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 54 *Faith he is gone vnto the taming schoole*, and *Petrochio* is the master. 1866 *LIVESTONE Last Frills.* (1873) I. iv. 107 *Nearly all were in the taming-stick*.

† **Taminy**. *Obs.* Prob. a misprint or misreading of **TAMIN** or **TAMMY** *sb.* 1

1737 *Ochtertyre House Bks.* (1907) 77 *For six years of yellow taminy* £6. 6. 0. 1755 *JOHNSON, Taminy*, a woollen stuff. Hence in *ASH*, and recent *Dicts.*

† **Tamis**. *Obs.* Also 7 *tamise*, 9 *tammie*: see also **TAMMY** *sb.* 2. [a. *F. tamis* (tām's) a sieve (of wire, silk, hair, etc.) (12th c. in *Littre*) = *Pr. tamis*, *Sp. tamiz*, *It. tamigio*, *Ven. tamiso*, *med. L. tamisium* (Du Cange), identical in origin with *WGER. *tamiso-*, the source of OE. and MLG. *tēmes* sieve, MDn. *tēme*, OHG. *zēme*: see **TEMSE**.]

1. A sieve; a strainer or bolting-cloth; also *tamis-bolter*, *-cloth*.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xviii. xi. 1. 567 *The best bread is of the finest wheat flour*, which hath passed through a small tamis bulter. *Ibid.* xxii. xxi. 11. 242 *If they be balfe sodden in water... then let passe through a tamise*, that the brans might be separate. 1698 *M. LISTER Journ. to Paris* (1699) 141 *This Stone is beat to Powder*, and sifted through a fine

Tamis. 1801 MOLLARD *Art of Cookery* (1836) 169 Rub them through a tamis cloth or sieve. 1817 W. KITCHNER *Cook's Oracle* (1818) 244 Strain it through a tamis into a clean stewpan. *Ibid.* 280 note, A Tamis is a worsted cloth, made on purpose for straining sauces. [Cf. p. 230, a tammy, or fine sieve.]

2. A name for an anther. (? from its scattering pollen.)

1665 *REA Flora* 1. ix. 51 Six chives [in the tulip], tipt with pendants (which are those after the French we call Tamis). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 11. 65/1 The Agot Tulip is of a sad Isabella colour, with... a dark bottom, and large black Tamis. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict. s.v. Tulip*, The bottom and Tamis blue. 1775 *ASH, Tamis* [erroneously explained].

3. attrib., as tamis-bolter, -cloth (see 1); tamis-bird, the Guinea-fowl (? from its speckled or powdered appearance).

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. m. vi. 75 They [Guinea-hens] are by some called the Barbary-hen; by others the Tamis bird.

Tamisage (tæ'misidʒ). *Math.* [ad. F. *tamisage* sifting: see TAMIS and AGE.] Applied by Sylvester to a method of finding invariants.

1882 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* XI. 409 heading, Note on an exceptional case in which the Fundamental Postulate of Professor Sylvester's theory of Tamisage fails.

Tamkin, obs. var. TAMPION, plug.

Tammany (tæ'māni). The name of the central organization of the Democratic party in the City (formerly also in the State) of New York, located in *Tammany Hall*, in 14th Street, New York. In English use the name has become esp. associated with the political and municipal corruption which at various times has characterized the government of New York.

Tamaneu, *Tamene*, *Taminent*, *Taminy* was the name of an Indian chief with whom W. Penn had transactions for land 1683 and 1697. Some time prior to 1771 the name became 'canonized', and from 1772 for about twenty years 'Saint' (or 'King') *Tamina*, *Tamany*, *Tammany* (generally identified with the chief of Penn's time) was regarded as the tutelar saint of Pennsylvania and other northern colonies or States, and the day assigned to him, May 1st (Old Style), May 12th (New Style), appropriated to popular celebrations, festive gatherings (often with some benevolent object), etc. From 1782 the name became associated with Societies established on a more or less permanent basis, of which that organized in New York is mentioned in 1787. The one which in 1790 is recorded as the 'Society of St. Tammany' and 'the Sons of St. Tammany and Columbian Order', and which in its constitution is claimed to be 'founded on the true principles of patriotism, and has for its motives charity and brotherly love', soon developed strong political activity, and by 1810 had become the headquarters of the Democratic Party (then called the Republican Party) in the State and City of New York. (From notes supplied by Mr. A. Matthews, Boston, Mass.)

1683 in *Pennsylv. Archives* (1852) I. 62, 1, *Tamaneu*... for me and my heirs and assigns do grant and dispose of all my Lands Lying betwixt [etc.]. 1683 *PENN Wks.* (1782) IV. 305. 1771 W. ENOIS *Let. fr. Amer.* (1792) 115 The Americans on this part of the continent have... a Saint... The first of May is... set apart to the memory of Saint Tamina. 1772 *Pennsylv. Chron.* 4 May VI. 63/2 On Friday... a number of American Gentlemen, Sons of King Tammany, met at the House of Mr. Bryn, to celebrate the Memory of that truly noble Chieftain... It is hoped... a Society may be formed of great Utility to the Distressed; as this meeting was more for the purpose of promoting Charity and Benevolence, than Mirth and Festivity. *Ibid.* 15 June VI. 85/1 The Sons of St. George, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, St. David, and King (or Saint) TAMANY. 1773 in *Pennsylv. Mag. Hist. & Biogr.* (1902) XXV. 446 The natives... have adopted a great warrior sachem and chief named Tamany... to be the tutelar Saint of this Province [Pennsylvania]. 1779 *New Jersey Jnl.* 4 May in N. Y. *Archives* Ser. II. 111. 310 Saturday last being the anniversary of St. Tamany, the titular St. of America. 1785 *WASHINGTON Diary* 2 May in *Pennsylv. Mag.* (1893) XVII. 111. 42 Accepted an invitation to dine with the Sons of Saint Tamany (at Richmond, Virginia). 1787 *New York Jnl.* 3 May 3/1 Tuesday last, being St. Tammany's Day (the Tutelar Saint of America) the St. Tammany Society of this City held their Anniversary Meeting, at the Wigwam at Halls. 1790 *Ibid.* 11 May 3/3 To-morrow... the annual feast of St. Tammany will be celebrated by the Sons of St. Tammany and Columbian Order, at their wigwam on the banks of the Hudson. 1805 (*title*) An Act to incorporate the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in the City of New York. Passed April 9, 1805. 1838 W. LIVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 126 Yesterday I had a full deputation from Tammany Hall... informing me that I had been... nominated as Mayor. 1850 WHITTIER W. *Leggett* Pr. Wks. 1880 II. 200 The democratic committee issued its bull against him from Tammany Hall.

b. attrib. and Comb., as Tammany-organization, -ring, -tariff, -ticket; Tammany-ridden adj.

1871 *Harper's Weekly* 11 Nov. XV. 1056 The Tammany Tiger Loose... What are you going to do about it? 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* 1. vi. (1885) 155 The Tammany King... is to take the place of the feudal lord. 1872 *RUSKIN Fors Clav.* II. xiv. 10 A complete Tammany Ring and lowest circle in the Inferno of the Worst. 1887 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 3/1, I cannot accept as desirable... the degradation of the great city of Belfast and the province of Ulster to a Tammany ring in Dublin. 1894 *Daily News* 5 July 5/6 'The Tammany Tariff'... appears to refer to the rates at which certain abuses and violations of the law have in that city been able to enjoy a practical immunity. 1899 *Ibid.* 29 May 6/7 Even Tammany-ridden New York has made up its mind to construct a new underground system. 1901 *Scotsman* 7 Nov. 4/2 His opponent... was backed by the immensely powerful Tammany organisation.

Hence (chiefly nonce-wds.) **Tammanial** a., or of

belonging to (St.) Tammany; **Tammanify**, **Tammanize**, **Tammany** vbs., trans. to influence or dominate by, or as by, Tammany; whence **Tammanied** ppl.a., **Tammanification**, **Tammanization**; also **Tammanyism**, the system or principles of Tammany; **Tammanyite**, one who adopts the methods and principles of Tammany, an adherent of Tammany.

1791 J. PINTARD in *Amer. Daily Reg.* (N. Y.) 16 May, Before them was borne the cap of Liberty; after following seven hunters in Tammanial dress, then the great standard of the society. 1793 (May 15) in G. MEYERS *Hist. Tammany Hall* (1901) 10 At Tammanial Hall in Broad street.

1882 *Tribune* (N. Y.) 5 Apr., A resolution striking the names of the Tammanyites from the caucus roll. 1893 in *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Nov. 3/1 For a section of the Press to Tammany London in the interests of the contractors and themselves. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 7/2 The charge brought against the Progressives of Tammanyifying London. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/3 From all accounts Tammanied New York is anything but an ideal place in which to live. 1903 *Daily Rec. & Mail* 11 Nov. 4/3 A charge of paving the way for Tammanyism. 1909 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 518/1 To prevent the Tammanisation of London.

† **Tammel**, obs. rare. App. an alteration of STAMMEL, on analogy of *tamin* for *stamin*.

1616 *Trial Cless Somerset in Relat. Poysoning Sir T. Overbury* (1631) 206 The Prisoner... being attired in black Tammel, a Cyprus Caperoon, a Cobweb Lawn Ruff and Cuffs. 1668 *Flemings in Oxford* 9 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 437 Paid unto Dr Smith which my Lady had disbursed for Tammel for my wife or 05 co.

Tammie (tæ'mi). *Sc.* [Sc. f. TOMMY.]

1. Name of a loaf of home-baked bread, used in Edinburgh and the surrounding district.

1828 *Moir Mansie Wauch* xviii, Their usual rations of beef and tammies. 1890 *Ancient Old Edinburgh* 83 The pay was [1807] 6d. a day and a coarse roll called a 'tammie'.

2. **Tammie-norie**. A local name in Scotland for the Puffin, *Fratercula arctica*; also *Tommy Noddy*.

1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Zell.* viii. (1703) 119 Each kind or sort do Nestle by themselves; as the Scarfs by themselves, so the Cetywaicks, Tominories, Mawes, etc. 1866 *Scott Antiq.* vii, 'Did I not hear a halloo?' 'The skreigh of a Tammie Norie', answered Ochiltree, 'I ken the skirl weel'. 1841 R. CHAMBERS *Poet. Rhymes* Scot. (1870) 190 The Puffin, Tammie Norie o' the Bass Canna kiss a bonny lass. 1896 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 943 *Tammy-Norie*, a northern form of *Tom-Noddy*, and a name for the Puffin.

Tammy (tæ'mi), sb.¹ Also 7 tammy, 8 tamy.

[Appears to be identical with obs. F. *tamisé* 'étouffe de laine lustrée' cited by Littré from a letter patent of 22 July, 1780 (cf. *cerise, cherry*); but this may have been an adaptation of the Eng. word, which was in use a century earlier. It has also been suggested to be a corruption of TAMIN, or a deriv. of F. *estame* worsted, *estamet* cloth-rash (Cotgr.).] A fine worsted cloth of good quality, often with a glazed finish.

Much mentioned in 17th and 18th centuries, but app. obs. before 1850. The name has been recently revived as a trademark: see quot. 1876.

1665 in *Styrpe Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xviii. 380/2 All other Kersies, Bayes, Tammies, Sayes, Rashes [etc.]. 1675 *Ogilby Brit.* 146 Stow market... Its chiefest Trade is making of Tammies, and the Town affords several good Inns for Entertainment. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Tamy*, a kind of Stuff. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Tammy*, a sort of Worstet-Staff, which lies cockled. 1757 *Dyer Fleece* III. 48r Cheyne, and bayse, and serge, and alepane, Tammy, and crape, and the long countless list Of woollen webbs. 1758 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* i. 119/1 Her riding dress a light drab, lined with blue Tammy. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 221 An account of a new loom, for weaving tamies, serges, stuffs and worsted cloaths. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 34 Bradford is a manufacturing town for tamies, and other worsted stuffs. 1812 J. BIGLAND *Beauties Eng. & Wales* XVI. 805. 1853 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Tammy*, a commercial name formerly given to Scotch camlets; a worsted fabric resembling bunting, but closer and finer. 1876 T. C. ARCHER *Wool & Applications* 46 Tammyes are now made of wool with cotton warp. They are highly glazed and dyed in bright colours, and are still favourite fabrics.

b. attrib., as tammy gown, lining, warp.

1666 *Wood Life* June (O. H. S.) II. 80, I bought of Mr. Fifield an English Tammy gowne which cost me, out of the shop, 2li. 4s. I had 18 yards and an half, at 2s. (a) yard. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1229/4 A brown cloth wastecoat, a red tammy petticoat. 1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinster* 346 Many woollen stuffs... are quite lost... such as... worsted tammy draughts. 1835 *Usser Philos. Manuf.* 159 The hardest twisted worsted is called tammy warp. 1883 K. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 147/1 Tammy lining may also be cleaned with camphine.

Tammy, sb.² [App. a. F. *tamis* (tamē) TAMIS, assimilated to prec., perh. with the notion that it was made of that material.] A strainer.

1709 J. SKEAT *Art Cookery* 27 Then strain or rub them through a tammy into another clean stewpan. 1796 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* v. 44 Strain it off through a tammy. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housew.* 49 These vegetables can... be boiled to pulp and passed through a tammy.

attrib. 1839 *Usser Dict. Arts* 106 It must be equalised still more by passing through a tammy cloth, or a sieve.

Hence **Tammy** v., trans. to strain through a tammy.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 14 Mar. 8/5 Then tammy or rub through a fine sieve with a wooden spoon.

Tammy (tæ'mi), sb.³ Short for *Tammy Shanter*, corruption of next.

1894 *Mrs. L. B. WALFORD Matchmaker* xlv, The letter was found inside the inner brim of his 'Tammy'. 1896

Westm. Gaz. 26 Sept. 7/2 The Burns Statue... The poet stands in an easy attitude... He wears the 'tammy', the ploughman's coat and breeches, and the rough Scotch stockings.

Tam o' Shanter (tæ'moʃæntə). [f. the name of the hero of Burns's poem of that name (i.e. *Tom o' Shanter*).] In full, *Tam o' Shanter bonnet*, cap: A soft woollen bonnet with flat circular crown, the circumference of which is about twice that of the head, formerly worn by Scottish ploughmen, etc.; introduced, in a modified form, c. 1887 as a head-dress for girls and young women. Abbreviated TAM, TAMMY.

1840-50 [Remembered in use]. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 The Tam o' Shanter is still occasionally worn [hymen]. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 24 Sept. 5 Mr. O'Brien... was wearing an overcoat and a Tam o' Shanter, for the morning air was chilly. *Ibid.* 19 Oct. 4 The head-dress [adopted by Dundee factory girls] is the modest one of either a single or double-peaked cap or a Tam o' Shanter bonnet, and those workers who have adopted this... have been jeered at, and in some cases mobbed, while passing along the street. 1887 J. ASHBY *STEARAY Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 26 Or if you think it right or wrong—I'll wear my Tam o' Shanter. 1888 *BLACK Adv. House-Boat* vi, A grey Tam o' Shanter... impervious to the wet. 1895 [see TAM].

Hence **Tam o' Shantered** a., wearing a Tam o' Shanter.

1894 *Du MAURIE Trilby* 1. 81 He married the... tartaned and tam-o'-shantered bargmaid at the Montagnards Ecossais.

Tamp (tæmp), v. [app. a 19th c. workmen's word; perh. a back-formation from *tampin* (var. of TAMPION) taken as = *tamping*.]

1. trans. *Mining*. a. To stop up (a bore-hole) with clay, sand, etc., rammed in upon the charge before firing the shot; also, to pack up (a gallery of a military mine) before firing it, in order to concentrate the effect. b. To ram home (the charge) in a bore-hole. Also absol.

1819 *FARADAY* in B. JONES *Life* (1870) I. 301 Men... employed in making holes, tamping and blasting the rock. 1834 J. S. MACAULAN *Field Fortif.* 203 The tam strongly and carefully the ends of the gallery, leaving the space intended to be demolished void. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* 1. 202/1 The hole is tamped with dry clay to the top. 1843 *Ibid.* VI. 165/1 To form these chambers the rock was perforated... and the different proportions of powder were introduced... and 'tamped up' close. 1860 *Russell Diary India* I. 199 The mines will soon be tamped, and the whole nest of temples [over the river at Cawnpore] will leap into the air amid fire and thunder. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 2/1 All charges should be 'tamped'—that is, pressed or secured in position with stones or other material wedged around them—wherever possible.

2. To stop up with clay or loamy earth the issues of a blast-furnace (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877).

3. To ram down hard, so as to consolidate (earth, gravel, etc.); to pun; = POUND v. 1 6; also to pack (anything) round with earth so rammed down.

1879 L. STOCKARD *Investig. Rainfall* (Boston, U. S.) 5 [The lysimeter] was finished by throwing back and tamping in the earth which had been excavated on three sides. 1890 T. C. CLARKE in *Railways Amer.* 38 The track is raised, the gravel tamped well under the ties, and the track is ready for use. 1909 *Installation News* 111. 63 If the conductor is tamped round with granulated carbon.

4. Comb., as **tamp-work**, a surface made hard by tamping.

1855 R. F. BURTON *El-Medineh* I. xiii. 370 He sees a plain like tamp-work, where knobs of granite act daises.

Hence **Tamped** (tæmpt) ppl. a., made hard and solid by pounding; **Tamper**, one who tamps a boring, etc.; also, a tamping-bar.

1864 *WEAVER, Tamper*, s. One who tamps, or prepares for blasting... 2. An instrument used in tamping; a tamping-iron. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Corilla* L. (1876) II. 204 The flooring is hard, tamped clay. 1878 H. M. STAMLEY *Dark Cont.* II. iii. 83 The compact clay and tamped floor.

|| **Tampan**. Also *tanpan*. [?Sechuana name.]

A South African species of acarus remarkable for the venom of its bite.

1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 295 Bitten all over by 'tampan', an insect synonymous to the 'jigger' of the West Indies. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark Places* 157 The mother was annoyed in her house by 'tanpans', insects whose bite is more distressing than that of mosquitoes.

Tampeon, obs. form of TAMPION, plug.

Tamper, sb.: see TAMP v.

Tamper (tæ'mpə), v. 1 Also 4-7 temper.

[Before 1600 mostly spelt *temper*, and app. originating in *TEMPER* v., as used in reference to clay. The trans. use to *temper* clay appears to have become absol. to *temper*, and then intr. to *temper* in clay; hence fig. to *temper* or *tamper* in or with any business or matter. *Tamper*, which appears in reference to clay in 1573, was prob. a dial. or workmen's pronunciation, which became at length established, so as to differentiate this vb. from *TEMPER*. For a development of sense very similar to that shown in *temper* and *tamper*, cf. *MIDDLE* v.]

I. +1. a. intr. To work in clay, etc. so as to mix it thoroughly. b. trans. To temper (clay). Obs.

1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* (1878) 37 A fork and a hook, to be tamping in clau, A lath hammer, trowel, a hod, or a traie. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Spiky-roller*, Where... the clay grows dry, and will not admit of being duly tampered for use without great pains in breaking it.

II. 2. intr. To work or busy oneself for some end; to machinate, scheme, plot. Const. in some practice, for something, to do something.

a. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 289 Here first to worke my busie brayne was set. To temper in so dangerous assayses. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* viii. vii. § 17. 404 Howsoever Edward and he had tempered for the Kingdom.

β. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* iv. ii. You have been tampering any time these three days. Thus to disgrace me. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) ii. 191 Tampering too soon and too openly, to derive the Crown in his wives right to himself. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) i. 196 Y^e I might discover whether Ormond was tampering, wth assistance of Duke, to give Essex his place. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 11. 269 Others tamper'd For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxxii. 238 The provost of Paris, being here in London, was especially tampering in treasonous practices against the Queen. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persia.* 355 He tamper'd, to introduce some ceremonies bordering upon superstition. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 77 The queen dowager tamper'd in this plot. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii. You shall... [not] tamper... amongst my servants, with impunity.

3. intr. To try to deal or enter into clandestine dealings with (a person), about or in order to some design; often with the connotation of meddling or interfering improperly with a person.

a. 1567 HARMAN *Caeset* 70 For often hee hath bene tempering with [a woman], and yet have I sharply sayde him naye. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* ii. ii. (1886) 16 If they should first be committed to prison the devil would temper with them and inform them what to doo. 1599 SANDY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 108 After that the Pope was once againe admitted, and had libertie to temper with his partie at pleasure. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 71 Shortly after he began also to temper with Guy, perswading him to resigne unto him that little right. β. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iii. 23 Tampering both with the English and the Scotch army to come up against the Parliament. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 65 Another had been tampering with his neighbours wife. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 58 When he withdrew, I began to tamper with the farmer and his wife. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) iii. vii. 60 Joseph... by tampering with Will, got all my secrets. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 2 A small squadron... was detached after them, who found them busy in tampering with the natives. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxii. She has been tampered with, and most treacherously deceived. 1852 MARY YONGE *Canons* II. ii. 17 He was trafficking with her enemies and tampering with her friends. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* ix. Their secret organisation is tampering with the people and tampering with the priests.

4. intr. To have to do or interfere with improperly; to meddle with (a thing).

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 220 Hee would needs be handling and tempering with the weapons of his said guest. β. 1636 *Divine Tragedie lately Acted* 12 [He] spied a Gun over the chimney... and fell a tampering with it, and first levelled at the mayds. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. ii. § 11 Humane Policy seldom proves prosperous, when tampering with Divine Worship. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 85 This Boy has been tampering with something that lies in his Maw undigested. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* x. (1790) 119 There is no passion with which people are so ready to tamper as love. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 29 Dec. The son... tamperers with phrenology. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ii. (1875) 40 What was first tampered with, then yielded to, then persisted in, is next justified.

† b. *spec.* To meddle with medically. *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* Printer to Rdr., Not that every Fool should turn Physician, or that every Reader should tamper with him or her self. 1677 G. MOUNTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 326, I beseech you tamper not too much, nor let blood too much this cold season. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux-Stral.* iv. i. I have been a tampering here a little with one of your Patients. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 668 Vain tampering has but foster'd his disease.

5. intr. To meddle or interfere with (a thing) so as to misuse, alter, corrupt, or pervert it.

a. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* rv. vi. 39 Your Graces... may seeme as wise as virtuous. By vsurping and avoiding Fortunes malice. For few men rightly temper with the Starres. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Ansu.* Post. (1653) 89 Pecknam Archbishop of Can. in a Synod was tempering with the Kings liberties. β. 1610 COOKE *Pope Joan* 38 Some paltry fellow hath bene tampering with his writings. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 302 To have her up for tampering with the evidence. 1769 SIR W. DRAPER in *Junius Lett.* xxvi. (1820) 122 It is highly unbecoming the dignity of peers to tamper with boroughs. 1850 *All Year Round* No. 65. 354 His pistols, which Marcel had previously tampered with, miss fire. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. vii. § 20. 413 Those had in his judgment tampered with truth. 1888 BAUME *Amer. Convent.* v. lxxxviii. 379 A large number of persons accused of... tampering with ballot boxes.

b. *trans.* To put off or do away with by tampering or clandestine dealing. *rare.*

1817 KEATINGE *Træ.* II. 217 No putting off trials... until prosecutions are wearied off, or tampered off.

† b. *trans.* To bias, affect, influence, sway (a person, his mind, passions, etc.); to disaffect. *Obs.*

1607 R. L'ESTRANGE *Ansu. Diss.* 43 The Worst Way of Tampering Peoples Minds, and Spiriting away their Hearts from their Sovereign. 1692 — *Josephus, Antiq.* xiv. xx. (1735) 381 If he could but steal him away into Judæa, the Jews might be tamper'd to a Revolt.

Hence *Tampered* (also *tampered-with*), *Tampering ppl. adj.*

1681 DRAYTON *Obs. & Achi.* i. 809 The tampering world is subject to this curse. To physic their disease into a worse. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur.* *Leigh* iv. 474 And kept her safe from tampering hands. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Aug. You have allowed yourself to be tampered with... You appear

before us as a tampered witness. 1895 G. TURRELL in *Month Nov.* 361 The tampered-with fragments in the Christian Fathers.

† *Tamper*, *v. 2 Obs. rare.* [Known only in Ph. Holland; ? suggested by L. *temperare.*] *intr.* To beat lightly, to tap; to continue tapping, to TABOR. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 15 The manner of these priests... was to beat the Taber or tamper upon the Timbril, which is expressed here in these words, *Orbem digito temperat.* *Ibid.* 29 It will sound like a taber or drum, if one tamper upon it.

Tamperer (tæmpərə), [*f. TAMPER v. 1 + -ER 1.*] One who tampers; a schemer; a meddler.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 88 Yea there are not wanting some temperers among them, that have been talking a long while... of a General solemn Conference. 1681 H. MORA *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 93 Unfaithful Tamperers with the Souls of men. 1854 DICKENS *Child's Hist.* Eng. xxxii. III. 157 He... was surrounded in the Tower by tamperers and traitors. 1906 *Athenæum* 3 Feb. 1913 Modern tamperers with the ecclesiastical architecture.

Tampering, *vbl. sb.* [*f. TAMPER v. 1 + -ING 1.*] The action of the verb TAMPER, in various senses: † plotting; meddling, improper interference.

a 1695 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. i. There is no tampering with these Cupids longer. 1738 Birch *Milton M.'s Wks.* I. 32 Byreason of his continual Studies and the Head-ache... and his perpetual tampering with Physic, his Eyes had been decaying for twelve Years before. 1822 W. IAVING *Braceb. Hall* xx. There is something strangely pleasing in these tamperings with the future. a 1854 H. REED *Lat. Eng. Lit.* iv. (1878) 153 It has come down from a remote antiquity, and has... escaped the tampering of modern hands.

Tampicin (tæmpisin). *Pharm. Chem.* [*f. Tampico + -IN 1.* in *F. tampicine.*] The resin, C₂₀H₁₀₈O₂₈, obtained from Tampico jalap, the tuberous root of *Iponoxea similans*.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Tampin**, *obs.* variant of TAMPION.

Tamping (tæmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. TAMP v. 1 + -ING 1.*] The action of the verb TAMP: the plunging or filling up of a blast-hole above the charge; the packing of the part of a military mine nearest the charge with earth or other material.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 301 The stoppage or tamping of a mine. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI. 303/1 The sand-bags used for tamping should not be filled up to the top.

b. *concr.* The material used for this purpose. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 120/2 It would have found vent by blowing out the tamping. 1909 *Installation News* III. 63 The upper casting, to which the cable or tape is electrically connected by lead tamping.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *tamping material*; *tamping-bar*, *-iron*, = STEMMER: see quot. 1877; *tamping-machine*: see quot.; *tamping-plug*, a plug or stopper used to block up a bore-hole.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 292/1 Drawings of the jumpers, the *tamping bar, the needle, and the discharging reed. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 75 It was pick and shovel and tamping bar day in and day out. 1864 WEBSTER, **Tamping-iron*. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Tamping-iron*, a tool, prudently made of copper, by which the tamping is wadded down upon the cartridge or charge in a hole, for blasting. *Ibid.*, **Tamping-machine*... a machine for packing clay or the material for artificial stone into a mold. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 836 Dry sand is sometimes used as a *tamping material. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Tamping-plug*... it usually consists of a cone with harbs, or of a set of wedge-shaped blocks, which jam by the pressure from beneath. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 116 Sandbags ready filled for *tamping purposes should be provided.

Tampion, tampion (tæmpɪən, tæmp-), *sb.*

Forms: a. 5 tampyne, 5-6 -on, -ond, -yon, 6 -ioun, 6-8 -in, 7 -eon, 5- tampion; 6-7 tampion, 7-8 tamkin; (7-9 tampooun). β. 7 tamping, 8-9 -ion, 9 -eon; 7 tomking, 7-8 -kin, tompkin. [a. *F. tampion*, in same senses (1440 in Godef. *Compl.*), a nasalized var. of *F. tapon* (1382 in Hatz.-Darm.) a piece of cloth to stop a hole, etc., deriv. of *tape* plug; cf. *tamper*, nasalized var. of *taper* vb. to plug. The original form *tampion* has undergone many corruptions in Eng.: cf. *pompon*, *POMPION*, *PUMPKIN*. The form *tampooun* (cf. *dragon*, etc.) appears to be confined to dictionaries (from Phillips downwards). *Tampion* is a frequent form in all senses. See also TAMPON.]

† 1. A plug for stopping an aperture: e.g. a bung for a cask, etc. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 63 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 122 With fawcet & tampynes redy to stoppe when ye se tyme. 1504 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 393, viii. d. to hym that skowe the tampons of the pyres. *Ibid.*, The skowryng of the tampons of the pyres. c 1512 in *Archæologia* (1902) LVIII. 302 A susp[er]iall with a tampion to cense the home pyre. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* l. 37 You must suffer the water to passe away by some tampion. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Tampion*, or *Tampkin*, a small piece of wood serving for a bung. 1799 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* iv. 174 The Globe... shall be filled... and then stopp'd with a Tampion that has been steeped in hot Pitch. (1882: see 3 fig.)

† b. *Farriery.* A seton; a tent; a pessary: cf. TAMPON sb. i. *Obs.*

1505 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* iv. lxxvi. (1580) 27 Make two stiffe long rowles, or tampions, of linnen clowtes, or such like stiffe, sharpe pointed like Sugar looses... thrust them vp into the Horses postrials. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterly* ii. cxi. 395 Put therto a tampion made of the inner rinde of

Elder barke. *Ibid.* clvii. 464 Take a tampion of horse haire twound together.

† 2. A disk-shaped or cylindrical piece of wood made to fit the bore of a muzzle-loading gun, and rammed home between the charge and the missile, to act as a wad. *Obs.*

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Eke.* (Roxb.) 40 Item ij. c. tampions xvj. d. 1485 *Naval Acc. Itm.* VII (1896) 69 Gonnes Tampion...ccc. 1497 *Ibid.* 105 Tampions for gonnes... xij. m. c. *Ibid.* 340 Tampion...ccc shotte. 1499 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxvi. 139 Cartes laden with Elme wode for to make the said tampions. 1590 PALSON, 279/1 Tampion for a gon, tampion. 1592 STANVHURST *Descr. Liparen* in *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 127 Slinging Stouns, and burlye bulets, lyke tampions. 1588 *Acts Privy Coun.* (1897) XVI. 25 Arrows for the said muskettes with tampionnes of eche 1,000. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xviii. (Roxb.) 141/1 Of charging... a Morter peece... put in the Tampion... a round peece of soft wood put into the mouth of the chamber. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. iii. 92 Wedges, Tomking, Priming-Irons. *Ibid.* xxi. 124 Draw out the Ladle, and with the Tampion at the other end of the Staff, thrust home the Powder. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Tampion*, *Tampion*, *Tamkin*, or *Tomkin*, a kind of plug or stopple... to keep down the powder in a fire-arm. 1828 *Spearmen Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 307 In the larger mortars... the chamber should be filled with powder, a tampion of wood placed over it, and both the tampion and shell surrounded with sifted earth or sand.

† b. Applied to the bottom plate of grape-shot, which serves as a wad to the charge. *Obs.*

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (1816), *Tampion*, in sea-service artillery, are the iron bottoms to which the grape-shot are fixed. 1823 CRABE *Techn. Dict.*, *Tampion*. [Hence in various later Dicts.]

3. A block of wood fitting into the muzzle of a gun, and serving to exclude rain, sea-water, etc.

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), *Tampkin* is a small peece of Wood turned fit for the mouth of anle peece which is putt in... to keepe out the raine or Sea water, from washing in, when the Peece lies without Bord. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 63 A Tomkin is a round peece of Wood putt into the Peecees mouth and covered with Tallow. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 27 The Tampion, which they had forgotten to take out of one of the peecees, pass'd very near me. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rad. Rand.* lxxv. He commended... the tampions to be taken out of the guns. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* xiv. Clear away the starboard guns, and take out the tampions. 1904 FITCHETT *Commander of Hironadale* 157 The wooden tampions were still lying harmlessly within their lips. fig. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 398 Take out the tampion of your mouth, and fire away loud as thunder. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxviii. She commenced an active bombardment, pulling out the tampions from every gun of mock religion. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* xv. (1883) 83 No sooner did the...note of the discharge of its [bottle of claret's] tampion reach his ear [etc.].

4. In the organ: see quotes.

1864 WEBSTER, *Tampion*... a plug used to stop closely the upper end of an organ-pipe. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 111/2 (Organ) A mouth-piece may be stopped at the upper end by a plug called a tampion, the effect of which is to lower the pitch an octave.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1611 COYGR., *Pivolt*... the Pivolt, or (as some call it) the Tampion of a gate, or great door.

6. = TAMPON 2.

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tampion*... (Lithography) the inking pad of the lithographic printer; *Tompon*. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Hence *Tampion, tampion v. trans.*, to insert in the manner of a tampion or plug.

1897 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/3 London... is not without its trophy lamp-posts, for... in front of the house once occupied by Admiral Boscawen, are two which are tampioned into old cannon captured from the French in a naval fight.

Tampkin, *obs.* variant of TAMPION.

Tampon (tæmpɒn), *sb.* Also *tompon*. [ad. *F. tampion*: etymologically a doublet of TAMPION, introduced anew from mod. French.]

1. Surg. A plug or tent inserted tightly into a wound, orifice, etc., to arrest hæmorrhage, or used as a pessary. Also *attrib.* *tampon-screw*, an instrument used for inserting or withdrawing this.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Tampon*... *Obsol.*, a less elegant term for the plug, whether made up of portions of rag, sponge, or a silk handkerchief. [In cases of hæmorrhage. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 61 (To) keep the displaced and congested uterus out of the cavity of the pelvis by a tampon of medicated cotton. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Tampon-screw*. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 14 June 4/1 The new species of cannula employed... is provided with a tampon, and is constructed [so] as to prevent hæmorrhage. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 438 Tampions are pear-shaped with the thread attached to the lower end.

2. The dabber or inking ball used in lithography and copperplate printing. (So also in French.)

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tampion*, the inking-pad of the lithographic printer. 1882 G. REID in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 701/1 (*Lithography*) An engraved stone is printed by using a small wooden tapper or tampon, either round at the sides, flat below, with handle at top, or square, with the corners rounded off.

Tampon, *v. Surg.* [*f. prec. sb.*: cf. *F. tamponner* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] *trans.* To fill or stop (a wound, cavity, etc.) with a tampon; to plug. 1860 J. M. CARNOCHAN *Operat. Surg.* 279 (Cent. Dict.) The hæmorrhage was stopped by tamponing the bony aperture [gunshot wound in head]. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tamponing*, in Surgery the operation of plugging a wound or natural orifice with a tampon or tampions.

So *Tamponade*, *Tamponage*, *Tamponment*

-ary, from the verb-stem: **TAN-HOUSE**, as
 an-colour, -liquor, -mill; **TAN-BURNING**, -stream,
 trodden adjs.; **TAN-BALL**: see **QUT**; **TAN-BARK**, =
 sense 1; **TAN-BATH**, a bath containing an infusion
 of oak-bark in water (*Cent. Diet.* 1891); **TAN-BAY**,
 the loblolly bay, *Gordonia Lasianthus* (ibid.);
TAN-BED, a hot-bed made of spent tan; a **TAN-
 BARKED**; **TAN-EXTRACTOR**, a device for extracting the
 annic acid and astringent principles from bark
 (*Knigh Dict. Mech.* 1877); **TAN-FAT**, = **TAN-VAT**;
TAN-FIGHT, a gardener's hand-fork for lifting tan;
TAN-GALLOP, = **TAN-RIDE**; **TAN-LOFT**, the loft of a

b. *transf.* To treat (fishing-nets, sails, etc.) with tanners' ooze or some preserving substance; also, to act upon as an astringent.

1614 PUCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix. iv. 483 The Tangara which have the falling-sickness, the rest dancing about that which is fallen, with a noise, from which they will not be skarr'd till they have done. [1628 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 114 Tangara Brasiliensis; (reperiturum ejus aliquot species colore variates).] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 243/1 The Brasilian Tangara [bath] Legs and Feet cinereous, inclining to dusky. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 26 A numerous species of bird called Tangara. 1844 ZOOLOGIST ii. 444 The occurrence of the Red-breasted Tanager near Cheltenham. 1857 MAYNE *Red Way Trail* xiv. The sweet warbling voices of the silvius, finches, tanagers, that adorn the American woods with their gorgeous colours. 1863

THORAU Excursions 31 The tanager flies through the green foliage as if it would ignite the leaves. 1893 W. H. HUNSON *Idle Days Patagonia* x. 136 It is impossible to say of many species which are finches and which tanagers. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 943 *Tanager*, adapted from the quasi-Latin *Tanagra* of Linnaeus, an adaptation, perhaps with a classical allusion, of *Tangara*, used by Brisson and Buffon.

Hence **Tanagrine** a., of or pertaining to tanagers; belonging to the family *Tanagridæ*, or subfamily *Tanagrinae* (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1887); **Tanagroid** (tangaroid) a., resembling the tanagers; akin in structure to the tanager family.

1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 254 The Tangaroid Perchers.

Tanaid (tæn'aid), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod. L. *Tanaidæ*, f. generic name *Tanais*.] a. adj. Of or pertaining to the *Tanaidæ*, a family of cheliferous isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Tanais*. b. sb. A member of this family.

1893 STEBBING *Crustacea* xxi. 327 The marital Tanaid frequently sacrifices his mouth-organs to the enormous development of his chelipeds.

Tanalst, Tanakin, obs. ff. **TANIST, TANNAKIN.** **Tanakaha**: see **TANEKAHA**.

Tand, obs. f. *tanned*, pa. pple. of **TAN v.**

Tandem (tændem), sb.¹ and adv. Also 8-9 *erron. tandum*. [app. L. *tandem* at length (of time) used punningly.]

A. sb. 1. A two-wheeled vehicle drawn by two horses (or other beasts of draught) harnessed one before the other.

1795 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* *Tandem*, a two wheeled chaise, buggy, or nobby, drawn by two horses, one before the other, that is at length. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 42. 12, I have not the smallest desire to ride in Mr. Whirligig's Tandem. 1807 *Byron Lett. to Miss Pigot* 11 Aug., We shall proceed in a tandem, to Inverary. 1821 A. HODGSON *Lett. fr. N. Amer.* (1824) II. 110 Painted sleighs, are dashing along [Broadway, New York] in all directions, some with two horses abreast; some harnessed as tandems, and others with four in hand. 1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 382/1 We have a practical pun now naturalized in our language in the word 'tandem'. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* 1, They drove tandems in all directions, scattering their ample allowances about roadside inns.

b. *transf.* A pair of carriage-horses harnessed one before the other. Also fig.

1795 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 120 A Tandem... is two horses in a team, or one before the other, to draw a two-wheeled chaise. 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* (1860) [449] In the end of summer (of 1764) I went again with Mrs. Carlyle to Harrogate, ... I got an open chaise with two horses—one before the other, and the servant on the first. *Ibid.* [458] Blackett's horse was very heavy, and my tandem far outran them. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 104, I... equipped a dog-cart and tandem, for a drive to the diggings. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 3/2 The old political tandem, in which the poor man with talent and the rich man without it pulled together, is no longer possible.

2. Short for *tandem bicycle* (*tricycle*), *canoe*, *engine*: see C.

1884 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/3 Cycling on a 'tandem' in Norway... When our tandem... was placed upon the pier, we were surrounded by an eager crowd. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 560/1 For nearly every make of single tricycle there is a corresponding tandem. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 778/1 Triple-expansion engines, having 1 high, 1 intermediate and 2 low pressure cylinders arranged as twin vertical tandems.

B. *adv.* One behind the other, in single file; originally of a team of two horses. Also fig.

1795 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss. *Tandem*, the manner of driving two horses in a team. 1818 T. L. PEARCOCK *Nightmare Abbey* i, His fellow-students... drove tandem and tandem in great perfection. 1837 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1 Jan. 1/2 The letters are conveyed daily from Canterbury to Dover on sledges drawn by three and four horses, tandem. 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 196/1 Three logs chained tandem constituted the load, and we vaulted upon the last log for a ride to the boom. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 135/1 The patient mules, driven tandem, were dragging a heavy barge down the canal.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tandem-curricie*, -*drag* (*DRAG* sb. 1 d), -*driving*, -*horse*, -*sleigh*, -*team*, -*whip*; *tandem-wise* adv.; *tandem bicycle* (*tricycle*), *canoe*, a bicycle (*tricycle*) or canoe for two persons, one seated behind the other; *tandem engine*, a steam engine with two cylinders one in front of the other, the two pistons working on a common piston-rod; *tandem-play*: see *quot.*

1899 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/4 In the Sudan they used a small dynamo driven by means of a 'tandem bicycle'. 1815 *Reviewers Reviewed* 18 Even Doctor Solomon, is ready with his 'tandem-curricie to invite him to Gilead Hall. 1817 J. PALMER *Jrnl. Trav. in U.S.* etc. (1818) 217 (At Montreal) I have seen a 'tandem dog cart, the dogs harnessed and belled the same as horses. 1855 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Say* I. 86 Since she put down her 'tandem drag', 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xix, Riding and 'tandem-driving' were the fashions of the ingenious youth. 1898 *Engineer* XLVI. 23 (Paris Exhibition), 60 Horse Power Compound 'Tandem Engine'. [Cf. 1901 *Freiden's Mag.* IV. 473/1 The fan engines, which were tandem-compound, were afterwards fitted with low-pressure relief-valves, in addition to those fitted in the high-pressure cylinders.] 1830 *LYTTON P. Clifford* xxxi, A light cart drawn by two swift horses in a 'tandem fashion' awaited the fugitives. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 73 They are being built with the high-pressure above the low-pressure, tandem fashion, with a piston-rod common to both. 1801 *FELTON Carriages* II. App. 6 When loaded, a leading or 'Tandem horse, is mostly applied. 1895

Baily's Mag. May 353/2 A useful house-of-call, at which you could pop on a 'tandem leader. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, 'Tandem-play' (Football), a play in which the man running with the ball is preceded or followed, or both preceded and followed, by other men of his own side... to assist him in breaking through the opposing line. 1863 'OUTOA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 31 Dashing on with his 'tandem-team too quickly for identification. 1835 *WILLIS Pencillings* I. xxxiii. 230 It might have been touched from the deck with a 'tandem whip. 1860 *All Year Round* 496 The two horses which he has... had harnessed to it 'tandem-wise.

Hence **Tandem, Tandemize** *obs.*, *intr.* to drive a tandem; *trans.* to harness or drive (a horse, etc.) tandem fashion; **Tandemer, Tandemist**, one who rides a tandem bicycle or tricycle.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 132 We 'tandem'd on to Melton for a finishing treat. 1898 *Speaker* 16 July 87 They tandemed the donkey to drag their impedimenta up the slope of 1,200 feet. 1894 *Daily News* 3 May 8/6 At 5 miles the 'tandemers had cut the record by a good deal over 2 min. 1885 *Cyclist* 5 Aug. 1006/2 The silken fetters of matrimony convert a happy bicyclist into... an equally happy 'tandemist. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 115 Reginald... drinks—game—hunts—'tandemises. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 492 Tandemising, cricketing, boating... is not to be carried on without a considerable expenditure.

† **Tandem**, sb.² *Obs.* [Origin unascertained: perh. from a place-name.] Name of some kind of linen, in 18th c. classed among Silesia linens. U.S. 1747 *Boston* (U.S.) *Even. Post* 18 May 2/2 To be sold cheap... Lloyd's Garlets, Tandems, Cambricks, Taffates. 1754 *Boston Gaz.* 31 Dec. 2/2 Just Imported from London, And Sold By Samuel Abbot, ... 3-4th and yard wide garlets, tandems, holland, cambricks. 1755 *Boston Even. Post* 26 May 4/2 Ten Pieces yard wide Tandems... three Pieces Osnaburgh. 1783 *German from Hamburg in Pennsylvania* Gaz. 26 Nov. 3/1 German cloth of every quality and colour... Silesia linens... Rough dowlas, Quadruple tandems, Brown Silesias.

Tandle, tanle (tænd'l, tã'n'l). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8-9 *taanie*, *tawnle*, 9 *taunle*, *tannel*. [perh. an altered form of ON. *tandri*, *tandri* fire = OHG. *zantaro*, *zantro*, MHG. *zanter*, *zander*: but the history is incomplete.] A large fire in the open air, a bonfire; esp. one made at certain seasons in the year, as on May Day, Midsummer Eve, or the first of November.

1768 *PICKEN Now-a-days Poems* 64 Thae firds o' silk... Had I our doghter's at a candle, They'd mak' a been an' rowsan tandle. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 622 An ancient practise... of kindling a large fire, or tawnle as it is usually termed, of wood. 1802 *SIBBALD Scot. Poetry* Gloss. s.v., The custom of kindling large fires or Tandles, at Midsummer, was formerly common in Scotland. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 223 The custom of the baal-fire or Tannel is still observed on the last day of July, St. Margaret's Day. 1887 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* iv. 28 Bigging great taulnes on the holms o' the Garnock.

† **Tandour** (tændū'r). Also 7 *tenur*, *tenner*, 8-9 *tendour*, 9 *tan*, *tendour*. [= F. *tandour*, a. *tandūr*, Turkish pronounc. of Pers. and Arab. تَنْدُور]

tannūr oven, portable furnace, a. Aramaic תַּנּוּר *tannūrā*, Heb. תַּנּוּר *tannūr*, Assyrian *tinūru* furnace, oven. [A heating apparatus consisting of a square table with a brazier under it, round which persons sit for warmth in cold weather in Persia, Turkey, and adjacent countries.]

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 294 They [Persians] call this kind of Stoves *Tennur*. *Ibid.* 303 In Winter they have their *Tennurs* against the Cold. 1718 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 4 Jan., Warming themselves... neither by chimney nor stoves, but a certain machine called a *tendour*, the height of two feet, in the form of a table, covered with a fine carpet or embroidery. This is made only of wood, and they put into it a small quantity of hot ashes, and sit with their legs under the carpet. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 51 The *tandour* supplies the want of grates and chimnies. 1840 *FRASER Trav. Koordistan*, etc. I. vi. 150 A sort of oven called a *tendour*. *Ibid.* II. ix. 200 *Tendour*.

Tandrec, variant of **TANREC**.

† **Tandstickor** (tændstikør). [a. Swed. *tändstickor* matches, pl. of *tändsticka*, f. *tända* to light, kindle + *sticka* splinter, spill. The Eng. popular use was taken from the word 'Tändstickor', i.e. 'matches', on boxes of matches made in Sweden.] More fully, *tandstickor match*, a cheap kind of lucifer match imported from Sweden.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 20/1 Who ever sees the Tändstickors nowadays except in Continental hotels? 1889 *RIVER HAGGARD Allan's Wife*, etc. 313 It was a 'tandstickor' match, and burnt slowly and dimly. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 4/3 The public which purchases the ordinary or tandstickor match.

† **Tandy**, ? *obs.* form of **TAWNY**.

1496 *Fysshynge with an Angle* (1883) 34 The tandy flye at saynt Wylliams daye, the body of tandy wull & the wynges... of the whitest mayle of be wyldre drake.

Tane, *obs.* pa. pple. of **TAKE v.**; *Sc.* and *north. dial.* f. **TONE**, in the tone = the one.

† **Tanekaha** (tānekā'hā). Also *tana-*. [Native Maori name.] A New Zealand conifer, the Celery-topped Pine, *Phyllocladus trichomanoides*.

1875 T. LASLETT *Timber Trees* xxxviii. 306 The Tanakaha Tree... is found scattered over a large portion of the northern island of New Zealand. 1883 J. HECROA *Handbk. N. Zealand* (1885) 101 Tanekaha, Celery-leaved Pine. A slender, handsome tree, 60 ft. high.

Tang (tæŋ), sb.¹ Forms: a. 4-7 *tango*, 7-8 *tangue*, 8-9 *dial. tains*, 5- *tang*. β. 5-6 *long(s)ø*. [Known in literature from 14th c., but prob. in much earlier use in northern Eng.: a. ON. *tange* point, spit of land, tang of a knife, etc., Norw., Da. *tange*, Sw. *tång* (c), Færoese *tangi*.]

I. 1. A projecting pointed part or instrument. a. The tongue of a serpent, formerly thought to be the stinging organ; the sting of an insect. (Now *dial.*)

a 1350 *St. Matthew* 58 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 132 Men þat þai [serpents] bifore had biten And with þaire tanges ful sare smetyn. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 496/2 Tongge, of a bee, *aculeus*. c 1440 STAUNTON *St. Patrick's Purg.* (1900) 61 Þei mæden to me an hudious noyse... with blaryng owt of here berennyn tanges. 1423 *Cath. Angl.* 378/1 A Tange of A nedyr, *aculeus*, *acus*, *pingis*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 281/2 Tonge of a bee, *esquillon*. 1787 *GROSSE Provenc. Gloss.* *Tang*, a sting. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.* *Tang*, a sting or point. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Tang*, the tongue of a snake, with which people believe it has the power of stinging. ... The sting of an insect.

b. *fig.* A 'sting', a pang.

1724 *RAMSAY Health* 156 The flagg'd embrace, and mercenary squeeze. The tangs of guilt, and terrors of disease. 1868 *LANIER Jacques* i. 73 Ob, sharper tangs pierced through this perfumed May.

c. *dial.* A sharp point or spike; the pin of a buckle; one of the prongs or tines of a fork; a prong or tine of a stag's horn.

The sense 'leg of a pair of tongs' in R. Holme may have been derived from the tang of a fork.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 132/2 [Of a horn] The lower Tang [is] the Brow-Antler. *Ibid.* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 7/1 He beare[th] Sable, a paire of Tonges closed in ye tanges Argent.] 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Tang*, a pike. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* *Tang*, *Teng*, ... the prong of a fork. 'A fork wi three tangs'. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 127/1 On the lower edge [of the excavator or shovel] are four tangs or points, which serve to penetrate and loosen the soil. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Tang*, the tongue of a buckle, the prong of a fork.

1877 E. PEARCOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Tang*, the tongue of a buckle. d. † The barb of a hook (*obs.*); the tongue of a Jew's-harp (also *fig.*).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 80/1 The tongue of the booke is that little tang or slip on the inside of it, which... hinders the booke from coming out. Some call it the barbe. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson, Tang o' the trump*, ... the tongue of the Scottish trump or Jew's harp; ... the chief or most important person in a company.

e. (See *quot.*) *dial.* (So in Old Norse.)

1822 HINNEART *Sketch. Isles* 518 A narrow stripe of land stretches out that is named the Tang of Torness. The word Tang expresses the character of the low projecting cape. [Cf. p. 479 Ting of Torness.]

2. An extension of a metal tool or instrument, as a chisel, file, knife, ax, coultter, pike, scythe, sword, etc., by which it is secured to its handle or stock.

Originally a spike or rod to thrust into the stock; hence extended to a piece of any shape or form having the same function: see *quots.* Now the chief literal sense.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 496/2 Tongge of a knyfe, *pirasmus*. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 735/19, 20 *Hoc tenaculum, Hic spirasmus*, a tang. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 378/1 A Tange of A knyfe, *pirasmus*. 1640 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 67 The Stayl must be plated with Iron... through which, as also the Wood, the tange of the Coultter must come. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/2 The Cheeks, or Plates, or Tangs [of a hammer are] the Irons which hold the Head on. *Ibid.* xxii. (Roxb.) 284/1 The handle is neere a yard long, with an Hoop at the end for the Tang of the Trowell to be fastened in. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 281 The tang, or part by which it [a penknife blade] is to be held during grinding, and ultimately to be fixed in the haft. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 226 In forming the tangs of most files, it is necessary to make the shoulders perfectly square and sharp. 1854 K. F. BURTON *Dahome* 44 African battle-axes with... the tangs set in the hafts. 1884 W. H. RORING in *Harper's Mag.* June 78/2 The blade... is welded, in the case of a dinner-knife, to a piece of iron, which forms the 'tang' or the part that is inserted in the handle. 1904 *BUDGE Guide* 3rd & 4th *Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 7 Two bronze ribbed spear-heads, with tangs.

b. A root or fang of a tooth; a root or branch of a tree. Now chiefly *dial.*

1715 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 372 Strong Tangs or Roots... by which the Tooth receives its Sense and Nourishment. 1886 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.* *Tangs*, (a) the principal roots or branches of a tree.

3. One of various fishes having spines: see *quots.*

1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 *Turdus rhomboidalis*, The Tang. This Fish hath on each side the Tail a sharp pointed Bone, which it can erect in its own Defence. 1902 WESTER *Suppl. Tang*, ... any West Indian species of surgeon fish, as the common tang (*Trachurus hepatus*), the blue tang (*T. caeruleus*), and the ocean tang (*T. Bahianus*).

4. **Stereotyping**. a. The piece of superfluous metal formed at the end of the plate; the pour-piece. b. That part of the papier-mâché flong or mould which overlaps the tail end of the matrix so as to prevent the metal from flowing under the end of the mould in the casting-box; the tail-piece.

a. 1880 F. J. F. WILSON *Stereo- & Electrotyping* 43 When the casting is sufficiently cool the superfluous metal at the head, called the 'tang', or 'pour-piece', may be removed by the circular saw or sharp-pointed hook. *Ibid.* 65 The 'pour-piece', or tang, is removed from the top end of the plate, and the bevel formed at the same time. b. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1910 H. HART *Lett. to Editor*, Occa-

sional the tang is lengthened, for use in a large casting-box, by pasting on it a piece of thick paper or thin cardboard.

II. 5. A penetrating taste or flavour; usually (but not always) an after-taste, or a disagreeable or alien taste from contact with something else.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 196/2 Tange, or sharpness of lycure yn tastynge, acumen. **1582** *BRETON Floorish upon Fancie* (Grosart) 171/2 At first, me thought the tast was reasonable good: But, it left (alas) a bitter tang behinde. **1598** Florio, *Picante*, a tartenes upon the toong, a tang left vpon the toong. **1624** A. WOTTON *Rumme from Rome* 3 (As new vessels doe) keeping a tang of the first liquor wherewith I was seasoned. **1660** FULLER *Mist Contempl.* (1841) 225 The best oil is said to have no taste, that is, no tang. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 100 Brandy either French or English, that has no burnt tang or other ill taste. **1806-7** J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ix. xv. A strong tang of tallow or onion in your bread and butter. **1845** FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, Tang, a strong flavour; generally, but not always, an unpleasant one. **1883** MAS, E. H. *ROLLINS New Eng. Bygonies* 180 Apples, picked freshly fallen from the earth had a keen spicy tang.

fig. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 The sweetest sinnes would carry a bitter tang, if we would but remember what sweet comfort of the creatures we have forfeited for them.

b. A pungent odour, a penetrating scent.

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andr. Alt.* i. xxx. 117 All places smell of bangman, it is everywhere the same tang; we might as well be hooped up with the body of a deceased felon on a gibbet of the olden style. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. 163 Like the smell of a washing-house, but with a shrewd tang of the sea salt. **1899** CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* xxxvii. 266 The tang of the cottage peat reek hangs like the peculiar incense of home. **1903** *Sal. Rev.* 11 Nov. 607 The air has a tang of its own, recognisable even in the closest lanes.

c. ? A pungent or stinging effect; 'something that leaves a sting or pain behind it' (J.).

But the meaning here is disputed: cf. TANG sb.² Shakespeare may in this use have associated the two words.

1670 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 52 But none of vs car'd for Kate. For she had a tongue with a tang, Would cry to a Sailor, goe hang!

6. fig. A slight 'smack' of some quality, opinion, habit, form of speech, etc.; a 'suspicion', a suggestion; a trace, a touch of something.

1593 HARVEY *New Letter Wks.* (Grosart) i. 285, I cannot but...conceive as it were a tang of pleasure in mine owne displeasure. **1605** FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* i. i. Before I thought ye To have a little breeding—some little tang of Gentry. **1645** PAGITT *Heriostor.* (1662) 137 The teachers have a strong tang of Pelagius. **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 37 He had always kept a tang of the Neapolitan Dialect. **1657** AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* ii. 153 Although the graft changes the sap of the wild stock into its owne nature, yet...a tang of the wild nature remains. **1751** GRAY *Wks.* (1825) ii. 162 The language has a tang of Shakespear that suits an old fashioned fable very well. **1854** H. ROGERS *Ess.* ii. i. 74 A still more serious fault in Locke is what we may venture to call a tang, if not of materialism, of something that displays a latent tendency towards it.

b. Distinctive or characteristic flavour or quality.

1888 ALEX. SMITH *Last Leaves* 242 You cannot touch the tang of any literary coterie. **1900** H. HARLAND *Cardinal's Snuff-box* xv. 122 His speaking-voice...was sweet, but with a kind of trenchant edge upon it, a genial asperity, that gave it character, tang. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. Such a phrase as 'Food-taxers' has not the requisite tang.

Tang (tæŋ), sb.² A word sometimes app. purely echoic, denoting the strong ringing note produced when a large bell or any sonorous body is suddenly struck with force, or a tense string is sharply plucked; but often denoting a sound of a particular tone, esp. (? under the influence of TANG sb.¹) one of an unpleasant kind; a twang.

(Some place here Shakespear's 'tongue with a tang' (see TANG sb.¹ c), which has prob. influenced some of the later uses here quoted.)

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 78 There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their Speech a different Tang from ours. **1686** BUNYAN *Country Rhymes* xxix. 37 Nor is there anything gives such a tang When by these Ropes these Ringers ring them well. **1866** LOWELL *Study Wind*, 120 But he had hoped for a certain tang in the down-come of the bell. **1871** P. H. WADDELL *Ps. in Scotch Pref.* 2 Mony a tang of 'his [David's] harp bad its ain sugh eftirhen' in Getsemane. **1880** [see TANKARD 3]. **1883** *Century Mag.* XXVI. 888 A sort of fever which lent a petulant tang to her speech. **1892** *Star* 9 Aug. 1/7 The organist has...a hard task in eradicating the awful Cambridgeshire tang from the voices of his raw material. **1897** Miss BANU-GHURON *Dear Faustina* xiv, Faustina is still fondly smiling, but in her tone there is the slight tang of displeasure. **1899** CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* iii. 20 A...voice...with the snell Scottish scolding 'tang' in it, which is ever more humorous than alarming to those whom it addresses.

b. quasi-adv. As an imitation of the sound of a vibrating string.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr. Theatre* 25 Tang goes the harpsichord, too-too the flute.

Tang (tæŋ), sb.³ dial. [Of Norse origin; = Norw., Da., Faroese tang, Sw. tång seaweed, Icel. þång fucus. The Norms of Orkney and Shetland had also, like Norwegian, tang.] A collective name for large coarse seaweeds, esp. species of *Fucus*; tangle, sea-wrack; also called sea-tang.

Black tang, the bladder-wrack, *Fucus vesiculosus*. **Prickly tang**, *F. aculeatus*. **Yellow tang**, *F. nodosus*. **1547** SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, Dylsyc, Tang. **1655** Bp. J. RICHARDSON *Observ.* O. T. 21 The likeliest reason is from the Hebrew appellation, calling it the sea of weeds, or sedge, mare algosum, of flag, or rush, or tang. **1733** *Shetland Acts* 31 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 301 That none take bait nor cast tang in another man's ebb. **1769**

PENNANT Zool. 111. 169 Lying under the stones among the tang on the rocky coasts of Anglesea. **1796** *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 233 The sea-oak (*Fucus vesiculosus*, Lin.), which we denominate black tang. **1809** EDMONDSTON *View Zetland Isl.* 11. viii. 6 Before 1808, the yellow tang and the black tang were the only species used in the manufacture of kelp. **1810** *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 146 The prickly tang...often grows intermixed with the bladder-wrack. **1859** H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxvii, Well-footed and happy, dragging a yard or so of sea-tang behind her.

b. Comb., as tang-covered adj.; tang-fish, the seal; tang-sparrow, the rock pipit (*Anthus obscurus*); tang-whaup, the whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*).

1888 JESSIE M. E. SAXAY *Lads of Lunda* 122 The 'tang-covered crown of the Skerry. **1809** EDMONDSTON *Zetland* II. 294 Seals are seen...[on] the coast of Zetland, and are vulgarly known by the name of 'tang-fish. **1822** HISSART *Shell. Isl.* 586 The smaller seals, or Tang-fish, so named from being supposed to live among the Tang. **1880** JAMIESON, *Tang-sparrow. **1885** SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 46 Rock pipit...called from being exclusively confined to the sea shore...also...Tang sparrow (Shetland Isles). **1808-18** JAMIESON, *Tang-whaup, the whimbrel, Orkn. **1833** MONAGHAN *Ornith. Dict.* 534 Whimbrel...Provincial. Curlew knot...Tang-whaup.

Tang (tæŋ), sb.⁴ Also tanguo. [f. native name.] = TANREC. **1897** in *Cent. Dict.*

Tang (tæŋ), v.¹ Also 5 taang, 7-9 dial. teng. [f. TANG sb.¹]

1. trans. † To pierce; to prick (obs.); to sting as a serpent or an insect. Also *absol.* (Now dial.)

1400-50 Alexander 1798 At oþir time of nure tulkis was tangid to dede And slayn with þa serpents a sowme out of noimbre. **c. 1400** MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 Pai had within þam nedders, þat taanged þe husbands. **c. 1440** *Alph. Tales* 473 A serpent...tanged hym buglie. **1684** MERITON *Praise Ale* 149 Hee [an ox's] teng'd, bee! dee; Let's stick him. **1788** W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II. Gloss.* Teng, to sting, as the bee or the adder. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v. That bee has tanged me.

† b. fig. To pierce with grief or compunction. **1400-50** Alexander 3637 Pan was he tangid with tene & turbled vnfaire.

2. To furnish with a tang, spike, flange, etc.

1566 in *Invent. R. Ward.* (1815) 169 Item sex pair of brasin calmes tangit with irne serving for batterris, moyanis, falconis. **1608** SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iii. Schisme 122 But I will have your carrion shoulders goar'd With scourges tang'd with rowels (orig. garnes de cloux). **1839** BWATER *Sheffield Dial.* 33 He mood't blade...Then he tangs it. **1879** Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/1 The end of the tube is bent and hammered over...and is afterwards 'dubbed' or 'tanged'.

† b. fig. To give point or effective force to. **Obs.** **1518** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2234 Tushe! these maters that ye moue are but soppyis in ale; Your trymynge and tramynge by me must be tangyd.

3. To affect with a tang or (unpleasant) taste. **1686** F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 330 They tang'd the good and added to the bad. **1742** *London & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 36 The Liquor suffers, and will be tanged with a noxious Taste.

Tang (tæŋ), v.² [Mainly echoic, like TANG sb.² (cf. TING v., TONG v.); but in some instances affected by TANG sb.¹]

1. trans. To strike (a bell or the like) so as to cause it to emit a sharp loud ringing note.

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 10 Is it ynough for him to tang the watchebell? **1841** C. H. HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antig.* Gloss. 590 Tang, to make a harsh discordant noise by striking against a piece of metal: chiefly used in reference to the swarming of bees. Ex. 'Tang the fryngpan'. **1844** AKERMAN *Wills. Gloss.* s. v. 'To tang the bell' is to pull it.

2. To utter with a tang or ringing tone.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 163 Let thy tounge tang arguments of state; put thy selfe into the trick of singularity. **1893** COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 54 Touchstone...can tang out a sarcasm with any professor of cynicism.

b. To impart a tang or twang to. *nonce-use.*

1849 H. COLERIDGE *Young & Contemp. Poems* (1851) II. 328 So long shall Gray, and all he said and sung, Tang the shrill accents of the school-girl's tounge.

3. intr. To emit a sharp and loud ringing or clanging sound; to ring, clang.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 78 Let thy tounge langer [1767] CAPELL *Tang* with arguments of state.] **1686** BUNYAN *Country Rhymes* xxix. 36 When ringers handle them with Art and Skill, They then the Ears of the bersvers fill, With such brave Notes they ting and tang so well As to cut strip all with their ding, dong, Bell. **1842** AKERMAN *Wills. Gloss.*, Tang, to make a noise with a key and shovel at the time of swarming of a hive. **1845** HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* xxvii, The smallest urchin whose tounge could tang, Shock'd the Dame with a volley of slang.

4. trans. dial. To affect (swarming bees) with a clanging noise, so as to make them settle: = TING v.

1881 Miss JACKSON *Skroph. Word-bk.* s. v. Mak' aste an' fatch the warmin' pon an' the kay of the 'onse to tang the bees.

5. intr. To move on with a tang.

1906 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 4/7 The car 'tanged' on.

Tanga (tæŋgā, || tæŋgā). *East Ind.* Forms: 6- tanga; 6-7 tango, 7 tang, tanghe, 8 tange, 9 tungah, tanja, tanka. [app. a Pg. tanga, ad. tanka in various Indian vernaculars:—Skr. tanka, a weight = 4 māshās (beans), a coin; also, tankaka, a stamped coin; see Note below.] A name (originally of a weight) given in India, Persia, and Turkestan to various coins (or moneys of account), the value of which varied greatly at different times and places; it is still applied in certain places to

a copper, in others to a silver coin. **a.** in Goa, and on the Malabar coast: see QUOTS.

1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* xxxv. 69/1 There is also a kinde of reckoning of money which is called Tanga, not that there is any such coined, but are so named only in telling, five Tangas is one Pardaw...four Tangas good money are as much as five Tangas bad money. *Ibid.* xcii. 161/2 Four Tangos. **1615-16** R. STEELE in *Purchas Pilgrimes* (1625) i. iv. xiii. 523 Their monyes in Persia...are...of Copper, like the Tangas and Pisos of India. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 107 Five Tanghes make a Serafin of silver, which...is set at 300. Reis, and six Tanghes make a Pardai. **1698** FEVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 207 [Coins in Goa], 60 Rees make a Tanga, 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* xii. 180 Some Chests of Tangas and Larines, (which is a certain Money of that Country). **1766** GRASSE *Voy. E. Ind.* (1772) i. 283 (V.) Throughout Malabar and Goa, they use tangas, vintins, and pardoo xeraphim. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Tanga, Tanja*, a money of Goa on the Malabar coast, worth about 7d. **1886** YULE *Hobson-Jobson* 682 The name still survives at Goa as that of a copper coin equivalent to 60 reis or about ad.]

b. in Turkestan, Persia, Tibet, etc.

1740 THOMPSON & HOGG in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) i. iv. lii. 242 Their coin [at Khiva] is ducats of gold...also tangas, a small piece of copper, of which one thousand five hundred are equal to a ducat. *Ibid.* 244 Their money [at Bokhara] is ducats of gold...also a piece of copper, which they call tangas, that pass at fifty to eighty to a ducat, according to their size. **1815** MALCOLM *Hist. Persia* ii. xx. 250 One tungah...a coin about the value of five pence. **1904** *Times* 19 Sept. 12/6 (Tibet) The official rate of exchange is three tangas to a rupee.

[Note. Under the Mogul sovereigns, the silver tanka was the chief silver coin, the same as the silver dinar or later rupee; mention is also made in 14th c. of a tanka or dinar of gold, worth 10 silver dinars. About 1500 there were black or copper tankas, of which 20 went to the old silver tanka. In the end of the 16th century, the tanga was a money of account, and afterwards a copper coin, at Goa, where it is still in use; see QUOT. 1886. The name also survives, in derived forms, in most of the Indian vernaculars, as that of a copper coin, and in Urdu, in its Sanskrit form and sense, as that of a weight. The identity of the Turki tanga, tanga with the Sanskrit word has been disputed, and the word attributed to a Chagatai Turki origin.]

Tanga, var. of TONGA, an Indian cart.

Tanggalung (tæŋgəlŋŋ). Also tangga-, [Malay tanggalung.] The civet cat of Sumatra and Java, *Vierra tanggalunga*; the Sumatran civet.

1820 SIR S. RAFFLES in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1822) XIII. 251-2. **1824** T. HORSFIELD *Zool. Researches Java*, etc. s. v. *Vierra Rasse*, A very perfect specimen of the *Vierra Zibetha*, the Tanggalung of the Malays, forwarded from Sumatra by Sir Stamford Raffles...The Tanggalung is two feet six inches long; the head measures six inches and three-fourths, and the tail eleven inches. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 406/2.

Tangara, Tangaroid: see TANAGER.

Tange, obs. form of TANG, TANGA, TONG.

Tanged (tænd), a. [f. TANG sb.¹ and v.¹ + -ED.]

Having a tang; furnished with a tang to fix in a handle; barbed; forked.

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Tanged, forked. **1891** R. DAY in *Proc. Soc. Antig.* 22 Jan. 226 A small tanged chisel. **1896** KIPLING *Seven Seas* 125, I left my views of Art, barbed and tanged below the heart Of a mammothistic etcher at Grenelle. **1899** R. MUNRO *Prehist. Scotl.* v. 167 Arrow points may be watched into tanged and untanged. **1904** BUCK *Guide 3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 8 Iron javelin-head, tanged...Barbed and tanged arrow-heads of iron.

Tangena: see TANGHIN.

Tangence (tæŋdʒəns), rare. [a. F. tangence (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*), f. tangent adj.: see -ENCE.]

The act or fact of touching, touch; point of contact.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 275 They [Correggio's paintings] stand betwixt passion—the tangence of mentality and materiality, and the distinctly intellectual and moral.

Tangency (tæŋdʒənsi), [f. L. type *tangencia, f. tangent-em TANGENT: see -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being tangent; state of contact.

Problem of tangencies, in old *Geom.*, a problem in which it is required to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles the position of which is given, the data being limited to three.

1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Problem of Tangencies*. *Ibid.*, The treatise of tangencies was restored by Yieta. **1867** F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 34 The wildest point of tangency which Man's railroads make with Weaver's woods. **1895** H. P. STOKES in *Athenaeum* 16 Nov. 600/1 Points of tangency between certain Elizabethan celebrities.

Tangent (tæŋdʒənt), a. and sb. [ad. L. tangens, tangent-em, pr. pp. of tangere to touch; used by Th. Fincke, 1583, as sb. in sense = L. linea tangens tangent or touching line. In F. tangent, -e adj., tangente sb. (Geom.), Ger. tangente sb.] **A. adj.**

1. Geom. Of a line or surface in relation to another (curved) line or surface: Touching, i. e. meeting at a point and (ordinarily) not intersecting; in contact.

A surface may also be tangent to another surface along a line (e.g. a plane in contact with a cylinder), la quot. 1869, Taking place along a tangent. Cf. B. 1 b.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* ii. (1597) 48 b, Our moderne Geometricians haue of late inuented two other right lines belonging to a Circle, called lines Tangent, and lines Secant. **1644** DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiii. § 8. 114 The reflexion must follow the nature of tangent surfaces. **1713** *BERKELEY* *Guard.* No. x26 ¶ 2 Hence...the earth...without flying off in a tangent line, constantly rolls about the sun. **1866** PROCTOR

Handbk. Stars 33 The cone, instead of being a tangent-cone, is supposed to be a secant-cone, intersecting the sphere. 1869 TYNDALE in *Fortu. Rev.* 1 Feb. 245 All the vibrations tangent to the little circle, are reflected perfectly polarized. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kans. Mus.* § 102 Model exhibiting the simultaneous transformation... of the tangent paraboloid of the conoid into the tangent plane of the cylinder.

† *Cryst.* Applied to a plane replacing an edge or solid angle of a crystal (which is more properly a secant plane). *Obs.*

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 109 Edges replaced by tangent planes. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 88 Crystals often present the appearance of having lost their edges and solid angles, which are then said to be replaced by tangent planes.

c. *transf.* Said of the wheel of a bicycle or tricycle having the spokes tangent to the hub.

1886 *Bicycling News* 6 Aug. 664/1 Laced tangent wheels, hollow rims, Hancock's tyres.

2. *fig.* 'Flying off at a tangent' (see B. 1 c); divergent, erratic.

1787 BURNS *Lett. to Moore* 23 Apr., If once this tangent flight of mine were over, and I were returned to my wonted leisurely motion in my old circle. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* 1. 152 The voluble loquacity and tangent style of reasoning of their new companion.

3. In general sense. a. Touching, contiguous. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* 1. 107 Beaten together till the tangent surfaces were fitted to each other.

b. Of or pertaining to touch; *tangent sense*, sense of touch. *nonce-use.*

1802 E. DARWIN *Orig. Soc.* III. 424 Say, did these fine volitions first commence from clear ideas of the tangent sense? B. sb.

1. *Math.* (ellipt. for *tangent line*). [= Fr., Ger. *tangente*.] a. *Trigonometry.* One of the three fundamental trigonometrical functions (cf. SECANT, SINE), originally considered as functions of a circular arc, now usually of an angle (viz. that subtended by such arc at its centre): *orig.* The length of a straight line perpendicular to the radius touching one end of the arc and terminated by the secant drawn from the centre through the other end; in mod. use, the ratio of this line to the radius, or (equivalently, as a function of the angle) the ratio of the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the given angle (if acute) to that of the side opposite the other acute angle (the tangent of an obtuse angle being numerically equal to that of its supplement, but of opposite sign). Abbrev. *tan*.

Tables of tangents and cotangents were constructed and used by the Arab mathematicians of the 9th and 10th c. (see Nallino *Al Battani, Opus astronomicum*, Milan 1903, i. 182); but began to be constructed in Christendom late in the 15th c. The names *tangens* and *secans*, introduced by Thos. Fincke (Finkins) in 1583, had no connexion with the names used by the Arabs.

1583 FINCKE *Geometria Rotundi* v. 64 De semicirculi sinibus, tangentibus, secantibus. *Ibid.* 73 Recta sinibus connexa est tangens peripherie aut eam secans. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* II. (1597) 57b Of which Arke the line AD is the Tangent, and the line CD is the Secant thereof. 1635 [see CO-TANGENT]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Tangent*, a Mathematical Term used chiefly in Astronomy... signifies a right line perpendicular to the Diameter drawn by the one extrem of the given Arc, and terminated by the Secant. 1690 LEYBOWAN *Curs. Math.* 307 Which Scales of the Secant... let be extended to 75 deg. at least. 1798 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 366 The refracting powers... will be in the duplicate proportion of the tangents of the least angles, which the refracted light can make with the surfaces of the refracting bodies. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. § 3 As the arc increases from 0, the sines, tangents, and secants, all proceed increasing, till the arc becomes a whole quadrant... and then the sine is the greatest it can be...; and both the tangent and secant are infinite.

b. *Geom.* A straight line which touches a curve (or curved surface), i.e. meets it at a point and being produced does not (ordinarily) intersect it at that point.

In Higher Geometry a tangent is regarded as the limiting position of a line intersecting a curve when the two (or more) points of intersection coincide, and is hence defined as a straight line passing through two (or more) consecutive points of the curve. If the curve be conceived as traced by a moving particle, the tangent at any point of it represents the direction of motion at that point; hence a body moving in a curve, when the restraining force is withdrawn, flies off at a tangent, i.e. along the tangent (cf. the *fig.* use in c). At a point of inflexion, where the curvature (i.e. deviation from the straight line) changes its direction, the tangent intersects as well as touches the curve.

1655 T. GIBSON *Synopsis Math.* xiii. 122 To draw a tangent [cf. 1551 RECORD *Pathway*, touche line] to any point assigned in any section, or from any point without the section. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1 *Tangent*, of a Parabola, (or other Conic Section, or Geometrical Curve) is a Right Line Drawn, cutting the Ax Produced, and touching the Section in one Point without cutting it. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 223 A tangent to any point of the Circumference [of a circle] is Perpendicular to the Radius drawn to that Point. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Introd. Mech.* p. xvi. (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) If a stone, whirled round in a sling, gets loose at the point A... it flies off in the direction AB; this line is called a tangent.

c. In general use, chiefly *fig.* from b, esp. in phrases (*off at*, *in*, *upon* a tangent, i.e. off or away with sudden divergence, from the course or direction previously followed; abruptly from one course of action, subject, thought, etc., to another.

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1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 219 After having twelve times described this circle, he lately flew off at a tangent to visit some trees at his country-house in England. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) II. 92 The passengers on the roof, being at the highest point of projection flew off in a tangent, and were precipitated... into a field of new-mown hay. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 393 That manner which they have... of flying off in tangents when they are pressed. 1865 LECKY *Novels* (1878) I. 284 note, Flying off at a tangent from his main subject. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 130 To abandon the established habits of speech and go off upon a tangent. 1879 MISS BRADON *Clov. Foot x*, Smoking his cigar, and letting his thoughts wander away at a tangent every now and then.

2. The upright pin or wedge fixed at the back of each of the keys of a clavichord, which on the depression of the key pressed up against the string and caused it to sound, acting also as a bridge to determine the pitch of the note. [= Ger. *tangent*.]

1614 PRÆTORIUS *Syntagma Musicum* III. 68 Es hat aber ein solch Geigenwerk an statt der Tangenten [etc.].

1878 A. J. HIKKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 367 The tangents... not only produced the tones but served... to measure off the vibrating lengths required for the pitch of the notes. 1896 C. W. NAYLOR *Shaks. & Music* 68 note, The German clavichord had 'tangents' of brass at the ends of the key levers.

3. Short for *tangent scale*, *tangent galvanometer*: see C.

1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 14 May, His guns were without screws, scales, or tangents. 1905 PRÆTOR & SIVSWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 404 Perhaps the most useful galvanometer for general testing purposes is the Tangent.

4. A straight section of railway track. U. S. *colloq.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

C. Combinations and special collocations. (Some of these are examples of the adj. qualifying a sb.)

Tangent backsight, = *tangent scale* (a); *tangent balance*, a balance in which the weight is shown on a graduated arc by a pointer attached to the beam; the bent-lever balance, common as a letter-balance; *tangent compass* = next; *tangent galvanometer*, a galvanometer in which the tangent of the angle of deflection of the needle is proportional to the strength of the current passing through the coil; *tangent scale*, (a) in *Gunnery*, a kind of breech-sight in which the heights of the ateps or notches correspond to the tangents of the angle of elevation; (b) a graduated scale indicating the tangents of angles (see quot. 1902); *tangent screw*, a screw working tangentially upon a toothed circle or arc so as to give it a slow motion for delicate measurements or adjustments; *tangent sight*, = *tangent scale* (a).

For *tangent cone*, *line*, *plane*, *surface*, etc., see A. 1. 1864 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi. 23 The 'Tangent back-sight' is elevated by a rack and pinion, the latter having a micrometer wheel for finer readings than the divisions on the tangent stem allow. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) II. 325 The current is... proportional to the tangent of the deviation, and the instrument is therefore called a 'Tangent Galvanometer'. 1876 PRÆTOR & SIVSWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 267 The insulation resistance is the only test which is taken by means of the tangent-galvanometer. 1899 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 51 A 'Tangent scale is affixed to the breech of Guns, and Howitzers, by means of which the requisite elevation may be given. 1902 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.*, *Tangent scale*, an arc of a circle in which the number of graduations in any arc starting from zero are proportional to the tangent of the angle subtended by such arc. The system is for use with tangent galvanometers. 1864 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxi. 5 Circumferenter or miner's dial, with 'tangent screw adjustment. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tangent-screw*, an endless screw tangentially attached to the index-arm of an instrument of precision, enabling a delicate motion to be given to the arm after it has been clamped to the limb, and permitting angular measurements to be made with greater exactness than could be done were the movement entirely effected by hand. 1908 *Treat. Serv. Ordn. Roy. Artill.* 513 The 'tangent sights consist of triangular nickel-plated steel bars graduated on the rear face.

Tangential (tændzən'āl), a. [f. TANGENT sb. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tangent; = next, 1. Hence *Tangentially* adv.

1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. 109 Nor are the openings of the medullary rays frequent in the tangential section. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. n. § 1. or These motions... are the result of two somethings, one of which is tangential, the other centripetal. 1869 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 207 They are sometimes called the horizontal, vertical and tangential. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tangentially*.

Tangential (tændzən'āl), a. (sb.) [f. L. type **tangential* (see TANGENCY) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to tangency or a tangent.

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tangent; identical with, or drawn at, a tangent to a curve or curved surface.

1630 R. DELAMAIN *Grammatologia* App. 62 If the Declination be above 38. gr. 3. m. you may move the Tangent of 45. softly along by the Tangential degrees of Declination in the fixed, until 45. gr. in the moveable be opposite to 45. gr. in the fixed. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 68 The proposed demonstration of this tangential property. 1828 J. M. SPRAGMAN *Brit. Gunner* 265 The apparent level is a straight line tangential to the surface of the earth, or true level. 1881 LARR in *Nature* XXV. 128 The glass is extended in a radial and compressed in a tangential direction.

b. Of motion or force: Acting along a tangent to a curved line or surface.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 43 ¶ 7 The Tangential and Centripetal Forces, by their Counter-struggle, make the Celestial Bodies describe an exact Ellipsis. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 413 He might give the heavy planets their tangential motion by one strong and exactly poised stroke. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 129 The tangential growth of the surrounding cells. 1883 *Science* I. 523/1 The tangential tension of the bark increases with the growth of the stem.

c. Of a thing: That lies in a tangent to a curved surface.

1854 J. SCOFFEARN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 388 One part [of a globular box] is furnished with a tangential jet. 1869 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 331 The tangential fibres of the cortex. 1901 A. J. EVANS in *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 339/2 A small vase with incised returning spirals and tangential leaves. 1905 BOND *Goth. Archit.* 164 The ambulatory with tangential chapels.

d. *spec.* (a) Of the spokes of a wheel (as in a bicycle): Arranged as tangents to the hub. (b) Of a fabric (as a tire-cover): Having layers of thread lying diagonally from edge to edge, so as to distribute the strain.

1898 *Cycling* 63 The best results are obtained from a fabric which... consists of layers of independent threads running diagonally from edge to edge of the cover and not interwoven. This is called a 'tangential' fabric because the pull travels lengthwise along the threads (as in a tangent spoke) and not across them.

2. *fig.* Going off suddenly 'at a tangent'; erratic; divergent; digressive.

1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Genre Pict.*, *Little Briggs & I*, 199 A remedy to this day sovereign... for all tangential aberrations from the back of a colt or the laws of society. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 207 Those devious impulses and tangential flights which spoil the works of every would-be schemer who instead of being wholly machine is half heart. 1903 *Spectator* 31 Jan. 184/2 A collection of mixed and tangential information.

b. That merely touches a subject or matter.

1825 HAZLITT *Spirit of Age, Coleridge* (1886) 46 Our author's mind is (as he himself might express it) tangential. There is no subject on which he has not touched, none on which he has rested. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Emerson* 165 Emerson had only tangential relations with the experiment.

B. sb. *Geom.* *Tangential of a point* (in a curve of the third or higher order), the point at which a tangent at the given point meets the curve again.

1858 CAYLEY *Colli. Math. Papers* II. 538 A derivative which may be termed the 'tangential' of a cubic, viz. the tangent at the point (x, y, z) of the cubic curve $(x^2, y^2, z^2) = 0$ meets the curve in a point (ξ, η, ζ) , which is the tangential of the first-mentioned point. 1899 *Ibid.* IV. 138. 1879 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* v. ed. 3 130.

Hence *Tangentiality* (-fj-æ'li-ti), the quality or condition of being tangential.

1889 *Philos. Mag.* Apr. 335 The perpendicularity of E and the tangentiality of H to the surface.

Tangentially (tændzən'āl-i), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a tangential way; in the manner, position, or direction of a tangent; at a tangent.

1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 479 The fuses are fixed obliquely and not tangentially to their peripheries. 1854 J. SCOFFEARN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 269 A force acting... tangentially to the circle. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 620 They are connected one with another in their longitudinal course by numerous anastomoses both radially and tangentially. 1903 *10th Cent.* July 82 The rapidly moving fragment flies away tangentially.

Tangently, adv. rare. [f. TANGENT a. + -LY 2.] At a tangent.

1903 *Times* 6 Feb. 9/6 Some of them were occasionally thrown off tangently.

Tangerine (tændzēr'īn), a. and sb. Also 8 -een, 9 -ene. [f. *Tanger*, *Tangier* + -INE 1.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to, or native of Tangier, a seaport in Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar. *Tangerine orange*, a small flattened deep-coloured variety of orange from Tangier, *Citrus nobilis* var. *Tangeriana*.

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 250 ¶ 3 An old Tangereen Captain with a Wooden Leg. 1841 TILLEY in *Gard. Chron.* 781 The Tangerine Orange.—I beg to draw attention to the cultivation of this as a fruit for the dessert. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 222/2 Two dishes of Tangerine Oranges.

B. sb. 1. A native of Tangier.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 491 Winterfield was sold to a Tangereen.

2. A Tangerine orange: see A.

1842 *Gard. Chron.* 6 The Tangerine I suspect to be only a variety of it [the Mandarin Orange]. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/4 There is an unusually good supply of tangerines. 1908 R. W. CHAMBERS *Firing Line* vi, Please get me a few tangerines—those blood-tangerines up there.

b. A deep orange colour; also attrib.

1899 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/3 Ruddy pink and tender amethyst, tangerine, orange, mist-grey [etc.]. 1904 *Ibid.* 6 Oct. 8/4 Taking as the colour key-note, the fashionable tangerine shade.

Tanges, obs. form of TONGS.

Tanggalung: see TANGALUNG.

Tanggyi, var. of TANGYL a. Obs.

|| *Tanghan*, *tangun* (tāng'hān, tæng'gōn), *tānyān* (tānyān). *East Ind.* [Hindi *tānghan*, f. Tibetan *rTānān*, f. *rTa* horse (Yule).] The native horse of Tibet and Bhutan, a strong and sure-footed little pony. Also *tanghan horse*, *pony*. 1774 in Aitchison *Treaties*, etc. (1876) I. 255 That... the Deb Rajah shall pay an annual tribute of five Tanghan horses to the Honorable Company. 1877 BOULE *Narr.* in

Markham *Tibet* (1876) 17 We were provided with two tangh ponies of a mean appearance. 1793 HOOSES *Trav. India* 31 These horses are called tanyans, and are mostly pye-bald. 1840 Penny *Cycl.* XVI. 143/2 The small horses, the *Tanghuns*, are noted for their hardihood and activity, but they are not natives, but introduced from Tibet, and... they degenerate on the south of the Himalaya Mountains. *Tanghe*, obs. form of *TANGA*.

Tanghin: see after next.

|| *Tanghin* (tæ'ngin). Also 8 tanghin, 9 tanghin, tangkin, tangena, -gina. [a. F. *tanghin*, ad. Malagasy *tangena*, *tangen*.]

1. A poison obtained from the kernels of *Tanghinia venenifera*, N.O. *Apocynaceæ*, a shrub of Madagascar, the fruit of which is a large purplish drupe. The kernels were formerly used by the natives to test the guilt of a suspected person. Also attrib., as *tanghin poison*; *tanghin camphor* = *tanghinin* (see below).

1788 tr. *Somerset's Voy.* III. 44 The tanghin is one of the most terrible poisons in the vegetable world. 1842 Penny *Cycl.* XXIV. 31/2 This name [*Tanghinia*] was given by Aubert du Petit Thouars to the plant which produces the celebrated Tanghin poison of Madagascar. *Ibid.*, He insisted that the Tanghin should be administered to himself. 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* II. 357 The Tangina poison of the Malagasy. 1880 J. SIBREE *Gl. African Isl.* xiv. 282 The chief use of the tangina ordeal was for the detection of witchcraft, by which the African races understand the use of poisonous drugs for evil purposes.

2. The shrub itself: more properly *tangena* or *tangina*. Also attrib.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1123/4 Tanghin or Tanquen is the only plant belonging to a genus which botanists have named *Tanghinia*. 1880 J. SIBREE *Gl. African Isl.* xiv. 281 The tangina is a small and handsome tree growing in the warmer parts of the island, and the poison is procured from the nut of its fruit. 1889 AGNES MARION *Tangena Tree* xiii, Horror-stricken, she flung the Tangena-fruit away.

Hence † *Tanghinin*, † *Tanghin*, *Tanghinin*, the poisonous principle of tanghin, tanghin camphor.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 926 A peculiar crystallized matter is extracted, to which they have given the name *tanghinin*. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 658 The kernels... contain... a crystallizable substance called tanghin-camphor or tanghinin... Tanghinin is very poisonous.

|| *Tangi* (tæ'ngi). N. Zealand. [Maori, = lament, dirge.] A formal lamentation; a dirge, a coronach. 1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. N. Zealand* I. vii. 194 They bore it [a corpse]... to the village, where the usual tangi took place. 1883 RENWICK *Travels* 41 'Tis the tangi floats on the sea-borne breeze, In its echoing notes of wild despair. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Apr. 6/5 The Agent-General for New Zealand recently received from the Maori inhabitants of his colony a 'tangi' or 'lament' on the death of Queen Victoria.

Tangibility (tændzibi'liti). [f. as *TANGIBLE*; see -ILITY.] The state or quality of being tangible; perceptibility to the touch; tangibility.

1665 NERHAM *Med. Medicine* 99 As if they did touch after the gross manner of tangibility. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 770 Tangibility and impenetrability were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body. 1823 COLLEGE *Table-t.* 3 Jan., Define a vulgar ghost... It is visibility without tangibility.

b. With a and pl.: A tangible thing or matter. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iv. 255 Cut off... from all the tangibilities of the real waking-day world.

Tangible (tændzibi'l), a. [ad. L. *tangibilis* so that may be touched, f. *tangere* to touch: see -BLE. See F. *tangible* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Capable of being touched; affecting the sense of touch; touchable.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 78 Of the things that have conveniencie by relation, as the visible by light colour and shadow: the audible by stirres, times and accents: the tangible by his objectes in this or that regard. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 769 That body, or that which is tangible and divisible, is the only substantial thing. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* Milton (1887) 11 The... desire of having some visible and tangible object of adoration. 1886 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* I. Intro. 59 These sounds, these movements, these tangible apparitions.

b. Hence, Material, externally real, objective.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 56 Whereof external, and tangible works are produced. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. 1. (1873) 3 The threatenings of Christianity are material and tangible. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iii. 117 He would not have had much chance of winning tangible rewards. 1875 FORTNUM *Maidica* I. 1 From a very early period of human existence, known to us only by the tangible memorials of primitive inhabitants.

2. That may be discerned or discriminated by the sense of touch; as a *tangible property* or form.

1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. 5 This method... is the best, the most certain, visible and tangible. 1684 J. P. tr. *Franciscanus' Art Physic* I. 14 [They have] so many real Agreements of Tangible Qualities. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 45 Certain ideas perceivable by touch—as distance, tangible figure, and solidity. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* viii. 211 The only way to learn its tangible properties is to touch it.

3. fig. That can be laid hold of or grasped by the mind, or dealt with as a fact; that can be realized or shown to have substance; palpable.

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 96 Tangible ideas. 1763 BYRON *Crit. Rem. Horace* Poems 1773 I. 310 That none of you touch a most tangible Blunder. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV, II. 284 These proposals assumed a more tangible form... after the arrival of Turenne. 1854 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiii. (1862) VI. 415 Without any tangible ground of complaint.

4. Capable of being touched or affected emotionally.

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 11 Jan. 22/2 He... is like the Executioner... tangible neither by groan nor by indignation.

Hence *Tangibility*, the quality or state of being tangible; *Tangibly* adv., in a tangible manner.

1757 BAILEY vol. II. **Tangibility*, capableness of being touched or felt by the Touch. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 4 When only one attribute... is designated by the name; as visibility; tangibility; equality; squareness; milkwhiteness; then the name can hardly be considered general. 1893 C. A. WINGETER in *Barrows Parl. Reliq.* 11. 1410 We have not appreciated it [duty to the poor] fully unless we recognize its tangibility. 1847 WEAVER, **Tangibly*. 1858 MACDONALD *Phantasies* v. (1878) 73 The human forms appeared... more tangibly visible.

Tangina, tangkin: see *TANGHIN*.

Tangis, obs. Sc. form of *TONGS*.

Tangle (tæ'ngl), sb.¹ [= Norw. *taangel*, *tongul*, Færoese *tongul*, ON. and Icel. *þöngull* (=: *þangulr*) 'the stalk of *Laminaria digitata*', app. deriv. of *þang* bladder-wrack, *TANG* sb.³

The etymological history is not clear; *tangle* cannot have come down from ON., because ON. *þ* remains in Sc. and Eng. as *th*: cf. *Thurso*, *Thorpe*, *Thwaite*, *Thorsby*, etc.; it must therefore either have spread south from Orkney and Shetland, where ON. *þ* had become *f*, or be a later adoption from Norwegian or other lang. having *f* for ON. *þ*. (The name 'tangle' is not mentioned among the *Algæ* in Lightfoot's *Flora Scotica*, 1778.)

1. A general term for the larger seaweeds, species of *Fucus* and allied genera; = *TANO* sb.³ Often sea-tangle. (Prob. orig. an inaccurate use; cf. 2.)

1536 BRILLIENDE *Cosmog.* xiv. in *Cron. Scot.* (1691) I. p. xlix, Maister Alexander Galloway... lifted up ane sea-tangle, hingand full of mussill schellis fra the rute to the brachis. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 62 He saw bred of a seay tangle, mussills. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Mor. 676 It hath gotten about the keele a deale of mosse, reits, kilpe, and tangle. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Upon which... Rock-weed or Sea-tangle did grow a hand long. 1744 PRESTON *tabl.* XLIII. 61 There are Plenty of Sea-weeds, called Tangle, growing on the Rocks, of which might be made Kelp. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* lii. Certain... persons were carrying away sea-tangle from his foreshore.

2. *spec.* Either of two species of seaweed, *Laminaria* (*Fucus*) *digitata* and *L. saccharina*, having long leathery fronds, the young stalk and fronds of which are sometimes eaten. (This is the Norse sense, and prob. the proper one.)

1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 Scrypt haddocks, wilks, dulse and tangle. 1807 THOMPSON *Cat. Plants Berwick-on-Tweed* 112 *Fucus digitatus*, Fingered *Fucus*; Tangle. 1880 SCOTT *Monast. Answ. Intro. Epist.*, I never saw it cast ashore any thing but dulse and tangle. 1845 EDMONSTON *Flora of Shetland* 54 *Laminaria digitata* is by them [the Orkadian peasantry] termed Tangle. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 21 The young stalks of *Laminaria digitata* and *saccharina* are eaten under the name of 'tangle'. 1875 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 508/2 Dulse and tangle was formerly a common cry in the streets of Edinburgh.

3. Comb., as *tangle-strewn*, *tasselled* adjs.; *tangle-fish*, a popular name of the needle-fish or pipe-fish, *Syngnathus acus*; *tangle-picker*, a bird, the Turnstone (*Streptilas interpres*); *tangle-tent*, in surgery, a tent or pledget of seaweed; *tangle-weed*, *tangle-wrack*, = sense 1.

1838 PARHILL in *Mem. Werner. Soc.* VII. 394 *Syngnathus acus*, **Tangle-Fish*, Scotland, [so called] by the fishermen, in consequence of its being found under seaweed, which they call tangle. 1882 VARRELL *Hist. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 290 Searching among sea-weed for its food: whence its appropriate Norfolk name of 'Tangle-picker'. 1882 *Good Cheer* 41 Cool sea scented breezes came up from the 'tangle-strewn sands'. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster Fair* I. xxvi, Up-propp'd from sea, a 'tangle-tassell'd' shape. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* v. (ed. 4) 17 The cervix [uteri] was dilated by a 'tangle-tent'. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 20 Far down amongst the 'tangleweed and coral branches at the bottom of the deep green sea. 1890 W. PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 23 All around the gulf there is but an expanse of 'tanglework'. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 228 Wild shores... Plentiful with nought but shells and 'tangle-wreck'.

Tangle (tæ'ngl), sb.² [f. *TANGLE* v.¹]

1. A tangled condition, or *concr.* a tangled mass; a complication of threads, hairs, fibres, branches, boughs, or the like, confusedly intertwined or interlaced, or of a single long thread, line, or rope, involved in coils, loops, and knots; as a snarl, ravel, or complicated loose knot. Also *transf.* of streams, paths, etc. similarly intertwined or confused.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 20 That it [the soil] may run among the small tangles [of the roots] without straining or bruising. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 69 To sport with Amaryllis in the shade, or with the tangles of Neera's hair. 1667 — P. L. IX. 632 Hee [the serpent] leading swiftly rowld in tangles, and made intricate seem strait, To mischief swift. 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 35 If upon combing his head he meets with a tangle that tears off two or three hairs. 1842 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 321 This bow became covered with a tangle of creepers. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxix. 378 The rise and fall of the tides always breaks up the ice... in a tangle of irregular, half-floating masses. 1861 D. COOK *P. Foster's D. vii.* One of a small tangle of courts between Long Acre and New Street, Covent Garden. 1873 HALE *In His Name* v. 26 In a tangle of low, scrubby oaks. 1879

M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. III. ix. 386 The Gorgon's head... with its fearful tangle of serpent tresses. *Mod.* This string is all in a tangle.

b. *spec.* A dredger for sweeping the sea-bed, consisting of a bar to which are attached a number of hempen 'mops', in the fibres of which the more delicate marine specimens are entangled.

1883 LESLIE tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* 97 The hempen tangles were used, and brought up a very abundant yield of large, beautiful animal forms. 1884 *Science* IV. 227/2 The true province of the tangles is a very rocky bottom, where neither the dredge nor trawl can be safely used.

2. *fig.* A complicated and confused assemblage; a muddle, jumble, complication, medley, puzzle; a confused network of opinions, facts, etc.; also, a perplexed state.

1757 DYER *Fleece* II. Poet. Wks. (1761) 110 And silent, in the tangles soft involv'd Of death-like sleep. 1800 COLERIDGE *Death Walenst.* 183 Where's he that will unravel This tangle, ever tangle more and more? 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. x. 330 The tangles of metaphysics in which they sought to involve the great Apostle. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* v. 42 Methinks I know To disengage the tangle of thy words. 1873 MOKLEY *Rousseau* II. 126 The complex tangle of the history of social growths. 1883 SIE T. MARTIN *La. Lyndhurst* xi. 285 The skill with which he reduced into method and compass the enormous tangle of facts and figures.

3. Comb. = in a tangle, tangled, as *tangle-twine*, *-twist*, *-wood*; *tangle-haired*, *-headed*, *-tailed* adjs.; also *tangle-swab*, one of the mops of a tangle for dredging (sense 1 b).

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 68 They were a russet, 'tangle-haired and shaggy-bearded set. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 15/3 A gipsy woman, with 'tangle-headed children, carrying faggots on their backs. 1884 *Science* LV. 148/1 Several 'tangle-swabs' were generally attached to the hinder end of the bag. *Ibid.* 227/2 The use of hempen tangle-swabs attached to the dredge was introduced by the English exploring-steamers Porcupine in 1868 or 1869. 1883 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Philos. Ornament* v. 121 The builders of early Italian cathedrals... now run wild with the northern 'tangle-tailed mysteries. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 91 The wreaths, 'Tangle-twine of leaf and bloom. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 6 June, 'I would take ten miles o' this here 'tangle-twist to make one. 1894 *Ibid.* 26 Apr., He scuttled off in a wild panic through the thick 'tanglewood.

Tangle, sb.³ Sc. and north. dial. [Of uncertain origin: perh. belonging to *TANGLE* sb.¹ or 2, or due to a vague combination of the two notions, or to some association with *dangle*.]

1. A pendent icicle Sc.

1673 Wedderburn's *Voc.* 34 (Jam.) *Stiria*, a tangle of yce. 1813 E. PICKEN *Misc. Poems* I. 77 (E.D.D.) Frae ilk buss, the tangles gay, Hang skinklin' in the mornin' ray. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Layls* I. The waterspout that suspends its 'tangles' of ice over a gaping tank.

2. A tall and limp or flaccid person. Sc.

1789 Ross *Helenore* (ed. 3) 21 She's but a tangle, tho' shot out she be.

3. Anything long and dangling, as a tress of hair, a long root-fibre, a torn loosely-pendent strip of cloth, etc.

1864 S. BAMFORD *Homely Rhymes*, etc. 148 Her bonny tangles were hung wi' star-spangles. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-talk* 386 When 'tangle's is broken they [potatoes] can't taatie. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. (W. Yks.), Her gown was all rives and tangles.

4. Applied to plants having long, winding, and often tangled stalks, as the species of *Myriophyllum* (Water Milfoil) and *Potamogeton* (Pondweed); and to plants of tangled growth, as *Blue Tangle* (s. (U.S.), *Red Tangle*: see quotes.

1857 DUNCLISON *Med. Lex.*, Tangles, Blue, *Gaylussacia dumosa*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Blue Tangle*, an American name for *Gaylussacia frondosa*. 1886 BRITTON & HOLL. *Eng. Plant-n.*, Tangle, Red, *Cuscuta Epithymum*.

b. Comb. *tangle-berry* = *Blue Tangles* (see 4), *DANGLE-BERRY*.

Tangle, a. Sc. [f. *TANGLE* sb.³] Mung and limp; tall and loose-jointed. Also in comb., as *tangle-backed*.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sh.* I. 291 She was perfectly weak and tangle, her limbs being scarcely able to bear her weight. 1825 JAMIESON, *Tangle*, tall and feeble, not well knit... as, 'a lang tangle lad'. 1896 L. KEITH *Ind. Uncle* x. 172 Yin o' the tangle-backit kind.

Tangle (tæ'ngl), v.¹ Also 4-5 tangil, -yl, 4-6 -el(e, 6 -ell. [Known first in later 14th and early 15th c. MSS. of Hampole's *Psalter* (a 1340), as a variant reading for *tagil*, -yl, the form in the earliest MSS., used also in other works attributed to Hampole: see *TAGLE* v., of which *tangle* was app. a nasalized variant.

The vb. thus appears a century and a half earlier than *TANGLE* sb.¹ seaweed, from which some have suggested its derivation. It is however possible that the later senses 4 and 5 may have been associated with and influenced by that sb. *TANGLE* sb.² was a direct derivative of the vb.]

† 1. *trans.* To involve or engage (a person) in affairs which encumber and hamper or embarrass, and from which it is difficult to get free; = *ENTANGLE* v. 2. Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.*; also, to embarrass, confuse (the brain, mind, conscience, etc.).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 16 (MS. U.) Na man may wit how many vices ere þat men ere tangild with. [So 8 MSS.: tangild, -gyld, -glyd, -gled, -ged; 2 earliest MSS. tagild.] — *Ibid.*, *Abacus* 31 [see *TAGLE* v.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b. With the whiche he wyll

tangle theyr myndes and trouble theyr consciences. 1506 TINDALE i Tim. vi. 10 Covetousness, which will some lusted after, theyr tanglyd them selves with many sorowes. 1530 PALSGR 752/2, I am tangled in bysnesse, and can nat tel how to wynde me out. 1561 Noaton & Sackv. *Gordociv* iv. ii. O happie wight, that suffres not the snare Of murderous minde to tangle him in blood. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1133/2 The queene tangling hir selfe contrarie to hir husbands quarrell. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1665 Not willingly, but tangl'd in the fold Of dire necessity.

2. To involve in material things that surround or wind about, so as to hamper and obstruct; also, to cover or wreath with intertwined growth or with something that obstructs. Also *fig.*

1506-11 SIR R. GUYLFORDE *Fylgr.* (Camden) 60 We were soo tangled in among the sayde deserte yles that we coude not gette oute frome amonges them. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecolagus* vi. 167 See where yon little Lambe of mine It selfe hath tangled in a crawling Breere. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 44 But hang... upon the mere thread, and choose to hamper and tangle themselves. 1829 SIA W. NAPIER *Penins. War II*, 265 He could not, alone, force his way to Lisbon... through a country tangled with rivers. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 144 The sloes and brushwood that tangle the brae. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xx. 250 His journal-entry referring to the 23d, while tangled in the ice. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* x. 280 Beautiful gardens... tangled over with ipomeas and other bright creepers. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* v. The hedges were tangled with wild rose bushes.

3. To catch and hold fast in or as in a net or snare; to entrap. Chiefly, in early use always, *fig.*

1506 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 15 The farises... toke counsell howe they myght tangle him in his wordes. — 1 Cor. vii. 35 This speake I... not to tangle you in a snare; but for that which is honest and comly unto you. 1540-1 ELVOR *Image of Gov.* 20 They worke they nette so finely... that in one meish or other he shall be tangled. 1591 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 67 Looke how a bird lyes tangled in a net. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 55 [They] Haue all lym'd Bushes to betray thy Wings. And theye thou how thou canst, they'll tangle thee. 1635 BANISTER *Mit. Discip.* i. (1643) 5 They doe but tangle themselves in their owne snares. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scotl.* 43 May never fowler's snare Tangle thy struggling foot.

4. To intertwist (threads, branches, or the like) complicatedly or confusedly together; to intertwist the threads or parts of (a thing) in this way; to put or get (a long thread or a number of threads, etc.) into a tangle. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR 752/2, I tangell thynges so togyther that they can nat well be parted a sonder... You have tangled this threde so that it is marred. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 54 They come vp as it were to one roote, and tangled together. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 35 Those insects... tangled together by their long tails. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* iii. App. § 9 As we are wont to tangle the Twigs of Trees together to make an Arbour Artificial. 1850 SCOTT *Chewer's Whalem.* Adv. ix. (1858) 117 As the different coils run from the tub, they sometimes, when not well laid down, get 'foul' or tangled. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 798 He had cut the knot which the Congress had only twisted and tangled.

5. *intr.* for *refl.* To be or become tangled or confusedly intertwined. In quot. 1908, to have a tangled course, to twist about confusedly.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 175 The falcon bating this way and that way, she shall never twinde nor tangle because the ring followeth hir still. 1693 WEASTRA *Duchess Matk* iii. ii. My hair tangles. 1697 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cci. I [dodder] tangleth about it like a net. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 204 The whole Plant is clammy, and its branches tangle much. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 3/1 Above them [graves] tall grass grows and tangles, as if it were holding them together. 1908 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Sept. 392/5 She wandered... Down lanes that tangled through the countryside.

† b. *fig.* To become involved in contention. *Obs.* 1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 249 Perceyving that the Erie of Ossorio soo stedfastly and earnestly tangl'd against the same traitors. 1536 *Ibid.* 330 OConor his he that now moste begynneth newly to tangle against the army.

6. *Comb.* of the verb-stem with an object, as *tangle-log(s)*, that which tangles the legs: a popular name of an American shrub, the Hobble-bush, *Viburnum lantanoides*; also for strong beer or spirits; cf. *TANGLEFOOT* b; *tangle-toad*, a name for the creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens* (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s. v. Hobble Bush*, A straggling shrub, also called Tangle-Legs and Wayfaring. 1880 R. JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* iv. 68 Some more 'tangle-legs'—for thus they called the strong beer. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revisit.* (1885) 205 The particular kind of whiskey known as 'tangle-leg'.

† *Tangle*, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [freq. of *TANG* *v.* 2; see -LE 3.] *intr.* To give out a quick succession of ringing sounds. Cf. *TWANGLE*, *TINKLE*. Hence † *Tangling* *vbl. sb.*

c 1580 JEFFERIES *Bugbears* Epil. Song ii. in *Archiv. Stud. Nem. Spr.* (1897). With jangling, with banglynges, with tanglynges, A spryting go we! a 1652 BROME *Queen's Exchange* ii. ii. The great Bells of our Town, they tingle they tangle, They jingle they jangle, the Tenner of them goes merrily.

Tangled (*tæŋgld*), *ppl. a.* [f. *TANGLE* *v.* 1 + -ED.] Interlaced or intertwined in a complicated and confused manner; matted, mixed up confusedly; *fig.* complicated, intricate.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 125 His speech was like a tangled chaine: nothing impaired, but all disordered. 1634

MILTON *Comus* 181 The blind mazes of this tangl'd Wood. a 1717 PARNELL *Health* 45, I lead where Stags thro' tangled Thickets tread. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 204 The tangled vetch's purple bloom. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xvii. Oh what a tangled web we weave When first we practise to deceive! 1874 M. CRAUGHTON *Hist. Ess.* i. (1902) 20 The tangled thread of Italian politics.

Tanglefoot (*tæŋg'fū*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *TANGLE* *v.* 1 + *FOOT* *sb.*] *a. adj.* That tangles or entangles the foot. *b. sb.* That which tangles or entraps the foot; *spec.* *U. S. slang*, an intoxicating beverage, esp. whiskey. Also *attrib.* So *Tangle-footed a.*, having tangled feet, stumbling.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Tangle-foot*, one of the Western figurative terms for whiskey. 1871 Hartford *Courant* 17 Mar. (Farmer *Slang*), He proceeded... toward a neighboring saloon in quest of tangle-foot. 1881 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. at Home* ii. He could... hold more tangle-foot whiskey without spilling it than any man in seventeen counties. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 27 Dec. (Stories) of this tangled variety, which trip up and throw themselves by their absurdity and self-contradiction. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 28 Sept., The tangle-foot complications in which it was sure to involve its defenders. 1900 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 3/2 The poisonous 'Cape Smoke', or 'tanglefoot', which they [soldiers] get in too great abundance out here. 1908 W. R. HEARST in *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 5/1 The deeper he sinks into the tangle-foot of corruption and contradiction.

Tangle-leg(s): see *TANGLE* *v.* 1 6.

Tanglement (*tæŋg'lment*), [f. *TANGLE* *v.* 1 + -MENT.] The fact or condition of being tangled; an instance of this; a tangle.

1832 J. WILSON *Unimoro* ii. 199 All matted thick with briery tanglement Like Indian Jungle. 1879 J. MORISON in *Expositor* IX. 122 A little tanglement of phraseology. 1892 Chambers's *Jrnl.* 6 Aug. 508/2 We lay utterly helpless amidst this tanglement of weeds.

Tangler (*tæŋglər*), [f. *TANGLE* *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who or that which tangles.

c 1520 M. NISBET *N. Test. in Scots. Jas.* ii. 21 margin, Abraham was ocht a wayne tangler of faith.

Tanglesome, *a.* [f. *TANGLE* *sb.* 2 or *v.* 1 + -SOME.] Full of tanglement, tangled, confused. Also *dial.* (see quot. 1823).

1813 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words & Phr.*, *Tanglesome*, discontented—obstinate—fretful—not essentially different from *Tanherome*. 1888 *Engineer* LXV. 317 Things are in such a tanglesome condition.

Tangling, *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *TANGLE* *v.* 1 + -ING 1.]

The action of *TANGLE* *v.* 1; complicated or confused intertwining; complication; † contention.

[c 1340; see *TAGLE* *v.*] 1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 272 Which had bene we forwardes by this tyme, yf this wilful tangeling with OConour had not bene. 1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 169 Many leasess grauntede oute by the olde prior... with much tangeling and besines. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 282 When we thus let slip these heavenly Thred Lines... wee fall to tangeling, tying, and knitting. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 289 The silk skeins are tied to prevent tangling.

b. *concr. pl.* Things that tangle or entangle.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 138 Me thinks I see the Toyle, the tanglings and the stall which are prepared and set full sure, to compass me withall. 1591 PERCIVAL *S. A. Dict.*, *Cazcarias*, tanglings about chickens feet. 1904 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 6/8 Clinging tanglings of the thorny briar.

Tangling, *vbl. sb.* 2: see *TANGLE* *v.* 2

Tangling, *ppl. a.* [f. *TANGLE* *v.* 1 + -ING 2.]

That tangles, in various senses of the verb.

a 1586 SIBNEY *Ps.* xxv. x. This Lord... will set free My feet from tangling net. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 176 The undergrowth Of shrubs and tangling bushes. 1756 H. JONES *Earl of Essex* 17 Amidst thy tangling snares involv'd. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* *Walter & Jane* 115 When to these tangling thoughts I've been resigned.

Hence *Tanglingly adv.*, in a tangling manner.

1847 in *WEASTRA*.

Tangly (*tæŋgli*), *a.* 1 [f. *TANGLE* *sb.* 1 + -Y.]

Strewn with, full of, or consisting of tangle.

1768-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 777 Helpless, on the tangly beach he lay. a 1851 MOIR *Old Seaport* iii. Far beneath the surf upheaved The sea-weed's tangly arms.

Tangly, *a.* 2 [f. *TANGLE* *sb.* 2 + -Y.] Abounding in tangles; tangled.

1813 J. C. HOAGHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 655 A tangly flat, overrun with low shrubs. 1887 C. L. PIRKIS *Dateless Bargain* I. ii. 44 More limp and tangly than a skein of silk. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 1/3 Plunge in the jungle's tangly growth.

Tangly, *a.* 3 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *TANGLE* *sb.* 3 + -Y.] Long and limp, or flaccid; feeble, flabby; = *TANGLE* *a.*

1812 P. FORBES *Poems* 57 (E. D. D.) Tanglie taperin' tails. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Tangling* or *Tangly*, untidy in dress, ragged or hanging in shreds. 'A tang tangly lass', having the well-known meaning of 'long and lazy'. 1904 *E. Dial. Dict.* s. v. (N. Yks.) He's a great tangly lad.

Tango, var. *TANGA*, East Indian coin.

Tangram (*tæŋgrəm*). [Origin obscure: second element app. -GRAM.] The name given to a Chinese geometrical puzzle consisting of a square dissected into five triangles, a square, and a rhomboid, which can be combined so as to make two equal squares, and also so as to form several hundred figures, having a rude resemblance to houses, boats, bottles, glasses, urns, birds, beasts, men, etc.

The Chinese name is *Ch'i ch'iao t'u* 'seven ingenious plan'. The name *tangram* seems to have been given in England, or perhaps in U.S. but some have conjectured

for the first element Chinese *t'an* 'to extend', or *t'ang* commonly used in Canton for 'Chinese'. Others have conjectured *Tan* to be the name of the inventor; but no such person is known to Chinese scholars.

1864 WEASTRA, *Tangram*, a Chinese toy made by cutting a square of thin wood, or [the like] into seven pieces. 1874 [see PUZZLE *sb.* 3 b]. 1908 H. E. DUDENEY *Tales with Tangrams in Strand Mag.* Nov. 58 It is probable that Tangrams were originally designed not as a pastime, but as a means of instruction... Professor Max Müller said that 'the science of Tangrams gave evidence of a higher state of civilization than now exists in China'.

Tangs, northern and Sc. form of *TONGS*. **Tanguo**, obs. f. *TANG* *sb.* 1 and 4. **Tanguin**: see *TANGHIN*. **Tangun**, var. *TANGHAN*, Tibetan horse.

† **Tangyl**, *a. Obs.* (See quot.)

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* (E. E. T. S.) 473 Tangyl [v. r. tanggyl], or froward and angry, bilious... felleus.

Tan-house. [f. *TAN* *v.* and *sb.* 1 + *HOUSE*.]

1. A building in which tanning is carried on.

14.. *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 585/7 *Frunitorium*, a tanhouse. 1549 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 2 Be it enacted... That no Spiritual Person... have... any Mannor of tanhouse. 1666 *Knarsh. Wills* (Surtees) 102 All the barke in the taan house... all the tubbes and seasterans in the tanhouse. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Bibliomania*, I [Broyere] as little... care to visit the tan-house, which he calls his library.

2. [f. *TAN* *sb.* 1] A building for storing tan-bark.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Tan-house*, a deposit place for tanners' bark.

† **Tania**, *tannier*, *tannier* (*tanyá*, *tænyai*).

[a. Tupi *taña*, *taya*, Carib *taya*.] A species of *Caladium* or *Xanthosoma* (*X. sagittifolium*), N. O. *Araceae*, cultivated in Brazil, the West Indies, and tropical Africa, for its farinaceous tuberous root; it is closely allied to the EDDOES.

1605 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. 1310 There are certaine Talaobas, that are like Cabiges. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 332 The Purple Cocco and Tannier. 1766 J. BARTHAM *Jrnl.* 10 Feb. in *W. Stork Acc. E. Florida* (1790) 32 Breakfasted on a mess of tanniers, a species of eddo. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 84 *The arum virginiana*, or *tannier*, and the *arum esculentum*, or *eddoe*, are two excellent farinaceous vegetables. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi. His patch of provision-ground... gives him... yam, tania, cassava, and fruit too. 1898 L. CROOKALL *Brit. Guiana* vi. 83 Theo there are white yams and buck yams... tannias and eddoes.

Tanin, obs. form of *TANNIN*.

Tanist (*tænist*). *Anc. Irish and Gaelic Law.*

Also *taniste*, *tanisth*, *tanest*, *taynist*, *gtanist*; cf. *TANISTER*. [ad. Irish and Gael. *tánaiste*, OIr. *tanaise*, -*aiste*, anything parallel or second to another; the next heir to an estate.] The successor apparent to a Celtic chief, usually the most vigorous adult of his kin, elected during the lifetime of the chief: see *TANISTRY*.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 56 Murghe Obreene, the said Obreene brother, being the tanest, or successor to Obreene. 1543 *Ibid.* 481 He have restored this berer, his eldest brother, to the office or rombe of Taniste. 1596 SPENSE *State Ireh. Wks.* (Globe) 612/1 The Tanisth hath also a share of the country allotted unto him. 1646 SIM J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 9 note. In every Irish country there was a Lord or Chieftain, and a Tanist, who was his successor apparent... He that was most active, of greatest power, and had most followers, always caused himself to be chosen Tanist. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlv. 690 The chieftains and the tanists, though drawn from the principal families, were not hereditary, but were established by election, or, more properly speaking, by force and violence. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. vi. The Tanist he to great O'Neale. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxx. 373 Any one of the reigning family might succeed the chief. The heir-apparent was nominated by election among the tribe in the chief's lifetime, and called 'tanist'.

b. *Comb.* as *tanist-abbot* (see quot.); *tanist-stone*, a name given to some large monoliths, popularly supposed to mark the spot where tanists were formerly elected.

a 1627 C. MAGEOGHEGAN tr. *Ann. Clonmacnois* 147 He was called in Irish *tanaise* abbaid, *tanist* [lit. second] of the abbot, or *seeneah* [= *secundus abbas*], in anglo-irish, *tanist-abbot*. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. v. 140 The *Tanist-Stones*, where the new chief or king was elected. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* July 116/1 In Scotland, *Tanist stones*... have been frequently found.

Hence *Tanistship*, the office or dignity of a tanist. So *Tanistio a.*, of, pertaining to, or proceeding by the system of tanistry.

1585 in Hardiman *O'Flaherty's Tar-Connaught* (1846) 313 That the... titles of captainships, *taynistships*, be utterly abolished. 1590 SIM J. PERROT in *Carew MSS.* (1869) 28 The captainries and *tanistships*. 1881 *Athenaeum* 29 Jan. 157/3 The ancient earldoms were not partible, and the succession was *tanistic*.

† **Tanister**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Irish and Gael. *tanaistear*, f. *tanaiste* (see prec.) + *shear man*.] = *prec.*

1618 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 582 For every theft under fourteen pence, a fine of five marks should be paid; forty-six shillings and eight pence to the Captain, and twenty shillings to the Tanister.

Tanistry (*tænistri*). *Anc. Irish and Gaelic Law.* Also *6-istrye*, *7-istrye*, *7-8 thanistry*. [f. *TANIST* + -RY.] A system of life-tenure among the ancient Irish and Gaels, whereby the succession to an estate or dignity was conferred by election upon the 'eldest and worthiest' among the surviving kinsmen of the deceased lord.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 611/2 All the Irish doe hold their landes by Tanistrie. a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 17 The two sonnes were put beside, and the eldest of the sept (after the Irish Tanistrie) tooke place. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* n. 6 The Irish Law of Tanistry (by which a man is preferred to a boy, and the Uncle to that Nephew whose Grandfather overrules the Father, and commonly the most active Knaue, not the next Heire, is chosen). 1663 SIR R. GORDON *Gent. Scotl. in Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) II. 391 The law of Tanistrie was that a Prince dying and leaving behind him children in minority... the nearest male of the blood royall... took the government upon him. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 396 Him they called Tanist, and the Custom Tanistry. 1827 HAL-LAM *Const. Hist.* (1826) III. xviii. 344 The law of tanistry, of which the principle is to be that the demesne lands and dignity of chieftainship descended to the eldest and most worthy of the same blood. 1904 *Times, Lit. Supp.* 22 July 229/1 Despite tanistry... Scotland managed to have real Monarchs when Ireland had none.

b. The office of a tanist (= Gael. *tanaisteachd*). 1813 SCOTT *Kobely* iv. vi. Against St. George's cross blazed high The banners of his Tanistry.

Tanja, var. TANGA, East Indian coin.

Tanjib: see TANZIB.

Tank (tænk), *sb.*¹ Forms: 7 tanke, tanque, tanoke, tank, 7- tank. [In sense 1, perh. immediately from an Indian varacul: cf. Guz. *tānkā* an underground reservoir for water (Shakespeare), *tānkā* a reservoir of water, a small well (Wilson); Marāthi *tānken, tāken*, a reservoir of water, a tank (Wilson); *tānkā* a cistern of stone inside a house, etc., a reservoir for rain-water: words which some would connect with Skr. *taṇḍā* pond, lake, pool; others think that they are all derived from Pg. *tanque* pond = Sp. *estanque*, F. *étang*:—L. *stagnum* pond, pool, with which at least the Indian words were identified by the Portuguese, who even in the *Roteiro de Vasco da Gama* and through the 16th c. applied *tanque* to the Indian reservoirs, called also in Fr. *estang* (Pyrrard de Laval c 1610). The 17th c. Eng. forms *tanque* and *tanke* appear to be taken from the Pg.; *tanck, tank*, on the other hand, with It. *tancho* (Varthema 1510), may have been from Guz. *tānkā*. As to the Eng. use in senses 1 b and 2, it is not clear whether this came from Anglo-Indian usage, or was immediately related to Pg. *tanque*. It could scarcely arise out of earlier Eng. or Sc. *stank* 'pond, fish-pond, stagnant pool, ditch', since this never in sense approached that of *tank*.]

1. In India, A pool or lake, or an artificial reservoir or cistern, used for purposes of irrigation, and as a storage-place for drinking-water.

c 1616 TERNY *Voy. E. Ind.* (1635) 105 Besides their Rivers, they have many Ponds, which they call Tanques, fill'd with water when that abundance of Rain falls. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 51 Tancks or covered ponds of water, fill'd by the beneficial rains, for the use and drink of Travellers. 1638 W. BURTON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1807) V. 50 (Y.) A very faire Tanke, a square pit paved with gray marble. 1668 FEVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 159 Oblong stone Tank... In this all of both Sexes Wash (this Solemnity being called the *Wash*, or Washing). 1799 SIR T. MUNRO in G. R. Gleig *Life* (1830) I. iv. 241 One crop under a tank, in Mysore or the Carnatic, yields more than three here. c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Cath.* xxiv. (1873) 258 Near to the mosque were many trees, and a stone tank, full of clear water. 1877 G. CHESHAM in *18th Cent.* Nov. 610 The greater part of the irrigation in southern India is effected by means of tanks... These tanks in fact resemble the reservoirs for water-works now to be found in most parts of England... Artificial lakes, they more properly deserve to be called. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. (Cassell). The tank covers seventy-two acres, and is one of the largest in India.

b. A natural pool or pond; a 'stank'. *dial.* and U.S. (Quot. 1678 perh. belongs to 1.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4). *Tank*, (old word) a little Pool or Pond. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Tank*, a piece of deep water, natural as well as artificial. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 169 They took a walk... to the 'Pool of David', a square tank at the bottom of the valley full of rain water. 1890 *Amer. Antiquarian* July 201 Here and there great hollows filled with rain-water. These places are called 'tanks' by the ranchmen. 1896 *Dialect Notes* (Amer.) I. 426 (E.D.D.) Drive your horse into the tank.

2. An artificial receptacle, usually rectangular or cylindrical and often of plate-iron, used for storing water, oil, or other liquids in large quantities.

1590 DEVON *Don Sebast.* n. ii. Here's plentiful provision for you, Rascal, saltling in the Garden, and water in the tank. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Tank*, a Cistern to keep Water in. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xxiv. 234 The ice in the tanks was this day reduced. 1877 GORING & PATTERSON *Microgr.* 197 The stop-cocks, being opened, the water from the tank will flow freely into the vessels O and H. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 12 Tanks to hold rain-water require constant inspection. 1871 *Young Gentleman's Ann.* Dec. 28 Other engines... carry their water in a tank (called a saddle-tank) which rests on the top of the boiler. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Tank*, a subterranean reservoir into which a pump delivers water for another pump to raise. 1891 *New York Tribune* 17 Oct. 12/3 (Funk) The gas tank was fifty feet in diameter.

3. Short for *tank-engine*, -steamer, etc.

1891 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/3 They were picked up in a very exhausted condition by a German oil tank from New York to Rotterdam. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 3/2 Trains hauled... by a mammoth tank.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *tank-head*, -maker, -room, -sinker, -storage, -top, -work; *tank-like* adj.; *spec.* in sense 1, as *tank-cultivation*, -silt, -system, -water; *tank-watered* adj.; in sense 2, constructed as or fitted with a tank for conveying liquids, etc., esp. mineral oils in bulk, as *tank-barge*, -boat, -car, -steamer, -train, -truck, -van, -vessel, -wagon; *tank-engine*, a railway engine which carries the fuel and water receptacles on its own framing and not in a separate tender; *tank-furnace*, a glass-making furnace furnished with a tank (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *tank-iron*, plate-iron of a thickness suitable for making tanks; *tank-locomotive* (U.S.) = *tank-engine*; *tank-man*, *tank-pipe*: see *quots.*; *tank-plate* = *tank-iron*; *tank-runner*, the pheasant-tailed Jacana, or Water-pheasant, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, of India and Ceylon, so called from its ability to run over floating lotus-leaves, etc.; *tank-station*, a station or place where a tank or tanks are provided, e.g. on a railway for supplying water to the engines or for storing oil, in a mine for storing water; *tank-valve*: see *quot.*; *tank-waste*, the insoluble sediment from the dissolving tanks in alkali works; *tank-worm*, a nematoid worm inhabiting the mud of Indian tanks, and believed to be the young of the guinea worm.

1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Tank-barges*,... used specially for conveying tar and oil in bulk in large tanks fitted or built in the barges. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 2/4 The... recent explosion of a **tank-boat* near Calais. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 457/2 **Tank-car*. 1877 *Ibid.*, *Tank-car*, a large tank mounted on a platform-truck for carrying petroleum or other liquid. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Mar. 7/3 The railway provides tank cars and tank stations along its route for Russian oil only. 1875 *Madras Revenue Board Rep.* 1 The **tank cultivation* suffered most. 1850 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* III. 33 The centre of the boiler... is 34 inches lower in the **tank engine*. 1864 *Wheatst.*, *Tank engine*. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 12/1 A tank-engine of absolutely novel type and colossal dimensions. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, **Tank-head*, the head or end of a metal tank. 1864 WEBSTER, **Tank-iron*. 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 8/4 Round in shape, but flat and **tank-like* on the top. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 May 1/3 It consisted of three terraces and a tank-like pond on the basement floor. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Tank-locomotive*,... one having a tank or tanks enabling it to carry a supply of water sufficient for its own consumption without a tender. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Tank-maker*, a manufacturer of iron cisterns for ships, or of slate, or well-secured plank cisterns on shore. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 May 4/1 The tank-makers in Germany cannot buy their raw material from abroad. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Tank-men*, men employed in large steamers to look after the water tanks. 1894 *Ibid.* s.v. *Pipes*, **Tank pipes*, pipes used for filling or emptying the water ballast or fresh water tanks. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 9/7 **Tank-plates* are quoted £6 10s. and rods £7. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 9/2 The circulation of sea-water in the **tank-room* [of the zoological station]. 1905 A. ANDREW *Ind. Problems* ii. 51 In most places **tank silt* can be got. This is a valuable manure. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Trach* 37 Bush-fencers, **tank-sinkers*, rough carpenters, &c., were finishing the third and last culvert of their contract. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 2/4 The **tank steamer Oka*,... represents the advance so far made towards perfection in the building of ships designed for the carriage of [petroleum]. 1902 S. SMITH *Life-Work* xxii. 214 In Southern India the **tank* system prevails. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 698 The margin plates of the **tank top* are put on, and the tank-top plating itself. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 749/1 Racks for the loading of **tank trains*. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* May 609/1 A crowd of Wadaruma women... rushed out to fill their gourds from the **tank-truck* behind the engine. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Tank-valve*, (Railway Engineering) a form of valve used in locomotive water-supply tanks, for admitting water to the discharge-pipe. 1887 *Daily News* 27 July 6/3 The commoner fish brought in **tank vans* was sold by the consignees from the vans. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Tank-vessel*. c 1890 *Nature*, Disasters during the discharge of cargoes from tank-vessels. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 14/1 (He) has invented a system of delivering oil in bulk by means of a street **tank-wagon*. 1889 *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 7/1 A new process for the manufacture of soda... recovers the sulphur of the **tank waste*. 1905 A. ANDREW *Ind. Problems* ii. 53 Cultivator of **tank-watered* land. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 133/1 A Notable Piece of Lead **Tank Work*. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* s.v., There is extreme probability that these **tank-worms* are the origin of the guinea-worm.

† **Tank**, *sb.*² *Herb. Obs.* [ME. *tanke*; origin obscure.] The Wild Carrot; according to Gerard, the Wild Parsnip.

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 181 Bryddys neste or tanke: dancus asinus. *Ibid.* 182 Pe lesse tank: dancus creticus. 14... MS. *Arundel* 272, lf. 46 (Halliwi.) Brydswete or tank. Hit hath leves like to hemlock, and a quite flower. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* App., *Tanke* is wild Parsnep.

† **Tank**, *sb.*³ *Obs.* Erroneously shortened from *copped tank*: see COPINTANK.

1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 55/2 Like long Hatters Blocks, or capped tanks, i.e. Hats with Brims. *Ibid.* iii. 271/1 A Womens Head couped, on her Head a Capped Tank Embowed, and Tied under her Chin. *Ibid.* 395/2 Mens heads are... covered with... Caps, Cowles, Tankes, Morions, Insulas, Hats and Hoods.

Tank, *sb.*⁴ *rare* = TANG *sb.*¹

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Tank*,... the end of a file, etc. inserted in a socket.

† **Tank**, *sb.*⁵ [Cf. TANGA.] (See *quots.*)

c 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 206 (jewel weights)

1 *Miscall* is 1 *Tank*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Tank*... a small Indian dry-measure, averaging 240 grains in weight; a Bombay weight for pearls, of 72 grains.

Tank, *sb.*⁶ *dial.* In 7 *tauck*. [Echoic.] 'A blow, a knock' (E.D.D.).

1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 30 The Operators in Iron... are all awakened with a little blow (or tank) upon a pair of their tongues (which is the common means they use for that purpose). 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Yorksh. to Northampton and Worcestersh.]

Tank, *v.* [f. *TANK sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To lift or measure in a tank.

1886 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* 9130 If this [water] can be tanked or weighed, no material error should occur. 1890 *Colliery Advert.*, The water pumped or tanked out.

2. To store or preserve in a tank.

1900 *Lancet* 22 Sept. 873/2 Sailors... who have had to drink tanked and often impure water.

3. To treat in a tank or tanks.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tanking*, the operation or method of treating in tanks, as fish for the extraction of oil, by boiling, settling, etc.

4. To immerse in a tank; to duck. *dial.*

1863 READE *Hard Cash* xxxviii. III. 68 They tanked her cruel, they did; and kept her under water till she was nigh gone.

|| **Tanka** (tænkā). Also *tankia*, *tanchia*. [f. Chinese *tan*, lit. 'egg', + Cantonese *ka*, in South Mandarin *kin*, North Mandarin *chia*, family, people.] The boat-population of Canton, who live entirely on the boats by which they earn their living: they are descendants of some aboriginal tribe of which *Tan* was apparently the name. *Tanka boat*, a boat of the kind in which these people live.

1839 *Chinese Repository* VII. 506 The small boats of Tanka women are never without this appendage. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kind.* I. vii. 321 The *tankia*, or boat-people, at Canton form a class in some respects beneath the other portions of the community. *Ibid.* II. xiii. 23 A large part of the boats at Canton are *tankia* boats, about 25 feet long, containing only one room, and covered with movable mats, so contrived as to cover the whole vessel; they are usually rowed by women. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 5/2 The *Tankas*, numbering perhaps 50,000 in all, gain their livelihood by ferrying people to and fro on the broad river with its creeks.

Tanka, var. TANGA, East Indian coin.

Tankage (-edg). [f. *TANK sb.*¹ or *v.* + -AGE.]

1. Tanks collectively; a provision or system of storage-tanks, sometimes with special reference to its capacity. Also attrib.

1866 J. E. H. SKINNER *After the Storm* I. xvii. 226 There was more fencing in and a greater show of tankage about the wells at Pithole Run... Huge tanks, like brewers' vats surrounded '54'. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 332 A tankage capacity of over thirty millions of barrels. 1892 *Daily News* 21 July 2/3 The Baltimore Electric Refining Company... has already contracted to double its tankage. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 6/1 The Russian firms have an extensive tankage system in England. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 June 7/5 A depot... will be secured... for the purpose of erecting several big tankages, warehouses, and the necessary plant for the unloading of the company's own tank steamers.

2. The act or process of storing liquid in tanks; the price charged for this. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. The residue from tanks in which fat, etc. has been rendered, used as a coarse food, and as manure.

1886 *Sci. Amer.* LV. 149 A new drier adapted for drying... tankage, sewage, clay, fertilizers, etc. 1887 F. H. STOKER *Agric.* (1892) I. xiv. 388 Under the name of tankage, a kind of flesh-meat is prepared in this country [U.S.] from the refuse meat, entrails, and other offal that accumulate in slaughter-houses. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 128/1 The receiving tanks... each receiving the cooked garbage, called tankage, from four digesters.

Tankard (tænkärd). Also 4-5 (8) *tancard*, 5-7 -kerd, 6 -o(karde, -ckerd, Sc. -kert, 7 (9 Sc.) *tanker*. [= MDu. *Du. tankaert* = *kittē*, L. *obba, cantharus* (= sense 2 below), (Kilian); also F. *tanquart*, pl. *tanquars* (Rabelais).] Ulterior history unknown: ?transposition of **kantar* (d. *cantharus*).

† 1. A large open tub-like vessel, usually of wood hooped with iron, etc. (sometimes of leather); *spec.* such a vessel used for carrying water, etc.; often used to render L. *amphora*. *Obs.*

1310 *Acc. Exors. T. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 10 De iij. de xij tancardis ferro ligatis debilibus. 1341-2 *Ely Sac. Rolls* (1907) II. 118 In ligatura unius tankard cum ferro. 1352 *Acc. Excheq. O. R.* (Bundle 20 No. 27 Publ. Rec. Office), Pro quadam [sic] magno vase... vocato 'tankard'. 1382 *Wiclif Zech.* v. 6 This is an amfer [glass] or a vessel that sum men clepen a tankard [goynge out]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/2 Tankard, *amphora*. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 771/3 *Hec amphora* a tancard. 1551-2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 15 § 2 Such as make Males, Leather Pottes, Tankardes, Barchides or anyother wares of Leather. 1573-80 *Baret Ato.* T 56 A Tankerd of wine gallons *amphora*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xxi. (Roxb.) 253/2 He beareth Vert, a Dary womans Tankerds, or Milk Tankerds, or two Tankerds of Milk.

2. A drinking-vessel, formerly made of wooden staves and hooped; now *esp.* a tall one-handed jug or mug, usually of pewter, sometimes with a lid: used chiefly for drinking beer.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Drynkyng bolles of tree... xx. Tankerdes... viij. 1495 *Ibid.* 260 Tankardes of a galon apiece. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. viij. 30 A mekle tankert [L. *magnum cratera*] with wyne fillit to the throt. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cvi/1 Talke he of tankarde, or of his boxe of tarre. 1530 *Palsgr.* 279/1 Tankard a

vessel, *brocg, pot, broc*. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock) 91 A penny tankard of wood. 1601 *F. Tate Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 47 (1876) 29 They shall wash the tankers, cups, and all manner of vessel which they have custody of. 1710 *HEARNIE Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 99 Charlett then order'd a Tankard of Ale to be fetch'd. 1819 *Wordsw. Waggoner* II. 28 What tankards foaming from the tap. What store of cakes in every lap. 1873 *'Ouida' Pascari* I. 53, I have seen a good many of our people with their noses buried in the tankards.

b. *transf.* in COOL TANKARD, q. v.

3. Applied to a sheep-bell, from its shape. *dial.* 1880 *R. JEFFERIES Gl. Estate* vi. 123 'It's Johnson's flock; I know the tang of his tankards'. The flat-shaped bells hung on a sheep's neck are called tankards.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tankard-cup*, *-lid*; *tankard-shaped* adj.; *tankard-turnip*, a variety of turnip with a long tuber; † *tankard-woman*, a female tankard-bearer; † *tankard-yeoman* = TANKARD-BEARER.

1799 *SWIFT Direct. Servants, Butler*, When any one calls for ale... fill the largest 'tankard cup' to full. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smeat.* Wks. 181: 111. 263 No marvel, if he brought us home nothing but a meek 'tankard drolery'. 1852 *WIGGINS Embanking* 85 Such sluices... have what are called 'tankard-lid doors, working on a bar with rounded ends in a cheek, attached to each side of the sea end of the 'gutter', as it is there called. 1796 *W. MARSHALL Midland Counties* II. Gloss., 'Tankard-turnep, the pudding, or longrooted turnep. 1828-32 *WEASTER, Tankard-turnep*, a sort of turnep that stands high above the ground. a 1667 *COWLEY Ess. in Verse & Fr. of Obscurity*, He had taken great pleasure in hearing of a 'Tankard-woman [aquam ferens muliercula, Cicero *Tusc.* 5, 36, 105] say as he past, This is That Demosthenes. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 52 That theyr Patrone was some good 'tankard yeoman'.

Tankard-bearer. One who bears a tankard; *spec.* † a. One employed in drawing and carrying water from the public pumps and conduits (*obs.*); b. A cup-bearer.

c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* 10 Tankarde berers, bouge men, and spere planers. 1532 *Mora Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 738/2 King or subject, carter or cardinal, butcher or bishop, tankardberer or kennel raker. 1538 *ELVOT, Amphorarius*, he that beareth the pottle, a tankard-bearer. 1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* i. ii. Like a tankard-bearer at a conduit. 1601 *ibid.* (Qo), iii. What? a tankard-bearer, a thread-bare rascal, a begger. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 164 He begs water of a poor tankard-bearer to refresh himself in his weariness and thirst: John xix. 28.

So **Tankard-bearing** a.

76. MARVELL *Tom May's Death*, For a tankard-bearing Muse must we, As for the basket, Guephers and Ghibelines be. **Tanker** (tæ'ŋkəs). *colloq.* [f. TANK sb. 1 + -ER.] A tank-steamer.

1905 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 7 A tanker stood ready in the bay to take the English residents to a place of safety.

Tanker, *obs.* form of TANKARD.

Tankful (tæ'ŋkful). [f. TANK sb. 1 + -FUL.] As much as a tank will contain.

1887 *J. ASHBY STERRY Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 19 Anemone-hunters roam over the rocks, All hoping to fish up a tank-full. 1890 *Mission Herald* (Boston) June 237 The teacher had his tankful [of water] stored up.

Tankia, variant of TANKA.

Tankle, sb. The second element in the reduplicated TINKLE-TINKLE, sometimes used by itself to express a less acute sound than TINKLE. So **Tankle v.**, **Tankling** *vbl. sb.*

1864 *WEASTER, Tankling*, a ringing noise; a tinkling. 1894 *WISTER in Harper's Mag.* Sept. 514 The flat can-like tankle of the square bell. *ibid.* 518 The bell... tankled.

Tankless (tæ'ŋkless), a. [f. TANK sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without a tank.

1894 *H. D. LLOYD Wealth agst. Commw.* 237 The donors might drive the churches, which have no tank-cars, out of the business, as they have done the tankless refiners [of oil].

Tanling, rare. [f. TAN a. + -LING.] One tanned by the sun's rays; a person of dark skin.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. 29 To be still hot Summers Tanlings, and The shrinking Slaues of Winter. 1830 *TENNISON Dualisms* Poems 146 Mid May's darling golden-locked Summer's tanned diamond-eyed. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 4x Behind the march Of some barbarian tanling, cradled now Behind the Oscan hills.

† **Tannerack**, *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Corruption of *Ir. tarmanach*, var. of *tarmachan*.] = PTARMIGAN.

1792 *Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl.* II. 70 Here also is the Tannerack, a fowl of the size of a dove, which always inhabits the tops of the highest mountains.

Tannable (tæ'nəb'l), a. [f. TAN v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being tanned. 1879 in *WEBSTER Suppl.*

Tanna(h, Tannadar, var. TANA, TANADAR.

Tannage (tæ'nədz). [f. TAN v. + -AGE; or perh. a. F. *tannage* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The art or process of tanning; also *concr.* the prodn. of tanning. (With quot. 18.. cf. *TAN v.* 1 c.)

1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 42 They are as yet unacquainted with Tannage. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 128 The leather... is of a superior quality to that of the old tannage. 18.. *Marble-Worker* § 129 (Cent. D.) The most important operation in the composition of artificial Marbles is that of tannage, without which it would be impossible for the cabinet maker to scrape and polish the material. 1893 *Times* 23 Dec. 3/5 Up-country tannages had a fair market throughout... Bombay tannages were in fair request at about last sales prices. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 Nov. 3/7 The sterling quality of English sole leather—good, honest, oak-bark tannage—has passed into a proverb, *attrib.* 1732 Tannage bill [see TANNERY 2].

b. *transf.* The tanning or sunburning of the skin. 1845 *BROWNING Flight of Duchess* iii. They should have got his cheek fresh tannage.

2. A tannery. *Sc.*

1799-1812 [A tannery known as 'the Tannage' existed in Hawick in the lane still called *Tannage Close*. 1867 *D. BLACK Hist. Brechin* 185 A piece of ground formerly occupied by a cornyard and tannage was purchased.

† **Tannakin**, *Obs.* Also 6 tannikin, 7 tannakin. A diminutive pet-form of the name Ann or Anna (cf. *Tann* = *St. Ann*, *Ted* = *Edward*); *spec.* used for a German or Dutch girl.

1557 *P. HOAR Let. to Cecil* in *Burgon Gresham* (1839) I. 227, I praie ye, desire my Lady to come, and to bringe Tannikin [Cecil's daughter Anne] with her. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 130 Like a Germane, that neuer goes to the warres without his Tannakin. 1605 *MARSTON Dutch Courtesan* i. i, A pretty nimble eyd Dutch Tannakin. 1608 *AAMIN Nest Ninn*, (1880) 47 Like a Dutch Tannakin, sliding to market on the ice.

Tannate (tæ'næt). *Chem.* [a. F. *tannate* (Proust 1798), f. TANN-IC + -ATE.] A salt of tannic acid.

1802 *Nicholson's Jnrl.* II. 72 The small quantity of tannin dissolved in this water would combine with the lime... and would form a tannate of lime. *ibid.* 198 The tannate of tin. 1808 *HENRY Epit. Chem.* 240 The gallate and tannate of iron are... essential constituents of inks. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 385/1 [It] gives up its dissolved gelatin to the tan of the stronger solution outside to form tannate of gelatin.

Tanne, -ee, *obs.* forms of TANNY.

Tanned (tænd), *pp. a.* [f. TAN v. + -ED.]

1. Converted into leather; preserved by tanning. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wz. Wülcker* 118/7 getannede hyd.

c 1350 *Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 Euerich cart bi berep y-tanned leper to selle. 1407 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 102 Tanned hides. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. 4b Their breast plates... were made of tanned leather. 1666 *Wood Life Jan.* (O. H. S.) II. 98 For a tan'd paire of gloves, 12. 1837 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* II. 54 Herodotus says the tanned human skin excels all others in whiteness and brilliancy.

b. *slang.* Beaten, thrashed.

1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 8 July 6 Away back in boyhood's happy days... 'a tanned hide' had a significance all its own.

2. That has been rendered brown or tawny, esp. by exposure to the sun; sunburnt.

1564-78 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 29 A Lackey clothed in Orange Tannie and White, with a paire of bare tanned legges. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxii. Beated and chopt with tann antiquitie. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 90 If the earlier season lead To the tann'd Haycock in the Mead. 1709 *O. DVKES Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 190 As diligent as any tanning Hay-maker in the Field upon a Sun-shiny Day. 1859 *JEFFERSON Britany* ix. 137 The healthy tanned complexion which mark a seafaring population.

b. Of a reddish brown or tawny colour.

1575 *TURBAY, Venerie* 10 Such [deer] as be dunne on the backe basing their foure quarters redde or tanned, and the legs of the same colour, as it were the colour of a hares legs. 1616 *SHARL. & MARSH. Country Farme* 675 The white hound, the fallow or taund hound, the grey-hound, and the blacke hound. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* vii. vi. 166 A certain tann'd and red colour which covers all the Rind. 1863 *W. C. BALDWIN Afr. Hunting* iii. 76 [The inyala] is of the bush buck species... with spiral horns, tanned legs, very long hair on his breast and quarters.

3. Spread or covered with tan.

1870 *Daily News* 6 June, The thoroughbreds were led round the well-tanned enclosure. 1891 *ibid.* 6 Mar. 3/5 A thick ring of spectators surrounded the tanned enclosure.

4. *humorous nonce-use.* Made or governed by Kett the tanner.

1549 *CROKE Hurt Sedil.* 8 The other rable of Norfolkke rebelles, ye pretend a common welth... A marueylous tanned common welth.

Tanner¹ (tæ'nər). Also † *tannere*, 2-3 *tanur*, 4 *tannere*, 4-5 *-our*, 5 *-ar(e)*, 6 *-ar*, *tanyer*.

[The form corresponds with a rare OE. *tannere* from *tannian* to tan, and with OF. *tannier* (1226 in *Godef. Compl.*), nom. case of *taneör, tanour*:—L. *tannātor, tannātor-em*, but perh. actually represents the French word. The form *tanyer* appears to be assimilated to words like *sawyer, hosier, farrier*; but cf. OF. *tanière* (1280 in *Godef.*)]

One whose occupation is to tan hides or to convert them into leather by tanning.

a 975 *Grant by K. Eadgar* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* II. 413 Be easthan ea and tannera hole [lit. tanners' hole]. 12189 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Coll.* IV. 50 Deorlingno tanur, Iordanu cordwainer. 1226 in *J. T. Gilbert Hist. & Munic. Doc. Irek* (Rolls) 83 Willemus, filius Iohannis tanur. c 1350 *Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 259 Euerich tannere bi halt bord in b' heyestret of Wynechestre. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* i. 223 Taylours and tanners and tyllers of erthe. 1445 *Ordo paginarum* in *York Myst. Introd.* 19 Tannours. [In heading of *Play* (c 1435) called *The Barkers*.] 14.. *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 63 A tannar schall not use nor occupy schomakar crafe.

1596 *TINDALE Acts* ix. 43 He tarried many days in Joppa with one Simon a tanner. 1565 *Old Order Bk. in the Tower* 39 Also we present, all the Tanyers that wash their skins within the Tower Ditch. 1739 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* II. s. v. *Tan*, I find there are several Degrees of Fineness, to which the Tanners do grind their Bark. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 177 In every form which the story has taken... the mother of the Conqueror appears as the daughter of a tanner at Falaise.

b. *Comb.* **Tanner eagle**, a rendering of Gr. *Βυπαίερος* (lit. hide-eagle), as a designation of Cleon, who was a tanner. Also compounds of *tanner's, tanners'*, as *tanner's* or *tanners' bark, hair,*

mill, ooze, waste, water; *tannera's* sumac, the tree *Rhus Coriaria*, the dried and chopped leaves and shoots of which are used in tanning; *tanners' tree, Coriaria myrtifolia*, a low deciduous shrub of Southern Europe used in tanning; also = *tanners' sumac*; *tanners' turf*, tan-turf.

1820 *T. MILLER Aristoph.* I. 179 Your snake—and snake, so runs the prophecy, Shall beat the 'tanner-eagle. 1837 *WHEELWRIGHT tr. Aristoph.* I. 304 This Paphlagonian is the tanner-eagle. 1733 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Acacia*, The third, sixth, and seventh Sorts... should have a Hot-bed of 'Tanner's Bark. 1707 *MONTMAYNE Husband.* (1721) II. 254 A stock of Clay well mix'd with Horse-dung to prevent its freezing, and with 'Tanner's Hair to prevent its cracking. 1611 *COTGR. s. v. Tan*, *Moulin à tan*, a 'Tanners mill. 1587-1725 'Tanners owe, etc. [see *Ooze* sb. 2 a, 8]. 1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 222 'Tanners' sumach. 1884 *MILLER Plant-m.*, *Sumach*, *Tanner's, Rhus Coriaria*. *ibid.*, 'Tanner's tree, *Coriaria myrtifolia* and other species. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii 86/2 'Tanners' [Turf], the bark cast out of the Tan-Pits... wrought into Turfs, which dried is good fire Fuel. 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 608 The bark of oak, or 'tanners' waste, when completely putrefied... greatly improves cold, stiff heavy soils. 1552 *HULST.*, 'Tanners water, *naulea*, &c.

Tanner² (tæ'nər). *slang.* [Origin uncertain: see hearsay account in B. Hooper *Leather Manufact.* (1891) 65.] A sixpence. Also *attrib.*

1811 *Lex. Balatr.*, *Tanner*, a sixpence. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Tanner*, a sixpence. Three and a tanner. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chm.* xxvii, 'How much a piece?' The man in the monument replied, 'a Tanner'. It seemed a low expression, compared with the monument. 1908 *Daily Express* 3 Feb. 1/1 Seventeen tannercabs [sixpenny cabs] made their appearance in the streets on Saturday, and were in great demand.

Tannery (tæ'nərɪ). [f. TANNER¹ + Y: see -ERY. Cf. F. *tannerie* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. A place where tanning is carried on.

[1396-1401 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 228/2 Coreum, cortices et utensilia in tannaria sua.] 1736 *J. M'URE View Glasgow* 285 There is a stately Brewerie... adjacent to the above great Tannarie. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 437/1 The tanneries of Morocco. 1850 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* vi. 269 A tradition... describes the premises to have been long employed as a tannery. *attrib.* 1852 *HANNA Chalmers* IV. xxi. 401 Never was the true work of school and church done better than in that old tannery-loft.

2. The process or trade of tanning; tannage.

14.. *Beryn* 2337 And I shall tech hym, as I can... Tyll it be abill of prentise to craft of tanjer. 1722 *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* V. 569 A proper clause in the tannage bill for saving the rights of the cordiners of... royal burghs as to their privilege of tannery. 1837 *CARLILE Fr. Rev.* III. v. vii, Gun-boring, Altar-burning, Saltpetre-digging, and miraculous improvements in Tannery!

attrib. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 8/2 A great fire broke out... in the extensive tannery works.

Tannic (tæ'nik), a. *Chem.* [f. TANN-IN + -IC.] In *tannic acid*, a name introduced in 1834 by

Pelouze instead of TANNIN, in recognition of its acid character and reactions; originally applied to the tannin principle obtained from oak-galls, a white amorphous strongly astringent substance, C₁₄H₁₀O₈, now more particularly distinguished from other forms of tannin as GALLOTANNIC acid. Now chiefly used in a general sense to include a great number of allied substances, which differ in the proportion of their elements.

These are distinguished by compound names indicating their source, as *quercitanic acid*, that obtained from oak-bark, C₁₅H₁₂O₉; also *cafeitanic* (C₁₅H₁₂O₉), *catechutan* (C₁₇H₁₇O₉), *cincho-* or *quinotannic* (C₁₄H₁₀O₈), *fraxitanic*, *kinotannic*, *ratanhitannic* acids, obtained from coffee, catechu, cinchona, ash-leaves, kino, and ratanhia respectively.

[1834 (Feb. 17) *PELOUZE in Ann. de Chimie* LIV. 337 La place du tannin, qu'il serait plus convenable d'appeler acide tannique, est marqué à côté de l'acide gallique lui-même.] 1836 *BRANDER Chem.* (ed. 4) 925 A peculiar proximate principle, designated *tannin*... It has been obtained in a distinct form by Pelouze, and its characters are such that it may be appropriately termed *tannic acid*. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* (1871) 405 Tannin, or Tannic Acid... is contained widely diffused in certain parts of plants. 1874 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* (1880) 281 The cincho-tannic and red cinchonic acids are powerfully astringent—like tannic and gallic acids.

Tannier, variant of TANIA.

Tanniferous (tæni'fərəs), a. [f. TANNI(N) + -FEROUS.] Yielding or abounding in tannin.

1878 *Use Dict. Arts* IV. 897 The most advantageous tanniferous substance is an extract of the chestnut, costing about 3d. per lb.

Tannigen (tæ'nidgen). *Pharm.* [f. TANNI(N) + -GEN.] A compound of tannin and acetyl, used as an intestinal astringent; acetyl-tannin.

1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1905 *H. D. ROLLESTON Dis. Liver* 297 If this [diarrhoea] is troublesome, bismuth, aromatic chalk and opium mixture, dilute sulphuric acid, tannigen... should be given.

Tannikin, variant of TANNAKIN.

Tannin (tæ'nin). *Chem.* [a. F. *tanin*, 'le principe tannant' (1798 Proust in *Ann. de Chimie* XXV. 225), f. *tan* TANN sb. 1 + -IN.] Any member of a group of astringent vegetable substances, the *tannins*, which possess the property of combining with animal hide and converting it into leather.

The first member of this group isolated and so named was the tannin of gall-nuts, subsequently also called TANNIC

acid; and to this the names *tannin* and *tannic acid* are still often specifically applied. But the discovery that the astringent principles of other vegetable substances were not chemically identical with that of gall-nuts made it needful to distinguish the various tannins. The original or 'ordinary tannin' became distinctively GALLOTANNIN, other members of the group being named *caffetannin*, *catechutannin*, *kinolannin*, *quercitannin*, etc. (cf. TANNIC), or particularly as *oak-bark tannin*, *alder*, *beech*, *hop*, *horsetchestnut*, *larch*, *rhaleany tannin*, according to their source. 1801 *Nicholson's Jnrl.* 11, 198 Abridgment of a Memoir of Mr. Proust on Tannin and its Species. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 210 The effects which it produced on gelatin, also demonstrate the presence of tannin. 1836 *BRANDE Chem.* (ed. 4) 98 *note*. The tannin of catechu is said to contain less oxygen than that of galls. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 103 Pure tannin is colourless. 1867 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* viii. (1872) 123 It is rich in a hard gum, which appears to be almost pure tannin. 1895 *MUIR & MORLEY Watts' Dict. Chem.* V. 632/1 The origin of tannin in plants has given rise to much debate.

b. attrib. and Comb., as tannin drop, pill, treatment; tannin-like adj.; tannin-glycerol, glyceric acid of tannic acid; tannin-sac, a vessel in plants which secretes tannin.

1874 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* (1880) 357 Tannin. 1895 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 628 Tannin-like compounds are formed in particular cells. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 800 It soon passed off again with rest and the opium and digitalis and tannin pills. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Barry's Phaner.* 153 We may here introduce these organs as Tannin-sacs. They occur as elongated sacs, especially near to the vascular bundles, in the parenchyma of the stem and petiole of many Ferns (Marsilia, Polypodiaceae, Cyathaceae, Marattiaceae, &c.). 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vi. 121 The tannin treatment .. might also be tried.

Hence **Tannined** (-ind) *a.*, charged or impregnated with tannin; **Tanninge** *nlo a.*, in *tanningenic acid*, a synonym of CATECHUIC acid and CATECHIN.

1898 E. F. STENCE in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 3/3 For breakfast we had undrinkable coffee, which we exchanged for tannin tea. 1851 *MORFITT Tanning & Currying* (1853) 69 Catechine or tanningenic acid.

Tanning (tæ'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. TAN *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb TAN; an instance of this.

1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 332 As in tanning, coryng, cutting, or sawing. c. 1515 *Coke Lovell's B.* 2 A tanner for euill tanning of leather. 1598 *FLOIO, Aduisione*, .. a tanning in the sunne. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 1. 85 The tanning of sails in the royal navy has been tried. 1803 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Glean. Westm. Abb.* (ed. 2) 65 Witnessing the 'tanning' of the rascal's 'hide'. attrib. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Tan, the bark of the oak, chopped, and ground, by a tanning-mill, into a coarse powder.

Tanning, *ppl. a.* [-ING ².] That tans.

1717 *PARNELL Health* 35 Her hardy face repels the tanning wind. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 75 If our .. tanning barks, and bark extracts, do not continue to pay. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. xi. 672 Sewing up the hide, filling it with the tanning infusion.

Tanno-, *Chem.* Combining base of *tannic*, *tannin*, used in forming names of tannin compounds, etc., and also in compound substantives, e.g. *tannometer* for *tannin-meter*. **Tanno-caffic acid**, = CAFFETANNIC acid. **Tannoform**, C₂₀H₃₀O₁₀, a product of gallotannic acid and formaldehyde; a reddish white, light powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline solutions. **Tannogallate**, **Tannogallate**, *a.* = GALLOTANNATE, -TANNIC. **Tannogallate**, *a.* = GALLOTANNATE, -TANNIC. **Tannogallate**, *a.* = GALLOTANNATE, -TANNIC.

1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 351/1 'Tanno-caffic acid, when roasted, develops the agreeable smell of coffee. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 726 Powders of 'tannoform, salicylic acid, talc, bismuth, or lycopodium may be employed. 1819 *BRANDE Chem.* 394 The 'tannogallate of iron is of the utmost importance, as forming the basis of writing ink, and of black dyes. 1836 - *Chem.* (ed. 4) 928 Tannin forms a white precipitate in solution of gelatin ('tannogallate'), which, when carefully dried, becomes hard and tough. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Tannometer, a hydrometer for determining the proportion of tannin in tanning liquor.

Tannoid (tæ'noïd), *a. Chem.* [f. TANN-IN + -OID.] Of the nature of, or akin to, tannin.

1898 *Naturalist* 186 The choking influence exerted by the tannoid compounds.

Tanny (see TAWNY. **Tan-pit**: see TANS ¹ C.

Tanquam (tæ'kwæm). *Obs.* Also (in sense 3) *tam quam*. [L. *tam quam*, *tanquam* so much as, as much as, as if, as it were.]

1. Something that has only an apparent existence; a mere seeming; an 'as it were'.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zoonomia* 537 He sheweth the Visibles, or Things of this World to be but *tanquam*, only as it weres.

2. In the University of Cambridge [from L. *tanquam socius*, 'as if a fellow']: see *quots*.

a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1662) II. 207 Thomas Dove D.D. was born in this City, .. bred a *Tanquam* (which is a Fellowes Fellow) in Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge. 1766 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6), *Tanquam* .. In the Universities .. is taken for a Person of Worth and Learning, that is fit Company for the Fellowes of Colleges, &c.

3. *Law*. = *QUI TAM*: see *quot*. 1907. (From the words *tam* .. *quam* .., beginning the two clauses.)

c. 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 47 For I declare (quod he) in the *Tam quam* How so the matter goes, they gette no cost [i.e. because costs are not given against the Crown]. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 258 Suppose some be so stuborne as to stand to the trial, yet can this

cunning knave declare a *Tanquam* against them, so that though they be cleared, yet can they have no recompence at all, for that he doth it in the courts behalfe. 1809 in *TOMLINSON Law Dict.* [1907 *Encycl. Laws of Engl.* VII. 239 s.v. *Informers*, Actions by common informers are termed *qui tam* actions, or popular actions, when the informer recovers the statutory penalty (*tam pro domino rege quam pro se ipso*.)]

|| **Tanrec, tenrec** (tæ'n-, tæ'nrek). Also 8 **tondruck, tendrac**. [= F. *tanrec*, ad. Malagasy *tandraka*, dial. form of *trandraka*, the native name.] An insectivorous mammal, *Centeles caudatus*, allied to the hedgehog, and covered with spiny bristles intermixed with silky hairs; the Madagascar hedgehog. Also any species of the genus *Centeles* or family *Centeledae*.

1799 K. DRURY *Madagascar* (1890) 81 A creature which I call a ground-hog, and which in their language is called 'tondruck'. 1805 *SMELLIE in Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VII. 86 The Tanrecs or Tendrac are small East Indian animals, which have some resemblance to our hedgehog. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 514 The hedgehog and tenrec present .. something more than an analogy to the porcupines and some of the rats. 1852 *TH. ROSS Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 134 The tanrecs, or Madagascar hedgehogs, .. pass three months of the year in lethargy. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 63 The Spiny Tanrec (*Eriacus spinosus*) is considerably smaller than the previously-mentioned species (*Centeles caudatus*). 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 8/2 Two curious little creatures, .. called Tenrecs, .. have just been added to the Zoo.

Tansy (tæ'zi). *Forms*: 5 *tanesey*, 5-8 *tansie*, 5-9 *tansoy*, 6 *-sye*, -*say*, *tansuey*, 7-8 *tansy*, -*zey*, 5- *tansy*. [a. OF. *tanésie* (13th c.), *tanaisie*, *tenaisie*, mod. F. *tanaisie*, aphetic form of *athanaisie* 'the hearbe Tansie' (Cotgr.), ad. med. L. *athanasia* tansy, a Gr. *athavasia* immortality. Cf. also *atandisi* 'Tansie or silverwort' (Florio 1611), *atandisia* the herb tansy (Baretti 1824), *Pg. atanasia* or *athanasia*, the herb tansy. *Hatz. Darm.* mention also a med. L. *tanasia*, but without reference. But apart from this it seems clear that OF. *tanaisie* was aphetic for *atanaisie*, the name prob. referring to the long persistence of the flowers: cf. *quot*. 1597; also EVERLASTING and F. *immortelle*. Med. L. had also the name *Tanacetum* (now the botanical generic name) with the variants *tanacetum*, *tanacetum*, *tanacetum*. *Tanacetum* and *athanacetum* (c. 1250) are also cited by Burgess. These seem to show that *athanacetum* and *tanacetum* were latinized formations from OF. *tanaisie*, although the force of the suffix is not clear.]

1. An erect herbaceous plant, *Tanacetum vulgare*, N.O. *Compositæ*, tribe *Corymbiferae*, growing about two feet high, with deeply cut and divided leaves, and terminal corymbs of yellow rayless button-like flowers; all parts of the plant have a strong aromatic scent and bitter taste. Formerly much used in medicine as a stomachic, and in cookery. *Curled tansy*, a variety with curled leaves, is used, like parsley, for garnishing dishes. [c. 1265 *Names of Plants* in W. Wülcker 556/17 *Tanacetum*, [AFr.] *tanaisie*, [Eng.] *helde*.] c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 *pen grynde tansy* þu ouse owte wryngte. To bylynde with þe egges with owte lesyng. c. 1425 *tr. Arderne's Surgery* (E.E.T.S.) 74 Porcelaine, bursa pastoris, rede rose, tansesey, wormede, horsmynt. 14.. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 712/33 *Hoc tanacetum*, tansaye. c. 1450 *Alphita* 161 *Atanasia* .. *tanacetum* idem. *Hanc utuntur Salerniani et Hispani similiter*, tansie. 1538 *TURNER Libellus*, *Atanasia* que grece tagetes, latine *tanacetum*, anglice dicitur *Tansy*. 1549 *Compl. Scol.* vi. 67, I saw tansay, that is guide to purge the neiris. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cxcix. 526 *Tansie* .. in Latine *Tanacetum* and *Athanasia*, as though it were immortall; because the floures do not speedily wither. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 124/1 Take the herbe *Tansy*. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. 80/1 *Curled Tansy*, the leaves are .. somewhat cramped together. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 101 *Tansy*, or any other bitter Herbs. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 10, I observed quantities of juniper and tansy. 1785 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 285 Of the first section, with discoid flowers, you have the *Tansy*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 478 Oil of *Tansy* .. is extracted from the leaves and flowers of the *tanacetum vulgare*, or common tansy. It has the peculiar flavour of tansy. 1885 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. iii. 103, I passed my days much as the thistles and tansy did.

2. Applied to other plants, esp. the Silverweed or Goose-grass, *Potentilla anserina*, often distinguished as *Wild tansy* and *Dog's or Goose Tansy*; also locally to Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*, and Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa* (Britten and Holl.). [c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/2 *Tanze*, herbe (K., P. *tansy*), *tanacetum domesticum*, *guia tanacetum silvestre dicitur* gossy gress, vel cameroche. c. 1530 *Pol. Reh & L. Poems* (1866) 36 Take wyldt tansy, and grynde yll, and make yt neshe, & ley it therto, and it wyl hrynge it owght. 1605 *TIME Quersil.* III. 183 Infused in water of silverweed, called *Wild tansy*. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 391 *Argentina*, *Adonacis* *Adonacis*, *Wild-Tansie*, stops all Fluxes whatsoever. 1707 *MORTIMER Hist. Tansy* (1721) I. 312 Goose-grass or *Adonacis* is a Weed that strong Flays are very subject to. 1850 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Tansy*, *Wild*, a common name for the *Potentilla anserina*, or silver-weed.

b. With distinctive additions: *Cape Tansy*, *Athanasia capitata* var. *glabrata*; *Maudlin T.*, *Achillea Ageratium*; *Shrubby T.*, *Tanacetum suffruticosum*; *White T.*, (in Lyte) *Achillea nobilis* of Southern Europe; erroneously applied to other plants.

c. 1711 *PETIVER Gasophyl.* ix. Tab. 81 Box-leaved 'Cape

Tansy .. Leaves pale green, and thick set round the Stalk. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. iv. 84 *Ageratum*. * *Maudlin Tansy*. 1855 *DUNGLISON Dict. Med.* (ed. 12), [Maudlin] *Tansy*, *Achillea ageratium*. 1578 *LYTE Dodona* I. x. 17 There be two sortes of Tansie. The one great and yellow, the other small and white. *Tanacetum minus*, 'White Tansie'.. The second growth in some places of Italy; in this country ye shall not finde it but in the gardens of certayne Herboristes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 72/1 The White Tansie, or Agrimony .. is a short shrub of no height.

3. A pudding, omelet, or the like, flavoured with juice of tansy; see also 5. *arch*, or *dial*.

Said to have been eaten at Easter in memory of the 'bitter herbs' of the Passover.

c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 86 *Tansy*. Take faire *Tansy*, and grinde it in a mortar; And take cyren, ynikes, and streyne also þe luse of þe *Tansy*, .. and medle the egges and the luse togidre [etc.]. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* A vj. b. *Tansy* fryed, & other bakes metes. c. 1530 *Caroli in Anglia* XII. 588 At Easter cometh alle ylla *Tansy* with butter chere and a tansay. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 18 Let him take Nepe that caties delite in .. and make a tanssey therof. a. 1601 ? *MARSTON Pasquill & Kath.* I. 154 There's but two Lambs, .. three tartes, and foure tansies, for supper. 1621 *FLETCHER Pilgrim* III. vi. They [eggs] shall be all addle, And make an admirable tansy for the devil. 1624-5 *BREAROTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 69 A dainty tansy of gooseberries. 1652 *CULPEPPER Eng. Physic.* 17 A Tansie or Caudle made with eggs and the yuce thereof while it is young, putting to it some Sugar and Rose-water. 1666 *PEYVS Diary* 20 Apr. And there spent an houre or two with pleasure with her, and eat a tansy. 1748 *MRS. SARAH HARRISON Housekeeper's Pocket-Bk.* III. (ed. 4) 11 Trotters, To be served up as a Tansy. 1754-6 *Connaisseur* No. 48 (1767) II. 95 Mince-pie .. is as essential to Christmas, as .. tansy to Easter. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 60 If you can catch enough of them they make an excellent tansy, their heads and tails being cut off; and fried in eggs. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* I. iv. A Florentine tourte, or tansy.

b. A merry-making or festive gathering; a village feast held on Shrove Tuesday. *dial.* See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

† 4. *Phrase*. Like a tansy; properly, fittingly, perfectly; perfect. *Obs.* [Origin uncertain.]

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No K.* v. i. To have a Leg broken, or a Shoulder out, with being turn'd o' th' Stones like a Tansie. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* IV. xxii. *C'est bien dit*, .. now this is something like a Tansy orig, *C'est bien dit et adroit*. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* i. 89 *Miss*. Look, Lady Answerall, is it not well mended? *Lady Ans.* Ay, this is something like a tansy. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. vi. I would work .. like a horse, and make fortifications for you something like a tansy.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *tansy flower*, *leaf*, *tea*; *tansy-leaved* adj.; *tansy-cake*, *tansy-pudding*, culinary preparations appropriate to Easter; *tansy-faced* *a.*, having a yellow complexion; *tansy mustard*: see *quot*; *tansy oil*, the essential oil of tansy.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 For a 'tansy cake. Breke egges in bassyn. þen grynde tansy [etc.]. 1745 *BOURNE Antig. Vulg.* xxiv. 198 Recreations and Diversions on Easter Holy Days, .. playing at Hand-Ball for a Tansy-Cake. 1777 *BRAND Pop. Antig.* 253 The winning a Tansy Cake at the Game of Hand-Ball, depends chiefly upon Swiftness of Foot. 1804 O. HESTOR *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Tansy-cake*, a girdle-cake flavoured with tansy. 1624 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* v. iii. A sun-burnt, 'tansy-fac'd' belov'd. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct. 4/5 A pond, lying deep among 'tansy flowers. 1822 *Horus Anglicus* II. 181 *Sisymbrium* *Tanacetifolium*, 'Tansy-leaved Wild Rocket. 1822 *Garden* 12 Aug. 145/3 The Tansy-leaved Thorn. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 36 *Sisymbrium* *canescens*, .. 'Tansy Mustard. 1864 *MUIR & MORLEY Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 638/1 'Tansy Oil, the essential oil obtained by distillation of the tansy contains 1 p.c. of a terpene C₁₀H₁₆, 26 p.c. of an alcohol C₁₀H₁₆O, and 70 p.c. of tannacyl hydride C₁₀H₁₆O. 1769 *MRS. RAFFAEL Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 177 A 'Tansy Pudding of ground Rice. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 5 Aug. There are three or four very high hills, .. exactly in the shape of a tansy pudding. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr. 7/5 Chester still clings to its Tansy pudding, symbolical of the bitter herb commanded at the paschal feast.

Tant, var. **TAINT** *sb.* (C. 3); *obs. f. TAUNT*.

Tanta-dlin, tanto-blin, *slang or dial.* Also

7 *tantaublin*, 7-9 *-ablin*, 9 *-ablet*; -*adding*.

1. A tart or round piece of pastry. *Now dial.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Eater Kent Wks.* I. 146/1 Pancake, or Fritter, .. Mackerone, Kicksaw, or Tantaubin. a. 1825 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Tantablet*, a sort of tart, in which the fruit is not covered by a crust, but fancifully tricked and flourished with slender shreds of pastry. 1876 T. M. BOUND *Hereford & Shropsh. Provins.* (E.D.D.), *Tantadlin*, an apple dumpling made in circular form.

† 2. A lump of excrement, a trnd. *Obs.*

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* III. ii. But our Don could not distinguish a Tantaubin from a Pancake. *Ibid.* iv. 191 Such odour breath'd, and such strong airs were hobling, As use to ascend from a new laid Tantaubin. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Tantadlin tart*, a sirreverence, human excrement.

3. *attrib. or adj.* (7).

1871 *COWDEN CLARKE in Genl. Mag.* Aug. 336 Horace Walpole (who, by the way, seems to have been a tantadling old eaves-dropper) has recorded that he [Addison] died drunk with brandy.

Tantalate (tæ'tæltæ). *Chem.* [f. TANTAL(UM) + -ATE ⁴.] A salt of tantallic acid.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 275 Tantalates of the alkalis, obtained when a solution is evaporated, or by boiling, are acid insoluble salts. 1873 *WATTS Foundry's Chem.* (ed. 11) 495 In all these minerals tantalum exists as a tantalate of iron and manganese.

Tantalean (tæntə'li:ən), *a.* Also -ian. [f. *tantale-us* (f. TANTALUS) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Tantalus; like that of Tantalus; tantalizing.

a 1618 DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 24 Men ouertold in Common-Wealth affairs Gett much Tantalian wealth by wealthie paines. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmi. Collog.* 540 The Lord will take away the Tantalean stone [orig. *Dominus tollet saxum Tantaleum*, i.e. the rock that threatened to fall on Tantalus; hence, the impending punishment for sin]. 1866 J. B. Ross tr. *Ovid's Met.* 157 Niobe With tongue Tantalian reprobate and free.

Tantalie (tæntə'lik), *a.* ¹ *Chem.* [f. TANTALUM + -IC.] Of or derived from tantalum; in names of chemical compounds in which tantalum is pentavalent, as *tantalie chloride, fluoride; tantalie oxide, anhydride, Ta₂O₅; tantalie acid, hydrated tantalie oxide, H₂O. Ta₂O₅.*

¹⁸⁴² PARHILL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 70 After having been heated to redness, alone, tantalie acid is insoluble in all liquids. ¹⁸⁴⁹ D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 273 A compound of this metal [tantalum] with oxygen—namely, tantalie acid—is found in the minerals *tantalite* and *columbite* of Bavaria and North America. ¹⁸⁷⁷ WATTS *Furnaces Chem.* I. 466 Tantalum, in its principal compounds, is quinquevalent, the formula of tantalie chloride being TaCl₅, and that of tantalie oxide (which, in combination with bases forms the tantalates), Ta₂O₅.

Tantalie (tæntə'lik), *a.* ² [f. TANTALUS + -IC.] = TANTALEAN; tantalizing.

¹⁸⁸⁸ H. C. MÉRIVALE *Fanciful of B. I.* i. vi. 66 One of those Oxonian breakfasts which...haunt like Tantalie phantoms the egg and bacon of later years. *Ibid.* III. ii. xx. 187 He...sketched Tantalie pictures of wealthy homes.

Tantaline (tæntə'lin), *a.* *Ornith.* [f. TANTALUS + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the *Tantalinae* or wood storks, a sub-family of the *Ciconiidae* or stork family, typified by the genus TANTALUS.

Tantalism (tæntə'lizm), *Obs. rare.* [f. TANTALUS + -ISM.] Punishment or torment like that of Tantalus; tantalization.

^c 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Will. sec. Weapons* II. ii. Think on my vengeance, choak up his desires. Then let his banquetings be tantalism. ¹⁷¹¹ ADDISON *Spect.* No. 90 ¶ 6 A Person lying under the Torments of such a kind of Tantalism, or Platonic Hell. ^{18..} Jos. QUINCY (Webster, 1828), Is not such a provision like tantalism to this people?

Tantalite (tæntə'lit), *Min.* [ad. Ger. and Sw. *tantalit* (named 1802 by Ekeberg), f. TANTALUM (of which it is a source) : see -ITE.] Native tantalate of iron or ferrous tantalate, found in black lustrous crystals.

¹⁸⁰⁵ NISBET *Dict. Chem.*, Tantalum...constitutes a component part of tantalite and yttritanalite. ¹⁸⁰⁹ WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 246. ¹⁸⁶⁸ WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 666 Ferrous Tantalate, FeO. Ta₂O₅...occurs native as tantalite...rarely however quite pure, the iron being generally more or less replaced by manganese, and the tantalum by niobium, tin, and zirconium.

Tantalium (tæntə'liəm), *Chem. Obs.* An early variant of the name TANTALUM (after other names of metals in -IUM).

¹⁸⁰⁵ NISBET *Dict. Chem.*, Tantalium is a new metal, which has lately been discovered by Mr. Ekeberg, a Swedish chemist. ¹⁸¹² SMITH H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 50. ¹⁸³⁹ URD *Dict. Arts* 300 It is also called Tantalum.

Tantalization (tæntə'laɪzən), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of tantalizing or fact of being tantalized.

¹⁶⁵⁴ GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xv. 253 Poor Rosinant...whose paines and Tantalizations...were more irksome to the beast, than all his other out-ridings. ¹⁸²¹ BLACKW. *Mag. X.* 729 The delay and tantalization is horrid.

Tantalize (tæntə'laɪz), *v.* [f. TANTALUS + -IZE. So mod. F. *tantaliser* (Littré *Suppl.*.)]

1. *trans.* To subject to torment like that inflicted on Tantalus; to torment by the sight, show, or promise of a desired thing which is kept out of reach, or removed or withheld when on the point of being grasped. Also *absol.*

¹⁵⁹⁷ TOPPE *Laura* III. xii. Ah doe not still my soule thus Tantalize, But once (through grace) the same imparadize. ¹⁶⁴⁶ TRAPP *Comm. John* VI. 55 Our Richard II. was starved at Pomfret Castle by being tantalized. ¹⁷⁸⁴ KING *Cook's Voy. Pacific Ocean* VI. i. III. 432, I should otherwise have felt exceedingly tantalized with living under the walls of so great a city, full of objects of novelty, without being able to enter it. ¹⁸⁰³ WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 461, I was tantalized all the morning with the sight of the enemy's camp, pitched at the distance of twenty miles. ¹⁸⁶⁰ TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 36 The mirage...which so tantalized the French soldiers in Egypt.

b. *fig.* To tease or torture into an artificial form. ¹⁸⁰⁷ CARRER *Parish Reg.* III. 217 Where those dark shrubs that now grow wild at will, Were clipt in form and tantalized with skill. ¹⁸⁹⁷ *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 3/2 Chiffon tantalised into a hundred tucks bristling all over the brim and the crown.

† 2. *intr.* To act Tantalus, to suffer like Tantalus. ¹⁶⁴⁰ FULLER *Joseph's Coat, Comm.* I. Cor. xi. 20 The poor people in Corinth did see, and smell, what the rich men tasted; Tantalizing all the while, and having their penury doubled by the 'antiperistasis' of other's plenty. ¹⁶⁴⁸ E. STARRKE *Pref. to Shute's Sarah & Hagar* b. j. But, not to tell you of a Banquet, and make you Tantalize. ¹⁶⁷³ *Ess. Educ. Gentlewoman.* 25 Men are very cruel...to make any thus to tantalize is a great torment.

Hence Tantalized *ppl. a.*, Tantalizing *vbl. sb.* ¹⁶⁴⁰ NABERS *Bride* IV. iii. To have seen this wench and not to enjoy her is such a tantalizing to me. ¹⁶⁵⁹ *Gentl.*

Calling v. (1696) 64 A sort of Tantalized creatures, not peculiar only to this latter age. ¹⁶⁹⁴ MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xvi. (1737) 72 Without any long...Tantalizing in the Case.

Tantalizer (tæntə'laɪzə), [f. prec. + -ER.] One who or that which tantalizes.

¹⁷⁹² G. WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (1804) I. i. 16 Alas! this episcopal tantalizer was only gratifying his facetious propensity at the expense of an unsatisfying child of simplicity and innocence. ¹⁸⁴⁴ WARDLAW *Lect. Prov.* (1869) I. 30 The blessed God is no tantalizer. ¹⁸⁸⁹ *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 6/1, I have received a puzzle of the 'Pigs in Clover' kind. ...Punning the Lambs' is the name by which the latest variation of the original tantalizer has been christened.

Tantalizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

That tantalizes; tormenting by exciting desires which cannot be satisfied.

¹⁶⁵⁷⁻⁸³ EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 206 Tantalizing and horrible torments. ¹⁷⁵⁴ MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 271 It was a tantalizing sort of entertainment to those who love dancing or eating. ¹⁸⁷³ HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* III, Answering all inquiries concerning it, with the tantalizing statement that it was 'a secret'.

Hence Tantalizingly *adv.*; Tantalizingness.

¹⁸⁴⁷ WEBSTER, *Tantalizingly*. ¹⁸⁶⁴ *Q. Rev.* CXVI. 153 There are few things in history more tantalizingly obscure. ¹⁸⁸⁹ *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 555/2 Imagine the tantalizingness of this.

Tantall, *obs.* Anglicized form of TANTALUS.

Tantalous (tæntə'ləs), *a.* *Chem.* [f. TANTALUM + -OUS.] Applied to compounds containing a greater proportion of tantalum than those called *tantalie*, as *tantalous oxide*, tantalum dioxide, Ta₂O₃.

¹⁸⁶⁸ WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 665 Dioxide of Tantalum, or Tantalous Oxide...is a dark-grey mass, which scratches glass, and acquires metallic lustre by burnishing.

Tantalum (tæntə'ləm), *Chem.* Also TANTALIUM. [f. TANTALUS, with the ending -um (more usually -ium), appropriate to metallic elements: cf. *aluminium* and *aluminum*; see quot. 1802.] One of the rare metals, occurring in combination in various rare minerals, and in certain metallic ores; discovered in 1802 by Ekeberg in two minerals, one from Finland and the other from Sweden, which he named tantalite and yttritanalite. It has been isolated as a solid of greyish-white colour and metallic lustre, and is used (since 1906) for the incandescent filament in electric lamps. Atomic weight 182; symbol Ta. Also *attrib.*, as *tantalum lamp*, etc.

[Cf. 1802 EKEBERG in *Kongl. Vetenskaps Acad. Handl.* XXIII. 80 (tr.) This new recruit among the metals I call TANTALUM, partly following the custom which favours names from Mythology, partly in allusion to its incapacity, when immersed in acid, to absorb any and be saturated.]

¹⁸⁰⁹ WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 246 The Swedish metal has retained the name of Tantalum given to it by M. Ekeberg. ¹⁸¹⁰ HANBY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 69 The oxide of tantalum, ignited with charcoal, melts and agglutinates. ¹⁹⁰⁶ *Price Sheet*, Siemens Tantalum Lamps for continuous current...The Tantalum Lamp differs from the ordinary glow lamp in having a filament of the rare metal Tantalum instead of carbon. ¹⁹⁰⁷ *Outlook* 23 Mar. 378/1 Tantalum...is so hard and brittle that no ordinary metallurgical process was able to turn it into wire.

Tantalus (tæntə'ləs), Also Anglicized 4 Tante, Tantal, 7 Tantal. [L., a. Gr. *Τάνταλος*.]

1. Name of a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Zeus and the nymph Pluto, condemned, for revealing the secrets of the gods, to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water, which constantly receded as he stooped to drink, and with branches of fruit hanging above him which ever fled his grasp; a rock is also said to have hung over him threatening to fall. Hence *allusively*.

^c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunche* 709, I have more sorowe than Tantal. ¹³⁹⁰ GOWER *Conf.* II. 139 There is a peine... Beneath in helle, which men calle The wofull peine of Tantal. ¹⁵⁸⁰ LILLY *Enphues* (Arb.) 395 As the Apples that hang at Tantalus nose. ¹⁵⁹⁹ HAKLUIT *Voy.* (1806) 642 He gathereth fruits as they say, out of Tantalus his garden. ¹⁷³⁸ GRAY *Propertius* III. 89 The long thirst of Tantalus ally. ¹⁷⁶⁷ B. THORNTON tr. *Plantus, Miserie* v. vi. The masters of our age...I call them Gripe-alls, Harpies, Tantalusses. ¹⁸³⁵ SMITH J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xlviii. 610 It was now long since it had been but the water of Tantalus. ¹⁸⁵³ KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 397 It seems like our cup of Tantalus: we are never to reach it. ¹⁸⁹⁷ *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 7/2 It serves as a veritable tantalus to the market.

2. A stand containing usually three cut-glass decanters which, though apparently free, cannot be withdrawn until the grooved bar which engages the stoppers is raised.

¹⁸⁹⁸ *To-Day* 5 Nov. 1/2 He crossed to a recess, and touched the spring of a tantalus. It flew back with a harsh click. ¹⁹⁰⁴ *Strand Mag.* Mar. 246/2 A tantalus containing brandy and whiskey. ¹⁹⁰⁴ *Daily News* 30 Aug. 8 The winner of the sack race received a two-bottle tantalus.

3. *Ornith.* A genus of storks, including *T. ibis* (formerly erroneously identified with *Ibis religiosa* of Egypt); the wood stork or wood ibis.

¹⁸²⁴ STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XII. 1 The Tantal in many respects resemble the Storks. *Ibid.* 2 The White-headed or Ceylonese Tantalus, is the largest of the genus. ¹⁸²⁷ R. JAMESON tr. *Cuvier's The Earth* 313 M. Macé also sent us a Tantalus. *Ibid.*, The Tantalus ibis of naturalists. ¹⁸⁹⁶ *List Animals Zool. Soc.* 423 American Tantalus. *Ibid.* 424 African Tantalus, Indian Tantalus.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tantalus-draught; tantalus-like* adj.; *tantalus-case*, -stand = sense 2; *tantalus-oup*: see quot. 1842; also *fig.*

¹⁶⁰¹ YARINGTON *Two Lament. Trag.* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. Yet Tantal-like, he shall but glut his eye Nor feede his body with salubrious fruit. ¹⁸⁴² BAUNDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Tantalus's cup*, a philosophical toy which amusingly exhibits the principle of the siphon...The legs of the siphon are concealed by the hollow figure of a man whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon; so that the figure stands like Tantalus in the fable,—up to the chin in water, but unable to quench his thirst. ^a 1850 MARO. F. OSSOLI *Life Without & Within* (1860) 30 Tantalus-like, he makes this world a Tartarus. ¹⁸⁸⁴ RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* vii, No misadventure came to mock them, dashing the Tantalus cup of joy to earth before their eyes. ¹⁸⁹⁹ DOVLE *Duet* viii. (1905) 46/2 The Tantalus spirit-stand stood upon the walnut sideboard. ¹⁹⁰⁵ *Daily Chron.* 11 July 7/1 Presents, including...a tantalus case, a diamond pin, and other trifles. ¹⁹⁰⁸ *Edin. Rev.* July 101 The Tantalus-draught escaped his thirsty lips.

† **Tantamount**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 tant amount, tantamount, 8 tant'amount. [app. from TANTAMOUNT *v.*; perh. influenced by *amount sb.* beside *amount vb.*] That which amounts to as much, or comes to the same thing; something equivalent (*to*); an equivalent.

¹⁶³⁷ HAYLIN *Brief Answ.* 26 You come very neare it, to a tantamount. ¹⁶⁴¹ PERVINE *Disc. Prel.* Tyr. II. 216 He pronounced no particular sentence...but he did tant amount or more. ¹⁶⁴² W. PRICE *Serm.* 40 Anger, and rancored envy, which...are a Tantamount to murder. ¹⁶⁴⁶ B. MAXWELL *Burd. Istach.* 41 Letters of caption (that is...the tant'amount of the Writ *De Excommunicato capiendo*).

Tantamount (tæntə'maunt), *a.* Also 7 tant a mount, tantamount, tantamount, 7-8 tant'amount. [app. from the *sb.* The earlier quots. under *a.* are scarcely distinguishable from quot. 1641 in the *sb.* Perh. influenced by *paramount*.] As much; that amounts to as much, that comes to the same thing; of the same amount; equivalent.

† *a.* In predicate without construction. *Obs.*

¹⁶⁴¹ O. ST. JOHN *Argument of Law*, etc. 24 If a man take the broad Seale from one Patent, and put it to another, here he is counterfeiting, it's tantamount, and therefore Treason. ¹⁶⁸⁶ GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 80 Conjunction, Opposition, and Quadrate go for Tantamount in the Meteorological Part. ¹⁷⁶⁹ BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 169 Provided instructions (or thanks, which are tantamount but more respectful) should be the mode proposed. ¹⁸²⁶ SOUTHBY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 224 You...avoid the word, and speak of the Real Presence, as if the terms were tantamount.

† *b.* *Const. as, with. Obs.*

¹⁶⁴⁴ BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* to Howsoever their tenets by deductions and consequences are tantamount as theirs. ¹⁶⁴⁴ J. GOODWIN *Innoc. & Truth Triumph.* (1645) 11, I utterly renounce the consequence, conceiving it to be tantamount with an absolute mistake. ¹⁶⁸⁴ T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 256 For this is tantamount with the former. ^a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 57 Tant a mount, as if carried from us in Money.

c. *Const. to.* The current use.

¹⁶⁵² HEVLIN *Cosmog.* Introd. 7 That saying of Berosus will prove tantamount to a Text of Scripture. ¹⁶⁵⁹ — *Certainen Epist.* 389 They are tantamount to a plain acknowledgement. ^a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 93 They...laid such Impositions on our Woollen Goods, as was tant a mount to a Prohibition. ¹⁷⁷⁷ J. LOVELL in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 411 Is not this...tantamount to a disavowal of the first treaty? ¹⁸⁷⁴ CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 18 Is not this tantamount to saying that they go on by a force of their own?

d. *attributively. rare.*

¹⁶⁹² BR. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 17 Giving us express Words, and not words Tantamount. ¹⁷⁹⁸ WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 29 The President; to whom I have expressed tantamount sentiments in more concise terms. ¹⁸⁸⁸ ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* I. (1876) 3 A tantamount service should be given in exchange for them.

† **Tantamount**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 tant amount, tantamount, tant'amount. [*a.* AF. *tant amunter*, or perh. (in 17th c.) ad. lt. *tanto montare* to amount to as much.

Cf. ¹³⁹² Year-bk. *Trin.* 20 *Chr. I* (Rolls) 31 Tant amunte qe Adam neyt pas plus proceyn heyr. ¹³⁹³ Year-bk. *Mich.* 31 *Edu.* I. 335 Herle dist...qe tant amunte qil ne entra pas dans soun baroun.]

1. *intr.* To amount to as much, to come to the same thing; to be or become equivalent. *Const. to or unto* (something).

¹⁶²⁸ CORN On *Litt.* I. i. § 1. 10 They doe tant amount to a feoffment or grant. *Ibid.* 391 It ought to be pardoned specially, or by words which tant amount. ¹⁶⁴² JER. TAVLOA *Episc.* ix. (1647) 36 Yet this will not tant'amount to an immediate Divine institution for Deacons. ¹⁶⁵⁹ FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* III. 7 His not denying tant-amounteth to the affirming of the matter. ¹⁶⁹⁹ SALMON *Bale's Dispens.* (1713) a vij. Those Things...which may tantamount to more than an hundred times its Value. ¹⁷¹⁶ M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 211 Tant-amounting, in a more reform'd Perfection, to the different Religious Orders.

2. *trans.* To amount or come up to (something); to equal.

¹⁶⁵⁹ T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 132 Account Hercules Labours; they Twelve tantamount. ¹⁶⁸³ *Vind. Case relating to Green-Wax-Fines* 65 Your peaceable Subjects...whose indearment in that Case will tant-amount the Profits falling short.

Hence † Tantamounting *ppl. a.* (*obs. rare* -o); whence † Tantamountingly *adv.*, 'equivalently, in effect' (Davies).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 28 Did it not deserve the State of Excommunication, for any dissenting from her practice, tantaniously to give her the Lie?

Tan-tan (tæn'tæn). [In quot. 1653 a. obs. F. *tantan* 'the bell that hangs about the necke of a cow' (Cotgr.): in earlier F. also *tentan*, *tenten*, *-tent*; in quot. 1893 purely echoic.] Name for a bell; also applied to the sound of a kettle-drum.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xvii. They would serve very well for tingling Tantans and ringing Campanels. 1893 J. HOWLAND in *Mission Herald* (Boston) Aug. 341 The droning sound of... a rude kind of flute, and the monotonous tan-tan of a drum.

Tantany, obs. form of TANTONY.

Tantara (tæn'tārā, tən'tārā), *int.* and *sb.* Also extended *tantara-ra*, *ta-tan-tan-ra-ra*, *ta-tan-tan-tan-ra*. (Cf. TARANTARA.) [Echoic.]

A. int. Imitative of the sound of a flourish blown on a trumpet, or sometimes of a drum.

c. 1537 W. GRAY *Hunt is up* iv. in W. Chappell *Popular Music* i. 60 The wodes joyce at the merry noise Of hey tantara tee tee! 1580 H. Gifford *Gilfovers* (Grosart) 60 Tantara, tantara, the trumpets sound, Which makes our hearts with joy abound. 1589 *Love & Fortune* Cij b. Then, tantara, tantara, we shall have good play. 1590 NASH *Pasquil's Apol.* i. Biv. Tantara, tantara, is he fed indeed? let me sende a Sakar after him. 1600 *Winning of Cades Chorus*, in Percy *Reliques* (1765) II. 224 Dub a dub, dub a dub, thus strike their drums, Tantara, tantara, the Englishman comes. 1644 Z. Boyo *Gard. Zion in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 121 The tramp of war doth still Tantara blow. 1680 ORWAY *Cainus Marius* iii. ii. Tantara go the Trumpets. 1846 A. BECKETT *Comic Nursery Tales* 35.

B. sb. A fanfare, or flourish of trumpets; hence, any similar sound.

1584 *Reg. Stationers' Co.* 19 July (Arb.) II. 434 [License to print a ballad entitled] The saylers new tantara. 1605 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iii. Law 1009 A Heav'nly Trump, a shrill Tantara blows. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* iii. 118 There should want instruments to outdoe the Tantarans of the enemies contemptible Campe. 1750-51 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) Ser. i. III. 17, I heard a tantararara at the door, and in walked my Mrs. Hamilton. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* iv. Amid a cheer... and a tantarara from the trumpets.

attrib. 1800 WORSWORTH *Andrew Jones* i. I wish the press-gang or the drum With its tantara sound would come And sweep him from the village!

Tantarum, var. TANTRUM. **Tantaublin**: see TANTADLIN. **Tante**: see TAUNT, ATAUNT 1.

Tanten: see TANTON.

† **Tanterneale**. The name of some bird.

1575 E. HAKE *News Poultes Churchyard* D ij b, Stent, Stockard, Stampine, Tantenueale, and Wigeeon of the best.

† **Tanti** (tæn'toi). [*L. tanti* 'of so much (value)', gen. of *tantum*, neut. of *tantus* so much.] Of so much value, worth so much; worth while. Formerly also as an exclamation of contempt or depreciation: So much for...!

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* i. i, Tanti; I'll lawn first on the wind That glanceth at my lips, and sleth away. 1633 J. FISHER *Faintus Trees* iii. vii. Fij; No kingly menace or censorious frowne Doe I regard. Tanti for all your power! 1639 T. LECHMORE *Note-Book* (1895) 59 If the State & the Elders thinke that the matters I treat on are not tanti or that they are just occasion of Disturbance. 1640 DAY *Parl. Bee* Prol. That slights your errant or his art that penn'd it, Cry Tanti: bid him kisse his Muse and mend it. 1757 WAREWORTH *Let. to Garrick* 25 Jan. in *Garrick's Corr.* (1831) l. 78 Is it tanti to kill yourself, in order to leave a vast deal of money to your heirs? 1888 *Athenaeum* 29 Sept. 415-2 Was it quite tanti to write a fresh small monograph so soon after Mr. Frode's 'Bunyan'?

† **Tantillation**. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [*f. L. tantill-* a trifle, dim. *f. tantus* so great + *-ATION* (here irregularly used).] A trifling space (of time).

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 237 As if in such a tantillation or moment of time.

† **Tan-tin**. Obs. *nonce-wd.* Imitation of the sound of a bell: in quot. advb.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 41 (1754) 217, I scarce had slept: at six, tan tin The bell goes: servitor comes in.

Tantiny, obs. form of TANTONY.

Tantipartite (tæn'tipā'toit), *a. Math.* [*f. L. tantus*, -um as much + *partitus* divided.] Homogeneous and of the first degree in each of a number of sets severally, and so of total degree equal to the number of the sets.

1853 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* II. 517 Such covariants may be termed tantipartite covariants. 1860 *Ibid.* IV. 604 A function which is linear in respect to several distinct sets of variables separately is said to be tantipartite... Thus a determinant is a tantipartite function of the lines or of the columns.

Tantity, *nonce-wd.*, a rendering of mod. *L. tantus*, 'the fact of being or having so much'; *f. L. tantus* so much.

[Attributed in some recent dictionaries (from Annandale's *Ogilvie*, 1882, onward) to James Mill, who used only the Latin *Elem. Human Mind*, 1829, II. xiv. § 2, 50) 'Quantitas, if it was kept to its original meaning, would still connote tantitas; just as plentyty connotes altitudo']

Tantivy (tæn'tivi, tən'tivi), *adv.*, *sb.*, *a.*, *int.* Now rare or arch. Also 7 tantivie, -vey, -ve, 8 -vee, -vi, tantwivy. [Origin obscure: ? echoic, representing the sound of a horse's feet.]

† **A. adv.** At full gallop; swiftly; headlong.

1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* iv. i. Up at five a' Clock in the morning... And Tantivy all the country over, where Hunting,

Hawking, or any Sport is to be made. 1648 *Fraction in the Assembly* 7 Till her Tongue travell'd tantivie, and more then a Canterbury pace. 1690 *Pagan Prince* xxi. 58 (heading) How he rode Tantivy to Papimania. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* ii. Aij b. (Like so many Asses) to let Hypocrisy bestride them... and ride them—Tantivie. 1785 GAOSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Away they went tantwivy, away they went full speed. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxiii. There are those amongst us who ride tantivy to Rome, and have already made out half the journey.

B. sb. 1. (from the adverb.) A rapid gallop; a ride at this pace. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Reply Parli.-Officer* Wks. (1687) 93, I expected to hear from you in the Language of... the Prodigal Son, and not in such a Tantivy of Language. 1680 V. ALSOP *Mischief Impos.* xi. 94 Jogging on their own pace, neither the high-trot nor the Tantiviey. 1721 CIBBER *Refusal* iv. Ah! poor Soul! piteous bad! All upon the Tantivy again! 1854 THOREAU *Walden* iv. 125 The Tantivy of wild pigeons, flying by twos and threes athwart my view... gives a voice to the air.

2. A nickname given to the post-Restoration High-Churchmen and Tories, esp. in the reigns of Charles II and James II.

This arose 1680-81, when a caricature was published in which a number of High Church clergymen were represented as mounted upon the Church of England and 'riding tantivy' to Rome, behind the Duke of York. Cf. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 25 *Dugdale*. And there is one Picture that I have not shewed yet... *Jefferies*. There are some Churchmen; what are they doing? *Dugdale*. They are a parcel of Tantivy men riding to Rome, and here's the Duke of York, half Man, half Devil, trumpeting before them. *Ibid.* 59 Mr. Charlett. It was the pictures of the Tantivies and the Towzer [Roger L'Estrange], and he told me they were made by Colledge, he was a very ingenious man. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 130 About Half a Dozen of the Tantivies were mounted upon the Church of England, booted and spurred, riding it, like an old Hack, Tantivy to Rome.

1680-81 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 23 The Clergy... called them Priests, and Bishops, which in these days would pass for Episcopal tantivies. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) i. 124 The former are called by the latter, Tories, tantivies, Yorkists, high flown church men, &c. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Tantivy*... Also a Nick-name given by the Dissenters to a Worldly-minded Church-man, that bestirs himself for Preferment. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 336 Hei! day! What in the High-Rope! a high-Flyer and a Tantivi! 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* 27 Favouring none but High-Church, High-flyers... Tip-top-gallon-men, Jacobites, Tantivies, Anti-Hanoverians [etc.]. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Comic Dramatists* (1887) 613 Collier... was a Tory of the highest sort, such as in the cant of his age was called a Tantivy. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 256.

3. *erron.* applied to a blast or flourish on a horn.

1785 GAOSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Tantivy was the sound of the hunting horn in full cry, or that of a post horn. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 97 A schoolboy put an end to all the Childe Haroldding by a tantivy on a bugle.

C. adj. ? orig., in *tantivy men* and the like, attrib. use of B. 1; afterwards often of B. 2.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 7 (1713) I. 42 In favour of the Tory and Tantivy Party. 1682 Mrs. BENN *City Heiress* 30 Perverted with Ill Customs, Tantivy-Opinions, and Court-Notions. 1682 *New News* fr. *Bedlam* 26 Whereas you say it was a high Presbyterian Trot, I rather believe it was a Tantivy Gallop. 1691 ANDROS *Tracts* II. 246 Had King Rehoboam kept his Tantivy Doctrine of Passive Obedience and Non Resistance to himself... the poor People had been his Servants for ever. 1715 *State Quacks* 21 High Tantivie Scaramouches make Choice of a vast Heap of Epithets as unintelligible... as impertinent. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst. xx.* Master Wildrake is one of the old school—one of the tantivy boys. 1884 Q. Rev. July 32 Birmingham itself... to become as great a stronghold of 'tantivy' politics as it was in the days when it rabbled Priestley.

D. int. An imitation of the sound of galloping or scudding feet; later (*erron.*) of the sound of a horn.

1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* ii. i. *Æsop*... But (like some of our friends) they found 'Twas safer much to scour. *Reg. Tantive* I Tantive! I Tantive! 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) II. 188 Tantive, tvice, tvice, tvice, High and Low. Hark, hark how the merry merry Horn does blow. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 156 Tantivy! tantivy! the hunting-horn blew.

† **Tantivy**, *v.* Obs. rare. [*f. prec.*]

1. *intr.* To ride full tilt; to hurry away.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 29 (1713) I. 186 You will Tantivy then out of Town. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* iii. viii. Pray where are they gone, tantivying?

2. *trans.* ? To call 'tantivy'; to 'give it him' for calling one 'tantivy'.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 34 (1713) I. 218 Never a word said to them for Toring, Tantivying and Masquerading his Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Oct., I'll 'tantivy' him with a vengeance.

† **Tantivysm**. Obs. [*f. as prec.* + *-ISM*.] The practice or principles of tantivies: see TANTIVY sb. 2.

c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* II. Wks. 1716 I. 200 He was afterwards made Bishop of Chichester, and then Bishop of Norwich, just as Mr. Mountague leapt, and perhaps upon the same rise and advantage of the ground, Tantivysm. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 7 (1713) I. 40 A Church of England Man maintaining the necessity of the words *As by Law now Establish'd*, which you know is Tantivysm and Toryism in the highest degree. *Ibid.* No. 20 I. 135 To profess sincere Loyalty to his Majesty's Person and Government, to give him humble Thanks for his Gracious Promises in his Declaration... is now become perfect Toryism, Tantivysm, and tantum non Abhorrisim.

Tantling, in Johnson (whence in subsequent dictionaries), a suggested alteration of TANTLING in Shaks. *Cymb.* iv. iv. 29.]

† **Tant ne quant**, *adv. phr.* Obs. rare. Also 4 *taunt ne caunt*. [OF. (*ne*) *tant ne quant*.] In no wise, not at all.

13... S. Eng. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 341/256 He ne tornyd one his bouyt nober taunt ne caunt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 241 Mi goode Sone, as of Supplante Thee thar nocht drede tant ne quante.

† **Ta-nto**, *sb.* Obs. rare. [app. erroneous form and use of Sp. *tancto* computation, calculation, number of counters for marking a game: perh. *tan-toes* is mispr. for *tanctoes*.] A counter used in gaming.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* ix. 196 Honours are the Alchimy of Princes, which like Gamesters Tantoes, are worth as much, as they are made to be worth.

† **Tanto** (ta'nto), *adv.* Mus. [It. — *L. tantum* so much.] So, so much: as *allegro non tanto*, fast, but not too much so.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

Tantoblin: see TANTADLIN.

† **Tanton**. Obs. [Short for *Saint Anthony*: cf. T 7, and next.] In *Tanton man*: an inmate of a hospital, or the like, dedicated to Saint Anthony.

1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 65 To every Tanten man ther dwelling iij d., to pray for my soul.

Tantony (tæn'toni), *sb.* Also 7 -any, 8 -iny. [*f. T 7* + ANTHONY.] A shortened form of *St. Anthony*, chiefly used attrib. in reference to the attributes with which the saint was represented (cf. Mrs. Jamieson *Sacred & Legendary Art* (1848) II. 367-379), as *tantony crutch*, *tantony pouch*, *spec. b.* (more fully *tantony bell*) a hand-bell; a small church bell: see quot. c. (more fully *tantony pig*) [*St. Anthony* being the patron of swine-herds, and represented as accompanied by a pig], the smallest pig of a litter; also *fig.* said of one who very closely or obsequiously follows another: cf. context of quot. 1598, and quot. 1662 s.v. ANTHONY.

a. 1594 LVLV *Moth. Bomb.* ii. i. The dudgeon dagger, by which hanges his tantonie pouch. b. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 175 The Paip He had to sell the Tantonie bell And Pardonis thairin was. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Tantony*, the small bell over the church-porch, or between the chancel and the nave: the term is also applied to any small hand-bell. 'Ring the tantony' is evidently a corruption of *St. Anthony*, the emblem of that saint being a bell at his tan-staff, or round the neck of his accompanying pig. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. ix. 497. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Hunts), *Tantony*, the name given to a bell which is rung at the entrance gate of the grounds at Kimbolton Castle to give notice of the arrival of visitors. [See *N. & Q.* 8 Feb. 1851, 105/1; 14 June 1841.]

c. 1598 Stow *Surv. Lond.* (1603) 185 Whereupon was rayssed a prouerbe, such a one will follow such a one, and whine as it were an Anthonic pig.] 1650 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 595 Some are such Cossets and Tantanies that they congratulate their Oppressors and flatter their Destroyers. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 76 She made me follow her last Week through all the Shops like a Tantiny Pig. 1765 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in Village* i. ix. To see you dangling after me every where, like a tantony pig. 1891 BESANT *St. Katherine's by the Tower* I. 148 They run the same way—like Tantony pigs.

Hence † **Tantony**, *tantany v.*, to follow constantly or closely like a tantony pig.

1675 CROWE *Country Wit* v. Do not follow and tantany us, Mr. Rumble, for, I declare positively, thou shalt never have my daughter.

† **Tantra**. [*Skr. tantra* loom, warp, hence groundwork, principle, system, doctrine, *i. tan* to stretch, extend.] One of a class of Hindu religious works in Sanskrit, of comparatively recent date, chiefly of magical and mystical nature; also, of a class of Buddhist works of similar character.

1799 ASIATIC *Researches* V. 53 The Tantras form a branch of literature highly esteemed, though at present much neglected. *Ibid.* 62, I am informed, that the Tantras collectively are noticed in very ancient compositions. 1901 *Mission. Rec. U. F. Ch. Scotl.* Sept. 411-2 The Tantras, the sacred books of the Shakti worshippers.

Hence † **Tantrix** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Tantras; † **Tantrism**, the doctrine or principles of the Tantras; † **Tantrist**, an adherent of tantrism.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Tantrism*. 1891 tr. *De La Sans-saye's Hist. Sc. Relig.* lxxv. 622 Tantrism... is common to Buddhist and Hindu communities. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tantrist*. 1905 Q. Rev. July 201 The Buddhist worship of these deities is undoubtedly due to Tantric influence.

Tantrum (tæn'trəm), *collog.* Also 8-9 *tan-tarum*. [Origin unascertained.]

(In Wallis's *Room for the Cobbler of Gloucester* (1668) 4 *tantrum* appears as a Welshman's mispronunciation of *anthem*, but apparently has no connexion with this word.)

An outburst or display of petulance or ill-temper; a fit of passion. Mostly in pl.

1748 FOOTE *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 84 None of your fleers!... Your tantrums!—You are grown too headstrong and robust for me. 1754 SHEARER *Matrimony* (1766) I. 122 Where did the Vench get these Tantrums into her Head? 1776 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* Ser. ii. (1862) II. 206 Treating him with some contempt when he is in his tantrums. 1824 W. IYING *T. Trav.* I. 217 An author, who was always in a tantrum if interrupted. 1827 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. vi. He goes into his tantrums at the abbey. 1884 *Times* 12 Mar. 3 The defendant told him not to get into a tantrum.

† **Tantuple**, *a.* Obs. [*f. L. tantus* so great,

after QUADRUPLE, etc.] That is so many times another quantity; equimultiple.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* iii. Wks. 1845 VII. 240 The antecedents are for their consequents totuple or tantuple, that is, equimultiple.

Tan-vat (tæ'væt). Also 6-8 -fat. [f. TAN v. or sb. + VAT.] The receptacle, a tub, cistern, pit, or the like, containing the 'ooze' in which the hides are laid in tanning.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 261 How comes this to passe? by your tanne-fats for sooth. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. Garner III. 630 Every net must be tanned in a tan-fat. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. ii. § 1. 1779 K. BEATTY in J. L. Hardenbergh *Jrnl.* (1879) 65 There was a tanfat farm with several Hides at a tannery which the soldiers got. 1828 WEBSTER. Tan-vat. 1895 S. R. HOLME *Little Tour Amer.* 86 Grant tried that [tanning], but found no gold in the tan-vat.

Tany, Tanya, var. TAWNY, TANIA.

Tanyan, var. TANGHAN, Tibetan horse.

† **Tanystome**. Ent. Obs. [a. f. *tanystome*, f. Gr. τανυστ- to stretch + στωμα mouth.] A fly of Latreille's second family of Diptera, *Tanystomata*, including the gad-flies and their allies. Hence † **Tanystomate**, † **Tanystomine**, † **Tanystomona** *adjs.* Obs.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Tanystomus*, long-mouthed; applied to a Family... of the Diptera: tanystomous.

Tanzev, tanzie, tanzy, variants of TANSY.

|| **Tanzib** (tanzi'b). Also 8 tanjeeb, 9 tanjib. [Persian, f. *tan* body + *zib* adornment.]

A fine kind of Indian muslin made chiefly in Oudh.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Muslin*. There are various kinds of muslins brought from the East-Indies; chiefly Bengali; betelles, tamarants, tanjeebs. 1864 J. S. BUCKLE *Manuf. Compend.* p. xi, 49 inches wide Tanjib, 38 yards long 14×10—i.e., 14 picks or threads in 4 inch of the warp, and 10 picks or threads in 4 inch of the weft. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Jud. Arts* II. 85 A tanjib or tanjib muslin.

Taoism (tā'ōiz'm). Also tau-, tau-, tivism. [f. Chinese *tao* way, path, right way (of life), reason + -ISM.] A system of religion, founded upon the doctrine of the ancient Chinese philosopher Lao-tse (or Lao-tzi), born 604 B.C., set forth in the work *Tao te king*, 'Book of reason and virtue', attributed to him. It ranks with Confucianism and Buddhism as one of the three religions of China.

1839 *Chinese Repository* VII. 511 We have all this time been working through the mazes of Taoism... merely to give a better explanation of the notions of this sect. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. ii. 51 The religious system of Lao-tse, or the Tao-ism of China. 1903 *Rev. Missions* Mar. 539 Taoism, an older religion than Buddhism—dating indeed from before the teachings of Confucius—was so purely beautiful as delivered by Lao-tse, its great teacher.

Taoist (tā'ōist), sb. (a). Also tau-, tivism. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of Taoism.

1839 *Chinese Repository* VII. 520 The Taoists are by no means behind in referring to an abode of lasting bliss, which does however still exist on earth. 1893 Atcock *Capital Tycoon* I. 392 [To] feel, or affect, great contempt for any creed that of Taoists. 1895 *Athenaeum* 17 Oct. 500/3 It [the 'Tao-tih-king'] may be considered, therefore, as the Bible of the Taoists.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to the Taoists or to Taoism.

1839 MALCOLM *Trav.* II. iii. v. 184 Great officers, and even the emperor himself, build and endow Buddhist and Taoist temples. 1882 *Athenaeum* 16 Sept. 361/2 With the exception of Lao-tse, the early Taoist philosophers have found no place in English literature... Though professing to be followers of Lao-tse, they never perfectly understood him, and perverted his doctrines into childish babblings.

Hence **Taoistic** a.

1856 MEADOWS *Chinese* 440 Representatives of a Buddhist or Taoistic element that is struggling with the Confucian element to assert for itself a place in the new religion. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evangelical Rev.* Apr. 367 The Taoistic, or Rationalist system is about as old as Confucianism.

Tap (tæp), sb. 1 Forms: 1 *tæppa*, 4 *tæppe*, 5-7 *tæppe*, 7 *tapp*, 5- *tap*. [Com. Teutonic: OE. *tæppa* (wk. masc.) = OLG. **tæppo* (MDa., MLG., LG. *tæppe*, EFris. *tæppe*, *tap*, Du. *tap*, NFris. *tæp*), OHG. *zapfo* (MHG. *zapfe*, Ger. *zapfen*), ON. *tæppi* (Sw. *tapp*, Da. *tap*): -OTeut. **tæppon-*, orig. a tapering cylindrical stick or peg (cf. *tap-root*).]

1. A cylindrical stick, long peg, or stopper, for closing and opening a hole bored in a vessel; hence, a hollow or tubular plug through which liquid may be drawn, having some device for shutting off or governing the flow; used especially in drawing liquor from a cask, or water from a pipe, and for regulating the flow of gas, steam, etc.; a cock, a faucet.

c 1050 in *Teichner's Int. Zeitschr. für allg. Sprachwissensch.* II. 120 Donne þu win habban wille, þonne do þu mid þinum twam fingrum, swilce þu tæppan of tunnan onteon wille. *Ibid.*, Tæppan teon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Vor hit be-honeþ þet rich wyn yerne by þe tæppe ase þer is ine þe tonne. c 1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 486/2 Tæppe, of a vessel, ductillus, clisidra. 1530 *Palsgr.* 279/1 Tæppe or spygote to drawe drinke, at chuntepleure. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 38 Sir Jeffry... tooke such vnkindenes at the alehouse, that he sware he would neuer goe againe into it... the tap had great quietnes and ease thereby. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xx. (Roxb.) 231 The Cock or Tapp, letting

out the hot water. 1768 COOK *Voy. round World* i. ii. (1773) 17 It was impossible... to draw out any of its contents by a tap. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 185 A few taps only are turned, and all is ready for lighting.

b. *fig.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prolog.* 36 As many a year as it is... Syn that my tappe [v. r. tap] of lif began to renne. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xi. 37 This whole tractate of yours... is but the droppings of other mens taps. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ii. verse 16. viii. (1669) 203/2 Labour to take the advantage of thy present relenting frame... now the Ordinance hath thawed the Tap. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr. 5/6 There was certainly a 'tap on', as the vulgar phrase is, in the market yesterday, and much scrip was thrown out at ½ to ¾ premium.

c. On (in) tap, on draught, ready for immediate consumption or use (*lit.* and *fig.*). † To sell by tap (*Sc. Obs.*), to sell in small quantities, to retail.

1483 *Seill of Caus.* Edin. 2 May (Jam.). That no common crenaris of the tonne use to sell be tap only hammermans work. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 54 Who is he that... has eloquence always on tap? 1891 T. HARDY *Tessi*, There's a pretty brew in tap at the Pare Drop.

2. a. A tap-room or tap-house. *collog.*

1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v. *Tappe*, The Renters of the Tap... in Newgate. 1771 SMOLLETT *Ilumph.* Cl. II. 11 June, Rabbit him! the tap will be ruined. 1837 J. D. LANG *N. S. Wales* II. 102 He had been drinking in the Tap over-night. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iv, Guard emerges from the tap, where he prefers breakfasting.

b. A pit in which tan-liquor is mixed; = LEACH sb. 2. ? Obs.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 307/1 Strong liquor called one or worse prepared in pits called latches or taps kept for the purpose, by infusing ground bark in water.

3. a. The liquor drawn from a particular tap; a particular species or quality of drink. Also *fig.* a particular strain or kind of anything. *collog.*

1623 in *Favine's Theat.* Hon. I. 1. 1 Such a one was called a Gentleman of the first Tap. 1832 L. HUNT *Redi Bacchus in Tuscany* 75 Those Norwegians and those Laps Have extraordinary taps. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, I wish my aunt would send down some of this to the governor; it's a precious good tap. 1874 O. W. HOLMES *Poor Breaks!* i. vi. (1885) 139 Sentiment wasn't his tap. 1902 A. BIRRELL *W. Hamlet* iv. 55 His [Hamlet's] 'tap' was too bitter, his stride too long.

b. Short for Tap-cinder: see 6.

1858 *Ure Dict. Arts* IV. 493 Using such purple ore in the ordinary way, as fettling in conjunction with 'tap', pottery mine, etc.

4. *Mech.* A tool used for cutting the thread of an internal screw, consisting of a male screw of hardened steel, grooved lengthways to form cutting edges, and having a square head so that it may be turned by a wrench.

1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* ii. 31 Turn about the tap in the hole, and make grooves and threads in the Nut. 1816 *Isee screw nut*: SCREW sb. 23. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 81 A Tap... to cut the requisite thread inside the nut. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 232 Taps for watch makers' use are made by running a piece of steel through a screw plate.

5. An object having the shape of a slender tapering cylinder, as an icicle; *esp.* a tap-root.

1568 PHILLIPS *Isicle*, a tappe of ice, a drop of water frozen. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 318 The tap of the oak will make its way downward, in a direct line, through the hardest soils. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 497 The central axes of the trees do not elongate downwards into a tap but throw out horizontally on every side a thick net-work of roots.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as, in sense 1, *tap-dropping* (also *tap-droppings*), -maker, -spirits; in sense 2, *tap-boy*, -man; also *tap-auger*, an auger for boring tap-holes; *tap-bar*, a testing bar placed in a cementation furnace and withdrawn for inspection during the process (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *tap-bolt*, a threaded bolt which is screwed into a part, as distinguished from one that penetrates it and receives a nut; *tap-borer*, a tapering instrument for boring bung-holes or tap-holes; *tap-cinder*, the slag or refuse produced in a puddling furnace; *tap-dressing*, decoration of wells at Whitsuntide, a Derbyshire custom; † *tap-lead*, = *tap-trough*; *tap-plate*, a steel plate having holes, wormed and notched, for cutting external threads; a screw-plate (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1877); *tap-rivet*, *tap-screw*, = *tap-bolt* (hence *tap-rivet v. trans.*, to secure by tap-rivets; *tap-riveting*, the use of tap-rivets); † *tap-shaokled a.*, 'fettered' by drink, drunk; † *tap-staff*, a staff used to stop the tap-hole of a mash-tub; † *tap-stone*, (?); *tap-tool*, = sense 4; † *tap-tree*, = *tap-staff*; † *tap-trough*, a leaden trough used in brewing; *tap-water*, water drawn through a tap; *spec.* water supplied by a system of pipes and taps for household use; † *tap-wbips*, *tap-whieks*, dialect variants of *TAP-ROSE*; † *tap-wort*, the dregs of ale or beer; *Tap-wrench*, a wrench for taming a tap-tool. See also *TAP-HOLE*, *TAP-HOSE*, etc.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 317/2 (Coopers' Instruments) 'Tap Auger. 1854 WEBSTER, 'Tap-bolt. 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, 'Tap-borer. 1801 G. HANGER *Life* II. 97 A 'tap-boy at a public-house. 1861 *Land. Rev.* 16 Feb. 167 In the process of making malleable iron, which is called 'puddling', there is a large quantity of refuse, known as 'tap-cinder'. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 8/4 Some time ago it was dis-

covered that this tap-cinder contained an amount of phosphorus which rendered it of sufficient service for basic steel-making as to justify the cost of its transmission for that purpose to the continent. 1851 in *N. & Q.* and Ser. IX. 431/1 A great deal of taste and fancy is exhibited in the... 'tap-dressing'. 1860 *Ibid.* 430/2 [He] was collecting (flowers) for the Pilsley 'Well' or 'Tap' dressing. 1892 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/1 The Rev. G. S. Tyack's account of the curious custom of well-dressing, or 'tap-dressing', as it is called. 1608 MIDOLETON *Fam. Love* iv. iii, How rank the keave smells of grease and 'taps-droppings! 1678 *Quack's Academy* 4 Vials filled with Tap-droppings. 1429 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 550/1 *Vas plumbennu* called 'tapped. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 6/3 One of his former friends... a 'tap-maker. 1907 *Month* July 7 Not but what priests doctor their stuff and give short measure like any 'tap-man. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuilding* II. 43 They are each composed of two angle-irons, 'tap-riveted or screwed (and not through riveted) to the bottom plating. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 79 It is connected to the stem, either by angle-irons on each side, through riveted, and tap riveted to the stem. *Ibid.* 129 In riveting the angle-irons of bilge keels to the bottom plating 'tap rivets are used. *Ibid.*, 'Tap riveting is employed in securing plates to forgings. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tap-screw. 1604 J. MORRIS *Compend.* bk. (Brit. Mus. Roy. MS. 12 II v) ff. 6b, A scholler of Cambridge being somewhat 'tap-shackled walking in the streete met a blacke bull. c 1608 HEALEY *Disc. New World* 82 [He] being truly tap-shackled, mistooke the window for the dore. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 572/13 *Ceruida*, a 'tapstaf. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 319/2 The Brewers Thorn with the Tap Staff through the middle of it. 1703 J. MOWE *Engl. Interest* (ed. 2) 66 After this, you must lift up your Tap-staffe, and let out about a Gallon [from the mash-vat]... and put it up again, stopping your Tap-hole. 1522 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Sartees 1835) 106 Also I bequeth to my son John Trollop... the brewehouse... a brewelede with a mashefett and a 'tap-stone with a bolong arke and the bras pottes called Thornley Pottes. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 127 Screwing the rivet into a screw hole previously prepared for it by means of a 'tap tool'. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 378/1 A 'Tap tre, ceruida, clisidra. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Tr. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 284 Take out your Cork, or Tap-tree, and have a Tub below to receive the Lee that comes off. 1335 in RILEY *Lynd. Mem.* (1868) 104, 1 'tappetroghe [of lead]. 1881 TUNDALL *Float. Matter* Air 81 Ice-water, distilled water and 'tap-water... deprived of their powers of infection. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 32 Wash in tap water and then in distilled water, dry and mount in zylol balsam. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 267 In [a Mash-Tub] fix a Brass Cock of three Quarters of an Inch Bore in a 'Tapwhip, or do it by Plug and Basket. 1854 MISS BARRA *Northampton. Gloss.*, 'Tap-whisk. 1881 *Leicester. Gloss.*, 'Tap-whisk... the wicker strainer placed at the back of the tap inside a mash-vat, &c. 1582 *Bazton Toyes Idle Head* Wks. (Grosart) 26/2 A cuppe of small 'Tap worthe. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 40 The 'tap-wrench is simply a lever, with a hole... to admit the rectangular head of the tap, for the purpose of turning it round.

Tap (tæp), sb. 2 Forms: 4 *tap(p)s*, 5 *tapp*, 6-*tap*. [f. TAP v. 2 So OFris. *tap*; cf. F. *tape* slap.]

1. A single act of tapping; a light but audible blow or rap; the sound made by such a blow.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Cant.* 406 3if I þe telle trwly, quen I þe tape hane. *Ibid.* 2357 At þe brid þou fayled þore, & þer-for þat tappe ta þe. 1466 CHAS. D. ORLEANS *Poems* (Roxb.) 7 As strokis grete not tippe, nor tapp, do way The rewdisshe child so best lo shall he wyne. c 1577 GASCOTT *Adv.* F. I. Wks. (Roxb.) I. 463 Much greater is the wrong that rewardeth euill for good, than that which requirith tipp for tap. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. I. 206 This is the right Fencing gear (my Lord) tap for tap and so part fare. c 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Will at Ser. Weapons* III. i, But when a man's sore beaten o' both sides already, Then the least tap in jest goes to the guts on him. 1720 JENNYS *Art Dancing* vi. *Poems* (1761) 21 Let them a while their nimble feet restrain. And with soft taps beat time to ev'ry strain. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vii, A gentle tap at the chamber-door roused her. 1862 *SALA Seven Sons* II. vii. 194 The convicts were called off by the tap of a drum. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 609/2 Rolling croquet... is made by trailing the mallet after the balls as soon as the stroke or tap is made.

b. *Tap-tap*, a repeated tap; a series of taps; also *adv.*

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* ii, Mr. Tressle's man... ceased his tap-tap upon the coffin. 1840 MARSHALL *Poor Jack* xliii, The water went tap, tap, tap against the bends. 1905 E. CHANDLER *Unveiling of Lhasa* xii, 212 The tap-tap of the Maxim, like a distant woodpecker, in the valley.

2. Pl. *Taps* (U.S. *Milit.*): a signal sounded on the drum or trumpet, fifteen minutes after the tattoo, at which all lights in the soldiers' quarters are to be extinguished. Sounded also, like *last post* (*Post sb.*) over the grave of a soldier.

1862 *Index* (U.S.) 25 Sept., I well remember how 'at taps' we were wont to huddle together in our narrow quarters, each man's knapsack serving for his pillow. 1869 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 34 The mystic curfew which we call 'taps'. 1891 *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Tribune* 10 Jan. 8/5 The customary volleys were fired over the grave, and Bugler Fitzgerald sounded 'taps', the soldier's last sad farewell. 1904 J. A. RUS *Roosevelt* viii. 199 Taps had been sounded long since.

3. A piece of leather with which the worn-down heel or sole of a boot is made up and repaired or 'tapped' (U.S.); a plate or piece of iron with which the heel is shielded; also, the sole of a shoe (*Eng. dial.*). (Cf. *TAP v.* 2 3.)

On one's taps, on one's feet; on the move; busy. 1688-c 1890 [see *HEEL-TAP sb.* 1]. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* Gloss., *Tap*, the sole of a shoe. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 132 They have to be on their taps most all the time. 1864 WEBSTER, *Tap*, the piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in tapping it, or in repairing or renewing the sole or heel. 1882 JACO

Cornu. Gloss., Tap, the sole of a boot or shoe. Also the iron, 'scute' of the heel, 'heel tap'.

4. *Comb. Tap-piece* = 3; hence *Tap-piece v.*, to repair with a tap-piece.

1903 R. WATSON *Clothes* xiv. 235 Money a day I have tapped and healed your auld shoon.

Tap, sb.³ [app. short for TAPNET; cf. also *Tap sb.*] A rush-basket (usually containing c. 2 lbs.) in which figs of an inferior quality are imported. *Comb. tap-figs* (colloq. shortened to *taps*), figs of the quality imported in taps.

c. 1860 [Recollected in use]. 1909 *Wholesale Grocer's Price-list*, Figs... Layers 40/-... 50/- per cwt. Taps, 19/-... Naturals 25/6. 1910 *Produce Mark. Rev.* 19 Feb. 155 Figs... Layer Figs... Pulled figs... Naturals... Comadra, Taps.

|| **Tap** (tap), sb.⁴ *East Ind.* [a. Pers. *tap* fever, heat; = Skr. *tapa* heat, *tāpa* heat, pain, torment.] Malarial fever.

1885 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mt. Isaacs* xii. Unless I feared the tap, the bad kind of fever which infests all the country at the base of the hills.

Tap (tap), v.¹ Forms: 1 *tæppian*, 5-6 *tappe*, 6 *tape*, 7-8 *tapp*, 5- *tap*; also *Sc.* (in sense 4, 4b) 5-7 *tappe*, 6 *tap*, 6-7 *tope*, 7 *taip*, (topt). [Com. Teutonic: OE. *tæppian*, from *tæppa* TAP sb.¹ = MLG., MDa., LG., and Du. *tappen*, MHG., Ger. *tappen*, ON., Sw. *tappa*, Da. *tappe*, all from the cognate sbs. Cf. F. *taper*, to plug, from OLG.]

I. To open (a cask, reservoir).

1. *trans.* To furnish (a cask, etc.) with a tap or spout, in order to draw the liquor from it.

c. 1050 in *Teichner's Int. Zeitschr. für allg. Sprachwissenschaft*. (1885) II. 125 *zyl* be gedryptes wines lyste, ponne do ðu mid pinum swyran scytfingre on pine wystran hand, swylce þu tæppian wille, and wænne pinne scytfingre adune. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 378/1 To Tappe, *cerudare*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 27/22 To Tappe, *istulum addere*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To Tapp a Vessel, to fix a Tapp in the Bung-hole... thereby to draw out the Liquor. 1833 LYTTON *Eugene A.* iii. 11, I will tap a barrel on purpose for you. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 90 The rectifier must not... tap, open, alter, or change any cask... containing any such spirits.

2. To pierce (a vessel, tree, etc.) so as to draw off its liquid contents; to broach; to draw liquid from (any reservoir); *slang*, to draw blood from the nose. e.g. To bore into (a tree) so that sap may exude; to allow the molten metal to run from (a furnace); to pierce the wall of (a reservoir), to drain (a marsh).

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 12 It [the Quicken] will yield a liquor, if tap as we do herb in the spring. 1799 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 114 The season for tapping the [maple] trees is in March. 1809 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 843/1 The maple tree... the oftener it is tapped the better. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 60 He was just going to tap the furnace, i. e. to let out the fused iron. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* li. Perhaps, sir, he kicked a county member, perhaps sir he tapped a lord... blood flowed from noses, and perhaps he tapped a lord. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* i. 419/2 The tree is 'tapped'; that is, a hole is cut into it... and the resin exudes. 1868 CARLVE *Fredk. Gl.* (1872) X. App. 199 What bogs he has tapped and dried, what canals he has dug. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 27 The natural reservoir being thus tapped, a spring of water flows out. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 315 The Braemar air... coming across treeless granite mountains which tap the rain-clouds as they sweep over.

b. *spec. in Surg.* To pierce the body-wall of (a person) so as to draw off accumulated liquid; to drain (a cavity) of accumulated liquid.

1655 [see TAPPING sb.¹]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 ¶ 11, I have ever since my Cure been... dropsical; therefore I presume it would be much better to tap me. 1778 LATHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 56, I tapped her once in a fortnight. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 527 If any of the viscera protruded... he used to reduce them, and then tap the hydrocele in the common manner. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 71 Tapping the anterior chamber with a fine needle, and letting off the aqueous, will often do good. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 788 The peritoneal cavity and pleura become repeatedly full of fluid and have to be tapped again and again.

c. To tap an electric wire or cable: to divert part of the current, esp. so as to intercept a telegraphic communication.

1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 108 The telephone presents facilities for the dangerous practice of tapping the wire. 1892 *N. Y. Tribune* 15 Jan. 7/5 (Funk) By tapping the wire for a message from Gutenberg the operator could interrupt communication with all three. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 9/3 It would be an unheard of thing for any casual merchant steamer to 'tap' a company's cable out at sea in order to gratify a private whim for news. 1897 *Daily News* 14 July 3/4 Extraordinary allegations of 'tapping' telegraph wires were made yesterday in a case heard at the Liverpool County Court.

3. *fig.* To open up (anything) so as to liberate or extract something from it; to open, penetrate, break into, begin to use.

e.g. To open up (a country, district, trade, mineral vein, etc.); to extract money or elicit information from (a person); to rob (a till or house), pick (a pocket); to break (money) (BRAG v. 2); to broach (a subject).

1575 GAMMU *Gurton* ii. 11, Ye see... that one end tap of this my short devise, Now must we broche 't'other to, before the smoke arise. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 358 How does *cet homine* la... dare to tap the chapter of birth? 1768 — *Hist. Doubts* 43 Dr. Shaw no doubt tapped the matter to the people. 1781 — *Lett. to W. Mason* 22 May, After tapping many topics, to which I made as dry answers as an untapped oracle, he vented his errand. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* s. v. To tap a note or sovereign, to get it changed.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxiii. Here I am—full of evidence — Tap me! 1864 *Home News* 19 Dec. 19/2 So well had the interior of India been tapped by new roads. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 268 It is the intention of the owner to tap the vein by a tunnel. 1878 W. J. THOMAS in *Folk Lore Rec.* I. Pref. 16 Mr. Gomme has 'tapped'—(I thank thee, Horace Walpole, for teaching me that word)—has tapped a subject which is, I believe, new in this country. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 29 Mar. 5/1 The first gentleman who was tapped for a subscription generously promised £30. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* I. 315 While he was entranced, we endeavoured to 'tap' Mr. Browne.

II. To draw off (liquid, etc.).

4. To draw (liquor) from a tap; to draw and sell in small quantities. Also *fig.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 95 Me thynkthi 3e ben tapsters in alle that 3e don: 3e tappe3our absoluciones that 3e bye at Rome. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 20 These Bussards thinke knowledge a burthen, tapping it before they have halfe tunde it. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 669/2 Four pundis... of ilk Tune of wyne To be toppit, ventit, and sauld in smallis within the said burgh. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 46 The boyled liquor... is tapp'd out of the said Kettles, through holes beneath. 1677 *Act* 29 *Chas. II.* c. 2 § 1 Any... person or persons who doe or shall sell or tap out Beere or Ale publicly or privately. 1737 (*title*) An Act for laying a Duty of Two Penies Scots upon every Scots Pint of Ale and Beer brewed for Sale, brought into, vendid, tappid, or sold within the Town of Aberbrothock. 1743 *Land & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 236 The Beer or Ale in a Week after should be tapp'd. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* i. ii. 11. 13 The City Council too must tap their liquor. 1872 YENTS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 126 On festive occasions, these lads alone possessed the privilege of tapping wine.

† b. *transf.* To retail (any commodity). *Sc. Obs.*

1478-9 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 37 That na regrator by nor tap any vittile to regrate agane under the payne of pynnyssing be the bailies after the tenour of the first act. *Ibid.*, Top [see TAPPER] 1 b. 1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVI. (Jam.). For the spilling of the merkat in-bying of wittail in gryt, & topping tharof befor none. 1573-4 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 450 To pas to Dunbertane to arreist schippis for talping of greit salt. 1605 in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1890) I. 222 To tapp tar, oil, butter, or to tapp eggs. 1615 *Stirling Council Rec. in Trans. Nat. Hist. & Archaeol. Soc. Stirling* (1902) 61 Na craftsman [sal] buy, top, nor sell any merchant wairis.

c. *absol.* To draw liquor; to act as tapster.

a. 1597 *PRELIE Fests Wks.* (Ridg.) 619/1 Those bomborts that live by tapping, between the age of fifty and three-score. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 11, I will entertaine Bardolfe: he shall draw; he shall tap. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. 11, For which gross fault I here do damn thy license, Forbidding thee ever to tap or draw.

5. To draw off (liquid) from any source.

1597 [see TAPPING sb.¹]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 357 When the fluid lead is tapped, or drawn off. 1853 'C. BEOR' *Verdant Green* i. xi, He told Verdant, that his claret had been repeatedly tapped. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xviii. 361 Little rills tapped from the springs. 1894 BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 417 [It] floats on the top, and is easily tapped off.

† b. *intr. fig.* To 'turn on the tap' of gifts; to open the purse or pocket; to spend or 'bleed' freely. *slang. Obs.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 550 ¶ 1 A certain Country Gentleman began to tapp upon the first Information he received of Sir Roger's Death. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 58 ¶ 6, I design to stand for our borough the next election, on purpose to make the squire on t'other side tap lustily for the good of our town.

III. Technical uses.

6. *Mech. a.* To furnish (a hole) with an internal screw-thread, or (any part) with a threaded hole. 1808 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 287 The lower orifice... is tapped internally, for the purpose of receiving a small screw. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 131 A screw... is cut on the gudgeon... and a piece of iron... is tapped to fit it. 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 105 The [gun] barrel having been tapped at the stouter end, and being fitted with the breech screw. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 32 Holes of varying sizes... are drilled and tapped.

b. To furnish with an external screw-thread; to convert (a bolt or rod) into a screw.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 40 The bolt or pin intended to be tapped, either with a screw-plate or stocks, is tapered in a small degree at the extremity. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 48 The lower part of the king-bolt is tapped with a screw and nut. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 23 Each rod is tapped with a screw-thread.

c. To cause to pass through or in by screwing.

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* II. 44 The angle-irons... are secured to the plating by 1 inch screws tapped through it. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 341/2 The hook should be 'tapped' in very tight.

7. To deprive (a plant) of its tap-root.

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 6 Young Oaks... are for the most part tapped at the time of removal.

Hence Tapped (tæpt), *ppl. a.*

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol.* Ess. 111, I caused a tap'd vessel to be filled. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc. 158 Two tapped holes in the bar. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 79 Four of the rivets... are through, and four are tapped. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 459 Regularly tapped trees do not exceed 60 feet in height. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Organ-Build.* viii. 95 Tapped Wires... are pieces of wire about 34 inches in length... and cut with a screw-thread upon about half their length. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 63 The thread should be tried into a nut or tapped hole of the right size from time to time until a proper fit is arrived at.

Tap (tap), v.² Forms: 3 *tep*, 5 *tappe*, 9 *tapp*, 5- *tap*. [ME. *tapp-en*, of echoic origin, either immediately in Eng. (cf. RAP v.), or through F. *taper* in same sense (12th c. in Godef.)]

1. *trans.* To strike lightly, but clearly and audibly; rarely applied by metonymy to a sharp knock or rap. To tap up, to rouse, cause to get up by tapping at the door.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Ne gif him neuer in 3ong, auh tep him oðe schulle, nor he is eruh. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 487/1 Tappyn, *palpo*... Tappynge (K., F. tappynge), *palpacio*, *palpiacio*. 1603 KNOTHES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 971 Tapt the said Resuan once or twice about the pate. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. Intro'd., This faithful slave... has carried me... continued he, tapping the mule's back, above six hundred leagues. 1777 *Cook Voy. Pacific* II. xi. (1784) I. 409 The person who is to pay obeisance, squats down before the Chief, and bows the head to the sole of his foot;... having tapped, or touched it with the under and upper side of the fingers of both hands, he rises up, and retires. 18... MOORE *Song, The Woodpecker*, Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a sound, But the wood pecker tapping the hollow beech tree. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 517 s. v. *Founding*, Before lifting off the frame, we must tap the pattern slightly, otherwise the sand enclosing it would stick to it. 1840 MARRATT *Poor Jack* xxiv, I went to bed, was tapped up... by Bessy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, He sat there tapping his boot with his cane. 1888 *Burgon Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. i. 71 He tapped my fingers in the way which was customary with him. 1904 W. E. NOARIS in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 168 A parchment-visaged priest... taps his insistent gong.

b. To strike (the foot, hand, etc.) lightly upon something.

a. 1500 *Ragman Roll* 131 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 75 And your foot ye tappyn, and ye daunce. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle*, The bystanders began now to tap their fingers against their foreheads. 1847 TENNYSON *Prince*. Prol. 149 Upon the sword She tap't her tiny silken-sandal'd foot.

2. *intr. and absol.* To strike a light but distinct blow; to make a sound by so striking, e.g. on a drum; esp. to knock lightly on or at a door, etc. in order to attract attention.

c. 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2111 in *Macro Plays* 140 Putte Man-kynde fro þi castel clere, or I schal tappyn at þi tyre. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, She tapped gently at the door. 1831 *Poe Raven* iv, So faintly you came tapping. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xix, He tapped with his stick on one of the panes. 1888 F. HUMF. *Mme. Midar* I. ii, Tapping with his wooden leg on the floor. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlii, They heard her footsteps tap along the hard road as she stepped out to her full pace.

† b. *spec. of a hare or rabbit*: To make a drumming noise with the feet in rutting-time. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 238 A hare and a conic beatheth or tappeth. 1650 [see TAPPING sb.¹ a. below]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6) s. v. Among Hunters, a Hare is said to Tap or Beat, i. e. to make a Noise. 1771 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 90 And told us... a goat rats, a boat frames, a hare tapps.

c. To walk with sharp light steps.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. ii, Old England for ever!... my brave lad I am going to tap away directly.

3. *trans. dial. and U. S.* To add a thickness of leather to the sole or heel of (a shoe) in repairing; cf. TAP sb.² 3.

1818 J. KITTO in *Eadie Life* ii. (1861) 44 Set to tapping leather shoes to-day. 1846 WORCESTER *Dict.*, Tap, to add a new sole or heel to a shoe. 1847-78 HALLIW., Tap, to sole shoes. 1880 W. CORNU. *Gloss.* s. v., The tap of your shoe is wearing; it wants tapping.

Hence Tapping *ppl. a.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ix. 338 Here... the beating Hares [are said] to forme, the tapping Conies to sit. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 177 The Oilman is a tapping and inoffensive hither. 1890 'R. BOLDRAWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 240 Far and faint, whips resound... like a tapping-bird or the snapping of dried sticks.

Tap, *Sc. dial. form of TOP.*

|| **Tapa** (ta-pä). Also tappa. [Com. Polynesian *tapa* (in dialects which substitute k for t, *kapa*).] A kind of unwoven cloth made by the natives of Polynesia from the bark of the Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*).

1823 BYRON *Island* II. ii, In summer garments be our limb array'd; Around our waists the Tappa's white display'd. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* xvii. 268 The beating out of the tappa or native cloth. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 296 All... were furnished only with a 'maro' of 'tapa', scanty in its proportions, but still enough to wrap round their loins.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *tapa-cloth*, -*kill*, -*mallet*, -*mat*; *tapa-shrouded* adj.

1853 *Househ. Words* VII. 135/2 This tappa cloth is made by beating a part of the bark... with a sort of wooden mallet. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 172/2 An exceedingly tough cloth, called tappa or kapa cloth. 1870 MEADE *N. Zealand* 305 The unpleasant sound of the tappa mallet. 1891 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* iv. (1895) 47 With blacked faces, turbans, tappa kilts, and guns, they looked very manly. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 671/2 The tapa-shrouded, slumbering forms of the few native passengers. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 479 Sitting cross-legged on the tappa-mats.

|| **Tapaculo** (tapä-kü-lo). Also tapacolo. [Sp., f. *tapa* cover + *culo* backside.] A South American passerine bird, *Pteroptochos albigollis* (megapodius), which carries its tail inclined towards its head, also called in Chili *tnalo*; the Chilean rock-wren.

1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. 339 It is called Tapacolo, or 'cover your posterior'. *Ibid.*, 339 The tapaculo is very crafty... It is also an active bird. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 947 The true Tapaculo, *P. albigollis*,... rarely flies, hops actively... with its tail erect or turned towards its head.

|| **Tapadero** (tapä-dë-ro). Also -dera, tapi-. [Sp. *tapadero* cover, lid, stopper, f. *tapar* to stop up, cover.] A heavy leather housing for the front

of the stirrup, used in California to protect the foot against thorny undergrowth and keep it from slipping forward.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Tapadera. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 2/1 Tapideros, or leather coverings for the stirrups, avoid the danger of the foot going right through the stirrup.

Tapalpita (tāpā'lpit). *Min.* [Named 1869 from Sierra de Tapalpa (Mexico): see -ITE 1.] Sulphotelluride of bismuth and silver, found in grey metallic masses (Chester).

|| **Tapayaxin** (tāpāyē'ksin). [Native Mexican.] The orbicular horned lizard, *Phrynosoma orbiculare*, incorrectly called the horned frog or toad.

[1615 F. HERNANDEZ *Cuatro Libr. Naturales* 188 Del animal que llaman tapayaxin y los Españoles camaleon. 1693 *RAY Syn. Quad.* 263.] 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* Tapayaxin, a very remarkable species of lizard, called by Hernandez the *lacertus orbicularis*. 1858 *Baird Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s.v. *Agamidae*, The Tapayaxin, *Agama orbicularis*.

Tapeery, var. **TAPISSEY Obs.**, tapestry.

Tape (tāp), *sb.* **Forms:** 1 *tappe*, (5 *tappe*, 6 *tapp*); 4 *-tape*. [OE. *tæppe* or *tæppa* (nom. not found); origin unascertained. The lengthening of the vowel from ME. *tappe* to *tāpe* is unexplained.]

1. A narrow woven strip of stout linen, cotton, silk, or other textile, used as a string for tying garments, and for other purposes for which flat strings are suited, also for measuring lines, etc.

c 1000 *Alfred's Voc.* in Wc. Wülcker 107/33 *Tenia*, tæppan (pl.), *ucl* dolsmelta. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 55 The tapes of his white volupre Were of the same suyte of his color. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wc. Wülcker 655/15 *Hec tena*, tæppe. 1519 *Churehu. Acc. St. Giles*, Reading 5 For tapis for iijo Amy's ob. 1573-80 *BAKER Atv. T* 60 A Tape, to knit the apron about with. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2529/4 Lost... a black Box, tied about with a white Tape. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts*, etc. XXIII. 119 A measuring tape... having inches on one side. 1833 *HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 225 When the rollers revolve, the motion of the tapes carry the sheet of paper with them, and deliver it over another roller... where it is taken up by two sets of endless tapes. 1879 *JAS. GRANT in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 270/1 A partner in the manufactory of inks and tapes.

b. Without article, as name of the material or substance. Also *fig.*: see **REN-TAPE**.

1537-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 378 Paid for silke tape iijls iijd. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 184 For viij yardes and a half of tape. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 158 A convenient quantitie of tape or filting. 1714 *GAV Sheph. Week* Monday 37 This pouch, that's ty'd with tape of reddest hue. 1856 *READER Never too late to mend* xiv. Twenty years gone in tape and circumlocution. 1898 *J. BEAUMONT Philol. Romance* iv. 46 Reams of blue paper tied with pink tape.

c. A piece of tape suspended across the course at the finishing point in a race, or (formerly) between the goal-posts in Association football.

1867 *Routledge's Handbk. Football* 54 Football Association Rules... A goal shall be won when the ball passes between the goal-posts under the tape. 1868 H. F. WILKINSON *Mod. Athletics* 17-18 The Goal... should consist of a piece of stout white tape tied to the post at one side... and held loosely by the judge across the course, so that when the winner passes the post he may carry the tape away. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/5 The ball is shot under the tape or over the bar, and the call of time immediately afterwards proclaims the game at an end.

2. A long, narrow, thin and flexible strip of metal or the like; *esp.* such a strip of steel used as a measuring line in surveying.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 77/2 Solid Copper Tape Lightning Conductor. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 48 The main stem of the conductor shall consist of a copper rod or tape. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* xxi. 500 The steel tape is capable of giving a precision indicated by a probable error of one 2,000,000th part of a measured line. *Ibid.*, Base measurement with steel tapes.

b. The paper strip or ribbon on which messages are printed in the receiving instrument of a recording telegraph system.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 5/2 This 'tape' is supplied by a telegraphic company, and automatically records in dozens of different offices in the City the variation of prices from hour to hour inside the House. 1888 *BESANT 50 Years Ago* 213 Now we watch the tape, day by day, and hour by hour. 1905 *PATRICE & SIVELWIGHT Telegraphy* 171 Punching and feeding the tape forward is performed by an electromagnet. *Ibid.* 172 To produce a type-printed page from the record perforated on the tape.

3. *slang*. Spirituous liquor, *esp. gin (white tape); red tape*, brandy. Cf. **RIBBON sb.** 4 c.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Tape, Red or White, Geneva, Aniseed, Clove-Water, &c. so called by Canters and Villains, and the Renters of the Tap... in Newgate, and other Prisons. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 53 74 Every night-cellar [will] furnish you with Holland Tape, three yards a penny. 1830 *LYTTON P. Clifford x.* (1854) 80 Red tape those as likes it may drain. 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenswingvi*, Gin... under the name of 'tape', used to be measured out pretty liberally in what was 'his Majesty's prison of the Fleet'.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as, in sense 1, *tape-length*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-moulding*, *-part* (*PURL sb.* 2), *-ribbon*, *-seller*, *-string*, *-stripe*, *-weaver*, *-work*; *tape-like*, *-slashing* *adjs.*; in sense 2 b, 'of, or recorded by, the telegraphic tape', *tape-price*, *-report*, *-system*; *tape-printing* *adj.* Also *tape-bound a.*, bound with tape; = *tape-tied*; *tape-carrier*, a frame in which a tape sprinkled with powdered corundum is mounted as a cutting or filing instru-

ment; *tape-fish*, an eel-like fish having a flat elongated body, a ribbon-fish; *tape-fuse*, a ribbon-like fuse, very rapid in action; *tape-grass*, an aquatic herb, *Vallisneria spiralis*, with narrow grass-like leaves; *tape-line*, a line of tape; *spec.* a strip of linen or steel marked with subdivisions of the foot or metre, sometimes coiling in a cylindrical case with a winch or spring; *tape-machine*, (a) the receiving instrument of a recording telegraph system, in which the message is printed on a paper tape; (b) = *tape-sizing machine* (*Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.* 1909); *tape-man*, in surveying, each of the two men who measure with the tape-line; *tape-measure*, a measuring line of prepared tape, marked with feet and inches, etc., *esp.* one of five or six feet long used by tailors, dressmakers, etc.; *tape-needle*, an eyed bodkin for inserting tape; *tape-primer*, an obsolete primer for fire-arms, consisting of a flexible paper or other band containing small fulminating charges at equal distances; *tape-sizer*, a man in charge of the machine (*tape-sizing machine* or *tape-machine*) for sizing the cotton warp threads to be used in weaving; = **TAPER sb.**; *tape-stretcher*, a contrivance to maintain a uniform tension of the measuring line in surveying; *tape-ticker* = *tape-machine*; *tape-tied a.*, tied with tape; also *fig.* bound by 'red-tape', restricted by officialism; so *tape-tying a.*

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 5/4 Should the 'tape-bound authorities in Pall Mall blankly refuse to equip... the 300 extra men. 1885 C. F. HOLDEN *Marvels Anim. Life* 101 The band or 'tape-fishes, from their snake-like appearance, are first worthy of notice. 1857 *GRAV First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 167 This may be seen... in the leaves of the Fresh-water 'Tape-Grass (*Vallisneria*), under a good microscope. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* xxi. 533 Both tapemen keep a record of the number of 'tape-lengths between stations. 1880 *BARWELL Aneurism* 6 Broad, 'tape-like ligatures were used. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 838 The passage of pipe-like or tape-like motions... due merely to the action of the sphincter. 1847 *WEAVER*, 'Tape-line. 1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*. 1893 *SALOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* cix A few measurements... taken on the spot with a tape-line. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 7/1 Some twenty or thirty men, who were crowding round a 'tape machine'... waiting for the result of the second race of the day to come through. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* xxi. 532 The 'tapemen measure the distance with the steel tape, which is stretched by a twenty-pound tension on the front end by the fore tapeman with a spring-balance. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Tape-measure. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 10/1 As tested by the tape-measure... the... giantess might make an excellent claim to be the 'greatest' woman who has ever lived. 1863 *Archaeol. Cantiana* V. 14 A portion of the old 'tape moulding or parallel band. 1852 *Mas. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xv, I'll look your box over... Thimble, wax... scissors, knife, 'tape-needle! all right. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 68 Tape-needle is generally used in the North of England instead of this word [bodkin]... and... would be better if more generally used, to describe what it really is, a needle to run a piece of tape into a hem, or casing. 1895 *Daily News* 14 June 5/2 The machines set up in the offices record the prices on the familiar strips of paper from which the name of 'tape prices' is taken. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 106 Tape-prices do not represent actual transactions. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2495/2 The 'tape-primer required a peculiar lock, having a recess for containing the tape and mechanism for advancing each primer successively to the nipple. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Aug. 2/3 The fee charged for maintaining and superintending the 'tape-printing telegraph machine which supplies the Piers with news in the Prince's Chamber. a 1652 *BROME Queen & Concup.* iv. i, Lol. Can you handle the Bobbins well, good Woman? Make statute-Lace? you shall have my Daughter. Pogg. And mine, to make 'Tape-Purles. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 6/3 The 'tape report... said there was no opposition to the Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead Railway scheme. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vii. § 128 He commanded every Man to tye a white 'tape Ribban, or Handkerchief above the Elbow of their right Arme. 1835 *WILLIS Pencilings* I. ii. 20 The Marseilles 'tapeseller. 1897 *S. WEALE Indust. Democ.* I. iv. 105-6; II. ii. x. 478 'Tape-sizers. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, The machine used by the taper is called the 'tape-sizing machine. 1882 *Standard* 7 Sept. 2/3 The enormous 'tape-slashing machines... followed. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* xxi. 501 'Tape-stretchers. 1871 *Figure Training* 57 The ladies... prohibit all restriction of the waist except by the aid of a broad band and 'tape-strings. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xx. v. (1873) IX. 78 These long lanes, or 'tape-stripes of the Torgau Forest. 1904 *Daily News* 6 July 7 Mr. Francis E. Macmahon, inventor of the 'tape ticker, died very suddenly at Newmarket yesterday morning. 1734 *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 301 A flock-bed... With 'tape-ty'd curtains, never meant to draw. 1748 *TNOMSON Cast. Indol.* I. 502 Whose desk and table make a solemn show, With tape-tied trash. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 3/1 Good scouts... of more importance to an army in the field than all the tape-tied intelligence officers out of Hades. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 382 The 'tape-tying crew who had wriggled themselves into office. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6380/12 Robert Johnson... 'Tape-weaver. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 208 The paper supports itself all through the machine, and the 'tapework is reduced to a minimum.

Tape (tāp), *sb.* **dial.** [var. of **TALPE**, *taupe*: cf. *chafe* from Fr. *chauffer*.] The mole.

1847-78 *HALLIV. Tape*, a mole. *South.* 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, Tape, or Teype, a mole, or want. *Tape-taker*, a mole-catcher.

Tape (tāp), *v.* [f. **TAPE sb.** 1.]

1. *trans.* To attach a tape or tapes to; to supply with a tape; to fit with tapes; to tie up, fasten,

bind, or wind with tape (also *fig.*); *spec.* in *Book-binding*, to join the sections of (a book) with tape.

1609 *T. COCKS Diary* (1901) 85 Given nurse for taping & starching my cuffs *ijd.* 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1857) 347 Of that accessible store-house in which the memories of past events lie arranged and taped up. 1854 E. MAYHEW *Dogs* (1861) 241 [He] first, by way of precaution, tapes the animal; that is, he forms a temporary muzzle, by binding a piece of tape thrice firmly round the creature's mouth. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* lxxiv, Every scrap of paper which we ever wrote, our thrifty parent... taped and docketed and put away. 1894 *BOTTOMS Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 115 The armature must also be most carefully taped and varnished. No part of the iron, where the wire has to be wound, should be left uncovered.

2. *trans.* To measure with a tape-line.

1886 [implied in *TAPING ppl.* a. below].

3. *intr.* To appear (of such a size) on measurement with a tape; to measure (so much).

1895 J. G. MILLAR *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 237 note, A good Mashonaland head seldom tapes more than 12 inches.

4. *trans. Sc.* To measure out in tape-lengths; to deal out slowly or sparingly; to use sparingly.

1721 *RAMSBY To R. H. B.* vii, Then let us grip our Bliss mair sicker, And tape our Heel and sprightly Liquor. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xii, Ye sall have a my skill and knowledge to gar the siller gang far—I'll tape it out weel.

Hence **Taped**, **Taping ppl.** *adjs.*, **Taping vbl. sb.**

1892 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 7/2 Two large taped frames in the centre. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 337 Temporary taping-boys [employed on Ordnance Survey].

Tape, *obs.* form of **TAP**.

Tapecer, *-ere*, *-ery*, var. **TAPISSEY**, *-ERY Obs.*

Tapeinocephalus, etc.: see **TAPINO**.

Tapeism, **Tapeist**: see **TAPISM**, *-IST*.

Tapeless (tāp'plēs), *a.* [f. **TAPE sb.** + *-LESS*.]

Without tape, without the use of tapes.

Mod. A tapeless printing machine; a machine giving a tapeless delivery of printed sheets.

Tapen (tāp'pən), *a. rare.* [f. **TAPE sb.** + *-EN* 4: cf. *oaken*, *silken*.] Composed of tape. In quot. *fig.*

1856 *READER Never too Late* xiv, His heart broke... its tapen bonds, and the man of office came quickly to the man of God.

+ **Tapener**, *Obs.* *rare.* [Derivation obscure.]

A kind of clothworker; ? a weaver of burl.

a 1400 *Usages of Winchester in Eng. Guide* (1870) 350 *pe* Tapeners bat worchep be burles, shullen take for be cloth xviii d. *Ibid.* 352 *pe* chaloun of foure ellen and o quarter of langnesse, shal habe tweye ellen and an halfe to fore *pe* tapener in *pe* werke.

Taper (tāp'pər), *sb.* 1 Also 1 *tapor*, *-ur*; 3-5 *tapere*, 4-5 *tapere*, *-ur*, *-ir*, 5-yr, 5-7 *tapper*, 6 *tapar*, *-ire*, 7 *tapor*, *-our*. [OE. *tapur*, *-or*, *-er*: not in the cognate langs. According to Kluge, *Engl. Stud.* XX. 335, a dissimilated form of **papur*, ad. L. *papyrus*, which in glossaries (a 1100) is rendered 'taper', and in some Rumanic forms has the sense 'wick of a candle', for which the pith of the papyrus was used. See *Körting No. 6852*.]

1. Originally, A wax candle, in early times used chiefly for devotional or penitential purposes; now *spec.* a long wick coated with wax for temporary use as a spill, etc. To hold a taper to the devil: cf. **CANDLE sb.** 5 b.

c 807 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. C.* xxxvi. 258 He biene onadl mid ðæm tapore [Hutton MS. *tapure*] ðæs godcundan heigzes. c 1000 *Syn. Leechb.* III. 202 Wex oððe tapera, gesihð blisse hit gatacna. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wc. Wülcker 267/12 *Lampas*, leofhtæt. *Candela*, candel. *Papirus*, taper. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 On ure bonde berene candele berennig, taper oðer candele. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 19/12 Seint Dunstons moder taper a fuyre werth a non. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* E. xvii. 203 To a torch or a taper be trimiter is lykned. c 1460 *Brut* 508 She was enioyned to open penaunce, forto go through Chace, berig a tapere in hir hand. a 1512 *FABIAN Will in Chron.* (1811) Pref. 4 That they doo purway for .iiii. tapers of iii li. evry pece, to brenne aboute the corps and herse for the forsaied .iiij. seasons. 1530 *PALMER*, 270/1 Taper of waxe, *cierge*. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. 115 Very many Tapours were burning in the Church. 1653 *GATAKER Vind. Annot. Ter.* 36 To stoop so low, as to bear a taper before the Divil. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Taper*, a long and large sized Light made in form of a Pyramid made of Wax, and made use of in Churches for the most part. 1742 *VOUNG Nt. Th.* v. 720 Our birth is nothing but our death begun; As tapers waste, that instant they take fire. 1869 *TOZZE Highl. Turkey* II. 115 The number of tapers, which... on festivals, were lighted in all parts of it [a church]. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 79 A glowing taper bursts into flame when plunged into oxygen.

b. *fig.* Something that gives light or is figured as burning; in modern use *esp.* a thing that gives a feeble light.

a 1000 *Phoenix* 114 in *Codex Exon.*, Swegles tapur. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* v. ii. 267 Tapers they are, with your sweete breathes pufft out. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 8 The Apostles, those holy Tapours of the primitive Church. 1646 J. HALL *Hor. Vac.* 8 The Tapour of Devotion burnes but dimly. 1646 *JENKYN Remora* 22 God may suffer the taper of the opportunity to burn out. 1699 *POMFREY Poems* (ed. 11) 44 The twinkling Tapers of the Night. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 87 To husband out life's taper at the close. 1808 *SKURRY Bidcombe Hill* 23 Whilst from the sky, the new-born moon display'd Her feeble taper, twinkling thro' the gloom. 1881 *SNALLEY Adonais* v, And happier they... Whose tapers yet burn through that night of time in which suns perished.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *taper-flame*, *-fly*, *-light*, *-spark*, *-stand*, *-stick*; *taper-bearer*, *-holder*, *-maker*; *taper-lighted* adj.; † *taperwort*, the Great Torch Mullen (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

† *1450* in Augier *Syon* (1840) 342 They schal reuerently holde them styl in ther handes, 3e also the *taperbererens* as moche as they may, in to tyme they haue offred hem at nutry to the preste. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* iii. 116 Like *taper-flame*. He rose in silence. 1666 DRAWM. or HAWTH. *Song Poems* (1666) 60 Like a *Taper-fly* ther burne thy Wings. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 11 Apr. 3/7 A little pierced *taper-holder*, with gadrooned edge, dated 1764. 1877 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 103 Let... no man sette pearchers or *taper light* before the Gods. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. 14 With *Taper-light* To seeke the beauteous eye of heauen to garnish, 15 wastefull, and ridiculous excesse. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. viii. A *taper-light* gleams on the floor. 1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems, Light* [house] ii. Our fire and *taper-lighted* room. 1396-7 *Abington Acc.* (Camden) 66 Johannes *Tapermaker* pro Rectore de Appleton. 1877 ALLINGHAM *Songs, Ball. & Stories, Pilot Boat* ii. A cottage by the strand With its feeble *taper-spark*. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* vi. (1839) 1, 253 His first feece was expended on a silver *taper-stand* for his mother. 1246 in Hardiman *O'Flaherty's Jar Connought* (1846) 220 Two candell or *tapiere styekes* of Shylver. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 11. 274 The great Mullen or *Taperwort*. [Cf. 1578 LYVE *Dodones* 118 The whole top with his pleasant yellow floures sheweth like to a waxe candell or taper cunningly wrought.]

Taper (tē'pār), *sb.* 2 [In sense 1, app. f. TAPER *sb.* 1; in other senses, app. from the vb. or adj.]

I. 1. A spire or slender pyramid; a figure which tapers up to a point.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* 11. xi. (Arb.) 108 Of the Spire or Taper called Pyramis. The Taper is the longest and sharpest triangle that is, and while the mounds vponw he waxeth continually more slender, taking both his figure and name of the fire, whose flame... is always pointed.

II. 2. Gradual diminution in width or thickness in an elongated object; continuous decrease in one direction; *fig.* gradual decrease of action, power, capacity, etc.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 81 From thence its taper diminishing more slow, its sides by degrees come into a perpendicular. *Ibid.* § 303 Iron plugs... upon a very gentle taper. 1840 J. DUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 145 They should be square, with a gradual taper to the point. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Huon's Winding Mach.* 22 To try and manufacture steel ropes with a continuous taper.

3. Anything that gradually diminishes in size towards one extremity, as a tapered tube.

1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 16 Sanitary tubes, bends, junctions, tapers, sluice valves.

4. *Comb.*, as *taper-vice*, a vice adapted to hold objects which have not parallel sides.

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2495 Taper-vice.

Taper (tē'pār), *sb.* 3 *Cotton-weaving*. [f. TAPER v. + -ER.] (See quot. 1891.) Also *tape-sizer*.

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Tapers*, those in the cotton mills who take a number of 'beams' or bobbins as they come from the warper, and run them through the 'size' upon another beam (called the weaver's beam). When this process is complete the produce is called a 'warp'. 1904 *Dundee Advert.* 5 July to The late Mr. Eli Higham, originally a taper at a cotton mill at Saddington.

Taper, *sb.* 4: see TADPOLE 2.

Taper (tē'pār), *a.* Also 5 *tapere*. [f. TAPER *sb.* 1: perh. through the earlier TAPERWISE; cf. quot. 1496.] Diminishing gradually in breadth or thickness towards one extremity (originally, upward); becoming continuously narrower or more slender in one direction; tapering.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* hjb, Thenne shaue your staffe & make hym tapre wexe [a 1450 *Fysshynge with an Angle*, 'tapur wyys waxing' l. a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), *Taper-hore*, is when a Peerce is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* v. (1653) 24 Make thy Drain, or Trench, somewhat Taper (*viz.*) Narrower and Narrower downwards. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vi. 113 All sorts of Stuff or work that is smaller at one end than at the other, and diminish gradually from the biggest end, is said to be *Taper*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 318/1 The lower part [of a drawing iron] is *Taper*, ending in a point. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 54 Fair Galatea, Tall as a Poplar, taper as the Bole. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Taper* or *Tapering*,... like a Cone, or Pyramid. 1758 *Vocation* in *Dodley's Collect. Poems* VI. 151 If Marian chance to shew Her taper leg and stocking blue. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 152/1 The body runs taper to the tail. 1821 COMAR *Life* iii. (Chandos ed.) 330 To the fine taper fingers' ends. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handbk.* (1900) 38 The piston-head has a taper hole through it, into which the tapered end of piston-rod is forced.

b. *fig.* Of resources: Diminishing, becoming more and more 'slender'. *collog.* or *slang*.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 1. 224/1 Just in the critical time for us, as things was growing very taper. *Ibid.* (1861) 11. 237/1 That sort of thing soon makes money show taper.

c. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic in -ED 2, as *taper-bored*, *-headed*, *-limbed*, *-moulded*, *-pointed* (but in some of these *taper* may be *sb.*); also with a participle, as *taper-grown*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 32 To know whether she be equally bored, camber, taper, or belbored. 1634-5 BREKERTON *Trav.* (Cheham) 165 They are called drakes. They are taper-bored in the chamber. 1664 POWEA *Exp. Philos.* 1. 13 Bristles or prickles like whin-pricks perfectly taper-grown. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Taper-board*, in Gunnery, is when a piece is wider at the mouth than towards the breech. 1725 PHILLIPS *To Miss Carteret* 41 Then the taper-moulded waist With a span of ribbon brac'd. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* 11. 12 Leaves broad, taper-pointed,

angular rather than toothed. c 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk.* (1898) 270 The taper-limbed Apollo figure.

Taper (tē'pār), *v.* [f. TAPER *sb.* 1: cf. also TAPER *sb.* 2, of same date.]

1. *intr.* To rise or shoot up like a flame, spire, or pyramid (*obs.*); *fig.* to rise or mount up continuously in honour, dignity, rank, etc. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* 11. xi. (Arb.) 109 Like as this faire figure Of tall comely stature By his kindly nature Endureth soft and faire To Taper in the ayre. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 1. i. ii, Sir George Villiers... tapers up apace, and grows strong at Court. 1697 *Wars Eng. & Fr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) X. 298 The Black Prince, having now won his spurs, and being tapered up to his full growth. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 2/1 Might it interest him... to watch the workings of Synods all over Prussia, tapering up (if I may use the term) by a process of elimination into a General Synod and its standing committee?

† b. (?) *nonce-use*. ? To talk loftily. *Obs.*

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 103 How magnificently soever wee brag and vapor and taper of our Reason, or Faith, Intellect, intelligible Ideas and eternal Verities.

2. *intr.* To narrow or diminish gradually in breadth or thickness towards one end; to grow smaller by degrees in one direction. *Const.* *away, off*, etc.

1610 [see TAPERING *vbl. sb.*]. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Therap. not's Trav.* 11. 27 The Castle... situated on a little hill of an oval figure, that tapers from the bottom to the top. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 164 A beautiful river, which tapers away... into a pleasant rivulet. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) 1. 127 Peaks of great height and magnitude, which do not taper to a point. 1884 BOWEA & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 420 The bundles taper off gradually and terminate below the apex of the leaf. 1886 *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 72 A strip [of land] tapering from a width of twelve inches to a point.

b. *fig.* To taper off (*away*): To become gradually less in intensity, etc.; also *collog.* to leave off a process or habit by degrees, *esp.* to diminish gradually the quantity or potency of one's drink.

1848 WEBSTER *Lit.* 18 Sept., in *Corr.* (1857) 11. 285 My catarrh has been... severe. I hope it will soon begin to taper off. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* 11. xii. 218 We saw him tapering away till he appeared a mere speck, as he went down the mountain-side, and finally disappeared altogether. 1871 NAREYS *Pres. & Cure Dis.* 1. iii. 109 He makes... an unavailing effort to 'taper off' [from the use of ardent spirits]. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 947 If [the murmur] begin with the diastole of the heart and taper off during the pause, it is an easy sign to interpret. 1903 *Smart Set* 1X. 12/2, I had been drinking hard for six months, and there was no such thing as clipping it short all at once. I had an idea of tapering off.

3. *trans.* To reduce gradually and regularly in breadth or thickness in one direction; to make tapering.

1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* 106 They smooth'd and taper'd it, as I would have it. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 315 This Bar... is tapered away. 1802 BEDDOES *Hysgia* vii. 42 As if the narrow chest had been lengthened or tapered out into neck. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 159, I taper the point of my pencil. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Haures' Winding Mach.* 26 A specimen of this sort of rope... was tapered in a length of 25 metres from 30 metre at one end down to 18 at the other.

b. *fig.* To reduce gradually in quantity; to diminish by degrees: *esp.* with *off*.

1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 410 The best method... would be to 'taper off' the daily amount of drink.

Tapered (tē'pārd), *a.* [f. TAPER *sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] Lighted by, or accompanied by the use of, tapers.

1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 196 The taper'd choir, at the late hour of pray'r. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* 11. 325 The chanted hymn, the tapered rite. 18... CAMPBELL *On Poland* 49 The taper'd pomp—the hallelujah's swell.

Tapered (tē'pārd), *vbl. a.* [f. TAPER v. + -ED 1.] Made to taper; diminished in breadth or thickness by degrees; tapering, taper.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 63 If you will make for tapered bore Guns, your Forms must be accordingly tapered. 1783 JUSSTANOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* 1. 141 Ten or twelve pinnated leaves, tapered towards the top, very broad at their basis. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1853) 49 A lady's glove, of delicate size and shape, with beautifully tapered fingers. 1882 *Nares Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 75 The fore and main tacks are tapered ropes.

Taperer (tē'pārər), [f. TAPER *sb.* 1 + -ER 1.]

The bearer of a taper in a religious ceremony.

c 1450 in Augier *Syon* (1840) 276 The taperers schal holde the tapers, turning westward, whilst the seyd here is in sensyn. *Ibid.* 307 The ij taperers... schal take the two torches, and folowe the baner at thre in surplis. 1901 W. H. ST. J. HOPE in *Archaeol. Jnl.* Mar. 6 The cross-bearer and taperers, followed by the censor-bearer. 1905 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 2 Behind him comes the cross, with its attendant taperers, next the banners.

† **Taper-fashion**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [f. TAPER *sb.* 1 + FASHION *sb.*] Of or in the fashion or form of a taper; taper-like in shape; tapering, tapered.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 Those [stales, i. e. stems of arrows] that be lytle brested and big toward the hede called by the lyknesse taper-fashion, reshe growne. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 147 Then doth the shadow [in an eclipse] growe lesser and lesser in spyte forme, or taper fashion.

† **Tapering**, *sb.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. TAPER *sb.* 1 + -ING 1.] The using of tapers.

1599 SANDOY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 140 Willing by his Testament to be buried in the night without their attending, tapering, censoring or singing.

Tapering, *vbl. sb.* [f. TAPER v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb TAPER in various senses. Also *concr.* a thing or part that tapers.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 1. iii. 6 The boaling, spreading, ... and tapering of trees. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 30 The Screw-plate will, after it gets a little below the tapering, go no further, but will and wear off the thred again it made about the tapering. 1884 BOWEA & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 485 Those [cells]... must further show a conical tapering. 1890 L. C. D'OLYNE *Nolches* 186 It will take you months of steady tapering down.

Tapering, *vbl. a.* [-ING 2.] That tapers; taper.

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) s. v., I have seen in Flemings the Top saile Tapering. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* 1. 35 Insects with large Heads and small tapering Bodies. 1878 A. CLARKE in *Life* iv. (1863) 33 After the tapering thread of life is spun out, 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* 11. 267 A piece of tapering timber. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* 1. i. 5 Long hands and tapering fingers.

Hence **Taperingly** *adv.*, in a tapering manner.

1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iii. 92 As a champagne bottle has to be taperingly elongated. 1883 C. ROBSON in *Science Gossip* May 106 The posterior portion of the abdomen beyond the cornua prolonged taperingly considerably.

Taperly, *adv.* *rare.* [f. TAPER *a.* + -LY 2.] In a tapering manner, taperingly, slenderly.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 292 A small dog, taperly and elegantly formed.

Taperness (tē'pərnəs), [f. TAPER *a.* + -NESS.]

The condition of being taper; tapering shape.

1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* 11. ii. (ed. 3) 330 Fine Sprouts... that will answer for Taperness to one another. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* 1. 783 Fold A rose-leaf round thy finger's taperness, And soothe thy lips. 1871 *Figure Training* 76 A waist of remarkable taperness.

Taperwise (tē'pərwəiz), *adv.* [f. TAPER *sb.* 1 + -WISE: cf. TAPER-FASHION.] In the manner of a taper; with gradual diminution of thickness towards one end.

a 1450 *Fysshynge wyth an Angle* (1883) 8 Then shaue the staffe and make hyt tapur wyys waxing [1496 *Bk. St. Albans* tapre wexe]. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 6 Each with bizsilyurey Trumpet of a fine foot long, foormed Taperwyse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 392 The scape or stalk... not aboute 10 cubits in height, growing taperwise, small and sharp in the top. 1609 C. BUTLER *Pem. Mon.* v. (1623) Mj, A handfull... of Boughes with hearbs, bound taperwise together. 1797 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Dog*, His tail or stern strong set on, waxing Taperwise towards the top.

Taperwort: see TAPER *sb.* 1

† **Tapery**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. TAPER *sb.* 1 + -ERY, after *napery, drapery*.] Tape and the like.

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 90 Weavers of divers sorts, to wit, of Drapery or Tapery, and Napery.

Tapes, **Tapee** (*cher*): see TAPIS v. 3, TAPISSER.

|| **Tapesium** (tāp'siūm). *Bot.* [mod. Lat. for med. L. *tapetium*, *tapetium*, ad. Gr. *τάνης*, dim. of *τάνης* carpet.] A carpet or layer of mycelium on which the receptacle is seated in discomycetous fungi (Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes*, Gloss.).

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 42 Seated on a distinct tapesium. *Ibid.* 279 Cups 200 to 300µ broad, seated on a dark radiating tapesium.

Tapessarie, *-erie*, var. TAPISSERY *Obs.*

† **Tapester**, *-ister*. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *tapster*. [Corruption of *tapeser* TAPISSER, prob. by association with trade names in *-ster*; cf. TAPESTRY.] = TAPISSER. Also *attrib.*, as *tapester-work*.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 37/2, xii Quysions of Tapster-work. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 29 b, Smithes, glasiars, tapisters, painters. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxxv. 35 To make the workes of a carpenter, a tapester, an embroderer of hyacinth and purple. [1859 PARKER *Turner's Dom. Archit.* 111. iii. 62 The most lucrative trade of the fifteenth century was that of a 'tapister'.]

Tapester, *obs.* form of TAPSTER.

Tapestry (tā'pēstri), *sb.* Forms: 5 *tapstery*, 5-6 *teapestrye*, 5-8 *tapistry*, 6 *tapstry*, -ye, *tappiatre*, 6-7 *tapes*, *tapis*, *tapstrie*, 6-*tapes*try. [Corruption of *tapesry*, *tapesserie*, *tapistry*, or other form of TAPISSERY. The *t* may have developed phonetically between *s* and *r*, or may have been aided by words in *-istry*: cf. TAPESTER. (In Milton and Dryden a disyllable.)]

1. A textile fabric decorated with designs of ornament or pictorial subjects, painted, embroidered, or woven in colours, used for wall hangings, curtains, covers for seats, to hang from windows or balconies on festive occasions, etc.; especially, such a decorated fabric, in which a weft containing ornamental designs in coloured wool or silk, gold or silver thread, etc., is worked with bobbins or broaches, and pressed close with a comb, on a warp of hemp or flax stretched in a frame. Often loosely applied to imitative textile fabrics.

1434 [implied in TAPESTRY-WORK]. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 387 My nasytry bowde of Skukborow of Cornelle, xij, peeces of curse tapstrye. 1500-30 *Dunstan Poems* lxxvii. 49 The streitiss war all hung with tapstrye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. vi. 120 Prowd tapstry, and mekle precius ware. 1545 *Rates of Custom* C vij, Tapistry wyth sylke the ell xx d. 1570 *Levins Maniip.* 106/13 Tapstrye, *tapetum*. 1573-80 BARRET *Alou. T* 62 Tapestrye, or hangings, in which are wrought pictures of diuerse colours. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. 1. 104 In the Deske That's couer'd o're with Turkish Tapistrie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church Porch* xiv, I care not though the cloth of

state should be Not of rich arras, but mean tapestrie. 1649 MILTON *Eklog.* xxvii. Wks. 1851 111. 513 To be struck as mute and motionless as a Parliament of Tapestrie in the Hangings. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 104 Rich tapestry spread the streets, and flowers the plants adorn. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 47 Arras was famous for tapestries, which still retain the name of that place. 1835 PENNY *Cycl.* IV. 68/1 *Bayeux Tapestry*, a web or roll of linen cloth or canvass, preserved at Bayeux in Normandy, upon which a continuous representation of the events connected with the invasion and conquest of England... is worked in woollen thread of different colours. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc. s.v., In Painting, tapestry is applied to a representation of a subject in wool or silk... worked on a woven ground of hemp or flax. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 162 Gobelin tapestry... brilliant as pictures.

b. transf. and fig.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 Nature neuer set forth the earth in so rich tapestry, as diuers Poets haue done. c. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 175 (1810) 184 A bridge, whose chiefest tapestry is Ivy. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 179 Squares covered with Green Herbs, compleat the tapestry, that adorns the Ground. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x. (1858) 38 Looking at the fair tapestry of human life. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handb. Brit. India* (1854) 215 The rich tapestry of the jungles. 1875 LOWELL *Under Old Elm* II. iii. Present and Past... inseparably wrought into the seamless tapestry of thought.

2. Short for tapestry-carpet: see 3.

1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 390/1 In the Brussels the coloured wools make up the bulk of the carpet, while in the 'tapestry' the wool... is all on the surface.

3. attrib. and Comb., as tapestry artist, covering, hall-, hanging-, maker-, making-, man, room, table-cover; tapestry-covered, -like, adjs.; tapestry beetle, a dermestid beetle, *Attagenus piceus*, the larva of which is destructive to tapestry, woollens, etc.; tapestry-carpet, a carpet resembling Brussels, but in which the warp-yarn forming the pile is coloured so as to produce the pattern when woven; tapestry-cloth, a piece of tapestry; spec. a corded linen prepared for 'tapestry-painting' (*Cent. Dict.*); tapestry-moth, a species of clothes-moth, as *Tinea tapetzella*; cf. carpet-moth; tapestry-painting, painting on linen in imitation of tapestry; material thus prepared; tapestry-stitch, properly = Gobelins stitch; also applied to the cross- and tent-stitch work on fine canvas (*tapisserie au petit point*); tapestry-weaver, one who weaves tapestry; also, a species of spider; tapestry-weaving, the weaving of tapestry; the method of weaving by bobbin and comb, used in making tapestry, as distinct from weaving in a loom with a shuttle. See also TAPESTRY-WORK.

1908 *Times, Lit. Suppl.* 3 Sept. 286/3 Designs prepared by a 'tapestry artist from bird's-eye views specially drawn by William Van de Velde the Elder. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Tapestry-carpet', the name generally given to a... two-ply or ingrain carpet, the warp or weft being printed before weaving, so as to produce the figure in the cloth. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon* Tim. 66/1/2 Long and large 'tapestry clothes. 1558 HUOLOT, 'Tapestry couerynge, instrumtum. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 344 Honest-offer'd courtesie Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds With smoky rafters, than in 'tapestry Halls And Courts of Princes. 1552 HUOLOT, 'Tapestrye hangynges for noble mens houses. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. vi. Like Solomon at the dividing of the Child in an old Tapestry Hanging. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 95 'Tapestry-like designs. 1621 COGGE, *Tapissier*, a 'Tapissier-maker. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 95 The art of 'tapestry-making. 1727-43 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The design, or painting the 'Tapestry-man is to follow, is placed underneath the warp. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* viii. (1818) I. 233 *Tinea* (*Tinea*) *tapetzella*, or the 'tapestry moth, not uncommon in our houses, is most injurious to the lining of carriages. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 23 A rugged 'tapestry table-cover. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 345 The Flemings formerly engrossed 'tapestry-weaving to themselves. 1889 ALAN S. COLE *Cantor Lect., Egyptian Tapestry* 1.8 The process [anciently] employed is the same as that which was used by the great Flemish weavers... for making their splendid war tapestries, and is now commonly known as the tapestry weaving or Gobelin process.

Tapestry (tæpēstri), *v.* [f. prec. sb. See also TAPISIER.]

1. *trans.* To cover, hang, or adorn with, or as with, tapestry. (Chiefly in *pass.*)

c. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1810) 206 The ruins... is... tapestried with ivy. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* 11. 102 The hardest plant that tapestries the rude bosom of the North. *Ibid.* 165 My walls... were tapestried with the rock lichen. 1881 MAS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. 14 The grape-leaves with which the verandah was tapestried.

2. To work or depict in tapestry.

1814 SCOTT *Vau. lxi.* Remnants of tapestried hangings. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelbert* II. xi. Where Elizabethan mothers and daughters... had tapestried the love-scenes of Isaac and Jacob.

Hence *Tapestried ppl. a.*, adorned with tapestry; woven in the manner of tapestry.

1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* 24 Some tap'stried hall, or gilded bower. 1794 SOUTHEY *Retrospect* 104 Still with pleasure I recall The tapestried school, the bright brown-boarded hall. 1814 [see 2]. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xlii. Making covers of... net-work for these tapestried cushions.

Tapestry-work. = TAPESTRY sb. 1.

1434 N. C. WILLS (Surtees 1908) 43 Lectum meum de tap'strierwerke cum leonibus et pellicano. 1359 in *Paston Lett.* I. 479 Item, j testyr of blew tap'strey warke. 1507 FLEMING *Contn. Hollinshed* III. 1332/1 The feast was

excellente well furnished of all things, & specialle of tap'strey worke & other deuises of sugar. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* viii. xlviii. 227 The course rough wool... hath been of ancient time highly commended and accounted of in tapestry worke. 1818 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* viii. Miss Strickland [followed] bearing her ladyship's tapestry work. Comb. c. 1515 *Coke* *Lorell's B. g* floriers, tap'strey worke, makers, and dyers.

So *Tapestry-worked a.*, tapestried; *Tapestry-worker*, one who works or makes tapestry.

1777 (*title*) The Practice of Perspective... a work highly necessary for Painters, Embroiderers, Jewellers, Tapestry Workers. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *Rec. & Remin.* xxi. 11. 60 Two large tapestry-worked screens.

† **Tapet**, *sb.* Obs. (exc. Hist.). Forms: 1 *teped*, 2 *tapped*, 3 *tapet*; 3-4 (*9*) *tapit*, 4-5 *tapyt*, 4-6 *tapite*, -yte, -ete (also 9), 5 *tapytt*, -e, (*tepit*), 5-6 *tapett*, -e, *tapett*, 6-ett, -e, *Sc. tapett*, *taphet*, 4- *tapet*. [The OE. *teped* was WGer. ad. late L. *tapetum*; cf. OHG. *teppid*, *teppith* (more usually *teppih*, Ger. *teppich*). The later OE. *tapped*, -et (cf. also MLG. *teppet*) may have been re-influenced by Latin. ME. *tapet*, *tapit*, etc. perh. came down from OE.; but the word may have been introduced anew in 13th c. from L., or from Prov. *tapit* or other Romanic form: cf. MDu. *tapit*, and see TAPIS.] A piece of figured cloth used as a hanging, table-cover, carpet, or the like.

a. 900 *Kentish Glosses* in Wt. Wulker 61/1 *Tapetibus* *pictis*, *gemetum tepedum*. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 152/1 *Sipla*, an healfhrith *teppet*. c. 1050 in Thorpe *Charter* (1865) 479, vii ofbradelsas and it *tappedu*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11240 Was þar na pride o couerid [v. r. couerlit] Chamber curtin ne tapit [v. r. -ite, -ytle, 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1588 *Tapet* 1371 to be woye, of tuly & tars, & vnder fete, on þe flet, of folande sute. 1384 WYCLIF *a Sam.* xvii. 28 Couerynge clothis, and tapetis [1388 *tapitis*]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* lxii. (Bodl. MS.) The flesche fat liep in þe vter parties of bones... is as it were a needful tapet and cemet. 1495 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 298/1 Perc was on a nyght [a man] taken by hynd a tapet in ye said Chambre. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 97 h. Medea... brought him into the chambre where they satte vpon a moche riche tapyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 8 Among prowde tapetis and miche riche apparell Hir place she tuk. a. 1562 G. CAVERISH *Wolsey* (1893) 227 Leanyng ayenst the tapett or hanging of the chamber. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. v. 35. 4. tapites floured, of pined satten. 1591 SPENSER *Muchmos* 276 Each doth chuse What storie she will for her tapet take. 1859 PARKER *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. iv. 104 The bed... consisted of a selour, a testor, a counterpoint, six tapits of arras [etc.]. 1875 POLLEN *Enc. & Mod. Furn.* 31 Carpets, *tapete*, blankets, or other woollen coverlids for sofas or beds, were made at Corinth.]

b. In figurative and allusive uses: cf. CARPET *sb.* 2 b and 3.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 246 Summe ladies ben meny to haue a daunsere, a trippere on tapitis, or huntene or hauckere. c. 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 51 The soyle was... oversprad with tapites that Nature Had made her selfe. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxv. vii. (MS. Ashm. 34) If go God sette neuer Kyng to be a Ryotoure To trippe on tapites and leue in Idleness. 1563 *Mirr. Mag. Induct.* i. The gladson groves that nowe laye overthrowen The tapets torn, and every blome down blowen.

c. attrib. † **Tapet-hook**, a hook for hanging 'tapets' or tapestry-hangings to the wall. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 122 Crochetts and tapethooks for the hangyng of the same verdours.

† **Tapet**, *v.* Obs. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To hang with 'tapets' or tapestry; to adorn with tapestry. Also *fig.*

c. 1369 CHAUCEUR *Deke Blanche* 260 Hys hallys I wol do peynte with pure golde And tapite hem ful many folde. c. 1409 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 2766 The launde rounde aboute... Tapited at the large playn Of herbyns and of fressh[er] flour. 1412-20 - *Chron.* *Troy* I. 1659 [Medea] koude... in wynter with flouwis fresche of hewe, Araye þe erpe and tapite hym in grene.

Tapet, -ette: see TAPPET.

Tapetal (tāpē'tāl), *a. Bot.* [f. TAPET(UM) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the TAPETUM (2).

1882a VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 480 These divisions produce a tapetal layer at an early stage which surrounds each group of spore-mother-cells. 1882a - in *Nature* 12 Oct. 595/7 The surrounding protoplasm which is derived from the disorganised tapetal cells.

|| **Tapeti** (tæpē'ti). Also 7 *tapati*. [Tupi.] The Brazilian rabbit, *Lepus brasiliensis*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 842 The Tapati also barke like Dogges. 1774 GOLDSON. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 54 The Tapeti, or the Brazilian rabbit, is in shape like our English ones, but is much less.

|| **Tapetum** (tāpē'tm). [Late and med. L. *tapetum* (pl. *tapeta* in Probus), for L. *tapete* carpet.] 1. *Comp. Anat.* An irregular sector of the choroid membrane in the eyes of certain animals (e.g. the cat), which shines owing to the absence of the black pigment; also *tapetum lucidum* or *ch. choroidæ*.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. ii. 102 This Illumination he speaks of, is from the Tapetum in the bottom of the Eye. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 146 The posterior half of a cat's eye... was immersed in a basin of water, and examined. The tapetum appeared very bright, the retina not having acquired sufficient opacity to become visible. 1869 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 270/3 A. shining appearance at the bottom of the eye, called the 'tapetum' or 'carpet'.

2. *Bot.* The layer of epithelial cells which lines the inner wall of the sporangium in ferns, etc., or of the pollen-sac in flowering-plants.

1882a VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 437 The inner cell again forms four tabular segments which are parallel to the outer parietal cells and which constitute the tapetum. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 171 note, The epithelium which lines the pollen-sac has been termed the *Tapetum*.

Tapeworm (tæp'wɔrm). [f. TAPES + WORM; from its flat ribbon-like form.] A cestoid worm (e.g. *Tænia solium*), which when adult infests the alimentary canal of vertebrates; = TÆNIA 5.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 15 The flat Tænia. The Tape-worm... is found in the human intestines, and in those of many other animals. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* 1. 277 Successful experiments, not only to discover that unwelcome visitor the tape worm, but likewise to destroy and expel it. 1860 G. H. KINGSLEY in *Vac. Tour.* 163 The trout in some of the lakes have been infested with tapeworm.

b. fig. A parasite.

1824 W. LIVING T. *Trav.* II. x. (1849) 246 They were absolute tape-worms to my little theatre; the more it took the poorer it grew. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture Wks.* (Bohn) II. 369 Can we never extract this tape-worm of Europe from the brain of our countrymen?

c. attrib. and Comb., as tapeworm infection; tapeworm-shaped adj.; tapeworm-plant, an Abyssinian tree, *Brayera anthelmintica* (N. O. Rosaceæ), the pistillate inflorescence of which is used as a vermifuge (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol., Tæninus*,... tape worm shaped. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 1019 In many instances of tape-worm infection, the parasite appears to give rise to no inconvenience whatever.

Taphet, -eta, -ettye, -ite, obs. ff. TAPPETA.

Taphiser, variant of TAPISIER Obs.

Tap-hole (tæp'hōl). [f. TAP sb. 1 + HOLE sb.] 1. The hole in a cask, vat, or the like, in which the tap is inserted.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 20 These halfe tubs hauing tap-holes within. 1797 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 322 Put it back again, stopping your Tap-hole.

2. A small opening in a furnace, through which the metal, or slag, or both, may be run out; also, a hole in a cementation furnace in which tap-bars (see TAP sb. 1 6) are inserted.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 341 Each pot has also small openings in its end, through which the ends of two or three of the bars are left projecting in such a manner, that by only removing one loose brick from the external building, the bars can be drawn out... these are called the tap-holes. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 320 In the melting furnaces, the metal is run out by a tap-hole in the side. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 101 The fluid iron, as it flows from the tap-hole, is fully white hot, and perfectly limpid.

Tap-hose (tæp'hōz). Now *dial.* Also 7 *tap-waze*, 8 -owze, 9 -ooze, -wees. [f. TAP sb. 1]

The precise sense in which *hose* is used in the second element is not clear; in later use it has been associated with other words, esp. *Ooze*, *Waze*, *hundle* of straw.]

A strainer placed over the tap-hole in a mash-tub or the like, to prevent any solid matter from passing into or through the tap.

14... *Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 606/28 *Quaxillum*, a tappehouse. 1480 *Maldon. Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundle 51, No. 3 b), i vatte, i taphose, i rother. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 157 But first provide... a Tub or Kive, with a Tap, and Tap-waze. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 322 Till it [wort] runs clear, which it will not do at first tho' your Tap-hose be never so well adjusted. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 232 Having an open headed cask with a tap, and tap-owze. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* *Tap-owze*, *Tap-whisk*, the wicker strainer placed over the mouth of the tap in a mash-vat when brewing, to allow the wort to ooze through, and to prevent the grains passing. [See also TAP sb. 1 6.]

Tap-house. [f. TAP sb. 1 + HOUSE sb. 1] A house where beer drawn from the tap is sold in small quantities; an ale-house; sometimes in connexion with a brewery. Also, the tap-room of an inn. Also *fig.*

1500-1 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw.* Acc. 55 In emendando hostium de le Taphouse, iijid. 1591 NASH *Prognostication Wks.* (Grosart) II. 153 That their Hoffes and tappe houses shall be more frequented, then the Parishes Churches. 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* II. 1. 219. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* vi. Wks. 1738 I. 120 To creep into every blind Tap-house that fears a Constable more than a Satyr. 1764 *Low Life* 35 Some Gentlemen's Coachmen at the Tap-Houses of the Inns. 1866 *Daily News* 20 May 5/6 'Tap-houses' of breweries; licences to enable distilleries to sell two gallons of spirit, more, but not less, for home consumption.

attrib. c. 1639 R. DAVENPORT *Surv. Sciences Poems* (1890) 328 That Tap-house trick of fiddling. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 120 He got drunk like a tap-house sot.

|| **Taphrenchyma** (tæf'ren'kimā). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Morren), f. Gr. *táppos* pit + *ἐγχύμα* infusion.] Pitted tissue; = BOTHRENCHYMA.

1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 87/1 The names of *bothrenchyma* and *taphrenchyma* have been given to a tissue composed of such cells.

|| **Tapia** (tā'piā). [Sp. *tapia* mud-wall: see Diez.] Clay or mud puddled, rammed, and dried: used for walls. Also attrib.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 268 The Walls are of Clay rammd'd between two Planks, which they call Tapias. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 146 Loop-holes, when they can be given a regular form, as in mud or tapia walls. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 322 The remains of massive walls of tapia. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* 689 Strengthened by an unbroken ring of solid walls built of tapia or concrete.

Tapice, **Tapicer**, var. TAPIS *v.* 1, TAPISIER

† **Tapinage**. Obs. Also 4 *tapy*-, *tapnage*. [a. OF. *tapinage* place of concealment, f. *tapin* a

concealed or disguised person, *f. tapir*: see TAPIS v.1] Hiding, concealment, secrecy.

13. *K. Alis*, 7116 (Bodl. MS.), While þe kyng in his Tapynage [Weber tapage] Sent after Antioche þe Ostage. 1300 GOWER Conf. II. 127 This newe tapynage of Iollardie. 1400 ROM. ROSE 7363 That they wolde gone in tapynage. As it were in a pilgrimage. 1616 BULLOKER Eng. Expos., Tapynage, secrecie, sillinesse. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Tapynage, secrecie, a lurking, or lying close.

Taping: see TAPE v.; also, the occupation or work of a tape-sizer: see TAPE sb.1 4 and TAPER sb.3

Tapinocephalic, tapeino- (tāpīnoˈsɛfæˈlik), *a. Anthropol.* [f. Gr. τῆπινοσ + κεφαλή head + -ic: see CEPHALIC.] Of the nature of, or having, a low flattened skull. So **Tapinocephalism**, **Tapinocephaly**, the condition of being tapinocephalic.

1878 BARTLEY in Tobinard's Anthropol. I. v. 176 Tapinocephalic. Ibid. Index, Tapinocephaly. 1886 Fernal Anthropol. Inst. XVI. 150 The skulls thus agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects being microsome, platyrrhine, tapinocephalic. 1897 Ibid. XXVII. 281 The former inclining to tapinocephalism. 1898 A. C. HADDON Study of Man II. 47 The East Anglians have a form of skull slightly different to that of the South Saxons. It is rather broader, less tapinocephalic (i. e. less low in the crown).

†**Tapinophoby**. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. Gr. τῆπινοσ low, base + -phoby: see -PHOBIA.] (See quot.) 1772 R. GRAVES Spīr. Quixote i. vi. (1783) I. 18 Such readers as are possessed with the modern tapino-phoby, or dread of every thing that is low... in writing.

†**Tapinosis**. *Rhet. Obs.* [ad. Gr. τῆπινωσις lowness (of style).] (See quots., and cf. DIMINUTION 2 b.) Hence †**Tapinotically adv.**, by way of tapinosis.

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 If ye abase your thing or matter by ignorance or error in the choice of your word, then it is by vicious manner of speech called *Tapinosis*. c. 1600 TITON II. iv. (1842) 35 Pseud. They did obscure the sunne beames with wette cloths. Demeas. A tapinosis or diminution. 1652 URQUHART Jewel Wks. (1834) 292 Words diminishing the worth of a thing, tapinotically. 1657 J. SMITH Rhet. Rhēt. 57 In Meiosis, the speaker ought to take care that he fall not into that fault of speech, called *Tapinosis*, humility, that is when the dignity or majesty of a high matter is much defaced by the baseness of a word; as to call the Ocean a stream, or the Thames a brook.

Tapioca (tāpīˈoʊkə). Forms: 8-9 *tipioca*, 9 (*tapioca*), *tapioca*. [a. Pg., Sp., *f. tapioca*, a. Tupi-Guarani *tipioca*; *f. tipī* residue, dregs + *og*, *dk* to squeeze out. (Cavalcante in Skeat.)] A starch used for food, the prepared flour of the roots of the CASSAVA plant. Also *atlib*.

1612 CAPT. SMITH Map Virginia 13 The chiefe roote they have for foode is called *Tockawhough*.... Raw it is no better then poison, and being roasted except it be tender... it will prickle and torment the throat extremely. 1648 MACGREGOR Hist. Nat. Brasil. 67 Fecula alissima, quam indigenæ vocant *Tipioca*, *Tipioca* & *Tipiabicā*. 1707 SLOANE Voy. Jamaica I. 131 The juice evaporated over the fire gives the *Tipioca* meal. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., *Tipioca*, a name given... to a sort of cream or flower made from the yucca or manihot-root, after expressing the juice. 1792 ENCYCL. BRIT. (ed. 3) IX. 792 Starch, which the Brasilians export in little lumps under the name of *tapioca*. 1812 J. SWYMER Pract. of Customs (1821) 253 *Tipioca* is the farina, obtained by subsidence in a very fine state, after washing the pulp of the root of the Cassava, which grows in South America. 1869 R. F. BURTON Highl. Brazil II. 32 The sediment of the juice that comes from the mass is called *tipioca* (our *tapioca*) and the liquor is thrown away. 1891 KIPPLING Life's Handicap vii. 169 Smoked *tapioca* pudding.

b. In generalized application. 1856 Farmer's Mag. Nov. 409 Properly granulated and dried, potato meal forms an excellent *tapioca*.

Tapiolite (tāpīˈolīt). *Min.* [ad. Sw. *tapiolit* (A. E. Nordenskiöld 1863); named after *Tapio*, a Finnish deity: see LITE.] 'Columbo-tantalate of iron, resembling tantalite, but containing no manganese' (Chester).

1868 DANA Min. (ed. 5) 518 *Tapiolite*, occurs near the Kulmala farm, in the village of Sukula, in the parish of Tammiola, Finland.

Tapir (tāˈpɪr). Also 8 *tapyr*. [ad. Tupi *tapira* or *tapryra*, now usually called *tapryra-cle* 'true' or 'real tapir', and *tapir-ussu* 'great tapir', to distinguish it from European cattle, to which the name *tapira* was also given by the aborigines.] An ungulate mammal of tropical America of the genus *Tapirus* or family *Tapiridae*, somewhat resembling the swine (but more nearly related to the rhinoceros), having a short flexible proboscis.

Originally applied to the species *Tapirus americanus* of Brazil; thence extended to the two Central American species, *T. douvillei* and *T. bairdi* (also *Elastomachus*), and the Malay *Tapir*, *T. (or Rhinoceros) indicus*.

1538 Th. Thevet's New Found Worlde 78 (heading) *Tapihire*, a beaste. 1580 DE LERY Voyage au Brésil 312 *Tapiroussu*, une beste qu'ils nomment ainsi. 1648 MACGREGOR Hist. Nat. Brasiliae vi. 229 *Tapierete* *Brasilienibus*, Lusitanis *Anta*. 1693 RAY Syn. Quad. 126 *Tapierete*. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., *Tapierete*, the name of an animal found in some parts of America, and called by the Portuguese *anta*. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) IV. 311 The *tapir* may be considered as the hippopotamus of the New Continent. 1796 SYDERMAN Surinam II. xxiii. 176 The flesh of the *tapira* is delicate, being accounted superior to the best ox-beef. Ibid. (Plate), *Tapir*. 1834 Nat. Philos. III. Phys. Geog. 552 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) In America, the

only representative of these large pachydermatous animals is the *tapir*. 1865 TAYLOR Early Hist. Man. xi. 305 The snout of the *tapir*... protrudes a little more than that of our pigs.

b. *atlib*, and *Comb*. **Tapir mouth**: see quot. 1891 Syd. Soc. Lex. s. v. *Mouth*, *Tapir mouth*, Landouzy's term for the peculiar tapir-like expression of mouth produced by wasting of the muscles of the face in myopathic atrophy. 1902 P. FOUNTAIN Mts. S. America iii. 87 *Tapir-beef* is the best meat to be obtained in South America.

So **Tapiridæ**, *a. belonging to the family Tapiridae*; *sb.* an animal of this family; **Tapirine** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *tapirs*; **Tapirodont** *a.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], marking a dentition similar to that of the *tapirs* (Cent. Dict. 1891); **Tapiroid** *a.*, allied to or resembling the *tapirs*.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. (N. Y.) VII. 474 The herbivora will contain the suborders proboscideans, Tapiridians, having long noses but not prehensile or only very slightly so, as the rhinoceros and *tapir*. 1891 C. F. HOLDER Darwin 206 Animals without the peculiar 'tapirine' teeth. 1849-52 Todd's Cycl. Anat. IV. 926/1 In the transverse divisions of the crown we perceive the affinity to the 'Tapiroid' type. 1880 DAWKINS Early Man ii. 30 In France [the *tapir*] is associated with two tapiroid genera.

Tapis (tāˈpɪs, || tāˈpɪ), *sb.* Forms: 5 *tappas*, 6 *Sc. tappes*, 7 *-tapis*. [a. *F. tapis*, OF. *tapis* (12th c.) = Sp., *Fr. tapis* (pl. *tapis*) = -pop. L. type **tappetum*, for late L. *tappetum* (-cium), ad. Gr. τανπίον, dim. of τάνπης (acc. τάνπης) cloth wrought with figures in various colours, tapestry.

Late L. *tappetum* might also be inferred from *tappia*, pl. of cl. L. *tappia*, neuter; L. had also *tappia* pl., as from **tappia*, and *tappia* pl., as from **tappia*; also (immed. from Gr.) acc. sing. masc. *tappia*, pl. *tappia*; as from **tappia* masc. In later and med. L., *Isidore* has pl. *tappia*; later forms cited by Du Cange are *tappicus*, *tappisum* (from *tappia*, and *tappia* pl. Beside the forms mentioned above, it has *tappete*, Sp. and Pg. *tapele*, Pr. *tapil*. From late L. and Rom. came also OE. *teped*, *tepped*, -el, and the cognate forms mentioned under TAPET.]

†*a.* A cloth worked with artistic designs in colours, used as a curtain, table-cloth, carpet, or the like.

1494 FABYAN Chron. vi. cxli. 129 Beholde now this house, where are now the ryche tappes & cloths of golde. 1539 Inv. R. Wardrobe (1815) 50 Item four grete pece of tapis of Turke, of the quikilis one is of silk. Item fiftene litle tapis of Turke. a. 1600 in Pinkerton Anc. Scott. Poems (1786) I. 257 Thy beddis soft, and tapis fair. 1800 J. HUAROIS Fav. Village 134 What loom e'er furnish'd for imperial floor Tapis more rich, or grateful to the foot.

b. *Phrase. On (upon) the tapis* [from *F. sur le tapis*], on the table-cloth, under discussion or consideration. Cf. CARPET sb. 1 b.

1690 CLARENDON Diary 2 May, Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the tapis. 1784 Europ. Mag. I. 248 Several marriages are adjusted, and many others are on the tapis. 1809 HAN. MORE Catech. II. xxvii. 128, I had... been trying to bring Lucilla on the tapis. 1865 York Herald 18 Mar., The question of the legitimate claimant has for a long time been upon the tapis. 1880 Manch. Guardian 23 Nov., This view was held by Mr. Stansfield when his successor's bill was on the tapis.

Tapis, tapis (tāˈpɪs, -ɪs), *v.1 Obs. or arch.* Forms: 4-7 *tapis* (4 *tapis*, -ice), 6-7 *tappas*, 6-8 *tapish*, 7 *tapish*, *tappes*, 7-9 *tappis*, 9 *tappice*. [f. OF. (sc) *tapir*, *tapis* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); ulterior origin uncertain: see -ISH 2.] *intr.* To lie close to the ground, lie low so as to be hid; to lurk, skulk, lie hid. (The *pa. ppl.* is commonly used in intransitive sense: cf. *fallen*, *risen*.)

c. 1330 R. BEUNNE Chron. (1810) 3 With joy alle at ons bei went tille Snawdone On loor & Ini, þat tapished by þat side, To purue þat a skulking, on þe Englis eft to ride. c. 1330 - Chron. Wace (Rolls) 11529 þou schal nought tapice a night to slepe. 1592 WARNER Alb. Eng. vii. xxxvii. (1612) 175 Now tappes closely, silly Heart... The Huntsmans-selfe is blind. 1599 A. HUME Hymns, Day Estival 126 The hart, the hynd, and fallow deare, Are tapished at their rest. 1611 MARKHAM Countr. Content. i. iv. (1668) 25 Hee will tapish oft, that is, he will ever and anon be lying down and lurking in dark holes and corners. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Cypress Grove Wks. (1711) 119 The spider; that pitcheth toyls, and is tapist, to prey on the smaller creatures. 1659 Lady Alimony II. vi. in Hazl. Dodsley XIV. 322 Sir Reuben... like a ranger may tappis where he likes. 1688 SHADWELL Sqr. Alsatia v. i, You'll find him tappes'd in some Ale-house. 1823 SCOTT Peveril xxiii, Your father... is only tappiced in some corner. a. 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, *Tapiss*, to lie close to the ground. A sportsman's phrase... 'It is so wet the birds cannot tappis'.

b. *trans.* (and *refl.*) To hide, conceal. *arch.*

a. 1660 Contemp. Hist. Incl. (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 127 If you yett insiste to see the disposition of man to the quicke discovered, and take of the veile wherwith [it is] tapished. 1831 Scott Cast. Dang. xi, Having tappiced herself behind the little bed.

Hence †**Tapis'd** (*tapist*, *tapiced*) *ppl. a.*, hidden, concealed; †**Tapising** *vb. sb.*, in quot. *concr.* a hiding-place.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xvii. 13 He sett myrkness his tapissynge [L. *tappetum*]. 1621 LAMB M. WROTH Urania 35 Wee... made them as fearfully rush vp, as a *tapist* Buck will doe, when he finds his enemies so neere.

Tapis, tapis (tāˈpɪs, -ɪs), *v.2* Now *dial.* Forms: 4 *tapis*, 8-9 *tapish*, 9 *tappish*. [perh. for **tapish*, f. L. *tābescere* to waste away, decline.]

intr. (a) To languish, pine away; (b) to be mortally sick or diseased. (Often in *pa. ppl.* in intrans. sense.)

c. 1375 St. Aug. 499 in Horstmann Allengl. Leg. (1878) 70, 1... Pat sum tyme was a bitter berkere... Aseyne lettres goode and mete... And it tapished [L. *tābescere*] vnder such lettring. 1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. V. j, When Miners are troubled in the Mines by Damps, yet... are preserved by being timely helped, and escape with Life; such a one we say, is *Tapish'd*, more or less. 1865 SLIGH Derbysh. Gloss. s. v., Hur tappish'd yest' morn. 1875 Manch. Guard. i Mar. (E.D.D.), His brother said he thought he was 'tapished' with a decline. Ibid. 29 Mar., 'This arm's tapished'... 'This wood's tapished'. 1891 Sheffield Gloss. Suppl. 58 *Tapish*, to waste or pine away... 'He tapished and died'.

†**Tapis**, *v.3 Obs.* Forms: 6 *tappes*, 6-7 *tapes*, 7 *tapis*. [a. *F. tapisser* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in OF. *tapisier*, *f. tapis*: see TAPIS sb.] *trans.* To hang, cover, or adorn with tapestry; also, to adorn with figures, as tapestry.

1528 LYNDESALE Dreme 325 That myrke Mansion is tapessit with stynk. 1561 LEIGH Armorie (1597) 122 Chamber, richly arrayed and tappesed with Arras. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny XIX. iv, The windowes beautified with green quishins, wrought and tappesed with floures of all colours. 1602 CAREW Cornwall 111 b, Ouely there remaine the Iule, tappesed wals of the keepe.

Tapism (tāˈpɪzəm). [f. TAPE sb.1 + -ISM.] Official formality or routine; = RED-TAPISM.

1852 Q. Rev. Mar. 418 There affection bursts the cold priggery of tapism—she vents her sorrows at his departure.

†**Tapisser**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4-5 *tapycer*, *tapecer*, -e, *tapicer*, *tapecere*, *tapisher*, 5 *tapiser*, *tapses*, 5-6 *tapisser*, *Sc. tapsscher*. [a. AF. *tapicer* = OF. *tapicier* (13th c.), mod. F. *tapisier*, *f. OF. tapis*, *f. tapis*, figured cloth: see TAPIS sb. and -ER 2.] A maker or weaver of figured cloth or tapestry.

c. 1386 CHAUCER Prol. 362 A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tapycer [i.e. *tapiser*, *tapecer*]. 1388 WYCLIF Exod. xxxviii, 23 A tapiser and a broderer of iacyn, purpur, vermyloun and bijs. 1439 in Ancestor July (1904) 17 A coverlit and a trestre of tapicers werk. 1541 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl. VIII. 42 Given to the tapischer for his workmanship. 1591 SPARRY Tr. Callian's Geomancie 225 He shall be a tapiser or spinner of cloth of golde. 1883 M. E. HAWES in Contemp. Rev. Sept. 426 Chaucer describes the fat dyer and tapiser in his prologue. 1892 BESANT London 194 When certain tapicers were charged with selling false blankets.

Hence †**Tapissers-work** *Obs.*, tapestry-work. 1459 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) II. 227 Henging for ye halle and parlor of tapisserswerk.

†**Tapissery**. *Obs.* Also 5 *tapecery* (e, *tapcery*, *tapisery*, -ysse, 5-6 -ery (e *tapecery*), 6 *tapycery*, -esserie, -essarie (Sc.), *tappyserry*, *tapissary*, -arie, *tapistry*, -issrie, 7 -issry. [a. F. *tapisserie* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *f. tapisier* a tapestry-worker, or *tapiser* to cover with carpet, *f. tapis* carpet, table-cloth: see TAPIS sb. and -ERY.] The early form of the word TAPESTRY. Also *atlib*.

1426 E. E. Wills (1882) 76 A blewde bedde of Tapecery. c. 1430 LYNG. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 6 Clothis of gold, silk, and tapcery. c. 1430 Brut 460 Alle the stretres... were hangid with clopes of arras and with clothes of tapissery werk. 1497 Caxton's Chron. Eng. vii. (W. de W.) 517 b The stretres were couered ouer his heed with sylk of tapissery. 1525 LD. BERNERS Froiss. II. li. 181 Chambres hangid with tapyceryes and curteynes. 1530 PALSGR. 279/1 Tappyserry werke, *tapisserie*. a. 1548 HALL Chron. Hen. VI. 115 b, Riche clothes of Arras and Tapissrie. 1555 W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions II. xi. 260 The groundre couered and garnished with natures Tapesserie. 1578 T. N. in Cong. W. India 183 Rich Mantels, Tapissary Targats, tuffes of feathers. 1683 EVELYN Diary 4 Oct., The new fabriq of French tapissry. 1697 - Numismata viii. 285 Clemens Alexandrinus in the Tenth Book of his Tapissries.

Tapist (tāˈpɪst). [f. TAPE sb.1 + -IST.] = RED-TAPIST.

1852 JERDAN Autobiog. II. 41, I do not think he could leave the amount of a tapist's quarter's salary behind him.

†**Tapister**, -tre, *v. Obs.* [f. *tapister*, TAPESTER sb.] = TAPESTRY v.

1587 HARMAR Tr. Besa's Serm. 263 Flowers with which the earth is tapistred. 1592 GREENE Upst. Courtier BJ, A vale all tapistred with sweet and choice flowers. 1644 EVELYN Diary 7 Nov., The room... is tapistred with crimson damask embroidered with gold.

Tapister, var. TAPESTER *Obs.*, tapestry-worker.

†**Tapiter**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *tapit*, TAPET sb. + -ER 1.] = TAFISSER. Also *atlib*.

c. 1440 York Myst. xxx. 270 (little) The Tapiteres and Couchers. 1485 York Council Bk. II. IV. 74 Ibid. Introd. 27 note, It was determynd that the Tapiters Cardmakers and lyncwevers of this Citie be togeder annexid to the bringing furth of the pageantes of the Tapiter craft and Cardmaker.

Tap-lash (tāˈpɪlæʃ). Now *dial.* Also 7 -lush. [f. TAP sb.1 + LASH v.1]

1. The 'lashings' or washings of casks or glasses; dregs or refuse of liquor; very weak or stale beer. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Disc. by Sea B viij, To murder men with drinking, with such a deale of complementall oratory, As, off with your Cup, wine vp your bottom, vp with your taplash, and many more eloquent phrases. 1681 W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen. (1693) 597 Very taplash; dead drink. 1813 Sporting Mag. XLII. 118 Liquors of all denominations from champagne to humble tap-lash. 1828 Craven Gloss., *Tap-lash*, thick small beer; poor, rapid liquor of any kind.

Fig. 1672 MARVELL Rch. Transp. I. 227 This the Tap-lash of what he said. 1799 COLMAN Prose Ser. Occas. (1787) 111, 157 Thou... draw'st the taplash of another's brains.

b. *atlib*, or *adj.*

1642 in J. B. Williams *Eng. Journalism* (1908) 36 They have filled the City... with the fruits of their taplin inventions. 1673 Bp. S. PARKER *Repr. Reh. Transp.* 107 Banded up and down by the School-men in their taplin disputes. 1682 HICKERINGILL *Minshroom Wks.* 1716 II. 366 Stale Taplin droppings, old and sour.

† 2. Applied contemptuously to a publican. *Obs.* 1648 *Eng. Ballad, 'No Money, No Friend'* (Farmer). Each Taplin... would cringe and bow, and swear to be My Servant to Eternity. 1719 D'URFERY *Pills* (1872) IV. 320 Thus is it not evident Tap-lashes don't thrive?

† Taplin, tapling. *Obs.* (See *quots.*) 1748 BROWNROD *Making Salt* II. ii. § 1. 54 The pan... is placed over the furnace, being supported at the four corners by brick work; but along the middle, and at the sides and ends, by round pillars of cast iron called taplins, which are placed at three feet distance from each other, being about eight inches high, and at the top, where smallest, four inches in diameter. 1753 CNAMEAS *Cycl. Suppl.* Taplings, in the English salt-works, the name given to certain bars of iron which support the bottom of the pan in which the brine is boiled. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 626/2 [as in *quot.* 1748].

Taplings, *sb. pl.* 'The strong double leathers made fast to the ends of each piece of a flail'; the middle-band. (Halliwell 1847-78.)

Tapnage: see TAPINAGE.

Tapnet, †topnet. [In 16th c. *topnet*, app. altered from TOPPET (*tappet*) *q.v.* Cf. *TAP sb.*] A basket made of rushes, in which figs (formerly also raisins, etc.) are imported; also a conventional measure of quantity; = FRAIL *sb.*

a. 1544 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 335/4 [Figs] Topnets. 1537 in J. H. Blunt *Myrr. onre Ladye* Intro. 31 Dyverse sortes of Spices and fruytes... Nutmygges... Corans... Gynger... Ilonglas... Figge doodes v Topnettes ij lb.—x] s. ix d. c. 1550 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097). Figs doodes, the topnet, xx d. 1882 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* IV. 671 Between 1516 and 1540 the price of figs by the topnet or topnet is a little over 2s. 3d. Such a price... suggests... that the topnet contained about 30 lbs., and that it corresponds to the earlier frail... In 1533 figs are bought by the topnet at Cambridge and by the frail at Stonor, at the same price, 2s. 6d.

b. 1553 W. CHOLMELEY *Request & Suite true-hearted Eng.* in *Camden Misc.* II. 17 Fyggis at xxd the tappet. 1556 W. TOWSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 99 Three Tapnets of figges, two pots of oyle. 1682 *Privil. Citizens Lond.* 71 For Tapnets and Fraills of Figs per Ton... xxd. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 88 Fraills, or Tapnets, are baskets made of rushes. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1910 *Greocer, Diary* 47/1 Figs, Faro, tapnets, 28 lbs. attrib. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens v. lxxxi.* 652 Currantes or Raysons of Corinthe, do not much differ in vertue, from tapnet or frayle Raysons.

† Tapon. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 tappone, tawpon, talpoun, 7 tapoun. [a. F. *tapon* (1382 in Hatz.-Darm.), earlier form of *tampou* plug, etc., f. *taper* to plug (of OLG. origin: see *TAP v.1*).] A word having the general sense 'plug, peg, pin', in various applications.

1. A peg in a drinking-vessel, a pin; = *PEO sb.* 1 2 b, PIN *sb.* 1 f.

1543 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 112 That all nichtbouris... sendand for wyne... haif their pynts of just mesure merket with the townis merk, and that the samyn haif ane talpoun as vse is in vther pairtis. 1543-4 *Ibid.* 113 Stopwpps of mesour with tapwons in the bals, merket with the townis merk. 1551 *Ibid.* 161 That the samyn haue ane tappone as vs is in vther pairtis.

2. A peg acting as a tappet (TAPPET 1). 1640 A. MELVILLE in *Extracts fr. Comm.-pt.* (1899) 29 The said quehill hath of taponis that lifits ye hamer 8.

3. A main branch or ramification of the root of a tree or plant; a subsidiary root.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. to Mrs. Baillie* 6 Feb. (1841) I. 298 We trust God will putt them [the Bishops] down, but the difficultie to gett all the tapouns of their roots pulled up are yet insuperable by the arme of man.

4. *Tapon staff*, the stave containing the vent-peg. 1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VII. 230/4 That no barrell be sooner made and bloune, but the Coupers birne be set thereon, on the tapon staff thairfor.

Tap-ooze, -owze, etc.: see TAP-HOSE.

Tapotement (tápôtment). *Med.* [a. F. *tapotement*, f. *tapoter* to tap: see *MENT.*] Percussion, esp. as a part of the treatment in massage.

1839 *Lancet* 2 Mar. 423/1 Best attained by certain manipulations which include circular movements, kneading, and tapotement. 1896 *Alibuti's Syst. Med.* I. 374 Tapotement is the application of rapid blows delivered with the ulnar edge of the hand.

Tap, *obs.* f. *TAP*. *Tappa*, variant of *TAPA*.

Tappable, *a.* [f. *TAP v.1* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being tapped or pierced for juice; fit for tapping. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 10/1 [The estate] already possesses no fewer than 40780 [rubber] trees, with 14700 at a tappable age. 1910 *Morning Post* 22 Apr. 1/3 [The] C. Rubber Company... having over 100,000 tappable trees between four and 10 years old.

† Tappal, -aul (tápāl). *Anglo-Ind.* [Of obscure and uncertain origin: see *Yule*.] The transmission of letters, etc. by relays of runners; the organization by which this is carried on; the postal matter or conveyance, the mail; one who carries the post; an arrival or dispatch of letters.

1791 JAS. ANDERSON *Corr.* 64 A letter by the Tappal or Dawk. 1799 WALLINGTON in *Gurw. Suppl. Desp.* (1858) I. 303, I have sent orders to the postmaster at Seringapatam to run a tappal from thence to Nuggur. 1809 LO. VALENTIA

Voy. I. vii. 385, I might go by tappal the whole way to Seringapatam. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 199 Farewell to telegrams and tappals for a fortnight.

Hence || Tappal-wallah [cf. *competition-wallah*], a runner who carries the post in S. India.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Dec. 7/2 The tappal-wallah does not turn up with the letters at the proper time.

Tappas, var. *TAPIS v.1* to lie hid.

Tappe, *obs.* form of *TAP*, *TAPE*.

† Tappen (tæpən). [Sw. and Norw. *tapp-en* the plug.] The plug by which the rectum of a bear is closed during hibernation.

[1830 L. L. LLOYD *Field Sports N. Europe* I. v. 89 His bowels and stomach become quite empty, and... the extremity of them is closed by an indurated substance, which in Swedish is called *tappen*. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 85/1 note, The plug (in Norway termed the *Tappen*), found in the rectum of fat hibernating bears.] 1865 *Wood Industr. Nat. Hist.* I. 393 The 'tappen' is almost entirely composed of pine-leaves, and the various substances which the Bear scratches out of the ants' nests.

Tapper¹ (tæpər). *Forms:* 1 *tappere*, 2 *-are*, 6- *tapper*, *Sc.* *tappar*, *topper*. [OE. *tappere*, f. *tappa*, *TAP sb.* 1, *tappian*, *TAP v.1*: see *-ER 1*.]

† 1. One who taps casks or draws liquor; a tavern-keeper; = *TAPSTER 2. Obs.*

a. 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 208/14 *Canpus*, i. *tabernarius qui vinum vendit*, *tappere*. a. 1050 *Liber Scintill.*, etc. (1889) 226 Na byþ geritwisd tappere [L. *caupo*] fram synnum welera. c. 1537 *Theristes in Four O. Pl.* (1848) 82 The tapper of Taustocke & the tappers pottle. 1618 D. BALCHER *Hans Beer-pot* B j b, loaske Flutterkin, a Tapper.

† 2. A retailer; cf. *TAP v.1* 4 b. *Sc. Obs.*

1478-9 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1865) I. 37 The provest and counsall of the towne ordanis the meillmen topperis fremen of the towne and [to] top his meill daylie. 1580 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 82 That na toparris of small pottle... by ony salt in greit... quhill ix hours of the daye. 1605 in Macgregor *Hist. Glasgow* xviii. (1887) 157 Tappers of woollen and linen cloth.

2. One who or that which taps, in various senses; e.g. one who taps trees for the sap or juice; a machine for milking cows.

1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 309/1 The tapper then goes round provided with the bark scraper. 1884 J. SCOTT *Barn Implements* xvii. 157 Tube-milkers, or tappers; Sucking-machines; and Mechanical hand-milkers, or squeezers and strippers. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 5/2 The ruthless destruction of date palms by 'tappers' is said to be most evident in Madras.

3. One who works a screw-cutting tap for threading holes or orifices: cf. *TAP v.1* 6.

1909 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*

Tapper² (tæpər). [f. *TAP v.2* + *-ER 1*.]

1. One who taps or lightly strikes: e.g. one who taps at a door, etc.; one who taps the wheels of railway carriages, to test their soundness; a shoemaker who rivets on soles and heels; a dialect name of the lesser spotted woodpecker.

1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 89 If the young gentleman did not immediately return to town, and satisfy their urgent demands, a tapper would... make his appearance at Mistley. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxii. A low tap was heard at the room door. Mr. Bob Sawyer... bade the tapper come in. 1883 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 269 The honest tapper of every wheel [of a railway train]. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 99 Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos minor*). Also called... Wood tapper... Tapperer... or Tapper. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Sept. 8/4 Boot Trade, repairs.—Smart tapper to finish on machines.

2. That which taps or lightly strikes, as a hammer for striking a bell; *spec.* a key in an electric telegraph which is depressed (with a tapping sound) to complete the circuit, a telegraph key; in wireless telegraphy, a device for restoring the filings to their original condition; also *tapper-back*.

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 43 There are two forms of the single needle instrument in general use, viz. the drop-handle and the pedal or tapper form. *Ibid.* 47 The sending portion of the 'pedal' or 'tapper' form of single needle. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 306 The restoration to the coherer of its defective efficacy is brought about by the automatic action of a 'tapper'. 1903 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Dec. 483/2 In 1894, he [Sir O. Lodge] exhibited at Oxford his first 'tapper-back', or automatic system of decohering the iron filings after each impulse.

Tapper, Tappes, *obs.* ff. *TAPER*, *TAPIS*.

Tappet¹ (tæpət). Also 8-9 *tapit*, 9 *tapet*, *tappit*, *tabbot*. [app. f. *TAP v.2* + *-ER*; but the use of the suffix is abnormal. Cf. mod.F. *tapette* a flat piece of wood for driving in corks.]

A projecting arm or part in a machine, which by the movement of the latter comes intermittently into contact with another part, so as to give or receive motion.

1745 *Specif. Kay & Stell's Patent* No. 612 There are likewise fixed in the sliding beam or hollow roller, at proper distances, sundry tappits. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 114 The pins or tappets [are] fixed on the plug-frame (or tappet rod)... at the ascent or descent of these pins, they strike on the ends of the levers or spanners... connected with the valves... and open or shut them. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* I. 241 As the wheel shaft revolves, the tappets successively strike the hammer tail. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts*, etc. 1287 T is the shaft of the eccentric tappets, cams, or wipers, which press the treadle levers alternately up and down. 1870 J. M. NUTTER in *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 610/2 Much depends upon the description of loom and make of tappots in treading motion. 1907 *Westm.*

Gaz. 28 Nov. 4/1 The inclined valves and new valve tappets... mark it [a motor car engine] with a distinctiveness all its own.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; appositive, 'that is a tappet', as *tappet-arm*, *-lever*, *-pin*, *-plate*; 'of a tappet or tappets', as *tappet action*, *-bevel*, *-bowl*, *motion*; 'having or worked by a tappet or tappets', as *tappet-port*, *-rod*, *-valve*, *-wheel*.

1824 Tappet rod [see above]. 1837 H. STANSFELD in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trns.* I. 54/2 Certain Machinery of a Tappet and Lever Action. 1839 *Una Dict. Arts*, etc. 1287 Heddle leaves, actuated by the tappet wheels upon the axis Q. 1895 *Modell Steam Engine* 48 Simply altering the position of the tappet lever by means of two screws. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 4/2 The valve-stems may be lengthened or the tappet-ports enlarged.

Tappet, 16th c. var. TOPPET, basket.

Tappet, -ett, -ette, variants of TAPET.

† Tappette. *Obs.* rare. [?dim. of *TAP sb.* 1: see *-ETTE*.] A catkin.

1561 HOLLYVAUGH *Hom. Apoth.* 34 b, Take the tappettes or flourage of Walnuttes and Filberts when they florish, new gathered after that they be fallen from y^e trees.

Tappice, var. *TAPIS v.1* to lie hid.

Tappil, tapple, Tappit, var. (chiefly *Sc.*) of TOPPLE, TOPPED. Tappin, *Sc.* f. TOPPING.

Tapping (tæpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *TAP v.1* + *-ING 1*.] The action of *TAP v.1* in various senses.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20 b/2 In the drawing or tapping of the water. 1655 *CULTEPPER Ricerius* VII. v. 164 The Opening or Tapping for the Dropsie. 1713 *CHESEBORN Anal.* III. x. (1726) 228 This kind of dropsie is sometimes cured by tapping. c. 1865 J. WYLOW in *Circ. Sc.* I. 419/2 They are... obtained from the tree... by the process of 'tapping'. 1905 H. D. ROLLSTON *Dis. Liver* 171 A woman... eventually died after her sixtieth tapping. 1909 *Installation News* II. 173/1 Alternating current... is carried into one side of the transformer giving 50 volts on the secondary at one tapping for lighting purposes, and three other tappings at 7, 12 and 20 volts for cooking and heating.

b. *concr.* That which is drawn by tapping, or runs from a tap; a means of tapping.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53 b/1 His drinck, harsh and noughty tappings of wyne. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 17 It smelt just like the soure tappings of dead beer in a Cellar. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 648 All wells and springs are tappings of these subterranean waters.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tapping-apparatus* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877); *tapping-bar*, a sharp-pointed crowbar used in opening the tap-hole of a furnace; *tapping-clay*, plastic clay used to close a tapping-hole; *tapping-cock*, a cock having a taper stem, which allows it to be driven firmly into an opening; *tapping-drill*, a drill for boring holes in water-pipes; *tapping-gauge*, a gauge used in tapping the sugar-maple; *tapping-hole*, (a) a tap-hole in a furnace; (b) a hole drilled in metal to be tapped or furnished with an internal screw-thread; *tapping-iron* = *tapping-gauge*; *tapping-machine*, (a) a machine for cutting internal screw-threads; (b) a machine for tapping water- or gas-mains, a tapping-drill; *tapping-pot*, a pot to receive liquid metal from the tap-hole; *tapping-tool*, (a) = *TAP sb.* 1 4; (b) any implement for tapping the sugar-maple.

1861 *FAIRBAIRN Iron* 133 The fire is to be carefully raked out at the 'tapping hole, which is again to be made good with loam. 1894 *BOWKER in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 418 A channel known as the tapping-hole, taps the metal from the crucible. 1840 *GOSSE Canadian Nat.* vi. 68 A semicircular incision is made [in the tree] with a large iron gouge, called a 'tapping iron'.

Tapping, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *TAP v.2* + *-ING 1*.] The action of *TAP v.2*; the sound made by this action; † in *Etching*: see *quot.* 1688 (*obs.*). Also reduplicated, *tap-tapping*, repeated or continued tapping. c. 1440 [see *TAP v.1* 1]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 151/1 *Tapping*, is wippling or sliding ones hand upon the Varnish to make it smooth and even on the Plate. 1786 *Mrs. D'ARBLAY Diary* 6 Nov., I heard a tapping from a window upstairs. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary in India* II. xvii. 321, I was informed that the tents were going to be struck immediately, and the tap-tapping of the kelassees confirmed the fact. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xxxi, Here a tapping all round the table greeted the orator.

b. The soling or heeling of boots and shoes. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1857 *EADIE J. Kitto* II. (1861) 44 Revelations about list and leather, tapping and closing.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tapping test*; *tapping-room*, a room in which tapping or boot-soling, etc. is done.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr. 2/3 So the tapping test for railway carriage axles is a fraud. 1905 *Ibid.* 21 Sept. 7/1 An adjoining factory used... as a tapping room.

Tappis, tappish, variant of *TAPIS v.1*, 2.

Tappit (tæpɪt), *ppl. a. Sc.* = TOPPED *ppl. a.*; esp. crested, tufted; chiefly in the collocation *tappit hen*, a hen having a crest or topknot; b. a drinking-vessel having a lid with a knob; *spec.* one containing a Scotch quart.

1721 *RAMSAY Ode to the Ph—* III, That matchkin stoup it hauds but dribs, Then let's get in the tappit hen. 1794 *BURNS Lines on Tamblair* II. 1814 *SCOTT Wav. xi.* A huge pewter measuring-pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *tappit hen*. 1821 *GALT*

Ann. Parish ii. His head powdered and frizzled up like a tappit-hen. 1906 *Attingham* 30 June 803/3 Of genuine old pewter...here are...flagons, tappit-hens, toddy-ladies.

Tapple up tail: see TAPPLE *v.*

† **Tappy, v.** *Obs. rare* = **TAPIS** *v.* 1

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6). To *Tappy*, (among Hunters) to lie hid as a Deer does.

Tap-room. [*f.* **TAP** *sb.* 1 + **ROOM** *sb.* 1] A room in a tavern, etc., in which liquors are kept on tap. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 78 Gore was in the doorway between the tap room and the bed room. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii. [He] turned into a small public-house, and led the way to a tap-room. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 184 The ambassador was put one night into a miserable taproom full of soldiers smoking.

Tap-root (*tæp.rūt*), *sh.* [*f.* **TAP** *sb.* 1 + **ROOT**.]

A straight root, of circular section, thick at the top, and tapering to a point, growing directly downwards from the stem and forming the centre from which subsidiary rootlets spring.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. xxxi. 477 The Fir and Larch have one tap root and no more; for upon that one maine master-root they rest and are founded. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* i. 1 The Tap-Root commonly runs down Single and Perpendicular, reaching sometimes many Fathoms below. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 597 Such plants have no tap-roots, but strike their fibres horizontally in the richest part of the soil. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 160 It has a tap-root like a carrot, but small. *fig.* 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1836) 349 Its fibres are to be traced to the tap-root of humanity. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 36 This sentiment, which is the very tap-root of civilization and progress. *attrib.* 1800 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Christm. No. 158 That's a tap-root idea, Fraser.

Hence **Tap-root** *v. intr.*, of a plant, to send down a tap-root (whence **Tap-rooting** *phl. a.*);

Tap-rooted *a.*, having a tap-root.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hex*. These, like our English Oak, are tap-rooted, and therefore deluged in deep Soil. 1769 L. EDWARDS in *Hist. Linc.* (1834) 1. 20 The oak roots stand upon the sand, and tap-root into the clay. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* i. 12 In loosening the ground for carrots, or other tap-rooted plants. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* i. 185 Tap-rooting plants...would not be able to cling to their supports in time to prevent falling off.

† **Tapsail, -sell.** *Obs. rare.* Some kind of East Indian cotton material.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz... Negapanents, Tapsails, Arrangoes. 1851 in HILPERT *Eng.-Germ. Dict.* 18. in FUGEL.

Tapsal, tapsie-teerie, Sc.: see TOSPY-TURVY.

† **Tapsebarbe.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*?* obs. *F.*, ad. med. L. *T(h)apsus barbatus*, former name of *Verbascum Thapsus*.] The Great Torch Mullein.

[c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 182/1 *Tapsus barbatus maior masculus*,...[gallice] molyne, an[glie] catestyl, nel feldwyl. 1526 *Græte Herbal* ccccvi. (1529) Y ij b. Tapsebarbe is a manner of herbe called molyne, wherof is made a manner of torches when it is greased.

Tapser, -erye, var. TAPISSER, -ERY *Obs.*

Tapsia, *obs.* form of THAPSIA.

† **Tapsimel.** *Obs. Old Med.* [med. L. *tapisi mel*, lit. honey of THAPSUS or Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).] A plaster made of mullein and other herbs with honey.

c. 1425 tr. *Ardene's Surgery* (E.E.T.S.) 31 *pat* confection...bat receyueþ Smalache, wormode, molyne, sparge, &c., wip clarified hony soben togidre at þe fire and kept by it self in a vessell is called 'Tapsimel'. *Ibid.* 35 *pat* he take þe 30lke of an ey to whiche be added þe half parte of tapsimel. *Ibid.* 73 *pis* oymntent is called tapsimel, of tapsimel. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufett's Theat. Ins.* 912, I might here set down the...Tapsimel of Arden, and all syrups that were anciently made of honey.

† **Tapskin.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* **TAP** *v.* 2 + **SKIN** *sb.* 1] A drumstick.

1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 196 Drum [= Drummer], thump thy tapskins hard about the pate [*Stage direct.* Drum sounds] And make the ram-heads hear that are within.

Tapster (*tæpstər*). Forms: 1 *tæppestre*, 4 *tæpster*, 4-6 *tæpster*, 5 *tap(p)estere*, *tap-ater*, 5-6 *tappyster*, *Sc.* and *n. dial.* *tapstare*, 6-*at*, 5-*tapster*. [*OE.* *tæppestre*, fem. of *tæppere*, *TAPPER* 1: see -*STER*.]

† 1. *orig.* A woman who tapped or drew ale or other liquor for sale in an inn; a hostess. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* ix. (Z.) 36 *Caupona*, *tæppestre*. c. 1386 CHALCER *Prolog.* 241 He knew...euerich Hostiler and Tæppestre. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 486/2 *Tapstare*, *ducillaria*, *prophitaria*, *clipsidaria*. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. h v j b. That I haue sayd of the seruantes beyng men, the same I say of the women as chaumberers and tapsters. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 495 With sum praty tappyster wold I fayne rown. a. 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 420 A tappyster lyke a lady bryght. 1568 *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* xlviii. 100 Ther lassis. That thame that thay were tapstaris.

2. A man who draws the beer, etc. for the customers in a public house; the keeper of a tavern.

The word in the first three quotes may be feminine.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1594 Tappsters, tapsters, all the tounes ouer. c. 1450 *Mankind* 267 in *Macro Plays* 11, I haue be sethen with 36 comyn tapster of Bury. 1530 PALSGR. 279/1 *Tapster*, *boutiller*, *boutiller*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 77/4 A *Tapster*, *promus*. 1598 SHAKS. *Henry IV.* i. iii. 17 An old Cloake, makes a new larkin: a wither'd Seruingman, a fresh Tapster. 1612 W. PARKES *Certaine-Dre.* (1876) 26 Ther's Tom the Tapster peerlesse for renowne, That drank three hundred drunken Dutch-men downe. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1103/4 John Bowman, late Tapster at the Bear Inn in Bath. 1720 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 9 Though the

treach'rous tapster Thomas Hangs a new angel two doers from us. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 14 The decayed serving-men and tapsters who filled the Commonwealth's army.

† 3. One who sells by retail or in small quantities.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 95 Me thynkth þe ben tapsters, in alle that 3e don; 3e tappe your absolucioens that 3e bye at Rome. c. 1450 *Goldstow Reg.* 101 The abbesse graunted that her men of Wycombe shold be tempters or tapsters of brede and ale in the fee of the same abbesse.

4. *Comb.*, as *tapster-like* adj.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* Aivb, Leauing inkhorne phrases and tapsterlike termes for the tauerne. 1842 F. HOWES *Horace's Sat.* i. 2 This tapster-like retailer of the laws.

Hence **Tapstaring** *phl. a.*, acting as a tapster;

Tapsterly *a.*, characteristic of or befitting a tapster;

Tapstership, the office of a tapster;

† **Tapstry**, a tap-room.

1861 *SALA Dutch Pict.* xii. 187 Is he going to scour the country with his marauding, 'tapstaring butchers'? 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 In anie 'tapsterlike' termes whatsoever. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. i. 5 Honest and valiant men, not tapsterly praters. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. 1538 As for you're 'tapsterring' in hell, it were a good office in soe whot a place. 14... *Beryn* 299 The Pardoner...Stalkid in to the 'tapstry'.

Tapstery, -strie, -stry, -e, *obs.* ff. TAPESTRY.

Tapstress. [*f.* **TAPSTER** + *-ESS*; formed after

tapster had ceased to be feminine: cf. *seamstress*, *songstress*.] A female tapster.

1631 HEYWOOD 1st Pt. *Maid of West* i. Wks. 1874 II. 269 You are some tapstress. 1667 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 52 Hee has married a dyt tapstress. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *J. Shepherd* iii. xiii. The tapstress was full of curiosity.

Tap-tap, Tap-tapping: see **TAP** *sb.*, **TAPPING**

phl. sb. **Taptoo, taptow**, *obs.* ff. **TATTOO** *sb.* 1

Tapu: see **TABOO**.

† **Tapul.** *Obs.* [Of uncertain origin: perhaps orig. an error.] A name applied by Hall (a 1548) to some part of the body-armour; thence, by modern antiquaries taken as a name for the vertical central ridge of the breastplate.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 12 One company had the placard, ...the tassels, the lamboys, the backpece, the tapul, and the border of the curace all gylite. [MEYRICK *Armour* (1824) II. 258 commenting says 'Perhaps the projecting edge perpendicularly along the cuirass, from the French *taper*, to strike'.] Hence the following: 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 243 The breast-plate was still [reign of Hen. VIII] globose, but towards the end of this reign rose to an edge down the centre called the *tapul*—a revival of an old fashion. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. (1874) 155 A ridge (in England called the *tapul*) which divides the breast-plate and cuirass into two compartments, and is carried out to a point...over the middle of the body. 1870 C. C. BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons of War* 226. 1896 E. J. BRETT *Arm. & Armour* Plate i. 1909 ASH-DOWN *Arms & Armour* 283.

Tap-waze, etc.: see **TAP-HOSE**.

† **Tapyn**, *obs.* *f.* **TAPON**, **TAMPION** *plng.*

14... *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 569/40 *Calopodium*, a tapyn.

Taquu-nut, (*erron.*) var. of **TAGUA-NUT**.

a. 1864 S. F. BAIRD in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Tar (*tār*), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *teru*, *teoru* (*-o*), (*-tearo*); 3-5 (6-*Sc.*) *ter*, 4 (*Sc.* 4-) *terr*, 4-6 *terre*, 4-5 *teer*, (5 *tere*). β. 4-7 *tarre*, 4-8 *tarr*, 5 *taar*, 6-*tar*. γ. 1 *tyrwe*, 2 *tirwe*. [OE. *teru* (gen. *teru-es*), *teoru* (*-o*) = **terwo*. neut. = MLG. *ter*, *tere*, LG. and (thence) mod. Ger. *ter*, Du. *teer*; also ON. *tjara* fem. (Norw. *tjåra*, Sw. *tjåra*, Da. *tjære*). OE. had also the deriv. form **tierwe*, *tyrwe* = **terwjon*. Generally considered to be a deriv. of OTent. **terwo-*, Goth. *triu*, OE. *treow* tree (Indo-Eur. *deru-*: *doru-*; *dru-*): cf. Lith. *darvā* pine-wood, Lett. *darva* tar, ON. *tyr-vidr* pine-wood. Thus *teruo* may have meant orig. 'the product (pitch) of certain kinds of trees'.]

1. A thick, viscid, black or dark-coloured, inflammable liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood (esp. pine, fir, or larch), coal, or other organic substance; chemically, a mixture of hydrocarbons with resins, alcohols, and other compounds, having a heavy resinous or bituminous odour, and powerful antiseptic properties; it is much used for coating and preserving timber, cordage, etc. See also **COAL-TAR**.

In some early quotes, used for BITUMEN: cf. 2.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 677 (Sweet O.E.T.) *Napla*, blaeteru. *Ibid.* 858 *Resina*, teru. c. 785 *Corpus Gloss.* 1360 *Napla*, blaeteru. *Ibid.* 1716 *Resina*, teru. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 76 Meng wip sote, sealt, teoru, huniz, eald sape, smire mid. c. 1050 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 412/6 *Gluten*, im, oðse tero. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 662 To maken a ter, wel be3 & strong, Of tijel and ter, for water-gong. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11899 *pai*...drum him in pike and terr. 1436 *Libel Eng. Polich* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Pelre-ware, and grey pych, terre, borde and flex. 1483 *Cath. Ann.* 380/2 *Ter*, bitumen. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 335 Thou salbe brynt, With pik, fyre, ter, gun puldre, or lint. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 74/1 Thei had leuer eate terre than tryacle. 1720 in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* (1905) XXVII. 215 *Ter* and oile.

β. 355-6 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 9 In tarr et rubea petra xxd. c. 1440 *Pallad. in Husb.* iii. 239 Rubrike and tarr [L. *pix liquida*] wormys & annis sleth. 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 33 Heare is tarr in a pot. 1555 PHILPOT in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1835/1 He that toucheth tarr, can

not but be defiled thereby. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 54 She lou'd not the saour of Tar nor of Pitch. 1661 *Patent Specif.* (1856) No. 214. 1 A new way of making pitch and tarre out of pit coal. 1813 DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 98 Tar and pitch principally consist of resin in a partially decomposed state. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 247 Tar is distilled from faggots of Pine, chiefly Scotch Fir, in the North of Europe.

γ. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 20 zeclæm ealle þa seamas mid tyrtwan. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Iclem hall þe seamas mid tyrtwan.

δ. Proverb. To lose the sheep (*dial. ship*) for a ha'p'orth of tar: see HALFPENNYWORTH *b.*

ε. *fig.* in reference to extraction from a negro or dark-coloured ancestry: cf. **TAR-BRUSH** *b.*

1897 ANNE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 68 There was a touch of tar in this buxom dame.

2. Applied, with distinctive epithets, to natural substances resembling tar, as petroleum or bitumen: see quotes. 1796, 1875, and MINERAL *a.* 5.

1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 37 Half a teaspoonful of Barbadoes Tar. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 558 A spring, on the top of which floats an oil, similar to that called Barbadoes tar. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 397 In a great number of places...a more or less fluid inflammable matter exudes. It is known as Persian naphtha, Petroleum, Rock-oil, Rangoon tar, Burmese naphtha, &c.

3. A familiar appellation for a sailor: perh. abbreviation of **TARPAULIN**. Cf. **JACK-TAR**.

1666 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. *Nov.* Dear tar, thy humble servant. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iv. xiv. You would have seen the Resolution of a Lover,—Honest Tarr and I are parted. 1706 SWIFT *To Peterborough* xi. Fierce in war, A land-commander, and a tar. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 *p. 2* A Boatswain of an East-India Man...like a true Tar of Honour. 1820 SCORESAY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 514 The chief mate...a resolute and noble tar. 1862 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* (1863) 179 The jolly tars seize the horses and ride them better skelter up hill and down dale.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Made of, from, or with tar; consisting of, containing, or derived from tar: as *tar-baby*, *-ball*, *-bath*, *-creosote*, *-derivative*, *-dye*, *-lotion*, *-mark*, *-oil*, *-ointment*, *-pill*, *-plaster*, *-product*, *-salve*, *-soap*, *-spring*, *-tincture*, *-vapour*, *-varnish*, *-wash*; covered or impregnated with tar, as *tar-bandage*, *-cloth*, *-cord*, *-neckcloth*, *-paper*, *-paving*; used for holding, or in making, tar, as *tar-boiler*, *†* *-boist* (= *TAR-BOX* 1), *-bucket*, *-can*, *-copper*, *-funnel*, *-horn*, *-kettle*, *-pit*, *†* *-pough*, *†* *-stoup*, *-trough*, *-tub* (in quot. *fig.*) b. *objective*, instrumental, etc., as *tar-burning*; *tar-bind*, *-brand*, *-paint* *vbs.*, *tar-bedaubed*, *-clotted*, *-laid*, *-painted*, *-paved*, *-roofed*, *-scented*, *-soaked* *adjs.*, *tar-spraying*, *-sprinkling*; *tar-like* *adj.* c. *Special Combs.*: *tar acne*, *Path.*, an inflammatory disease of the skin produced by rubbing with tar, etc.; *tar-beer*, a mixture of tar and beer, used medicinally (cf. **TAR-WATER** 1); *tar-board*, see quot.; 'a building-paper saturated with tar' (*Cent. Dict.*); *†* *tar-breech* *a.*, wearing tarry breeches: epithet for a sailor (cf. *tarry-breeks*); *tar-kiln*, a covered heap of wood or coal from which tar is obtained by burning; *tar-lamp*, a lamp in which tar is used as the illuminant (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1877); *tar-lubber*, contemptuous name for a sailor (cf. 3); *tar-marl*, *-marline* (*dial.*), tarred twine used in thatching; *†* *tar-pitch* (*terpiche*) = *sense* 1; *tar-pot*, (a) a pot containing tar; (b) humorously applied to a sailor (cf. 3); *tar-putty*, a viscid substance made by mixing tar and lamp-black; *tar-weed*, *U.S.*, name for plants of the genera *Madia*, *Hemizonia*, and *Grindelia*, from their viscosity and heavy scent; *tar-well*, a receptacle in gas-works for collecting the tarry liquid which separates from the gas; *tar-wood*, resinous wood from which tar is obtained; *tar-work*, -a, a place for making tar; *tar-worker*, a workman employed in making tar; *tar-yard*, a yard in which tar is made. See also **TAR-BARREL**, **-BOX**, **-BRUSH**, etc.

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 918 A form of eruption very similar to this occurs in workers in creosote and tar—'tar acne'. 1881 J. C. HARRIS *Under Remus* ii. 20 Brer Fox 'got 'im some tar, en mix it wid some turkentime, en fix up a contrapshun what he call a 'Tar-Baby'. 1735 BRACKEN in Burdon *Pocket Farriery* 39 note, There is a Ball under the name of 'Tar Ball'. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tar bandage', an antiseptic bandage made by saturating a roller bandage, after application, with a mixture of 1 part of olive oil and 20 parts of tar. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 605 A 'tar bath'...has not only an anti-pruritic but also a curative action. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 31 Aug. 3/2 In his patched and very much 'tar-bedaubed' punt. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Pinus sylvestris*, Tar water, is employed chiefly in pulmonary affections...A wine or beer of tar, 'Tarbeer', Jews' beer, has been employed in Philadelphia in similar cases. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/1 There are two distinct methods of 'tar-binding' the surface of our roads. 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, 'Tar-board', a strong quality of mill-board made from junk and old tarred rope. 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 78 With 'Tarboyst' most bene all found, Penigars, and butter for fat sheepe. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 120 Flock...to be counted, or drafted, or shifted, or 'tar-branded'. 1582 STANWICH *Arts* iv. (Arb.) 108 A runnagat hedgebutar, A 'tarbreeche' gysteune dynd 1 take. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Ch.* xv. 1. (1873) V. 270 Mankind...took to... 'tar-burning and te-deum-ing on an extensive scale.

1888 J. SHALLOW *Templars' Trials* xi. 24 He approached... as cautiously as a boy with a 'tar can do a wasp's nest. 1899 T. HARDY *Academy* 18 Nov. 599/1 Great guns were gleaming there—Cloaked in their 'tar-cloths. 1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life* 18th C. xv. (1901) 513 Thin, short 'tar-clotted fleeces of the sheep. 1768 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 113/a A fire broke out in a tar-yard... by the 'tar-copper boiling over. 1799 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. C.* 47 A couple of flakes fastened together with 'tar-cord. 1868 Q. Rev. Apr. 346 A very singular product called 'tar-cresote or carbolic acid. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 45 Among the 'tar derivatives [may be specially mentioned] cresote and guaiacol. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 3/3 The stockings... are dyed with 'tar-dyes, which are perfectly harmless. 1873 *Tusser's Husb.* (1878) 38 A sheepe marke, a 'tar kettle. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 551/1 A sufficient crop of these old knots (which are full of resin) for the 'tar-kilns. 1856 *KANG Arch. Expl.* II. i. 26 We have been using our 'tar-laid hemp hawsers. 1863 *ROBINSON in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137, I have observed the inhabitants of Languedoc get a 'tar-like substance out of the Juniperus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 521 The use of tar soaps, followed by 'tar lotions, is sometimes more efficacious. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 707 Another 'Tarre-lubber brags that hee is a souldiour. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* III. 1282 The letter P... on the rump to shew the 'tar-mark of the farm on which... it had been bred. 1865 *Stamford Mercury* 27 Sept., He got some 'tar-marline and tied the horse's mouth. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 47. 303, I stood by just now, when a Fellow came in here with a 'Tar Neckcloth. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tar-oil, a volatile oil obtained by distilling tar. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 365/1 The little black bottle of tar-oil. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 10/2 The cost of 'tar-painting a road eight yards wide averages about £60 a mile. 1907 *Putnam's Monthly* July 482/1 A whole house covered with 'tar paper and studded with brass tacks sat complacently upon a hay wagon. 1893 *Proc. Assoc. Munic. Engin.* X. 53 The tar macadam roadways and 'tar paved footways... I found in good order. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 225 'Tar pills made up with magnesia were also administered. 1839 *Uak Dict. Arts* 963 A considerable quantity is distilled over into the 'tar-pit. 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 34 *Pix liquida*,... 'terpiche. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 521 'Tar plaster is better than one of chrysarobin. 1873 *Tusser's Husb.* (1878) 30 With tar in a 'tar-pot. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 23 One of the girls is to keepe fire under the tar-potte. 1903 F. T. BULLER in *Daily Chron.* 8 June 3/3 Like many other old tar-pots, I have been intensely annoyed and disgusted by the so-called 'real' sea-books put forward. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 618 *Pei* may trussen her part in a 'terre powce 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 2/1 The value of the annual output of 'tar products is over ten millions. 1888 *Engineer* LXVI. 521 'Tar-putty', a viscous mixture of tar and well calcined lampblack. 1896 *HOWELLS Impressions & Exp.* 282 A 'tar-roofed shanty. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* III. 1118 Applying 'tar-salve to sheep. 1892 *Pall Mall* 28 Sept. 14/2 The 'tar-soaked logs burn with a peculiar brilliancy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 584 To take frequent baths with 'tar soap. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/1 Roads... treated by the cheaper method of 'tar-spraying them on the surface. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 367 The 'tar-springs of Zante are a natural curiosity deserving notice. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 605 To paint the skin with a strong 'tar tincture. 1834 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 235 For the lane of a 'tar troch, viij d. 1697 *tr. Cless D'Annoy's Wks.* (1715) 375 He ran to his nasty 'Tar-tub of a Mistress. 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 48 The outside... properly payed over with pitch or 'tar-varnish. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 36. 373, I prescribed a 'tar wash and it suited admirably. 1884 *MILLER Plant-u.* 'Tar-weed, Californian, the genera *Madia* and *Hemizonia*. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 8 Mar. 4/6 The unjustly named 'tar-weed... scattered over great tracts of wild country... California smells of it, and smells very pleasantly. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 558 The tar, as it accumulates... flows over into the 'tar wells. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* iv. 65 King Hake... sets fire to some 'tar-wood. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 132 The iron-masters furnish the 'Tar-works with coal. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 10/2 The average life of 'tar-workers is eighty-six. 1768 'Tar-yard [see *tar-copper* above].

Tar (tā), v. 1. Pa. t. and ppl. **tarred** (tārd). Forms: 1 *tierrwan*, *tyrwian*; 3-5 *terren*, 4 *tere*; 5-7 *tarre*, 6-8 *tar*, 6-*tar*. [I. OE. *teoru*, *teoru-*, *TAR sb.*]

trans. To smear or cover with tar. Also *absol.* [a 1000 *Beowulf* 295 *Niw tyrrwyne* [=new-tarred] *nacan* an sande aron healdan.] 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2596 In an fettes of rissess wroht, Terred dat water dered it noht, Dis child wunden zhe wulde don. 1300 *Havelok* 707 Hise ship... He dede it ere, an ful wel pike. 1240 *Promp. Parv.* 489/2 *Terryu*, wythe terre, *colofonso*. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 214 Hawsers olde & fleble Tarred—iij; New Hawsers nott tarred—j. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. ii. 63 Our hands... are often tar'd over, with the surgery of our sheepe. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2483/3 They had Tar'd the Bridge, and laid Combustible Stuff in order to burn it. 1783 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 94 Tarred apple-trees to keep the millers from going up. 1840 *Lond. in Life* (1891) I. 361 The canker-worms have begun their journey up the trees, and to-morrow I shall tar. 1884 *Act 47 & 48 Viet.* c. 76 § 5 A person shall not, without due authority... paint or tar any post office... telegraph post, or other property.

b. To smear (a person's body) over with tar; esp. in phr. *to tar and feather*; to smear with tar and then cover with feathers: a punishment sometimes inflicted by a mob (esp. in U.S.) on an unpopular or scandalous character.

(The practice was imposed by an ordinance of Richard I in 1189 as a punishment in the navy for theft: see *Rymer Foedera* (1704) I. 65/2, *Hakluyt Voy.* (1599) II. 21, *Holinshed Chron.* (1807) II. 213; in *Howell's Fam. Lett.* (1650, I. iii. xxvii. 87) it is said to have been applied in 1623 by a bishop of Halvestade to a party of incontinent friars and nuns; but in neither case is the specific term used.)

1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 12 Pote... railed away at Boston mobs, drowning tea, and tarring Malcom. 1774

T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 1 July, [King George III].—I see they threatened to pitch and feather you. [Hutchinson].—Tar and feather, may it please your Majesty. 1774 *BURKE Amer. Tar. Wks.* II. 374 You must send the ministers tarred and feathered to America. 1774 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 127/2 Mr. John Malcom, an officer of the customs at Boston, who was tarred and feathered, and led to the gallows with a rope about his neck. 1784 *DK. RUTLAND Corr. v. Pitt* (1890) 37 Persons are daily marked out for the operation of tarring and feathering. 1846 *HARR Mission Conf.* ii. (1876) 61 [We] tar and feather our feelings with the dust and dirt of earth. 1850 N. HAWTHORNE in *Bridge Pers. Recoll.* (1893) 124 If I escape from town without being tarred and feathered, I shall consider it good-luck.

c. *fig.* To dirty or defile as with tar; esp. in phr. *tarred with the same stick* (or *brush*), stained with the same or similar faults or obnoxious qualities. (In quot. a 1612, 2 to darken, obscure; in quot. 1622 in allusion to the protective and curative use of tar by shepherds, etc.)

a 1612 *HARINGTON Epigr.* (1633) I. lxviii, To purge the vapours that our cleare sight tarres. 1622 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER Span. Curate* III. ii, I have pointed ye, and tar'd ye with my doctrine. And yet the murren sticks to ye. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxvi, They are a 'tar'd wi' the same stick—rank Jacobites and Papists. 1823 *CORBETT Rural Rides* (1885) I. 283 'You are all tarred with the same brush', said the sensible people of Maidstone. 1860 *READE Cloister & H.* xj, Now this Gerard is tarred with the same stick. 1881 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1888) II. viii. 368 My replacement by some one not tarred by the coercion brush.

Tar, +tarre, v. 2. *Obs. or arch.* Forms: a. 1 *tyrw* (ian), 5 *terw-yn*; 4-5 *terre* (n, 4 *ter*, 4-*Sc. ter*). B. 4-7 *tarre*, 5-*tar*. [M.E. *terren*, app. representing OE. **terwian* (**tierrw-*, *tyrw-*), collateral form of *tergan* (*tierrg-*, *tyrg-*) to vex, irritate, provoke. For the phonology cf. *TAR v. 1* See also *TARY v.*

OE. *tergan* (WSax. **tierrg-*, *tyrgan*), **terwian* (**tierrw-*, *tyrwian*) = OLG. **tergan*, MLG. *tergen*, *targen*, LG. and *EFris. targon*, Da. *targe*, MDu. *Du. tergen*, to provoke, irritate, exasperate, vex, tease (Kilian, **terghen* irritare, lacerare, infestare, vexare, provocare ad iram, exacerbare'), mod. Ger. *zergen*; pointing to an OEut. **targjan*. The phonology of the OE. by-form *terwian* has not been satisfactorily explained. Relationship to Russian *dergat* 'to pluck, pull, tweak' has been suggested.]

1. trans. To irritate, vex, provoke. Now only in *tar on* (Shaks. *tarre on*), to incite, bound on. a. *Guthlac* 259 (288) Beoþ þa geþolgne þa þec broodwioð, tredoð æt and teregað and byra torn wreoð. a 900 *Kentish Gl.* 508 *Thirp. invidit*. 10. *Lambeth Ps.* lxliii. 10 *Usque quo deus improprie infimicus: gl. bu longe tyrrwþend*. *Ibid.* lxviii. 8 *Generatio praua et exasperans: gl. þwœr mæþ & tyrrwende vel þurhbirht*. *Ibid.* 40 *Quotiens exacerbaurent eum: gl. hu gelome hig tyrrweden hine*. *Ibid.* 41 *Hig tyrrweden vel gremedon*. *Ibid.* 55 *Hig costnadon & tyrrwodon god þane heilican*.

b. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 44 To terre [v. ter] men for to fite. 1382 *a. Deut.* iv. 25 That 3e terren [v. ter] MSS. a 1400 *tarre* hym to wrappe. — *Eph.* vi. 4 3e fadiris, nyle 3e tarre 3oure sones to wrappe. 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 355 *Pe kynges*,... gan to tarry [v. ter] and to angre [*probrus verbis laceratis*] be Longobardes. 1395 *Purvey Remonstr.* (1851) 18 Thei blasfemen God and terren him to wraththe.

B. a 1400 *Tarre* [see quot. 1382 above]. 1561 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 119 They came unto me rounde aboute my chamber... stearde me, and tarde me, and so vexed me as I was never in all my lyffe so soore troubled. 1595 *SHAKS. John iv.* I. 117 And, like a dogge... Snatch at his Master that doth tarre him an. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. 370 The Nation holds it no sinne, to tarre them to Controuersie. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 392 Pride alone Must tarre the Mastiffes on, as 'twere their bone. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. ii. li, The cries, the squealings of children... and other assistants, tarring them on, as the rabble does when dogs fight. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* II. v. 225 The selfishness of the memorialists led them to tar on the rival selfishness of the water companies.

2. To weary, fatigue. *Obs. rare.* [Known only in form *terw-yn*. The sense in *Prompt. Parv.* corresponds rather to the trans. use of OE. *torian* to tire, but was possibly an offshoot from that of 'vex, harass'. The same sense-development appears also in the cognate *TARY v. 2*]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 489/2 *Terwyn*, or make wery or weryyn, *lasso*, *fatigo*. *Terwyd*, *lassatus*, *fatigatus*. *Terwyng*, *lassitudo*, *fatigatio*. *Ibid.* 522/2 *Weryyn*, or make wery or terwyn, *fatigo*, *lasso*.

3. intr. *Tar and tig, tig and tar*, to act forcefully or wantonly; to use force and violence. *Sc.* c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* v. (Parl. Beasts) i, [The fox] That luff weith with pultrie to tig and tar [Bann. MS. tere]. a 1668 *BALFAYERS in Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 391 To tar and tig, syne grace to thig, That is an petuous preiss. *Ibid.* 392 To tig and tar, syne get the war, It is evill merchandys.

Hence **4. Tarring** (*terrering*) *vbl. sb.*, provocation. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Kings* xxiii. 26 The Lord is not turned awaye fro the wrath of his grete woodnes... for the terreringis in the whiche Manasses hadde terred bym. — *Ps.* xciv. 9 As in the terring [1388 the terring to wroche], after the day of tempting in desert.

Tar, obs. f. tarre, torre, pa. t. of TEAR v. 1 **Tara** (tā-rā), *sb.* [?Native name in Tasmania.] The edible fern of Tasmania and New Zealand, a variety of the common brake, *Pteris aquilina* var. *esculenta*. Also *tara fern*.

1834 *ROSS Van Diemen's Land* Ann. 220 (Morris *Austral Eng.*) The most extensively diffused eatable roots... are those of the tara fern... [which] greatly resembles *Pteris aquilina*, the common fern, brake, or brackin, of England... it is known among the aborigines by the name of tara.

Tara, int. An exclamation. (Cf. *F. tarare*; also *TARATANTARA*.)

In quot., it occurs in a passage burlesquing a scene in Dryden's *Tyrannic Love* iv. i. 1672 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v. i. (Arb.) 113. 1 *King*. Tara, tara, tara, full East and by South. 2 *King*. We sail with Thunder in our mouth.

Taradiddle, taradiddle (tæ-rä-dī'dl; *main stress shifting*), *sb.* *slang or colloq.* Also 9 *tarri-*, *tally-*. [cf. *DIDDLE v. 3* 2, *sb. 2*: the first element is obscure: cf. *prec.*] A trifling falsehood, a pelly lie; a colloquial euphemism for a lie; a 'fib'.

1796 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Taradiddle*, a fib, or falsity. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xlvii, Telling a taradiddle or twa. 1865 *Mrs. GASKELL Wives & Daughters*, Oh, don't call them lies, sister; it's such a strong, ugly word. Please call them tallydiddles, for I don't believe she meant any harm. 1882 J. PAVN *Thicker than Water* I, Our widow paid... the compliment of telling a 'taradiddle' or white lie. 1885 *HUXLEY Let.* 23 Feb. in *Life* (1900) II. 97 Everybody told us it would be very cold, and, as usual, everybody told taradiddles.

Taradiddle, taradiddle, v. *slang or colloq.* [i. *prec.*] a. *intr.* To tell taradiddles or fibs. b. *trans.* To impose upon, or bring into some condition, by telling fibs. Hence **Taradiddle**, one who taradiddles, a petty liar.

1898 *Examiner* 658/1 His enemies... squibbed, and paragrahed, and taradiddled him to death. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Tarra-diddled*, imposed upon, generally by lies. 1880 *Society* 29 Oct., Perhaps there is not a more facile... taradiddle than the London correspondent of the provincial newspaper. 1909 *Athenaeum* 6 Mar. 281/1 A barefaced taradiddle or a prophet.

†Tarage, sb. 1. *Obs.* Also 5 *tarrage*: see also the collateral form *TALLAGE sb. 2* [app. of *F.* origin; etymology unascertained.] Taste, flavour; quality, character; esp. as derived or communicated.

c 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 3943 Swich is the tarage of the roote, Somtyme as any sugre soote. And bitter sodeynly as galle. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 141 Of all these thy grene tender age... Of manly prowess shal taken tarage. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 180 Ner the vyage his holmsome fressh tarage, Whiche yeveth comferte to al maner age. *Ibid.* 192 Thus every thing... As frute and trees, and folke of every degre, Fro whens they come they take a tarage. c 1450 *LYDG. & BURCH Secrees* 1886 Watrys that renne be many diuers londys... Which tarage have of foreyn dyvers sondys. 14... *Epiphanye in Tundale's Vis.* 119 Thys day be turned water into wyne... of tarage [MS. *Sic. Antiq.* 134 ff. 26 talage] inly gud and fyne.

†Tarage, sb. 2. *Obs.* [app. variant form of *TERRAGE*.] ? A ground in artistic representation.

1439 in *Archæologia* XXI. 37 An Image of Seynt George beyng upon a grene tarage, wth a damasell knynging. c 1468 *Ibid.* XXXI. 336 On every tarage a tree of gold.

†Tarage, v. *Obs.* [i. *TARAGE sb. 1*.] To have a character or quality of some kind, to 'taste of', 'smell of' (*intr.* and *trans.*). So **†Taraged a.**, having a (specified) quality or character.

c 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 3378 Hyr tayl ys werray serpentyne, And hir bely eke Capryne... when she is hoot, Rammysch taraged as a goot. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 217 Frut fet fro fer tarageth of the tre. 1430-40 — *Bochas* iv. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263) ff. 243/2 How man and beeste & eury creature Tarageth the stok of his natyuite. *Ibid.* viii. xxiv. ff. 402/a Eche werm sume parti tarageth of his brood.

†Taragmite (tā-rä-gmīt), *a. Geol. Obs. rare.* [i. Gr. *τόραγμα* disturbance, i. *ράσασμα* to disturb + *-ITE*.] (See quot., and cf. *PHANERITE*.)

a 1857 J. FLEMING *Lithol. Edinb.* vi. (1859) 50 The first or Taragmite series, have been formed subsequently to the dressings, and, where present, repose upon them. 1859 *PAGE Geol. Terms, Taragmite Series*, a term employed by Dr. Fleming in his 'Lithology of Edinburgh' to embrace the Boulder Clay, or lowest stage of the modern epoch, as 'having been formed when violent aqueous movements were taking place, and probably at a period when the state of our island was widely different from the present'.

Taragon, var. of TARRAGON.

†Tarairi (tā-rā-ri). Also *taraira*. [Maori name.] A timber tree of New Zealand, *Beilschmiedia Tarairi*, N.O. *Lauraceæ*: see quot.

1873 *Catal. Vienna Exhib.* (Morris), Tarairi. Used for most of the purposes for which sycamore is applied in Europe. 1883 J. HECTOR *Handbk. N. Zealand* (1886) 106 Tarairi. A lofty forest tree, 60 ft. to 80 ft. high, with stout branches. Wood white, splits freely, but not much valued.

†Taran (tā-rān). *Sc.* [Gael. *taran*.] The ghost of an unbaptized child.

1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* vi. iv. 307 It was likewise believed... that Children dying unbaptized (called *Tarans*) wandered in woods and solitudes, lamenting their hard fate, and were often seen. 1796 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1772 II. Addit. 13. 1813 *ELLIS Brand's Pop. Antig.* (1849) II. 73.

†Tarand, tarandre. *Obs.* Also *tarandule*, and in L. forms *tarandus*, *-andrus*. [a. *F. tarande*, obs. *tarandre*, ad. med.L. *tarand-us*, L. *tarandr-us* (Pliny), name of a northern beast, supposed to be the reindeer.] A name given to some northern quadruped, at length identified with the reindeer.

1572 *BOSSWELL Armorie* II. 57 The felde is of the Topaze, a Tarandre tripping, Rubye, unguled Diamonde. Tarandrus is a beaste in bodye like a great Oxe, hauing an head like to an harte, and hornes full of branches. *Ibid.* III. 22 b, The Tarandule is a beaste commonly called a Buße, which is like an Oxe, but that he hath a bearde like a Goate. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 559 The Tarandus is a Beast

somewhat resembling an Oxe, in quantite, a Hart in shape. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Tarantulus*, in zoology, a name given by Agricola and some other authors, to the reindeer. b. Said to have, like the chameleon, the power to 'change himself into the thing he toucheth or leaneth vnto' (Florio); so Rabelais iv. ii. Also *fig.* It is not certain that *tarant* (applied scurrilously to Christ) in quot. c. 1440, is the same word.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 381 (iii Miles) All bin vntrew techyngis þus taste I, þou tarand. 1648 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xi. 218 Like the Tarand, which walking in a Garden, represents the colour of every flower on his skin. 1694 NOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. ii. 1. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 363 As the tarand changes its colour with every plant that it approaches so the wise man adapts himself to the several humours and inclinations of those he converses with.

Tarantant. *rare.* [See -ANT.] = TARANTATO. 1883 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 1 Dec. 761/1 The tarantant had by this means recovered, he or she remained free from the disease until the approach of the warm weather in the next year.

Tarantara: see TARANTARA.

Tarantass (tar-āntō's). Also -as. [ad. Russ. тарантас, *tarantas*.] A four-wheeled Russian travelling-carriage without springs, on a long flexible wooden chassis.

1890 (title) The Tarantas, travelling impressions of Young Russia, by Count Sollogub. 1896 BURNAY *Khiva* xxxvi. 342 The tarantass... resembled a hansom cab without the wheels, fastened in a brewer's dray. 1882 H. LANDELL *Through Siberia* i. 135 A roofless, seatless, springless, semi-cylindrical tumbril, mounted on poles which connect two wooden axle-trees... called by the general name of *tarantass*.

Tarantato (tar-āntō'to). *rare.* Pl. -ati (-ā'ti). Also fem. *tarantata*, pl. -ate. [It. *tarantato* 'bitten with a tarantula' (Florio), affected with tarantism, f. *Tarantia* name of the town: see -ISM.] One who has been bitten by a tarantula; one suffering from tarantism.

1695 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vi. 76 Narratives of the effects of Music upon the *Tarantati*. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 544 The tarantato that we saw dancing in a circle paced round the room. *Ibid.* 545 None danced but the tarantata. Her father certainly [was] persuaded that she had her disorder from the tarantula.

Tarantella (tar-āntē'lā). Also 9 *tarant-*, and from F., *tarant-*, *tarantelle*. [It. *tarantella* (in F. *tarantella*, Sp. *tarantella*), dim. formation from *Taranto* the town of *Tarentum* in southern Italy. Popularly associated with *tarantola*, *tarantula* the spider, also a deriv. of *Taranto*. (Ety-mologically, *tarantella* might be a further dim. of *tarantula*: cf. L. *fabula*, *tabula*, *fabella*, *tabella*.)] A rapid whirling South Italian dance popular with the peasantry since the fifteenth century, when it was supposed to be the sovereign remedy for tarantism.

1782 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* ii. 112 The Tarantella is a low dance, consisting of turns on the heel, much footing and snapping of the fingers. 1844 *DISRAELI Countess* iv. xi. He could dance a Tarantella like a Lazaroni. 1866 *ENGEL Nat. Mus.* vii. 259 According to popular belief, a person bitten by the venomous spider Tarantula can be recovered from the state of nervous disorder which the poison produces, only by dancing the Tarantella until complete exhaustion compels him to desist from the vehement exercise. 1894 *Times* 3 Mar. 112 While the plaintiff was dancing a tarantella with a tambourine her foot slipped, owing, as she alleged, to the negligent stretching of the carpet, or 'stage cloth'.

b. The music for such a dance, or composed in its rhythm, formerly quadruple, but now always in 6-8 time, with whirling triplets, and abrupt transitions from the major to the minor.

1833-5 BABINGTON tr. *Hecker's Epidemics* (1850) 113 The Italians... have retained the Tarantella, as a particular species of music employed for quick lively dancing. 1884 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 216/1 A gay Tarantella, which set all the house-maids dancing.

Tarantism (tar-āntizm). Also 9 *tarant-*, and (in L. form) *tarant-*, *tarantismus*. [ad. mod.L. *tarantismus* = It. *tarantismo*, F. *tarantisme*, from It. *Taranto* name of the town (see prec.); but popularly associated with *tarantola* the tarantula spider, whence sometimes called *tarantulism*.] A hysterical malady, characterized by an extreme impulse to dance, which prevailed as an epidemic in Apulia and adjacent parts of Italy from the 15th to the 17th century, popularly attributed to the bite or 'sting' of the tarantula.

The dancing was sometimes held to be a symptom or consequence of the malady, sometimes practised as a sovereign cure for it.

1638-56 COWLEY *Davidides* i. Notes § 32 We should hardly be convinced of this Physick, unless it be in the particular cure of the Tarantism, the experiments of which are too notorious to be denied or eluded. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 237 People... get a little money, by dancing when they say the tarantism begins. *Ibid.*, In Sicily, where the summer is still warmer the Tarantula is never dangerous, and music is never employed for the cure of the pretended tarantism. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 338 This form of the disease appears to be a near relation to the tarantismus of Sauvages. 1833-5 BABINGTON tr. *Hecker's Epidemics* ii. (1850) 106 The origin of tarantism itself is referrible... to a period between the middle and the end of this century, and is consequently contemporaneous with that of the St. Vitus's dance (1374). 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 296/2 Tarantism may be

defined a leaping or dancing mania, originating in, or supposed to originate in, an animal poison... The gesticulations, contortions, and cries somewhat resembled those in St. Vitus's Dance, and other epidemic nervous diseases of the middle ages. 1883 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 1 Dec. 760/2 The earliest mention of *tarantismus* is found in the works of Nicolas Perotti, who died in 1480.

Tarantula (tar-āntilā). Also 6 *tarentula*, 7 -entola, *tarantule*. [a. med.L. *tarantula* (*Onomast. Lat. Græc.*), It. *tarantola*, f. *Taranto* a town in modern Apulia; -L. *Tarentum*, ad. Gr. Τάρας (Tápara). Cf. F. *tarantule* (16th c. in Littre; in OF. only *tarente*).] 1. A large wolf-spider of Southern Europe, *Lycosa tarantula* (formerly *Tarantula Apulie*), named from the town in the region where it is commonly found, whose bite is slightly poisonous, and was fabled to cause TARANTISM.

1. A large wolf-spider of Southern Europe, *Lycosa tarantula* (formerly *Tarantula Apulie*), named from the town in the region where it is commonly found, whose bite is slightly poisonous, and was fabled to cause TARANTISM.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1577) C v b. That that are bitten with a Tarantula. [marrying] A kind of spiders, which being diuers of nature cause diuers effects, some after their biting fall a singing, some laugh [etc.] 1584 *LVLV Sappho* iv. iii. I was stung with the flye Tarantula. 1592 *GREENE Philom.* (1615) Gij b. Such as are stung by the Tarantula, are best cured by Musicke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countre* (1603) 113 In this countrey is bred the Tarantula, whose venom is expelled with the fire and musick. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Barot* Wks. 115/1 Saint Vitus or Vitellus... an excellent patron or protector to cure those that are bitten of a Spider called Tarantula, or Phallanx. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Monst. Theat.* Ins. 1061 All those that are stung with the Tarantula, dance so well, as if they were taught to dance, and sing as well as if they were musically bred. 1711 *Let. to Sacheret* 20 Such a Frenzy ran thro the Nation, as if they had been all bitten with Tarantulas. 1771 D. CARRUT in *Ann. Reg.* 85/1 Several experiments have been tried with the Tarantula; and neither men nor animals, after the bite, have had any other complaint, but a very trifling inflammation upon the part. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* ii. v. il. 263 The Common Tarantula... is about an inch in length... A number of fabulous tales, all of them equally absurd, have been related of the Tarantula.

b. Popularly applied to other noxious spiders, esp. to the great hairy spiders of the genus *Mygale*, natives of the warmer parts of America.

1794 *MOSS Amer. Geog.* 597 Scorpions and tarantulas are found here [Dutch Guiana] of a large size and great venom. 1834 *PAINCELE Afr. Sk.* ii. 142 The terror of snakes, scorpions, tarantulas, and other noxious creatures of the African climate. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvii. The chief engineer exhibited a live 'Tarantula', or bird-catching spider. 1893 KATA SANBORN *Truth, Wom. S. California* 107 Tarantulas never come out at night... Mr. Wakely, who has caught more of these spiders than any living man, does not seem to dread the job in the least.

† o. By confusion, mistaken for or applied to some (supposed) venomous reptile: see quotes. *Obs.* [1598 FLORIO, *Tarantola*, a serpent called an eft or an euet, some take it to be a flye whose sting is... deadly, and nothing but diuers sounds of musick can cure the patient. Also a fish so called.] 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 249 Hereabout... are great store of Tarantulas: a serpent peculiar to this countrey. 1616 *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.*, *Tarantula*, a little beast like a Lizard, having spots in his necke like starres. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. up.*, *Tarantula*, in zoology, a name given by the Italians to a peculiar species of lizard. [1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 577 *Tarentola mauritanica*. Moorish Gecko.]

2. Contextually, The bite of the tarantula; hence, erroneously, = TARANTISM.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. ix. (1590) 38 b. This word, Louer, did not lesse pearce poore Pyrocles, then the right time of musick toucheth him that is sick of the Tarantula. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Douns-day* ii. Peculiar notes and strains Cure Tarantulas raging pains. 1651-3 JEA. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xix. 50 He dies with a Tarantula, dancing and singing till he bowes his neck, and kisses his bosome with the fatal noddings and declensions of death. *fig.* 1828 *Lights & Shades* 11. 278 My wife's tarantula is never cured, her fingers are never out of her harpsichord.

3. *fig.* from 1 and 2.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* i. i. Hence, courtesan, round-webb'd tarantula. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel* Wks. (1834) 280 Stung with the tarantula of a preposterous ambition. 1666 R. WILDE *Poems* (1870) 103 May he resume King David's harp, and play the tarantule of discontent away. 1685 *ANSW. Dk. Buckhm.* on *Lib. Cons.* 4 Stung with the Tarantula of his Paper, which may make me dance and caper. 1721 *PRIOR Dial. Dead* (1907) 268 You find others bit with the same Tarantula. 1837 *CARLILE French Revolution* 11. i. vi. (*Je le jure*), Saw the sun ever such a swearing people? Have they been bit by a swearing tarantula?

4. Erroneously for TARANTELLA, the dance.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* § P. 111 They labour as much as a Lancashire Man does at Roger of Coverly, or the Tarantula of their Hornpipe. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec. 713 All the dances of the civilised world, from the tarantula to the *trois temps*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tarantula bite*, *dance*, *dancer*, *spider*, *sting*, etc.; *tarantula-stung* adj.; *tarantula-hawk*, -killer, names in Texas for a kind of wasp, *Pepsis formosa*.

1647 HARRINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1779) II. 92 We grasp but airy blossoms, and thus tarantula-stung, dye amidst laughing fits. 1688 R. HOLMES *Amorvny* 11. 215/2 The Tarantula Spider... of Apulia... hath only six legs, and a stretched out tail. 1833-5 BABINGTON tr. *Hecker's Epidemics* ii. (1850) 110 The excitement which the Tarantula dancers felt at the sight of anything with metallic lustre. 1899 D. SHARP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VI. iii. 105 (*Pepsis*) *formosa*, Say, is called in Texas the tarantula-killer; according to Buckley, its mode of attack, on the huge spider is different from that made use of by its

European ally. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Aug. 10/1 In Orsuna [Spain]... there is a 'Guild of Tarantula-players'... who earn considerable fees by sending round their members to heal the sufferers from the tarantula bite.

Hence **Tarantular**, **Tarantulary**, **Tarantulous** adj., of or pertaining to the tarantula (in quot. *fig.*); **Tarantulate** [cf. It. *tarantolato*], † **Tarantulize** *vb.*, *trans.* to affect with tarantism; **Tarantulism** = TARANTISM.

1857 *Chamb. Jnrl.* VIII. 227/1 Seized with the 'tarantular phrensy. 1781 E. POULTER *Peripatetics* 14 In Bath... Perpetual Dancing 'our disorder here. Gronovius proves them, to the plainest sense, Under 'Tarantulary influence. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 146 Motions unwill'd its powers have shown 'Tarantulated by a tune. 1774 'JOEL COLLIER' (Bicknell) *Mus. Trav.* 14, I drove away the evil spirit, and cured her of her 'tarantulism that night. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iii. lix. 44 In Sani, disguis'd When Satan oft 'Tarantuliz'd, The Psalming Harp was 'bove thy swaying Scepter priz'd. 1895 *Lit. World* 23 Aug. 141/1 The reputation... will survive the 'tarantulous bites of envious detractors.

Tarapin (e), obs. form of TERRAPIN.

Taras, -asse, obs. forms of TERRACE.

Tarata (tā-rā'ta). [Maori.] Native name in New Zealand of a small evergreen tree (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), also called *lemon-wood*.

1876 W. N. BLAIR in *Trans. N. Zool. Inst.* IX. 143. 1879 J. B. ARMSTRONG *Ibid.* XII. 329 (Morris) The tarata or Lemon-wood, a most beautiful tree, also used for hedges.

Tarantantara (tārāt-āntārā, -tāntārā). Also 6 *taratauntara*, 7 *taratantarra*, *taratantara*, *tara-tantaro* (*tarasatamara*); also, 6-7 *taratantar*, 7-9 *tarantara*, 9 *tarantarratara*. Cf. TANTARA. [Echoic: cf. L. *taratantara* (Ennius) sound of the trumpet (so It. *taratantara* in Florio), and med.L. *taratantarum* a sieve or winnowing machine (*Cath. Angl.*, s. v. *Tempse*); It. *taratantaro* a mill-clack (Florio).]

1. A word imitating, and hence denoting, the sound of a trumpet or bugle (in quot. 1620, of a drum). Also *attrib.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 92 b. Or when one is lustye to saye Taratantara, declaring thereby that he is as lustye, as a Trumpette is delitefull, and styringe. 1557 *GRIMALD Death Zoroas* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 120 Now clattering arms Gan passe the noyes of taratantars clang. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 66 The Drum soundeth taratantara. 1671 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. iii. vii. (1652) 354 Let drums beat on, trumpets sound Taratantara, let them sack cities. 1638 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* i. ii. I would have blown a Trumpet Tarantara. 1660 Z. CROFTON *Fastening St. Peter's Fetters* 72 The Taratantara murmur of the Lincoln-shire and York-shire men in their rebellious holy pilgrimage. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* ii. vii. To raise it, we must have a Naval War, As if 'were nothing but Tara-Tan-Tar. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* ii. *Æsop*. To boot and saddle again they sound. *Reg.* Ta ra l tan tan ta ra l ra ra tan ta ra l 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascari* i. 121 Their Tiroleen postillions roused the echoes... with a tarantantara upon their tassellated bugles.

† 2. *fig.* High-flown, loud, extravagant, or pretentious talk. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Let. ii.* 11 To coyne an epistle... with such Taratantara fictions and applauses. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 43 Making a high rant about a shuttle-cock, and talking tara-tantaro about a feather. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 29 [To] please himself in talking Tara-tan-tara about the Philosophers stone and Horizontal Gold.

Hence **Taratan-tar**, **Taratan-tarize** [= med.L. *taratantariare*] *vb.*, *intr.* to sound, or imitate the sound of, a trumpet; *trans.* to sound with a loud noise like the blare of a trumpet.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Tarantarize*,... to sound a trumpet, to sing or sound taratantara. 1840 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 244 She taratantared a dozen bells.

Taraxacin (tār-ēksāsin). *Chem.* [f. next + -IN¹.] A bitter crystalline substance obtained from the juice of dandelion-root. So **Taraxacerin**, resin of taraxacum.

1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 462 A peculiar crystallizable principle was discovered in the juice by M. Polex, which he called *taraxacin*. 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 671 The bitter substance of the root [of the dandelion], the so-called taraxacin, and the resin, have been examined by Polex (*Arch. Pharm.* xix. 50). 1890 *THORPE Dict. Applied Chem.* i. 646/1 From that part of the coagulum left undissolved by the water alcohol extracts *taraxacerin* C₂₁H₁₆O (Kromayer).

Taraxacum (tār-ēksākŭm). [med.L. from Arabic, ultimately Persian. The *Synonymia Arabo-Latina* of Gerard of Cremona (died 1189) has 'Tarasacum, species cichorei'. This appears to have been a corruption or misreading of the Arabic name طرخشقون *ṭarakḥshaqōq* or *ṭarkḥshaqōq*, itself according to the Burhan-i-Kāfi (native Persian lexicon), originally an arabicized form of the Persian چکوک تلخ *talkh chakōk* 'bitter herb'.

Many corrupt forms of the name (due chiefly to misreading of unpointed similar consonants in a foreign word) are given by Ibn Baithar. 'The reading *ṭarakḥshaqōn*, with ق, appears in the glossary of Ibn al Hashbi on the work of Razi' (Devic in *Littre Suppl.*), and appears to be the source of Gerard's *tarasacum*.]

a. *Bot.* Name of the genus of Composite plants (by Linnæus included in *Leontodon*) including the dandelion (*T. Dens-leonis*, *T. officinale*, or *Leon-*

iodon Taraxacum). b. *Pharm.* A drug prepared from the root of the dandelion, used as a tonic and in liver complaints.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Taraxacum* or *Taraxacon*, (Gr.) the Herb Dandelion, or Sow-Thistle. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 36 Some principles of rhubarb and taraxacum might pass off in it likewise. 1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 436 Taraxacum, a popular chologogue, owes its diuretic action...to a similar cause. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 425 Diuretic properties have also been ascribed to taraxacum.

Tar-barrel (tā·bær·rēl). A barrel containing or that has contained tar: esp. as used for making a bonfire; formerly also in the carrying out of capital punishment by burning.

1450 B. M. *Add. MS.* 10036 (Destr. Jerus. by Vespasian) 1c. 24 With bowes schot and with arblast. With tarbarelle and with wilde fyre. 1580 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Item paid for a tarbarrell at cronation day, vi d. 1685 *London Gaz.* No. 20503 A large Bonfire or high Pyramid of Tar-barrels, being erected in the said Market place. 1795 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. i. Till in a fat tar-barrel Mouse (a witch) be burnt. 1850 CARVILLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 2 The European populations everywhere hailed the omea; with shouting and rejoicing, leading articles and tar-barrels.

†b. Applied opprobriously to a person. Cf. **TAR-BOX** b. Obs.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. vii. If I were a man, you durst not talk at this rate...you stinking tar-barrel.

Tarbet (tā·bēt). *Sc. local.* Also **tarbut**. [ad. Gael. *tairbeart* peninsula, isthmus.] A neck of land, an isthmus; hence, a portage between two lochs or navigable channels. (Also, a proper name of villages, etc. so situated.)

1843 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 136 A narrow isthmus or tarbut over which boats were drawn. 1875 W. McLWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 64 Advantage was taken of the conformation of the land to form a tarbet.

Tarboggin, -bogin, var. **TOBOGGAN**.

|| **Tarboosh** (tā·būsh). Also 8 tarbous, 9 tarboush, -boush, -bush. [a. Arabic *طربوش* *ṭarḡūsh*; so called in Egypt (Freytag); in F. *tarbouch*.] A cap of cloth or felt (almost always red) with a tassel (usually of blue silk) attached at the top, worn by Mohammedans either by itself or as part of the turban; the *fez* is the Turkish form.

1702 W. J. tr. *Bryon's Voy. Levant* xx. 91 This Tarboush, which serves the Women as a sort of a Head-dress, is a large Cap of Six or eight Quarters, made of Cloth of Gold. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (1859) I. iv. 256 He took the turban with its tarboosh, and kept them himself. *Ibid.* 288 note, The Tarboosh is a woollen skull-cap, of a deep blood-red colour, having a tassel of dark blue silk attached to the crown. It is worn by most Arabs of the higher and middle classes. 1884 J. COLBOURNE *Hicks Pasha* 105 The tarboosh, or *fez*—as it is called in Turkey—is adopted by Mussulmans, as it allows for the fulfilment of the Mahomedan observance in prayer of touching the earth with the forehead. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *Trades* 291 Turks Islands derive their name from a beautiful scarlet cactus, in shape like a *fez* or tarboush.

Hence **Tarbooshed**, **tarbushied** (-būsh) a. [-ED 2], wearing a tarboosh.

1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* viii. 106 Through them tarbushied or turbaned and dark men peered curiously at the strangers.

Tar-box (tā·bōks). A box formerly used by shepherds to hold tar as a salve for sheep.

1420 LVOG. *Assembly of Gods* 326 The rewe god Pan... Clad in russet frese, & breched lyke a bere, With a greet tar box hangyng by hys syde. 1523 FITZHAAS. *Hush.* § 41 And a shepherde shoulde not go without his dogge, his shepe hoke, a payre of sheres, and his terre boxe. 1608 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. 2088 A shepherds hooke, a tarbox, and a scripp. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I.* Wks. (1673) 514 (Sight of his Tarbox) he died of the Scab.

†b. Applied contemptuously to a person: = 'stinking fellow'. Obs.

1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* III. i. Such as rub horses do good service in the commonweal, ergo, tarbox, master courtier, a horse-keeper is a gentleman. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 12 Tarbox Muly Lahas is not the Fool this bout.

Tar-brush (tā·brūsh). A brush used for smearing anything with tar. *Knight of the tar-brush*, allusively applied to a sailor: cf. **TAR** sb. 3.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 135 Tarr Brushes—2. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein* vi. Do any of you knights of the tar brush know whether we are going to be drowned in Christian waters?

b. *fig.*, esp. in such phrases as *a dash or touch of the tar-brush*, i.e. of negro or Indian blood, showing itself in the complexion. (In first quot. applied to a negro.)

In quot. 1895 touched with the same tar-brush = 'tatted with the same brush': see **TAR** v. 1 c.

1835-40 HALLIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 179, I great opinion of you, Pompey; I make a man of you, you dam old tar brush. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 50 The mother must have been very fair, if she were a native, the boy is so very slightly touched with the tar-brush. 1864 TRAVELMAN *Compit. Wallah* (1866) 198 Brunette! I should rather think she is! There's a strong touch of the tar-brush in that quarter. 1895 *Month Aug.* 547 On this occasion all alike were touched with the same tar-brush.

So **Tar-brusher**, one who uses a tar-brush; *fig.* one who 'blackens' a reputation, a defamer.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 June 5/5 Mr. Brewer was neither a whitewasher nor a tar-brusher; he had very few fads.

Tarot, obs. Sc. form of **TARGET**.

† **Tarcays**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [a. OF. *targuais* (13th-16th c.) = It. *turcaso*, med.L. *turcasia*, med.Gr.

ταρκάσιον, a. Pers. *تارکش* *tarkash* quiver: see **Devic** in *Littre Suppl.* s. v. *Carquois*.] A quiver.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 54 She hadde a fayr tarcays, covered with fyne cloth of damaske, alle fulle of arrowes.

Tarcel, obs. f. **TARSEL**, **TERCEL**. **Tarolet**, obs. f. **TERCELET**. **Tarche**, **Tarchon**, obs. ff. **TARGE** sb. 1, **TARRAGON**. **Tard**, obs. f. **TARRED**.

† **Tardance**. Obs. [a. obs. F. *tardance* (1307 in Godef.), f. *tarder* **TARDE** v.: see -ANCE.] Delaying, delay. Also † **Tardancy** (-ency).

1595 Q. ELIZ. & LEVANT CO. (1904) 53 Whose [ambassador] playnly excuseth the tardance thereof by reason that his maysters treasury...is exhausted. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biendi's Banished Virg.* 227 If any tardance of mine bee the occasion of your Highness sufferings. 1654 COKEANE *Diana* iv. 340 Dorcone arrived just upon that time there, when tardancy could not but be perilous.

† **Tardation**. Obs. [ad. late L. *tardation-em*, n. of action f. *tardare* to delay. Cf. OF. *tardation* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of delaying, delay; slackening of speed, retardation. (In quot. 1601, want of motion, or stagnation.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 35 Thy tardation causis ws to think lang. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* III. lix. 271 Raine-water...doth putrifie through tardation and slowness. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 173 The degrees of Tardation, which Bullets make in...their way. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Tardation*, a Loitering, Linger.

† **Tardative**, a. Obs. [f. L. *tardat-*, ppl. stem of *tardare* to delay, *tarry* + -IVE.] Tending to slacken speed, retarding.

1665-6 Phil. *Trans.* I. 274 Whatever effect (accelerative or tardative).

† **Tarde**, a. (adv.) Obs. [ad. L. *tard-us* slow.]

1. Slow: = **TARDY** a. 1 a.

1547 BOARDE *Brev. Health* § 321 If naturally a mans memory is tarde of wyt and knowledge. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* vii. 334 They neither speed, Nor doth their pace seeme tarde.

b. Late: = **TARDY** a. 1 b. rare^{-o}.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Tarde*, late.

2. To take *tarde*, to overtake, surprise; = 'to take tardy' (**TARDY** a. 2).

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Dala ar y ganfa*, take *tarde*. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* iii. 11. 102 But God shall always take vs tarde in the sinne of Adam. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*, xv. xxiii. (1886) 369 They were convicted, and...almost taken tarde with the deed doing.

b. adv. a. Late. b. Slowly. [F. *tard* adv.]

1557 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Var. *Collect.* IV. 223 Forasmuche as Mr. John Hooper [and 5 others]...came into this house tarde, after nyne of the clocke this day, therefore they...are amerced in 12d. a peece. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 11/1 The winter, when as the corruption goeth somewhat tarder or sloer forward.

† **Tarde**, v. Obs. rare. [a. F. *tarder*-r (12th c. in Godef.): = L. *tardare*.] trans. To retard, delay.

1524 St. *Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 364 The said Duke and his army was so tarded and retracted, that [etc.].

Tardency, erron. f. **TARDANCY** Obs.

† **Tardidation**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [irreg. ? for *tardation* or *tardilation*.] = **TARDATION**.

1647 HERRICK *Noble Nymph*, *Salutation* 49 Avoid all snares Of tardidation in the Lords Affaires.

Tardie, *tardife*, obs. forms of **TARDY**.

Tardigrade (tā·digrād), a. (sb.) [a. F. *tardigrade* (a 1615 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *tardigrad-us* walking slowly, f. L. *tardus* slow + *gradus* stepping, going.]

1. Walking or going slowly; slow-paced.

1623 COCKERAM, *Tardigrade*, a slow goer. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tardigrade*, that goeth slow, or hath a slow pace. 1850 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 185 The Deborah proved a marine hackney-coach of the most tardigrade order. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit.* *Insects* 145 The Meloe...a bloated, tardigrade, wingless beetle upon the meadow.

b. *fig.* Sluggish in thought or action, unprogressive, 'slow-going'.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 4/2 Even in our tardigrade West Country the farmer has begun to discover...that he, too, is an economical power.

2. *Zool.* a. Belonging to the sub-order (*Tardigrada*) or family (*Bradyopodidae*) of edentate mammals, comprising the sloths.

1799 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 101 The habits of life among the tardigrade animals, give occasion for the long continued contraction of some muscles in their limbs. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Natur.* *La Plata* xxii. 350 Tardigrade mammals of arboreal habits.

b. Belonging to the group *Tardigrada* of Arachnids, comprising the minute aquatic animals called water-bears or bear-animalcules.

1847-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 415/1 Doyere states that he has found zoospores in the tardigrade Infusoria. 1891 Cent. *Dict.* s. v., *Tardigrade rotifers* [obs.], the *Tardigrada Arctica*; bear-animalcules.

b. sb. a. An edentate mammal of the sub-order *Tardigrada*; a sloth.

1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier's Anim. K.* III. 251 The tardigrades will form the first class [of the Edentata]... Their name is derived from their excessive slowness. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 208 The last family...in the present Order [Edentates] is very well distinguished by the name of *Tardigrades*.

b. An arachnid of the group *Tardigrada*; a water-bear.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 43. 387 The tardigrades dwell in the same localities as the rotifers. 1879 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 169 On this view, a Rotifer or Tardigrade is adapted to its humble conditions of life by a happy accident; and this I cannot believe.

Tardigrados (tā·digrādos), a. [f. L. *tardigradus* + -OUS: see *prec.*] = **TARDIGRADE** a.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxviii. (ed. 3) 227 [The tiger] is but a slow and tardigrados animal. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 310 Mite about a line in length...tardigrados. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4 Meanwhile Dissent does not wait for the tardigrados action of superior authorities.

† **Tardiloquent**, a. Obs. rare^{-o}. [f. L. *tardus* slow + *loquent-em*, pr. pple. of *loqui* to speak: cf. L. *tardiloquus*.] Speaking slowly, slow-speaking. So † **Tardi loquy** Obs. rare^{-o}.

1623 COCKERAM, *Tardiloquy*, slow speech. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tardiloquent*, that speaks slowly, or draws his speech out at length.

Tardily (tā·dīli), adv. [f. **TARDY** a. + -LY 2.] In a tardy manner. a. Slowly; with slow movement or progress.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 26 For those that could speake low, and tardily, Would turne their owne Perfection, to Abuse. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 67 The roll rolled tardily away. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 219 note, I found it [cement] to set very tardily. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 The great tides of circumstance swell so tardily, that whole generations wait in vain for the full flood on which the race is borne to new shores.

b. After the proper or expected time; after delay; late, lately. c. Sometimes implying 'not readily, reluctantly'.

1821 JOAHNA BAILEY *Mel. Leg.*, *Columbus* xlviii. Four small vessels...yet granted tardily For such high service. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. IV. 198 Those motives were somewhat tardily felt, and were...soon forgotten. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 744 Harcourt...had with difficulty reconciled his conscience to the oaths, and had tardily and unwillingly signed the Association.

Tardiness (tā·dīnes). [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being tardy. a. Slowness of movement or action.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. L. 238 A tardiness in nature, Which often leaves the history vnspoke That it intends to do. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 111 ¶ 4 Something of the tardiness and frigidity of age. 1808 FAIRBAY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. (1817) 138 The tardiness of his pace seems to have reference to the capacity of his organs. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 247 They...conformed with great care to the tardiness of our advance.

b. Delay in time; lateness.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 6 The tardiness of his return, gave me reason to suspect that time was taken to deliberate. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 475 He chides the tardiness of every post, Pants to be told of battles won or lost. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 201 Hence the tardiness of our information.

† **Tardious**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [irreg. f. **TARDY** a. + -OUS.] = **TARDY** a.

? c. 1580 T. HACKET *Treas. Amadis de Gaule* 159, I never shewed my selfe to be tardious nor slouthful.

Tarditude. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *tarditudo*, f. *tardus* slow: see -TUDE.] = next; in quot. 'slowness' or unwillingness to do something.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett. to Southey* (1895) 85 My inconsistencies have given me a tarditude and reluctance to think ill of any one.

Tardity (tā·dīti). Now rare. Also 5 -ee, 6-7 -ie. [a. OF. *tardité* (1420 in Godef.), earlier *tardell*, ad. L. *tarditās*, f. *tardus* slow: see -ITY.]

1. Slowness of movement or action: = **TARDINESS** a. In later use, a technical term of *Physics*, opp. to *velocity*.

[c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 644 The synne that men clepen Tarditas, as when a man is to laterede or tariyng er he wole turne to god.] c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 4410 Wightlayke delyvennesse with out any tardite. 1586 B. YOUNG *Gualasso's Civ. Com.* iv. 178 b. For his rude simplicitie and tarditie. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 514 [He] confesseth velocitie, and tarditie, in the Moone. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 2 The Champion began to tax himself of tardity. 1714 DEAHAM *Astro-Theol.* vii. v. (1769) 180 The tardity of the periodic motion in their respective orbits. 1852 DR MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 353 In every semicircle, the intension of the breadth [ordinate] begins from the utmost degree of velocity, and terminates at the utmost degree of tardity in the middle of the arc.

2. The fact of being late; lateness.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 33 [They] furrowe vp the rugged brine and sweepe through his tumultuous ous [oore]...rather then in tending their allegiance they should be benighted with tardity. 1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 41 For tarditie and suspence of the assent, may arise by some obstacle not remoued. 1638 WORTON *Let. in Relig.* (1651) 486, I beseech you...not to conceive by the tarditie of my Answer unto you, any faintnesse in the acknowledg-ment of your favours.

Tardive (tā·dīv), a. [mod. a. F. *tardif*, -ive: see **TARDY**.] Characterized by lateness, or tending to appear late; of late appearance or development. So † **Tardivity** [F. *tardivité*], lateness of development or maturity. Obs. rare.

1725 BRADLEY'S *Fam. Dict.*, *Tardivity*, a Term, says Monsieur Chomel, which may and ought to be made use of, tho' at present obsolete, when such a Fruit is mention'd on the account of its becoming late ripe. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON

Dis. Liver 320 A case of tardive hereditary syphilis with structure of the hepatic duct.

Tardle (tārd'l). *dial.* A tangled mass, a tangle. Cf. *tardle* vb. to entangle (Dorset) in Eng. Dial. Dict. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 204 While her great gallied eyes, through her hair hanging loose Sheened as stars through a tardle of trees.

Tardy (tārd'i). *a. (adv.)* Forms: *a.* 5 tardyve, 6 tardive. *b.* 6 tardye, -dee, 6-7 tardie, (7 tar'de), 6- tardy. [*a.* F. *tardif*, -ive (12th c. in Littre) = Sp. *tardío*, It. *tardivo*; -pop. L. type **tardivus*, *i.* *tardus* slow: see -IVE. In the *b* forms the ending -ive is reduced to -ie, -ye, -y: see -IVE, par. 3.]

l. Slow: in various senses. *a.* Slow in motion, action, or occurrence; making little progress in a comparatively long time; of slow nature, sluggish. *a.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 23 b/2 We ought to gyue thankynge to the duyneue dyspensacion, for the tardyue crunche of holy faders to us necessarye. 1c 1580 I. HACKET *Treas. Amadis de Gaule* 155 Trusting that...ye wil not be tardy in so good a worke. 1600 F. WALKER tr. *Sp. Mandeville* 59 The cholericke man is commonly hasty and heedlesse... and the flegmatick more slowe and tardy.

b. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 44 Say, is your tardie master now at hand? 1594 - *Rich. III.* II. i. 89 Some tardie Cripple bare the Countermant. 1713 *Young Last Day* III. 176, I faint, my tardy blood forgets to flow. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 P. 1 Thus the firmest timber is of tardy growth. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xxviii. To watch the gradual and tardy awakening of the intellect.

b. Not acting, coming, or happening until after the proper, expected, or desired time; late, behind-hand; delaying, or delayed; dilatory; sometimes, delaying through unwillingness, reluctant, 'slow' (to some action, or to do something).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 853 On the ground Outstretcht he lay, ... oft Curs'd his Creation, Death as oft accus'd Of tardie execution. 1742 WEST *Lt. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 147 O join with mine thy tuneful lay, And invoke the tardy May. 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 160 See nations slowly wise, and meanly just, To buried merit raise the tardy bust. *a* 1834 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* II. 355 Oh be our feet still tardy to shed blood. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 191 Then, at length, tardy justice was done to the memory of Oliver. 1908 BETW. *Trent & Ancholme* 47 When a girl used to think her admirer rather tardy in asking for the wedding-day.

† *2.* Phr. To take (also rarely catch, find) a person tardy: to overtake (orig. on account of slowness of advance); to surprise; to come upon unprepared or unawares; hence, to detect, 'catch' in a crime, fault, error, etc.: often merely synonymous with TAKE *v.* 8. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 554/x s.v. *Forage*, As we went a foragynge the laste daye, we were almoste taken tardy of a bande of horse men. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 253 He tooke her tardie with a plaine lye. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 725, I have taken him tardye alreadie in falsifying the scripture. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. i. 52 Be not ta'ne tardie by vnwise delay. 1601 DENT *Pathway Heaven* 355 So shall the coming of the sonne of man to iudgement, take the world tardy and unprepared. 1600 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 16 A Drunkard, (while the cup did tardy catch). 1640 BRATHWAT *Boulster Lect.* 94 Who, being found tardy, said he was troubled with a Spirit. 1677 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 49 Pawbequenuck... being found tardy of inticing the surrenders to depart from the English... was sent to prison. 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Test.* I. 306 To sing morning hymns... from which exercise this angel must not be taken tardy, much less be absent.

† *b.* *ellipt.* for 'taken tardy': Detected in a fault, caught tripping. Obs.

1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. Jas.* 150 b, Adulterie, a grievous euill... yet David (the man of God) was tardie therein. *a* 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgement & Mercy* (1645) 118 Montanus, in whose heresie Tertullian (though else a good man) was tardie. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 358 A Negroe, who had been tardy with one of the King's Wives. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Tardy*,... also guilty, found tripping, or in a fault.

3. *quasi-adv.* Behind time, late. Phr. to come tardy off, to fall short, to be done or carried out inadequately (*obs.* or *arch.*: cf. COME *v.* 61 i).

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xiii. (1589) 54 When Troy was our stoute... and tardie lookt aboute. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 15 Too swift arrives as tardie as too slow. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. vi. 23 He never... incurred the least Censure, as by Neglect of... Prayers, or coming Tardy to them. *a* 1836 LEVERETT *Lexicon Lat.-Eng. Pref.* In such a case, the work is better overdone than come tardy off.

4. *Comb.*, as *tardy-gaited*, -moving, -rising adjs. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. Prol. 20 The confident and querulious French, Doe... chide the crepple-tardy-gated Night, Who... doth limpe So tediously away. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* 63 How like the dial's tardy moving Shadeth 1757 DYSA *Fleece* I. Poems (1761) 82 Thither crowds Each greedy wretch for tardy-rising wealth, Which comes too late.

† **Tardy**, *v.* Obs. [*f.* prec. *adj.*] *trans.* To make tardy; to delay, retard, keep back.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 163 Which had been done, But that the good mind of Camillo tardied My swift command. 1633 tr. *Pavane's Theat.* Hon. vi. ix. 153 So much tardied and neglected by the miserable estate and condition of France.

Tare (tēz), *sō*.¹ Forms: 4- tare, *pl.* 4 taren, 4-5 taries, 5- tares; also 5 thare, 6 taar(e), terre, ter(e), 9 dial. tar, tor. [*a* word of obscure origin and history: known first c 1330 in sense 1, also c 1400 in *wilde tare*, a vetch of some kind,

and in the later Wycliffite N. Test., 1388, used to render Gr. L. *zizania*. For the form Kluge compares ODu. **taruue*, MDu. *teruue*, *taruue*, a name of wheat, cogn. with Lith. *dirva* a wheat-field. But no satisfactory explanation has been offered of the transference of sense.]

1. The seed of a vetch: usually in reference to its small size. (Probably familiar in early times, as too frequently present in seed-corn.)

c 1330 Arth. & Merl. (Köbling) 7354 Pei our folk tohowen waren To smale morsels, so bep taren. 1530 PALSGR. 279/1 Taare a corne lyke a pease, lufins. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 9 Many of them [grains of gold]... were as hygge as tares or fytchis. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 185 Take of this masse unto the quantity of three Tares. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 65 This vermine wil get... under the nayl of your Toes, and there make a habitation... as hygge as a small Tare. 1808 Med. *Jrnl.* XIX. 287 A globule, about the size of a small tare, being thrown on paper moistened. 1876 BAISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 669 The follicles enlarge to the size of a tare or pea.

† *b.* Taken as a type of a very small particle; a whit, a jot, an atom. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 80 But ther of sette the Millere nat a tare.

2. A name given to some species of vetch: *a.* in early times, esp. to those occurring as weeds in corn-fields. (Lyte, 1578, uses it only of these, applying 'vetch' or 'fitch' to *Vicia sativa* (sense b); with Gerard, Ray, and later writers, 'tare' and 'vetch' become synonymous.)

Still entering into the names of the 'Hairy or Rough-podded Tare', *Vicia hirsuta* (*Ervum hirsutum*), and 'Smooth Tare', *V. tetrasperma* (*E. tetraspermum*), corn-field weeds; see also STRANGLE-TARE, TINE-TARE. In quotes. 1573-78, applied (after Dodoens) to *Lathyrus Aphaca*, now a rare 'colonist' in English corn-fields, but perhaps then more common, being imported with dirty seed-wheat. Formerly also applied vaguely to other plants of these and allied genera, or to weeds resembling them in their habit.

c 1400 *Langranc's Cirurg.* 88 Orabum bat is wilde tare. c 1450 Alphita (Aneid. Oxon.) 131 Orabus, gall. uesche, angliche thare uel mouespe. *Ibid.* 186 *Trifolium acutum*, wildestare uel untare. 1543 FITZHEAR. *Husb.* § 20 There be diuers maner of weedes, as thistyls, kedlocks, dockes, .. dog-fenell, mathes, ter, and dyuers other small weedes. *Ibid.*, Terre is the worst weede... and growth mooste in rye, and it growth lyke fytches, but it is moche smaller, and it wylt growe as hygge as the corne, and with the weyght therof, it pulleth the corne flatte to the erth, and fretheth the eares away. 1573-80 BARET *Abn.* T 63 Tares which commonlie growe amongst corne, are temperate in heat, *aphaca*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxviii. 485 The Tare groweth in feedles, & is found growing in this Countrey, in fertill groundes amongst wheat & Rye. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 166 Cockle, wilde Oats, rough Burs, Corn-cumbring Tares.

b. Now, in general agricultural use, applied to the cultivated vetch, *Vicia sativa*, grown (often with oats, etc.) as fodder. In a collective sense, or as name of a crop, used in *plural* form (*cf.* oats, in like use).

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 309 Yowre yonge horsse... wull ete noo mte yett but grasse and grene tarys. 1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Taars a kynd of corn, *dragee*. (See DREDGE.) 1554 HULOET, Tares or vetches, a kinde of pulse or grayne, *erula, eruum, orobuni*, i. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 153 Horsecorne, I meane, beanes, peasen, otes, tares, and lintels. 1607 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 110 Where Vetches, Pulse, and Tares havestood. 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 87 Tares are of as great advantage to land as other pulses are. 1801 MASON *Suppl. to Johnson, Tare*, a name frequently given to the common vetch. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 312 Tares will do well on any rich or good soil. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* III. 100 Lean my bull, though he feeds on the richest tares.

3. *pl.* Used in the later Wycliffite (or Purvey) version of the N.T. (*Matt.* xiii. 25), also in some MSS. of the earlier text, and thence in Tindale's and subsequent 16-17th c. versions, to render L. *zizania* (Vulg.), Gr. *ζίζανια*, as name of an injurious weed among corn, which in the first Wyclif version had been rendered 'dernel or cokil', the latter going back in translations and quotations to Old English, the former to Early ME.: see DARNEL, COCKLE. Obs. exc. as a biblical use, and as in *b*.

Evidently Purvey and his co-revisers adopted *tares* as in their opinion more intelligible than the earlier 'dernel' or 'cokil'. Probably they thought of *Vicia hirsuta* the Strangle-tare, or other species of wild vetch, as familiar noxious weeds in English cornfields.

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 25 Whanne men slepen, his enemy cam, and sewe aboute taries [1382 dernel; gloss or cokil] in the myddil of whete. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, Whyll men slepe thei cam his foo and sowet tares amonge the wheate. 1594 HOOKER *Echl. Pol.* III. i. § 9 His Church he compareth unto a field, where tares manifestly known and seen by all men do grow intermingled with good corn. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xiii. 36 Declare unto vs the parable of the tares [1388 WYCLIF taries, TINDALE tares] of the field. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviathan* (1676) 307 These are the men who... watched the tares... and pulled them up.

b. Hence in allusive and fig. uses.

a 1711 KEN *Direct. Prayers* Wks. (1838) 354 The tares of sedition have been industriously sown among you. 1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 64 They will not suffer friend or foe to sow tares among us. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay Laureate* lxviii. The heart of man is rich in all good seeds; Neglected, it is choak'd with tares and noxious weeds. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxi. Weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste, Rank at the core, though tempting to the eyes. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 615 In the new world, as in the old, the tares are mingled with the wheat.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tare hay*, *seed, verdage*; *tare-grass* (*dial. tar-grass*), some species of wild tare or vetch ('*Vicia hirsuta* or perh. *V. Cracca*', Britten & Holland); *tare-thistle*, ? the sow-thistle (*Sonchus olerensis*), a prickly plant growing as a weed in corn; *tare-sown a.*, sown with tares (sense 3); *tare-vetch* (-fitch, tarvetch, -fitch), name for *Vicia hirsuta* and other wild or weedy species of vetch and allied plants.

1686 FLOR *Staffordsh.* 204 The wild Vetch, here call'd *Tar-grass. 1694 W. WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 192 These wild sorts [of Tares] are called by some Tar-grass. 1763 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) I. 225, I had last summer a crop of *tare-hay that was astonishing. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxviii. 486 The *Tare seede is of a restraining vertue like y^e Lentil. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 110 The *tare-sown plains of age we feebly reap. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Rabbit*, The general cure is the keeping them low, and giving them the prickly herb, called *tare-thistle, to eat. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* Digest 44 Horses require very little corn when they are on a *tare-verdage. 1530 PALSGR. 279/1 *Tarefyche a corne, *lufyn*. 1813 I. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* Gloss, *Tare-vetch*, withwind, the red and white striped convolvulus, these two plants are the plague of a weak wheat-crop in the sand-lands. 1886 BATTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Tar-fitch..., *Vicia hirsuta*. -*Salop.* Blue Tar-fitch, *Vicia Cracca*. -*Cheshire.* Yellow Tar-fitch, *Lathyrus pratensis*. -*Chesh.* Tar Vetch (or Tar-Vatch), *Vicia hirsuta*. -*Dorset.*

Tare (tēz), *sō*.² [*a.* F. *tare* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) waste or deterioration in goods, deficiency, imperfection, also as in Eng., = med. L., It., Pr., Sp., Pg. *tara*, OSp. *atara* (Littre), ad. Arab. *طرحه* (*tarah*) that which is thrown away, f. *طرح* (*taraha* to reject.)]

The weight of the wrapping, receptacle, or conveyance containing goods, which is deducted from the gross in order to ascertain the net weight; hence, a deduction made from the gross weight to allow for this; also, the weight of a motor vehicle without its fuel and other equipment.

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 13, ij barrells Gonne-powdre conteyning in weight besides the tare o iij lbs. *Ibid.* 14 A barrell of gonnepowdre weying the tare abated cc lb. 1598 FLORIO, *Tara*, the tare, waste or garbush of any merchandise or ware. 1599 HAKLUYT *Poy.* II. 274 Note y^e in Ormuz they abate tare of all sorts of commodities. 1617 SIR D. CARLETON in *Buckelch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 190 The reducing the matter of Tare to the same terms as it was. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Tare* and *Tret*, the first is the weight of Box, Straw, Cloaths, &c. wherein Goods are packed. The other is [etc.]. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 639 If 132 lb. abate 12 lb. for Tare, then 1 C. shall be but 120 lb. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 21 The Tares on several sorts of Goods were ascertained by the Farmers of his Majesty's Customs, in the year 1667, a Table whereof was then published by their order. 1882 *Mechanical World* 4 Mar. 137/f The method of weighing is to ascertain the weight of load and truck combined, and then deduct the tare of the latter from the total. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., The tare of the tub is the weight of the empty tub or hutch used in conveying the coals. 1903 *Motor. Ann.* 64 A steam lorry, which will carry any weight up to seven tons, and has a tare of scarcely three tons.

attrib. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 738 Dependent... upon the total useful load it is possible to carry on a vehicle of a given tare weight. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 2/1 It is difficult to see why in the case of motors there should be a tare-limit of three tons.

b. *Chem.* The weight of a vessel in which a substance is weighed, or of another vessel equal to it, deducted in ascertaining the weight of the substance.

1888 *Amer. Chem. Jrnl.* X. 319 The difference between the weights of the crucibles plus the oxide and those of their tares was then determined.

c. *fig.* (Cf. F. *tare* defect, vice, blemish.)

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xiv. § 17 The Spirit hath its maladies, defects, tares or refuse. 1866 VEAN, LEE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 822 Is there not in this case a tare—a diminution of aesthetic value to our detriment?

d. *Tare and tret*: the two ordinary deductions in calculating the net weight of goods to be sold by retail: see TRET; also, the rule in arithmetic by which these are calculated.

1670 [see above]. 1692 COLES, *Tare and tret*, (allowance for) the weight of box, bag, &c. and waste on emptying, &c. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 P. 1 He gave diurnal Audiences concerning Commerce, Politics, Tare and Tret, Usury. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xix, We learnt Tare and Tret together, at school.

fig. c 1838 DE QUINCEY *Pope Wks.* 1863 XV. 121 The allowance for tare and tret as a discount in favour of Pope.

e. *Comb.* † *tare-master* = TAREE. Obs.

1625 *Lawes Stannaries* xi. (1808) 21 The poiser, the tare-master and their deputies, ought to be sworn in the stannary-court.

Tare (tēz), *v.* [*f.* TARE *sō*.²] *trans.* To ascertain, allow for, or indicate the tare of.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 168 Two Jars tared three pounds each. *Ibid.* 247 It is the practice at the West India Docks to make a memorandum of the packages which are tared, on the back of the blue book. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 246 It is usual not to tare the casks at all, but to invoice the gross weight as soda. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 8/2 The Custom House authorities have given notice that on and after October 1 their officers will have instructions to weigh and tare packages of tea to the half-pound instead of to the pound, as heretofore.

Hence Tared *ppl. a.*, of which the tare or weight when empty has been ascertained.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 333. Being collected out a tared filter, its weight may be estimated. 18. U. S. Dispensary 575 (Cent. Dict.) The neck of a bottle, marked for the quantity of liquid to be percolated, or of a tared bottle, if the percolate is to be weighed.

Tare, obs., arch., and dial. f. and pa. t. of TEAR v.1; var. TEAR *sb.* fine flax; var. TEHR, Himalayan goat; obs. f. THERE: see T8.

Taree: see TODDY.

Tarentine (tæ'rentin), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *Tarentin-us* of Tarentum.] Of or pertaining to Tarentum. † Tarentine spider, the Tarantula. † *b. sb.* Name of some herb.

1140 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 372 And yf thou wolt ha nuttis Tarentyne. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* 111. 660 The structure of the body of this Tarentin Spider. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 119 Herbs for Salading are Purslain, Sorrel, Lettice, Parsley, Tarentine, Mint, and Sog, a sort of Spinach. Tarentism, variant of TARANTISM.

|| **Tarentola** (tæ'rentolā). [It.: see TARANTULA.] A harmless lizard, *Tarentola* (*Platydictylus*) *mauritanica*, the Moorish Gecko, found in southern Europe and northern Africa. Also the genus to which this belongs. So Tarente.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 104 1/2 Those lizards which the Italians called Tarentola. 1883 in *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (1896) 577.

Tarentola, -tula, obs. ff. TARANTULA.

† **Tarer**. Obs. [f. TARE *sb.* + -ER.] An assay-officer of the stannaries, who ascertained the amount of dross or foreign matter in the tin.

1625 *Laws Stannaries* ix. (1808) 20 If the tin be not found faulty to the value assessed by the tarer [etc.]. *Ibid.* x. If any man... hide worse matter than tin within his... blocks of tin, which the tarer by his outward essay with his chizel cannot come at.

† **Tarette**. Obs. rare. Also 4 tarrit. [a. OF. **tarete*, = *taride* (13th c. in Godef.), = med. L. *tarida*, *tarita* 'navis onerariae species, eadem quæ Tartana vocitata, ut quidam volunt' (Du Cange), a. Arab. *طريده* *taridah* 'actuaria navis'; cf. med. Gr. *ταπίδος* = *δρῶπων* (*ibid.*.)] A kind of ship of burden or merchant vessel of the Middle Ages. Cf. TARTAN *sb.* 2.

1135 *Minot Poenis* iii. 80 Eight and forty galays and mo, And with them als war Tarettes two. [1334 in *Rymer Fœdera* (1825) 111. i. 274 1/2 Sciatu quod suscepimus in protectionem... tres taritas, diversis bonis & mercimoniis carcatas, quæ juxta insulas nostras... jacent ancoratæ.] 1368 *Ibid.* (1830) 111. ii. 64 Quodam magna navis, vocata Tarrit, et tres alie grosse naves.

† **Tarf**, *sb.* Obs. [A deriv. of TIRVE v. to turn: cf. TURF *sb.* 2.] The turn or facing of a cap. 1545 *Rates of Customs* Avij, Cappes with syngle tarfs the dossen xiii. s. iiii. 1555 *WATREMAN Fardis of Factions* ii. xi. 245 Then afterwarde are the whi [Janizaries] chosen into souldie, and haue given them... a white cappe, with a tarfe tourned vpwarde.

Hence † **Tarfed** *a.*, having a tarf. See also TURFED.

1545 *Rates of Customs* Avij, Cappes double tarfed & necked, and all other of frenche makynge.

|| **Tarfa** (tarfā). Also tarfah. [a. Arab. *طريفة* *tarfā*.] The tamarisk, *Tamarix gallica*, which exudes a gum called manna. Also attrib.

1858 *BONAR Hymns Faith & Hope* 216 Creeping through the wiry boughs of these tarfars. 1859 *MARTIN tr. Kurta's Hist. Old Covi.* 111. 31 The manna produced on the tarfah shrub is caused by the prick of an insect. 1870 *JAS. HAMILTON Moses* xiii. 216 Jehovah did not ignore the few drops which already trickled from the tarfah-trees.

Target (æ-gatt, obs. forms of TARGET.

Targe (tādz), *sb.* 1. Now arch. and poet. Forms: 3- targe; also 4 tarche, 5 taarge, 6 terge, Sc. 6- targe. [In late OE. *targe* fem., *targa* masc., ME. *targe*, = OF. *targe* (11th c. in *Roland*) = It. *targa*, Pr. *targua*, ad. ON. *targa* fem. (c. 950 in Vigf.), shield, cogn. with OHG. *zarga* fem., 'edging, border'. OE. *targe* fem., *targa* masc. were prob. from ON.; ME. *targe* from OF.; the Pr. and Sp. *tarja*, MHG. *tartsche*, early mod. Du. *tartsche*, *targie*, also from French. (The OCat. *darga*, Sp. and Pg. *adarga*, appear to be from Arab. *الدرك* *al-dargah* the shield of leather and wood.)]

1. A shield; *spec.* a light shield or buckler, borne instead of the heavy shield, esp. by footmen and archers.

[c. 997 *Charter of Ædric* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* 111. 304 Twa targon and twegen francan. c. 1015 *Charter of Ædric* in *Edling* *ibid.* 363 Ic yeanm Ælme minen discōne... mines targean. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1462 Wip stronge targes hom biuore þat archers he nede hom not. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4214 Po Beues se3 is strokes large, He kepthe his strokes wip is targe. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 471 On hir heerd an hat As brood as is a bokeler or a targe *trime* large. c. 1470 *HENAY Wallace* viii. 799 Feill Inglismen. With schot was slayn, for all that targeis strong. 1549 *Compil. Scot.* vi. 42 Tun handit sounis and targeis. 1569 *STOCKER tr. Diad. Sic.* i. xiii. 22 His footemen which carried the terges and scaling ladders. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1111 Those Leaves Tie [Adam & Eve] gathered, broad as Amazonian Targe, To gird thir waste. 1715-20 *Pope's Iliad* xiii. 513 The spacious targe (a blazing round, Thick with bull-hides and brazen

orbits bound). 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. v. xv.* 111 fared it then with Roderick Dhu, That on the field his targe he threw. 1894 *GLADSTONE Odes Horace* ii. vii, Philippi's headlong rout we shared, I parted from my targe, not well.

b. fig.
c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9972 (Cott.) Maria maiden, mild o mode... standes vs for seild and targe [and targe]. 1536 *BULLENEN Cron.* Scot. (1821) 11. 181 Knawing weil that devine helpe is the only targe and sicker munition of kingis and realmes. a. 1578 *LINDSAY Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 127 Ane faithfull subiect and sicker targe to the commone weil. 1599 *JAS. I. BACUL. Dapov* (1682) To Rdr., To which hydra of diverslie eclined spectators, I have no targe to oppone.

† 2. A name applied in the reigns of the first three Edwards to the King's private or privy seal (perh. bearing a shield as its device). Obs.

[1309 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 444 1/2 Quant as Brefs de la targe, le Roy voet, qe l'Ordeneance soit gardee, qe en sust fait en temps le Roy son pere, laquele est en Chancellerie. a. 1315 *Lib. de Antiq. Leg.* (Camden) App. 252 Ces lettres desuz son prive seal de la targe. 1315 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 339 1/2 Par Bref de la targe. 1347 *Ibid.* 11. 193 1/2 Briefs sontz le grant Seal, & Lettres sontz la targe. c. 1492 *Gest Robyn Hode* cccxxxv. in Child *Ballads* 111. 75 1/2 He toke out the brode targe [v. r. seal], And some he lete hym se.

b. (See quot.) Obs. rare.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 487 1/2 Targe, or chartyr, carta.

3. attrib. and Comb: targeman, a man armed with a targe.

1717 *Battle of Sheriff Muir* (Cent. Dict.). He stoutly encounter'd the targemen. 1895 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 6/5 The twin targe brooch that clasps her robe.

† **Targe**, *sb.* 2. Obs. [f. TARGE v. 1] Tarrying,

delay.

13. *Codr de L.* 2790 Whenne that ilke man hadde hys charge, Home they wolden, withouten targe.

Targe, *sb.* 3. Sc. [f. TARGE v. 1] = TARGER.

1887 *Seavice Dr. Duguid* ix. 67 Bessie Graham was a terrible targe, and had a tinkler tongue in the heid of her.

1896 J. HORNE *Canny Countryside* iv. 40 Fat wude ye do wi' a targe lek her?

† **Targe**, v. 1. Obs. [a. OF. *targier*, *targer* (11th c. in Godef.) to tarry:—pop. L. type **tardicare*, deriv. of L. *tardare* to be late, to tarry, f. *tardus* slow. (For Fr. form cf. *juger*:—L. *judicare*.) See also TARRY v.] *intr.* To delay; = TARRY v.

Hence † **Targing** *vbl. sb.*

c. 1250 *O. Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 36 Nesolde no man targe for to wende to godalmecht ne him to secul. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 350/177 Po he [Askebert] targe a luyte his luhere dede to done. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2363 War-to [= why?] targe [MSS. 1400- tarte, tarye] we so long to quelle him atten ende? a. 1330 *Ottel* 833 Po wenten þei for wip-outen targing. c. 1400 *Laurel Troy Bk.* 7589 So weri thei ben and over-charged, Here socour foule for hem targed. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 1075 Fruityfing wodes... Whereof sum fruit wol targe & sum wol hie.

† **Targe**, v. 2. Obs. rare. [f. TARGE *sb.* 1, or a. OF. *targier*, *targer* (13th c. in Godef.) to protect, defend (cf. mod. F. *targuer*, a. It. *targar* (si)), f. *targe*: see TARGE *sb.* 1] *trans.* To protect or defend as with a targe or shield; to shield.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxxviii. (1869) 68 This targe targe him as long as he bar it with him. 1489 *CANTON Faytes of A. i. l. 2* Couenable to coure & targe the body of man agaynst the strokes of darts.

Targe, v. 3. Sc. Also targe, terge. [Origin and, hence also, the sense development uncertain. Jamieson and E. D. D. start with the sense 'to beat, strike, thrash', but quote no instances before 1833. (L. *tergere* to rub, wipe, cleanse, correct, has been suggested.) The 'soft' g (dg) suggests Romanic origin.]

1. *trans.* To question closely, cross-examine.

1786 *BURNS Inventory* 41, 1 on the questions targe them tightly. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 213 Targe them about it now... O' sic ane styk unill this day We never heard a cheep! 1869 *TROLLOPE Phineas Finn* (ed. Tauchn.) 11, iii, He... had on this occasion targed two or three commissariat officers very tightly with questions respecting cabbages and potatoes.

2. To keep in strict order, look after strictly.

1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xlii, Callum Beg... discharging the obligation, by mounting guard over the hereditary tailor of Siochdhan Ivor; and, as he expressed himself, 'targed him tightly' till the finishing of the job. 1868 *TROLLOPE Linda Tresselt* i. 13 Linda... was... targed more strictly in the reading of godly books.

3. To reprimand, scold loudly; to beat, thrash.

1825 *JAMIESON, To Targe, Targe, to beat, to strike, Perth.* 1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* Ser. i. 105 (E.D.D.) Targed him tightly till he fell. 1861 R. QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 165 Targe him tightly wha debases Frail human nature.

Targer (tādzgā). Sc. Also tairger, terjer.

[f. TARGE v. 3 + -ER.] One who targes; a tarmagant; a scold.

1822 *CARLYLE Early Lett.* (1886) 11. 104 Where is the targer? 1886 *MURDOCH Sc. Readings* Ser. ii. 59 Happily rid o' his awn' terjer o' a mither-in-law. 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* xxix, O, she's a tairger.

Target (tāget), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 5 tergett, 5-7 targett, 4- target; β. 5-6 targat, 6- gatt, tergat(e), -guette, Sc. tergett, targat, 6-7 targuet. [dim. of TARGE *sb.* 1: cf. F. *targete*, -ette, also 15-16th c. *targuet* (s), It. *targhetta*. The actual history is uncertain, chiefly from the ambiguity of the spelling *target*. The current pronunciation with 'hard g' (g) is carried back to 15th c. by the spelling *targat* (so in 16th c. *guet*), but the early spelling *target*

might be (tādzhet), which would have been the natural English diminutive of TARGE. In French also, the ordinary form was *targete*, *targete* (-shet); but, alongside of this, *targuete* (-get), is cited (1494), and *-guette* in 16th c. (possibly after Pr. *targuetta* or It. *targhetta*). It is possible that Eng. *target* had at first 'soft g' (dsh) after *targe* and OF. *target* (tā), but that this was at an early date changed to the present pronunciation with 'hard g', after F. *targuet* (tā), and the Prov. and Italian forms.]

1. A light round shield or buckler; a small targe. Also fig. Now chiefly Hist.

a. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxi. 97 Pai bere a grete target, with whilk pai couer all baire body. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2622 Taches in-to targetis tamed baire brenys. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 487 1/2 Targe, or defence, *scutum, ancile*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 380 1/2 A Tergett, *pelta*. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 2 The kynges banner and couiser, his coate of armes, his sworde, his target, and his helme. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Par. Hib.* i. iv. (1821) 55 At whom hee discharged his Pistoll, which lighted upon his Targett. 1724 *De Fox Mem.* Cavalier (1840) 147 [The highlanders] carried great wooden targets, large enough to cover the upper part of their bodies. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 17 Oct. an. 1773, He strutted about the room with a broad sword and target. 1869 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* ix. (1874) 164 The Scots auxiliary troops, who took a part with the French forces at the battle of Fontenoy, appeared with shields or targets.

β. 14. *Voc. in W. Wülcker* 615/27 *Targia*, a target, or a pavys. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. 111. 394 To Simon Glasford buklarmakar, for hornynge of foure tergatis, . . . iij li. 1508 *Ibid.* IV. 121 Item, payit, for ane sicht of ane tarcat, three lokkis to basnetis, xij bukkilles. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. vii. 146 The horrible tergate, bustaus Egida, Quibik is the grevit Pallas gryslly scheild. 1548 *UDALL Eras.* *Apoph.* 314 The image of the same Quintus made with his terguette. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 93 Havynge their targattes on their shoulders.

† 2. A shield-shaped ornament or plaque of precious metal, often jewelled, worn esp. as a decoration in the head-dress. Sc. Obs.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. IV. 15 Twa targetis for bonetis hornyt with gold for bonetis. 1542 *Inw. Roy. Wardrobe* (1815) 68 Item ane bonet of blak velvott with ane tergat of the marmadin, hir tail of dymanttis. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 439 Nocht haueand respect... To Tergats, Chenis, nor goldin Ryngis. a. 1578 *LINDSAY* (Pittscottie) *Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 368 He goif hir great giftis of cheinreis targaritis and tablatitis and ringis. 1600 *Johnie Armstrong*, Ther hang nine Targats at Johnys Hat, And ilk an worth Three hundred Pound.

† *b.* A piece of money: app. a scudo, an écu. [Cf. med. L. *scutum*, *scutulum* a coin of the early French kings (Du Cange).]

1671 H. M. tr. *Eras.* *Collog.* 79 What price dost thou set upon thyself? At ter targets [orig. *Decem scutatis*].

3. Orig., A shield-like structure, marked with concentric circles, set up to be aimed at in shooting practice; hence, any object used for the purpose.

1757 *E. PERRONET Mitre* i. cxxix, The Target of the Muse. [Note. This word is here used in the military sense, and signifies a But or mark to be shot at.] 1801 *STUART Sports & Past.* ii. i. § 17, I have seen the gentlemen who practise archery in the vicinity of London, repeatedly shoot from end to end, and not touch the target with an arrow. 1804-16 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Target*, a mark for the artillery, &c. to fire at in their practice. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* iv. 51 The Targets are to be six feet in height and two in breadth, constructed of iron of sufficient thickness to be rifle-bullet proof. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn.* (1879) I. xvi. 423 In firing a ball against a target the projectile, after collision, is often found hot.

fig. 1900 *Ld. ROBERTS in Daily News* 27 July 5/3 The enemy were strongly entrenched, fought stubbornly, and gave no target.

b. fig. Something aimed at or to be aimed at; esp. a person who is the object of general abuse, scorn, derision, or the like; = BUTT *sb.* 4.

1757 [see 3]. 1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 146 They to whom my foolish passion were a target for their scorn. 1889 *Tablet* 14 Dec. 947 A target for the abuse of the prejudiced, the ignorant and the profane. 1906 *Times* 24 July 8/5 A target for popular ridicule.

c. A shooting match; the score made at such a match.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 426 A grand target of the Reedwood Foresters took place the middle of August at Blithfield. 1858 *GREENER Gunnery* 313 A comparison between the largest 'target' of to-day, and the best that Colonel Hawker ever made with his crack Joe Manton, will show a progressive improvement of nearly 100 per cent., not only in closeness of shooting, but also in penetration. 1884 *Fall Mall G.* 26 July 8/2 The Artists' team have made a magnificent target, and are scarcely likely to be beaten.

4. Applied to various objects resembling a target or shield. † a. A cymbal. Obs.

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xxi. 275 They have a kind of Violin, with three Strings, and several little Brazen Targets, which... they knock against one another.

b. Cookery. The neck and breast of lamb as a joint; the fore-quarter without the shoulder.

1756 *GRAY Let. to W. Mason* 19 Dec., Lord Surrey loved buttered lymg and targets of mutton for breakfast. 1873 *MARY JEWRY Every-day Cookery* 72 1/2 Roast Target of Lamb. *Ibid.*, Target is only the breast and neck joints not separated.

c. The sliding sight on a levelling staff; a vane.

d. A disk-shaped signal on a railway switch, etc., indicating its position. U. S.

1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Target*, the sight, sliding on a levelling-staff. Also called a vane. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 810 1/2 Two targets, generally a round and an oblong one, and generally painted red and white respectively, are set at right angles to each other on a revolving shaft. *Ibid.*, A common form of ordinary switches is an upright pivoted

lever with target on top. 1900 II. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surveying* xv. 311 Leveling rods are of two general types: 1 Target rods; and 2 Speaking or self-reading rods. *Ibid.* 313 The Boston [leveling] rod has a fixed target, and all readings upon it are obtained by extending the rod.

5. attrib. and Comb., as target-firing, -practice, -range, -shooting, -shot; target-like, -proof, -shaped ndjs.; **target-ard**: see quot.; **target-fence**, a protective fence or covering formed by targets or shields; a testudo; **target-lamp**, -lantern, *U. S.*, a lamp or lantern attached to a signal-target (see sense 4d), the function of which it discharges at night; **target-man**, **†(a)** a man armed with a target (*obs.*); **†(b)** *U. S.*, a signal-man who works signalling targets: see sense 4d; **target-rifle**, a rifle adapted to target-shooting; **†target-roof**, a testudo (= target-fence); **target-ship**, a condemned ship used as a target.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 378 (Archery) *Target-card, a card coloured in the same manner as the target, containing the names of the shooters, and used for scoring their respective hits. 1898 *GREENWICH Tactica*, Ann. xiii. ix. (1622) 191 Having decided his armie into four parts, he [Corbulo] lead some close and thicke ranked together, for a target fence to vndermine and beate downe the rampire. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxix. (1663) 280 The Elephants withall setting their Trunks to the target fences... tore them down in such sort, as not one of them remained entire. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Coun.* Countries I. 138 A shooting-establishment, where 'target-firing' is practised. 1855 *EDEN Decades* 55 He brought forth al his 'target men' for feare of their venomous arrowes. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech.* Suppl. s. v. Signaling Target, Turned by the target-man by means of a hand-lever. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 288 The Surgeon, or Assistant-Surgeon, is to attend all Field Days, and invariably at 'Target-practice'. 1902 *Bible Student* Oct. 198 They may safely tolerate attacks at the target practice of children. 1895 *Ontario (U.S.) XXVI* 79/1 The State owns two large 'target ranges' which are also used as camp grounds. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Dec. 4/3 As a 'target-rifle' the Lee-Metford is by no means in the front rank. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 189 The vse.. of the pannois, maneteils, 'targeted' robes, for the assault of cities. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 36 The Romans with a Testudo, or target-roof, took the place. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 200 The pedicle... supports a 'target-shaped substance'. 1902 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 1 A 'target ship', on board of which every new type of armour was tested. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* May 646/8 It is foolish for an indifferent 'target-shot' to go lion-hunting.

Target, sb.² *Sc.* [Etym. uncertain; Jamieson compares Sw. *targa* to tear.] A tatter, a shred.

1773 R. FERGUSON *Compl. Plainstones* 86 The weight o' ilka codroch chiel, That does my skin to targets peel. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Th. Seasons* 120 Until her apron was sea-scent, The strings in targets, flew.

b. Targets of skate, 'long slices of this fish dried' (Jam.).

Target, v. [*f.* TARGET sb.¹]

†1. trans. To protect with or as with a target; to shield. *Obs.*

1611 G. H. *Anti-Coton* 28 [He] targets himself with the authority of Siluester. 1686 F. SPENCA tr. *Varillas' Hto. Medicis* 337 The garrison of Florence... was not sufficient to ward and target it from insult.

2. To use (a person) as a target. Also *fig.*

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 244 If you doubt my word, load and target me again. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* iii. (1855) 49 To be targetted through... the... newspapers and executed afterwards in effigy.

3. U. S. To signal the position of (a railway switch, etc.) by means of a target (TARGET sb.¹ 4d).

1893 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 17 Nov. The crews of both trains claim to have had the crossing targeted.

Targeted (tā'gētəd), *a.* [*f.* TARGET sb.¹ + -ED.] Furnished with a target or shield, or with something resembling one.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierap.* 527 Not rough and targetted as the Rhinoceroses, but soft and gently clothed as the sheep.

1848 *Chloe Bathie Poems* (1892) 202 The Marquis's targetted gillies.

Targeteer (tā'gētē'ā). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6-7 target(t)ier, 7 targettier, -tyer, targuattier, targue(t)tier, targueteere. [prob. ad. *It. targhetiere* (Florio), *f. targhetta* target: see -EER.]

A foot-soldier armed with a target; a peltast.

1586-8 in Hakluyt *Poy.* (1600) III. 812 Our General himself with certain shot and some targettiers went over into the maine. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* III. ii. A band of bow-men and of pikes, Brown hills and targetteers, four hundred strong. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxviii. v. 670 A thousand targuattiers called Peltati. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 18 He [Chas. VII of France]... adjoined to them Targatiers, Harbengers, Mustermasters. 1676 *HONORS Liad* 53 He found him out With many targetiers environed. 1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 176 The targetiers of Ipiricetes. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 147 The Chalcidian hoplites... were assisted by a few targetteers.

†Targeter. *Obs.* In 4 targeter. [*f.* TARGET sb.¹ + -ER.] A shield-maker, or a shield-bearer.

1384 *Wyclif 2 Chron.* xii. 10 The golden targetis... for the whiche the kyng made brasen, and toke hem to the princis of the targetiers [1388] scheeld makers; *Vulg. scutariorum*. *Ibid.* 11 Whanne the kyng schilde goone in to the honse of the Lord, the targeters [*Vulg. scutarii*] camen, and token hem.

†Targeting. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [*f.* TARGET sb.¹ + -ING.] Work consisting of targets; target-like trimmings of women's dresses.

1563 *Knox Hist. Ref.* iv. Wks. 1848 II. 389 The seally sowit... can neither carry it gold, garnassing, targatting, pearlie, nor pretious stanes. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk*

(1843) II. 216 The preachers spake freele against the targetting of weomen's tales, and the rest of their vanitie.

Targ-grass: see TAKE sb.¹ 4.

Targum (tā'gūm, || tā'gūm), *sb.* Also 6-7

thargum. [*a.* Chaldee תרגום *targūm* interpretation, *f.* תרגם *targēm* to interpret: see DRAGOMAN.]

Each of several Aramaic translations, interpretations, or paraphrases of the various divisions of the Old Testament, made after the Babylonian captivity, at first preserved by oral transmission, and committed to writing from about A.D. 100 onwards.

The extant Targums together comprise all the books except Ezra, Nehemiah, and Daniel.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxvii. (1592) 427 The Targum of Hierusalem and the Onkelos which are bookes of cheefe authoritie among the Jewes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 174 This the Hebrewes call Targum, that is, the Translation, which hath with them no lesse credit then the Text it selfe. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. x. 249 Jonathan who compiled the Targum, conceives the colours of these banners to answer the pretious stones in the breastplate, and upon which the names of the Tribes were engraven. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 159 We find the Targum of Onkelos to be mark't with the Accents. 1776 BUSNEV *Hist. Mus.* I. 128 note, The Targum, or Chaldee Paraphrase, mentions an instrument not to be found in the original, or in any of the translations. 1864 *Reader* 16 Jan. 74/1 'The Targums are versions of the Old Testament in what has been called Chaldee, but which is, in fact, the language of Aram or Syria.

Hence **Targum v. trans.**, to interpret or paraphrase (Scripture) in the manner of the Targums (also *absol.*); **Targumio** (tā'gū'mik), **Targumioal**, *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the Targums; **Targumioally**, *adv.*, in the manner of the Targums.

a 1873 *DEUTSCH Rem.* (1874) 361 The authenticity of the Targumic Texts. 1883 F. DELITZSCH in *Athenaeum* 26 May 668/3 A considerable number of Targumic and Talmudic words... occur in the Assyrian and Babylonian language. 1893 *EDERSHEIM Life & Times Jesus* I. ii. viii. 206 At that time each one Targumed for himself... The New Testament writers... when it seemed necessary, literally or Targumically rendered a verse. *Ibid.* II. v. xiv. 574 S. Matthew, Targuming this prophecy in form as in his spirit.

Targumist (tā'gū'mist, tā'gū'mist). [*f.* TARGUM sb.¹ + -IST.] a. One of the translators and commentators who compiled the Targums. b.

'One versed in the language and literature of the Targums' (Ogilvie).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Sweet.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 282 Then we must conclude that Jonathan, or Onkelos the Targumists were of cleaner language then he that made the tongue. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 489 It can't be expected that these Targumists should render the Hebrew word for word. 1851 M. A. DENHAM *Slogans N. Eng.* p. ix. The Targumists state that the banners were distinguished by their colours. 1891 T. K. CHENEY *Orig. Ps.* viii. 444 Is the Targumist altogether wrong in his general view?

Hence **Targumistia** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Targumists.

1890 *Andover (U. S.) Rev.* VII. 101 (Cent. Dict.) Showing the prevalence of the Targumistic exegesis.

Targumize, v. [*f.* TARGUM sb.¹ + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a Targum of or upon.

1671 LIGHTFOOT *Horae Hebr.* John vii. 59 The Book of Job... Targumized; (that is, rendered into the Chaldee Tongue). a 1873 *DEUTSCH Rem.* (1874) 399 The Book of Esther... has been targumized many times.

Tarheel (tā'rhīl), *U. S. colloq.* [*f.* TAR sb.¹ + HEEL sb.¹] A nickname for a native or inhabitant of North Carolina, in allusion to tar as a principal product of that State. Also *attrib.*

1888 *American Humorist* 2 June (Farmer *Americanisms*), A little volume of North Carolina sketches, written by a talented young friend of mine, in the genuine tarheel dialect. 1889 *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-Lore* II. 95 The mountain 'tarheel' gradually drifted into a condition of dreary indifference to all things subliminary but hog and hominy.

Tarhood, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* TAR sb.¹ + -HOOD.] The general body of sailors; sailors collectively.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 264 This circumstance... has been so ridiculed by the whole tar-hood, that the romantic part has been forced to be cancelled.

Tarie, *obs. f.* TARRY sb. and v., var. TARY v.

Tarier, *obs. form of TARRIER, TERRIER 2.*

Tariff (tærif), *sb.* Forms: 6-8 *tariffa*, 7 *terrif*, 8 *terif*, 8-9 *tarif*, 7-*tariff*. [*a. It. tariffa*

'arithmetike or casting of accounts' (Florio), 'a book of rates for duties' (Baretti), = Sp., Pg. *tarifa*, ad.

Arab. *تعريف* *ta'rif* notification, explanation, definition, article, *f.* *sarafa* in 5th conj. to

notify, make known. So *F. tarif*.

The word came into general use as a technical term (sense 2), and this character it has long retained in English use, being hardly found, except as applied to the Customs 'tariff'; its more general application (sense 3), found earlier on the Continent and in U. S., has become more common in Great Britain only since c 1890.

†1. An arithmetical table or statement; a table of multiplication, a ready reckoner, or the like.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 234 So that helping your memorie with certain Table or Tariffas made of purpose to know the numbers of the soldiars that are to enter into ranke. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Tariff*, (in *Arithmetick*) is either a small Table... to expedite Multiplication; or else a Proportional Table contrived for the expediting a

Question in the Rule of Fellowship. 1726 COLSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 170 Reduce the Dividend and Divisor to small Figures, and form a Tariffa or Table of all the Multiples of the Divisor as far as 5. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Tariff* (with Arithmeticians) a proportional Table contrived for the speedy resolving Questions in the Rule of Fellowship... Also a Table framed to shew... any Multiple or Divisor, taken any Number of Times under ten. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 507 That a tariff or table may be established of these proportions.

2. An official list or schedule setting forth the several customs duties to be imposed on imports and exports; a table or book of rates; any item of such a list, the impost (on any article); also the whole body or system of such duties as established in any country.

1592 WOTTON *Lett.*, to Ld. Zouche 3 Oct. (1602) I. 288 The book that I put to be copied for your Honour is not yet ended, nor the *tariffa* of all the towns in the Grand Duke's territories, in my hands. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Tariff*, a Book of Rates or Customs. 1713 *Treaty Utrecht* in *Magens Insurance* (1755) II. 495 The general Tariff made in France the 18th Day of September in the Year 1664, shall take place again. a 1729 ADDISON (J.), A tariff, or declaration of the duties of import and export. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6414/2 The putting... into Execution the new Tariff or Book of Rates. 1826 (Feb. 12) SEC. DALLAS in *Ann. Congress* (1854) 1674 A statement of the general principles for reforming the tariff of the United States. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 238 The duties in this tariff mostly vary from 40 to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. 1868 M. E. G. DUER *Pol. Surv.* 25 The kingdom's wealth might be economized by the adoption of a free-trade tariff. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 128/2 A tariff... of a highly protective character, in the interest of employers or manufacturers.

3. A classified list or scale of charges made in any private or public business; as, a hotel tariff, a railroad tariff (*U. S.*).

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Fragments* xxx. Wks. 1754 V. 246 Even in times less ardent, the church of Rome found it necessary to publish a tariff, or book of rates, which I have seen in print, wherein the price is set over against every sin, lest purchasers should be imposed upon. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. § 147 The university of Paris proceeded to establish a tariff, according to which every edition was to be sold. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 428 Tariff per post of 2 German miles. 1867 *Howells Ital. Journ.* 204 Show me the tariff of fares. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar. The following is the present railroad tariff on flour, grain, and boxed meats from Chicago to the eastern points named.

4. attrib. and Comb.; a. *attrib.*, as *tariff-act*, -bill, -duty, -legislation, -monger, -movement, -office, -party, -preference, -question, -treaty; b. instrumental, as *tariff-born*, -bound, -fed, -protected, -raised, -ridden adjs.; c. objective and obj. gen., as *tariff-maker*; *tariff-mongering*, -raising, -regulating, -tinkering adjs. See also **TARIFF-REFORM**.

1816 *Ann. Congress* (1854) 1237 The provisions of the proposed new tariff duties. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS *Mem.* (1875) V. 309 The revival at the next session of Congress of Mr. Baldwin's tariff bills. 1824 *Ibid.* VI. 282 There had been sharp words in the tariff debate this day in the House. 1831 *Ibid.* (1876) VIII. 438 The Free-Trade and Tariff Conventions. 1832 PRES. JACKSON *Message Congr. U. S.*, A mistaken view of the considerations which led to the adoption of the tariff system. c 1843 GLADSTONE in *Morley Life* (1903) I. ii. viii. 267 Endeavouring to make tariff treaties with foreign countries. 1852 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 413 Stories about tariff grievances. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 288 As promoters of private legislation, or as tariff-doctors, or as volunteer advisers, interested or disinterested, 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Tariff-ridden*, burdened with a tariff or tariffs; carrying an excessive burden of indirect taxation.

1897 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 2/3 American tariff-tinkering. 1898 *Ibid.* 8 Aug. 8/2 A little tariff-card [of a hotel] enclosed showed that the sum stated was liable to some little expansion. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U. S.) Apr. 147 There have been twenty-five tariff acts prescribing, modifying or regulating tariff duties, the first being the Calhoun Act, 1816. 1904 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 8 A warning against tariff-mongers, tariff-muddlers, and tariff-muddlers of all denominations. 1904 JUDGE PARKER (U. S.) in *Daily Chron.* 11 Nov. 5/5 To prevent the tariffed Trusts and illegal combinations from absorbing the nation's wealth.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Tariffable** *a.*, that can be subjected to a tariff; **Tariffable** *a.*, that can be subjected to a tariff; **Tariffade** [*after crusade*], an agitation in favour of a tariff;

Tariffication, (*a*) the fixing of a tariff; (*b*) conversion to a pro-tariff party; **Tariffism**, the principle or system of imposing a tariff, advocacy of a (high or low) tariff; **Tariffist**, an advocate of a tariff; **Tariffite**, = *prec.*; also *attrib.*; **Tariffize**

v., *trans.* to subject to a tariff or system of tariffs (in quot. in sense 3); **Tariffleas** *a.*, without a tariff.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Tariffable*, subjectable to a tariff. 1904 P. GEDDES in *Ideals Sc. & Faith* 201 To play his patriotic part in the approaching, ever-victorious 'Tariffades by which the megalopolitan wealth and imperial greatness are to be assured. 1892 12th Cent. Dec. 940 Sir B. Samnelson's proposal to make compulsory the method of 'tariffication... which has been operated with railway companies for forty years past. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 2/3 The complete tariffication of the Unionist Party. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 25 Sept. 4/5 The chief apostle of high 'tariffism'. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 2/3 Taking the two bodies together the Low 'Tariffists' are in a majority of one. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 8 Sept. 4/4 The tariffists and purblind economists see the chief reason of Germany's industrial prosperity in its protective system. 1906 *Ibid.* 12 Jan. 5/2 This has excited great indignation on the part of the 'Tariffite candidate. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 319 This would 'tariffize the world. 1891 Miss Downe *Girl in Karp.* 271 A total stranger condescended to... make a 'tariffless hotel of their house.

Tariff, *v.* [f. prec. sb. So *F. tarifer*.]

†1. *intr.* To have to do with a tariff. *nonce-use*. 1766 *Mss. CALDWELL Jnl.* (1884) 292 A tariff of fixed duties [was] to have been settled at the treaty of Utrecht, but... was referred to commissaries of this number was Blair's uncle, John Drummond, who tariffed all his days... Andrew Mitchell... who tariffed at Brussels for some years.

2. *trans.* To subject to a tariff-duty; to fix the price of (something) according to a tariff; in quot. a 1868, to rate (a person) according to a tariff.

1818 *WEBSTER, Tarif* *v. t.*, to make a list of duties on goods. 1864 *TREVELLAN Compt. Wallah* (1866) 169 If the Sidonians... had paid five per cent. on Madapollans tariffed at ninepence. a 1868 *M. J. HIGGINS Ess.* (1875) 158 A slow sulky conductor he silently endures, and tariffs him accurately on reaching the end of the stage. 1870 *Daily News* 6 Oct. If the siege lasts long enough, dogs, rats, and cats will be tariffed. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 362 In 1883 the best Gascony wine was tariffed in London... at £13 the ton. 1904 *Mss. DAUNCEY English Philippines* vi. (1906) 49 For these schools and... schoolmasters this pastoral country [the Philippines] is taxed and tariffed to breaking point.

3. To make into a pro-tariff party. *nonce-use*.

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 2/2 The way in which the Tory Party has been tariffed.

Hence **Tariffed** (tæ'rif) *pp. a.*, priced by or subjected to a tariff.

1874 *SYMONDS Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) i. xiv. 299 The pay is reduced to its tariffed medium. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 2/1 The ingenious device of buying highly tariffed foreign coffee and sending it to Cape Colony, whence it was reshipped as preferred East Indian coffee.

Tariff-reform, *gen.* The reform of a tariff, or of existing tariff conditions; *spec.* in recent U.S. politics, 'a reform favouring a general reduction of import duties, and in general a movement away from Protection' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); in British politics since c 1903 (usually with capitals, *Tariff Reform*), the extension of the tariff on imports, as opposed to 'Free Trade'. Also *attrib.*, as *Tariff Reform League*, *movement*, *party*, *policy*, etc.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Finn's Stand. Dict.*, *Tariff-reform*,... applied in the United States to a movement away from the policy of protection. 1903 *MONTLEY Gladstone* i. xi. viii. 264 It was by the principles of free trade that Peel and his lieutenant justified tariff-reform. 1903 *J. CHAMBERLAIN Sp. Intro.* 8 They [speeches] have... been... supplemented by statistics and details... which it is the function of the Tariff Reform League and the Imperial Tariff Committee to supply in their publications. 1908 *E. E. WILLIAMS in Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 2/3 [Formed May 24, 1903 as the Protection League] A fortnight later it changed the name to the Tariff League, and again a fortnight later to that of the Imperial Tariff League... [after] some six or seven weeks it was formally amalgamated with an inchoate body (comprising chiefly members of Parliament in sympathy with the new movement) under the title of the Tariff Reform League. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 2/2 If [Mr. Bryan's] declaration means anything, it is a notable advance in what Americans call 'Tariff Reform'—i.e., a change of the Tariff in the direction of Free Trade.

Hence **Tariff-reformer**, an advocate or supporter of tariff-reform; in British politics from 1903, an advocate of an extended tariff on imports. 1903 *J. CHAMBERLAIN Sp. Intro.* 9 The Tariff Reformers... believe that... by re-arming ourselves with the weapon of a moderate tariff, we may still defend our home market against unfair competition.

Tariment: see **TARRYMENT**.

Taring (tæ'rin). [f. *TARE sb.* and *v.* + *-INO* 1.] The calculation and abatement of the tare on goods; †abatement for defective goods (*obs.*).

1621 *MISSELDON Free Trade* ii. 51 To have drawne the Taring [margin, That is, abating for the faults thereof] of Cloth into Holland, where the Buyers are in some sort, Iudges and Parties. 1881 *BIRNELL Counting-ho. Dict.*, *Taring*, is the process of calculating and making the Tare. 1883 *Times* 2 Apr. 4 The planter... can... put a stop to... the taring of the chest of tea by the Customs.

Taris, *obs. form* of **TERRACE**.

Tarish, *a. rare*. [f. *TARE sb.* + *-ISH* 1.] Having the nature or character of tares (in allusion to the parable of the tares: see *TARE sb.* 1 3).

1601 *Bp. W. BARLOW Defence* Pref. 6 Pregnant natures, are like lustie groundes, neglected and vntilled, [proved] tarish and weedy. 1610 *J. ROBINSON Justif. Separat.* iii. § 6 Wks. 1851 II. 125 A singular spirit of... discerning, by which they do discover... this tarish disposition under the veil of holiness.

Tarism: see **TARRYHOME**.

Tarlatan (tæ'slātān). Also 8 *tarnatan*, 9 *tarlatane*, *tarleton*. [a. *F. tarlatane*, dissimilated from *tarlatane* (1723 in *Hatz-Darm.*: cf. quot. 1727-41); prob. of Indian origin.] A kind of thin open muslin, used esp. for ball-dresses.

1727-45 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Muslin*, There are various kinds of muslins brought from the East-Indies; chiefly Bengal; betelies, tarnatans, mulmuls [etc.]. 1833 *LOWELL Lett.* (1849) i. iii. 219 The cheapening of a tarlatan muslin. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Tarlatan*, a kind of book-muslin principally made in Scotland. 1873 *MISS WOOLSEY What Katy Did at Sch.* x. 166 Cecy has got some beautiful new dresses... a white muslin, a tarlatan, and a pink silk. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 Oct. 8/4 *Tarlatan* is another old-world material now being resuscitated for evening dresses.

†**Tarleather** 1. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *-ledder*, 7 *-ladder*. [app. a. Gael. *tarr-leathar* belly-leather, f. *tarr* belly + *leathar*, ad. Eng. *LEATHER*.] 'A strip of raw sheep-skin (cut from the belly of the

skin when it was newly flayed), salted and dried, and cut up into thongs for ties or mid-couples of flails' (*Suppl.* to *Jamieson*, 1887).

1566 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 226 The saidis flescheouris... cuttis are tarledder of the skyn thairwith, diminishing thairly bayth the skynnis and the woll in lenth and breid. *Ibid.*, Nor yit to diminish the samyn be cutting of any sic pairt as thall call the tarledder. a 1585 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 571 His shaven shoulders shawes the marks, no doubt, Of tough tarladders, tyres, and other tawes.

Hence †**Tarleathered** (-lethorit, etc.) *pp. a.*, *Sc. Obs.*, applied to a sheep-skin from which a tarleather has been cut.

1570 *Rev. Convent. Roy. Burghs* i. 21 [To] be presentitt... with the skyn and byrn yn tarletheritt, and plukkitt or powitt. 1585 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1881) IV. 407 That na merchants tak vpon hand to by any skynnis quhilk ar plukkett and tarletheritt as said is, vnder the pain foresaid.

†**Tarleather** 2. *Obs. rare* 1. A term of opprobrium applied to a woman.

1575 *Cannin, Gurlow* iii. iii. Cij b. Comst behynd me thou withered witch! & I gett once on foote, Thouse pay for all, y^e old tarlether.

†**Tarletonize**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd. intr.* To act or speak like Tarleton, a celebrated comic actor of the latter part of the 16th century.

1590 *G. HARVEY Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) i. 168 His vainglorious and Thrasonical brauning: his piperty Extemporizing, and Tarletonizing. *Ibid.* 202 The very Tympanye of his Tarletonizing wit.

Tar macadam. [f. *TAR sb.* + *MACADAM sb.*] A mixed material for making roads, consisting of some kind of broken stone or ironstone slag in a matrix of tar alone, or of tar with some mixture of pitch or creosote.

1881 (June 17) *Proc. Assoc. Municipal Engineers* VIII. 91 In Barmsey we have tarred macadam, and the cost of it was 12. 2d. *Ibid.* 92, I should have liked to have heard more about the cost of the tar-macadam roads. 1883 (Sept. 28) *Ibid.* X. 53 Tar macadam for roadways was first introduced in Sheffield. 1909 *J. W. SMITH Dustless Roads* i. 10 The macadamised road construction of the future is to be found in the use of tar: that is to say, in what is termed tar macadam.

Hence **Tar-mac**, the registered trade-mark of a kind of tar macadam consisting of iron slag impregnated with tar and creosote. Also *attrib.*

1903 *Trades Mark Jnl.* 1 July, Class 17. Tarmac. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 4/2 Mr. Montagu suggested... the making of all roads... by the Tarmac process. 1905 *Times* 1 Aug. 14/2 He suggests that the club... should entirely remake some... stretch of road near London with Tarmac.

Tarmachan, *-michen*, *obs. ff. PTARMIGAN*.

Tarmagon, *tarmegant*, *obs. ff. TERMAGANT*.

Tarmaret, *-rick*, *obs. erron. ff. TURMEHIC*.

Tarn (tān). *Forms*: 4-5 *terne*, 5-6 *tarne*, 7 *tearn*, (8 *Sc. tairn*), 7- *tarn*. [*ME. terne*, a. ON. **tarnu*, *tjorn*, *tjörn*; = Swed. dial. *tjärn*, *tårn*, Norw. *tjörn*, *Dn. tjern*.]

A small mountain lake, having no significant tributaries. (Originally local northern English, now generally used by geologists and geographers.)

(1256 *Assise Roll* 979 m. 10 d (Westmorland), Agnes... appellat... Edelinam filiam Ricardi de Blaterne [= Blea-tarn] quod ipsa dederat ei potum mortiferum hibern. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1041 Per ar tres by bat terne of traytourses. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* x. Gauan, with any more, To the tarne com fore, To wake hit to day. 14... (*headng*) The Awntys of Arthure at the Terne Watheylene. 1587 *HARRISON England* i. xv. in Holinshed i. 95/1 The Air or Arre riseth out of a lake or tarne south of Darnbrooke. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words*, A Tarn, a Lake or Meer-pool, a usual word in the North. 1799 *COLERIDGE Christabel* i. Concl. 28 By tairn and rill, The night-birds all that hour were still. 1810 *WOODWARD Scenery Lakes* i. (1823) 24 Tarns are found in some of the vales, and are numerous upon the mountains. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* i. x. Though never sunbeam could discern The surface of that sable tarn, In whose black mirror you may spy The stars, while noon-tide lights the sky. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* v. 235 The largest river in the world takes its most remote origin among the Andean Highlands, in a little inkly tarn.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*

1873 *M. COLLINS Miranda* II. 83 Miranda, whose aureate hair and tarn-brown eyes had something unique about them. 1884 *SWINBURNE W. Collins Misc.* (1886) 59 A picture of upland fell and tarnside coope in the curving hollow of a moor. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) i. 72 The sorceress took in hand some of the tarn-water. 1903 *Swart Set* IX. 133/2 Hers is one of those clear, tarnlike natures which one gauges quickly.

Tarn, *obs. and dial. form* of **TERN**, the sea-bird.

Tarnal (tā'nāl), *a. (adv.) slang*, chiefly U.S. Aphetic dial. pronunciation of *eternal*, vulgarly used as an expression of execration, passing into a mere intensive: cf. *ETERNAL* a. 7. Hence **Tarnally** *adv.*

1790 *R. TYLER Contrast* ii. ii. (1887) 39 The snarl-headed curs fell a-kicking and cursing of me at such a tarnal rate, that... I was glad to take to my heels. *Ibid.* 90 Laugh by rule! Well, I should like that tarnally. a 1811 [J. W. MASTERS] *Dich & Sal* (tū. (E. D. D.)), Dare was a tarnal sight of meat. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Tarnal*, eternal. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow P.* ii. 72, I darsn't skeer the tarnal thing fer fear he'd run away with 't.

Tarnatan, variant of **TARLATAN**.

Tarnation (tā'nā'shən), *sb., a., adv. slang*, chiefly U.S. A variant of *darnation*, *DAMNATION* sb. 3; app. associated with **TARNAL**.

A. as *sb. rare*.

1801 *Col. G. HANCOCK Lf's* II. 151 The Americans say, Tarnation seize me, or sworp me, if I don't do this or that. 1832 *New England Mag.* (Boston) III. 380 We have 'Tarnation' and 'darnation' for damnation.

B. as *adj.* Damned, damnable, execrable.

1764 *W. WILSON in Mem.* (1866) 47 They only came to look at the 'tarnation' Tories from Canada. 1835-40 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 54 Now, says he, I'm in a tarnation hurry. 1857 *Mss. CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) II. 349 After having been all but asphyxiated with tarnation folly.

C. as *adv.* Damnable, desperately, execrably.

1790 *R. TYLER Contrast* v. i. (1887) 88 What the rattle makes you look so tarnation glum? 1890 *GALT Lawrie T.* ii. i. Which is tarnation bad. 1890 *CURTIS Miss Nobody* vi. People... don't call me 'my good man', for they know I'm in a tarnation bad one when I'm riled, sonny!

Tarn-cap, *rare*. [ad. Ger. *tarnkappe*.] A magic cap, securing the invisibility of the wearer.

1866 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1866) i. 3 Rings of Gyges, coats of darkness, tarn-caps, and other means of invisibility.

Tarne, var. **TERNNE**, *Obs.*, *gicl.*

Tarnish (tā'nish), *sb.* [f. *TARNISH v.*] The fact of tarnishing or condition of being tarnished; loss of brightness, discoloration; stain, blemish; also *concr.* the substance of such discoloration; the tarnished coating. Also *fig.*

1713 *Gentl. Instr.* ii. ix. (ed. 5) 182 Care is taken to wash over the Foulness of the Subject with a pleasing Tarnish. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 580/2 The same thing again is to be said of Tarnish, Discolouring, &c. from Time, the Air, &c. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* ii. xlii, Effacing the old rust and tarnish on the money. 1877 *DANA Text-bk. Min.* ii. (1891) 190 A surface possesses the steel tarnish, when it presents the superficial blue color of tempered steel. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 75 There are many metals, such as gold, which never exhibit rust or tarnish.

Tarnish (tā'nish), *v.* [ad. *F. terniss*, extended stem of *ternir*, *ternissant* (15th c. in *Godef.*) (see *-ISH* 2), f. *terne* *adj.* dull, dark; of doubtful origin.

Referred by *Diez* and others to OHG. *tarnan*, MHG. *ternen* (= OS. *ternan*, OE. *diernan*) to conceal, hide, f. OHG. *tarni* (OS. *derul*, OE. *dierna*, *derne*) hidden, secret, obscure. But there are difficulties, arising from the late appearance of the *Fr.* word, as well as from the form and sense. The change from *tern* to *tarn* appears to have taken place in English; but no example of *ternish* has been found.]

1. *trans.* To dull or dim the lustre of, to discolour (as a metallic surface by oxidation, etc.); to cause to fade; to spoil, wither.

1598 *FLORES, Termire*, to tarnish, to darken any glasse with breathing vpon it (1611 to tarnish or darken and mist-over, as burnished plate or glasse will be being breathed vpon). 1703-10 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 121 ¶ 3 Her Clothes were very rich, but tarnished. 1796 *Adm. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 103 The Sun's tarnishing my Complexion. 1858 *LAROUSSE Hand-bk. Nat. Philos.*, etc. 367 Whatever tarnishes or roughens the surface of metal, increases its radiation.

b. *fig.* To take away from the purity of, cast a stain upon; to sully, taint; to bring disgrace upon.

1697 *COLLIER Ess.* ii. *Value of Life* (1698) 31 Nothing that may... tarnish the Glory, and weaken the Example of the Suffering. 1786 *W. THOMSON Watson's Philip II* (1839) 355 Unwilling that his reputation should be tarnished. 1884 *L. J. JENNINGS Croker Papers* i. ii. 44 The naval glory of England was tarnished by the successes of the American naval force.

2. *intr.* To grow dull, dim, or discoloured; to fade, wither; esp. of metals, to lose external brightness or lustre.

1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4) s. v., Any thing that is Gilded, is said to Tarnish, when it begins to lose its Lustre [1706 to grow dull, to lose its Gloss, Lustre, or Brightness]. 1696 *TATE & BRADY Ps.* cii. 27 And, like a Garment often worn Shall tarnish and decay. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 35 ¶ 9 The brass and pewter... are only laid up to tarnish again. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 75 Many metals rapidly rust or tarnish when exposed to even the driest air.

b. *fig.* To become dull, dim, or sullied.

1681 *DRAYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 249 Till thy fresh glories, which now shine so bright, Grow stale, and tarnish with our daily sight. 1789 *Mss. Piazzi Journ. France* II. 102 Travellers who seek for images that never tarnish, and for truths that never can decay. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 95 The frailties of your nature predominated the glare of your riches... from that hour they tarnished.

Hence **Tarnishing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*; also **Tarnishable** *a.*, that may tarnish or be tarnished; **Tarnisher**, one who or that which tarnishes.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Tarnishing*, a process of giving gold or silver a pale or dim cast, without either polish or burnish. 1864 *WEBSTER, Tarnisher*, 1885 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 7 May 340 A means of rendering tarnishable metals and alloys less tarnishable. 1894 *Du MAURIER Trilby* II. 22 A tarnishing breath had swept over the reminiscent mirror of his mind.

Tarnished (tā'nish), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + *-ED* 1.] Having lost purity or lustre, faded; also *fig.* sullied, dishonoured.

1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to C'tess Bristol* 22 Aug., Like a poor town lady of pleasure... with tarnished silver-laced shoes. 1796-96 *THOMSON Winter* 163 The... forest... sheds What of its tarnished honours yet remain. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. iv. 765 He had ceased to be called by the tarnished name of Monmouth.

Tarnowitzite (tā'movitsit), *Min.* [a. *G. Tarnowitzit* (Breithaupt 1841): see def.] A variety of Aragonite containing about 4 per cent. of carbonate of lead, found at Tarnowitz in Silesia.

1866 *BRANDER & COE Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 532/2. 1867 *Ibid.* III. 703/2. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 666 Tarnovicit.

Taro (lā-ro, tæ-ro). Also 8 tarrow, 9 tara, tarro. [Native Polynesian name, found by Cook in the Sandwich Islands.] A food-plant, *Colocasia antiquiorum*, N.O. *Araceae*, cultivated in many varieties (*C. esculenta*, *macrorrhiza*, etc.) in most tropical countries for its starchy root-stocks, or its succulent leaves or stems, which in a raw state are acrid, but lose their acidity by boiling.

1779 Cook *Voy. Pacific* (1784) III. v. iv. 79 Each man carrying bread-fruit, taro, and plantains in his hand. *Ibid.* vi. 106 These plantations consist of the tarrow or eddy root, and the sweet potato [etc.]. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Ranai*, it produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 460 Yams and taros are cultivated.

b. attrib., as taro-patch, -plain, -plant, -plantation, -root, -swamp.

1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr. among Heathen* II. 400 A large piece of ground stocked with breadfruit, cocoa nuts, and taro roots. 1846 LUNDIE *Mission. Life Samoa* xxii. 141 All are busy building houses and clearing for taro-patches. 1847 WHITTIER *Dan. Wheeler Jr.* Amidst Owyhee's hills of blue And taro-plains of Teobonoal. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 6/1 Streams of water...fertilising thousands of taro plantations. 1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 111 The taro swamp was hard and fissured.

Taroc (tæ-rok). Also 7-9 tarok, tarock. [ad. It. *tarocco*, in pl. *tarocchi*, of unknown origin. Also Ger. *tarock*, *F. tarot*: see TAROT.]

a. = TAROT n. b. (also in pl.) = TAROT b.

a. 1611 FLORIO, *Tarocchi*, a kind of playing cards called Tarocks or Terrestrial triumphs.

b. 1739 GRAY *Let. to R. West* in *Mason Mem.* (1807) I. 211 Play at Ombre and Taroc, a game with 72 cards all painted with suns, and moons, devils and monks. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 236 The pack of cards with which *Tarocco* is played, consists of two parts: the first is fifty-six cards of the usual Italian suits, *Spade, Coppe, Bastoni, and Denari*. The other part consists of twenty-two cards, twenty-one of these are called *Tarocchi*, and the twenty-second *Il Matto*, or the fool. 1887 BEATTY-KINGSTON *Music & Manners* II. 318 Skillful players of écarté and tarok.

Tarot (taro). [F. *tarot* (also 16th c. *taravult, tarau*), ad. It. *tarocco* (pl. *tarocchi*): see prec.] a. One of a set of playing-cards, first used in Italy in the 14th c. (Also used in fortune-telling.) Also attrib. b. pl. The game played with these.

The tarots, strictly speaking, are a series of 22 figured cards (21 of which are numbered), all being trumps, which are added to a set of 56 (in four suits), forming a pack of 78. 1598 G. DE LA MOTHE *French Alph.* (1639) 148 Will you play at Tables, at Dyce, at Tarots, and Chesse? 1874 W. SKEEN *Early Typogr.* 55 A single pack of 'tarots', admirably painted about 1445 by Marziano, cost the enormous sum of 1500 golden crowns (about £625). 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 763/1 No Spanish tarots are known to exist. 1899 *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 611 Picot, was the first to collect 'Tarots', those valuable playing cards, which now fetch such a high price. 1900 *Fall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 2 (Cassell *Suppl.*) As fall the Tarot cards, so fell each rose-page of the Oracle.

Tarow, obs. f. *TARROW v. Sc.*, to tarry.

Tarpan. Zool. [According to Pallas, *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica* 1831, called Tarpan by the Kirghiz Tatars. (So F. *tarpan*, Littré 1874.)] The wild horse of Tartary: see quots.

1841 C. HAMILTON SMITH *Nat. Hist. Horses* 160 The Tahtar or even the Cossack nations...assert that they can distinguish a feral breed from the wild by many tokens; and, denominate the real wild horse *Tarpan* and *Tarpani*. *Ibid.* 163 Real Tarpan are not larger than ordinary mules, their colour invariably tan, Isabella, or mouse. *Ibid.* 164 There is always a certain number of expelled Tarpan stallions among them [feral herds]. 1905 W. RIDGEWAY *Origin of Thoroughbred Horse* 34 It would appear that Prejvalsky's horse is nothing more than the Tarpan of the older writers. 1910 DR. P. CHALMERS MITCHELL *Let. to Editor*, I think it is clear that the name Tarpan belongs to a genuine wild horse, a true species, but that it has been subsequently applied to the progeny of escaped domestic horses.

† **Tarpaulian**, sb. and a. Obs. Forms: 7 tarpaulian, -paulian, -pollian, 8 -polian, -pawlian. [from next, after adjs. and sbs. in -ian.] a. sb. = next, 2. b. adj. = next, 3 b.

a. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 124 The number of horse-boys, and foot-boys, and of hangers-on, and the tarpaulians in the corn-ships, he thinks to be greater...than that of the souldiers came unto. c. 1660 W. G. *Ode to Gresham College* in *Weld Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1848) I. 80 Every Tarpaulian shall then with ease Saile any ship to the Antipodes. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Grey.* 140 Shall not your pilot, holla, whoop? And rowze Tarpaulians that lye sleeping. 1719 D'URFVEY *Fills* II. 60 Hear the noise of the Tarpaulian Boys; Port, Port, Port.

Tarpaulin (tarpōlin), sb. Forms: 7 tarpauling, tarpawlin, tarpawling, tarpolin, -paling, -palin, (-pallion), 7-8 -pawlin, 7-9 -pawling, -pauling, 7- tarpaulin. [Generally thought to be f. TAR sb. + PALL sb. + -ING I f, g (as in *netting, grating*, and cf. *AWNING*).] The blackness of tarred canvas may have suggested its likeness to a funeral pall; though, in the absence of any instance of *tar-pall*, this origin must remain conjectural.]

1. A covering or sheet of canvas coated or impregnated with tar so as to make it waterproof, used to spread over anything to protect it from wet. Also, without a or pl., canvas so tarred; sometimes applied to other kinds of waterproof cloth.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. i. On the one [wall] I strain

me a fair tarpauling, and in that I stick my onions, cut in halves. a. 1625 MANWYBRING *Nonnench. Naval.* (Harl. MS. 2301), *Tarpauling*, is a piece of Canvas that is tar'd all over to Lash upon a Deck or Grating to keepe the Raine from Soaking through. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 A tar-pawling [sic] or yawning. 1652 ASHMOLER *Theat. Chem. Brit.* Prol. 12 To Hang a Presence Chamber with Tarpalin, instead of Tapestry. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE I. 68, I made me a large Tent, and cover'd the uppermost with a large Tarpaulin which I had sav'd among the Sails. 1800 COLOUGHON *Comm. Thames* 639 Each Lighter is furnished with a Tarpaulin to protect the Cargo from damage. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 150 In the days when the London and Birmingham Railway considered it so beneath their dignity to carry coals to London that they introduced tarpaulins for the purpose of hiding the vulgar freight of which they were ashamed.

b. A sailor's hat made of tarpaulin.

1841 in *TOTTEN Naval Text-Bk.* (Webster). 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* II. xi. A burly fellow in a tarpauling and blue jacket. 1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*.

2. *transf.* A nickname for a mariner or sailor, esp. a common sailor. Now rare or arch. (Cf. *TARPAULIAN*, *TAR sb.* 3.)

1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Diurnal-maker Wks.* (1687) 82 He is a perfect Sea-man, a kind of Tarpawlin. 1660 HOWELL *Parly Beasts* 12 To be a Mariner, or Tarpaling, is one of the most servile and slavish condition of life that can be. 1687 SETTLE *Reft. Dryden* 21 He was too blame for making his Hamlet a Courtier and no Tarpolin. 1722 DE FOR *Col. Jack* i. Every tarpawling, if he gets but to be lieutenant of a press smack, is called captain. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Cobb.* xxi. What does this here blessed tarpaulin go and do? 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xxx. 366 The seamen pursued us... They were but handy-legged tarpaulins after all.

b. Formerly applied to a sea-bred superior officer (captain, etc.) as contrasted with the military officers often appointed to command men-of-war. (Cf. 3 b.) In quot. 1909 erroneously taken as 'ranker'.

c. 1690 R. GIBSON (B. M. Add. MS. 11602, ff. 40). Upon the Different Conduct between Seamen and Gentlemen Commanders in ye Navy (not bred Tarr Pawlins) since 1652. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 716 There was an end of privilege if an Earl was to be doomed to death by tarpaulins seated round a table in the cabin of a ship. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 347 Drake and his brother tarpaulins. 1909 *Naval Warrant Officers' Jnl.* Dec. 128/2 It would have been deeply interesting had Mr. Hannay *en passant* designated those Admirals and Captains who were called 'Tarpaulins' because of their ranker origin. *Ibid.*, Captain James Cook, the explorer, Captain C. Askew, and Captain J. Cogan are three of many names of 'Tarpaulins' which might be cited.

3. attrib. a. in sense 1: Made of tarpaulin.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grant*, xiii. 61 A plug lapped in Okum, and well tarred in a tarpawling clout. 1688 in *Daniell's Catal. Autograph Lett.* (1904) July 30/2 Yesterday my Ld. Chancellour was taken at Wapping in a tarpalin habit. 1832 C. M. GOODRIDGE *Voy. South Seas* 25 Carefully secured from the damp in a tarpawling bag. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xliii. There's many a clear head under a tarpaulin hat.

b. in sense 2 or 2 b: Of, belonging to, or that is, a mariner or sailor; sea-bred. Now rare.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 16 A shameful sliding into other such tarpawling tenets. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 221 A learned vote that any Tarpawlin Mariner might have nulled. c. 1690 R. GIBSON (B. M. Add. MS. 11602, ff. 47). I find many Accidents to have happened for want of Tarpawling Commanders or Gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with Maritime Affairs. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 354 Divers tarpawlin masters of ships recommended by the Trinity house, have passed examination in order to be received into the King's service. 1696 in *Ab. De la Pryme's Diary* (Surtees) 278 Chatham, a small tarpawlin town, joining to Rochester. 1836 W. LIVING ASTORIA III. 222 John Young, the tarpawling governor of Owyhee. 1889 DOYLE *Mich. Clarke* 23 He was one of the old tarpaulin breed, who had fought...against Frenchman, Don, Dutchman, and Moor.

4. Comb., as tarpaulin-maker, -covered adj. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Tarpaulin-manufacturer*, one who oils or tars canvas for covers. 1897 OUTING (U.S.) XXX. 261/2 A tarpaulin-covered box of tackle belonging to Harry. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 25 Oct. 7/2 A young tarpaulin-maker of nineteen.

Hence *Tarpaulin v.*, *trans.* to cover with a tarpaulin; *intr.* to shelter oneself under a tarpaulin; *Tarpaulined a.*, covered with a tarpaulin.

1882 'F. ANSTEV *Vice Versa* xvi. Some tarpaulined cattle-vans. 1891 CONST. MACLEWEN *3 Women* in 1 Boat 85 We discussed whether we would 'tarpaulin' there for the night. 1894 OUTING (U.S.) XXIV. 376/2 We had another boat, but it was housed and tarpaulined on deck.

Tarpeian (tarpēian), a. [f. L. *Tarpei-us*, or ad. L. *Tarpeian-us* adj., f. proper name *Tarpeius* or *Tarpeia*.] Denoting a rock-face on the Capitoline Hill at Rome over which persons convicted of treason to the state were thrown headlong.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 213 Beare him toth' Rock Tarpeian, and from thence into destruction cast him. *Ibid.* III. iii. 88 Let them pronounce the steepe Tarpeian descent. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 49. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Hor. Sat.* I. vi. 57 From the Tarpeian rock's tremendous height, Or to the hangman Cadmus give their fate. 1843 MACAULAY *Horatius* xvi. Now, from the rock Tarpeian, Could the wan burghers spy The line of blazing villages.

Tarpon (tā-ppon). Forms: 7 tarpom, 8 -oen, 9 -um, 9 tarpon. [So Du. *tarpoen*: origin not ascertained.] The Jew-fish, *Megalops atlanticus*, a giant representative of the herring tribe found in the warmer waters of the western Atlantic: see JEW-FISH and ELOPS. Sometimes extended to the E. Indian species *M. cyprinoides* (*M. thrissoides*).

1685 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1799) 321 Of these they make nets for fishing, but only for great fish, as Tarpoms, or the like. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 12 The Tarpon is a large scaly fish, shaped much like a Salmon, but somewhat flatter with scales as big as a Half Crown. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. 229 A large fish, called tarpoen...which is white, about 2 feet 6 inches. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 406 The sailors' name for this fish, is 'Tarpum' or 'Tarpon'. 1901 *Scotman* 4 Oct. 5/1 The largest tarpon ever captured...weighed 205 lb., and measured 8 ft. and 2 in. in length.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1887 *Sporting Life* 22 June 2/6 Tarpon fishing is not half so exciting as catching man-eating sharks with a hand-line. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 412 Tugging at a tarpon-line in the Gulf of Mexico. 1895 BLACKW. *Mag.* Aug. 281 He has made a special study of tarpon-tackle during his annual visits to the best tarpon-waters.

Tarrace, obs. form of TARRAS, TERRACE.

Tarradiddle, **Tarrage**: see TARA.

Tarragon (tæ-rāgn). Also (6-8 tarchon), 6-9 taragon. [Given in 1538-48 as the English for med.L. *tragonia* and *tarchon*: cf. 16th c. F. *targon* (Rabelais, *Cotgr.* 1611), It. *taracone*, *tarcone* (Florio 1598, 1611), Sp. *taragonia*, -goncia (Matthioli 16th c., Percival, Minshen). *Tarchon* appears in the Latin version of Symeon Sethus *De Cibariis* (Basle 1538), repr. Byzantine Gr. *ραραχών*. Sethus compiled from Arab sources, and his *ραραχών* represented Arab. *طرخون* *tarkhōn* (in Ibn Beithar,

Avicenna, Razi), *altaron* in Gerard of Cremona, a 1187; according to Arabic lexicographers a foreign word: some think ad. Gr. *δράκων* (Devic), by an early association, similar to what is found in the 16th c., with the Gr. *δρακόντιον*, -ονία (Hippocr., Diosc.), the name of *Arum Dracunculus*. The two plants were included by Matthioli, 1565, under *Dracunculus*, *Dracunculus*, the Tarragon being distinguished as *Hortensis Dracunculus*; he also gives, as including both, It. *dragontia*, Sp. *taragontin*, F. *serpentine*, all originally names of *Arum Dracunculus*. This association is commemorated in the botanical names *Artemisia Dracunculus* and *Arum Dracunculus* (now *Dracunculus vulgaris*), as well as in 16-17th c. applications of the name DRAGON, DRAGONS. The 16th c. herbalists' L. *Tragonia*, and the Sp. *estragon*, Pt. *estragão*, F. *estragon*, are all derived from *targon*, *targon*, *tarchon*; the 16th c. Sp. *taragonia* and mod. Sp. *taragona* show the nearest relationship to the Eng. name.]

1. A plant, *Artemisia Dracunculus*, N.O. *Compositae*, of the wormwood genus, a native of Southern Russia and Eastern Europe, the aromatic leaves of which are used to flavour salads, soups, etc. 1538 ELVOT, *Tragonia*, an herbe nowe callid Taragon, late sene in this realm, which hath a taste like gynger. 1548 TURNER *NAMES of Herbs*, *Tarchon*, is called with vs. Tarragon. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 630 Tarragon is good in Salads with Lettuce as Rocket is. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 202 Tarragon is one of the perfuming or Spicy Furnitures of our Sallets. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Tarchon*, Tarocon, or Garden-Drageon, an Herb. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 668/1 Tarragon: fine flavoured aromatic plant, to improve the flavour of soups and salads. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 50/1 Keep up good supplies of Tarragon and small salads.

2. Sometimes applied (by confusion of names) to the Garden Dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*, N.O. *Araceae*, or the Green Dragon, *Arisema Dracunculium*, N.O. *Orontiaceae*: see DRAGONS. Obs. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Taragontia*, taragon, *Dracuntia*. 1598 FLORIO, *Taracone*, the herbe Taragon or garden Dragon.

3. attrib., as tarragon leaf; tarragon vinegar, vinegar flavoured with the leaves or oil of tarragon. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 138 Tarragon vinegar, pickled tarragon leaves, and sometimes the fresh green leaves in salad, are powerful agents in the hands of a skilful and judicious cook. 1883 W. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* 20 July 35/2 Stock broth, tarragon vinegar, ketchup, &c.

Tarrapin, **Tarrar**, varr. TERRAPIN, TERRIER 1.

Tarras (tæ-rās), sb. ? Obs. Also 6-8 tarrace, 7-8 tarris, 8 terrace, 8-9 terras, 9 tarrass. See also TRASS. [ad. early mod. Du. *tarrasse*, *terra's*, *tira's* (Kilian), Du. *tras* neut., Ger. *trass* masc. (17th c., Kluge), also *tarrass* (Sanders 1865); of Romanic origin: cf. OF. *terrace* (12th c.), -asse, tierasse, -aïsse fem., 'torchis, terre à foulon, trass' (Godef.), It. *terraccia*, -azza fem., 'rubble or rubbish' (Florio 1611):—late L. **terrācea* earthy, earthen; cf. TERRACE.]

A kind of rock, allied in composition to pozzolana, consisting largely of comminuted pumice or other volcanic substance; it is found along the Rhine between Cologne and Mainz, and was formerly imported from Holland for making a mortar or hydraulic cement. Hence, the mortar or cement made of this, used for pargeting, lining cisterns, etc.; also applied to other similar cements.

1618 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xlii. 95 Part or appurtenance in buildings, made either of Bricke, Tile, Lead, Wood, Tarras, or Free-stone. 1662 *Stat. Ir.* (1765) II. 416 Tarras, the barrel 64. 1698 LISTER *Journ.* Paris (1699) 52 Which I make no doubt are set in Cement or Tarras, that is, the *Pulvis Pntolanus*. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 5 All the Joists set in Tarris. 1765 *Museum Brit.* IV. [viii. 244] To make it almost as hard as terras. 1775 SMALL in *Phil.*

Trans. LXVI. 444 By laying the ground-floor with terrace. 1786 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 96/1 Dutch terras is a tufa stone, found on the rocky banks of the Rhine. 1800 *Null Advertiser* 5 Apr. 1/3 Mortar...mixed...with a due proportion of Terrace or other Water Cement. 1813 *Sia H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 327 Tarras, which was formerly imported in considerable quantities from Holland, is a mere decomposed basalt. 1828 *G. Young Geol. Surv. Yorks. Coast* (1828) 139 The manufacture of terras, or Roman cement. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 412/2 Tarras, or trass, is a bluish black cellular trap or lava, quarried at Andernach on the Rhine into mill-stones. *Ibid.* Of late years, these stones [septaria], burnt and reduced to powder, have entirely superseded the employment of puzzolana and of Dutch tarras. 1842-76 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.*, Tarras, a strong cement, useful formerly in water-works.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *tarras mortar*, *work*; *tarras-layer*.

1596 *Lodge Wits Miserie* (Hunter. Cl.) 33 His nose sticks in the midst like an embosment in Tarras worke. 1741 *Symson in Phil. Trans.* XL. 856 Strong Cement composed of Lime, Sand, Brick-dust, &c. which the Masons of that Country [Lincoln] call Terrace-mortar. 1819 *W. S. Rose Lett.* I. 54 Many Venetian tarras-layers have set out, upon invitation, to Russia. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 413/2 Tarras mortar, made of white lime and tarras, requires long and repeated beating to bring it to perfection.

Tarras, *v.* ? Obs. Forms: see prec.; also 5 *terya*, 8 *terassa*. [In later use app. f. TARRAS *sb.*; but in earlier use prob. f. F. *terracer*, *terrasser* in some of its senses: see TERRACE *v.*] *trans.* To cover, coat, or lay with plaster; in later use, with tarras. Hence *Tarrassed ppl. a.*

1485 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary at Hill* (Nichols 1797) 94 Paid the Dawber for tarrying of floris per day 8^d. 1611 *Florio, Pavimentare*, to pave, to terrace. 1615 *tr. De Montfort's Surv. E. Indies* 7 The houses...are low enough, vaulted under, and tarassed on the top. 1795 *London. Gam. No.* 4163/1 His Royal Highness has ordered the Towers of the old Castle...to be vaulted and tarassed, to prevent the Effect of the Bombs. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* i. iii. 89 An upper-story, which is flat on the top and either tarassed with hard plaister, or paved with stone. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 235 The plants were...put in a stone cistern, well tarassed. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 4 [The] space under the tarass'd floor was filled with earth. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 492 [Great Wall of China] being tarassed and cased with bricks. 1819 *W. S. Rose Lett.* I. 117 Collecting the rain on tarass'd roofs, as at Malta.

Tarras, *tarrass(e)*, obs. ff. TERRACE.

Tarred (*tārd*), *ppl. a.* Also 7 *tard*. [f. *TAR v.* 1 + *-ED* 1.] Smeared or covered with tar. (In quot. 1688, marked or formed with tar.)

1615 *MARSHAM Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1649) 167 With a pair of sheeres...she shall cut away all the course locks, pitch, brands, tar'd locks, and other feltrings. 1688 *London. Gam. No.* 2377/4 A Tar'd P. on her Rump. 1828 *J. M. SEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 147 Tarred cordage is chiefly useful for cables and ground tackle, which are constantly soaked in water. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 6/1 The erection and re-erection of tarred barricades.

Tarrer (*tā-rar*). [f. *TAR v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who tars. (In quot. in reference to tarring and feathering: see *TAR v.* 1 b.)

1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 8 Aug. The cases of the tarrers have not been passed upon yet.

Tarrer (e, *Tarres*, obs. ff. TARRIER 2, TERRACE.

† **Tarriage**. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 5 *taryage*. [f. *TARRY v.* + *-AGE*.] Tarrying, delay: = next, 1. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace x.* 416 Than for to fle he tuk no taryage.

Tarriance (*tā-riāns*). *arch.* Also 5 *tary-*, 5-7 *tari-*, 6-7 *tarry-*; 5-6 *-ana*, 5-7 *-aunce*, 6-7 *-ence*. [f. *TARRY v.* + *-ANCE*.]

1. The action of tarrying; delay, procrastination. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 537 Besechyng your maistership not to be dyspleyed with my long taryngs. 1544 *UOALL Errasm. Aposph.* 295 b. To make no further delai ne taryaunce. 1563 *GOLDING Caesar v.* (1565) 127 Fabius...making no long tarriance in hys iorney, methyn with hys Legion. 1576 *FULWEL Ars Adulandi* vii. (1579) G liij. Better is a litle tarriance then a raw dinner. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent. II. vii. 90*, I am impatient of my tarriance. 1644 *S. SEWALL Diary* 6 Apr. (1878) I. 390 Sawing and fitting this board made some inconvenient Tarriance. 1808 *SOUTHEY Chron. Ctd* 173 The poem that had been made. 1868 *T. HARVEY Wessex Poems* 90 Worn with tarriance I care for life no more.

2. Temporary residence or continuance in a place; sojourn, abiding.

1530 *PALSGR. 279/2* Taryauce, abyding, demourance. 1681 *R. KNOX Hist. Ceylon* II. vi. 56 Making these Tents stronger or slighter, according to the time of their tarriance. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* III. vi. 66 After a year or two's tarriance in London. 1885 *T. HODGKIN Italy & Inv.* III. iv. viii. 307 It may have been during this tarriance at Rome that Theodorice commenced...draining the Pontine Marshes.

† 3. Abiding in expectation; awaiting, waiting.

1562 *T. NOATON Calvin's Inst.* II. 105 To confirme them in loking for him, that they should not waxe faint with long tarriance. 1599 *SHAKS. Pass. Pilgr.* vi. Cytherea...A longing tarriance for Adonis made. 1646 *TARPP Comm. John xx.* 6 The good ground brings forth fruit with patience or tarriance.

† 4. The causing of delay; hindrance. Obs.

1598 *R. BERNARD tr. Terence, Andria v. v.* Neither is there any let or tarriance, but that I may marry her out of hand.

Tarriar, obs. form of TERRIER.

Tarrididdle, variant of TARADIDDLE.

Tarrier 1 (*tā-ri-er*). *arch.* Also 4 *tariere*, 4-6 *tariar*, 5 *teryar*, -iar, 6 *tar(r)yer*, -iar. [f. *TARRY v.* + *-ER* 1.]

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1. One who tarries or delays; a lingerer, procrastinator; one who stays or remains.

138x *WVCLIF Jer. Prol.*, God is redi to 3yne good, to pushen a tariere. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 489/2 Teryar, or longe lytare (P. teriar or longe bidar). 1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 Longe taryer. 1531 *ELYOT Gov. I. xxiv*, Called of them *Fabius cunctator*, that is to saye the taryar or delayer. 1577 *NORTHROOKE Dicing* (1843) 95 Saint Paul admonisheth women...to be byders and tariars at home. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Oror.* 496 There be behind yet many taryers, I will not say Traytors to the Common weale. 1665 *BRATHWAIT Comment Two Tales* (Chaucer Soc.) 29 This Chanter was a notable Tarrier. 1845 *BROWNING Glove* 91 Sound the trumpet, no true knight's a tarrier!

† 2. One who (or that which) delays some one; a hinderer, obstructor; an obstruction. Obs.

1614 *B. JONSON Barth. Fair* I. v. Why do you stop, am I your Tarriers? 1621 *J. RAWLINS Fant. Recovery Ship of Bristol* F. jh. To catch the soules of mortall nien, and entangle frailty in the tariers of horrible abuses, and imposturing deceit.

Tarrier 2 (*tā-ri-er*). Forms: 5 *tarrer* (e, 6 *tarryour*, 7-8 *terrier*, 9 *tarrier*. [In 15th c. *tarrer* (e, a. OF. *tarere* (c. 1200 in Godef.), mod. F. *tarière*:—late L. *taratrum* (Isidore XIX. xix. 15, 'taratrum quasi teratrum'): cf. Gr. *τέρετρον* borer, gimlet.) A boring instrument, an auger; now, an instrument for extracting a bung from a barrel.

c. 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 65 Looko how haue tarrers two a more & lasse for wyne. *Ibid.* 71 So when how settyst a pipe abroche...With tarrere or gymlet perce ye vpward be pipe ashore. 1513 *Bk. Keryngne in Babes Bk.* (1868) 266 Than loke ye haue two tarryours, a more & a lesse. 1611 *COTGR.* *Terrier*, a Terrier, or Augur. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Terrier*...a sort of Augur to bore with. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. 3/2 A London cellarman asks for his 'tarrier' to take out a bung from the barrel.

† **Tarrier** 3, *tarriour*. Obs. [f. **tarry* vb. in *tarrying-iron* + *-ER* 1, *-OUR*.] A pair of tiring-irons.

1601 *DEACON & WALKER Answ. to Darel To Rdr.* 4 The very fame itselfe...resembleth fittie a paire of tarriours, or tiring yrons.

Tarrier, obs. or vulgar form of TERRIER 2 (dog).

Tarriance: see TARRY a.

Tarring (*tā-riŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *TAR v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.]

The action of coating or smearing with tar.

1473-4 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 15 For the tarrying of the hempen cabul. 1542 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 123 Mending and tiring of lxx ald somes. 1589 *Papye w. Hatchet* E. b. I thinke them woorth neither the tarring, nor the tolling. 1669 *J. OWEN in State Papers, Dom.* 576 We spend 2 [lasts of tar] at a tarring. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Aug. 152/1 The tarring and feathering of defenceless individual Northerners.

attrib. 1851-4 *TOMLINSON Cycl. Arts* (1867) VI. 468/1 The tarring-house is separated from the other buildings by a second partition.

Tarris, obs. form of TARRAS, TERRACE.

Tarriish (*tā-riŋ*), *a. rare*. [f. *TAR sb.* + *-ISH* 1.]

Resembling tar; having a taste or consistency like that of tar. b. [f. *TAR sb.* 3.] Of or belonging to sailors; nautical.

1681 *R. KNOX Hist. Ceylon* I. vi. 25 They are small like a Fly, and black...their honey somewhat tarriish. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 307, I saw there were swabs opposite me. (This is the tarriish tongue for officer or epaulette.)

Tarro, variant of TARO, the plant.

Tarrook (*tā-rōk*). [Of uncertain origin; the ending -ock is app. diminutive, as in *puttock*, etc.] A name applied locally to various sea-birds: in the Shetland Islands, to the Arctic Tern; elsewhere to the Kittiwake, to the young of the Common Gull, and to the Common Guillemot.

1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 94 The Tarrook: Cornub. *Larus cinereus* Bellonii. 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 346 Bellonius his ash-coloured Gull, called in Cornwall, Tarrook. 1768 *PENNANT Zool.* II. 424 Linnaeus...makes this species (winter mew) synonymous with the *Larus tridactylus* or Tarrook. 1771 — *Tour Scot.* in 1760, 36 *Kittiwakes*, or Tarrooks. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 79 It is...the tarrook, and the terne, that venture to these dreadful retreats, and claim an undisturbed possession. 1833 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 505 Tarrook, a name for the Gull in its immature plumage. *Ibid.* 508 Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo*, Provincial. Tarrook, or Tarret. 1880 *J. SKELTON Crookit Meg* iv. 48, I promised to get a tarrook's wing for Eppie.

Tarrow (*tā-rōo*), *v. Sc.* [app. a parallel form to TARRY *v.* (sense 3): cf. *harrow* and *harry*, *worow* and *worry*.] *intr.* To delay, hesitate, show reluctance. (Nearly = TARRY *v.* 3.)

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 133, & gyf þu tarowis it to do...we sal bryne þe & al pine. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Prog & Mouss*) xlii, And it to can perquir se thou not tarrow. c. 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 268 On twenty schilling he he tarrowis To ryd the he gait by the plewis. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 295, I am sure it is sin to tarrow at Christ's good meat, and not to eat when he saith, 'Eat, O well beloved'. 1666 *J. LIVINGSTONE in Sel. Biog. (Wodrow Soc.)* I. 282 Tarrow not of this my dealing. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. Like dauted wean that tarrows at its meat. 1786 *BURNS Dram xv.* I have seen their coggie fow, That yet haie tarrow't at it. 1899 *SPENCE Shetland Folk-Lore* 216 The maif he tarrows the less he gets.

Hence **Tarrowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Tarrowingly** *adv.*, reluctantly.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxix. (*Cosme & Daniyan*) 60 He It tuk tarrowandly. c. 1598 *D. FERGUSON Sc. Prov.* § 42 (1785) 4 A tarrowing bairn was never fat. 1632 *RUTHERFORD*

Lett. (1862) I. 91 Let your soul, like a tarrowing and mislearned child, take the dorts. 1838 *A. HENDERSON Sc. Prov.* 131 Lang tarrowing taki m' the thanks awa.

Tarrow, variant of TARO.

Tarry (*tā-ri*), *sb.* Also 4-6 *tary*, 6 *tarie*, *Sc. tairrie*. [f. *TARRY v.*]

† 1. The act of tarrying; spending or loss of time; delay, procrastination. Obs.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Blachor*) 485 Pane machore...reprowyt þe mastir man of his tary & his slawnes. 1451 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 113 He, with-oute ony tary, mad calle all þe court of Rome. c. 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E. v. In tary is no trust, but ieopardy mortall. 156x *Sia R. MAITLAND Poems* (1830) 17 To cheis and tak an husband without tarye. a. 1578 *LINDESAV (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 142 The king determinat to compell them that was within the house, be lang tairrie to rander and gif it ower. 1745 *WAGTON in N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1848) 11. 207 We made no tarry but set forward for Fort Dummer.

2. Temporary residence, sojourn; a 'stay'. Now chiefly *U. S.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1292 With hym na langer tary scho vald ma. 1516 *ALLEN in Lodge Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 11 He sayth his tarry is but short her. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 425 In cais our tary sal happin...to be langair. 1786 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) 11. 273 To...make provisions for a much longer tarry. 1817 *London Courier* 7 July, The Duke of Wellington was on his arrival received by a guard of honour, and the band of the 88th continued to play during his Grace's tarry. 1866 *WHITTIER Marg. Smith's Jnl.* Fr. Wks. 1889 I. 85 He is to make some little tarry in this town.

Tarry (*tā-ri*), *a.* [f. *TAR v.* 1 + *-Y*.]

1. Consisting or composed of tar; of the nature of tar.

1559 *HULOET*, Tarrye, or of tarre, *picus*. 1782 *J. TRUMBULL M'Fingal* 65 From nose and chin's remotest end, The tarry icicles depend. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* IV. 12/1 Its change from...a solid to that of a tarry, viscous semifluid. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 517 All tarry and resinous substances absorb oxygen rapidly or slowly.

b. Resembling tar; having the consistence, colour, or flavour of tar.

1880 *M. MACKENZIE Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 154 The blood [of the heart] is [in certain cases of diphtheria] fluid and tarry. 1896 *C. E. RVAN With Ambulance thro' Franco-German War* v. 63 A small patch of blood-stained earth beside him—not red, but tarry-black. 1904 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 10 The Souchong teas...have a special flavour...which the trade describe as 'tarry'.

2. Covered, smeared, soiled, or impregnated with tar; tarred; black as if smeared with tar.

a. 1585 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 745 Tary tade (= toad), thus deat. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 23 Such [locks of wool] as are hairy and tarry. 1686 *London. Gam. No.* 2201/4 [He] had...an old black Tarrey Hat on his head. 1753 *N. Jersey Archives* XIX. 283 A Pair of tarry Duck Trowers. 1824 *M'Culloch Highl., etc. Scot.* I. 382 In contact with her tarry sides. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* v. Two or three tarry boys.

b. *fig.* Tarrish. (Cf. *tarry-fingered* in 4.)

1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* II. xvii. 128 The gipsies haie tarry fingers, and ye would need an ee in your neck to watch them.

3. *fig.* ? Foul, unclean; ? rude, uncultured.

1579 *W. WILKINSON Confut. Familie of Loue* 57 b, Poisoned speeches, and tarrye Rhetorick. 1779 *J. ADAMS Diary* 11 May, Wks. 1851 III. 200 Dr. W. told me of Tucker's rough, tarry speech about me, at the navy board.

4. Comb.: **tarry-brecks** (orig. *Sc.*), -jacket, -John, humorous nicknames for a sailor (cf. *TAR sb.* 3); **tarry-fingered**, -flated *adjs.*, having the fingers or hands smeared with tar; *fig.* thievish.

1786 *BURNS Dream* xiii, Young royal 'Tarry Brecks [Prince William], I learn, Ye've lately come athwart her. 1855 *KINGSLAY Westw. Ho xxx*, No old tarry-brecks of a sea-dog. 1825 *JAMIESON, *Tarry-fingered, Tarry-handit*, dishonest, disposed to carry off by stealth. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 8/4 All the gold that has ever been gathered by 'tarry-fisted gentry of the Bragwell and Rudge order. 1821 *SCOTT Nigel* iv, My husband must be the slave of every 'tarry jacket that wants but a pound of oakum. 1888 *STEVENSON Black Arrow* iv. vi, Long-headed 'tarry-Johns, that fear not fire nor water.

Hence **Tarriiness**, tarry condition or quality.

1892 *WALSH Tea* (Philad.) 193 This smokiness and 'tarriiness' does not develop until after the teas have left China.

Tarry (*tā-ri*), *v.* Now chiefly literary in *Gt. Brit.*, still *collog.* in *U. S.* Forms: 4-6 *tarye*, 4-7 *tarie*, *tary*, (5 *terye*, *tare*), 6 *tarrye*, 6-7 *tarrrie*, 5- *tarry*. [Of obscure origin: some would identify it with TARY *v.* to irritate, or with TAR *v.* 2, *tarre*, OE. *tergan* to vex; to both of which the sense is an obstacle. See *Note* below.]

† 1. *trans.* To delay, retard, defer, put off (a thing, an action); to protract, prolong. Obs.

c. 1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 597 Thos howndes were lothe hys dep for to tarye. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reece's Prol.* 51 Sey forth thy tale, and tarie nat the tyme. 1388 *WVCLIF Echlv.* iv. 3 Tarie thou not (Vulg. *non protrahas*) the 3ifte to a man that is set in angwisch. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xi. vii. (Bodl. MS.) If. 109/2 3if rayn is yuel and distemporat...it...tarieth and letteþ repinges of come and of fruyte. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. cxxxviii. 278 That he shulde for no mede tary rightfull sentence. 1583 *STOCKER Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iv. 52 b, Whiche Citie not meanyng to tarrrie the siege, rendred to the said Count.

† 2. To detain, delay, retard, keep back (a person or agent) for a time; to keep waiting; to hold in check, impede, hinder. Obs.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3921 þat he may... In purgatory quyte alle þe dett, þat hym fra blis may tary or lett. c1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* T. 65, I wol nat taryen yow for it is pryme. 1387 TREWISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 235 Duke William and his men were longe y-taried in Seynt Valerik his haven. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. vii. 735 Sir kyng, he sayd, tary me noo longer for I may not tary. 1571 GOLDING *Calvyn on Ps.* xxix. 7 So many stops tary us up back. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* i. 114 b, But gif, the parties wald set them to tary the court, with exceptions frivolous.

3. *intr.* To delay or be tardy in beginning or doing anything, esp. in coming or going; to wait before doing something; to linger, loiter.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3128, I conure þe. þatou titli me telle & tarye nou3 no longer. 1382a WYCLIF *Eccles.* xiv. 12 Be thou myndeþul for deth shal not tarien [Eul. *mors non tardat*]. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* 60/445 Bot chaisteþe þam & tery nocht. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 489/2 Teryyn [MS. S. Taryyn] or longe a-bydyn, *moror*, *piger*. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. xii. 103 Yf he had taried to the morn after. a1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1622) 238 Not daryng to tary long about it. 1611 BIALE *Judge* v. 28 Why tarye the wheeles of his charret? 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. 1, Nothing can be done here till I go, so that I'll tary, d'ye see? 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 32 The waters cannot tary long in their passage, but... run towards the level grounds. 1849 MACADAM *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 610 He saw that if he tarried the royal cavalry would soon be in his rear. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Oct. 318/2 The good monks... were... going to attend high mass... so we had no time to tary.

b. To linger in expectation of a person or occurrence, or until something is done or happens; to wait. *Const. till, for, Sc. on, upon* (with *in-direct passive*).

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 187 This false knyht... Hath taried till thei were aslepe. 1515 BARCLAY *Elogies* iv. (1570) D j b/2 What, tary man a while till better fortune come. 1526 TINDALE *Johu* xxi. 23 Yf I have hym to tary (WYCLIF dwelle, 1611 tarry) tyll I come what is that to the? 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* v. 7, I praye the, tary for me, tyll I have tolde my father. 1560 DAUS *tr. Seidane's Comm.* 274, I... would tary to se the ende. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 427 Euphues knowing the tyde would tarrye for no man. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* i. 124* He quiba is challenged sall be taried vpon, vntill he retorne hame. 1765 M. CUTLER *in Life*, etc. (1888) I. 9 Then the sacrament was administered (which I did not tary to see). 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* i. Time and tide tarry for no man. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirl.* i. 167 They had not long to tary for the coming of their host.

†4. *intr.* To remain, stay, abide, continue (in some state or condition). *Obs.*

c1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 4521 Thus It Taryede jn-to pence-cost feste. 1480 *Robt. Deyvil* 25 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 219 Wyueles longe, said the duke, hame I taryed. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 38 If the generall woordes be taken awaie, the kinde tarieth not. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 Els the loynette might be crippe, and tarrye lame. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 488 Pardoned by the King, provyding they tarye well in tyme comeing. 1776 R. KING *in Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 24 Few of the men now with Genl. will tarry longer than the expiration of their enlistments. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xii. Declining the Baron's invitation to tarry till after dinner [etc.].

b. To abide temporarily, to sojourn; to stay, remain, lodge (in a place). *arch. exc. in U. S.*

13... E. E. *Altit.* P. C. 87, I scabbe tye into Tarce, & tary þere a while. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 127 The Danes taryenge in wynter at Repyndun. 1538 ELVOT, *Fernocto...*, to tarye all the nyghte. 1599 MASSINGER, *etc. Old Law* iv. i. As long as she tarried with her husband, she was Ellen. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxviii. 12 She that taried at home, diuided the spoile. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. cii. 499 Miss Cope came... and tarried with me three days. 1766 J. INGERSOLL *Lett. Stamp Act* 62, I tarried that Night at Mr. Bishop's. 1820 W. INVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, Ichabod Crane... sojourned, or, as he expressed it, 'tarried', in Sleepy Hollow, for the purpose of instructing the children of the vicinity. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* viii. I must tary at home, and keep watch over my little Pearl. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* lxx. 2 Ortolus, I no more tary the Muses among. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II. x. 469 There they were to tary [earlier *edd.* remain] through Lent.

5. *trans.* To wait for, wait in expectation of; to await, expect; † to stay for (a meal). † *Tarry out*, to stay till the end of. † *To tarry a person's leisure*: see LEISURE 3 c. *arch.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 23 Messias whom þe Iues taryede. 1579 G. HARVEY *Lett. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 20 The Tydetaryeth no manne, but manye a good manne is fayne to tary the Tyde. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 10 July, On Monday, I went again to the schools... and... tarried out the whole Act in St. Mary's. a1662 HEVLIN *Laud* (1668) 176 He caused me to tarry Dinner with him. 1829 LYTON *Deveraux* i. viii, I pressed him... to tarry your coming. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 283 The Lord Mayor tarried the sermon, which lasted into the night.

†b. To outstay, stay over (a given time). *Obs.*

†a1500 *Synmye & Bruder* 66 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 416 Bot or thay twynd him and his dudis, The tyme of none was taret; I War with this wedding, for be their widis, The melt is al miskareit.

[Note. It cannot be disputed that the ME. forms of this verb are identical with those of TARY 'to provoke, irritate, harass, vex, excite', both being in ME. *tary*, *tarye* (the spelling *tarry* being rare before 1500). Original identity with *tary*, and thus derivation from OE. *tergan*, would also account for the apparent identity of *tarry* and TARRY, since both could go back to the OE. variant types *tergan* (*tergan*), *terw* (*terw*) (*terw*), with phonetic development according to the position of the *g* and *w* in different inflected forms: cf. HARRY and HARRY, *worow* and WORRY. The consequent identification with OE. *terier* might also help to explain the existence of the derivatives *tarriage*, *tarriance*, *tarryment*, with French suffixes (although it is to be noted that these appear as derivatives of *tarry* and not of *tary*).

But no sense in the least approaching 'tarry' occurs in OE. *tergan*, *terw*, or in OF. *terier*, and the difficulty of deriving this sense from that of 'provoke, vex, harass' seems almost insurmountable. Some have suggested an influence upon *tarry* of the synonymous TARGE v., OF. *targier*; but this seems impossible. Others, seeing that ME. *terwen*, *terre*, *TAR v.*, and TARY had both a (rare) sense (2) 'to weary, fatigue, tire' (as if influenced by OE. *terian*, ME. *terer*, *terre*, *Tire*) have thought that this sense provided a connecting link between the notions of 'vex' and 'delay, retard'; but there is nothing in the quotations to confirm this view, and the actual history of *tarry* in its existing sense remains unascertained.]

Tarryer, obs. form of TARRIER 1, TERRIER 2.

Tarrying (tær'in), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb TARRY, q. v.; delaying, delay, waiting, loitering, etc.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 818 Wip-oute taryngne tid þis tipung come. c1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 357 Pey sholde, at here a3e-comynge, 3elde trewe a-counte... by-powte taryngne. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 489/2 Teryngne, or longe a-bydyng, *mora*, *pigreria*. a1450 MYRC *Festial* 18 This þe taryng of Thomas bylene broght vs yn full bylene. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxix. 17 Make no longe taryngne, o my God. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. (S. T. S.) 395 Tha wald tye waichie materis... through their Absence, or lang taryng. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 86 We determined to march on without further taryng.

2. Abiding, sojourning; see TARRY v. 4 b.

1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 271 In the she had a resting place or taryng only while. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 826/4 If he of his noble courage would give him taryng and abode. 1607 R. JOHNSON *Plas. Conceits* *Old Hobson* (Percy Soc.) 14 During the time of his taryng there.

†3. (See *quots.*, and cf. BUNDLE v. 5.) *U. S.*

1775 A. BURNARD *Trav.* 83 A very extraordinary method of courtship, which is sometimes practised amongst the lower people of this province, and is called Tarrying. 1778 ANBURY *Trav.* *Amer.* xlix. (1797) II. 87 That custom [bundling]... is in some measure abolished; but they still retain one something similar, which is termed tarrying.

Tarrying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That taries: a. Delaying, lingering, tardy; b. Remaining, abiding.

c1386 CHAUCER *Part. T.* 7644 The synne that men clepen Tarditas, as when a man is to laterede or taryngne or he wole turne to god. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 223 Taryngne of speche, the voyce full and stronge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 378/1 Taryngne, *morosus* (A.). 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 38 Action is either Immanent and tarrying [or] Transient and passing.

Hence **Tarryingly** *adv.*, lingeringly, tardily.

1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 26 The systers fulfyll the offyce of theyr seruice somwhat more taryngly.

Tarrying-iron: see TIRINO-IRON.

†**Tarryment**, *obs. rare* 1. In 6 tariment.

[f. TARRY v. + -MENT.] Delay, tarrying.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 804 Witthouttin tariment It salbe done.

Tarryour, obs. form of TARRIER 2.

†**Tarrysome**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*. In 6 tari(e)-sum. [f. TARRY sb. or v. + -SOME.] Characterized by tarrying; slow, lingering; wearisome.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. xii. 100 Haffand rieth... Off hir lang sorow and tarisum deid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 6 It war our lang and tarisum to tell.

†**Tars**, *tarse*, *Obs.* Also 5 *tarsse*. [a. OF. *tarse* (1345 in Godef.); in med.L. *pannus Tarsicus*; formerly held to be the same word as *Tarse*, Tarsus in Cilicia (either because fabricated at or imported by way of Tarsus); but probably referring to Tarsia or Tharsia, described in Maundeville (xxiv, Roxb. xxvii) as 'the kingdom of Tarse', upon which the land of Cathay 'marcheth toward the west', app. Turkestan; hence prob. the same as TARTAR sb. 3, and TARTARIN 2, q. v.] A rich and costly stuff of Oriental origin, used in the West in the 14th and 15th c. Also *cloth of Tars*.

1295 *Visitatio Thesaur.* S. Pauli London. (Du Cange), Casula de panno Tarsico, Indici coloris. 13... Gaw. & Gr. *Knt.* 521 Duhved in a dublet of a dere tars. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 163 As gladd of a gowne of a graye russet As of a tunicle of tarse or of tye scarlet. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3190 In toges of tarsse fulle richelye attyrd. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 20 Cledd in clathe of gold or tars, or in chamelet. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1515 [He] arais all be cite, Bruidis ouire with hawdkyns all be brade strettis, With tars & with tafeta þar he trede sulde. *Ibid.* 4673 Doubletletis of damaske & sum of dere tars. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 105 The rich stuff called 'cloth of tars' is mentioned in this reign [Edw. I]. It was latinized *tarsicus* and *tartarinus*. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Indian Arts* II. 74 Cloth of Tars is from Tarsus, or perhaps from Tabriz.]

Tarsal (tær'säl), *a. (sb.)* [ad. mod.L. *tarsäl-is*, f. L. *tars-us*: see TARSUS and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the tarsus of the ankle or foot, in its various senses.

1817 KRAV & SE. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxiii. 328 The grasshoppers with setaceous antennæ... have four tarsal joints. 1826 *Ibid.* III. xxxv. 670 The tibia or shank is the fourth joint of the leg, which... is the analogue... of the tarsus or tarsal bones of vertebrate animals. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 712 The tarsal artery... gives branches to the extensor, to the bones of the tarsus and their articulations. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 314 The foot, like the hand, [consisting] of three ranges of bones, tarsal, metatarsal, and phalanges. 1875 C. B. BLAKE *Zool.* 94 The number of tarsal scales is a specific test in most birds. 1875 CAMBRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 295/2 The third, or inferior tarsal claw [of spiders]. 1883 THOMPSON *tr. Müller's Fertil. Fl.* 51 The carrying-power of the tarsal brushes is increased.

2. Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eyelids.

1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 119 The eyelids are without cilia and tarsal cartilages. 1889 G. A. BERRY *Dis. Eye* 12 An oily secretion is formed in the tarsal, or Meibomian glands. 1890 WEAVER, *Tarsal letter*,... an eruptive disease of the edges of the eyelids.

B. sb. Short for tarsal bone, joint, etc.

1881 MIWART *Cat* 341 The tarsals each ossify from one centre, as do the carpals. 1888 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 344/3 A paper... On the Carpus and Tarsus of the Anura... In the hind foot they recorded the discovery of a fourth tarsal. 1889 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 863 Carpals and tarsals not distinct in form from metapodials.

Tarsalgia: see TARSO-.

Tarsal, obs. form of TERCEL, hawk.

†**Tarse** 1. *Obs.* Also 6 *terse*. [OE. *teors* = OHG., MHG. *teirs*, MDu. *teers*, *teeres*.] The penis.

c1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 358 Wið hærbena sare & teorses bares brægen meng wið hunig. c1000 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 265/33 *Calamus*, teors, þæt wæpen uel lim. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sant.* xviii. 25 No sposseils, but onlii an hundrid teris [1388 prepucies] of Philisteis. 14... MS. *Porkington* 7 (Halliwell) Now 3e speke of a tarse. 1500-20 DUNBAR 7 *Deidly Synnis* 88 Teris. 1530 PALSGA. 279/2 Tarse of a man or beast, *nit*. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Tarse 2 (tær's), *rare* 9. [a. F. *tarse*, ad. L. TARSUS.] = TARSUS 1.

1842 in *BRANDÉ Dict. Sc.*, etc. Hence in later Dicts.

Tarse, variant of TARS *Obs.*

Tarseotomy, -ectopia: see TARSO-.

†**Tarsel**, *tarsel*, *Obs.* Also 5-6 *-ell*; 6 *tersele*. Apparently a corrupt variant of TARSSEL.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 487 Item, j prikkyng hat, covered with the blake felwet. Item, ij, tarselles on hym be hynde. 1558 in *Feuillerat Revels* Q. Elis. (1908) 92, v. dd. of tarsells by him made of ye same sylver. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 57/11 A Tarsel, *appendix*. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 278, j grose of stait lace v. viij, iij, gernesb tersele xij^d. Hence † **Tarselled** a. = TARSALLED.

1558 in *Feuillerat Revels* Q. Elis. (1908) 39 Clothe of sylver tarselled with cullen sylver.

Tarsel, *-ell*, *-elet*, *obs. ff.* TERCEL, *-ELET*.

†**Tarsia** (tær'sia), *Also 7 tersia*. [a. It. *tarsia* 'marquetry or small inlaid workes of diuers colours of bone, horn, wood or luorie' (Florio).] A kind of mosaic inlaid work in wood of various colours and shades. Also *attrib.* as *tarsia-work*.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 138 But if Mosaic be in wood 'tis called *Tarsia*: the several pieces of which are boild & dyed into what colour the workman fancies. 1875 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furn.* 28 The wood veneered or inlaid with marquetry or tarsia work of ivory, ebony, box, palm. 1883 FR. M. PRARD *Contrad.* I. 238 Cortina... with its great schools of filigree and tarsia work. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build.*, *Hone Handicr.* 61 Tarsia... was a species of wood inlay or mosaic of which the Italians of the late Mediaeval period were the great exponents.

Tarsier (tær'siær), *Zool.* [a. F. *tarsier*, f. *tarse* TARSUS. So named by Buffon from the structure of the foot: see *quots.*] A small lemuroid quadruped, *Tarsius spectrum*, of Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and the Philippines, called also malmag or spectre, related to the aye-aye of Madagascar.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 248 The last animal of this class is called, by Mr. Buffon, the Tarsier... The bones of... the Tarsus, are... so very long, that from thence the animal has received its name. 1785 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VII. 171 The Tarsier, or Woolly Jerboa, is remarkable for the excessive length of its hind legs. The bones of the feet, and particularly those which compose the upper part of the tarsus, are prodigiously long. 1882 A. R. WALLACE in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 427 The Tarsier, or spectre-lemur, of the Malay islands.

Tarsiped (tær'siped), *sb. (a.) Zool.* [ad. Zool. L. generic name *Tarsipes*, *-ped-em*, f. L. TARSUS + *-pes*, *-ped*, foot.] A small marsupial mammal, *Tarsipes rostratus*, the tail of West Australia. b. *adj.* Of or belonging to the family *Tarsipedidae*, of which this animal is the type. So **Tarsipedidae**, *-ine*, *-oid* *adjs.*, belonging to the family *Tarsipedidae*.

†**Tarsitis** (tær'sitis), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *rapós* the rim of the eyelid + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tarsus of the eyelid.

1890 in *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*

†**Tarso**, *Obs.* [a. It. *tarsio*.] A white siliceous stone found in Italy, formerly used in glass-making.

1662 MERRETT *tr. Neri's Art of Glass* viii, Tarso... makes... fairer glass than any sand that is in Tuscany. 1712 *tr. Penet's Hist. Drugs* I. 105 Beat... finely and searse your Tarso, Crystal, &c. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 171 The fluxes used in the other are salts, or arsenic, and the body consists of tarso, white river pebbles, and such stones.

Tarso- (tær'so), before a vowel *tars-*, *comb.* form of Gr. *rapós*, TARSUS, a formative of technical terms of anatomy, pathology, and surgery.

†**Tarsalgia** [Gr. *-αλγία*, *álgos*, pain], (a) a general term for pain in the tarsus; (b) see *quot.*

Tarsectomy [Gr. *-εκτομή* excision], excision of one or more of the tarsal bones. †**Tarsectopia** [ECTOPIA], displacement of the tarsus. †**Tarsoclaia** [Gr. *-κλάσις* fracture], (a) rupture of the tarsal cartilages (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899); (b) rupture of the fibrous tissue forming the basis of the eyelids (Cassell *Suppl.* 1902).

†**Tarsomalacia** (-tær'säl) [Gr. *-μαλασία* softness], a softening of the palpebral cartilages (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899). **Tar-**

sophalangeal *a.*, pertaining to or connecting the tarsus and the phalanges. || **Tarsophy** *ma* [Gr. *phūa* tumour], a swelling or tumour of the tarsus (Dunglison, 1857). **Tarsoplasty** [-PLASTY], plastic surgery of the eyelid (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Tarsorrhaphy** [Gr. *ρᾶφῃ* seam], plastic suture of the eyelid. **Tarsotarsal** *a.*, = medio-tarsal (see **MEDIO**). **Tarsotibial** *a.*, = tibiotarsal. **Tarsotomy** [Gr. *τομή* cutting]: see **QUOT.** 1857.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, "Tarsalgia, .. peculiar neuralgic affection of the foot, often with some flattening of the arch and contraction of the plantar muscles; observed in policemen, soldiers, etc. *Ibid.*, "Tarsotomy. 1891 *Lancet* 28 Feb. 491/1 A case in which Syme's amputation had been performed on one foot and tarsotomy on the other for severe talipes. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Tarsotopia. 1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1891 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* viii. 333 The "tarsophalangeal synostosis above described is freely movable on the astragalus. 1846 BRITTON *tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 277 In the second case are employed excision of the conjunctiva, excision of the tarsal cartilage, V shaped excision of the lid, "tarsophy. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 421 Tarsorrhaphy for ectropion of the lower lid...may sometimes have to be performed. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Sc.*, "Tarsotomy... the section or removal of the tarsal cartilages. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 18 Feb. 341/2 Tarsotomy...is of service where the varus is the chief defect.

Tarso-metatarsal (tā'sō-metā'tā'sāl), *a.* and *sb.* **Comp. Anat.** *a.* *adj.* (a) Of or pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus, as 'the tarso-metatarsal ligaments'; (b) Of or pertaining to a tarso-metatarsus. *b.* *sb.* Short for tarso-metatarsal bone or ligament.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 288/1 In the Gallatres... the tarso-metatarsal bone is remarkably elongated. 1851 MANTRELL *Petrif. II.* § 1. 79 There are also tarso-metatarsals of a remarkable extinct genus named *Aptornis*. *Ibid.* § 3. 116 The longest tarso-metatarsal bones I have seen are eighteen inches and a half in length. 1874 HUMPHRY *Myology* 28 Near the insertion of the middle portions of the tarso-metatarsus. 1875 SIA W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 841/2 The configuration of its tarso-metatarsal joint and the attachment of the transverse metatarsal ligament prevent the great toe from being thrown across the surface of the sole as the thumb is thrown across the palm.

|| **Tarso-metatarsus** (tā'sō-metā'tā'sō's), *Comp. Anat.* Also in Fr.-Eng. form **tarsometatarsus**. The bone formed by ankylosis of the tarsus and the metatarsus in birds and early reptilian types. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. Org. Nat. 224 The period at which these several constituents of the 'tarso-metatarsus' coalesce is shorter in the birds than can fly than in [the others]. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 18 The fibula never articulates with the tarso-metatarsus.

Tarsse, variant of **TARS** *Obs.*

|| **Tarsus** (tā'sō's), *Anat. Pl. -i.* [mod.L., *a.* Gr. *ρᾶπος* the flat of the foot between the toes and the heel; also the rim of the eyelid; in F. *tarse*.]

1. The first or posterior part of the foot: a collective name for the seven small bones of the human ankle, arranged in two transverse series, the proximal or tibial, consisting of the astragalus and os calcis (or calcaneum), and the distal, or metatarsal, consisting of the navicular (centrale, or scaphoides), the cuboides, and the three ossa cuneiformia; also, the corresponding part in mammalia generally, and in some reptiles and amphibia.

1876 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. 479 The Conjunction is called *Synarthrosis*; as in the joining... the Tarsus to the Metatarsus. 1893 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Tarsus*...also eight backward Bones of the Foot, ordered like Grates. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Tarsus*, is the Space between the lower end of the two Femurs, and the beginning of the Five long Bones which sustain, and are articulated with the Toes. 1874 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 305 The small bones of the ankle, known as the tarsus. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 225.

b. In birds, the third segment of the leg, the shank (which is rarely fleshy or feathered), corresponding to the mammalian tarsus and metatarsus conjoined: = **TARSO-METATARSUS**.

1848 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 253 (Birds, *Bucco*) Tarsus shorter than the exterior toe; the anterior toes united to the second joint. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 321 Tarsi nearly naked, the feathers extending but a little way below the heel-joint. 1880 A. R. WALLACE in *19th Cent.* XXXV. 100.

c. In insects and other *Arthropoda*, a series of small articulations forming the true foot; in spiders, the last joint, forming, with the preceding joint or metatarsus, the foot.

1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 48 [In insects] the foot or Tarsus, is almost universally monodactyle. 1848 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 155 (Crustacea, *Cryptopoda*) None of the tarsi are fin-shaped. 1834 McMURRAIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 311 (Arachnides, *Clotho*) The tarsi, only, are furnished with spines. 1867 J. HOGG *Microscope* II. iv. 587 The tarsus, or foot of the Fly consists of a deeply bifid, membranous structure.

2. The thin plate of condensed connective tissue found in each eyelid. *Now rare or Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation II.* (1692) 119 The side of the Triangle, which is toward the little Corner of the Eye, and is moveable, was reinforced with a Border, which supplies the place of the Tarsus. 1757-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Tarsus* is also a name given by some anatomists to the cartilages which terminate the palpebrae, or eyelids.

Tart (tā't), *sb.* Also 4-6 *tarte*, 5 *taarte*,

tartt, 6 *tairte*, 9 *Sc. tairt*, *teart*. [*a.* F. *tarte* (13th c.), an open tart, in our sense 1 *b* (*a*), = med. L. *tarta* (1103 in Du Cange); of uncertain origin.

F. *tarte* was held by Diez to be altered from OF. *torle*, F. *tourle*, a disk-shaped cake or loaf, also a pastry, a pie, late L. *torta panis*, a kind of loaf or bread (Vulg.); and the two words certainly sometimes run together in use: cf. It. (Florio) *torta*, *tortura* 'a tart' (Baretto), *torta* 'a pastry'; Sp. (Minshew) *torta*, *tarta* 'a tart', mod. Sp. *torta* a covered pastry, *tarta* a tart; but there are phonetic difficulties in the identification, which is rejected by Hatz.-Darm. Du. *taart*, tart, is from Fr. The Welsh *torth*, Breton *tors* round loaf, are from L. *torta* or OF. *torle*.]

1. Name for various dishes consisting of a crust of baked pastry enclosing different ingredients; † *a.* formerly with meat, fish, cheese, fruit, etc.: the same or nearly the same as a *pie*. *b.* In current use restricted to (a) a flat, usually small, piece of pastry, with no crust on the top (so distinguished from a pie), filled with fruit preserve or other sweet confection; (b) a covered fruit pie: = **PIE** *sb.* 2 (*c*): in this application formerly chiefly *dial.* or *local*, now in polite or fashionable use.

a. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 185 Tartes of Turkey, taste whane þeme lykys. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7041 With tendre gees, & with capons, With tartes, or with chesis [*MS. chesfis*] fat, With deynthe flawnes, brode & flat. 14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 565/44 *Artocrea*, *an*° a tart. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* (E.E.T.S.) 47 Tartes de charc. Tartes of Fysche. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 487/1 Taarte, bake mete... *tarta*. 1503 SKELTON *Carli. Laurel* 1245 The Balade also of the Mustarde Tarte; Suche problemis to paynt it longyth to his arte. 1554 HULOET, Tarte or march pane, *chanona*. 1598 *Eupharis* Hiji, To make Tartis.. of Creuisses. *Ibid.* Hiji b, To make Tartis of Eeles. 1771 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* 192 A Tart [made of veal suet, seasoning, bread, eggs, veal sweetbreads, etc. made in a dish].

b. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* (E.E.T.S.) 48 Tartes de Frute in lente. 1564 *Turner Herbal* II. 119 b, The tartes made only of Heppes serve well to be eaten of them that vomit to much. 1580 in *Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Collect.* (1903) 444 b, Dinner. To my Master... A bold meat of mutton [etc.]. Second course. Rabyles roste. Chickens roste [etc.]. .. Artigogies, and strobarye tairte. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* civ. (1636) 108 Boyle them [fruit]... till they be soft, then to draw them, as yee doe a tart. 1668-9 *Pepys Diary* 24 Feb., A mighty neat dish of custards and tartis. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Tart*, a sort of Baked Dish, consisting of Summer Fruits bak'd in Paste. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 218 One of ye West Country tartis... its an apple pyc with a Custard all on the top. 1745 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v., When the Tart is made, you must cover it at top with some Bands of Paste, and having sugar'd it, bake it in the Oven. 1737 *Genil. Mag.* VII. 307/1 A Need I the currant sing, or gooseberry praise, Prepared in tartis which artful females raise? 1769 Mrs. RAFFALL *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 215 To preserve Currants for Tartis. 1899 W. H. MALLOCK *Individualist* xix. 187 Her rejection of a nice little jam tart... 'she never touched *patisserie*'.

2. *fig.* Applied (orig. endearingly) to a girl or woman (often one of immoral character). *slang.*

1887 *Morn. Post* 25 Jan., The paragraph... referred to the young ladies in the chorus at the Avenue and spoke of them as 'tarts'. It was suggested on the part of the prosecution that the word 'tart' really meant a person of immoral character. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 2/7 Some of the women described themselves as 'Tarts'... and said that they got their living in the best way they could. 1898 in M. Davitt *Life & Progr. Austral.* xxxv. 192 And his lady love's his 'donah', Or his 'dinah', or his 'tart'. 1903 *FARMER Slang, Tart* (common). Primarily a girl, chaste or not; now (unless loosely used) a wanton, mistress, 'good-one'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tart-dish*, *-maker*, *-seller*; † *tart-stuff*, a confection of fruit for making tarts (*obs.*); *tart-woman*, a woman who sells tarts.

1784 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 329 Vessels... made like a common 'tart-dish', with a spreading border. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 3/2 Verses, eulogizing the 'tart-maker and her handiwork. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 199/1 I've been a cake and a 'tart-seller in the streets for seven or eight years. 1863 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) p. xlvii, Lumpe sugar for 'tarte stuff. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I, When he was rich he would buy Leader's pencil-case, and pay the 'tart-woman. 1851 — *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1863) 126 This boy went invariably into debt with the tart-woman.

Tart, *a.* Forms: 1 *teart*, 6-7 *tarte*, 4, 6- *tartt*. [*OE. teart*; ulterior derivation obscure: by some referred to root of *ter-an* to **TEAR**.

The sense-history is also deficient. *Teart* appears in OE. only in reference to punishment, pain, or suffering, which use of *tart*, after many centuries, reappears late in 16th c. In the ME. period, the word is known only by a single instance in Chaucer (if this is the *adj.*), continued after 1500, in sense 'of a sharp, pungent, or sour taste'. In 1500 it is also applied to a sharp or pungent weapon; and about 1600 to sharp, bitter, caustic, or stinging words. It is difficult from these data to infer the sense-development; and the order here followed is provisional.]

† 1. Of pain, punishment, suffering, discipline, law: Sharp, severe, painful, grievous. *Obs.*

In OE. not known in ME.; in mod. Eng. possibly newly developed from sense 2.

c 1000 in Napier O. E. *Glosses* 59/146 *Acerrimo*, i. *asperimo*, on þære teartestan. *Ibid.* 168/128 *Acra*, i. *tearte*. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 344. Ac heo ðem zæsed, ær he gewite, ða teartan witu, þæt his beorte mid ðære biternysse beo gehreod.

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* v. xvi. 89 Themison...tasted not of the tartte conyngance of confession, before the tyrant. 1599 Gosson *To Gentlew. Cit. Lond.* in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 61 My Schoole is tartte, but my counsell is pleasant. 1604 FULBECKE *Pandectes* xi. 81 And Iustinian his Law is tartte:

Si quis...auscrit, capitali pœna feriatur. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* iv. ii. 87 Another way The Newes is not so tart.

2. Sharp to the sense of taste; † biting, pungent (*obs.*); now esp. sour, acid, or acidulous.

(The sense in the Chaucer quot. is not quite clear.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 381 To boille the chikens with the Marybones And poudre Marchant tart and galyngale. a 1529 SKELTON *EL. Rummyng* 435 Myghty stronge meate For the deuyl to eate; It was tart and punyete. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 219 The Patient is to eat tart and sharp meats and poignant sauces [margin As Radish roots and oxymell]. 1606 DEAN Spadacrene *Angl.* Title-p., A Brief Treatise of the Acid Tart Fountain in the Forest of Knaresborough.

1530 *Palsgr.* 327/1 Tarte, sharpe in taste as vinagre is, aigre, poignant. 1554 HULOET, Tarte, acidus. *Ibid.*, Tarte or somewhat eyger, subacidus. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 356 If you love tart things, add ten drops of oil of vitriol to your pint. 1774-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 139 Cherries...the juice of which was agreeably tart. 1850 SIA T. D. AGLAND in *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* 755 There is a great deal of grass land on the borders of the fias hills, which scours cattle. It is said to be 'teart'; that is tart or sour.

† *b.* Of the sense of taste: Keen. *Obs. rare*—1.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, Would you be ever fair and young? Stout of teeth, and strong of toogeth? Tart of palat! quick of ear?

† 3. Sharp, keen (as an edge, point, or weapon).

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 777, I bought this dagger at the marte, A sharp poynt and a tartte. 1600 MARLOWE & CHAPMAN *tr. Hero & Leander* v. K ij b, Thin like an iron wedge, so sharpe and tart, As t'were of purpose made to cleave Loues heart.

4. *fig.* Of words, speech, a speaker: Sharp in tone or tendency, biting, cutting, acrimonious, caustic.

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* Pref. 20 Here I renounce all tart and sours speech. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 35 Where wilt thou begin With thy tart phrase, to sting and pettele him? 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. III. x. 106 The Cynics...were very tart and satyric in their Declarations against this...kind of Oratorie. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Vivres* 185 Sometimes a tart irony goes for Wit. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 p. 6 Entertaining the Company with tart ill-natured Observations. 1824 W. IAYING *Braceb. Hall* xxix, Her mind was made up, and she grew tart on the least contradiction. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 719 Ill humour...might sometimes impel him to give a tart answer.

5. *Comb.*, as *tart-langued*.

1604 FULBECKE 2nd Pt. *Parall.* 26 b, Being a tart-tongued detractor.

Tart, *v.* *rare*. † *Obs.* [*f. prec. adj.*: cf. to *sour*.] 1. *trans.* To make tart, to sour; † to make pungent, give pungency to (*obs.*).

1616 T. SCOTT *Christ's Politician* 34 One spongefull of vinegar will soone tart a great deal of sweete milke. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1668) 98 To walk on our own ground... The best of sawce to tart our meats.

2. *intr.* To become tart or sour.

1609 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 244 An ill Liquor that being kept too long, hath tarted and tainted the Caske.

Tartan (tā'tān), *sb.* orig. *Sc.* Also 6-7 *tartane*, *tertane*, (6 *teartane*). [Of uncertain origin: in use early in 16th c.

It has been conjectured to be a. F. *firstaine* (1247 in Godef. *Compt.*) 'a kind of cloth, half wool, half linen or cotton', for which a variant *tertaine* is quoted by Godefrey of date 1487: cf. the 16th c. *Sc.* spelling *tertane*. Another conjecture would identify the cloth with that called *tartar* or *tartarin* (q.v.), of which the 16th c. forms *tartarne*, *tartarne*, somewhat approach *tartane*. But the quots. for **TARTAN** and **TARTARIN** point to a richer and more costly stuff.]

1. A kind of woollen cloth woven in stripes of various colours crossing at right angles so as to form a regular pattern; worn chiefly by the Scottish Highlanders, each clan having generally its distinctive pattern. Also, the pattern or design of such cloth. Also applied to silk and other fabrics having a similar pattern. *Shepherds' tartan*, *shepherds' plaid*: see **QUOT.** 1882. In *quot.* 1810 *pl. tartan* garments.

14500 *Symmye & Bruder* 22 in *Sibbald Chron. Sc. Poetry* (1802) I. 360 Syce schupe thame up, to lowp ovr leiss, Twa tabartis of the tartane. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* VI. 79 For fressing of ane tartane galkot. *Ibid.* 80 Ane uthir tartane galkot gevin to the King be the Maister Forbes.

1538 *Ibid.* 435 Item, for iij elnis of beland tertane to be hois to the Kingis grace, price of the elne iij s. iiij d. 1546 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 235 Item, ane vob of tartane, containend x ellis, the price of ell iij s. *Ibid.*, Ane blankat of tartane. 1548-51 *Ibid.* XX. (Jam.), Ane gelcoit of quhit tertane. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks. I. 135/1 Stockings (which they call short hose) made of a warme stuffe of diuers colours, which they call Tartane. 1806 *Gazetteer Scott.* (ed. 2) 395 Of late the greater part of the tartan for the army has been manufactured in this parish [St. Ninians]. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L. m.* xxvii, Their feathers dance, their tartans float... A wild and warlike groupe they stand. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 354 Men wearing the same tartan, and attached to the same lord, were arrayed against each other. 1862 'SHIRLEY' *Nugæ Crit.* vi. 239 Dressed in a bodice and kirtle of shepherd-tartan. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Shepherds' tartan*, a kind of small check pattern in cloth, woven with black and white warp and weft; (b) a kind of cloth...woven in this pattern—generally made into shepherd's plaids. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Silk tartan*, a silk material for women's dresses and men's waistcoats, woven in the style of the Scottish clan tartans. 1905 *Times* 7 Sept. 5/4 Considerable success has followed the bringing out of quite a variety of tartans for next spring. 1906 *Athenæum* a June 671/4 The whole question of the date of clan tartans is difficult.

b. trans. Applied to one who wears tartan; a Highlander; collectively, those who wear tartan;

the body of Highlanders; the men of a Highland regiment.

1817 CANNING in *Hanna Mem. Chalmers* (1849) II. v. 102 The tartan [so runs the speech attributed to him, i.e. Canning, regarding Dr. C.] beats us all. 1850 COLIN CAMPBELL in A. Forbes *Life v.* 127 [Then Sir Colin called to Colonel Ewart,] Ewart! Bring on the tartan! (and the seven companies of the Ninety-Third dashed from behind the bank).

2. *Angling*. Name of an artificial salmon-fly. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. 315 The Tartan is a strange looking fly. [Description follows.]

3. Short for *tartan-purphy*: see 4 b. *Sc.*

1893 HENDERSON *Old World Scott.* 80 Of oatmeal we have tartan—a pudding made chiefly of chopped kale and oatmeal.

4. *attrib.* a. Made of tartan; having a chequered pattern like that of tartan.

1533 [see 1]. 1549 *Fragm. Asyr. Burgh Rec.* (Gen. Reg. Ho., Edinb.) Item for tartane claithe, aucht lib. 1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 78 Who 'midst the snows the best of limbs can fold In Tartan Plaid, and smile at chilling cold. c. 1750 in RITSON *Sc. Songs* (1794) II. 107 O! to see his tartan trowse, Bonnet blue, and laigh-heeld shoes! 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* i. vii, A gentleman clad in tartan-plaid. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 403 One pair of tartan trousers in rifle regiments.

b. *Tartan-purphy* (*Sc. local*): see *quots.*

c. 1746 FORBES *Dominie* II. (1785) 35 Tartan-purphy, meal and bree, Or butt'ry brose. 1790 SHIRREPS *Poems* Gloss. *Tartan purry*, a sort of pudding made of red colewort chipped small, and mixed with oatmeal. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 52 Some ran to parritch, some to kail; . . . And some to tartan-purphy. 1866 T. EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkn.*, *Tart-and-purrie*, porridge made with the water in which cabbage has been boiled.

Tartan, tartane (tā'tān, [tā'tān], *sb.* 2 Also 7 *tartain*. [a. Fr. *tartane* (1632 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. It., = Sp., *arg. tartana*, supposed by Diez to be derived from Arab. *taridah*: see TARETTE. But connecting evidence is wanting.] A small one-masted vessel with a large lateen sail and a foresail, used in the Mediterranean; = TARTANA 1.

1621 *Admiralty Ct. Exam.* No. 43. 24 Aug., A small vessel called a tartain floting and driveinge to and fro in the sea. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 77/2 A small Tartane arrived here two daies since from Provence. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 30 Captain Wright, had taken a Spanish Tartan, wherein were 30 men, all well armed. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 119 A Turkish tartane, with red colours, emblazoned with three crescents, &c. was performing quarantine. 1805 WILKES in *Mem.* II. 171, I could not go in a small tartan without some one friend. 1896 VIZETELLY *Zola's Rome* 295 The few tartanes which brought wine from Sicily, never came higher than the Aventine.

Tartan, sb. 3 *rare* = TARTANA 3.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Tartan*, a long covered carriage.

|| **Tartan, sb.** 4 [Assyrian. See 2 Kings xviii.

17, Isa. xx. 1.] The ancient Assyrian commander-in-chief.

1880 CHEVRE *Isaiah* (1884) I. 26 No Satraps nor Tartans are necessary. 1893 SAVCE *Higher Crit.* (1894) 427 The 'tartan' of Sargon entered Jerusalem and forced Hezekiah to become his tributary. 1899 T. NICOLL *Rec. Archaeol. & Bible* vii. 255 The Tartan fought against Ashdod and took it.

Tartan, v. [f. TARTAN sb. 1] *trans.* To clothe or array in tartan; also *fig.* So **Tartaned**

(tā'tānd) a., clothed in tartan, wearing tartans.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 283 Tartaned chiefs in raptures hear The strains, the words, to them so dear. 1875 A. SMITH *Aberdeenshire* I. 656 The crested chief led on his tartaned band. 1881 J. F. CAMPBELL in Ld. A. Campbell *Rec. Argyll* (1885) 441, I was first tartaned, more than fifty years ago.

|| **Tartana** 1 (tā'tāna). [It. *tartana*: see TARTAN sb. 2] = TARTAN sb. 2

1588 *Ancaster MSS.* in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1907) XLV. 173 They have almost two hundred Tartanas, which are a kind of fish boats they use in the Straits. 1617 Ld. CAREW *Lett.* (Camden) 92 They have also 200 tartanas, which are a kind of flat-bottomed boats. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 1, I hired a fishing vessel, called a *tartana*, with eighteen men in her. 1884 W. SIMS *To & Fro* 17 Here are tartanas waiting the voyager.

|| **Tartana** 2 (tā'tānā). *Obs. rare.* [Pseudo-latinized form of TARTAN 1.] = TARTAN sb. 1.

1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 82 Bright Tartana's waving in the wind. *Ibid.* 315 A bright Tartana veiled the lovely fair.

|| **Tartana** 3. [Sp. *tartana*.] A covered vehicle used in Spain, esp. in Valencia.

1829 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 408 We made our journey, in a kind of covered cart called a Tartana, drawn by a mule. 1845 FORO *Handbk. Spain* I. 438 A Tartana, the common Valencian vehicle. . . It may be compared to a Venetian gondola on wheels. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 564 In summer it is covered with tartanas, bouncing little covered waggons lined with crimson curtains.

Tartane: see TARTAN sb. 1 and 2, TERTIAN.

Tartar (tā'tār), *sb.* 1 Also 4 *tartre*, 5 *tarter*, -are, (6 *tartarum*, 7-8 *tartarus*). [a. F. *tartre* = Sp., Pg., It. *tartaro*, med.L. *tartarum* (*tartharum*), med.Gr. *τάρταρος*; perh. of Arabic origin: Simon of Genoa (fl. 1292), *Synonyma* (ed. 1473), has 'Tartar arabice, tartarum quod ex nino in lateribus uegetis generatur'.

But there is some doubt as to this, the usual Arabic term being *durd*, from Pers. *durd* sediment, dregs; *tartir*, found in mod. Arabic lexicons from 1639, is held by Dozy to be borrowed from European langs. The med.L. *tartarum* appears in the *Dictionarius* of Joh. de Garlandia, c. 1225.]

1. *Chem.* Bitartrate of potash (acid potassium tartrate), present in grape juice, deposited in a

crude form in the process of fermentation, and adhering to the sides of wine-casks in the form of a hard crust, also called *argal* or *ARGOL*, which in the crude state varies from pale pink to dark red, but when purified forms white crystals, which are *cream of tartar*.

(† In *quot.* c. 1425 applied to the dregs of malt liquor.) c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 260 Of Tartre, Alum glas, berme, wort and argoille. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xcix. (Tollem. MS.), Tartar is wyn drastes [*tartarum est vini faeculentia*], and like to a softe ston cleuyng harde to be sides of be tonnes. c. 1425 tr. *Ardern's Surgery* (E. E. T. S.) 49 Ffirst I made hym ane emplastre of tartare of ale, i. [e]. dreggez. c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Bvii, Wyne Lyes called Tartarum. . . menglid in oyle and Veniger is verve good. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquir.* Introd. 32 Like Tartar, [it] is so baked and crusted to the sides of the Vessel, that till you knock off the Hoops and take the frame in pieces, no Art of Man will free the Cask from a tang at least of the old mustiness. 1732 ABBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 259 Small Wines with little Oil and much Tartar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 495/4 The tartar of the white wines is of a greyish white colour, called white tartar; and that of red wine has a red colour, and is called red tartar. 1883 HARDYCKE *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 96 Tartaric Acid, . . . is derived from a substance called Tartar, deposited from the juice of the Grape during fermentation. This Tartar is an Acid Tartrate of Potash.

b. Hence, 'A generic name for salts of tartaric acid' (Watts).

c. Commercially, applied not to the argol or original deposit, but to a product that has undergone partial purification: see *quot.*

1893 THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* III. 783 The crust is known as 'argol', and when recrystallised produces 'tartar', which by further crystallisation is converted into 'cream of tartar', technically known as 'cream'.

d. *fig.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. 1, A soul Created of the massy dregs of earth, The scum and tartar of the elements. c. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1649) II. xix. 153 Impatience in affliction. . . a leaven so kneaded into the nature of man, so innate a tartar, so inherent a sting. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* Pref. (1684) 4 Our Language has, like a rich Wine, wrought out its Tartar. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, Ld. Brooke & Sir P. Sidney, Desire of lucre. . . It is the tartar that encrusts economy.

2. *transf.* Any calcareous or other incrustation deposited from a liquid upon bodies in contact with it. (With *quot.* 1605 cf. TARTARER, TARTAROUS 2.)

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 161 Of the congelations of these salts comes goutes, . . . and diners kinds of obstructions, according to the diversitie of tartars and of salts which are ingendered and procreate to nature in our bodie. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 151 This water is impregnated with tartar, so that the bottom and pillars. . . are incrustured with it. 1789 MRS. PIZZINI *Journ. France* I. 427 [It] incrustured a stick with its tartar in two minutes.

b. *spec.* A deposit of calcium phosphate from the saliva, which tends to harden and concrete upon the teeth. (So F. *tartre*; cf. Ger. *weinstein*.)

1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 30 We find that this coagulum has the greatest similarity with the tartar adhering to the teeth. 1823-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 65 The teeth are always subject to be covered over with layers of an earthy material secreted as a constituent part of the saliva, and denominated tartar. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 743 The concretions of tartar that gather round the teeth.

3. Phrasal combinations:

a. Cream of tartar: see 1 and CREAM sb. 4; † magistery of tartar = vitriolated tartar: see b; † oil of tartar, old name for a saturated solution of potassium carbonate; † salt of tartar, an old name of potassium carbonate; spirit of tartar, the liquid obtained by dry distillation of tartar; it contains pyrotartaric acid and other substances.

1584 R. SCOT *Disco. Witcher.* xiv. i. (1886) 295 These things are of necessitie to be used; namely, . . . clae made with horse doong, mans haire, 'oile of tartre, allum, glasse, woort, yest, argoll. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 189 As strong a solution of Salt of Tartar in fair Water as could be made (we having no Oyl of Tartar per deliquium at hand). 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oil of Tartar per Deliquium*, the fixt Salt of Tartar dissolved by being expos'd to the Air in a Cellar, or other cool moist place. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 67 Spirit of Vitriol and Oil of Tartar. . . mingled together, are surprizingly hot. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 87 A pint of 'salt of tartar exposed unto a moist aire untill it dissolve, will make far more liquor, or as some term it oyle, then the former measure will contain. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 339 Moisture drawn from it [the air] by dry salt of tartar, in such quantity, as to make the salt become intirely fluid. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 83 Precipitating with salt of tartar (sub-carbonate of potass). 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Spirit of Tartar', a name for pyrotartaric acid. (1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 402.)

b. † Chalybeate tartar, tartar chalybeated, potassium-ferrie tartrate, $C_4H_4K(FeO)_6$; † regenerated tartar, acetate of potassium, $C_4H_4O_6$. K_2O ; † soluble tartar, neutral potassium tartrate, $C_4H_4K_2O_6$; also applied to ammonium potassium tartrate, $C_4H_4(NH_4)_2K_2O_6$; † vitriolated tartar, tartar vitriolate, sulphate of potassium, K_2SO_4 . 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Crystal*, Crystal of 'tartar chalybeated, is when it is impregnated with the most dissoluble parts of iron. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Tartar*, 'Chalybeate Tartar', a name for the Potassio-tartaric ferri. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.* s.v. The good effects of 'regenerated tartar in the cure of obstructions of the bowels. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Regenerated Tartar*, term for the

Acetas potassae. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, 'Soluble Tartar', is made by boiling in 3 Pints of Water, 8 Ounces of Cream of Tartar, and 1 Ounce of the Fix'd Salt of Tartar. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Soluble Tartar*, a term for the *Tartaras potassae*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, 'Tartar Vitriolate', is made by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar per Deliquium, by little and little. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., 'Vitriolated Tartar, which some call Magistery of Tartar, is oil of Tartar mixed with rectified spirit of vitriol. 1820 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* II. 435 Known by the name of vitriolated tartar, till the French chemists called it sulphate of potash. . . in 1787.

c. **Tartar-emetice**, † *emetice tartar*, common name in pharmacy of potassio-antimonious tartrate, $C_4H_4K(SbO)_6 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, a poisonous substance, used in medicine to excite vomiting. Hence **Tartar-emetice** v. (*nonce-wd.*), *trans.* to dose with tartar-emetice.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Tartar Emetick*. See *Emetick Tartar*. *Ibid.*, *Emetick Tartar*, is only Cream or Crystal of Tartar powdered and mixt with a quarter part of *Crocus Metallorum*, and the Mixture. . . boild in an earthen Pan in a sufficient quantity of Water, for about 8 or 9 Hours. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 331 A Dose of Tartar Emetick. 1795 GAITSKELL in *Memoirs Med.* IV. 79 (heading) Observations and Experiments on the external absorption of Emetick Tartar and Arsenic. 1846 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 383 Dosing me with tartar-emetice and opium. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi, Tartar-emeticeising the establishment at breakfast.

Tartar (tā'tār), *sb.* 2 (a), **Tatar** (tā'tār). Also 6 *pl.* *Tartaries*, 7, 9 *Tātar*, *Tahtar*. [a. F. *Tartare* (OF. also *Tartaire*, 13th c.), or ad. med.L. *Tartarus*, pl. *Tartari*, ethnic name; in Sp., Pg., It. *Tartaro*; Du. *Tartaar*, *Tarter*, Ger., Da. *Tartar*, Sw. *Tartar*, *Tartarer*; Polish *Tatar*, Turk., Pers. *Tātār*. In OF. more usually *Tartarin*, med. L. *Tartarinus*, TARTARIN; cf. Russ. *Tatarin*].

The original name (by which the people in question either called themselves or were designated by their neighbours) is generally held to have been, as in Persian, etc., *Tātār*, as to the language and meaning of which various conjectures have been put forth; but in Western Europe, they appear from the first as *Tartari*, *Tartares*, or *Tartars*, their name being apparently associated with *Tartarus*, hell. See the saying attributed by many historians to St. Louis of France a 1270, in Littré, s.v. *Tartare*, and a translation in *quot.* 1842 below. The form *Tātār* and its derivatives are now often used in ethnological works in sense 1, but the long-established *Tartar* is always used in the derived senses, and is also held by some to have been the original name: see *quot.* 1885, and its context.]

1. A native inhabitant of the region of Central Asia extending eastward from the Caspian Sea, and formerly known as Independent and Chinese Tartary. First known in the West as applied to the mingled host of Mongols, Tartars, Turks, etc., which under the leadership of Jenghiz Khan (1202-1227) overran and devastated much of Asia and Eastern Europe; hence vaguely applied to the descendants of these now dwelling in Asia or Enrope; more strictly and ethnologically, to any member of the Tātār or Turkic branch of the Ural-Altaic or Turanian family, embracing the Turks, Cosacks, and Kirghiz Tartars. (In all these uses, but esp. the last, now often written *Tatar*, *Tātar*.)

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.* T. 20 This noble kyng this Tartre, Cambyskan. *Ibid.* 258 This Tartre kyng. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. iii. (1883) 170 Therefore the tartaris haue their wyues in to the felde with hem. 1525 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxiii. 363 The dealyng of the turkes and tartaries with y^e portes and passages of the kynges, soudans and miscreantes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. x. 86 Moores, Indians, or Tartares. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 18 It [the great wall] was for his defence against the Tartaries, with whome he had warres. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 101 Looke bow I goe, Swifter then arrow from the Tartars bowe. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 55 They be like to Tartars, with long blacke haire, broad faces, and flatte noses. 1612 BERNERDOW *Lang. & Reliq.* (1614) 94 It is alleged that the word *Tartari*, or *Tolari*, (for so indeed they are rightly called, as learned men observe, and not *Tartari*) signifeth in the Syriacke and Hebrew tongues, a Residue or Remainder such as these Tartars are supposed to bee of the Ten Tribes. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnrl. Anson's Voy.* 241 Since the Tartars have been Emperors of China, the Lamas have succeeded the Chinese Bonzes in the Direction of Religious Affairs. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. i, Into the body of the poor Tatars execrative Roman History intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue 'Tartars, of fell Tartarean nature, to this day. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIV. 73 The name of Tatar is still given to the Turkish inhabitants of southern and eastern Russia. . . The Tatars call themselves Turks, and feel highly offended by being called Tartars, a name which in their idiom signifies 'robbers'. 1842 tr. *Lt. S. Louis* (a 1270) *ibid.*, In the present danger of the Tartars either we shall push them back into the Tartarus whence they are come, or they will bring us all into have. 1885 E. PEARCE *Fall Constantinople* 15 note, I write Tartar instead of Tartar because I agree with Dr. Koelle that the first is the form which the Tartars themselves used until they came into contact with foreigners, like the Chinese and Russians, who had changed the form of the word.

2. Transferred uses. a. A military valet. [So in F.] 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 570/2, 13421 Convents of monks. . . which may be called the Field regiments, and, together with the brother soldiers, invalids, tartars and scullions, may amount to 160,000. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav.* 163/1 Our moukres, Tatars, and horsemen, bivouacked in the orchards. † b. An old cant name for a strolling vagabond,

a thief, a beggar. Cf. *BOHEMIAN sb.*, *GIPSY sb.*, *TARTARIAN sb.* b. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 21 Here's a Bohemian-Tartar taries the coming down of thy fat-woman: Let her descend. 1697 VANARUGH *Relapse* iv. vi. Here, pursue this Tartar, bring him back.

c. As an opprobrious appellation.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 263 Thy loue? out tawny Tartar, out. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Tartar*, a covetous, gripping person.

3. *fig.* A savage; a person supposed to resemble a Tartar in disposition; a rough and violent or irritable and intractable person: when applied to a female, a vixen, a shrew, a termagant.

1663 *Dryden Wild Gallant* ii. i. I never knew your grandmother was a Scotchwoman: Is she not a Tartar too? 1771 *Smollett Humph. Cl.* (1815) 146 He is generally a tartar at bottom; a sharper, a spy, or a lunatic. 1778 JOHNSON in *Mme. D'Arbly's Diary* 23 Aug. They will little think what a tartar you carry to them. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. cxxxiv. His blood was up: though young, he was a Tartar. a 1845 *Hood Tale of Temper* i. However, cooks are generally Tartars. 1865 *Dickens Mut. Fr.* i. viii. The old man was a awful Tartar. 1891 *Athenaeum* 21 Apr. 469/2 When provoked he proved a tartar.

d. *slang.* One hard to beat or surpass in skill, an adept, a 'champion'. (Cf. *slang* use of 'bully'.)

1785 *Gosse Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. He is quite a tartar at cricket, or billiards.

4. *Phrase:* To catch a Tartar: to get hold of one who can neither be controlled nor got quit of; to tackle one who unexpectedly proves to be too formidable. Also in allusive expressions.

1663 *Butler Hud.* i. iii. 865 Now thou hast got me for a Tartar. To make me 'gainst my will take quarter. 1678 *Dryden King Lear* v. i. What a Tartar have I caught! 1690 J. MACKENIE *Siege London-Derry* 39/2 As it happily fell out, they Catch a Tartar. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 96. I rather hug'd my self that I had let my Tartar go. 1720 *De Fox Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1906) 260 Tell him, if he should try, he may catch a Tartar. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v. To catch a Tartar, is said, among the Canting Varlets, when a Rogue attacks one that he thinks a Passenger, but proves to be of this Class., who, in his Turn, robs, and binds him. 1850 *Scroesby Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* vi. (1858) 80 Many an old whaler, has been compelled to give in as beaten when fast to one of these 'North-west Tartars' [whales]. 1897 *Flor. Mervat Blood Vampire* xiv. You must give up flirting, my boy, or if I mistake not, you'll find you've caught a Tartar.

5. (*absol.* use of B.) The language of the Tartars.

1824 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* ix. 109 He [Monte Corvino, 1305] translated the New Testament and Psalter into Tartar.

B. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the people referred to in 1 above, or their country. Also noting animals, plants, etc., belonging to Tartary. Tartar bread: see *TARTARIAN* a. 1 b.

1731 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 250 He settles wherever he comes, and like a Tartar-Hord, never quits the Ground while there is a bit of green Herbage left. 1821 *Pinkerton Mod. Geog.* (ed. 3) 346 A beautiful Tatar girl astride on a cow. 1815 *Elphinstone Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 202 Their features, refer them at once to the Tartar stock. 1842 J. B. FRASER *Mesopot. & Assyria* xv. 369 There were also the shore-lark .. and the Tartar lark (*Alauda tartarica* of Pallas). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 168/2 *Tartar Bread*, the fleshy root of *Crambe tatarica*. 1868 *St. Paul's Mag.* July 485 Scratch an amateur actor as you would a Russian, and the Tartar vanity will come through. 1883 *Morpill Slavonic Lit.* i. 6 The Russian language is hemmed in on .. the east by Finnish and Tatar dialects.

2. *fig.* Tartar-like; rough and violent, savage. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* ii. vii. 22 Little do you fathom my character, to be deceived, by my Tartar contour! 1880 J. NICOL *Poems & Songs* 23 The winter came with all its Tartar rigour.

C. *Comb.*, as *Tartar-like adj.*; *Tartar-nosed a.*, snub-nosed like a Tartar.

1827 T. L. MCKENNEY *Tour Lakes* 380 [The Chippeway Indians] Their tents and belts are all Tartar-like. 1837 *Boston Advert.* 17 Jan. 4/4 Miss Stevens was a tartar-like looking lady, very long and unbending. 1897 Mrs. RAYNER *Type-writer Girl* xiv. He..called you a Tartar-nosed imp.

Hence † *Tartaresque a.* Tartar (language) (*obs.* rare); *Tartarism*, a Tartar state or condition.

1693 P. GOSDON *Geog. Gram.* n. vii. (1725) 184 The language of the Crim-Tartars is the Scythian or pure Tartaresque, which hath such a Resemblance to the Turkish as the Spanish to the Italian. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* July 255/1 A line which divides the Tartarism of Russia from the civilization of Europe.

† *Tartar*, *sb.* 3. *Obs.* Also 5 *tarter*, -yr, -or, 5-6 -ir, (6 *tarterus*, *tartarium*). [= OF. *tartare*, *tartaire* (c 1300 in Godef.), med.L. *tartarium*, *tartareus* (*pannus*) 'cloth of Tartary'. Cf. *TARS*, *TARTARIN* 1, 2, and quot. 1880.] A rich kind of cloth, probably silk, used in 15th and 16th centuries; the same as *TARTARIN* 1, 2.

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* I. 16 Item, for v. elne of tartar to lyne a gowne of clath of gold to the King. 1488 *Ibid.* 85 Item, a covering of varland purpur tartar, browdin with thrissillis and a vnicoene. 1494 *Ibid.* 224. 1/2 ell of tartar to lyne the hud. 1496 *Ibid.* 298 Item, for viij elne of tartar, to the Kingis jaket of clath of gold..viij li. iijs. 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 212 On every trumpe hanging a brood banere Of fyn tartarium, were full richly bete. 1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* II. 28 Item, for half an elne tartir to the tothir scarlet hose to bordour thaim with. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 73 Item of carde, bokram, fustian, clothes of gold and of silke, veluet, damask, sateyn, taffata, tar-

terus, couerchis,..the same broker shall haue for the valor of euery xx s. iij d'. 1602 *SEGAR Iton. Mil. & Civ.* ii. xi. 71 One Knight shall glue him his shirt, another his hose, the third his dublet, another shall apparell him in a kirtle of red Tartar. (1880 *BIRDWOOD Ind. Arts* II. 73 Tartariums, Colonel Yule believes, were so called 'not because they were made in Tartary, but because they were brought from China through the Tartar dominions'.)

b. *Comb.* *Tartar-satin*.

1483-4 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 35 Pro tribus le nailes de tartersaten pro emendacione vestamenti. † *Tartar*, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* Also 6 *Tartare*. [a. F. *tartare*, or ad. L. *Tartarus*, a. Gr. *Tátrapos*.] = *TARTARUS*; the infernal regions; hell. Also *altrih*. 1500-20 *DUNAAA Poems* lxxxvi. 20 Tryumphand tempill of the Trinite, That turned us fra Tartar eternall. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 32. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1294 His snake wand, With which the damned ghosts he governeth, And furies rules, and Tartare tempereth. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 225 If you will see it follow me. To. To the gates of Tartar, thou most excellent diuell of wit.

† *Tartar*, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *TARTAR sb.* 1] *trans.* To treat with tartar-emetic.

(In quot. with play on *TARTAR sb.* 1, *Tartarus*.)

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* (1843) 19 When I want physick for my body, I would not have my soule tartared, nor my Animal Spirits purged.

Tartarean, *a.* rare-1. [Cf. Gr. *Tátrapēos*.] = *TARTAREAN* 1.

1878 K. H. DIGAV *Uranogaia* xii. I. 264 The monster.. Whom Tartarean sisters even hate.

† *Tartarated*, *a.* *Chem.* [f. *TARTAR sb.* 1 + -ATE + -ED.] Combined with tartar; as in *tartarated antimony*, *iron*, *soda*.

1863 W. ATKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (1866) II. 67 Tartarated iron (*Ferrum tartaratum*) is also a useful remedy. 1868 *GARROD Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 130 Tartarated Soda. Tartarate of Soda and Potash. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 164 Tartarated Soda was discovered in 1672. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 578 Tartarated antimony has been praised.. in the acute stages of the disease [psoriasis].

† *Tartareal*, *a.* rare. [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1602 F. HERING tr. *Oberndorf's Anat.* 6 Trying their Tartareal conclusions, by more then Tragical Deaths.

Tartarean (*tartē'riān*), *a.* 1 [f. L. *Tartareus* of or pertaining to *TARTARUS* + -AN.] Of or belonging to the Tartarus of the ancients; hence, pertaining to hell or to purgatory; infernal.

1623 *COCKERAM, Tartarean*, belonging to hell. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 69 Mixt with Tartarean Sulphur, and strange fire. 1702 *Pope Thebais* 435 Drives the dead to dark Tartarean coasts. 1759 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* iv. 110 Many still, who yet enjoy the day, Must follow down the dark Tartarean way. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 125 The tartarean impostor and his companions at once vanished.

b. *fig.* (cf. *infernal*).

1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. xxxii, Your ear is..engaged by the Tartarean yell of its driver. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* i. iii. (1872) 14 At a safe distance.. lie the tartarean copper forges of Swansea.

† *Tartarean*, *a.* 2. *Obs.* = *TARTARIAN* a. 1

1759 *GOSLUM. Bee* No. 6. ii. The other offered himself up as a sacrifice to the Tartarean enemy. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* (Philad. ed.) 364 A distinct race, with no Tartarean features.

Tartarean, -ene, variants of *TARTARIAN* 1.

Tartareous (*tartē'riōs*), *a.* 1 [f. mod.L. *tartareus* (f. *tartarum* *TARTAR sb.* 1) + -OUS.]

† 1. *Path.* Of the nature of a tartar, or calcareous or earthy deposit; characterized by such deposits. (Cf. *TARTAROUS* 2.) *Obs.*

1685 *HART Anat. Ur.* ii. x. 119 From whence do they [Paracelsists] inferre a great number of such tartareous diseases, as they call them? *Ibid.*, Abundance of a tartareous or terrestrious substance. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* iii. xi. 249 This moisture..doth join with the gluten of the joint, and growth tartareous. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 211 A Tartareous humor got together in the veins under the tongue.

† 2. Like tartar in consistence or formation; of the nature of a concretion or crust; gritty. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 131 Every tartareous recreation fastened to the sides of the salt vessels. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvi. 238 Mingled with other metals, as lime and tartareous stones, in which black floats and slats do break. 1677 *GREW Anat. Seeds* i. § 1 The Tartareous Stone of a Plum. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* v. i. (1686) 195 A Bone is said to be..made of the most earthy and tartareous part of the Seed in the Womb.

† 3. *Chem.* Having the quality of tartar or argol; containing or derived from tartar; *tartareous acid*, early name of tartaric acid. (Cf. *TARTAROUS*.) *Obs.* † *Tartareous acidulum* (F. *acideule tartareux*), an old name of tartar.

1663 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. v. xix. 283 Meats that are Salt and Tartareous. c 1790 tr. *De Morveau's, etc. Table Chem. Nom.* (*Encycl. Brit.* ed. 3 IV. 598 a). Radical principle of the tartareous acid. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 198 When exposed to heat in contact with the air, the tartareous acidulum is decomposed, fuses, swells up. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* II. 183 The tartareous acid dissolves the oxide of tin.

4. *Bot.* Of a crust-like structure like tartar; descriptive of certain lichens.

1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* ix. (1858) 155 Thallus thick, granular and tartareous, greyish-white. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nat.* 75 We have no data from which to ascertain the age of tartareous species, which adhere almost inseparably to stones.

† *Tartareous*, *a.* 2. *Obs.* [f. L. *tartareus* (f. *TARTARUS*) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to Tartarus; Tartarean, infernal, hellish, very wicked.

1619 *BAINBRIDGE Descr. Late Comet* 37 Never was there more need of circumspection, then in this faculent and tartareous age. [Here perh. a fig. use of prec.] 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 238 The Spirit of God..downward purg'd The black tartareous cold infernal dregs Adverse to life.

† *Tartarer*, *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *TARTAR sb.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who attributed diseases to the presence of tartar.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 230 What things I have read out of many Books, which Paracelsus writeth concerning Tartarers, I will contract into a brief tract.

Tartaret (*tartā'rēt*). [a. obs. F. *tartaret*, also *tartaret* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *TARTAR sb.* 2; app. because supposed to come from Tartary.] In full *tartaret falcon*: the Barbary Falcon, *Falco barbarus*.

1575 *TURBEEV. Falconrie* 26 That falcon which is called the Tartaret or Barbary Falcon, whom they doe chiefly vse in Barbary. 1860 H. AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* 61 Gallant to behold was the Barbary or tartaret falcon. 1867 'OUIDA' C. *Castlemaine* (1879) 11 She would stroke, half sadly, the smooth feathers of her tartaret falcon Gabrielle.

Tartarian (*tartē'riān*), *sb.* and *a.* 1 Also 5-6 *Tartarien*, 9 *Tatarian*. [c 1400 (see A) a. OF. *Tartarien* (13th c. in Godef.); later f. med.L. *Tartaria* *TARTARY* + -AN.]

A. *sb.* = *TARTAR sb.* 2. 1.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 247 Of the lawe & the customs of the Tartariens, duellyng in Chatay. *Ibid.* 252 Alle the Tartariens [Roxb. xxvi. 124 Tartareans] han small eyen. 1538 *Tartarien* [see *RUSSIAN sb.* 1]. 1599 *TYNNE Animadu.* (1875) 54 The Tartariens obtained the kingdom of Syria in the yere 1240. 1708 E. COOK *Sol-weed Factor* (1900) 10 My Friend suppos'd Tartariens wild, Or Chinese from their Home exiled. 1835 K. H. DIGAV *Mores Catholici* vi. ii. (1846) II. 27/2 Fitter for those hords of Tartariens than for a commonwealth of Christians.

b. 'A cant word for a thief' (Nares).

1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 212 There's not a Tartarian nor a carrier shall breathe upon your geldings. 1640 *Wandering Jew* 3 (Nares) If any thieving Tartarian shall break in upon you, I will, with both hands nimbly lend a cast of my office to him.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tartary or its people; = *TARTAR a.*

1590 *WESBE Trav.* (Arb.) 18 The Tartarian Souldiers had wonderfull greate and rich spoyles. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 196 Tamerlane the great Tartarian prince..in a great battell at mount Stella, abated the Othoman pride. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 30 As swift as arrow from Tartarian Bow. a 1725 Ld. WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia in 1710* (1758) 9 Casan and Astracan were Tartarian kingdoms. 1839 *For. Q. Rev.* XXII. 109 Interesting to the readers of Tartarian tales. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 171 The Tartarian class of languages..furnishes a valuable confirmation of this theory.

b. In names of things of actual or supposed Tartar origin; as *Tartarian bread* (see quot. 1829); *Tartarian lamb*, the 'Scythian' or 'vegetable lamb', a polypodiaceous fern, *Cibotium Barometz*, from the resemblance which its woolly root-stock, inverted, bears to a lamb: see *BAROMETZ*, and cf. *Maundeville* (1839), ch. xxvi (Roxb. xxix). Also *Tartarian cherry*, *honeysuckle*, *maple*, *motherwort*, *oat*, etc., for which see the *sbs*.

1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 578 In the Siberian or Tartarian oat the grains are thin and small. 1811 *PINKERTON Mod. Geogr.* (ed. 3) 346 The..Tartarian honey-suckle, Tartarian mulberry, and the Daourian rose, form thickets of exquisite beauty. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* v. xix. A black Tartarian horse of giant frame Comes trampling o'er the dead. 1823 *CRAAB Technol. Dict.*, Tartarian lamb. 1829 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* 557 [*Crambe*] *tatarica* is called by the Hungarians *Tatar-Kenyer* or Tartarian bread, and its root stripped of the bark and sliced is eaten with oil, vinegar, and salt. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 431/2 The Tartarian cherries of the English gardens. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 280/2 [*Cibotium*] *Barometz*, sometimes called C. *glaucescens*, is believed to be the Baranet, *Agnes Scythica*, or Tartarian Lamb, about which travellers have told so wondrous a tale. 1882 *Garden* 33 May 322/2 The ordinary white-flowered form of the Tartarian Honeysuckle [*Lonicera tatarica*].

Tartarian, *a.* 2. *rare.* [f. L. *TARTARUS* + -IAN.] Pertaining to Tartarus; infernal; = *TARTAREAN* a. 1

1864 *KINGSLEY Rom. & Teut.* xi. 297 (tr. *Ep. to Pepin* an. 755) Lest your bodies and souls be torn and tormented for ever, in inextinguishable and Jewett fire with the devil and his pestiferous angels. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 33 Cocytus and Styx..and the rest of their Tartarian nomenclature.

Tartaric (*tartē'rik*), *a.* 1 *Chem.* [f. *TARTAR sb.* 1 + -IC; in mod.L. *tartaricus*, f. *tartarique*.] Of the nature of, related to, or derived from tartar or argol. *Tartaric acid* (formerly *tartareous* or *tartarous acid*), an organic acid, C₄H₄O₆ = C₂H₂O₄ + (OH)₂, or CO₂H.(CHOH)₂.CO₂H, of which there are five isomeric forms, differing in their optical properties, viz. *dextrotartaric acid* (*dextro-rotary*), *levotartaric acid* (*laevorotary*), *paratartaric acid* (distinctively called *RACEMIC acid*), *mesotartaric acid* (optically inactive), and *metatartaric acid*; specifically, the first of these, a colourless crystalline compound, occurring largely in the vegetable kingdom, esp. in unripe grapes, and as a potassium salt in argol or tartar of wine, from which it is commercially prepared. No *tartaric amide*, *anhydride*, *ether*, an *amide*, *anhydride*, or *ether* of tartaric acid.

1790 KERR *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 190 Tables of the combinations of Oxygen with the compound radicals. Name of radical: Tartaric. Name of resulting acid (new nomencl.): Tartarous acid. Unknown till lately. 1794 G. PEARSON tr. De Morveau, etc. *Table Chem. Nomencl.* 28 The radical tartaric yields only the tartarous acid in which the basis is conceived to predominate. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) 11. 227 The tartaric acid is generally obtained from the bi-tartrate of potassa (purified cream of tartar). 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 207 The tartaric acid may be obtained from the juice of mulberries and grapes. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* vi. 189 Tartaric acid or tartrates have an extraordinary power in rendering many metallic oxides soluble. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 729 Tartaric acid—the acid of tartar—was discovered by Scheele in 1770.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 690 Tartaric Amides. *Ibid.* 691 Insoluble Tartaric Anhydride, $C_4H_4O_6$. *Ibid.* 692 The acid tartaric ethers are formed by the direct action of tartaric acid on the alcohols. *Ibid.* Ethylic Tartrate, or Tartaric Ether, $C_4H_8O_6$ is decomposed by sodium, with evolution of hydrogen.

Tartaric (tāt'arik), *a.* Also Tataric. [f. TARTAR *sb.* 2 + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Tartars or Tartary.

1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog.* (ed. 3) 335 Europe can in future have little to apprehend from the Tataric swarms. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 478 1/2 The Tataric region, as it is next the Siberian, so it resembles it in most respects. 1855 MAX MÜLLER *Lang. Seat of War* 96 Tataric has become the name of that class of Turanian languages of which the Turkish is the most prominent member.

† **Tartarin**, -ine, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 tartarine, 5 -yn(e, -en, -on); 4-5 tartaryn(e, 5 -en(e, -on(e, -yan), tartaryn, (tatterine), tarturne; 6 tartarne, -erne, -orn(e, tartron, 6-7 tartern, 7 tartarin, -ine. [a. OF. *Tartarin* = med.L. *Tartarin-us*, f. *Tartar-us*, TARTAR *sb.* 2 and 3, with suffix -INE 1, as in *Tarentine*, etc. (med.L. pl. *Tartarini* also embodying the notion 'people of Tartarus'; in OF. also in sense 2.)

1. = TARTAR *sb.* 2 1; in pl. = med.L. *Tartarini*. a 1400-50 Alexander 5484 Of terands of bir tartaryns twa & twenty kyngs. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xxi. 224 Tartarynes [Roxb. xxiv, folk of Tartre] & bei bat duelle in the grete Asye, bei camen of Cham. c 1400 Three Kings Cologne 148 Pe wich pepil cleped hem-self Tartaryns.

2. A rich stuff, apparently of silk, imported from the East, prob. from China through Tartary; = TARTAR *sb.* 3 Cf. SARSENET. [OF. *tartarin*, earlier *drap tartarin* (1295 in Godef.).]

1343 Enrolled Acc. (W. & H.) 3 m. 38b, ij vlnis panni serici ix pecis Tartaryn et j pecia Samitell. 1345-9 Wardr. Acc. Edw. III in *Archæologia XXXI.* 72/2, j. frontale de tartaryn. *Ibid.* 85/2, v. vln. de Tartaryn. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xxiii. 255 Clopes of gold, & of Camakaas, & tartarynes [Roxb. xxvi. 125 tartarene, F. *text* tartaires]. 1407 Nottingham Rec. II. 50 Pro dimidia virga de viridi tartaren, xviii d. 1411 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 30 [One hanging of black and white] 'Wyrsted' cum penna de Tatterine'. 14. . . *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 114 Wer ther of gold any clothes fownde Of sylke damaske or of tartryn. 1444 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) II. 110 Myn aulter-clothe of reed tarteryn with ye corteyns. 1455 Coventry Let Bk. 283 To make a new pensell in Tarturne xvij d. 1459 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 191 Curteynes of tartaron. 1512 Acc. 4 Hen. VIII, c. 6 Preamble, Saten, sarsenet, tarttron, chamblet, and every other Cloth of Silke. c 1530 Lo. Berners *Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 381 Florence layd her downe in her bedde in a lyghte kyrtell of changeable violet tartorne. 1538 in *Let. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 268, ij. copes of reed tartarne. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII 1 h. Ye third [standard] was of yellowe tartarne, in the which was painted a donne kowe. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iv. i. 5 Having Mantles of silk over a Kirtle of red Tartarin. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 55/2 Another puts on him a Kirtle of red Silk or Tartarine. fig. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 Thi chekes hangen, thin eyene was read as wyne, And wel beynyed with good read tartaryne.

attrib. a 1400-50 Alexander 1547 (MS. D) Tyrett alle in tonacles of tartaren webbys. [1861 *Our Eng. Home* 92 The rich taffeta, the velvets, and Tartaren silks, were often worn without a shred of underclothing.]

† **Tartarin**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -IN 1.] 1. A name given by Kirwan to potash.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 5 Vegetable Alkali (which I call Tartarin). 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* v. 150 The tartarin lately discovered in clays and many stones.

2. 'Native sulphate of potassium, also called Arkanite and Glaserite' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 696).

Hence **Tartarinated** *a.*, combined with tartarin. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 311 The Acido Tartarinated Calx is fusible *per se*.

Tartarin, *sb.* 3 (tāt'arin, || tartargh). Name of a bombastic character, 'Tartarin of Tarascon', created by A. Daudet; hence, used allusively as *sb.* or *adj.* 1903 T. P.'s *Weekly* 11 Sept. 459/3 In his vivid red sash he carried two enormous pistols—tartarin pistols, that not alone did not, but could not fire a shot. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* May 64/3 There are too many loquacious Tartarins abroad without the engaging ways of the man of Tarascon. 1906 *Academy* 17 Nov. 492/1 Its Gasconing is in the Tartarin vein.

† **Tartarine**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. F. *tartarin*.] (See quot.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 10 There was at Paris another beast called a Tartarine, and in some places a Magot (much like a Baboun), being as great as a Gray-bound.

Tartarine, variant of TARTARIN *sb.* 1

† **Tartarine**, *a.* 1 *Obs.* [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -INE 1.] = TARTAROUS *a.*

1731 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 198 The like tartarine concretions are also frequently found in some fruits. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Obs. Wines* 193 These concretions from spring water are of a Tartarine kind.

† **Tartarine**, *a.* 2 *Obs. rare* = TARTAREAN *a.* 1 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tartarine*, *Tartarean*, of hell, hellish, terrible.

Tartarish (tāt'tāri), *a.* 1 *rare*. [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -ISH 1.] a. Of wine: Inclined to deposit tartar. b. Of the eyes: Inclined to form concretions (cf. TARTAROUS 2).

1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* II. ii. (1760) 118 Without the peculiar Taste and Flavour of the Plant, but generally somewhat tartarish and limpid. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 4 My son is rather ailing just now...His eyes are as Tartarish as his sister's.

† **Tartarish**, *a.* 2 *Obs. rare* = TARTAR *sb.* 2 + -ISH 1: cf. *Turkish*.] = TARTAR *a.* 1.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 431/2 The Tartarish Envoye in this Court, presented the Count de Montecuculi with an excellent Tartarian Horse.

Tartarite, variant of TARTRITE.

Tartarium: see TARTAR *sb.* 3

† **Tartarized**, *phl. a.* *Chem. Obs.* [f. mod. L. *tartarizāt-us* tartarized + ED 1.] Tartarized.

1651 FAUCON *Distill.* vi. 187 Pour upon them rectified Spirit of Wine tartarized. *Ibid.* 196 Adde the tartarized quintessence. 1794 G. PEARSON tr. De Morveau, etc. *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 14 Tartarizated Bases.

Tartarization 1. *Chem.* [f. TARTARIZE *v.* 1 + -ATION.] The action or process of tartarizing. 1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Bibl.* I. 438 By Sublimation, and Precipitation or Tartarization.

Tartarization 2, 3: see TARTARIZE 2, 3.

Tartarize (tāt'tāriz), *v.* 1 *Chem.* [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat or impregnate with tartar; to rectify by means of the salt of tartar.

(Usually in *pa. phl.*: see TARTARIZE *pa. phl.*.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), To *Tartarize*, (in Chymistry) to refine, or purify by the means of Salt of Tartar. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Tartarizing*, a term used by some writers, for the act of refining or purifying, by means of salt of Tartar. 1755 JOHNSON, *Tartarize*, to impregnate with tartar.

Tartarize, *v.* 2 Also Tatarize. [f. TARTAR *sb.* 2 + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert or transform into a Tartar. Hence **Tartarized** *phl. a.*; also **Tartarization** 2, the process of Tartarizing, the condition of being Tartarized.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxii. 347 The Khans never for a moment dreamed of attempting to Tartarize their Russian subjects. 1878 H. A. WEBSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 702/2 The Tschubasies are a Tartarized branch of the Finns of the Volga. 1889 J. ABERCROMBIE *East. Caucasus* 210 To the west of Derbend I found Tats who are in process of becoming wholly Tartarized.

Tartarize, *v.* 3 *rare*. [f. L. TARTARUS + -IZE. (Representing Gr. *τάρταρος*, 2 *Pet.* ii. 4.)] *trans.* To consign to Tartarus; to condemn to punishment in hell. Hence **Tartarization** 3.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 32 So...doth Peter speak, when...he saith God did Tartarize the Angels in Chains of Darkness, or put them in Chains of Darkness in Tartarus. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. i. vii. 422 We may collect that the precipitation of the messengers into Tartarus bore a strong resemblance to the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah...though the very agent employed in their tartarization might be used also as an instrument in God's hand of bringing on the deluge.

Tartarized (tāt'tārizd), *phl. a.* 1 [f. TARTARIZE *v.* 1 + -ED 1; cf. F. *tartarist*, mod.L. *tartarizatus*.]

1. Rectified by treatment with cream of tartar.

a 1648 DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* (1683) 70 Tartarized [Spiritus] [Vini]. 1694 SALMON Bate's *Dispens.* i. ii. (1713) 60/2 This Tartarid volatile Spirit, is highly deconstructive. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 115 Ardent spirits may be freed from much of their phlegm by means of these salts thoroughly dried...When rectified in this manner it is called Tartarized Spirit of Wine. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxv, Fiery, tartarized, branded products of Spain.

2. Mixed or impregnated with tartar; holding tartar in solution.

1694 SALMON Bate's *Dispens.* II. vi. (1713) 593/1 A Tartarized Julep. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 83 Elixir Proprietatis Tartarized 4 scruples. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childr.* (1799) I. 27 The tartarized wine of antimony is a very proper [emetic]. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 353 The tartarized spirit of sal ammoniac rendered the water white as milk.

3. Combined with tartaric acid, so as to form a tartrate: = TARTARATED.

1731 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 27 A tedious way of preparing Tartarized Tartar. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 126 Soluble Tartar. It is also called the Vegetable Salt, as being obtained from vegetables only; and again Tartarized Tartar, because it consists of the acid and the alkali of Tartar combined together. 1788 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 398 Tartarized natron (Rochelle salt). 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 470 Tartarized Iron being more soluble than Tartarized Uranite. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 330 A solution of tartarized antimony acts as a violent emetic and cathartic poison.

Tartarized, *phl. a.* 2: see TARTARIZE *v.* 2

Tartarly (tāt'tāll), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. TARTAR *sb.* 2 + -LY 1.] Tartar-like; rough and fierce.

1821 BYRON *John Keats* i. Who kill'd John Keats? 'Twas one of my feats'. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess.* v. 49 It was enough to sting Scott to fury, and make him fall upon the old man in a manner somewhat too savage and tartarly.

Tartarne, -taron(e, variants of TARTARIN 1.

Tartarology. [f. Gr. *τάρταρος* TARTARUS + -LOGY.] A doctrine as to Tartarus; hence, a doctrine of hell and future punishment.

1867 KINGSLEY *Water of Life*, etc. vi. 93 The Middle Ages, when men really believed in that same Tartarology, with the same intensity with which they now believe in the conclusions of astronomy or of chemistry. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 158 The ordinary Tartarology flows far more directly from the sixth book of the *Æneid* than from any thing in Holy Scripture.

† **Tartarous** (tāt'tāres), *a.* *Obs.* [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -OUS; = F. *tartareux*.]

1. Of the nature of, consisting of, or containing tartar or argol.

1655-87 H. MORZ *App. Antid.* (1712) 215 The tartarous parts of Wine, that are driven outward to the sides of the vessel. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Poud. Synop.* (1660) 81 Tartarous lees, which fall to the bottom. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 214 By reason of a delicate Tartarous Acidity. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 195 A jollitry, raised by a wretched tartarous wine.

2. *Path.* Said of indurations, inspissated fluids, phlegms, etc., attributed to the presence of tartar in the body. (Much employed in 17th and early 18th centuries by the followers of Paracelsus.)

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xiii. 64 The oil of pepper doth attenuat...and cut tartarous matters in the body. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Tartarous matter*, congealed hard substances of an acrimonious sharp nature...being conglutinated in the joints, it's the principal cause of the gout. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 123 In Tubercles and Tartarous Indurations of the Lungs. 1744 BRACKLEY *Sirris* § 86 The asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts irritating and wounding the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul.

3. *fig.* Having elements of acerbity, unrefined, rough. *rare*. (? with play on TARTAR *sb.* 2)

1601 B. JOHNSON *Postaster* v. i. I judge him of a rectified spirit...reft'd From all the tartarous moods of common men.

4. In early Chemistry: a. Of the appearance, consistency, or supposed character of tartar or argol.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 66 Air...contains some...tartarous and metallic Parts. *Ibid.* 327 When the Fern was burnt, it was between dry and wet: thus the Salt was as it were Tartarous and Substantial.

b. Of the nature of or derived from tartar; *tartarous acid*, an earlier name of TARTARIO acid.

1790 Tartarous acid [see TARTRITE]. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 502 Obtained by distillation...from tartar, from all tartarous salts. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 121 The tartarous acid is entirely separated from lime, and the oxalic acid from oxide of lead, by quantities of sulphuric acid, merely sufficient to saturate the two bases.

Hence † **Tartarousness**, tartarous quality, acerbity. *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes Index* 84 n. The salt and tartarousness of this Temper, causes it to turn, as Milk does, when any soure or sharp liquor is put into it.

|| **Tartarum**, *ta*-tarus [mod.L.], early synonyms of TARTAR 1.

|| **Tartarus** (tāt'tārs), *sb.* [L. *Tartarus*, a. Gr. *τάρταρος*.] The infernal regions of ancient Greek and Roman mythology, or the lowest part of them; hence sometimes used for hell.

[1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 552 Spynk, sink with stynek ad Tartara Termagorum.] 1586 SIR E. HOEV tr. *Cognet's Pol. Disc. Truth* xxxi. 146 The strange kinde of punishments...prepared for the wicked in the gayle of vengeance, which he calleth *Tartarus*, a place of darknesse and torments. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxviii. (1839) 445 For example, that they [the damned] are in Inferno, in Tartarus, or in the bottomless pit. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 60 Condemned unto the Tartara of Hell. a 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 321 The enjoyments of Elysium and punishments of Tartarus. 1895 SALMOND *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* I. vii. 146 The incurably corrupt are hurled into Tartarus.

b. A place likened to Tartarus, in situation or character.

1821 DE QUINCY *Confess.* I. (1822) 42 She never emerged from the dismal Tartarus of the kitchens, &c. to the upper air. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. 271 The temperature and foulness of air in the between-deck Tartarus can not be amended. 1887-8 tr. *Hugo's Notre-Dame* VIII. ii. This Tartarus was called simply The Question Chamber.

Hence **Tartarus** *v. nonce-wd.*, *trans.* to consign to Tartarus (repr. Gr. *τάρταρον*, 2 *Pet.* ii. 4).

1856 S. R. MAITLAND *False Worship* 31 The apostle's statement respecting the sinning Angels is, that, having been tartarus'd, they have been reserved unto Judgment.

Tartary (tāt'tāri). [a. F. *Tartarie*, ad. med.L. *Tartaria*, land of the Tartars: associated with TARTARUS: hence sense 2.]

1. The country of the Tartars: see TARTAR *sb.* 2 c 1369 CHAUCER *Deke Blaunche* 1025 Ne sende men...into Tartarye...ne into Turkey. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 5 Me thocht a Turk of Tartary Come throw the boundis of Barbary. 1710 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 575 A part of the Great Karakathy, or Grand Tartary. 1886 KINGTON *Oliphant New English* I. 536 From Tartary came *hordas*.

† b. = TARTAR *sb.* 3

c 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xxiii. 247 Pei ben cloped with precious clopes of Tartarye & of clopes of gold.

† 2. Tartarus, as a region. *Obs.*

c 1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 543 Lastly the squalid lakes of Tartarie, And grisly Feends of hell him terrifie. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 59 Let the blacke tormentors of deep Tartary Upbraide them with this damned enterprise. c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 735 Amonge ye blacker sonnes of Tartary, Seu'n hideous fiery sprights shee euocates.

Tartaryn(e, variant of TARTARIN¹ Obs.

Tarten (tā't'n), *v. rare*—¹. [*f. TART a. + -EN* 5.] *trans.* To make tart or sharp; = **TART v.** 1882 **BLACKMORE** *Christowell* III. iii. 49 There was no such apple on the place, to bring out and tarten up the flavour of the gentle ones in cider.

Tarter, obs. *f. TARTAR*. **Tarteran**, -terine, -tern(e), -teyn, -tian, etc., var. **TARTARIN¹ Obs.**

Tarterus: see **TARTAR sb.**

Tartillo, obs. *f. (or ? mispr. for) TORTILLA*.

|| **Tartine** (tā't'n). [*f. tartine* (Oudin, 1642) little tart, bread and jam, bread and butter (also fig. as in b), *f. tarte*, **TART sb.**] 'A slice of bread spread with butter or preserve' (Stanf.).

1826 [H. Best] *Four Years France* 237 The tea equipage, with its usual accompaniments of tartines and toast. 1842 **THACKERAY** *Fitz-Boodle Papers* ii. She placidly handed out this decoction, which we took with cakes and tartines. 1885 **WARREN & CLEVERLY** *Wand. Beetle* 15 Bread and butter was better than nothing, so we got her to cut us some enormous tartines.

b. fig. A big article of commonplace character. 1907 *Athenaeum* 13 July 48/2 In a first glance through the galleries you stop before the huge 'tartines', the more sensational pictures which aim at attracting the crowd.

Tartir, variant of **TARTAR sb.**

Tartish (tā't'if), *a.* [*f. TART a. + -ISH¹*] Somewhat tart, slightly pungent or acid; also fig.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 338 Another Sort like a Curan... eats tartish. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 488/4 Let spirit of vitriol be mixed therewith... in such quantity as to give the tartish taste. 1838 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 511 The Monthly (Magazine) so smartish—the Westminster, so tartish. 1890 **STANLEY** *Darkest Afr.* I. ix. 212 The tartish, crimson, and oblong fruit of the amoma.

Hence **Tartishly adv.**, somewhat tartly.

1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxiii. Snuffy-nosed maiden aunts... sourishly and tartishly disposed.

Tartlet (tā'tlēt). Forms: 5 tartlote, tartlett, tartelat, 8—tartlet. [*a. f. tartlette* (14th c. in Littré), dim. of *tarte*, **TART sb.**; in 18th c. perh. formed anew on **TART sb.**] A small tart.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Tartlotes. Take porke sothun, and grynde hit welle... Kover hit with lyddes, and pynche hit fayre... And bake hit forthie. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 521 Iusselle, tartlett, cabages, & nombles of venneure. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 789/6 *Hec artocria*, a tartelat. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* (1790) II. xxix. 104 The puffs and tartlets of the pastry-cook. 1836-9 **DICKENS** *Sk. Bos. Mistaken Milliner*, Plum-pudding and apple-pie and tartlets without number. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv. Three raspberry tartlets.

Tartly (tā'tli), *adv.* [*OE. teartlice*: see **TART a.** and **-LY²] In a tart manner; sharply; with acidity; usually fig. with asperity of tone. In quot. 1599, 'with sourness of aspect' (J.).**

c 1000 in *Napier O. E. Glosses* 81/3011 *Acriter*, teartlice. *Ibid.* 122/4730 *Acrisus*, teartlicor. 1599 **SHAKS.** *Much Ado* II. i. 3 How tartly that Gentleman looks, I neuer can see him, but I am heart-burn'd an howre after. A 1661 **FULLER** *Worthies* (1662) II. *Worc.* 169 One jeeringly saluted him, 'Good morrow, Bishop quondam', to whom Bonner as tartly returned, 'Good morrow, Knave semper'. 1791 **BOSWELL** *Johnson* 19 Apr. an. 1273. Johnson, offended... answered tartly, 'No, Sir; do you read books through?' 1876 **MISS BRADDOON** *J. Haggard's Day* II. 163 'You may as well wait till tea's finished', exclaimed Judith tartly.

Tartness (tā'tnēs). [*OE. teartnyesse*: see **TART a.** and **-NESS**.] The quality of being tart. †1. Severity; painfulness. *Obs.* (In later quot. fig. from 2.)

c 1000 in *Napier O. E. Glosses* 85/3158 *Acerbitateni*, teartnesse. A 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 61 The sweetness of comfort... if it bee allied with some tartnesse of the Law. 1647 **TRAPP** *Comm. Matt.* x. 24 Sweeten me the tartness of all our sufferings with this sentence, as with so much sugar.

2. Sharpness of taste; † pungency (*obs.*); acidity. 1530 **RASTELL** *Bk. Purgat.* III. vii. Fijij b. That eyer wyll... vapour out the tartness and sowerness of that humour. 1538 **ELYOT**, *Acrimonia*, tartnes, which biteth the tunge, and perceyth the heed, as in the taste of garlyke, oynions, and other lyke thynges. 1562 **TURNER** *Herbal* II. 58 b. Vnrype mulberries besyde theyr tartnes they haue also a sournes. 1834 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. vii. (1678) 632 Acidity or tartness is also in verjuice. 1770 **COOK** *Voy. round World* III. i. (1773) 501 The juice had an agreeable tartness, though but little flavoured.

3. fig. Sharpness of disposition, language, etc.; biting or caustic manner or character; acerbity, pungency, acrimony, asperity of tone.

1548 **UDALL**, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ix. 67 Which with the tartnesse of truth byteth awaye. 1579 **GOSSON** *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 31 The bitterness of rebukes, and... the tartnesse of euery taunt. 1607 **SHAKS.** *Cor.* v. iv. 18 The tartnesse of his face, sowres ripe Grapes. 1709 **HEARNE** *Diary in Remains* (O.H.S.) II. 196 The Plowman's Tale... If it were Chaucer's, it was left perhaps out of his Canterbury Tales, for y^e Tartness against the Popish Clergy. 1748 **SMOLLETT** *Rod. Rand.* xlv. I told him with some tartness, .. he might have chosen a more convenient opportunity. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 3 Mar. 242/1 Lord Russell with a good deal of tartness declared that before February was out the Bill should be before the house.

Tartor, variant of **TARTAR sb.**

† **Tartora**, **tartorary**. *Obs.* [? corruptions of *It. tartaro* **TARTAR¹.] ? = **TARTAR sb.****

1545 *Rates of Customs* C vij b, Tartorary the pounce xij. d. 1586 *Ibid.* E vij, Tartora the pound xij. d.

Tartorne, variant of **TARTARIN¹ Obs.**

Tartralic (tā'tre'lik), *a.* *Chem.* [*ad. f. tartraliq* (Frémy 1838), arbitrarily formed on *tartrique* (*f. tartré* **TARTAR¹ + -ique), to indicate derivation from tartaric acid: cf. **TARTRELIC**. (*Annales de Chimie* LXVIII. (1838).)] *Intartralic* acid (also called *ditartaric* or *isotartaric* acid), $C_4H_4O_6 = 2C_2H_2O_4 - H_2O$, an amorphous deliquescent substance obtained by heating tartaric acid. Its salts are **Tartrates**.**

1857 **MILLER** *Elem. Chem.* III. 332 If tartaric acid be heated to 374°, it fuses; two equivalents of the acid lose one equivalent of water, and thus become converted into a new acid, termed by Frémy the *tartralic*. If tartaric acid be kept longer in fusion half its basic water is expelled, and tartrellic acid is formed. *Ibid.* A soluble tartrate of this base is formed. 1868 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* V. 692 *Ditartaric Acid*, called *Tartralic* acid by Frémy, *Isotartaric* acid by Laurent and Gerhardt.

Tartramie (tā'tre'mik), *a.* *Chem.* [*f. TARTR(=O + AM(ONIUM) + -IO*]. In *tartramie* acid, $C_4H_7NO_5$, an amidated derivative of tartaric acid. Its salts are **Tartramates**. Also *tartramie ether*, a name of *ethyl tartramate*, obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on tartaric ether; also called **Tartramethane**.

1857 **MILLER** *Elem. Chem.* III. 318 It is they [the dibasic acids] only that can furnish the amidated acids, such as the oxamic, tartramie, and lactamic acids. 1868 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* V. 697 Tartramate of calcium... is very soluble in water, and forms large tetrahedral crystals.

Tartramide. *Chem.* [*f. TARTR(=O + AMIDE)*] The amide of tartaric acid, $C_4H_7(NH_2)_2O_4$, a crystalline body produced by passing dry ammonia gas into an alcoholic solution of tartaric ether.

1868 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* V. 697.

Tartranil. *Chem.* [*f. TARTR(=O + ANIL 3*.] A granular compound, $C_{10}H_9NO_4$, = *phenyltartramide*, produced by dehydration of acid tartrate of aniline by expulsion of $2H_2O$. Hence **Tartranilate**, a salt of tartranilic acid; **Tartranilic acid**, $C_{10}H_9NO_5$, obtained by boiling tartranil with aqueous ammonia; **Tartranilide**, $C_{10}H_9N_2O_4$, a substance produced by the action of heat on neutral tartrate of aniline, by expulsion of $2H_2O$.

1868 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* V. 698 Tartranil... separates, on cooling from hot solutions, as a white granular powder, or in nacreous laminae. *Ibid.*, Tartranilide crystallises in colourless, nacreous, slender, interlaced needles. *Ibid.* 697 The tartranilic acid separates in light red warty masses and shining laminae. *Ibid.*, Tartranilate of Barium... crystallises in shining spangles.

Tartrate (tā'trēt'). *Chem.* [*a. f. tartrate*, *f. tartré*, **TARTAR sb.**: see **-ATE¹**.] A salt of tartaric acid ($CO_2H \cdot (CHOH)_2 \cdot CO_2H$) formed by substituting a metal or radical for the hydrogen of the carbonyl groups (CO_2H).

These salts are very numerous, and are acid or neutral, according as one or both of the hydrogen atoms are replaced; thus, acid potassium tartrate is $CO_2H \cdot (CHOH)_2 \cdot CO_2K$, neutral potassium tartrate, $CO_2K \cdot (CHOH)_2 \cdot CO_2K$. The H atoms can also be replaced by two different metals or radicals, forming double salts, as sodium potassium tartrate, $CO_2Na \cdot (CHOH)_2 \cdot CO_2K$, potassium antimonyl tartrate, $CO_2K \cdot (CHOH)_2 \cdot CO_2SbO$.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547 Tartrats—the earthy insoluble in water, the alkaline soluble. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 436 Tartaric acid... unites with the alkalis, and most of the earths. The salts formed with it are called tartrates. 1869 **ROSCOE** *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 200 Potassium Carbonate can be obtained perfectly pure by heating pure potassium tartrate to redness.

Tartrated, *pp. a. Chem.* [*f. prec. + -ED*.] Made into a tartrate; tartarated.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 162 Treatment with a calomel purge and an emetic of tartrated antimony and ipecacuanha. 1899 **CAGNEY** *Dr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 318 An alkaline solution of tartrated soda.

Tartrazine, **Tartre**: see **TARTRO**, **TARTAR¹**.

Tartrellic (tā'tre'lik), *a. Chem.* [*ad. f. tartraliq* (Frémy 1838), arbitrarily formed, along with **TARTRALIC**, q.v., to indicate derivation from tartaric acid by farther heating; the *a* and *e* indicating the order of production of these modifications. (*Annales de Chimie* LXVIII. (1838).)] In *tartralic* acid, soluble tartaric anhydride, $C_4H_4O_6 = C_2H_2O_4 - H_2O$, obtained as a yellowish deliquescent mass by quickly heating small quantities of tartaric acid. Its salts are **Tartrelates**. See **TARTRALIC**. 1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 329 Tartrellic acid. 1857 **MILLER** *Elem. Chem.* III. 332 [see **TARTRALIC**]. 1868 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* V. 691 Chloride or acetate of calcium added to the solution [of tartrellic acid] throws down tartrelate of calcium.

Tartrethylie, etc.: see **TARTRO**.

† **Tartrite**. *Chem. Obs.* Also *tartarite*. [*a. f. tartrite* (1787), *f. f. tartré*, **TARTAR¹ (whence the earlier *tartarite*): see **-ITE¹**.] A salt of tartarous or tartareous acid. (As this is now *tartaric* acid, the tartrites are now called *tartrates*.)**

1790 **KERR** in *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 255 As the acid from tartar is not fully saturated with oxygen, we call it tartarous acid, and the neutral salts formed by its combinations with salifiable bases tartarites. *Ibid.*, Cream of tartar... in our new nomenclature is named acidulous tartarite of potash. 1794 G. PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 396

From the precipitation of tartrite of pot-ash... this acid might be supposed to be the tartareous.

Tartro, before a vowel *tartr-* [*f. f. tartré*, **TARTAR¹], in names of chemical compounds containing or derived from tartaric acid; as **Tartrazine** [$AO_2 + 4 \cdot HNE$], a fast and brilliant dye-stuff of rich orange yellow; **Tartrethylie** acid [**ETHYLIC**] = *ethyltartaric acid*, $C_6H_{10}O_6$; see quot. 1868; its salts are **Tartrethylates**; **Tartromethylio** acid [**METHYLIC**] = *methyltartaric acid*, $C_6H_8O_6$; its salts are **Tartromethylates**; **Tartrovino** acid = *tartrethylie acid*. So *tartrocarydic*, *tartroglyceric*, etc.**

1894 *Times* 15 Aug. 12/1 'Tartrazin, a colour noteworthy not only for its fastness to light, but also because of its brilliancy and purity. 1857 **MILLER** *Elem. Chem.* III. 318 Vinic or ethylic acids, such as sulphethylic, oxalethylic, and 'tartrethylie'. 1868 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* V. 694 *Tartrethylie* or *Tartrovino* acid... crystallises in elongated prisms, with oblique bases; it is colourless, inodorous, tastes both sweet and sour. 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 342 When tartaric and racemic acids are treated... with pyroxylic spirit... similar acids are formed which may be termed 'tartro carydic' and racemo carydic acids. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 182 'Tartromethylate of potash may be obtained in the same way as tartrovinate of potash. *Ibid.* 180 'Tartromethylie acid... was also discovered by M. Guerin-Varry. 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 340 'Tartrovino acid... M. Guerin Varry... obtained it by boiling tartaric acid with absolute alcohol for a considerable time [etc.]. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 174 A dilute solution... left exposed to an atmosphere of 77°, lets fall some... crystals of tartrovino acid.

Tartron, variant of **TARTARIN¹ Obs.**

Tartronic (tā'trō'nik), *a. Chem.* [*ad. f. tartronique* (Dessaignes 1854), arbitrarily *f. tartrique* (perh. with *ni-* of *nitro-*). (*Comptes Rendus* XXXVIII. 44).] In *tartronic* acid, a dibasic acid, $C_2H_2O_6$, produced by the spontaneous decomposition of nitro-tartaric acid, crystallizing in large prisms. Its salts are **Tartrons**.

1866 **ODLING** *Anini. Chem.* 133 Mesoxalic acid is convertible by deoxidation or hydrogenation into tartronic acid. 1868 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* V. 698 The tartrons of the alkali-metals are soluble in water. 1873 **RALFE** *Phys. Chem.* p. xix, Uric acid... is often represented as consisting of one radical of tartronic acid and two of urea.

Tartrous, *a.* [*ad. f. tartreux*, *f. tartre* **TARTAR sb.** + **-OUS**.] Encrusted with (dental) tartar.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 20 Aug. 369 Tongue heavily coated, teeth tartrous.

Tartryl. *Chem.* [*f. TARTR(=O* or *f. tartré* + **-YL**.] The radical $C_4H_2O_2$ of tartaric acid. Hence **Tartrylio a.**, a synonym of *tartronic*.

1868 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* V. 698.

Tartryn, -yne, variants of **TARTARIN¹ Obs.**

|| **Tartuffe**, **Tartufe** (tā'tuf, -tūf). Also 7-8 *tartuff*. [*f. Tartufe*, *Tartufe*, name of the principal character (a religious hypocrite) in a comedy by Molière (1664): app. = *OF. tartuffe*, *It. tartuffio* truffle, as a concealed production.

Littre cites *It. Tartuffo*, name of a character in the *Malmantile* of Lippi, ns app. Molière's source.]

A hypocritical pretender to religion, or, by extension, to excellence of any kind.

1688 **PULPIT** *Popery, True Popery* 72 Well, let Schoolmen and Cardinals... be call'd in, they are but Tartuffs; for Exposition and Representation are now the Standard of Romish Doctrine. 1738 **WARRINGTON** *Dis. Legat.* I. Ded. 24 Tartuffs without Religion. 1765 **STANNE** *Tr. Skandy* VIII. ii. The arrantest Tartuff in science, in politics, — or in religion. 1878 **FAYN** *By Proxy* I. xii. 138 A touch of the Tartuffe or the Joseph Surface.

Hence **Tartufferie**, -ery [*f. tartufferie*], **Tartuffism**, the character or conduct of a Tartuffe, hypocrisy; **Tartuffian**, **Tartuffish** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a Tartuffe, hypocritical, pretensions; hence **Tartuffishly adv.**

1851 **FRASER** *Mag.* XLIII. 151 Her national 'Tartuffery' augmented and became more offensive. 1906 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Oct. 450/1 That incorrigible 'Tartuffery' which marks all our conquests. 1872 *Knowledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 672 In such a very 'Tartuffian' way. 1768 **STANNE** *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 66 God help her l... she has some mother-in-law, nr 'tartuffishant... to consult upon the occasion. 1824 *Examiner* 594/1 That Alliance so 'tartuffishly termed 'holy'. 1688 **PULPIT** *Popery, True Popery* 72 The 'Tartuffism of Deposition of Princes, and Adoration of Images, and the rest of the once old and new Pulpit-Popery. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 403/1 The victim of Tartuffism of the most disgusting kind.

Tarturne, **Tartyr**, variants of **TARTARIN¹**, **TARTAR sb.**

† **Tartvetch**: see **TARE sb.**

Tarve (tārv). [*app. the same as TARR*.] A turn; a bend, a curve.

1848 F. COOPER *Bee-hunter* ii. I can't say much for your age, stranger, for this helve has no tarve to 't.

Tar-water. [*f. TAR sb. + WATER sb.*]

1. An infusion of tar in cold water, formerly in repute as a medicine.

1740-1 **BRIDGEMAN** *Let. T. Prior* 8 Feb. I believe tar-water might be useful to prevent... such an evil [a felon]. 1744 — (title) *Philosophical Reflexions and Inquiries concerning the Virtues of Tar-water* [ed. a Sirs, a Chain of Philosophical [etc.]]. 1744 **GRAY** *Let. to Wharton* 26 Apr. Mr. Trollope and I are in a course of Tar-Water. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 8 Dec. He [Sir H. Mann's brother] has been drinking tar-water since the middle of November. 1840 E. FITZGERALD *Letters* (1889) I. 60, I have also just

Task (task), *v.* [f. *TASK sb.* Cf. *to fine*, etc.]

I. + l. trans. To impose a tax upon; to tax; to exact tribute from. *Obs.*

1483 *CARTON Gold. Leg.* 64 b/2 He shal taske and dyme your corn and sheues. 1500 in *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) p. xix. This yere lost the King Normandy and Angeoy, and every plough land [was] tasked at iij. s. for to gete it agayne. 1530 [see 2]. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 92 Hee... in the neck of that, taskt the whole State. 1598 *W. PHILLIP Linschoten* l. xcii. 152/1 All the townes men [were] tasked every one at a certayne summe of mony. 1642 *ROGERA Naaman* 424 He taskes thee not to the cost of Jewish worship, or Popish wast.

2. To force, put, or set (a person) to a task; to impose a task on; to assign a definite amount of work to.

1530 *PALSGR.* 753/1, I taske, I put or sette one to his taske what labour he shall do or what he shall paye, *je tauxe.* 1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. II.* i. 20 But now to taske the tasker. 1667 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* ii. xi. 93 Let her task, and employ them in... Exercises. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 23 Thus man devotes his brother, and destroys... Chains him, and tasks him, and exacts his sweat With stripes. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 154 The negroes complained more of the [fact] of being tasked, than... of the additional labour.

b. Const. To, with *sb.* or *inf.* Often *fig.*
c 1590 *GAZNER Fr. Bacon* xiv. 53 To task yourself to such a tedious life As die a maid. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 9 Nay, taske me to my word; approue me Lord. c 1600 — *Sonn.* lxix. O least the world should taske you to recte, What merit liu'd in me that you should loue. 1607 — *Cor.* i. iii. 30 A Haruest man, that [s] task'd to mowe Or all, or loose his hyre. 1765 *Pope Odes* xx. 134 Twelve female slaves. Task'd for the royal board to bolt the bran From the pure flour. 1809 *W. IYVING Knicker* v. iv. Man alone... tasks creation to assist him in murdering his brother worm l.

3. trans. and fig. To occupy or engage fully or burdensomely; to subject to severe burden, labour, or trial; to put a strain upon; to put in a condition of stress or difficulty; to put to the proof; = *TAX v.* 4.

1598 *SHAKS.* *Merry W.* iv. vi. 30 Doctor Caius... Shall shuffle her away, While other sports are tasking of their mindes. 1599 — *Hen. V.* i. ii. 6 Some things of weight, That taske our thoughts. 1647-8 *COTTEWELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 28 At length he resolved to task the King's inclinations. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 61 You must not task me too high. 1850 *W. IYVING Goldenlith* i. 22 He tasked his slender means to the utmost in educating him. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 115 It tasked his diplomatic skill to effect his departure in safety.

b. spec. To test the soundness of (a ship's timbers, a plank, etc.).

1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 250 That... frigate is... to be, what is called in the language of the dock yard, tasked, to see if her timbers are sound. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Tasking*, examining a vessel to see whether her timbers are sound.

4. To give or portion out (work) as a task.

a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 438 They have their work for the day tasked out unto them. 1812 [see *TASKER* 3 b].

II. + 5. To take to task; to censure, reprove, chide, reprehend; = *TAX v.* 6. *Obs.*

1580 *G. HARVEY Let. to Spenser Wks.* (Grosart) l. 87 If it lyke you in the meane while... to see howe I taske a young Brother of myne. 1608 *TOWSELET Serpents* (1658) 721 There is another pretty fable in Esop, tasking discontented persons under the name of Frogs. 1614 *J. COOKE Tr. Quoque F.* I call thee vp, and taske thee for thy slownesse. 1632 *MASINGER & FIELD Fatal Downy* i. ii. To say 'the late dead Marshal. The father of this young lord here, my client, Hath done his country great and faithful service' Might task me of impertinence.

Hence **Tasked** (taskt) *ppl. a.*; **Ta'king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1543 *Harding's Chron.* cxviii. viii. P. vj b, Saint Edmundes landes he hurt by great taskyng [*Boad. MSS.* taskyng] And tallage. 1812 Tasked work [see *TASKER* 3 b]. 1848 *LOWELL Vision Sir Launfal* i. Prelude 28 Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking. 1854 *D. G. MITCHELL Dream Life* 199 The fruits... hanging heavily from the tasked trees. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 435 It is the driver's duty to make the tasked hands do their work well. 1873 *J. S. BLACKIE Aeneid Crutachan* v. in *Lays Highl.* 103 We have done our tasking bravely. With the thews of Scottish men.

Taskage. *nonce-wd.* [f. *TASK sb.* or *v.* + *-AGE*.] Tasking; imposed labour; tasks collectively.

1830 *W. TAYLOR Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 73 Sisypheus also I saw, with unwelcome taskage tormented.

Tasker (ta'skər). [f. *TASK v.* (or *sb.*) + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who assesses or regulates a rate or price (e. g. of lodgings, things brought to market, etc.). 1538 *ELVOT, Agoranomus*, he that setteth the pryce of vitytalle, a tasker. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. iii. (1877) l. 82 Vitechancellors are changed euerye yere, as are also the proctors, taskers, maisters of the streets and other officers. 1614 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ii. ii. (ed. 2) 113 They had ten Aediles, Taskers or Iudges of the Market. [Cf. *TASKER* 1 b].

2. One who imposes or sets a task; a taskmaster.

1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. II.* i. 20 But now to taske the tasker. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 297 This Avaricious Plenty is its own Tasker, its owne Pharaon. 1678 *DAVIDEN & LEE Oedipus* iii. i. Hear, ye sullen powers below; Hear, ye taskers of the dead. 1827 *W. KENNEDY Poems* 63 It may not be, My taskers call me to the sea.

3. One who works or is paid by the task or piece, as distinct from a day-labourer, etc. (*dial.*).

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 12 If our greedy Patrons hold vs to such hard conditions... they will make some of vs at last turne Taskers, Costermongers, sell Ale... or worse. 1623 *R. CARPENTER Conscienceable Christian* 3 A due Tasker and Day-labourer for the appointed wages and VOL. IX.

gaine. 1794 *T. DAVIS Agric. Wills.* 90 In cutting the lent corn, few 'taskers' are employed, the resident labourers being generally sufficient.

b. spec. One who threshes corn with a flail, as *TASK-WORK* or piece-work: see *quot.* 1792.

[1795 (MS. 1487) *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 318 (Cambr. MS.) He sult, haf. A flail, as he a tasker (*Edinb. MS.* (an. 1480), thresher) ware.] 14. *Nom.* in *W. Wülcker 697/19 Hic triturator*, a tasker. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 377 He that is tasker in ony man's barn. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husb.* IV. iv. 125 (E.D.S.) A tasker who threshes out his quota of grain. *Ibid.* 131 Tasker-servant. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 353 The taskers are those who are employed in threshing out the corn; and they receive... the twenty-fifth part for their labour; and this has been their fixed and stated wages, as far back as can be remembered. 1812 *Sir J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb. Scotl.* l. 82 The tasker, (or thresher who worked by tasked work), had to take it from the heap... to lay it on the floor, to shake it well, and then to thresh it.

Taskmaster. [f. *TASK sb.* + *MASTER sb.* 1.]

One whose office is to allot tasks and see to their performance; an overseer; a middleman; *spec.* in plastering (see *quot.* 1892); also *fig.* one who allots a duty, or imposes a heavy burden or labour.

1530 *TINDALE Exod.* l. 11 And he [Pharaoh] sette taskmasters ouer them. *Ibid.* 14 And the officers of the children of Israel which Pharaoh taskmasters had sett ouer them, were beaten. 1631 *MILTON Sonn.* 'How soon hath Time', All is, if I have grace to use it so, As ever in my great task Master's eye. 1797 *Godwin Enquirer* l. viii. 67 There is no equality between me and my Task-master. 1809 *W. P. MACKAY Grace & Truth* (1875) 212 The task-master's whip held over his head. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Taskmaster*, one who takes work from the original contractor in the plastering industry, and sets a given quantity of work to be done in a certain time.

Hence **Taskmastership**, the office or position of a taskmaster.

1815 *Zeluca* I. 70 All the arts, and all the sciences... all coned in submission to taskmastership. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/6 Having... passed through both the terrible ordeal of a lower boy's life at Eton and... having enjoyed the delights of cruel taskmastership.

Taskmistress. [f. *as prec.* + *MISTRESS sb.*]

A woman (or something personified as female) who assigns tasks, or apportionments labour.

1603 *H. CROSE Vertues Commw.* (1878) 150 His taskmistress Iuno was faine to crie out, *Defessa sum iubendo.* 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) l. 12. 245 You will consider yourself as the task-mistress, and the female servants as so many negroes. 1817 *SHELLAV Rev. Islam* xi. xvii. For which, O willing slaves to Custom old, Severe taskmistress, ye your hearts have sold. 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* 212 Kit knew that his task-mistress was listening.

Task-work. [f. *TASK sb.* + *WORK sb.*]

1. Work performed as a task; forced labour; hence, oppressive or burdensome work.

1582 *STANYHURST Aeneis* l. (Arb.) 34 Shee frams firmlye statuts, and task wurks equalye parteth. 1814 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 241 It was the heaviest task-work I ever went through. 1827 *SCOTT Frank* 14 Jan. I feel a dislike to order and to task-work of all kinds. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. xxviii. V. 28 The canal-cutting... was... distributed under their measurement as task-work among the contingents of the various nations. 1885 *BIBLE (R.V.) Prov.* xii. 24.

2. Work done by the piece; piece-work.

1486-7 in *E. B. Jupp Carpenters' Co.* (1889) 349 That no person of the said crafte hereafter make any foreign carpenter his fellows... in any taske werke takyng. 1581 in *Feuillet Revolt O. Etia.* (1908) 344 A, Tasque work viz. to John Rose for a Mount. 1781 *PRATT Daggenh. Breach* 77 They work'd two or three times as much by Task-work as by the Day, or by the Tide. 1855 *J. R. LEITCH Corn-wall Mines* 142 In Cornish mines, the sinking of shafts and the driving of levels is paid by tut-work or task-work, at so much per fathom.

Tasle, Tasler, obs. ff. TEASEL, TEASELER.

Taslet (ta'slēt). *Sc. arch.* Usually in pl. *taslets*, in 6 *tealottia, tealottis, tasletia*. [A deriv. of *TASSE sb.* 1 (or its French original), with dim. suffix *-LET*; perhaps from *TASSET* with suffix-change. Cf. also *OF. (Picard) tasselet*, dim. of *tassel* plastron or frontlet of a lady's dress (1507 in *Godef.*), *Ronchi tasselet* 'petite plaque de plomb'.] pl. *Tasses, tassets*: see *TASSE sb.* 1, *TASSET*.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* III. 391 For vij quartaris rede to covir the Kingis tasslets, . . . xx s. 1541 *Ibid.* VIII. 33 Deliverit, to lyne the tesslots of harnes maid to his Grace, vij quarteris blak sating. . . lvs. 1544 *Ibid.* 54 Ane lycht harnes with doublit tessletis, to the Kingis grace. 1819 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* ii. Thigh-pieces of steel, then termed tasslets, met the tops of his huge jack-boots. 1870 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 126 Over his trunk-hose are steel thigh-pieces or tasslets.

Tasmanian (ta'zmāniān, tas-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tasmania in Australasia. In names of animals, plants, etc., native to Tasmania, as *Tasmanian devil* (see *DEVIL* 7), *T. wolf* (see *WOLF*). Also *Tasmanian cranberry, currant, honeysuckle, ironwood*, etc.: see the *sbs.*

Tasmanite (ta'zmānīt). *Min.* [f. *Tasmania* + *-ITE* 1.] A resinous hydrocarbon containing sulphur, occurring in reddish-brown scales on the Mersey river, Tasmania.

1864 *A. H. CHURCH in Phil. Mag.* XXVIII. 465 On Tasmanite, a new Mineral of Organic Origin. *Ibid.* 467 When Tasmanite is heated in the air, it burns readily with a very smoky flame and offensive odour.

Tasol, Tasque, obs. ff. TEASEL, TASK.

Tasp, Tasping: see *TAP v.* 2, *quot.* c 1440.

Tass 1 (tas). Now only *dial.* Also 4 *tas*, 4-5

tasse, 5 (7) *taas*. [a. *OF. tas* masc. (Wace, 12th c.), also *tasse* fem. (13th c. in *Godef.*) = *Pr. tats*; generally held to be of Low German origin: cf. *Du. tas*, *MDu. also tass* heap (not known elsewhere in *Teut.*): see *Frank.*] A heap, pile, stack.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6719 Thei lay of palens mani tasse, Wide and side more and lasse. c 1366 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 147 To ransake in the tass of the bodies dede. 1412-20 *LYDO Chron. Troy* iv. 2397 Worbi knyghtes... In he feld on ouper part y-lorn, Which in he tass ful bosely hei soug. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 487/1 Tasse, of corne, or oþer lyke, tassit. 1577 *H. GOOGE Herebach's Husb.* (1586) 42 Bestowe your Corne in severall tassess and mooves. 1616 *BULLOCK Eng. Export.* Taar, on heape. 1735-6 *PECCOZ Antiquities (E.D.S.)*, Tass-cutter, that utensil or implement with which they cut hay in the stack. *Ibid.*, An hay-tasse is an hay-mow. 1807 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Tas*, or *tasse*, a mow of corne.

Tass 2 (tæs). Now chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5-9 *tasse*, 6 *tals*, *tas*, 6- *tassa*. [a. *OF. tasse* goblet (1380 in *Godef.*), in *mod. F.* cup = *Pr.*, *Cat.*, *med. L. tassa* (1337 in *Du Cange*), *Sp. taza*, *Pg. taça*, *It. tazza*, app. a. Arab. *طاسة*, *tass*, *tassah* basin, usually held to be ad. Pers. *تاس* *tast* cup, goblet.]

A cup or small goblet, esp. one of silver or the like; the contents of this; a small draught of liquor.

c 1483 *CARTON Dialogues* 21 Pautenere, tassess [Fr. *Aloyeres, tassels*, Coffoys and penners. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xiii. ix. 25 The cowpis greit and drynkyn tassiss fyne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 To drynk vattir... in ane glas, or in ane tasse of siluier. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 136 We toome a tass of wyne. 1653 *UQUHART Rabelais* l. li. Great antick vessels, huge pots, big tassess. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* iii. ii, Elspa, haste ye... And fill him up a tass o' usquebæ. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xviii, A tass of brandy or aquavite, or sic-like creature comfort. a 1825 *FOBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Tass*, a dish or a dram; as a tass of tea, or a tass of brandy. 1899 *THACKERAY Virgin*, iv. A little tass of Cherry-brandy! 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* 321 Scottish stone-ale, 'virulent as a tass of raw brandy'.

Tass, *obs.* form of *TACHE v.* 1, to strain.

Tassago, tassajo, var. *TASAJO*, dried meat.

Tassal, variant of *TASSEL sb.* 2

Tassar, var. *TUSSER, TUSSORE*, an Indian silk.

Tasse (tæs), *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. Hist.* Only in pl. *tasses* (ta'sez), in 6 *talsass*, 6-7 *tases*, *tassas*, 7 *talassas*. [In form the same word as *OF. tasse* purse, holster; in sense = *F. tassette*, *obs. tassete*, a small pocket or pouch, a steel plate intended to guard the thigh, dim. of *tasse*.]

The connexion of sense is not clear 1 but cf. *It. scariella* a pocket; *scarielloni* bases or tassess for a horseman (Florio 1611); *Sp. escarcela*, 'escarcelle, gibber, bourse; aussi la tasse' (Oudin 1660); *escarcela*, a satchel, pouch, or bag; the armour from the waist to the thighs (Stevens 1706).

pl. A series of articulated splints or plates depending from the corslet, placed so that each slightly overlapped the one below it, forming a sort of kilt of armour to protect the thighs and the lower part of the trunk.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 12 One company had... the tassess, the lamboys, the backpiece, the tapull and the border of the curace all gylte. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 212 Their legs were armed with Greaves, and their thighs with Tasses. 1581 *STYWARAN Mart. Disciph.* ii. 165 To haue good curates for their bodies, taces for their thighs. 1596 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. 1212, (1612) 291 The Taisches, Cushies, and the Graues, staffe, Pensell, baisses, 1598 *BARRETT Theor. Warres* Gloss. 253 Tassess, a French word, and is the arming of the thighs, annexed vnder the forepart of the Corslet. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. xix, (Roah.) 166/1 Armour for the thighs, of the French called Cuissets, and Taces or Tasses, because they are tached or tacked on with straps of leather to the corslet. 1869 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* x. (1874) 203 Below the waist, and there connected with the bottom of the breastplate, the body was protected by a series of narrow overlapping plates... denominated taces. 1888 *F. COWPER Capt. of Wight* (1889) 337 The taces of his armour had saved his thigh.

+ **Tasse**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare* -1. app. the same as *TASSEL sb.* 1: perh. an erroneous form.

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 34/33 Y^e Tasse of a purse, *appendix*.

+ **Tasse**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [a. *OF. tasser* (12th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), going with *tas*, *tasse* heap, *TASS* 1.] *trans.* To heap, pile.

a 1400 *Octavian* 695, I woll vpon thy body tasse [*rimas masse, passe*] Well may a dent.

Tasse, variant of *TASS 2, a cup.*

Tassel (ta'sl), *sb.* 1 Also 5 *tasahel, tassahelle*, 6-9 *tasseli*, 7 *tastle, tassell*, 8 *toasael* (also 9 *dial.*), -11, *Sc. talael*. See also *TARSEL*. [a. *OF. tassel, tassell* clasp (c 1150 in *Godef.*): cf. *It. tassello* the collar of a cloak, a label; *med. L. tassellus, iacellus*: see *Du Cange*. Referred by *Diez* to *L. taxillus* small die (cf. next): but this is doubtful. The sense-development in Italian, French, and English has not been clearly made out: see *Diez*, *Godefroy*, *Du Cange*. The variant *tossel* (now *dial.*) suggests some association with *TOSS v.*]

+ **1.** A clasp or fibula by which the two sides of a cloak or the like are held together. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4389 He drou, sco held, be tassell brak, þe mantel left, he gafe þe bak. 13. *Guy Warr.* (A.) 5736 Gij bi his mantel drou so, Pat þe tassels brosten ato. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xviii. (Irel. MS.), Monli in his mantille he sate... The tassellus were of topeus. [1876 *PLANCHÉ Cycl. Costume* I. 503 *Tasselle, tassan*, Fr... Also used for

the clasp or fibula through which the cords passed which secured the mantle on the shoulder.)

2. A pendent ornament consisting of a bunch or thick fringe of threads or small cords hanging in a somewhat conical shape from a solid rounded knob or mould, or from a knot formed by their junction with a cord. Frequently attached to a curtain, cushion, walking-cane, umbrella, etc., or forming the pull of a blind-cord or bell-cord.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 219 A lace. Wyth tried tasselez pecto tached in-noghe. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Tassel, tassellus. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 125 For the making of xvj laces and xvj tassels for the garnysing of divers of the Kinges bookes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 279/2 Tassel that hangeth at a thyng of sylke or golde, *houppes doree.* 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. viii. 3 An horne of bugle small, Which hong adowne his side in twisted gold And tasselles gay. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* II. 35 All their tiales meete in the topp of their head like a great Tassel. 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* II. i. And smile, and wave a chair with comely grace too, Play with our tassel gently. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6), *Tassels of a Coach*, certain Silk-cords fasten'd on each Side the Doors, which serve for a Stay to those that ride in it. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 44 P. 10 A young Damsel. tied a Gold Cord with two large Tossels of Gold to his Sword. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 97 P. 1 The fellow-commoners, noblemen, and other rich students, whom the courtesy of the University [of Cambridge] has honoured with a cap adorned with a gold tassel. 1792 in *Hist. Broughton Place Ch. Edin.* (1872) 20 A' their tassels, vain an' gay To mak us stare. 1815 in *G. Rose Diaries* (1860) II. 438 He put out his hand to pull the bell, but could not catch the tassel. 1849 *LAYARD Ninveh & Rem.* I. iii. 49 A knotted girdle, ending in tassels, encircled the loins. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vii. 233 A cushion of crimson velvet.. with gold tassels at the corners.

† b. *Univ. slang.* One who wears a cap with a tassel; an undergraduate. Cf. *TUFT. Obs.*

1888 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 428 A capital front rank of 'tassels'.. all eager for a 'slap at a snob'.

3. Anything resembling or suggesting a tassel: a. In a tree or plant, a pendent catkin, blossom, flower, or bud; *spec.* the staminate (terminal) inflorescence of the maize-plant (*U.S.*): see also *tassel-hyacinth* in 5.

1646 *WINTHROP New-Eng.* (1876) II. 267 Great harm was done in corn.. by a caterpillar.. They eat up first the blades of the stalk, then.. the tassels, whereupon the ear withered. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 108/2, I found a fine stalk of Indian corn.. I cut off the male tassel as soon as it appeared, and there was produced a large ear, but no good grains upon it. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 61 In early spring, when the fragrant palms were on the willow, and the yellow tassels on the hazel. 1835 *Mrs. HEMANS Voice of Spring* iii, The larch has hung all his tassels forth. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* I. 15 The bird-cherry with its tassels of snow. 1894 *E. EGGLESTON in Century Mag.* Apr. 850 Our country people, when speaking of the male flower of the maize, preserve the broad vowel of their ancestors: 'tossell' it will remain in spite of the schoolmaster.

† b. A tuft; a fringe. *Obs.*

1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* I. (1673) Blij, Besides their Sovereigne, the Bees have also subordinate Gouvernours.. For difference from the rest they beare for their crest a tuft or tassell, in some coloured yellow, in some murrey, in manner of a plume. 1672 *JOSSELYN New-Eng. Rarities* 35 The other is nothing but Bones with Tassels hanging from their Jaws, with which they [wolves] suck in their prey.

† d. In med. (Anglo-) Latin, *tassellus* is given by Du Cange as used = *fimbria*, fringe of a cope or chasuble. Dr. Rock, *Church of our Fathers* (II. 32-), explains Du Cange's quote, otherwise, and holds that *tassellus* had the following uses: a. The large thin sheet of gold or silver hanging behind on the cope; b. Any piece of gold or silver plate fastened to a vestment (copes and chasubles having 'their tasselli sparkling with gems, hung all about them'); c. The ornaments on the back of episcopal gloves, when not done in embroidery, but made of silver or gold plate. By Dr. Rock himself, and some writers after him, the English word *tassel* has been used in senses b and c.

1c 1188 *GERV. CANT.* in *Dugdale Monast. Angl.* (1655) I. 21 Duas capas de pallio cum tassellis auro paratis. *c 1250 MATT. PARIS Vita Abb. S. Albani* (1639) 55 Capam unam purpuream, morsu et tassellis charissimis redimitam. 1252 *Visit. Churches St. Paul's* 14 in *Camden Misc.* (1805) IX, Item capa chori crocea cum duobus tassellis brisdati Majestatis et Maria.] 1849 *Rock Ch. our Fathers* II. 161 note, These tassels, as we said before, were thin plates of beaten gold or silver. 1887 *Archæologia* L. II. 448 Upon the 'tassels' of the cope of Richard Ruffus were depicted the martyrdoms of St. Stephen and St. Thomas.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tassel-board*, *-drop*, *-maker*, *-making*; *tassel-hung* adj.; *tassel-cock*, a game-cock which has a tuft of feathers in place of the comb; *tassel-corn*, (*U.S.*) the grain of maize borne abnormally on the 'tassel' (see 3 a); *tassel-fish*, an Australian fish, *Polynemus quadriradiatus*, the pectoral fins of which terminate in a number of long threads; *tassel-flower*, (a) a tassel-like flower; *spec.* the orange, scarlet, or yellowish blossom of *Emilia sagittata* (*Cacalia coccinea*), *N.O. Compositæ*, or the plant itself; (b) a shrub or tree of the genus *Inga* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *tassel-grass*, (a) a grass or (?) sedge with pendent spicules; (b) *Ruppia maritima*, an aquatic herb of which the seed-vessels are borne on clusters of

lengthened pedicels; *tassel-hyacinth*, *Muscari comosum*, the stalk and flower of which resemble a tassel; also called *purse-tassel*, *purple tassels* (*Miller Plant-n.* 1884); *tassel-pondweed* = *tassel-grass* (b) (*ibid.*); *tassel-stitch*, an embroidery stitch used in forming a fringe, loops of thread being left, which are afterwards cut; *tassel-tree* = *TASSEL-BUSH* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *tassel-worm*, a grub which feeds on the tassel of the maize-plant.

1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 407 Every Chair had a 'Tassel-board covered with fine Velvet. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 9/1 'Henny' cocks.. have won more battles.. than any other birds, except it be the 'tassel' cock. 1883 *E. L. STURTEYANT in Science* I. 234/1 (Variability of Maize) 'Tassel-corn,—some of the kernels heavily, others slightly husked. 1852 *R. S. SUTTES Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 150 A chased and figured fine gold brooch, with two pendent 'tassel-drops. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* 'Tassel-fish, a thread-fish of Queensland, of the genus *Polynemus*. 1902 *J. T. CANTRELL in Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 110/2 Several species of the tassel fish (*Polynemus macrorhynchus*), from which isinglass is procured, have been taken by fishermen. 1895 *G. ALLEN Babylon* VI. Do you know the 'tassel-flower'? 1870 *SOUTHEY Kehama* XIII. xi. 'Tassel-grass, whose silvery feathers play O'er-topping the young trees. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower.* Pl. V. 336 Sea Ruppia or Tassel-grass.. has slender, much-branched stems.. and long slender bristly leaves with sheaths. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* cii, The low love-language of the bird In native hazels 'tassel-bung. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 3/6 A number of the 'tassel-makers' were independently interviewed in their own homes while at work... 'Tassel-making is one of the three worst paid of the various home industries open to sweating. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 194/2 'Tassel Stitch, a stitch used to make a looped fringe as an edging to Embroideries.

Tassel, torsel (*tæ's'l*, *tō's'l*, *tō's'l*), *sb.* 2 *Arch.* Also 7-9 *tossel*, 9 *tassal*. [a. OF. *tassel*, mod. F. *tasseau*, = It. *tassello* a bit of stone or wood to stop a hole, = L. *taxillus* a small die. The form *torsel* app. arises from workmen's lengthening of the vowel in *tossel*.] A short board or 'templet' placed under the end of a beam or other timber where it rests upon brickwork or stonework.

1632 in *E. B. Jupp Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 301 The making of all mantletrees tassels and footpeaces of timber. 1654 *Ibid.* 316 That no Timber.. be laid in Chimneys except the mantle trees Tassels and Discharges. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 82 Allow six foot of Timber for every Chimney, for Mantle-trees and Torsels. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 264 When you lay any Timber on Brick-work, as Torsels for Mantle-trees to lie on. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 595 *Torsel*, a piece of wood laid into a wall for the end of a timber or beam to rest on. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* *Tassal*, *Tassel*, *Torsel*, or *Tossel*, the plate of timber for the end of a beam or of a joist to rest on.

Tassel (*tæ's'l*), *v.* Also 4 *tassil*, 5 *tacel*, 8 *tassal*. [f. *TASSEL sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To furnish or adorn with or as with a tassel or tassels.

In *pa. ppl.* in *Her.* indicating that the tassel or tassels are of a tincture different from that of the rest of the bearing. 12366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1079 A robe.. With orfays leyd was everydel,.. And with a bend of gold tasseled. *c 1386* — *Miller's T.* 65 By bir girdel heeng a purs of lether Tasseled with grene and perled with latoun. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. N.) 3777 +7 Tassellid wip rosys off syluyr bryzt. 1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 92 He beareth Argente, a purse gules, double tasseled d'azur. 1724 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6290/2 A Velvet.. Cushion edged and tasselled with Gold. 1804 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 317/2 The blond sallow tasselled itself with gold.

2. *intr.* Of maize and sugar-cane: To form 'tassels', to flower, bloom. Chiefly *U.S.* 1785 *WASHINGTON Writ.* (1891) XII. 227 [In Indian corn] should be kept clean and well worked.. till it shoots and tassels at least. 1881 *NICHOLSON Fr. Sward to Share* xxii. 153 Cane grew.. almost everywhere.. at altitudes up to 3000 feet above sea-level, at half that height it ceased to blossom or tassel.

Hence *Tasselling*, *tasselling vbl. sb.* (also *concr.* work composed of tassels) and *ppl. a.*

1829 *Anniversary, Beatrice* 232 She couches in the pleached bower Which tasselling honeysuckles deck. 1881 *NICHOLSON Fr. Sward to Share* xxix. 222 In November the cane tops will throw out a feathery, dove-coloured blossom, called tasselling. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 7/3 The sides of the stairs.. are.. finished off with gold tasselling.

Tassel, *obs. form* of *TASSEL*, *TERCEL*.

Tassellated, *ppl. a. rare*—1. [f. assumed vb. **tassellate* (f. *TASSEL sb.* 1 + *-ATE* 3) + *-ED* 1: cf. *tessellated*, *castellated*, *foliated*, etc.] = *TASSELLED*. *c 1860* B. HAUTE *My Otherself in Fiddletown*, etc. (1873) 127 There was no rustle of the tassellated corn.

Tassel-bush (*tæ's'lbuʃ*). [f. *TASSEL sb.* 1 + *BUSH sb.* 1] The common name in America of an evergreen shrub, *Garrya elliptica*, a native of California, Mexico, Cuba, and Jamaica: so called from its elegant long drooping catkins.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 *Field* 22 Dec. 972/1 The Tassel Bush.. is an evergreen bush from California, the tip of every young growth being now laden with clusters, or bunches of soft-grey tassels or catkins, that give to it a very distinct and ornate appearance.

Tasselet (*tæ'slét*, -*et*). [f. *TASSEL sb.* 1 + *-ET*.] A diminutive tassel.

1577 *HARRISON England* II. v. (1877) I. 121 Two mantels.. with laces, tasselets, and knops of blue silk.

Tassel-gentle, *tassel-hawk*: see *TERCEL*.

Tassell, *obs. form* of *TASSEL*, *TERCEL*.

Tasselled, *-eled* (*tæ's'ld*), *ppl. a.* [f. *TASSEL sb.* 1 or *v.* + *-ED*.] a. Furnished or adorned with or as with a tassel or tassels; of a person, wearing a tassel or tassels. b. Formed into, or resembling in some way, a tassel or tassels; of a fern, having divisions like tassels at the apex of each frond.

a. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Houppel*.. tufted, or tasselled. *c 1633* *MILTON Arcades* 57 Ere the tasselled horn Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 749 The tasselled cap and the spruce band. 1808 *SKURRAY Bidcombe Hill* 49 Not long ago, on Cherwell's banks we rovd, Link'd arm in arm, like other tassell'd youths. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.* Ser. I. xi. (1876) 263 You shall still see.. the tasselled grass, or the corn-flags.

b. 1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 301/3 A very elegant Hare's-foot Fern, having the long graceful fronds tasselled at the tips.

Tasseller, *-eler* (*tæ'slɛr*, *tæ's'lɛr*). [f. *TASSEL v.* + *-ER* 1; cf. OF. *tasseleur*.]

† 1. One who makes tassels. *Obs. rare.*

1301 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 248/2 Matilda la Tasselere. *Ibid.* 255/2 Gilbert le Tasselere.

2. One who wears a cap with a tassel; † gold tasseller, a nobleman who is a member of a university, distinguished by his academic cap having a tassel of gold thread: cf. *TASSEL sb.* 1 2, quot. 1755. 1846 *LANDOR Citation Shaks.* Wks. II. 285/2 The worst question to any gold tasseller is, 'How do you do?'

Tasselly, *-ply*, *a.* [f. *TASSEL sb.* 1 + *-Y*.] Characterized by or abounding in tassels.

1612 *COTGR.*, *Houppel*.. lockie, tassellie, tufted. 1901 *Elizabeth & Germ. Gard.* 164 Four little podgy, buttony, tasselly red chairs.

Tasset, *Archæol.* Only in pl. *tassets* (*tæ'sɛts*). [ad. F. *tassette*, in OF. *tassete*: see *TASSE sb.* 1]

In *pl.* = *tasses*: see *TASSE sb.* 1 (App. only in recent archæological or romantic use.)

1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 241 Tassets and cushions, composed of several plates instead of one, are seen upon the thigh. 1872 *LONGF. Wayside Inn* III. *Charlemagne* 49 His graves And tassets were of iron. 1876 *H. AINSWORTH Leaguer of Latham* (1878) 37 Both were accoutred in steel breastplates and tassets.

|| **Tassette** (*tæ'sɛt*). [Fr. dim. of *tasse*, *TASSE* 2: see *-ET*.] A small pointed infusible earthenware cone, used in sets of three to support objects in a kiln or muffle, in place of a stilt or triangle.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tasshel, *obs. form* of *TASSEL sb.* 1

Tassie (*tæ'si*). *Sc.* [dim. of *TASSE* 2: see *-IE*.] A small cup or 'tass'.

17.. *Homely Ballad* (in *Burns' Poems* 1834) II. 229 note, Ye'll bring me here a pint of wine, A server and a silver tassie. 1788 *BURNS My Bonnie Mary* I. a 1810 in *Cromek Rem. Nithdale Song* 94 But here's my Jean's health i' the siller-tipped-tassie!

Tassil, *-ill*, *obs. forms* of *TASSEL*, *TERCEL*.

Tastable: see *TASTABLE*.

Taste (*tɛst*), *sb.* 1 *Forms*: 4-8 *taast*, 4-5 *taast*, 4-6 (*Sc.* -7) *taist*, (6 *Sc.* *teat*), 5- *taste*. [a. OF. *tast* touching, touch, = It. *tasto* a feeling, a touch, a trial, a taste (*Florio*); f. OF. *taster* (mod. F. *tâter*), It. *tastare*: see *TASTE v.* Cf. also OF. *taste*, It. *tasta*, a surgical probe.]

I. † 1. The sense of touch, feeling (with the hands, etc.); the act of touching, touch. (*Obs.*)

1292 *BAITON* III. ii. § 13 Et puis soynt charges qe eles.. enquerent de la femme qe se fet encyente par tast de soen ventre et de ses mameles.] 13.. *Curior M.* 542 (Cott.) Pis vnder wynd him gis his and, Pe erth be tast, to fele and faand. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 208 The taste is a comyn witte, Spraden thogh the body, but hit Shewyth hym most by the handys..; by that witte we knowen bote, colde, dry, moyste, and other Suche thynges. *c 1430 Pilgr.* *Lyle Manhode* I. lxvii. (1869) 42 At the taast, and at the sighte, at the smellinge, and at the sauouringe, bred and wyn it may seeme.

† 2. A trying, testing; a trial, test, examination. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xii. 131 Kynde witte cometh of alkyntes sities.. of tastes of treuth, and of deceytes. 1586-7 *Q. ELIZ.* in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 30 To make taste of the greatest wit amongs my owne, and then of French and last of you. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. ii. 47, I hope for my Brothers iustification, hee wrote this but as an essay, or taste of my Vertue. 1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 155 To appoint a Tast or Recognition of the Government.

† b. A trial, an attempt. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 540 He wende haue taken be toun in bast, Bot he failed of his tast.

II. † 3. The act of tasting, or perceiving the flavour of a thing with the organ of taste (sense 4); the fact of being tasted. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 3075 When he has a good tast, And eeten weel a good repast, 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 357 Perce-of we taken a tast what time pat vs nedep. 1393 *LANGEL P. Pl.* C. I. 228 Tasterers 'a custu for nouht' touden be same. 1579 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 176 For before the tast of the Gospel I was worse then a beast. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 13 The sweetest honey is loathsome in his owne deliciousnesse, And in the taste confounds the appetite. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 2 The Fruit Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal tast Brought Death into the World, and all our woe. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 367 They obtained a grant of.. the taste and assize of bread.

b. *transf.* The means of tasting; hence, such a small quantity as admits of being tasted; a very small quantity (esp. of alcoholic drink), a sip.

1530 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 91 He sent for the tast of wyne.. dew to him of every hogghed.

15. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.). And send one taist of the wyne to the yerll of Rothas. 1723 S. SEWALL *Diary* 4 Apr., My wife sent them a Taste of her Dinner. 1888 R. BODDERWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxxviii. Bring me a taste of grog, will ye? 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (from Scotl., Irel., N. Engl.).

c. *fig.* A slight experience, received or given; a slight show or sample of any condition or quality.

1390 GOWEA *Conf.* II. 373 Whanne I beclippe hire on the wast, Yit aeste I stele a tast. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 That is none other thyng but a taste how swete our lord Jesu is. 1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) A iij b, Socrates in his cradle had no taste of his after-wise-dome. c. 1595 CAPT. WYATT R. *Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakk. Soc.) 40 Most of them havinge some little tast of the Spanish tounge. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xxi. 39 A soul Mortified to the World, and quickened to some Tasts of a Supernatural Life. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, Where was... the promised rest? Before I had a taste of it, it was vanished. 1897 A. MORRISON *Dorington Deed-box* I, My first taste of grouse-shooting was a complete success.

d. *A taste* (advb.): *collog.* to a small but perceptible degree; slightly; a little. Cf. *Br. sb.* 2 5. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* I. v. Aisy! Your legs a taste higher, sir, just to keep the pickle off your trousers. *Ibid.* III. xii, 'Nancy will tidy the room a taste', she said coaxingly.

4. The faculty or sense by which that particular quality of a thing described in 5 is discerned, the organs of which are situated chiefly in the mouth; one of the five bodily senses.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 87 Whan þer tast is freische, for to jube þe goodness, and after whan þei ben drunken and þer taist failiþ, þanne þe putþir wers wyn. c. 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 537 Þanne haue y tynt all þi tast touche and assaie! 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. R. III. xx. (1495) d vj b 2, The taast is a wyttie of knowynge sauours. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) II. Sometimes a horse will loose his tast, which cometh of sorrow. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 166 Second childishness, and mere obliuion, Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans enery thing. 1680 MOWDEN *Geog. Rect.*, Germany (1685) II. 9 Fruits more pleasant to the sight or tast. 1861 HULME tr. *Mogwin-Tandon* II. i. 49 Taste is a species of touch of still more delicate character. 1884 CORNH. *Mag.* Dec. 620 Taste... is not equally distributed over the whole surface of the tongue alike.

b. *Out of taste*, not able to distinguish flavours.

c. 1541 WYATT *Sonnets* xviii. And if I have, after such bitterness, One drop of sweet, my mouth is out of taste. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 30 The palat... is put out of taste. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Servants*, Footman 28 Your mistress will confess that her mouth is out of taste.

5. That quality or property of a body or substance which is perceived when it is brought into contact with certain organs of the mouth, etc., esp. the tongue; savour, sapidity; the particular sensation excited by anything in this manner.

1382a WYCLIF *Ser.* xlviii. 11 Therefore abod stille his tast in hym, and his smel is not chaungid. c. 1400 MADDEW. (1839) xxvii. 273 Full gode fisch... of right gode tast. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Damsyngs wiche withe her taste delyte. 1535 COVERDALE *Wid.* xvi. 2 A new & strange taist. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 11 A far more lively & penetrative tast. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 19 Divers kinde of saltes... haue diuers tastes. 1703 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 87 The acid taste in this Recrement, and its coagulating of Milk, are undoubted. 1800 tr. *Lagrangé's Chem.* II. 74 Iron... has a styptic taste, very sensible. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 161 Sometimes a wine acquires a peculiar flavour known as the 'taste of the cask'.

fig. 14. HOCLEVE *Compl. Virgin* 213 Ther-in fynde I a hittir taist; For now the taast I feele & the streynynge Of deeth. 1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 176 How comfortable is the feeling and tast of grace. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 9, I haue almost forgot the taste of Feares. 1790 MAS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) III. 187 All the Favours upon Earth, from the greatest Beauties could have no Taste for Roderigo. 1904 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 5 The poems leave a nasty taste in the mouth; the taste of a snarl and a sneer.

† b. Odour, scent, smell. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1668 That smelt is & smethe, smellis full swete, With taste for to touche the tabull aboute. c. 1475 *Spr. loue Degre* 850 Frankensence and olibanum That whan ye slepe the taste may come.

III. † 6. Mental perception of quality; judgement, discriminative faculty. *Obs.* exc. aa in 8.

13. *Cursor M.* 11327 (Cott.) Þis symeon þat had his tast Toched o þe halli gast. a. 1425 *Ibid.* 18890 (Trin.) Þe salmes seiþ bi good taast His wonyng shulde be wilde & waast. 1509 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxii. 171 Thou hast no spiritual tast. 1692 DAYDEN *St. Eusebius's Ess.* 350 If so be they demand of me... more than discretion in Commerce, and a taste in Confidence.

7. The fact or condition of liking or preferring something; inclination, liking for; † appreciation.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 72 Therefore wol thou... employ thy corage after the taast of our desires. 1552 Gody *Prayers in Liturg. Seru.* Q. *Eliz.* (1847) 253 That we... may haue some taste and feeling for it in our hearts. c. 1580 T. HACKET *Trans. Amadis* 236 She hath somewhat a regarde to things that are agaynst my owne taste. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 153 From the time that I had any tast of Religion. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 13 A Man that has a Taste of Music, Painting, or Architecture. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 73 The taste of the bathos is implanted by nature itself in the soul of man. 1728 SWIFT *Intelligence* No. 3 ¶ 3 Whoever hath a taste for true humour. 1791 Mrs. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* III. v. 70 She had acquired a taste for those amusements. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ix. The other girl is more amusing, more to my taste. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 86 Every opportunity for the indulgence of his favourite tastes.

† b. Enjoyment, pleasure, 'relish'. *Const. in, of.* 1604 E. G. *Armstrong's D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 150 He found not in himself any disposition to go to any other place, nor to take any taste in any thing. c. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 15 The Happiness of a Man's life consists not

in the Abundance of the things that he possesses... But in the taste and relish that he has of them.

c. *transf.* The object of one's liking or preference. 1739 G. STONE in *Buecluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 392 White beauties... are the taste of the Irish nation.

8. The sense of what is appropriate, harmonious, or beautiful; esp. discernment and appreciation of the beautiful in nature or art; spec. the faculty of perceiving and enjoying what is excellent in art, literature, and the like.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 347 Sion's songs, to all true tastes excellen Where God is prais'd aright. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. ii. No, no, hang him, he has no Taste. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 409 ¶ 1 Rules... how we may acquire that fine Taste of Writing, which is so much talked of among the Polite World. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 160 There is a fine taste in his landscapes. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc. Art* (1778) 311, I have mentioned taste in dress, which is certainly one of the lowest subjects to which this word is applied. 1784 J. BARAY in *Lect. Paint.* II. (1848) 108 The word Taste, as applied to objects of vision... means... that quick discerning faculty or power of the mind by which we accurately distinguish the good, bad, or indifferent. a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Treat. Method* I. (1849) 16 A fine Musical taste is soon dissatisfied with the Harmonica, or any similar instrument of glass or steel. 1835 URE *Philos. Mannf.* 254 Taste is displayed both in the forms and grouping of the figures, and the disposition of the colours. 1850 W. LIVING *Goldsmith* xxvii. 268 The latter part of the year 1768 had been made memorable in the world of taste by the institution of the Royal Academy of Arts. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 39 The word taste... in its wider sense is equivalent to artistic sensibility... in its narrower sense it may be expressed as artistic judgment.

b. Style or manner exhibiting æsthetic discernment; good or bad æsthetic quality; the style or manner favoured in any age or country.

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm.* Br. 44 The People who design'd and executed London-Brige, and other Bridges in the same Taste. 1755 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (1759) 227 Her own old-fashioned breast-plate in the taste of the last century. 1819 SCOTT *Vanhook* xxviii. A rich habit, which partook more of the Eastern taste than that of Europe. 1826 DISRAELI *Vin. Grey* II. xii. Nothing could be more moderate, or, as Miss Gussset said, 'in better taste'. 1843 BOSWELL *Bible in Spain* xxvii. (Pells. Libr.) 256 It was... built something in the Moorish taste.

IV. 9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *taste-area*, *-centre*, *-fibre*, *-melter*; *taste-pleasing* adj.; *taste-beaker*, *-bud*, *-bulb*, *-goblet*, one of the flask-shaped bodies in the epithelium of the tongue, believed to be organs of taste; *taste-cell*: see *quot.*; *taste-corpuscle* = *taste-cell*; *taste-cup*, *-pit*, one of the minute pits found on the epipharynx of an insect, having in the centre a peg, the termination of a nerve; *taste-hair*, one of the setæ or bristles, near the mouth of an insect or other arthropod, supposed to be organs of taste; † *taste-paper*, in the (old) Greats examination at Oxford, the paper in which passages were set from the classical authors for critical and exegetical treatment.

1901 E. B. TITCHENER *Exper. Psychol.* I. iv. 64 Each papilla carries a number of 'taste-beakers, clusters of taste-cells and supporting cells, which constitute the specific end-organs of taste. 1883 *Science* I. 232/2 The 'taste-bulbs, numbering 700 or more, lying in the papillary wall of the valla. 1888 J. G. M'KENNICK in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 792/2 The terminal organs of taste consist of peculiar bodies named taste-bulbs or taste-goblets. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* s.v. *Taste*, **Taste-cells*, spindle-shaped or staff-shaped cells in the interior of the taste-bulbs. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Taste-center*, the gustatory nervous center, located by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus of the brain. 1898 PACKARD *Text-bk. Entomol.* 45 The structure and armature of the epipharyngeal surface even besides the 'taste-pits, 'taste-cups, and rods, is very varied. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 793 Whether the 'taste-fibres pass by the second or third divisions of the nerve. 1905 *Jrnl. R. Microsc.* Soc. Apr. 180 **Taste-hairs*, homologous with Krapelin's taste-hairs in Muscidea, are found in various orders of insects. 1814 COLERIDGE in *Cottle Remin.* (1837) II. 211 This 'taste-meter to the fashionable world, gives a ludicrous portrait of an African belle. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxiv. In the 'taste paper... as they compare notes, he seems to have almost struck the hull's eye in his answers. 1898 **Taste-pit* (see *taste-cup*). a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 8 A place cunningly set with trees of the most 'taste-pleasing fruits.

Taste (tāst), sb. 2 U. S. *local*. [Origin unascertained.] A kind of narrow thin silk ribbon used for edge-binding: now commonly called taffeta-binding. See also *WIRE-taste*.

1847 in WEBSTER. a. 1889 F. A. P. BARNARD in *New Haven (Conn.) Palladium* 18 Apr. II. Mrs. S. has any taste she will oblige me by sending me half a yard, no matter of what color, so it be not black.

Taste (tāst), v. Forms: 3-5 *tasten*, (3 *taati*, 4 *taaty*, *taatae*, 4-6 *taast*, 4-8 *tast*, 4-7 *taist*, 6 *Sc. test*, 7 *teast*), 4- *taste*. [ME. *tasten*, a. OF. *tast-er* to touch, feel (12th c.), in 13-14th c. also to taste, mod. F. *tâter* to feel, touch, try, taste, = Pr., OSP. *modar*, It. *tastare* to feel, handle, touch, grope for, try (Florio):—Com. Romanic or late pop. L. **tastare*, app. from **tax-tare* = **taxitäre*, freq. of *taxäre* to touch, feel, handle (Gellius, etc.): see *Tax* v.]

I. Of touch, feeling, or experience generally.

† 1. *trans.* To try, examine, or explore by touch; to feel; to handle. *Obs.*

c. 1290 *St. Michael* 312 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 308 With þat finger he wole hit tast ȝif it is a-riȝt i-wrouȝt. c. 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9011 He tasted his pouȝ... He seide he knew his medecyn. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1401 Leches... That gun to tast his wounde. 1390 GOWEA *Conf.* III. 315 This noble clerk, with alle haste began the verines fortotaste. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid* I. Met. x. vii. She toke hardynes for the derkenes, and tasted the waye on the ryght side & lyft. 1525 LO. BRANES *Froiss.* II. xxxviii. 115 The meo of armes entre into the dykes... and tasted the dyke with their speares, and passed ouer to the fote of the wall. 1648 CRAWSHAW *Delights Muses*, *Musie's Duel* 112 With a quivring coyneesse taste the strings.

† b. *intr.* To feel, touch; to grope. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. *Pl.* B. xvii. 147 Þe syngres... Bitokneth sotþly þe sone... þat toched and tasted aȝte techynge of þe paume. c. 1450 *Merlin* xxxiii. 681 She be-gan to taste sotfly till he fill on slepe. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xii. (Arb.) 27 Isegrym... crope a lityl in, and tasted here and there, and at laste he sayde... what I seche I fynde not. 1483 — *C. de la Tour* F iij b. He tasted aboute & founde well that the dede was trewe.

† c. *trans.* To come into contact with, to touch.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 18 Such as haue the Scurvy... so soone as they taste the shore... eat three-leaved-grasse.

† 2. *trans.* To put to the proof; to try, test. *Obs.*

13. *Cursor M.* 12934 (Gött.) Þe warlou wili... wold him tast wid sin, To witte if he had part him in. c. 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lii. 603 He lyht Adown... and tasted his harnes In that stede, þat it scholde not faille whanne he hadd nede. 1585-6 SIR T. SHRELEY in *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 174, I thought to tast her affection unto your lordship. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xxi. 211 And he now began To taste the bow. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 206 Him he first tasted by Laffin, the same who had made himself a Mediator betwixt the Duke of Esperson and l'Esdiuiguiers in Provence.

b. *spec.*: see *quots.*

1711 W. SUTHELAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 164 *Tasting of Plank or Timber*, chipping of it with an Addice to try the Defects. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 155 *Tasting of plank or timber*, chipping it with an adze, or boring it with a small augur, for the purpose of ascertaining its quality.

† c. To attempt, try to do something. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1834 On many manere ilk oper tasted ilk oþer to slo, ilk oþer to wounde. c. 1450 *Merlin* xxxii. 649 He caste a-wey his clubbe and tasted to chache the kyng in his armes.

3. *fig.* To have experience or knowledge of; to experience, feel; to have a slight experience of.

Often (in later use perh. always) *fig.* from 4.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18940 Als gaf to þaim þe bailigast Alkin witt to tuche and tast. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 116 He shal not taaste þe longedep. 1576 FLAMING *Paraph. Epist.* 35 In ciuil commotions all things are miserable...: this our present age also hath oftentimes tasted. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 138 [The Gauls] who from Caesars time till then, had not tasted the force of a forren power. 1693 *Humours Town* A iij b. You have tasted the Pleasures of the Town. 1717 OCKLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 353, I enjoy more repose here than I have tasted these many years. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 207 John Knox, who was just returned from tasting the tender mercies of France as a galley-slave.

† b. To have carnal knowledge of. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 57 If you can mak't apparant That you have tasted her in Bed; my hand, And Ring is yours. a. 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* (1651) 32 So shalt thou be despis'd, fair Maid, When by the sated lover tasted. 1752 *Young Brothers* IV. i. What, see, talk, touch, nay, taste her!

II. Of the special sense that resides in the tongue and palate.

4. *trans.* To perceive by the sense of taste; to perceive or experience the taste or flavour of.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 952 In menskinge of moub mirpe we hauein, In tendere touchinge of þing, & tastinge of swete. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 23456 (Fairf.) In þis werlde has men liking... sqoute spicieri to tast [Colt. fall] & smelle. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 14 Wellys most holsum of sauour, For to be tasted of every gouernour. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 487/1 Taastyn, gusto. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xix. 35 This daye am I foure score yere olde. How shulde I... taist what I ate or drynke? c. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* I. iii. 30 When it did tast the Worme-wood. 1774 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 242 When once it has tasted human flesh, it never desists from haunting those places where it expects the return of its prey. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 17 Nov. 8/4 She said the smells were so bad that they could be tasted as well as smelt.

† b. *fig.* To perceive or recognize as by the sense of taste. *Obs.*

1583 BAREINGTON *Commandm.* I. 10 Euen a world it is to see how all, as dead, doo tast no sinne in it. 1597 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. ¶ viij b. Three syllabled wordes... which who mislike, may tast lamyne with their eares. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Devil an Ass* I. vi. Nay, then I taste a Trick in it.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To experience or distinguish flavours; to have or exercise the sense of taste.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 181 þey... mowe noþer see ne hire, ne taste, ne smelle. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxii. 18 No wit salbe degeat, To heir, se, smell, nor test. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 98 O, you are sicke of selfe-love, Maluolio, and taste with a distemper'd appetite. *Mod.* I have got a very bad cold, and can neither taste nor smell.

5. *transf.* (trans.) To perceive by some other sense, esp. smell. Now only *poet.* or *dial.*

1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 380 Would you have men taste the odoriferousness of those Aromaticks which you... have brought from the Indies? 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, To Taste; i. e. to smell in the North. 1796 PEGGE *Deribicisms* (E. D. S.), Taste, to smell, in the North. See *RAY*. You commonly ask a person to taste your snuff. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* ix, I must taste the blossoms that unfold In its ripe warmth this gracious morning time. 1844 KINGLAKE *Edithen* II. (1878) 25 To taste the cold breath of the earliest morn.

6. To try the flavour or quality of by the sense of taste; to put a small quantity of (something) into the mouth in order to ascertain the flavour, etc.; *spec.* to test the quality of by tasting, for trade purposes. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13403 (Cott.) *Pai* fild a cupp pan son in hast, And gaf it be architricline to tast. *Ibid.* 16773 (Gott.) *Pai* bitter drinc... he tasted it, bot noght he dranc. 1388 *Wyclif Rom.* xl. 26 If a hill part of that that is tasted be hooli, the hool gobet is hooli. 1535 *Coverdale Job* xxxiv. 3 For like as the mouth tasteth [1382 *Wyclif* bi tast demeth] the meates, so the eare prouth & discerneth the wordes. 1554 *Huloet*, Taste afore or fyrste, *prologo*. 1604 in *Eng. Gliss* (1870) 435 The ale teaster to teast the ale before they sell it. 1769 *Cook Voy. round World* i. iii. (1773) 44 Having tasted the liquor, they returned it, with strong expressions of disgust. 1837 *Whitlock*, etc. *Br. Trades* (1842) 441 This system of tasting constitutes the acme of the great Teaman's trade.

b. intr. with of: see 12 a.

c. spec. (trans.) To test or certify the wholesomeness of (food provided) by tasting it; also *absol.* to act as taster to a person. Also *fig.*

1595 *Shaks. John* v. vi. 28 How did he take it [poison]? Who did taste to him? 1600 *J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa* Intro. 32 He [the emperor] is tasted vnto, not before, but after he hath eaten and drunke. 1678 *Dayen All for Love* i. l. 15 Thou and I, Like Time and Death, marching before our Troops, May taste fate to e'm; Mow e'm out a passage. 1682 *Southern Loyall Brother* i. l. True, I make bold to taste their letters to e'm, as they pass Through my Employment.

d. fig. To make trial of as by the sense of taste; to try the quality of. Also with *obj. ch.* and *absol.* or *intr.* Cf. sense 2.

1382 *Wyclif Ps.* xxxiii. 9 [xxxiv. 8] Tastith, and seeth, for sweete is the Lord. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 395 Mi fader, nay; bot I have tasted In many a place as I have go, And yit love I never on of the. 1597 *Moxley Intro. Musike* Annot. Who hath tasted the first elements of musike. 1601 *B. Jonson Poetaster* v. iii. Then come home, And taste a piece of Terence. 1649 *Keats Isabella* xlix. O turn thee to the very tale, And taste the music of that vision pale. 1696 *Mas. Caffyn Quaker Grandmother* 294 She waited breathlessly to taste the quality of her mercy.

7. To have or take a taste of (food or drink); to take only as much as is sufficient to try or perceive the taste of, to eat or drink a little; but often by metonymy, simply for 'eat' or 'drink'. Negatively, *not to taste* = not even to taste, not to eat or drink at all. Also *fig.* to get a 'taste' of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12559 (Cott.) *Nober* tust hir drinc ne ete, Ne brek bir brede, ne tast pair me Til he war cummen til pair de. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xiv. 24 I seie to you, for noone of tho men that ben celdid, schal taaste my souper. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 69 Of many things we sal taist a few as we may. 1624 *Quarles Job* xi. Medit. 35 Wisdom digests, what knowledge did but tast. 1653 *Walton Angler* i. 2, I often... taste a cup of Ale there. 1700 *Astry tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 31 It will suffice therefore for a Prince to taste the Arts and Sciences. 1754 *Gray Pleasure* 60 She eyes the clear crystalline well [of Pleasure], And tastes it as it goes. 1853 *Kingsley Hypatia* x, He had tasted no food since noon the day before.

b. absol. or intr. ellipt. for 'taste wine or alcoholic drink'; to take a little drink. *Sc.*

1823 *Galt R. Gilchrist* v. (E.D.D.). He pressed my grandfather to taste. 1901 *S. Macnaughton Fortune of Grand Nab* ii, 'Thank you', said Christina, 'I do not taste'. *Mod. Sc.* Will you not taste? Do you never taste?

8. To like the taste of (usually *fig.*); to relish, approve of, enjoy, like, take pleasure in; in earlier use sometimes in neutral sense: to appreciate. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1605 *Earl of Salisbury in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 81 This [proposal] was at first but little tasted by them. 1617 *Bayne On Eph.* i. (1634) 244 Many... taste their pottage, like Esau, better than their birthright. 1624 *Bevell Lett.* iv. 81 A more sensible proofe how the Pope tastes these Titles. 1751 *Chatham Lett.* *Nephew* ii. 6, I hope you love and taste those authors [Homer and Vergil] particularly. 1768 *Earl Harowicke Lett.* 17 May, The king seemed to taste the Duke of Grafton, and commended his parts. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* 2 Apr. an. 1775, If I wondered at Johnson not tasting the works of Mason and Gray, still more have I wondered at their not tasting his works. 1805 *Mrs. R. Trench in Rem.* (1862) 170 Mad. de Sévigné, whom for the first time I really taste and admire. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Theo. Such* i. 20 The work... I am told is much tasted in a Cherokee translation. 1896 *'Ian MacLaren' Kate Carnegie* 33 The story was much tasted by our guard's admirers.

9. *intr.* Of a substance: To have a taste of a specified or implied kind; to produce a certain taste in the mouth; to have a taste or flavour of.

1552 *Huloet*, Tasting or castyinge an yll taste or sauoure, *virosum*. 1615 *G. Sandys Trav.* 66 Blacke as soote and sauoure, not much unlike it. 1653 *Walton Angler* iii. 73 It looks well, and tastes well. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* i. ii. § 11 This new Wine, put into old Vessels, did in after-Ages taste of the Caske. 1681 *Chatham Angler's Vade-m.* xxxix. § 1 (1689) 253 It will make him to tast very soure. 1729 *Swift Direct. Servants, Cook* p. 26 If your butter tastes of brass, it is your master's fault. 1872 *Calverley Proverb.* *Philos. in Veres & Transl.* (ed. 4) 95 Let him drink deeply... nor grumble if it tasteth of the cork. *Mod.* The milk has begun to turn; it tastes rather soure.

b. fig. To produce a particular effect upon the mind or feelings; to partake of the nature, character, or quality of; to savour of.

1559 *W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse* 5 All other artes (whiche taste of the Mathematicall). c 1575 *J. Hooker Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 19 His behaviour tasting after the French manner. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 89 How

tasts it? Is it bitter? 1621 *Sanderson Serm.* I. 179 This ungodly king Ahab; see how all that come of him, taste of him. 1840 *Crouch Dipsychus Poems* (1892) 109 The place, the air Tastes of the nearer north.

† c. trans. To savour of. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 417 Ony thing... of him said that tasted not ill talk, baitred, and Invie.

† 10. To cause a pleasant taste in (the mouth); to affect (the palate) agreeably; hence *fig.* to please, suit, be agreeable to. (*Orig. intr.* with dative obj.; in quot. 1672 with *to*.) *Obs.*

a 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* iii. (1622) 352 Bitter griefs tastes mee best, pain is my ease. 1624 *Hevwood Gunat.* viii. 382 When wholesome food would not tast their mouths, they devised sweet meates to realish their pallats. 1631 *—Maid of Westm.* Wks. 1874 II. 209 Call for what wine best tastes you. 1672 *Marvell Rel. Transp.* i. 184 Nothing less will taste to your palate.

11. To impart a taste or flavour to; to flavour; also *fig.* Now *rare*.

a 1577 *Gascoigne Flower* Wks. (1587) 40 A salad or a sauce, to tast your cates withall. 1598 *B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv. We will have a bunch of radish and salt to taste our wine. 1904 *J. Wells J. H. Wilson* xxi. 293 All his teachings were coloured and tasted by the channel through which they ran.

12. Taste of, a construction used in several senses, sometimes simply = taste, sometimes = take a taste of, eat or drink a little of. So *taste on* (now *dial.*), *† taste to* (*obs.*).

In some cases, as in quotes. 1526 in *b* and *c*, perhaps a literalism of translation (not found in the Vulgate, *Wyclif*, or *Rhemish N. T.*); but see *Or* 29 a, and cf. *take a taste of*.

a. To make trial of by tasting, to try the taste of; = 6. Also *fig. arch.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2074 Pan pullis him vp be proude kyng & on be perepe tastis. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld* 11 The bee goth and tasteth of many fair floures. c 1550 *Cherke Math.* xxvii. 34 When he had taasted on it [Tindale therof], he wold not drink. 1604-63 *Inscr. on Ch. Bells* in North *Ch. Bells* *Line* (1882), I sweetly toling men do call to taste on meates that feeds the soule. 1807 *Southev Esprilla's Lett.* II. 196 We tasted of this bread: it was dry, but not unpleasant. 1848 *J. H. Newman Loss & Gain* 154, I taste of every thing, I depend on nothing.

b. To eat or drink only a little of; with negative, not to eat or drink at all; = 7. Also *fig.*

13. *K. Alis.* 5070 (Bodl. MS.) The kyng, forbed... pat non ne shulde. Of be water drynk ne taste. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6427 The tydis not to taste of his triet meite. 1526 *Tindale Luke* xiv. 24 None of those men which were bidden shall tast of my supper [αὐτοὶ οὐκ εἰσπορεύουσιν]. 1591 *Shaks. Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 79, I craue... that we may Taste of your Wine. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 19 Asses are subject to madness when they have tasted to certain herbs growing near Potnia. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 651 Of this Tree we may not taste nor touch. 1699 *Dryden Epist.* to *J. Dryden* 61 For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. 1765 *T. Hutchinson Hist. Mass.* i. ii. 232 They had but tasted of the words... of the gentlemen.

c. To have experience or knowledge of; to feel, experience; = 3.

1526 *Tindale Math.* xvi. 28 Some there be a monge them that here stonde, which shall nott taste of deeth [οὐ μὴ γεύσονται θάνατον], tyll they shall [etc.]. 1552 *Latimer Serm.* 4th *Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 315 b, He himself hath tasted of al trouble. 1562 *G. Cavendish Metr. Vis.*, *Earl of Essex* vi, I ame tastying on the payn. 1599 *Massinger*, etc. *Old Law* ii. ii, So contentedly, You cannot think unless you tasted on. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 176 Hope here to taste Of pleasure. 1742 *Gray Adversity* 6 The Proud are taught to taste of pain. 1832 *Ht. Martineau Ireland* v. 75 Wherever the population had tasted of oppression.

† d. = 3 *b.* *Obs.*

1607 *Touaneur Rev. Trag.* ii. ii, I do embrace this season for the fittest To tast of that yong Lady.

e. See 9, 9 *b.*

Tastable, tastable (tɪˈstəbəl), *a.* Also 6 *tastable*. [In ME. *a.* OF. *tastable* having the capacity of feeling, *f. taster* to feel, touch; in mod. Eng. *f. TASTE v.* + *-ABLE*.]

I. *† 1.* Capable of feeling or perceiving by the sense of touch. *Obs. rare*—

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* 98 *pe* wyttys *pat* er *yo* *pe* *bonde* *ys* in a touchable & tastable styngh [F. *li sens q'est en la main est en force touchable & tastable*; L. *palpatius*].

II. 2. Capable of being tasted. Also *fig.*

1572 *J. Jones Bathes of Bath* ii. 18 The fittest instrument, the truest touchstone, of all properties, trying both touchable and tastable qualities. 1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* ii. i. (Arb.) 8 Things that have convenience by relation, as the visible by light... the tastible by saours to the rate; the tangible by his objects in this or that regard. 1627-77 *Feltham Resolers* ii. xlv. 245 Pleasures are not truly tastable, but in the solid tracts of Temperance. 1755 *Miller in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 163 This juice has no other tastable quality but that of heating without turning soure. 1829 *Jas. Mill Hum. Mind* (1869) i. 13 We should have no idea of objects as seable, as hearable, as touchable, or tastable.

† 3. Pleasant to the taste; savoury, 'tasty'. *Obs.* *a* 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon. vi.* (1642) 443 Esseni are those that live the life of Monks, eating no pleasant or tastable meat at all. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 127 1/2 The fruit was tastable.

Tasted (tɪˈstɛd), *pp. a.* and *adj.* [*f. TASTE v.* and *sb.* + *-ED*.]

A. pp. a. [*f. TASTE v.*] Perceived by the taste, etc.: see the verb.

c 1403 *†* *Lydg. Cr. Sapience* Proeme vii, As tasted bytter-nesse All swete thyng maketh be more precyous.

B. adj. [*f. TASTE sb.*]

1. Having a specified taste (with *adj.* or *adv.*). 1604 *Jas. I Counterbl.* in *Exp. Poetrie*, etc. (Arb.) 107 The miraculous omnipotence of our strong tasted Tobacco. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 208 They are much fatter and better tasted. 1682 *Wheller Journ. Grace* iv. 295 The white... is very well tasted. 1684 *Bunyan Pilgr.* ii. 133 They were very good tasted Fruit. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* (1722) II. 297 A pleasant tasted Perry. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 238 The water... was very sweet, wholesome, and good tasted. 1812 *Southev in Q. Rev.* VII. 69 note, The milk... is ill tasted. 1836 *W. Irving Astoria* (1849) 409 Mountain mutton... extremely well tasted.

2. Having taste or critical discernment (of a specified kind).

1802 *H. C. Andrews Bot. Rep.* I. 255 The late elegantly tasted Mrs. North.

Tasteful (tɪˈstfʊl), *a.* Also 7-8 *tastful*. [*f. TASTE sb.* + *-FUL*.]

† 1. Having the capacity of tasting or trying.

1647 *Crashaw Poems, Flaming Heart* 50 What is't your tastful spirits do prove In that rare life of love?

2. Having an agreeable taste; palatable, toothsome, tasty. Now *rare*.

1611 *Cotgr., Savoureaux*, saourie, tastful, tart, well smack-ing. 1621 *Br. Mountagu Dietrich* 358 Stolne waters are sweet... no Bread so tastful, as that of the Sanctuary. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 217 The tastful Cider. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* May 243 1/2 With Temp'rance came, delightful guest! Health... tastful food, and balmy rest. 1887 *Hussey Holiday on Road* 177 Sheep that live upon such a pasturage should yield a tastful dish.

† b. fig. Mentally pleasant or agreeable. *Obs.*

a 1659 *Osborn Ess.* iii. Wks. (1673) 562 Since nothing is more tastful to Humanity, than Understanding. c 1701 *Maunorell Lett. to Sir C. Hedges* in *Journ. Ferns* (1732) Pref., An Affection, which however tastful it may be to the Persons who use it [etc.].

c. Full of taste; highly-flavoured. *rare.*

1881 *SALA in Illustr. Lond. News* 14 May 467 1/3 Punch is too strong and tastful with turtle soup.

3. Having or showing good taste, as a person; displaying good taste, as a work of art, etc.

1756 *Connoisseur No.* 120 F 6 These are the poets who favour us with... tastful compositions. 1846 *Singer Hist. Cards* 213 They were drawn on the blocks by the tastful pencil of Stothard. 1849 *N. & Q.* I. 28 1/2 The tastful publisher of the 'Aldine Poets'. 1863 *Lyvell Antig. Man* ii. 10 The pottery... is of a more ornamental and tastful style.

b. Of or pertaining to taste; æsthetic.

1851 *J. Hamilton Royal Preacher* x. (1858) 134 Conceding... the same right to exert his tastful and intellectual faculties when listening to a sermon as when perusing a... book.

Hence **Tastefully** *adv.*, in a tastful manner,

with good taste; **Tastefulness**, the quality or state of being tastful (in various senses).

1621 *Cotgr., Savoureaux*, saourily, 'tastfully, tastingly, with a good stomacke. 1808 *Mas. Kemble Day after Wedding* 3 A Lady's Dressing-room tastfully furnished. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 4 1/2 The tastfully-arranged gardens which are to be found at many stations on that railway. 1727 *Bailey* vol. II, 'Tastfulness, Relishableness, Palatableness. 1844 *Dickens Mart. Chm.* ix, Mr. Pecksniff's delight in the tastfulness of the house.

Tasteless (tɪˈstlɪs), *a.* Also 7-8 *tastless*. [*f. TASTE sb.* + *-LESS*.]

1. Destitute of the sense of taste; unable to taste. Also *fig.* Now *rare*.

1591 *Sylvestra Du Barlas* i. iv. 128 When wilfully his taste-less Taste delights In things unsavory to sound appetites. *a* 1631 *Donne Funeral Elegy* Poems (1654) 219 As aged men are glad being tasteless grown, to joy in joys they had. 1704 *Cibber Careless Husb.* v. (1705) 60 Won't you think me tasteless to the Joy you've given me? 1713 *Rowe Jane Shore* v. 1, My tasteless Toogee cleaves to the clammy Roof. 1820 *C. R. Martineau Memoir* (1892) III. xxvii. 104 Every thing that could tempt the tasteless palat of age.

2. Without taste or flavour; exciting no sensation of taste; insipid.

1621 *Florio, Insaporito*, vnsaourie, tastelesse. 1661-79 *Boyle Sept. Chem.* iv. Wks. 1772 I. 533 He never was able to make them [chymical oils] tasteless. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xii. 267 Very dry and tasteless food. 1831 *J. Davies Manual Mat. Med.* 329 A powder of an orange yellow colour, inodorous, and tasteless.

3. *fig.* Exciting no interest; dull, insipid, uninteresting.

1603 *Florio Montaigne* (1634) 143 Enterludes and comedies rejoyce and make us merry, but to players they are tedious and tasteless. 1781 *Cowper Conversat.* 715 The song of Sion is a tasteless thing, Unless when rising on a joyful wing. 1814 *Wordsw. Excurs.* i. 612 A while on trivial things we held discourse, To me soon tasteless. 1822 *Lama Elia Ser. l. Distant Corr.* If it [sentiment] have time to cool, it is the most tasteless of all cold meats.

4. Devoid of good taste; of persons, lacking in discrimination, or in critical discernment and appreciation; of things, showing want of good taste.

1696 *Etheredge Man of Mode* iii. ii, Nature... puts sophisticate dullness often on the tasteless multitude for true wit and good-humour. 1709 *Swift in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 342 Your Lordship is universally admired by its tasteless People. 1791 *Gilpin Forist Scenery* ii. 75 It not only shews the hand of art; but of the most tasteless art. 1843 *Prescott Mexico* i. ii. (1864) 27 As different from their ancestors are the modern Egyptians from those who built, —I will not say, the tasteless pyramids. 1853 *Kingsley Hypatia* vii, The tasteless fashion of an artificial and decaying civilization.

Hence **Tastelessly** *adv.*, in a tasteless manner; without taste.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 386 Even that comes tastelessly

on the ear of the player on the world's stage, unless it is accompanied with a bouquet. 1880 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/1 Their houses... are solidly if tastelessly furnished.

Tastelessness (tā'stlessnēs). [*f. prec. + -NESS.*]

1. Lack of the sense of taste; *fig.* lack of relish or appreciation. Now *rare*.

1626 *DONNE Sermon*, iv. (1640) 38 Our palate dead in a tastelessness. 1713 *BERKELEY* *Guard*, No. 49 ¶ 9 A secret indignation at the tastelessness of mortal men, who, in their race through life, overlook the real enjoyments of it. a 1774 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1834) II. 404 Such austerities and labours of devotion, such a tastelessness of all innocent enjoyments.

2. Absence of taste or flavour; insipidity. Also *fig.* 1600 *SURFLET* *Country Farme* iii. lxl. 567 Their sharpness, sowrenes, tartnes, harshnes, eagernes, sweetenes, and tastelessness. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 468 On account of its tastelessness, this preparation... is sometimes employed as a purgative for children.

3. Absence or want of aesthetic discernment.

1778 *MALONE* *Note on Tit. A. in Shaks.'s Wks.* VIII. 561 One of their own fraternity, (who cannot well be suspected of asinine tastelessness, or Gothic prepossessions). 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 240 Others assign it to the nonchalance and tastelessness of managers. 1855 *DORAN* *Harrov. Queens* II. l. 30 Garrick, considering he was a man of taste, displayed great tastelessness on this occasion.

† **Tasten**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. TASTE sb.1 + -EN*]. *trans.* To produce a sensation of taste in.

1579 *LODGE* *Def. Poetry* 15 The receipt is bitter, therefore I would wish you first to tasten your mouth with the Sugar of perseverance.

Taster (tā'stər). *Forms*: 4–6 *tastour*, 5 *-ar*, *tastowser*, 6–*taster*. [*a. AF. tastour = OF. tasteur*, *f. OF. tasteur*; see *TASTE v.* Later treated as agent-n. of the Eng. vb.: see *-ER* 1.]

1. One who tastes, or tries the quality of a thing by tasting; *spec.* one whose office, business, or employment is to test the quality of victuals sold to the public, as ale, wine, tea, etc. by taste; hence in comb. *ALE-TASTER*, *TEA-TASTER*, *q. v.* Also *fig.* In quot. 1596, the mouth.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 487/1 *Tastowser, gustator, ambro.* c 1450 In *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 62 Two ale tasters, y^e qwhych two tasters. schall taste the ale of all common brewers every weke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 b. To be vintners, discerners, and tasters of the same. 1556 *HARINGTON* *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 36 Riding on a great sow and holding before her taster a dirty pudding. 1633 G. HERRERT *Temple, Odour* 1, As Amber-greece leaves a rich sent unto the taster. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 79 Judicious tasters dilute hot liquors. 1854 *LOWELL* *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 115, I reckon myself a good taster of dialects. 1866 *CARLYLE* *Remin.*, E. Irving (1881) 314, I... demanded back my poor MS. from Murray, received with his some apologetic palaver (enclosing an opinion from his taster...), and much hope [etc.]. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 27 June 816/5 On the whole the first literary 'taster' of the MS. was, we think, justified in rejecting Coryat.

b. *transf.* A device which tests as by tasting. 1837 *WHEWELL* *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 24 Which thus acted as a sort of electric taster.

2. A domestic officer whose duty it is to taste food and drink about to be served to his master, in order to ascertain their quality, or to detect poison.

1387 *TREVISIA* *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 107 A monk... made a drink of viny, ... and drank to be kyng as it were his tastour. 1580 *HOLLYBAND* *Treas. Fr. Tong* s. v. *Eschanon*, A taster of meats to kingly or other. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 31 The Emperor Claudius, poisoned by his taster. 1662 *HERRERT* *Body Div.* t. 206 Princes have their tasters before they eat, lest there should be poison in the dish. 1738 *SWIFT* *Pol. Conversat.* l. 13 What, Miss, will you be my Taster [of a dish of tea]? 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 3/5 Not a morsel or a drop ever passes the Sultan's lips, they say, until he has tried it first on a taster. *fig.* 1640 *RAYNOLDS* *Passions* xvii. 179 Knowledge is Appetites Taster.

3. An implement by which a small portion of anything is taken for tasting.

a. A small shallow cup of silver, often with an embossed or corrugated bottom which reflects the light through the liquor, for tasting wines.

1420 *E. E. Wille* (1889) 46 A tastour of silver with myn owne merke ymade in be bottom. 1530 *PALSGR.* 279/2 *Tastour* a lytell cuppe to tast wyne, *taste a goster l. vin.* 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1665/4 One Silver Brandy Taster, marked with R. H. A. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4055/4 Two long footed Silver Cups, one Taster. 1858 [see b].

b. An instrument by which a small portion is taken from the interior of a cheese; a skewer for testing the condition of hams.

1784 *TWAMLEY* *Dairying* 79, I told her Cheese of that countenance always was sweet. I put my taster into one and gave it her to taste. 1812 [see *cheese-taster*, *CHEESE sb.1*]. 1858 *SIMMONDS* *Dict. Trade, Taster*,... a scoop for tasting cheese; a skewer for trying hams; a dram cup.

4. A small portion of food, etc., or of anything, for a sample; a taste.

1826 *SYD. SMITH* *Granby* Wks. 1867 II. 90 It shall be the taster of the cheese, and we are convinced it will sell the whole article. 1891 *Daily News* 28 July 7/2 He went to the defendant's [an ice-cream vendor] stall in London-wall and asked him for a 'taster'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 2/1 The 'taster', a free gift bestowed of yore in order to retain the... goodwill of regular but temporarily impecunious customers.

† **Taster** (tā'stər). *Zool.* [*G. taster* feeler, antenna, *f. tasten* to feel, touch.] In certain Hydrozoa, A modified zooid situated on the polyp-stem, and somewhat resembling the polypites, but having no mouth; a hydrocyst or feeler.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. 100 Alternating with the polypites at intervals along the polyp-stem are found very curious bodies called tasters, which have a close likeness to the flask-shaped zooids. (1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON* *Anim. Life* 770 *Siphonophora*... The various parts. (1) The polypite or gastrozooid... (2) Hydrocysts or feelers (= Taster of German writers)... These structures are polypites in which the distal or oral extremity is imperforate and usually armed with ctenidifolles. The pedicle is absent or short.]

† **Tastesome**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. TASTE sb.1 + -SOME*]. Pleasant to the taste; 'tasty', toothsome.

1598 *FLORIO*, *Gustule*, smacking, tastesome, tasting well.

Tastily (tā'stīlī), *adv.* [*f. TASTY a. + -LY*]. In a tasty manner; tastefully.

1799 R. WARNER *Walk* (1800) 80 The slope... is tastily managed and appropriately ornamented. 1809 *PINKNEY* *Trav. France* 24 The fruits were in plates very tastily painted in landscape. 1845 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 216 Tastily but inexpensively dressed.

Tastiness (tā'stīnēs). [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. The quality or state of being tasty.

1882 *HOWELLS* in *Longm. Mag.* I. 44 Lexington has escaped the ravages alike of 'tastiness' and of enterprise. 1902 MARY E. MANN *Fields Dudditch* iii. 39 He ain't to comparison in tastiness to th' gage.

Tasting (tā'stīn), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb *TASTE*. a. In a general sense, trying, testing; † esp., in early use, touching, feeling; also the sense of touch (*obs.*).

13... *K. Alis*, 4031 (Bodl. MS.) It is ywritte þat every þing Hym self shewep in þe tastynge. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 407 Witis for... sycht, herynge, gustynge, tastynge. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* t. cxxi. (1869) 63 Alle tastynge generallliche is vnderstonde bi the bondes. 1721, 1850 [see *TASTE v. 2b*].

b. Now, the action of *TASTE v. II*; † also formerly, the faculty or sense, and the quality of a substance so apprehended: = *TASTE sb.1* 4, 5 (*obs.*).

1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* III. 33, I take of love my fedynge Withoute tastynge or feelinge. 1426 *AUDELEY* *Poems* 7 Th' herynge, th' seynge, as I the schewe, Th' syzt, th' smellyng, here be iij. Th' touchynge, th' tastynge, here v. ther be. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1199 Credence is used, and tastynge, for drede of poysonynge. 1530 *PALSGR.* 279/2 *Tastynge* with the mouthe, *goster*. 1574 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 183 The sense most nearly allied to smelling is that of tasting. 1842-4 *EMERSON* *Ess., Exper.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 178 Intellectual tasting of life will not supersede muscular activity. 1898 'I AM MACLAREN' in *Woman at Home* Oct. 56/1 If Thomas takes to tasting [*i. e.* tripping, drinking]... it's all over with him.

2. *quasi-concr.* A small portion taken to try the taste; a taste (*esp.* of spirituous liquor). Also *fig.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 49 For they be but tastynge, shadowes, or tokens of the glorious fruytes to come. 1830 *CUNNINGHAM* *Brit. Paint.* II. 69 He gave them a tasting of his spirit in two or three sarcastic sentences. 1893 J. SKINNER *Autobiog. Metaphysician* vii. 48 He got a glass from Mr. Reed and another tasting from another neighbour.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tasting power*; *tasting-bone*, a bone put into the broth to give it a taste or flavour; *tasting-knife*, a cheese-taster (see *TASTER* 3b); *tasting-order*, an order to visit stores of wine, etc., and to taste or sample them.

1850 *MRS. CARLYLE* *Let. to Carlyle* 8 Sept. It (Kingsley's *Allon Lockel*) seems to me... a mere... broth of *Morning-chronicleism*, in which you play the part of the 'tasting-bone of Poverty Row. 1757 H. WALPOLE *tr. Hentner's Trav.* 52 At last came an unmarried Lady, and along with her a married one, bearing a 'tasting-knife. 1859 *SALA* *Gas-light & D. xiv.* Quite gone in liquor and overcome with the 'tasting-orders of years. 1859 *DAVIES* *Immort. Soul* cxvii. Therefore the Soule doth vse the 'tasting power.

Tasting, *ppl. a.* [*-ING* 2.] That tastes.

1858 [implied in text]. 1907 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. *Lit. Suppl.*

2 The tasting sense is soon ruined. **Tastingly**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a tasting manner.

1598 *FLORIO*, *Saporitamento*, sauourly, smackingly, tastingly, hungerly. 1894 *BARKING-GOULD* *Kitty Alone* II. 150 The fire... sending the tips of its flames tastingly towards him.

† **Tastive**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. TASTE sb.1* or *v.*: see *-IVE*]. Having the quality of taste; sapid.

1644 *DIGBY* *Nat. Bodies* xxvii. § 6. 246 The same things that yield also taste particles.

Tastle, *obs. form* of *TASSEL*.

Tasty (tā'stī), *a.* Now *colloq.* and *dial.* [*f. TASTE sb.1 + -Y*].

1. Pleasing to the taste; appetizing, savoury.

1617 *HIERON* *Wks.* II. 203 Sowre herbs, with which that taste meat, the paschall lambe... was to be eaten. 1795 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnl.* IV. 220 A tasty bird, that pheasant. 1849 *CURZON* *Visits Monast.* 144 A famous pie, or pillau, with rice and a tasty sauce. a 1863 *BUCKLE* *Misc. Wks.* (1879) I. 381 The arts of compounding a pleasant pudding or combining a tasty pie.

b. *fig.* Pleasant, agreeable, attractive.

1796 *MRS. M. ROBINSON* *Angelina* III. 179 'Here you are, my tasty ones!' exclaimed Sir Edward. 'Why, you played us a trick!' 1821 *CLARE* *Vill. Minstr.* I. 201 Pausing o'er each tasty flower.

2. Characterized by or displaying good taste; tasteful, elegant. Now *rare*.

1762 *GOLDSM.* *Cit. World* lxxvii. [The silk] is at once rich, tasty, and quite the thing. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 16. 5 [Ranelagh] This region of taste was visited on Friday evening, by a great number of tasty people indeed. 1813 J. C. HOANOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 501 The head-dress of the younger girls is tasty; their hair falls down their backs in profusion. 1821 *COLERIDGE* in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 254, I wish I could find a more familiar word than *aesthetic*... To

be sure, there is *tasty*; but that has been long ago emasculated for all unworthy uses by milliners, tailors, and... dandies. 1862 *THACKERAY* *Philip* xiv. My... waistcoat... is much more tasty than that of these gaudy ready-made articles.

3. *Comb.*, as *tasty-looking*.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 375 This is a very tasty-looking fly. 1888 F. COWPER *Capt. of Wight* (1889) 50 Some tasty-looking rolls, fresh butter, and cheese.

Tasul, *tasyul*, *-yll*, *-ylle*, *obs. ff.* *TEASEL*.

Tat (tāt), *sb.1 slang*. Also *tatt*. [*Origin uncertain.*] *pl.* *Tats*: Dice; *esp.* false or loaded dice. b. *Comb.* as *tat-box*, a dice-box; *tat-monger*, a sharper who uses false dice. See also *TATSMAN*.

1688 *SHADWELL* *Sgr. Alsatia* i. ll. Fox o' the Tats for me! I believe they put the Doctor upon me. b. *Tatts* and Doctor! what's that? s. The tools of Sharper, false dice. *Ibid.* He was but a Sharper, a tat-monger. 1790 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Tatts*, false Dice. a 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master* (1811) l. xv. 215 He ransacks every house in St. James's parish, where the tats are at work, to punish those for what he, himself, practised. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Tatt-box*, a dice-box. 1889 *HANLEY* *Villon's Straight Tip* ii. Rattle the tats, or mark the spot.

Tāt (tāt), *sb.2 East Ind.* Also *taut*. [*Hindi* *tāt* a strip of very thick hemp-canvas, about 10 inches wide, of which several are sewn together to make a mat or screen.] Coarse canvas made from various fibres, esp. jute, and used as sacking.

1820 *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay* III. 244 (Y.) Made into coarse cloth taut, by the Brijaries and people who use pack bullocks, for making bags (gonies) for holding grain, &c. 1858 *SIMMONDS* *Dict. Trade, Tat*, a name in India for cloth made from the fibre of the *Cochorus olitorius*. Hence 1864 in *WEBSTER*; and in later Dicts.

Tat, tatt, *sb.3 Anglo-Ind.* Short for *TATTY sb.*

1812 *MARIA* *GRAHAM* *Jrnl. Resid. India* 125 (Y.) During the hot winds tats (a kind of mat), made of the root of the koosa grass... are placed against the doors and windows. 1837 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 77, I have a tatt, or thick mat, at my window, which excludes the sun, and men sit outside pouring water on it all day, so that the wind... blows always cooled through the water.

Tat, tatt, *sb.4 Anglo-Ind.* Short for *TATTOO sb.3*, a native pony of India.

c 1840 in *Parker* *Bole Ponies* (1851) II. 215 With its bright brass patent axles, and its little hog maned tatts. 1845 *STROCKELEY* *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 109 The pony (familiarily called tat—corruption of the native name for the small animal, *tattoo*). 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* May 684 Canterlog his tat up to the door.

Tat, sb.5 slang. [*Origin uncertain*: cf. *OE. tawte* a rag, and *TATTY a.*] A rag.

1851 *MAYNEW* *Lond. Labour* I. 424/2 I'll tell you about the tat (rag) gatherers; buying rags they call it.

Tat, sb.6 Sc. Also (*erron.*) *taut*, *tawt*. [*Origin obscure*: cf. *TATTY a.*] (See quot.)

1887 *JAMIESON* *Suppl.*, *Tat*, *taut*, *tawt*, a tangle, matted tuft or lock of wool or hair.

Tat, sb.1 in *phr. tit for tat*: see *TIT*.

Tat, v.1 [*Origin uncertain*: ?echoic; cf. *tap, pat*]. *trans. a.* To touch lightly, pat, tap. *dial.*

† b. A euphemism for *To flog*. *Obs. slang.* 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER* *Northw. Ho* ii. i. Come tit me, come tat me, come throw a kiss at me. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Tat*, to flog, or scourge. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Tat*... (3) To touch gently. *Hants*.

Tat, v.2 Also *tatt*. [*Origin unknown*: cf. *TATTINO*]. *a. intr.* To do tatting. *b. trans.* To make by tatting.

[1842: see *TATTING*.] 1882 *MRS. ALEXANDER* in *Belgravia* July 204 Winnie produced her tatting, and applied herself to it... At the mention of his mother Laura involuntarily clasped her hands, and Winnie ceased to tatt. 1905 *MRS. E. GLYN* *Viciss. Evangeline* 123 They knitted ties and crocheted comforters, and one even tatted.

Tat, v.3 slang. [*f. TAT sb.5*] *intr.* To gather rags.

1851 *MAYNEW* *Lond. Labour* I. 417/1 He goes tatting and billy-hunting in the country (gathering rags and buying old metal). 1920 *Nottingham Guardian* 2 June, The prisoner... told the police that he came in possession of the lead when he went round 'tatting'.

Tat, v.4 Sc. and north. dial. [*Goes with TAT sb.8*] *trans.* and *intr.* To tangle, or make tangled or matted: see *TAUT v.*

1829 *BROCKETT* *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Tat*, to mat, to entangle. 1887 in *JAMIESON* *Suppl.* 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Tat*, to mat together.

Ta-ta (tā'tā), *int.* A nursery expression for 'Good-bye'; also used playfully by adults.

1837 *DICKENS* *Pickw.* xxvii. 'Tar, tar, Sammy', replied his father. 1875 F. C. BURNAND *Strapmore* l. 15 Ta-ta, little one *très cher*! Bye-bye. 1892 *MRS. WALFORD* *Mischief of Monica* III. 171 'Ta-ta'; and the speaker slipped behind backs and vanished.

Tataow, *obs. f. TATTOO v.2* *Tatar*: see *TARTAR* 2. *Tatarwagge*: see *TATTERS sb.1* 3. *Tatch*, *tatohe*: see *TACHE*. *Tatchy*, *dial. f. TETCHY*.

Tate (tēt, tīt), *sb.1 Sc. and north. dial.* *Forms*: 7–9 *tait*, 8 *teat*, *tet*, *tett*, 6–*tate*. [*Origin obscure*; prob. Norse: cf. *Icel. teta* to tear to shreds, to tease, *teta* a shred; also, fluff of wool, etc., a particle of anything.]

1. A small tuft or lock of hair, wool, or other fibrous material, consisting of only a few fibres; a small handful of grass, hay, or corn.

1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* vi. v. 21 Upon his chin fell cannos hais gray, Lyart feltat tatis. 1570 *LEWINS* *Manip.* 35/14 A Tate, *fibra*. 1618 *Trist. Marg.* Barclay, etc. in Scott

Demonol. ix. (1831) 318 He was found .. strangled and hanged [in his cell]; with a tail of hemp, or a string supposed to have been his garter. *a 1774 FRAGUSON Iron Kirk Bell Poems* (1845) 43 Auld Reekie's childer now Maun staup their lugs wi' teats o' wool Thy sound to bang. *1782 Burns Death of Maillie* 34 Wi' teats o' hay an' rippis o' corn. *1818 SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxii. There's a child can spin a muckle pinn out of a wee tait of tow! *1856 R. SIMPSON Covenanted of South* 332 The wool.. was to be found here and there in handfuls, or in tates, as they are called, lying on the heath. [*In Eng. Dial. Dict.* Northumb., to N. Lanc. and Yorks.]

2. gen. A small piece; a particle or morsel (of anything); in quot. 1722 *advb.* = 'a bit', a little. With tate of meal, etc. cf. the common Sc. *a hair* of meal, of salt, etc. in same sense.

1732 RAMSAY Three Bonnets l. 143 Observing Jouk a wee tate tipsy. *1805 G. M'INDOE Poems, Million of Potatoes.* But to disperse them a' in tates, Through different hands, at different rates, .. I ne'er could wi' be troubled. *1891 H. HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls* 68 O' winter snaw there's but a tate remainin'. *Mod. Sc.* No a tate o' meit was left.

† **Tate, tath, sb.** *Obs.* Also *7 tathe*. [*In Irish tathe*; but held to be a borrowed word: cf. Joyce *Ir. Names of Places* I. 246. Some think it derived from prec.] A measure of land formerly used in Ireland, equal to 60 Irish acres.

1607 DAVIES Lett. Earl Salish. l. Tracts (1787) 229 Every ballybetagh .. containeth sixteen taths; every tath containeth three-score English acres or thereabouts. *a 1660 Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) l. 339 Every ballyboe, quarter, pole, or tathe of land. *Ibid.* 349 Two tates of the three tates of Ballagh. *1845 S. C. HALL Ireland* II. 354 The lesser divisions were known by the various appellations of quarters, half quarters, ballyboes, gneevies, tates, &c. *1861 REEVES in Proc. Roy. Ir. Acad.* VII. 484.

† **Tate, a. Sc. Obs. rare**—*1.* ? variant of *TAT a.* in sense 'wanton, brisk, untamed'.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints iv. (*Yacobus*) 328 For scho had bulis wilde and tate, Pat scho nocht trewit mycht jokkit be in carte, na wane, be ony degre.

Tate, *obs.* form of *TEAT*. **Tater**, *dial.* and vulgar corruption of *POTATO*; *obs.* form of *TATTER*.

Tath (*tap*), **tathe** (*tāp*), *sb.* *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *5 tathit*, *9 tathit*, *teath*. [*a. ON. tath* dung, manure, whence *tatha* fem. the manured home-field, hay from this field, *teija* to dung, manure. *In Norw. and Sw. dial.* *tath* dung.]

1. The dung of cattle, sheep, etc. left for manure on land on which they have been pastured.

1493 Act. Dom. Conc. (1839) 289/2 *Pe* saidis personis sall content & pay.. for be wanting of *pe tathit* & fulze of *be* said nolt & scheip. *1545 Act. in Paston Lett.* VIII. (B.M.), ltm. for the tathe of ccvj Shepe at Beekham, due att Myddesomer .. lxvj s. vjd. *1611 SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit.* xviii. (1614) 35/1 These heaths by the compasture of the sheepe (which we call Tathe) are made so rich [etc.]. *1854 Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. l. 100 To mix the tath with the soil. *1867 Ibid.* III. ii. 534 [Geese] eat far cleaner than sheep, and, in fact, leave nothing but their 'tath', which answers admirably as a preparation for the next wheat-crop.

b. (See quot. 1701.) *a 1641 SRELMAN Iccnia in Posth. Wks.* (1698) 162 Stercorationem *Tath*.. appellat. *1701 Cowell's Interpr.* *Tath*, in Norfolk and Suffolk the Lord of each Mannor had the Privilege of having their Tenants Flocks of Sheep brought at Night upon their own Demesne Ground, there to be fouled for the benefit of their Dung, which liberty of so improving their Land is called *Tath*.

2. transf. Rich or rank grass growing where the land has been manured in this way, or, by extension, where it has been flooded (*water-tath*). ? *Obs.* *1807 Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 468 All grasses which are remarkably rank and luxuriant, are called *tath*, by the stock farmers, who distinguish two kinds of it; *water tath*, proceeding from excess of moisture, and *nolt tath*, the produce of dung.

3. Sea-tath: a sea-bottom covered with sediment. *1796 Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVII. 70 Oysters are found on a strong clay bottom, on rocks and stones, and sometimes, though but thinly, in what is called by the fishers *sea tath*. These last are of a very inferior quality.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *tath-field*, -fold, *n field* or fold in which cattle or sheep are confined in order to manure it.

1754 MACCOLL in Scots Mag. (1753) Aug. 394/1 They were harrowing the tath-field. *1795 Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIV. 143 The spots thus manured are called tath-fields. *1825 JAMIESON, Tath-fauld, tath-fauld*, a fold in which cattle are shut up during night, to manure the ground with their dung.

Tath, *obs. f. taketh*: see *TAKE v. A.* 3 bβ.

Tath, tathe, variants of *TATE sb.*

Tathe, tath, v. Sc. and dial. Also *5 tapin*, *8 tathit*, *8-9 teath*. [*f. TATH sb.*: cf. *ON. teija* to manure.]

1. trans. To manure (land) by turning sheep or cattle upon it (usually said of the cattle); also, by extension, by flooding it (*to water-tathe*).

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 487/2 *Tayin* [v.r. tathyn] londe wythe schepys donge. *ruder.* *1628 COKE On Litt.* 57 As if I lend to one my Sheep, to tathe his land. *1743 MAXWELL Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 38 It has .. been in Pasture these twelve Years. .. It is well tathed. *1799 J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 64 The outfields lying farthest from the townships, were tathed or dunged by confining the cattle in folds, over night, during summer and autumn, upon that particular portion.. which was to be ploughed next spring. *1808 J. WALKER Econ. Hist. Hebr. & Highl. Scot.* (1812) I. 167 There is yet another way in which the sediment of water may be applied as a

manure, .. this is, by .. Water-tathing. *Ibid.* 168 When a field has been water-tathed .. but for one winter, the growth of grass upon it is more early. *1843 Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. l. 122 Teathing the barley-stubble which is intended for turnips will cause the anbury.

2. intr. Of cattle, etc.: To drop dung upon land so as to manure it.

1743 MAXWELL Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot. 123 The Dung of Horses is not proper for sandy Grounds, being too hot, as may be observed from the Grounds they tathe upon in Summer.

Hence **Tathing vbl. sb.** (also *concr.*).

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 487/2 *Taynye* [v.r. tathing] of lond, *ruderacio.* *1529 Anc. Deed A.* 13557 (P.R.O.) To fynd the tenantz .. tathing to ther londes. *1793 Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. 404 A priest .. who had a right to every seventh acre of Ladifron, and to the tathing (dung as left on the ground) every seventh night. *1793 Ibid.* VI. 268.

Tatianist (*tā-tian*ist). [*f. Tatian* (name of a Christian apologist of the 2nd century, who afterwards became a Gnostic) + -IST.] A follower of Tatian; a member of the ascetic sect of Encratites; also incorrectly **Tatian** in same sense. So **Tatianio** (*tā-tian*io) *a.*, of or pertaining to Tatian, or to his DIATESSARON or harmony of the Gospels.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 Art. vi. (1628) 32 Some accepted onely the Acts of the Apostles, as the Tatians. *1635 PAGITT Christianogr.* III. (1636) 60 Heretiques as the Tatians, .. teaching against Marriage. *1754-8 Bp. NEWTON Obs. Dan.* xiii. 200 The mystery of iniquity continued to work very strongly in .. the Tatianists. *1865 G. H. TOWNSEND Man. of Dates* v. *Encratites*, Tatian flourished about A.D. 173. His followers were called in addition to Encratites, Tatianists, Apotactes, and Hydroparastates. *1907 MOFFAT in Expositor* July 62 The Tatianic arrangement reflects the original order [of the N.T. books].

Tatie, 'tato, dial. and vulgar corruptions of *POTATO*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Tato, tatoo, *obs.* forms of *TATTOO*.

|| **Tatou, tatu** (*tā-tu*). Also *6 tattou*, *8 tattu*, *9 tatoo*, *tattoo*. [*Native name in Tupi. So F. tatou, Sp. tato, Pg. tatu.*] An armadillo.

1568 Tr. Thevet's New Found Worlde 84 There are founde great number of Tattous, that are beasts armed. *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 842 The Tatu or Armadilla, which digs as much as many men with mattocks. *1766 E. BANCROFT Guiana* ii. (1769) 145 The Tattu, or Armadillo, of Guiana, is the largest of that species of animals. *1805 T. LINDLEY Voy. Brazil* 134 He was waiting for tatoues, or armadillos, which seldom appear before dusk. *1894 Oulding* (U.S.) XXIV. 176/2 In Brazil, where he is called the 'tattoo', his flesh is much prized.

b. In combination with defining words, applied (in Tupi and Guarani) to various species, as *tatouay* (*tatou-áiba*), the wounded armadillo; *tatouete* (*tatouete*), [*de true*] *Tatusia verdadeira*; *tatouhou*, *tatou-pe-ba*, = *PEBA*; *tatou-poyou*, = *POYOU*: see quotes.

1648 MARGRAVE Hist. Nat. Brasil. vi. viii. 231 *Tatv* & *Tatv-peba* *Brasiliensibus*, *Armadillo* *Hispanis*, *Eucuberto Lusitanis*. *Ibid.* *Tatv-ete* *Brasiliensibus*, .. *priori* est minor. *1693 RAY Quadrupeds* 233 *Tatute* *Brasiliensibus*, *Armadillo* *secunda* species. *1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* *Tatute*, .. a species of tatu, or armadillo, smaller than the common one. *1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* IV. iv. 132 The third [kind of Armadillo] is the *Tatute*, furnished with eight bands. *1834 Penny Cycl.* II. 352/1 The *peba* (*Dasyus peba*), called by the Guarani *tatouhou*, or *black tatu*, is extremely common in Paraguay. *Ibid.* 352/2 The *peba*, or, as it is commonly called in Brazil, *tatu-peba*, has thirty-two teeth. *Ibid.* 353/2 The *poyou*, .. or yellow-footed armadillo (for thus Azara interprets the name) .. The *tatu-poyou* is easily distinguished .. by the unusual flatness and broadness of its body. *Ibid.* 354/2 The *Tatouay* (*D. Tatouay*, Desmarest), or wounded armadillo, is so called by the Indians in allusion to its tail, which is naked, or as it were rudely deprived of the crust or bony tube which covers this organ in all the other species.

Tateman (*tæt-smæn*). *slang.* [*f. tats dice*, pl. of *TAT sb.* + *MAN sb.*] A dice-player, or a sharper who cheats with dice.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy (1907) I. 211 note, A *tats man*, a proficient with the bones, one who knows every chance upon the dice.

Tatt: see *TAT*. **Tattaow**, *obs. f. TATTOO v.*

Tat-tat (*tæt-tæt*). [*Echoic*: cf. *TAT v.*] = *RAT-TAT*.

1786 MME. D'ARBLAY Diary 17 July, A *tat-tat* at my door followed, and a lady entered.

Tattee, variant of *TATTY sb.*

Tatter (*tæt-tər*), *sb.* *Also 5-6 tater*, (*5 tatar*), *7 tattar* (*totter*), *8 Sc. tetter*. [Known only from *c 1400*, but evidenced in earlier use by *TATTERED a.* Of Scandinavian origin: cf. *ON. *taturr* (later *Icel. tǫturr, töturr*), pl. *töttrar* tatters, rags, in *Norw. dial. tottra*, pl. *töttror*. In *OF.* an instance of *tateres* rags, tatters ('a ces vies tateres vestes') occurs in *Aucassin et Nicolette* vi.

(Notwithstanding similarity of sense, the Norse and Eng. word has no known etymological or phonetic connexion with *MLG.* and *L.G. tatter*, pl. *tatteren*, tatters, rags (Brem. Wbch.), whence app. *Norw. dial. tattrra*, pl. *tattrar*.)

1. An irregularly torn piece, strip, shred, or scrap of cloth or similar substance, hanging loose from the main body, esp. of a garment; more rarely applied to the separate pieces into which a thing is torn; a rag. *In pl.* often = *tattered* or *ragged* clothing; rags.

In early quot. applied in contempt to the 'dags' or projecting pieces of a slashed garment; in quot. 1470-85 to the sharp points or jags in a dragon's tail.

1408 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 69 Of suche wide clothing, tateris and tagges, It hirtith myn hert hevely. *1470-85 Malorv Arthur* v. iv. 165 A dredeful dragon. his hede .. enameled with asure .. his taylle ful of tatters. *1520 Treat. Galanet* 137 in *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 450 With longe taters downe to the ars behynde. *1613 ROWLANDS Knaue of Harts* 23 A suite of ragges and tatters on my backe. *1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 172 To goe woolward, in sackcloth, and haire cloth, in totters and ragges. *1686 tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 97 They go Barefoot, and all in Tatters. *1791 Mrs. RAOCLIFFE Rom. Forest* II. The remains of tapestry hung in tatters upon the walls. *1840 R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxv. 82 Furl the sail before it blows to tatters. *1873 'Ouida' Pascari* I. 25 What does a tatter or two in the dress signify? *1884 BOWEN & SCOTT De Bary's Phalar.* 216 Thin very obscure tatters of the ruptured tissue clothe the walls of the mature passage.

b. fig. or in fig. context.

1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 81 Torne to tatters with a thousand tempests of troubles. *1602 SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 11 To see a robustious Pery-wig-pated Fellow, teare a Passion to tatters, to verie ragges. *1607 Barley-Breake* (1877) 5 Then Hate, and Enuie, all to totters went. *1792 Cowper Let. to W. Hayley* 4 June, Returned from my walk, blown to tatters. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 189 Philosophers, .. who tear arguments to tatters.

2. transf. A person wearing tattered or ragged clothes; a tatterdemalion. *Obs.*

c 1600 Day Beggs, Bednall Gr. v. (1881) 110 How, mary with a Beggar? mix the blood of Strowds with a tatter? *a 1635 RANDOLPH Hey for Hon.* III. i. Well spoke, my noble English tatter, Lead up the vanguard. *1637 Heywood Roy. King* II. viii. What Tatter's that that walks there?

3. attrib. and Comb., as *tatter-rag*; *tatter-fuddled* (*Sc.*: see *FUD*), *tatter-tailed* *adjs.*; † *tatter-wag* (*tatar-wagge*), *tatter-wallop* (*Sc. and n. dial.*), a fluttering tatter or rag; also, a person in ragged clothes.

1880 J. NICOL Poems & Songs 29 The dirty 'tatter-fuddled Poor stowaway. *1870 LEVINS Manly* 10/36 'Tatterraggs, panniculi. *c 1600 KUGGLE Club Law* (1907) III. ii. This is some 'tattertailed Athenian. *c 1400 Rom. Rose* 7257 And grey clothis not full clene But fretted full of 'tatarwagges. *c 1400 Land Troy Bk.* 9247 He hewys his mayles res by res, He hewys hem alle in tatarwagges, His hauberk heng alle in ragges. *1808 JAMIESON, 'Tatter-wallops*, tatters, rags in a fluttering state. *1819 V. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 204 Hood .. cowl and clout, In tatter-wallops flew about. *1828 Crauen Gloss.*, *Tatter-wallops*, a woman with ragged clothes. *1910 Chambers's Jmnl.* Jan. 30/1 Ye're aye tearin' yer clothes, ye wee tatter-wallops!

Tatter, sb. *rare*. [*f. TAT v.* + -ER *1.*] In *Needlework*: One who tats or does tatting.

1881 Faith & Unfaith I. iv. 54 Miss Peyton .. confronts this eminent tatter.

Tatter, a. dial. [*?*] Cross, peevish, testy.

1579 TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort. I. xv. 17 b. His two wines, most tatter and testie olde women. *Ibid.* cx. 139 When a man maketh hym selfe seruicable and subiect to a tatter olde foole. *1736 LEWIS Isle of Thanet Gloss.*, *Tatter*, ragged, cross, peevish, 'he is a very tatter man'. *1887 Kentish Gloss. s.v.*, The old 'ooman's middlin' tatter to-day, I can tell ye.

Tatter, v. *Also 4 tater*. [*app. a back-formation from TATTERED.*] *trans.* To tear or reduce to tatters; to make ragged; to tear in pieces, mangle. Also *fig.* *To tatter a kip* (*slang*): see *KIP sb.* 1.

(The ppl. *adj.* *tattered* and *vbl. sb.* *tattering* are known before the simple *vb.*)

[*c 1380*: see *tattering* *vbl. sb.* below.] *c 1440 York Myst.* xlvii. 44 (Of Christ scourged and crowned with thorns) Ik tag of bat turtill so tatterid and torne es! *1608 SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. v. *Decay* 342 A Lion, that hath tatterid heer A goodly Heifer, there a lusty Steer. *1652 Persuasive to Compliance* 6 A Nation so exhausted and tattered by divisions. *1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xx. To assist at tattering a kip, as the phrase was, when we had a mind for a frolic. *1837 C. LOFT Self-formation* I. 34, I tattered some good poetry to rags, expressly for her gratification. *a 1845 Hood Forge* II. xvi. Shrieking for flesh to tear and tatter.

b. intr. To be or become tattered. *rare*. *1595* [see *tattering* *ppl. adj.* below.]

Hence **Tattering vbl. sb.** (*in quot. c 1380*, slash-ing of garments) and *ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. III. 124 Men deformen hor body by hor foule atyre .. and tatering of clothes. *c 1580 JEFFERIE Bugbears Epil.*, Song II. in *Archio Stud. Nou. Sp.* (1897). With battrynges, with plattrynges, with tattrnynges. *1595 SHAKS. John* v. v. 7 After such bloody toife, we bid good night, And woud' our tattering colours clearly vp, Last in the field, and almost Lords of it.

Tatter, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* In 4-5 *tater*. [*Appears before 1400*: = *MDu.* and *Du. tateren* to stammer, *MFL.*, *FL.*, to speak imperfectly or inarticulately, *MLG.*, *LG.*, and *EFris. tateren, tatern*, *tattern* to babble, speak nonsense; to chatter. From the same (prob. echoic) stem as *TATTLE*.] *intr. a.* To talk idly, chatter, prate, tattle. *b.* 'To scold; to chide; to be furious or cross' (E.D.D.). Hence **Tattering vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 192 Oure fleschly peple hab more lykynge in here bodely eris in sich knackyng & taterynge pan in helyrnye of goddis lawe. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 487/1 *Tateryn*, or *iateryn*, or *speke wythe owte resone* (*K.* or *iangelyn*, .. *P. iaberyn*). *Ibid.*, *Taterynge*, or *iaterynge* (*S.* *iaterynge*, *P. iaberyng*), *garrinis*. *1888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Gloss. s.v.*, Come now, there's to much tatterin' by half, let's have less noise and more work!

Tatter, v. *8 dial.* [*Origin obscure*: the form

is frequentative; cf. *patter*.] *intr.* To move or bestir oneself actively; to go or run at a great rate. *a* 1825 *Forsey Voc. E. Anglia*, *Tatter*, *v.* to stir actively and laboriously... 'He is a very pains-taking man; always tattering and tattering after his business'. 1828 T. C. CAOKER *Fairy Leg*, II. 127 Away they went tattering along the road making the fire fly out of the stones at no rate. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xiv, The bell rang violently. 'There, do you hear him tattering?' 1897 CAOKER *Lochinvar* v. 68 Running fleet-foot... as though the devil himself had been tattering at his tail.

Tatter, *erron*, variant of *TOTTER*.

Tatterdemalion, **-demallion** (tæ-tə-dē-mā-lion, -mæ-lion). Forms: *a*. 7-9 tatterdemallion, (7 tatter-, totter-demallion, -timallion). *β*. 7-9 tatterdemallion, (7 tatter-, totter-demallion, -dimallion, -demalean, -demelon). [f. *TATTER* *sb.*, or more prob. *TATTERED* *a.*, with a factitious element suggesting an ethnic or descriptive derivative. The earlier pronunciation rimes with *battalion*, *Italian*, *stallion*, as shown by the frequent doubling of *l*.]

A person in tattered clothing; a ragged or beggarly fellow; a ragamuffin.

a. 1611 B. JONSON *Introduct. Verses in Coryat's Crudities*, This Horse picture shows that our Tatter-demallion did ride the French Hackneyes and lye with th' Italian. *a* 1626 MIDDLTON *Mayor of Queen's*, v. i, He's not so wise as he ought to be, to let such tatterdemallions get the upper hand of him. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xvi. 30 Yet those tatterdemallions [Tatars] will have two or three horses, some four, or five. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 37 Great numbers of poore French tatterdemallions, being as it were the Scumme of the Countrey. 1693 *Oxford Act 2* Loyal Oxford... Soon form'd in Squadrons and Battalions To Swinge the Duke's Tatterdemallions. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Tatter-demallion*, a ragged, tatter'd Beggar... having better Cloths at Home. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XLIX. 206/1 It is rare to see a tatterdemallion in Paris. *β*. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* (1640) 3 Rector Chory (the Captain of the Tatterdemallions). 1622 DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* III. i, Among so many millions of people, should thou and I only be miserable tatterdemallions? 1637 HEYWOOD *Roy. King* II. vii, A Tatterdemallion, that stays to sit at the Ordinary to day. 1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev.* Naples I. 7 A few poore Tatterdemallions had made all that noise. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, Mrs. Bramble... said, she had never seen such a filthy tatterdemallion. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xl. 108 A group of young tatterdemallions playing pitch-and-toss.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* Kjh, Puh, the Italian fashion? the tatter-demallian fashion bee meane. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 53 That Tatterdemallion Linostema of Peripatetic and Galenic predicaments. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iii, Saint-Antoine... reinforced by the unknown Tatterdemallion Figures, with their enthusiastic complexion and large sticks. 1855 CHAMBER *My Travels* II. vi. 85 The most beggarly remnants of tatterdemallion garments. 1893 *Spectator* 25 Nov. 738/1 These tatterdemallion scraps and fragments of political discontent.

Hence (*nonce-uds.*) **Tatterdemallionism**, the style or practice of a tatterdemallion; **Tatterdemallionry**, the body of tatterdemallions.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 491 Hungarian, Croatian, and Wallachian tatterdemallionry. 1884 *Dunbarton, Vale of Leven*, etc. 27 The tatterdemallionism with which we usually associate the abodes of such. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLII. 821 His coat was out at both elbows... It was... a kind of defiant tatterdemallionism that the Colonel liked to hug.

Tattered (tæ-tərd), *a.*, *pl.* *a.* Forms: *a*. 4 tattered, tatrid, tatrid, 5 tattered, tattered, 5-7 tattered, 6- tattered, -rd. *β*. See *TOTTERED*. [app. orig. f. *TATTER* *sb.*, + *ED* 2: cf. *RAGED* *a.*; subseq. treated as *pa. pple.* implying a *vb.*: see *TATTER* *v.*]

†1. Having 'tatters', jags, or long pointed projections; denticulated, jagged; slashed or laciniated, as a garment. *Obs.*

c1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 753 His syre a souter... His teef wy toyling of lebe tattered as a sawe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. iv. 165 His [a dragon's] taylle whiche is al to tattered syngeyth the noble knyghtes of the round table. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* l. xxv, Dragouns... With mouthis gapand, forkit tailis tattered.

2. Torn or rent so as to hang in tatters; ragged. (See also *TOTTERED* *pl.* *a.* 1.)

1596 SPANSEA *F. O. v. xii*. 28 Their garments yet, Being all rag'd and tatter'd. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxiii. 58 His apparrell was all to tattered, foule and loathsome. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 ¶ 3 Crowds of People in tattered Garments. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* ix. 80 Our tatter'd sail-cloth crackled in the wind. 1905 R. GARNETT *Shaks.* 26 The last year's tattered foliage That long ago has rustled to the earth.

3. *transf.* † *a*. Clad in jagged or slashed garments (*obs.*). *b*. Having tattered or ragged garments.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1537 Som has pair cleythng hyngand als stoles Som gas tatrid als tatrid foles. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 148 In here gaye pelure & precions clopis & wast festis & tatrid squeyeres & opere meyne. 1596 [see *TOTTERED* *pl.* *a.* 1]. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* III. i, To see the tattered'd rascals of my troop Drag them out of their closets. 18370 *Nursery Rhyme*, *House that Jack Built* viii, This is the man all tattered and torn. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 419/2 An aged and tattered negro was the mule's ring-master.

†4. Having unkempt dishevelled hair, of irregular length; shaggy. Cf. *TATY* *a.* *Obs.*

1340 [see 3]. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 337 Now ar we waxen blak as any coylye, And vgly, tatyrd as a foylle. 1709

STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 10 A... French Mongrel, that was... in a tatter'd Condition, but has now got new Hair.

†5. Of a ship, building, or other solid structure: Dilapidated, battered, shattered. *Obs.* (See also *TOTTERED* *pl.* *a.* 2.)

1599 NASH *Leuten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 277 Nothing of that Castle save tattered ragged walls now remains. 1666 DAVENANT *Ann. Mirab.* cxxiv, [He] warns his tattered fleet to follow home. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 30 To mend our tattered ships. 1797-8 JANE AUSTIN *Sense & Sens.* xviii, I do not like ruined, tattered cottages.

† *b*. Of troops: Routed and broken up, shattered, disintegrated. *Obs.*

1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* III. i, Their tatter'd troops are scatter'd o'er the plain. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 40 Where he continued till he had recruited his tattered army. Hence **Tatteredly** *adv.*

1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.*, etc. (1677) 126 The Windows... [of Glass], looked not so tatteredly as the ragged Paper Windows of Florence.

Tattering, *vb.* *sb.* and *pl.* *a.*: see *TATTER* *v.* 1, 2. † **Tatterly**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *TATTER* *sb.*, + *LY* 1.] Of the nature of tatters; tattered.

1739 MACHIN in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 354 Impudently sending them in such tatterly rags a begging to your worship.

Tattertimallion, *obs.* f. *TATTERDEMATION*.

Tattery (tæ'tori), *a.* [f. *TATTER* *sb.*, + *-Y*.] Full of tatters; tattered, ragged.

c1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk.* (1898) 242 Deluges of tangled tattery hair. 1867 — *Remin.* (1881) II. 21 Books in tattery, ill-bound or unbound condition.

Tattie, *Sc. dial.* or vulgar *corr.* of *POTATO*.

Tattie, *var.* *TATTY* *sb.*; *obs.* f. *TATTY* *a.*

Tatting (tæ'tin). [Origin unknown: perh. an arbitrary formation. It has the form of a verbal *sb.* from *TAT* *v.* 2; but that verb is of more recent appearance, as if merely a back-formation from *tatting*.] *a.* *sb.* A kind of knotted lace, netted with a small flat shuttle-shaped instrument from stout sewing-thread; used for edging or trimming, and sometimes for doyleys, parasol covers, etc. (called in *F. frivolité*, *Ger. frivolitäten*). *b.* *vb.* *sb.* The action or process of making this. Also *attrib.* as *tatting-cotton*, -edging, -net, -shuttle, -stitch, -work. (Tatting-shuttles exist which are said to have been used before 1820.)

1822 MRS. GAUGAIN *Lady's Assist. Knitting*, etc. II. 411 Common Tatting Edging. *Ibid.* 412 If the Tatting has not been properly worked, this scollop will not draw. All Tatting stitches must be formed with the loop round the fingers. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May, It retires to talk scandal over her tatting with any fashionable old maid with whom the party may be tormented. 1865 *Reader* 28 Oct. 479/3 In 1851 the Census showed a return of 902 pupils in the various arts of crochet laces, point lace... pillow lace... plain sewing, knitting and tatting. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Tatting-shuttle*, a small shuttle used in tatting. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 13/2 Orders for cotton embroidery edgings, trimmings, and tatting have been disappointing. 1901 CLARA MORRIS *Life on Stage* 46 The 'tatting' craze was sweeping over the country [U.S.A.] then [1863]; everybody wore tatting, and almost everybody made it.

Tattle (tæ'tl), *sb.* Also 6 *tatle*: see also *TITTLE-TATTLE*. [f. next. Cf. *LG. tātēl* in same sense.] The action of tattling; idle or frivolous talk; chatter, gossip.

a 1529 Tytel tattyll [see *TITTLE-TATTLE*]. 1529 GREENE *Menechmo* (Arb.) 40 Amyddis other tattle, they prattled of the beauty of Samella. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 57 At Gossipings, Funerals, at Church before Sermons, and the like opportunities of tattle. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Van.* 320 They told the tattle of the day. 1869 DIXON *Tower* I. xviii. 215 All this tattle was repeated... to the Queen. 1895 C. GORE *Dissect.* I. vi. 60 The reserve of the canonical and the vulgar tattle of the apocryphal Gospels.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A fit of tattling; a 'gossip'. *Now rare*.

1583 BARINGTON *Commandus*. vii. (1590) 309 The dalying tattles of these courtng dayes... and the wanton greetings in every place now vsed. 1612 *tr. Benvenuto's Passenger* II. i. § 26 Like olde wines tales, or tattles. 1783 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 485, I understand there have been some little tattles going between us. c1824 PRAED *Pol. & Occ. Poems*, *Coronat. Chas. X.* Three dukes were very nearly slain, Which would have made a tattle For many a day.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tattle-basket* (cf. *chatter-box*), -monger.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II. *Lingulaca*, (-a) A prating gossip, a tattle-basket. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv, She knew... how all the tattle-mongers... watched the movements of the Snobkys with interest. 1874 LITTLE *Casa Jud. Guyenne* I. ix. 272 A rosaic friendship, that has nothing in it at which the tattle-mongers of this place may chatter.

Tattle (tæ'tl), *v.* Also 8 *tattel*; *pr. pple.* and *gerund* 5-6 *tateling* (e, 5-7 *tatling*. [Appears in Caxton's 'Reynard the Fox', 1481, where it reproduces MFlem. *tatelen*, a parallel form to the more usual MFlem., MDu., MLG., also Flem., Du., EFris. *tateren* (see *TATTER* *v.* 2), with exchange of frequentative suffixes -er, -el. LG. has also *tateln*, *tāteln* to gabble, cackle (whence *tatelo* gabbling goose), Brem. Wbch. Cf. also *TITTLE* *v.*, and *TITTLE-TATTLE*, in *LG. titeltateln*. Ultimately onomatopoeic.]

†1. *intr.* To speak hesitatingly, falter, stammer; esp. to prattle as a young child; to utter baby-talk.

1481 [see *TATTLING* *vb.* *sb.* 1]. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 129 When the babe shall now begin to tattle and call hir Mamma. 1586 DAV *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 68 A childe... whose infancy tattling with a pleasant hissing sound, shall become an incredible delight to the Parents hearing. *a* 1719 ADDISON *tr. Ovid, Birth Bacchus* 40 In her trembling gait she [Janet] totters on. And learns to tattle in the Nurse's tone.

2. To utter small talk; to talk idly or lightly; to chatter, babble, prate; to chat, gossip.

1547 [see *TATTLING* *vb.* *sb.* 2]. (1550: see *TATTLES* 1.) *a* 1568 Bannatyne *Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 1082 Louers must be tatling; Go to, good sir, you are afole, you dull me with your prattling. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oonius* 490 To tattle and clatter without Judgement of matters of Divinitie. 1668 DAVENANT *Evening's Love* III. i, I must tell you, sir, you have tattled long enough. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 14, I was tattling with my former freedom. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. vii, She tattled on, first to one... then to all.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1576-1581 [see *TATTLING* *pl.* *a.* h]. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 37, I seeme to heare resounding Echoes tatling, Of misdeancora reigning here and there. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 581 The merite of this reliefe, whereof your by-note in the margent talleth.

3. To talk without reticence so as to reveal secrets or private affairs; to blab, 'tell tales'. (Now usually with mixture of sense 2.)

1581 [see *TATTLING* *pl.* *a.*]. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 211 To have exposed her to the tatling of tongues, was a thing he feared like death. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nat. Paradox* v. 93 People of that Nature have never a greater itch to be Tatling, than when they are commanded to be Silent, and the greater the danger is, the more are they tempted to reveal it. 1750 PALMER *Proverbs* 197 When one of the gang tattles, confesses, and accuses the rest. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xx, She had always been one whom they could have in their families... she never tattled.

4. *trans.* To utter, say, or tell over in tattling. *Now rare*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 168 Then let the Ladies tattle what they please. 1593 *Tell-troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 11 They will tattle tales. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, xvii. 159 This intricate stuffe tatl'd here of Timothy and Titus and I know not whom their Successors. 1799 T. COOKE *Tales, Propositions*, etc. 57 What from the Frankness of your Soul you say, The Fool may tattle, and the Knave betray.

5. With *advb.* extension: To get or bring into some condition by tattling.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 108 ¶ 10 Let the hours... should be tattled away without regard to literature. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. vii, She tattled on... till she had tattled herself out of breath.

Hence **Tattlement**, tattling, chatter.

1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) VI. 225 Poor little Lilius Baillie; tottering about there, with her foolish glad tattlement.

Tattler (tæ'tlər). Also 6 *tattylar*, 6-9 *tattler*. [Agent-n. f. *TATTLE* *v.* + *-ER* 1. So *LG. tāteler*.]

1. One who tattles; an idle talker, a chatterer; a gossip; a talebearer, telltale.

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump*. 1600 Vaine tattyllars, That do vse false rumours to sowe. 1611 BALE *1 Tim.* v. 13 Not onely idle, but tattlers also, and husbodies, speaking things which they ought not. 1684 BUNYAN *Holy War* xi. (Cassell) 249 Mr. Prywell... a sober and judicious man, a man that is no tatter, nor raiser of false reports. 1781 COWPER *Friend-ship* xvii, Whoever keeps an open ear For tattlers, will be sure to hear The trumpet of contention. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* II. x. 252 As great and scandalous a tattler as anybody.

2. *slang.* A striking watch, a repeater; a watch in general.

1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Atlatia* II. Wks. 1726 IV. 47 Here's a Tatler, gold, all gold, you rogue. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Tattler*, an Alarm, or Striking Watch, or (indeed) any. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* viii. (1855) 85 He carries his 'tattler' in the waistband of his unmentionables.

3. *Ornith.* Any of the sandpipers of the genus *Totanus* or subfamily *Totaninae*; so called from their vociferous cry.

1831 RICHARDSON & SWAINSON *Faun. Bor.-Amer.* II. 388 *Totanus unipalmatus* (Temm.), Semipalmated Tatler. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 250 The *Terekia cinerea*, stands between the godwits and tattlers. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 17 note, Yellow-legged snipe, or tattler, common in autumn on western rivers.

So **Tattlery** (*rare-^o*), 'idle talk or chat' (Webster 1847).

Tattling (tæ'tlin), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *TATTLE* *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *TATTLE*.

†1. Faltering, stammering; prattling; baby-talk.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxvii. (Arb.) 65 But who can gyue to his lesynge a conclusion, and prononce it without tatelyng [orig. ende seit sein woerden sonder tatenen]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. xiv, He declares the tattling of his little grand-daughter, who is above a year and a half old, is sweeter music than the finest cry of dogs in England.

2. Idle talking; chattering, prating; gossiping; blabbing, tale-telling.

1547 in Strype *Eccle. Mem.* (1721) II. iv. 24 [Barlow, bishop of S. Davids... preached at court... a redress of several abuses in religion... The Bishop of Winchester... was mightily disturbed at it, calling it his tattling. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. I. 26 Peace, your tattlings. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. 12 When 'tis remembered that St. Paul makes tattling the effect of idleness. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rablains* III. xiii. 106 The... tattling of Jackdaws... keeling of Hens. *a* 1720 SWEET *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 364 We do it in private to keep you from tattling. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.*, So that no discovery... might be made by any tattling amongst the servants.

Tattling, *pl.* *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That tattles; chattering; gossiping; tale-telling.

1581 J. BELL Haddon's *Answ. Osor.* 28 Blown abroad.. amongst tattling women, foolish children. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. 1. 77 This tattling Gossip knew too well What mischief Hudibras befell. 1712 ABBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v. Tattling people that carried tales. 1841 Hood *Tale Trumpet* 92 In the prattling, tattling village of Tringham.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*: cf. *babbling*; sometimes = 'tell-tale'.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 35 The tattling Awbe doth please some fancy well, And some like best, the hyrde as Black as cole. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. lxxviii. When keen breath'd winds.. glaze tattling stream. 1731 SWIFT *Cassinus & Peter Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 165 Nor whisper to the tattling reeds. The blackest of all female deeds. 1882 E. ARNOLD *Ind. Poetry* 91 Let him hear the tattling ripple Of the hangles round thy feet.

Hence **Tattlingly** adv. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Tatto, Sc. dial. or vulgar corr. of POTATO.

Tattoo (tätü'), sb.¹ Forms: a. 7 tap-too, tap too, tapp too, 7-8 taptow, 7-9 taptow. b. 7 tat too, tato, 8 tatoo, 9 tattoo, 7- tattoo. [In 17th c. tap-too, a. Du. *taptoe* in same sense; f. *tap* the tap (of a cask), + *toe* = *doe* the 'shut'. So Sw. *täpö*, Sp. (1706) *tatu*. Cf. Ger. *zapfenstreich*, LG. *tappenslag*, Da. *tappenstreg*, with the first element the same, and second element meaning 'stroke, beat'.

Although Du. *tap toe* was in military use in our sense in the 17th c., there is reason to doubt if this was its original use. *Tap toe* = *doe den tap toe* 'put the tap to', 'close or turn off the tap', was already in colloquial use for 'shut up! stop! cease!' Dr. Kluysner points out, in a play of 1639 from Emden, *Doch hier de tap van toe* = 'but here we shut up', or 'say no more!']

1. *Mil.* A signal made, by beat of drum or bugle-call, in the evening, for soldiers to repair to their quarters in garrison or tents in camp.

a. 1644 Col. Hutchinson's *Orders* in T. C. Hine *Nottingham*, etc. (1876) App. § 8 If anyone shall be found tipling or drinking in any Tavern, Inne, or Alehouse after the hour of nyne of the clock at night, when the Tap-too beates, hee shall pay 2s. 6d. *Ibid.* § 10 After the hour of nyne of the clock at night, after the taptow hath beaten, untill the Revelly hath beaten the next morninge. 1645 N. DRAKE *Siege Pontefr.* (Surtees) 65 Not to stay there any longer but till tapp too beate, which was about to a clock. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1014/4 The third night, after.. the Taptow had beate, we made a very good Retreat, without the loss of a Man. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Tat-too* or *Tap-too*, the beat of Drum at Night for all Soldiers to repair to their Tents. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Taptow, tattoo. 1803 COLLINS *Gen. & Garrison Orders* (1879) 30 After the beating of the taptow. 1833 SIR C. J. NAPIER *Colonies* 190 The soldiers are just able to hear the 'tattoo' beat.

b. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 153/2 The drummer is to beat all manner of beats, as a Call, a Troupe, a March, a Retreat, a Tato, and a Revelly. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 74 None but Christians lodge within the City (Bacine), the Banyans repairing to the Suburbs upon 'Tattoo'. 1767 in R. ROGERS *Jrnl.* (1883) 238 note, Your memorialist must further inform you that Rum was let out of the Fort after tattoo. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxvii. I question if the red-coats hae beat the tattoo yet, and we're not safe till then. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 259 The Tattoo is to beat at Eight o'clock in the Winter, and at Nine o'clock in the Summer Season. 1884 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 63/2 The Tattoo concludes by the 'Second Post' or 'Last Post'.

b. A military entertainment consisting of an elaboration of the tattoo by extra music and performance of exercises by troops, generally at night and by torch or other artificial light. (So G. *zapfenstreich*.)

1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1903) I. 216 You know one loves a review and a tattoo. 1904 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 7 The Sherwood Foresters.. carried out the tattoo under the direction of Lieut. Parkinson. 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 6/7 After dark there was a torchlight tattoo, in which 800 men took part.

c. A drum-beat in general, as a means of raising an alarm, attracting attention, etc.

1688 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 760 The news.. caused us.. to keep a strong watch, and the tattoo was sent about. 1709 STRELE *Tatler* No. 109 P 3 A young Lady cannot be married, but all the Imperitents in Town must be beating the Tattoo from one Quarter of the Town to the other, to show they know what passes. 1717 PATON *Alma* I. 454 All those, whose hearts are loose and low start if they hear but the tattoo. 1872 C. GIBSON *For the King*, The drum beat a reckless tattoo.

fig. 1579 DILWORTH *Pope* 87 Every such advertisement is a tattoo for all the mercenary scribblers in a nation.

2. *transf.* A beating or pulsation as of a drum; the action of beating, thumping, or rapping continuously upon something.

1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 136 Can I help feeling a tattoo at my heart, when the Duke of Newcastle makes as great a figure in history as Burleigh or Godolphin? 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 178 He.. played such a tattoo upon his antagonist's head, as rendered him almost senseless. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford-Row Conspir.* III. Beginning to play a rapid tattoo with her feet. 1878 *Masque Poets* 97 The hail begins to beat outside A tattoo for the storm.

b. *Devil's tattoo*: the action of idly tapping or drumming with the fingers, etc. upon a table or other object, in an irritating manner, or as a sign of vexation, impatience, or the like.

1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xvii. Mrs. Freke beat the devil's-tattoo for some moments. 1836 DISAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ii. The Peer sat in a musing mood, playing the Devil's tattoo on the library table. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. viii. iv. 544 Beating the 'devil's tattoo' with the fingers on the table, is a recognised mark of impatience.

Tattoo (tätü'), sb.² Forms: 8 tat(t)ow, 8-tattoo, 9 tattoo, 9 tattoo, 8-tattoo. [In 18th c. *tattaow*, *tattoo* (tatu'), a. Polynesian (Tahitian, Samoan, Tongan, etc.) *la tau* (in Marquesan *ta'u*) sb. denoting the markings. (For the vb. the expression is *la tau tau* to strike or stamp tattoo.)

The word is recorded from Tahiti as *tataou* in Bougainville's *Voyage autour du Monde* 1766-9 (Paris 1771), and as *tattoo* in Capt. Cook's *First Voyage* July 1769. The current Eng. *tattoo* and F. *taton* are perversions of the native name.]

The act or practice of tattooing the skin (see TATTOO v. 2); the mark or design made by tattooing.

[1769 Cook *Jrnl.* 1st Voy. July (1893) 93 Both sexes paint their Bodies, *Tattoo*, as it is called in their Language. This is done by inlaying the Colour of Black under their skins, in such a manner as to be indelible.] 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 390 The punctation which the natives call *tattoo*. 1803 J. BURNES *Discov. S. Sea* I. ii. 61 They [natives of the Philippines] had the custom of marking their bodies in the manner, which, to use a word lately adopted from the language of a people more recently discovered, we call *tattoo*. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. iii. 104 There was a vast variety of tattoos and ornamentation. 1906 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 334/2 The Kenyans and Sea-Dayaks also appear to have borrowed the practice of *tatu* very largely from the Kenyans; but most of the Indonesian tribes have all had.. a distinctive *tatu*.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xiv. 209 Then entered the tattoo-men. 1899 WEBSTER *Capt. of Locusts* 9 His teeth are not filed, and he has strange tattoo-marks on his face.

Tattoo, sb.³ *East Ind.* Also 8 tatoo, 9 tattoo, *tattu*, (tut-hoo). [a. Hindi *tattü*.] A native-bred Indian pony. Also *attrib.* as *tattoo horse*, *mare*. Abbreviated TAT (sb.⁴).

1784 in Seton-Karr *Select. fr. Calcutta Gaz.* (1864) I. 15 On their arrival at the Choultry they found a miserable dooley and 15 tattoo horses. 1800 *Misc. Tr. in Asia.* Ann. Reg. 175/2 A man mounted on a tattoo came forward to tell us, that [etc.]. 1809 BAUGHTON *Lett. Maharratta Camp* xiv. (1892) 117 These *tut-hoos* are a breed of small ponies, and are the most useful and hardy little animals in India. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 200 A Maharratta wife.. frequently rides astride.. upon a bullock, an ass, or a little *tattoo* horse. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 365/1 Drawn by tattoos and bullocks.

Tattoo, v.¹ [*f.* TATTOO sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To beat (a drum, etc.); to strike (something) with a succession of blows, to thump.

1780 S. J. PRATT *Enima Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 51 A little drum tattoo'd by the timber instrument that served him for an arm. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 402 Then let us hope he may not have his head tattooed.

2. *intr.* To beat as upon a drum; to thump, tap, or rap upon something with a succession of blows.

1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia Wks.* 1812 V. 235 There Folly rushes with his dirty boots, Tattoos, and nearly thunders down the dwelling. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* III. 39 Her father.. tattooing with his brogues upon the threshold. 1883 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's D.* iv. Don't tattoo with your fingers, it fidgets me.

b. *trans.* To cause (something) to rap in this way (upon something else).

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 57 Miss Betty.. sat tattooing one of her shoe-heels upon the hearth.

Hence **Tattooing** vbl. sb. (also *attrib.*).

1871 B. HARTE and Review *Grand Army* II. The wandering night-winds seemed to bear the sounds of a far tattooing. 1884 ALBUTT *Visceral Neuroses* I. 23 Some little blinking, twitching, or tattooing trick which quickens as thoughts and words come faster.

Tattoo, v.² Forms: see TATTOO sb.² [*f.* TATTOO sb.²; already used as a vb. by Capt. Cook.]

1. *trans.* To form permanent marks or designs upon the skin by puncturing it and inserting a pigment or pigments: practised by various tribes of low civilization, and by individuals in civilized communities. a. with the person or part as obj.

1769 Cook *Jrnl.* 1st Voy. July (1893) 93 This method of Tattooing I shall now describe.. As this is a painful operation, especially the Tattooing their Buttocks, it is performed but once in their Life time. *Ibid.* 27 Nov. 164 A few of these people were Tattoo'd or marked in the face.. several had their Backsides Tattoo'd. 1774 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1899) I. 325 His hands are very much tattooed. 1774 *Charac. in Ann. Reg.* 61/2 His hands are tattooed, according to the mode in his native country. 1835 SIA J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xvi. 251 All were tattooed to a greater or less extent. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Maigaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 88 We know that soldiers tattoo their arms and breasts, and impress and trace on them words and figures that neither lotions nor even blisters can efface. 1847 GROVE *Greece* II. xxv. IV. 5 They [Illyrians] shared with the remote Thracian tribes the custom of tattooing their bodies. 1852 MURDOCH *Our Antipodes* x. (1855) 247 [The Maori women] tattoo the under-lip a deep blue. 1897 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* I. Look at his arms—tattooed to the shoulder.

b. with the mark or design as object.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 248 The women.. usually tattoo two lines, reaching from the lip to the chin. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii. His long skinny arms all covered with anchors and arrows and letters, tattooed in with gunpowder like a sailor-boy's. 1877 W. H. DALL *Tribes N. W.* 89 The.. practice of tattooing perpendicular lines on the chin of women. 1902 MAR. II. 99 That a totum should be tattooed on a body is a widespread practice.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To mark, spot, or stain, esp. in a permanent way; to affect or characterize permanently as if by marking; to defame, vilify, 'blacken' (quot. 1884).

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 145 Well I remember when *tattaow'd*

you stood, In all the dignity of H—'s blood. 1806-7 J. BRESPOD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. *Miseries Stage* C. xi. A Harridan with a face tattooed with wrinkles. 1847 LONGE in *Life* (1891) II. 86 Proof-sheets of Evangeline all tattooed with Folsom's marks. 1884 *Tribune* (N.Y.) June, Mr. Blaine is tattooed.. So was Abraham Lincoln.. As soon as any man gains public confidence, malignant and envious creatures are found to revile him. 1885 *Ruskin Praterita* I. vi. 177 The pleasure of tattooing myself with tar among the ropes.

Hence **Tattooed** (-'d) ppl. a., **Tattooing** vbl. sb. (also *concr.*; also *attrib.*, as *tattooing-needle*); also **Tattooage** (nonce-*vd.*), a tattooed design [= F. *tatouage*]; **Tattooer**, one who practises tattooing; **Tattooist**, a professional tattooer; **Tattoo'ment**, the action or process of tattooing.

1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* xiii. Above his 'tattooage' of the five crosses, the fellow had a picture of two hearts united. 1870 MRS. PIZZI *Journ. France* II. 17 The accounts given us in Cook's Voyages of 'tattooed Indians'. 1791 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 261 The Indian.. dotting on her black teeth, and tattooed cheeks. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* Georg. III. 25 The wild-looking tattooed Britons. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 168 Tattooed anchor on right forearm. 1906 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 334/2 To classify the tattooed peoples of Borneo. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 641 The azure dye of the 'tattooer' is lastingly imprinted in the face of an Otaheitan. 1883 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 5/2 The great tattooers among European peoples are French soldiers and French criminals. 1773 *Charac. in Ann. Reg.* 3/2 They have a custom of staining their bodies.. which they call 'Tattooing'. 1830 MAARVAT *King's Own* III. The practice of tattooing is very common in the navy. 1859 JERFSON *Brittany* xii. 211 Scored.. to resemble the tattooing of a New Zealander. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tattooing-needle* (Surgical), an instrument for inserting a pigment beneath the epidermis. Used, for coloring white spots on the cornea. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/1 Tattooists vied with each other in their efforts to invent new designs. 1885 J. H. DELL *Darwin Grey, Mind* 35 At best But rude 'tattooement of embellishment.

Tattoo, *tattow*, variants of TATOU, armadillo.

Tattu, variant of TATOU, TATTOO sb.³

Tatty (tæti), sb. *East Ind.* Also *tattie*, *tatte*, *tatti*. [a. Hindi *tattü*.] A screen or mat, usually made of the roots of the fragrant cuscus grass, which is placed in a frame so as to fill up the opening of a door or window, and kept wet, in order to cool and freshen the air of a room. Abbreviated TAT (sb.³).

1792 WILLIAMS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 131 Tatties.. are affixed to the door or window frames, and kept constantly sprinkled with water. 1809 BAUGHTON *Lett. Maharratta Camp* x. (1892) 83 The hot winds have set in, and we are obliged to make use of *tatties*, a kind of screens made of the roots of a coarse grass called Kus. 1811 H. MARTYR in *Mem.* III. (1825) 342, I got a *tattie* made of the branches of the tree, and a Persian peasant to water it. 1901 *Indian Standard* 16 Mar. 1/1 Those who.. have neither Khas Tatties nor thermautidotes will pant.. for want of fresh air. *attrib.* 1848 tr. Hoffmeister's *Trav. Ceylon*, etc. vii. 277 [Rooms with] but one external entrance, and that closed up by means of a tatty-frame.

Hence **Tattied** (tætid) a., furnished with a tatty or tatties.

1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 387/2 The Anglo-Indian is a close prisoner within the kus-kus tattied walls.

Tatty (tæti), a. Sc. Also 6 taty, tawty, tattie, 9 tawtie, tautie. [app. related in form and sense to OE. *tættec* a rag, a tatter; cf. also TAT sb.⁴, which is not evidenced so early, and may be a back-formation.] Of hair, tangled, matted; of an animal or skin, shaggy with matted hair.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 63 A felloun bustuus and gret lyoun skyn, Terrible and rouch, with taty lokyrand haris. 1533 BALENDEN *Livy* II. xi. (S. T. S.) I. 166 The hare of his berde was lang and taty [i.e. tawty]. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii. Wha had hae thought there had been as muckle sense in his tatty pow. 1834 CARLILE in *Froude Life* (1882) II. xviii. 428 Old pollarded.. lime trees standing there like giants in tawty wigs (for the new boughs are still young).

Tatu: see TATOU, TATTOO sb.²

Tatuete (erron. -ette): see TATOU.

† **Tatuite**, = *t' atuite*, to twit, taunt: see T'1 and ATWITE v.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 1132 For-for-etenne sennes, Pat oure foman aredy haneþ.. Tatuite.

Tatusiid (tätü'siid), a. and sb. Zool. [ad. mod.L. *Tatusioides*, pl. f. *Tatusia*, f. Tupi *ta'u*: see TATOU and -ID sb.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the family *Tatusiidae* of armadillos, typified by the genus *Tatusia*. b. sb. An armadillo of this family.

Taty, **Tatyllar**, obs. f. TATTY a., TATTLER.

Tau (tō, tau). Also 4, 6 tau, 4 tav, 4-8 taw, 5 tauy, tayewe. [a. Gr. *ταύ*, name of the letter T in the Greek alphabet, as in the Semitic whence the Greek was derived: see T, the letter.]

1. The name of the letter T in the Greek, Hebrew, and ancient Semitic alphabets. Often in the sense 'last letter', as *tau* was orig. in Greek, and continued to be in Hebrew, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12109-12204 Þe letters fra alpha to tau [Goth. *tau*, F. *taw*, Tr. *tau*], Wit sundri sight man mai pam knau [Tr. *sew*]. Quat es taw, sai first to me, And i sai vndo alpha to þe; For he þat alpha can noht se, Hu sai he witi quāt tav mai þe? 1838 JACKSON tr. *Krummacher's Elijah* ix. 199 Set a mark upon them.. a Tau, the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet, upon their foreheads. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 239 The letters *he*, *lamed*, and

tau are almost the same in the Siloam inscription as on the Moabite stone, which is older by a century and a half. *Ibid.* II. 206 The persistency in the shape of *tau*, which varies less than any other letter, our modern capital T hardly differing from the (Phœnician) Baal Lebanon form.

2. A mark of the shape of the letter T, a St. Anthony's cross; a figure of this as a sacred symbol (also in *Heraldry*). Also formerly applied to the sign of the cross as made with the hand.

a 1300 *Curior M.* 6078 (Cott.) On aijer post per hus to smer, A takin o tav on pair dener [Gott. On ilk dener, A sine of tau T (Trin. thayu) make 3e ber]. *Ibid.* 21711-6 Pe signe o tav in ald laies Bitakens cross nu in vr daies. Tau and cross bath er als an, Bot tav has yerd a-bouen nan. c 1446 *Lydg. Nightingale Poems* II. 318 This banner is most myghti of vertu. Most noble signe and token of Tau. 1700 *Astr. tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 316 It is by the Tau they are stamp with, that they are assured of their real Value. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Tau*, the *Heralds* have an Ordinary which they reckon among the Crosses, called by this Name, and of this Figure. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 213 Tradition may conceive that the Tau was the mark of Cain. 1908 *Ibid.* July 143 Little images of bad silver, with the Saint's bell, his 'Tau' and the notorious pig.

b. Applied to the *crux ansata* of ancient Egyptian symbolism, the *ankhu*.

1857 *WILKINSON Egypt. Time Pharaohs* 133 The gods hold in one hand the sacred Tau, or sign of life. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ix. 238. 1885 C. R. CONDER *Syrian Stone Lere* 253 note. The emblems of the .phœnix, the tau, the laharum, and the fylot occur, but not the cross.

3. A T-shaped pastoral staff.

1855 *Tr. Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* xiii. 381 Pastoral staff called .tau. 1875 *MASKELL Ivories* 84 The Tau. is but a form of the pastoral staff, adopted in more than one country of Western Europe early in the middle ages.

4. A name, or part of the name, of various animals having markings resembling the letter T. a. The toad-fish (*Batrachus tau*) of the Atlantic coast of N. America. b. A kind of moth: see quot. 1832; also, a kind of beetle, and of fly.

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 36 *Bombycidæ* (Stephens). The Tau Emperor (Moth) (*Aglaia Tau*, Ochsenhämer). Said to be British on doubtful authority.

5. attrib. and comb., as *tau-shaped* adj. (= T-shaped); *tau-bone*, a T-shaped bone, as the INTERCLAVICLE; *tau-cross*, a T-shaped cross (= sense 2); so *tau-crucifix*; *tau-ring*, a ring inscribed with the letter T; *tau-staff*, a T-shaped staff (= sense 3).

1474 *Will Ld. Mountjoye* (Somerset Ha.), A Tayewe crosse. 1568 *LEIGH Armorie* 60 b. Over all a crosse Tane. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* July 120 1/2 The tau cross, *crux ansata*, St. Anthony's cross. is the commonest of all primitive symbols. 1888 F. G. LEWIS in *Archæologia* LI. 356 There are . . . no less than five heads of tau-crosses preserved in the South Kensington Museum. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 155 A very interesting collection of so-called 'Tau' rings were exhibited. 1888 F. G. LEWIS in *Archæologia* LI. 356 A figure of a bishop or abbot, bearing a 'tau-shaped staff'. 1905 *Athenæum* 10 June 77 1/2 A tau-shaped central chamber. 1886 *M'Clure Sh. & Stud.* 37 The other carries a cross-headed or 'tau-staff'. 1888 F. G. LEWIS in *Archæologia* LI. 356 Head of a tau-staff of the eleventh century.

Tau, Taubator, obs. ff. TAW sb.², TABERDAR.

Taubron, -er, var. TABORN, -ER, Obs.

Tauch, -e, **taugh**, obs. or arch. Sc. ff. TALLOW.

Tauch, obs. f. *taught*, pa. t. and pple. of TEACH v.

Taudr(e)y, obs. ff. TAWDRY.

Taught (tɔt), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of TEACH v, which see for earlier Forms.]

1. Of a person: Instructed, trained; † learned (obs.). Now usually absol., 'the taught', or in comb. with adverbs, as *ill-taught*, *well-taught*.

1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* II. 16 The tyst man dieth also and the vntast. 1410 *Morte Arth.* 178 Alle with taghte mene and towne in togers full ryche. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 377 1/2 Tawght, doctus, instructus. 1554 *Huloet*, Taught or newly instructed, catechinatus. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* IV. (1845) 77 The mere necessity of instruction would give to the teachers a superiority over the taught. 1860 *Pusey Min. Proph.* 283 Truth of knowledge is the same in the Teacher and the taught.

2. Of a subject, art, etc.: Conveyed by instruction: see TEACH v. 5.

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 5/1 This, we are assured, was not a taught trick, but a perfectly natural demonstration.

Hence † **Taughtly** adv., learnedly, skillfully.

1382 *Wyclif Wtd.* xiii. 21 If any crafti man . . . hewe of the wode an euene tree, and of this taghtli [1388 perfidi; Vulg. doct] pare aweil al the rinde.

Taught, pa. t. and pple. of TEACH v.; var. TAUT a. **Tauism**, var. TAUISM. **Tauk**, **taulke**, obs. ff. TALK. **Taulch**, obs. Sc. f. TALLOW.

Tauld(e), Sc. f. *told*: see TELL v.

Taum (tɔm). Sc. and north. dial. Also **tawm**, **towm**, **tome**, **tom**, **tam**, etc. [a. ON. *taumr* a cord, rein, line, etc., in Norw. *taum* string, line, e. g. on a fishing-rod (Aasen), in Færoese *teymur* (cy=ON. *au*) a short string at the end of a fishing line to which the hook is secured. Cognate with OE. *tām* line, team, OHG. *zoum*, Ger. *zaum*, OS. *tōm*, Du. *toom* rein, bridle: see TEAM sb.] A fishing-line, usually one of horse-hair twisted. Locally, also, a string of other kinds (E. D. D.).

a 1723 *Shetland Acts* 11 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1893) XXVI. 198 All lines and tomes made of horse-hair. 1802

SIRGALD Chron. Scot. Poetry Gloss., Town. 1818 Hogg *Bronnie of Bobs*, etc. I. ix. 158 [He] cleekit a hantle o' geds and perches [out of the loch] with his toom. 1825 *BAOCKATT N. C. Words*, *Tawm*, *Tam*, a fishing line. 'A lang twine tam'. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Tawm*, a fishing line. 1854 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, *Tome*, a hair line for fishing. 1855 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, *A Tawm*, a fishing line and rod. 'A fishing tawm'. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. 3/2 When a Scotch fisherman speaks of his line as a 'taum', he makes rather a fine use of the Old Norse word for 'bridle'.

Taum(e), obs. and dial. ff. TALEM v., to faint.

Taune, variant of TAWNE v.¹ Obs.

Taunt (tɔnt), sb.¹ Forms: 6 **taunte**, **tawnte**, 6-7 **tant**, 6-**taunt**. [Taunt sb.¹ and vb.¹ are not found before 1500; origin obscure.]

The most likely suggestion is that the sb. arose from the Fr. phrase *tant pour tant*, 'one for another, tit for tat'; lit. 'as much for so much', Englished in 16th c. as *taunt pour taunt* and *taunt for taunt*; hence, as primary sense, 'a return thrust, an effective rejoinder'. But the chronology of the sb. and vb. makes this doubtful.

Other suggestions, for vb. or obs. are OF. *tanter*, variant of *tenter* to try, prove, tempt; MHG. *tant* empty talk; and Du. *tanden* 'impetere, invadere aliquem' (Kilian), none of which seem adequate.]

† 1. In phrase *taunt for (pour) taunt*, like for like, tit for tat, in reply or rejoinder. Obs.

1542 *UDALL Erasmus, Agraph.* 321 Cicero for that he had separated & decided himself from Piso, who had married his daughter, gaue Pompeius again taunte pour taunte, for y^e same kept warre against his owne father in lawe. 1548 — *Erasmus, Par. Luke* iii. 48 b. Answer taunt pour taunt the one contrary to the other. c 1550 *CROKE XIII Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 13 When they rebuked me so sore, I wold not render taunt for taunt. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 124 Regeston is commonly termed like for like, pin driving out a pin, tint for taunt.

† 2. A smart or clever rejoinder, a jesting quip or witty ribe; banter. Obs.

1571 *Damon & Pithias* in *Hazl. Dodley* IV. 24 Ready to answer, quick in taunts, pleasant to jest. 1579 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 33 Fine phrases, smooth quippes, merry tauntes. a 1695 *FLETCHER Hum. Lieutenant* IV. 1, She's as wanton as a Kid to th' out side, As full of Mocks and Taunts.

3. An insulting or provoking gibe or sarcasm; a mocking or scornful reproach or challenge; a casting of something in any one's teeth.

a 1529 *SKELTON Booke of Courte* 70 Her chyef gentyl-woman. Gaue me a taunte, and sayde I was to blame. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus, Par. Luke* II. 25 b. There was to hym no malapertenesse of cockyng or geyung tauntes. 1552 *HULOET, Tawnte, morus, Apulum.* a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 186 I. 12 Many taunts war gevin thame in thair teith. 1597 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. iv. 39. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. 151 Haue I liud to stand at the taunt of one that makes Fritters of English? 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 354 True it is that a man of government may otherwhyles give a taunt and nipping scoffe, he may cast out also a merrie jest to move laughter. 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 146 Many a taunt was cast on the old king. 1775 *Pope Odyss.* III. 179 With ireful taunts each other they oppose. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faunt* (1875) I. xix. 168 With sneers and stinging taunts disgrace me.

† b. **transf.** An object of insulting or scornful gibes. Obs. rare.

1611 *BIBLE Jer.* xxiv. 9, I will deliver them. . . to be a reproch and a prouerbe, a taunt and a curse.

† **Taunt**, sb.² Obs. rare. [Origin unascertained.]

A branch, a twig.

1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* VII. 91 And all the Pismires creeping still upon his tawnts and sprigs [*Lat.* totidemque animalia ramis Ferre].

Taunt (tɔnt), a. (adv.) Also tant. [Origin and history obscure: perhaps two words; sense 2 evidently goes with TAUNT v.² and ATAUNT adv. 2.]

1. (?) Haughty; 'high and mighty'; 'stuck-up'. In mod. dial. saucy, pert.

c 1500 *MEDWALL Nature* (Brandl) 823 Thys boy ys passyng taunt (*prime avant*). a 1550 *Image* 160c. II. 198 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 425/1 He is so hault and taunt that he dare hyme avoant. All erthly men to daunt. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Taunt*, pert. 'A taunt piece of goods'. 1882 *JACO Gloss. Cornw. Dial.*, *Taunt*, pert, 'high and mighty', saucy.

2. **Naut.** Of masts: Excessively tall or lofty.

[c 1570; implied in TAUNT v.¹] 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* lix. 138 Neither can the ship be so strong with a dekke and a halfe . . . nor carry her Mastes so taunt: nor spread so great a cleue. a 1625 *Nomenclator Nautalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), *Taunt* is when a mast is very high for the proportion of the ship, wee saie it is a Taunt-mast. 1697 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* III. 15 For a man of warre, a well ordered Taunt-mast is best. *Ibid.* 17 If your Mastes be taunt, your yards must be the shorter. a 1700 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew, Tant, Tanteit*, Mast of a Ship or Man, Tall, Tallest. 1736 *Lewis Hist. Thamel Gloss.*, *Taunt*, tall, or too high for its breadth or bigness: 'a taunt mast, house'. 1831 *Examiner* 740/1, With a deep keel and sharp run, taunt sticks and spanking sails. 1852 *KIRPING Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 183 *Taunt*, an epithet, at sea, signifying high or tall. It is particularly expressed of the masts, when they are of extraordinary length. 1863 *Rowson Bards Tyne* 397 Tant ships, that come with rampant rig, Against its sides are rested. 1898 P. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cackalot* 370 The 'crow's nests' are dismantled, taunt topgallant-masts sent up, and royal yards crossed.

† b. **Rhr.** With *taunt sail(s)*, also bearing a *taunt sail*, with all sail set: cf. ATAUNT 2. Obs.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* liii. 124 With much winde, and a chapping Sea, bearing a taunt-sayle. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* v. 177 Shippes were wont to passe vnder with taunt sayles. *Ibid.* x. 502 A gallant ship, puffed with taunt saile.

c. **Comb.**, as *taunt-masted*, *-rigged*.

1697 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* III. 15 Taunt-masted.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Taunt*, when the Masts of a Ship are too tall for her, they say she is *Taunt-masted*, or that her Masts are very *Taunt*. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Naut. Fame* 70 *Taunt* rig'd she seems, and like a Privateer. † **B. adv.** (?) To the full, thoroughly: cf. ATAUNT 1. Obs.

a 1550 *Hyge Way to Spytell* II. 522 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 49 And there they prate, and make theyr aaunt Of theyr deceytes, and drynk adew taunt.

Taunt (tɔnt), v.¹ Also 6-7 tant. [See TAUNT sb.¹]

† 1. **intr.** To make a smart or effective rejoinder; to answer back in equivalent terms; to exchange banter. Obs.

1513 *MORSE Rich. III* in *Hazl. Chron.* (1548) 16 h. [Jane Shore] had a proper wytte . . . somtyme tantyng without displeasure, but not without dispute. a 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Garmesche* II. 37 To turney or to taunte with me ye ar to fare to seke. 1548 *THOMAS Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Moltiggiare*, to taunt pretely, or to cutte another mans wordes wittily or foely.

† 2. **trans.** To answer (a person) with a bantering or mocking rejoinder; to 'chaff', banter. Obs.

1525 *BARCLAY Egloges* II. (1570) Biv. 1 If thou call for ought by worde, signe or becke, Then Jacke with the hushe shall taunt thee with a chek. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 58 The king receyved him . . . taunting him iestingly and merily, as though one Realme were not able to holde them both. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. (S.T.S.) 8 This man tane in the feild the Bruse mirilie tauntis, and sayis, Welcome father, says he.

b. **dial.** (See quot.)

a 1825 *FOSB Vocab. E. Anglia*, *Taunt*, v. to teize, to pester with silly questions, importunate entreaties, or any mode of minute vexation.

3. To reproach (a person) with something in a sarcastic, scornful, or insulting way.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 363 b, Than waxed he also more angry, and . . . taunted them with sore rebukes. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Incipere probris*, to taunte with reprochful wordes. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 571 Mamurra, whom the Poet Catullus, so taunted and railed in his verses. 1722 *De Fox Plague* (1840) 66 Taunting him with want of courage to leap into the great pit. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) l. xiii. 103 It ill became a person . . . who did not dress nearly as well as themselves, to taunt his betters with poverty. 1879 *FAUCON Caesar* xlii. 386 They taunted him with cowardice.

b. **intr.** To utter taunts or stinging reproaches.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 306, I am not so cleane without experience, but I could taunte againe. 1577 *FULKE Con. ut. Purg.* 370 You taunt at the author of that booke. a 1688 *BUNYAN Israel's Hope Encouraged* Wks. (ed. Offor) I. 613 Those very men that are pleased to taunt at this kind of inference. 1802 *MARIAN Moore Lascelles* II. 21 Mr. Richards was taunting at the disappointed Miss le Gros. 1833 *MRS. BROWNING Prometh. Bound* I. 91 Here, now, taunt on!

c. **trans.** with obj. cl. To say tauntingly, rare.

1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. M.-cap* II. 46a Folk may taunt That half your rock-built wall is rubble-heap! 1878 — *La Saitias* 299 Taunt not 'Human work ape work divine'!

4. **trans.** To drive or get by taunting; to provoke.

1813 *BYRON Bride Abydos* II. xviii, Proscribed at home, And taunted to a wish to roam. 1837 *W. LIVING Capt. Bonneville* III. xlix. 253 But the Blackfeet were not to be taunted out of their safe shelter. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 11/3 Viscount Wolmer properly repented of having helped to taunt it out of Mr. Morley.

Hence **Taunted** ppl. a.

1818 *SCOTT Battle Scythach* xii, 'Shalt see then how the game will fare', The taunted knight replied. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 6 May 567 1/2 When the taunted victim . . . has drunk deep enough of the bitterness of death.

† **Taunt**, v.² **Naut.** Obs. rare-1. [app. f. TAUNT a. 2.] **trans.** To hoist, raise, elevate.

c 1579 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlviii. 93 Vp went our sailis, tauntit to the huins (= hunes), The trumpis soundit twentie mirrie twins.

Taunter (tɔntər), [f. TAUNT v.¹ + -ER 1.] One who taunts: see the verb.

1552 *HULOET, Tawnter, nasutus.* 1558 *Cranmer's Confut. Unwritten Verities* Pref. B viij, Taunters & fault finders with others, rather then mendors of themselves. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 291 Socrates . . . was a plain simple man to them that knew him but outwardly, or else a pleasant Taunter or Mocker. 1822 *Examiner* 688 1/2 Cold-blooded taunter of the suffering people.

† **Tauntful**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. TAUNT sb.¹ + -FUL.] Full of taunts; reproachful.

1715 *TICKELL Iliad* I. 15 Be all thy Rage to tauntful Words express.

Taunting (tɔntɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. TAUNT v.¹ + -ING 1.] The action of TAUNT v.¹

1563 *WINSET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) L 57 The erroneous assault me be (= by) tanting and mockrie. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 502 How few matrimones there be without chidings, brawlings, tauntings, repentings. 1791 *COWPER Odyss.* xvii. 476 A tongue accustomed much To tauntings. 1809-11 *Combe Syntax* xxvii. 356 'tis thus I . . . foil their tauntings with a joke.

Taunting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That taunts, or reproaches provokingly.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 19 Railing rimes, malicious meters and taunting verses. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 491 Their taunting Proverb against God is propounded. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 106 They accompanied their notice . . . with every kind of insolent and taunting reflection. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* VIII. liii. 155 Cleomenes insulted his disappointment by a taunting letter.

Tauntingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a taunting manner; with derisive or insulting reproach.

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmus. Par.* 1 *Peter* 10 Not dis-

deynfully, nor tauntingly as though you were offended at them. 1607 SHAKS. Cor. 1. i. 114 (Fol. 2) The belly, tauntingly replied To th' discontented Members. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Usuriah* 13 [11] was tauntingly spoke of Christ, He saved others, himself he cannot save. 1876 MOZLEY *Unio. Sermon*. v. (1877) 116 The question has often been asked tauntingly—Why has not Christianity done away with war?

So **Tauntingness**, rare—o.

1717 BAILEY vol. II, **Tauntingness**, a sharp, haughty, biting reproachfulness. 1731 *Ibid.*, **Tauntingness**, Raillery.

Taunt ne caunt: see TANT NE QUANT.

Taunton (tō'ntn, locally tñ'tn). Name of a town in Somersetshire; hence short for **Taunton cloth**, a woollen cloth formerly made there.

1499 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 379 To William Bushopp halfe a packe of Tauntons. 1607 Act 4, Jas. I. c. 2 § 7 Every Broad Cloth, called Tauntons, Bridgwaters, and Dunsters made in the Western parts of Somersetshire.

Tauntress, rare. [f. TAUNTER + -ESS.] A female taunter, a taunting woman.

1557 Agst. *Vntedfast Woman in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 177 O temerous tauntress, that delights in toyes, langlyng iesters, deprauers of swete ioyes.

Tauny, obs. f. TAWNY. **Taursay**: see TAV-
Taupie, variant of TAWPIE.

†**Taur**. Obs. [ad. L. *taurus* or OF. *tor*, *taur*, *thaur*, bull.] A bull; the constellation Taurus.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 613 Myn Ascendent was Taur and Mars ther-Inne. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* II. 1269 A taur, pat is a buyl. Scho saw ner by hir on þe greyn.

†**Taure**. Obs. rare—1. Corruption of TOUR, a fringe of hair worn on the forehead, by association with *taurus* bull: cf. BULL-HEAD 3, quot. 1688.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 464/2 Women wear Hair.. in Taures when the hair on the forehead is curled and standeth out. *Ibid.*, Bull-heads, when the said curled forehead is much larger than the Taur.

Taurean (tō'riān), *a. rare*. [f. L. *taureus* adj. (f. *taurus* bull) + -AN.] Of or belonging to a bull.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Taurean**, *Taurine*, of or belonging to a bull. 1900 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat.-Eng. Dict.*, **Taurinus**, of a bull or ox. [*taurus*] *vincla*, i.e. taurean bands (a poet. expression to denote glue), Lucr. 6, 1071.

Tauri, combining form of L. *taurus* bull, in TAURICIDE, etc.; see TAURUS, and cf. TAURO-.

Taurian, *a. rare—1*. [irreg. f. L. *taurus* bull + -IAN.] = TAUREAN, TAURINE *a*.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 563/1 Three days of bull-fighting.. with eight taurian victims each day.

Tauric (tō'rik), *a.* [f. Gr. *taûros* or L. *taurus* bull + -IC.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, a bull; taurine.

1816 G. S. FARRAR *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 406 The tauric Jupiter was the parent of the Cretan Minos. 1818 — *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 314 He set up at Bethel two calves of gold in apparent imitation of the tauric Cherubim of the temple. 1882 R. BROWN *Law Cosmic Order* 43 In the tauric and bovine form.

Tauricide (tō'risid), *rare*. [f. L. *taurus* bull: see TAURI- and -CIDE.] *a.* A bull-slayer; a matador. *b.* The slaughter of a bull.

1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. ix. 169 Cambyse, the tauricide, and the desert, have left little trouble to the tourist. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 536 The great tauricide still hesitated. 1882 *Fall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 2 If you kill him you are guilty of felony or tauricide.

†**Tauricornous**, *a. Obs. rare—1*. [f. as prec. + L. *cornu* horn + -OUS.] Having horns like those of a bull.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. 247 Their descriptions must be relative, or the Tauricornous picture of the one, perhaps the same with the other. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Tauricornous**, horned like a Bull.

Taurid (tō'rid), *Astron.* [f. TAUR-US, after LEONID, PERSEID. In F. *Taurides* pl. (Littre 1877).] In pl. A system of meteors which appear to radiate from a point in the constellation Taurus, about the 20th of November.

1888 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, **Taurides**.

Tauridor, obs. form of TOREADOR.

†**Tauriferous**, *a. Obs. rare—o*. [f. L. *taurifer* (f. *taurus* bull) + -OUS: see TAURI- and -FEROUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Tauriferous**, which beareth or nourisheth Bulls or neat. 1721 in BAILEY.

Tauriform (tō'rifm), *a.* [ad. L. *tauriformis*, f. *taurus* bull: see TAURI- and -FORM.] Having the form of a bull.

1721 BAILEY, **Tauriform**, in the Shape of a Bull. 1803 G. S. FARRAR *Cañari* I. 347 Bud-Arc, the tauriform god of the Arc. 1809 E. DAVIES *Mythol. Druids* 170 The usual residence of the tauriform god. 1877 A. W. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 403/2 The tauriform sun-god whom his worshippers adored with loud cries.

Taurine (tō'roin), *sb. 1* Chem. Also in. [f. *taurus* in *taurocholic* + -INE.] A neutral crystallizable substance, C₂H₅NSO₃, amido-ethyl-sulphonic acid, obtained in 1826 by L. Gmelin from ox-bile, and contained in the bile of most other animals, resulting from the transformation of taurocholic acid under the influence of acids and alkalis.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 47 Taurin forms colourless regular six-sided prisms, terminated by four- or six-sided pyramids. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 701 Taurocholic acid, when boiled with water, or with alkalis, is resolved into taurine and cholic acid. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 438 A peculiar substance termed taurin is obtained by the action of acids on bile.

Taurine (tō'roin), *a. (sb. 2)*. [ad. L. *taurin-us*, f. *taurus* bull: see -INE.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling a bull; bovine.

1613 Heywood *Brazen Age* 1. Wks. 1874 III. 176 Hadst thou not stooped thy horrid Taurine shape I would have peece-meale rent.. thy tough hide. 1809 E. DAVIES *Mythol. Druids* 173 The wounding of this bull, who represented the taurine god. 1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 79 The taurine figures of Bacchus and the Rivers have been or less of the original bull. 1876 M. COLLINS *Fr. Midnight to M.* III. v. 57 Immobile as a taurine statue of Nineveh.

B. sb. A taurine beast, a bull. *non-use*.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 783 Sturdy and stocky as a Jersey bull, and with not a little of that taurine's pugnacity.

Tauriscite (tō'risit), *Min.* [ad. G. *tauriscit* (Volger 1855), from the Latin name of its locality, *Pagus Tauriscorum* (Canton Uri, Switzerland): see -ITE.] Native ferrous sulphate, like copperas, but occurring in acicular crystals.

1868 *Dana Min.* 644. 1896 *Chester Dict. Names Min.* 266.

†**Taurize**, *v. Obs. non-use*. [f. L. *taur-us* bull + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the bull, to take the form of a bull.

1727 *Somerville Wife* 12 What form great Jove would next devise, And when his godship would again Taurize?

Tauro, repr. Gr. *taupo*, combining form of *taûros* = L. *taurus* bull, occurring in a few words derived from Greek and modern chemical terms, and in rare nonce-formations. **Tauro-latry** [-LATRY], worship of a bull (in quot. with allusion to 'John Bull'). **Tauro-morphous** *a.* [Gr. *taûromorphos*, f. *μορφή* form], having the form of a bull. **Tauro-serpentine** *a.*, relating to a bull and a serpent. See also below.

1901 *Speaker* 8 June 278/2 Is not 'Tauro-latry the religion of Englishmen? 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tauro-morphous. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 58 As told in mysteries 'Tauro-serpentine.

Taurobolium (tō'rōbōli), *Gr. Antig.* [ad. L. *taurobolium* (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. *ταυροβόλος* striking or slaughtering bulls, f. *ταύρος* bull + stem of *βολή* cast, stroke, wound. So F. *taurobole*.] The slaughter of a bull or bulls; *spec.* a pagan sacrifice of a bull in honour of Cybele, with its attendant rites, including a bath in bulls' blood; also, the representation of such a slaughter or sacrifice in sculpture, etc.

1700 tr. *Danet's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antig.*, **Taurobolium**, or **Taurobolion** [sic], Sacrifices of Bulls, which were offered to Cybele, to render Thanks.. for her teaching Men the Art to tame those Animals. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1884) I. xviii. 187 note, Such were the taurobolies and kriobolies—hideous blood baths. 1882 [see Kriobolus]. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I. ix. 562 He [Julian] washed away the lustful waters of baptism in the reeking horrors of a Taurobolium. 1891 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antig.* II. 762/2 A temple of the Magna Mater where these rites of *taurobolium* were celebrated stood on the Vatican.

Taurochenocholic (tō'rōkīnōk'lik), *a. Chem.* [f. next, by insertion of -cheno- from Gr. *χην* goose.] In *taurochenocholic acid*, a sulphuretted acid (C₉H₁₄NSO₇) found in goose-bile.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 700.

Taurocholic (tō'rōk'lik), *a. Chem.* [f. TAURO- + Gr. *χολή* gall, bile + -IC: cf. CHOLIC.] In *taurocholic acid*, an acid (C₂₄H₄₅NSO₇) found in the bile of the ox and of most other animals, mostly together with glycocholic acid. Hence **Taurocholate** (tō'rōkōlēt), a salt of taurocholic acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. xii. § 2. 703 Both of these resinous acids (the glycocholic and the taurocholic) contain nitrogen. The taurocholic acid also contains sulphur. *Ibid.* 706 The taurocholates of the alkalies are very soluble in water and in alcohol. 1871 THUDICUM *Chem. Phys.* 17. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 122 The taurocholate and glycocholate of soda, or bile salts, as they are sometimes called.

Taurocol (l. rare). Also in L. form -colla.

[ad. Gr. *ταυρόκολλα*, f. *ταύρος* bull + *κόλλα* glue.]

Glue made from bulls' hides.

1678 PHILLIPS, **Taurocolla**, a glutinous substance made out of Bulls Hides, and therefore so called, though oft times it is made of the Ears and Feet of fourfooted Creatures. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, **Taurocolla**, bull-glue, a sort of glue much used among the antients in works that required strength. 1847 WEBSTER, **Taurocol**. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), **Taurocoll**, **Taurocolla**.

Tauromachy (tō'rōmāki). [ad. Gr. *ταυρομαχία*, f. *ταύρος* bull + *μάχη* fighting (see -MACHY): so F. *tauromachie*.] The practice or custom of bull-fighting; also (with *a* and *pl.*) a bull-fight.

1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* ii. It was not a real Spanish tauromachy—only a theatrical combat. 1846 *Times* 17 June 5/6 The art of tauromachy has still sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Montes, the Spanish matador. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 292 In the interests of civilization and progress, it declares against the tauromachies. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 524/2 Under the Bourbons, it [bull-fighting] went out of royal fashion, though it was still practised, and it was restored by Ferdinand VII, who established a college of tauromachy.

So **Tauromachian** (mā'kiān), **Tauromachic** (-mā'kik) [F. *tauromachique*] *adjs.*, of or pertaining to tauromachy.

1845 *Ford Handbk. Spain* I. 146 A tendency to gitanesque and tauro-machian slang. 1846 — *Gatherings Fr. Spain* (1906) 233 The beloved monarch shut up the lecture rooms forthwith, opening.. by way of compensation, a tauro-

machian university. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 17 June (Cassell), The matador is forbidden by the laws of tauromachic etiquette to attack the bull. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 2/1 There are about fifteen special tauromachic newspapers.. in France.

†**Taurus** (tō'rōs), [L. *taurus* bull.]

1. *Astron. a.* The second of the zodiacal constellations, the Bull, in which are included the groups of the Pleiades and Hyades. *b.* Also, the second of the divisions or signs of the Zodiac, into which the sun enters on or near the 21st of April: originally identical with the constellation (cf. CANCER 2). Symbol ♉.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 As aries bath [respect to] thin heued, & taurus thy nekke & thy throte, gemynt thyn armholes & thin armes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. x. (Bodl. MS.), Taurus.. is an ery signe. And he is þe hous of substance and of ryches and possession of fonging & of geuyng. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iii. 69 See, see, thou hast shot off one of Taurus horns. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 904 Some say the Zodiac Constellations Have long since chang'd their antique Stations Above a Sign, and prove the same In Taurus now, once in the Ram. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 769 As Bees In spring time, when the Sun with Taurus rides. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 94. 36 In 1861 it was found that a small nebula, discovered in 1856 in Taurus, had disappeared.

†2. *Zool.* An obsolete genus including the common ox (now *Bos taurus*).

Taurylic (tō'rilik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *taurus* bull + -YL + -IC.] In *taurylic acid*, a colourless oil (C₇H₈O) obtained together with phenol from human urine and that of cows and horses.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 701 Taurylic acid, isomeric with anisol, benzylic alcohol, and cresol—perhaps identical with the latter. 1873 RALPH *Phys. Chem.* 56 Taurylic acid is a colourless, oily liquid, fluid at 18°.

Taushent: see TOBSHENT. **Tau-staff**: see TAU.

Taut, **taught** (tōt), *a.* Forms: *a.* 3-4 *tozt*, -e, 4 *toght*, *toht*, *towt*, -e, (*tozt*); 5 *tought*, 5-7 (9 *dial.*) *tought* (7 *toft*). *β.* 5-9 *taught*, 7-9 *tort*. *δ.* 8- *taut*. [The history of this word is in many points obscure. Though the form *taught* (now spelt *taut*) is known to us only after 1600, there is little doubt that it is the same word as the ME. *tozt*, *toht*, *tought*, used also by Capt. Smith 1612 (and in Forby). The etymology of *tozt*, *toht*, is doubtful; but it is generally held to be related in some way to the ablaut-grade *toz*, of OE. **tōhan*, *tōn*, TEE v.1, Goth. *tiuhan* to draw. See Note below.]

†1. *Tense*, as a surface; tight, distended, full to distention. *Obs.*

a. c. 1325 *Poem Times Edu.* II 160 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 331 He maketh his mawe toght off the best. *Ibid.* 238 *Ibid.* 334 The best he piketh up himself, and maketh his mawe toght. c. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 4390 Pat ech of hem ne drof forþ on, With pakkes y-charged enerechon, Wyþ barneys y-fild togt. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Somn.* T. 559 Than shul this cherl with bely stif and toght As any Tabout, hither ben ybrought. c. 1450 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 118/24 Your breast is so toght, Tyll ye hane well cought. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 28 They have a great deepe platter of wood. They cover the mouth thereof with a skin, at each corner they tie a walnut.. with a small rope they twicht them together till it be so toght and stiffe, that they may beat vpon it as vpon a drumme.

δ. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvii. 456 Their rounded bodies were as taut as a drumhead.

†*b. fig.* (?) Firm, firmly fixed or settled, clinched. (See also TIGHT *a.*)

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 521 Gos in-to my vynes, dotz þat 3e conne. So sayde the lorde & made him til tozt.

2. *Tightly drawn*, as by longitudinal tension; stiff, tense, not slack. Chiefly in nautical use.

a. 1604 *Peelle's Tale Troy* 256 Away they fly, their tackling toft [ed. 1589 telt] and tight. *a.* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Tought*, *tought*, tight.

β. a. 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), We saie sett taught ye shrowdes y^e stales or oare other Roape when it is to slack. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 Cast of that Boling.. and hale vp taught the other. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 Haul them taught and belaye them. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 259 We.. fixed our great tackle to it.. and have all taught. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii. Haul taught and belaye! c. 1820 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnhad* 55 (Jam.) Ilk tendon, taught like thairm, was lac'd. 1828 WEBSTER, *Tought* [pron.] *taut*, stretched; not slack. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxx. II. 174 The yards carefully squared, and the ropes hauled taught.

γ. a. 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. ii. Setting of the Shrowdes loose or tort as the Condition of Sailing of the Vessel requires. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 773 Tort and smooth threads of flax and hemp. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 99 Yet holds he them with tortest rein.

δ. 1717-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Tought*, or *Taut*.. in the sea language, is the same as stiff, or fast. 1796 NELSON in *Southey Life* (1813) II. vi. 1 My complaint is as if a girl were buckled taut over my breast. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii, The land-breeze set in, which brought us upon a taut bowline. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxiii, The hawser was as taut as a bowstring.

transf. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv. (1760) I. 191 Many a taught gale of wind has honest Tom Bowling and I weathered together.

b. *Tightly or trimly done up*; put into good order. Of a person: Neat in appearance.

1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec., Shops ran up shutters, everything was made taut. 1871 WHITTIER *Sisters* xii, In the tautest schooner that ever swam He rides at anchor in Annisquam. 1880 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* vii, By breakfast-

time the ship was clean and taut fore and aft. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI, 271: [She appeared] in Miss B—'s shop, tant and trim. 1887 *BESANT The World went i*, A fair wind, and the ship taut and trim.

c. *fig.* Of a person: Strict or severe as to duty. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple xli*, He was considered to be the tautest (that is, the most active and severe) boatswain in the service. 1851 *KINGSTON Pirate Medit.* (1860) 4 What sort of a chap is our skipper? He looks like a taut hand.

[*Note.* For the interchange of *taught*, *tought*, cf. *ought*, *ought*; *naught*, *nought* (where however *aw* is the earlier), and the falling together in sound in mod. Eng. of *bought*, *sought*, *wrought*, *brought*, *thought* (OE. *bohte*, *söhte*, *woorhte*, *brihte*, *phhte*) with *caught*, *distracted*, *taught*, *taught* (ME. *cahte*, *distracted*, OE. *rehte*, *tähte*, *tähte*) where the two sounds remain distinct in Sc. *bocht*, *thocht*, *cawucht*, *taucht*) and northern Eng. *Toght*, *toght*, has been suggested to be—an OE. **tohto* (from ablaut-grade *to-*), which is improbable, since no trace of such a form appears in OE. or any of the cognate languages; also, to be a syncope of form of ME. *toget*, now *towed* (see *Tow v.*); this seems impossible. With more probability it has been viewed as an altered form of ME. *töht*, *töht*, under the influence of *toged*, or more prob. of *tögen* 'drawn', pa. pple. of *Tee v.* It is noticeable that *toght*, *töht*, *tought*, occur also in ME. and Sc. as variants of *Tought* a.)

Taut (tat, tāt), *v. Sc.* Also *tawt*, *tat*. [Origin obscure: cf. *TATTY a.*; also *TATTER sb.*] *a. trans.* To tangle or mat together (hair or wool). *b. intr.* To become tangled or matted, as hair or wool. Hence *Tautted* (*tautit*) *phl. a.*, tangled, matted; having the hair tangled.

1784 *BURNS Poor Maitie's Elegy vi*, She was nae get o' moorland tips, Wi' tawted ket, an' hairy hips. 1786 — *Twa Dogs* 20 Nae tawted tyke, tho' e'er sae duddie. 1833 *J. CRAWFORD in Whistle-Binkie* (1890) II. 224 While frae the bairnie's tautit hair The frozen crystals hung. 1882 *JAMIESON Supra* s. v. *Tat*, Dinna taut your hair sae. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona xx*, God's truth, it's the tautit laddie!

Taut, var. f. *TAT sb.*, a coarse Indian cloth.

Taut, *taute*, obs. ff. *taught*: see *TEACH*.

Tautaug, variant of *TAUTOG*.

Tautegorical (tōtēgōrīkāl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *TAUT* (o-, after *ALLEGORICAL*).] (See quot. 1825.) So **Tautegory** (tōtēgōrī) [after *ALLEGORY*].

1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* 199 The base of Symbols and symbolical expressions; the nature of which as always tautegorical (i.e. expressing the same subject but with a difference) in contra-distinction from metaphors and similitudes, that are always allegorical (i.e. expressing a different subject but with a resemblance). 1825 — in *Rem.* (1836) II. 352 This part of the *mythos* in which symbol fades away into allegory but... never ceases wholly to be a symbol or tautegory. 1846 *JOWETT in Life & Lett.* (1897) I. v. 146 In one word he [Coleridge] had comprised a whole essay, saying that mythology was not allegorical but tautegorical. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1863) I. vi. 136 The wilderness, as it intervenes between Egypt and the Land of Promise... is, as Coleridge would have said, not allegorical, but tautegorical, of the events which... we designate by those figures.

Tauten (tōt'n), *v.* Also *g taughten*. [f. *TAUT a.* + *-EN sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make tant, to or cause to become tant; to tighten.

a 1814 *C. DIBDIN Song, Sailor's Jnl.*, While taught'n'g the forestry, I saw her faint. 1880 *CLARK RUSSELL Sailor's Sweetheart* III. ii. 57 The warp sang out as we tautened the bight of it. 1886 *SHELDON tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* xiii. 320 [Catapults] were tautened with levers, pulleys, capstans, or drums. 1903 *L. BECKE in Pall Mall G.* 28 Mar. 2/2 In another moment or two your line is tautened out.

2. *intr.* To become taut, as a rope under tension.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 732 The dip of the hawser scarce tautening at each strain. 1879 *BEREAUM Patagonia* v. 66 The shock, as the lasso tautened, threw his horse on to his haunches. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 350/2 The life-line tautened, and I was soon lifted from my feet.

Hence **Tautened** *phl. a.*, **Tautening** *vbl. sb.*

1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xliii, Our ship being very good upon a tautened bowline. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 633 Wedges, oak, small... 20 Tautening lashings. 1906 *E. K. ROBINSON Relig. Nat.* 28 The sudden tautening of the muscles.

Tauthrie, obs. f. *TAUDRY*. **Tautie**, var. *TATTY*. **Tautly** (tōt'li), *adv.* [f. *TAUT a.* + *-LY*.] In a taut manner; with tautness.

1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 182 The bunt... will not allow the parcel to be passed tautly. 1882 *O'DONOVAN Nerv Oasis* I. i. 20 A very thick cable... is drawn as tautly as possible across the stream.

Tautness (tōt'nēs), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being taut.

1861 *E. S. KENNEDY in Peaks, Passes & Gl.* Ser. II. I. 166 The tautness of the rope unavoidably makes it difficult to retain a foothold. 1889 *J. M. DUNCAN Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxix. (ed. 4) 233 There being only a little tautness left on one side.

Tauto- (tōtō), before a vowel properly *taut-*, repr. Gr. *ταυτο-*, combining form of *ταύτο*, contraction of *τὸ αὐτό*, the same (cf. *AUTO-*); occurring in *TAUTOLOGY*, *TAUTOMERISM*, and their derivatives; also the following technical words, mostly of rare occurrence. **Tautobaryd**, *Math.* [irreg. f. Gr. *βαρύς* heavy], that curve upon which the pressure of a heavy particle moving under gravity is the same at every point (cf. *TAUTOCHRON*). **Tautographical** *a.* [Gr. *γραφικός* descriptive], presenting the same geographical features throughout, monotonous in form. **Tautohedral** *a.*, *Cryst.* [Gr. *ἴσα* base], having the same face or side in

common: see quot. **Tautomerism**, **Tautomer-trical** *adjs.*, *Pros.* [late Gr. *ταυτέμετρος*, f. *μέτρον* measure], of the same metre; having the same arrangement of syllables in the verse, or occupying the same position metrically. **Tautomer-phous** *a.*, *Cryst.* [Gr. *μορφή* form], applied to a symmetrical form such that corresponding points or faces of it can be brought into congruence by revolution about an axis. **Tautonym**, *Nat. Hist.* [Gr. *ταυτόνυμ-ος* *a.*, f. *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα* name], a scientific name in which the same word is used for genus and species; so **Tautonymio *a.*, pertaining to or constituting a tautonym; **Tautonymy**, the use of tautonyms. **Tauto-on'sian** (*tauto-on'sian*), *-ious* *adjs.*, *Theol.* [f. eccl. Gr. *ταυτοονσιος* (Epiphanius), f. *ὁσία* essence], having absolutely the same essence. **Tauto-pathy** [Gr. *ταυτοπάθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering], suffering caused by the same thing as was habitually used previously. **Tautophony** [med. Gr. *ταυτοφωνία* (Enstathius), f. *φωνή* voice], repetition of the same (vocal) sound; so **Tautophonic**, *-ical* *adjs.*, repeating the same sound. **Tautopody**, *Pros.* [Gr. *ταυτοπόδι*, f. *ποῦς*, *ποδ-* foot], repetition of the same metrical foot; a double foot or dipody consisting of the same foot repeated twice; so **Tautopodio *a.*, belonging to or constituting a tautopody. **Tautozonial** *a.*, *Cryst.*, belonging to or situated in the same zone; hence **Tautozonality**, the quality of being tautozonial.****

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Tautobaryd**. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 121 Syria is the most wearying, sun-baked, **tauto-**graphical place in the world... blinding limestone ridges, limestone mule-paths, limestone valleys, limestone everything and everywhere. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* iii. § 36 When two zones have a face in common, that is to say when their zone-circles intersect in a pole, they will be spoken of as **tautohedral** in that face or pole. 1894 *FENNEL in Class. Rev.* Feb. 1894 **Tautometric** responson of single words is as a rule without significance and may sometimes be due to chance. 1892 *Athenaeum* 16 July 92/1 Mr. Bury has either failed to detect, or neglected to notice, *κεῖναι* *ὁν ἀνδρός*, v. 9, *tautometrical* with *ἀνδρός* *φλοεῖν*, v. 20. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* vi. § 150 It is not difficult to determine whether in any particular case correlative mero-symmetrical forms are enantiomorphous or **tautomorphous**; i.e. cannot be brought into congruence, or can be so brought by revolution round one or more zone-lines. 1901 *Ibis Oct.* 722 We cannot agree with Señor Berg that everyone ought to call... the Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*, for we do not ourselves recognise the obligations of the new system of **tautonyms**. 1896 *Ibid.* July 364 This repeating of the specific name seems specially awkward in the cases of the unavoidable **tauto-**nymic names. 1908 *Athenaeum* 18 Mar. 342/1 He concluded with a proposal to get rid of **tautonymy**—as in *Trulla trulla*, *Apus (Apus) apus*, or other comical arrangements—by a plan distinguishing what was legal in the past from what is to be legal in the future. 1878 *CUPWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 612 That the ancient orthodox fathers, who used the word *Homousion* against Arius, intended not therein to assert the Son to have one and the same singular or individual essence with the Father, appeareth plainly from their disclaiming and disowning those two words, *ταυτοονσιον* and *μονοουσιον*. Concerning the former of which, Epiphanius thus: 'We affirm not the Son to be *Tautousion*, (one and the same substance with the Father) lest this should be taken in any way of compliance with Sabellius'. *Ibid.*, Athanasius... disclaimeth a monousion Trinity, as Epiphanius did before a **tautoousian**; both of them a Trinity of mere names... they alike distinguishing them from the homousion Trinity, as a Trinity of real Hypostases or Persons. 1846 *WORCESTER, Tautousian*, *Tautousian*, having the same identical essence. 1882 *OGILVIE Tautousian*, same as *Tautousian*. **Tautousian**, *Tautousian*, in *theol.* having absolutely the same essence. 1822 *N. CULVERWELL Treat.* i. xvii. (1602) 152 Anceon... by a most emphatical **Tautopathy**, was choik'd with the husk... of a Grape. 1847 *WEAVER, Tautopathical*. **Tautopathy**, 1881 *G. W. MOON Revisers' Eng.* xiv. (1882) 64 They say 'That ye may be sons of your Father which is in heaven' for he maketh his sun to rise... **tautopathy**, suggestive of a pun. 1898 *F. HARRISON in 19th Cent.* June 942 If your ear does not hear the false note, the tautophony or the cacophony in the written sentence as you read it. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Tautopodic. **Tautopody**. 1898 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* xi. They are also said to be **tautozonial**, which is meant that they all lie in one and the same zone. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* iii. § 36 Two or more poles (or their faces) are said to be tautozonial or heterozonial with a third, according as they lie in the same or different zone-circles (or zones) with it. 1880 *L. FLETCHER in Philos. Mag.* Feb. 84 The property of **tautozonality** is a permanent one.**

Tautochroism (tōtōkroism), *Math.* [f. *TAUTO-* + Gr. *χρόνος* time: cf. *F. tautochrone* (Dict. Trévoux 1771).] That curve upon which a particle moving under the action of gravity (or any given force) will reach the lowest (or some fixed) point in the same time, from whatever point it starts. So **Tautochroism** (tōtōkroism), the property of a tautochrone; **Tautochronous** *a.*, having the character of a tautochrone; occupying the same time, isochronous.

a 1774 *GOLDISM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 442 The time spent in determining the figure of a tautochrone might have been more usefully employed in this research. 1842 *BRANDE Diet. Sc.*, etc. s. v., Newton and Hermann also determined the tautochrone in a vacuum, when gravity is

supposed to be directed towards a given centre. Newton likewise showed that the cycloid is also the tautochrone in a resisting medium, when the resistance is proportional to the velocity. 1842 *Exam. Papers* 47 (*Dubl. Univ. Cal.* 1843), Prove that the cycloid is the only plane curve possessing the property of tautochroism. 1846 *SMART Suppl. Tautochroism*, arriving at the same time; having the property of the tautochrone.

Tautoclin (tōtōklin), *Min.* [ad. Ger. *tautoklin* (Breithaupt 1830), f. Gr. *ταύτο* (*TAUTO-*) + *κλινειν* to bend, incline; so called 'because it has the same rhombohedral angle as dolomite' (Chester).] A greyish-white variety of *ANKERITE*.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 68.

Tautog (tōtōg). Also *tautaug*, *tetaug*. [ad. *Narragansett taut-awog*, pl. of *taut* name of the fish: see quot. 1643.] A labroid fish, *Tautoga americana* (*T. onitis*), also called *black-fish* or *oyster-fish*, abundant on the Atlantic coast of N. America, and esteemed for food.

1643 *ROGER WILLIAMS Key to Lang. of America* xix. 115 Of Fish and Fishing. *Taut-ahog*, Sheep-heads. 1828-32 *WEASTRA, Tetaug*, the name of a fish on the coast of New England; called also black fish. 1848 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Tautaug*. 1851 *HAWTHORNE Ho. Sev. Gables* xviii, Real turtle, we understand, and salmon, tautog, canvass-backs, pig, English mutton. 1888 *G. B. GOODR. Amer. Fishes* 288 'Tautog' would consequently seem to be a word from the dialect of the Narragansett Indians.

Tautographical, *-hedral*: see *TAUTO-*.

Tautolite, *Min. Obs.* [ad. Ger. *tautolite* (Breithaupt 1826); 'adapted from [Gr.] *ταύτο-μετρος* of the same measure, referring to a supposed axial relation, and *λίθος* (Chester); see *TAUTO-* and *-LITE*.] An obsolete synonym of *ALLANITE*.

1828 *Philos. Mag.* May 398 The tautolite seems to be related to the chrysolite, as the ceylanite to the spinelle. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 286 *Bucklandite* is anhydrous allanite in small black crystals... *Tautolite*... is probably the same species.

Tautologic (tōtōlōgik), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *ταυτολογία* *TAUTOLOGY* + *-IO*: cf. the adv. *ταυτολογικῶς* in Eustathius c 1160.] = next, 1.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 906 Dr. Johnson... he charges... with a plethoric and tautologic tyranny of sentence. 1858 *CARLILE Fredk. Gl.* vii. v. (1872) II. 287 No end of florid inflated tautologic ornamental balderdash.

Tautological (tōtōlōgikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*: see *-ICAL*.]

1. Pertaining to, characterized by, involving, or using tautology; repeating the same word, or the same notion in different words.

1620 *T. GRANGER Div. Logike* 387 Lest thy discourse be tedious, Tautological, erroneous. 1670 *BLOUNT Lat. Dict.* s. v. *Alnager*, Measurer, and Alneger, which last, though it be a Tautological expression (Alnage and Measure, being the same thing deoated in two Languages) yet long usage and custom have brought them to distinct Offices. 1800 in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 355 Now and then, in the career of declamation, he becomes tautological and ineffective. 1869 *INGLEWAL Introd. Metaph.* II. ii. 176 One writer... desperately declares that the Laws of Motion are mere truisms, or tautological judgments.

2. Of an echo: Repeating the same sound several times. ? *Obs.*

1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 7 These return syllables and words, the same oftentimes repeated, and may therefore be stiled Tautological Echo's. 1807 *JOVCE Sc. Dial.* xiii. (1840) 232 Called tautological or babbling echoes.

3. *loosely*. Of the nature of a repetition, identical (*with*). *Obs. rare*—1.

1689 *G. HARVEY Curing Dis. by Expect.* xvi. 125 Compound Waters... tautological the one with the other.

Tautologically (tōtōlōgikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a tautological manner, with tautology.

1620 *T. GRANGER Div. Logike* 202 Handle the same matter (homogeneously, not tautologically). 1820 *COLERIDGE Let. C. A. Tulk* 17 July (in *Pearson's Catal.* (1894) 14) At once superfluous and defective, tautologically superfluous in the point of co-equality, and dangerously defective in that of the subordination. 1840 *HOON Up Rhine* 61, I join with Dr. Watts's sluggish in wishing tautologically, for 'a little more sleep and a little more slumber'.

So **Tautologicalness** (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

Tautologism (tōtōlōgiz'm), *rare*. [f. *TAUTOLOGIZE*: see *-ISM*.] The use or practice of tautology; an instance of this. Used by Farrar *spec.* for the combination of two synonymous words or syllables for the sake of precise expression of the meaning, as in Chinese.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 117 Hard and callous, form a tautologism. 1826 *BENTHAM Chrestom.* 293 The reproach of tautologism... incurred... by the observation. 1869 *FARRAR Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 222 This chaos [of homonyms in Chinese]... is reduced to order and meaning... partly by what may be called tautologism, i.e. by using a second synonym to define the word which is vague; in point of fact, by making two vague words into one definite word.

Tautologist (tōtōlōgist), [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] One who practises tautology.

1702 *STERLE Miscell.* I. 24 Oh! that Damn'd Tautologist too—That [Mr.] Puzzle and his Irrevocable Deed! 1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Tautologist*, one who says the same things over and over. 1805 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* III. 649 All such literary tautologists are proper objects of epitomization.

Tautologize (tōtōlōgiz), *v.* [f. *TAUTOLOGIZE* + *-IZE*.] (The Gr. equivalent was *ταυτολογεῖν*.)

Cf. APOLOGIZE.] *intr.* To repeat the same thing in the same or different words; to use tautology. Also with *it* (quot. 1656).

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 761 To take occasion to tautologize, or to speak one thing twice. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* iv. iv. § 1 Even the most acute amongst the schoolmen they seek to clear this doubt do but falter and tautologize. 1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* i. We are constrained . . . to tautologize it in repetitions, even to a wearying of our selves and the world with words. § 16.. *Plutarch's Mor.* iv. 220 (L.) The tautologizing babler, if he be a physician, certainly is more troublesome than the disease.

Hence **Tautologizer**, one who tautologizes; a tautologist.

1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 241 A vain babler, a tautologizer and a vain repeater.

Tautologous (tǝt'olǝgəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ταυτο-λόγος repeating what has been said (f. ταύτο the same + λόγος saying, f. λέγειν to say) + -OUS.] = TAUTOLOGICAL.

1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALAND *Prof. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 67 The County of Devon, in the old way of Speaking . . . called the County of Devonshire, which is the constant Expression in old Deeds, and signifies the same thing tho' it be tautologous. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* i. ix. 406, I have been purposely tautologous, that by my indifferent application of the two words *of* and *for* . . . the smallest . . . opposition between these prepositions might be done away. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 358 The circuitous jargon—the tautologous gabble . . . of special pleading. 1884 SIA W. B. BRETT in *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 315/2, I have come to the conclusion . . . that the Legislature intended in this case to be verbose and tautologous, and to say the same thing twice over.

Hence **Tautologously** *adv.* = TAUTOLOGICALLY.

1805 J. P. COLLIER *Bibl. Catal.* i. 109 It begins thus tautologously: 'The present plagues that now we feel'. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3/2 'Fraud-pilfered'—the indictment is tautologously complete.

Tautology (tǝt'olǝdʒi). [ad. late L. *tautologia* (c. 350 in Mar. Plotin. Sacerd.), *a.* Gr. ταυτολογία, f. ταυτολόγος: see TAUTOLOGOUS; in F. *tautologie*.] **a.** A repetition of the same statement. **b.** The repetition (esp. in the immediate context) of the same word or phrase, or of the same idea or statement in other words: usually as a fault of style.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1553/1 This ambassage is reported in the historie of Scotland, whereunto (for the avoiding of tautologie) we refer the reader. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* (1655) 99 To show that there is no tautology, no vain repetition of one and the same thing therein. 1686 GOULD *Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 56 The Tedium of Tautology is odious to every Pen and Ear. a 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ii. ii. § 4 By securing you from an appearance of tautology, or repeating the same words too often. 1790 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 487 That villanous tautology of lawyers, which is the scandal of our nation. 1869 FARAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 134 One leading syllable thrusting itself with the most obtrusive tautology through a whole sentence.

c. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a tautological phrase or expression; † a repetition of something already said (quot. 1599).

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 644 It is a foolish tautologie, for you sayed the same immediately before. 1599 Broughton's *Let.* ix. 32 Every later paperwork of yours is but a Tautology of the former. 1698 WANLEY in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 258, I called the library a venerable place; the Books sacred reliques of Antiquity, &c.; with half a dozen tautologies. 1844 LO. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1 (1862) 309 Repetitions and tautologies are used.

d. Applied to the repetition of a statement as its own reason, or to the identification of cause and effect.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. (1839) 157 To assign any thing as the cause or reason of itself, is a great absurdity, and the expression of it a vain tautology. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 15 The resolution of such Phaenomena as we experience in ourselves . . . into this vital oneness . . . is no vain Tautology, or the mere saying a thing is so. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xxxix. 377 There is thus conceived an absolute tautology between the effect and its causes. We think the causes to contain all that is contained in the effect; the effect to contain nothing which was not contained in the causes.

e. transf. A mere repetition of acts, incidents, or experiences; in quot. 1650, used for the sending of a thing to its place of origin.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. v. 128 Some will object it was a real tautology to bring purples to Tyre, seeing the best of the world were made in that place. 1657 W. DILLINGHAM *Contn. Siege of Ostend* in *Sir F. Vere's Comm.* It was so thick stuck with bullets, that the Ordnance could scarcely shoot without a tautologie, and hitting its former bullets. 1687 NONNIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 334 Our whole Life is but a nauseous Tautology. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* i. 14 The poet has avoided a dramatic tautology (if I may so use the term) in bringing about the death of two worthy men immediately upon the heels of each other.

Tautomerism (tǝt'omériz'm). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ταυτο- + μέρος part, after ISOMERISM; rendering Ger. *tautomerie* (Laar 1885).] The property exhibited by certain organic compounds of behaving in different reactions as if they possessed two (or more) different constitutions, that is, as if the atoms of the same compound or group were arranged in two (or more) different ways, expressible by different structural formulæ (e.g. the group —CH₂C(OH)—, or —CH₂CO—, in ethyl aceto-acetate). So **Tautomer** (tǝt'omər), in ethyl aceto-acetate. So **Tautomer** (tǝt'omər), in ethyl aceto-acetate. So **Tautomer** (tǝt'omər), in ethyl aceto-acetate.

to another; **Tautomerism** (tǝt'omər'ik) *a.*, pertaining to or exhibiting tautomerism; **Tautomerism** (tǝt'omər'ik) [ad. Ger. *tautomerie*], = tautomerism.

1885 CONRAD LAAR in *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.* XVIII. 652 Um die gegenseitige Beziehung gleichberechtigter Formeln . . . kurz bezeichnen zu können, schlage ich hierfür den Ausdruck 'Tautomerie' vor.] 1886 tr. Richter's *Organic Chem.* (1899) I. 55 Laar . . . assumes that such compounds consist of a mixture of structural isomerides, in that an easily mobile hydrogen atom oscillates between two positions in equilibrio, and thereby the entire complex becomes mobile. He designates the phenomenon as *tautomerie*. 1890 GOLDSCHMIDT & MEISSLER in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LVIII. 499 Assuming that in the reactions of tautomerie compounds which take place under the influence of electrolytes, the intramolecular change is brought about by the free ions. 1890 NEF *ibid.* 983 A discussion of the alleged cases of tautomerism in ethyl succinosuccinate and analogous compounds. 1901 DIXON *ibid.* LXXXIX. 543 Hitherto no isomerism (or tautomerism) has been established amongst mineral derivatives analogous to that subsisting between the normal and isothiocyanates of organic radicals. 1903 *Amer. Chem. Jrnl.* May XXIX. 406 It (this urea) may react with the metal [silver] to form a sulphide, or its tautomer may form an insoluble silver compound. 1904 *ibid.* Dec. 606 There are ten possible tautomerie formulas for this phenylacetylurazole, and four possible positions for the acetyl group. 1905 WALKER *Chem. Soc. Annual Rep.* 9 It is suggested that an absorption band appears wherever there is tautomerie change within the molecule.

Tautomerio to Tautozonal: see TAUTO-

Tavern, obs. form of TAVERN.

† **Tavasco**. *Obs.* Variant of TABASCO.

1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 14 Some doe put into it [chocolate] black Pepper, and also Tavasco.

Tave (tǝv), *v.* Now dial. Also 7 *tave*, 8-9 *taave*, 9 *teave*. [app. of Norse origin: cf. Norw. dial. *tava* to toil or struggle without much effect, to fumble, be exhausted.] *intr.* To move the limbs ineffectually, to sprawl; to strike out at random with the arms or legs; to throw oneself about, as a person in a passion, in a fever, etc.; to act violently in any way; to strive, toil, labour, or struggle in work, difficult walking, etc.

c 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 401 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 85 Sethin it (the child) sweld and turned & tauyd. 14.. *Beryn* 2061 Sith yee of hym be sesid, howe evir so yee [thee] tave, Let hym nevir pas. 1566 DRANT *Horace* A iv. Where now and then (O just reward) in raginge surge sum taves. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 *To Tave*; Lincoln. to rage. 1691 *ibid.* 73 Sick People are said to *tave* with the Hands when they catch at the answer. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Postscript, Wks. 1716 II. 168 Him that bespoke a Picture of a Horse lying (tauveing) upon his Back. 1790 MAS. WHEELER *Westmid. Dial.* (1821) 40, I wur sae teerd wie maanderin up an dawn an tenavin ith ling, I laaid me dawn on a bread Scar, an sean feil asleep. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Taving*, irregular motion; picking the bed-clothes in febrile delirium. 1828 CRAVEN *Gloss*, *Tave*, to kick with the feet like a distracted person. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *To Teave*, to paw and sprawl with the arms and legs. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* xii. See how I've got to teave and slave, and your poor weak father with his heart clogged like a dripping-pan.

Tave = to have: see T¹ and HAVE *v.*

† **Tavel**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *tæf*, 2 *tæfel*, 3 *tævel*, *tavel*. [OE. *tæfel* fem., = WGer. **tabal*, ON. *tafl*, OHG. *zabal*, ad. late L. or Com. Romanic *tab(p)la*:—L. *tabula* table, board, esp. board to play on, in which sense it was taken app. bef. 400 into WGer. See TABLE.] A die for playing with; also, a game of chance, or the board on which it is played. Also *attrib.* Hence (in OE.) *tæf-stān*, a piece of 'man' for playing with a die; (ME.) *tævelbred* = TABLE-BOARD 1, ON. *taflborð*; (OE.) *tæfere*, a player at tavel or with dice.

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss*, 6 *Alca*, tæf. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in W. Wulker 150/21-5 *Alca*, tæfel. *Alca*, tæfelstanas. *Alca*, tæfere. *Pirgus*, cýnigstan on tæfel. *Tessere*, uel *tepuscule*, feberscite tæfel. c 1000 in Thorpe *Codex Exon.* 331/19 Dryhten . . . dæleð sumum tæfel crafte, bleo-bordes gehægd. *ibid.* 345/2 Hy twegen sceolon tæfel ymb sittan . . . habban him zomen on borde. c 1205 LAV. 8133 Summen pleodon on tævelbrede. c 1275 *ibid.*, Somme pleoide mid tævel.

† **Tavel**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *tæfian*, f. *tæfel*, TAVEL *sb.*] *intr.* To play at dice.

a 1100 *Voc.* in W. Wulker 267/8 *Cotizo*, ic tæfle. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1666 Ryt swa me gred þe manne a schame, þat tæveleþ & forelost þat game.

Tavel, early var. of TEVEL *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.*

Tavelett, obs. form of TALLET.

† **Tavelin**, *Obs.* Also 5-6 *tavelyn*, 6 -yng, -ing, *tavalyn*. [app. ad. It. *tavolino* 'any little board, table, tablet' (or some cognate word), dim. from *tavola* 'a table, planke, or flat boorde' (Florio).] Formerly, with furriers, (in *pl.*) app. the boards between which small packages of skins were imported; hence, a small package of skins or certain portions of fur (usually or always four), put up between two boards. (Cf. TIMBER, applied to a package of forty skins between two stout boards of timber (Skene).)

1439 *Inv. T. Burgh* (Comm. Crt., Lond., Prowet 22), xxx lose tavelyns xvd. 1503 *Fritty Purse Exp. Ellis*, of York (1830) 89, iiii tavelyns of shankes for the coler and fent of the said gown, ijs. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 42 Item, for xliiii tavalyns of uryng to the samyn gown,

brocht be the Queenis maister of wardrob; ilk pece ij s. iiii d, summa . . . viiij. xs. 1545 *Rates of Customs* Cviij b, Tavelynge the hundreth vjs. viij d. 1586 *ibid.* E viij, Tauling the c, xiiij s. iiii d.

† **Tavell**, *Silk-weaving*. *Obs.* exc. as *Fr. tavelle* (tave'l). Also 6 *tavel*, *tavyll*, *tavil*. [a. *F. tavelle* (in sense 2), app. ad. L. *tabella* tablet.]

† 1. The bobbin on which silk is wound for use in the shuttle. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 791 To weue in the stoule some were full preste, With slaiis, with tauellis, with bedellis well drest. a 1529 — *Agst. Comely Coystrawne* 34 Wele sped in spyndels and turnyng of tauellis. 1530 PALSGR. 279/2 Tavel an instrument for a sylke woman to worke with. 1538 ELVOT, *Licitorium*, a weavers shyttel, or a sylke womans tauell, wheron sylke or threde beinge wounden, is shot through the web or lome. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Licitorium*.

† 2. (mod. *Fr. tavelle*.) A large drum or bobbin on which the silk is wound off the cocoons.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1866) 286 These [machines] consisted of, 1st, a series of tavelles to wind, clean, and equalize the threads during their automatic winding off [etc.].

Taver (tǝvər), *sb.* *Sc.* Also 9 *taiver*. [app. of Norse origin: cf. Norw. *tave* clout, rag, any torn piece of stuff, *Da. tave* fibre, filament of tow, wool, etc.] A mere shred or filament; a 'rag' (of meat).

1808 JAMIESON, *Taivers*, s. pl. tatters; as, boiled to taivers, *Fife*. 1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 15 Sorrow gin Paip was boild to taivers, And I'd a platfu' o' the bre'! 1822 GALT *Steam-boat* xii. 288 They don't know how to cook yonder . . . they boil the meat to tavers.

Taver (tǝvər), *v.* *Sc.* Also 9 *taiver*. [freq. of TAVE *v.*] *intr.* To wander vaguely or aimlessly; to wander mentally, to talk incoherently as one delirious; to talk idly and foolishly. Hence **Tavering** *obl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, wandering, etc.; **Tavert** *ppl. a.*, fatigued or exhausted with wandering, or with toil or struggle; incoherent, confused, stupefied, stupid; also **Taversome** *a.*, fatiguing, exhausting.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 420 Fra hill to hill rynnand as the war hyrit, In mure and mos so taverit war and tyrit. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm.* Wks. 1849 I. 435 He callis our warkis tavering, going out of the way. *ibid.* 436 His actiounis ar taverings, all wandering out of the way. [So ed. 1599; ed. 1616 waning, waning, etc.] 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Taiver*, to wander; . . . to rave as mad. . . *Taiversum*, tiresome, fatiguing. *Taivert*. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Whyte* xxx, Ye wouldna hae me, to sit till I'm taverit! . . . I fin' the wine rinnin in my head already. 1823 — *Entail* xviii, I would na trust the hair o' a dog to the judgment o' that taverit bodie, Gibby Omit. 1887 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* xxii, The taivert tenets of the Antiburgher Kirk.

Tavern (tǝvərən), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *taverne*, (4 *tavern*, 5 *tavern*, 6 *taverin*, *Sc. taveroun*), 7- *tavern*. [a. OF. *taverne* (1256 in Littré):—L. *taberna* a shed constructed of boards, a hut, booth, stall, shop, workshop, also a tavern or inn (so in earliest French and Eng. examples). Cf. TABERN.]

1. In early use, A public house or tap-room where wine was retailed; a dram-shop; in current use = PUBLIC HOUSE 2 b.

See also humorous use (word-play on name *New Inn Hall*) in quot. 1904.

[1286 *Memoranda K. R.* 14 & 15 *Edw.* I. 3 b, Tauerne ke sunt en meimes la Meison ke est assise par eotre la Meison Thomas le Vineter vers le Su.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4024 Hor ydelnesse hom ssal bringe to sunne of lechery, To tauerne & to sleupe, & to hasardie. 1393 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1025 Tauerne ys be deuylys knyfe Hyt slep þe, oþer soule or lyfe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 56 Þe tauerne ys þe scale of þe deuyle huere his deciples studeþ. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 147 Þe tauerne is welte of glotonye, for it may be clepyd þe develysh scolehouse. 1570 B. GOUGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. 53 This done, they to the Taverne go, or in the fields they dine. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. v. iii. 5 Can no man tell of my vntuifric Sonne? . . . Equire at London, 'mongst the Tauerne there. 1611 COTGR., *Tavernier*, . . . a Victualler, of whom (as in our Tauerne of London) one may haue meat, and drink for his money. 1693 *Humours Town* 108 The Taverners are the Nurseries of Profaneness and Treason. 1710 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) III. 14, I dined to-day at a tavern with Stratford. 1785 TAUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 76 When we reached London . . . we put up at one of those taverns called hotels. 1809 KENDALL *Tran.* III. lxxii. 128 The doctor keeps a public house, or, as the term is, a tavern. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, This tavern would seem to be a house of call for all the gaping idlers of the neighbourhood. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 1/2 Richard Shute—the only first-class man ever produced by the defunct 'Tavern', as New Inn Hall [Oxford] used to be called.

† 2. A shop or workshop attached to or under a dwelling-house; often under ground, a cellar. Cf. CELLAR 2, WINE-CELLAR, *dial. Obs.*

1521 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 1, Al my tymbre and bordes in the Taverne, except a kilnehouse of x postes that lieth in the laithe and in the gatehouse. 1566 in S. O. ADDY *Evolution Eng. House* (1905) 96 William Tomson for his taverne stare, iiii d. 1575 *ibid.* 95 Paid to ij dykers for casting earth furth of the taverne iiii daies, ijs. viij d. 1583 *Will Myles Fox* (Somerset Hov.), My Shop with two under-shops or Taverins. 1703 THORNTON *Let. to Ray* (W. Yorksh. Words), *Taverner*, a cellar. 1905 ADDY (as above) 94-5 In England shops in front of town houses were sometimes known as 'taverns' . . . and were below the surface of the streets, like cellars. . . These 'taverns' were entered by stairs.

3. As a rendering of L. *taberna*: see the etymology.

1382 *Wyclif Acts* xxviii. 15 Whanne bretheren hadden herd, thei runnen to vs til to the cheping of Appius, and to a place that is clepid Thre tauernes [*Wyclif* Tabernas].
1611 *Bible* *ibid.* They came to meet vs as farre as Appii forum, and the three Tauernes.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. Attributive, as *tavern-bill*, *-boy*, *-bully*, *-bush* (*BUSH* sb. 1 5), *-chair*, *-dis-course*, *-door*, *-drawer* (*DRAWER* sb. 1 2), *-fellow*, *-house*, *-lady*, *-lantern*, *-man*, *-music*, *-quarrel*, *-reckoning*, *-score*, *-supper*, *-talk*, *-wine*, etc. **b.** Objective and obj. gen., as *tavern-frequent*, *†tavern-ganger*, *-goer*, *-haunter*, *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-keeper*, *-tracer*. **c.** Instrumental, locative, etc., as *tavern-gotten*, *-tainted* adjs. **d.** Special combs.: *†tavern-fox*, in phr. to hunt a *tavern-fox*, to get drunk: see *Fox* sb. 1 d and v. 2; *tavern-token*, a token given in change by a *tavern-keeper*, which he will again accept in payment; *†to swallow a tavern-token*, to get drunk (*obs.*).

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb. v. iv.* 161 You shall...fear no more *Taverner Bils. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 111. 286 The appellation of 'good man', so frankly bestowed on him by the 'tavern-boy'. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. 1. A 'Tavern-bully' beaten. 1870 FOXE A. & M. (ed. 2) 1206/4 Seeing good wyne nedeth no 'taverner bushe to vter it. a 1668 *DAVENANT News fr. Plymouth Wks.* (1673) 2 In the Metropolis...Where still your Taverner Bush is green and flourishing. 1877 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 87. I have heard him assert, that a 'tavern-chair was the throne of human felicity. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind. Pref.* 12 The subject of all 'tavern-discourses. 1474 *Country Lect. Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 400 Yf he sell any festifl wyn his 'Taverner durre to be sealed inne, and he to make a fyne at the kynges wyll. 1704 T. BROWN *Land. & Lacedam. Oracles* Introd. Wks. 1709 111. iii. 124 The Oyster-wench in her lawfull Occupation at the Tavern-door. 1721 CHAZAR *Rival Fools* i. 1. Can't you practise...upon a 'Tavern-Drawer, or a Box-keeper at the Play-House? 1899 *Month* June 613 The roystering joviality of Prince Harry's 'tavern-fellow. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water F.) *Old Parr* Cijb. Nor did bee ever bunt a 'Taverner Fox. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 378/2 A 'Taverner ganger, *attabernio*. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 82 Meeting with some 'tavern-goeer. 1538 ELYOT, *Circumcelliones*, 'taverner haunter, or raylers aboute. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent* ii. 305 These Tavernhaunters or Alehouse Knights which counterfeite the preachers. 13... *Cursor M.* 2846a (Cott.) Tilt 'taverner huse my-seluen was wont. And draun men per-til vsmonte. 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 28 The aforesayd pope made...a decree, that priestes should be no 'tavern-hunters. 1647 *Milton Animad.* xiii. Pr. Wks. (1847) 69/2 Their larines, their 'tavern-hunting, their neglect of all sound literature. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Tavernier*, a 'Taverner-keeper. 1779 *Mirror* No. 46 p. 23 Familiar. to the very tavern-keepers of this city. 1763 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Discovery* ii. 1. I don't doubt but he is going to some of his 'tavern-ladies. 1664 *ETHEREDGE Love in Tub* iv. ii. Go with a 'Tavern-Lantern before me at Noon-day. 1755 *JOHNSON*, 'Tavernman, one who keeps a tavern. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 9 That vulgar and 'Taverner-Musick. 1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 30 Marlow was stabbed in a 'tavern quarrel. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Beas* (1724) i. 10 Those that remain'd, when they paid their 'Tavern Score, Resolv'd to enter it no more. 1680 *BUTLER Revn.* *Charac.* (1750) 11. 439 He is the Whores Jackal, and at Night has his Share in a 'Tavern-Supper. 1760 *Caution to Officers Army* 124 Tavern-Suppers are generally expensive. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* iii. 1. In Bullen O. Pl. I've urge no more, tis 'Taverner talke. 1638 *FORD Lady's Triad* ii. ii. You are grown a tavern-tall, Matters for fiddlers' songs. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iii. Drunk sir? perhaps he swallow'd a 'taverner token, or some such deuse sir. 1604 *Meeting Gallants* 17 Indeed he had swallowed downe many Taverner-tokens, and was infected with the plague of drunkenness. 1604 *DEKKER Hon. Wk.* i. iv. If he have but...a spleene not so big as a taverner token.

Hence (mostly *nonce-wds.*), **Tavernize** v. *intr.*, to frequent taverns; **Tavernless** a., devoid of taverns or inns; **Tavernly** a., smacking of the tavern; **Tavernous** a. [after *cavernous*], tavern-like; **Tavernry**, tavern-expenses; **Tavernwards** adv., towards a tavern.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 425 The frequent 'tavernising, if we may coin a word, is another peculiarity. Pepys was a giant in this way, and sang and roystered...in the public houses of the day. 1897 'MAEK TWAINE' *More Tramps Abroad* lxxi. The Bishop, was once making a business-progress through the 'tavernless velt. 1612 *SHEP-TON Quix.* (1746) i. iii. 119 So returning him Thanks with 'Tavernly Phrase for his large Offers. 1866 LD. HOUGHTON *Sp. in Life* (1890) i. ii. 75 The low...ill-lit, cavernous, 'tavernous gallery. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (1851) 11. 102 That compitit and reknit for their 'tavernie with ther mistressis. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/4 Thirty young fellows...were promptly on the 'double 'tavernwards.

Tavern, v. Now rare or *Obs.* [*f. prec. sb.*, as a rendering of med. L. *tabernāre*, *f. taberna* (common in 14-15th c.).]

†1. trans. Of a leaseholder or copyholder: To subdivide his tenement; ? *orig.* to erect a cottage (*taberna*) on his holding, and apportion a piece of land to it. *north. Obs.*

[1365 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 38 Idem Johanne illud [tenementum] tabernavit sine licencia. *ibid.* 47 De Johanne Anderson pro licencia tabernandi unum cotagium. 1402 *Charita* (Du Cange). Ne scolaribus detur occasio mercandi seu Tabernandi.] 1524 *Augm. Off. Convent. Leases*, Yorks. No. 898 That the said Thomas and Roger his sonne...shall not taverne the said fermhold nor no parcell thereof bot to dwell and remane of the said fermhold upon payn [etc.]. 1551 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 72 If it happ my wife to latt or taverne any parte of said fermehold, (not beyng of habilitie to occupie the same) then I will that

Roland my eldest sonne have it. 1575 [see *Taverning* 1]. 1577 *Echl. Proc. Bp. Barnes* (Surtees) 18 And doe not let out, lease out, or taverne out, their livings.

2. intr. To frequent taverns; also to *tavern* it. 1580, etc. [see *Taverning* 2]. 1610 *Histion*, vi. 209 Each...taverns it with drunken suppers still.

†b. trans. with out: To spend in 'taverning'. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. [i.] 171. 164 When, like Nero, thou should'st Taverne out thy time with Wantons.

Taverner (tæ'vəniə). Also 4 *tavernyer*, *tavernere*, 5 *tawerner*, *-yrner*, *tavernere*, 6 *-ar*, *Sc. -eir*, 7 *-o(u)r*; (5 *taberner*). [*a. AF. taverner* = OF. *tavernier* used in senses 1 and 2 below (c 1200 in *Godef. Compl.*), *f. taverne*, *TAVERN*, or *:-post-cl. L. tabernarius* shopkeeper.]

1. One who keeps a tavern; a tavern-keeper. *arch.* 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 4357 He askede at ye tawmure, pat armed folk, what it were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 And zellep ontreweliche, ase doþ þise tawmureþer þet uelleþ þe mesure nyd some. 1382 *Wyclif Ecclius*, xxv. 28 The tawmure shal not be iustified for synnes of lippis. 14... *Nom.* in *Wt. Wülfker* 688/19 *lit. tabernarius*, *taberner*. 14... *Lytell Thankes* 19 in *Ritson Anc. Songs* (1792) 78 They call'd the tawmure to fyll þe quarte, And lette note for the coste. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiv. 46 (R. MS.) 'Be Godis bluid', quod the tawmure, 'Thair is sic wyne in my sellir As neuir come in this cuntre'. 1530 *Palsgr.* 279/2 *Tavernar* a wyne sellar, *tawmure*. 1603 *HOLLAND Pin-tarch's Mor.* 46 Are you become indeed a Tawmure, Whose father was a worthy governour? 1750 *STRAYE Straw's Surv.* 11. 194/1 This Company anciently consisted Wine... The Vintners, who were the Merchants that imported Wine... and the Taverners, who kept Taverns for them, and sold it out by Retail. 1760 J. ADAMS *Diary* Wks. 1830 11. 85 [He] may...multiply taverns and dram shops, and thereby secure the ivories of tawerner and retailer. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* i. iv. 66 Under the powers of the assigned patent, [he] considerably increased the number of licensed taverners.

†2. One who frequents a tavern or taverns; a tippler. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Vor alþeruerst he becomþ tawmurey, þanne he playþ afe. 1579 *TYWNE Phisicke agit. Fort.* 11. xc. 278 b. There is...nothing more wayne then typplers and Tawmureys. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Conim. Titus* i. 7 (1619) 129 So should I be a sweater? a tawmure? a drunkard?

Taverning, *vbl. sb.* Now rare or *Obs.* [*f. TAVERN v. + -ING*]. The action of the verb TAVERN.

†1. See TAVERN v. 1. *Obs.*

1575 SIR J. FORSTER in *F. Chase Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* 81 (P.R.O.) When any Inhabitant here had...a Tenement...sufficient for the maintenance of one person, yf he chance to dye havinge two or sonnes, he devyde the said Tenement betwixt them bothe, and thus the tawerninge of the Queynes lande ys hinderance for keepinge of hors and armor.

2. The action or practice of frequenting taverns. 1580 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Elia* (Parker Soc.) 574 The Sabbath days...is spent full beathenishly, in tawerning, tipling, gaming, playing and beholding of Bear-baiting and Stage plays. 1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat.* ii. 1. Or wicked Rabblais dronken revellings. To grace the mis-rule of our tawernings. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 503 Another cries out on the ones Tawerning (where he would not spend a six pence, he never knew any come to good that did). *attrib.* 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 41 No wonder that, with these tawerning habits, Jonson lived poor and died no richer.

3. The keeping of a tavern.

1774 J. WENTWORTH in *F. Chase Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 264 Inquiring into the reasons of granting license to Mr. Payne for tawerning and retailing.

Tavern, *ppl. a.*: see TAVER v.

Tavism, variant of TAOISM.

†Tavistock, *Obs.* In 6 Tave-. A woollen cloth formerly made at the town of Tavistock.

1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 3 Any clothes called Tave-stocks, Westerne doseyens, Friseys, Kendalles, Cottons, and all manner of course clothes made for lynynges. 1545 *Rates of Customs* diij b. vi. Tavestockes for a clothe. 1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edu.* VI. c. 6 § 29 Any Clothe or Clothes made in the Towne of Tavestocke in the Countie of Deuon...commonlye called Tavestocke Clothes.]

Tavistockite (tæ'vistəkəit). *Min.* [Named by Dana, 1868, from *Tavistock*, a town in Devonshire, where found: see -ITE.] 'Hydrous phosphate of aluminum and calcium, found in microscopic acicular crystals' (Chester *Names Min.*).

[1865 A. H. CHURCH in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* 264 Our present mineral is from Tavistock, Devonshire.] 1868 *DANA Min.* 582 Tavistockite.

†Tavorsay, *Old Cookery. Obs.* [?] A dish of spiced cod's head and liver.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 *Tavorsay*. Nym ye hed of ye codlyng & ye liuers, & pike out ye bones, cast therto goud poudre of piper & gyngiver, and gif forth.]

†Taw, sb. 1 *Obs. rare.* [*f. Taw v.*]

1. Tawed leather; white leather.

c 1564 in J. T. Gilbert *Cair. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1891) 11. 23 Gloves, purses, whit tawe and suche like wurke appeteynyng to thoccupacion of Glover.

2. A thong, whip, lash.

Perh. a different word; app. the sing. of TAWS, TAWSE (which is evidenced much earlier).

1787 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.*, *Taw*, a whip. N. 1853 W. WATSON *Poems* 28 (E.D.D.) The nippy taw Comes whisken' whiles athort us a'. [1864 *WEAVER, Taw*,... (pl.). A whip or instrument of punishment used by a schoolmaster.]

Taw (tā), sb. 2 Also 8 tau, 9 tor. [Origin unascertained, and order of senses uncertain: perh., like *alley*, *ALLY* sb. 2, an abbreviation.]

A large choice or fancy marble, often streaked or variegated, being that with which the player shoots.

1709 *STEELE Tattler* No. 30 p. 1 He is hiding or hoarding his Taws and Marbles. a 1761 *CANTHON Wit & Learn.* *Poems* (1771) 46 He minded but his top, or taw. 1807, 1833 [see *ALLY* sb. 2]. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxiv. After enquiring, whether he had won any alley taws or commonys lately. 1843 *THACKERAY Irish Sk. Bk.* xxiv. Large agate marbles or 'taws'. a 1845 *Hoon Clapham Acad.* xiv. Five who stoop The marble taw to speed. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. iii. His small private box was full of peg-tops, white marbles (called 'alley-taws' in the Vale), [etc.]. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scott.* ii. v. 179 A still greater favourite is shooting a 'taw', which requires no small dexterity.

b. transf. A game played with such marbles.

1709 *STEELE Tattler* No. 112 p. 3 A Game of Marbles, not unlike our modern Taw. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 307 To kneel and draw The chalky ring, and knuckle down at taw. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 160 At cricket, taw, and prison-bars, He bore away the bell. 1840 *THACKERAY Paris Sk.-Bk.* (1869) 45, I would lay a wager that...their school learning carried them...only to the game of taw.

c. The line from which the players shoot in playing the game. Hence in phrases: see *quots.*

1740 *DYCHE & PARDON* v. *Knuckle*. They frequently say, *Knuckle down to your taw*, or fit your hand exactly in the place where your marble lies. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton. Gloss.* s.v., 'Shoot from taw'. 'You don't stand at taw'... 'If you don't do so and so I'll bring you to taw'. 1881 *Leicesters. Gloss.* s.v., A ring is scratched on the ground, and at some distance from it a straight line called taw. *ibid.*, We thus get the phrases... 'come up to scratch' and 'come up to taw'.

†Taw, sb. 3 *Obs. rare.* [Derivation unascertained.] A roollet, a fibre of a root.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 16 Though they get some hold in the earth with some lesser taw, or tawes, which give some nourishment to the body of the tree. *ibid.* 24 To dresse the roots of trees, to take away the tawes, and tangles, that lap and fret and grow superfluously. 1670 *CART. J. SMITH Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 58 A Plant by its Roots and Tawes, or Fibres, sucks in the Juice of the Earth. 1765 *Museum Rust.* V. 117 Its root...is round, and thick set with taws.

Taw (tā), v. 1 Forms: 1 *tawian*, 3 (*Orm.*) *tawwenn*, 3-4 *tauwen*, 4-6 *tawe*, 6- *taw*. [OE. *tawian* = MLCg., MDu., Du. *touwen*, LG. *tawen*, *tōuwen* to prepare (leather), to tan, to carry, OHG. *sawjan*, *zawjan* (MHG. *zawwen*, *zōuwen*) to prepare, make, Goth. *tawjan* to do, make:—OTent. **tawjan* and **tawjan*; from a stem *taw-*, *tōw-*, not certainly found in pre-Germanic.]

1. trans. To make ready, prepare, or dress (some raw material) for use, or for further manipulation; e.g. to soften (hides) by beating, to heckle (hemp), etc.; † in early use, to till (land).

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxix. (1890) 366 Pa bæd se Godes man þæt him man isern geloman mid hwæte byder brohte þæt land mid to tawennce. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15903 All swa summ þe nowt i ploþ þe turnenn erþe & tawwenn. 1545 *Rates of Customs* Cw. Sylke tawed & died the pounde viiis. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Favde Favons* ii. ix. 193 He... taweth the skinne betwixte his handes, untill it become very souple and soft. 1688 *Robin Goodfellow* ii. (1841) 28 And whilst that they did dimbly spin, The hempe he needs must taw. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* Pref. 7 Being tawed open by wedge after wedge. 1861 *Jrnl. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* Mar. 20 A slick-stone for tawing or softening hides by friction.

2. spec. To make (skins) into leather by steeping them, after suitable preparation, in a solution of alum and salt; the product is white and pliant, and is known as *alum*, *white*, or *Hungarian leather*.

(In early quots. not separable from sense 1.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Þæt heo [lower clothes] beon unorne & warme, & wel i-wroughte—uelles wel i-tawed. a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* ix. in E. E. P. (1862) 154 Dapeit þe sotter þæt tawip 3ure leþir. c 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vi. þe furre... is not feyre; and also it siyathet euer, but if bit he wele ytawede. 1474 *Country Lect. Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 401 The size of a whitwater is that he make nor tawe no maner of lether bot Shepes lether, Gettes lether, deris ledur, horse-lether, or boundes-lether. 1560 *Lat. in Hakluyt Voy.* (1598) l. 307 If you send 100 of them [seal skins] tawed with the haire on, they will be solde, or else not. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 45 The hides... being tawed and wrought artificially they make garments of them. 1613 *FLETCHER, etc. Captain* ut. iii. Yes if they taw him as they do whit-leather Upon an iron. 1711 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 4862/4 Mills...where they shall Tan, 'Taw or Dress...any such Hides. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Tawing*, a process of tanning in which mineral agents are substituted for vegetable extracts. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 83/1 Carefully-prepared goat-skin, tanned, tawed, dyed, and grained.

†3. fig. To treat (a person) abusively or with contumely; to vex, torment; to harass, afflict; to abuse, outrage, profane. *Obs.*

c 893 K. *ALFRED Oros.* iv. l. 5 Pa þe þær gefongne wæron, hie tawedan mid þære mastan unþenese. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* (1890) 11. 102 Forðan ðe he godes temþel tawode to bysmore. c 1000—*Hom.* 11. 486 And se deofol eow tawode þurh his drymen. a 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* xxxiii. (Napier) 162 [Hi] scendað and tawjað to bysmore þæs þegnes cwenan and hwilum his dohtor. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liv. 76 To a piler I was 1-piht, Togget and tawed at þe niht. 1549 *CHALONES Erasmus on Folly* Gij, To be briefe, they are not tawed nor plucked asunder with a thousand thousand cares.

b. To whip, flog, thrash. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* viii. xxviii. 301 He caused him to be stripped naked, and whipping chaire to be presented unto him. The poore stripling thus piteously tawed and torn, ran

forth into the open street. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. iv. You know where you were taw'd lately, both lash'd, and slash'd you were in Bridewell. 1682 D'URFEE *Butler's Ghost* 43 Truss'd on her Knee she'd briskly taw him, And, like Virago, clapperclaw him. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* viii. I grew sick of being tawed for offences I had never committed. 1883 CLELAND *Inchbracken* xvi. 126, I would have her tawed through the town at the cart's tail.

Taw (tō), *v.2* Chiefly *dial.* [*f. TAW sb.2*] *intr.* To shoot or aim with a taw or marble.

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.* You don't taw fairly. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss. s.v. Hundreds*, When . . . the one who is on for his pizings manages to taw into the hole, the game is concluded. 1898 [see TAWER 2].

Taw, obs. form of **TAU**, **TOW**.

|| **Tawa** (tā-wā, *collog.* tā-wā). [*The Maori name.*] A tall and handsome forest tree of New Zealand, *Beilschmiedia (Nesodaphne) Tawa*, N.O. *Lauraceae*, with damson-like fruit; allied to the *Tauraire*, but inferior as timber.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 186/1 Called *Tawa* by the natives. 1883 J. HECTOR *Handbk. N. Zealand* (1886) 106 *Tawa*, a lofty forest tree 60 ft. to 70 ft. high, with slender branches. The wood is light, and soft, and is used for making butter-kegs.

† **Tawak**, = to awake: see **T** 1.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* i. 1412 *Ta-wak* Hy þæt slepeþ in cenne slep.

Tawbern, -bron, -burn, Sc. var. **TABORN** Obs.

Tawho, *tawho*, obs. Sc. forms of **TALLOW**.

Tawht, obs. Sc. *f. taught*: see **TEACH** v.

Tawd, obs. Sc. *f. told*, pa. t. and pp. of **TELL** v.

† **Tawder**, *v. obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. TAWDRY a.*] *trans.* To deck out in tawdry garments.

1726 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Bristol* 22 Aug. A sort of shabby finery, a number of dirty people of quality tawdered out.

Tawdrily (tō'drili), *adv.* [*f. TAWDRY a. + -LY 2*]. In a tawdry manner; with cheap finery.

1736 PULTEENEV *Let. to Swift* 21 Dec. A rabble of people . . . seeing her very oddly and tawdrily dressed, took her for a foreigner. 1816 *Sporting Man* XLVIII. 189 A lady observing her neighbour in a public room, dressed very tawdrily. 1879 *Frouz Short Stud.* (1883) IV. v. 351 The two figures . . . are tawdrily coloured in white and red and gold.

Tawdriness (tō'drinēs). [*f. as prec. + -NESS*].

The quality of being tawdry.

1670 *Moral State Eng.* 161 There was a kind of tawdriness in their Habits. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 35 'That tawdriness may not destroy the proper effect of variety.' 1841 GALLenga *Italy* (1848) I. 139 The tinsel and tawdriness of an imitative dauber.

† **Tawdrum**, obs. nonce-wd. [*f. TAWDRY*, with *L. ending*: cf. *nostrum*]. A tawdry decoration.

1680 BETTERTON *Revenge* v. iv. 65 No matter for Lacc and Tawdrums.

Tawdry (tō'dri), *sb. and a.* Also 6 tauthrie, tawdrie (see next); 7 taudrey, tawdry, 7-8 taudry. [*As sb. short for TAWDRY LACE, q. v.*; hence referring to the showy but cheap quality of these in the 17th century.]

A. sb. †1. Short for TAWDRY LACE, Obs.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 46 Of which the Naidēs, and the blew Nereides make Them Taudries for their necks. *Ibid.* iv. 50 Not the smallest Beck But with white Pebles makes her Taudries for her neck.

2. Cheap and pretensions finery.

a 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) I. 223 Applaud th' outsides of Words, but never mind, With what fantastic tawdry th' are lin'd. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xx. 139 Only for the sake of having a little more tawdry upon his housings. 1831 *Examiner* 390/1 A dress circle! . . . look at the tawdry and the ennui! 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* (1880) 349 A poor bedizened creature, clad in tawdry.

B. adj. 1. Of the nature of cheap finery; showy or gaudy without real value.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* ii. ii. A Woman that Can doat on a senseless Cap, a Tawdry French Riband, and a Formal Cravat. 1686 BURNETT *Let.* (1708) 288 A Tawdry Embroidery of Gold and Silver. 1711 *Steele's Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 3 A gay West Indian, who appeared in all the Colours which can affect an Eye that could not distinguish between being fine and tawdry. 1805 REPTON *Landscape Gard.* 160 The lavish profusion of tawdry embellishment. 1859 JEPSON *Brittany* ii. 14 The high altar is wretchedly tawdry.

† **2.** Untidy; slovenly; ungraceful. Obs. rare.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* v. § 3 A Flower without its Empalement, would hang as uncouth and tawdry, as a Lady without her Bodies. 1820 JOANNA BAILLIE *Summer's Day* 83 His awkward . . . lad, Who trails his tawdry armful [of hay] o'er the field.

2. transf. Of persons or their condition; Tawdrily dressed or decked out; cheaply adorned.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i. Tawdry affected Rogues, well drest. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Tawdry* or *Tawdry*, . . . tricked up with such tinsel Stuff, or Lace as is usually sold at Audrey-Fair in Cambridge-shire. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vii. (1874) 133 Like one of those tawdry girls, who pass by me. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxvii. An aspect of genteel desolation and tawdry misery not easily to be paralleled in wretchedness.

3. fig. esp. of style, diction, etc.; hence of a speaker or writer: Trumpery.

1596 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (ed. 6) Afterth. 12 Without forcing the Design of the Authr, or intermixing any Tawdry Flourishes by the By. 1718 PENN *Maxims* § 126. Wks. 1726 I. 80 'Tis but Tawdry Talk, and next to very Trash. 1764 GOLDSM. *Traveller* Ded. Him they dignify with the name of poet: his tawdry lampoons are called satires. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to Lady L. Stuart* 19 Jan. in *Lockhart*, His language is too flowery and even tawdry.

† **Tawdry lace**. Obs. [*See T (the letter) 7.*] In the earliest quotation *St. Audrey's lace*, i.e. lace of St. Audrey, Etheldreda, or Æþeldrý (daughter of Anna king of East Anglia, and patron saint of Ely): A silk 'lace' or necktie, much worn by women in the 16th and early 17th c.; sometimes taken as a type of female adornments.

[As to the origin of the name, it is told, originally by Bede (*Ecel. Hist.* iv. ix.), and after him by Ælfric in the Life of St. Æþeldrýth, Virgin (*Ælfric's Lives of Saints*, ed. Skeat, 1885, xx. ll. 49-60), that St. Audrey died of a tumour in her throat, which she considered to be a just retribution, because in her youth she had for vain show adorned her neck with manifold splendid necklaces, 'forðan þe ic on iuzoðe frætweðe mine swuran mid mænizfealdum swurbegum'. In the 16th century, N. Harpsfield, Archdeacon of Canterbury under Philip and Mary (died 1588), after relating the story in his (Latin) *Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica* (Douay 1622), adds 'Our women of England are wont to wear about the neck a certain necklace [*Torquem guendami*], formed of thin and fine silk, perchance in memory of what we have told'. See also, more particularly, quot. 1674 below. Skinner in his *Etymologicon* (licensed 1668), explains *Tawdry lace* as 'Ties, fringes, or bands, bought at the fair held at the fane of St. Etheldreda, as rightly points out Doctor Th. Henshaw'. There is no discrepancy between the two statements. 'St. Audrey's laces' would naturally be largely offered for sale at her fair, and though this did not give the article its name, it doubtless made it more widely known, and led to the production of cheap and showy forms for the 'country laces' (see Nares s.v.), which at length gave to tawdry its later connotation.]

1530 PALSGR. (ed. 1) 63/2 *Seynt Audries lace*, corder. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Pref. Civit. Pardon Beades, Tanthonie belles, Tauthrie laces, Rosaries, Collets. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 135 Binde your fillets faste, And gird in your waste, For more finesse, with a tawdry lace. 1593 *Jack Straw* iii. Div. *Queen*, . . . I will speake for thee. *T. M.* Will you in faith, and I will giue you a tawdry lace. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* iv. i. The Prim-Rose Chaplet, tawdry-lace and Ring, Thou gavest her for her singing. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 253 Come you promis'd me a tawdry-lace, and a paire of sweet Gloues. 1674 BLOWNT *Glossary*, *Tawdry lace*, so called from St. Audrey (Etheldreda) who thought her self punished for wearing rich Necklaces of Jewels; and therefore women after that wore Necklaces of fine silk, called Tawdry Laces. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 18 To deck my native fleece with tawdry lace!

† **Tawdryne**. Obs. nonce-wd. [*App. an arbitrary formation on tawdry.*] = prec.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 See ye not your selues doo demaene too rudely: Bynd the fillets; and to be fine the waste gyrt. Fast with a tawdryne [Webbe's rendering in sapphics of Spenser's stanzas: see quot. 1579 in prec.].

Tawed (tōd), *pp. a.* [*f. TAW v.1 + -ED 1*]. Made, as white leather, by the process of tawing. Also *transf.* (cf. *tanned*).

1545 *Rates of Customs* biv, Graye tawed, the tymber vi. s. viii. d. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* xxxix, With tawed handes, and hard yttanned skyn. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 115 For the Winter they have boots, or a kind of laced tawed-leather stockings. 1711 *London Gaz.* No. 4862/4 Hides and Skins, Tanned, Tawed or Dress'd. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 412 The tawed leather is the raw skin combined with subchloride of aluminium. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* 1. 150/2.

Tawer 1 (tō'ar). Forms: 4-5 tawier(e, 4-7 tawyer, 5 tawar, 6 tawhear, 8 tawar), 5-tawer. [*f. TAW v.1*: see -ER 1. With the earlier *tawyer*, cf. *lawyer*, *sawyer*]. One who taws; one who prepares white leather; = **WHITE-TAWER**.

1311 *Letter Bk. D. Lond.* ff. 127 Walterus le Whitawyer. 1346 *Ibid.* f. ll. 126 b, Les bones gentz Megucers appellez Whitawyers. 1384 *Wyclif Acts* ix. 43 Many dayes he dwellede in Joppe, at Symond, sum coriour [gloss or tawier, v. rr. tawer, tawier]. 1480 [see TAWING 1]. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 505 Payd to the towar for iiii. boke skynnes. 1559 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 208 A tawhear of skynnes. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 74/44 A Tawer, alutarius. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 169 The skins of this Beast are dressed by Tawyers, with the fat of fishes and Alum. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 280 There live the tanners, tawyers, fell-mongers, parchment, and vellum-dressers. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIV. 552 There are 17 tanners, 18 curriers, and 13 tawers. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 75 In this part of Paris live all tanners and tawers and their kindred.

Tawer 2. [*f. TAW v.2*] One who aims a taw. 1898 ALICE B. GOMME *Games* II. 113 If one player knocks out a marble, he is entitled to 'taw' at the rest in the ring until he misses; and if a sure 'tawer' not one of the others may have the chance to taw.

Tawern, obs. form of **TAVERN**.

Tawery (tō'ari). rare. [*f. TAWER 1* or *TAW v.1*: see -ERY.] An establishment where skins are tawed.

1830 MAUND *Dict. Eng. Lang.*, *Tawery*, a manufactory in which skins are dyed with alum. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 656 (Cent. Dict.) In Parisian taweries calves' brains, intimately mixed with wheat flour, are used as a substitute for yolk of egg.

Tawes, obs. form of **TAWS**.

Tawght, *tawhte*, obs. ff. *taught*: see **TEACH** v.

|| **Tawhai** (tā-hwai). Also *tawai*. [*Maori.*]

The native name in New Zealand of several species of beech, called by the settlers *birches*.

1873 *Catal. Vienna Exhib.*, *Tawhai*, large and durable timber, used for sleepers. 1883 J. HECTOR *Handbk. N. Zealand* (1886) 102 *Tawhai*, Red-birch (from the colour of the bark). A handsome tree, 80 ft. to 100 ft. high.

|| **Tawhiri** (tā-hwiri). Also *tawiri*. [*Maori.*]

Native name of the New Zealand tree *Ptilosporum tenuifolium*, noted for its fragrant white blossoms.

1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* vi. i. 108 Its floor . . . with faint tawhiri-leaves besprent. 1884 T. BRACKEN *Lays Maori* 21 The early breeze that . . . stole the rich Tawhiri's sweet perfume.

Tawie (tō'i), *a. Sc. dial.* [*? f. TAW v.1 + -Y*, in sense 'easy to taw': cf. *wieldy*]. Tractable, docile, easy to manage.

1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* v, Ye ne'er was dousie; But hamely, tawie, quiet, an' cannie, An' unco sonsie.

Tawing (tō'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. TAW v.1 + -ING 1*].

1. The action or process of preparing white leather: see **TAW** v.1 2.

1408 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 99 Qe nulle homme . . . ne vse ascun manere tawing de ascuns pealx en lez ditz schopes. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* IV. 1830 121 And to Joh'n Massy tawyer for tawing of a tymbre of hole sahles iiij s. 1517-18 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw.* Acc. (1866) 59 For Tawynge of Buckys skynnes to cover ij Mase Bokys, xij d. 1711 *London Gaz.* No. 4862/4 Their Places of tanning, tawing, or dressing of such Hides. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tawing*, tanning a lamb-skin with the wool on it. attrib. 1888 L. M. tr. *Bk. Dyeing* 49 Take your tawing stocke, and taw it [black leather] well therewith. 1883 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 389/2 They receive . . . a second treatment with the tawing mixture.

b. (pl.) conc. (See quot.)

1611 CORGER, *Megis*, tawings; the offals, or peeces cut from skinnes in tawing.

† **2.** The action of flogging or punishing. Obs.

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* (1746) IV. vii. 54 Fearing least the Whipping-task and Tawing might light upon him. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alenman's Guesman d'Alf.* i. 240 He would willingly have the tawing of mee. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 30 The Lords own tawing of him [Job]. to wring this speech from him.

Tawk (e, tawke), obs. forms of **TALE**.

Tawlche, obs. Sc. *f. TALLOW*. **Tawld**, obs.

Sc. *f. told*: see **TELL** v. **Tawle**, obs. *f. TALL*.

Tawn, *dial. f. TAWN v.*, to faint.

† **Tawn**, *v. obs. rare* 1. [*app. an alteration of*

TAN v. under the influence of **TAWNY a.**] *trans.* To make tawny; to bronze, 'tan'. So † **Tawn**

sb., the bronzing of the skin produced by exposure. 1721 RAMSAY *Tartaria* 94 While scorching Tawn tawns the shepherd's brow. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 96 It was a considerable time before this upper lip having been long shaded . . . took the same tawn as the rest of his face.

† **Tawne**, *taune*, *v.1* Obs. [*Early ME. tawn-*

e(n), *taun-e(n)*, aphetic form of **at-awne(n)*, *at-awne(n)*, *f. AT- pref. 1 + awne(n)*, in Ormin *awwnenn*, *AWN* (v.2, to show, exhibit. OE. **awnian* has not been found, but ME. *t-awnen* is parallel to MLG., MDu., LG. *t-ānen*, Du. *t-oonen*, MHG. *z-ounen* to show. These point to an OTeut. **at-awnōjan*, as a by-form of Goth. *at-awjan* (OS. *t-ogian*, OE. *at-ewian*, *at-icwian*) to bring before the eyes, to show, f. OTeut. **augon-*, *augn-*, *awn-*, stems of *augon-* eye. See Feist *Got. Etymol.*, s.v. *Augō*, Brugmann ed. 2, § 165, § 681, Schade s.v. *zougan*, Franck s.v. *toon*, *toonem*].

trans. To show, manifest, exhibit.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 767 Ful wel he [Christ] tawnede his lunc to man. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 636 God . . . Tawnede him in ðe walkene a-buuen Rein-bowe. *Ibid.* 1022 Dis time oðer 3er Sal ic me to ðe tawnen her. *Ibid.* 2034 To tawnen ðe ðe soðe her-hi. *Ibid.* 3444 On oðer daijes morgen quile, God tawned moysi quat he wile.

† **Tawne**, *v.2* Sc. Obs. rare 1. [*? Deriv. of TAW v.1*; ? for *taw-en*]. *trans.* To tame, subdue, soften.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xv. Div. The sore sight of that saint his syres death, did so tawne the truculent turke.

Tawniness (tō'ninēs). [*f. TAWNY a. + -NESS*].

The quality or condition of being tawny.

c 1550 *Lloyd Treas. Health* F viij, Coluer donage ground in vyneger and smeared ower thy face putteth away all morphewe & tawniness. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers Besides Women* v. ii, She's the sun's masterpiece for tawniness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Tawniness*, . . . the being of the Colour of tanned leather. 1875 BROWNING *Antroph. Apol.*, *Herakles* 406 He spread the tawniness behind—his yellow head Enmuffed by the brute's.

† **Tawnish**, *a. obs. rare*. [*f. TAWN(Y a. + -ISH 1*]. Somewhat tawny; tanned.

1675 *London Gaz.* No. 1020/4 Having black strait hair, a tawnish complexion. 1684 *Ibid.* No. 1072/4 A tall slender Man, . . . of a Tawnish complexion.

Tawnt (e, obs. forms of **TAUNT**.

Tawny (tō'ni), *a. and sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-7

tauny, 5- tawny; also 4 *tawne*, (4-5 *taunde*), (6 *tawneye*, 6-7 -ie, 6-9 -ey). *B.* (chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 5 *tannye*, *tannee*, 5-6 *tanne*, *tany*, 5-7 *tanny*; see also **TENNE**. [*ME. tawny, tawne*, *a. AF. taune*, *OF. tané* (12-13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), later *tanné*, 'foncé comme le tan', *f. tan*, *TAN sb.1*. The *au*, *aw* appears to have arisen from the OF. pronunciation, in which the *a* before *n* was nasalized, *tāne* (tañne): cf. *pawn*, *aunt*, † *de-maund*, † *Fraunce*].

Name of a composite colour, consisting of brown with a preponderance of yellow or orange; but formerly applied also to other shades of brown. **A.** as *adj.* Having, or being of, this colour.

a. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.* 196 Panne cam coneyte . . . in a tauny tabarde of twelue wynter age. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5, I deuyse to . . . my daughter a tawne bed of silk. 1487 in *Surrey Archaeol. Soc. Collect.* (1865) III. 163, I bequeathe my tawny velvet gowne to be made a chesible

thereof. 1538 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 85 My tawney chamlet dublett. 1578 *LYTH Dolew.* l. xxi. 32 Peruicle. The flour most commonly is blew, & sometimes white, & tawney, but very seldom. 1599 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* clxxxviii, As the World's Sun, makes the Moor black, the European white; Th' American tawney. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. 1, We must have you turne fiddler againe, get a base violin at your backe, and marche in a tawpie coate. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv. 152 The other Turkes which are borne in Asia major and Egypte, are of a greater stature, tawny. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6). *Tawny*, that is of a tanned, or yellowish, or dusky colour. 1791 *COVESEA* *Plant* x. 211 A lion's tawny skin Around him wrapp'd. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus.* xii. That port, being a light and tawny wine. 1856 *DELAMER Fl. Gard.* (1861) 60 *hemerocallis flava*. — Day Lily; a plant with yellow or tawny flowers. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* July 2 The patched old tawny sails.

β. c1425 tr. *Ardene's Surgery* (E.E.T.S.) 77 Pulver of galles and psidie and puluer tawny. 1554 *Reg. Priory Council Scot.* l. 308 Sex pece of broun and tawne clayth. c1585 *POLWART Flying v. Montgomerie* 736 Tawnycheeks, I think thou speikst with my bronke. 1638 *JUNES Paint.* *Ancients* 270 They resemble the similitude of a tanie or a white man. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Canis Nat. Paradoxi* 362 Her complexion (which is somewhat tawny by beeing much exposed to the Sun).

B. as sb. 1. Tawny colour. In *Her.* = TENNE. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4335 Nouthire to toly no to tawnde transmittie we na vebhis. To vermyllion ne violet ne variant litis. c1410 *Master of Game* (M.S. Digby 182) xiii. Pe best hue of rennyng houndes whiche be goodie, is cleped broune tawne. 1493 *Mem. Rypen* (Surtees) III. 164 Pro xij virgis pann coloris de tawne pro vestura choristaurum. 1601 *HOLLAND Flory* xxiv. iv. 178 Without forth of a light tawnie or yellowish red. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* l. iii. (1660) 20 Tawny (saith Leigh) is a Colour of Worship, and of some Herolds it is called Bruske. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* i. 4 This Tawney from the Sun I took. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* l. 103 The bright red is reduced to somewhat of a tawny. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxiv. I ain't particular about a shade or so of tawny.

† 2. Cloth of a tawny colour. [Cf. OF. *tanné*.] a. 1416 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 75; J. J. de Tanne furt[ata] cum nigro. 1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 149 For a tawny and di. off tawny. vj. s. vj. d. 1666 in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1598) l. 358 Some blacks for womens garments, with some Orange colours and tawneys. 1572 in *Feuillet Revels Q. Elis.* (1908) 187 Of Satten Tawney twelve yards. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1338/1 Clothed in white, yellow, & orange tawney.

β. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 103 Your son wolfe haue to hys jakets mury and tany. 1494, 1500 Rowane tawne (see ROWAN?). 1497 *Acc. Lad. High Treas.* Scot. l. 343 For iij elne and one half of Rowane tawne. 1501 *Ibid.* II. 49, iij elne French tawne.

† b. pl. Garments made of this cloth. Obs. c1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1800) III. 116 The liverry-men brushing up their orange tawneys.

3. A brown-skinned person; = TAWNY-MOOR. *arch.* 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 347 There are Tawnies amongst them, they wear in their eares rings of gold and silver. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1679/1 Run away... a Tall slender Indian Tawney. 1751 *FARMER Obs.* Wks. 187 II. 234 In America, where we have so fair an opportunity, by excluding all blacks and tawnies, of increasing the lovely white and red. 1850 *SMELEV Frank Fairleigh* xxx. Rajah somebody or other... on his elephant, attended by a train of tawnies.

† 4. A sweet beverage, so called from its colour. β. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 26 Talle almaunde Mylke, & Sugre, an powdere Gyngere, & of Galyngale, & of Canelle, and Rede Wine, & boyl y-fere: y is gode tawney.

5. A local name for the common bullfinch, from the colouring of the female.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL Tawny*, a bullfinch. Somerset. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 67 The same parts in the female are reddish-brown; hence Tawny (Somerset).

C. Combinations and special collocations. a. Parasynthetic, etc., as *tawny-coloured*, *-faced*, *-haired*, *-skinned*, *-tanned*, *-visaged*, *-whiskered*. 1572 in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1600) III. 465 The people of the country are of a good stature, tawny coloured, broad faced, flat nosed. 1618 *SYLVESTER Spectacles* x. When the Leaves in Autum wither with a tawny-tanned face. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2298/3 A tawny visaged Man. 1740 *PINEDA Span. Dict.* s.v. *Denostar*, A tawny faced Woman dress'd up, reviles the fair one. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* v. (1852) 65 Red, black or white, olive, or tawny-skinned. 1859 G. ELIOT *A. Bede* v. Some tawny-whiskered, brown-locked, clear-complexioned young Englishman. 1862 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* i. 18 He was not a black-letter man... or a tawny-moroccoite [collector of books bound in tawny morocco].

b. With other names of colour, expressing a modification by tawny, as *tawny-brown*, etc.

1502 *Priory Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (1830) 9, iij yerdes... of sarcent of tawny grene. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 121 The people were black, or rather of a tawny dark brown. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 97 Their Colour a Tawney Olive. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 280 It... becomes of a tawney yellow colour. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 619 Far... tawny-gray... the stuff must receive a previous blue ground by dipping it in the indigo vat. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 2/3 I looked across the desert, tawny-gold beneath the pitiless sun.

c. In special collocations, esp. in names of particular species of animals of a tawny colour, or plants with tawny flowers, as *tawny bunting*, *monkey*, *owl*, *thrush*, *vulture*; *tawny day-lily*, *sedge*; also in collectors' names of moths, as *tawny pinion*, *tawny wave*, etc.; tawny emperor, collectors' name for *Apatura herse*, a large butterfly (cf. *EMPEROR* 4); also + tawny-coat, an ecclesiastical apparitor, from the colour of his livery.

1766 *PENNANT Zool.* l. 112 "Tawny Bunting. 1591 *SHAKS. Hen. VI.* i. iii. 56 Out "Tawney-Coates, out Scarlet Hypo-

crite. 1634 *HEVWOOD Mayden-head* Lost i. Wks. 1874 IV. 114 Though I was neuer Tawny-coate, I have playd the summoners part. 1768 *PENNANT Zool.* l. 158 The "Tawny Owl... The color of this kind is sufficient to distinguish it from every other. 1859 *MISS PRATT Brit. Grasses* 35 [Carex] fulva ("Tawny Sedge). 1783 *LATHAM Synopsis* III. 28 "Tawny Thrush, Arct. Zool... Head, back, and wing coverts tawny. 1801 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. Tawny thrush, the veery, or Wilson's thrush, *Turdus fuscescens*, one of the four song-thrushes which are common in eastern parts of North America. 1781 *LATHAM Synopsis Birds* l. 19 "Tawny Vulture... Inhabits Falkland Islands.

Hence + *Tawny v. trans.*, to make tawny; to tan. *Obs. rare.*

1602 *BRETON Mother's Blessing* (Grosart) 9/1 The Sunne so soone, the painted face will tawny. 1613 *HEVWOOD Brazen Age* ii. ii. He smells all smoke, and with his nasty sweats Tawnies my skinn.

† *Tawny-moor.* *Obs.* [f. TAWNY + MOOR sb. 2: cf. BLACKAMOR.] A name given to the tawny or brown-skinned natives of foreign lands; prob. originally to natives of northern Africa.

1603 *OWEN Pembrokeshire v.* (1892) 42 They seeme more like tawney Moors, then people of this land. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warrers* l. 22 Military Revels: wherein the Emperour himself ran a tilt, habited like a Tawny-moor. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lettr. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 27 Tho' he was a Tawney-more Indian, yet he was a Converted one. 1717 *Mrs. CENTLIVEL Bold Stroke for Wife* i. l. (1749) 14 There's a Black, a Tawny-moor, and a Frenchman. 1849 *A Tawny Moor*: see MOOR sb. 1. 2.]

Tawpie, tawpy (tō'pī), sb. and a. Sc. Also 9 *taup*, *taupie*, *taupie*. [Prob. from Norse: cf. Norw. *taap* 'half-witted person, chiefly of women' (Ross), Da. *taabe* fool, simpleton, Sw. *tåp* simpleton, *tåpig* foolish, weak-minded.]

A. sb. A foolish, senseless, or thoughtless girl or woman; *idle tawpie*, a slattern.

1728 *RANSAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 135 'Pottage', quoth Hah, 'ye senseless tawpie!' 1787 *BURNS Verses at Selkirk* iv. Gawks, tawpies, gowks, and fools, Frae colleges and boarding-schools. 1824 *MISS FARMER Inher.* xl. That light-headed tawpie [a servant] is off to a sick mother. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* l. 610/2 Many of his female friends were very accomplished, whom he thought useless tawpies for all that. 1902 *ANDERSON & SALCOATS Herald* 5 June 2 The word *tawpie* meaning a foolish petted person.

B. adj. Foolish, senseless, empty-headed. (Said in reference to a girl or woman.) Now rare.

1814 *Saxon & Gael.* 46 (Jam.) Comin' to his table wi' my tawpie dochter in her auld gown. 1823 *GALT Entail* xvi. The tawpie taunts of her prideful customers. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amor.* Wks. 1855 l. 174 Great langlegged, tawdry and tawpie limmers standin at closes. a1836 *AVFLECK Poet. Wks.* 80 (E.D.D.) *Taupie* Meg is just as bad, A common limmer.

Tawdrice, obs. form of TOREADOR.

Taws, tawse (tōz), sb. Chiefly Sc. Forms: 6 *tawis*, -es, 8 *tawz*, *taz*, 8- *tawse*, 9- *taws*. [app. plural of TAW sb. 1 2 (but evidenced much earlier); sometimes treated as a singular.]

1. A whip for driving a spinning top; esp. one made of a thong: see quot. 1892. (In quot. 1513 prob. pl. as in 2.)

1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* VII. vii. 91 As... the round top of tre [wooden top] Hit with the tawny quhypp, dois quherle, we see... smytin wyth the tawis dois rebound, And rynnin about, about in cirkill round. 1892 *BALLYMENA* (Antrim) *Observer* (E.D.D.), *Tawse*, a few strips of leather tied to a shaft, used by boys in spinning tops.

2. spec. An instrument of family or school discipline, used in Scotch and many English schools, consisting of a leather strap or thong, divided at the end into narrow strips. Also *transf.* and *fig.* In Sc. const. as plural, and in phrase a pair of taws.

a1585 *POLWART Flying v. Montgomerie* 57 In thy teeth bring me the tawes, With beekes my bidding to abide. *Ibid.* 571. 1719 *RANSAY and Anstr.* to Hamilton vi. I've kiss'd the taw, like a good bairn. 1721 = *Lucky Spence* ix. Vild hangy's taz ye'r riggings fast Makes black and blue. 1725 = *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii. Procl. The tawz was handled by revengful Madge. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. Words, *Tawz*, a pair of taws, a leather strap used by schoolmasters for chastising children. 1825 *CARLYLE Early Lett.* (1886) II. 329 A pedagogue called Fate; he is an excellent teacher, but his fees are very high, and his tawse are rather heavy. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 207, I took out the Tawse, and laid them on the closed Bible as a terror to evil doers. 1865 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 79 He carried a pair of short but impressive taws. 1892 *Schoolmaster* 31 Dec. 1895/2 Nottingham School Board. The Board authorities assistants to administer corporal punishment to the extent of a light stroke with a cane or tawse. *Mod.Sc.* Behave yourself, or you'll get the taws.

Combd. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 49 The smile, which in spite of pain, had illuminated his tawse-walved cheeks. 1885 'S. MUCKLEBACR' *Rural Rhymes* 142 The ancient tawse-washer held weariness.

Hence *Tawse v. trans.*, to chastise with the taws. 1790 *SHIRAZES Poems* Gloss, *Taz*, to whip, scourge, belabour. 1883 *Men. A. Maclean* 240 He was tawsed for his obstinacy.

Tawt, var. TAWT v. *Tawte*, *tawth*, obs. ff. taught: see TEACH v. *Tawyer*, obs. var. TAWEN. *Tawz*, obs. f. TAWS.

Tax (tæks), sb. 1. Also 4-7 *taxe*, Sc. 5-7 *taxt* (6 *taxte*). [app. f. TAX v. Appears earlier than F. *taxe* (1405 in Godef. *Compl.*; rare bef. 16th c.), f. *taxer* vb.; also earlier than med.L. *taxa* in Du Cange. In ME., *taxe* and *taske*, *TASK* sb., were at first almost synonymous; but in their sense develop-

ment they were differentiated, *tax* following that of the corresponding verb, as an assessed money payment.]

1. A compulsory contribution to the support of government, levied on persons, property, income, commodities, transactions, etc., now at fixed rates, mostly proportional to the amount on which the contribution is levied.

'Tax' is the most inclusive term for these contributions, esp. when spoken of as the matter of taxation, and in such phrases as *direct* and *indirect tax* (see DIRECT a. 6 c, INDIRECT a. c), including also similar levies for the support of the work of such local or specific bodies as county or municipal councils, poor law or school boards, etc. But in British practice few of the individual impositions are called by the name, the most notable being the INCOME TAX, LAND TAX, and PROPERTY TAX (also *dog-tax*, *match-tax*, *import-tax*), the rest being mostly styled 'duties', as *excise*, *import*, *export*, *estate*, *house*, *stamp*, *death duty*, etc. The 'taxes' levied by local bodies are usually called 'rates', e.g. *borough*, *county*, *poor*, *school*, *water rate*, etc. In U.S. 'tax' is more generally applied in ordinary language to every federal, state, or local exaction of this kind: cf. the combs in 7.

† To pay double taxes (quot. 1759), i.e. to have two residences on which the assessed taxes were paid.

a1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 151 Mo then ten sithan told y my tax. c1330 R. BURNES *Chron.* (1810) 247 Pe lerd & he lay granted þat þei said, & assigned a day, þat tax to be laid. c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 298 Oure clergie schal paie no subsidie ne taxe. c1420 *Brut* 382 Pere was graunted unto þe King, to maynteyne his warres, bothe of spirituelle & temporalle, an hote taxe and a dyme. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5537 Taxe geteth he noon of Perse lord. 1480 *Caxton Chron. England* clix. Kyng Iohan... let arere an huge taxe thurgh oute all england, that is to say xxxv. M. marc. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 378/2 A Taxe, tallagium. 1533 *Acc. Lad. High Treas.* Scot. VI. 129 Lettre to Dundee, Perth [etc.] to inhering thair taxis for furnishing of wageouris. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* ix. 15 The summe of the taxe, that kynges Salomon rayset to the buyldinge of the house of the Lorde. 1552 *HULOET*, Taxe or subsidie graunted. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* *Tax*, alias *Taxe*,... is such a kinde of tribute, as being certainly rated upon every towne, was wont to be yearly paid. Now is it not paid, but by consent giuen in Parliament, as the Subsidie is. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xx. 106 Men ought to pay such taxes as are by Kings imposed. 1752 *HUMS Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 344 A tax on German linen encourages home manufactures. 1759 *DILWORTH Pope* 116 Pope... was able to pay double taxes, and lived like a man in a genteel independence. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. viii. 308 The land tax, in it's modern shape, has superseded all the former methods of rating either property, or persons in respect of their property. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. ii.* (heading) Part II. Of Taxes. *Ibid.* (1860) II. 461 A direct tax upon the wages of labour... though the labourer might perhaps pay it out of his hand, could not properly be said to be even advanced by him. 1801 *HAMILTON Wks.* (1886) VII. 192 There is, perhaps, no item in the catalogue of our taxes which has been more unpopular than that which is called the direct tax. 1840 *McCulloch in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 95 A tax may be either *direct* or *indirect*. It is said to be *direct* when it is immediately taken from income or capital; and *indirect* when it is taken from them by making their owners pay for liberty to use certain articles, or to exercise certain privileges. 1846 (title) *The Local Taxes of the United Kingdom*. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* xvi. § 97. 129 In England the taxes amount to something like ten per cent., or one pound in every ten pounds.

† b. The rate at which anything is charged. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 308/2 Eny Dimes or Subsidies... after the taxe or quantite of an hole Disme.

c. *The taxes*, the tax-collector. *collog.* 1874 W. S. GILBERT *Charity* iii. Nobody calls on him except the taxes. 1888 *STEVENSON Popular Authors* ii. Even the Rates and Taxes... have actually read your tales.

2. *fig.* Something compared to a tax in its incidence, obligation, or burdensomeness; an oppressive or burdensome charge, obligation, or duty; a burden, strain, heavy demand.

a1628 F. GREVEL *Lett. to Hon. Lady* iv. Wks. 1870 IV. 267 When Nature... foresaw this distresse or taxe, like to fall upon her freedome. 1692-8 *NOBIS Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 65 Sleep, that great Tax and Custom of Nature upon the life of man. 1713 *STEEL Guard.* No. 85 P. 1 To suffer scandal... is the tax which every person of merit pays to the publick. 1727 *DE FOE Eng. Tradesman* xix. (ed. 2) 258 A young beginner has such a tax upon him before he begins, that he must sink perhaps... half his stock in painting and gilding, wainscoting and glazing, before he... can open his shop. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* ii. xiv. You great men must pay a tax for your dignity. I am going to disturb you. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. i. § 8 The greatness of the question... justifies even a heavier tax on the reader's attention.

† 3. = TASK sb. 2, 2 b. *Obs. rare.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 94, 'I hidde nevere a betre taxe' Quod scbe, 'bot ferst, er thou be sped, Thou schalt me leve such a wedd, that [etc.]'. 1559 *MIR. Mag.* (1563) O. j. A certayne taxe assygnd they have To shyne, and tymes divyde. 1564 *Advertmts.* in *Curdell Doc. Ann.* (1839) I. 294 The archdeacon shall appoynte the curates to certayne taxes of the New Testament to be conde without booke. And at their nexte synode to exact a rehearsal of them.

† 4. The action or an act of taxing or charging a person with some offence; a charge, accusation; censure. *Obs.*

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Burn.* *Pestle* Induct. Flie far from hence All private taxes, immodest phrases, What'er may but shew like viciou. 1621 *VANNER Tobacco* in *Via Recta*, etc. (1637) 354 They shall not passe without my tax. 1634 *JACKSON Creed* vii. xiv. § 6 It was not a propheet but a sharp reproof or tax. 1642 *DECLAR. Lords & Com.* 7 Nov. 4 After many high taxes of Us and Our Government.

† 5. A price-list, tariff. [So F. *taxe*. *Obs. rare* = 1.

1625 D. Gordon (*title*) Pharmaco-Pinax, or a Table and Taxe of all the Pryces of all usuall Medicaments.

†6. Phr. *To have in tax*, to have laid upon one, to have in hand. *To take in tax*, to take to task. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. W.* (Hakl. Soc.) 422 They being pertinent to the purpose I have in tax. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 16 May, Sir Edward Savage did take the said Moyer in tax about it.

7. attrib. and Comb. a. General: attributive, as *tax-claim*, *-law*, *-levy*, *-master*, *-mistress*, *-money*, *-paper*, *-rate*, *-return*, *-revenue*, *-system*; objective and obj. gen., as *tax-assessor*, *-collector*, *-controller*, *-dodger*, *-dodging*, *-extortioner*, *-farmer*, *-farming*, *-layer*, *-levying* adj., *-receiver*; instrumental, etc., as *tax-born*, *-bought*, *-burdened*, *-free*, *-laden* adjs. b. Special combs.: *tax-bond* (U.S.), a state bond receivable as taxes (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); *tax-book*, a list of property subject to taxation, with the amount of the taxes; *tax-certificate* (U.S.), a certificate given to a purchaser at a tax-sale by the authorized official, entitling the holder to a tax-deed at a certain date (*Funk*); *tax-deed* (U.S.), a conveyance made and delivered by the authorized official to a purchaser of land at a tax-sale (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *tax-duplicate* (U.S.), a duplicate record of all tax-assessments, furnished to a tax-collector (*Funk*); *tax-eater*, one who is supported from the public revenue; so *tax-eating* sb. and a.; *tax-lien* (U.S.), the lien held by the state on property subject to taxation, which has priority over all other claims (*Funk*); *tax-list*, *tax-roll* = *tax-book*; *taxman*, a tax-collector; *tax-sale* (U.S.), a sale of the property of a delinquent tax-payer, made in order to defray the taxes due by him (*Cent. Dict.*); *tax-title* (U.S.), the title conveyed to the purchaser of property sold for taxes (*Funk*). See also *Tax-cart*, *Tax-gatherer*, *Tax-payer*, etc.

1892 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 6/7 Any one who has had dealings with 'tax assessors will not easily be convinced that they are men to be hoodwinked in this simple way. c 1630 *Risdon Surv. Devon* 876 (1810) 78 So I find it in the 'tax-book of England. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) 11. 217 A certificate... that this portion was entered in the public tax-books, for an amount of land-tax entitling the possessor to a vote. 1823 *Byron Juan* xi. xli. If he found not this spawn of 'tax-born riches. 1831 E. ELLIOTT *Corn-Law Rhymes*, *Caged Rats* i. But ye are fat... And fill'd with 'tax-bought wine. 1904 *Q. Rev.* July 182 Plunging his 'tax-burdened people into the horrors of a sanguinary and needless war. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 4/7 Dr. Robert refused as Mayor to sign the 'tax-claims. 1862 *Miss Bradburn Lady Audley* xxi. Does she still take me for a 'tax collector? 1876 *Nation* (N. Y.) 30 Mar. 202 The 'tax-dodger is one who, finding that the rate of taxation in Boston is too high for his means, flies... to some rural town. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 2/3 What the Tax-Dodger thinks he is doing is to defraud Sir William Harcourt's successor at the Exchequer of the gains of a tyrannical impost. *Ibid.*, [Those] who practise the gentle art of 'tax-dodging in this respect are in the long run defrauding their own order. 1818 *Cobbett Pol. Register* XXXII. 350 If you were to see one of my sons now becoming a 'tax-eater, as a commissioned officer in the army. 1817 — *Wks.* XXXII. 25 Who look upon the poor as rivals in the work of 'tax-eating. 1822 — *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 151 Some one of the tax-eating crew had... called me an 'incendiary'. 1903 D. McLEAN *Stud. Apost.* x. 141 Palestine... fell under this 'tax-farming system. 1704 *Adonison Italy* (1733) 126 The Fowl and Gibber are 'tax free. 1842 *Miall in Nonconf.* II. 201 The 'tax layers and the tax payers. 1892 *Griffith tr. Foward's St. Peter* 45 To exempt them from the 'tax-levies every seventh year. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 June 4/2 Representation in the law-making and 'tax-levying assembly. 1898 *Antinous tr. Pastor's Hist. Pops* VI. 91 The 'tax-list... has been preserved, and is interesting. 1830 *Mrs. Bray Talba* x. 83 The gripping 'taxman, and the conquered and taxed Moor. 1891 R. DOWLING *Life Surrey* 21 The taxman and the gasman and the waterman. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 549 Plundered by collectors and 'tax-masters. 1798 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 193/1 [Fashion] keeps them perpetually busy in doing and undoing; and Folly is her Prime Confidant and 'Taxmistress. 1610 *Histrio-m.* vt 205 Soft, sirs, I must talk with you for 'tax-money, To relieve the poor. 1698 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 77 The Parishes having Levied the Tax money... shall return it unto the Officers of the Hundreds. 1858 E. B. RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (1870) 102 The provost sends me a 'tax paper. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxix. 207 In proportion to the general 'tax-rates. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 57 As long as... he is able to keep pace with his tax-rates, which... are daily becoming more exorbitant. 1830 *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 343 Your petitioners are the bees, and... the 'tax-receivers are the drones. 1888 *Byron's Amer. Commu.* II. xliii. (1889) I. 498 Apt to turn their property into these exempted forms just before they make their 'tax returns. 1891 *Griffith tr. Foward's Christ* I. 225 Engaged in farming out the 'tax-revenue of the provinces. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 21 To bring in with him the 'tax roll. 1841 *Spaulding Italy & It. Isl.* I. 399 In Campania... Honorius was compelled in the year 395 to expunge from the tax-roll, as become utterly waste, more than three hundred thousand acres of land.

†Tax, sb.² Obs. Also in 6 taxes. [ad. L. *tax-us* yew.] The yew-tree (also *tax-tree*); *transf.* a bow made of the wood of the yew.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 6 No bowyer shall sell... any bowe of ewe of the tax called elke, above the price of iii. s. iii. d. 1618 *Bolton Florus* iv. xii. (1636) 331 Poyson... is commonly there scruzed out of tax-trees. 1651 G. HILL *On Cartwright's Incomparable Poems in C's Poems*, Their

unbridled Muse [can] securely run Undaunted through the rage of Tax or Gun.

Tax (tæks), v. Also 4-7 taxes. [app. a. OF. *taxer* (13th c. in Littre), ad. L. *taxare* to censure, charge, tax with a fault; to rate, value, reckon, compute (at so much), make a valuation of; in med.L. also to impose a tax. The inherited form was OF. *tausser*, *tauser* (later, by assimilation, *tauxer*), It. *tassare*, Sp. *tasar*, Pg. *taxar*. Senses 1, 3, 6 are all in French.]

I. 1. To estimate or determine the amount of (a tallage, fine, penalty, damages, etc.); to assess; rarely, to impose, levy (a tax); also, to settle the price or value of. Obs. exc. in *Law*, to assess (costs). Const. † to (the amount).

[680 K. CREDALLA *Grant in Earle Land-Chartes* 281 Hanc libertatem sub estimatione LXX tributarium taxanimus.] c 1290 *Beket* 397 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 118 A tallage pov taxt fram 3er to 3er poru3-out al bi londe. [1314-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 290/2 La partie serra ateynt du trespas... et les damages taxes a la volonte son adversair.] 13... *Cursor M.* 27321 (Cott.) [To] knau be circumstances o be plight, for to tax be penance right. 1387 *Taxiva Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 271 be churches of Engeland were i-taxed to be verray value lorig, secundum valorem taxata sunt. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 13 The damages... were taxed to cxviii. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Fines and amerciaments affiered, taxed, sette, extorted, or judged. 1551 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 207 Taxable... to such tax and tallage as shall be upon hym taxed and sessyd. 1552 *Huloet*, Taxe damages in sute, estimare item. 1592 *Acts Court Requests* 97 The costs to be taxed to the vtermost charge approved due. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. xxiv. 400 These costs on both sides are taxed and moderated by the... proper officer of the court. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 24 Dec. (Cassell), A returning officer, whose bill of costs has been taxed on the application of the candidates.

†2. To impose, ordain, prescribe (a thing) to a person; also, to order (a person) to or to do something. Obs.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5124 Loke... bat neuer be pore porayle be piled for bi sake, ne taxed to tallage. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 147 To the knyght this lawe he taxeth, That he shall gon and come again [etc.]. *Ibid.* 287 Such a Statut thanne he sette, And in this lawe taxeth. c 1450 *Songz, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 79/249 [Fortune] as her-self liste ordre & devise, Dote every man his parte devise & taxe. c 1500 *Melusine* 210 We take you to pay to this noble pucelle all such damages that she hath had at your cause. 1814 *Scott Diary* 6 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The islanders retort, that a man can do no more than he can; that they are not used to be taxed to their work so severely.

†b. To settle, fix, determine the extent of. Obs. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 223 Whan Salomon his boue hath taxed, The god of that which he hath axed Was riht wel paid.

3. To impose a tax upon; to subject to taxation. Also fig.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 Pe dettes bat men pam auit, her stedes & her wonyng, Wer taxed & bitanht to be eschete of be kyng. c 1380 *Wyclif Ser. Wks.* III. 342 For on me seiþ bat... he [the Pope] haþ power singular to taxe graciis, as him likþ. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 233/1 Rightfully charged or taxed to the Dismes. 1560 *Daus tr. Sicidane's Comm.* 350 It shalbe lawfull for every Magistrate to taxe y^e people for y^e same cause. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 486 The people of the countrie... being taxed and pillied so often as he thinketh good. 1627 *Sir E. Coke in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 501 The King cannot tax any by way of Loans. 1657 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 214 The same ley... being unduly taxed. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N. v.* ii. (1869) II. 420 In the Venetian territory all the arable lands which are given in lease to farmers are taxed at a tenth of the rent. 1857 *Buckle Civiliz.* I. vii. 351 It was in the same reign that there was settled the right of the people to be taxed entirely by their representatives.

b. To tax into or out of some state.

1891 *Scriveners Fields & Cities* 70 Proposals have been made... to tax the landlords out of existence.

4. fig. To burden; to make serious demands upon; to put a strain on.

1672 *MARVELL Rehearsal Transp.* I. 51 Some Critical People, who will... tax up an old-wife's fable to the punctuality of History. 1697 *Dryden Æneid* Ded., Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 232 What had become of me, if Virgil had taxed me with another book. 1772 *MACKENZIE Man World* ii. v. I have no right to tax you with my sorrows. 1832 *Lytton Eugene A.* I. x. We will not tax the patience of the reader. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. My ingenuity was often taxed for expedients. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* iii. xxvi. Most men are afraid of being bored or taxed by a wife's family.

5. U.S. (esp. *New Engl.*) colloq. To price (a thing at so much); to charge (a person so much for a thing).

1846-7 *Mas, WHITCHER Widow Bedott Papers* 218 (Bartl.) In trading with the clergy [he] only taxed his goods at half price. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. S. v.* 'What will you tax me a yard for this cloth?' 1888 *FARMER Americanisms* S. v., An everyday colloquialism is 'What will you tax me?'

II. 6. To censure; to reprove, blame (a person, his action, etc.); to accuse, charge; to take to task, call to account.

1569 *Lo. Cecil Let.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. liii. 532 To think of us as our evil willers are disposed... to tax us. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* i. xi. (Arb.) 41 Another kind of Poet, who intended to tax the common abuses and vice of the people in rough and bitter speeches. a 1619 *FLETCHER, etc. Let. Malla* i. iii. If any therefore can try their manners thus... 'Let em speak now. 1692 *Dryden Cleomenes* ii. ii. I have been to blame; And you have justly taxed my long neglect. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 589 Fear most to tax an Honourable Fool Whose right it is, uncensur'd to be dull. 1768 *H. WALPOLE Hist. Doubts* 12 note, That Chronicle...

which seems to tax the envy and rapaciousness of Clarence as the Causes of the dissention. a 1806 *Br. Horsley Seru.* (1816) II. xvi. 39 Eve... taxes the serpent as her seducer. 1873 *TRISTRAM MOAB* v. 96, I was next taxed, and replied that [etc.].

b. Const. † for, of (now rare), with (now usual); † also inf. and obj. clause (obs.).

1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scott.* E viij. Apertly to tax their gouernour wth y^e note of dissimulation. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 1375 All the world would tax him to have violated the law of nations. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 82 Thy lippes... so modest as nere taxt of sinne. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iv. 159, I know I shall bee taxed for writing so much of my selfe. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 11 Taxing him to be an Usurper and an unjust Tyrant. 1665 *Dryden Ind. Emper.* III. ii. None shall tax me with base Perjury. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past. Pref.* (1721) I. 86 A celebrated French Writer taxes him for permitting Æneas to do nothing without the assistance of some God. 1703 *Rules Civility* 262 A Magistrate... has been taxed, that instead of Administering Justice fairly, he sells it to the highest Bidder. 1726 *Pope Odyss.* xx. 437 Tax not... Of rage, or folly, my prophetic mind. 1777 [see sense 7] 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Berkeley* I. iii. I do not mean to tax Rhoda with falsehood. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxiv. 322 Chants which an after-time shall tax of vanity never.

†c. absol. To censure, find fault. Obs.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* i. xv. (Arb.) 48 In those days when the Poets first taxed by Satyre and Comedy, there was [etc.]. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* Democ. to Rdr. 4, I did sometime hugb and scoffe with Lucian, and Satyrically tax with Menippus.

†7. To call in question; to challenge, dispute (a statement, etc.). Obs.

1614 *SIR R. DUDLEY in Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 8 In all wherein my honour nor honesty may not be taxed. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 24 Prone to take Gods wisdom, and call him to our barre. 1777 *PRISTLEY Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvi. 191 If... any person will tax my opinion... I shall tax him with great stupidity.

III. †8. Used to render Gr. ἀνοργάφειν, to enter in a list, to register, enroll, enter in a list or statement of property. Obs. rare.

1526 *TINDALE Luke* ii. 3 And every man went in to his awne shyre tounne there to be taxed. *Ibid.* 5 And Joseph also ascended from Galilee... in to a cite of David, which is called bethleem... to be taxed. 1534 (ed. 2) *Ibid.* ii. 12er went oute a commandment from Auguste the Emperour, that all the woorld shuld be taxed [1536 should be valued; Vulg. describeretur; Wyclif shuld be discryued; Geneva, 1611 taxed; Rheims, 1881 (R.V.) enrolled].

Taxable (tæksəb'l), a. (sb.) [a. AF. *taxable* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *taxer* to tax + *-ABLE*.]

†1. Liable to be assessed (to a tax, impost, or charge); assessable. Obs.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 115/2 Which to the Dismes with the Possessions of the Clergie be not taxed nor taxable. 1551 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (O.H.S.) 207 The same to be taxable... to such tax and tallage as shall be upon hym taxed and sessyd. 1569 *Ann. PARKER Let.* to *Sir W. Cecil* 18 May, Benefices of xxx li. and upward taxable to the provision of armour.

2. Liable to be taxed; subject to a tax or duty.

In quot. 1685, liable to the *taille* in France, from which nobles were exempt.

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xcv. 587 Whereas there are some persons which are still taxable (as they terme it)... whether it be in their goods or in their persons. 1647 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 341 A just and exact list of all taxable goods, land and tithable persons. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 2 They ruine all the Protestants that are taxable in France. 1685 *Cotton tr. Montaigne* (1711) I. xv. 68 Both himself and his Posterity [were] declared ignoble, taxable, and for ever incapable of bearing arms. 1762 *tr. Bushking's Syst. Geog.* V. 319 This structure is reckoned a taxable house. 1817-18 *Cobbett Revid. U. S.* (1822) 81 To learn... the taxable capacities of their farms. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 432 The consumers of taxable commodities had no reason to complain of Mr. Lowe's Budget. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 4/3 He forgot that if taxation has increased, so also has what the politicians call 'taxable capacity'.

†3. Liable to a charge or accusation; chargeable (with some fault); censurable, blamable, reprehensible. Obs.

1610 *HEALEY St. Augustine's Cille of God*, To affect sovereignty... is taxable of indecency. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 402 Men... worthily taxable with this doctrine. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1655) 266 Not taxable with any vice. 1690 *NORRIS Beatitude* (1692) 10 Taxable for a too earthly and downward disposition of soul. 1792 *W. ROBERTS Looker-on* No. 2 (1794) I. 20 The Old Bachelor was thought too taxable a shape to appear in.

4. Law. Of legal costs or fees: Liable to be taxed or reduced by the taxing-master.

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Taxable*, a. That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit; as, taxable costs. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Feb. 286/2 The fees of a manor steward as such, though a solicitor, are not taxable.

B. sb. One who or that which is subject to taxation; esp. in pl. persons or things liable to a tax. Orig. U. S.

1662 in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* Jan. (1884) 39 (Act of Assembly, Maryland) That every householder and freeman... should take up ten shillings per poll... for every taxable under their charge and custody. 1701 *Maryland Laws* v. (1723) 17 To levy such Tax by the Poll on the Taxables of such Parishes. 1825 *JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1839 I. 32 He... was for their voting... according to the number of taxables. 1861 *J. G. SHEPARD Fall Rome* x. 565 Thus, the population was divided in the language into horsemen and taxables.

Hence **Taxability**, **Taxableness**, the quality or condition of being taxable; liability to taxation;

Taxably *adv.*, in a taxable manner; in quot. 1906, in relation to taxability.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 351 When one considers the easy taxability of the rent derived from all this shipping, and of that yielded by our lands, houses, [and] machines. 1847 WABSTER, Taxableness, Taxably. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 289 The citizenship with its attendant taxability was bestowed on many. 1906 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 94 Its Lowland-Scots virtues of thrift and adhesiveness, which made the province taxably so capable.

Taxaceous (tæksə'sjəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *taxaceus* (f. *taxus* yew) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Taxaceæ* (often made a suborder of *Coniferae*), including the yew. So **Taxad** (tæksəd) [cf. ARAB], Lindley's name for a tree or shrub belonging to the *Taxaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 230 Mr. Bennett... is of opinion that Taxads should not form a distinct Natural Order, but ought to be associated with Conifers. 1904 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Feb. 78 *Taxoxylon Philippii*... represents the first taxaceous fossil wood from Queensland.

† **Taxage**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *TAX* v. + -AGE: cf. mod.L. *taxagium* (1216 in Du Cange).] Taxation. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 378/2 A Taxage, *taxacio*.

Taxameter, -*metrio*: see TAXIMETER, -*RIO*.

Taxaspidean (tæksə'spīdīən), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Taxaspidea*, neut. pl. (f. Gr. *τάξις* arrangement + *donis* shield) + -AN.] Belonging to the division *Taxaspidea* of passerine birds, having the metatarsus regularly scutellated behind.

1899 A. H. EVANS in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 488 The taxaspidean metatarsus is moderate or short in the *Thamnophilinae*, and remarkably long in the *Grallarinae*.

Taxation (tæksə'sjən). Forms: 4 *taxacioun*, 5-7 *-acion*, 6-*action* (Sc. *taxatioun*, 7 *taction*, *taction*), 6- *taxation*. [a. AF. *taxacioun* = OF. *taxation* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *taxation-em*, n. of action f. *taxāre* to TAX.]

1. The fixing of the sum of an impost, damages, price, etc.; assessment, valuation. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1197 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 239/2 E la taxacioun des Biens de ceaus des villes seit fete par autres loiaux gentz. c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw. I.* 301 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 337 If the king in his lond maketh a taxacioun. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 271 Pe churches of Engeland were l-taxed to the verray value, and seþpe voyded þe taxacioun of Norwiche [L. *taxatio Norwicensis*] þat was made by þe fourþe Innocencius. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Suche somes as... shall be taxed... for satisfaction of any suche breakyng and defacyng... shall be payde... wthin ten dayes next after the saide Taxation. 1598 *Westm. Ist Ph. Symbol.* § 24 Buying and selling is perfected, by the certain appointing of the thing to be sold, and the taxation of the price thereof, with the mutual consent of the buyer and seller. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* I. v. 225, I bring no oerture of warre, no taxation of homage; I hold the Olyffe in my hand. 1682 *BACON Hen. VII.* 67 When the Commissioners entred into the Taxation of the subsidie in Yorkshire, the people upon a sudaine grew into great mutinie. 1859 *EVTON Antiq. Shropshire* IX. 28 The Taxation of 1291 values the Church... at £10 per annum. 1895 *RASHDALL Univ. of Middle Ages* II. 399 The taxation of Halls by a joint board of burgesses and Masters is a custom which was established from the earliest times in all medieval Studia.

b. *Taxation of costs*, the allowing or disallowing, by certain officials of courts of law, of the charges made by solicitors or other persons (e.g. arbitrators) subject to the jurisdiction of the court.

1552 *HULOET*, Taxacion, or assessment of a taxe or subside, or of costes in iudgement, *taxacio*. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 235 He is generous, and will discharge your bill without taxation. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s. v., As between party and party a taxation of costs is always had.

2. The imposition or levying of taxes (formerly including local rates); the action of taxing or the fact of being taxed; also *transf.* the revenue raised by taxes. With a and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1447-8 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 79 Al other taxacions tallages and charges... to the Kyng owre soverayne lord graunted. a. 1578 *LINDESE (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 260 Thair was gret taxatiounis layd on thame befor. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. i. 260 He hath not monie for these Irish warres: (His burthenous taxations notwithstanding). 1647 in *Pictou L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 143 Agreed that a Ley or Taxacion of xlii be imposed upon the Towne. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. ii.* (1869) II. 442 There are... two circumstances which render the interest of money a much less proper subject of direct taxation than the rent of land. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 61 The policy of Constantine and his successors preferred a simple and direct mode of taxation, more congenial to the spirit of an arbitrary government. 1827 *WHATELY Logic* (1837) 318 Taxation—the revenue levied from the subject in return for the protection afforded by the Sovereign. 1838 *THIALWALL Greece* V. xlii. 205 A new valuation of all private property had been made with a view to a more equable system of taxation. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* IV. i. (1876) 518 Taxation implies that the right to levy a tax is given by law.

attrib. 1886 *CHAMBERLAIN in Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 12/1 It is to deal with three-fourths of the taxation revenue of Ireland. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 26 Apr. 5/2 The railways... are not merely a transport agency, but are utilised as a machine for taxation purposes.

† 3. A charging with a fault or offence; accusation; censure, reproof, blame. *Obs.*

1501 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. iii. 6 Sharpe taxation Of Bribes, Ambition, Treason, Avarice. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* I. ii. 97 You'll be whipt for taxation one of these daies. 1631 *Br. Wreath Quiet.* (1657) 147 Some... there are who deserve

this sharp taxation. a. 1653 *GOUCE Comm. Heb.* (1655) 474 The Apostles taxation of the Hebrews non-proficiency.

† 4. Enrolment, registration, census. Cf. *TAX* v. 8. *Obs. rare*—1.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 324 The last taxation, numbering, or review of the Provinces, taken under the Caesars Vespasians Father and Son, both Emperors and Censors.

Hence **Taxational**, *a.*, of or pertaining to taxation.

1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* I. 205 You will have no taxational draft on your capital till you have coffee to meet it.

Taxative (tæksə'tīv), *a. rare.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *taxativus* (Alciatus c. 1530), f. ppl. stem of *taxāre* to TAX: see -ATIVE. (Cf. F. *taxative-ment*, Littré *Suppl.*)]

† 1. Of limiting or defining nature. *rare.*

1676 *FOUNTAINHALL* in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 67 Where it allows them to work in such and such work, which fell not naturally and properly under the subject-matter of their own occupation, the same is so far from being taxative, that it is demonstrative and in their favours. 1736 [implied in *TAXATIVE*].

2. Having the function of taxing; of or pertaining to taxation.

1852 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 174 A taxative system which... had been in operation for two thousand years. 1870 *STUARTS Sel. Charters* Intro. 50 This completed the taxative powers of parliament. 1905 *Cambr. Mod. Hist.* I. 301 Upholding the representative legislative and taxative body by frequent sessions of Parliament.

Hence **Taxatively** *adv.*, in a taxative manner.

1766 *AVLIFE Parergon* 339 If these Ornaments or Furniture had been put Taxatively and by Way of Limitation, such a Thing bequeath'd as a Legacy shall not be paid, if it wants Ornaments or Furniture.

Taxator (tæksə'tɔr). Also 5-6 -our. [ad. med.L. *taxator*, agent-n. from *taxāre* to TAX. So F. *taxateur* (16th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. One who assesses a subsidy, impost, or tax; an assessor; one who levies a tax. *Now Hist.*

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* (1814) II. 5 Pat ilk bischop in ilk deny of his diocise gar his official and his dene summonde all þe tenandis and freholdaris befor him, and cheiss taxatouris. 1585-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 47 Alleging that the saidis taxatouris has stentit themne... abone thair habilitie. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 129 The loan is under the surveillance of the Woods and Forests, and pinched by the long-clawed taxators.

2. In the medieval universities: = **TAXER** 1 b. (In contemporary use as a Latin word.)

1831 *Sir W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 412 In the same year [1321] Taxators are established in both Universities. 1897 A. GORDON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LII. 182/2 In 1608 he [R. Sibbes] was appointed taxator [Cambr.].

† **Tax-cart**. *Obs.* = *Taxed cart*: see next, 2 a.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xx. *Poet. Epist.* 29 While each tax-cart and shay To the Fair jolts away. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* VI. x. (1862) 503 Away they go, in gigs and tax-carts, or on scampering horses. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Tax-cart*, a spring-cart paying a low rate of duty. 1884 *DOWELL Taxation* III. III. iii. 231 Vehicles not over the value of 21 l., formerly termed 'taxed carts', and since their exemption from tax, usually called, in the provinces, tax carts.

Taxed (tækst), *ppl. a.* [f. *TAX* v. + -ED 1.]

1. † a. Assessed, determined by authority. *Obs.*

b. Subjected to a tax. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 378/2 Taxed, *taxatus*. 1552 *HULOET*, Taxed, *census*. 1611, Taxed by the pole, *capite census*. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* I. 5 To buy of it at a taxed price. 1773 *Taxed duty* [see 2 c]. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. ii.* (1828) III. 446 The rise in the price of the taxed commodities. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xvii. § 8 (ed. 3) 544 His payment of the tax, by buying the taxed article, seems to be voluntary.

2. In special collocations. a. **Taxed cart**, a two-wheeled (orig. springless) open cart drawn by one horse, and used mainly for agricultural or trade purposes, on which was charged only a reduced duty (afterwards taken off entirely).

1795 *Act 35 Geo. III.* c. 109 § 2 For and upon every Carriage with less than four Wheels, which shall have the Words 'A taxed Cart', and also the Owner's Name and Place of Abode, there shall be charged and paid the yearly Sum of ten Shillings. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* *Suppl.* vi. 115 Taxed Carts. 1837 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) IV. 279 The remission of taxation upon what by an odd perversion is called a taxed cart. 1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* xxxviii. The inn-keeper... offered to take him back to Oakbourne in his own 'taxed cart'.

b. **Taxed costs**: see *quat.*

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Taxed-costs*, the allowed charges of a solicitor, which have been legally examined and assessed before a taxing-master.

c. **Taxed ward**, formerly, in Scottish land tenure, a wardship in which a fixed annual sum was paid to the superior in lieu of the whole profits.

1603 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. VI. 545 To grant the wards lands in tax wards. 1710 *FOUNTAINHALL* in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) IV. 788 Part of the lands holding half or simple-ward, and part taxed-ward. 1773 *EASKING Instit.* II. v. § 5 If the ward was taxed, the minor retained the possession, and the superior had nothing to demand but the yearly taxed duty.

Taxepodous (tæksə'pōdəs), *a. Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. *τάξις* (gen. *τάξεως*) arrangement + -*podos* -footed (f. *πούς* foot) + -OUS.] Having each one of the carpal or tarsal bones of one row articulated with one of the other row; opposed to *diplarthrous*.

So **Taxepod**, *a.* = *taxepodous*; *sb.* a member of the division *Taxepoda* of ungulate mammals (comprising the *Proboscidea* and the extinct *Condylarthra*), having this arrangement of the tarsal bones; **Taxepody**, taxepodous condition.

1887 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 987 All ungulates in passing from the taxepodous to the diplarthrous stages, traversed the amblypodous. 1890 *Ibid.* May 471 In the equine line, after the development of diplarthry in the posterior foot, a tendency to revert to taxepody appears. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Taxepod, *a.* and *sb.* 1897 *COPE in Amer. Nat.* June 485 In this order of Ungulates the carpus is taxepodous.

Taxer, *taxor* (tæksə'r, -rɔ). Forms: 4 *taxour* (e, 6-9 *taxor*, 6- *taxer*. [a. AF. *taxour*, agent-n. from *taxāre* to TAX; with suffix subseq. reduced: see -ER 2 3.]

† 1. One who determines the amount of a tax, fine, price, etc.; an assessor. *Obs.*

1197 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 239 *Qe en chescun Counte seient deus Chivaliers, Taxours e Quillours, ou un Chevalier & un Serjaunt.* 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. VI. 40 *Powgh se mowe nmercy hem, late mercy be taxoure.* 1352 *HULOET*, Taxer of prises, *agoranomus*. 1611 *COTGR.* *Tauxeur*, a rater, taxer, assessor, prisor, praisor. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antiq.* ix. 312 In every Deanery new Taxers were commission'd.

b. *spec.* In the ancient universities, An officer (one of two) who fixed the rents of students' lodgings. At Cambridge, where the 'Taxors' also regulated the prices of commodities, kept the standard of weights and measures, and punished those who offended in these matters, the office and title (*taxor*) continued into the 19th c. *Now Hist.*

1332-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 10 This Act... shall not... bee prejudiciall... to the Chancellors Vychancellors Proctors Taxers & Scholers... of the Vnyversities. 1563 *AW. SANDYS* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxv. 359, I was scrutitor, I was taxer, I was proctor, and I was vicechancellor. c. 1618 *MORSEY Itin.* IV. IV. I (1903) 315 The universities of Germany, have no Taxers (or Clarke of the Market) for the price of vittles (as our universities have). *Ibid.* 429 [At Bologna] two Taxers are chosen to tax the Students lodgings, and see that they pay not more then in former years. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 141 The taxatours, taxers or taxors in this university... were first appointed to regulate the price of the lodgings of the students. 1841 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Cambr.* 25 The two taxors were regents appointed by the house of regents, who were empowered, in conjunction with two burgesses, to tax or fix the rent of hostels and houses occupied by students, in conformity with the letters patent of Henry III (1213). They also assisted the proctors in making the assize of bread and beer, and in other affairs relating to the regulation of the markets. 1895 *RASHDALL Universities in Middle Ages* II. 361 It is worthy of notice that the office of Taxor, which has only recently been abolished in the University of Cambridge, was the earliest University office at Oxford (c. 1209).

2. One who levies a tax or taxes.

1603-4 *BACON Sp. touching Purveyors*, Instead of takers, they become taxers; instead of taking provision for your Majesty's service, they tax your people ad redimendum vexationem. 1830 *LAMA Elia Ser. I. Two Races Men*, He [the borrower] is the true taxer who 'callecth all the world up to be taxed'. 1884 *DOWELL Taxation* I. v. i. 96 The taxors and collectors and their clerks... were accused of acting in an arbitrary... manner.

† 3. One who finds fault or censures. *Obs.*

1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 8 The Turks (or Taxers) told us. 1611 *SPEER Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1623) 559 [They] were also... his most bitter Taxers.

Tax-gatherer, *arch.* A collector of taxes.

1552 *HULOET*, Taske gatherer, *exactor*. 1693 *DAVIDEN Disc. Orig. & Progr. Satire* in *Ess.* (ed. Ker) II. 77 Casaubon... says that Horace, being the son of a tax-gatherer... smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* (1789) IV. 271 The oppressions of the tax-gatherers... were considered as so severe, that the army once more rose to vindicate their freedom. 1846 *SVD. SMITH Let. on Cath. Quest.* Wks. 1859 II. 232/1 The tax-gatherer is the most indulgent and liberal of human beings... and is candidly and impartially oppressive to every description of the Christian world. 1904 *Expositor* Mar. 213 Christ... certainly had a taxgatherer for one of his chief disciples.

Taxi (tæksi). Also *taxy*. Colloquial abbreviation of **TAXIMETER**; also of **TAXI-CAB**.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 26 Mar. 6/7 Every journalist... has his idea of what the vehicle should be called. It has been described as the (1) taxi, (2) motor-cab, (3) taxi-cab, (4) taximo, (5) taximeter-cab. 1908 *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 4/7 Within the past few months the 'taxi' has been the name given to the motor-cab. 1908 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2 Many ladies... now take a 'taxy' regularly for the morning's shopping. There are about 350 horsed 'taxies' on the road. 1908 E. V. LUCAS *Over Bemerton's* IV. He went away in a taxi. *attrib. and Comb.* 1907 *Daily Chron.* 27 Aug. 4/7 'Take me to the New Theatre,' said the fare. 'Which one, sir?' respectfully asked the 'taxy' driver. 1909 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 6 You can safely leave the rest to the taximen. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 5/4 To qualify for the taxi-driving 'profession'.

Taxiarch (tæksi'ark). *Anc. Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *ταξιάρχης*, f. *τάξις* + *ἀρχός*, f. *ἀρχαίω* to rule.] The commander of a taxis: see **TAXIS** 3.

1808 *MITFORD Hist. Greece* I. v. iv. 287 The rank of the (Athenian) Taxiarch... was nearly that of our colonel. 1837 *WHEELWRIGHT in Aristophanes* II. 269 A taxiarch or general, to receive some share of honour. 1846 *GROTE Greece* II. viii. II. 607 The tribe appears to have been the only military classification known to Athens, and the taxiarch the only tribe-officer for infantry, as the phylarch was for cavalry, under the general-in-chief. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) v. 33 The generals thus elected shall propose the taxiarchs or brigadiers.

Taxi-cab, taxicab (tæ'ksi,kæb). [Short for TAXIMETER cab, and itself shortened to TAXI.] A cab for public hire, fitted with a taximeter; esp. an automobile or motor-car so furnished.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 2/5 The 'taxicab', as the new taximeter motor-car is called, is fast becoming a familiar feature in the streets of London. 1907 *Ibid.* 3 May 8/3 London has taken kindly to the Taxicab. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 4/2 How much the taxi-cab has done... to educate the non-motoring public to the utility of the motor-car. attrib. and Comb. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 3 May 8/3 Any taxicab driver who demands payment for an extra passenger is breaking the law. 1909 *Ibid.* 12 Jan. 1/4 She made quickly for her taxicab door, which was held open by police.

Taxicorn (tæ'ksikɔrn), a. and sb. *Entom.* [a. mod.L. *Taxicornes* pl. (Latreille, 1817), app. f. Gr. *taxis* order, arrangement, a row or series + L. *cornu* horn; perh. after Gr. *ταξιφαλλος* with leaves set in rows.] a. adj. Having perfoliate antennæ, as the beetles of the obsolete family *Taxicornes* (now mostly referred to *Tenebrionidae*). b. sb. A beetle of this family. Also **Taxico'rnate**, **Taxico'rnous** adjs.

1842 *BRANDT Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Taxicornes*, [L.] *Taxicornes*. The name of a family of Coleopterous insects, including those in which the antennæ gradually augment in size as they extend from the head, or terminate in an enlargement. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Taxicornate*.

Taxidermal (tæksidɔ'mæl), a. [f. TAXIDERM-Y + -AL.] = next.

1877 *COUES & ALLEN N. Amer. Rod.* 20 At first, we thought this was a taxidermal or other accident, but all the specimens show the same thing. *Ibid.* 67. 1898 *Naturalist* 171 The material More turned out from his taxidermal or herbarial laboratories.

Taxidermic (tæksidɔ'mik), a. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to taxidermy.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1860 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Taxidermist (tæksidɔ'mist), [f. TAXIDERM-Y + -IST.] One skilled in taxidermy; a professional stuffer of animals for preservation. Also attrib.

1878 in WEBSTER. 1849 *LONGF. Kavanagh* xv. The taxidermist... was not there. 1851 *MANTELL Petrif. ii.* § 3. 108 note, The eminent taxidermist... to whom I entrusted the skins of Notornis, Apteryx, &c. to be stuffed and mounted. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 38/1 The glass eyes used by taxidermists are generally too spherical.

Taxidermize (tæksidɔ'maiz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] a. trans. To treat by taxidermy; to prepare, preserve, and set up (a skin, etc.). b. absol. or intr. To practise taxidermy (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895). Hence **Taxidermized** ppl. a., prepared by taxidermy.

1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 779 His [the buffalo's] head taxidermized... fetches as much as the robe or even more. 1890 *LEFFINGWELL Shooting* 307 Game pictures, taxidermized specimens, wood-paintings of birds.

Taxidermy (tæksidɔ'mi), [mod. f. Gr. *taxis* arranging, arrangement + *δέμα* skin: cf. Gr. *μαυδέμια* thickness of skin.] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, and stuffing and mounting them so as to present the appearance, attitude, etc. of the living animal.

1830 (*title*) *Taxidermy*: or the Art of Collecting, Preparing, and Mounting Objects of Natural History. For the Use of Museums and Travellers. 1842 *BRANDT Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v. The most popular treatise on taxidermy is Mr. Swainson's volume in Lardner's *Cyclopaedia*. 1854 *BADHAM Italian* 112 The inhabitants of the sea cannot be preserved except as mummies; they are the opprobrium of taxidermy.

Taxildar, variant of TAHSILDAR.

Taximeter (tæksi'mi'tɔr). Also *g* taxameter. [ad. f. *taximètre*, f. *taxe* tariff + *mètre* = -METER. The form *taxameter*, used a few years earlier, was from German: cf. mod.L. *taxa* tax. (An earlier German name from c 1875 was *taxanóm*.)]

An automatic contrivance fitted on a cab or other vehicle to indicate to the passenger at any point the distance traversed and the fare due.

The earliest forms of this indicator were simply distance-recorders, but it was soon made to comprise an automatic fare-reckoner and index.

a. 1890 *German Patent Spec.* 56310 Taxameter-Fabrik Westendorp & Pieper in Hamburg. 1894 *Times* 2 June 19/1, I have severally interviewed the proprietors of the 'taxameter', owners of cabs at Hamburg, and several of their employees. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 21 Mar., An illustration and description of the taxameter has been sent us. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 7/3 Each vehicle will be provided with a taxameter—the little instrument for registering distance which has found such favour in Paris and Berlin.

b. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 7/2 One of the new Berlin taximeters, attached to a London hansom cab, on which it has been in operation for the past six months in an experimental way, was shown [etc.]. 1907 *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 7/5 The Committee's report... declared strongly in favour of the taximeter as a means of regulating fares. 1908 *Whitaker's Almanack* 434/1 The fare payable for the hiring of a Motor Hackney Carriage fitted with a Taximeter shall be... (a) Not exceeding one mile, or... ten minutes... 8d. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 7/3 A taxi-meter was tried on horse-cabs in London over half-a-century ago.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *taximeter cab*, -driver, *hansom*, -maker, *scale*, *system*, *vehicle*.

a. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 8/1 A report... from our Consul-General at Berlin on the subject of taximeter cabs in that city, and its nature should bid our Taximeter Syndicate, Limited, be of good cheer despite recent rebuffs.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 4/5 Some years ago there was an attempt to introduce the taximeter system, which is the rule in all big German towns. The London cabman would have none of it. 1906 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 4/1 A few minutes later a taximeter motor brougham drove up with the bride. b. 1907 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 9 By the end of this week London may expect that about sixty taximeter motor cabs will be plying for hire in the streets. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 3/4 A horse cab driver... was charged with assaulting [a] taximeter cab driver.

Hence **Taximetered** a. (also **Taximetric** a.), provided with a taximeter.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 4/7 The competition of the 'taximetered motor-cab will entitle the poor old four-wheeler more than ever to the name of 'growler'. 1908 *Even. Standard* 1 Feb. 1/3 Seventeen taximetered hansoms took the London streets to-day. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 2/3, I have just returned from Paris, where most cabs are now 'taximetric'.

Taxin (tæ'ksin), Chem. [f. L. *tax-us* yew + -IN-] 'A resinous substance obtained from the leaves of the yew-tree' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1868) V. 702). So **Taxine** (-in) sb., a poisonous alkaloid found in these leaves (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899).

1907 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 9 A post-mortem examination showed that he had eaten a quantity of yew leaves, which contained taxine, a very active poison.

Taxine (tæ'ksin), a. Bot. [f. as prec. + -INE.] Pertaining to, connected with, or resembling the genus *Taxus*; yew-like.

1888 *DAWSON Geol. Hist. Plants* 22 The debris of fossil taxine woods, mineralised after long maceration in water.

Taxing, vbl. sb. [f. TAX v. + -ING.] The action of the verb TAX in various senses.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiv. 83 To these shyretres belongeth to punyssh the mysdoers by taxyng of money. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* ii. 2 This taxyng [Wyclif discrediting, Rheims enrolling, R.V. enrolment] was fyrst executed when Syrenus was leffenant in Siria. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Esdras* ii. 19 They shal not refuse to geue trybutes and taxynges, but also bebold vterly agaynst the kynge. 1676 *DROVEN Aurengzebe* ii. i. Impose; but use your power of Taxing well. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antiq.* xviii. ii. (1812) 111. 60 The taxyngs were come to a conclusion. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iii. § 35. 128 This is an undue taxyng of any man's faith. a. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. (1861) V. 56 The only power which... Washington and Franklin denied to the Imperial legislature was the power of taxyng.

b. attrib. and Comb. **Taxing district** (U.S.): see quot.; **taxing-master**, an officer in a court of law who examines and allows or disallows items in a solicitor's bill of costs when disputed.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *District*, 'Taxing district, in the United States, the territory or region into which (for the purpose of assessment merely) a State, county, town, or other political district is divided. H. H. EMMONS. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, 'Taxing masters, officers of the courts, who examine and allow costs. 1882 H. C. MEERVALE *Fancit of B. II.* i. xvii. 22 That exquisite and rational product of British law, the taxing-master.

Taxing, ppl. a. [f. TAX v. + -ING 2.] That taxes, in various senses of the verb.

1798 *Anti-Jacobin* xix. (1852) 84 Again the taxing-man [Pitt] appeared—No deadlier foe could be. 1813 *SCOTT Let. to Joanna Bailie* 10 Dec. in *Lockhart*, As to the taxing men, I must battle them as I can: they are worse than the great Emathian conqueror. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* ii. ix, All the taxing authorities were armed.

Taxinomy (tæksi'nɔmi), a more etymological form of TAXONOMY. So **Taxinómio** a. = TAXONOMIC; **Taxinómist** = TAXONOMIST.

1865 *BENOVSHE tr. Blumenbach's Anthropol. Treat.* Pref. ix Truths whose importance no one can dispute in anthropological taxonomy. 1866 *Reader* 15 Dec. 1066 Those sciences of life which modern teaching has, with inexact taxonomy, and worse Greek, termed Biology. 1899 *Nature* 21 Sept. 489/2 The position that all taxonomy (which form he prefers, on etymological grounds, to the more usual 'taxonomy') must conform to logical requirements. *Ibid.*, Labours of scientific taxinomists. *Ibid.* 490/1 All who engage in taxinomic work.

|| **Taxis** (tæ'ksis). [a. Gr. *taxis* arrangement, order, n. of action from *τάσσειν* to arrange.]

1. *Surg.* A manipulative operation employed for replacing parts which have quitted their natural situation, reducing hernia, etc.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 108 The Reduction was attempted in vain, by the Operation called the *Taxis*. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 38 In about an hour after, the reduction was completed, by again having recourse to the inverted position and the *taxis*. 1887 D. MACGURE *Massage* iii. (ed. 4) 43 The *taxis* which surgeons use on ruptures, is but... a methodical pressure used by the hand on a ruptured tumour for reducing it.

† 2. *Arch.* Structural adaptation of elements; the adaptation of parts to the end for which a building is erected; ordonnance. *Obs.*

1777-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Taxis*... in the ancient architecture, signifies the same with Ordinance in the new, and is described by Vitruvius to be that which gives every part of a building its just dimensions, with regard to its use.

3. *Anc. Gr. Hist.* A company of soldiers, esp. foot-soldiers; a division of troops varying in size in different military organizations, and accordingly answering to a modern company, battalion, regiment, or brigade; in Athens, the quota of foot-soldiers supplied by each of the ten local tribes or Phylæ.

1850 *GROTE Greece* ii. lvi. VII. 108 Each *taxis* or company... had its own *taxiarch*. 1856 *Ibid.* ii. xcii. XII. 80

The Macedonian Phalanx... The largest division of it which we find mentioned... is called a *Taxis*. How many of these *Taxis* there were in all, we do not know.

4. *Philol.* Order or arrangement of words.

1885 *Amer. Jnl. Philol.* VI. 361 The double taxis (grammatical and logical) of the Latin.

5. *Nat. Hist.* Classification, taxonomy.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. *Biol.* The reaction of a free organism to external stimuli by movement in a particular direction.

1904 *Science* 14 Oct. 487 The mechanical interpretations of the tropisms and taxes as held by Loeb, Bethe and Uexküll. 1908 *DAIESCH Sc. & Philos. Organism* II. 9 In the simple free directive movement or 'taxis' it is the typical relation between the direction of the stimulus and the direction of the effect, with regard to the main axis or the plane of symmetry of the organism, which separates this type of motion from others. *Ibid.* 13 'Taxis' signifies the specific orientation of a specific axis of the organism with regard to the direction of any directed agent of the medium.

Taxless (tæ'kslɔs), a. [f. TAX sb. 1 + -LESS.] Free from taxes or taxation; untaxed.

1615 *SILVERSTER Job Triumphant* iii. 555 If Tithe-lesse, Taxe-lesse, Wage-lesse, Right-lesse, I Have eat the Crop, or caused the Owners dye. 1845 Ld. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxviii. 61 They depicted... the happy tranquil, taxless times which the more aged might still remember. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept. 4/4 Compelled to fly the Channel, and seek some taxless shore.

Hence **Taxlessly** adv., without taxation.

1894 J. S. MORTON in *Forum* (U.S.) June 389 The most efficacious remedy... is to give the farmers of the United States the right to taxlessly buy in the markets of all the civilized world wherein they are compelled to sell.

Taxman, obs. f. TACKSMAN; see also TAX sb. 1 7.

† **Taxment**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. TAX v. + -MENT; perh. a. AF. *taxement* (13-15th c. in Godef.), med. L. *taxamentum*.] Assessment of a tax.

1612 in W. M. WILLIAMS *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 226 Pd... to the Chamberlain of the City of London for the last payment of £35, for the taxments for Ireland... £7. 10. 0.

Taxo-, irreg. used as combining form of Gr. *taxis* arrangement (of which the comb. form in Greek is *τάξι-*, *taxi-*): see TAXOLOGY, -ONOMY, etc.

Taxocrinid (tæksokri'nid), *Palæont.* [f. mod. L. *Taxocrinus*, f. *Taxocrinus*, name of the typical genus, f. Gr. *taxis* yew + *κρίνον* lily: see -ID 3.] A member of the extinct family *Taxocrinidae* of articulate crinoids. So **Taxocrinoid** (-kri'noid) a., belonging to this family; sb. = taxocrinid.

|| **Taxodium** (tæksɔ'diəm), Bot. [mod. L., f. Gr. *taxis*, L. *taxus* yew: see -ODE.] An American genus of coniferous trees, comprising the bald cypress, *T. distichum*, of the United States, and the Mexican cypress, *T. mucronatum*.

1836 J. MITFORD *Lett. & Remin.* (1891) 82 You will outlive all the Ba-o-habs and taxodiams in the world.

Taxodont (tæksɔ'dɔnt), a. Zool. [f. Gr. *taxis* arrangement + *ὀδόντος*, *odont-*, tooth.] Of a bivalve shell: Having the hinge formed by a long series of similar teeth and sockets, as in the group *Taxodontia*, containing the ark-shells and the genus *Leda*. Said also of the hinge, and of the arrangement.

1896 *Science* 27 Nov. 777 A series of vertical crenulations or taxodont denticles.

Taxology (tæksɔ'lɔdʒi), *rare* -o. [f. TAXO- + -LOGY.] The science of classification; the study of taxonomy.

1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Taxologia*,... applied by Deverreux to all that relates to classification: taxonomy.

Taxonomy (tæksɔ'nɔmi), [ad. F. *taxonomie* (De Candolle 1813), irreg. f. Gr. *taxis* arrangement, order (see TAXIS) + *νομία* distribution: see TAXO- and -NOMY. See also TAXINOMY.] Classification, esp. in relation to its general laws or principles; that department of science, or of a particular science or subject, which consists in or relates to classification.

[1813 *DE CANDOLLE Theor. Elem. de la Botanique*.] 1828 in WEBSTER. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 70/2 Taxonomy is that branch of botany which has for its object the combination of all our observations on plants, so as to form a system or classification. 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, *Taxonomy*, the classification or putting things in their proper order. 1852 *DANA Crust.* 1. 59 The long posterior legs of certain Maioid species have been allowed to have the same value in Taxonomy. 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 49.

So **Taxonomer**, a scientific classifier; **Taxonomic**, -ical adjs., pertaining or relating to taxonomy, classificatory (hence **Taxonomically** adv.); **Taxonomist** = *taxonomer*. (See also *taxinomic*, *taxinomist*, s. v. TAXINOMY.)

1835 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 146/2 It is now generally admitted by 'taxonomers' that their affinities are... close. 1897 *Naturalist* 94 One instance wherein the author differs from most recent taxonomers. 1852 *DANA Crust.* 1. 10 We deem it of so little 'taxonomic' importance. 1894 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 820 The taxonomic position of the *Palamedidae*... has been much debated. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool. Pref.*, A sub-class which vindicates the value of its 'taxonomical' character by its numerical superiority. 1880 *HUXLEY in Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 The palæontological facts which have come to light... have completely broken down existing taxonomical conceptions. 1899 *Nature* 14 Sept. 460/1 To successfully handle 'taxonomically' groups so dissimilarly ordained as the Bony Fishes and Echinoderms. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 656 The views of 'Taxonomists

are undergoing incessant modifications. 1904 *Athenaeum* 6 Aug. 175/3 Then the pendulum swung in the opposite direction... field botanists were placed on a level with postage-stamp collectors, taxonomists were looked on as laborious triflers.

Taxor, -our(e): see **TAXER**.

Taxpayer, **tax-payer**. One who pays a tax or the taxes generally; one who is liable to taxation; in U.S. including local rate-payers.

1816 J. KENNEDY in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 229 Only 2,700 have a right of voting for members of Parliament;... 197,300, although tax-payers, directly or indirectly, having no more right of voting than if they were an importation of slaves from Africa. 1853 *Inaug. Address Mayor of Boston* (U.S.). [Of] interest in every water taker and tax payer in the City. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 324 Some part... might, with advantage to the proprietor, to the taxpayer and to the State, be attracted into the Treasury. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* xvi. 130 To demand a tax when the taxpayer is likely to be able to pay it.

So **Taxpaying** sb., the payment of taxes; a., that pays taxes (or rates); subject to taxation.

1851 *Inaug. Address Mayor of Boston* (U.S.). The sale would cause discontent... to a very large number of tax-paying citizens. 1882 T. HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 281 Doing his share of fighting, taxpaying, keeping the peace. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLV. 719 Formerly they were checked by the rage of the taxpaying classes.

Taxt, obs. Sc. f. **TAX** sb.; var. of **TAXED**.

Tax-taker. One who takes or collects taxes; a levier or receiver of taxes.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* li. xix. 85 Even the very soldiers and tax-takers themselves would bear and regard well. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* li. lxxvii. (1674) 234 Their grievances were increased by the greedy Tax-takers. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ech & All* iii. 43 We must reach the extreme... of having our whole produce in the hands of land-owners and tax-takers. 1860 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) li. 117 The tax-taker was the authority for the wretched creature's impoverishment.

Tax ward: see **TAXED** 2 c.

Taxus. Obs. Medieval Latin name of the badger: formerly sometimes used in English.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 10, I made the shes of Taxus lether. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 104 b, Of Taxus or the Badger. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* iii. v. (1592) 340 Three coverings more, the vppermost whereof was of Taxus lether, we able in rain to keep water out. 1753 *CNAMAEUS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Taxus*, in zoology, the name of the badger.

Taxwax (tæ'k's,wæks). Now dial. Also 9 **taxy waxy**. [Var. of **PAXWAX**.] The tendon of the neck: = **PAXWAX**.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 78 From above this Tax-wax in the Neck, do arise two Muscles. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* vi. iii. 364 That strong tendinous and insensible Aponeurosis, or Ligament—Called the Whiteleather, Packwax, Taxwax, and Fixfax. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Tax-wax*, the tendon of the neck. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., Gie the baby that piece o' taxy waxy, it's better than india-rubber.

Taxy: see **TAXI**.

-taxy, comb. element, ad. Gr. *-τάξια*, f. *τάξις* arrangement, order; as in **ATAXY**, **PHYLLOTAXY**.

†Tay, **tey**. Obs. Also 5 **teye**, 6 **taie**, 6-7 **taye**. [In 5 *teye*, a. obs. F. *teie*, in Palsgr. *taye* (in senses 2, 3); -L. *τῆκα* :—Gr. *θήκη* case, covering, sheath.]

1. A case, sheath, outer covering. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 487/a *Teye*, of a cofyr or forcer, *teca*, *theccarium*.

2. A web or cataract in the eye. 1547 *RECORDE Yndic. Ur.* 59b, It healeth creythys, and also the webbe and the tye in the eye. 1597 *LOWE Chirurg.* (1634) 31 Some cataract or taye which covereth the prunell called the windowe of the eye. *Ibid.* 166 The Cataract or tye.

3. The outer membrane of the brain. [Cf. F. *teie dure* = *dura mater*.] Also taken as 'skull', and 'brain'.

a 1568 'My wofull Hairt', etc. 44 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 83 Vpon my heid thay thrang a crown of thorn... The thorne pykis thay to my tay dang down. c 1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* i. i. in *Archiv. Stud. New. Str.* (1897) XCIII. 306 In stide of taies, he bathe bugbears in his head.

Tay, obs. or dial. f. **TEA**, **THEE**, **TIE**, **TOE**; obs. form of **THEY** after a dental.

Tay, **taye**, variants of **TAE**.

†Tayassu, **tayaçu** (tā'yāsū). Also **tajacu**, **tajassu**. [Tupi *tayaçu* (Diaz *Dioc. Ling. Tupy* 1858), = *tania*-eater, f. *taña*, *taja*, *TANIA* + *çu* to eat.] The common or collared peccary, *Dicotyles torquatus* (D. *tajacu*).

[1880 DE LERY *Voy. Brésil* 312 *Taiassou*, sanglier du pays. 1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* vi. vii. 229 *Tajacu* *Brasiliensis*, porcus est silvestris.] 1698 *TYSON in Phil. Trans.* XX. 137 The *Tajacu*, or the Mexico Musk Hog. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. 183 That animal which... most resembles an hog... is called the Peccary, or *Tajacu*.

Taych, variant of **TACHE** sb., sugar-pan.

Tayel, **Tayewe**, obs. ff. **TAE**, **TAU**.

Tayke, obs. form of **TAKE** v. and sb.

Tayl(e), **tayll(e)**, obs. ff. **TAE**, **TAL**, **TAIL**, **TEAL**.

Taylage, **tayllage**, obs. ff. **TALLAGE** sb.

Taylagier: see **TALLAGER**.

Taylor, -or, -ur, etc., obs. ff. **TAILOR**.

Taylorism (tā'loriz'm). [f. the name of N. W. Taylor, of New Haven, Connecticut (1786-1858): see -ISM.] The theological system of N. W. Taylor, a modified form of Calvinism.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2306 It was popularly termed 'The New Haven Theology'. Sometimes it was called 'Taylorism'. 1885 C. A. BRIGES in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 700/1 Puritan theology had developed in New England into Edwardism and then into Hopkinsianism, Emmonsism, and Taylorism.

Taym(e), obs. or dial. f. **TAME**, **TIME**. **Tayn(e)**, obs. var. *tanc*, *tā'en*, p. pple. of **TAKE**. **Taynt(e)**, **Taynter**, obs. ff. **TAINT**, **TENT**, **TENTER**.

†Tayout, obs. form of **TALLY-HO**. 1808 SCOTT in *Strutt's Queenhoo Hall* iv, Gregory... followed, encouraging the hounds with a loud tayout.

†Tayra (tā'rā). Also **taira**. [Tupi *taira*.] Native name in Brazil of a mammal of the weasel family, *Galera* (or *Galictis*) *barbara*.

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4283 The *Tayra* is another American form, whose marten-like agility renders it always conspicuous. 1856 *List of Animals Zool. Soc.* 85 *Galictis barbara* (Linn.). *Tayra*.—South America.

†Tays, **teys**. Obs. ? Some material or accessory used for vestments.

1350-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sartees) 381 In ture, or frays, teyses, frenges, filo. 1380-81 *Ibid.* 289 In ij pecies de tays enpt. por vestimentis, ij s. 1395-6 *Ibid.* 398 In freyns, tays, carde, et aliis diversis vestimentis, xxx s. j. d. 1404 *Ibid.* 395 Item iij pecie de tayses de cerico por vestimentis.

Tayse, var. **TEISE** sb. and v. Obs. **Tayt**, var. **TAIT** a. Obs., cheerful. **Tayte**, north. dial. f. **TOTE** Obs., hill. **Taythe**, **Tayu**, obs. ff. **TITHE**, **TAU**. **Taz**, **Tazel** (l, -ill, *tazle*, obs. ff. **TAWSE**, **TEASEL**.

†Tazza (tā'ttza). Pl. *tazze* (tā'ttse). [It. *tazza*: see **TASS** 2.] A shallow ornamental bowl or vase; properly, one supported on a foot.

1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* IV. 141/1 The symmetrical forms of the many elegant vases and tazzas. 1877 *Times* 17 Feb. (Stanf.), Silver vases and tazze. 1877 *MAR. M. GRANT Sun-maid* viii, Beautiful tazzas of jasper, lapis-lazuli, and malachite.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1871 E. J. WOODHOUSE *Nobly Born* 404, I saw her take up her large tazza-glass, and dispose of its contents. 1878 *NESBITT Catal. Glass Vessels S. Kensington Mus.* 118 *Tazza Bowl*. Plain glass. 1895 *Daily News* 24 May 6/6 A fine green jade tazza-shaped dish.

T-bandage, -bar, -beard, etc.: see **T** 2, 3.

Tch-, occas. used for **CH-** (tʃ), esp. in foreign words.

Tcha, **tchah** (tʃa, tʃā), *int.* An exclamation of impatience or contempt; = **PSHAW**.

1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus.* xxxvii, 'Tcha, Mr. Pinch!' cried Charity, with sharp impatience. 1887 *FENN Dick o' Feus* (1888) 22 *Tchah*! who cares? I don't.

†Tcheir, **tohyre**, obs. Sc. forms of **CHAIR**.

1535 *LYNDESAV Satyre* 1941 Her sall the Carle climb vp and sit in the Kings tchyre. *Ibid.* 1953, I sall sit heir, into this tcheir.

†Tchetvert (tʃe'tvert). Also **chetvert**. [Russian *tchetvert'* quarter, f. *tchetvero* four.] A Russian measure of capacity, = .68 of an imperial quarter.

1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 184 The landowners in Russia... sent millions of tchetvas of corn out of the country, and left their own people in a state of absolute starvation. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/6 Of rye... there were yielded 113 million tchetverts, the Russian quarter, as against 112, the average for the last five years.

Tchibouk, variant spelling of **CHIBOUK**.

Tchick (tʃik), sb. Also **chick**, **tchek**. A representation of the click made by pressing some part of the tongue against the palate and withdrawing it with suction. Properly, the unilateral palatal click, used to urge on a horse; in quot. 1849, the dental click used to express vexation (in this case also spelt 'ts, or tut'). So **Tchick** v. *intr.*, to utter this exclamation, or to make a sound resembling it.

1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xiv, Samming up the whole with a provoking wink and such an interjectional *tchick* as men quicken a dull horse with. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. vii, We heard Benjie gee-hepping, tchek-tcheking, and above all flogging, in great style. 1849 *MRS. CARLILE in Lett.* (1883) li. 55 The young lady tchick-tchicked, and looked deprecatingly. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 32/2 'That thar's mighty good string'... Sterling could not refrain from observing, as the stout twine 'tchicked' in several pieces under a garden knife.

†Tchin (tʃin). [Russian *чинъ* rank.] Rank; person or persons of quality.

1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 105 The name of the father is also the same: the tchin (rank) likewise! 1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 4/4 M. Plevhe... well knew that the Tsar, the amiable youngster... was a tool in the hands of the omnipotent tchin. *Comb.* 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 165 The dismal tchin-ridden Russian villages.

†Tchincoo (tʃin'kū). [Javanese.] A black-crested monkey of Java, *Semnopithecus melalophus*.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tchu, **tchuh** (tʃu), *int.* An exclamation expressing impatience, dissent, or the like.

1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* ii, 'Tchu!' said Ben, 'what's folks's kin got to do wi't? Not a chip'. 1861 — *Silas M.* vii, 'Tchuh!', said the farrier. And then he asked, 'How much money might there be in the bags, Master Marner?'

Tchyre, obs. Sc. f. **CHAIR**: see **TOEHIR**.

Tck, *int.* [Palatal click formed by suction.] An exclamation of surprise or vexation: cf. **TECHICK**. 1893 *KYPLING Many Incent.* 199 Tck! Tck! And thou art in charge.

Te, var. **TEE** v. *Obs.*; obs. f. *To* *pref.*

Te, ME. assimilated form of **THE**, **THEE**, after dentals, etc.: see **T** 8.

Te-, obs. or dial. variant of **To-** *pref.*

Tea (tē), sb. Forms: 7 (9) **tay**, **tey**, 7 **té**, **thé**, **the**, 7-8 **tee**, **thea**, 7- **tea**. See also **CHA**, **CHIA**. [= F. *thé*, Sp. *te*, It. *te*, Du. and Ger. *thee*, Da., Sw. *te*, mod. L. *thea*; ad. (perh. through Malay *te*, *teh*) Chinese, Amoy dialect *te*, in Fuchau *tiā* = Mandarin *ch'a* (in ancient Chinese prob. *kia*); whence Pg. and obs. Sp. *cha*, obs. It. *cià*, Russian *chat*, Pers., Urdu *چای* *chā* (10th c.), Arab. *شاي* *shāy*, Turkish *چای* *chāy*. The Portuguese brought the form *chá* (which is Cantonese as well as Mandarin) from Macao. This form *te* (*thé*) was brought into Europe by the Dutch, prob. from the Malay at Bantam (if not from Formosa, where the Fuhkien or Amoy form was used). The original English pronunciation (*tē*), sometimes indicated by spelling *tay*, is found in rimes down to 1762, and remains in many dialects; but the current (*tē*) is found already in the 17th c., shown in rimes and by the spelling *tee*.]

1. The leaves of the tea-plant (see 3), usually in a dried and prepared state for making the drink (see 2); first imported into Europe in the 17th century, and now extensively used in various parts of the world.

According to Meyer, *Konversations-Lexikon*, the first mention of it in Europe is due to the Portuguese in 1559 (under the name *chá*); *chá* is mentioned in Maffei's *Historia Indica* in 1582. Under the name *te*, *thee*, it was imported by the Dutch from Bantam (where brought by Chinese merchants from Amoy) c 1610; first known in Paris 1635, in Russia (by way of Tartary) 1638, in England about 1650-55.

[1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* i. xxvi. 46/1 The aforesaid warme water is made with the powder of a certaine hearbe called Chaa.] 1655 tr. *Semede's Hist. China* i. iii. 19 *Ché* is a leafe of a tree, about the bignesse of Mirtle; [*Umarq. note*] it called also *Tay*. c 1660 [T. GARWAY] (*title*) An Exact Description of the Growth, Quality, and Vertues of the Leaf Tea, alias *Tay*. c 1665 *Ibid.*, These are to give notice that the said Thomas Garway hath Tea to sell from sixteen to fifty shillings the pound. 1667 *London Gaz.* No. 206/3 The most considerable Wares being Cinamon, Ebony, Thea, and Camphire. 1667-8 *E. Ind. Co's Let.* 24 Jan. (Leiter Bks. IV. 137), Wee desire you to procure and send us by these ships 100 lb. weight of the best *Tey* that you can get. 1676 *BEAL in Phil. Trans.* XI. 586 The tops of red Sage in blossom... dried in the shade... did excel the famous Thea, the Chinois themselves being Judges. 1680 *London Gaz.* No. 1573/4 A small parcel of most excellent tea... to be sold... the lowest price is 30s. a pound. 1728 *MRS. DELANY in Life & Corr. Ser.* i. (1861) I. 172 The man at the Poultry has tea of all prices... Bohea from thirteen to twenty shillings, and green from twelve to thirty. 1824 *Veg. Subst. Food* 375 *Tea*... first imported into Europe by the Dutch East-India Company, in the... seventeenth century. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 838 *Tea*... is composed of the dried leaves of the *thea bohea* and *thea viridis*.

b. With qualifying words, denoting various kinds, chiefly distinguished by the mode of preparation (also applied to the beverages made from these: see 2); the main classes being **black tea**, which is exposed to the air for some time, so as to produce fermentation, before roasting; and **green tea**, which is roasted almost immediately after gathering, and often also artificially coloured.

Black teas include **BONKA**, **CONGOU**, **OOLONG**, **PEKOE**, **SOUCHONG** (green teas, **GUNPOWDER** (or **PEARL**), **HYSON**, etc. See also **brick-tea** (**BRICK** sb. 10), **cowslip tea** (**COWSLIP** 3). 1704 *London Gaz.* No. 4059/4 Green and Bohea Tea. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 328 Green, Imperial, Pecco, and Bohea Tea. 1785 *Rolliad* 53 What tongue can tell the various kinds of Tea? Of Blacks and Greens, of Hyson and Bohea; With Single, Congou, Pekoe and Souchong, Consip the fragrant, Gun-powder the Strong. 1795 *ANDERSON Brit. Embassy China* 186 The Imperial and gunpowder teas... the former... collected from the first, and the other from the successive blossoms of that plant. 1824 *Veg. Subst. Food* 379 There are three kinds of green tea... one called hyson, hayssuen, is composed of leaves... carefully picked. 1888 J. PATON *Tea in Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 97/2 Black and green tea are made indifferently from the leaves of the same plant.

2. A drink made by infusing these leaves in hot water, having a somewhat bitter and aromatic flavour, and acting as a moderate stimulant; largely used as a beverage.

[1601-1625: see **CHIA**. 1631 BONTIUS *Hist. Nat. et Med. India Orient.* i. vi. (1658) 12 *Dur.* Membras de Chienismus *Thee* vocato Potu, quid tu de eo sentis? *Bont.* Herbula unde hoc The conficitur [etc.].] 1658 *Mercurius Politicus* 23 Sept. 887 *Adv.*, That excellent... drink called by the Chineses *Tcha*, by other Nations *Tay* alias *Tea*. 1660 *Pepys Diary* 25 Sept., I did send for a cup of *te* (a China drink) of which I never had drunk before. 1663 *DAVENANT Wild Gallant* i. ii, I sent for three dishes of tea. 1679 *LOCKE in Ld. King Life* (ed. Bohn) 135 Foreign drinks to be found in England are... coffee, *thé* and chocolate at coffee houses. 1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* i. 1, They are at the end of the gallery, retired to their tea and scandal... after dinner. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 10 72 All well-regulated Families, that set apart an Hour in every Morning for Tea and Bread and Butter. 1711 *Pope Rape of Lock* iii. 8 Here, thou, great Anna! whom three realms obey, Dost sometimes counsel take—and sometimes *Tea*. c 1720 *Prior to Yng. Gentl.* In Love 58 He thank'd her on his bended knee; Then drank a quart of milk and tea. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 187/2 No crowding sycophants from day to day, Came to admire the babe—but more

the tea. 1834 LANG in *Tail's Mag.* I. 414/1 In the bush, or uncultivated country in New South Wales, tea is the universal beverage. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. vi. Your tea will get quite cold.

3. The plant from which tea is obtained, a shrub of the genus *Thea* (now often included in *Camellia*), N.O. *Ternstroemiaceae*, with white flowers, and oval pointed slightly toothed evergreen leaves; cultivated from ancient times in China, Japan, India, and adjacent countries. (Now chiefly in comb., as *tea-leaf*, *-plant*, etc.)

The plants yielding the tea of commerce are comprised in the species *T. chinensis* or *C. theifera* (including two varieties *T. Bohea* and *T. viridis*, sometimes reckoned as different species), of China and Japan, and *T. (or C.) assamica*, of Assam and India; the latter is found wild in Upper Assam, and is by some supposed to be the original type.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 104 That Herb, which the French and we call *Thé*, or *Té*, which is much magnified here. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 38 The most excellent leaves of Cha, or Tea, are found in the provinces of Kiangnan. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 193 Because warm Water is unpalatable... they [the Chinese] bethought themselves of putting some Leaves of a Tree into it, to give it a better Taste. Those of Tea seemed to be the best.

4. A meal or social entertainment at which tea is served; esp. an ordinary afternoon or evening meal, at which the usual beverage is tea (but sometimes cocoa, chocolate, coffee, or other substitute).

High tea, meal tea: see HIGH a. 23, MEAT sb. 6. *Tea and turn-out*: see TURN-OUT.

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversal.* Introd. 2 Whether they meet... at Meals, Tea, or Visits. 1778 MISS BURNIE *Evelina* (1791) I. xxvi. 144, I was relieved by a summons to tea. 1789 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 453 At breakfast and at tea, on these two days, I met all the Society. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* I. iii. She asked Rebecca if she would come to tea at their house. 1882 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* II. 187 My first introduction to 'afternoon tea' took place during this visit to Belvoir [in 1842]. I do not believe that the now universally-honoured institution of 'five o'clock tea' dates further back than this. 1897 MISS HARRADEN *H. Strafford, Remitt.* Man iii. A rattling good tea-hot rolls, fried potatoes, and quail. 1901 CLARK RUSSELL *Ship's Adv.* iv. Mrs. Brierly spread a liberal tea upon the table.

b. *To take tea with* (colonial slang): to have dealings with, associate with; esp. to deal with in a hostile manner, engage with, encounter.

1888 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxxvii. 'Maybe we'll take tea with the rest of 'em now'. They didn't know the man they were after, or they'd have just as soon have gone to 'take tea', as they called it, with a tiger. 1896 KIPPLING *Seven Seas, Lost Legion* ii. Take tea with the giddy Masai. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 2 June 3/3 In polite circles genealogies are tabooed, the slightest trace of hybridity baring 'taking tea', as the local phrase has it.

5. Used as a general name for infusions made in the same way as tea (sense 2), usually from the leaves, blossoms, or other parts of plants; mostly used medicinally, sometimes as ordinary drinks.

Commonly with defining words, as *alehoof*, *balm*, *beef*, *camomile*, *camphor*, *coffee*, *coushup*, *heartshorn*, *laurel*, *lemon*, *lemon-grass*, *poppy*, *rosemary*, *sage*, *salop*, *sassafras*, *senna*, *tilleni*, *valerian*, *willow* (etc.) tea: see these words. So humorously *limestone tea* (quot. 1723).

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 250 They dry. Sage-leaves... and prepare them like Thea, and get for one pound of it, four times as much Thea. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* § 27. 27 Some of them [flowers] are Pick'd, and divers of them make also very pleasant and wholesome Theas, as do likewise the Wild Time, Bugloss, Mint, &c. 1723 STURGEON *Let. 22 July*, in *Memo.* (Surtees) III. 249, I am just drinking your health in a swinger of limestone tea [Bath water]. 1724 *Watts Logic* I. iv. § 4 Tea, which was the proper name of one sort of Indian leaf, is now-a-days become a common name for many infusions of herbs, or plants, in water: as sage-tea, alehoof-tea, limon-tea, etc. 1737 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 1. 222 He treated me with Tartarian Tea, which I took to be Beans boiled in Milk, with some salt. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 314 Of some of these Ingredients [Marsh Mallow, &c.] so dried, make Tea, as you do common Tea, with boiling hot Water. 1778 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* 135 Any syrup, jelly of currants, barley-water, gruel, or any sort of tea. 1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun.* I. 305 He was advised to leave off drinking foreign tea, and to drink valerian, or rosemary, tea. 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* I. 128 Of the leaves of the *barbarea cordata* the country people made tea. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* iv. (1864) 92 The men had made a fire in the galley, to make tea of an acid herb called 'erva cidreira'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1127 *Lemon-grass Tea*, an infusion of the leaves of *Andropogon Schenanthus*, substituted for tea in many of the interior districts of India. *Ibid.*, *Tea*, of heaven, a Japanese name for the leaves of *Hydrangea Thunbergii*. 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 32 The word 'tea' is by the natives of this island [Jamaica] applied to any infusion made from leaves of plants either fresh or dry. 'Cotton leaf tea' is made from the green leaves of one of the shrubs that produces the cotton of commerce. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* Z. II. xvi. 41 It is given poppy tea, and that sends it to sleep.

6. With defining words, applied to various plants whose leaves, flowers, etc. are used in the same way as tea, either for beverages, or medicinally (also to the leaves, etc. themselves, or the drink infused from them). (See also *TEA-PLANT*, *TEA-TREE*.)

Abyssinian tea = *Arabian tea*, (a). *Algerian tea*, species of *Paronychia*, from whose flowers a medicinal tea is made. *Appalachian tea*, (a) *Viburnum cassinoides*; (b) *Ilex Cassina*, i. vomitoria, or *Prinos glaber*. *Arabian tea*, (a) *Catha edulis*, whose leaves furnish a stimulating beverage used in Arabia; (b) = *Algerian tea*, *Australian tea*, (a) several species of *Leptospermum* and *Mela-leuca* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); see *TEA-TREE* 2; (b) = *Botany*

Bay tea (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898). *Barbary tea*, the box-thorn or Duke of Argyll's tea-tree, *Lycium barbarum*. *Bencoolen tea*, *Glaphyria nitida* (*Leptospermum nitidum*), of the Malayan islands. *Blue Mountain* or *Golden Rod tea*, *Solidago odora* of North America, from whose leaves and flowers a beverage is made. *Botany Bay tea*, an Australian species of sarsaparilla, *Smilax glycyphylla*, also called *sweet tea*. *Bourbon tea* = *Faham tea*. *Brazil or Brazilian tea*, *Stachytarpha jamaicensis*. *Bush tea*, *Cyclopia genistoides* of S. Africa. *Canada tea* = *TEA-BERRY*; see CANADA. *Canary tea*, *Sida canariensis* (*S. rhombifolia*). *Carolina tea*, *Ilex vomitoria*; = *Appalachian tea*, (b). *Ceylon tea*, *Elaeodendron glaucum*; see *TEA-TREE* 3 (obs.). *Faham tea*, a tropical orchid, *Angracum fragrans*. *False tea* = *Paraguay tea*. *Hottentot tea*, *Helichrysum serpyllifolium* (see HOTTENTOT 3). *Jesuits' tea*, (a) *Psoralea glandulosa* (see *JESUIT* sb. 4 c); (b) = *Paraguay tea* (*Cent. Dict.*). *Kaffir tea*, *Helichrysum nudifolium* (see KAFFIR 4). *Labrador tea*, *Ledum latifolium* and *L. palustre* (see LABRADOR). *Marsh tea*, (a) = *Bencoolen tea*; (b) *Eugenia variabilis*. *Mexican tea*, (a) *Ambrina* (*Chenopodium ambrasioides*); (b) = *Jesuits' tea*, (a); see *MEXICAN* a. b. *Mountain tea* = *TEA-BERRY*; see *MOUNTAIN* g. d. *New Jersey tea*, *Ceanothus americanus* (see quot. 1858). *New Zealand tea*, *Leptospermum scoparium*; see *TEA-TREE* 2. *Oswego tea*, a N. American aromatic labiate, *Monarda didyma*, used as a tonic and stomachic.

Paraguay tea, *Ilex paraguayensis*, extensively used in S. America as a substitute for tea: see *PARAGUAY* 1. *St. Bartholomew's tea* = *Paraguay tea* (*Cent. Dict.*). *St. Helena tea*, *Beatsonia* (*Frankenia*) *portulacifolia*. *Soldiers' tea* = *Matico*. *South Sea tea* = *Paraguay tea*; also an erroneous name for *Carolina tea*. *Surinam tea*, 'various species of *Lantana*' (*Miller Plant-n.*). *Sweet tea* = *Botany Bay tea*. *Teamster's tea*, a N. American plant, *Ephedra antisyphilitica*, used as a remedy for venereal affections. *Theezan tea*, *Sageretia theezan*, a thorny rhamnaceous shrub of S. China, whose leaves are said to be used for tea by the poorer classes. *West Indian tea*, *Capraria biflora*, also called *goat-weed*. *Wild tea*, a N. American leguminous shrub, *Amorpha canescens*, also called *lead-plum*.

1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *South-Sea tea* [see *PARAGUAY* 1]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 321 *Oswego tea*, *Monarda* [didyma]. *Ibid.* 329 *False tea*, *Ilex*. *Ibid.*, *New Jersey tea*, *Ceanothus*. *Ibid.*, *Paraguay tea*, *Ilex*. *Ibid.*, *South-sea tea*, *Ilex*. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xxxviii. 117 The *South-Sea tea*, which is thought to be the same plant as the *Paraguay tea*; but whether it is the same as the tea brought from China, is yet undetermined. 1788 D. CONSIDER *Let. to Banks in Hist. Rec. N. S. Wales* (1892) I. II. 220, I have sent you some of the sweet tea of this country... it is a good anti-scorbutic. 1790 J. WHITE *Voy. N. S. Wales* 195 The sweet-tea is a creeping kind of vine... the taste is sweet, exactly like the liquorice root of the shops. 1814 ROXBURGH *Hort. Bengal.* 18 *Elaeodendron glaucum*, *Ceylon tea*. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 508. 336 [The leaves] of *Ilex Paraguayensis*, called *Mate* or *Paraguay Tea*, resemble *Tea* in property. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* lxvi. 237 The leaves of *Ceanothus americanus* were used during the revolutionary war as a substitute for tea, and hence it is called *New Jersey Tea*. *Ibid.* cxv. 482 The leaves [of *Gaultheria procumbens*], make an excellent substitute for tea... and the plant is called *Tea-berry* and *Mountain Tea*. *Ibid.* cxix. 489 *Ilex vomitoria* has been erroneously called *South Sea Tea*, from the supposition that it was the same plant as *I. paraguayensis*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 49 *Ambrina ambrasioides*, or *Mexican Tea*, long naturalised in the south of Europe, is used medicinally. *Ibid.* 369 The leaflets [of *Cyclopia genistoides*] are used at the Cape in infusion or decoction for promoting expectoration... It is called *Bush Tea*. [*Ibid.* 1005 *Sageretia theezan*, the Tea of the Chinese, is a thorny shrub, with finely-toothed egg-shaped leaves... somewhat resembling those of the tea-shrub.] *Ibid.* 1090 [The] leaves [of *Stachytarpha jamaicensis*] are sometimes used to adulterate tea, and in Austria they are sold under the name of *Brazilian tea*. *Ibid.* 1127 *Tea*, *Abyssinian*, n. *Appalachian* [etc.], n. *Arabian*, n. *Australian* [etc.]. 1904 *Dunglison's Dict. Med.* (ed. 23). *Matico*... the leaves of *Piper angustifolium* or *soldiers' tea* or herb.

7. *slang*. a. Spirituous or intoxicating liquor. + b. *Urine* (obs.).

1693 *Remonstr. Batchelors* in *Hart. Misc.* (ed. Park) IV. 505 Since their sex has been so familiar with brandy (blameless by the name of cold tea). 1716 *Gay Trivia* II. 176 The thoughtless Wits... Who 'gainst the Centry's Box discharge their Tea. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 370 Tea or coffee were always at our command, Scotch tea also (i. e. whiskey). 1902 *Times* 29 Oct. 5/6 It was all owing to the 'tea'... He understood that this was a slang term for drink.

8. Florists' abbreviation of *TEA-ROSE*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 3/2 At Chesbut about 200,000 standard rose seedlings and 40,000 'teas' are sown every year. 1901 *Eliza & German Gard.* 17, I wish now I had put teas there. 18, I made my teas face a northern winter.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of, pertaining or relating to, dealing or connected with tea as a commodity, as *tea act*, *bill*, *broker*, *dealer*, *-duty*, *-hong* (see HONO), *industry*, *merchant*, *-shop*, *-tax*, *trude*, *warehouse*; or as a beverage, as *tea-breakfast*, *-dinner*, *-drugs*, *junketing*, *picnic*, *soirée*, *-supper*, *-visit*; containing or intended to contain tea, as *tea-bowl*, *-hamper*, *-jar*, *-pail*; of or pertaining to the tea-plant or its cultivation, as *tea crop*, *cultivation*, *culture*, *district*, *estate*, *farming*, *-field*, *-hill*, *nursery*, *plantation*, *-seed*, *-tract*. b. *Objective* and *obj. gen.*, as *tea-blender*, *-grower*, *-packer*, *-producer*, *-sipper*, *-spiller*; *tea-blending*, *-growing*, *-loving*, *-packing*, *-picking* sbs. and adjs.; instrumental and parasynthetic, as *tea-coloured*, *-covered*, *-inspired*, *-sodden* adjs.

1746 LOCKMAN *To 1st Promoter Cambrick & Tea Bills* 13 note, Since the 'Tea-Act' pass'd last session, the revenue is increased 85,000l. per annum. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 6/2 The big 'tea-blenders' naturally took advantage of this cheapness to push and extend their business. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 9/3 Man wanted for 'tea-blending' warehouse. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xxxii, The squire... drank, defying ladies and the new-fangled subservience to those flustering 'tea-bodies'. 1886 *Guide Galleries Brit. Mus.* 209 On the upper shelves are examples of... 'tea-bowls'. 1835 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 951, 1. got up to a hot 'tea-breakfast'. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 154/2 A 'tea-broker', charged with forging a warrant for the delivery of three chests of tea. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 9/3 The 'Tea Clearing House' has succumbed to the attack of tea producers, importers, dealers, and brokers. 1829 W. H. MAXWELL *Stories Waterloo* I. 194 Short tights of 'tea-coloured leather'. 1897 J. A. GRAHAM *Threshold Three Closed Lands* II. 30 As our eye follows up one of the 'tea-covered' spurs it lights on the houses of Darjeeling. 1906 *Month Feb.* 177 Sides green with sprouting 'tea crops'. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 286/2 Papers respecting 'tea cultivation in India'. *Ibid.* 286/1 The 'tea-culture in Assam'. 1758 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* I. 111/1 Four 'tea dealers' were tried before the commissioners of excise. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xxii. (ed. 3) 216 The premises of one of the oldest firms in London—those of the Messrs. Twining, tea-dealers and bankers. 1864 R. C. MAYNE *Brit. Columbia* 121 We lunched with him, returning to the fort for a 'tea-dinner'. 1856 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 402 That customary but very unwholesome combination the tea-dinner is to be avoided. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 286/1 There are green tea and black 'tea districts'. *Ibid.* 291/1 The tariff of 1842 has made no alteration in the 'teaduty'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6/1 The new industry of 'tea-farming', promises to become a new source of wealth to Ceylon. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* 110 The cemeteries and 'tea-fields' stretched below us. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 98/1 Comparatively few regions are suited for practical 'tea-growing'. *Ibid.* 99/1 The capacities of Assam as a tea-growing country. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4206 The 'tea-hills in the province of Chekiang'. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 281 [The tea-leaves are] fired under their own supervision in the great 'tea-hongs'. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 102/1 Next to the United Kingdom, the greatest 'tea-importing nation is the United States'. *Ibid.* 99/1 The 'tea industry has developed in Ceylon with marvellous rapidity'. 1891 B. E. MARTIN *Footpr. Chas. Lamb* iii. 65 Hazlitt, with... his 'tea-inspired' turgidity. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* xxvi. (1859) 189 Little humdrum 'tea junketings'. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 529/1 The 'tea-loving English public'. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 99/1 It is these tender shoots... which alone are gathered for 'tea manufacture'. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 291/2 The number of 'tea merchants who resort to Canton'. *Ibid.* 286/4 When the 'tea nurseries were established in Assam. 1904 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 12 The dispute between the 'tea-packers and the management of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 10/6 Boy wanted... in 'tea-packing warehouse. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 457 Their... method is to stalk the Chinese of either sex when they are engaged in 'tea-picking'. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 286/2 The 'tea plantations established in the Kumaon and Gurhwal districts. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 6/3 The British have become... the greatest 'tea-producers... in the world. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 98/2 Till well into the 19th century... China and Japan were the only two 'tea-producing countries. 1786 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 190, I have no doubt the 'tea seed... may be obtained from the East Indies in a vegetative state. a 1745 SWIFT (J.). The mistress of the 'tea shop. 1860 J. R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1862) 152, I shall try to give you a little picture of the tea-shop. 1756 HANWAY *Ess. Tea* viii. 245 Were they the sons of 'tea-sippers, who won the fields of Cressy and Agincourt? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii. A brilliant 'tea-soirée. 1877 G. W. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 481/1 'Tea-soots are well known to be affected with palpitation and irregularity of the heart. 1837 W. PHILLIPS in C. Martyn *Life* (1890) 96 Certainly we sons of the 'tea-spillers are a marvellously patient generation! [Cf. *TEA-PARTY* 2a.] 1892 *Zangwill Childr. Ghetto* I. 198 The story-book which Moses read out after 'tea-supper. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 101/1 Dependent on China for its 'tea supply. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* July 97 The 'tea-tax strikes tea-drinkers only. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 286/2 At first only a few (indigenous) 'tea-traders were discovered [in Assam]. 1756 HANWAY *Ess. Tea* xii. 258 The 'tea trade employs six hundred seamen... together with six ships, which we annually send to Canton. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 102/2 The only other considerable 'tea-using nation is Russia. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 331 Vonder professors come from a 'tea-visit. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* I. (1824) 7 When ladies paid tea-visits at three in the afternoon. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 10/1 Certain 'tea warehousemen of the City of London.

c. *Special Combs.* *tea-basket*, a basket containing the requisites for afternoon tea in a railway train or the like; *tea-bell*, a bell rung to summon a household or company to tea; *tea-billy* (BILLY 2 c), a tin can used by Australian bushmen as a tea-kettle or tea-pot; *tea-boller*, a vessel used for boiling tea; *tea-box*, a box for containing tea; in quot. = *TEA-CHEST* 2; *tea-boy*, a man-servant (Ireland); *tea-bread*, a kind of light bread eaten at tea; *tea-broom*, New Zealand name for *Leptospermum scoparium* and *L. ericoides* (= *MANUKA* a, b, *TEA-TREE* 2); *tea-bug*, a destructive insect which infests tea-plants; *tea-bush* = *tea-shrub*; *tea-caddy*, a small box with divisions for holding tea (= *CADDY* 1 i); *tea-cake*, a light kind of flat cake to be eaten at tea; in quot. 1892 *attrib.* resembling a tea-cake; *tea-canister* = *tea-caddy*; also, *slang* for 'brandy-flask' (cf. 7 a); *tea-case*, a case for holding a set of small articles, as spoons, etc. used at tea (*Cent. Dict.*); *tea-china*, china tea-cups and saucers, etc.; *tea-circle*, a group or society of persons who

meet and take tea together; **tea-clam**, a name in U.S. for a very small clam (CLAM *sb.* 2 *id.*: see quot.); **tea-clipper**, a clipper or fast-sailing vessel formerly employed in the tea trade; **tea-cloth**, a cloth used for wiping tea-things after washing them; (*b*) **afternoon t.**, a small table-cloth used at afternoon tea; **tea-coat**, a garment worn by women at the tea-table (cf. COAT *sb.* 2 *b*, and *tea-jacket*); **† tea-conversation** (see CONVERSATION 9, quot. 1787); **tea-cooper**, a workman at a dock who unloads tea and does any necessary repairs to the packing, etc.; cf. COOPER *sb.* 1; **tea-cozy**, a covering for a tea-pot to keep it hot (see COSY B. 2); **† tea-dish**, old name for a tea-cup (cf. DISH *sb.* 1 *b*); **tea-drunkard**, one who habitually drinks tea to such excess as to suffer from its toxic effects; **† tea-equipage** = *tea-service*, *tea-things*; **† tea-faced a.**, ? having a sallow or effeminate countenance like one addicted to tea-drinking; **tea-fight**, *colloq.* or *slang*, humorous name for a tea-party or tea-meeting; **tea-frock**, **tea-gown**, names for special fashions of garments worn by girls and women at tea; **† tea-grouter** (see quot.); **tea-hour**, the hour at which tea is taken, or the time occupied by it; **tea-house**, a refreshment-house where tea is served (esp. in China or Japan); **tea-jacket**, a garment worn by women at tea (cf. *tea-coat*); **tea-lead**, an alloy used for lining tea-chests (see quot.); **tea-maker**, (*a*) a person who dries the leaves and prepares the tea of commerce; (*b*) one who makes or infuses tea; (*c*) a vessel or apparatus for infusing tea; so **tea-making** *sb.* and *a.*; **tea-meeting**, a public social meeting (usually in connexion with a religious organization) at which tea is taken; **tea-night**, an evening on which guests are entertained at tea; **tea oil**, (*a*) an oil resembling olive-oil, obtained from the seeds of species of *Camellia* (allied to the tea-plant), and used for various purposes in China and Japan; (*b*) a narcotic essential oil obtained from tea-leaves; **tea-punch**, punch containing tea as an ingredient; **tea-roller**, a machine for rolling or curling tea-leaves for the market; so **tea-rolling**; **tea-room**, a room in which tea is served in a refreshment-house, etc.; notably, that of the British House of Commons, the scene of numerous informal meetings of members; **tea-root**, the root of a tea-plant; **tea-sage**, a species or variety of sage used for making sage-tea; **† tea-saucer**, a saucer for supporting a tea-cup; **tea-scent**, 'a European fern, *Nephrodium montanum*' (Cent. Dict.); **tea-scented a.**, having a scent like that of tea: applied to a variety of rose (see TEA-ROSE); **tea-scrub**, a scrub or thicket of 'tea-trees' (in Australia, etc.): see TEA-TREE; **tea-service**, **tea-set**, a set of articles used in serving tea at table; a set of tea-things; **† tea-ship**, *colloq.* a tea-party (cf. *tea-fight*); **tea-shine**, (*a*) a ship engaged in the tea-trade; (*b*) a tea-stand with two or more shelves or 'decks'; **tea-shrub**, the common tea-plant (see 3); **tea-sifter**, (*a*) a person engaged in sifting tea; (*b*) an apparatus for sifting tea; **tea-stall**, **tea-stand**, a stand on which cups, saucers, plates, etc. are placed for use at tea; **tea-stick**, a stick cut from the Australian tea-tree; **tea-stone**: see quot.; **tea-things** *sb. pl.*, the articles used for serving tea at table, as tea-pot, milk-jug, sugar-basin, cups, saucers, plates, etc., together forming a *tea-set* or *tea-service*; **tea-time**, the time at which the meal called tea is taken (see sense 4); **† tea-tongs**, a former name for sugar-tongs; **tea-urn**, an urn with a tap, placed upon a tea-table, to hold hot water for making tea; **tea-ware**, vessels, etc. for serving tea, tea-things; **tea-water**, (*a*) water for making tea; (*b*) *Sc.* the beverage tea (= sense 2); **tea-wine**, a fermented liquor made from tea (see quot.). See also TEA-BERRY, -BOARD, -BEST, etc.

1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 135/5 There is a lump of sugar in the 'tea-basket'. 1867 Aug. J. E. Wilson *Vashti* i, The sound of the 'tea-bell' terminated her reverie, and she walked to the dining-room. 1894 H. Nisart *Bush Girl's Rom.* 133 A number of 'tea-billies' were ranged on the clay hobs, some with tea already brewed, and some with water only. 1895 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 632 The lead which lines the Chinese 'tea-boxes' is reduced to a thinness which our plumbers cannot, it is said, approach. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvii, Major O'Dowd... was... as obedient to his wife as if he had been her 'tay-boy'. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* i. 220 Some Johnny cakes, a West Indian sort of 'tea-bread'. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf Notes* 305 Manku... The settlers often call it 'tea-broom'. 1893 *Athenaeum* 16 Dec. 853/3 Mr. Waterhouse... exhibited male and female specimens of a *Helopeltis* (the 'tea-bug'), and stated that it had occurred only in Assam. 1908 *Dollar Mag.* Mar. 32 The 'tea bushes' were miserably poor just there. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* vi. ix. (1862) 500 'Tea-caddies, workboxes of rosewood and pearl. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Ship. Winds* xvii, [She] went to a cupboard... and took

therefrom a tea-caddy, which she set on the table. 1892 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 2/1 The bonnet of the moment is set well back on the head, forming a sort of garland above the 'teacake' coiffure. 1897 R. HICHENS *Londoners* ix. 156 Mr. Bush... was closely engaged with a tea-cake. 1800 HELANA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) III. 122 The 'tea-cannister' contained only Congou of no very superior quality. 1899 F. FRANCIS *Newton Dogwaine* (1888) 184 Pass us the tea-cannister. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. 332 The dresser was... adorned with the remains of a long preserved set of 'tea-china, of a light rambling pattern. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. ix, Thou... perhaps in many a literary 'Tea-circle wilt open thy kind lips. 1883 G. B. GOODE *Fish. Indust. U. S. A.* 47 Some are taken so small that 2,000 are required to fill a barrel; these, when about one inch in diameter, are called 'tea-clams'. 1895 *Mem. Jas. Anderson* ii. 8 Mr. and Mrs. Anderson set sail from London in a 'tea-clipper'. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, 'Tea-cloth, a cloth used in washing up tea-things. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tea-cloth, a cloth for a tea-table or a tea-tray. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Aug. 2/1 She came into the room... in a black-and-blue sort of 'tea-coat. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2 Years ago the 'tea-coopers, who are skilled workmen, had a union. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Camb. Freshm.* 18 The elaborate worsted-work tea-pot cover—technically termed, I believe, a 'tea-cosey. 1886 [see COSY B. 2] 1712 EUSDEN *Spect.* No. 87 P. 8, I saw a gentleman turn as pale as ashes, because an idol turned the sugar in a 'tea-dish for his rival. 1726 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 129 They showed me... a cup, about the size of a tea-dish, of one entire emerald. 1799 MRS. MANKLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) II. 290 He cleans his 'Tea-Equipage with his own Hands. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* i. ii, The tea equipage was on the table. 1798 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 26 When advice, luxury, and ease, A 'tea-fac'd' generation please. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xxv, Their various small parties—'tea-fights' as young Grant called them. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/5 The good people... organise a splendid weekly tea-fight and concert for our behoof. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 4/1 The 'tea-frock—the form of the tea-gown nice for the younger folks. 1898 *The World in Royal Exchange* 9 Nov., Ladies, who a few years ago would have considered the idea appalling, calmly array themselves in the glorified dressing robe known as a 'tea gown'. 1891 *Woman* 15 Jan. 4/1 The factor which has revolutionised the novelistic attire of to-day is the evolution of the tea-gown. 1833 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* (1905) 76 A prognostication announced to my dear mother by an old star-gazer and 'tea-grouter. Note. A fortune-teller by tea-leaves, the leaves being 'grouted', or turned over in the cup. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* i. 109 Monopolised the... visitor himself for almost the entire 'tea-hour. 1869 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2487/4 Catalogues are given at... Mr. Mainwaring's 'Tea-house. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 4/6 This revolution... practically commenced when in 1657 Garraway opened his famous tea-house in Exchange-alley. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 6/4 The increasing neatness of the tea-gown is perhaps partly owing to the smartness of cut of its rival, the 'tea-jacket. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 52 The metal with which tea-chests are lined, familiarly called 'tea-lead, is an alloy principally composed of lead and tin. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 286/1 The process... as practised in Assam and Java by the Chinese 'tea-makers. 1868 HOLME LEE B. *Godfrey* ii, The parson asked the tea-maker for another cup. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/3 It is put into a perforated receiver, suspended in the 'tea-maker', and boiling water poured over it. 1826 (*title*) *Tisology*; a discourse on Tea. Being an account of that exotic... 'Tea-making... By a Tea Dealer. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* i. xii, The operation, which, at Cambridge, is not called by so gentle a term as tea-making. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 100/1 In Chinese tea-making that juice is squeezed out of the leaves. 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 207 Without a falter she performed the dainty little service of tea-making. 1897 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Feb. 11/1 The posting of bills for soirees and 'tea-meetings. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxvii, To secure the necessary degree of crowd upon her 'tea-nights, Lady Penelope was obliged to employ some coaxing. 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 358 'Tea oil. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 439 Tea oil is expressed from the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera*. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.* Punch, Punch Royal, Milk-Punch. 'Tea-Punch. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 2/3 The 'tea-rolling machine represented in our view... is the first 'tea-roller which has been used on English soil. 1796 MME. D'ARLAY *Camilla* i. 167 They were proceeding to the 'tea-room. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 2/5 Even a tea-room compromise [between political parties] would be welcome at the present moment. 1890 *Evelyn Diary* 11 Mar., I much admired the contortions of the 'Tea root, which was so perplexed, large, and intricate. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.* Sage, Kinds... used and cultivated by us are the 'Tea-Sage, or Sage of Virtue [etc.]. 1761 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 185 An artificial horizon of sweet oil in a 'tea-saucer. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 207 Coupe de Hebe ('tea-scented'). 1849 *Florist* 318 Tea-scented Roses cannot be cultivated with success as border Roses, unless in the extreme south and west of England. 1854 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 13 Shady paths... winding among the 'tea-scrub', or skirting the rocky shores [at Sydney]. 1868 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Tea-service, Tea-things. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew he was right* i, He gave silver cups when the girls were born, and now bestows tea-services as they get married. 1849 LYTON *Caxtons* i. iv, I would rather be the best 'tea-set were broken. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) i. 98 Two 'tea-shines went off with éclat. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. i. 273 The Boston 'tea-ships had sailed. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 3/1 The servant went out, and returning with a three-decker tea-ship, asked whether anything else was required. 1704 PETIVER *Geophyl.* iii. xxi, The 'Tea Shrub is here figured. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* July 30/1 The Arabs, to whom we stand indebted for the first accounts of the tea-shrub. 1871 *Windsor & Eton Express* 4 Nov., Two silver 'tea-sifters having the Royal crest engraved upon them. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 4/1 The wheeled 'tea-stall which appears at about four o'clock in all large stations. 1897 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. H. (1894) 592 Your Lord who broke the 'tea-stand. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Elfrida & Burtons* lxii, You should have a 'tea-stick, and take them [dogs] by the tail, and lay on like old gooseberry. 1848

S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingd.* xiii. II. 116 Spectacles are cut... from a variety of rose quartz resembling the cairngorm stone, which the Chinese call *cha-tsing*, or 'tea-stone, from its color. 1860 J. SCARTH *Twelve Yrs. China* i, Shaded... by a huge pair of tea-stone spectacles. 1747 II. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 192 You will think I have removed my philosophy from Windsor with my 'tea-things hither. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew he was right* xxxi, Dorothy was seated behind the urn and tea-things at a large table. 1756 *Poet. Ballads* (1860) II. 332 And now being 'tea-time... we put on the kettle. 1785 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* vi. iii, Sometimes he appeared again at tea-time. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 46, I shall be back before tea-time. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* iii, 200 Lady Smart mistakes the 'Tea-tongs for the Spoon. 1797 *Nicholson's Jnl.* Nat. Philos. I. 63 Bended up in the figure of a pair of tea-tongs. 1786 COWPER *Lett. to Lady Hesketh* 24 Dec., You may purchase... a 'tea-urn. 1808 T. MACGILL *Trav.* I. xviii. 231 The Russian tea-urns... are made of brass... in place of an iron heater, they have long tubes, into which live charcoal is put. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 483 The insides of 'tea-ware are well washed with a liquid which forms, when fired, a thin coating of glass. 1693 *Southern Maid's First Prayer* iii. iii, Betty, set on the 'Tea-water. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, Breakfast wit' us yourself—ye ken how to manage these portingers of tea-water. 1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 203 A pleasing drink is also prepared by treating the ordinary infusion with a little yeast and sugar, a 'tea-wine being produced from it.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Tea'ey a.**, having the characteristic properties of tea; **Tea'ish a.**, resembling or relating to tea; **Tea'ism**, addiction to tea.

1890 *Spectator* 3 May, We believe Indian tea has conquered because it is the most 'tea-ey of teas. 1836 *Tail's Mag.* 111. 572 The 'teaship propensities of her innamorato. 1904 E. NESAR *Phanix & Carpet* vii. 134 The meal... was not exactly tea. Let us call it a tea-ish meal. 1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* ix. II. 14 Excessive teatism, coffeeism, etc., to the prejudice of appetite for plain, wholesome nutritives... jeopard the highest maturation of powers.

Tea, v. colloq. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To supply or prepare with tea; to entertain at tea; to give a tea to.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* (1865) I. 250 General Torrensow fed us, and the duke teed; so the day passed well. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxvii, I breakfast, tea, and sup my lodgers. 1888 FREEMAN in *Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 386 We tea the local body on Wednesday.

2. *intr.* To drink tea; *esp.* to take the meal called tea, to have one's tea.

1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* 551 'Twas moved to proceed To the hall of debate, where my Lady had 'tea'd i' 1863-5 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* iv. i, Eight of us promised to meet here and tea together at five. 1892 FURNIVALL *Hoccle's Minor P.* Intro. 47 We dined on the bank opposite Hampton Court and teated on Tatham's island.

Hence **Tea'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*; also **Tea'er**, one who takes tea, or attends a tea-meeting.

1852 R. S. SUTTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xx. (1893) 94 Staying guests have the advantage over mere dining or teaing ones, inasmuch as they cannot well be talked over, as those who go away are. 1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* xi, Fancies up the river... and innumerable teaings on shore. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 July 141/2 But 290 Congregations of teaers would surely require more than eight quarts of milk?

Tea-act, -basket, etc.: see TEA *sb.* 9.

Tea-berry. The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*: see quot.; also called *Canada tea* or *mountain tea*. Also, the fruit of this.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* cv. 482 The leaves [of *Gaultheria procumbens*], when... dried... make an excellent substitute for tea... and the plant is on that account called *tea-berry* and *Mountain Tea*. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 239/1 Here [in Houston, Texas]... the tea-berry tree, and huge orange trees... made me forget for a moment that I was expecting something very different. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 18/1 Tiny white capillary tea-berries, with a flavor like some rare perfume.

Tea-board. Now *local*. A tea-tray, esp. a wooden one.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lvii. (1760) II. 202 The coming of a servant with the tea-board prevented my presumption. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 256 Tea-boards are cleaned by rubbing them well with an oily flannel. 1780 *Newgate Cal. V.* 270 They doubled a silver tea-board together... and carried it away. 1868 HOLME LEE B. *Godfrey* vi, The tea-board at the top of the table.

Hence **Tea-boardy a.** *nonce-wd.*, like a tea-board. 1890 *Athenaeum* 1 Mar. 283/1 The hardness, smoothness, and laboured polish of the surface, almost fit to be called 'tea-boardy'.

Tea-boiler to-case: see TEA *sb.* 9.

Teach (tēġ), *v.* Pa. t. and p. pple. **taught** (tōt). Forms: see below. [OE. *tecan*, *tecean*, pa. t. *tēhte*, pa. pple. **(ge)tēht* :—O. Teat. **taikjan*, cognate with OE. *tēan*, Goth. *taikans*, OS. *tēkan*, OHG. *zeihhan*, *TEKEN*, from an ablaut series *teik*, *taik*, *tik*—to show, pre-Teat. *dig*, *deig*, also *deik*, in Skr. *dic*, Gr. *dein-vivai*, *deirya*. Not found elsewhere in Teatonic; Ger. *zeigen*, OHG. *zeigōn* to show, has the same root. The vowel of the OE. pa. t. and pple. *tēht(e)* was apparently shortened before the two consonants, giving the Early ME. *tahite*, *taye*, whence the later *taught*, which appears already c. 1300 dialectally as *tauf(e)*. But in the pa. t. a form with the long vowel survived to c. 1300 as *tēhte*, *tēhte*, *teichte*, *teite*, *taite*. A normalized form *teached* (cf. *reached*) has been in partial use since the 14th c., but is not now accepted in educated speech.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Infim.* 1 tēc(e)an, 2-3 tachen, 3 teachen, (Orn.) tēchenn, 3-4 tache, (theche), 3-5 techen, 3-6 teche, 4-6 tech, teiche (4-5 teyoche, 5 techyn, 6 teich, teache, teatch), 6- teach.
 c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxviii. § 3 Ic þe mæg giet tæcan oðer þing. 971 Blickl. Hom. 109 Him tæcan lifes weg. c 1200 ORMIN 368. To tæchenn hemm. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 17 Ic wile... tachen hit ew. c 1205 LAV. 2419 He... sculde. tahlen him teachen. c 1235 Spec. Gy Warw. 141 Twie pinges it wole þe teche. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 115 Of þe bisschop Thurston haf I comandment, þe clerkes forto tech. c 1375 Cursor M. 18710 (Fairf.) þe traup to teiche [other MSS. teche]. Ibid. 27391 þen agh þe leche Calde medicine þar to teyche. c 1375 Theching [see TEACHING vbl. sb. 2]. 1325 COVERDALE 2 Sam. i. 18 To teach the children of Iuda the bow. 1536 Wriothesley Chron. (Camden) 1. 55 The curates should... teach their parishones the 'Pater noster'. 1538 STARKY England i. iv. 132 Schold preach... and tech the popul. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. (S.T.S.) 125 Our prædecessours... appoyntet sik magistratis... to teiche thame... to the people.

2. *Imper.* 1 tēce, tēc, 3 teke, 3-5 teche, tech, 4 teyche, 6 teache, 6- teach.

1 a 1000 [see B. 6 c]. c 1000 ÆLFRED Hom. I. 258 Leof, tæce us hu we mægon us gebiddan. a 1240 Ureisin in Cott. Hom. 183 Ihesu teche þet to art se softe and se swote. a 1272 Luce Ron 198 in O. E. Misc. 99 Tech hit oþer maydenes wel. 13-.. Cursor M. 20795 (Cott.) Teche til him þat all might. c 1400 Cato's Morals 188 in Cursor M. p. 1671 Teyche þou þe winwe. 1564-78 BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest. (1888) 53 Teache me a Pomeander. 1573 TUSSEAR Hys. (1878) 137 Troth twise to thee teached, teach twentie times ten.

3. *Pres. Indic.* a. 1st pers. sing. 1 tēce, 3-5 teche, 6 teache, 6- teach.

c 1000 ÆLFRED Gram. xxviii. (Z.) 173 Ic tæce sumum men his weg. a 1272 Luce Ron 83 in O. E. Misc. 95 Ich teche þe enne treowe king.

b. 2nd pers. sing. 1 tēcest, 4 teches, teychis, 4-5 techeest, 6- teachest.

c 1000 ÆLFRED Exod. xix. 12 þu tæcest Israhela fulce gemæro. 13-.. Cursor M. 12189 (Cott.) þat þou teches [P. teychis; Tr. techest] til oþer men.

c. 3rd pers. sing. 1 tēcep, tēchð, 2 teccð, 2-5 techep, 3 tekeðe, 4 tekp, teychis, 4-6 techeth (5-ith, 6-yth), 6- teacheth (now arch.), teches.
 c 1000 ÆLFRED Gen. Pref. 4 Se þe tæcep of Ledene on Engisc. c 1000 — Hom. I. 322 Se Halga Gast ðe tæhð rihtwisnyse. a 1225 Ancr. R. 50 þe blake cloð also tekeðe bitonunge. c 1230 Hall Meid. 13, & teched her on eorde... þe liflade of heouene. 1340 Aeyenb. 54 To huam þe holy gost tekp to hyealde orde. Ibid. 56 Alle uelpe he tekp þer. c 1375 Cursor M. 12250 (Fairf.) Sum angel... teychis him alle atte he melis. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. 1. 13 As his worde techeth [v. r. techeth]. 1388 Wyclif Prov. xiii. 24 He that loneth him, techith bisil. 1538 STARKY England i. ii. 38 Vertue hyt ys that techyth vs al.

d. pl. 1 tēcað, 3-5 techen, 3-6 teche, 5-6 Sc. techis, 6 teache, (-en), Sc. teiche, 6- teach.
 c 1400 Rom. Rose 5130 As ye me teche. a 1455 Cursor M. 12192 (Trin.) What þei teche her feres. 1456 SIR G. HAVE Law Arms (S.T.S.) 16 Quhiliks... techis oþir symple folk... errours. c 1460 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 198 Whanne þei þee techen. 1563 Homilies in. Peril Idolatry iii. (1859) 242 As the Scriptures teachen. 1580 J. HAY Demands § 40 in Cath. Tractates (S.T.S.) 44 As ye teiche.

4. *Past tense.* a. 1-3 tēhte (1 3e-), 1 north. tãhte, 2-4 tahte, tachte, (2 tahhte, tochte), 3-5 tazte, tauchte, taute, 4 tawhte, tawghte, (taghte), 4-5 taghte, tautze, taughte; 4-5 tazt, taucht, taght, tautzt, tawht, tawzt, tawght, Sc. tacht, 5 taut, tawt, 5-6 Sc. taucht, tawcht, 5- taught; (5 toght, towght, 6 taught).
 a 900 tr. Beda's Hist. ii. viii. [x.] (1890) 180 Him mon sett tãhte. c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Mark xii. 38 And tahte vel lærde ðæm vel him [et docebat eis]. [So 975 Rusw. Gosp.] c 1000 ÆLFRED Hom. I. 68 Symle ðu tãhtest midtheortnyse. c 1050 Byrthferth's Handbock in Anglia (1885) VIII. 304 An snotor wita me getæhte þisne craft. a 1200 Vices & Virtues 27 ðis ne tahte ðe non eorhtic mann. a 1200 Moral Ode 268 Al þet þe lape gast hechte to and tachte. c 1200 ORMIN 1071 Hiss boc himm tãhte. c 1205 LAV. 804 Brutus heom taute [c 1275 tehte]. a 1225 Juliana 62 þa te engel to þe tahten. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3392 God tachte hem weic. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 196 God þat þam hit tãht. 13-.. Cursor M. 741 (Cott.) Graifit taght [v. rr. tazt, tautzt] he him þegin. Ibid. 17074 (Fairf.) Ther tawghtyst [T. tãhtest] þou vs the way. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce ii. 130 He tautht him siluer to dispend. c 1386 CHAUCER Pard. T. 36 As thilke hooly few oure eldres tauthte [v. rr. taghte, tautzt, tautte, tãht]. 1390 GOWER Conf. I. 285 Nature... tawht hem so. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 42 þus He tawt hem to do. c 1400 Emare 973 Emare thahtwe þer sone 3ynge. 1447 BOKENHAM Scyntys (Roxb.) 12 And twiþ hyr the feyth of Crist Jesu. 1451 CAPGRAVE Life St. Gilbert 87 He tautte hem ferpermor oþir vertues. 1450 KYNG & HERMYT 324 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 25 And tautht him priuely to a sted. To feche the hors corne and bred. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. I. 15 Those also he taught his invention.

b. 2-3 tãhte; 3 teichte, taihte, taite, 3-4 teizte, teite.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 107 He us tehte. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 83 þe tehte... alle wise witege her wisdom. c 1200 Moral Ode 273 Ibid. 228 Al þat þe loðe gost hem tinte to and tãhte. a 1225 Ancr. R. 158 He tehte us openliche. a 1275 Prov. Ælfred 634 in O. E. Misc. 136 Wel worþe þe wið, þat þe first tãhte. c 1290 Christopher 173 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 276 Cristofre heom tehte þe rihte bi-leue. c 1300 Harrow. Hell 233 (Digby MS) þou teitest me þene rihte wey.

γ. 4-5 teched, -id, 5-6 Sc. techit, 6 Sc. techit, -et, -ed, 6-7 (-9 dial.) teched.

13-.. Cursor M. 12180 (Cott.) Maister leui, þat ald man, Teched [Gott. Techid] him a letter þan. 1456 Sir G. HAVE

Law Arms (S.T.S.) 38 [He] techit the folk of that con-tree to mak housis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. iv. (S.T.S.) 232 Godlie men... quha... teched the Scotis. Ibid. 242 Sigenie, a Scotis Preist... techet his peiple. 1608 WILLET Hexapla Exod. 714 They were taught, and taught not. 1890 W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister x. 75 Old Mary Morley taught me that when I was growt up.

5. *Past pple.* a. 1 *zetēht, 2-4 tãht, (tahht), 3-4 (i)tazt, 4 itawt, 4-5 taght, tautht, taut, tawzt, (i)tautzt, (γ)tawzt, itaught, tawht, tawzt, (γ-tawzt), Sc. tawcht, 5-6 Sc. taucht, 5- taught; (5 toght, towght, 6 taught).

c 1200 ORMIN 18741 He þuss hafte uss tãht. a 1300 Floris & BL. 404 Floris hath wiffid As daris him hãt itazt [v. r. itawt]. 13-.. Cursor M. 24243 (Edin.) Ik haf him tãht [v. rr. taght, taght, taght] to þi seruic. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 217 We weren tautht Of our doctours dere. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 169, I grette... his wyf... And tolde hire þe tokens þat me I-tawt were. 1377 Ibid. B. xx. 185 Enel-ytawte elde. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints ii. (Paulus) 201 To thre knychtis þane we he tawht. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 157 No man schulde here goddis lawe tawzt. c 1386 CHAUCER Melib. p. 300 Which of hem han... tãught yow best conseil. 1390 GOWER Conf. I. 118 The king hath... His brother tawht. c 1400 Destr. Troy 881 The tokyn hym taght. Ibid. 9232 When he hade... toght hym to go. 14-.. Six Ballads (Percy Soc. No. 50) 14, I wyll nowyse be toght. 14-.. in Babes Bk. (1868) 357 The wyse man hath hys sone y-tawzte. 1570 B. GOWGE Pop. Kingd. 6 That Crist himselfe had tought. 1573 Satir. Poems Reform. xlii. 30 His tounge weill tautht. 1746 FRANCIUS tr. Hor., Sat. ii. vii. 125 But should not you with venier Stripes be taught? b. 4 techid, 4-5 -ed, 6 Sc. techit, teichit, 6-7 (-9 dial.) teched.

13-.. Cursor M. 18760 (Cott.) Quen iesus had... teched þam al þat he wild. Ibid. 6430 (Gott.) Grette chargis... þat fell to gastlines, Suld techid be thoru moyses. 1544 Suppl. to Hen. VIII in Four Supplie. (1871) 34 He hath enstructe and teched the people. 1560 ROLLAND Seven Sages 31 Is this your sone... [That] he bene teicht? 1560-78 Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot. (1621) 38 Experience hath teched us what pestilence hath ben ingendered in the Kirk.

B. Signification.

1. To show, etc. [OE. or early ME. (exc. 3 b).]

† 1. *trans.* To show, present or offer to view.
 a 900 tr. Beda's Hist. iv. i. § 2 (MS. T) Tachte þa þam biscope... summe gedene munuc, þæs noma wæs Andreas.

† 2. To show or point out (a thing, the way, a place, etc.) to a person. *Obs.*

a 900 tr. Beda's Hist. vi. viii. [x.], Him mon sett tãhte, and he sæt mid him æt þem symble. Ibid. v. xvii. [ix.] § 4. 971 Blickl. Hom. 109 þa men þe bearn habban... him tæcan lifes weg. c 1000 ÆLFRED Gram. xxviii. (Z.) 173 Ic tæce sumum men his weg. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3392 God tachte hem weic, wis and pert. c 1400 Destr. Troy 886 He... went with þo worthy, & þe way taght.

† 3. To show (a person) the way; to direct, conduct, convey, guide (to, from a place); to send away; also, to direct or refer (to something). *Obs.*

Orig. with dative of person and prep. (to, into, over, from), as if elliptical for teach him (the way) to a place.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. iii. iii. § 1 Ic gehwam wille þærto [to þinum bocum] tæcan þe biene his lyst ma to witnane. 985-35 Laus of Athelstan ii. c. 22 Non mon ne tæce his getitheadan mon from him. c 961 ÆTHELWOLD Rule St. Benet liiii. (1883) 97 Tæce him mon siððan to nigen-cumra manna huse. a 1000 Cædmon's Grot. 2900 (Gr.) On þære stowe þe him se stranga to, wærfest metod wordum tæche. 13-.. K. Alis. 3204 (Bodl. MS.) He shulde hem teche to sum Ryuer. Ibid. 3206 He hem tautzte oner a wode. c 1386 CHAUCER Nun's Pr. T. 129, I shal my self to herbes techen yow That shal ben for your leue. c 1425 Cast. Perseus. 553 in Macro Plays 93 þou art a nobyl knawe to techyn men fyrst fro goode. I. a 1440 Sir Degrev. 914 Damesel... Teche me to that yke place. c 1450 Merlin xx. 316 Oo hym taught in-to a chamber wher they were. 1450 Kyng & Hermit 136 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 18 Late thy knawe go, To teche me a myle or twa.

b. *Ship-building.* (*absol.*) Of a line: To point in a particular direction.

c 1850 Rudin. Navig. (Weale) 155 We say, 'let the line or mould teach fair to such a spot'. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., To Teach, in marine architecture, is applied to the direction which any line or curve seems to point out.

† 4. To show what is to be observed or done; to direct, appoint, prescribe, decree, enjoin. *Const.* as in II.

Obs. or absorbed in II.
 c 897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. c. xxi. 161 Eft he him tachte to fulsome ðæt he him gename ane iserne hearst-pannan. c 1000 ÆLFRED Exod. xix. 12 þu tæcest Israhela folce gemæro abutan þone mund. a 1023 WULFSTAN Hom. xxxiii. 165 þæt by betan heora misdæda, swa swa bec tæcan. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 107 Uten don elmesen swa he us tehte, gode to lue. c 1250 Long Life 23 in O. E. Misc. 156 Do ase he (Solomon) þe tachte [v. r. tãhte]. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii. 7, I lokede on þe lufst half as þe ladi me tauthte. c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. 111. 431 Cerimonies of þe olde lawe... ben tautht to be left. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. 383 þe whyche tautht hym euer to don amys. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 45 Syne he did his Apostillis teiche Throw all the world for to pas.

II. To show by way of information or instruction. (Now the leading sense.)

In this group the original construction had an accusative of the thing imparted, with dative of the person or recipient when expressed. The loss of the dative inflexion, or, as in the pronouns, its identification with the accusative, was sometimes replaced by the preposition to, but oftener left two objects, of which the indirect, denoting the recipient, became more and more viewed as the direct object, and as such was made the subject of the passive voice, not only when the original direct object was an infinitive, as he was taught to dance, but even when it was a sb., as he was taught Latin, in preference to Latin was taught him.

5. To teach a thing: To impart or convey the knowledge of; to give instruction or lessons in (a subject); to make known, deliver (a message). With simple obj. or obj. clause.

971 Blickl. Hom. 43 þa mæsse-preostas... sceolan heora scrift-bec mid rihte tæcan and læran. 1 a 1000 K. Ælfred's Boeth. xxvii. § 9 (MS. B.) þæt þu... ne forzihte þæt ic ær tachte. c 1000 ÆLFRED Hom. I. 322 Se Halga Gast ðe tãhð rihtwisnyse. a 1175 Coll. Hom. 230 [Christ] tochte rihtwisnesse and soðfestnesse. 13-.. Gam. & Gr. Knt. 1465 þou hatz for-æten æderly þat systerday I tachte. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 1077 þis kariede sonde þat þus tijiþe tolde & tauthte þis wordus. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 235 Crist & his apostolis tauten neure... sicche profession. 1451 CAPGRAVE Life St. Aug. 12 He cam first hom... and þer tautte he gramer. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 42 The Preachers shall teache the Gospell. 1563 Winger Four Scoir Thre Quest. xix. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 85 Quhy tech 3e that that are all indiffer-entlie of ane efficacite? 1663 WALTON Angler To Rdr. 4, To teach the Art of Fencing. 1790 PALEY Horæ Paul. xvi. He was convinced of the truth of what he taught. *Mod.* What subjects does he teach in the school?

6. To teach a person a thing, a thing to a person (or agent): To communicate something to a person, by way of instruction; to inform.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxviii. § 3 Ic þe mæg giet tæcan oðer þing. a 1050 in Sax. Leechb. III. 256 Eac gewisse dægmeil us swa tæcað. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 99 Ure belende sat ofte and tahte wisdom þan þe him folseden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 487 3if 3e nolle englisemen godes lawes teche. a 1300 Cursor M. 24306 (Edin.) To techen þaim quat tai sul don. 1426 LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr. 36 Thynges that I shal teche the. 1564-78 BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest. (1888) 53, I praeue you teache me one or two kinde of Pilles. 1715-20 POPE Iliad vi. 108 Thou Hector to the town retire, And teach our mother what the gods require. 1741-2 GRAY Agrippina 135 Wrinkled beldams Teach it their grandchildren. 1800 SCOTT Monast. xxvii. I see it is ill done to teach the cat the way to the kirk. 1857 BUCKLE Civis. I. xii. 667 It was English literature which taught the lessons of political liberty, first to France, and through France to the rest of Europe. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. vii. § 1. 352 The sufferings of the Protestants had failed to teach them the worth of religious liberty.

b. The subject of the passive voice was originally the thing taught; it is now usually the person or indirect object.

a 1300 Cursor M. 16324 Qui asks þou? it es þe forthwit taght. 1390 GOWER Conf. II. 363 Upon the pointz, as we ben taught, Stant sacrilege. 1573 TUSSEAR Husb. (1878) 30 As huswives are taught, in stead of a clock, How winter nights passeth, by crowing of cock. 1637 (Title) Romvlus and Tarquin. First Written in Italian by the Marques Virgilio Malvezzi: And now taught [= translated into] English, by H. Clarey. 1745 BUTLER Sermon. Wks. 1874 II. 276 It is true... children may be taught superstition, under the notion of religion. 1815 R. H. FAOUDE Rem. (1838) I. 190, I am being taught French.

c. With the thing taught expressed by an infinitive (or sb. clause): To show or make known to a person (how to do something, etc.).

971 Blickl. Hom. 43 þa lærowas sceolan synnfullum mannun eadmodlice tæcan and læran þæt, hie [et c.]. 1 a 1000 K. Ælfred's Boethius Final Prayer (MS. B.), Tæc me Pinne willan to wyrcenne. c 1250 O. Kentish Sermon. in O. E. Misc. 35 Ne apostle ne prechur... ne hem tachte hu [h]i solde [et c.]. a 1300 Cursor M. 15373, I sal yow teche him þu to knau. a 1352 MINOT Poems (ed. Hall) ix. 3 þe north end of England teched him to daunce. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur vii. xvii. 238 His [the red knights'] wyly fyghtyng taughte syr Beaumays to be wyse. 1542 UDALL Erasmus. Apoph. ii. 342 b, For which we saie in Englyshe to teache our darme to spynne. 1616 Withal's Dict. 575 Yow teach your good Maister: teach your grandam to grope her duck. 1750 GRAY Elegy 84 Many a holy text... that teach the rustic moralist to die. 1868 RUSKIN Arrows of Chace (1880) II. 176 Education... means teaching children to be clean, active, honest, and useful.

fig. c 1400 Rom. Rose 3319 He tought it [my heart] so hym for to obey. 1625 BACON Ess. Of Delays (Arb.) 525 To teach dangers to come on, by oneer early Buckling towards them, is another Extreme. 1633 P. FLETCHER Purple Isl. xi. iv, Thou... tãughtst his heart to frame his Cant's best. 1715-20 POPE Iliad ix. 723 Is it for him these tears are taught to flow? 1825 T. HOOK Sayings Ser. ii. Sutherl. (Colburn) 35 James's lank hair... was taught to curl gracefully à la Brutus.

d. Used by way of threat: To let one know the cost or penalty of something.

1575 GAMM. Gorton iii. iii. Cijb, And I get once on foote... ile teach the what longs to it. a 1619 FLETCHER Mad Lover iii. ii, I'll teach you to be treacherous! 1697 DAYDEN Virg. Past. iii. 76 I'll teach you how to brag another time. 1778 MISS BURNAY Evelina (1791) I. xxvii. 191 She will... teach you to know who she is. 1889 A. LANG Pr. Prigio ii. 10 I'll teach you to be too clever, my lad.

7. To teach a person or agent (with personal object only): To impart knowledge to, give instruction to; to inform, instruct, educate, train, school. To teach (a) school: see SCHOOL sb. 1 d.

c 1000 Eccl. Instit. 20 in Thorpe Ags. Lawus II. 414 Hiz sceolan swiðe lustlice his onfon, and him estlice tæcan. c 1250 Hymn Virg. 34 in Trin. Coll. Hom. 256 Maide dreis & wel itaucht. c 1275 Prov. Ælfred 442 in O. E. Misc. 129 He sal banne þat wizi þat him first tazte. c 1285 Spec. Gy Warw. 570 Hous, swete lord... Hise deciples began to teche. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. 1. 120 3e sholde be herc fadres and techen hem betere. 1484 CAXTON Fables of Avian iii, He whiche wil teche and lerne some oþer, ought first to corryge & exanyme hym self. 1558 Peebles Burgh Rec. (1872) 244 The baill inquest ordanis Walter Haldane to teche thair Grammare Schooll. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. viii. (S.T.S.) 110 A wyfe... wil tawhte and brocht vp. 1667 MILTON P. L. xii. 446 All Nations they shall teach. 1722 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1886) II. 75 A charity school

for teaching and instructing poor children in. 1877-9 RUSKIN *St. Mark's Rest* ii. § 18 There is nothing like a little work with the fingers for teaching the eyes. 1908 [Miss FOWLER] *Betsy, Trent & Ancholine* 21 Master Teanby taught him and others.

b. With prepositional extensions (*to teach of*, etc.). † *To teach to*: to train to; to accustom to the use or practice of (*obs.*).

1297 R. GIouc. (Rolls) 217 Men bet iteist to asse & to spade. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 17 There he dwelte, and tauhte hem of the kyngdom of God. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6659 A clerke... bat counthe teche his men to faythe. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 24. I haue not bene taught to kissing and licking. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 166 These Lions... are taught to it, when they are young.

8. *absol. or intr.* To communicate knowledge; to act as a teacher; to give instruction.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* i. 242 zif se laeowel wec... doð swa swa he tæcð. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 237 Folk bat fain is to teche. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 1 Jhesus... passide for thennes for to preche and teche in the citees of hem. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 178 (Harl. MS.) The whiche prophesied and tawte agens synne. 1552 HULOTR, Teache in a schole, *didascalo*. 1651 HONAES *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 158 One that teacheth by publike Authority. 1674 (Mar. 15) *Warrant for appreh. Bunyan*, One John Bunyan... Tycker hath diuers times within one month last past... preached or taught at a Conuentic meeting or assembly. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 226 He must learn how to teach.

III. † 9. To deliver, hand over, give; to give in trust, commit, entrust, commend to the keeping of some one. *Obs.*

In OE. usually expressed by *betēcan*, *BETEACH*; even quot. c 1000 below is difficult to separate from sense 4.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* i. 46 Ða gesetnyse ðe us Moyses tæhte [Vulg. tradidit nobis Moyses]. c 1205 LAV. 22599 Ich tæche þe mine leofen sunen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15349 His bodi suld be taght His fas bat war felun. *Ibid.* 15411 In handes yur i sal him teche. c 1300 *Havelok* 2214 Hanelok his sone he him tauhte. And hise two dohtres, and al his aunte. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (Laurentius) 84 To sancte Syat þane tacht [he] it. 1375 BARAOUR *Bruce* x. 43 To the gud lord of Douglas... He tauhte the archaris euiril Kane. c 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 605 Swylye a touche at bat tyme he tauhte hym in tene. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 772 Ane Chalmer with Armour the King gart richt than Be taught to ane Swayar.

† b. To commend or commit (a person) to God; to bid adieu to; to wish (good day) to: cf. *BETEACH* v. 4, 4b. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 Rowland & O. 1268 Charles... Tauhte hym to godde. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 8068 (Trin.) Þe kyng... tauhte hem god & good day.

Teachable (tē'fjab'l), a. [f. *TEACH* v. + *-ABLE*.] † 1. Able or apt to teach. *Obs.*

1283 *Cath. Angl.* 378/a Techeabyll, *docibilis, qui facilliter docet alios; docilis, qui facilliter docetur.* 1641, 1695 [implied in *TEACHABLENESS* 2].

2. Capable of being taught (as a person); apt to receive instruction; docile; tractable.

1283 [see 1]. 1283 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ii. 7 And let such knowledge make us teachable. 1684 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (ed. 3) 160 To keep our Minds in a teachable temper. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposals*, etc. Wks. 1871 III. 226 They are... less conceited, and more teachable. 1855 KINGSLEY *Hervos Pref.* (1868) 12 These old Greeks were teachable, and learnt from all the nations round.

3. Capable of being taught (as a subject); that may be communicated or imparted by instruction.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. v. 63 He brings in Socrates refusing that opinion of the Stoics, That virtue was... teachable. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 17 The subject, - in so far as teachable by exhibition of figure, colour, and other sensible qualities, - will be taught. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. viii. ii. § 12. 174 To teach you... everything that is teachable.

Hence **Teachability** = next 1, 3.

1876 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 3/1 It requires an unusual modesty and teachability of disposition. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXI. 436 Carnivores... exhibit only moderate teachability. 1887 St. G. STOCK *Plato's Meno* 26 The same diversity of opinion... with regard to the teachability of virtue.

Teachableness. [f. *TEACHABLE* + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being teachable.

1. Aptness or capacity for being taught; readiness to receive instruction, docility.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxv. 9 This teachableness will nowhere be founde, as long as the mynde [is] lifted up with pryde. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 105 Not only Docible, but Exemplary, for their Teachableness. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. iii. My teachableness, civility, and cleanliness, astonished him. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xii. 172 The prominent characteristic of all really great men is teachableness. 1897 Br. CARRINGTON in *Life & Lett.* (1904) II. vii. 255 Humble submission and teachableness to a higher law.

† 2. Capacity of teaching; instructiveness. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 224 Wherefore wee should not attribute a right Method to the teachableness of Scripture, there can be no reason given. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* iv. 57 There would be much teachableness in Dreams, as they are derived from, and demonstrate [etc.].

3. The quality of being communicable by instruction.

1871 JOWETT *Plato* i. 109 Protagoras began by asserting... the teachableness of virtue.

Teachably, adv. [f. as prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a teachable manner; with docility.

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* i. 143 If these superficial gentry would... be teachably humble. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 47 The child who teachably and undoubtingly listens to the instructions of his elders.

Teache, variant of *TACHE* sb.³

Teachod (tē't), ppl. a. *Obs. or dial.* = **TAUGHT**. 1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 96 By the frequent misapprehension of the teachod, either let slip or supplanted. 1644 G. PLATTES in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 176 The Teachers and the Teachod were nothing else but the blind leading of the blind.

Teacher (tē'tʃə), sb. Forms: see *TEACH* v.; also 4 *Sc. -ure*, 5-6 *-ar*, *Sc. -our*. [f. *TEACH* v. + *-ER* 1.]

† 1. That which shows or points out; an indicator; the index-finger. *Obs. rare.* c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 308/314 The seorpe finger hette 'teche', for þere-with men techeþ i-wis.

2. One who or that which teaches or instructs; an instructor; also fig.; spec. one whose function is to give instruction, esp. in a school.

13.. *K. Alis.* 17 (Bodl. MS.) For Caton seiþ, þe gode teacher, Oþere mannes liif is oure shewer. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 98 Scorne it ware gret to se þe thechur suld vnkenand be. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 35 Oon of hem, a teacher of the lawe, axede Jhesus, temptynge hym. 1439 *Coventry Lett Bk.* 190 To sette hys chylde to skole to what teacher off Gramer that he likyth. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 16 Fals prechouris and techouris of erroris. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 136 For lake of gud techarys and instructarys. 1662 PLAYFOURD *Skill Mus.* i. xl. (1674) 48 Experience is the Teacher of all things. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* i. 302 The retirement of Dr. Matthew Baillie, as a teacher of anatomy. 1807 WORDSW. *Song Feast Brougham Castle* 162 His daily teachers had been woods and rills... The sleep that is among the lonely hills. 1870 Act 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 75 § 3 The term 'teacher' includes... every person who forms part of the educational staff of a school. 1884 H. COWELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 533 The French are our acknowledged teachers in ballooning.

b. Formerly, in New England Congregational churches, One of several officers appointed to teach.

1834 BARNES *On Romans* xii. 7 The churches in New England had, at first, a class of men who were called teachers... distinct from the pastor.

c. **Teacher's node** (Path.), name given to a chronic inflammation of the vocal chords, characterized by minute whitish nodules on the upper surface of the chords. (Cf. *Node* sb. 3 a.)

1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 832 *Chorditis tuberosa*, or 'singer's node', or 'teacher's node', is a clinical variety of pachydermia.

3. **attrib. and Comb.**, as *teacher-habit*, -*student*, -*training*; *teacher-ridden* adj.; *teacher* edition, an edition of a work prepared especially for the use of teachers.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 11 They have been Teacher-ridden for many Years. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. i. Perhaps it scarcely required the teacher-habit to perceive that [etc.]. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 2/2 Our only example of the teacher-training institution. *Ibid.*, A certain number of teacher-students. 1900 STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 63 A picture of the soul-life of the struggling teacher-governor of Haworth.

Hence † **Teacher v.** *Obs. rare, trans.*, to tutor, prompt, 'coach'; **Teacherdom**, the community of teachers; **Teacheress**, a female teacher.

1619 VISCT. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 164 Finding him as I think... 'teached by some higher directions (whether it be of Rome or Spayne or both in one). 1908 *Times, Lit. Supp.* 6 Aug. 252/1 She ruled her staff and spread her unconscious influence throughout 'teacherdom. 1382 WYCLIF *Wind.* viii. 4 Forsothe the 'teacheresse [Vulg. doctrix] [it] [wisdom] is of the discipline of God. 1659 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 630 The word Mistress may signify... a Teacheress (as I may say) or one which instructs, and so is coincident with Magistra.

Teachership (tē'tʃəʃɪp), [f. *TEACHER* + *-SHIP*.] The office, function, or position of a teacher.

1846 THORPE *Elfric's Hom.* II. 35 Stephen... is first in martyrdom, and first in teachership. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* vi. 253 The teacherships are filled by men of real knowledge. 1870 *Athenaeum* 14 May 643 The most pressing wants of the University, in which they included... a Demonstratorship of Chemistry and Teachership of Paleontology and Modern Languages. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 210 If she had succeeded in getting the little town school teachership.

Tea-chest. [f. *TEA* sb. + *CHEST* sb.¹] † 1. = *Tea-caddy*: see *TEA* sb. 9c. *Obs.*

1740 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 97, I have got a very neat tea-chest for Mrs. Yate, which shall be filled with tea, and delivered to her. 1775 ASH, *Teachest*, a small kind of cabinet in which tea is brought to table. 1780 MME. D'ARLAV *Diary* Apr. I was putting away the tea-chest. c 1850 [Remembered in use at Cambridge].

2. A large box or chest of cubical form, lined with sheet-lead, in which tea is packed for transport: cf. *CHEST* sb.¹ 6. Also *attrib.*

1801 HULME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 403 Flat lead, such as lines Chinese tea-chests. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 100 The furniture had not the appearance of being made out of flour barrels and tea-chests. There was not much of the tea-chest look about the old oak dresser.

Teachie, **Teachily**, obs. ff. *TETCHY*, *TETCHILY*.

Teaching, vbl. sb. Forms: see the verb. [f. *TEACH* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *TEACH*.

† 1. Showing the way; direction, guidance. *Obs.* 13.. *Cursor M.* 11656 (Gott.) Forth þai went þar wai fra þan Widvten teching of ani man.

2. The imparting of instruction or knowledge; the occupation or function of a teacher.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Alle þeo... him inþersumede effer godes techunge. c 1275 *Passion* 255 in O. E. Misc. 44 Ho

hym axede of his techinge And of his disciples. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (Machor) 372 Thru teching of þe haly gast. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 68 The barnis... wald nouthur tæch lewau na chastisement of the fader. 1530 PALSGR. 270/2 Teaching, learning, enseigment. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 189 It may be for teaching-sake parted into two portions. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 80 Teaching is nothing but leading the mind of him we teach, to the knowledge of our inventions, in that track by which we attained the same. 1715 De Fox *Fam. Instruct.* i. l. (1841) I. 8, I can say that without teaching. 1862 *Helps Organisation* 50 In teaching, he has not to display knowledge, but to impart it.

b. That which is taught; a thing taught, doctrine, instruction, precept.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2655 And if þou holds mi techeyng; O þe sal com bath prince and king. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* vii. 74 *Cul des videlo* is catounes techyng. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 42 Whyche may be to alle the worlde a nobile document and techyng. 1542-3 Act 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Suche bookes, writings... teachings and instructions, as be pestiferous, and noysome. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sch.* (1873) II. i. lii. 130 In the middle of the fourteenth century, the teaching of Wickliffe gained ground in England. 1856 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* xiii. 426 A character and teaching, human Hebrew, Syrian, in its outward form and colour, but in its inward spirit... Divine.

† 3. Delivering, handing over. *Obs. rare.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 15416 (Cott.) In handes yur i [Judas] sal him teche;... And godder-hail þan sal þou se, For lue o þis teching.

4. **attrib. and Comb.**

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 169 God... hath put this teaching-businesse into their hands. *Ibid.* 283 Vnable to performe this teaching-seruice. 1849 ROCHE *Ch. of Fathers* i. iv. 300 The Church is the teaching-house of holiness. 1879 P. BAOKS *Influence of Jesus* 225 Jesus is coming home from one of his teaching-tours in Galilee. 1881 *Nature* 17 Feb. 379/2 Preserving the soft tissues... as teaching-specimens.

Teaching, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That teaches, or has the quality or function of teaching.

1853 J. CUMMING *Foreshadows* vii. (1854) 188 The great typical and teaching sense. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 217 Differences of opinion between the teaching and the medical professions. 1899 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 2/5 What was needed was teaching sermons. *Mod.* To change the University of London from a merely examining into a teaching university.

Hence **Teachingly** adv. *rare*, in a way that teaches, instructively.

1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xxx. 7 How touchingly and teachingly God corrected his servant's mistake.

Teachless (tē'tʃlɪs), a. *rare*. [f. *TEACH* v. + *-LESS*.] Without teaching, untaught.

1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 164 The religions and old saws... Which break a teachless nature to the yoke.

† **Teachment**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *TEACH* v. + *-MENT*.] Teaching, instruction.

1564 WINST. *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 5 Hes not mony throw inlak of techement in mad ignorance mys-knawin thair deuty? 1563 DAVISON *Confut. Kennedy* in *Wodrov Soc. Misc.* (1844) 200 Without techement and instructions of uthers. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 147 To abolische and put away the rude maner of techement.

Teachy, obs. form of *TETCHY*.

Tea-circle to -*crop*: see *TEA* sb. 9.

Tea-cup. A cup from which tea is drunk: usually of small or moderate size, with a handle.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. xi. Let Mahometan Fools... be damned over Tea-Cups and Coffee. 1714 ADISON *Lower No.* 1074 The fashion of the teacup... has run through a wonderful variety of colour, shape, and size. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 235 While broken tea-cups... Ranged o'er the chimney, glistened in a row. 1884 H. P. SPENCER in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 889/1 In a sort of Oriental divination they always turned their tea-cups... after the tea-drinking which they loved. *Mod.* The subject has been mentioned 'over the tea-cups' [i.e. unofficially; speaking of the establishment of a public institution].

b. As much as a tea-cup contains, a teacupful. 1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 81 She took something more than a tea-cup of the infusion.

c. *Phr.* A storm in a tea-cup: a great commotion in a circumscribed circle, or about a matter of small or only local importance: see *STORM*.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xix, She has raised a storm in a tea-cup by her... unwarranted assault. 1884 *Fall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 4/2 M. Renan's visit... to his birthplace in Brittany has raised a storm in the clerical teacup. 1900 G. C. BAODRICK *Mem. & Insp.* 360 Here the storm in the Oxford teacup raged as furiously as in the open sea.

d. *attrib.* **Tea-cup-and-saucer comedy**, comedy of a mild and 'proper' character.

1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* xvi, Beauties, that were born in teacup-times of hood and hoop, Or while the patch was worn. 1895 *Athenaeum* 8 June 748/2 Tea-cup-and-saucer comedy... was the invention of Thomas Purnell. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 2/3 A little too much like... the tea-cup business of Alice in Wonderland. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 3/3 Young girls... find a gentle interest in her mild heroics of tea-cup-and-saucer comedy.

Hence **Teacupful**, as much as a tea-cup will contain. (*Pl. teacupfuls*; *erron. tea-cups full*.)

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1790 [1] took about a Tea-cupful. 1789 *Pilkington View Derby* i. viii. 355 The dose a teacups full or more. 1838 Q. *Jnrl. Agric.* IX. 290 A salt-spoonful of salt and a tea-cupful of warm water.

Tea, teade, var. *TEDE* *Obs.*, torch.

Tea-dealer to -*dregs*: see *TEA* sb. 9.

Tea-drinker. One who drinks tea, esp. one who drinks it habitually or in large quantities.

1756 HANWAY *Ess. Tea* v. 225 The pernicious effects of tea... as it is used by the bulk of tea-drinkers. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 207/1 The quantity of theine consumed by even the most hardened tea-drinker is exceedingly minute.

So **Tea-drinking**, *a. vbl. sb.* the drinking of tea; + also, a social gathering at which tea is provided (*obs.*); also *attrib.*; *b. ppl. a.* that drinks tea.

1756 HANWAY *Ess. Tea* vii. 243 (*heading*) The Prevalency of Example in Tea-drinking. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Literary* i. She learned to love gossiping and tea-drinkings. 1813-14 T. SOMERVILLE *Life & Times* (1861) 280 The individuals who met at a tea-drinking party one afternoon. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* ii. i. Every raw, peevish, out-of-humoured, affected, dull, *tea-drinking, arithmetical fop, sets up for a wit. 1845 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* VIII. 310 Catherine of Braganza was certainly the first tea-drinking queen of England.

Tea-drunkard to -**frook**: see **TEA** *sb.* 9.

Teaser, Teasey: see after **TEA** *v.* *sb.*

Tea-garden.

1. A garden or open-air enclosure, connected with a house of entertainment, where tea and other refreshments are served.

1802 *Picture of London* 370 Shepherd and Shepherdess Tea Gardens, &c., City Road... Much frequented in the summer time by tea parties, &c. 1839 DE VEGA *Jrnl. Tour* ix. (1847) 81 A charge of three-pence is demanded on entering the delightful 'Tea Gardens'. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 6/3 Tea garden resorts... have entirely vanished.

2. A plantation in which tea-plants are grown. (*Cf. hop-garden.*)

1882 SPONS *Encycl. Manuf.* v. 1994 There is scarcely a tea-garden but what is mainly filled with hybrids... between these two species [*Thea chinensis* and *T. assamica*]. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 98/2 Undulating well-watered tracts... are the most valuable for tea gardens.

Hence **Tea-gardened** *a.*, having a tea-garden; **Tea-gardener**, the keeper of, or a worker in, a tea-garden; **Tea-gardeny** *a., colloq.* resembling, or having the style of, a tea-garden (*sense* 1).

1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.* *Bk. vii.* What a prim... green-railined tea-gardened, gravel-walked place would it have been. 1862 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 368 The public gardens, small and insignificant enough, indeed a little tea-gardeny. 1879 DICKENS'S *Dict. Thames* (1880) 120/2 There is little... of the ancient abbey to be found among the present tea-gardeny ruins. 1903 *Dial Chron.* 16 Sept. 6/7 Miura, a [Japanese] tea gardener, assures his young and pretty wife Ohana that she is unsightly.

Teagle (*tī'g'l*), *sb.* [A dial. var., chiefly northern, of **TACKLE**; cf. the forms *teagle, teagle, -kil*, *s.v.*] A hoisting apparatus: = **TACKLE** *sb.* 3; *esp.* one used for moving goods from floor to floor of a warehouse, etc. Also *attrib.*

1828 CRAMER *Gloss.*, *Teagle*, a crane. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 45 This apparatus is called a hoist or teagle. 1887 *Manchester Courier* 21 May 7/2 The teagle did not hang over the street, but was in a recess. He saw no one guiding the teagle rope. 1901 *Act 1 Edw. VII.* c. 22 § 10 Every hoist or teagle and every fly wheel.

b. transf. (See *quot.*)

1908 *Times, Lit. Supp.* 4 June 180/3 A detestable method of bird-catching... specially-manufactured fish-hooks are baited and fastened to a string, known as a 'teagle', which is laid down in a place which the birds are likely to frequent. 1909 *Spectator* 21 Aug. 269/1 A law was passed making it illegal to catch any bird by means of the teagle.

Hence **Teagle** *v. trans.*, (a) to hoist or raise with or as with a teagle; = **TACKLE** *v.* 2; (b) to catch birds with a teagle (see *b. above*), *dial.*

1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugæ Lit.* 355 To *Teagle* is to raise any thing by pulley or wheel. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 386 Wa mun start ti teagle 'em up wi' 'hosses. 1910 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 712/1 Sympathy with 'teagling', a barbarous but popular practice.

Tea-gown to -**growing**: see **TEA** *sb.* 9.

Teague (*tēg, tīg*), *colloq. Obs.* or *arch.* Also *7 teg, 8 teiguo*. [Anglicized spelling of the Irish name *Tadhg*, variously pronounced (*tēg, tīg, taig*), fancifully identified with *Thaddeus* and its familiar form *Thady*.] A nickname for an Irishman.

[1853 in *Dillwyn Contrib. Hist. Swansea* (1840) 18 William Tege and Daniell John, Irishmen, made suit to be admitted Freemen.] 1661 *Merry Drollery* ii. 143 Let not poor 'Teg and Shone Vender from der houses. 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 3 Those Sham Intrigues, From French, from English, and from Irish Teagues. 1689 in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 603/1 Irish Frize... to rig a whole Regiment of his new-raised Teagues. c. 1720 *Prior On Person who wrote ill*, His case appears to me like honest Teague's. When he was run away with, by his legs. 1727 *Swift Market-hill Thorn* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 90 Pigs and fanatics, cows and teagues... To tear thy hedges join in teagues. 1865 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) II. 20 If we took warning by the example of Teague and Taffy. 1899 H. C. HART in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 8 *Terminah* has Irish equivalent *Diarmid* or *Darby*: *Theophilus, Teddy*; *Thaddens, Thady*... The last two are from Irish *Tadhg* or *Teig* or *Thady*, a poet, which gives rise also to *Teague*, a name not now in use, but formerly a sobriquet (like the modern Paddy) for an Irishman. 1900 S. J. WEYMAN *Sophia* i. A raw-boned, uncouth Teague.

Hence †**Tea-guism**, the characteristics of a Teague or Irishman; †**Tea-gueland**, Ireland; †**Tea-guelander**, an Irishman. *Obs.*

1689 *Answ. Lords & Commonsers Sp.* 27 Not to mention those Teague Land Sparks put over them. *Ibid.* 28 The Teague-Landers and others like them. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Teague-land*, Ireland. *Teague-landers*, Irishmen. 1710-11 *Swift Jrnl.* to *Stella* 30 Mar. Sir Thomas Mansel... saw Patrick, and swore he was a Teaguelander.

1732 SIR C. WOGAN *Lett. to Swift* 27 Feb. The English writers take the hints from them [Irish]... and delight in gratifying the flattest nonsense... upon teigueism.

Tea-hammer to -**junketing**: see **TEA** *sb.* 9.

Tealish, Tealism: see after **TEA** *sb.*

Teak (*tīk*). Forms: 7-8 *teke, 8 teek, teeka, 8-9 teck, 9 tick, tæk, teake, 8- teak*. [*ad. Pg. teka* (1602-1644 in Yule), *ad. Malayāl. tēkka*; in Tamil *tēkku*, Telugu *tēku*, Tulu *tēkki*, Canarese *tēgu, tēga, tēngu*.]

1. A large East Indian tree (*Tectona grandis*, N.O. *Verbenaceæ*), with opposite egg-shaped leaves and panicles of white flowers; more usually, its timber, a dark, heavy, oily wood of great strength and durability, used largely in the construction of ships and railway carriages, and in India also for building houses, and for sleepers, furniture, etc.; distinctively called *Indian Teak*.

1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 142 The Sheds here were round, thatched, and lined with broad Leaves of Teke (the Timber Ships are built with). *Ibid.* 178 Teke... is the firmest Wood they have for Building. 1757 J. H. GOSSE *Voy. E. Indies* 174 As to the wood, it is a sort, called teak, to the full as durable as oak. 1783 JUSTAMONO *tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* II. 244 Their ships... of a very strong wood called Teck. 1793 HODGINS *Trav. India* 87, I found the teak, a timber remarkable for its hardness and size. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* x. 215 This timber and plank are peculiar to India only;... it is called tick. 1811 NIEBUHR'S *Trav. Arab. cliv.* That excellent wood called Teak. 1853 WATLAND *Memo. Judson* i. xi. 413 Large forests of teak have been discovered in the interior [of Burma]. 1883 CHAMBERS'S *Encycl.* IX. 325/1 Indian Teak (*Tectona grandis*).

2. Applied, usually with defining words, to other trees which produce strong or durable timber, or otherwise resemble the Indian teak; as

African Teak, *Oldfieldia africana* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), or its wood, which is too heavy to be exclusively used in shipbuilding. **Bastard Teak**, an East Indian tree, *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, from which kino is obtained; yielding hard and durable timber. **Ben Teak**, *Lagerstrœmia microcarpa*, of tropical Asia; also, a poor quality of teak. **Teak of New South Wales**, a small tree, *Endiandra glauca*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*, the wood of which is fine-grained and dense (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **Teak of New Zealand**, the *Pumiri*, *Vitex littoralis*. **White Teak**, of Queensland, a species of *Flindersia*, N.O. *Meliaceæ*. In Australia also applied to *Dissiliaria baloghioides*, N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ* (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. 1217/1 A species of timber called African teak is pretty largely imported... from the west coast of Africa... It is not teak. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 663 African Teak, or Oak, is the wood of *Oldfieldia africana*. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 1128 Ben Teak, the wood of *Lagerstrœmia microcarpa*; also applied to inferior Teak. New South Wales Teak, *Endiandra glauca*. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. vi. 156 Many a village stood... embowered in the thick shade of tamarind and bombax, teak. 1883 CHAMBERS'S *Encycl.* IX. 325/1 The leaves of many different trees have been brought to botanists as those of the African teak. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Vitex littoralis*, New Zealand Teak or *Pumiri*-tree.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *teak forest, ship, timber, -tree, -wood; teak-built* (in *quot. fig.*), *-lined, -producing* *adjs.*; *teak-oak*, the teak (*sense* 1).

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xv. 177 Gundavee... where good Quantities of Teak Timber are cut. 1783 J. PRICE *Tracts* I. 191 (V.) Ships... built in India of teakwood, and bound with iron spikes and bolts. 1783 RENNELL *Memo. Map Hindoostan* vi. 89 note, Teak ships of 40 years old and upwards, are no uncommon objects. 1800 *Misc. Tr.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 187 During the two last days I had occasionally observed the teak-tree. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey xxxii.* That teak-built and trim ballad. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Iron-Clad Ships* ii. 26 In the 'Bellerophon', the armour-plating is 6 inches, and the teak backing 10 inches thick. 1884 MILLER *Eng. Plant-n.*, African Teak-tree, *Oldfieldia africana*. 1886 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/3 The library at Groote Schuur is a cosy, teak-lined room.

Tea-kettle. A kettle in which water is boiled for making tea.

1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4063/4 A Tea Kettle, a gilt Tea-Pot. a. 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 397 He that snatches up the copper handle of a tea kettle, and burns his fingers. 1865 *Times* 23 Aug. Wiesbaden... as close and hot in the summer as a steaming tea-kettle.

transf. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat. riv.* (ed. 3) 18 There was a great demand in Australia for small river steamers... The difficulty, however, was to get such fragile tea-kettles across the ocean.

attrib. 1746 MILES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 55 The Spirits were such as we use for the Tea-kettle Lamp. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi. Crimson silk tea-kettle holders. 1866 *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 63/2 Martha dropped the tea-kettle cover with a bang.

Teakil, -kle, *obs. forms* of **TACKLE**.

Teal (*tīl*). Forms: 4-6 *tele, 5 teill, 5-6 teele, 6-7 teyle, teale, 7 tell, taylor, 8 teall, 7-teal*. [*ME. tele*, exemplified early in 14th c., but pointing to an unrecorded OE. *tele, tēle*: -WGer. **tāil*. Du. has a deriv. form *taling, teling* masc., in Kilian *teelingh*, MDu. *tēling, teiling*, MLG. *tēlink* masc., teal. (Connexion with Dn. *teling* fem., generation, LG. *teling* fem., brood, from Du. and LG. *tēlen* to breed, is improbable.)]

1. A small fresh-water fowl, *Querquedula* or *Anas crecca*, or other species of the genus, the smallest of the ducks, widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and America; also locally applied to other genera of the *Anatideæ*. Also as collective pl.

1324 in *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. II* 21, 2 teles 3^d. c. 1395 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesby* in Wright *Voc.* 151 Turbe de corceles [cf. teles]. 14... *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 563/45 *Anacins*, a tele. c. 1440 *Prosp. Parv.* 487/2 Teley, bryd, turella, turbella. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d j, I have seen them made sum to sle the pismus to sle the Tele yppon the Reur. 1530 *Palsgr.* 279/2 Teele a byrde, *plignon*. c. 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* *ibid.* 912 The teyle, le cerceille. 1538 Elvot, *Querquedula*, a waterfowle callyd a teale. 1575 *Tuareyev. Falconer* 191 Some water plasher or pitte where wyde fowle lyke, as Teales or suche lyke. 1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* vii. xviii. (1668) 123 So you may nourish Teils, Widgens, Sheldrakes or green Plovers. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 183 Teales and Widgins... Commonly they are very fat and sweet of taste. 1723 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxix. 99, I saw young teals taken alive in the ponds of Wolmer Forest. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mountain & Mere* ix. 70 A couple of teal came within shot. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 259 The Teal... and the Eider duck visit the loch occasionally in winter.

b. The flesh of this bird as food.

1475 *Sqr. Lowe Degre* 320 With deyny meates that were dere... The tele, the ducke and the drake. 1620 YANNER *Via Recta* iii. 65 Teale... excellēt all other water-fowle. 1735 SHERIDAN in *Swift Let.* to Mrs. Whiteway 8 Nov. His teal was spoiled in the roasting.

2. With distinctive prefixes, applied to various species of *Querquedula* and allied genera: as

American or Green-winged Teal, *Q. carolinensis*; **Baikal or Japanese Teal**, *Q. (Eunetta) formosa*; **Blue-winged Teal** of N. and S. America, *Q. discors* or *cyanoptera*; **Brazilian Teal**, *Q. brasiliensis*; **Chilian Teal**, *Q. flavirostris*; **Cinnamon or Redbreasted Teal**, *Q. cyanoptera*; **Falcated Teal**, *Q. falcata*, of China; **Summer, Cricket** (see *Cricket* *sb.* 3), or **Garganey Teal**, the *GARGANEY*, *Q. ciria*; also **Chinese Teal**, the mandarin duck, *Aix galericulata*; **Goose Teal**: see *GOOSE* *sb.* 8; **Salt-water or Brown Diving Teal**, the *RUDDER-DUCK* (*G. Trumbull Game Birds* 1888).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 378 Of the Summer-Teal, called by Gesner *Ana ciria*. 1754 CATESBY *Carol.* I. 99 The Blue-Wing Teal. 1785 PENNANT *Arch. Zool.* II. 569 American Teal. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Syn.* VI. 557 Baikal Teal. 1824 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* xii. u. 143 Garganey Teal. *Ibid.* 153 Mexican Teal. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 181/2 The beautiful *Anas* (*Boschas*) *formosa*, Sw., or Baikal Teal of methodists. *Ibid.* 182/1 Such a species is actually the blue-winged Teal of North America. 1866 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 447 (Seven species named). 1866 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 949 In ordinary talk 'Teal' stands for any Duck-like bird of small size. *Ibid.*, In the same loose sense the word is often applied to the two most beautiful of the Family *Anatideæ*, belonging to the genus *Aix*:... the Carolina or Wood-Duck of North America, *A. sponsa*,... and the Mandarin-Duck of China, *A. galericulata*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *teal-catcher, -duck, -flapper* (*FLAPPER* *sb.* 3), *-shooting, -springing; teal-house* = *tealery* (see *below*).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. v. 84. 156 To the Teal-kind should be reduced that other fowl... called Gargane. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 122 Teal-duck... are found here. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* xv. 193 In no other branch of wild-fowling is a breech-loader of more advantage than in teal-shooting. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* iii. (1890) 16, I was off the old pony and into the water like a teal-flapper. 1902 T. W. WEBBER *Forests Upper India* xviii. 247 A... canoe... which belongs to the teal-catchers. *Ibid.*, Most bungalows in Gorakhpur have a teal house... where teal are fattened.

Hence **Tealery**, a place in which teal are kept and fattened.

1890 *Cornh. Mag.* July 17 Here are... the cow-house, and the tealery, and the quarry. 1894 E. BRADDON in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 387/2 The teal... kept and fattened in a tealery.

Teal, Tealer: see **TELE, TIL, TILL, TILLER**.

Tealde, *obs. f. told*: see **TELL** *v.*

Teale, *dial. form* of **TALE**.

Tea-leaf. The leaf of the tea-plant; *esp.* in pl. the leaves after being infused to make the beverage.

1756 HANWAY *Ess. Tea* vi. 237 You have also heard that your maids dry your tea-leaves, and sell them. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* July 30/1 Texeira, a Spaniard who visited the East Indies about the year 1600, saw the dried tea-leaves first in Malacca. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 133/1 An extensive trade... is carried on in tea-leaves... after having been subjected, in the usual way, to decoction. *Ibid.* 133/2 The tea-leaves are often reserved... to be thrown on the carpets when swept, as a means of allaying the dust. c. 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 351/2 The tea-leaves have... to be infused with boiling-water.

So **Tea-leaved** (*tī-lēvd*) *a.*, having leaves like those of the tea-plant: specifically applied to a species of willow (*Salix phylicifolia*).

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 409. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. V. 106.

Tealeess (*tī-lēs*), *a.* [*f. TEA* *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without or destitute of tea; not having had one's tea.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 562 Day pass'd, defrauded of its moistest meals, Breakfastless, milkless, teless, soupless. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxiv. He... sat... rapt in wonder, tealeess, and bread-and-butterless. 1888 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* xxx. There she waited till ten o'clock, tealeess.

†**Tealt**, *a. Obs.* [*OE. tealt* *adj.* (whence *tealtian, tealtrian*, to be unsteady, shake, totter); *app.* not represented in the cognate languages.] Unsteady, insecure, shaky; *fig.* unreliable, precarious, uncertain. Hence †**Tealte** *adv.*, insecurely.

a. 1000 *Runic Poem* xxi. (Gr.), xif hi sculun neðan on nacan tealtum, and hi sæyaða swiðe bregaða. a. 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxx. (N.) 249 Swa tealte swiðon eorðan welan. *Ibid.* I. 273 Hu læne and hu lyðre þis lif is... hu tealt. c. 1315 SHOREHAM I. 231 For 3ef þat water his kende lest, þat cristning stant te tealte.

Team (tīm), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 team, tem, (2-7 theam, theme), 3-6 teme, 4 team(e, tyme, (3-7 them), 4-7 teeme, team (9 *dial.*), 6 teyme, 6-7 teame, 7 taime, *Sc.* thame, 7- team. [OE. *team* = OFris. *tām*, Wfris. *team*, *bridle*, also progeny, family, line of descendants; OS. *tām*, MDu., Du. *toom* *bridle*, rein, Du. *dial.* *toom* brood, Nfris. *toom* rope, LG. *toom* draught with the net; OHG., MHG. *zoum*, Ger. *zaum* *bridle*, rein, ON. *taumr* rein, *bridle*, rope, cord:—O'Ent. **taumo*, prob. from **taugmo* the action of drawing, draught, from ablaut series *teuh-*, *tauh-*, *tuh-*, *tug-*, to draw, L. *dūcere* to lead: cf. *TEE* v.1. The original literal sense is not found in OE., but *perh.* appears later in sense 9; our sense 1 is known also in OFris., and in Dutch dialects. The developed branches II and III are only in Eng. German has, in senses 1, 2, 8, 9, the cognate *zucht*:—O'Ent. **tucht*.]

I. +1. The bringing forth of children; child-bearing. *Obs.* [Cf. MHG. *kint ziehen* to bring forth children, Ger. *viehzucht* cattle breeding.]

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* in Assmann *Ag. Hom.* (1889) 20/159 *Pæt eald wif sceole coores brucan, þonne heo forwerd byð and teames æteldod.* *Ibid.* 38/339 His wif..wearð mid.. Esau and Jacob, and heo gewæc ða teames. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 God ches two lið holi men him (Saint iohan baptiste) to fader and to moder, þe weren boðe teames æteld.

b. A family or brood of young animals; now *dial.* applied to a litter of pigs, a brood of ducks. In quot. a 1225 *fig.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 10 Beon: hi tymeð heora team mid clannysse. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 336 Draught together al þne team [of sins] under þe moder. 14. *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 579/39 *Educauen*, a teme of checonn. 1511 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* For a teme off ix pygys iiiiij. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* xi, We have a few teams of ducks, bred in the moors. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Team*, a litter of pigs or a brood of ducks.

+2. Offspring, progeny, issue, family, line of descendants; race, stock; cf. BAIRN-TEAM. *Obs.*

902 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 152 *Þreo witpeowe men ..ða me salde bisceop & þa hiwan to ryhtre æhta & hire team.* c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 21 *De æfterra onfeng ða ilca & deað was & ne ðes forelost sed we team* [Vulg. *semen*]. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) i. 432 *Eall his team wearð gewurðod þurh god.* c 1000 — *Gen.* v. 31 *Rubric*, Hu he Nœ beah and his wife and his team æt þam miclan flode. c 1225 *Juliana* 60 *Weox swa his team þat ne mahte hit namon tellen.* 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 521 *Is four gode sones woxe naeste ynou, Adelbold & adelbrist, adelerd & alfred, þis was a stalwarde team* [v.r. *teme*, *tyme*]. c 1330 R. BRUNN *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4794 *Cassibolan was Androcheus eom, Luddes broþer of þat team.* c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 20 *Ethelbert.* Adolwelfes broþer, of Egbrihtes team. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 202 *This child is come of gentille teme.*

II. 3. A set of draught animals; two or more oxen, horses, dogs, or other animals harnessed to draw together. (Plural, after a numeral, *team*.)

[c 885 *Vesp. Hymns* v. 34 *Mid feoðurtemum* [L. *cum quadrigis*].] c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 120/32-3 *Inus, oxa on þam forman team.* *Binn*, on þam æfteran team. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 776 *An hors..drahþ hi sweore* [v.r. *biuore*] *grette temes.* c 1290 *St. Lucy* 129 in *E. E. Poems* (1869) i. 105 *Stronge temes he let fecche: of Oxen menie on.* 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 127 *Bote Treuþe schal techen ow his Teome for to dryue.* 1377 *Ibid.* B. ix. 257 *Grace gaue Piers a teme* [C. xxii. 262 *teome*] *four gret oxen.* 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 249 *Drawingy perof..with a teme of oxen.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iv. 33 *A teme of Dolphins raunged in aray Drew the smooth charrett of sad Cymoent.* 1621 G. SAUNDY *Ovid's Met.* xii. A log he tooke Which scarce two teme could draw. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* iii. iii. Not all the teams of Albion in a row Can hale or draw it out of doore. 1688 *Andros Tracts* III. 89 *Greatly disappointed by this loss [of a horse] which was all the Team he had.* 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 258 *The cannons are..dragged about with a team of eight horses.* 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr. 2d Voy.* xix. 292 *Drawn by a team of six good dogs.* 1840 THIRLWALL *Grece* VII. lii. 298 *A thousand team of cattle conveyed the timber to the coast.* 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 283 *With jingling bit and trace Came the grey team from field.*

b. *transf.* The stock or 'lot' of horses (or other beasts) belonging to one owner or stable. *dial.*

1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francon* vii. 6, I would have laid Pyebald against the best Mare in my Brother-in-Laws team. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.* s.v., 'A good team of cows' is the general expression for a nice lot of cows.

4. a. *fig.* Applied to persons drawing together.

1614 B. JOHNSON *Barth. Fair* II. v. *Twere like falling into a whole Shire of butter: they had need be a teme of Dutchmen, should draw him out.* 1668 Bp. HOPKINS *Serm., Vanity* (1685) 123 *They are so enslaved to the work of the devil, that he puts them into his team, makes them draw and strain for their iniquities.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. x. 61, I will add a string of bells to it, to complete thee for the fore-horse of the idiot team. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. vi. *When a team of Twenty-five Millions begins rearing, what is Lomélie's whip?*

b. *transf.* A number of persons associated in some joint action; now *esp.* a definite number of persons forming a side in a match, e.g. in a football match or a 'tug-of-war'; in *Shoe-making*, etc., a company of workmen each of whom performs one operation in completing a process.

a 1559 ? SKELTON *Vox Populi* 204 *All these men goo to wracke, That are the body and the staye Of your graces realme allwaye.. Their must be.. Your streinghe and VOL. IX.*

your teme, For to defende your realme. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* iv. ii, *Hear me, my little team of villains, hear me.* 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 6 *Believe him* (Cromwell) as he whistles to his Cambridge Teeme of Committee-men. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii, *The team had capitulated and returned to their duty.* 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 *The Northern* (cricket) team, batting first, were disposed of for 192. 1888 *Daily News* 20 July 7/3 *'A team'* [in boot-making] here would consist of three men, while in America there would be six in 'a team'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 5/2 *They were beaten by a [football] team superior to themselves.* *Ibid.*, *The two teams took up their positions.*

5. Two or more beasts, or a single beast, along with the vehicle which they draw; a horse and cart, or wagon with two horses (now *dial.*); also, U.S. *local*, a cart, wagon, or other vehicle of burden for one horse (*single team*) or two horses (*double team*).

1641 *Boston* (U.S.) *Town Records* 27 Sept., *The Richer* ..Inhabitants shall afford three dayes worke of one man, except such as have Teames. 1675 *3 Inhumane Murthers* 2 *He being out with his Father-in-Law's Teame..to fetch Coals.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 339/2 *A Waine, or Oxe Teame*, when drawn by Oxen, and hath a Waine Cop. 1787 (Mar. 1) *Massachusetts Statute* (Bridge-toll), *Toll..for each team drawn by more than one beast, nine pence.* 1806 (Mar. 4) *Ibid.*, *Toll..for each cart, sled, sleigh, or other team of burthen, drawn by one beast, sixteen cents.* 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 48 *He was returning from Cowley with a loaded team.* 1898 *Boston Even. Transcript* 23 Feb. 16/3 *To make the hill less perilous to the poor horses obliged to drag teams up or down it.*

+b. A team-load. *Obs. rare.*

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 36 *The quantity of manure was two teams of dung to each pit, value three pence per team.*

6. A flock of wild ducks or other birds flying in a line or string.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. xiii. 311/1 *Team of ducks.* 1697 *Dryden Æneid* vii. 905 *Like a long team of snowy swans on high, Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky.* 1736 *POPE* *Odys.* ix. 627 *A team of twenty geese* (a snow-white train). 1720 *Humorist* Ded. 5 [He] took a trip to your Dominions upon a Team of Wild Geese. 1848 H. W. HARRIS *Field Sports* II. App. B. 334. 1871 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ix. 81 *Wild-fowl Nomencl.. 'A team' of ducks* (when in the air).

7. Phrases. a. *Naval*: see *quots.*

1859 MARRYAT *F. Midway* viii, *Nothing can be more dull and monotonous than a blockading cruise 'in the team', as we call it; that is, the ships of the line stationed to watch an enemy.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Ships blockading a port, being generally formed in a line, are said to be 'in the team'.*

+b. *To lay in team*: to couple, join together.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 37, *I schall me poruay pacyence, & play me with boþe!* For in þe tyxte, þere byse two arm in teme layde, Hit arne fetted in on forme, þe forme and þe laste.

III. In Anglo-Saxon Law.

(In this sense recorded only in Eng.; but in MHG. the cognate *vb.* *ziehen* was used to express the bringing of an action, and the action is expressed by *aug* in *Gewährung*.)

8. In a suit for the recovery of goods alleged to have been stolen, the action or procedure by which the holder transferred or referred it back to a third person (generally the party from whom he received the goods) to defend the title to them; vouching to warranty. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

In med. (Anglo) *L. advocatio ad warrantum*; in Anglo-Fr. *revoche garant*; called by Liebermann *Gewährung*, by Schmid *Gewährschaftung* (*Gesetze Glossar* s.v.).

a 800 *Laws Hlothhere & Eadric* (c 685) c. 16 *Ponne teme he to wit to cyngas sele to þam mæn þe him sealde, gif he þane wite and ðæt þam teame geþengen mæge.* 901-924 *Laws Eadweard* i. c. 1 & 1 *And gif hwa butan porte ceapige, ðonne sy he cyninges oferhyrnes scyldig; and gange se team þeah forð, oð þæt man wite, hwaer he oðstande.* 946-965 *Laws Edgar* i. c. 4 *Buton þara oðer hæbbe, nele him mon næmne team* [Lat. *text* *cenningam*] *geþeafan.* 960-975 in Earle *Land Charters* 201 *Da tymeð Wulstan hine to Æðelstane æt Sunnanbyrg. Ða cene he tem, let ðone forberstan, forþeh ðone andagan.* 997 *Laws Æthelred* iii. c. 6 *Ælc team and ælc ordal beo on þæs kyninges byrig.* 1027-34 *Laws Cnut* ii. c. 24 & 1 *And gif..he þyllice gewitnesse næbbe, ne beo þær nan team, ac azyfe man þam agenfrigan his agen.* 1130-35 *Laws Eduw. Conf.* c. 22 & 3 *Team* [v.r. *Team*, *Them*]; *quod*, si aliquis aliquid intercebatum [v.r. *intertietur*] *super aliquid, et ipse non poterit warrantum suum habere, erit forefasciata et iusticia; similiter de calumpniatore, si deficiat.* 12. *Leges Burgorum* c. 12 in *Scot. Stat.* (1844) I. 335 *Per legem burgi se defendet nisi sit de pro ditione vel de tem* [c 1400 *transl.* *thru ch launch of burgh he sall were hym bot gif it be of tresoun or of theme*]. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 [see also in c] *Team*, *Frenche, revoche garant* [1432-50 *tr. Higden* *Ibid.*, *Team*, that is, to lawde the auctor, in Frenche, *revoche ga* [v.r. *revoche*] orig. *Team* [v.r. *them*], id est, laudare auctorem; Gallice, *revocheur garant*.] 1628 *COKE* [see c]. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scotl.* I. vi. 148.

b. The right or prerogative of jurisdiction in a suit of *team*, together with the fees and profits thence accruing; from the 11th c. usually included in charters granting land (in which it regularly followed *toll*, *esp.* in the formula *with sac and soc, toll and team, infangthief*, etc.).

Saca and *socne* (without *toll* and *team*) is first found in a charter of 1020 or later (see INFANGTHIEF); *toll* and *team* (alone) is known first in a charter a 1023; the formula combining them appears just after the accession of Edward the Confessor, 1042, and occurs in numerous charters ascribed to him, mostly existing only in later copies. It occurs also in the Laws of Wm. I and Henry I. The meaning of *team*

was still known when the 'Laws of Edw. the Confessor' were compiled c 1130-35 (see above). After the 12th c. it was an obsolete term, the meaning of which was largely a matter of conjecture, and was generally mistaken: see c.

1066 *Charter Eduw. Conf.* in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 405 *Donavi ..abbati Eadwino ..consuetudinem que dicitur teames.* a 1400 in *Scot. Stat.* (1844) I. 742 *De Curia de theme.* 1664 *SPELMAN Gloss.* 533 s.v. *Team* al. *Team*, *Team* significare videtur jurisdictionem cognoscendi in Curia sua de advocacionibus, sive intertatis; hoc est, de vocalis ad *Warrantiam*. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 157 *note*, *The team of the Anglo-Norman charters seems to be the right to hold a court into which foreigners, i.e. persons not resident within the jurisdiction, may be vouched.* 1017-23 *Charter of Ælfweard Abbot* (Earle *Land Charters* 236), *And toll and team sy ægifen into þam mynstre.* 1046-60 *Charter of Eadred Bishop* (Kemble No. 805), *Ut habeant et possideant iure ecclesiasticum perpetua hereditate, cum saca et socne, tolle et teame, redditibus et campis* [etc.]. 1046-60 *Charter Eduw. Conf.* (Kemble No. 829, later copy), *And icc an heom eft alswa ðat hi halben ðarto sacc and socne, toll and team, infangeneðef and flemenesferm* [etc.]. a 1066 *Charter* (Kemble No. 843) [see INFANGTHIEF]. 1090-1135 *Laws of Wm. I.* c. 2 & 3 *E cil francs hom ki ad e sache e soche e toll e tem e infangentheof, se il est enplaid* [etc.]. 1114-18 *Laws Hen. I.* c. 20 & 2 *Archiepiscopi, episcopi, comites, sacam et socnam habent, tol et theam et infangentheof.* 12. *Reg. Maj.* i. ii. in *Scot. Stat.* (1844) I. App. i. 234 *Qui habent et tenent terras suas cum soko et sako furca et fossa toll et them et infangandhefe et vifangandhefe.* [SKENE *tr. Judges* ..*quha* has power to hald their courts, with sock, sack, gallous, and pit, toll, and thame, infang-thief, and outfang-thief.] 1657 Sir W. MURE *His. Rowallane Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 241 *The Mures..being free Barones yrof, holding in cheife of the crowne, infest cum furca et fossa, sock et sack, thole et them, infang theif et outfang theif.* 1871 *FÆRMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 208 *One among them, whether by seniority or by hereditary right, further enjoyed the profitable privileges of toll and team.*

c. By the end of the 12th c., the process of *team* being obsolete, the meaning of the word was to a great extent forgotten. Legal writers erroneously explained it from sense 2, as 'the property of the lord in the team or offspring and posterity of his serfs'.

This appears in a 12-13th c. Latin version of a charter of Edward the Confessor, whence it was regularly repeated by later writers, some of whom, as Higden, Rastall, Skene, and Coke, offer both explanations.

1200-25 *Latin version of Charter of Eduw. Conf.* (Kemble No. 843) [.. *saca* and *socna*, toll and team] *cum priuilegio habendi totam suorum seruorum propaginem.* c 1250 *Expositio Vocab.* in *Placita de Quo Warranto* (1818) 275/2 *Them*, *aver progeny de vos humes.* c 1290 *FLETA* i. xlviii. § 9 *Them*, *acquistantiam amerclamentorum sequele proprium suorum.* 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 [see also in a] *Somtime Team* is i-cleped be sewte of bonde men [orig. *Them* .. *quandocque dicitur sequele nativorum*]. 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 177 b, *Them*, that is that you shall have all y^e generations of your Villaines wyth ther suites & cattel wheresoeuer they shall be found in England. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.*, *Them*, is power to haue seruantes and slaues, quilibet ar called *nativi, bondi, villani*, and all Barones infest with *Them*, hes the same power. For vnto them all their bond-men, their bairnes, gudes, & gatre properly pertainis, swa that they may dispoine thereupon at their pleasure. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* ii. xi. § 179, 116 *Theme* (sometime written *Thame* corruptly) is an old Saxon word, and signifieth *Potestatem habendi in nativis sive villanos cum eorum sequele, terris, bonis & cattalis*. But *Team*, sometime corruptly written *Team*, is also an old Saxon word and signifieth where a man cannot produce his Warrant of that which he bought against his Voucher. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 566 *Then* [13th c.] *team* is taken to mean the brood, the offspring, the 'sequela' of one's velleins; but this may be sure is a mistake.

d. At other times *team* was app. taken as a mere complement to *toll*, and was evidently thought to be some kind of impost.

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 238 *Pilgrymes..suld nouthir pay toll na teme, aucht na custume, na payage, quhill thai ar on thair voyage.*

IV. Later senses related to II.

(But sense 9 may represent an Anglicizing of ON. *taumr*. In that sense also, apparently sometimes associated with L. *temo* a beam, pole, toogoe of a plough, carriage, cart, etc.)

9. Part of the gear by which oxen or horses were harnessed to a plough, harrow, or wain. In mod. dialect use, 'a chain to which oxen are yoked in lien of a pole' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); 'in plough equipment, the main or leading chain, by which the whole of the oxen or horses drag the implement' (F. T. Elworthy). *Foot-team*, the foot-chain of a plough.

c 1350 *Nominalle Gall.-Angl.* 858 *Trecters et temons*, *Plowestrynges* and *tem.* c 1425 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 665/20 *Nomina pertinencia ad caretariam.. Hoc plawstrum, wayne, Hec lema, teme, Hec torques, wythe.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/2 *A Teme, temo.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 *Vf he wyl haue his plough to go a narrow forowe..he setteth his fote-teme in the nycke nexte to the ploughe-beame.* *Ibid.* § 15 *An oxe-harowe..the formes* [i] *slotte must be bygger than the other, because the fote-team shall be fastened to the same with a shakyl, or a withe to drawe by.* 1530 *PALSGR.* 279/2 *Temme* of a plough or oxen, *attelle.* c 1540 *Inu. Monast. Lylleshull in Archaeologia* XLIII. 209, *ij. waynes with themes and other thynghys necessary.* 1570 *LEVINUS Manip.* 208/17 *A Teame, cheane, temo, onis.* 1575 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 255, *ij. yooks furnysshed wth* *vij.* *ij. teymes,* *j. horse draught,* *j. buck shakill,* *j. pleghryng,* *ij. paire toggwethes,* *ij. axill nailys* *ij.* *iiij.* 1605-6 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 27 *Duos torques ferreos, Angl. Iron horse-teams.* 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farms* 533 *When they draw two and two together in the bearegeares..then there is needfull the plow-cleuse, and teame* [etc.]. 1783

W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Team*, an ox-chain, passing from yoke to yoke. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Team*, (2) harness for a draught of horses or oxen.

10. *dial.* A chain (generally).

1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Team*, a strong iron chain. 1840 *SPURDENS Suppl. to Forby's Voc. E. Anglia s. v.*, A string or chain of sausages is called 'a team of links'. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Team*, an iron chain usually with a ring at one end and hook at the other. Used for putting round stones to fasten the crane chain to when lifting. (W. Yorksh.)

V. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as, in sense 3, *team-beast*, *-driving*, *-horse*, *-labour*, *-length*, *-master*, *-plough*; in sense 4 b, *team-game*, *-match*, *-play*, *-race*, *-system*, *-training*; also *team-band*, a fastening for securing the drawing-gear to the plough, etc.; *team-boat*, a boat drawn or propelled by horse-power; †*team-land*, = *Plough-land*; *team-man* (also *teamsman*), a teamster; *team-railway*, a railway system worked by horse-power (Ogilvie 1882); *team-shovel*: see *quot.*; †*team-ware*, (a) a team of horses, etc.; (b) = *team-land*; *team-work*, (a) work done with a team of beasts; (b) the combined action of a team of players, etc.; (c) work done by a team of operatives.

1808 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 215 A swing-plough with a beam, at the end of this beam is occasionally fastened a graduated iron to which the 'team-band' is affixed. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Team-bands*, the same as *Start-chains*. 1873-80 *BART Ab.* T 96 A 'Team-beast, euerie beast that draweth or beareth burdens. 1818 *Pict. New York* 222 A 'team or horse boat sails... to Brooklyn every quarter of an hour. 1880 *Boston (U.S.) Daily Advert.* 26 Apr. 2/4 A team-boat propelled by twenty-five horses. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-book*, *Team-boat*, a ferry-boat worked with horses by paddle-wheel propulsion. 1895 *FORBES (N. Y.)* May 3/8 The 'team-boat', or ferry-boat propelled by horse power, ran for some time in competition with steam ferries. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 10/3 As recently as last week he was, able to give lessons in 'team-driving'. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 18 Jan. 9/5 The very essence of all 'team games is unity of action. 1698 *Fever Acc. E. India & P.* 58 Such Trappings as our finest 'Team-Horses in England wear. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Digest* 18 Sheep are profitable... because they save, considerably, the expense of 'team-labour'. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden (Rolls)* VIII, 177 lobb... toke anon tribute of everiche 'teme lond [orig. *kynd, id est caruata*] in Engeland pre schelynges. 1697 *SPED ENGLAND* xxviii. § 3 In the Booke of Domesday *Carnca*—the 'Team-land'—was in quantite of Acres proportioned to the qualite of Soile. 1904 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. I. 354/2 The extent of the plough or teamland. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden (Rolls)* VII, 225 I-leide pre 'teme lengk of be stok. 1867 *MORLEY Burke* vi. 56 He would talk of the turnips, and the hay, with the 'team-men and the farm-bailiff. 1909 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 12 Their demands are for an increase of wages of 'teamsmen to 20s. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 7/2 The Manhattan Chess Club has sent by mail to the British Chess Club a challenge for a 'team match of five boards, to occupy one sitting, the moves being cabled. 1895 *Outing (U.S.)* XXVII, 24 Our game [Canadian football], abounding in combined skill and 'team play unknown to English experts. 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 346 The breast-spade or common 'team-plough... will be found preferable. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Team-shovel, an earth-scraper. A scoop drawn by horses or oxen. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 2/3 The 'team system (in boot-making) is also strongly resisted, as tantamount to a decline in the remuneration. 1869 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 125 His sacred 'teeme-ware through the aire to drive abroad ages. 1877 *HARRISON England* i. viii. in *Holiness* I. 12/2, 600 families which are all one with Hidelandes, Ploughlandes, Carnicates, or Temewares. 1828 *WEBSTER, 'Team-work*, work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labor. *New England*. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Team-work*, work done with wagon and horses; a regular item in a waywarden's Account Book. 1887 *Mrs. H. CAMPBELL Prisoners of Poverty* ii. 26 (Funk) What is known as 'team work' [of shirts] being done by one, bosoms by another, and so on. *Mod. U. S.* The team-work of the [base-ball] nine is excellent.

Team (tīm), *v.* Also 6 *team*. [*f.* *TEAM sb.* II.: cf. *to yoke*, *to harness*, etc. A late formation, the original derivative verb being *TEAM v.*]

1. *trans.* To harness (beasts) in a team; to yoke. Also *fig.*

1559 *HULOET*, Teame horses togyther, *dextero*, as. *Ibid.*, Teame oxen together, *tugo*, as. 1597 *MIDDLETON Wisdom* Solomon xiv. 1 The shipman cannot tame Tethys waves. 1733 *TULL Horae-Hoeing* Husb. xxiii. 172 Every Workman knows how to team the Limbers. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 663/1 The horses (in a horse-artillery battery) are teamed in pairs—lead, centre, and wheel.

2. To convey or transport by means of a team. *b. absol.* or *intr.* To drive a team, to do teamster's work. *U. S.* Cf. *TEAMING*.

1841 *EMERSON Ess.* Ser. i. ii. (1876) 66 A sturdy lad... who teams it, farms it, peddles. 1852 *WIGGINS Embanking* 114 A portion was teamed 13 mile. 1856 *WHITTIER Ranger* 126, I... can hear him teaming Down the locust-shaded way. 1888 *L. OLIPHANT Sci. Relig.* iii. 60, I... teamed as a common teamster through the rigours of a Canadian winter.

3. *trans.* To get (work) done by a team or teams of workmen; to let (work) to a contractor who employs teams of workmen. *U. S.*

1877 [see *TEAMING*]. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*, Hence *Teamed ppl.* a, harnessed in a team. 1991 *SPENSER Virgil's Gnat* 314 By this the Night forth from the darksome bowre Of Herebus her teamed steeds gan call.

Tea-maker, etc.: see *TEA sb.* 9 c.

Teaman, tea-man (tīmān).

1. A merchant who deals in tea; a tea-dealer.

1837 *WHITTOCK, etc. Bk. Trades* 441 Teaman. Such is the simple title assumed for their trade by many distinguished dealers in London—indeed, the most distinguished. They are generally those who deal in tea only. *Ibid.*, This system of tasting is what constitutes the acme of the great Teaman's trade. 1891 *Daily News* 16 May 5/4 The Chinese tea-men are reported to maintain a sort of incredulous nonchalance... in the face of that almost complete capture of the English market by the Indian and Ceylon teas.

2. *Prison slang.* (See *quot.*)

1877 *5 Years' Penal Servitude* ii. 85 'Tea men'... have the privilege... of having one pint of tea every evening instead of gruel.

Teamer (tīmər). [*f.* *TEAM sb.* or *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who drives a team; a teamster.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* III. 391/2 These latter... discharging their contents, and leaving none to be shovelled out by the teamers. 1879 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 3/7 A horse was instantaneously killed by a flying brickbat, but the teamer, who stood near... escaped uninjured. 1895 *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 3/7, I let my tea acres of glebe to an industrious fellow—once a 'teamer' or team man on a farm near by.

Teaming, *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* *TEAM v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *TEAM*. Also *attrib.*

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 377 A Teaming-pin of about eleven inches long. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 182 The breeding of heavy, or teaming horses. 1852 *WIGGINS Embanking* 115 Cutting and silling 5/1 per yard. Teaming 1/10 of a mile old, per yard. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Teaming*, 2. The operation of transporting earth from the cutting to the embankment. 3. A certain mode of manufacturing work, which is given out to a boss, who hires a gang or team to do it, and is responsible to the owner of the stock. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 390/2 All the teaming is done by one-horse carts.

Teamless, *a. rare.* [*f.* *TEAM sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without a team; cf. *TEAM sb.* 5.

1894 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 5 Sept., The majority of the pioneers brought with them no personalty... save their teams... some came even teamless.

Teamster (tīmstər). [*f.* *TEAM sb.* + *-STER*.] The driver or owner of a team; a teamer.

1779 *Boston (Mass.) Town Records* 19 Feb. *Ibid.* 17 Aug., Thomas Chase... had agreed with a Number of Teamsters for the Publick service at the rate of eighteen Shillings a Mile. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 219 Drivers and teamsters who travel that road. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 144 In using the harrow, the teamster should understand the object, and take care to accomplish it. 1901 *Census Schedule Instructions*, Agricultural labourers should be entered according to the particular work on which they are usually engaged, such as... Teamster on farm.

Teanel (tīnēl). Now *n. w. dial.* Forms: 1 *tēnil*, *-el*, *tenil*; 5 *tenel*; 9 *teanal* (e, *teanel*, *tennil*. [*OE.* *tēnil*, *-el* = *MHG.* *zeinel*, deriv. of *Otcut. *tanjā*, in *Goth.* *tainjō* wicker basket, *OHG.* *zeinnū*, *zeind*, *MHG.* *zeine* weak fem., *ON.* **teina*, pl. *teinur* basket, *creel*; deriv. of **tano**, *ON.* *teinn* (= *teinur*), *OE.* *tdn*, *OHG.* *zein* twig, *osier-wand*.] A basket.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 403 *Fiscilla*, *tenil*. a 800 *Erftart Gloss.* 403 *Fiscilla*, *tenil*. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* (1890) II. 44 Him on hand genam ealle lytelne tanel mid caricun gefylleune. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 336/9 *Spottella*, *tenel*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 489/1 *Tenel*, or *crele*, *cartallus*. *Ibid.*, *Tenel*, vessel, *tenella*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Teanel*, an osier fish-basket. 1882 *Lancs. Gloss.*, *Tennil*, a large basket.

Tea-night to Tea-pail: see *TEA sb.* 9.

Teany, var. *TENNÉ*, the heraldic tincture.

Tea-party.

1. A party assembled to take tea together; a social entertainment at which tea is taken.

1778 *MISS BURNEY Evclina* (1791) i. xvi. 61 The arched recesses that are appropriated for tea-parties [at Ranelagh]. 1843 *THACKERAY Men's Wives, Mr. & Mrs. Barry* ii. The Reverend Lemuel Whey is a tea-party man. 1857 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xix. 196 As comfortable as any dweller at a tea-party.

2. *transf. (colloq. or slang.)* a. *Boston tea-party*, a humorous name for the revolutionary proceeding in 1773, when the tea was thrown overboard from the ships in Boston harbour as a protest against the taxation of the American colonies by the British Government. b. A lively proceeding, a disturbance.

1864 *WEBSTER App. Names Fiction*, Boston Tea-party. 1874 O. W. HOLMES *Ballad of Boston Tea-party* 28 The storm broke loose, but first of all The Boston teapot bubbled! 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 9/2 An electrician's 'tea-party' is brought about by a short circuit... In particularly bad cases... explosions of the circuit breakers occur, and showers of molten copper, which often start fires, render the 'tea-party' of the liveliest description.

Tea-plant.

1. The plant from which tea is obtained, the tea-shrub: = *TEA sb.* 3.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Tea*, The Tea plant affects valleys, and the feet of mountains, and a stony soil. 1770 *ELLIS in Phil. Trans.* LX. 525 One of the first tea-plants that has been produced from seed in this kingdom. 1889 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 97/2 The tea-plant is cultivated in China as an evergreen shrub.

2. Applied to various other plants: see *TEA sb.* 6. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* Mar. 211 The tea plant of St. Domingo; *Capraria biflora*... the leaves of which are employed, for the same purpose as the tea of China and Japan. 1864 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 788/2 *Leptospermum*, the tea-plant of Australia. 1866 *Tras. Bot. 701 [Lycium] barbarum*... is commonly known as the Tea plant. 1884 [see *TEA-TREE* 3]. 1903 A. C. P. HAGGARD *Sporting Yarns* 136 (Canada) The long grass and Labrador tea-plants on the banks.

Tea-planter. One who makes it his business to cultivate tea-plants. So **Tea-planting**.

1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 99/1 Tea-planting has also been successfully established in Natal. 1897 *Daily News* 19 June 2/2 Japan must... abandon her primitive methods of tea-planting in small patches. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 736 A case that I saw some years ago in a tea-planter. *Mod.* He is now a tea-planter in Assam.

Tea-pot. A pot with a lid, spout, and handle, in which tea is made or brought to table.

[1616 *COCKS Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 215, I sent... a silver *chaw pot*. 10 Capt. China wife. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* II. (1669) 156 There have been Tsa-pots, which had cost between six and seven thousand pound sterling. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4063/4 A Tea Kettle, a gilt Tea-Pot. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 776 There the pitcher stands A fragment, and the spoutless tea-pot there. 1867 *TROLOPE Chron. Barset* II. lxix. 261 She sat behind her old teapot, with her hands clasped. 1874 [see *TEA-PARTY* 2].

b. *Phr.* *Tea-pot tempest*, *tempest in a tea-pot* (U. S.): = *storm in a tea-cup* (see *TEA-CUP* 4).

1854 *ANDREWS Lat. Dict. s.v. Simplicium, Excitare fluctus in simpulo*,... to raise a tempest in a teapot. *Cic. Leg.* 3. 16, 36. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Tempest*, *A tempest in a tea-pot*, a great disturbance over a small matter. 1895 *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 104/1 What a ridiculous tea-pot tempest!

Hence *Tea-pot v. nonce-wd.*, to present with a tea-pot; **Tea-potful**, as much as a tea-pot contains.

1854 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. v, Gentlemen who get upon their legs to return thanks for having been 'tea-potted'. 1895 W. WRIGHT *Palmyna & Zenobia* xxii. 255 The teapotful of dirty water.

|| **Teapoy** (tīpoi). *Anglo-Ind.* Also *tepay*. [*f.* *Hindi* *tīn*, in comb. *tīr*- three + *Pers.* *pāē*, *pāi* foot. The legitimate Persian name is *shāpāya* or *sipāi*; the Hindi *tīrpad* or *tīrpad* (Yule).]

A small three-legged table or stand, or any tripod; (by error, association with *tea*), such a table with a receptacle for tea or a tea-caddy.

1828 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* VI. xxix. 246 A low teapoy of sessow wood. 1844 [SIR J. KAYE] *Peregrine Pulteney* I. v. 112 A teapoy or tinpoy is a thing with three feet, used in India to denote a little table. 1887 *YAN PHOU LEE When I was a Boy in China* 25 [The tables] were flanked by two rows of chairs... with tea-poy between that served to hold the cups of guests.

1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, *Tea-poy*, an ornamental pedestal table, with lifting top, enclosing caddies for holding tea. 1886 *YULE & BURNELL Hobson-Jobson*, *Teapoy*, often in England imagined to have some connexion with *tea*, and hence, in London shops for jannaned ware and the like, a *teapoy* means a tea-chest fixed on legs. But this is quite erroneous.

Tear (tīr), *sb.* 1 Forms: see below. [*OE.* *tear* = *OFris.* *tār*, *ON.* *tār* (Sw. *tār*, Da. *taar*, *taare*), contr. from earlier *OE.* **teahr*, **teagr*, *teagor*, *ONorthumb.* *tehr* = *OHG.* *zahar*, *zahhar* (*MHG.* *zahr*, *zār*, Ger. *zähre*), *Goth.* *tagr*; cogn. with Gr. *δακρ-ν*, *OL.* *dacrima* (L. *lacrima*, -uma), *OPr.* *dacr*, *dēr*, Welsh *dagr* *tear*. The medial *h* or *3*, already lost in *OE.*, is found as *ch* in 16th c. Sc.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. *OE.* *teagor*, *ONorthumb.* *tehr*, *tæher*, *tehrer*, *tehr*; 5-6 *Sc.* *techr* (*pl.* *techrys*), *tichwr*, *teicher*.

Guthlac (E. E. T. S.) 1340 *Teagor* yðum weol hate hleor-dropan. a 950 *Rituale Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 40 *Folces* tehhero eft biðh (*gloss* on *populi lacrimas* respice). *Ibid.* 192 *Pund* saltes, of ðon sindon salto tehhero. c 975 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 24 *Mið* teherum he gecwæð ic zealefo. — Lake vii. 38 *Mið* teherum vel teaurum. *Ibid.* 44 *Mið* teaurum vel teherum. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. xii. 5 With cheikis frekdit, and all of tichwris [ed. 1553 teris] bysprent. *Ibid.* xiii. Prol. 26 At euery pilis point and cornis crowsis The techrys [ed. 1553 techris] stude, as lemand beriall droppis.

B. 1-3 *tēar* (*teor*), 1-6 *ter*, 2 *tiar*, 3 *tī* (e, r, *tær*, 4 *tyar*, 4-5 *teer*, 4-6 *tere*, 5 *terre*, 5-6 *teere*, *tyer*, 5-8 *Sc.* *teir*, 6-7 *teare*, 6- *tear*.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* x, Fulneah deud for tearum & for unrottesse. a 900 *tr. Bada's Eccl. Hist.* iv. xxix. [xxviii.] § 2 *Mænige* þara broðra... tenas guton. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark ix. 24 *Mið* teourum [Lindisf. teherum] he zicwæð ic zilefo. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 292 *Wip* mist & *wip* ter. a 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 217 Al swa an huni tīar fellie upe ziure herte. c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 57 *Mid* bitere teares. c 1200 *ORMIN* 13849 *Purth* beziške & salte tæress. a 1300 K. *Horn* 654 *Wip* tieres al birunne. *Ibid.* 660 *Spak* wip hidere tīres. 13... *Cursor M.* 25551 *Wit* tere [*Gith*, ter] of ei. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 173 *Y-keugt*... be tyares of srrife. c 1380 *Wyclif Scrm.* Sel. Wks. II. 205 She þis hāþ waished my feet wip teeris. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 199, I haue... Seyn tīr teris. c 1480 *Prompt. Parv.* 489/1 *Teere*, of wepyng, *lacrima*. c 1480 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xxxiii. 123 He fonde him the terres at the eyes of hym. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 15 With teris of sorrow. 1563 *WINJET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 46 *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 107 Mourning and teris. 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 199 The women check their teris. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen.* VI. ii. v. 76 Weepe wretched man! be ayde thee Teare for Teare. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Son.* iv. 5 With bendit brow, and twinkling teirs, I trou. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 72 The teares found dry in the corners of the eyes.

B. Signification.

1. A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland appearing in or flowing from the eye; chiefly as the result of emotion, esp. grief, but also of physical irritation or nervous stimulus: usually in *pl.*

Beowulf 1872 *Hruron* him tearas blondenfeaxum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 189 *Pa* wæron his eagan gefylled mid teaurum.

c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 159 *Pe ter bat Mon schet.* *c. 1300 Havelok* 285 *For hire was mani a ter igroten.* 1377 *Langl. P.* Pl. B. xiii. 45 *But if bei syngre for so soules and wepe salt* *ter.* 1422, 1593, a 1600 [see A. B]. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 62, I saw his [Eyes] swimming in Tears. 1781 *Comper Let. to W. Unwin* 4 Nov. You tell me that John Gilpin made you laugh tears. 1808 *Scott Marm. l. intro.* 186 Drop upon Fox's grave the tear, 'Twill trickle to his rival's hier. 1855 *Bain Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 22 (1864) 297 There are also tears of joy. 1866 *Huxley Phys.* (1866) ix. § 25 Under certain circumstances... the secretion of the lachrymal gland exceeds the drainage power of the lachrymal duct, and the fluid, accumulating, overflows in the form of tears.

b. As the visible feature of weeping: hence, put for this, or as the expression of grief or sorrow. In tears, weeping, in sorrow or commiseration.

a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* cxxv. 6 *Pa bat dos goed werkis in terys of penance.* 1388 *Wyclif Ps. cxxvii.* 5 *Thei that sown in teeris; schulen reit in ful out ioying.* 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 118 Is not his be vyle of teris & tribulation? 1560 *Daus tr. Seidant's Comm.* 18 The people... are all in teares and mourning. 1637 *Milton Lycidas* 14 He must not flote upon his watry bier. Without the meed of som melodious tear. 1750 *De Crusoe* (1840) II. l. 7, I was happy in listening to her tears. 1750 *Gray Elegy, Epitaph* II. He gave to Mistry all he had, a tear. 1814 *Wordsw. Laodamia* 164 Yet tears to human suffering are due.

2. *transf. and fig.* A drop of any liquid; *spec. a* drop or bead of liquid spontaneously exuding.

(Sometimes with allusion to grief or lamentation: cf. 1 b.) a 900 *Cynewulf Crist* 1174 *Da weard beam moniz bliodigum tearum hirunnen.* c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 28 *genim cilepanun... & huniges teares.* a 1175 [see A. B]. a 1240 *Ureian in Cott. Hom.* 200 *Sweete iesu... min huni ter.* 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* v. iii. 284, I would these dewy teares were from the ground. 1616 *Surf. & Markh. Country Farme* 609 The vine sometimes poureth forth great store of teares, whereupon... it looseth his force altogether. a 1616 *Bacon New Atl.* (1650) 29 The Teares or Woundings of Trees. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 505 The pearly tears Of Morning Dew. 1820 *L. Hunt Indicator* No. 20. I. 156 The tears of the sky at least were dried up. 18... B. TAYLOR *Manuela Poems* (1866) 316 With the tears of amber dropping. 1865 *Dickens Mut. Fr.* l. xiv. Hawse-holes long discoloured with the iron's rusty tears. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 873/1 Carrying large candles, which drip their waxen tears along the road [at a funeral].

† b. *pl.* The Italian sweet wine known as LACHRYMA CHRISTI. *Obs. rare*—1.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 53b. There groweth the myghty swete wyne, as mulheyses, tyres & muscades.

3. *spec.* Applied to various gums that exude from plants in tear-shaped or globular beads, which then become solid or resinous.

a 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in *Wt.* Wilcker 139/38 *Opobalsamum*, balsams tear. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1974 *Par trekilid doun of þa teares of iemmes, Boyland out of þe barke bawme & mirre.* 1598 *Leve Dodones* III. xvi. 308 *Euphorbium* is the gumme or teare of a certayne strange plante growing in Libya. 1595 *T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. vi. 36 The Mastic is the teare or droppings of the Lenticus. 1604 E. G[unstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxviii. 286 One kinde... which they call Opobalsamum, which be the very teares that distill. 1686 *W. Harris tr. Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 467 *Opium* is a Tear which distills of itself, or by Incision of the heads of Poppies. 1715 *tr. Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* I. l. xii. 29 *Myrrh*, is a Drop or Tear, distill'd from a Tree in Arabia Felix. 1825 *J. Nicholson's Operat. Mechanic* 753, 4 oil mastic in tears. 1838 *T. Thomson's Chem. Org. Bodis* 671 *Gum arabic*... is in small rounded drops or tears. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 7/1 Fine tears of frankincense, the gum resin produced by an Indian tree.

4. Anything resembling or suggesting a tear: see *quots.*; e. g. (a) a defect in glass caused by a small particle of vitrified clay: see *quot.* 1834; (b) a detonating bulb, or Prince Rupert's drop.

1834 *G. R. Porter Porcelain & Gl.* xi. 249 *Tears* are, perhaps, the greatest defect that can be found in glass. *Ibid.* Wherever these tears exist, the material is brittle in a very high degree, so as frequently to crack, without any apparent cause. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 151/1 The smaller and rounder the eyes, the better the cheese is reckoned. They should contain a clear salt liquor, which is called the tears. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 746 II. [Plomb-gomme] has been found only at Huelgoet, near Poulleauten, in Brittany, covering with its tears or small concretions the ores of white lead and galena. *Ibid.* 1250 The block of metal is heated till it becomes brittle, when... it is broken to pieces, and presents an agglomeration of elongated grains or tears; whence it is called grain tin. 1857 *Livingstone Trav.* xxxi. 650 It [iron] occurs generally in tears or rounded lumps. 1858 *O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.* II. ii. A Prince-Rupert's-drop... is a tear of unannealed glass. 1877 *Knicker Dict. Mech.* *Tears*, the vitreous drops from the melting of the walls of a furnace.

5. With defining words, in special senses: as *glass tear* [*F. larme de verre*], (a) a detonating bulb (see *DETONATING ppl. a.*); (b) a pear-shaped glass-drop used for ornament (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *St. Lawrence's tears*, a popular name for the Perseids, the meteors occurring about St. Lawrence's day, Aug. 10; *tears of St. Peter*, a West Indian plant, *Anthacanthus microphyllus* (*Treas. Bot.*); *tears of strong wine*, drops of liquid forming on the inner sides of a glass partly filled with strong wine. Also *CROCODILE tears*, JOE'S tears, JUNO'S tears.

1899 *R. H. Allen Star Names* 335 In the later Middle Ages they were known as the *Larmes de Saint Laurent*, Saint Lawrence's Tears, his martyrdom upon the red-hot gridiron having taken place on the 10th of August, 258.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. attributive, as *tear-bath*, -drop, -flood, -fount, -spring; b. objective and obj.

gen., as *tear-compeller*; *tear-compelling*, -creative, -distilling, -falling (FALL v. 49), -shedding, -wiping adjs.; c. instrumental, as *tear-baptized*, -bedabbled, -bedewed, -besprinkled, -blinded, -commixed, -composed, -dewed, -dimmed, -distained, -dropped, -drowned, -filled, -fraught, -freshened, -glistening, -shot (cf. *bloodshot*), -stained, -stubbled, -swollen, -washed, -wet, -worm, -wringing adjs.; *tear-nourish* vb.; d. of other kinds, as *tear-bright*, *tear-like*, *tear-shaped*, *tear-thirsty* (cf. *bloodthirsty*) adjs.

1624 *Quarles Son's Sonnet* Div. Poems (1717) 359 My 'tears-baptized Love. a 1600 in *Farr S. P. Elis.* (1845) II. 444 Thou let'st me wash thy feet in my 'tear-bath. a 1644 *Quarles Sol. Recant.* ch. xii. 5 (1645) 58 To meet Thy 'tear-bedabbled funerals in the Street. c 1610 *God Hears*, etc. in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 110 Thy 'tears-bedewed prayers, And thy repentant sighs, shall have access to the throne of heaven. 1906 *United Free Ch. Mag.* Mar. 28/1 Crowds with tear-bedewed cheeks thronged the streets. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* ix. iv. (1816) 314 My 'tear-besprinkled visage. 1813 *Scott Robby* v. xvi, 'Tear-blinded to the Castle-hall Came as to bear her funeral pall. 1874 *M. Collins Frances* II. 191 Her hazel eyes 'tear-bright with glee. 1868 — *Sweet Anne* Page 1. 210 That 'tear-compelling tragedy. a 1618 *Sylvester Panthea Author's Invoc.* 5 In this 'tear-composed terrene Globe. a 1600 *J. BRYAN in Farr S. P. Elis.* (1845) II. 333 Hears, hears with acceptance The 'tear-dew'd words I speak. 1811 *W. BRISTOW Little Wanderer* II. She cannot see her 'tear-dim'd eye. 1593 *Shaks. Lucrece* 1586 About her 'tear-distained eye Blew circles stream'd. 1799 *H. GURNEY Cupid & Psyche* 10 (Jod.) No 'tear-drop fills his frozen eye. 1830 *TENNISON Talking Oak* xli. A teardrop trembled from its source, And down my surface crept. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusid* vii. 298 The 'tear-drop bough hangs weeping in the vale. 1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. i. ii. *Imposture* 406 His 'tear-drown'd eyes, a night of Clouds bedims. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* v. ii. 66 'Tear-falling Pities dwells not in this Eye. a 1631 *DONNE Valediction* II. No 'tear-floods, nor sigh-tempests move. a 1600 *J. BRYAN in Farr S. P. Elis.* (1845) II. 334 My long 'tear-fraught eyes Have seen thy plagues redoubt Upon mine enemies. 1844 *FABER Styrian Lake*, etc. 261 White flowers, 'tear-freshened, for pale sorrow's brow. 1811 *W. BRISTOW Stanzas written in — church-yard, iii.* At widow'd Love's 'tear-glistening shrine. 1597 *MARLET Gr. Forest* 32 This Tree... by and by droppeth and distilleth a certaine humor, in a manner 'tearlike. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 70 For she 'tear-nourishes the bad her true love bare Unto her lord. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 5 'Tear-nerd Sophyrea, Syon-like betray'd What votal oaths, lones sterne fort, ne'er bewray'd. 1893 *HODGES Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 88 'Tear-shaped markings may be produced. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ecl. Battilla to K. John*. If all remorselesse, no 'tear-shedding etc. My selfe will moane my selfe. 1840 *BROWNING Spenser* III. 744 Lashless eyes Inevitably 'tear-shot. 1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 16 He prepare My 'tear-stayn'd eyes to see her Miseries. 1868 *ADAM I. MENKEN Infidelity* (1883) 120 Take my cold, tear-stained face up to yours. 1593 *NASHB Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 12 That which my 'tear-stubbed pence... bath attempted. 1768 C. SHAW *Monday's*. These 'tear-swollen eyes beheld her fall. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 Calling [Mars] the bloody God, the angry God, now because the 'tear-thirsty God. 1755 *J. SHREBBARE Lydia* (1756) II. 431 The 'tear-washed eye surveyed the severe trials. c 1620 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1717) 33 Her 'tear-wet locks hang'd o'er her face. 1605 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iii. l. *Vocation* 151 O contrite heart's restorer! 'Tears-wiping 'tear-griefe! 1786 *BURNS Lament viii.* My toil-bath nerves, and 'tear-worn eye. 1853 *BRYON Age of Bronze* xiv. They voted... 'tear-wring millions — why? for rent!

7. Special Combs.: *tear-bag*, (a) = *tear-pit*; (b) = *tear-gland*; *tear-duct*, (a) the lachrymal or nasal duct, which carries off tears from the eye to the nose; (b) the lachrymal canal, which supplies tears to the eyes; *tear-gland*, the lachrymal gland; *tear-passage*, = *tear-duct*; *tear-pit*, the lachrymal or sub-orbital sinus found in many species of deer, a fold or cavity beneath the inner corner of the eye, containing a thin waxy secretion; = *LARMIER 2*; *tear-pump* (*slang*) [cf. *PUMP sb. 1 d*, v. 6], the source of tears shed effusively or in feigned emotion; *tear-punctum*: see *PUNCTUM 4 b*; *tear-sac*, = *tear-pit*. See also *TEAR-BOTTLE*.

1893 *LYDEKKER Horns & Hoofs* 64 The lachrymal fossa—in which rests the gland termed the crumen, larmier, or 'tear-bag'. 1892 *Fall Mail* G. 30 Mar. 4/3 The treatment of obstructions of the 'tear passages. 1834 *Penny Cyc.* II. 69/1 The possession of lachrymal sinuses, or, as they are vernacularly called with reference to the stag and fallow-deer, 'tear-pits,' distinguishes the greater number of the antelopes. 1903 *FARNEA Slang Dict.* s.v. To work the 'tear-pump, to weep. 1878 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* I. 343 The 'tear puncta... lie in contact with the ocular conjunctiva.

Tear (tē'ar), sb. 2 [f. *TEAR v. 1*]

1. An act of tearing or rending; the action of tearing; hence, damage caused by tearing (or similar violent action); usually in phr. *tear and wear*, *wear and tear*, including damage due both to accident and to ordinary wear: see *WEAR*; also used *fig.* in reference to body or mind.

1666 *Perry's Diary* 29 Sept. The wages, victuals, wear and tear... will come to above £3,000,000. 1705 *R. CROMWELL Let. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 123 A third for wages tare and ware, and upholding the stock. 1765 *Poor's Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 12 At that time of life, men can bustle and stir... it is the only tear and wear season. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 282 With ease to the horses, and not half the tear of iron, &c. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 65 *Plated man* will never stand the tear and wear of life. 1901 *Scottman* 6 Mar. 9/7 The tear and wear of the campaign is telling severely on the... Veomanry.

2. *concr.* A torn part or place; a rent or fissure. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Deschirure*, a tear, a rent. 1755 *JOHNSON, Tear*,... a rent, a fissure. 1824 *Mrs. CAMERON Pink Tippet* II. 21 Mother has darned up the tears. 1891 *Amiel's Jnl.* 195 Each darn and tear has its story. 190. *Bookeller's Catal.* This copy has the title cut round and mounted, a few slight tears in margins, in one case the tear extends to text.

b. The line along which a piece of cloth or the like naturally tears.

1857 *H. MILLER Test. Rocks* vi. 232 What a draper would term the tear of the one layer or fold.

3. An act of tearing, in senses 8 and 9 of the verb.

a. A rushing gallop or pace; esp. in advb. phrase *full tear*, full tilt, headlong. b. A spree (*U. S. slang*). c. A rage or passion; a violent flurry. d.

Here may belong the Irish interjectional phr. *tear and ages* (? *aches*), *wounds*, expressing astonishment.

a. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxiii. He could have... galloped away, full tear, to the next stage. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 16/1 The rattling tear across country.

b. 1869 *B. HARTY How Santa Claus*, etc. Wks. (1872) 363 May be ye'd all like to come over to my house to-night and have a sort of tear round. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 189/2 Then I should go on a tear—a regular one you know—and not come home for three whole days. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 775/2 Got me off on a tear somehow, and by the time I was sober again the money was 'most all gone.

c. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v. *Tear*, 'She got into a pretty tear'. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 128 If you keep quiet you may see a way out of the difficulty that you most certainly would not if you got in a 'tear'.

d. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* lxvii. Tear and ages! how sore my back is. 1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* iii. 'Tare an' ouns!' roared Murphy, 'how Andy runs'. 1893 *BARING-GOULD Cheap Jack* 2. I. 13 'Tear and ages!' sez I; 'that's a wonder of the world'.

Tear (tē'ar), a. and sb. 3. Now *techn.* Forms: 5

ter, 5-6 tere, 5-7 teer(e, 6 teir, teyre, 7 teare, 7-8 tare, 7- tear. [Known c 1400; app. from Du. or LG.: cf. MDu, MFL, MLG., LG. *teer*, *tér*, contracted from *teeder*, *téder* fine, thin, delicate, tender: cf. OE. *tlede*, *tyde*, *tydler* tender.]

† a. *adj.* Fine, delicate; of the best quality. (Said esp. of flour and hemp.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) III. 9 Salomon his mete was eury day pritty cornes of clete (*terr*, *teer*, *tere*, *ter*) flour and fourre score cornes of mele. 1501 *DOUGLASS Pal. Hon.* I. 542 Damisflure, *tere* pyle, quhairon thair lye Peile, Orphanie quhilk enerie stait renews. 1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 34, ij pare of harden shettes, ij pare of hompe tere, and ij pare of lyan shettes. 1544 *Ibid.* 214 A pare of newe hempe tere shettes. 1541-2 in *Lanc. Wills* (1857) 80 A xj payre of teir hempen shettes.

b. *sb.* (The *adj.* used absol.) Something of the finest or best quality: † a. The finest wheaten flour. *Obs.* b. The finest fibre of flax or hemp.

a. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 489/1 *Teere*, of bowre, *anulom*. 1521 *WHITTINGTON Gram.* B. vi. *Pollis vel pollen*. *ast idem in tritico quod flos in siligine*, the tere of floure. 1521 *Cowentry Let Bk.* 660 But on haly cake, and that they put no more theryn but the Teyre of thre stryke of whete.

b. 1541-2 in *Lanc. Wills* (1857) 81, xxv teir of hempe slippings. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* XIX. i. As for the good Flax indeed, which is the teere or narrow as it were within of the Line. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* cclxxxi. The Summer Hemp affordeth most Teere as they call it. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6). *Tare of Flax*, the finest dress'd part of it made ready for the Spinner. 1805 *USEF. Proj.* in *Ann. Reg.* 851/2 A machine for discharging a woolcomb or combs, by separating the tears from the noiles. 1837 *WHITLOCK*, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 238 (Flax Dresser) The strike is to pass through a fine hackle, and the hurds coming from thence saved for middling cloth, and the tear itself for the best linen.

Tear (tē'ar), v. 1 *Pa. t.* tore (tō're), *arch.* and *dial.* tare (tē'r). *Pa. pple.* torn (tō'n). Forms: see below. [OE. *teran*, *pa. t.* *ter*, *pl.* *teron*, *pa. pple.* *teren*, = *OLG.*, **teran* (MD., MLG. *teren*, Du. *teren*, OHG. *zeran* (MHG. *zeren*, *zern*, Ger. *zehren*) to destroy, consume, Goth. *gatairan* to destroy. O.Tent. **teran* (*tar*, *tāron*, *toran*) was cognate with Gr. *dēpein* to flay, O.Slav. *dęrg* to tear asunder, Skr. *dar* to burst. The OE. *pa. t.* *ter* (= *tar*) survived as *tare* to 17th c., when it gave place in standard Eng. to *tore*, with *o* from *pa. pple.* *teren*, *torn*: cf. *bore*, *swore*. A weak *pa. t.* and *pple.* *terede*, *tered*, found in 15th c., are still dialectal, along with a mixed form *tored*, *tord*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Infin. and Pres. Stem.* 1 *teran* (teoran, tearan) (3 pers. sing. *terō*, *tyrō*), 2-5 *teren*, 3 *teoren*, 3-6 *tere*, 4 *teere*, 5 *teer*, 6- *Se*, *teir*, 6-7 *teare*, 6- *tear*. *dial.* 7- *tare*, 9 *teer*, *teear* (15r, 15i).

a 850 *Lorica Gloss.* in *O. E. T.* 172/2 *Lacerandum*, to teorene. c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxii. 11 He þe tēō on ða þrotan. c 950 *Liudisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 26 *Sulde zetearende hine*. c 975 *Rushu. Gosp.* *ibid.*, *Monize teorende hine*. a 1000 *Riddles* xxii. 14 (Gr.) *Fast and forðward feallþ on sidan* ðæt ic [a plough] toþum tere. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* 105 *Hit tēō ealswa snaca*. a 1200 *Tereð* [see B. 2]. [c 1225 *Juliana* 12 *Ichulle leoten dere to teoren ant to lukan þe*.]

1385 *Wyclif Gen.* xl. 29 *Fowlis shulen teere thi fleish*. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 49 *To teer him from þe top to þe toon*. 1552 *HULOT*, *Tear* in pieces, *delacero*. *Ibid.*, *Tear, lacero*. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 58 *With glowing gunne that man to teir*. 1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) I. 192 *To tare the Rochet to such raggs as these*.

2. *Past Tense.* a. 1-2 *teor*, 3-5 *tar*, 4-5 *taar*, 4-7 *tare*; 6 *Se*. (9 *dial.*) *tor*, 7- *tore* (9 *dial.* *tar*, 17-2

rowdy, prodigal; **tear-bridge** *a.*, that tears of destroys bridges: used as epithet of a river; **tear-cat**, *adj.*, swaggering, ranting, bombastic (see **TEAR** *v.*¹ *id*); **sb.**, a bully, swaggerer, 'fire-eater'; †**tear-mouth**, an epithet applied to a ranting actor; †**tear-placket**,? a cutpurse; †**tear-**

rogue, ? a roistering disreputable fellow; + *tear-throat*, *adj.*, that 'tears' or irritates the throat; *sb.*, a ranting actor; *tear-thumb*, two species of *Polygonum* native to North America (and Asia), the halberd-leaved *tear-thumb*, *P. arifolium*, and the arrow-leaved, *P. sagittatum*; so called from the hooked prickles on the petioles and angles of the stems.

1796 G. M. Woodward *Eccentric Excurs.* 80 Another curious liquor called 'tear-brain, composed entirely of Rum and Brandy. 1880 T. HANDY *Trumpet-Major* ix, To., provide goods for his breaking, and house-room and drink for his 'tear-brass set. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. iii. *Colonies* 429 The d'ipry verges Of 'tear-bridge Tygric. 1606 DAY *Life of Gals Prol.* (1881) 6, I had rather hear two good bandie fests then a whole play of such 'tear-cat thunderclaps. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D. s. Wks. 1873 111. 215 D. What's thy name fellow souldier? 7. I am call'd by those who have seen my valour, Tear-Cat. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xii, A man of mettle—one of those ruffling tear-cats, who maintain their master's quarrel with sword and buckler. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. iv, You grow rich, do you? and purchase, you two-penny 'tear-mouth! 1819 Scott *Let. to Southey* 4 Apr. in *Lockhart*, A copper-lined, twopenny tearmouth. c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* iv. i, I have spent many a gray goat of honest swaggerers and 'tear-Plackets, that I never drunk for. 1684 *Depon. fr. Cast. York* (Surtees) 275 He was a Monmouth 'tear-rogue, and... had rayssed men... for Monmouth's service. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. ii. 65 The 'tear-throat cough and tickle, from which, to health men are restor'd by Physicke. 1654 GAYTON *Plaus. Notes* i. vii. 24 The Poets of the Fortune and red Bull, had always a mouth-measure for their Actors (who were terrible tear throats). 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Tear-thumb.

Tearable (tē'rab'l), *a.* [f. TEAR *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being torn.

1859 [implied in UNTEARABLE]. 1895 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/3 Everything that was breakable was broken in fragments, and everything tearable torn in pieces.

Tear-bottle (tē'ab'tl). A bottle containing tears (cf. Ps. lvi. 8 'put my tears into thy bottle'); also *transf.*; *spec.* = LACHRYMATORY B. 1, applied to small bottles or phials, such as are found in ancient tombs, supposed, with doubtful correctness, to have contained tears shed for the deceased.

1658 [see LACHRYMATORY B. 1]. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 122 Called lachrymatory, or tear-bottles, because the friends and relations of the defunct were in ancient time accustomed at the funeral to carry each of them a lachrymatory in his hand, to save his tears that he shed for his deceased friend, and then leave those bottles behind them with the immaralid corps. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 259 Stow away the tear-bottles, coil down all tender feeling out of sight. *attrib.* 1904 BUDGE *3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 35 Glass vessels... of the well-known lacrimarium, or 'tear-bottle' type, and belonging to the Roman period.

Tearer, *obs.* form of TIERCE.

Teard, -e, *obs.* pa. t. and pa. ple. of TEAR *v.* 1

Teare, *obs.* form of TEAR, TIER.

Tearer (tē'rar). [f. TEAR *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which tears or rends.

In quot. 1838 applied to a (canine) tooth; in quot. 1862, to a mechanical device for tearing something; in quot. 1886 to a 'tearing' cold.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way v. i.* I know you are a tearer. But I'll have first your fangs pared off and then come nearer to you. 1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconf.* 4 The Tearer of the Church have made me at, but... have hurt their Nails and Fingers. 1719 D'UVEY *Pills* 11. 81 To Wearers and Tearer of Mantau and Gown. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Zool.* 9 In the lower jaw [of the badger], the bruiser is small, the chewer large, and there is an additional tearer. 1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* x. 329/2 The doughy mass is put into an iron box, or teare, in which an iron cylinder, with iron teeth, rapidly revolves, tearing it into shreds. 1886 C. KEENE *Let. in Life* xi. (1892) 359, I suppose I've been boasting of my immunity from colds, for I've just had a tearer, so hoarse that I couldn't sound a note.

+ b. **Tearer of God**, a blasphemous or profane swearer (see TEAR *v.* 1 3b). *Obs.*

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttyl H.* 891 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 61 These blasphemers and these God terers. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2303/1 Blasphemous and abominable swearers or rather tearers of God.

2. A person who tears or rushes along or about; a ranter, roisterer, swaggerer, bully.

1025, 1082 [see sense 1]. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*, i. Poet Wks. (1717) 8 A huffing Jack, a plund ring Tearer. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. 12, Hist! hist! bully; dost thou see those tearers [Araminta and Belinda masked]? 1758 WEBSTER, *Tearer*, one that rages or raves with violence. 1862 M'GILVERAY *Poems* (ed. 2) 56 (E. D. D.) For faith she is a tearer, She frights the very swine.

Tearful (tē'fūl), *a.* [f. TEAR *s.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of tears; weeping; lachrymose.

a 1286 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1598) 372 My Pyrocles said she (with tearfull eyes and pittifull countenance). 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 28 Sory and fearfull, yea penitent and tearfull. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xxi. 233 With tear full eyes o'er all their master gaz'd. 1855 H. T. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* ii. (1877) 30 The old folks and their daughters came out to meet us, all tearful and agitated. 1884 *Mem. Pr. Alice* 16 The parting was tearful, but full of hope.

2. Causing tears; mournful, melancholy. ? *Obs.* c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xix. 315 Then the watre, was tearfull to our foe, But now to me.

Hence **Tearfully** *adv.*, in a tearful manner, with tears; **Tearfulness**, the state of being tearful.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 37 (1822) 1. 296 A breathing tearfulness. 1835 LYTTON *Kienai* i. i. Anxiously and

tearfully he looked... up the steep ascent of the Aventine. 1863 MONSELL *Hymn*, 'O worship the Lord' iv, Mornings of joy... for evenings of tearfulness.

Tearing (tē'rin), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. TEAR *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of TEAR *v.* 1, in various senses.

14... Beryll 644 The warrok... held him right a square, by bat other syde, As holson was at that tyme, for tereing of his hyde. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 80 The tearynge of goddis name, and particular mention of all the woundes and peynes that Christe suffered for vs. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) l. 640 Tearing of ravenous beasts, stings of venomous serpents. 1904 BENSON *Challoners* ix, It... cut like a blunt knife with sawing and tearing.

2. The result of this action: a. A wound made by tearing. b. A fragment torn off.

1607 TONSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 346 Their flesh also being eaten, dosh quickly cure and heal the bitings or tearings of a ravenous Dog. 1891 E. ARNOLD *Lt. of World* iv. 103 Truth, Lord I had crumbs fall, and the dogs may eat The children's tearings!

3. *attrib.* Tearing-machine: see quot.

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Tearing-machine, a machine for disintegrating woven fabric to make fiber for reworking.

Tearing, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. TEAR *v.* + -ING 2.] That tears, in various senses of the verb.

1. Generally (chiefly in *fig.* applications); *esp.* that wounds the feelings; severely distressing, harrowing; also, causing a sensation as of rending.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 31 She... Then in the middyt a tearing grone did breake The name of Anthony. 1686 BURNAT *Let.* (1708) 235 The tearing Anxieties, that Want brings with it. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lt. Dict.* (1783) s.v., A tearing, or very loud, voice, *vox stentora* vincens. 1839 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* to Mrs. Aitken 22 Nov. (1903) l. 86 One might think one's maid's tears could do little for a tearing headache; but they do comfort a little. 1898 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* v. 11 The cough [in bronchitis is described] as 'tearing'.

2. Of a wind or storm: So violent as to tear things up or in pieces; raging.

1633 T. JAMES *Foy*. 29 We had a tearing storme at North. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 201 A tearing gale had blown the upper part of the brace clear.

3. Moving with impetuous speed; rushing.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xix, Vou do get on at a tearing rate. 1876 *World* v. No. 106. 18 Soon afterwards the band began to play a tearing galop—the sign of the conclusion. 1887 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember* 11. iv. 66 Readers who are not in such a tearing hurry as the unhappy world is in these latter days. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 10/3 To that [traffic] there has lately been added the tearing motor-buses.

4. Violent or reckless in action or behaviour; full of excitement; headstrong, passionate; ranting; roistering; boisterous, rollicking, exuberant. *colloq. or slang.* (Now rare.)

1654 GAYTON *Plaus. Notes* iv. xxi. 271 Some tearing Tragedy full of fights and skirmishes. 1667 PEVYS *Diary* 7 Oct. There was so much tearing company in the house, that we could not see the landlady. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 65 Like the two tearing fellows which the poet had designed for the characters of gentlemen. 1790 *Bystander* 343 Half a dozen young tearing rascals. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxviii, So in stole this ternaunt, tearing gallant. 1869 J. R. GREEN *Let.* iii. (1901) 232, I am in such tearing spirits at the prospect of freedom.

b. Impressive, splendid, grand; 'ripping', 'rattling', 'stunning'. *colloq. or slang.* (Now rare.)

1693 *Humours Town* 100 That so she may make a notable Figure, and a taring show the next Sunday in the Village Church. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 33 (1754) 167 Persons... who cut a taring figure in silk-gowns, and bosh it about town in lace ruffles, and flaxon tie-wigs. 1850 CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 20/1 A large bright comet, having a tearing, fiery tail. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 270/2 A mighty fine woman and a tearing beauty besides.

5. *quasi-adv.* Furiously. (Cf. *raving* *mad*.)

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxlv. 213 This Bull... that ran Tearing Mad for the Pinching of a Mouse.

Tearing, *vbl. sb.* 2 and *ppl. a.* 2: see TEAR *v.* 2

Tearless (tē'rless), *a.* [f. TEAR *s.* + -LESS.]

Void of tears; shedding no tears, not weeping.

1603 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 1123 This dayes journey was called for them the tearlesse battell. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 879 Canst thou tear-lesse gaze... on that prodigious blaze, That hairy Comet? 1743 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xix, Ye saw with tearless eye When your fleet perish'd on the Panic wave. 1868 LYND *Rivulet* cxxxii. v, A star, that... Shines... to point thy way On to the tearless country bright.

Hence **Tearlessly** *adv.*, in a tearless manner, without weeping; **Tearlessness**, the quality or condition of being tearless.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxx, He watched tearlessly. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 3/1 What could be more... tearlessly pathetic?

Tearlet (tē'rlet). [f. TEAR *s.* + -LET.] A little or tiny tear.

1858 BAILEY *The Age* 201 The sun's bright tearlets.

Tearm, **Tearn**, *obs.* ff. TERM, TARN.

Tea-roller, etc.: see TEA *s.* 9c.

Tea-rose, **tea rose**. A variety (or group of varieties) of cultivated rose, derived from the species *Rosa indica*, var. *odorata*, having flowers of a pale yellow colour, with a delicate scent supposed to resemble that of tea. Originally, *tea-scented rose*.

1850 *Florist* Aug. 191 The delicate and odorous Tea Rose fated to be admired and to languish in the drawing-room. 1885 *Garden* 11 Mar., Tea Roses may be pruned in April.

b. The colour of this rose. Also *attrib.* 1884 *Chr. World* *Fans* Circle 4 Nov. 260/4 Amongst

the favourite colours are imperial yellow, Nile blue, tea rose and cardinal. 1900 *St. James' Gaz.* 21 Sept. 6/2 A bolero of tea-rose silk.

Tearse, *obs.* f. TIERCE. **Teart**, *obs.* and dial. f. TART. **Teartane**, *obs.* f. TARTAN *s.* 1

Teary (tē'ri), *a.* [f. TEAR *s.* + -Y.]

1. Full of or suffused with tears; tearful. Now *colloq.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Trilogis* iv. 793 (821) She gan for sorwe anon Hire tery face atwixe hire armes hyde. a 1541 WYATT *How Lower periseth in his delight*, With my teary eyn, swolne, and vnsable. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow Pap.* Ser. 1. *Courtn'* xxi, All kin' o' amily roun' the lips An' teary roun' the lashes. 1863 W. MILLAR in *Whistle Binkie* (1890) l. 473 My t'e grew dim and tearie. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 2/1 As we drop down the grey Thames we ate a teary and a melancholy company.

2. Of the nature of or consisting of tears. *rare.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* iii. Chaucer's Wks. (1560) 372/2 When the stormes, and the teary shoure Of her weping, was somwhat ouergon. 1594 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* v. viii, And on the shoure of that salt tearie sea. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxvii. 4 A tearie fluid does blind their ees of myne. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* l. 503 Did the God of Hell... weep... the iron sleet of teary shower?

Teasable (tē'zābl), *a.* [f. TEASE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being teased.

1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* viii, Children... are ready to tease any child who simply looks teasable.

Tea-sage to **Tea-scrub**: see TEA *s.* 9c.

Tease, *sb.* Also 7-9 teaze. [f. TEASE *v.* 1.]

1. The action of teasing. + *Upon the tease*, uneasy from trifling irritation (*obs.*). *rare.*

1693 C. MATHER *Wond. Invis. World* (1862) 162 After she had undergone a deal of Teaze from the Annoyance of the Spectre. 1706 MRS. CENTLIVE *Basket-Table* iii. 34 There's One upon the Teaze already. 1707 — *Platonick Lady* v. 61, I left her upon the Teaze. 1878-9 LANIER *Poems*, *Individuality* 30 No pitiless tease of risk or botomy.

2. A person addicted to teasing; one who irritates another in a trifling or sportive way. *colloq.*

1854 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxx, What a teaze you are. 1899 MISS HARRADEN *Fowler* il v. 190, I am a tease by nature.

Tease (tēz), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 *tēsan*, 4-5 *teas*, 5 *teese*, 7 *teise*, 7-9 *teize*, *teaze*, 8 *tees*, *teas*, 6-*tease*. [OE. *tēsan* to tear or pull to pieces, *teaze* (wool, etc.), *wk. vb.* = OLG. **tēsan* (MLG., LG. *tēsen*, MDu. *tēzen*, Du. *teesen* to draw, pull, scratch, NFr. *tiese*), OLG. *zeisan* str. vb., MHG. *zeisen* wk. vb., Ger. dial. (Bav.) *zaisen*, *zeisen* (Schade) to tease, pick wool, -Oteut. **taijsan* and **taiisan*: cf. also TOASE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To separate or pull asunder the fibres of; to comb or card (wool, flax, etc.) in preparation for spinning; to open out by pulling asunder; to shred.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* 111. 112 Nim þanne wulle & tes by. 1c 1390 *Forme of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 17 Take the brawn, and teze it smal. 14... Noble Bk. *Cooky* (Napier 1882) 102 Then teze the braun of capon or benn small. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carmenar*, to picke wooll, to teaze wooll, *carmenar*. 1611 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 344 Take Saffron... then teaze it, I mean, pull the parts thereof asunder. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 751 To ply the sampler, and to teize the huswifes wooll. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv. p. 19 [He] Teizes his Wooll, by opening all the... matted knots he finds in it. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S. Wales* (ed. 3) 11. 151 While teasing out the tobacco-leaf to charge his pipe. 1851 *Art Trul. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv* 1/2 The quick moving cards tear out the fibres, and gradually, very gradually, disentangle them. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* xi. (1876) 122 Teaze out a bit of the liver in water, and examine with a obj. 1893 A. N. PALMER *Hist. Wrexham* 10 'The flax dressers prepared the flax for the linen spinners and weavers by 'teazing' it.

b. To comb the surface of cloth, after weaving, with teasels, which draw all the free hairs or fibres in one direction, so as to form a nap.

1755 JOHNSON, *Teaze*, to scratch cloth in order to level the nap. 1820 J. L. KHAFF *Jrnl. Nat.* 48 Many of these [teasel] heads are fixed in a frame; and with this the surface of the cloth is teazed, or brushed, until all the ends are drawn out. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. 111. 172 Blankets were made of goats-wool, teazed into a satiny surface by little Teazel-like brushes of bamboo.

c. To tear in pieces. *Obs.*

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttyl H.* 888 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 63 Lyke as wolues the shepe dooth take and teaze.

2. To worry or irritate by persistent action which vexes or annoys; now *esp.* in lighter sense, to disturb by persistent petty annoyance, out of mere mischief or sport; to bother or plague in a petty way.

1617 [see TEASE 2]. 1699 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 210 After he had thus teased them for 2 or 3 hours he left them. 1686 Tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 162 Teizing me for two hours together with a thousand impertinencies. 1710 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) 111. 23 Lord Halifax is always teasing me to go down to his country house, which will cost me a guinea to his servants, and twelve shillings coach hire. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 283 The violent squalls of wind... teized us for an hour. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 74 To avoid teizing the reader with a minute description. 1783 MME. D'ARLAIN *Diary* 8 Dec. [They] resisted reading the book till they were teazed into it. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 208 A boy... was teazing the animal to make it bite him. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* l. 14 Harry ceased to tease and torment them with little tricks and devices of mischief.

fig. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* l. 54 The earth... constantly teized more to furnish... luxuries... than... necessities. 1856

Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 1050, l. teased The patient needle till it split the thread. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb. 3/1 It is all done with that flowing brush... and there is nothing teased or overworked in the whole of it.

b. *absol. or intr.* (With first quot., cf. T'OUSE v.) 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* v. vii. What a coyle has this fellow kept 't' the Nubbery... Pray Heavens he be not teasing. 1693 DEVOEN *Journals* vi. 377 Conscious of Crimes her self, she teases first. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 p. 6 To teize with feeble blows and impudent disturbance. a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Little Mattie* vii. Love both ways, kiss and tease.

3. *slang.* To flog. ? Obs.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Teaze, to flog or whip. 1865 [see TEASING vbl. sb. 1.]

Tease, v. *2* local. Also teaze. [ad. mod. F. *tiser* (technical) 'to introduce fuel into a melting-furnace' (Littre); to fire a furnace; app. aphetic for *attiser* = *It. attizzare*, Sp., Prov. *attizar* to stir (the fire), f. *à* - *L. ad* to + *It. tizzo*, Sp. *tizo*, L. *titio*, burning brand, fire-brand.] *trans.* To feed (a furnace fire) with fuel; to attend to (a fire or furnace). 1818 J. ADLEY *Coal Trade* (Northumb. Gloss.), You must have furnacemen to teaze and rouse the fire. 1894 [see TEASING vbl. sb. 1.]

Teased (tīzd), *pp. a.* [f. TEASE v. 1 + -ED 1.]

1. Having the fibres pulled asunder: see TEASE v. 1. In quot. 1620 *fig.* Also teased out.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 22 Caste per-to teysd brown. 1650 BRINSLEY tr. *Virgil* 58 To sing a teased verse... a pastoral song... drawne out small like wooll in spinning. 1851 *Art Jnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. 111/1 This cylinder is cleaned of the teased cotton by means of brushes. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 258 Treat a fresh bit of teased-out nerve with chloroform.

2. Irritated or annoyed in a petty way.

1697 *Mary Lucan* iii. 527 Untill the townsmens teased valour broke... The fence. 1852-5 M. ARNOLD *Faded Leaves*, *River* v. This teased 'em labour'd heart.

Tea-se-hole. [f. TEASE v. 2 + HOLE sb.]

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Teaze-hole, the opening in the furnace of a glass-work, through which coals are put in.

Teasel, teazle (tīz'l), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *tēsl*, *tēsel*, 3-5 *teasel*, 5 *tesell*, -yl (1, *teale*, 5-7 *teasel*, 6 *tesill*, *teasell*, *teassell*, *teaysill*, 6-7 *teesele*, *teazell*, *tezel*, -ill, 7-8 *teasill*, 7- *teasel*, *teasle*, *teazel*, *teazle*, 8 *tesile*. β. 4-6 *tesel*, 4-7 *il*, 5-yl, -ylle, -ul, -elle, *taysill*, 5-7 *tazel*, 6 *tasill*, -yll, *tassyll*, 6-7 *tasell*, *tasle*, *tazell*, *tassill*, 7 *tassell*, *tazill*, *tazle*, 8 *tassell*. [OE. *tēsel*, *tēsl* = OHG. *teisala*, -ila, str. fem., MHG. *teisel* = OTeut. **teisila*, f. **teisan*, OE. *tēsan* to tease, with instr. suffix -il. Hence AF. *teisel*.]

1. A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, comprising herbs with prickly leaves and flower-heads; esp. Fullers' Teasel, *D. fullonum*, the heads of which have hooked prickles between the flowers, and are used for teasing cloth (see 2); and Wild Teasel, *D. sylvestris*, held by some to be the original type, but having straight instead of hooked prickles.

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 282 Deos wryt be man camelleon alba & oþrum namaa wulfes tēsl (MS. B, tēsel) nemneþ.] 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in W. Wulker 559/7 *Virga pastoris*, wilde tēsel. 1326 *Letb.-bk.* Lond. E. lf. 168 in Riley *Memorials* (1868) 150 [The thistles that in English are called] taseles. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxxiv. 13 Ther shul springe in his houses thornes and netles, and tasil in the strengthis of it. a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 431 *Virga pastoris*, i. carduus agrestis, herba est quæ multum assimulat carduo fullonum, an. wilde tēsel. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 128 The tassil now in donged lond is sowe. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wulker 570/41 *Cardo*, a thystell, or a tēsel. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 648 All tette of tēssyl that longyn to the office of fullers. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xviii. (1603) 167 There were Taseles planted for the use of Cloth workers. 1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 280 The Tazill, called in Greeke Dipsacos, hath leaues much resembling Lecture. 1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of Ed.* ix. (1659) 62 Taseles for Cloth-workers... will thrive... in England. 1630 *DRAYTON Muses' Elysium* Nymph. iii. lv. By stinging Nettles, pricking Teasels Raising blisters like the measles. 1725 R. BRADLEY'S *Fam. Dict.* s.v. They sow their Lands in some Parts of Essex with Teasils, to dress their Bays and Cloth with. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* ii. 193 The conate leaves of Common Teasel... collect the rain and dew that trickle down the stem.

2. The dried prickly flower-head or bur of the fullers' Teasel (see 1), used for teasing or dressing cloth so as to raise a nap on the surface.

1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 446 Cloth... is noust comly to were, tyl it is fulled... Washen wel with water, and with taseles [var. taseles, tasis] crached. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 502/2 That every Fuller... use Tazels, and noo Cardes, in disseyvally hartung the same Cloth. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c.vii. Taseles the kyue containing v.c. viij.d. *Ibid.* c.vij. b. Taseles the pipe x.l.s. Taseles the thousande iii.s. iij.d. 1564 *HAWKINS Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 27 A kinde of corne called Maisse... the eare whereof is much like to a tassell. 1565-73 *COOPER The Sauris, Gnaphos*, a tessil that tackers use to dresse clothe. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Applanisseur*, The Clothworker... with his cards of taze. 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 14, iii. lii. 8 s (1669) 80/2 Afflictions Bernard compares to the Tezel, which though it be sharp and scratching, is to make the cloth more pure and fine. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 47 The use of the teaze is to draw out the ends of the wool from the manufactured cloth, so as to bring a regular pile or nap upon the surface. 1835 *TEASELS* [see TEASE v. 1.] 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 252 The best cloathers still prefer the teazel for finishing their cloth.

b. As a heraldic bearing.

1660 *Guillim's Heraldry* iv. vii. 289 Sable, a Cheuron Ermine, between two Habicks in chief, and a Tessell in base, proper. This is the bearing of the worshipfull Company of the Cloth-workers. 1864 *BOITTELL Her. Hist. & Pop. xxi.* § 11 (ed. 3) 369 A tezel slipped in base or.

c. *fig.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water Cormorant's Compl.* Wks. iii. 14/1 Though from terme to terme it be worne long, 'Tis drest still with the teazel of the tongue. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* viii. 200 She is never content except when plying the teazel upon one hapless pate or other.

3. *transf.* A mechanical substitute for the natural teasel in cloth-working.

1835 *UAE Philos. Manuf.* 193 Many contrivances have been made for substituting metallic teasels... mounted in self-acting machines, for the thistle balls.

† 4. Cf. TEASEL v. b. Obs. rare.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 334/1 In good Tessel, [is] ground in good order for Plowing and Sowing.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *teasel crop*, *seed*; *teasel-like* adj.; *teasel-bur*, *teasel-head*, *teasel-top*, the dried flower-head of the teasel: (=sense 2); *teasel-frame*, a frame in which teasel-heads are fixed for dressing cloth (so *teasel-board*, *teasel-cylinder*, *teasel-rod*); *teaselwort*, in *pl.*, Lindley's name for plants of the N.O. *Dipsacaceæ*.

1835 *UAE Philos. Manuf.* 195 Springs that shall support the 'teasel-boards when mounted on the barrel. 1851 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 135 Lone spots... Where wildness rears herlings and 'teazel-burs. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Teaselling-machine*, The teasel-burs... press... upon the whole width of the cloth which passes beneath them. 1766 *MUSEUM Rust.* VI. 4 This crop is no injury to the 'teasel crop the first year. 1835 *UAE Philos. Manuf.* 196 Conduct the cloth over the 'teasel-cylinder, and keep it smoothly distended. *Ibid.* 193 Two men... seizing the 'teasel-frame by the handles, scrubbed the face of the cloth. 1764 *MUSEUM Rust.* III. 242 After cutting off the 'teazel heads, and tying them in bunches. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 105 The use of teazel-heads is a remarkable feature in the process; for no combination of wires has yet been found that will effect the required object so efficiently as the little elastic prickles on the surface of these teazels. 1835 *UAE Philos. Manuf.* 202 Cleaning the 'teasel-rods and handles. 1721 *MORTIMER Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 202 The latter end of February or the beginning of March they sow the 'Teasel-seed. 1902 *CORNISH Naturalist Thames* 91 The forest of tall 'teazel-tops. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 699 *Dipsacaceæ*. 'Teazelworts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 249.

Teasel, teazle, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To raise a smooth nap on (cloth) with or as with teazels; to tease. Also *transf.* Hence *Teaselling* (teasling) *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1464 *Act 4 Edw. IV. c. 1* Qe chescun fullour... en sa arte & occupacion de fuller & scalpier on teaziler de drap exercise & use teizels & nulls cardes. 1543 *transl.* That every fuller... in his craft & occupacion of fullynge rowynge or taseylunge of clothe, shall exercise tasels and no cardes. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 393 He... led him in a fullers or cloth-workers shoppe, where with Cardes and Teazels... he made him to be carded, scraped, and teazled so long, untill he died of it. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* vi. (1617) 55 Dride sinewes of an Oxe, well tased and mixt with well tempered glewe. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 109 We understand the picking of Cloth... but we are not so adroit at the tasselling it. 1835 *UAE Philos. Manuf.* 192 The object... is to raise up the loose fibres of the woollen yarn into a nap... by scratching it either with thistle-heads called teazels, or with teasing-cards or brushes, made of wires. *Ibid.* 193 Moisture also softens their points and impairs their teasing powers. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Teaselling-machine*,... in which woollen cloth is teazeled to raise a nap upon it.

† b. *transf.* ? To dress or improve the surface of (land). Cf. TEASEL sb. 4. Obs. rare.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 28 They teasil their perring wild sand with stall dung.

Teaseler (tīz'lər). Also 5 *tesel* (1) er, 7 *tasler*, 8 *teazeller*. [f. TEASEL sb. + -ER 1. AF. *teizeler*.]

1. One whose occupation is to tease cloth. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wulker 570/42 *Cardinariu*, a tezeleer. 1485 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 318 Frizers and tessellers dwelling... within the citie. 1779 *KELHAM Dict. Norm. Lang.*, *Teizeler de draps*, a teazeller of cloth.

2. An implement for teasing; in quot., a comb for thinning out a horse's mane, etc.

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* v. (1617) 28 If your horses mayne be too thicke... you may with a tassler made of yron with three or foure teeth make it... as thinne as you please.

Teasement (tīz'mēt). [f. TEASE v. 1 + -MENT.] The action of teasing; petty annoyance.

1888 *KIPLING Wee Willie Winkie*, Baa Baa, Black Sheep ii. Beyond reach of... Harry and his teasements.

Teaser (tīzər). Forms: 4 *tezir*, 5 *teaser*, 6 *teasor*, 7 *teyser*, 7-9 *teazer*, 8 *teizer*, 8- *teaser*. [f. TEASE v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which teases, in various senses.

1. a. One who teases wool, cotton, or the like.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 380/2 A Teser, *carponarius*. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Carmonador*, a teasor, *carminator*. 1611 *COTGR. Tireur de laine*, a Teyser of wooll. 1824 *GALT Rotheland II.* iv. i. 99 The teasers and carders had started in alarm from their tasks. 1864 *JANE CAMERON Mem. Convict* i. 119 Among the female convicts there were oakumpers and teazers... hair and cotton teasers.

b. An instrument or machine for teasing wool, etc. 1395 *Cartular. Abb. de Whiteby* (Surtees) 614 Item pro viii swevyls, viiij.d. Item pro xiii teizis, xiiiij.d. 1876 *Daily News* 17 June, The fire is thought to have originated with the 'teazer', a machine used for 'tearing' the wool in its

rough state. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 289/1 The teaser [for gutta-percha]... a drum containing a rotating cylinder armed with teeth.

Comb. 1882 W. GIBSON *Remin. Dollar* 152 The teazer-house with all its contents was burnt down.

2. One who teases or annoys: see TEASE v. 1 2. 1659 *Commonwealth Ballads* (Percy Soc.) 200 Old Oliver was a teazer. 1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 288 p. 3 One who would lessen the Number of Teazers of the Houses. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus.* xi. She's a regular teazer.

b. Local name of several birds which chase gulls and force them to disgorge their prey, as the skua. (Cf. *dung-teaser*, *DUNG* 5 c, *gull-teaser*, *GULL* 1 c.)

1833 G. MONTAGU'S *Ornith. Dict.* 143 Teaser... A prov. name for Buffon's Skua, *Lectrix Buffoni*. 1885 *SWAINSON Provinc. Names Birds* 210 Richardson's Skua. Gulls... when engaged in fishing, are pursued and harassed by these birds till they disgorge their prey... Hence the name Teaser.

c. An inferior stallion or ram used to excite mares or ewes.

1823 *BEE Dict. Turf* s.v. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somers. set Word-bk.*, Teaser, a young ram which is allowed to run with the ewes, but is artificially prevented from copulation.

† d. A hound used in hunting: see TEISER. Obs.

e. In elephant-hunting: see quot.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 6/1 When we find them, the teasers, who are the most courageous of the hunters, begin to tease the leaders of the herd. The bulls soon become angry and excited and give chase to the teasers.

3. Something that teases, or causes annoyance; something difficult to deal with, a 'poser'. *colloq.* In *Pugilistic slang*, an opponent difficult to tackle or overcome.

1759 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 380 He pleyed them with another teazer. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 66 The writer cannot encourage the beaten man with hopes of ever being a teazer in the gymnastic line. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus.* i. It was a teazer to read. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHAST *Cream Leicestersh.* 75 The next [fence] is indeed a teazer, where the best horse... might crack under the saddle.

b. *slang.* A flogging. ? Obs.

1831 *Examiner* 188/1 What they had done was 'not big enough for transportation, nor for a teazer' (a whipping).

Teaser 2. local. Also 8 *tisior*. [ad. mod. F. *tiseur* a fireman; cf. TEASE v. 2.] a. One who 'teases' or attends to a fire or furnace; a stoker, fireman.

1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 148 The tisors, or persons employed in heating the large furnaces. 1835 *SIR J. ROSS Narr. and Voy.* xxvi. 377 Two mates, and one of the fire teasers. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, Teaser, the stoker or fireman in a glass-work who attends the furnace. 1894 [see TEASING vbl. sb. 1.]

b. An instrument for 'teasing' a fire; a poker. 1839 *UAE Dict. Arts* 63 The furnace and implements used for assaying in the Royal Mint and the Goldsmiths' Hall... Fig. 66, the teaser for cleaning the grate. Fig. 67, a larger teaser, which is introduced at the top of the furnace, for keeping a complete supply of charcoal under the muffle.

Tea-service, etc.: see TEA sb. 9.

† **Tea-sicke**, obs. illit. f. *PHTHISIC*, consumption. a 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 321 The teassicke, the tooth-nike, the tittes and the tirls.

Teasing (tīz'ing), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. TEASE v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of TEASE v. 1.

1. The pulling asunder of the fibres of wool, hair, animal tissue, etc.: see TEASE v. 1. Also *attrib.*, as *teasing-needle*.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Carmenadura*, teasing, *carminatio*. 1851 *Art Jnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv. 1/1 The web of cleaned cotton... is passed through a lapping machine, and... undergoes a further teasing. 1873 J. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 118 The cells have been separated by teasing. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Teasing-needle*, a needle for teasing, or tearing into minute shreds, a specimen for microscopic examination.

2. Petty irritation: see TEASE v. 1 2.

1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. 1. 452 Not by the force of Carnal Reason, But indefatigable Teasing. 1731 *SWIFT On Pulteney* 1 Sir Robert weary'd by Will Pulteney's teasings. 1858 *DORAN Crit. Fools* 212 He was compelled to endure the teasing of the domestics.

3. *slang.* A flogging: see TEASE v. 1 3. ? Obs.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 5/2 'When I've had another teasing,' said a boy thither, alluding to the hangman and his cat, 'I shall be as good as Tommy So-and-So.'

Teas'ing, *vbl. sb.* 2 local. [f. TEASE v. 2 + -ING 1.] The keeping up of the fire in a furnace. In quot. *attrib.*

1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. Teaser, The glass-house teasers were broad-brimmed felt hats... to protect them from the scorching fires. They also wore 'hand-hats' of thick felt, to enable them to hold the long iron teasing pokers.

Teas'ing, *pp. a.* [f. TEASE v. 1 + -ING 2.] That teases; petty irritating, annoying, or vexations.

1694 *ADDISON Ovid's Met.* ii. *Coronis* 19 And by a thousand teizing questions drew The important secret from him. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 313 She complains of a teasing cough. 1847 *HELPS Friends in C. I.* iii. 34 This is better than to be the sport of a teasing hope without reason.

Hence **Teas'ingly** *adv.*, in a teasing manner.

1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) IV. xxviii. 206 You are disposed to be teasingly facetious. 1906 *ATHENÆUM* 17 Mar. 321/3 He never becomes teasingly minute.

Teasle, *teassell*, obs. variants of TEASEL.

Tea-sodden, etc.: see TEA sb. 9.

Tea-spoon. A small spoon, usually of silver or silvered metal, of a size suitable for stirring tea or other beverage in a cup.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2203/4 Three small gilt Tea Spoons,

1704 *Ibid.* No. 4055/4, 4 Spoons, and 5 Tea-Spoons. 1815 T. 1100k *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Prince*. I. Mr. Welsted . . in his agitation knocked the tea-spoon out of his glass of negus. 1849 DICKENS *Dev. Cobb*. lix. We have something in the shape of tea-spoons. . . But they're Britannia metal.

Hence **Teaspoonful**, as much as a tea-spoon will hold; in medical prescriptions taken as equal to 1 fluid-drachm.

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 170 Not above a Tea Spoonful of Water. 1815 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 53 A tea-spoonful of the ashes. 1844 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Yng. American Wks.* (Bohn) II. 301 Agricultural chemistry . . offering by means of a tea-spoonful of artificial guano, to turn a sandbank into corn. 1847 J. F. SOUTH *Housh. Surg.* (1880) 27 Adding a teaspoonful of laudanum. 1904 MARIZ CORELLI *God's Gd. Man* viii. Two . . . teaspoonfuls of cream.

Teast, obs. or dial. f. TASTE v. **Teast**, **Teastor**, **Teasty**, etc., obs. ff. TEST, TESTER, TESTY, etc. **Teasy** (tīzi), a. colloq. rare. [f. TEASE v. + -Y.] Teasing, irritating.

1908 19th Cent. Jan. 188 It's a teasy job.

Teat (tīt). Forms: a. 1 tit, titt, 3 titte, 3-5 tyte, 9 dial. tit (*dim. titte*). β. 3-6 tete, 4-5 teet(e), 4-7 teate, 6- teat. γ. 4-6 tette, 4-8 tet, 8 tēt, 4 tute. [OE. *tīt* (f. masc., cognate with MLG., MDu. *tīt*, LG. *tīt* (f. Du. dial. *tel*), late MHG. *titse* fem., Ger. *tit* masc. str., *titse* masc. and fem. wk. *Tīt* (*titte*) is now dialectal. The γ-form *tette*, *tett*, *tel*, and perh. also the β-form *tite*, *teet*(e), *teate*, whence the current *teat*, appear to represent F. *telle*, in OF. *tete* (12-13th c.), *tette*, *teite*; but the form-history is not clear, and in ME. there was probably mixture of the OE. and OF. forms. The OF. as well as Sp. *teta*, It. *tetta* (and *zizza*) are themselves generally held to be of German origin, and point to an OLG. *titte* fem. Ulterior etymology unknown. (The ordinary OHG. word *tutta*, *tula* fem., *tulto*, *tulo* masc., MHG. *tutte*, *tule* fem., was app. unconnected.)]

1. The small protuberance at the tip of each breast or udder in female mammalia (except monotremes), upon which the ducts of the mammary gland open, and from which the milk is sucked by the young; the nipple. Formerly also applied to the whole breast or udder. (In early use, and still dial., of women; now usually of quadrupeds.)

a. c. 950 Lindisf. *Gost.* Luke xi. 27 Eadig womb vel hriif seðe ðec geber & ða tittu vel ða breostu ða ðu geidides [c. 975 *Rushw.* ða tittu vel ða breost ða ðu geidides]. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 112 Wið titta sar wifa be beoð meles. c. 1205 LAR. 5025 Þu eart mi bærn deore. Loka ber þa tittes þet þu suke mid pine lippes. *Ibid.* 1936 Ich beam wullen alle for-don & bi þan titten [c. 1275 *tyttes*] an-bon. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) III. 43 A wolffesse . . fedde . . þe children, and made hem ofte souke of here owne tetes [v. r. *tyttes*]. a. 1815 FORNY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Titties*, *Tits*, s. pl. teats.

β. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 473/376 Þanne may mi luytel þone to hire tete take. 1384 Wyclif *Luke* xi. 27 Blessed be the teitis whiche thou hast sokun. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 518, I moorne as dooth a lamb after the tete. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 233 Blyssye we . . the grete rode, souckynge the maydenly teates of the moste meke vyrgyn. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 9 The fashion of Tetes in a Cowes vnder. 1664 GUINALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. i. v. 8 (1669) 255/4 Here his soul sweetly sleeps, as the Child, with the Teat in its mouth. 1774 GOLOSIN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 103 The teats of some, as in the ape and the elephant, are like those of men, being but two. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 700 Sometimes there are more pigs littered than the sow has teats to give to each.

γ. a. 1325 Tettes [see b]. 13. S. E. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Herrig Archiv* LXXXII. 342/322 þis me lykep bet þan me dede in my 3ouþe mylk of any tet. 1505-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Admittit*, *Admittit* pastum ad ubera, to receive to the tette. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 The Cows Dug by some is called the Tet. 1709 PRIOR *Callimachus' 1st Hymn to Júpiter* 55 Kind Amaltbea reach'd ber Tett, distent With Milk. b. c. 1400 R. *Glowe's Chron.* (Rolls) App. G. 196 Þeos tutes [v. r. *tetyts*] þou soke ylome.

† β. In allusive expressions, as *at the teat*, (a suckling) at the breast; *from the teat*(s), from infancy.

a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxix. 8 þou art myn hope from þe tettes of my moder. c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* I. 242 Mercy fro þe tetys grew wyth byr. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 145 Euen at thy Teat thou had'st thy Tyranny. 1602 2nd Pl. *Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. 1454 Vs our kinde Colledge from the teate did teare. a. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragnie. Reg.* (Arb.) 26 He left a plentiful Estate, and such a Son, who, as the vulgar speaks it, could live without the teat.

† γ. *fig.* A source of nourishment or supply. *Obs.* c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 232 Putte fro þe þe tetys of ydylnes, þat þou souke no more þer-of for no deluyt! 1569 *Irish Act* 11 *Edis*, Stat. III. c. 1 *Preamb.*, Thnt . . most detestable coyne and livery, which was the very nurse and teat that gave suck and nutriment to all disobediences. a. 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 102 The channels of God's mercies run through both fields, and they are sister teats of his graces. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* VII. (1686) 88 His Riches was a never-dying Teat.

2. *transf.* A structure, natural or artificial, resembling a teat; a nipple: see *quots.*

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle*, *Oxen* (1592) 12 Such superfluous flesh on the tongue of cattle will hinder the beast oftentimes in eating his meate, being called of some husbandes the Barbes, Teates, 1774 GOLOSIN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 253 Nature has supplied this animal [spider] with . . five dugs or teats for spinning it into thread. 1835

KIRRY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* xix. II. 284 These teats are connected with internal reservoirs, which yield the fluid matter forming the thread or web. 1864 WEBSTER, *Teat* . . 2. (*Mach.*) A small nozzle resembling a teat. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Teat*, a small, rounded, perforated projection, otherwise called a nipple, as that of a gun. 1890 [see *teat drill* in 3].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *teat-like* adj.; *teat-cup*, *teat drill* (see *quots.*); *teat-fish* (*Australia*), a sea-slug of the genus *Holothuria*, esp. *H. mamillifera*, so called from its papillae; † *teat-head*, the nipple; *teat-stud*, one of the metal studs, commonly called 'bulbous', with which the front of a page's jacket is ornamented; *teat-worm*, the common thread-worm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*).

1865 *Morn. Star* 19 June. The cow-milker . . consisting of two diaphragm pumps . . to which four 'teat-cups' are attached for receiving the teats of the cow. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 3/2 A glass lid . . enables the attendant to see when a cow is finished, and then by simply turning a stop-cup the teat-cups fall off. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Drill*, 'Teat drill', a square-faced cylindrical drill with a sharp, pyramidal projection or teat issuing from the center of the cutting face. 1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 256 The reef swarmed with 'teat-fish'. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 347 Such beasts as be very fruitful . . haue many nipples or 'teat heads' all along their belly. 1856 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 149 A great number of Lepidopterous larvæ . . have between the under-lip and fore-legs a slender transverse opening, containing a 'teat-like protuberance'. 1910 J. PLATT *Jun. Let. to Editor*, 'Teat-stud', technical term, used by tailors for the tiny plated or gilt buttons which are sewn as closely together as possible down the front of a page's jacket. The teat-stud or tit-stud is quite unique in shape. 1899 CAGNEY *Jakob's Clin.* *Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 226 *Oxyuris vermicularis* (common thread-worm or 'teat-worm').

Teat, obs. form of TATE, tuft, etc. **Tea-table**. [f. TEA sb. + TABLE sb. 6.] 1. A table at which tea is taken, or on which tea-things are placed for a meal.

a. As a special piece of furniture, usually small and of a light and elegant make. In quot. 1804, a table for the sale of tea and refreshments. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3801/3 Lackered Tea-Tables. 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Corr.* (1806) II. 12 The Duchesses of Dorset was presented with . . a tea-table with a gold tea-canister, kettle and lamp. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 307, I fell foul of a . . woman's tea-table, at the corner of a street, and bad like to have thrown the . . tea-things all about. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 274 The bamboo tea table, with folding shelves.

b. A table spread for tea, or as the place of a social gathering for tea and conversation. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* Epil. 37 Here no Chit chat, here no Tea Tables are. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v. To the Dominion of the Tea-table I submit . . but . . I banish all Auxiliaries to the Tea-table, as Orange-brandy, all Aniseed [etc.]. 1795 A. MURPHY *Ess. Johnson* 88 During the whole time he presided at his tea-table. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. x*, She stood by the tea-table . . as if she was not attending to the conversation, but solely busy with the tea-cups.

2. *transf.* The company assembled at tea. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 536 P 1 The . . publication of it would . . oblige . . a whole tea-table of my friends. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 19 Explaining to the tea-table this evening's outfit.

3. *attrib.* (chiefly in reference to social gatherings: see 1 b).

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v. Restrain yourself to . . simple Tea-table Drinks, as Tea, Chocolate, and Coffee. As likewise to genuine and authorised Tea-table Talk—Such as mending of Fashions, spolling Reputations, railing at absent Friends. 1724 RAMSAV (title) *The Tea-table Miscellany*. 1779 (title) *Tea-Table Dialogues*, between a Governess and Miss Sensible. 1852 H. SPENCER *Use & Beauty in Ess.* (1858) 387 While ghost-stories . . enliven tea-table conversation. Hence (*humorous nonce-words*). † **Teatablellically** adv., at the tea-table, in familiar conversation at tea; **Tea-tableular** a., pertaining to the tea-table.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 475 The vast Pacific Ocean, commonly, yet, vulgarly, not to say, news-papercally, nor yet, teatablellically . . called . . the South-sea. 1855 BACCHOF *Lit. Stud.* (1895) I. 123 Torpid, indoor, teatablellic felicity.

Tea-taster (tīt-tāstər). One whose business is to test the quality of samples of tea by tasting them; a tea-expert. So **Tea-tasting**, the occupation or business of a tea-taster.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 2. 38 The tea-tasters and clerks of the different English and American houses. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 100/2 The qualities of a sample of tea and its commercial value can only with accuracy be determined by actual infusion and trial by a skilled tea-taster. 1907 *Gentl. Mag.* May 494 Tea-tasters use the weight of a new sixpence to three and a half ounces of water.

Teated (tīt-əd), a. [f. TEAT + -ED 2.] Furnished with or having teats. Also in comb.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 90 The Lionesse is smooth and teated. 1769 *Acclime Incol.* Act 2 A customary . . payment of three half-pence for every new teated cow. 1891 T. HARDY *Text* xvii. The milkers formed quite a little battalion of men and maids, the men operating on the hard-teated animals.

Teater, obs. f. TETTER. **Teath**, var. TATH(E); obs. f. TITHE. **Teather**, obs. f. TETHER. **Teathy**, var. TEETHY.

Tea-things, -time, etc.: see TEA sb. 9.

Teatish, **Teaty**: see TETTISH, TETTY.

† **Teatling**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. TEAT + -LING.]

A young animal at the teat; a suckling.

1631 *Celestina* II. 130 The teatling lambe which suckes both her dam's teat, and that of another Ewe.

Tea-total, etc.: see TEXTOTAL.

Tea-tray. A tray on which tea-things are placed.

1773 *Cl. Clay's Pat. in Sixth Rep. Dep. K'pr.* App. II. 161 Of an invention of making, in paper . . Screens, Chimney Pieces, Tables, Tea Trays, and Waiters. 1831 WILLIAMS *Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence* I. 75 Painting sign-boards or tea-trays. 1865 MAS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. I. Two candles . . stood on the table behind the tea-tray.

Teatre, obs. form of THEATRE.

Tea-tree. 1. *properly*. The shrub or low tree, the dried leaves of which form the tea of commerce; = TEA sb. 3.

1760 J. LEM *Introd. Bot.* App. 329 Tea-tree, *Thea*. 1771 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 151/2 The Duke of Northumberland has at this time a tea-tree in full flower. It is the first that ever flowered in Europe. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 377 The flowers of the tea-tree are white, and resemble the wild rose. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 99/2 An indigenous tea-tree . . is found in Assam.

2. *transf.* Applied in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand to various shrubs or trees of the myrtle family, chiefly of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, of which the leaves have been used as a substitute for tea.

(Often spelt *ti-tree*, occasionally *ti-tri*, as if a native name.) Also with qualifying words denoting different species.

1790 J. WHITE *Voy. N. S. Wales* 229 Tea Tree of New South Wales. *Melaleuca*? *Trinervia*. 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* ix. 331 The roof was bark, resembling that of the Tea-tree at Port Jackson. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* xc. 350 *Leptospermum scoparium*, or New Zealand Tea-tree . . The leaves of this species were used by Captain Cook's crew as a substitute for tea. 1866 *Tras.* Bot. 674 *Leptospermum lanigerum*, . . commonly called Tea tree on account of its leaves having been used by the early settlers . . as a substitute for tea. 1885 MAS. *PAERD Australian Life* 112 The bottle-brush flowers of the ti-trees. 1891 COOZE (ed. Mrs. P. Martin) 282 The brown twisted branches of the ti-trees . . shook their scented bottle-brush blossoms in our faces. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Broad-leaved tea-tree*, a myrtaceous shrub or tree, *Callistemon salignus*, of Australia and Tasmania. . . *Prickly tea-tree*, same as *naamany* [*Melaleuca styphelioides*, of N. S. Wales]. *Red Scrub tea-tree*, the Australian *Rhodanthe trinervia*, a myrtaceous shrub or tree. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 4/1 A Winter Scene in Australia . . Down by the sea the tea-tree is commencing to weave its veil of flowers.

b. *attrib.*, as *tea-tree bark*, *bush*, *marsh*, *scrub*.

1820 C. JEFFREYS *Van Dieman's Land* iii. 133 For tea they [the Bush Rangers] drink a decoction of the sassafras and other shrubs, particularly one which they call the tea-tree bush. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 13 Building comfortable huts of tea-tree bark. 1835 J. BATMAN in *Cornwallis New World* (1859) I. 406 A dense tea-tree scrub, which we knew to be the surest indication of good water in its neighbourhood. 1883 C. HARPER *Poems* 78 Why roar the bullfrogs in the tea-tree marsh?

3. Applied to various other trees: see TEA sb. 6; in Great Britain esp. to the flowering shrub *Lycium barbarum* or *chinense* (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), a native of China, also called *Duke of Argyll's tea-tree* (see *quot.* 1838). *African tea-tree*, *Lycium afrum*; *Ceylon tea-tree*, etc.: see *quots.*

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 130 The spruce and the tea-trees. 1815 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 113 *Ceanothus Americanus*, New Jersey Tea-tree. 1838 LOUDON *Trees & Shrubs Gl. Brit.* III. 1269 One species, [*Lycium*] *barbarum*, is commonly called the Duke of Argyll's tea tree from the circumstance of a tea plant, [*Thea viridis*], having been sent to the Duke of Argyll at the same time as this plant, and the labels having been accidentally changed. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* lxiv. 231 *Eleodendron glaucum*, a native of Ceylon and Coromandel, has been introduced [into S. Africa] under the name of Ceylon Tea Tree. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* Tea-plant, or Tea-tree, African, *Lycium afrum* . . . Blue Mountain, or Golden-rod, *Solidago odora* . . . St. Helena, *Beatsonia portulacifolia* . . . Surinam, various species of *Lantana*. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 5/1 The plant commonly known as the Duke of Argyll's tea tree, belonging to the same natural order (*Solanaceæ*) as the potato and tomato.

Tea-urn to Tea-wine: see TEA sb. 9.

Teave, var. TAVE. **Teaw**, -e, obs. forms of TEW. **Teaz**, app. earlier form of TEA sb. 2, v. 3 (*Golf*).

Teaze, **Teazel**: see TEASE, TEASEL.

Teaze-tenon (tīz-tenən). *Carp.* 7 *Obs.* Also *teazle-tenon*. (See *quations*.)

1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 30 If it be a Timber Building, the Teaze Tenons of the Posts are Framed. Teaze Tenons are made at right Angles to those . . on the Posts. 1813 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss., *Teaze-tenon*. 1843-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Teaze Tenon*, a tenon on the top of a post, with a double shoulder and tenon from each for supporting two level pieces of timber at right angles to each other.

Teazle, variant form of TEASEL.

Tec (tek), sb. *slang*. Abbreviation for DETECTIVE.

1888 *Fall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2/1 Tecs and inspectors examine the place, make notes, and go away. 1888 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 7/2 Witness seized Wright and said 'I am a police officer'. Wright replied 'You are no 'tec; give me a chance', struggled violently, and got away. Hence *Tec v. trans.*, to watch as a detective.

1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 57 Let's watch the 'head'; he might be a kleptomaniac, or whatever they call it . . I'd like to 'tec the 'head'.

Tecal, **Tecat**: see TICAL, TICKET.

|| **Tecbir** (te'kbi-). Also **tekbir**. [Arab. *تكبير* *tekbir* 'to magnify, proclaim the greatness of'; inf. of 2nd form of *كبر* *kabura* to be great.] See quot. 1708.

1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* 111 The poor Christians, as soon as ever they heard the *Tecbir*, (so the Arabs call the crying out *Allah Abar* ['God is greater']) were sensible that the City was lost. 1823 Mrs. HEMANS *Siege Valencia* vi, The Moor is on his way! With the tambour-peal and the *tecbir*-shout. 1904 J. PARKINSON *Lays Love & War* 44 Shout the *tekbir* loud and long: On! swords of Islam.

Tecch(e), techch(e), obs. ff. TACHE sb. 1 Tecchy, obs. f. TETCHY. **Tech**, var. TETCH, TACHE Obs.

Teche, obs. f. TEACH; obs. f. *techy*: see TETCHY.

Techie, Techily, etc., obs. ff. TETCHY, etc.

Technic (te'knik), a. and sb. [ad. L. *technicus* (Quint.), a. Gr. *τεχνικός* of or pertaining to art, f. *τέχνη* art, craft: see -IC. So F. *technique* (1721 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to art, or to an art: = TECHNICAL. Now rare.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* li. 49 Define the Technick part. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1729) II, vi. 347 All technick Words... and Terms of Art, belong to the respective Artists and Dealers, that primarily and literally make use of them in their Business. 1760 Phil. Trans. LI, 756 Terms... used in the strict technic sense. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educa.* (ed. 2) viii, 187 The inhabitant of a manufacturing town has frequent proof of the intellectual difference between the rural, and the technic labourer. 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 425 Our practical problem is now a technical and constructive one.

2. Skillfully made or constructed. [After Gr. *τεχνικός* (Hippocrates).] rare-1.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 245 What a wealth of sounds Wends through the technic chambers of the ear.

B. *sb.* 1. A technical term, expression, point, or detail; a technicality. Chiefly U. S. rare.

1826 T. FLINT *Recoll. Valley Mississippi* 86 A process, which, in the technics of the (Mississippi) boatmen is called *bush-whacking*. 1872 T. L. CUYLER *Heart Th.* 8 A right estimate of sin... is a vital point in the soul's salvation: it is more than a technic of theology. 1875 EMERSON *Lett.* & Soc. *Aims, Greatness* Wks. (Bohn) III, 272, I find it easy to translate all his [Napoleon's] technics into all of mine.

2. Technical details or methods collectively; the technical department of a subject; esp. the formal or mechanical part of an art (now more commonly *TECHNIQUE*, q.v.).

[1798 WILHELM *Adelung's Elem. Crit. Philos.* 181 Technic 1, in a proper sense, means art, causality according to ideas, purposes.] 1855 LEWIS *Goethe* I. i. v. 49 His impatient susceptibility which... prevented his ever thoroughly mastering the technic of any one subject. 1867 M. ARNOLO *Celtic Lit.* 142 Icelandic poetry... shows a powerful and developed technic. 1889 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 56 In the technic of this art, perfection can be reached only by long training.

b. Collective pl. **Technics** in same sense: also construed as a singular.

1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 257 Antique vases... also, very grandly and beautifully designed, of the more perfect style of technics. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1, 256 Conformity to the accepted rules that constitute the technics of poetry. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Literary technics, especially that of the novel, depends on reproducing experiments from life.

3. The science or study of art or arts, esp. of the mechanical or industrial arts: = TECHNOLOGY 1. Usually in pl. **Technics**.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1865 S. H. HODGSON *Time & Space* II, ix. § 68 Technic and Telologic are the two branches of practical knowledge... and are both together, as Ethic, opposed to Theoretic. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 87 You must study history, literature, and technics.

|| **Technica** (te'knika). [Latinized form of Gr. *τεχνικά* neuter pl. = technical matters, and of *τεχνική* fem. sing.] = TECHNICAL B. 2. **TECHNIQUE**.

1796 BURNBY *Mem. Metastasio* III, 359 Definitions of the technica of ancient music. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* 2 Christian art, unable so immediately to create for itself a new technica, adopted the style of antiquity in its then degenerate state.

Technical (te'knikal), a. (sb.) [f. Gr. *τεχνικός* (see *TECHNIC*) + -AL.]

1. Of a person: Skilled in or practically conversant with some particular art or subject. rare.

1617 HALES *Serm.* 2 Pet. iii. 16, 19 Not to think themselves sufficiently provided upon their acquaintance with some *Notitia*, or systeme of some technical divine. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III, ii. 8x The managers... not being technical men.

† 2. Of a thing: Skillfully done or made: cf. *TECHNIC* a. 2. Obs. rare-2.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Technical* (*technicus*), artificial, cunning, done like a workman. [Perhaps never in Eng.]

3. Belonging or relating to an art or arts; appropriate or peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular art, science, profession, or occupation; also, of or pertaining to the mechanical arts and applied sciences generally, as in *technical education*, or *technical school*.

Technical difficulty, a difficulty arising in connexion with the method of procedure (esp. legal). † *Technical verse*, a verse intended to assist in memorizing something connected with a particular subject: cf. *MEMORIA TECHNICA* (obs.). 1777-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Technical verses are com-

monly composed in Latin: they are generally wretched ones, and often barbarous; but... utility is all that is aimed at. 1739 *Works Learned* I, 139 He makes use of some 'Technical Lines or Verses.' 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref.*, Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv, III, 714 Torrington had... been sent to the Tower... A technical difficulty had arisen about the mode of bringing him to trial. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xx, (1876) 265 Technical education, that is, the acquisition of scientific method and a knowledge of the principles and practice of the applied sciences. 1909 *Kelly's Directory of Ox.* 128/2 The City of Oxford Municipal Technical Schools... are secondary and technical schools under the regulation of the Board of Education... They consist of chemical and physical laboratories and lecture rooms, workshops, art rooms, and class rooms.

b. *spec.* said of words, terms, phrases, etc., or of their senses or acceptations; as, the *technical terms* of logic; the *technical sense* of 'subject' in logic.

[1634 JACKSON *Creed* vii, xxviii, § 3 'The mercy of the Lord' or of 'the word of God' is *τὴν ἔκδοσιν*, that is a word or term whose full importance cannot be had from any ordinary lexicon, unless it be such as is proper unto divinity.] a 1654 [implied in *TECHNICALLY* *adv.*] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, s. v., The Terms of Art are commonly called *Technical Words*. 1739 LABELY *Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* p. iv, Avoiding as much as possible all technical Terms. 1778 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I, 146 Preserving... the very words of the established law, wherever their meaning had been... rendered technical by usage. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Charac. Fox* Wks. 1859 I, 153/1 In a science like law there must be technical phrases, known only to professional men. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV, 420 No former philosopher had ever carried the use of technical terms to the same extent as Hegel.

c. *transf.* Of an author, a treatise, etc.: Using technical terms; treating a subject technically.

1779 *Mirror* No. 48 ¶ 1, I have since been endeavouring to make it a little less technical, in order to fit it more for general perusal. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* of 1688 Wks. 1846 II, 205 The Crown lawyers... Powis was feebly technical, and Williams was offensively violent. 1896 N. & Q. 8th Ser. IX, 160/2 [The book] is somewhat too technical for any one who is not a botanist.

d. Technically so called or regarded; that is such from the technical point of view.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I, i. 20 Permission for soldiers to retreat with technical honour. 1868 [cf. *TECHNICALLY*].

B. *sb.* In pl. Technical terms or points; technicalities.

1790 BLYSINDER 352 Prone to... scold in technicals which they know not how to apply. 1835 *Eng. Life* I, 254 The cramped and barbarous technicals of law. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 236 The latter has a wall about him of self-confidence, ignorance of technicals.

Hence **Technicalism**, technical style, method, or treatment; addiction to technicalities; **Technicalist**, one versed in or addicted to technicalities; **Technicalize** v. *trans.*, to make technical, give a technical meaning to; **Technicalness**, the quality of being technical, technicality.

1808 BENTHAM *Sa. Reform* 80 Such ingenuity is not wanting to English-bred 'technicalism.' 1857 TOULMIN *Smith Parish* Pref. 111 Not frozen-up in dry technicalism, but dealing with the human reality attaching to an important Institution of free men. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration, Judic. Evid.* (1827) II, 415 Not altogether a secret to the 'technicalists.' 1884 *Times* 9 Feb., Every technicalist takes too narrow a view. 1852 LEWIS *Methods Obs. & Reason. Politics* I, 78 Words current in the language of ordinary life... were (if we may be allowed the expression) 'technicalized.' 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Technicalness*.

Technicality (teknika'li), [f. prec. + -ITY.] 1. Technical quality or character; the use of technical terms or methods.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Technicalness, Technicality*, the quality or state of being technical or peculiar to the arts. Forster. 1857 TOULMIN *Smith Parish* 266 The case is a very simple one, when divested of technicality. 1863 COWDER CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii, 88 He dilates upon the weapons... with an accurate and professor-like technicality.

2. A technical point, detail, term, or expression; something peculiar or specially belonging to the art or subject referred to. Usually in pl.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lii, A sort of martinet attention to the minutiae and technicalities of discipline. 1859 GULLICK & TIMAS *Paint.* 100 Various other technicalities and artistic appliances may also be explained. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I, vii, 261 To translate the technicalities of Kant into plain English. 1885 S. COX *Expositions* I, xxxii, 372 This phrase, 'the Saviour of the world', has come to be little more than a technicality, which we use without much thought or emotion.

Technically (teknika'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a technical manner; in relation to the arts and applied sciences, or to a particular art or subject; according to technical methods; in technical phraseology; in a technical sense.

a 1654 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* vi, 247 That part of divine inspiration, which was more technically and properly by the Jews called prophecy. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxii, (1840) III, 404 The first professed English satirist, to speak technically, is bishop Joseph Hall. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI, 535/1 Confined to what is technically called the Crust of the Earth. 1856 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II, viii, 223 A family which, though perhaps not technically noble, was... eminent and honourable.

Technician (teknika'jan), [f. *TECHNIC* + -IAN.]

a. A person conversant with the technicalities of a particular subject. b. One skilled in the technique or mechanical part of an art, as music or painting.

1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* I, 216 Grammarians and technicians are bound... to acknowledge these his efforts. 1895 H. A. KENNEDY in *19th Cent.* Aug. 331 The mere technician can never interest; the literary man, even if inexperienced in stage technique, may do so in a high degree. 1905 *Times* 20 May 8/3 The modern violinist is not necessarily a mere technician. 1909 *Athenaeum* 7 Aug. 128/3 The book... not being sufficiently detailed for the technician.

Technicism (te'knisiz'm), [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. mod. L. *technicismus*, Kant 1790.] A technical term or expression, a technicality.

1799 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1821) V, 263 Bewildered in a maze of scholastic technicisms.

Technician (te'knisist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] = *TECHNICIAN*; one who has technical knowledge.

1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* iii, xi, Somerset himself [an architect] as chief technician working out his designs on the spot. 1906 *Academy* 20 June 617/1 Turner's greatest admirers are the painters, and Mr. Wyllie... enjoys it [T.'s work] with the exquisite pleasure of the technician.

Technico-, combining element from Gr. *τεχνικός* (see *TECHNIC*). **Technico-logy**, = *TECHNOLOGY* (senses 1 and 2). **Technico-philist**, *nonce-ud.* [Gr. *-φίλος* -loving], a lover of technicalities.

1849 SEARS *Regeneration* III, xii, (1859) 242 The barren 'technologies of schools and sects. 1880 W. SENIOR *Trav. & Tront in Antipodes* 80 Reading out the botanical technicology. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/8 Schools and museums of technicology scattered over the Continent. 1861 *Zoologist Ser.* v, XIX, 7399 This word... has the... merit, always prized by 'technicophiles', of being more difficult to pronounce.

Technics: see *TECHNIC* B.

Technique (teknika'), [a. F. (*la*) *technique*, subst. use of *technique* *adj.*, *TECHNIC*. Cf. Ger. *die Technik*.] Manner of artistic execution or performance in relation to formal or practical details (as distinct from general effect, expression, sentiment, etc.); the mechanical or formal part of an art, esp. of any of the fine arts; also, skill or ability in this department of one's art; mechanical skill in artistic work. (Used most commonly in reference to painting or musical performance.)

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I, iv, 83 Illogical phrases... which hold so distinguished a place in the *technique* of ordinary poetry. 1875 FORTNUM *Maioika* xii, 122 Mr. Robinson speaks of this specimen as 'being of the most perfect technique of the master'. 1876 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 289 Their [poetic] work, however curious in technique, fails to permanently impress even the refined reader. 1884 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV, 66 A 'player' may be perfect in technique, and yet have neither soul nor intelligence. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 704/2 (Victor Hugo's) improvement of the technique of versification. 1886 *Mag. Art* Dec. 42/1 (Stanf.) His technique is somewhat sketchy... and his colours extremely light. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) June 213 The technique of raising cotton, or celery, or Indian corn.

Technism (te'kniz'm), rare-2. [f. Gr. *τέχνη* art, or Eng. *TECHN*-IO + -ISM; cf. *mechanism*.] 'Technicality' (Webster 1864). So *Technist*, one who deals with a subject technically.

1885 *Nature* 5 Feb. 314/2 The light of that comet was of the kind familiarly known among technists as 'the candle-spectrum'.

Techno- (teknə), repr. Gr. *τεχνο-*, combining form of *τέχνη* art, occurring in *TECHNOLOGY*, etc.; also in the following rare terms: **Technography** (-p'grafi) [-GRAPHY], the description of the arts, forming the preliminary stage of technology (*TECHNOLOGY* 1); hence **Technographer**, one versed in technography; **Technographic** (-græfik) a. **Techno-mechanic** a. (*nonce-ud.*), pertaining to mechanical art (in quot. absol. as *sb.*). **Technonomy** (-p'nōmi) [-NOMY], the practical application of the principles of the arts, forming the final stage of technology; hence **Technonomic** (-nē'mik) a. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* I, 187 Persuaded of the co-operation of the Techno-mechanic with the Dynamo-ideal, (1) had Seebeck's cross embroidered like damask, and could now see it in whatever light I chose, clear or dim, on an uniform surface. 1881 MASON in *Smithsonian Rep.* 501 Observing and descriptive stage... Technography. Inductive and classifying stage... Technology. Deductive and predictive stage... Technonomy. 1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.*, *Technographic*, 1900 *Amer. Anthropologist* Jan.-Mar. 164 There are two ways of looking at human inventions, the one ethnographic, the other technographic. *Ibid.*, The technographer pursues a single art over time and place until he knows it thoroughly.

Technologic (teknolə'dzīk), a. rare-2. [f. as *TECHNOLOGY* + -IC. Cf. mod. L. *terminus technologicus* (Alsted *Encycl.* 1630); F. *technologique* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Technological (teknolə'dzīkal), a. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Pertaining or relating to technology.

1. Belonging to technical phraseology or methods: esp. of terms, words, senses; = *TECHNICAL* 3 b. Now rare.

1627 in Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* a iij, Each Science terms of Art hath wherewithall To expresse themselves, call'd Technological. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* n. Pref. 20 The word *λογος*... being a technological term well known among the Jews (probably from the writings of Philo). 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 432 This material, considered in a technological sense, may be described as an alkaline silicate.

2. Relating to or dealing with the study of the arts, esp. the industrial arts.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* June 468/2 A new work... consecrated entirely to the arts and manufactures, in the way of annals or technological memoirs. 1864 *DASSENT Test & Earnest* (1873) 11. 34 The dreary columns of a technological dictionary. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 59 The exposition of the industrial and the technological value of the mineral wealth of the country.

Technologist (tekno'lōdʒist). [*f. next + -IST.*] One versed in technology; one who studies or treats of arts and manufactures.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 437 European technologists have... vainly proposed theoretical methods for the... operation. 1884 P. HIGGS *Magn. Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* vi. 140 In a book such as this, intended for the use of technologists, it will be necessary to discuss those theoretical principles.

Technology (tekno'lōdʒi). [*ad. Gr. τεχνολογία systematic treatment (of grammar, etc.), f. τέχνη art, craft: see -LOGY.* So *F. technologie* (1812 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. A discourse or treatise on an art or arts; the scientific study of the practical or industrial arts.

1615 BUCK *Third Univ. Eng.* xlviii. An apt close of this general Technologie. 1648 *VENNERA Baths of Bath* 9 Heere I cannot but lay open Baths Technologie. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Technology*, a Description of Arts, especially the Mechanical. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) I. 19 Questions in technology in all its branches. 1881 P. GEORDES in *Nature* 29 Sept. 524/2 Of economic physics, geology, botany, and zoology, of technology and the fine arts. 1882 *Mechanical World* 1 Mar. 130/1 The Department of Applied Science and Technology.

b. *transf.* Practical arts collectively. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 437 Little valued in European technology it (the chakazi, or 'jackass' copal) is exported to Bombay, where it is converted into an inferior varnish. 1864 — *Dahome* 11. 202 His technology consists of weaving, cutting canoes, making rude weapons, and in some places practising a rude metallurgy.

2. The terminology of a particular art or subject; technical nomenclature.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Card. Cypris* v. 70 The mother of Life and Fountain of souls in Cabalistical Technology is called Binah. 1793 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XI. 563 The port-customs, the technology, and the maritime laws, all wear marks of this original character. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) IV. 252 An engine, called, in the technology of that day, fork. 1864 *Morn. Star* 21 May, Aluminium, and its alloy with copper—which the manufacturers, with a slight laxity of technology, denominate bronze.

† 3. = *Gr. τεχνολογία*: see *etym.* *Obs. rare*—1. 1883 TWELLS *Exam. Gram.* Pref. 17 There were not any further Essays made in Technology, for above Four score years; but all men acquiesced in the Common Grammar.

† **Technomahac**, obs. form of **TACAMAHAC**. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 622 The Technomahac-Tree from Mexico.

Techy, obs. and arch. variant of **TETCHY**. **Teck**, obs. form of **TEAK**.

† **Teckelite**. *Obs.* [*f. name of Count Teckely*, a Hungarian Protestant leader who rose against the persecuting Austrian government, and allied himself with the Turks, whom he joined in the siege of Vienna in 1683.] In *Eng. Hist.*, A nickname given in 1683 to the Whigs, alleged to sympathize with Count Teckely in waging war against a Roman Catholic government.

1683 R. L'ESTRANGE *Observer* 29 Aug. Why where hast thou been Bury'd of late, that thou know'st nothing of the Teckelites? There's Another Design afoot, for the Reconciling of the True-Protestants, and the Mahometans. 1684 *Devoen Epil. Constantine Gl.* 22 Besides all these, there were a sort of wights, (I think my author calls them Teckelites), Such hearty rogues against the king and laws, They favoured even a foreign rebel's cause. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2348/1 (*Addr. fr. Carlisle*) We likewise thank Your Majesty for Your Royal Army, which really is both the Honour and Safety of the Nation; Let the Teckelites think and say what they will.

Teckle, obs. Sc. form of **TACKLE**: cf. *taikle*.

Tecno- (also **tekno-**), repr. *Gr. τεκνο-*, combining form of *τέκνον* child (as in *τεκνογόνος* bearing children, etc.); used in Eng. in a few rare technical words. || **Tecnootonia** [*Gr. -κτόνος* murderer], child-murder, infanticide. || **Tecnogonia** [*Gr. γονή* generation], † (a) the age of a father at his eldest child's birth; (b) child-bearing, pregnancy. **Technology** (tekno'lōdʒi) [*-LOGY*], the scientific study of children; paedology. **Tecnonymy**, **tek-** (tekno'nimi) [*Gr. ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα* name], the practice among certain peoples of naming a parent from his or her child; so **Tecnonyms** (tek-) *a.*, practising tecnonymy.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Tecnootonia. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 173 Partly by adding 100 Years to that 'Technogonia of the Patriarchs before Abraham, have made the Period larger by 884 Years. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Tecnogonia. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Technology... a treatise on children. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Technology, the study or scientific knowledge of childhood. 1888 E. B. TYLOR in *J. Anthropol. Inst.* (1889) Feb. 248 Another custom... is the practice of naming the parent from the child... There are above thirty peoples spread over the earth who thus name the father, and, though less often, the mother. They may be called, coining a name for them, 'tecnonyms'. Vol. IX.

mous peoples. When beginning to notice the wide distribution of this custom of 'tecnonymy' [etc.]. 1888 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 740/1 Another custom, here called tecnonymy (by Dr. E. B. Tylor)... as an example was mentioned the name of Ra-Mary, or Father of Mary, by which Moffat was generally known in Africa.

|| **Tecoma** (tēkō'mā). *Bot.* [*mod. L. (Jussieu 1789)*, from Aztec *tecomaxochitl*, mistakenly supposed by Jussieu to be the name of a species of the genus to which he gave this name (but really the native name of *Solanandra guttata*, N.O. *Solanaceæ*).

The Aztec name is a compound of *tecomatl* + *xochitl* 'rose, flower'; the plant being named from the resemblance of its flower to that of the *tecomatl* or Calabash-tree (*Crescentia Cujete*, N.O. *Bignoniaceæ*), lit. 'pot-tree', *f. tecomatl* earthen vessel, pot.]

A large genus of *Bignoniaceæ*, mostly natives of warm climates, consisting chiefly of shrubs (erect, climbing, or twining), with leaves usually pinnate, and showy trumpet-shaped flowers of various colours (chiefly different shades of yellow and red), whence the name *trumpet-flower*; many are cultivated in greenhouses, etc. for their beauty.

Some shrubby species have sometimes been reckoned in separate genera *Tecomaria*, *Stenolobium*, *Campsis* (or *Campsidium*), and *Pandorea*; others (of which some are tall trees used for timber and in medicine) formerly included in *Tecoma*, but with digitate leaves, are now separated as *Tabebuia*. Several species are also often called *Bignonia*. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 614/1 Several species of Tecoma have reputed medicinal virtues. 1884 *Mag. Art* Mar. 181/2 In the foreground the brilliant tecoma climbs a tall aillanthus tree. 1888 *Mas. McCann Post. Wks.* 197 Its nest the lyre bird weaves with tecomas twining o'er it.

† **Tecon**. *Obs. rare*—1. A fish mentioned by Walton as a kind of salmon: see *quots.*

1633 WALTON *Angler* vi. 141 There is more than one sort of them [salmon], as namely, a Tecon, and another called in some places a Samlet, or by some, a Skegger; but these... may be fish of another kind. 1760 HAWKINS *Note*, There is another small fish... called the Gravel Last-Spring, found only in the rivers Wye and Severn... Perhaps this is what Walton calls the Tecon. 1853 'EPIHEMERA' *Note* *ibid.*, All the fish named, except the gravel-last-spring, are salmon-fry of different ages, from three or four months to twelve. Walton's 'tecon' may be the parr.

† **Teot**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. tectum* roof, prop. neut. of *tectus*, *pa. pple.* 'covered': see *next*.] A roof. In comb. *teot-demo-liated a.*, having the roof demolished, disroofed.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 432 Tect-demolished Churches, vnpassable Bridges.

† **Tect**, *pple. a. Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. tectum*, *pa. pple. of tegere* to cover.] Covered, hidden. (Const. as *pa. pple.* See also **TECTLY**.) So † **Tected**.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 180 With chaf or fen this boordis do be tecte. *Ibid.* viii. 79 The tuppe is chosen fair of altitude, Wyombed side, and tecte in whitest wolfe. c 1557 AAR. PARKER *Ps.* cxv. 334 Why els no doubt, the Heathen sect, Would say where is their God so tect? 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 459 The shells wherewith they are tected.

|| **Tec-tec**. [*? from its note.*] A species of whinchit (*Pratincola sybilla*) found in some of the islands off the E. coast of Africa.

1886 H. A. WESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 492/2 (*Réunion*) Among the more familiar birds are the 'oiseau de la vierge' (*Muscipeta borbonica*), the tec-tec (*Pratincola sybilla*).

† **Tectibranch** (tek'tibræŋk), *a. and sb. Zool.*

[*f. L. tectus* covered + *branchiæ* (*Gr. βράγχια*) gills.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the order or sub-order *Tectibranchiata* of gastropod molluscs, comprising marine forms having the gills covered by the mantle, and small shells often concealed by this division. *Sb. a. gastropod* belonging to this division. So **Tectibranchian**, **Tectibranchiate** *adjs. and sbs.* in same senses.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* 11. 381/1 The internal or dermic shells are formed in many of the... tectibranchiate orders. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 322/1 Gastropods are divided into the following orders. — 1. Nudibranchians. ... 2. Inferobranchians. ... 3. Tectibranchians [etc.]. 1851 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 1. 34 The respiratory organs form tufts... protected by a fold of the mantle, as in the Inferobranchs and Tectibranchs of Cuvier. 1894 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 20 Nov. 666 The posterior pallial lobes of various genera of Bulloid Tectibranchs.

† **Tectiform** (tek'tifōrm), *a. Zool.* [*ad. mod. L. tectiform-is, f. tectum* roof: see **FORM**.] *a.* Roof-shaped; sloping downwards on each side from a central ridge. *b.* Serving as a covering or lid.

1834 MCMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 414 Phryganea... The wings are... strongly tectiform. 1880 WATSON in *J. Linn. Soc.* XV. 95 Shell... high, conical, tectiform. 1884 *tr. Claus' Zool.* I. x. 582 Of slender build and with large wings, which in repose are tectiform. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Tectiform, having the form of a roof; serving as a cover or lid; as, tectiform maxillaries.

† **Tectly**, *adv. Obs. rare*. [*f. TECT* *pple. a. + -LY*.] In a concealed manner, covertly.

1879 HOLMESHEED *Chron. Ircl.* 11. 176/2 He laid verie close & tectlie a companie of his men in an old house fast by the castell. 1687 *Catholic Balance* 29 Opposing these Doctoral Principles either tectly or openly.

† **Tectocephalic** (tekto'sfæ'lik), *a. Path.* [*f. L. tectum* roof + *Gr. κεφαλή* head + *-IO*: cf. **CEPHALIC**.] = **SCAPHOCEPHALIC**. So **Tectocephaly** (*-se'fali*) = **SCAPHOCEPHALY**.

1888 CLEVERING in *Amer. Nat.* July 614 The Esquimaux are tectocephalic (rafer-headed), with flat pyramidal, or lozenge-shaped faces, due to excessive zygoma projection, and narrow foreheads.

Tectology (tekto'lōdʒi). *Biol.* [*ad. Ger. tectologie* (Haeckel), for **tektologie*, *f. Gr. τέκτων* carpenter, builder (cf. **ARCHITECT**): see **-LOGY**.] (See *quot.*, and cf. **PHOMORPHOLOGY**.) So **Tectological a.**, pertaining to tectology.

1883 P. GEORDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/1 In 1866 appeared the *Generelle Morphologie* of Haeckel. Here pure morphology is distinguished into two sub-sciences,—the first purely structural, *tectology*, which regards the organism as composed of organic individuals of different orders; the second essentially stereometric, *promorphology*.

† **Tectonic** (tekto'nik), *a.* [*ad. late L. tectonicus*, *a. Gr. τεκτονικός* pertaining to building, *f. τέκτων*, *-ov*, carpenter, builder.]

1. Of or pertaining to building, or construction in general; constructional, constructive: used esp. in reference to architecture and kindred arts.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tectonick* (tectonicus), of or belonging to a builder. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Aug. That law of necessity and of demand which is at the foundation of all tectonic art. 1903 G. B. BROWN *Arts in Early Eng.* 11. 178 A form produced... by the exigencies of construction—or, to use a convenient term familiar in Germany, a tectonic form.

2. *Geol.* Belonging to the actual structure of the earth's crust, or to general changes affecting it.

1894 BOYD-DAWKINS in *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 459 The relation existing between the tectonic anticlines and synclines in the districts of South Wales, Gloucester, and the West of England. 1902 L. D. AVERBURY *Scenery Eng.* 213 The primary configuration of the country's surface is no doubt due to tectonic causes. 1905 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 404/3 Whilst the most powerful and destructive disturbances are of this tectonic character, many other earthquakes are no doubt connected with volcanic phenomena.

So **Tectonics** [= *Ger. tektonik*], term for the constructive arts in general; † **Tectonist** (*obs. nonce-wd.*), a constructor, a builder.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* 11. xx. (1865) 106 As is their husbands occasion these poor tectonists [the squaws] are often troubled like snailles, to carrie their houses on their backs. 1850 LITTON in *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 22 A series of arts which form and perfect vessels, implements, dwellings, and places of assembly... We call this class of artistic activities tectonics.

† **Tectorial** (tekto'riāl), *a. Anat.* [*f. L. tectorium* covering, a cover (*f. tectarius*: see *next*) + *-AL*.] Covering like a roof: applied to a membrane in the internal ear (see *quot.*).

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tectorial membrane*, a gelatinous structure covering [the] organ of Corti, stretching from upper part of the limbus spiralis over the outer hair-cells.

† **Tectorian**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [*f. L. tectorius* serving for covering walls, from *tegere* to cover.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tectorian* (tectorius), of or belonging to covering, pargetting, washing or whitelyming.

|| **Tectrix** (tek'triks), *Ornith.* Usually in pl. *tectrices* (tek'triks). [*mod. L. tectrix* (fem. of *L. tector*), *f. tect-*, *pple. stem of tegere* to cover: see **-TRIX**. So *F. tectrice*.] Each of the feathers that cover the base of the quill-feathers of the wing and tail in birds: = **COVERT sb.**

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 111 Lesser coverts of the wings. Tectrices primæ... Greater coverts. Tectrices secundæ. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Tectrices*, *Coverts*, the name of the feathers which cover the quill feathers and other parts of the wing. 1894 *Coues Birds N. W.* 693 Under parts, including the inferior alar tectrices, pure white. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 950 Each tectrix being placed on the proximal side of its corresponding remex.

Hence **Tectricial** (tek'tričāl) *a.*, pertaining to the tectrices. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Tecture**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. tectura* a covering.] A covering (*lit. or fig.*); a canopy, a roof.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 599 Your... Blandishments are but Maskes and Textures of latent perfidiousness. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 443 This palatial cloyster is quadrangled four stories high, the vppermost whereof, is window-se in the blew tecture. 1653 *Kateigh's Ghost Pref.*, He may seem to shadow... his blasphemy under the tecture of some weak and feeble reasons. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 471* Caves were their houses, the tectures of wood their cottages.

Hence † **Tectured a.**, canopied, roofed; formed with or as a roof.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 366 The streetes being covered above... have large Lights cut through the tectur'd tops.

Tecul, obs. form of **TICAL**.

Ted (ted), *v. l.* Forms: 5-6 *tedd*, 5-7 *tedde*, 6 *teede*, 7 *tede*, 6- *ted*. [Known from 15th c.; app. representing an OE. **teddan*, cognate with *Icel. tēdja*, *pa. t. talda*, in special sense, to dung, manure, prob. to spread (manure) or spread (the ground) with manure: see **TATHE**. The more general sense appears in OHG., MHG., and mod. HG. dial. *zetten* to spread out, scatter: — **zafjan* = *Otten*. **zafjan*. The non-appearance of this vb. in OE. and ME., and in LG. and Du., is notable.]

1. *trans.* To spread out, scatter, or strew abroad (new-mown grass) for drying. Also *absol.*

Sometimes including the turning of the grass when dried on one side: see *quot.* 1669; but *tedding* and *turning* are properly distinct processes: cf. *quots.* 1577, 1616, 1746.

14.. [implied in **TEDDER**]. 1481-90 [see **TEDDING**]. 1593

FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 When thy meadows be mowed, they wolde be well tedded and layde even vpon the ground. 1530 PALSGR. 753/2, I teede hey, I tourne it afore it is made in cockes, *je fene*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 45b, The Grasse being cutte, must be well tedded and turned in the Sommer. 1616 SUAF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 500 After you have mowed it, and tedded it, you shall turne it twice or thrice ere you cocke it. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 333 To Ted, to turn or spread new mown Grass. 1746 *Poor Robin* (Nares), Tedding, turning, cocking, raking, And such busines in hay making. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* 11. 624 In Middlesex, ... all the grass mown on the first day, before nine o'clock in the morning, is tedded, that is, uniformly strewn over the field. 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 14 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* 111, The hay-making machine is put to work in the field to ted or shake out every day's work.

2. *transf. and fig.* To scatter; to dissipate. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxi. 23 Thow held hir curage he on loft, And ted my tendir hairt lyk toft. 1580 *Lytly Enghus* (Arb.) 228 Then fall they to all disorder that may be, tedding that with a forke in one year, which was not gathered together with a rake, in twentie. 1589 *Paphe zu Hachet* *Lytly's Wks.* 1002 111. 412 What foole more couetous than he, that seeks to tedd abroad the Churches goods with a forke, and scratch it to himselfe with a rake. 1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* Gloss. 246 Ted, to scatter, to spread. 1813 — *Misc. Poems* I. 120 (E.D.D.) Megg tedd the saut upo the stool. 1870 J. HAMILTON *Mosses* xl. 188 A day-dreamer gets hold of a beautiful, thought, and teases and teds it, and tosses it out into a cloud fine and flimy.

3. *dialect a.* To spread out (cut corn or flax) on the ground to dry. *b.* To dress (flax). *c.* To arrange, tidy (the hair, a room, etc.).

1796 *Monthly Mag.* Apr. 223/2 When the mowers went afield The yellow corn to ted. 1821 WILLIAM W. RIDING *Gloss.* (E.D.S. B. 7), Tedding, applied, also to the dressing of hair and flax. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 13 To mark the vale-hind ted the ripened shock. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Ted*, to turn flax when it has been laid on the ground to dry. *West.* 1858 R. S. SURTESS *Ask Manma* lxviii. 306 Producing a black, pocket-book, and tedding up a lot of characters, bills, etc. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.*, *Suppl.* s. v., Ted your hair, and tedd up the house: *West. of Sc.*

Ted, *v.* local *techn.* [app. local var. of ME. *teth*, *TEETHE*.] *trans.* To give a finely-toothed or serrated edge to (a reaping-hook or sickle). Hence *Tedded ppl. a.*, *Te-deder*, *Te-deding vbl. sb.*

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* 11. 55 The next operation [in making sickles] is cutting or toothing, or tedding as it is technically called. *Ibid.* 56 There is a peculiarity in the handling of his hammer and chisel by a sickle tedder, which it requires considerable practice to attain. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Tedded*, serrated, indented. Sickles are tedded in order to make them cut better. [Cf. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 498/2 Tothyd, or tod wyth the teethe, *dentatus*, 1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves Gloss.*, *Tod*, to tooth sickles.]

Teddar, *-er*, *-ir*, obs. forms of TETHER.

Tedded (teddéd), *ppl. a.* [f. *TED v.1* + *-ED* 1.] Spread out for drying, as grass.

1607 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 450 The smell of Grain, or tedded Grass, or Kine. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 111. 970 The hay-rake is employed to rake the tedded grass into a windrow.

Tedded, *ppl. a.* 2: see *TED v.2*

Tedder 1 (teddər), [f. *TED v.1* + *-ER* 1.] One who teds new-mown grass; also, a machine for doing this; a tedding-machine.

14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 578/44 *Disgerbigator*, ... a Teddere. *Ibid.* 587/48 *Herbarius*, a teddere. 1800 HUROIS *Fav. Village* 22 Thick swarms the field with tedders. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tedder*, ... a machine for stirring and spreading hay, to expedite its being dried. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Teed. Trees* 141 The mowers and tedders, sitting in the shade with their bread and cheese.

Tedder 2: see *TED v.2*

Tedding (tedd'ing), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *TED v.1* + *-ING* 1.] The action of spreading out or scattering (new-mown grass) to be dried by the sun and wind.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 226 Item, to Baker for iij. dayes teddyng of gresse iij. d. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Husb.* § 25 Good teddyng is the chiefe paynte to make good hey. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 72/2 Tedding is with a Pitchfork or Pikill throwing it abroad out of those rows in which the Sithe left it on the ground. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 111. 966 The process for putting it into cocks after the tedding.

b. attrib., as *tedding-machine*.

[1826-44 *LONDON ENCYC. Agric.* 420 The hay-tedding machine, invented about 1800, by Salmon of Woburn.] 1843 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* IV. 11. 452 Mr. Wedlake, produced a spreading or tedding machine. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Tedding-pole*, the long stick used for turning or tedding flax. *West.* 1906 *Times* 25 June 14/3 The old custom of tedding either by hand or by tedding machine is avoided.

Tedding, *vbl. sb.* 2: see *TED v.2*

Teddy, pet-form of certain Christian names, as *Edward*, *Edmund*, *Theodore*. *attrib.* in *Teddy bear* (ted'ibear), a stuffed figure of a bear, made of rough plush, used as a toy or as a kind of mascot.

The 'teddy bear' came into vogue about 1907, and was so called in humorous allusion to Theodore Roosevelt (President of U.S. 1901-1909).

1907 *Daily Chron.* 13 Sept. 4/7 While Europe is sending aloft the 'diabolo', America is playing with bears. The sudden delight in these mere things of the toy-shop... is due to their name—'Teddy-bears'. 1907 *Motor Boat* 19 Sept. 1907 The boat with a Teddy bear or goliwog on the bow. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 5 Nov. 7/1 The Teddy bear, popularly so-called because the retiring President of the United States has a reputation as a bear hunter.

† *Tede*, *sb. Obs.* Also *tead* (-e). [ad. L. *tēda*, *tēda* pine-torch.] A resinous piece of pine used as a torch; a wood-torch.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* 11. 89 A tede is a fat and roseny pece of a pyne or pich tre, which hewen of, seruth for torches. 1591 SPENSER *Muipoptinos* 293 A burning Tede about his head did move. 1624 DARGIE *Birth of Heresies* xv. 61 A Lamp or holy Taper, which ordinarily was of Tede or Pine. 1637 WHITING *Albino & Bellania* 27 Bellania's briddall tede is lighted now.

† *Tede*, *a. Obs. rare* -1. ? Tied, joined together.

13. E. E. ALLEN, P. B. 1634 Fyrst telle me pe tyxte of pe tede lettres, & sythen be mater of tede, mene me per-after.

Tede, *Teder*, obs. forms of *TED v.*, *TETHER*.

|| *Tedesco* (ted'esko), *a. (sb.)* Pl. *tedeschi* (-ki).

Also *tedesque* (-esk). [It. *tedesco* German; ad. med.L. *theodiscus*; cf. Goth. *piudisk*, OE. *þeodisc*, OHG. *diutisc*, MHG. *diutisch*, *diutsch*, Ger. *deutsch*; see *DUTCH*.] The Italian word for German; esp. used to express Teutonic influence as shown in some spheres of Italian art.

1814 BYRON *Jrnl.* 20 Feb. in Moore *Life* (1830) I. 501 The *Tedeschi* dramatists. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 1. 551/2 *The Coro Alto* was carved in a quaint *tedesque* style. 1874 T. G. APPLETON in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) 111. 232 Achilles denounced the *Tedesco* with the traditional hatred of the Austrian. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* 1. iv. 51 note, Minute works in the 'semi-tedesco' style, then in fashion.

|| *Te Deum* (tē dē-um). [From the opening words of the Latin original, *Te Deum laudamus*, 'Thee, God, we praise'.] An ancient Latin hymn of praise in the form of a psalm, sung as a thanksgiving on special occasions, as after a victory or deliverance; also regularly at Matins in the R. C. Ch., and (in an English translation) at Morning Prayer in the Church of England.

1691 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* xl. (888) 35 After þam glorian þes searpan repes beginne se abbod þene loksang *Te deum laudamus*. [So in 1200 *Wintency Rule St. Benet* xl. 47.] 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 158 *Te deum* was oure song and no thyng ellis. 1485 *Digby Myst.* 11. 2140 *Te Deum laudamus* lett vs syng. 1547-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 387 Item, for iij. songe booke of *te deum* in Englishe... viij d. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. 1. 92 The Quire sung All the choysset Musike of the Kingdome Together sung *Te Deum*. 1822 BYRON *Werner* v. i. 94 'Te Deum' peald from nations. 1896 C. K. PAUL tr. *Huyssman's En Route* viii. 107 Standing, he intoned the 'Te Deum'.

b. With *a* and in *pl.* *Te Deums*, in reference to a recital of this, or (allusively) to any public utterance of praise to God; also, a service of (public) thanksgiving marked by the singing of this hymn.

1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* 1. 3 At home they are always roaring out *Te Deums* for Stealing of some Town or other. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4794/3 Letters from France begin to own that their *Te Deum* cost them extremely dear. 1905 MORLEY *Gladstone* I. iv. c. 615 The archbishop ordered a *Te Deum*. Neither *te-deums* nor prayers melted the heart of the British cabinet.

c. A musical setting of this hymn.

1864 [Jackson's *Te Deum* regularly used in church services.] 1880 W. H. HUSK in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* 1. 625/1 In addition to the before-named compositions, Greene produced a *Te Deum* in D major, with orchestral accompaniments.

d. attrib. and Comb.

1874 RUSKIN *Fori Clav.* xlv. (1866) 11. 419 *Te-Deum*-singing Princes. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 3/7 A *Te Deum* nias in celebration of the birthday of the Empress Dowager of Russia took place yesterday at the Orthodox Church in the Rue Daru in Paris.

Hence *Te-Deuming* (*nonce-wd.*), the singing of a *Te Deum* or *Te Deums*.

1862 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gl.* xiii. vii. (1873) V. 82 With much processioning, blaring and *te-deuming*. 1864 *Ibid.* xv. i. V. 270 *Te-deum*-ing on an extensive scale.

Tedge (tedz), *rare* -o. [Etymology unknown.] = *INGATE* *sb.* 2: see *quots.*

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Ingate*, an aperture in a mould for pouring in metal; technically called the *tedge*. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tedge*, the ingate or aperture in a mold through which the molten metal is poured.

† *Tediation*, *Obs. rare* -1. [n. of action f. late L. *tēdiāre* to feel loathing; see *-ATION*. Perh. aphetic for *ated(y)acyon* (also in Caxton), a. OF.: see *ATTEDIATION*.] The action of wearying or condition of being wearied.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 112 Ye shall do lustyce wyth lasse tēdyacyon.

† *Tediferous*, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *tēdifer* (f. *tēda* torch + *-fer* bearing) + *-OUS*: see *-FEROUS*.] Bearing a torch.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tediferous* (*tedifer*), that beareth a torch or taper. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY.

† *Tedify*, *v. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *tēdium*, *TEDIUM* + *-FY*, after *edify*.] *trans.* To affect with *tedium*; to weary, bore. So † *Tedification*.

1613 T. ADAMS *Sinner's Passing-bell* Wks. 1861 I. 348 An odious, tedious, endless inculcation of things doth often tire those with whom a soft and short reproof would find good impression. Such, whiles they would intend to edify, do in event tedify. 1616 — *Divine Herbal* *ibid.* 11. 442 Too often, till edification turn to tedification. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 4 To be all utterance, no materials, and so not to edify but tedify their hearers.

Teding-penny, obs. f. TITHING-PENNY.

Tedious (tē'diəs), *a.* Forms: 5 *ted(e)us*, *tedi*, *tediose*, 5-7 *tedy*, 6 *tede*, *tide*, *tydy*, *tyde*, *Sc. tidi*, 6-7 *teydi*, 7-8 *teadi*, 8 *teadi*, 5- *tedious*. (Also 6 *tedy*, *tiddius*, *Sc. tedeus*, -ews, 6-7 *tedius*.) [ad. late L. *tēdiōs-us*

irksome, f. *tēdium*, *TEDIUM*: see *-OUS*; perh. partly ad. OF. *tēdius*, -eux (1387 in Godef.).]

1. 'Wearisome by continuance' (J.); long and tiresome: said of anything occupying time, as a task, or a journey; esp. of a speech or narrative, hence of a speaker or writer: prolix, so as to cause weariness.

1412-30 LVGD. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxiii, Me liste no more of hir woo to endite Leste vn to 3ow that it were tedious. 1475 *Babes Bk.* 75 Many wordes ben rihte Tedious. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxiv. 4 Lest I be tedious vnto the. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 62, I pray the to decist fra that tedious melancolic orison. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 1065 Bot tiddius it wer to tell. 1552 HULOET, Tedious speaker, or paterer, *battologus*. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 230, I will be brieft, for my short date of breath is not so long as a tedious tale. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* 11. i. 119 Come: you are a tedious foole: to the purpose. 1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 27 The tedious task I ever yet undertooke. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 75 P. 8, I would not be tedious in this Discourse. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 1. Pref., A series of tedious and laborious experiments. 1819 SCOTT *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 4 Mar., in *Lockhart*, Tedious hours occur on board of ship. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 If I am to discuss all these matters, I cannot avoid being tedious.

† *b. humorously*. Long (in time or extent). *Obs.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* 11. iii. 33 Nay 'tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the breefe and the tedious of it. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 56 An old sheep-biter, with a nose too tedious for his face.

2. Wearisome in general; annoying, irksome, troublesome, disagreeable, painful. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* 1. 279 To arere a power to resyst the sayd riots, which to hem on that holy tyme was tedious and heynous. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xii. 11 Let not that busynes which ye have in honde be tedious to you. 1629 J. WHICKER in Arb. *Garner* VII. 375 A sort of flies... drew blisters and bladders in our skin... which were very tedious for our bodies too. 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1742) 111. 181, I may be tedious, but I will not be long. 1845 in *J. Milford's Lett. & Rem.* 143 Johnstone ain't a drinking man nor a wife-beater, but he makes her a tedious husband. 1863 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Tedious*, fidgetty, uneasy, requiring constant attention; of an infant or young child when teething, or poorly. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* l. 17 Did I, a poem Write, my tedious anguish all revealing.

† 3. Tired, wearied, exhausted; also, disgusted or annoyed, esp. by iteration or excess; bored.

1430-40 LVGD. *Bochas* viii. viii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 11. 375 Galerius... Throuh at [sic] thoriunt we victorious Til he for age, gan wexen tedious. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) 11. 148 So when the Father is tedious and old. 1540-1 Elvot *Image Gov.* (1544) Bii, Being also tedious of his abhominations. *Ibid.* xxviii. Qijb, Being tedious of that beastly lycence.

4. Late, tardy, dilatory, slow. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 1079, I was to tidiose, That holy sight to see. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 1. ii. § 7 The most active or busy man... hath... many vacant times of leisure... except he be... tedious and of no dispatch. 1698 CONGREVE *Semile* 11. i, Though thou hadst on lightning rode, Still thou tedious art, and slow. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* 11. iii. 249 Barbarossa was not... very tedious in gratifying their curiosity. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* 11. i, I expect Lord Weybridge; we are not ready for dinner till his lordship comes. 'What can make him so tedious?' said Maria-Jane. 1898 [see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

So *Te'disome*, *Tediousome a. (Sc.)*, tedious; † *Tedio'sity*, † *Tediousite* [= OF. *tedieuseite*, 15th c.], tediousness.

† *a* 1412 LVGD. *Two Merch.* 900 Lest tediousste your eys did assayl. 1612 *Two Noble K.* 111. v, What tediousity and disensamity is here among ye! 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxii, It was an unco pleasant show, only it was a pity it was sae tediousome.

Tediously (tē'diəsli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a tedious manner; at great and wearisome length; tiresomely; slowly, tardily.

1557 MRS. M. BASSET *More's Treat. Passion* M's Wks. 1376/1 Oftentimes tediously without any nede they were faine to repete twise euery worde they said in their praiour. 1583 HOLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 323 Thou hast made me to forget it interrupting me so tediously. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. Chorus 22 The crepele-tardy-gated Night, Who like a foule and ougly Witch doth lime So tediously away. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr. 2 Not to read dull, and tediously. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* Wks. 11. 154 (Comus) a drama in the epic style, inelegantly splendid, and tediously instructive. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* 11. ii. § 72 Hall... dilates upon it sometimes more tediously, but more appositely.

Tediousness (tē'diəsnes), [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being tedious.

1. Wearisomeness on account of long continuance; tiresome lengthiness, prolixity; also, wearisomeness in general; irksomeness, troublesomeness; trouble, annoyance (*obs.* or *dial.*).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) 11. 229 Tual exercised firste musike to alleuate the tediousnes pastoralle. *Ibid.* IV. 255 The vthe age of the worlde... afflicte with moche tediousnesse [orig. crebris malis quassata]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 139 Euen in this our tyme, some offend much in tediousnesse. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* cccix, She distastes them all, within a while; And in the sweetest, finds a tediousness. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat.* 11. 936 The bloud of beasts, which with great tediousnesse and pain he [the bee-fly] sucks out. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.*, *Yng. Lady's T.* 11. 434 He... resolved rather to endure the tediousness of a passage by sea. 1881 *Times* 9 Apr. 11/3 Ecclesiastical litigation abuses the common legal privilege of tediousness.

† 2. Weariness, ennui; disgust, distaste. *Obs.* 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 25 Vnto the tedusnes of

some stonydyng by, he thankyd owr lord and redemer. .for innumerable benefites. c 1561 *VERNON Frae-will* 46 To engender in them a hatred and tediousness of vyce. 1576 *FLEMING tr. Caius Eng. Dogs* (1880) 5 These Dogges. applying to their pursuit, agillite and nimbleness, without tediousnesse. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* ii. v. (1699) 171 All there know God without Error. .Love him without Tediousness.

3. Slowness, tardiness; dilatoriness. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1691 *T. H[ACE] Acc. New Invent.* 6 Its tediousness in bringing on and off. 1742 *H. WALPOLE Lett. to Mann* (1834) i. xlviii, 189 By the tediousness of the post and distance of place I am still receiving letters from you about the Secret Committee. 1900 [see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*].

Tedium (tē'diəm). Also 7-9 tedium. [a. l. *tedium* weariness, disgust, f. *ted-ere* to weary.] The state or quality of being tedious; wearisomeness, tediousness, ennui.

1662 *PETTY Taxes* ii. § 37 Whereby the charge and tedium of travelling. may be greatly lessened. 1663 *J. SWEENEY Prodiges* (1665) 16 Stories of Prodiges may. .deceive the tedium of a winter night. 1779 *J. MOORE View Soc. Fr.* (1789) i. xviii. 141 A more infallible specific against tedium and fatigue. 1814 *SCOTT Wav. xxv*, When he remembered the tedium of his quarters. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist. v. § 1* 216 In some of the stories. .there is the tedium of the old romance. *Comb.* 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Lit. Misc. Ess.* 1872 i. 28 One or two sleek clerical tutors, with here and there a tedium-stricken squire.

Tedure, -yr(e, obs. forms of TETHER.

Tee (tē), sb.¹ [The origin of senses 2 and 3 is obscure: possibly they do not belong here.]

I. 1. The name of the letter T; also applied to objects having the form of this (T or F). See also T (the letter) 2.

1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* iv. v. (1611) 199 He beareth Argent, a chevron betweene three Text Tees, sable. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Tee, a T-shaped pipe-coupling. 1882 *Ware, Exhib. Catal.* iii. 5 Connections, elbows, tees, syphons. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 376 The demand for angles and tees is quiet, but bridge and roofing makers are taking fair lots.

II. 2. Sc. (See quot. 1882.)

1494-5 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* i. 228 To mak knoppis and fassis to the harnysing of briddills and teis, xxxij pinnis of gold. 1505 *Ibid.* iii. 260 For one couple and tee. .xx. 1675 *CUNNINGHAM Diary* 27 July (1887) 56 Sent to Glasgow for a new Curpell and Tee. 1776 *R. FRASERSON* in *Whitelaw Bk. Scot. Song* (1875) 100 With . . . hat, and a feather, And housing at curpen and tee. 1882 *JANSON'S Dict.* Tee, Pl. *tees*, *teis*, iron holdfasts, in shape like the letter T, suspended from a horse's collar for attachment to the shafts of a vehicle, or for connecting the bit and bridle; also, the ropes by which a sailyard is suspended.

3. Mining. (See quot. 1851.)

1653 *MANLOVE Lead Mines* 266 Fell, Bous, and Knock-harke, Forstid-ear, and Tees. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Sij, After crossing of Pees, Tees, Braks, Jumbles, or what other disorder may happen that the Vein cannot be easily made out. 1851 *TAPPING Gloss. Lead-mining Terms*, Tee, or Tye, is where a cross vein approaches another vein at nearly right angles, whose side it joins without intersecting or breaking through it.

III. 4. attrib. Shaped like a T, having a cross-piece at the top or end, as tee-frame, -iron, -joint, -piece, -square; also in other combs., as tee-headed, -shaped adjs. See also T (the letter) 3.

1819 *PECKSTON Gas-Lighting* 300 Wrought-iron tee-pieces for branching off from the principal service-pipe in two directions. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* ii. 344 Tee-squares are rulers made in the form of the letter T. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Tee-iron, a rod with a cross-bar at the end, for withdrawing the lower valve-box of a pump. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. liii/2 Fire and Thief-resisting Safes. .solid tee-frame, and solid flange lock case. 1887 *D. A. LOW Machine Draw.* (1892) 18 At (c) is shown a tee-headed bolt. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 3/2 Tee-shaped and substantially built, the new pier. .has a frontage of 650 ft.

Tee (tē), sb.² *Golf.* Orig. Sc. [app. a curtailed form of *teaz*, used in 17th c., the origin of which is not ascertained. For the formation cf. *pease*, *pea*.] The starting-place, usually a little heap of earth or sand, from which the ball is driven in commencing to play each hole.

1673 *WEDDERBURN'S Vocab.* 37, 38 (Jam.) *Baculus, Pila clavaria*, a goulfe-ball. *Statumen*, the Teaz. 1722 *RAM-SAY Ode to Ph-* ii, Driving their baws frae whins or tee. 1875 *W. A. SMITH Louisiana* 147 Each [shell] is seated on a sandy 'tee', formed by the wind sweeping away the sand around it. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* x. 765/1 In starting from the hole, the ball may be teed (i.e. placed where the player chooses, with a little pinch of sand under it called a tee). 1905 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 12 At two o'clock, . . . the golfing party were at the first tee.

attrib. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 8/3 Vardon was beaten in the tee shots.

Tee (tē), sb.³ *Curling*, etc. Orig. Sc. [Origin uncertain: perh. orig. the same word as *TEE* sb.¹, from the use of such a mark to define an exact spot. (A suggested derivation from ON. *tīd* to show, mark, note, is untenable.)]

The mark, a cross made on the ice and surrounded by circles, at which the stones are aimed; applied also to the 'jack' at bowls, and the 'hob' at quoits.

1789 *D. DAVIDSON Th. Seasons, Winter* 167 Clim o' the Cleugh. . . A slow shot drew, w' muckle care, Which settled on the tee. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 51 A mark is made at each end (of the rink) called a tee, *toesse*, or *wittier*. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 572 Each player endeavouring to possess himself of a hirth near the Tee. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 100 (Curling) The players who open the game begin by playing short of the tee. 1888 *W. BLACK In Far Lochaber* ii. 1.66 A trimly kept bowling-green, in which the club-members practise the gentle art of reaching the tee.

b. attrib. and Comb., as tee-shot; tee-drawn adj. 1850 *J. STRUTHERS Winter Day* ii. ix, Tee-drawn shots the smooth-lead fill, Or ports are wick'd with hair-breadth skill. 1853 *W. WATSON Poems* 64 (E.D.D.) [He] Sen's up a tee-shot to a hair.

|| **Tee** (tē), sb.⁴ Also htoo. [Burmese *h'ti* umbrella.] A metallic decoration, in the shape of an umbrella, usually gilded and hung with bells, surmounting the topos and pagodas of Burina and adjacent countries.

1800 *M. SYMES Embassy Ava* v. 188 The whole [building] is crowned by a Tee, or umbrella, of open iron-work, from which rises a rod with a gilded pennant. The tee or umbrella is to be seen on every sacred building that is of a spiral form. 1858 *H. YULE Mission to Ava* ii. 42 [The Gauda-palen 'Temple at Pagan'] is cruciform in plan. . . crowned by a spire and htee. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 360 On the summit of the tope was a square construction known among archaeologists as the 'tee'.

† **Tee**, v.¹ *Obs.* Forms: see below. [OE. *tlon* (contr. from *teohan*), pa. tr. *tlah*, *tugon*, pa. pple. *togen*, a Com. Teutonic str. vb., cogn. with OSax. *tiokan*, *tōh*, *tugun*, *gitogan* (MLG. *tiēn*, *tēn*, *MDu. tējen*, *tijghen*, LG. *tēen*, *EFris. tēen*, *tējen*, *tēen*), OFris. *tia* (WFr. *tjean*, Saterl. *tejen*, NFr. *tiūn*), OHG. *ziohan*, *zōh*, *zugun*, *gizogan* (Ger. *ziehen*, *zog*, *gezogen*), ON. pa. pple. *toginn*, Goth. *tiuhan*, *tauh*, *tauham*, *tauhan*, to draw, lead; = L. *duc-ere* to lead, draw. A primitive Aryan vb., still important in German, but lost in Eng. by 1500. Derivatives of the same root survive in *taut*, *team*, *tie*, *tight*, *tough*, *tow*, *tug*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. Present stem. a. Inf. 1 *tēon*, 2-4 *teon*, 3-4 *tuen*, 3-5 *teen*, *ten*, *teo*, *tee*, *te*; 5 *tegh*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 241 *zif eow swa licke*. .hine *teon* þurh þisse caestro lanan. c 1205 *LAV.* 791 Ich wille teo [c 1275 go] to foren. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1344 To bersabe he gunne teen. *Ibid.* 1953 To-warde egipte he gunne teen. c 1290 *St. Eustace* 165 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 214 To lond he mostete. c 1290 *Harrow. Helt* 234 Alle. .pat mine buen shule to blisse wiþ me tūen. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 821 Þorw on of þeos bayles he mot tūen. *Ibid.* 877 Þorw þe faste 3at he con in teo. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2541 Let hym tēte þe tempull. c 1425 *Cast. Persus*, 1564 in *Macro Pals* 123 Þedyr rapely wyl I tee. c 1450 *LOVELICH Grail* xiii. 56 Owl of the castel of Come þat he wolde tee.

b. Pres. Indic., Imper. 1 *teoh*, *teo*, *tio*, 3-4 *tee*, *te*; 2 (*Subj.*) *tye*; pl. 1 *teon*, 3-4 *teen*, *ten*. Imper. 1 *teoh*, 3 *tih*.

c 897 [see B. 1 b]. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 176 *Traho*, ic teo, . . . *pertraho*, ic teo swyðe. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John vi. 44 Buton se fæder. .hine teo [c 1250 *Haltun* G. hyne tye]. *Ibid.* Luke v. 4 Teoh hit on dypan. 1037-34 *Secular Laws* Cant. c. 70 Ne teo se hlaford na mare on his æhta. c 1205 *LAV.* 17416 Viber, tih þe aþan. c 1200 *Bestiary* 353 *De heretes*. . . If he fercechen dode, and he ower water ten. 13. . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 9 They ten vnto his temple. *Ibid.* 1262 Er he teo temple tene. 13. . *Gay Warw.* (A.) 2018 Er þe sonne donde te.

c. Pres. Indic., 2nd pers. sing. 1 *tiehst*, *tyhst*, 3rd pers. sing. 1 *tiehþ*, *tyhþ*, *tihþ*, 2 *tih*, 3 *tizth*, *tilth*, *teð*, *teoð*, 4 *tegt*.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xxv. 241 He tiehð his heafod in to him. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* 11. 256 Lacedond se þæt yfel ut tihð of þam milte. *Ibid.* 262 Þonne þu. .tyhst blod. c 1275 *Lamb.* Hom. 27 Hit hine tih to þan bitre deðe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 leneð to þe deore [hlwans geres he forðteoð]. c 1220 *Bestiary* 64 Up he teð, [ti] ðat he ðe heuene seð. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1435 An sum sot man hit tyhþ [v.r. tihþ] þar to. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* iii. 236 As he tegt atte font-stone.

2. Pa. tr. 1 *tēah*, 2 *teah*, 2-3 *teh*, *teih*, *tēh*, *tah*, 3-4 *te3*, *teiz*, *tey*, *teye*, *teize*, 4 *tyh*, 5 *te3e*, *tegh*. Pl. 1 *tuzon*, 3 *tuzen*, *tuzen*, *tuwen*, 5 *tyen*.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Judith* 99 [Heo] zenam ða þone hæðenan mannan fæste þe fæxe sinum, tēah hyne. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Þurh þwam ure drihten tēh to him al moncun. c 1205 *LAV.* 640 He tēah hine aþein. *Ibid.* 805 He him seolf tēh [c 1275 eode] bi-foren. *Ibid.* 1641 Tēh [see B. 1 b]. *Ibid.* 21616 Towarde þæt hulle [he] tēh. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1135 Wið hise two dowtes ut he tē3. c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 279 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 278 The frere mid al his maine tē3 So longe, that [etc.]. c 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 57 Ioseph tē3 to non þuws bote eueue to þe temple. 1290 *GOWRA Conf.* II. 323 Unto his contre hom he tyh. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12097 He light into baun. . . Tēgh vnto Tuskan, & turnyt to lond. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke v. 11 And hig tūzen heora scyru to lande. c 1205 *LAV.* 1834 Heo tūzen [c 1275 drowen] alle to gadere. *Ibid.* 2619 Him tuwen hired men to. c 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 An tuhen alle to hire bode. c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 843 His burnes tyen to her tentis myd tene þat þey hadde.

3. Pa. pple. 1 *te3en*, 3 *i-tozen*, *i-tohen*, *i-towen*, -un, *to3en*, 4-5 *towen*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 241 Se eadiga Andreas was tozen. c 1205 *LAV.* 10099 Lucus was wē itozen. c 1225 *Anr. K.* 108 Heo is a gruchild, & ful itowen [v.r. itohen]. *Ibid.* 204 Þe nome one muhte hurten alle wel itowene earen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3647 Dis folc is after softe tozen. 13. . *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1093 For 3e haf traunayld, towen for ferre.

B. Signification.

1. trans. To draw, pull, drag, tug.

a 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 428 Tuzon heo ða werzan gastas. c 1225 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1052, Godwine eorl . . . tēah þa up his se3l. c 1225 *Juliana* 8 Ant tuhen him 3ont to þen, from strete to strete. c 1225 *Anr. K.* 324 Hwo is þæt durste slepen þeo hwile þæt his deaðlic fo heolde on itowen sword ouer his heued? c 1275 *LAV.* 4995 Þane hein 3eo vp tēh [c 1205 i-tēh] to hire cneoh wel

neh. 13. . *K. Allit.* 7070 To shipp he may hem bereo & teen. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv. 282 He gert men. . . Salys to the toppis te. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10382 To tēgh as a traytor, and traile vpon þe erthe. 1446 *LYNG. Nightingale Poems* ii. 166 Tbe lewes my flesh asonder dide tee.

b. To draw to oneself, to take to or upon oneself.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xvi. 99 Dast he tio [v.r. teo] un hine selfne oðerra monna scylda. 925-35 *Laws Athelstan* ii. c. 9 Þæt he hit on folcyrht him tēto. c 1205 *LAV.* 1641 He. . . tēh hit to his aþe hond. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* iii. 285 For al hys þeðe þat man tē3. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Trin.) 449 Þat writ he drou3 & 3erne tē3. c 1500 *Sir Beues* (S.) 2319 His ryng he gan to him tee.

c. To lead, bring (an army, etc.). Only OE.

a 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iii. xiv. [xviii.] (1890) 208 Penda Mercna cuning tēah here and fyrd wið Eastangle.

2. fig. To draw, lead, entice, allure; to bring into some condition. Const. to.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxvi. § 1 Sio gecynde eow tihð to ðam andzite. 1971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Seo oferlyf þæs lichoman zetyhþ þone mon to synanum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 And tēh folc to him to heren his wise word. c 1250 [see A. 1 c].

3. To bring up, train, discipline, educate, teach.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* (Z.) 166 *Induo*, ic ty [v.r. ic teo] oððe ic here; *indui*, ic tēah. c 1205, a 1225 [see A. 3 k] c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1725 Heo was itowen [v.r. itozen] among mankunn. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1913 He wulde ðat he sulde hem ten ðat he wel-ðeued sulde ben.

4. To bring forth, produce. Only OE. (Cf. *TEAM* sb., *TEAM* v.)

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* l. 20 Teon nu þa wæteru forð swim-mende cynn. *Ibid.* 21 Eall libbende fæscinn. . . þa wæteru tuzon forð on heora biwum.

5. To draw out, protract, prolong.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Wumme. . . þat min biwist is tēgh here swo longe.

6. a. refl. To betake oneself; to withdraw. (Cf. *DRAW* v. 67.)

c 1205 *LAV.* 640 He tēh hine aþein an þrowe. c 1275 *Ibid.* 20086 Þis i-seh Arthur. . . and tēh hine [c 1205 thehte hine] a backward.

b. intr. To proceed, go: = *DRAW* v. 68. (Cf. *Ger. ziehen*. The most usual sense in ME.)

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxv. § 7 He. . . tēah to wuda. c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1056, Fela. . . þæt tuzon. c 1205 *LAV.* 1874 Pat folc ut of wude tēh. 1227 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 4370 So gret folc of romens. . . þat some wollep out to [v.r. teol]. c 1300 *Harrow. Helt* 8 Pat alle mosten to helle te. 13. . *Sir Beues* (AJ) 501 Forþ þe knigtes gonne te, [ti] þat hit come to þe 13. . *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 87, I schal tee in-to Tarce, & tary þe a while. c 1450 *LOVELICH Grail* iii. 568 Aþens that knyht 3e scholen not Te. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* iii. (1841) 33 As to my fadyr, lete us now tee.

† **Tee**, v.² *Obs. rare.* [OE. *tlon*, *tlon*, contr. from **tlhan* = OS. *tlhan* in *astlhan* to refuse, OHG. *tlhan*, MHG. *tlhen* to accuse, show to be guilty, inform against, ON. *tji* from **tlha* to show, tell, relate, report, Goth. *ga-telhan* to show, make known. Orig. a strong vb. **tlhan* (*tlh*, *tigon*, *tigen*), of ablant series *tlh-*, *taih-*, *tih-*, cognate with Gr. *tlhō-vōvāi* to show, L. *dic-ere* to tell, Skr. *dic-* to show, point out. But already in OE. confused in inflexion with *tlon* from **tlōhan* to draw, *TEE* v.¹, in consequence of the falling together of the contracted pres. stems *tlō-*, *tlō-*. Rare in ME. In quot. c 1440 *tyxste* app. = *tyhst.*] trans. To accuse.

(In quot. a 1300, ? to show, make known; or ? to tell, relate.) 871-901 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 33 Gif hwa oðerne. . . tūio [v.r. teon] wille, þæt he hwelne ne zeltæste þa ðe he him zesealde [etc.]. *Ibid.* c. 36 § 1 Gif hine mon tio [v.r. teo] zewealdes on ðære dæde, zetirowe hine þe þam wite. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xxvi. 31 Nu þu me stale tyhst. *Ibid.* xlv. 7 Hwi tihþ ure hlaford us swa micles fæses? c 1300 *Beket* 1180 Holi churchre he aboute drede [v.r. a-bouyde deore] that me tizh on wide [v.r. tēllez of wel wide]. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 287 *Kaiph*. . . Eye on the, traytoure attaynte, at þis tyde; Of treasoun þou tyxste hym, þat triste þe for trewe.

Tee (tē), v.³ *Golf.* [f. *TEE* sb.², and like it app. a clift form of the 17th c. *teaz*.]

a. trans. To place (a ball) on the tee. b. intr. with off: To play a ball from the tee.

1673 *WEDDERBURN'S Vocab.* 37, 38 (Jam.) *Statumina pilam arena*, Teaz your ball on the sand. 1737 [see *teed* below]. 1828 *SCOTT Tral.* 14 May, I can only tee the ball; he must strike the blow with the golf club himself. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 823/2 An attendant, called a caddy, who carries his clubs and 'tees' his balls. 1895 *LINSKILL Golf* ii. (ed. 3) 10 To tee a ball for driving, it is usual to place it on some small eminence on the surface of the turf. . . A ball is sometimes teed on a few short blades of stiff grass. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 7/2 Will any golfer send a shilling to open the subscription? Or, preferably, will the Royal and Ancient tee off? 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 773 The golfer proceeds to the tee-ing off spot, tees up his ball, mentally imagines that he is standing on a species of gridiron, and places his feet in the position [etc.].

Hence *Teed* (tēd) ppl. a., placed on or played from a tee; *Teeling* (tēlŋ) vbl. sb.; also attrib. as *teeing-ground*, a small patch of ground from which the ball is teed off.

1737 *RAMSAY Scot. Prov.* xxiii. (1750) 89 That's a tee'd ba. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. xiii. All that is managed for ye like a tee'd ball. 1850 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 226/2 Two hundred yards. . . distance from the teeing-ground. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* xviii, They had taken a word from the golfing green, and called me the 'Tee'd Ball'. 1903 *Westm.*

Gaz. 11 Sept. 4/2 Far better to recognise that placing is virtually teeing, and have done with it.

Teē, *v.* [f. *TEE* sb.] *trans.* To connect or branch off by a tee-piece. (In quot. *absol.*)

1908 *Installation News* II. 83/1 Bring a 3-in. tube... to the light in the hall, teeing off to the switch on the wall and from thence to the living room lights.

Teē, obs. f. *TEA*; obs. and dial. f. *TIE*.

Teeder, obs. form of *TETHER*.

Teedle (*tīd'l*), *v.* *Sc.* [? Echoic. Cf. *deedle* in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*; also *doodle*, *toodle*, *tootle*.] *trans.* To sing (a tune) without words; to hum.

1800 *Sc. Song*, *Had awa frae me Donald* (Jam.), But rock your weane in a scull And teedle Heelan sing, Matam. 1824 *MACTAGGART Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 444 *Teedling*, singing a tune without accompanying it with the words. 1827 *Scott Chron. Canongate* v. My little Highland landlady... stood at the door 'teedling' to herself a Highland song as she shook a table-napkin over the fore-stair.

Teethee, variant of *TEHE*.

Teē-hole (*tī-hōl*), *dial.* The hole forming the entrance to a bee-hive.

1669 *Worldage Syst. Agric.* ix. § 3. 160 At the bottom of your little [bee-hive] doors... make an open square place just against the Teē-hole. 1891 *Dovle White Comp.* vi. 1. 110 As thick as bees at a teē-hole.

Teek, obs. f. *TEAK*. **Teel**, *dial.* var. *TILL* *v.*

Teel, *teel-oil*, *teel-seed*: see *TIL*, *sesame*.

Teeld (e), obs. pa. t. and pp. of *TELL* *v.*; var.

TELD sb. and *v.* obs., tent. **Teele**, obs. f. *TEAL*.

Teem (*tīm*), *v.* 1. Forms: 1 *tieman*, *tīman*, *tīman*, *tēman*, 1-2 *teman*, 3 *timen*, *tāmen* (*Orms.*), *teamen*, *tūmen* (*ii*), 3-5 *temen*, 3-6 *teme*, 4 *tem*, 5 *temyn*, 6-7 *teeme*, 7-8 *team*, 6- *teem*.

[OE. *tieman*, etc.: = **taumjan*, f. OE. *team*: = **taum*: see *TEAM* sb.]

I. Belonging to *TEAM* sb. I.

1. *trans.* To bring forth, produce, give birth to, bear (offspring). Also fig. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 238 Hit bið þonne... þæt 'Nan wer ne wifað, ne wif ne georlað, ne team ne bið getymed'. *Ibid.* II. 212 þæt folc tyme micel ne team on ðam westene. c1200 *Orms.* 215 Warrben swa wið child & tāmenn hire tām wið himm Alls oþre wittmenn tāmenn? c1225 *Ancre. R.* 220 Two tentacions, þæt tēmē alle þe oðre. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 33, & cleopēð ham wunne & weolefulle þæt tēamen hāre tēames. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* v. ii. 51 The euen Meade... Conceiues by idleness, and nothing teemes But hateful Dockes, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burses. 1607 *Timon* iv. iii. 179 Common Mother, thou Whose wombe vmeasurable, and infinite brest Teemes and feeds all. 1654 *GAYTON PLEAS. Notes* III. viii. 126 My Mother... whose very picture I am, when she teemed me under the Line. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 454 The Earth obey'd, and teem'd at a Birth Innumerable living Creatures. 1675 *PLUME Life Hacket* (1865) 8 It was but a small lustre, that the place where any man was teemed could cast upon him. 1786 *tr. Swedenborg's True Chr. Relig.* v. § 583 The earth... being their common mother... brings them forth, that is, teems them from her womb into the open day.

†2. *intr.* To bring forth young, bear or produce offspring; to be or become pregnant. *Obs.*

c1000 *Ælfric Gen.* vi. 4 Godes bearn tīymdon wið manna dohtora and big cendon. c1000 — *Hom.* I. 250 Fuzelas ne tīymað swa swa oðre nytenu. *Ibid.* II. 10 Sindon beah-hwæðere sume zesceafra þe tīymað buton hæmede...; þæt sind beon. c1023 *Wulfstan Hom.* xiii. 81 Wa ðam wifum þe þonne tīymað. c1200 *Orms.* 130 Fort þo wass swa bifundenn wif þæt þo ne mīhte tēamenn. c1225 *Ancre. R.* 308 Fares & Zaram ne tēmed heo neuc. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 982 An angel... seide þe sulde sunen wel And tīmen, and clepen it Ismael. 1532 *More Confort. Tindale* Wks. 644/2 Lest it should feble hys fleshe... and hyndre hys barlot of teeming. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 15 Thou saist she teemede sixe weekes before her time. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iv. i. 256 If that the Earth could teeme with womans teares, Each drop she falls, would proue a Crocodile. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 190. 1636 *JAMES FELIX's Octavius* 91 Except Jupiter be waxed old and Juno hath left off teeming.

3. *intr.* To be full, as if ready to give birth; to be prolific or fertile; to abound, swarm. Usually const. *with*.

1593 [see *TEEMING* ppl. a. 2]. c1719 *ADDISON* (J.), A nation where there is scarce a single head that does not teem with politicks. 1746 *SMOLLETT* *Reproof* 28 Hallowed be the mouth That teems with moral zeal and dauntless truth! 1748 *GRAV Alliance* 6 The soil, tho' fertile, will not teem in vain. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 404 The air, the earth, the water, teem with delighted existence. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. ii. v. § 80. 234 Every canto of this book teems with the choicest beauties of imagination. 1840 *DICHENS Barn. Rudge* lxxvii. The house-tops teemed with people. 1868 *E. EDWARDS* *Rahgah* I. Introd. 33 A mind which... was still teeming with projects for a good time to come.

II. Belonging to *TEAM* sb. III.

†4. *trans.* In Anglo-Saxon law: To refer or trace (property), for evidence of ownership, to a third person representing the party from whom it was acquired; to vouch to warranty. Only OE.

a700 *Laws Ine* c. 47 Gif mon forstolenne ceap befehð, ne mot hine mon tīman [v. r. tīman] to ðeowum men. *Ibid.* c. 75. a800, 960-975 [see *TEAM* sb. 7].

†5. *intr.* To refer or appeal to for confirmation or testimony. To God I teeme, I call God to witness.

Also *trans.* To cite or call to witness (quot. c1200).

c1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1881) I. 58 Benedictus... tīymde to þam regole þe Basilus zesette. c1000 *St. Basil's Admonitio* Prol. (1849) 32 Benedictus... tīymde swa ðeah to Basilus tēcinge for his trumnyse. c1200 *Moral Ode* 108 (Trin. MS.) His oþen were and his þanc to witness he sal tēmen.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5070 (Cott.) And al was for i tald a drem þat cummen es now, to godd i tem. *Ibid.* 12997. *Ibid.* 14791 þe bok is wittnes for to tem.

†6. *intr.* To attach oneself (to any one) in fealty, dependence, trust, or love; to turn or draw to. *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 1265 He bi-hehte hire biheste & he hit wel laste þat to hire he wolde tēman [c1275 hire wolde he louie] & wrchen hire ane temple. *Ibid.* 16800 Al hit trucked us an hond þæt we to temden. *Ibid.* 24816 3if þu i bissen twalf wiken temest to þan rihten and þu wilt of Rome polien zeidome. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 9546 Al þat euer to Cryst wyl tēme, Behouep þe baptysed yn watyr and creme. 13... *St. Erkenwode* 15 in *Horstm. Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 266 He turnyd temples þat tyme þat tēmyd to be deuelle. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 316 3et surely I hope, Efte to trede on by temple & tēme to þy seluen. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3306 The truly þat are taken and tēmyd to you, Schalbe plesit with plenty at þere playne wille.

†7. *trans.* To acclaim (as lord); to offer or dedicate (to God); to bring into a position or condition.

c1205 *LAV.* 1956 He was ihaten Brutus... þa Troinise men þa temden hine to hærre [c1275 makede hine louerd]. 13... *Cursor M.* 6170 (Cott.) þe forbirth o þair barnem Fra þan þai suld to drighthin tem. c1384 *CHAUCER R. Fame* III. 654 But myghten temen vs on þere.

†8. *intr.* or *refl.* To betake oneself, to repair, go, proceed to; *trans.* to repair to (q. c1330). *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 1245 Albion hatte þat lond... Per to þu scalt tēman [c1275 wende] & ane neows Troys þar makian. *Ibid.* 7174 He hehte Tenancius to Cornwalde tēmen [c1275 wende]. *Ibid.* 27919 Arður 3æf him þene tun and he dre to tūmde [v. r. tūmde]. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 431 For drede þai wald him slo, He tēmed him to be king. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11177 Fot-folk þat come to & fro, Innes for to tēme & take.

†b. *intr.* To lead to (an issue). *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 9135 Ic wolde iweite at þe... to whan þis toene wule tēme, to walche þine tēmen.

Teem (*tīm*), *v.* 2. Now *dial.* and *techn.* Forms: 4-6 *teme*, 5 *Sc. teym*, 6 *Sc. teim*, 7 *teame*, *teeme*, 7-9 *team*, 8 *tem*, 7- *teem*. [ME. *tēme-n*, a. ON. *teima* (Sw. *tōmma*, Da. *tōmme*) to empty: = **tōmjan*, f. *tōmr* empty, *tōom*.]

1. *trans.* a. To empty (a vessel, etc.); to discharge or remove the contents of; to empty (a wagon, etc.).

a1300 *Cursor M.* 12020 Bath he ditted þe water lade, And tēmed lakes þat he made. c1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxvii. 27 Fayre saules, þat has tēmyd þaire fleys, and dryyd it of þe humor of syn. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv. (Julian) 544 Scho... tēmyt þe poyttis thir. c1440 *Prov. Parv.* 488/1 Tēmyr or maken empty... *vaco, evaco*. c1470 *HENRY WALLACE* viii. 213 Saldyls thair tēym off hors bot maistris thar. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxviii. 36 The fetteris lowst and the dungeoun temit. 1596 *DARLEYMORE* *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (S. T. S.) 204 Quhen he had tēmed the hartes of many of the foul puddle of error and vice. 1650 *H. MORE Observ. in Enthus. Tri.* etc. (1650) 92 Magicus will not stick to teem Urinals on your heads. 1789 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* II. 684 note, Above ground... two banks... take off the corves at top, and empty, or, as the workmen call it, 'teem' them. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton. Gloss.*, Teem, to empty, to pour out. 'Teem the tub.'

b. To discharge (something out of or from a vessel, a cart, etc.); to empty out, pour out.

1482 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 45 Gudis venit or tēmyt in the rade havin or toun of Leith. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 5 They teem or empty out euel humores. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, To *Prinrose*, Just as the modest morne Teem'd her refreshing dew. 1729 *SWIFT Direct. Servants, Butler*, You immediately teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard. 1812 *J. J. HENRY Camp. agst. Quebec* 96 The contents were teemed into a large bason. 1863 *MRS. GASKELL Sylvia's L.* II. xv. 13 Better help her t' teem t' milk. 1863 *MRS. TOOGOOD Yorks. Dial.*, Teem the water out of the kettle. 1889 *Q. Rev.* July 138 Blister steel is... poured or 'teemed' into suitable ingot moulds.

c. *absol.*

1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Wee have allwayes one man... whose office is to help to teame, that the waines be not hindered. 1855 *J. R. LEITCHILL Corn-wall Mines* 38 Six men were teaming from the bottom into the pump. 1896 *Warwickshire Gloss.*, This teapot don't teem well.

2. *intr.* Of water, etc.: To pour, flow in a stream, flow copiously; of rain: to pour.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* s.v., It rains and teems. a1846 *G. DARLEY Song, 'Sweet in her green dell'* ii, Down from the high cliffs the rivulet is teeming. a1880 *Jack & William* ii. In *Child Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (1884) I. 444/2 The blood was teeming down. 1880 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Sept. 8 The water then came teeming down the shafts.

Hence **Teem** sb. *dial.*, a 'pour', a downpour of rain: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

†Teem, *v.* 3 *Obs. rare*—1. [app. either the simple root-verb of *BETEEM* *v.* 1, or perh. more prob. shortened from that vb.] *intr.* To think fit, vouchsafe.

1593 *GIFFORD Dial. Witches* Bjh, Alas man, I coude teeme it to goe, and some counsell me to goe to the man at T. B. and some to the woman at R. H.

Teem, a. *dial.*, empty: see *TOOM*. **Teem**, -e, obs. or *dial.* f. *TEAM*. **Teeme**, obs. f. *THEME*.

Teemer 1 (*tī-mā*), *rare*. [f. *TEAM* *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which teems or gives birth.

1646 *H. P. Medit. Selge* 69 But such hastie teemers many times bring forth blind whelpes.

Teemer 2 (*tī-mā*). Now *dial.* and *techn.* Also *erron.* **teamer**. [f. *TEAM* *v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.] One who teems, empties, or unloads.

1667 *MARVELL in Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 546 Weeping to see their sons degenerate: His Romans taking up the teemer's

trade, The Britons jiggig it in masquerade. 1866 *J. E. BROGDEN Provins. Words Lincolnsh.* 204 *Teamer*, the man who empties the grain from a laden cart to the stack. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Teemers*, men employed at the top of the coal-shoots by means of which coal is tipped into the hold of the vessel. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Teemer*, the man at a coal shipping staith who lets the coal out of the waggons.

Teemful (*tī-mfil*), a. 1 [app. f. *TEAM* *v.* 1 + *-FUL*: cf. *forgetful*. OE. had *teamfull*, f. *TEAM* sb., in the same sense.] Prolific, productive, fruitful, teeming. Hence **Teemfulness**, prolificness.

[a1000 *Gloss.* in *Wrt.-Wulcker* 238/3 *Felose*, tudderfulle, teamfulle, *vet* tudder. c1000 *Lambeth Ps.* cxliiii. 13 Scap heora teamfulle & berende.] 1755 *JOHNSON*, *Teemful*, pregnant, prolific. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 34 As standing corn To teemful tilths,—so thou all grace to thine. *Ibid.* 47 But do thou, if teemfulness Our flock shall have recruited, be of good. 1863 *G. H. CALVERT Gentlem.* vi. 79 Exhilarated by hope,—which is the teemful mother of the ideal.

Teem-full, teemful (*tī-mful*), a. 2 *dial.* Also *team-*. [f. *TEAM* *v.* 2 + *FULL* a.] See *quots.*

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 *Teemful*, Brim-full, having as much as can be teemed in. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Teemful*, full up to the Top. 1787 in *ROSE Provins. Gloss.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Teem-full*, brim-full; requiring to be poured out. c1900 in most northern glossaries: see *E. D. D.*

Teeming (*tī-ming*), *vbl.* sb. 1 [f. *TEAM* *v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] The action of *TEAM* *v.* 1

†1. The production or bringing forth of offspring; breeding; child-bearing. Also fig. *Obs.*

c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 4 Heil þat alle wimmen on doon calle in tēmyng, whanne þei ben hard histade! 1540 *HYDRE tr. Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. ix. (1557) 104 To haue enui at other for their beautie, & their welfare, or plentiful teeming. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 10 Though he myself was feble, and his wyfe lykewyse passed tēmyng. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* I. (1617) 50 The only time of danger is at the first conception, and at the time of teeming. 1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* I. 148 Mr. Bayes in the Preface of his Defence to excuse his long teeming before it were brought forth. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* III. Wks. 1716 111. 160 They were Twins... and if old Eve had miscarried of them at her first Teeming, I think it had been no great loss.

†b. *concr.* Offspring, produce, progeny. *Obs.*

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 129 The Suns... that shined with gladdening Influences, on worthy Teemings of a fruitful Brain.

2. Abundant productiveness, fecundity, fertility, fruitfulness.

1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 279 The prolific teeming of the everbearing world. 1879 *Times* 6 Sept. The rushing of water from the... rills keeps pace with the teeming of the earth and with the ripening of its fruits.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † teeming-date, teeming-time, breeding-time, reproductive period.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. v. ii. 91 Is not my teeming date drunke vp with time? a1700 *Roxb. Ball.* (1800) VII. 117 And Teeming-time they are loath to lose, and why should not Damselfs go? 1737 *FIELDING Tumble-down Dick* Wks. (1766) 251/1 What shall I do to get another son, For now, alas! my teeming-time is done?

Teeming, *vbl.* sb. 2 Now *dial.* and *techn.* Also *erron.* **teaming**. [f. *TEAM* *v.* 2 + *-ING* 1.] The action of emptying, pouring out, or unloading; spec. the pouring of the molten steel into the ingot-moulds in steel-manufacture. Also *attrib.*

1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Wee usually leade to one place till such time as it beginne to be troublesome teaming, and then goe wee to another. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Form.* III. 391/2 The wagons when teamed retaining a third of their contents plastered to the sides and bottom, and so requiring double the time for teaming. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mach.* 1183/2 The operation of pouring the metal is called teaming. 1877 *Ibid.*, *Teeming-punch*, one for starting or driving a bolt out of a hole. A drift.

Teem'ing, *ppl.* a. 1 [f. *TEAM* *v.* 1 + *-ING* 2.] 1. That bears or breeds offspring; pregnant, gravid, 'breeding'. *arch.* and *dial.*

1535 *Goodly Primer, Litany*, That teeming women may have joyful speed in their labour. 1593 *DRAYTON Eclogues* x. 46 Their teeming Ewes to helpe when they did yeane. 1676 *GREW Anat. Flowers* II. i. § 3 As Teeming Women, gradually shaken their Laces. a1719 *ADDISON tr. Ovid, Calisto* 99 A lovely boy the teeming rival bore. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* iv, Mrs. Yellowley had a remarkable dream, as it is the usual practice of teeming mothers previous to the birth of an illustrious offspring.

†b. Fructifying; germinating, sprouting. *Obs.*

1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 53 Kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain. 1835 *URR Phil. Manusf.* 231 The teeming seed is now covered with a sheet of paper pierced with holes. 2. Abundantly productive; fertile, prolific.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. ii. i. 51 This blessed plot, this earth, this Realm, this England, This Nurse, this teeming wombe of Royall Kings. c1600 — *Sonn.* xvii, The teeming Autumne big with rich increase. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* II. I, Where Nature loads the teeming plain With the full pomp of vegetable store. 1840 *DICHENS Barn. Rudge* xl, The plan... which had suggested itself to the teeming brain of his... commander.

b. *transf.* Abounding; swarming; crowded.

1715 *PATTERNS True Love* in *Halliwell Anthol.* (1851) 13 Odd tales which heretofore Did so amuse the teeming throng. 1725 *POPE Odys.* IV. 240 With teeming plenty to reward their toil. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. ix. 464 The teeming treasures of the Indies. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* II. 202 The teeming multitudes which must have crowded the cities. a1873 *DEUTSCH Rem.* (1874) 136 It shows us the teeming streets of Jerusalem.

Hence **Teemingly** *adv.*, productively; **Teem'ingness**, productiveness, fecundity.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selu.* 120 The hand-giving a

kind of teemingness to the spring. 1895 *Clarion* 2 Nov. 1/4 Our cause spreads teemingly.

Teeming, ppl. a. Now dial. [f. TEEM v. 2 + -ING.] That 'teems' or pours, pouring.

1695 LD. FAIRFAX *Boeth.* 1. 2 The weeping Muse... whose teeming eyes keep time with her's. 1880 A. H. TOWN *Poet.* 1/65. (1907) 222 The streams, swollen by the teeming rain.

Teemless, a. rare. [f. TEEM v. 1 + -LESS.] Not bringing forth young or fruit; barren.

1687 DRYDEN *Ind. & P.* 1. 228 Such fiery tracks of dearth Their real has left as such a teemless earth.

Teen (tīn), sb. 1 arch. Forms: 1-3 téona, (1 téon, teane), 1-5 teone, (3 tuone, toune, tone), 4 (Aenb.) tyene, 3-6 tene, (4 tean), 4-5 ten, 4-5 (6 Sc.) teyn(e), 4-7 teene, (5 tyune, tuene), 6 Sc. telne, 6-9 Sc. toln, 6- teen. [OE. *téona* masc. hurt, trouble = OFris. *tíona*, *tiuna* injury, OS. *tíono* wrong, injury; also OE. *téon* neut. = ON. *tíón* neut. and fem. damage, loss. Cf. OFris. *tíona*, *tiuna* vb. to injure: see TEEN v. 1]

† 1. Harm inflicted or suffered; injury, hurt, mischief; damage. Obs.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51. Et þæt ymestian dæge eal hit him wryp to teonan. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 13 Freond, ne do ic ðe teane. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* ibid., Eala þu freond, ne do ic ðe nænne teonan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ne do ic ðe neure swa mæchne teone. c. 1205 *Lav.* 603 While he dæde us tuone [c. 1275 teone]. n. 1200 *Cursor M.* 780 (Cott.) His fas philistiens, þat had him man tenis [w. r. -es]. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 978 It be-houes folk of religioun suffer tenes & tribulacioun. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* 1. xii. 18 Gaiest that proud Paynim king that works her teene. 1609 *Holland Ann. Marcell.* xxxi. 1. 399 Working much teene and losse.

2. Irritation, vexation, annoyance; anger, wrath, rage; spite, ill-will, malice. Obs. exc. Sc.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 19606, & forþi let he takenn himm To wrekenn hise teene. 1340 *Aenb.* 66 þe dyuel begiþ þæt uer of tyene and euel wyl uer to bedleþe. 1361 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* viii. 200 Pers for pure teone pollede hit a-sonder. c. 1386 *Chaucer Knt.'s T.* 2248 Neure was ther no word hem hitwene Of Ialousie or any oother teene. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1978 Lest the tyrand in his teene hade turnyt hym to sle. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 3237 So hard o knyght he strykith in his ten. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* 1. iv. Before a tempest's rough regardless teene. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 534. I will wreak my teen on them. 1719 *Ramsay and Ausu. to Hamilton* xi. Pegh, fry, and girm, wi' spite and teen. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* i'd (1827) 37 He waxed wud wi' vera teen.

† b. transf. Something vexatious, a cause of annoyance; a trouble. Obs.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 þis weore biþ deofum se mæsta teona. c. 1275 *Lav.* 10087 Ac he ne lifude noht longe; þat was moche teone [c. 1205 þat we his leodene harm]. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1008 For to telle þer hit me teene were. 1496 *Dives & Pamp.* (W. de W.) iv. 172 The fool child is wrathe & teene of his fader, and sorwe of his moder.

3. Affliction, trouble, suffering, grief, woe. arch. c. 1290 *Beket* 1533 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 150 3wane a man is In mest sorwe and teone, þanne is ore louverdes grace next. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10472 Vp so cas and yod a-wai, And went hit þeþen in teene and trel. 13... in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 224 Teone and traual shal beo my lif. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* 1. i. (Skeat) l. 13 Mirth is chaunged in to teene. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 7 Abraam for al hus god hadde muche teene. In greit pouerte he was yput. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 533 With tray and with teyn and dreed mekill wogh. 1556 *Lauder Tractate* 488 Syne turne 3our myrth and loye in teene. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* iv. l. 97 Each howres ioy wrackt with a weeke of teene. c. 1620 *Verses Death R. W.* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 203 Such is the verse compos'd in mournfull teene. 1719 *D'Urfev Pills* (1872) IV. 268 And bloody Knife did end the Smart, Which she sustained in woful Teene. 1801 *Wornsw. Cuckoo & Night.* xxxviii. The God of Love afflict thee with all teen. 1895-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. xxi. The wan face spent with tears and teen.

b. Trouble or pains taken about something. arch.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* vi. 135 3e wæsten þat men wyne with traualle and with teene. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 11. i. 70 Contemplacion in greet tyne and with greet labour is gettyn. 1600 *Towneley Transf. Metamorph.* lxxvi. Much teen they bide in search for such an one. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 428 Art's high toil and teen.

† c. Pain, physical suffering. Obs.

c. 1400 *Song Roland* 632 He shall tell in the town, who the tale heris, That it is correct, for tean of his eyes. c. 1430 *Lyons. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 133 For hunger I [Chichevache] feele so grete teene. 1 a 1500 *Chaucer Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 224 Lazarre... Lyeth sicke... And suffereth moche teene.

† d. Name of a disease of hawks. Obs.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. v. b. A medicine for an hawk that hath the teyne. An hawk that hath the teyne... will pante more for oon batynge than an other for iiiij. 1678 *Phillips* (ed. 4). *Teine*, a disease in Hawks that makes them pant... growing heavy, and losing her breath when she flies.

† e. Phr. To take teene, ? to take heed.

Perhaps a different word. (But not an error for *teul*.)

1 a 1500 *Chaucer Pl.* vi. 734 Her hand rotted, as you have seene, Werby you may take good teene, That unbeliefe is a foule synne.

Teen (tīn), sb. 2. Usually in pl. teens (tīnz).

[The element -TEEN in numerals treated as a separate word, usually in plural.]

1. pl. The years of the life of any person (rarely, of the age of anything) of which the numbers end in -teen, i. e. from thirteen to nineteen; chiefly in phrases in, out of one's teens.

1673 *Wycherley Gentl. Dancing Master* iv. i. Your poor young things, when they are once in the teens, think they

shall never be married. 1693 *Humours Town* 98 A young Girl in the Teens. 1709 E. W. Life *Donna Rosina* 10 Her Daughter, who was by this time come into the Teens. 1763 *Churchill Proph. Famine* 3 The stripling raw, just enter'd in his teens. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* i. 1. 1 A chamber-maid who was not exactly in her teens. 1828 *Keats Let Wks.* 1889 111. 101 Your friendship for me is now getting into its teens. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 296 The Republic, in the art of government... is still in its teens.

b. sing. 1834 T. HAWKINS *Mem. Ichthyosauri* 30, I was too young, and as inquisitive as a boy in his first 'teen' could possibly be. attrib. 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* I. viii. 252 It must have been about the beginning of the teen period.

b. transf. pl. Young persons in their teens.

1820 I. TAYLOR (title) Advice to the Teens; or, Practical Hints to the Formation of Character.

2. The numbers of which the names end in -teen.

1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 548/1 We are to change the small hours of our afternoons into teens and twenties.

Hence Tee'ner, one in his or her teens; Tee'n-hood, the state of being in one's teens; Tee'ning a., in one's teens; Tee'niah a., characteristic of persons in their teens, youthful.

1894 *Blackmore Perlycross* 242 This rigid man was wound round the finger of a female 'teener'—as the Americans beautifully express it. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 14 Aug. 2 Whilst in her 'teenhoo' she was placed with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keen. 1818 *Religio Clerici* 169 'Teening misses, for a day-school prize, Transpose the types, and mar the prophecies. 1811 *Morn. Post* 20 Dec. Their 'teenish tricks, at fifty-six, all wise folks should forego. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 256 She's just of age I shall teenish frailties wrong her?

† Teen, a. Chiefly north. Eng. and Sc. Obs. Forms: 4-5 teyn(e), 4-6 tene, 6 teene, 7 teen. [app. f. TEEN sb. 1]

1. Angry, vexed, enraged.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1808 Entyses hym to be tene, telles [M.S. relid] vp his wrake; Ande clannes is his comfort, and conytne he louyes. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (Margaret) 542 Þane we þe tyrand vondre tene Quhene he hard þis of þe maydine clene. c. 1400 *Melayne* 710 Kyng Charls. At the byschoppe was so tene. 1536 *Bellen-dren Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. 202 He wox sa tene, that he gart drowen this woman. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxi. 53 It suld 3ow mufe all to be tene. 1674 *Ray N. C. Words* 47 Teen, angry. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* Teen, angry.

2. Vexatious; troublesome, distressing.

c. 1470 *Gologros & Gau.* 33 With outin building of blis, of bern or of byre; Bot torris and tene was, teirfull quha tellis.

† 3. ? Corruption of keen. rare.

1579 *Livly Euphuist* (Arb.) 34 The freshest colours soonest fade, the teenest Rasor soonest tourneth his edge. 1580 *Ibid.* 249 Setting a teene edge, wher thou desirest to have asharp point. [So edd. 1580-1587; add. 1595-keenest, keen.]

† Teen, v. 1 Obs. or dial. Forms: a. 1 téonlan, 3-4 teone(n), 3-6 tene, 4 teyn, 4-6 teyn (pa. l. and pple. teind, teynt), 4-7 teene, (5 tuene, 6 pa. l. teynd, 7 pa. pple. teend). β. 1 *tíenan, týnan, 4 (Aenb.) tyenen. [a. OE. *tíonlan*, f. *tíon* = *tíun-, TEEN sb. 1 = OS. (*ge*)tíunecan = *tíunō-jan. β. OE. *tíenan, týnan: = *tíunjan = ON. *týna*, ODa., Sw. dial. tyme to injure, destroy, lose; see TINE; thence in 14th c. Kentish, tyeny.]

1. trans. a. To vex, irritate, annoy, anger, enrage.

a. c. 1000 *Lambeth Pl.* cv. 16 Et iritaverunt 64 And by teonedon wē þiz gremedon. a. 1225 *Anor.* R. 118 Pellican is... so wredful þæt hit sleaþ ofte uro grome his owne briddes, hwon heo teoneþ him. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* xi. 136 Bote Teologie hap teoned [B. x. 180 teoned; C. xii. 129 teened] me ten score tymes; For þe more I muse þe on þe mistiloket hit semþe. c. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 189/1 Tenyn, or wrethyn, or eryn... irritio. 1466 *Dives & Pamp.* (W. de W.) vii. 279 Ne tene, ne angre thou not the poore in his myscheue. 1522 *World & Child* in *Hasl. Dadsley* l. 251 There is no emperor so keen, That dare me lightly tene. 1825 *Foray Voc. E. Anglia.* Teen, v. to trouble; to vex.

β. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Ne abinnan we... þæt we Gode cwemom, & deofol týnan, dæges & nihites. c. 1000 *St. Basil's Admon.* iv. (1849) 44 Se welwillenda man wele... forþeran gif hine man ahwer tynd. c. 1000 *Laus of Ethelred* vi. c. 48 And þæt by alþeodige men... ne tyrian ne ne tyran.

b. To inflict suffering upon; to afflict, harass; to injure, harm.

c. 1275 *Orison of our Lord* 22 in O. E. Misc. 139 Wunderliche þurh wache and fast þi swete lychome þu teonedest. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 759 If þat twenty be trwe I tene hem no more. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* vii. 40 Loke þou teone [1377 B. vi. 39 tene; 1393 C. ix. 36 tene, v. r. tuene] me tenaunt bote treupe wol assente. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8228 Then the grekes... turnit to the Troiens, tenit hom euill euill. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 Quod wrappe, 'loke þou bere þee bold; What man þee teene, His heed þou breest'.

c. To laze (physical) pain or injury; to hurt.

1399 *Langl. Rich. Reddes* iii. 79 Þey hablid with her billis how þei bete were And tenyd with twiggis two and twenty jers. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 219 Hold alwey thy knyfe sure, by self not to tene. c. 1550 *Christie Kirke* Gr. x. That torment so him teynd. 1607 *WALTONING Opl. Glass* xi. 121 The body is teend and acclod with divers... maladies.

2. To cause grief or sorrow to; to grieve, distress: in various const. a. trans.; also absol.

a. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10470 Pan was sorful son dame anna, Quen vtainne hir had tene [v. r. greuid] sua. *Ibid.* 15694 To wacken þam ne wald he noht, þat teind was wit tral. 1340 *Aenb.* 142 Alle wordes him teyneþ and greuch, bote yef hi ne hy to god, oþer of god, oþer uor god. *Ibid.* 161 And þus begiþ þis wordle to teyny... þe more þæt teyneþ þis lif, þe more me wylneþ þæt oþer. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cxxix. (1869) 125 Ootheres ioye teeneth me; ootheres sorwe is my mete.

b. impersonal = grieves.

a. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19119 (Cott.) At þair talking þam tenid zare [*Trin.* Mem teneid sore]. 14... *Tundale's Vt.* (Wagner) 2288 Fulle sore hym teneid at hymself than.

c. refl. To be vexed, to be angry; to distress oneself, grieve, be grieved.

a. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10462 (Cott.) Vtainne hir can wit þis to tene. 1340 *Aenb.* 73 Nou loke elizone a lyte, and ne tyene þe nast, to þise þriþ pinges. *Ibid.* 99 þæt non ne asolde him tyeny hit uorto zigge. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* ii. 83 þæt teoned him Teologie whon he þis tale herde. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4600 If ye tary ouer tyme þai tene hom þe creat.

d. intr. (for refl.) = c.

13... *Cursor M.* 10462 (Gott.) Vtainne wid þis word gan tene. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2193 þæt teneþ þe Theobees folke. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 210 We women may wary all ill husbandia; I haue oone, bi mary!... If he teyn I must tary how so euer it standis. 1566 *Draht Horace A vij.* [He] teenes if that his neyghbours grant a bygger bagge doth beare Then his. 1611 *Cotgr. s. v. Dwell.* They tiple now as much as erst they teend.

Hence † Tee'ning vbl. sb., injuring, wrongdoing; affliction; sorrowing, grief.

a. 1800 *Moral Ode* 253 þe lueden teneing and stale. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14439 (Cott.) I sagh him dei, i sorud ai... Mi teneing es sa togh.

Teen, v. 2 dial. form (chiefly Kentish) of TINE (OE. *týnan*) to fence, hedge in, make a hedge with raddles: see TINE. Hence Tee'nage, Tee'net, -it, brushwood for fences and hedges; Tee'ner, a man who teens or keeps in order a raddle fence; Teen-hedge, a pleached or raddle hedge.

c. 1700 *Kennett MS. Lansd.* 1033, ff. 389 To *Teen (Lanc. to Tine), to hedge or to enclose a field, in Kent the longer wood cut for the use of hedging is called 'Teenage'. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Teenage*, (Country-word) Brushwood for Hedges or Fences. 1902 *Kentish Express* 29 Mar. 10/2 (N. & O. 10th Ser. XI. 57/1) For sale, stakes, binders, 'tenet', peasticks, good cheap, to clear. 1616 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Cantorb.* For bread and drink for the 'teners and wood-makers. 1638 *Ibid.* Payd... for brishinge of the *teene-hedge downe ja. vjd.

Teen, obs. or dial. f. tend, TIND v. to kindle, TINE v. to lose; dial. f. TEIND.

-teen (tīn), combining element. [OE. *tílene, -týne, -tíne, ME. -tíne = OFris. -tíne, -tíne, OS. -tíen (-tían), LG. -tein, Du. -tien, OHG. -zehon (-zeheni), Ger. -zehn.] An inflected form of TEN, added to the simple numerals from three to nine, to form the names of those from thirteen to nineteen.

Hence -teentth (-tīnþ), forming ordinal numerals from the cardinals in -teen, from thirteenth to nineteenth. In ME. this took the place of earlier -tepe, OE. *típe*: cf. Tenth and -th.

In early OE., as in the cognate langs, the simple numerals, from four upwards, had an inflected and an uninflected form, the latter commonly used before a sb., *seofon dagas*, the former in other positions, e.g. *swa ealle seofone*. The inflected forms were sbs. of the *i*-declension, with nominative pl. in -e (neut. -u, -o). Subsequently these forms were levelled, the numerals up to twelve retaining the uninflected form, those from thirteen to nineteen the inflected, as *teon, ten, tífene, fifteen*. In ME. the final -e of -tíne, -teene became mute; in mod. Eng. -teen it is no longer written, but the stem vowel remains long.

These compounds had originally the stress on the first element (þí-tín), as in *drí-tíen, tré-decim, tré-díci, bō-deca*, etc. In modern Eng. this is retained in counting: 'twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen', etc., also before *hundred*, as 'eighteen hundred and ninety'; but before a sb. there is a secondary stress on -teen, as 'eighteen men'. Otherwise the two elements have usually equal stress, *thirteen, seventeen, eighteen*, which in the pause may become: -- (not --), as 'at the age of thirteen', 'sweet seventeen'. This stressing may have arisen to distinguish them clearly from the numerals in -ty: 'not seventeen but seventy'; 'the forty days have been reduced to fourteen'. The stressing of the ordinals in -teenth follows the same lines.

Teenage: see TEEN v. 2

Teend, obs. f. TEIND, tithe, tend TIND v. to kindle. Teener: see TEEN sb. 2, TEEN v. 2

† Teenful, a. Obs. or dial. Forms: see TEEN sb. 1 [OE. *tíonful*, ME. *teeneful*, f. TEEN sb. 1 + -FUL.] Full of 'teen': see TEEN sb. 1

1. Causing trouble or sorrow; vexatious, troublesome, painful, grievous, distressing.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) lxxvii. 10 Mægh teonful, generatio exasperans. a. 1013 *Wulfstan Hom.* l. (1883) 273 Hu lene and hu lyðre þis lif is, hu sarlic and hu sorhful and hu zeswincful and hu teonful. a. 1300 *E. E. Præter* lxxviii. 8 þat þai ne be als þar fadres fild, Getyngne wik and tene-fulle als. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 28 Hee made a uery uow auenged to beene Of þat teenefull tach þat hee toke þere. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2666 3e grettli aren a-greued... For þise tenful trauayles. c. 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 1755 in *Macro Plays* 129 Teeneful taly I may þee sey. a. 1825 *Foray Voc. E. Anglia.* Teenful, troublesome; vexatious.

b. Harmful, injurious.

(In first quot. perh. Lamentable, deplorable: cf. r.)

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 566 Many men vp-on molde made hue by alithe To haunte hure in hordom... Of hure tenful tach 3e taken ensample. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3907 Wuld berys... With ilka teeneful tothe as tyndis of harowis.

2. Angry, wrathful; malicious, spiteful.

c. 1205 *Lav.* 4585 Per preo & fifti scipen... In þa teonfulle sæ torneden sailles. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12254 Pen Thelamon was tenful, & turnyt ioye. 1570 *Sat. P. Ref.* xiii. 89 O Teinful tratouris! 1572 *Ibid.* xxxii. 97 O teinful Tyrane!

b. Feeling sorrow; sorrowful, grieved, sad.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* 11. v. (Skeat) l. 49 O bad and straiten been thilke, that at their departyng, maketh men

tenefal and sorie. 14... *Siege Ferns*. 213 Ac without tribute or trowes tenfule wyres, þe knyghts with þe kercheif comen ful byue.

Hence + **Teenfully** *adv.* Obs., sorrowfully, sadly, lamentably, grievously; harmfully, injuriously; angrily, wrathfully.

13... *E. E. Allit*. P. B. 160 Greuing, and gretung, and grysung harde Of teþe teenfully to gedre. 14 *1400 Morte Arth*. 272 He askyde me tyrauntly tribute of Rome, That teenfully tynt was in tyme of myne elders. 1400 *Destr. Troy*. 12233 Than Thelamon... teenfully spake... all in gryne yre. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 56 Free men at his thrall full teynfully torne.

Teenhood, Teening, Teenish: see **TEEN** *sb.* 2

+ **Teenous**, *a. Sc.* Obs. rare^{-o}. [f. **TEEN** *sb.* 1 + **-OUS**.] = **TEENFUL**. Hence + **Teenously** *adv.* = **TEENFULLY**.

1600 *Flodden F.* 88 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* 1. 321 Our prince was moued theratt... & returned him right teenously.

-teenth: see **-TEEN**.

Teenty, *a. U. S. colloq.* [From **TEENY** *a.* 2] Very tiny, delicately small, 'wee'.

1894 C. F. Woolson in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 429 You were six months old—a little teenty baby. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 20 Feb. 260/2 Saving our teenty, dainty roses.

Teeny (tē'ni), *a.* 1 Obs. exc. dial. [f. **TEEN** *sb.* 1] Characterized by 'teen'; malicious; peevish.

1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1891) 102 [He] growes so teasty, that by teeny spight, Fast reasons bounds he is transported quite. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* 1. 342 A... teeny, mischievous, good for nothin'. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Teeny*... (a) Fretful; peevish; fractious. *Lanc.*

Teeny, *a.* 2 dial. and colloq. An emphasized form of **TINY**; esp. in childish use. Also in comb. **teeny-teeny**, **teeny-weeny**.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Teeny*, (1) Tiny; very small. *North*. 1867 *New Comical Nursery Rhymes* 157 With a teeny-teeny thump It broke her teeny nose. 1888 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* li. All the small, teeny bits of a man's life. 1889 'LEWIS CARROLL' *Sybil & Bruno* xvii. Such delicious teeny music it was! Such teeny-teeny music! 1894 *BARING-GOULD Queen of L.* 1. 32, I am a teeny-weeny mite. 1905 *ELINOR GLYN Viciss.* *Evangeline* 85 He did look such a teeny shrimp, climbing after me!

Tepee, teepee, var. **TEPEE**, *N. Amer.* Indian hut.

Teer (tē'ar), *v.* Now dial. and techn. Also 5 *tere*, 7-9 *tear*, 8 *tire*, 9 *teere*. [ME. *teren*, *teeren*, app. a. OF. *terer*, *terrer* to cover or spread with earth, to plaster, to daub, f. *terre* earth.]

1. *trans.* To spread or cover with earth; to daub with clay, to construct (a wall, etc.) with clay or cob; to coat with plaster or the like, to plaster.

1382 *Wyclif Amos* vii. 7 Loo! the Lord stondyng on a wall teerid [v.rr. plastered, pargeted; *Vulg.* stans super murum litam], or mortered, and in the hond of hym a tuel of masoun. [Cf. *Ezek.* xlii. 10 thei dawbeden, gloss or pargetiden, it [a wall] with fen with oven chaffis; *Vulg.* lineabant eum luto absque paleis; *French Bible*, 1543, ilz le terroient de mortier sans paille.] 14... *Voc. in Wr.* Wäcker 616/11 *Terro*, i. terram aliquid supponere, to tere or daube. 1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 66 Also for ij lode lomb for tereinge of þe chambrre... Also for a lode lyne. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 459/2 Teryn, or hylle wythe erbe, *terriculo*. 1632 in *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. (1864) 518 P4 for tearing of the house & chimney, 8. o. 1742 in *Graham Soc. Life Scotl.* in 1814 C. (1901) 1. viii. 55 note, For colouring and tearing the church doors and lettering them and colouring and tearing the wall opposite to your burial-place and lettering the same, 8 sh. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Teer*, (3) to daub with clay. Hence a clay wall is sometimes called a *teer-wall*. *Teere*, to plaster between rafters. *Lanc.*

b. To plaster or spread thickly (butter, etc.). 1890 *Northampton Dial.*, You teer the butter all over the bread just as if it cost nothing. 1881 *Leicester Gloss*, *Teer*, to smear; daub; spread... 'Teer the treacle', i. e. spread it on bread.

2. **Calico-printing**. (See quot. 1839.)

1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 226 The colour is teared [ed. 1875 teered]... or spread even, with a wooden scraper as broad as the canvass. 1899 *WALLACE Schoolmaster* ix. 354 *Teerer*, a boy or girl employed to teer... the colour-sees stretched... on a frame at printworks.

Hence **Teering** *vbl. sb.* (from sense 1), daubing or plastering with clay or cob; also, plastering or daubing generally; **Teering** *pp. a.* that 'teers'; esp. in **teering-boy** (also **teer-boy**, **tire-boy**), in calico-printing, a boy whose work was to spread a fresh surface of colour on the printer's 'pad' each time he used it; also **Teerer** (see quot.); **Teery** *a. dial.*, sticky, sneaky.

1426-7, 1632 *Teering* [see sense 1]. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ir.* 11. 36 Twelve printers. Twelve tire boys. Three print cutters. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 226 The instant before the printer daubs the block upon the canvass, the tearer [ed. 1875 teerer], boy or girl, runs the scraper across it to renew its surface. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Teering-boy*, one who stirs the colour about in printing cloth, &c. *Lanc.* 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicester Words* 96 *Teary*, pron. *Teery*, sticky. 'Handling the sugar will make your hands teary'... 'The ground's so very "teary" after the frost', i. e. heavy and clogging. 1895 *Oracle Enycyl.* 1. 585/2 For each (calico-) printer an attendant or 'tearer' was required—a boy whose duty was to spread evenly the colour on a prepared smooth cloth surface, on to which the printer dipped his block. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Tear-boys were very common in Lancashire.

Teer, obs. f. **TAR**, **TEAR**, **TIER** *sb.* 1 **Teeroel**, **Teerd**, **Teerme**, **Teers**, obs. f. **TIERCEL**, **TIBED**, **TEEM**, **TIERCE**. **Teery-leery**, etc.: see **TERRALIRRA**. **Teese**, obs. f. **TEASE**; var. **TEISE** *v.* 2 *Obs.*

|| **Teesoo** (tē'sū). *E. Ind.* Also *teeu*, *tesoo*, *teeso*, *tisso*. [Hindi, etc. *tēsū*.] The brilliant orange-red flowers of the **DHAK** or **PALAS** of India (*Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*), or the yellow dye obtained from these. Also *altrib.*, as *teesoo-flower*.

1843 *PLAYFAIR Lt. Tale of Sherief* 333 *Tesoo*. 1835 *ROYLE Bot. of Himalayas* 105 *Tesoo*, *keesoo*. 1848 *JAVINE Mat. Medica Patna* 475 *Tesu*. 1855 J. F. ROYLE *Fibrous Plants India* 297 Useful from its large flowers, called *teesoo* and *keesoo*, yielding a beautiful dye. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Teeso-flowers, Keeso-flowers*, the large flowers of *Butea frondosa*. 1862 *BALFOUR Timber Trees* 61 *Tesu*. 1871 — in *Cycl. India* s.v. *Butea frondosa*, *Tesu*, *Kisu* [names of the flowers in Deccan].

Teer-square: see **TEE** *sb.* 1, 4, and **T** (the letter) 3. **Teest** (tēst). [Origin unascertained.] A small anvil which is set in a socket on the ordinary anvil or bench.

1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Teest*, a stake or small anvil used by sheet-iron workers.

Teest, Teester, Teestif, obs. ff. **TEST**, **TESTER**, **TESTY**; **Teet**, -e, obs. forms of **TEAT**.

|| **Teetes** (tē'tē). Also *titi*. [Native name in Tupi.] A name for Brazilian monkeys of the genus *Callithrix*; a sagoin.

1832 *MAGILLIVRAY Humboldt's Trav.* xvii. (1836) 230 The titi or Simia sciura seems to have been a special favourite with Humboldt. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 49 The Collared Teetee... is of a dark reddish-brown... It inhabits Brazil. 1883 *Athenaeum* 28 Apr. 545 The Secretary... called special attention... to an American teetee monkey of the genus *Callithrix*. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 40 Genus *Callithrix*... Moloch Teetee... Black-fronted Teetee... Brown Teetee... Grey Teetee... Black-handed Teetee.

Teetes (tē'tē). Also *titi*. [Maori name.] A name in New Zealand for the Diving Petrel (*Pelecanoides* or *Halodroma urinator*), and for allied species.

1881 *OGILVIE (Annandale)*, *Tee-tee*, 1891 *Australasian* 14 Nov. 963/1 (Morris) The petrels—there are nine kinds... the short-billed titi, the long-billed titi [etc.]. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.*, *Titi*, a Maori name for the sea-bird *Pelecanoides urinator*.

Teeter (tē'tē), *sb.* dial. and *U. S.* Also *teater*, *teter*. [f. **TEETER** *v.*]

1. A see-saw; a see-sawing or swaying motion; the game of see-saw; also fig. hesitation between two alternatives, vacillation. Also *altrib.*, *teeter-board*.

1867 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. ii. iii. I tell you you've gut to larn that War ain't one long teeter Betwixt I wan' to an 'T wunt da. 1883 *U. S. Patent* No. 292254, In a teeter, the stands A, having inclined posts a, that are connected on top by the socketed pivot-castings b, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 1887 *HAVESAL Hereford Gloss* 34 'All on the teater'. 1895 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 15 Oct. 5 The 'teeter' or undulating motion... in the present cars is entirely got rid of. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 30 Sept. 437/2 We [in the U. S.] are not on a teeter-board and have no need to be incessantly concerned about the balance of power.

2. See **quot.**

1848 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Peet-sweet*... the spotted Sandpiper... better known... by the name of... *Teeter* and *Tilt-up* or *Tip-up*, from its often repeated grotesque jerking motions.

Teeter (tē'tē), *v.* dial. and *U. S.* Also *teter*. [var. of **TITTER** *v.* to totter, move unsteadily.]

1. *intr.* a. To see-saw.

1846 *WORCESTER, Teeter*... to seesaw on a balanced plank, as children, for amusement. (U. S.) 1847 *WEBSTER, Teeter*, *v.* (prov. Eng. *titter*, to tremble, to seesaw...), to seesaw. (U. S.)

b. To move like a see-saw; to sway from side to side; to move unsteadily; esp. of a person or animal, to walk with a swaying motion; to balance oneself unsteadily on alternate feet. So **teeter-totter**, **teter-totter**.

1850 E. G. PAIGE *Serm.* 1. 184 You tip and teeter about, thinking that you excite the admiration of all. 1854 *THOREAU Walden* ix. (1886) 184 The peewees... 'teter' along its stony shores all summer. 1888 J. W. RILEY in *Voice* (N. Y.) 21 June, Turn to the laue where we used to 'teeter-totter'. Printing little foot-palms in the mellow mold. 1904 *WINSTON CHURCHILL Crossing* 11. xiv. 422, I felt the ground teetering under my feet. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Essex), A watchmaker said of a wheel of which the pivot was bent, 'It teeters'.

2. *trans.* To move (anything) with a see-saw motion; to tip up and down, to tilt.

1874 *COUES Birds N. W.* 30 All the while 'teetering' its body, and performing odd, nervous antics. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 3/3 The author escaped the charge of a rhinoceros by the animal stepping on the same log on which Mr. Whitney was standing, and thus 'teetering' him aside. 1907 *Black Cat* June 36 As he teetered the fretting baby on his knee.

3. *Comb.* **Teeter-tail**, the American sandpiper: = **TEETER** *sb.* 2.

Hence **Teetering** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1878 *MRS. STOWE Paganuc* P. xxxv, Settled herself... on the back seat of the creaking, teetering old stage on the way to Paganuc. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 359/1 The steady rolling and teetering of the ship.

Teeth, plural of **TOOTH**, *q. v.* for phrases, etc.

Teeth, *teethe*, obs. ff. **TITHE**.

Teethe (tē'd), *v.* Forms: 5 *teth*, 8-9 *teeth*, 9 *teethe*. [f. *teeth*, pl. of **TOOTH**: there might also have been an OE. **tēðan* from **tanþjan*; cf. **BLEED**, **FEED**.]

1. *intr.* To develop or 'cut' teeth. (Now only in pr. ppl. and vbl. sb.: see **TEETHING**.)

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 132) vi. ff. 17 b, þei teth twyse in þe yere whan þei be woltes [v. r. whelpes]. 1732 [see **TEETHING** *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1755 *JOHNSON, Teeth* v. n., to breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition. 1865 *PAINCESS ALICE Mem.* 11 Mar. (1884) 90 Victoria is teething, which makes her pale and poorly.

2. *trans.* To furnish with teeth, to set teeth in. Chiefly dial.

1775 in *ASH*. 1794 *BURNS Song*, O merry hae I been teethin' a heckle, And merry hae I been shapin' a spoon. 1832 W. A. FOSTER in *Minstrelsy Merse* (1893) 153 Out through the mark the arrows flew, They teethed it like a harrow. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 424 The cliffs that teeth the rift look as if they would shut into each other.

3. To 'point' (a wall, etc.) with lime or mortar. 1794 *St. Acc. Scot.* XI. 482 Stone walls teethed with lime. Hence **Teething** *pp. a.* (in sense 1).

1832 *MARRVAT N. Forster* xxiv. The teething infant. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 761 Looseness of the bowels... common in teething infants.

Teethed (tē'th), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. *teeth*, pl. of **TOOTH** *sb.* + **-ED**.] Furnished with or having teeth; toothed.

1775 *ASH*, *Teethed*, furnished with teeth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 659 Some persons imagine... that teethed wheels and rackwork would be necessary where the railway was not perfectly level. 1879 J. WHITE *Jottings* 49 (E. D. D.) The instrument used for reaping in our young days was the teethed sickle.

b. In parasynthetic compounds, as *pearly-teethed*. 1844 W. CAROSS *Disruption* xxiii. (E. D. D.), A lang-teethed heckle.

Teethful (tē'thful), *a.* [f. *teeth*, pl. of **TOOTH** *sb.* + **-FUL**.] Full of teeth: = **TOOTHFUL** *a.* 1.

1729 *SAVAGE Wanderer* v. 632 Fishers... With teethful tridents strike the scaly train.

+ **Teething** (tē'th), *sb.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. *teeth*, pl. of **TOOTH** *sb.* + **-ING**.] Material on which to exercise the teeth; provisions, food.

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 910 By such time as he and his are fitted with clothing, Teething and Tooling, his money is gone.

Teething (tē'th), *vbl. sb.* [f. **TEETHE** *v.* + **-ING**.]

1. The action of the verb **TEETHE**; the process of developing teeth, dentition; usually applied to the cutting of the milk-teeth.

1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* iv. in *Aliments*, etc. (1736) 414 When the Symptoms of Teething appear, the Gums ought to be relax'd by softening Ointment. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 31 Fatal diseases incident to early childhood... not caused by the irritation of teething.

2. The pointing of the interstices between stones in a wall, or slates on a roof, with lime or mortar.

1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* 1. 198 The putting them [slates] on, including dressing, holing, pins for the slates, and nails for the laths, cost only 15s., and with moss for bedding 1s., and lime for teething 3s., 22s. the rood.

3. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as *teething fever*, *period, rash*; *teething bannock*, *teething plaster*, an oatmeal cake given in Scotland to a child beginning to cut its teeth; *teething powder*, a medicinal powder given to children when teething.

1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 400 A severe teething fever deprived him of the use of his right leg. 1866 W. GREGOR *Dial. Banffshire*, *Teething-bannock*. 1881 — *Folk-lore* 9 The teething bannock... was baked of oatmeal and butter or cream. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 586 'Red gum', 'teething rash', usually regarded as a sweat rash.

Teethy (tē'thi), *a.* 1 Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 *tethee*, 6 *tethy(e)*, 9 *teathy*, *teethy*. [Etymology obscure: app. another form of **TEETY**, **TEETY**.] Touchy, testy, peevish, crabbed.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iiii. 186 She is full tethee, flor lillil oft angr, If any thyng wrang be, Soyne is she wroth. 1566 *DRANT Horace* v. H iv b, The testie, testie, waspishe churle, with prattling is offended. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Teethy*, cross, fretful, peevish; generally spoken of children. 1825 *JAMIESON* s.v., 'A teathy answer', a tart reply. 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Teathy*, peevish, cross. 1892 *BOYD* 25 *Yrs. St. Andrews* 11. 96 Nor did he fail to condemn wrong doing in a fashion which Scotch folk call teathy.

Hence **Teethily** *adv.*, testily.

1879 P. R. DRUMMOND *Pertshire in Bygone Days* xiv. 81 The Colonel pointed to a letter lying open on the table and said teethily [etc.].

Teethy (tē'thi), *a.* 2 [f. *teeth*, pl. of **TOOTH** *sb.* + **-Y**.] Well supplied with teeth.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 160 (E. D. D.) At his expense our teathy faes are fed. 1835 D. WEBSTER *Scot. Rhymes* 136 (E. D. D.) With hero's heart and teathy jaw, None like him could badder draw. 1887 *Jamieson's Dict.*, *Suppl.*, *Teethy*, *Teathy*, having many or large teeth.

Teetotal (tē'tōtāl), *a.* (sb.) Also *erron. tea-*. [A kind of emphasizing reduplication or extension of the word **TOTAL**: see **Note** below.]

1. Of or pertaining to total abstinence from alcoholic drinks; pledged to, or devoted to the furtherance of, total abstinence.

1834 *Preston Temperance Advocate* Apr. 20/2 (Letter signed) A Lover of Society, and a 'Teetotal' Abstinence. *Ibid.* 30/4 He... is now a tee-total abstinence member, and is an ornament to the Society. *Ibid.* May 38/2 The same man has since... signed the tee-total pledge. *Ibid.* Sept. 65/2 The tee-total system is a saving of time, a saving of money. 1837 *Ibid.* Apr. 29/1 A request, that a return should

be made from all the tee-total societies in the kingdom. 1837 BARRHAM *Let. in Life* (1871). And surely the captain won't think of adapting his taste to these teetotal fancies. 1840 Dr. W. PATTON in *Jrnl. Amer. Temp. Union* June 87 'Total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks is a principle of English manufacture... So they adopted what they call the teetotal pledge (though I don't like the name); and they sent that back to us. 1885 RUNCINIAN *Shippers & Sh.* 14 'You've made me be teetotal for three months. 1899 *All-but's Syst. Med.* VIII. 234 Much stress has been laid by teetotal advocates on the paramount influence of parental intemperance on the procreation of a mentally deficient progeny.

2. *dial.* Absolute, complete, perfect, entire. (More emphatic than *total*.) Cf. TEETOTALY.

1840 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.*, S.W. and by W. 2 W. A man in Bedlam is a very useless member of society, and a tee-total non-productive. 1849 J. O'CONNELL *Parl. Recoll.* II. 136 'The Corn Law Abolitionists—the Teetotal men... of course saw through Sir Robert Peel's speech at once. 1884 *Lays & Leg. N. Ire.* 69 The Devil well know'n... his teetotal want av contrition.

B. *sb.* (The adj. used *absol.*; now *rare* or *dial.*)
a. The total abstinence principle or pledge; teetotalism; a society for the promotion of total abstinence. b. A total abstainer; a teetotaler. *rare*.

1834 *Preston Temp. Adv.* May 38/1 The number of members is about 195: the tee-totals about 30. *Ibid.* Nov. 85/1 Every system that does not go on the basis of tee-total is quackery. *Ibid.* Oct. 77/1 Mr. H. Snell... then came forward and signed the tee-total. *Ibid.* Nov. 83/1 There is no remedy for the sufferings of the working classes except joining the tee-total. 1845 DISRAELI *Sylvil* II. x. Glass of water for the Secretary of the Mowbray Temperance and Teetotal. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 200 Statesmen grow merry, lean attorneys laugh, And weak teetotals warm to head and half. 1857 J. STEWART *Sk. Scot. Charac.*, etc. 149 (E.D.D.). I mean join the Teetotal.

Hence Teetotal *v.*, *intr.* to practise or advocate total abstinence; whence Teetotaling *ppl. a.*

1839 *Brit. Critic* No. 50. 267 The case of Timothy... is... made a text for 'tee-totalling' discourses. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 408 The regular... religious and teetotaling artisan. 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* III. 37 We all indulge in intoxicants... except Westbury, who teetotals.

[Note. The most specific account of this word is that it was first used (in sense 1) by a working-man, Richard Turner of Preston, about September, 1833, in a speech advocating total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, in preference to abstinence from ardent spirits only, as practised by some early temperance reformers. Among those present on the occasion was Mr. Joseph Livesey, one of the 'Seven men of Preston', who there formed the first Total Abstinence Society on 27 March 1832, and in whose *Autobiography* (1867-8), included in his *Life & Labours* by John Pearce (1885), particulars will be found. The *Preston Temperance Advocate*, a monthly magazine started by Mr. Livesey in Jan. 1834, shows the rapid advance of 'Dickie Turner's word' from a humorous or allusive to a fully adopted term (see *quots.* above). The issue for April 1836 has a full-page portrait of 'Dickie Turner, now celebrated as being the author of the word Tee-total'. This statement is also made on his tomb-stone at Preston, where he died 27 Oct. 1846. It has been suggested that Turner only used a word colloquially current in Lancashire in the general sense 2. But to this the whole tenor of contemporary evidence is opposed: and the examples of *tee-total* in sense 2 in the *Eng. Dialect Dictionary* are all of much later date. But there is proof that the adverb *tee-totally*, as an emphasized form of *totally*, was used in U.S. in 1832, and it has also been said to have been common in Ireland from a much earlier date. *Totally* is much more frequent in colloquial use than *total*, and it is quite possible that it was strengthened to *tee-totally* much earlier, and that *tee-total* in the specific sense arose independently, and without any knowledge of the adverb. It has also been asserted that, in the total abstinence sense, the word arose at Lansing, New York, in Jan. 1827, from the use on pledge cards of T. to indicate 'total', and the consequent collocation 'T. total'. This is particularly stated in the *Century Dictionary* 1891, on the authority of the Rev. Joet Jewell, but without any contemporary evidence; while the correspondence in the *Life of Livesey* above mentioned (Pt. I. cviii-cxv) shows that the total abstinence movement in U.S., and with it the use of *teetotal*, followed and was greatly influenced by the Preston movement. By Worcester, 1846, *teetotal* is called 'a modern cant word', the letter T standing for *temperance*; 'that is *temperance-totalism*'; for it reference is made only to British periodicals. So to Webster 1847 *Teetotaler* was 'a cant word formed in England'. Cf. 1840 in sense 1.]

Teetotalish, *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ISH.] Inclined or tending to teetotalism.

1838 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iii. 96, I was teetotalish for my stomach's sake, before I left Norwich. 1847 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 37 A song of which the chorus was certainly not teetotalish.

Teetotalism. [See -ISM.] The principle or practice of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors. 1834 *Preston Temp. Adv.* Aug. 62/1 The flame of real tee-totalism was communicated at this meeting. 1839 W. JAY in *Autobiog.* x. (1854) 104 The subject of Teetotalism I have examined physically, morally and Christianly. 1863 J. PAGET *Paradoxes & Puzzles, Ess.* Art. iii. (1874) 456 Mr. Cruikshank has embraced the doctrines of teetotalism with the zeal natural to his genius. 1897 W. H. G. TEMPLE in *Chicago Advance* 18 Nov. 712/2 [On the] question of drink, there is but one safe, one reasonable stand—that of absolute teetotalism.

Teetotalist. Now *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + -IST.] = TEETOTALER.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 154 It joins the Teetotalists, and avoids a thimbleful of alcohol. 1865 *Pail Mall G.* 25 Nov. 9 Is Mr. Wood the builder not a teetotalist, but a firm and sensible man?

So Teetotalize *v. trans.* to convert to teetotalism; hence Teetotalized *ppl. a.*

1847-8 II. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 69 Alas for even teetotalized human nature, when placed in trying circumstances!

Teetotaler, -aler. [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] One who abstains (*esp.* one who pledges himself to abstain) from the use of any intoxicating liquor; a total abstainer.

1834 *Preston Temp. Adv.* Aug. 57/2 What is the whole matter in dispute betwixt the moderates and the tee-totallers? 1835 (Jan. 23) E. C. DELAVAN *Let. in Life of J. Livesey* I. p. cxii. We [in U.S.] begin to feel the influence of your noble example. Our people by thousands are becoming tee-totallers. 1836 (title) Brief Sketch of the Life of Charles Watson, a Tee-Totaller in Liverpool. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 182 Massachusetts is now divided into two very strange political parties, to wit, the *lopers* and the *tee-totallers*. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 268 The 84th Regiment... numbered many teetotalers.

Hence Teetotalress *noun-wd.*, a female teetotaler.

1854 THACKERAY *J. Leech's Pic. Life & Char.* Wks. 1900 XIII. 484 And there was George [Cruikshank]... handing some teetotalresses over a plank to the table where the pledge was being administered.

Teetotaly, *adv. dial.* and U.S. [Reduplicated form of *TOTALY*.] Totally, entirely, wholly.

1834 JUDGE JAS. HALL *Legends of W. Philadelphia* 38 [Kentucky backwoodsman says] These Mingoos... ought to be essentially, and particularly, and tee-totally obfuscated off of the face of the whole yearth. 1836 HALIARTON *Cloekm.* xix. (1837) 195, I hope I may be tee-totally ruined, if I'd take eight hundred dollars for him. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Casistry Rom. Meals* Wks. 1854 III. 277 An ugly little parenthesis between two still uglier clauses of a teetotaly ugly sentence. 1888 DR. TANNER *Sp. Ho. Com.* 20 July, The division, if it were taken now, would be taken entirely and tee-totally—(great laughter)—upon party lines. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 232 They weren't tee-totally lost.

b. With allusion to TEETOTAL I.

1841 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xxxviii. The man teetotaly wean'd from liquor. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 548/1 (Drink) a thing accursed, to be tee-totally abhorred and abandoned.

Teetotum (*tēdōtəm*), *sb.* Forms: 8 T totum, 8-9 te(-)totum, tee(-)totum, 9 (erron.) te-totum, tee-to-tum; see also TORUM. [Orig. *T totum*, formed by prefixing to *L. totum* 'all, the whole', its initial T, which stood for it on one of the four sides of the toy (itself in earlier use called simply a TORUM, as in 17th c. French *totum*, now *toton*).]

1. A small four-sided disk or die having an initial letter inscribed on each of its sides, and a spindle passing down through it by which it could be twirled or spun with the fingers like a small top, the letter which lay uppermost, when it fell, deciding the fortune of the player; now, any light top (sometimes a circular disk pierced by a short peg), spun with the fingers, used as a toy.

The letters were originally the initials of Latin words, viz. *T totum*, *A aufer*, *D depono*, *N nihil*. Subsequently they were the initials of English words, T being interpreted as *take-all*: see *quots.* 1801. On the French *totum* or *toton*, the letters are T, A, D, R, meaning, according to Littré, *Totum*, *tout*, *Accipe*, *prends*, *Da*, *donne*, *Rien* (nothing).

1730 DE FOE *Life of D. Campbell* (1841) 50 A very fine ivory T totum, as children call it. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 245 And turn round like a teetotum. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 48 A man was lately convicted... for selling a teetotum. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. 341 When I was a boy the te-totum had only four sides, each of them marked with a letter; a T for take all; an H for half, that is, of the stake; an N for nothing; and a P for put down, that is, a stake equal to that you put down at first. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam.* Paris v. 23 Though, like a teetotum, I'm all in a twirl, Yet even (as you wittily say) a teetotum Between all its twirls gives a letter to note 'em. 1893 W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* II, She'll waltz away like a teetotum.

b. *fig.* (a) *Sc.* A very little person. (b) Something very unsteady.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* III. xxvi. 221, I didna think Miss Mary would ever tak sic a tee totum. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Week's Holiday* 223 Who knows how long that dear teetotum happiness can be made to spin without toppling over?

2. A game of chance played with this device.

1753 SNOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 65/1 Continue to divert ourselves at all fairs, bage, cribbage, teetotum, &c. 1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xiv, O'Grady gruffly broke in with 'You'd better ask him, does he love teetotum'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, whirling like the top.

1819 *Metropolis* II. 97 Mrs. S—m—r's teetotum-like turn, not without grace or activity, but with a sportive kind of oddity. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 258 His own teetotum brain is upset.

Hence Teetotum, Teetotumize *vb.*, *intr.* to spin like a teetotum, to gyrate; Teetotumism (*noun-wd.*), the condition of being 'in a whirl' like a teetotum; Teetotumwise *adv.*, in the manner of a teetotum.

1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 556 No blither nymph 'te-totummed round To Colliet's immortal strain. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 109 If that wretch, the current... did not grab hold of the nose of my canoe, and we teetotummed. 1841 T. NOEL RYMER & *Roundelay* 312 Brother bards... 've, who... Set your brains 'teetotum-izing. 1813 W. BULL in *Mem.* xvi. (1864) 350 The whirlingism of your situation... I might have said the 'teetotumism, for I think your brain must very much resemble a teetotum. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 5/4 The *Meditivech*, profanely called Dancing Dervishes, still revolve 'teetotum-wise.

Teetotum, *sb.* 2 [A whimsical formation from TEETOTAL, *app.* after *prec.*] A teetotal or temperance restaurant.

1891 *Independent* 10 Apr. 233/3 There is little to distinguish 'the Teetotum' from the ordinary Coffee Tavern or Temperance Club except the peculiarity of being 'a tied house'. 1892 *Daily News* 24 June 2/8 His Royal Highness... expressed satisfaction... at the starting of 'tee-to-tums', or temperance restaurants. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 7 Jan. 7/1 A kind of cross between the Gothenburg system and the Tee-to-tum scheme.

Teety, tetty, *a.* Now *dial.* Also 9 teaty, (tedy). [Of obscure origin: cf. TEETHY *a.*] (See *quots.*)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. iii. xlii. (1651) 119 They are so choleric and tetty that no man may speak with them. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, Teety, fretful, fractious. 1809 J. DONALDSON *Poems* 170 I'd be as teety as a child. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, Teaty or Tetty, easily offended, teety or touchy.

Teewit, etc., *var.* TEWIT *dial.*, peewit, lapwing. Teez, *obs.* form of TEASE.

|| Tef (tef). Also tef, taff, *erron.* thaff, theff. [a. Amharic *tēf*, *tēf*, Tigré *tāf*, native names in Abyssinia.] The principal cereal of Abyssinia, *Poa (Eragrostis) abyssinica*, producing minute red or white grains from which bread is made; introduced elsewhere as a fodder plant. Also *attrib.*

1790 J. BRUCE *Trav. Source Nile* V. 77 Tef is used by all sorts of people from the king downwards, and there are kinds of it which are esteemed fully as much as wheat. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XXVIII. 333/2 There are three kinds of meal made from tef, of which the best... is as white as flour, the second is of a brown colour; and the last... is nearly black. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 832. 1867 *Kew Bulletin* Jan. 2-6, 1894 *Ibid.* Nov. 378 A slender annual grass, known in Abyssinia as 'Taff', 'Tihoff', or 'Thaff', cultivated for the sake of its grain all over Abyssinia... According to Richard there are green, white, red, and purple Teffs.

Tefftes, *obs.* *Sc.* form of TAFETTA.

[Tefft *a.*, in *Peele Tale of Troy* ed. 1589, apparently mispr. for *teft* = *toft*, TAUT, as in ed. 1604.]

Teg (teg), tag (tag). Forms: a. 6 tegge, 6-9 tegg, 7- teg; b. 6-7 tagge, 9 tag. [Of uncertain origin; *perh.* Scandinavian: cf. *Sw. tacka* a ewe.]

1. A sheep in its second year, or from the time it is weaned till its first shearing; a yearling sheep; = Hoo *sb.* 4, HOGGET 2. Formerly restricted to the female; now applied to both sexes (*ewe* and *wether* tegs). Also *attrib.* as *teg sheep*, *wool* (see b.).

1537 in *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) I. App. 130 One Stringer, that brought a tegg from Wreslil. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 The first year, we call it... a Lamb, the second year a Hog, Lam-hog, or Teg if it be a female. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 77 Tagge, a sheep of the first year. *Suss.* 1688 *Land. Gas.* No. 2346/4, 20 Sheep... whereof 15 were Wethers, and 5 Tegs. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* x. 104 Lambs of three Weeks old... are called Tegs. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 141, I turned in my Tegs (or one year old sheep). 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 39 In England... sheep bear the name of *lamb* until 8 months old, after which they are called *ewe* and *wether* teggs until once clipped. 1866 [see *Hog sb.* 4 b].

attrib. a 1722 LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) 388, I had a few teg or hog-sheep. 1889 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 3/5 With regard to teg sheep, weaned within a fortnight of each other.

b. Teg wool, also ellipt. teg. (Cf. *Hog sb.* 1 c.)

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* II. 223 The fleeces of the first shearing, amongst wool-dealers, are called indiscriminately Tegs or Hogs. *Ibid.* 331 Teg wool is the wool of the first shearing when the sheep is little more than a year old. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 259. 1886 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Word-bk.*, Teg... is not so often applied to the sheep as 'hog', but more frequently to the wool.

2. A doe or female deer in its second year. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 279/a Tegge or pricket, *saillant*. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* I. i. Aij. If we have lucke this day to kill Hare, Teg, or Doe. 1636 Althorp *MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) App. 78 A journey to Wormleighton with a hucke and a tegg. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 329 The female is called a doe; the first year, a fawn; and the second, a tegg.

3. Applied contemptuously to a woman. *Obs.* a 1599 SKELTON *El. Ramnyng* 151 Full vntyd tegges, Lyke rotten egges. — *Agat. Garmesche* I. 31 Your wynde schyn shankes, your longe lothy legges, — Brynges yow out of fauryt with alle femal tegges.

Teg, *obs.* *var.* TEAGUE, an Irishman.

Tegh: see TEE *v.* 1, TIE *v.* Teght, tejt, *pa. t.* of TIGHT *v.* Tegir, *obs.* f. TIGER.

|| Tegmen (te'gmen). Pl. tegmina. [L. *tegmen* (*legimen*, *legumen*) covering, f. *teg-ere* to cover; so *f. tegmen*.] A cover, covering, coating, integument. (Only in scientific use.) *a. gen.*

1807 HADBRICK *Arran* 61 The pitchstone assumes a greyish tegmen, or crust, by exposure to the air.

b. *Entom.* (*pl.*) The wing-covers, i.e. the fore wings when modified so as to serve as coverings for the hind wings; *esp.* those of orthopterous insects (corresponding to the *elytra* of beetles).

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 350. Probably in the next order (*Orthoptera*), the *Tegmina*, or wing-covers... assist them in flying. 1826 *Ibid.* xlvii. IV. 371 The horizontal portion of one tegmen lies longitudinally over that of the other. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 400 The female (cockroach) has moveable tegmina.

c. *Bot.* The thin inner coat of a seed, immediately enveloping the nucleus; the *endopleura*.

[1833] LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 183. The internal tegmentum, *endopleura* of De Candolle, *hiolofere* and *tegmen* of Mirel.
[1857] HENFREY *Bot.* 8 296 The inner tegmentum, the tegmen or endopleura, is not generally distinguishable.

d. Anat. *Tegmen tympani*, a plate of bone forming the roof of the tympanum of the ear, being a part of the temporal bone.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

e. Ornith. (pl.) = *Tectrices*: see TECTRIX.
1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tegment (tegment), rare. [ad. L. *tegumentum*: see below.] A covering, integument. + a. gen. Obs. rare—'. b. = TEGUMENT (1 and 2).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tegment* (*tegumentum*), a covering, a garment or clothing. 1888 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Tegmentum*. 1. Anat. The upper part of the *crura cerebri*. 2. Bot. (Pl.). The scales of a bud. 1890 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VI. 769 Cells, whose axis-cylinder processes pass as root fibres vertically through the tegment and pyramids.

Hence **Tegmented** (tegmentéd) ppl. a., covered as with a roof, roofed over.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Teidae*, a family of .lacertilians, . . having . . supratemporal fossæ not tegmented or roofed over.

Tegmental (tegmentäl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the tegmentum.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VII. 352 Lesions of the tegmental region are specially apt to affect the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth nerves.

Tegmentum (tegmentüm), Pl. -a. [L. collateral form of *tegumentum* TEGUMENT.]

1. Bot. Each of the scales forming the covering of a leaf-bud; a bud-scale.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 51 Thus, in the Beech, the tegmenta are thin, smooth, and dry. 1844 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 94 These external modified leaves, termed scales, have also received the name of tegmenta.

2. Anat. The upper and hinder portion of each of the *crura cerebri*.

1870 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 670 Those on the opposite surface of the crus, which form the tegmentum. 1893 Sir W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* II. 438 There may be hemianæsthesia from softening of the tegmentum of the crus.

Tegminal (tegminal), a. rare—'. [f. L. *tegmen*, *tegmina*, TEGMEN + -AL.] Of the nature of a tegment; covering, protecting. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tegre, obs. form of TIGER.

Teguxin (tegwexsin), Zool. [ad. Aztec *tecocxin*, *tecocxin* (tekwi'jin) a lizard.] A large South American lizard of the genus *Teius*, esp. *T. teguxin*.

[1540] SAGAHUN *Historia de Nueva España* xl. iv. (1829) 202 Hay lagartos en esta tierra, y llamanlos *tecocxin*.
1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Antin. Life* 376 The Teguxin (*Teius teguxin*) is not uncommon in Surinam and the Brazil. It attains a length of from three to four feet. 1892 W. H. HUSON *Natur. La Plata* 74 The large teguxin lizard of the pampas, called iguana by the country people, is a notable snake-killer.

Tegula (tegiülä), Entom. Pl. -æ. [L., a tile, f. *teg-ere* to cover.] a. A small scale-like structure covering the base of the fore-wing in hymenopterous and other insects. b. Each of a pair of membranous scales (PREHALTERES) in front of the halteres in dipterous insects.

1836 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xxxiii. III. 377 *Tegulæ* . . small corneous convex-concave scales, which in many Orders, particularly *Hymenoptera*, cover and defend the base of the Upper-Wings. *Ibid.* xviii. IV. 381 The tegule, or base-covers, cover and defend the base of their wings.

Regular (tegiülä), a. [f. as prec. + -AR; cf. f. *regulare*.] a. Pertaining to or of the nature of a tile; composed of or arranged like tiles. b. Entom. Pertaining to or of the nature of a tegula (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). Hence **Regularly** adv., in the manner of tiles; so as to overlap like tiles. So **Tegulated** a., (of armour) composed of overlapping plates.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 162 In flat hexahedral masses regularly accumulated or imbedded. 1828 WEBSTER, *Regular*, pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 72 A suit of . . regulated armour . . composed of small square plates of steel, lapping over each other like tiles. 1842 Blackw. *Mag.* LI. 171 In rasted, or ringed, or tegulated armour.

Tegumen, rare—'. [L., var. form of *tegimen*, TEGMEN.] = TEGMEN.

1882 OGILVIE, Tegmen, Tegumen.

Tegument (tegiüment). [ad. L. *tegumentum* covering, f. *teg-ere* to cover: see -MENT. So OF. *tegument* (13th c. in Godef.).] Something that serves to cover; a covering, coating, envelope, investment, integument. a. gen. (natural or artificial).

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 20 For sunne and wynde hem make a tegument, Lest they in this be shake, in that to brent. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 32 Whatever was the solid Tegument, we finde the immediate covering to be a purple peece of silk. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 205 They have only a few teguments to cover themselves with in the night. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iii. i. 64 Beds . . lying under that upper Stratum, or Tegument of the Earth. c 1830 HOR. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* xiii. Why should this worthless tegument endure if its undying guest be lost for ever? 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lytic Hopeless Love* cviii. 315 Beneath the tegument of clay.

b. Nat. Hist. and Anat. The natural covering of the body, or of some part or organ, of an animal

or plant; a skin, coat, shell, husk, or the like; spec. = TEGMEN b (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, 1842). Now rare or Obs.; mostly replaced by INTEGUMENT.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 97 A harder tegument or shell [in the nutmeg], which lyeth under the Mace. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. ix. (1765) 19 Corolla and Calyx, are the Teguments or Covers of the Stamina and Pistillum. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 250 It [the eye] is composed of three coats, or teguments, one covering the other. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. ii. (1868) 74 If we never find skins except as the teguments of animals.

Tegumental (tegiümentäl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tegument; integumental: = next.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 463 The order of the tegumental laminae. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* iv. 276 Visual and tegumental sense organs.

Tegumentary (tegiümentäri), a. [f. as prec. + -ARY: cf. f. *tegumentaire*.] Constituting, or serving as, a tegument; pertaining to or occurring in the tegument; integumentary.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Tegumentary*, pertaining to teguments, or consisting of teguments. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 235 They communicate with the vessels of the tegumentary membranes. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 227 The nucleus has only one tegumentary membrane. 1853 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (1875) 138 Tegumentary mole is a congenital tumour, often spoken of as nevus.

+ **Teguryon**, obs. rare—'. [ad. L. *tegurium*, also *tiguriun*, *tuguriun*, a hut, cottage, f. *teg-ere* to cover; in med. L. also *tegorium* a shrine (Du Cange).] A shrine, a canopy over a tomb.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 190/1 The hows of saynt denys. . . the teguryon of marthe whyche is vpon hym.

Tehee (tēhē), int. and sb. Forms: 4-8 ti-, 4-9 te-, 6-7 ty-, 6-9 tee-, 7 teh-, tih-, tigh-, 9 tie-; 4-9 -he, -hee, 6 -hegh, -hei-, hy-, 7 -hi, 7-9 -hie: as one word, or as two, or hyphenated.

A. int. A representation of the sound of a light laugh, usually derivative. In quot. usually in female use. Cf. HE int. 2

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 554 Tehee [i.e. rrr. Te hee; Cambr. Te he; Corpus Tehe; Petw. Ti he], quod she, and clapte the wyndow to. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 22 'Tehe!' quod scho, and gait ane gaufe. c 1550 *Pebilis to the Play* xxi, Than all the wenchis Te he that playit. 1588 N. YONGE *Mus. Transalpina* xli. Fjh, When I lament my case thou cryest . . . ty, and no no no. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* To Rdr., Monsters where be yee? I'm Hercules, cluh too, Ti-hee, wi-hee. 1773 MASON *Heroic Ep. to Sir W. Chambers* 134 And all the Maids of Honour cry Te! He!

B. sb. A laugh of this kind; a titter, a giggle. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 273 The Titt of Gentlemen, the Tee-heugh of Gentlewomen. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur.* Foote 116 As manie tigh-hees a seuer came into god Liber or Bacchus his mouth. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Yrnl.* No. 58 (1756) II. 36 Tehees and Titters in the Women . . totally destroy their Beauty. a 1754 FIELDING *Charac. Men* Wks. 1784 IX. 411 The various laughs, titters, tehes, &c. of the fair sex. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. v. Our poor young Prince gets his Opera plaudits changed into mocking tehees. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* vi. vi. (1872) II. 199 Astonishment, *stabile ludibrium*, tragical tehee from gods and men, will come of the Duel!

Hence **Tehee** v., intr. to utter tehee in laughing; to laugh affectedly or derisively; to titter, giggle. Hence **Teheeing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

? a 1300 *Proverb. Verses in Rel. Ant.* II. 14 Lipor lok and tinkling Tibing and tikeling. 1580 HARVEY *Lett. betw. Spenser & H. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 61 The Gentlewomen . . tithyng betweene them selues. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iii, And the wenchies they doe so geere, and ti-he at him. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 96 They fell to teighing, and now they laugh you to skorne. 1622 MABE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 158 My money . . began to laugh and tighie in my purse. 1721 D'URFEE *Ariadne* II. i, Oh! how she would Teehee, and simper, and sneer. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xiv, What frightened me most of all, the new man tee-hee'd with laughter as he . . looked at me.

Tehr, tahr (tē), Also tare, tahir, (thar). [Name in the Western Himalayas. (Sometimes confused with *thar*, the Nepālī name of the *gural* or *gooral*, a goat-antelope of Nepāl.)] See quot.

1835 B. H. HODGSON in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 498 The Western type of the Himalayan wild goat, called Tehr at Simla and Musuri. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 214 Herds of Tare (*Capra jemalaica*, Smith) were often observed during my excursion. The short triangular horns of this species of goat distinguish it from any of its allies. 1867 JERDON *Mammals India* (1874) 286 Tehr. 1885 *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) III. 840/1 Tehr, the Himalayan wild goat *Hemitragus jemalaica*, Jerdon, pronounced Tare, also Tahir. It is the Jharal of Nepāl. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 123 The Tahr is found in forest regions.

Tehsildar: see TAHSILDAR.

Tei, Teiche, obs. Sc. forms of TIE sb., TACHE sb. 1 Teicher, Sc. and north. f. TEAR sb. 1 and v. 2

Teichopsia (teik'psia). Path. [f. Gr. *teichos* wall + *opsis* sight + -IA.] Temporary blindness sometimes accompanying ophthalmic headache.

1772 *Nature* 21 Mar. 416/1 On Teichopsia, a form of transient half-blindness. 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 223 The so-called Teichopsia, the appearance as of ebullition in objects, and other curious optical illusions, are familiar precursors of migraine.

Teichoscopy. [ad. Gr. *τεῖχοςκωπία*, f. *τεῖχος* wall + *-σκοπία*, from *-σκοπος* -looking.] A looking from the walls; a descriptive title of the third book of Homer's *Iliad*.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 263 He [Ulysses] is by far the most prominent person in this portrait gallery of the Teichoscopy.

Teie, obs. f. TIE v. **Teigh**, teiz-e, pa. t. of TIE v. 1 Obs.; obs. f. TIE v. **Teighing**: see TIEHE v.

Te igitur (tē'igzitur). [L., = 'there therefore', the opening words of the prayer.] The first prayer in the canon of the Mass in the Roman and some other Latin liturgies; hence extended to the liturgical book itself.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, Bring forward the crucifix and the *Te igitur* [Gloss. The service book on which oaths were sworn]. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dr. Worship* iv. v. 349 The subsequent petitions are taken . . from the 'Te igitur' or first part of the Canon.

Teigue, -ism, obs. f. TEAGUE, Irishman, etc.

Teil (tīl). Now rare or Obs. Forms: 6 *tilie*, 6-7 *teyle*, 7 *teile*, *tiel*, 7-8 *tile*, *teyl*, 9 *til*, 7-*teill*. [Partly ad. L. *tilia* linden-tree; partly a. OF. *til* (12-14th c. in Godef.), *teill* (13-17th c., and mod. dial., Berry), masc. forms collateral with *tille*, *teille*, ad. L. *tilia*; cf. It. *tiglio*, f. *tilio*, beside + *tilia* (Florio), Sp. *tilo*, *tila*, Pg. *til*, *tilia*. (Mod. F. has *tilleul*:-L. **tiliolus*, dim. of **tilius*.)] The lime or linden tree, *Tilia europæa*. Usually *teyl-tree*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcxi. (MS. Bodl.) If. 238 b/2 *Pe tre tilia*, bene hauntp be floures perof and gadre perof swetes of honey. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* i. 7 The light wood of the Tyle tree is cut downe for a yoke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 395 Some of them practise diuination with the leaues of the Tyle-tree which they fold and vnfold in their hands. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 26 A faire meadow, . . wherein is a faire Lynden or teyle tree. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 87 Like the shade of a Tile tree, very pleasant though the tree be unfruitfull. 1658 ROWLAND Mousset's *Theat. Ins.* 1032 They live on softer leaues, especially on the Tyle-tree. 1694 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* iv. 233 From purple violets and the teile they [bees] bring their gather'd sweets, and rife all the spring. 1721 *New Gen. Atlas* 120 There are stately Walks of Tyle-trees on its North Bank. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristoph.* i. 270 note, Boards of the teill or linden. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, Tyle-tree, *Tilia europæa*. attrib. 1731 J. MONCRIEFF in *Graham Soc. Life Scotl.* in 18th c. (1901) i. vii. 52 A little tile-tree water.

b. In the Bible of 1568 and 1611, used in one place to render Heb. זית *zāh* (elsewhere rendered 'oak' and once 'elm').

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Isa.* vi. 13 As a Teyle tree [so 1611; Vulg. *terebinth*, Wyclif *terebint*, COVERD. *terebintes*, CRANM. *terebintes*, Geneva *elme*, Douay and R. V. (1885) *terebint*] and the Oke in the fall of their leaues haue yet the sappe remayning in them. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* iv. 10 It had . . withered, as an Oak in winter . . and as a Teyl tree whose sap is in the root.

Teil (l, obs. form of TAIL, TEAL, TILL v. *Teild*, var. *TELD* v. Obs., to pitch a tent.

Teim, Tein, obs. Sc. fi. TEEM v. 2, TEEN.

Teind (tēnd), (a.) sb. Sc. and north. Forms: 3-5 *tende*, *tend*, 4-6 *teynde*, 4-7 *teinde*, (5 *tyende*, *teend*), 5-7 *teynd*, (6 *teand*, 8-9 *tiend*), 4-*teind*. (Also 5 *tene*, 6 *teino*, 9 *teen*, *tein*.) [Early ME. *tende*, adj. and sb., collateral form of TENTH, q. v.: cf. also TITHE.]

A. adj. See TENTH A. 1, 7, and 3.

B. sb. + l. The tenth part (of anything); a tenth. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 658 (Cott.) O bi winning giue me be tend [i.e. tendre]. Of alkin fruit has pou be mine. For I wil bat be tend [Faif, teynde, Trin. tenpe] be mine. 13. . . *Ibid.* 16968 (Cott.) All be tungenes of his wurd churche tell be tend [Cott. teind]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 Pat hurgh no Citez of tiliage suld non telle, pe tende suld be nouht, no be tunde non make. c 1375 BARBOUR *Tray-h.* i. 475 That mene lest noch be teynde to here. c 1375 Sc. *Lets. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 265 Of thre hundir be teynd leyly, bat cumys be rakynne to thretty. c 1475 *Raif Coitene* 474 The teind of his iewellis to tell war full teir. c 1475 *Golgros & Gaw.* 1083 For ony tetry may tyde, I tell the teind [i.e. tithes, schend, freynde, wende].

2. spec. A tenth part of the produce of land or labour paid (voluntarily, or by legal enactment) for the support of religion: = TITHE sb. 1; now, in Scotland, that portion of the estates of the laity which is liable to be assessed for the stipend of the clergy of the established church. Now chiefly in pl.

[c 1300 ORMIN 2715 To zifenn Godd te tende dale Off all þin aghenn ahte. — 6125 Offall þat god te birr þin Godd Pe tende dale hringenn.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1065 (Cott.) Rightwis he was, and goddis freind, And leli gaf he him his tend [i.e. tende]. 13. . . *Ibid.* 27249 Quare he tas til his teindis tent. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 1 Pai gedire þai tendis and offrandis, And reckis nocht of be saules þat þai suld kepe. c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* v. ix. 1810 Teyndis þar monay That was gevin in offerand. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 168 Go hyd be preste fische þis ton of wyne for his tend. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 543 Þare was a monke be teend ast. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 94 For to the kirk no teyndis tha wald pa. 1588 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) II. 256 note, I gaue unto my wyff the holl teind of Foul-ll. 256 note, I gaue unto my wyff the holl teind of Foul-ll. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (S. T. S.) burye. 1596 *Teind*, the first teind of the first teind, be payet to the Prelates. 1637-50 *Ror Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 28 The teinds are the Kirk's patrimony, whereby the ministrie and the poore ought to be intertained. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 78 The livings of the ministers . . are fixed by the supreme court of this country, acting as a court of teinds or tithes. 1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* xiii. (E. D. D.), Rairn a plea against the laird for sumthing that call the teinds. 1889 Chambers *Encycl.* III. 528/1 The Court or Commission of Teinds, in which questions relating to the law of teinds or church tithes were decided.

b. *transf.* The payment, institution or system of teinds.

c. 1877 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 150 A wearisome debate on the rights of teind. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 14/2 Dr. Brown considers that teind was felt as an 'iniquitous oppression'.

c. The teind to hell (*Folk-lore*), in reference to the reputed obligation of the fairies to furnish a victim to Satan every seventh year: see Scott *Minstrelsy* Intro. to *Young Tamlane*.

17. *Young Tamlane* xxxvii. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Border* (1869) 478 For aye, at every seven years, They pay the teind to hell. 1854 *Alce Learmont* ix. 124 There cam up that black road the Evil Ane... He took back oae mortal, but an elf, as the teind to hell.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to teinds or tithes, as *teind-barn*, *court*, *day*, *-lathe* (= *tith-barn*), *law*, *-master*, *office*; paid as tithes, as *teind calf*, *coal*, *corn*, *fish*, *grice*, *hay*, *lamb*, *sheaf*, *silver*, *skate*, *wheat*. b. *objective*, etc., as *teind-payer*; *teind-free* *adj.*

In some of these, *teind* may have been at first merely the *adj.* = *tenth*, as *teind sheaf* tenth sheaf or tith sheaf.

1885 W. Ross *Aberdour & Inchoilme* v. 145 Conveying the teind-sheaves... to the 'teind-barns at Aberdour. c. 1555 LVNOESAV *Tragedy* 300 3e wyll not want teind cheif nor offrandis, Teinde wolle, teind lambe, 'teind calf, teind gryce and guse. 1475 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 37 For 'tende cole in Le wood. *Ibid.* 39 An accion, in the Consistory... for tyende cole of our coal mines. 1463 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 21 The said fermoraris, sall git... the 'tene corne of all cornes of the said mylne. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 54 Another proof that the 'Teind Court are set upon paring down the income of the clergy to a mere existence. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 Dec. 'Teind day = at home of course. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 69 As to the 'teynd fische of the Kirk of Kynfaunyes. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 612/2 Act declaring summes Grasse... to be 'teyndfrie. 1507-8 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 103 For tua zeris 'teynd hay of ane medow that the Kingis hors eit. 1547 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 265 The teinde hays of the hall banke. 1886 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 73 Ressaiving his 'teynd lambs. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* 'Teen lathe, tithe barn. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 283 Our Scots 'teind laws are founded upon this principle. 1710 *Dict. Feudal Law*, 'Teind-masters, are these who have Right to Teinds. 1890 *Oliver & Boyd's Edin. Albanac* 91 The tables have been prepared from official documents in the 'Teind Office. 1685 RENWICK *Serm.*, etc. (1776) 151 Then shall 'teind-payers be paid home. 1446 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 125 Our landis... and the 'tende scheff of the sayd landis. 1876 A. LAING *Liudores Abbey* xiv. 133 Patrick Leslie granted a tack of the teind sheaves of the parish of Dudhope to James Scrymgeour. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 171 Payit... the 'teynd silvir of the Kingis staggis in tua zeris... xvj d. 1819 W. TENNAHT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 13 He'd sooner fling them back i' the sea Than gie ae 'teind-skate to the bishop. 1837 *Lockhart Scott* an. 1806 II. iii. 103 There is also another blank day every other week, — the 'Teind Wednesday, as it is called, when the Judges are assembled for the hearing of tithe questions.

Teind (*teind*), *v.* *Sc.* and *north.* 7 *Obs.* Forms: see **TEIND sb.** [*f.* **TEIND sb.** : *cf.* to **tithe**.]

1. *intr.* To pay teinds or tithes.

c. 1375 *Creation* 490 in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 130 Perfore wyl to tenden bup lef (= be glad). 13. *Cursor M.* 29324 (Cott. Galba) Pam... pat witandly with-haldes tendes Or falsly tendes. c. 1460 *Towneley Mss.* ii. 294 If thou tend right thou gettis thi mede;... if thou teynd fals, thou bese allowed ther after als.

2. *trans.* To assess or take the tenth or tithe of. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/2 To Tende, decimare. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 480 To pas and teynd the cornis of the saidis toun. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 188 The hirdis teindit all the corne. 1641 *Best Farm. Eke.* (Surtees) 26 As for the wooll, it may be teinded and wayed that wee may knowe what is of it. a. 1722 *FOUNTAINHALL Decis.* (1761) 391 Herrings taken on the coast of Fife, though teinded there, yet if brought to Dunbar, pay again.

Hence **Teinder**, one who pays or takes teind or tithe; **Teinding** *vbl. sb.*, tithing.

13. *Cursor M.* 29367 [In scrip be preist sal frain] Anentes til-men of enue And o pair tending [i.e. teinding] namli. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* vi. 17 (Harl. MS.) Pe lewde men most holde vp... men of holy churche, thors almesse offryogys, and tendyngs. 1627 in A. Allan *Hist. Channelkirk* (1900) 147 Quhen the ground is punishit, the heritor and teinder must not be frie. 1655 *Records Baron Crt. Stithill* (S. H. S.) 2 Until the first day of the teyding be past. 1884 J. TAIT in *United Pressy.* Mag. Apr. 136 The arrangement of thirthers and teinders described by Arthur Young. 1905 C. B. GUNN *Baron Crt. Stithill* Intro. 15 The minister might delay teinding until the weather was breaking.

Teind, *obs.* *Sc.* *f.* **TEND**, **TIND** *v.*

Teine, *Sc.* *f.* **TEEN**, **TINE**, *sb.*; var. **TEYNE** *Obs.*

Teing, *obs.* *f.* **tying**; see **TIE** *v.*

Teinland, *erron.* *f.* **theenland**, **THANELAND**.

Teinoscope (*teinoskōp*). [*f.* *Gr.* *τεῖνειν* to stretch, extend + *-SCOPE*.] An optical instrument in which prisms are so arranged and combined as to increase or diminish the apparent linear dimensions of objects, while the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected.

1822 BREWSTER in *Edin. Phil. Jrnl.* Apr. 334 (heading) Description of a Teinoscope for altering the Lineal Proportions of Objects, with Observations on Professor Amici's Memoir on Telescopes without Lenses... The instrument which I propose to describe... was invented and constructed in its simplest form about the beginning of the year 1812. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Optic. Instr.* xvi. § 170. 55 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Amici's teinoscope consists of four right angular prisms, having their refractive angles different and connected by pairs.

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Teint, *-e*, *obs.* *f.* **TAINT**, **TENT**, **TINT**.

Teinter, *obs.* *f.* **TENTER**. **Teir**, *obs.* *Sc.* *f.* **TEAR**; *Sc.* *f.* **TERE** *Obs.*, difficult. **Teirce**, **teirs**, *-e*, *obs.* *f.* **TIERCE**. **Teils**, *obs.* *Sc.* *pl.* of **TIE** *sb.*

† **Teise**, **taise**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 **teis**, **teya**, **taise**, **teae**. [*ME.* a. *OF.* *teise* (11th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), *mod.* *f.* *teise*, = *it. tesa*: — *late* *L.* *tenisa* (*sc. brachia*) the outstretched arms.]

1. A lineal measure of six feet, a fathom; = **TOISE**. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1417 In me prison how schelt abide Vnder perpe twenty teise [*vrrr.* *paise*, *pase*]. c. 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 241 A thousand taisen be his heide... And an hundre[d] taises he is wid And inaked with mochel prid.

2. A superficial measure, a square toise.

1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 66 A pavier and his man to pauce... v teys ijs aid. 1477-9 *Ibid.* 89 For payng xj teils of pament for enery teils wijd—vjs v. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 250 To be pauer for working of vj. taises in be same gate... he taking for a taise vjd; summa liij. 1492-3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 190 Item, for payng of be pament... for viij taise, pris be taise, vijd.

† **Teise**, **taise**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* Also 4 **teyse**, **tese**, 4-6 **tayae**, 5 **tase**, 6 **tals**. [*a.* *OF.* *teser*, 3rd sing. pres. *teise*, *teise* (13th c. in Godef.); — *late* *L.* type **tēsāre*—*tensāre* to stretch, bend (a bow), *f. lens-us* stretched, bent.] *trans.* To stretch, to bend (a bow); hence, to fit (an arrow or quarrel in a bow or arbalest) in order to shoot; to aim or direct (a shaft, etc.); to poise (a weapon) in taking aim. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

13. *Sevyn Say.* (W.) 1078 And in his hond an arblast heldand, And therinne a quarrel talsand. c. 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Kirk) 13699 He teysed his dint, Bokkes to smyte. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* v. 623 He taitit the vyre and leit it fle, And hit the fader in the E. 13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlv. 43 So doþ be fischere wip his hok: Hou he tesseþ on be Banke A brody breyd I be Brok. 1382 *Wyclif Wind.* v. 22 As at the teising the bowe of cloudis bent. c. 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 6938 Paris at him euel taysed. c. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 5262 Sore in be bowe of trecherie he teisyth. c. 1450 *Merlin* 590 Kynge Ban... spronge that wey with his swerde vp teysed to hym that hadde his knyght slayn. 1573 *Douglas Aeneis* x. viii. 102 A hustuns laze... That lang quible taysit he in proper tenes, Leit gird at Pallas. *Ibid.* vi. 106.

† **Teise**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Also 4 **tayae**, 5 **teyae** (6 **teae**), 7 **tease**, **teaze**. [Origin unascertained. The forms agree with those of **TEISE** *v.* 1, which however the sense does not seem compatible. Both forms and sense separate it from **TEASE** *v.*, although in late use it may have been sometimes associated with the latter in its modern sense, and hence confounded in spelling with it.] *trans.* app. To drive (esp. a hunted beast); to chase; to urge on.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1169 Bi pay [the deer] were tene at be hyze, & taysed to be wattre. c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, Who so be teysours to be kynge... as ofte as hey cometh oute, he shulde... blowe a moot and rechte and late renne after to teyse it forth. c. 1475 *Partenay* 195 Into see thay went, the sayl vp gan reise, To cipresse contre ther shippes gan teise. 1550 *Mirr. Mag.* (1562) B ij, A shypp vpon the stormy sees, Which... From shore to shore the wynde and tide do teise. 1615 *Withee Sheph. Hunt.* iii. in *Yvontalia* (1633) 407 My eager Dogs... Then hegan with quicker speed to follow And tear'd them on with a more cheerful hallow. 1819 *KEATS Isabella* xviii. They... did tease their horses homeward, with convulsed spur. [*cf.* 1888 *ELWORTH IV. Som. Words, Tease* (22), to drive; to harass. The only way to get rid of they rabbits is to keep on tasin' o'm.]

Teise, *obs.* had spelling of **TEASE**.

† **Teiser**, *Obs.* Forms: 5 **teysourer**, 6 **teiser**, 6-7 **teaser**, **teazer**, 7 **telzer**. [Agent-n. from **TEISE** *v.* 2] One who rouses the game; *spec.* one of the first brace or leash of deerhounds let slip. (In later use confused in spelling with **TEASER**.)

c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, Pe first teysoure and be reseyneur that draweth him doune, shall parte þe skynne. *Ibid.* [see **TEISE** *v.* 1]. 1575 *TURBEV. Venerie* 266 By this word teasers is ment, the first greyhounds or brace or lease of greyhounds which is let slip. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* i. 5 The lofite frolicke bucks, That scudded for the teisers like the wind. 1616 *SURF. & MARK. Country Farme* 686 As neere the court as you can conveniently, you shall place your Teasers, that is, the first brace of greyhounds for the course, which should be the lightest, nimblest, and swiftest dogges you haue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 189/1.

fig. 1644 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. v. 66 But these Teasers, rather to rouse then pinch the Game, onely made Whitaker find his spirits. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* v. § 339 The Lord Paget likewise, who had been one of their Teisers, to broach those bold, high Overtures. 1796 *Campaigne* 1793-4 II. v. 21 Francis himself, the great Carmagnol teizer.

Teistie (*teist*, *teisti*), *local.* Also 8 **taiaté**, 9 **tyaté**, **-ty**, **-tie**, **-tey**, **teisty**, **testie**, **teistie**. [*Of* Norse origin: *cf.* *Norw.* *teist* *e*, *Oicel.* *peist*, *peisti*.] The Black Guillemot.

1774 *Low Fanna Orad.* (1813) 106 The taisté build in holes of the earth: lay but one egg. 1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Orkney & Shetl.* 102 *Uria Grylle*... 'Ystie. Black Guillemot. Greenland Dove. 1847 *Zoologist* V. 1009 The black guillemot... or the testie. 1876 D. GORRIE *Summers & Wint. Orkneys* v. 153 Beives of testies were disporting themselves in front and rear. 1890 G. STEWART *Shetland Fireside* T. iv. (ed. 2) 27 He turned as fat as a testie. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norfolk* 30 Sometimes there is

quite a family of similar names... of the same origin. Thus the Black Guillemot is... the *tyste*, *taiste*, *toyst*, and *tysty*. **Teisty**, **toize**, *obs.* *f.* **TESTY**, **TEASE**. **Tek**, **Tekat**, *obs.* *f.* **TECK, **TECKE**. **Tekbir**: see **TECBIR**.**

† **Teke**, **teken**, *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 to **éacan**, 1-4 to **eke** (n, 3 **teken** (**teken**)), **teke**. [*OE.* *to éacan*, *f.* *to*, for + *daca* addition, *ERE*.] a. *adv.* In addition, besides, moreover, etc. b. *prep.* In addition to, besides.

c. 888-1200 [see *ERE* *sb.* 4]. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 20 Oppe fife ic to-eko gestronde. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2886, & tekenn þatt he wass rihhtwis He was admod & milde. a. 1225 *Aner. R.* 78 Teket þet, he seioð... þet ine silence & ine hope schal beon vre strenceðe. *Ibid.* 170 Let ter teken þet 3e beon swifte ase þe sunne gleam. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Teket þe murðe & te menske in heuene. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1855 To eken þat þou art ml lordes nevou.

Teke, *obs.* form of **TEAK**, **TICK**.

† **Te'kelite**. *Obs. slang.* [*f.* 'Te'kel: weighed in the balances, and found wanting' (Dan. v. 27) + *TELE*.] (In the cant of the Debtors' Prison, Whitecross Street, London) A defaulter, a defaulting debtor.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 328 This, though expressly denominated 'the defaulter's table', the only one to which the poor 'tekelite' has right of access, is invariably appropriated by the free and unexcepted knights to the washing of cups and platters.

Teket, *obs.* *Sc.* *f.* **TICKET**. **Tekno-**: see **TECNO-**.

Tekoretin (*tēkōrētin*). *Chem.* Also **tec-**.

[Named 1839 by Forchhammer, app. 'f. *Gr.* *τήκειν* to melt, dissolve + *την* resin, because separated by solution in hot alcohol' (Chester).] A resin similar to or identical with Fichtelite.

1858 T. E. CLARK in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXV. 167 Tekoretin, being less soluble than phylloretin, crystallized first. 1868 *DANA Min.* 736 Tecoretin was obtained from pine trees (*Pinus sylvestris*) in marshes near Holtegard in Denmark. The resin from the wood... was found to contain two substances... The tecoretin was the least soluble.

† **Tel.** *Obs.* [Shortened from *OE.* *getel*, *getel*, early *ME.* *itel*: *cf.* **TALE** *sb.*] Number. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 536 Heora tel bið swa menigfeald, þæt [etc.]. a. 1225 *Aner. R.* 372 Hundred is tel tel, & noted perfection.

Tel: see **TELE** *sb.*, **TELL**, **TILL**.

Telacoustic: see **TELE-**.

† **Telæsthesia** (*telēs-*, *tel'spēsīā*). *Psychics.* [*mod.* *L.* (Myers, 1882), *f.* *Gr.* *τήλε* far off (see **TELE-**) + *αἰσθησις* perception + *-ia*.] 'Perception at a distance; direct sensation or perception of objects or conditions independently of the recognized channels of sense' (Myers *Human Personality*, Gloss.).

1882 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* I. ii. 147 We venture to introduce the words *Telæsthesia* and *Telepathy* to cover all cases of impression received at a distance without the normal operation of the recognised sense organs. 1903 — *Human Personality* I. 136. 1908 *Nation* 26 Sept. 907/1 Telepathy, telæsthesia and the subliminal part of man's mental being play a vast part in all these curious psychical phenomena.

Telæsthetic (*telæspet'ik*, *-tēs'pet'ik*), *a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *ÆSTHETIC*.]

1. Having physical perception of things at a distance.

1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* (1891) 249 This temperature-sense, unlike the sense of touch, may make us aware of distant bodies. It is what we may term a *telæsthetic* sense in contradistinction to a contact sense... Sight like hearing is a telæsthetic sense. Through it we become aware of certain vibratory states of more or less distant objects.

2. *Psychics.* Of or belonging to telæsthesia.

1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. p. xlv. This may be done through... telæsthetic dreams or visions. 1903 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 277/1 Examples of apparently clairvoyant, or telepathic, or telæsthetic cases.

† **Telamon** (*te'lāmōn*). *Arch.* Pl. **Telamones** (*telāmōnēs*). [*In* pl. a. *L.* *telamōnes*, = *Gr.* *τελαμώνες*, pl. of *Τελαμών* name of a hero in mythology.] A figure of a man used as a column to support an entablature or other structure: = **ATLAS** *sb.* 1 b.

1706 PHILLIPS (*ed. Kersey*), *Telamones*, the Images of Men that seem'd to bear up the Out-jettings of Corniches in the Roman Buildings, which among the Greeks were call'd Atlantes. 1797 *HOLCROFT Stobberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxxv. 12 Male statues of this kind were called, *Telamones*. 1882 FENNELL *yt. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. Gt. Brit.* 594 A kneeling youth... serves as a *Telamon* or *Atlas*, bearing on his head and his fore-arms a large, low cup, which forms the top of the whole candelabrum.

Telanemograph: see **TELE-**.

† **Telangiectasis** (*tēlændʒi'ektāsīs*). *Path.* Pl. *-ses* (*-sīs*). [*mod.* *L.*, *f.* *Gr.* *τέλος* end + *ἀγγείον* vessel + *ἐκτασις* extension, dilatation.] Dilatation of the small blood-vessels, producing small red or purple tumours in the skin; one of such tumours. Also **Telangiectasy** [*ad.* *mod.* *L.* *telangiectasia*]. Hence **Telangiectatic** (*-tætik*) *a.*, pertaining to or resulting from telangiectasis.

1837 J. F. SOUTH *Otto's Path. Anal.* II. 342 In telangiectasy, there is a peculiar degeneration of the blood-vessels connected also with widening of the smaller veins. 1868 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (1879) 486 Tumors thus affected have been styled telangiectatic tumours. 1873 T. H.

GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 4) 178 The various forms of nevus, and telangiectasis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 833 Telangiectatic warts. *Ibid.*, The telangiectases range themselves in little groups.

Telapoi, telapoon: see TALAPOIN.

Telar (tēlar), *a. rare*—*o.* [f. L. *tēla* web + -AR-]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a web. Hence **Telarily** *adv.*, in the manner of a web. So **Telarian** (tēlar'ian) *a.*, that spins a web, as a spider; *sb.* a spider that spins a web; + **Telary** *a.* = *telar*, *telarian* *adj.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 262 We will not dispute the pictures of Telary Spiders, and their position in the web. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 58 Conformable to the Spiders web, and the Radix in like manner telarely interwoven. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 126 Slender spokes, 'telarely interwoven' somewhat after the fashion of the spider's web. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Telarian.

Telar, -are, obs. forms of TILLER.

Telautogram. [f. next: after *telegram*.] A record produced by a telautograph.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Telautograph (tēlō'tōgrāf). Also (less correctly) teleautograph. [f. Gr. *τῆλε* far off (see TELE-) + *αὐτογράφος*, after *telegraph*.] A telegraphic apparatus by which writing or drawing done with a pen or pencil at the transmitting end is reproduced in facsimile at the receiving end, by means of an electric current conveyed along a wire, and (in the usual forms of the instrument) communicating movements to the receiving pen corresponding to those made with the transmitting pen or pencil. Hence **Telautographia** *a.*, pertaining to the telautograph; **Telautography**, the use of the telautograph.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*, **Telautograph**, an electrical device for transmitting autographs, or copying designs. The possibility of deception and the impossibility of automatic unquestionable record are removed, it is said, by the employment of telautography. 1887 *Tribune* (Chicago) 25 June, Prof. Elisha Gray is perfecting an invention with wonderful possibilities. The 'Telautograph' is the name by which the instrument will be known. 1888 *Daily News* 9 Aug. 5/7 What is known as the teleautographic system, invented by Professor Elisha Gray. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 7/1 The electricians were shown numerous slips of paper covered with autograph writing traced by the teleautograph receiver in Paris, in obedience to a person writing in London with the teleautograph transmitter. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 10 Jan. 5/6 Some very successful experiments in teleautography were made yesterday between the Paris Central Telephone Office and the Rouen Bourse Exchange.

Telbant, obs. form of TURBAN.

† **Teld**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 1-5 teld, 1, 4-5 telde, (3 teld), 4 tield, teeld, 4-5 telde, 5 tild, tyld, -o, telte. [OE. *teld*, *teld* = OLG. **teld* (MDu. *telde*, *telte*, Kilian), MLG. *telt*, *telde*, LG. *telt*; OHG. *zelt* (mostly *grælt*), MHG. *zelt* (usually *gerelt*), Ger. *zelt*; ON. *tjald* (:-**teld*), pl. *tjald*, Norw. *tjeld*, Sw. *tält*, dial. *tjäll*, Da. *telt*, tent, pavilion, app. a deriv. of *teld-an* str. vb. to cover (cf. OE. *beteldan*, *oferteldan*). The late form *telte* may have been influenced by continental forms: see also TILT.] A tent, pavilion, covering; hence, a tabernacle, dwelling.

a 900 *1. Bede's Hist.* iii. ix. [xi.] § 2 (Camb. MS.) Mon teld [v. r. *geteld*] þærofer abædded. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xviii. 9 On þam teld heo ys. 1037 in Thorpe *Charters* (1895) 566/32 And Alfric biscop I biqueðe mine teld and min beddeaf. c 1205 *Lav.* 17491 Nig þusend telde. *Ibid.* 24436 Per weore on nellen meni þusend telde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12598 þey come to be Emperours teld. When þey were at his paulyoun, þey lyghte alle doun. 13. Childh. *Jesus* 44 in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXIV. 327 That owlawe tute hire to his tilde [rimas wilde, childe, mylde]. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) l. 127 þese men.. woneþ in tabernacles and in teldeis. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 4581 How suld 3e telle withouten toles or any tilde rere? c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4656 They reysed vp bothe halle and tyld. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4881 Telte, or tente, tentorium. 1510 *Chester Pl.* vii. 6 From stiff stormes my sheepe to sheild. Under Tildes them to byde.

b. The tilt or awning of a boat or vessel: cf. TILT. 1307-8 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bd. 14 No. 14 (P.R.O.), Tieldes emptis, pro dicta Bargia. 1495 *Wills Doctors' Commons* (Camden) 3 The barge with hailes, tilde, and ores belonging to the same.

c. A cage for carrying hawks.

1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 88 Pro tieldes per ipsum emptis ibidem ad carliandun les haukes, xliij scot.

d. Comb., as *teld-atode*, dwelling-place, 'tabernacle'—*teldwyryhta* (OE.), tent-wright, tentmaker. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* l. 392 Paulus.. seðe was on woruld-craefte teld-wyryhta. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxix. [cxxx.] 5 Wa to me, for mi telde-stede swa Forth-ferred es me fra [1388 *Wyclif* *ibid.*, My dwelling in an alien lond is maad long].

† **Teld**, *tild*, *v.* Obs. Forms: *Inf.* 1 **teld-ian*, 2-3 *teld-on*, *tild-on*, 3-5 *teld(e)*, *tild*, 5 *tield*. *Pa. t.* a. 1 *teldede*, -ode, 4-5 *tilded(e)*, *teildid*. *B.* (3 *tjelt*), 4 *tilde*, *teilde*, 4-5 *teld*, *telt*, *tild* (*tilledo*), *tulde*, *tilte*, 4-6 *teld*, 5-6 *tild*. *Pa. ppl.* a. 1 *(30)*telded*, 3 *i-telded*, 3-4 *i-telded*, 4 *telded*, 4-5 *-id*, -it, 5 *i-teldyde*, 6 *Sc. tyldit*, -et. *B.* 4 *y-telde*, *y-tielde*, 4-5 *yteld* (1-tilded), *teld*, -o, 4 *teeld*, -e, 5 *y-teld*, *y-tilde*, *tild*. [OE. *teldan* wk. vb., f. *TELD sb.*; = ON.

tjalda. In ME. the *d* of the stem was often merged in that of the *pa. t.* and *pa. ppl.* This brought the vb. into contact with *TILL v.*, *pa. t. tilled*.]

1. *trans.* To 'spread', set up, pitch (a tent); hence, to erect (a building of any kind), to build, raise. Also *fig.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 591 *Confratell*, teldat. c 1205 *LAV.* 17439 Weoren a þan walde telde teldes. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3434 (Bodl. MS.) Paulyouns were alle wiþinne Strongelich yteld [Linc. *Inn MS.* y-tielde] by gynne. *Ibid.* 2464 Þe kyng þer telt [v. r. *teildid*] his paulyouns. *Ibid.* 5885 There beside his paulyouns, Weran y-telde by dales and dovnys. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 795 Towre telded bytwene trochet ful þik. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 44 Ten þousend of Tentis i-tilled [v. r. *1-teldyde*, *teldit*, *teled*] be-sydes. 1388 *Wyclif* a *Sam.* xvi. 22 Therfor thei tildeden Absolon a tabernacle in the soler. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11664 Here he tild vp a temple of a trow godde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1159 A bige tilde as a toure teldid on scippis. *Ibid.* 2174 (Dubl. MS.) To tergarontes he tist þar telde was a mynster. c 1460 *Lausfal* 263 A paulyoun yeld he sygh. 1515 *Scot. Field* 38 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) 11, Beside the towne of Tirwin, our tentes downe we telden.

2. *intr.* To pitch one's tent; to encamp; to take one's station or residence; in *pa. ppl.* encamped, lodged, stationed.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1840 Jacob fro ðeðen wente, ic wot, tizet on a stede, and cald it sohot. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12588 [On] þat playnce.. were þe Romayns telded. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 242 Biside a more a mod quairtly was he teld. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xv. 150 Ry3t as traianus, þe trewe knyght, tulde [v. r. *teilde*, *telde*; B. xii. 210 *tilde*, *tilte*, *dwelte*] nat deep in helle. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 56 Peos perious prestes.. turned from his teching, þat teld [v. r. *teilde*, *told*] is in trone. c 1440 *York Myst.* x. 14 Wer I was telde vnder a tree.

3. *trans. Sc.* To cover with an awning or curtain. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* l. 432 Reparrellit was that godlike plesand wone Tyldit abone, and to the irth adoun. 1825 JAMIESON *s.v.* Tyld, A window is said to be tyldit, when it is covered in the inside with a cloth or curtain.

4. To spread (a net), set (a trap or snare). (See also TILL *v.*)

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) xxxiv. 8 Hi teldedon gryne and ða zehyddon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þenne þe mon wule tilden his muostoch he binded upp þa swike chese. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 At pleþe [þe deuel] telded þe grune of idelnesse. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* (Corpus MS.; Camden 334), Triste is þer me sit mid te grauhun forte kepe þe heare, oder tilded [so *Claph.*, *Cains*; *Titus* *telde*; *Nero* *tillen*; *Vern.* *tilleþ*] þe nettes ægin him. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) l. xviii. 14 Teldyng nettes, arrayng trappys and other engynes. c 1440 *Parad. on Husb.* iv. 164 A green another hath for hem tyilde.

Hence † **Telding** (*tildunge*) *vbl. sb.*, laying of snares.

a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 278 Seint Antonie þet iseh al þene world ful of þes deofles teldunge.

Teld, -e, -en, obs. inflexions of TELL *v.*

† **Tele**, *tel*, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 1 *tēl*, 4 *tēl*, *teyl*, 5 *tele*. [OE. *tēl* fem. (also *tāl*: see TOLE) = OHG. *zāla* danger, snare, trap, ON. *tāl* bait, allurement. OTeut. **tēl* str. fem., had app. some such general sense as 'hostile or malevolent attack, persecution', whence the specialized senses in the various langs. See also TELE *v.*]

1. Evil speaking, detraction, calumny, blame.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxiii. 222 Ælc ðweora, & zele ierre.. & tæl sie anumen fram eow. a 1000 *Gloss.* in *W. Wulcker* 106/16 *Blasphemia, uituperatio*, tæl. *Ibid.* 220/23. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2042 But þogh a man sey neuer so weyl Vnto his sawys men fynden teyl.

2. Deceit; enticement, allurements.

c 1300 *Havelok* 191 Pat he sholde yemen hire wel Withuten lac, withuten tel Til þat she were twelf winter hold. a 1450 *MVRC Par. Pr.* 368 So with cha[r]mes & wyth tele, He ys l-bro3te a3eyn to bele.

† **Tele**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 1 *tēlan* (*tēlan*), 2-3 *tælan* (3 *Orm.*) *tæleann*, 3-5 *tellen*), 4-4 *telen*, 3-4 *tele*. [OE. (WSax.) *tēlan* (Angl. *tēlan*) = ON. *tēla* to deceive, betray, entice; — OTeut. **tēljan*, f. *tēld*: see TELE *sb.* Cf. OHG. *zālōn* (:-*tēljan*) to rob, pillage.]

1. *trans.* To speak evil of, or to; to revile, calumniate; to mock, scorn, deride.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 3 Ic wolde undeawas tælan & goode herian. c 890 *Laws K. Ælfred* c. 37 Ne tæl ðu ðinne Dryhten. a 900 *Kentish Gloss.* in *W. Wulcker* 55/19 *Et detrahent*, and his teldan. *Ibid.* 75/13 *Deridet*, teld. *Ibid.* 76/31 *Detrahent*, teldā. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 48 Seðe mee teles [c 975 *Wulcker*, *teled*]. 10.. *Glosses* (Cott. Clasp.) in *W. Wulcker* 373/26 *Carpere*, tælan. c 1160 *Haltun Gosp.* Luke xiv. 29 Ealle þe hit 3e-seoð agnined hine tælan [Ags. *Gosp.* tælan]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2039-40 3iff þatt tu wilt tæleann me þe birp ec hire tæleann. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 237 in O. E. *Misc.* 116 Byfore he me meneþ, by-hynde he þe teleþ. c 1450 *Promp. Parv.* 488/1 (MS. K.) Tellynge, or grochyng, *murmuracio*.

2. To deceive, entrap [cf. ON. *tēla* to betray]. c 1325 *Met. Hom.* (1862) 12 His [Christ's] godhed in fleis was felid Als hok in bait, quare thorn he teld The fend, that teld us fadir Adam. *Ibid.* 153 That be no haf miht us to tele With gastly dranc and wit darme. 13.. *Met. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 276 But faste he fonden mon to tele. Vre lord vs schilde from his teolyng.

Hence † **Teling** *vbl. sb.* (also 3 *teolunge*, 4 *-yng*, *teliinge*, 4-5 *telyng*, *teeling*), deception, sorcery, witchcraft.

a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 208 Sigaldren, & false teolunges, leuunge on ore & of swefnes & alle wichchecraftes. c 1315 *Shorn.* NAM III. 178 By-lef þou in no wycheecraft, Ne ine none teliinge. 13.. [see TELE *v.* 2]. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) III. 343 He triste on his endyng [v. r. *endityng*] and tellynges [v. r. *teelingis*, *telyngs*, *tellyngys*] as olde wifes usch. a 1450 *MVRC Par. Pr.* 360 Wycheecraft and telynge. c 1490 [see TELE *v.* 1].

Tele, obs. f. TEAL, TELL *v.*, TILE *sb.*, TILL *v.*

Tele- (tēl) (before a vowel properly *tel-*, but more often in the full form), repr. Gr. *τῆλε*, combining form of *τῆλε* afar, far off; used in numerous (chiefly recent) scientific and technical terms, mostly denoting or connected with special appliances or methods for operating over long distances; also in several terms connected with psychical research, denoting actions or impressions produced at a distance from the exciting cause, independently of the normal means of communication. (The second element is properly and usually from Greek, exceptionally from Latin or English.) The earlier and more important of these words will be found in their alphabetical places; others follow here.

Telacoustic *a.*, *Psychics* [Acoustic], pertaining to or involving the perception of a sound beyond or apart from the possibility of ordinary hearing (cf. *teleptic* below). **Teleaneomograph**, 'an anemograph that records at a distance by means of electricity' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Telebarograph**, 'a barograph that records at a distance by means of electricity' (*ibid.*). **Telebarometer**, 'a barometer that registers its indications at a distance by means of electric apparatus' (*ibid.*). **Telecentric** *a.*, *Optics*, applied to a lens system of which the aperture or stop is at the principal focus. **Telechiograph** [Gr. *χεῖρ* hand], a form of TELEAUTOGRAPH [cf. definition of TELEAUTOGRAPH].

Telecryptograph, a form of printing telegraph adopted for secret or private communication.

Telectograph, **Telectroscope**: see *telelectro-*.

Telehydrobarometer [Gr. *ὕδωρ* water: see BAROMETER], an instrument for recording electrically at a distance the pressure of a head of water or other liquid.

Teleiconograph [Gr. *εἰκών* image: see -GRAPH], an apparatus consisting of a telescope combined with a camera lucida, by which images of distant objects may be cast upon paper and traced.

Telekin [mod., f. Gr. *κινέω* to move],

a device for the electric control of machinery from a distance. || **Telekinetic** [mod.], movement of or in a body alleged to occur at a distance from, and without material connexion with, the motive cause or agent; hence

Telekinetic *a.*, belonging to telekinesis. **Tele-**

electric *a.*, producing mechanical motions or effects at a distance by electrical means. **Tele-**

electrograph, shortened *telectrograph*: cf. ELECTROGRAPH, an apparatus for producing at the receiving end a copy of a photograph or print at the transmitting end, by means of electric telegraphy. **Tele-**

electroscope, shortened *telectroscope* [cf. *prec.* and -SCOPE], an apparatus for reproducing at a distance a visual image, as that in a camera obscura, by means of electric telegraphy. **Tele-**

lemanometer, a manometer which registers at a distance by means of electricity. **Tele-**

mechanics, the art of transmitting power to a distance, esp. by ethereal vibrations as in wireless telegraphy; so **Tele-**

metacarpal *a.*, *Comp. Anat.*, having vestiges only of the distal portion of the first and fifth metacarpals, as in one group of the *Cervidae*.

Telemeteorograph, a meteorograph which records electrically at a distance; a combination of

telethermograph, telebarograph, and teleanemo-

graph; hence **Telemeteorographic** *a.*, **Tele-**

meteorography. **Telemicroscope**, an optical instrument combining the functions of a telescope and a microscope; e.g. in enlarging a telescopic image or in projecting a microscopic image to a distance (e.g. upon a screen). **Tele-**

motor, an apparatus for transmitting motive power to a distance; esp. a device for steering a ship from some part distant from the tiller, by means of

hydraulic or pneumatic pressure, etc. **Tele-**

negative *a.*, in *telenegative lens*, the negative element in a telephotographic lens: cf. TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC *a.*,

quot. 1892³. **Telesgroscope** (=*endgiskōp*), incorrectly -*engi*- [see ENGYSOPE], an optical instrument combining the powers of a telescope and microscope (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Tele-**

objective *a.*, having an object-glass adapted to photographing distant objects; as a *tele-objective camera*;

sb. (see quot.). **Teleplastic** *a.*, *Psychics* [PLASTIC; after *telepathy*, etc.]: see quot. 1890. **Tele-**

polariscope, an optical instrument consisting of

a telescope combined with a polariscope. **Tele-positive a.** *Optics*: see quot. **Tele-radio-telephone**, a radiophone producing sounds at a distance by means of an electric current as in telegraphy. **Telergy**, *Psychics* [after *energy*], the supposed force operating in telepathy, regarded as correlated with the various forms of physical energy, or as directly affecting the brain or organism of the percipient; so **Teleurgically adv.**, by means of telergy. **Telesism** (tel'soiz'm) [SEISM], a distant or remote earth-tremor as recorded on a seismograph. **Telesime** (-sīm) [Gr. *σημα* sign], an electric signalling apparatus used in hotels, etc., fitted with an indicator which shows the article or service required. **Telesomatia a.**, *Psychics* [Gr. *σώμα* body]: see *teleplastic*, quot. 1890. **Telespectroscope**, a combination of a telescope and a spectroscope, for spectroscopic observations of the heavenly bodies. **Telestereoscope**, an instrument with two pairs of mirrors so arranged that distant objects viewed by means of it appear to stand out in relief, as in a stereoscope. **Teletermograph**, a thermograph which records electrically at a distance; a self-registering teletermometer; hence **Teletermogram**. **Teletermometer**, a thermometer furnished with an apparatus which electrically exhibits its indications at a distance; hence **Teletermometry**, the use of a teletermometer. **Teletopometer** [Gr. *τόπος* place: see *-meter*], name for a special form of telemeter TELEMETRY 1). **Teletype**, a type-printing telegraph; hence **Teletyplo a.**; **Teletypograph**, a form of machine telegraph which records its message by perforating a tape that sets in motion a type-setting machine. **Television**, vision of a distant object or scene by means of an apparatus (not yet perfected) which electrically reproduces an image of it at the receiving end: cf. TELEPHOTE. **Telewriter** (tel'fōi'tai), an instrument which electrically reproduces in facsimile a written message; a form of TELAUTOGRAPH; hence **Telewrite v.** (*nonce-wd.*), to send a message by a telewriter. **Telo-ptio a.**, *Psychics* [OPTIO], pertaining to or involving the perception as if by sight of an object beyond or apart from the possibility of ordinary vision (cf. *teleacoustic* above); so **Telo-smio a.** [Gr. *ὀσμή* smell], involving the perception of a smell in a similar way.

1893 *Teleacoustic [see *teleplastic*]. 1903 *Electr. Wld. & Engineer* 20 June 1905 *Telechirograph. 1904 *Athenaeum* 5 Nov. 628/3 The device for secret telegraphy or 'teletypography' of Messrs. Siemens and Halske also deserves notice. 1909 *Daily Mirror* 13 Aug. 14/2 The pictures were wired from Manchester to London last night in six minutes by the Thorne-Baker 'teletypograph'. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Teletroscope, an apparatus for reproducing by telegraph the images obtained in the camera obscura... based on the property possessed by selenium of offering a variable and very sensitive electrical resistance according to the different gradations of light. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Teletrobarometer. 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.* *Teleconograph. 1905 *Sci. Amer.*, *Suppl.* 6 May 24539 The inventor distinguishes between a simple 'telexin', wherein only a single motion is considered, and a multiple 'telexin', which permits of a complexity of motions. 1890 *Myers in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* Dec. 668 *Extramedianic* operations, as thought-transference, telepathy, 'telekinesis' (*Fernwirkung*), or movements of objects without contact. *Ibid.* 669 For the alleged movements without contact... M. Aksakof's new word 'telekinetic' seems to me the best attainable. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 250 Of the other phenomena... that of telekinesis, or movement of objects without material contact. 1909 *Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.* s.v., An organ with a 'teleelectric attachment'. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 6/3 It is called the 'Teletroscope', because it renders objects visible in their natural colours at a distant place by means of electricity. *Ibid.* If we had had the 'Teletroscope' in operation some time ago, we might have gone into a theatre in London and witnessed the eclipse of the sun in India for ourselves. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Telemometer. 1909 *Athenaeum* 6 Mar. 293/1 The researches now being made... into what is called 'tele-mechanics, or the art of transmitting power to a distance by waves in the ether and without wires. 1907 *Ibid.* 29 June 798/3 The phenomena... of 'tele-mechanism, or the operation of machines at a distance. 1878 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 887 Plesiometa-carpal and 'telemetacarpal limb—characters... closely corresponding with the distribution of the Cervidae. 1881 *Nature* 14 Apr. 564/2 On March 26... There were repeated at the Brussels Observatory experiments with Van Rysselberghe's 'telemeteorograph', which prove that the registration of the meteorological elements... may be made automatically at very great distances. *Ibid.* The author explained to the Minister a plan of International *Telemeteorography. 1883 *Science* 1. 88 The establishment of an international *Telemeteorographic system. 1860 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Telemicroscopium*,... an instrument for enlarging or increasing the forms of more remote or indistinct objects: a 'telemicroscope' [*sic*]. 1895 *Arena* (Boston) App. 13 Prof. D. S. Holman, the celebrated microscopist... His lectures... are illustrated by the tele-microscope, which projects upon a screen nearly all conceivable experiments. 1897 *Tit-Bits* 11 Dec. 207/3 A rolin, telescope can, by means of the new telemicroscope be made to magnify 2500 diameters. 1890 *Nature* 3 Apr. 516/2 The steering motor is placed directly on the quadrant of the tiller, and is actuated from the bridge by means of what the author describes as a 'telemotor'. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 3/1 A new steam steering engine has been

added, having a telemotor on Messrs. Brown Bros.' system. 1905 *Tele-negative [see *tele-positive*]. 1902 *MANN*, etc. tr. *P. Drude's The. Optics* i. v. 94 A... 'telectroscopic', which consists of a combination of a convergent and a divergent system placed at a distance apart. 1890 *Myers in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* Dec. 669 M. Aksakof uses the term 'telectomatic' for the phenomena of so-called 'materialisation'... It would be better, I think, to give the name 'telectroplastic' to all this class of alleged phenomena. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 31 Aug., Certain teleplastic, teleacoustic, teleoptic, and telosmic occurrences. 1878 *Lockyer Stargazing* 441 The 'Teletroscope'. 1905 *Sci. Amer.*, *Suppl.* 30 Sept. 2486/1 This lens, called *tele-negative*, need not be connected permanently with the ordinary objective (which is called 'tele-positive'), a loose connection by means of a removable short tube being quite sufficient. 1881 *Nature* 13 Oct. 576/2 Multiple inverse electric *teletadiophone, by M. Mercadier. 1908 *Siz O. Lodge in Hibbert Jnl.* Apr. 575 A foreign intelligence, acting either telepathically through the mind or 'telegically' by a more direct process straight on the brain. 1884 *Gurney & Myers in 10th Cent.* May 814 Unless some such relation [of telepathy to space and to matter] can be demonstrated we cannot reasonably speak of a psychical 'telegery'—an action of mind on mind at a distance—as correlated with any energy which we have learnt to measure. 1903 *Myers Hunn. Personality* I. Gloss. Telergy. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Telesime. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 10/2 The bedrooms are fitted with a model kind of call, the Telesime—a dumb waiter. 1901 F. Harrison in *10th Cent.* June 916 Life in the States is one perpetual whirl of telephones, telesims, phonographs, electric bells, etc. 1890 *Telesomatic [see *teleplastic* above]. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* liii. 227 Young's 'telectro-spectrometry'. 1882 *Young Sun* iii. 77 The combined instrument is then often called a tele-spectroscope. 1864 *Wheeler, 'Teletroscope*, a stereoscope adapted to view distant natural objects or landscapes; a teleoscopic stereoscope. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 541/1 Von Helmholtz invented the Teletroscope, an instrument which places as it were the point of view of both eyes wide apart. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Teletermograph. *Teletermometer... *Teletermometry. *Ibid.*, *Teletopometer, a telemeter in which two telescopes are used. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 9 Feb. 2/6 To the instrument, known as the teletopometer, a telescope is fixed, in which appear two pictures of the distant object. One picture is stationary, while the other moves and is brought to cover the first. A scale attached... indicates at once the distance of the object. 1909 *Athenaeum* 25 Sept. 367/3 The efforts made by Prof. Rukner of Berlin to realize 'television'. 1908 *Times* 5 Dec. 16/3 An apparatus called a 'teletewriter' for electrically reproducing at a distance handwriting, drawings [etc.]. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Dec. The Lord Mayor, 'teletyping' to the Lord Mayor of Manchester, tendered his cordial greetings to him and his fellow-citizens from the City of London and himself. 1909 *Ibid.* 13 Jan. 6/1 Teletypewriters with telephones attached will be put in the case of a limited number of original subscribers without any rental charges or other initial expenses. 1893 *Teleoptic, *Telosmic [see *teleplastic* above].

Telearch (tel'ēārk). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *τελέαρχος*, f. *τέλος* office: see *-ARCH*] The title of a magistrate in ancient Thebes.

1797 W. JOHNSTONE tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 23 At Thebes the streets were under the inspection of the telearchs.

Teletautograph: see TELAUTOGRAPH.

Teletarograph to Teletroscope: see TELE-

Teledu (tel'ēdu). [Native name in Javanese.] A carnivorous animal of Java and Sumatra (*Mydaus meliceps*), allied to the skunk and of similar habits; also called *stinking badger* or *stinkard*.

1824 *Horsfield Zool. Res. Java, Tiliu*, in the language of Java, East of Cheribon. *Ibid.*, The covering of the Tiledu is adapted to the elevated and cold regions which it inhabits. *Ibid.*, The entire neighbourhood of a village is infected by the odour of an irritated Tiledu.

Teledynamio: see TELEDYNAMIC.

Telega (tel'ēgā). Also 6 **telego**, 9 **telaga**, **telegga**, **teljēga**, (**telegue**). [a. Russ. *телега*, *tel'jēga*; whence also F. *tel'gue*.] A four-wheeled Russian cart, of rough construction, without springs.

1558 in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1599) 315 With these Telegos they carried our stuffe from Vologhda vnto the Mosco. 1807 *Sir R. Wilson Jnl.* 7 Sept., in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 365, I mounted my telaga and drove to Lord Gower's. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 21 Government couriers travel in telegas, or four-wheeled simply-constructed carts. 1877 *Mar. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* x, We travelled for weeks in a teljēga, a sort of queer snow carriage. 1903 *10th Cent.* Mar. 421 A party of poor telega-drivers.

Telegony (tel'ēgōni). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *τῆλε*, TELE- + *-γόνια* begetting; cf. Gr. *τηλέγονος* 'born far from one's fatherland'.] The (hypothetical) influence of a previous sire seen in the progeny of a subsequent sire from the same mother.

1893 W. N. PARKER tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* xii. 383 The phenomenon generally known as 'infection of the germ',—which, in case it really exists, I should prefer to speak of as *telegony*. 1899 *Daily News* 20 June 8/5 'The Pennycook Experiments',... undertaken to try and throw some light upon reversion and the difficult problem of telegony. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2046. 638 Telegony might prevail in the case of hereditary predisposition.

Hence **Telegonio a.**, of or pertaining to telegony; **Telegonous a.**, 'of, pertaining to, or produced by telegony' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1893 F. FINN in *Nat. Science* Dec. 436 Cases which seem difficult of explanation on any other than the Telegonic theory. 1897 *Ibid.* Feb. 80 Telegonic influence of the zebra will be looked for.

Telegram (tel'ēgrām). [f. Gr. *τῆλε*, TELE- + *-GRAM*; so F. *télégramme* (1867 in Littré), Ger. *telegramm* (1865 in Sanders).] A message sent by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch or communication.

(This term encountered at first much opposition from scholars, as not being formed on Greek analogies, which give, as in mod. Gr., *τηλεγράφημα*, TELEGRAPHISM; but its practical convenience led in a few years to its general adoption. In the *Pannure Papers* it takes the place of 'telegraphic despatch' from 11 Oct. 1855. Cf. also TELEGRAPH 3.) 1852 *Albany Even. Jnl.* 6 Apr. (Bartlett), A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave... to introduce a new word... It is *telegram*, instead of *telegraphic despatch*, or *telegraphic communication*. 1855 L.D. CLARENDON 31 May in *Pannure Papers* (1908) I. 218 A message should go forth with by telegram. 1857 *Lady Canning Let. fr. Calcutta* 16 Jan. in A. Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 140 'A telegram'—a new Yankee word for a telegraphic despatch. 1857 [see TELEGRAPH 1]. 1857 *MAJ. BIRCH Let.* 21 Apr. in *Alorn. Chron.* 23 Oct. 4/5 A telegram to the following effect has this day been transmitted to you [etc.]. 1858 *Chamb. Jnl.* IX. 75/2 The Longmans have promised to include the word *telegram* in their forthcoming dictionary. 1859 *Lytton What will he do xii. xi*, I sent a telegram (oh that I should live to see such a word introduced into the English language!). 1860 *Lytton* ('O. Meredith') *Lucile* iv. 63 note, Ere a cable went under the honny Atlantic, Or the word *telegram* drove grammarians frantic. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 158 note, There is, as against the exact, but surfeiting, *telegrapheme*, our lawless *telegram*. *attrib. and Comb.* 1875 G. AGAR (title) *The Telegram Code*, for the Use of Bankers, Merchants, and Shipowners. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 470 The general telegram-sender. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 5/3 For some years past the Parisians have had the benefit of a system of 'telegram postcards' which are sent by pneumatic tubes.

Hence **Telegram v.** (*rare*, ? *Obs.*), *intr.* to send a telegram, to telegraph; *trans.* to telegraph to; **Telegramme ne** (*nonce-wd.*) = TELEGRAPHISM 1; **Telegrammatic**, **Telegrammic adj.**, of or pertaining to telegrams; concise or condensed like a telegram. *All rare.*

1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 27 July, Every patriotic man is bound to resent... any insult offered to the flag of his country... without being told or *telegrammed to shoot anybody. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* 2 Aug., I ought to have telegraphed back to you. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 733 It [the telegram] was not written in *telegamese, and it cost more money than it ought. 1866 *Visct. STRANGFORD Selection* (1869) II. 14 The 'telegammatic battle is no longer a simple duel between Athens and Constantinople. 1864 *Wheeler, 'Telegammic*,... in the nature of a telegram; hence, laconic; concise; brief; succinct. 1866 *London Rev.* 25 Aug. 216/1 People insist that thought should be expressed with telegraphic brevity. 1891 G. MERRITT *One of our Cong.* II. ix. 237 The letter was telegraphic on the essential point.

Telegraph (tel'ēgrāf), *sb.* [a. F. *télégraphie* (Chappe 1792), f. Gr. *τῆλε* afar + *-γραφος* that writes, writer: see TELE- and *-GRAPH*; so Ger. *telegraph*.]

Miot de Métillo states in his *Mémoires* i. 38, that Chappe the inventor proposed to call his invention a *tachygraphie*, but was told by Miot that the name was bad, and ought to be *idégraphie*, which he at once adopted. (See Littré.)

1. An apparatus for transmitting messages to a distance, usually by signs of some kind. Devices for this purpose have been in use from ancient times, but the name was first applied to that invented by Chappe in France in 1792, consisting of an upright post with movable arms, the signals being made by various positions of the arms according to a pre-arranged code. Hence applied to various other devices subsequently used, operating by movable disks, shutters, etc., flashes of light, movements in a column of liquid, sounds of bells, horns, etc., or other means. (Now *rare* in this sense, such contrivances being usually called *semaphores* or *signalling apparatus*.)

[1794 *Europ. Mag.* Sept. 166/2 It was announced to them by the Telegraph from Lisle.] 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 394 The invention of the telegraph... A number of posts are erected at convenient distances; and on each... is fixed a transverse beam with two moveable arms, the beam itself being also moveable. The different forms which the machine is capable of assuming is 16, and these represent the telegraphic alphabet. 1795 *Times* 30 Dec., in Ashton *Old Times* (1885) 127 A chain of telegraphs is erected from Shuter's Hill to Dover. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Apr. 2/4 Orders were... transmitted by the telegraph and by express to Portsmouth. 1805 in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 297 Lord Nelson conveyed the following sentence by telegraph, to the fleet—'England expects every man will do his duty'. 1813 J. W. CROKER in *Cr. Papers* (1834) I. ii. 53 The Plymouth telegraph announces another complete victory of Lord W. over Soult on the 30th. 18... MOORE *Fragm. Character v.* Scarcely a telegraph could wag its wooden finger, but Ned knew it. 1813 PASLEY (title) Description of the Universal Telegraph for Day and Night Signals. 1824-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 256 A soldier makes an excellent telegraph... varying the gestures to meet the various circumstances. 1863 W. LADD in *Rep. British Assoc.* 15 On an Acoustic Telegraph.

b. Applied retrospectively to ancient devices.

1794 *Times* 20 Sept., in Ashton *Old Times* (1885) 125 The invention of the Telegraph is now traced back to 1655, and particularly mentioned in a little book... by the Marquis of Worcester... He there gives it the name of Visual Correspondence, and calls it his own invention. 1808 J. MACDONALD *Telegraphic Commun.* 37 Julius Africanus minutely details a mode of spelling words by a Telegraph. It appears, that fires of various substances, were the means made use of. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 145/2 Bishop Wilkins, after describing this telegraph of Polybius, mentions another which requires only three lights or torches.

c. *fig.*

1795 O'KEEFE *Irish Mimick* i. 1, Love is a monstrous telegraph. 1817 COLERIDGE *'Blessed are ye'* 103 When

principally capitals are often but the Telegraphs of distant calamity.

2. In full, *electric (or magnetic) telegraph*: An apparatus consisting of a transmitting instrument (*transmitter*), a receiving instrument (*receiver*), and a line or wire of any length connecting these, along which an electric current from a battery or other source passes, the circuit being made and broken by working the transmitter, so as to produce movements, as of a needle or pointer, in the receiver, which indicate letters, etc., either according to a code of signs, or by pointing to characters upon a dial; in some forms the receiver works so as to print or trace the message upon a prepared strip of paper.

Also, an apparatus for wireless telegraphy: see *WIRELESS*.
1797 *Monthly Mag.* Feb. 148 Dr. Don Francisco Salva had read, at the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Barcelona, a Memoir on the Application of Electricity to the Telegraph, and presented... an Electrical Telegraph of his own invention.
1833 RONALDS (*title*) Descriptions of an Electrical Telegraph.
1834 BREWSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VIII. 582/1 Mr. F. Ronalds... erected at Hammersmith an electrical telegraph, on which the inflections of the wire composed one continuous length of more than eight miles. *Ibid.* 662/2 Some German and American authors have proposed to construct galvanic telegraphs by the decomposition of water. 1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 154/1 It is to the joint labours of Messrs. W. F. Cooke and Professor Wheatstone that electric telegraphs owe their practical application. *Ibid.* 155/1 The electromagnetic telegraph... The longest continuous line yet completed is that from Paddington to West Drayton. *Ibid.* It is reported (July, 1842) that an electric telegraph is about to be laid down along the South-Western Railway, from London to Gosport. 1845 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 264, I saw the magnetic telegraph at the railway station. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. 7420 Have you received any communication by electric telegraph? 1858 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) II. 361 Presently the clerk says, 'The Atlantic Telegraph is laid!' 1878 G. B. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* (1879) i More than one hundred years ago Lesage established a telegraph in Geneva by the use of frictional electricity. 1881 W. M. SPRINGER in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXII. 369 In... thirty years the telegraphs of the world have grown to nearly half a million miles of line, and more than a million miles of wire. *fig.* 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 123 The magnetic telegraph of human sympathy flashes swift news from brain to brain.

†3. A message sent by telegraph; a telegram. *Obs.*

1850 D. WEBSTER *Lett.* (1902) 392, I received your Telegraph last eve. 1857 LADY CANNING *Lett. fr. Calcutta* 122 May in *Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 161 A telegraph had come telling of a violent outbreak of the 3rd cavalry at Meerut. 1861 CLOUGH *Poems* (1869) II. 423 *He*... found a telegraph that bade him come straight to the country. 1864 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* x. 149 Suppose a telegraph should come!

4. In *Cricket*, A board upon which the numbers of runs obtained and wickets taken are exhibited during a match in large figures so as to be visible at a distance; a scoring-board. Also a similar device used in other athletic sports (see *telegraph-board*, *quot.* 1868, in 8).

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 305 There was a proper telegraph to show the 'runs got' and the 'wickets down'.

5. *slang*. A scout or spy.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 162 Dick's a trump and no telegraph. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiii, Warrigal [was sent out] to meet one of our telegraphs... and to bring us any information he could pick up. 1890 — *Miner's Right* xviii, These 'bush telegraphs', as the modern robber slang has dubbed them, are of all vocations and both sexes.

†6. A fancy name for some kind of carriage. *Obs.*

1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* II. 130 The whimsical vehicle which conveys the man of high *ton*, be it either dog-cart, telegraph, or barouquette.

7. Used as individual name of a newspaper, a variety of plant, etc.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* I. 122, I will accept of the reporter's place to the 'Telegraph' and live upon a guinea a week. 1888 *Garden* 14 Jan. 31/1 A few seeds of Telegraph [cucumbers] may now be sown in small pots.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *telegraph boy*, *cable* (CABLE *sb.* 3), *clerk*, *dial*, *house*, *instrument*, *line* (LINE *sb.* 2 1c), *message*, *office*, *service*, *wire*; *telegraph-block*, *Naut.* a number of small brass sheaves in a long narrow shell, with which several flags may be hoisted at the same time: used in making signals; *telegraph-board* = sense 4; *telegraph-carriage* (see *quot.*); *telegraph-clock*, a clock connected with another in a different room or building by means of a telegraph-wire conveying an electric current, so that the movements of the one are controlled by those of the other, and thus both indicate the same time; *telegraph-cock*, 'a compression-cock operated by a pivoted lever like the key of a telegraphic transmitter' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); *telegraph form*, a paper printed with spaces in which the words of a telegram are to be written for dispatch (FORM 12 b); *telegraph-key*, a small lever or other device in a telegraphic transmitter, worked by the hand, for making and breaking the circuit (KEY *sb.* 1 2 a); *telegraph-plant*, an East Indian leguminous plant, *Desmodium gyrans*, remarkable for the spontaneous movements of its leaflets, suggesting

signalling; also called *moving plant*; *telegraph-pole*, -*post*, one of a series of poles upon which a telegraph wire or wires are carried above the ground; *telegraph-reel*, a reel on which is wound the strip of paper on which the messages are traced in a recording telegraph; *telegraph-register*, a telegraphic receiver, or part of one, which gives a permanent record of the messages received.

1868 H. F. WILKINSON *Mod. Athletics* 17 *Telegraph Board... Before each race or heat, the numbers of the starters... should be posted on the board. 1897 'Tivoli' (H. W. Blackley) *Short Innings* iii. 48 The hundred appeared on the telegraph board. Still the batsmen hit. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Feb. 187/1 The servant girl, and even the *telegraph boy stand staring. 1855 *Lardner's Museum Sci. & Art* III. IV. Index, *Telegraph-cables, durability of. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2507/1 The essential features of a submarine telegraph-cable are a wire or wires for conducting and a protecting compound. *Ibid.*, *Telegraph-carriage, a vehicle provided with the apparatus necessary for opening temporary communication with a permanent line... used... where no line of telegraph is immediately at hand. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Telegraph-clerk, a subordinate officer in a telegraph-office. 1879 *Daily News* 1 Aug. (Ho. Comm.), Lord J. Manners... stated that... the name of telegraph clerks had been changed to that of telegraphists. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Telegraph-clock. *Ibid.*, *Telegraph-dial. 1895 *Telegraph form (see FORM *sb.* 12 b). 1823 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 268 For what reason this pretty name (Semaphore) is given to a sort of *Telegraph house... I must leave the reader to guess. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Telegraph-instrument. 1897 LORAN *Harvard Episodes* 111 (It) sounded like the clicking of a telegraph instrument. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Telegraph-key. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Telegraph-line. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xxxii, A *telegraph message makes such a fuss in the country, frightening people's wives. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xxvi. (ed. 3) 242 Post-offices and railway stations opened for the receipt and dispatch of telegraph messages. 1858 J. B. NORRIS *Topics* 69 On the night of the 24th, the *telegraph-office was burnt down. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Telegraph-plant, *Desmodium gyrans*. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Dec., She is now 83 years old, and erect as a *telegraph pole. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 71 As callous as a telegraph pole. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Telegraph-post. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Telegraph-reel. *Ibid.*, *Telegraph-register. 1817 SALISBURY & WINCHESTER *Jrnl.* 29 Sept., The church of Fromelles... was reduced to ashes by lightning... An individual... in the belfry, on the *telegraph service, perished in the flames. 1875 *Ux. Dict. Arts*, etc. II. 242 *Telegraph wires are suspended to poles by insulators of earthenware, glass, or porcelain.

Telegraph, v. [*f.* prec. *sb.*; cf. *F. télégraphier*.]

1. *a. intr.* To signal or communicate by telegraph; to send a telegram.

1815 J. CAMPBELL *Trav. S. Afr.* xlii. 508 On the succeeding morning... the Carmarthen Indianman, after hailing us, and finding we had no news, telegraphed, as follows: 'Peace with France!! Buonaparte dethroned!!!' 1831 TRELAUNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 253 We saw the frigate hoist the red signal... and telegraph to her companion. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 79 We have telegraphed to know. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* II. ix. 181, I should like Charles telegraphed for.

b. trans. To send, transmit, or announce (a message, news, etc.) by telegraph (with *simple obj.* or *obj. cl.*). In *Cricket*, etc., to exhibit (the score, etc.) on the telegraph-board (see prec. 4).

1805 CAPT. CRUMBY in *10th Cent. Nov.* (1899) 700 Seeing the Admiral telegraph to Captain Blackwood... 'I rely on your keeping sight of the enemy through the night.' 1832 MARRIAT *J. Forster* xli, The reconnoitring ships telegraphing 'a French squadron'. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ii. (1850) 15/2 Soon afterwards the Britannia steam-packet, from Liverpool, eighteen days out, was telegraphed at Boston. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 5/3 The play was again spirited, and in less than ten minutes 200 was telegraphed. *fig.* 1885 RANNEY in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 636/2 The eye... telegraphs the outline... to the cells in the cortex.

c. To send a message to (a person, etc.) by telegraph; to summon by a telegram.

1810 CAPT. MAURICE in *Naval Chron.* XXV. 218 The... gun-brig was telegraphed to send a boat. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 130 The pointers were telegraphed, and so were his attending boys. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* vii. v, Felix has been telegraphed to town.

2. *fig. a. intr.* To make signs, signal (to a person). *b. trans.* To make (a signal); to convey or announce by signs. *c.* To signal to (a person). Now rare.

1825 (see *telegraphing* below). 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 167 Never telegraph'd the big wigs. 1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii, Tom Durfy... began telegraphing Biddy, who... had shoved herself well before the door. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xiii, Emma telegraphed a nod of assent. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* I, They telegraphed each other with wondering eyes. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 63 He telegraphed to me (I was in the area) to come up to him.

Hence *Telegraphed* (-*graft*) *ppl. a.*, *Telegraphing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Telegraphes*, the person to whom a telegram is sent.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* (Colburn) 25 Nor was this telegraphing wholly unnoticed by George. 1837 WARREN *Diary Late Physic.* (1838) III. 275 A kind of telegraphing courtship was carried on between them daily. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimia* v. vi. *note*, Telegraphed signals. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 234 More perfect forms of human intercourse than telegraphed or telephoned words. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 2/3 A decision of Lord Coleridge's that there was no property in a special telegram, though it may have cost the telegrapher a thousand pounds to procure.

†**Telegrapheme.** [*ad. Gr. type τηλεγράφημα, f. *τηλεγραφείν to TELEGRAPH.* (Both used in mod. Gr.)] A word suggested instead of TELEGRAM, as being more correctly formed; but never generally adopted.

1857 R. SHILLETO in *Times* 15 Oct. 7/5 May I suggest to such as are not contented with 'Telegraphic Despatch' the rightly constructed word 'telegrapheme'? I do not want it, but... I protest against such a barbarism as 'telegram'. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 53 The word telegraph superseded telegrapheme. 1873 (see TELEGRAM). 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 8/2 The public... absolutely revolted against telegrapheme, and insisted on telegram, though... the famous Cambridge scholar Shilleto always talked about 'sending a telegrapheme'—never a telegram.

Telegrapher (tel'igrafər). [*f.* TELEGRAPH *sb.* or *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who works a telegraph. (Now rare: the technical term being *telegraphist*.) In first two *quots.*, one who signals by means of a semaphore or other mechanical means (TELEGRAPH *sb.* 1).

1795 EDGEWORTH in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1797) VI. 95 Flushed with victory the young telegrapher forgot his signal. 1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 151/2 Standing... with both discs held down and turned edgewise to the observer, the telegrapher indicated 'attention'. c. 1865 J. WYLLIE in *Circ. Sc.* 1. 262/1 Another... source of annoyance to telegraphers.

b. *Telegrapher's cramp or palsy* = telegraphist's cramp: see TELEGRAPHIST *b.*

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Telegraphers' cramp*, neurosis analogous to writers' cramp, affecting muscles of forearm of telegraph-operators.

2. One who telegraphs a message or news; the sender of a telegram.

1865 *Norn. Star* 2 Feb., The telegraphers take the liberty to assert [etc.]. 1890 *Spectator* 19 Apr., If he had been flustered by the noisy memorialists and telegraphers who did their best to disturb his judgment. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 2/3 He has not succeeded enough to induce the telegrapher to desert the wiring mode for the wireless.

Telegraphese (tel'igraf'iz). *colloq. or humorous*. [*f.* TELEGRAPH *sb.* + -ESE.]

1. The concise and elliptical style in which telegrams are worded.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 2/2 We shall gradually give up English in favour of Telegraphese, and Electric Telegraphese is as short and spare as Daily Telegraphese is longwinded and redundant. 1905 *Athenaeum* 7 Oct. 469/2 We rather relish the leisurely semicolons and sentences of the eighteenth century after, the 'telegraphese' of many a modern stylist.

2. An elaborate or inflated style, such as was attributed to leading articles in the (London) *Daily Telegraph* newspaper.

1885 (see 1). 1889 *Universal Rev.* Oct. 215 The man who writes for the *Telegraph* must write Telegraphese. 1892 *Leisure Hour* May 455/2 The elaborate, rounded, allusive style which has gone down to fame as Telegraphese. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 3/1 Sala was not only the patentee of Telegraphese. He was also the first, and in some ways the best.

Telegraphic (tel'igraef'ik), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -IC. Cf. *F. télégraphique*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a telegraph; made, sent, or transmitted by telegraph. *a.* In reference to the earlier 'telegraphs' or signalling devices. Now rare.

1794 (see TELEGRAPH *sb.* 1). 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. ii. 815/2 The new-invented telegraphic language of signals. 1794 *Europ. Mag.* Sept. 166 By a new Telegraphic Machine, invented by Citizen Chappelle the news... has been received... in one hour. 1805 CAPT. CRUMBY in *10th Cent. Nov.* (1899) 722 Lord Nelson made the telegraphic signal, 'England expects that every man will do his duty'. 1808 J. MACDONALD *Telegraphic Commun.* 36 Homer is the first who mentions the telegraphic art. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Midway* vi, Looking for the telegraphic signal-box. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) XIII. lxviii. § 85. 569 On the morning of the 3d March, a telegraphic despatch from the prefect of Toulon announced the landing of Napoleon.

b. In reference to the electric telegraph.

1823 RONALDS *Descr. Electr. Tel.* 8 By the use of a telegraphic dictionary a word, or even a whole sentence could be conveyed by... three discharges. 1840 (see TELEPHONIC). 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 689/2 Wheatstone's Electromagnetic Telegraph... We are convinced... will not be confined to long telegraphic lines, but will also be extensively employed in public and private establishments. 1854 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. iv. 168 We received yesterday the telegraphic announcement [etc.]. 1854 GIFFILLAN *Life R. Blair* B's Wks. 128 As if on telegraphic wires. 1857 LADY CANNING in *Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 199 The wording of telegraphic messages requires the utmost care. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 1 The wonderful project of establishing a telegraphic communication between the old world and the new.

2. *fig.* † *a.* Large and conspicuous, like the letters exhibited by some early forms of telegraph. *Obs.* *b.* Making signals (as by glance or gesture); conveyed by a sign or signal: cf. TELEGRAPH *v.* 2. ? *Obs.* *c.* Resembling an (electric) telegraph; conveying impulses or intelligence as by electricity. *d.* Abbreviated or concise like a telegram.

1809 SIMON *Lett.* in *Carus Life* xi. (1847) 276 His attacks on me were... with my name in telegraphic characters. 1821 — 1. MOORE *Country Dance & Quad.* xxix, Watchful chaperons... Who intercept all signal tones, And read all telegraphic faces. 1838 BUCKSTONE *Shocking Events* (French's ed.) 9 Sir... I cannot allow any telegraphic dispatches with my female domestic—no winking here.

1871 *Tynöall Fragm. Sci.* (1879) l. iii. 95 Who... put the soul into this telegraphic body? 1896 'CURTIS YORKE' *Those Children* vi. [His] words... were few, and his speech as telegraphic as though each word were paid for.

Hence **Telegraphic** *a.* (rare), telegraphic; **Telegraphically** *adv.* [see -ICALLY], by means of a telegraph, by telegraph or telegram; in relation to a telegraph.

1808 J. MACDONALD *Telegraphic Commun.* Pref. 34 Whenever a word is to be spelt, telegraphically. 1846 WORCESTER, *Telegraphic*, telegraphic. 1847 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 668 Brought down telegraphically from some altitude inaccessible to himself. 1883 *Standard* 14 Feb. 5/4 He was summoned telegraphically. 1905 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 7 Queenstown is cut off telegraphically, all the poles having been blown down.

Telegraphist (*tl̥*, tele'gráfist, tel'grófist). [*f.* as prec. + -IST. Cf. *F. télégraphiste.*] A person employed, or skilled, in working a telegraph; a telegraph-operator.

1854 *Lardner's Museum Sci. & Art* IV. 60 Different telegraphists have very different powers as to celerity. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 261/3 No one suddenly became an expert telegraphist. 1876 PRACE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 113 The amount of work... will not justify the employment of a trained telegraphist. 1879 [see TELEGRAPH *clerk*]. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 3 June 3/4 A wireless telegraphist had a terrifying experience during a terrific thunderstorm... where the wireless station was struck by lightning.

b. Telegraphist's cramp: a paralytic affection of the muscles of the fore-arm, to which telegraph-operators are liable: cf. CRAMP *sb.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 539 The so-called 'Professional hyperkineses' (writer's cramp, histrionic spasm, pianist's cramp, telegraphist's cramp, &c.) admit of a similar explanation. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 26 Nov. 6/2 The supplementary report... recommended that telegraphists' cramp should be added to the compensation list.

Telegraphophone (*tl̥*, tele'gráfōn). [Short for *telegraphophone*, *f.* TELE- + GRAPHOPHONE, after *telephone*.] A form of telephone in which the spoken message is recorded at the receiving end magnetically on an iron ribbon, so as to be capable of reproduction; invented by Poulsen of Copenhagen about 1900. (See also TELEPHONOGRAPH.)

[1890: see next.] 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 757/1 The telegraphophone, or magneto-telegraphophone, an invention of the Danish engineer, Valdemar Poulsen, makes use of the fact of permanent magnetism to record... sounds... so that they can be reproduced whenever... desired. 1904 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 496 This apparatus... has been variously designated as the 'telegraphophone', the 'microphonograph', and the 'magnetophonograph' in Europe.

So **Telegraphophone** (tel'gráfōfōn): see quot. [1890 *Voice* (N. Y.) 13 Feb. A new instrument called the telegraphophone.] 1894 *Cent. Dict.* *Telegraphophone*, an apparatus for reproducing at a distance the sounds which produced a graphophonic record; also, an apparatus for producing a graphophonic record at a distance by means of a telephonic circuit.

Telegraphy (*tl̥*, tele'gráfí, tel'grófi). [*f.* TELE- + -GRAPHY. Cf. Ger. *telegraphie* (Böckmann 1794), *F. télégraphie* (Mozin *Dich. franç.-alle.* 1812).] The art or science of constructing or using telegraphs; the working of a telegraph or telegraphs.

Wireless telegraphy: see WIRELESS.

1795 EDGEWORTH in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1797) VI. 96 Tamerlane's telegraphy was not very refined... Whenever he laid siege to any town he used to employ three signals—the first day he set up a white flag [etc.]. *Ibid.* 111 The advantages which by means of Telegraphy would result to commerce must... be extensive. 1847 in WEAVER. 1858 *Times* 28 Aug. 10/6 The cause of telegraphy has too many demands upon the labours of... these practised cable layers, to permit them to be idle here. 1861 W. FAIRBAIN *Add. to Brit. Assoc.*, In land telegraphy the chief difficulties have been surmounted, but in submarine telegraphy much remains to be accomplished. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 101 In these days of electric telegraphy every one is familiar with the... galvanic or voltaic battery. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 10/1 It was on July 25, 1837, that the first practical trial of telegraphy was made between Euston and Camden, on the London and North-Western Railway, by Cooke and Wheatstone. *fig.* 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 May, That kind of social telegraphy which seems to convey intelligence with a mystery and rapidity quite as wonderful as the electric wire. 1891 'MARK TWAIN' in *Harper's Mag.* Christm. No., (title) Mental Telegraphy.

Telehydrobarometer, -iconograph: see TELE-

Teleianthus (telai'ænthos), *a.* Bot. rare = *o.* [*f.* Gr. *τέλειος* perfect + *άνθος* flower + -OUS.]

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Teleianthus*,... applied by Wachsendorff to plants provided with stamens and pistils: teleianthus.

|| **Teleiosis** (telai'ð'asis), rare = *1.* [*a.* Gr. *τέλειωσις*, *f.* *τελειώνω* to perfect, to complete.] Perfection, completion, consummation. So † **Telei-otical** *a.* Obs. rare = *1.* making perfect, perfective. 1601 Br. W. BARLOW *Defence* 92 The teleiocial or final cause eternal life. 1898 GLADSTONE in *Times* 5 Jan., Truth and beauty, truth the first, and beauty the handmaid or teleiosis of truth, are the divinely appointed sustenance of the human soul.

Telekinesis to **Telectroscope**: see TELE-

Telegraph: see TELEGRAPH.

Telelogue (-lóg). [*f.* TELE- + Gr. *λόγος* word.] A message transmitted by telephone, a telephonic message; = TELEPHONE.

1881 I. W. BATTEN in *Times* 10 Nov. 8/3 The United

Telephone Co., would... supply London with a penny Telelogue in... addition to the... sixpenny Telegram. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 5/2 They resolutely refuse to allow the United Telephone Company to give the public a penny telelogue. 1898 (*Heading of a book of forms for Mercantile use*) Confirmation of Telelogue.

Teleman, obs. Sc. form of TILLMAN.

Telemanometer, etc.: see TELE-

Telemeter (*tl̥*, telem'it̥r). Also **telemeter**. [*f.* TELE-, TELE-2 + -METER. Cf. *F. télémètre*, 1852 in *Cosmos* II. 222.]

1. An instrument for ascertaining the distances of objects: applied to instruments of various kinds used in surveying, and in military operations.

Acoustic telemeter, one in which the distance is ascertained by observing the time occupied by sound in traversing it.

1860 G. RICHARDSON *Patent Specif.* No. 2102 This improved instrument (which in commerce I intend to call a telemeter). 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 4 Of two batteries coming into action, the one with and the other without a telemeter, a difference of about a minute in opening fire would make the difference between accurate shooting and shooting by guesswork. 1888 A. W. WHITE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 126/1 Telemeter, or Rangefinder... Telemeters have been made on three distinct principles, and classified as acoustic, optical, and trigonometrical respectively. *Ibid.* 126/2 The Nolan range finder... was the first telemeter used by the British artillery. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* xiii. 274 The gradienter is used as a telemeter in measuring horizontal distances in two ways.

atirib. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* 236 The stadia, telemeter, or subtend system [of measuring distances].

2. An apparatus for recording the readings of any physical instrument at a distance by means of an electric current; a general term including the *teleanemograph*, *telebarometer*, *telethermometer*, etc. (see TELE-).

Hence **Telemetric** (tel'met'rik), **Telemetric** *adjs.*, pertaining to, connected with, or serving as a telemeter; also **Telemetrograph**, an instrument for measuring and drawing plans of distant objects or areas (*Sci. Amer. Supp.*, 1 Aug. 1885, 7975).

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 253 Another form of telemetric marine glass... The telemetric telescope of Captain Gautier. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* xiii. 282 The range-finder furnishes a rough telemetric method of obtaining a fairly accurate measure of inaccessible distances.

Telemicroscope, etc.: see TELE-

Teleo-1 (tel'io), before a vowel tele-, repr. Gr. *τελεο-* (*τέλειος*), combining form of *τέλειος*, *τέλειος* perfect, complete, *f.* *τέλος* end: employed in Eng. in some scientific terms. **Teleobranchiate**

(-bræ'ŋkiət), *Zool.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills, *a.* belonging to the division *Teleobranchia* of gastropod molluscs, having the respiratory organs specially developed; *sb.* a gastropod of this division. **Teleocephalous** (-se'fálous) *a.*, *Ichth.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], belonging to the order *Telecephali* of teleostean fishes, having the full number of bones in the skull; so **Teleocephal**, a teleocephalous fish. **Teleodermacean** (-desm'ér'fæn), *Zool.* [Gr. *τερόδερμα* band], *a.* belonging to the group *Teleodermacea* (*Amer. Jmrl. Sc.* Dec. 1889) of bivalve molluscs, having a specially developed hinge to the shell; *sb.* a mollusc of this group. **Teleodont** (-odnt) *a.*, *Entom.* [Gr. *ὀδόν*, *ὀδοντ-* tooth], applied to that form of the mandibles in stagbeetles in which the projections or 'teeth' are most highly developed. **Teleophyte** (-fóit), *Biol.* [Gr. *φύτον* plant], a plant of perfect or complete organization; one of the higher plants. **Teleoptile** (-p'til, -sil), *Ornith.* [Gr. *πτίλον* down-feather], one of the later or mature feathers of a bird: opp. to NEOSOPTILE. **Teleosaur** (-sǝi), *Paleont.* [Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard], a crocodile of the extinct genus *Teleosaurus* or family *Teleosauridae*; so **Teleosaurian** *a.*, belonging to this genus or family; *sb.* = *teleosaur*. **Teleotemporal**, *Anat. and Zool.* [TEMPORAL *a.*], *a.* and *sb.*, a name for the bone called POSTCLAVICLE. || **Teleozoön** (-zǝ'ŋ), *Biol.* (pl. -zoa) [Gr. *ζῶον* animal], an animal of perfect or complete organization; one of the higher animals; hence **Teleozoite** (-zǝ'wik) *a.*, pertaining to the teleozoön. See also TELEOSTEAN, etc.

1890 *Amer. Nat.* May 481 *Taniosomi*. *Teleocephals with the scapular arch subnormal, posttemporal undivided and closely applied to the back of the cranium. 1883 LEUTHNER in *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* (1885) XI. 400 The gap between the mesodont and teleodont forms long remained unbridged. 1899 D. SNAPP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VI. 193 The largest developments being called teleodont, the smallest piodont. 1863 H. SPENCER *Biol.* (1864) l. ii. i. § 13. 109 A tree is an assemblage of numerous united shoots. One of these great 'teleophytes' is thus an aggregate of aggregates of aggregates of units, which severally resemble protophytes in their sizes and structures. 1893 GADWIN in *Newton Dict. Birds* 243 The first clothing of the newly-hatched bird consists of... soft feathers... possessing... characters which make it advisable to distinguish them, by the name of 'Neosoptiles' (*νεοσπίτες*, a chick), from those feathers which subsequently appear, and may be called 'Teleoptiles' (*τέλειες*, mature). 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, **Teleosaurus*, perfect or complete lizard; a new genus of fossil saurian or lizard, established by M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire.]

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Teleophobiate **Teleosaurian**: see TELEO-1, 2.

Teleostean (tel'ig'stíān), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichth.*

[*f.* mod.L. *teleosteus* (*f.* Gr. *τέλειος*, -eios finished, complete, TELEO-1 + *ὀστρεόν* bone) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of the order *Teleostei* (Joh. Müller 1844) or osseous fishes, having the skeleton (usually) completely ossified. *b. sb.* A fish of this order.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* ix. 305 Some paleontologists believe that certain much older fishes... are really teleostean. 1872 *Ibid.* x. (ed. 6) 285 If the teleosteans had really appeared suddenly... at the commencement of the chalk formation. 1880 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 90 The Perch... its skeleton is typically Teleostean. *Ibid.* 429.

1841 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* X. 76 The atlas in the *Teleosaurus* corresponds essentially with that of the *Crocodyles*. *Ibid.* 70 They are longer in proportion to their breadth than most of the **Teleosaurian* scutes. 1896 II. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 6 Long and slender-jawed *Teleosaurus* and *Stenosaurus*. 1869 HUXLEY in *Q. Jmrl. Geol. Soc.* XXVI. 49 The ilium of a *Teleosaurus*. 1865 H. SPENCER *Biol.* (1867) II. iv. § 169. 77 Among the *Prolosoa*... and from the minute anatomy of all creatures above these, up to the **Teleosaurus*.

Teleo-, before a vowel tele-, combining form repr. Gr. *τέλος* end (stem *tel-*: cf. TELEARCHI), as in TELELOGY and its derivatives, *q. v.*: also in || **Teleophobia** [mod.L.: see -PHOBIA], an aversion or unwillingness to admit the existence of design or final causes in nature; **Teleorgania** *a.*, serving the purposes of an organism; necessary to organic life (*Cent. Dict.*, 1891). (See also TELEO-1.)

Teleologic (tel'iológik), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* TELELOGY + -IC.] *A. adj.* = next.

1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 730/2 The peculiar beauty of a kitchen-garden, or of a machine, which must be derived from their tendency to certain ends or uses, is called teleologic beauty. 1848 MITT *Pol. Econ.* iii. i. § 2 (1876) 264 Value in use, or as Mr. De Quincey calls it, teleologic value, is the extreme limit of value in exchange.

B. sb. The science of final causes; that branch of knowledge which deals with ends or purposes.

1865 S. H. HODGSON *Time & Space* ii. ix. § 68. 566 Technic and Teleologic are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on conation and feeling.

Teleological (tel'iológikál), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ICAL.] Of, pertaining to, or involving teleology; relating to ends or final causes; dealing with design or purpose, esp. in natural phenomena.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 180 A teleological ground in physics and physiology. 1847 BUCH *tr. Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 96 What is commonly called the physico-theological, or teleological proof—i.e. they infer the existence of a Creator from the works of creation. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 799/3 The special anatomy of an animal may be studied... (6) with reference to the function, use, or purpose performed by a part or structure... termed Teleological or Physiological Anatomy. 1907 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* xii. 248 The great teleological question... what is the end of man? what is the true purpose of life's voyage?

Hence **Teleologically** *adv.*, in a teleological manner; in relation to teleology.

1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 730/2 Teleologically, that is, considered as means to an end—diamonds have as undeniably a value in use as any other article. 1907 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* ix. 176 The context of a rational and teleologically ordered world.

Teleologist (tel'iológist), [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] A believer in or maintainer of the doctrine of teleology; one versed in this.

1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. ii. vii. § 79. 234 The explanation of the teleologist is untrue... things are not arranged thus or thus for the securing of special ends. 1881 G. J. ROMANES in *Nature* XXIV. 2 The burden of proof lies with the teleologists to show that any special cases... are to be regarded as inexplicable.

So **Teleologism**, teleological theory or doctrine. 1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 278/1 In the course of his transition from strict teleologism to the full acceptance of the theory of evolution.

Teleology (tel'iológí). [*ad. mod.L. teleologia* (Chr. Wolf, 1728); *f.* Gr. *τέλος* end (see TELEO-2) + *-λογία* (see -LOGY), whence also Ger. *teleologie*, *F. téléologie*.]

The doctrine or study of ends or final causes, esp. as related to the evidences of design or purpose in nature; also *transf.* such design as exhibited in natural objects or phenomena.

1728 WOLF *Logica* § 85 Datur... præter eas alia adhuc philosophæ naturalis pars, quæ fines rerum explicat, nomine adhuc destituta, etsi amplissima sit et utilissima. Dicitur posset *Teleologia*.]

1740 ZOLLMAN (tr. fr. French) in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 299 Teleology is one of those Parts of Philosophy, in which there has been but little Progress made. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 153 The subject of Teleology, or the doctrine of final causes, was one which occupied the thoughts of Le Sage. 1868 F. BUCKLAND in *Bompass Life* x. (1885) 224 This is the doctrine of Teleology: i.e. the doctrine that every organ is adapted to a special use. 1881 G. J. ROMANES in *Nature* 27 Oct. 604/4 Teleology in this larger sense, or the doctrine that behind all the facts open to scientific enquiry... there is 'Mind and Will' as the ultimate cause of all things... does not fall within the scope of scientific method. 1893 H. DRUMMOND in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* II. 1322 Darwin has not written a chapter that is not full of teleology.

Telemeter, erron. form for TELEMETER.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

So *Teleost* *sb.* and *a.*, also *telost* (= *τ. téléoste*), *Teleosteus a.* = TELEOSTEAN.

1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* iii. 278 note. The skeleton is bony, as the name *Teleost.* implies. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes*, 22 The organisation of the Teleosteous fishes. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* 6216 (figure) Skull of Pike (*Esox lucius*), a teleost fish.

Teleostome (te'l'ostōm). *Ichth.* [ad. mod. L. *teleostomus*, f. TELEO- + Gr. *στόμα* mouth.] A fish of the division *Teleostomi* (Th. Gill 1872), including the teleosts and ganoids (i.e. all the higher fishes), characterized by well-developed maxillary, dentary, and membrane bones. So **Teleostomate**, **Teleostomatous** (-stōmātes), **Teleostomous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Teleostomi*.

1866 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 109 A break in the series of Teleostomatous fishes. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 505/2 The Crossopterygii are a group of Teleostomous fishes. 1901 *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 381 The difference between the typically meroblastic egg of the shark and the holoblastic egg of such a teleostome as the sturgeon.

Teleotemporal to Teleozoon: see TELEO-1.

Telepathy (tē, tele'pāpī, tel'pāpī). *Psychics.* [f. TELE- + Gr. *πάθεια* feeling, perception: see -PATHY.] 'The communication of impressions of any kind from one mind to another, independently of the recognised channels of sense' (Myers *Human Personality*, Gloss.).

1882 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* I. ii. 147 [see TELESTHESIA]. 1888 *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 213/3 In after-dinner experiments... telepathy, thought-reading, and hypnotism are trifled with as amusements. 1894 H. DAUMONO *Ascent Man* 234 Telepathy is theoretically the next stage in the Evolution of Language.

So **Telepath** (tel'pāp) *sb.*, **Telepathist**, *a.*, adept in, subject of, or believer in telepathy; **Telepath v.**, (a) *trans.* to convey or transmit by means of telepathy; (b) *intr.* to practise telepathy; **Telepathetic** (nonce-wd.), **Telepathic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or effected by telepathy; **Telepathically** *adv.*, in a telepathic manner, by means of telepathy; **Telepathize v.**, (a) *trans.* to communicate with or affect (a person) by telepathy; (b) *intr.* to practise telepathy.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 3/2 There is a pleasant mystery about the origin of the *q.n.* shell which startled Selsey the other day... It looks as though the 'telepaths' would have to be called in to account for its origin. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Dec. 751/2 Whether spooks are 'telepathed' about... by promiscuous persons, or whether the Thibetan Adepts go spooking astrally through the world. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 15 Oct. 347/2 As soon as a man begins to speculate as to how he telepaths, he loses the power of telepathing. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 93 It may be that these communications have really been 'telepathed' from some living mind. 1899 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Aug. 157/1 Was there, then, some 'communication' of a 'telepathetic' sort? 1884 GUINNEY & MYERS in *19th Century* May 800 We hope to show that the lowest 'telepathic' manifestations may be used to explain and corroborate the highest. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* II. p.xv, Telepathic intercourse, if carried far enough, corresponds to possession or to ecstasy. 1884 — in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* vii. 210 Drawing a picture which he feels to be 'telepathically' presented to his mind's eye. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasm of Living I.* 111 His aspect... is telepathically perceived. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 3/3 Knowing myself now to be a 'telepathist', I look with regret to the many opportunities I have missed. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 3 Mr. Andrew Lang discourses... of three female professors of telepathy, concluding that Joan of Arc was a true telepathist.

Telepheme (tel'ifim). [f. TELE- + Gr. *φήμη* voice, report, message, etc.] Name for a message sent by telephone; a telephonic communication.

1884 W. BALESTIER in *Rochester (N.Y.) Post-Express* 5 Aug. (Cent.). We shall ask a dispensation to permit us to introduce a new word... telepheme. The use of such phrases as 'telephonic communication', 'telephonic message', 'news by telephone', and the like seems a little clumsy. 1898 R. O. HESLOR *Let. to Editor*, Telepheme: a telephonic message. The term is occasionally met with in commercial correspondence.

Telepherage: see TELPHERAGE.

Telephone (te'l'ifōn), *sb.* [f. Gr. *τῆλε* afar, TELE- + *φωνή* voice, sound, -*φων-ος* -voiced, -sound-ing (as in *εὐφώνος* sweet-voiced).]

1. An instrument, apparatus, or device for conveying sound to a distance. Now chiefly Obs.

†a. Name for a system of signalling by musical notes, devised by Sudré in 1828. †b. An instrument like a fog-horn, used on ships, railway trains, etc., for signalling by loud sounds or notes. †c. A tube or other device for conveying the sound of the voice to a distance, as a speaking-tube. d. *Lovers' or String Telephone*, a toy consisting of two stretched membranes or metal disks connected by a tense cord which mechanically transmits sound-waves from the one to the other.

(The name has also been applied by writers to an apparatus invented by Wheatstone, called by him 'the Enchanted Lyre', consisting of a rod connected with a sound-board, by which sounds (e.g. of a musical instrument) were conveyed from one room to another.)

1835 *Musical Libr.* [implied in TELEPHONIC q.v.]. 1844 *Times* 19 July 6/5 Yesterday week was a levee day at the Admiralty, and amongst the numerous models... was Captain J. N. Taylor's telephone instrument... The chief object of this powerful wind instrument is to convey signals during foggy weather. 1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Aug. 128/1 The Telephone; a Telegraphic Alarm. Amongst the many valuable inventions... that of the 'Telephone, or Marine

Alarm and Signal Trumpet', by Captain J. N. Taylor, R.N. 1849 *Chambers' Jnl.* 30 June 408 Mr. Whishaw's inventions: among these are speaking-tubes... we are, it seems, to be able to speak to a distance without any connecting tube at all: across the inner quadrangle of a building, for instance, by means of large concave gutta-percha reflectors, the portable telephone would be available where the telegraph... does not admit of application. 1851 *Catal. Exhibition I.* 442 [F. Whishaw's] Gutta percha telephone. 1860 WHEATSTONE *Patent Specif.* No. 2462 Telephones in which musical pipes or free tongues are acted upon by wind. Compressed air or gas is admitted to the pipe by means of a valve acted upon by the magnetized needle of an electromagnet. The alternation of long and short sounds may be grouped in a similar manner to the long and short lines in the alphabet of a Morse's telegraph. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Telephone*, an instrument for conveying signals by sound... The term, until lately, has been particularly applied to a signal adapted for nautical or railroad use, in which a body of compressed air is released from a narrow orifice and divided upon a sharp edge, in the manner of a steam-whistle. 1879 *tr. Du Moncel, The Telephone* 2 One step more led to the membrane employed in string telephones.

2. An apparatus for reproducing sound, esp. that of the voice, at a great distance, by means of electricity; consisting, like the electric telegraph, of transmitting and receiving instruments connected by a line or wire which conveys the electric current.

a. Applied to an instrument devised by P. Reis in Dec. 1861, and called by him (in German) *Telephon*.

In this the sounds were received on thin vibrating membranes, whose motion was transmitted electrically to an electromagnetic receiver. This was never perfected as a practical means of communication.

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electricity* 257 The Telephone. 158. This is an instrument for telegraphing notes of the same pitch. Reis's Telephone (invented 1861) accomplishes this in the following way. 1883 S. P. THOMPSON *P. Reis* 49 We have now shown that Philipp Reis was the undisputed inventor [1861] of an instrument which he called the Telephone. 1889 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* 3 Philipp Reis, of Friedrichsdorf, wrote [in German] in 1868:—I succeeded in inventing an apparatus... in which also one can produce tones of all kinds at any desired distance by means of the galvanic current, I named the instrument 'Telephon'.

b. Applied to the 'Electrical Speaking Telephone' of Alex. Graham Bell, introduced in 1876, and to its various modifications by Elisha Gray, Edison, Hunnings, etc.

In this the sounds of speech or music are received on and reproduced by thin vibrating disks or diaphragms. On the telephone, connected with a system of electrical intercommunication.

1876 (May 10) A. G. BELL in *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sc.* I placed the membrane of the telephone near my mouth. 1876 (Dec. 9) — *Patent Specif.* No. 4765. 8 The telephones being illustrated separately in figs. 19 and 20. 1878 EDISON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 534 The phonograph will perfect the telephone, and revolutionize present systems of telegraphy. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/2 The telephone and microphone have far distanced any previous attempts to convey sounds from one place to another. 1879 *tr. Du Moncel, The Telephone* 8 Mr. Elisha Gray... arranged in fact about the 15th Jan. 1876, a system of speaking telephones. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts Ser. III.* 189/2 The telephone proper differs from other instruments of a like class, in that it reproduces instead of merely conveying vibrations. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands of Pleasure* II. iv, The hotel in the Rue de Calais was not on the telephone. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 10/1 'It is the wonder of wonders' exclaimed Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin) after he had tested the first telephone shown to the public at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1878 *Maq. Salisbury Sp. Newsh. Press Fund* 19 May, He will see the telephone [i.e. the reporters] by which these arguments and facts are conveyed to persons still open to conviction. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* xvi. 396 Now the agricultural labourer has his political telephone of his vote, his Board Schools, his County Council, his Parish Council.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *telephone bell*, *drum* (sense 1 b), *instrument*, *message*, *-receiver*, *-stud*, *trumpet*, *-user*; *telephone exchange*, the office or central station of a local telephone system, where the various lines are brought to a central switchboard, and communication between subscribers is effected; sometimes applied to the switchboard itself, as in an 'automatic exchange'; *telephone girl*, a girl employed at the switchboard to connect the wires so as to put two persons into communication.

1844 *Times* 19 July 6/5 [see sense 1]. 1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Aug. 128/1 The Indicator... to be placed on the Telephone Drum, to denote the signals made... The Telephone gamut notes are arranged for numbers either by the public or private key. 1855 (May 10) *Bill, Polytechnic Inst.*, Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on Professor Wheatstone's experiments... illustrated by a Telephone concert, in which sounds of various instruments pass inaudible through an intermediate hall, and are reproduced in the lecture room. 1878 EDISON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 535 Were... our telephone-conversation automatically recorded. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxviii. 6 On Saturday the Telephone Exchange commenced operations. 1889 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* 111 The object of the Button Telephone is to replace the press button of an ordinary electric bell by a telephone-stud, which permits not only to ring up a person but to converse with him. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* June 832/2 The tired clerk at the telephone-receiver rebuffed our advances. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 2/3 An installation which was going to do away with the telephone girl. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare Footlights* xxviii, The warning tinkle of the telephone bell on the office wall.

Telephone, v. [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. a. *intr.* To convey sound to a distance by or as by a telephone; *esp.* to send a message or communicate by speaking through a telephone.

1880 *Times* 22 Sept. 7/6 Mr. Bell... has succeeded in telegraphing, or rather 'telephoning', along a beam of light. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, Mr. Smith... telephoned immediately to headquarters about the matter. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 4/2 Instruments by which telephoning without wires can be successfully accomplished.

b. *trans.* To convey or announce by telephone (in quot. 1879 by sound generally).

1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 139 He will interpret such signs as whistling, calling... and... proceed to the execution of the fresh orders so 'telegraphed', perhaps I should say 'telephoned'. 1882 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 3/1 You may safely defer setting out... until No. 2 has been telephoned. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 127/1 This [Wheatstone's] magic lyre... only answers for telephoning musical sounds to short distances. 1888 *Montreal Weekly Witness* 13 June 1/4 The news was at once telephoned to Mrs. Cleveland.

c. To speak to or summon by telephone.

1889 *WESTGARTH Austral. Progress* 153 As he might be there, they would 'telephone' him. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 378 She telephoned you on the impulse of the moment.

2. To furnish with telephones; to establish a system of telephones in (a place).

1901 *Speaker* 14 Dec. 296/1 The London County Council prepared... estimates for telephoning London in 1898. 1904 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 2 F the United Kingdom were 'telephoned' in the same proportion there would be nearly 800,000 instruments on its various exchange systems, instead of some 250,000 only.

Hence **Telephoned** *ppl. a.*; **Telephoning** *vbl. sb.*; also **Telephoner**, one who telephones.

1884 *Whitaker's Almanack* 385/1 Remarkable trials of long distance telephoning. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Telephoner. 1894 Telephoned words [see TELEGRAPHED]. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 1/3 When one has had actual experience of a thoroughly telephoned town.

Telephonetics, sb. pl. *nonce-wd.* [f. TELEPHONE-*sb.*, after *phonetics*; or f. TELE- + *PHONETICS*.] The practice of using a telephone; also (quot. 1893) signalling by sounds.

1877 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/1 The general public... must apparently be content for the present to indulge in telephonetics only between... 10 p.m. and 10 a.m. 1893 *Church Q. Rev.* Oct. 242 There was also what may be almost styled a code of telephonetics among the Benedictines, who understood what the Abbot meant when he jingled his spoons.

Telephonic (tel'fōnik), *a.* [In earlier use, f. Gr. *τῆλε* (TELE-) + *φωνή* voice + -*ιος*: in later use, f. TELEPHONE *sb.* + -*ic*.] Transmitting, or relating to the transmission of, sound to a distance. +a. Applied to a system of signalling by musical sounds: cf. TELEPHONY 1. Obs. b. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or conveyed by a telephone.

1834 *Wilson New Dict. Mus.* 259 *Telephonic Sounds*, a musical language invented by M. Sudré... for the purposes of conversation... the communication of military or naval orders [etc.] to any distance. 1835 *Musical Library Aug. Suppl.* 78 This Telephonic system is one of the most ingenious contrivances we ever witnessed. 1840 WHEATSTONE *Let.* in *Cooke Electr. Telegraph* (1857) I. 114 The most efficient... means of establishing a telegraphic (or rather a telephonic) communication between two remote points. 1877 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/1 We do not exactly anticipate that telephonic offices will have to be superadded by the Post Office to its existing arrangements. 1878 G. B. PREECE *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 17 In the summer of 1876 Professor A. G. Bell... exhibited a telephonic apparatus. *Ibid.* 39 Mr. Edison has recently invented a telephonic repeater, which is designed to be used... for increasing the distance over which [the telephone] may be made available. 1892 *Montreal Weekly Gaz.* 21 July 8/7 The Public may now obtain telephonic communication over its long distance metallic circuit lines. *Fig.* 1884 J. TART *Mind in Matter* (1892) 99 Mind segregates itself... from the matter... on whose telephonic powers it depends for intercourse with the world.

Hence **Telephonically** *adv.*, in the manner of or by means of a telephone.

1879 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* XXI. 180 Sounds transmitted telephonically. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 4 It is connected telephonically with the hotel at Dalnally.

Telephonist (tē, tele'fōnist, tel'fōnist). [f. TELEPHONE *sb.* + -*ist*.]

a. A person employed in transmitting messages by telephone; one who works a telephone. b. One versed in telephony (*rare* = 0).

1882 OGILVIE, *Telephonist*, a person versed in telephony, or who operates on the telephone. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 4/2 The female voice is always clearer, and... a clear voice... is one of the chief requirements of a telephonist. 1898 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6/5 Employed as season telephonist at the observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis.

Telephonograph (tel'fōn'ōgrāf). [f. TELE- + *PHONOGRAPH*, or f. TELEPHONE + -*GRAPH*.] An instrument consisting of a combination of telephone and phonograph, by which telephone messages can be recorded and subsequently reproduced. Also applied (in U.S.) to Poulsen's TELEGRAPHONE. Hence **Telephonographic a.**, pertaining to or of the nature of a telephonograph; **Telephonography**, the working or use of a telephonograph.

1878 G. B. PREECE *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 549 The phonograph and telephone, when combined, form an instrument known as the telephonograph. 1889 *Telegr. Jnl. & Electr. Rev.* 10 May 523/2 Mr. J. Hamner, the originator of the recent telephonographic experiments between New York

and Philadelphia. 1889 *Ibid.* 17 May 558/2 After the recent improvements made in the phonograph... the problem of telephony has naturally cropped up. 1908 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 496 The Poulson telephonograph in its ordinary form does not speak louder than an ordinary Bell telephone.

Telephony (tē-lō'fō-ni, tē-lō'fō-ni). [*f.* Gr. *τῆλε* afar, *τῆλε* + *-φωνία* -sounding, forming abstr. sbs. from adjs. in *-φωνος*, -voiced, -sounding. So mod. Ger. *telephonie*, *F. téléphonie*.]

† 1. Name for a system of signalling by means of musical sounds, and for the practice of other early forms of telephony. *Obs.*

1835 *Athenaeum* July 531 M. Sadré, whose new system of telegraphic communication, or telephony (as he calls it) we mentioned some weeks ago. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXIII. 269 (*heading*) The Telephony, or Musical Telegraph.

2. The art or science of constructing telephones; the working of a telephone or telephones.

[1861 (Dec.) P. Reiss in *Jahres-Bericht, Frankfurl. Physik. Verein* (title) Ueber Telephonie durch den galvanischen Strom.] 1876 A. GRAHAM BELL in *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sc.* 10 May (Title of Lecture) Researches in Telephony. 1876 — in *Boston Advertiser* Oct. 1, Telephony. Audible speech conveyed two miles by telegraph. Prof. A. Graham Bell's Discovery. 1878 G. B. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 53 When I commenced my researches in electric telephony. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 23 Oct. 5/1 The Belgians have just started a system of public telephony. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 6/2 The solution of the problem of long distance telephony and along with it the much more important question of submarine telephony is said to be within sight. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 10/2 Some interesting experiments in wireless telephony are being conducted by the Post Office between the... Skerries Island and Anglesey.

Telephot (tē-lō'tāl), *a.* [*f.* as TELEPHONE *d.* TELEPHOTO + *-AL*] = TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC *a.* 2

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 5/1 Several... observers will be taking photographs (of the sun at an eclipse) with small cameras—some with telephot lenses.

Telephoto (tē-lō'tō), *sb.* Also telephot. [*f.* Gr. *τῆλε* afar, at a distance, *TELE-* + *φῶς*, *φωτ-*, light.] A name employed or proposed for various devices or apparatus used or projected: *a.* A means of transmitting signals or messages from a distance by means of light, (*a*) by flashing beams of light by a mirror (cf. *HELIOGRAPH*); (*b*) by letting out flashes from a brilliant lamp by means of a moving shutter; (*c*) by using flashed beams to work a sensitive photo-electric receiving apparatus (cf. *PHOTOPHONE*). *b.* A device for the electric transmission of pictures, so that they are reproduced as pictures at a distance: cf. *TELEPHOTOGRAPH*, *telephotograph* in *TELE-*. *c.* A projected or suggested device for the electrical transmission to a distance of visual images of things, persons, or actual scenes (cf. *telectroscope* in *TELE-*): not yet practically realized. *d.* An apparatus for photographing at a great distance; a telephotographic lens or camera: see *TELEPHOTOGRAPH* 2.

1880 (implied in *TELEPHONE* *v.*). 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Supp.* *Telephoto*, an instrument or apparatus for conveying messages or images by transmission of light. 1889 *Scott. Leader* 26 July 7 M. Courtonne... has deposited under seal his description of a new apparatus called a telephoto, which enables one to see at a distance as the telephone enables one to hear at a distance. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) VI. 950 A 'telephot', invented by Dr. Robert d'Unger, of Chicago. Ill. (for picture telegraph). 1903 *Sci. American* 27 June 486/2 (*heading*) The 'Telephot', a novel apparatus for photographing at great distances. *Ibid.* 486/2 The 'Telephot' may, moreover, be, at a moment's notice, converted into a terrestrial or astronomical telescope.

Hence **Telephoto** *v.*, to transmit an optical image to a distance by means of electricity. **Telephotoic** (-fō'tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to a telephoto (actual or conceived), or to *TELEPHOTY*.

1880 *Engineering* 7 May 361/2 Visual Telegraphy... An image of the object to be 'telephot' is focussed on the mirror by means of a lens, and the resulting current started in each [selenium] square of the mirror by the portion of the image falling on it is transmitted by the corresponding wire to the distant station. 1889 *Tr. Jules Verne in Tablet* 16 Feb. 249/2 Each reporter... has in front of him a set of commutators which enable him to communicate with any desired telephotoic line. 1896 *FLAMMARION* in *N. Amer. Rev.* May 557 We need to be able to enter into telephotoic communication with them [inhabitants of Mars].

Telephoto [cf. *PHOTO* 2], abbrev. of *TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC* *a.* 2

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 5/3 By means of a tele-photo lens... Mr. Lodge has secured many photographic records of great value to the ornithologist. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topographic Surv.* xlii. 869 An attachment called a *telephoto combination*, which consists in the addition of a negative or magnifying element in the rear of the combination proper. This produces larger images of distant objects.

Telephotograph, *sb.* 1. [*f.* as TELEPHONE *sb.* *b.* *c* + *-GRAPH*.] A picture or image electrically reproduced at a distance, a *telectrograph*; also, an apparatus for doing this. So **Telephotographic** (tē-lō'tō-grā'fik) *a.* 1, applied to an apparatus (telephotographic instrument) for producing photographs at a distance by means of an electric current. **Telephotography** 1 (tē-lō'tō-grā'fik), the reproduction of pictures or scenes at a distance by means of the electric current as in the telegraph and telephone; = *TELEPHOTY*, *phototelegraphy*.

(This application of *telephotograph* and its derivatives had priority of date over that of *TELEPHOTOGRAPH* 2, by which it has been almost superseded in current use.)

1881 S. BIDLWELL in *Nature* 10 Feb. 344/1 (*heading*) Telephotography. *Ibid.* 345/1, I made a pair of 'telephotographic' instruments... They produced a 'telephotograph' of a gas-flame. *Ibid.* 563 Mr. Shelford Bidwell's telephotographic machine. 1881 *Standard* 30 Dec. 5/3 Mr. Shelford Bidwell's Telephotograph has gone far to prove that... the actual handwriting of the sender of a message, as well as drawings... may be transmitted by telegraph and reproduced at the other end. 1891 G. M. MINCHIN in *Philos. Mag.* Mar. 235 The second problem... is the electrical transmission of an image to any distance; in other words the construction of a telephotograph. 1895 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) V. 962 The Telephotograph. This Swedish invention will reproduce to the eye pictures transmitted from a distance.

Telephotograph, *sb.* 2. [*f.* Gr. *τῆλε* (see *TELE-*) + *PHOTOGRAPH*; a back formation from *TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC* 2, the first-formed word of this group: see note there.] A photograph of a distant object taken with a telephotographic lens.

1900 *Army & Navy Jnl.* 14 July 1007 Good telephotographs have been obtained at a distance of over forty miles, and those taken beyond artillery range (ten miles) are on a sufficiently large scale to be of practical use. 1904 *Times, Lit. Supp.* 8 Apr. 109/2 We must give the palm to the striking telephotograph, facing page 184. 1909 *MARRIAGE Sculptures Chartres Cathedral* Pref. 8 Those... illustrations, generally speaking, in which the detail is on the largest scale are telephotographs.

Hence **Telephotograph** *v.*, *trans.* to photograph with a telephotographic lens or apparatus; **Telephotographer**, one who takes a telephotograph. So **Telephotography** 2, the art or practice of taking photographs of distant objects by a camera with a telephotographic lens.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Jan. 4/3 Owing to have it was impossible to 'telephotograph' the Boers. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3 The would-be 'telephotographer' was turned back. 1899 *DALLMEYER* (title) 'Telephotography, an Elementary Treatise on the Construction and Application of the Telephotographic Lens. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3 It is difficult to understand why the War Office has not taken advantage of telephotography.

Telephotographic (tē-lō'tō-grā'fik), *a.* 2 [*f.* Gr. *τῆλε* afar off + *PHOTOGRAPHIC* *a.*

This word is properly formed and clearly expresses its meaning; its use and that of its derived group (see *prec.*), has practically superseded that of *TELEPHOTOGRAPH* 1 and its derivatives coinciding in form with these, which were differently composed, and of quite different application.]

Of, pertaining to, or used in the photographing of distant objects, within the field of sight but beyond the limits of distinct vision, esp. in *telephotographic lens*, a lens or combination of lenses for this purpose. (Invented by Dallmeyer 1891.)

1892 T. R. DALLMEYER *Paper read to Camera Club* 10 Mar. A compound Telephotographic Lens. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/6 A remarkable view of Mont Blanc taken at a distance of 56 miles, with Dallmeyer's 'telephotographic lens. 1892 *Nature* 15 Dec. 161/2 In the simple telephotographic lens the anterior element, which is of large aperture and short focus, is a positive lens, while the posterior is negative, and of a fractional part of the focal length of the former lens. 1904 *Archaeol. Surv. Ceylon, Epigr. Zeylanica* l. p. iv. The new telephotographic apparatus should be used for inscriptions on which an ordinary camera cannot be brought to bear. 1906 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 268/2 Khan Tengri from the south, the telephotographic view of the same peak from the north.

Telephoty (tē-lō'tōi). [*f.* as TELEPHOTO + *-Y*.] The art or practice of reproducing pictures or views at a distance by means of the electric current; the theory and practice of the telephoto; = *TELEPHOTOGRAPHY* 1.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 5/2 The problem of 'seeing electrically' really resolves itself into the problem of electrical reproduction, and many men have been more or less successful in solving it. The system of 'telephoty', which is gaining some attention just now, was well known amongst specialists twenty-five years or more ago, but hitherto all the men who have experimented with it have given up sooner or later.

Teleplastic to *Telergy*: see *TELE-*.

† **Teler**. *Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [*app. a.* AF. **teler* = OF. *telier*, *telier*, *F. toilier*, = Pr. *telier*, Cat. *teler* : late L. *tēlarius* (Du Cange), *f. tela* web, cloth.] A maker or seller of cloth; a cloth-merchant.

c 1400 *Deslr. Troy* 1586 Talours, Teler, Turners of vessels.

Teler, *obs.* form of *TILER*, *TILLER*.

Telescope (tē-lō'skōp), *sb.* Also 7 *telescopium*. [*ad. It. telescopio* or mod. L. *telescopium*, the former used by Galilei, 1611, the latter by Porta in Italy and by Kepler, 1613, *f.* Gr. *τηλεσκόπος* far-seeing, *f. τῆλε* afar off, at a distance + *σκοπεῖν* to look, -σκοπεῖν looker: see *-SCOPE*. The earliest English examples are in the L. and It. forms.

Telescopio is frequent in letters of Galilei from 1 Sept. 1611, but does not appear to have been invented by him; J. B. Porta, member of the Roman Academy of the Lincei (to which Galilei also belonged), in a letter assigned to 1613, appears to attribute the name to Prince Cesi, founder and head of the Academy: 'Telescopium multis ostendi (lubet hoc uti nomine meo principis repetit) (Galilei *Opere* (1901) XI. 611). Galilei had previously, in 1610-11, used *perspicillum*, Kepler in 1610 *perspicillum*, *conspicillum*, *specillum*, *penicillum*.]

1. An optical instrument for making distant objects appear nearer and larger, consisting of one or more tubes with an arrangement of lenses, or of one or more mirrors and lenses, by which the rays of light are collected and brought to a focus and the resulting image magnified.

Telescopes are of two kinds: *refracting*, in which the image is produced by a lens (the object glass), and *reflecting*, in which it is produced by a mirror or *speculum*; being magnified in each case by a lens or combination of lenses (the *EYE-PIECE*, *q.v.*). Large telescopes of both these kinds are used by astronomers. The smaller hand-telescopes are always refracting, and consist of two or more tubes made to slide one within another for convenience of packing into a narrow compass and for adjusting the lenses as required for focusing the image; cf. *TELESCOPE* 2, 1.

[1619 *BAINBRIDGE Deser. Late Comet* 19 For the more perspicuous distinction whereof I used the *Telescopium* or Trunk-spectacle.] 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xi. (1663) 59 Galileo's optick Glasses... one of which Telescopes, that I remember I saw at Florence. 1657 W. RANO tr. *Cassendi's Life Peirac* l. 143 Galileus, by his newly invented Telescope had discovered certain great and wonderful sights, concerning the Stars. *Ibid.* The cause of the effects of the Telescope, or Perspective-Glasse. 1671 MILTON *P. R. iv.* 22 By what strange Parallax or Optick skill Of vision multiplied through air, or glass Of Telescope. 1774 *MACRECHIE Maritime Surv.* l. iv. 27 Turn the Theodolite till, through the Telescope, you see the Pole A at the vertical Wire. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick*, ii. Mr. Pickwick... with his telescope in his great-coat pocket. 1847 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 163/2 It is... manifest that reflecting telescopes, or optical instruments containing combinations of mirrors and lenses, were known in England before the end of the sixteenth century. 1855 *BREWSTER Newton* l. iii. 59 Sir William Herschel... completed in 1780 his gigantic telescope, forty feet in focal length, with a speculum forty-seven and a half inches in diameter. 1866 'L. CARROLL' *Alice in Wonderland* i. Oh, how I wish I could shut up like a telescope! 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit. Art Wks.* (Bohn) III. 16 Dollond formed his achromatic telescope on the model of the human eye. 1875 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 221/2 He [Roger Bacon] certainly describes a method of constructing a telescope.

b. fig. and allusively.

1656 *OWEN Mortification Sin Wks.* 1851 VI. 65 We see through a glass darkly... It is not a telescope that helps us to see things afar off. 1666 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 18 It [History] is indeed that telescope by which we see into distant ages. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 176. P. 11 Others are furnished by criticism with a telescope. 1885 J. K. JAROME *On the Stage* p. v. Now that 'duty no longer demands that memory should use a telescope.

c. Astron. (Also in mod. L. form *Telescopium*.) Name (introduced by Lacaille in 1752) of a constellation south of Sagittarius.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *telescope-maker*, *-stand*, *-tube*; *telescope-shaped* *adj.*; also applied to various things consisting of or having parts which fit or slide one within another like the tubes of a hand-telescope (cf. *TELESCOPIO* 4), as *telescope-bag*, *-chimney* (on a steamboat), *-joint*, *-rod*, *-table*; also *telescope-carp*, a monstrous variety of goldfish, having protruding eyes; also called *scarlet-fish*; *telescope-driver*, a clockwork apparatus for driving an astronomical telescope so as to follow the apparent movements of the heavenly bodies and thus keep the same object continually in the field of view; so *telescope-driving* *adj.*; *telescope-eye*, an eye which can be protruded and retracted like a telescope-tube, as in gastropod molluscs; *telescope-fish* = *telescope-carp*; *telescope-fly*, a fly of the genus *Diopsis*, having the eyes on long stalks; *telescope-shell*, the long conical shell with numerous whorls of an Indian gastropod (*Telescopium fuscum*); *telescope-sight*, a small telescope mounted as a sight upon a firearm or surveying instrument, a telescopic sight.

1804 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* V. 211 *Telescope Carp... Scarlet-Carp, with protuberant eyes, all the fins half white. 1874 *Sia E. BECKETT Clocks & Watches* 213 The following plan for a 'telescope-driving clock... A still simpler 'telescope-driver. 1875 *Zoologist* X. 4501 The so-called 'telescope-fishes' are common gold-fishes with double tails and projecting eyes. 1882 *Ogilvie, *Telescopifly*, a dipterous insect of the genus *Diopsis*. 1898 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Telescope-maker, Telescope-stand. 1891 *CONST. MAC- EWEN 3 Women in Boat* 73 We began to fish. We had three little common Japanese 'telescope-rods. 1897 *LATHAM Black & White* 76 In the 'telescope-shaped jacketed guns. 1953 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* App. *Telescope-shell, the English name of a species of *urbo*, of a conic figure, with plane, striated, and very numerous spires. 1973 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1926) l. 284 Instruments... furnished with 'Telescope Sights. 1881 *YOUNG Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 763 A 'telescope-table must be studied in all its parts and movements before any attempt can be made to mend or make one.

Telescopio, *v.* [*f.* *prec.* *sb.*]

1. *a. trans.* To force or drive one into another (or into something else) after the manner of the sliding tubes of a hand-telescope: usually said in reference to railway carriages in a collision.

1872 *Am. R. R. Jnl.* 20 Apr. 493 Telescoping... car raised up and sent through the advancing car, after the manner of a closing telescope. 1876 *World* V. No. 112. 14 No one has ever yet been killed in a Pullman, in which, says its inventor, you can never be 'telescoped'. 1879 *Times* 11 Oct. 5/6 A Pacific express train... ran into a locomotive, completely telescoping the baggage wagons of the express. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* II. xviii. 101 He closed the glass with a ringing of the tubes as he telescoped them.

fig. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 289 The stages which occupy the broom for the whole of its lifetime are telescoped, as it were, in the gorse into the first three weeks. 1909 *Expositor* July 57 It would then be just possible that St. John had to this slight extent 'telescoped' the two accounts together.

b. *intr.* To slide, run, or be driven one into another (or into something else); to have its parts made to slide in this manner (see quot. 1882, s.v. *telescoping* below); to collapse so that its parts fall into one another (quot. 1905).

1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 254/2 Two screws... one working within the other, and both sinking or telescoping within the base. 1877 O. W. HOLMES *How not to settle it* 92 They telescoped like cars in railroad crashes. 1881 *Metal World* No. 19. 295 The proposals to stop a train by applying the power on the locomotive, which would cause the carriages to 'telescope'. 1905 *Bone Gothic Archit.* 594 Chichester central tower telescoped within the memory of man.

2. *trans.* To make into or use as a telescope.

1861 [see *telescoped* below]. 1889 *Mon. Mag.* Apr. 419/1 Telescoping my hand, [I] sent a long searching look into the length of the dingy shadow.

Hence *Telescoped* (-skopt) *ppl. a.*; *Telescoping* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) II. 170 note. Looking through his telescoped hand. 1883 *Standard* 2 Aug. 3/5 [He] had a telescoping rod in his hand. 1890 *Nature* 11 Sept. 473/1 The telescoping of the limbs and other organs within the body of an insect larva. *Ibid.* What may be termed the telescoping of ancestral stages one within another. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 3/2 The telescoped carriages and the injured men and women lying about.

Telescopic (tel'skɒpɪk), *a. (sb.)* [f. TELESCOPE *sb.* + *-ic*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a telescope; of the nature of or consisting of a telescope, as *telescopic sight* = telescope-sight (TELESCOPE *sb.* 2); done by means of a telescope, as *telescopic observations*.

1705 J. HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1630 The Brass Quadrant... with Telescopic Sights. 1835 *Brewster Newton* i. 66 The limits of telescopic vision have not been reached. 1907 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* vii. 138 Like the telescopic discovery of a star which mathematical calculations have already prophesied.

2. Seen by means of a telescope; *spec.* of a heavenly body, visible only through a telescope (cf. MICROSCOPIC 3). Ellipt. as *sb.* a telescopic star.

1714 *Derham Astro-Theol.* Prof. (1726) A vjb, It is not very easy to distinguish which are Satellites, and which are Telescopic Stars. 1784 *Herschel in Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 83 About 1 degree n. of... the six telescopic. 1831 *Brewster Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 143 The general telescopic appearance of the coast. 1893 *Sir R. Ball Sun* 18 These asteroids... are entirely telescopic.

3. Having the property of a telescope; having the power of distant vision, far-seeing; contemplating something distant. (*lit.* and *fig.*) In quot. 1886, admitting of distant vision.

1781 *Cowper Truth* 98 Turn eastward now, and fancy shall apply To your weak sight her telescopic eye. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Ability, These Saxons*... have... the telescopic appreciation of distant gain. 1886 *Burroughs Signs & Seasons, Sharp Lookout* 6 When the atmosphere is telescopic, and distant objects stand out unusually clear and sharp, a storm is near.

4. Consisting of parts made to slide one within another like the tubes of a hand-telescope, so as to be capable of being lengthened or shortened.

1846 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. II. 665/2 The commissioners express a very decided opinion against the safety of telescopic axles... by which the wheels... might be shifted at pleasure to suit different gauges. 1864 *Webster s.v.* Constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the telescopic boiler, or movable, as in the telescopic chimney of a war-vessel. 1871 *B. Stewart Heat* § 83 Water or gas pipes are fitted to each other by telescopic joints.

Telescopical, *a.* Now rare. [f. as prec. : see *-ICAL*.] 1. = prec. 1.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4004 Telescopic Tubes may be considerably shortened without prejudice to their magnifying effect. 1723 *Wollaston Reliq. Nat. v.* 81 Surveyed... by the help of... telescopic glasses. 1793 *Sir G. Shuckburgh in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 103 For telescopic observations of the planets. 1864-90 *Webster, Telescopically*, in a telescopic manner.

2. = prec. 2.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 150 By Telescopic Stars are understood such as are not seen, but by the help of a Telescope. 17... *Bolingbroke Ess. Human Knowl.* iii. There are microscopical corpuscles in bodies, as there are telescopic stars in the heavens.

Telescopically, *adv.* [f. TELESCOPIC, *-AL* : see *-ICALLY*.] In a telescopic manner.

1. By or as by means of a telescope; as, or as if, seen through a telescope.

1846 *Worcester, Telescopically*, by use of a telescope. 1867-77 *G. Chambers Astron.* i. 1. 7 When telescopically examined. 1879 *Newcomb & Holden Astron.* 373 Telescopically... we might classify them with Mercury and Venus.

2. In the manner of the tubes of a hand-telescope; by the sliding of one part within another.

1894 *Baring-Gould Queen of L.* i. vi. 67 It appeared as though the pole were collapsing telescopically. 1898 *Seagwick Text-bk. Zool.* i. viii. 299 The foot or pseudopodium (in *Rotifera*) may be jointed, and the joints are often telescopically retractile.

Telescopiform (tel'skɒpɪfɔrm), *a. Entom.* [f. TELESCOPE + *-[I]FORM*.] Having the form of a telescope; consisting of a series of joints or tubes retractile one within another.

1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* IV. xlv. 352 Ovipositor... Telescopiform. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 1. 190 With her telescopiform oviduct she... pierces the cuticle.

Telescopist (tɛl'skɒpɪst, tɛl'skɒpɪst), [f. TELESCOPE + *-IST*.] One skilled in using a telescope; one who makes telescopic observations.

1870 *Proctor Other Worlds* Pref. 6 One of the most surprising phenomena ever witnessed by the telescopist. 1878 *Newcomb Pop. Astron.* iii. 291 The earlier telescopists... scrutinized the planets very carefully.

Telescopy (tɛl'skɒpi, tɛl'skɒpi), *rare -o*. [f. as TELESCOPE + *-y*, after Gr. words in *-σκοπία*. Cf. MICROSCOPY.] The art or practice of using the telescope, or of making telescopes.

1861 in *Cooley Dict.* 1879 in *Webster Suppl.*

Telesome: see TELE-

† **Tele-sia**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *τελέσια*, pl. neuter of *τελέσιος* finishing, completing, perfecting. In Fr. *télésie* (Haüy 1796).] A name for the precious stones composed of crystallized alumina, as the sapphire and its class.

1812 *Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos.* 357 Alumina... in its crystallized form coloured by small quantities of iron... constitutes a beautiful class of gems, distinguished by the name *Teleia*, including the ruby, the sapphire, the oriental topaz. 1819 *Pantologia, Teleia*,... a name given by Haüy to the sapphire.

† **Teleis** (tel'ésis). [mod.L., a. Gr. type **τέλεισις* (f. *τελείν* to finish, complete, f. *τέλος* end) implied in compounds, as *τελεισθόμος* completing the course.] The intelligent direction of effort toward the achievement of an end.

1898 *L. F. Ward Outl. Sociology* 181, 186-190. 1905 *Dealey & Ward Text-bk. Sociology* iv. § 280. 237 If we regard all the forces of nature... as so many means to the ends of man and society, teleis becomes the adjustment of means to ends, and all human effort is expended upon the means.

† **Telesurgic**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* [ad. late Gr. *τελεσιουργικός*, f. *τελεσιουργείν* in its later sense (Pollux i. 176 A. D.) 'to perform mystic or magical rites'.] Relating to the performance of mystic or magical rites; = TELESTIC. b. as *sb. pl.* **Telesurgics**, telesurgic matters or subjects.

1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 16. 293 Julian a Chaldean and Theurgist... (who wrote concerning Daemons and Telesurgicks).

† **Telesm** (tel'éz'm). *Obs.* Also 7 **telesma**, *-ismo*. Also in Gr. form **telesma**, *pl. -mata*.

[ad. late Gr. *τέλεσμα* completion, performance, religious rite (a 200 Clem. Alex.); later, a consecrated object endowed with a magic virtue to avert evil; f. *τελείν* to complete, fulfil, perform (rites), officiate (in the mysteries), consecrate; f. *τέλος* end, etc.] = TALISMAN 2; esp. in Byzantine Greece, and in Asia, a statue set up, or an object buried under a pillar or the like to preserve the community, house, etc. from danger.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 33 The Claudii and the Caecilii... were no other than those... Statuary Telesmes so much celebrated of old, which unless they kept the City, the watchman laboured but in vain. *Ibid.* 38 Apollonius fetching a deep sigh, refused to make any further Telesmes against the Earthquakes. 1660 *H. More Myst. Godl.* viii. xv. 432 Gaffarel tells us a very reverend story of a Telesma against Fire found under a bridge at Paris. 1693 *W. Freke Sel. Ess.* iv. 32 Thus Telesmes, or Talismans also, are a spawn of Astrology.

Telesmatic, *a. rare.* [as next + *-IC*.] = next.

1877 *Symonds Renais. Italy* iii. 143 Telesmatic virtues were attributed to figures carved on temple-fronts and friezes. † **Telesmatical**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *τέλεσμα*, stem of *τέλεσμα*, TELESMA + *-ICAL*.] Of or pertaining to a telesm; talismanic; magical.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 41, I undertake not that the golden Mice were so ceremoniously consecrated, yet that they had a Telesmatical way of preparation. 1658 *Robinson Endoxa* x. 52 The Rain bow hath a Telesmatical signification, for the preservation of the Universe from Inundation. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 145 The telesmatic figure of a stork.

Hence **Telesmatically** *adv.*, magically.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 32 The Part of Fortune... was mysteriously included in a Statue of Brasse, Telesmatically prepared... the Statue was called The Fortune of the City. *Ibid.* 33 Silver statues... Telesmatically consecrated... against the incursions of the Barbarians.

Telesomatic, etc.: see TELE-

† **Telestic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *τελεστικός*, f. *τελεστής* hierophant in the mysteries, f. *τελείν* : see TELESMA.] Of or pertaining to the mysteries, or to a hierophant; mystical.

1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* 293 Julian, in the time of Marcus Antoninus... wrote the Theurgick and Telesstick Oracles in Verse. *Ibid.* 379. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* i. 19 By the highest and most mystical step, he ascended to the greatest and most consummate or telestic virtues. 1822 *Apuleius xi. 276 note*. As the telestic art, through certain symbols and arcane signatures, assimilates statues to the Gods.

Telestich (tɛl'stɪk, tɛl'stɪk), [irreg. f. Gr. *τέλος*, *τελε-* end + *-στίχος* a row, line of verse, after ACROSTIC.] A short poem (or other composition) in which the final letters of the lines, taken in order, spell a word or words. (Cf. ACROSTIC.)

a 1637 *B. Jonson Underwoods* lxi. 39 Had I pump'd for... Acrostichs, and telestichs. 1673 *S' too him Bayes* 44 The

arrantest dunc that ever made acrostick, telestick, or anagram. 1865 H. B. WHEATLEY *Anagram* 46 A very ingenious form of the double acrostic, called the Telestich, has been invented. 1883 H. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit.* 36 A predilection for other metrical diversions, especially the acrostic and telestich.

Telethermograph, etc.: see TELE-

Teletospore (tɛl'tɒspɔr), *Bot.* [f. Gr. *τελευτή* completion, end (f. *τέλος* end) + *SPORE*.] A special form of spore, usually produced at the end of the period of fructification, in parasitic fungi of the family *Uredineae*. Hence **Teletosporic** (-spɒrɪk) *a.*, or of pertaining to a teletospore. So **Telen-to-for-m**, that form or stage of the fungus which produces teletospores.

1874 *Cooke Fungi* 202 These spores... may conveniently be called resting spores, or as De Bary calls them, teletospores, being the last which are produced. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 331. 1884 *Athenaeum* 18 Oct. 499/3 The probability that the teletospore of *Puccinia* is also analogous to an egg, the uredospore being 'probably a pupa state'. 1891 *Ibid.* 23 May 671/1 The extraordinary abundance... of the teletospore stage as compared with the comparative scarcity of the asexual stage. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 367 The genus *Cronartium*, with uredo- and teletospores on *Vincetoxicum* and *Ribes*.

Television, *Telewriter*: see TELE-

Telford (tɛl'fɔrd). Surname of a celebrated civil engineer, Thomas Telford (1757-1834), used to designate the kind of road constructed by him.

1896 J. O'DONNELL in *Voice* (N.Y.) 2 Jan. 3/1 This gutter track takes care of the water perfectly. It cost less than a macadam or telford road.

Telic (tel'ɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *τελικός* final, f. *τέλος* end.]

1. *Gram.* Of a conjunction or clause: Expressing end or purpose.

1846 in *Worcester* (citing Prof. Stuart). 1856 *Alford Grk. Test.* III. 90 note 2 [In Eph. ii. 9 *ἵνα* μή τις κενώσῃται] *ἵνα* has in matter of fact its strictest telic sense. With God, results are all purposed. 1882 *Farrar Early Chr.* II. 507 note. St. John's use of *ἵνα* is far wider than that of classical writers. It often loses its telic sense ('in order that') and becomes simply ekphatic or explanatory, as in Luke i. 43. John xv. 13. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 460/1 It expresses a purpose or intention, and i. therefore telic.

2. Directed or tending to a definite end; purposive.

1889 *Mivar Truth* xxv. 438 The telic series of cyclical changes which are characteristic of all duly organized living bodies. 1903 *L. F. Ward Pure Sociology* ii. v. 94 All causes are either efficient, conative, or telic. *Ibid.* ii. vi. 97 The telic or final cause is not a force... but it utilizes efficient causes in a manner wholly its own, and thus produces effects. 1906 *Dealey & Ward Text-bk. Sociology* § 280 Civilisation chiefly consists in the exercise of the telic faculty.

Teliferous (tɛlɪ'fɛrəs), *a.* [f. L. **telifēr* dart-bearing, f. *tellum* dart : see *-FEROUS*.]

† 1. Bearing darts or missiles. *Obs. rare.*

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Teliferous*,... which beareth darts, arrows or weapons. 1658 in *Phillips*.

2. *Zool.* Armed with nematocysts or stinging cells, as the *Telifera*, a division of the *Coelenterata* comprising all except the Sponges (*Porifera*).

1860 *Gosse Hist. Brit. Sea-Anemones* Introd. 22 Teliferous System... The Actinaria are furnished with a system of armature of most extraordinary character... Their tissues contain excessively minute bodies, in the form of oblong or oval transparent vesicles, which have the power of shooting out a long thread of extensive tenuity.

Teligraph, variant of TELLIGRAPH.

Teling, *vbl. sb.*: see TELE v.

Telinga (telɪŋgə) *sb.* and *a.* Also 8-9 **Teling**, 8 -ger, -gy, **Telingee**, **Talinga**. [Of uncertain origin: supposed by some to be the original form of the word *Telugu*, and held to be itself derived from Skr. *Trilinga* meaning 'the three lingams', according to an alleged tradition that the god Siva descended in the form of a lingam upon three mountains said to mark the boundaries of the Telugu country. But Dravidian scholars are inclined to view this as a mere etymological figment, and even doubt whether Telugu and Telioga have any original connexion. It is certain however that 17th c. English writers called the language *Telinga*, and that in Hindustāni a Telugu is called *Talinga* and the Telugu country *Tilangāna*: cf. *Rājapūtāna*.]

1. The TELUGU language. (As *sb.* or *a.*)

1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* & P. 33 Their Language they call generally *Gentu*... The peculiar Name of their Speech is *Telinga*. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 186/2, I had now entered on that part of India which bears the name of Telingana, whose inhabitants are called Telingies, who speak what is denominated the Telling language.

2. One of the Telugu people.

1800 [see 1]. 1840 *Malcom Trav.* 19/1 This people, whose name is often written *Telinga*, or *Kalinga*, are generally called, by European writers, *Gentoos*.

† b. *spec.* A native Indian soldier disciplined and dressed in quasi-European fashion; a sepoy: *Obs.*

1760 in *J. Long Select. Unpubl. Records* (1869) 235 (Y.), 300 Telingees are run away, and entered into the Beerboom Rajah's service. 1761 *Ibid.* 258 Tellingiers. 1766 *Gaose Voy. E. Ind.* (1772) I. Gloss. (Y.), Sepoys, sometimes called Telingas. 1789 *Seir Mutagherin* II. 92 (Y.) Hindu soldiers, armed and accoutred and disciplined in the European manner of fighting; I mean those soldiers that are become so famous under the name of Talingas. 1827 *Scott Surgeon's*

Dau. xiii. I have been a Telinga. in the Company's service, and have eaten their salt. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Jan. 1201 The Oriental portions of Clive's army were known to the Bengalis of Nudda as Telingas, because they came, or were supposed to have accompanied him, from Telengana or Madras.

3. (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Tellinga*, a dhoney or native constant-vessel on the coast of Coromandel.

4. attrib. Telinga potato, *Amorphophallus campanulatus*: see POTATO 4.

Teliost, variant of TELEOST.

Telismán, Sc. var. TILLSMAN Obs.

Tell (tel), sb.¹ Now dial. [f. TELL v.]

1. What one tells or has to tell; a tale, a statement, an account.

1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 29 July, I am at the end of my tell. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 32 From his tell, it must be a considerable stream. 1899 WESTCOTT *David Harum* xxx, As near 's I c'n make out f'm Dave's tell, he must 'a' ben red-headed.

2. A talk, conversation, gossip.

1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies' Pol.* 101, I made so bould as to come to see if you'd please to have a bit of a tell with me afore I goes. 1901 ZACK *Tales Dunstable Weir* 99 Having a tongue she dearly liked a tell.

|| Tell (tel), sb.² Also tel. [a. Arab. *تَلّ* *tall* a billock.] The Arab name for an artificial hillock or mound, usually one covering the ruins of an ancient city.

1864 W. F. AINSWORTH *Comm. Xenophon's Anabasis* 285 The hill, appears to have been one of the numerous artificial mounds, toposes, or tells, sometimes sepulchral, sometimes heaps of ruin, which abound on the plain of Babylonia. 1878 CONDER *Tentwork Pal.* (1879) II. 46 We may next notice the most remarkable of its antiquities, namely the Tellid or Tells there found. 1878 MACLEAVE *Ek. Joshua* xv. (1880) 149 The tell is very strong and it rises about 200 feet high. 1882 F. S. DE HAAS *Buried Cities* II. v. 380 (Funk) Tells or conical hills..., many of them the craters of extinct volcanoes.

Tell (tel), v. Pa. t. and pple. told (told). Forms: see below. [OE. *tellan*, pa. t. *tealde*, pa. pple. (*ge*)*teald*, cognate with OFris. *talsa*, *tella*, OS. *teljan* (*talda*, *gitald*), senses as in OE.; MLG., MDu., LG., Du. *tellen* to count, reckon, etc., OHG. **zeljan*, *zellan* (*salta*, *gizalt*), senses as in OE. (MHG. *zeln*, Ger. *zählen* to reckon, count), ON. *telja* to tell, relate, say, count, speak, Sw. *tälja*, Da. *tælle* to count, number, reckon; all:—O.Eng. **talian*, f. **tala*, OE. *talu*, TALE sb. OE. had also a pa. pple. *geteled* (in poetry, Bede, Orosius, Lindisf. and Rushw. Gl.); Anglian had pres. t. *telest*, *teled*, and pa. t. and pple. *talde*, *getald* (Vesp. Ps.), whence ME. *tald*, and *told*. Tealde remained in Early ME. in southern dialects. The later dial. *tell'd*, *tell'd*, *telt* is a new formation from *tell*: cf. the forms of SELL v.]

A. Illustration of Inflectional Forms.

1. Present stem. Inf. OE. *tellan*, ME. *telle(n)*, tel (4-7), Mod.E. tell.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 3 Ute nu tellan. *Ibid.* xviii. § 3 Tele nu þa lengu. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 26 Hwam telle ic, a 1090, c 1175 Telle [see B. 2, 1]. c 1200 ORMIN 9500 Crist... wrohthe wundre miccle man Pann icow ma33 nu tellenn. c 1250 *Kentish Serm.* in O.E. Misc. 27 þet us telde þæt holi godespel. 13... *Cursor M.* 96 Inogh to tell. *Ibid.* 10913 (Cott.) Wat þou quat for soth i tell [Gott. tale?]. *Ibid.* 11477 Cums again and tels me. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathow*) 30, I think to tel here why [etc.]. c 1386, c 1440 Telle [see B. 1]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. viii. heading, Evander telland Eneas thingis seir. a 1509 GREENE *Vision Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 200 Thus to tellen all the truth, He infected Rome's youth. 1632 Tel [see B. 3 (b)].

2. Pa. t. a. 1-4 tealde (1 telede), 3 tælde, 4 teelde.

c 888, c 1000 Tealde [see B. 1]. a 1000 *Andreas* 1105 (Gr.) Hi... bluton... teleodon. c 1205 LAV. 13281 þet heo nane manne ne tælden. c 1315 Tealde [see B. 4].

β. 1, 3-5 talde, 4-6 tald, 5-9 Sc. tauld.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 909 þone ic ær on firenum fæstne talde. c 1205 LAV. 1350 A stores-man ham talde. *Ibid.* 26884 Al heo talden [c 1275 talde] þene wæl. 13... *Cursor M.* 511 Als i tald [Fairf. talde] ær. 1375 BARBOUR *Brut* c. 563 The Cwmyr raid to the king... & tald all this cass. 1567 Tauld [see B. 17]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxiv, Only he tauld me about it.

γ. 3-6 tolde, 4- told. (Also 5 toold, tolled, tolded, 6 tould (e, d dial. towld.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3449 Moyses tolde ðis israel. c 1340 He told [see B. 2]. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Medit. Passion* Wks. 185 I. 93 þou toldist ic him biforen. 1418 AAR. CHICHELE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. t. I. 5, I... toold him owre comun avis. c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* 353 Which appering Constantyn toold in greet secretis to the same Eusebi. c 1450 LOVELICH *Graul* xliii. 225 3it tolded thou ic Neure to non Man. 1540 HYNDRE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1559) F. viij, What hurt should come, Cato tolde before. 1588 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheden's Cong. E. Ind.* I. vi. 15 b, All which things the General tolde him. 1601 Tol. [see B. 5]. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* 90 He towld Sammy he wor baun et wed wie his Cusin Ann.

δ. 4 tellde, 4-5 telde, 4-6 told, 5 tellid, 5-6 yd, 5-6 (9 dial.) tellid, 9 dial. tell'd, 6-9 dial. telt.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 82 Per men him teld, who was his aduersere. 13... *Cursor M.* 871 (Gott.), I teld [Cott. talde] þe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 166 If God teltde him specially. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 151 Trouthe... telde somme her sothes. 1453 AGNES PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. VOL. IX.

255 Gurney tellyd hym he had byn at London. 1537 LATIMER *Lett. to Cromwell* 14 Oct. in *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 384, I telled him plainly my mind therein. 1554 Cal. *Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 436 The sam telt to the wywes. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* vi. l. 44 Sir Calidore upheard, and to herd teld All this accord. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* 34, I telt Bet I wad drive tra. 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Words* 5 v., Aw telt'd him on t. 1846 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1856 I. 144 Mr. Scroope telt Sir Walter.

3. Pa. pple. a. 1-2 (3e) teald, 3 teald, 3-4 i-teld, 4 teeld.

c 1000 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 5 Ða þis þam mæran kasere constantine geteald was. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Swo ich iteld habbe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 169 Crist hap teeld þæt þis hiþe charite techip a man to putte his lyf for love of his frendis.

β. 3 i-tald, 4 y-tald, taald, 4-8 tald(e, 5 Sc. talde, 5-9 Sc. tauld, 6 tawld.

c 1205 LAV. 12092 Nea hit neowhær itald. *Ibid.* 22999 þar nas na cniht wæl [c 1275 itold]. 13... *Cursor M.* 3330 Til he þam had his errand tald. *Ibid.* 8765 Þis tre i haf of forwit taald. 1340 Y-tald [see B. 1]. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 79 Tauld in presence of the Chancellor. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 185 As I have tauld in tymes past. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Do you get them tald you in their sleep? 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, I wadna hae tauld ye.

γ. 3-5 i-told (-e), 3- told. (Also 3-7 tolde, 4-5 toold (5 y-tolte), 6 tould, towld, (tollyd).)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 758 in O. E. Misc. 24 Ilk der... folegen him [the panther]. For ðe swetnesse he ic 3u hawo told. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1634 King auring of wan weabebitold. *Ibid.* 7569 As me æþer ytoold. 1303 Tolde [see B. 1]. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* iii. 23 So it is toold to Joab of tellers. 1387 TAEVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) VIII. 149 Rehersed how it was i-told. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12816 Thithings her told were. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1830 Hit was... To seynt Dunston ysende & by tokon to hym y-tolte. c 1430 *Hymns* Virg. 37/69 These iij. þat y hawe of toold. 1538 STARKY *England* I. 2. 2 A tale told among deffe men. 1584 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 64 Yt was told him by his cosine. 1586 HUNSDON in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 367, I toulde him of sondrie causes.

δ. 4 tell'd, 4-6 told, 5-6 (8-9 dial.) telled, 6-9 telt, 8-9 dial. tell'd, Sc. tell't.

13... *Cursor M.* 4640 (Gott.) Non has he Teld me. *Ibid.* 6752 (Cott.) It sal be slaughter teld o man. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 174 Now have I telled you that that ye have asked me. 1560 *Pilgrimage Expos. Aggens* (1562) 13 The thing is true which is telled. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* vii. vi. 27 Witness, ye Heavens, the truth of all that I have teld. a 1818 in *Scott Art. Milit.* Intro. In 'a' thae wee bits o' ways I hae telt ye. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* ii, I hae been teld b' ane that suld ken. 1900 Telled [see B. 8 b].

B. Signification.

I. To mention in order, narrate, relate, make known, declare. II. To enumerate, number, count, reckon. III. To reckon, estimate, esteem, account (qualitatively).

I. To mention in order, narrate, make known.

* trans. To tell things or a thing.

† I. To mention or name (a series of things) one after another in order; to recount, enumerate; to give a list of. Obs.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 2 Do ðæs lean to ðæm forsprecan godespel þe ic þe ær tealde on þære briddan bec. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Th.) II. 428 Se sunder-halga... He... tealde his godan dæda. c 1175 *Langb. Hom.* 9 Feole oðre... werke þe nu were long eow to telle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Þere we shule tellen alle ure gultes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 497 Ic wile riht tellen, if ic can, Adam, Seth, Enos, Caynan, Malaleel, Iareth, Enoch. 1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12624 3ow to withholden Fro þe synnes þæt byfore are tolde. 1340 *Ayene* 24 Alle þise guodes of kende þæt ich habbe swortlice y-tald. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 246 Arsenyk sal Armonyak and Brymston And herbes koude I telle eek many oon. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 152 Out of euyl tunge springeth x. braunchys. Þe v. I telde þou be oþer day, þe oþere v. I schal telle 3ow now.

2. To give an account or narrative of (facts, actions, or events); to narrate, relate. (With simple obj. or obj. clause; sometimes with indirect obj. as in 3.) Also to tell over.

c 1000 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 5 Hi... tændon him þa þrowunga þe ure hæled on þære rode ðrowode. a 1090 O. E. Chron. an. 1085, þeah ic hit lenge telle. c 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137, I ne can ne i ne mai tellen alle þe wunder. a 1225 *Gen. & Ex.* 497 Ic wile riht tellen, if ic can, Adam, Seth, Enos, Caynan, Malaleel, Iareth, Enoch. 1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12624 3ow to withholden Fro þe synnes þæt byfore are tolde. 1340 *Ayene* 24 Alle þise guodes of kende þæt ich habbe swortlice y-tald. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 246 Arsenyk sal Armonyak and Brymston And herbes koude I telle eek many oon. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 152 Out of euyl tunge springeth x. braunchys. Þe v. I telde þou be oþer day, þe oþere v. I schal telle 3ow now.

b. With the narrative as obj. Now only with tale or story: see 17.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arh.) 92 She by whom I meane To tell this wofull Tragedie Was called Philomene.

c. intr. for pass. To be related with a particular effect; to sound (well, etc.) when told.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* in *Sylvestre* (1621) 696

Then, fathers, choose your warres; for better tels To lose like Jewes, then winne like infidels. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* vi. ii, I had as lieve the things were false as not, for they tell as well the one way as the other.

3. To make known by speech or writing; to communicate (information, facts, ideas, news, etc.); to state, announce, report, intimate. Usually const. with indirect obj. (dat.) or to.

(a) With the direct object a sb. or pron.

Examples of the direct passive are included here; for the indirect passive with the person as subj., see 8 b. c 1128 [see (b)]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Gode tidinge... us telled... seinte lucas on þe holie godespelle. c 1290 *Behet* 1188 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 He... tolde hire al is þout. 13... *Cursor M.* 4624, I wat þou teltis [tr. r. tellis, teltis] it me for noght. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 207 Tel me þe soþe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 300 Poul teltþe here a rewel þæt cristen men shulden holde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* 111. 368 Ech his ofþne avis Hath told, on that, an other this. c 1400 *Brut* lxix. 57 Telle me þe enchesone wherefore I ame to 3ow brought. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. (1883) 47 And they told him the trouthe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. iv. heading, Evander tellis till Eneþ but baid, The verray caus. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* i. 45 Those things... which were tolde the from the lorde. — *Acts* xxvii. 25, I beleve God that so it shalbe even as it was tolde me. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xlv. 33, I will not eate, untill I have tolde mine errand. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 284 This shall be told our Louers. 1673 *Stow him Bayes* 23 I'lle tell you one piece of my mind. 1746 FRANCIS *Hor. Epist.* I. vi. 74 Let's buy a Slave to tell each Voter's Name. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 63 ¶ 6 The studious and ambitious contend... who shall tell their thoughts in the most pleasing manner. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xv, Tell us your mystery of multiplying. 1826 J. H. NEWMAN *Serm. Var. Occas.* (1881) i. 2 Nor, even though it be told to her, can she enter into it. 1896 *Standard* 15 Jan. 7/2 He said much, but told little, at to-day's meeting. *Mod.* Who told you that?

(b) With direct obj. a clause, with or without that.

In the direct passive the clause usually follows the vb., its place before the vb. being supplied by it (*It was told him that*, etc.). For the indirect passive, see 8 b.

c 1128 O. E. Chron. an. 1046, Pa... Swegen... tealde þæt his sciperes woldon wandon from him hutoþ he be raðor come. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5357 þou ssalt þi wille abide as ich þe abbe ytold here. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4843 Telle me quat kin man yur fader be. c 1380 [see A. 3 a]. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 203, I teld þou þæt a schouly bath iij. partys: a scho, an heued, & an handyl. 1535 *LYNDESAV Satyre* 1506 Now I will ren, but rest, And tell that all is ready. 1535 COVERDALE *Sam.* xxiii. 7 Then was it tolde Saul that David was come to Cegila. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seleidan's Comm.* 90 b, He tolde to the other playnly that... he would take from him the wardshyp of his nephewe. 1611 BIALE *Acts* xxiii. 30 When it was tolde me, howe that the Jewes laid waite for the man. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 6 Yet Salomon tels us, the poore mans wisdom is despised. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 523 Our Saviour himself tells us, that the Father judgeth no Man. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 19 She tauld thee weel thou was a skellum. 1833 T. HOOK *Farson's Dau.* I. v, And I say, Charles, tell her we are coming to coffee forthwith. 1838 LONGFELLOW *Ps. Life*, Tell me not, in mournful numbers, Life is but an empty dream! 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xxviii, 367 There had always been something mysterious about Anthony Cuthbert, the doctor told himself. *Mod.* It was told me that you had been inquiring about me.

b. To declare, state formally or publicly; to announce, proclaim, publish. Also fig.

Tell it not in Gath (from 2 *Sam.* i. 20), publish it not to the enemy, or to the Philistine, or to the world.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlviii. [ix.] 1 Heuens teldes goddis blisse. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlv. 7 [l. 61] Þe heuens shall tellen his rightfulness. *Ibid.* l. 16 [li. 15] My mouþe shall tellen þyn heryring. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* i. 20 Woleth 3c not telle in Geth, ne telle 3e in... Aschalon. 1382 — *Acts* xvii. 18 He [Paul] teld to hem ihesu and agyn rying. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. 10 Tell it out amonge the Heithen, that the Lorde is kynge. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 126 No inocond health that Denmarke drinks to day. But the great Cannon to the Clouds shall tell. 1656 EARL MONK tr. *Boetius's Advers. fr. Parmen.* II. xxxviii. (674) 109 The Master of the Colledge, told in the name of the whole Senate, That [etc.]. c 1795 COWPER *Needles Alarm* 34 Ere yet with ruthless joy the happy bound Told him and dale that Reynard's track was found. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* x. xix, Many a chapel bell the hour is telling. 1904 MARIE CORBET *God's Gd. Man* xx, The fact is—but tell it not in Gath—I was happier without them!

c. fig. To make known or indicate as if by language; to bespeak.

1809 HERBER *Poems, Europe* 29 May those bleck summits tell The field of Anger where the mighty fell. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 148, I care not what this foolish trifling tells.

4. To utter (words); to say over, recite (a passage, composition, etc.); to say. Now dial.

c 1315 SHOREHAM iii. 120 Many mnn... hym ne douteþ of no breche Of godes hestes healde (= old); Ac he ne pfer wat hy beþ, Ne neyer hy ne tealde. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 121 My lipps shuln tellen out an impne. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 107 It semeth that a belle Lik to the wordes that men telle Answerth riht. 1567 *Gude & Goddis B.* (S. T. S.) 201 His [the Pope's] numerat Aueis, and Psalmes tauld. 1573-80 BARRET *Alt.* I. 105 To tell by heart, recite. a 1653 BIRNING *Serm.* (1849) 145 You use to tell over some words in your prayers. 1841 HELPS *Ess. Self-Discipline* (1875) 21 To think that a man can find nothing better to do, in the presence of his Creator, than telling off so many words! 1880 CORNWALL *Gloss.* s. v., Can you tell your lessons? 1884 AUGUSTA J. E. WILSON *Vashti* vi. (U. S.), 'Did Ulpian tell you good-bye?' 'No, I have not seen him.'

b. To utter, speak, say (things).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 408 3if I hidee any bedes... þat I telle with my tonge is two myle fro myne here. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxi. 25 The lippes of the vnawye wyllie tellynge foolish thinges. 1628 HOARES *Thyod.* (1822) 79 Many prophecies were told and many sung by the priests of the oracles. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* ix. 412 Who dares think

one thing, and another tell, My heart detests him as the gates of hell. 1787 BURNS Birthday Ode 47 Till all the frightened echoes tell The blood-nots of the chase! 1888 ELWORTHY W. Son. Gloss. s.v., Don't tell up such stuff.

o. To express in words (thoughts, things known).

c 1200 Moral Ode 285 Ne mai non heorte ic penche, ne no tuncge can telle. c 1250 Death 57 in O. E. Misc. 173 Ne migte no tuncge tellen Pat enor was iboren þe stronge pine of helle. a 1300 Cursor M. 66 (Cott.) Qua sa will of hyr faynes spell, Find he sal inogh to tell. c 1430 Freemasonry 664 The vertu therof no mon telle may. 1650 CROMWELL Let. 12 Sept. in Carlyle, Which speaking the instructed, the edified and comforted can best tell the energy and effect of. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) 1.82 Let me tell you the pleasure which I feel in hearing of your fame.

d. To tell out, away (dial.): to drive away (pain, etc.) by uttering incantations.

1832 HIBBERT Shell. Isl. (1891) 272 (E.D.D.) The religious charmer of Shetland would mutter some words over water, and limbs were washed with it, for the purpose of telling out pains. 1869 RETO Art Rambles in Shell. 25 Papa Stourians believed that the beadle of the kirk had the power of 'telling' the sparrows away so as never to return. 1879 Low Tour Ork. & Shell. 203 When she was a child... she has heard from others that a pain or a stitch has been told out in that manner.

5. To disclose or reveal (something secret or private); to divulge. To tell tales; see TALE sb. 3 c.

a 1400 Pistill of Susan 141 We schal telle trewely We toke þe wip a-voutir. 1445 tr. Claudian in Anglia XXVIII. 277 These goddis the telle þin enemies sleights, and lede to þe couchis of fraude. 1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. ii. iv. 123 She neuer told her loue. 1615 G. SANDYS Trac. 72 Many there are that undertake to tell fortunes. 1819 KEATS Isabella, I may not speak, And yet I will, and tell my love all plain. 1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair xviii. She told no more of her thoughts than she had before.

† b. To reveal (something future); to foretell, predict.

1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 776 Tokne of þat turment tolde þoure eldren. 13.. Cursor M. 9265 (Fairf.) Crist was talde wip prophcey. c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 2 þis Gospel of Mark bigynneþ how Crist was told in þe olde lawe. a 1400-50 Alexander 200 Alle þe sawis of þaire syre as Siraphis tald þare can þai graithly þam graue. [1884 tr. Lott's Logic 303 No perception can tell us the future with the present.]

† 6. To pray for, beg, ask. Obs. rare.

1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. viii. 208 Ich praye þow, peers, paraunter yf þe metþe treithe, telleþ to hym þat ich he excused. 14.. Trentalle St. Gregorij in Tundale's Vis. (1843) 79 God moder my dere dame... Of Gode to tell mercy thou gine. 14.. Lybeaus Disc. 1755 To the castell he rod... To Jhesu had and tolde, To sende hym tydinge glad.

7. To discern so as to be able to say with knowledge or certainty; hence, to distinguish, recognize, decide, determine.

1689 A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav. II. 142 It is hard to tell whether it be a Horse or an Elephant. 1746 FRANCIS tr. Hor. Sat. II. iv. 58 None before me so sapient to engage To tell the various nature, or the age Of fish and fowl. 1840 R. H. DANA Bef. Mast xiii. 29 They can be told by their complexions, dress, manner, and also by their speech. 1883 GILMOUR Mongols xvi. 195 An ordinary man of common intelligence can tell a wall raised by... a competent builder from the attempted imitation of a bungling amateur. 1899 A. BIRRELL in Daily News 4 Nov. 3/2 Is it possible to tell a good book from a bad one?

b. Preceded by can: To be able to state; to know; to discern, perceive, make out, understand. Usually in negative or interrogative sentences, as Nobody can tell, Who can tell? Cf. SAY v. 1 6 b.

1370 Robt. Cyrcle 244 Where such cloþ was to selle, Ne ho hit made, couþe no man telle. a 1400-50 Alexander 248 þai can swyth of a sweynall al þe wepe tell. c 1449 Pecock Repr. III. xii. 353 No man can telle who wrought it. 1506 TINDALE John xvi. 18 We cannot tell what he saith [Gr. oúk oídaμεν τι λέγει: R. V. 1881 We know not what he saith]. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. (1580) 160 Neither can he otherwise chuse but stumble; that growping in the darcke can not tell where he is. 1783 JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale 23 July. Whether this short rustication has done me any good I cannot tell. 1838 ARNOLD Hist. Rome (1848) I. 99 Nor can any one tell at what time they attained to their present shape. 1873 Mrs. OLIPHANT Innocent II. 231 It was... a dog-cart... he could tell as much by the sound. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' Bottle's Child. vi. Jane doesn't seem to like it—I can't tell why.

**** trans. To tell a person (the originally indirect or dative personal object becoming the direct).**

Some uses, as 9, hover between * and **. 8. To inform (a person) of something; to make aware, apprise, acquaint; to instruct. Also colloq. and dial. To direct the attention of (a person) to a fault or the like by way of admonition. Const. of, about; also so (representing that, or an object clause, and thus coming very near 3 a, b).

c 1205 LAV. 12946 Ic þe wulle tellen Of uncuþe spællen. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 322 Of þe maumet hit tolde brut þat hit fonde þere. Ibid. 3510 Me tolde him of a gret duc þat he theldryk. a 1300 Cursor M. 11393 (Cott.) Vs telles alsoia iohn... Of a folk ferre and vntcuth. c 1440 Jacob's Well 152 The ober day, I told þow of þe wose of glotonye. c 1470 HENRY Wallace 1. 263 He tald his modyr of his sodane cas. 1573-80 BARET Adv. T. 108 He shewed me, or tolde me of my fault. 1713 BERKELEY Hylas & Phil. III. Moses tells us of a creation. Mod. Sit down and tell us about it. c 1412 HOCCELYE De Reg. Princ. 717, I tolde hym so; & euer he seyde nay. 1609 B. JOHNSON Sil. Wom. IV. ii. I told you so, sir, and you would not beleue me. Mod. They told us so at the station.

b. The passive is not only used with the const. of, about, but is often substituted for that of sense 3 (a), as in he was told the truth, we were not told the

reason; and now usually for that of 3 (b), as I was told that you were coming.

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. III. ii. 361, I have bin told so of many. 1607 — Titon v. iii. 214 Thou wast told thus. 1611 — Wint. T. II. ii. 31 He must be told on't, and he shall. 1781 COWPER Expost. 66 Pleasure is deaf when told of future pain. 1821 SCOTT Kenilw. xxxvi. Wherefore was I not told of all this? 1838 Mrs. H. WARD Helbeck I. v. 101 He's that masterful he won't be towed. 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE Shameless Wayne xiii. 170 He's gotten a peffing cough... but he willn't be telled. Mod. Has any one been told about it?

1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. III. vii. 113, I was told that, by one that knows him. 1599 — Much Ado v. iv. 96, I was told, you were in a consumption. 1863 KINGSLEY Lett. (1878) II. 149 When I am told that the Lancashire system is perfect. 1895 KAY in Law Times Rep. LXXXIII. 623/1 He asked if his wife was there, and being told she was not, he left the lodge.

9. To assert positively; to assure (a person). Often parenthetically in expressions of emphasis.

c 1440 York Myst. xxx. 452 This touches no tresoun, I telle you. 1526 TINDALE Luke xii. 59, I tell the thou departest not thence, tyll thou have made goode the vtmoste farthyngne. a 1596 Sir T. More I. i. 110 And he is in a good forwardnesse, I telle ye, if all hit right. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 480 ¶ 3 Give me leave to tell you, Sir, this is the reason. 1732 BERKELEY Alciph. IV. § 2 Let me tell you I am not to be persuaded by metaphysical arguments. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK Melincourt vii. Very orthodox old wine in the cellar, I can tell you. 1905 F. YOUNG Sands Pleas. I. iii. I tell you, it got on my nerves.

10. To order or direct (a person) to do something; to bid, to request authoritatively.

1599 B. JOHNSON Cynthia's Rev. n. i. Place your mirror in your hat, as I told you. [In passive, as you were told.] 1693 R. LYOE Retaking Ship called Friend's Adventure 10, I told him to knock down that Man at the Helm. 1879 T. L. CUYLER Pointed Papers 19 Christ nowhere tells sinners to wait for revivals. 1891 MISS DOWIE Girl in Ark. 19, I told the man to go on. [In passive, The man was told to go on.] 1899 KIPLING Stalky I. 15 Tell the Sergeant to keep his eye open.

† 11. To direct (a person) to a place; cf. TEACH v. 3. Obs. rare.

1470-85 MALORY Arthur xvi. x. 678 Canst thou telle me vnto somme chappell where that I may burye this body?

***** Intransitive uses.**

12. To give an account, description, or report. Const. of, about. (intr. of 1 and 2.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 2139 Begine we now to tell at sem And siben of his berrn-tem. Ibid. 4238 Lene we now iacob in þis care To tell of ioseph and his fare. c 1440 Alphabet of Tales 164 Seneca tellis of a philosophur þat hight Pictagoricus. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. L. v. 26 What art thou, that telst of Nephews kilt? 1738 GRAV Propertius III. 59 Sailors to tell of Winds and Seas delight. 1812 CRABBE Tales II. 510 He told of bloody fights. 1830 SCOTT Hrt. Midd. vi. note. A near relation of the Author's used to tell of having been stopped by the rioters, and escorted home in the manner described.

† 13. To make a statement, communication, or announcement; to speak, discourse. Obs. (intr. of 3.)

c 888 K. ALFRED Boeth. vii. § 3 Ute nu tellan beforan swilcum deman swilce þu wilt. 13.. Seyn Sag. (W.) 1228 'Sei on dame!' and sche bigyn to tellen als a fals wimman. 1382a Wyclif Isa. vii. 2 And thet tolde to the hous of Dauid, seiende, Siria rested vp on Efraym. c 1450 Merlin i. 21, I pray the... tellith to Blase my moders confessor. 1535 LYNGESAY Satyre 2154 Tell on. Ar þe content? 1558 PHAER Aeneid. II. Cij b. They... fixt with eies ententide did behold, Whan Lord Aeneas... from his bench thus he told.

14. fig. To give evidence, be an indication of. (intr. of 3 c.)

1798 COLERIDGE Anc. Mar. VII. x. All was still, save that the hill Was telling of the sound. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Briery Creek v. There was so little that told of delusion in the calm simplicity of the doctor's countenance. 1853 KINGSLEY Hypatia I. His hard hands and sinewy sunburnt limbs told of labour and endurance. 1873 TRISTRAM Shob vi. 117 Blocks of basalt... telling of a still more ancient Menhite city.

15. To speak, talk, converse, gossip. Cf. TALE v. 6. Now dial. (intr. of 4.)

a 1652 BROME Damselle I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 385 At his Inn in Holborne Telling a little with the Host. 1888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Gloss. s.v., I seed 'em tellin' together... the night afore. 1892 SARAH HEWETT Peasant Sp. Devon 21 'E's behind telling to Mr. Baker.

16. To disclose something wished to be kept secret; to play the informer, inform, tell tales, blab. Const. on, of (a person). (intr. of 5.)

1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 Sam. xxvii. 11 David saued nether man nor woman aluue... for feare (sayeth he) lest they should telle on vs. 1818 SCOTT Rob Roy xi. I ask no questions—no man bound to tell on himself. 1835 MARRYAT Jac. Faithful xxxiii. I had resolved to tell, and did so, narrating distinctly the circumstances by which the money had been obtained. 1860 GEO. ELIOT Mill on Fl. I. v. He didn't want to 'tell' of Maggie. 1897 'TIVOLI' (H. W. Bleakley) Short Innings xiv. Oh, I'll not tell if you don't want me to. 1897 C. M. CAMPBELL Deilte Jock I. 16 Bobe... used to get mair than his fair share of 'the tawse as it was, without my tellin' on him.

****** Phrases and locutions.**

17. To tell a tale, to relate a story or narrative; to tell one's tale, to relate one's story; also, to say what one has to tell, to deliver one's message: see TALE sb. 3.

c 1275 Passion 1 in O. E. Misc. 37 One lutele tale, þat ich eu wille telle. c 1386 CHAUCER Proh. 792 That ech of yow to shorte with our weye In this vinge shal telle tales tweye. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione I. xvii. 19 þou art called to suffre & to labore, not to be idel & telle tales. a 1548 HALL Chron. Edw. IV 199 b. The erle had not halfe tolde his

tale. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 63, I think it best that euyrie ane of vs tel ane gude tayl or fabill, to pas the tyme quhill euyne... Than the eldest scheipheid began, and al the laif followit, ane be ane in ther awn place. 1567 Satir. Poems Reform. vii. 4 Eich of thame his taitill in ordour tauld. 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. iv. 1. 276 When the tale is told, bid her be iudge. 1601 WEEVER Mirr. Mart. iv. One tale is good, untill another's told. 1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614) 208 A great part of the day after they sit at Cardes, or telling of Tales. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 366 My tale is one which many a man would be afraid to tell.

In the passage 1633 MILTON L'Allegro 67 'And every Shepherd tells his tale Under the Hawthorn in the dale', tells his tale probably belongs here, though some modern editors refer it to sense 21, taking it as 'counts his number or sum (i.e. of sheep); but no instance has been found before the 19th c. of 'tell his (or a) tale' in a numerical sense: while the expression in its ordinary sense has been common since the 13th century. Cf. also quot. 1549 for the telling of tales by each shepherd in turn, and see the whole passage, also the context of quot. 1613 in sense 21, where 'underneath a hawthorn' appears as the place of the shepherds' recreation.

b. To tell tales: see TALE sb. 3 c.

c. So to tell a story: see STORY.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 154 Me schal... tellen on þeos storie, nor hit were to long to writen þam here. 1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. I. i. 121 To tell sad stories of my owne mishaps. 1681 DAVEN SPAN. Friar iv. ii. Before I tell my fatal story out. 1798 FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne II. 45 Another of his speakers tells the following story. 1840 W. H. MILL Observ. etc. I. x14 The experience and history of mankind tells, uniformly, a different story from this. 1841 LANE Arab. Nts. I. 97 This is not a time for telling stories, when I am in this prison.

18. To tell (the) truth († sooth), to make a true statement; to state or report the fact or circumstance as it really is. Also used parenthetically (to tell the truth, truth to tell, etc.) to emphasize a statement; cf. SAY v. 1 B. 7. So to tell a lie (a falsehood, an untruth), to make a wilfully false statement or report. (See also the sbs. SOOTH, TRUTH, LIE, etc.)

c 1350 Will. Palerne 34 Sob forto telle, al his cler colour comsed forto fader. Ibid. 160 But treweþe for to telle whan time come of daye [etc.]. c 1400 Destr. Troy 2338, I shall telle you the trewthe how me tyde euyn. 1536 CHEKE Rem. Sedition B ij. All thynges telle trothe but man. 1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. III. i. 58 Tell truth, and shame the Deuill. 1596- [see Lie sb. 1.] 1764 GRAY F. Twitche 27 The prophet of Bethel, we read, told a lie. 1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair lii. It was not the habit of this dear creature to tell falsehoods, except when necessity compelled. 1855 H. ROGERS Ess. II. vii. 323 Sooth to tell, the narrative of the achievements... draws largely on our faith.

19. To hear tell († told); usually const. of: see HEAR v. 3 c. Now chiefly dial. and colloq.

c 1220 Herd told, 1297 Hurde told [see HEAR v. 3 c.]. c 1330 R. BAUNNE Chron. (1810) 101, I haf herd told of þis duke Robert. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce II. 46 That Ik herd neur in Romanys tell. c 1400 Melayne 47 That Charlz was thare he herde telle. 1545 ASCHAM Toxoph. I. (Arb.) 100 Was neuer sene nor hard told on yet. 1589, 1603, 1861, 1892 [see HEAR v. 3 c.]. 1886 STEVENSON Kidnapped II. 9, I asked him if he had ever heard tell of a house they called the house of Shaws.

20. In various colloquial expressions:

Never tell me, don't tell me, expressing incredulity or impatience. Do tell! (U. S., New Engl.), an exclamation of surprise, = 'is it possible?'; 'you don't say so!' I'll tell you what = 'I'll tell you what it is', or 'I'll tell you something'. To tell any one his own; to tell him frankly of his faults.

1604 SHAKS. Oth. I. i. 1 Neuer tell me, I take it much vnkindly. 1764 FOOTE Patron III. Wks. 1799 I. 356 Net to be spoke with I Don't tell me, Sir; he must, he shall. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN Loss & Gain III. ix. (1904) 323 Error of judgment I don't tell me. I know how these things happen quite well. 1860 BARTLETT Dict. Amer. s. v. Do, The dairy-maid after hearing the story through, exclaimed, Do tell! 1596 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. I. i. 51 My Lord: He tell you what, If my yong Lord your Sonne, haue not the day [etc.]. 1877 TENNYSON Harold I. ii, I'll tell thee what, my child; Thou hast misread this merry dream of thine. 1897 VIOLET HUNT Unkind, Unkind ii, I tell you what, Janet, we must have a man down who doesn't shoot—to amuse us! 1519 HORMAN Vulg. 61, I shall tell hym his owne, in a lytell byll of myne owne hande. 1865 R. HUNT Pop. Rom. W. Eng. Ser. II. 184 Every one is humorously 'told their own', without offence being taken.

II. To mention numerically, to count, reckon.

21. trans. To mention or name (the single members of a series or group) one by one, specifying them as one, two, three, etc.; hence, to ascertain from the number of the last how many there are in the whole series; to enumerate, reckon in; to reckon up, count, number. Also absol. Now arch. or dial.

c 1200 ALERIC (Heptat.) Gen. xv. 5 Telle þas steorran. — Num. III. 15, 16 Telle ælene wepnedman... Moises þa tealde. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 87 Fram þam halie hester dei boð italde fifti daga to þisse deie. c 1200 ORMIN 4550, & whase wile tellenn hemm Bi tale he findeþ ehte. c 1205 LAV. 24377 To tellen þat folc of Kairliun Me michte hit na mon idon. a 1300 Cursor M. 13302 (Cott.) Tuelne þai war to tell in tale. 1398 TRAVIS Barth. De P. R. VIII. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), He knowithe how many þei bene þat nombreþ and telleþ þe sterres. 1483 CAXTON Gal. Leg. 143/a He tolde atte table sytting xiii poure pylgrims. 1523 FITZHERB. Husb. § 30 Lei hym goo to the ende of his lande, and begynne and tell ix. sheues, and let hym caste out the .x. shefe in the name of god. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. xiv. 17 Tell and se which of vs is gone awaye. And when they nombred, beholde, Ionathas & his wapen bearer was not there. 1613 W. BROWNE Sheph. Pipe v. i, Morne had got the

start of night. When the shepherds from the fold All their bleating charges told. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 43 Every countryman can tell his Geese, and reckon right. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* 180 236 He could not tell twenty in a row, and pointing to me to tell them over. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 24 A Comma stops the Voice while we may privately tell one, a Semi-colon two; a Colon three; and a Period four. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* 11. 31 The shepherd had told all his sheep. 1869 (see TELLING *sb.* 3).

b. *spec.* To count (votes or votes). Also *absol.* To tell notes, to count heads: see NOSE *sb.* 6d.

1511 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 4 Foster deserv'd off the mayre... to tell the freemen. For thalec'on off a alderman; they were men truly told. 1657, a 2734 (see NOSE *sb.* 6d). 1669 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 289 The tellers for the ayes chanced to be very ill reckoners, so that they were forced to tell several times over. 1731 SWIFT *To Gay* 60 Nor think yourself secure in doing wrong By telling notes with a party strong. 1870 *Daily News* 7 May 2/1 After the division Mr. Dodson brought to the knowledge of the Committee the circumstance that he had appointed Sir II. B. a teller, but that that hon. baronet had refused to tell. 1899 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 18 May, The House was told by Mr. Speaker, and 24 members only being present, Mr. Speaker retired from the Chair until four of the clock, when the House was again told.

c. Phrases. (a) To tell one's beads (rosary): see HEAD *sb.* 2b; so to tell one's prayers. † Also allusively to tell tears, to weep (quot. 1588).

1588 T. L. To *Ch. Rome* (1651) 18 Thow. canst not goe downe and sit, and tell tears with him. 1641, 1759 (see HEAD *sb.* 2b). 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 265, I. see nothing... but people telling their beads. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xi, Richard beheld the jovial Friar on his knees, telling his rosary. 1852 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 326 That noble Anglo-Saxon lady Godiva told her prayers on gems threaded together for that purpose. 1857 EMERSON *Hermione* i, On a mound an Arab lay... And told his amulets. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* x. (1884) 250 The women... kneel reverently... whilst they diligently tell their beads.

† (b) To tell the clock, to count the hours as shown by a clock; hence, to pass one's time idly; cf. tell-clock in TELL-*Obs.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. 11. 577 An old dull Sot, who'd told the Clock for many years at Bridewell-dock. 1738 tr. *Guasso's Art Conversation* 14 They are fit for nothing, unless it be to tell the Clock [ed. 1886 count the clock], which they always think goes too slowly.

(c) To tell (so many) years: to have lived (so many) years; to be aged (so much). Cf. NUMBER *v.* 6. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 103 The little girl had not quite told five years. 1818 LAMA *Elia Ser.* II. Wedding, [She at] nineteen was [married] by her... cousin... who told some few years older. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. IV, Thou hadst told but thy tenth year.

(d) All told: when all are counted; in all. 1850 SCOTCHBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* II. (1858) 24 They are four hundred all told. 1858 J. S. MANSFIELD in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 49 The hands numbered 19 all told. 1885 LO. WOLSELEY in *Times* 22 Jan. 5/4 Stewart's force was about 1,500 all told.

22. To count out (pieces of money) in payment; hence, to pay (money); now chiefly to tell down, out, into one's hand, etc. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1993 So michel fe ðor is hem told, He haueu him [Joseph] boȝt, he haueu sold. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4835 We oȝt haue... Al redi penijs for to tell if we moȝt find her oȝt to sel. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xi. (Mathias) 270 He [his master] to þame sold, For threty peynys to hym talde. 1515 *Scot. Field* 40 They paid him tribute trulle; many told thousands, that they might lye in their land. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Dinuero, Dinuere* pecuniam, pro dissoluto, expissime accipitur, to pay or tell out money. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 84 His promise should passe for ready pay, and for money told on the nayle. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 34 Should any buye Col. Jack (1840) 37 He told the money into my hand. 1739 *Joe Miller's Jests* No. 200 The money'd Man fell to telling out the Sum in Shillings. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxiii, Tell down with all speed an hundred crowns. 1893 W. RAYMOND *Gentl. Upcott* II, Biddlecombe drew a bag from his pocket and told the money out in gold.

fig. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamster* IV. ii, Let her tell down Her virgin tears on Delamere's cold marble.

b. To reckon up or calculate the total amount or value of (money or other things); to count. Also to tell out, over. *arch.*

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 28 Hu ne sytt he ærest & teled [Lindisf. G. getelles] þa andengas be him behefe synt. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 333 We mowe tellen our time when þe time fallus. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 46 þei wolen tell gold and money. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 85 Forto numbre and telle the quantite and porcion of everie manis part that they broughte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 200 b, Yf I sholde telle money or carue, wryte, or sowe any subtyll worke, whiche requyeth synglar, or speccall study. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl. Wks.* (Rtdg.) 121/2 Come, sir, will you dispatch, and tell your money? 1653 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 4 Those who weigh and tell over money. 1753 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 78 What his cargo amounted to I knew not, for I never told it. 1827-35 WILLIS *Wife's Appeal* 99 As a miser tells his gold.

c. *intr.* with refl. or passive sense: To be counted; also to tell for, (up) to: to count as, count for, amount to. Now rare.

136a LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 128 Putte hem in a pressour and pinnede hem þer-Inne Til ten þendes over twelve tolden out prettene. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 488 Lord Verney... has told in parliament, including himself, for four members.

c 1794 SUSANNA BLANIRE *Poema, Meeting II*, Our butter tells to fourteen pun'. 1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* VI. 45 Put it in the savings' bank, and it will tell up to something.

d. To be telling: to be worth or as good as (so much) to; to be to the advantage or credit of (a person). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1609 *Orkney Witch Trial in County Folk-lore* (1903) III. 79 Haid [she] lettin you abid with your brother it haid bene telling hir xlv. 1822 *Corpatrick of Raymondsholm* II. 8 (Jam.) It wad hae been telling some that are now safe frae skaith gin it had never been blither. 1875 P. PONDER *Kirkcubbin* 85 (E.D.D.) It wud be tellin' the parish an' himsel' gin Josey gaed less aboot the Wallace Arms. 1889 H. JOHNSTON *Chron. Glenbuckin* VII. 80 It woud hae been tellin' me a ten-pound note [if I had taken your advice]. *Mod. Sc.* It wud be telling some people if they took a leaf out of his book.

23. With adverbs: a. Tell out: to separate or exclude by counting; to count out. *arch.* or *dial.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* II. 2 Salomon... tolde out three score and ten thousand men to beare burthens. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 Bura... had been long told out of the London list as a cur.

b. Tell off: to count off from the whole number or company; to separate, detach, esp. so many men for a particular duty; hence *gen.* to appoint to a particular task, object, position, or the like.

1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 29 Jan. How could the castes be distinguished or told off in a populous nation? 1837 MAARVAT *Dog-Fiend* I, The troops were told-off into the boats. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 173 Ten knights were then told off, and ten followers for every knight, to ride down to Doncaster. 1890 *Guardian* 23 July 1359/3 A constable had been told off to watch the defendant. 1893 FOABES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gl. Muthy* 84, The sentries were posted on the ramparts and regular reliefs told off.

c. Tell off (*intr.* or *refl.*). Mil. Of a rank or troop of men: To number themselves in succession. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 86 The men are to be instructed to tell off by files and by threes.

III. To account, or estimate, qualitatively.

† 24. To account, consider, reckon, estimate, esteem as being (something). With *compl.* or *for*. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. III. 35 He fleah ðæt rice, & tealde hine selfne his suide unwierðne. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 16 Hwam telle ic þas ceorwys gelice? c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Sone so þu telles te betere þen an oðer. c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2789 3yf men ðide hem any wo, Hit was told for felonye. *Ibid.* 10555 He [a knight] was told of non honour Bot he had been wyþ kynge Arthour. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 765 (814) Wordly selynesse Which clerkes tellen fals felicitie. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 651/1 They schall tellen hem well payed with favour and grace. c 1445 *Eng. Cong. Frel.* 1 Leynyster, that is I-told be fife parte of Irland. c 1430 *Sy. Gener.* (Roxb.) 4132 Doo way, quod the king... I tel hir myne.

† b. To tell scorn: to count it scorn, to scorn (to do something). *Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 185 The fawcon Which is alofte, tellith scorn to loke a down.

† 25. *intr.*, or *trans.* with cognate *obj.* (to tell tale): To make account of; to have a specified estimate or opinion of; to think (much or little) of; to set (much or little) store by (to). To tell (more, etc.) price: see PRICE *sb.* 8. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 An oðer is þet he telle swa lutelet late perof. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 89 To... beon icopet lefdi, þet feole telled we to. a 1250 *Out & Night.* 103 Telstu bi me be wrs for þan þat ic bote enoe craft ne kan? c 1370 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 468 Whanne þey tellen more þa a cronycle of foly... þan þey tellen bi cristis lawe. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5053 For litel sholde a man telle Of hir, that wolte hir body selle. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2178 The tolde right naught of thyn awe. c 1450 *LOVELACE Grail* XIV. 38 This peple, he seide ful Schordly, Nis non thing Forto tellen by. c 1475 *Partenay* 309 Thys Geaunt noȝt told of hym in no degre.

26. *intr.* To count (for something); to be of account or weight; to have its effect, be effective, act or operate with effect; to make an impression.

Perh. orig. a pugilistic expression. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 546 Every blow that they receive upon their projecting surface, tells. 1811 *LAMB Genius & Char. Hogarth* Wks. (1893) 277 Everything in the print, to use a vulgar expression, tells. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 102 Several blows of consequence told. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 24 These peculiarities make the place tell well in an outside view. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* III, Martin Lightfoot saw that his appeal to the antipathies of race had told. 1887 SIA R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* II. 32 Going... at a pace... that began to tell upon the horses.

b. To have weight or influence in favour of or against.

1799 DUNDAS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 637 It is a transaction which tells in our favour. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. App. 648 It tells somewhat against his interpretation.

Tell, the stem of TELL *v.* in combination with a *sb.* (in objective or attributive relation), used as *sb.* or *adj.*: Tell-box, tell-board, contrivances used by card-sharppers, to enable them to turn up a particular card; † tell-cause, *Rhet.* to see quot.; † tell-clock, one who 'tells the clock': see TELL *v.* 21 c (δ); an idler who merely marks time; tell-fare = TELL-TALE 2 f; † tell-love: see quot.; tell-pie, tell-piet, a tale-bearer: cf. tale-piet, TALE *sb.* 10. See also TELL-TALE, TELL-TRUTH.

1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1941. 13/1 This simple 'tell-a-story style. 1894 MASKELVNE *Sharps & Flats* vii. 794 The contrivances... are known as 'tell-boxes'. *Ibid.*, Any card which lies immediately upon the smooth face of a 'tell-

card' will slip easily. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* III. xix. (Arb.) 236 This assignation of cause the Greekes called *Etologia*, which if we might without scorn of a new inuented terme call 'Tell' cause it were right according to the Greeke original. 1609 ELLERMESE *Sp. on Post-nati* 17 They are called thither by the Kings Writ, not to sit as 'Tell-clocks, or idle hearers. 1618 S. WAGO *Tethro's Justice* (1627) 65 Is there no meane betweene busiedies and tell-clocks, between factotum and fay't neant? 1865 GASKELL (title) Patent Cab Indicator, or 'Tell-Fare. 1640 *Erolomania* 176 Poppy... Theocritus calts this hearer *ηλπίδιον* as if we should say, 'Tell-loue. 1828 Craven *Gloss.* *Tell-pie, a tell-tale. 1897 SARAH GRAND *Beth Bk.* xii, If you tell secrets, you know, you're a tell-pie. *Ibid.* xv, Don't you be put upon by tell-pie-lits. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Tell-piet or Tell-pie, a tale-bearer, a tell-tale.

Tell, tell, obs. fl. TELL *v.*, *prep.*, and *conj.*

Tellable (te'ləb'l), *a.* [f. TELL *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being told or narrated; fit to be told; worth telling.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/1 Tellabyll, *vbi* spekabyll. 1818 MOORE *Mam.* (1853) II. 196 Practical folks, not easily tellable. 1830 GARVILLE in *Mem.* (1875) I. vii. 272 The details of his life are not tellable.

Tellar, var. TILLER *sb.* 3, a young tree.

Tell-box, etc.: see TELL.

Tellen (te'lən). [ad. L. *tellina*, *a.* Gr. *τελλινη* a kind of shell-fish. So F. *telline*, It. *tellina*.] A bivalve of the genus *Tellina* or family *Tellinidae*. c 1713 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* Dec. vii-viii. Tab. 78 Rib-weltd Limington Tellen. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 466/2 They are supposed to have long syphons, like the Tellens. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 310 The Tellens are found in all seas, chiefly in the littoral and laminarian zones.

Comb. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 319/1 Tellen-like Nymphidae.

Teller (te'lə), Also 4 -ere, 6 -or. [f. TELL *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which tells, in various senses.

I. 1. One who relates, makes known, or announces. 13... K. *Alia*. 1577 Teller of jeste is ofte myslike. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 18 He is seyn for to be a tellere of newe deuclis. 1547-64 BAULOWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 325 There is no difference between a great teller of tydings and a lyer. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Mark xii. 76 We knowe ryght well that thou arte a teller of trouble, and fearest no man. 1554 HULOER, Teller of fortune, *ominautor, uel trix*. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 99 The Nature of bad newes infects the Teller. 1825 LAMA *Elia Ser.* II. Stage Illusion, The teller of a mirthful tale has latitude allowed him. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 145 He had been a teller of stories before he was well in breeches.

b. A thing that makes known or announces.

1761 BLISS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 276 Mr. Phelps lost the final contact, by mistaking the teller of the clock. 1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII. 164/1 At Frisby and elsewhere these tolls [for the dead] are called 'tellers'. 1898 TWACK *Bk. about Bells* I. 8 The use of bells as tellers of the passing time. 1909 DEBDES & WALTERS *Ch. Bells Essex* 49 We now come to the uses of the tellers, for which the normal custom is 3 x 3 strokes for a man, 3 x 2 for a woman, including children, usually both beginning and end of tolling.

II. 2. One who counts or keeps tally; now *esp.* one who counts money; *spec.* an officer in a bank who receives or pays money over the counter.

1480 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 9 John Fytherberd, one of the tellers of the money. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 2 Euery porte... where no tellers nor packers at this present time be. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When Siluer sticks not on the Tellers fingers. 1601 J. KEYMER *Obs. Dutch Fish.* (1664) 7 Shee [the Herring-Buss] employeth... at Land... Packers, Tellers, Dressers. 1632 *Bacon Court Begg.* I. i, To put you to some Tellers Clarke to teach you Ambo-dexterity in telling money. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 342 [At the mint] A weigher and teller... blanchers, moniers, &c. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* VI. 278/2 The inconveniences to which the 'tellers' were subjected in weighing gold for the public. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 8/4 The bank, in which there were only the teller and a clerk.

b. One of four officers of the Exchequer formerly charged with the receipt and payment of moneys.

The office was abolished in 1834, the duties being now performed by the Comptroller of the Exchequer. 1488 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 34 William Page oon of the Tellers of the Kyngs said Receipt. 1583 in Feuilleat *Revels Q. Elia.* (1908) 360-1 Table iii, One of the Tellors of the saide receipte. 1702 *London* *Can.* No. 3782/3 One of the Four Tellers of His Majesty's Exchequer. 1812 WHITEHEAD *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 7 May, The... emolument drawn by the late first Lord of the Admiralty as Teller of Exchequer. 1884 'I. WALDEN in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 424/2 At the entrance of the Hall... you passed the Exchequer. You may yet see over the doorway the grotesque effigies of the teller.

c. In a deliberative assembly (*esp.* the House of Commons), a person (usually one of two or more) who counts the votes on a division.

1669 (see TELL *v.* 21 b). 1682 N. O. Boileau *Lutrin* IV. 146 Let faithful tellers take the Poll, and note The Ays and Noes. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 3 Rose Fuller was... one of the tellers on the division. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 62 The tellers must then give in to the Chairman the number found on each side, as agreed on between them. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 June 10/1, 644 members, including the Speaker and tellers.

III. 3. *Pugil. slang.* A telling blow.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 70 He sometimes put in some good tellers on his opponent's body. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* IV. ii, A teller vos planted... upon his smeller.

Teller, dial. variant of TILLER, sapling.

Tellership (te'lə'shɪp). [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.] The office or position of a teller.

1788 W. EDEN in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 77 Ought I to seek for my son the second reversion of a Tellership? 1807

W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 565 Abolishing tellerships and auditorships of the exchequer. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 454 The interesting history of the Exchequer, its sinecure tellerships, its clerkships of the pells.

Tell-fare: see **Tell-r.**

Tellicherry bark. [*f. Tellicherry*, a town on the Malabar coast, north of Calicut.] The bark of *Wrightia dysenterica*; also called CONESSINE bark. 1812-34 *Good's Study of Med.* (ed. 4) I. 626.

Telligraph. *Hist.* [ad. med. (Anglo-)] L. *telligraphum*, -ium, irreg. f. L. *tellus* land: see -GRAPH.] A description of the boundaries of land; a charter of lands in which the bounds are described: = **TERMIER** I.

[1816 in Haddan & Stubbs *Councils* (1871) III. 582. Tamen serventur libros primordiales cum aliis telligraphis, ne in posterum aliquod scrupulum contradictionis inittere conantur. 1875 *Reeves Hist. Eng. Law* I. 1. 8 An Anglo-Saxon charter of land has also been called *Telligraphum*, but this appellation has been given to them most likely since the Conquest, as a translation of the word *Landbook*.] 188a W. BEAMONT *Domesday Bk.* (ed. 2) Introd. 6 The witnesses would probably produce the telligraphs by which they held their lands. 1903 G. F. BROWNE *St. Adalmod* 249 These land-books were sometimes called telligraphs, a word which sounds curiously modern.

+Tellinet. *Obs.* [*f. L. tellina* TELLEN + -ET.] A small shell of the genus *Tellina*.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 *Tellinites*, the Tellinet, or Lesser Muscle-shell.

Telling (tel'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. TELL v.* + -ING I.] The action of the verb **TELL**.

1. The action of relating, making known, or saying; relation; communication, conversation (now dial.).

13. *Cursor M.* 29163 (Cott. Galba) If be prest. Be wvise in his gifting, Or els be synful in his telling. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Mac.* ii. 25 The tellings of stories. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 296 So wolde I my wordes plie, That mihten Wrathe and Cheste avale With tellings of my softe tale. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Proo.* (1867) 67 A good tale yll tolde, in the telling is made. 1700 *Dryden Pref. Fables Wks.* (Globe) 496 The form which he has given to the telling makes the tale his own. 1789 *Mss. Pizzini Journ. France* I. 117 The theatres here are beautiful beyond all telling. 1906 *Athenaeum* 13 Oct. 434 The narrative loses nothing in the telling.

2. An account, description. Now dial. or arch. 1382 *Wyclif 1 John* i. 5 This is the telling, that we herden of him, and tellen to you. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 811/2 The father was a terrible man by all tellings.

c. Phrase *that's telling(s)*, that would be to divulge something secret, colloq.

1837 *Murray Dog-Friend* xiv. 'Where is this cargo to be seen, and when?' 'That's tellings', replied the man. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 178 'How do you get your information?' 'That's tellings', said the Monsignor.

2. The action of counting or numbering. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. i. (Skeat) I. 114 I can not passen the tellings of thre as yet. c. 1440 *Prouh. Paris*. 488/1 Tellinge, or nowmeryng, numeracio. 1589 [? LVL] *Papye w. Hatchet* E. J. I think them [sheep] worth neither the tarring, nor the telling. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-bo.* ii. 89 There must be no time lost in the telling [of the money]. 1689 *Answ. Lords & Commoners* S. 12 Notwithstanding the often telling of Noses. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 60 The telling off by threes. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar. 9/4 This mixed telling did not mean mixed voting, for the division closely followed party lines.

+ b. *transf.* Value, amount, force. *Obs.* rare-1. 1636 *Rutherford Lett.* (1862) I. 188 There is much telling in Christ's Kindness I.

3. *Comb.* as + *telling-board*, -house: see *quots.*

1552 HULOET, 'Tellinge boude or table for exchange to tell money. 1597 *Catal. Anc. Deeds* (1906) V. 485 In the 'Telling howse usuallie appointed for receiptes and payementes. 1869 *Blackmore Lorna* D. ii. note, 'The teller-houses' on the moor are rude cottages where the shepherds meet, to tell their sheep at the end of the pasturing season.

Telling, *ppl. a.* [*f. TELL v.* + -ING 2.] That tells; effective, forcible, striking.

1852 J. A. ROEBUCK *Hist. Whig Ministry* II. i. 129 This observation... was... what is called in debating language, a telling reply. 1859 *Da Quincey Wks.* XI. Pref. 18 Into this great *chef-d'œuvre* of Milton, it was no doubt Johnson's secret determination to send a telling shot at parting. 1870 *Stanhope Hist. Reign Anne* (1872) I. i. 28 It was drawn up with telling force. 1903 *Times, Lit. Supp.* 8 May 143/1 He is master of a singularly lucid, nervous, and telling style.

Hence **Tellingly** *adv.*, effectively.

1860 *Thackeray Round. Papers, Notes Week's Holiday*, How tellingly the cool lights and warm shadows are made to contrast. 1875 *Whitney Life Lang.* xiv. 299 A curious fact, and one tellingly illustrative.

Tellinite (tel'init), *Palaeont.* [ad. mod. L. *tellinites*, f. *tellina*: see **TELLEN** and -ITE 1.] A fossil shell of, or resembling, the genus *Tellina*; a fossil tellen.

1799 R. KIRWAN *Geol. Essays* 252 A number of shells, mostly tellinites, filled with striated shining hornblende. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 515 Hard layers... interspersed throughout with pectinites, tellinites, and oolites.

Tellograph (tel'ograp). [Short for **telelogograph*, f. Gr. *τῆλε* (TELE-) + *λόγος* word + -GRAPH.] A form of 'telegraph' or signalling apparatus invented by R. L. Edgeworth, consisting of a number of posts, each carrying a pointer in the form of an isosceles triangle which could be turned into various positions so as to express different numbers, the combinations of which denoted letters or words according to a pre-arranged code.

1795 *Edgeworth in Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1797) VI.

126 I shall, with a slight alteration, adopt it [the name telegraph] for the apparatus which I am going to describe. *Telegraph* is a proper name for a machine which describes at a distance. *Telelograph*, or contractedly *Tellograph*, is a proper name for a machine that describes words at a distance. 1796 *Let.* 17 Nov. in 13th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. viii. 288 Your plan for establishing a communication of intelligence between Cork and Dublin and between Dublin and Belfast... by means of a telegraph of your invention.

Hence **Tellographia** *a.*

1797 *Edgeworth in Trans. R. Irish Acad.* VI. 138 The means of Tellographic communication which I have invented. **Teller**, *obs.* form of **TELLER**.

Tell-tale (tel'tel), *sb. (a.)*

1. One who tells tales (**TALE** *sb.* 3 c); one who idly or maliciously discloses private or secret matters; a tale-bearer, a tattler. So, in nursery phrase, *tell-tale-tit*.

a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV 2 b, He... was very glad (as tell tales and sciofanties bee...) to declare to the kyng what he had heard. 1597 *MIDDLETON Wids. Solomon* xvii. 18 Babbiling Echo, tell-tale of each sound. 1639 W. WHATLEY *Prototypes* III. xxxix. (1640) 4 Most men will hate such as complain of them, and call them tell-tales. 1731 *SWIFT Strephon & Chloe Wks.* 1755 IV. i. 158 A tell-tale out of school is of all wits the greatest fool. 1841 *HOOD Tale of Trumpet* iii, Falsehood, or folly, or tell-tale-tit. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxxi, Peace, you chatterer, you tell-tale. 1906 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/1 Booksellers... who had failed to receive the library orders, played tell-tale-tit to the Publishers' Association.

b. *transf.* A thing that reveals or discloses something not intended to be made known.

1778 (title) *The Fashionable Tell-Tale*; containing a Great Variety of Curious and Interesting Anecdotes of Kings [etc.]. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G. xv*, This gown may be a tell-tale... help me to pull off my upper garment. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Memory Picture* 42 Paint those eyes, so blue, so kind, Eager tell-tales of her mind.

c. A name of species of Sandpiper (*spec.* in *U.S.*), from their loud cry: see *quots.*

1824 *STEPHENS in Shaw Gen. Zool.* XII. 154 Tell-Tale Sandpiper (*Totanus melanoleucus*). It is a noisy and clamorous species... it is much dreaded by sportsmen... upon the appearance of anyone it immediately sounds the alarm, and totally frustrates his intentions. [1876 *BLACK Madcap V.* xxii, That abominable wretch the curlew, for he is a screaming tell-tale.] 1882 in *OGILVIE*. 1896 *NEWTON Dict. Birds*, Tell-tale, the name long used in North America for *Totanus melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes*, from 'their faithful vigilance in alarming the ducks'.

2. *Mech.* A device for mechanically indicating or recording some fact or condition not otherwise apparent; an indicator, a gauge.

spec. a. A pointer or the like attached to an organ to show the state of the wind-supply. b. *Naut.* An indicator near the wheel which shows the position of the tiller; an automatic or patent log; a tell-tale compass: see 3 c. c. A turnstile which registers the number of persons who pass through it. d. A gauge which indicates the pressure of wind, or of steam or gas in a cylinder or the like; also, an apparatus attached to the meter at a gasworks which registers any irregularity in the production of gas. e. A row of cords or straps suspended over a tramway or railway in such a position as to give warning of one's approach to a bridge or other overhead obstruction (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). f. An indicator of distance travelled or fare due in a cab, etc.; also called *tell-fare*; a TAXIMETER. g. = *tell-tale clock*; see 3 c.

1832 *Examiner* 801/2 A contrivance called the tell-tale, which denotes any error in the working of the machinery. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, An ingenious machine, called the 'tell-tale', has been introduced recently on the Erie railroad. It registers the speed of trains, when and where they stop, and how long. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 68/2 Electrical apparatus is eminently adapted for alarms, tell-tales, and time signals. a. 1801 *Bussv. Dict. Mus.*, Tell-Tale, a moveable piece of ivory or lead, suspended in the front of a chamber organ on one side of the keys, by a string, one end of which being attached to the bellows within, rises as they sink, and apprises the performer, in what degree the wind is exhausted. b. 1815 *BURNEY Falconer's Dict. Marine*, Tell-tale (axiometer, Fr.), a small piece of wood, traversing in a groove across the front of the poop-deck, which, by communicating with a small barrel on the axis of the steering-wheel, indicates the situation of the helm. 1858 H. BURRIDGE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 53 The steering-compass at the wheel, and a tell-tale in the Master's berth. c. 1824 *Examiner* 552/1 He paid the toll, and went through the piece of machinery called a tell-tale. d. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Tell-tale, ... Gas-making. A device attached to a station-meter to point out any irregularity in the production of gas. f. 1863 *GASKELL Patent Specif.* No. 2989 Improvements in Tell-tales or Indicators for Cabs, &c. g. 1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 55 The instrument, aptly called a tell-tale, informs the owner whether the man had missed any, and what hours during the night.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. That tells tales, that is a tell-tale. Now rare or *Obs.* in *lit.* sense.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. 149 Let not the Heavens hear these Tell-tale women Raile. 1678 *Dryden & LEE Edigius* III. 1 This tell-tale ghost Perhaps will clear 'em both. 1824 [see 1 c.]

b. Applied to a thing: That reveals or betrays something meant to be kept secret.

a. 1577 *GASCOIGNE Adv. F. i.* Wks. (Roxb.) I. 416 This telltale paper. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 75 This woffull letter with the telltale obligation. 1618 E. SPENCER *Britannia's Ida* II. iii, The thicke-lockt bowes shut out the tell-tale Sunne. 1743 R. BLAIN *Game* 508 The tell-tale echo, and the babbling stream. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxxvi, These tell-tale articles must not remain here. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. Troub.* I. iii, He might have accomplished it better, but for his tell-tale face.

c. That gives notice or warning of something. *Tell-tale clock*, a clock with an attachment of some kind requiring attention at certain intervals, by which the vigilance of a watchman may be checked; *tell-tale compass*: see *quot.* 1877; *tell-tale pipe*, a pipe from a tank or cistern which overflows when the contents reach the level at which it is fixed.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Tell-tale shake, the shake [i.e. shaking] of a rope from aloft to denote that it wants letting go. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Tell-tale compass (*Nautical*). A compass is suspended overhead in the cabin. The face of the card is downward, so that it is visible from below, and enables the captain to detect any error or irregularity in steering. 1879 *Nature* 12 June 145/2 A small 'tell-tale' pipe from the cistern... designed to show when the cistern had been filled. 1890 *Times* 21 Jan. 9/3 There should be tell-tale clocks to afford evidence of the punctual discharge of their duties.

Tell-truth. ? *Obs.* Also 6-troath, 7-8-troth.

1. One who or that which tells the truth; a veracious or candid person or writing.

1558 *Cranmer's Confut. Unwritten Verities* Pref. Bivb, Which sermon & al other tel truths, openinge the abuses and tyrannie of the bishop of Rome, are now put to silence. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilliflowers* (1875) 147 Is not Tom teltroath everywhere, A busie cockcombe decem[de]r? 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 5 That, like a tell-troth, it may holdly blare. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apology* C, Are you, with whom lying is familiar and ordinary, a tell-truth? 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. M's Wks. 1851 VII. 139 But hear what follows, my honest Tell-troth. 1700 *ASTRY tr. Saavedra Faxardo* I. 245 Would these Tell-truths be guided by Prudence... a Prince would more value Truth. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* vi. (1865) 27 Tell-truths in the service of falsehood we find everywhere.

2. The telling of the truth; candour. *rare.*

a. 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) II. 419 He was very seldom guilty of offence to any except in the way of tell-truth, which he could scarce ever forbear.

Tellur-, **telluri-**, *Chem.*, used as combining forms of **TELLURIUM** in certain names of compounds; as **Tellurethyl**, ethyl telluride, (C₂H₅)₂Te, also called *tellurhydric* or *hydrotelluric ether*; **Tellurhydric acid**, a synonym of hydrogen telluride; **+Telluri-salt**, a salt of telluric or tellurous acid.

1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 215 *Tellurethyl. 1864 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 550 Tellurethyl is a deep yellowish-red liquid heavier than water... It appears to be very poisonous. 1873 — *Foynes's Chem.* (ed. 11) 215 *Tellurhydric acid is a gas, resembling sulphuretted and seleniatted hydrogen. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) I. 228 Hydrogen telluride, H₂Te, Tellurhydric acid, Hydrotelluric acid, or Telluretted hydrogen. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Tellurisal.*, term applied to a Class... resulting from the combination of tellurides with tellururets... : a *tellurialsalt.

Tellural (tel'ū-rāl, tel'ū-rāl), *a.* [*f. L. tellūr-em* the earth + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial.

1847 in *WEAVER*; and in later Dicts.

+Tellurane. *Chem. Obs.* [*f. TELLUR-UM* + -ANE 2 a.] Davy's name for tellurium chloride.

1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 410 When tellurium is burnt in chlorine an easily fusible substance is formed, which rises in vapour at a strong heat, and crystallizes... It appears this compound, or tellurane, consists of 2 in weight of metal to 1.83 of chlorine.

Tellurate (tel'ū-ret), *Chem.* [*f. TELLUR- + -ATE 1 c.*] A salt of telluric acid.

1826 *HENRY Chem.* II. 112 It not only unites as a base with acids, but also itself possesses the character of an acid, and forms a class of salts, which may be called tellurates. 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 716 *Tellurates*.—Telluric acid forms with the alkali-metals, neutral, acid, and hyperacid salts, represented by the formulæ, M₂TeO₄, MHTeO₄, and MH₂TeO₄, H₂TeO₄, respectively.

Tellurett (tel'ū-ret). Also **+tellururett**. *Chem.*

Now rare. [*f. TELLURIUM*: see -URET.] A compound of tellurium with hydrogen or a metal, as *tellurett of sodium*, TeNa₂; now usually **TELLURIDE**.

1842 *PARNELL Chem. Anal.* (1845) 259 Tellurets. 1854 J. SCOFFEEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 476 Metallic bismuth is liberated, and sulphuretted tellurett of sodium formed. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* s. v. *Tellururettum*, Berzelius reserves this name for a combination of tellurium with an electropositive metal, in which the atomic relations are the same as in the bases: a tellururett.

Telluretted (tel'ū-retted), *a. Chem.* Now rare. [*f. as prec.* + -ED.] Combined with tellurium, as in *telluretted hydrogen*, a gaseous compound of hydrogen and tellurium, TeH₂, formerly also called *hydrotelluric* or *tellurhydric acid*, and now *hydrogen telluride*.

1819 *CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 49 Telluretted Hydrogen Gas. 1826 *HENRY Chem.* II. 502 Telluretted hydrogen is absorbed by liquid potassa, but not by acetate of lead. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* (1871) 146 With hydrogen tellurium forms a colourless gas, telluretted hydrogen, which cannot be distinguished by its smell from sulphuretted hydrogen.

Tellurian (tel'ū-ri-ān), *a. and sb.* [*f. L. tellūr-em* the earth + -IAN.] *a.* *Adj.* Of or pertaining to the earth; earthly, terrestrial.

1846 *DE QUINCEY Syst. Heavens* Wks. 1854 III. 172 They absolutely hear the tellurian lungs wheezing, panting, crying. 1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 405 The stratified cemetery of the 'tellurian' crust. 1887 A. LANG *Myth. Ritual, & Relig.* II. 120 There were... solar, lunar... [and] tellurian... methods of accounting for a myth.

b. sb. An inhabitant of the earth.

1847 *DE QUINCEY Joas of Arc* Wks. 1854 III. 237 If any distant worlds... are so far ahead of us Tellurians in optical resources. c. 1851 — *Ess. Finlay's Greece* Posth. Wks. 1893 II. 75 Our own case, the case of poor medocian Tellurians.

Telluric (tel'ū-rik), *a.* ¹ *Chem. and Min.* [f. TELLURIUM + -IC.] Derived from or containing tellurium. Applied to compounds in which tellurium is present in a smaller proportion than in tellurous compounds, as *telluric acid*, H_2TeO_4 ; *telluric oxide* = *tellurium trioxide*, TeO_3 , etc. Also in *telluric gold*, *silver*, *bismuth*, the tellurides of these metals occurring as native alloys: see TELLURIDE. *Telluric ochre* = TELLURITE 1.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 253 Carbonated and pure alkalies precipitate the telluric oxide. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v. *Tellurium*. It forms a protoxide and a peroxide, often called tellurous and telluric acids. 1864 WEBSTER s. v. *Telluric silver*, a mineral consisting of tellurium and silver in combination. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) 30 Telluric Bismuth. *Ibid.* 50 Telluric Silver. 1873 WATTS *Foynes' Chem.* (ed. 1) 214 Crystallised telluric acid is freely, although slowly, soluble in water. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Rep. Prec. Met. U. S.* 607, I have only found, as yet, telluric gold in two mines in Nevada County.

Telluric (tel'ū-rik), *a.* ² [f. *L. tellūr-em* the earth + -IC.] Of or belonging to the earth, terrestrial; pertaining to the earth as a planet; also, of or arising from the earth or soil.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Another Life* ii. 24 The equal periods that are marked for by the celestial and telluric revolutions. 1842 *United States Mag.* i. 289 The great problem of telluric magnetism. 1849 SIA J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biog.* (1850) II. 433 If my ideas had still obeyed those laws of association to which, in my telluric state, they had been subject. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 666 Epidemic influences, dependent in a great measure upon obscure atmospheric or telluric conditions. 1883 ST. JAMES *Gaz.* 21 Dec. 5/1 The spectrum, exhibits great breadth in the telluric or atmospheric lines, due to aqueous vapours, in the atmosphere. 1884 10th Cent. Feb. 320 A telluric poison is generated in it [the Campanula] by the energy of the soil.

Telluride (tel'ūr-īd). *Chem.* [f. TELLURIUM + -IDE.] A combination of tellurium with an electro-positive element (e. g. hydrogen or a metal), or with a radical; as *telluride of hydrogen*, *hydrogen telluride*, the same as *tellurhydric hydrogen*, H_2Te ; *organic tellurides*, those of organic radicals, as *ethyl telluride*.

Telluride of bismuth, telluric bismuth, tetradymite, or bornite, perh. an isomorphous mixture of tellurium and bismuth, sometimes Bi_2Te_3 . *Telluride of gold and silver* = SYLVANITE. *Telluride of lead*, black telluride, $PbTe$, found native as NAGYAGITE. *Telluride of silver*, bitellurite of silver, Ag_2Te , found native as HESSITE and PETZITE.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 307 Telluride of hydrogen is colourless, and in odour resembles sulphide of hydrogen gas. It forms with metals tellurides, analogous to the sulphides. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 707 The tellurides belong to the class of metallic alloys: those of bismuth, gold, lead, and silver are found native. *Ibid.* 708 Organic tellurides: Tellurides of amyl, ethyl, methyl. 1877 *Foynes' Chem.* (ed. 1) II. 141 *Ethyl Telluride*, Telluric Ethide, or Tellurethyl, $(C_2H_5)_2Te$, is a heavy, oily, yellowish-red liquid, having most intolerable odour. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2/7 The vein contains telluride of gold, good quality.

attrib. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 305 The prominent mines of the telluride belt. *Ibid.* 311 Small seams of the usual telluride ore.

Tellurion (tel'ū-rī-ŋ). Also *tellurium*. [f. *L. tellūs, tellūr-em* the earth.] An apparatus illustrating the effect of the earth's diurnal rotation and annual revolution and obliquity of axis in causing the alternations of day and night and the succession of the seasons; a simple kind of orrery.

1821 *Mechanics Mag.* XIV. 370/3 When the tellurion [pr. -ian] is to be used, the sign Cancer must be set toward the north. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Tellurion*, an instrument for showing the effect of the earth's motions and the obliquity of her axis. 1891 *Cath. News* 24 Jan. 4/4 Irreverent persons echoed the inquisitive auditor's query as to the uses of a tellurion.

Telluriosis, *a.*: see TELLUROUS.

Tellurism (tel'ūr-iz-m). [f. *L. tellūr-em* the earth + -ISM: in sense 1 = Ger. *tellurismus*, in sense 2 = F. *tellurisme*.]

1. A magnetic influence or principle supposed by some to pervade all nature and to produce the phenomena of animal magnetism; also the theory of animal magnetism based on this, propounded in 1822 by Kieser in Germany.

1843 HARTSMON tr. *Deleuze's Anim. Magn.* x. 209 There are in magnetism two different actions. One which depends upon a vital principle spread throughout nature, and circulating in all bodies; the first sort of magnetism, which he calls tellurism or siderism. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. Mesmerism* 63 They [the Ancients] did not write systems of Animal Magnetism, or Tellurism, or Geisterkunde.

2. Influence of the soil in producing disease.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Tellurite** (tel'ūr-īt). [f. TELLURIUM + -ITE 1 & 2 b, 4 b.]

1. *Min.* Native oxide of tellurium, found in minute whitish or yellow crystals; telluric ochre.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 249 Among the metals, are overlooked the Tellurite, the Chromite, and Titanite. 1849 NICOL *Min.* 429. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 183.

2. *Chem.* A salt of tellurous acid.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 714 *Tellurites*. Tellurous acid forms, with the alkali-metals, neutral and acid salts analogous to the sulphites and selenites. *Ibid.*, Tellurites are mostly fusible. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 146 When tellurium or a tellurite is fused with nitre, potassium tellurate is formed.

Tellurium (tel'ū-rī-ŋm). *Chem.* [mod. *L.*, f. *L. tellūs, tellūr-em* the earth + -IUM, suffix of names of metals. So called by Klaproth, 1798, prob. in contrast to *uranium* (Gr. οὐρανός heaven), a metal which he had discovered in 1789.

Cf. Klaproth in Crelt's *Chem. Annalen* 1798, pt. 1. 100, 'welchem hiermit den von der alten Muttererde entlehnten Namen Tellurium beylege.'

One of the rarer elements, a tin-white shining brittle substance, formerly from its outward characters classed among the metals, but in its chemical properties and relations belonging to the same series as sulphur and selenium. It occurs native in rhombohedral crystals, isomorphous with those of antimony, arsenic, and bismuth. Symbol *Te*; atomic weight 128.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 447 With sulphur this metal forms a grey sulphure of tellurium, of a radiated structure. 1801 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 63 Other metals lately discovered, such as uranium, titanium, and tellurium, 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* 565 Native Tellurium is never perfectly pure. It always contains a greater or less quantity of gold, and sometimes embraces iron, silver, lead, copper, and sulphur. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 52. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* 1 Sept. 409/2 In Aldebaran, we may infer the presence of hydrogen, sodium, magnesium, iron, calcium, tellurium, antimony, bismuth, and mercury; some of which are not yet known to occur in the sun. 1882 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 121 Oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium form a natural group of elements, each uniting with two atoms of hydrogen to produce a series of bodies possessing analogous properties.

b. With qualifying words, applied to minerals or ores containing a preponderance of tellurium, as *bismuthic tellurium*; *black tellurium*, *foliated tellurium*, synonyms of NAGYAGITE; *graphic tellurium*, *yellow or white tellurium*, synonyms of SYLVANITE. (DANA *Min.* 1864.)

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 304 The [ore] named bismuthic tellurium is that from which it is most easily obtained. 1864 [see c.]

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (a) *attrib.* = 'of tellurium', in names of chemical compounds, as *tellurium bromide*, *chloride*, *dioxide*, *salts*, *nitrate*, *sulphate*, etc.; in other uses, as *tellurium acids*, *alloys*, *minerals*, *ores*; (b) in obj. relation, as *tellurium-bearing* adj.; (c) *tellurium glance* *Min.*, *nagyagite*, or *black telluride of lead*.

1834 PROUT *Chem.*, etc. i. ix. § 3 (1855) 113 Sulphur acids, selenium acids, and tellurium acids. 1853 *Unk. Dict. Arts* II. 200 They are celebrated for their tellurium ore. 1864 DANA (Webster). *Tellurium glance*, a blackish or lead-gray scintillating mineral, of a splendid luster, consisting chiefly of tellurium, sulphur, lead, and gold;—called also *black tellurium*. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1882) 121 When heated in the air it [tellurium] burns with a bluish-green flame, forming white fumes of tellurium dioxide, TeO_2 . 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 298 The belt of tellurium-bearing veins is found to extend from the Gray Eagle lode, in a southerly direction. 1877 *Ibid.* 304 In all, the characteristic tellurium minerals have been found. 1877 WATTS *Foynes' Chem.* (ed. 1) I. 217 Tellurium salts—sulphate, nitrate, oxalate, chloride. *Ibid.* 228 Tellurium sulphides. chlorides.

Tellurous (tel'ūr-əs), *a.* *Chem.* Also *9 + telluriosis*. [f. TELLURIUM + -OUS; substituted for the more regularly-formed *telluriosis*.] Characterized by or of the nature of tellurium; said of compounds containing a greater proportion of tellurium than those called *telluric*; as *tellurous acid*, H_2TeO_3 ; also formerly applied to *tellurous oxide* (= tellurium dioxide), TeO_2 .

1842 [see TELLURIC a.]. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 307 It deposits anhydrous tellurous acid in octohedral crystals. Tellurous acid hydrated precipitates in white flocks, of a bitter metallic taste. 1854 J. SCOFFEEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 476 Two oxides of tellurium are known, tellurous acid TeO_2 , and telluric acid TeO_3 . 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 146 With water the dioxide forms tellurous acid.

Telluret: see TELLURET.

Tellus (tel'ūs). [*L. tellūs*.] In Roman mythology, the goddess of the earth; hence, the earth personified; the planet Earth, the terrestrial globe.

c. 1430 *Lvdg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 Tellus and Ymo be dull of their cheer. 1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* iii. ii. 166 Neptune salt Wash and Tellus Orbed ground. 1608 *Per.* iv. i. 14, I will rob Tellus of her weeds. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* (ed. 4) 28 The Spring swell'd by some smoking Shower, That teeming Clouds on Tellus surface pour. 1738 *Genil. Mag.* VIII. 544/2 Reason, like Sol to Tellus, kind, repels the products of the mind. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* iii. 71 Tellus feels her forehead's cumbrous load.

Telmatology (telmät'öl-ŋd-ŋi). [f. Gr. τέλαμα, *telma*- a bog + -λογία.] That department of physiography which deals with peat-bogs.

1903 OLSSON-SEFFER in *Amer. Nat.* XXXVII. 784 A name of a more international character, telmatology, has been used by some authors (Klinge, J.), for example, nearly twenty years ago, and seems acceptable.

Telo- (telo), combining form repr. Gr. τέλος, *télos*- end, occurring in a few scientific (biological, etc.) terms: see also TELEO-2. **Te'loblast** [Gr. βλαστός germ], each of a number of proliferating cells at one end of the embryo in segmented animals, as insects and annelids. **Telolecithal** (-le'si-pāl) *a.* [Gr. λέκθος yolk], applied to an ovum having food-yolk collected at or near one end (opp.

to *alecithal* and *centrolecithal*). **Te'lophase** (-lōz) [PHASE], term for the final stage of mitosis or cell-division in an ovum. **Te'lopore** [PORE sb.¹], an opening at one end of an embryo, formed by invagination of the teloblasts. **Telo'otomiate** *a.* [f. Gr. στέμνω-ov dim. of στέμα mouth], having the mouth at one end of the main axis of the body.

1890 PATTEN in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* Aug. 369 A forward continuation of the anterior wall of the terminal pore or 'telopore. *Ibid.*, Three longitudinal sections, showing successive stages in the formation of a telopore by the invagination of 'teloblasts. 1880 BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* I. iii. 90 The ova in which the yolk is especially concentrated at one pole I should propose to call 'telolecithal. 1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 29 Mar. 507/1 The classification of animal eggs proposed by Balfour is adopted, viz. alecithal, telolecithal, and centrolecithal. 1900 G. C. BOUWME *Comp. Anat.* iii. 115 The last stages of mitosis are known as the 'Telopphase. *Ibid.* 116 The centrosomes, divide very precociously during the telopphase. 1890 'Telopore [see teloblast]. 1877 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* Oct. 422 Radial and bilateral symmetry and 'telostomate and protostomate conditions. *Ibid.* 423 A specialisation of the ciliated ectoderm at a time when the organism was telostomate.

Telo- 2, repr. Gr. τέλο-, combining form of τέλεο or τελοῦ far off, occurring exceptionally instead of τέλεο- (TELE-), as in *τηλοειτής* far-flying. Rarely used in Eng. compounds, as in *TELODYNAMIC*, *telometer* (see TELEMETER), *TELOTYPE*.

Telodynamic (tel-ō-dī-nē-mik, -dōi-), *a.* Also (more regularly) *teledynamic*. [f. Telo-2 + DYNAMIC.] Term applied to a cable used for transmitting mechanical power to a distance.

1870 J. ANDERSON in *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 417/1 A given pressure on the piston, like the teledynamic cord, will transmit mechanical work in proportion. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Teledynamic Cable*, a means for transmitting power, in which high speed is employed to give the momentary effect of great mass. 1889 E. MATTHESON *Aid Bk. Engineer. Enterpr.* ii. 466 The teledynamic cables—as the endless, transmitting ropes are called—are of comparatively recent introduction.

Telometer: see TELEMETER. **Teloogoo**: see TELUOU. **Teloptic**, **Telosmic**: see TELE-

Telos (tel'ūs). [a. Gr. τέλος end.] End, purpose, ultimate object or aim.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 Aug. 3/2 The triple aim which had formed the telos of every development. 1905 F. HARRISON *Herbert Spencer Lecture*, The Telos of Philosophy is a constructive reorganization of all human knowledge in a synthesis, or correlation of parts. The Telos of human life is the practical and continuous amelioration of the material, social, and moral conditions of the Human Organism—the unity of the Brotherhood of Man on this planet.

Telotroch (tel'ō-trōk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. τέλος end (TELO-1) + τροχός wheel. Cf. mod. *L. Telotrocha* nent. pl., as name for larvæ having this structure.] A zone of cilia circling either, or each, end of the preoral (and perianal) segments of a free-swimming polychæteous annelid larva. b. A larva of this kind. Hence **Telo'trochal**, **Telo'trochous** *adjs.*, possessing a telotroch or telotrochs; of the nature of a telotroch.

1877 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* Oct. 426 The telotroch appears to be a metameric repetition of the architroch, or of its branchiolar moiety. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. Anim.* 186 This larva exactly resembles those forms of polychæteous Annelidan larvæ which are called Telotrocha. *Ibid.* 192 The free Rotifers present marked resemblances to the telotrochous larvæ of Annelids. 1876 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 137 By these the larvæ of the Chætopoda are divided into mesotrochal, telotrochal, and polytrochal forms.

Telotype (tel'ō-tīp). [f. Telo-2 + TYPE.] An electric telegraph that automatically prints the messages as received; also, a telegram so printed.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Products*, *Telotype*, the name given to a printing electric telegraph. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Telotype*, a printed telegram.

Telpher (tel'fēr), *a.* and *sb.* [Synecopated from *telepher* or *telephora* (see quot. 1884 in TELPHER-AGE), f. Gr. τέλε, TELE- + -φορος bearing.] *a.* *adj.* or *attrib.* *sb.* Of or relating to a system of telpherage; *telpher line*, *railway*, a light overhead line on which the haulage is worked by electric power; so *telpher train*. *b.* *sb.* Any travelling unit on a telpher line; also, the plant and rolling stock of a system of telpherage. *c.* *Comb.* as *telpherman*.

1884 (May 14) F. JENKIN in *J. Nat. Soc. Arts* XXXII. 618/2 Telpher lines are adapted for the conveyance of minerals and other goods at a slow pace, and at a cheap rate. *Ibid.* 655/2 We are enabled to start or stop any number of telpher trains without disturbing the running of others. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 31 May 711/2 In hilly country, where roads are difficult to construct, the telpher line might be eminently useful. 1888 W. E. AYRTON in *Times* 10 Sept. 11/3 The first track on which electric trains were run in series was the experimental 'Telpher line' erected in Glynde in 1883, for the automatic electric transport of goods. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 263/1 The traveling unit is called a 'telpher'. The fixed cable serves as a rail, and above it, in the same vertical plane, is a feed wire from which the telpher takes current. 1904 *J. Nat. Franklin Inst.* Oct. 266 With a machine and an assistant, a telpherman can convey 250 tons per day over a distance of 1,000 feet.

Hence **Telpher v. trans.**, to transport (goods, etc.) by means of telpherage.

1885 F. JENKIN in *Gil. Words* 132 We may possibly here-

after speak of telphering goods as we now speak of telegraphing messages. 1890 W. E. AYRTON in *Spectator* 19 Apr., 'To electrically propel may be aptly named to "telpher", or say "telpher" as an abbreviation.

Telpherage (tel'fərdʒ). [*f.* as TELPHER + -AGE.] Transport effected automatically by the aid of electricity; *spec.* a system adapted to the conveyance of minerals and other goods in vessels suspended from a cable, and moved by means of an electric motor supplied with current from an adjacent conductor. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Engineering* 23 Nov. 481/2 The transmission of vehicles to a distance by electricity, independently of any control exercised from the vehicle, is called 'Telpherage' by Professor Fleeming Jenkin. 1884 F. JENKIN in *Frail Soc. Arts XXXII*. 648/2 The word [telpherage] is intended to designate all modes of transport effected automatically with the aid of electricity. According to strict rules of derivation, the word would be 'telephorage'; but in order to avoid confusion with 'telephone'... I have ventured... to substitute... 'telpher' for 'telephore'. 1888 W. H. PREECE in *Times* 7 Sept. 5/3 Goods, minerals, and fuel can be transmitted by telpherage.

Telson (tel'sən). *Zool.* [*a. Gr.* τέλσον *a limit.*]

The last segment of the abdomen or its median axis in certain crustaceans and arachnids, as the middle flipper of a lobster's tail-fin, the long sharp spine of the king-crab, or the sting of the scorpion. 1855 C. SPENCE BATE in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 28 The last [appendage of the abdomen], which for convenience we shall designate by the name of Telson, is a rudimentary appendage, modified upon the type of the preceding three. 1879 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 144 The last segment of the abdomen is known as the 'telson', and it is variously regarded as a somite without appendages, or as an unpaired appendage placed in the middle line of the body. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 19 The abdomen [has] a terminal flap which is called the telson.

Telthe, obs. form of TILTH.

Telugu, Telooogo (tel'ugū, sb., *a.* Also 8 Telougou, 9 Telug. [Native name of the language, and of a man of the race. Origin and derivation uncertain. The language is also called *Tenugu*, which native pundits treat as the original form, and explain as 'mellifluous', from *tēne* honey. The relationship of either of these names to TELINGA, formerly applied to the same language and people, is disputed. The Tamil name for the language is *Vadugu* or 'the Northern'; thence the old Portuguese name *Badages*, and the old German *Waruga*.]

1. The name of a Dravidian language, spoken on the Coromandel coast of India, north of Madras.

[1731 T. S. BAYER *Let. to La Croze*, Hinc natione Tamulis, Tamulica; Warugis, Warrugica. 1748 J. F. FAITZ *Orient. u. Occident. Sprachm.* 87 Alphabetum Telugicum sive Warugicum.] 1813 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 257 Languages and Dialects... Sanscrit. 1850 S. HISLOR in G. SMITH *Life* iii. (1889) 82 The Telugu began to be spoken even at that village. 1856 BR. CALOWELL *Dravid. Gram.* Introd. 5 The Telugu is spoken all along the eastern coast of the Peninsula, from the neighbourhood of Pulicat, where it supersedes the Tamil, to Chicacole, where it begins to yield to the Uriya; and inland it prevails as far as the eastern boundary of the Maratha country and Mysore. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson, Telooogo*, the first in point of diffusion, and the second in culture and copiousness, of the Dravidian languages of the Indian Peninsula. *Ibid.*, *Telugu* is the name given to the language by the people themselves, as the language of Telingana. 1893 *Madras Manual of Admistr.* III. s.v., Telooogo is the softest of all Eastern languages... but Telooogo is a very poor language in every thing except outward appearance.

2. One of the Dravidian people or race who speak this language. (See also GENTOO.)

1789 *Seir Mutagherin* 11. 93 note (V.). The first Sipahs that came in Bengal... were all Talings or Telougous born. 1893 *Madras Manual of Admistr.* III. s.v., The pronunciation of Sanscrit among the Telooogos corresponds with the purest pronunciation used at Benares. 1903 J. TORRANCE *Story Maratha Missions* viii. 65 A Telugu applied for baptism.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to this language, people, or country.

1888 G. SMITH *S. Histop* iii. (1889) 83 The Hislops marched slowly south to Nellore, the Telugu station of his Church.

4. *Comb.* as *Telugu-speaking adj.*

1903 *United Free Ch. Scot. Mission. Record* Aug. 352/2 There are always in them Telugu-speaking girls.

† **Telwe**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*a. ON.* *telgia* to cut to shape, cut with a knife: prob. introduced into late OE. as **telgian*, or into Early ME. as **telzen*: cf. OE. *folgian*, ME. *folzen*, *folwen*, to FOLLOW.] *trans.* To whittle, to whittle (a stick).

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tēmme, Goth. *taniyan*, f. OTeut. **tamō*, TAME *a.* The OE. regular form *tēman* was superseded by *tēnian* (Sievers *Agg. Gram.* § 400 Anm. 2), whence ME. *tēnien*, *tēme*, which was displaced in 15th c. by *tamen*, TAME *v.*, conformed to TAME *a.* (The forms *tynian*, *tymen*, are irregular.) The cognate langs. have preserved the unaltered form.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a wild animal, etc.) under the control of man; to reclaim from the wild state, to domesticate; = TAME *v.* 1.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxiv. (Z.) 138 Ic tēmege, domo. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 18 Nyttenn tēman. *Ibid.* 200 Wilde deortēman. c. 1050 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 39/173 Pe Bollokes wilde were... For huy ne scholden becom tēme noust. 1387 *Travisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 357 Hercules... tēmede þe world.

2. To bring (a person, passions, etc.) under control; to subdue, subjugate, curb; = TAME *v.* 2. c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. lvi. 433 Mon tēmeþ ois unaliefde lūstas mid ðam wordum ðære halgan lare. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 Nænig mon mahte hine tēmma. [So c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.*] c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 To tēmien þe lichames orguil. 1306 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 So huc [bishops and barons] were tēmede tho. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxvii. 27 Fayre saules, þat has tēmed þaire fleys. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 742 Y mist tēmen þo troiflārdes to toilen wiþ þe erþe.

Teme, obs. f. TEAM, TEAM, TEME.

† **Temenos** (tem'enos). *Gr. Antiq.* [*a. Gr.* τέμενος, f. τέμ-, stem of τέμνω to cut off, sever.] A piece of ground surrounding or adjacent to a temple; a sacred enclosure or precinct.

1880 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* 1. iv. 108 Tradition says, that this square formed in very early ages the temenos of a temple. 1885 *Times* 3 Jan. 12 Pious sons had set up... a dedicatory inscription in a temenos, or sacred enclosure.

attrib. 1891 A. B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs, Fellahs & Expl.* 29 Close outside the temenos-wall of one of these temples.

† **Temerare**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *temerar*, -air.

[*a. F.* *temeraire* (1461 in *Godef. Compl.*), *ad. L.* *temerarius*: cf. next and TEMERARY.] = next, 1.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1873) 6, 1... he has tane a temerare consait to present to your nobil grace ane tracteit of the fyrst laubir of my pen. *Ibid.* xvii. 153 Yng cressus was temerair in his question. 1818 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xlv. 333 Of haly Kirk your temerar dyspying.

Temerarious (temērē'arīos), *a.* Now only *literary*. [*f. L.* *temerari-us* fortuitous, rash (*f. temere* blindly, rashly (see TEMEROUS) + *-ari-us*; cf. *contr-ari-us*, *extr-ari-us*, *necess-ari-us*) + *-ous*.]

1. Characterized by temerity; unreasonably adventurous; reckless, heedless, rash.

1531 *More Confut. Tindale Wks.* 620/2 He is somewhat over temerarious & bold. a. 1533 *Faith Answ. More* (1548) Evj b, Because they shall not of temerarious presumption reject this olde father. 1611 *Svebo Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 37 The King was one of the first that entred [the breach], choosing rather to be thought temerarious than timorous. 1645 *HAMMOND View Infaltib.* 38 Your resolves are temerarious and presumptuous. 1781 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1887) IV. 130 Does it not suppose, that the former judgment was temerarious or negligent? 1890 J. R. LUNN in *Ch. Times* 21 Feb. 196/4, I do not think any one will be temerarious enough to maintain that.

2. Acting or happening at random; fortuitous, casual, haphazard, obs.

1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 386/1 Now in heaven nothing is produced casually, nothing temerarious. 1682 *Norris Hierocles* 53 But we should ascribe nothing... to a fortuitous and temerarious cause. 1775 *HARRIS Philos. Arrange.* iii. These two principles are not merely casual and temerarious.

Hence **Temerariousness**.

1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 133 He was overruled by the temerariousness of Orange. 1775 *ASH, Temerariousness*, rashness, temerity.

Temerariouly, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. With temerity; rashly.

1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 24 Thus temerariouly and abominably to write. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 310 They account them happiest, who out of a frantick zeale, temerariouly throw their naked bodies in the way. a. 1745 *SWIFT Disc. Antiq. Eng. Tongue* ad fin., I have ventured (perhaps too temerariouly) to contribute my mite to the learned world. 1863 *LITTON Caxtoniana* I. 50 To be... corrected in any subsequent edition of the work in which such descriptions had been temerariouly adventured.

2. At random; fortuitously, obs.

1660 *Address yng. Gentry Eng.* 86 As temerariouly and blindly they [Gamsters] cast round about them these firebrands. 1678 *CUWORTH Intell. Syst.* 1. iv. § 7. 198 The Atheists make the Universe... to be devoid of Counsel, and therefore... to be carried on Temerariouly and Fortuitously.

† **Temerarity**, *Sc. Law. Obs.* [*f. L.* *temerari-us*: see next and -ITY.] Reprehensible or culpable heedlessness or negligence.

1475 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 112/1 Gif it be fundin þt þe first assie acwite þe trespassour be temeraritye... sa mony as heis convict of þt temeraritye to be punist efter þe forme of þe auld law. 1499 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* 1. 62 Schir William Dowy... of wilfull temeraritye perseverand in his said hararty.

† **Temerary**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L.* *temerari-us* fortuitous, rash, f. *temere* see TEMEROUS and -ARY 1. Cf. TEMERARE.] Rash, reckless; = TEMERARIOUS 1.

c. 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. (1908) 93 A presumptuous and temerarie demere of other men. c. 1425 *tr. Arderne's Surgery* (E. E. T. S.) 4 That he be not y-founden temerarie or bosteful in his seyngis or in his dedes. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* 1. Contents 1 Of eschuyng of temerary

juggement. 1650 *GENTILIUS Cons.* 176, I should be reputed rash and temerary.

b. *Civ. and Eccl. Law.* Reprehensibly heedless or careless; culpably negligent: cf. TEMERARITY.

1681 *CONSETT Pract. Spir. Cris.* i. iii. 1. § 2 If it... appear there was... Administration granted by any other Judge... and that it is evident touching their temerary Administ'ring. *Ibid.* vi. i. 1. § 18 In a Matrimonial Cause... a Testamentary Cause, a Cause of Temerary Administration.

Hence † **Temerarily** *adv.*, rashly.

c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xxix. 98 Of obir mennes dedes or seienges deme no þinge temerarily.

† **Temerat**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [*In form, ad. L.* *temerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *temerāre*: see next.] Adventurous, headstrong, forward.

c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 37 Thocht women self be temerat, They have no man effeminate.

† **Temerate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L.* *temerāt-*, ppl. stem of *temerāre*, f. *temere* rashly; as if to treat presumptuously or irreverently.] *trans.* To violate or break (a promise, bond, etc.); to profane.

1635 *SIR S. D'EWEES Autobiog.* (1845) II. 131 They have temerated the oath they had taken. 1637 *BASTWICK Litany* II. 23 To say nothing of my owne experience, as I am a Physitian... because I will not in any thing temerate our function. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 57 The French King returned answer that the Rochellers had first temerated and slighted their Faith with him.

† **Temeration**, *Obs. rare.* [*n.* of action from *prec.*: see -ATION; cf. post-cl. *L.* *temeratio* a forging.] Violation, profanation.

1641 *SIR S. D'EWEES in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 314 After the reiterated temeration of his Faith and Promises. 16... Jea. TAYLOR and Serm. Ministers' Duty 6 Those Cryptick ways of institution by which the Ancients did hide a light, and keep it... from the temeration of ruder handlings.

Temeritous (temēr'itōs), *a.* [*f. TEMERIT-Y* + *-ous*; cf. *iniquitous*.] Full of temerity; rash.

1892 *Daily Chron.* 18 Feb. 3/2 And his book is dedicated to Professor Dowden. O temeritous Mr. Shorter! 1900 *Academy* 21 July 51/1 The attempt to define us, we know, foolishly temeritous.

† **Temeritude**, *Obs. rare*—2. [*ad. L.* *temeritudo*.] = next.

1623 *COCKERAM II*, Rashnesse... *Temeritudo*.

Temerity (temēr'iti). Forms: 5 -yte, 6 -ite, -atie, 6-7 -itie, 6- -ity, (6-7) temeritie, 7 -ity.

[*ad. L.* *temeritās*, -tātē, rashness, f. *temere* adv. by chance, blindly: see -ITY. So *F. temerité* (15th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)]

1. Excessive boldness; rashness; foolhardiness, recklessness.

1432-30 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 467 Infancy ioyethe in simplicitie, yowthe in temerite [temeritate] [gaudet] iuventute, age in debilitate. 1551 BR. GARDINER *Explic. True Cath. Faith* 20b, To auoyde the temerite of denying (as neuer) or affirming (as euer) which be extremities. 1598 *BARCKLEY Felic. Man* vi. (1603) 595 Fortitude referred to any other thing, then to godliness, falleth into temerite or rashness. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 336/2 Affirming, that they have done wickedly, is not to be attributed to their temerity, but to Fate. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 19 9 Marlborough might have been made to repent his temerity at Blenheim. 1803 *REPTON Landscape Gard.* (1805) 33 There is... no more temerity in marking trees to be taken down than those to be planted. 1884 F. J. BATTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 80 Mr. Denison's temerity was justified by his success.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An act or instance of rashness.

a. 1677 *BARROW Serm. Titus* iii. 2 Wks. 1687 l. 237 Among all temerities this is one of the most noxious. 1847 *LEWIS Hist. Philos.* Introd (1857) 33 The unhesitating temerities of Plato and Plotinus.

† 2. Chance, fortuity: cf. TEMERARIOUS 2. *Obs.*

1678 *CUWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 23. 168 Although there be not the least appearance of fortuitousness or temerity in it. *Ibid.* iv. § 24. 415 Of all things... most opposite to Chance, Fortune, and Temerity.

Temerity, -itie, var. **TIMERITY** *Obs.*, timidity.

Temerosity, obs. f. **TIMEROSITY**, timidity.

Temerous (temēr'ōs), *a.* Now *rare*. [*f. L.* type **temerōsus* rash, f. *temere* adv., by chance, blindly, heedlessly: see -OUS.

(*Temere* is generally held to be the loc. sing. of a sb. **temos* = Skr. *tamas* darkness, hence in darkness, blindly.)

Rash, foolhardy; = TEMERARIOUS 1.

1461 [implied in TEMEROUSLY]. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Diners... dispise the decrees of the ecclesiastical courtes... in more temerous and large manner than before this time hath ben sene. a. 1564 G. CAVEHOISH *Wolsey* Prol. (1893) 2 Thus may all men of wisdom and discretion understand the temerous madnes of the rude commonalty.

1622 *MISSLEDEN Free Trade* 88 Temerous, rash, and litigious suites of law. 1678 *COLEMAN Two Lett.* i. 3 Our Parliament... by the temerous Counsels of our Ministers, who then Governed, could never be useful. 1888 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 281, I have not the temerous intention of disputing... the correctness of the modern Latin pronunciation.

Hence **Temerously** *adv.*, with temerity; rashly, presumptuously; **Temerousness**, rashness, temerity.

1461 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 463/2 Henry... temerously ayenst rightwisnes... rered were at Flynte in Wales. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* xiii. (1588) 140 [They] attempt not any thing temerously and rashly. 1561 *WYNET Last Blast* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 40 Osias, quba temerulic in his arrogancie ingerit him self to make sacrifice at the altare of God. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42 b/1 Or els through the temerousnes & timorousnes of the Chyrurgian. 1727 *BAILEY Vol. II, Temerousness*, Rashness, Unadvisedness.

Temerous, obs. form of TIMOROUS.

|| **Temia** (tē'miā). *Ornith.* [The native Javanese name of the bird.] (See *quots.*)

1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. 372 Temia Crow. *Corvus Temia*. Size of a Thrush, but longer bodied; bill and legs black. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Cryptorhina*. The temia or so-called variable crow of Java.

Temir, obs. Sc. var. **timmer**, **TIMBER**.

Temize, **Temmes**, obs. ff. **TEMSE**, **THAMES**.

Temnospondylous (temnospondilos), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. Gr. τέμνω to cut + σπονδυλ-ος vertebræ + -ous.] Having vertebræ composed of separately ossified parts.

1901 GAOW in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VIII. viii. 286 The vertebræ are typically temnospondylous, consisting each of three pairs of separately ossified pieces.

Temp, Sc. form of **TEMPER**.

Tempe (tempē). [a. L. *Tempē*, a. Gr. *Τέμπε*.] The proper name of a charming valley in Thessaly, watered by the Peneus, between Mounts Olympus and Ossa; used (already by the Roman writers) as a general name for a beautiful valley; hence for any delightful rural spot.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night Wks.* (Grosart) III. 264 Farre vnworthie am I to spend the least breath of commendation in the extolling so delightful and pleasant a Tempe. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* To Rdr., Refusing to walk forth into the Tempe and Feeds of the Muses. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farme* To Rdr., Seeing that the whole earth was once a Tempe, an Eden (that is, a place of all pleasures and delights). 1770 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 17 July, The gay solitude of my own little Tempe.

Hence **Tempean** (tempē'an) *a.*, of or pertaining to Tempe; resembling Tempe in natural beauty.

1854 in WEBSTER; hence in mod. Dicts.

Temper (tempər), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **tempre**, 5 **tempre**, -yr, -our, -ure, **tympor**, 6- **temper**. [f. **TEMPER** v. Cf. rare OF. *tempre* proportion, etc. (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), later and mod. F. *tempre* (15th c.) tempering, temper of steel, physical constitution of man.]

I. +1. The due or proportionate mixture or combination of elements or qualities; the condition or state resulting from such combination; proper or fit condition; in *temper*, out of *temper*, in, out of proper condition, etc. Now rare or Obs.

1387 TREVISAN *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 75 Pere is helpe, for he aier is in tempre, noher to hote noher to colde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv.* 246 Als longe as the natural hette dryth in ryght tempre by euenesse of the four humores. 1548 USALL *Erasm. Par.* Luke ix. 86b, The delectable sweetness of the glorie should be brought to a tempre with the mention of death. 1573 TREAS. *Hid. Secreti* (1633) xviii, Keepe your water in a tempre; and, when it is very hot, let it out, and put it in cold water. 1579 LYLW *Euphuus* (Arb.) 138 For the curing and keeping in temper of the body. 1607 HIGDON *Wks.* I. 191 It shall be wisdomed for vs... to sing of mercy and indgment too; both together will make an excellent temper. 1622 *Rel. Eng. Plant.* in *Plymouth N. Eng.* in *Arber Pilgr. Fathers* (1897) 448 To make our pieces and furniture ready, which by the moisture and rain were out of temper. 1651 T. STANLEY *Poems* 106 As soon as the cup was brought tempered with water, they call on Jupiter... the author of temper and commixtion. 1655 MOUTET & BENNETT *Health's Impr.* (1746) 389 Health itself is but a kind of Temper gotten and preserved by a convenient Mixture of Contraries. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 8a To keep their limbs pliable and in a right temper. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 120 The London Brewer... lets in a parcel of cold Water directly and thereby brings all his Liquor into a Temper at once. 1879 GAO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 117 What is temper? Its primary meaning, 'the proportion and mode in which qualities are mingled', is much neglected in popular speech.]

2. Proportionate arrangement of parts; regulation, adjustment; hence, mean or medium, a middle course; a compromise; a settlement. *arch.*

1523 FITZHEAR. *Hush.* § 4 Their most special temper is at the bolster, where as the plough beame lyeth. [Cf. **TEMPER** v. 17.] 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Poet.* v. lxxvii. § 5 A moderate, indifferent temper, between fulness of bread, and emptiness. 1647 JEN. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 24 Therefore they made Decrees of Toleration, and appointed temper and expedients. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* viii. 95 So strongly does the World love Extremes, and avoid a Temper. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. iv. The king... compiled a new body of laws, in order to find a temper between both. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 260 He would probably have preferred a temper between the two rival systems, a hierarchy in which the chief spiritual functionaries should have been something more than moderators and something less than prelates.

3. Mental balance or composure, esp. under provocation of any kind; moderation in or command over the emotions, esp. anger; calmness, equanimity; now usually in the phrases to keep or lose (one's) temper, to be out of temper.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 185 Neuer could the Strumpet... Once stir my temper. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. ii, Restore your selves unto your temper, fathers, And, without perturbation, hear me speak. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. civ.* 9. Paraphr. 511 It observes... a temper in its madness. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. iv, Let your wild fury have a vent; and when you have temper, tell me. 1697 COLLIER *Immor.* Stage iii. (1698) 120 Creon keeps himself within Temper, and gives no ill Language. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss. Ded.*, The Temper which you have restor'd to our Councils. 1712 STRELL *Spect.* No. 140 P. 11, I keep my Temper, and win their Money. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 191 The good man was out of temper. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) II. lxxvii.

1748 Public affairs are seldom treated with temper either in writing or conversation. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece V.* xxxvii. 20 Teleutias entirely lost his temper. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxii, It would put me out of temper, which is a state of mind I can't endure. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 9 A weakness, was his want of temper; his genius was sacrificed to his irritability. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 458 Sir Joseph Yorke told him that he would lose his place if he did not keep his temper.

II. +4. The constitution, character, or quality of a substance or body (orig. supposed to depend upon the 'temper' or combination of the elements); = **TEMPERAMENT** 3. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 332 Cooled mater... ne schal not be putt awai wip reperussais, but wip medicyns pat ben hoot and drie in temper. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/a A Tempyr... *temperacia rerum*. 1604 E. G. (HIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. iii. 209 In the highest mountains and inaccessible rocks of a rough temper. 1645 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. (1653) 45 [He] found the causes of most magickall motions hid in the magnetical temper and constitution of the Earth. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 67 Examine the Temper of your stuff, by easy Trials, how the Plane will work upon it. 1707 MONTIMER *Hush.* (1721) I. 60 In sowing of Land great regard ought to be had to the Weather, and the Temper of the Land you design to sow. 1759 J. MILLS *Duhamel's Hush.* i. ix. (1762) 52, I come now to your lands of a light temper.

+ b. Of things immaterial: Character, quality.

1598 B. YOUNG tr. *Montemayor's Diana* 109 His strength and courage was not of such a temper, that mortall wounds could daunt his minde. 1607 *Life T. Cromwell* II. i. 86 Now, sir, your heart is fram'd of milder temper. 1635 PAGOTT *Christianizac.* i. iii. (1636) 125 The Georgians have... a peculiar language of a middle temper, which well agreeth with the position of their country, betwene the Tartarians and the Armenians. 1651 BACON *Disc. Govt.* *Eng.* II. lxxii 194 Treason was anciently used only as a crime of breach of trust or fealty...; now it grows into a sadder temper, and is made all one with that of *Laesa Majestas*.

5. The particular degree of hardness and elasticity or resiliency imparted to steel by tempering; see **TEMPER** v. 14.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 189 O wareide suerd, of tempyr neuir trew. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 Rapier blades... made of a verie hard temper to fight in priuat faires. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 13 Between two blades, which beares the better temper. 1611 CORVAT *Cradities* 340 Milanese Cutlers... are accounted very excellent workmen for making of knives, targets, and swords of a singular temper. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 61 The blew Colour gives the Temper to Springs in general. 1832 *Metal World* 8 Oct. 328 The temper of steel is due to the chemical union of the iron with the carbon.

fig. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo.) II. ii. 73 Not caring how the temper of your spirits [fol. meat of your mind] is eaten with the rust of idleness. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 664 Harden'd his heart's temper in the forge Of lust, and on the anvil of despair. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 41 Intellectual implements of more ethereal temper.

+ 6. The condition of the atmosphere with regard to heat and cold, dryness and humidity; the prevailing condition of the weather at a place; = **CLIMATE** *sb.* 3, **TEMPERAMENT** 4. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/a A Tempyr... *temperies Aeris est*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxvii. [clxviii] 500 The wether was fayre and clere, and the ayre in good temper. 1604 E. G. (HIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. ix. 33 It is a land of an excellent temper, being in the midst of two extremes. 1622 *Rel. Eng. Plant.* in *Plymouth N. Eng.* in *Arber Pilgr. Fathers* (1897) 490 For the temper of the air here, it agreeth well with that in England. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 365 With the changefull Temper of the Skies, As Rains condense, and Sunshine rarifies. 1705 ANONIM *Italy* 208 The Temper of their Climate... relaxes the Fibers of their Bodies.

+ 7. The relative condition of a body in respect of warmth or coldness; = **TEMPERATURE** 7. *Obs.*

1564 TURNER *Baths* 16 Let therefore your both meat and drinke be in such temper, that they be not cold but warme. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 This will be performed partly by the Temper of the Fire. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 27 The other four months it is not so hot, but is neer the temper of the aire in England. 1677 YARBANTON *Eng. Improv.* 109 The Cloth is always kept in a constant heat and temper. 1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 655 The Thermometers... in use are of Two sorts; the one shewing the differing Temper of Heat and Cold by the Expansion of Spirit of Wine, the other by the Air. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Tan*, The Bark will begin to heat, and when it is found of a due Temper, the Plants may be removed into it. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 75 Sufficient heat will pass along the wire to lower the temper of the hole.

+ 8. Bodily habit, constitution, or condition. *Obs.* Sometimes attributed to the various proportions in which the four humours are combined; sometimes to the combination of physical qualities; see **TEMPERAMENT** 3, 6.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. A creature of a most perfect and divine temper: one, in whom the humours and elements are peaceably met... he is neither too... melancholy, too... phlegmatic [etc.]. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 270 The Temper of the whole body is to be esteemed according to the Temper of the principall parts, especially of the heart and the Liver. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosph.* I. ii, Agreeing well with the temper of our English bodies. 1650 [see *EXQUISITENESS* d.]. 1653 H. MORR *Antid. Ath.* II. x. § 7 (1712) 71 The Hare, whose temper and frame of body are plainly fitted on purpose for her Condition. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro., As for their [serpents'] temper, some are cold, and others hot. 1707 FLOVEA *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 300 All the Climates above 45 towards the Equator have exceeding Pulses, and Choleric thin Tempers and Habits.

9. Mental constitution; habitual disposition; = **TEMPERAMENT** 7.

1505 SHAKS. *John v.* II. 40 A noble temper dost thou shew in this. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 478 You know my Fathers

temper; at this time He will allow no speech. 1669 STILLINGF. *Serm. Whitsunday* 14 Did the being Christians alter their natural temper? 1750 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 111 A Lady of a sweet temper, strict Virtue. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* I. ii. 10 The particular Temper which the Mind has by Nature, or that has been introduced and established by Education, Example, Custom or some other Means. 1777 H. BLAIR *Serm.* (1780) II. 70 Temper is the disposition which remains after these emotions are past; and which forms the habitual propensity of the soul. 1842 BROWNE *Bible in Spain* xlviii, He... had been educated for the Church, which, not suiting his temper, he had abandoned. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 466 The temper of the Puritan was eminently a temper of law.

10. Actual state or attitude of the mind or feelings; frame of mind; inclination, humour.

a. 1628 PRESTON *New Court*, (1634) 118 If thy heart continue in that temper, it is impossible. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 62 Thereby to nourish a devout temper in us. 1719 DR. FOR CRUISE I. 320 He brought me an Account of the Temper he found them in. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* III. 162 A conciliatory temper must precede and prepare every plan of reconciliation. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. vii, The excitement, the wrath of the troops, produced the temper most fit for action. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. 111, 501 The Commons were in no temper to listen to such excuses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 317, I would recommend you... not to encourage yourself in this polemical and controversial temper.

b. In **GOOD-TEMPER**, **ILL-TEMPER**, *bad temper* (the latter leading to sense 11).

1768 [implied in **GOOD-TEMPER**]. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 69 A feature of that good temper which appears to me so visible every where in France. 1793 BURKE *Cond. Minority Wks.* VII. 267 He would not be able to get the better of the ill temper, and the ill doctrines, he has been the means of exciting. 1858 WEBSTER *a. v.*, Disposition of mind; the constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; as, a calm temper; a hasty temper; a fretful temper. This is applicable to beasts as well as to man. a. 1834 BENTHAM *Deontology* (1834) I. 26 note, The tranquillity and good temper of a disputant. 1855 *Bad temper* [see **BAD** a. 6]. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 159 Servants... sometimes suffer from the ill-temper of their employers.

11. = **ILL-TEMPER**: Heat of mind or passion, showing itself by outbursts of irritation or anger upon slight provocation; explosive ill-humour.

1858 WEBSTER *Temper*... 5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation. The boy showed a great deal of temper when I reproved him. So we say, a man of violent temper, when we speak of his irritability. (This use of the word is common, though a deviation from its original and genuine meaning.) 1836 SMART, *Temper*... from the original sense, calmness, moderation; by a special application of the latter derivative senses, heat, irritation. a. 1846 J. W. COOPER (Worce.), Johnson, when the first ebullition of temper had subsided, felt that he had been unreasonably violent. 1880 CHURCH *Cathedral & Univ. Serm.* (1892) 157 What we all understand when we speak of a man 'showing temper'. 1900 ELEANOR GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 21, I can't tell you, Mamma, what a temper I was in.

III. 12. Concrete senses, in technical use.

+ a. Applied to mortar or plaster. *Obs.* rare — 1. 1594 PLAT *Jewell.* ho. i. 18 An olde wall whose temper was made of Lime and Sand.

b. *Sugar-making*. A solution containing lime or some other alkaline substance serving to neutralize the acid in the raw cane-juice and clarify it. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 90 A liquor made of water and Withs which they call Temper. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 591/1 When the clarifier is filled, a fire is lighted, and a quantity of Bristol quicklime in powder... called temper, is poured into the vessel. 1839 *Uss. Dict. Arts* 1202 If an excess of temper be used, the gluten is taken up again by the strong affinity which... exists [between sugar and lime].

c. An alloy of tin and copper.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Pewterer's Temper*, an alloy of 2 parts tin and 1 copper. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 725/1 The finest pewter (sometimes called 'tin and temper') is simply tin hardened by the addition of a trifle of copper.

IV. 13. *attribution*, and *Comb.*, as **temper-flaw**; **temper-spoiling**, -*trying* adjs.

1788 COWPER *Poet's N. Y. Gift* II, To wish thee fairer is no need... Or more ingenious, or more freed from temper-flaws unsightly. 1893 *Ontario* (U.S.) XXII. 121/2 Fly-fishing is pretty, but it is a futile and temper-spoiling art on a narrow, crooked, bush-grown brook. 1895 KIEFLING in *Daily Chron.* 3 July 3/7 The mass of profitless, temper-wearing detail that attaches itself to any extended market-work.

14. Special *Comb.* (perh. from stem of **TEMPER** v.): **temper-pot**: see *quots.*; **temper-screw**, a set-screw for adjustment; esp. in boring, a screw-connexion for automatically adjusting the drill as the boring proceeds. See also **TEMPER-PIN**.

1875 *Uss. Dict. Arts* III. 67 When... the ladle becomes chilled, it is dipped into a small vessel containing lead of a higher temperature than that which is being worked, and known by the name of a 'temper-pot'. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 361/a The temper-pots hold about a ton of metal each. a. 1854 GESSNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 28 The 'Temper Screw' is attached to a rope which connects with the end of the walking-beam, and serves to regulate the descent of the drill, without the inconvenience of lengthening the rope at short intervals. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Temper-screw*... one which brings its point against a bearing or an object. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 330/1 Then there is the 'temper-screw' which lowers the drilling apparatus inch by inch as it goes down.

Temper (tempər), *v.* Forms: 1 **temprian**, 3 **temprien**, (*Orm.*) **temmprenn**, 3-4 **tempren**, 3-6 **tempre**, (4-5 **tempre**, 4-6 -ere, -ir, -or, 5 -yr, -ore, 5-6 -ier), 4- **temper**. See also **TAMPER** v. 1 [OE. *temprian* (so also in OS. *temperon*), ad. L.

temperare to divide or proportion duly, to mingle in due proportion, to combine properly; to qualify, temper; to arrange or keep in due measure or proportion, to keep within limits, to regulate, rule. Thence OF. *temperer* (12th c.), later (*tempreur*) *tempreur*, 13th c. in Godef. (whence TRAMP v.2 to soak); also *temperer* (learned form after L.) to moderate by some mixture. The sense-development of the Eng. verb was prob. influenced by the French. A differentiated form is TAMPER v.1. L. *temperare* is generally held to be a deriv. of *temper*, *temper* a time or season, the proper time or season; but the sense history of both words is prehistoric and obscure: see Walde *Lat. Etymol.*

I. 1. trans. To bring (anything) to a proper or suitable condition, state, or quality, by mingling with something else; to qualify, alloy, or dilute by such mixture or combination. Also *fig. arch.*

a1000 *Blickl. Glosses* Ps. cl. 10 Potum meum cum fletu temperabam, glossed i. tempered. 13.. *K. Alls.* 7850 Venym he tok, and tempered hit with wyn. 1382a *Wyclif* 1 Cor. xii. 24 But god temprede the bodi [Vulg. *Deus temperavit corpus*], 3yunge more worschipe to it, to whom it failide. c1425 tr. *Arderne's Surgery* (E.E.T.S.) 72 Pe yolk of a raw ey tempered with bole armoniac to sich pikknas that it may by a cistery be yette into be lure. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* bviij, Take Oyle of spayne and temper it with clere wyne. 1544 *Pharise Pestilence* (1553) MV, In a hote season it is good to temper y^e said wine with a litle rose-water. a1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 134 As wine is tempered with water, so let discretion temper zeale. 1660 *BURNEY Képs.* *Δόσος* (1661) 110 To compound an absolute one (*Temperamentum ad pondus*) of the other 3 forms of Government (Spartan, Athenian, Roman), as the ingredients, and .. tampering with Monarchy. 1711 *Aaronson Spect.* No. 106 P. 3 The good old Knight, .. tempered the Inquiries after his own Affairs with several kind Questions relating to themselves. 1756 *NUGENT Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) I. iv. viii. 55 There was a necessity for tempering them with others that might soften their manners.

2. To modify (some unsuitable or excessive state or quality, or some thing or person in respect of such), esp. by admixture of some other quality, etc.; to reduce to the suitable or desirable (middle) degree or condition free from excess in either direction; to moderate, mitigate, assuage, tone down.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 46 And eft getempride seo bile-witnys þæt fyr, þæt hit to rede ne sy. a1050 *Liber Scintill.* x. 52 Bryne lichamena mid cealdum estum to tempregnne ys [L. *temperandus est*]. c1200 *ORMIH* 2893 Forr a33 birrþ rihtwisseþne þæt þurh mildheortnesse tempredd. a1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* cvi. 29 Pe persecuciouns he temprid and made þaim suffraill. 1351 *Huloet*, Temper sorow with mirth. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel.* Pref. 2 We may wish that in some passages it had bin tempered with more moderation. 1596 *BACON Max. & Use Com. Law* Ep. Ded. (1636) 3 Kings which .. do temper their magnanimity with justice. 1768 *Sterne Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 176 (*Maria*) God tempers the wind, said Maria, to the shorn lamb. 1781 J. MOORE *View Sec. II.* (1790) I. xxxix. 420 Our admiration of the Romans is tempered with horror. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxvi. (1849) 291 The cold currents from the poles tempering the intense heat of the equatorial regions. 1871 *MACDUFF Mem. Palmos* x. 132 He, .. who tempers judgment with mercy. 1878 *Huxley Physiol.* 80 In tempering the activity of the oxygen with which it is associated.

b. intr. (for *pass.*)

160 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* ix. A flavour of damaged oranges, which, a little further down towards the river, tempered into herrings, and gradually toned into a cosmopolitan blast of fish.

3. To mix, mingle, blend (ingredients) together, or (one ingredient) with another, in proper proportions. Also *fig. arch.*

c1286 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 348 Er þæt the pot be on the fir ydo Of metals with a certeyn quantitee My lord hem tempreth and no man but he. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/1 *Temperyn*, or mengte-to-gedur, *commisceo, misceo*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 754/1 When metalles be well tempered together they wyll be all as one. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* v. 88 They are said to grow of sulphur and argent vive mixt and tempered together. 1759 J. MILLS *Duhamel's Husb.* i. viii. (1762) 21 To fling and temper amongst it ashes or chalk. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life* 195 If wisely you temper, and skillfully blend The hard-headed Scot with the quick-witted Grecian.

4. To prepare by mingling; to make by due mixture or combination; to concoct, compound, compose, make up, devise. *lit. and fig. Obs. or arch.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 10 In cold I brenne and frese in hete: And thanne I drinke a bitter swete With dreie lippe and yhen wete. Lo, thus I tempre mi diete. 1541 *UOALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 195 He wrote, .. to Pausanias his physician that he should .. tempre drynkes and medecines for hym. a1569 *KINGSMYLL Nan's Est.* ix. (1580) 44 But there is a strong medicine a tempreyng. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* vii. xviii. 294 That certain dames of Rome .. boiled and tempered ranke poisons (to kill their husbands). 1650 *BULWER Anthropolomet.* 155 Sometimes they will temper a certain Colour, with Hens dung and Saffron.

† 5. To restore the proper 'temper' or 'temperament' to; to bring into a good or desirable state of body or health; to cure, heal, refresh.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 474 Se ðe wile mid soðum læce-craefte his lichaman getempran, swa swa dyde se witega Isaias. c1430 *LYDG. Miu. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 196 Ayer of nature yevith inspiration. To tempre the spiritus by vertu vegetatif. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b ij b. Bot it tempur yowre hawke, that is to say ensaynye yowre hawke with in .iiij. days, I meruell. 1561 *HOLLANDSH Hom. Apoth.* 44 b. He may drinke a litle wyne vpon it, to temper his mouth of the bitterness. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* II. xvii. 284

Gallus, a river .. the waters whereof, temperatly drunken, did exceedingly temper the braine, and take away madnes.

6. To bring into a suitable or desirable frame of mind; to dispose favourably, to persuade; also, to appease, mollify, pacify. *Obs. or arch.*

1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xci. [lxviii.] 271 If he be nat reasonable, the duke of Berrey and the duke of Burgoyne wyll so temper hym, that ye shal be frendes and cosyng to the kyng. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 44 How moch the Emperour hath doone soo to tempre the French King, it appered in his last bargayn with France. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. iv. 109 Now will I to that old Andronicus, And temper him with all the Art I haue, To plucke proud Lucius from the warlike Gothes. 1678 *TEMPLE Let. to Sir L. Jenkins* Wks. 1731 II. 470, I found both the King and the Duke growing so angry upon it, that I thought it my part to temper them as far as I could. 1770 *STEELE Tatler* No. 194 P. 7 The Lady so well tempered and reconciled them both, that she forced them to join Hands. 1874 *BUSHNELL Forgiven. & Law* 59 Is it true that God must be gained or tempered transactionally .. in order to the letting forth of grace upon his enemies?

II. 7. To keep, conduct, or manage in just measure; to regulate; to control, direct, guide, rule, govern, overrule. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 250 Ac heo [seo sunne] temprað ða eorðlican wæstmæs ærðer ge on wæstmne ge on ripunge. 13.. *Coer de L.* 659 Kyng Rychard the fyre bet, Thomas to the spytte hym set, Fonk Doilyly tempredd the wood. a1340 *HAMPOLDE Pr. Consc.* 7616 *Pal* [the heavens] tempre þe strenght [of the alle be elementes]. c1440 *GOWER Praise of Peche* 160 Though thou weres darst wel undirtake, Afir reson ynt tempre thi corage. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/1 *Temporyn*, or sette yn mesure, *tempero*. 1588 *TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man* 148 b. All the Apostles chose two .. and cast lottes desyryng God to temper them that the lotte myght fall on the most able. 1576 *GOSSON Spec. Hum.* vi. in *Sh. Abuse* (Arb.) 77 Thou God .. that .. turnes the spheres, and tempers all on hie. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 1294 His snake wand, With which the damned ghouls he governeth, And furies rules and Tartare tempereth. 1659 *LEAK Waterworks.* 32 There is a Pipe with a Cock .. which serves to temper the course of the Water. 1725 *Pope Odysse.* iv. 326 Supreme Jove Tempers the fates of human race above. 1835 D. WESTER *Orig. Scot. Rhymes* 152 (E.D.D.) This birkie bodie can wi' speed Temper yer ilka thrum and thread.

8. To restrain within due limits, or within the bounds of moderation; in later use often simply, to restrain, check, curb.

a1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxviii. (1889) 107 Forþi hi na tempre-don [L. *non temperauerunt*] getemprisse hætan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1624 He dude hom ssame ynon & temprede hom vol wel & made hom some milde ynou þo hii were rebel. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 775 3if þou tynex þæt toua, tempre þyn yre. c1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 743 To toilen with þe erpe, Tylen & trewliche lyven & her flech tempren. c1400 *Brut* 31 Lud hisone .. gouernede wel þe lande, and miche honour-rede gode folc, and temprede and amendit wickeðe folc. 1538 *STARKE England* i. iv. 120 Yf we coude fynd a way to tempur and refrayne thayr malycie. 1599 *Worm. Faure Wom.* II. 737 Learne to temper your excessive griefe. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* II. v. 81 Cortes .. was more solicitous to temper than to inflame their ardour. 1821 *BYRON Sardan.* i. ii. 347 Since they are tumultuous, Let them be temper'd, yet not roughly.

† 9. refl. To control or restrain oneself. *Obs.*

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 360 An is, þæt gehwa hine sylfne getemprize mid gemete on æte and on wæte. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17244 (Cott.) For-sak þi sere o silk and line, And temper be wiðh alle and wine. 1531 *ELVOT Gov.* III. xxiv. (1883) 379 He coude nat tempre him self in redyng Greke bookes whyles the Senate was sitting. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* v. xiv. 209 So as they could scarcely temper themselves and forbear, but presently set upon them. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 4. 114, I wish that not only Kings, but all other Persons .. would so temper themselves as to commit no wrong.

† c. refl. To restrain oneself or refrain from († of).

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 100b, Waryng men to tempre themselves from entryng in to wycked warres. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 42 If the readers will temper them of curiositie, and not more greedily than mete is, seke for combersome and entangled disputations. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 180, I could not temper my self .. from causing his discourse to be transcribed hither.

9. To regulate suitably to need or requirement; to fit, adapt, conform, accommodate, make suitable. *Const. to. Now rare or Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 86 The sufferance of god, whyche tempereth all thynges to hys seruantes, as they may here to theyr mooste profyt. 1573-80 *BARET Ato.* T 113 To Temper his talke to the fantasie and pleasure. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* i. 5 They were indeed not temper'd to his temper. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 8 God tempered the Ceremoniall Law much according to the condition and capacity of the persons it was prescribed to. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius Louc C. Warres* 243 If the one King .. had tempered himself and his Laws, according to the strength and prevalence of parties.

III. Various technical uses.

10. To bring (clay, mortar, etc.) to a proper consistency for use by mixing and working it up with water. Also *fig.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 22940 (Fairf.) þe potter .. al new he tempris his clay. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 When þat stoon is i-temperd wip water and torned to playste. c1400 *Brut* 517 Wille se slee me for my blode forto tempre wiþ þoure mortar? 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xxxviii. 30 He fashioneth the claye with his arme, and with his fete he tempereth it. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 32 Lime tempered, not with water, but with wine, incredibly durable. 1719 *YOUNG Busiris* v. i. Yes, I will .. temper all my cement with their blood. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks.* etc. v. (1889) 130 The object of tempering the clay is to thoroughly mix it, and prepare the material for the use of the moulder.

† 11. To moisten (a substance, usually medicinal or culinary ingredients in a comminuted state) so as to form a paste or mixture; to mix to a paste.

c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxi. 4 Take þe lefes .. and stampe þam and tempre þam with water and drink it. c1400 *Rou. Rose* 4180 A plastre dolorous .. Which is not tempered with vynegre, But with poverté & indigence. c1440 *Aug. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take dosen porke and grynde hit smal, and tempur hit with rawe yolkes of eyren. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 15 The herbes must be mixed and tempered with Axungia. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. ix. 22 Some moisture to temper the meat and make it liquid. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* 115 With water tempered into a past to a due quality.

b. spec. in Painting: To prepare (colours) for use by mixing them with oil, etc.

1531 *ELVOT Gov.* III. xix. (1883) 318 In temperyng his colours, he lacked good size, wherwith they shulde have ben bounden, and made to endure. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (1692) 97 The most skilful Painter cannot so mingle and temper his Colours. 1837 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* (1844) 9 The metallic or body colours are to be coloured or mixed with oil. 1859 *SALA Gaslight & D.* II. 25 Colours .. ground in water, and subsequently tempered with size.

† 12. To steep or dissolve (a substance) in a liquid (cf. TRAMP v.2); *fig.* to drench, suffuse. *Obs.*

c1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* 147 Wyth eyen all tempered wyth teerys. 1530 *PALSGR.* 754/1, I temper, I laye breed or other thynges in stepe. .. You muste temper your breed in ymayner. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxx. xv. 750 Which [poison] hee commaunded him to temper in a goblet of wine, and to carie it to Sophonisba. 1669 *STURMAY Mariner's Mag.* vii. xxxiv. 50 Take blew Smalts, temper it in Water, and rub the Picture with it.

† 13. trans. To soften (iron, wax, etc.) by heating; to melt. Also *intr.* for *pass.* *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xlii. 12 The smyth taketh yron, and tempreth it with hote coles, and fashioneth it with hammers. 1590 *Sir J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 19 b. The Archers did vse to temper with fire a convenient quantite of waxe, rosen, and fine tallowe together. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 140, I haue him already tempering betwene my finger and my thombe, and shortly will I seale with him.

14. To bring (steel) to a suitable degree of hardness and elasticity or resiliency by heating it to the required temperature and immersing it, while hot, in some liquid, usually cold water; applied also to the hardening of copper, etc. Also *fig.*

c1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 214, I say Cupide .. hise nrwis forge & file .. And wet his doughtyir temprede al this whylte The heuedis in the welle. 14.. *Tusdale's Vis.* 1059 As men shulde temper irne or steele. 1530 *PALSGR.* 754/1 They haue a great advantage in Spayne, to temper their blades well, bycause of the nature of their ryvers. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor.* 115 We must doe as the Smithes who temper yron: For when they haue given it a fire, and made it by that means soft, loose and pliable, they drench and dip it in cold water, whereby it becommeth compact and hard, taking thereby the due temperature of stiff steele. 1758 *Reid tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 64 The hardness of Steel may be considerably augmented by tempering it; that is, by making it red-hot, and suddenly quenching it in some cold liquor. 1881 *Metal World* No. 8, 121 This they converted into the purest steel, and tempered to the hardest and yet the most elastic pitch.

b. intr. (for *pass.*)

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* s. v. A metallic compound in which these qualities (hardness and elasticity) can thus be produced is said to temper, or to take temper. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xvii. § 666 Mild steel containing from 0.05 to 0.20 per cent. of carbon will weld, but does not temper.

† 15. To tune, adjust the pitch of (a musical instrument). *Obs. exc. as in b.*

c1300 *Proo. Hendyng* x. in *Salomon & Sat.*, etc. (1848) 272 He nol no gle hygyne er he haue tempreð is pype. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 301 He takth the Harpe and in his wise He tempreth, and of such assise Singende he harpeth forth withal. 1575 *LAMHEAM Let.* (1871) 41 For yling his napkin, temperd a string or tooo with his weast. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 274 Whereupon M. Barlycap tempered up his fiddle, and began.

b. spec. To tune (a note or instrument) accordingly to some temperament: see TEMPERAMENT 10. See also TEMPERED 1 e.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Temperament*, To mend these imperfect concords, the musicians have bethought themselves to temper, i.e. give them part of the agreeableness of perfect ones. .. All such divisions of the octave are called tempered, or temperative systems. 1788 *CAVALLO in Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 250 All the fifths, all the thirds, and in short all the chords of the same denomination, are equally tempered throughout. 1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz's Sensat. Tone* III. v. 509 It is clearly not necessary to temper the instruments to which the singer practises.

16. To bring into harmony, attune. *Coast. to. Obs. or arch.*

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. met. xii. 84 (Camb. MS.) And there he [Orpheus] tempreð hie blandysshyngne soonges by resounyngne strenges. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 33 Mean while the Rural ditties were not mute, Temper'd to th' Oaten Flute. 1754 *GRAY Progr. Poesy* 26 Thee the voice, the dance, obey, Temper'd to thy warbled lay. 1860 *WATERSEA-BOAT* II. 367 If we make melody in our hearts, and if our souls are tempered to harmony, then is the Divinity enlarged within us.

17. To set or adjust the share and other parts of (a plough) in the proper position for making the furrow of the required depth and width. *† Obs.*

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 4 It is necessarye for a housebunde to knowe howe these plowes shulde be tempered, to plowe and turne cleue, and to make no reste balkes. *Ibid.* All these maner of plowes shulde haue all lyke one maner of

temperary in the yrens. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 33 The ploughman will be able to afford him ocular proof how he places (temper) all the irons of the plough in relation to the state of the land. *Ibid.* 404 'To temper a plough' is the great aim of the good ploughman.

†18. To regulate (a clock). *Sc. Obs.*

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 157 For his gud service to be done in keeping and tempering of their knok within the tolbutth, for his fee. 1592-3 in *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1845) II. 269 Understanding the great pains and travels of Archibald Stedman in tempering the knok.

Temper, obs. var. TAMPER *v.*; obs. f. TEMPTER; var. TEMPRE *a.* Obs.

|| **Tempera** (tempera). Also 9 **tempra**. [*It. tempera*, in phr. *pingere a tempera* to paint in distemper.] The method of painting in distemper: see DIS-EMPER *sb.* 2 I.

1832a *GILL Pompeiana* I. viii. 148 A beautiful Venus painted in tempera. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 157/2 *Tempera* is called in Italy 'fresco secco' as distinguished from 'fresco buono', or true fresco, painted on freshly laid patches of stucco. a 1890 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiogr. Notes* I. 168 The best preserved early pictures there [Italy] are tempera, not fresco.

b. Comb., as *tempera-painting*, -*picture*.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 142 Passages of transparent colour, either upon white grounds, or introduced to enrich tempera pictures. 1898 HUEFFER in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 185 In the same year, he again attempted tempera-painting.

Temperable (temperāb'l), *a.* Now rare. [*prob. ad. med. L. temperabilis*; but *perh. f. TEMPER sb.* and *v.* + *ABLE*: cf. *agreeable*, *customable*, *peaceable*.] †a. Of weather or climate: = TEMPERATE *a.* 3. †b. Of a person: = TEMPERATE *a.* 1.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 In somer he muste have temperable air. c 1450 *LOVELL Graut* xxxvi. 496 That he myhte beste herberwed to be, Into most temperable place Abowtes he see. 1570 *LEWINS Manuf.* 4/18 Temperable, *temperabilis*. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* I. viii. 30 That the fierce people might be made temperable, through the feare of the Gods. 1629 MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 31 Yet for a while, was the Prince more temperable, out of respect to his Fathers memory, and his Counsellours gravitie.

c. That may be tempered or made plastic.

1841 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Hist.* p. 44 The fusible, hard, and temperable texture of metals.

Hence **Temperability** (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

† **Temperade**. Obs. (See *quot.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew. Temperade*, an East-Indian-dish, now in use in England, being a Fowl Fricasied, with high Sauce, Blancht Almonds and Rice.

Temperal, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [*f. TEMPER sb.* + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or resulting from tempering.

1816 *Accum Chem. Tests* (1818) 106 Other articles of steel, either bend or lose their shape in the hardening, or resist the tool, when wrought in the temperate state.

Temperal (l, -alite, -alte, obs. ff. TEMPORAL, -ALITY, -ALTY.

† **Temperality**. Obs. Humorous misuse of TEMPER.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 25 Me thinks now you are in an excellent good temperality.

Temperament (temperāment), *sb.* Also 5 **temperment**. [*ad. L. temperamentum* due mixture, *f. temperare* to TEMPER: see -MENT. So *Fr. temper* (16th c. in *Godef. Compl.*.)]

I. †1. A moderate and proportionable mixture of elements in a compound; the condition in which elements are combined in their due proportions.

a 1412 *LYDG. Two Merch.* 303 Yiff. .beete or blood passe his newtemperment. In to a fevyr anon a man it leedth.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 50 Crasis or Temperament. .is an agreement, and conveyency of the first qualities and Elements among themselves: Or, an equal mixture or proportion of the qualities of the Elements, wherein no exesse blame-worthy or faulty is to be found.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Temperament*, a moderate and proportionable mixture of any thing, but more peculiarly of the four humours of the body. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* IV. 124 The cure of a wasting Flux. .consists in the restitution of the temperment. 1684 J. P. *tr. Fraumbresar. Art Physick* I. 18 A Temperament is a proportion of the four chief Elementary Qualities proper for the true exercise of the Natural Functions.

†2. State or condition with respect to the proportion of ingredients or manner of mixing; consistence, composition; mixture. Obs.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* IV. xiv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 147 A temperment not so thynk as the Body ys, Noth so thyn as Water. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* viii. (1639) 469 Boyle it again until it come to the temperment of an ointment. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 57 The best founded Commonwealths. .have aym'd at a certain mixture and temperment, partaking the severall vertues of each other State. 1660 N. INGLEO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1668) 203 That the Soul is not a Temperament of Corporal Humours is manifest. a 1673 J. CARVEL in *Spurgeon Treat. Dav. Ps.* lxxv. 12 A due temperment of heat and cold, of dryness and moistness.

II. †3. In the natural philosophy of the Middle Ages: The combination of supposed qualities (*hot or cold, moist or dry*) in a certain proportion, determining the nature of a plant or other body (= COMPLEXION *sb.* 1); characteristic nature; known *spec. as universal temperment* (cf. 6). Obs.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* I. xviii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 133 For soe to temperment ys brought our Stone, And Natures contrariouse, fower be made one. 1578 *LYTE Dodonæi* I. lxxvi. 97 Some nien write of this herbe

[Water Plantayne], that it is of temperment colde and dry.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 209 Let no man attribute to all salts one temperment. 1665 G. HAYKES *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 70 Of temperment, 'tis held to be hot, and good to promote digestion. a 1677 *HALK Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 153 The experience of various temperaments and operations of those Herbs.

4. The condition of the weather or climate as resulting from the different combinations of the qualities, heat or cold, dryness or humidity; climate. Obs. or arch.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. xiii. (1639) 245 Of all temperaments of the aire, the worst is that which is hot and moist. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 10 Not only from the season of the Year, and temperment of the Air, but from the Nature of the Soils and Countries themselves.

1713 *DERHAM Phys.-Theol.* I. ii. 17 The Cause assigned to malignant, epidemical Diseases;—and that is, an hot and moist Temperament of the Air. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 459 Change of air. . . where the difference of temperment, or even of temperature, can be rendered very considerable. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 492 The temperment of their seasons is such that they have no disease.

†5. Condition with regard to warmth or coldness: = TEMPERATURE *7.* Obs.

1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* IV. I. 304 Wound Unguents and wound Plaisters should alwaies stand in one temperment. a 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Phil.* xi. (1754) 51 Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present temperment of that part of our body to which they are applied. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 352 To keep up your Heat to the same Temperment. 1799 *Phil. Mag.* III. 419 A given quantity of cold water, or water of any given temperment.

6. In mediæval physiology: The combination of the four cardinal humours (see HUMOUR *sb.* 2 b) of the body, by the relative proportion of which the physical and mental constitution were held to be determined; known *spec. as animal temperment*; also, The bodily habit attributed to this, as a *sanguine, choleric, phlegmatic, or melancholic temperment* (see the *adjs.*). See TEMPER *sb.* 8.

In modern use the term *temperament* and the names of the four temperaments continue, without any theory of combination of humours.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [i.] xxx. 95 Though the soule be not caused by the body; yet in the generall it follows the temperment of it. 1652 BR. HALL *Invisible World* II. § 1 Galen was not a better Physician than an ill Divine, while he determines the soule to be the complexion and temperment of the prime qualities. 1657 TOMLINSON *Reason's Disp.* 10 That [Medicament] which . . . doth work a manifest mutation on our bodies, . . . either in temperment, in matter or form. 1676 *DAVIDEN Aurengzebe Ded.* Our Minds are perpetually wrought on by the Temperaments of our Bodies. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The ancient physicians brought these animal temperments to correspond with the universal temperment. . . the sanguine temperment was supposed to coincide with hot and moist, the phlegmatic with cold and moist [etc.]. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abb.* i. This gentleman was naturally of an atrabilious temperment. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Wom.* 202 The ancients classed individuals in one or other of four temperaments, founded on the hypothesis of four humours, . . . the red part [of the blood], phlegm, yellow, and black bile. . . Hence were derived the names of the sanguine, the phlegmatic, the choleric, and the melancholic temperments. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Chin. Med.* xxxi. 421 Edward Fitzgerald, labourer, . . . temperment sanguineous.

7. Constitution or habit of mind, esp. as depending upon or connected with physical constitution; natural disposition; = TEMPER *sb.* 9.

1821 *BYRON Juan* III. liii. He was a man of a strange temperment. 1842 *Mrs. BROWNING Grh. Chr. Poets* 135 The poetic temperment. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* III. v. Despite this general smoothness of mien, his temperment was naturally irritable [and] quick. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Truth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 55 A slow temperment makes them less rapid and ready than other countrymen. 1868 *MISS BRADDOCK Dead Sea Fr.* III. v. 64 Visions. . . such . . . as the man of sanguine temperment can always evolve. 1873 *HAMEATON Intell. Life* I. iv. (1875) 25 The active temperment likes physical action for its own sake. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 The unbiased temperment which is essential to the true historian. 1894 W. B. CARPENTER *Son of Man ang. Sons of Men* v. Temperment is a convenient phrase to describe those qualities and dispositions which belong to him from birth.

III. The action or fact of tempering.

8. Moderating, moderation; lightening, alleviation, mitigation; due regulation. Obs. or arch.

1475 *Rolls of Parlt. VI.* 144/2 That a dewe moderation and temperment be observed. 1576 *NEWTON Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 2 Unless he have the knowledge of his owne body, and be ripe and skillfull in the temperment thereof. 1697 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxii. 11 But there were some Temperaments of this Law; for every Man was not admitted to purge himself by an Oath. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 54 That a certain temperment of speed was ensured.

9. The action of duly combining or adjusting different principles, claims, etc.; adjustment, compromise. Obs. or arch.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 12 There is that excellent Temperment in our laws, that . . . the King cannot rule, but by His Laws. 1678 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law* Scot. II. xxiv. § 6 (1699) 261 By this just Temperment, the Interest of the Commonwealth, and the Imbecility of Minors are both saved. 1686 F. SPENCE *tr. Varillas Ho. Medici* 52 The friends of Piero . . . propounded a temperment which equally fitted the king of Naples and duke of Milan's turn. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 86 These admit no temperment and no compromise. 1794 *— Corr.* (1844) IV. 253 There is no medium,—there is no temperment, there is no compromise with Jacobinism.

1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) II. iv. 43 As a fortunate temperament of law and justice with the royal authority.

b. A middle course or state between extremes of any kind; a medium, mean. Obs. or arch.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, Temperament, temperance, meane, or due proportion. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Temperament, . . . a moderation, mean or measure. 1697 *tr. Cless D'Aussy's Trav.* (1706) 45 Wearied and tired, roasted by the heat of the Sun, or frozen by the Snows (for there is seldom any Temperament between these Two Extremes). 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* II. xi. 476 Rewards and punishments; in which . . . as in every thing else, a certain medium and temperment is to be observed. 1823 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 249 The causes . . . of this temperment—this *mezzo termino*—this middle course. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. § 4. 88 A judicious temperment, which the reformers would have done well to adopt in some other points.

10. *Mus.* The adjustment of the intervals of the scale (in the tuning of instruments of fixed intonation, as keyboard instruments), so as to adapt them to the purposes of practical harmony: consisting in slight variations of the pitch of the notes from true or 'just' intonation in order to make them available in different keys; a particular system of doing this. (Sometimes extended to any system of tuning, including that of just intonation.)

The chief temperaments that have been practically used are *mean tone temperament* (see MEAN TONE); and *equal temperament* (now almost universal), in which the octave is divided into twelve (theoretically) equal semitones, so that the variations of pitch are evenly distributed throughout all keys.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Temperament, . . . in music, denotes a rectifying or mending the false or imperfect concords, by transferring to them part of the beauty of the perfect ones. 1788 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 242 This alteration of the just lengths of strings, necessary for adapting them to several key-notes, is called the temperament. 1881 *BROADHOUSE Mus. Acoustics* 354 Mean tone temperament was perfected by Salinas, A.D. 1577. *Ibid.* 356 The principle usually adopted at the present day for all keyed instruments is that called 'Equal Temperament', which professes to divide the octave into twelve exactly equal parts, though it does not actually so divide it. 1898 *STAINES & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* 437/1 The question of melodic progressions, as affecting the excellence of temperaments, is too extensive for our limits.

Temperament, *v. rare.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To endow with a temperament; in *Temperamented*, *Temperamenting ppl. adjs.*

1855 *EMERSON Woman Misc.* (1884) 349 Men are not to the same degree temperamented. 1870 *— Soc. & Solit. Work & Days Wks.* (Bohn) III. 70 The earth with its foods; the intellectual temperamenting air; . . . are given immeasurably to all.

Temperamental (temperāmentāl), *a.* [*f. TEMPERAMENT sb.* + *-AL*.] Of or relating to the temperament (chiefly in sense 7); constitutional.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 18 By a temperamental inactivity we are unready to put in execution the suggestions or dictates of reason. 1650 *CHARLETON Paradoxes* 139 The constitution or temperamental disposition of the organ. 1812 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 381 These temperamental *pro-virtutes* will too often fail. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 321 In spite of her temperamental gaiety, she had moments of intense melancholy. 1907 H. WALES *The Yoke* i. People there are who appear to have been given a special temperamental adaptation for an ascetic and abstinent life.

Temperamentally, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] By temperament; constitutionally.

1851 *Romance Dull Life* xxviii. 204 They were both temperamentally incapacitated for catching a prevalent emotion. 1908 *Times, Lit. Supp.* 17 Dec. 479/1 Persons who are temperamentally faddists.

Temperance (temperāns), Also 4-5 **temperans**, 4-6 **-aunce**, 6 **-ance**; (5-6 **temporaunce**, 7 **-ance**). [*a. AF. temperance* (R. Grosseteste a 1250), *ad. L. temperantia* moderation, *f. temperant-em*, *pr. pple. of temperare* to TEMPER. As to previous history, see Note below.]

I. 1. The practice or habit of restraining oneself in provocation, passion, desire, etc.; rational self-restraint. (One of the four cardinal virtues.)

a. Self-restraint and moderation in action of any kind, in the expression of opinion, etc.; suppression of any tendency to passionate action; in early use, esp. self-control, restraint, or forbearance, when provoked to anger or impatience. (*a* 1250 R. GROSSETESTE (in *Godef. Compl.*), *C'est force et temperance*.)

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxiii. 2 Debonere men bat has temperance in all thyng. 1384 *WYCLIF Col.* iii. 12 Therefore clothe thou . . . [with] the entrails of mercy, benygnyte, and mekenesse, temperance [Gr. *πάτρις*, *L. modestiam*, *TINDALE* to *R. V.* meekness], and patience. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 57 On every wrong a man may nat be wroken, After the tyme moste be temperance. 14. . . in *Tundale's Viz.* (1843) 135 Hys hart dawnt so by temperance To voyde raneour and plante in sufferance. 14. . . in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 521 The iiiij. cardinal vertue, named Justice, Prudence, Force, and Temperance. 1512 *COLET Serm. Conf. & Ref.* B viij. b. The lawes that commande sobrenesse . . . and temperance in adournyng of the body. 1552 *HULBERT*, Temperance . . . is a moderate gouernance of reason, and also as one of the cardinnal vertues. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. viii. 34 He . . . calmd his wrath with goodly temperance. 1654 *WHITELOCKE Yrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 421 Yett it pleased God to give me much patience and temperance to beare this ingratitude. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 9 The choice of a venerable old man . . . announced to the court of Constantinople the gravity and

temperance of the British usurper. 1851 *Hussey Papal Power* iii. 162 The moral force of the testimony... is weakened by the manifest defects of the case, and some want of temperance in the mode of conducting it.

b. Self-restraint in the indulgence of any natural affection or appetency; moderation in the pursuit of a gratification, in the exercise of a feeling, or in the use of anything; in early use often = chastity.

1340 *Ayent*. 124 Temperance [lokeh pane man] bet he ne by be none kuede loue amerd. 1526 *TINOALE Acts* xxiv. 25 As he preached of Iustice, temperance [*Vulg.* castitate, *Wyclif*, *Coverdale*, *Rhem.* castitute], and Iudgement to come, Felix trembled. 1535 *COVERDALE Gal.* v. 23 The frute of the sprete is loue, ioye, peace, . . . goodnesse, faithfulness, mekenesse, temperance. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 270 She forgetteth temperance, and waxeth incontinent. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 65 When it ruleth and ordereth our lust or concupiscence, limiting out a certaine measure, and lawfull proportion of time unto pleasures, it is called Temperance. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 164 Temperance, the Principle of subduing Desires, and yielding to no Pleasures, but living Moderately. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* i. (1862) 112 The secret of temperance lies not in the scanty supply, but in the strong self-restraint. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* x. 266 Temperance is the excellence of the will in controlling the passion for pleasure.

2. *spec.* The avoidance of excess in eating and drinking; *esp.* in later use, moderation in regard to intoxicants, sobriety. Now often applied to the practice or principle of total abstinence from alcoholic drink; teetotalism.

[1509] *FISHER Funeral Serm.* *C'tess of Richmond Wks.* (1876) 293 Her sobrie temperance in metes & drynkes was known to al them that were conuersant with her. 1542 *BOONOE Dyetary* ix. (1870) 251 Surfetes do kyll many men, and temperance doth prolonge the lyfe. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) l. 69 Having . . . agreed upon some particular Rules, especially of Temperance and Sobriety. 1718 *PENN Tracts* Wks. 1726 l. 909 Temperance, . . . Properly and strictly speaking it refers to Diet. 1727 *BAILEY Vol. II, Temperance* . . . the two Species of it are *Sobriety*, which moderates our eating and drinking, and *Chastity*. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1609 Sound Temperance, Healthful in heart and look. 1775 *ASH, Temperance*, Moderation, the opposite to gluttony and drunkenness. 1826 (*title*) American Society for the Promotion of Temperance. 1849 *CODDEN in Morley Life* xviii. (1902) 66/1 With a delicate frame . . . I have been enabled, by temperance, to do the work of a strong man. 1887 *MISS BRADDON Like & Unlike* i. Where I can enjoy a stiff glass of grog with my feet on the hobs, and with nobody to preach temperance. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* i. Not the least breath of suspicion had ever rested upon him in the matter of temperance.

b. *attrib.* usually, Pertaining to, practising, or advocating total abstinence, as *temperance association, drink, lecture, man, meeting, movement, reform, society, work*; temperance hotel, inn, one where no intoxicants are sold or provided.

1836 *J. HUME Sp. Ho. Com.* 24 Mar., There were perhaps many present, who were advocates of Temperance Societies. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick*, xxviii, The Brick Lane Branch of the United Grand Junction Ebenezer Temperance Association. 1850 *E. ELLIOTT More Verse & Prose, Beware Dogmas* 9 James . . . keeps, abjuring rum and gin. A Temperance inn. 1855 *ZOOLOGIST* xiii. 4681 Assisting Father Mathew in the temperance movement. 1886 *C. E. PASCOE London of Today* iii. (ed. 3) 55 One of the best 'temperance' dining-places in London. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* v, Captain and crew must be all temperance men; there is not to be one single drop of drink . . . put on board. 1890 *DAWSON BURNS (title)* Temperance History.

II. † 3. a. The action or fact of tempering; mingling or combining in due proportion, adjusting, moderating, modification, toning down, bringing into a temperate or moderate state (see TEMPER v. 1-5): = TEMPERAMENT 8, 9.

1398 *TREYISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (Bodl. MS.), For temperans and keling of be life side. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 280 Be temperans of a mervales evynhed, ather of haim loste ane ee. 1530 *PALSGR.* 279/2 Temperance, attemperance. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* iii. xxiv, By the whiche mutuall coniunction and iust temperance of those two studies he attayned to suche a fourme in all his gouernance. 1552 *HULOET*, Temperance or tempereyng, or moderation of mynglyng thynges together, *temperatura*. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. (S.T.S.) 121 A forme of commune weill, quhair the people haue the hail autorithe, . . . bot w^t sik temperance, that cheif vpon thair king, and counsel . . . the Repub. does depend.

† b. A tempered or properly proportioned consistence, constitution, or state; temperate condition, moderateness: = TEMPERAMENT 1, 2. Obs.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* iv. iv. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 145 And so promotyng unto most perfyt temperance. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 1 b, Fyre, . . . is the clarifier of other elements, if they be vyciate out of their naturall temperance. *Ibid.* 17 They be in the highest degree of heate and drithe, aboue the iuste temperance of mannes body. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 553 Through the myld temperance of her goodly raies. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 345 Boiled until they come unto a soft temperance. 1638 *COWLEY Love's Riddle* iii. i, But were all Men of My Temperance, and Wisdom too, You should woo us.

† o. The keeping of time in music. Obs.

1549 *Compt. Scotl.* vi. 39 Ther syndry soundis hed nothir temperance nor tune.

† 4. Moderate temperature; freedom from the extremes of heat and cold; mildness of weather or climate; temperateness; cf. TEMPERAMENT 4, 5, TEMPERATURE 6, 7. Obs.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* l. 75 Hit ioyethe in temperance, felenge neither coldenesse ne heete. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 96 Whar þer was temperans of þe ayr & sound of

waitir rynyng; & syngyng of burdis, and gude smell of flowris. 1542 *BOONOE Dyetary* viii. (1870) 247 In your beed lyve not to hote nor to colde, but in a temperance. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) l. 5 Sa grett clemencie, and temperance of the waitir. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. l. 42 It [the island] must needs be of subtle, tender, and delicate temperance.

[*Nota.* *temperantia* (whence *F.* and *Eng.* *temperance*) was used by Cicero to render Plato's *σωφροσύνη* 'soundmindedness, prudence, moderation, sobriety, self-control'; in Plato and in the Stoics, one of the original four (cardinal) virtues, *σοφροσύνη, δικαιοσύνη, ἀνδρεία, σωφροσύνη*, rendered in *L.* by Jerome and Augustine *prudentia, iustitia, fortitudo, temperantia*; also in Albertus Magnus, Aquinas, and the mediaeval writers generally, and in the med.*L.* version of Aristotle's *Nicom. Ethics*. Thence the use of *temperance* by Grosseteste, and the earlier *Eng.* use. But *temperantia* was not orig. a Christian word: it occurs nowhere in the *Vulgate* or the *Antiqua*; it is not one of the 'fruits of the Spirit', even in the expanded list in the *Vulgate*, in *Galat.* v. 23. By *Wyclif*, however, *temperance* was used to render *L. modestia* 'moderation', in the *Rhemish, modestia*. In the *Eng.* versions from *Tindale* onward, *temperance* or *temperantia*, renders *Gr. ἐγκράτεια* 'self-mastery or restraint, esp. of certain sensual impulses'; in *L. commonly continentia*. In *Acts* xxiv. 25 *Tindale*, *Cranmer*, *Geneva*, 1601, and *Revised* have *temperance*, where *Vulgate* has *castitate*, *Wyclif*, *Coverdale*, *Rhemish* *castite*, *etc.* In 2 Peter i. 6 (bis) *T.* and *Cov.* have *temperancy*, *Cr.*, *Gen.* etc., *temperance*, *ance*; *V. abstinentia*, *W.* and *Rhem.* *abstyn.*, *abstinence*. In *Gal.* v. 22, *T.*, *Cr.*, *Gen.* have *temperance*, *etc.*, *Cov.*, 1611, *Rev.*, *temperance*; *Vulg.* (which interpolates 3 additional 'fruits of the spirit'), *continentia*, *Wyclif*, and *Rhem.*, *continence*, *continentie*. Of the *Engl.* senses above, 1 a. corresponds to the *L. temperantia*, *Gr. σωφροσύνη*; 1 b. in general to *Gr. ἐγκράτεια*, of which sense 2 may be considered a specialized use.]

† **Temperancy.** *Obs.* Also 6-1e. [*ad. L. temperantia*: see *prec.* and *-ANCY.*] = *prec.*, as a quality or state, in senses 1, 2, 3 b; *esp.* moderation. Common in 16th c.; rare after 1630.

As to use in N.T. translations, see note to *prec.*

1526 *TINOALE Gal.* v. 23 The frute of the sprete is love, ioye, peace, longe sufferynge, . . . mekenes, temperancy [so *CRANMER*]. — 2 *Pet.* i. 6 In vertue knowledge, and in knowledge temperancy [so *COVERDALE*], and in temperancy pacience. 1545 *RAYNOLE Byrth Mankynde* iv. iii. (1634) 190 If the matrix be distempered, . . . then must ye reduce it againe to temperance, by such remedies. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 237 Some . . . will baue temperance to extend farther than continence. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 232 According to the temperance or intemperance that is in vs, the affections of the soule also will be more moderate or immoderate. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* ix. (1650) 263 Variety . . . of meats may offend with immoderation, never with temperancy. 1635 *A. STAFFORD Fem. Glory* (1869) 21 She knew Temperancy to be Gods, and Natures Favorite.

† **Temperant, a. (sb.) Obs.** Also 5 -aunt (e). [*ad. L. temperant-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *temperare* to observe moderation: see TEMPER v. So *F. temperant* (16th c. in *Godef. Compl.*.)]

1. Of persons that: Observing temperance or moderation; sober, temperate.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Tim.* iii. 3 Not souen moche to wyn, not smyter, but temperant [*v. r.* and 1388 *temperat*]. 1382 — *Tit.* iii. 2 Amongest hem . . . for to be not litigious but temperant [*gloss* or patient; *v. r.* and 1388 *temperat*] schewinge al myldnesse to alle men. c 1400 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxxix, Sleeth lustes of gloteny & makyth the soule sobre & temperante. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 235 If the body be not temperant, hardly will the soule be; and if the soule be intemperate, the body desirith not to be temperant.

2. Of climate: Temperate, mild, equable.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 121 Northwarde in places hote, in places colde Southwarde, and temperant in Est and West.

B. *sb. (pl.)* Medicines that correct sharp humours; palliatives: = med.*L. temperantia*.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418 The catarrhe, cough, and difficulty of respiration . . . are . . . cured by temperants and impetuns.

Temperate (temper'et), *a.* Forms: 4-7 temperat, (4-6 -orat(e), 6-7 temperate, 5-temperate. [*ad. L. temperat-us* tempered, regulated, restrained, *pa. ppl.* of *temperare* to TEMPER.]

1. Of persons, their conduct, practices, etc.: Keeping due measure, self-restrained, moderate.

a. in earlier use *esp.* = *L. modestus*, *Gr. ἐπιεικής*, Not swayed by passion, gentle, mild, forbearing; in later use *esp.* not extreme, violent, or strongly partisan; moderate, dispassionate.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 305 Clene religioun . . . is chast, pesible, temperat, treftable. 1382-8 [see TEMPERANT 1]. 1538 *ELYOT, Moderatus*, moderate, temperate. *Modestus*, temperate, well advised. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 61 Without any temprate protestacion, Thus he began. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 378 He waxed hote . . . and rayled most bitterly on them both, being a German, . . . both the Spaniards and Italians were a great deale more temperate. 1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 195 Peace Lady, pause, or be more temperate. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xvii, Their conduct was more temperate. 1840 *MILL Diss. & Disc.* (1875) l. 407 This is a temperate statement. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 490 He belonged to the mildest and most temperate section of the Puritan body. 1888 *BAVCE Amer. Connw.* (1889) ii. lxxxv. 337 A majority is tyrannical when it . . . suppresses fair and temperate criticism.

(b) Of a horse: Not over-excitable or impetuous. 1890 *P. R. BOLOREWAL Col. Reformer* (1891) 150 The filly . . . proving after trial high-couraged and temperate.

b. Moderate and self-controlled as regards the indulgence of appetites or desires; abstemious,

sober; continent; in late use *spec.* moderate or abstemious in the use of alcoholic drinks.

c 1430 *LYOG, Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 66 Temperat dyete, temperat travaille. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* iii. xx, He that is temperate fleeth pleasures voluptuous, and with the absence of them is not discontented. 1573-80 *BARET Ato.* T 121 A moderate and temperate supper. 1598 *BARKLEY Felicit. Man* (1631) 503 A temperate man that is contented with little. 1678 *tr. Lessius*, etc. (*title*) The Temperate Man, or the right way of Preserving Life and Health. 1799 *S. & H. LEE Canterb. T., Old Wom.* (ed. 2) l. 367 [His] temperate habits made him look on luxury with disgust. 1836 *J. HUME Sp. Ho. Com.* 24 Mar., I would wish to bring the people round to temperate habits by giving them cheaper wines. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) v. 76 The temperate life has gentle pains and pleasures. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* ii, That a young man of strictly temperate habits should thus suddenly become a drunkard.

2. Of things, actions, qualities, conditions, etc.: Tempered, not excessive in degree; moderate.

1398 *TREYISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), He makeþ þe voice smeþe & euen & temperate. *Ibid.* v. viii. (1495) 379 By temperate blaste of wynde sparkles ben kyndlyd, and quenched by stronge blaste. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* v. xviii. in *Ashm.* (1652) 152 Make thy fyre so temperat. *Ibid.* x. xi [see QUINARTIV]. 1551 *TURNER Herbal.* Fij, Thysherbe semeth to be of a temperate warmnes. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 689 Yorkshire . . . is thought to be in a temperate measure fruitful. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Plantations* (Arb.) 533 Let not the Government . . . depend vpon too many Counsellours, . . . but vpon a temperate Number. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* l. 144 They put their Eggs in Ovens, which they heat with so temperate a warmth, . . . that chickens are . . . hatched in them. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* l. i. viii. 561 With respect to extending Christianity . . . it must proceed from temperate and gradual proceedings. 1855 *PARSONS Philip II.* i. i. v. 51 At the temperate hour of nine, the bridal festivities closed.

3. *spec.* Of the weather, season, climate, etc.: Moderate in respect of warmth: neither too hot nor too cold; of mild and equable temperature.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* ii. 239 That tyme was as the temperate tyme of yer. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* v. viii, This yere shalle be the most temperate and the moost fertile . . . that euer thou sawest. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* *Albanact* xlvij, So cleare the ayre, so temperate the clime. 1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* ii. ii. (1635) 22 Who findes not by experience one Country hot, another cold, a third temperate? 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & *P.* 186 It enjoys a Temperate Air than would be allowed by the Poet under the Fifth Zone. 1781 *GIAFFON Decl. & F.* xvii. (1869) l. 437 The climate was healthy and temperate. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* i. 107 Mild winters and less temperate summers.

b. *Temperate zone*: Each of the two zones or belts of the earth's surface lying between the torrid and frigid zones; i. e. the north temperate zone between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle, and the south temperate zone between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle.

1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 64 Betweene those Frozen zones, and the Burning zone, they appointed two Temperat zones. 1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* i. ix. (1635) 206 The Temperate Zone is the space contained betwixt the Tropickes and the Polar circle. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* iii. 125 The temperate zones owe very little of their heat to the latent heat of vapour formed in the torrid zone.

4. Of monarchy or sovereignty, hence also of the sovereign: Restricted in extent of authority; not absolute; limited; constitutional. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 307 Temperour hath done herein the duty of a temperate Prince. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acozia's Hist. Indies* vii. x. 525 These Barbarians, of temperate Kings became tyrants. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iii. (1651) 325 Whether Monarchies should be mixt, temperate, or absolute. 1822 *TENNYSON Ode on Wellington* vii, That sober freedom out of which there springs Our loyal passion for our temperate Kings.

† 5. Of clay or earth: = TEMPERED 1 d. *Obs.*

1574 *HVL Planting* 85 Close it with good temperate earth about the graffe.

6. *Musical*: = TEMPERED 1 e.

1876 *tr. Blaserna's Sound* vii. 137 The fruit of these manifold attempts . . . is the temperate scale, which reached its full development in the middle of the last century, especially by means of the works of Sebastian Bach.

† 7. = *Tempered*, *pa. ppl.* of TEMPER v. *Obs.*

1398 *TREYISA Barth. De P. R.* iii. xix. (1495) d vj b/x By the drawinge of the ayre the brayne is temperat & comforted. 1634 *HOLLAND Pliny* xx. xiv. 11, 61 [Nep] mixed with a third part of bread, and so temperat [*ed.* 1601 tempered] and incorporat with vinegre to the form of a liniment.

† **Temperate, v. Obs.** [*f. ppl.* stem of *L. temperare* to TEMPER. (Occurs earlier as *pa. ppl.* = *L. temperatus*: see *prec.* 7: cf. -ATE 3 3-5.)] = TEMPER v.

1. *trans.* To mix suitably; to moderate, qualify, mitigate, allay; = TEMPER v. 1, 2; to bring into a proper state or condition; = TEMPER v. 5.

a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 217/1 For mollifying, and tempering of those thynges, that seemed to be somewhat hardly spoken. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 53 The vertuous heyt of it [the sun] temperatis al the sternis of the firmament. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 'iv, I endeouored to temperate the rigoure of the first Chyrurgians. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 431 The same . . . doth temperate and confirm the brains of any man. 1615 *G. SANVOY Trav.* 228 A clime . . . exceeding hote . . . yet sometimes tempered by the comfortable winds. 1658 *CROWNE Caligula* iv. Dram. Wks. 1874 iv. 407 If I were wise I'd temper love with art. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* 17 P 30 Nor is fear . . . less to be tempered by this universal medicine of the mind.

2. To rule; to curb, restrain; = TEMPER v. 7, 8. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 112 This fulnes as it is not

to be misliked in a yong man, so in farder aige.. it is to be tempered, or else discretion and iudgement shall seeme to be wanting in him. 1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. l. ii. xliii. She temperates Her starrie orb, makes her bright forms to wend Even as she list. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Horae Hebraice* (1684) II. 572 Let him.. learn from you to temperate his passions.

Hence **Temperated** *ppl.* a., tempered, moderated; **Temperating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl.* a.

1540 Temperatyng [see sense 1]. 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* App. 77 Placing the power in such sort in the King, that the temperating of it should be in the middle Iudge. 1737 BOYSE *The Olive* xviii. Hence the mild Sweets of tempered Sway. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 22 Broths mixt with Juice of aperitive and temperating Herbs. 1788 MISC. in *Ann. Reg.* 134/2 The moon was darting her tempered rays through the shade. 1831 J. DAVIS *Manual Med. Met.* 5 Acids, when weak or diluted, act.. as refrigerant and temperating medicines.

Temperately (*temperāli*), *adv.* [*f.* TEMPERATE a. + *-LY* ².]

In a temperate manner or degree; moderately; in or with moderation, without excess.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxv. (Bodl. MS.), If he heed is temperatlich greet and be nolle of be nekke somme-dele greet. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* a. iv. Blud.. is temperatlye hotte and moyste. 1548 BOORDE *Dietary* xi. (1870) 262 Breade.. must be temperatly salted. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. xix. (1636) 474 Venus is temperatly cold and moyst. 1670 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 91 Oh, how prettily and temperatly may half a score children be maintained with almost twenty pounds per annum! 1870 J. BRUCE *Life of Gideon* xvii. 316 The Lord's own quiet and kindly admonition would excite temperatly the fears of Gideon.

b. With self-restraint; without violence or passion; dispassionately; chastely.

1525 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xli. 127 [He] determyned in hymself to answer temperatly. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.v.* 31, I temperatly must temper mine inuension, To pleade my right in reason not in rage. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Hon. Man's Fort.* i. iii. When our affections had their liberty, or our kisses met as temperatly as The hands of sisters, or of brothers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 32 It must be pardoned by those, who are very regularly and temperatly in the wrong. 1818 A. THOMSON in *Landreth Life & Min.* iv. (1863) 168, I and other dissenting ministers firmly but temperatly remonstrated against this. 1869 H. AINSWORTH *Hilary St. Foes* II. xxiii. When you speak more temperatly.. I will answer you.

c. With moderation in eating and drinking; soberly, abstemiously.

1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 144 Pai liffe so temperatly and so soberly in meet and drink. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 87 He could not.. use it temperatly, but either would allow us no wine at all, or at one meale drunke off a whole great bottell. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. vi. 449 The more temperatly they would use it. *Mod.* A hot climate is not dangerous to those who live temperatly.

Temperateness. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being temperate.

1. Moderateness, moderation; freedom from excess; temperance.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxvii. (Bodl. MS.), De spirites bat comeþ for be senewes and veynes ben issued by temperatnes and ynorsched. *Ibid.* viii. iii. It was nede þat þere were wates to bringe þat heuenlich beete to temperatnes. 1592 WYALE *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 56, I.. would not spare But liberal be, fraught with temperatenesse. 1651 *Life of Bucer in Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 186 He was much admired.. for his temperateness in his diet. 1746 R. JAMES *Health's Impr.* Intro. 56 All Heat beyond Temperateness.. must necessarily be pernicious in all Distempers, where there is a Tendency to an alkaline Putrefaction.

b. Self-restraint; freedom from passion or mental heat; mildness, calmness.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) i. xxv. Langley; whose mild temperateness Did tend unto a calmer quietnesse. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 184/2 The peculiar temperateness of assertion.. for which extremely young men are so notorious. 1871 *Athenæum* 15 July 84 The same temperateness and fairness is displayed; while the author maintains what is commonly called orthodoxy.

2. *spec.* Of climatic conditions: Freedom from extremes of heat and cold or atmospheric disturbance; equability and mildness of climate.

1525 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxi. [clxvii.] 506 By reason of this hayle the ayre was brought into a good temperatenesse. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar Pref.* (1565) 7 The fertility of the soile, the temperatenesse of the aire. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 265 Where the temperatenesse of the aire, and liuely springs, with the fruitfulness of the soile, doth euery where yeeld plenty. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 2 The temperatenesse.. of this Island. 1818 WEBSTER *s.v.*, The temperateness of the weather or of a climate.

† **Temperatation**. *Obs. rare* ¹. [*ad. L. temperatō-em*, n. of action from *temperāre* to TEMPERATE.] The action of tempering; qualification.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 408 The end also is the same, to wit, nutrition, temperatō or qualification, and expurgation.

Temperative, a. Now rare or *Obs.* [*ad. late L. temperatīv-us*, f. *temperāre*: see TEMPER v. and *-IVE*.] Having the quality of tempering; alleviative, mitigating; tending to temperateness.

1430 LYDO *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 196 Ayer of nature yewith inspiracioun, To mannys herte thyng moost temperatly. 1621 T. GRANGER *On Eccles.* 15 The ayr drawne in, and sent forth by the breath, which is temperative of the hearts heate. 1825 J. WEDDELL *Voy.* 95 This climate appears to be in general much more temperative now than it was forty years ago.

b. *Mus.* Having the purpose of tempering or producing temperament: see TEMPERAMENT 10.

1727-41 [see TEMPER v. 15 b].

† **Temperator**. *Obs. rare*. In 6-our. [*ad. L. temperator*.] One who tempers, rules, or directs.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 25 They called h [Saturn] the Father of the gods, and temperatour of times.

Temperature (*temperātiūra*). [*ad. L. temperatūra* the process or result of tempering, due measure and proportion, f. *ppl. stem of temperāre*: see *-URE*. Cf. *F. température* (1539 in *Goddef.*)]

† 1. The action or process of tempering, in various senses of the verb; mixing or combination (of elements). *Obs.*

1550 LATIMER *Serm. at Stamford Serm.* (1562) 100 We should learne *viam dei*, Goddes waye, and that truly, without mixture, temperature, blanching, powdering. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 159 Plinie declareth that, in the time of Tiberius.. the temperature of glasse was invented. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ix. xli. 350 Upon this good temperature of degrees, he purchased the surname of Maximus. 16.. HOLLAND (Webster, 1864), Made a temperature of brass and iron together. 1677 *Cleveland's Poems* Life, He was Judge Advocate.. and, by an excellent temperature of both, was a just and prudent Judge for the King, and a faithful Advocate for the Countrey.

† b. *concr.* That which tempers. *Obs. rare*.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xiii. *Comm.*, A wal of clay or mortar without straw or other temperature, is washed away with rayne.

† 2. The fact or state of being tempered or mixed, mixture; also, the condition resulting from the mixture or combination in various proportions of ingredients or elements; the composition, consistence, or complexion, so produced. *Obs.*

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8 By the increase or diminution of any of them (the four humours) in quantitie or qualitie, ouer or vnder their natural assignement, inequal temperature cometh into the body. 1538 — *Dict. Addit.*, *Crasis*, a greke worde, synifieth complexion, temperature, or myxture of natural humours. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 28 b. There is in it a small temperature of the principles of the ayer and fyre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiv. ix. II. 505 The last temperature is that, which in Latine they call Ollaria, as one would say, the pot-brasse, for it taketh the name of that vessell whereto it is most employed; and this is by tempering with every hundred pound weight of brasse, three or four pound weight of argentine lead or tin. 1604 *Hon. Man may Chase Od. Wife* iv. iii. Hath he not.. Upon that crimson temperature of your cheeks, Laid a lead colour with his boisterous blows? 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. ix. 36 Ashes have not exactly one temperature. 1675 *Art. Continent.* iv. xii. In all the concerns [of human life].. there is such a temperature and mixture, that the good do's more than equal the ill. a 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) III. i. 6 The first of these, and the Foundation of all the rest, is a proper Temperature of Fear and Love. 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* xxi. 374 It is not credible that beings of our make and temperature could live upon them. 1826 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) VI. 53 Such a temperature of light and shade as that which distinguishes all his discoveries of himself.

† 3. Due measure and proportion in action, speech, thought, etc.; freedom from excess or violence; moderation. *Obs.*

1536 CROWE in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 3 To have the same used and setfurthe in suche a temperature, as by your wisdomes ye shall thinke may conduce to thadvancement of his affayres there. 1539 *Ibid.* 172 Vsing.. in the proposition therof & answers to be given that sobernes and temperature as he may perceive is to be used. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxvii. ii. 286 As I hope, Fortune.. will give the same unto me, seeking diligently.. after a temperature and moderation. 1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Ansu. Inmod. Queries* 14 If he would but say and do with that moderation and temperature as the late Protector.. has said and done.

† b. A middle condition or position, a mean between opposites; a middle course, a compromise.

1594 *Mirr. Policie* (1599) D iii. A vertuous temperature betweene two vicious extremities. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 37 In the midst of the earth there is an wholesome mixture from both sides.. the habit of mens bodies of a mean and indifferent constitution, the colour also shewing a great temperature. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 37 To finde.. some kinde of temperature, whereby the Republick might receive the Rights belonging thereunto from the Austrian subjects sailing those Seas. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 467 ¶ 9 His Constitution is a just Temperature between Indolence on one hand and Violence on the other.

† 4. The character or nature of a substance as supposed to be determined by the proportions of the four qualities (*hot or cold, and dry or moist*); = TEMPERAMENT 3. *Obs.*

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 17 Of the temperature of meates to be receyved. *Ibid.* 34 b. Drythe.. happeneth in the substance of the body, either by to moche labour, or by the proper temperature of age. 1578 LYDE *Dodoens* [xiv. 95 Hartes Horne is colde and dry in temperature much like Plantayne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xxii. I. 529 If the ground be of a middle temperature, there ought to bee a space of fivee foot distance betweene every vine. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1611) 120 The general received opinion is that the life of all things doth consist in calido and humido which is the temperature of blood. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farme* 589 As concerning the temperature of heere there is no doubt but that it is hot. [1771 LUCOMAE *Hist. Print.* 366 An unproper temperature of the Tympan.. is, when it is dry in one place and moist in another.]

† 5. The combination of 'humours' in the body; also, the bodily habit or constitution attributed to this; = TEMPERAMENT 6. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 15 b. To know by what

complexion or temperatur y^e diseases are caused. a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commur. Eng.* (1605) 5 In a mans body foure complexions or temperatures, as cholericke, sanguine, flagmaticque & melancholique. 1600 HARLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 340 The victual of the countrey.. might have been thought to have altered our temperatures. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1614) 124 It is evident also, that men differ very much in the temperature of their bodies. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 43 ¶ 1 There is no temperature so exactly regulated but that some humour is fatally predominant. 1837 T. JONES *Chr. Warrior* iv. vi. 97 [He] [Saturn] observes the temperature and complexion of such a man. If he be sanguine.. he tempts him to incontinency.

† b. Constitutional bent of mind; disposition; = TEMPERAMENT 7. *Obs.*

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xiii. In that proud port.. Most goodly temperature ye may descry; Myld humblesse, mixt with awfull majesty. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. ¶ 4 As touching the manners of learned men.. no doubt there be amongst them, as in other professions, of all temperatures. 1610 BARBOUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxviii. (1639) 45 It.. is chiefly engendered of melancholy occupying the mind, and changing the temperature of it. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 167 Any one may do a casual act of good-nature, but a continuation of them shews it is a part of the temperature.

† 6. A tempered or temperate condition of the weather or climate; also, a (qualified or specified) condition of these. *Obs.*

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* III. xxvi. The temperature or distemperature of the regions. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 217 Desiring of Him by Prayers to give raïne and temperature, that the Earth may bring forth Corne, Fruite, Hearbes.. and all other necessities. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxiv. 139 Thracia.. [is] of an yll temperature, the ayre being vnuholesome, & not healthfull. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 21 The temperature of this Countrey doth agree well with English constitutions. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xix. 529, I look upon this latitude [the Cape of Good Hope] to be one of the mildest and sweetest for its temperature, of any whatsoever. 1797 SWIFT *State Lett.* ¶ 35 A country so favoured by nature.. both in fruitfulness of soil, and temperature of climate.

7. The state of a substance or body with regard to sensible warmth or coldness, referred to some standard of comparison; *spec.* that quality or condition of a body which in degree varies directly with the amount of heat contained in the body, and inversely with its heat-capacity; commonly manifested by its imparting heat to, or receiving it from, contiguous bodies, and usually measured by means of a thermometer or similar instrument. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1670 BOYLE (*title*) Of the Temperature of the Submarine Regions as to Heat and Cold. *Ibid.* iii. This person I diligently examined.. as to the temperature of the lower parts of the sea (the knowledge of which is that alone that concerns us in this place); he several times complained to me of the coldness of the deep water. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 7 A moderate Expanse of Fire.. serves to keep this large Room in a due Temperature. 1743 G. MARTINE *Ess. & Obs. Thermometers* (1772) 46 There is a Thermometer in frequent use in England, neither hot nor cold, which.. they mark Gr. o, and number both above and below. 1791 tr. *Pictet's Ess. Fire* 11 The thermometer will show, by the degree observed on its scale, the temperature of the liquid. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 47 The cause of them is, the difference in temperature between the air over the land and that over the water. 1820 W. SCOTTSBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 45, I have determined the mean temperature of the month of May. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 113 To record the lowest winter temperature at the summit of the mountain. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 99 The normal temperature of the body has been variously estimated; but, on the average, seems, in the adult, to range between 98° and 99° 5'. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 72 A comparison of the temperatures shown by the two thermometers. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Thre* I. v. I took their temperatures this morning before I went to church.

Fig. 1864 STANLEY *Jour. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 272 The temperature of the zeal of the different portions of the nation.

b. (*colloq.*) To have a temperature, i.e. one higher than the normal, as in fever.

1808 P. WHITE *Millionaire's Dau.* (ed. Tauchn.) 88 Do you think I have a temperature? 1904 E. F. BENSON *Challenger* (ed. Tauchn.) 318 He has.. had a temperature for nearly a week.

† 8. The temper of steel; = TEMPER sb. 5. *Obs.*

1580 FRAMPTON *Iron & Steele in Joyf. News* (1596) 145 Iron so harde.. that being wrought, it serueth for Steele, chiefly with a temperature that is given to it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxiv. xiv. II. 514 All our Steele is of a more soft and gentle temperature than that of the Levant. 1603 [see TEMPER v. 14]. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kind. & Commur.* 249 Giving them the Iron Mines of Biskay.. with the temperature of Baion, Bilbo, Toledo, and Calataiut.

† 9. *Mus.* = TEMPERAMENT sb. 10. *Obs. rare* ¹.

1592 LYLIV *Gallathea* III. iii. An Organist to tune your temperatures.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *temperature-compensator*, *correction*, *log*, *sense*; *temperature-alarm*: see *quot.* 1877; *temperature-chart*, (a) a chart or card containing a *temperature-curve* or its equivalent; (b) a chart of a region indicating temperatures at different points, as by isotherms; *temperature-curve*, a curve showing variations of temperature, usually in relation to equal periods of time, *esp.* in clinical use.

1871 W. SQUARE (*title*) *Temperature Variations in the Diseases of Children.* 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Temperature alarm*, a device which automatically makes a signal when the temperature of the place where it is exceeds

or falls below a determinate point. 1888 H. MORTEN *Hospital Life* 29, I admire her neat temperature chart, and then pass on to Nurse Lorna. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 59 It appears to be possible, by close attention to the distribution of hyperaesthesia, temperature-sense for heat, and loss of cutaneous temperature, to localize in a measure the extent to which the nerve-trunk or its branches is involved. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 639 A high temperature, marked fluctuations in the temperature curve, a rapid pulse. 1901 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/2 All the levers, connecting rods, carriers, supporting rods, bell cranks, temperature compensators.

Hence **Temperatured**, *a.*, in comb., having temperature of a stated kind.

1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 444 The inner door shuts her in to this pleasant-temperatured privacy.

Tempere, var. **TEMPRE** *a.* *Obs.*

Tempered (tem'pərd), *a.* [*f.* **TEMPER** *v.* and *sb.* + *ED.*]

† **1.** Brought to or having a proper or desired temper, quality, or consistence (usually by mixture of elements or mingling of qualities); hence, of an intermediate or moderate quality free from either extreme; temperate. *Obs.* except as below.

1375 *Sa. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Lucy*) 258 þat [þyk & brynstan] grewit hyre nomare Na It a tempryt bath ware. 1424 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 222 The fryste tokyd of good complexion Is temperid flesche betwene nesse and harde, and namely betwene lene and fatte. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 9 It is good to serve God... and lyne tempered and moderat lyff. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 422 Leaving in the midst a court, open to the tempered air.

b. with adverbial qualification.
1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 284 To worke in us the impression of an excellently tempered complexion. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 101/2 Wine... kept in a dry cool place, always equally tempered. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 692 In the heaven above an excellently tempered climate.

c. That has been brought to the required degree of hardness and elasticity, as steel; also said vaguely or poetically of other metals.

1655 *MAQ. WORCESTER Cent. Inv.* § 85 Such... bolts... being made of tempered steel. 1697 *DRYDEN Enclid* viii. 699 The tempered metals clash, and yield a silver sound. 1727 *GAY Fables* xii. 6 Some... head the darts with tempered gold. 1789 R. HOLE *Arthur*, No temper'd mail resists Fiacha's might. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii. 271/2 The word 'tempered' (as applied to steel) should properly apply to all degrees of hardness denotable by colour in the colour test.

d. Mixed or compounded in due proportion; worked up to a suitable consistency.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 259 Delve of convenient Depth your thrashing Floor; With temper'd Clay then fill and face it o'er. 1707 *NORTON Husb.* (1721) II. 255 Cover the Head of the Stock with temper'd Clay, or with soft Wax. 1778 *Br. Louth Transl. Isaiah* Notes 158 Bricks, made with tempered clay and chopped straw.

e. *Mus.* That has been tuned or adjusted in pitch according to some TEMPERAMENT (sense 10).

1727-41 [*see* **TEMPER** *v.* 15 b]. 1788 *CAVALLO in Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 250 One may easily perceive, how small is the difference between the perfect fifths of the latter, and the tempered ones of the former. 1829-32 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) II. 139 Nobody denies that the different keys on tempered instruments have different qualities. 1875 *ELLIS tr. Helmholtz's Sensat. Tone* iii. xlv. 570 We cannot... fail to recognise the influence of tempered intonation upon the style of composition. 1879 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 11/2 The larger intervals contained in the tempered octave are all to a certain extent out of tune.

2. Constituted or endowed with a specified temper or disposition (in various senses of *temper*).

a. Qualified by an adv.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 266 For his corage is tempred so, That thogh he mihte himself relieve, Twi wolde he noight an other grieve. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 119 He that is vertuous in the vertu of that force, is ay temperit that he excedis nocht. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* I. Wks. 162/2 It is so meruailously tempered that a mouse may wade therein, and an Olyphant be drowned therein. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 143 Perseus (one better tempered, than to behold a Virgin slaughtered, Without assayd reuenge). 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1907) 13 A quiet and equally tempered people. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 119 Children, sweetly tempered like their mother. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. xlv. 15 Indications that its form of government was not unhappily tempered.

b. Qualified by an adj., so as to become a parasynthetic deriv. of **TEMPER** *sb.*: Having a temper of such a kind (*mild-tempered* = of mild temper).

(The 18th c. quotes show the gradual change from *a.*)
1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* x. 178 Heavy unequal tempered Stuff. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 169 A cold mild-tempered easy patient. 1747 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* I. ii. 12 She aimed to be worse-tempered than ordinary. 1768 [*see* **GOOD-TEMPERED**]. 1788 *Mrs. HUGHES Henry & Isabella* I. 80 Lamented that so mild a tempered, pretty kind of woman, should be subject to his tyranny. 1796 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Marchmont* III. 146 So unhappy a tempered woman. 1868 *FARRAR Seekers* iii. i. (1875) 267 Controlled, modest, faithful, and even-tempered. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 149/2 Hard at bargaining... and cross-tempered withal.

3. Modified by the admixture or influence of some other element; seasoned; moderated, mitigated, allayed, toned-down; limited.

1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* 298 In a moderated proportion... wine is mingled with water, as the Spirit with a man. And he receives in the Feast... tempered wine unto faith. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 85 Sophocles appeared next; of a more sedate and tempered Majesty. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 135 No man can be a friend to a

tempered monarchy who bears a decided hatred to monarchy itself. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xlv. They proceeded to a third room with a more tempered step. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* I. i. vi. 157 At this crisis, the tempered wisdom of the Queen saved the nation. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 2/3 He... listened to his tempered speech—it was a much milder note than on Tuesday.

Temper, *obs.* form of **TEMPORAL**.

Temperer (tem'pə-rə), [*f.* **TEMPER** *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

One who or that which tempers.

1. † One who mixes (*obs.*); one who prepares (clay, mortar, etc.); one who tempers (steel).

a 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 2 Still there will be... some temperers of leaven with the sweet lumps of Gods sacred truth. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 6 Temperers of Lyne and Mortar. 1629 in *Cochran-Patrick Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) II. 19 The Wardane Courtwardane Sinkar and Temperer of the ynes. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 883 The needles are now ready for the tempering... they... are carried in boxes to the temperer. 1896 *Chambers's Jnrl.* XIII. 22/2 The temperer requires a supply of water for the sufficient moistening of the clay.

† 2. One who or that which allays or mitigates.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 6 Wherens cold can without dours recceine no temperer; heat on the contrarie is capable of very many. 1638 *RIDER Hor. Odes* i. (1644) 32 O thou my labour's sweetest temperer [*L. lenimen*].

3. One who uses or advocates temperament in music: *see* **TEMPERAMENT** 10.

1829-32 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) II. 140 Do the temperers maintain... that it is possible to mend this passage by any alteration in the intonation?

† 4. = **CRATER** 1, mixing vessel. *Obs.*

1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* 32 Thera Nestor bids one fill the temperer With wine that aged was eleven year. 1676 — *Iliad* i. 452 Filled with sweet wine the Tempers stood.

Tempering (tem'pə-rin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **TEMPER** *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb **TEMPER**, in various senses; an instance of this.

1382 *WYCLIF Prov. xii.* 11 Who is sweete, lieth in tempringis [1388 *temprances*]. — *Ezek.* xiii. 14 [*see* **TEMPERURE** 1]. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 488/2 Temporynge, or mesuryng of sundry thyngys to-gedyr. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 241 To a workman for temporyng of mortar. 1523 *FITZGERB. Husb.* § 4 The temporynge [of the plough] to go brode and narrow is in the setting of the culture. 1538 [*see* **TEMPER** *v.* 18]. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 565 What waxe so frozen but dissolues with tempering? 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xli. xxv. 1113 Proxenus... dranke a cup of poison of his wives tempering, wherof he died. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 9 Concerning the tempering of the Air in our Houses. 1661 *BOYLE Unsuccessful Exper. Wks.* 1772 I. 341 The tempering of steel. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 42/1 The Workman's... Manner of Building depends partly upon... his Stone, and partly upon the tempering of his Mortar. 1839 [*see* **TEMPER** *v.* 1]. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 409 Through the happy tempering of His natural qualities. 1875 *OUSELEY Harmony* v. 67 This interval... in tuning a keyed instrument, will require a much greater alteration, or tempering.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tempering-bar*, *-bath*, *-furnace*, *-machine*, *-screw*, *-wheel*: *see* *quots.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Museum*. 138 The fusion is to be raised to the tempering height. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 668 The tempering screw... is... added to keep the waggion in its proper situation, in whatever way the spring of the weighing machine may be acted upon by the friction. 1864 *WEBSTER, Tempering color*, the shade of color that indicates the degree of temper in tempering steel. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Tempering-furnace*,... one specially contrived for imparting an equal heat to the articles to be tempered. *Ibid.*, *Tempering-machine*, one for handling heavy steel plates during the operations in tempering. *Ibid.*, *Tempering-wheel*, a device for... tempering clay for making brick, etc. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tempering-oven*, in glass-manuf., an annealing-oven used after the melting-oven.

Tempering, *phl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That tempers; softening, mitigating.

1612 *SELDEN Drayton's Polyolb.* vi. Notes 97 Those that sing the tempering and mollifying Pans to Apollo. 1817 *BYRON Lam. of Tasso* vii. Like steel in tempering fire. 1846 *MCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) I. 91 The tempering influence of the ocean.

Temperless, *a. rare.* [*f.* **TEMPER** *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no moderation of temper.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Panaretus* 1374 So swelling proud; so surly-browd the while; So temper-lesse.

Temperment: *see* **TEMPERAMENT** 3, *quot.* 1471.

Temperour, variant of **TEMPERURE** *Obs.*

Temper-pin, *Sc.* [*f.* **TEMPER** *sb.* + *PIN* *sb.*]

1. The wooden screw used in regulating the tightness of the band of a spinning-wheel; *fig.* temper, disposition.

17... in *Ritson Sc. Songs* (1794) I. 175 My spinning-wheel is auld and stiff... To keep the temper pin in tiff, Employs aft my hand, sir. a 1796 *BURNS There was a Lass* i. Ay she shook the temper-pin. 1864 *LATTO Tam. Bodkin* iii. A hole in her chackit apron claught haud o' the temper pin, whan doon gaed Bessie an' the wheel. *Ibid.* x. Mr. G.'s temper pin was nae wae improved by the... catastrophe.

† 2. A tuning-screw or peg of a violin, etc. *Obs.*

1786 *BURNS Ep. Maj. Logan* iv. Heaven send your heart-strings ay in tune. And screw your temper-pins aboon. 1788 *SHIRREFF Poems* (1790) 339 Gin the temper-pin ye'll screw, And gies a sang.

Temper-pot, *-screw*: *see* **TEMPER** *sb.* 14.

† **Temperure**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 *temprure*, *temperour* (e. [*a.* *OF. temprure* (12th c. in *Godcl.*) — *L. temperatūra*: *see* **TEMPERATURE**.]

1. *Tempering*; *concr.* tempering liquid, etc.
1388 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xiii. 14, Y schal distric the wal, which

3e pargetiden with out temperure [1382 *temperunge*; *Vulg.* *absque temperamento*]. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 477 The temprure of the mortere was inaad of tior wonder dere. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 23524 Of their morter the temprure, Founded vppoun charyte, Of concord and fraternyte.

2. Adjustment of pitch, tuning; tunefulness.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 39 Arion, Which hadde an harpe of such temprure, And therto of so good mesure [etc.]. *Ibid.* III. 303 Of hire Harpe the temprure He tawhte hire ek.

3. Condition of the weather or climate; *esp.* temperate or good condition; = **TEMPERATURE** 6.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 179 Good corn contray, where þere is good temprure of heuene and of wedir [*coeli temperies*]. *Ibid.* II. 291 Þe temprure þat cometh of hisnesse and lownesse of sterres and planetes, cometh 3gen to temprure at þe fiftiþe 3ere. a 1485 *FORTESCUE Wks.* (1869) 477 Temprour of the ayre, clerenes of the sea.

4. = **TEMPER** *sb.* 5 (of steel, etc.), **TEMPERATURE** 8.

c 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 1191 A bryght helme... of swych temprure, That pollex swerde ne noon armure May do therto no violence. c 1440 *Partonope* 1943 Hawbrek... of goode mesure Mighty and strong and of good temprure.

5. Temperance, self-control, moderation.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* II. 256 Þe briddie vertue... is temproure in oure dede. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 142 Glotonye is, whan þou hast a talent, wyth-outyn temprure & mesure, to mete or drynke.

Tempest (tem'pest), *sb.* Forms: 3- *tempest*; also 3-6 *tempeste*, 4-5 *tempest*, -e. [*a.* *OF. tempeste*, *fem.* (11th c. in *Roland*) = *It.* *Prov. tempesta*: — *pop. L.* **tempesta-m*, for *cl. L.* *tempestās*, -ātem season, weather, storm, *f. tempus* a time, a season; also *a.* *OF. tempeste masc.* (13th c. in *Godcl.*) = *Prov. tempeste*: — *L.* **tempestum*. *OF.* had also **tempeste*, *acc. sing. tempestē*, *pl. tempester* (12th c.) = *Sp. tempestad*, *fig. tempestaide*, *It. -ate, -ade, -L. tempestās, tempestāt-eni.*]

1. A violent storm of wind, usually accompanied by a downfall of rain, hail, or snow, or by thunder.

c 1250 *Old Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 So bi were in þo ssepe so a-ros a great tempeste of winde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1151 Hor folc hil lore in þe se þoru tempest [v.r. tempest] moni on. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6027 (Cott.) Israel for þis tempest [Gott. tempest] Was noþer harmed, man ne beist. 13... K. *Alis*, 5810 (Bodl. MS.) Þe wederes stronge and tempestes þat hem duden grete molestes. c 1386 *CHAUCER Manlyce's T.* 197 Euere crie agayn tempest and rayn. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 203 A cruel king lich the tempeste, The whom no Pite myhte areste. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12467 Trees thurgh tempestes, tynde hade þere leues. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* ii. 2 Whan the Lorde was mynded to take vp Elias in the tempest. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 389 Seven whole dayes and nightis this tempest lasted. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 608 A Station safe for Ships, when Tempests roar. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorania Sc. & Art* II. 46 In some places the time of change is attended with calms, in others... with violent tempests. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. § 3. 68 The whole air filled... with a tempest of sand driving in your face like sleet.

b. A thunder-storm. *dia.*

c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 946/1 To be killed with tempest, fouldroier. 1712 *HEARNE Collect.* 30 June (O.H.S.) III. 408 We were forced by a tempest to stop at Yarnton. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 124 Several instances have occurred from the fatal effects of a tempest... at a considerable distance from the spot... where the violence of the lightning appeared to have been chiefly exerted. c 1860 *NORTHAMP. Dial.* It's very still and black. I think we shall have a tempest to-night. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Tempest*, a thunder-storm.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A violent commotion or disturbance; a tumult, rush; agitation, perturbation.

Tempest in a tea-pot: *see* **TEA-POT**.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM vii.* 642 þat best... þat hyt hedde ine hym y-nome Soche a tempeste. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 273 Now is Gij in gret tempest, Sorwe he makeþ wip þe mest. 1472 *Coventry Let Bk.* 373 The gret tempestes diuisions & troubles that in late daies haue be in this our Reaume. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. L.* 458 Cheere the heart, That dies in tempest of thy angry frowne. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 12 Vaines of tribulation, tempests of temptations. 1770 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 243 In the midst of all this tempest the ministers... seem much at their ease. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 61 Helen Craven was very pale and very silent during this parental tempest. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 1/2 This fine passage... drew a tempest of cheering.

† b. Calamity, misfortune, trouble. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16541 Moryne & hunger... had reft... al þe folk wyþ tempest vakynde. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 394 For sleuth nor sleip sall nayne remayne in me, Off this tempest till I a wengeance se.

3. A confused or tumultuous throng; † a crowded assembly: cf. **HURRICANE** 2 b (*obs.*); a rushing or tearing crowd.

1746 *SMOLLETT Advice* 30 note, Not unaptly styled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. There are also drum-major, rout, tempest, and hurricane, differing only in degrees of multitude and uproar. 1755 J. SHEP-BEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 309 How to spend their hours in London more agreeably than in routs, drums, hurricanes, and tempests. 1866 *CARLYLE in Morning Star* 5 Apr. 5/5 It turned out to be a tempest of wild horses, managed by young lads who had a turn for hunting with their grooms.

b. A person of stormy temper.

1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xliii, Henrique is a regular little tempest—his mother and I have given him up long ago.

† 4. A time; a period, an occasion. (*A verbalism of translation.*) *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Chron.* xxviii. 9 In that tempest [*Vulg. ca tempeste*] was ther a prophete of the Lord. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 337 In þat tempest [*sub ea tempeste*] went out þat mann þat heet Liber pater.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, as *tempest-anger*, *-cloud*, *-pitch*, *-rack* (*RACK* *sb.* 1 3), *-shock*,

-speed, -spirit, -time; b. instrumental, etc., as *tempest-beaten*, -blown, -born, -driven, -flung, -harrowed, -rout, -rocked, -swept, -lorn, -troubled, -winged, -worn adjs.; also TEMPEST-TOSSED; o. objective, etc., as *tempest-bearing*, -clear, -loving, -proof, -scoffing, -walking adjs.; also *tempest-raiser*. 1898 W. WATSON *Poems, Tomb of Burns*, Byron's 'tempest-anger, tempest-mirth. 1747 DUNNIN in *Francis's tr. Horace, Ep. II. ii.* 307 Nor yet expos'd to 'Tempest-bearing Strife. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. v. 433 The 'tempest-beaten Vessel's stern. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxi, I rejoiced like a tempest-beaten sailor at his entrance into the harbour. 1865 HARRING-GOULD *Werewolves* x. 177 To leave the summer cirrus and turn to the 'tempest-born rain-cloud. 1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* l. 149 Always the white sky should be 'tempest-clear. 1849 tr. *De la Motte Fouquet's Sir Eliot* 166 His 'tempest-driven heart. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Cannoe's Lust* 80 On many a 'tempest-harrowed ocean tost. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1123 The 'tempest-loving raven scarce Dares wing the dubious dusk. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 403 Like one Ship... 'tempest-proof upon a troubled Sea. 1844 LOWELL *Legend of Brittany* II. xi, Before its eyes the sullen 'tempest-rack would fade. 1877 tr. *Lacroix's Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages* (1878) 225 A special class of sorcerers called 'tempest-raisers. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 186 Must I be thus 'tempest-vent? 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Camp. Florence* 176 Now 'tempest-rocked, now whirling round and round. 1820 *Spirit of the Woods* 84 Mid sorrow's 'tempest-shock. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. iv. 79 Struggling along the drifted and 'tempest-swept defile. 1633 FORD *Broken II.* iv. ii, Like 'tempest-threaten'd trees uniformly rooted. 1598 DRAVON *Heroic Ep.*, Brandon to Q. Mary 77 After long traunails, 'tempest-torne and wrack'd. 1825 RICHARDSON *Sonnets* 141, I marked the 'tempest-troubled wave. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 344 Till, 'tempest-wind'd, Fierce Winter sweeps them from the face of day.

Tempest (tempest, + tempest), v. [ad. OF. *tempeste-r* (12th c.), f. *tempeste*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To affect by or as by a tempest; to throw into violent commotion, to agitate violently. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 167 And when his list the Sky tempest, The reinbow is his Messenger. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Marhede* iv. i. (1869) 174 Tempested it was gretliche, of gret tempestes and of wynd. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xix, The wyndes, renne so radely, that nothing may lette them to tempeste alle the see. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 346 Rooted most when most tempested. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 412 Fish... part huge of bulk Wallowing unwillde, enormous in thir Gate, Tempest the Ocean. 1715-20 POPE *Had.* xxi. 30 The huge dolphin tempesting the main. 1830 H. N. COLRIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 129 As when two winds—the north and west... suddenly tempest the sea. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 137 Its wonderful whales... of the reptilian class... must have tempested the deep.

2. *fig.* To disturb violently (a person, the mind). 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iv. 28 (Camb. MS.), I have som what comforted the so yatowe tempest the nat thus with all thir fortune. 1415 *Lyotage Temple of Glas* 117 For no turment, bat he fallen shal, Tempest he not. 1521 FISHER *Serm. Luther* Wks. (1876) 312 Ioannes wiccliff with other moo which sore tempested the chyrche. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 25 Tempested with discorded thoughts and vnuly passions. 1704 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xvii, A mind... tempested up by a thousand various passions. 1819 CAMPBELL *Spec. Brit. Poets* I. 164 A man... has hardly tied the fatal knot when his house is tempested by female eloquence.

3. *intr.* Of the wind, weather, etc., and *impers.*: To be tempestuous, to blow tempestuously; to rage, storm. Also *fig.* ? Obs.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 56 Sone after the winde began to rise and tempest horrible and impetuous. 1530 PALSGR. 754/1 Herde you nat howe it tempested to nyght? 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Other Princes... Thunder, and tempest, on those learned heads, Whom Caesar with such honour doth aduance. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 207 (tr. *Ovid's Met.* xi. 521) Blind night in darkness tempests.

Hence **Tempested ppl. a.**, tossed or afflicted by a tempest; **Tempesteing** *vbl. sb.*

1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxvii. (1640) 366 No repentance [can] stay his tempested and weather-beaten conscience. 1811 SHALLEY *St. Irvyne* ix. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 196 And the moon dimly gleam'd through the tempested air. 1846 TRENCH *Miracles* iv, The Church of Christ has evermore resembled this tempested bark. 1882 MYERS *Renoual of Youth* 288 Rocked by strange blast and stormy tempestings.

† **Tempestarian**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 8 (erron.) **tempestarian**. [f. med.L. *tempestari-us* (8th c. in Du Cange) + -AN.] (See quot.)

1708-22 BINGHAM *Antiq.* xvi. v. § 6 (1840) VI. 68 The capitulars of Charles the Great, where decrees were made against calculators, enchanterers, and 'tempestarians', as they are called, that is raisers of storms and tempests.

† **Tempestative**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. obs. F. *tempestatif*, -ive (15th c. in Godef.)]: see TEMPEST *sb.* and -ATIVE.] That raises a tempest.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xx, If I come near thee... and chastise thee like any Tempestative Devil.

Tempesteous, -ious: see TEMPESTUOUS.

Tempestive (tempestiv), *a. arch.* [ad. L. *tempestivus* timely: see TEMPEST and -IVE.]

1. Timely, seasonable.

111 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. ix. § 60 That providence which the King of Scotland... used, was, as more tempestive, so more commendable. 1620 VENNIE *Via Recta* vii. 107 The moderate and tempestive use of them may be very good and profitable. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* viii. Comm. 532 The cheerful and tempestive showres. 1852 FRASER *Mag.* XLV. 172 After the tempestive banquet at two o'clock.

2. *erron.* = TEMPESTUOUS 2.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 118 Every reader will... point out living examples amid brawling and tempestive politicians.

Tempestively, *adv. arch.* [f. *piec.* + -LY 2.] Seasonably, opportunely.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. (1676) 305/2 Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind... if tempestively used. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1653) 131 The severall processes... will more tempestively occur in the ensuing series of this narration. 1702 HAYWARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. (1706) 367 Hot and Cold Baths... tempestively, cautiously, and wisely prescrib'd.

† **Tempestivious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Erron. for **tempestivious*, f. as prec. + -OUS.] Seasonable; = TEMPESTIVE 1

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 6 Exercise fittest to be used... in seasonable and tempestivious times of the year.

† **Tempestivity**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *tempestivitas*, f. *tempestiv-us* TEMPESTIVE: see -ITY.]

1. Seasonableness, timeliness.

1576 NEWTON *Lemite's Complex.* (1633) 124 Appointing to each function his proper turne, and tempestivity. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 287 Since their [Jews'] dispersion and habitation in Countries, whose constitutions admit not such tempestivity of harvests. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tempestivity*,... fitness of time, seasonableness.

2. A season, a time of a particular character.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 21 b, To every part of a mans life and age, are geueen hys convenyente tymes and propre tempestivities. 1642 S. ASHES *Best Refuge* 19 Times. The word signifies the tempestivity, the season of time. The Septuagint renders it right, *Ev eukarpia*. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Portage's M. Div.* 20 In these last Daies there will hang over us... periculous tempestivities, hard seasons.

† **Tempestuous**, *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *tempestuous*, OF. *-eus*, ad. L. type **tempestos-us*, for L. *tempestuos-us*; in It. *tempestoso*, Prov. *tempestuos* and *tempestuos* (Littre).] = TEMPESTUOUS 1, 2.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. Proem 5 This see clepe I be tempestuous matere Of desper bat Troilus was Inne. c. 1500 *Three Kings* Sonet 131 If bifore dyner he were hote and tempestuous, now is he colde and sobre. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit.* Ps. xxxviii. i. Wks. (1876) 69 The tempestuous trybulacyons wherwith the herte of synners is troubled & vexed.

Tempestarian: see TEMPESTARIAN.

Tempest-tossed, -tost (-tost, poet. tpsed), *a.* Tossed by or as by a tempest. Hence **Tempest-tossed v. trans.** and *intr.*, to toss or pitch about as a tempest or a tempestuous sea; to agitate or be agitated violently; **Tempest-tossing**, violent agitation by or as by a tempest, etc.

1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 138 The windes thy sighes... will our set Thy tossed body. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 25 Though his Barke cannot be lost, Yet it shall be Tempest-tost. 1681 ROXB. *Ball.* (1886) VI. 77 Where peevish coyness and disdain Do tempest-toss the mind. 1747 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* l. xi. 19 Though by strong Winds your Barke were Tempest-tost. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xii. (1870) 233 Those very afflictions and tempest-tossings which the Church beuails.

† **Tempestuate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *tempestatu*, stem of next: see -ATE 3 7.] = TEMPEST v.

1704 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. vi. (1852) 577 Those parts of New England... were thus tempestatuated by a terrible war.

Tempestuous (tempestuous), *a.* Forms: a. 5 *tempestuous* (? = -evous), 6 -eous, -yous, 6-8 -ious; b. 6 -uouse, -uus, 6- tempestuous. [In the B form, ad. L. *tempestuos-us*: cf. *tempestus*, collateral form of *tempestas* TEMPEST; so obs. F. *tempestueux*, -uos (14th c.), mod. F. *tempêteux* = Pr. *tempestuos*, Sp., Pg. *tempestuoso*. The a forms appear to be analogical, after other adjs. in -eous, -ious, of various etymology.]

1. Of, pertaining to, involving, or resembling a tempest; subject to or characterized by tempests; stormy, very rough or violent.

a. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. (Percy Soc.) 124 It thondred longe wyth clappes tempestuous. 1548 HALL *Chron.* II. 178 b, A great tempestuous rage and furious storme. 1592 MORYSON *It. Itin.* i. (1617) 37 The weather was very tempestuous, and not likely to change.

b. 1538 STARKEY *England* l. ii. 61 The throwls and tempestuous see. 1538 ELVOT, *Tempestuousum*, tempestuous or stormy. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 501 A turbulent and tempestuous storme arose. 1639-40 LAUD *Diary* 25 Jan. A very blustering and a tempestuous day. 1799 Hr. LEE *Canterb. T.* Old Wom. (ed. 2) l. 348 The weather grew lowering and tempestuous. 1878 BOSWORTH SMITH *Carthage* 121 The dangerous storms to which the south of Sicily was exposed after the rising of the tempestuous Orion.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Characterized by violent agitation or commotion; turbulent, tumultuous; impetuous, passionate; agitated as by a tempest.

a. 1447 [implied in *tempestuously*: see next]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 120 O Mars! me succoure in tyme tempestuous. *Ibid.* xxvii. 177 So shall you swage the tempestuous flood Of their stormy myndes. 1586 STONEY *Ps.* xxxi. xi, In that tempestuous hast, I said, that I run out thy sight was cast. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 25 3/1 Tempestuous Ills, in wild confusion hurl'd. b. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 169 To the last ende of my matter troublous, With waves enclosed so tempestuous. 1648 HENRIK HEPER, *Delight in Disorder*, A winning wave (deserving note) In the tempestuous petticoate. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* Motes 21 The tempestuous persecutions of her own kindred. 1663 DAYENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Wks. (1672) 2 The Shriller Trumpet and Tempestuous Drum. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* viii. iv, Cecilia was still in this tempestuous state. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1016 Fill the dance up with tempestuous feet.

Tempestuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a tempestuous manner.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntes* (Roxh.) 73 Trowlyd in hym selph tempestuously. 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxxii. (1612) 272 Tempestuously Arizanas Rhode received Sir Hugh at last. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Pref., Wks. 1851 III. 276 Signe, that he meant ere long to be most tempestuously bold, and shamelesse? 1721 R. KATH tr. *T. a Kempis' Solit. Soul* xvi. 230 The Air may of a sudden be tempestuously stirred. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Elys.* (1886) 138 The evils of which you tempestuously complain.

Tempestuousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being tempestuous or stormy; storminess, turbulence.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* II. *De stuerigheyt der Zee*, the tempestuousness, or the storminess of the Sea. a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. iv. (1673) 461 That impetuous violence and tempestuousness with which men are acted in pretensions of Religion. 1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 154/2 The tempestuousness of the times appeared favourable to such an attempt. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 117 There is no tempestuousness of passion and no artistic mystery.

Tempir(e), *obs.* forms of TEMPER 2.

Templar (templar), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *templer*, 4-5 -ere, (5 *templeer*), 5- *templar*. [a. AF. *templier*, OF. *templier* (c. 1200 in Godef.), = med. L. *templarius* (Du Cange), f. *templum*, TEMPLE *sb.* 1: see -ER 2 2; also *templares*, pl. of cl. L. *templarius*, in papal document of 1157 in Muratori *Antiq.*, *Diss.* xi. (1774) II. 329. For later spelling see -AR 2.]

1. A member of a military and religious order, consisting of knights (*Knights Templars*, *Knights or Poor Soldiers of the Temple*), chaplains, and men-at-arms, founded c. 1118, chiefly for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre and of Christian pilgrims visiting the Holy Land: so called from their occupation of a building on or contiguous to the site of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem. They were suppressed in 1312.

c. 1290 *Becket* 1264 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 171 He [K. Hen. II., as part of his penance] scholde finde to hundred knyghtes to fyfte Al ane yer with be templers for holi churche ryte. 13... *Coer de L.* 320 Hys... Templeres and hys Hospysalers. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1830) 305 A templer of pris, Sir Brian be gaye, Maister templer he was on his half be se. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 203 be fite Clement was pope... he damped be orde of fite templers. 14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 681/23 *Hic templarius*, a templer. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 146 The templers which were therein returned home out of France. 1603 KNOLLAS *Hist. Turki* (1638) 29 Hugh Paganus first Master of the Temple... returned with a great number of zealous Christians, ready to lay down their lives for defence of the Christian faith and religion. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 427 A church for Knights Templars, which they had newly built according to the forme of the Temple neere unto the Sepulchre of Our Lord at Hierusalem. 1700 TRENELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 745 One Durand a Knight-Templar. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 266 It was in the reign of Edward II that the potent and wealthy order of Knights Templars was suppressed throughout Europe. 1910 C. PERKINS in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 224 There do not appear to have been over fifteen or twenty knights in the total of 144 Templars in the British Isles.

b. *Phrase.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. v. 26, I drink no more then a spunge, I drink like a Templar Knight [orig. je boy comme ung Templier]. 1810 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxv, Now, to drink like a Templar is the boast of each jolly boon companion!

2. A barrister or other person who occupies chambers in the Inner or Middle Temple (see TEMPLE *sb.* 1).

1588 MARPLE, *Epist.* (Arb.) 26 Let the Templars haue M. Trauers their preacher restored againe vnto them. 1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas.* I (1848) I. 311 On Saturday last, the Templars chose one Mr. Palmes... their lord of misrule. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 481 But very few Inns of Court Gentlemen or Templars. 1689 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Trans.* 22 Many a young Templar will save his shilling by this Stratagem of my Mice. 1760 H. BROWNE *Pipe Tobacco*, *Inuit.* v, Blest leaf! whose aromatic gales dispense To Templars modesty, to Parsons sense. 1815 LAMB *Let. to Southey* 6 May, I am a Christian, Englishman, Londoner, Templar. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, The part which is common to the higher classes of the law at Edinburgh, and which nearly resembles that of the young Templars in the days of Steele and Addison. 1902 J. HUTCHINSON (title) *A Catalogue of Notable Middle Templars*.

3. a. A member of an order of Freemasons calling themselves Knights Templars, extensively established in the United States.

1859 (title) *A Service for the Encampments of Knights Templars* together with a Sketch of the History of the Order. *Ibid.* 30 [see TEMPLAR *sb.* 3]. 1878 [see ENCAMPMENT 3]. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 2/3 The Royal Arch degree, the possession of which in these later times has been held essential to a Knight Templar.

b. Short for GOOD TEMPLAR, q. v.

1874- [see GOOD TEMPLAR]. 1885 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept. (Casell) He had often feared lest any of... their juvenile templars should be decoyed away on their journey to or from the meetings. 1905 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 8 The Baron... being by no means a templar according to the jargon of today—'templar' or 'teetotaler', whatever the phrase may be.

4. An official of the Jewish temple, *nonc-us*.

1884 H. W. BRECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXV. 11/3 It was this [the raising of Lazarus]... that brought... the determination of the templars that He should perish.

5. *attrib.*, as *Templar Knight*, *order*, etc.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 233 Cesarus tellis how some tyme per was a preste of be Templar ordur. 1537 *Orig. & Sprynge* *Sietes* 15 Templare Lordes. *Ibid.* 16 Templare Knightes. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxviii, A huge volume, which contained the proceedings of the Templar Knights.

Hence **Templardom**, the community or body of Templars; **Templarism** *a. Obs.*, of or pertaining to the Templars; **Templarism**, the principles of Templars (in any of the senses, e.g. = *Good Templarism*); **Templarlike** *adv.*, like a Templar.

1877 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 345 The most temperate races of the world are apt to burst out... to the utter confusion of all 'Good Templardom'. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 13 Seditious Templarian Jesuitical sectaries. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downfall* 48 For as they live just Templarlike in all things, so there will be a right Templarian downfall. 1888 J. SHALLOW *Templars Trials* 69 M. Loiseleur dilates... on the difference between Gnosticism and *Templarism. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 June, He spoke of the drink question as affecting native races, and the spread of Templarism in India, Africa and Australasia.

Templar (templär), *a.* [ad. late L. *templār-is*, f. *templum*, *TEMPLE* sb.1: see -AR 1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a (or the Jewish) temple.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 3 The Example of... Solomon in Templar and Domal Architecture. 1812-29 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 112 It would be better to regard solitary, family, and templar devotion as distinctions in sort, rather than differences in degree. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* II. 415 In the East, where the churches retained probably more of the templar form. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 118 They have no templar and sacerdotal duties, can offer no sacrifice, absolve from sin.

Templary (templär), *sb.* Also 5 *pl.-aries*. [ad. med. L. *templari-us*, *TEMPLAR* sb.: see -ARY 1.]

†1. = **TEMPLAR** sb. 1. *Obs.*

1437-50 tr. *Florent* (Rolls) VII. 223 His pope... dampned the ordre of Templaries [ordinem Templariorum]. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 177 He procured the destruction of Templaries. c.1460 tr. *Osney Reg.* 208 Pe templarijs. 1590 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 35 (an. 1249) The [holy] land... might some be won to Christendome, were it not for rebellious Templaries, with the Hospitaliers, and their followers. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.* Templaries, certain Christian soldiours dwelling about the Temple at Hierusalem, whose office was to entertain Christian strangers that came hither for devotion. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Templaries*, Knights of the Temple.

†2. An estate or benefice belonging to the Knights Templars. *Obs. rare*—1.

1592 *Sc. Act. Facs.* VI (1814) III. 564/1 Pe rentailis of all hischoipriks, abbacies, priories, provostries, chaipplanies, templaries, and vtheris benefices.

3. Templars collectively; *Hist.* the system or organization of the Templars; in 19th c., the Masonic and Temperance societies so called.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Oxford.* (1662) II. 329 The Holy Land, where thorough the Treachery of Templary, cowardize of the Greeks, diversity of the Climate, distance of the place, and differences betwixt Christian Princes, much time was spent... many lives lost, but little profit produced. 1859 *Service for Encampments of Knights Templars* 30 Any attempt... to make Masonry perfect without Templary, or on the other hand, to perpetuate an order of Templars independent of Freemasonry must only shew ignorance of the real history of both Societies. 1874, 1897 [see GOOO TEMPLAR]. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 2/3 At Louisville (in 1901)... a colossal pageant descriptive of the history of Knight Templary from the time of the Crusades.

†**Templary**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *templaris* pertaining to a temple: see -ARY 2.]

1. Of or pertaining to a temple: = **TEMPLAR** *a.* 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. 1. 55 We scorn papists that pretende a ciuill worships in templearie bowing.

2. Of, pertaining to, or named from the Temple at Jerusalem; *Templary Knights* = *Knights Templars*: see **TEMPLAR** sb. 1.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 84 In the Priory of St. Iohn, belonging of old to the Templary Knights, and now to the Knights of Rhodes or Malta. *Ibid.* 190 (Paris) On the left hand as you come in, is the house of the Templary Knights.

Template, variant of **TEMPLET** 1.

Temple (temp'l), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1-2 *templ*, *templ*, (3 *Orm. temmple*), 3- *temple*. Also 4 *tempel*, -ele, -ile, -ille, (templee), 4-6 *tempil*, -yll, -yl(e), -ul, 5-6 -ull(e), 6- *ell*. [OE. *templ*, *tempel*, ad. L. *templum*; reinforced in ME. by F. *temple* (10th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = Pr. *temple*, Sp., Pg. *templo*, It. *tempio*: = L. *templum*.]

1. 1. An edifice or place regarded primarily as the dwelling-place or 'house' of a deity or deities; hence, an edifice devoted to divine worship.

a. In a general sense. (Often, as in quot. c 825, going back to a specific use.)

Cave, or cavern-temple, a natural cave used as a temple. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlvii. 10 We onfengun god mildheortnisse ðinc in midle temples ðines. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 1 *Templ* haliz ðin. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 7061 Chapelre temple pat euer watz set. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wulker 626/2 *Temple*, *temur*. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* vii. 48 But he that is hiest of all dweleth not in temples made with hondes. 1529 MORRIS *Dyaloge* 1, God is as nyghtye in the stable as in the temple. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. 1. 153 The Cloud-capt Towres, the gorgeous Pallaces, the solemn Temples, the great Globe it selfe, shall dissolue. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xxiv. 219 Take Temple for a covered standing structure, and the Jews had none till the time of Solomon. 1832 DISRAELI *Cont. Flen.* v. iv. There is not a more beautiful and solemn temple in the world, than the great Cathedral of Seville. 1837 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) II. 243 The great cavern-temple of Tuluza. a 1845 SYD. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) I. iii. 55 The true Christian... loves the good, under whatever temple, at whatever altar he may find them. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 52. 26 The simplest temples (*templa*) of the primitive ages were merely hollow trees in which images were placed.

b. Historically applied to the sacred buildings of the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations; now, to those of Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Shintoism, and the ethnic religions generally.

971 *Blithl. Hom.* 221 He manig templ & deofolgyld zebræc & zeofylde. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 574 (Hij) ðam fela templa arædon. c 1205 LAY. 10178 Alle þa templen [c 1275 temples] þe þa heðene hæfden itimbrid. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 318 A temple hii vovnde vair inou & a maunet amide. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (Johannes) 293 þe tempil of dyane. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1358 All tight to þe tempull of here tore goddess. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (S. T. S.) 135 *margin*, Tempilis & places of sacrifice to prophane Godis. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 205 The Citie [Meaco in Japan] has seventy Temples, in one of which are set three thousand three hundred thirty three gilded Idols. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 402 The wisest heart Of Solomon he [Moloch] led by fraud to build His Temple right against the Temple of God. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 441 The temple of the Sibylla Tiburtina spoken of by Lactantius. 1860 GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 588/2 Pagoda... In Hindustan, Burmah, and China... implies a temple in which idols are worshipped. *Ibid.* 894/1 Their [Taoists] priests live in the temples, and are supported by the produce of the grounds attached to the establishment.

c. *spec.* The sacred edifice (or any one of the successive edifices) at Jerusalem, the 'House of the Lord', and seat of the Jewish worship of Jehovah.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxvi. 259 þa stanas on ðam merian temple Salomones wæron ær swæ wel zegefeod. 971 *Blithl. Hom.* 27 He hie ætette ofer þæs temples scyll. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 5 Ða zebröhte se deofol hine... and ætette hine ofer þæs temples heahnesse. c 1200 *ORMIN* 11880 Te deoffel brohte Crist upp þatt halghe temple. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 75 In the temple fand that than Seynt Symeon. 1384 WYCLIF *Math.* xxi. 12 Jhesus entride in to the temple of God. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 10946 (Land) Zakarie to temple yde. *Ibid.* 13745 (Trin.) Jhesu... say noon in þe temple leued. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 23 The rewlars of the tempil and the cheif prestis. 1611 BIBLE *Joh. viii.* 2 Earely in the morning hee came agáine into the Temple. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lviii. (1879) 692 The Temple was built of white stones of great size, the length of each about 37½ ft., some even 45 ft.

d. *transf. and fig.*

c 1607 *DONNE Lett.*, to Sir H. Goodere 14 Aug. (1651) 116 That time [for the outward service] to me towards you is Tuesday, and my Temple, the Rose in Smith-field. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1820) 311 The temple of fame is the shortest passage to riches and preferment. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 19 A temple of science now in ruins. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxxi. (1879) 370 The true worship has its temple in the inmost soul. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 5 Whose temple of worship was the canopy of heaven.

2. *transf.* A building dedicated to public Christian worship; a church: esp. applied to a large or grand edifice.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* Prol. 3 A temple of þe trinite (in Bristol)... That cristis churche is cleped. 1528 STARKEV *England* II. i. 176 Magnyfical and gudly housys, fayr tempullis and churchys. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Scidane's Comm.* 367 Whan the last of them are come to the church, the Souldiours by and by discharge their pieces; and... about the Temple kepe warde till the counsell breake vp. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1. 471 The king determined to hear mass with the same pomp with which his predecessors had been surrounded when they repaired to the temples of the established religion. 1867 D. DUNCAN *Disc.* 120 By some classes of professing Christians, their places of worship are called temples... and are revered as sacred or holy. 1876 *Haydn's Dict. Dates* 706/2 The 'City Temple', a dissenters' chapel... was opened 19 May, 1874.

b. *spec.* In France and some French-speaking countries, a Protestant as distinguished from a Roman Catholic place of worship (the term 'church' (*église*) being usually confined to the latter).

1566 CLOUGH in *Burton Life Gresham* (1839) II. 154 note, They have laid and begun the foundation of four new tempells (in Antwerp), besides the great barn at St. Mychells, which ys very handsomely trymmed for a preaching place. [1843 *Murray's France* 465/2 There are 12,000 Protestants at Nismes, who have 2 churches (*temples*).] 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 150 One of the first things I encountered in Pont de Montvert was... the Protestant temple.

c. The central place of worship of the Mormons.

1858 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XV. 591/1 This great undertaking of Nauvoo was the building of the Mormon temple. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 347/2 A revelation of great length... gave directions for the building of a splendid temple, the first stone of which was laid with great pomp on April 6th, 1841. *Ibid.* 354/1 The tithes are supposed to be devoted to the building of the temple.

3. *fig.* Any place regarded as occupied by the divine presence; *spec.* the person or body of a Christian.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John ii. 19 Un-duað ðone tempel ðis & on ðim dagum ic æweoco ðæt. *Ibid.* 21 He wutudlice giewað of temple lichoma his. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 580 Nyte ze þæt eowere lima syndon þæs Halgan Gastes tempel, seðe on eow is? c 1200 *ORMIN* 15843 Cristene folc iss Cristess hus & Cristess halghe temple. c 1290 *St. Kath.* 21 in S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 92 3wy ne bi-holde ze þe heize temple. . Of þe heie heuene þat geth a-boute a-bouen eow nist and dai. 1388 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* iii. 16 Witen ze not, that ze beu the temple of God, and the spirit of God dwelith in you? c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1781 Couetous men comynly are cald after right, A temple to the tyrant, þat tises to syn. c 1450 *God-stow Reg.* 5 Iff we make clene oure tempel with-ynne. a 1515 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 19 Tryumphand tempil of the Trinite . Princes of peiss . O mater Jhesu, salue Maria! 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 73 Most sacrilegious Murder hath broke open The Lords anoynted Temple, and stole thence The Life o' th' Building. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 55

How could his Spirit's dwelling in us constitute us Temples of God, unless he himself were God? a 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Hymn, Veni, Creator Spiritus* 6 From sin and sorrow set us free, And make thy temples worthy thee. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 464 My favoured temple is an humble heart. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 21 Yet they have been made temples of the Holy Ghost.

II. †4. The head-quarters of the Knights Templars, on or contiguous to the site of the temple at Jerusalem; hence, the order or organization of the Templars. *Obs.*

a 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1128 Des ilces zeares com fram Jerusalem Hugo of þe temple. c 1400 MAUNDV. (1839) x. 88 Towards the south right nygh, is the temple of Salomon... And in þat temple duellen the knyghtes of the temple, that weren wont to be clept Templers, & þat was the fundacioun of here ordre. c 1400 *Brut* 148 Among þe castelles he made an house of þe temple. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Templaries*, or Knights of the Temple.

5. *spec.* Name of two of the Inns of Court (see *INN* sb. 5 c) in London, known as the *Inner* and the *Middle Temple* (see quot. 1727-41), which stand on the site of the buildings once occupied by the Templars (of which the church alone remains).

c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 567 A gentil Maunciple was ther of a temple. 1468 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 92 To myn ryth reverent... fader, John Paston, beying in the Inner Temple. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 97 The xvij day of August [1556] the mayer dynned at the redere dinner at the Temple. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. v. 19 We sent vnto the Temple, vnto his Chamber. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Templaries*, These Templars first founded and built the Temples or Templars Inne in Fleetstreet. 1709 *Steele Tattler* No. 60 p 1 A Student of the Inner Temple. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Temples*,... two inns of court, thus called, because anciently the dwelling-house of the knights-templars... They are called the inner and middle temple, in relation to Essex-house, which was also a part of the house of the templars, and called the outer temple, because situate without Temple-Bar. 1905 C. T. MARTIN (*title*) *Minutes of Parliament of the Middle Temple*.

b. Name of the place in Paris which formed the head-quarters of the Templars in Europe.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 190 (Paris) The second gate towards the East, is the gate of the Temple. 1735 [see *temple diamond* in 6]. 1888 T. A. ARCHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 160/2 Louis VII... gave them a piece of marsh land outside Paris, which in later times became known as the Temple, and was the headquarters of the order in Europe.

III. 6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attrib., in

senses 1-3, as *temple-book*, -*building*, -*captain*, -*chamber*, -*chief*, -*companion*, -*court*, -*door*, -*end*, -*fellow*, -*festival*, -*fronton*, -*gate*, -*gift*, -*guard*, -*hall*, -*hospital*, -*land*, -*master*, -*ministrant*, -*mount*, -*music*, -*musician*, -*pavement*, -*pediment*, -*porch*, -*priest*, -*priesthood*, -*prophet*, -*revenue*, -*roof*, -*ruin*, -*sanctuary*, -*sculpture*, -*service*, -*shrine*, -*singer*, -*staff*, -*stair*, -*stead*, -*system*, -*tax*, -*treasury*, -*union*, -*veil*, -*vision*, -*wall*, -*warden*, -*wardenship*, -*worship*, -*yard*; in sense 5, as *temple-exchange*, -*garden*, -*hall*, etc.; appositive, as *temple-house*, -*palace*, -*pyramid*, -*lomb*, -*tower*. b. Obj. and obj. gen., as *temple-keeper*, -*robber*, -*sweeper*, -*visiting*; *temple-haunting* adj.; instrumental, similitive, etc., as *temple-crowned*, -*like*, -*sacred*, -*treated* adjs. c. Special combs.: *temple children*, girl children enslaved to the service of heathen temples in India; *Temple church*: see 5; †*temple diamond* (see quot.); *temple-founded*, ? a founding deposited at the Temple (sense 5); *Temple parliament*, = *PARLIAMENT* sb.1 5 b; †*temple-pickling* (*obs. slang*): see quot.; *temple-ring* (see quot.); *temple-title*, the name under which a deceased Chinese emperor is worshipped; *temple-trotter* (see quot.). Also *TEMPLE-BAR*.

1448-9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cleopas* 28 Ther othe thei toke, Sweryng vpon the 'temply-boke. 1857 J. HAMILTON *Lessons fr. Gt. Biog.* (1859) 219 The occupants of these 'temple-chambers. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The chief officer was the master of the temple. And from him the chief minister of the 'temple-church is still called the master of the temple. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xi. 263 Pindar... Euripides and Apollodorus, name Erichthonius, as the being who was thus adopted and made the 'temple-companion of Athénê. 1884 R. BRIDGES *Prometheus* 758 The 'temple-crowned heights. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* I. Svij, The factitious diamonds... call'd 'temple Diamonds, because the best of them are made in the temple at Paris, are vastly short of the genuine ones. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1793 I. 239 He sits... every evening, from five till eight, under the clock, at the 'Temple-exchange. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. Cj, Honor and deserveng Vertue... were 'Temple-fellows in old Rome. 1905 *Athenæum* 29 July 146/1 The last of the 'Temple foundings, Mary Ann Littlefield, survived as late as 1895, and was supposed to have been the original of Miss Flite in Dickens's 'Bleak House'. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 125 This brawle to day, Growne to this faction in the 'Temple Garden, Shall send betwene the Red-Rose and the White, A thousand Soules to Death and deadly Night. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* xii, Open the 'temple gates unto my love, Open them there wide that she may enter in. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 4 This Guest of Summer, The 'Temple-haunting Marlet. 1713... *All Saints* 41 in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXIX. 435 Thus was ordeyned his 'temple-hous (the Pantheon) Off all deuylls to haue þer cours. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chan.* I. (1829) 63 He gave them the superiories of the hail 'temple-lands with-in their burrow. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* c iij, Representing

Solomons "Temple-like Foundations of a State. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 398 Habakkuk must have been entitled to take part in the "temple-music, and so must have been a Levite. 1891 CHEVNE *Psalter* ii. 69 It [Ps. 37] is evidently the work of a temple-musician. 1851 *Buried City East Niveveh* vii. 105 The architecture of the Assyrians, as illustrated in its only relics, the great "Temple-palaces. 1641 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 285 Friday is the day of "Temple parliament. 1905 *Daily News* 15 July 4 The transactions of the Middle Temple "Parliaments, beginning from the year 1501. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. "Temple-pickling, the Pumping of Bailives, Humms, Setters, Pick-pockets, &c. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 77 The "Temple-Purch two arched Cloysters flank'd. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 251 A dissolution of the "temple-priesthood. 1905 D. SMITH *Days His Flesh* vii. 59 Every adult Israelite... had to pay an annual tax of half a shekel to the "Temple-revenue. 1879 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 298 Another betrothal ring, called "temple or tower, from the figure of the sacred temple placed on their summit. 1637 NABERS *Microcosm*, in Dodsley *O. Pl.* IX. 163 The "temple-rober, to the altar flies, a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 249 Temple-robers, stealing away plates of gold from the statues of the gods. 1857 J. HAMILTON *Lessons fr. Gl. Biog.* (1859) 86 He heard from the "temple-roof a whisper in his ear. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 398 The condition... in which there should be none of the special "Temple-service. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 78 Hymnotheo. Kiss'd the Saints' feet, who trod the "Temple-Stairs. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Part* III. 299 Now faint I would unto the "temple-stand. 1904 R. J. FARRER *Garden Asia* 118 The great "temple-tomb is in high festival for the Birthday of the Saviour (Buddha). 1863 W. SMITH's *Dict. Bible* 1582 s.v. *Babel*, an ancient Babylonian "temple-tower. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cent. Mt.* 680 A quaint device, Pillared and "temple-treated Belvedere. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 560 An extremely low lawyer's clerk, of the genus which in old professional slang was called "Temple-trotter. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16762-85 (Cott.) De "temple vail clef in two. 1609 BIBLA (Douay) *Zeph.* i. 1 The names of the "templewardens with the priests. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Letts. to Seven Ch.* xvii. 232 The fourth "Temple-wardship seems to be of Artemis. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 102 The corrupt estate of the Jewish church... both in "Temple-worship and in Synagogue-worship. 1714 R. FLOOD *Pract. Disc.* II. 138 The ceremonial ordinances which chiefly gave directions about the temple-worship.

Hence **Templeful**, as many or as much as fills a temple; **Templeward adv.**, towards the temple. 1868 WHITTIER *Meeting at Norritual-bound* nor templeward Walks the free spirit of the Lord! 1909 *Expositor* Oct. 316 A whole templeful of men whose consciences kept them from casting a stone.

Temple (temp'l), sb.² Also 4-5 tempil, 5-elle, -ylle, 6 Sc. typmille. [a. OF. *temple* fem. (11th c. in *Roland*), = Prov. *templa*, It. *templa*:-popl. type **templa*, **templa*, app. for cl. L. *tempora*, pl. of *tempus* 'temple of the head' (taken later as fem. sing.: cf. BIBLE). OF. *temple* (still in Dict. Acad. 1694-1740) is represented in mod.F. by *tempe* (already in *Palsgr.*, 1530).]

1. The flattened region on each side of the (human) forehead. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

c 1310 *St. Margaret* 219 in Horstmann *Attencl. Leg.* (1881) 231 Sche toke him bi þe temples [*earlier version* bi þe toppe]; about sche him swoug. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxi. 5 þe tempils of þi heued waxis heuy. a 1400 *Poem on Blood-letting in Rel. Ant.* I. 189 Two [places] at the tempils thay mot bled. 24. . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulker 631/2 *Tempelle, tempora*. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iv. 21 Then fael... smote the nale in thowre the temples of his heade, so y^t he sancke to y^e earth. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. 12 Let no dreames my head infest, But such as Jacobs temples blest. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 34 And wreaths of hay his sun-burnt temples shade. 1713 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. viii. A scorching climate, And toil, had... Roughened the brow, the temples bare. 1814 CARV Dantes, *Paradise* xxv. 11, 1. . . shall claim the wreath Due to the poet's temples.

b. *trans.* A corresponding part in lower animals. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 181 The temples, rump and belly are of a violet colour. 1836 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 365 External anatomy of insects. . . *Tempora* (the Temples). Those parts which lie on the outside of the posterior half of the eyes. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 87/1 My dinner consisted of a piece of flesh from the temple of the elephant. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Temple*, Ornithol., Zool. Applied to the lateral region of the head comprised between the eyes and ears.

† 2. *pl.* Ornaments of jewellery or needlework formerly worn by ladies on the sides of the forehead. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYON *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 56 A fowle visage with gay temples of atyre. 1439 E. E. WILLS (1882) 116 (Cress Warwick) That my grete tempyls with the Balesys be sold to the vntym prys. [1650] DUGDALE *Antiq. Warwick.* 330/1 [marg. note on quot. 1430] Jewels hanging on womens foreheads by Bodkins thrust into their hair.]

3. Each of the side-members or limbs of a pair of spectacles, which clasp the sides of the head of the wearer. *U.S.*

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Temple*...one of the bars on the outer ends of the spectacle bows [i.e. rims of the lenses] by which the spectacles are made to clasp the head of the wearer. [Hence in later Dicts.]

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *temple-bone*, *-pulse*, *-shot*; *temple-spectacles*, spectacles having jointed side-limbs that grasp the temples.

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 583 Where it yssueth out of the "Temple-bone it is broader and thicker. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* xiv. 75 The temple-bones... are slow in coming to perfection. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 7/2 The witness was feeling the "temple pulse while administering. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* xxi. 232, I ran in and

killed him with a "temple shot from my Metford. 1768 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iv. He had more powder in his hair... a pair of "temple spectacles, and his bat under his arm.

Temple (temp'l), sb.³ [a. F. *temple* fem. (also *templet*, *temploir*, *temple*), Littre: perh. orig. the same word as *temple*, *tempe*, *TEMPLE* sb.²]

1. A contrivance for keeping cloth stretched to its proper width in the loom during the process of weaving. Usually *pl.*

In the hand-loom, a pair of flat rods, having toothed ends which caught the selvage on each side; in the power-loom, various rotary devices are used.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/2 A Tempyle of a wefere, *virgula*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. viii. 348/1 *Temples*... two Staves with broad ends set with sharp Pins... by the pins putting into the selvage of the Cloth it is kept open while it is in Weaving. 1733 P. LINCOLN *Interest Scott.* 169 The Sun that is now given for the Encouragement of that Branch [Weaving], exclusive of the Reeds, Harness, Shuttles, and Temples. 1863 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 150 The Breast Beam is the rail in front of the loom... It is on this rail that the self acting temples are fixed. 1888 ELWORTHY *West Somerset Wordbk.*, *Temple*, a wooden stretcher of adjustable length, having points at either end, used by weavers to keep the cloth as woven of the proper width in the loom. . . Often called a 'pair of temples'. 1868 LEADS *Mercury Suppl.* 10 Dec. (E. D. D.). The temples on looms to-day . . . consist of wheels on either side of the woven piece, having projecting pins all round their circumferences.

2. = **TEMPLET** 1. 2. Also *attrib.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. ix. 394/2 *Temple Moulds*... are Boards cut in that form as the Stone is to be cut. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Temple-mold*, a pattern, or mould used by masons in fashioning their work.

Temple (temp'l), v. [f. **TEMPLE** sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To enclose in or as in a temple, to enshrine; to honour with a temple or temples, to build a temple to or for. Also *fig.*

1593 SOUTHWELL *St. Peters Compl.* 27 Christ, as my God, was templed in my thought. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. (11.) lxxxiv. 242 The Heathen (in many places) Templed and adored this drunken god. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 57 Templed, and taught, and rited as thou art. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 514 Immured... In... her holy home, With many a lovely handmaiden around In starry palace templed.

2. To make or fashion into a temple.

1839-49 [implied in *TEMPLED* *pl.* a. 2].

† 3. *intr.* To reside or dwell as in a temple. *Obs.* a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 62 Bless'd Jesu! I deign to Temple in my Mind. — *Sion* *ibid.* IV. 412 O Jesu... I feel thee templeing in my Heart.

Hence **Templing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1638 MEDB *Wks.* (1672) 641 The Deifying and invoking of Saints and Angels... the adoring and templeing of Reliques. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 105 In the Demon-worship they had many other rites, as worshipping of Columns, Templeing of Reliques.

Temple-bar. [f. **TEMPLE** sb.¹ 5 (because of its position close to the Temple buildings) + **BAR** sb.¹ 13.] The name of the barrier or gateway closing the entrance into the City of London from the Strand; removed in 1878.

[1314-15 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 302/2 Le pavement du chemyn par entre la Barre du Novel Temple de Londres.] 1354 *Ibid.* II. 262/1 *Qe l'Estate de Westm.* comence sa bounde a Temple-barre. c 1400 *Brut* 238 Seynt Clementis cherche without Temple-Barre. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 579/2 A Tenement without the Temple Barres of London. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1908) I. 193 The Queenes Maiestie... entered the cite by Temple Barre, through Fleetstreete, Cheape [etc.]. 1727-41 [see **TEMPLE** sb.¹ 5]. 1773 JOHNSON 30 Apr. in Boswell *Life* (1887) II. 238 When we got to Temple-bar he [Goldsmith] stopped me, pointed to the [rebels'] heads upon it, and stily whispered me 'Foristan et nostrum nomen miscibatur istis'. 1851 London as it is To-day. (1855) 9 At [the] extremity [of Fleet St.], separating the cities of London and Westminster, stands Temple Bar, the only one of the city boundaries now remaining. 1864 CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* II. 233/2 The heads of these two [Jacobites executed in 1746] were... stuck over Temple Bar, where they remained till 1772.

Templed (temp'ld), *pl.* a. [f. **TEMPLE** v. or sb. + **ED.**]

1. Enshrined in a temple.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xx, Gods of wood, Of stocks, and stones, with crowns of laurell stemped. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* iii. 15 The seat of stemped Power.

2. Made into or like a temple.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* i. (1852) 3 O'er which ye rise in templed majesty. 1849 QUINTON *Heaven's Antid. Curse Labour* 42 Canticles of praise will resound through the templed cottage. 3. Furnished or adorned with a temple or temples.

1852 *Manderings of Mem.* I. 114 We... Rambled such river sides and templed lands. 1878 H. RICE *Sel. Poems* 35 Go tread the templed hills of Orient clime.

Templeless (temp'l'les), a. [f. **TEMPLE** sb.¹ + **LESS**.] Having no temple, destitute of a temple.

c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* xxiii. 493 He shuld make vs tempylles, And gar it cleyne downe fall. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiv. 221 And yet that the Persians were wholly Temple-lesse will hardly be believed. 1848 LYTTON *Caxtons* iv. ii, Druidism, passing from its earliest temple-lesse belief into the later corruptions.

Templer, -ere, obs. forms of **TEMPLAR**.

Templet (temp'let). Also 9 *template*. [Of uncertain origin.]

L. *templum* 'temple' had also the sense 'rafter'; *templet* in sense 1 here (but hardly in sense 2) might possibly be a dim. from this. F. *templet* is given by Littre only as a synonym and presumably a derivative of *temple* fem., a weaver's stretcher, *TEMPLE* sb.³ The spelling *templet* is evidently pseudo-etymological, after *plate*.)

1. **Building.** A horizontal piece of timber in a wall, or spanning a window or doorway, to take and distribute the pressure of a girder, or of joists or rafters; a plate.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (ed. 2) 26 When you lay any timber on brickwork, as lintels over windows, or templates under girders, lay them in loom. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 216 The templates or wall-plates on which the Girder rests. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.*, *Templet*, 1855 *Act* 18 4 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 15 Every bressummer bearing upon any party wall must be borne by a templet, or corbel of stone or iron, tailed through at least half the thickness of such wall, and of the full breadth of the bressummer. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iii. 195 The purpose of templates is similar to that of wall-plates. 1901 J. BLACK'S *Corp. & Build.*, *Scaffolding* 53 The templates must... be bedded in good strong portland cement mortar before being wedged up tightly.

b. **Shipbuilding.** One of the wedges for a block under the keel. 1877 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. An instrument used as a gauge or guide in bringing any piece of work to the desired shape; usually a flat piece of wood or metal having one edge shaped to correspond to the outline of the finished work; also used as a tool in moulding, and as a guide in forming moulds for castings or pottery, in an automatic lathe, etc.

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.*, *Templet*, a mould used in masonry and brickwork for the purpose of cutting or setting the work. 1823 — *Pract. Build.* 359 It will be necessary to have one templet made convex, to try the faces of bricks to. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 586 Form a templet or cradle to the surface intended. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* VII. 187/1 The propeller was of cast iron, and was moulded in loam without a model, by means of iron templates cut to the required curve. 1863 SMILES *Indust. Biog.* 271 His [R. Roberts's] system of templates and gauges, by means of which every part of an engine or tender corresponded with that of every other engine or tender of the same class. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 3/2.

b. A flat plate or strip perforated with holes used as a guide in marking out holes for riveting or drilling. Also *attrib.*

Also, a wooden frame corresponding to the base of any piece of machinery that requires to be fixed by bolts, having holes by means of which the permanent holding-down bolts can be previously fixed in concrete in the exact position to pass through the bolt-holes in the base in question.

1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 98 Templates are used for taking account of the rivet holes in the inside strakes corresponding to those in the frames, when the plates are too heavy to be held in place, and there marked. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2529/2 Perforated templates are used by boiler-makers and others to lay out the holes for punching. 1895 A. J. EVANS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* XIV. 300 The symbol might have been a simple kind of stencilling plate known as a 'templet', such as is still in use among decorators. *Ibid.* 333 The templet symbol.

Templet 2, -ette. [In sense 1, a. F. *templette*, dim. of *temple* fem. (in mod.F. *tempe*), *TEMPLE* sb.² Sense 2 may be a different word.]

† 1. An ornament worn by women on the head; = **TEMPLE** sb.² 2. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 279/2 *Templet* a thyng made of latyn, *templette*. c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 907 (Names of womens rementes) The templettes, les templettes.

2. Each of the four-sided facets which surround and 'support' the table of a brilliant.

1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Bezel*, 2, the oblique side or face of a gem; *spec.* one of four similarly situated four-sided facets on the top or crown of a brilliant, which are sometimes called templets.

Templet 3. *Weaving.* [dim. of **TEMPLE** sb.³: as mod.F. *templet* (which may be the source).] = **TEMPLE** sb.³ 1.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 223 The woven silk is kept at its proper degree of extension by small hooks, called templets. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2529/2 The templet of the horsehair-loom is a pair of jaws for each selvedge.

Templet 4 (temp'let). Also -ette. [f. **TEMPLE** sb.¹ + **ET**.] A small or miniature temple.

a 1843 in Southey *Comm. pl. Bk.* III. 657/1 *Fagutal*, a beechen temple or templet under Jupiter Fagutalis. 1848 J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia*, etc. I. 183 A little round templet, or open lantern on columns, in style and name worthy of a tea-garden. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 355/1 This templet — it is so small that they might call it a templette.

Templify, v. rare. [f. L. *templum*, *TEMPLE* sb.¹ + **FY**.] *trans.* To make into a temple.

1615 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.*, *John* ii. 19 (1841) II. 361 If we can take order that while we be here, before we go hence, our bodies, we get them templified as I may say. 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Text* I. 101 The body must be a stately structure which is thus templified by the Holy Ghost.

Templin-oil. [= Ger. *Templinöl*, Pharmaceut. L. *oleum templinum*, said by Flickiger (*Mittheil. naturf. Gesellsch. Bern*, 1855, 139) to have been used by Haller, 1755: origin unascertained.] (See *quots.*)

[1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Templinum oleum*,...oil obtained from the cones or nuts of the pine-tree. Germ. syn. *Tannenapfenöl*.] 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 719 *Templin-oil*, oil of Pine-cones...isomeric with, and very similar to, oil of turpentine, obtained by distillation of the cones of *Pinus Pumilio*,...and in some parts of Switzerland from the cones of the silver-fir (*Abies Picea*).

† **Templize**, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. **TEMPLE** sb.¹ + **IZE**.] *intr.* To assume the form or character of a temple.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. iv. 72 The Rabbins conceive that

during the abode thereof at Shiloh, the Tabernacle began to templeize, getting walls round about it, chiefly because about that time it is thrice termed a Temple.

|| **Tempo** (te'mpō). Pl. **tempi** (te'mpī). [It, -L. *tempus* time.]

1. **Mus.** Relative speed or rate of movement; pace; time; *spec.* the proper or characteristic speed and rhythm of a dance or other tune (in phr. *tempo di gavotta, tempo di marcia, tempo di minuetto*, etc.).

Tempo primo, first or former time; a direction to resume the original speed after an alteration of it. *Tempo rubato*, 'robbed or stolen time; time occasionally slackened or hastened for the purposes of expression' (Stainer & Barrett).

1734 *Short Explic. For Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Tempo*, Time. Thus, *Tempo Di Gavotta*, is Gavot Time, or the Time or Movement observed in playing a Gavot. *Tempo Di Minuetto*,... *Tempo Di Sarabanda*. 1839 LONGE. *Hyperion* iv. In his hurry he got the *tempo* about twice too slow. 1866 ENGEL Nat. Mus. ii. 63 They sing in a more subdued tone; the *tempo* is slower. 1884 F. TAYLOR in Grove Dict. Mus. iv. 82 Verbal directions as to tempo are generally written in Italian. 1888 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 349/5 The composer has reconsidered the *tempi* of some portions...; he also indulged... in the *tempo rubato*.

† 2. A term in fencing: see quot. *Obs. rare*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xix. (Roxb.) 159/2 A *Tempo*, is to take heed never to make a thrust or blow at adversaries, without thou hast a faire opportunity to hit, or within measure, that he bewithin thy reach.

Tempor, -e, obs. forms of **TEMPER** v.

Temporad (temp'orəd), *adv.* **Physiol.** [f. **TEMPOR**-ALG. + -ad, as in **DEXTRAD**, etc.] Towards the temples.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 470 Rotatory motions Mesiad, and Temporad. *Ibid.* 471 In such motions the coronal rectus is made to turn the pupil coronad;... the *temporal*, temporad.

Temporal (temp'oräl), *a.* and *sb.* 1 Also 4-7 -er-; 4-5 -el-, -ell(e), -ale, 4-6 -alle, 4-7 -all. [ad. L. *temporalis*, f. *tempus*, *tempor*-, a space or point of time, time; in B. 2, ad. eccl. L. *temporale*.]

A. adj. 1. Lasting or existing only for a time; passing, *temporary*. Now *rare* or merged in 2.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 21. He hath nat roote in hym self, but it is temporal; that is, it lastith bot a litil tyme. 1382 - a Cor. iv. 18 Sothli tho things that ben seyn, ben temporal, or duryng by short tyme. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. 1. Ark 500 [Rainbow] A temporal beauty of the lamplful skies. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* 1. 49 Others begin to run in spring, and cease again towards autumn, and are called temporal Springs. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 127 What seems a kind of temporal death to people choked between walls... is only a... living slumber to the man who sleeps a-field.

2. Of or pertaining to time as the sphere of human life; terrestrial as opposed to heavenly; of man's present life as distinguished from a future existence; concerning or involving merely the material interests of this world; worldly, earthly. (Opp. to *eternal* or *spiritual*.)

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints vi.* (Thomas) 315 Pat bai... jarnis til hafe na temporele gud, ontane anerly clath & fud. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 5 Temporal almes. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 706 So that the tour were stuffed wth alle richesse temporal. c1533 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in l'Alger*, 1036 The lytell goodes temporals that it hath plesed to God to sende me. 1695 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark ii. 15 He would not set up a temporal Kingdom. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) i. 306 The Jews... expected... a temporal prince. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vii. 91 Fear for the temporal prosperity of the whole race.

3. Secular as opposed to sacred; lay as distinguished from clerical. Of law: civil or common as distinguished from canon. Of rule, authority, or government: civil as distinguished from ecclesiastical. *Lords Temporal*: see **LORD** sb. 9. (Opp. to *spiritual*.)

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Itt longith to som temporelle men the which han soueraynte. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 43 He was Lord Spirituelle & Temporelle. c1440 *Brut* 468 Pe King... borrowed a somme of gold burghout be Reame, of temporal peple, bat amounted a c. Mⁱ marc of money, to sende his peple over the see. 1451 CARGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 27 Ambrose had... mad neuely many ympns, for all be temporal ympns ar ny of his making, as primo dierum omnium, & pco bat folow. 1578 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) l. 130 And after come to practice as a temporal Lawyer. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 190 His Scepter shewes the force of temporall power, The attribute to awe and Maiestie. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 36 The Government of Ireland is by the King, 21 Bishops... and the Temporal Peers. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772 149 A charter erecting the lands belonging to the abbacy into a temporal lordship. 1898 C. H. BOWEN *Dict. Cath.*, *Temporal Power of the Pope*. -1. His right to possess and govern the Patrimony of St. Peter and other States of the Church; 2. His rights as Vicar of Christ in relation to other sovereigns and states.

† 4. Applied to 'artificial hours', i. e. twelfths of an 'artificial day': see **ARTIFICIAL** 5. *Obs. rare*.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. i. lii. (1636) 370 Note also that the unequal houres are called sometime artificiall, and sometime temporal houres.

5. **a. Gram.** and **Pros.** Relating to or depending on the quantity of syllables (i. e. the time taken in pronouncing them). *Temporal augment* (Gr. *Gram.*): see **AUGMENT** sb. 2.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Temporal Augment*, an Augmentation which is made in a Greek Verb, by increasing in several

Tenses, the quantity of the first Vowel or Dipthong, as *ἔγω ἤνυν*. 1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 540 The ancient temporal metres were inexhaustible, because the permutations and combinations of the prosodical feet were infinite. 1867 tr. *Curtius's Gr. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 235 The Temporal Augment is used in all verbs which begin with a vowel.

b. Gram. Of or pertaining to the tenses of a verb; of tense; also, expressing or denoting time, as an adverb, a clause, etc.

1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* ii. viii. (1798) 630 Our language has made but small progress, compared either with the Greek or with the Latin... even in this Modal and Temporal abbreviation. 1886 W. G. HALE in *Amer. Jnat. Philol.* vii. 459 The tenseless phrase in *order to*, used alike for present and past purposes in English, fails to convey the temporal ideas conveyed by the Latin present and imperfect subjunctive. 1889 *Ibid.* x. 334 In Latin all the uses of the ablative absolute sprang from the temporal use of the ablative.

6. In general sense: Of, pertaining, or relating to time, the present time, or a particular time.

1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* II. iii. ii. 15 Merely temporal people, who are just as narrow-minded and dull as... merely local people—the natives of a neighbourhood. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 481 A vast quantity of temporal and spatial experience. 1906 D. W. FORREST *Authority Christ* vi. i. 309 In speaking of the last day we are using a temporal expression for an unspeakable and timeless reality.

B. sb. 1. a. That which is temporal: esp. in *pl.* Temporal things or matters.

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 32 Nocht only of the temporal But of the spirital also. *Ibid.* 276 To day is venym schad In holi cherche of temporal, Which medleth with the spirital. 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 534 In his persone and his kingdom, which bothe be temporales ouely. 1605 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 16 Hee that partakes of Gods blessing in Temporals. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv. Joy from temporals, is a terrestrial joy, And, like all things terrestrial, has a dreg in it. 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 140 Trying by some other way than through these homely temporals, to learn the spiritual life.

b. Temporal power, possession, or estate; **TEMPORALITY**; chiefly in *pl.* = temporalities.

c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 277 That sen it necht Natur, thar alleris mastries, Thai counth nocht trete bat entent of the Temporelle. 1545 BAINKLOW *Compl.* xxii. (1874) 51 Of their temporals, let viij. or x. pound and not above of euery hundreth be granted to the Kyng. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* 54b, The Pope commaundeth ouer the temporal of the Church called S. Peters patrimonie, as King. 1795 ABBE BARBUEL *Hist. Clergy during Fr. Rev.* 99 They did not reject the new French constitution, or the laws concerning temporals. 1853 BLYTH *Hist. Fincham* 39 The temporals were such lands or other property as may have accured to the church by gift or purchase, and belonged chiefly to the regular or monastic clergy. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Pietro* 362 I'll to Rome, before Rome's feet the temporal-supreme lay prostrate!

2. (Also in L. form **Temporale** (temp'oräli, -äle).) That part of the breviary and missal which contains the daily offices in the order of the ecclesiastical year, as distinct from those proper for Saints' days: cf. **SANCTORALE**.

141. *Table Lessons*, etc. in *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 690 Here endith the Temporal, and here biyenneth the Propre Sanctorum. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülfker 755/21 *Hoc temporalium*, a temporal. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 63/2 This is the Rewle of the temporal thurgh the yere. 1517 in *Archæologia* LXI. 83 Item a legend hoolle of the temporal... Item a legend hoolle of the Sanctorum. 1872 *Temporale* [see **SANCTORALE**].

Temporal (temp'oräl), *a.* and *sb.* 2 *Anat.* Also 6 *temporal*. [ad. L. *temporalis*, f. *tempora* the temples: see **TEMPLE** sb. 2.] Of, belonging to, or situated in the temples: esp. in names of structures, as *temporal artery, bone, muscle, vein*, etc.

Temporal canals, small passages for vessels and nerves through the malar bone to the temporal surface; *temporal lobe*, the lowest lobe of the brain lying below the Sylvian fissure; *temporal fossa*, that in which the temporal muscle originates.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 117/2 We should not hurte the temporalle muscle. *Ibid.* 20 b/1 The thirde is called the temporal, or wayne of the temples, which in diuers branches ascendeth in the temples of the heade. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Alimentis*, etc. 327 Copious Bleeding by opening the temporal Arteries. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 23 The Temporal Bone is... divisible into a squamous, mastoid, and petrous portion. 1854 H. SPENCER *Personal Beauty* Ess. 1891 II. 390 The chief agents in closing the jaws are the temporal muscles.

B. sb. Elliptical for *temporal artery, bone, muscle*, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fj. Those [muscles] are called tympanalles, and are ryght noble and very sensyble, & therefore theyr hurt is very peryllous. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* 8 The Temporal became ossified. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* vii. 228 The muscles of mastication—the masseters, temporals, and pterygoids. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 23 The old woman's temporals were scarcely, if at all, enlarged.

|| **Temporale**: see **TEMPORAL** sb. 1 2.

Temporalism (temp'oräliz'm). [f. **TEMPORAL** *a.* + -ISM.]

1. The spirit of 'the world' (as opposed to a religious spirit); secularism; addiction to temporal or mundane interests.

1872 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 10 Exhibition of the evil spirit which we have called 'temporalism', in that hatred of restraint and subordination. 1897 *N. York Voice* 16 Sept. 3/1 He... takes leave of animalism, temporalism, provincialism, and becomes consciously a son of God.

2. The principle of the temporal power of the Pope.

1899 *Spectator* 7 Jan. 15 This war, which is not the warfare, nor in the interest, of the Roman Catholic Church, but of temporalism, is carried into every field where intolerant Catholicism has any power.

So **Temporalist**, one who maintains or supports the temporal power of the Pope.

1901 *Mission. Record U. F. Ch. Scot.* June 270/1 The next Pope will be a strong Temporalist.

Temporality (temp'oräliti). Also 5 -er-; 4-6 -ite, 5 -yte, -itee, -ytee, 5-6 -itie, (6 temporality) [ad. late L. *temporalitās* (Tertullian), f. *temporalis*, **TEMPORAL**: see -ITY. Substantive in 14-15th c. for *temporalité*, **TEMPORALTY**, q. v.]

† 1. Temporal power, jurisdiction, affairs, property, etc.: esp. the temporal property of the clergy; = **TEMPORALITY** 1. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL *P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 128 Prelates thei maden, To holde with Antecrist here temporalite to saue. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 314 Resauit fra Maister Johne Fresel, elect of Ros, for the composition of his admissioun to the temporalite of Ros. 1501 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 93/1 A Precept of Admissioun made to Jane Forman, Prioresse of Eklis, to the temporalite of al landis, rentis, and possessionis of the samyn. 1613 SHIRLEY *Trav. Persia* 3 The lesser Princes of Italy being not likely to endure the Churches so great encrease of Temporality. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl. xliii* [1], That the said incumbent might lawfully enjoy the spirituality and temporality of the cure of souls at Knockarlitie.

b. pl. Temporal or material possessions (esp. of the church or clergy).

c1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 546 The comons putte up a bylle in the parlement to the kyng as for the temporalitees beyng in the handes of the spirituete. a 1552 *LELAND Itin.* VI. 1 The Kyng had retyneyd the Temporalities of the Byshoprike for a tyme. 1593 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 150 To consider what great prejudice the Kirk sustains by the erecting of the tithes of diuers prelacies into temporalities, so that these kirks cannot be planted. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 204 The Pope... gave to the said Nicholas the said Abby, with all the said Spiritualities, and Temporalities. 1726 AVLEFFE *Pavergon* 129 After all which, the Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxv. (1857) 546 The Church... might, I believed, have to forfeit the temporalities, if her decision differed from that of the law courts.

2. The body or class of temporal persons; = **TEMPORALTY** 2.

1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 24 The Emperour... to be lord and juge... of the temporalities. c1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 1002 The byshoprykis inlyntyn till his croune, Bathe the temporalite and all the religioene. 1543 HEN. VIII *Sp. Parl.* 24 Dec., in *Coll. Poems* 165 You of the Temporality be not clean and unspotted of Malice and Envy. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 582 Here both the temporality and spirituality gave great subsidies to the king.

3. The quality or condition of being temporal or temporary; temporariness; relation to time.

1634 *RAINBOW Labour* (1635) 11 Though in the act of our labours... we place temporality, yet ought we always before our intentions to set eternitie. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* v. 158 As the Western Church observed this very day [All Saints day], so did also the Eastern, or at least some other, in temporality and point of time very near it. 1678 T. JONES *Heart & its Right Sov.* 587 What can any mortal excellency, that has... perishing temporality stamp'd upon it signifie to Christians, who are not of this world? 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 4/1 Gaining thereby the attributes of eternitie, without losing its own qualities of temporality.

Temporalize, *v. rare*. [f. **TEMPORAL** *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make temporal in character. **a.** To secularize; **b.** to limit in time.

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 146 They led to the ultimate temporalizing and annihilation of everything peculiarly Christian in the system. 1890 *Spectator* 5 July, Many who turned from a worship which seemed to localise and temporalise the Divine.

Temporally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. For a time, temporarily. *rare*.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 185 The maker of all thynges rested temporally in the... thow vrygyn.

2. In regard to temporal matters; in, or with respect to, this world; in the present life.

c1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 110 Antecrist havyn glorie of be world temporally. 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 20 As evill bitter wateris gerris mony folk dee temporaly, sa dois... heresy and lollardy the saule dee spirituall. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 39 Punitions quhilk God sendis to synnaris temporallie. 1679 WHITEBREAD in *Speeches Jesuits* a, I pray God bless His Majesty both Temporally and Eternally. a 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (J.), Sinners who are in such a temporally happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck.

Temporalness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being temporal.

1611 CORGE, *Secularitē*, worldliness, temporalness.

Temporality (temp'oräliti). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-6 *tempor*; 4-5 *-el*; 4-6 *-te*, *-tee*, 4-7 *-tie*, 5-6 *-tye*, (6 *temporalitie*). [app. a. AF. **temporelité* = F. *temporalité* (13th c.), f. OF. *temporel*, **TEMPORAL**: see -TY. Cf. *commonality, cruelty, loyalty*, etc. In 14-15th c. assimilated to the L. form, as *tempor*-, *temporalité*; now **TEMPORALITY**.]

1. Temporal or secular things, affairs, business; temporal authority. ? *Obs.*

1356-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 299 Temporelité

and spirituelle ben to partys of holi chirche. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) iii. 10 He es pare lorde bathe of tempe-raltee and of spirituelle. c1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 45 *Cest grand folye De donner le eternalite Pour le tempo-ralite*, it is grete folye For to gyve the eternalite For the temporalite. c1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 30/2 In ye tempe-raltee haue they one Emperour. 1621 BURTON *Anat.* Mel. iii. i. 1. ii. (1651) 425 The mutability of all temporalities. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 47 Lands that in the temporality are subject to the state of Venice, and in the spirituality are under the Arch-Bishop of Milan. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 183 The Spirituality and Temporality are two distinct Jurisdictions.

b. Chiefly pl. Temporal possessions; esp. those of an ecclesiastical person or body: = TEMPORALITY 1 b. ? Obs.

[1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 220/1 Ont donez terres, tenementz, & avoensons, & tieles autres tempe-ralteez, as Prelatz de seinte Eglise.] 1377 LANGT. P. Pl. B. xx. 127 Prelates bei hem madden, To holden with antecyste her temporalites to saue. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 103 Subsides & dymes for here temporalities. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 157/2 Prouffitez of the temporalites of Bishuprichez. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 229 A statly Monastorie (the temporalities whereof did amount to a hundred fiftie and five poundes). 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* Temporalities of Bishops (*Temporalia Episcoporum*) be such reuenues, lands, and tenements, as Bishops haue had laid to their Sees by the Kings and other great personages of this land from time to time. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. iv. (1714) 760 The Cardinal was chosen by the Chapter Vicar, or Guardian of the temporalities.

2. The body of temporal persons or laymen, the laity; the temporal estate or estates of the realm, i.e. the temporal peers and the commons.

1387 TRAVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 335 Kyng William was sterne, and rulede bothe tempe-ralte and spirituale at his owne wille. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cxxlv. 301 Ther was graunted vnto the kyng, bothe of spirituelle and of tempe-ralte an hole tax and a dymme. 1559 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 61 For the tempe-ralte Accousth the spirituelle. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) App. 129 The subsidies of the Temporality and the Clergie brought into the House from the King. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1663 (1823) I. ii. 340 The conuocation gaue, four sub-sides, which proved as heavy on them, as they were light on the temporality. 1874 S. WILKES *Speeches* Ess. II. 191 The old compact between the spirituality and the temporality.

† b. The condition or estate of a layman. *Obs.* c1440 *Bone Flor.* 1032 Ther was left no man in that town. That was of tempe-ralte. 1488 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Sothely some flowryd in prosperite in the spyrityualte. Some in the tempe-ralte and some in relygion.

Temporality, *adv.* rare. [f. TEMPORAL a.2 + -WARD.] Towards the temples or temporal region; = TEMPORAL.

1904 TITCENER tr. *Wundt's Physiol. Psychol.* I. 236 Retinal points that lie tempe-ralward.

Temporance, *obs.* form of TEMPERANCE.

† Temporaneal, *a.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. as next + -AL.] = next (in quot. in sense 2).

1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xviii. § 2 As if the tempe-ralneal coexistence of these two effects had sufficiently argued the one's causal dependence upon the other.

Temporaneous (tempōrānēas), *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. L. *temporaneus* timely, opportune (f. *tempus*, *tempor*-time) + -OUS.]

† 1. Lasting only for a time, temporary. *Obs.*

1656 [see 2]. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 68 (T.) Those things may cause a temporaneous disunion. 1788 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* 120 The temporaneous grinders are placed upon the internal set. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 244 This book is so driftless, so useless, so temporaneous. 1818 [implied in *temporaneousness*, -ness; see below].

2. Pertaining or relating to time, temporal.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Temporaneous*, done suddenly, at a certain time, pertaining to time; variable for the time. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 67 A Temporaneous progressive motion of the parts of the Air at the rate of 276 Paces in a second Minute of time. 1878 F. FERGUSON *Pop. Life Christ* x. 40 He uses only the connective particle 'and' and not the tempe-ralneous 'then'.

Hence Temporeneously *adv.*, for the time; Temporeneousness, temporary character.

1737 BAILEY vol. II, Temporeneousness. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horre Mosaic* I. 328 His title to the perpetually entailed, though tempe-ralneously alienated, inheritance of his fore-fathers. *Ibid.* II. 208 The testimony which it bears respect-ing its own tempe-ralneousness.

Temporarily (tempōrārili), *adv.* [f. TEMPORARY a. + -LY 2.] In a temporary manner.

1. For a time (only); during a limited time.

c1694 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 193 Derogatory to the King's Prerogative, relative to Parliaments, and temporally changing the very Constitution thereof. 1803 GOODWIN *Life Chaucer* III. 189 (Jod.) An oligarchical council temporarily administering the affairs of the nation. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vich.* c. 88 § 7 The vacancy shall be temporarily filled.

2. In relation to time, temporally. *rare.*

1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* II. xi. 447 All spatially or temporally determined phenomena.

Temporariness (tempōrārīnēs), [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or state of being temporary.

1695 J. SAGE *Article*, etc. *Wks.* 1844 I. 197 The perpetuity or temporariness of it doth not affect its nature. 1876 W. BATHGATE *Deep Things of God* II. 36 The suddenness and temporariness of the physical process of breathing.

Temporary (tempōrāri), *a.* (sb.) [ad. L. *temporari*-us, f. *tempus*, *tempor*-time: see -ARY.]

1. Lasting for a limited time; existing or valid for a time (only); not permanent; transient; made to supply a passing need.

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1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 60 The authority of princes & governors... is truly to be called tempe-ralte, that is, but for a time. a 1628 PRISTON *New Court* (1634) 45 The creature is temporary, whereas the soul is immortall. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 99 For their perpetuall, and not temporary security. 1777 COOK *Voy. Pacific* II. vii. (1784) I. 292 A large space had been cleared, before the temporary hut of this Chief. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 293 The adaptation of temporary expedients to temporary exigencies. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. v. i. 434 Inconveniences which they felt to be only temporary.

b. Temporary star (*Astron.*), a star which appears suddenly, shines for a time, and then almost or entirely disappears; temporary tooth, a deciduous tooth, milk-tooth.

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 559 The first teeth, or those of childhood, the author calls temporary, the set which succeeds them he terms permanent. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 383 The phenomena we allude to are those of temporary stars. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 51 The Temporary teeth are 20 in number, 8 incisors, 4 canine, and 8 molars.

† c. Belonging or relating to the particular time; of the period; hence, of passing interest, ephemeral. ? *Obs.* (or merged in 1).

1777 BURKE *Corp.* (1844) II. 164, I send you a trifling temporary production, made for the occasion of the day, and to perish with it. 1778 MUSGRAVE 25 Apr., in Boswell *Johnson*, A temporary poem always entertains us. 1805 W. COOKE & S. FOOTE I. 159 Though it ('Devil upon Two Sticks') admits of some temporary strokes, such as the ridicule on the college of physicians, &c., [it] exhibits them worked up in so brilliant and general a manner, as to be always new.

† 2. Belonging to the present life or this world: = TEMPORAL a.1 2. *Obs.*

(= quot. 1603 of a person: 'not a meddler with temporal or secular affairs').

1603 SHAKS, *Meas. for M.* v. i. 145 Duke. Know you that Frier Lodowick that she speaks of? Peter. I know him for a man diuine and holy. Not scurvy, not a temporary medler, As he's reported by this Gentleman. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1823) 63 In our temporary state, while we are under the measure of time. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 207 Spiritual and Eternal things are more excellent than things Carnal and Temporary. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P. 13 The wise use of temporary riches.

† 3. Metaph. Occurring or existing in time (not from eternity). *Obs.* (cf. TEMPORAL a.1 6.)

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 69 Collectively they make up a good moral evidence touching a temporary in-ception of the humane Nature. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 31. 39 They who conceived the World to have had a Temporary Beginning or Creation, held the Coevity of all Souls with it. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* 337 These truths are temporary, because those relations could not be-gin to exist before those created beings were produced.

† 4. = TEMPORAL a.1 4. *Obs.* rare.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* To Rdr. P. 10 That from the evening ushering in the first day of the World, to that midnight which began the first day of the Christian era, there was 4003 years, seventy dayes, and six tempe-ralne howers.

B. sb.

† 1. pl. Things belonging to this life, temporal goods. Cf. TEMPORALITY 1 b. *Obs.*

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II. 218 We haue taken Bread and other temporaries without begging them at thy hands. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 172 A large Castle, which now by age or war (the canker-worms of all temporaries) is moth-eaten.

† 2. A person whose religious life or devotion endures only for a time. (In allusion to Matt. xiii. 21, etc.) *Obs.* (In quot. 1903 used (? by misunder-standing) for: A time-server, temporizer.)

1619 W. SLATER *Exp. i. Thess.* (1630) 59 Our Tempora-ries, or rather Temporizers... are carried full saile to the profession of Faith; whom yet the least note of reproach... makes ready to deny and abiure the Truth. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. a Cor.* xiii. 8 A temporary may so fall away as to persecute the truth that he once professed. (1903 A. SMELLIE *Men of Court* xxiii. (1904) 253 A Temporary, -one who tries year in and year out to 'carry his dish level', and adjusts his sails to catch the changing winds.)

† 3. A contemporary. *Obs.*

1649 *Alcoran* 6 We left this punishment, as an advertise-ment to their temporaries and posteritie.

4. A person employed or holding a post tem-porarily; a 'casual'.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, Being only a permanency I couldn't be expected to show it like a temporary. 1894 *Pall Mall* G. 7 Oct. 7/1 The 'permanent temporaries' are liable to dismissal at any time, but are practically fixed, some having been in the service from eight to ten years. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 7/2 Servants who are merely casuals (i.e., temporaries) in purely private families.

Tempor(e)-aunce: see TEMPERATE, -ANCE.

Temporicide (tempōrisid), *n.* nonce-wd. [f. L. *tempus*, *tempor*-time + -CID-].

1. The 'killing' of time.

1851 Chambers *Papers for People* IX. No. 72. 9 Short romantic stories, adaptable for purposes of temporicide. 1856 GRIMMOND *Life* xxiv. (1875) 305 Pleasure... such as will outweigh the beauties of the mere temporicide popularly esteemed the *beau idéal* of pastime.

2. One who 'kills' time.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Gard.* (1880) II. 208 D., who would catch the tide, G., with his notions wide, Each is tempe-ralne - Time's reckless murderer.

† Temporist. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST: cf. TEMPORIST 2.] A temporizer, a time-server.

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* *Wks.* (Grosart) III. 123 Heiding Dicke... is a temporist that hath faith iough for

all Religions. 1607 MARSTON *What you will* II. i. Why, turne a temporist, row with the tide, Pursue the cut, the fashion of the age. 1650-66 WHARTON *Poems* *Wks.* (1681) 333 Touch me not, Traytor I. I am no Temporist.

Temporization (tempōrizāshn), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of temporizing.

1. Time-serving, 'trimming'; compromise.

1763 JOHNSON *Lives, Ascham* *Wks.* IV. 631 Charges of temporization and compliancy had somewhat sullied his reputation. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 97 Her policy is one of temporisation. 1851 *Ibid.* XLIII. 139 A union... was con-sequently thought of, as the best means of temporization.

2. Procrastination, delay; gaining of time.

1888 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/1 The inevitable reaction against the policy of adjournment and temporization.

Temporize (tempōriz), *v.* [a. F. *temporiser* (14-15th c. in Matz-Darm.) to pass one's time, wait one's time, = med.L. *temporizāre* = *temporāre* to put off the time, delay (Du Cange), II. *temporeggiare* to observe, obey, or follow times (Florio), f. L. *tempus*, *tempor*-time: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To adopt some course for the time or occasion; hence, to adapt oneself or conform to the time and circumstances; to 'trim'.

[1555-63: cf. TEMPORIZER 1.] 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 69, I pray the spare the world And give men leave to temporize. 1617 MOWSON *Itin.* II. 51 Most part of the rest temporised with the State, openly professing obedience... but secretly relieving the rebels. 1754 FIELLING *Amelia* IX. 12, How do you expect to rise in the church, if you cannot temporise, and give in to the opinion of your supporters? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 298 Penn, therefore, exhorted the fellows... to submit, or at least to tempo-rise. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 38 The pope... had privately advised Becket to avoid a quarrel with the king and to temporise.

† b. *trans.* *Obs.* rare.

1600 [see TEMPORIZER below].

† 2. *intr.* To let time pass, spend time, 'mark time'; to procrastinate; to delay or wait for a more favourable moment. Also with *it*. *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 358 Charging them they should not stir, and only to temporize and forbear, untill the Enemies came within a stones cast of them. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xiii. 517 So Anniball contrariwise temporised, being not so ready now to credit the Nolanes. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hist.* I. xiii. (1821) 147 Having temporized all this while. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii. (1737) 76 We lay by and run adrift, that is, in a Landlopers Phrase, we temporise'd it. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Temporise*, -also, to delay, to take time to consider.

3. *intr.* To act, negotiate, parley, treat, deal (with a person, etc.), so as to gain time.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 118/1 They did yet so temporise with them, as they gained time, till further order might be taken. 1585 DAV *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) A iij b, My prouision is too small to perfect on a sudden so spacious a ground-works, I will temporize with those duties which... by time may be in me supported. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 133 William was still temporizing with Stigand; the time for his degradation was not yet come.

4. To negotiate, to discuss terms; to arrange or make terms, to effect a compromise (with a per-son, etc., between persons or parties).

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 4 Knowing discretely howe to temporise betwene Princes confederate. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 142/1 His lordship granted hir request, and temporised with the earle. 1636 E. DACRIS tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* I. 137 The safer course is, to temporise with it, then strive forthwith to ex-tinguish it. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvii, I have behaved like a fool...; I ought to have temporised with this singular being, learned the motives of its interference, and availed myself of its succour. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. iii. 48 This calm Mahometan... strove to temporise as well as he could betwixt the angry Churches.

† b. *trans.* ? To negotiate, manage, accomplish (a result). *Obs.* rare.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 251 Of ancient Peeres, of valiant Men, great Lords, and Wise men all, By forced Warre, or fraudfull peace to temporise the fall.

† 5. *trans.* To provide for the time, improvise, extemporize. (*Erroneous use.*)

1880 J. NICOL *Poems & Songs* 42 No fire nor firing, goblet, pan, nor pot Nor wherewithal to temporise a bed.

Hence TempORIZED *pph.* a.; † TempORIZATION (obs. nonce-wd.), = TEMPORIZATION 1.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 20 Whether then all religious reale, being turned into temporized platformes, to cast omnia pro tempore, nihil pro veritate. *Ibid.* 33 [The Jesuits] were unworthy the name of temporized statist... if they should not denie all and change their opinions, agreeing to time, person and place. 1647 M. HUOSON *Div. Right Govt.* Ep. Ded. 5, I hope... [to] vindicate the inno-cency of my thoughts from all such unworthy Sycofanacy and Temporement.

Temporizer (tempōrizāz). Also 6 -our, *Sc.* -ar, 7 -or. [Agent-noun f. prec.: cf. F. *temporiseur* (a 1600 in Littré).] One who temporizes.

1. One who complies for the time, or yields to the time; a time-server, a 'trimmer'.

1555 R. PLOWNOLL tr. *Musculus* (title) The Temporisor (that is to say, the Observer of Time) translated into English. 1563 WINSET *Four Seoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr. *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 53 Werray finset hypocrits, and temporizars with the tyme contrare thair conscience. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1885/1 One by iudgement reformed, is more worth then a thousand transformed temporizers. 1611 SHAKS, *Wint. T.* I. ii. 302 A mindlesse Slaue, Or else a howling Temporizer. 1617 MOWSON *Itin.* II. 290 They would neuer be dissembling temporisors. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prod.* II. 101

The Policy of Temporizers, men that steer their course by the compass of Worldly Interests. 1812 *SHELLEY Address* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 258 The dangers which lie beneath the footsteps of the hypocrite or temporizer.

2. One who seeks to gain time; a procrastinator, delay; one who waits for a favourable time.

1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* 370 Like unto that nunciant and warie temporizer [Q. Fabius Maximus]. 1636 *FEATLY Clavis Myst.* xxix. 383 Doth Satan play the temporizer and time all his suggestions? 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 469/1 The famous Advice... which ought to be observed by all Temporizers; viz. Time was; Time is; but take Care to lay hold on the Opportunity before the Time is past.

Temporizing (temp'orizing), *vb.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb TEMPORIZE.

1. Temporary compliance, etc.; time-serving, 'trimming'; parleying: see TEMPORIZE 1.

1590 J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 64 By your Majesties bearing and temporizing with the wonderfull disorders and abuses. 1618 *MORVSON* *Itin.* (1003) 287 Our Ministers could not safely live [in Ireland] without some temporizing, and applying himself to thaire humours. 1707 *NORRIS Treat. Humility* iii. 98 By temporizing or time-serving, I mean, when a man conforms his principles or practices to the times, so as to be ready to take up new principles, whenever a new turn of the times, shall make it for his advantage so to do. 1757 *BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* viii. John, deserted by all, had no resource but in temporizing and submission. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxviii. This... is no time for temporising with our duty.

2. Putting off, delaying, procrastination; negotiation so as to gain time: see TEMPORIZE 2, 3.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 113/2 By temporising and gaining of time all matters were pacified. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlvii. 270 Without further temporising, he passed over the very same day to the other side of the river. 1685 *GRACIAN's Courtiers Orac.* 49 A rational temporizing ripens secrets and resolutions.

Temporizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That temporizes: see the verb.

1. Time-serving, 'trimming'.

1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur.* *Footes* a ij, Another puts on the Foxe with temporizing humilitie. 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 210 That temporizing parasitical priest. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 65 A temporizing Poet, a Well-manner'd Court-Slave, and a Man who is often afraid of Laughing in the right place. 1796 *BURKE Right. Fence* i. Wks. VIII. 87 They, consider a temporizing meanness as the only source of safety. 1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 12 July, I thought a timid or temporising course would create great dissatisfaction.

2. Designed to gain time.

1800 *Misc. Tr. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 140/1 My people became so clamorous that temporizing measures were no longer to be pursued. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xvi. 191 His treatment was purely expectant and temporising. 1903 J. GAIRDNER in *Canb. Mod. Hist.* II. xiii. 447 Henry wrote a temporising reply.

Hence **Temporizingly** *adv.*, in a temporizing way, in a way designed to gain time.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CII. 136 He... talked temporizingly, with suggestions of possible arrangements.

Temporo- (temp'oro), before a vowel sometimes **tempor-**, used in *Anat.* as combining form of L. *tempora* temples (of the head), forming adjectives in the sense 'pertaining to the temple or temples and (some other part)', as *temporo-alar* belonging to the temporal region and the wing: noting a muscle in birds, -auricular, facial, -hyoid, -malar, -mandibular, -mastoid, -maxillary, -occipital (also *temporooccipital*), -parietal, -sphenoid, -sphenoidal, -zygomatic.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 400 The 'Temporo-facial gives off a number of branches which are distributed over the temple and upper half of the face. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 168 The distribution of the 'temporo-malar or any other sensory nerve. 1845 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 337 The 'Temporo-maxillary vein formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, 'Temporo-occipital artery... 'Temporo-parietal suture, that between temporal and parietal bones. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 341 Between the frontal and 'temporo-sphenoid lobes. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, 'Temporo-zygomatic surface, external surface of great wing of sphenoid.

Tempour, Tempura, obs. ff. TEMPER, TEMPERA.

Temprate, obs. variant of TEMPERATE.

† **Tempre**, *a.* Obs. Also 4-5 temper(e, 5 tempur(e) [a. AF., OF. *tempre* (12th c. in Godef.), pa. pple. of *temprer* to TEMPER. The final -e, originally pronounced, became at length mute: cf. ASSIGN, COSTIVE.] Tempered; temperate.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* L. 1 It is a temple kynd of praiynge. *Ibid.* cxxxvii. 5 All temple men, pat gouernes pair flesch in mesure. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prolog.* 128 Now hadde the temple some al that releuyd. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 130 Large of 3iffes and ryght fyre, wondrous fair and ryght tempere. 1421 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 247 Slepe... vpon a nesh Bedde and in a place tempore.

Tempre, -en, obs. forms of TEMPER v.

† **Temprely**, *adv.* Obs. Also 4 temperel(ly). [f. TEMPRE a. + -LY 2.] In moderation, temperately.

1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 262 (Harl. MS.) Gouerneth 3ow also of 3our diete Al temperel(ly) r. temperally [? -atyl, attemprely] and namely in his bette. 1421 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 237 Men which kepeth reysounabill diete and lywen temperly, bene more boie of body. *Ibid.* 242 Drynke a lytill and colde temperly.

So † **Tempreness** (tempurness), temperateness.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her. a ij*, That other theidre parte of the worldie which shall be calde affrica, that is to say the centre of tempurness.

Temprure, variant of TEMPERURE Obs.

Temps, Tempse, obs. ff. TENSE, TEMSE.

Tempt (tempt), *v.* Forms: 3- tempt, 3-7 tempt, 4-6 (Sc. -9) temp. [a. OF. and AF. *tempter* (12-14th c.), learned form, beside the popular form *tentier*, *tanter*:—L. *temptare*, *temtare* to handle, touch, feel, try the strength of, put to the test, try, attempt: cf. Pr. *temptar*, Cat., Sp., Pg. *tentar*, It. *tentare*. The Eng. form has always followed L. *tem(p)tare*, the form tent being very rare (see TENT v. 2); but the sb. *temptation* had from 13th c. the collateral form *tentation*, which during the 16th and 17th c. was much used by theological writers.

In inscriptions and early MSS., the Latin vb. is always *tempt* or *temtare*; this became in due course *tentare* in Romanic (see above, and cf. *promptus*, *pronto*, etc.); about the 13th c. scribes began to introduce this spelling in Latin MSS., which came into printed books and Latin Dicts., being supported by an assumed etymology as freq. of *tendere*, *tentum* to stretch, strive, aim, endeavour, try (meeting at length with sense 3 below); but this is now rejected in favour of a root *tem*, *temp*: see *Walde Lat. Etym. Wörterbuch* s. v. *tempto*.

Sense 4, a later development in L., common in the Vulgate and Christian use, is the earliest recorded in Eng.]

I. To test, put to the test, try.

† 1. To try, make trial of, put to the test or proof; to try the quality, worth, or truth of. Obs. exc. as in 2.

1300 *Cursor M.* 503e Lauerd... pat... tempted abraham bi dere Of his sun son offrand to mak. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxii. 1 Afty that thes thingis weren doon, God tempteide [1388 assaied] Abraham [1535 COVERD *ibid.*, After these actes God tempteid Abraham; 1611 *Bible* *ibid.*, It came to pass after these things, that God did tempt [1885 (R.V.) prove] Abraham]. 1382 — *Dan. i.* 12 Tempte [gloss or assaie; 1535 COVERD. Prove with; 1611, 1885 Prove] vs thi seruautis ten dayis, and be potage 3ouen to vs for to ete. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 402 He hadde assayed hire ynogh bifore... what neded it Hire for to tempte and alwey moore and moore? 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 45 With questions echone of tho He tempteth ofte. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 73/1 The queene of Saba cam fro fer countreis to see hym & to tempte hym in demaundes and questyons. 1538 *STARKEV England* II. i. 176 To haue some [sick persons] to go aboute... to proue and tempte theyr louyng charyte. 16... Sir W. MURE *Sonn.* iii. 6 To try my meuth and tempte myr loyall loue. 1644 *QUARLES Hieroglyph.* xiii. Wks. 1881 III. 155 Tempt not your Salt beyond her power.

† 2. To act upon as a 'trial' or severe test; to try with afflictions; to afflict sorely, distress. Cf. ATTEMPT v. 4. Obs. rare.

13... E. E. ALTH. P. B. 283 Felle temptande tene towched his hert. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 152 b/1 And this xvii first yere I was moche tempted by the brennyng of the sonne moche asprely.

2. To make trial of, put to the proof, or test, in a way that involves risk or peril.

a. To tempt God: to put to the test, or experiment presumptuously upon, His power, forbearance, etc.; to try how far one can go with Him; hence sometimes passing into 'to provoke, defy'. So to tempt providence, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 21 *Pat* tempte god *pat* putis pain selfe in any perill forte fande if god wil deluyr pain. 1382 *Wyclif Deut.* vi. 16 Thou shalt not tempte the Lord thy God, as thou hast temptid in the place of temptyng. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 43 He tempte the hevene and erthe and helle. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (S.T.S.) 12 Thy sone alsua aganis this command that tempis god. 1551 HULBERT, Tempt or prouoke, *pellitio*, *tento*, *temto*, *verso*. 1611 *Bible Acts* v. 9 How is it that yee have agreed together, to tempt the Spirit of the Lord? 1714 *SWIFT Pres. St. Affairs* 2 22 Religion teacheth us, that providence ought not to be tempted. 1715-20 *POPE* *Iliad* v. 44 Nor tempt the wrath of Heav'n's avenging Sire.

b. In to tempt fate, fortune, etc., the sense approaches a.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 119 Who thus overthrowne, resolved no more to tempt fortune. 1693 *CREECH in Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 339 Thy Perjur'd Friend will quickly tempt his Fate. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Epist.* l. i. 9 Wisely resolv'd to tempt his Fate no more.

c. To tempt (the storm, flood, sea, etc.): to adventure oneself in or upon; to risk the perils of. (Cf. ATTEMPT v. 2.) Chiefly poet. Also to tempt the worst, tempt reprisals, etc.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 404 Who shall tempt with wandring feet The dark unbottom'd infinite Abyss? 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 123 The first to lead the Way, to tempt the Flood. *Ibid.* 581 Nor tempt th' inclemency of Heav'n abroad. 1703 *ROWE Ulyss.* iv. i. Know'st thou what 'tis to tempt a Rage like mine? 1704 *Pope Windsor For.* 389 Tempt icy seas, where scarce the waters roll. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. I will tempt the worst at once. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R. lii* [They] preferred to tempt the rigors of the mountain rather than remain in their own dwellings.

† 3. To try, endeavour, essay: with *inf.* (to do something), or equiv. clause; = ATTEMPT v. 1.

Sometimes aphetic for ATTEMPT. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (Laurentius) 697 De feynd, *pat* ay wil besy be to tempt *pat* bame twa had lawy. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Mac.* ii. 24 So we temptiden, or assayedn, for to abregge in to oo boke, thusn comprehendid... in fyue bookis. — *Acts* xvi. 7 Whanne they camen into Misye,

tbei temptiden [COVERD. proved, 1611 assayed] for to go into Bithinie. 1494 *FARVAY Chron.* v. cxiv. 88 Whan Chilperich had temptyd by many sondrye meanes to haue them out of the sayde preuylege. 1538 *STARKEV England* i. i. 21 Yet in some tyme and certayn place hyt ys not to be temptyd of wyse men [to meddyl wyth materys perteynyng to the wele of hye hole countrey].

b. with simple object. To attempt, to try. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Enaid* vi. 214 Ere leave he giv'n to tempt the nether skies. [1730 *SWIFT Panegyric* on Dean 374 In vain I 'tempt too high a flight.]

† c. To make an attempt upon, to try to obtain; to assail. (Aphetic for ATTEMPT.) Obs.

1721 *Prior Henry & Emma* 518 O wretched maid! Whose roving fancy would resolve the same With him, who next should tempt her easy fame. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Epist.* l. xviii. 127 Be not by foolish Love betray'd To tempt your Patron's favourite Maid.

II. To try to attract, allure, incite, induce.

4. *trans.* To try to attract, to entice (a person) to do evil; to present attractions to the passions or frailties of; to allure or incite to evil with the prospect of some pleasure or advantage. Const. to something, to do something. Also *absol.* (The earliest use in Eng.)

1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Tauh ne rouhte heo neuer baoh he houhte toward hire, & were of hire itempted [MS. Cott. ifondest]. *Ibid.* 226 Strongliche was he itemted er he so uelle. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15654 (Cott.) Rises vp, and wakes wel, Ar yee tempted [Goth. tempid] be. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lv. 2 *pe* deuyl, *pat* neuyre styntia to temp *bi* seruautis. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 107 To praye *bat* we be noust ytempted of *pe* fende. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 127 Ane vnywse confessor began to tempe hur vnto syn. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. (Shaks. Soc.) 240 Thryes I tempte hym... Afty he fast forty days. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii. 2 Me thocht the Devill was tempan fast the peple. 1530 *PALSGR.* 754/1 He hath tempted me... to go a thevynge with hym. 1548 *UDALL Englishes. Par. Luke* iii. 48b, Adam also was tempted, and overcomed; Christe becynge tempted, overcame the temptour. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 93. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warren* 317 Then they tempted the Fidelity of Caspar Ensem the Governour, both by Rewards and Terror, but he was resolv'd against both. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 296 Far be who tempts, though in vain, at least asperes The tempted with dishonour foul. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). *To Tempt*, to allure or entice, to egg on or set a-gog, to induce to Evil. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C. xix*. Only when I've been very much tempted. 1869 *SPURGEON J. Ploughm. Talk* 9 Idle men tempt the devil to tempt them.

b. To try to draw (a person) to contradict, confute, or commit himself. *arch.*

(In N.T. versions, repr. Vulg. *tem(p)tare*, Gr. *πειραζειν*.) 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxii. 35 Oon of hem, a tecedor of the lawe, axede Jhesus, temptyngye hym, Maistre, which is a greet manndement in the lawe? — *John* vii. 6 Sotthi thei seiden this thing temptyng him, that thei mysten accuse him. — *Mark* xii. 15 What tempten 3e me? Brynge 3e to me a peny, that I se. 1526 *TINDALE* *ibid.*, Why tempte ye me? Brynge me a peny, that I maye se yt. [So 1611 and R. V. 1881.]

5. To attract or incite to some action or to do something; to allure, entice, invite, attract; to dispose, incline. Sometimes, contextually, To induce, persuade.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 98 *Pat* i ne am temted ful tid to turne me penous. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 226 b, The vsing of such gentill fashions toward them, so tempted them that they could none otherwise do. 1674 *CLARENDON Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 15 Which might tempt him to undervalue. 1716 *GAY Trivia* i. 164 The rowing crew, To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. 1742 *W. COLLINS Pers. Ecl.* iv. 31 Unhappy land! whose blessings tempt the sword. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xix, He was tempted to think that he had been something hasty in listening to the arguments of the Archbishop. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 42 The sick are tempted by pleasant meats and drinks. *Mod.* One is tempted to think that it had been pre-arranged. The fine morning had tempted many out.

Hence **Tempted** *ppl. a.* (also *absol.*).

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 5 Sotthely I haue na wondyr if *pe* temptid fall. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. vi. 8 If thou hast shild, Teach me (thy tempted subject) to excuse it. 1603 [see TEMPTER 1]. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* x. 436 Lest from their tempted rest Some other God should stir the foe. 1667 [see 4]. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxix. (1852) 484 May God forbear, To judge the tempted purpose of my heart! 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Brown Rosary* xiv, The Tempted is sinning.

† **Tempt**, *sb.* Obs. rare. [app. aphetic f. ATTEMPT sb.] = ATTEMPT sb.

1597 *HOOKEV Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 6 By the issues of all tempts they found no certain conclusion but this. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* viii. xxxvii, Because Gods Equal, Serpents tempts are quell'd. 1668 *LASSELS Voy. Italy* (1670) I. 114 Which [Castle] staveth off all tempts of strangers.

Temptable (tempt'abl), *a.* Also 9-ible. [f. TEMPT v. + -ABLE.] That may be tempted; liable or open to temptation.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [l.] lxxvi. 188 There is sometimes a selfe-constancie, that is not temptable. 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 15. 268 Whether or no a Philosopher be temptable by it, or ilaqueable into it. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* iv. 21 If the parliament of Ireland were as temptable as any other assembly within a mile of Christendom. 1819 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 239 Macbeth's mind, rendered temptible by previous dalliance... with ambitious thoughts. 1883 *J. PARKER Apost. Life* II. 319 In all points temptable though invulnerable.

Hence **Temptability, Temptableness**, accessibility to temptation.

1682 *H. MORE Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 78 What can this freedom of Will consist in so much as in a temptableness by other Objects that are of an inferior nature? 1825 *COL-*

RIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 223 A soul surrounded with temptation, and having the worst temptation within itself in its own temptability.

Temptation (tempt'ʃən). Forms: a. 4-tempt-, 5-7 tempt-; β. 3-7 (9 arch.) tent-. [a. OF. *temptaciun*, -*tation* (12th c.), *tentation* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *tempt*, *tentationem*, n. of action from *temptare*, *tentare* to TEMPT, q.v.]

1. The action of tempting or fact of being tempted, esp. to evil; enticement, allurements, attraction.

(Sometimes with more or less approach to senses 2 and 3.) The *Temptation* (in *Christian Theol.* and *Art.*), that of Jesus in the wilderness (Matt. iv, etc.). Also used of those of medieval saints by evil spirits, e.g. 'The Temptation of St. Anthony'.

a. 1340 *Ayene*, 158 Huanne he [the devil] comb ine gyse of angle. þanne he þe temptation mest strang. *Ibid.* 228 Temptaciun. 13. Matt. vi. 13 in Paus 14th c. Eng. *Bibl. Version*. And nelede us not in temptaciun. c. 1450 *Mankind* 219 in *Macro Play* 9 The temptaciun of þe flesch, 3e must reyst lyke a man. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xxvi. 41 Watche and praye that ye fall not into temptacion. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 643 And all temptacion to transgress repel. *Ibid.* ix. 364 Seek not temptacion then, which to auoide Were better. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii. The temptacion to take the stranger with him was equally great. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* i. (1862) 112 But man is to be perfected, not by exemption from temptacion, but rather by victory in temptacion. 1877 *MOZLEY Univ. Ser.* xvi. 27 Old-established rank has the temptacion to luxurious indolence and pride. 1887 *CLARA BELL tr. Woltmann & Woermann's Hist. Paint.* II. iii. 11. i. 109 [Martin Schongauer's] well-known plate of the Temptacion of St. Anthony.

β. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 As for the cardiale that tencyoun Betoknyth. Of oure gostly enmye. 1534 *NOAR Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1177/2 The first might we cal tentacion, the second persecucion. Sois tentacion tribulacion to a good man. 1563 *WINZET Four Scoir Three Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 120 The guid in the battell throw tentacion may fall. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 58 To suffer this tentacion from evil spirits. 1650 (Scottish) *Psalms in Metre* xcv. 8 Then harden not your hearts, as in the provocacion. As in the desert, on the day of the tentacion. 1678 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law* Scot. i. xvii. § 6 (1699) 89 He is more guilty, seeing he wants the natural tentacion of the Adulterer.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 þeo þet beoð in stronge temptaciounes. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Scallier* xvii. 6 If temptaciounes wax ageynes me. c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld*, 2 The more knoweng a man hathe the stronger ben his temptaciounes. 1648 *MAURICE Lord's Prayer* vii. 91 We shall gain little... by changing that word for 'trials', as if every 'trial' did not of necessity involve a temptation.

β. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Al so a muchel tentaciun, þet is þes feondes bles. a. 1568 *COVERDALE Hope Faithf.* xvii. (1574) 136 Bodely fraile lustes and tentacions. 1625 *DONNE Ser.* iii. (1640) 22 Such a measure of grace as shall make me discern a tentacion and resist a tentacion. 1693 *Apot. Clergy Scot.* 43 The many Incumbances, Tentacions, Weaknesses, that we daily encounter. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xliii. When ye are pressed w' ensnaring trials and tentacions and heart-plagues.

c. Tempting quality, enticingness. *rare*. ? *Obs.*

c. 1430 *LVDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 108 Lordes and laymen and sprytualle her gave chase, For her fayer beawt grette tentacioun she base. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Pool of Qual.* (1809) III. 5 The... trees reached forth fruits of irresistible temptation.

d. *transf.* A thing that tempts; a cause or source of temptation.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. i.* 1106 Set a deepe glasse of Reinish-wine on the contrary Casket, for if the diuel be within, and that temptation without, I know he will choose it. 1676 *DUNNEN Aareng-s.* v. ii. Dare to be great, without a guilty crown; View it, and lay the bright temptation down. 1786 *BURNS Address to Unco Guid* vi. Ye're aiblins nae temptation. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 17 The command of a permanent military force was a temptation to ambition.

2. The action or process of testing or proving; trial, test. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Mac.* ii. 53 Wer [1388 Whether] Abraham in temptacion was not founden feithful. 1535 *COVERDALE Eclis.* xvii. 5 The ouen proueth the potters vessell, so doth tentacion of trouble trye righteous men. 1552 *AAR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 21 Thair is temptacioun quhairby man temptis God. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 58 Temptacions are distinguished into trials merely, and seducements. 1885 *BIBLE (R. V.) Deut.* iv. 34 To... take him a nation from the midst of another nation by temptacions [so all versions from Wyclif: *marg.* Or, trials; or, evidences], by signs, and by wonders.

† 3. A severe or painful trial or experience; an affliction, a trial. *Obs.*

c. 1595 *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 43 Their victuals spent and fresh water consumed, they susteyned a great temptation. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 198 Troubles and tentacions which I endured by being... driven out of my contrie. 1652 *CADWELL Let. to Ld. Wharton* 30 June in *Carlyle*, [They] may be too great a temptation to her spirit.

4. *Comb.*, as *temptation-proof*, *adj.*, etc. a. 1631 *DONNE Ser.* ix. (1640) 603 To bring me to thinke myseffe tentacion-prooffe, above tentacion. 1691 *NOAR'S Pract. Disc.* 197 The Greatness of the happiness there... will make him Temptacion-Proof against any present good or evil. 1889 C. C. R. *Up for Season* 101, I leave without reluctance your temptacion-guarded fold. 1908 *Westm. Gaa.* 30 Oct. 13/3 The champion temptacion-resisters.

Hence *Temptational* *a.*, of the nature of temptation; *Temptationless* *a.*, without temptation, to which there is no temptation.

1643 *HAMMOND Ser.* John xviii. 40 Wks. 1683 IV. 513 An empty, profitless, temptacionless sin. 1882 J. CALDWELL

in *Homiletic Q. Mag.* VI. 106/2 The two verbs used here to describe the temptational agency of Lust.

Temptations (tempt'ʃənz), *a.* Also 8 tent- [f. prec.: see -ous.] Full of temptation; tempting, seductive, alluring.

1601 *CHETTLE & MUNDAY Death Robt. Earl of Huntingdon* ii. ff. F, J, I my Liege, I: O! that temptacious tongue Had no where to be plac'd but in your head. 1702 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* iii. i. iv. (1852) 329 His removal... was clogged with many temptacious difficulties. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 210 Those that in this tentacious world deny their religion. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 665/2 There was something... winning and temptations in it.

† **Temptative**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*-1. [f. TEMPT v. + -ATIVE; or ad. med.L. *temptativus* 'seducens, fallax' (1377 in *Du Cange*).] = prec.

c. 1449 *PEECOCK Repr.* (Rolls) 105 The natural temptatyue wrecchidness which other men have.

† **Temptator**, *Obs.* [a. L. *temptator*, *tentator*, agent-n. from *temptare* to tempt. Cf. F. *temptateur* (14th c.), OF. *tempteur*, in nom. *templeire*, -*teire* (13-14th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *temptateur*] = TEMPTER.

1491 *CANTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) xlvii. 85 b/2 Whanne we haue god hope, we ouercome the deuyll our temptatour. 1632 *LITTON Trac.* x. 428 First they be Imitators; next, Mutators; thirdly, Temptors.

Temptatory, *a.* *rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *temptare* to tempt + -ORY; cf. F. *temptatoire* tempting (Palsgr. 279/2).] Of tempting nature; temptations.

1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 88 We were jolly ready to spend an hour or so with the temptatory damsel.

Tempter (tempt'ər). Also 4-6 -our. [ME. *temptour* = obs. F. *tempteur* (14th c.), *tempteur* (16th c.), OF. *tempteur*, in nom. *templeire*, -*teire* (13-14th c. in Godef.) = L. *temptator*-em, agent-n. from *temptare* to tempt.]

1. One who or that which tempts or entices to evil; the tempter, (*spec.*) the devil.

a. 1280 *St. Bernard* 77 in *Horst.* *Atengl. Leg.* (1878) 53 To þe temptour softliche He seide þes wordis. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* iv. 3 And the tempter cunnynglye n3, saide to hym, 3if thou be Goddis sone, say that these stoon be maad looues. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (S.T.S.) 95 We haiff iii tempters (and we ar at ye vardil. 1548 *Temptour* [see TEMPT v. 4]. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 163 The Tempter, or the Tempted, who sins most? 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 60 That the Tempter may find no bait to cover his poison. 1788 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) VI. 377 Because he is continually inciting men to evil, he is emphatically called 'the Tempter'. 1907 *SANDAY Life Christ in rec. Res.* i. i. 28 There are three scenes in which the Son of God is assailed by the Tempter.

† 2. One who tests; a taster of ale or bread. *Obs.* c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 101 That they shold have ben tempters or tapsters of brede and ale in the said towne.

Tempting, *vbl. sb.* [f. TEMPT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb TEMPT; temptation; † trying (*obs.*).

1393 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7506 Ihesu..sagh weyl hys gret temptyng. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluaciun* 4054 The temptyngs of the world ere many. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 55 I am much too venturesome in temptyng of your patience. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* i. 709 He having means to doe His pleasure, and perhaps, strong temptyngs too. 1903 W. H. GRAY *Div. Sheph.* iv. 71 If others tempt us let us not yield to their temptyngs.

attrib. 1814 *BYRON Lara* i. xviii. And this same impulse would, in tempting time, Mislead his spirit equally to crime.

Tempting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That tempts.

1. That entices to evil, or with evil design.

1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* Pref. A iij. The more part of their temptynges spretes they haue made she deuyls. 1644 *MILTON Jagan. Bucer* xliii. Wks. 1851 IV. 336 Let us see what our Lord answer'd to the tempting Pharisees about Divorce, and second Marriage. 1850 *MAS. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 329 A tempting demon.

2. Seductive, attractive, alluring, inviting.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 118 With kinde embracements, tempting kisses. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan v. i.* If a tempting Fair you find That's very lovely, very kind. 1818 *SIR T. LAWRENCE* 23 May in *Williams Life & Corr.* (1831) II. iii. 173 'Tis such a tempting offer. 1835 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 135 The profits of the Indian trade were so tempting.

† 3. Afflicting, distressing, 'trying'. *Obs.*

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 283 Felle temptande tene towched his bert.

4. *Comb.*, as *tempting-looking*.

1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xv. (1878) 47 If you are told not to eat this or that tempting-looking berry, and you disobey and get poisoned.

Hence *Temptingly* *adv.*, *Temptingness*.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 2 b. They erred most temptingly and contemptuously. 1802 *BENTHAM Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 396 My first act of meandancy, and that extorted from me by the mere temptings of the opportunity. 1877 *LADY BRASSEY Voy. Sunbeam* xiv. (1878) 246 Articles of apparel are temptingly displayed.

Temptive (tempt'iv), *a.* *rare*. [f. TEMPT v. + -IVE.] Tending to tempt, tempting.

1886 J. M. LUDLOW in *Homilet. Rev.* (U.S.) Sept. 260 While... every man 'is tempted by his own lusts', we are unwise to overlook the temptive occasions.

Temptress (tempt'res). [f. TEMPTER + -ESS.]

A female tempter.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trac.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 80 The place... was a pernicious curtizans house named Tabitha the Temptress. 1632 *FORD Broken H.* v. ii. Be not jealous, Euphrasia! I shall scarcely prove a temptress. 1846 *SCOTT Woodst.* i. 1 That the daughter... would, like the wicked wife of Job, become a temptress to her father in the hour of

affliction. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 179/1 St. Anthony and his undraped temptress.

Temptsome, *a.* *rare*. [f. TEMPT v. + -SOME.] Apt to tempt, tempting.

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 629 Temptsome bargains catch her eager gaze.

Tempur (e, -nes, var. TEMPRE, -ness, *Obs.*

Temse (temz, temz), *sb.* Now *dialect*. Forms: 1 temes-, 4 temys, 5 temezze, tymze, 5-7 temze, tem(m)es, tempe (9 *dialect*), 7 temize, 7-9 tems, 5-temse; 9 *dialect* temmlis, timse, teems. [OE. **temes* (in *temes-pile*, *temesian*), app. Common WGer.; cf. MLG. *temes* (e, temse, LG. *tems* (tams); MDu. *tems* (e, teems (e, Du. *teems*; EFr. *tems* (e, tams (e, NFr. *tems*; HG. *dialect* *zims*; all fem., meaning 'sieve'; the cognate OLG. *temisa* renders 'forfores', i.e. bran, siftings. These forms point to a Common WGer. **tamis* (j)ð, coinciding with the

Romanic stem *tamiso-* of F. *tamis*, It. *tamigio* (Florio), med.L. *tamisiu* (Du Cange), by many thought to be from WGer. A Celtic source has been conjectured, but Thurneysen finds no satisfactory Celtic root.]

1. A sieve, esp. one used for bolting meal; a searce, a strainer. In mod. local use *esp.* a sieve used in brewing.

a. 1050 *Gerefa* c. 17 in *Liebermann Gesetze* 455 Man sceal habban ayla. .hridde, hersyfe, temespien (= templing-staff), fanna. 1136 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 Pro duabus temys emptis pro pistrina, i. s. c. 1245 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 633/4 *Hoc tarantalarum*, temse, c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/2 Temze, aive (K., P. temse, syue, S. temezze), setarium, c. 1483 *CANTON Dialogues* 38/2 Ghyselin the mande maker Hath sold... his temmesis to clesne with [F. *a vendu... ses tamis*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/2 A Tempe (A. *tarantalarum*). 1557 in *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) I. 159 A borde wth ij trestes & ij temses ij' viij'. 1612 *CAPT. SMITH Map Virginia* 17 They use a small basket for their Temmes. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 577 The boulder which is for this purpose must be a course searce or a fine temze. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 A Temse, a fine siece, a small sieve... whence comes our Temse bread. 1725 [see *temus-maker* in 2]. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Temse, teems, temes, temis, tempe, temz, timse (in various dialects, Roxb. to Lancash., Notts., Lincoln)... 3. A sieve used in brewing. W. Yks. Still common. Used when speaking of the strainer used in brewing to separate the bops, etc., from the ale.

† A suggested substitution of *temse* for *Thames* in 'to set the Thames on fire' has no historical basis: see THAMES.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *temse-maker*, -*sieve*.

temse-bread, -*loaf*, bread or a loaf made of finely sifted flour, temsed bread.

1600 *CHETTLE & DAY Blind Begg.* ii. (1902) 24 Good Beef, Norfolk **temes* bread, and Country home bred drink.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Miche*,... the country people of France call so also, a loaf of boulded bread, or Tems bread. 1674 [see 1]. 1552 *Will of Leppingwell* (Comm. Ct. Lond.). A **temes* loffe. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 39 Temses lofe on his table to haue for to eate. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6432/6 Hosea Emmott, late of Bridgehouses... **Temms-maker*.

Temse (temz, temz), *v.* Now *dialect*. Forms: see prec. [OE. *tem(e)sian*, f. *temese* (see prec.): cf. MLG. *temesen*, MDu. *temsen*, *temsen* to sift.] *trans.* To sift or bolt (flour, etc.) with a temse.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ii. 26 Huu inn-eode hus godes... & hlafo fore-gezearwad vel temsed geberc. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/2 Temzyn wythe a tymze (S. temsyn with a temze), attamino, setario. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/2 To Tempe, tarantalarisare. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farme* v. xx. 714 Barley bread must be made... of that... which hath bene temzed and cleansed from his grosse bran.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 To measure the meal... afore it be temsed. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 73 Sifting meal. Or timing flour. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Temis*, to sift.

1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Fifty years ago flour was not very common with cottagers *esp.*, and when they wanted some they would temse some rough meal.

Hence *Temased* *ppl. a.*; *temsed bread* = *temse-bread* (see prec. 2); *Temising* *vbl. sb.*, chiefly in comb. as *temising-bread*, -*chamber*, -*staff*, -*trough*. Also *Temaser*, *temser* = TEMSE *sb.* 1.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 104 Our own **tempsed* breade. *Ibid.*, An upheaped bushell of tempsed meal.

1777 *Horw. Subsectw* 428 (E.D.D.) Tems'd or temmas bread, white (bread) made of flour finely sifted. 1696-7 in *Kennett MS. Lansd.* 1033 ff. 4 **Temser*, a range or coarse searce. c. 1450 *Medulla in Promp. Parv.* 488 note, *Cervida*, lignum quod portat cribrum, a **temsyng* staffe. [Cf. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Timse-sticks*, the small frame supporting two laths or sticks on which the 'timse' slides.] 1599 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 287 In the bowling house. One temsyng trough. a. 1800 *PEGGE Suppl. Grose*, *Temising-chamber*, the sifting-room. 1828 *Craven Gl.*, *Temsin-bread*.

Temulence (temi'lens), *rar.* [f. as next: see -ENCE.] = next.

1803 D. H. URQUHART *Comm. Class. Learn.* iv. *Euripides* 149 An eulogium on wine and temulence. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Temulencia*,... temulence.

Temulency (temi'lens). Now *rare*. [ad. post-cl. L. *temulentia* drunkenness, f. *temulentus*: see next and -ENCY.] Drunkenness, inebriety.

1623 *COCKERAM, Temulencie*, drunkenness. a. 1640 *JACKSON Creed* x. vii. Without impeachment to his sobriety, or censure of temulency. 1732 *ASHTON Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 260 Used in great Quantities it will produce Temulency or Drunkenness. 1853 *BADHAM Halkett* (1854) 525 The vigorous lines in which Crabbe depicts the progress of temulency amongst a club of toppers.

Temulent (temi'lent), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. 22-2

temulent-us, from root *tēm-* in *tēmētum* intoxicating drink, after *vinolentus* from *vinum* wine.] Drunken, intoxicated; given to, characterized by, or proceeding from drunkenness; intoxicating.

1628 JACKSON *Cred* vi. xiii. § 1 Clytus, whom he had newly slain in his temulent rage. 1668 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Pref. i. (1713) 14 Such tipsie and temulent Raptures. a 1770 CHATTERTON in *Europ. Mag.* (1804) XLV. 85 Sooner... Than I, to frenzy temulent, with love, False to its palpitating precepts prove. 1824-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 494 Sometimes it produces a temulent effect.

Hence *Temulently adv.*, *Temulentness*; also, *†Temulentious*, *†Temulentive adjs.*, drunken. 1652 ARQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 220 The Spaniards are proud: The French inconstant... the Dutch *temulentious. 1658 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. [L.] lxxxiv. 241 A swimming Eye; a Face both roast and sod; a *temulentive Tongue. 1623 COCKERAM II, Drunkenly done, *temulently. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Temulently*, after a drunken Manner. **Temulentness*, Drunkenness.

Temys, *Temze*, obs. ff. TEMSE, THAMES.

Ten (ten), *a.*, *sb.* (*adv.*). Forms: *a.* uninflected: 1 *tēn*, *tēn*, later *tyn*, (*north. tēa*), 2 *tyen*, *teon*, 4-6 *tenn*, 4-7 *tenne*, 6 *tien*; 1-*ten*. *b.* inflected: 1 *tiene*, *tŷne*, 1-5 *tēne*. [OE. *tlen*, -e, Anglian *tēn*, -e, Comm. Teut., = OLG. **tēhan*, OFris. *tlan*, *tlen*, OS. *tēhan* (*tlan*, *tein*), (MDu. *Dn. tien*, MLG. *tein*, LG. *tein*, *tein*, EFris. *tein*, *tian*, *tien*); OHG. *zehan* (MHG. *zehen*, *zēn*, Ger. *zehn*); Goth. *taihun*; ON. *ti*, *ti* (Norw. *ti*, *ti*, Sw. *ti*, Da. *ti*): OTeut. **tēhan*, beside **tēhun* = pre-Tent. **dekm*, L. *decem*, Gr. *deka*, OSL. *desja* (4), Skr. *daśa* (n-). As final -n regularly fell away in OTeut., the normal form for OE. would have been **tēha*, *tēa* (as found in ONorthumbrian); but the actual form, as in OFris., OS., and OHG., had final -n, app. taken from the inflected form, whence also the umlaut in *tien*, *tyn*, *tēn*. The inflected form, a plural *i*-stem (-*lēxani*), in OE. *tiene*, etc. (neut. -u, -o, gen. -a, dat. -um), ME. *tēne*, was used when the numeral stood absolutely (sense 2); the uninflected was used with a sb., and at length, in ME., in all positions. (But see -TEEN, from -*tēne*.)

The cardinal numeral next higher than nine; the number of the digits on both hands or feet, and hence the basis of the ordinary or decimal numeration.

Expressed by the figures 10, or symbol X, x.

A. adj. 1. In concord with a sb. expressed.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 1 *Pa wæron bi sume ten gear on þam gewinne.* c 897 - *Gregory's Past.* C. xvii. 124 *Pa stancan bredu þe slo æw was on awriten mid tien beodum.* a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. xiii. [xliii.] § 1 *Preoteno 3er & syx monað & tyn dagas.* c 1050 *Charter of Eadwine* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 259 *lc an ðat lond..buten ten acres ic giue ðer into ðere kirke.* a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 *He ȝescop tyn engle wored.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7015 *Tene [21. r. ten] yeir had [Manigath] þe folk in yeme.* 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxv. 1 *The kyngdom of heuenes schal be to ten virginys.* a 1400 R. *Glowe. Chron.* (MS. B) (1724) 430 *Hys doȝter was a ten yer old.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 649 *Ten ȝer of age.* 1505 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 189 *The rood of reynys wyne of Dordreight is x. awames.* 1513 *MORE Richd. III* (1641) 299 *Whiche rage of water lasted tenne dayes.* 1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 8 *The rate of tenne pound for the lōne of one hundred pound for a yere.* 1653 *Holcroft Procopius, Pers. Wars* i. 4 *A narrow passage, for ten Horse abreast.* 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* i. v. *Ten squires, ten yeomen, mid-clad men, Waited the beck of the wardens ten.* *Mod.* I shall be with you in ten minutes.

B. As multiple of another higher cardinal number, as in *ten hundred*, *ten thousand*, etc.; also in the ordinals of these, as *ten thousandth*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 24 *Tea ðusendo craftas.* c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* *ibid.*, *Ten þusende.* c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.*, *Tyn þusend pund.* c 1160 *Hutton. Gosp.* *ibid.*, *Teon þusend pund.* c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 107 *Sunnar is þe prayor hard of o þuxum man, þan tenþowand of a dispicer.* 1560 *DAVIS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 257 b. *The footemen were teen thousande.* 1685 *Boyle Eng. Notion Nat.* iii. 53 *The celestial part of the universe, in comparison of which the subunary is not perhaps the ten thousandth part.* 1709 *CHANDLER Effort agst. Popery* 20 *Tis Ten Thousand Pities that a Difference in Opinion and Practice herein should cause such Distances and Withdrawings.* 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* i. 1. 5 *The subject [is] considered by thousands and ten thousands.* 1893 *Gow Comp. Sch. Classics* xxxiii. (ed. 3) 303 *The ten-thousandth part of each grain must make a proportionate part of noise.* 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 2/2 *The guarantee for the ten-million loan.*

C. Used vaguely or hyperbolically, esp. in *ten times*, *tenfold*, and the like. Cf. **HUNDRED**, **THOUSAND**.

For hyperbolic use of *ten thousand* see **THOUSAND**. 1388 *Wyclif Baruch* iv. 28 *3e..schulen seke hym ten sitis so myche.* 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 77 *Suppos tis heid war armis tymis ten.* 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. 180 *A Iewell in a ten times barr'd vp Chest.* 1883 D. C. *MURRAY Hearts* II. 162 *His easy cynicism had him ten times more believable than any moral profession could have done.*

†d. Occasionally used in the sense of the ordinal **TENTH**. *Obs.*

(But in 10 Jan., 10 Vict., etc., usually read *tenth*.) 14.. in *Todd Three Treat.* *Wyclif* p. xxvii. *Sip þe ten part [14. r. tenþe part] of þe fruyt sufficet for alle þe clerks.* 1567 in *Cath. Record Soc. Publ.* i. 49 *Committyd to the x. day of June 1562.* 1582 L. *KIRBY* in *Allen Martyrd.* *Campton* (1908) 77 *This morning, the x of Januarie, he was committed to the dongeon.* 1586 W. *WEBBE Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62

Make short either the two, four, six, eight, tenne, twelve syllable, and it will..fall out very absurdly. 1597 J. *PAYNE Royal Exch.* 24 *Let vs solace our selves with these words in the tenne of the Hebr.*

e. In special applications.

† *Ten bones*, the ten fingers: by these ten bones (ellipt. these ten), also ten ends of flesh and blood, an oath (obs.). *Ten Commandments* (also † *bebode*, *bodevords*, *hests*, etc.), the Mosaic decalogue; slang, the ten fingers; see also **COMMANDMENT** 2, 3. † *Ten groats*, formerly a lawyer's fee, or that paid to the priest for reading the marriage service (obs.). *Ten tribes*, the lost tribes of Israel; humorously, the Jews, as money-lenders.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) l. 20 *By thes bonys ten thei be to you vntrue.* c 1537 *Thersites* in *Hazl. Dodsley* l. 429 *By this ten bones, She served me once A touch for the nonce.* 1562-3 *Jack Juggler* *ibid.* II. 125, I am a servant of this house, by these ten bones. 1601 CHETTEL & MUNDAY *Death Robt. Earl of Huntingdon* v. i. *ibid.* VIII. 305 *By these ten ends of flesh and blood I swear.* 1621 B. *JONSON Masque Gipsies* vi. *Wks.* (Rldg.) 621/2, I swear by these ten; You shall have it agen.

971 *Blith. Hom.* 35 *We sceolan þa ten bebodu healdan.* c 1200 *ORMIN* 437 *Pa tene bedowordess.* 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* viii. 370 *To Breke þe ten hestes.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 213 *Pe commandmentis tene, Pat god mad for to teche men.* c 1540 J. *HEYWOOD Four P's* in *Hazl. Dodsley* l. 381 [That] thy wife's ten commandments may search thy five wits. 1902 *SNATIN Wayfarers* vi. *She's not seen you use your ten commandments, young man.* 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. 12 *As fit as ten groats is for the hand of an Attorney.* a 1665 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* i. iii. *I'll take Petruchio In's shirt, with one ten groats, to pay the priest, Before the best man living.*

1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* 118 *The ten tribes have been upon me, and I have been harried..and despoiled.*

2. Absolutely or with ellipsis of sb. (which may usually be supplied from the context).

Often short for *ten years* of age; also for *ten shillings*, in *ten and sixpence*, or other number of pence, *ten-and-sixpenny*. In OE. and Early ME. inflected, nom. -e, neut. -u; gen. -a, dat. -um.

Beowulf 2847 *Da hild-latan..tŷne set-somne.* c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 41, & *ge-herdon ða tene.* c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* *ibid.*, & *giherdun ða tene.* c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.*, *Pa ge-bulgon þa tŷne bi.* c 1160 *Hutton. Gosp.* *ibid.*, *Pa ge-bulge þa tene hyo.* c 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in *Wr-Wülcker* 217/21 *Decanus..tŷna alcor.* c 1205 *LAV.* 3388 *Do we awai þane twenti, a tene [c 1275 ten] beoð inoþe.* *ibid.* 3390 *Bi sixe bi seouene, bi tene bi colleue, bi twelue bi twenti.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4848 *Elleuen breþes we liuand, An at ham, ten in þis land.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 514 *Sone I fand of 3ongmen tene in a place stanand.* 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 270 *In þe date of owe dreȝte..A þousande and thre hondreth tweis thretty & ten.* a 1500 *Chester Pl.* xii. 143 *But of the Tenne the first three weare consumed away.* 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, Q. Tell me how many [commandments] there bee. A. Tenne. 1726 *DE FOE Hist. Devil* i. x. (1840) 169 *Ten of the twelve tribes.* 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xv. *When I was a girl about ten, there was a skirmish fought.* 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. xxxiii. *Thermometers sunk down to ten, Or five, or one, or zero.* 1874 T. *HARDY Far fr. Madding Crowd* xxvi. *Am I any worse for breaking the third of that Terrible Ten than you for breaking the ninth?* 1891 C. *JAMES Rom. Rigmorle* 25 *Two girls of, perhaps, eight and ten.* 1908 *Installation News* II. 30/2 *Witness our first attempt of a ten-and-six-penny kettle.*

b. esp. of the hour of the day: orig. *ten hours*, *ten of the clock*: see **CLOCK** sb. 1. 3.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. Prolog.* 5 *Ten of the klokke it was tho as I gesse.* [1427] [see *HOUR* 1 b]. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 116 *At ten hor in the morning.* 1681 T. *WHITE* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 55 *Yesterday about tenne in the morning.* 1712-13 *SWIFT Tral. to Stella* 27 Jan., *He went away at ten.* 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. i. v. 25 *There is admittance till ten, for a toll of one stiver each person.* 1795 tr. *Morita's Trav.* Eng. ii. (1886) 17 *It might be about ten or eleven o'clock.* 1810 *SCOTT Let. to Miss J. Baillie* 30 Jan. in *Lockhart*, *The play..lasting till half-past ten.* 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxxix. (Pelb. Libr.) 268 *About ten at night, Maria Diaz..arrived with her son.* 1897 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 8/5 *'You are the ten o'clock man', meaning that he came on duty at that time.*

C. In phrases and specific uses.

† *Ten in the hundred*, a rate of interest on loans formerly current; hence usury; also *transf.* a usurer. *Ten to one*, ten chances to one; odds of ten times the amount offered in a bet; hence, an expression of very strong probability. *The Ten*, † (a) the Decemvirs, (b) the Council of Ten: see **COUNCIL** sb. 9. *Card of ten*: see **CARD** sb. 2. *Heart of ten*: see **HEART 1 b. *Upper ten* (= upper ten thousand): see **UPPER** a. 1594 *Death of Usury* 10 *He that puts forth money dare not exceede the rate of 10. in the 100.* 1618 *Epiaph J. Combe* in *Brathwait Rem. after Death* (ad fin.), *Ten in the hundred must lie in his graue, But a hundred to ten whether God will him haue.***

1589 *Hay any Work* 30 *Ten to one [I haue bin] among some of these puritans.* 1650 W. *BROUGH Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 481 *Is it not ten to one odds if euer thou be called?* 1782 *MISS BURNAY Cecilia* vi. vii. *Ten to one, but that that happens to be the very thing I want.* 1889 J. K. *JEROME Three Men in Boat* 248 *But us ten to one we didn't.*

1636 E. *DACRES tr. Machiavel's Disc. Liuy* I. 231 *As it appear'd in the example of Manlius, and in that of the tenne.* 1820 *EVRON Mar. Fal.* iii. ii. 193 *A sceptic of all measures which had not the sanction of 'the Ten'.* 1878 *VILLARI Life & Times Machiaveli* (1898) I. iv. iv. 205 *The old Magistracy of the Ten for war affairs was preserved.* *ibid.* II. iii. 41 *The Ten brought swift and exemplary justice to bear.*

c 1410 *Master of Gamie* (MS. Digby 182) xxii. *An hynde commonlyche hath..more oppenn þe cleef before þenn an herte of tenn.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E 1 j. *Then shall ye call hym forbyd an herte of tenne.* 1637 B. *JONSON Sad Sheph.* i. ii. *A hart of ten, I trow he be.*

B. sb. (With plural *tens*; and (less usually) possessive *ten's*.)

1. The abstract number; also, a symbol or the figures representing this.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Prolog. (1887) 4 *Oðer..tal. ðe to tennum wið fore-cyme.* c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 228 *Tele þu..oð þæt þu cume to þritiga foh eft on þone niwan oð tŷne.* c 1200 *ORMIN* 4312 *Pe firste staff iss nemmedd I, & tacneþþ tale oft tene.* 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) 923 *The nombre de ten passythy nyne by one.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 488/2 *Tenne, nowmyr, decem.* 1530 *PALSGR.* 367 *Dix, tennex, x.* 1594 *BLUNDEVELL Exerc.* i. (1636) 84, 12 tens, which do make a sixties. 1837 *WHEWELL Elist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 52 *Ten is a perfect number. Mod. Five tens are fifty.*

b. In a number expressed in decimal notation, the digit expressing the number of tens, e. g. in 1837 the figure 3.

1541 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 116 b. *Then come I to the articles of tennes, where in the fyrste summe I fynde 90, and in the seconde summe but only 40.* 1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 9 *Set..the numbers under each other..that is, units under units, tens under tens, hundreds under hundreds, &c..Add up the figures in the column or row of units, and find how many tens are contained in that sum.*

c. A thing or person distinguished by the number ten, usually as the tenth of a series. Also *number ten*.

1888 H. *MORTEN Sk. Hosp. Life* 70, *I say, tell Ten I am so sorry for him. I wish I could go to the ward!* 1907 *Cassell's Mag.* Feb. 295/1 *For fourteen [days] he was put on '10 A', which is short for no grog, no tobacco. Mod. Number ten, it is your turn to play.*

2. A set of ten things or persons.

Ten of rupees, a unit of account in Indian money. c 961 *ÆTHELWOLD Rule St. Benet* xvii. (1885) 47 *Tynum and twentigum on anum inne ætgædere restan mid heora ealdrum.* 1539 *BIBLE* (Grent) *Gen.* xviii. 32, *I wil not destroy them for tens sake* [1885 *BIBLE* (R. V.) for the ten's sake]. 1611 *BIBLE* *Deut.* i. 15, *I..made them..captaines ouer tennes.* 1894 *Field* 9 June 839/5 *They came forth in their tens, for thirty-eight members turned out on the occasion of the first meet.* 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 5/1 *The revenue was better by 74,000 tens of rupees.* 1897 *FLANDRAU Harvard Epitaphs* 94 *One never said of Wolcott, as is said of some fellows, 'He made the first ten of the Dicky'.*

3. *Coal-mining.* A measure of coal, locally varying between 48 and 50 tons, being the unit of calculation on which the lessor's rent or royalty is based. (See *quot.* 1894.) *n. dial.*

1590 *Wills & Inv.* M. C. (Surtees) II. 181 *At the grannde lease pitts, cccxxviiij tenns of coolls, the twelfth parte is xxxij tenns, and the thirde parte of a tenn, praised wroth the 2^d per tenn is 64^d 13^d 4^d.* 1789 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* II. 279 *In the year 1622 there were vended by the society of hostmen of Newcastle 14,400 tens of coals.* 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 54 *Ten*, the measure of coals upon which the landlord's rent is paid. It usually consists of 440 bolls of 8 pecks, but varies much under different landlords, generally, however, within the range of from 418 to 440 bolls. 1894 *Northumbd. Gloss.*, *Ten*, a measure of coals upon which the lessor's rent or royalty is paid. In the seventeenth century the term meant ten score bolls, barrows, or corves of coal.

4. A playing-card marked with ten pips. *Catch the ten*, a card-game played in Scotland in which the ten of trumps may be taken by any hononr-card, and counts ten points, the game being a hundred. *Long ten*, the ten of trumps in this game: cf. *long trump* (*LONG* a. 1 5 b). See also *quot.* 1870.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* v. i. 43 *But whiles he thought to steale the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck.* 1680 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* xv. (ed. 2) 94 *The rest follow in preheminence thus; the King, the Queen, the Knave, the Ten.* *ibid.* xvi. 97 *You are not to play a ten first.* 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xli. *These were Claver's lads a while syne, and was be again, maybe, if he had the lang ten in his hand.* 1870 *Modern Hoyle, Crivage* 77 *The court-cards and the ten of each suit count ten, and they are all indiscriminately spoken of as 'tens' during the game.* 1897 P. M'NEILL *Blaueware* 146 *They are playing at 'catch the ten', the stake being a few pence a-bead.*

5. Short for (a) *ten-oared boat*; (b) *ten-pound note*.

1875 *BLAKE-HUMFREY Eton Boating Bk.* p. ix. *The first eight had a strong picked crew, whilst the ten had several 'courtesy' oars..Mr. Canning was siter in the ten.* 1894 A. *ROBERTSON Nuggets*, etc. 190 *To their intense disgust they only got about £200 in notes (chiefly tens).*

6. a. Short for *tenpenny nail* (i.e. costing 10d. a hundred); *double ten*, a nail costing the double of the tenpenny (i.e. 20d. a hundred). **b.** A tallow candle weighing ten to a pound.

1571 in *Feuillat Revels* Q. *Eliz.* (1908) 175 *Nayles v^c of single tenns—iiiijs. ijd.* c. *Dubble tenns—xviij d.* 1629 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, *1tm halfe a hundred of double tennes x^d.* 1665 J. *WEAVER Stone-Heng* (1725) 124 *An huge old Nail, in Shape somewhat like those which we call commonly double Tens, or Spikes, such as are used in Scaffolding.* 1717 [see *DOVABLE* A. 6]. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 15 *Some have gone so far as to illuminate our discussions with tens instead of long-sixes.*

† *C. quasi-adv.* Ten times, tenfold. *Obs.*

c 1330 *King of Tars* (Ritson) 336 *Thaugh heo weore ten so briht.* c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 736 *(Thise) Forbede a loue & it is ten so wod.* 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 177 *Pe lengþe of a manis body..be..ten so moche as þe depnesse þat is from þe rugge to þe wombe.* 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* iii. 168 *Þei for þe pesinge paieth pens ten duple That þe cloþe costened.* c 1400 *Siege of Troy* 369 in *Archiv. neu. Spr.* LXXII. 21 *Ector is ten so strong as þou [older version, ten siþe streynȝor þen þow].* c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 746 *Yette was Y ten so glad When that thou gaffe all that thou had.*

D. Combinations.

1. a. Adjectives, formed by *ten* with a sb., meaning consisting of, containing, measuring, or costing ten of the things named (also occasionally ellipt. as sb.), as *ten-acre*, *-bell*, *-cell*, *-cent*, *-course*, *-day*, *-dollar*, *-drachm*, *-grain*, *-guinea*, *-horse*, *-hour*, *-inch*, *-league*, *-mile*, *-minute*, *-month*, *-point*, *-second*, *-shilling*, *-stone*, *-syllable*, *-toe*, *-ton*, etc.; also, phrases thus formed prefixed to a simple adjective, forming a compound adj., as *ten-mile-long*, *ten-inch-thick*, etc. See also 2, and TEN-PENNY. b. Parasynthetic adjs., formed on such phrases as those in a, as *ten-acred*, *-armed*, *-barrelled*, *-coupled*, *-cylindrical*, *-fingered*, *-footed*, *-headed*, *-horned*, *-jointed*, *-keyed*, *-oared*, *-parted*, *-peaked*, *-rayed*, *-ribbed*, *-roomed*, *-spined*, *-stringed*, *-syllabled*, *-talented*, *-tongued*, *-toothed* (also *-teethed*), *-wheeled*, etc. c. Parasynthetic sbs. (see -EN 1), as *ten-bedder*, *-knoller*, *-scaler*, *-tonner*, *-wheeler*; see also *ten-pointer* in 2, TENPOUNDER. d. Compounds of *ten* sb., as *ten bed* (= bed No. 10), *ten-bore*, *ten-gauge*, *ten-team* (team of ten); also *ten-shaped* adj. (= X-shaped); *tentale* [TALE sb. 6], used attrib. in phr. *tentale rent*: see *quots*.

1846 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. 55 (*Cope*) On inquiring my destination, and hearing that it was bent to the "ten-acre copse." 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii. Having a considerable quantity of land in each parish allotted to ten-acre men (i. e. white yeomen). 1897 VANDOUR *Agric. Devon* (1813) 377 A "ten-acred enclosure might be as, proper a size as any other." 1881 *Times* 15 Jan. 5/6 The short "ten-barrelled" Gatling was brought to the front. 1888 H. MORTEN *Sd. Hosp. Life* 69 [He] operated on that boy in "ten bed"; but, I fear, unsuccessfully. 1899 KIRBY *Stalky* iii. 79 She's busy in the middle of King's big upper "ten-bedder." 1905 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 2 In 1817 a "ten-bell record of 25,312 changes of Grandshire Caters was rung on these bells." 1892 GREENER *Breach Loader* 127 The "to-bore duck-gun full-choked, weighing 8½ lbs. and over." 1896 PREECE & SIVELWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 28 A "ten-cell Leclanché [battery]." 1903 J. K. JEROME *Tea Table Talk* (ed. Tauchn.) 31 The "ten-course banquet." 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Nov. 10/1 The "ten-day log of 1880, credited with such head mortality." 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 138 Underwood took three "ten-dollar bills from his wallet." 1886 *Guide Exhbit. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 145 A "ten-drachm piece of Athens." 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXI. 443/4 A couple of "ten-gauge breech-loaders." 1861 *Photogr. News* *Alum. in Circ.* 56 (1865) I. 160/2 A "ten-grain silver solution." 1875 *Foots. Tact.* I. 160/2 A "ten-poor "ten-guinea job." 1878 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 1117 And turn'd the Men to "Ten-Horn'd Cattel, Because they came not out to Battel." 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 107 It is as if there was a certain ponderable mass which the application of a "ten-horse power was utterly incapable of moving." 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 5/2 The new scale is calculated on a "ten-hour basis." 1903 *Ibid.* 18 June 5/2 The shell which was being filled was a "ten-inch shell." 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 84/4 In the genus *Melolontha* the antennæ are "ten-jointed." 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxi. (Pelh. Libr.) 228 After the "ten-league journey of the preceding day." 1876 "QUIDA" *Winter City* ix. A "ten-mile stretch across the open country." 1806 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* 5 Dec. They all had their "ten-minute speeches." 1711 SNAFFES *Charac.* (1737) 111. 265 To find a plain defect in these "ten-monosyllable heroicks." 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 64 "Ten months old lambs." 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 16 Aug. 1/4 A "ten-oared cutter." with twelve volunteers. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 297 Capsule ovoid inflated, "ten-ribbed." 1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 180 The shabby little "ten-roomed house in South Belgravia." 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 5/2 Doubt, whether the Oriten "ten-seater" machine exhibited at the Stanley Show could be ridden. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 30 Nov. 4/6 More technically known as the "crux decussata"—the "ten-shaped cross", because its form is identical with that of the Latin numeral X. 1745 M. FOLKES *Eng. Gold Coins* 9 Double-crowns or "ten shilling pieces." 1900 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 6/1 A "ten-stone man, who has to ride, is of more use than a twelve-stone man." 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxxliii. 9 To be sal I sing in "ten-stranged suture." 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.* That I maye... synge prayses vnto the vpon a tenstrynged lute. 1881 H. MORLEY *Eng. Litt. Q. Vic.* iii. (ed. Tauchn.) 89 The all pervading couplets of "ten-syllabled lines." 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-Mining Gloss.* "Tentail rent, a rent or royalty paid by a lessee upon every ten of coals which are worked in excess of a minimum or certain rent." 1888 NICHOLSON *Coal Trade Gloss.* s. v. Rent (E.D.D.). A surplus or tentale rent payable for the coal worked above the certain quantity. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 July 5/2 One "ten-team of one N.C. officer of any rank and nine lance-corporals or privates from any regiment, battalion, or depot." 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 442/2 Some of the rated "ten-tonners were... over twenty-two tons in displacement." 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 536 The wheels are "ten-toothed." 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 3/4 Powerful "ten-wheeled tank engines." 1904 *Ibid.* 29 Jan. 5/1 This mammoth "ten-wheeler cost £5,000.

2. Special combinations and collocations: *ten-finger*, a species of star-fish: cf. *FIVE-FINGER* 2; *ten-foot a.*, measuring, or having, ten feet; *ten-foot coal*, a thick seam in Yorkshire; *ten-foot rod*, a levelling-pole; *ten-hours act*, a law limiting the hours of work in factories; *spec.* the popular name of the Act 10 & 11 Vict., c. 29; so, in U.S.A., *ten-hour law* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *ten-o'clock*, an American name for *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, the flowers of which open late in the morning (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); also, a light meal taken at ten o'clock; *ten-pointer*, a stag having antlers with ten points; a 'hart of ten'; *ten-pound a.*, of or involving the amount or value of ten pounds;

also, weighing ten pounds; *spec. ten-pound land* (*Sc.*), land of the annual value of ten pounds; *ten-pound householder*, = TENPOUNDER 2 b; *ten-spot a.*, having ten spots, as 'ten-spot ladybird', *Coccinella decem-punctata*; *sb.* (U.S.), a ten-dollar 'bill'; also, a playing-card, = TEN sb. 4; *ten-strike*, in the game of ten-pins, a throw which bowls over all the pins; hence *fig.*; *ten-week stock*, *Matthiola annua*, said to continue ten weeks in flower; *ten-yard coal*, a very thick seam of coal near Dudley; *ten-year a.*, of ten years' duration or standing, as *ten-year-old*, also as *sb.*; *spec. ten-year-man*, at Cambridge University: see *quot.* 1903. See also TENPENNY, TEN-PINS, etc.

1701 MOXON *Math. Instr.* 19 "Ten-foot Rods, See Station-staffs." 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) 111. 322 The imbecil accent, unmix'd with the trochaic, especially in the ten-foot couplet. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* (1855) 190 The thickest coal in the district... that called the thick or "ten-foot coal" in Yorkshire. 1838 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. ii. 111. 161 Betty mean-time has put up their "luncheon" or "ten-o'clocks." 1883 E. L. PEEL in *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 72 We had... stalked and slain a fine "ten-pointer upon the Caenlochan marches." 1873 *Stoo him Bayes* 5 You... would have lost your "ten pound" wagger. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. vi. It is a great thing in these ten-pound [franchise] days to win your first contest. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Corrwald Mines* 263 Send the author a ten-pound-note for his advice—good in every event! 1803 H. COX *Instit.* i. viii. 106 A new uniform qualification [to vote], frequently designated that of the "ten-pounds householders." 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Pound*, *Ten-pound Act*, a statute of the colony of New York (1796) giving to justices of the peace and other local magistrates jurisdiction of civil cases involving not more than the sum named. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Jrm.* 6 Nov. 2/3 The point was seen at once, and the "ten spot" was forthcoming. 1895 *Thompson St. Poker Club* 65 The Rev. Mr. Smith dealt Mr. Williams two cards... helped himself to the last ten-spot remaining in the pack. 1850 HAWTHORNE in *Bridge Perr. Recollec.* (1893) 111. I may calculate on what bowlers call a "ten-strike." 1899 *FARMER Dict.* *Amer.* *Ten-strike*, where... all the men are bowled over at one throw... Hence... a fortunate occurrence; a thoroughly well done and complete work. 1875 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. (1794) 323 The Annual or "Ten-week Stock" differs in having an herbaceous stalk. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 20 Mar. 7/6 A well-grown aster or ten-week stock is a beautiful object in itself. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 594/2 The upper part of the "ten-yard coal" separates from the rest of the beds. 1839 *Ung. Diet. Arts* 980 The very remarkable seam near the town of Dudley, known by the name of the ten-yard coal, about 7 miles long, and 4 broad. 1893 G. STEPHEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 216 Courage to sustain a "Ten Years War." 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. ii. 520. 1816 *Ibid.* LXXXVI. i. 200/1 A query respecting the Ten-Year-Men at Cambridge. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx. Ever since he had first played the "ten-year-old imp" in the Christmas pantomimes. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 443 The average yield for a three-year old vine is one peck; full grown, ten-year old vine, twenty-five bushels. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 8/1 What terrible tyrants these ten-year-olds are! 1900 *Ibid.* 7 Mar. 7/1 What the terms of the new war loan for thirty millions in ten-year bonds will be, or ought to be. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 Feb. 5/1 The Ten Year man... being over twenty-four years of age, was admitted, and after keeping his name on the boards of a college for ten years was allowed to proceed B.D. on payment of certain fees. 1906 *Ibid.* 18 Aug. 4/4 An average of 11.4 in the previous ten-year period.

† *Ten*, obs. variant of TENNE, *Her.*

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* To Rdr. b. j. b. If ever hereafter I shall meet with any bearing Purple, Ten, or Sanguine;... Ten [shall be represented] with lines salter-ways, mixt of Vert and Purple.

Ten, obs. form of TEE v. 1, TEEN sb. 1

Tenability. [f. next: see -ITY.] = TENABleness. 1845 S. WILBEFORCE in *Ashwell Life* (1879) I. viii. 393 Only to maintain in the abstract, the tenability of a certain position. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 80 When one looked again at his own position... one could not see its superior tenability in the new conditions of the campaign. 1875 RUSKIN *Fora Clav.* li. 67 note, Discussing the relative tenability of insects between the fingers.

Tenable (tenáb'l, †tə'nə-). a. Also 7 tenable. [a. F. *tenable* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *ten-ir* to hold + -ABLE: see -BLE, and cf. TENIBLE.]

1. Capable of being held (in various senses of *Hold v.*); that may be kept, kept in, kept back, retained, restrained, or held in control. Now rare. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* i. ii. 248 (Qo.) If you have hitherto concealed this sight Let it be tenable [Pot.] treble in your silence still. 1649 HEYBURN *Relat. & Observ.* i. That Party... being... tenable by no Oaths, Principles, Promises, Declarations. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xii. § 14 Others tottering and crumbling away from time to time, until the cliff had got in some degree settled into a tenable form.

2. Capable of being held against attack; that may be successfully defeated.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xv. (1599) 693 The City being not tenable, it yielded. 1673 *Stoo him Bayes* 105 Except you... thrust your self in at every place that is not tenable. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 297, I do not think the position taken at Louvain is tenable. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* II. iv. iii. 42x They might retire from a post that was no longer tenable.

b. *fig.* Of statements, opinions, etc.: Capable of being maintained or defended against attack or objection.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 186 ¶ 5 The Atheist has not found his Post tenable, and is therefore retired into Deism. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 67 The Tartarian

doctrine is the most tenable opinion. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 286 The letter of their theories is no longer tenable.

3. Capable of being held, occupied, possessed, or enjoyed.

1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 148 The office was tenable for four years. 1823 *L'pool Courier* 5 Oct. 4/9 The scholarships... are tenable for three years.

Tenable, -s, corruption of TENEBRES.

Tenableness (tenáb'lnes). [f. TENABLE + -NESS.] The quality of being tenable.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* iv. vii. (1854) 266 Distrusting their own strength, or the garrison's tenableness. 1849 J. H. NEWMAN *Disc. Mixed Congregat. Ded.*, A doubt... of the tenableness of the theological theory.

Tenace (tenés). *Whist.* [ad. Sp. *tenaza*, lit. 'pincers, tongs', used in card-playing as here. Cf. also F. *demeurer tenace* (*Dict. de Trevoux*, 17...), 'to have the tenace'.] A name given to the combination of two cards of any suit, consisting of the next higher and the next lower in value than the highest card held by the other side, esp. when this combination is held by the fourth player: see *quot.* 1746. Used esp. in phr. *to have the tenace*, formerly *tenaces*.

1655 J. COTGRAVE *Wits Interpr.* (1662) 356 If you have Tenaces in your hand, that is two cards which, if you have the Leading, you are sure to lose one of them; if the Player lead to you, you are sure to win them both. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 17 Then in that game of spades, you blundered when you had ten-ace. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 70 Having the Tenace in any Suit supposes the having the first and third best Cards, and being the last Player, and consequently you catch the Adversary when that Suit is play'd. 1870 *Modern Hoyle* 12 Tenaces... 1st major tenace—ace, queen, and major tenace—king, knave, 3rd major tenace—queen, ten... 1st minor tenace—four, two, and minor tenace—five, three. 3rd minor tenace—six, four. *Ibid.* 19 Tenaces are always most valuable, because most certain, to the fourth player.

Tenacious (tēnā's), a. Also 7 -acious, -aceous. [f. L. *tenax*, *tenaci-* holding fast (f. *ten-ere* to hold) + -OUS: see -ACROUS.]

1. a. Holding together, cohesive; tough; not easily pulled in pieces or broken.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 152 The bones of Fishes are more tenacious. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 71 Amianon is like feathered alum, but more tenacious. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* I. xiii. 310 It acts as manure physically, or substantially, through the effect of the clay in rendering soils tenacious. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 185 Gun-metal, or bronze, is a hard and tenacious alloy.

b. Adhesive; viscous, glutinous; sticky.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* ii. xii. (1648) 251 Provided, that this oyl... be supposed of so close and tenacious substance, that may slowly evaporate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 58 Not Birdlime, or Idean Pitch, produce A more tenacious Mass of clammy Juice. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 216 Female feet, Too weak to struggle with tenacious clay. 1868 CARPENTER in *Sci. Opinion* 6 Jan. (1869) 174/2 The bottom consisted of a bluish-white tenacious mud.

2. Holding fast or inclined to hold fast; grasping hard; clinging tightly.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tenacious*, that holds fast... good and sure. 1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* *Tenacious*, holding or cleaving fast. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Chaucer & Windsor* 4 Old oaks... whose gnarled roots, tenacious and profound. 1860 TOZER *High Turkey* i. 232 The palmaria... is covered all over with tenacious hooked prickles.

3. Keeping a firm hold, retentive of something.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. ii. 2 The Badger... is said to be so tenacious of his bite, that he will not give over his hold, till he feels his teeth meet. 1726 LOMON *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27/1 The Fir... is very dry, and very tenacious of the Glue. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. (1760) 23 All... are very tenacious of water on the surface.

4. *fig.* Strongly retaining or inclined to retain, persist in, preserve, or maintain (a principle, method, secret, etc.); holding persistently; of memory, retentive. *Const. of*

1640-1 LO. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 13 A man tenacious of the liberty... of the subject. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* The tenacious memory of benefits received. 1657 JER. TAYLOR *Disc. Friendship* ¶ 13 Free of his money and tenacious of a secret. 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* i. 1, Tenacious of his Purpose once resolv'd. 1800 MAYOR *Nat. Hist.* (1811) 230 The frog is remarkably tenacious of life. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1889) IV. i. xii. 145 He had read largely, and his memory was extremely tenacious. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cath.* 62 So tenacious are boys of traditional terms.

5. Persistently continuing; persistent; resolute; perseveringly firm; obstinate, stubborn, pertinacious.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tenacious*,... also hard to be moved, stiff-necked. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. The life is more tenacious in them, than in the sanguineous. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 14 He is bot and dogmatical, quick in opposition and tenacious in defence. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vi. (1869) 193 Tenacious adherence to the ancient God of Light.

† 6. *spec.* Unwilling to part with or spend money or the like; close-fisted, niggardly. Also *transf.*

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengzebe* v. l. 82 True love's a Miser; so tenacious grown, He weighs to the least grain of what's his own. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 79 Give me a covetous, a niggardly and tenacious Man; I will return him to thee liberal.

† 7. Persistently chary of or averse to any action. (*erroneous use.*) *Obs.*

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Tuberose*, Mons. Le Cour, of Leyden... for many years was so tenacious of parting with any of the roots... that he caused them to be cut in pieces, that he might have the vanity to boast of being the only person in Europe who was possessed of this flower. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lancelles* l. 142 Since the adventure... Mrs. Carisbrooke had been very tenacious of being late on the road. 1821 *R. Cecil's Wks.* l. 69 Mr. Cecil... was tenacious of being interrupted in his pursuits.

Tenaciously (tēn'jōsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a tenacious manner; with a strong hold; persistently, steadfastly, stubbornly.

1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serms. for Year* 111. i. (1841) 352/2 To represent an error deeply... to remember it tenaciously, to repeat it frequently. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 250 Ocellus Lucanus... tenaciously asserted the Eternity of the World. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* l. ii. 111 Columbus adhered tenaciously to his original opinion. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) l. i. 37 My memory... seldom failed to preserve most tenaciously a favourite passage of poetry. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* l. 16 It is not surprising that... the name should have clung to him so tenaciously.

Tenaciousness (tēn'jōsnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being tenacious; tenacity.

1. = TENACITY 1.
1658 ROWLAND MONTGOMERY *Theat. Ins.* 1069 Clammy stuff that draws like Bird-lime, which loatheth not its tenaciousness by driness nor by moisture. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vicew Nat.* l. 44 The tenaciousness of their cohesion... seem[s] to prove them to consist of viscous parts.

2. = TENACITY 2.
1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 128 Fourthly and lastly, the Tenaciousness of self: I mean when she is put hard to it. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 122 Solidity of judgement, and tenaciousness of memory. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) 11. 78 What I learn of the temper of my countrymen and their tenaciousness of money. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 43. 389 Extraordinary examples of tenaciousness of life.

Tenacity (tēn'asiti), [ad. rare L. *tenacitas*, f. *tenax*, *tenaci*-tenacious: see -ACITY. So F. *tenacité* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)] The quality or property of being tenacious.

1. Cohesiveness, toughness; viscosity, clamminess (of a liquid); also, adhesive quality, stickiness.

1555 EDEM *Decades* 145 A certeyne... iuise, whose substance is of such tenacity and clamminess, that it will neuer wear awaye. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. 41 Water, to which Sops has given a Tenacity. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 3 For the same reason... many light Substances have such strong Cohesions or Tenacities. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 261 By tenacity is understood... the different degrees of cohesion of the particles of minerals. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* l. xli. 538 No doubt the bigness of the [plough-] shoe varied... with the lightness or tenacity of the soil.

2. The quality of retaining what is held, physically or mentally; firmness of hold or attachment; firmness of purpose, persistence, obstinacy.

1526 *Filigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 175 Some whose tenacity & hardnes is reproved in this petycon. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. § 5 The tenacity of Prejudice and Prescription. 1794 *Paley Evid.* l. i. (1817) 21 They clung to this hope... with more tenacity as their dangers or calamities increased. 1823 *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1824) 492 They... began tugging him towards the door, be... clinging to every hold he made with astonishing tenacity. 1830 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 1. May, That tenacity of life which his family have constitutionally. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* l. iv. 552 The tenacity of the English bull-dog.

b. Retentiveness (of memory).
1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iii. A memory of uncommon tenacity. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* l. 93 What animal when it has learned anything can retain the lesson with equal tenacity?

3. Tendency to keep fast hold of money; miserliness, niggardliness, parsimony. *Obs.*
1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* l. (1625) 32 Unbridled lust, covetous tenacity, prodigality, or detestable excess. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxix. 173 The passage of money to the publique Treasure obstructed, by the tenacity of the people. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Tenacity, fast-keeping, sure holding, niggardliness, misery. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Tenacle (tenāk'l). Now rare. [ad. L. *tenaculum* holder: see below.]

1. *pl.* Forceps, pincers, nippers; cf. next, 1. *Obs.*
1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 308 Pou schalt take vp be skyn wip tenacils, and putt in pin hoot inen boruz be hole of he tenacils, & brenne be skyn. 1597 A. M. T. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15 b/2 Rounde pincers or tenacles, to take away the trepaned percelle of bone.

2. That by which a plant, a fruit, etc. is upheld or supported: † a stalk, peduncle, or petiole (*obs.*); in *pl.* the organs by which some climbing plants attach themselves.

1500 BOLLARD tr. *Godfredi on Pallad.* 157 The furste [kind of chery] hath shorte tenacles v. stalkys. 1658 SIN T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. Ivy, divided from the root, we have observed to live some years, by the cirous parts commonly conceived but as tenacles and holdfasts unto it. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxvi. 305 We all know how the ivy... casts out innumerable little arms and tenacles by which it attaches and fastens itself.

3. ? A holster or the like in which to hold the staff of a standard or flag when borne. *Obs.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Fr.* (Camd.) 50 A generale processione from Powles unto sent Peters in Cornelyshe with alle the chelderne of Powles scole, & a crosse of every parische church with a banner and one to ber it in a tenacle [*MS. tenache*].

Tenaoul, *obs.* form of TUNICLE.

Tenaculum (tēn'akūlūm). *Pl.*-ula. [*mod.* uses of L. *tenaculum* a holder, f. *ten-ēre* to hold.]

1. *Surg.* A species of forceps: see *quots.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Tenaculum*, the same with *Forceps*. 1726 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.*, *Tenacula*,... a chirurgial Instrument, not much differing from the *Forceps*. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Tenaculum*, *Assalini's*,... consists of a forceps, or double tenaculum. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tenaculum*, a variety of artery forceps for arresting hemorrhage.

b. See *quot.* 1842.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.*, *Tenaculum*, a surgical instrument, consisting of a fine sharp-pointed hook, by which the mouths of bleeding arteries are drawn out, so that in operations they may be secured by ligaments. 1860 J. M. CARNOCHAN *Operat. Surg.* 62 (Cent.) These [arterial branches] are difficult to tie, even when picked up by the tenaculum.

2. *Entom.* The abdominal process by which the springing organ is retained in the *Poduridae* or spring-tails.

1878 PACKARD *Guide Stud. Insects* 622 The Collembola [are characterized] by their spring (elater), its holder (tenaculum) [etc.].

Tenaile (tēn'ailē). Forms: 6-8 *tenaile*, 7 *tenal*, 8-9 *tenail*, 7- *tenaille*. [*F. tenaille* (tēnail) forceps (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), also in Fortification as in sense 2 (16th c. in Littré) = Pr. *tenallia*, It. *tanaglia*:—L. *tenacula*, pl. of *tenaculum* holder: see *prec.*]

1. *pl.* Pincers, forceps: cf. *prec.*, 1. *Obs.*
1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 98 To doe that operation, thou shalt be meetest, and with smallest paine to be done, with Tenailes incisives. 1797 BRADLEY's *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cray-fish*, They have forked Claws, in the Form of black Tenailes, or Pincers.

2. In Fortification, A small low work, consisting of one or two re-entering angles (single or double *tenaille*), placed before the curtain between two bastions. *Tenaile of the place*, the face of a fortress: see *FACE* *sb.* 17.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 33 The defences in so small Forts as these proceed chiefly, either of bulwarks, halfe bulwarks, and tenailes [etc.]. 1677 R. BOYLE *Treat. Art War* 81 All sort of Works by which the Camp is invironed, and shut up, as Redoubts, Bastions, Rampins, Forts, Tenailes, Hornworks [etc.]. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 63. 4/2 They will fill up the Ditch, in order to storm the Tenaile. 1886 N. L. WALFORD *Parl. Generals* *Gr. Civ. War* 214 A second party of forty or fifty men... attacked a tenaille which by its fire flanked one of the breaches.

Tenaillon (tēn'ailiōn). *Fortif.* [*F. tenaillon* (tēnailiōn) in same sense, f. *tenaille* (see *prec.*)] A work sometimes placed before each of the faces of a ravelin, leaving the salient angle exposed.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.*, *Tenaillon*,... Seldom adopted. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 287 On the north side where Lally attacked, the bastion and demibastion are detached and the works near the sea covered by a tenaillon. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 262 *Lunettes and Tenaillons* are works (consisting of two faces) constructed on each side of ravelins.

Tenalia, *sb.* *pl.* *Obs.* rare. [*med. L. tenalia* forceps (Du Cange), latinized from *F. tenaille* (s. l. *tanaglia*)]

1. Pincers, forceps: = TENAILLE 1.

In *quot.* for tearing the flesh.
1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1119 Some they roasted, and some they put unto the Tenalia.

2. *Fortif.* = TENAILLE 2.

1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 16 Sept., in *Carlyle*, Colonel Brandy did with forty or fifty of his men very gallantly storm the *Tenalia*; for which he deserves the thanks of the State. *Ibid.* 17 Sept., There was a *Tenalia* to flanker the south wall of the Town, between Duleek Gate, and the corner Tower.

Tenancy (tenānsi). [*f. TENANT*: see -ANCY; representing *med. L. tenentia* (1116 in Muratori *Antiquitates* IX. (1776) 439), also *tenantia* (c. 1200 in Du Cange). Cf. *OF. tenance* (12th c. in Godef.)] The state or position of being a tenant; the holding or occupation of lands, etc.; tenure.

1. *Law.* A holding or possession of lands or tenements, by any title of ownership.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 72 Besides this men married lost their tenanc[ies] by the curtesie, women their dowries; finally the prince himselfe lost the profits of the landes of persons attained. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 484 The other pleads several Tenancy. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 266 By the substance, I mean their being immediat Tenancies of the Crown, or as we say in chief. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. xii. 194 As to the incidents attending a tenancy in common. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) i. 51 The practice of creating manors or tenancies in gross was effectually prevented by the statute *Quia Emptores*. *Ibid.* vi. 418 The Court at first held this to be a tenancy in common; but afterwards upon good consideration it was adjudged to be a joint tenancy, for so it was implied.

b. Occupancy of lands or tenements under a lease. (The ordinary current sense.) Also (contextually) the duration of a tenure; the period during which a tenement is held.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* l. ii. Tis all one, for life to be a beast, A slauce, as have a short term'd tenancy. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) ii. 673 A notice to quit at the expiration of the current year of the tenancy. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* l. 75 Partnership tenancies affect the security of property by rendering one tenant answerable for the obligations of all his partners. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARD'S *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xv. 99 Such a lease... creates a tenancy from year to year, and terminable by half a year's notice. 1875 *Report in Woodfall Law Landl. & Ten.* (1877) 719 Some counties pay for no guano used in the last year but one of the tenancy. 1876 DIGAV *Real Prop.*

v. § 1. 208 A tenancy at will is where the land is held by the tenant so long as lessor and lessee please that the tenancy should continue. *attrib.* 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 5/2 Conspiring by false pretences to acquire several valuable tenancy agreements in various parts of London.

2. Occupation or enjoyment of, or residence in, any place, position, or condition.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. il. 124 Thine heyr, thine heyres heyre, and his heire againe... Shall climbe up to the chancell pewes on high, And rule and raigne in their rich tenancy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* l. v. 425 The queen was at Amptill... having entered on her sad tenancy... as soon as the place had been evacuated by the gaudy hunting party. *attrib.* 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 2/1 The district contract system was expanded into a district tenancy system, wherein the whole of the business was conducted by the contractor.

3. That which is held by a tenant. a. A holding, a TENEMENT. b. A post or office; occupation, employment. *Obs.* rare.

1579 J. STRUAS *Gaping Gully* Diij, The greatest castelles, honors, and manors are but mesnalties or rather very messuages and tenancies parauall. 1580-1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 4 Parte of the same Habytacions, Tenauncyes and Farnes have byn reduced rather to pasturing of Cattell then to the Mayntenance of Men of Service. *Ibid.*, What Tenauncyes and Howses of Habitations be... ruyned and decayed. 1597-8 *Proc. Star Chamb.* in Ribton-Turner *Vagrants & Vagr.* (1887) 123 The said John Scribe had... divided a Tenement in Shordich, into, or about seventeen Tenancies or dwellings... inhabited by divers persons. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Tenancies* (23 *Eliz.* c. 4) are Houses for Habitation, Tenements, or places to live in, held of another.

Tenant (tenānt), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-6 *tenaunt*, -aunte, -ante, *Sc.* -ente (4 *pl.* -auns), 5 *ten(e)-awnte*, -awunt, *pl.* -aunce, 5-6 *tennaunte*, 6-7 -ant, -ent(e), 7-ent, 7-8 *tenent*, 4- *tenant*. *β.* *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 4-6 *tenand*(e), 5 *tennend*, 5-6 -and, 6 *tenaind*. [*a. F. tenant* *sb.* (12th c. in Godef.), orig. *pr. pple. of tenir*:—L. *tenēre* to hold.]

1. *Law.* One who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title. (In English Law implying a *lord*, of whom the tenant holds.)

1292 BRITTON l. i. § 13 En counteez et hundrez et en Court de chescun fraunc tenaunt. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 19 Adelwolf of Westsex, after his fadere dede, At Chestre sette his parlement, his tenauntz perto bede. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 369 Our frendes, tenandes, & seruandes. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. l. 22 Opir tenauntis of þe lord shal receive me into þere housis. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 609 An ilk scheld in that place Thar tennend or man was. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 134 By escheittees þer myr not so muche lande fall to any man as to þe kyng, by cause þat no man hath so many tenauntys as he. 1553 *Homilies* ii. *Regation Week* iv. (1859) 496 Whereby the lord's records, (which be the tenant's evidences,) are perverted... sometime to the disheriting of the right owner. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 481 Where be they Tenants, and thy followers? 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* (1672), *Tenant* or *Teneit*,... one that holds or possesses Lands or Tenements by any kind of Right, be it in Fee, for Life, Years, or at Will. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. v. 59 The thing holden is therefore styled a tenement, the possessors thereof tenants, and the manner of their possession a tenure. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) ii. ix. 129 The military tenants were frequently called upon in expeditions against Scotland, and last of all in that of 1640. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 828/1 He is called tenant (in fee simple) in virtue of the doctrine... which treats the king as the universal landlord—a doctrine so far recognised by our law, that in corporeal inheritances... the tenant in fee simple is formally styled as being seised in his *demesne as of fee*.

b. With qualifications indicating the species of tenure, the relation between lord and tenant, etc., as *customary*, *kindly*, *mesne*, *several*, *sole*, *very tenant*: see the *adjs.* Also JOINT-TENANT; *tenant in burgage*, *in capite*, *in chief*, *in common*, *by courtesy*, *in dower*, *paravail*, etc.: see these words, and *quots.* here. *Tenant through law of England* = tenant by courtesy; *tenant to the precept*, a tenant against whom the writ *precept* was brought, being one to whom an entailed estate had been granted by the owner in order that it might be alienated by a recovery; see *RECOVERY* 4. See also *TENANT AT WILL*.

a. 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 lf. 17 b, Pat is i-seid for women holdinde in dower, ant tenauns þoru lawe of yngelonde. 1461 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 485/2 The same halfdenele... enjoye to hym, for terme of his lyf, as Tenaunt by the Curtesie. 1475 *Ibid.* vi. 149/1 That the said Maude have... actions by Writts of Dower, ayenst all persones Tenaunt or Tenautes of the Frehold. 1495 *Ibid.* 508/2 Discontinuances made by Tenaunties in Dower. [1602 COKE *Reports* iii. *Case of Fines* 88 Entant quil ne fuit tenant al Precepte.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* (1672), *Tenant per Statute-Merchant*, that holds Land by vertue of a Statute forfeited to him... *Tenant in Frank-marriage*,... he that holds Lands or Tenements by vertue of a Gift thereof made to him upon Marriage between him and his Wife... *Tenant by Elegit*, that holds by vertue of the Writ called an Elegit. *Tenant in Mortgage*, that holds by means of a Mortgage. *Tenant by the Verge* in ancient Demesne... is he that is admitted by the Rod in a Court of ancient Demesne. *Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll*, is one admitted Tenant of any Lands, &c. within a Mannor, which time out of mind have been demisable, according to the Custome of the Mannor... *Tenant by Charter*, is he that holdeth by Feoffment in Writing, or other Deed... *Tenant in Chief*, that holdeth of the King in Right of his Crown... *Very Tenant*, that holds immediately of his Lord... For if there be Lord, Mesne and Tenant, the Tenant is Very Tenant of the Mesne, but not to the Lord above... There are also *Joint-tenants*, that have equal

Right in Lands...by virtue of one Title... *Tenants in Common*, that have equal Right, but hold by divers Titles... *Sole tenant*... he that hath no other joynted with him. *Several tenant* is opposite to *Joint-tenant*, or *Tenants in Common*. *Tenant at Precise* is he against whom the Writ *Precipe* is to be brought... *Tenant in Demeuse*... is he that holdeth the Demeans of a Manor for a Rent without Service. *Tenant in Service*... is he that holdeth by Service... *Tenant by Execution*... that holds Land by virtue of an Execution upon any Statute, Recognisance, &c. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 333 So that he could make a good tenant to the *precipe*. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) 11. 113 It was held that the reversion in the settled lands passed, although the wife was tenant for life, and the daughter tenant in tail, in those lands under the settlement. 1844 *SIR J. STEPHEN Eccl. Biog.* (1850) 1. 26 And held them [their crowns and mites]... immediately, as tenants in *capite*, from the one legitimate representative of the great postle. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* 1. iii. 11 The right of all tenants-in-chief of the Crown... to be summoned to a common council of the realm.

2. One who holds a piece of land, a house, etc., by lease for a term of years or a set time. (The ordinary current sense. Correlative of *landlord*.)

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* xv. 305 To take of her tenants more than treuth wolde. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 414 He begges not his rent of his lordis tenants. 1479-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 120 Vevyn to tenantes at the Receyving of the Rentis, and in potacions among them... x. v. 1533 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 123 Than shall his farme be tyde so good in profyte to the tenant as it was before. 1526 *TINDALE Mark xii.* 2 When tyme was come he sent to the tenants a servant that he myght of the tenants receive of the frute of the vineyard. 1639 *HORN & ROB. Gate Lang. Unl.* xxiii. § 386 He is a tenant, to whom house and grounds, and hired farms are, for a certain rent, let out to farm for a set time. 1770 *JUNIAS Lett.* xxvi. (1820) 129 Like broken tenants, who have had warning to quit the premises. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xvi. Of this chamber, Nicholas became the tenant and having... paid the first week's hire in advance [etc.]. *Mod. (Title)* The Law of Landlord and Tenant.

3. *transf. and fig.* One who or that which inhabits or occupies any place; a denizen, inhabitant, occupant, dweller.

1388 *Wyclif Job* xix. 15 The tenants of myn hows, and myn handmaydis hadden me as a straunger. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 50 That frame (the gallowes) outlives a thousand Tenants. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 788 While thus the gentle tenants of the shade Indulge their purer loves. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 65 The shuddring tenant of the frigid zone. 1774 - *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 327 One of the most splendid tenants of the Mexican forests. 1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope* 1. 268 The dim-eyed tenant of the dungeon gloom. 1827 *SCOTT Highl. Widow* v. As if sorrow, or even deep thought, should as short a while as possible be the tenant of the soldier's bosom. 1879 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 63 Tenants of our British waters. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May. Mr. Bettesworth was the incoming tenant (i.e. batsman), and, after some slow play, the 50 went up.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* Simple attrib., as *tenant-holding* (*HOLDING* *vbl. sb.* 3), *-risk*, *-system*; appositional, as *tenant-cultivator*, *farmer* (hence *tenant-farming* *sb.* and *adj.*), *-occupier*, *-purchaser*, *-soul*; also *tenant-sted* *a. Sc.*, occupied by a tenant. See also *TENANT-RIGHT*.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 485 Those down-trodden vassals, the 'tenant farmers'. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 301 In Rhône... 'tenant-farming is unprofitable'. 1891 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 6/4 He came of a tenant farming race. 1901 in A. M. KAY *Hist. Kilmarnoch* (1880) 359 We give and grant all the 'tenant-holdings, free holdings [etc.]. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 9/2 Entitled to be on the list as the 'tenant-occupier of a dwelling-house, being part of a house, and such part being separately occupied'. 1895 J. E. REDMOND in 19th Cent. Dec. 913 The 'tenant-purchasers have been remarkably punctual in their payments. 1880 A. ARNOLD *Free Land* 68 'Tenant-risk and the absence of tenant-right have contributed to drive capital away from agriculture. 1710 Ld. FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1761) II. 568 The rest of the rooms were lying waste, and this was only 'tenant-sted. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 13 Sept. 5/7 The canteen is run on the 'tenant system.

Tenant (*tenánt*), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To hold as tenant, to be the tenant of (land, a house, etc.); *esp.* to occupy, inhabit.

1634 *HABINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 125 To the cold humble hermitage Not tenanted but by discoloured age. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 34 Houses... without Tenants, decay sooner than those which are Tenanted. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 107 ¶ 5 The greatest Part of Sir Roger's Estate is tenanted by Persons who have served himself or his Ancestors. 1795 *SOUTHEY Vis. Maid of Orleans* 1. 96 Damsels, look here! survey this house of death; O soon to tenant it. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (1837) I. i. xiv. 300 Birds, quadrupeds, and reptiles, which tenanted the fertile region. 1855 *TENNISON Brook* 222 We bought the farm we tenanted before.

b. *fig.* To occupy, fill, take up (a space, etc.). 1690 J. NEVAUGH *Obsequy Cider* in Evelyn *Pomona* 54 A Barrel newly tenanted by small Beer. 1866-7 J. BESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. x. A pair of boundless slippers that have been tenanted by a thousand feet. 1873 *MISS BAUGHTON Nancy* II. 183 Alternate clouds and sunshine tenant the sky.

2. *intr.* To reside, dwell, live in. *rare.*

1650 *WELDON Cort. Jas.* 133 Surely never so many brave parts, and so base and abject a spirit tenanted together in any one earthen Cottage. 1851 S. WARREN *Lily & Bee* II. 190 A sparrow... In yonder tree he tenanted alone.

3. *trans.* To let out to a tenant or tenants. *rare.* 1721 *STRYVE Eccl. Mem.* I. xvi. 123 Three acres more he converted into a highway...; and the rest ac tenanted out. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* iii. (1869) II. 536 The lands in America and the West Indies, indeed, are in general not tenanted nor leased out to farmers.

Hence *Tenanted ppl. a.*, held by a tenant or tenants, occupied; *Tenanted vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* So *Tenant*, one who tenants, an occupant.

1798 J. HUCKS *Poems* 43 The little family of hope, The young-eyed tenants of happiness. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 8/2 The immediate landlord of any tenanted estate. 1903 *MORLEY Gladstone* I. ii. 38 An eager pilgrimage to the newly tenanted grave of his hero.

Tenant, obs. form of *TENANT*, *TENON*.

Tenantable (*tenántabl*), *a.* [f. *TENANT v.* and *sb.* + *-ABLE*.]

1. Capable of being tenanted or inhabited; fit for occupation. Also *fig.*

1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 32 Ye same howse so to be mayde tenandable. 1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 382 To leve y^e reparyed and tenanteable. 1633 *FOAN Love's Sacr.* iv. ii. A good tenantable and fertile womb. 1753 *HERVEY Theron & Asp.* (1757) I. xii. 472 It (the body) is kept in tenantable condition for the soul. 1849 *DE QUINCEY Eng. Mail Coach Wks.* 1862 IV. 292 The only room tenantable by gentlemen. 1853 *BEAUM in Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* XIII. 1. 90 He therefore cannot keep the property in tenantable repair.

2. [f. the *sb.*] Befitting a tenant. *rare.*

1856 H. BACOME *Comm. Common Law* 15 A tenant... is bound to use a farm in a good and tenantable manner, and according to the rules of good husbandry.

Hence *Tenantableness*, tenantable condition. 1879 in *BAILEY vol. II.*

Tenant at will. Law. A tenant who holds at the will or pleasure of the lessor. Also *fig.*

1500 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 14 It is ordenyd that... no tenaind at wyll shall make a tenand. 1598 *Child. Marriages* 164 Acceptans of the said Robert Fletcher to be his tenants at will of the said shop. 1648 *Coke on Litt.* 55 The lessee is called Tenant at will, because he hath no certain nor sure estate, for the lessor may put him out at what time it pleases him. 1746-7 *HEAVY Medit.* (1818) 27 Let us look upon ourselves only as 'tenants at will'; and hold ourselves in perpetual readiness to depart at a moment's warning. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* x. 92 Tenants at will have no inducement to improve their farms.

Tenantcy, erron. form of *TENANCY*.

Tenanting: see *TENANT v.*, *TENONING*.

Tenantism, *nonce-ud.* [f. *TENANT sb.* + *-ISM*, after *landlordism*.] The principles and practice of tenants; tenantry; the tenant interest collectively.

1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/6 Exacting 'landlordism' and recalcitrant 'tenantism' seem... to have said their last word.

Tenantless (*tenántless*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-LESS*.] Without a tenant or tenants; untenanted, unoccupied, empty. *lit. and fig.*

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 8 Lease not the Mansion so longe Tenant-lesse, lest growing ruinous, the building fall. 1814 *CARY Dant.* *Inf.* xx. 85 Plying her arts, remain'd, and lived, and left Her body tenantless. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* II. ix. Is it true that all the houses... are tenantless? 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lxiv. 181 Also a desert lies this region, a tenantless island.

b. *Const. of*: Untenanted by.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. ii. 46 Or have the Parcae... Left some friends body tenantless of life? 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 346 Streams heretofore tenantless of fish are now well stocked artificially.

Tenant-right. [f. *TENANT sb.* + *RIGHT sb.*]

In general sense, The right that a person has as a tenant (of any kind). With special applications varying in time and place, as a. the right of a customary tenant: see quot. 1886; b. the right of a tenant at will or for a term of years to compensation for unexhausted improvements; c. the right of a tenant at will to sell his interest and goodwill to the incoming tenant. *Ulster tenant-right*: see quot. 1878.

1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 27 Item I gyve and beweth mye hole tityll and tenandright off my howse and farnehold... after my decease, unto Thomas Borowe. 1596 *Catr. Borden Pap.* II. 134 The said tenants should the severall lands and tenementes aforesaid by a customary estate, which they call and claime to be, Tennant right.

1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 906 There is extant a Charter... which grants to the Earl of Holland, to possess as his own Free-hold, what before he enjoy'd but by a kind of Tenant-Right. 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1806) I. 289 In Cumberland the people had joined in... pretending a tenant-right; which, there, is a customary estate, not unlike our copyholds. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Ire.* 315 So it is with us, where the present occupier is supposed to have a tenant-right. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 519 The tenant right of the beneficiary or feudal vassals. 1868 T. HUGHES *Sp. Ho. Com.* in *Morn. Star* 13 Mar. Tenant right was really an immemorial custom prevailing in a great portion of Ireland, but unrecognized yet in courts of law, or statute books, under which the ordinary tenant at will has acquired the right of selling the succession to his holding.

1874 *STRAUS Const. Hist.* (1875) I. iii. 52 The practice of careful husbandry demanded for the cultivator a tenant-right in his allotment. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* x. 93 Tenant right, which consists in giving the tenant a right to claim the value of any unexhausted improvements, which he may have made in his farm, if he be turned out of it. *Ibid.*, Tenant right... has existed for a long time in the north of Ireland, where it is called the Ulster tenant right. A new tenant there pays the old tenant a considerable sum of money for the privilege of getting a good farm with various improvements. 1880 Ld. DUFFERIN in *Times* 4 Jan. (1881) 4/4 Under the Act of 1870, if the landlord buys up the tenant-right of a farm, it is declared to be extinguished for ever. 1886 H. HALL *Soc. Etia. Age App.* i. 154 The customary tenants enjoy [in 1583] the ancient custom called tenant-right; namely, 'To have their messuages and tenements to them during their lives, and after their deceases to the eldest issues of their bodies lawfully begotten'. *attrib.* 1713 *Act 12 Anne* Stat. I. c. 2 § 49 Copies of Admittances to Custom-Right, or Tenant-Right Estates, not being Copyhold, which pass by Deed, Surrender, and Admittance.

Hence *Tenant-righter* (*colloq.*), an advocate or supporter of tenant-right.

1865 *Morn. Star* 13 Mar. Mr. Greer, you are aware, is a great tenant-righter, and in the palmy days of the League he occupied a prominent place in that body. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 8/1 Recognized as a prominent representative of his class in the North and as a strong tenant-righter.

Tenantry (*tenántri*). Forms: 4 *Sc. tenelndri*, 4-6 *Sc. ten(n)andry*, *-endry*, 5-6 *tenantry*, 5-*tenantry*. [f. *TENANT sb.* + *-RY*.]

1. The state or condition of being a tenant; occupancy as a tenant; tenancy; tenanship.

1391 in *Fraser Lennox* (1874) II. 43 Murthow... sal indow hir in the barony of the Redeball with the appertinantis in tenandry and in demayn. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* 2. v. *Manus*, The King may be thereby prejudged in his tenendrie, dewtie and service. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. 406 To take the foyson Lords haue skill, On Tainters setting Tenantries, off for Expences ill. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xxi. It was only by the tenantry of the peaceful monks that the land was even tolerably tilled. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 563 The Miss Tremeneeres had almost come to an end of their tenantry at Elm Place.

2. Land held of a superior; land let out to tenants; also, the profits of such land.

1385 in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. 410/1 Somonde at the chief plaz of the tenendri of Lytilton. 1438 *St. Andrews Regr.* (Bann. Cl.) 430 Ovirimalks is fundin a tenandry in your awyn court of be fornemmyt lordship. 1460 *Oseney Regr.* 20 With all churchis and chapells londis rentis tenantries and tithes possessions and other thynges to be said church of seynte George perteynyng. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 673 Their saidis tenendris salbe annex to the Kingis Majesties propertie as his proprir rent. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* 2. v. *Recognition*, Lands... annexed, and should be them heritably, to be halden of themselves and their aires, ceasis to be propertie to them, and becomes tenendry immediately halden of them and their aires.

3. The holding of a tenant; a piece of land, a dwelling-house, or the like, held by a tenant under the landlord. Also *transf. Obs.*

1450 *Godstow Regr.* 149 To lete to ony man the foresayde tenantry ne no perie of hit with-out special licence of be foresayde abbesse. 1465 *MARG. Paston in P. Lett.* II. 176 Ther be dyvers of your tenantrys at Mauteby that had gret ned for to be reparyed. 1521 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.* The wyndowes of the tenantry in Doklane. 1528 *TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man* 50 h. Let Christen lordlondes be contente with their rent and olde customes not... lettynge ij. or iij. tenantries unto one man. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 38 Tenantries cottages or other convenient howses to be lodged in. 1613-14 *Taxt Roll* 20 Jan. in *Glasgow Daily Herald* (1864) 24 Sept. Cruixsfe propertie and tenandrie, 100 lib.

c. A set of houses owned by tenants collectively.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 8/3 It is here sought to prove as a sound economical principle... the collective ownership of a house with individual responsibility. No one tenant owns any distinct house in any 'tenantry', but the profits that accrue from that particular 'tenantry', after the deduction of interest on the money, cost of repairs, &c., are shared amongst the tenants.

3. *spec.* That part of a manor or estate under common or open-field husbandry (Tusser's 'champion cuntry', *Husb.* lxiii.) occupied by tenants, as distinct from the lord's demesne (as in Domesday Survey, 'terra in dominio' and 'terra in villenagio'). Hence, locally applied to the condition or system of tenancy under open-field husbandry. See also *tenantry acre, field, flock, land*, in 5.

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills.* 14 The abolition of common-field husbandry (or as it is called in Wiltshire 'Tenantry'). *Ibid.*, Modern improvements... cannot be adopted to any extent, in lands lying in a state of tenantry. *Ibid.*, Tenantry yard-lands (or customary tenements)... are still subject to the rights of common. 1844 *LITTLE in Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* V. i. 178 Most of these commons are now enclosed; some still remain in pasture, and the common field husbandry, or 'tenantry', as it is called, is abolished.

4. The body of tenants on an estate or estates. (Now the most usual sense.)

1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* vii. 752 That they have begger'd halfe their Tenantry. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 252 Kind souls! to teach their tenantry to prize What they themselves, without remorse, despise. 1868 *MILL Eng. & Ire.* 37 Those landlords who are the least useful in Ireland, and on the worst terms with their tenantry. 1875 *MRS. RANDOLPH W. Hyacinth* I. 46, I shall introduce you to the tenantry as their future mistress.

b. *transf.* A set of occupants or inhabitants.

1798 H. MELVILLE in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 18 The tiny tenantry (of a drop of water) are carrying on their usual concerns. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 44 Under the sway of terrestrial laws, winds blow, waters flow, and all the tenantries of the planet live and move.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as, in sense 3, *tenantry acre, down, field, flock, land, road; tenantry dinner*, a dinner given to the tenants on an estate.

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills.* 61 In the common fields... the usual rule is, to allow one thousand sheep to fold what they call a 'tenantry acre (about three-fourths of a statute acre) per night. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 7/2 The 'tenantry dinner. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills.* 58 The old custom of the 'tenantry fields of Wiltshire was... to give a year's fallow previous to wheat. 1813 *Ibid. Gloss.*, *Tenantry Fields and Downs*, fields and downs in a state of commonage on the ancient feudal system of copyhold tenantry. 1793 A. YOUNG *Agric. Sussex* 69 A 'tenantry flock [of sheep] (the joint

property of several people) belonging to the parish of Denton. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* 65 note. The proportion between the tenantry and the statute acre is very uncertain. The 'tenantry land' was divided first into laines, of several acres in extent, with good roads, between them; at right angles with these were formed, 'tenantry roads,' dividing the laines into furlongs.

Tenantship (ten'ant'ship). [*f.* TENANT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition or position of a tenant; tenancy, occupancy.

1883 A. WILDER in Max Müller *India* ii. 67 The tenure and law of inheritance varies with the different native races, but tenantry for a specific period seems to be the most common. 1889 T. GIFT *Not for Night-time* 127 He handed me the key in token of my new tenantry. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 4/8 To aim at the extension of tenancies as well as that of peasant proprietorships.

† **Tenanty.** Obs. [*?* erroneous form, or mispr.] = TENANCY 3a.

1612 DAVIES *Why Irel.*, etc. 168 By the Irish Custome of Gaueillinde, the inferior Tennants were partible amongst all the Males of the Sept. [1875 So quoted in *MAINE Hist. Inst.* vii. 185.]

Tenar, obs. variant of **THENAR**.

Tenasme (e, -asme), obs. forms of **TENESMUS**.
† **Tenasmon.** Obs. rare. [*a.* obs. F. *tenasmon* (15th c. in Godef.), *f.* med.L. *tenasmus*, *TENESMUS*, *q. v.*] = **TENESMUS**.

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 39 He shal fele . . . akyng, stirryng, and prikyng, and tenasmon; bat is, appetite of egestion. *Ibid.* 71 Tenasmon is a sekenez within þe lure þat makeþ þe pacient for to desire purgynge of his womþ byneþ-forþ.

Tenaut (e, obs. form of **TENANT**, **TENON**.

Tenax (ten'aks, t'n'aks), *a.* and *sb.* [*a.* L. *tenax* tough: see **TENACIOUS**.]

† **A. adj.** Tough, tenacious. Obs. rare—1.
1605 *Timme Quersil.* iii. 144 The substance of sulphur . . . is tenax & retentive.

B. sb. A trade name of fine carded oakum used as a surgical dressing (Billings).

1889 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 283/1 She . . . made a pillow for the back out of a piece of pink cambric staffed with tenax [at Ladysmith]. 1891 *Scenes Life Nurse* 20 Some tenax (a kind of oakum) was lying with some other dressings on the side table.

Tence, obs. form of **TENSE**.

Tench¹ (tenf). Also 4-6 *tenche*, 5 *tenych*, 6 *teyns* (h)e. Pl. *tenches*, collect. *tench*. [*a.* OF. *tenche* (in Cotgr.); cf. Picard *tenke* in Godef. *Compl.*, mod.F. *tanche* (13th c. in Littre)]:—late L. *tinca*.]

1. A thick-bodied freshwater fish, *Tinca vulgaris*, allied to the carp, inhabiting still and deep waters; also, the flesh of this fish as food.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 73 Pro *tenches* et roches . . . iiii scot. xij d. 1392 *Ibid.* 155 Pro xij *tench* et xij anguillis grossis, iij s. vjd. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 614/24 *Suctus*, a *tenche*. *Ibid.* 615/43 *Tengia*, a *tenche*. c 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 488/2 *Tench*, *fysche*, *tenche*. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 240, ij grete eles and a grete *tenche*. a 1552 *LELANO Itin.* V. 73 A piciat Poole wherin be good Lucas and Tencis. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ix. 175-6. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 49 The *tench* the fishes physician (so called because his slime is said to be very healing to wounded fishes). 1802 *JINGLYE Anim. Biog.* (1813) 111. 80 *Tench* are partial to foul and weedy waters. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 86 The *tench* is a very curious fish in his habits.

2. *atrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tench-broth*, -*fishing*; *tench-weed*, a local name of pondweed.

1598 *Eulvario* I, Halle a pint of Pike or 'Tench broth. 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 11 The season for 'Tench fishing in Germany is from July to October. a 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Tench-weed, a sort of pond-weed, having a slime or mucilage about it. . . It is *Potamogeton natans*.

† **Tench**². *Sc.* Obs. rare. [*a.* Picard *tenche*, OF. *tence* dispute (12th c. in Godef.), *f.* *tencier*, *tencer* to contend:—pop. L. type **tentiare*, *f.* *tentus*, pa. pp. of *tendre* to stretch, strive, etc.]]
(?) A taunt, reproach.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ix. Prol. 23 The ryall style, clepyt heroycall, . . . Suld be compilat but tencis or voyd word.

Tench³ (*tenf*). *slang.* Abbreviation of *detention*, *penitentiary*.

1850 *Broad Arrow* ii. 32 (Farmer) Prisoners' barracks, sir—us callis it *Tench* [Hobart Town Penitentiary]. 1887 *HORSLEY Gittings for Jail* i. 12, 'I . . . got remanded to the *Tench*' (House of Detention). 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 143 We were all sent to a place called a *tench* and there we were signed off to Different masters.

† **Tencion** (ten'jon). Obs. Also -*chon*, -*cyon*. [*ad.* OF. *tençon*, *tenchon*, *tenson* (12th c.) a contest, a quarrel = Pr. *tenso*, It. *tenzone*, ad. L. *tenzionem*, *f.* *tendere* to stretch, strive, contend.]]
A contention, dispute, quarrel.

1471 *CANTON Recuyell* (Sommer) 521 A grete strif or *tenchon* [f. *une tençon et debat*] that is fallen betwene them. 1474 — *Chesse* iii. vi. (1883) 129 Hit happeth ofte tymes that ther cometh of glotonye *tenchyons* stryfs ryottes [etc.]. c 1477 — *Jason* 3 That the wyn had surmounted hem in wordes and tencions.

† **Ten-city.** Obs. rare—1. Literal translation of Gr. *Δεκὰ πόλεις* *Decapolis*, a district of Roman Palestine comprising ten cities.

c 1550 *CHURCH Matt.* iv. 25 A greet number from galilee, y^e *tencitee*, . . . and places beyond jordan.

† **Tend**, *sb.* Obs. rare. [*f.* TEND *v.* 1.] The action or fact of tending; aim, tendency.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Ded. ii. (1663) A vij, The taking off such Taxes or Burthens, which, I dare say, is the continual Tend of all your indefatigable pains.

Tend (tend), *v.* 1 Also 4-7 *tende*, (5 *tenne*). Pa. t. and pple. *tended* (5 *tende*). [*aphetic* form of ATTEND *v.*, ENTEND *v.*, INTEND *v.*, F. *attendre*, *entendre*, which largely ran together in sense in OF. and ME.]]

† 1. To turn one's ear, give auditory attention, listen, hearken; = ATTEND *v.* 1. *a.* *intr.* Obs. 13. *Cursor M.* 2542 (Gött.) Abram . . . all bad till him tendand [Cott. tendand] be. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 7 Tend yee tytely to mee & take goode heede. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 99 To þe ten heestis yhaue not tende þoruþ slouþe, wrappe, & glotonie. a 1550 *Frier & Boy* 6 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 60 Gode . . . gyue them good lyfe and longe That lysteneth to my songe, Or tendeth to my tale. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. 1. 8 Take in the toppe-sale: Tend to th' Masters whistle. 1876 G. MUIR *Clydesdale Minstr.* 61 'Tend to my plaint, ye bonny lasses.

† 2. *b. trans.* To turn one's ear to, listen to. Obs. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 997 Whan þistale was tolde & tended of all. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 365 Tale *tende* we non þat turneþ to harme.

2. To turn the mind, attention, or energies; to apply oneself. *a.* *intr.* with *to*, *unto*: to attend to, look after (a thing, business, etc.); = ATTEND *v.* 2, 4. Obs. exc. *dial.*

13. *Cursor M.* 255 (Gött.) Sum quat to þat thing to tende [C. tent] þat þai þair mede may wide amede. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 655 þat scheo *tende* to þe hyngge ellys. c 1380 *Sir Fermyng*, 512 þe Amyral . . . ne miht not tenty þer-to. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 195 Ye owe tenderli to tende me tylle. 1523-4 *Reg. St. Mary at Hill* 323 For blowing the Orgons and tending to the church every sonday, to haue þi d. 1591 *Cornic. Mag.* Nov. 678 Some folks . . . cassn't be satisfise wi' 'tendin' to their own [business]. 1901 J. PRIOR *Forest Folk* ii. 14 To let me tend to the commoners first.

† 3. *b. with inf.* To turn one's attention, apply oneself to do something; = ATTEND *v.* 4, INTEND *v.* 9. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14100 Þey tenden nought hem self to tende. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 846 3e tende nauht to tulye þe erpe. 1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 82 Three men may fetch a-land salt, and tend to wash fish, and dry the same. 1682 *BUNYAN Greatness Soul* Wks. 1853 i. 136 He could tend to do nothing but to find out how to be clothed in purple and fine-linen. a 1688 — *Accept. Sacrif.* *ibid.* 691 There is none else that either understand or that can tend to hearken to Him. . . But now the broken in heart can tend it.

c. trans. To attend to, mind (a thing); = ATTEND *v.* 4, INTEND *v.* 12. Now rare.

1549 *CHALONER Erasmus* on *Folly* Oij, How many princes . . . dooe . . . onely tend their owne pleasure. 1594 *BARNFIELD Affect. Sheph.* ii. lvi, Speake ill of no man, tend thine owne affaires. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* iv. § 6 (1727) 224 We rest also that we may tend holy duties. 1741-2 *GRAV Agrippina* 7 To tend her household cares, a woman's best employment. 1847 *HELPS Friends in C. I.* i. 11 Your business . . . will be best tended in this way. 1866 *JUL KAVANAGH Sybil's Second Love* i, Tending the fire.

3. *trans.* To apply oneself to the care and service of (a person); now esp. to watch over and wait upon, to minister to (the sick or helpless); = ATTEND *v.* 6, INTEND *v.* 11.

c 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Amon* xxv. 539, I . . . praye you that ye tende well my children. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. xviii. 520 Jeoly . . . had been sick for 3 months; in all which time I tended him as carefully, as if he had been my Brother. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* ii. 91 Our humbler province is to tend the Fair. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1840) 84 Nurses to tend those that were sick. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* i. Intro. ii, That they should tend the old man well.

b. To have the care and oversight of; to take charge of, look after (a flock, herd, etc.); = ATTEND *v.* 5. Said also (now *dial.* and *U. S.*) of a shop, toll-gate, bridge, etc.

1515 *BARCLAY Eclogues* iv. (1570) C iv, Nedes must a Shepheard bestowe his whole labour In tending his flockes. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. v. 31 So many Houers, must I tend my Flocke. 1602 *ROWLANDS Tr. Marrie* 16 My Husband's forth, our Shoppe must needs be tended. 1702 *POPE Sappho* 100 Bid Endymion nightly tend his sheep. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iv. i, Gurth could only tend pigs. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. 111, 359 The horses had been ill fed and ill tended among the Grapians. 1889 *FARMER Dict. Amer. s. v.* Shops, stores, and businesses of every description are in America *tended* and not kept.

c. To bestow attention upon, attend to; esp. to foster, cultivate (a plant, etc.); to work or mind (a pump, a machine, etc.).

1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* iii. § 95. 367 By peace . . . gardens, vineyards, and other like fruitful places [are] tended. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 206 Well may we labour still to dress This Garden, still to tend Plant, Herb, and Flour. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3915/3 The Men . . . not being able to tend the Pumps, she sunk. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* i. xii. 203 This Lucius Quinctius let his hair grow, and tended it carefully. 1865 *KINGSLY Herew. s. He.* . . . tended the graves hewn in the living stone. 1885 *S. Cox Expositions* xxix. 386 Always seeking to multiply the seed they sow and tend.

4. To wait upon as attendant or servant; to attend on; to escort, follow, or accompany for the purpose of rendering service or giving assistance; = ATTEND *v.* 7. Now *dial.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4534 Appollo with a quite swan is paid him to tende. c 1500 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 418 It is ordered . . . that the new Mayortenne the old Mayorat his owne house and goe home with the sword before him. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. i. 93 Go thou to Richard, and good Angels tend thee. a 1625 *FLETCHER, etc. Fair Maid Inn* ii. ii, By your leave, Sir, I'll tend my master, and instantly be with

you. 1719 *DR FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 248 The man that tended the carpenter had a great iron ladle in his hand. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., A mason's labourer always describes his work 'I do tend masons'.

b. intr. To attend on or upon; spec. to wait at table; = ATTEND *v.* 7 b, c. Also fig.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 304 Three-fold Vengeance tend vpon your steps. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 177 The bridegroom and the brides brothers or freinds tend att dinner. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 41 Not [to] expect till Elisha tend upon him. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1840) 106, I tend on them, to fetch things for them. 1818 *Mrs. SHELLEY Frankent.* i. (1865) 35, I loved to tend on her. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 1772 And Enid tended on him there.

5. *trans.* To give one's presence at (a meeting, ceremony, etc.); = ATTEND *v.* 12. Now *dial.* and *U. S.* Also *intr.* with *to* (*obs.*), on (*dial.*).

1460 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 375/1 So that the seid Waulter may tende daily of this youre Parlement, as his dute is to doo. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 290 Cato said that Scipio . . . tended Plays, Comedies, and Wrestling. 1801 *H. MACNEILL Port. Wks.* (1856) 220 (E. D. D.) Our lads are doing little but tending the drill. 18. *May. Jones's Trav.* (Bartlett), Most of the passengers . . . had been up to Augusta to tend the convention. 1890 *Dialect Notes* i. 1. 22 *U. S.* One 'tends out on' church, 'tends out on' the public library. 1901 *EL C. HAYDEN Trav. Round our Vill.* x. 168, I tends church reg'lar!

6. *trans.* † To wait for, await; to look out for expectantly; = ATTEND *v.* 13; also, to watch, observe (*obs.*); in *dial.* use, to watch for and scare away (birds); = TEND *v.* 1 6.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 3. 182 Then tend thy turne, when neighbors housen burne. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* ii. xiv. 85 Tending the Sun until he be upon the Meridian. 1675 *BUNYAN Light in Darkn.* 178 Now the Soul can tend to look about it, and thus consider with it self. 1818 *KRATS Endymion* ii. 185 By all the stars That tend thy bidding. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s. v., He goes to work rook-tending, and he comes home of nights that boarse that you can't hardly hear him speak.

† *b. absol. or intr.* To wait in expectation or readiness; = ATTEND *v.* 16. Obs.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. iii. 83 The time inuites you, goe, your seruants tend. *Ibid.* iv. iii. 47 The Barke is rendie, and the winde at helpe, Th' Associates tend.

7. To have it in the mind as a purpose to do something; = INTEND *v.* 18. (Cf. ATTEND *v.* IV.) Obs. exc. *dial.* (After 1500 chiefly *Sc.*)

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1128 Now *tende* we to touche more of þis tale. c 1500 *Melusine* 128 We *tende* & purpose to gyue batayle to the Sawdan. 1595 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 293/2, I neur as þit did hir grace only harme. . . nor neuer tendis to do. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 111. 291 Tending . . . to be fugitive fra the law. a 1615 *Cron. Eritis of Ross* (1850) 6 The sepulture of his fathers, quhair he tendit to be buried. 1897 R. M. GILCHRIST *Peakland Fagot* 95 I'm tendin' to do well for them. 1900 N. LLOYD *Chronic Logger* i. 13 [U. S.], I didn't tend to open it.

† 8. *trans.* To understand or apprehend (a matter, a word, etc.); = INTEND *v.* IV, ME. *entende*, *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 21803 (Fairf.) Qua-sim þis tale can beter tende [Cott. a-tend] For cristis loue he hit amende. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 434 The silver in the samyn half, trewly to tend, Is clere corage in armes.

Hence *Tending* *vbl. sb.* 1 and *ppl. a.*; *tending-string*, a leading-string; *tending boy*, a boy employed to 'tend' or scare birds.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. v. 38 One of my fellows . . . almost dead for breath . . . Glue him tending, He brings great newes. 1816 T. CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1849) II. iv. 81 The shrubbery, in absence of the tending hand, had become a tangled wilderness. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 73 The cowboy . . . Leading tam'd cattle in their tending-strings. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iii. viii, In its tending of the sick. 1898 *Agric. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 276/3, I am dressing the seed with tar, otherwise tending boys would be at a premium. 1909 *Lady's Realm* Feb. 466/1 The large log-house . . . and the tending slaves.

Tend (tend), *v.* 2 Forms: 6-7 *tende*, 6 *Sc. teind*, 4- *tend*. See also **TEND** *v.* 6 [In branch I, a. F. *tend-re* (11th c.):—L. *tendere* to stretch, stretch out, extend, also *intr.* for *tendere cursum*, *grassum*, *passus*, to direct one's course, one's steps, to proceed in any direction. The main sense-development took place in L. and F., and the Eng. sense-groups II and III have been taken in at different times, and not in logical order.]]

I. To have a motion or disposition to move towards, and derived senses. [= OF. *tendre* (11th c.), L. *tendere* *intr.*]]

1. *intr.* To direct one's course, make one's way, move or proceed towards something. *a. lit.* of persons or things in motion. Obs. or arch.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1781 To me tended þei nougt, but tok forþ here wey willful to sum wilderness. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1097 Whether that eury gode Pylgryme Tendency in his pylgrymage. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxx. 29 Tending to any other place, A journey going euerie day. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 183 Thither let us tend from off the tessing of these fiery waves. 1745 *Paraphr. Sc. Ch.* xxviii. xi, As the Rains from Heaven distil Nor thither tend again.

b. Of a road, coarse, journey, series of things. 1574 *Calr. Scott. Papers* V. 9 Leith was his port quairbe until his course teindit. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 256 Arches . . . whose Joins tend to the Center. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1879) 64 A green lane . . . tended towards a square, gray tower. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xxv, Understanding that their voyage should tend in that direction.

c. *intr.* To have a natural inclination to move (in some direction). (Cf. 2, 3.)

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. ii. (1648) 12 Whereby condensed bodies do of themselves tend downwards. 1711 *Porte Temp. Fane* 429 As weighty bodies to the centre tend. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. vii. (1869) II. 217 That part of the capital... which... tended and inclined, if I may say so, towards the East India trade. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 140 The power or force in moving bodies, by which they continually tend from their present places. 1834 MAS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sec. xxviii. (1849) 432 Though the stars in every region of the sky tend towards a point in Hercules.

2. *intr. fig.* To have a disposition to advance, go on, come finally, or attain to (unto, towards) some point in time, degree, quality, state, or other non-material category; to be drawn to or towards in affection.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. 17 (Camb. MS.) Remembreth thou... whider þat the entensy[on] of alle kynde tendeth? c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 238 (Harl. MS.) Whenne I salde þat oper was thil childe, þou tendest al to him, and dispisidst þat opere. 1538 ELVOT, *Specto*... to behold... to tend to some conclusion. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 127 b, Nature always tendeth to the best. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 110 Towards the setting of the sun, when the light of the world was tending unto a night of darkness. 1776 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 96 It is to this point all their speeches, writings, and intrigues of all sorts, tend. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 517 The trust being expressly limited for life, the same did not tend to a perpetuity. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 157 Their use... certainly tends in the direction of uniformity.

b. *Tending to*, approaching (in quality, colour, etc.); having a tendency to.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 51 A temperate aire rather tending to cold. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1666) 18 A faire and broad leafe, in colour tending to a greenish yellow.

3. *intr.* To have a specified result, if allowed to act; to lead or conduce to some state or condition. *Const.* to, rarely against.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Prov.* x. 16 The labour of the righteous tendeth to life. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 289 The place doth not greatly tend unto tranquillity. 1729 LAW *Sermons* C. xxii. (1732) 441 (Not) to do anything to us, but what certainly tended to our benefit. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 558 The register acts would tend much more to the security of purchasers and mortgagees... if it were established [etc.]. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* i. iii. 34 To indulge in despair as a habit... manifestly tends against nature. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ii. (1895) 35 We know that righteousness tendeth to life.

b. To lead or conduce to some action. (a) *Const.* to with noun of action.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 36 Tending to the furthering of their Majesties autoritie. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 126 Other acts tending to the conservation of the Peace. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xv. 422 Such declaration cannot now tend to the reformation of the parties. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 484 None of them said anything tending to his vindication. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 5. 82 The King's reforms tended directly to the increase of the royal power.

(b) *Const.* to with *inf.*

1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 436 A sonnet directly tending and alluding to draw on her Majesty's reconciliation to my lord. 1662 STILLINGSP. *Orig. Sac.* iii. iv. § 10 It may further tend to clear the truth of the Scriptures. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4688 1/2 All the... Warlike Preparations... tended only to amuse the King of Sweden. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 337 If they tend in the least to diminish the sufferings of the child. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 378 It tends to undergo a rapid and complete degeneration. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Democr.* 10 To live in a society of equals tends... to make a man's spirits expand.

4. *Naut.* Of a ship at anchor: To swing round with the turn of the tide or wind.

1770 COOK *Voy. round World* iii. ix. (1773) III. 651 In the mean time, as the ship tended, I weighed anchor. 1776, 1867 (see *tending* below). 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 399 The ship begins to tend to leeward. 1828 WEBSTER, *Tend.* to swing round an anchor, as a ship.

b. *trans.* (app. a causal use of prec.; in quot. 1867, erroneously associated with *TEND* v. 1 6).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 300 To tend a ship for a weather tide. The simplest way of tending a ship, is to keep each tide to leeward of her anchor. 1825 BURNBY *Falconer's Dict. Marine* 553 1/2 To *Tend*... is to turn or swing a ship round when at single anchor, or moored by the head in a tide-way, at the beginning of the flood or ebb. *Ibid.* To *Tend* a Ship with the Wind a few points across the Tide. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Tend*, to watch a vessel at anchor on the turn of a tide, and cast her by the helm, and some sail if necessary, so as to keep the cable clear of the anchor or turns out of her cables when moored.

II. [= *F. tendre*.]

† 5. *trans.* To offer, proffer; *spec.* in *Law* = *TENDER* v. 1 1. *Obs.*

1475 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 148 1/2 Upon the same Traversers tended, or title shewed. 1483-4 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 6 § 1 The said defendant... may... tende an issue [F. *de tendre* issue], that the same contract... was not... made within the feire tyme. 1550 *Act at Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 1 Suche testament being lawfully tended or offered to them to be proved.

b. To furnish, provide, supply; to reach or hand (a thing) to some one. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 130 Dilligent in tending and providing all things necessary. 1882 JACO *Cornwall Gloss.* s. v. One boy tended the stones as the other threw them at the apples.

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† 6. *intr.* To extend, stretch, or reach (to a point, or in a particular direction). Also *fig. Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. vi. 444 All the knowledge of the Chinoise, tendes only to reade and write, and no farther. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 223 That huge tract of Land, which tendeth from Cape Aguer, to Cape Guardafu. 1725 DE FOR VEG. *round World* (1840) 145 The land tending to the west.

III. [Later senses from *F. tendre* and *L. tendere*.]

† 7. *trans.* To stretch, make tense or taut; to set (a trap, snare, etc.). *Obs.*

1646 II. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 45 Their nets are always spread; they tendeth their snares alwayes. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 289 The longer, or less tended, ray string is, the farther it moves. 1799, 1834 (see *TENDED* ppl. a. 7).

† 8. To bend or direct (one's steps): cf. *L. tendere gressum, passus*. *Obs.*

1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 17 Whether will you tend your steppes. A 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ch. iii. xx, Both tend their paces to the self-same Journeys end.

† 9. To relate or refer to; to concern. (*trans.*, or *intr.* with *to*). *Obs.*

1571 SIR R. LANE in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 244, I have received your letter with a packet... The matter which they do tend indeed requirith speed. 1576 FLEMING *Pauopi. Epist.* 156 My tauke tendeth to matters of such moment and weight. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. lxxi. (1739) 196 The rule foregoing tended only to Freeman and their Lands. 1654 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 11 Which I attributed to our dispatch, and some other business tending thereto.

Hence *Tending* ppl. sb. 2

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 18 The whole worlde and all things containyd therein, do by their tending vnto vs, teach vs to tend vnto one alone. 1846 D. KING *Lord's Supper* vi. 175 It is all outward in its tendings.

b. *Naut.* 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Tending*, the movement by which a ship turns or swings round her anchor in a tide-way, at the beginning of the flood or ebb. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Tending*, the movement by which a ship turns or swings round when at single anchor, or moored by the head, at every change of tide or wind.

Tend, obs. f. *TEIND* sb. and v., tithe; earlier form of *TIND* v. *Obs.*, to kindle.

† *Tendable*, a. *Obs.* [f. *TEND* v. 1 + *-ABLE*: cf. *suitable*.] Ready to give attention; attentive.

c. 1450 (implied in *TENDABLE*). 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* xxvii, Vnto our souerayne be meke and tendible. 1530 FALSGOR, 327 1/2 Tendable, as one that dothe wayte well... contentif. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salen* Wks. 943 1/2 Good sad honeste virtuous wydowes, that wolde be tendible & tender to sicke folke. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. of Health* Pref. 5 Let every person be tendable aboute theym [physicians] and do as they shall commaunde them. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. ii. 180 Wherein shew is very tendable, and handy. So + *Tendably* adv., attentively, with care.

c. 1450 in Anglier *Syon* (1840) 312 Eche of them schal enforme suche as be assygned to them... charitably and tendably.

Tendence (tendāns). Also 8-9 (*improperly*) *tendence*. [Aphetic form of *ATTENDANCE*, or sometimes f. *TEND* v. 1 + *-ANCE*.]

1. The attending to, or looking after, anything; tending, attention, care.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 128 Hops dried in loft, aske tendance oft. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 47 They at her coming sprung And toucht by her fair tendance gladder grew. 1790 H. BOVO *Ruins of Athens*, What cautious care The propagation, tendence, nutriment of this ethereal seminary claim. 1835 TRENCH *Justin Martyr*, etc. (1862) 17 That by careful watering And earnest tendance we might bring The bud, the blossom and the fruit. 1897 *Scottsman* 10 Nov. 8/4 The working and tendence of every machine... should be reserved for its members.

b. The object of care or attention. *rare* -1.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* I. Wks. 1851 IV. 153 Whether it [loneliness] be a thing, or the want of something, I labour not; let it be their tendance, who have the art to be industriously idle.

2. The bestowal of personal attention and care; ministrations to the sick or weak.

1578 Chr. *Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (Parker Soc.) 544 That I may not have need of so great strength, tendance, and cunning. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 42 How troublesome our tendance in the cradle. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 39 My... affectionate tendance shall... compensate for my want of address. 1876 GRO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxxvi, His daughter's dutiful tendance.

6. Attendants collectively; train or retinue.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 80 All those... Follow his strides, his Lobbies fill with tendance. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. vii, Now torch and mental tendance led Chieftain and knight to bower and bed. 1868 GRO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* i. 113, I shall send tendance as I pass, to bear This casket to your chamber.

† 3. Waiting in expectation. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 908 Unhappy wight... That doth his life in so long tendance spend

Tendancy, obs. form of *TENDENCE*.

† *Tendency*, *Obs. rare* -1. In 8 (*improp.*) *-ency*. [f. *TEND* v. 1 + *-ANCY*.] Attention, care.

a. 1774 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1834) II. 86 Man... may, indeed, contrive machines that shall go a little way in performing his works... but then they require correcting, repairing, and continual tendency.

Tendant, a. and sb. *arch.* Also 4 -aunt, 7 (*improp.*) -ent. [Aphetic f. *ATTENDANT*.]

A. *adj.* Attending, giving attention or service, waiting (upon).

13. *Chrism.* M. 19034 (Gött.) Thre hundred men and wiuis, þat desseli bath late and are þar tending to be

apostiswate. 1387 TREVISIA *Higlen* (Rolls) III. 279 Socrates, þat was alway tending to a spirit þat was i-cleped demon. 1592 WAKNER *Ab. Eng.* viii. xliii. (1612) 206 Henry the second upon whom the Scotch-King tendant was. 1824 WILKIN *Passio* II. lvii, Tendant on each knight Rode many a page and armour-bearer bold.

B. sb. An attendant.

1586 DAV *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 311 A farre other end and purpose, then of euery ordinary tendant is commonly required. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 24 Great men are vnmerrifull to their Tenants, that they may be ouermercifull to their Tendents; that stretch them as fast as they retch the others. 1632 VICARS *Aneid* IV. 114 Her tendants saw her fall'n upon her sword.

Tendant, obs. f. *TENDANT* a., tending.

Tende, obs. f. *TEIND*; var. *TIND* v. *Obs.*, to kindle, *TINE* v. 1, to enclose.

Tended, ppl. a. 1 [f. *TEND* v. 1 + *-ED*.] Attended to, looked after, cared for.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 22 Mark how spring Our tended Plants. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 26 Year by year, the steeple-music O'er the tended graves shall pour.

† *Tended*, ppl. a. 2 *Obs.* [f. *TEND* v. 2 + *-ED*.] Stretched; tant, tense.

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 134 It may be proved, that every impulse is communicated along a tended chord with an uniform velocity. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xvii. (1849) 164 A body vibrating near insulated tended strings.

Tendence (tendēns). Now *rare* and *literary*. Also 7-8 -ance. [nd. med. L. *tendentia* (Bonaventura a 1274, Duns Scotus a 1308), f. L. *tendentem*, pr. pple. of *tendere*: see *TEND* v. 2 and -ENCE: cf. F. *tendance* (12th c. in *Godf. Compl.*)] = next.

1. = *TENDENCY* I.

1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 259 There shall appear... a direct tendence to the advancement of Gods glory. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. i. 7 The scope and tendence of this Discourse is to Demonstrate, that [etc.]. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 219 Afflictions have... a tendence to promote our spiritual good. 1832 SARAH AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* II. 331 A melancholy proof of the modern realistic tendence.

† 2. = *TENDENCY* I b. Also *fig. Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xl. (1658) 116 These atoms... are forced from the complete effect of their tendance, by the violence of the current. 1645 OWEN *Two Catech.* xii. Wks. 1855 I. 482 note, The death that Christ underwent was eternal in its own nature and tendence. 1668 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 118 The Tendence or Direction of the Muscular Fibres of this Pair.

b. *attrib.*: tendence-writing, a writing with a purpose (Ger. *tendenz-schrift*). Cf. *TENDENCY* 3. 1875 M. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 968 Our Gospels are more or less *Tendenz-Schriften*, tendence-writings, -writings to serve an aim or bent of their several authors.

Tendence, -ency, obs. ff. *TENDANCE*, -ANCY.

Tendency, variant of *TENDENTIOUS*.

Tendencious (tendēnsi). [f. as *TENDENCE*: see -ENCY.]

1. The fact or quality of tending to something; a constant disposition to move or act in some direction or toward some point, end, or purpose; leaning, inclination, bias, or bent toward some object, effect, or result.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 53 If any inquire how tendency... can have an actual exercise vnto doing. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* vii, He did not... do an Act... but it had some Tendency to promote the great Design of our Salvation. 1679 C. NESSER *Antid. agst. Popery* Ded. 6 Gods prevalent actings, in tendency to our deliverance. a 1680 BURLING *Rem.* (1759) II. 185 He seldom converses but with Men of his own Tendency. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohan's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 80 A Body in Motion has always a Tendency to describe that Line, which it would describe if it were at liberty. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 13 Sept. an. 1774, Placed... with their points tending forward, the line of their tendency making an angle with the horizon of about 45°. 1806 A. HUNTER *Calina* (ed. 3) 104 Where there is a gouty tendency, this dish must seldom be indulged in. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxxi. 267 A tendency... is a cause which may or may not be counteracted. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 373 A regular polygon, inscribed [in a circle], its sides being continually diminished, tends to become that circle, as its limit; but... its tendency to be the circle, though ever nearer fulfilment, never in fact gets beyond a tendency.

† b. Movement or advance in the direction of something; a making toward something. *Obs.*

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* A. i, As if the Donations of Heaven were opposed, subordinated in mans tendency to Bliss and Glory. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Tendency*, a. going forward, a making toward. 1711 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc.* Wks. Nat. 1 Which time of their Tendency to Perfection I shall... call the Time of their Growth.

c. Drift, trend, or aim of a discourse; in recent use, conscious or designed purpose of a story, novel, or the like. (= Ger. *tendenz*.)

1732 BAKERLEY *Alciph.* II. § 21 Upon hearing this, and other lectures of the same tendency. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P a My narrative has no other tendency than to illustrate and corroborate your own observations. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 132 Neither can they shew any thing in the general tendency and spirit of the whole work unfavourable to a rational and generous spirit of liberty. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* I. 12 The tendency of all he said was to prove his own merits.

† 2. A relation to, or bearing upon something.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 195 They will say that all their obedience bath no other tendency to their salvation and finall Absolution, but as mere signs.

3. *attrib.* *Tendency drama, novel, story*, one com-

posed with an unexpressed but definite purpose.

[After Ger. *tendenz-drama*, -*roman*, etc.]

1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 23 They may all be referred either to that [assertion] just made, or to a tendency argument of the same character. 1889 JACOBS *Asaph* 206 The Fable... is a Moral Tendency-Beast-Droll. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Tendency theory*, the theory of the Tübingen school that the books of the New Testament... were put together for the purpose of upholding current opinions, and that they thus have a 'tendency'.

Tendent (tend'ent), *a.* Now rare. Also 4-7 -ant, 6 -ant. [a. OF. *tendant*, pr. pple. of *tendre* to stretch, to proceed: see TEND v.] Tending, having a tendency (to or towards some end). *Obs.* before 18th c.; revived late in 19th.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 9 It is tendant in til lastandnes and vnchangeable ioy. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 92 Tendaut to the ende to take and holde in his hande the said duchy. 1657 *Divine Lover* 14 Wee... shal remayne vnabie as not tending towards our foresaid end. 1900 STONARD *Evok. Eng. Novel* 103 The historical novel is magnetized history in which every fact is quiveringly tendent toward some focal pole of unity.

Tendent, *obs. var.* TENDANT.

Tendential (tenden'shāl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of the nature of, or characterized by having, a tendency; *spec.* = next.

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* Pref. 3 A division of thinking men into tendential parties, in each of which there is a substantial agreement, resulting in different degrees from bias, prejudice, and reasoning towards consistency. 1904 *Amer. J. Rel.*, etc. May 75 (Cent. D., Suppl.) Deliverance... from the power of those other tendential ideas against which he has been struggling.

Tendentious (tenden'sh), *a.* Also -cious. [as if f. med.L. *tendentia* -a TENDENCY + -OUS, after G. *tendensios*.] Having a purposed tendency; composed or written with such a tendency or aim.

1900 T. DAVIDSON *Hist. Educ.* i. iv. 70 Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*... is a mere edifying, tendentious romance, intended to recommend to the Athenians the Spartan type of education. 1905 *Times, Lit. Suppl.* 28 July 239/2 He [Zimmer, in 'Die Keltische Kirche'] thinks that the legend of St. Patrick was tendentious, springing up to support a special ecclesiastical thesis. 1909 C. LOWE in *Contemp. Rev.* July 42 A false and tendentious account of what had taken place.

Tender (tend'ar), *sb.* Also 5 -our. [f. TEND v. + -ER, or aphectic form of ATTENDER.]

1. † One who tends, or waits upon, another; an attendant, nurse, ministrant (*obs.*); a waiter; an assistant to a builder or other skilled workman (*dial.*).

c 1470 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eur.* 20 The anseane and sad wyse men of age Wer tendouris to yung and Insolent, To mak hame in all vertewis excellent. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 130 Two hundred horsemen in Moscowie, require three hundred packhorses, and so many tenders, who must all be fedde. 1637 BRIAN *Poise-Prop.* iii. (1679) 25 Some nurse or tender of sick persons. 1683 JAYON *Way to Health* 285 As Waiters, Tenders or Servitors to execute and obey the Commands of the Spirit of the Lord. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Tender*, a waiter at a public table, or place of entertainment. c 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 11 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. On the other rick there are one or two builders, with a sufficiency of tenders to carry on the work with expedition and efficiency. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Tender*, a waiter at an inn; the guard of a train.

2. One who attends to, or has charge of, a machine, a business, etc., as *bar-tender* (a barman), *bridge-tender*, *machine-tender*; now esp. U. S.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 671 That the engine tender may not be at a loss when to throw his machinery into gear. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vi. 107 The machines... prove too much for their tenders. 1883 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 6/2 The bar tender [in U.S.]... demanded payment. 1897 RHOSCOMB *White Rose Arno* 94 'Show thy brass then' said the bridge-tender. 1910 *Times* 18 May 10/2 Dissatisfaction among the power-loom tenders at their scale of pay... The wages of the tenders... were increased to 35s.

3. A ship or boat employed to attend a larger one in various capacities. *a.* Originally, a vessel commissioned to attend men-of-war, chiefly for supplying provisions and munitions of war, also for conveying intelligence, dispatches, etc. Now, in the British Royal Navy, a vessel commissioned to act (in any capacity) under the orders of another vessel, her officers and crew being borne on the ship's books of the latter (called the parent ship).

In current use the term includes torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. All the 'destroyers' of a flotilla are technically tenders of the depot-ship, although this exists merely in order to carry stores for them, and the necessary staff for doing their clerical work.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1054/2 Here are arrived five Dutch Men of War, and four Tenders. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4677/3 Yesterday... came down hither her Majesty's Ship the Lyme, with the Star-Bomb and her Tender. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 297 The greater seem'd only to be the retinue or tenders upon the less. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 18 A tender in the river... employed in pressing seamen. 1812 SHELLEY *Lett. to Miss Hitchener* 10 Mar., A Magistrate... gave him the alternative of the tender or of military servitude. 1898 WHITAKER'S *Almanack* 223/1 *Cockchafer*, and cl. gunboat... tender to Rodney [1st cl. battle-ship, used as coastguard] Queensferry N. B. 1906 *King's Regal. & Admiralty Instr.* Art. 1802 § 2 The Officer in charge of stores in the parent ship is to be responsible, and is to account for stores supplied to the tender. 1910 *Naval & Mil. Rec.* 21 Sept., The Wear, destroyer... recommissioned... for service in the third (Nore) Destroyer flotilla as tender to the St. George.

b. In general use, A small steamer used to carry passengers, luggage, mails, goods, stores, etc., to or

from a larger vessel (usually a liner), esp. when not otherwise accessible from shore. Also, in U. S., a boat or ship attending on fishing or whaling ships, to carry supplies to them, and to bring the fish, oil, or whalebone, to the ports or landing-places.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 162 It was wisely determined by... old Sir John that he would leave the Mary, his tender of twelve tons. 1868 *Daily News* 20 July, As the tender was puffing out to us in Queenstown Harbour. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 28 To go on board a small tender that lay alongside of a half-ruined wharf. 1910 AGNES WESTON *Life among Bluejackets* 54 We waited at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, for the signal that the tender would shortly put off.

c. fig.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. v. Here she comes, i' faith, full sail, with... a shoal of fools for tenders. 1865 *Even. Standard* 6 June, [A weekly newspaper] a tender to this circulating concert... conducted upon the same principle, or with the same lack of principle. 1889 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 2/5 They are jolly tars and... have a couple of smart-looking tenders (sweethearts) in tow.

4. A carriage specially constructed to carry fuel and water for a locomotive engine, to the rear of which it is attached.

1825 MACLAREN *Railways* 32 note, A small waggon bearing water and coals follows close behind the engine, and is called the Tender, i.e. the 'Attender'. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 662 The tender will hold 2320 gallons of water, it has a coal space for 4 tons.

attrib. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* 1. 134/1 The same apparatus may be attached to the tender axles. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 7/2 In the outrush of water from the tender tank. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/2 He applied the vacuum brake and the fireman the tender brake, but could not stop the engine.

5. In specific technical uses: see quotes.

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tender*... a small reservoir attached to a mop, scrubber, or similar utensil. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Tender*, in a pit, the former name for a small rapper or signal rope.

Tender (tend'ar), *sb.* Also 6 *tendre*, *tendour*.

[f. TENDER v.] An act of tendering.

1. *Law.* A formal offer duly made by one party to another.

Tender of amends, an offer of compensation by the delinquent party. *Tender of issue*, a plea which in effect invites the adverse party to join issue upon it.

1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 1* § 17 All suche persons shalbee compellable to take the Othe upon the seconde Tender or Offer of the same. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 60 This magisterial affirmation having no tender or offer of proof annex to it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. i. 25 If tender of amends is made before any action is brought. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex. s. v.*, A tender of satisfaction is allowed to be made in most actions for money demands... and a tender to one of several joint creditors is sufficient. 1871 *Ibid. s. v. Amends*, *Tender of Amends*, is by particular statutes made a defence in an action for a wrong.

b. spec. An offer of money, or the like, in discharge of a debt or liability, esp. an offer which thus fulfils the terms of the law and of the liability.

Plea of tender, a plea advanced by a defendant that he has always been ready to pay and has tendered to the plaintiff the amount due, which he now produces in court.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 2* § 2 The same Collectour... as shall so make tendre of all suche money. 1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 70 Where such lawefull tender of the money is made. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 966 The defendant pleaded non-assumpsit as to all except 31., and as to that a tender. 1863 A. J. HOKWOOD *Yearbks.* 30 & 31 *Edw. I.* Pref. 26 note, The reason for the tender of the demy-mark in a writ of right. 1883 WHARTON'S *Law Lex. s. v.*, By the Coinage Act, 1870... it is provided that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins legally issued by the Mint... shall be a legal tender.

2. *gen.* An offer of anything for acceptance.

1577 HARRISON *England* Pref., I dare presume to make tendour of the protection thereof unto your Lordships hands. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 100 O. He hath my Lord of late made many tenders Of his affection to me. P. Doe you beleue his tenders, as you call them? 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 286 [He] made a tender of his sword and purse to the prince of Orange. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 287 They had not yet been put into possession of the royal authority by a formal tender and a formal acceptance. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* l. 6 Tenders jocular o'er the merry wine-cup.

3. *Comm.* An offer made in writing by one party to another (usually to a public body) to execute, at an inclusive price or uniform rate, an order for the supply or purchase of goods, or for the execution of work, the details of which have been submitted, often through the public press, by the second party.

1666 *PEPYS Diary* 14 July, The business of Captain Cocke's tender of hempe. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2636/3 The Principal Officers and Commissioners of Their Majesties Navy... will... be ready to receive any Tenders... and to Treat and Contract with the Tenderers thereof. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 291/2 The privilege... is disposed of by tender. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxiii. (1876) 312 The Government... may fix the sum and invite tenders for the lowest amount of interest at which borrowers will be willing to make the loan. 1881 *Statist. X.* 485 The lowest tender was accepted.

4. (*esp. legal, lawful, or common tender.*) Money or other things that may be legally tendered or offered in payment; currency prescribed by law as that in which payment may be made.

In the British Isles, current bronze and silver coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one shilling and forty shillings respectively; current gold coins are legal tender

for any amount. Bank of England notes are legal tender (except by the Bank of Eng.) in England and Wales only.

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 20 France never made their State Bills a common Tender. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 27 Indian corn... was made a tender in discharge of all debt. 1777 *Trails. Amer. Congress* 14 June, Recommended... to pass laws to make the bills of credit, issued by the Congress, a lawful tender, in payments of public and private debts. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxvii. 73 Land and cattle became legal tender at a certain fixed rate of value. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 95 A cheque is not a legal tender, and for that reason may be objected to. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxii. 369 In Urga, brick tea and silver are the common tenders.

Tender (tend'ar), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.* 3 Forms: 3-6 *tendre*, 4- *tender*; also 4 *teyndir*, 4-5 *tendyr*, -ere, 4-6 (chiefly *Sc.*) -ir, 5 -ire, -ur(e). [a. F. *tendre* (11th c.) = Pr. *tenre*, *tendre*, Sp. *tierno*, Pg. *tenro*, It. *tenero* = L. *tener-um* (nom. *tener*) tender, delicate.]

A. adj. I. Literal and physical senses.

1. Soft or delicate in texture or consistence; yielding easily to force or pressure; fragile; easily broken, divided, compressed, or injured; of food, easily masticated, succulent. † *Tender bread*, newly baked bread (*obs.*).

Formerly (and still *dial.*) used in wide sense as a synonym of soft (e.g. of stone or coal).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Vqr his fleschs was al cwic ase is he tendre eien. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1884 (Cott.) Forked fair pe chin be bare And tender berd wit mikel hare. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 630 A calf. Pat watz tender & not toge. 1330 *Coer de L.* 3413 Est thereof... As it wer a tendyr chykke. c 1400 MAUNDREY xxxiii. 150 Pe tendre erthe was removed fro his place and bare become a valay, and be hard erthe habade still. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 217 Tendyr brede makyd of the flour of Whete. a 1500 *Sir Beues* 2529 (Pynson) Beuys... hyt the dragon vnder the wynges... There was he tender wythout skale. 1505 DRAKE *ymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 26 The Skout... being sodin... is maist tendir. 1650 BULWER *Antilogomet.* 186 Their bones being yet tender, soft, and cartilaginous. 1697 DAVEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 501 The tender Grass, and budding Flower. 1787 *East Angling* (ed. 2) 39 He bites very freely, but is often lost when struck, his mouth being very tender. 1793 SKEATON *Elystone L.* § 272 Moorstone... being a tender kind of stone in respect to the union of its component parts. 1832 LYALL *Princ. Geol.* II. 281 Many tender and fragile shells. 1881 BINNS *Guide Warr. Porcelain* Wks. (1883) 24 The ware up to this point... is most tender, and can only be handled with the greatest care. *fig.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 946, I haue... a soule for to kepe... and also my honour And of my wythod, thilke tendre flour. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 67 p. 12 There is Nothing of so tender a Nature as the Reputation and Conduct of Ladies.

b. Of the ground: Soft with moisture; easily giving way beneath the feet; 'rotten'. *dial.*

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 68 Some of the lands are so tender, that a board or patten... is fixed to each foot of every horse. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. (Warwick), Behand Spetchley the roads was very tender.

c. Tender porcelain: soft porcelain; see quotes.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1021 There are two species of porcelain... the one is called hard, and the other tender. *Ibid.* 1022 Tender porcelain, styled also vitreous porcelain... always consists of a vitreous frit, rendered opaque and less fusible by the addition of a calcareous and marly clay. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Tender porcelain*, a soft body porcelain made in Europe.

† 2. Frail, thin, fine, slender. *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 52 The happes over mannes hed Ben honged with a tendre thred. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 That... it draw not the thin and tender Blade of the Hook into it.

II. Transferred from I.

3. Of weak or delicate constitution; not strong, hardy, or robust; unable or unaccustomed to endure hardship, fatigue, or the like; delicately reared, effeminate.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Codes fleschs... bet was inumen of he tendre meidene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 641 Non byleued nere, Bote is tuyege 3onge ones, bat so feble & tendre were. 1340 *Ayenh.* 31 Pou ne mist nait do be grete penceces. Pou art to tendre. 1381 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 56 A tendre womman and a delicate. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. x, I shalle not ete the, For thou sholest hurte my tendre stomak. 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 31 Now Susanna was a tender person, and maruelous fayre of face. 1552 HULOET, Tender man not able to indure hardnes, effeminatus. a 1627 MIDDLETON *More Discoublers* iii. 1, A tender, puling, nice, chitty-fac'd squal 'tis. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 395 To stoop and kiss the tender little thumb, That crost the trencher as she laid it down.

b. Of animals or plants: Delicate, easily injured by severe weather or unfavourable conditions; not hardy; needing protection. Cf. *HARDY* a. 4 b.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* vii. xvii. (1668) 121 Turkes when they are young are very tender to bring up. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 56 The May-Cherries are tender, the Trees must be set in a warm place. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1. Note xv. 27 The bulbs... are found in the perennial herbaceous plants which are too tender to bear the cold of the winter. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1813) 161 Fig trees will mostly survive hard winters, when in standards... though shoots trained to a wall are tenderer.

c. dial. In delicate health, weakly, frail.

1645 R. BAILEY *Lett. to G. Young* 8 July, Mr. Henderson is much tenderer than he wont. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xviii, Tender People should have those... who are much about them sound and healthy. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, I had been tender a' the simmer, and scarce ower the door o' my room for twal weeks. 1864 L.D.

HOUGHTON *Let. in Life* (1891) II. 124 It keeps me rather tender and nervous.

4. Having the weakness and delicacy of youth; not strengthened by age or experience; youthful, immature. Chiefly in phrases *tender age, years* (also *tender of age*).

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 252 He was *tendre & jing*. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 412, 1 wait ful jong & tender of age. 1454 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 242/1 An Act made in the *tendre age* of the Kyng. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Gen. xxxiii. 13 My Lord, Thou knowest, that the chylidren are *tendre*. 1563 *Homilies in Sacrament II.* (1850) 449 The true Christians in the *tendre time* of Christ's Church called this Supper Love. 1586 *Let. Earle of Leicester* 8 Infected with Poperie from her *tender youth*. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 250 He departed this life in his *tender years*. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* I. § 5 Early instruction instilled into our *tender minds*. 1844 *Ld. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xix. § 3 (1862) 332 The great evil of imprisoning boys and girls of a *tender age*.

5. In reference to colour or light (rarely, sound): Of fine or delicate quality or nature; soft, subdued; not deep, strong, or glaring.

1503 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 50 The purpore sone, with *tendir* bemys reid. c. 1694 *Prior Celia to Damon* 67 The *tender accents* of a woman's cry will pass unheard. 1754 *GRAY Pleasure* 8 April. Scatters his freshest, *tenderest* green. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 19 A zone of dim and *tender light*. 1894 *FENN In Alpine Valley* I. 42 The *tender green* of the young ferns.

6. Of things immaterial, subjects, topics, etc.: Easy to be injured by tactless treatment; needing cautious or delicate handling; delicate, ticklish.

1625 *BACON Ess., Cunnings* (Arb.) 437 In Things, that are *tender* and vnpleasing, it is good to breake the Ice, by some whose Words are of lesse weight. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. vi. (1739) 14 The times were too *tender* to endure them to be declarative on either part. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 325 They considered not... upon what *tender* and ticklish terms their navigation stood. 1881 *SCOTT Kenilui*, xi, Fearful of touching upon a topic too *tender* to be tampered with.

III. Tender toward or in regard to others.

7. Of an action or instrument: Not forcible or rough; gentle, soft; acting or touching gently.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 952 In *tendere* touchinge of bing & tastinge of swete. 1509 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 353 Her other *tender hand* his faire cheeke feelles: His *tendrers* cheeke, receiues her soft hands print. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iii. i, I presse you softly with a *tender foote*. a. 1608 *PRESTON Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 128 The smoking Flax, he did blow with a *tender breath* to kindle it more, hee dealt not roughly with it. 1833 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 30 Aug. The more exquisite and delicate a flower of joy, the *tenderer* must be the hand that plucks it.

† b. Easy; not 'hard' or difficult. *Obs. rare*—1. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2436 How *tender* hit is to entyse teches of fylbe.

8. Of persons, their feelings, or the expression of these: Characterized by, exhibiting, or expressing delicacy of feeling or susceptibility to the gentle emotions; kind, loving, gentle, mild, affectionate.

The tender passion or sentiment, sexual love.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24245 (Cott.) Mi suet morder, *tender* of hert. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Sainis vi.* (Thomas) 444 Synclane, bat was vorthy, & *tender* frende to mygodyn. c. 1420 *Brut* 345 He kept bat office but iij woks, because he was so *tender* and gentill vn-to be ceterens of London. 1534 *MORE Treat. Passion* Wks. 1273/1 The wily wench perceived... the *tender* mercies & thy loving kindness. 1576 in *Feuillerat Revels O. Eliz.* (1908) 416 In *tendre* consideration wherof may yt please your honour. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cxxiii, Seamen... are entituled to a more *tender* Protection from the Crown than other Subjects are. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* i. iii, I delight in the *tender* passions. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxviii, His little sisters, in whose welfare she still took the *tenderest* interest. 1867 *Athenaeum* 20 July 77/2 The rivalry of the class-room is unfavourable to the *tender* sentiment.

† b. *transf.* That is the object of *tender* feeling; tenderly loved; dear, beloved, precious. *Obs.*

c. 1490 *HOLLAND Houlat* 439 As his *tenderest* and deir In his maist misteir. 1485 *Sc. Acts Yas. III* (1814) II. 171/1 His hienes has diuers tymes... maid supplicacioun... for be promocioun of his *tendir clerk & consalour*. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent. v.* iv. 37 How I love Valentine, Whose life's as *tender* to me as my soule. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* iv. 3 *Tender* and onely beloved in the sight of my mother [Covero, tenderly beloved of my mother].

† c. *Sc.* Nearly related, akin; esp. in phrase *tender of blood*. *Obs.*

1508 *DUNBAR Poems* vii. 15 Welcum our *tendir blude* of bie parage. 1565 Q. MARY in *Keith Hist.* (1734) App. 103 Lady Margaret Countess of Lennox, being alsua sa *tendir* of Blude to hir Majestie. 1630-36 *Sia R. GORDON Hist. Earls Sutherland* (1813) 125 One who was so *tender* of kinned and blood to him.

9. *Tender of (for, on behalf of, etc.)*: Careful of the welfare of; careful to preserve from harm or injury; considerate of, thoughtful for; fond of.

c. 1305 *St. Kenelm* 136 in E. E. P. (1869) 51 His norice... *Tendre* was of his child, for heo him hadde deorest iboyt. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 905 Whar-to þan es man... Swa *tendre* of his vile body? a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3317 Be *tendre* of my knyghts. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1560) 33 Then should all Capitaines... be *tender* over their poore warriors and base Soldiours. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 10 Some person, *tender* on the behalf of philosophy, reproved Aristippus. 1648 *Declar. Lords & Com. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 45 The Privileges of Parliament, which the Contrivers... seem to be so *tender* of. 1709 *SWIFT Wind. Bickerstaff* 7, I am too *tender* of his reputation to publish

them. 1783 *BURKE Affairs India* Wks. XI. 334 Mr. Barwell... ought to have been *tender* for his honour. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xvii. (1876) 240 So *tender* is the legislature of his interest.

b. Solicitous or careful to avoid or prevent something; chary of; scrupulous, cautious, circumspect; reluctant, loth. *Const. of, in.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxvii. (1739) 120 He was *tender* of the least diminution of his Honour. 1656 *FINETT For. Ambass.* 41, I was *tender* in taking any course without his Lordship's directions. 1667 *PERYS Diary* 28 Oct. I confess, I am sorry to find him so *tender* of appearing. 1739 *LAW Serious C.* xxiii. (1732) 478 Very *tender* in censuring and condemning other people. 1840 *LARV C. Bury Hist. Flirt* xix, Her heart should be *tender* of ridiculing their suffering.

IV. Easily affected, sensitive.

10. Sensitive to, or easily affected by, external physical forces or impressions; *spec.* † a. Having a delicate or finely sensitive perception of smell.

c. 1410, 1700 [see *tender-nosed* in C.] 1445 tr. *Claudian in Anglia XXVIII.* 277 As blode boundys with her *tendir nose* tel things or thel appiere. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 695 Looko as the full-fed Hound, or gorged Hawke, Vnapt for *tender* smell, or speedie flight.

b. Sensitive in relation to bodily feeling or touch.

c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxli. 6, I doe not loue thee with mine eyes... Nor are mine eares with thy tounge tune delighted, Nor *tender* feeling to base touches prone. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 43 The difference between the Action of Cold Air upon animate and *tender*, or inanimate and insensible Bodies.

c. *spec.* Acutely sensitive to pain; painful when touched; easily hurt.

[1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. ii. 144 But Conscience, Conscience; O 'tis a *tender* place, and I must leave her.] 1709 [implied in *TENDERNESS* 3]. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 159 The tumor being hard, and very *tender*. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 749 The skin over the pericardium was *tender* and sensitive.

† d. Of scales for weighing: Delicate, sensitive.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 232 If I had had... *tender Scales*.

9. Of a ship: Leaning over too easily under sail-pressure; crank, not 'stiff'.

1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 170 The ship... was leaky and *tender*. 1726 *SHELLOCKE Voy. round World* 5, I told them, 'if the ship was *tender*, it was caus'd by her being pester'd so much aloft'. 1823 *SCORSAV Jnrl. Whale Fish.* 293 We found the ship so *tender* (yielding greatly to the influence of the wind), that we could scarcely carry sail. 1899 *F. T. BULLEN Log Sea-waif* 207 We... slid gently down the coast under easy sail, the vessel being 'tender' from scanty allowance of ballast.

f. Of a horse: To go *tender*, to go as if lame or sore-footed and unable to put down his foot freely.

1849 *LEVY R. Cashel* II. 269, I defy any one to know whether a horse goes *tender*, while galloping in deep ground.

11. Susceptible to moral or spiritual influence; impressionable, sympathetic; sensitive to pious emotions. Now chiefly in phrase 'tender conscience'; formerly also of persons.

c. 1586 *BRYSKETT Monrn. Muse Thesylis* 55 Your teares a hart of flint might *tender* make. [1613; see sense 10 c.] 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. vi. § 21 The sight of him made all *tender* Beholders Cripples by Sympathie. 1660 *CHAS. II Declar. Jr. Breda*, We do declare a Liberty to *tender* Consciences. 1672 G. FOX *Jnrl.*, The people being generally *tender* and open. 1685 *EVELYN Mrs. Godolphin* 46, I found her... all in feares, for never was Creature more devout and *tender*. 1728 P. WALKER *Pedun Rev.* (1827) 23 Which have made so many *tender* Christians to scruple and scunner to take the Food of their Souls out of their unclean Hands. 1788 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) VII. 291 One of a *tender* conscience is exact in observing any deviation from the word of God, whether in thought, or word, or work. 1844 *Ld. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvi. (1862) 250 The form of words used, out of regard to *tender* consciences.

† b. as *adv.* Tenderly, impressionably. *Obs.*

1424 *Coventry Lect Bk.* 96 That causyd the people the more & *tender* to her his preaching.

12. Sensitive to injury; ready to take offence; 'touchy'. *Obs. exc. as fig. from 10 c.*

a. 1635 *NAUNTON Fragni. Reg.* (Arb.) 46 On such trespasses she was quick and *tender*, and would not spare any whatsoever. 1645 *FULLER Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 3, I am choleric by my nature and *tender* by my temper. 1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. 300 Men are in this respect *tender* too, and will sooner forgive an injury than an insult. 1857 *BUCKLE Civilis.* I. x. 613 The nobles, however, who felt that they had been aggrieved in their most *tender* point, were not yet satisfied.

† 13. *transf.* Sensitive; felt; that touches sensitive feelings or emotions. *Obs.*

1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 115 Which cannot but... make the Sense of present Sufferings more *tender* and afflicting. 1779 *Mirror* No. 1 (1787) I. 5 A misfortune of the *tenderest* kind threw me, for some time, into retirement.

B. *sb.* [absolute use of the adj.]

† 1. Tender state or condition. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Brut* 254 Pat þe Kyng, for *tendre* of his age, shulde be gouernede be tuelc grete Lordes of Engeland. a. 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* xx. (1692) 196 Not only to blast the Fruit, but the very Leaves of such Trees... just in the *Tender*,... i. e. when they are newly expanded out of the Buds.

† 2. Tender feeling, tenderness. (Cf. *TENDRE*.) *Obs.* 1668 *DAYDEN Evening's Love* v. 1, To disengage my heart from this furious tender, which I have for him. 1710 *Mrs. CENTREVILLE Man's Bewitched* Pref., 'Tis Natural to have a kind of a *Tender* for our own Productions. *Ibid.* v. ad fin. I had a kind of a *Tender* for Dolly; but since she's dispos'd of, I'll stand as I do. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 113 Let the Musick express, as I may say, Love and the *Tender*, ever so much.

† 3. Tender consideration; care, regard, concern. (Cf. *TENDER* v. 2 3.) *Obs. rare.*

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 49 Thou hast... shew'd thou mak'st some *tender* of my life In this faire rescue thou hast brought to mee. 1605—*Learn* I. iv. 230 The redresses... Which in the *tender* of a wholesome weale, Might in their working do you that offence.

C. Combinations; chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *tender-bearded*, -bladed, -bodied, -bowed, -faced, -hoofed, -hued, -minded, -natured, -personed, -skinned, -souled, -tempered, -witted, etc. Also, = tenderly, in *tender-domestic*, -imped, -looking, -taken adjs. Special Combs.: *tender-dying a.*, dying young; *tender-eared a. (fig.)*, sensitive to blame or criticism; *tender-eyed a.*, (a) having tender or sore eyes; † (b) fond, doting, partial; *tender-floos* [*FLOSS* 3]: see quot.; *tender-foreheaded a.*, modest, ready to blush; † *tender-hefted a.*, set in a delicate 'haft' or bodily frame; hence, womanly, gentle; *tender-mouthed a.*, (a) of a horse: having a tender mouth, answering readily to the rein; † (b) fastidious, dainty, choice; (c) gentle in speaking, not harsh; † *tender-nosed a.*, (a) keen-scented; (b) timid, timorous; *tender-sided a.* [after *crank-sided*], = sense 10 c (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); † *tender-skull*, a variety of walnut; † *tender-tinder*, readily inflammable material (in quot. *fig.*). See also *TENDER-CONSCIENTED*, *TENDERFOOT*, etc.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. iii. 296 A Tree, whose 'tender-bladed Root' being spread in dryest sand. 1804 tr. *David's Remedy of Love* i. 102 (Jod.) The 'tender-bladed grain, Shot up to stalk. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. iii. 6 When yet hee was but 'tender-bodied. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* (1727) 162 Be 'tender-bowelled, pitiful, and gentle. 1849 *CLOUGH Amours de Voy.* i. 116 One of those natures Which have their perfect delight in the general 'tender-domestic. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 48 As looke the Mother on her lowly Babe, When Death doth close his 'tender-dying Eyes. 1599 *MORE Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 248/1 The bad himself be not so 'tendereared, that for the only talking of their faults they would banish the bokes that were good in other things beside. 1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasmus on Polity* Pref. (1792) 8 Which makes me wonder at the *tender-eared* humour of this age. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xxix. 17 Lea was 'tender eyed (Wyclif, with blerid eyes). 1592 *PENCIVAL Sp. Diet.*, *Pitaloso*, bleare eyed, *tender eyed*. 1619 *FLETCHER Wit without M.* iii. i, You must not think your sister, so *tender eyed* as not to see your follies. 1823 W. TAYLOR in *Mirror* 12 July, He [Thomson] was so 'tender-faced... and so devilish difficult to shave. 1839 *Unz Diet.* Arts 712 If its fracture be contorted, and contains a great many empty spaces or air-cells, the metal [cast iron] takes the name of cavernous-floos, or 'tender-floos. 1699 'Tender-foreheaded [see *FOREHEADED* 1]. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* Aph. xvii. 67 What need that Christians should be so *tender-foreheaded* as to be put out of countenance. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. iv. 176 Thy 'tender-hefted [O'er hested] Nature shall not glue Thee o're to harshness. 1624 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* iii. i, Thy conscience is so 'tender-hoofed of late, Every nail pricks it. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. Ded. 12 Observe a while our 'tender-imped Lark. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. i. 31 To be 'tender minded Do's not become a Sword. 1520 *VENNER Via Recta* iv. 72 Some (That are very 'tender mouthed) deeme this fish not so pleasant in taste. 1708 *Yorkshire-Racers* 3 He's *tender-mouth'd*, a manag'd with easy bit. 1656 *DUCHESS NEWCASTLE True Relation in Life* (1886) 313 Also I am 'tender natured, for it troubles my conscience to kill a fly. c. 1430 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, þe redy and moste 'tender-kenned hounde. 1700 R. CROMWELL *Let. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* XLII. 120 The other two *tender* nosed gentlemen would not come. 1819 *KEATS Lamia* ii. 238 The 'tender-personed Lamia. 1679 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (ed. 5) 38 Walnuts, the Early-nut: the 'Tender-Scull, the Hard shell. 1872 *SYMMONS Introd. Stud.* Dante 248 Most 'tender-souled of feudal heroes, a 1821 *KEATS Last Sonnet*, Still, still to hear her 'tender-taken breath, And so live ever—or else swoon to death. 1882 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* ii, Arab stallions... sure-footed as a mule, and 'tender-tempered as a baby. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strapado* (1878) 94 'Tender-tinder of Affection, If I harbour thee againe, I will doe it by direction Of some graine experience' swaine. 1560 *BECON New Catech.* Wks. I. 542 b, The children, whiche eyther are *tender*, or 'tender witted, or fearefull, or easye to be reclaimed: the Scholemaster ought gently to entreat.

Tender (*tendraz*), v. 1 Also 6-8 *tendre*. [a. F. *tendre* to hold out, offer (11th c. in *Godef. Compl.*):—L. *tendere* to stretch, hold forth. (The retention of the ending of the French infinitive is unusual, but cf. *RENDER* v.)]

To offer or present formally for acceptance.

1. *trans. Law.* To offer or advance (a plea, issue, averment; evidence, etc.) in due and formal terms; *spec.* to offer (money, etc.) in discharge of a debt or liability, esp. in exact fulfilment of the requirements of the law and of the obligation.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 2 If... the saide Collectours... *tendre* paiement of all suche money... within the saide three monethes. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 22 b, The Lord maye *tendre* a convenient mariage without dispensing of such an helre female. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s. v., To *tendre* his law of non-Summons... is to offer himself ready to make his law, whereby to prove that he was not summoned. c. 1611 *CURHAM Illud* xii. 399 If ten or twenty times so much, as friends would rather price, Were *tendered* here. 1621 *ELIOT Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) of St John Bennett was ready to *tendre* his appearance. 1730-6 *BAILLE (folio)*, To *Tender* an *Auerment* (in Law), to offer a Proof or Evidence in Court. a. 1774 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) li. 120

In all courts of judgment the burden of the proof lies upon him who tenders the issue. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. No copper coin can be tendered when the debt is such an amount that it can be paid in silver or gold. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 51/2 Evidence was tendered on behalf of the appellant to prove the construction of the furnace.

† **b.** *Tender down:* to lay down (money) in payment: cf. *pay down*. Also *transf.* *Obs. rare.* 1604 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde Wks.* 1874 II. 108 Sir I accept it [money]. . . Come gentlemen, and see it tendered downe. 1693 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 180 Had he twentie heads to tender downe On twentie bloodie blockes, hee'd yeeld them vp. 1697 — *Timon* i. i. 54 You see how all Conditions. . . tender downe Their seruices to Lord Timon.

2. *gen.* To present (anything) for approval and acceptance; to offer, proffer.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) 1. 340 Then doo they tender licences, and offer large dispensations vnto him. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. iii. 41 My gracious Lord, I tender you my seruice. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt Wks.* 1873 III. 110 Who was it yonder, that tendered vp his life To natures death? 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1869) 149 All tendered their respects. 1713 ANDERSON *Cl. Tariff* 21 As he tendered his ears. 1786 tr. *Bechford's Vathek* (1868) 45 The governor. . . tendered every kind of refreshment. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 101 Several Aldermen, who. . . loved neither Popery nor martial law, tendered their resignations. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xii. She tendered not even a remonstrance. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lxxv. 15 Yet mid such desolation a verse I tender. 1878 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 244 As Jewels in Christall. . . tendering their own worth from whence they were glast.

† **b.** *To tender an oath,* to offer or present an oath to a person, that he may take it; to put it to anyone to take an oath. (*Rarely* to take the oath: quot. 1838.)

1562 *Act 5 Ellis.* c. 1 § 6 To tender or minister the Othe aforesaid, to every Ecclesiastical person. 1770 HEBARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 355 The Oaths are also order'd to be tender'd to them. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) 1. v. 222 The principal grandees. . . soon presented themselves from all quarters, in order to tender the customary oaths of allegiance. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. *J. De Maistre* (1878) 107 The authorities vainly tendered him the oath.

† **c.** *To offer to do something.* *Obs. rare*—1. 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims* St. (1651) 31 Especially if it tender to take from them their commodities.

3. [from *TENDER sb.* 3.] *intr.* To offer by tender for a proposed contract, or the like.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 5 Cases. . . in which the grocery supply. . . is regulated by friendship [with] some particular grocer—a condition under which open tendering becomes altogether a farce. 1910 *Times* 9 Feb. 4 Seven firms tendered in competition. . . the tenderers all sat at a table.

Hence *Tendered* (-aid) *pph. a.*; *Tendering vbl. sb.*

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1658) 112 A certain ticket or token. . . at the tendering whereof. . . certain doles and measures of corn were given. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. xxvii. 404 His tendering upon so fair and easie terms an endless life in perfect joy and bliss. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 4/1 Mdle. Jeanne receives the tendered homage with the condescension of well-acknowledged desert.

Tender (te'ndəi), *v.* 2 *arch.* or *dial.* [*f.* *TENDER a.*: cf. *OF. tendr-ir.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To become tender; to be affected with pity; to grow soft, soften. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 270 The wo the children made, Whereof that all his herte tendreth. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17447 The kynges herte ful sore tendres. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 430 When Reynowde herde his brother Rycharde speke so to hym, his herte tendred with all ryght sore. 1553 *Respublica* III. iv. 753 I on youe soo tendre.

2. *trans.* To make tender (in various senses). **a.** To tender gentle, compassionate, or contrite; to soften. *Obs. exc. among Quakers.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 115 Al naked bot of smok und scherte, To tendre with the kynges herte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 14 b/2 He added thereto wepyng. . . to tendre our hertis. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. xvi. 147 It works powerfully upon the Soul, mightily tenders it, and breaks it. 16. . . PENN *To Z. H.*, etc. (Cent.), I pray God forgive you, open your eyes, tender your hearts. 1718 — *Life Wks.* 1726 I. 61 We were all sweetly tender'd and broken together. 1797 LAMB *To Chas. Lloyd* 15 Deal with me, Omniscient Father! as thou judgest best And in this season tender thou my heart. 1812 MRS. FRV in *Clay Prison Chaplain* (1861) 81, I heard weeping, and I thought they [female convicts] appeared much tendered.

† **b.** To make less stringent or strict; to mitigate. *Obs. rare.*

1656 Bp. HALL *Specialties Life Rem.* Wks. (1660) 10, I. . . besought him to tender that hard condition.

c. To make tender or delicate. *Now dial.*

1725 CHEYNE *Ess. Health* vii. § 7 Much and heavy Cloaths. . . tender and debilitate the Habit, and weaken the Strength. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1042 Manure. . . blanching and tendering the glass plants in the spots where it remains. 1886 S. W. LING *Gloss.*, *Tender*, to make tender; as 'I'll tender him for the winter'.

d. To make (physically) tender, soft, or weak; to soften, weaken. *Now dial. and techn.*

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxvi. 261 The band seldom breaks there, unless it be made of too small a quantity, or of corn much tendered. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 182 Stew it till quite tender. . . When sufficiently tendered, take out the bones. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-print.* II. vii. 517 If too strongly acid or alkaline it [the mordant] will have a corrosive action, and the goods, as it is technically called, will be 'tendered'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss* s. v. The fibre (of flax) tendered by excess of moisture.

3. To feel or act tenderly towards; to regard or

treat with tenderness: with various shades of meaning. **a.** To have a tender regard for, to hold dear; to be concerned for or solicitous about; to treat with consideration; to regard, care for, value, esteem. *arch.* See also *f.*

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 8/2 Peir worshipp which bei tendre most of any ertly thing. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 352 Be my trowthe ther is no gentylwoman on lyve that my herte tendreth more then it dothe her. 1524 [see *f.*] 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 Dion. . . forbiddeth. . . gentlewomen that tender their name and honor, to come to Theaters. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 87 It must needs be more cause of joy to all that tender the glory of God. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. viii. 98 By our charity and benignity to those whose good he tenders. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III. 72 He advised me, as I tendered my own safety, to keep aloof from his house. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 569 As we tender the safety of the Royal Oak. 1857 [see *f.*]

† **b.** To regard or receive favourably; to attend to or comply with (a request) graciously. *Obs.*

1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 9 Besechynge scowre hyze excellence to tendre our desyr and to graunte vs. . . a graciouse answer. 1513 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 56 My supplicacyon to thee I arrecte, Whereof I beseeche you to tender the effecte. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 534 Then for thy husband and thy childrens sake, Tender my suite.

† **c.** To regard or treat with pity; to take pity on, have mercy on; to feel or show compassion for.

1442 HEN. VI in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 1. 78 That ye soo tendryng thes oure necessities wol lene vnto vs for the socours and relief of oure said Duchie [etc.]. 1593 LD. BERNERS *Friss.* I. cccxxxi. 310 To knowe yf he wolde receyue you. . . and for pytie somwhat to tendre your nede and necessity. 1581 L. HOWELL *Deuices* (1870) 183 The Lyon doth tender the beast that doth yeelde. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 25 Seeing he soo tenders them in affliction.

d. To treat with affectionate care; to cherish, foster; to take care of, look after. *Obs. or dial.*

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 152/2 Fadres of the Church, that shuld most specially tendir be dore bought monny's soule. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxvii. 15 He tenderlie tendreth his childerne and wife. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1623) 617 He rather ought to haue tendred him as a Father. 1712 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 366 You in their Infant-age, To tender them engage. 1844 MRS. SHERWOOD *Hist. J. Marten* xxv. [Irish lad says] I was obliged to lead him about. . . and tender him, and help him, as if he had been a girl.

† **e.** To have regard or respect to as something to be dreaded and avoided. *Obs.*

1615, 1615 [see *f.*] 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. IIib.* L. viii. (1821) 123 Beseching your Lordship. . . not to faile, as you tender the overthrow of our Action. 1672-1901 [see *f.*]

f. *Phrases.* Royal Proclamations formerly ended with the phrase 'as they [yon, etc.] tender our pleasure' (in sense a above), which was used as late as 1701, but in the 17th c. was largely supplanted by 'as they tender our displeasure' (see sense e), which occurs as early as 1615, and remained in use in proclamations for continuing persons in office, issued on the accession of a sovereign, down to the accession of Edward VII, after which the Demise of the Crown Act (of July 1901) rendered such proclamations unnecessary. Proclamations for general fasts or thanksgivings have from 1641 ended with the phrase 'as they tender the favour of Almighty God'.

1490 *Warrant in Coventry Lett Bk.* 539 Fayle ye not herof. . . as ye & every of youe tendre our singler pleisir and woll eschewe be contrarie. 1524 HEN. VIII in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 220 We. . . commaunde you. . . to. . . suffire hym so to do, without any your let, challenge, or contradiction, as ye tender our pleisur. 1618 (July 6) *Procl.* 16 *Jas. I.* (Inhibiting all persons, etc.) as they tender Our pleisur and will avoid Our indignation and displeasure. 1619 (Nov. 10) *Procl.* 17 *Jas. I.* As they tender Our pleisur, and will avoid the contrary. 1669 (June 23) *Procl.* 21 *Chas. II.* 1701 (Mar. 9) *Procl.* 1 *Anne* (Continuing Persons in Office) as they and every of them tender Her Majesty's pleasure.

1615 (Dec. 9) *Procl.* 13 *Jas. I.* (Requiring the Residence of Noblemen, etc.) as they tender Our indignation and displeasure. 1625 (May 26) *Procl.* 1 *Chas. I.* (For reforming disorders in His Majesty's Household) as they will give account to Us thereof and tender Our high displeasure for neglect of this service. 1672 Dk. NEWCASTLE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 His Majesty. . . hath required me to prohibit your further proceeding therein as you tender His Majesty's displeasure. 1688 (Feb. 19) *Procl.* 1 *Wm. & Mary* (Continuing Officers in Plantations) as they and every of them tender Our Displeasure. 1701 (Mar. 8) *Procl.* 1 *Anne* (Continuing Persons in Offices) as they and every of them tender Her Majesty's utmost displeasure. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 156 But above all things, as he tender'd his Majesty's Displeasure, he should take particular Care never to part with any of 'em. 1727 (June 16) *Procl.* 1 *Geo. II.* as they and every of them tender Our utmost Displeasure. 1901 (Jan. 23) *Procl.* 1 *Edw. VII.* [same words].

1625 (July 3) *Procl.* 1 *Chas. I.* (For a public general and solemn Fast) as they tender their duties to Almighty God, and to their Prince and Countrey. 1641 (Jan. 8) *Procl.* 17 *Chas. I.* (For a general Fast) as they tender the favour of Almighty God. 1805 (Nov. 7) *Procl.* 46 *Geo. III.* (For a General Thanksgiving) [same words]. 1857 (Sept. 24) *Procl.* 21 *Vict.* (For a day of Solemn Fast) [same words].

Hence *Tendered pph. a.*; *Tendering vbl. sb.*, a making or becoming tender; *Tendering pph. a.*, that produces tenderness; affecting. *arch.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 66 Parting from her deerly-tender'd girl. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshbach's*

Husb. II. (1586) 92 b, Diligent in the 'tendering of the tree. 1640 Bp. RYNDOLAS *Passions* xxvii. Out of a tendering of its own safety. 1684 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1885) IV. 104, I. . . poured out my soul to god for him, and now at last see some tenderings. 1762 J. WOOLMAN *Trid.* viii. (1840) 115 Pure gospel love was felt to the tendering of some of our hearts. 1694 PENN in *Janney Life* xxvii. (1856) 388 In a 'tendering and living power she broke out. . . Let us all prepare [etc.]. 1760 J. RUTTY *Spir. Diary* (ed. 2) 154 A sweet humbling, tendering time. 1824 *Summary View of Amer.* x. 137 He kissed one, took another in his arms, and proved himself so affectionate a father, that it was a tendering sight.

Tender, v. 3 [*f.* *TENDER sb.* 1] *trans.* To ship (mails, luggage, etc.) on board a tender.

1905 *Westm. Gas.* 4 Dec. 12/1 The work of 'tendering' and stowing the bags accomplished, the usual special train run on occasions of the kind left Plymouth Docks at 6.43 p.m. . . and arrived at Paddington at 10.53 p.m.—247 miles in 250 minutes.

Tenderable (te'ndərəb'l), *a.* *Comm.* [*f.* *TENDER v.* 1 + *-ABLE*.] That may be tendered; available for delivery in fulfilment of contract.

1882 *Manch. Guard.* 29 Oct. 4 The supply of 'tenderable' American [cotton] in Liverpool, that is to say of qualities suitable to be accepted in fulfilment of contracts for future delivery. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Dec. 5/2 By the existing rules of the Petroleum Association the oil tenderable in fulfilment of a contract must be American. 1891 *Standard* 7 Feb. 6/2 The rapid rise has naturally made a large volume of tea tenderable.

† **Tenderance.** *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *TENDER v.* 2 + *-ANCE*.] Tender treatment or regard.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 257/2 For the grete tenderance, trust and love, that the said James. . . hade. 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandt) 296 Of great tenderance and spyritual lone that god oweth to mankynde. 1616 To accept hym to your fauour and tenderance.

Tender-conscience (te'ndərkə'n'sənst), *a.* [*Parasynthetic f. tender conscience* (*TENDER a.* 11) + *-ED*.] Having a tender conscience; scrupulous.

1617 *Hieron Wks.* II. 446 As if you were so tender conscience'd that you would not keepe ought from him that were his. 1710 *Let. to New Member Parlt.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) XL. 156 Those tender-conscience'd people, our moderate dissenters. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 169 The high-hearted and tender-conscience'd Hamlet.

Tenderee. [*f.* as next + *-EE*.] The person to whom a tender is made.

1883 JUDGE T. MILLER in *New York Reports* XCI. 536 Where a tender is made, for the purpose of obtaining property. . . sold and in the hands of the tenderee claiming to own the same.

Tenderer 1 (te'ndərəi). [*f.* *TENDER v.* 1 + *-ER*.] One who tenders or makes a formal offer; *spec.* one who tenders for a proposed contract.

1650 J. MUSGRAVE *Pressures & Grievances* N. C. 21 Mr Chambers at Allhallows, tenderer of oath for the Lord Newcastle. 1691 [see *TENDER sb.* 3]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 4 We announced that the workhouse contracts must in future be given to the lowest tenderer.

Tenderer 2 (te'ndərəi). [*f.* *TENDER v.* 2 + *-ER*.]

1. One who tenders or treats with pity.

1584 *Lodge Alarum* (Shaks. Soc.) 72 Fatherly, and prudent tenderers of gentry grown into poverty.

2. One who or that which makes something tender.

1890 *Sci. Amer.* 8 Mar. 158/1 Inventions. . . Steak tenderer.

Tenderfoot (te'ndəfʊt). *U. S.* and *Colonial.*

Pl. -foote, -feet. [*f. tender foot*: see quot. 1887.]

A name given, originally in the ranching and mining regions of the western U. S., to a newly arrived immigrant, unused to the hardships of pioneer life; a greenhorn; hence, a raw, inexperienced person.

1881 L. P. BROCKETT *West. Empire* 1. vii. (1882) 72 (Funk) Slang expressions of this mining dialect. . . New-comers are 'Tender-feet'. 1887 L. SWINBURNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 508 'Pilgrim' and 'tenderfoot' were formerly applied almost exclusively to newly imported cattle. 1887 *Q. Rev.* July 49 British 'tenderfeet' were induced to venture a great deal of cattle in the business. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Wallings of inexperienced men and 'tender foots'.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1888 *San Francisco Wkly. Bulletin* (Farmer Dict. Amer.), The boys were of the tenderfoot kind. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 7/1 Most of the best claims have already been secured by tenderfoot prospectors. 1900 O. WISTER *Virginian* II. In my tenderfoot innocence I was looking indoors for the washing arrangements.

Tender-footed, a. [*f.* as prec. + *-ED*.]

Having tender feet; hence, moving with or as with tender feet; also fig. cautious, timid. Hence

Tenderfootedness.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1694/4 Stolen. . . an Iron Grey Gelding. . . a little tender-footed on the Stones. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2535/4 A white Stone-horse. . . tender-footed before. 1854 J. W. GRIMES in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 188 My friends were tender-footed, and did not wish me to denounce the Nebraska infamy. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tenderfootedness.*

Tenderful, a. *Obs.* or *dial.* [*f.* *TENDER a.* + *-FUL*.] Full of tenderness; affectionate, tenderly kind or attentive. Hence *Tenderfully adv.*

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christ's Counsell* 25 Oh how cheerfully, how tenderfully, how much more fully and fruitfully is thy soule inhaled after those duties rightly performed. 1901 'ZACK' *Tales Dunstable Weir* 136 Tenderful for others.

Tender-hearted, a. [*Parasynthetic f. tender heart* + *-ED*.] Having a tender heart; easily moved by fear, pity, sorrow, or love; timid; pitiful, compassionate; loving; impressionable.

1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 Chron. xlii. 7 When Rehoboam was young & tender-hearted. 1560 — (Genev.) Eph. iv. 3a Be ye courteous one to another, & tender-hearted [1539 mercy-full], forgiving one another. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clarissa* 4, 69 Tender-hearted mothers bewail the loss of their dear children. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Boote's Child*, vii, Terry was very tender-hearted when women and children were concerned.

Hence **Tender-heartedness**.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 186 Few men have that tender-heartedness, to account themselves... parties in the calamities of other Christians. 1798 SOUTHEY *Grandmother's T. Poet.* Wks. 1838 III. 12 She little thought this tender-heartedness would cause her death! 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* in 18th C. II. xii. vii. 444 They lay a new stress upon the advantage of tender-heartedness and sympathy.

So **Tender-heart**, a tender-hearted person.

1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 513/1 Cheer up, little tender-heart.

Tenderish, *a.* [f. TENDER *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat tender, tenderly.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*, xix. (1813) 354 The variegated [snadragon] (as all stripes are) is tenderish.

Tenderize (tē'dəriz), *v. rare*. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make tender; = TENDER *v.* 2. 1.

1733 M. L. KILLIGREW in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornwall*, (1887) Dec., At his going away, his behaviour had tenderised me. 1772 *Test Filial Duty* II. 182 This pastoral life has tenderized you prodigiously.

Tenderling (tē'dərliŋ). [See -LING.]

1. A delicate person or creature; contemptuously, an effeminate person. Now rare.

1411 COVERDALE *tr. Chr. State Matrimonie* (1543) 86 b, The more gorgious tenderlynges they be, the better shall they please thy heade the demell. 1566 OLDE *Antichrist* 9 As for the talkes of some fyne fynged tenderlynges, they are not worth the hearing. 1649 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachi* (1650) 123 Those tenderlings unused to hardship, how doth a little affright them? 1802 BEODORS *Hygieia* v. 29 Persons, accustomed to be buffeted by storms, much exceed the inactive fireside tenderling.

2. A person of tender years; a young child.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 628/1 The verie tenderlings who might appeare to be toward and teachable. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxiii. 348 His Highness then a Tenderling. 18.. G. MASSEY *Babe Christabel*, Poems (ed. 1889) 13 They [angels] snatched our little tenderling, So shyly opening into view.

3. *pl.* The soft tops of a deer's horns when they are coming through. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 129 The Noomblies, handes and tenderlings, which are the soft toppes of his hornes when they are in bloude, doe pertaine to the Prime or chiefe personage. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 189/1.

Tenderloin. *U. S.* [f. TENDER *a.* + LOIN *sb.*]

1. The tenderest or most juicy part of the loin of beef, pork, etc., lying under the short ribs in the hind quarter, and consisting of the psoas muscle; the fillet or 'undercut' of a sirloin. Also *attrib.*

1828 in WEBSTER. 1869 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 37 It is customary to help to tenderloin with one's fingers? 1884 G. P. KERSE in *Harper's Mag.* July 189/1 The division is made into the various pieces here named, viz., loins, ribs, hams, shoulders, tenderloins, striploins, sirloins, butts, rump butts, strips, rounds, and canning beef. 1906 *Breakfast Menu*, S. Y. Argonaut 10 July, Tenderloin Beefsteaks.

2. *slang*. In full tenderloin district; applied to the police district of New York which includes the great mass of theatres, hotels, and places of amusement; thence extended to similar districts of other American cities.

Understood to have reference to the large amount of 'graft' said to be got by the police for protecting illegitimate houses in this district, which rendered it the 'juicy part' of the service.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1898 *N. York Voice* 6 Jan. 4/3 If laws generally suitable to a city do not suit some Slavic, Polish, or other quarter, or some 'tenderloin' district, the local police must pass upon those laws. 1907 *Amer. Trial in Daily Chron.* 6 Feb. 5/3 This loose tattle of the Tenderloin. 1908 H. TRAIN *True Stories Crime* xl 317 Apart from a handsome weekly stipend to his sister, Hummel's money all went into the Tenderloin or the race-track.

Tenderly (tē'dərli), *adv.* [f. TENDER *a.* + -LY.] In a tender manner; with tenderness.

1. With delicacy or softness of touch, action, or treatment; softly, gently.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 171 And Zepherus and flora gently Yaf to the floures softe and tenderly. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 135 Tenderly me touche. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 407 The Moore... will as tenderly be led by th' Nose As Asses are. 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 P. 3, I should be glad to have them handled a little tenderly. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 669/1 *Sous Bois*... is another tenderly painted, broad, and expressive piece.

2. So as to be tender or soft. 3. *o.* In a slight or fragile manner. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 220 Old shooes tenderly sodden. 1731 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 142 The Body of the Bee is divided into three Parts, very tenderly join'd together.

2. With tender feeling. *a.* With affection or compassion; lovingly, dearly, kindly; pityingly, mercifully, leniently.

13.. *Cursor M.* 17288+281 Oute-taken his moder bat loved him tenderly. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 200, I pray yow that ye will tenderly understand this letter. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 48 The which... My stooping dutie tenderly shall shew. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. l. 226 Rather than fail, they will defy That which they love most tenderly. 1826 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 204 Thy remembrance... I tenderly received. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 640

He will generally connive at it, or punish it very tenderly. 1891 E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 230 She looked at Basil tenderly. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 7/2 A tenderly-worded message of condolence.

3. With kind or friendly consideration or attention; indulgently. (Cf. TENDER *v.* 2. 3.) *Obs.* c. 1280 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372 Perfore lordis schuldten take hede fulle tenderly to his voyce of criste. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Elis.* (1908) 408 All which I beseech your honour tenderly to consider. 1594 WEST and PT. *Symbol.*, *Chaucer* § 93 The premisses tenderly considered.

c. With tender emotion; with acute sensibility or sensitiveness.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14308 Tenderli he wep, and said, 'And quat haf yee his bode laid?' c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xl. 46 Petre grette full tenderly, when he had forsooken Criste. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lxxxii, The Lady Bona takes most tenderly To be so mockt. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Life* (1759) I. 163 [This] the Chancellor took very heavily, and the Lord Falkland out of his Friendship to him, more tenderly. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 320 Greece alone, you tell me, presents scenes and points of view so tenderly affecting.

3. With delicate nurture; softly, indulgently; effeminately; also, with the tenderness of youth.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 171 Sent... Fro freendes bat so tenderly hire kepte. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 104 Pou hast be norysched tenderly. 1554 HULOET, *Tenderly, mollior, muliebriter*. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 182 Polyctenus made Diadumenon tenderly youthful. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 369 Such works... as tenderly-nurtured women shrink from.

4. Timidly, charily, cautiously. (Cf. 1.)

a. 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 149 When a man liath no ground to set his foote on, he will doe it tenderly and warily. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Detached Th. on Bks.*, The poor gentry... venturing tenderly, page after page.

4. Tenderly, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -LY.] Of a tender sort.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 12/2 Experience of the natrall affection and tenderly lufe he has in all tymes borne.

Tenderness (tē'dənəs), [f. TENDER *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being tender.

1. Physical softness or delicacy; fragility; inability to stand rough usage; weakness, frailty; 2. youthfulness (*obs.*); effeminacy, womanishness.

13.. *Cursor M.* 25337 (Cott.) Thoru tendernes of vr flexs. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 301 Pou doost rytfulliche... bat confortest be tendernes (= newness) of my professioun. c. 1430 LUDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 220 How myght I the woo endure, In tendernesse of womanheede?

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 19 In tendines of their flesh thay [sheep] are lyke the cattel. 1623-33 FLETCHER & SHURLEY *Night-Walker* I. iii, Alas poor gentlewoman, Must she become a nurse now in her tenderness? 1708 J. C. *Compt. Collier* (1845) 35 According to the tenderness or hardness of the Coal. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772 258 Through the age and tenderness of the parchment, little could be read. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 4 [Such a person] can hardly be said to know what tenderness in colour means at all.

b. quasi-*concr.* Tender substance.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer. li.* 34 He fulfille his wombe with my tenderness. 14.. *Metz. Voc.* in Wv. *Wulcker* 627/7 Thye, erus, hepe, fennur, the tenderness of be thye, *Jamen*. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Laungine*, the tenderness or downe of a yonge beard.

2. The quality of being tender in regard or treatment of others; gentleness, kindness, compassion, love; considerateness, mercy, leniency.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9994 (Cott.) Takingen... O tendernes and truth stedfast. c. 1450 *Merlin* i. 2 Grete loue he hadde to man and grete tendernes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (V. de W. 1531) 58 b, So longe as suche tendernes is to the no distraccion from goodlynes. 1668 OWEN *Expos. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. 1851 VI. 415 What love and tenderness there is in God to receive us. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 179 P. 3 Deformity itself is regarded with tenderness rather than aversion. 1844 L. B. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 5 (1862) 343 Who visited their offences with tenderness.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 284 Then there was amongst us such a tyde of tendernesses. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ix. 154 Hypocritical exhibitors of prettynesses and tendernesses.

3. Sensitiveness to impression; impressionableness, soft-heartedness; sensibility to pain, esp. when touched; crankness (of a ship).

c. 1440 *Partonope* 2713 Som wept for tendernesse of hert. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 78 Memory is nothing els but a tenderness of the braine, disposed... to recieve & preserve that which the imaginative apprehendeth. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 176 Till the Patient be awaken'd into Tenderness and Smart, there is no Hope of a Cure. a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), True tenderness of conscience is nothing else but an awful and exact sense of the rule which should direct it. 1781 GINSON *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 113 The disgrace of his daughter... wounded the tenderness, or, at least, the pride, of Rufinus. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xviii. 210 Judging from the extreme epigastric and abdominal tenderness during life. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvi. 231 Such a tenderness of retina, that he could, in a dark night, see and distinguish plainly colours of ribands. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept. 2/5 She stood up well under her canvas. She showed no signs of tenderness.

4. **Tenderness**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] Tenderness; tender regard or esteem.

c. 1460 *Wisdom* 634 in *Macro Plays* 56, I sernue myghty lordeschyppe, And am in grett tenderschyppe.

5. **Tendful**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. TEND *v.* 1 + -FUL.] Assiduous in tending; attentive.

a. 1607 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) II. 209 A good woman... who was very carefull and tendful of him.

† **Tendicle**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *tendicula* snare: see next.]

1727 BAILLY vol. II, *Tendicle* (*tendicula*, L.), a Gin or Snare to take Birds or Beasts, &c. 1780 in SHERRIN.

† **Tendicule**. *Surg. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *tendicula*, f. *tendere* to stretch: see -CULE.] Name of an instrument for dilating an opening; a dilator. c. 1485 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 24 Pan take be tendicule and putte be snowe of be nede in be hole of be fistule in putting it strongly.

Tendinal (tē'dināl), *a. rare*. [ad. mod. L. type **tendināl-is*, f. mod. L. *tendo*, -*din-em*: see TENDON and -AL.] = TENDINOUS. So **Tendineal** (*tendināl*) *a. rare*.

1887 *Science* 24 June 624/2 A tendinal slip is shown cut short... which evidently belongs to this muscle. *Ibid.* 5 Aug. 712/2 [The propagating slip] also raises the elongated neck-feathers, while special development of its tendinal portion aids in strengthening the tensor *propagatilis*.

Tendinous (tē'dinəs), *a.* [ad. F. *tendineux* (Paré, 16th c.), f. mod. or mod. L. *tendo*, *tendin-em* TENDON.] Of the nature of a tendon; consisting of tendons.

1658 ROWLAND *Monflet's Theat. Ins.* 931 His head is full of sinewes, his body soft, his tail tendinous. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 110 The Elasticity of Tendinous Bodies. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 194 A bivalve shell adherent to marine bodies... by a tendinous cord. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 200 The pectoral region; part... only covered by tendinous tissue.

† **Tendite** = to *endite*: see T' and INDITE *v.*

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fanie* t. 382 To longe tendyte. c. 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1345 (*Dido*) So gret a reuthe I have for tendite.

† **Tendle**. *Obs. or ? dial.* Also *o* *tenelle*, *tennel*. [A deriv. of OE. *tend-an*, *TIND v.* to kindle, light: perh. a variant of TANDLE *sb.* Cf. also TINDLE.] *a.* In 15th c. Exact sense uncertain: perh. (as suggested by editors of *Destr. of Troy*) 'a splint of resinous wood used as a candle'; but perh. rather = TANDLE, a beacon-fire or bonfire.

b. In later use: see quot. 1887.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6038 Brode firs & brem beccyn in be ost, Torchis and tendilis the tentis to light. *Ibid.* 7353 Tore fyres in the tentis, tendilis olofte! 1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson, Tendle, Tenelle, Tennel*, lit. Firewood; dried twigs, furze, scrub, &c., gathered for fuel. [No authority or locality given.]

† **Tendment**. *Obs. rare*. [Aphetic f. ATTENDMENT. Cf. TEND *v.* 1 and OF. *tendement* intention.]

1. Meaning, significance. [Cf. F. *entendement*.]

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 77 That wordes may have double tendement.

2. Care, attention.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. iv. 21 Whether ill tendment, or recurrese paine Procure his death.

† **Tendo** (tē'do). *Anal.* [med. or mod. L.: see next.] = TENDON: frequent in *tendo Achilles* (see next), and in comb. as *tendo-synovitis*, inflammation of the synovial membrane of a tendon.

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Tendo*, a Tendon, a similar nervous part annexed to Muscles and Bones. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 30 (1879) 30 Pulling upwards the heel by means of the great Tendo Achilles. 1899 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* VI. 528 Hence the terms 'elbow-jerk', 'wrist-jerk', 'tendo-Achillis-jerk'. *Ibid.* 598 Tendo-synovitis of the flexor tendons of this finger.

Tendon (tē'dən). Also *β*. 6 *tenaunt*, *tennon*, 7 *tenon*, *tendant*, 8 *tendent*. *Pl.* 6-7 (perh. Lat.)

tendonēs. [ad. med. L. *tendo*, *tendon-em* and *tendin-em*, app. ad. Gr. *τίνω*, *tevōv*, *revōv* sinew, tendon, influenced by L. *tend-ere* to stretch; so F. *tendon* (16th c.), also It. *tendone*, *tendine*, Sp. *tendon*.

To Celsus, A.D. 50, *τίνω* was still a Greek word. In Caelius Aulianus, c. 400-420, it retains Gr. inflexions, e.g. acc. pl. *tenontas*; but in Theod. Priscianus has L. abl. pl. *tenontibus*. In med. L. it became *tendon* or *tendo*: the latter in Theod. Gazm. tr. Aristotle's *Hist. Anim.*, 1476. The pl. occurs as *tendonēs* in the tr. of Galien by Nicolaus Calaber of Reggio a. 1350, and there is later evidence that the *o* was long, *tendonēs*. Another pl. *tendines* (after *ordines*, etc.) was used in 16th c. and later. (I. Bywater.) The *β*-forms *tenon*, *tenaunt* perh. preserve traces of the Gr. forms, confused with other words.]

A band or cord of dense fibrous tissue forming the termination of a muscle, by which it is attached to a bone or other part; a sinew: usually applied to such when rounded or cord-like, broad flat tendons being called *fasciae* and *aponeuroses*.

Tendon of Achilles (L. *tendo Achilles*), the tendon of the heel; the tendon by which the muscles of the calf of the leg are attached to the heel, being the principal extensor of the foot. So named from the mythological account that when the infant Achilles was dipped by his mother Thetis in the Styx, to render him invulnerable, he was held by the heel, which thereby escaped dipping and remained vulnerable.

1543 TRAHERN *Vigo's Chirurg.* 12 b/1 Chordes or tendonēs. 1563 T. GALE *Enchirid.* 42 b (Stanf.) Nervēs, tendonēs, ligamentēs. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* III. 44 b, A tendon is the white part in the Muscle beyng hard, thicke, and shynnyng. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xiv. xiv. (1620) 498 Small sinews and Tendonēs. 1726 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 59 The surgeon... told him, that his fingers were safe, that there were two nerves cut, but no tendon. 1872 MIVART *Anat.* 149 The radius... its posterior surface is grooved for the passage of tendons.

β. 1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fiv, The tennuntes moeyng the heade and the necke, whiche are

xx. in nombre. *Ibid.*, The tendon muscles and the strynges... that maketh the heade bowe. 1598 FLORIO, *Tendini*, as *Tendoni*, the tendons. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. (1617) 7 There is one maine tendont or sinewe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linnen* Ded., Wks. II. 166 The Legge... enameled with sinewes, interwoven with Membranes, intermixt with Tendons, embost with Ankles. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4484/1 Convulsive Motions of the Tendents.

b. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 381 *Tendo* (the *Tendon*), a strong bristle, or bristles observable at the base underneath in the under-wings of many *Lepidoptera*, which plays in the *Hannus* of the upper-wings.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tendon cell*, *corpuscle* (see quot.), *jerk* (JERK sb. 2 b), *muscle*, *reaction*, *reflex* (REFLEX sb. 6), *sheath*, *thread*.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Tendon* cells or corpuscles, connective tissue cells found in tendons and ligaments, arranged in rows following the course of the fibres. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 62 The increased activity of the **tendon-jerks* is manifested by an excessive jaw-jerk. 1541 **Tenants* muscles (see b. above). 1878 *Med. Times* 2 Feb. 107 [Erb] applied to it the name 'tendon-reflex'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 519 The knee-jerk is sometimes spoken of as a 'tendon reflex'. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 67 Effusion into the **tendon sheaths*. 1906 SIR F. TREVIS in *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 3/4 Skins sewn together with a bone needle and a **tendon* thread.

Tendonous (tendónēs), a. [f. prec. + -OUS.] = TENDINOUS. Hence **Tendonousness**, rare—
(in quot. 1597 = tendinous part).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20/2 We must avoide the synnyshe tendonouses of the right muscle. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech., Digress.* 347 Having stabbd himself, and pierced the Diaphragme in the thinner or tendonous part. 1753 HERVEY *Theron & Asp.* (1757) I. xii. 450 An assemblage of fine tendonous fibres. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* xi. 199 The natural ends of the muscle-fibres while still closed with the tendonous substance.

Tendoor, -our, var. of TANDOUR, Persian stove.

Tendotome. *Surg.* An improper form of TENDOTOME, assimilated to *tendon*.

1822 in OGLVIE (Annandale).

Tendour, obs. form of TENDER sb. 1, 2.

Tendrac, variant of TANREO.

|| **Tendre** (tāndr). Now rare. [F. *tendre* sb., from *tendre*, TENDER a.] A tender feeling or regard; a fondness, an affection; a tenderness.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i. I have such a *tendre* for the court, that I love it even from the drawing-room to the lobby. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. xvi. I will, because I have a *tendre* for your ladyship. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlii. A pretty maid, who had a *tendre* for me. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. ii. I am quite relieved. Since you tell me there had been no *tendre* between her and Mr. Harvey. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xv. You poor friendless creatures are always having some foolish *tendre*.

† b. An expression of tenderness. *Obs. rare.*

1705 VANBROUGH *Confid.* IV. i. O Pox I. I desire none of your *Tendres*.

Tendro, obs. form of TENDER, TINDER.

Tendren, obs. form of TENDRON.

|| **Tendresse**. *Obs. exc.* as Fr. [F. *tendresse* (tāndrēs), 14th c. in Godef., f. *tendre*, TENDER a.] = TENDERNESS.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 105 For Moderhed and for tendresse. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 451/2 To have reward to tendresse of her age. 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* IV. 64 But have not you at the same time a small tendresse for her fortune? 1850 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 76 The fair Truffi, for whom I still cherish a certain degree of tendresse. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 503/2 The... sister who conceals her tendresse for the hero in maidenly fashion.

Tendril (tendrīl), sb. Also 6 -yll, -elle, 6-8 -el, 7 -ell, 8 -ill. [Origin uncertain; app. from L. *tendere*, F. *tendre* to stretch; in its actual form and sense only in Eng. See Note below.]

1. A slender thread-like organ or appendage of a plant (consisting of a modified stem, branch, flower-stalk, leaf, or part of a leaf), often growing in a spiral form, which stretches out and attaches itself to or twines round some other body so as to support the plant. (Distinguished from a *twining stem* by not bearing leaves.)

1538 ELYOT, *Capreolus*,... the tendrell of a vyne, whiche wyndeth diuers ways, called also Pampinus. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxviii. 441 Little claspers or tendrelles, wherewithal it taketh holdfast vpon hedges, trees, poles, and rayles. 1611 COTGRAVE, *Tendron*, a tendrell, or the tender branch, or sprig of a plant. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 307 Her... tresses... in wanton ringlets wav'd As the Vine curls her tendrils. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 175 (Maria) A couple of vine leaves, tied round with a tendril. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 224 *Cirrus*, Tendrils or claspers when young are usually put forth in a straight direction; but they presently become spiral. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 538 Nearly all the plants of the group are climbers, and most of them support themselves by tendrils.

b. *transf.* Something resembling a tendril of a plant: as, a slender branch of a vein; a curl or ringlet of hair. (Cf. also *tendrill-footed* in 3 b.)

1615 CROOKA *Body of Man* 79 Sometimes also several tendrils are communicated vnto it from the spermatical veines. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xxi. The glossy tendrils of his raven hair. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xliii. The dark tendrils of hair... the rounded cheek and the pouting lips.

c. *fig.*, esp. in reference to a 'clinging' affection or attachment.

1841 EMERSON *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 238 Inextricable seem to be the twinnings and tendrils of this

evil. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. Her own earnest nature threw out its tendrils, and wound itself around the majestic book. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. xiv. Her foolish soul sent back tendrils of yearning towards it (her father's house).

† 2. Used to render F. *tendron* bud (see TENDRON) in fig. sense 'young girl'. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ix. (1632) 554 Continually stored with young tendrils or lasses, to keepe his old-frozen limba warme a nights. 1630 S. DU VERGER tr. *Canis's Admir. Events* 313 Hee sends this tendrell to schoole againe.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Having or bearing tendrils, as *tendrill brier*, *hop*, *vine*; of or belonging to a tendril, resembling or consisting of a tendril, as *tendrill-ring*, *-talon*. b. objective, instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *tendrill-bearer*, *-climber*; *tendrill-footed*, *-like* adj.

1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (ed. 6) 196 Gradations... between simple twiners and **tendrill-bearers*. 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* VI. Tab. lviii. Triangular **Tendrill* Bryar... A very odd Anomalous Plant. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 197 A distinction is drawn between **Tendrill*-climbers (as *Vitis*) and Stem-climbers (as *Phaseolus*, *Humulus*, *Convolvulus*, &c.). 1843 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 94 The class *Cirrhopoda*, or **tendrill-footed* animals. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 62 The curling growth Of **tendrill* hops, that flaunt upon their poles. 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 146/2 The **tendrill-like* branches of the arteria profunda. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 150 Long horrent thorns his mossy legs surround, And **tendrill*-talons root him to the ground. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor. Epod.* xv. 3 When round my Neck as curls the **Tendrill*-Vine—(Loose are its Curplings, if compar'd to thine). 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 10/2 Framed in Romanesque **tendrill* work.

Hence **Tendrill** v. (*nonce-wd.*) *intr.* to curl like a tendril; **Tendrilled**, -led (-ild) a., having a tendril or tendrils (in quot. 1839 *transf.* curly); **Tendrilliferous** a. [-FEROUS], bearing tendrils; **Tendrilly**, **Tendrils** *adjs.*, full of tendrils; resembling a tendril.

1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 18 Fair hair, crisping and **tendrilling* over her brow. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 319 *Fumaria*, stem climbing; petioles **tendrilled*. 1822 *Hortus Angl.* II. 126 A [*tendrillinum*] *Cirrhosa*. Tendrilled Toad Flax. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 375 Some young thing with tiny hands, And rosy cheeks, and flossy tendrilled locks. 1900 W. WALLACE in *Ann. Bot.* Dec. 639 A **tendrilliferous* liane. 1863 HOLME *Lee Annie Warleigh* III. 25 A Virginian creeper twined its thousands of **tendrills* sprays up the rustic pillars. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 58 The long, curling, **tendrillous* appendages... affix themselves to sea-weeds... and... anchor the egg firmly.

[*Note.* With *tendrill*, cf. F. *tendrillon* bud, tender sprout or shoot, dim. of *tendron* in same sense, also fig. a 'bud', a young girl; also cartilage; which Hatz.-Darm. refer to *tendre* adj. tender. But *Paré* (16th c.) took *tendron* as synonymous with *caprôle* tendril, clasper ('La vigne par ses tendrons ou caprôles tortues embrasse toutes choses'), and L. *caprôles* (rendered by Elyot 1538 'tendrill') was by R. Estienne, 1536, glossed by *tendon*, a deriv. of L. *tendere*, F. *tendre* to stretch. There was thus in 16th c. F. some confusion between *tendon* and *tendron*, which appears to have influenced the Eng. use of *tendrill* and associated it with *tendre* to stretch rather than with *tendre* tender. See also Weekley in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1909.]

Tendron (tendrōn). Also 5 *tenderon*, *tendrone*, 5-6 -ren, -ringe, 7 -ering, 8 -ring, 9 -erone. [a. F. *tendron* bud, young sprout or shoot; also cartilage; f. *tendre*, TENDER a.: but see prec.]

1. A young tender shoot or sprout of a plant; a bud. Now rare.

14... *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 340 in *Anglia* XVIII. 303 Take þe lewys of þe reed docke, þe tendronys in þe myrdard awaye do knocke. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Take tenderons of sauge... And stop one [cofyne] full up to þo ryng. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/2 *Tendrone*, of a vyne... *botrio*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 28 So soon as new buds and tendrons appear above ground from the root. *Ibid.* 126 The juice drawne and pressed out of the tendrons or yong sprouts of brambles. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 152 Cut off all the Blossoms that are likely to bear no Fruit, also the small tendrings, the barren Branches. 1895 W. RAYMOND *Tryphena* in *Love* 5 The inconstant shade of leafy tendrons quivering in the wind.

† b. *transf.* A small branch, as of a vein. *Obs.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 The little Tendrings or sprigge branches of veines.

2. (pl.) The cartilages of the ribs (esp. in *Cookery*, of a deer or calf).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. L (1495) fviij/2 The tendrenes of the ribbes defendeth the lyuer. 15... *Wyll Burke his Test.* (Halliwell) 54 Bake dowetts and tendrens and the liver rostid. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 170/2 The bill of fare... Venison, Tendrons, Quails. 1806 J. SIMPSON *Cookery* (1816) 43 (Stanf.) The tenderones are the gristle bone of the breast of veal cut into thin slices. 1845 BREGION & MILLER *Pract. Cook* 43 *Tendrons* (Veal), are found near the extremity of the ribs.

† **Tendry**. *Obs.* [f. TENDER v. 1, F. *tendre*: cf. OF. *tend(e)rie* (14th c.) the act of stretching, etc., f. *tendre* to stretch; cf. RENDRY.]

1. An act of tendering or offering; a tender, offer, proffer; a formal offer.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 18, I suppose it a tendry of Kindness rather, a Gentle Invitation, to come and Call. 1665 HEYLIN *Surr. France* 322 The Tenants made no tendry of this Champart, and so it lay amongst concealments. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Reverence due to Allar* Wks. 1849 V. 319 A tendry of our service. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vii. § 5 God... had as undoubted a Right to exchange them with Christ's for his Life, upon the free Tendry which he made of it.

2. *spec.* The tendering or delivering of something to be mentally accepted or considered; hence, a doctrine delivered or presented for acceptance, a deliverance; pl. articles of belief, tenets.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 146 In Gods Precepts and Tendries of beleefe, I will subiect... my enquiring into plaine beleefe. 1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* I. Pref. A v. You would not shut your eyes, against the tendrie of those truths. 1652-62 — *Cosmogr.* I. (1677) 209/1 Arianism: not ejurated till the year 588, when that whole Nation did submit to more Catholick tendries. a 1662 — *Laud* (1668) 261 The general Tendries of the Protestant, Lutheran, and Calvinian Writers beyond the Seas. 1675 V. *Altop Anti-Sozzo* 467 Religion must appear before the Tribunal of Reason; and if it does not acquit itself well, and give a Rational and Satisfactory account of its Tendries, it must be bored through the Tongue with a red-hot Iron for an Heretic.

[**Tendosome**: see *List of Spurious Words*.

In 1847 WEBSTER and later Dicts.]

† **Tendure** = to endure: see T.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* I. rel. 27 These swyne may not be kept... for tendure in likenes of swyne ouer thre dayes.

Tendy, obs. inf. of TEND v. 1

Tene, obs. f. TEEN; var. TIND v. *Obs.*, to kindle.

Teneble, -blus: see TENEABLES.

|| **Tenebræ** (tenēbrī, -brī), R. C. Ch. See also TENEABLES. [L. *tenebræ* darkness; in med. L. in the eccles. sense: see DU CANGE.] The name given to the office of matins and lauds of the following day, usually sung in the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in Holy Week, at which the candles lighted at the beginning of the service are extinguished one by one after each psalm, in memory of the darkness at the time of the crucifixion. Also *attrib.*

1651 in MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Foref.* I. vi. (1872) 304 We were forced to read our Office and even the Tenebræ Matins in the work chamber. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. The service or matins used in the Roman Church... call'd *tenebræ* (thence *tenebræ* wednesday, thursday, &c.). 1708 OZELL *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. (1730) 192 Others more sad and phlegmatick than he Guess'd it the Toning of the Tenebræ. 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 219 Called the Tenebræ Office. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* I. (1904) 21/1 We attended the Tenebræ, at the Sextine, for the sake of the Miserere.

† **Tenebrate**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *tenebrāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *tenebrāre* to darken, f. *tenebrā* darkness.] Darkened, dark. So **Tenebration**, rare—[ad. L. *tenebratiō-em*: see -ATION], darkening, obscuration.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* lxxxv. 3 in *Horrig's Archiv* LXXXIX. 255 The orient Phebus And the tenebrat night In nature be full different. 1862 A. J. COOLEY *Dict.*, Tenebration.

† **Tenebres**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 5-9 *tenebres*; in sing. form 5 *tenebre*, 6 *teneber*, *tenabur*. β. 5 *teneblus*, 5-6 *tenables*; in sing. 6 *teneble*, -byll, *tenable*. [a. F. *tēnēbres* (11th c., in sense 1), ad. L. *tenebrē*, -ās, darkness. The β-forms were corruptions, confusing the word with *tenable*.]

1. Darkness, obscurity.

a. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 51 Ennyr is the daughter of the grete tenebre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 420 b/1 Thou shalt deye here in tenebres or derkesnes. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* I vj h, For grete pyte... to see them goo and falle in the tenebres of helle. 1490 — *Encydoir* II. 14 Under the tenebres and derkenes, departed Eneas. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tenebres*,... darkness, obscurity.

β. 1530 PALSGR. 184 *Les tenebres*,... a sodayne darkenesse or tenables... or want of lyght in the night season.

2. = TENEBRÆ.

1539 *Bk. Ceremonies* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. cix. 292 The same service is called tenebres. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Tenebres*. 1703 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII. 146 Mr Nelson... was with him at ye Tenebres at St Tho'. 1801 LUSIGNAN IV. 138 [He] arrived there at the hour of the tenebres. β. a 1450 MYRE *Festial* 17 Hyt ys called wyth you teneblus; but holy chyrch callype hit tenebras, bat is to say, derkenes.

b. *attrib.* in sing. form *tenebre*, *teneber* (but the former may be the L. *tenebræ*), as *tenebre candle*, *lesson*, *matins*, *service*, *Tenebre Wednesday*.

1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 91 Paid to Roger Middilton, wex Chaundeler, for... tapris, prickettes and tenebre candill, for euery lb. ob—xj s. ix d. 1545 in *Nichols Churchw. Acc.* (1797) 273 For making of the paskall, w^t the tenabur candell. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* I. xviii. Wks. 143/2 In the tenebre lessons leuth her candle burning styll. 1530 PALSGR. 811/2 On Tenebre wednysdaye, le mercredy des Tenebres. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hem. VIII* 199 b, Which Richard... was boyled in Smythfelde the Teneber wednesday following.

β. 1530 PALSGR. 280/1 Teneble wednesday... mercredy saint. 1554 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 397 Lyghtes that was burned of tenebyll weddys day. 15... in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 48 Tenable candylls for the Judas. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 151 [He] arined at the mouth of the ruer Paganasian vpon tenable wednesday.

Tenebricose, a. rare. [ad. L. *tenebricōs-us*, f. *tenebric-us* dark, gloomy: see -OSE.] Full of darkness; dark, obscure; gloomy.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melin-court* xxxi. He... has taken a very opaque and tenebricose view of how much of the spheroidal perception belongs to the object.

Tenebrific (tenēbrīfik), a. [f. (? mod. L. *tenebrific-us*, f.) L. *tenebræ* darkness: see -FIC.] Causing or producing darkness; obscuring. (In quot. 1785 loosely for 'dark, gloomy'.)

Tenebrific stars or constellations: see TENEBRIFICOUS.

1785 Burns *Ep. to Davie* x. It lightens, it brightens. The tenebrific scene. 1875 Carlyle *Schiller* III (1873) 99 Its interpreters with us have been like 'tenebrific stars'. 1847 — *Misc. Ess.*, *St. Germ. Lit.* (1840) I. 92 These are its 'tenebrific constellation', from which it 'doth ray out darkness' over the earth. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 113 Grammar, a topic rendered only more tenebrific by the labors of his successors. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt. IV.* I. 1. 383 Books done by pedants and tenebrific persons under the name of men. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. 789 Now begins The tenebrific passage of the tale.

So **Tenebrificate** *v.* rare, *trans.* to darken, obfuscate; † **Tenebrificous** *a.* *Obs.*, tenebrific.

c 1743 in *Mem. Eliz. Carter* (1808) II. 147 The complete science of circumlocution, and the whole art of confounding, perplexing, puzzling, and 'tenebrificating' a subject. 16.. 'W. RAMSEY' (quoted in *Spectator*: see next quot.), 'There are "tenebrificous and dark stars, by whose influence night is brought on, and which do ray out darkness and obscurity upon the earth as the sun does light.' 1714 *Spect.* No. 582 P. 5, I could mention several Authors who are tenebrificous Stars of the first Magnitude. 1858 K. H. Digby *Comptum* VI. 8.

† **Tenebrio** (tēnē'briō), *n.* Also *γ* tenebriōn. [*L. tenebrio* one who lurks in the dark, *f. tenebræ* darkness; *f. tēnēbriōn* (Rabelais, 16th c.).]

† 1. One who lurks in the dark; a night-prowler; also, a night-spirit, a nocturnal visitant. *Obs. rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Tenebrio*, one that will not be seen by day, a lurker, a night-thief; also a night-spirit, a hobgoblin. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiv. The approach of the Sun's radiant Beams expelleth Goblins, Bugbears, .. Night-walking Spirits, and Tenebrios. a 1734 North *Exam.* I. i. § 7 (1740). The very rankest of [the Hackney Libellers], which .. came forth, like Nocturnal Tenebrios, from the dark and dirty Recesses of the Party.

2. *Entom.* The typical genus of the family *Tenebrionidae* of heterogeneous beetles, which live in dark places on decaying matter and excrement (hence known as stinking beetles). It includes the two meal-worms, *Tenebrio molitor* and *T. obscurus*, and numerous species that live in decayed trees.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Tenebrio*.. Moullet has called it the *blatta fetida*. 1811 Pinkerton *Voy. X.* 190 The women of Arabia and Turkey make use of another Tenebrio, which is found among the filth of gardens. 1833 A. CRICHTON *Hist. Arabia* II. ix. 462.

Tenebrius (tēnē'briūs), *a.* [app. altered form of *Tenebrosus*: not on *L. analogies*.] Of or pertaining to darkness; of dark nature; = *Tenebrosus*.

1594 *Salmus Aivb.* The cause tenebrius, and damned spirits hold. 1624 Heywood *Ginall.* IX. 459 A place so palpably tenebrius, into which the eyes of Heaven cannot pierce and see me. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* ix. 963 Were Moon, and Stars, for Villains only made? To guide, yet screen them, with tenebrius Light? 1820 Foster *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignorance* 216 All this therefore passes before him with a tenebrius glimmer, and is gone. 1907 *Speaker* 19 Jan. 471/1 Thoughts tenebrius and impassioned.

Hence **Tenebriously** *adv.*, darkly. 1861 J. THOMSON *Ladies of Death* xv, Thy lidless eyes tenebriously bright.

Tenebrity (tēnē'bri'ti). [*f.* as next + *-ITY*.] The quality of being dark; darkness, material or mental. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 147 With all these shades of darkness, these clouds of tenebrity, this universal mass of ignorance.

† **Tenebrize**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *L. tenebræ* darkness + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To pass one's time in darkness. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 68 So long as I tenebrize it here in this blind corner; where I almost live like a flye in winter.

Tenebrose (tēnē'bros), *a.* [*ad. L. tenebrosus* dark, *f. tenebræ* darkness; see *-OSE*.] Dark.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 53 The spryng of the daye.. hadde putte awaye the nyghte tenebrose. 1801 *Lusignan* IV. 215 The tenebrose gloom of the place. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 274 At night's meridian tenebrose.

b. fig. Mentally or morally dark; gloomy; obscure in meaning.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 208 Those times were very tenebrose. 1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 450 All this was wormwood in the teeth of the tenebrose Visigoth of the middle ages. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 532 That most tenebrose of all poets, Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke.

Tenebrosity (tēnē'bros'iti). [*a. f. tenebrosité* (14th c. in *Goddef.*), *f. L. tenebrōsus* = see *prec.* and *-ITY*.] Darkness; obscurity.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. 13 The thicke tenebrosité of the blacke smoke. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1080 That tenebrosity or darkness is directly opposite unto light and cleerenesse. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Tenebrosus (tēnē'bros), *a.* (*sō.*) [*a. OF. tenebrus* (11th c.), *mod. f. tēnēbreux*, *Pr. tenebros*, *Sp. L. tenebrosio*, *nd. L. tenebrōsus* = *TENEBORE*.] 1. Full of darkness, dark.

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Göts* 1169 Tyll Cerberus Had hem besuth withyn his gates tenebrus. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxii. 121 A tenebrous & derke dongeon. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Litt. Bryt.* (1814) 204 The adventures of the Tenebrous, or Darke Tower. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* II. i. iv. Therewith drew on the darke and tenebrous night. 1795 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vertigo*, The other they call Scatoma, or Tenebrous Vertigo, when the Eyes are darkened and, as it were, covered with a Cloud. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 29 Over their heads the towering and tenebrous boughs of the cypress Met in a dusky arch.

b. fig. Obscure, gloomy. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 220 To.. run astray.. raking out of the dust-beape or charnell house of tenebrous eld, the rottenest relique of the monuments. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xvii. 137 Heraclitus, the

grand Scotist, and tenebrous darksome Philosopher. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 13 The most tenebrous holes and corners of their author's obscurity. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* I. XV. 307 Even in that tenebrous philosophy which he has imported.. he is very much at fault.

† 2. *as sō.* Darkness. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lvi. 418 At your Castel there is Swich tenebrous, that No man there Other May se.

Hence **Tenebrousness** (*rare*—), darkness.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Tenedish**. *Obs.* See *quot.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 150/2 A Tenedish, which is a piece of Lead made like a Muscle shell, in which the black (called Painter) is kept moist to work withal. [? Some error: *Tin-dish* and *teint-dish* have been conjectured. See *N. & Q.* 11th Ser. II. 394.]

Tenel, *obs. f.* TEANEL, a basket.

[Tenel, -ing, in *E. E. Allit. P.*, etc.: see TEVEL.]

† **Tenellous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. tenell-us*, dim. of *tenet* tender + *-OUS*.] Somewhat tender.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 285 How much of more tenellous meats is swallowed in a surfeit.

Tenement (ten'fment). Also 5 *tenne*, 6 *tennand*, *tena*. [*a. AF.*, = *OF. tenement* (12th c. in *Goddef.*), *ad. med. L. tenementum* (1081 in Muratori *Antiquitates* IX. (1776) 660), also *teni-*, *tena*, *tenementum* (12th c. in *Du Cange*), *f. L. tenēre* to hold + *-mentum*, *-MENT*.]

† 1. The fact of holding as a possession; tenure.

Free tenement = *FRANK-TENEMENT*, *FREEHOLD*.

As by the theory of English Law all land is held immediately or ultimately of the sovereign, 'tenement' embraced all forms of proprietorship or occupation of real property. a 1315 *MS. Rowl. B.* 520 ff. 41 Poru suuche dede sakenge is bore out in to fre tenement. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 34 To do down Edwy at a parlement, & tille his broþer Edgare gylf þe tenement. 1612, 83 William passed þe se, þer of he mad þe skrite, Of France to hold þat fe of oþer tenement alle quite. 1612, 255 Deprived þei our kyng of alle þe tenement Of londres of Gascoyn. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowet's Inst.* 79 Free Tenement or free-hold is, where Lands and Tenements are held only for life of the Tenant.

2. Land or real property which is held of another by any tenure; a holding.

Tenement at will, a tenement held at the will of the superior; also *fig.*

[1315 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 349/2 Johan de Eston demaunda ces Tenementz.. come son dreit.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 48 If he saued to his heyers oþer lond or tenement. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* III. (1885) 124 Somme of thaim þat were wont to pay to his lordes for his tenement, blanchardyn xvi. 52, I shal.. make hym pryuated from all his tenementes that he holdeth of me. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 60 This deere-deere Land.. Is now Leas'd out.. Like to a Tenement or pelting Farme. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 812 The Tenement (i. e. the Real Estate) of the Deceased. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ii. 16 Tenement is a word of still greater extent [than land], and though in it's vulgar acceptation it is only applied to houses and other buildings, yet in it's original, proper, and legal sense, it signifies every thing that may be holden, provided it be of a permanent nature; whether it be of a substantial and sensible, or of an unsubstantial ideal kind. 1822 WORDSW. *Scenery of Lakes* II. (1823) 44 The multitude of tenements (i. e. mean.. small divisions of land, which belonged formerly each to a several proprietor, and for which separate fines are paid to the manorial lord at this day).

b. pl. 'The technical expression for freehold interests in things immovable considered as subjects of property, they being not "owned" but "holden"' (Digby *Real Property* II. § 2); *esp.* in *lands and tenements*, i. e. lands and all other freehold interests.

In the common modern usage of English lawyers leaseholds are included, though some authorities think this incorrect, for the reason that, being (in England) *personal property*, they are not the subject of tenure in the strict sense.

[1292 BRITTON I. xix. § 4 Et ausi des terres et des tenementz alieuz par felouens.] a 1315 *MS. Rowl. B.* 520 ff. 29 b, No religious or ani oþer ani londres or tenementz buche ne sulle.. on ani maner.. ware þoru thulke londres or tenementz in ani maner mytte comen in to dede hond. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 265 Kyng Edward and þe lordes made a statute agens maynmort, so þat after þat tyme no man schulde 3eve.. ne by oþere title assigne londres, tenementis ne oþer rentes to men of religioun wipouten þe kynges leve. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 390 Statutes made to reforme suche perones as mysused the landes and tenementes, commynge to theym by reason of the dower, or landes of theyr wyues. 1529 CROMWELL *Will* in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 56, I will myn executours undernamed.. shall purchase londres tenementes and hereditaments to the clere yerelye value of xxxiiij vj s viij d. 1530 PALSGR. 280/1 Tenementes, reuenues. 1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 33 The one half off all the saide landes, tenementandms, rents and all other servyces, with reversiones and apperteynances belonging yea same. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 142 The Shirifes of London at those dayes might lawfully enter into the towne of Westminster, and all other Tenementes, that the Abbot had within Middlesex. 1580 LUTON *Singila* 141 All deedes and writings of any landes, tenementes, houses, woods, or such like, that are sold. 1678 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 108 The word Tenementis is of larger extent then Lands; for it containeth all which the word Lands doth, and all things else which lyeth in Tenure. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 322 He [was] then possessed of several lands and tenements in Taunton. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 219 The words lands, tenements, and hereditaments, will pass every species of property. 1848 WILLIAMS *Law Personal Property* (1870) 1 In ancient times property was divided into lands, tenements and hereditaments on the one hand, and goods and chattels on the other. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* II. § 2. 72 note.

3. *gen.* A building or house to dwell in; a dwelling-place, a habitation, residence, abode.

c 1425 Brut 357 So was he broght to þe Whit-Freres yn Flet-strete; and þere was do and made a ryal & solempne tenement for hym. 1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 84 For ij m liles spent in reparation of the tenement of William Blase and of other tenementes, xs viij d. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 9 Syne Troiaais foundis tenementis for thame self. 1588 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 159 The lease.. in the tenement where I now dwell. 1607 NORDEN *Surv.* *Dial.* III. 106 Whether are there within this Mannor, any new erected Tenementes or Cotages, barnes, Walls. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 95 The tenement contains many families, who live in cabins on each side of a wide common hall, that goes through the middle of it. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* III. The resources which they wasted would have.. turned their habitation of logs into a respectable brick tenement. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1875) 13 The word tenement is often used in law, as in ordinary language, to signify a house. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* VII. The dingy tenement inhabited by Miss Tox was her own.

b. transf. and fig. An abode; a dwelling-place, esp. applied to the body as the abode of the soul; also, the abode of any animal.

1595 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* III. Wks. (Grosart) I. 195 The poore tenement of his Purse.. hath bene the Diuels Dauncing schoole, anie time this halfe yeare. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. II. 136 Doubt not but selfe-loue and vanitie possess the best tenement of his heart. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. I. 40 My weary soul, that long hath been An inmate in this tenement of sin. a 1639 T. CAREW *Edit. Lady M. Villiers* 2 The purest Soule that e'er was sent into a clayie tenement. a 1668 DAVENANT *Jefferdes* II. Wks. (1673) 226 Snaille.. with all his Tenement on 's back. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 371 Their nest is generally the original tenement of the squirrel. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxi, That spirit—now struggling to quit its material tenement.

4. *spec. a.* In England, A portion of a house, tenanted as a separate dwelling; a flat; a suite of apartments, or even a single room so let or occupied.

In modern Eng. practice, a tenement is anything that can be separately held, including therefore a flat, etc. (Sir F. Pollock).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 53 b, Almshouses.. let out in Tenements. 1625 (May 2) *Procl.* 1 Chas. I. (Concerning Buildings), That no person.. within the City of London.. doe diuide any dwelling House.. into or for any more Tenements or dwellings, then are at this present.. used within the same. 1817 (April) D. WEBSTER *Speech in Goodrich Case* U. S. (Cent. Dict.). The two tenements, it was true, were under the same roof; but they were not on that account the same tenements. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 5/1 The Council never have any unlet, except a few four-room tenements for which there is less demand than for those with only two or three rooms. 1905 *Ibid.*, 28 Sept. 9 Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., claimed as occupier of a tenement at Nevill's-court.

b. In Scotland, more particularly applied to a large house (i. e. edifice under one roof) constructed or adapted to be let in portions to a number of tenants, each portion so separately occupied being considered and called a 'house'. Called also *tenement of houses*, *land of houses* (= *tenement house* in 5).

Thus a 'house' in England may form one 'tenement', or contain a number of 'tenements' (and is then a 'tenement house'; see 5); in Scotland, a 'tenement' may form one 'house', or contain a number of 'houses' or dwellings.

1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 6 When divers Owners have parts of the same Tenement, it cannot be said to be a perfect division, because the Roof remaineth Roof to both, and the ground supporteth both. 1808 JAMIESON, *Tenement*.. often denoting a building which includes several separate dwellings; as a *tenement of houses*. 1815 R. CHAMBERS *Tradit. Edinb.* 172 How the great of the land could live in the fourth and fifth flats of wooden tenements, the various apartments of which, as occupied at present by humble mechanics, seem confined and inconvenient to the last degree. 1841 in Rankine *Treat. Ownership Lands Scot.* xxxiii. (1879) 509 Houses so often found in Scotland, called technically 'lands', or 'tenements of land'—terms which have been defined as applicable to 'a single or individual building, although containing several dwelling-houses, with, it may be, separate means of access, but under the same roof and enclosed by the same gables or walls'. 1910 *Scotsman* 8 Oct. 3/3 For Sale by Public Roup.. (1) Six self-contained Dwelling Houses.. (2) House, No. 27 St. Bernard's Crescent.. (3) Tenement, No. 12 St. Bernard's Crescent.

c. The offset at the back of a house. (Devon and Cornw.); cf. *OUTSHOT* 1, *quots.* 1817, 1820.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*: **tenement house** (orig. U. S.), a house or edifice let out in flats or sets of apartments for separate tenants; **tenement householder**, a tenant in a tenement house; † **tenement man**, an owner of tenements, a landlord.

1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* IX. iii. (1881) 405 To substitute for the 'tenement house, homes surrounded by gardens. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 159 'Tenement-houses, i. e. houses let to more than one family, are placed under still stricter conditions. 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 7/3 Mr. Gibb led the way in placing all lodgers who lived in a house in which no landlord resided, on the householders' list.. 'Tenement householders have ever since been regarded not as lodgers but as householders. c 1900 *Merch. & Son* 7 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 133 He was a grete 'tenement man, and ryche of londre and lede.

Tenemental, *a.* [*f. med. L. tenementum* TENEMENT + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tenement; let out to tenants.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 90 The other, or tenemental, lands they distributed among their tenants. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 130 The Manor with its Tenemental lands held by the free tenants of the Lord. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 10 In the fifteenth century the land was divided

into the private demesne of the lord of the manor and the tenemental land of the association.

Tenementary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY¹: cf. med.L. *tenementari-us*.] *a.* Leased to tenants. *b.* Consisting of tenements or dwelling-houses. See also FRANK-TENEMENTARY.

a 1641 *SPELMAN Fends & Tenures* vii. Such were the *Coeris* among the Saxons; but of two sorts, one that hired the Lord's Outland or Tenementary Land (called also the Foldland) like our Farmers. 1701 *Conwell's Interpr.* s.v. The Saxon Thanes who possessed Bocland, or Hereditary free Estates, divided them into . . . Inland and Outland. . . The Outland was granted out to Tenants under Arbitrary Rents and Services, and therefore call'd Tenementary Land, the Tenants Land, or the Tenancy. 1872 *B'ham Daily Post* 28 Feb. 7/2 Assisting her mother who was the owner of some small tenementary property at Saltley. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 31 Jan. 3/5 By doing this he [a landlord who removes from one of his tenement houses to another] converts the lodgers into tenementary occupiers and the tenementary occupiers into lodgers, the result being that all of them lose their votes . . . through no fault of their own.

Tenemented, *pp. a.* [f. TENEMENT + -ED¹.] Let in tenements or separate dwellings: said of a building, house, or house property.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 4/1 They have . . . crowded into tenemented property in the immediate neighbourhood. 1888 *Ibid.* 24 Nov. 5 Most of the population of Glasgow living in the rooms of tenemented buildings. 1890 *Daily News* 18 July 2/4 The Chancellor of the Exchequer . . . stated that tenemented houses of less than 20s. per annum were exempt from house duty whether they had two front doors or not, so long as they were intended to be dwelling-houses within seven and sixpence per week.

Tenementer. [f. as prec. + -ER¹. Cf. med. L. *tenementātor* (1214 in Du Cange).] The holder of a tenement; a leaseholder or tenant. *Frank-tenementer* = FREEHOLDER.

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 353 Alexander Dunbar frank tenementar of Cumnok. 1588 in *Scott. N. & O. Mar.* (1890) 184 Robert Erskine, Elder, Frank tenementar of Dun, my grandchild. 1875 A. SMITH *Hist. Aberdeen* II. 724 The holders of the Rawes appear to have been only tenementers.

Tenendas (*tēnēndās*). *Sc. Law.* [L. acc. pl. fem. of gerundive of *tenere* to hold = 'the lands) to be held'.] See quot. 1710.

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* xiii. § 15, 236 In all Charters, both by King and Subjects, the Clause *Tenendas* useth to be insert. 1710 *Dict. Feudal Law*, *Tenendas*, is that Clause of a Charter, which expresses what way and manner the Lands are to be holden of the Superior. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 24 The next clause in a charter is the *Tenendas*, so called from the first words, *Tenend, predictas terras*. 1815 R. BELL *Treat. Conveyance* II. 16 The charter, as an original right, necessarily contains the *tenendas*, by which the nature of the holding is expressed.

Tenendum (*tēnēndm*). *Eng. Law.* [L. = 'to be held', neut. gerundive of *tenere* to hold.] That part of a deed which defines the tenure by which the things granted are to be held (cf. *HABENDUM*).

1628 *Coke On Litt.* 6 There have been eight formal or orderly parts of a deede of feoffment, viz. 1. the premisses of the deed implied by Littleton. 2. the habendum. . . 3. the tenendum. . . 4. the Reddendum. 5. the clause of warrantie [etc.]. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xx. 298 Next come the *habendum* and *tenendum*. . . The *tenendum* 'and to hold' is now of very little use, and is only kept in by custom. It was sometimes formerly used to signify the tenure by which the estate granted was to be holden. 1787 C. BUTLER *Coke On Litt.* 108a note, Those grants from the crown which in the *tenendum* are expressed to be *ut de honore et non in capite*. 1862 *WASHBURN Amer. Law Real Prop.* (1864) II. 612 (Funk) The *tenendum*, limiting and defining the tenure by which the lands are to be held, and once an important clause in the deed, is useless in this country. 1884 *ELPHINSTONE Conveyancing* 100 The *tenendum* was of use before the passing of the Statute of *Quia Emptores* to state whether the purchaser was to hold of the vendor or of his lord; but it is now useless.

Tenant, *sb.* Obs. Also 7 tenant. [a. L. *tenent* 'they hold', 3rd pers. pl. pres. indic. of *tenere* to hold.] = TENET.

Etymologically a *tenet* ought to be the opinion of one, what he holds, a *tenent* the opinion of a number, what they hold; but this distinction, if ever observed in using the words as English, was soon lost. *Tenent* was apparently more used in the 17th c. than *tenet*, but became obs. c. 1725.

1551 *ABP. BROWNE* (of Armagh) *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 134 They shall be your greatest enemies, speaking against the Tenents of Rome, and yet he set on by Rome. 1628 *HALES Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 59 *Episcopius*, required that it might be lawful for them to set down their own Tenents. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. (1651) 254 But . . . to grant this their tenent of the earths motion. 1643 *FULLER Serm.* 27 Mar. 18 Being so fickle in their Tenents. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE* (*title*) *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*, or Enquiries into very many received tenents, and commonly presumed Truths. 1722 *WOLLASTON Reliq. Nat.* v. 111 People of differing religions judge and condemn each other by their own tenents.

Tenent (*tēnēt*), *a.* rare¹. [ad. L. *tenēt-em* holding, pr. pple. of *tenere* to hold.] Holding.

1861 T. WEST in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1862) XXIII. 403 That these [hair-like appendages] are the immediate agents in holding is now admitted by almost all; it will be convenient to term them 'tenent hairs', in allusion to their office.

Tenent, *ry*, obs. ff. TENON, TENANTRY.

Tener, obs. ff. TEENER, TENNER, TENOR, TENURE.

Teneral (*tēnērāl*), *a.* Entom. [f. L. *tener* tender + -AL.] Said of the imperfect imago of a neuropterous insect, when it has just emerged from the pupa state, and is still soft. In quot. fig.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1902 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Mar. 256 The Liberal League has now emerged in triumph, though at present perhaps in a teneral state, not yet endowed with its full brilliancy of colour.

Teneritudo, *f.* tender. [ad. L. *teneritudo*, in same sense; cf. *teneritudo*, *f.* tender.] Tenderness, softness. So **Teneritudo** Obs. [ad. L. *teneritudo*, in same sense; cf. *teneritudo*, *f.* tender.] Tender.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Hush.* vi. 157 So wol their fatnesse and *teneritudo* With hem be stille. 1623 *COCKERAM, *Teneritie*, softnesse, tendernesse. 1642 H. MOORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iii. lxxiii. Faithfulness, heart-struck tenderie; These be the lovely playmates of pure veritie. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Teneritie*, a Philosophical Word for Tenderness; as 'The tenderie of Young Plants'. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34/1 Engendering a 'tenderouse fleshe, which by little and little, hardeneth.

Tenesmus (*tēnēsmūs*). *Path.* Also 6-8 *tenasmus*; *β.* (from Fr.) 6-7 *tenasm(e)*, 7 *tenesm*. [med.L. *tenesmus*, *tēnasmus* (Du Cange), = L. *tenesmos* (Pliny), a Gr. *τενεσμός*, *τενεσμός* straining, *f.* review to stretch, strain. So *F. tēnisme* (16th c.).] A continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels or bladder, accompanied by straining, but with little or no discharge.

1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll. Waters* D ij b, Payne of the gutte of the fondament named tenasmus, that is when a man thynketh that he wolde go to stole, but he can do nothyng. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* II. xxviii. 182 Good for them that have the laske, the bloudie flize and Tenasme. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) II. 443 The broth of fish . . . dispatcheth those sharp and fretting humors which are the cause of the Tinesm. 1732 *ARATHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 423 Attended with a Tenesmus. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* I. iv. 39 Afflicted with fluxes and tenasmus's. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwif.* I. 120 Something like a tenesmus at the os uteri. 1786 *BRISTOWE The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 684.

fig. 1644 *MILTON Apol. Smet.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 294 This tetter of Pedagogisme that bespreads him with such a tenasmus of originating. 1669 *Address Hopeful Yng. Gentry* Eng. 48 That exultate feebleness of reason which by an impotent tenesmus betrays the infirmities of those we almost idoliz'd to scorn and hatred.

Hence **Tenesmic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of tenesmus. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tenet (*tēnēt*, *†tēnēt*). [a. L. *tenet* 'he holds', 3 sing. of *tenere* to hold. See also TENENT *sb.* Prob. adopted from mod. Latin writings, in which it introduced the opinion or doctrine that a person, church, or sect holds. Cf. similar use of *habitat*, *incipit*, *explicit*.]

A doctrine, dogma, principle, or opinion, in religion, philosophy, politics, or the like, held by a school, sect, party, or person.

a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* II. iv. § 3 (1622) 230 And this . . . is not only his owne particular opinion. . . but the general Tenet, of all the Philosophers. *a* 1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) Summary 3/2 The Church of England Tenet, that no salvation, but by Christ alone. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Tenet*, or *Tenent*, a Doctrine, or Opinion. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 270 The practical consequences of any political tenet go a great way in deciding upon its value. 1858 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1869) II. i. 51 The liberality of every sect depends, not at all on its avowed tenets but on the circumstances in which it is placed.

b. More trivially: Any opinion held.

1630 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 288 My tenet is, 'one cannot truly love, and not be wise'. 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxvii. (1674) 102 You have infinitely verified the Tenet which all the Literati have of you. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 42 Vouching it to be a true Tenet, that, if Hops are boiled above thirty Minutes, the Wort will have some or more of their worsor Quality. *c* 1765 *GRAY Satire* 28 The Master of Benet Is of the like tenet.

Tenetz, *teneyz*, obs. forms of TENNIS.

Tenour, obs. form of TENOR.

Tenfold (*tēnfōld*), *a.* and *adv.* [See -FOLD.]

A. *adj.* 1. Ten times as great or as much; ten times increased or intensified; also indefinitely, many times as great.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 His michelnesse was unhiled on ten fold wise and mo. 1557 *RECORDE Whetst. Bij. Decapla.* . . . 10 to 1: 20 to 2. . . Tennefold. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* III. ii. 6 Thy Neece and I . . . cannot passionate our tenfold griefe, With fouled Aires. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 149 The Aire . . . being by a Tenne-fold proportion thinner then the Water. 1849 *MACADAM Hist. Eng.* III. I. 412 His mind reacted with tenfold force on the spirit of the age.

b. As predicate, passing into substantive use; cf. HUNDREDFOLD *C.*

1769 *HONE Fatal Discov.* IV. Euran! whate'er the lavish Pict has promis'd To tempt thee to betray thy master's house, Tenfold I'll give thee to preserve thy faith. 1832 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* III. xxviii. 219 But the loss had been tenfold of what was there stated.

2. Ranged in ten folds, or ten deep, *nonce-use*.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 316 Stretch'd o'er the broad-backed hills, in long array, The tenfold Alleganies meet the day.

B. *adv.* Ten times (in amount or degree).

1538 *ELVOT, Decuplo*, if it be an aduerbe, it signifieth tenne times, or tenne fold. *Decuplum*, like wyse. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* IV. vii. 15, I will reward thee Once for thy sprightly comfort, and ten-fold For thy good valour. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 705 The grieslie terror . . . So speaking and so threatening, grew ten fold More dreadful and deform. 1827 *SVO. SMITH Wks.* (1850) 485 Is not the Church of England tenfold more rich and more strong than when the separation took place? 1884 *TENNYSON Becket* I. iii. False to himself, but ten-fold false to me!

Hence **Tenfoldness**, the condition or quality of being tenfold.

1891 J. E. H. THOMSON *Books which influenced our Lord* III. l. 382 There is no explanation of the tenfoldness exhibited in the symbols.

Tenfold, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To increase ten times; loosely, to multiply indefinitely.

1598 *BUSHNELL Nat. & Supernat.* xiii. (1864) 420 Trans. forming the world, tenfolding its forces and uses, and all that constitutes its value. 1858 — *Serm. New Life* viii. (1869) 102 The capacity of religion . . . may be fivefolded, tenfolded, indefinitely increased. 1902 *KAROTKIN Mut. Aid* VI. (1904) 208 It tenfolded their forces.

Tenful, variant of TEENFUL *Obs.*

Tengerite (*tēnjərīt*). *Min.* [Named after a Swede, C. Tenger, who examined it: see -ITE¹.]

According to Svanberg and Tenger, a carbonate of yttrium, found as a whitish coating on gadolite.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 710. 1889 *Nature* 19 Dec. 163/1 Many more [minerals], such as cyrtolite, molybdate, allanite, tengerite . . . have been found.

Tenia, *Tenioid*, var. *TENIA*, *TENIOID*.

Tenible (*tēnibl'*), *a.* rare. [f. L. type **tenibilis*, *f.* *ten-ere* to hold: cf. *docible*.]

† 1. Capable of being held; = TENABLE 2. *Obs.* 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hip.* II. viii. (1821) 320 Corke was a weake towde and not tenible against a powerful enemy.

2. Able to retain or hold in (i. e. in quot., the saliva). *rare*.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xliii. 3 A nose among the larger, Feet not dainty. . . Mouth scarce tenible [L. *nec ore sicco*], hands not wholly faultless.

Tenis, *tenise*, obs. forms of TENNIS.

Tenker, obs. form of TINKER.

Tenmanland. *Obs. exc. Hist.* A local name in East Anglia, in 12th and 13th c., for an aggregate of ten holdings; containing 120 acres, and so = CARUCATE. So, in same sense, *Tenmanlot* (-loth).

c 1225 *Ely Inq.* in *MS. Claudius C. xi* ff. 193 (Vinogr.) *De militibus et libere tenentibus*. . . Jacobus le francis et Thomas de Northwaude tenent dimidium tenmanlot, scilicet lxacrastrere. . . *De Consuetudinariis et consuetariis*, Alanus et Mathews . . . et eorum participes tenent unum tenmanlot, scilicet sexies viginti acras terre. 1821 *VINOGRADOFF Vil. lainsage* in *Eng. II.* i. 255 In the Norfolk lands of Ely Minster we find tenmanlands of 120 acres in the possession of several copartitioners, *participes*. 1908 — *Eng. Soc.* in *1176c*. II. § r. ii. In the north [west] corner of Norfolk, in a fen-district bordering on Lincolnshire, we find in the local custom of the manor of Walpole, a division of the land according to tenmanlands or tenmanlots.

c 1200 *Inq. of Walepole* in *MS. Coll. Tib. B. ii* ff. 167 b, Willelmus Francies et Thomas de Nordwolde tenent dimidium tenmanlot, scilicet sexaginta acras. . . *De Consuetudinariis*. Galfridus de Catesstone et participes tenent unum tenmanlot, scilicet sexies viginti acras pro decem solidis. *a* 1244 *Ans. Deed A.* 7435 (P.R.O.), Confirmamus thome filio Alani de Walepol. sextam partem vniis timanlot in villa de Walepol.

Tenmantale, *tenmentale*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 2 *tien*, *tyen*, *ten manna tale*, *tenmanne tale*; the(n)manetale, *temantale*; *tenemen-*, *teneman-*, 7 *te(n)men-*, 8- *te(n)man-tale*. [OE. type **tien manna talu* 'name-num decem hominum', a number (tale, or reckoning) of ten men.]

1. According to the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor', the contemporary Yorkshire (or ? general Danelaw) name of the Anglo-Saxon TITHING, and also of the *friþborh* or FRANK-PLEDGE by which the members of a tithing were made sureties for each other.

(The only known ancient authority for this is the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor', compiled c. 1100-35. The alleged addition to the *Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum*, from which the term is quoted by Spelman and Du Cange, is found in no MS., and is apparently of later authorship.)

1130-35 *Laws Edu. Conf.* c. 20 Alia est pax . . . scilicet sub fideiussionis stabilitate, quam Angli uocant friðthborgas, preter Eboracenses, qui uocant eam tyen [vrr. ten, tien] manna tale, hoc est numerum x hominum. *a* 1200 *Hoveden Chron.* (Rolls) II. 228 (quoting prec.) Quod sit Friðthborg, quod Eboracenses uocant tenementale, id est, sermo decem hominum. 1664 *SPELMAN Gloss.*, *Tenementale*, vel *Tenmantale*, Sax. *tienmantale*, *Decuria*, *Tithingale*. 1871 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 118 A Tything, or Tenmantale, of the Hundred, in which a Decanus, annually chosen in the Hundred-court, presided in the petty court in the place of the Tungeve [*tan-gerefa*].

2. In parts of England under Danish influence, a name in 12th and 13th c. for the land tax levied on a carucate; the carucage.

In this sense the name was perh. connected with the *tenmanland* or *tenmanlot*, and *tale* may have had the sense 'sum, account, reckoning'.

c 1135 *Charter of Wm. Paganellus to Drax* (Charter Roll 4 Edw. II m. 4), Quam . . . defendemus contra omnes homines de murde de Danegelde, de The(n)mantale. *a* 1154 *Cartular. Abb. de Rievall* (Surtees) 142 Et ii solidi de Danegeld, id est The(n)mantale, quoquo anno eveniebant super illas ix carucatas. 1166-76 *Calr. Charter Rolls* (1908) III. 342 Tenementa predicta [at Lessness, Kent] habeant et teneant libera et quieti ab omnibus geldis et danegeldis et scotagiis et murdo et latrociniis . . . et clausuris et hidagiis et scotagiis et querelis et sclyris et hundredis et tethingis et tenemantale. 1194 *Hoveden Chron.* (Rolls) III. 242 Rex constituit sibi dari de unaquaque carucata terras totius Anglie duos solidos, quod ab antiquis nominatur Temantale. *a* 1200

Whitby Cartul. (Surtees) I. 106 Qued Monasterium michi . . . duos solidos annuatim persolvant, et Themantel, pro omnibus serviciis. 1747 *Carter Hist. Eng.* I. 760 An impost, called by some writers Caruagge, and Temantale, but in the Pipe-rolls termed Ildage.

Tennand, -ant, obs. ff. TENANT, TENON.

Tennament, obs. corrupt f. TENEMENT.

Tennantite (ten'antit). *Min.* [Named, 1819, in honour of Smithson Tennant: see -ITE.] A sulph-arsenide of copper and iron, closely related to tetrahedrite (Chester).

1839 *De la Breche Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 590 From among them tennantite has been separated by Phillips. 1851 *Mantell Petrifac.* ii. § 1. 78 In this case are specimens of . . . variegated copper ore; Tennantite. 1900 L. FLETCHER in *Brit. Mus. Return* 156 A crystallographic and chemical research . . . the result of which has been to establish the specific identity of Binnite and Tennantite.

Tenné, tenny (ten'i), *a. and sb.* *Her.* Also 7 tenny, 9 teany. [a. obs. *f. tenné* (16th c.), var. of *tanné*, TAWNY; cf. *tennet*, var. of *tannet* tawny cloth (14th c. in Godef.).] 'Tawny' as a heraldic colour: variously described as 'orange-brown' or 'bright chestnut'; in engraving represented by diagonal lines from sinister to dexter, crossed by others, according to some authors, vertically, according to others, horizontally.

1568 *Leigh Armorie* 19 Now to the sixth colour, which we calle Tawney, and is blazed by thys woorde, Tenne. It is a worshipfull colour, and is of some Herhaughtes called Bruske. . . it is made of two bright colours which is Redde and Yellowe. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 39 The Fess Tenny, which is a cooler betokening dought & suspicion. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Tenny, or Tawney, . . . is expressed in Engraving by thwart Strokes or Hatches. 1883 *CUSSENS Heraldry* 51 Tenné (bright chestnut).

Tennement, Tennendrie, obs. ff. TENEMENT, TENANTRY.

Tennent, obs. form of TENANT, TENON.

Tenner (ten'ner). *collog.* [f. TEN + -ER.] A term applied to a number or amount of ten; *spec.* a. A ten-pound note; in U.S. a ten-dollar bill.

1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xix. 'No money?' 'Not much; perhaps a tenner.' 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* 111. 28, I had in my purse . . . five tenners—Bank of England ten-pound notes, you know. 1887 *BLACK Sabina Zembra* xxi. 208 You might make the five a tenner. 1893 *SALTUS Mandan Sapphira* xvi. At the rate of eight dollars a column and a tenner for the 'beat'.

b. A period of ten years.

1866 *Morn. Star* 10 Dec. I will tell the truth, or else I shall get a 'tenner' (ten years' penal servitude). 1904 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 9 [He] has been chief magistrate . . . for the past nine years uninterruptedly, and . . . the Corporation has just asked him to extend it and make a 'tenner' of it.

Tenner, obs. form of TENOR; var. TANDOUR.

Tennes, -ice, obs. ff. TENNIS. **Tennet**, dial.

variant of TINNET. **Tenney**, obs. f. TENNÉ.

Tennikill, obs. Sc. form of TUNICLE.

Tennil, var. TEANEL dial., basket.

Tennis (ten'nis), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-5 tene'tz, 5 teneys, 6 ten(n)ea; b. 5 tencye, tennyia, 5-6 teneys, -yae, tennys, -yae, 6 tence, tennysae, (tinnis), 6-7 tenia, -ise, tennisee, -ice, (7 Sc. tinneis), 6- tennis. [Known c. 1400 in form *tene'tz*, later *tene's*, *tency's*, -ys, -yee, *tene'se*; in It. mentioned in the *Cronica di Firenze* of Donato Vellati (who died in 1370) as *tenes*, and said to have been introduced into Florence by French knights early in the year 1325. For ulterior history and etymology see Note below.]

1. A game in which a ball is struck with a racket and driven to and fro by two players in an enclosed oblong court, specially constructed for the purpose, and (in the developed form of the game) having an enclosed corridor on one of the long sides roofed over by a penthouse.

The game had originally a much simpler form, the ball being struck with the palm of the hand (hence *f. la paume*). It was also played in the open air, as still in some places in France, and down to about 1800 in England under the name *field-tennis*, of which *lawn-tennis* (sense 2) may be considered a greatly modified revival.

c. 1400 *GOWER In Praise of Peace* 205 Of the Tenetz [ed. 1532 tennes] to winne or lese a chace, Mai no lif wite er that the bal be ronne. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/2 Teneys, pley, *teniludus* (P. *manuphilatus*, *tenisia*). 1441 *Court Roll Pershore, Worc.* (Westminster Ch. Munim.), Nullus eorum . . . frequentabit ludum qui vocatur the tentyse playng in communi viadomini Regis nec in aliquo loco privato ibidem. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 736, I bryng the bot a balle: Hauue and play the wille alle, And go to the tenys [prime pennys]. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 221 Pleyynd at the tenyns. a. 1470 *Tiptoft Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton 1481) C iv, Lyke corage & disposicion to pleyeng atte tencye. 1545 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xxvi. 74 Gascone and his brother yuon fell out toguynder, playeng at tennes. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 § 8 Any open . . . place for common bowling, dysyng, carding, clothe, tenys, or other unlawfull games. 1540 *MORVINE Vives' Intro.* Wynd. Cjb, Oft tymes he cometh vp a pase, that can play well at tennysse. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trumpet* 56a To play tenise, or tosse the ball. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Bonus*, Good at tennice. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) I. 190 Pythus was the first plaier at tennise. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. i. 59. 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor, Tennis play* . . . aut a tene Gal: i. *hould*, which word the Frenchmen, the only tennis players, vse to speake when they strike the ball, at tennis. 1634 *ROWLEY*

Noble Souldier II. ii, I ha been at Tennis, Madam, with the King. I gave him 15 and all his faults. 1679 C. HATTON in *It. Corr.* (Camden) 189 Last Wednesday his Ma^y play'd at tennis. 1789 Mrs. PICCINI *Journ. France* II. 26 He invited them to . . . play a great match at tennis. 1793 *Sporting Mag.* 20 Sept. 371 Field-tennis threatens ere long to bowl out cricket. 1865 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 16 Then he uses strong exercise for a considerable space at tennis. 1878 *JULIAN MARSHALL (title)* The Annals of Tennis.

fig. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* II. iv, Drop out Mine eye-balls and let envious Fortune pla At tennis with 'em. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 453 In the Tennis of Fortune. 1899 S. K. HOCKING in *Daily News* 2 Sept. 6/3 He had a decided objection to 'playing tennis with the seventh commandment'.

2. Short for LAWN-TENNIS (q. v.), a game played with a ball and rackets on an unenclosed rectangular space on a smooth grass lawn or a floor of hard gravel, cement, asphalt, etc., called a court.

Introduced about 1874 (see LAWN-TENNIS); reduced to its present form in 1877.

1888 *St. James' Gaz.* Aug. II, It is melancholy to see a word which has held its own for centuries gradually losing its connotation. Such a word is 'tennis', by which nine persons out of ten to-day would understand the game of recent invention played on an unconfined court. 1895 *SCULLY Kafir Stories* 80 The tennis-ground was overgrown with grass—his predecessor's family evidently had not cared about tennis.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of, belonging to, or used in playing tennis (sense 1), as *tennis coat, tennis game*; see also TENNIS-BALL, -PLAY, etc.

1516 *Harl. MS.* 2281 ff. 21 *bl.* velvet for a 'Tenes Cote for the king. 1552 *HULOET*, 'Tennysse game, or playng at tennysse, *spheromachia*.

b. Of, pertaining to, used or worn in lawn-tennis, as *tennis-bag, -game, -ground, -hat, -jacket, -lawn, -racket, -suit; tennis-arm, -elbow, -knee, -arm, elbow, or knee* sprained in playing lawn-tennis; *tennis-ground*, a piece of ground laid out or marked out for the game of lawn-tennis; a lawn-tennis court or set of courts. See also TENNIS-BALL, -COURT, -PLAYER.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 466/1 Each with a flannel 'tennis-bag' in her hand. 1908 R. W. CHAMBERS *Younger Set* viii, Eileen . . . strolled homeward across the lawn, switching the shaven sod with her 'tennis bat'. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 3/1 If 'tennis elbow' becomes anything like as usual an ailment as tennis playing is an accomplishment. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* v, He was sitting on the garden seat near the 'tennis-ground'. 1890 *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* Mar. 1180 'Tennis Hats various colours from 1/0. 1888 *BARRIE When a Man's Single* xiv, A man in a 'tennis jacket, carrying a pail. 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* No. 2097. 562 The country doctor called it a 'tennis-knee', which might mean anything. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives* 13 The 'tennis-lawns and pathways all are bright with beauty. 1892 F. M. CRAWFORD *Three Fates* II. iv. 95 Her first 'tennis-racquet, now battered and half-unstrung. 1897 *ANNE PAGE Afternoon Ride* 74 A girl with a tennis-racket in her hand. 1908 R. W. CHAMBERS *Younger Set* viii, Ves, I've plenty of 'tennis-shoes. Help yourself. 1897 Mrs. RAVEN *Type-writer Girls*, A baronet in a 'tennis suit. Hence **Tennisdom**, the world or realm of tennis (or lawn-tennis) players; **Tennisy** a., *collog.* addicted to lawn-tennis.

1890 *Blackiv. Mag.* Feb. 256/2 As with horsy women, . . . *tennis-y* girls . . . become intolerable nuisances to their neighbours. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 464/2 The reputation of the Bentley brothers had gone forth into tennismom with a very high brand on it.

[Note. The introduction of some form of tennis into Florence by the French knights in 1325, and the use of the name *tenes*, appear not to be recorded elsewhere than in Velluti's *Cronica*, nor does either game or name appear to have been long retained; the name was manifestly foreign, and opposed to Italian word-formation. But its use in Florence at least 30 and perhaps 70 years before the earliest known English example, implies either that the Eng. name came from Italy, or that both had a common source. The latter is the more likely; it was French knights who introduced the game at Florence, and the Eng. *tene'tz*, *tency's*, with their final stress, imply French origin. The difficulty is that the game has app. never borne any such name in Fr., where, from 1350 or earlier, it has been called *la paume*, *la paume*. The only Fr. word akin in form is *tenes* (AF. *tenetz*), 2 pers. pl. pres. indic. and imper. of *tenir* 'to hold', also 'to take, receive what is offered'. Hence the suggestion made by Minshew 1617, and favoured by Skent, Jusseland, and others, that the name originated in the Fr. imperative *tenes* 'take, receive', called by the server to his opponent. There is of course the difficulty that no mention of this call has yet been found in French, where it must have been used if thence taken into It. and Eng. But in the Colloquies of Cordier and Erasmus, the server's call is latinized as *accipe* and *excipe*, and in the *Carmen de ludo pila reticulo* of R. Fressart, Paris, 1641, 'excipe', 'pila excipe', 'mitto pila in tectum, excipe', with other uses of *excipere* and *accipere*, occur eight times in the portion printed by Julian Marshall *Annals of Tennis* 27-29. These Latin words witness to the use of *tenes* or some equivalent call in French, and favour the conclusion that this call gave rise to the 14th c. It. and Eng. name.]

† **Tennis**, v. *Obs.* Also 6-esse. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To toss to and fro like a ball at tennis.

Also *absol.* 1505 W. ALLEN in *Fulke Conful. Purg.* (1577) 145 How fast they will tennesse one to an other in talke. 1596 *SPENSER State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 652/4 These fowre garri- sons issuing forth . . . will so drive him [the enemy] from one side to another, and tennis him amongst them, that he shall finde no where safe.

2. *intr.* To play tennis. Hence † **Tennising** *vbl. sb.*, tennis-playing; also † **Tenniser**, a tennis-player.

a. 1475 *Myrc's Par. Pr.* 11 note, Danseyng, cotteyng, bolling, tennysing, handball, fot ball, stoll ball & all manner other games. 1579 *RICK Invetive agst. Vices* Eiv b, Bowlyng, Dycyng, Cardyng, Tennysyng, with such like actes and dedes of the fleshe. *Ibid.* Fj, Dicers, Bowlers, Carders, . . . Tennessers.

Tennis-ball. [f. TENNIS *sb.* + BALL *sb.* 1. 4.] The small ball used in tennis or lawn-tennis.

c. 1450 *Brit. cxlvi.* 374 Vn score & despit he [the Dauphin] sent to hym [King Henry V] a tonne fülle of teneys-ballis, because he schulde haue sumwhat to play with-aft. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 60 As if God did to make himself pastime to tosse men like tennis-balles. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. ii. 258. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. v, Such cruel bangs . . . as if I had been pelted with tennis-balls. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* II. xxxi, Like tennis-ball by racket tossed. *attrib.* 1786 *ABERCROMBIE Arr. in Gard. Assist.* p. vii, Tennis-ball cabbage lettuce.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* a thing or person that is tossed or bandied about like a tennis-ball.

1589 *WABER Alb. Eng.* VI. 222, 151 Vulcan, Venus, . . . Daphne turnd to Tree . . . tennis-balles to eury tongue of enery Deitee. 1610 *HOLLAND Candour's Brit.* (1637) 570 The very tennis-ball, in some sort, of fortune. 1624 H. MORR *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxxviii, A cluster of them makes not half a Moon, What should such tennis-balls do in the skie? 1890 *DAKYN'S Xenophon* I. p. xciv, We find this great Athenian captain playing the ignoble part of tennis-ball to rival Spartan harlots.

Tennis-court. [f. TENNIS *sb.* + COURT *sb.* 4.]

1. The enclosed quadrangular area, or building, in which the game of tennis is played.

1564 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 143 Boards to make a tennysse court f. 1. o. o. 1611 *COTGRA.* *Blowse*, a close Tennis court, or a Tennis court in a hall, hailing a house on either side to serue on. 1630 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1896) XXX. 57 The tinnets courts thairfor and all otheris houses, 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 55 It was agreed to build a new theatre, where the Tennis-court then stood, in Lincoln's inn-fields. 1791 *MACKINTOSH Vind. Gallus* Wks. 186 III. 24 They were summoned by their President to a Tennis-court, where they were reduced to hold their assembly. 1898 *JULIAN MARSHALL Annals of Tennis* 114 One of the greatest obstacles to the spreading of the love of Tennis has always been the scarcity of Tennis-courts. [*Ibid.* 117 Their number [in England] at the present moment is twenty-one.] fig. 1606 *EARL STIRLING Alexand. Trag.* v. i, I think the world is but a Tennis-court where Fortune doth play States, tusse men for Balls. 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* I. ii, Winds and waters, In their vast tennis-court, have, as a ball, Used me to make them sport.

Comb. 1597 *SHAKS. A Hen. IV.* II. ii. 31 But that the Tennis-Court-keeper knowes better then I. a. 1637 B. JOHNSON *Eng. Gram.* viii. note, *Sæpè tria coagmentantur nomina, ut, a foot-ball-player, a tennis-court-keeper.*

2. The plot of ground prepared and marked out for lawn-tennis.

1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* I, I wanted to see the tennis-courts made.

Tennis-play. [f. as prec. + PLAY *sb.*]

1. The game of TENNIS; playing at tennis.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68/1 Chace of tenys pley, or obyry lyke, *astencia*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 180/1 Tennyssplay, *jeu de la paume*. 1594 *NASHB Christ's T.* To Rdr. Provided it bee not a Tennis-play of Pots and Cups, like the Centaurs feast. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxv. (1839) 249 He that useth able seconds at tennis play, placed in their proper stations.

† 2. = TENNIS-COURT. *Obs.*

1507-8 *Court of Frank-pledge, Oxford*, Four men presented for keeping tenysplayes, an illegal sport. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 1223/1 In Wisbich was a garden, a tennisse plaie, & a bowling alle walled about with bricke. *Comb.* 1530 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. II. 101 Item, for Anthony Annesley, tenesplay-keeper vj s viij d.

Tennis-player. [f. as prec.] One who plays at tennis; now, usually, at lawn-tennis.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/2 Teneys playere, *teniludus*. 1635 *STARFORD Fenn. Glory* (1860) 100 The best Tennis-player living cannot shew his cunning. 1674 *TEMPLE Let. to Sir V. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 297 We were both together young Travellers and Tennis Players in France. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* II. iii. (1876) 161 We have . . . authority to prove that Henry VII was a tennis player. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/2 The champion tennis-players.

So **Tennis-playing**, playing at tennis.

1441 [see TENNIS 1]. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 5 Where . . . tenys pleyng bowles Clossh or any other unlawfull game . . . shalbe used. 1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 33 They spend it in dicing, carding, bowling, tennis plaieng.

Tennon, Tennor, -our, Tenny, Tennyse, -yse, obs. ff. TENON, TENOR, TENNÉ, TENNIS.

Tennysonian (tenis'ō-ni'ān), *a. and sb.* [f. the name of the poet Alfred (Lord) Tennyson (1809-1892) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tennyson, his works, or his style.

1853 *LONGF.* in *Life* (1891) II. 249 [M. Arnold's poems] Very clever; with a little of the Tennysonian leave in them. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., His success exceeds that of his predecessors who have attempted the rendering of this Tennysonian classic [Catullus]. 1876 *STROMAN Vich. Poets* vi. (1887) 227 These effects, which the Laureate employs with such variation and continuance that the resultant style is known as Tennysonian, were Dorian first of all.

B. *sb.* An admirer, imitator, disciple, or student of Tennyson.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 469/1 By all the Tennysonians of this generation it will be deeply regretted.

Hence **Tennysonianism, Tennysonism**, a

characteristic trait or mannerism of Tennyson's style; an imitation of that style.

1843 Mrs. BACWING Let. to C. Matthews 14 Mar. (in *Davey's Catal.* (1895) 15). I had been pleased with the poetical sense of his [Lowell's] book, which he sent me long ago, notwithstanding the Tennysonianisms of it. a 1849 Poe *Channing Wks.* 1864 III. 234 The affectations—the Tennysonianisms of Mr. Channing.

Tenon-, combining element, arbitrarily formed from Gr. *tenon*, TENDON: cf. TENONTO-. **Tenography** (ten'og'rafi) [-GRAPHY], description of tendons. **Tenology** [-LOGY], that part of anatomy which relates to the tendons. **Tenorraphy** [Gr. *tenōrāphē* a seam], suture of a tendon. **Tenosuture** [L. *sutura* a seam], = *tenorrhaphy*. **Teno-synovitis** [see SYNOVIA and -ITIS], inflammation of a tendon and its sheath. See also TENOTOMY.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tenography, *Tenology, *Tenorrhaphy. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Teno-suture, the sewing together of the divided ends of a tendon. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tenosynovitis. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 379 The results [of massage] in sprains, tenosynovitis and the like, are sometimes amazing.

Tenon (ten'ən), sb. Forms: a. 5 *tenown*, 5-*tenon*, (6-8 *tennon*); β. 6 *tenaunt*, -e, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) *tenant*, 7-ent, 7-8 *tennant*, -ent. [a. F. *tenon* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *tenir* to hold + suffix -on (= L. -ōnem). The β-forms show assimilation to the word TENDON, and to L. *tenent-em* pr. pple., holding: cf. *talon*, *talent*, and see -ANT³.]

1. A projection fashioned on the end or side of a piece of wood or other material, to fit into a corresponding cavity or mortise in another piece, so as to form a close and secure joint.

a. 14. -*Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 616 f. *Tennum*, a *tenon*, *quod ponitur in commissura*. c 1440 *Proph. Parv.* 489 f. *Tenon*, knyttinge of a balke or ober lyke yn tymber (s. *tenowr*), *tenaculum*, *gunfus*. 1545 *ELYOT, Cardo*, it is also the *tenon*, which is put into the mortise. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 339 Every boorde had two tenons like pikes, whereby they were stuck into the sockets. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1662) III. *Stafford*, 38 There is a fair House on London Bridge, commonly called None-such, which is reported to be made without either Nails or Pins, with crooked Tenons fastened with wedges and other (as I may term them) circumferential devices. 1825 *WRIGHT Cell, Room, & Sax.* II. 59 Each of the upright stones [at Stonehenge] had two tenons or projections on the top. 1889 *Work* 20 June 227 f. In cutting dovetails and tenons.

β. 1557 *RECORDER Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 51 There must you make lyke mortises...to receive those tenaunts. a 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 330 If Chance could make a Beam...and...Tenants at either end, yet it is not possible to conceive that Chance could...fit the Mortises of other pieces of Timber to those Tenants. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 116 *Tennant*, a square end fitted into a Mortice. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Yardley*, The spire...for want of tenants being pinned down, was blown off.

b. *Tenon and mortise* (also *mortise and tenon*: see MORTISE sb. 1 b), the combination of these.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 251 With a small tenants and mortises. 1611 *SPEER Hist. Gl. Brit.* VII. xii. § 3. 267 Fastened with tenons and mortises, the one into the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 139 f. Fastened in them with a Mortais and Tenent. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Stonehenge Wks.* (Bohn) II. 124 The good beasts must have known how to cut a well-wrought tenon and mortise.

† c. The lower part of a graft which is cut thin so as to be inserted into the stock. *Obs.*

1523 *FITZGERB. Hush.* § 139 Take thy graffe and cut it in the joynt to the myddes, & make the tenant therof half an ynche longe or a lyttel more al on the one syde. 1641 in *Maidment Bk. Scott. Pasquils* 131 Those tenons small, if they be left in ground, like ill weeds soon will waxe.

† d. fig. That which firmly connects or unites two things. *Obs.* rare¹.

1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 145 There are then two things concur in the producing of man...This I thinke to bee the surest tenon.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tenon-helve*, *joint*, *piece*; *tenon-anger*, a hollow auger for forming tenons on the ends of spokes, chair-legs, etc.; *tenon-saw*, a fine saw for making tenons, etc., having a thin blade, a thick back, and small teeth very slightly 'set'.

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, **Tenant-helve*, see *Frontal-hammer*. 1865 *Reader* No. 133. 73/3 Mortice and *tenon joints. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build. Home Handicr.* 14 A pin of hard wood...driven in through the *tenon piece and the mortise. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 351 *Tenant sawes, iiii. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 103 The *Tennant-Saw, being thin, hath a Back to keep it from bending. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 251 The Tenon-saw derives its name from being used for forming the shoulders of tenons.

Tenon (ten'ən), v. Also 7-8 *tenant*, *tennant*, 8 *tenant*, *tenont*. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To fix together with tenon and mortise.

1649 *BUTHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 203 The beam...runs down into the plough-head, and is then tenanted and pinned into the head. 1665 J. WRAB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 91 If mortised and tenanted. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Ship-build.* Assist. 25 Tenant (in *Errata* corr. to *Tenon*) the Post into the Keel. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1769) Civ. b. The stern-post...is tenanted into the keel. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm II.* 289 The whole of the posts are likewise tenanted into the sill.

b. *fig.* To join or fix firmly and securely.

1596 *BP. ANDREWS Sermon, Luke xvi. 25* (1841) II. 86 We

tenon both these together, as antecedent and consequent. 1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 18 The several pieces of Invention...must next be sowed and tenanted together. 1856 WHITMAN in *Scott. Rev.* (1883) 285 My foothold is tenon'd and mortis'd in granite.

2. To furnish or fit with a tenon.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 302 These two Rails are each of them tenoned at each end. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 174 Cramping the stones together, as well as tenoning the ends. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-w. Factories* 156 For this we have the remedy of tenoning both ends at the same time.

b. *intr.* To engage or fit in by or as by a tenon.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 404/1 The two beams...should be placed conformable to the two uprights, so that they may Tenon in them. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* V. 361/2 They tenon between the strings e and n.

Hence **Tenoned ppl. a.**, furnished or made with a tenon; **Tenoner**, a machine for forming tenons.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 323 [H] besmears the whole tenoned ends and tenons well with soap. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 49 The tenoned and mortised ends of the pieces. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tenoner*.

Tenon, obs. and dial. form of TENDON.

Tenonian (tēnō'niān), a. *Anat.* [f. name of J. R. Tenon, a French anatomist (1724-1816) + -IAN.] Discovered or described by Tenon; as in *Tenonian fascia* or *capsule* (*Tenon's capsule*), a delicate band of fascia with involuntary muscle fibres disposed round the eyeball (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

So **Tenonitis**, inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Tenon's capsule. *Ibid.*, Tenonitis. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, The Tenonian fascia or capsule. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* No. 2097. 575 The symptoms of tenonitis.

Tenoning, *vbl. sb.* [f. TENON v. or sb. + -ING¹.]

a. The process of jointing or joining together with tenon and mortise. b. Furnishing with tenons. So **Tenoning ppl. a.**, that tenons or furnishes with a tenon.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1327/4 As in Plaining...Mortessing and Tennanting, Moldings, &c. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1769), *Assembler*, to unite the several pieces of a ship, as by...scarfing, scoring, tenenting, &c. 1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man.* 112 Little need be said...as to morticing and tenoning, or dovetailing.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (of the *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*), as *tenoning attachment*, a mechanical fitting for converting a moulding machine into a tenon-cutter; *tenoning chisel*, a double-blade chisel which makes two cuts, leaving a middle piece which forms a tenon (*Knight Dict. Mech.*); *tenoning cutter*, *tenoning machine*, a machine for cutting timber with a tenon.

1895 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 1/5 Moulding Machine (4-cutter) with *tenoning attachment, band-saw, vertical spindle. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 498/1 For tenoning, the planing cutters...are replaced by *tenoning cutters. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 157 To move them backward and forward is the main labour in operating a *tenoning machine. 1887 *YOUNG Eng. Man his own Mechanic* § 216 Tenoning and trenching machines.

Tenonitis, **Tenon's capsule**: see TENONIAN.

Tenonto-. [f. Gr. *tenon*, *tenont*-tendon.] A

formative of technical terms relating to the tendons: cf. TENO-.

Tenontography (ten'ontog'rafi), = TENOGRAPHY. **Tenontology**, = TENOLOGY. **Tenontophyme** (tēn'ontōfīm) [Gr. *φύμα* growth], **Tenontophyte** [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], a tumour or morbid growth on a tendon. **Tenontostome** (*ostoma*, *OSTEOOMA*), an osseous tumour in a tendon. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Tenontographia*...tenontography...*Tenontologia*...tenontology...*Tenontophyma*...tenontophymie...*Tenontophytum*...tenontophyte...*Tenontostoma*...tenontostome. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tenontophyte*.

Tenor (ten'ər), sb. 1 (a.) Also 4 *tenur*, 4-6 -*oure*, 4-9 -*our*, 5 -*owre*, -*eur*, 6 -*ore*, -*er*, *tennour*, (*teanor*), 6-7 *tennor*, 7 *tenner*. β. 4-8 *tenure* (5 *teuneur*). [a. OF. *tenor*, -*our*, 13th c. (also *tenoire*, -*enre*, -*ure*, 13-14th c.), mod.F. *teneur* fem., substance, import of a document, etc. -L. *tenōr-em* course, import (of a law, etc.), f. *tenēre* to hold. The musical term was in 14-15th c. F. *tenor* masc. and fem., 'a tenor part, voice, or singer', mod.F. *tenor* masc., after II. *tenore* and med.L. *tenor*, to which also the English word in all senses has been conformed. Confusion with *TENURE* prevailed from 13th to 18th c.: see β.]

1. The course of meaning which holds on or continues through something written or spoken; the general sense or meaning of a document, speech, etc.; substance, purport, import, effect, drift.

In technical legal use (as in Fr.) implying the actual wording of a document, or a transcript thereof (distinguished from *effect*): cf. b. *Proving of the tenor* (Sc. Law): see quot. 1838.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17614 Pai did þan for to write a writt, þis þan was þe tenor of hit. 13... K. *Alis*. 2977 Another lettre he sent hem to, And of a more bitter tenour. 1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 35 Þe tenor of his laws was such. 143-22 *MARG. OF ANJOU Lett.* (Camden) 22 Yourre gracieux letters of prive seal, the tenour of the which we have wel understand. 1566 *TINDALE Acts* VIII. 32 The tenor of the scripture which he redde was this. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 355 This was the tenour that tyme of thair band. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 216 Hee...receives letters of strange tenor. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 112

This is the tenour of the New Covenant. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3953/1 (Scott.) Act for proving the Tenor in Favours of Anna Cockburn. 1825 *JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 10 The tenor of these propositions being generally known. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Proving*, The terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved in an action peculiar to the Court of Session, called an action of proving the tenor. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. i. 20 Such was the general tenor of Mrs. Mitford's letters. β. [1292] *BARTON VI.* iv. § 9 Solom la tenure del Pone (*tr.* according to the tenor of the Pone).] 13... K. *Alis*. 1707 (Bodl. MS.), A letter par amour Of which swiche was þe tenure. 1427 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 332/2 Aycins the tenure and forme of the saide Statutes. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Certen Indentures wherof the tenure hereafter ensynth. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 235 Bid me teare the bond, Icu. When it is paid according to the tenure. 168a *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1733/4 According to the Tenure of his Majesties Letters Patents.

b. *concr.* An exact copy of a document, a transcript. (In quot. 1523, a written statement.) Now *techn.*: see *prec. scense*.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 366 Even as hit apperith of submysions of the same parties, Tenours of the which folow byneth. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxii. 257 Than he shall deluyer to vs a tenour of that he ought to do. 1588 *LANBAROK Eiren.* IV. xviii. 591 Sometimes they are to certifie and send vp onely a Tenor (or Transcript) as I sayd, of the Record. 1842 S. GREENLEAF *Evidence* (1844) I. § 502. 575 In such cases, nothing is returned but the tenor, that is, a literal transcript of the record, under the seal of the Court.

c. The value of a bank note or bill as stated on it: in phr. *old tenor*, *middle tenor*, *new tenor*, referring to the successive issues of paper currency in the colonies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in the 18th c. *Hist.*

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 40 All Bills of the old Tenor when brought into their Treasury, to issue out no more. 1811 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 638 It is worse than old tenor, continental currency, or any other paper money. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* xv. 319 In 1771 the Assembly made 6s. 9d. of the new-tenor equal to 27 shillings of the old. *Ibid.* 320 By act of 1770, the old-tenor notes were to be exchanged at this rate.

2. † a. The action or fact of holding on or continuing; continuance, duration. *Obs.*

1398 *TRAVISIA Barth. De P. R. vi.* i. (Bodl. MS.), Þe age is of a man ȝor elles is but tenour and during of kinde vertues. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. iv. (1506) 393 The melodye of the glorie of the blessed shal not haue tenoure yf the paynes of the dampned were not eternal. 1621 *BUATON Anat. Mel.* I. i. v. (1651) 12 'Tis most absurd...for any mortal man to look for a perpetual tenor of happiness in his life. a 1694 *TILLOTSON Sermon* (1742) IV. 539 Let not a perpetual tenor of health and pleasure soften and dissolve your spirits.

b. Continuous progress, course, movement (of action, etc.); way of proceeding, procedure.

1398 *TRAVISIA Barth. De P. R. viii.* ii. (Tollem. MS.), Heuen with his roundnesse and cercles forsakeþ nouȝt, noþer teneþ þe sadde tenor of his ordre. 1566 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. vii. 47 Ne ought mote make him change his wonted tenor. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* I. 400 The constant tenour of a just, virtuous, and pious life. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 76 Along the cool sequester'd vale of life They kept the noiseless tenour of their way. 1784 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 26 June, Of doing good a continual tenour of distress allowed him few opportunities. 1814 *CARY Daniel's Inf.* x. 133 She of thy life The future tenour will to thee unfold. 1865 *SEELYE Ecce Homo* IV. (ed. 8) 29 The contrast between Christ's pretensions and the homely tenour of his life.

β. 1730 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horses* xii. (1731) 185 A continued easy Motion, and constant Tenure in Feeding.

c. The length of time that a bill is drawn to run before presentation for payment.

1866 *CAMPBELL Banking v. 100* The tenor [of foreign bills]...depends upon a variety of circumstances, and may be extended to almost any period, provided the parties thereto are agreed. *Ibid.* 201 The term 'usance' denotes the customary tenor at which bills are drawn.

3. Quality, character, nature; condition, state. † a. in physical sense; in early use *esp.* quality of tone (cf. 4). *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 47 The redar shall sounde them all under one tenour, and never rest upon them nor lyft up his voice. 1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 9 Your string could soone to sadder tenor turne. 1618 *BP. HALL Sermon* v. 103 There can be no harmony, where all the strings or voices are of one tenor. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Tim.* The Tenor of the Grain makes it also fit for all Kinds of Carved-Work. 1729 *SHELVOCKE Artillery* II. 90 The Air in them must be of the same Tenor with the circumambient Air.

b. in non-physical sense: the way in which a thing continues; *esp.* habitual condition of mind. Now *rare* or merged in 2 b.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 163 No fault or blemish, to confound the tenors of the stiles for that cause. 1697 *DAVENP Æneid* XII. 305 Nor shake the steadfast tenour of my Mind. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* II. viii. The senses, strongly affected in some one manner, cannot quickly change their tenour. 1831 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 190 Spiritual, of calm tenour.

II. 4. *Mus. a.* The adult male voice intermediate between the bass and the counter-tenor or alto, usually ranging from the octave below middle C to the A above it; also, the part sung by such a voice, being the next above the bass in vocal part-music.

So called app. because the melody or *canto fermo* was formerly allotted to this part.

1388 [see COUNTER-TENOR 1 b]. c 1430 *LYDG. Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 Treble meene and tenor discording as I gesse. c 1460 *Wisdom* 620 in *Macro Plays* 55 *Mynde*. A tenowr to yow bothe I brynge;.. *Wyll.* And, but a

trebul I owt wryne, The deuill hym spede, bat myrthe exyled! 1530 FALSGA, 280/1 Tenour a parte in pricke songe, *tenour*. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* ii. 100 You haue your plainsonge changed from parte to parte, firste in the treble, next in the tenor, lastlie in the base. 1638-56 COWLEY *Davidis* i. Wks. (1669) 13 Water and Air he for the Tenor choise, Earth made the Base, the Treble Flame arose. a 1701 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 319 When they [singers] would teach a tune to the congregation, they must sing only the tenor. 1873 HALT *In His Name* vi. 49 The voice was a perfectly clear and pure tenor.

b. A singer with a tenor voice; one who sings the tenor part; a tenor singer.

1475 *Spr. Lowe Degre* 782 Than shall ye go to your euensong, With tenours and trebles a mong. 1554 HULOET, Tenor, or he that singeth a tenor, *succentor*. 1616 Cheque *Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 9 The next place that shall fall voyd by the deathe of any tenor. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iv. lxxxvii. The tenor's voice is spoilt by affection. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* i. He asked me if I would not let him educate that young tenor.

c. = Tenor bell; see B. 1. Second tenor (quot. 1541), the next bell to the tenor. Also (quot. 1562) applied to a string of tenor pitch in an instrument, as a harp.

1541 Ludlow Churchw. Acc. (Camden) 7 Payde .. for mendinge the whele of ye secounde tenor..ij.d. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 186 Which string..wouldst thou..harpe on. Not the base..Nor the standyng tenor..Nor the counter tenor. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queenb.* v. i. Let the Bells ring..Las the Tenor's broken, ring out the Treble. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 1 Oct. 7/2 The present 'tenor', as the deepest bell of a peal is always called, was cast here in 1738.

d. A name for the tenor violin or VIOLA.

1836 DUBOURG *Violin* i. (1878) 11 The tenor, or *viol da braccia*, was larger than the modern tenor, or *viola*. 1883 H. R. HAWES in *Gentl. Mag.* July 48 He learns the violoncello or tenor. 1884 *Gill's Own Paper* Nov. 21/2 The *viola* is sometimes called the tenor, but the former is the preferable name.

B. *attribution*, or *adj.*, and *Comb.* (in sense 4 above).

1. *attribution*, or *adj.* Applied to a voice, part, instrument, string, etc. of the pitch described in sense 4 above, or intermediate between bass and alto.

Tenor bell, the largest bell of a peal or set. Tenor C, the note an octave below middle C, being the lowest note of a tenor voice. Tenor clef, the C clef when placed upon the fourth line of the staff. Tenor violin (*viola*), the *viola*.

1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.* For a hawdryk to the tenour bell. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* i. 21 To the Tenor part of the Gloria of his Masse *Ass. Mariæ stellæ*. 1609 B. JOHNSON *Masque Queens* Wks. (1616) 96 That most excellent tenor voyce. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* (1674) 99 The Tenor-Viol is an excellent inward Part. a 1690 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. § 33 (1693) 30 The Bishop himself bearing the Tenor part among them often. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* ii. 10 The Tenor Clef is used for the middle voices of men. 1838-9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 127 Their voices seem oftener tenor than any other quality.

2. *Comb.*, as *tenor-maker* (sense 4 d), *-wheel* (4 c). 1648-9 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 219 Mending y^e Tenor Wheele—1s. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 266 Martin Hoffman and Hunger, both of Leipsic, were excellent tenor-makers.

Hence Tenor v. 1 *intr.* (with *it*), to sing tenor; Tenorless a., having no tenor or purport.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIV. 67 A tame cornet tenored it throatily Of beer-pots and spittoons. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 265 The purely conjectural, tenorless, uncomprehensible, and impetuous state of unwritten, alias common law.

Tenor, sb. 2 Now diall. Also 5 *tenowre*, 8-9 *tenner*. Corrupted form of TENOR sb. Tenor-saw = Tenon-saw. Hence Tenor v. 2 = TENON v. 1 a 1485 *Prompt. Par.* MS. S. (1908) 476 Tenowre, knytting of a balk or odyre lyk tymbre, *accaculum*. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q. ij. Instead of a Colar made on the Forks, we make Tenners, so that the Forks are Tennered at both ends, and the Sliders are Slotted at both Ends to receive the Forks. 1851 W. ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 116 (E.D.D.) You're just as rough's a tenor saw. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* Tenner, a tenon.

Tenor, obs. form of TENURE.

† Tenoral, a. Obs. rare. [f. TENOR sb. 1 + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the tenor or ordinary course. 1606 BARNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xvi. (1833) E.J. Buriall example, in all the which there is a tenorall processe so equally and vnchangeably..observed.

Tenorist (tenorist). [= F. *tenoriste* (15-16th c. in Godef.), It. *tenorista*, f. *tenore*, TENOR sb. 1 4: see -IST.] (See quot. 1898.)

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, Tenorista, one that has a Voice proper for a Tenor. 1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* II. 155 We were so successful as to engage..the tenorist Conet of Hamburg. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Tenorist, one who sings the tenor part, or plays the tenor violin.

Tenorite (tenorite). *Min.* [Named, 1841, after Prof. G. Tenore, President of Naples Academy; see -ITE 1.] Black oxide of copper, found in thin iron-black scales on lava at Vesuvius: see quot.

1865 MASKELYNE in *Athenæum* No. 1980. 472/3 Crystallised Melanite and Tenorite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 804 As the names tenorite and melanite were given the same year, and tenorite was made non-isometric (hexagonal) by its describer, it appears to be right that tenorite should be sustained for the above mineral, and melanite be left for the isometric kind, if any such proves to be a native species.

Tenoroon (tenoroon). [f. TENOR + -oon in *basoon*, or short for *tenor bassoon*.] a. An obsolete wooden reed-instrument intermediate in pitch be-

tween the oboe and the bassoon; also called *tenor oboe* or *tenor bassoon*. Also *attribution*, as *tenoroon oboe*. b. A reed-stop in an organ, resembling the oboe stop, but not extending below tenor C. Also applied to any stop not extending below tenor C; also *attribution*, as *tenoroon diapason*.

1849 Chambers' *Inform. People* II. 766/2 The tenoroon, a wood instrument played with a reed, is seldom employed. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 79 The tenor oboe or tenoroon. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* xxii. 155 When it ceases at tenor C this stop [double open diapason] is named the Tenoroon. 1884 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 88 Tenoroon, a name..given to the Tenor Bassoon or Alto Fagotto in F.. It has entirely gone out of use. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Tenoroon..(2) A word affixed to an organ stop to denote that it does not proceed below tenor C, as *tenoroon hautboy*. A *tenoroon diapason* is a double diapason which does not extend below tenor C.

Tenorraphy, etc.: see TENOR.

† Tenory. Obs. rare—1. [Alteration of TENOR sb. 1 or It. *tenore*: cf. 13th c. F. *tenoire*, as if:—L. **tenoria*.] = TENOR sb. 4.

1460 Towneley *Myst.* xiii. 186 *Primus pastor*. Lett me syng the tenory. *Ljus pastor*. And I the tryble so hye.

Tenotomy (tenōtōmī). *Surg.* [ad. F. *tenotomie*: see TENO- and -TOMY.] Cutting or division of a tendon; also *attribution*, as *tenotomy knife*. So Tenotome (tenōtōm), a surgeon's slender knife for (subcutaneous) division of tendons; Tenotomist, a surgeon who performs tenotomy; Tenotomize v. *trans.*, to perform tenotomy upon.

1842 *Lancet* 31 Dec. 509/1 Discussions in the Académie Royale de la Médecine on the subject of Tenotomy, or the section of the muscular tendons for the relief of club-foot and other..deformities. *Ibid.* There are two classes of tenotomists, the scientific and able..and the empirical, or ignorant operators. 1846 BATTAN tr. *Malgaighe's Man. Oper. Surg.* 7 Subcutaneous Incisions..may be made with the common straight bistoury, with the tenotome or tendon-knife, or any other special instrument. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis.* Women (ed. 3) 123 Performed subcutaneously by an ordinary tenotomy knife. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Tenotomize. 1901 A. H. TUBBY in *Lancet* 12 Jan. 91/2 The tendons on the radial side were tenotomized.

Tenoun, -own, Tenour(e, -owr(e, obs. ff. TENON, TENOR, TENURE.

Tenpence (tenpēns). [TEN a. + PENCE.] A sum of money equal to ten pennies; a foreign coin of about this value, a franc, a lira; sometimes used contemptuously, because the amount wants something of a shilling: cf. next.

1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv. iv. Gentleman! he flouts me: What gentry can be in a poor Turk of tenpence? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. iii. As sure as tenpence, this is the very young gentleman. 18.. RUSKIN in *Bham Inst. Mag.* Dec. (1896) 71, I never pass a begging friar without giving him sixpence, or the equivalent fivepence of foreign coin, extending the charity even occasionally as far as tenpence, if no fivepenny bit chance to be in my purse. 1903 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* s. v. Only tenpence in the shilling, a description of weak intellect.

Tenpenny (tenpēni), a. (sb.)

1. Valued at, costing, or amounting to ten pence; sold at tenpence the piece, dozen, hundred, pound, quart, gallon, yard, or other customary unit (see also b); also in contempt: cf. *twopenny*. *Tenpenny piece* = B. 1. *Tenpenny-worth*, the amount of anything to be bought for tenpence.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* v. i. All the tenpenny ale-houses would stand every morning with a quart pot in their hand, saying, 'will it please your worship drinke?' 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw.* Ho. iv. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 339 If all the great Turks Concubines were but like thee, the tenpenny-infidel should never neede [etc.]. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. v. vii. 141 Lieutenant Felton..made a thrust with a common tenpenny knife..at the Duke. a 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* Wks. (1673) 2 A cloth Of Network edged wth a Tenpenny-Lace. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* i. 36 A yard of tenpenny stuff. 1827 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ii. A tenpenny-worth of cord. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi. She had given him a tenpenny-piece. 1875-7 RUSKIN *Morn. in Florence* Pref., I have done more work than you will ever know of, to make them good tenpenny-worths to you.

b. *Tenpenny nail*: originally, a nail sold at tenpence a hundred: see PENNY 10. Now, vaguely, a nail of large size.

1426-8 [see PENNY 10]. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 16 Xpenny nails. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 172 To make the whole matter fast and sure, as it were with a tenpenny nail. 1666 W. BOGUWART *Loimographia* (1894) 66 Stomacks like Ostriches able to digest a tenpenny nail. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xii. Were his nails tenpenny nails, and his teeth as long as those of a harrow.

B. sb. 1. A piece of money: = TENPENCE. a. The token of the Bank of Ireland for 10d., issued in 1805, 1806, and 1813. b. A franc or lira.

1824 A. THOMSON in *Life & Min.* iv. (1869) 217 A gentleman..sent me seven tenpennies—5s. 10d. Irish. 1825 *Hist. Little Pat in Houlston Tracts* I. No. 11. 12 Having received a present of a tenpenny from a gentleman. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. Ten, (Guernsey) When I got a bad tenpenny I put it in my purse and pass it.

2. a. A tenpenny nail. b. A child's school-book (originally) costing tenpence: formerly the third book used in teaching to read. Sc.

1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 22 We've driven a hundred tenpennies already. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* iii. 35 They stammered like a boy new into the tenpenny.

Ten-pins (ten'pinz), sb. pl. Chiefly U.S. A game in which ten pins (see PIN sb. 1 8) or 'men' are set up to be bowled at; cf. NINEPINS; spec. a game so played in U.S., called in England 'American bowls'. Also, the pins with which this game is played; in sing. *tenpin*, one of these.

1600 ROWLAND *Lett. Hamours Blood* iv. 64 To play at loggets, nine holes, or ten pinches. 1807 CHARRKE *Par. Reg.* III. 106 When justice winked on every jovial crew, And ten-pins tumbled in the parson's view. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* vi. Ten-Pins being a game of mingled chance and skill, invented when the legislature passed an act forbidding Nine-Pins. 1884 H. C. BUNNER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 298/2 Base-ball and ten-pins are in no great favor. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 20 July 54/2 Even a ten-pin must be set up before it is knocked down.

b. *attribution*, and *Comb.*, as *ten-pin alley*, *ball*.

1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shadow* N. York 218 The click of the billiard ball, and the booming of the ten-pin alley, are distinctly heard. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 444/2 You rush to the bottom like a ten-pin ball sent spinning down its alley.

Ten-pounder (ten'pau'ndər). [Parasynthetic f. *ten pound* (s + -ER 1).]

1. a. A thing (e.g. a ball, a fish) weighing ten pounds; spec. a fish, *Elops saurus*, about three feet long, inhabiting the warmer parts of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans; also called Big-eyed Herring. b. A cannon throwing a ten-pound shot.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3112/3. 69 Pieces of Cannon..viz... 9 ten Pounders. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 71 Ten-pounders are shaped like Mulletts, but are so full of very small stiff Bones..that you can hardly eat them. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 407 The 'Big-eyed Herring' or 'Ten-pounder', *Elops saurus*.

2. Something of the value of, or rated at, ten pounds. a. A ten-pound note. b. A voter in a borough who was enfranchised in virtue of occupying property of the annual value of ten pounds.

1755 JOHNSON s. v. Pounder. A note or bill is called a twenty pounder or ten pounder. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Millmay* iv. I pocketed the little donation—it was a ten-pounder. 1834 *Oxford Univ. Mag.* 1. 46 No candidate would venture to present himself before a body of ten-pounders. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xvii. There were several old boroughs where the freemen still outnumbered the ten-pounders.

Hence Ten-poundery *nonce-wd.*, the body of ten-pound householders.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 237 He was banged to oblige the tenpoundery of the day.

Tenrec: see TANRKO.

Tense (tens), sb. Also 4-6 *tens*, *temps*, 6 *tenoes*. [a. OF. *tens*, 11-13th c. (also *tans*, 11-16th c.); mod. F. *temps* from 13th c. = Pr. *temps*, Sp. *tiempo*, Pg. It. *tempo*:—L. *tempus* time.]

† 1. Time. Obs. (exc. in allusion to 2). c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 1061 And soluelle þat reme-naunt ine purgatorye tense Eft-sonne. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* Wks. I. 377 Pe Gospel of Maudelen Dai is red on Fridai in Quarter Tense in Septembre among Feriails. [Editor's note. 'Quatuor Tempora', or, as it is called in Ireland, Quarter Tense; for the gospel read on St. Mary Magdalen's day (July 22) is the same as that for Ember Friday in September.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Cant. Yeom. Pro.* 4 T. 322 It is tooken..That future tensesþat maad men deseuere, In trust ther-of, from al þat euer they hadde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv. (Percy Soc.) 214 For onely of hym it is especiall..in finalle, The future tence to knowe directly. 1843 CARLILE *Past & Pr.* II. v. There are three Tenses, *Tempora*, or Times; and there is one Eternity.]

2. *Gram.* Any one of the different forms or modifications (or word-groups) in the conjugation of a verb which indicate the different times (*past*, *present*, or *future*) at which the action or state denoted by it is viewed as happening or existing, and also (by extension) the different nature of such action or state, as continuing (*imperfect*) or completed (*perfect*); also *abstr.* that quality of a verb which depends on the expression of such differences. 1388 WYCLIF *Pro.* xv. 57 A participle of a present tens..may be resoldid into a verbe of the same tens, and a coniunction copulatif. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 31 These three accidents, mode, tens and declination parsonall. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 2 The tenses or tymes of verbes are oftentimes chaunged among the Hebrewes. 1580 — in *Barst. Ab.* To Rdr. viii. The Coniugation, Number, Person, Tense, And Moode of Verbes. 1580 FULKE *Martiall Confut.* iv. 169 Findeth fault with him for giuing the aoristes the signification of the present tens. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iv. i. Thou præterpluperfect tense of a woman. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 11 In Eternity there is no distinction of Tenses. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. vii. Wks. (1841) 152 The tenses are used to mark present, past, and future time. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. xvi. § 549 [In Latin there are] Six tenses..Three, denoting incomplete action..Three, denoting completed action. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 212 The tenses of the English verb are made partly by inflection, partly by the use of auxiliary verbs.

Comb. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. xvi. § 550 All verbs in the passive have in the Indicative only three simple tense-forms. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 123 A case or two of verbal tense-making. 1886 *Amer. J. Philol.* Dec. 448 That the present subjunctives of *posse* and *videri*..can..become tense-expressing.

b. *fig.* or *allusively*, in conjunction with mood: see MOOD sb. 2 b.

Tense (tens), a. [ad. L. *tens-us*, pa. pple. of *tendere* to stretch.]

1. Drawn tight, stretched taut; strained to stiff-

ness; tight, rigid: chiefly said of cords, fibres, or membranes. Opposed to *lax*, *flaccid*. Also *transf.* of a sensation, the breathing, the pulse.

1690 *Phil. Trans.* V. 209 Whether the Mercury... be sustained by the external Air, or by a Tense matter within.
1696 *WISSEMAN Surg.* (R.). The skin was tense, also mpled and blistered. 1758 *RUTTY in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 563 She complain'd... now and then of a tense Pain and a Difficulty in Respiration. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 75 Fiddle-strings are... much more tense in wet weather than in dry. 1802 *Med. Trul.* VIII. 518 A small spasmodic and very tense pulse of 120, which as the pain increased, resembled the vibration of a musical string. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 529 The artery remains full and tense, and resists strongly the compressing finger. 1879 *TOURGEER Foot's Err.* xxxvi. 254 With every muscle as tense as those of the tiger waiting for his leap.

b. *Entom.* Applied to the abdomen when not divided or transversely folded, as in spiders.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 350 [Abdomen] Tense... when it is not folded. Ex. Most *Araneidae*.

2. *fig.* In a state of nervous or mental strain or tension; strained; highly strung; 'on the stretch'; excited, or excitable; keenly sensitive.

1821 COLEBRIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 254 These distinctive faculties being in a tense and active state. 1845-6 DE QUINCEY *Notes Giffillan's Lit. Portr.* Wks. 1859 XII. 281 This collapse of a tense excitement. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ix. Her sensibilities, kept tense through the long winter... refused to respond. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxi. Gwendolen... looked at her with tense expectancy, but was silent. 1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* 161 The house-party were now tense with excitement.

3. *Comb.* as *tense-drawn*, *tense-fibred*, etc.

1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 353 Robust and tense fibred. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* vii. 134 The Americans, whose rasping voices... strain tense-drawn nerves to breaking-point. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 2/1 The haggard, tense-eyed men, the expensively attired, withered, yet beautiful women.

Tense, v. rare. [*f.* TENSE *a.*; perh. at first in pa. ppl. *tensed*, repr. *L. tensus* stretched, strained.] *trans.* To make tense; to stretch tight. So **Tensed** ppl. *a.*, stretched tight, tense.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 141 In his supposed tensed and rarefied bodies. *Ibid.* 156 The contraction or restitution of the tensed matter. 1884 *Mind* Jan. 109 A maximal effort of tensing the extensor instead of the flexor muscles.

Tenseless, a. [*f.* TENSE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no tenses or distinctions of tense (*loosely*, not having the ordinary function of a tense, i.e. not expressing time). Hence **Tenselessness**.

1886 Tenseless [see TEMPORAL *a.* 5 b]. 1887 W. G. HALE in *Amer. J. Philol.* Apr. 59 A sweeping doctrine like that of the tenselessness of all dependent subjunctives. 1889 *Classical Rev.* Feb. 9 Maintaining that the tenses of the subjunctive are not tenseless... but have each their proper temporal significance.

Tenselle, obs. form of TENSEL, loss.

Tensely (tensli), *adv.* [*f.* TENSE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a tense manner. 1. Tightly.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 16 The cellular part of the periteneum... is tensely stretched over them. 1839 LOWRY *Beatrice* xiv. Even as a cross-bow breaks, when 'tis discharged, Too tensely drawn the bow-string and the bow. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* i. v. And girdled tensely by her virgin zone. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V. xxiii. To keep the thong tensely stretched between his neck and the peak of the saddle.

2. *fig.* With intellectual, mental, or nervous strain or tension; intently.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Digest* 2 Mathematics (i. perhaps this, in preference to every other science, teaches and habituates Mankind to think systematically and tensely). 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 220 We left... deeply moved, and with nerves more tensely strung. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 23 Dec. 127/2 There are dozens most tensely anxious for the restitution.

Tenson, variant of TENSEN *Obs.*

Tenseness (tensnēs). [*f.* TENSE *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being tense (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 29 The Tenseness makes the Distention less. 1776 SAUNDERS in T. Percival *Ess.* (1776) III. App. 307 According to the uniformity there is between the tenseness of the fibres of the several boards, and the tone of the different pipes. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Ch.* xix. 261 [Grace] strains the city like a lyre into tenseness harmonious with itself.

Tenser, -or (tensər). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 -ur, -ure, 6 *tenssar*. [*a.* OF. **tensier* = med.L. **tensarius*, *f.* OF. *tense*, tense defence, protection (= med.L. **tensa*), *f.* OF. *tenser* = med.L. *tensare* to defend, protect; *c.* OF. *tense*-, *tencement*, med.L. *tensimentum*, defence, protection, also a payment to a lord for his protection and defence; also OF. *tenserie*: see next. Ulterior etymology uncertain.] An inhabitant of a city or borough who was not a citizen or freeman, but paid a rate for permission to reside and trade; a denizen.

1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 125/2 Yef eny Burgeys or Tenser of the seid Toun (Shrewsbury) be attached for eny action personell, or for suerte of the pees within the seid Toun. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 [Ordinances of Worcester] That no maner citizen, tensur, nor inhabitant wryn the seid cite... put out eny wolle in hurting of the seid cite. 1494 That eny tensure that hath ben wryn the cyte a yere or more dwellyng... be warned to be made citizen... and yf he refuse that that he shall yerly pay to the comyn cofre xld. 15... *Early Chron. Shrewsb.* in *Trans. Shropsh. Archæol. Soc.* (1880) III. 246 This year [1449-50]

the burgeses and tensors in Shrewsbury dyd varye. 1510 *Corpor. Accts.* in T. Phillips *Hist. Shrewsb.* (1779) 168 Ordered that Tensors selling ale should pay 6d. quarterly. 1779 T. PHILLIPS *Hist. Shrewsb.* 161 Tensors fines, to be levied before the feast of St. Catharine. 1891 F. A. HIBBERT *Eng. Gilds* 126 There could no longer be any invidious distinction between freemen and non-freemen... gildsmen and tensors.

So † **Tenserie** *Obs.* [corresp. to OF. *tenserie* protection, = med.L. *tensaria*, **tensaria* payment for protection, tallage (Du Cange): see above], a tallage or tax exacted by lords from their vassals or tenants, in name of a payment for protection and defence; **Tensership**, the status of a tensor, or rate paid for this privilege.

[1151 *Concilium Londin.* f. (Du Cange), Ut ecclesie et possessiones ecclesiasticæ ab... exactionibus, quas vulgo tensors sive tallagias vocant, omnino liberæ permanent.] 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137. Hi læiden zeldes o be tunes... & clepeden it tenserie. [1176 *Pipe Roll* 22 Hen. II. (1194) 75 Baldwinus Spinc reddit compositum de... tensors [C. R. tensors] quam accepit de Brantona]. 1700 GOUCH *Hist. of Myddle* 128 This Richard Muckleston... commenced a suite against the Towne of Shrewsbury for exacting an imposition upon him which they call tensorship. 1747 *Poll for Borough of Shrewsb.* 29-30 June in *Trans. Shropsh. Archæol. Soc.* III. 234 This Tensorship is a fine or acknowledgment commonly paid by persons following trade in the town that are no Burgeses.

Tensible (tensibəl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. **tensibilis* that may be stretched, *f.* *tens-*, ppl. stem of *tendere* to stretch.] Capable of being stretched; = TENSILE 1. Hence **Tensibility**.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 327 Gold... is the Closest... of Metals: And is likewise the most Flexible, and Tensible. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 191 Direct tensile strength, compressive strength. 1876 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 707 What is the matter, structure, tenacity, tensibility... and various use of Fibres?

Tensify (tensifi), *v. rare.* [*f.* *L. tens-us*, TENSE *a.* + -[I]FY.] *trans.* To make tense.

1859 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* iii. 50 Fibred, tensified and toned for action.

Tensile (tensil, -oil), *a.* Also 7 *tensil*. [ad. mod.L. *tensile* is capable of stretching, *f.* *tens-*, ppl. stem of *tendere* to stretch: see -ILE, -ILE.]

1. Capable of being stretched; susceptible of extension; ductile.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 845 All bodies ductile, and tensile, that will be drawn into wires. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 173 The dry, solid, tensile, hard, and crusty parts of the body. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* I. 175, I have omitted *tensile* on the list... only because 'tis out of use in talk. 1874 *Tait Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (1876) 313 It [a soap-bubble] has two tensile surfaces with a layer of water between them.

2. Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to tension; exercising or sustaining tension.

1841 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* IV. 31/2 Cast iron... will bear a very considerable tensile strain. 1857 WHREWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (ed. 3) II. 444 Wrought iron yields to compressive somewhat more easily than to tensile force. 1868 JOHNSON *Metals* 90 It possesses a tensile strength double that of good malleable iron. 1898 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 936 This tensile strain is due to the stress of the hypertrophied left ventricle.

3. Of a musical instrument: Producing sounds from stretched strings. *rare* -*o*.

In recent Dicts.

Hence **Tensiled** *a.* (*rare* -*o*), 'made tensile; rendered capable of tension' (Webster 1864); **Tensilely** *adv.*, in relation to tension; **Tensility**, tensile condition or quality.

1871 *Standard* 28 Jan. Small forgings are generally tensilely stronger proportionately than large ones. 1859 H. MORE *Innover. Soul* ii. x. (1662) 102 The liberation or reciprocation of the spirits in the tenacity of the muscles. 1910 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 6 A tensility which almost doubles when the metal is wrought and drawn.

Tension (tenʃən), *sb.* Also 7-8 *tention*. [prob. *a.* *F. tension* (a 1530 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late *L. tensiō-em*, n. of action *f. tendere* to stretch (pa. ppl. *tens-us*, *tent-us*). But the Eng. word may have been direct from 16th c. medical Latin.

With *tension* agree *distension*, *extension*, *pretension*; the variant *tention* agrees with *attention*, *contention*, *intention*.

The action of stretching or condition of being stretched: in various senses.

1. *Physiol. and Path.* The condition, in any part of the body, of being stretched or strained; a sensation indicating or suggesting this; a feeling of tightness. (The earliest use in English.)

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 59b, There is felt within the bulke of a man... a weightynesse with tension, or thrusting outwards. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* 656 The veins... upon the tension and commotion whereof... drunkenness doth proceed. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 739 The first is a stretching or Tention not without strife or contention. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1705) 30 What I mean by this Tension or Tone of the Parts. 1725 Bradley's *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Vomiting. The tension of the Hypochondria and confus'd Sight. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. iii. An unnatural tension of the nerves. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. xi. § 55. 213 A correspondingly strong sensation of muscular tension.

b. *Bot.* Applied to a strain or pressure in the cells or tissues of plants arising from changes taking place in the course of growth.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 708 Causes of the condition of Tension in Plants. The elasticity of the organised parts of plants results in tension chiefly from the

operation of three causes. *Ibid.* 713 In a turgid cell, the cell-wall is... in a state of negative, the contents in a state of positive tension. *Ibid.* 720 It is only when the epidermis is becoming cuticularised and the walls of the bast-cells are beginning to thicken that the tensions become perceptible.

2. *fig.* A straining, or strained condition, of the mind, feelings, or nerves. a. Straining of the mental powers or faculties; severe or strenuous intellectual effort; intense application.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 151 When fancy's vivid spark impels the soul To scorn quotidian scenes... what nostrum shall compose its fatal tension? 1826 W. GIFFORD *Lett. in Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxv. 172 It is a fearful thing to break down the mind by unremitting tension. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 32 The mind cannot be always in a state of intellectual tension.

b. Nervous or emotional strain; intense suppressed excitement; a strained condition of feeling or mutual relations which is for the time outwardly calm, but is likely to result in a sudden collapse, or in an outburst of anger or violent action of some kind.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. vi. The expression... of extreme tension... had disappeared. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. As the danger decreased with the distance, the supernatural tension of the nervous system lessened. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 311 Society cannot permanently exist in a condition of extreme tension. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 64/7 A tension of feeling which has had no parallel since the outbreak of the Crimean war.

3. *Physics.* A constrained condition of the particles of a body when subjected to forces acting in opposite directions away from each other (usually along the body's greatest length), thus tending to draw them apart, balanced by forces of cohesion holding them together; the force or combination of forces acting in this way, esp. as a measurable quantity. (The opposite of *compression* or *pressure*.)

1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* viii. 92 If you cut the string of a bent bow asunder, the... extreams will fly from one another suddenly and forcibly enough to manifest that they were before in a violent state of Tension. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xxi. I. 101 The string which is constantly kept in a state of tension will vibrate on the slightest impulse. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 570 The strain occasioned by pulling timber in the direction of its length is called *tension*. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1855) 232 The tension of the great field of ice over which we passed must have been enormous. It had a sensible curvature. 1881 *Metal World* No. 18. 277 A weight being placed on a beam or girder (...resting on the support at each end...), the top is... thrown into compression and the bottom into tension.

b. Inexactly used for the expansive force of a gas or vapour, properly called *pressure*.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 851 A pressure upon the optic nerve, by reason of a tension of the intermediate air, or æther. 1826 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxiii. 200 The air... has a certain degree of elasticity, or tension. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* VII. 155/2 The steam... is retained between the boiler and the plate until by its 'tension' or elasticity it is forced downwards and underneath the edge of the plate. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 9 (1870) 8 He wishes to apply the force of his steam, or of the furnace which gives tension to his steam, to this particular purpose.

c. *transf.* A device in a sewing-machine for regulating the tightness of the stitch. Also *tension-device*.

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., By adjustment of the pressure at the tension device, the required tightness of stitch is obtained... There are many... kinds of tensions, in different machines. Fig. 6309 shows the... automatic tension... The automatic tension-device... is placed in the standard of the machine.

4. *Electr.* The stress along lines of force in a dielectric. Formerly applied also to surface density of electric charge, and until about 1882 used vaguely as a synonym for potential, electromotive force, and mechanical force exerted by electricity: still so applied, in industrial and commercial use, in *high* and *low tension*: see sense 5.

1802 NICHOLSON's *Jnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 137 (tr. Volta) In the one case, as well as in the other, the electric tension [*la tensione elettrica*] rises, during the contact, to the same point. 1833 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1855) I. 97 The attractions and repulsions due to the tension of ordinary electricity. 1837 BRÜWSTER *Magnet.* 159 The sun heating and illuminating the earth, and producing a magnetic tension. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 218 On their separation they are found to possess... a certain quantity of free electricity of low tension. 1841 W. FRANCIS (tr. Ohm 1827) in *Taylor's Sci. Mem.* II. 416 (*Ohm's Law*) The force of the current in a galvanic circuit is directly as the sum of all the tensions [*die Summe aller Spannungen*], and inversely as the entire reduced length of the circuit. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 135 *Tension*, Mr. Harris applies to the actual force of a charge to break down any non-conducting or dielectric medium between two terminating electrified planes. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 64 *Tension* is the power to polarise and effect discharge. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 439 Such machines deliver a large quantity of electricity of low tension. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 59 Finding the phrase *electric tension* used in several vague senses, I have attempted to confine it to... the state of stress in the dielectric medium which causes motion of the electrified bodies, and leads, when continually augmented, to disruptive discharge. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* 203 *note*, The word *tension*... is so often misapplied in text-books... The term would be invaluable if we might adopt it to denote only the mechanical stress across a dielectric, due to accumulated charges. 1882 *Nature* 12 Oct. 570/2 M. Gariel breaks free from servitude to the con-

secrated term 'tension', so often misused as a synonym for potential, electro-motive force, and we know not what.

fig. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 75 Everything... has exasperated, not calmed, the electric tension of the European atmosphere.

5. High tension: a high degree of tension (of any kind); *a. esp. in Electr.* a term for a high degree of electromotive force or difference of potential: now chiefly used by makers of motor-cars, and of magnetic and induction coils. So **Low tension.** (See sense 4.) Chiefly attrib. as in *high or low tension system* (of electric lighting, etc.); also *h. t.* or *l. t. charge, contact, current, fuse, etc.*

1889 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 3/1 Mr. Crompton does not say that the high tension system will not succeed. He says both will succeed; but that the low tension system is safer and cheaper.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Tension*. A body is said to have a high-tension charge, or a charge of high-tension electricity, and a conductor to carry a high-tension current, when the stress in the medium surrounding the body or the conductor is high.

1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 715 When required for high-tension wires, the armature of this exploder is wound with very fine wire; when for low-tension, with coarse wire. 1903 *Motor. Ann.* 221 The low tension system is one which will undoubtedly come to the fore. In this the actual current from the battery, or magneto machine, is interrupted inside the cylinder, thus causing a spark. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 4/2 High-tension magneto, it is noted, is gaining in popularity—the low-tension system being confined almost exclusively to the very high-priced cars. 1907 *Ibid.* 5 Dec. 4/2 The low-tension make and break is made on platinum points by means of a cam, whilst the high-tension contact is made through metal contacts by a revolving carbon brush.

b. Of the pulse: cf. **TENSE** a. 1 (quot. 1802).

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 983 The low-tension pulse presents marked fluctuations of the base line. *Ibid.* 1024 Sir W. Broadbent considers that this modified high tension pulse is almost constant in mitral stenosis.

6. attrib. and Comb. as *tension area, device* (see 3c), *thrill*; *spec.* applied to parts of a structure subjected to tensile stress, as *tension-bar, -member, -rod*; *tension-bridge*, a bridge in which there is tensile stress between parts of the structure, as a bowstring-bridge (see **BOWSTRING** 3, and quot. here); *tension-fuse*, a form of electric fuse which is fired by a spark at a break in a circuit; *tension magnet* (see quot.); *tension-pulley, -roller*, a free pulley or roller over which a belt, etc. passes to keep it stretched tight; a *tightening-pulley*; *tension-rail*, a rail for stretching cloth during the process of printing; *tension-spicule*, in sponges (see quot.); *tension-spring*, a spring for carriages, etc. composed of inner and outer leaves, connected at the ends, but free in the middle, so as to elongate independently under strain.

1871 *Tyndall Fragm.* Sc. I. 1. 20 At the beginning the vis viva was zero and the 'tension area' was a maximum.

1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Tension-bridge, a bridge constructed on the principle of the bow, the arch supporting the track by means of tension-rods, and the string acting as a tie.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Fuse*, 'Tension-fuse, an electric fuse in which the conducting circuit is not complete, the firing being accomplished by the passage of a spark.

1891 *Ibid.* s.v. An electromagnet surrounded by a coil of many turns and high electrical resistance was called by Henry a 'tension magnet.'

1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 303 For the purpose of keeping a due degree of tension on the chain, a small movable 'tension pulley' is applied.

1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 169 To draw in the apparently endless plain white calico, zigzagging it over 'tension rails, and running it on, giving it an extra colour at every turn.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 126/1 Each pair of rafters is tied by means of a 'tension rod. *Ibid.* 381/1 The platform, or roadway, was laid upon cast iron beams, suspended from the main chains by perpendicular iron bars or tension rods, about five feet apart.

1835 *URR Philos. Manuf.* 196 The 'tension or stretching-roller has its axle mounted in the segment-racks as usual.

1886 *VON LÖNNFELD in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Dec. 564 Called *Flesh-spicules* or *Microsclera* ('Tension-spicules' of Bowerbank).

1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Tension-spring, a spring for wagons, railway-carriages, etc. The outer leaves impart a tensile strain to the inner ones.'

1893 *T. E. BROWN Old John*, etc. 111 To him the sorrows are the 'tension-thrills Of that serene endeavour.

Hence **Tension** v. *trans.*, to subject to tension, tighten, make taut (hence **Tensioned ppl. a.**, **Tensioning vbl. sb.**); **Tensional a.**, of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with tension; **Tensionless a.**, without tension, unstrained.

1879 *Daily News* 28 Feb. The whole nation was hanging in a 'tensioned spasm of fear.

1879 *Tyndall* (Webster Suppl.), A highly tensioned string.

1893 *De Long in Chicago Advance* 28 Sept. How tensioned are our nerves!

1898 *Cycl. Tour.* 48 Upon the correct tensioning of the spokes [of a bicycle] depends the 'truth' of the wheel.

1906 *Cycl. Tour.* 48 Upon the correct tensioning of the spokes [of a bicycle] depends the 'truth' of the wheel.

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1658 PHILLIPS, *Tensity*, stiffness, or a being stretched out hard. 1676 COLLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 604 There could be, in that supposition of a Continuity of fibre, tensity enough in the Intestins to carry on such a motion. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 261 That robust Tensity of the Fibres, which makes strong People the less liable to accidents.

b. fig.

1862 CARLYLE *Fredh. Gt.* xl. vii. (1872) IV. 95 I braced him into such a tensity of spirit. 1884 W. COLLINS *I say No* ix. The first change of expression which relaxed the iron tensity of the housekeeper's face showed itself.

Tensive (tensiv), *a.* [a. F. *tensif*, -ive (Paré 16th c.), f. L. *tens-*, ppl. stem of *tendere* (see **TENSE** a. and -IVE). Cf. *intensive*.] Having the quality of stretching or straining; causing tension; in *Path.* applied to a sensation of tension or tightness in any part of the body.

1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 95 After violent Exercises we always feel a Tensive Pain in the Left side. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 149 The pain is usually dull and tensive.

Tensome (tensəm), *a.* (sb.) *Sc.* [f. **TEN** + -SOME.] Ten together, consisting of a company or set of ten. Also as *sb.* A set or cluster of ten.

1563 WINSETT in *Vincent. Lirimensis Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 75 Al in the haly number of that table of ten-sum at Ephesus.

a. 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 453 Maire honor is to vanquish ane, Nor feicht with tensum and be tane. 1898 J. PATON *Castlebraes* ix. 284 The glee o' Tensome an' Twalsome Families.

Tenson (tensən, tənsoŋ). Also **genson**. [f. **TEN** + -SON.] *Pr. lenso*, a poetical contest; in OF. contention, contest: see **TENCON**.] A contest in verse between rival troubadours; a piece of verse or song composed for or sung in such a contest.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* ii. 686 While, out of dream, his day's work went To tune a crazy tenson or sirvent. 1883 A. H. WOODHOUSE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 585/1 The tenses, or contentions, were metrical dialogues of lively repartee on some disputed point of gallantry. 1895 H. GAELYN *To Elise*, Would I could write for my Elise Trim triolets and tenses tender!

Tensor (tensər, -ər). [a. mod. L. *tensor*, agent-n. from *tendere* to stretch.]

1. Anat. (also *tensor muscle*): A muscle that stretches or tightens some part. Opp. to *laxator*.

In mod. use, distinguished from an *extensor* by not altering the direction of the part.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Tensors*, or *Extensors*, are those common Muscles that serve to extend the Toes, and have their Tendons inserted into all the lesser Toes. 1799 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 10 The combined action of the tensor and laxator muscles varying the degree of its [the membrana tympani] tension. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 384 The biceps... being a flexor and supinator of the fore-arm, and at the same time a tensor of its fascia. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 597 The functions of the adductors and tensors are more delicate.

2. Math. In Quaternions, a quantity expressing the ratio in which the length of a vector is increased.

1853 HAMILTON *Elem. Quaternions* ii. i. (1866) 108 The former element of the complex relation... between... two lines or vectors [viz. their relative length]... is represented by a simple ratio... or by a number expressing that ratio.

Note. This number, which we shall call the *tensor* of the quotient... may always be equated... to a positive scalar.

1886 W. S. ALDIS *Solid Geom.* xiv. (ed. 4) 235 Since the operation denoted by a quaternion consists of two parts, one of rotating OA into the position OB and the other of extending OA into the length OB, a quaternion may be represented as the product of two factors... the versor... and... the tensor of the quaternion.

b. Comb., as *tensor-twist*, in Clifford's biquaternions, a twist multiplied by a tensor.

Tensor, tensur, -ure, var. ff. **TENSER Obs.**

+ **Tensure** = *to ensue*: see **T** and **ENSUE** v.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg*, c. 2 and *Balade* 16 The for tensure, that art they lode-sten.

+ **Tensure**. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *tensūra* stretching, f. *tendere* to stretch: see -URE.] Stretching, strain: = **TENSION**.

1611 BARREY *Ram Alley Epil.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 380 But he... Submits the tensions of his pains To those, whose wit and nimble brains Are able best to judge. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 12 This Motion upon Pressure, and the Reciprocal thereof, which is Motion upon Tensure; we use to call (by one common Name) Motion of Liberty. 1653 R. G. T. Bacon's *Hist. Winds* 218 As for the freeing from tensure or stretching. 1679 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 516 Its Spring being of a like tensure with that of the outward Air.

Tensyn, variant of **TINSEN Obs.**

Tent (tent), *sb.* 1 Forms: 3-6 *tente*, 5 *teinte*, *teynt*, 5-6 *tentt* (e, 6 *tenthe*), 4- *tent*. [a. OF. *tente* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*):—L. *tenta*, pl. of *tentum*, pa. ppl. of *tendere* to stretch; = med. L. *tenta*, *tentum* tent (in Du Cange); cf. also It., Pr. *tenda*, Sp. *tienda*, med. L. *tentia* (13th c. in Du Cange), assimilated to *tendere*.]

1. A portable shelter or dwelling of canvas (formerly of skins or cloth), supported by means of a pole or poles, and usually extended and secured by ropes fastened to pegs which are driven into the ground; used by travellers, soldiers, nomads, and others; a pavilion; also, a similar shelter erected on a travelling boat or wagon.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 4156 Hiū come to barbesflet & pigte per bi syde Ilor tentes & bor paulions. a. 1200 *Cursor M.*

7709 He sett his tentes in a dale. *Ibid.* 7714 Pai went, Vn-to be kings aun tent. c. 1330 R. BURNES *Chron.* (1810) 67 Par loges & bare tentes vp þei gan bigge. 1387 *Traviša Higden* (Rolls) III. 125 Antecrist schal be slawe in his owne tent in þe mount Olyuete. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1090 The troiens. Takyn þere tentes, turnyt boni vnder. c. 1450 *Merlin* iii. 46 How he wolde come be nyght hym self to his teyntes. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xii. 16 Get the to thy tentes [Wyclif, Turne agen into thi tabernacles] O Israel [Geneva, 1611, To your tents, O Israel]. 1552 HULOET, *Tent* or bouthie in a layre or market. a. 1570 in Feuillerat *Revels* O. *Eliz.* (1908) 407 Comptroller of her graces Revelles tenthes & pavilions. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 7 Vp with my Tent, heere wil I lye to night, But where to morrow? 1617 MOWSON *Itin.* ii. 82 The weather grew so extreme, as it blew downe all our Tents, and tore them in pieces. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbt Conitt* 17 May, The Sultan is already gone to his tents, and all his Court. 1719 Da Fos *Crusoe* i. 285 Friday and I, in about two Hours Time, made a very handsome Tent, cover'd with old Sails. 1844 LONGF. *Day is done* 43 The cares, that infest the day, Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs, And as silently steal away. 1844 [see FITCH n. 4].

+ **b.** A sheet or screen of canvas or the like.

1579 in Feuillerat *Revels* O. *Eliz.* (1908) 179 Hanging up Tenties to keepe away the wynde & snow from dryying into the hall.

2. transf. Something likened to or resembling a tent; *spec. b.* in *Photogr.*, a curtained box serving as a portable dark-room; *c.* the silken web of a tent-caterpillar.

1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* iv. xxi, Heav'n's wide-spreading Tent. 1864 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jnl.* iii. *Myst. Summer* 59 Its little bell expands, for me, A tent of silver lily fair.

d. The name given to a local 'lodge' or 'habitation' of the Rechabites; also of the Zionists.

[From the tents in which the ancient Rechabites dwelt, Jer. xxxv. 7, and those in which Israel dwelt in the wilderness.]

1886 *Rechabite Mag.* July 151 (Cassell) The sick funds in the possession of the various tents. 1897 E. REICH in *19th Cent.* Aug. 261 At the head of religious Zionism are the numerous 'Tents' of the 'Lovers of Zion'. *Ibid.* Oct. 633 The English Association, known as the Chovevi Zion... has 35 established 'Tents', spread through the length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

e. Applied to a hut.

a. 1873 *DEUTSCH Revu.* (1874) 178 The people dwelling during their lifetime in tents of mud. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxvii. 247 A little disjointed gipsy encampment of mud-built tents pitched on the bare moor.

3. fig. An abode, residence, habitation, dwelling-place; *esp. in phrases to have, pitch one's tent/s.*

c. 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 9 Bountee so fix hath in þin herte his tente. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. lxxxiii(i). 10 To dwell in the tentes of the vngodly [1611 tents of wickedness]. 1624 DAVIES *Psalm* xv, Lord I who shall dwell in thy bright tent with Thee? 1700 DAYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 59 To Chassis' pleasing plains he took his way, There pitched his tents, and there resolved to stay. 1827 *Edin. Weekly Jnl.* 28 Feb. They... spoke of the theatre as of the tents of sin. 1887 HALL CAINE *Coleridge* iv, Roscoe invited him to pitch his tent in Liverpool.

4. Sc. A portable pulpit set up in the open air for the preacher on sacramental or other occasions when the worshippers are too numerous to be accommodated in the church.

1678 LADY MERVEN *Let. in Ladies of Court.* (1853) Introd. 34 They had their tent set up upon your ground. 1689 in *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 381 A tent being set up before, Mr. Shields continued in his lecture. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xiv, But, hark! the tent has chang'd its voice. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* May an. 1819, Every kirk in the neighbourhood being left empty when it was known he was to mount the tent at any country sacrament. 1885 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life* Scot. 177 Besides a church, every parish required a tent. This... was not a tabernacle of canvas for sheltering the worshippers, but a moveable pulpit made of wood for the preacher to stand in.

5. attrib. and Comb. *a.* Simple attrib. 'of, consisting of, belonging to, used in, dwelling in, a tent or tents', as *tent accommodation, -cloth, -curtain, -fashion, -fellow, -frame, -house* (also *fig.*), *-life, -mate, -pole, -post, -roof, -rope, -sail* (*SAIL sb.* 1 7), *-school, -skirt, -staff, -table, -tomb, -wagon*; objective and obj. genitive, as *tent-holder, -keeper, -owner, -pitcher, -pitching*; instrumental, etc., as *tent-clad, -dotted, -dwelling, -like* adjs.; also, in sense 4, *tent-preaching, -reader, -sermon*.

1780 W. CARTER *Disbanded Subaltern* 22 Closest the bottom of this 'tent-clad hill. 1552 HULOET, 'Tente clothes, wherwith tentes are covered. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Converters. Whale Fishery* 13 The sinews... they use in sewing their coats and tent clothes. 1648 OWEN *Serm. Hab.* iii. 1-9 Wks. 1851 VILL. 98 The 'tent-dwelling Arabians. 1836 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 176 Their neat canvas housing rigged 'tent-fashion. 1904 *Expositor* Apr. 311 Men from all parts of Greece were 'tent fellows and messmates. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 6/5 At a largely-attended meeting of 'tent-holders at Southend... it was pointed out that, according to legal advice, the tent-owners were in the position of trespassers. 1905 *Balcarras Proclama.* No. 1431 'Tent-keeper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xix. (Roxb.) 164/1 Daily pay... Pioneers each 18d. 'Tent-keepers each 18d. 1858 G. RHODES (*title*) *Tents* and 'Tent-Life, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. 1864 TRAYVELLAN *Comph. Walks* (1866) 114 Tent-life in the winter months is very enjoyable. 1840 LONGF. *Spanish Stud.* iii. v, Behold, how beautiful she stands Under the 'tent-like trees! 1655 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurge.* put out 48 Seeing some of his 'Tent-mates, I asked them if he was distracted? 1875 Sir T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 77 Tell your 'tent-pitcher to give me two long tent-pins and two short ones. 1706 *Loth. Gaz.* No. 4180/4 Out of the Albion Frigate... Pictures, 'Tent-Poles. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr. V.* 13 The Mamelukes... tied blu tu a

*tent-post with his hands behind his back. 1825 JAMIESON s. v. Scottish Presbyterians. still feel some degree of partiality to 'tent-preaching. a 1722 PENNECUK Wks. (1815) 345 (E.D.D.) He was 'tent-reader of our service book. 1424 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) 111. 151 Pro iij wellrapis, iij 'tente, rapis, et iij veyrape cum i corda... 1828-40 TYLER Hist. Scot. (1864) 1. 152 Douglas, penetrated to the royal tent, [and] cut the tent-ropes. 1892 RIDER HAGGARD Nada 2 The shivering natives... took refuge on the second wagon, drawing a 'tent-sail over them. 1909 JYLL Educ. Apr. 294/2 South Australia... A new plan for the education of children in remote parts of the State... The first 'tent school has already been established and is to be found in the Hundred of Shannon, on Eyre Peninsula. 1895 J. RAMSAY Scot. & Scotsm. in 18th C. (1888) 11. 1. 25 'Tent-sermons were retained by general consent. 1896 'M. FIELD 'Attila iv. 106 At last they caught the 'tent-skirt in their hands And entered one by one. 1864 BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop. xxi. § 11 (ed. 3) 369 The 'tent-staff and pennon all or. 1893 Month Apr. 523, I live in a 'tent-wagon.

b. Special Combs.: tent-barge, a barge having a tent-like canvas awning; tent-bottom, a board floor fitted to a tent; tent-caterpillar, the gregarious larva of a North American bombycid moth, *Clisiocampa*, which spins a tent-like web; tent-fly: see FLY sb. 2 4 b; also, an exterior sheet stretched over the ridge-pole so as to cover the ordinary tent-roof with an air-space between; tent-man, (a) a tent-dweller; (b) one who has charge of a tent; tent-master: see quot.; tent-pin = TENT-PEG; tent-tree, a species of screw-pine: see quot. See also TENT-BED, TENT-DOOR, etc. 1796 STEFMAN Surinam II. xix. 71 A decent 'tent-barge with six oars. 1902 Fortu. Rev. June 988 The wooden 'tent-bottoms are placed outside the tents and thoroughly scrubbed three times a week. 1884 ROE Nat. Scr. Story iv. A colony of jays would soon destroy all the 'tent-caterpillars. 1901 Beard Agric. Leaflet No. 69. 1 Two species of so-called 'Tent Caterpillars' are frequently found on various fruit trees. 1897 H. PORTER in Cent. Mag. Apr. 831 A hospital 'tent-fly was stretched in front of the office tent so as to make a shaded space. 1880 L. WALLACE Ben-Hur 231 Drink, for this is the fear-naught of the 'tentmen. 1860 Hexham, Een Tentmen-mester, a 'Tent-master, or a Marshall of a Campe. 1807 WILKINSON in Pike Sources Mississ. II. (1810) App. 24 We found... many 'tent-pins made of wood. 1875 [see tent-fitcher in a]. 1884 MILLER Plant-n., 'Tent-tree, of Lord Howe's Island, Pandanus Forsteri.

Hence Tentful, as many as fill a tent; Tentwards adv., towards a tent; Tentwise adv., in the manner or shape of a tent.

1897 Daily News 24 May 6/5 The whole 'tentful of people rose and the gentlemen reverently uncovered. 1893 Westminster Gaz. 7 Oct. 2/1 Four weird figures tramping 'tentwards after a long day abroad. 1530 TINGOALE Exodus Table Exponnd. Words, Tabernacle, an house made 'tentwise, or as a pavilion. 1846 Mes. Gore St. Eng. Char. (1852) 39 A genteel youth... whose straight, yellow hair is combed up, tent-wise, on the top of his head.

Tent (tent), sb. 2. Now Sc. and north. dial. Also 4-5 tente, (5 teynt). [Aphetic for ATTENT and enlent, INTENT: cf. TEND v. 1, of which tent is practically a deriv., as attent of attend, intent of intend.]

1. Attention, heed, care; nearly always in the phrases *†give tent*, to give heed, pay attention (obs.), and *take tent*, to take heed, take care; with *to*, to pay attention to, take heed to; = ATTENT sb. 1, 2, INTENT sb. 2.

a 1300 Cursor M. 661 Lok for þi, þat see tak tent þat see ne brek mi commendat. Ibid. 19464 A child high salus... Tok tent-to-quills to þair weid. Ibid. 19514 Par þe folk wit full assent Til his wordes gaf þair tent. a 1325 Song of Mercy 8 in E. E. P. (1862) 118 Of whiche, to on i toke goode tent. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 7025 þe kyng til hym gaf no tent. 1382 WYCLIF Ps. lxxviii. 1 Taketh my, my puple, to my lawe. — i Tim. iv. 1 In the laste tymes summen schulen departe fro the feith, 3yuyng tent to spiritis of errour. 1388 — Ps. xxxix. [xl.] 1 He 3af tent to me. c 1400 Laud Troy Bk. 4233 To theire schippis hadde the no teynt. 1533 Gae Richt Vay (S. T. S.) 65 Tak tent that thou sinea mair. a 1637 B. JONSON Underwoods, Eupheme 1. viii. The high parliament Of Heaven; where Seraphim take Tent Of ordering all. 1728 RAMSAY Last Sp. Miser xvii. I took good tent, That double pawns... Lay in my hands. 1816 SCOTT Old Mort. xliii. 'This is the way,' said the little girl; 'follow me, gin ye please, sir, but tak tent to your feet'. 1855 ROBINSON Whitty Gloss. s. v. Mind and tak tent on 'em.

†2. Intent, purpose; = INTENT sb. 1, ATTENT sb. 3. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 14288 Bot mari was in a-moþer tent [v. r. entent] Wit hir laner to speke so went. 1399 LANGL. Rich. Redeles ii. 97 Trouthe baþe detourmyed þe tente to þe ende. 14... Beryn 126 For ethir-is þouþt & tent was, oþir to hegie. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 18 þe autours of his tente be tellys.

Tent (tent), sb. 3 Surg. Also 4-7 tente, 6 teynte, 6-8 taint, 7 taynt. [a. F. tente (12th c. in Godef. Compl.), sb. f. tenter = L. temptare, tentare; see TENT v. 2: cf. It. tenta, Sp. tienia a probe.]

†1. A probe. Also fig. Obs.

c 1375 Cursor M. 26638 (Fairf.) A tent þe wers to hit will reche Quen hit rotis for defaute of fleche. 1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. ii. ii. 16 Modest Doubt is cal'd... the tent that searches To the bottom of the worst. 1693 tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict. (ed. 2) s. v. Tenta, A Chyrurgcons Instrument, called Specillum, the vulgar call it Tenta, a Tent, from trying.

2. A roll or pledget, usually of soft absorbent material, often medicated, or sometimes of a medicinal substance, formerly much used to search and

cleanse a wound, or to keep open or distend a wound, sore, or natural orifice.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Chirurg. 34, I heeld þe wounde open aldai wip a litil smal tent & a schort. c 1425 tr. Ardenne's Treat. Fistula 34, I putte in two tentes or þre... in þe larger holes. 1547 BOORDE Brev. Health Prof. 4 Let them be sure in serchyng of the depnes to make the tentes, and accordyng to the depnes to make the tentes. 1610 MARKHAM Masterp. ii. cxlii. 407 Hauling cleansed the soare by tying a taint of flaxe or fine linnen cloth. 1639 T. DE GRAY Compl. Horsen. 292 A linnen clout rowled up in the fashion of a great tayot. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Tent(s) in surgery... are of service [i.] to convey medicines to the most inner recesses... of the wound. 2. To prevent the Lips of the wound from uniting before it is healed at the bottom... Tents whose office is to enlarge... the mouth of any wound, or ulcer... are usually called sponge-tents. 1867 HARRIS Dict. Med. Terminol., Sponge Tent, a tent made of prepared sponge. 1871 T. G. THOMAS Dis. Women 78 Preparation of sea-tangle tents.

fig. a 1548 HALL Chron. Hen. V 35b, Now to finde a remedy for a mischief and a tent to stop a wounde, the Clergy... agreed to offre... a grate some of mony. 1672 T. JORDAN Lond. Triumphant 15 But yet our wounds have neither tent nor balm, We freeze in Fire, drown in a Calm. †3. transf. (from the shape or appearance.) Obs. 1578 LYTE Dodones vi. lvi. 730 After these tentes or catkins the leanes begin to shewe.

†4. A paste which sets hard, used in setting precious stones: see quot. 1656. Obs.

[This may be a different word.] 1504 PLAT Jewell-ho. iii. 62 An excellent tent for a Diamond. Byrne Inorie in a crusible... into a blacke powder, then take a litle... thereof, and mingle it with a few drops of... Oyle of Masticke, and in the setting of the stone you must have care that it touch not the tent. 1647 R. STAPYLTON Jewell. Ep. Ded., Just as a pigmye should throw away a diamond bigger then himselfe, only because the tent it stood upon was black. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr. s. v. Jewellers call that Tent which they put under Table Diamonds when they set them in work, and is made of mastick and turpentine.

Hence Tentwise adv., in the way of a surgical tent or plug.

1639 T. DE GRAY Compl. Horsen. 272 A salve... which must be applied eyther plaister-wise or taint-wise.

Tent (tent), sb. 4 Forms: 6 tynt, tente, teynt, 7 tint, 7- tent. [Ad. Sp. tinto dark-coloured:—L. tintus, pa. pple. of tingere to dye: see TINCT, TINGE. Cf. Sp. 'vino Tinto, a blackish wine in Spaine' (Minshew 1599).] A Spanish wine of a deep red colour, and of low alcoholic content. Also tent wine. (Often used as a sacramental wine.)

1542 BOORDE Dyetary x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wyntes, as... caprycke, tynt. 1580 FRANKFORD Dial. Yron & Steele 159 Casting wine called Tente vpon burning yron. 1612 in Halyburton's Ledger (1867) 335 Sackes Canareis Malagas Maderais, Teynts and Allacants. c 1645 HOWELL Lett. (1650) II. lv. 74 The Vintners make Tent (which is a Name for all wines in Spaine except white) to supply the place of it. 1748 Anson's Voy. II. x. 246 Spanish wines, such as tent and sherry. 1881 Med. Temp. Jyul. XLVIII. 199 Tent... is the least objectionable of intoxicating wines.

Tent, sb. 5 ? Obs. [f. TENT v. 3; or shortened from TENTER sb. 1] A frame on which embroidery or tapestry is kept stretched while making; a stretching frame for various purposes.

1548 ELYOT, Tenticula... a nette or snare to take hyrdes or beastes in, also a teynter, and a tent that brotherly worke on. 1688 R. HOLME Armoury iii. xxi. (Roxb.) 251/2 A long square of wood, made after the manner of an Embratherer's tent to slip up and down. a 1704 Compl. Servant-Maid (ed. 7) 62 To wash and starch Points. Take your Points and put them into a Tent, then lay your Tent upon a Table. 1741 LAOY POMFREY Lett. (1805) III. 113 The working of the tapestry, which is done in a different manner... the tent being set edgewise.

†Tent, a. Sc. Obs. rare. [Aphetic f. ATTENT or INTENT a.] Attent, watchful; intent.

1789 DAVIDSON Seasons 77 Up cam Tam Tell an' Sutor Sam... As tent up the aftergame, As hounds loods' frae a kennel. Ibid. 90 Up started Rosy Dougan, As tent as if she had been a puss.

Tent, v. 1 Now Sc. and north. dial. [Closely related to, and app. formed from, TENT sb. 2: perh. short for take tent; but cf. also TEND v. 1]

†1. intr. To give or pay attention, to 'take tent'; to attend, give heed, take notice. Const. to, unto, till; = TEND v. 1 1, 2. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 16910 Armed knyghtes þar þai left þat to be tumb suld tent. Ibid. 19034 Þai... dessell bath late and are War tentand to þe apostels lare. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 91 Þe Kyng was in affray, he might not tent þerto. c 1380 WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 294 Þei tenten neipþer to bodi ne to soule. a 1425 Cursor M. 3619 (Trin.) His modir tent [Cott. & Golt. tok tent] to ysanc And herde þo wordis þat he spac. c 1475 Golagros & Gauw. 342, I rede ye tent treily to my teching. 1530 PALSGR. 754/2, I tente to my husynesse, I take hede to the thinges I have in hande. 1572 Satir. Poems Reform. xxxviii. 99 Tent to 3oursellis.

†b. Const. to with inf. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 21167 Symon zelote... His lauerd al to serue he tent. 1357 Lay Folks Catech. (MS. T.) 194 Noght than for to tent to tary with the world, Ne lyne in lykynge ne lust. 1410 LOVE Bonavent. Mirr. xxxiii. (1908) 159 Onely tentinge to plesse god.

c. trans. To give or pay mental attention to; to attend to, give heed to, take notice of (a person, his words, a matter); cf. TEND v. 1 b.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 12630 Þey ne roughte where þey 3ede Ne nought rewarded how [v. r. no tentid not] þey were in drede. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 935 Þay token hit as-tyt & tentid hit lyttel. Ibid. C. 59 Wyl 3e

tary a lyttel tyne & tent me a whyle. c 1400 Destr. Troy 10237 He blamyt full biturly þan his blithe qweñe, þat euer he tentid hit tale. 1724 RAMSAY Gentle Sheph., To Burchet viii. Yet, tent a poet's zealous prayer. 1785 BURNS Death & Dr. Hornbooke, Ye'te maybe come to stap my breath; But tent me, billie; I red ye weel, tak care o' skaith, See, there's a gully [= high knife].

2. To attend to the safety and needs of, to take or have charge and care of; to look after, see to, mind, attend to, tend (a person, flock, plant, machine, etc.). Now dial. esp. Sc.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 676 Pis ilke wy3 þat wende3 with oure lorde, For to tent hym with tale & teche hym þe gate. c 1430 Syr Gener. 2832 Fellowes he had the toure to tent Which were redie at his commandment. c 1450 Bk. Curtasye 430 in Babes Bk. 312 The lordys chambur, tho wadrop to, þo vssher of chambur schalle tent þo two. 1557 in Sharp Cov. Myst. (1825) 73 Payd for tynting the yerthequake, iijij. 1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 120 After that [he] setteth a boy or girl to tent them. 1686 G. STUART Joco-Ser. Disc. 64 When Foxes preach tent weel your Geese. 1728 RAMSAY Tea-T. Misc., There's my Thumb iij, Tenting my flocks lest they should wander. 1789 BURNS Capt. Grose i, If there's a hole in a' your coats, I rede you tent it. 1844 G. Dooce Textile Manuf. iv. 125 This 'plucker' is generally attended or 'tentid', to use a factory phrase, by a boy. 1859 Autobiog. Beggar Boy 51, I soon got engaged to tent a herd of oxen for the day.

3. To take (ocular) notice of, observe, watch. Sc.

1721 RAMSAY Prospect of Plenty 3 Tent how the Calidonian, lang sapine, Begin, mair wise, to open baith their een. 1875 W. WALSH Poet. & Pr. Wks. 1 When young you heedless tent the sky. 1888 A. REID Sca3s Heatherland (1894) 86 Tent her when she hides her face.

4. To be careful, to beware (with clause). Sc.

1737 RAMSAY Scots Prov. xxxiv. § 88 Tent wha ye take by the hand. 1789 Sheph. Wedding (ed. 2) 15 (E.D.D.) Tent what you say!

5. To take care to prevent or hinder (a person) from doing something. north. dial.

1781 HUTTON Tour Caves (ed. 2) Gloss., Tent, to watch or guard from doing a thing. 1863 Mas. Toogoon Yorks. Dial. s. v., He was going into toon but his father tented him. 1868 Accrington Times 16 May (E.D.D.) Tent 'em fro' breyking aot o' th' ranks. 1874 Sheffield Indep. (ibid.), He thinks to come here, but I'll tent him [i. e. take care that he does not].

6. To watch for and scare away (birds); also, to guard (corn, seed, etc.) from birds. north. dial.

1858 BAILEY Age 73 I'd give you the congenial occupation Of scaring crows, and 'tenting' vegetation. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Tent... to scare birds from corn. 1889 Ibid. (ed. 2), Tent is used either of the things watched over, or the things guarded against. 'Oor Bill's tentin' to-nup-seid e' th' Beck-boddoms. When I was a lad I spent moast o' my time tentin' craws an' stock-duvs.

Hence Tentid ppl. a., Tenting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; tenting-lad dial., a lad or boy employed to watch the crops and scare birds. Also combinations of the verb-stem, as tent-boy = tenting-lad.

c 1645 T. TULLY Siege of Carlisle (1840) 14 Daily skirmishes... aboute y^e fetching in of Cattell, or y^e tenting y^m in their places of pastures. 1721 RAMSAY Prospect of Plenty 37 The tempting bait, and tenting string, Beguile the cod, the sea-cat, tusk, and ling. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Tenter, Tenting-lad, a boy who scares birds from corn. 1888 L. WILSON in J. Brown Lit. Laureat. (1890) 63 Here seated in his rustic garb, The 'tent' boy blew his horn.

†Tent, v. 2 Obs. [a. F. tent-er = Sp. tental, It. tentare:—L. temptare to TEMPT, in med. L. (after Romanic langs.) tentare.] A variant of TEMPT, occasional down to 16th c. Hence †Tenting vbl. sb. a 1225 Ancr. R. 228 Nu an oder elne ouer muchel urenen on, hwon 3e beo3d intented... God... is trowe: nu he neuer þolien þet he deouel tempti us ouer þet he ishw3d wel þet we muwen 3edolen. Ibid. 230 Uer Louerd, hwh he 3edole3 þet we beo3d intented, he pla3ed3 mid us. c 1440 York Myst. xxviii. 243 Euellle spiritis is beghand full nere, That will 3ou tarie at þis tyme with his tentyng. a 1555 BR. GARDINER in Foxe A. & M. (1563) 738, I know your Grace only tenth me with such reasones.

†Tent, v. 3 Obs. Also 5 tente, teynt. [Connected with L. tendere, tent-um, F. tendre to stretch; also with TENT sb. 5, TENTER sb. 1; but exact history not evidenced.] Hence †Tenting vbl. sb.

1. trans. To stretch (cloth) on tenters: = TENTER v. 1.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 447 Cloth... is nou3t comly to were Tyl it is fulled vnder fote... Ytoked, and yntented [v. r. y-tynted] & vnder talloures yte. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 489/1 Tente clothe, extendo, lacinio. 1624-4 Rolls of Parlt. V. 501/1 Brode clothe... after almanere rakkyng streynyng or teyntyng therof.

2. (?) To embroider in a tent or frame.

1507 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. IV. 79 Payit to the broad-star for half ane hank gold threid for tenting, and gret papir for the Kingis doublat.

Tent (tent), v. 4 arch. [app. f. TENT sb. 3; but cf. F. tenter in obs. sense (= sonder) to try the depth of, to sound; = med. L. tentare to try.]

†a. trans. To probe (obs.). b. To treat by means of a tent; to apply a tent to (a wound, etc., also to a person); to distend or plug with a tent. Also fig. Hence Tenting vbl. sb.

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 51/2 Ether in tenting of the wounde, by incisione, by cauterisation. 1612 WEBSTER White Devil v. ii, Search my wound deeper; tent it with the steel That made it. 1639 SURELEY Maid's Rev. iii. vi, I have a sword dares tent a wound as far as any. 1685 CROWNE Sir C. Nice iv. Dram. Wks. 1874 111, 328 Yes, if you 'noint it presently with a good dish o' jelly-broth, and tent it with a bone o' roast beef. 1695 tr. Col-

batch's *New Lt. Chirurgery*. Put out 32 Stitches them up... for fear they should have been kept open by tenting. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, Methinks I can tent this wound, and treat it with emollients.

† **Tent**, *v. 5* *Obs. rare*. [var. form of TEND *v. 2*, perh. on analogy of TEND *v. 1* and TENT *v. 1*]

1. *trans. Law*. To offer, proffer: = TEND *v. 2* 5, TENDER *v. 1* 1.

1459 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 371/1 An enquest takyn aforne his Eschetour... the which Offices John Fastolf Knight, and othir, tentid to traverse, and by that meane hadd the said Manere. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 § 24 All Traverses peticions monstiance de droit... to be tentid or sued by eny persone or persons.

2. *intr.* To direct itself, be directed (to some end): = TEND *v. 2* 2.

1551 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xii. 184 This deceptful propheme tented [ed. 1548 tended] to this end, that if he had given sentence for the pharisees, then should he have bene accused of the Herodians for an authour of rebellion, or insurrection agaynst the Emperour.

Tent (tent), *v. 6* [f. TENT *sb. 1*: a number of unconnected uses.]

1. *intr.* To abide or live in a tent; to encamp. Also to tent it.

1836 KANE and Grinnell *Exp. I.* xxvii. 357 We will be gone for some days probably, tenting it in the open air. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* 152 Our travellers tented on a small level sward just outside the Convent-gates. 1881 MRS. HOLMAN-HUNT *Childr. Jerus.* 189 Do you think we shall ever go tenting again, mother? 1893 *Scrubber's Mag.* June 703/4 The river crew is tenting out and clearing the stream.

b. *fig.* To dwell temporarily; to sojourn, to tabernacle; to have one's abode; of a thing: to have its seat, 'reside'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. iii.* ii. 116 The smiles of Knaues Tent in my cheekes, and Schoole-boys Teares take vp The Glasses of my sight. 1751 R. SHIRRA in *Rem.* (1850) 52 He tented or tabernacled in flesh among us. 1871 MACQUEEN *Mens. Patmos* xii. 305 The Word came and dwelt (or lit. 'tentid') among us. 1893 E. G. HIRSCH in *Barrows Parlt. Relig.* II. 1304 Wherever man may tent, there also will curve upward the burning incense of his sacrifice.

2. *trans.* To cover or canopy as with a tent. 1838 MAS. BROWNING *Seraphim* ii. 604 The heavy darkness which doth tent the sky floats backward as by a sudden wind. 1883 LO. R. GOWIE *My Remin.* I. xx. 410 A garden flanked by colonnades and covered passages had been tented in.

3. To accommodate, put up, or lodge in tents. Also *fig.*

1863 LO. LYTTON *Ring Anaisis* II. 81 Powers we can neither summon nor dismiss, are camped upon the brain and tented in the veins of men. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 481 The men should be tented, the tents should be well ventilated. 1882 ARMSTRONG *Garland fr. Greece, Orithylla* 8, I have tented the nymphs of the rills in pavilions of frozen spray. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 3/a All officers are tented in the same manner as the men.

† 4. To pitch or spread (a tent); to put up, fix up, stretch, as a tent or its canvas. *Obs.*

1553 *Douglas's Aeneis* viii. x. 23 That from the top of the hillis hyght The army all that mycht se at a sight With tentis tentid [ed. Small, tentid] strekand to the plane. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. ii. (1865) 7 By good fires they sleepe as well and quietly (having their mayne sayle tented at their backs, to shelter them from the winde) as if they were at home.

Tent, *obs.* and *dial.* form of TENTH.

Tentability (tentabiliti), *rare*. [f. Lat. type *tentabil-is, OF. tentable liable to be tempted (c1340 in Godef.), or from Eag. *tentable for TEMPTABLE: see -BILITY.] = TEMPTABILITY.

1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* ii. 39 The tentability of the Incarnate Lord. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* iii. 112 note, In estimating the nature of our Lord's tentability. 1863 A. BARAV in *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1148/2 It is this tentability of man, even in his original nature, which is represented in Scripture as giving scope to the evil action of Satan.

Tentable (tentabl'), *a.* [f. med.L. tentare for temptare to try, or f. TENT *v. 4* to probe, etc. + -ABLE.] Liable to be probed, 'picked', or 'tried': cf. TENTATION 2a.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. II.* xxxi. 10 Locks with crypted guards, not tentable by instrument or true key.

Tentacle (tentakl'). [ad. mod.L. TENTACULUM.] *Zool.* A slender flexible process in animals, esp. invertebrates, serving as an organ of touch or feeling; = FEELER 3, PALP.

1763 DU PONT in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 58 The fingers, or tentacles, end in a deep blue. 1835 KIRAV *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 181 An infinity of cells... from which the tentacles issue to collect their food. 1859 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* v. 53 On the arms, legs, feet, or tentacles of the cuttles, are arranged rows of suckers. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 47 The head [of a snail or slug] bears two long slender tentacles or horns. 1868 OWEN *Verteb. Anim.* I. v. 411 Tentacles depend from the rostral prolongation of the Sturgeon, and from the mandibular symphysis of the Cod.

b. *Bot.* Applied to a sensitive filament, as the viscous gland-tipped leaf-hairs of the Sundew.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl. i.* 5 A tentacle consists of a thin, straight, hair-like pedicel carrying a gland on the summit. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect. i.* 4 In our Common Sundew... the rounded leaves are covered with glutinous glandular hairs or tentacles.

c. *fig.* = FEELER 2 b.

1847 DE QUINCEV *Secret Societies* Wks. VI. 235 This plot... stretched his horrid fangs, and threw out its forerunning feelers and tentacles, into many nations. 1883 H. DRUMMOND

Nat. Law in Spir. W. viii. (ed. 2) 300 The soul... waving its tentacles piteously in the empty air, feeling after God if so be that it may find Him. 1895 MAHARRY *Empire Ptolemies* x, Prepared to fall easily into the tentacles of the all-devouring Republic [Rome]. 1901 *Scotsman* 7 Mar. 7/5 One of De Wet's tentacles had been stretched out to obscure the approach of Nesbitt's horse.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tentacle-like* adj.; *tentacle-sheath*, the sheath-like structure surrounding the base of the tentacles of many molluscs.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 683/a Their tentacle-like arms [i. e. of Cirripeds] resemble the antennae of lobsters.

Hence **Tentacled** (tentakld) *a.*, furnished with or having tentacles.

1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* 119 Every individual cell... inhabited by its tentacled Hydra, has... budded out from a branch.

Tentacular (tentakulär), *a.* [f. mod.L. TENTACULUM + -AR 1.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tentacle or tentacles.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 117 With two conical perforated and tentacular papillae at its upper extremity. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 84 The mouth is surrounded by a cartilaginous ring, carrying anteriorly tentacular outgrowths.

Tentaculate (tentakulēt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 2.]

1. Furnished with tentacles or tentaculiform appendages; rarely = TENTACULIFORM.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 320 Polyps obsolescently tentaculate. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 109 In the Acinetæ, the tentaculate stage is the more permanent, the ciliated stage transitory.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculata*, or stalked Echinoderms. b. *sb.* A member of the *Tentaculata*; a pelmatozoan.

Tentaculated (tentakulētēd), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] = prec. 1.

1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. ii. 359 *Tentaculated Shark*... Shark with serrated snout tentaculated on each side. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iii. 58 Sedentary forms of life, like the Hydra, the Sea-anemone, or some of the tentaculated worms.

Tentacule (tentakül), *Zool.* [a. f. *tentacule*, ad. mod.L. TENTACULUM: see -CULE.] = TENTACLE. Also in *Comb.* as *tentacule-like* adj.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 371/a Very extensible tentacle-like cirri. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 216 The mouth... is surrounded with numerous filaments or tentacles... furnished with vibratile cilia. 1870 P. M. DUNCAN *Transform. Insects* (1882) 77 It suddenly pokes out a spotted tentacule.

Tentaculi- (tentakül'), *Combining form* of mod.L. TENTACULUM, used in zoological terms.

Tentaculibranchiate [L. *branchiæ* gills], *a.* of or pertaining to the *Tentaculibranchia*, i. e. the *Bryozoa* or *Polyzoa*, regarded by Lankester (1877) as a class of the branch *Lipoccephala* of the phylum *Mollusca*; *sb.* a member of this class.

Tentaculicyst = TENTACULOCYST; hence **Tentaculicystic** *a.* **Tentaculiform** *a.*, having the form or appearance of a tentacle. **Tentaculigerous** *a.* [-GEROUS], = next.

1902 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, Suppl., *Tentaculibranchiate. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tentaculicyst. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 258/1 It... gives exit to *tentaculiform cirrhi. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 396 A prolonged tentaculiform appendage. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 174, m. *tentaculigerous canal.

Tentaculiferous, *a.* [f. mod.L. TENTACULUM + -(t)FEROUS.] Bearing tentacles: said of an animal or organ; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera* or *Acinetaria*, a division of the Plegopod Protozoa; sometimes, pertaining to the *Tentaculifera* or *Glossophora*, among Mollusca.

1830 J. E. GRAV in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXI. 592/1 Its edge divided into four or eight diverging, tentaculiferous lobes. 1835 KIRAV *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 167 The tentaculiferous mouths of the polypes. 1880 W. S. KENT (*title*) A Manual of the Infusoria: including a Description of all known Flagellate, Ciliate, and Tentaculiferous Protozoa. 1893 — in *Nature* 8 Mar. 433/1 In other tentaculiferous animals, such as a sea-anemone, tubicolous annelid, or cuttlefish. 1895 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 431/2 The tentaculiferous 'arms' of the Brachiopoda.

Tentaculite (tentakülit), *Paleont.* [ad. mod.L. Tentaculites: see TENTACULUM and -ITE 1 2 a.] A fossil mollusc of the genus *Tentaculites* or family *Tentaculitidae* (thought by some to be allied to the Pteropods) of which the conical usually ringed shells abound in the Middle Devonian strata.

Tentaculite beds, strata of the Ilfracombe group of Middle Devonian age, characterized by the abundance of *Tentaculites scalaris*. *Tentaculite limestone*, in the New York Geological Survey, a subdivision of the Water-lime group of Upper Silurian strata, similarly characterized.

1839 MUACHISON *Silur. Syst.* ii. 628. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 252.

Tentaculocyst (tentakülö'sist), *Zool.* [f. TENTACULUM + Gr. κύστις bladder, CYST.] One of the vesicular or cystic tentacles of a hydrozoan, representing a reduced and modified tentacle: see QUOTE. Also TENTACULICYST.

1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 4 Mar. 414/1 What I have elsewhere termed 'tentaculocysts', modified tentacles which act as auditory organs and have often eye-spots on them as well. 1881 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 555/2 Combined visual and auditory organs in the form of modified tentacles (tentaculocysts).

Tentaculoid (tentakülöid), *Biol.* [f. next + -OID.] A tentaculiform process in some diatoms. 1892 T. H. BURNHAM in *Tral. Quichet Micr. Club* July 28 From the extremities of the minor axis there are nimbiform protuberances through which pass long processes of the same substance [investing perigonia]; these we might call tentaculoids.

Tentaculum (tentakülüm), *Pl. -a.* [mod. L. tentacul-um, f. tentare = temptare to feel, try; cf. TENTACLE, TENTACULE, and see -CULE.] A feeler; = TENTACLE.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 100 The upper lip is prominent beyond the rest of the mouth, and has two tentacula. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. ii. 360 From each side springs a long and flexible tentaculum or feeler, of a flattened shape. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iv. 71 This ganglion receives branches from the tentacula guarding the orifice of the oral funnel. fig. 1867 BAGEHOT *Eng. Constit.* ix. (1882) 275 The political characteristic of the early Greeks, and of the early Romans, too, is that out of the tentacula of a monarchy they developed the organs of a republic. 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* xxiv, He had seen only too clearly which way her love was stretching its tentacula.

Tentage (tentēdz), [f. TENT *sb. 1* + -AGE.] Equipment of tents, tent accommodation.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* ii. xv, Upon the Mount the King his Tentage fixt. 1870 *Daily News* 27 July 5 Eash mess was complete for all purposes of camping and tentage.

Tentamen (tentämēn), *Pl. tentamina* (-ämīnā). [L. tentamen, f. tentare = temptare to try: see TEMPT.] An attempt, trial, experiment.

1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 284 After this Tentamen of your veracity you tax me for saying, 'Tis demonstrable [etc.]'. 1736 CHESTERF. in *Fog's Jnl.* No. 176 An essay or tentamen to some greater design. 1853 N. W. SENIOR *Biog. Sk.* 387 [Bacon's Essays] were intended... as the word essay in its original acceptation expresses, to be tentamina; not finished treatises, but sketches, to be filled up by the reader.

Tentar, *obs.* form of TENTER *sb. 1*

Tentation (tentē'jōn), [ad. L. tentation-em, late form (after Romanic) of temptation-em, n. of action from temptare (tentare) to try, TEMPT.]

1. Obsolete form of TEMPTATION, *q. v.*: sometimes specially expressing experimental trial, as distinct from enticement to evil.

2. *techn.* A mode of working or adjusting by trial or experiment.

a. (*Locksmithing*.) A mode of picking locks in which the bolt is pressed backward constantly, and the tumblers released one by one from the stud.

b. (*Compass-adjusting*.) Professor Airy's mode of adjusting compasses in iron ships, in which boxes of iron chain and magnets are experimentally placed and shifted... until the disturbing influence of the iron hull is neutralized' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877 s. v.).

Tentative (tentätiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. tentativus adj. (tentätiva sb. in Schol.L.), f. tentat-, ppl. stem of tentare for temptare to try: see TEMPT *v.* and -IVE. So F. tentative sb. (16th c. in Godef. Compl.), examination, attempt; also as adj., experimental (*obs.*.)]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of an experiment, trial, or attempt; made or done provisionally as an experiment; experimental.

1588 [implied in TENTATIVELV.], 1626 BP. HALL *Contempt.* O. T. xx. iii, Falshood, though it be but tentative, is neither needed nor approved by the God of truth. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 240 Works tentative and experimental must be estimated by their proportion to the general and collective ability of man. 1851 D. WILSON *Pref. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 241 The interpretations must therefore be regarded as tentative. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 364 A policy of this limited, practical, tentative order was... best suited to the England of her day.

B. *sb.* Something done as an experiment or trial; an essay, an attempt; + a hostile attempt (*obs.*).

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 175 They had no time to get out... any tentative of theirs serving them to no purpose, for that the citie was walled round about. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 321 He was going to make a tentative upon Palotta, a place of good strength. 1692 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 431 They tried some little Tentatives upon us, whether we would be content to leave out all Mention of his Majesty's Mediation, as well as that of the Pope's? 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 609 Tentatives were made in both directions.

b. Trying, experimenting; experimentation. 1865 GAORE *Plaio* I. xvii. 493 A process, more or less tedious, of tentative and groping.

Tentatively (tentätivli), *adv.* [f. TENTATIVE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a tentative manner; by way of trial or experiment; experimentally.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 7 But to put the case, and... to proceede tentatively, and discursively, as the foresaid schoolemen vse to call it. 1637 JACKSON *3rd Serm. Jer. xxvi.* 19 Wks. 1844 VI. 95 He said it solemnly and publicly, not tentatively or by way of trial only. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 170 It was only slowly and tentatively that this principle was applied.

Tentativeness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being tentative; experimental character. 1861 DA. WOODHAM *Wean in Med. Times* 18 May 566/1 In Hospital work especially, we want the steady influence of age... as well as the impetuous tentativeness of youth. 1894 *Athenaeum* 6 Jan. 11/2 It only produces an appearance of uncertainty and tentativeness.

† **Tentatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. tentat-, ppl. stem of tentare = temptare to try: see TEMPT *v.* and -ORY 2.] = TENTATIVE *a.*

a 1624 Dr. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 27 The question is tentatory, (will you also go away?) I have deserved better of you.

Tent-bed. [*f. TENT sb.1 + BED sb.1*] a. A small and low bed used in a tent; a camp bed. b. A bed having an arched canopy and covered sides. Hence **tent-bedstead**.

1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 432 Offered her a tent-bed, for fear of bugs in the inns. 1802 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 9 His daughter could be constantly with him, and sleep in a tent-bed in his apartment. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv. One of the bed-posts of a sort of tent-bed was broken down. 1827 ROBERTS *Poy. Centr. Amer.* 231 [I found him lying] in an English tent-bed. 1838 DRICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xi. In the other stood an old tent-bedstead.

† **Tentbob**, *erron. form of *taint-bob*: see **TAINT sb. C. 3. Obs.**

1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1857) 138 The little red spider, called a tentbob (not so big as a great pins head).

Tent-boy: see **TENT v.1**

Tent-door (*ten'tdɔːr*). The entrance or opening of a tent.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xviii. 1 He sat in his tent door in the heat of y^e day. 1725 Dr. Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 336 Looking out at their tent-door. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 205 [They] seat themselves cross-legged, before the Bassa's tent-door. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L. v.* 152 There are still women... preparing the fatted kid at the open tent-door.

Tented (*ten'tɛd*), a. [*f. TENT sb.1 and v.6*]

1. Of a place: Covered with or full of tents.
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 85 These Armes of mine... have vs'd Their dearest action, in the Tented Field. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 584 Fast by the deep, Along the tented shore. 1773 WHEELER in *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 343/1 On Poitou's tented plains by valour won. 1832 LONGE *Coplas de Mairique* ix. In tented field and bloody fray.

2. Formed or shaped like a tent or pavilion; made into a tent-like structure.

1747 COLLINS *Ode on Poet. Charac.* 26 He, who call'd with thought to birth Yon tented sky, this laughing earth. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vi. Weapons... were scattered about the tented apartment, or disposed upon the pillars which supported it. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 296 High as the tented mountains of the earth.

b. Having the wings when at rest meeting in a ridge over the back.

1849 HELPS *Friends in C. n.* 187 The tented moth said suddenly to me with a clear crisp voice.

3. Of persons: Lodged in, or furnished with, a tent or tents. Also *fig.*

1811 WOROSW. *Epist. to Sir G. H. Beaumont* 100 Wastes where now the tented Arabs dwell. 1902 Sir E. ARNOLD *Nativity in Delinctor* Dec. 575 Greater than stricken fields and tented armies.

Tenter (*ten'tɔːr*), sb.1 Forms: 4-5 *teyntur*, 5 *teyntour*, *tentowre*, 5-6 *tentour*, 5-7 *teynter*, *teynture*, 5-8 *tentor*, 6 *teynto(u)r*, -tree, *tenter*, 6-7 *tainter*, *teinter*, -or, 6- *tenter*. [The varieties of the suffix make the exact origin somewhat obscure: the forms in -ur, -our, -or, -er, -ar, point to an AF. or OF. **teyntur*, l. **teyntor-em* stretcher, agent-n. from *tend-ere* to stretch, which suits the sense; but neither the OF. nor the L. word is known in the sense 'tenter'.
The rare form *teynture* is equated by Prop. Parv. with L. *teyntura*, but this ought to mean the process of stretching or its product: cf. F. *teynture* action of stretching, also tapestry hangings; which does not agree with the sense of 'stretching instrument or apparatus'. On the other hand, if the word were merely an Eng. agent-n. from 'TENT v.3', it would be difficult to account for the various forms of the ending. The forms in *teynt*, *teynt-*, *teint-*, *taint-* also offer difficulty, suggesting some association with F. *teint* dye.]

1. A wooden framework on which cloth is stretched after being milled, so that it may set or dry evenly and without shrinking. Also *† a pair of tenters* (obs. rare) and in pl. form *tenters*.
Formerly tenters of the length of a web of cloth stood in rows in the open air in *tenter-fields* or *grounds*, and were a prominent feature in cloth-manufacturing districts; but the process of drying and stretching is now generally done much more rapidly in *tenter-houses* by *tenter*- or *tentering*-machines.

13. Charter Holy Ghost (Vernon MS.) in *Hampole's Wks.* I. 361 Whon þe lewes heden þus nayled Criston þe cros as men doþ cloþ on a teyntur [vrr. streynour, rakke]. 1408 Nottingham Rec. II. 60 Johannes London occupat unum croftum cum taynters. 1435 Coventry *Leet Bk.* 172 No walker off the Cite of Conentre. Shall Rakke no Clothe on the Teyntur that shall be solde for wette-clothe. c. 1440 Prop. Parv. 439/1 Tenture, for clothe (S. tentowre), ... Ug. V. in V. *teyntura* (P. constrictorium). 1483 Act 1 Rich. III. c. 8 § 1 Many of the seid Clothes... ben sett npon Tayntours and drawn out in leyngth and brede. 1495 Nottingham Rec. III. 284 Accyon off trespas for takynge vp teynters. 1530 PALSGR. 280/1 Tenter for clothe, *tend, tende*. a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* I. 394 Neuer any Parchement skynne was more strayghtly stretched by strength vpon the tenters. 1548 Nottingham Rec. IV. 94 For a gardeyn and a payre of teyntors at the Bridgode. a 1554 LELAND *Itin.* I. 93 A great Numbre of Tainters for Wollen Clothes. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 242 That he draw his cloth and pull it passing hard when he sets it vpon the tenters. 1642 in *J. Lister's Autobiog.* (1842) 78 The cannon... beat down the bars of a tenter. 1646 Sir J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 95 [He] led the boy to his Fathers tenters, and there hanged him. 1657 C. BROCK *Univ. Charac.* LVj. A tenture or tenter to stretch cloth in. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Tenter, Tryer*, or *Prover*, in the cloth manufactory... is usually about four

feet and a half high, and for length exceeds that of the longest piece of cloth. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. v. 108 It is dried on the tenters in the open air. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ii. The cloth was torn from his tenters and left in shreds in the field.

fig. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 247 O Night... That like a cloth of cloudes dost stretch thy limbes; Vpon the windy Tenters of the Ayre. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvii. § 4 Albeit his Words intended no Treason... yet... the tenture of the Law made them his death. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., As the one had wrack and limm'd my thoughts, with endless tenters and boundless retchings out.

† 2. = **TENTER-HOOK 1. Obs.**

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 708 Then Avarice all-arm'd in hooking Tenters. 1678 *Massacre in Ireland* 3 Two Boys [were] wounded and hung upon Butchers Tenters. 1743 Phil. *Trans.* XLII. 425 The little Papillæ... on the Surface of the Arms assist them like so many Hooks or Tenters to hold their Worms barely by touching them. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Findar) *Liberty's last Squeak* Wks. 1812 III. 422 And hang their Hearts, like Butcher's Meat, on tenters. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* I. 130 Fences. (With tenters tipped) a strong repulsive bound.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. v. 17 Abused Statutes had no tenters, And men could deal secure without indentures. 1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 416 Slight Folly's pen, not Passion's burning tenters, Tears up our roots.

† b. *transf.* A hooked organ or part. *Obs.*

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past. u.* i. Thorns and tangling bushes Whose tenters sticking in her garments sought... to help her. 1817 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxiii. 323 Palms, pattens, or soles [of flies' feet]... beset underneath with small bristles or tenters.

† 3. *fig. esp. in phrases:* a. *To put, set, stretch, etc. on (the) tenter(s)*, = *to set on tenter-hooks*; *to rack*: see **TENTER-HOOK 2, 2 b. Obs.**

a 1533 L.N. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc iij b, Ye haue strayed it on the tentours, and drawn it on the perche. a 1556 CRAMMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 60 But the papists have set Christ's words upon the tenters, and stretched them out so far, that they make his words to signify as pleaseeth them, not as he meant. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 33 They inhance the rents, and set their fines on tenter. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 133 Nor ought the conscience in these to be set upon the rack and tainter. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 341, I have pity'd him many a time, when I have seen him stretched on the Tenters to keep thee in Countenance.

b. *To be on (the) tenter(s)*, i.e. in a position of strain, difficulty, or uneasiness; to be in a state of anxious suspense. Now *rare* or *Obs.*, superseded by *on tenter-hooks*: see **TENTER-HOOK 2 c.**

1633 FORD *Broken H.* l. iii. My very heart-strings Are on the tenters. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 27, I was upon the Tenters to know the Reason of my Confinement. 1796 SCOTT *Let. to Miss C. Rutherford* 5 June, Your curiosity will be upon the tenters to hear the wonderful events. 1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* I. 39 Stretch'd on the tenters of anxiety By blunder, crime, or impropriety.

† 4. A stretching implement: ? = **TENT sb.3 Obs.**
1607 TORSILL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 147 Put in the Opponax, and of both together make like taynters or splints, and thrust them into the wound. *Ibid.* 808 This applied to the bitten place in a linen cloth, and tentures twice a day, did perfectly recover her health within a month. 1681 GRÆV *Museum* iv. i. 360 A Box of Anatomick Instruments; sc. Saws, Steel and Ivory Knives, a Tenter.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *tenter-stretched* adj.; *tenter-balk* (-balk), -bar: see *quots.*; *tenter-field*, -place, = **TENTER-GROUND**; *tenter-frame* = sense 1; *tenter-house*, -machine: see sense 1 (note); *tenter-timber*, timber for making tenters. See also **TENTER-GROUND**, -HOOK, -YARD.

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Tenter-banks*, the beams to which the butcher's meat-hooks are fastened. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Tenter-bar*, a device for stretching cloth. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 104 The cloth is stretched out and hung up to dry. This used to be done in the 'tenter-fields'. 1835 URK *Philos. Manuf.* 102 When the fulling is finished, the cloth is stretched once more on the 'tenter-frame', and left in the open air till it is dry. 1861 C. C. ROBINSON *Leeds Gloss.* s.v. *Tenters*, The tenter-frames are upright bars placed at a short distance from each other and connected by other horizontal ones, top and bottom, having an array of hooks at equal distances on which the cloth is fastened by the listing of both sides. 1457 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 72 All thoo in the said cite or subbaris that occupye... teynter plays for fullers. 1641 Sir B. RUDEWAR in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 167 Not to press such **Tenter-stretched* Arguments. 1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152 Stees, stanges, peatts, old **tenture* tymber, xs.

Tenter (*ten'tɔːr*), sb.2 [*f. TENT v.6 + -ER 1.*] One who lives or lodges in a tent.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 801/1 The pretty girl of our civilization, who pushes into the canvas home of the tenters. 1907 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 3/2 Originally intended for the benefit of gipsies, the evangelism... has attracted adherents from all classes, now proud to style themselves 'tenters'.

Tenter (*ten'tɔːr*), sb.3 *dial.* [*f. TENT v.1 + -ER 1.*]

1. One who minds, or has charge of, anything requiring attention, as a machine, a flock, etc.

1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Tenters*, watchers, moor-tenters. 1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, I will hire that boy as a tenter for my sheep. 1870 *Inquiry Yorks. Deaf & Dumb* 59 Simeon Smith, cropping-machine tenter. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 5/3 The engine tenter... found the doors of the mill unlocked.

b. Applied to a watch-dog.

1844 S. BAMPFORD *Walks S. Lancs.* 47 (E.D.D.) Will he do for a tenter? will he bark at night?

2. An attendant on a skilled workman, who gives him unskilled help, supplies materials, etc.

1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Tenters*, assistants to

the weaver, generally children, who have gone through a short process of prolation.

Tenter (*ten'tɔːr*), v. [*f. TENTER sb.1*]

1. *trans.* To stretch (cloth) on a tenter or tenters.

1437 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 187 Veff so be that hit wol-not here the seyde length than that the walker Teynter hym out to the lengthe off xv yerdes. 1473 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 78 The vntrouth falsched and desep't... now daily vsed in the fullyng teynteryng or settyng and sheryng of wullen cloth. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 24 After they haue bought their cloth, they cause it to be tentured, racked, and so drawne out, as it shall be both broader and longer than it was. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 12 As when... Leather or Cloth tentured spring back. 1673 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1882) I. 354 Having some land... where his cloth is tentured. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 320 The ordinary of this society, called anciently walkers, enacted that no brother should... tentor cloth on a Sunday. 1876 *Cupworth Bradford* vii. 466 Returning home... the cloth was 'tentured'—that is, if weather permitted.

† b. *transf.* To hang or stretch as on a tenter or tenters. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 244 If the heart needed any tension, it might better haue benee tentured, and with shorter striges to the spine of the back. 1648 Br. HALL *Easter at Higham Rem.* Wks. (1660) 194 Do the cruel tormentors tenter out his pretious limmes? a 1677 BARROW *Expos. Creed* Wks. 1716 I. 430 We may easily imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured in his limbs being stretched forth, racked and tentured.

† 2. *fig.* To set on the tenter, or on tenter-hooks: see **TENTER sb.1 3**, **TENTER-HOOK 2 b.** Also, to injure or pain as by stretching; to rack, torture (the feelings, etc.). *Obs.*

1612 R. FENTON *Usury* 38 Verily if vsurie were not, men would tenter their wits, either in trading themselves or employing others. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* II. iii. He does stretch, Tenter his credit so. 1652 J. WRIGHT *r. Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 49 It might be done without tenturing his Conscience. a 1734 *North Exam.* II. iv. § 32 (1740) 247 It is plain... that Pepsys, being once tentured, should have come off *secundum artem*.

† 3. *intr.* Of cloth: To admit of being stretched on the tenter; to bear tenturing. *Obs. rare*—1.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 841 Parchment or leather will stretch, paper will not; woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely.

† **Tenterbelly**. *Obs.* [*f. TENTER v. + BELLY sb.*] One who distends his belly; a glutton.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. i. (1651) 546 Not with sweet wine... as many of those Tenterbellies do. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Eater Kent* 10 A cheating bable, in comparison of this Nicolaian, Tentish tenterbelly.

Tentured (*ten'tɔːrd*), *pp. a.* [*f. TENTER v. and sb.1 + -ED*]

1. Stretched on or as on a tenter; racked.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VII. xxvii. As my tenter'd Minde its Spirits still Strains forth. 1835 URK *Philos. Manuf.* 203 In order to dry the tentured cloth within it.

2. Stuck or studded with tenter-hooks.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 222 Another person... might still expect uneasiness in the tentured cask, nevertheless, might choose it as the lesser evil. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 111 How Maximin... In such deep fury bade the tenter'd wheel Rend her life piecemeal.

† **Tenter-ground**. *Obs.* [*f. TENTER sb.1 + GROUND sb.*] Ground occupied by tenters for stretching cloth, etc.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5266/8 In the Tenter Ground by the Dog house in Bunhill fields. 1769 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 18 Oct., I entered Kendal almost in the dark, and could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and tenter-grounds spread far and wide round the town. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. xxiii. 247 To steal woollen cloth from a tenter-ground.

Tenter-hook (*ten'tɔːr.huk*). Forms: see **TENTER sb.1**; also 5 *teyntur*-, *teyntur*-, 6 *tentur*-, 7 *teyntur*-. [*f. TENTER sb.1 + HOOK sb.1*]

1. One of the hooks or bent nails set in a close row along the upper and lower bar of a tenter, by which the edges of the cloth are firmly held; a hooked or right-angled nail or spike; *dial.* a metal hook upon which anything is hung.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 139 Tentourhokes, cc. 1492-3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 186 Item, for tayntyshokes and for wachyng of the sepulture, xij d. a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1002 Her nayllys sharpe as tenter hokys! 1579 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Elis.* (1908) 324 Tainter Hookes at viii^d the c. a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xxxii. (1704) 369 The King of Morocco may stab his Subjects, throw them to the Lions, or hang them upon tenterhooks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 348/1 The Tentry Hook is a Nail with a crooked Head, yet sharp pointed, that it may strike into any thing hung upon it. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 404 The partition between this and the garden... strong palisades with tenter-hooks. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* III. iii. 254 On examining his teeth I found that they were all bent like tenter-hooks, pointing down his throat. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Tenter-hooks*, the hooks upon which the valances of a bed are hung. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Tenter-hooks*, strong iron hooks put in ceilings and... joists... on which bacon and other such things are hung.

b. *transf.* = **TENTER sb.1 2 b.**

1665 HOOKS *Microgr.* xxv. 164 It was arm'd likewise with the like Tenterhooks or claws with those of the sheath. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* To Rdr., 6 The Beards (or Tenter-hooks [of a bee's stinging] as Dr. Hook calls them) lie only on one side of each Spear, not all round them. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 323 These tenter-hooks in the suckers of flies... are mere fancies.

2. *fig.* That on which something is stretched or strained; something that causes suffering or painful suspense. Cf. **TENTER sb.1 3**.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 797/1 The church... is stretched out in the stretcher or tenter hooks of the cross, as a church well washed and cleansed. 1601 CHESTER *Lowe's Mart.* (1878) 138 Ract on the tenter-hooks of fowle disgrace. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiv. xcvii, [1] keeps the atrocious reader in suspense; The surest way for ladies and for books To bait their tender or their tenter-hooks.

b. esp. in phrases to put, set, strain, stretch on the tenter-hooks: to strain, distort the sense of (words) (?obs.); to strain (conscience, truth, authority, credit, etc.) beyond the proper, normal, or natural extent, limit, or scope; to put a strain on (a faculty, power, or capacity). Now rare.

1583 STUNNES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 29 He racketh it, straineth it, and as it were so setteth it on the tenter hooks. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commw.* (1878) 58 By setting the conscience on the tainters-hooks, to rise by his fall. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 134 Nor doe I here stretch my discourse on the tenter-hooks of partiality. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 57 The poor People have set their Wits, as if it were on the Tenter-hooks, to make Turnep-Bread in Essex. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 213 (*Invent. Printing*) Honest men... sometimes strain truth on the tenter-hooks of fiction.

c. To be on (the) tenter-hooks: i.e. in a state of painful suspense or impatience: cf. TENTER-*sb.* 1 3 b. 1748 SMOLLETT *Robt. Rand.* xlv. I left him upon the tenter-hooks of impatient uncertainty. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Fr. Diary* (1861) 1. 127 Until I reach the imperial headquarters I shall be on tenter-hooks. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 754/1 The author keeps... the reader... on tenter-hooks.

3. *attribution*. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Calus' Dogs* (1880) 37 This dogge... is violent in fighting, & wheresoever he setteth his tenterhook teeth, he taketh such sure & fast holde, that a man may sooner teare and rende him in sunder, then lose him and separate his chappes. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 2/1 What may be called 'tenterhook living' or existence on the crust of a volcano.

Hence †Tenter-hooking *a.*, laying hold with tenter-hooks (in quot. *fig.*).

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 197 Avoid such tenter-hooking men.

Tentering (te'ntərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. TENTER *v.* + -ING]. The action of the verb TENTER; the stretching (of cloth) on tenters or by means of other mechanical devices.

1483-4 Act 1 *Rich. III.* c. 8 § 7 No maner persone... set nor drawe... any maner of Wollen Cloth... by the meane of teynteryng or otherwise. 1597-8 Act 39 *Eliz. c. 20* (title) An Acte against the deceitfull stretching and tainting of Northernne Cloth. 1677 JORDAN *Lan. & Fri.* 20 The Tentering I wot must not be forgot. 1706 A. BOYER *Ann. Q. Anne* IV. 28 The tenting or stretching of any the aforesaid draperies. 1888 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Tentering*, a technical term for stretching woven goods to dry, after being stiffened or dyed.

b. *attribution*, as tenting-house, -machine, -room. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Tentering-machine, a machine for stretching fabrics. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/6 Her body was found in the ruins of the tenting house. c1890 W. H. CASMEY *Ventilation* 19 These fans are supplied with warm air from the finishing and tenting rooms adjoining.

†Tenter-yard. *Obs.* [f. TENTER *sb.* 1 + YARD *sb.*] A yard or enclosure with tenters for stretching cloth, etc.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 303 He to have his bowse that he dwellyth in, and the teynter yerd. 1545 Act 37 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 10 Any mansion house with a... timber yarde, teynter tree yerd, or gardeyne belonging to the same. 1598 *Stow Surv.* (1908) 1. 127 The fields on either side be turned into garden plottes, teynter yarges, Bowling Allyes, and such like.

Tentful, *sb.*: see TENT *sb.* 1
Tentful, *a.* Now *dialect.* [f. TENT *sb.* 2 + -FUL.] Careful; full of attention.

c1450 *Holland Houlat* 420 And vtir signess, forsuth syndry I gess, Off mettalis and colouris in tentfull atyr. 1870 LADY VERNEY *L. Liste* vi. 77 He's a very tentful man.

Tenth (tenp), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: see below in A. 1. [Various formations from the cardinal numeral TEN, at earlier and later stages of its history. The early forms represent Indo-Eur. *dekmtos (Gr. *deka*ros, Lith. *desimtas*, Oslav. *desjaty*) simply, or with assimilation to the form of the cardinal; the later are new formations on *ten*, with the suffix -th, -d, -t, ablant forms of pre-Teut. -los. Like the other ordinals, only of the weak declension: in OE. with sing. masc. -a, fem. and neut. -e, pl. -an. The form-groups are: a. OE. (Anglian) *teogoda, -eda, -da (Northumb. *teig(e)da*, *teida*), corresp. to OFris. *tegotha*, -atho, -etha, OS. *tegotha*, -atho (MLG. *tegede*, *teigede*, LG. *tegede*, *teigede*), going back through *teigōþo, to OTeut. *tegunþo-. Its mod. repr. is TITHE. b. The ordinary OE. (WSax.) *teoda* (early ME. *tepe*), app. from *teoh(e)da, going back through *tehuþo, to *tehuþno-, with h in place of g under the influence of the cardinal *tehun. This form is found only in Eng.; it survived dialectally to the 16th c. as *teithe*. γ. Early ME. *tende* (later *tend*, *teind*), appearing in Ormln c1200, but probably existing earlier, also in Kentish in the Aynbente 1340. It corresponds in consonants to OFris. *tenda*, *tenda* (Du. *tiende*), OS. *tehand*, OHG. *zehanto*; Goth. VOL. IX.

taihunda, Norse *tionde*, *tiunde*. δ. Early ME. *tende* (yende, teonde), *tenpe*, now TENTH, a new formation from *ten* with suffix -th. e. ME. *tent*, also from *ten*, with suffix -t. Now *dialect*, chiefly northern and north midl. See Note below.]

The ordinal numeral corresponding to the cardinal number TEN; that which comes next to the ninth.

A. *adj.* 1. In concord with a substantive expressed or understood.

a. 1 Anglian. teogoda (in teogothian TITHE *v.*), teogoda, teogda; Northumb. (teogda: in teogdian TITHE *v.*), teigda, teida, 2-3 teigede, 3 teigde, 4-5 tipe, type [4-9 tithe, tythe, etc.: see TITHE *sb.*]. a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xxiii. § 1 Dy teogothan [v.r. teodan] dæge Iunius monþes. c950 O.E. *Martyrol.* (1900) 80 On þone teogðan [MS. C. teodan] dæg þæs monðes. Ibid. 116 On ðone teogþan [MS. C. teodan] dæg þæs monðes. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 39 Tū was sūelce ðio teigda [Ags. G. teode tid]. Ibid. Matt. *Prolog.* X Canon. Skeat 3, l. 18 In regula ða teigda. c1250 *Tizbe* [see A. 3]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8935 Het was ido in þe tepe [v.r. teope, tenpe] 3er of þe kinges kinedom, & enleue hondred & þe tipe, þat v. lowerd an-erpe com. c1375 *Type* [see A. 3].

β. 1 teoda, teida, 2 tiode, tiefe, 3-4 teope, teothe, tepe.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xxiii. § 1 þy teodan [Ca. teogþan] dæge Iunius monþes. Ibid. Teodan [see A. 3]. c955 O.E. *Chron.* an. 955 He ricade teope healf 7ear. c1000 *Ælfric Gen.* viii. 5 And þa wætera... wæned on þene teopþan monþ. c1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Swa fele þe me mihte þat tiode hape fullfellen. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Pe tiefe (wise) is þat michele hereword þat ure helend him gaf. c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* l. 76/205 In þe teope gere also. c1300 *Fall & Passion* 15 in E. E. P. (1862) 13 For þe prude of lucifer þe tepe angle fille in to helle. c1315 *Shoreham* III. 329 Pe tepe hest þe for-þet Wylt ou þer manne þyng. 1387 *Tepe* [see A. 2].

γ. 2-5 tende, 4 teinde, teynde, 4-5 tend, teind, 5-6 teynd [8 tiend, etc.: see TEIND].

c 1200 ORMIN 4518 þe tende bodeword was sett þurh Godd for þine were. Ibid. 12745 Summ itt off þat dæg þe tende time were. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3141 De tende dai it sulde ben last, And hoððen in ðe tende nast. 1340 *HAMPOLR Pr. Cons.* 3990 Pe tend [token] es of þe grette dome final. 1340 *Ayeb.* 2 Pe tende godes heste. Ibid. 13 Pe tende article is pellich. 13... Teind [see A. 3]. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 144 Thou art fallen, that was the teynd, from an angel to a feynd.

δ. 2 tende (tyende), 2-4 teonde, 4 tenpe (tentpe, tennyth), 4-6 tenth, 4-5 tienthe, 5- tenth.

a 1150 *MS.* (in *Anglia* XI. 370). On þan teonden dæige. c1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 þat teonde werod abreað. Ibid., þa was þes tyendes [ed. tyendes] hapas alder swiþe feir isceapan. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Pe teonde [ed. teoude] unþeau is þet hiscop heo gemesle. c1280 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 354 þe tentpe [ed. tentpe] proprie þat suip. 1382 = John i. 39 The our was as the tenth. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.). In the moneth of September... on tenpe dai of þat moneth. 1480 *CAXTON Tienthe* [see quot. 1387 in A. 2]. 1495 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxiii. 369 The tenth day of Septembre. 1526 *TINDALE John* i. 39 It was about the tenth [1530 tenth] houre. 1530 *PALSGR.* 371/1 *Dixiesme*, tenth. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. ii. 77 King Lewes the Tenth. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xiii. Not a man claiming in the tenth degree of kindred but must repair to the brattach of his tribe.

e. 4- tent (Sg. 5-6 teynt).

13... *Cursor M.* 515 (Cott.) Pe tent [v.r. tende, teind] ordir for to fulfill. c1400 *Destr. Tray* 480 To saile seymyn vnto Troy. And the tent yer truly... Per worship to wyn. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xl. vi. 156 The Greks conquest... prolongit was quhill the tent yer. 1562 *WINGET Cert. Tractates* ii. Wks. (S. T. S.) l. 18 The tent day of Marche. 1561. 1657 *SIR W. MURRE Hist. Rowallane Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 251, 1415, the tent year of his gvernance. 1905 [Tent is now the local form in Scotland, most of England down to Shropsh., Worcester, Leicester, Lincolnsh., and parts of Ulster. See Wright, *Eng. Dial. Gram.* 269.]

2. The last of each row or series of ten; each or every tenth individual or part.

c 890-901 *LAUS K. Ælfred* Intro. c. 38 Þine teodan sceat-as & þine frumþran... æt þu Gode. c 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2122 (Gr.) Dæs hereteames ealles teodan sceat Abraham sealde Godes biscope. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6713, & tolde of hom þe tepe out, & þe nine slou. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 395 Al þe tepe [Caxton (1480) tiente] londe, þat þe kyng hadde assigned him. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 384 Confermit was with the paip of the new... That king David the tent penny suld half. 1551 *CAWLEY Pleas & Pain* 343 The tenth increase by sea and lande. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 37 Disarming the soldiers and executing the tenth man. 1759 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 55 note, The French court have stopt the payment of... the rents created on the two sols per pound of the tenth penny. 1844 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xi. In 1205 a Parliament... ordered every tenth knight to be raised and mounted at the charge of the other nine.

b. Tenth wave: every tenth wave was formerly held to be larger than the nine preceding waves; hence allusively. (Cf. DECUMAN 1.)

1585 *HIGINS Jinius' Nomencl.* 400/1 *Fluctus decumanus*, the tenth wave, that is a mighty, huge, violent and great wave or surge. 1628 *LD. GRAYS tr. Barclay's Argents* 297 This tenth wave will either put an end to the storme or sinke my beaten barke. 1754 *Young Brothers* iv. l. This, Fate, is thy tenth wave, and quite o'erwhelms me. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 472/1 A mighty tenth wave of cheers and cries.

3. Tenth part (†deal, †dole), any one of the ten equal parts into which a whole may be divided.

854 *Charter of Æthelwulf* in *Birch Cart. Sax.* II. 80 Ða ða he teoðode gynn æt his cyne rice ðone teoðan dæl ealra his landa. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxx. [xxix.] § 4 Ealra wæstmā & æppla & hrægla ðone teoðan [Ca. teodan] dæl for

Gode to almesum ðearfum sealde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We sceolan... sylan þone teoðan dæl ure worldeþa. c 1200 *ORMIN* 6125 Off all þat god to birþ þin Godd þe tende dale bringenn. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 895 Hahram 3al him ðe tiðde del Of alle þis biðete. c1370 *Cursor M.* 20026 A thousand yeir moght i noght reke... Tiltend [v.r. tende, tenpe] part of hir louing. c1350 *Will. Palerme* 4715 What wise i mihte quite þe tenpedel. c1375 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 216 Bot þer he tynt þe type dool of his tour ryche. c1400 *MAUNDRE* (Roxb.) xix. 87 Vanethes will any Cristen man suffer half so mykill, ne þe tende parte. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 257 The ten [v.r. teynd] parte felle downe with me. Ibid. xx. 277 Of the tresure that to vs fell, the tent parte euer with me went. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 95 Discharging lesse then the tenth part of one. Mod. Not a tenth part of his income.

B. *absol.* and *sb.* [Orig. the *adj.* used elliptically or absolutely, and declined as *adj.*, pl. *þa teodan*; but from c1200, treated as *sb.* with pl. (*tiþpes*, *tiþhes*, *teþhes*, *tendes*, *tenthes*) *tenthis*. In sense 1 b, form a was retained in standard Eng., and form 7 in Scotland and north. Eng., giving TITHE and TEIND, q. v. for these differentiated uses.]

1. A tenth part (A. 3) of anything; any one of ten equal parts into which a whole may be divided.

Submerged tenth (i.e. of the population): see SUMMERGED. a 1300-c 1475 [see TEIND]. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 139 Neither all, nor halfe, nor third, nor tenths of all shall be saued. 1692 *Locke Lower Interest* 52 Money now is 1/10 less worth than it was the former year. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 97, 1 Foot 5 Inches and 2 tenths of an Inch. 1873 *LELANO Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 291 Englishmen of culture, who have not seen one of the great cathedrals of their own country. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 14 July 4/7 There are things in the world that you can get for a tenth of a penny.

b. *spec.* A tenth part of produce or profits, or of the estimated value of personal property, appropriated as a religious or ecclesiastical due, a royal subsidy, etc.

In the ecclesiastical use, †(a) *orig.* = TITHE, TEIND. (b) *spec.* The tenth part of the annual profit of every living in the kingdom, originally paid to the pope, but by Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1534) transferred to the crown, and afterwards made a part of the fund known as Queen Anne's Bounty (BOUNTY 5 a). As a royal subsidy or aid formerly levied, see quot. 1765, and cf. FIFTEENTH B. 1.

[a 1100 *LAUS of Athelstan* i. § 2 Ic ðe wille gesyllan mine teoþan. Ibid. § 3 gif we ure teoðan gesyllan nyllan, us ða nyzdon dælæs biþ ætweðene, & se teoþa an us biþ to laf. c1200 *Tiþpes*: see TITHE B. 1. c1250 *Tiþpes*: see *ibid.* a 1300-c 1450: see TEIND.] 1474 *CAXTON Chastell* iii. l. (1883) 77 That they rendre and gyue to gode the tenthes of her goodes. 1496-7 [see FIFTEENTH B. 1]. 1535-6 Act 27 *Hen. VIII.* c. 42 I the said firste frutes and tenthe. 1560 *DANIS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 39 b. The fyrst frutes, & the tenthes. 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. l. (1877) i. 24 To retorne to our tenths, a paiment first as deuised by the pope. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holmshed* III. 1378/1 An vniuersall taxation was made in nature of a tenth and fiftenth ouer all the countrie of Kent. 1621 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. ix. (1623) 628 The Tenths of the Clergie... should haue been receyued. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solyma* 147 They pay both Tribute and Tenths. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. viii. 308 Tenths and fiftenths were temporary aids issuing out of personal property, and were formerly the real tenth or fiftenth part of all the movables belonging to the subject. Originally the amount was uncertain, but was reduced to a certainty in the eighth year of Edward III., when new taxations were made of every township, borough, and city in the kingdom, and recorded in the Exchequer. 1792 A. *Young Trav. France* 537 No such thing was known in any part of France... as a tenth: it was always a twelfth, or a thirteenth, or even a twentieth of the produce. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xv.* 111. 557 The hereditary revenue... was derived from the rents of the royal domains... from the first fruits and tenths of benefices [etc.].

† 2. Every tenth number (below a hundred) in the natural series of numbers; pl. the multiples of ten, the 'tens'. *Obs.*

1543 *RECORDS Ground of Artes* 136 These be all the numbers from 1 to 10, and then all the tenthes within 100. Ibid. 136 b, Loke how you did expresse single vnities and tenthes in the left hande, so must you expresse vnities and tenthes of hundredes, in the ryght hande. Ibid., So the fourme of every tenth in the left hande serueth [in the ryght hand] to expresse lyke number of thousandes, so y^e fourme of 40 standeth for 4000.

3. *Mus.* A note ten diatonic degrees above or below a given note (both notes being counted); the interval between, or consonance of, two notes ten diatonic degrees apart.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 71 *Phi.* Which distantes do make vnperfect consonants? *Ans.* A third, a sixth, and their eightes: a tenth, a thirteenth [etc.]. 1694 *HOLDER Har-mony* iv. (1731) 40 A Tenth ascending is an Octave above the Third. 1869 *OUSLEY Counterp.* xvi. 122 Double counterpoint at the tenth is that in which either of the parts is transposed a tenth, the other remaining unmoved. 1880 C. H. H. PARR in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 670/1 The use of tenths in this example [of 'Diaphony' of the 10th century] is remarkable, and evidently unusual, for Guido of Arezzo, a full century later, speaks of the 'symphonia vocum' in his *Antiphonarium*, and mentions only fourths, fifths, and octaves.

C. *Comb.*: tenthmetre, a metre divided by the tenth power of ten (= one ten-millionth of a millimetre); tenth-rate *a.*, of the tenth rate or relative quality, very inferior; so tenth-remove *a.*

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* x. iii. 848 The wave-lengths of the principal Fraunhofer lines expressed in 'tenthmetres', a tenthmetre being the 1-10¹⁰ of a metre. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 440/1 He tears himself away from the smiles of a 'tenth-rate' figurante of the *Académie Royale*. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 626/2 A people seeking nothing but material prosperity of

the tenth-rate kind. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 4/1 Constable is too remote and difficult, but a *tenth-remove derivative, properly browned, will serve their turn.

[Note. The etymological history of some of the prec. forms (as in other numerals) presents points of which the explanations are more or less conjectural. The direct O.Tent. repr. of Indo-Eur. **dekm̥tos* was by Verner's Law **tegun̥dos*; with this the Gothic *taihunda*, OS. *tehandō*, OHG. *zehanto*, agree, except in having *h* for *g*, apparently under the influence of the cardinal **tehun̥to*, whence the O.Tent. **tegun̥to*, whence OS. and OFris. *tegotha*, a. OAnglian *teogōtha*, implies a pre-Tent. **dekm̥tos*, with shifted stress (implied also in some other ordinals). Assimilation of this form also to the cardinal would give **tehun̥to*, whence **tehūtha*, *teohōtha*, *teōtha*. The history of *tēnde* is more uncertain: the four ordinals, *sefende*, *siende*, *nezende*, *tēnde*, in ME., Northern and Kentish, form a group of which only the first is known in OE., repr. by *siofunda*, *seofunda*, in the Lindisf. and Ruschw. glosses. *Siofunda*, like Goth. **sibunda*, OS. *sibunda*, OHG. *sibunto*, represents an O.Tent. **sibundo*, Indo-Eur. *septim̥tos*. OE. *nigenda* (a 1066), OS. *nigundo*, OHG. *ninnio*, Goth. *ninnada*, had prob. a parallel history. The ME. *chiende* appears to have been conformed in its ending to *sefende* and *tēnde*, from its late appearance, was prob. formed from *tēn* on the same model. *Tenth* has the suffix which in OE. appears in *feorða*, *seofða*, *eacfoða*, *nigōða*, *teogōða*, and which has now been extended to all the ordinals from *fourth* onward. On the other hand, *tent* has the form of the suffix which was regular in OE. *fiftha* (OS. and OFris. *fifto*, a. OHG. *finfth*, Goth. *finfta*, O.Tent. **fimfto*), and *sixta* (OS. and OHG. *sehto*, Goth. *saihtsa*, O.Tent. *sehto*), which in OE. was also used in *eufesta* (*elfesta*) and *twelfta*, and in North. and North-Midd. dialects has since been extended to all the ordinals from *fourth* to *hundred*.]

Tenth, *v. rare*. [f. TENTH sb.] *trans.* To decimate, to tithe.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 9 As did Iulius Caesar... *Desimare* or tenth the ninth Legion by sound of the borne. 1647 TAFFO *Comm. Ep.*, *Hob.* vii. 6 371 Received tithes of Abraham, Gr. Tithed or tithed to Abraham. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 470 At last came the holiday *l'ashora*, or the day of the Sultan's tenting.

Tenthe, obs. form of TENT sb.1

Tenthly (*tenbli*), *adv.* [f. TENTH a. + -LY 2.] In the tenth place.

1633 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 282 Tentlie, that [etc.]... Tuentlie, that [etc.]. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 38 Tentlie, wee maintaine that [etc.]. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Tenthly*, in the tenth Place or Order.

† **Tent-hook**. *Obs. rare*. In 5-6 *taynt*. [f. TENT sb.5 + HOOK sb.] A tenter-hook.

1491 *Churchw. Acc.* St. Dunstan's, Canterb., Payde for threde and taynt hookes j.d. 1533 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., For taynt hookys j.d.

† **Tenthredo** (*tenprido*). *Entom.* [Latinized form of Gr. *τεντρεδών*, *-dōn*, a kind of wasp; the stem being taken erroneously as *tenthredin-*.] A saw-fly; in early use vaguely applied; in modern scientific use, after Linnaeus 1748, and as restricted by Leach 1819, a genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the family *Tenthredinidae*, comprising the large saw-flies called hornet-flies. Hence **Tenthredinid**, a. belonging to the *Tenthredinidae*; sb. a member of this family.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 929 Now let us proceed to the Insect called Tenthredo. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Tenthredo*, the lesser Hornet, or Bastard Hornet; an Insect. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 81 The black Tenthredo, with clavated antennae. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Tenthredo*, in natural history, the name of a fly of the stinging kind. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* ii. 33 Although Tenthredinidae and Sieridae are caterpillars, more or less closely resembling those of Lepidoptera.]

† **Tentible**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. TENT v.1 to attend + -IBLE.] Apt to attend, attentive.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 29 If these see but a small moate amisse, a wrinkle awry, how tentible they be to mend it. *Ibid.* 120 The minde is nothing so tentible at a good instruction... as at a vaine and sportive foolerie.

† **Tenticle**. *Obs.* [f. TENT sb.1 as if after a L. type **tentacula*: see -CULE.] A small tent.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Kiv. These whyte ridges... wear the tenticles or rather cabayns and couches of their souldiours. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 988/2 Four miles on this side Edinburgh, occupied in largenesse with diuerse tents and tenticles.

Tentie, variant of Tenty a.

† **Tentiginous** (*tenti'diginəs*), a. *Obs.* [f. L. *tentigo*, *-in-em* (see next) + -OUS.]

1. Excited to lust; itching, lecherous.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* ii. iii. Were you tentiginous? ha? Would you be acting of the Incubus?

2. Provocative of lust; lascivious.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 569 What he here orders to be given is heating and therefore tentiginous. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat.* *Spirit* ii. Misc. (1711) 308 Nothing affects the Head so much as a tentiginous Humour, repel'd and elated to the upper Region.

† **Tentigo** (*tenti'go*). *Obs.* [L. *tentigo* tense-ness, lust.] An attack of priapism, an erection; lecherousness, lust.

a 1603 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 336 If any be troubled with the tentigo. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 228 Tentigo also attends. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Tentigo*, old term for Priapism.

† **Tentik**, a. *Obs. rare*-. Aphetic form of *attentik*, AUTHENTIC, duly qualified, trustworthy.

1534 St. *Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 666 Yat 3e sall speyk with Master Adem Oterbown, or cawis sowm tentyk man to speyk with hym,

† **Tenti'llum**. *Zool.* [mod.L., f. L. *templ-*, *tent-*, stem of *templare*, *tentare* to feel + dim. suffix: cf. *tentacle*.] One of the unbranched twigs which stud the retractile tentacles of some Siphonophora.

1898 SEDGWICK *Text-bk. Zool.* I. iv. 140 These aggregations of thread-cells are especially found upon the tentilla, where they give rise to... the cnidosacs or batteries.

Tentily (*tentili*), *adv.* *Sc. rare*. [As if f. Tenty a. + -LY 2; but perh. a worn-down form of TENTIVELY (see -IVE), Tenty not being found until much later.] With care and attention; carefully.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3618 Tolowris tentily takelle they ryghttenc. 1721 RAMSAY *Cupid Thrown* v. He tentily Myrtilla sought. 1768 ROSS *Helene* i. 9 Back with the halesome girrs in haste she hy'd, An' tentily unto the sair apply'd.

Tenting (*tentig*). [f. TENT v.8 + -ING 1.]

1. *vbl. sb.1* Lodging in or as in tents; encamping; sojourning. Chiefly attrib.

1858 MACDUFF *Boat in Cloud* (1870) 32 Tenting-time here—resting-time yonder. 1870 *Standard* 14 Dec. They were in excellent marching trim, carryed neither knapsack nor tenting equipage. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii. 234 A little plain... a lovely tenting spot. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 81 That a house in the country, a short distance from London, was a more expensive form of tenting than an equally highly-rented one in the heart of the great metropolis.

2. *sb.* [f. TENT sb.1; cf. *bedding*, *sacking*.] Material for tents; in quot. attrib.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 8/2 The rain, instead of running off as it should have done on first-class tenting material, dripped through persistently, until the tents were perfectly uninhabitable.

Tenting, *vbl. sb.2-5*: see TENT v.1-4.

Tenting, *pp. a.* [f. TENT sb.1 + -ING 2.] Resembling a tent; converging as the sides of a tent.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 400 Coverlids. Not hiding up an Apollonian curve Of neck and shoulder, nor the tenting swerve Of knee from knee, nor ankles pointing light.

† **Tention** 1. *Obs. rare*. Short for INTENTION.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 147/1 To further our tention and honorable and iust actions at the time in such sort. 1653 SCLATER *Fun. Sermon*, 25 Sept. (1654) 13 In the will, perfect fruition of the Divine glory, tention, and (for the measure of the Creature) Comprehension.

† **Tention** 2. *Obs. rare*. Short for CONTENTION.

1602 FULBECKE and PL. *Parallels* Introd. 6 My neighbours are full of sension and tention, and so cunninge, that they will make you beleue, that all is gold, which glistereth.

Tention 3 ('tention). Short for ATTENTION (5).

Tention, obs. form of TENSION.

Tentive, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4-5 -if(e, -yf, 6-yue. [a. OF. *tentif* (14th c. in Godef.), aphetic form of F. *tentif*; or aphetic form of INTENTIVE and (in later use) ATTENTIVE.] = ATTENTIVE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Meliu.* p. 149 (Harl. MS.) As to wariching of youre dougter... we schullen do so tentif [v.r. ententif] besynes fro day to night [at. seche schal be boole. 1a 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 337 in *Cursor M.* p. 1673 Loke þou be tentif, if þou baue lered alle þi life. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 66 With tentyue air vnto my tail attend. 1582 STANLEY *Enels II.* (Arb.) 43 Wyth tentyue lystning seche wight was selled in harkning. 1701 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 329 (E.D.D.) Nouthier party's tentive how to please. 1902 R. M. GILCHRIST *Natives of Milton* 97 Yo're as 'tentive an' as capable as anyone could be.

So **Tentively** *adv.* = ATTENTIVELY; **Tentive-ness** = ATTENTIVENESS.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2258 3if 3e *tentify take kepe & trewe be to gadere. *Ibid.* 5124 But tentyff þow help, þat al þis lond be lad in lawe as it ougt. 1438 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 439/1 Thei put tentifye their hole labours and diligences for his worship. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Tentify*, with attention. 1382 *Wyclif Wisd.* xii. 20 If forsothe the enemyis of thi seruauis... with so myche *tentiffesse, thou tormentidist, and deliueridest. 1610 J. MELVILLE *Thy (Wodrow)* 556 Want of skill, tentiveness, faithfulness and guid effectioun.

Tentless (*tentləs*), a.1 *Sc.* [f. TENT sb.2 + -LESS.] Heedless, careless, inattentive. Hence

Tentlessness.

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1290 As tyme a tentless merchand tynes, For bying geir be gess. 1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* x. I'll wander on, wif tentless heed How never-halting moments speed. 1836 J. STAUBERS *Dychnmont* Poet. Wks. 1850 II. 49. 1 With tentless step was wont to roam. 1883 D. R. SELLARS in *Mod. Scot. Poets* vi. 157 His tentlessness he rues In calmer mood.

Tentless (*tentləs*), a.2 [f. TENT sb.1 + -LESS.] Without a tent or tents; having no tent.

1814 BYRON *Lara* xi. The tentless rest beneath the humid sky. 1820 MILMAN *Fall Jerus.* (1821) 39 The wind that sweeps the tentless desert. 1901 KIPPLING *Kim* xiii. They lay out somewhere below him, charless, foodless, tentless.

Tentlet (*ten'tlet*). [f. TENT sb.1 + -LET.] A miniature tent.

1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 7 In case of heavy rain I proposed to make myself a little tent, or tentlet.

† **Tently**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. TENT a. + -LY 2.] Attently, attentively.

1a 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 303 in *Cursor M.* p. 1673 Þe mare þou art of prise, And gracious to office, Serue þou mare tentli, þat þou ne be calde vn-wise.

Tent-maker. 1. One who makes tents.

1505 T. STAPLETON *For. Faith* 107b. He that weareth the crowne on his head, besecheth the tentmaker (St. Paul), and the fisher both dead to be his protectours. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xviii. 3 They were tentmakers by their craft. [TINDALE, Their crafte was to make tentes; 1388 WYCLIF, of roop-makeris crafte]. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 87 Paul was a tent-maker, and he was not ashamed of it.

2. (See quot., and cf. TENT sb.1 2 c.)

1863 L. L. CLARKE in *Intell. Observer* IV. 1 Micro-lepidoptera. (Coleophora, or Tent-makers.)

So **Tent-making**, the business of making tents.

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* xii. 113 We pardon his... comparison betweene S. Pauls Tent-making... & the State

employment of our Bishops.

Tent-man: see TENT sb.1 5 b.

Tentor, obs. form of TENTER.

Tentorial, a. *Anat.* [f. L. *tentōri-um* (see below) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the tentorium.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* iii. 149 Longitudinal and vertical sections of the skulls of a Beaver... and a Baboon... the tentorial plane. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 69 The ossified tentorial plate. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tentorial angle*, angle formed by the intersection of the basio-cranial axis with plane of tentorium.

So † **Tentorian** a. *Obs. rare*-.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tentorian*, belonging to a tent or pavilion.

† **Tentorium** (*tentō'riəm*). [L. *tentorium* tent, f. *tend-ere*, *tent-* to stretch: see -ORIUM.]

† 1. A tent-like covering; an awning; a canopy.

1661 EVELYN *Fumifug.* Misc. Writ. (1805) 1. 230 If there were a solid tentorium, or canopy over London.

2. *Anat.* A membranous (sometimes ossified) partition between the cerebrum and cerebellum.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 435 There is a very uncommon peculiarity in it, which is, that there is a bony falk of some breadth, but no bony tentorium. 1801 *Home* *ibid.* XCII. 78 The tentorium is entirely membranous. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Cere. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 232 The parts of the dura mater or outer membrane of the brain, called 'tentorium', are ossified. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 99 What is termed the tentorium—a sort of parchment-like shelf or partition which... is interposed between the cerebrum and cerebellum. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 512 In many Mammalia the tentorium is ossified.

† **Tentory**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *tentōri-um* tent: see -ORIUM.] A tent; the awning of a tent.

1412-20 *Lvdc. Chron. Troy* ii. 7109 Wber þe kyng sat in his tentorie. *Ibid.* iv. 2515 For lak of socour þe Grekis wern eche in his tentorie Of Troylus slayn. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* iv. viii. (1775) 615 The women... who are said [2 Kings xiii. 7] to weave hangings and curtains for the grove, were no other then makers of tentories, to spread from tree to tree.

† **Tentour**. *Obs. rare*-. [In quot., rendering L. *tentoria* tents: cf. -OR 3.] A tent.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter*, *Hab.* iii. 7 Y seje þe tentours [Vulg. *tentoria*; LXX. *σκηνατο*] of Ethiop for their wickednes, & þe skynnes [Vulg. *pelles*; LXX. *σκηνα*] of þe londe of Madian shul ben troubled.

Tentour, -owre, obs. forms of TENTER.

Tent-peg. One of the (usually wooden) pegs, with a notch at the upper end, to which when stuck in the ground the ropes of a tent are fastened.

Hence **Tent-pegging**, an Indian cavalry sport, in which the player, riding at full speed, tries to transfix and carry off, on the point of his lance, a tent-peg fixed in the ground. Also attrib.

So **Tent-pegger**, one who takes part in this exercise.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 326 Between the tent-pegs of every tent. 1878 N. Amer. *Rev.* CXXVII. 155 'Tent-pegging' is a very favorite amusement of the sower. 1900 *Daily News* 26 June 3/1 The tugs-of-war, tent-peggings, V.C. races, etc., were well contested. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 31 May 6/2 'Bobs'... was himself the champion tent-pegger against all comers.

Tentral, *erron.* form of TRENTAL.

† **Tentretene** = to entertain: see T.

1481 CAXTON *Decasyroy* iii. 21 This puissaunt kyng... assigned grete reuenues thereto for tentretene it [the temple].

Tent-stitch. Also *ten-*. [First element uncertain. One conjecture would refer it to TENT sb.5.] A kind of embroidery or worsted-work popular in the 17-18th c., in which the pattern is worked in series of parallel stitches arranged diagonally across the intersections of the threads. Also called *petit point*. Also attrib. So **Tent-work**, needle-work done in tent-stitch.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* iv. 1. Let me never more Be thought fit to instruct young Gentlewomen, Or deale in Tent-stitch. 1669 Mrs. THORNTON *Autobiog.* (Surtees) 12 Blacke velvett, imbroidered with flowrs of silke wove in ten stitch. c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 206 Many fine pictures under Glasses, of tentstitch, satin stitch... and Strawwork. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* xx. II. 530 Our great grandmothers distinguished themselves by substantial tent work [ed. 1811 tent-stitch] chairs and carpets. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Monitray Fam.* II. 109 During the interesting scene, by the tent stitch frame. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Tent Stitch*, a stitch employed in Tapestry Work and in fine Embroideries... produced by crossing over one strand of canvas in a diagonal direction, sloped from right to left, and resembles the first half taken in Cross Stitch. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 2/1 An oval fire-screen in tent-stitch, of quaint pattern and beautiful execution.

† **Tent-taker**. *Obs.* [f. TENT sb.2 1.] One who 'takes tent' or gives heed.

c 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 187 To triflis y have be a greet tent taker.

Tenture (*ten'tiur*). *rare*. [a. F. *tenture* tapestry hangings, ad. L. type **tentura* stretching, f. *tendere*, *tent-* to stretch.] Hangings for a wall; wall-paper.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Tenture, obs. form of TENTER.

Tentwise, *adv.* 1, 2: see TENT sb.1, 3.

Tent-work ¹. [*f. TENT sb. + WORK sb.*] **a.** The work of tent-making. **b.** A work of the nature or form of a tent. **c.** Work done or carried out in tents or under canvas.

1645 *BP. HALL Remedy Discontents* 92 There we find the most glorious Apostle... stitching of skins for his Tent-work. 1866 *II. COLLINS Cistercian Order* 53 They erected a tent-work with some pieces of blanketing. 1878 *CONDER (title)* Tent-Work in Palestine.

Tent-work ²: see **TENT-STITCH**.

Tentwort (tɛntwɜːt). Also 6 teynt-. [*f. TAINT sb. + see quot. 1727*]. An old name for a small fern, the Wall Rue, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*. c. 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* yij, Agaynst the Tertian of yellowe choler... take y^e rootes of fennel, parcelly, teynt wort, mayden heare, endyue [etc.]. 1666 *MERRET Pinax Brit.* 2 *Adiantum album*, sive Ruta muraria, sive Salvia Vite, Wall rue, and Tentwort. 1727 *THRELKELD Syn. Stirpes Hibern.* Aij, Our ancestors gave it the [Ruta muraria] the name of Tent-wort, deeming it a sovereign remedy against the... Taint, doubling of the Joints, and in a more general word, Rickets. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, Tent-wort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Tentwort.

Tenty (tɛnti), *a. Sc.* Also *tentie*. [Later form of *tentif*, *TENTIVE*, with *-if* reduced to *-ie*, *-y*: see *-IVE*]. Watchful, attentive, observant, cautious.

c. 1555 *MANTLAND in Pinkerton Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 276 Be wyse, and tentie, in thy governing. 1728 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.*, *Bonny Scot* iij, Fair winds and tentie boat-man. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* viij, Jean slips in twa w^h tentie e'e; Wha 'twas, she wadna tell. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xii, 112 Never a gun or a sword left... but what tenty folk have bidden in their thatch.

† **Tenuate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. tenuāt*, ppl. stem of *tenuare* to make thin, *f. tenuis* thin.] *trans.* To make thin or slender; to attenuate.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Tenuate*, to make small, thin or slender. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 505 To tenuate and prepare humours.

|| **Tenne** (tɛnɪ). [*Fr. tenue* deportment, sb. use of fem. pa. pple. of *tenuir* to hold, keep; = *Pr. tenguda*, Sp., It. *tenuia*]. Carriage, bearing, deportment; also, costume, 'rig'.

1892 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 380 To the end that he might appear in proper tenue at any place of fashionable resort. 1901 *Ibid.* Apr. 325 The Queen had an extreme respect for *tenue* in all its forms.

Tenuis, pl. of **TENUIS**.

Tenuis (tɛnuɪs). Combining form of *L. tenuis* 'thin, narrow, slender', in scientific use in adjectives, as *te-nuico-sta-te* [*L. costa* rib], having slender ribs; so *te-nuifascia-te* [*L. fascia* band], *te-nuiflorous* [*L. flōs, flōrem* flower], *te-nuifolious* [*L. folium* leaf], having narrow or thin leaves, *te-nuipede* [*L. pēs, ped-em* foot], *te-nuistriate* [*L. stria* groove], having slender striae.

1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Tenuicostatus*,...*tenuicostate*. *Ibid.*, *Tenuiflorus*,...*tenuiflorous*. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Tenuifolius*, thin leav'd. 1658 *Sir T. Baowne Gard. Cyrus* iv, Why Coniferous trees are tenuifolious or narrow-leaved? 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Tenuifolius*,...*tenuifolious*. *Ibid.*, *Tenuipes*,...having the feet small and compressed: *tenuiped*. *Ibid.*, *Tenuistriatus*,...*tenuistriate*.

† **Tenuine**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. tenuis* thin, app. after *genuine*]. Attenuated; weak; weakened. a. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 79 To continue... in such tenuine condition as he was at present.

Tenuous, *a.* Now rare. [*f. L. tenuis* thin + *-ous* (cf. *lugubri-ous*)] Thin, attenuated.

1. = **TENUOUS** 1.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxiv, I viij b/1 The skynne of the vysage is more tenuous [tenuius; orig. alijis tennor] & thynne. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Tenuous*, *Tenuous*,...slender, thin [etc.]. 1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* xii, 1701 563/1 A natural Philosopher, who conceived that all things are generated of tenuous little Bodies. 1698 *KEILL Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 185 Not huge lumps of solid matter, but little tenuous particles or small dust.

2. = **TENUOUS** 2.

1634 *T. JOHNSON Parry's Chirurg.* xi. (1678) 274 The Aqua vite... is of so tenuous a substance, that it presently vanisheth into the air. 1666 *WHISTON Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 317 The Atmosphere would... become in a greater degree tenuous. 1757 *WALKER in Phil. Trans.* L. 130, I observed a tenuous bluish vapour rising. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 73 These mists are so tenuous.

3. *fig.* = **TENUOUS** 3.

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. v. 148 The tenuous, loose, remisse phantasy. 1885 *G. MEADITH Diana* xii, Emma went through a sphere of tenuous reflections in a flash.

Tenuiroster (tɛnuɪrɒstɜːr). *Ornith.* [*ad. F. tenuirostre*, *ad. mod. L. tenuirostris*, *f. tenuis* thin + *rostrum* beak, bill.] A member of the *Tenuirostres*, passerine or insectivorous birds with slender bills; a slender-billed bird. So **Tenuirostral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Tenuirostres*; also = next.

Tenuirostrate *a.*, slender-billed. 1837 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. & Classif. Birds* iii. 11. 13 This we think is the tenuirostral type of the circle. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 146/2 According to Mr. Vigors, the *Certhiadae* on one side lead the way to the Tenuirostral group. 1844 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, *Tenuirostres*. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Tenuirostrate*. 1874 *Woon Nat. Hist.* 305 The large group of birds which are termed Tenuirostral, or Slender-billed.

|| **Tenuis** (tɛnuɪs). *Gram. and Phonology*. Pl. *tenuis* (tɛnuɪz). [*L.* = thin, slender, fine: used in Craston's Latin version of Lascaris's Greek

Grammar 1480, and in other early Greek grammars, to translate Gr. *φιλόν* 'bare, smooth', applied by Aristotle to the consonants *κ*, *τ*, *π* (for which Priscian's term was *levis* smooth), as opposed to the *aspiratw* or aspirates (in Gr. *δασία*, pl. of *δασύ* rough, thick).]

One of the Greek letters *κ*, *τ*, *π*, or the corresponding *k*, *t*, *p* of Latin, English, and other languages; esp. the sounds represented by these; also called *surds*, *hard mutes*, and by Bell *breath stops*.

[1480 *CRASTON Lascaris Evolemata* a iij, *Mutæ*...quarum tenues quidem tres, cappa, pi, taf.]

1650 *E. REEVE Intro. Gh. Tongue* 38 The Tenuis consonant...is changed into his aspirate: as, *ἀφ' ημῶν* for *ἀνο ημῶν*. 1841 [see *MEDIA* 1]. 1842 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 7 When the final letter of the verb was one of the tenues... it was substituted. 1887 *MAX MÜLLER in Fortn. Rev.* May 705 The tenuis becomes aspirate in Low-German.

Tenuity (tɛnjuɪti). [*ad. L. tenuitas* thinness, *f. tenuis* thin: see *-ITY*. So *F. ténuité* (15th c.).]

1. Thinness of form or size; slenderness.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* iv. 47 The other [muscle]... sustayneth his sinewie tenuity to the hard tunicle of the eye. a. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* 8 If we consider... the many parts thereof, that either in respect of their tenuity or distance escape the reach of our Senses. 1777 *JOHNSON* 22 Sept. in *Boswell*, He is not well-shaped; for there is not the quick transition from the thickness of the forehead, to the tenuity—the thin part—behind, which a bull-dog ought to have. 1803 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* ix. (ed. 2) 150 The tenuity of these muscles [in the iris of the eye and the drum of the ear] is astonishing. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. 3. i. Mica... is sufficiently tough to furnish films of extreme tenuity. 1884 *Nature* 12 Oct. 587/1 Platinum has been rolled into sheets which... reach the surprising tenuity of less than one twenty-five thousandth of an English inch.

2. Thinness of consistence; dilute or rarified condition; rarity.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 740 By reason of this tenuity and continuittie when oile doth froth or fume, it suffreth no winde or spirit to enter in. 1658 *R. WHITE tr. Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 23 It becomes part of the air, which in regard of its tenuity is invisible unto us. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* vi, Precipices... so high as to produce great tenuity of air. 1804 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 415 The tenuity and fineness of the mud. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) i. § 27 Air may be expanded to an indefinite degree of tenuity.

b. Faintness (of light); thinness (of voice).

1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlv. 206 The great distance of the planet Saturn, and the tenuity of its light. 1834 *L. HUNT Sir R. Escher* 123 He ran into high tenuities of voice. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 10 A shrill, yet sweet, tenuity of voice.

3. *fig.* Meagreness; slightness, slenderness, weakness, poverty.

1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 By reason of the tenuity of lyyng. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xvii. 178 The tenuity and contempt of Clergy-men will soon let them see, what a poore carcasse they are, when parted from the influence of that Head, to whose Supremacy they have been sworn. a. 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) I. Pref. 14 My tenuity of style and language. 1867 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. x. 343 The tenuity of the evidence. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 386 Any cause which makes for intellectual tenuity.

|| 4. 'Simplicity, or plainness. (*Obs.*)', Webster 1864: hence in later Dicts. App. an error.

Tenuous (tɛnuɪs), *a.* [A syncopated formation from *L. tenuis* thin + *-ous*; the etymologically regular form, preserving the *L.* stem *tenui-*, being **TENUIOUS**, now obs. or rare.]

1. Thin or slender in form; of small transverse measure or calibre; slim.

1656 [see **TENUOUS** 1]. 1664 *Powzra Exp. Philos.* ii. 134 The uppermost surface of the Quicksilver... is dilated into a tenuous Column, or Funicle. 1666 *J. SMITH Old Age* (1752) 77 A most tenuous vestment for the humours. 1822 *Blackiv. Mag.* XII. 411 The spider... touches his tenuous line.

2. Thin in physical consistency; sparse; rare, rarified, subtle; unsubstantial.

1597 *LOWE Chirurg.* (1634) 147 When the vaines are repleat with a tenuous blood. 1635 *J. SWAN Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 171 Their (wind and air) substances being too tenuous to be perceived. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. xvi. 192 Air... is too subtle, too tenuous a substance. 1864 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* IV. 456 Just as a tenuous film of breath, imperceptible to our senses, prevents the globules of mercury from coalescing. 1898 *Letsure Hour* Aug. 706/1 A very tenuous medium called the ether exists everywhere. 1909 *Eng. Rev.* Apr. 70 Your dress brushed the shrubs: it was grey and tenuous.

3. *fig.* Slender, of slight importance or significance; meagre, weak; flimsy, vague, unsubstantial. a. 1817 *T. DWIGHT Theol.* (1830) I. xv. 254 A subject perhaps as tenuous, and difficult to be fastened upon. 1858 *BUSINELL Serm. New Life* 312 The tenuous and fickle impulse. 1881 *Standard* 7 May, A more tenuous or unsatisfactory claim could hardly exist. 1903 *Speaker* 9 May 145/1 The poems of the three somewhat tenuous singers. 1905 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 166/1 [They] are sure to live as letters apart from... the tenuous story in which they are set.

Hence **Tenuously** *adv.*, thinly, sparsely; **Tenuousness**, thinness, tenuity. 1892 *ZANGWILL Bow Mystery* i, When King Fog masses his molecules of carbon in serried squadrons in the City, while he scatters them tenuously in the suburbs. 1902 *Yorksh. Post* 28 Nov. 6/6 The bubble... is better pricked than left to burst of its own tenuity.

Tenor, obs. form of **TANDOUR**, **TENOR**, **TENURE**. **Tenure** (tɛnjuɪ). Forms: *a.* 5- *tenure*, (*5* *tenur*);

nur, 7 *tenuor*); *B.* 6 *tener*, *ten(n)or*, 6-7 *tenour*. [*a. AF., OF. tenure* (13th c. in Godef.) = earlier *OF. teneüre* (11-15th c.), in *med. L. tennitura*, *tenclura* (c. 1200 in Du Cange), *f. tenē-re* to hold: see *-URE*. *Med. L.* had also (from *OF.*) *teneura*, *tenura* (11th c. in Du Cange). *OF.* had in same sense *tenor*, *-our*, *tenuor*, app. by some confusion with *TENOR sb.*, whence the *B.*-forms in *ME*, etc.

A further result of this use of *tenor* in sense of *tenure* in *OF.* and *ME.* was that *tenure* was also used for *TENOR*: see the letter.]

1. The action or fact of holding a fief or tenement (esp. in *Eng. Law*): see **TENEMENT** 1.

a. [1292 *BRITTON* I. xix. § 7 En les queus dreitz nul ne se deit eyder par excepcioun de lounge tenure (tr. to aid himself by exception of long tenure).] 1442 *Surtees Blisc.* (1888) 18 We... serched a tenement... in be tenur of John Wetelay. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 16, 2v acres of arable land... in tholdinge of Richard Carrell xvs. one tenement in Northstanley in the tenure of John Hynde vs. 1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 31 Those inferior Kings are like in some proportion to those of Man, who have had it always by a tenure from their sovereigns, the Kings of England. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* iii. (1634) 113 Some land there was in the tenure of the Locrians. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 100 Is not the Law of the Land... the cause of... every man's right in the Tenure of his Estate? 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. ii. 34 We have not the mark system, but we have the principle of common tenure. 1878 *SIMPSON Sch. Shaks.* I. 53 Hooker wrote to Carew... that the Barony of Odrone was in the tenure of a sect called the Cavanaghs.

b. c. 1505 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 200 A certayne land in Rybstone, of long tyme in the tenor of one John Ampleforth. 1589 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 166 My glebe land in Learmouth, now in the tenor of John Moore, for xxj years. 1612-13 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 11 A parcel of meadow called the Wraie in the tenor of Rich. Michell. 1658 *Knarsb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 237 A messuage with land... now in tenor of William Wilkenson.

b. *gen. and fig.* The action or fact of holding anything material or non-material; hold upon something; maintaining a hold; occupation.

1599 *B. JOHNSON Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Lady, vouchsafe the tenure of this ensigne. 1638 *ROUSE Heav. Univ.* (1702) Pref., A Christians tenure of religion is far more excellent and assured than that of the Pagan. 1728 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 411/1 They were more One than either Espousals, or a Joint-Tenure of the Throne, could make them. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) V. 497 Their existence in safety at Seville depends upon the tenure of the pass of Monasterio. 1844 *L.D. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* App. ii. (1862) 414 Their salary cannot be altered during their tenure of office. 1855 *BREWSTER Newton* II. xvi. 378 Warned of his slight tenure of life. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 330 The tenure of the priesthood should always be for a year and no longer.

2. The condition of service, etc., under which a tenement is held of the superior; the title by which the property is held; the relations, rights, and duties of the tenant to the landlord. *Tenure at will*: cf. **TENANT AT WILL**.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 Y^o Five Portes and tenure of Gavelkynde. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 12 All these tenants maye holde their landes by dyvers tenures, customes, and seruyces: as by homage, fealtie, escuage, socage, . . . burgage tenures, and tenure in villenage. *Ibid.*, Also it is to be enquired... who holdeth by charter and who nat, and who by the olde tenure. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary*, c. 8 § 54 The Donor... maye reserve to him and his heires for ever a Tenure in Frank Almoigne. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 132 As he that held Land by tenure to say a certain number of Pater nosters for the soules of the Kings of England. 1607 *COWELL s.v.*, Tenure is the manner, whereby tenements are holden of their Lords. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 85 b, Tenure in Socage, is where the Tenant holdeth of his Lord the tenancie by certain service for all manner of services, so that the service be not Knights service. 1641 *CAPT. MERVIN in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 214 The abortive judgment of the Tenure in *Capite*, where no Tenure was expressed. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. xlii. 73 A very extensive comment upon a little excellent treatise of tenures, compiled by judge Littleton in the reign of Edward the fourth. *Ibid.* xlii. 398 Those, who by their military tenures were bound to perform forty days service in the field. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* in 1774, 45 The right of voting is vested by Burgess tenure, in certain houses. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 7 The circumstance of annexing a condition of military service to a grant of lands does not imply that they are held by a feudal tenure. *Ibid.* 27 Where lands held by an allodial tenure were voluntarily converted into feuds. *Ibid.* 381 Enfranchisement, by which the tenure is changed from base to free. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* ii. xii. 11. 549 Involving a complicated texture of rights and tenures, which almost defied unravelling. 1875 *J. CURTIS Hist. Eng.* 395 The statute 12 Car. II, c. 24, which abolished the military tenures, converting them into freehold. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 7/1 The new and purely tenure-at-will system gradually gaining ground. 1908 *Tenland N. & Q. Apr.* 177 Keyhold Tenure at Crowland... That house was his because he built it, and because he held the key which admitted him to it and enabled him to keep other people out of it.

b. 1510 *PYNON (title)* Letelun teners newe correcte. 1535 (ed. 1562) *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 2 After the english tenour without division or parcion. 1633 *T. STAPFORD Pac. Hib.* i. ii. (1821) 38, I hold my Lordships and Lands... by very ancient Tenour, which Service and Tenour none may dispence withall. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.* lxi, And some (who were in law more Conversant), Demand release of Tenors.

b. *transf.* Terms of holding; title; authority; hold over a person or thing; control.

1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 18, Few Englishmen understand the difference between the English tenure of Bourdeaux and the English tenure of Calais. a. 179 in

Drysdale *Philemon* Introd. 21 To understand the tenure of Philemon over Onesimus, we should keep in mind the stringency of Phrygian bondage.

c. fig. (cf. 1 b.)

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxiv. 8 Paraphr. 181 There is no such assured tenure in or title to all the felicity in the world. 1736 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iii. The office of a favourite hath a very uncertain tenure. 1790 BURKE *Rev.* 42 Rendering their government feeble in its operations, and precarious in its tenure. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) XI. xlix. § 7. 54 The mutable tenure of popular applause. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* iii. 53 Republics exist only on the tenure of being constantly agitated.

6. 1688 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 117 Whether Regeneration be not a stronger tenure for enduring happiness.

3. *concr.* A holding; = TENEMENT 2. Now rare. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 16/2 The said Tennauntz dare nat abide in thaire Tenures and Places, ne no labour there do. 1461 *Ibid.* 476/1 All Tenures within the same Lordship been Chartre land, and Free land. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 443 Greenwich-park... is still a royal tenure.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tenure land*, *roll*.

1859 EVYON *Antiq. Shropshire* IX. 39 The Tenure-Roll of 1285 brings up another Ralph de Clotley. 1891 *Pall Mall* G. 22 Sept. 7/2 Property, consisting of a mansion and several miles of tenure land (twenty-one villages)... in North Jutland.

Hence + *Tenurage*, *Obs.*, what belongs to a tenure or tenures; general conditions of tenure; + *Tenurer*, *Obs.* = TENANT; + *Tenurist*, *Obs.*, one who deals with or treats of tenures.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. ii. 68 Tenant in the first signification sometimes imports duty of 'Tenurage': as Tenant by Knight-service, Socage, Tenant in Villenage, Burgage. *Ibid.* iv. Concl. 88 Inroll all the Feudatories & Suitors to the Court with their Fees, Tenurage, Rents, and Services. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 106 Nor could they be chargeable with what should disable the 'Tenur' to do his service. 1588 FAULCON *Lawiers Log.* Ded. viij. It cannot be, sayde one great 'Tenurist', that a good scholler should ever prooue good Lawyer. + 1628 DODDGE *Eng. Lawyer* (1631) 53 Defiled by the Feudary Tenurist writers of the middle age.

Tenurial (tenū'riāl), *a.* [f. med.L. *tenūra* TENURE + -IAL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the tenure of land. Hence *Tenurially adv.*, in respect of tenure.

1896 F. W. MATTLAND in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 18 The borough court is not founded on a tenurial or feudal principle. *Ibid.* The burgesses were a tenurially heterogeneous group. 1898 — *Township & Borough* 69 The tenurial rent paid by tenant to lord becomes practically indistinguishable from the mere rent charge which implies no tenure. *Ibid.* 72 Because feudally, tenurially, the borough is patchwork. 1908 *Spectator* 20 June 978/1 All land-holding having become tenurial, the lord's consent was necessary to each alienation.

Tenuto (tenū'to), *a.* and *adv.* Mus. [It. = held.] Held, sustained: a direction to a performer to sustain a note its full length. Usually abbreviated *ten.*

Tenys, -yse, *obs.* forms of TENNIS.

Tenzon, variant of TENSION.

Teocalli (tjōkə'li). Also 7 *teucalli*. [Mexican *teocalli*, f. *teotl* god + *calli* house.] A structure for purposes of worship among the ancient Mexicans and Central Americans, usually consisting of a four-sided truncated pyramid built terrace-wise, and surmounted by a temple.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. xli. 670 Gomara saith, that this and other their Temples were called *Teucalli*, which signifieth Gods house. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* ii. viii. (1850) I. 304 The floor and walls of the *teocalli* were then cleansed, by command of Cortés, of their foul impurities. 1844 LONGE *Arsenal at Springfield* v. And Aztec priests upon their *teocallis* [prime palace] Beat the wild war-drums. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* Introd. 17 A description of the *teocalli*, or Mexican pyramids.

Teology, **Teom(e)**, **Teon(e)**, *obs.* ff. THEOLOGY, TEAM, TEEN, TUNE.

Teopan. [Shortened from Mex. *teo-*, *teupantli* temple, f. *teotl* god + *panitli* wall.] A Mexican temple, a *teocalli*.

Teosinte (tjōsintē). [In F. *teosinte* (Bull. Soc. d'Acclim. 1871, 38), ad. Mex. *teocintli* 'seu spica Maiziti montana' (Hernandez *Op.* 1790, II. 120), app. f. *teotl* god + *cintli*, *centli* dry ear or cob of maize. In Ramirez *Sinon. Plant. Mex.* 67 *teoxintli*.] An annual grass of Central America, *Euchlæna luxurians*, of large size, allied to maize; now widely cultivated as a valuable fodder plant, sometimes also as a cereal.

1877 *Gardener's Chron.* 55 Teosinta. 1878 *Kew Report* 13 Teosintē. 1880 SCHOMBURGK (S. Australia) in *Kew Bulletin* (1894) 380, I have now cultivated Teosinte for three years, and it is one of the most prolific fodder plants. 1894 *Ibid.* Nov. 375 A very valuable fodder grass belonging to this group is the Teosinte (*Euchlæna luxurians*). *Ibid.* 381 The great value of Teosinte as a food plant has been established in many parts of India. 189. *Experiment Station Recd.* IX. 346 Analyses were made of samples of corn-stover and teosinte from the inside and outside of the shocks.

Teothe, **Teothinge**, *obs.* ff. TITE v.2, TETHINO.

Tep, early form of TAP v.2, to strike.

Tepal (tē'pāl, tē'pāl). *Bot.* rare = o. [app. formed by transposition from PETAL: cf. SEPAL.]

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Tepal*, another name for petal. Also the pieces of a perianth, being of an ambiguous nature, between calyx and corolla.

Tepat(e), **tepet**, *obs.* forms of TIPPET.

Tepee (tē'pē, tē'pē). Also *teepee*, *tepie*, *teepe*. [Sioux or Dakota Indian *tē'pē* tent, house, dwelling, abode (Rigg, *Dakota-Eng. Dict.* 1890).] A tent or wigwam of the American Indians, formed of bark, mats, skins, or canvas stretched over a frame of poles converging to and fastened together at the top. Also *attrib.*

1872 W. F. BUTLER *Gl. Lone Land* ix. 125 One has to travel far, before the smoke of your wigwam or of your tepie blurs the evening air. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlv. At length we descried... three teepees—tall, narrow, conical tents with the tips of the poles on which the canvas is stretched appearing at the top. 1899 STUTFIELD in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 546 That evening we dispensed with the teepee and camped in the open air. *Ibid.* 542 Now and then we saw the teepee poles of old Indian camping-grounds.

Tepefaction (tē'pē-fækʃən). *rare* = o. [n. of action f. L. *tepefacere*: see next and -FACTION.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Tepefaction*, a making lukewarm.

Tepefy (tē'pē-fai), *v.* Also *tepefy*. [f. L. *tepefacere* to make tepid, f. *tepe-re* to be lukewarm: see -FY.] *a. trans.* To make tepid or moderately warm; to warm. *b. intr.* To become tepid.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tepefy*, to make warme. 1745 COOPER *Power Harp.* l. 17 The flood of life, loosed at its source by tepefying strains. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iii. fi. 323 Except... the shallows at the edges of the stream become tepified by the... rays of the sun. 1847 WEBSTER, *Tepefy*, v. i. To become moderately warm. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Eccl. & Georg.* 129 As vital humours tepefy.

Tephillim, -in (tē'phīlīm, -in), *sb.* pl. [Rabb.

Heb. תפילין *Tephillim*, Aramaic תפילין *Tephillim*, heteroclitic pl. of תפלה *Tephilah* prayer.] A name for Jewish phylacteries, or (quot. 1863) for the texts inscribed on them: see PHYLACTERY 1.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. xv. 162 This peece of worke they call Tephillim, to put them in mind of other prayer. 1842 BONAR & MCHEYNE *Miss. to Jews* 1 July (1843) 237 There were about thirty in the synagogue, all wearing the *Tallith* or shawl with fringes, and the *Tephilim* or phylacteries, because this was the hour of morning prayer. 1863 SMITH'S *Dict. Bible* III. 1167/2 (*Scribes*) Repeating their Tephillim, the texts inscribed on their phylacteries.

Tephrite (tē'froit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *τεφρός* ash-coloured (f. *τέφρα* ashes) + -ITE¹. Cf. L. *tephritis* (Pliny) an ash-coloured precious stone.] Name given to a class of volcanic rocks related to the basalts. Hence **Tephritoid** (-itik) *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of tephrite; **Tephritoid**, a variety of tephrite containing no nepheline.

1870 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 253 The tephrites, or those rocks which are characterised by the presence of nepheline or leucite in conjunction with plagioclase. 1889 *Amer. Nat.* Apr. 259 According to the predominance of one or other of the constituents they are divided into basaltic, doleritic and tephritic varieties.

Tephroite (tē'fro:it). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *tephroit* (Breithaupt, 1823), irreg. f. Gr. *τεφρός*: see prec. and -ITE¹.] A silicate of manganese, occurring in crystalline masses of an ashy grey or reddish colour. 1868 DANA *Min.* 259.

Tephromancy (tē'fro:mānsi). Also *erron. tephra-*. [f. Gr. *τέφρα* ashes + -MANCY.] Divination by means of ashes: see QUOTS.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xix. 165 *Tephromancy* [pr. Tw-], by ashes; *Caphromancy*, by smook. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Tephromantie*, divination by ashes, blown or cast up in the air. + 1693 URQUHART'S *Kabalah* iii. xxv. Have you a mind... to have the truth... more fully... disclosed... by tephromancy: thou wilt see the ashes thus aloft dispersed, exhibiting thy wife in a fine posture. 1846 WORCESTER, *Tephromancy*, divination by the ashes of a sacrifice.

Tepid (tē'pid), *a.* Also 5 *teped*, 6 *tepit*. [ad. L. *tepidus* lukewarm, f. *tepe-re* to be warm. So *obs.* or dial. F. *tépide* (16th c. in Godef.).] Moderately or slightly warm; lukewarm.

a. lit. (Usually in reference to liquids.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurgie* 137 He worshipp rijsfulliche bat vsip teped oilis. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 346 Foras a great heat keepeth bodies from putrefaction, but a tepid heat inclineth them to putrefaction. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Let the Water stand in the Sun till it grow tepid. 1744 BEAUFORT *Siris* § 78 A blister on the spot, and plenty of tepid tar-water. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* ii. A cold sirocco, bringing showers of tepid rain from the south.

b. fig. = LUKEWARM 2.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xl. ProL 60 Gyf Crystis faithfull knyghtis lyst we be... Than man we... Nowder be abasit, tepit, nor zit blunt. 1641 GORDON *Love of Truth* 30 A tepid and Laodicean love. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 333 Of the two Evils, Infidelity and Tepidity is... the worst... in regard of the Infidels and Tepid themselves. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. (1874) 179 Remind them of certain precepts... in the creed they profess, and the most you get is a tepid assent.

Hence **Tepidly adv.**, in a tepid or lukewarm manner; **Tepidness** = TEPIDITY. So + **Tepidous a.** *Obs.*, tepid, lukewarm.

1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), **Tepidly*, lukewarm. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. (1874) 179 The precepts tepidly assented to. 1821 BYRON *Diary Poet.* Wks. (1846) 510/2 Some 'tepidness on the part of Kean, or warmth on that of the author. 1903 L. ROSEBURY in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 8/2 This may explain a slight tepidness on the part of Australia. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 186

Those Angells... which were sometime 'tepidous and backward.

Tepidarium (tē'pidē-riūm). Pl. -ia. Also 6 in anglicized form *tepidarie*. [L., f. *tepidus* TEPID: see -ARIUM.] The warm room in an ancient Roman bath, situated between the *frigidarium* and the *caldarium*.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xxi. 58 b, [Bathers] doe first goe in to the Tepidarie too make themselves sweate. 1818 E. BLAQUIERE tr. *Pananti* 223 He successively passes through the *frigidarium*, and *tepidarium*, until he reaches the *caldarium* of the Romans. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. vii. The more luxurious departed by another door to the *tepidarium*.

Tepidity (tē'piditi). [ad. late or med.L. *tepiditas* (631 in *Gallia Christiana* II. 186), f. *tepidus* TEPID. So F. *tépidité* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)] The quality or condition of being tepid; moderate or slight warmth; lukewarmness. *a. lit.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tepidity*, lukewarmness. 1676 in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 601 Any perceptible degree of tepidity. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 r 3 The body, chilled with the weather, is gradually recovering its natural tepidity.

b. fig. a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 220 This heat may overcome my former frigidty and coldness, and... my succeeding tepidity and lukewarmness. 1740 [see TENO b]. 1819 *Metropolis* 1. 48 The mawkish tepidity of his manner. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 138 Tepidity of political belief.

Tepit, *obs.* form of TAFET sb., TEPID.

Tepor, *Obs.* Also 7 -our. [a. L. *tepor*, f. *tepe-re* to be lukewarm. So *obs.* F. *tepeur* (14th c.).] Moderate or slight warmth; tepidity. Also *fig.*

1608 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.*, *Mark xvi.* 1-7 (1620) 404 An hower of fervor, more worth then a month of tepor.] 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 389 They will not grow... unless they find tepour. + 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The small pox... grew more favorable by the tepor and moisture in April.

So + **Teporous a.** (*Obs.* rare), tepid.

1821 SIR J. D. PAUL *Rouge et Noir* 29 The spirit must be tame, indeed, and teporous that's frightened by a scare-crow dress'd in dudds.

Tepoy, variant of TEAPOY.

Ter, *obs.* f. TAR, TARE, TEAR; var. TOR a. *Obs.*

Ter- (tār), the L. adv. *ter* 'thrice', in comb.

1. Prefixed to *adjs.*, in sense 'thrice, three times', as *ter-tri-nal*, consisting of three sets of three; also expressing a high degree, as *ter-sacred* [L. *ter sacer*], thrice sacred.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* (1602) Pref. A vjb, The tersacred Apostolical Romane Church. *Ibid.* 7 Directing his hand to that tender tersacred and ever blessed heart. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 25. 53 It is certain that the symmetrical ter-tri-nal trinity constituted by all these three systems together cannot have existed from all time.

b. Prefixed to *adjs.* and *sbs.*: expressing three-fold recurrence or continuance; as *ter-diurnal a.*, occurring or done thrice a day; *ter-millenary* [after *tercentenary*], a three-thousandth anniversary.

1892 LD. KELVIN *Presid. Addr. R. Soc.* 30 Nov., The largeness of the solar semi-diurnal, ter-diurnal, and quarter-diurnal constituents found by the harmonic analysis. 1864 *Realm* 15 June 6 The festivities held there by so many millions of our dusky fellow-subjects in honour of the ter-millenary of that sweet swan of Nerubudda.

c. See also TERCENTENARY, TERGEMINATE, etc.

2. *Chem.* With the names of classes of compounds, as *acetate*, *bromide*, *chloride*, *chromate*, *fluoride*, *iodate*, *nitrate*, *oxide*, *sulphate*, *tannate*, etc., expressing the presence of three atoms, molecules, or combining equivalents of the element or radical indicated by the rest of the word, as *nitrogen terchloride*, NCl_3 , *potassium terechromate*, $\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{CrO}_3$, or $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_3\text{O}_{10}$, *ternitrate of bismuth*, $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, etc. Now mostly superseded by TRI-. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 773 Terchloride of Chromium. (Chr + O₃C.) 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 258 It is... a ternitrate. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 111 Besides this iodate of potash, there are other two, namely, a biniodate and a teriodate. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 240 Antimony... This valuable metal is chiefly found in the mineral called antimony, which is a tersulphuret, Sb_2S_3 . 1853 *USE Dict. Arts* I. 1058 The explosive compound, the teriodide of nitrogen. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 914 Terfluoride of chromium forms deep red fumes of chromic acid. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 230 A third salt, termed ter-chromate [ed. 1882 trichromate], $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, crystallizes out. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 55 There are two Chlorides of Gold—viz., the Protochloride and the Terchloride. The latter is the one used in Photography.

b. In other compounds, as *ter-atomo a.*, of three atoms, *TRIATOMIC*; *ter-equivalent*, -valent *a.* = TRIVALENT; *ter-valence* = TRIVALENCE.

1860 FRANKLAND in *Q. J. Nat. Chem. Soc.* XIII. 192 Organo-metallic compounds... are uniatomic, biatomic, ter-atomic, or quadatomic, according to the number of molecules requisite to complete their saturation. 1866 MACADAM *G. Wilson's Inorg. Chem.* § 1109 The Triatomic, Trihydric, or Terequivalent (Trivalent) elements. 1866 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 198/3 The elements are classified as... triatomic or tervalent, with three attractions, as nitrogen. 1903 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 22/2 We wish that the translator had avoided the use of such hybrid words as monoatomic, divalent, trivalent, tetravalent, and pentavalent when he had to hand the equally expressive and less mongrel words univalent, bivalent, tervalent, quadrivalent and quinquivalent.

Terabracioum, **Terafryn**, **Terrage**, *obs.* forms of TEREBRATION, TERAPHIM, TERRAGE.

Teraglin (ter'äglin). [Aboriginal name.] A fish of New South Wales, *Otolithus atelodus*, sometimes called Silver Jew-fish.

1880 *Rep. Royal Comm. Fisheries N. S. Wales* 20 One of our species, the Teraglin. 1893 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. W.* 17 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The Teraglin... is in many respects very like the Jew-fish... but does not grow to such a large size, and the flesh is of a finer grain. 1895 *Chambers' Jnrl.* XII. 645/1 The deep waters... teem with... gurnard, flathead, whiting, trevally, teraglin, and other eatable species.

|| **Terai** (terai', -rai'). [From *Terai* (Hindi *tarāi* moist (land), f. *tar* moist, damp), name of a belt of unhealthy marshy and jangly land, lying between the lower foothills of the Himalayas and the plains, where this form of hat was first worn by hunters and travellers.] A wide-brimmed felt hat with double crown and special ventilation, worn by travellers, hunters, and white men generally in sub-tropical regions where the heat is not so intense as to necessitate the use of the *sola topee* or pith sun-helmet. More fully *terai hat*.

1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* xix. 207 Nothing beats a broad-brimmed terai, with double crown, well-ventilated with holes at the sides. 1899 WARNER *Capt. of Locusts* 188 Replacing on his head a 'Terai' hat. 1904 D. SLADEN *Lovers in Japan* xi. Silk pugarees folded to a hair round their broad-brimmed grey terai hats.

Terand, -ane, Terandry, obs. ff. TYRANT, -RY.

Terap - see THERAP.

Teraphim (terä'fīm). Forms: a. pl. 4 *theraphim*, -yn, *teraphyn*, -fyn, 4-6 *teraphim*, -in, 6- *teraphim* (7 -in); also const. as sing., whence 7- *pl. teraphims*. B. 9 *sing. teraph*, *pl. teraphs*. [a. eccl. l. *teraphim* (Vulg.), Gr. *θεράφιμ* (LXX), ad. Heb. תְּרָפִים *teräpīm*, or Aram. -in.

A Heb. word of doubtful origin and meaning, plural in form, but often (as a pl. of majesty) sing. in use. Occurs 15 times (on 8 occasions) in O.T., in all of which it is retained in the Revised Version, 1885, but only 6 times (2 occasions) in that of 1611; in other places rendered *images*, *image*, *idols*, *idolatry*. The LXX have *θεράφιμ* (*teräpīm*), *ειδωλά*, *κεντάφια*, and other renderings; Vulgate *theraphim*, *idola*, also *statuam*, *simulacrum*, *acra*, *idolatry*, *figuræ idolorum*, once each. In Genesis xxxi. 30, Laban the Aramæan calls them 'תְּרָפִים *teräpīm* 'my gods'.]

A kind of idols or images, or an idol or image; app. esp. household gods; an object of reverence and means of divination among the ancient Hebrews and kindred peoples.

a. Plural or indefinite.

1384 Wyclif *Judg.* xvii. 5 Mychee... made a coepe [1388 ephod], and theraphyn [1388 theraphim, v. a theraphim], gloss that is, the prestis cloth, and mawmettis [1388 ydols]. 1382 - Hos. iii. 4 The sons of Yrael shuln sitte... with out theraphyn. 1388 *Ibid.*, With out therafyn [gloss that is, ymagis]. 1539 BIALF (Great) *Judg.* xvii. 5 And the man Micah had a temple of goddes, and made an Ephod and Theraphim, (That is to saye, a garment for the prest, and Idoles). [1560 (Geneva) *Teraphim*.] 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* ad fin., If any shall strive to set up his ephod and theraphim of antiquity against the brightness and perfection of the gospel. 1707 M. HENAV *Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 506/1 Some think Laban's theraphim were the effigies of his ancestors. 1860 PUSAY *Min. Proph.* 563 The theraphim were used as instruments of divination. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 52 Rachel stole the theraphim, the household gods of her family.

b. as sing. with a; pl. *teraphims*.

1388 [see a.]. 1624 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* ix. (1641) 170 Michal tooke an Image, (a Teraphim) and laid it in the bed. a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 198 Without an ephod, and without a theraphim. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 382 Commonly they had Teraphims, Altars, Groves in high places. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* ii. 671/1 The silversmiths... by whom many workmen are employed in making little graven images, teraphims and larses. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1875) 396 A theraphim, and a graven image, and a priesthood of irregular creation.

c. sing. *teraph*; pl. *teraphs*.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ii. ix, Khawla to the Teraph turn'd, 'Tell me where the Prophet's hand Hides our destined enemy?' 1850 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* xxxiii. § 6 (1881) 240 Michal has a teraph. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpr.* vii. 366 Scripture was declared to be a sort of oracular teraph.

d. Comb.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* v. ii, My magic teraph-bust, full packed, and labelled. 1905 J. ORA *Probl. O. Test.* v. 134 Teraphim-worship, human sacrifices and the like were prominent features of the religion.

Terapin (e, obs. form of THERAPIN.

Teraplene, obs. form of TERREPLEIN.

Terassed, obs. f. *terraced*: see TERRACE v.

|| **Terata** (terätä), sb. pl. *Biol.* and *Path.* [mod. L., = Gr. *τέρατα*, pl. of *τέρας* a marvel, prodigy, monster.] Monstrous formations or births.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 5 Apr. 850 The... type of double terata known as pygopagus twins. 1904 *Ibid.* 17 Dec. 1643 In describing the embryonic terata.

Teratical (terä'tikäl), a. rare. [f. Gr. *τέρας*, *τέρας* (see TERATA) + -ical + -AL.] Relating to marvels or prodigies. So **Teratium** (terätiz'm), (a) love of the marvellous or prodigious; (b) 'monstrosity' (*Cent. Dict. Supp.*).

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. § 16 (1738) 56 Herodotus, possibly delighting in teratical stories. 1901 *Folk-Lore* Mar. 20 That attitude of mind for which Mr. Marett has invented the term Teratism.

|| **Teratogenesis** (terätö'dzenesis). *Biol.* and

Path. [mod. L., f. Gr. *τέρας*, *τέρας* (see TERATA) + *γένεσις* GENESIS.] The production of monsters or misshapen organisms. So **Teratogeny** (-p'dzēni) in same sense; **Teratogenic** (-dž'netik), **Teratogenic** (-dž'netik) *adj.*, pertaining to teratogenesis; producing monsters.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 7 *Teratogeny*, the formation of monsters. 1879 *tr. De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 112 Among microcephali a teratogenic cause... acted on part of the organism. 1901 *Nature* 11 Apr. 579/1 On the comparative value of saline and sugar solutions in experimental teratogenesis. 1902 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Supp.*, Teratogenic. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 17 Dec. 1643 A very able historical account of the theories of teratogenesis.

Teratoid (terätoid), a. *Biol.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. *τέρας*, *τέρας* (see TERATA) + -oid.] Having the appearance or character of a monster or monstrous formation; *teratoid tumour* = TERATOMA.

1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Princ. Med.* (1878) 51 Tumours originating in proliferation, which he subdivides into histoid tumours, organoid, and teratoid, or those comprising a combination of organs. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Teratoid tumour*, congenital tumour due to inclusion in one focus of portions of another.

Teratolite (terätölit), *Min.* Also *erron.* *teratolite* (*Cent. Dict.*). [ad. Ger. *teratolith* (Glocker, 1839), f. Gr. *τέρας*, *τέρας* - marvel, prodigy + *λίθος* stone (see -LITE), in allusion to the earlier names *Saxonice wundererde* and *terra miraculosa Saxonne* (C. Richter, 1732), due to its supposed sovereign virtues.] An impure clay-like hydrous silicate of aluminium, allied to pholerite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 473 A. Knop holds (Jahrb. Min. 1859, 546) that the teratolite is an impure lithomarge-like pholerite.

Teratological (terätölödzikäl), a. [f. TERATOLOGY + -ical + -AL.] Of or pertaining to teratology; treating of monstrosities or abnormal formations in animals or plants; involving monstrosity, monstrous. Also **Teratologic** a. (*rare*).

1857 E. C. OTTÉ *tr. De Quatrefages' Rambles Nat.* I. 346 note, A normal, and not a teratological or abnormal state. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 507 Teratological researches. 1894 *Naturalist* 56 Singular from the teratologic viewpoint. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 708 Works on Teratological Anatomy. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Exper. Embryol.* 155 Experiments... of the highest interest from a general teratological point of view.

Teratologist (terätölödzist), [f. next + -IST.] a. One who deals in stories of marvels or prodigies. b. One versed in teratology (sense 2). 1882 in OGILVIE; hence in later Dicts.

Teratology (terätölödzj), [f. Gr. *τέρας*, *τέρας* - a marvel, prodigy, monster + -LOGY. So F. *teratologie* (Littre).]

1. A discourse or narrative concerning prodigies; a marvellous tale, or collection of such tales.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Teratology*, a discourse of prodigies and wonders. 1727 BAILEY Vol. II, *Teratology* is when bold Writers, fond of the sublime, intermix something great and prodigious in every Thing they write, whether there be Foundation for it in Reason or not, and this is what is call'd Bombast. [Hence 1755 JOHNSON, *Teratology*, bombast, affectation of false sublimity.] 1856 C. J. ELLICOTT in *Cambr. Ess.* 158 The aimless fables and teratologies of Thomas the Israelite or the Gospels of the Infancy. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tenny's Upm.* II. 104 Big enough to exhaust even his teratology.

2. *Biol.* The study of monstrosities or abnormal formations in animals or plants.

1841 in BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Teratology*... name given by M. J. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire, to the study or consideration of monsters, or anomalies of organization. 1869 M. T. MASTERS (title) *Vegetable Teratology*. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 17 Dec. 1643 Almost the whole of embryonic pathology is... included within the limits of teratology.

|| **Teratoma** (terätö'mä). *Path.* Pl. *teratoma* (-p'mätä). [mod. L., f. Gr. *τέρας*, *τέρας* (see TERATA), *aff. sarcoma*, etc.] A teratoid tumour: see QUOTS.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Teratoma*, a tumor composed of various tissues or systems of tissue, as bone, teeth, etc., which do not normally exist at the place where the tumor grows. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 100 Teratoma or dermoid cyst is another variety of dermoid tumour... It is affirmed that a teratoma never originates in the lung.

Hence **Teratomatous** a., of the nature of a teratoma. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Teratotomy (terätö'skōpi), *rare*. [f. Gr. *τέρας*, *τέρας* - marvel, prodigy + -τομία observation.] Observation of or angury from prodigies.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) Pref., When the Sunshine of the Gospel hath discovered the transparency of all those thin and curious Arts... why should their contemporary, Teratotomy, survive them all? *Ibid.* 298 Teratotomy... was anciently only a rational attendance to those... signs with which the Providence of Nature... was noted to preface her works of greater note.

Terawndry, Terawnte, obs. ff. TYRANTRY, TYRANT.

Terbentine, -yne, early forms of TURPENTINE.

Terbium (tēr'bīdīm). *Chem.* [mod. L., from the last two syllables of the name of Ytterby in Sweden: cf. ERBIUM.] One of the rare metallic elements found (together with yttrium and erbium)

in gadolinite and other minerals. So **Terbia** [after ERBIA], the earth or oxide of terbium.

1843 MOSANDER in *L., E., & D. Philos. Mag.* XXXIII. 251 What chemists have hitherto considered as yttria, does not consist of one oxide only, but is... to be regarded as a mixture of at least three... If the name of yttria be reserved for the strongest of these bases, and the next in order receive the name of oxide of terbium, while the weakest be called oxide of erbium, we find [etc.]. 1907 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chemistry* II. 783 Terbium Tb = 158 (II = 1)... The existence of the earth originally called erbia by Mosander was denied by Berlin (1860), and by Bahr and Bunven (1866), but was confirmed by Delafontaine (1878) and by Marignac. It then received the name of terbia... Pure terbium compounds were first obtained by Urbain (1905, 1906).

Terce (tēr'se). Also 5 *teirs*, *talrs*, 7 *tearcoo*. [A variant of TIERCE, now used in a special sense.]

1. Obsolete, archaic, or variant form of TIERCE, q. v. in various senses.

2. *spec. in Sc. Law*, A life-rent competent by law to a widow (unless she has accepted some other special provision) of the third of the heritable subjects in which her husband dies infelix, provided that the marriage has endured for a year and a day, or has produced a living child. Cf. DOWER s.d. 1.

1473 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 43 The quhill our teirs extendis 3erly till viij markis. *Ibid.*, Talrs. 1476 *Acta Auditorum* 19 July, Hir breife of terce anent ye land of Lethbert. 1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 619 Thir subwassells, ladiis of terce, conjunct fearis, and lyverentaris. 1597 *Sterne De Verh. Sign.* s. v. *Brave*, The briue of Terce. 1665 J. FRASER *Polichronicon* (S.H.S.) 197 Shee, having a terce of the lordship, was full furnished... with all manner of provision. 1681 *Sc. Acts Chanc.* II (1820) VIII. 247/2 (*little*) Act concerning wives Terces. 1732 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 286 That Services of Relicts to their Terce pay one Half of special Services. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 118 All rights of courtesy and Terce competent to the husband or wife of any such creditor.

b. *attrib.* Terce land, the land of which the rent is assigned to a widow's terce (usu. in *pl.*).

1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 129 Spiritually menis landis, togidder with all waired landis, terce and conjunct fe landis. 1565 in J. FRASER *Polichronicon* (S.H.S.) 152 Item upon her terce landis of Lovat five oxen. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 409 Hir laiff fermes of hir terce landis of Westwar.

Hence **Terceer** († tiercear), a widow who has terce.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 336 A Lady tiercear, or conjunct-fear, having ane tierce, or conjunct-fear of waired landis, or blanch landis. 1773 *Erskine Instit. Laws Scot.* II. ix. § 44 The widow (if she is styled) the tercer. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Terceer, tiercer*... a term still commonly used in our courts of law.

Terce, var. TARSE Obs.; obs. f. TERSE.

Tercel, **tiercel** (tēr'sel, tēr'säl). Forms: a. 5 *tercelle*, -sell (e, 5-7 -cell, -sol, 6-8 -sal (7 *terssell*), 4- *tercel*. B. 5-7 *tercel* (l, -sell, 6 -sall, 7-8 -sol, 8 -cel. 7- 5-7 *tassell*, 6-9 *tassel* (7 -il (l, 6 -tossel). 8. 6 *tyercelle*, 7-9 *tiercel*. [a. OF. *tercel* (a 1200 in Godef.), beside *teruel* (12-13th c.), also *tresuel*, *terciel*, = Fr. *tersol*, *tresol*, Sp. *terzuolo*, It. *terzuolo* :-pop. L. *tertiolus* (13th c. in Du Cange), dim. from L. *tertius* third: cf. L. *filius*, dim. *filiolus*, It. *figliuolo*, F. *filieul*. With the *tar*-forms, cf. *bark*, *barn*, *clerk*, etc.; the *y*-forms confuse *tarsel* and *tassel*; the *8*-forms are influenced by mod. F.]

The male of any kind of hawk; in Falconry esp. of the peregrine falcon (TERCEL-GENTLE) and the goshawk. *Tercel jerkin* [JERKIN 2]: see QUOT. 1623. Said by some to have been so called as being one-third smaller than the female bird, by others because a third egg in a nest was believed to be smaller and to produce a male bird: cf. QUOT. s. v. TERCELLENE.

a. c 1381 (MSS. 1430-) CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 405 And therewithal the tersel [v. rr. *tarsel*, *tercel*, *tersell*] gan she calle. 14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 701/28 *Hic tercellus*, a tercelle. 1486 Bk. St. Albans A iiij, If she be a Goshawke or Tercel that shall be reclaimed euer fede hym with washe meete at the drawyng. 1615 BOYER in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 78, I sent a Tercell of a goshawk to my cozen. 1623 COCKERAM III. s. v. *Hawks*, A Gersalcon, the male is called the Tercel Jerkin thereof. 1834 R. MUDIR *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 86 The falcon always means the female, and the male is called the tercel. 1842 BROWNING *Court Gismond* xxi, And have you brought my tercel back?

† B. 14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 615/24 *Tardarius*, a tercel. a 1500 CHAUCER's *Parl. Fowles* 415 (MS. R. 3. 19, Trin. C.) Thys Royall Tarsell spake and taryed nougt. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 81 The tarsall gairf him tugh for tug. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 303 The falcons, tarsells, and other hawks. c 1704 PAIOR *Henry & Emma* 110 When Emma hawks: With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. ii. 30 The male is called by falconers a *tercel*; that is, a tierce or third less than the other (the female).

† y. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 17 § 3 Any Hawke of the brede of Englonnd callid Nysses, gossehaue, tassell, or fawcon. 1545 *Rates of Customs* b iv, Goshawkes the pece xiiis. iiiid. d. The tassell viis. viiid. d. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 355 The Tassel of the Saker is called a Hobbie, or Mongrel Hawk. 1737 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hawk*, The Male of an Eyess, is an Eyess-Tassel, and of a Haggard, the Haggard-Tassel.

8. 1575 TURNERY *Falconrie* 3 All these kynde of hawks haue their Tyercelles, whiche are the male byrdes and cockes. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Tiercel*,... the same as *Tassel* [1678 add] and *Tercel*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/1 A Tyerclet, or Tyercell of a Goshawk. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* May 645 Tierceles are better than falcons for magpie-hawking.

as they are unquestionably quicker amongst hedgerows, and can turn in a smaller compass.

b. *fig.* Applied to a person.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 90 Foulle. tersell of a taide! 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 11. 355 Whose foole are you? are not you the tassell of a Gander? 1856 BOKER *Leonor de Guzman* 1. ii. The ragged tercel that takes all our wealth.

Tercelet, tiercelet (tɜːsɪlɪt, tɪəˈsɪlɪt). Forms: 4-5 *ters-*, *terce-*, *terse-*, *tarse-*, 4-6 *tarse-*, 6 *tierse-*, -let (-lett); 4- *tercelet*, 6- *tiercelet*. [a. AF. *tercelet*, = F. *tiercelet* (dim. of OF. *tercel*, TERCEL, whence later Eng.) = prec.]

[1363 *Rolls of Parli.* 11. 282/2 Quiconque persone qui troeve Faucon, Tercelet, ou autre Faucon. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 595 Fowls of launye Han chosyn. The tercelet of the facon. 1580 HOLLVAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn Sacret*, the tiercelet of a Saker. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 711 The Faulcon, as all other birds of prey, hath her Tiercelet, and they are called of the Latines *Ponitones*. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 249 He made bold to present his Lordship with a very excellent Tercelet of a Faulcon. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. ii. Perched on his wonted eryie high, Sleep sealed the tercel's wearied eye. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* ii. 13 The tercelet or male, is, as usual, much smaller than the female.

Tercel-gentle. [f. TERCEL (q. v. for FORMS), after FALCON-GENTLE.] The male of the falcon.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Diijb, Ther is a Fawken gentill, and a Terzell gentill, and theys be for a prync. 1546 *Will of Brinckley* (Somerset Ho.), Unto the vicar of Boston my tossell gentle. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iv. 49 A Tassell gent, Which after her [a dove] his nimble winges doth straine. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Greyh.* 203 The tassell-gentle, once upon the wing, makes a stoop at a jack-daw. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* iv. i, Thou art not less a woman, because thou dost not sit aloft in a tower, with a tassell-gentle on thy wrist.

b. in *fig.* and allusive use.

1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. 160 Hist Romeo hist, o for a falkners voyce, To lure this Tassell gentle back againe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 11. 95/2 So She. by casting out the Lure, makes the Tassell Gentle come to her fist. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Tercel-gentle*, a Knight or Gentleman of a good Estate; also any rich Man. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, Marry, out upon thee, foul kite, that would fain be a tercel gentle!

† **Terrellene.** *Obs. rare* -1. [deriv. of TERCEL.] = TERCELET, TERCEL.

a 1628 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* v. (1683) 119 When they [hawks] lay three Eggs, the first produceth a Female and large Hawk, the second of a midler sort, and the third a smaller Bird, Terrellene or Tassel of the Male Sex.

Tercentenary (tɜːsɛnˈtɛnəri, -sɛnˈtɛnəri) a. and sb. [f. TER- + CENTENARY, after L. *ter centēni* three hundred each. For the special use in reference to years cf. CENTENARY.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the number of three hundred; usually, of or pertaining to a completed period of 300 years; tercentennial.

1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* xiii. 221, I mean no offence to the gentleman from whose tercentenary sermon it purports to be an extract. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 111. 242/1 Bishop Francis David. died in 1579, — an event which received in 1879 its tercentenary celebration in the land of his martyrdom [Transylvania].

B. *sb.* A duration of three hundred years; the three-hundredth anniversary of an event, or a celebration of it.

1855 W. G. CLARK in *Cambr. Ess.* 283 The grammar-schools, which have for the most part celebrated their tercentenary. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 412/1 Duo-centenaries, tercentenaries, and quin-centenaries have all lately taken place. 1884 *Nonconform. & Indep.* 17 July 698/4 The tercentenary of the death of William of Nassau. has been celebrated this week at Delft.

Hence **Tercentenarian** a., that has lasted three centuries; three hundred years old (*cf. centenarian*); **Tercentenarize** v. *trans.* *notice-wd.*, to celebrate the tercentenary of.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 116/2 The wholesale excommunication of a tercentenarian Established Church. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 10 How Shakspeare was lately tercentenarized everybody knows.

Teroentennial (tɜːsɛnˈtɛniəl), a. and sb. [f. TER- + CENTENNIAL.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to a period of three hundred years; of three hundred years' standing; of or relating to the three-hundredth anniversary. B. *sb.* The three-hundredth anniversary of an event; a tercentenary.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 111. 2007 The third tercentennial jubilee of the Reformation (1817) marks a return to the doctrines and principles of the Reformers. 1884 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 23 Feb. 58/2 The forthcoming celebration of the ter-centennial of the University of Edinburgh.

Tereroon (tɜːsɪrɔːn), rare. Also 8-9 *tereroon*, 9 *tiereroon*. [a. Sp. **tereroon*, f. *tercero* a third person, f. *tercio* third; cf. *cuarteron*, *quinteron*.] The offspring of a white person and a mulatto, being third in descent from a negro; = QUADROON 1 a.: see note there. (Distinguished from QUADROON 1 b.).

1760-71 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 29 The Terce-rones, produced from a White and a Mulatto, with some approximation to the former, but not so near as to obliterate their origin. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol.*, etc. 296 Europeans and Mulattos produce Terceerons (sometimes also called Quaterons, Moriscos, and Mestizos). Europeans and Terceerons produce Quaterons or Quadroons. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tropinard's Anthropol.* ii. vii. 374 The mixed

breeds of negroes and Europeans have various names. The first are called mulattoes, the second, tierceerons.

Tercet (tɜːsɪt). Forms: 6-7 *terset*, 7 *tercett*, (*terzetta*), 7-9 *terzel*, 8-ett, (9 *terzette*), 7-9 *tiercet*, 9 *tercet*. [ad. It. *terzello*, dim. f. *terzo* (= L. *tertius*) third + -etto, -et. Thence also obs. F. *tiercet* (c 1500 in Jean Le Maire) and mod. F. *tercet* (17th c. in Boileau), whence the later Eng. forms.]

1. *Pros.* A set or group of three lines riming together, or bound by double or triple rime with the adjacent triplet or triplets; *spec.* a. each of the triplets of the Italian TERZA RIMA; b. each of the two triplets usually forming the last six lines of a sonnet.

1598 FLORIO, *Terzetto*, a terset of rymes, rymes that ryme three and three. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advs. fr. Parnass.* i. lxxvi. (1674) 93 The. Princes. were proof against every pungent Terzetta. *Ibid.* ii. xiv. 154 The pleasant Tersets. 1755 JOHNSON, *Tercet*. a triplet; three lines. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. v. § 44. 208 The first lines or quartets of the sonnet excite a soft expectation, which is harmoniously fulfilled by the tercets or last six lines. 1885 A. J. BUTLER *Dante, Paradise* xix. 257 note, Observe the structure of this and the following tercets.

2. *Mus.* a. A third. (? An error.) b. A triplet (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Tercet*, a Third in Musick. [So 1721 BAILEY, 1775 ASH, and many 19th c. Dicts.]

Tercia: see TERTIA. **Tercian**, -ane, etc., **Terciar**, obs. ff. TERTIAN, TERTIAR.

Tercine (tɜːsɪn). *Bot.* [= F. *tercine* (Mirhel 1828), f. F. *tiers*, *terce*, or L. *tertius* third; see -INE.] A third integument supposed by some to occur in certain ovules: cf. PRIMINE.

1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 52 note, The extensible side of the secundine, and even of the tercio or nucleus, soon ceases to increase. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 322 The embryo-sac is surrounded by a thin layer of cells, which has received the name of tercio.

Tercio, tertio (tɜːsɪo, tɜːsɪo). Now only *Hist.* See also TERTIA. [a. Sp. *tercio* (Minshew), obs. It. *tertio* (Florio), mod. It. *terzo*, Pg. *terço* a regiment: — L. *tertium* a third.] *orig.* A regiment of the Spanish infantry of the 16-17th c.; applied also to the Italian forces of that period; hence, A body of foot forming a main division of an army.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warre: Lowe* C. ii. 65 Hee. sent thither Sardinie his Regiment or Tertio, with the Maister of his Campe, and three Ensignes of the Regiment or Tertio of Lombardes. 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 10 b. A Tertio is not to bee holden for complete of anie smaller number than of 3000. soldiers. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* 15 The Campe is divided into sundry Tertios or Regiments. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. i. 161 The Colloell of a Foot-Regiment. amongst the old Romans. commanded a Tertio or Regiment. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* July 116 The deep formation in solid squares—that of the renowned tercios—was still dominant.

Tercyary, obs. form of TERTIARY.

Terdle, obs. f. TREDDLE, dung of sheep, etc.

Terdyce, obs. form of TARDY.

† **Tere, teir**, a. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* *Obs.* [Origin obscure. From the variant readings in *Wars of Alexander* 1404 and elsewhere, it would seem to have been an alteration of *tore*, TOR a., in the same sense, under the influence of *tere* vb. to TIRE; or to have arisen out of *tere* vb. by change of syntax and identification of the resulting adj. with *tore*.] Difficult, tedious, tiresome, toilsome.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1404 (MS. A.) It ware tere [MS. D. It wald tere] any tonge to his turnes rekyn. *Ibid.* 4918 It ware to tere me to tell be tretim to gedire. a 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 121 To telle be todes pecone my tonge were fulle tere [vz. were to tere]. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1409 To tell here metus was tere, That was served at here sopere. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 578 The order of thar armis, it war to tell tere. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 27 Mony otheris that tere is to tell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. Prol. 197 For sa schort renove [thay] warryn so hald To sustene weir and panis tere ontald.

So † **Terefull** (5 *teirfull*, *tyrefull*) a. *Sc.* *Obs.* c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 421 It war tyrefull to tell, dyte or address. c 1475 *Golagros & Gauw.* 760 It war tyrefull to tell treuly the tend Of thair strife sa strang. *Ibid.* 33, 42.

Tere, obs. form of TAR, TEAR, TREE.

Terebate: see under TEREbic.

|| **Terebella** (tɜːrɪˈbɛlə). Pl. -æ. [mod. L., dim. of *terebrā* a borer.]

1. *Zool.* A genus of worms, typical of the *Terebellidae*, a family of marine tubicolous polychæteous annelids; a member of this genus.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 11 Another genus of molluscous worms is the terebella. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* viii. 95 Sometimes the terebella becomes ambitious, and affixes a stone of some size to its tube. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* 11. ii. § 43 (1879) 43 A Terebella (a marine Worm that cases its body in a sandy tube).

† 2. *Surg.* = TEREBELLUM 1. *Obs.*

1860 MAYNE *Expor. Lex.*, *Terebella*. Med., Surg. Old name of an instrument with which bones were pierced; it was the trepan or trephine.

3. *Entom.* The ovipositor of a saw-fly.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 391 *Terebella*, instruments by which the insects saws or bores a passage for its eggs.

|| **Terbellum** (tɜːrɪˈbɛləm). Pl. -a. [mod. L., dim. of *terebrum*, collateral f. *terebrā*: see prec.]

† 1. *Surg.* A trepan or trephine. ? *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Terebellum*, a Chyurgions instrument. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 111. 420/2 The Terebellum. an Instrument to take up broken or bruised Skulls.

2. *Zool.* Lamarck's name for the genus *Scaphis* of bivalve molluscs.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 106 The animal of *terebellum* has an operculum like *strombus*.

Terebene (tɜːrɪˈbɛn). *Chem.* [f. TEREB(INTH) + -ENE.]

† 1. A name given by Soubeiran and Capitaine 1839 (*Comptes Rendus* IX. 654) to a liquid obtained by decomposing artificial camphor, C₁₀H₁₆Cl, with lime. *Obs.* b. Used by Deville 1840 (*Ann. Chimie* LXXV. 38) for a liquid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on pinene, now known to be a mixture of terpenes together with cymene: one of the drugs of the British Pharmacopœia; hence *attrib.*, terebene soap, etc.

1898 *Brit. Pharmac.* 334 Terebenum. Terebene, a mixture of dipentene and other hydrocarbons, obtained by agitating oil of turpentine with successive quantities of sulphuric acid [etc.]. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 37 The inhalation of steam medicated with terebene. 1900 C. S. S. A. *Price List, Index*, Terebene hair-wash, lozenges, soap.

† 2. Sometimes a synonym of TERPENE. *Obs.*

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. vii. § 1. 437 These isomeric bodies may be subdivided into two metameric classes; in one of which the molecule is represented by C₂₀H₃₂; the members of which are termed *terebenes* or *camphogens*. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 426 Oxidation products of the terebenes.

Hence **Terebenic** a., in *terebenic acid*, synonym of TEREBIC acid: see quot. 1868 s. v.

Terebenthene (tɜːrɪˈbɛnθɪn). *Chem.* [a. F. *terebenthène*, f. F. *terbenthine*, ad. L. *terebinthina* (rēsina); see TEREBINTHINE, TURPENTINE; with suffix -ENE as in BENZENE.] Name given by Berthelot to the TERPENE which forms the chief constituent of French turpentine-oil, obtained from *Pinus Pinaster* (P. maritima).

Terebenthene is the levorotary form of pinene, and is now usually called *levopinene*, as distinguished from *dextropinene*, the chief constituent of American turpentine oil (that most used in England), obtained from *Pinus australis*, whence formerly called *Austroterebenthene* and *Australene*. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 439 According to Berthelot, if the ordinary Bordeaux turpentine be distilled *in vacuo*, after saturating the acids which it contains, a homogeneous hydrocarbon, *terebenthene*, is obtained. 1873 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 426 The best known natural varieties are *terebenthene* from *Pinus maritima*, possessing a left-handed rotation of -42° 3', and *Austroterebenthene* from *Pinus australis*.

Terebentic, a. *Chem.* [f. L. *ter(e)bentinus* (see TEREBINTHINE) + -IC.] Of the nature of turpentine; in *terebentic acid*, C₇H₁₄O₅, a crystalline substance obtained by digesting oil of turpentine with oxide of lead.

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 657.

Terebentine, -tyne, early forms of TURPENTINE. Cf. TEREBINTHINA, TEREBINTHINE B. 2.

Terebic (tɜːrɪˈbɪk), a. *Chem.* [f. TEREB(INTH) + -IC.] Of, belonging to, or derived from turpentine, as in *terebic acid*, C₇H₁₀O₄, a dibasic acid, a product of the action of nitric acid on turpentine-oil also called *turpentic*, *terebentic*, and *terebilic acid*. So *terebic ether*, an acid ether of terebic acid. Hence **Terebate**, a salt of terebic acid.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. vii. § 1. 502 The compound. deposits when left to itself for some weeks small four-sided prisms with an oblique terminal face. This substance is named *terebic acid*. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 723 *Terebic acid*. discovered by Broméil., who called it *turpentic acid*; further examined by Rabourdin., who designated it as *terebilic* or *terebenic acid*. *Ibid.* 724 *Terebic acid* is dibasic. The neutral terebates all contain water of crystallisation.

† **Terebilene** (tɜːrɪˈbɪlɪn). *Chem.* *Obs.* [Arbitrary from TEREBENE.] Name given 1839 by Soubeiran and Capitaine (*Comptes Rendus* IX. 654) to a liquid now regarded as a mixture of terpenes.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. vii. § 1. 440. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 925 Terebilene is a hydrocarbon obtained by distilling the liquid monohydrochlorate of turpentine-oil with quicklime or with potassium. It smells like terebene, and is optically inactive.

Hence **Terebilenic** a., in *terebilenic acid*, C₇H₁₀O₄, crystallizing in small prisms or needles, or in trimetric forms. So **Terebilic** a., synonym of TEREBIC: see quot. 1868 s. v.

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 657/2 Terebilenic Acid.

Terebin, obs. form of TERBAPIN.

Terebint (tɜːrɪˈbɪnt). Forms: 4 *theribynthe*, *terebynt*, 5-6 *therebintine*, 6 *terebynte*, -bint, -binthe, *teribint*, 6- *tereibint*. [= OF. *theribint(e)* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), -*binthe*, -*bin*, *tereibinte* (Godefroy Compl.), = Sp., It. *terebinto*; ad. L. *terebinthus* (Pliny), a. Gr. *terpibynthos*, earlier *terpibynthos* and *terpibynthos*, prob. a foreign word.]

1. A tree of moderate size, *Pistacia Terebinthus*,

N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*, a native of Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia, the source of Chian turpentine, and a common object of veneration; also called *turpentine tree*, and *Algerine* or *Barbary mastic tree*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxv. 4 [Jacob] indelude hem vndur an theribyte, that is bihynde the cite of Sichem. 1382 — *Eccles.* xiv. 22, 1 as terebynt streite out my braynchis. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* vi. 13 As the Terebyntes and Oketrees bringe forth their frutes. 1578 BIBLE (Genev.) *Eccles.* xxiv. 18 margin, Terebint is a hard tree. wherout runneth y^e gumme called a pure turpentine. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 86 Here grows Melampode. And Teribint, good for Gotes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 389 In Syria grows the Terebint or Turpentine tree. This fruit of the Terebint ripeneth with grapes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xiii. 14 He.. found him sitting under a terebint. 1860 TAISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* vii. 112 The terebint is a fine oak-like tree, with a close-grained hard black wood.. standing usually in solitary dignity. 1863 W. A. WRIGHT in *Smith's Dict. Bible* 1. 858/1 (*Idolatri*) The terebint at Mamre, beneath which Abraham built an altar. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Isa.* vi. 13 As a terebint, and as an oak.

b. Also terebint tree.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 23 b, The felde is of the Moone, a Terebinte tree, Saturne, floured and leaved, Veneris. 1861 MISS E. A. BRAUFORT *Egypt. Sepul.*, etc. II. xvi. 36 All about Kadesb there is still a remarkable number of lofty terebint trees.

†2. The resin of this tree; = TURPENTINE. *Obs.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 51 b/1 Presente to that man yestes, a lytil reysyns and hony.. terebinte and dates. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. xv. 99 b, To make [their hair] grow.. they vse by continuall artifice Terebinte and vernish. 1672-3 GAEW *Anat. Roots* i. iii. § 21 The Root of Common Wormwood bleeds.. a true Terebint, or a Balsame with all the defining properties of a Terebint.

Hence †Terebint (in 5 terebynten) a., of terebint; †Terebintial, -ian adjs., of or belonging to the terebint, or to turpentine; terebintine. 1440 PALLAD. on *Husb.* III. 2018 Putte in every hole a wegge or pyn, A birchen here, a terebynten there. 1747 *Genil. Mag.* Mar. 146/2 The Irish prelate's Terebintian draughts Dilute all Antitrinitarian thoughts. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 158 These and every other Part of this Tree have so much of a terebintial Quality in it, that it will.. burn like a candle.

Terebintaceous (terebint'ā's), a. *Bot.* Also -taceous. [f. mod.L. *Terebinthaceæ*, f. L. *terebinthus*; see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Terebinthaceæ*, in some classifications a synonym of *Anacardiaceæ*, or including both that and *Burseraceæ*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 126 From *Anacardiaceæ* and other terebintaceous orders they [*Connara*] are at once known by the total want of resinous juice. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 213 note, Among terebintaceous plants, the *Rhus glabra*.

†Terebintina. [mod.L. *terebinthina* sb., short for *terebinthina resina* terebintine resin; see TEREBINTHINE B. 2.] The pharmacopoeial name of turpentine.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Terebinthina*, is twofold, vulgar and Venetian. 1859 GULLICK & TIMAS *Paint.* 209 By Turpentine and Terebinthina is understood the generally light-coloured resinous liquid which flows from many kinds of trees. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, *Terebinthina* (Ph. U. S.) is the concrete oleo-resin.. also the juice of *Pinus australis* and other species of *Pinus*.

Terebinthinate (terebintin'at), a. and sb. [ad. med.L. *terebinthināt-us*, f. *terebinthina* turpentine; see -ATE 2.]

A. adj. Impregnated with turpentine; having the nature or quality of turpentine; terebintine.

1680 BOYLE *Produs. Chem. Princ.* III. 123 The Terebinthinate Oyle. 1704 H. VAUGHAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1244, I ordered him a Terebinthinate Clyster. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* l. 103 Emitting a terebinthinate odour. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 246 Copaiva acts as a stimulant like other terebinthinate drugs.

B. sb. A terebintine product; a medicinal preparation of turpentine.

17. FLOVER (J.), Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by terebinthines; as tops of pine in all our ale. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 243 The balsam of copaiba.. is.. a terebinthinate of another kind. 1844 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* (1859) II. 130/1 The terebinthines.. are the most efficacious means of arresting the discharge.

So Terebintinata v. trans., to impregnate with turpentine; hence Terebintinated ppl. a.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. 91 Take Spirit of Wine terebintinated ten ounces. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 88 The inhalation of an oxygenated and terebintinated atmosphere.

Terebintine (terebintin), a. and sb. Also 6 terebyntine, -bintine, -thin, 7 teribintine. [ad. L. *terebinthinus*, ter(e)binthus, f. Gr. type *τερεβινθος*, f. *τερεβυνθ* = terebint; see -IN 1. Cf. F. *terebenthine* turpentine.]

A. adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or allied to the terebint.

1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* III. Make a coiffe or cappe of waxe terebintine.. and put it vpon the head. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Factions* II. vii. 159 The fruicte of the Terebintine tree. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Terebintine*,.. belonging to the Terebint, i. the Turpentine tree. 1838 JACKSON *Arumacher's Elisha* i. 2 Under the shade of the terebintine groves of Mamre. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* *Flora* 393 It appears that it [a tree] was of the terebintine, and not of the coniferous family.

2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of turpentine; turpentine, turpentine.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Terebinthine*, of or belonging to turpentine, or the tree out of which it issues. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 53 These knots.. are well impregnated with that Terebinthine and Resinous matter, which.. preserves them so long from putrifaction. 1710 T. FURZE *Pharm. Extens.* 201 Copayba.. hath a bitter, hot, Terebinthine Taste. 1796 MONSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 191 Its knots and roots being full of the terebintine oil. 1850 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 505 Pine rails.. spicing the air with their terebintine perfume.

B. sb. (elliptical uses of the adj.)

†1. (= Terebinthine tree.) The terebint. *Obs.* [c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 226 Nim ða wyrt þe hatte on superne terebintina, swa inicel swa ele berge.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. iii. 39 Mair semely.. than amynd the blak terebyntine Growis by Orycia, and as the geit dois schyne.

†2. (= Terebinthine resin; cf. TEREBINTHINA.) Turpentine. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodone* VI. xcii. 776 The Rosen [of the larch] is called.. in Douche.. Termenthin, or Terbenthin, that is to say, Terebintine, or Turpentine. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 64 Out of terebintine.. a mercurial spirit.. may bee.. extracted. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 90 Triangular berries.. smelling like terebintine.

So Terebintinous, †Terebintinous adjs.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAINE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxiii. § 29 The wonderful Particulars of Flowers, such as.. their Store-Houses of slimy and terebintinous Matters. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 352 Every part of the tree has.. a terebintinous odour. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/2 Produced by a.. species of *Aphis* on a terebintinous plant.

†Terebra (terēbrā). Also 7-8 terebrum.

[L. *terebra*, *terebrum* a borer.]

†1. An instrument for boring; in Surgery, a trephine, or the boring part of it; also, a miner's drill. *Obs.*

1611 CORDE, *Tirefond de Chirurgien*, a Surgeons Terebra, or Piercer; an Instrument which be puts vnto diuers vses. 1704 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1713) 224 This ends at the Place which the Workmen pierce with their Terebra.. The Terebra sometimes finds great Trees. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Terebra*, or Terebrum.. also an Instrument to engrave on Stones. 1750 *Mém. Roy. Acad. Surg. Paris* l. 162 Instruments hitherto used to raise the bones of the cranium depressed on the dura mater are.. the Terebra. 1787 C. B. TAYLOR in *Med. Commun.* II. 149, I made several perforations in the cranium with the terebra of the trephine.

2. Ent. The modified ovipositor of certain female insects, esp. terebrant Hymenoptera, with which they puncture leaves, fruit, etc., in order to insert their eggs.

1691 RAY *Catolion* II. (1692) 78 The hollow Instrument (*terebra* he [Malpighi] calls it, and we may English it piercer) wherewith many Flies are provided. 1713 DRAHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. vi. 429 The Oak-Ball Ichneumon strikes its Terebra into an Oak-Apple.

Terebral (terēbrāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a terebra.

1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 868/2 The serrated terebral ovipositor.

Terebrant (terēbrānt), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *terebrant-em*, pr. pple. of *terebrare* to bore. So F. *terébrant*.] Boring, or having the function of boring; belonging to the division *Terebrantia* of hymenopterous insects, having a boring ovipositor.

1856 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 373 Tail of the female without a terebrant, or pungent multivalve ovipositor. 1860 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

B. sb. = BORE sb. 2. 3. *humorous nonce-use.*

1890 O. W. HOLMES *Over the Tencaps* iv, Many a terebrant I have known who.. was great nor knew how great he was.

Terebrate (terēbrāt), a. Ent. [f. L. *terebrātor* + -ATE 2.] Furnished with, or formed as, a terebra (TEREBRA 2).

1904 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict. Supp.*

Terebrate (terēbrēt), v. Now rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. *terebrare* to bore.] trans. To bore, pierce, perforate; to penetrate by boring. Also absol. In quot. 1774, to form by boring. In quotes. 1855, 1869 humorously for BORE v. 2

1623 COCKERAM, *Terebrate*, to pierce with a Wimble. 1646 SIA T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 100 If we consider the threefold effect of Jupiters Trisulcus, to burne, discusse and terebrate. 1682-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 475 The Insects suck and terebrate the Tree. 1758 J. CLAVAR *Misc. Tracts* (1770) 100 An incrustated surface.. too hard for my finer sort of gimblets to terebrate. 1774 G. WHITT *Selborne* 26 Feb. The bank-mariner terebrates a round and regular hole in the sand or earth. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 250 O for a world where.. blunted dulness terebrates in vain! 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 582 They [women] succeed by dint of perseverance; their terebrating powers are, in the long run, irresistible.

Terebration (terēbrā'shən). Now rare or *Obs.* Also 5 terabracion. [ad. late L. *terebrātion-em*, n. of action f. *terebrare* to bore; cf. F. *terébration* (15th c.).] The action of boring or perforating.

a. Surg. The operation of trephining.

c. 1400 *Laufanc's Chirurg.* 140 In almaner butyrnge of þe heed to vsen terabracion euer remedyng of þe boon wip handliche instrumentis. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* v. ix. 389, I.. made a circular Incision, and raised up that part of the Hair scalp in order to Terebration. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 261 Making terebrations to the Diploë. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Terebration*,.. old term for the operation of applying the trephine: terebration.

b. gen. The action of boring, as with an auger; perforation (esp. of fruit-trees).

1623 COCKERAM, *Terebration*, a wimbling. 1696 BACON *Sylva* § 463 It hath been touched before, that Terebration of Trees doth make them prosper better. 1725 BRADLEY's *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Twice*, Another Way of getting these Juices is by Terebration, that is by piercing the Body of the Tree with an Augur. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* IV. xxix, In that which is performed by terebration you must first mark out the fruitfullest vine in the neighbourhood.

†Terebratula (terēbrāt'ulā). *Zool.* and *Palaeont.* Pl. -æ, also -as. Also (after F.) terebratule. [mod.L. (Lhwyt, 1699), quasi-dim. of L. *terebrātus*, fem. -a, pa. pple. of *terebrare* to bore. So F. *terébratule*.] A genus of brachiopods, mostly extinct; so called from the perforated beak of the ventral valve. Formerly used more widely to include any (esp. fossil) members of the *Terebratulidæ* and related families; the lamp-shells.

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 102 Limestone.. is literally conglomerated with organic remains. Amongst these, the most remarkable is a species of terebratula. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol.* 250 Some of the multilocular univalves, and of the terebratulas. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* l. 12 Deepest of all, the terebratulae are found, commonly at fifty.. and sometimes at one hundred fathoms, even in Polar seas. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix, 165 Petrifications of pecten, cardites, terebratules, and madreporas.

Hence Terebratular a., of or pertaining to a terebratula; Terebratuliform a., having the form of a terebratula; Terebratuline a., belonging to or having the character of the *Terebratulidæ*; Terebratulite, a fossil *Terebratula* or lamp-shell; Terebratuloid, a. resembling or related to the genus *Terebratula*; sb. a species or congener of this genus.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol.* 334 In the masses of mountain limestone.. are immense accumulations of crinoidal and terebratular remains. 1864 WRAXTER, *Terebratuliform*, having the general form of terebratula shell. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Terebratuline*. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* l. 127 A great calcareous formation.. in which are included corallines, productæ, terebratulites, &c. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix, 166 note, The 'Kochs à ravets' of Martinique and Hayti.. is.. filled with terebratulites, and other vestiges of sea-shells. 1895 F. R. C. RAE *Brachiopods (Fossil) in Camb. Nat. Hist.* III. 572 The 'Terebratuloids' can be traced back to the primitive type *Renssella*.

Terebrum: see TEREBA.

Terebynt(e), obs. form of TEREBINTH.

†Teredo (terēdō). Pl. teredines (terēdin'ē), teredos (terēdōz). [L. *terēdo*, ad. Gr. *τερεδών* a wood-gnawing worm, f. *τερε*, root of *τερεειν* to rub hard, wear away, bore.]

1. *Zool.* A genus of lamellibranch boring molluscs; esp. the ship-worm, *T. navalis*, well known for its destruction of submerged timbers in ships, piers, sea-dikes, etc. by boring into the wood.

In accordance with the etymology, the name was formerly applied vaguely to any species of worm or larva that wears its way into wood; the ship-worm was at first supposed to be a worm, and was only in 1733 recognized as a mollusc.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P.* R. xvii. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Cedre.. is neuer destroyed wip mowgje nober wip terredo þat is þee tree worme. *Ibid.* xviii. cvi, þe worme terredo is a litel worme of a tree.. and freteþ & gnawþ moche hard treen. 1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 505 The body's infirmities.. are few and scant, if compared to the soul's, which being a better piece of timber, hath the more teredines breeding in it. 1654 TAPP *Comm. Jonah* iv, There is a worm like couchant in every gourd to smite it, a teredo to waste it. 1707 MORRIS *Husb.* (1721) II. 77 The teredo.. and other Worms ying between the Body and the Bark. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* l. 123 Meets fell Teredo, as he mines the keel With beaked head. 1839 G. ROBERT *Dict. Geol.* s.v., The shield of the Teredo furnished Mr. Branel with the idea for the shield used in the Thames Tunnel. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things Sea-side* iii. 202 The teredo works with astonishing rapidity, and will completely riddle a hard and sound piece of wood, in the space of five or six weeks. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australas.* x. 209 'The jarrah.. an almost indestructible timber, which is free from the attacks of teredo and termites. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 562 The teredo was first recognised.. as a bivalve mollusc by Sellius, who wrote an elaborate treatise on the subject in 1733.

Ag. 1823 SIA D. BAEWSTER in *Home Life* (1869) viii, If some teredo of an engineer cut out a tunnel beneath. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 23 Sept., Others of his colleagues.. are the teredos of every plank in the Ship of State.

2. trans. 'Any disease in plants produced by the boring of insects' (*Treas. Bot.*, 1866).

Tereen, obs. form of TUREEN.

†Terek (terēk). [From the name of the river Terek.] A species of Sandpiper, *Terkia cinerea*, with a slightly recurved bill, found near the Caspian Sea, esp. about the mouth of the river Terek. Also called *Terek Avocet*, *T. Snipe*, *T. Godwit*.

1785 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* V. 155 Terek Snipe. 1785 PENNANT *Art. Zool.* II. 502 American and Terek Avocet... Terek. *Scolopax cinerea*. 1824 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XII. t. 83 Terek Godwit.. This curious species is probably referable to a distinct genus, as its beak materially differs in form from that of the true Godwits.

Terella, obs. form of TERRELLA.

Terene, obs. form of TERRENE, TUREEN.

†Terenite (terēnit). *Min.* [Named by Emmons, 1837, f. Gr. *τερενν* tender + -ITE 1, from its brittle-ness.] 'An altered scapolite, of greenish or yellowish color, near algerite' (Chester).

1846 in WORCESTER, 1868 DANA *Min.* 323.

Terentian (tĕr'ēn'jān), *a.* [ad. L. *Terentianus*, f. *Terenti-* + *Terence*.] Pertaining to, or in the style of, the ancient Roman dramatic poet Terence. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum. Induct.*, According to the Terentian manner. 1902 BOND in *Lyly's Wks.* III. 168 A new departure, an essay in Terentian comedy.

Terephthalic (tĕr'ēf'ē-lĭk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *TERE-* + *PTHALIC*.] Derived from or containing terebic and phthalic acids, as in *terephthalic acid* (also called *insolonic acid*), $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$, a dibasic acid produced as a white tasteless crystalline powder, nearly insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. vii. § 1. 443 The second is isomeric with phthalic acid, and is hence termed terephthalic acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 725.

Hence **Terephthalamide**, an amide of terephthalic acid: see *quot.* 1868; **Terephthalate**, a salt of this acid.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 726 Terephthalate of Ammonium... crystallises, by slow evaporation, in small crystals having a strong lustre. *Ibid.*, Terephthalic amides. 1. Terephthalamide, $C_8H_7N_2O_2 = N_2H_4 \cdot (C_6H_4O_2)$, produced by the action of ammonia on terephthalic chloride, is a white amorphous body, not dissolved by any solution.

Terepoile: see *TERPOILE*.

† **Teresa**. *Obs.* Also *there'se*. [prob. from the name of the Empress Maria Theresa (1717-1780).] An article of female attire in the 18th c.: see *quot.* 1846.

1770 FOOTE *Laine Lover* III, Throwing her Teresa aside—upon my soul she is prodigious fine. 1846 FAIRBOLT *Costume in Eng.* (1860) Gloss., *Theresa*, a light gauze kerchief worn over the ladies' head-dress about 1786.

Teresian, **Therisian** (tĕr'ē-si-ān), *sb.* and *a.* Also *9 Teresan*. [f. the name of St. Teresa (a Spanish Carmelite nun, 1515-1582) + *-IAN*.] *a.* *sb.* A member of a reformed order of Carmelite nuns and friars founded by St. Teresa in the 16th c. *b.* *adj.* Belonging to this order.

1662 WAGSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 73 There is... a monastery of the English poor Teresians at Antwerp. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 352 That [sisterhood] of the Therisians is reckoned the poorest and most pitiable. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2348 [St. Theresa] founded at Avila a convent for the Barefooted Carmelites, also called the Therisians. 1897 J. P. RUSSE (*title*) Carmel in Ireland: the Irish Province of Teresian, or Discalced Carmelites.

Terester, **Terestr**: see *TERRE*.

Terete (tĕr'ē-tē), *a.* Also *7 teret* (9 *erron. terate*). [ad. L. *teres*, *teret-* + *em* rounded (off).] Rounded, smooth and round; now almost always in *Nat. Hist.*, having a cylindrical or slightly tapering form, circular in cross-section, and a surface free from furrows or ridges.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 6 (1622) 326 Round and teret, like a globe. [1760] J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 184 Leaves are, *Teretes*, round like a Pillar; when they are for the most part cylindrical. 1821 W. F. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 18 Stem about two feet high, terete. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 686, Fruit terete, obovate, covered with scales or tubercles. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* iv. 98 Tail long, terete, uniformly bushy or very slender and close-haired, with a terminal pencil.

b. *Comb.*, as *terete-elliptical*, *-linear* adjs.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 177 Sepals and petals ovate-lanceolate, as long as the terete-elliptical, mucronate capsule. *Ibid.* 108 Pods terete-linear.

Hence **Teretish** *a.*, somewhat terete. Also † **Teretial**, † **Teretous** adjs., *terete* (*obs.*).

1658 SIN T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 176 Why... there are so few [plants] with teretous or long round leaves? 18... OWEN cited in *Cent. Dict. for teretial*. 190. R. TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* I. 22 (Cass. Supp.) Either narrowed and somewhat channelled, with teretish tips, or dilated.

Tereted: see *TERRET*.

Teretenaunt, *obs.* form of *TERRE-TENANT*.

Tereti- (tĕr'ē-ti), combining form of L. *teres*, *teret-*, *TERETE*; used in a few scientific terms. **Tereticaudate** *a.* [L. *cauda* tail], having a rounded tail, round-tailed (*Cent. Dict.*). **Teretifolious** *a.* [L. *folium* leaf], having terete leaves. **Teretipronator**, the round pronating muscle of the forearm (*pronator radii teres*). || **Teretiscapular** [SCAPULA], the greater round muscle (*teres major*) of the shoulder-blade.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 351 This setum... rather... than any other... teretifolious esculent. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* cites COUES for *tereti-pronator* and *tereti-scapularis*.

† **Teretism**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *teretisma* twittering.] Twittering; *fig.* unmelodious writing. 1957-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 3 Rough-hewne Teretismes, writ in th' antique vain.

Tereto-, irregular combining form of L. *teres* (see *TERETI-*). **Tereto-setaceous** *a.* [L. *seta* bristle], having smooth round bristles. **Teretosubulate** *a.* [L. *subula* awl], terete and awl-shaped. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 393 A stony axis... tereto-subulate and truncate. *Ibid.* 663 Branches erect, tereto-setaceous.

Teren (tĕr'ēn), *a.* A feigned note of the nightingale. *Teren* (vocative of Gr.-L. *Terens*, name in mythology of the husband of Philomela's sister Progne, and father of Itys; all, according to Ovid *Met.* vi. viii, transformed to birds; the nightingale's note being still a piteous cry to Terens. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene in Steel Gl.*, etc. (Arb.) 110 And for hir foremost note, Teren Teren doth sing. 1598

BARNFIELD *Ode Poems* (Arb.) 120 The Nightingale... (poore Bird)... sung the dolefulst Ditty, That to beare it was great Pity. Fie, fie, fie, now would she cry Teren Teru, by and by. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Dyce) V. 603 Away she flew, Crying Teren! 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus Daphnis & Chloë* 124 The Nightingales began to jug and warble their Terens and Itys again.

Terf, *obs.* form of *TURF*.

Tergal (tĕr'gāl), *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *tergum* the back + *-AL*.] Belonging to the tergum; dorsal. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Tergalis*, *tergal*. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. xxxiv. 192 The tergal elements of the thoracic rings. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 91 The eyes and antennae do not really belong to the tergal aspect of the... segment. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* II. 71 When the dorsal or tergal wall of the thorax is taken away.

Tergant (tĕr'gānt), **tergiant** (tĕr'jānt), *a.* *Her. rare*—0. [f. L. *tergum* the back, after *ram-pant*, *passant*, etc.] Showing the back; having the back turned towards the spectator: said of an animal borne as a charge. (Cf. *RECURSANT*.)

c 1828 BEAUV *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Tergant*, or *Tergiant*, showing the back part...; by some termed *invertant*, or *recursant*... *Tergiant*, *volant*, flying, showing the back part. *Tergiant*, *displayed*, an eagle, displayed, showing the back. *Tergiant*, *surgant*, or *surgiant*, as an eagle, &c. rising, with the back to sight. 1894 Parker's *Gloss. Her.*, *Tergiant*, of a Tortoise, &c., having the back turned towards the spectator.

Tergat, **Terge**, *obs.* forms of *TARGET*, *TARGE*.

Tergeminate (tĕr'jē-mīn'it), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as next + *-ATE* 2.] (See *quots.*)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Tergeminum folium*, a Tergeminate or thrice-double leaf. 1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* IV. i. 391 *Tergeminate*... when each of two secondary petioles bears towards its summit one pair of leaflets, and the common petiole bears a third pair at the origin of the two secondary petioles.

Tergeminous, *a.* *rare*. [f. L. *tergeminus* (poet. for *trigeminus*, f. *tri-* three + *geminus* born together) triple: see *-OUS*.] (See *quot.* 1656.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tergeminous*, threefold, triple; one of, or the three borne at, the same time. 1851 POE *Poems on Hawick Auld Brig* 4 The arch tergeminous which spanned the stream.

Tergett, **Tergiant**, var. *TARGET*, *TERGANT*.

Tergiferous (tĕr'jē-fĕ-rĕs), *a.* *Bot. rare*—0.

[f. L. *tergum* the back: see *-FEROUS*.] Bearing the fructification on the back of the frond, as a fern: = *DORSIFEROUS* 1. Also † **Tergife-tous** *a.* [*FORTUS*] in same sense.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Tergifetous Plants*, such Herbs... as bear their Seeds on the backsides of their Leaves. 1847 WEBSTER *S. V.*, *Tergiferous plants*.

† **Tergiment**. *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. med. L. *tergimentum*, f. *tergere* to wipe, to correct.] (See *quot.*) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tergiment*, that which is put into the scales to make weight.

Tergite (tĕr'jē-tē), *Zool.* [f. L. *tergum* back + *-ITE* 3.] A back-plate, formed by the fusion of a pair of serial plates of one of the somites or segments of an arthropod or other articulated animal.

1885 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 736/2 On the opposite interior surface of the last tergite are chitinous points. 1890 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* I. 21 The pronotum... is larger than the two succeeding tergites (*mesonotum* and *metanotum*).

Hence **Tergitic** (tĕr'jē-tĭk) *a.*, of or pertaining to a tergite. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tergiversant (tĕr'jē-vĕrsānt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *tergiversant-em*, pres. ppl. of *tergiversari*: see next.] *a.* *adj.* Tergiversating, shuffling, evasive, shifty. *b.* *sb.* One who tergiversates; a turncoat, renegade.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 17, 2/1 A Future Bride, but yet under her First Courtship, and at first Opposite, Recusant and Tergiversant. 1833 MOZLEY *Let.* 4 July in *Ess.* (1878) I. Introduct. 20, I expect the tergiversants will be a considerable party.

Tergiversate (tĕr'jē-vĕrsā'tē, -vĕrs'it), *v.* [f. L. *tergiversat*, ppl. stem of *tergiversari* to turn one's back, shuffle, practise evasion, f. *tergum* the back + *vers-*, ppl. stem of *vertere* to turn (cf. *versari* to move about).]

1. *intr.* To practise tergiversation; to desert one's party, turn renegade, apostatize; to shift, shuffle, use subterfuge or evasion; † to refuse to obey, act the recusant. Hence **Tergiversated** *ppl. a.*, renegade, apostate; **Tergiversating** *vbl. sb.*, tergiversation, evasion; *ppl. a.*, apostatizing, renegade; † recusant; evasive, shifty.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. vi. 61 That tergiversating and back-sliding Lady. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 569 Plotinus... as if he were conscious that this assumption to the Platonick Theology, were not so defensible a thing, doth himself sometime as it were tergiversate and decline it by equivocating in the word *Henads*. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 725, I am liberal in my politics... says some twenty-times tergiversated turncoat. 1854 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xviii. 205 Wyatt was examined again and again, and wavered and tergiversated a good deal. 1864 WALXALL *Hugo's Mistrables* v. xvii, Tergiversation is useless, for what side of himself does a man show in tergiversating?

2. *lit.* To turn the back (for flight or retreat).

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 509 If the defendant on being summoned to appear before the magistrate tergiversates or attempts to flee.

Tergiversation (tĕr'jē-vĕrsā'sh-n), [ad. L. *tergiversation-em*, n. of action f. *tergiversari*: see *prec.* and *-ATION*.]

1. The action of 'turning one's back on', i. e. forsaking, something in which one was previously engaged, interested, or concerned; desertion or abandonment of a cause, party, etc.; apostasy, renegation. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this; an act of desertion or apostasy.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 96 Their tergiversation and backsliding from their duties. 1618 MYNHIUS *Ess. Prison* Ep. Ded., I have now put my name to my Book (without tergiversation or turne coating the letters). a 1631 DONNE *Serms.* (ed. Alford) V. 16 No tergiversation, nor abandoning the noble work he had begun. 1722 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* Pref. (1754) 16 It will be very unreasonable for them to... charge their own fickleness upon those, who... will not join with them in their new counsels and tergiversations. 1878 STRUAS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 187 If betrayal or tergiversation is to be imputed to any.

† *b.* Refusal to obey; recusance. *Obs. rare.*

1676 OWEN *Worship of God* 124 All tergiversation and backwardness in persons duly qualified and called. a 1740 WATERLAND *Serm. Matt. xxvi. 41* Wks. 1823 IX. 126 Jonas the Prophet discovered the like tergiversation and backwardness as to the errand he was sent upon to the Ninevites.

2. Turning in a dishonest manner from straightforward action or statement; shifting, shuffling, equivocation, prevarication. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this; an evasion, a subterfuge.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1505/1 For all his crafty cancles and tergiversations alledged out of the lawe. 1660 H. MOORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. vii. 304 For the preventing of all Cavils and Tergiversations. 1760 JORTIN *Erasmus* II. 265 Here is a little tergiversation, and Erasmus seems to retract what he had advanced in many places. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxv, The duplicity and tergiversation of which he had been guilty. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxviii, Applying to friends to fortify him in his shifts and tergiversations.

3. † *a.* The literal turning of the back. *rare.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 200 He holds a stately gravity, allowing audience to none but on the knee, nor tergiversation in retreating.

b. The turning of the back for flight; flight, retreat (*lit.* and *fig.*). ? *Obs.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Set. Disc.* x. iii. (1856) 475 Wicked men... seek to avoid the dreadful sentence of their own consciences by a tergiversation and flying from themselves. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 17 The Captain Governour of the Castle viewing the tergiversation and flight of his party. 1660 BURNAY *Kip's* Δόξα (1661) 129 The fear of the Lord is to hate evil. Evil has a tergiversation from holy fear.

Tergiversator (tĕr'jē-vĕrsā'tōr), [agent-n. f. *TERGIVERSATE*: see *-OR*; cf. late L. *tergiversator* boggler, laggard.] One who tergiversates; a renegade; a shuffler.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 225 The same learned Arian Tergiversator. 1829 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 129 [To] deliver King and country from a set of tergiversators. 1855 J. STRANG *Glasgow & Clubs* (1856) 485 Nothing better than a political recreant and tergiversator.

So **Tergiversatory** *a.*, shuffling, shifty.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 295/2 The tergiversatory performances of Mr. — and Mr. —.

Tergiverse (tĕr'jē-vĕrsēs), *a.* *rare*. [f. L. *tergum* back + *versus* turned, pa. ppl. of *vertere* to turn.] That has turned his back or practised tergiversation; renegade; shifty.

1852 ROEBAUGH *Hist. Whig Min.* of 1830 I. 290 note The tergiverse administration discovered, when too late, that they had broken the staff of their strength.

Tergiverse (tĕr'jē-vĕrsēs), *v.* *rare*. [ad. L. *tergiversari* to Tergiversate; see *FO*.] *v.* *tergiverser*.]

† 1. *trans.* To turn backwards, to reverse. (In *quot.* in ppl. adj. *Tergiversed*.) *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 23 A stay made of the planets course and heuens motion, by reason that *primum mobile*, in a tergiversed violence of opposite race to the rest, runs a course against the haire.

2. *intr.* = *TERGIVERSATE*. Hence **Tergiversing** *vbl. sb.*, tergiversation.

1675 (*title*) Quakerism Canvassed: Robin Barclay... found guilty of blasphemy, treason, lying, shifting, quibbling, tergiversing, &c. 1688 J. GAUVA *St. George for England* 46 The Briton never tergivers'd, But was for adverse drubbing. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 36. 243 If they don't intirely tergiverse, and become Deserters. 1896 H. REID *Cameronian Apostle* vii. 109 The arbitrary dissolution of one Assembly... the 'tergiversing' of the Moderator and Clerk.

Tergo- (tĕr'gō), combining form repr. L. *tergum* the back, used instead of the regular *tergi-* in a few rare scientific terms. **Tergolateral** *a.* *Zool.*, pertaining to the tergum and the lateral plates of the shell in cirripeds. **Tergorha-bdite**, *Entom.*, one of the pieces forming the tergum or upper surface of the abdomen in an insect, *esp.* when modified to form part of the ovi-positor (cf. *RHABDITE* 2).

1851 DARWIN *Cirripedia* Introduct. (Paleont. Soc.) 10 In Pollicipes the margin of the Scutum adjoining the Tergum and Upper Latus, is not divided... into two distinct lines, as in Scapellum, and is therefore called the tergo-lateral margin.

Terguette, *obs.* form of *TARGET*.

|| **Tergum** (tĕr'gŭm). Pl. *terga*. The Latin word for 'back' (synon. with *DORSUM*): in special scientific uses. *a.* The back, or upper surface or

portion, of an arthropod or other articulated animal; more usually, the upper plate of each somite or segment of such an animal (= TERGITE): opp. to sternum. b. Each of the two upper plates of the shell in cirripeds.

1826 KINAV & Sp. Entomol. III. 387 *Tergum*, the upper or supine surface of the abdomen. 1851 DARWIN *Cirripedia* Intro. (Palaeont. Soc.) 2 In almost all the *Lepadidae* the Terga (i.e. the upper or posterior lateral valves) are not characteristic. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 96 Each ring (of the abdomen) consists of a dorsal, arched portion, called the *tergum* [etc.].

Teribinth, etc., obs. form of TEREBINTH, etc.

Terif, obs. form of TARIFF.

† **Terin.** Obs. [ad. OF. *tarin*, *terin* (14th c.), F. *tarin*, of unknown origin.] The siskin. 1536 CHAUCEUR *Rou. Rose* 665 Thrushes, terins, and mayns.

† **Terjiman.** Obs. [ad. Arab. *tarjaman*: see DRAGOMAN, TRUCHMAN.] Interpreter, dragoman. 1682 in *Magens Insurance* (1755) II. 691 The English Consul, at Algiers... shall be permitted to chuse his own Terjiman (Interpreter) and Broker.

Terleis, Terlyst, obs. Sc. form of TRELIS, -ED. † **Terlerie, -lery.** Obs. [? Related to OF. *terlir*, a kind of rhythmical utterance or refrain in singing or dancing.] In the following combinations applied to jinking or whisking about, or performing rapid circumvolutions, with the accompaniment of rhythmical meaningless words. Cf. TERRA-LIBRA. [Cf. 1500 *Corpus Christi Plays* 31 They sange terli terlow; So mereli the sheppards their pipes can blow.] 1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffe* 25 So many heades so many whirlegigs; and if all these have terly-ginck it so frivolously of they rect not what I may [etc.]. 1611 BAUM & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* iii. With they trickys terlerie-whiskie, The world it runs on wheels.

† **Terlether.** obs. Sc. form of TARLEATHER 1. c 1500 *Colkellie Sow* 349 (Bann. MS.) A flekkit sowis skyn faw, With terletheris tyit hy.

Terli terlow: see TERLERIE.

† **Terling.** Obs. rare. [a. M.L.G. *terlink* (Schiller & Lubben), name of a pack (app. of cloth) of a definite size or quantity, dim. of *tere*, name of a pack or bale twice the size. Derivation uncertain. It is not clear whether the Du. *terling* (Kilian *terlink*) 'cube, die', is connected. The quote refers to rates at Antwerp.]

a 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 197 Item for a grete packe, the tolle iij. g^s. Item for a myddel packe, the tolle xviii. gret. Item for a terlyng, the tolle xij. g^s. Item for a fardel, the tolle vi. g^s. *Ibid.* Item for a terling in y^e krane iiii. g^s.

Term (t3m), sb. Forms: 3-7 *terme*, (4-5 *teerme*, 5 *tierrme*, 6-7 *tearmer*, 6-7 *tearm*, 4-*term*). [a. F. *terme* (in *Roland*, 11th c.) limit (of time or place):—**terminus*—L. *terminum* limit, boundary; = Pr. *terme*, It., Sp., Pg. *termino*.]

I. A limit in space, duration, etc.

1. That which limits the extent of anything; a limit, extremity, boundary, bound (e. g. of a territory, region, or space). Usually in pl. Limits, bounds, borders, confines. Now rare or arch.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 61 Hit bityde sum-tyne in þe termes of Iude. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 51 That water of Seuerne... was somme tyme a terme of Englonde and of Wales. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 53b/1 Fro the laste termes of egipte vnto the viterist endes of the same. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. iii. 2 Pointes... are... only the termes and endes of quantitie. *Ibid.* xiii. 3 A limite or terme, is the ende of every thing. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 Corruption is a Reciprocall to Generation: and they two, are as Natures two Terms or Bonadories. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 326/2 A Superficies is the term of a Body... A Line is the term of a Superficies... A Point is the term of a Line. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. § 12 (1864) 202 The power of movement without contact or resistance, except at the extreme terms.

b. Utmost or extreme limit, end; esp. end of duration or existence, final cessation, close, conclusion, termination. Now rare or arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11287 (Cott.) At þe terme of fourti daies... þai bar þe child... vn-to þe temple. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xxi. 182 No goodes what somer they be shal neuer haue terme ne ende (in heaven). 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 127 So now my yeare drawes to his latter terme. 1631 MILTON *On Unversity Carrier* ii. 14 Too long vacation hastned on his term. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxiv. (1860) I. 695 He had now reached the term of his prosperity. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 123 That the term of their happiness is likewise the term of their life.

c. That to which movement or action is directed or tends, as its object, end, or goal; (less commonly) that from which it begins or proceeds, starting-point, origin. Now rare or obs.

1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 39 We become for oure synnys to the butte and terme or marke of vniuersall kynde of man. 1551 Br. GARDINER *Explic. Cath.* Faith 108b, Wherin eche change hath his special ende and terme, (whervnto). a 1628 PRESTON *New Coat.* (1634) 184 There must be a place, a terme to which you walke, some whither. a 1769 R. KICCAULTON *Notes Galatians* (1772) 33 The term from which they removed, was the Gospel which Paul preached. 1800 *Hist. Ind. in Asia.* Ann. Reg. 2/2 The island of Ceylon... was the usual term of their navigation. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. to Dh. Wellington* 12 Vehement actions without scope or term.

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2. *Astrol.* A certain portion of each sign of the zodiac, assigned to a particular planet: see *quots.* c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Frankl. T.* 560 He... knew the arising of his moone weel, And in whos face, and terme, and euerdeel. c 1450 *Treat. Astrol.* (MS. Ashm. 337) ll. 7b, Termys of planettes bene ceter nombris of gress in euery signe in which degreis a planet nakith gret oppression. 1622 GAULK *Magastrom.* 263 There was Venus in termes, and in the house of Saturne. 1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 27 Essential Dignities are only five, viz. House, Exaltation, Triplicity, Term, and Face. *Ibid.* 38a Terms are certain degreis in a sign, supposed to possess the power of altering the nature of a planet to that of the planet in the term of which it is posited.

II. A limit in time; a space of time.

3. A definite point of time at which something is to be done, or which is the beginning or end of a period; a set or appointed time or date, esp. for payment of money due. Obs. or arch. exc. in specific uses.

a 1205 *Anon. R.* 208 Etholden oðres hure, ouer his rihte terme, nis hit strong rellac? 1507 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5777 Pe welisse king... sende him þes wolues fram zere to zere, Pre þousend at certain terme. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5930 Sett vs term wen We sal for þe prai. c 1450 *Merlin* iii. 41 Vortiger... somowned his peple a-geyn the terme that Merlyn hadde seide. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51, x marcs at too termes of the year. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lix. § 1 They all haue... their set... termes, before which they had no being at all. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. vi. § 3 There was no certainty in the ancient Græcian history, because they had no certain term... from whence to deduce their accounts. 1793 *Amer. State Papers* (1833) I. 143 State securities... reimbursable on a given term. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canon-gate* ii. Fortune is apt to circumsude the term upon us.

b. *spec.* Each of the days in the year fixed for payment of rent, wages, and other dues, beginning and end of tenancy, etc.; = TERM-DAY, QUARTER-DAY. Chiefly Sc. (Cf. F. *terme* in same sense.)

The quarterly terms in Scotland, fixed by Acts of 1600 and 1693, were Candlemas Feb. 2, Whitsunday May 15, Lammas Aug. 1, Martinmas Nov. 11. At the change of style in 1752, Old Style was observed in most parts of Scotland for the terms, making the dates practically in use eleven days later. By an Act of 1886, the 'Removal terms', for change of houses, etc., were fixed as May 28 and Nov. 26, the dates fixed 1600-93 remaining for purposes of rent, interest, etc. 1426 *Coldstream Chartul.* (1879) 42 Payand till ws 3erli xl s... at thua vsuel termes of ye 3er yat is to say Quytson-day and Martimes. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 104, xli. d. of rente yerely... to be receiued of Raf Marchante and his heires at ij. termes of the yere, that is to sey, vj. d. at the fest of oure lady in Marche and vj. d. at the fest of seynt Michell. 1584 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXI. 600 Sa far as thay ar detbound of the said Witsunday terme. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 30 By the next Term [he] is presented with an Execution, from his Taylor, or Landlord. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott. xvi.* The term of Martinmas, always a critical one in Scotland, had passed before this letter reached Edinburgh. 1843 *Mss. MATHESON Mem. G. Ewing v.* (1847) 219 The usual term in Scotland for entering on possession of a dwelling house.

4. *transf.* A portion of time having definite limits; a period, esp. a set or appointed period; the space of time through which something lasts or is intended to last; duration, length of time.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 432 Bitene þis and þe bride day... Pulke terme him þuhte long. 13.. *Seign Sag.* (W.) 64 That dar I vndertak... Within the terme of seyn yere. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 112/1 Departing of Seruantz... atte ende of their termes. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E iv, The prophete demaunded terme and space for to answer... and the kynge gaf hym terme of thre dayes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 300 For that the terme was expired. 1610 R. JONES *Muses Gard. Delights* xiv. ii, Full many lovely tearms Did passe in merrie glee. 1691 CONSETT *Pract. Ecl. Courts* (1700) 107 A Term-Probatory is said to be that time or delay, which was given to the Plaintiff, wherein he might prove what he Pleads or Suet for. 1781 *Scott. Paraphr.* xv. i, As long as life its term extends, Hope's blest dominion never ends. 1823 BYRON *Joan* x. lxxvi, Seven years (the usual term of transportation). 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 164 Presidents elected for a term of years.

b. *esp.* in phrase for (to) *term* of (one's) *life*: formerly often without *for* or *to*: chiefly in legal use.

1340-70 *Alexander* 16 Amyntas... Maister of Macdoine, þe marches he aught... Trye toures & tounes, terme of his life. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Knt.'s T.* 171 And ther he lyueth in ioye and in honour Terme of lyue. 1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 7 The husbande hath Estate in the speciall tayle, and the wife but for terme of lyfe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 725 That Henry the Sixth should enjoy the right of the Kingdom for tearme of life only. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. iii. 34 What men draw from their education generally sticks by them for term of life.

5. *spec.* Each of the periods (usually three or four in the year) appointed for the sitting of certain courts of law, or for instruction and study in a university or school. Opposed to *vacation*.

Commonly used without article, as *in term* = during the term. To *keep terms*: see *KEEP* v. 13.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 An action by Bille in Michell' terme last past. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iii. ii. 350 Ori. Who staies it [time] stil withal? Ros. With Lawiers in the vacation: for they sleepe between Terme and Terme. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 431 At certaine set times (wee call them Termes) yearly causes are heard and tried. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed.) s. v., The first is called Hilary Term... The second is called Easter Term... The third... Trinity Term... The fourth and last... Michaelmas Term. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 114 He might be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts, without... keeping Terms. 1842 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. x. 323, I am obliged to give up... the hope of coming to Oxford this term. 1867 *Mss. H. Wood Orville College* xlii, The explanation which he had deemed it well to defer until the [school] term should be over. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7),

Terms, the periods during which the superior courts at Westminster were open. *Ibid.* s. v. *Sitting*. By the Judicature Act, 1873, s. 26, the division of the legal year into terms is abolished, and sittings are substituted for it.

† b. *transf.* The session of a law-court during such a period; the court in session. Obs.

1525 Lo. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. civ. 629 Than Mychelmas came, and the general counsaile began, suche as englyshmen call the terme. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 64 In the beginning of this yere, Trinite terme was begon at Oxenford, where it continued but one day, and was again adjourned to Westminster. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* Pref. 2 The poore man, that cometh to the Terme to trie his right. 1648 D. JANKINS *Wks.* 45 At Yorke the Termes were kept for seven yeres, in Edward the first's time.

6. *Law.* An estate or interest in land, etc. for a certain period; in full, *term* of or for years.

Outstanding term, Satisfied term: An estate for a long term of years was given, usually to the trustees of a strict settlement, to secure to beneficiaries under the settlement the payments due to them periodically from the tenant of the settled land. If these payments were not made, the trustees could take possession of the land for the term, and sell or mortgage it, to raise the money needed to make them. When the purposes for which the estate was created were fulfilled (e.g. by the death of all the beneficiaries) it was called a *satisfied term*; but unless express provision had been made that it should then cease, or unless it was conveyed to the tenant of the freehold so that it was destroyed by merger in the freehold, it continued to exist for the period for which it was created. It was then known as an *outstanding term*, or an *attendant term*, i.e. a term accompanying the inheritance. By Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 112 provision was made for the cessation of satisfied terms.

1424 R. FLORE in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 58, I wul þat... my sone haue my termes þat I haf of Westminster in þe personage of Okeham. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 41, Bivh, A Particular estate which is but only a terme, is an estate determinable by limitation of time. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ix. 143 Every estate which must expire at a period certain and prefixed... is an estate for years. And therefore this estate is frequently called a term. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 502 Where a satisfied term is assigned to a trustee, upon an express trust to attend the inheritance, the owner of such inheritance acquires a right to the term, by the declaration of the parties. 1870 *Woodfall's Law Landl. & Tenant* (ed. 12) 42 A man possessed of a term of years in right of his wife... has power to grant and convey the same.

7. a. The completion of the period of pregnancy; the (normal) time of childbirth.

1844 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Bearn & Pyrenes* II. 62 The Princess of Navarre, being near her term. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* vi. (ed. 4) 32 The dangers attendant upon delivery of a child at or near term. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 729 Children who... are born at full term.

† b. *pl.* The menstrual periods; *transf.* the menstrual discharge, catamenia, menses, courses. Obs.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 26 Termes be called in Latin *Menstrua*... In Englyshe they be named Termes, because they retorne eftsones at certayne seasons, tymes, and termes. a 1648 DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* ii. (1682) 259 It provokes the Terms. 1714 JONTEL *Jrnl.*, etc. 143 When the Women have their Terms, they leave the Company of their Husbands.

III. Limiting conditions.

8. *pl.* Conditions or stipulations limiting what is proposed to be granted or done. Rarely in *sing.*; in quot. 1771, that which is so required or demanded, a condition or prerequisite of something.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* v. 165 Po þat he scholde y-offred by In þe templo domini, Ase laze 3ef þe termes. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 79 How fele termes and trewes Were (M.S. Where) take be-twe-ne Troyens and Gruwes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 357 Wee haue consented to all tearmes of reason. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 751 Unable to performe Thy terms too hard, by which I was to hold The good I sought not. 1718 HICKES & NELSON 3. *Kettlewell* iii. lxxvi. 353 The Church doth... prescribe her Terms of communion. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. ix. 200 He was obliged... to offer terms of peace. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 61 This faith is the term or condition of justification. 1861 Mrs. H. WOOD *East Lynne* i. xiii, They acceded to all his terms.

b. *Phr.* 1) *In terms:* (a) (pred.) engaged in making or arranging conditions, in treaty, negotiating; † (b) (advb.) = *on terms* (a).—2) *On or upon terms:* (a) (advb.) on (such and such) conditions; also (without qualification) on certain conditions, conditionally; (b) (pred.) = *in terms* (a).—3) *To come to terms:* to agree upon conditions; to come to an agreement about something to be done: so *to bring to terms*.—4) *To keep terms:* to keep up negotiations, to have or continue to have dealings with; to deal with or treat in a particular way; also *fig.* to 'have to do with', be connected with.—5) *To make terms:* to agree upon conditions, come to a settlement (= *come to terms*).—6) † *To stand on or upon terms:* to insist upon conditions; to stand upon one's rights or dignity.

1) 1619 DRAYTON in *Drum.* of *Hawth.'s Fam.* Ep. Wks. (1711) 153, I have done twelve books more... but it lyeth by me, for the booksellers and I are in terms. 1736 *Genl. Mag.* VI. 730/2 No Sum of Money... is to be... given... except in the Terms prescribed by this Bill. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 451 He was already engaged or at least in terms with Mr. Vaudal.—2) 1611 J. MOSE in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 101 He hath not as yet taken a lease himself, but is upon terms to make up his four years to come 31 years. 1629 MANSINGHAM *Picture* iii. vi, I left a letter in my chamber-window which I would not have seen on any terms. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* 2 § 146 A Peace was made with both, upon better terms, and condi-

tions. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. vi. 124 Well; on my Terms thou wilt not be my Heir? 1708 *London Gaz.* No. 1468/1 The Fortress...had surrendered upon Terms. 1795 T. PEAKE *Cases Nisi Prius* 56 marg. If goods are delivered on the terms of sale or return. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* iii. (1845) 241 The copyright, for which he was on terms with Cotta of Tübingen. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 94 It offers initiation...on the easiest terms. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 5/1 To...call in the help of the other Powers on their own terms.—3) a 1729 CONGREVE *Impossible Thing* Wks. 1730 III. 363 He to no Terms can bring One Twirl of that reluctant Thing. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 231 The creditors...rather than to contest accounts, came to terms, and agreed to take shares. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. vi. (1857) 103 He had no choice but to come to terms with the enemy at once.—4) c 1483 in *Chron. White Rose* (1845) 231 Seeing the evil terms that the King hath kept (with) him, and cast him out of the Realm. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. i. 2 What terms wouldst thou have me to keep with such a sweet courtesan? 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Memoirs* (1807) I. 184 A profusion of finery, that kept no terms with simplicity. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 141 The chief of the state need keep terms no longer with the popular assemblies.—5) 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 58 Capital supported by force may make its own terms with labour. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 14/1 The Amarras have made terms with the Hadendows, giving them a number of cattle.—6) 1886 DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 88 Before that time, I stood on some terms doubting the malicious dealings of the adverse parties against me. 1611 COTGER, *Accrestor*...to stout it, or stand upon high terms. 1716 ATTERBURY *Serm.* *Math.* xvi. 20 (1734) I. viii. 224 One of those Great and Philosophical Minds, who stand upon their Terms with God.

c. *spec.* Stipulations for payment in return for goods or services; conditions with regard to price or wages; payment offered, or charges made.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 50 The Dutch have Pitch, Tar, Hemp, in greater quantities, and for less terms than the English can, out of Norway. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 132 ¶ 6 The terms offered were such as I should willingly have accepted. 1844 LO. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* II. ii. 23, I was not very nice as to terms and agreed for my board and fifty louis a year. 1856 W. COLLINS *Rogue's Life* iii. To a member of the family, I suppose your terms will be moderate.

d. *pl.* Standing, footing, mutual relation between two persons or parties: in phrases *† in, on, upon terms*: a. with various qualifying words, as *on* (*† in, upon*) *equal terms, good terms, speaking terms, visiting terms, terms of intimacy, etc.*

1543 SAVMOUR *Let. in Maclean Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 142 Forasmuch as we doo stande in verry doubtfull termes with fraunce, and yet there is no playne warre. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 171 Parted you in good terms? Found you no displeasure in him? 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 42 Though we stood in the terms of good friends with them. a 1660 *Cont. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Arch. Soc.) I. 139 When they were in terms of greatest defiance.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 10 'Tis not well that you and I should meet upon such terms. As now we meet, 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buckeuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 422, I was the willingest to put you upon good terms with her. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Cong. Granada* iii. i. The Brave own Faults when good Success is giv'n; For then they come on equal Terms to Heav'n. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* i. ix. 92 At war, or at least on ill terms with their Spanish neighbours.

1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 64, I could live upon good Terms even with a Deist; provided he keeps within the Bounds of Decency. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 115 Spain was...on friendly terms with France. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II. vii. 97 On the closest terms of friendship.

1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 211 There never was a time when our folk were on speaking terms with these yeomen. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 P. D. 91 They had previously been on the most affectionate terms.

b. without qualification: *On terms*, on friendly terms, friendly, sociable; in sporting slang, on terms of equality, on an equal footing (*with*); also in reference to the score at cricket.

1864 TROLOPE *Small House at Allington* xvii. The earl and Lord Porlock were not on terms. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS in *The Shires* ii. 27 So quickly did the bounds get on terms with their fox. 1897 *Daily News* 23 July 4/5 In the end Yorkshire got on terms and ran their total to within four of the southern county.

† 10. *pl.* Condition, state, situation, position, circumstances; (in Shaks.) vaguely or redundantly: relation, respect (rarely in *sing.*). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Math.* vi. 16 Ypocritus...putten her facis out of kyndly termys (Vulg. *extremant facies suas*), that they some fastynge to men. — *Eccles.* xxi. 21 As an house set out of termes, so a wisdom to a fool. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 5 He found the Common-wealth turmoiled with seditions...and...the house of Ægeus in very ill termes also. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 13 In termes of choise I am not solie led by nice direction of a maidens eies. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. vii. 26 A Sister driven into desperate termes. 1604 — *Oth.* ii. i. 39 Be judge.. Whether I in any just term am Affid'd To love the Moore? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 2 They lived at poore termes. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccaccio's Advs. fr. Parnass.* ii. xcii. (1674) 245 [He] shewed...him in his naked termes of devilish hypocrisie.

IV. Uses leading up to the sense 'expression'. See Note at end of article.

11. *Math.* (a) Each of the two quantities composing a ratio (antecedent and consequent), or a fraction (numerator and denominator). † Also formerly, each of two quantities multiplied together (*obs.*; now called *factors*). (b) Each of the quantities (of any number) forming a series or progression.

(c) Each of (two or more) quantities connected by the signs of addition (+) or subtraction (−) in an algebraical expression or equation.

Absolute term, that term in an equation which does not involve the variable or unknown quantity. *Lowest* (*† least terms*) (in phrases to reduce to its lowest terms, in its lowest terms): *Math.* the form of a fraction when the numerator and denominator are the least possible, i.e. have no common multiple; hence *fig.* the simplest condition of anything.

1542 RECORDER *Gr. Artes* (1575) 356 You call the Numerator and Denominator, the Terms of the Fraction. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. iii. 127 marg. In proportions two quantities required, by which are called terms. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 34 As 16 to 7: So is 8 to what? Here...the second Term is less than the first. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapente* (in *Musick*), the second of the Concords, whose Terms are as Three to Two. *Ibid.*, *Term of a Progression*...is every Member of the Progression, whether it be Arithmetical, or Geometrical. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 13 Both the multiplier and multiplicand, are, in general, named the Terms or Factors. *Ibid.* 191 Divide both the terms of the fraction by the common measure thus found, and it will reduce it to its lowest terms. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 194 When several quantities are connected together by the signs + and −, or either of them, each of these quantities is called a Term. 1881 BURNISIDE & PANTON *The Equations* Introd. (1886) 2 The term *p*, which does not contain *x*, is called the absolute term.

b. *In terms of*: (*Math.*) said of a series or expression stated in terms involving some particular quantity; hence *gen.*, by means of or in reference to (some particular set of symbols, ideas, etc.); in the modes of expression or thought belonging to (some particular subject or category): often associated with sense 14, as if = in the phraseology of.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 38 If a Series be required to be expressed in Terms of that Quantity whose 2d, 3d Fluxion, &c. is in the Equation. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. v. § 58 (1875) 188 The continuity of Motion...is really known to us in terms of Force. 1866 HERSCHTEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 102 The nearest distance of the orbits of Venus and the earth was concluded in terms of the earth's diameter. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* xviii. 11. 63 Most persons, on being asked in what sort of terms they imagine words, will say 'in terms of hearing'.

c. *transf.* A member or item of any series; each of the things constituting a series. Also more vaguely, an element of any complex whole.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. iii. 8 The Bible contains a series [of revelations] of which the earliest terms are the least. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. i. § 2 (1862) 48 A series in which hydrogen forms the lowest term. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* xxi. 419 Certain genera of plants...consist of a continuous series of varieties, between the terms of which no intermediate forms can be intercalated. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 1 Sept. 416/1 The lower terms of the series are distinguished from one another by differences of boiling points approximately proportional to the number of atoms of carbon and hydrogen by which they differ from one another; whilst the higher terms...are distinguished...by differences of melting points.

12. *Logic, etc.* Each of the two things or notions which are compared, or between which some relation is apprehended or stated, in an act of thought, or (more commonly) each of the words or phrases denoting these in a verbal statement; *spec.* in relation to a proposition, each of the two elements, viz. subject and predicate, which are connected by the copula; in relation to a syllogism, the subject or predicate of any of the propositions composing it, forming one of its three elements (*major term, minor term, middle term*), each of which occurs twice (see MAJOR A. 2, MINOR A. 4, MIDDLE A. 6).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 25 (*Medius terminus*, called the double repeat (which is a word rehearsed in both Propositions) must not enter into the conclusion, because the other two partes called *Termini*, be proved by this). *Ibid.* 25 b. There ought not to be no terms in an argumentation (= syllogism) then three, for otherwise there is no good argument. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logike* 258 If the middle term be both affirmed and denied of both the extremes; then it is the second figure. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. vi. § 16 General Propositions...are then only capable of Certainty, when the Terms used in them stand for such Ideas, whose agreement or disagreement...is capable to be discovered by us. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iii. i. The matter of which a syllogism is made up, is three propositions; and these three propositions are made up of three ideas, or terms, variously joined. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. (1820) 282 He changes the terms of the proposition. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* ii. i. § 2 (ed. 2) 57 Each proposition containing two terms; of these terms, that which is spoken of is called the subject; that which is said of it, the predicate; and these two are called the terms (or extremes) because, logically, the Subject is placed first, and the Predicate last; and in the middle, the Copula, which indicates the act of judgment. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvi. (1866) 1. 298 The word term is applied to the ultimate constituents both of Propositions and of syllogisms. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. ii. § 5 (1856) 1. 31 A non-connotative term is one which signifies a subject only, or an attribute only. A connotative term is one which denotes a subject, and implies an attribute. 1866 FOWLER *Deductive Logic* i. i. A Term (so called from *terminus*, a boundary, because the terms are the two extremes or boundaries of the proposition) is a word or combination of words which may stand by itself as the subject or predicate of a Proposition.

13. A word or phrase used in a definite or precise sense in some particular subject, as a science or art; a technical expression (more fully *term of art*).

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xii. 237 Ac of hriddes and of bestes men by olde tyme Ensamplis token and termes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 639 Than wolde he speke no word but latyn. A few termes hadde he, two or thre, That he had lerned out of som decree. — *Frankl.* T. 538, I ne kan no termes of Astrologye. — *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 199 We semen wonder wyse, Oure termes [of alchemy] been so

clerical and so queynte. — *Pard. Prolog.* 25 (Harl. MS.) Sayde I wel kan I not speke in terme? 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Dlj. Som folke myusse this terme 'draw', and say that thayr haue will draw to the Ryner. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b. To vse our ancient termes belonging to matters of warre. 1695 W. W. COLBATCH *New Lt. Chir.* Put out p. xi. Why he hath used so few Terms of Art, is, because he designs Plainness. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 109 An Explanation of Terms used among Joiners. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 376 The barrister who...had recollected himself and talked in terms. 1862 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 4) 96 The idea involved in the term latent heat. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* i. (ed. 2) 1 Explanation of new scientific terms. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 1 Sept. 419/1 A chain of evidence involving the use of chemical terms.

b. In wider application: Any word or group of words expressing a notion or conception, or denoting an object of thought; an expression (*for something*). Generally with qualifying adj. or phrase (as an abstract term, a term of reproach).

Contradiction in terms: see CONTRADICTION 5 b.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 21 A trew louet vseth neuer suche termes as ye speke of. 1490 — *Encydos* Prolog. 2 Some gentylmen...desired me to vse olde and homely termes in my translycons. 1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I disconsolate... This terme is nat yet [= no longer] comenly used. 1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 2 Aptnesse of worde and sentences, consisteth in choise of good termes. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 258 Can there issue from your lips a term So base and beggarly as that of flight? 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* i. 2 The Archers in Homer's time (whose Profession grew to be a term of reproach). 1791 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) III. 70 In politics, what evils have resulted from abstract terms to which no ideas are affixed. a 1800 WHATELY *Compl. Bk.* (1864) 265 A term of reproach is one that denotes something which is denied and thought wrong by the person to whom it is applied. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* V. vii. (1884) 235 The apostles...accepted the term in its simple literal sense.

14. Only in *pl.* Words or expressions collectively or generally (usually of a specified kind); manner of expressing oneself, way of speaking, language. (Most commonly preceded by *in*.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prolog.* 63 Right in his cherles termes wol I speke. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ii. 92 The stwart...thocht Wallace charygt him in termes rude. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xx. 133 Thus present werke hathe spoken in general termes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 63 She in milde termes beg'd my patience. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 16 Who laid him downe...And rail'd on Lady Fortune in good termes. In good set termes, and yet a molesy foole. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxiii. 205 Which question is also propounded sometimes in other terms. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 374 The accusation...was conceived in the strongest terms. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 294 William...replied, in general terms, that he took a great interest in English affairs. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 660 Of the dialogue we can speak in terms of the very highest praise.

† b. *In terms*: in express words, expressly, plainly, 'in so many words' (also *by terms*). *Obs.*

13... E. E. ALIT. P. A. 1052 Alle be apparaylment...As Iohan be apostel in termetytate. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 So oure cleriks...whan pai will speke in termes of her religion. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 253 All this trefy has he tald be termess in test. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. 305 Deuouring in hope, and threatening in termess all those Asian Provinces. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 29 July, He says in terms that the match...hath undone the nation.

V. 15. *Arch.* A statue or bust like those of the god TERMINUS, representing the upper part of the body, sometimes without the arms, and terminating below in a pillar or pedestal out of which it appears to spring; a terminal figure. Also the pillar or pedestal bearing such a figure. (Cf. HERM.)

1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 278 On either side of the Gate, stood a great French Terme, of stone. 1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia* Wks. (Ridg.) 656/2 An arbour...the ornament of which was born up with termes of satyrs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iv. xiii. (Roxb.) 519/1 Their effigies...raised higher with a Terme or Pedestal or foot...of a pillar. 1714 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 76 Busts, Terms, Half-length Figures. 1753 SPENCE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 486 Another brass bust, on a term, of a youth. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xii. She...lifted her face to his, and remained like a marble term while he imprinted a kiss upon her cheek.

16. *Ship-building.* (See quot.)

c 1850 RUDIM. *Navie.* (Weale) 155 *Terms or term-pieces*, pieces of carved-work placed under each end of the taffrail, upon the side stern-timber, and reaching as low down as the foot-rail of the balcony.

VI. 17. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *term-end*, *-keeping* (see sense 5 and KEEP V. 13); *term-catalogue*, a catalogue of the books and other publications during a term or quarter; † *term-driver*, ? = *term-troller* (a); *term-fee* (see quot.); *term-figure* = sense 15; *term-piece* = sense 16; *term-policy*, an insurance policy issued for a definite term or period; † *term-suitor*, a suitor (during term) at the law-courts; † *term-trotter*, (a) one who comes up to the law-courts for the term; (b) see quot. 1782. See also TERM-DAY, TERM-TIME.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead. Reas. Oaths* Wks. 1712 IV. 84 One of 'em preaches against Oppression and Covetousness once a Month at least, and perhaps has appear'd in a 'Term-Catalogue upon that Subject. 1906 E. ARBER (title) *The Term Catalogues 1668-1709 A.D.* A Contemporary Bibliography of English Literature in the reigns of Chas. II, Jas. II, Wm. and Mary, and Anne. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* ii. ii. This 'term-driver, Marfall, This snip of an attorney. 1828 WEBSTER, 'Term-fee, among lawyers, a fee

or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* iii. 23 Male and female 'term-figures, busts of fairies. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 143 Some formal 'term-keeping at Oxford. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 476 'Term policies are issued for short or long periods. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 89 The 'Term-suiters may best speed their business. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* I. iv. I have been a 'term-trotter myself any time this five and forty years. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* I. 336 The majority are what are called 'term-trotters, that is, persons who only keep the terms for form-sake... to qualify them for degrees.

[Note to branch IV. Gr. *opos* denoted 'boundary mark' and thence 'a boundary', as in Euclid (see 1570 in sense 1). Hence in Arithmetic, applied to each of the terms in a ratio, e.g. 2:4; also in a proportion, and in any related series of numbers; in the statement of a mean between two numbers, as 6:9:12, 6 and 12 were the *ἀκροὶ ὅροι* 'extreme terms', and, by extension 9 was called *μέσος ὅρος* 'the mean term'. In Logic, *opos* was applied to the terms in an analogy, e.g. 'as A is to B, so is C to D', where A, B, C, and D were *opoi*; also to the terms (subject and predicate) in a proposition; hence to the terms in a syllogism, the major, minor, and middle (the last being analogous to the 'mean term' in Arithmetic). By late Latin philosophical writers, *opos* in the geometrical, arithmetical, and logical senses was rendered by *terminus* (constantly used by Boethius a 524). The application of *opos* and *terminus* to the definition or limitation of a word appears in Petrus Hispanus, and led finally to the application of *terminus* to any word used in a definite or limited sense (as in sense 13 above). In Aquinas (13th c.) *terminus* is synonymous with *dictio*, *locutio*, *nomen* (see the Thomas Lexicon s.v.).

Term, v. [In sense 1 prob. a. OF. *termer* (14th c. in Godef.) to bring to an end; to limit, fix; in sense 2, f. TERM sb.]

†1. *trans.* To bring to an end or conclusion; to terminate. Obs. (Cf. AF. OYER *et terminer*.)

c1420 [see *termining* below]. c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 89 They shold here the cause, and... termine hit with a dew ende. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 210/43 To Terme, terminare.

2. To express or denote by a term or terms. †a. To express in particular terms, or in a specified form of words; to phrase. (Usually with *as*.) Obs.

a 1557 tr. *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1376/2 Now doth this man...two ways...continue his pilgrimage, that is to witte as maister Gersonne in the Latin tong termeth it...in a natural continuance, and in a moral continuance. 1557 *Records Whetst.* N. ij. b. *Scholar.* This rule is very obscure in wordes. *Master.* Then will I terme it thus [etc.]. 1584 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 433 No merchant...should transporte...any goodes that apertayned to unfreemen (as it is termed).

b. To give a particular or specified name to; to name, call, denominate, designate. Now only with *compl.* (for which *as* is substituted in a relative clause); formerly with other constructions.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 2 Master of the holy palace (as they terme it). 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familie of Loue, Brief Descr.* The Heresie termed, The Familie of Loue. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* To Rdr. Good Bookes may be termed wise guides. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 36 The brain, which we terme the seat of reason. 1736 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 27 Incensing the people against...Officers, whom he term'd Blood-suckers. 1873 MINVART *Elem. Anat.* 282 Such muscles are termed rotators.

†c. With *obj.* and *inf.* To state, affirm.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1212/1 His enimies (whome he termed to be his Oswald Ulstrop, and maister Vaughan) were about the park. 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 7 Terming those to be best soldiers that could lue without pay. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* III. 107 Terming vs...to have monstrous backs, against the execution of Iustice.

†3. To spend or pass (time) as in term. Obs.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 4 They Terme away their Dayes in Obsequious services of others, not allowing themselves a Hayes vacation.

Hence *Terming vbl. sb.*; also *altrib.*

c1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol. Men wote well that the grettest termynge [*Bod. MS. termynynge*] of sekens pat may be is swote. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Eph.* Prol. To seke the edification of the playne vnlarned by playne termynge of wordes. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomancie* 176 The place, house, or figure is...all one thing...yet there is some difference in the termynge. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxiii. 2 We read in the Gospel of minstreis and people making a noise at the termynge-house, as they call it.

Termagant (tə'məgənt), sb. (a.) Forms: a. 3 *teruagant*, 3-5 *-aunt*. β. 4-7 *termagaunt*, 6 *termagant*, Sc. *termagant*, *termygant*, 7 *termagant*, -gon, 7-8 *termagant*, 8 *termigant*, 6- *termagant*. [In early ME. *Teruagant*, OF. *Teruagan* (in La Fontaine 17th c. *Tuivagant*), proper name in *Chanson de Roland* a 1100, as in sense 1 here. So It. *Trivigante* (Ariosto, a 1516). For ulterior history cf. Skeat *Etymol. Dict.* s.v.]

1. (with capital T.) Name of an imaginary deity held in mediæval Christendom to be worshipped by Mohammedans: in the mystery plays represented as a violent overbearing personage. (Cf. MAHOUND I.) Obs. or arch.

In Lay. applied to gods of the Romans and beathen Saxons. c1205 LAV. 5353 For 3if hit wulled Teruagant be us [is] oure god of pissel-land [Rome]. *Ibid.* 16427 pe beheue...cleopeden 'Ure godd Teruagant! whi trukest þu us an hond? c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 468/205 Ne bilienze nouht opun Mahun, ne on teruagant, [his fere. 1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 197 þe sarysne to hys god 3ede, And askede cunseyl...Pan answered hys termagant. a 1400 *Octavian* 910 The Sowdan, that left [=believed] yn Teruagant. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 680/2 If he had made hym [Ld. Cobham] some Termagant or Mahounde out of Babylonia. 1597 Br. HALL

Sat. I. i. 4 Nor fright the Reader with the Pagan vaunt Of mightie Mahound, and great Termagant. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 15, I could haue such a Fellow whipt for o're-doing Termagant: it out-Herod's Herod. 1637 Heywood *Royall King* II. ii. 1 Ile march where my Captaine leads, we'r't into the Presence of the great Termagant. 1825 Scott *Talism.* III. Down with Mahound, Termagant, and all their adherents.

In form *Tryvigant* (from Italian).

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XII. xlv. Blaspheming Tryuigant and Mahomet (Ariosto: Bestemmiando Macone et Trivigante), And all the Gods adord in Turkes procession.

2. A savage, violent, boisterous, overbearing, or quarrelsome person (or thing personified); a blusterer, bully. Now rare exc. as in b.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 115 Thae termagantis [Ersche-men], with tag and tatter, Ffill lowd in Ersche begowth to clatter. 1542 BALE *Yet a Course*, etc. 39 b. Thys terrible termagant, thys Neroth, thys Pharao. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 12 Oh, but Agrippa was an vrcheon... Sigonius n toy, Cuiacius a habble to this Termagant. 1618 T. ADAMS *God's Bounty* II. Wks. 1861 I 149 Wealth may do us good service, but if it get the mastery of our trust, it will turn tyrant, termagant. 1824 Scott *S. Roman's* xxi. The... consequences that might follow from the displeasure of this Highland termagant [Captain MacTurk]. 1884 Sir S. St. John *Hayt* vii. 269 Bazin, the military termagant who led the prosecution...browbeat the witnesses, bullied the jury.

b. *Spec.* A violent, overbearing, turbulent, brawling, quarrelsome woman; a virago, shrew, vixen. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1659 *Lady Alimony* I. iv. B. ij. And just so must all our Tavern Termagons be us'd. 1732 GAY *Achilles* II. Wks. (1772) 239 This girl is...such an arrant termagant, that I could as soon fall in love with a tygress. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* III. Yonder is Sarah Marlborough's palace, just as it stood when that termagant occupied it. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* v. 77 A vulgar termagant...who would call her husband an idiot aloud before a dinner-table.

3. *altrib.* or *adj.* Having the character of a termagant; savage, violent, overbearing, turbulent, brawling, quarrelsome. a. Generally. Now rare.

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 121 'Twas time to counterfet, or that hottie Termagant Scott had paid me scot and lot too. 1596 NASSE *Saffron Walden* 49 Termagant inkhorne termes. 1695 *Remarks some late Serms.* (ed. 2) 3 Consider the fine Knack these Gentlemen have got at Representation and Character; which you will find so luscious and termagant, as would shame even the Modesty of the Stage. 1711 J. DYSTART *Char. Don Sackeeverell* 5 A Man of great Brawn and Muscle, Large, Tall and Termagant. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 213 His dialectic assumes a termagant character.

b. *Spec.* Of a woman (or her attributes).

1667-8 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir Martin Mar-all* I. i. His wife, who is a termagant lady. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* I. i. But this Lady is so Termagant an Empress I 1761 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidauld* II. 66 The most termagant spirit that ever animated a female breast. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midd.* xviii. 'I tell ye', raising her termagant voice, 'I want my bairn!' 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 275 The plans of his own termagant niece Queen Constance.

Hence **Termagancy** (tə'məgənsi) [after nouns in -ANCY from *adjs.* in -ANT], termagant quality, violence of temper or disposition; **Termagantish** a., resembling, or partaking of the character of, a termagant; **Termagantly** *adv.*, like a termagant, with violence of temper, outrageously.

1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 198 The good Emperor, mortified by the 'Termagancy of his Mother. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 318 Exasperated by the sawey Termagancy of some few insolent Dissenting Preachers. 1753 Miss COLLIER *Art. Torment*, II. ii. 115 By a violent termagancy of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrl.* 408 Mrs. Scarsfield had something so very 'termagantish in her appearance. 1707 *Reflex. Ridicule* II. 375 To see...how 'termagantly they treat their Husbands.

Termagant, obs. *erron.* form of PTARMIGAN.

Termage (tə'midz). [f. TERM sb. + AGE.]

†1. Name for the winnings in some form of gambling or cheating. Obs. *slang*.

1705 GREENE *Conny-Catching* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 87 In Vincents Law...He that is coosened, the Vincent...Gaines gotten, Termage.

2. *altrib.* **Termage fee** = term-fee (see *quot.*).

1834 *Regula Generalis* Michaelmas, in Bingham *New Cases* I. 411 Every attorney ought to pay to the clerk of the warrants...his termage fees, being eight pence in every term.

Termashaw, *erron.* spelling of TAMASHA.

1842 Dr. QUINCY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. 1862 VIII. 181.

Termatic (tə'mætik), a. (sb.) *Anat.* [f. Gr. *τέμα* (tepa) = end, limit + -IC.] Belonging to the *terma* or *lamina terminalis* of the brain, a thin layer of grey matter in front of the third ventricle. Also as sb., ellipt. for *termatic artery*.

1885 WILDER in *New York Med. Jnrl.* 21 Mar. 325 The termatic artery, a small vessel arising from the junction of the pre-cerebral arteries. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* *Termatic artery*, branch from anterior cerebral or anterior communicating arteries to region of lamina terminalis.

Term-day. A day set as a term (TERM sb. 3); a day appointed for doing something, esp. for payment of money due. (In *quot.* c 1375, a final or concluding day; † *but* *terme day*, without end, for ever.) ? Obs. exc. as in b, c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14040 Quen it com to be term dai, þai had nought quar-for to þe pai. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunch* 730 He had broke his terme day To come to

hir. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 842 To duel with hyme but terme day. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xxviii. 158 When it drewe nygh the terme day that syr gawayn syr Marhaus and syre Vwayne shold meite.

b. *Spec.* Each of the Scottish quarter-days, esp. Whitsunday and Martinmas day, at which houses are taken, and servants engaged for the summer or winter half-year: see TERM sb. 3 b.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midd.* viii. On the very term-day when their ejection should have taken place. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 5 Apr. 6/3 The understanding...was that the bank which has now stopped might hold out till the 15th of May, which is the Scotch 'term' day. 1906 *Scot. Rev.* 1 Feb. 123/1 Candlemas Day is known to business men in Scotland as one of the quarterly term days.

c. Each of a series of days appointed for taking systematic scientific observations, e.g. of meteorological phenomena. In *quots. altrib.*

1843 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 247 To keep up the term-day observations. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 153 note, Who bore the brunt of the term-day observations.

† **Terment**. Obs. Forms: 4-6 *terement*, 5 *tyrrement*, 5-6 *tyr(ement)*, *terment*, 6 *terment*. [Aphetic form of INTERMENT.] Burial, funeral: see INTERMENT; also, a funeral service.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 92 þe skeuyns shullen don seyn þo messes whythinne vi. day after þe terement. 1400 E. E. Wills (1882) 11 Atte day of my terment. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 494/2 Tyrrement, or intyrrment, *funerale*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 578 King Henry caused a solempne obite and terement to be kept within Paules Church of London, for Sigismond the Emperour.

Termenteyne, obs. corrupt f. TURPENTINE.

Termer (tə'mɛɪ). Also 6-7 *tearmer*. [f. TERM sb. + ER I.]

1. One who resorted to London in term, either for business at a court of law, or for amusements, intrigues, or dishonest practices. Common c 1550-1675; now only *Hist.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xiv. 11 In westminster hall I...may be a termer all tymes and howrs. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* (1860) 22 There be a band of more needy mates called Termers, who trauell all the yeere from faire to faire, and haue great doings in Westminster Hall. *Ibid.* 48 A Countrey Gentleman...walking in Poules, as tearmers are wont that wait for their lawyers. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* I. i. He was here three days before the Exchequer gaped Rearage Fie, such an early termer? 1646 SUCKLING *Goblins* III. Wks. (1694) 274 Country Ladies tell us. Tearmers all, a 1668 DAVENANT *Epilogue* Wks. (1673) 300 To cry Plays down is half the business Tearmers have in Town. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 221 Being noted 'termers', they met at the Goat and Tun. 1875 A. W. WARD *Hist. Eng. Dram. Lit.* (1899) II. vi. 516 note, 'Termers' was a name of opprobrium applied to persons who came up to town to make their harvest in term-time.

†2. *gen.* or *allusively*. One who is bound to a particular time for doing something; one who holds office only for a term or limited period. Obs.

1634 R. CLERKE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvi. 1 Salvation is no term; grace ties not itself to times. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* II. (1642) 107 The High Priests being the ordinary standing Rulers of that people...and those of Iudah but Termers.

†3. Obs. form of TERMOR, q. v.

¶ **Termes** (tə'mɛɪz). Pl. *termities* (tə'mɛɪtɪz).

[mod. L. (Linnaeus 1748), a. late L. *termes* (Isidore) a wood-worm, earlier also *tarmes*, f. root of L. *terere*, Gr. *τερεω* = to rub, bore.] = TERMITES.

(1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Termes*, (Lat.)...also a little Worm commonly call'd a Death-watch; a Maggot, or Gentie.) 1781 *Termities* (see *TERMITES*). 1800 *Asiat. Ann.* Reg. 5/2 *The termes*, or what is called the white ant, infests this island. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vii. 287 The termes of South Africa is not the destructive species.

Termigame, -gant, obs. ff. PTARMIGAN, PTARMIAN.

Termin, var. **TERMINE** sb. Obs.

Terminable (tə'mɪnəbəl), a. (sb.) [f. TERMINE v. + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *terminable* that comes to an end, not eternal (13th c. in Godef.).]

†1. That may be or is to be terminated, determined, or finally decided. Obs.

1424 *Acts Privy Counc.* III. 149 Alle the billes that comprehend maters terminable at the commune lawe...be remitted there to be determined. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. (1841) 246 *Cayphas*...Of the lawe of Moyse I have a cheff governawns. To severe ryth and wrong in me is terminable. *Ibid.* xxix. 291 My sovereyn Lord, heyst of excellens, In you alle judgement is terminable.

2. Capable of being or liable to be terminated; that may come or be brought to an end (usually, in time); limitable, finite; not lasting or perpetual.

Terminable annuity, an annuity which comes to an end after a definite term: see ANNUITY 3; *terminable annuitant*, one who holds a terminable annuity.

1581 HANMER *Jesuites Banner* K iv b. Although the offence be infinite, and the satisfaction finite, or terminable. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philon.* (1839) 99 Space or time is said to be finite in power, or terminable, when there may be assigned a number of finite spaces or times, as of paces or hours. 1820 G. G. CAREY *Funds* 79 To find the cost...of a terminable annuity. 1858 W. M. CAMPION in *Cambr. Ess.* 199 Treated as a mere terminable annuitant. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneseld* II. xv. 185 Terminable at pleasure of any one.

†B. sb. in *phr.* in *terminables*: ? in definite terms, definitely (cf. in *terms*, TERM sb. 14 b.).

Obs. rare-1.

a 1568 'For Heith of Body', etc. 70 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 198 Woyd all drinking with lymmaris and

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lebouris. And this I say in terminablis, I gess, Off dyce playaris and counoun hasardouris.

Hence **Terminability**, **Terminableness**, the quality of being terminable; **Terminably adv.**, in the way of being terminable; in quot. 1584, within definite limits of space.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. (1886) 470 The holie spirit is [not] in us as a bodie placed in a place terminable. 1846 WORCESTER, *Terminableness*. 1850 D. THOMAS *Crisis Being* iii. 51 Hell, its existence or non-existence, its terminableness or eternity. 1858 GOLDW. SMITH in *Oxford Ess.* 279 The choice between holding the fellowship perpetually as a resident, or terminably with leave of non-residence. 1884 Q. Rev. Jan. 9 He relies... on the terminability of the office. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ix. (1890) 344 An exception to the general rule of the terminableness of copyright.

Terminal (tēr'mīnāl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *terminalis*, *f. terminus* end, boundary: see -AL. Cf. *F. terminal* (16th c. in Godef.)]

A. adj. †1. *Her.* (See quot.) *Obs.*
1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* B. 13. Ther be ix. dyuisionis of cotarmures v. perfitte & .iiii. vnperfitte. The .v. perfitte be theys Termynall Collateral Abstrakte Fynall and Bastard. *Ibid.* Termynall is calde in armys all the bretheren of right lyne hethir by fadre or by modre may bere the right beyris cotarmure with a differens calde Embodyng. 1886 FRANK BLAAZ *Gentrie* 155 All these coats were called *Terminal* because that they were terminated or limited within their embordings, as afore sayd.

2. Belonging to or placed at the boundary of a region, as a landmark; in quot. 1744, presiding over boundaries (cf. **TERMINUS** 2).

1744 PATERSON *Comm. on Milton's P. L.* 218 The emblem of his being the terminal god, defending the borders of that nation. 1847 GAOTE *Greece* II. xvi. III. 283 A terminal pillar set up by Croesus at Kydrara.

b. Applied to a statue, bust, or figure terminating in and apparently springing from a pillar or pedestal; also to the pillar or pedestal itself; and often inexactly to a pedestal which narrows towards the base. See **TERM** sb. 15, **TERMINUS** 3.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 283 Sometimes only his bust is seen, or he appears as a terminal statue. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 177 Great urns and vases, terminal figures, temples.

3. Situated at or forming the end or extremity of something: chiefly in scientific use; *spec.* in *Cryst.* applied to the faces, edges, or angles of a crystal at the extremities of its longest axis; in *Zool.* and *Anat.* situated at or forming the (outer) end of a part or series of parts; in *Bot.* growing at the end of a stem, branch, or other part, as a bud, flower, or inflorescence, a style, etc. (opp. to *lateral* and *axillary*). **Terminal moraine** (Geol.), a moraine at the lower end of a glacier: see **MORaine**.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 104 Terminal edges are formed by the junction of lateral and terminal planes. 1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 308 Mouth... Terminal... When the mouth terminates the head. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 448 Plantations... pruned... by the removal of Terminal Shoots, and Terminal Buds. 1833 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Libr.) 217 Terminal lobe of the maxillæ ending in a tuft of fine hair. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 132 The uppermost whorl terminal and capitate. 1860 LYNDALE *Glac.* II. viii. 264 The rocks and débris carried down by the glacier are finally deposited at the lower extremity, forming there a terminal moraine. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 274 A prism with a six-sided terminal pyramid. 1876 PARECE & SIVSWIGHT *Telegraphy* 160 By a terminal pole is meant not only the last pole at each end of the line to which the wires are terminated, but also any pole at which the wires form an angle approaching to 90°. 1884 HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi. Inflorescence terminal and axillary.

b. Situated at the end of a line of railway; forming, or belonging to, a railway terminus.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 68 The cost including two terminal stations and rolling stock, averaging £24,000 a mile. 1881 *Times* 13 July 6/3 In regard to terminal services the respondent (railway) company allowed a rebate. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 10 Sept. 4/6 When the Canadian Pacific Railway Company selected the spot for their western terminal port on the shores of the Pacific.

4. Occurring at the end of something (in time, or generally); forming the last member of a series or succession; closing, concluding, final, ultimate.

1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VII. 378 Alliterative metre is formed without... dependence upon the aid of terminal rhyme. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* (ed. 3) 52 Bodies, in filling through a resisting medium, after a certain time acquire a uniform velocity, which is called their terminal velocity, with which they continue to descend. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiv. 336 The human being is at once the terminal problem of Biology and the initial factor of Sociology. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* iv. 42 These may be found as terminal words in the blank verse of Milton and of Wordsworth. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 58 § 2 The sums charged... shall... cover the costs of delivery... within... one mile of the terminal telegraphic office. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 9/4 The terminal market, though dull, has been steadier, prices marking a recovery of 3d. to 6d. on the week.

b. Path. Applied to a morbid condition forming the final stage of a fatal disease.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Terminal dementia*, dementia forming the final and permanent stage of many cases of acute insanity. 1898 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 422 In the moribund a 'terminal' leucocytosis is frequently observed.

5. Belonging to or lasting for a term or definite period; *esp.* pertaining to a university or law term; occurring every term or at fixed terms; termly.

1827 Q. Rev. XXXVI. 259 Strict terminal examinations, on the topics of the college lectures, have been generally introduced. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 260 This council sitting in terminal courts assisted the king in hearing suits. 1885 SIR N. LINOLEY in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 593 This terminal rent-charge is an incumbrance on the inheritance. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 5/2 A set of rooms in college... at a yearly rent payable by three terminal payments. 1885 M. PATTERSON *Man.* 87 A share in the terminal examinations called 'Collections'.

6. *Logic.* Pertaining to a term (**TERM** sb. 12).

1872 in LATHAM. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Terminal quantity*, the quantity of a term, as universal or particular.

B. sb. †1. *pl.* Rendering L. *Terminalia*, name of an ancient Roman festival held annually in honour of the god Terminus: see **TERMINUS** 2, and cf. *Saturnals*, *SATURNAL* B. 2. *Obs. rare*—

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Terminals* (*terminalia*), feasts.. kept in February at the eighth calends of March.

2. A terminal part or structure, i. e. one situated at or forming the end, or an end, of something; *spec.* **a.** in *Electr.* each of the free ends of an open circuit (by connecting which the circuit is closed), or any structure forming such an end, as the carbons in an arc light, or the clamping-screws in a voltaic battery by which it is connected with the wire that completes the circuit; **b.** *Physiol.* the end or end-structure of a nerve fibre or neuron; **c.** a carving or other ornament at the end of something, as a finial.

1850 GAOTE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 82 If the two platinum terminals of a voltaic battery be immersed in water, oxygen will be evolved at one and hydrogen at the other terminal.

1865 *Morn. Star* 27 Feb., Seats... panelled with oak, the elbow rails having carved terminals. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. 52 When the copper conducting wires are fitted with charcoal terminals and brought near to one another, the dazzling lights combine in one blaze. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 89 (1879) 99 The terminals of the sensory tract of the axial cord. 1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 325 The ultimate naked fibrils (collaterals and terminals). 1904 WINDLE *Rem. Prehist. Age Brit.* 100 Chapes or terminals to scabbards which may have belonged to daggers or to swords.

3. A final syllable, letter, or word; a termination.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 61 The derivation of one word from another... or rather the different states in which a root presents itself with terminals added. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 474 Madlle. Orgeni (German in spite of her patronymic terminal) comes directly from Berlin. 1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 646/2 Mr. Coleridge transposes the rhyming terminals 'healthy' and 'wealthy'.

4. *pl.* Charges made by a railway company for the use of a terminus or other station, and for services rendered in loading or unloading goods, etc.; there: see quot. 1887.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 183 There was a sum of £5000 or £6000 for 'terminals'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 3/1 To charge a reasonable sum for station terminals. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 82 The cost of collection, loading, covering, unloading, and delivering... are the chief items included under the denomination of 'terminals'.

5. A terminal station or premises on a railway, a terminus; a terminal point of a railway, a place or town at which it has a terminus. *U. S.*

1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 Aug. 3/2 The Canadian Pacific... company has purchased extensive dock property and terminals at Windsor, opposite Detroit. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U. S.) Apr. 135 The seaboard terminal is New York, with its three million of people. 1904 KITTREDGE *Old Farmer* 279 In 1801, King's Tavern, Boston, was the 'terminal' for the stages for Albany, New York, &c.

6. A terminal figure: = **TERM** sb. 15, **TERMINUS** 3.
1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Term* or *Terminal*. *Ibid.*, *Vagina*, the lower part of a terminal in which a statue is apparently inserted.

Terminally (tēr'mīnālī), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY.]

†1. In relation to, or within, a term or limited period. *Obs.*

1657 GAULE *Sapientia Justif.* 89 That Death which reigned from Adam to Moses... if you take the time of Deaths reigning to be betwixt them two, terminally and exclusively.

2. At the end or extremity.

1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 182 The... terminally confluent parapophyses. 1875 BARNETT & DYER *Sacks' Bot.* 460 Female flowers... consisting of a naked axis... bearing the erect ovules terminally or laterally.

3. Every term, once a term.

1868 *Times* 26 Sept. 3/5 No house [at Oxford] can be licensed until it has been inspected by the delegates, and lodgings must be visited by them terminally. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 366/2 An annual rent is paid by the undergraduate... in some cases quarterly, triennially, or terminally. 1896 *Oxford Univ. Gaz.* 10 Nov. 110/1 The Scholarship is of the annual value of £45, payable terminally, and tenable for two years.

Terminant (tēr'mīnānt), *a. (sb.)* Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. L. *terminant-em*, pr. pple. of *terminare* to **TERMINATE**.]

1. Terminating, concluding, final. Also as *sb.* A final syllable, termination, terminal.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* II. viii. (Arb.) 94 If one should rime to this word (*Restora*) he may not match him with (*Doore*) or (*Poorer*) for neither of both are of like terminal, either by good orthography or in natural sound. *Ibid.* 95 Gower... to make vp his rime would... write his terminant syllable with false orthographie. *Ibid.* III. xvi. 185 Your clauses in prose should neither finish with the same nor with the like terminants.

† 2. Determining, defining. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1044 The terminant and defining power loveth the universal and indivisible. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) To Rdr., There being certain properties almost in every language, which cannot, word for word, in terms terminant be expressed in another.

† **Terminari** (tēr'mīnārī), *rare.* [ad. med. L. *terminari-us* (in Du Cange) pertaining to the end or boundary, *f. termin-us* end: see -ARY. So *F. terminaire*.] A building or structure placed at the end of a walk or vista to terminate a view.

1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* Title-p., Hermitages, Terminaries, Chinese, Gothic, and Natural Grots.

Terminate (tēr'mīnēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *terminat-us*, pa. pple. of *terminare*: see next.] Terminated, in various senses: see the verb.

1. Limited, bounded; ended, brought to an end; having a definite limit or limits; of determinate form or magnitude. (In early quot. const. as *pa. pple.*) Now rare or *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 79 Inde is terminate from the este with the ryseynge of the sonne, of the sowthe with the ocean [etc.]. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xli. 38 What if the vncertaine Date Of Mortalls in ten years be Terminate. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. § 1. 301 A terminate [ed. 1644 determinate] quantity or multitude of parts. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 35 Colour is the extremity of the perspicuous in a terminate body.

b. Math. Capable of being expressed in a finite number of terms; *esp.* of a decimal, not recurring or infinite; opp. to **INTERMINATE** 1 *b. rare.*

1882 OGILVIE *Terminate*, *a.*, capable of coming to an end; limited; bounded; as, a terminate decimal.

† 2. Determined, decided. *Obs. rare.* (as *pa. pple.*)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 275 The pope decrete that mater to be terminate afore the kynge of Ynglonde and bischoppes.

† 3. **a.** Directed to a specified object. *Obs. rare.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 283 Their worship is terminate in the verie Image.

† **b.** ? Directed to some point; having a definite direction in space. *Obs. rare.*

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* xxiii. 37, I demand, if the mobility of water upwards be not as intrinsic to it as downwards. ? for where the water is rightly placed, it has no terminate motion at all.

Terminate (tēr'mīnēt), *v.* [f. L. *terminat-*, ppl. stem of *terminare* to limit, end, *f. termin-us* end, boundary.] 1. Transitive senses.

† 1. To determine; to state definitely. *Obs. rare.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 18 Who made them so priue to the secrets of the Almighty, that they should foretell the tokens of his wrath, or terminate the time of his vengeance. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Terminate*,... to determine, or decide.

† 2. To express in terms or words, to denominate. *Obs. rare*—

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Which strange language of the firmament... makes vs that are not vnd to terminate heauens mouings in the accents of any voice, esteeme of their triobulare interpreter, as of some Thrastrical huffe snuffe.

3. To direct (an action) to something as object or end (cf. **TERM** sb. 1 c). Const. *in, to, upon*. In quot. 1599, To destine to a place. ? *Obs.* (Cf. sense 8.)

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stufte* (1871) 73 Leander... they terminated to the unquiet, cold coast of Iceland. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* Ded. 12 The first opening of the eye-lids of God is terminated upon the breast of Christ. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum*. 127 Idolatrous worship came... to be terminated upon other inferior creatures. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 188 When they terminate their thoughts upon secondary instruments. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 147 The niggardly wretch whose aims are all turned inward, and meanly terminated upon himself.

† **b.** Of a thing: To be the object of (an action).

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 81 This union... is wrought by the whole three persons, terminated upon the second person only; that alone terminates supposit, or personall dependance of the manhood. 1664 STIRLING *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 3 An Idea... is nothing else but the objective being of a thing as it terminates the understanding. 1794 NOBIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 108 The ideas that terminate our thoughts (and which therefore are the only true objects of them).

4. To bring to an end, put an end to, cause to cease; to end (an action, condition, etc.).

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xx. 92 Her eyes Opened with teares, in care of her estate, Which now, her friends resolu'd to terminate To more delays; and make her marry one. 1623 COCKERAM, *Terminate*, to end. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 304 [It] will sooner terminate the cold Fit. 1796 MME. D'ARLAY *Camilla* IV. 277 She had every hope that this... would terminate every perplexity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. ix, They had assisted in terminating a disastrous schism which had distracted Christendom.

b. To come at the end of, form the conclusion of.

1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T.*, *Yng. Lady's T.* II. 497 Cold thanks for her civilities... terminated the visit. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 345 We cannot also but approve the choice of passages... which terminate this publication.

† 5. To bring (something) to a stop, so that it extends no further; to put a limit or limits to; to restrict, confine to (*in*). *Obs.*

a 1628 PRESTON *New Court*. (1634) 157 When a man will so enjoy these things that he can terminate his comfort in them. 1660 R. COTE *Power & Subj.* 80 Where it is not slavery, there the Masters power is terminated to years, months, weeks, daies, or hours. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 118 Both creation and generation are terminated to substances.

6. To bound or limit spatially; to form the material extremity of; to be situated at the end of.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 42 The South [of Guzerat] is terminated by the Sea. 1713 *Poppe's Guardian* No. 173 p. 5 (Odys. vii. 168) Beds of all various herbs, for ever green, in beautiful order terminate the scene. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 103 On another side, the great deep terminates the view. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 404/2 That which comes under the foremost beam of the gun-deck may terminate the fore part of the orlop. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 391 Abdomen... elongated, conical, terminated in the female by a long perforator. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 264 Two such semi-diameters... will be terminated at points holding corresponding positions in the elliptical quadrants.

7. a. To give a definite border or outline to, render distinct, define (visual objects). *Obs. rare.*

1756 FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 130 Distant objects appear distinct, their figures sharply terminated. 1762 MASKELYNE *ibid.* LII. 610 M. de la Caille had a refracting telescope... which... did not terminate objects distinctly.

b. To finish, complete. *rare.*

1825 CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1851) III. iv. 56 Our science is a rudimental and not a terminating one. 1857 J. S. HARFORD *Michael Angelo* l. xi. 245 During this interval of calm and prosperity, he [Michael Angelo] terminated two figures of slaves... in an incomparable style of art.

II. Intransitive senses (corresponding to *refl.* or *pass.* uses of those in I.).

8. To be directed to something as object or end.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art. xxiii.* (1700) 240 In the Presence of the King, all Respects terminate in his Person. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Intro. § 6. 23 The other [says] 'My thoughts all terminate in God'. 1909 Sir O. LODGE *Ether of Space* App. iii. 153 The free portion [of ether]... is not amenable to either mechanical or electric forces. They are transmitted by it, but never terminate upon it.

9. To come to an end (in space); *esp.* to have its end or extremity at a specified place, or of a specified form; to end at, in, or with something.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb. A spacious gravel walke terminating in a grove. 1675 OGILBY *Sci. Pref.* 3 Ascending till it terminate at the Top of the... Scroll. 1769 COOK *Voy. round World* 24 Apr. t. x. (1773) II. 99 These hills... continued for about three miles more, and then terminated in a large plain. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* L. 227 Their tails terminate with a hard horny spur. 1864 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 107 The spot where the present gulf terminates. 1868 OWEN *Verbebr. Anim.* III. 414 The left extremity of the stomach is bifid, and terminates in two round cul-de-sacs.

b. Of a word: To end in (a letter or sound).

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. iii. 84 Sometimes also, when the singular terminates in *s*, the apostrophical *s* is not added: as, 'For goodness' sake'. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 1/2 Greek compounds terminating in 'on' are very fashionable, and have a truly learned smack.

10. To come to an end, so as to extend no further; to have its end or terminus in something; *†* also, to be confined or restricted within specified limits.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xxiv. § 5 The like fearful earthquakes... fell out in Trajan's time at Antioch; but the harms [did] not terminate within her territories or the cities about her. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 130 The testimonies of ancient Writers... are but derivative, and terminate all in one Aristoteus. a 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* 19 My Understanding doth truly conclude that all this vicissitude of things must terminate in a first cause of things. a 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) I. 23 The rod produces an effect which terminates in itself.

11. To come to an end (in time); to end, cease, conclude, close.

1815 WORDSW. *Sonn.* 'The fairest brightest hues' a The sweetest notes must terminate and die. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 519 At length the repeat terminated. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 375 The Middle Ages may be said to terminate with the invention of printing.

b. To issue, result (in something): = END v. 1 § b.

1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 620 There has been a 2d battle in Spain, which terminated in favour of King Charles. 1775 J. BAVANT *Mythol.* II. 398 The fate of Semiramis terminated in her being turned into a pigeon. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* x. (1870) 204 A career of worldliness and sin terminates in impotence and despair.

Hence *Terminating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 179 Within the same terminating lines there can be no more than one plane superficies. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 187 Lateral and terminating fruit stalks. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 75 At 954, the end of the first line, the o denotes its terminating in the hedge. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 4 The addition of a terminating consonant.

Termination (tə'minɪˈʃən). [*ad. L. terminatio-nem*, n. of action f. *terminare* to TERMINATE; in some senses *perh. a. OF. terminacion* (13-14th c.).]

I. The action of terminating or fact of being determined (in various senses).

† 1. The action of determining; determination, decision. *Obs.*

c 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1840) 359 The abbess... schal make all the terminations in the chirche. 1455-6 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1884) 390 Wythouthe any contradiccion affyr the terminacyon aforesayd. a 1645 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* ii. i, You can consider The want in others of these terminations, And how unfurnish'd they appear. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 23 If I could not ultimately resolve the dictates of my reason... into plain places of Scripture, so well as any Geometrician would any proposition of Geometry into the principles of Euclid's elements; I would be content to let them wander for ever without any termination.

† 2. Alleged name of some operation of alchemy. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. i, Their... amalgaming... terminations, mollifications and indurations of bodies.

3. The action of ending. *† a.* Bounding, limiting,

separation by spatial limits (*obs.*). b. Putting an end to; bringing to a close.

1604 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.* Termination, an ending... finishing or bounding. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 55 The water entering the body, begets a division of parts, and a termination of Atoms united before unto continuity. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Termination*,... a limiting, ending, or bounding. 1910 *Expositor* Oct. 290 Adultery alone justifies the termination of a marriage union.

† 4. Direction to something as an object or end; purpose: cf. END sb. 14. *Obs.*

† 16. WHITTE (J). It is not an idol *ratione termini*, in respect of termination; for the religious observation thereof is referred... to the honour of God and Christ.

II. The point or part in which anything ends.

5. End (in time), cessation, close, conclusion.

c 1500 Melusine xxiii. 156 Ermyne said she wold see first the terminacyon of her faders sykes or she shuld procede any further. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. (1736) 31 Christians have handsomely glossed the Deformity of Death, by... civil Rites, which take off brutal Terminations. 1755 JOHNSON, *Termination*,... 3. End; conclusion. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliii. She abruptly put a termination to a flirtation which Lieutenant Stubble... had commenced. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 160 All human power has its termination sooner or later.

b. Outcome, issue, result: = END sb. 13.

1806 V. KNOX *Serm. Isa.* xxviii. 16 Wks. 1824 VI. 393 A good commencement has ever been found... auspicious to a good progress and a happy termination. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxix. If they do not indeed drive her to suicide, which I think the most likely termination. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 5/1 Dissensions which could hardly have other than a hostile termination.

6. The ending of a word; the final syllable, letter, or group of letters; *spec. in Gram.* a final element affixed to a word or stem to express some relation or modification of sense; an (inflexional or derivative) ending, a suffix.

1530 PALSGA. *Intro.* 27 In these syxe termynations endeth no masculine adjective singular. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* i. xii. 50 b. The divers fallings and terminations of words. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon. Pref.* Lar is but the Turkish termination plural. a 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* 165 Many times the *Literati* and *Scholars* coin new Words, and sometimes... give Terminations and Idiotisms suitable to their Native Language, unto Words newly invented... out of other Languages. 1788 GIBSON *Duck & F.* l. (1790) IX. 27 [Mecca] was known to the Greeks under the name of Macoraba... the termination of the word is expressive of its greatness. 1845 STODART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 108/1 The addition of an adverbial particle, like our prefix, *a*, or termination, *ly*.

7. A limit, bound; an end, extremity (of a material object, or of a portion of space).

1755 JOHNSON, *Termination*,... 2. Bound; limit. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., The termination of a line. 1830 BOOTH *L'pool & Manch. Railw.* 42 To improve the termination of the line at the Liverpool end. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 120 To trace the glacier to its termination. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 101 At the west end is a bell-cot, with a pyramidal termination.

b. *pl.* Used for 'trousers' or 'breeches'.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Africa* l. 32 The men are in shirts, and long terminations, or femoralia.

† 8. *a* Term, word, expression. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 255 Shee speaks poyntards, and every word stabbes; if her breath were as terrible as [her] terminations, there were no living neere her.

Terminational, *a.* Chiefly *Gram.* [*f. prec. + -AL*]. Of, pertaining to, or forming a termination or terminations; closing, final (quot. 1874).

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 347 We seem to have the three great principles of accentuation; namely, the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 33 It expressed the relations of nouns and verbs... by terminational or other modifications. 1862 W. P. DICKSON tr. *Mommsen's Hist. Rome* (1875) I. 12 The richer terminational system of the Greeks. 1874 T. HARVEY *Fair Jr. Madding Crowd* vi. His superiority was marked enough to lead several ruddy peasants... to speak to him inquiringly... and to use 'Sir' as a terminational word.

Terminative (tə'minɪtɪv, -tɪv), *a.* [*ad. L. type *terminativus*: see TERMINATE v. and -ATIVE. Cf. *F. terminatif*]. Having the function of terminating (in various senses).

1. Forming a boundary or limit, bounding (*Obs.*); forming the termination or extremity of something.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 51 The water of Thammyse... was some tyme as a cause terminative of men of Kente, of Este Saxones, West Saxones, and of men of the Marches. *Ibid.* 109 Mersee in Englyshe sounde the as a see terminative [Higden *terminans mare*], for hit disterned [d] oon realm from an other. 1750 tr. *Leonard's Mirr.* Stones 36 Some colour, which should be the terminative colour of the perspicuous and opaque.

† 2. Constituting an end, final, ultimate; *esp.* constituting the ultimate object or end of some action (nearly = OBJECTIVE a. 1). *Obs.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 224 Neither is the Picture or Image... the terminative object of Love... or Worship. 1683 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 195 No duties or ordinances (which are but the ways and means by which we come to Christ) are or ought to be central and terminative to the soul. 1694 R. BURNHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 244 That the Soul is but a Mediate Subject while it is in the Body, and not a Terminative. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* l. v. 235 There can be no act of the Divine understanding above them [the Divine Ideas], but what must of necessity suppose them as the terminative forms of it.

† b. Directed to something as ultimate object.

1660 JBR. TAYLOR *Dunct. Dubit.* II. ii. vl. § 27 To take off

this trifle of worship Relative and worship Terminative. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 38 Their worship being not... terminative in the creature.

3. Bringing or coming to an end; finishing, concluding; conclusive; in *Path.* = TERMINAL a. 4 b.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Sinfulness & Cure Th.* Sel. Wks. (1849) 109 Thoughts are inchoative in the fancy, consummative in the understanding, terminative in all the other faculties. 1813-21 BENTHAM *Ontology* II. § 9 Terminating or terminative motions. 1887 T. HARVEY *Woodlanders* i, The interior, as seen through the window, caused him to draw up with a terminative air and watch. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 417 Cases of... old standing terminative dementia.

4. *Gram.* Denoting destination or direction towards.

1903 *Amer. Anthropologist* Jan.-Mar. 13 Besides a general locative some of the most frequently occurring (suffixes) are inessive, supressive, introessive, ablative, and terminative.

Terminatively, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*]. In a terminative manner.

1. So as to terminate or form the end or extremity; in the way of a boundary or limit.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* § 1, Though a Poynt be no Magnitude, yet Terminatively we reckon it a thing Mathematicall... by reason it is... the end and bound of a line.

† 2. In the way of direction to something as ultimate object; in relation to, or as, the object (nearly = OBJECTIVELY 1); ultimately. *Obs.*

1627 BR. HALL *Best Bargaine* Wks. 515 This truth, being the thing itself subiectively, in words expressively, in the minde of man terminatively. 1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 45 Some... Pagans... might terminatively worship the Sun and Moon, as thinking those noble Creatures were the very first movers and principles. 1664 JBR. TAYLOR *Dunct. Dubit.* i. ii. § 11 (1686) 197 It [the worship] is terminatively to Christ or God, but relatively to the image. 1720-1 *Let. fr. Miss's Jrm.* (1722) II. 55 After which that eminent Person is neither terminatively, or relatively mentioned.

3. So as to terminate, i. e. come or bring to an end; finally; conclusively.

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xvii, 'O—ay, as a lad I knowed your part' of the country very well', he said terminatively.

Terminator (tə'minɪtəɪ). [*a. late L. terminator*, agent-n. f. *terminare* to TERMINATE.]

1. One who or that which terminates.

1846 WORCESTER, *Terminator*, he or that which terminates or bounds. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Dec. 810/2 The terminator of delights... the desolator of abodes.

2. *Astron.* The line of separation between the illuminated and unilluminated parts of the disk of the moon or a planet.

1770 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 435 note, A great circle passing through the poles of the terminator. 1868 LOCKVER *Elem. Astron.* III. xvi. (1897) 92 The terminator—the name given to the boundary between the lit-up and shaded portions [of the Moon]. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 69 Schröter found the terminator [of Venus] slightly concave.

Terminatory, *a. rare.* [*See prec. and -ORY*]. Forming the end or extremity; terminal.

1756 J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 156 (Jod.) The blite with spicated terminatory heads. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Descr. Brit. Pl.* Gloss. s. v., By a terminatory flower is meant the end flower. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxx. 219 The terminatory point of the group of little mountains.

† **Termine**, *sb. Obs.* Also *termin*. [*ad. L. terminus* boundary. Cf. *OE. termen*, *OF. termine* (12-14th c. in *Godfr.*)] = TERM sb. in various senses: boundary, limit; end, extremity; limited time or period (in quot. 1609); in quot. a 1625 = TERM sb. 2.

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 228 On þam teoðan stent se termen þæt gemære si hwylc hit si.]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 133/31 A Termin, bound, terminus. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Trav* VI. xlix, Our great Englands Houe... Hath at their suite granted a termine Truce. 1616 [see TERMININE]. a 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* iv. ii, [The sun] hath his Termin In the degrees where she [the moon] is, and enjoys By that six dignities.

† **Termine**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 -yne, -yn, -ene. [*a. F. termine-r* (in *Wace*, 12th c.), *ad. L. terminare* to TERMINATE.]

1. *trans.* To determine, decide, settle. (With simple obj. or obj. cl.; also *absol.*)

a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 ff. 30 b, Pat alle þe quo warantes ben... iplaited ant iterminated in Eyre of Iustices. 1384 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* xx. 33 Jonathas understood, that it was fulli termined of his fader, that Dauid shulde be slayn. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3979 Lat vs tua termin be taite betwene vs alane. 1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 256 May inquire here, and termine all the defautes. 1495 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iv. xxvii. 194/2 They wylly enterme them of every cause... & termine every cause by their wytt. 1628 T. STRECKER *Logick* 47 By the forme the essence is terminated vnto some speciall kinde. 1705 W. WALL *Hist. Inf. Bapt.* (1845) I. 464, I have not termined anything by definitive authority as if I would be the author of any dogma.

2. To state finally or definitely; to declare, affirm. (Const. as in 1.)

c 1420 *LYDG. Thebes* III. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 370/2 Thus selde is sen, the trouthe to termine That age and youth drawe by O line. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22599 And off my fyle to termine, It is I-called Dyscyplyne. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 144 Folwe discrecion Of thy fader... plainly to termine, Late hym by thy myrrour and thy gyde. c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 521 The fithte Henry, of knyghtehode the lodestere, Wyse and fulle manly, plynly to termine.

3. *trans.* To cause to end in or at something; *intr.* to end in or at something: = TERMINATE v. 3, 8. 1634 BR. HALL *Contentpl.* N. T. IV. v, How absurd had

these guests been, if they had terminated the thanks in the servants; and had said, 'We have it from you; whence ye had it, is no part of our care.' 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* i. 18 The other goodly qualities...all termine in Conversation, as in their Center. 1641 II. 38 All their travell termines at voluptuousnesse. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. 26 Arising from the Cecum, is terminated in the Rectum.

4. *trans.* To set bounds to, bound; to define, outline; usually in *pass.* to be bounded, have its limit or end; = **TERMINATE** *v.* 6.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. *De P. R. XIX.* ii. (1495) 866 Clerc thynge well termined [*Bodley MS. ff. 291/1* ytermyned] is the matere of colour. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 269 Towarde the west & north it is termined with an vnknonen ende of landes & seas. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. v. (1635) 99 An imaginary point, conceived in a magnitude deuyoyed of all quantity, yet bounding and termining all Magnitudes.

b. To confine or enclose within something.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch. v.* in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 66 The shining of Gould is caused...Of pure and subtle Water termined full well. *Ibid.*, For of a Mirroure the cause none other is, But moisture termined, as all Clerks gesse. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 51, I find in the most centrall and Terrestrial (that is) the Metalline bodies their life is termined, shut, imprisoned within themselves.

5. To bring to an end; to end, finish, conclude: = **TERMINATE** *v.* 4.

1390 GOWER *Conf. l.* 168 Which to mi ladi stant enclined, And hath his love noght termined. c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 9629 The trowes is passed and alle termined, And alle ben redy. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 207 When he had termyned that fight he skyrt out of his wede. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxii. 149 Before my dayes be termined. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *New Hierusalem* 75 For, Death is dead, Time termined, Corruption conquer'd clean.

b. To form the end or termination of: cf. **TERMINATE** *v.* 4 b.

c. 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 933 They [verbs] be all termined with the above sayd termination. 1552 HULOET, Poynte terminynge a sentence, comma.

Hence **Termining** *vbl. sb.*
c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lxxii. (1869) 206 Deth...which is be ende of alle eerthliche thinges, and be terminynge.

Terminer *l.* in *oyer and terminer*: see **OYER**.

Terminer *2.* *Obs.* Also 5 *termynour*. [a. AF. *terminour* = F. *terminour* (13th c. in Godef.), agent-n. from *terminer* to **TERMINER**.] a. One who or that which terminates, ends, or limits. b. One who or that which determines or decides.

[a. 1400 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 105 [see **TERMINATION** quot.]] 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. xv. 301/2 Constatute or custome in lawe posyture...is expositour & termynour of the lawe. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraphr. St. Paul* 38 The terminer and bound; the scope and aim; the perfection and accomplisher.

Terminine. *Obs. rare*—1. ? Error for *termining*, or extended form of **TERMINE** *sb.*

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi. 42 One axletree, Whose terminine [ed. 1616 terminie] is term'd the worlds wide pole.

Terminism (tə'miniz'm). [mod. f. L. *terminus* end, limit + -ISM. So F. *terminisme*, G. *terminismus*.] a. *Philos.* The doctrine that universals are mere terms or names: = **NOMINALISM** b. b. *Theol.* The doctrine (maintained by Reichenberg at Leipzig in the 17th c.) that God has appointed a definite term or limit in the life of each individual, after which the opportunity for salvation is lost. So **Terminist** (cf. med. L. *terminista*), one who holds or maintains terminism (in either sense); hence **Terministic** a.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Terminists*, *Terminista*, a sect or party among the Calvinists. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* i. 335 *note*. The Terminists were Sectaries in the high Schools. They oppose the Thomists, the Scotists, and the Albertists: they are also called Occamists. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* xv. ii. § 7 The Realists maintained a manifest superiority over the Nominalists, to whom they also gave the appellation of Terminists. 1860 GARDNER *Faiths of World*, *Terministic controversy*, a dispute which arose towards the end of the seventeenth century on the question, Whether God has fixed a *terminus gratia*, or determinate period in the life of an individual, within which he may repent...Those who agreed with Reichenberg received the name of *Terminists*. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2317 (heading) *Terminism* and the terministic controversy.

Terminize (tə'minize), *v. rare*. [f. L. *terminus* TERM + -IZE.] *trans.* To supply with terms; to furnish a nomenclature for.

1899 *Army & Navy Jnl.* 19 Aug. 1221 (Cent. Supp.) The adoption [in French] of so many English words, a condition that is paralleled in the terminizing of sports, such as football and bicycling, which crossed the Channel southward.

Terminology (tə'minɒlədʒi). [mod. f. L. *terminus*, in its med. L. sense 'term' + -LOGY: used in Ger. 1786 by Prof. C. G. Schütz of Jena: see *Kant's Briefwechsel* (1900) I. 446; so *terminologisch* 1788.] Etymologically, The doctrine or scientific study of terms; in use almost always, The system of terms belonging to any science or subject; technical terms collectively; nomenclature.

1801 *Med. Jnl.* v. 587 Mr. Nennich, of Hamburg, will shortly publish a complete Nosological Dictionary...It is to consist of two parts, in the first of which the Latin terminology will be given, and in the second, the dictionary of the above languages, relating to diseases, with a Latin explanation. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. Pref. 11 In the terminology or what, to avoid the barbarism of a

word compounded of Latin and Greek, they would beg to call the orismology of the science. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 258, I designate as Terminology the system of terms employed in the description of objects of natural history. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1857) II. 452 Kant, who...gave old ideas a novelty by giving them a new terminology. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (1861) 146 Some knowledge...of botanical terms—Terminology—is requisite. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 14 Every calling has its technical terminology.

Hence **Terminological** a., pertaining to terminology (whence **Terminologically** *adv.*); **Terminologist**, one versed in terminology.

1861 F. WINSTON *Obs. Dis. Brain & Mind* iii. (ed. 2) 36 Who can only distinguish terminologically and locally the coarser wheels of this piece of intellectual clockwork. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 3/1 A winding road ankle deep in mud...called Orchard-street. Why an orchard was so persistently associated with this God-forsaken region is a question a terminologist only can answer. 1906 W. CHURCHILL *Spl. Ha. Com.* 22 Feb. It could not...be classified as slavery...in the extreme acceptance of the word, without some risk of terminological inexactitude. 1907 *Month* July 57 Lynx-eyed censors, keenly on the look out for the least hint of terminological inexactitude.

Terminus (tə'minɪs). Pl. *termini* (-əi).

[L. = end, limit, boundary; also as in sense 2.]

†1. *Math.* = **TERM** *sb.* 11. *Obs. rare*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* ii. xx. Qiv. When anye proportion is given, there are two Numbers wherewithall it is expressed, and they are called *Termini*.

2. *Anc. Rom. Myth.* (With initial capital.) The deity who presided over boundaries or landmarks.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. lv. 38 The seat and house of Terminus was not stirred, and he the god alone that was not displaced and called forth of the limits to him consecrated. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 15 This land is the furthest part of the old knowne world, god Terminus here especially triumphing.

3. A statue or bust of, or resembling those of, the god Terminus; also, the pedestal of such a statue: see **TERM** *sb.* 15. Sometimes, a boundary post or stone.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Mar., Statues and antiquities... amongst which is...a Terminus that formerly stood in the Appian Way. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 822 At the several angles of the square was a terminus of marble. 1758 J. KENNEDY *Curios. Wilton House* (1786) 3 Such Termini were set at their Doors without, as the Limits and Boundaries of their houses. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* iii. i. § 2686 What is called a *terminus*, which is, in fact, nothing more than a portion of an inverted obelisk.

4. The point to which motion or action tends, goal, end, finishing-point; sometimes that from which it starts; starting-point: = **TERM** *sb.* 1 c.

a. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 42 This condition belongeth not to the chusing but to the terminus to life. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 86 That perfection...is the very Terminus wherunto the Church, and every faithful man ought to pretend. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. iii. 310 Some of these are Absolutely determined, either to Motion, or to Rest, or the Terminus of motion. 1868 LEVER *Branleighs of Ep's Folly* i. xviii. 271, I go straight to my terminus, wherever it is.

b. *esp.* in phr. *terminus a quo* (= 'term from which'), *terminus ad quem* (= 'term to which'). [Phrases originating in Scholastic L.: a. 1250 in Albertus Magnus, *Phys.* 5. 2. 2; also in Aquinas Roger Bacon, *Duns Scotus*, etc.]

a. 1555 CRANMER *Lord's Supper* (Parker Soc.) 272 In nutrition *terminus a quo* is the hunger and thirst of the man; and *terminus ad quem* is the feeding and satisfying of his hunger and thirst. 1618 T. ADAMS *Vict. Patience* Wks. 1861 I. 96 So there is *terminus a quo*, from whence we are freed; and *terminus ad quem*, to which we are exalted. 1905 J. R. HARRIS *Guiding Hand of God* vii. 107, I do not regard death...as a terminus, but more and more as a starting-point...It is a *terminus a quo* and not a *terminus ad quem*. 1906 Hibbert *Jnl.* Jan. 270 The *terminus ad quem*, or the end whither the theological movement of our age tends.

5. A boundary, limit, rare.

1763 *Ray Journ.* Low C. 122 These Sutures I found...to be the *Termini* or boundings of certain Diaphragms or partitions, which seemed to divide the Cavity of the Shell into a multitude of...Cells. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. vii. ii. 233 The retrocession of the Roman terminus under Adrian.

6. The end of a line of railway; also, the station at the end; the place at which a tram-line, etc. ends. (The common current sense.)

1836 *Mech. Mag.* XXV. 317 Perhaps it would be well to substitute the plain English termination for the Latin *terminus*. 1837 R. ALDERSON in *Papers Corps Engineers* II. 94 Both lines commence from the same terminus. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 272/1 A class of buildings that have sprung up of late years, namely railway termini. 1848 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 137 Long walk...to the railway terminus on the sea-shore. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Mid. Railw.* 226 The...competition that arises from the working of two independent routes between the same terminus. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xix. (ed. 3) 192 Hand-bills and time-tables to be easily had at any terminus or railway booking-office in London. *attrib.* 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 10/2 With the coming of railways...came terminus hotels, many of which were now palatial.

b. *transf.* or *gen.* An end, extremity; the point at which something comes to an end.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 8 (1864) 30 The grey matter [of the brain] is a terminus; to it the fibrous collections tend, or from it commence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiii. 160 The...glacier pushes its huge terminus right across the valley. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fish* 36 It is frequently found far above the terminus of the tide. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*,

Terminus...6. The point to which a vector carries a given or assumed point. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* May 461/2 The rugged terminus of England seems to possess a charm of its own.

† **Termison**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 5-yson, -isoun. [app. an imperfect adaptation of F. *terminaison*, **TERMINATION**.] = **TERMINATION** 6.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 409 An adjectif Of þre trewe termysous [*MS. M. terminours*].

Termite (tə'mit). [ad. L. *termes*, *termit-em*: see **TERMES**. So F. *termite* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

In early use always in pl. *termites*, orig. the L. plural, in 3 syllables, of *termis*, but at length treated as Eng. and Fr. pl. in 2 syllables, whence singular *termite*: cf. *ITE* 2.]

A pseudoneuropterous social insect of the genus *Termes* or family *Termitidae*, chiefly tropical, and very destructive to timber; also called *white ant*.

1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 160 These turret nests, built by two different species of Termites. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ix. (1818) I. 261 None of them do their business so expeditiously or effectually as the Termites. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 178 They [ant-hills] are generally built by the termite under some shady tree, which prevents too rapid drying. 1880 *Even. Standard* 3 Apr. 4/3 The whole village is said to be infested with the termite, which in the head resembles greatly the ant...It attacks woodwork, which it eats away.

b. *attrib.*, as *termite ant*; *termite-hill*, a conical mound constructed as a nest by termites.

1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 208 The Great Ant-eater, or Ant-bear...The limbs are...furnished with huge hook-like claws well adapted for making forcible entrance into the solid dwellings of the termite ants. 1871 TYLOR *Frim. Cult.* II. xv. 187 Rivers, lakes, and springs...termite-hills, trees.

Hence **Termitary** (tə'mitəri), also in mod. L. form *termitarium* [-ARIY¹ B. 2, -ARIUM], a termites' nest; **Termitio** (tə'mit'ik) a., of, pertaining to, or formed by termites; **Termitid** (tə'mitid), **Termitine** (tə'mitain) a., belonging to the *Termitidae*; *sb.* an insect of this family, a termite; **Termitophagous** (-p'fəgəs) a. [Gr. *τρωγος* eating], feeding upon or devouring termites; **Termitophilous** (-p'fīləs) a. [Gr. *φίλος* loving], inhabiting the nests of termites, as certain beetles; so **Termitophile**, a termitophilous insect.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. i. 63 The endless ramified galleries of which a 'Termitarium' is composed. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlix. 478 The formicary, the 'termitary', the vespiary, and the bee-hive send forth their thousands. 1881 PINTO *How I crossed Africa* i. v. 121 A soil...of 'termitic formation. 1898 E. P. EVANS *Evol. Ethics* vi. 217 An advanced state of termitic civilization. 1899 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VI. 171 One member of this genus [Leptogenys] is of 'Termitophagous habits. 1886 SCHWARZ in *Proc. Entom. Soc. Washington* I. 160 In North America only a few 'termitophilous species have hitherto been observed.

Termless (tə'miləs), a. [f. **TERM** *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no term or limit; boundless, endless.

c. 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXXXIX. xii. In tearlesse turnes, my tearlesse truth assuring. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Love* 75 Ne hath their day, ne hath their bliss, an end, But there their tearlesse time in pleasure spend. 1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv. xl. That pen was dipt i'th Standish of thy Blood Which wrot th' Indenture of our termless Good! 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. iv. iii. § 14 The same...laws which require perfect simplicity of mass, require infinite and termless complication of detail.

2. Incapable of being expressed by terms; inexpressible, indescribable. *poet.* (Cf. **PHRASELESS**.)

1597 SHAKES. *Lover's Compl.* 94 His phenix downe began but to appeare like vnshorne velvet, on that tearlesse skin.

3. Not dependent on or limited by any terms or conditions; unconditional.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Oct. 1/3 Not a peace by interruption of hostilities, but the simple, unconditional, termless peace supplied by a 'fight to the finish'.

Termly (tə'mli), a. Now rare. [f. **TERM** *sb.* + -LY 1; cf. *daily*, *weekly*, *monthly*.] Occurring every term or at fixed terms; periodical; *esp.* paid or due every recurrent term or at fixed terms.

1598 LAMBARDE *Alienations in Bacon's Wks.* (1879) I. 595/1 The clerks are partly rewarded by that mean also [petty fees] for their...writings, besides that termly fee which they are allowed. 1695 *Sc. Acts Will.* III. c. 64 (1822) IX. 459/2 Men...who...earn their living by daily wages or by termly hire. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd., Chapel Errook, where the tenants of the Duke were summoned to appear with their termly rents. 1852 HANNA *Mem. Chalmers* IV. xvii. 329 Termly subscriptions for the support of the ministers...were obtained.

Termly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] Term by term; every term, or at fixed terms; periodically.

1484 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IX. 284 *note*. To be paid therof yerely and termly at the termes foresaidis. 1598 LAMBARDE *Alienations in Bacon's Wks.* (1879) I. 595/1 The fees, or allowances, that are termly given to these deputies, receiver, and clerks, for recompence of these their pains. 1685 *Act of Supply* (Edin.) in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2036/3 Payable at two Terms, viz. Whitsonday next, and soforth termly. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ii. I would...put it in order for you termly, or weekly, or daily.

Termon (tə'mɒn). *Irish Hist.* [a. OIrish *termonn* (*Annals of Ulster*, 810, 830), mod. Ir. *tearmann*, 'church-territory or -liberties, privilege, sanctuary, protection', ancient adaptation of L. *terminus* 'limit, bound'; cf. the use of Ir. *crích* 'finis, terminus', in the sense 'territory', L. *finis*.]

Anciently in Ireland, Land belonging to, or forming the precinct or liberties of a religious house, which was free and exempt from all secular charges or imposts; church land. Hence **termon-land**, church land; **Termoner**, **termon-man** (Ir. *tearmannach*), a tenant of church land.

1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 164 That no English lorde .. make any bande or covenante with any Irishman to have right ought of him, or being of men of warre, or termons, to his awne use. 1537 *Calbr. Carew MSS.* 116 Termoners. 1607 DAVIES 1st Let. to Earl Salisbury Tracts (1787) 233 The rest of the spiritual lands, which the Irish call *Termons*, they were granted to sundry servitors. *Ibid.* 247 Termon doth signify, in the Irish tongue, a liberty, or freedom, and .. all Church-lands whatsoever are called Termon-lands by the Irish. *Ibid.* 248 Glebe-lands, the tenants .. whereof were called Termon men, and had privilege of clergy. 1764 W. HARRIS tr. *Ware's Antig. Ireland* II. i. xxxv. 233 To him (the Ernach or Herenach) also and to his Family were antiently appropriated Lands called *Termon-Lands*, as being Lands freed and discharged from all Secular Impositions, but which were liable to certain Pensions and refections, payable yearly to the Bishop. 1848 O'DONOVAN tr. *Ann. Ire.* 1229 All the termoners of the province. 1890 J. HEALY *Insula Sancti*. 275 He plundered Clonmacnoise and its termon lands three times.

Termon (tə'mɒn). *Law*. Also 4-ur, 6-7-our, -er. [a. AF. *termer*, f. *terme*, TERM: see -ER 2. In med.L. *terminarius* (Du C.).] One who holds lands or tenements for a term of years, or for life; one who has a term (TERM s. 6).

1292a BARTON II. xxviii. § 4 Sicum en cas ou le chief seigneur engette termers. a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 500 lf. 72 pe pout perof were be termures. 1529 *Act 13 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 § 1 The same Leasors .. have .. put the same Termers from their said Terms. 1598 KIRCHIN *Courts Lect.*, etc. (1675) 89 Glass fixt by the Termer, the Lessor cannot dis-train for his Rent. a 1631 DONNE *To R. Woodward* xl, Wee are hut termers of our selues, yet may, if we can stocke our selues, and thrive, uplay Much, much deare treasure for the great rent day. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 500 When terms for years became fully established, and the interest of the termer was secured against the effect of fictitious recoveries, long terms for years were frequently created.

Term-time. The time of term.

a. The period during which the law-courts are in session; the period of study at a university or school: see TERM s. 5.

1246 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 408/2 That oute of Terme tyme, nothyng be speed in the Counsaile. 1435 *Ibid.* I. 491/1 All the high Courtes .. been sette and holden .. during all the four terme tymes of the yere. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 23 § 2 One Writ of Capias .. returnable in the same Courte, in the Terme tyme. 1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 6 A country blew-coate serving man, In terme-time sent to towne. 1721 AMHERST *Terre Fil.* No. 47 (1754) 251 The heads of colleges and halls .. are obliged to assemble .. every monday throughout the year, in vacation-time as well as in term-time. 1842 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxix, In term-time Mr. Pen showed a most praiseworthy regularity in .. eating his dinners in Hall.

b. In Scotland, the time or season of either term, Whitsuntide or Martinmas.

Mod. The rent payable at term-time.

Term (tɜ:m), s. 1. Also 7 terne. [Of Norse origin: cf. *Da. terne*, *Sw. tärna*, *Norw.* and *Færø. terna*:—ON. *terna*, the tern or sea swallow.

Some consider *tern* to be related to *stern*, *stern*, which occurs in OE. as a bird-name, and, in the form *stern*, is a name in E. Anglia of the Common and the Black Tern: it is mentioned by W. Turner *Avium præcipuarum historia*, 1544, as 'nostrat lingua *sterna* appellata', whence Linnaeus took *Sterna* as a generic name.]

The common name of a group of sea-birds of the genus *Sterna*, or sub-family *Sterninae*, akin to the gulls, but having generally a more slender body, long pointed wings, and a forked tail; a sea swallow.

Of the species, which are widely diffused from Arctic to extreme southern coasts, the British Museum Catalogue reckons more than 50, of which 33 are placed in the genus *Sterna*, and about 18 distributed in ten other genera. Of these, six are considered indigenous to the British coasts, and many more to those of N. America. The Common Tern of Britain and N. America is *Sterna hirundo* (or *fluvialis*); the Sandwich T., the largest British species, now scarce, is *S. cantiaea*; the Arctic T., *S. macrura*; the Roseate T., *S. dougalli*; the Little T., *S. minuta*; the Black Tern, *Hydrochelidon* (formerly *Sterna*) *nigra*.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 352 This [Black Tern, *Sterna nigra*] is also the brown Tern of Mr. Johnson. *Ibid.* 353 In the Northern parts they call them Terns, whence Turner calls them in Latine, *Sternae*. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Syn.* III. ii. 356 Sandwich Tern. This species is pretty common on the coasts of Kent. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ells of Gar.* iii, The terns and gulls screaming. 1888 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 189/1 The Sandwich Tern, *S. sandvicensis* or *S. cantiaea*, is the largest of the British species.

Term (tɜ:m), a. and s. 2. [As *adj.*, ad. L. *terni* three each. As *sb.*, app. a. F. *terne* (15th c.).]

† **Adj.** Bot. Arranged in threes; ternate. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. xxii. (1788) 242 The Peduncle .. is said to be .. Tern, or three from the same Axilla. *Ibid.* xxiii. 252 In respect to Opposition, opposite Leaves will sometimes become term, quatern, or quine, growing by Threes, Fours, or Fives. 1848 in WEBSTER.

b. *sb.* 1. A set of three; a trio, triplet. *spec.* † **pl.** [F. *un ternie*, formerly *ternes*:—L. *ternās*.] A double three in dice-playing. (In quot. *fig.*) *Obs.*

b. In a lottery, three winning numbers drawn together; a prize gained by such a drawing. c. A group of three stanzas.

13. Coer de L. 2009 King Richard held a tronchon true .. Ternes and quernes he gave him there. 1856 MAS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 1247 She'd win a tern in Thursday's lottery. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xii. 158 But that he forbid The Lottery, why, Twelve were Tern Quatern! 1879 FURNIVALL *Chaucer's Min.* P. 419 This late Poem [*Envoy to Seogan*] composed of two Terns and an Envoy.

2. **Math.** A system of three pairs of conjugate triads of planes which together contain the twenty-seven straight lines lying in a cubic surface (i. e. one represented by an equation of the third degree). 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. A three-masted schooner; a three-master. (Local, New Eng.) (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

† **Term**, v. *Obs.* Also 5 *teern*. [ad. med.L. *tern-äre* ? to treble: cf. F. *ternier* 'to throw a tre[y]' or three' (Cotgr. 1611).] † To throw a tern or terns in dice-playing. Hence † **Terned ppl. a.**, † **Terminng vbl. sb.**

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 489/2 Ternyd, in play or oþer thyngys (S. *teernyt* in play or other lyk), *ternatus*. Ternyn, yn gamys playyng, *terno*. Ternynge, *ternatus*, *ternacio*.

Tern: see TERNE a. 1; *obs.* var. TURN v. and s. b.

Terna (tɜ:nə). [a. L. *terna* (*nomina*) three (names) at once.] In R. C. Ch. A list of three names submitted to the Pope or other authority to choose from.

1895 *Tablet* 28 Dec. 1930 A terna has been received at Propaganda for the appointment of a Coadjutor to the Bishop of Southwark. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 5/3 While Abbot — is prominent on the terna, I am assured that the Bishop of —'s name .. does not appear.

Ternado, *obs.* form of TORNADO.

Ternal (tɜ:nəl), a. *rare*. [ad. med.L. *ternāl-is*, f. *tern-ē* distrib. numeral, 'three by three', f. *ter* thrice: see -AL. So OF. *ternal* (15th c. in Godef.)]

1. Consisting of three; threefold, triple.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 193/1 Madefye therein a ternall reduplicated cloth [explained by 'trebled' in 'The Expositione of such wordes as are in this Booke derived of the Latines']. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 652 The Oyl .. by its ternall maceration .. acquires more vertue. a 1680 CHARNOCK in *Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. xcix. 3 A ternal repetition of his holiness.

2. Third (of each group of three); = TERNARY 3. 1804 SOUTHBY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 526 [Of *Lybeus Desconus*] The four ternall lines rhyming .. and also the two first couplets. [The stanzas rime: aad, aad, bbd, ccd.]

Ternar, terner (tɜ:nər). *Obs.* exc. Hist. [ad. late L. *ternāri-us*: see TERNARY.] A student of the third or lowest rank at St. Andrews, and app. in other of the Scottish Universities.

1698 (July) *Minute, St. Leonard's Coll., St. Andrews*, Many are of opinion that the distinctions of Primar, Secundar, and Ternar, ought to be taken away. 1807 GRIEASON *St. Andrews* 160 The Terners had gowns of an inferior sort of cloth, without trimming, and paid one guinea and a half of fees. Secundars and Terners are the only distinctions now in use. 1827 *Evid. Commissioners Scot. Univ.* (1837) III. 35 (St. Andrews) The Primars are the sons of Noblemen; the Secundars are what they call Gentlemen Commoners in England; and the Ternars are those of the common ranks of life. They pay different fees according to the rank they hold. 1907 LANG *Hist. Scotl.* IV. xiii. 407 Men who could afford to pay a Secundar's fee often entered themselves as Ternars.

Ternariant (tɜ:nə'riənt). *Math.* [f. TERNARY + the ending of INVARIANT, etc.] (See *quots.*)

1882 SYLVESTER in *Amer. J. Math.* V. 81 note, I am inclined to substitute the word binariant for subinvariants, and to speak of simple, double, treble or multiple binariants. The functions similarly related to ternary forms will then be styled simple or multiple ternariants. 1890 FORSYTH *Ibid.* XII. 1 note, It has proved convenient to use the word 'ternariants' as a generic term for concomitants of ternary quantities, instead of giving it the signification which Prof. Sylvester, proposed, viz. the leading coefficients of those concomitants.

Ternary (tɜ:nəri), a. and s. b. [ad. late L. *ternārius* consisting of three, f. *tern-ē*: see TERNAL and -ARY 1. Cf. F. *ternaire* (15th c.).]

a. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, compounded of, or characterized by a set (or sets) of three; threefold, triple. **Ternary system** (of classification), one in which each division is into three parts.

c 1430 *Art Nombring* 19 Some vsen forto distingue the nombre by threes, and ay begynne forto wiche vndre the first of the last ternary other uncomplete nombre. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* II. ii. vi. 166 The ternarie number doth not determine the apparitions in themselves. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1302 This ternary or threefold number. 1659 OWEN *Div. Orig. Script.* Wks. 1853 XVI. 340 The Trinity .. is a trinity in unity, or the ternary number of persons in the same essence. 1715 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 129 The Profane and Ignorant may make a Jest of this Ternary Chain. 1724 WATERLAND *Further Vind. Christ's Div.* IV. § 10 The equality is mentioned as belonging to the ternary number, here considered as a figure of the Trinity. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Intro. § 152 Ternary variations in which each of the three groups approximately attests a different variant. 1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. s. v. *Symmetry*, If (the angle is) 120°, or the crystal repeats itself three times, the symmetry is threefold or ternary and the axis is a triad axis.

b. *Mus.* Ternary measure or time: triple time (? *obs.*). Ternary form: the form of a movement which is founded on three principal subjects (cf.

binary form), or in which the principal subject recurs three times (= *rondo form*).

1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Mus. Annot.*, The last of the two minims is marked with a picke .. for perfections sake, that the ternary number may be observed. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Measure*, Ternary, or triple measure, is .. where two minims are played during a fall, and but one in a rise. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Ternary form, rondo form. Ternary measure, triple time. 1908 *Athenæum* 18 July 78/1 Another interesting instance of modification is that of binary form, which by expansion became ternary.

c. *Chem.* and *Min.* Compounded or consisting of three elements or constituents.

† By Dalton used in the sense 'Consisting of three atoms'. 1808 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 283 Oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, united in the form of a ternary compound. 1808 DALTON *Chem. Philos.* I. 213 If there are two bodies, A and B, .. 1 atom of A + 2 atoms of B = 1 atom of D, ternary. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 22 These ternary compounds, such as starch, gum, sugar, .. are non-nitrogenized. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 464 Perfect granite is a ternary compound of quartz, felspar, and di-axial mica, universally diffused. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 11 In chemical stability these ternary compounds .. are to a marked degree below the binary ones.

d. *Bot.* Arranged in threes around a common axis: usually in reference to the parts of a flower.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 251 The ternary division of the flower of Monocotyledons is often departed from .. many Dicotyledons have also ternary floral envelopes. 1856 *Treas. Bot.*, Ternary, ternate, when three things are in opposition round a common axis. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 12 Berberidex .. analogy .. in the 3-nary floral whorls with Monocotyledons.

e. *Math.* Constructed on the number three as a base, as ternary logarithm, ternary scale (of notation); involving three variables, as ternary quantic.

1860 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* IV. 604 The number of variables (the function being homogeneous) is denoted by the words binary, ternary, &c. 1898 *Ibid.* XIV. Index, Ternary Quadratics. Ternary Quantics.

f. *Astron.* Ternary system, a system of three stars which revolve under mutual attraction, or round a common centre.

† 2. Ternary part, one of three equal parts; a third part. *Obs.* rare-1.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 108/2 Which powder we must divide into 3 æqual portions, then take therof a ternary part.

3. Last of each successive group of three; third.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curr. Math.* 339 [In extracting roots] Squares .. are to be marked with Points .. over every Binary or second Figure. Cubes over every Ternary Figure.

4. Third in subordination, rank, or order.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 443 This system .. in its ternary groups, equivalent to the Orders of Linné [etc.]. 1829 GUN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 135 The only wonder is, that when they went to the secondary sense, they did not go to the ternary. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 263 In a secondary and even a ternary reflex.

b. *sb.* † 1. A set or group of three; a ternion, a trio. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron. Ded. (Rolls)* 3 Make in yours soule to (= two) ternaries, on [= one] in feith anothir in love: beleve in God—Fadir, and Son, and Holy Gost: love God in al youre hart, al youre soule, and al youre mynde. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 48 Put a picke over the fourth Figure, .. over the vij .. and so forth, still leaving two figures betweene eche two prickis. And those two romes betweene the prickis, are called Ternaries. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 377 I conclude this Ternary of Worthies with Cato. 1686 tr. *Livy* I. xiv. 15 There happened to be .. three Brothers in each Army. The two Kings treated with these two ternaries of Brethren. 1799-81 JOHNSON L. P., Gray v. 28 The second ternary of stanzas [in *The Progress of Poetry*].

† b. The Holy Trinity. [So OF. *ternaire*.] *Obs.*

1570 *Dze Math. Pref.* 16, By the infinite goodness of the Almighty Ternarie. 1662 SPARROW tr. *Belshazz Rem. Wks.*, 1st *Apol.* to B. Tylicken 79 There was Joy in Heaven in Ternario Sancto, in the Holy Ternary.

† 2. A number which is a multiple of three. *rare-1*.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* (1558) O iv b, Thei muste all waies bee ternaries, as 3. 6. 9. or 12. &c.

Hence † **Ternariness** *Obs.* rare, ternary condition. So † **Ternarian**, † **Ternarious** *adjs.*, = TERNARY a.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Ternary, Ternarious, of or belonging to three. 1666 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 266 So the likeness of ternariness shall cease, & such an image shall badly square with the Type, whose image it is believed to be. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 214 The ternarian number.

Ternate (tɜ:nət), a. [ad. mod.L. *ternāl-us* (in Linnaeus 1750), in form pa. pp. of med.L. *ternāre* (*Prompt. Parv.*) to treble or make threefold. Cf. F. *terné* (1783 in *Hatz.-Darm.*).] Produced or arranged in threes; *spec.* Bot. applied to a compound leaf composed of three leaflets, or to leaves arranged in whorls of three; also to leaflets borne on secondary or tertiary similarly arranged petioles (*biternate*, *triternate*, &c.).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. vi. (1765) 188 *Biternate*, or *Duplicato-Ternate*, when there are three Foliolos on a Petiole, and each Foliolo is Ternate. 1785 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 177 The species is distinguished by its ternate leaves. 1812 New Bot. Gard. i. 28 The leaf [of *Anemone nemorosa*] is doubly ternate. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 4 A ternate leaf consists of three leaflets on a common stalk, as in the Clover.

So † **Ternated** a. *Obs.* rare-1. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. Leaf, Ternated Leaf, a compound one, .. of three leaves on a common petiole.

Ternately (tɜːnəˈtli), *adv.* [f. TERNATE *a.* + -LY.] In a ternate manner; in threes.

1860 in WORCESTER citing GRAY. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 167 Angelica. Leaves ternately 2-pinnate. 1897 A. DUCKER *tr. Ihering's Evol. Aryan* 120 According to their duodecimal system, the Babylonians must have calculated their time for work and rest ternately: three sets or relays of working periods, each of three hours.

Ternatisect (tɜːnəˈtisekt), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *ternāt-us* TERNATE + *sect-us* cut.] Cut into three lobes, the divisions extending to the midrib.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 8 Ranunculus bulbosus. Leaves 3-foliate or ternatisect.

Ternato-pinnate (tɜːnəˈtɒpiˈneɪt), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *ternāt-us* TERNATE (after Greek combining forms in -o) + PINNATE.] Applied to a compound leaf having three pinnate divisions proceeding from a common petiole.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 60 What are called biternate and triternate compound leaves are in most cases pinnate leaves with unijugate and terminal leaflets. Such leaves should perhaps be called *ternato-pinnate* or *biternato-pinnate*, &c.

Terne, *a.* (sb.) *Obs. exc. as F. (tern).* Also † **Terned** *a.* 6 *tern.* [a. F. *terne* dull, tarnished (15th c. in Godef.) of doubtful origin: see TARNISH *v.*]

†1. Gloomy; fierce. *Sc. Obs.* Also † **Terned** *a.* 1508 DUNBAR *Two Mariit Women* 365 Thought 3e as tygris be terne, be trefable in luf. a 1568 O *quicket Women*, etc. 15 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, CL 769) Alstere as tygir, of tung vntollerable, O thou violent virago vennemous. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Letts. & Fm.* (1841) L. 160 The Moderator a most grave and wise man yet naturally somewhat terned took me up a little accurtlie.

†2. as sb. Gloom. *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. (*Ballad of Our Lady*) 7 Our tern inferne for to dispurn, Helpe rialest rosyne.

†3. (as Fr.) Dull, lacking brilliancy of colouring. 1901 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/5 In the large sketch from Tintoret's 'Adoration', the colour is dull and terne.

Terne (tɜːn), *a.* and *sb.* [The first element in *terne-plate* as a separate word.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to *terne-plate*. *b. sb.* = TERNE-PLATE. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 6/5 The *terne* mixture does not adhere to the sheets of iron, but runs off like quicksilver from certain parts of the sheet. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 15 Dec. 5/5 To the end of November he thought they would have shipped more tin, *terne*, and galvanised sheets than during any year in the history of Great Britain.

Terne, *obs. f. TARN.* **Terned**: see TERNE *a.* 1.

Terne-plate (tɜːnəˈplateɪt). Also *tern-plate*. [prob. f. TERNE *a.*, dull, lacking brilliancy, in reference to the dullness of *terne-plate*, in comparison with tin-plate.] Thin sheet-iron coated with an alloy of lead and tin; an inferior kind of tin-plate; a sheet or plate of this. Also *attrib.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Terne-plates*, thin sheet-iron coated with an amalgam of tin and lead. 1880 *Echo* 15 Oct. 2/4 Some unscrupulous packers are using *terne* plates instead of tin plates. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 7/1 Inferior plates, known as *terne-plates* and mostly used for roofing, contain a great deal of lead. 1894 [see TAGGER 1.] 1907 G. E. DUCKERING *Parl. Rep. Tinning Metals* 8 No evidence of lead absorption is to be found among *terne-plate* workers.

Ternor: see TERNAR.

Ternery (tɜːnəri), *rare.* [f. TERN *sb.* 1 + -ERY.] A place where terns congregate to breed.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ternion (tɜːniən), [ad. L. *terniōn-em* a company of three, a triad.]

1. A set of three (things or persons); a triad. 1887 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 207/2 A quadrangle in geometric composition in it a triangle, and a quaternion in arithmetic composition a ternion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. v. 548 The Senate agreed that there should be chosen two Ternions of Triumphs. 1654 BR. *Hall Invis.* World t. 57 Disposing them [angels] into Ternions of three general Hierarchies. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) iii. 83 That happy Ternion of Brothers, whereof two eminent Prelates, the third, Lord Mayor of London. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* l. 56 When I have such a Ternion to prosecute that war.

2. A quire of three sheets, each folded in two. 1669 *Skene's Reg. Maj.* H h iij b note. All the letters are Ternions, or three sheets in one, except H h in the last Alphabet. 1886 *Amer. Frnk. Philol.* Apr. 27 They say that a given manuscript is composed of quaternions and of ternions.

Ternity, *ternyte*, *obs. forms of TRINITY.*

Ternstroemiaceae (tɜːnstrɔɪˈmiːəsi), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Ternstroemia* (f. *Ternströmia*, a genus named after Ternström, a Swedish naturalist) + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Ternstroemiaceae*, an order of tropical trees and shrubs, with showy white (sometimes pink or red) flowers, generally borne in racemes; it includes the tea-plant and the camellia, and many plants valued as flowering shrubs.

1885 H. O. FOAAS *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 400 Through dense forest, full of *Ternstroemiaceae* trees.

† **Terogatores**, *obs. aphetic f. interrogatories*: see INTERROGATORY *sb.*

1511-12 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 279 Costes of be spirituell coure. . . paid for wryting of the terogatores, iij s. iij d.

† **Terp** (tɜːp). Pl. *terpen* (also *erron*, used as sing.). [WFrisk. *terp* village mound, pl. *terpen*, = EFrisk. *terp* (Saterland), NFrisk. *terp* (Sylt), *sarp* (Amrum) village:—OFrisk. *therp*, unlaut variant of OFrisk. *thorp* village: cf. THORP.] An artificial

mound or hillock, the site of a prehistoric village, and still in many cases occupied by a village or church, in parts of Friesland below sea-level or liable to inundation. Also *attrib.*

These *terpen*, like the Italian *terremare* or *terramares*, have in modern times been excavated for the sake of the fertilizing soil which they yield, and more recently for the prehistoric remains found in them; the name has thus passed into archaeological use.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 481/2 The whole land is flat. . . nor is there an eminence throughout it excepting some mounds, here called 'terpen', on which the ancient Frisians were accustomed to take refuge in seasons of marine inundations. 1866 *Frnk. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* II. 1. 153 On the seaside little hillocks, 13 feet to 19 feet high, may be observed at short distances: they are called *Terpens*. These hillocks were formed by the hand of man; and when opened, their contents prove that they belong to an ante-historical epoch. 1889 *Scott. Leader* 15 Jan. 7/1 An account of a visit to a *terp* mound at Aalsum in North Friesland. . . by Dr. Robert Munro. *Ibid.* The general character of the antiquities found is that of the Iron Age. In the museum at Leewarden there are two rooms devoted exclusively to the antiquities from the *terpen* mounds. 1899 *Munro Prehist. Scotl.* x. 401 Double-edged combs like those from the *Terp*-mounds in Holland. *Ibid.* xi. 436 The *terpen* are largely excavated on account of their rich ammoniacal deposits.

Terpene (tɜːpiːn). *Chem.* [f. *terp* in *terpentin*, *obs. f. TURPENTINE*, with suffix -ENE, used in forming the names of hydrocarbons related to BENZENE. Formerly called TEREBENE.] A general name of hydrocarbons having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, many of which occur in the volatile oils of plants, chiefly of the coniferous and aurantiaceous orders. The commonest is PINENE, the chief constituent of turpentine-oil.

Sometimes used to include hydrocarbons of formula C_9H_{14} , and its polymers $C_{10}H_{16}$, $C_{15}H_{24}$, $C_{20}H_{32}$, etc.

1866 KEKULÉ *Lehrb. Organ. Chemie* II. 437. 1873 WATTS *Fowkes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 778 Terpenes are volatile oils, existing in plants. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 311 Artificial camphor. . . when heated alone, or with bases, gives off hydrochloric acid, and a terpene different from the oil of turpentine is formed. 1908 POND *tr. Heuser's Chem. Terpenes* 17 These hydrocarbons which have the empirical constitution $C_{10}H_{16}$ are termed terpenes. Four main classes are recognised: *Monoterpenes*, $C_{10}H_{16}$, *Terpenes proper*, $C_{10}H_{16}$, *Sesquiterpenes*, $C_{15}H_{24}$, *Polyterpenes*, $(C_{10}H_{16})_x$.

Hence **Terpenylic** [f. TERPENE + -YL + -IC], in *terpenylic acid*, a white crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, obtained by oxidizing a terpene, as turpentine-oil, with chromic acid.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1907 Terpenylic acid. is obtained at first in the form of a syrup resembling glycerol. . . Terpenylic acid is monobasic.

Terpentin, early form of TURPENTINE.

Terpiche, i.e. *tar-pitch*: see TAR *sb.* 4.

Terpin (tɜːpiːn). *Chem.* Also *ine*. [f. as TERPENE + -IN.] A derivative of pinene and other terpenes, $C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2$, of which two modifications are known, *cis-terpin*, melting at 103° C., and *trans-terpin*, at 156° C. **Terpin-hydrate**, a crystalline compound obtained by shaking turpentine-oil with alcohol acidified with sulphuric or nitric acid.

1848 *Chem. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 296 On the so-called Hydrate of Oil of Turpentine. . . Its name had consequently to be altered, and the author [Dr. C. List] adopts that of *terpin*, proposed for it by Berzelius. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 923 Terpin-hydrate usually crystallises in large rhombic prisms. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 665/2 Terpin is best known in the form of its hydrate, . . . a beautifully crystalline compound which on heating to 100° loses water and leaves terpin as a viscous mass.

Hence **Terpinene**, a terpene occurring in oil of cardamom; **Terpineol**, formerly (and still in Pharmacy) **Terpinol**: see *quots.*; **Terpinolene**, a terpene obtained by Wallach in 1885.

1848 *Chem. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 297 Terpinole is a colourless, very liquid oil, with the agreeable odour of hyacinths. *Ibid.* 298 When terpin is heated with concentrated hydriodic acid, it is converted into terpinole. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. vii. § 1. 442 Terpinol. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 665/1 Terpineol. is a viscous liquid, having an odour of white lilac. 1902 POND *tr. Heuser's Chem. Terpenes* 105 Terpineolene is obtained by boiling terpin hydrate, terpinol, or cineol with dilute sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 112 Terpinene escaped the notice of the earlier investigators because they assumed that it was identical with dipentene. Wallach recognized it as a definite terpene. *Ibid.* 254 The name *terpineol* was formerly used to designate a substance which to-day is recognized as a mixture of isomeric alcohols, $C_{10}H_{18}OH$.

† **Terpo-dion**. *Obs.* [app. f. Gr. *terpēon* to delight + *dōn* song: cf. *melodion*, etc.] Name given to a musical instrument, invented in 1816 and improved in 1832, but never actually in use.

1834 *Mus. Libr. Suppl.* Sept. 69 A concert has been given here by Prof. Buschmann and his son, both playing on the terpo-dion invented by the father. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 563 Nearly allied to the instrument consisting of tuning forks is the terpo-dion [pr. -ian], but the vibrating springs instead of being in the form of forks are cylindrical rods of metal. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus.* *Terpo-dion*, an instrument. . . resembling in appearance the pianoforte, but the tone was produced from blocks of wood struck with hammers.

† **Terpoile**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *tere pyle*. [a. OF. *a trois poils* three-pile.] Of patterned velvet, etc.: Three-pile; pile upon pile.

1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 135, v elne and a half

of terpoile velus for a half lang gowne to the King. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hou.* 542 Satine figures. . . Damesflure, tere pyle, quhairon their lysis Peile.

† **Terpsichore** (tɜːpsɪˈkɔːrɪ). [a. Gr. *Τερψιχόρη* 'dance-enjoying', name of the Muse of dancing and of the dramatic chorus, f. *terpnein* to delight + *choros* dance, CHORUS.] The Muse of dancing; hence, a female dancer; dancing as an art.

1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) I. 317 The Thalia's, the Polyhymnia's, the Terpsichore's, the Enterpe's willingly join their parts. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 427 Stranger, approach, behold this homely chair, Which e'en Terpsichore herself might chuse. 1906 19th Cent. Mar. 457 We should lament the death of Terpsichore.

Hence **Terpsichorean** (tɜːpsɪkɔːriˈæn) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dancing; saltatory. So **Terpsichorean** *a.* (rare) in same sense; hence **Terpsichoreanly** *adv.*, by means of dancing.

1869 *Daily News* 19 May. The loving couples. . . hold themselves aloof from the busy hum, or mix in it for 'terpsichorean or restorative purposes only. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 Mar. 8/4 A poem, 'Voligia', which poem the 'Tenth Muse' condescends to interpret 'terpsichoreanly. 1885 T. Hook *Sayings Ser.* II. *Sulherl.* (Colburn) 26 She had seen their 'Terpsichorean evolutions. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xi. An entirely new view of the Terpsichorean art. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 98 Sometimes a series of co-ordinated gestures and movements [in hysterical persons] constitute a regular terpsichorean display.

Terpylonic, *a. Chem.* [f. as TERPENE + -YL + -ONE + -IC]. In *terpylonic acid*, $C_{10}H_{14}O_6$, a product of the oxidation of turpentine by mixture with chromic acid.

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 672/2.

Terr, *obs. form of TARR.*

Terr, abbrev. for TERRACE, TERRITORY (U.S.).

† **Terra** (tɜːrə). L. (and It.) *terra* earth, used, with qualifying adjectives, to form the names of medicinal and other earths, boles, and the like, as *terra alba*, pipe-clay; *terra cariosa*, tripoli or rotten-stone; *terra chia*, also *chia terra*, Chian earth, an astringent and cosmetic bole formerly obtained from the island of Chios; see also *quot.* 1615; *terra foliata* (tartari), = *foliated earth of tartar*, potassium acetate; *terra merita* = TURMERIC; *terra nera* [Ital. 'black earth'], see *quot.*; *terra nobilis*, an old name for the diamond (Ogilvie, Annandale, 1882); *terra ponderosa*, barium sulphate, heavy spar. See also TERRA FIRMA, T. JAPONICA, etc.

1871 NAPIEY *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. ii. 70 The insoluble white clay known in commerce as 'terra alba. 1823 CRABA *Technol. Dict.*, 'Terra cariosa, rotten stone; a species of non effervescent chalk, of a brown colour. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 It [Chios] hath. . . a certain Greene earth like the rust of brass, which the Turkes call 'Terra Chia; but not that so reputed by the ancient Physicians. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., *Chia Terra*, in the materia medica of the ancients, an earth of the marle-kind, found in the island of Chio. *Ibid.*, 'Terra foliata tartari. 1758 RAPIN *tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 122 This solution being evaporated to dryness leaves a matter in the form of leaves lying on each other; on which account it hath obtained the name of *Terra foliata*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, 'Terra merita, . . . a name given by some. . . to the curcum, or turmeric-root. 1882 OGILVIE, 'Terra nera. . . a native, unctuous pigment, used by the ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera painting. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 250 'Terra ponderosa.

† **Terra a terra**. *Obs.* Also 7 *terra terra*, (*territerr*), 8-9 *terre à terre*. [It. *terra terra* level with the ground, influenced by corresp. F. *terre à terre*, Sp. *tierra à tierra*.]

1. An artificial gait formerly taught to horses, resembling a low curvet.

[1611 COTGR., *Manege de terre à terre*, a manège more low, and more quick than the ordinarie gallop, or curvet.] 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 29 In this practise you teach him [the horse] perfectly three lessons together, that is the turne Terra Terra, the Incaualare, and the Chambetta. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 74 The most useful aer, as the Frenchmen term it, is *territerr*. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Terra a terra*. . . is a Series of low Leaps made by the Horse forward, bearing Sideways, and working upon two Treads.

2. Applied to a kind of dance. Also *fig.* and *attrib.* Without elevation of style.

(Fr. *terre à terre* 'pas de danse qui s'exécute sans sauter' Roquefort 1829.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Terra a terra*. . . applied by the French to dancers, who cut no capers, nor scarce quit the ground. And hence it is also figuratively applied to authors, whose style and diction is low and creeping. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) v. 668/1 The grander sort of dancing, and *terre à terre*, is the best adapted to such dancers. 1838 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 443/3 His very matter-of-factness, his *terre à terre* fidelity to his authorities. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/3 It is so 'true', and yet just removed from that *terre à terre* fact which distinguishes so much portraiture.

Terrabill, *terrable*, *obs. ff. TERRIBLE.*

Terrace (tɜːrɪs), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *terries*, 6-7 *terrasse*, (6 *terres*, 6-7 *terris*, 7-ice), 7-9 *terrass*, -as, (8 -ase), 6- *terraced*. *b.* 6-7 *tarrass*(e), (*tarris*, -es), 6-8 *tarras*, -ace, 7 *terrasse*, (*tarrase*, *tarras*), *tarris*, *tarriss*. [a. F. *terrace* (12th c.), also *terrasse*, *tarrasse* (15th c.), rubble, a platform, a terrace, = It. *terraccia*, -azza bad earth or soil, 'filthie earth' (Florio), also a terrace, later † *terraccio*, now *terrazzo*, Sp. *terrazo*, Pg. *terraço* ter-

race, med.L. *terrācia*, -ācia an earthen mound, a raised terrace, a flat roof, *terrācium* useless earth (Du Cange):—L. **terrācia* fem. of **terrāceus* adj., earthen, of the nature of earth, earthy, f. *terra* earth: cf. *-acēus*. This suffix was in the Romanic langs. used to form sbs., similitive, augmentative, or pejorative; hence the primary sense, useless earth, heap of earth or rubbish, whence earthen mound made for a purpose. See also *TARRAS* (formerly *terras*, *terrace*), a differentiated form of the same word in the sense 'rubbish', 'rubble', as in It. and OFr.]

1. A raised level place for walking, with a vertical or sloping front or sides faced with masonry, turf, or the like, and sometimes having a balustrade; esp. a raised walk in a garden, or a level surface formed in front of a house on naturally sloping ground, or on the bank of a river, as 'The Terrace' at the Palace of Westminster.

a. 1575 LANSHAM *Let.* (1871) 48 Hard all along the Castl wall is reared a pleazant Terres of a ten foot hy & a twelve brode. 1611 BIALLE *a Chron.* ix. 11 And the king made... terres to the house of the lord. 1660 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 333 *Terrasse*, a walk on a Bank or Bulwark. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* i. 47 It might be allow'd twelve [foot] or more, it being a Terras, since the Terrasses adjoining to a House can hardly ever be too broad. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9 or 11 Dec. The terrace is my place consecrated to meditation. 1739 GRAY *Let. to West* 21 Nov. Gardens and marble terraces full of orange and cypress trees. 1786 MRS. BARBAULD in *Mem. 70 Y. vi.* (1883) 62 A kind of terrass, commands a most extensive view. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. ix.* The garden... was laid out in terraces, which descended rank by rank from the western wall to a large brook. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii. The glass door open towards the terrace.

β. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 570 Lucullus selfe would also many times be amongst them, in those terrasses and pleasant walks. 1587 CHURCHMAN *Worth. Wales* (1876) 104 Like tarrest trim, to take the open ayre. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* n. 1. Stand by close under this terras. 1634 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. (ed. 4) 269 Every City... hath his peculiar walks, Cloysters, Terraces. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 14 Two men may walk a breast upon the Tarrase.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 11 A terrasse for a wandering and variable minde, to walke vp and downe. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Radis.* (1660) 193 A Gennet of gold enamelled black and red, upon a terrasse or bank of flowers. 1758 REID tr. *Maquer's Chym.* i. 399 These rows of alunds are supported from end to end by a terrass, which runs from the body of the building, wherein the furnaces are erected. 1866 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 3/2 The living terraces of cripple children... added... their shrill plaudits to the general welcome.

† c. *Mil.* An earthwork thrown up by a besieging force; see also quot. 1816. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xi. (1599) 510 Certaine of the Spanish footemen got vp to the terrasse or heape of Earth, and began to assaile the breach. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. v. 182 What should I speake of the terrasses, tortises, rams, and all other engins of assault and batterie? 1816 JAMES MILL *Dict.* (ed. 4) s. v. A terrace likewise signified... a sort of cavalier, which was carried to a great height, in order to overlook and command the walls of a town.

2. A natural formation of this character; a. a table-land; b. *spec.* in *Geol.*, a horizontal shelf or bench on the side of a hill, or sloping ground.

The latter is usually of soft material, formed by the action of water, and exposed by the upheaval of the sea-margin, by the deepening of a river channel, or by the diminution in volume of a lake or river.

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 202 The white mountains, the highest Terrasse in New-England. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) i. vii. xcvi. 446 Some of the steepest hills are supported by many terrasses. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 259 Captain Vetch describes six or seven terraces or lines of beach on the Isle of Jura... which appear to have been successively raised above the present level of the ocean. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 278 It is not uncommon to find successive terraces of gravel. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vi. v. 902 Regular terraces, corresponding to former water-levels of the lake, run for miles along the shores at heights of 120, 150 and 200 ft.

† c. The ground on which anything stands. *rare.* 1725 MAHON tr. *L'Abbat's Fencing Pref.*, By turning it too much it [the foot] would have no hold of the terrace.

† 3. A gallery, open on one or both sides; a colonnade, a portico; a balcony on the outside of a building; also, a raised platform or balcony in a theatre or the like. *Obs.* (The earliest sense in Eng.) 1525 *Will. F. Fowler* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried w^e in the Terres of the church of the Monastery of Syon. 1588 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) ii. 692 For paying the Inner court and the terrace without it. 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* i. 17 Wee have dynd abroad in our Terrasses and open Galleries for the great heat. 1617 MOYSON *Itin.* i. 145 This yard is compassed with a building all of Marble, which lies open like a Cloyster (we call it a terras). *Ibid.* iii. 206 This place of Iudgement is commonly in a Porch or Terras under the Senate-house, hauing one side all open towards the market place. 1690 *The Gt. Scanderbeg* 131 A little Terrass, which rendered my Apartment very pleasant. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 258 *Tarrace*, or *Tarras*, an open Walk, or Gallery.

† 4. The flat roof of a house, resorted to for coolness in warm climates. *Obs.* 1577 Aap. PARKER *Let. to Ld. Burghley* 13 Dec. This shop is but little and lowe and laded flat, and is made like the terris... fit for men to stande vpon in any triumphe or shewe. 1582 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Cassanhe's Cong. E. Ind.* i. x. 27 Many faire houses of lime and stone, builded with many

lofts, with their windowes and tarris made of Lime and earth. [1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 268 To vnderprop the Terrassa, or roofe.] 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Therent's Trav.* i. 10 All the Houses of it are built with a terrace, or flat Roof, and one may go from one street to another upon the terrasses of the houses. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* iii. iii. 93 This sleeping on the terraces of their houses is only in summer-time. 1809 E. REEVE *Homeward Bound* 203 On these roofs are 'terraces', guarded by high parapets, where the inmates sit in the cool of the evening.

5. A row of houses on a level above the general surface, or on the face of a rising ground; improperly, a row of houses of uniform style, on a site slightly, if at all, raised above the level of the roadway.

(Common in street nomenclature; *Adelphi Terrace* (formerly *Royal Terrace*), London, is one of the earliest examples.)

1769 (23 June) *Lease* (in *Mortgage* 20 Aug. 1782), A parcel of Ground, [which] adjoineth towards the north on vaults situate under the houses built on The Royal Taras [Adelphi, London]. 1796 *New Plan of London* (has) 'Lambeth Terrace, behind Lambeth Palace'. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* xiv. 113/2 The terraces in the Regent's Park, Hyde Park Terrace near Bayswater, and that in St. James's Park. 1850 KINGSLAY *At. Locke* i. My earliest recollections are of a suburban street: of its jumble of little shops and little terraces.

6. A soft spot in marble, which is cleaned out and the cavity filled up with a paste. Cf. *TERRACY* a. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Terrasses* (Masonry), hollow defects in marble or fissures filled with nodules of other substances. The hole, being cleared out, is filled with marble dust and mastic of the same color.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to, having, forming, or consisting of a terrace or terraces, as *terrace-bank*, *-bower*, *-garden*, *-region*, *-roof*, *-stair*, *-step*, *-walk*, *-wall*, *-work*; obj. and obj. genitive, as *terrace-keeper*, *-maker*; *terrace-mantling* adj.; *terrace-cultivation*, the cultivation of hill-sides in terraces; so *terrace-culture*; *terrace-epoch* (*Geol.*), see quot. 1885.

1834 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Seine* 94 The 'terrace-banks of the Seine. 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE's *Collect. Poems* 119 Each whisper'd sigh Of the soft night-breeze through her 'terrace-bowers bore softer tones. 1860 PUSY *Min. Proph.* 144 The 'terrace-cultivation... clothing with fertility the mountain-sides. 1903 BRADFORD *Antiquary* July 346 Signs of terrace-cultivation are to be met with in different parts of the county. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. vii. (1876) 212 The establishment of 'terrace culture on the hills. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 554 The time when they were raised... corresponds to the 'Terrace epoch; and during the process other parallel terraces were formed. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iii. ii. § 3. 369 In North America, the river-terraces exist on so grand a scale that the geologists of that country have named one of the later periods of geological history, during which those deposits were formed, the Terrace Epoch. 1705 ANONIMO *Italy* 59, I went to see the 'Terrace-Garden of Verona, that Travellers generally mention. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodrie* 37 Clustering trees and 'terrace-mantling vines. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* iii. 472/2 Ten or twelve intermediate formations, constituting the 'terrace-regions. 1802 GOUV. MORAIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) 111. 161, I have a 'terrace roof. 1824 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Terraces* Roof, those which are flat like terraces. a 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* iv. i. Pass through the gallery up the 'terrace stairs into my closet. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 218 We soon landed at the grand 'terrace-steps of the quay. 1637 SUCKLING *Aglaure* iii. i. Eleven; under the 'Terras walke; I will not fail you there. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) 111. 174 The queens terras walk at Whitehall, facing the Thames, is now finished. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 25 A low 'Terrass-Wall, from whence you have a View of the Country round about. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 108 Its edges... were abrupt precipices, resembling the 'terrace-work of trap-rock.

Hence *Terracer*, one who stands or walks on a terrace: cf. *TERRACING* 2; *Ter-terrace-wards* adv., towards the terrace; *Ter-terrace-wise* adv., in the manner of a terrace.

1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 7 Aug. All the 'terraces stand up against the walls, to make a clear passage for the Royal Family. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 1/1 Pilgrims who arrived on the Westminster Bridge and bent their gaze 'terrace-wards. 1638 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 156 Each shop... arch above and... atop 'terrace-wise framed, and with plaister... cemented. 1898 *Daily News* 19 May 7/1 St. Pierre, Martinique... nestles terrace-wise against and amid a perfect paradise of greenery.

Terrace, obs. form of *TARRAS*.

Terrace, v. Forms: see the sb.; also 7 *pa. pple.* terraced. [f. *TERRACE* sb., or a *F. terrasser* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

1. *trans.* To form into a terrace or raised bank; to fashion or arrange in terraces. Also *to terrace up*. (Chiefly in *passive* until 19th c.; cf. next.)

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. ii. § 5 The ascent... was... terraced on both sides with Pillasters made of... Almuggin trees. 1682 WHEELER *Yourn. Greece* i. 13 The Walls also being well Terraced. 1877 KERLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd Sund. Advent, Mountains terraced high with mossy stone. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* ii. viii. § 3 The plots, terraced up one above another, are often not above four feet wide. 1880 MISS BIAN *Japan* i. 85 Fields formed by terracing sloping ground. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 2/2 The Kusi River in Bengal... brings down enormous quantities of silt... making fertile plains, terracing the land, changing its bed, destroying forests.

† 2. To furnish with a 'terrace' or balcony; to provide (a house) with a loggia or terrace-roof. (Chiefly in *passive*: cf. next.) *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* i. 31 [Minarets] tarrast aloft on the out side like the maine top of a ship. 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 260 Which [light] we must now supply... by

Tarrasing any Story which is in danger of darkness. 1631 Heywood *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 iv. 276 A faire and curious structure archt and Tarrast aboute. 1634 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* 49 The houses... are flat and tarrast atop. 3. *intr.* (*nonce-use*.) To rise in terraces (in quot., used of ranges of houses).

1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 342/1 Pink and white and blue tenements... terrace recklessly above each other from the river to the sky-line.

Terraced (ter'ēt), *pple. a.* [f. *TERRACE* sb. or v. + *-ED*.] Formed into or furnished with a terrace or terraces; arranged or constructed in terrace form.

In quot. 1644, Furnished with a colonnade or covered ambulatory.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov. The court is square and tarras'd. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1272 To Clermont's terrace'd height, and Esher's groves. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Ital.* i. Its terraced roofs crowded with spectators. 1869 *Tozra Highl. Turkey* i. 108 The dwellings... are niched... in the terraced cliffs. 1880 C. K. MARKHAM *Perwo, Barb* 365 The space between being sown with rice in terraced fields. 1904 J. T. FOWLER *Durh. Univ.* 63 The rebuilt keep conspicuous on a terraced mound.

Terraceous (ter'ēs), *a. rare.* [f. *L. type *terrāceus* (see *TERRACE*) + *-OUS*: cf. *-ACEOUS*.] Of earthy nature or composition.

1863 MOVAT *Adv. Andaman Island*, 151 The progress that we made through the terraceous compost was necessarily slow.

Terraciform (ter'ēsif'ōm), *a. rare.* [f. *TERRACE* sb. (or med.L. *terrāci-a*) + *-FORM*.] Having the form of a terrace.

1890 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 72 The formation is sometimes fashioned into terraces; and some of its best developments in the District of Columbia... are terraciform.

Terracing (ter'ēs'j), *vbl. sb.* [f. *TERRACE* v. or sb. + *-ING*.]

1. The formation of terraces. b. *concr.* A terraced structure or formation; a series or range of terraces; a platform or stand with rows of seats rising in tiers behind each other.

1826 CHALMERS in HENNA *Mem.* (1851) 111. viii. 128 [We] enjoyed... the noble terracing, and orange house. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 554 The terracing of the borders of the lakes and rivers. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. xvi. i. IV. 245 The diggings and terracing of the Hill-side. 1888 SIR R. BALL *Story of Heavens* lii. (1890) 67 The terracing above in its interior [of the extinct lunar volcano Copernicus] is mainly due to the repeated alternate rises, partial congelation, and subsequent retreat of a vast sea of lava. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 8 Apr. 5/1 The terracing which collapsed with such disastrous results during the football match at Ibrox Park on Saturday.

2. Walking or promenading on a terrace. *rare.* 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 July, Here we have coffee till the Terracing is over. This is about eight o'clock.

|| *Terra-cotta* (ter'ā'kōtā). [It., lit. baked (cooked) earth:—L. *terra cotta*. So *F. terre cuite*.]

1. A hard glazed pottery of a fine quality, of which decorative tiles and bricks, architectural decorations, statuary, vases, and the like are made.

1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statutes, etc. Italy* 177 A Model in Terra Cotta as fine as ever was done. 1752 HOLLIS in *Lett. Lit. Men.* (Camden) 390 Many things in glass, many in terra cotta. 1824-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 624 The west front of the church of Sta. Maria in Strada, a most elaborate work in brick and terra-cotta. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 120 The Romans have left us numerous examples in bronze and terra cotta.

b. With a and *pl.*: An object of art, as a statuette or figurine, made of this substance.

1810 T. COMAS (title) A Description of the Collection of Ancient Terracottas in the British Museum. 1842 SMITH's *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antig.* s. v. *Pictile*, They reckoned some of their consecrated terra-cottas... among the safeguards of their imperial city. 1865 *Athenaeum* 28 Jan. 127/3 The terra-cottas include some very remarkable coloured statuettes or figurine of Greek production.

2. The colour of this pottery, a brownish red of various shades.

1882 *Daily News* 3 June 3/1 That colour which the uninitiated would call golden brown, but which milliners call terra-cotta. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 2/1 The splendid terra-cottas of the rocks and the bright greens of the trees. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/2 An underdress of pale blue brocade over which is arranged a tunic of terra-cotta.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to terra-cotta, as *terra-cotta works*. b. Made of terra-cotta, as *terra-cotta bust*, *figure*, *vase*; c. Of the colour of terra-cotta, as *terra-cotta feather*, *paper*, *velvet*; also *terra-cotta tinted* adj.

1859 R. HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 96 Figures... manufactured at the Mill Wall terra cotta works. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 8 Seventy-four terra cotta busts of the Roman Emperors and their families. 1877 W. S. W. VAUX *Grk. Cities Asia Minor* iv. 162 In 1853, Mr. Newton obtained many terra-cotta vases of a very archaic type. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/1 Trimmings of terra-cotta faced cloth. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1242 All the doorways were draped with terra-cotta silk. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 July 3/1 Roofs... terra-cotta tinted.

Terraculture, *rare*-a. [irreg. f. *L. terra* earth + *CULTURE*: cf. *agriculture*.] = *AGRICULTURE*. Hence *Terracultural* a. = *AGRICULTURAL*. 1847 in WEBSTER; whence in later Dicts.

Terracy (ter'ēs), *a.* [f. *TERRACE* sb. 6 + *-Y*.] Of marble: containing terraces or soft spots. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Marble*, Terracy Marble, that with soft places in it, which must be filled up with cement, as that of Languedoc.

|| **Terra damnata.** *Alchymy. Obs.* [L., = condemned or finally rejected earth.] = CAPUT MORTUUM 2: see quot. 1704.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Told* i. iii. She's such a vessel of faeces: all dried earth, Terra damnata! 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Earth*, Earth, which the Chymists call Terra Damnata and Caput Mortuum, is the last of the five Chymical Principles, and is that which remains after all the other Principles are extracted by Distillation, Calcination, &c. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 146 (Stant.) Calcin'd Harts-horn being a meer Terra Damnata.

† **Terræfilial, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next, with filial from filius.] Earthly, worldly, sordid. So **Terræfilian a.**, of or pertaining to a **terre filius**.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 277 Men of the world, the terræfilial breed, Welcome the modest stranger to their sphere. 1783 BURNS *Let. to J. Murdoch* 15 Jan., Can he descend to mind the paltry concerns about which the terræfilial take fret, and fume...? 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* x. (1894) 354 His merits as well as his faults have a singular unpersonal, and, if I may so say, terræfilial connotation.

|| **Terre filius** (te-ri fili-ŭs). Pl. **terre filii**. [L. *terre filius*, a son of the earth, a man of unknown origin.]

1. A person of obscure parentage. [1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 51 Those geomantic spirits, That Hermes calleth terre filii.] 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. ii. (1676) 199 Let no terre filius, or upstart, insult at this which I have said, no worthy Gentleman take offence. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. iii. l. 186 As if my father had bene terre filius. 1679 NESSE *Antichrist* 7 This is the Terre filius, the base-born beast that springs out of the earth. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 2 June 688/2 Abd-el-Kader himself was very far from being terre filius.

2. Formerly, at the University of Oxford: An orator privileged to make humorous and satirical strictures in a speech at the public 'act'. (In quot. 1882, applied to a similar orator at Dublin University.) Cf. PREVARICATOR 4.

1651-93 WOOD *Life* [passim: see ed. Clark (1900) V. 151/2]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Terre filius*, the fool in the Acts at Oxford. 1674 *Ibid.* (ed. 4), *Terre filius*, we may call him the bon drol in the Acts at Oxford, who must be a Master of Arts, to qualify him for this Office, and is commonly chosen out of the best Wits of the University. 1669 EVELYN *Diary* 10 July, The terre filius (the University Buffoon) entertain'd the auditors with a...sarcastical rhapsodie. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 37 Wits, whoever were at all inspir'd from a Tripus's, Terre filius's, or Prævaricator's speech. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 72 ¶ In my time...the Terre filius contented himself with being bitter upon the Pope, or chastising the Turk. 1721 AMHERST *Terre Fil. Ded.*, It is very uncertain when *Terre Filius* will be able to regain his ancient privileges in the Sheldonian theatre. *Ibid.* No. 5. 23 All men are not *Terre Filius*'s. 1882 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 389 A scurrilous harangue...for the delivery of which, in the character of *Terre Filius*, one of his [Swift's] College acquaintances narrowly escaped expulsion.

|| **Terra firma** (te-rä fîr-mä). [L., = 'firm land', used in med. or mod. L. in special senses = It. *terra ferma*, F. *terre ferme*; cf. G. *festland*. In 17th c. partly a. It. *terra ferma*.]

† 1. A mainland or continent, as distinct from portions of land partly or wholly isolated by water.

1666 SIN T. HEEBART *Trav.* (1677) 31 He [Ptolemy] draws his *Terra firma* only to 10 degrees South from the Equator. 1705 PHILLIPS *Trav.*, *Terra firma*, the Continent, or main Land; so call'd by Geographers. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 164 Our men...said that about three leagues off to the southward, there seemed to be a *Terra Firma*, or continent of land. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Terra firma*, is sometimes used for a continent, in contradistinction to islands.

† 2. *spec. a.* The territories on the Italian mainland which were subject to the state of Venice. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. i, Gentlemen of your City; strangers of the *terra-firma*; worshipful merchants; ay, and senators too. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June (1810) l. 192 We went to Padua...The first *terra firma* we landed at was Fusina, being only an inn, where we changed our barge. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 308 The two monarchs agreed to divide between them all the *terra firma* of the Venetians.

† b. The northern coast-land of South America (Colombia), as distinguished from the West India Islands; also, in narrower sense, the Isthmus of Panama. *Obs.*

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. p. vii, Geographical descriptions...of the country about Cartagena...the *Terra Firma*. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 71 A race of people...more civilized than most of the other tribes, inhabiting this part of *Terra Firma*.

3. The land as distinguished from the sea; dry or firm land; in quot. 1785, the earth. Also *fig.*

1693 RAY *Disc.* l. iii. 24 The whole *terra firma*, or dry Land. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 111 Here we have some *terra firma* to fix and stay our footing on. 1779 *Hist. Mod. Europe* II. l. 65 They again got footing on *terra firma*. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to W. Simpson* 105 While *terra firma*, on her axis, Diurnal turns. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.*, Com. l. 72 That their feet find no resting-place on sea Or *terra-firma*. 1889 MISS BRAEDON *Like & Unlike* xxiv, I was not often upon *terra firma* after I left Marseille.

† 4. *humor. and colloq.* Landed estate; land.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* iii. ii, I have five thousand acres of as good fighting ground as any in England, good *terra firma*, sir. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* sv. *Dight*, He has dight his *Terra firma*, he has mortgaged his dirty Acres. *Ibid.*, *Terra-firma*, an Estate in Land. 1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* v. vi, Does your estate lie in *terra firma*, or in the stocks?

† **Terrage.** *Obs.* Also 5 *terage*. [a. OF. *terage* (13th c. in Godef.):-pop. L. *terraticum* (869 in Du Cange), f. L. *terra* earth: see -AGE. Hence med. L. *terrarium* (1030 in Du Cange).]

1. Land; a territory, district. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1072 Pai comen to the cost...of the terage of Troy. *Ibid.* 13631 Pat Pirrus schuld have be terage of tessayle and be tryed corone. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 489/1 Terage, erthe, humus, soluni, terragium.

2. *Old Law.* Some kind of payment or duty. (Actual meaning uncertain; see quot.)

The statements of the 17th c. law dict. are guesses. Gross takes it as = PICKAGE. But, as some charters have *terrage* besides *stallage* and *pickage*, the meaning may be payment for the ground or 'stance' occupied at a fair or market without breaking the ground.

1301 *Lincoln Charter in Cal. Charter Rolls* 111. 9. 1349 in W. Hardy *Lawcaster Charters* (1845) 6 Quod...sint quieti de payagio, passagio, paagio, lastagio, stallagio, tallagio, cariagio, pesagio, piccagio, et terragio. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Terrage* (*Terrarium*) [quotes the prec. patent, and says] which seems to be an exemption & *Præcaris*, viz. Boons of Plowing, Reaping, &c. and perhaps from Money paid for digging or breaking the Earth in Fairs and Markets. 1749 in Pote *Hist. Windsor* 120 (Transl. of a Charter) That the said Custos or Canons and their tenants should for ever be free from payment of Toll, Picage, Paviage, ..Terrage [etc.]. 1890 *Gross Guild Merchant* II. 420 *Terrarium*. The same as *Picagium* (413), Duty paid by a stranger on markets and fairs to break the ground and erect a stall.]

3. ? A toll or duty paid for landing; landing dues.

1318 *Grimsby Charter in Cal. Charter Rolls* 111. 411 [tr. quit of toll...hansage, anchorage, terrage, quayage, passage, and pedage.] 1664 HALE *Treat.* ii. iv. in Hargrave *Coll. Tracts* (1871) l. 57 The defendants...shewed usage to have had certain customs called land-leave, terrage, &c. *Ibid.* vi. 76 *Terrage*, for the necessary unlading of goods before they come up to the common key.

|| **Terraignol.** *Obs. rare-°.* [obs. F. *terraignol* (Cotgr.), ad. It. *terragnolo* 'drooping, downe looking, dull, heavy, as some heavy-going horses' (Florio); f. OIt. *terragno* (Dante = *terreno*) = med.-L. *terraneus* of the earth + *-olo*, L. *-olus* dim.] A heavy-going horse: see quot.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Terraignol*, is a Horse who cleaves to the Ground [etc.]. in general, one whose Motions are all short, and too near the Ground.

Terrain (te-rän), *sb.* (a.) Also 8-9 **terrein** (9 **terrane**, in sense 3). [a. F. *terrain* (also *terrein*), OF. *terain* (Wace 12th c.):-pop. L. **terrānum* = cl. L. *terrēnum* TERRENE.]

† 1. (See quot. 1727.) *Obs.* b. Standing-ground, position.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Terrain*, is the Manage-Ground upon which the Horse makes his Pist or Tread. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1816 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1832 LESTER *Arlington* II. vii. 117 Viewed in the same light, and from the same *terrain* from which they view it themselves.

2. A tract of country considered with regard to its natural features, configuration, etc.; in military use esp. as affecting its tactical advantages, fitness for manœuvring, etc.; also, an extent of ground, region, district, territory.

1766 W. DIGBY *Let. to G. Selwyn* 12 Apr., in Jesse S. & Contemp. (1843) 11. 13 We rode to reconnoitre the *terrain*. 1816 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Terrain*,...generally any space or extent of ground. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 Without reference, to the physical irregularities of the terrain. 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 9 Taking in at a glance the peculiarities of the terrain.

3. *Geol.* (Usually spelt **terrane**.) A name for a connected series, group, or system of rocks or formations; a stratigraphical subdivision.

1823 tr. *Humboldt's Geognost. Ess.* Introd. 2 The union of several formations constitutes a geological series or a district (*terrain*); but the terms rocks, formations, and *terrains*, are used as synonymous in many works on geognosy. 1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 81 (Cent.) *Terrane*, is used for any single rock or continuous series of rocks of a region, whether the formation be stratified or not. 1889 in Q. *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 63 The word *terrane* proposed by Prof. Gilbert to be used for a stratigraphical subdivision of any magnitude. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 694 The slates of the Cambrian *terrane*.

B. adj. Of the earth, terrene, terrestrial. a. *Terrain tide*, a (supposed) rise and fall in the earth's crust, caused by the attraction of the sun or moon. b. *Terrain cure*: see quot.

1882 MILNE in *Nature* 8 June 125/2 To determine the existence of a *terrain tide*, a gravimeter might be established...If *terrain tides* exist, and they are sufficiently great from a geological point of view. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 621 Regulated exercises, such as the gentle climbing, especially in mountain districts, known as the *terrain cure*.

|| **Terra incognita** (te-rä ink-ŏgnĭ-tä). Pl. **terres incognitæ** (error. *terras incognitas*). [L., = 'unknown land'.] An unknown or unexplored region. Often *fig.*

1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 6 The Spaniards know...not so much as the true circumference of *Terra Incognita*, whose large dominions may equalize the greatness and goodness of America. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Ed. Eater Kent Wks.* i. 143/2 The place of his birth, and names of his parents are to me a mere *Terra incognita*. 1756 LAND M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C. Less of Bute* 1 Apr., Your provinces of politics, gallantry, and literature, all [are] *terra incognita*. 1821 ANNA M. PORTER *Village of Mariendora* II. 121 His friend and the field-marshal were nearly *terras incognitas* to each other. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 6/4 The country within a day's ride...is almost a *terra incognita*.

Terraine, obs. form of TERRENE.

|| **Terra Japonica** (te-rä džäp-pō-nĭ-kä). [mod. L., = 'Japanese earth': see note s. v. CATECHU. So F. *terre du Japon*.] = CATECHU, formerly also known as *Japonic earth*.

[1654, 1679, 1683 [see CATECHU]. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Catechu*, improperly called *Terra Japonica*, 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6366/1 Half a Ton of *Terra Japonica*, 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXII. 474/1 The exports from Népál are rice, ginger, *terra Japonica* (i. e. the gum, or inspissated juice of the *Mimosa catechu*).

|| **Terral** (te-räl). [Sp., f. L. *terra* land; so F. *terral*.] The land-breeze.

1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 299 Obligated to take to our sweeps to get across the calm belt between the terral and the trade-wind.

|| **Terra Lemnia.** [med. or mod. L., = 'Lemnian earth', f. *Leninos*, an island in the Ægean sea. So F. *terre de Lemnos* (Litttré), It. *terra lenia* (Florio), G. *lemnische erde*.] = TERRA SIGILLATA; known also as *Lemnian earth*.

1613 HARCOURT *Voy. Guiana in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 192 The earth yieldeth bole-armoniack and *terra-lemnia*. 1632 [see TERRA SIGILLATA 1]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 784/2 *Lemnian Earth*, *Terra Lemnia*, a medicinal, astringent sort of earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish colour.

Terralla, error. form of TERRELLA.

Terramare (te-rä-mä-rä, -mē-rä). Pl. -ares. Also β. in It. form *terramara*, pl. *terramare*. [a. F. *terramare* (1867 *Rev. des Deux-Mondes*, 653, in Litttré), ad. dial. It. *terramara* (used in Emilia, about Bologna), for *terra-marna* (Bellini), f. *terra* earth + *marna* (dial. *mara*) MARL.

Introduced into anthropological use by Strobel and Pigarini, 1862.]

An ammoniacal earth found in the valley of the Po, in Italy, and collected as a fertilizer; it occurs in flat mounds, identified as the sites of dwellings of a people of the later neolithic period. Hence *transf.* (pl.) The prehistoric settlements themselves. Also *attrib.*

a. 1866-8 BARING-GOULD *Curious Myths Mid. Ages, Leg. Cross* (1877) 365 These quarries go by the name of *terramares*. They are vast accumulations of cinders, charnel, bones, fragments of pottery. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. ii. 55 Relics discovered in gravel-beds, caves, shell-mounds, *terramares*, lake-dwellings.

β. 1890 HUXLEY in 19th Cent. Nov. 761 The pre-historic people of the *terramare*. 1899 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Scot.* vi. 205 Combs of bronze have been found both in the Swiss lake-dwellings and in the *terramare*. *Ibid.* xi. 434 There is...in the eastern part of the Po Valley another class of ancient habitations known as *terramare*,...they may be regarded as land palafittes.

Terrandry, -anye: see TYRANTRY, TYRANNY.

Terrane: see TERRAIN.

Terranean (te-rä-ni-än), a. [f. as next + -AN.]

Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the earth.

1653 W. RAMSEY *Astrol. Restored* 107 It is a *terrenean* and earthy Angle. 18... *Electr. Rev.* (U.S.) XVIII. 1. 9 (Cent.) The great strain on the trolley wire...would be a necessary incident of *terrenean* supply.

Terraneous (te-rä-ni-ös), a. *rare.* [f. L. **terrāneus* (cf. *subterrāneus*), f. *terra* earth: see -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 210 As long as this *terraneous* Globe endur'd. 1725 *Brice's Weekly Jnl.* 26 Nov. 1 There may be some Sea-Shell's dug at Land containing *Terraneous* Insects.

b. *Bot.* Growing upon land.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Terrapin (te-rä-pĭn). Forms: 7 (torope), tarapine, 7-9 terrapine, 8 toropine, terebin, 8-9 tarapin, 9 terrapene, terrapin, tarrapin, 8-terrapiin. [Of Algonquian origin; *torope* represented the Abenaki *turedê* (also *tourepê*) in Rasles *Abenaki Dict.* rendered 'tortue' in Delaware *tulpe*. The origin of the final -in, -ine is obscure.]

A name originally given to one or more species of North American turtles; thence extended to many allied species of the turtle and tortoise family, *Testudinæ*, widely distributed over North, Central, and South America, the East Indies, China, N. Africa, and other countries. In N. America, *spec.* the Diamond-backed or Saltmarsh terrapin, *Malaclemmys palustris*, famous for its delicate flesh.

Among other well-known American species are the Red-bellied Terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa*, the Alligator Terrapin or Snapping-turtle, *Chelydra serpentina*, and the Pike-barren Terrapin, Box-turtle, or Gopher, *Cistudo carolina*. The Catalogue of Animals in the London Zoological Gardens, 1896, contains thirty-three species of Terrapin, with distinctive appellations, as *Caspian*, *Ceylonese*, *Floridan*, *Spanish*, *Annulated*, *Black-headed*, *Ocellated*, *Painted*, *Roofed*, *Speckled*, *Wrinkled*, *Bennett's*, *Blanding's*, *Maw's*, *Oldham's*, *Spangler's Terrapin*. These are distributed in fifteen genera.

1613 A. WHITAKER *Gd. Neuesfr. Virginia* 42, I have caught with mine angle pike, crane, cele.,...creafish, and the torope or little turtle. 1672 JOSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 24 The Turtle that lives in Lakes and is called in Virginia a *Terrapine*. 1672 J. LENAZZA *Discov.* 4 Every Nation gives his particular ensigne or arms, the Sasquehahanagh a tarapine or small tortoise. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Terrapine*, a word

used among the Virginians for that which we commonly call a Tortoise, and many call a Turtle... the Lake Turtle which lives in Lakes... is that most properly called the *Terrapine*. 1714 J. Lawson *Hist. Carolina* 133 Of terrapins there are divers sorts, all which... we will comprehend under the distinction of land and water terrapins. 1722 BEVERLY *Virginia* iii. iv. § 15. 151 A small kind of Turtle, or Terrapins (as we call them). *Ibid.* iv. xix. § 80. 205 Snakes, Terrapins, and such like Vermine. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xix. (1766) I. 302 The land-turtle, or terrapin, is much better known at Nice, as being a native of this country. 1844 P. Parley's *Ann.* v. 115 The growth of the terrapine is very slow. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ.* Sc. I. *Org. Nat.* 217 The Australian long-necked terrapine (*Hydaspis longicollis*). 1862 TROLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 467 The terrapin is a small turtle, found on the shores of Maryland and Virginia, out of which a very rich soup is made. 1908 *Times* 22 Feb. 13/3 Three-keeled terrapin... from Guatemala.

b. The flesh of this animal as food.

1867 DIXON *New Amer.* (ed. 6) II. 335 Gentlemen sitting at table sipping soup, picking terrapin. 1892 F. M. CRAWFORD *Three Pates* II. 139 He had eaten terrapin and canvas back off old Saxon China.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *terrapien meat*, *shell*, *soup*; *terrapien-farm*, a place where diamond-back terrapins are reared for the market; *terrapien paws*, a name, in Chesapeake Bay, for tongs used in capturing terrapins.

1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 110 Terrapine-shells containing pebbles. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* ix. 110, I put it to some terrapin meat. 1864 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* (1863) 340 The Terrapin soup excellent, though not comparable... to the best turtle. 1901 H. GADSDEN in *Canib. Nat. Hist.* VIII. ix. 360 Enterprising men have established terrapin-farms or 'crawls' for the keeping and breeding of terrapins.

Terraplain, etc.: see TERREPLEIN.

Terra-quean, a. rare⁻¹. = next.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 471/2 All the places on this terra-quean globe.

Terraqueous (ter^z-kwí^z), a. [f. L. *terra* earth + *AQUEOUS*. Cf. F. *terraque* (Voltaire *Mémoires* 1747) from Eng.; so Sp. (*el globo terráqueo*).]

1. Consisting of, or formed of, land and water; nearly always in *terraqueous globe*.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Terraqueous*, composed of earth and water together. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 99 The halituous Effluvia and Apertures of this terra-queous Globe below. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37, 171 The whole terrestrial (or terra-queous) Globe. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* I. 286 A part how small of the terra-queous globe is tenanted by man! 1781 COWPER *Charity* 122 Providence enjoins to every soul An union with the vast terra-queous whole. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Métrop.* VI. 701/1 margin, Relation of terra-queous agencies in ancient and modern eras. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* III. 72 The maintenance of a habitable terra-queous surface.

2. Living in land and water, as a plant; extending over land and water, as a journey.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 164 These Reeds belong to the terra-queous plants. 1844 JEFFREY in *Ld. Cockburn Life* (1852) II. Let. clxiv. We drove down to the pier and resumed our terra-queous promenade.

Terrar, terrer. Obs. exc. *Hist.* Also 6 *terrerr*, 9 *erron*, *terrerrar*. [ad. med.L. *terrarius* in same sense, f. *terrarius* adj., pertaining to land or lands (f. *terra* earth, land), whence also *terraria*, -*arium*, a piece of land, landed property, pl. *terraria* possessions, lands, *terrarius* a tenant or holder of land, *terrarius liber*, also *terrarium*, *terrarium* a register of lands, rents, etc. (TERRIER¹).] An officer of a religious house, who was originally bursar for the farms and manors belonging to the house, receiving rents and making disbursements on account of these; but whose office by the 16th c. at Durham was mainly connected with the entertainment of strangers.

1403 *Rolli Terrariorum in Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 209 Computus fratris Willemi Barry Terrarii Dunelm. 1393 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 99 Dane Roger Watson the Terrer of y^e house. The Terrers checker was as yea goe into y^e geste Haule... His office was to see that all y^e geste chambers to be cleanly kept [etc.], and he provided provender for those horses [etc.]. 1864 RAINES *Priory of Hexham* I. p. cxxvii. The Terrarer, the cellarer, the chamberlain and the bursar acted by his advice. 1901 J. T. FOWLER in *Durh. Acc. Rolls* Introd. 31 The Terrar had three copies of each roll written out. *Ibid.*, Expenses of the Terrar riding to Auckland... and other places.

Terrar, obs. form of TERRIER.

Terrarium (ter^z-rí^zdm). Pl. -a. [mod. f. L. *terra* earth, after *aquarium*. Also in Fr. (1873 in Littré *Suppl.*) and Ger. (Meyer *Conv. Lex.*)] A vivarium for land animals; esp. a glass case, or the like, in which small land animals are kept under scientific observation.

1890 *Science* 10 Jan. 24/2 [He] describes the ways of a snake, which he kept in his terrarium in Zurich. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 160 Usually after they have lived for some time in the terrarium they get dark spots, especially on the sides of the body.

Terras, -ass(e), obs. ff. TARRAS, TERRACE.

Terra Sienna. Obs. Also *terra di* (de) *Sienna*. [ad. It. *terra di Siena*, in F. *terre de Sienne*, lit. 'earth of Sienna'] = SIENNA. Also *attrib.*

1760 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 309 A terra-sienna or very rich reddish brown. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) I. 35 A beautiful yellow earth... which yields a handsomer colour than the Terra de Sienna. It is called Terra Columbiana. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 413 Terra di Sienna is a native ochre, and is brought from Italy, where it is generally found. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xviii. That light terra sienna tint which may be seen in many of our cathedrals.

Terra sigillata (ter^z-síg-il-lá-tá). Also 5-6 *terre sigillate*, 6 *terra sigyllata*. [med.L., = 'sealed earth': so F. *terre sceille* (Colgr.), *terre sigillée* (Littré), It. *terra sigillata* (Florio), G. *siegel-erde*.] For the reason of the name, see quot. 1802.]

1. An astringent bole, of fatty consistence and reddish colour, obtained from Lemnos; formerly esteemed as a medicine and antidote; sphragide; known also as *sealed earth* (SEALED ppl. a. 1 d), *sigillate earth*, *Lemnian earth*, *TERRA LEMNIA*. Also applied to similar earths found elsewhere.

1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xvii. (Bodl. MS.), A Certeyn veyne of erpe is icleped Terra sigillata, and is singulariche colde and druy. c 1400 *Langland's C. viii*. 61 Take þe powder of crabbis brent vj. parties, gencian iij. parties, terre sigillate oon partie, make poude. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H ij. Take one parte of Terrasygillata, and an other of the gumme called Saracenicum. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 97 The souveraigne minerall against infections, called Terra Lemnia, or Sigillata. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 59 Germany is famous for that sort of earth, seldom found any where else, called Terra sigillata. 1802 BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v. Lemnos, This earth (of Lemnos)... is called Terra Sigillata, being formed into small loaves sealed with the grand signior's seal, and thus dispersed over various parts of Europe.

2. Red pigment; ruddle. Obs.

1563 WAROE in *Alexis' Sec.* II. 27 b. Terrasigillata or ruddle. 1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relat.* 35 Two Indians, each with a cudgell, and all newly painted with Terra-sigillata, came circling about me as though they would have clubbed me like a hare.

Terrasphe. rare. [f. L. *terra* earth + *SPHERE*: cf. *planisphere*.] = TELLURION.

1891 in American dictionaries.

Terra verd, *vert*, variants of TERRE-VERTE.

Terre, sb. Obs. rare⁻¹. [a. F. *terre* = L. *terra* earth.] Land; pl. lands, possessions.

1526 in *Dillon Customs of Pale* (1892) 83 Also he shall forfeit to the king all his terres and tenements.

Terre, v. Obs. rare. [a. F. *terrer* (a 1200 in Godef.) f. *terre* earth.] *trans.* a. To cover with earth; = *TEER* v. 1. b. To throw on the ground.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 489/2 Teryn, or hylle veyne the erpe, terriculo. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. 72 Lo heer my gage! (he terr'd his glove) thou knowst the victors meed.

Terre, obs. f. TAR, TARE, *TERRE* sb. 1; obs. pa. 1. pl. of TEAR v. 1.

Terreal, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *terre-us* earthy, earthy + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the earth; earthy, terrestrial, mundane.

1598 GALLOWAY *Let. in Napier's Mem.* (1834) 295 The knowledge of sens, as most confused and terreal, is the lowest.

Terrean, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -AN.] Of the earth; of earth.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 184 Dr. Burnet supposes his Terrean Crust which had for 1500 Years held in the Waters of the Abyss was by the heat of the Sun so parch'd and crack'd, that at last it broke.

Terre bleue. Obs. rare⁻¹. [F., = blue earth.] An earthy form of the blue mineral Azurite (a hydrated basic copper carbonate); as a pigment, known as *Lambers' Blue*.

1728 WOODWARD *Math. Fossils* 3 note, Terre bleue... is... a light, loose, friable Kind of Lapis Armenus.

Terreer, obs. form of TERRIER¹.

Terrein, obs. f. TERRAIN, TERRENE.

Terreity. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. *terreitas* (c 1250 in Vincent of Beauvais, *Spec. Doctr.* XII. 109): see -ITY. So obs. It. *terreità* (Florio 1598).] The essential quality of earth; earthiness.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. The Aquetie, Terreitie and Sulphureitie Shall runne together againe, and all be annull'd. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 114 Such a body as returns not to its universal terreity, but is arrived to a more heightened degree of metallity.

Terrell. Obs. rare⁻¹. [Anglicized form of next.] = next, sense 1.

1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. late Comet* 13 The rest inter-mediating in their motion, according to their distance from this little terrell, for whose vse especially those vast planetary globes were created.

Terre-lla. Obs. [mod.L. dim. of *terra* earth: cf. L. *terrella*, and see -EL 2.]

1. A little Earth; a small orb or planet.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 162 Only signifying His making greater worlds, and not these microcosm terrellas. 1688 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 141, I should rather suspect... that the Fire will more and more decay till it turn at last to a kind of Terrella, like that observed within the Ring of Saturn. *Ibid.* 142 To let its Central Fire to incrustate it self into a Terrella.

2. A spherical magnet, having like the earth two magnetic poles; sometimes, for experimental purposes, marked with lines representing the earth's equator, meridians, parallels, etc.: used to illustrate the dipping of the needle, and other phenomena of terrestrial magnetism. Also, a small artificial globe

having a magnet within it, which behaves in the same way, and serves the same purposes.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 4 The first form of the Magnet... is a large one in fashion of a round ball, boule or globe, and we do call it a *Terrella*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 62 The Terrella or spherical magnet geographically set out with circles of the Globe. 1773 LORIMER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 79 Whenever any one meets with a terrella, or spherical loadstone, the first thing he does is to find out its poles. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 405 A small globe, having a magnet enclosed within it, which... is called a *terrella*. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnetism* 304 Shape it... so as to give it any form... whether of a terrella... or any other.

Terremote. Obs. [a. OF. *terremole* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *terras motus* earthquake. In It. and Sp. *terremoto*.] An earthquake.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 75 Wherof that al the halle quok, As it a terremote were. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 468 Terremote and of graves notable apacione.

Terremotive (ter^z-mó-tív), a. rare. [f. L. *terras motus* earthquake + -IVE, after *motive*.] Of or pertaining to an earthquake; seismic.

1837 WILKINSON *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 459 The frequent sympathy of volcanic and terremoto action. 1840 — *Philos. Induct. Sc.* x. iii. § 4 II. 128 The greatest known paroxysms of volcanic and terremoto agency.

Terrenal, a. Obs. [f. L. *terrenus* TERRENE + -AL; cf. OF. *terrenal* (13th c. in Godef.).] Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; earthly; = TERRENE a. 1.

a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 359 They looked for a terrenal kingdom. 1581 MARRECK *Bk. Notes* 934 That the Sacrament is made of two natures, of an heavenly nature, and of a terrenal and earthly nature. 1588 PARKE in *Mendoza's Hist. China* 397 The river Ganges, one of the four that comme forth of paradise terrenal.

Terrene (tér^z-n), a. Forms: a. 4- *terrene* (6-8 *terene*, 7 *terrene*). *β.* 5 *terreyn*, 6-*ein*, -*sine*. *γ.* 6-7 *terren*. [ult. ad. L. *terrenus*, f. *terra* earth; an Anglo-Fr. *terrene* occurs in Wright *Lyric Poetry* (Percy) 4. Stressed *terrene*, and sometimes spelt *terren*, down to c 1700; but *terrene* is instanced as early as 1635; *terrene* in 1797 and 1865. (The 15-16th c. spellings in -*ein*, -*eyn*, -*sine*, suggest F. origin, and may have been influenced by F. *terrain*, or *terrien*.)]

1. Belonging to the earth or to this world; earthly; worldly, secular, temporal, material, human (as opposed to heavenly, eternal, spiritual, divine): = TERRESTRIAL 1.

a. 13. K. *Alis*. 5685 Paradyz terrene is rígh in þe Est. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folye* (1570) 192 From terrene lucre that day withdrawe thy minde. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* I. 17 All terrene or earthly Kyngdomes. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 443 Not as especially regarding the terrene and earthly creatures which remain. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 153 Alacke our Terrene Moone is now Eclipt. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* xxxii. To keepe their Queene secure from terrene treason. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. i. (1718) 190 The common period of terrene conceit. 1638 SIR T. HEAHERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 301 They are in apparition terrene Idolls. a 1711 KEN *Wks.* (1721) IV. 80 With real wash your own spirit clean from All concupiscence terrene. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Catalina to Camoens* xix. Whatsoever eyes terrene Be the sweetest they have seen. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 525 Nearer than their life of terrene days.

β. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 4 And yeuith longe lyff and stont in this terreyen and worldly thing (F. *choses mondaines et terriennes*) like as hym lust. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. v. 89 To declare that they ought to reiect terrein and earthly substance. 1576 R. HILL in *Fart S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 305 You worldly wights, that have your fancies fixt On slipperioy of terrene pleasures here.

γ. 1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 17 b. Our earthly and terren nature. 1600 J. WILKINSON *Of Courts* Last 140 True faith and loialtie you shal beare of life, member, and terren honour. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* v. *Wks.* 1874 VI. 200 Bury the thoughts of all such terren drosse.

2. Of the nature of earth (the substance); earthy.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. c. 1. 44 Because ouermuch of the drie terrene element is mingled in it. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 11 Here the soil is generally terrene or earthy. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agrie. Devon* (1813) 303 Combined with the finest particles of terrene matter the tidal waters could hold in suspension. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* i. 2 The... aerial, aqueous, and terrene materials of the preexistent earth.

3. Occurring on or inhabiting the land as opposed to water: = TERRESTRIAL 5.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. Members common with the terrene quadrupeds. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 20 These [shells]... are considered as substances entirely terrene. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* IV. 86 In any terrene vertebrate.

4. Of or pertaining to the earth (as a planet): = TERRESTRIAL 2.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 81 That the nature of the place above the Moon doth sufficiently deny the ascent of any terrene Exhalation. 1709-29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math. Geogr.* 595 Of the Dimension of the Terrene Globe.

5. *absol.* or as *sb.* a. The earth, the world. b. A land or territory; also *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 78 Many a Province wide Tenfold the length of this terrene. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* IV. 16 The teeming rav'nous Brutes Might fill the scanty Space of this Terrene. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 474 The vast terrene, Herby deep shaken to its extremest bounds. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 215 That rich terrene of anthology, the pages of Shakspeare. 1894 R. J. HINTON in *Voice* (N. V.) 18 Oct. 3/5 The conservation... of our... whole terrene—may yet be found through irrigation.

Terrene, var. **TERRINE**, early f. **TUREN**.

Terrenely (tèr'nli), *adv.* [f. **TERRENE** + **-LY** 2.]

† 1. As regards landed estate; territorially. *Obs.*
c 1475 *Parlementary* 504. I Hym make my proper enheritour,
For yut shall he be worthy terrenely.

2. In a terrene manner; mundanely.

a 1638 *MEDE Wks.* (1672) 290 Opposed... to an offering
earthly and terrenely sanctified, as were the Typical Sacri-
fices of the Law by Fire and Blood. 1747 *RICHARDSON*
Clarissa (1810) l. xxxi. 213 Those confounded poets, with
their terrenely celestial descriptions. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.*
9 Apr. 4/1 Let not thy plaited eyes be cast Terrenely on the
painted past.

Terreneness, *rare*. Also 7 **terreness**. [f.
as prec. + **-NESS**.] Terrene quality; earthiness.

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Sjs* xiv. 106 He saith, that all
kinds of tasts arise from a kind of terreness more or less
adust. 1670 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Ess.* 90 The vapours of
the burning bitumen and adust terreness therewith. 1727
BAILEY vol. II, Terreneness, Earthiness.

† **Terrenity**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + **-ITY**; cf.
med.L. *terrénitas* (Du Cange).] The quality or
condition of being earthy; *concr.* earthy matter.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* 74 (L.) [It] debates all the spirits
to a dull and low terrenity. 1650 *CHARLETON Paradoxes*
ProL 23 The Acid Spirit, immersed in an excessive quantity
of Terrenity, becomes... languid.

|| **Terreno** (terreno). [= It. (*piano*) *terreno* :—L.
terrēnum **TERRENE**.] A ground-floor; also, a parlour.

1740 *H. WALPOLE Let. to H. S. Conway* 9 July. I have a
terreno all to myself. 1750 — *Let. to Mann* 11 Mar. I am
already planning a *terreno* for Strawberry Hill. 1787 *BECK-
FORD Lett. Italy* xvi. (1803) l. 156 The *terreno*, or ground-
floor, where they live chiefly in summer, is excellent.

† **Terreous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *terre-us* earthen,
earthy (f. *terra* earth) + **-OUS**.] Earthy, of earthy
nature; pertaining to earth or ordinary soil.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 87 There remains a
grosse and terreous portion at the bottome. 1650 *Ibid.* vii.
xiii. 312 According to the temper of the terreous parts at
the bottome. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* l. xxix. 421 By the
concretion of terreous and other particles, which... make
either adamants, pebbles, or free-stone.

Terreplein (tèr'plēn, || tēr'plēn). *Fortif.*

Forms: A. 6-7 *terraplene*, 7 *-plana*, *-plane*,
teraplene, 8-9 *terraplain*. B. 6 *terreplaine*,
8-9 *-plain*, 9 *-pleine*, 8- *terreplein*. [In a. ad.
It. *terrapieno*, in Sp. *terraplano*, in same sense; cf.
It. *terrapinare*, Sp. *terraplenar*, to fill up with
earth, f. *terra* earth + *piano* (= L. *plenus*) full;
in B. a. corresponding French *terreplein*. Both in
F. and Eng., the second element was sometimes
erroneously taken as It. *piano*, F. *plain* plane, flat,
level (so in *Littre*), whence the former spellings
-plain, *-plane*: cf. sense 2. A form *terrapin* app.
from It. *terrapieno* appears in F. in 1567 (*Godfrey*
Compl.); cf. **TERREPLEIN** v. below.]

1. Originally, The talus or sloping bank of earth
behind a wall or rampart; hence, the surface of a
rampart behind the parapet; and strictly, the level
space on which the guns are mounted, between the
banquette and the inner talus.

a. 1598 *BARKET Theor. Warres* 130 Upon these Terra-
plains should trees be planted. *Ibid.* Gloss. 253 *Terraplano*,
an Italian word, . . . the earth that is rampired and filled vp
vnto the inside of any wall or bulwarke. 1688 *R. HOLME*
Armoury iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 100/1 The Terra-plain or walk of
the Rampire. 1689 *G. WALKER Siege of Derry* 9 The outside
Wall of Stone, or Battlements above the Terra-plain is
not more than two Foot in thickness. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le*
Blond's Gardening 118 The Platform sustained by the
Walls or Banks of the Terrasses. In Fortification, is call'd
the Terra-plain. 1829 *Sun* 17 Sept. 1/5 The insignificance
of their batteries and the smallness of their terraplains,
which prevent cannons of large calibre being placed there.
1859 *F. A. GAFFITHS Artill. Man.* (1862) 260 The Terra-plain
is the upper part of the rampart, which remains after having
constructed the parapet.

a. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 317 (Stanf.) If . . . you cannot
make Traueres vpon the Terreplaine, for that the Enemy
doth hinder it. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* 1, *Terre-Plain*,
in Fortification, is the Platform or Horizontal Surface of the
Rampart. 1830 *E. S. N. CAMPBELL Dict. Mil. Sc.* 88 The
Banquette is placed behind this parapet, and the clear space
left on the rampart, called its terreplein, has been limited
to about eighteen or twenty toises, terminated towards the
town by a slope of 45°. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV.
138/1 Bastions are termed 'full' when the interior is level
with the terre-plein of the rampart on either side of it.
transf. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* July 99/2, I went out to the
narrow terre-plain over the Craig.

2. The level base (above, on, or below the natural
surface of the ground) on which a battery is placed
in field fortifications; sometimes, the natural sur-
face of the ground (quots. 1669, 1756, 1853).

[This latter use is manifestly connected with the mistaken
derivation from *plana*, *plaine*, *plain*.]

1669 *STANNED Fortification* 8 The Height of the Ram-
pire... ought to be... 18 Foot above the Terra Plana. 1756
Dict. Arts, etc. s.v. *Foundry of Bells*, They first dig
a hole of a sufficient depth to contain the mould of the bell,
together with the ear or cannon under ground, and six
inches lower than the terreplein where the work is done.
1818 *J. M. SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 37 Breaching
batteries... must be sunk to such a depth that the terreplein
of the covered-way may coincide with the soles of the
embrasures. 1853 *STOCQUER Milit. Encycl.* *Terre-plein*,
in field fortification, the plane of site or level country around
a work. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) l. ii. 64 Batteries
may be classed as follows, viz.: 'Sunken batteries', in

which the terreplein is sunk below the surface of the ground.
'Elevated batteries', in which the terreplein is on or above
the natural surface of the ground.

Hence † **Terreplein** (corruptly *terrapin*) v. *Obs.*
rare, to furnish with a terreplein.

1672 in *Fort St. George* (Madras) *Reads*, Whither the
Curtains of the Christian Town to bee strengthened and
Terrapined.

† **Terrier**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *terre*, *TAR* v. 2 + **-ER** 1.]
A provoker, vexer: cf. *terriere* s. v. **TARY** v.

1385 *WUCLIF Esch.* xxiv. 3 Thou shalt saye bi prouerbe
a parable to the hous, terrier to wraththe [Vulg. *ad domum*
irritatricem]. 1388 *Ibid.* ii. 7-8 Thei ben terriers to
wraththe [1382 *wraththes*]. Nyle thou be a terriere to
wraththe, as the hows of Israel is a terriere to wraththe.

Terrier, variant of **TERBAR**.

Terre (e), **Terres**, *Obs.* f. **TERRIER**, **TERRACE**.

Terre sigillate, *Obs.* f. **TERRA SIGILLATA**.

[**Terresty**, mispr. in Arb. *Garner* II. 114 for
terrestritie (see **TERRESTRITY**, quot. 1568), whence in
dictionaries; in some assumed to be for **terrosity*.]

Terresterity, *erron.* form of **TERRESTRITY**.

† **Terrestre**, *a. Obs.* Also 4-6 *terestre*, 4-7
-er. [a. F. *terrestre* (12th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), ad.
L. *terrest-ris* earthly, f. *terra* earth.] = **TERRES-**

paradis; chiefly in phr. *paradis terrestre* [OF. *parais*,
paradis terrestre (12-13th c.), mod. Fr. *paradis t.*]
earthly paradise, the Garden of Eden.

1340 *Ayend.* 50 Ase he did to enue [= Eve] and to Adam in
paradis terrestre. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 88 Wyf
manne helpe and his confort, His Paradyt terrestre and his
disport. c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (1839) v. 44 The Kyver of Gyson
cometh out of Paradyt terrestre. 1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* 1
In gouernynge and ordeynynge the bodies terrestre and
erthely. 1550 *J. COKE Eng. & Fr. Herald* s. 133 (1871) 97
A marvelous puissance and... army marytayne and terrestre.
1663 *GERRIE Counsel* a vj b, After his building up of
Terrester Seas.

Terresterity: see **TERRESTRITY**.

† **Terrestrene**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **TERRESTRE**,
after **TERRENE**.] Terrestrial, earthly.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelkoner's Bk. Physice* 235/1 It will
helpe her, if any terrestrene thiog will helpe her.

Terrestrial (tèr'ēstriāl), *a. and sb.* Also 5-
yall(e, 5-7 -iall(e, 7 -tere-. Also 5-8 *terrestrial* (1
after *celestial*. [f. L. *terrestri-s* (f. *terra* earth) +
-AL. Cf. *Obs.* F. *terrestriel* (16th c. in *Godef.*)]

1. Of or pertaining to this world, or to earth as
opposed to heaven; earthly; worldly; mundane.

1422-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 183 The hieste powere
intellective... separate somme tyme from the basces terre-
strialle. c 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 82 Graunt
to man the hlyse eternelle. When he passith thys lyfe ter-
restyalle. c 1470 *ASHBY Active Policy* 592 What man is he
that is terrestrial But of hym thus sadly wol speke & telle?
1526 *TINDALE 1. Cor.* xv. 40 There are celestiall bodies, and
there are bodies terrestre. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI
182 b, Deprived of his terrestrial Crowne, to be recompensed
with an heavenly garland. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T. P.* ij b,
Their eyes are dazeled with terrestrial delights. 1750 *JOHN-*
SON Rambler No. 67 ¶ 2 The happiest lot of terrestrial
existence. 1808 *LAW Beacons of Bible* (1869) 47 The guilty
have then no terrestrial refuge.

2. Of, pertaining, or referring to the earth; often
in *terrestrial ball*, *globe*, *sphere*, the earth.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. ii. 41 From vnder this Terrestriall
Ball. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 6 Extended to the
plaine of the terrestrial Horizon. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 21 Feb.
The celestial, terrestrial, and subterranean deities. 1669
STURMY Mariner's Mag. v. 19 The Sphericallity of this
Terrestrial [ed. 1684 -trial] Globe. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St.*
Pierre's Stud. Nat. l. 563 The two terrestrial Hemispheres
are not projected in the same manner. 1837 *WHWELL Hist.*
Induct. Sc. (1857) III. 38 The subject of terrestrial magnetism.

† b. Proceeding from, or belonging to, the solid
earth or its soil; not atmospheric. *Obs.*

1658 *J. ROWLAND Mowlet's Theat. Ins.* 908 Terrestrial or
earthy Honey we call that, because the dew going away, it
is sucked out of the very sweat of the earth. 1660 *BOYLE*
New Exp. Phys.-Mech. xviii. 139 The Terrestrial Steam
may... considerably alter the gravity or pressure of the
Atmosphere.

c. Consisting of earth or soil. (*humorous*.)

1844 *O. W. HOLMES Lines Berksh. Jubilee* 48 No soil
upon earth is so dear to our eyes As the soil we first stirred
in terrestrial pies!

d. *spec.* *Terrestrial globe*, a globe with a map
of the earth on its surface: see **GLOBE** sb. 3;
† *terrestrial line* (*Obs.*): see quot. 1704; *terrestrial*
telescope, one used for observing terrestrial objects.

1559 [see **GLOBE** sb. 3]. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* 1. 31 In the
Clocke [of Strassburg Cathedral], there is a terrestrial globe.
1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* 1, *Terrestrial Line*,... *Line*
Terrestrial, in Perspective, is a Right Line, wherein the
Geometrical Plane, and that of the Picture or Draught
intersect one another. 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art*
I. 487 The Terrestrial Telescope, or Perspective Glass.
1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microgr.* 153 Terrestrial tele-
scopes will not have received their finishing touch... until
their secondary image is just as perfect as their first. 1869
TYNDALL in Fortn. Rev. 1 Feb. 245 The poles, equator, and
parallel of latitude of an ordinary terrestrial globe.

† 3. Of the nature or character of earth, esp. as
being dry and solid or pulverulent; possessing
earth-like properties or qualities; earthy. *Obs.*

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* l. 21 [Quick lime] whose moisture is
altogether exhauled, so as there remaineth therein nothing
else, but the terrestrial parts replenished with a fiery vertue.
1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* l. xviii. 49 The thick

and terrestrial Excrements of the Kidneys. 1684-5 *BOYLE*
Min. Waters 29 Of the division of the Cap. Mort. into
saline and terrestrial and other parts not dissolvable in
Water. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 903 Acids... do dissolve
animal calculi, by acting upon their terrestrial parts.

4. Of, or pertaining to, the land of the world, as
distinct from the waters.

1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 20 We offer you a naval not
a terrestrial league. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 7 Nov. The ter-
restrial and naval battailes here graven. 1839 *ALISON Hist.*
Europe (1849-50) VII. xlii. § 55. 136 While England was...
extending her naval dominion... Napoleon was... advancing
in his career of terrestrial empire.

5. *Nat. Hist.* Occurring on, or inhabiting, land:

a. *Zool.* Living on the land as distinguished from
the waters, or on the ground as distinct from the
air; applied *spec.* to birds of the order *Terrestres*,
and to air-breathing molluscs and crustaceans.

1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 54 Fishes
need lesse Refrigeration than Terrestrial Creatures. 1727-41
CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. *Bird*, Birds are usually divided into
terrestrial, and aquatic. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 479 The
subserviency of our planet to the support of terrestrial as
well as aquatic species. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xii.
(1873) 341 The distribution of terrestrial animals. 1888
ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 455 A few *Gastropoda*
are terrestrial and air-breathers.

b. *Bot.* Growing in the soil; distinguished from
aquatic, *marine*, *parasitic*, or *epiphytic*.

1831 *J. DAVIES Manual Nat. Med.* 424 *Fungi*. Terrestrial
or parasitical plants of very variable consistence, but never
of a green colour. 1849 *LYELL and Visit U.S.* (1850) II.
305 Land covered with a luxuriant vegetation of terrestrial
plants. 1875 *BENNETT & DVER Sachs Bot.* 660 The autumn
crocus, tulip, crown imperial, terrestrial orchids.

B. *sb.* (The adj. used absol.) a. A terrestrial
being; esp. a human being, a mortal; in quot. 1598,
a man of secular estate, a layman. b. The ter-
restrial world, the earth (*rare*). c. *pl.* Terrestrial
animals, orders, or families: see quot. 1842.

a. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. i. 108 (Qo. 1) Give me thy
hand, terrestrial! Give me thy hand, celestial! 1725 *POPE*
Odyss. xix. 691 Heav'n that knows what all terrestrials
need, Repose to night, and toil to day decreed. 1873
PAOTROA Exphus Heav. (1877) 235 Varieties of effect alto-
gether unfamiliar to us terrestrials. b. 1742 *YOUNG Nat.*
Th. ix. 598 Thou... Whose little heart, is moord within
a nook Of this obscure terrestrial. c. 1842 *BRAND & COX*
Dict. Sc., etc., *Terrestrials*,... the name of a section of the
class *Aves*, corresponding to the orders *Rasores* and *Curs-*
sores; also of a family of Pulmonated *Gastropods*, and of a
division of Isopodous *Crustaceans*.

Hence **Terrestrialism**, worldliness (as a way
of life), secularity; **Terrestrialize** v., *trans.* to
make terrestrial or earthly.

1856 *GAINDON Life* xxiii. (1875) 297 Falling neither into
fanaticism nor terrestrialism. 1829 *WILSON in Blackw.*
Mag. XXV. 380 Every breath of air we draw is terrestrialized
or etherialized by imagination. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 357 Once
terrestrialized, life... is 'not a dream but may become one'.

Terrestrially, *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY** 2.]

1. In a terrestrial manner; after the manner of
earthly or worldly things.

1604 *DRAVTON Moses* ii. 366 These plagues seem yet but
nourished beneath. And even with man terrestrially to
move. 1664 *H. MORE Exp. 7 Epist.* vii. 112 [They] grossly
and carnally erre touching the nature of the Resurrec-
tion-Body, . . . phansying it as terrestrially modify'd. 1821
Examiner 220/2 Our own terrestrially transient duration.

2. As regards the ground or soil.

1857 *T. MOORE Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 19 Indication
that the locality is moist, either atmospherically or terrestri-
ally, or both.

So **Terrestrialness** *rare* (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Terrestrian**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *terrestri-s*
terrestrial + **-AN**.] = **TERRESTRIAL** 5 a.

1608 *TOWSELL Serpents* (1658) 635 The signes of such as
are hurt by the Chaldonian or Cherssean Asp, and the
Terrestrian are all one, or of very little difference.

Terrestriety: see **TERRESTRITY**.

† **Terrestriety**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. as next +
-FY.] *trans.* To make terrestrial.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xlii. 231 Though we
should affirm... that heaven were but earth celestified, and
earth but heaven terrestriated. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*,
Terrestriety, to make earthly or like earth.

† **Terrestrious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *terrestri-s*
terrestrial + **-OUS**: cf. *illustrious*.]

1. Having the nature of earth; earthy.

1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* iii. xlix. 539 [The] ter-
restrious and earthie temperature which all sorts of peares
doe much consist of. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 322
Beside the fixed and terrestrious Salt, there is in naturall
bodies a *Sal niter* referring unto Sulphur. 1741 *MONRO*
Anat. Nerves (ed. 3) 25 Saline and terrestrious Particles.

2. Of or consisting of the land surface of the earth.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. (1650) 49 This varia-
tion proceedeth not only from terrestrious eminencies, and
magnetical veins of earth laterally respecting the needle.
1862 *MARSH Lect. Eng. Lang.* 24 The geographical centre
of the terrestrious portion of the globe.

3. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the land; =
TERRESTRIAL 5.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiv. 169 Some [animals]
in the Sea... hold those shapes which terrestrious formes
approach not. *Ibid.* 170 That nomenclature of Adam, which
unto terrestrious animals assigned a name appropriate unto
their natures.

† **Terrestrity**, *terrestreity*. *Obs.* [ad.
med.L. *terrestritās* (a 1330 in Du Cange), f. *terre-*

stri-e earthy: see *-TY*, *-ITY*. Hence *F. terrestril*, *-et*, Eng. *terrestrial*. In 16th c. the L. form was altered to *terrestreitas* (1533 in Du Cange), app. after words properly in *-itās*, from adjs. in *-eus*, as *terreilās*, *paneilās*, *vineilās*, etc., and this was imitated by It. *terrestreità* (Florio), *F. terrestréité* (Roquefort), Eng. *terrestreity*. *Terrestreity* is an individual error.] The quality or condition of being earthy, or of containing earthy matter; usually *concr.* earthy matter; applied esp. to gross or residual substances.

α. 1568 TURNER *Of Wines* B viij, Rheinisch wyne... hath fewer dregges and lesse terrestritie [mispr. in Arb. *Garner* II. 114, *terresty*] or grosse earthynesse than the Clared wine hath. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* 658 Referring all to the terrestrity of the sea: for that in sea water there is mingled much earthlie substance. 1605 TIMME *Quersit*, II. ii. 107 Salt peeter pure and separated from all terrestritie and heterogeneal... substance.

β. 1605 TIMME *Quersit*, III. 153 The spirit of vitriol, separated from all terrestritie. 1662 MERRET *Tr. Ner's Art of Glass* III. 12 The salt yields no more terrestrity, or dregs. 1681 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 105 That all the terrestrity thereof comes to be separated. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 394 Freed from all its terrestrity [mispr. -terity]. 1750 *tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 42 From their own terrestr[itey] [orig. (1533) *sua terrestritatis*] they will sink in water.

Terret, -it (ter'et, -it). Forms: 5-8 *tyret*, *teret* (t, tyret, 6 *tyrette*, 7 *tirret*, *terriet*, 9 *terret*, -it. See also **TORRET**. [In 15th c. *teret*, *tyret*, collateral form of *tozet*, a. OF. *tozet*, *tozet*, dim. of OF. *tor* (12th c.), *tour* a round, circuit, circumference: see **TOUR**. The phonetic change from *tord*, *turet* to *teret*, *tyret* is unusual.] General sense: A round or circular loop or ring, esp. one turning on a swivel, by which a string, ribbon, or chain is attached to anything.

α. A ring on a dog's collar, by which a string can be attached, etc.

[1376-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 387 In nno lese et uno pare de turettes pro domino de Hilton. c. 1386: see **TORRET**.] 1530 PALSAR, 281/2 Tyrettes for a grayhounds collar, *boucettes*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 186/2 The Grey-hound, hath his Collar, and the Spaniel hath his Terret.

β. Each of the two rings by which the leash is attached to the jesses of a hawk.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Hawking* b v b, The lewnes shulde be fastened to theym [jesses] with a payre of tyretis [ed. 1496 tyretys] with jytretis shuld rest vpon the lewnes, and not vpon the gesses, for hyngyng and fastynynge vpon trees when she flyeth... The tyretis serue to kepe hir from wyndyng when she backes. [1801 STUART *Sports & Past.* II. ii. § 9 [from *Bk. St. Albans*] The lynes, or small thongs of leather, might be fastened to them [the jesses] with two tyrets, or rings.]

γ. A ring or the like by which any object can be attached to a chain; = **TORRET** c.

1515 in *Carte Life of Ormonde* (1736) I. Intro. 43 A white horn of ivory, garnished at both the ends with gold and corse thereunto of white silk barred with barres of gold and a tyret of gold thereupon. 1570-80 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 118 For making a tyret and a ryng of yron to the masons well buckett, *rod*. [1586-7 *Ibid.* 119 For a lowpe for the mason well buckett, *ad.*] [1900 J. T. FOWLER *Let. to Editor*, The ring by which the chain is attached to a watch is now called the 'torret' or 'tyret', but the word is going out, and they call it the 'bow'.]

δ. In horse-harness, One of the two (brass) rings fixed upright on the pad, or saddle, and on the hames, through which the driving reins pass. Also, any ring attached elsewhere to the harness for a similar purpose, as a *head-terret*: see *quot.* 1794. [1429: see **TORRET**.] 1794 BAILEY, *Tyrets*, Ornaments for Horse-Harness. 1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 144 The Terrets are what screws in the saddle, or housing, for the reins to run through... A short terret is often fixed at the top of a bridle, called a *head-terret*, for the leading-reins to go through. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 173, I saw a leader's rein break halfway between the head-terret of the wheeler and the pad-terret of the leader. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 358/2, 'I... found I could make my pad terrets' [the round loops of the harness pad, through which the reins are passed], 'my hooks, my buckles, my ornaments...', as well as any man.'

Hence **Terreted** († *terreted*, *tirr*, *tyrr*-) a., provided or fitted with a terret.

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 55b, Three Greyhounds curante, of the Moone, with colours Rubie, studded and tereted, Solis. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xi. (1611) 218 Three greyhounds collars argent edged studded and tyretted or. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 76/2 A dog collar... edged, studded and Tirretted.

Terret, obs. form of **TURRET**.

Terre-tenant (tēr'ē-tenānt). *Law*. Also 5-6 *terr*-, 6-7 *terr*-, 6-8 *ter*-. [a. AF. *terre tenaunt* 'holding land', f. *terre* land + *tenaunt* **TENANT**.] One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant of land.

[1308-9 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 275/2 Les heirs, & les terres tennaunts Gregorie de Rokeseleye.] 1439 *Ibid.* V. 9/1 The said Feoffees, her Heirs, Executors and Teretenaunts. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 23 *Preamble*, Proccesse made... ayent them... their heires exccutors or teretenautes. 1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parv.* 14 All the terre tenants of the village haue caried away their corn & hay except one man only. 1607 in COWELL *Interpr.* 1702 *Let. fr. Soldier to Ho. Com.* 19 They chusing rather to rely on the Oaths of the Teretnants and a View of the Lands. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 91 These mesne or middle lords, who were the immediate superiors of the *terre-tenant*, or

him who occupied the land. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. ii. 151 The terre tenants in villenage, who occur in our old books, were not villains.

Terretour: see **TERRITOIRE**.

|| **Terre-verte** (tēr'vert). Also 7-8 *terra-vert*, 8 *terraverd*. [F. *terre verte* (De Lisle 1783), *terre verde* (Colgr.), It. *terra verde* 'green earth'; cf. G. *grünerde*.] A soft green earth of varying composition used as a pigment; esp. that obtained from Italy (Verona), Cyprus, and France; = **CELADONITE** or *green earth*, a variety of glauconite.

1658 W. SANDESSON *Graphice* 82 Earth colours are best, as all Okers... *Terre-vert*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 313/2 *Terra-vert* colour, a kind of a dusky green... is an earthy Clay Painters use. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 141. 2/2 The smallest Body'd Terravert, Lake and the Pinks. 1730 GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 9 Crisocola or Terravert. 1748 J. HILL *Fossils* 31 Blueish green indurated Clay, called by the painters *Terre Verte*, one of the best and most lasting greens they have. 1884 J. C. STAPLES in *Girl's Own Mag.* 8 Mar. 354/1 Emerald green and terre vert among the greens.

Terreyn, terrhene, obs. ff. **TERRENE**.

Terrial. ? Error for some term in hawking; ? for **TERRET** b.

1604 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindness* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Mine [hawk]... seised a Fowle Within her talents; and you saw her pawes Full of the Feathers; both her petty singlea [toes], And her long singles, grip'd her more then they; The Terrials of her legges were stain'd with blood. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 25 That we may strike... with claws and bill of steel, and soak our terrials with his blood.

Terriar, obs. form of **TERRIER** 2.

Terribility (terib'iliti). *rare*. Also 5 *terry-blete*. [a. obs. F. *terribilité*, also later *terribilité* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *terribilitās*, f. *terribilis*: see next and *-ITY*, *-TY*.] = **TERRIBLENESS**.

1471 CAXTON *Recnyell* (Sommer) 41 And the terribylete of the tyrant licheon is not to be redoubtyd when hit bleuyth vnpunyschid. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Scurf.* 59 Their valour and terribility in warre. 1823 G. DARLEY in *Lond. Mag.* Dec. 638/2 The energy, passion, terribility, and sublime eloquence of the stage.

Terrible (terib'l), a. (*sb.*) Also 5-6 *terry*-, 6 *terra*-, *terre*-, *tirre*-. [a. F. *terrible* (12th c.), ad. L. *terribilis*, f. *terrere* to frighten: see *-BLE*.]

1. Exciting or fitted to excite terror; such as to inspire great fear or dread; frightful, dreadful.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 142 Ther roos up oon out of his sepulture, Terrible of face. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 620 That terrible felonny my spreit affrayd. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 266 With a terribill tail... stangand as edderis. 1565 in Sir J. PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 108 The marvellousset and terribill storm. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxvii. (1627) 277 In very many schooles, the whole government maintained only by continual and terrible whipping. 1721 STAYE *Eccle. Mem.* II. i. v. 36 Punished... to the terrible example of all others. 1791 COWPER *Ilad* iv. 515 The Greeks... With martial order terrible advanced. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 50 A foe more terrible than the avalanches. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 311 Superb instances of terrible beauty undeformed by horrible detail.

2. Exciting some feeling akin to dread or awe; very violent, severe, painful, or bad; hence *collog.* as a mere intensive: Very great, excessive. (Cf. the similar use of *tremendous*, *awful*, *frightful*, etc.)

1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 128 That constant amitie... to their nychtbouris the Britanis brocht a terribill feir. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 49 He is a terrible faster on a piece of Beeffe. 1670 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 315 The terrible Bill against Conventicles. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* IV. (1740) 227 The terrible blow of all. 1779 *Mirror* No. 41 ¶ 6, I was told it was a great way off, and over terrible mountains. 1820 LYTTON *Deverex* I. ii, He was a terrible cavalier at the holy mysteries of Catholicism. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chua.* xi, She's a terrible one to laugh. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 301 Even you, terrible worker as you are, could not study in the Arctic regions.

3. *quasi-adv.* = **TERRIBLY**. (Chiefly in sense 2.) c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 42 The duke... spored bys horse terribly. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 13 The world is a Sea... terrible salt thorough sin. 1634 SIR T. HERRERT *Trav.* 5 The weather being terrible hot. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) I. 126 We were so terrible good as to take James in our carriage. 1877 FREEMAN in *Life & Let.* (1895) II. viii. 153, I was in a terrible bad way.

4. *Comb.*, as *terrible-browed*, *-looking*.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liv, He seemed to her a terrible-browed angel. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 4/1 There was only one burglar, by no means a terrible-looking fellow.

5. *sb.* A terrible thing or being; something that causes terror or dread. Usually in *pl.*

a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 5 (1622) 133 Which maketh the cogitation of death, of all other terribles, to seeme the most terrible. 1688 FLAVELL *Fear* II. q Job calls it the king of terrors... or the most terrible of terribles. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* II. 149 One has, between Grecian and Gothic study, generated a new race of terribles.

Terribleness (terib'lnes). [*f. prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being terrible; frightfulness, dreadfulness, awfulness.

a. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) T viij, The most terrible, and the laste terrible of all terribleness. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxvi. 8 The Lorde... brought vs out of Egypt... with great terriblenesses thorow tokens and wonders. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 257 He did not only bear the terribleness of imprisonment. 1710 ABP. SHARP *Serm. Acts xvii.* 31 Wks. 1754 VI. 188 The... majesty, and terribleness of his appearance. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 431 The sadness and terribleness of some of the aspects of life.

+ **Terriblize**, *v.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [*f. TERRIBLE* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make or render terrible.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. l. *Vocation* 271 Both Camps approach, their bloody rage doth rise, And even the face of Ceuards terriblize.

Terribly (terib'li), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a terrible manner.

1. So as to excite terror or dread; dreadfully.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 245 b, Impenitent synners... drawn downe to hell moost terribly or feerfully. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 313 We heard a hollow burst of bellowing Like Bulls, or rather Lyons... It strooke mine eare most terribly. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 639 This ample azure sky, Terribly large, and wonderfully bright. a. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 364 It is at death that the consequences of guilt are often most terribly revealed.

2. Very severely, painfully, or badly; passing colloquially into a general intensive: Exceedingly, extremely, excessively, very greatly.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. 2x. 184 It raines and snowes terribly. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 274 Tulips are charming to the Sight, but terribly offensive to the Smell. 1774 GOLOSIN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 101 Relying on its courage, and the strength of its bill, with which it (the puffin) bites most terribly. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. lviii. 147 You must be terribly in want of your dinner. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* I. 49 Why then are they so terribly anxious to prevent you from being happy? *Mod. I am at present terribly busy.*

+ **Terrio**, *Obs.* *rare*-. [*f. L. terra* earth + *-io*.] (See *quot.*)

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* II. v. 99 Terrica is an Ignick Invention, for the cheaper making of all kinds of Burnt-earths... wherevpon the Materials made by this Art, are called Terricks.

Terrice, obs. form of **TERRACE**.

Terricole (ter'ikol), a. (*sb.*) [*ad. L. terricola* earth-dweller, f. *terra* earth + *col-ere* to inhabit.]

1. *Bot.* Growing on the ground, as some lichens.

1884 J. M. CAMBRAE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 562/1 With respect to terricole species [of lichens], some prefer peaty soil... others calcareous soil.

2. *Zool.* Living on the ground or in the earth.

1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 6 June 715 Some living specimens of the 'Harmut', *Clarias lasera*... from Damietta... This curious Silurid Fish... Mr. Boulenger was not able to confirm... the account of its terricole habits.

3. *sb.* An animal living on the ground, or burrowing in the earth; *spec.* a member of the *Terricolæ*, a group of annelids containing the common earthworm.

1896 *Naturalist* 78 The head-pore of aquatic species is wanting in adult terricoles.

Terricoline (ter'ikolēn), a. *Zool.* [*f. as prec.* + *-INE* 2.] = next.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1902 in *WEBSTER Suppl.*

Terricolous (ter'ikol's), a. *Zool.* [*f. as prec.* + *-OUS*.] Inhabiting the ground, not aquatic or aerial; living in the earth; *spec.* of or belonging to the *Terricolæ* or earthworms; = **TERRICOLE** 2.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 167/1 In the terricolous annelida there are no cirri. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Terricolous*,... living on or in the earth, as the *Harpalus terricola*. Applied by Latreille and Macquart to a group... of the *Tipularia* which deposit their eggs in the earth...: terricolous. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 220 In the terricolous forms (Lumbricids) the vasa deferentia are continuous with the testes. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 247 In the same manner as gallinaceous and struthious birds swallow stones to aid in the trituration of their food, so it appears to be with terricolous worms.

+ **Terriorepant**, a. *Obs.* *rare*-. [*f. L. terri-crep-us*, f. stem of *terrere* to frighten + *crep-ere* to rattle, make a noise; cf. *crepant-em* *pr. pple.*]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Terriorepant*... that rebuketh terribly or bitterly.

+ **Terriculament**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 in *L. form*-mentum, pl. -ta. [*ad. L. terriculament-um* (Apuleius) a bugbear, f. *terriculum* something that excites terror, f. *terrere* to frighten: see *-MENT*.] A source or object of dread, esp. of needless dread; a bugbear.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Pref. ciiij, His vaine terriculaments and rattelbladders. 1567-8 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 315 Afear'd or dismay'd with such vain terriculaments of the world. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. vi. (1651) 720 Such terriculaments may proceed from natural causes. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwick* (1811) II. 404 Those who are not *Terriculamenta*, but *Terroris*, no fancy-form'd Bugbears, but such as carry fear and fright to others about them. 1674 JOSSLYN *Voy. New Eng.* 182 Such like bugbears and Terriculamenta.

Hence + **Terriculament v.** *Obs.*, to inspire with groundless fear.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. & Truth Triumph.* (1645) 14 The man to whom the shadows of the mountains seemed men, was very prudent and advised in his fear, in respect of him that is terriculamented with such apocryphal pretences of feare as these.

|| **Terridam**, *terrindam*. [*Native Indian name.*] (See *quot.*)

1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Muslin*, There are various kinds of muslins brought from the East-Indies; chiefly Bengal; bettelles, tamartans, mulmuls, tanjeets, terridams, doreas, &c. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Terridam*.

+ **Terrie**, *terry*, *Obs.* *rare*-. [*app. a. OF. terry, terri* (16th c. in Godef.), dial. forms of *terris* bank, mound, trodden ground.] A trodden path,

sometimes a balk or ridge of earth separating fields or allotments.

1563 *Homilies* II. Rogation Week iv. (1859) 496 They do wickedly which do turn up the ancient terries of the fields, that old men beforetime with great pains did tread out.

† **Terrien**, *a. Obs.* Also 5-yen. [a. OF. *ter(r)ien* terrestrial, seigniorial (12th c. in Godef. Compl.) f. *terre* land + *-ien*, *-IAN*: corresp. to a L. type **terrianus*.] Earthly, worldly; territorial.

(1292 *BAITON* III. iv. § 21 Fey a noster Seigneur le Roi. de vie et de membre, de cors et de chateaus et de terrien honneur.] c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 334 The kynge Arthur, that is oure lorde terrien. 1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* 24 Thoffyce of a knyght is to mayntene and defende his lord worldly or terrien. 1489 — *Faytes of A. I. i.* 5 Emperours, kynges, dukes & other lordes terriens.

Terrier¹ (*ter'ri-er*). Now only *Hist.* Forms: 5 *terriere*, 5-9 *terrar*, 6 *tarrar*, *terroure*, -ore, 7 *terreuer*, 7-8 *terrer*, 6- *terrier*. [a. OF. *terrier* (13-15th c. in Godef. Compl.) rent-roll, subst. use of *terrier* adj. (cf. F. *registre terrier* (15th c.) = med.L. *terrarius liber*): — med.L. *terrarius*, f. *terra* land. Thence med.L. *terrarium* rent-roll (Du Cange).] A register of landed property, formerly including lists of vassals and tenants, with particulars of their holdings, services, and rents; a rent-roll; in later use, a book in which the lands of a private person, or of a corporation civil or ecclesiastical, are described by their site, boundaries, acreage, etc. Also, in extended application, an inventory of property or goods.

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 206 Increase the rente, and make a new terrier and rental. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 78, I will that... the terriere wyth that oon partye of this indentur be putte and kepte in the butche of the Gyldhalle. 1527 *Luton Trin. Guild* (1906) 192 A terriere of y^e land y^e Thomas Colemakers. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 136 A tarrar of alle the landes and medowes... belonging to the towne. 1584 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 231 An ancient and true terroure... declaring the limits [etc.]. 1594 *WEST 2nd Pt. Symbol*, *Chancerie* § 87 The deedes, evidences, muniments, terriers. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. viii. § 17 Some Diocesses in this Terrier were exactly done, and remain fairly legible at this day. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Terrar*... is a Book, Survey, or Land-Roll, wherein the several Lands, are described; containing the quantity of Acres, boundaries, Tenants names, and such like. a 1695 *WOOD Life* (O.H.S.) I. 398 That there was no terrier taken of the goods he had, which were bought at the college charge. 1707 *E. CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Eng.* II. ix. (ed. 22) 129 The Churchwardens, whose Office is to see... that there be an exact Terrier of the Glebe-Land. 1879 *Times* 22 Sept. The dimensions of each plot by number are preserved in the official parish terrier.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* xi. xxii. § 5 Some... give a more particular terrier or distinct map of this heavenly life or kingdom. 1646 *OWEN Country Ess.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 55 What bounds, what terriers are to be assigned to the one or to the other. a 1649 *R. HOLDSWORTH in Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. cxix. 111 The holy terrier of the Celestial Canaan.

Terrier² (*ter'ri-er*). Forms: 5 *terriere*, *terryere*, 6 *terryer*, *taryer*, *terroure*, 7 *terriar*, *terrar*, *tariar*, *terriar*, *tarryer*, 7-8 (9 *vulgar*) *terrier*, 6- *terrier*. [a. F. (*chien*) *terrier*, also as subst. *terrier* 'a hunting-dog used to start badgers, etc., from their earth or burrow' (cf. **TERRIER**³) = med.L. *terrarius*, f. *terra* earth (see prec.).]

1. A small, active, intelligent variety of dog, which pursues its quarry (the fox, badger, etc.) into its burrow or earth; the numerous breeds are distinguished into two classes, the *short-* or *smooth-haired*, as the fox-terrier, black and tan terrier, etc., and the *long-* or *rough-haired*, as the Scotch terrier, Skye terrier, etc. (See also **BULL-TERRIER**, **TOY TERRIER**, etc.) Formerly also *terrier dog*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 489/1 *Terriere*, hownde (*n. r.* terriere), *terrarius*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 279/2 *Taryer* a dogge. *Ibid.* 280/1 *Terryer* a dogge, *chien terrier*. 1596 *A. FLEMING tr. Caius' Dogg.* (1880) 4 Of the Dogge called *Terrar*, in Latine *Terrarius*. Another sorte... which hunteth the Foxe and the Badger or Greye onely, whom we call *Terrars*, because they... crepe into the grounde. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 871 An open table for all kinde of dogges... He hath your... Terriers, Butchers dogs, Bloud-hounds. 1644-7 *CLEVELAND Char. Lond. Diurn.* 3 Who fitter to unkenell the Fox, then the Tarryer, that is a part of him. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 25 Like so many Terriars we must fasten upon them with tooth and nail. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 166 The terrier is a small kind of hound with rough hair. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxii. A rough terrier dog... scampered at large. 1852 *HUXLEY Lect. Wks. Men* 210 It is a physiological peculiarity... that impels the terrier to its rat-hunting propensity. 1863 *H. KINGSLEY A. Elliot v.* Rough long-legged English fox terriers, which ran on three legs, like Scotch terriers, and held their heads on one side knowingly.

b. *fig.*
1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 695/1 We shall... set in such terriers to him, that we shall... either course him abroad or make him euyl rest within. c 1622 *FOAP*, etc. *Witch Edmonton* I. ii. Bonds and bills are but terriers to catch fools. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.* *Outway* Wks. II. 220 Hunted... by the terriers of the law. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midd.* xxxiii. The opening quest of a well-scented terrier of the law drove me from the vicinity of Edinburgh.

† 2. A name given to certain beavers said to burrow instead of building. *Obs.*

1733 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 177 He

[Sarrasin in *Mem. Acad. Sci.*, Paris, 1704, p. 64] says there are some Beavers called Terriers (*Castors terriers*), which burrow in the Earth. 1781 *PENNANT Hist. Quad.* II. 384 They [Beavers] are met with dispersed, or in the state of Terriers, in the wooded parts of independent Tartary. 1784 — *Arct. Zool.* I. 103.

3. A punning appellation for a territorial: see **TERRITORIAL** 4 b. (Cf. **TERRY** 5b.2)

1908 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 5/2 It may... be argued that 'Territorial' is not very much longer than 'Volunteer', but it is just the little that makes all the difference... [Of three suggestions, 'Terror', 'Terrier', 'Terral', it was] yesterday rather thought that 'Terrier' would carry the day. *Ibid.* 18 June 3/4 Next year, which will be the jubilee of the force now known as the 'Terriers', to distinguish them from the 'Tommites'. 1908 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 4 The admirable spirit in which his [Mr. Haldane's] 'Terriers', as the wit of London has nicknamed our Home Army, have met the [etc.].

4. *attrib.* That is a terrier; of or like a terrier. (For *terrier dog* see 1.) Also in *comb.*, as *terrier-like* adj.

1809 *SCOTT Let. to G. Ellis* 8 July, in *Lockhart*, A terrier puppy of the old shaggy Celtic breed. 1838 *LEWIS in Youatt Dog* (N. Y.) v. 169 The imaginary beauty of a terrier crop consists in the foxy appearance of the ears. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perilyceras* 290 Endowed with the terrier nose of suspicion. 1895 *SCULLY Kafir Stories* 133 He had a wiry and terrier-like appearance.

† **Terrier**³. *Obs.* In 5 *terryer*. [a. F. *terrier* (14th c. in Littré): — late L. *terrarium* mound of earth, hillock, burrow, f. *terre* earth: see prec. sbs.] The earth or burrow of a badger or fox.

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* v. ix. The foxe... was within a terrier nyghe to the lodgys of the lyon.

Terrier, **Terriet**, *obs.* ff. **TARRIER**², **TERRET**. **Terriif**, *obs.* form of **TARIFF**.

Terrific (*ter'ri-fik*, *a. (sb.)*) [ad. L. *terrificus* terrifying, f. stem of *terrere* to frighten: see -**FIC**. So *obs.* F. *terrifique* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. Causing terror, terrifying; fitted to terrify; dreadful, terrible, frightful.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 497 The Serpent... with brazen Eyes And hairie Main terrific. 1718 *POPE Iliad* x. 300 In arms terrific their huge limbs they dress'd. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 345 Even Canonicians... the terrific Schemes of the Narragansetts, sued for peace. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* iv. 214, I cannot... advise you to attempt any species of the terrific in painting. 1899 *WARO Hist. Dram. Lit.* (ed. 2) I. 307 A terrific woodcut depicts the most sensational situation in the story.

2. Applied intensively to anything very severe or excessive. *colloq.* (Cf. *awful*, *terrible*, *tremendous*.)

1809 *J. W. CAOKER in Croker Papers* 12 Oct. I am... up to my eyes in business, the extent of which is quite terrific. 1855 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) II. 262 The crowd was immense, and the applause terrific. 1899 *J. HUTCHINSON in Arch. Surg.* X. No. 38, 177 The sensation of tingling burning pain remaining the same, while the itching is 'terrific'.

b. *sb.* in *pl.* Terrific things.

1798 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) V. 174 To exhibit, among his mock-terrifics, some pictures that have the genuine grandeur of horror.

Hence **Terrifically** *adv.* = **TERRIFICALLY**; **Terri-**

finess, the quality of being terrific.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Terrificness*, Terribleness, 1894 *Onting* (U.S.) XXIV. 360/1 A low mountain... over which a terrifically steep path led. 1904 *Adv. Elizabeth in Ruigen* 101 Her family wept and... told her the terrificness of marrying a widower with seven children.

Terrific, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] = **TERRIFIC**.

1831 *FR. A. KEMBLE Jrnl. in Recoll. Girlhood* (1878) III. 47 In the evening we had terrific ghost stories. 1855 *MISS MANNING Old Chelsea Bun-Ho.* xvii. 286 Abundantly more terrific.

Terrifically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + **-LY**²: see **-ICALLY**.] In a terrific or terrifying manner; frightfully, dreadfully, shockingly.

1814 *C. CLAIRMONT in Dowden Shelley* (1887) I. 452 note, A most terrifically dirty inn. 1817 *J. SCOTT Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 79 The reports of the distant war sound terrifically in the ear. 1846 *MRS. SHERWOOD in P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 228 Arches of rock, which hung terrifically over my head. 1904 *HICHENS Gard. Allah* Prel. vi, Terrifically greater, more overpowering than man.

b. *colloq.* in intensive use: Alarmingly, excessively, extremely. (Cf. *awfully*, *dreadfully*.)

1859 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 160 My corrections are terrifically heavy. 1883 *J. PARKER Apost. Life* II. 188 Always be terrifically hard upon yourself. 1885 *G. MEREDITH Diana Crossways* ii, Terrifically precocious, he thought her.

Terrification (*ter'ri-fik-ə-shən*). Chiefly *Sc.* [ad. L. *terrificatio*-em, n. of action from *terrificare* to **TERRIFY**.] The action of terrifying; the fact or condition of being terrified; consternation, extreme alarm, terror, fright.

1612 *W. JAMES Deeds East Lothian* (1899) 29 For ane exemplar terrification to all Goddes harlots to fie and abhorre the lyk. 1797 *EARL MALMESBURY Diaries & Corr.* III. 504 Now and then he tried terrification, by letting out some strong Jacobin phrases. 1833 *GALT in Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 657 He was in an awful terrification.

b. *transf.* A source of alarm or dismay; a terror. a 1806 *MRS. GRANT Lett. fr. Mount.* (1806) III. 180 She was a terrification to me.

Terrify (*ter'ri-fai*), *v.* [ad. L. *terrificare* to frighten, f. *terrificus* **TERRIFIC**: see **-FY**. Cf. F. *terrifier* (Littré).]

1. *trans.* To make much afraid, to fill with terror, to frighten or alarm greatly. Also *absol.*

1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (Parker Soc.) 501 Thou terriest none but such as most horribly are afraid of thee. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* ii. (1657) 15 No Conscience to accuse, no Devil to terrify. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 338 Terrifi'd Hee fled, not hoping to escape, but shun The present. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 215 The Fowler then discovers himself, and terrifies the quail, who... entangles himself the more in the net, and is taken. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. Son of *Crassus* xxiii. Girls, sent their water-jars to fill, Would come back pale, too terrified to cry.

b. To drive from, out of, into, etc. by terrifying; to deter from; to frighten out of, into, etc.

1575 *tr. Luther's Comm. Gal.* iii. 3, 100 b. To exhort the Galathians, and to terrify them from a double danger. 1690 *Nesse Hist. & Myst. O. & N.T.* I. 53 Those very angels which terrified them both from the tree. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxxvii. It may terrify her to death in the present weak state of her nerves. 1867 *SMILES Huguenots Eng.* iv. (1880) 55 The people whomained were at length terrified into orthodoxy.

2. To irritate, torment, worry, harass, annoy, tease. Now only *dialect*.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Working only by terrifying Plaisters upon the rind and orifice of the Sore. a 1825 *FOABV Voc. E. Anglia*, *Terrify*, to teize; irritate; annoy. A blister or a caustic is said to terrify a patient. 1876 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VI. 56/1 He has been terrified all night by those insects. 1898 *J. A. GIBBS Cotswood Vill.* viii. 164 'Terrify him, sir; keep on terrifying of him'. This does not mean that you are to frighten the fish; on the contrary, he is urging you to stick to him till he gets tired of being harassed.

† 3. To make terrible. *Obs. rare*—1.

1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. iii. If the law, instead of aggravating and terrifying sin, shall give out licence, it foils itself. Hence **Terrified** (*-fai-d*) *ppl. a.* (whence **Terrifiedly** *adv.*); **Terrifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence **Terrifyingly** *adv.*); also **Terrifier** (*-fai-er*), one who or that which terrifies.

1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxxiv. Elizabeth... hastened... along the principal alley of the Pleasance, dragging with her the terrified Countess. 1865 *DICKENS Mod. Pr.* I. i. Her terrified expostulation stopped him. 1890 *Temple Bar* Mag. Nov. 313 She is still 'terrifiedly clutching his hand. 1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely* Suppl. 548 In stead of a 'terrifier, he hath brought him about now to be a praiser. 1870 *R. C. JESS Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 79/1 The terrifier of horses. 1617 *J. WOODFORD in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 199 A gibbet having been set up... for the 'terrifying of the people. c 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Pr.* lxxxviii. xl. Thou dost me fill... With 'terrifying fears. 1746-7 *HEAVY Medit.* (1818) 269 At the least terrifying appearance, they start from their seats. 1849 *STOVEL Introd. Camm's Necess.* 71 Exhibitions of terrifying depravity. 1805 *SURA Winter in Lond.* (1806) I. 271 If your honour had not been so 'terrifyingly flurried, I should have given you the message before.

† **Terrigenal**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *terrigenus* earth-born + **-AL**.] = **TERRIGENOUS** 1.

a 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) III. 347 Even his terrigenal men would be void of ambition, or knowledge of wants.

† **Terrigenist**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + **-IST**.] One born of the earth.

1631 *R. H. Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 2. 248 The men of this world, those Brutigenists, or Terrigenists, as they are called, Earth-bred worms. *Ibid.* xvi. 286.

Terrigenous (*ter'i-dʒi-nəs*), *a. rare*. Also *error. terrigenous*. [f. as prec. + **-OUS**.]

1. Produced or sprung from the earth; earth-born.

1684 *T. BUANET Th. Earth* I. 189 Our terrigenous animals must have been wean'd as soon as they were born. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. i. iii. 31 Either these were terrigenous, or... the animals they so exactly represent have become extinct.

† 2. *Chem.* A term for those metals of which the oxides are called earths. (Cf. **CALCIGENOUS**.) *Obs.*

1854 *J. SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 433 Silicates, either of the terrigenous or the calcigenous class. c 1805 *J. WYLD in Circ. Sc.* I. 394 Tests for the terrigenous earths.

3. *Geol.* Land-derived: applied to marine deposits derived from the neighbouring land.

1882 *GEIKIE Text Bk. Geol.* III. ii. § 6. 437 Mechanical deposits of the sea. Land-derived or Terrigenous. 1884 *Nature* 22 May 84/2 Terrigenous deposits in deep water near land.

Terrine (*ter'ri-n*). [Original form of **TUREEN**.] 1. = **TUREEN**. *Arch. exc.* as French.

1706, etc. [see **TUREEN** a]. 1888 *TRAIL in Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Apr. 508/2 A part of South America where the earth's crust seems to be so absurdly thin that you can almost see the internal contents of the telluric pie—or *terrine*, as it may perhaps be appropriately called. 1901 *Speaker* 19 Oct. 66/2 In a few moments the Republican had set before him... a terrine of Pâté de Foie Gras.

† 2. *Cookery*. A French dish: see *quots.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Terrine*, in *Cookery*, a Mess made of a Breast of Mutton, cut into pieces, with Quails, Pigeons, and Chickens, cover'd with slices of Bacon... and stew'd in a Pan between two gentle Fires. 1736 *BAILEY Househ. Dict.* 565 *Terrine*, is a French dish, so call'd from *Terrine*, which signifies an earthen pan; it is made of half a dozen of quails, four young pigeons and a couple of chickens, and a breast of mutton cut to pieces; bake or stew them in an earthen pan between two gentle fires [etc.].

Terring, provocation: see **TAR**, **TARR** v.2

Terri, *obs.* form of **TERRACE**.

† **Terri-sonant**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *terrisonus*, f. stem of *terr-ere* to frighten + *sonāre* to sound; cf. *sonānt-em* *pr. pple.*] (See *quot.*) So

† **Terri-sonous** *a. Obs. rare*—0. 1856 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Terrisonant*, that sounds bitterly [ed. 1674 terribly]. 1858 *PHILLIPS, Terrisonant*, sounding terribly. 1721 *BAILEY, Terrisonous*, that soundeth terribly.

Territ, variant of **TERRET**.

† **Territoire**, -tor, -tour. *Obs.* Also **terre-territorial**. [*f. territoire*.] = **TERRITORY** 1; land.

1456 Sir G. HAVZ *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 115 That it be nocht our (= over) hys set, or in our harde dry territoire, or our myrry erde. 1547 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) l. 250 The territour of the east part of the said burgh. 1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* II. 24 Caesar Who... Doost turne away th' vnderwarlike Inde from territours of Rome. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton*. Annot. 21 The Inhabitants of it, and the territour thereabout.

Territoire, variant of **TERRITORY** 2.

Territorial (teritō'riāl), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. lat. L. territorialis, f. territorium* **TERRITORY** 1. Cf. *F. territorial* (18th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Of, belonging or relating to territory or land, or to the territory of any state, sovereign, or ruler. 1768 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* (1769) 22 Three other litigated cases with regard to territorial property and dominion. 1798 *WASHINGTON Let. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 20 An actual invasion of our territorial rights. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. iv. 11. 135 Freeing themselves from the territorial jurisdiction of the temporal and spiritual princes. 1875 *BEAUFORT Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vL (ed. 2) 231 'Territorial water', in its essence means any water over which, or over the entrance to which, the Power possessing the coast can throw shot. Custom has given an arbitrary range of three miles. 1906 *Daily News* 28 May 9/1 The Jewish Territorial Organization, whose aim is to secure an autonomous home for the Jews in territory under the British flag.

b. Of or pertaining to landed property.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 199 It will be more beneficial to the public and the East India Company, to let the territorial acquisitions remain in the possession of the Company for a limited time. 1800 *Proc. Parl. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 49/2 That the dead stock and territorial revenue of India were enlarged very much, he was ready to allow. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 492 A plan, for keeping the territorial and commercial accounts distinct in future. 1855 *DELAWARE Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 1 Territorial possessions are too highly prized in England for men lightly to yield even a fraction of such property at a fair value.

c. Possessed of land, owning or having an estate in land; landed.

1822 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Rise Eng. Commu.* I. i. 15 The territorial aristocracy. 1867 R. CONGREVE *Ess.* (1874) 173 The territorial and moneyed aristocracy... is being brought daily into more direct... opposition to the people which it has governed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 5/1 The preservation of that ascendancy which the territorial class now enjoys.

2. Of or pertaining to a particular territory, district, or locality; local.

1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* i. 8 Each particular... Church, for special and particular and territorial questions & queries. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 131 The gods... were local and territorial divinities. 1857 *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 4 'The Parish', whether as a mere territorial division or an active institution, is not ecclesiastical either in origin or in purpose. 1868 *GLAISTONE Two Mundi* iv. (1869) 111 Phthis itself is... the only territorial name [etc.], which we find in the Greece of Homer.

b. *Sc. Law.* Of jurisdiction: Extending over and restricted to a defined territory: see **TERRITORY** 1 c.

1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* I. ii. § 11 Because this kind of jurisdiction was incident to, and followed the lands or territory to which it was annexed... it got the name of territorial. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Territorial jurisdiction* was at one time universal; but, becoming formidable, was repeatedly discouraged by different acts... and by 20 Geo. II. c. 43, all heritable jurisdictions... were abolished or annexed to the Crown, with the exception [etc.].

c. *Sc.* Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical district, not a parish. *Territorial church*, one organized to serve a particular district, esp. a poor and thickly populated one, without regard to the existing parish boundaries. *So territorial minister*. Now little used. (Introduced by Dr. Chalmers.)

1822 *CHALMERS Sp. Gen. Assembly* 24 May, Notes 52 The assignation of a territorial district to each chapel. 1863 A. H. CHARTERIS *J. Robertson* viii. 231 A territorial church furnishes the best of all means for leavening the people. 1863 W. G. BLAIR *Better Days for Working People* v. (1864) 119 They are the heart-breaks of the city missionary, the territorial minister and the district visitor. 1873 T. COCHRANE *Home Mission Work* vi. (1865) 144 A humble labourer in the territorial field.

3. Of or belonging to one of the 'territories' of the United States: see **TERRITORY** 1 4.

1812 *BRACKENRIDGE Views Louisiana* (1814) 99 The territorial governor [of Missouri] acts as well in the capacity of a general agent for the United States, as in that of civil magistrate. *Ibid.* 142 In 1805, it was erected into a territorial government... by the name of the Territory of Louisiana. 1888 *BAKER Amer. Commu.* I. i. xiii. 167 There are also eight Territorial delegates, one from each of the Territories... not yet formed into States.

4. *Mil. a.* *Territorial Regiments*, the regiments of infantry of the line of the British Army, under the scheme of Army reorganization of 1881, by which each regiment is associated in name, depot, etc., with a particular county or locality.

1881 *Queen's Regul.* 1 Precedence of Corps... The Territorial Regiments. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 158 Territorial Regiments of the Line... Arranged alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence.

b. *Territorial Army or Force*, the British Army of Home Defence instituted (on a territorial or local basis) in 1908. Also *Territorial* as *sb.* a member of the Territorial Army.

1907 *Outlook* 30 Nov. 706/2 There is no evident reason why any old Volunteer should hesitate about joining the Territorial Army. *Ibid.* There is nothing to deter the ex-

Volunteer from becoming a Territorial. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 7/3 So soon as the Reserves of the Regular Army were called out, the Territorial Force, the second line, should be mobilised to go into war training. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 1 Apr. 7/4 Yesterday the existence of the Volunteers as such terminated, and to-day the Territorial Army comes into being.

Territorialism (teritō'riāliz'm). [*f. prec. + -ISM.*] A territorial system.

1. A system which gives predominance to the landed class; landlordism.

1881 *PARNELL in Philad. Record* No. 3357. 1 Appealing to the great masses of England and Scotland against the territorialism and shopocracy which dominates Parliament. 1882 *KAV in Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 150 The anomalies consequent on the various reigns of feudalism and territorialism. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 June 5/1 The old flag of Tory territorialism or the new ensign of Tory democracy.

2. Rendering German *Territorialism*, applied to a theory of church government which places the supreme authority in the civil power. Cf. **COLLEGIATISM**.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1821 (Pfaff) defended the collegial system against the reigning territorialism. 1888 *SCHAFF Hist. Chr. Ch. VI.* l. viii. 25 Territorialism, whose motto is *Cujus regio, ejus religio*.

3. *Sc.* The organization of church work on territorial lines; the extension of the parochial system to smaller areas: see **TERRITORY** 2 c.

1873 T. COCHRANE *Home Mission Work* vi. (1885) 133 The grand practical work of Territorialism. 1904 J. WELLS *J. H. Wilson* vi. 51 Territorialism is the parochial system in its perfection, adjusted to the needs of a great city.

4. The organization of the Army on a territorial or local basis: see **TERRITORY** 4.

1903 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Oct. 503/2 Territorialism may often be good as a recruiting principle, but seldom as a limit to a regiment's definition.

Territorialist. [*f. as prec. + -IST.*]

1. A member or representative of the class of land-owners: cf. **TERRITORY** 1 c.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 10/5 [The candidate] has no land in the county, and very little influence over the territorialists. 1867 B. CRACROFT in *Brodrick Ess. Reform* 164 If we add 246 to 256 we get 502 as the ascertained number of the territorialists in the House of Commons. 1901 *Daily Record & Mail* 21 Dec. 4 A compulsory disposal of the land from territorialists to settlers.

2. A member of a Jewish organization, whose aim is to secure a separate territory for the Jews: cf. *quot.* 1906 s.v. **TERRITORY** 1.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 31 July 5/3 The territorialists... were bent on forcing [the Zionist] congress to accept the Gnas Ngisha plateau as a counsel of despair. 1909 *Ibid.* 9 Sept. 3/4 The... 'Territorialists'... maintain that the true aim of the Jews ought to be to obtain an autonomous settlement anywhere—Uganda, for instance, or even Argentina.

Territoriality. [*f. as prec. + -ITY.*] Territorial quality, condition, position, or status.

1894 E. P. EVANS in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLIV. 305 The consciousness of what might be called common territoriality tends... to bind together. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 17 Nov. 4/4 Lord Rosebery urged that territoriality was of the essence of good recruiting. 1907 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Aug. 163/2 Times have changed, and ability, common-sense and general knowledge must be added to territoriality.

Territorialize (teritō'riäliz), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE.*] *trans.* To make territorial; to place upon a territorial basis; to associate with or restrict to a particular territory or district. Hence **Territorialization**.

1818 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 158 The Pope had recently territorialized his authority to a great extent. 1897 *MAITLAND Domesday & Beyond* 157 It is not probable that the territorializing process will stop here. *Ibid.* 165 In the territorialization of military service. 1899 *Educ. Rev.* Nov. 379 What is called by students of railway questions the 'territorialization' of railways has been wellnigh accomplished. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 6/3 His plan... demanded the territorialization of the army.

Territorially, *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.] In relation to or in respect of territory.

1828 in *WEAVER citing E. EVERETT*. 1885 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 408/2 The formation of the tribe, territorially regarded. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* ix. 98 British Chinde was 'territorially' smaller than on my last visit. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 148 This little borough [Woodstock]... belonged politically as well as territorially to the Marlborough family.

Territorian. [*f. L. territorium* **TERRITORY** 1 + *-AN.*] An inhabitant of a territory.

1887 *Mas. D. DALY Digging*, etc. *S. Austral.* Introd. 4 The magnificent harbour of which all Territorians are so proud [i.e. those of the Northern Territory of S. Australia].

Territoried, *a. rare.* [*f. next + -ED* 2.] Possessing a territory. (Usually in comb.) a 1654 *SELDEN Eng. Epim.* II. Wks. 1726 III. 11 Their plurality of narrow-territoried princes.

Territory 1 (te'ritōri). Also 5 *terri-, tery-*. [*ad. L. territorium* the land round a town, a domain, district, territory. Etymology unsettled: usually taken as a deriv. of *terra* earth, land (to which it was certainly referred in popular L. when altered to *terrātorium*); but the original form has suggested derivation from *terrere* to frighten, whence **territor* frightener, *territorium* 'a place from which people are warned off' (Roby *Lat. Gr.* § 943). So *F. territoire* (1278 in *Godef. Compl.*): see also **TERROIR**.]

1. *† a.* The land or district lying round a city or town and under its jurisdiction. Chiefly as a rendering of *L. territorium*. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) V. 321 Boecius... was throtelede in the territory Mediolanense. c 1460 *Oweny Reg.* 99, ij. acres of Arable londe In be territorye or grownde of Cude-lynton. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 236/2 Persons having Lands and Tenements in the seid Nethercastre, and within the territory of the same. 1538 *ELVOT, Territorium*, the fyeldes or countraye lyenge within the irisdiction and boundes of a cite, a territoire. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* I. § 3 (1615) 19 This word [Territorie] is most properly a circuit of ground, containing a libertie within it selfe, wherein dwellers men having land within it, and yet the Territorie it selfe doth lie open and not inclosed. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxii. 118 As they governed the City of Rome, and Territories adjacent.

b. The land or country belonging to or under the dominion of a ruler or state. Often applied contextually to the land or country itself of a state, as *French territory* (= France, the land of France).

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 304 A cite or towne, called Menne or Menne, within the londe or territorye of y^e emperor. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Act.* xxviii. 86 We came to Rhegium, a cite in ye borders of Italy situate and lyinge within the territory that belongeth to the Brutians. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 146 Welcome braue Earle into our Territories. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* x. (1691) 114 Not being above a sixth or seventh of the whole Territory of England. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Introd. iv. 93 The kingdom of England, over which our municipal laws have jurisdiction, includes not, by the common law, either Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, or any other part... except the territory of England only. 1769 *Constitution U.S.* iv. § 3 Rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States. 1799 *Hr. LER Canterb. T., Old Wom. T.* (ed. 2) I. 359 A small port, still within the Neapolitan territories. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. i. 3 The original Hellas was included in the territory of a little tribe in the south of Thessaly. 1908 *Athenum* 12 Dec. 754/1 The rearrangement of frontiers and territories by Napoleon.

c. *Sc. Law.* (See *quots.*)

1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* I. ii. § 16. 27 Since no judge can pronounce sentence on persons or subjects without his territory, civil jurisdiction cannot be founded, unless the defender either, first, reside within the judge's territory, or, adly, be possessed of some estate or subject within it. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Territory of a Judge* is the district over which his jurisdiction extends in causes and in judicial acts proper to him, and beyond which he has no judicial authority.

d. *transf.* Each half of a football ground considered as belonging to one of the teams: so in hockey, baseball, etc.

1896 *Field* 4 Jan. 22/2 A moment later, the visitors... invaded the home territory. Here Jones got smartly away... and... scored a try.

2. A tract of land, or district of undefined boundaries; a region.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 112 The most fertile territories of Anjou. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 5 It was necessary to wrest a territory from the sea itself for [Havre's] foundation. 1870 *VEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 89 The central territory is covered with forests. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. R. Reform* xvii. 201 Fascinating territories of limitless mulga-downs.

3. *fig. a.* The domain, space, or region of fact, action, meaning, etc. belonging to or included in a science, art, class, word, etc.; sphere, province.

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxviii. 485 (Going) beyond their owne bounds, into the Territories (as I may so speake) of another Science. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1864) 271 The whole field of historic investigation seems more or less the territory of scepticism. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 2 Psychology... has been allowed its title, but not its territory. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* vii. 110 It is the customary office of a word to cover, not a point, but a territory, and a territory that is irregular, heterogeneous, and variable.

b. *Anat.* A tract or region of the body pertaining to a particular organ or structure.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 125 The supply of blood to the corresponding hepatic territory is cut off. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 716 The symptoms may be confined to the territory of a plexus. *Ibid.* VIII. 493 A vaso-motor... disturbance, confined to the territory of the vessels concerned.

4. In the United States, One of certain regions in the West belonging to and under the government of the American Republic, and having some degree of self-government, but not yet admitted as a State into the Union.

1799 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 43 The organization of the government of the Mississippi territory... should perhaps be mentioned to Congress. 1806 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 90 A certificate that he had paid the tax required by a law of the Indian territory, on all retailers of merchandise. 1865 J. E. CAIRNES *Rev. Amer.* 22 A 'territory'... is a portion of the domain of the Union which is not yet a 'state'. 1888 *SCHAFF Hist. Chr. Ch. VI.* I. xi. 84 The law of the United States is supreme in the Territories.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 7/2 There can be no compromise... about the territory rights. 1901 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 7/2 The Powers have been territory-hunting.

† **Territory** 2, *territoire*. *Obs.* Erroneously used by Caxton to render *F. tertre*, a rising ground, hill, or eminence.

c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 70 b, We shal enhabite with peple the lowe montaignes & the terroires. 1481 — *Godeffroy* xxi. 53 They... began to reassemble, and gadred them to gydre on a terroire. *Ibid.* clviii. 233 Archys is a Cyte of the lande of Fenyce, and standeth afoote of a montayne named Lybane, in a terroirey moche stronge.

Territour: see TERRITOIRE.

Terr-oceanic (ter'oujānik), *a. rare*—[*f. L. terra earth + OCEANIC*]. Of or belonging to both land and ocean: *terr-oceanic basin*, a basin or hollow consisting of a sea-basin with the surrounding land within its watershed.

c1860 R. Mallet in *Q. Rev.* Apr. (1909) 495 The lines of elevation which mark and divide the great oceanic or terr-oceanic basins of the earth's surface.

Terro-cement. [*f. terror*, taken as combining form of *L. terra earth*]. Cement of earthy nature. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* 1. 373/2 Every one is aware that mortars and terro-cement, like other earthy matters, are non-conductors of heat.

Terroir. *Obs. rare*. [*a. F. terroir, OF. terroir* (12th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), *terrouer* (13th c.) = *med. L. terratorium* (Du Cange) = in *Pr. terrador* = *L. territorium* TERRITORY¹, *q.v.*]

a. = TERRITORY¹. *b.* Soil.

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 18/2 For to berye it in the terroir of the cyte of Losane. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 83 Italy is the Garden of Enrope, the Terroir being gentle and copious.

Terror (ter'ra), *sb.* Also 4-6 -oure, 6-9 -our. [*ME. terrouer, a. F. terrouer* (14th c.) = *L. terrōr-em*, nom. *terror*, *f. terrere* to frighten: see -OR 1.]

1. The state of being terrified or greatly frightened; intense fear, fright, or dread. Also, with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

c1375 *So. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 701 He...but rednes or terroure of goddis son was confessor. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Ballad of Passion* 137 For grit terroure of Chrystis deid, The erde did trymnil quhar I lay. 1560 BIALE (Genev.) *Ps.* lv. 4 The terrors [COVERED, fear] of death are fallen vpon me. 1605 SHARS. *Lear* iv. ii. 12 It is the Cowish terror of his spirit That dars not vnderake. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 20 By little and little [they] descended as their terrors forsooke them. 1657 THORNTON tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 46 Pan sends a Terroure vpon the Methymneans. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 3 This Remark struck a pannick Terror into several who were present. a1763 SHERSTONE *Ess.* xiii. Wks. 1765 II. 51 The gloom of night...was productive of terroure. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 236 The terrors with which I was seized...were extreme. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) 1. 227 Showed hesitation, alarm, increasing terroure. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 338 You shall a son see born that knows not terror, Achilles.

2. *transf.* The action or quality of causing dread; terrific quality, terribleness; also *concr.* a thing or person that excites terror; something terrifying.

1528 *Roy Rede me* (Arb.) 41 Threatnyng with fearful terroure. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 209 He vseth hys name sometimes, only for a clooke and a terroure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 704 So spake the grieslie terroure. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 333 22 The Messiah appears clothed with so much Terroure and Majesty. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F. L.* (1846) v. 16 The ferocious Bedouens, the terror of the desert. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xvi. Clearing war's terrors from his eye. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) 1. 100 The terrors of the storm. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. ii. 61 He became...the terror of all the well-disposed within the district. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 14 There we kept up the reputation of 'little terrors' that we had earned with Miss Graten.

3. *King of terrors*, Death personified.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xviii. 14 His confidence...shall bring him to the king of terrors [1560 King of feare; COVERED, very fearfulness shall bryng him to the kyngel]. 1682 FLAVELL *Frar* 9 Job calls it the king of terrors...or the most terrible of terribles. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* xxiv. It surely is not worse to encounter the king of terrors in health...than to encounter him already half subdued by sickness and suffering. 1827-47 HARE *Guesses* (1874) 88 It is the only voice which can triumph over Death, and turn the King of terrors into an angel of light.

4. *Reign of terror*, a state of things in which the general community live in dread of death or outrage; esp. in *French Hist.* the period of the First Revolution from about March 1793 to July 1794, called also *the Terror*, the *Red Terror*, when the ruling faction remorselessly shed the blood of persons of both sexes and of all ages and conditions whom they regarded as obnoxious.

Hence also *White Terror*, applied to the counter-revolution that followed the *Red Terror*, and to other periods of remorseless repression in various countries.

1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sc. Fr. Rep.* I. xviii. 231 This superb monument had suffered most from the reign of terror. c1870 *Miniature* xi. In *The Sibyl* 1 Apr. (1893), When the Terror, with hungry throat Ravished the bones of the wide Touraine. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 132 A White Terror succeeded the Red Terror. 1883 *Fortin. Rev.* 1 Nov. 701 The red terror of the French Jacobins is insignificant by the side of the white terror of Ferdinand VII. 1891 LO. ROSEBERY *Pitt* xl. 186 On the one side there were murders, roastings, plunder of arms, and a reign of terror [in Ireland in 1797]. 1893 *Tablet* 9 Dec. 934 A little Terror reigned over the provincial commune.

5. *Comb. a.* attributive, as *terror-drop*, -*fit*, -*gleam*; *b.* objective (with *pr. pples.*), as *terror-breathing*, -*giving*, -*inspiring*, -*preaching*, -*stirring*, -*striking*, etc., *adjs.*; *c.* instrumental (with *pa. pples.*), as *terror-crazed*, -*fraught*, -*haunted*, -*mingled*, -*ridden*, -*ripen*, -*shaken*, -*smitten*, -*stricken*, -*struck*, etc., *adjs.*; *d.* so *terror-strike* *v.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep. Mortimer to Q. Isabel* 114 Curses...Through the stern throate of 'terror-breathing warre. 1873 W. CARLETON *Burning of Chicago* viii. The panic-struck, 'terror-crazed city. 1897 P. WARING *Tales Old Regime* 184 [Convicts] who sweated 'terror-drops beneath

their stamped blankets. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 199 At doubt and 'terror-fit he only laughed. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* i. vii. (1875) 98 All this 'terror-fraught interspace between heaven and earth. a1743 SAVAGE *Public Spirit* 127 Instant we catch her 'terror-giving cares. 1844 LONGFELLOW *Norman Baron* vii. The lays they chanted Reached the chamber 'terror-haunted. 1854 GRACE GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 91 Enrolment in this honourable 'terror-inspiring, omnipresent corps. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas*, *Hope* ii. 235 Nature hears, with 'terror-mingled trust, The shock that hurls her fabric in the dust. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah* 225 This good man, this 'terror-preaching Noy. c1611 CHAPMAN *Slind* xxii. 320 Then all the Greeks...admir'd his 'terror-stirring lim. 1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth* 16 Our 'terror-stricken warriors quailed. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Palmos* iii. 35 He cowers like a terror-stricken child. 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 74 So her beames did 'terror-strike his sight. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep. Owen Tudor* to Q. Kath. 23 His dreadful 'terror-striking name. 1799 Ht. LEE *Cantab. T., Frenchm. T.* (ed. 2) I. 270 She found herself alone... 'terror-struck, bewildered. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Blakesmoor in H-shire*, A sneaking curiosity, 'terror-tainted.

Hence **Terrorful**, **Terrorsome** *adjs.*, full of or fraught with terror, terrifying.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 491 The points...show themselves...with that dark jaggedness and terrorful meaning which [etc.]. 1890 *Leeds Merc.* 3 Feb. 5/1 A writer...makes it terrorsome by the following anecdote.

Terror, *v. Obs. or arch.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To strike with terror, to terrify. Also *absol.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* viii. 515 They, terror'd with these words, demand his name. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. Ded., A Law...as all other penal Statutes intended but to terrour. 1878 P. W. WYATT *Nardunda* 3 The terror'd heart of Tostig.

Terrorism (ter'oriz'm). [*a. F. terrorisme* (1798 in *Dict. Acad., Suppl.*), *f. L. terror* dread, **TERROR**: see -ISM.] A system of terror.

1. Government by intimidation as directed and carried out by the party in power in France during the Revolution of 1789-94; the system of the 'Terror' (1793-4): see **TERROR** sb. 4.

1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 112/2 It would...renew the reign of terrorism. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* viii. (1818) II. 357 He was obliged to remain abroad during the whole reign of terrorism. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 85 Like...the terrorism of the Jacobins...it was a moral epidemic.

2. *gen.* A policy intended to strike with terror those against whom it is adopted; the employment of methods of intimidation; the fact of terrorizing or condition of being terrorized.

1798 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (ed. 7) 132 The causes of rebellion, insurrection...terrorism, massacres, and revolutionary murders. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxx. IV. 155 He could not but be sensible that this system of terrorism was full of peril to himself. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. ix. (1876) 248 If anyone should disobey the decision of the meeting, he would subject himself...to a social terrorism.

Terrorist (ter'orist). [*a. F. terroriste, f. L. terror* **TERROR**: see -IST.]

1. As a political term: *a.* Applied to the Jacobins and their agents and partisans in the French Revolution, esp. to those connected with the Revolutionary tribunals during the 'Reign of Terror'.

1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 169 The terrorists, as they were justly denominated, from the cruel and impolitic maxim of keeping the people in implicit subjection by a merciless severity. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 75 Thousands of those Hell-hounds called Terrorists...are let loose on the people. 1818 HERVE *Beauties of Paris* II. 296 (Jod.) He assisted La Fayette in endeavouring to defend the king from the terrorists. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 83 That pithy chapter in Machiavelli's 'Prince' which treats of cruelty and clemency...anticipates the defence of the Terrorists.

b. Any one who attempts to further his views by a system of coercive intimidation; *spec.* applied to members of one of the extreme revolutionary societies in Russia.

1866 FITZPATRICK *Sham Sgr.* 180 Miss G—, the daughter of a Wexford terrorist, directed many of the tortures which were so extensively practised. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 315/2 To [Russian] Terrorists it guarantees...security on condition of a...pledge to abandon...the revolutionary party. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 2/1 Several notables are believed to be more or less implicated in the actions of the Terrorists.

2. Dyslogistically: One who entertains, professes, or tries to awaken or spread a feeling of terror or alarm; an alarmist, a scaremonger.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 26/1 The terrorists of this country are so extremely alarmed at the power of Bonaparte. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 570 Some book of the religious terrorists, which tended to infuse the alarm of pious persecution. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *And. Aut. Part.* III. clxxxv. 200 What becomes of the pretended terrorists at home who affect to be alarmed for the condition of every white female in the Antilles?

3. *attrib.*

1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sc. Fr. Rep.* I. xi. 113 The defeat of the terrorist-party. *Ibid.* xvi. 194 Under the terrorist government of France. 1856 GOLDW. SMITH in *Oxford Ess.* 295 An advanced and slightly terrorist school of philanthropists. 1884 in *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 7/2 In the struggle we are engaged in with the terrorist and autocratic Governments of Europe, and especially with that of Russia.

Hence **Terroristic**, '*stical* *adjs.*, characterized by or practising terrorism.

1850 *Bentley's Miscell.* XXVIII. 407 This was the Government styled 'terroristical' by the Austrians! 1875 *Postm. Gains* i. Comm. (ed. 2) 81 This terroristic law...was not

abrogated till the time of Justinian. 1884 STEPNIAR in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 327 The gradual progress of the terroristic tendency under the influence of Government repression. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 54 The leaders of the 'terroristic' or extreme revolutionary party.

Terrorize (ter'oriz), *v.* [*f. TERROR + -IZE*].

1. *trans.* To fill or inspire with terror, reduce to a state of terror; *esp.* to coerce or deter by terror.

1823 *Douglas, or, Field of Otterburn* II. iii. 33 This was, alas! no crafty scheme to terrorize my mind. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. v. 260 He bade them [soldiers] to terrorize no one. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* i. ii. 18 Superstitions which yet more or less...terrorize the ignorant.

2. *intr.* To rule, or maintain power, by terrorism; to practise intimidation. (After *tyrannize*.)

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xxxvii. It is one of Kate's fancies to terrorize thus over weak minds. 1870 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6 Count Bismarck...openly...terrorized over the Prussian Chamber by relying upon the support of the army.

Hence **Terrorized** *pp. a.*; **Terrorizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Terrorization**, the action of terrorizing; **Terrorizer**, one who terrorizes.

1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 26 Jan., The White Caps...began their cowardly and brutal work of 'terrorization in the great state of Ohio. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 886 The Powers can do much by terrorization. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Apr. 470/2 The whimpering and 'terrorized suppliants against High Church domination. 1892 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 330/1 Night gangs of masked 'terrorizers. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* IV. liv. 153 It began to be common talk that among the trades-associations there was systematic 'terrorizing of the worst kind. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 194/2 A 'terrorizing collection of ghastly models and pseudo-medical specimens.

Terrorless (ter'orless), *a.* [*f. TERROR + -LESS*]. Devoid of terror; exciting no dread.

1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* vi. 61 How terrorless the triumph of the grave! 1886 *Ruskin Praterita* I viii. 248 Like a cloudless and terrorless Arctic sea.

[**Terrorosity**: see TERRISITY.]

Terroure, *obs. form of TERRIER, TERROR.*

† **Terrourent**, *a. Obs. rare*—[*ad. L. terrourentus, f. terra earth: see ULENT*]. (See *quots.*) Hence

† **Terrourentness**. So † **Terrourently** *Obs. rare*—[*ad. L. terrourentus, f. terra earth: see ULENT*]. (See *quots.*) Hence

† **Terrourentness**. So † **Terrourently** *Obs. rare*—[*ad. L. terrourentus, f. terra earth: see ULENT*]. (See *quots.*) Hence

Terry (teri), *sb.*, *a.* [Origin uncertain: it is not clear whether the word was orig. *sb.* or *adj.* If *adj.*, it may have been a corruption of *F. tiré drawn*; cf. *Gen. geogener Sammet* 'drawn velvet']

A. sb. 1. The loop raised in pile-weaving (PILE *sb.* 6) left uncut; also short for *terry fabric*, *terry-velvet*, etc.; see *B.*

1784 J. BENNETT *Patent Specif.* No. 1437 The Prince's everlasting union pearl or terry. *Ibid.* The silk and mohair, pearl or terry, or wove, to float as a sating. 1853 *USE Dict. Arts* I. 380 (Carpet weaving) Inserting a tag or wire to form the rib or terry. 1861 *Abridgm. Spec. Patents, Weaving* Index 1093, Terries raised on wett. 1879 *Wuester's Suppl., Terry*, 1. A kind of heavy silk and worsted material used in upholstery. 2. Heavy red poplin for ladies' dresses. 1882 *HOWELLS Annie Kilburn* xi. The furniture was in green terry.

2. In rope-making, An open reel.

1877 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* (Perh. not the same word.)

B. adj. Of pile-fabrics: Looped, having the loops that form the pile left uncut, as *terry pile*, *terry velvet* (in *F. velours épingle*). Also, Of or pertaining to such a fabric.

1835 *Ladies' Cabinet* Jan. 64 The new ones [hats] are composed of...plain velvet, and Terry velvet. *Ibid.* Feb. 202 A toque of pink terry velvet. 1851 *Mech. Mag.* 5 Apr. 278/2 Joseph Burch...For improvements in printing terry and pile carpets [etc.]...Patent dated September 28, 1850. 1853 *USE Dict. Arts* I. 380 The fabric produced will be plain or unornamented, with a looped or terry pile. 1878 *BARLOW Hist. Weaving* 270 Both cut and terry velvets are now woven in power looms.

C. Comb. as *terry-ribbed* *adj.*, *terry-weaving*.

1885 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 202/1 The majority are made of terry-ribbed silk. 1907 *Macm. Mag.* Jan., Notes 19/2 New sections on terry weaving, the automatic supply of wett to looms, and warp stop motions, have been added.

Terry (teri), *sb.* 2 A colloquial abbreviation of **TERRITORIAL**, applied to members of the Territorial Army; = **TERRIER** 2.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 31 Dec. 3/4 The 'Terries' will be made to feel that there is little or no difference between them and the Tommies. *Ibid.* 4/7 Obviously some kind of a nickname must be found for the new Territorial Army...Upon another page Mr. Charles Lowe boldly calls our soldiers of the future 'The Terries'.

Terry, *sb.* 3: see **TODDY**.

Terry, *var. TARY v. Obs.*, to provoke.

Terryare, -*yer*, *obs. ff. TERRIER* 2.

† **Terrye**, *Obs.* Short (or error) for **TERRIER** 2.

1608 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 939 The eager Dogs are cheer'd with claps and cries...And all the Earth rings with the Terryes yearning.

Terryen, *var. TERRIEN Obs.*, earthly.

† **Tersail**, *Sc. Obs.* In 6 tersail [app. *ad. OF. tercel, tiercel*, 'a measure of wine' (*Godef.*), deriv. of *tiers* third, **TIERCE**] = **TIERCE** (of wine).

15.. *Aberdeen Regr.* (Jam.), Tersail of wyne. (1845 *JAMIESON, Tersail*,...the third part of a pipe, a tierce.)

Tersal, *Tersan*, *obs. ff. TERCEL*, **TERTIAN**.

† **Ter-sanctus** (tē'sanjktōs). [*L. ter* thrice + *sanctus* holy.] See *quots.*, and **SANCTUS**, **TRISAGION**.

1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 39 After this follows the

hymn *Tersanctus*. 184a Hook *Ch. Dict.*, *Tersanctus*, the Latin title of the hymn in the Liturgy beginning 'With Angels and Archangels', &c. In the Liturgy of Milan it has been used from time immemorial, under the name of *Trisagium*. 1892 C. WHITAKER *Stud. Aid Prayer Bk.* 81 The Triumphal or Seraphic Hymn. This hymn is sometimes called *Ter-Sanctus* (Thrice holy). It is indeed a Biblical *Ter-Sanctus*, but it is not the 'Liturgical Trisagion'.

Terse (tɜːs), *a.* Also 7 *terce*, *terce*, *teirce*. [ad. L. *ters-us*, *pa. pple.* of *tergere*, -*ere* to wipe.]
 †1. Wiped, brushed; smoothed; clean-cut, sharp-cut; polished, burnished; neat, trim, spruce.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. i. I am enamour'd of this street. 'tis so polite and terse. 1607 DEKKER & WEAVER *Northw. Hoe* ii. i. 1st note, it is terse! am I handsome? ha! 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 20 This Man...so laboured upon it, that he left it smooth and terse. 1623 COCKRAM, *Teirce*, fine, neat, spruce. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* ix. (1707) 256 The concave Superficies of that Sphere [the Moon] is usually supposed to be exactly terse and smooth. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. 39 (*Mod. Antig.*) Mrs. Frances' features...were rather terse and sharp.

†2. *fig.* Polite, polished, refined, cultured: esp. in reference to language. *Obs.* (passing into 3).

1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1628) 132 A polite and terse Academicke. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* i. ii. Your polite and terser gallants. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 6 Castelleo...bath turned the whole Bible into pure, terse, elegant Latin. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii. (1840) l. p. cxviii, Henry of Huntingdon...was likewise a terse and polite Latin poet of this period. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. 365 A terse conciseness of sentences.

3. *spec.* Freed from verbal redundancy; neatly concise; compact and pithy in style or language. (The current use.)

1777 W. WHITEHEAD *Goat's Beard* i. In eight terse lines has Phædrus told...A tale of goats. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 16 note, An eminently clear, terse, and spirited summary. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* l. ii. l. 286 The terse simplicity and most pregnant brevity of speech. 1868 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* II. x. 475 note, The Peterborough Chronicle is almost startling in its terse brevity.

†4. Applied to claret; also *absol.* as *sb.* *Obs.* (Perh. not the same word. Some suggest *Thiers*, name of a wine-producing place in Puy-de-Dôme.)

1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* iv. Wks. 1720 l. 179 Must I stay 'till by the strength of terse claret you have wet yourself into courage. 1687 SPOLEY *Belamira* ii. i. I am so full I should spill terse at every jolt. *Ibid.* He grudg'd his money for honest terse.

Terse, var. **TARSE** *Obs.*; *obs. f.* **TIERCE**.
Terse, -ell(e), -elet, *obs. ff.* **TERCEL**, -CELET.
Tersele, variant of **TARSEL** *Obs.*

Terse (tɜːsli), *adv.* [f. **TERSE** + -LY 2.] In a terse manner or style. †a. In a refined or elegant manner; elegantly, politely. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., Fastidious Brisk, swears tersely, and with variety. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Country Life* 27 Thus thou canst scarcely live to satisfy the belly chiefly; not the eye. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) ii. Lincoln. 165 That one living in so ignorant and superstitious a generation could write so tersely.

b. In relation to language: Neatly, concisely. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10. 704 The cry of the York mob...expressed tersely the creed of the English trader. 1903 *Times* 1 Apr. 9/5 The Judge has tersely summed this up.

Terse (tɜːsn̩), [f. **TERSE** + -NESS.] The quality of being terse: †a. of being clean-cut; sharpness or smoothness of outline. *Obs.*

1803 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xv. (ed. 2) 294 The compactness of its form, arising from the terseness of its limbs. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. 183 (*Illy-carrying*) A well-made little man...with considerable terseness of feature.

b. Polish, elegance, or neatness of style; in mod. use, Neat and forcible conciseness.

1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 314 Gay...wrote with neatness, and terseness. 1808 HAN. MORE *Catech.* i. ii. 21 For giving a terseness and a polish to conversation...nothing is equal to the miscellaneous society of London. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 801/2 Landor had a...terseness and force of expression, which arrested the attention and won the admiration of his immediate contemporaries.

Terse, **Tersia**, *obs. ff.* **TERCET**, **TARSTIA**.

†**Tersion** (tɜːʃən), *obs. rare*. [ad. L. type **tersiōn-em*, *n.* of action from *tergere* (-*ere*), *ters-* to wipe: see -ION.] The action of wiping.

1676 PALEY *Mech. Origin of Electr.* Wks. 1774 IV. 347 Another observation...about these bodies, is, that they require tersion as well as attrition; weaker electricks require to be as well wiped as chafed. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Tersion*, is Wiping or Cleansing the outside of any Body. [1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 3/2 He [Boyle] found also that heat and tersion (or the cleaning or wiping of any body) increased its susceptibility of [electric] excitation.]

†**Tersive**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ters-*, *ppl. stem* of *tergere*, -*ere* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Having power to cleanse as by wiping; deterrent; detergent.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 359 For the Eye-waters, I conceived them more strongly tersive, and clearing the Eyes. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* 49 Such a pleasant filtration, as invites the Patient to rub on the tersive water.

Terslet, **Tertane**, **Tertenant**, *obs. ff.* **TERCELET**, **TARTAN**, **TERRETENANT**. **Tertor**, var. **TERTRE**.

†**Ter-terrify**, *v. Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [See **TER-**] *trans.* To terrify threefold; to frighten extremely.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mysterie Wks.* (Grosart) II. 317/5 Destroyeth, Buildeth, ... Confounds, Confirms; Ter-terrifies, Sweet Consolation sings.

Tertia. Now *Hist.* Also 7 *tercia*. [app. an altered form of **TERCIO**, **TERTIO**, due to obscurity VOL. IX.

of final vowel.] A division of infantry: see quot. 1870; a **TERCIO**; a regiment; also *transf.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iii. i. 'Twill be desired Only, the expressions were a little more Spanish. To call them tertias—tertia of the kitchen, tertia of the cellar, tertia of the chamber, And tertia of the stables. 1644 R. SYMONDS *Diary Civ. War* (Camden) 159 When the King's army was in Cornwall, the infantry was divided into three Tertias, and every tertia should consist of three brigades. *Ibid.* 167 Lord Astleys Tertia of foot made the approaches. 1670 DRYDEN and *Pt. Cong. Granada* i. i. That tertia of Italians did you guide. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Monstr.* ii. 1870 C. R. MARKHAM *Life Ld. Fairfax* vii. 61 A foot regiment was formed in solid square battalions ten deep, called tertias, the pikes in the centre, and the musketeers on either flank.

Tertial (tɜːʃəl), *a. and sb.* **Ornith.** [f. L. *tertius* third + -AL.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the third rank or row of quill- or flight-feathers in the wing of a bird. *b. sb.* A flight-feather of the third row; sometimes erroneously applied to secondaries on the elbow-joint. See **TERTIARY** B. 3.

1836 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* i. l. iii. 81 Tertial (Quills) form three divisions, distinguished as the primaries, the secondaries, and the tertials. The tertials...have their origin from the humerus. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Tertials*. 1874 COOPER *Birds N. W.* 665 The color of the mantle extends to the tips of the tertials.

Tertian (tɜːʃən), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4 *tertiane*, 4-6 *-ian(e)*, -*cyan*, 6 *-cyeen*, -*san*, (*tar-*), 8 *tercion*, 6 *-tertian*. [ME. in *fever tertiane*, or *tertiane*, ad. L. *febris tertiana*, also *tertiana* sb., f. *tertius* third: see -AN. Cf. OF. *tiergain(e)* adj. (13th c. in *Godf.*), *tiergaie* sb. a fever (12th c.).]

a. adj. 1. *Path.* Of a fever or ague: Characterized by the occurrence of a paroxysm every third (i. e. every alternate) day.

In early use following the sb. as in F.; cf. *QUOTIDIAN*. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 139 Ye shul have a feure tertiane Or an Ague. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.), A feure tertiane...grene fro be brid day to the brid and namelich aboute be brid houre. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. v. 48 During her husband's sickness, being a labor and tedious, first Tertian, then double Tertian feaver. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* l. 37 To cure Quotidian, Tertian and Quartan Agues. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 318 Sometimes it is attended at the beginning by chills, which return with the tertian, double tertian, or quotidian type.

†2. Third in order. *Obs.*
 1592 WYALVE *Armorie, Capitall de Bus* 123 They made three battels and a reregard, The first had Glesquine...The Earle of Aucer ruld the second ward, Th'archpriest did their tertian battell hold.

3. *Mus.* Applied to the mean-tone temperament (in which the major thirds are perfectly in tune).

1875 A. J. ELLIS *Helmholtz's Sensat. Tone* 649 Mean-tone, Mesotonic or Tertian Temperament.

4. *Tertian Father*: in the Society of Jesus, a member of the order who is passing through the last of the three stages of probation, which prepares him for admission to the final vows.

1855 [implied in **TERTIANSHIP**]. 1876 J. MORRIS in J. H. POTTEN *Life* vii. (1896) 181 Three different communities under one Rector—the novices, scholastics, and Tertian Fathers.

b. sb. 1. Short for *tertian ague* or *fever*.

Double tertian, one in which there are two sets of paroxysms, each recurring every third (i. e. alternate) day.

1362 LAING *P. Pl. A.* xii. 80 Mi name is feure, on be ferpe day I am a-brest euer;...men haue I tweyne, Pat on is called cotidian...Tertian pat ope, trewe drinkers bobel 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 201 He fel in a tertian, that continued many dayes. 1505 BLUVOUX *Horsemanship* iv. v. (1580) 4 Manie other speciall kindes, as Quotidian, Tertians, Quartanes. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iii. 157 Lying sick of a Tertian. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* lxiii. The tertian of Egypt, so fatal among the French troops, now numbered him among its victims.

†2. An obsolete liquid measure for wine, oil, etc., the third of a tun, i. e. 84 wine gallons (= 70 imperial gallons); also, a large cask of this capacity; a puncheon. See also quot. 1542. *Obs.*

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256/1 The Terciane liiiiⁱⁱ liiii gallons. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 Every hutt of Malmesey shuld conteyne cxxvi gallons...every tarcian or poncheon lxxxliii gallons. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 206 Of wine and oyle the Tertian holdeth 84 Gallons...But there be other kindes of Tertians: for there be Tertians (yt is to saye) Thirldes of Pypes, of Hoggesheades, and Barrels. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 55 It is declared that the Tun of Wine, Oil, and Honey, should contain...252 Gallons; the Pipe or Butt 126; the Tertian 84.

3. In Scottish Universities (now only at Aberdeen), a student in his third year. Also *attrib.*

1879 CLERK MAXWELL in *Life* x. (1882) 296 Where Tertian and Semi are hot in dispute And the voice of the Magistrand never is mute. 1894 W. L. LOW *D. Thomson* iv. 83 During my Tertian year we were examined by him only once. 1895 ANNA M. STODART *J. S. Blackie* i. 228 He followed the Natural Philosophy and Moral Philosophy courses as a tertian and a magistrand.

4. A mixture stop on an organ, consisting of a tierce and largot combined.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 77. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Tertian*, an organ stop composed of two ranks of pipes, sounding a major third and fifth of the foundation pipes, in the third octave above; a Tierce and Largot on one slider.

5. *Geom.* A curve of the third order, a cubic. *rare.* 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. Short for *Tertian Father*: see A. 4.

Hence **Tertianship** (*N. C. Ch.*), the position of being a Tertian Father (see A. 4).

1855 R. BOYER *B. v. Wiseman* 56 After he has been associated with the Society [of Jesus] for fifteen or twenty years, he is required to retire into, what is technically called, a tertianship, or a third year's probation. 1892 J. H. POLLEYS *Eng. Martyrs* 358 He was Minister of the Tertianship at Ghent and then Prefect and Confessor at St. Omer.

†**Tertiar**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 6 *terciar*. [ad. It. *terziare* 'to thide the pike' (Florio 1598), or ad. Sp. *terciar* (*la pica*) 'to shake or brandish a pike, to come to push of pike with the enemy' (Minshen 1599).] (See quot.)

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 17 He ought, being a pikeman, to tertiar or charge his pike. *Ibid.* iii. li. 47 The pikes being Tertiar or charged over hand. [*Ibid.* Gloss., *Tertiar*, a Spanish word, and is to thide the pike, either to beare the same upon his shoulder, or to charge the same over hand.]

Tertiary (tɜːʃəri), *a. and sb.* Also 6 *tercyary*. [f. L. *tertiarius* of the third part or rank, f. *tertius* third: see -ARY 1. So *F. tertiaire*.]

a. adj. 1. Of, in, or belonging to the third order, rank, degree, class, or category; third.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tertiary*, of, or belonging to the third, or third sort, tertian. 1831 BARWSTER *Optics* ix. 84 When one prism of a different angle is thus made to correct the dispersion of another prism, a tertiary spectrum is produced. 1860 MANN *Expos. Lex.* s.v. A tertiary peduncle is the second degree of ramification of a compound peduncle, or a bough of the branch which gives off the peduncle. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 5, I venture to assume that you will admit duty as at least a secondary or tertiary motive. 1871 ELLIS *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 428 The adverb is the tertiary or third presentive word.

b. Chem. Applied to the substitution ammonias formed by the replacement of all three hydrogen atoms by an alcohol or acid radical.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 237 The tertiary amides are readily prepared from such silver salts of the secondary amides. 1862 *Ibid.* 423 *Tertiary Monamides*.—In these bodies the 3 atoms of hydrogen in ammonia are displaced by a corresponding number of radicles, one of which at least must be of an electro-negative character.

2. *Geol.* Forming a third series in point of origin or age. †a. Applied by early geologists to mountains of the most recent formation. *b.* In modern geology, Of or pertaining to the third series of stratified formations: formerly including all those above the chalk; now restricted to the strata from the Eocene to the Pliocene, both inclusive. Also called **CAINOZOIC**.

[G. ARDUINO *Lettr. in Nuova Raccolta d'opusc. scient.* VI. 159 (1760) Monti...primitivi o primari...secondari...terziari, li monti e colli del terzo ordine, che sta a ridosso del secondo e talvolta anche del primo.] 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* l. x. 78 He [Pallas] maintained, that in addition to these primordial mountains, there were others of a more recent origin. These he called secondary and tertiary. [18... CUVIER & BRONGNIER, *Descr. Geol. Emu. Paris* (1822) 9 Terrains tertiaires.] a 1812 KIRWAN (Webster 1828), Tertiary mountains are such as result from the ruins of other mountains promiscuously heaped together. 1822 CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Geol. Eng. & W.* 1 Tertiary Rocks. Comprising the Formations above the Chalk. 1824-5 D. OLMSFED *Geol. N. Carolina* (Webster), Tertiary formation, n series of horizontal strata, more recent than chalk beds...It comprehends the alluvial formation...and the diluvial formation. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 49 Arduino, in his memoirs on the mountains of Padua, Vicenza, and Verona, first recognized the distinction between primary, secondary, and tertiary rocks. 1833 *Ibid.* III. p. vii. A large collection of tertiary shells. 1862 McCOST *Supernatural* ii. ii. § 2, 183 Nor does Man descend from the mammals which preceded him in the tertiary age. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* i. 3 Previously to the year 1833...the strata called Tertiary had been divided by geologists into Lower, Middle, and Upper.

3. *Painting*. Applied to a colour formed by the mixture of two secondary colours.

1848 WORMUN in *Lect. Paint.* 211 note, Although there are but three primitive colours, painters have nine. These are—yellow, red, blue; orange, purple, green, which are secondary; russet, olive, citrine, which are tertiary, being compounds of the secondaries.

4. *Path.* Of or belonging to the third or last stage of syphilis.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 404 In tertiary syphilis, including in the term all cases of syphilitic bone, visceral, or nervous disease, the remedy is really of inestimable value. 1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 668 It has...been considered inappropriate in this article to introduce the terms 'secondary' and 'tertiary' as applicable to the incidence of the phenomena of cerebral syphilis.

5. *R. C. Ch.* Of or belonging to the Third Order in certain religious fraternities: see B. 1.

A *Third Order*, of lay members not subject to the strict rule of the regulars, but retaining the secular life, was originated by St. Francis of Assisi, and is an established institution among the Franciscans, Dominicans, and others. (See *Catholic Dict.*)

1891 R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XI. 289/2 The Franciscans, who loved [Dante], and in whose tertiary habit he was shrouded in the supreme hour. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 2/3 The Tertiary Sister was discharged yesterday. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 2 Sept. 5/6 The murderer was a tertiary lay brother of the Dominican order.

6. *Ornith.* Applied to certain feathers of the wing: see B. 3. Cf. **TERTIAL**.

1858 J. WILSON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVI. 735/1 The tertials or tertiary feathers are derived from the humerus or arm-bone.

B. sb. 1. R. C. Ch. A member of the Third Order of certain religious fraternities: see A. 5. a 1500 *Image Ipoecr.* iv. 213 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 447/2 Some be Tercyaris, And some be of St. Marys. 1820 *SOUTHEY Wesley II.* 565 It may, deserve to be recognized as an auxiliary institution, its ministers being analogous to the regulars, and its members to the tertiaries and various confraternities of the Romish church. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 3/3 The late Marquis [of Ripon], besides being a fervent Tertiary of St. Francis, was a friend in need to the Franciscan Order.

2. Geol. A stratum or formation belonging to the Tertiary system: see A. 2.

1851 *WOODWARD Mollusca* I. 45 In the miocene tertiaries of Asia Minor. 1885 *LYELL'S Elem. Geol.* ix. (ed. 4) 110 The whole of the Tertiaries were at first confounded with the superficial alluviums of Europe.

3. Ornith. (pl.) The quill- or flight-feathers that grow upon the humerus in the wing of a bird.

1834 *MURIE Feathered Tribes Brit. Isles* (1841) I. 20 The tertiaries or third quills of the wings. 1872 *COOPER N. Amer. Birds* 36 The Tertiaries...are, properly, the remiges that grow upon the upper arm. [Cf. TERATIAL.]

4. Path. (pl.) Tertiary syphilitic symptoms: see A. 4.

1897 *J. MUTHUSON in Arch. Surg.* VIII. 218 Those who remain well and never present tertiaries.

5. Painting. A tertiary colour: see A. 3. 1854 *FAIRHOLT Dict. Terms Art* s. v. *Secondary Colours*, When two secondaries are mixed together...they cannot neutralise each other, but only form half-tones or tertiaries. 1897 *Daily News* 20 May 7/4 Mr. Rhead is fortunate in handling effectively the most brilliant of positive colours as well as the quieter tertiaries.

+ Tertiate (tɜr'ti-āt), *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late *L. tertiare*, f. *tertius* third.]

1. trans. To do (anything) for the third time: in quot. 1628, to introduce for the third time or support as third spokesman.

1623 *COCKRAM, Tertiate*, to do a thing three times. 1628 *WOTTON in Relig.* (1672) 559 The Personage that should first, or second or tertiate your business with the King. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Tertiate*, to Till ground, or do any thing the third time [ed. 1674 adds to tri-fallow].

2. Mil. To poise (a lance or pike): cf. *TERTIAR.* a 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* xix. (1692) 183 They tertiate their lance, that is, they poise it in their hand.

3. Mil. To ascertain the strength of a cannon by measuring its thickness by means of caliper compasses, in three places: see quot. 1704.

1672 *J. ROBERTS Compl. Canonier* 35 To tertiate a Piece of Ordnance. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. To Tertiate a Great Gun, is to know the thickness of the Metal at the Touch-hole, the Trunnions, and at the Muzzle. 1828 *J. M. SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 393 To tertiate a piece of ordnance, is to examine whether it has the due thickness of metal at the vent, &c.

So **+ Tertiation**.

1628 *PHILLIPS, Tertiation*,...a dividing into three, also a doing anything the third time.

Tertio, variant of *TERCIO Obs.*, a regiment, etc. **Tertio-geniture**, *nonce-wd.* [f. *tertio*, fr. *L. tertius* third, after *primogeniture*.] Right of succession or inheritance belonging to the third-born.

1855 *M. BRIDGES Pop. Mod. Hist.* 420 Austria had a prospect...of ultimately succeeding to the beautiful dominions of Este, as a tertio-geniture for her family.

+ Tertium quid (tɜr'ti-ŭm kwid), [*L.*, app. rendering Gr. *τρίτον τι*, 'some third thing'.] Something (indefinite or left undefined) related in some way to two (definite or known) things, but distinct from both.

(Gr. *τρίτον τι* occurs in Plato *Sophist* 250. The Latin form is in Irenaeus *Adv. Her.* 2. 1. 3 (c 196), where it doubtless represents *τρίτον τι* of the lost Greek original; also, in Tertullian *Adv. Praxean* 27 (a 220), and *tertium nescio quid* in Hilary *Synod.* 73 (c 358). The passage in Tertullian mentions *electrum* as an example of a body produced by the mixture of gold and silver; and app. *tertium quid* was used by the alchemists of a third substance different from its two constituents: see quot. from Bailey, and cf. next. Examples of the phrase in English context are late.)

1613 *Theatrum Chemicum*, Index, Tertium quid. 1701, 1085. 1724 *BAILEY, Tertium Quid*, (among Chymists) the Result of the Mixture of some two Things, which forms something very different from both. [*Latin*]. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1818) I. 157 The baleful product or *tertium Aiquid*, of this union retarded the civilization of Europe for Centuries. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 255 Balancing the opinions of Gall against those of Spurzheim, or compounding out of them a *tertium quid*. 1881 *R. ADAMSON Fichte* v. 110 While...we appear to assert that the two orders of facts make up all that is, we have in reality placed alongside of them...the thinking subject or mind, a *tertium quid* which certainly stands in need of some explanation. 1902 *MENZIES Demonic Possess.* N. 7. vi. 187 The achievement was either devilish or divine. There was no tertium quid.

+ Tertium sal (tɜr'ti-ŭm sāl), [*Chem. Obs.* [med. *L.*, = 'third salt']. See quot.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Tertium Sal*, a third salt, a term used in chemistry to express a salt resulting from the mixture of an acid and an alkali, which partakes so of the nature of both, as to be itself neither acid nor alkali, but neutral. 1860 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

+ Tertius (tɜr'ti-ŭs). [*L. tertius* third.] In some public schools, appended to a surname to designate the youngest (in age or standing) of three boys of that name. Cf. *MAJOR A. 7 c*, *MINOR A. 7 b*, *PRIMUS A. 2*, *SECUNDUS*. 1870 (At Mill Hill School this year there were) Smith Major,

Minor, and Tertius. 1899 *KIPLING Stalky* vi. 175 The Head called them over, too—majors, minors, and tertiuses.

+ Tertre. *Obs.* Also *terter*. [a. *F. tertre* a hillock (*Roland* 11th c.).] A little hill; a rising ground; an eminence. Cf. *TERTRITY 2*.

1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* x. iv. He sat upon a tertre in a playn felde. 1482 = *Godfrey* cxxii. 185 The barons accorded that they would close this lull tertre and waye.

+ Tertulia (tɜr'ti-ŭ-lā). Also 8 tertulla, 8-9 tertullia. [*Sp. tertulia* a conference, an evening party, soiree.] An evening party in Spain.

1785 *BECKFORD Italy, Spain* [etc.] (1834) II. 305 Of goings to balls, theatres, and tertullias. 1828 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 273, I have become one of the most dissipated men upon town; continually at soirees and tertullias. 1845 *FOOD Handbk. Spain* i. ii. 161 They meet in church, on the Alameda, and at their tertullias.

Tertulliana de. [*f. as next + -ADE*.] A tirade or invective after the manner of Tertullian.

1819 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* XC. 182 A Philippic, or, rather, a Tertullianade, against theatricals.

Tertullianism (tɜr'ti-li-ā-niz'm). *Ecl.* [*f. proper name Tertullian*, ad. *L. Tertullian-us*.] The doctrine of Tertullian, a famous Christian writer of the late and early 3rd c., a modification of Montanism, or the rigid ascetic discipline connected with this. So **Tertullianist**, one of a sect who followed this doctrine and discipline.

1703 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* III. 1. i. § 14. 19/1 He (Mr. Cotton) practically appeared in opposition to Tertullianism, by proceeding unto a Second Marriage. 1770 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 84. 2/1 He...gave name to a Sect call'd Tertullianists about the Year 245. 1831-3 *E. BURTON Ecl. Hist.* xxii. (1845) 463 A sect of Tertullianists...continued at Carthage till the end of the fourth century.

Teru, Teruagant, *obs. ff. TEREU, TERMAGANT*.

+ Teru-tero (tɜr'u, tɜ'r'o). Also *tero-tero*, *teru-teru*. [From its noisy cry.]

The Cayenne lapwing or spur-winged plover, *Vanellus cayennensis*.

1839 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* vi. (1873) 114 The teru-tero...is another bird, which often disturbs the stillness of the night.

1884 *W. B. BARROWS in The Auk* July 278 (Funk) Teru-tero...is the name of all water-fowl shooting in the marshes.

Terve, variant of *TERVE v. Obs.*, to turn.

Tery, Terytory, *obs. ff. TARRY v., TERRITORY*.

+ Terza (tɜr'sā), *a. and sb. Mus.* Also (masc.) *terzo*. [*It. terza*, fem. of *terzo* third = *L. tertius*.] *a. adj.* The third, as in *opera terza*, the third work; *violino terzo*, third violin. *b. sb.* A third; also *in terza*, in three parts; *terzo* = *TRIO*.

1724 *Short Exptic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Terza*, a Third...*Opera Terza*,...*Violina Terza*. *Ibid.*, In *Terza*,...Songs or Tunes in Three Parts, the same as *Trio* below.

Terzain (tɜr'zā-in). *rare* = 1. [app. ad. *It. terzaina*, after *quatrain*.] A stanza or set of three lines.

1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xi. ix. The sublime terzaains of Dante.

+ Terza rima (tɜr'sā rī-mā). [*It.*, = 'third rime'.] An Italian form of iambic verse, consisting of sets of three lines, the middle line of each set rhyming with the first and last of the succeeding (*a b a, b c b, c d c*, etc.).

1819 *IVANOV Proph. Dante Pref.*, The measure adopted is the terza rima of Dante. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* II. 252 Italian in Dante's time rendered more manageable the intricacies of the terza rima.

Terzet, -zetta, -zette, variants of *TERCET*.

+ Terzetto (tɜr'set-to). *Mus.* Pl. -i (-i). [*It. terzetto*: see *TERCET*.] A (small) trio, esp. vocal.

1724 *Short Exptic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Terzetto*, little Aires in Three Parts. 1816 *T. L. PEACOCK Headlong Hall* xiii, Mr. Chromatic, with the assistance of his two...daughters, regaled the ears of the company with the following terzetto. 1833 *C. MACFARLANE Banditti & Robbers* (1837) 187 (Stanf.) At the conclusion of the duetto they begged for the grace of a terzetto.

+ Terzina (tɜr'sī-nā). [*It. terza* a triplet.] A stanza or set of three lines; = *TERCET*.

1836 *Pop. Enycyl.* II. 592/1 The terza first reached its perfection in the time of Dante. 1893 *Nation* (N. V.) 16 Feb. 129/1 Dante arranges his poem in stanzas of three lines each, and rarely overruns from *terzina* to *terzina*.

Tescare, -caria: see *TEZKERE*.

Teschemacherite (tɜ'shə-mə-ker-ait). *Min.*

[Named after its discoverer E. F. Teschemacher: see *-ITE 1 b*.] Acid carbonate of ammonium, found in yellowish crystals and masses in guano. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 705 Teschemacherite. Bicarbonate of Ammonia.

Teschinite (tɜ'shə-nīt). *Geol.* Also *teschinite*. [*f. Teschen* (see def.) + *-ITE 1 b*.] A name given to certain eruptive rocks, occurring at Teschen in Austrian Silesia and elsewhere, intercalated and intrusive in the Cretaceous formation.

Used by different geologists with very varying extension. 1866 *LAWRENCE Cotta's Rocks Class.* (1878) 140 Teschinite is the name given...to a rock whose mass is chiefly felsitic, and in which hypersthene forms long black needles. 1888 *RUTLEY Rock-Forming Min.* 115 A constant constituent of the rocks termed Teschenites.

Tese, *obs. f. TEASE*; var. *TEISE sb.* and *v. 1 Obs.* **+ Teseke**, *obs. form of PHTHISIC*.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 538 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 74 *Pe poose*, *be sneke*, or *be teseke*.

Tesell, tesill, tesle, *obs. forms of TEASEL*.

+ Tesh(e). *Obs.* Of uncertain origin and meaning. If the meaning is 'task', cf. *F. tâche*, *OF. tasche*. 1596 *HARINGTON Apology* Bvbiij, I have good authorities, for my teshe. 1596 = *Metam. Ajax* Dv, I must still keep me to my tesh. 1596 = *Ulysses upon Ajax* Dv b, But return we to Misamos' teshe, I long to hear his conclusion. 1623 *BRATHWAT Five Senses* 309 The more numerous and odious they were; when they came to the Tesh.

+ Tesho, **Teshu-lama**: see *LAMA*. **Teskari**, **teskere**, etc.: see *TEZKERE*. **Teslet**, **-lot**, *obs. forms of TASLET*. **Tesmoingnal**, **-monage**: see *TESTIMONIAL*, **-MONAGE**.

Tessara- (tɛs'ārā), also **tessera-**, a. Gr. *τέσσαρα*, *-εσα*, neuter pl. and comb. form of *τέσσαρες*, *-ερες* four, used in Greek compounds, and forming the first element in a few English words adopted from or formed on Greek. **Tessarade-cad** [DECAD], a group of fourteen. **Tessaradecasyllabon** [DECASYLLABON], a line of fourteen syllables. **Tessaraglot** *a.*, in, of, or pertaining to four languages; = *TETRAGLOT*. **Tessarako-st** [ad. Gr. *τεσσαράκοστή* a fortieth]: see quot. **Tessara-phthong** [after *DIPTHONG*], a group of four vowels. **Tesserato-mio** *a.* [after *dichotomic*], involving division into four parts.

1855 *W. H. MILL Applie. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 152 In the text of St. Matthew, dividing the 'tessarodecads at the captivity. 1874 *FARRAR Christ* 8 The symmetrical arrangement into tessarodecads. c 1610 *BOLTON Hypercritica* iv. § 3 Chapman's Iliads, those I mean which are translated into *Tessara-decasyllabons, or lines of fourteen Syllables. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* III. 73 Whose *Tessaraglot Bible [Complutensian Polyglot] was fished' about 1517. 1851 *BORROW Lavengro* xiv. l. 191 A tessara-glot grammar...of the French, Italian, Low Dutch, and English tongues. 1850 *GROTE Greece* ix. lxiii. VIII. 138 Receiving...three 'tessarokosts (a Chian coin of unknown value) for each man among his seamen. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Dec. 818 What Mr. Gladstone would call the trichotomic, or rather the 'tesseratic, division of parties.

+ Tessell. *Obs. rare*. [ad. *L.* or *It. tessella*. So *F. tesselle* (Littré).] = *TESSELLA*.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 132 Matter formed into Pils...or planned into Tessels.

So **+ Tesselle** *a.* [perh. ad. *It. tessellato*, pa. pple. of *tessellare* 'to make or work checker-work or inlaid worke' (Florio), f. *tessella* a small tessera: cf. *F. tesselle* (Littré)], tessellated.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 543 Yea all the house was paved with checker and tesselle worke.

Tessel, *-e*, *obs. forms of TEASEL*.

+ Tessella (tɛs'el-lā). Pl. *-æ*; rarely *-as*. Also *8 -ela*. [*L.*, dim. of *TESSEBA*.] A small tessera. 1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Tesselle*, the same with *Rotule* or *Tabelle*. 1727-41 [see *TESSELLATED 1*]. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Tessela*, a word used in pharmacy to express lozenges cut into regular figures. 1885 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 278/3 No endeavour is made to fasten loose tessellæ into their sockets.

Tessellar (tɛs'el-lār), *a.* [*f. prec. + -AR*.] Of the nature or form of tessellæ.

1847 in *WEBSTER*. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. V.* 253/2 It [Lunaria Vulgaris] consists originally of a single layer of tessellar cells.

Tessellate (tɛs'el-lāt), *a. (sb.)* Also *-elate*. [ad. late *L. tessellāt-us*: see next.] = *TESSELLATED*. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. xlv. 289 *Tessellate*,...painted in checker-work. 1872 *LONGF. Wayside Inn* iii. *Arad* 2 King Solomon, on the pavement tessellate Was walking. 1876 *J. ELLIS Caesar in Egypt* 30 Along the floor, Chromatic, tessellate with marbles rare.

B. sb. in Variegated tessellate, an American butterfly, *Hesperia montivagus*, found in Florida, Mexico, and the Rocky Mountains. 1909 in *Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.*

Tessellate (tɛs'el-lāt), *v.* Also 8-9 *tessellate*. [*f. ppl. stem of late or med. L. tessellāre* (pa. pple. *tessellāt-us*: cf. also *It. tessellare* in Florio), f. *L. tessella* *TESSELLA*. The pa. pple. *tessellated* occurs earlier than the finite vb.: see next.]

1. trans. To make into a mosaic; to form a mosaic upon, adorn with mosaics; to construct (esp. a pavement) by combining variously coloured blocks so as to form a pattern.

1791 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* i. 95 And dull Galena tessellates the floor. 1826 *P. POUNCE France & It.* 27 The floor is tessellated with great elegance. 1862 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* I. v. 125 Pieces of marble used for tessellating.

b. transf. and fig.

1817 *COLERIDGE Saffron's Lett.* iii. in *Biog. Lit.*, etc. (1882) 264 The wood-work...in old houses among us...being painted red and green, it cuts and tessellates the buildings very gaily. 1858 *E. FITZGERALD Lett.* (1889) I. 269 It is most ingeniously tessellated into a sort of Epicurean Eclogue in a Persian Garden. 1869 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 335 The affectation of some to tessellate their conversation with antiquated and obsolete words.

2. To combine so as to form a mosaic; to fit into its place in a mosaic. In quotes, *fig.*

1838-9 [implied in *TESSELLATED 2*]. 1861 *J. PYCROFT Words & Words* 17 The sentences [of Sir J. Mackintosh] are rather tessellated than constructed; each word fitting admirably into its own place, but defying all transposition. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 189 Many writers have maintained that this meaning is vague and general...impossible to tessellate into any formal scheme of salvation.

Tessellated (tes'el-lāt), *pp. a.* [f. *L. tessellatus* or *It. tessellato* in same sense, with Eng. suffix. Used earlier than **TESSELLATE** *v.*, of which it subseq. became the *pa. pp.*]

1. Composed of small blocks of variously coloured material arranged to form a pattern; formed or ornamented with mosaic work.

1712 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 311 The tessellated pavement at Stansfield. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Tessellated pavement*, *pavimentum Tessellatum*, a rich pavement of mosaic work, made of curious small square marbles, bricks or tiles, called *tessellæ*, from the form of dies. 1877 *C. GEIKIE Christ lxii.* (1879) 758 The old golden seat of Archelaus, was set down in the tessellated floor of the tribunal.

fig. 1828 *MACAULAY Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 224 Laborious and tessellated imitations of Mason and Gray. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 789 The fall of a dovetailed and tessellated Cabinet. 1868 *GLAUSTONE Juv. Mundi* xiv. § 1 (1869) 490 The several squares of that tessellated nation, each with its local patriotism and limited traditions.

2. Combined or arranged so as to form a mosaic. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. v. § 51. 253 The mind is pleased to recognise the tessellated fragments of Ovid and Tibullus. 1853 *C. L. BRACE Home Life Germany* 116 The floors are... of the most minutely tessellated marble.

3. *transf.* Consisting of or arranged in small cubes or squares; in *Bot.* and *Zool.* having colours or surface-divisions in regularly arranged squares or patches; chequered, reticulated.

Tessellated cells, cells arranged in layers. *Tessellated epithelium*, pavement epithelium (*PAVEMENT sb. 4.* *Tessellated pyrites*, iron pyrites, crystallizing in cubes.

1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 198 Crystallized Ores, and Minerals, e.g., the tessellated *Pyrites*, or *Lulus Paracelsi*. 1777 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 866 A very pure specimen of tessellated lead ore. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* III. 60 (*Quiet Gentlew.*) A bit of white mosaic, a tessellated quilt. 1829 *LOUNDOY Encycl. Pl.* (1836) 113 Fruit, a fleshy tessellated berry. 1839 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* v. 97 The apar [armadillo]... having only three moveable bands; the rest of its tessellated covering being nearly inflexible. 1854 *PEREIRA's Pol. Light* 237 What Dr. Brewster has termed tessellated or composite crystals... consist of several crystals... united so as to form a compound crystal. 1875 *SIA W. TURNER in Encycl. Brit.* I. 847/1 Tessellated... or squamous epithelium is situated on the free surface of the mucous lining of the mouth.

Tessellation (tes'el-lā-shən). [*n.* of action f. **TESSELLATE** *v.*; see **-ATION**.]

1. The action or art of tessellating; tessellated condition; *concr.* a piece of tessellated work.

1813 *J. FORSYTH Italy* 111 The work is not mosaic, for there is no tessellation. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* VII. lxvii. 540 Like the several pieces of a variegated tessellation. a 1878 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 253 Wide-spreading floors, rich with marble tessellation. *fig.* 1840 *H. ROGERS Ess.* (1874) II. v. 250 Numberless passages of Jeremy Taylor... are a little better than a curious tessellation of English, Greek, and Latin. 1863 *LE FANU Ho. by Chyd.* (ed. 2) III. 307 The writings of the Apostolic Fathers are, in a great measure, a tessellation of holy writ.

2. An arrangement or close fitting together of minute parts or distinct colours: cf. **TESSELLATED** 3.

1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 144 Yet they, instead of these elegant Tessellations, are beautified otherwise in their site with as great curiosity. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 500 The whole surface of the body... having exhibited a sordid tessellation of crusts. 1905 *J. OAK PROBL. O. Test.* vii. 201 The newer criticism with its multiplication of documents... and its minute tessellation of texts.

Tessellate (tes'el-līt). *Min.* Also *tessellite*. [f. **TESSELLA** + **-ITE** 1.] A variety of Apophyllite, exhibiting in polarized light a tessellated structure.

1819 *BREWSTER in Edin. Phil. Jnl.* June 5 The tessellated structure... is a property so singular and so distinctive, that I would propose to mark it by the name of Tessellate. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 416 Tessellate, from *Faroe*, is a cubical variety, exhibiting a tessellated structure in polarized light.

† **Tessera** (tes'sērā). Pl. *tesserae*. [*f.* Ionic Gr. *τέσσερες*, *-pa*, = Attic *τέσσαρες*, *-pa* four.]

1. *Anc. Hist.* A small quadrilateral tablet of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, used for various purposes, as a token, tally, ticket, label, etc.

Tessera of hospitality (= *L. tessera hospitalis*), a die broken between host and guest, and kept as a means of recognition.

1556 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Tessera*, a thing in every part square as a dye; also a watchword, or signal, a note, mark or token, &c. 1846 *KEIGHTLEY Notes Virg.*, *Georg.* II. 508 In the ancient theatres... each spectator's *tessera* designated the *cuneus* and row in which he was to sit. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 412 (ed. 2) 569 One brings him a tessera of hospitality from Sisyphus. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 186 Objects in bone and ivory, such as caskets, gladiatorial *tesserae*, tickets for the theatre, dice.

b. fig. A distinguishing sign or token; a watchword, a password. (The earliest use in English.)

1647 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* i. 17 That Creed made so explicit as a tessera of a Christian. 1656 [see prec.] 1662 *OWEN Animado. Fiat Lux* II. Wks. 1855 XIV. 29 Making subjection to the pope in all things the tessera and rule of all church communion. 1795 in *Caldwell Dying Testimonies* (1806) 460 Exacts it from them as a tessera of their loyalty. 1890 *HATCH Hibbert Lect.* xiii. 344 It was, so to speak, a tessera or password.

2. *spec.* Each of the small square (usually cubical) pieces of marble, glass, tile, etc., of which a mosaic pavement or the like is composed. Usually in pl.

1797 *S. LYONS Rom. Antig. Woodchester* 4 The tesserae of which this [mosaic] pavement is composed, are, for the most part, nearly cubes of half an inch... Many are triangular, and

of various other shapes. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VI. 125/1 The next point to be observed with reference to the Roman tessera, is the want of uniformity in their size and shape. 1894 *Times* 5 Mar. 14/1 The workmen had to learn to set the tesserae, one by one and each in its proper place, into the cement on the wall.

b. transf. Any one of the quadrilateral divisions into which a surface is divided by intersecting lines; e.g. by the lines of latitude and longitude.

1873 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 198 So that the spherical surface is divided into quadrilaterals or tesserae... bounded by meridian circles and parallels of latitude.

c. Zool. Each of the plates of which the carapace of an armadillo is composed.

1909 in *Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.* +3. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 257 John's tessera is perhaps the best of those artificial compositions which are designed for roofing. 1822-26 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Tessera*, this name was... applied to a composition used some years ago for covering flat roofs, but now... quite abandoned.

Tessera - see **TESSARA**.

† **Tesseraic** (tes'sēr-ā'ik), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. **TESSERA** + **-IC**, after *mosaic*.] Of, pertaining to, or composed of tesserae; mosaic, tessellated.

a 1711 *SIR R. ATKINS Hist. Gloucester* (1712) 778/1 Stidcot... where some of the Tesseraic Work of the Romans has lately been dug up. 1778 *Eng. Gasetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Woodchester*, There is a tesseraic pavement of painted beasts and flowers in its church-yard.

Tesseral (tes'sēr-āl), *a.* [f. **TESSERA** + **-AL**.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tessera or tesserae; composed of tesserae.

1846 *WORCESTER cites Edinb. Rev.* 2. *Cryst.* = **ISOMETRIC** 3, **CUBIC** a. 1 c.

1854 *PEREIRA's Pol. Light* 191 The cubic or octohedral system. Synonyms.—The regular, the tessular, the tesseral, or the isometric system. 1878 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* 37 Crystals possessing this highest possible degree of symmetry are said to belong to the Cubic or Tesseral System.

3. *Math.* Relating to the tesserae of a spherical surface (see **TESSERA** 2 b), as in *tesseral harmonic*, a spherical surface harmonic which is the product of two factors depending respectively on latitude and longitude.

1873 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 196 We may now write the expressions for the two tesseral harmonics. *Ibid.* 198 To find the surface integral of the square of any tesseral harmonic taken over the sphere. 1887 *HOBSON in Trans. Camb. Philos. Soc.* (1889) XIV. 211 The zonal and tesseral harmonics... are exhibited as series.

† **Tesserarian**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. tessera* + **-ARIAN**, pertaining to tesserae or dice + **-ARIAN**.] Of or pertaining to dice or to gaming. *Tesserarian art* [*L. ars tesseraria*], the art of dice-playing. So † **Tesserarius**, *a. Obs. rare*—, in same sense.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Tesserarius*, of, or belonging to a die, or to tesserae. 1781 *GIBSON Dech. & F.* xxxi. III. 209 A superior degree of skill in the Tesserarian art... (the game of dice and tables). 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 44.

Tesserate (tes'sēr-āt), *a. rare*—1. [f. **TESSERA** + **-ATE** 2. Cf. *obs. F. tesséré* (Cotgr.).] = **TESSELLATED**. Cf. *obs. F. tesséré* (Cotgr.). ? *Obs.*

1717 *TABOR in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 549 A Description of the tesserated Pavement at East Bourne, near Pevensy. 1812 *HOBHOUSE Journ.* I. (1813) 969 The tesserated mosaic (in S. Sophia's) with which the concave above the windows and the dome are encrusted. 1897 *F. THOMPSON New Poems* 139 With the gold-tesserate floors of Jove.

Tesseratomic: see **TESSARA**.

† **Tessitura**, *mus.* [It.] The part of the total compass of a melody or voice-part in which most of its tones lie. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Tesson** (tes'sən, || tesōn). [f. *tesson* piece of broken glass or earthenware (13th c.), deriv. of OF. *test* pot.] A fragment of glass or pottery.

1858 *BURCH Anc. Pottery* I. 238 The tessons used for Mosaic pavements were made of marbles, glass, and of a red brick.

Tessular (tes'sul-ār), *a. Cryst.* [f. mod. *L. *tes-sula*, irreg. dim. of **TESSERA** + **-AR**.] = **TESSELLATED** 2.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 139 In nodules, or in half rounded masses, or tessular. 1805-17 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 132 Where there are many crystals together, but merely simply aggregated; and these are either, 1. On one another... (this) occurs principally in tessular crystals, as in galena or lead-glance, and calcareous spar. 1854 *PEREIRA's Pol. Light* 165 The equiaxed crystals constitute one system, called the cubic, octohedral or tessular system. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* x. 294 The crystallization is on the tessular pattern.

Test (test), *sb.* 1 Forms 4-5 *pl.* testes, -is, 6 teste, taest, 7 tast, taest, 6- test. [a. OF. *test* masc., a pot (12th c.), mod. F. *têt* a cupel, etc.: = *L. testum, testu* nent, collateral form of *testa* a tile, earthen vessel, pot. In OF. *test* and *teste* (*L. testa*) were sometimes confused, and *teste* sometimes occurs in 15-16th c. Eng. In modern use, treated mainly as noun of action from **TEST** *v.* 2.]

1. *orig.* The cupel used in treating gold or silver alloys or ore; now *esp.* the cupel, with the iron frame or basket which contains it, forming the movable hearth of a reverberatory furnace: see **COPEL** *sb.* 1.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 265 Of onre siluer cetrination... Onre yngottes testes and many mo. 1552 in *P. H. Hore Wexford* (1901) II. 237 Of 1031 lbs. weight of

lead they had from the taest 14 lbs. weight of silver. 1555 *EOEN Decades W. Ind.* vi. 339 Melynyge it [gold] in a furnace in a bayne or teste of leade. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 36 Get a large panne, such as they make their testes of bone ashes in. 1622 *MALVINE Anc. Law-Merch.* 281 The Copple or Teast doth drinke in some two penny weight of Silver with the Lead. 1674 *RAY Collect. Wds.*, *Smelting Silver* (E. D. S.) 9 The test is of an oval figure, and occupies all the bottom of the furnace. 1758 *REID tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 315 Put one half of this Lead into a test, and spread it equally thereon. 1853 *URR Dict. Arts* II. 657 The bed or bottom of the furnace, when in operation, is formed by a shallow elliptical vessel, called a test or test-bottom. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2535/2 The test is fixed as a cupeling-hearth in the reverberatory furnace.

2. That by which the existence, quality, or genuineness of anything is or may be determined; 'means of trial' (J.); hence, in phrases to bring or put to the test, to bear or stand the test, the testing or trial of the quality of anything; examination, trial, proof.

(Cf. 1651 *FRENCH Distill.* v. 136 Prove this tree at the test, and it yeeldeth good gold. 1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s.v. A broad instrument... on which Refiners do fine, refine and part gold and silver from other Mettals, or (as we use to say) put them to the Test.)

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 40 A delicate wench... which I would faine haue had to the grand test, whether she were cunning in Alennie or no. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. iv. 122 It is not madnesse That I haue vttered; bring me to the Test. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 7 Thou hast strangely stood the test. 1754 *CHATHAM Lett. Nephew* IV. 25 The noblest sentiment of the human breast is here brought to the test. 1813 *SIA H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 11 Simple tests of the relative nourishing powers of the different species of food. 1820 *W. IVING Sketch Bk.* II. 148 Invaluable maxims which have borne the test of time. 1838 *JAMES Robber* IV. 1 will not put them to the test. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* III. 89 Time, says Theognis, and experience and calamity are the true tests of friendship. 1904 *NICHOLSON Celtic Researches* Pref. 4 Even as between the Irishman and the Welshman, the language-test is not a race-test.

† *b.* A proof, sample, specimen. *Obs. rare.*

1769 *COOK Voy. round World* II. iii. (1773) II. 328 Rather satisfied with having given a test of their courage by twice insulting a vessel so much superior to their own, than intimidated by the shot.

c. Cricket. Short for *test-match*: see *b.*

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 7/1 England is now a game to the bad, and there are only two more 'Tests' to play. 1909 *Ibid.* 6 Sept. 10/4 We are to play sixteen matches in all, including five Tests.

3. That by which beliefs or opinions, esp. in religion, are tested or tried; *spec.* the oaths or declarations prescribed by the **TEST ACT** of 1673; esp. in phrase to take the test; also, either of the test acts.

1665 *Sp. Speaker Ho. Comm.* to King 31 Oct. in *Lords Jnl.* XI. 700/1 We have prepared a Shibboleth a Test to distinguish amongst them, who... give Hopes of future Conformity, and who of... evil Disposition remain obdurate. 1672-3 (Mar. 12) in *Grey's Deb. Ho. Comm.* II. 97 [Mr. Harwood] Tended a proviso for renouncing the doctrine of transubstantiation for a farther test. 1675 (May 10) *Calr. St. Papers, Dom.* Chas. II. 112 The Test as now agreed on—1. A. B., do declare [etc.]. 1682 in *Scott. Antig.* July (1901) 4 One of the late regents... having demurred to take the test appointed by act of parliament. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* an. 1685 iv. (1722) I. 654 The King... had declared that he would be served by none but those who would vote for the repeal of the Tests. 1789 *Constitution U. S. Art.* vi. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office. 1797 *HEY Lect. Div.* II. III. xiv. § 15. 155 A Man is deemed a Member of the Church of England, who takes the Sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England, and declares against Transubstantiation; from whence the Tests are called sacramental tests. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 2/2 The Government promised last night to abolish tests in the case of the 'lay chairs' in the Scotch universities. 1906 *H. PAUL in 19th Cent.* May 717 The belief in tests ought to be as dead as the belief in witches.

4. *a. Chem.* The action or process of examining a substance under known conditions in order to determine its identity or that of one of its constituents; also, a substance by means of which this may be done.

1800 *HENRY Epit. Chem.* (1808) 322 The readiest method of judging of the contents of natural waters, is by applying what are termed tests, or re-agents. 1812 [see **REAGENT** 1]. 1854 *J. SCOFFER in Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 479 Arseniuretted hydrogen... employed, as a means of removing and discovering arsenic, is called *Marsh's test*. 1900 *BAGGOT & STEWART Inorg. Chem. Gen. Direct.*, The student is advised to learn the tests for each metal and acid. 1900 *SHENSTONE Elem. Inorg. Chem.* xxv. § 396 A solution of baryta affords as a most delicate test for carbon dioxide.

b. Mechanics. etc. The action by which the physical properties of substances, materials, machines, etc. are tested, in order to determine their ability to satisfy particular requirements.

Among these are bending test, compressive t., drop t., tensile t., transverse t., etc.; also with sh. in objective relation, as boiler, brake, engine test.

1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2530 Observations are made at short intervals... until the test is closed by rapid heating... and excessive increase of friction. 1884 *Ibid.*, *Suppl.* 888 The machine requires but little change for making tests in compression. 1894 *LINEHAM Mech. Engin.* 376 The straining cylinder, having water admitted beneath its piston for tensile, and above it for compressive tests. 1904 *Kent's Mech. Engin. Pocket Bk.* (1910) 282 In Transverse tests the strength of bars of rectangular section is found to vary directly as the breadth of the specimen tested, as the square

of its depth, and inversely as its length. *Ibid.* 864 Competitive tests were made of fourteen boilers.

5. *Microsc.* A test object: see 7 b.

1832 GORING in Pritchard *Microsc. Cabinet* xviii. 175 A test is an object which serves to render sensible both the perfection and imperfection of an instrument, as to defining and penetrating power. 1837 GORING & PITCHARD *Microgr.* 166 A. representation of an excellent and very beautiful test, a feather from the wing of *Morpho Menelaus*, (being the first object in which I observed the very remarkable property of the lines as tests).

6. An apparatus for determining the flash-point of hydrocarbon oils.

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Test. . . . An apparatus for proving petroleum and similar hydrocarbon oils by ascertaining the temperature at which they evolve explosive vapours.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General combs.: 'of or pertaining to a test', 'taken, done, or made as a test'; as, in sense 2, *test-bar*, *ground*, *-log* (LOG sb. 1 6), *-piece*, *-pit*, *-plaster*, *question*, *-room*, *-run*, *-symptom*, *-valve*, *-work*; in sense 3, *test-formula*, *-law*, *-man*, *-monger*, *-oath*; also *test-free*, *-ridden* adjs.; in sense 4, *test-bottle*, *-liquid*, *-liquor*, *-phial*, *-solution*, *-spoon*, *-stirrer*.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 71 We pour into the 'test bottle' 2 thousandths of the decime solution of silver. 1890 *Tablet* 5 July 14 A 'test-ground' for the historian. 1887 *Reasons to Move Protest. Dissenters* 3 You cannot say it is a Divine Law that require'd the Parliament to make this 'Test-Law'. To abolish the Test-Laws therefore is Lawful. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* 11. xiii. 12 Apparatus for centrifugal testing, . . . preparation of the 'test liquors'. 1904 *Electr. World & Engin.* 9 Jan. 90 (Cent. Suppl.) A typical 'test-log' upon a 550-hp engine. 1893 SHADWELL *Volunteers* iii. 1, A furious agitator and 'test-man'. 1889 *Reasons for Repeal of Tests* 4 In the Year 1675 the same Test was set on Foot in Parliament, by the 'Test-Mongers, with design to have made it more Extensive. 1715-26 in J. O. Payne *Eng. Cath. Nonjurors of 1715* (1885) 9, I cannot take the 'Test and Abjuration Oaths enjoined by Acts of Parliament. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* iii. viii. 718 In consequence of his inability to take the test-oath. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 179 The electrical resistance of the wire, . . . and the resistance of each 'test-piece'. 1909 *Service for the King* May 103 The heat is gauged by the potters, who place in the oven test-pieces of pottery, which can be drawn out. 1896 MARV H. FOOTE in *Atlantic Monthly* May 606/2 Sinking 'test-pits' through layers of crusted consciousness into depths of fiery nature. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 3/6 Continued movement of the front is manifested by the cracking of 'test plaster' put in the fractured groinings . . . six months ago. 1867 FURNIV & HALES *Percy Folio* 1. 247 The 'Test question' put to the page before the assignation is disclosed. 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 3 July 2/2 This is why. . . English 'test-ridden' Theology lags so much behind German. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 8/1 The methods of the 'test-room' are being applied . . . to the degree of moisture quicker methods involve. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 302 A 'test-run' made upon about three tons showed it to contain 51 ounces of silver and 41 per cent. of lead per ton. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 428 The volumetric solutions of nitrate of silver and of iodine are also made use of as 'test-solutions for qualitative analysis. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 4/2 She wanted to test the gas at the purifier, but found the test-valve choked. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 9/2 Service in relieving distress . . . by means of carefully-planned 'test-work'.

b. Special Combs.: test board (*Electr.*): see quot.; test-boiler, a boiler for testing fuel or steam-apparatus, or supplying steam-pressure for testing other boilers (*Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.* 1909); test-bottom, = sense 1; also, the cake of gold or silver formed in the bottom of a cupel; test-box (*Telegr.*), a box fitted with terminals through which the wires are led, for convenience in testing; test case (*Law*), a case, the decision of which is taken as determining that of a number of others in which the same question of law is involved; test-cock, (a) a valved cock for clearing a steam engine cylinder of water; (b) a tap through which a sample of fluid may be drawn for examination; (c) a tap by means of which the level of water in a boiler or the like may be ascertained; test-frame, the iron frame or basket in which a cupel is placed: see sense 1; test-furnace, a reverberatory refining furnace in which silver-bearing alloys are treated; also *fig.*; test-glass, a small cylindrical glass vessel for holding liquids while being tested; test-hole, a tap-hole in a furnace; test-lead, pure granulated lead used in silver assays (*C. D.*, *Suppl.* 1909); test letter, (a) a letter sent as a test of the honesty of the messenger; (b) see *test-type* (*C. D.*, *Suppl.* 1909); test-lines, the lines on a test-plate (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1888); test-match (*Cricket*), one of a series of matches played as a test which is the better of two bodies of players (e.g. of England and Australia); test-meal, a meal of specified quantity and composition, given as a test of digestive power; test-meter, (a) a meter for testing the consumption of gas by burners; (b) a meter used as a standard by which others are tried (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); test-mixer: see quot.; test object, (a) a minute object used as a test of the power of a microscope; (b) an object upon which a testing experiment is tried;

test-paper, (a) a paper impregnated with a chemical solution which changes colour in contact with certain other chemicals, and thus becomes a test of the presence of the latter; (b) U. S. a document produced in court in determining a question of handwriting (Webster, 1847); (c) a paper set beforehand to try whether a student is fit and ready for an examination; test-piece = *test-specimen*; test-plate, (a) a glass plate ruled with very fine lines, used in testing the power of microscope objectives (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877); (b) a piece of pottery on which colours are tried before being used on the pieces to be decorated (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); (c) a slip of glass used in mixing test-solutions (Knight); test-pump, a force-pump used in testing pipes, cylinders, and the like; test-ring, (a) see quot.; (b) a ring-shaped piece of iron, etc., taken as a sample of the metal of which it is made (*Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.* 1909); test-roll, (a) a roll signed by those who have complied with a test or tests as prescribed by the various test acts; (b) the roll signed by a member of the House of Lords or Commons after having taken the oath or made the declaration required of him as such; test specimen, a piece of metal, etc. prepared for a mechanical test; test-type, letters of graduated sizes used by opticians in testing sight. Also TEST ACT, TEST-TUBE.

1902 T. O'C. SLOAN *Stand. Electr. Dict.* App. 'Test Board, a board provided with switches or spring-jacks connected to separate lines, so that testing instruments may be readily connected to any particular line. 1853 'Test-bottom [see sense 1]. 1869 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XI. 92 A cake or test-bottom [of silver]. . . Its weight was 3434 ounces Troy. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 273 The wire is . . . put to earth at the 'test-box' there. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, 'Test-case. 1906 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 9/1 Important charges of street betting, which were regarded by the police as test cases. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Test-cock (Steam-engine), a small cock fitted to the top or bottom of a cylinder for clearing it of water. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1131 In forming the cupel, several layers of a mixture of moistened bone ashes, and fern ashes, . . . are put into the 'test-frame. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Test-furnace, one form of refining furnace for treating argentiferous alloy. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 186/2, I don't believe that the immortal Sara Bernhardt could have gone through the fierce test-furnace of this rôle more superbly. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* § 619, 285 On the top of a 'test-glass. 1897 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 7/5 The prisoner [a postman] was suspected. A 'test letter was sent, and it was not delivered. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 5/1 Not far below his big 'test-match average. 1815 Aug. 5/3 Two test-match records were broken during the day. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Test-meal. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 409 When the contents of the stomach are examined after a test-meal, the total acidity is found to be diminished. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Test-mixer, a tall cylindrical bottle, graduated into equal parts, . . . and, used in preparing test-alkalies, test-acids, and similar solutions. 1830 GORING *Microscopical Illustr.* 2 The difficulty of demonstrating many 'test objects satisfactorily is very considerable. 1904 tr. Huepfer's *Atiology Infectious Diseases* iii. 27 Guinea-pigs are so susceptible that we use them as the best test-object of tuberculosis. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* § 584, 270 'Test papers are far more advantageous for use than liquids: two of them in general application, . . . are litmus and turmeric papers. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 68 The solution is neutral or slightly alkaline to test-paper. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2537/2 The angle through which the 'test-piece yielded before its fracture became complete. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'Test-ring, an oval iron frame for holding a test or movable cupelling-heap. 1879 T. E. MAY *Parl. Practice* (ed. 3) 204 So soon as a member has been sworn, he subscribes the oath which he has taken, in a book, at the table, commonly called the 'test-roll'; and is then introduced to the Speaker by the clerk of the house. 1884 *Ninth Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 68/2 Certificate. . . Produced this day [17 Nov. 1875] on his taking the oaths and signing the Test Roll. 1894 LINEHAM *Mech. Engin.* 378 Shackles for 'Test Specimens should be carefully designed. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, 'Test types.

Test (test), sb. 2 [ad. L. *testa* a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile, a piece of baked earthenware or pottery, an earthen pot or vessel, a potsherd, a shell of a mollusc or tortoise, a shell or covering of anything. Cf. also TEST sb. 1, and TESTA.]

†1. A piece of earthenware, an earthenware vessel; a broken piece of pottery, a potsherd. *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. Diij, Then was y^e test or potsherd, the brasse, gold & sylver redacte into duste. [Cf. *Vulg. Dan.* ii. 45 testum et ferrum et aes.] 1600 *SURPLET Country Farm* i. xii. 76 It is good. . . to have a dish of the plane tree or a test of earth.

2. a. *Zool.* The shell of certain invertebrates. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 371/1 This external covering or test, extremely delicate and fragile towards the umbones of the valves. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 214 The vascular processes by which, in many ascidians, the 'tunic' adheres to the 'test'. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 60 Rhizopoda in which the body is protected by a shell or 'test'. 1888 [see TESTACEA 2].

† b. *Bot.* The skin of a seed: = TESTA 1. *rare.* 1846 SMART *Suppl.*, Test (or Testa. . .) the skin of a seed.

Test (test), sb. 3 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6-7 tests. [In sense 1, app. ad. L. *testis* witness. In senses 2 and 3, perh. aphetic for *alest*, ATTEST sb.]

†1. A witness. Cf. TESTIS 1. *Obs. rare.*

1528 Roy *Rede me n.* (Arb.) 109 To prove it shall nede no testes. 1614 W. B. Philosopher's *Banquet* (ed. 2) 197 The faithful teste or witness. a 1626 Br. ANDREWES *Serm.*, *Holy Ghost* (1661) 488 A Witness is requisite. There is no matter of weight with us, if it be sped authentically. . . but it is with a Teste. (Quot. 1528 may belong to TESTIS 1.)

†2. Evidence, witness borne. Cf. ATTEST sb. 1. [c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 253 All this tetry has he tald he termess in test. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 107 To vouch this, is no prooffe, Without more wider, and more ower Test. [Cf. 1606 — Tr. & Cr. v. ii. 122 That test [Qa. th' attest] of eyes and cares.] 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 21 The lasting Tests of old Boundaries.

†3. = TESTE 2. Cf. ATTEST sb. 2. *Obs.*

1709 STRYFE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxvi. 277 In the term next after the test of the said writ. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 174 The Court shall issue another Writ. . . of the same Test, Return and Import with the former.

4. A will: = TESTAMENT sb. 1. *Sc.*

1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* iii. 13 By ane eik to his test, he left to Peter Scartle the soom of five shillings.

Test (test), v. 1 [orig. a. OF. *tester* to bequeath, ad. L. *testāri* to bear witness, give evidence, attest, make one's will, f. *testis* witness; but in 3 app. from TESTE sb. 2, and in 4 perh. aphetic from ATTEST.]

1. †1. *trans.* To leave by will or testament, to bequeath. *Sc. Obs. rare*—1.

1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 208/1 He alleget it was testit gudies, & he Intromettit parw' as executour.

2. *intr.* To make a will, execute a testament. (See also TESTING vbl. sb. 1.) *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* ix. 17 For a testament. . . is yet of no value, whilles he that tested, lieth. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* xxx. § 18 Persons . . . condemned of Infamy could not test. 1822 SCOT *Pirate* vi. I will test upon it [Note, i.e. leave it in my will] at my death, and keep it for a purse-penny till that day comes. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. Testament, A wife has power to test without the consent of her husband. 1880 MURHEAD *Ulphian* xxiii. § 10 [In Roman Law] Soldiers are allowed to test in any way they like.

II. 3. *trans. Eng. Law.* To date and sign the teste of a writ, etc. (see TESTE sb. 2).

(The pa. pple. appears in Blackstone as *teste'd*, as if formed immediately on *teste*, but it is usually written and pronounced *tested*.)

1797 ASGILL *Metam.* Man 249 His title. . . is tested and dated from the Death and Resurrection of Christ, as the Cause of it. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 775 A Commission Tested by us under the Great Seal of the Province. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxi. 288 A warrant from the chief, or other, justice of the court of king's bench extends all over the kingdom; and is *teste'd*, or dated, England. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lex.* s.v. All writs. . . were formerly tested in the name of the Lord Chancellor if issuing from the Court of Chancery, or of the Lord Chief Justice if issuing from the Queen's Bench, etc.

4. *Sc. Law.* To authenticate a deed or written instrument by a testing clause (TESTING vbl. sb. 1 a) duly drawn up in statutory form and signed by witnesses.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. Testament, A testament . . . must be properly tested and signed before witnesses; but if it be in the testator's own handwriting, witnesses are not required. 1911 T. HUNTER *Let. to Editor*, The Scottish law requires writings (except those in *re mercatoria*) to be either holograph or tested.

Test (test), v. 2 [f. TEST sb. 1]

(Before 1800 chiefly in pa. pple.; the simple vb. was considered by Southey as an Americanism.)

1. *trans.* To subject (gold or silver) to a process of separation and refining in a test or cupel; to assay.

1603 [see Tested below]. [1661: ? implied in TESTER 4.] 1828 WEBSTER, *Test*, v., 3. In *Metalurgy*, To refine gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the destruction, vitrification or scorification of all extraneous matter. 1871 [see Tested below]. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 120 The ore tested yielded \$25 per ton. *Ibid.* 335 These lodes have not been tested by the repeated and continuous milling of the ore raised from them. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 80 You may test gold and silver, but there are no means of getting at the thoughts of men.

2. To subject to a test of any kind; to try, put to the proof; to ascertain the existence, genuineness, or quality of.

1748 [see Tested below]. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) 1. 48 You have been sufficiently tested. a 1799 WASHINGTON *Address* (Webster 1828), Experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution. 1815 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1890) IV. 260 Materials which test the truth it contains. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* Sept. 591/1 They have not the means of testing the statements. 1824-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxlv. (1862) 397 But I will test (as an American would say. . .) I will test Mr. Campbell's assertion. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office* Ch. 324 The Church is bound over to test and verify her doctrine. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 186 This theory however has not been tested experimentally. 1888 MISS BRADDOCK *Fatal Three* i. v. I have tested the water in all the wells.

†3. To require or compel to fulfil the conditions of the Test Act as a necessary qualification for holding a public office. *Obs.*

1687 *Reason of Toleration* 36 There is no reason they should be so cruelly Tested for Doctrines that are but either obscurely reveal'd, or not necessarily enjoyn'd. [1689, 1689: see TESTING vbl. sb. 1, Tested below. 1697: see TESTER 4.]

4. *Chem.* To subject to a chemical test.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 71 (Assay) The testing of the normal liquor . . . is . . . less tedious than might be supposed. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 35 Oxide of silver is most conveniently applied, in liquid testing, in the form of nitrate of

silver. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Sinan & Anim. Chem.* II. 135 The urine... must be tested with litmus paper. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Tested** ppl. a. (in senses 1 and 2); in quot. 1689, having taken the test-oaths.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 149 Not with fond Suckles of the tested-gold, Or Stones, whose rate are either rich, or poor. 1689 *Let. in N. Brit. Daily Mail* 27 Dec. (1894), If we have a Convention chosen by our present tested magistrates we may expect little good from their hands. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 187 She cannot break through a well-tested modesty. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourist*. 284, I... heard it ring as true as tested gold.

Test, obs. Sc. form of TASTE.

† **Testa** (testā). [*L. testa* a tile, earthen pot, shard, shell, etc.: see **TEST sb.** 2]

1. *Bot.* The skin or coating of a seed.

1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 500 (*Fruct. of Algae*). Their very viscous albumen answers... all the purposes the testa accomplishes in other eggs. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 294 *Testa*, the Skin, contains all the parts of a seed above described. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 86 Carefully peel off the outer coat (*testa*) of the seed.

† 2. *Zool.* The shell of certain invertebrates: = **TEST sb.** 2 a. *Obs. rare.* 1847 in WEBSTER.

† **Testable** (testābl), a. 1. *Obs.* [ad. late *L. testabilis* that has a right to bear testimony (Gellius), *f. testārī*: see **TESTATE a.** and **-ABLE**; cf. obs. *F. testable* capable of making a will (1514 in Godef.) from the same source.]

1. a. Legally qualified to bear witness. b. Legally able to make a will.

1612 CORN. *Testable*, testable; that can make a Will; that may be devised by Will. 1696 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 25 A Deed solemnly testified by the Testimony... of Seven Testable Persons that are... worthy to be believed. 1721 BAILEY, *Testable*..., that by the Law may bear witness.

2. Devisable by will.

1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* iv. xlii. § 21 A power of legating... the Deeds part of Movables, which is... most ordinarily the third of Testable Movables. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxiii. 494 Such of his goods as were testable.

Testable (testābl), a. 2. *rare.* [*F. TEST v.* 2 + **-ABLE**.] That may be tested or tried. (In quot. app. 'That on being put to the test prove to be'.)

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xii. 30 So are all testable in different, out of God's book of remembrance. Mal. iii. 17.

† **Testacea** (testā'fā), sb. pl. [*L. neut. pl. of testaceus* adj., consisting of *testa*, i.e. tiles, shells, etc.; also, covered with a shell: see **-ACEA**.]

† 1. Testaceous substances, as limestone, chalk. Cf. **TESTACEY**. *Obs. rare*—1.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 241 Chalk and other Testacea will answer the same, but not so well.

2. *Zool.* A name for various groups of invertebrate animals having shells (excluding Crustacea). *spec.* † a. (a) used by Linnæus to designate his third order of *Vermes*, comprising the shell-bearing molluscs; (b) by Cuvier applied to the shell-bearing molluscs of his class *Accephala*. (*Obs.*) b. In present use, (a) A suborder of pteropod molluscs including all having calcareous shells, otherwise called *Thecosomata*; (b) an order of Protozoa having shells, with apertures through which the pseudopodia are protrusible.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 4 In the last edition of his *Systema Naturæ*, Linnæus... in the third and fourth divisions of his third order, *Testacea*, places those possessed of shells. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 52 Soldani... explained that microscopic testacea and zoophytes inhabited the depths of the Mediterranean. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* i. 11 Pholades and Lithodomas are marine testacea, that have the power of burying themselves in stone. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 905 The *Amabina* may be classified as... 1. *Nuda s. Gymnambæ*: devoid of a test. ... 2. *Testacea s. Lepadæ*: a test either chitinous... or composed of chitinous or siliceous plates cemented together.

Testacean (testā'shān), a. and sb. *Zool.* [*f. prec.*: see **-ACEAN**.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the **TESTACEA**; shell-bearing; chiefly applied to molluscs.

1846 in WORCESTER, citing LYELL. 1871 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* ix. 119 Value of testacean fossils in classification.

B. sb. A member of the **testacea**; a shell-bearing invertebrate, esp. a mollusc.

1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sc. etc.* *Testaceans*. *Testacea*. 1847 WEBSTER, *Testaceans* (*Zool.*), marine animals covered with shells, especially molluscs; shell-fish.

Testacel, -elle (testā'sel, -el). *Zool.* [ad. mod. *L. testacella* (also in Eng. use), dim. of *testacea*, fem. of *testaceus* adj.: see **TESTACEA**.] A genus of carnivorous land-slugs, typical of the family *Testacellidæ*, having a small oval shield-like shell, which covers only a small part of the back. They live upon earthworms, and inhabit Southern Europe; one species is sometimes found in England.

1846 SMART *Suppl.*, *Testacel*, a little shell; applied as the general name of a slug which is furnished with a diminutive shell that forms a shield to the head. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 13 The testacelle... preys on the common earth-worm, following it in its burrow, and wearing a buckler, which protects it in the rear. 1910 *Daily News* 9 May 4 The slug which 'by good fortune we may catch sight of eating a worm', is testacelle.

Hence **Testacellid**, **Testacellidæ** adjs., of or

pertaining to the family *Testacellidæ*; sb., a member of this family; **Testacellid** a., resembling the *Testacella* or *Testacellidæ*.

1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.*, *Testacellid*, *Testacellid*. 1895 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* III. 440 Jaw present, radula Testacellidan, central tooth present.

Testaceo- (testā'siō), combining form of *L. testaceus*, used a. as in **Testaceography**, descriptive testaceology (Webster, 1828); **Testaceology**, the zoology of the testaceous animals; hence **Testaceological a. rare**; **Testaceo-theology**, natural theology as illustrated by the study of testaceous animals. b. in sense 'of brick-red colour', as in **Testaceo-fuscon**, **Testaceo-piceous**, etc. adjs.: see the second elements.

1803 MATON in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* VII. 119 (heading) An Historical Account of Testaceological Writers. *Ibid.* 121 Aristotle... seems to have been also the first writer, and the inventor of method, in Testaceology. 1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* Pref. 7 That circumstantial examination of every part which hath been undertaken and... executed by Fabricius, in his pyro- and hydro-theology... Lesser, in his litho- and testaceo-theology.

b. 1847 J. HARVEY in *Proc. Bero. Nat. Club* II. v. 247 Legs testaceo-fuscon. *Ibid.* 256 The first joint testaceous, the rest testaceo-piceous.

Testaceous (testā'shəs), a. [*f. L. testaceus* consisting of tiles, shells, etc.; brick-coloured; covered with a shell: see **TEST sb.** 2 and **-ACEOUS**.]

† 1. Made of baked clay; pertaining to or of the nature of earthenware or a potsherd. *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 22 In many Bricks, Tiles, Pots, and testaceous works. 1674 J. B[?] *Harvest Home* ii. 6 Testaceous Vessels; obnoxious To casualties, that are most voracious. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 15 Exotic Plants... confined... to their Wooden Cases and Testaceous prisons.

2. Having a shell, esp. a hard, calcareous, unarticulated shell. † **Testaceous fish** = shell-fish.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 203 All [fishes] that are testaceous, as Oysters, Coles, Wilks, Schollops, Muscles, are excluded. 1759 STIRLING tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nat. Misc. Tracts* (1762) 57 Testaceous worms... eat away the hardest rocks. 1809 W. IAVING *Kitcher.* iv. iii. The testaceous marine animal, known commonly by the vulgar name of Oyster. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 233 When the shell is so much enlarged that the contracted animal finds shelter beneath or within it, the animal is said to be testaceous.

3. Of the nature or substance of shells; shelly; consisting of a shell or shelly material.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 122 Exanguinous Animals... whose bones are on their outside... testaceous; of a more hard and brittle substance. 1676 GRAY *Exper. Luctation* i. § 21 Millipedes, Egg-shells, or any other testaceous Bodies of the same strength. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* I. 89 The testaceous matter of marine shells. 1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 265 Operculum testaceous.

† b. **Pharmacy**. Of a medicinal powder: Prepared from the shells of animals. *Obs.*

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 392, I think testaceous Powders exert their Virtues much easier and sooner when fine. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 549 To give the pearl-julep, chalk, crabs eyes, and other testaceous powders. 1853 DUNCANSON *Med. Lex.*, *Testaceous*..., a powder, consisting of burnt shells.

4. Of the colour of a tile, a flower-pot, unglazed pottery, etc.; dull red; in *Zool.* and *Bot.* applied to shades of brownish red, brownish yellow, and reddish brown.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 275/2 The upper part of the Body is testaceous, or potsherd colour. 1789 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis* IV. 393 Testaceous Lark. Bill black: upper parts of the body testaceous. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 136 Cup... testaceous yellow. *Ibid.* 420 *Testaceous*, brick-coloured... not so bright as *lateritius*.

Hence **Testaceousness** (rare)—o.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Testaceousness*, shelly Nature or Quality.

Test act. [See **TEST sb.** 3.] The name given in English History to various acts directed against Roman Catholics and Protestant Nonconformists; particularly, the act of 1673 (25 Chas. II. c. 2) by which the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1661 (see **CORPORATION** 7) were extended to include all persons holding office under the Crown, and a declaration against transubstantiation was introduced. It was repealed 9 May, 1828.

Also sometimes applied to (a) an act of Elizabeth, 1563, imposing the oath of allegiance, and abjuration of the temporal authority of Rome, on all office-holders except peers; (b) the Corporation Act of 1661; (c) a Scotch act of 1681, exacting a declaration of conformity to the Episcopal Church of all holders of municipal and government offices.

1708 *Let. Gent. Scoll. agst. Sac. Test* 5 This Test Act requires an End in the Receiving of the Sacrament, that must consequently prophane it. 1775 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1673 (1823) II. 13 A sure law against popery... all that continued in office after the time lapsed, they not taking the sacrament, and not renouncing transubstantiation (which came to be called the test, and the act from it the test act) were rendered incapable of holding any office; all the acts they did in it were declared invalid and illegal, besides a fine of five hundred pounds to the discoverer. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 458 This is commonly called the *Test Act*, and was levelled against the Duke of York and the present Ministry, who were chiefly of his persuasion. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. 57 To secure the established church against perils from non-conformists of all denominations, infidels, turks, jews, heretics, papists, and sectaries, there are however two bulwarks erected; called the *corporation* and *test acts*. 1874 GREEN *Short*

Hist. vii. § 6. 400 But the Test Act (of 1563) placed the magistracy in Protestant hands. 1886 A. FRANKSON *Laird of Lag* iii. 36 The famous Test Act was passed by the Scots Parliament at one sitting on the 30 August 1681.

Testacy (testā'si). *Law*. [*f. TESTATE a.*, after **INTESTACY**.] The state of being testate; the condition of leaving a valid will at death.

1864 in WAGSTON. 1875 *Postle Gains* ii. Comm. (ed. 2) 229 Contra-tubular possession was sometimes equivalent to intestacy, sometimes to partial testacy. 1880 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 Mar., The Chancellor of the Exchequer... has treated testacies and intestacies, as if they were something like equal. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. D. 278 The suit settles as regards him the question of testacy or intestacy.

† **Testacye**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. testaceum*: see **TESTACEOUS**.] Name for a kind of cement.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 192 Now yote on that scymet clept testacye Sex fynger thicke.

Testament (testā'mēt), sb. Also 5 **testament**, 5-6 **testment**. [ad. *L. testāmentum* a will; also, in early Christian Latin, used to render Gr. *διαθήκη* covenant (see **IL**), *f. testārī* to be a witness, attest, make a will, etc.: see **-MENT**. With the form *teste*, *testment*, cf. OF. *testement*, beside the more usual *testament*.]

1. In original sense of *L. testāmentum*.

This is app. later in Eng. than branch II.

1. *Law*. A formal declaration, usually in writing, of a person's wishes as to the disposal of his property after his death; a will. Formerly, properly applied to a disposition of personal as distinct from real property (cf. c). Now *rare* (chiefly in phrase *last will and testament*).

[1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 220/1 Les executors de tieux testaments. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 20 pre þousand marke he gaf with testament fulle right. 13... *Cursor M.* 2832a Ic seketur made of testament, Ne folud noht... þe testament for to fulfill. 136a *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii. 78, I wole, ar I Wende write my Testament. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36, I... calle upon hym to do his part in alle thinges longyng to my testament and wille. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 549/2 Aynest the Testament and the last Wille of your seid noble Progenitor. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 3 A testament properly vnderstood, is one kinde of last will, even that wherein Executor is named. 1637 *Phynne in Documents agst. P.* (Camden) 99 Whom I make sole executors of this my last will and testament, revoking all former wills. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. i. 22 The right of disposing one's property, or a part of it, by testament. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1819) II. vii. 311 The ecclesiastical tribunals... took the execution of testaments into their hands, on account of the legacies to pious uses, which testators were advised to bequeath. 1880 *MURHEAD Uplian* xx. § 1 A testament is the testification of our will, in the form prescribed by law, made solemnly, on purpose that it may be effectual after our death.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *legacy*.)

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 668 Take here my testament of treasure fulle huge, As I trayste appoune the, be traye thoue me never! c 1533 *Du Wes Introd. fr. in Palsgr.* 1064 The masse is the testament the which our Lorde made before his deth & passyon. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vi. 27 And so espous'd to death, with blood he seal'd A Testament of Noble-ending-love. 1667 J. A. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. i. iii. 110 The Gospels are Christ's Testament; and the Epistles are the Codicils annex'd. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecl. Hist.* xix. (1845) 403 The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs... professes to contain prophecies and exhortations delivered by the sons of Jacob shortly before their death.

† c. *transf.* Testamentary estate; personal as distinct from real property. *Obs.*

1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56, I... declare my last will... als well of my testament as of my land þat stander in feffez handes.

2. *Sc. Law*. The writing by which a person nominates an executor to administer his personal or movable estate after his decease. This writing is styled, in the decree of the Court granting confirmation (i.e. probate), a **testament-testamentar** (or -ary), and the executor is an **executor-nominate**. When no executor has been nominated, an **executor-dative** is appointed by the Court, and the decree appointing him is styled a **testament-dative**. (The latter answers to *Letters of Administration* in English Law.)

1526 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 306/2 Qhair ony sic persons deis win age þat may not mak þar testamentis. 1564 *Acts of Sederunt* 13 Apr. (1799) 6 To the collectoris and ressaveris of the quotts, for confirmation of the testaments of the personis decessand within our realm. 1666 *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 99 If there be no nomination or testament made by the defunct, or if the testament testamentar shall not be desired to be confirmed. *Ibid.* 101 Of all testaments, both great and small, which shall be confirmed, as well of testaments dative, as others. 1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* xxx. § 33, 170 The Nomination of Executors, is properly called a Testament. 1768-73 *ESKINE Inst. Sc. Law* iii. ix. § 7 Though nuncupative testaments are not effectual... to support the nomination of executors, yet nuncupative or verbal legacies are valid to the extent of *L. 100 Scots*. *Ibid.* § 27 Where an executor named by the deceased is authorised by the Judge, it is called the confirmation of a testamentary; and when the Judge confers the office of executor upon a person of his own nomination, it is styled the confirmation of a testament-dative. 1838 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*

† 3. *erroneously*. = **TESTIMONY**; witness.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 8 The pape conwertit sanct Thiborce, [and] sanct Valere be his testament. c 1533 *Disc. Antechrist* in *Strype Ecl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xlv. 125 And when he shal end his testament the

beast shall come from the bottomless pit... and shall slay them. 1904 in *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 5/7 There is first-hand testimony to my statements.

II. In Christian Latin use of *testamentum*.

Orig. a misuse of the word, arising from the fact that Gr. *διαθήκη*, 'disposition, arrangement', was applied both to a covenant (*pactum, fœdus*) between parties, and to a testament or will (*testamentum*). Prob. largely due to the use of *διαθήκη* (in the sense 'covenant') in the account of the Last Supper immediately before Christ's death, and its consequent association with the notion of a last will or testament. See also historical note s. v. COVENANT sb. 7.

4. Script. A covenant between God and man: = COVENANT sb. 7. Obs. or arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12718 Quen drighthin gan to sprad his grace... Pe testament bigan he neu. *Ibid.* 12886 Pe ald testament hir-wit nu slakes, And sua be neu begynning takes. c 1315 SHOREHAM i. 541 Pys hys be chalis of my blode Of testament newe. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxii. 12 If þi sunnys hafe kepide my testament. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* ii. 35 And Y shal sette to them an other testament euer durenge. — *Acts* vii. 8 He ȝaf to him the testament of circumcisioun. — 1 *Cor.* xi. 25 This cuppe is the newe testament in my blood. c 1430 LYNG. *Letabuntus* 248 in *Min. Poems*, In Reioysshing of Crystes glad comynge; Two testamentys that day wer maad bothe Oon. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv. (Percy Soc.) 216 His elct mother and arke of testament, Of holy chyrche the blessed lymynary. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* iii. 6 Able ministers of the New Testament [Gr. *διακόνους καινῆς διαθήκης*: WYCLIF, able mynistris of the newe testament, 1881 R. V. ministers of a new covenant]. *Ibid.* 14 In the reading of the old testament [R. V. at the reading of the old covenant].

5. Hence, through the application of *παλαιά καινή διαθήκη*, in the Itala and Vulgate *vetus* and *novum testamentum*, to the Mosaic and Christian 'covenants' or 'dispensations' (cf. 2 *Cor.* iii. 6, 14 cited in 4), the term passed in early Christian Latin (and thence in the languages of the West) to the books or records of the old and new covenants.

(This transition of sense took place many centuries before the adoption of the word in English, where the name was simply taken over from L. or Fr. in this transferred use.)

a. Each of the two main divisions of the Sacred Scriptures or Bible, the *Old* and the *New Testament*, consisting of the books of the old or Mosaic and the new or Christian covenant or dispensation respectively.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 120, I sal yow schew wit myn entent Brevli of aipere testament. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Pe lare of be ald testament & of be newe. 1387 TREvisa *Hyglen* (Rolls) II. 293 In be olde testament me redeþ... In be newe testament. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntyr* (Roxb.) Intro. 3 As the old testament beryth witness. 1522 ELYND *Let. to Dk. Norfolk* in Gov. (1880) Life. 79 Thei... doo peruse eury daye one chapire of the New Testament. c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 235 A large window full of fine paintings—the history of the Testaments. 1771 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 4 In the Old Testament we find several Passages more elevated and sublime than any in Homer. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii. The coachman could... have taken his oath on the two Testaments.

b. The New Testament as distinct from the Old; a copy of the New Testament; a volume containing this. Common in *Greek Testament*.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 14 So quene the Psalme and Testament to reid Within this land was never had nor sene. 1831 R. SHENNAN *Tales*, etc. 53 (E.D.D.) The Testament was his school-book. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IX. 355 He [Erasmus] had for some time been... employed in preparing an edition of the Greek Testament. 1840 BORROW *Bible in Spain* viii. 49, I had brought with me a certain quantity of Testaments. 1869 McLENNAN *Peas. Life* i. xvii. (E.D.D.) The Testament, and next 'the Bible', are regular class-books. 1888 Mrs. WARD *R. Elsmere* 118 Her little well-worn Testament open on her knee.

6. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) *testament-maker*, -making, (sense 4) *testament-book*; *testament-man*, a disciple of the New Testament.

1573 *New Custom* iii. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 50 Here, take at my hands this 'Testament-book. 1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* B vj. Where soeuer is a testament, there muste the death of the 'testament maker go betwene. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* n. § 113 A female acquires the right of 'testament-making on reaching twelve. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* iii. (1827) 103 That mad ill-gainshon'd hyke O' 'Testment-men that doth us fyke.

Hence *Testament v.*, *intr.* to make a will; *trans.* to leave by will, bequeath; whence *Testamenting* *vbl. sb.*; *Testamented a.* *nonce-wd.*, included in the Old or New Testament Scriptures.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 117 In diuers cases in the matter of testamenting a knight is privileged. a 1878 H. AINSLIE *Pilgr. Land Burns* (1892) 198 What's cross'd the craig Can ne'er be testamented. 1907 C. GREGORY *Canon & Text N. T.* 220 He [Clement] makes short comments on all the testamentized Scripture.

† *Testamentaire, a. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *testamentaire* testamentary.] Of or belonging to a testament; *Old Testamentaire*, of or pertaining to the Old Testament or Mosaic Covenant.

a 1671 R. MacWard *True Nonconf.* i. 19 The resistance of the Maccabees was *Old Testamentaire*, and now antiquate.

Testamentary (testāmentāl), *a.* Now rare. [ad. late or med. L. *testamentālis*, f. L. *testamentum* TESTAMENT: see -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a testament.

1566 *True & Perfect Relat.* Cc. iij. And asked Garnet what interpretation hee made of this testamentall protestation. 1611 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.*, Gen. vi. 18 Diatheke, that

is, a Testament or Disposition... may be named a testamentall covenant, or a covenanting testament. a 1647 HADINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 436, I onytt the Testamentall tombstone of William Edden of Darlingscott with his... last will. 1835 J. MONTGOMERY *Hymn* 'According to thy gracious word' ii. Thy testamentall cup I take, And thus remember thee.

Hence *Testamentally adv.*, in a testamental manner, by way of a testament or will; *Testamentariness*, testamental quality or nature.

1774 T. WEST *Antig. Furness* vi. 133 As well amongst the living, as testamentally. 1669 Br. PATRICK *Friendly Debate* 35 A fourth tells them there is a special Mystery in looking at the Testamentalness of Christ's Sufferings.

Testamentar, a. Sc. Law. [ad. F. *testamentaire* (16th c.), or L. *testamentarius*: see TESTAMENTARY and -AR 2.] = TESTAMENTARY 1, 2. *Testamentar-testamentary*: see TESTAMENT 2.

1546 Reg. Privy Council Scot. i. 50 Tutrix testamentar to hir barnes and said unquihle Hew. 1661 *Charters rel. Glasgow* (1906) II. 41 Mary... tutrix testamentar of Esmy duke of Lennox. 1681 *Stair Instit.* i. vi. § 5 There be three kinds of Tutors... The first is, Tutor Testamentar, or nominate.

Testamentarily (testāmentārīlī), *adv. rare*. [f. TESTAMENTARY a. + -LY 2. Cf. obs. F. *testamentairement* by will (1517 in Godef.).] In a testamentary manner, by will.

1774 T. WEST *Antig. Furness* ii. 35 By these presents, I will, command, and testamentarily confirm. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius Digest* for The manumitter was entitled to deal with it testamentarily as part of his own estate.

† *Testamentar-ious, a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *testamentarius* (see next) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Testamentar-ious*, of, or belonging to a Testament or last Will. Hence in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, ASH.

Testamentary (testāmentārī), *a.* Also 6 *error. -ory*. [ad. L. *testamentarius*, f. *testamentum* TESTAMENT; see -ARY 1. Cf. TESTAMENTARY.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or having relation to a testament or will; of the nature of a will.

Testamentary capacity, capacity to make a will. *Testamentary estate*, estate subject to disposal by will.

1456 *Façon Lett.* i. 373 My Lord Chancellor... is... sovereign judge and ordinarie principalle under the Pope in a cause testamentarie. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* ii. (1635) 24 Its not an estate testamentary. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* ii. Wks. 1813 i. 113 No matrimonial or testamentary cause could be tried but in the spiritual courts. a 1827 in Jarman *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 169 All the residue of his 'goods and chattels, rights, credits, personal and testamentary estate whatsoever'. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Feb. 5/1 Mrs. B. was not of testamentary capacity.

2. Made or done by will; appointed by will.

1547 Bk. *Marchauntes* e j b. To haue some anniversari foundation, or other testamentary gift. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. § 24 Some testamentary charities. a 1794 FEARNE *Posth. Wks.* (1797) 435 In regard to testamentary dispositions of land. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 1016 A tutor-nominate or testamentary, is he whom the father... has nominated, either in a testament, or in some other writing. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 218 The groundwork of William's claim as testamentary successor to Eadward.

b. Expressed or contained in a will.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. x. This testamentary proof he gave of his affection to his master. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Il. Sev. Gables* xviii. In compliance with his testamentary directions. 1910 *Daily News* 20 July 4/2 It has carried out the testamentary request.

3. Of or pertaining to the Old or New Testament.

1849 W. FITZGERALD *tr. Whitaker's Disput.* 28 These books... are comprised in the old and new Testaments, and are therefore styled Testamentary. 1905 J. ORR *Probl. O. T.* viii. (1906) 272 Delitzsch postulates written 'testamentary discourses' and laws of Moses.

† *Testamentation, Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action f. med. L. *testamentāre* to give by testament, whence some dictionaries have as Eng. *Testamentate v.*] The making of a testament; the disposing of one's property by will; = TESTATION 2.

c 1765 BURKE *Tracts on Popery Laws* Wks. X111. 328 By this Law the right of testamentation is taken away, which the inferior tenures had always enjoyed.

† *Testamentiferous, a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *testamentum* + -FEROUS.] Bearing the covenant: applied to the Jewish 'ark of the covenant'.

1774 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Gerard* II. 92 And whither went wandering this concave testamentiferous ark?

† *Testamentive, a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *testamentum* TESTAMENT + -IVE.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a testament or will.

1622 MARBE *tr. Aleman's d'Alf.* ii. 243 Other writings, processive, .. testamentive, .. and infinite other the like.

† *Testamentize, v. Obs. rare.* [f. TESTAMENT + -IZE.] *intr.* To make one's will.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Denbigh.* (1662) iv. 34 Whether it was... because Welsh Bishops in that age might not Testamentize without Royal assent.

† *Testamur* (testā'mūr). [From the L. word *testāmur* 'we testify', used in the document, from *testārī* to testify.] In University use: A certificate from the examiners that a candidate has satisfied them. Also, A certificate generally.

1840 J. T. HEWLETT *P. Priggins* xvii. Balamson and Drinkwater... though it certainly was a 'shave', got their testamurs. 1860 J. BATEMAN *D. Wilson* i. vii. 115 The result was a refusal to grant the required testamur. 1863 DOWLING *Life & Corr. G. Calixtus* xxvii. 269 A formal testamur from the leading Lutherans at the Congress. 1897

ESCOTT *Soc. Transf. Vict.* Age xiv. 182 In the place of the 'Small's' testamur... the special student was tested closely.

Testate (testēt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *testāt-us*, pa. pple. of *testārī* (also *testāre*) to bear witness, attest, make one's will, etc.]

A. adj. 1. That has left a valid will at death.

1475 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 130/1 Persones dying Testate and Intestate. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. v.* xxvii. (1612) 136 Nor all die testate. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 132 The lawful Distribution of the Goods of Persons dying both Testate and Intestate. 1906 *Times* 27 July 3/6 He clearly desired when he died to die testate and not intestate.

2. *transf.* Disposed of or settled by will. *Testate duty*, succession duty on an estate passing by will.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 273 All matters relative to the settlement and descent of estates, testate and intestate. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 229 His succession was partly intestate, partly testate. 1880 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 Mar., Between 1,000l. and 1,500l. the old testate duty was 30l.; the new... is to be 31l.

B. sb. + 1. One who has given testimony; a witness; also (app.) testimony, evidence. *Obs.*

1619 BATHWAT *New Spring* Cij b. When thousand Testates shall produced be, For to disclose their close hypocrisie. 1644 HEYWOOD *Captives* iii. ii. in Bullen *O. P.* IV. 162 Is thy hart sear'd? Against just testates and apparent truthe? 1635 — *Hierarch.* vi. 357 The Stoicks Testates were to that Conviction. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nat. Paradox* a j. Reader, this Testate is just.

† 2. The final protocol of a royal writ; = TESTE 2.

a 1604 HAMMER *Chron. Ire.* (1809) 345 He granted a Charter to the towne of Kilkenny... with the testate of Thomas Fitz Antony. 1641 EARL MONM. *tr. Biendi's Civil Warres* i. 3 Such gifts being of no validity without a testate of the great Seale.

3. One who at death has left a valid will.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 2 To place all personal property, whether of testates or intestates, on the same scale... of a 2 per cent. duty.

Testate (testēt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *testārī* (or -āre): see prec. and -ATE 3, 5.]

1. *intr.* To bear witness, to testify, to attest.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 1. 2 As Epiphanius testates of him. *Ibid.* 15 In Bauron... she was likewise honoured, and as Lucan testates, in Taurus, a mountaine in Sicilie. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 9/4 Prisoner was also charged with... forging the handwriting of the testating witness to the same deed.

2. To make one's will.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 2/1 As good Mde. Dubrai remarked whilst testating, with tears in her eyes, 'He [a cat] has all his life been accustomed to his little luxuries'.

Testation (testēt'ōn). [ad. L. *testation-em*, n. of action f. *testārī* (-āre): see TESTATE a. Cf. obs. F. *testacion* (14-16th c. in Godef.).]

† 1. Attestation, testimony. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. II. xxix. A true testation Of the souls utter independency On this poor crasie Corse. a 1656 Br. HALL *Satan's Fiery Darts quenched* (R.), How clear a testation have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth? 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. The disposal of property by will.

1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 298 That the right of testation... is, *prima facie*, nothing but an extension of the simple right of disposition, to the doing in a convenient way what must otherwise be done in an inconvenient one. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vi. 196 It is doubtful whether a true power of testation was known to any original society except the Roman. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* viii. 343.

Testator (testēt'ōr). [In sense 1, a. AF. *testatour* = F. *leur* (13th c. in Godef. Compl.), ad. late L. *testatōr-em*, agent-n. from *testārī* to witness, make a will. In sense 2 direct from L.]

1. One who makes a will; esp. one who has died leaving a will.

1306 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 220/1 La volonte de chescun testatour. 1447 *Ibid.* V. 129/2 Ther remayneth due to the saide Executors, for their saide Testatour... the sum of viii or viii m. marcs. 1535 *tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 29 b. The executors... brought a writte of Erroure of wlaywy pronounced agaynst the testatoure in hys lyfe. 1664 *Protests Lords* (1875) 1. 30 Provision made by the testator to pay honest debts. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxiii. 376 That all devises of lands and tenements shall not only be in writing, but signed by the testator. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.* *Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 64 A testator endows a dog or a rookery, and Europe cannot interfere with his absurdity.

† 2. One who or that which testifies; a witness.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 350 Come false witness, come true testator. 1632 LITHTOW *Trav.* x. 435 To all which, and much more have I bene an ocular Testator. 1698 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 549, I am a perfect Testator, by report of David Evans acquaintance.

Hence *Testatorship*, the position or office of a testator; *Testatory a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of evidence.

1624 Br. ANDREWS *Serm.*, *Heb. xiii.* 20-21 (1629) 584 Both, in His [Christ's] Pastorship, and in His Testatorship. 1907 *Daily News* 23 May 6 Whether anything would be gained by giving it a judicial position instead of a testatory we must be allowed to doubt.

Testatrix (testēt'ōrīks). [a. late L. *testātrix*, fem. of *testatōr*: see prec.] A female testator.

1591 *Knareborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 175 This testatrix and her heires. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. vii. 57 Mr. H... who was generously remembered by the testatrix. 1880 J. W. SHERA *Conjurers Daughter*, etc. 279 The Testatrix desired to mark her high sense of [his] merits and services... by leaving the property unreservedly to him.

† **Testatum** (testēt'ōm). *Law.* [L., neut. pa. pple. of *testārī* (-āre) to attest, etc.]

† 1. A writ formerly issued when a writ of *capias* was returned, the sheriff to whom it was first addressed testifying that the defendant was not to be found within his jurisdiction: see *quots. Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr. s.v.*, If the Shyreue return *nihil habet in balliva mea*, another writ shall be sent out into any other Countie.. which is termed a *Testatum*, because the Shyreue hath formerly testified, that he found nothing in his Baylweeke to serve the turne. 1679 T. CORY *Course & Pract. Comm. Pl. 27* Untill... there be an Execution in the Proper County entred upon the Roll, and a *Testatum* awarded. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Testatum writ*, a process of execution which is issued into a different county than that in which the venue was laid in the declaration.

2. The witnessing-clause of a deed.

1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1875) 193 *The testatum*, or witnessing part, 'Now this Indenture witnesseth'.

|| *Testatur.* [L., 'he testifies', from *testāri* to bear witness, etc.] An attestation.

1702 Rouse's *Heav. Univ. Advert.* 3 To which he prefixed his most solemn Vedit and Testatur.

† *Teste*¹. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *teste* (11th c.), mod.F. *teste* head = L. *testa* an earthen pot, in late L. a skull, in pop. L. head.] The head.

1371 K. *Alis.* 7112 (Bodl. MS.) For Cades was a ferly beste pries shett teep woren in his teste. c.1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 112 *Teste de cure*.—Nym rys.. & bray hem al to doost: tempre it vp with almand mylk, cast thereto poudar and safron & sugur [etc.].

*Teste*² (*testi*). Also 6 *testey*, -ty, 7 -tee. [a. L. *teste*, abl. of *testis* witness.]

1. The L. word *teste* in ablative absolute constr. with a pronoun (e.g. *meipso* myself) or name of a person, as used in the authenticating clause of a writ, etc.: see sense 2; hence, in same construction, in non-legal use, before the name of a person cited as witness or authority, = (So and so) being witness, on the authority or evidence of (So and so); *teste meipso*, *scipso*, on my or his own testimony or authority; also as *sb.* one's own evidence. [c.1194: see Note to sense 2.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Teste*, is..so called, because the very conclusion of every writ wherein the date is contained, beginneth with these words (*teste meipso*, etc.).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xxiii. 277 This proove a *Teste scipso*, is not so current as the other. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II. 340 Presently the Sot.. vouched also by a *Teste meipso*.. steps forth an exact Politician. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. II.* *Blasphemers's Warn.*, Many.. commanders 'Swore terribly (*teste T.* Shandy) in Flanders'. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* i. II. The Devil, *teste* Cotton Mather, is unversed in certain of the Indian dialects.

2. The final clause in a royal writ naming the person who authorizes the affixing of the king's seal.

Where (as in letters close and patent) the king himself authenticates the sealing, the clause has, since Rich. I, begun *teste meipso* 'witness I myself'. Where a high official authenticates (as in judicial and exchequer writs, and during the king's absence), his name and (usually) office are stated. As such a clause generally stated place and date of sealing, the term became practically = DATE *sb.*

1423 in *Letter-bk. I. Lond.* (1099) 298 The teste of the which mandement ys the xx day of Fevever, the second yeer of his regne. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 603/2 Oure said Letters Patentes, wherof the Teste is at Westm' the xixth day of Juny. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 14 The teste of enyerie bill and iudiciall proces that shall passe undre the saide iudiciall Seall, shalbe undre the name of suche of the saide Justices.. in lyke maner and forme as is used in the Common Place in Englande. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1245/1 It was doone by the son in the fathers name, and vnder the teste of the son, the father yet being king in shew. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eitren.* II. ii. 106 Which.. may bee in the name of the Queene, and vnder the Teste of the Iustice of the Peace, thus.. Witnesse the said C. M. 1653 *Acts & Ordin. Parli.* (1658) 275 From and after the six and twentieth day of December, 1653, the Name, Style, Title and Teste of the 'Lord Protector.. of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging', shall be used, and no other. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* 6 This Writ may bear Teste out of the Term. 1672 CORY *Course & Pract. Comm. Pl.* 23 Of the Teste's and Returns of Writs in all Actions real and personal. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 172 No candidate shall, after the date (usually called the *teste*) of the writs.. give any money or entertainment. 1792 *Act Congr. in Bowler's Law Dict.* (1898) s.v., All writs and process issuing from the supreme or a circuit court shall bear teste of the chief justice of the supreme court. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 396 It appeared the *teste* of the warrant of attorney was after appearance.

b. Hence, more generally, a clause stating the name of a witness (as to a charter in writ-form).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xlv. § 45. 380 His name is continually set down, as a Witness in the testes of his fathers Charters. c.1617 in Hardy *Roll. Chart.* (1837) Introd. 30 There was some question about the marshalling of these testes in there due place. *Ibid.*, Whether the Duke.. should take his place in the teste as Earle of Richmond or Duke of Lennox.

† c. Evidence, proof. *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 214 Whyche kynde of courtynge thamarus Luchyn forgatt not too prefer as a testey of hys service and a furtherer of his sute. c.1585 *Faire Em* II. i. 200 Whose glauncing eyes.. Gines testes of their Maisters amorous hart.

Teste, *obs.* form of TEST *sb.* 1, 3.

Tested, teste'd, *pp. a.*: see under TEST *v.*

† *Testee*. *Obs. rare.* [Irreg. formation from L. *testis* witness, perh. with ending -EE as in *trustee*, etc.] A witness. Cf. TESTE 2.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vi. lxxvi. No Murder be: Whorster: Theef: fals Testes [prime theef]. 1682 R. WAKE *Foxes & Firebr.* II. 23 Three Testes were to wait on these Houses weekly, to take out what summs there were thrown in.

*Tester*¹ (*testar*). Forms: a. 4 -tester; 5 -ere, -our, -ir, -ur(e, *testre*, *Sc. tyster*, -yr, 5-6 teester, 6 (9) testor, 6-7 -ar, teaster (9 *dia.*), 7 taister.

B. 6test-, teasterne, testorne, 7 -arn, -ern. [prob. from OF. cf. *testre* fem. (15th c., one example in Godef.) the vertical part of a bed behind the head; also OF. *testière*, mod.F. *testière* a covering for the head, etc., It. *testiera*, Sp. *testera*, med.L. *testera*, -eria (see TESTER 2); also med.L. *testorium*, *testrum*, *testūra*, also *testāle*, all, according to Du Cange, = 'the upper part, top, or upper covering of a bed', derivatives of L. *testa*, in late pop. L. and Comm. Romanic 'head'.

The historical relations of these words are not quite clear, but app. med.L. *testorium*, -eria, It. *testiera*, Sp. *testera*, OF. *testière*, and ME. *testere*, go together in form, as do med.L. *testrum*, OF. and ME. *testre*, and perh. also med.L. *testura* and ME. *testur*; though the senses are specialized in different langs. The other Eng. forms appear to have been assimilated to various endings in -er, -ar, -or, -our, and (erratically) -ern, -orn.]

1. A canopy over a bed, supported on the posts of the bedstead or suspended from the ceiling; formerly (esp. in phrase *tester and cure*), the vertical part at the head of the bed which ascends to and sometimes supports the canopy, or (as some think) the wooden or metal framework supporting the canopy and curtains.

a. c.1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 434 In aparel of chaumbre, as in prond beddis, testoris & curteyns. 1411 Voc. in Wr. Wulker 615/17 *Tapisterium*, an^o a Testour. a.1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1474 Hur bede was off azure, With testur and cure. *Ibid.* 1485 Ther was at hur testere The kyngus owne banere. c.1440 *Promp. Paro.* 489/2 Teester, or tethere of a bed, *capitulum*. 1449 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 156 *Testur.* 1454 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 133 My bed.. wip the testour & Canape ther-to. 1530 *Palsgr.* 280/1 *Testar* for a bedde, *dossier*. 1548 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xvi. 129 A bedstead gilt, with a testor and counterpoint, with curtains belonging to the same. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 51/1 A teaster over the bedde, *canopus*. 1670 F. SANDFORD *Order Funeral Dir.* *Albemarlie* (1722) 5 A Bed of State of black Velvet.. with black Plumes at the four Corners of the Tester. 1801 *tr. Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 4 The tester of a bed.. was suspended by cords to the lofty ceiling. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 394 The tester, carved and panelled, is surrounded by a cornice, inlaid with lighter wood, from which a crimson silk valance and curtains hang.

B. 1546 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 351 A bedstok with cortins of dornix, and testerne of the same. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Conopseum*.. a Canapie.. Some haue vsed it for a testoure to hang ouer a bed. 1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 252 One olde thinnie silke teasterne for a bedd. 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 11 He took a Base Violl from the testern of his Bed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Something that covers or overhangs; a shrine; a canopy carried over a dignitary; the soundboard of a pulpit, etc.

c.1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. x. 773 (Cott. MS.) He mad a tystyr [v.r. texture] in pat whyle, Qwhar in was cloyssit be Ewanglie, Plait oure with silinr bricht. 1598 FLORIO, *Baldacchino*.. a testerne carried ouer Princes. 1611 COTGR., *Sarcie*, the tester of a cloth of State. 1830 GALT *Lavie T.* IV. iv. A night under the starry tester of the heavens. 1846-75 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s.v., The canopy over Queen Eleanor's tomb at Westminster is called a tester in old documents. 1908 *Athenaeum* 1 Aug. 119/3 The remarkably fine pulpit and tester of the church of Bishop's Waltham.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tester-bed*, *-bedstead*, *-rail*; *tester-covering* adj.

1682 DRAYTON *Poly-oth.* xxvi. 85 The rich and sumptuous Beds, with Tester-covering plumes. 1732 SOUTHWALL *Bugs* 35 Oak-Bedsteads, and plain Wainscot Head-Boards, and Tester-Rails of that Wood. 1843 BROWNE *Bible in Spain* xxiii. (Pel. Libr.) 260, I was stretched on the tester bed. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 707/1 The mother of St. John the Baptist is supported by cushions in a tester bedstead.

Hence *Testered* (*testard*) *a.*, having a tester.

1790 Maa. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* L. 70 The lofty testered bed.. was in a ruinous state.

† *Tester*². *Obs.* Also 5 *testere*, *teesteer*, *testor*, || *testiere*. [a. OF. *testière* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) 'any kind of head-peece, particularly a scull, sallet, or steel cap, also the crowne of a hat' (Cotgr.), mod.F. *testière* covering of the top of the head, coif, headstall of a horse, = It. *testiera* 'head piece, a casque or helmet, testerne or head of any thing, head-stall of a bridle' (Florio), Sp. *testera* 'armour for the forehead of a horse' (Minshew), Pg. *testeira* 'anything to cover the front', med.L. *testera*, *testeria* (Du Cange), f. *testa*, OF. *teste* head.]

A piece of armour for the head; a head-piece, a casque; also, a piece of armour for the head of a horse; a kind of mask or visor with holes for the eyes, apertures for the ears, etc.

c.1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1641 The sheeldes brighte, testeres [v.r. testers, teesteers], and trappures, Gold hewen helmes, hauberkes. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp. Eng.* (Roxb.) 285 The man that maketh his testor of mayle. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 67 To his hors is gyven in his hede a testiere to signefye that a knyght ought to do none armes without reason.

*Tester*³ (*testar*). *arch.* Forms: a. 6 *testourn*,

teastern, 6-7 testern, -orne, -orn, -orne; B. 6-7 testor, 7 -ar, teaster, 6- tester. [app. the result of a series of corruptions or perversions of TESTON.] A name for the TESTON of Henry VIII, esp. as debased and depreciated; subsequently a colloquial or slang term for a sixpence.

a. 1546 WHIOTHESELY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 176 Condemned for treason for counterfeiting testornes. 1560 in *Buceluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 223 Knowledge of the better testornes from the worse. 1599 G. HANVEL *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 72 Eloquence.. were more worth then a cracked testerne in his purse. 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* Diiij b. A testerne or a shilling to a servant that brings you a glasse of beere, bindes his hands to his lippes.

B. 1567-8 in 11th Rep. Dep. Kpr. *Irel.* 180 With not more than two testors a day each. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 206 Hold, there is a Tester for thee. 1608 DAY *Law Triches* III. i. Prethee giue the Fidler a testar and send him packing. 1613 TAFE *Pathw. Knowl.* 53 There is also the Tester or halfe shilling which is 6d. 1765 FORTY *Commisary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 8, I hope you'll tip me the tester to drink. 1822 LAMB *Elin Ser.* I. *Praise Chinnysweeper*, If it be starving weather.. the demand on thy humanity will surely rise to a tester. a. 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) I. 94 Well! it was worth a silver tester, To see how she frowned when the Abbess blessed her.

*Tester*⁴ (*testar*). [Agent-n. f. TEST *v.* 2 or *sb.* 1: see -ER 1.] One who tests or proves, or whose business is to test the quality or condition of anything; a device for testing. In quot. 1697, (?) a supporter of religious or political tests.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1673) 128 Those wary testers, that like not to be cheated. 1697 BARREL *Wright in Collect. Dying Test.* (1806) 42 Testers, Banders, Bloodshedders, Consenters to Blood. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2818/4 The Queen has been pleased to appoint.. Hopton Haines Esq., Weigher and Tester of the Mint. 1882 OCHLVIS (Annandale), *Tester*, one who tests [etc.]; as, a good tester. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Steam Gage Tester*, an instrument to test the accuracy of the steam gage. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 8/1 A train.. stops, a tester is going round with his hammer striking the wheels. 1910 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 5/2 A device which commends itself to.. owners of motor-cars generally is the Acer brake horse-power tester.

† *Testern*, *v.* *Obs. norise-wd.* [See TESTER 3.] *trans.* To present with a tester; to 'tip'.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 152 To testifie your bounty, I thank you, you haue testern'd me.

Testern(e), *obs.* form of TESTER 1, 3.

Testes, pl. of TESTIS. *Testey*, *obs.* f. TESTE 2.

Testibrachial (*testibrē-kiāl*), *a.* *Anat.* [f. mod.L. *testibrachium* (f. *testis* TESTIS + *brachium* arm) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the *testibrachium* or prepeduncle of the cerebellum, being the process from the cerebellum to the testis of the brain.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| *Testicardines* (*testikārdinēz*), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *testa* shell + *cardo* (cardin-) hinge.] A primary division of brachiopods, having hinged shells; opposed to *Ecardines*. Hence *Testicardine* *a.*, *rare*, *Testicardinate* *a.*, having a hinged shell.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 308 In the Testicardines it is short and largely chitinated. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 693 In the hinged Brachiopoda or Testicardines the dorsal valve is furnished with a projecting cardinal process to which are attached the divaricator muscles. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* III. xvii. 467 On the inner surface of the shell of the Testicardinate Brachiopoda.. are two lateral teeth.

Testicle (*testikl*). Also 5 *testicule*. [ad. L. *testiculus*, dim. f. *testis* TESTIS 2: see -CULE. Cf. F. *testicule*, Sp. *Pg. testiculo*, It. *testicolo*.] Each of the two ellipsoid glandular bodies, constituting the sperm-secreting organs in male mammals, and usually enclosed in a scrotum; = TESTIS 2 1 a.

c.1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula* 14 His testicules war bolted out of mesure. 1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 b/1 This swelling.. of the testicles. 1646 STA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 That a Biever to escape the Hunter, bites off his testicles or stones, is a tenent verry ancient. 1783 JUSTAMOND *tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 307 It is very certain, and but one testicle. 1876 BAISTOWN *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 177 (Small-pox) Inflammation of the ovary or testicle is occasionally observed.

b. Rarely applied to the corresponding organs in non-mammals: see TESTIS 2 1 b.

(1634 R. H. *Salerno's Regiment* 36 Testicles or Stones, and especially stones of fatte Cocks.. be very good and great nourishers.] 1713 WARDER *True Amasons* 10 [The Drone has] a large pair of Testicles, as big as great Pins Heads. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 282 Both the ovary and testicle are evidently temporary organs. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Imv. Anim.* vii. 389 The testicle is an elongated sac which lies on the ventral aspect of the intestine.

† c. *transf.* The ovary in females. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. (1634) 69 The right stone or testicle in a Woman. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 364 The Womb with its Ligaments and the Testicles may hurt the Loins. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 66 Membranes.. capable of a prodigious extension, as we see in the Hydrides of the female Testicles or Ovaries.

† d. *pl.* An old name for an orchid, from the form of the tubers: in quot. app. applied to *Spiranthes autumnalis*. *Obs.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. cil. 169 The first is called.. in English sweete smelling Testicles or Stones.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 157 In the European species of *Serranus* a testicle-like body is attached to the lower part of the ovary. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* ix. (ed. 4) 424 Finely granular testicle-cells.

Testicoid (testikoid), *a. Zool.* [f. *L. testis*, *TESTIS* + *cond-ere* to conceal.] Having the testes contained within the body, as the *Cetacea*.

1864 DANA cited in WEBSTER.

Testicular (testikular), *a.* [f. *L. testiculus* *TESTICLE*: see -AR¹; cf. *F. testiculaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to, containing, or having the nature or function of a testicle or testicles.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Testicular*, . . . belonging to the stones of man or beast. 1775 in ASH. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 255 The fifth segment [of the earthworm], from behind, is again testicular, . . . so that the first and the last segments in this region are testicular, the three intermediate ones being ovarian. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* ix. The spermatid or testicular secretion.

2. Resembling a testicle in form; testicleate.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 73 Berries of a reddish yellow colour, and testicular form. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* i. 53 The genus orchis, . . . derives its name from the testicular shape of the roots in many species.

Testiculate (testikulat), *a.* [ad. late *L. testiculatus*: see *TESTICLE* and -ATE².] Formed like a testicle (= prec. 2); also, applied to the twin tubers of certain species of Orchis.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. xxii. (1765) 220 In Orchis, where the Species are known by the Roots being fibrose, round or testiculate. 1828 in WEBSTER.

So **Testiculated** *a.* [-ED¹ 2] in same sense.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 95 Berries, . . . two always sticking close or being join'd together, as if testiculated. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Testiculated Root*, . . . consists of two knobs, resembling a Pair of Testicles. 1751 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 178 From this testiculated appearance they called these plants males. 1775 in ASH.

† **Testiculatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -ORY².] Generative.

1693 URQUHART's *Rabelais* iii. xxvii. 224 Testiculatory Ability.

Testicule, *obs. form of TESTICLE*.

† **Testiculosus**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. *L. testicul-us* *TESTICLE* + -OSE¹.] So † **Testiculosus** *a.*

1721 BAILEY, *Testiculosus*, that hath great Cods. 1727 — vol. II. *Testiculosus*, . . . that hath large Cods. 1775 in ASH.

Testie, *dial. var. TESTIE*, Black Guillemot.

† **Testiere**: see *TESTER*².

Testif, -yf, *obs. forms of TESTY*.

† **Testificate**. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [ad. *L. testificat-um* (that which is testified, subst. use of neut. pa. pple. of *testificari* to *TESTIFY*).] A writing wherein a fact is attested; a certificate; *spec.* in *Sc. Law*: see quot. 1838.

1610 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 277 To requyre . . . a testificat of his conversation past, abilitie, and qualification for the function. 1620 SHELTON *Quir.* (1746) IV. xxxiii. 258 Which Testificate he desired. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 366 Three testificates were sent over to the Committee. 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1761) II. 394 A testificate being returned that there was no such thing to be found in their books. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Testificate*, was a solemn written assertion, not on oath, used in judicial procedure. . . . The term is now obsolete.

b. fig. Evidence, indication.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 98 The wenches eyes are a testificate. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 349 Take Christ's testificate with you out of this life—'Well done, good and faithful servant!' 1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 65 He gave a deep sigh, which was a testificate to me that the heaven of unrighteousness was still within him.

Testification (testifikatshn). *Now rare.* [a. *obs. F. testification* (1400 in Godef.), or ad. *L. testificatiō-em*, n. of action f. *testificari* to *TESTIFY*.]

The action or an act of testifying; the testimony borne; a fact or object (as a document, etc.) serving as evidence or proof.

c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* vii. (1841) 69 Wyttensynge here, be trew testification, That maydenes childe xal be prince of pes.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dawnsg. Post.* i. iii. 10 A testification was made of their intents. 1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 30 Honour, . . . is an acknowledged or a testification of some excellency or other in the person honoured, by some reverence or observance answerable thereunto. 1640-1 *Kirk-cudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 42 That he shall bring . . . Margaret Sampell's testification that he is her hired servant.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xi. Thankofferings, in Testification of Homage, Duty and Service. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettellwell* ii. xxxii. 139 For the perpetual Testification whereof there was an Instrument drawn up. 1805 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* ix. The thin blue-and-pink paper, and the foreign postmarks—testifications to Dahlia's journey.

Testificator (testifikatshr), *rare.* [Agent-n. in Latin form f. *L. testificari* to *TESTIFY*: see -OR.]

One who testifies or attests; a testifier.

1730 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Orig. Anglicanism* 10 There has been . . . from the Apostolic days, an uninterrupted body of testificators.

Testificatory (testifikatshr), *testifikatshr*, *a.* [See prec. and -ORY²; cf. *OF. testificatoire* (1387).]

Of such a kind as to testify, or serve as evidence.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 24 They shall have . . . not one stone of thy Temple or Sanctuarie testificatory against them. 1821 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) I. xxii. 417 This morning came a decent testificatory letter from Buller. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 169 A Fanatic, . . . conceives the workings of his own mind, . . . to be testificatory of the truth of opinion.

Testified (testifid), *pphl. a.* [f. *TESTIFY* v. + -ED¹.] Attested; made known, declared.

1552 HULOET, Testified or known of all men, *testatus*.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 4 Justice, . . . is the Sword of God, . . . in whose hand soever, his testified will is to put it.

Testifier (testifishr), *[f. TESTIFY v. + -ER¹.]*

One who testifies; a witness.

1611 COTGR., *Testimony*, a witness, testis, testifier. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* i. (1662) 4 The strength and validity of every Testimony must bear proportion with the Authority of the Testifier. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* i. 13 Though the Father, Word, and Spirit are one, yet not one person; because if so, they could not be three testifiers. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* xi. 209 Testifiers to the same fact.

Testify (testifish), *v.* Also 5-6 *testy*, 5-7 *teste*; 4 -fize, 4-6 -fye, 4-8 -fie, 6 (Sc.) -fei.

[ad. late or med. *L. testificare*, cl. *L. testificari* to bear witness, proclaim, f. *testis* witness + *fic-us* making: see -FY. So *obs. F. testifier* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To bear witness to, or give proof of (a fact); to assert or affirm the truth of (a statement); to attest.

1393 LANGR. *P. Pl. C.* xiii. 172 Meny proueris ich myghte have of meny holy seyntes. To testifie [v. r. testifie, testifie] for treuthe be tale pat ich shewe. c. 1420 f. LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 452 That can Dame Nature well testify. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 2, if witnesses or moor that will witness and testifie the said payment. 1526 TINDALE *John* iii. 11 We speake that we knowe, and testify that we have sene. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 55 b. A signe wherby he maye testifye, that he careth for vs. 16. *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 438 f. It is testified by the said Earle, . . . that the said Arnold was taken. 1820 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 325 The superlative wisdom of Socrates is testified by all antiquity.

b. intr. (usually with *of*) and *absol.*

1377 LANGR. *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 93 Panne shal he testifie of a trinite and take his felawe to testifie. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2448 That she shulde testify with hym in this case. 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 25 Jesus, . . . neded not that any man shulde testify of man. For he knewe what was in man. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famille of Loue* To Rdr. v. b. Those which take in hand to testifie of any matter whatsoever. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 192 Drop down, ye Showers, and testify as you fall, testify of His grace. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 228 [He] testified to me of the affection with which he was regarded by his slaves.

2. *transf.* of things: *a. trans.* To serve as evidence of; to constitute proof or testimony of. *b. intr.* and *absol.*

1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 271 Also thi writyng testifieth thi wifes be not streyned. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 158 The bricke are alieue at this to testifye to it. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov., Dioclesian's Bathes, whose ruins testify the vastness of the original foundation. 1794 SULLIVAN *Flew Nat.* II. 132 Do not these shells testify a present, or a former communication between these contending elements of fire and water? 1849 HANNA *Mem. Chalmers* I. ii. 42 The manuscript volumes, . . . still remain to testify his diligence. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* vi. 116 The proposition, . . . must mean, . . . that the fact is testified by my present consciousness. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 131 Why heere is the note of the fashion to testify, . . . Reade it. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* iii. 37 His three Latin epigrams addressed to this lady, . . . testify to the enthusiasm she excited in the musical soul of Milton.

3. *trans.* To profess and openly acknowledge (a fact, belief, object of faith or devotion, etc.); to proclaim as something that one knows or believes.

Chiefly *biblical*. *b. intr.* To bear testimony.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 24 The ministracion which I have receaved of the lorde Jesu to testifye the gospel of the grace of god. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* ii. 36, I testifye my sauoure openly. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. (1640) 72 To testify our fall in Adam, the Church appoints us to fall upon our knees. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. ii. 112 He stood upon his feet, . . . and exclaimed, I testify that there is no deity but God. 1867 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 73 They testify their faith therein openly and aloud. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 85 In vain thy creatures testify of thee, Till thou proclaim thyself. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. Them that witnessed, and testified, and fought, and endured pit, prison-house, and transportation. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxx. They had no mind to be martyrs, for they had nothing for which to testify.

4. *intr.* and *trans.* To declare solemnly; = *PROTEST* v. 1. *Obs. exc.* in *biblical* use.

1526 TINDALE *John* xiii. 21 Jesus, . . . was troubled in his sprete and testified sayinge: verely verely I saye vnto you, that thou off you shall betraye me. — *Gal.* v. 3, I testifye agayne to every man, . . . that he is bounde to kepe the whole lawe. — 2 *Tim.* iv. 1, I testifye therefore before god, and before the lorde Jesu Christ, . . . preache the worde, be fervent, be it in season or out of season. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* viii. 9 Testifye vnto them, and shewe them the lawe of the kynge that shall raigne ouer them. — *Ps.* xlix. 7 Let me testifie amonge you, o Israel: I am God euen thy God. 1584 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xx. 21 Testifying [Gr. διαμαρτυρουμνος; Vulg. testificans; earlier *ver.* witnessing] to Lewes and Gentils penance toward God and faith in our Lord Iesus Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 721 At length a Reverend Sire among them came, . . . And testifi'd against their wayes.

5. *trans.* To give evidence of, display, manifest, express (desire, emotion, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 120 b. An oration, . . . testifying the inward sorrow, which he had conceyved. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 32 The people of Madrid testified a great desire of seeing our young Prince. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* vi. 107 Nothing was too much to testify the Peoples Joy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. iv. He was the only person . . . who testified any real concern. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. viii. 228 She begs her brother, . . . to testify his own satisfaction by the most gracious letters, . . . that he can write. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Gl. x.* viii. (1872) III. 292 The grimly sympathetic Generals testified assent.

Hence *Testifying* *vb. sb.* and *pphl. a.*

1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 87 A testifying of our godliness towards him. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 19 For a testifying encouragement how much I wish thy increase in those languages. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 222 A seal is an engaging or obliging sign, or at least a testifying. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xix. A man, exercised in the testimonies of that testifying period. 1901 C. G. McCABE *Ch. Scott.* II. i. 151 It reveals no advance upon the testimonies of New Light Burghers.

† **Testify**, *sb. Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 *Sc. pl. testifeis*. [f. prec.] A certificate or testimony.

1600 *Sc. Acts* 7as. VI (1816) IV. 246/2 That . . . they may . . . produce sic testefeis of their antiquiteis as may informe the saidis commissiounaris.

Testily (testili), *adv.* [f. *TESTY* + -LY².] In a testy manner; irritably.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxiv, 'What does the idiot mean?' cried Ralph, testily. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Jan. 5/4 The Lord Mayor rather testily . . . cut short his rhodomontade.

† **Testimonage**. *Obs. rare.* In 5 *testy*, 6 *tesmonage*. [ad. *OF. tesmonage* (f. *tesmoigner*: = med. *L. testimoniare* to testify), with assimilation to the *L. form.*] = *TESTIMONY* *sb.* 1.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436/2 Thus same epysyle may also gyue vs testymonage that our lord wyl descende [etc.]. 1490 — *Eneydos* xv. 53 She made it to courtely and close, wythoute testymonage and wythoute the knowleche of Iuliyer. 1510-20 *Compt. too late Maryed* (1862) 14 Adam bereth wytnesse and Tesmonage.

† **Testimoner**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [app. f. *TESTIMON* (Y v. + -ER¹. Cf. *OF. tesmoigneur*.] One who or that which bears testimony; a witness.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 214 Sure and certain testimoners of sinnes.

Testimonial (testimoniäl), *a. and sb.* Also 5 *tesmoignal*; 5-6 *testy*; 5 -mone-, 5-6 -mony-; 5 -ell, 5-7 -all(e). [a. *OF. tesmoignal* and *testimonial*, in *pbr. lettres testimonialx* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late *L. testimonialis*, (*litteræ*) *testimoniāles* credentials; f. *OF. tesmoin*, *L. testimoni-um* *TESTIMONY*: see -AL.]

A. adj. (now *arch.* or *technical*.) Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of testimony; serving as evidence; conducive to proof. *Testimonial proof*, proof by the testimony of a witness; parole evidence. (Quot. c. 1430 may belong to the sb.)

c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 254 To have memory upon thy passion, Testimonial of my redempcion. 1570 LEVINS *Manuf.* 15/25 Testimonial, *testimonials*. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 111 Which argument how artificial it is, being barely testimonial, or how [etc.]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 25 We become emancipated from testimonial engagements. 1680 J. C. VIND. *Oaths & Swearing* (ed. 2) 6 An Oath in matters Testimonial and pertaining to Witness-bearing is the highest proof and confirmation that can be. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 69 Evidence which, though not properly testimonial, may, . . . be called personal. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lex.*, *Testimonial proof*, parole evidence. *Civ. Law.*

† **b. Letter testimonial**, rarely *testimonial letter* (usually *pl. letters testimonial(s)*): a letter testifying to the bona fides of the bearer; credentials; = *B. 3. Obs.*

[1421 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 158/1 Havyngne lettres testimonialx sufficiente of on of those degrees of the Universite.] 1425 *Ibid.* 289/2 That the same Marchant, . . . bryngne Lettres Tesmoignals, . . . under seal, of Maieur. 1439 *Ibid.* v. 23/2 Who so . . . come without Lettres Testimonial of the Chifteyn. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 10 Is it the bringing of testimonial letters wherein so great obliquitie consisteth? 1678 W. DILLINGHAM *Serm. Funeral Lady Alston* 26 St. Paul, . . . hath recourse unto his own Conscience for his Letters Testimonial. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 134 She was furnished with Letters Testimonial to obtain Provisions on the Road.

B. sb. [Cf. *obs. F. testimoniale* sb. (Cotgr.).]

† 1. Verbal or documentary evidence; = *TESTIMONY* *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Permenides, after the testimonialle of Boice, . . . laborede and founde the arte of logike. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. xxii. (S.T.S.) I. 222 Als Virginius, . . . stude in testimoniall of his meritis and loving. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 35 Fowles being brought to the barre agayne, desired that the testimoniall of their dyers may not be used against him. 1707 (title) *A Cry from the Desert*, or Testimonials of Several Miraculous Things lately come to pass in the Cevennes.

† 2. Something serving as proof or evidence; a token, record, manifestation. *Obs.*

1495 in S. P. H. Statham *Dover Charters* (1902) 278 Onlesse . . . y^e said . . . purser shew under autentick, sufficient, or evident testimonialle y^t y^e is founde sufficient, . . . surete in othir places. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 113 Annibal sent to cartage thre muil of gold ryngis, . . . for an testimoniall of his grt victorie. 1647 HABBINGTON *Suro. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 436 Without Armes or Inscription, as a testimonialle of her priveledge. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 126 When he required a testimoniall of Peter's affection. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 182 In this second part numerous testimonials of the truth of this doctrine are given.

† 3. A written attestation by some authorized or responsible person or persons, testifying to the truth of something; an affidavit, acknowledgement; a certificate; *spec.* an official warrant; a passport (as given to vagrants, laborers, discharged soldiers or sailors, etc.); a diploma; a credential or other authenticating document. *Obs.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 22, I send to you a testimonyall, which is made by a greet assent of greet multitude of comons, to send to the Kyng. 1536 *TINDALE Matt.* v. 31 Hit ys sayd, whosoever put away his wyfe, let hym geve her a testimonyall of her divorcement. 1545 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 223 Quhen any strangeare cumis with testimoniale, to cum and aderteis the bailie that sic an strangeare is at the port with testimoniale. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 143 b, After whan he had exhibited the testimoniall of his Ambassade, he procedeth. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 249 To direct our commissionis under the testimoniall of the greitt seill. 1597-8 *Act 30 Ellis.c.* 17 § 2 Every wandring Soldyer or Marryner, shall have a Testimonyall vnder the Hand of some one Justice of the Peace. 1622 *Masse tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* II. 332 Giving every one of vs a Testimoniall of his sentence, wee were all chained one to another. 1698-9 *Act 11 Will. III.* c. 18 § 1 Such Vagabonds or Beggars, very frequently forge or counterfeit Passes Testimonials or Characters. 1702 *W. J. Bryn's Voy. Levant* v. 12 Nor brought along with them Testimonials of their being in Health. 1796 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) IV. 140, I will forward the testimonial of the death of Mrs. Marzel. a 1806 C. J. Fox *Reign Gas.* II (1808) 119 The severity with which he had enforced the test, obtained him a testimonial from the Bishops of his affection to their Protestant Church.

† *b. (Perron).* A will, testament. *Obs. rare*—1. 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* 135 To dispossesse His children of his goodes & give her all By his last dying testimoniall.

4. A writing testifying to one's qualifications and character, written usually by a present or former employer, or by some responsible person who is competent to judge; a letter of recommendation of a person or thing. (The current sense.)

In quot. 1571, 1727-41, = TESTIMONIUM 1. 1571 *Act 13 Ellis.* c. 12 § 4 None shalbe made Mynister.. under thage of foure and twenty yere, nor unles he fyrst bring to the Bishop.. a Testimoniall.. of his honest lyf[etc.]. 1609 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 406/2 A sufficient testimoniall of the bishop of the dyocess. Testifying and approving the said pedagogue to be godlie and of good religion. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.*, Testimonial, a kind of certificate.. required before holy orders are conferred. 1776 *J. ADAMS in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 144 The testimonials in his favor I shall inclose to you. 1798 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) II. 7 We have full testimonials that Mr. Perkins is a young man of an unblemished character. 1836 *SIR H. TAYLOR Statesman* xxix. 220 He is to make small account of testimonials and recommendations, unless subjected to severe scrutiny and supported by proved facts. 1868 *M. PATTON Academi. Org.* v. 216 Testimonials seem in theory an unexceptionable mode of obtaining information.

5. A gift presented to some one by a number of persons as an expression of appreciation or acknowledgement of services or merit, or of admiration, esteem, or respect.

1838 *LD. COCKBURN Jrm.* I. 211 The growth of the modern things called testimonials is very curious... It has come of late to denote... a sort of homage always as a donation, and generally in a permanent form, to supposed public virtue. 1856 *W. COLLINS After Dark* II. Prol. (1862) 148 The portrait was intended as a testimonial, 'expressive' of the eminent services of Mr. Boxious in promoting and securing the prosperity of the town. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin*, xxxv. The late lamented O'Connell... over whom a grateful country has raised such a magnificent testimonial.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as testimonial craze, -writer; † testimonial-man, a person having a testimonial (sense 3) or passport.

1725 *London Gaz.* No. 6396/4 Robert Mair, late of Liverpool, Testimonial-Nan. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 1/3 The testimonial craze is becoming quite a nuisance, and is highly inconvenient to people of moderate means. 1905 *Academy* 6 May 489/1 A good many other professional and unprofessional testimonial-writers.

Testimonialize (testimō'niäliz), *v.* [*f. prec. + -IZE.*] *trans.* To furnish with a letter of recommendation; also, to present with a public testimonial: see TESTIMONIAL *sb.* 4 and 5. (In quot. 1899 *Improperly*, To ask for testimonials.)

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 344 Hanging is going out of fashion, and testimonializing is coming in. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* liiii. People were testimonializing his wife. 1886 *West. Morn. News* 27 Apr. 4/6 Sir E.—H.— is to be testimonialized. 1899 *C. Scott Drama of Yesterday* I. xii. 417. I resolved... to testimonialize the influential friends of my father.

Hence **Testimonialized** *pp. a.*; **Testimonializing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Testimonialization**, celebration by means of testimonials; **Testimonializer**, one who furnishes, or contributes to, a testimonial.

1898 *C. B. Shaw in Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 4/4 The celebration and 'testimonialisation' of remarkable events and eminent men will always be cherished in England as a means of procuring notoriety for noisy nobodies. 1893 *Chamb. Jrm.* 11 Mar. 145/1 A much 'testimonialised' marine. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 386 The 'testimonialisers' threw themselves into the business with a truly heroic enthusiasm. 1891 *E. KINGLAKE Australian at H.* 53 'Testimonialising has been rather overdone of late.

|| **Testimonium** (testimō'nium), [*L., f. testi-* a witness + *-nium*: see *-MONY.*]

1. A letter of recommendation given to a candidate for holy orders testifying to his piety and learning; also, a certificate of proficiency given by a university, college, professor, etc.: = TESTAMUR.

1692 *SWIFT in Earl Orrery Remarks* (1752) 11, I am still to thank you for your care in my Testimonium. 1705 *HARRIS Collect.* 21 Aug. (O.H.S.) I. 32 Dr. Mill sent me a Testimonium to be sign'd for Cyprian & Paul Appia, Vaudois, Vol. IX.

that they may be admitted into H. Orders. 1721 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* No. 13. (1754) 66 Punishing under-graduates, or disposing of fellowships, degrees, and testimonials. 1799 *C. WINTER in Jay Mem. & Lett.* (1843) 49 Mr. Whitefield desired me to procure him a testimonium of myself from different places whither I had gone. 1903 *Times* 24 Oct. 10/1 In 1860, a year after he became B.A., he obtained his testimonium in the divinity school.

2. *Law.* That concluding part of a document, usually commencing with the words 'In witness whereof', which states the manner of its execution; also *testimonium clause*. Cf. TESTATUM, TESTE². 1852 *Act 15 & 16 Vict.* c. 24 § 1 The words of the testimonium clause or of the clause of attestation. 1905 *Law Soc. Gaz.* Dec. 16 Blanks had been left in the testimonium for the day and the month.

Testimony (testimō'ni), *sb.* [*ad. L. testimonium*: see *prec.* Cf. ONF. *testimonie*, OF. *testi*, *testemoine* (11th c. in Godef.), learned forms from Latin; the inherited OF. word being *tesmoigne*, now *lémoine*, whence also *lémoigne* and *tesmoigne*, now *lémoigne*: see TESTIMONAGE.]

1. Personal or documentary evidence or attestation in support of a fact or statement; hence, any form of evidence or proof.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II. 423 Hit hathe somme testimony and wittenesse. *Ibid.* V. 393. 1526 *TINDALE John viii.* 17 It ys also written in youre lawe, that the testimony of two men ys true. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arh.) 9 Plinie rehearseth the testimonie of Cornelius Nepos. 1577-89 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 121/2 None of the cleargie... coming from anie other place should be admitted, except he brought letters of testimonie with him. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xiv. 70 Where a mans Testimony is not to be credited, he is not bound to give it. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. 303 He shewed all the Testimony of his Gratitude that he was able. 1805 *FOSTER ESS.* III. iii. 58 Determined by the testimony of facts. 1838 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xxxiii. (1866) II. 177 Testimony, in the strictest sense of the term, therefore, is the communication of an experience or... the report of an observed phenomenon, made to those whose own experience or observation has not reached so far. 1843 *R. R. MADDEN United Irish.* Ser. II. II. xvii. 367 The Battalion of Testimony... a set of hired spies, informers, and witnesses, kept in the pay of the [Dublin] Castle.

b. Any object or act serving as proof or evidence. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 2 [Offerings] are Testimonies of our affection towards God. 1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS ESS.* II. xxvii, To smell of sweat, the testimony of labour.

† 2. A written certificate, a testimonial. *Obs.*

a 1589 *Jenkinson's Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 375 When any man or woman dyeth... they put a testimony in his right hand, which the priest giveth him, to testifie unto S. Nicholas that he dyed a Christian. 1617 *MORISON Ith.* i. 252 They that goe by land in Italy, must bring a Testimonie of Health called *Boletino*, before they can passe or converse. 1657 *J. WATTS Wind. Ch. Eng.* 97 The Arch-Deacon, having before examined us in private, and seen our publicke Testimonies, presented us all to the Bishop.

† 3. A sponsor. *Obs. rare.*

1547 *HOOPER Anst.* Bp. Winchester Elij, The testimonijs of the infant to be Christeynid ar examynid in the be balfe of the chyld.

4. In Scriptural language (chiefly in O.T.). *a. sing.* The Mosaic law or decalogue as inscribed on the two tables of stone, as In the two tables of testimony (Ex. xxxi. 18); ark of (the) testimony = ark of the covenant, the chest containing the tables of the law and other sacred memorials; sometimes called simply the testimony; tabernacle or tent of (the) testimony, the tabernacle containing the ark with its contents.

[A literalism of translation, repr. Vulg. *testimonium*, LXX. ἡ μαρτυρία, rarely ἡ μαρτυρία, Heb. sing. עֵדוּת *Eduth*, pl. עֵדוּת *Eduth*.]

1378 *Wyclif Exod.* xxx. 6 The veyle, that hongith before the arke of testymonye. *Ibid.* xxxii. 15 Moyses... berynge in hoond two tablis of testymonye wrytun on eithir side. 1560 *BIBLE (Genev.) Exod.* xxv. 16 Thou shalt put in the Arke the Testimonie which I shal give thee. *Ibid.* xxxii. 15 Moyses... went downe from the mountaine with the Two Tables of the Testimonie [1539 witness] in his hand. — *Num.* x. 11 The cloude was taken vp from the Tabernacle of the Testimonie [1539 witness] in his hand. 1611 *BIBLE Num.* i. 50 Thou shalt appoint the Levites upon the Tabernacle of [R.V. the] Testimonie. *Ibid.* ix. 15 The Tabernacle, namely the Tent of the Testimony. *Ibid.* xvii. 4 Thou shalt lay them vp in the Tabernacle... before the Testimony. — *Transl. Pref.* 3 The forme [of Scripture being] Gods word, Gods testimonie, Gods oracles. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* XII. 251 Therein An Ark, and in the Ark his Testimony, The Records of his Covenant.

b. pl. The precepts (of God), the divine law. Rarely in sing.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xviii. [xix.] 7 The testimony of yo Lord is true, & geueth wisdom euen vnto babes. *Ibid.* cxviii. [cxix.] 88 So shall I kepe the testimonies of thy mouth. 1560 *BIBLE (Genev.) a Kings* xliii. 3 That they shulde walke after the Lord, and kepe his commandmentes, and his testimonies, and his statutes. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* vi. 17 You shall diligently keepe the Commandmentes of the Lord your God, and his Testimonies, and his Statutes.

5. Open attestation or acknowledgement; confession, profession. *Obs. or arch.*

To seal one's testimony with one's blood, to die as a martyr for one's religion; profession.

1550 *(title)* The Image of both Chvrches... Compiled by John Bale an exyle also in this lyfe, for the faithfull testimony of Iesu. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Rev.* I. 9, I. was in... Patmos, for the word of God and the testimonie of Iesu.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 5 To seale the testimonie thereof with death. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* VI. 13 Thou, for the testimonie of Truth hast born Universal reproche. 1687 *A. SHIELDS (title)* A Hind let loose; or an Historical Representation of the Testimonies of the Church of Scotland. a 1720 *SEWELL Hist. Quakers v.* (1722) 226 The two first [Quakers in New England] that sealed their Testimony with their blood were William Robinson... and Marmaduke Stevenson.

b. spec. An expression or declaration of disapproval or condemnation of error; a protestation. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Mark* vi. 12 Shake of the dust from your feete for a testimonie to them. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* ix. Mony an afternoon he wad sit and take up his testimony againe the Paip. 1850 *WHITTIER Old Portr.*, T. Ellwood Wks. 1889 VI. 38 Plain, earnest men and women... having withal a strong testimony to bear against carnal wit and outside show and ornament. 1863 *MRS. GABRIEL SYLVIA'S L.* xxxix, Alice Rose was not one to tolerate the coarse, caustic talk... without uplifting her voice in many a testimony against it. 1876 *C. M. DAVIES Unorth. Lond.* 90 A 'testimony' was... circulated some years ago to the bishops and clergy of the Church of England.

† **Testimony, v. Obs.** Also 4 testimon. [*ME. ad. ONF. testimonier* (11th c. in Littré), *testimoni-er*, *-moi(g)ner*, *testemogner* (12th c. in Godef. Compl.), learned forms ad. med. L. *testimōniāre* (8th c. in Du Cange), *f. testimonium* TESTIMONY. (The inherited popular Fr. form of the L. is *tesmoi(g)ner*, mod. F. *témoigner*). In later use *f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans. and intr.* To bear witness, testify (to).

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 8 Henry of Huntington testifis his title. c 1400 *EMARE 1029* A grette feste per was holde... As testymonyeth bys story. c 1450 *COE Myst.* xxv. (1841) 251 To se and recorde and testymonye. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* I. ii. I salute you both... and will testimonie to the integritie... 1642 *EARL CLANCAROR in Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 82 My Lord President will testimonie with me in what a dangerous condition... the whole Province was in at that time.

2. *trans.* To test or prove by evidence. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. ii. 153 Let him be but testimonied in his owne bringings forth, and hee shall appeare to the envious, a Scholler, a Statesman, a Soldier.

Testiness (testinēs), [*f. TESTY + -NESS.*]

The quality or condition of being testy; petulance. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, Testinesse or impacyency is a frayle & hasty dysposicion, or rather accustomed & vsed vyce of angre. 1574 *HELLOWS Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 114 Ira growth of an occasion, and testinesse of euil condition. 1593 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 196, I haue known few... so contrary to forwardnes, or testinesse. a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 304 Extrema cholere, wrath and testiveness had cleane spent him. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Underst.* II. xxii. § 10 Testiness is a Disposition or Aptness to be angry. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* v. 'Mighty fine, certainly', said Ralph, with great testiness.

Testing (testin), *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f. TEST v. 1 + -ING* 1.]

The action of TEST *v. 1*

1. The making of a will; the disposing of property by will.

1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* xxx. § 37 The power of Testing is competent to all Persons, who have the use of Reason. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. xlviii. 362 The power of testing was first introduced by Solon. 1880 *BLACKIE in Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 44 The freedom of testing, which we derive from the law of the Twelve Tables. 1889 *STEVENSON Master of B.* 176 If I had been put to my oath, I must have declared he was incapable of testing.

2. *Sc. Law.* Testing clause: see quot. 1838.

(Here testing may be *pp. a.*)

1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 33 That all precepts... should be ingrossed in the charter, towards the end of it; that is, immediately before the testing clause. 1838 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. The testing clause is the technical name given to the clause whereby a formal written deed or instrument is authenticated. 1888 *Law Rep.* 13 App. Cas. X111. 376 The testing clause was... 'In witness whereof I and my said wife have subscribed these presents'.

Testing, vbl. sb. 2 [*f. TEST v. 2 + -ING* 1.]

The action of TEST *v. 2*; putting to the test, trying, proving; in quot. 1687, subjecting to the Test Act.

1687 *Good Advice* 61 The end of Testing and Persecuting. 1827 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 317 A philosophy, which has for its object the trial and testing of the weights and measures themselves. 1839, 1842 [see TEST *v. 1*] 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 141 The application of a severe strain in testing has an injurious effect on a cable.

b. attrib. and Comb. Pertaining to or used for testing, as testing-box, -machine, -office, station, etc.

1876 *PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 272 At certain stations along the line the wires are led into testing-boxes for the purpose of affording facilities for crossing, disconnecting, and putting them to earth... The testing station is always the most important station on the circuit. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 253/2 In Fairbanks's testing-machine, the crushing, breaking, or deflecting force is applied... by a cross-head. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 111 In the same range as the roller shop is the laboratory, and further on is the testing-office. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 22 Apr. 6/4 A six-cylinder racing car with a testing body passed at a speed that was not less than forty-five miles an hour.

Testing, pp. a. [*f. TEST v. 2 + -ING* 2.]

That tests or puts to the test or proof.

1847-8 *H. MILLER First Impr.* viii. (1857) 123 His writings... had stood their testing century but indifferently well. 1878 *GIAOSTONE Glenn*, (1879) I. 179, I will add another and a very testing question. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 1/1 It is a testing crisis for English democracy. 1885 *BEDDOE Races Brit.* 271 An edifice of wood and stibble, which may... be consumed by the testing fire.

|| **Testis** ¹. *Obs.* Pl. testes (testīz). The Latin word for 'witness': from its legal use (cf. **TESTE** ²), occasional in English context.

In quot. a 1483 in Latin construction = *cum testibus* 'with the witnesses'.

a 1483 in *Household Ord.* (1790) by The Sovereigns here may send it with the testibus under theyre seales into the Chancery. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccl. [xcvii.] 616 The charter... named in the end many wytnesses of prelates and great lordes of Engelande, who were for the more surteie testes of that dede. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 532/2 As the said Edward Hall, your great maister and testis, was about the compiling of his storie. 1611 [see **TESTIFICAL**].

|| **Testis** ² (testis). *Anat.* Chiefly in pl. testes (testīz). [*L.*: etymology uncertain.

An assumed identity with *testis* witness (quasi 'the witness or evidence of virility') is rejected by Walde, who suggests connexion with *testa*, pot., shell, etc. In 16th c. Fr., however, *testmoine* 'witness' appears in this sense; see Godef. s.v.]

1. = **TESTICLE**. a. in man and mammals.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Testes viriles*, Mens Testicles. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Testes*, the Testicles of a Male. c 1700 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. ii. (1738) 16 Next to the Yard, the Testes, or Stones properly take place. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 495 The formation of such adhesions between the bowels and testis before birth, may also sometimes prevent... its descent. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 241 Two glandular structures, the testes.

b. in other animals.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 445 In Crabs, the mass of the testis is exceedingly large. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 54 [In Birds] The testes are always retained within the abdomen anteriorly to the kidneys. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. & Inv. Anim.* iv. 179 The testes and vasa deferentia generally have the form of two long tubes. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 680 The testis (in *Nematoda*) is single; very rarely paired.

† c. *transf.* The ovary in females. *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Testes Muliebres*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Testes*,... the Organs of Seed in Men and Women. 1841 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* (1855) 43 Previously to the time of Steno, who first asserted that they were analogous to true ovaria, they were called the female testes.

2. *transf. pl. a.* The posterior pair of the optic lobes or *corpora quadrigemina*, at the base of the brain in mammals.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Testes*, certain tubercles in the brain of a man and beasts, so called because like to the stones of a man. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Testes Cerebri*, are the two lower and lesser Protuberances of the Brain. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VII. 345 The posterior tubercles or testes are connected by the posterior brachia with the corpora geniculata interna.

† b. The tonsils. *Obs.*

1776 J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* 44 (Stanf.) There are other superfluities besides the testes and glands of the throat which obstruct the free course of the voice.

Testive, -nesse, *obs. ff.* **TESTY** a., **TESTINESS**.

|| **Testo** (testo). *Mus.* [*It. testo* = *L. textum* TEXT.] a. The text or words of a song; the libretto of an opera. b. The text, theme, or subject of a composition.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Testo*, the Text or Words of a Song. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Testo*,... the text, subject, or theme, of any composition... When the words are well written, the song is said to have a good testo. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 in STAINER & BARRETT.

Teston, testoon (test'ōn, testū'n). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 testoune, -yon, 6-7 -one, (Sc. -an, -ane), 7 -oone. [*a. obs. F. teston* (in Godef. *Compl.*) = *obs. It. testone*, augmentative of *testa* head: see -oon. See also **TESTER** ³.]

1. *orig.* The French name of a silver coin struck at Milan by Galeazzo Maria Sforza (1468-76), bearing a portrait or head of the duke, and called in Italian *testone*; then of the similar coin struck by Louis XII after his conquest of Milan, for currency in Italy, and by Francis I (1515-47) for use in France. Both in Italy and France, the name was soon applied to equivalent silver coins without a portrait; but always to pieces heavier than the *gros*.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 2 All smaller peces sik as half testans and half soussis be taken efter the quantite of the prices forsaids. 1547 BOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* xxvii. (1870) 101 In sylver they [the French] haue testons, which be worth halfe a Frenche crowne; it is worth .ii. s. .iiii. d. sterling. 1579 J. STRUBBS *Gaping Gulf* C vii, He [Monsieur] is not able to dropp halfe testons for king Phillip's pistolas. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 185, I payed [in France] two testoones and a halfe for a paire of shooes. *Ibid.* 288 Those of Solothurn... coyne a peece of mony, which the Switzers call *Dickenfenning*, and the French call *Testoon*, but it is lesse worth by the tenth part then the Testoon of France. 1686 tr. *Charadin's Trav. Persia* 7 This Money of theirs [the Dutch], chiefly consists of Crowns, Half-Crowns, Testons or Eighteen-penny pieces, and pieces of Fifteen Sous. 1901 tr. *Hugo's Notre Dame* xxvii. 275 To gain a few testons in his turn [he] was parading round the circle.

2. In England, A name applied first to the shilling of Henry VII, being the first English coin with a true portrait; also to those of Henry VIII, and early pieces of Edward VI. It was declared in 1543 to be equal to 12 pence, but being of debased metal it sank successively to 10d., 9d., and 6d., and was recalled in 1548. Subsequently those still in circulation were rated even lower: see quotations 1560 and 1635.

There appear also to have been counterfeit testons, difficult to distinguish from the debased coinage of Henry VIII, and valued in 1560 at 4d. and 2d. Quot. 1562 refers to the red or 'brazen' colour of the debased testons.

1543 *Mint Indenture* (P.R.O. Exch. Accts. Bundle 306, No. 2), Shall make sixe maner of monys of sylver That is to saye one peece of theym called a Teston running for xijd. of lawfull monye of Englande and there shalbe xlvij such peece of theym in the pownde weight of troye. 1548 *Roy. Proclam. for calling in of Testons*, The falsyng of his highnes coyne, nowe current, specially of the peces of xii. d. commonly named Testons. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Sermon*, bef. *Edu. VI* (Arb.) 85 Thy sylver is turned into, what? into testyons? *Scoriam*, into drosse. 1560 *Roy. Proclam.* in *Arch. Bodl. F. C.* 11 ff. 30 For discernyng and knowyng of the hastes Testons of two pence farthing, from thother Teston of four pence halfpenny. 1566 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 189 Of Testons. Testons be gone to Oxforde, god be theyr speede: To studie in Brazenose, there to proceede. Of redde Testons. These Testons looke redde i. they blushe for shame. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1066/a In the moneth of Iulie [1551]... he abased the peece of twelve pence, commonlie called a teston vnto nine pence. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1614) III. 527/1 Ordains the inglis testane to haue cours hereafter wthin this realme vpon the pryce of viiij. [Scotch]. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN *Hist. Eli.* I. 36 Reducing the Teston of sixpence to four pence, another Teston to two pence farthing, for more sylver there was not in them. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 229 This gentleman [Sir W. Sharrington, an. 1540] had coined a vast quantity of testons, of a base alloy and under standard.

† b. A name for the sixpenny piece; = **TESTER** ³. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxv. (1877) L. 36a Six pence vsuallie named the testone. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. I, You cannot giue him lesse then a shilling... for the booke... cost him a teston, at least.

† c. Proposed name for a suggested new coin of the value of 1s. 3d. *Obs.*

1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest Wks.* 1727 II. 90 The present Shilling and new Testoon, going for fifteen Pence. 1695 LOWNDEN *Est. Amend. Silver Coins* 63 One other Piece which may be called the Testoon, or Fifteen Penny Piece.

3. Name of a Scottish silver coin bearing a portrait of Mary Stuart, issued in 1553, and weighing about 76 grains; also applied to coins of the same weight, without the portrait, struck in 1555.

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 441 He sall, pay for his absence aue testane. 1577 *Ibid.* II. 616 His Hienes awin silver mony of testans and xxx. xx. and ten schilling pecis. 1583-4 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 322 The payment of aue thowsand pund in Scottis fyve schilling testanes. 1621 *Compt. Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S.H.S.) 171 Promisit him a mark for ilk testane be advances thairon.

4. The Portuguese *testão* or *testão*, a silver coin first coined by Manoel I, c 1500, and weighing 122 grains; now = 100 reis, weighing 51.6 grains, and worth about 2½d. Also an obsolete Italian coin.

1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* (Hakl. Soc.) I. i. xxxv. 241 Par-dans Xeraphins... which is as much as three Testones, or three hundred Reijs Portingall money. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlviii. (1632) 160, I saw the Prince of Sulmona at Naples... shew all manner of horsemanship: to hold testons or reals under his knees. 1676 W. B. MAN. *Goldsm.* 114 Portugal Teston. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., The Testoon of Portugal is worth 15 s. 3d. Of Spain and Navarre 15 s. 8d. Of Switzerland 15 s. 4d. Of Italy 15 s. 4d. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 524 The owner of the horse gave him a testoon. 1740 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to R. West* 16 Apr., What the chief princes [in Italy] allow for their own eating is a testoon a day.

† **Testor**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. TEST* v. ¹ + -OR 2 d.] One who testifies; a witness.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 170/37 A Testor, testator, -oris. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* III. iv. ii. iii, Conscience... a continual testor to give in evidence, to empanel a jury to examine us, to... cry guilty.

Testor, -orne, -ourn, *obs. forms* of **TESTER** ³.

† **Testril**. *Obs.* [*A dim. alteration, or corruption of TESTER* ³.] A sixpence.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 34 To. Come on, there is sixe pence for you. Let's haue a song. *Av.* There's a testril of me too. [1905 *Athenaeum* 25 Mar. 366/3 Plenty of readers... ready to expend their testril on such an attractive booklet.]

Test-tube. [*f. TEST* s. ¹ + **TUBE**.] A cylinder of thin transparent glass closed at one end, used to hold liquids under test. Also *transf.*

1846 G. E. DAV tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 176 The sediment must then be placed in a test-tube, and gradually raised to the boiling point. 1860 F. WINSLOW *Obscure Dis. Brain & Mind* viii. (L.), There is no possibility of the medical expert placing the diseased mental element... in a psychological crucible or test-tube. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 6 The test-tube... is plunged into cold water.

b. *attrib.*, as *test-tube experiment*; *test-tube cultivation*, culture, the raising of bacteria in a nutrient medium contained in a test-tube.

1886 H. M. BIGGS tr. *Hueppe's Bacteriol. Invest.* 142 In order to do this, test-tube cultures are employed, in which... many peculiarities of growth can be better noted. 1890 CAGNEY *Jakob's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 212 The bactericidal power of such serum has been established by numerous test-tube-experiments. *Ibid.* x. 444 It is usually expedient to make plate and test-tube... cultivations together.

Testudinal (testiū'dināl), a. [*f. as next* + -AL.] Pertaining to a tortoise; shaped like a testudo; vaulted, arched.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Buil.* 594 Testudinal Ceilings; those formed like the back of a tortoise. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Testudinarius (testiū'dinā'riūs), a. [*f. L. testudo, testiūdin-em* (see **TESTUDO**) + -ARIUS.] Having the character of a tortoise; marked or coloured like tortoise-shell.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 288 *Testudinarius*... painted with red, black, and yellow, like tortoise-shell. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Testudinate (testiū'dināt), a. (*sb.*) [*ad. late L. testiūdināt-us, f. as prec.*: see -ATE ² 2.]

1. Formed like a testudo; arched, vaulted. 1847 in WEBSTER.

2. Of or pertaining to tortoises.

1850 BRODERIP *Leaves Note-bk. Nat.* (1852) 264 The various modifications of testudinate life.

b. *sb.* A tortoise.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) IV. 454 Cope... enumerates... 13 sea-saurians, 48 testudinates, and 50 sea serpents.

So **Testudinatus** *pph. a.* = sense 1 above.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Testudinatus*,... vaulted, made like the shell of a tortoise. 1822 Mrs. E. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 267 Smoky ceiling, testudinatus with cobwebs.

Testudineal (testiū'dinēāl), a. *rare.* [*f. as next* + -AL.] Pertaining to or resembling a tortoise.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Testudineous (testiū'dinēūs), a. [*f. L. testiūdine-us, f. TESTUDO, testiūdin-em*: see -EUS.]

1. Resembling the shell of a tortoise, or a testudo.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Testudineous*,... belonging to, or bowing like the shell of a tortoise, vaulted. Also pertaining to that ancient war-engine called *Testudo*. Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and later Dicts.

2. Slow, dilatory, like the pace of a tortoise.

a 1652 BROWNE *Love-sick Crt.* III. iii, With a countenance dejected, And testudineous pace. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* I. ii, I don't think there is one of our boarders quite so testudineous as I am.

Testudinian (testiū'diniān), a. and *sb.* *Zool.* [*f. L. testiūdin-em* tortoise + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to tortoises. b. *sb.* A member of the tortoise family.

1854 OWEN *Shel. & T.* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 213 Side-walls... are added in the... land-tortoises (testudinians).

Testudinous, a. *rare* = **TESTUDINEOUS**. [*f. as prec.* + -OUS.]

1692 COLES, *Testudinous*, belonging to or like a Testudo.

Testudo (testiū'dō), *Also* 7 (in anglicized form) testude. [*a. L. testudo* tortoise, etc., *f. testa* a pot, shell, etc.: see **TEST** s. ².]

1. *Path.* = **TALPA** 2: see *quots.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 215 Testudines... ben engendrid of hard fleume. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Testudo*, a soft, large Swelling, or not very hard, in the Head, broad, in form of an Arch or Tortoise. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Testudo*. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*, *Testudo*,... an encysted tumour, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a turtle. - *Talpa*.

2. *Zool.* The typical genus of the tortoise family, *Testudinidae*; a member of this genus.

c 1520 L. ANDREW *Noble Life* xcv, *Testudo* is a fysshe in a shelle & is in the se of Inde & his shelle is very great & like a muskle. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Testudo*,... the Tortoise, or Shell-crab. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 112 The Testudo has four legs, and its body is covered with a firm shell.

3. *Roman Antig.* a. An engine of war used by besiegers, consisting of a screen or shelter, with a strong and usually fire-proof arched roof; it was wheeled up to the walls, which could then be attacked in safety. Also applied to similar contrivances in more recent times.

1609 HOLLAND *Anim. Marcell.* xxiii. iv. 222 There is a mightie Testudo or frame made, strengthened with very long pieces of timber. 1622 PEACOCK *Compl. Gent.* ix. 73 All engines of warre... Sambukes, Catapultes, Testudos, Scorpions. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 A Ram-engine... which, together with its testude, they settled on its wheels. 1644 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chesham Soc.) 187 A kind of testudo, a wooden engine running on wheels, roof towards the house with thick planks.

b. A shelter formed by a body of troops locking their shields together above their heads.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 174 He will join as many Shields together as would make a Roman testudo. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Testudo*,... a Target-Fence. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 65 A testudo preceded the main body; and two detachments... were ready... to rush out on the enemy's wings. 1827 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* IV. ix. (ed. 2) 372 The military testudo... was when the soldiers were drawn up close to each other, and the rear ranks, bowing themselves, placed their targets above their heads.

c. *transf. and fig.* (See *quots.*)

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Testudo*,... is now applied to objects... employed as defenses for miners, etc. when working in ground or rock which is liable to cave in. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Mar. 6/4 The stands were crowded, and a vast 'testudo' of gleaming umbrellas showed during those wild two hours how much the wretched dared.

4. *Anc. Music.* (See *quots.*)

1702 SIR T. MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1270 Who... could compose such sweet Harmony upon the Guilded Lyre or Testudo. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Testudo*, in antiquity, was particularly used among the poets, &c. for the ancient lyre; by reason it was originally made, by its inventor Mercury of the... shell of a... sea tortoise. 1776 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 294 It is disputed whether this 'yre' is the same as the cithara or testudo.

5. *Comb.*, as *testudo-shaped* *adj.*

1875 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furn.* 19 Occasionally they were covered in wholly with a testudo-shaped roof.

Testule. *Bot.* [*ad. L. testula*, dim. of *testa* shell.] The silicified crust or shell of a diatom: more usually called **FRUSTULE**. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Testy (testi), a. *Forms*: a. 4-5 testif, -yf, 5 testif, 6-7 testive. b. 5 testi, 6-7 -ie, 6-

testy. *γ*. 6-7 teastie, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) teasty (7 teisty). [a. AF. *testif*, -ive (cf. OF. *testu* heady, headstrong, obstinate, mod.F. *tête*), f. *teste* head. For the reduction to -ie, -y see -IVE, par. 3.]

+1. Of headstrong courage; impetuous; precipitate, rash; in later use (passing into the next sense), Aggressive, contentious. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 802 This Diomedes..Was.. Hardy, testy, strong and chevalrous. c 1386 — Reeve's *T.* 84 Clerkes two..Testif (*v. r.* testif, testif) they were and lusty for to pleye. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. 4613 Hasty, testif, to smyte rek[el]les. 1489 CAXTON *Playes of A.* i. vii. 17 That he be not testyff, hasty, hoot, ne angry. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gl. Mannes* (1570) Gijj, If any testic fous..Assayle thee. 1611 COYGE, *Testu*..testie, headie, headstrong, willfull, obstinate. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Testif* (old word) wild-brained, furious.

2. Prone to be irritated by small checks and annoyances; impatient of being thwarted; resentful of contradiction or opposition; irascible, short-tempered, peevish, tetchy, 'crusty'.

1556 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 106 b, Whiche wyll suffre his paycent though he be neuer so testy or angry. 1530 PALSGR. 327/1 Testy angrye..*ireux*..*testu*. *Ibid.* 777/2, I waxe testy, *le deniens testy*, or *testu*. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* K j, Some men there be so wayward of nature, and so testuie. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* xxxix. v. 1025 A cholericke and testie Consull. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 70 This made the Warden hot and testy, and put him almost out of all Patience. 1822 W. LIVING *Braceb. Hall* ii, A testy old huntsman as hot as a pepper-corn. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1147 Folks less intractable and testy than such prejudiced disputants.

b. Of words, actions, personal qualities, etc. 1538 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 128 How can your testy words..delite me? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 46 Must I stand and crouch Under your Testie Humour? 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 329 We a mistresse feare, And from her testy fingers blowes oft beare. 1806 SM. C. BELL *Anat. & Phil. Expression* (1872) 172 The testy, peevish, countenance. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* i. viii, He resumed his pipe with a prolonged and testy whiff.

+c. Of a stream, current, etc.: 'Angry'. Obs. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 697 It is made more fell and testy with a number of stones lying in his channell. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i, You will not cross the testy sea to-night.

Testy, obs. f. TESTE². Testy-: see TESTI-.

Testyoun, obs. form of TESTON.

+Tesyk(e), obs. form of PHTHISIC.

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 23 Tesyk. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 41/40 Tesyque..Tesyke.

Tesyl(l), obs. forms of TEASEL.

+Tet = *thee*?, *thee* it? see T 8 and THET. Obs.

c 1800 ORMIN 5264 Forr siff pu lufest Godd, tet birrh Wybb gode dedess shawenn. *Ibid.* 18279, & tet nasyz ille likenn.

Tet, obs. f. TEAT. Tetan(e), see TETANUS.

Tetanic (*tētānik*), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *tetanicus*, a. Gr. *τετανικός*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of tetanus; characterized by tetanus.

1737 BAILEY vol. II, *Tetanic*, having a Crick in the Neck or Cramp in it, that holdeth it so stiff that it cannot bow.

1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 304 In the warm climates, where tetanic affections very often follow the great operations.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 495 Clonic agitation instead of a tetanic spasm. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 102 Convulsive and tetanic symptoms.

b. as sb. (See quot.)

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*, *Tetanic*..a remedy, which acts on the nerves, and, through them, on the muscles, occasioning, in large doses, convulsions.

So +Tetanic(al) a., tetanic. Obs. rare-^o. Hence

Tetanically [see -ICALLY] adv., by, or as by tetanus; spasmodically.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tetanical*..that hath the crick in the neck [etc.]. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 36 The muscle..contracts tetanically.

Tetaniform (*tētānifōm*), a. [f. TETAN-US + -FORM.] = TETANOID.

1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 153 In the common and ordinary form the dominant nervous factor is the delirium; in the cerebrospinal it is the tetaniform. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 531 Tetaniform tonic convulsions.

Tetanigenous (*tētānīdʒnəs*), a. rare. [f. TETAN-US + -GENOUS: cf. -GEN and -OUS.] Producing tetanus. 1891 in *Cent. Diet.*

|| Tetanilla (*tētānilā*). [mod.L., irreg. dim. of TETANUS.] = TETANY.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tetanilla*..tetany. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 47 Tetanilla; Remittent Tetanus.

Tetanine (*tētānin*). Chem. [f. TETANUS + -INE⁶.] +a. An old name for strychnine. b. A ptomaine, C₁₃H₂₀N₂O₄, obtained from meat extract containing Rosenbach's microbe, the tetanus bacillus; occurring also in decaying corpses.

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*, *Tetanine*, Strychnia.

1888 BRIEGER in *Jnrl. Chem. Soc.* LIV. 1317 Tetanine and Mytilotoxine..the hydrochlorides of these bases decompose gradually and lose their toxic properties. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 55 From cultivations of the [tetanus] bacillus, Brieger has isolated several ptomaines—tetanine, tetanotoxin, and spasmodotoxin.

+Tetanism. Obs. rare. [f. TETAN-US + -ISM.] The action of tetanus.

1687 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Tetanism*, a kind of cramp that so stretcheth forth the member, that it cannot bow or bend any way.

Tetanizant (*tētānīzānt*). [a. F. *tétanisant*, pr. pple. of *tétaniser* to TETANIZE: see -ANT.] An agent or substance that causes tetanus. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 357 One a tetanizant, the other a paralyzant.

Tetanization (*tētānīzāshən*). [n. of action f. TETANIZE: cf. F. *tétanisation*.] The production of tetanus or tetanic contraction in a muscle.

1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* ii. 102 He found the rapidity of putrefaction to correspond with the violence of the tetanization. 1887 G. T. LAUD *Physiol. Psychol.* iii. § 4. 106 The application of rapidly repeated shocks to the nerve, such as would produce 'tetanic contraction' of the muscle, may be called the 'tetanization of a nerve'.

Tetanize (*tētānīz*), v. [f. TETAN-US + -IZE: so F. *tétaniser*.] trans. To produce tetanus or tetanic spasms in. Hence Tetanized ppl. a., Tetanizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 473 They then assume the tetanized condition, during which their limbs become completely stiffened. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 544 The common crab..finding itself a prisoner, draws in its legs rigid, as if tetanized by the touch. 1874 GARRICK & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 200 As a tetanizing agent, it is inferior to strychnia and brucia. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 819 A double electrode being applied to the posterior wall of the larynx so as to tetanize the interarytenoid.

Tetano- (*tētāno*), combining form of Gr. *τέτανος* TETANUS, as first element in some scientific terms. Tetano-cannabine Chem. [Gr. *κάνναβις* hemp], an alkaloid causing tetanic spasms, obtained in colourless needle-like crystals from Indian hemp, *Cannabis indica*. Tetanolysin [Gr. *λύσις* a loosening], a toxin produced by the tetanus bacillus, to which the hæmolytic action of tetanus poison is due. Tetanomoter: see quot. Tetanospasmia [SPASM], a poison produced by the tetanus bacillus, to which tetanic convulsions are due (*Cent. Diet. Suppl.* 1909). Tetanotoxin: see quot.

1883 HAY in *Pharm. Jnrl. & Trans.* XIII. 999 To this alkaloid I propose to give the name 'tetano-cannabine, as indicative of its action. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 12 Apr. 920 Ehrlich and Madsen have studied 'tetanolysin. 1904 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 560 Expressed by a curve quite like the tetanolysin curve. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 35 A mechanical 'Tetanomoter. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tetanomoter*.. electro-magnetic instrument for producing muscular tetanus by repeated shocks. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tetanomoter*, Heidenhain's instrument for producing rapid direct mechanical stimulation by an ivory hammer attached to the vibrating spring of an induction machine. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tetanotoxine*, C₃H₅N, a base obtained from beef-broth cultures of the tetanus bacillus. It produces spasm and paralysis. 1899 [see TETANIN].

Tetanoid (*tētānōid*), a. (sb.) [f. TETAN-US + -OID.] Of the nature of, or resembling tetanus.

b. sb. A tetanoid spasm or attack.

1856 KANE *Arch. Exph.* i. xix. 231 Obscure tetanoid symptoms..disclosed themselves. *Ibid.* xxxii. 447 If one of these tetanoids should attack them on the road.

|| Tetanothrum (-*ōtrūm*). Obs. Pl. -othra.

Also 6 tetanותר. [*tētānōthrūm* (Pliny), a. Gr. *τετανותרον*, f. *τετανόω* to stretch, strain, f. *τετανός* stretched, smooth.] A cosmetic for removing wrinkles.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 b, They fylle vp theyr frekyllys: and stretche abroad theyr skyn with tetanותר. 1755 *Young Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 214, I fear they would prefer a tetanותר to an apothecise. 1823 CRAIG *Technol. Dict.*, *Tetanותר*.

|| Tetanus (*tētānūs*). Forms: a. 5-7 tetane, 7 tetan. b. 5 tetanhus, 7-8 tetanos, -on, 7- -us. [L. *tetanus* (Pliny), a. Gr. *τέτανος* muscular spasm, f. *τείνω* to stretch. Formerly anglicized *tetan(e)*.]

1. A disease characterized by tonic spasm and rigidity of some or all of the voluntary muscles, usually occasioned by a wound or other injury. (Cf. LOCKJAW.)

a. c 1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 104 If þat a man haue a crampe or ellis a tetane þat is a siknes þat halt þe membre lich streit on boþe sidis. c 1608 *Donne Let. in Gosse Life* (1890) 1. 195 [My sickness] hath so much of a tetane, that it withdraws and pulls the mouth. a 1614 — *Bladwates* (1644) 171 In Tetans, which are rigors..in the Muscles.

b. 1398 *TAEVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), This..Crampe..hath þre manere kinde..þe brid hatte Tetanus, and is wannþe þe forþer sencwes and þe hinder schinkeþ.

1576 *Newton Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 24 In the Apoplexie, Palsey, Tetanus, and many diseases mooe. 1753 N. TOEMANO *Non-naturals* 66 In Epilepsies and Distractions, swooning Fits, Tetanus and Catalepsie. 1846 Y. BAXTER's *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 430 Tetanus is one of the most formidable and fatal diseases to which the horse is liable. 1846 *TRANCEN Mirac.* xi. (1862) 232 Paralysis with contraction of the joints..when united, as this most oftener is in the hot climates..than among us, with tetanus.

2. *Physiol.* A condition of prolonged contraction produced by rapidly repeated stimuli.

1877 *ROSENTHAL Muscles & Nerves* 34 Enduring contraction of this sort is called tetanus of the muscle to distinguish it from a series of distinct pulsations. 1877 *FOSTER Phys.* iii. v. § 1 (1878) 471 The changes in which may be compared to the changes in a motor nerve during tetanus.

3. *atrid*, and *Comb.*, as *tetanus antitoxin*, *bacillus*, *culture*, *poison*; *tetanus-afflicted*, -like adjs.

1857 *DUFFERN Lett. High Lat.* vii. (ed. 3) 92 Our dinner went off merrily i the tetanus-afflicted salmon proved excellent. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* i. 237 The diptheria and tetanus antitoxins act directly on the toxins. 1899 *Ibid.* VI.

341 In some cases..there are tetanus-like seizures. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* No. 2280. 568 Tetanolysin, the hæmolytic substance of tetanus poison. 1908 J. RITCHIE in *Carnegie Trust Rep.* 25 'The action of tetanus toxin on the central nervous system.

Tetany (*tētāni*). [ad. F. *tétanie* intermittent tetanus, f. *prec.*] A tetanoid affection characterized by intermittent muscular spasms. Also *atrid*.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tetany*..a succession of tonic muscular spasms, mostly symmetrical, following one another at irregular intervals. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 47 Tetany is an affection characterised by tonic muscular spasms involving especially the distal portion of the limbs. *Ibid.* 48 The tetany spasms ceased the day after a tape-worm had been expelled.

Tetar, obs. form of TETTER.

Tetarto- (*tētārtō*), combining form of Gr. *τέταρτος* fourth (cf. TETRA-), in scientific terms belonging chiefly to crystallography. Tetarto-

hedral a. [Gr. *ἑρπα* base], having one fourth of the number of faces required by the highest or holohedral degree of symmetry belonging to its system; hence Tetarto-hedrally adv., in a tetartohedral manner. Tetarto-hedric, -hedric adjs., = tetartohedral. Tetarto-hedricism, the property or quality of crystallizing in tetartohedral forms; the condition in which a crystal symmetrically develops only one fourth of the number of planes demanded by holohedral symmetry. Tetarto-hedron, a tetartohedral crystal. Tetarto-hedry, = tetartohedricism. Tetarto-hexagonal a., having one quarter of the number of normals belonging to the hexagonal system. Tetartoprismatic a., Tetartopyramidal: see quot. Tetartosymmetrical, -symmetrical adjs.: see quot. Tetartosymmetry, a variety of mero-symmetry, in which only one fourth of the faces of the holosymmetrical form are retained. Tetartosystematic a., said of a form in which only one fourth of the origin-planes are extant.

1858 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) 49 They are 'tetartohedral forms, or contain only one-fourth the number of planes occurring under complete symmetry. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 144 Quartz likewise exhibits other forms of tetartohedral development. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 64 The development of certain plagioclase, or tetartohedral, faces. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Tetartohedrally. 1854 *Pereira's Pol. Light* 234 Doubly oblique prismatic system..or the 'tetartohedric-rhombic system. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Tetartohedric. 1858 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) 49 A form of this kind..is found in Titanic Iron, and is called rhombohedral 'tetartohedricism. 1895 STORV-MASKELVNE *Crystallogr.* 160 The ambiguity in which the terms hemihedral, tetartohedricism, etc. are involved. *Ibid.* 231 There can only be a single kind of 'tetartohedron in the Cubic system. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 144 'Tetartohedry. Quartz affords a remarkable example of a combination in which only one-fourth of the possible faces are present. 1895 STORV-MASKELVNE *Crystallogr.* 284 Six faces corresponding to three normals: 'tetarto-hexagonal diploheral forms. Three faces corresponding to three normals: tetarto-hexagonal haploheral forms. 1847 WEBSTER, 'Tetartoprismatic, ..one fourth prismatic, applied to oblique rhombic prism..—Mohs. 1851 *Richardson's Geol.* v. (1855) 98 Classification of Mohs..V. The Tetarto-Prismatic is composed of the oblique rhomboidal prism. 1891 *Cent. Diet.*, 'Tetartopyramid, ..a quarter-pyramid: said of the pyramidal planes of the triclinic system, which appear in sets of two (that is, one fourth the number required by a complete pyramid). 1895 STORV-MASKELVNE *Crystallogr.* 159 Mero-symmetrical forms may be hemi-symmetrical, or 'tetarto-symmetrical, presenting one-quarter only of the faces of the holosymmetrical form. *Ibid.* 160 'Tetarto-symmetry, where the form is (i) hemi-systematic and haploheral, (ii) 'tetarto-systematic and diploheral. *Ibid.* 308 Tetarto-systematic haploheral forms.

b. *Path.* || Tetartophyia [Gr. *φύη* growth], a remitting quartan fever.

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*, *Tetartophia*..a quartan, in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Tetartophia*.

Tetaug, var. TAUOG, N. American fish.

Tetch (tetch). Now only *dial.* Also 7 tech. [Origin uncertain: see TETCHY.] A fit of petulance or anger; a tantrum.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 98, I mean not that such a tech as Naaman took here, may do it. *Ibid.* 143 An offer..which thou biddest faire for and forsookest at last in a tech. *Ibid.* 379 Meer tetches and pritches, very toys and conceits, can alienate their love. a 1734 *North Lines, Ld. Guilford* (1826) II. 218 But this frantic fellow took tetch at somewhat, and ran away into Ireland. 1876 J. RICHARDSON *Cumwauland Talk Ser.* ii. 73 Nater began to tak tetch wid him, an' wadden't be mead ghem on enny langer.

1863 COCKERMAN, *Tetch*, thirifness. (App. a mistake.)

Tetch(e), obs. forms of TACHE sb.1, 3.

Tetchy, techy (tetchi), a. Forms: a. 6-9 techy, 7 techie, techy, -ie, 9 *dial.* techy, techy. b. 6- techy; also 7 techie, techy, titchie, tichy, 9 *dial.* titchy, tetchy. *γ*. *dial.* 8-9 tatchy, 9 tatchy. [In form, a deriv. of TETCH, but that word being both less common and app. of later appearance, may be a back-formation from this. Derivation from TATCH sb.1 (in ME. *teche*, 16th c. *teche*) has been suggested; but there are difficulties both of form and sense.]

1. Easily irritated or made angry; quick to take offence; short-tempered; peevish, irritable; testy.

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(Cf. TOUCHY, which has been associated with this from early in the 17th c.) a. Of persons.

a. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 32 (Qos.) Pretty fool, to see it teachie, and fall out with the Dugge. 1639 W. PERKINS in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 55 Hee is as teachy as any wasp. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 99 A teachie toy, that is, his prejudicate and forestalled heart. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* (1691) 117 *Tetchy*, i. e. *Touchy*, peevish, cross, apt to be angry. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 109 This pure and honourable body was very tetchy and ticklish on the point of privilege. 1853 W. LIVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 159, I was a little tetchy under your bantering.

b. 1596 HARRINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax* Evjb, For which cause you are waxy to tetchie. 1611 COTGRA, *Seipiquer*, to be titchie, soon offended, quickly moved. *Ibid.* s.v. *Poincte*, *Chatonilleux à la poincte*... that readily answers the spur; hence also, titchie, that will not endure to be touched. 1641 in 'Smectymnus' *Vind. Answ.* § 2. 29 We are sullen... tetchy and quarrelsome men. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 267 Jonas... was wondrous tetchy. 1733 SWIFT *Let.* to *D'Chess Queensberry* 20 Mar., You are grown very tetchy since I lost the dear friend who was my supporter. 1851 TRENCH *St. Aug. on Serm.* on *Mt. Introd.* v. 69 note, Jerome... whom none can deny... to have been somewhat tetchy and prompt to take offence.

y. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 21 Ya purting, tatchy, ..mincing Theng. 1892 HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* Devon 132, I niver zed zich a tatchy, ill-contrived little twoad.

b. Of qualities, actions, etc.: Characterized by or proceeding from irritability.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 279 Nay, now youle fall into your tetchy humour. 1610 GUILLEM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 134 The Nettle is of so tetchie and froward a nature. 1652 *Mod. Politicks* III. (1653) Colasterion, King-killing... I know it a tetchy subject. 1842 LEVER C. O'Malley xxx, Gradually increased to a sore and tetchy subject. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxiii. (1868) 425 A mere stinging creature with a tetchy temper.

2. *fig.* Of land: see *quots. dial.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Tetchy*... applied to land that is difficult to work or to manage. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, If yer plough or roll when 'tis wet yer dew more harin nor good; that land's wonderfull tetchy, I can tell yer.

Hence *Tetchily adv.*; *Tetchiness*.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ep.* 664 As any man is more industrious and ingenious, so he teacheth more 'tetchily and painfully. 1755 JOHNSON, *Tetchy*. 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *Owen* IV. vi. 'I'll not touch bit or sup to-day', she cried, tetchily; 'you can't do better than leave me to myself'. 1623 BR. HALL *Contemph.* O. T. xix. viii. Not the unjust fury and 'tetchiness of the patient shall cross the cure. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) 111. 246 The froward tetchiness; the unprincipled malice;... which generally darkened... the man's brain. 1905 *Times* 5 Mar. 10/3 Were it not for M. K—'s tetchiness... I should feel inclined to... issue... a classic excuse.

|| *Tête* (|| têt, tēt). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [F. *tête* head.] A woman's head of hair, or wig, dressed high and elaborately ornamented, in the fashion of the second half of the 18th c.

1756 C. SMART in *Horace, Sat.* I. viii. (1826) II. 71 Sagana's towering tête of false hair. 1774 R. GRAVES *Sp. Quixote* (1820) I. 140, I sell as many wigs or têtes as any barber in town. 1813 SK. *Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 81 By way of Grecian têtes, they had large cockades of hair stuck at the back of their heads. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi. This unparalleled *tête*, which her brother was wont to say was fitter for a turban for Mahound or Termagant, than a head-gear for a... Christian gentlewoman. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 6/1 She (a lady of time of Geo. III) wears what is called a *tête*, the monstrous head-dress that was fashionable in her time.

b. *Comb.*, as *tête-maker*.

1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* To Rdr., Wks. 1816 II. 121 *Tête-makers*, perfumers... parliament speech-makers.

Tete, obs. form of *TEAT*.

|| *Tête-à-tête* (têt-tât-têt, || têt-tât-têt), *adv.*, *sb.*, and *a.* Also 'tate a tate'. [F. *tête à tête* *adv.* and *sb.*, lit. 'head to head' (17th c. in *Molière*); cf. *teste à teste* together (in single combat), 16th c. in *Godef. Compl.*]

A. *adv.* Together without the presence of a third person; in private (of two persons); face to face.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. ix, *tête-à-tête*, but not in public. 1713 SWIFT *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 106 My lord and he are grown so great, Always together *tête-à-tête*. 1790 SCOTT *Let.* to W. Clerk 3 Sept., I dined two days ago *tête à tête* with Lord Buchan. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, The General and I were moping together *tête-à-tête*.

B. *sb.* (pl. *tête-à-têtes*.)

1. A private conversation or interview between two persons; also *conv.* a party of two.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. iii. I... have pretended Letters to write, to give my Friends a *Tate a Tate*. 1738 *Gentil. Mag.* VIII. 31/1 The Morning Moments, which I take to be the *Mollia Tempora*, so propitious to *Tete a Tete*. 1768 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 16 Nov., I had the pleasure of a delightful *Tête à Tête* with him. 1880 MAS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 55 Seated together on a low couch made expressly for such a *tête-à-tête*.

2. The name of some special types of sofa, settee, etc., made of such a shape as to enable two persons to converse more or less face to face.

1864 WEBSTER, *Tête-à-tête*... a form of sofa for two persons, so curved that they are brought face to face while sitting on different sides of the sofa. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tête-à-tête*, two chairs with seats attached and facing in opposite directions, the arms and backs forming an S-shape. 1889 MISS C. F. WOOLSON *Jupiter Lights* xiii. 126 The sofa of this set was of the pattern named *tête-à-tête*, very hard and slippery.

C. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of the *sb.*) Of or pertaining to a *tête-à-tête*; consisting of or attended by two persons; *tête-à-tête set*, a tea-set for two.

1728 VANBRUGH & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, A pretty cheerful *tête-à-tête* dinner. 1770 JOHNSON 26 Mar. in *Boswell*, You must not indulge your delicacy too much; or you will be a *tête-à-tête* man all your life. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxiv, I was determined not to spend the whole time in a *tête-à-tête* conversation.

|| *Tête de mouton.* *Obs.* [Fr., lit. 'sheep's head'.] A head-dress of close frizzly curls formerly worn by women.

1737 in *Lady Suffolk's Lett.* (1824) II. 159, I beg she will not leave off her *tête de mouton* and her pannier. 1758 *Humble Rem.*, etc. in *Ann. Reg.* I. 374/1 It may... become a French *friseur*, to acquaint the public that he makes a *tête de mouton*, or simply a *tête*.

|| *Tête de pont* (têt də pɒŋ). Pl. *têtes de pont*. [Fr., lit. 'bridge head'.] A fortification defending the approach to a bridge; a bridge-head.

1794 *Amer. St. Papers, Mil. Affairs* (1832) I. 89 There ought to be... close to the chain, a small *tête de pont*. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Aug. 549/2 One bridge upon the Beresina, with double *têtes-de-pont*. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G. ix*, They were not long of discovering the *tête-du-pont* on which the drawbridge, when lowered, had formerly rested.

Teter: see *TEETER, TETTER*.

Teterrimus (tēteriməs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *tēterrimus* most foul, superl. of *tēter* (tēter) foul + -ous.]

In phrase *teterrimus causa*, after L. *teterrima belli causa* 'the most foul cause of war', i.e. woman (*Horace Sat.* I. iii. 107).

[1704 SWIFT *T. Twb ix*. 1823 BYRON *Juan* ix. iv, Oh thou 'teterima causa' of all 'belli'. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. iii. 362 A Christian woman now was the *teterrima causa* of the Moslem downfall.] 1864 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug., I pronounce Orangeism the teterrimus cause of the war that has been waged for two weeks past in the heart of the town.

Teth, obs. form of *TEETH, TEETHIE*.

Tethanus, obs. form of *TETANUS*.

Tethe, *Tething*, obs. f. *TITHE v.*, *TITHING*.

Tethee, obs. form of *TEETHY, testy*.

Tether (tēðər), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 *tethir*, (*thether*), 6 *teyther*, 6-8 *teather*, 7 *tither*, *teither*, 6-*tether*. B. 4-5 *tedyr*, 5-*yre*, 5-7 *teder*, 6 *teddir*, *tedure*, *teeder*, 6-8 (9 *dial.*) *tedder*, 7 *teddar* (*tedir*). [At first a northern word: app. a. ON. *tjóðr* 'tether' (iccl. and Fær. *tjóður*, Sw. *tjuder*); corresp. to 15th c. W.Fris. *tyader*, *tieder*; MLG. *MDu. tader*, *tudder*, LG. *tiider*, *tiider*, *töder*, *tider*, *tier*, *tir*, Du. *tuer*, all in sense 'tether'. Cf. also OHG. **ziotar*, *zeotar*, MHG. *zieler* (still in Bav. *dial.*, Hess. *zetter*) in sense 'fore-pole or team'. A corresponding OE. **tēdōdor* has not been found.

The word points to an OTeut. **tēdura*, pre-Tent. **deutro-*, from a vb-stem. **deu-* to fasten, with instr. suffix -*tro-*.]

1. A rope, cord, or other fastening by which a horse, cow, or other beast is tied to a stake or the like, so as to confine it to the spot.

1376-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 386 In duobus *tethers* et j. fetelork po equis. 1394-5 *Ibid.* 599 In iij *Tethirs* cum paribus de langdis. 1396-7 *Ibid.* 214, j. *tedyr*. 14. *Nominale* in W. Wülcker 758/1 *Hoc ligatorem*, a *tedyre*. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 148 But make thy hors to longe a *tedure*. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 207, ij wayne ropes, j. haire *teder* xijl. 1589 GREENE *Menaphont* (Arb.) 38 Who coueteth to tie the Lambe and the Lion in one *teder* maketh a bawle. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 145 A peece of an olde broken *teder*. 1669 *Caldwell Papers* (Mail. Cl.) I. 133 Ane hair *tedir* o. 13. 4. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2368/4 Stolen out of the Tether... a dark brown Gelding. 1782 BURNS *Death of Mailie* 2 As Mailie, an her lambs thegither, Were ae day nibbling on the tether. a 1854 11. REED *Let. Brit. Poets* (1857) II. 70 A delicate colt at the end of each tether.

2. Applied to a rope used for other purposes.

† a. A boat's painter; a tow-rope. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* II. 1 Where was a boote tyed with a *teder*. 1818 W. MUIR *Poems* 12 (E.D.D.), I saw her in a tether Draw two sloops after ane another.

b. A rope for hanging malefactors; a halter.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 176 Lyke toane stark theif glowrand in a *teder*. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 175 They tuik ane hardin *tedder* and hangit him ower the brige of Lawder. 17. *Sheriff-Muir* xvii. in *Sel. Coll. Sc. Ballads* (1790) III. 65 Then in a tether He'll swing from a ladder. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 11 Weems cried out, 'Hang it in a tether'.

3. *fig.* The cause or measure of one's limitation; the radius of one's field of action; scope, limit.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 18/1 Men must not passe their *teder*. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxx. (1739) 137 A large *Tether*, and greater privilege than ever the Crown had. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. (1709) 272 The length of his short *Tether* of Understanding. 1734 POPE *Let. to Swift* 10 Dec., We soon find the shortness of our tether. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 51 Gin his mither has been jist rather saft wi' him, and gien him ower lang a tether.

b. A bond or fetter.

1609 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* Chorus II, We scorn those Arts of Peace, that cinile Tether, Which, in one bond, tie Craft and force together. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xviii, When weary of the matrimonial tether. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 413 Why should we expect new hindrance, novel tether?

4. Phrases: † *Within* (obs.), beyond one's tether, within, beyond the limits of one's ability, position, or reasonable action; the end († *extent*, length) of one's tether, the extreme limit of one's resources.

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 148 As long as thou estest within

Tedure. 1549 *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Learne to eat within thy tether. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 276 He shall not be able to go an inch beyond his tether. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* I. i. § 4 To prevail with the busy Mind... to stop, when it is at the utmost Extent of its Tether. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 57 (1740) 627 As to the last Order... which properly belongs to the next Reign and so beyond my Tether. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. ii. § 8 At length she got to the end of her tether, and I began. 1860-70 STUBBS *Leet. Europ. Hist.* (1904) I. ii. 23 They had got to the length of their tether.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tether-end*, -length, -rope, -string; *tether-ball*, a ball fastened to or suspended from a pole by a string; the game played with this (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); *tether-peg*, -stake, -stick, -stone, a pin or stake of wood or iron, or a stone, fixed in the ground, to which an animal is tethered.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, He'll look upon you as his tether-stake. 1782 BURNS *Death of Mailie* 52 Gude keep thee frae a tether string. a 1800 KENNY *Kaye in Child Ballads* I. 302/1 His teeth they were like tether-sticks. 1859 CORNWALLIS *Panorama New World* I. 144 They took my tether rope, and commenced making me fast to a tree. 1884 *Lays & Leg. N. Isl.* 13 Put a tether-stone up on the face av the hill.

Tether (tēðər), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make fast or confine with a tether.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/1 To Tedyr, *restringere, retentare*. 1523 FITZGER. *Surv.* xli. (1539) 58 To tye or tether theyr horses and mazes vpon. 1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 170 No man shall not tethyr [his beasts] amonges the hey vnto it be gone of the ground. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 174, I tether'd the three Kids in the best part. 1800 WORSW. *Pet Lamb* 6 The lamb was all alone, And by a slender cord was tethered to a stone. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Mero Oasis* I. 396 Hundreds of horses were tethered in every direction.

2. To fasten, make fast generally.

1563 WINSET *Four Scots Thre Quess.* § 35 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 100 *margin*, Heir Joh. Knox be his awin sentence aganis wheris, is fast tederid in the girm. 1674 GREW *Anat. Trunks* II. vi. § 4 The said Roots tetheryng it, as it trails along, to the ground. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* I. A gate... too well tethered to be quickly opened. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 744 The heart is tethered to the bottom of the pericardium.

3. *fig.* To fasten or bind by conditions or circumstances; to bind so as to detain.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eur.* 456 Suld our desyre be soucht up in be speris, Quhene I is tederid on his warldis breris. 1624 BR. HALL *Contemph.* N. T. II. iii, He, that bounded thy power, tether'd thee shorter. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 67 Nae man can tether time or tide, The hour approaches Tam maun ride. 1870 11. JAMES R. HUDSON I. 65 She would fain see me all my life tethered to the law.

Hence *Tethered ppl.* a., fastened with a tether; limited, confined, 'tied'; *Tethering ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, fastening with a tether or the like.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 42 Get home with thy brakes, er an sommer be gon, for 'tethered cattle to sit there vpon. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 237 Our contracted and tethered capacities. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* III. (ed. 2) 43 All this may be preferable; but it is a tethered freedom still. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* 185 A dozen tethered horses and mules grazed around the encampment. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. App. § 9 By the Linking of their Claspers, and... by the Tethering of their Trunk-Roots, being couched together. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 35 Better hands loose than in an ill tethering. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* 367 Not a vestige remained of halter or tethering ropes.

Tethery (tēðəri), *a. rare.* [f. *TETHER sb.* + -y.]

Apt to become tangled or ravelled: said of long-stapled wool, the fibres of which cling together.

1894 C. VICKERMAN *Woolen Spinning* ix. 167 It is very obvious... that a long tethery wool would be extremely difficult to divide from the lap, either by the Bolette or Martia machine.

Tethinge(s, var. tithing(s), TIDING(s).

† *Tethy*, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 *tithy*, *tethy*.

Of uncertain origin and meaning.

The sense of *TETHY* a.1 seems unsuitable. Can it be a corruption, or rather a series of errors, for *TIDY* a., which occurs in this poem (and elsewhere) as an epithet of approval or praise, = good, excellent, worthy, apt, brave, doughty? But such an alteration of vowel and consonant in *tidy* is unknown elsewhere, and is phonetically unwarranted.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2108 3e of Tebet ere tried, be tethiest [D. tethiest] on erth. *Ibid.* 2784 Of our wale princes Twa of be tethiest [D. tithiest] ere tint, & termynd of lyue.

(Cf. *Ibid.* 2367 Ware noȝt be tulkis out of Tīre be tidist [D. trest] on erth. *Ibid.* 2371 Ware noȝt be Thebes þar-to be th[r]eylest [D. tithiest] of othire.)

Tetle, obs. f. *TITLE*. *Tetotum*, var. *TEETOTUM*.

Tetra- (tetra), before a vowel *tetr-*, a. Gr.

τετρα-, combining form of the numeral τέτταρες, τέτταρα four, forming the first element of many words adapted from existing Greek compounds, and thence used in new analogous formations, mainly scientific and technical.

1. As a general etymological element.

|| *Tetrabelodon* (-be'tədɒn) [Gr. βέλος a dart, δόντος, δόντ- tooth], a genus of extinct crocodilian reptiles. *Tetrablattaria*, *a. Biol.* [Gr. βλάστος germ], having four blastodermic membranes or germinal layers, as animals having a true coelome or body-cavity. *Tetrabrach* (-bræk), *anc. Pros.* (also *tetrabrachys*) [Gr. τετράβραχ- in same sense], a word or foot of four short syllables, as *facinora*, *hominibus*; as a foot usually called

procleusmatic. || **Tetrabrachius** (-bræ'kiūs), pl. -ii [Gr. τετραβραχίον arm], a monster having four arms (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Tetracamarous** a., *Bot.* [Gr. τετρακάμαρα vault], having four closed carpels. **Tetracanthous** a., [Gr. τετρακανθα thorn], having four spines, as a fish, etc., or thorns in groups of four, as a plant (Mayne *Exp. L.* 1860). **Tetracarpellary** a., *Bot.* of a compound fruit: having four carpels. **Tetracerous** (tetræ'serūs), also † **Tetraceratous**, *adj.*, *Zool.* [Gr. τετρακέρας four-horned], having four 'horns' or tentacles; belonging to the *Tetracera*, a family of four-horned gastropods. || **Tetrachonium** (-ākī'niūm), *Bot.*, pl. -ia [see *ACHENE*], a fruit formed of four adherent achenes. **Tetrachætons** (-kītās) a., *Entom.* [Gr. τετραχίτη mane, hair], pertaining to the *Tetrachætæ*, a division of the brachycerous *Diptera*, comprising those in which the proboscis is composed of four pieces. || **Tetrachirus** (-kai'rūs) [L. ad. Gr. τετραχίρ], a monster with four hands (Billings 1890). **Tetrachromatle** a., of, pertaining to, having, or distinguishing four colours. **Tetrachromic** (-krō'mik) a., of four colours; capable of distinguishing (only) four colours of the spectrum. **Tetrachromist**, one who holds a theory of four colours; cf. *POLYCHROMIST*. **Tetrachronous** (tetræ'krōnūs) a., *Anc. Pros.* [Gr. τετραχροнос containing four times], = *tetrasemic*. **Tetracloae** (-klōnē) [Gr. κλών twig, spray], a four-rayed sponge-spicule with branched ends (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909). **Tetracoccus** (-kō'kōs) a., *Bot.* [Gr. κόκκος berry], having four cocci or carpels; also, applied to bacteria when in four segments (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. T.* 1900). **Tetracoral**, one of the *Tetracoralla*, a division of corals (= *Rugosa*) in which the septa are in multiples of four; so **Tetracorralline** a., of or pertaining to the *Tetracoralla*. **Tetracotylean** (-kōtīl'ēan) a., *Biol.* [Gr. κοτύλη cup], having four rounded pit-like suckers on the head or scolex, as a tapeworm. **Tetracrepid** (-krēpid) a. [Gr. κρηπίς, κρηπίδ. boot, groundwork], a desmic sponge-spicule formed on a tetract nucleus. **Tetracron**, *Geom.*, pl. -a, -ous [Gr. άκρον summit], a solid having four vertices or solid angles, a tetrahedron; cf. *POLYACRON*. **Tetracyclle** a., having four cycles or circles; *spec. in Bot.*, having four whorls of floral organs. **Tetradenous** a., *Bot.* [Gr. άδήν gland], having four glands (Mayne 1860). **Tetraeterid**, also || -is [Gr. τετραετηρίς, -ιδ., f. έτος year], a space of four years, a quadrennium. † **Tetrafoliate**, † **Tetrafolious** *adj.*, *Bot.*, four-leaved; = *tetraphyllous*; bijugate (Mayne). **Tetragamellian** (-gām'pīān) [Gr. γαμήλιος bridal], a. belonging to the *Tetragamellia*, a division of discomedusans (*Hydrozoa Acraspeda*) having four subgenital pits; sb. a member of this division. **Tetragamy** (tetræ'gāmi) [Byz. Gr. τετραγαμία], a fourth marriage. **Tetragenous** (tetræ'dzīnēs) a., *Bacteriol.* [-GEN¹ and -OUS], forming square groups of four, as certain micrococci. **Tetraggnath** [Gr. τετραγναθ-ος], a. having four jaws; sb. a kind of spider with four jaws; so † **Tetragna-thian** a. || **Tetragonidim**, *Bot.*, = *TETRASPORE*. **Tetraleioclone** (-læi'oklōn) [Gr. λαί- or smooth: see *tetracloae*], a four-rayed sponge-spicule with smooth arms (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909). **Tetralemma**, *Logic* [cf. *DILEMMA*], a position presenting four alternatives. **Tetralophodont** a. [Gr. λόφος ridge + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], having molars with four transverse ridges, as the sub-genus *Tetralophodon* of mastodons. **Tetramasthous** a. [Gr. μασθός breast], having four breasts. **Tetramastigata** a. [Gr. μάστιξ, μαστιγ- whip], having four flagella (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Tetramyrmecolone** (-mē'mī'klōn) [Gr. μυρμηκία wart: see *tetracloae*], a four-rayed sponge-spicule, the arms covered with tubercles (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909). **Tetranephric** (-ne'frik) a. [Gr. νεφρός kidney], having four uriferous or Malpighian tubes. **Tetranomial** a., *Math.* [after *BINOMIAL*], consisting of four (algebraic) terms; quadriaomial. **Tetraphalangeate** a., *Comp. Anat.*, having four phalanges. || **Tetrapharmacoon** (also in L. form -pharmacum) [Gr. τετραφάρμακον], a medicine or ointment consisting of four ingredients; hence **Tetrapharmacal** a., compounded of four ingredients. **Tetraphony** [Gr. φωνή voice], in early mediæval music, diaphony for four voices. **Tetraphyletic** a. [Gr. φυλετικ-ός, f. φυλήτῆς tribesman, φυλή tribe]: see *quot.* **Tetraphyllous** a. *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], having or consisting of four leaves; abbreviated *4-phyllous*. **Tetraplocaulous** a., *Bot.* [Gr. τετραπλόου fourfold + καυλός

stem]: see *quot.* **Tetrapneumonian**, *Zool.*, a. of or pertaining to the *Tetrapneumones*, a division of spiders with two pairs of lung-sacs (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); sb. a spider of this division. **Tetrapneumonous** a., *Zool.*, having four lungs or respiratory organs; applied to the *Tetrapneumones* (see *prec.*) and to the *Tetrapneumonia*, a group of holothurians (sea-cucumbers). **Tetrapolar** a., *Biol.*, having four (instead of only two) poles or centres of radiation: said of a karyokinetic figure. **Tetrapous** a. [Gr. ποῦς foot], four-footed. **Tetraprionid** a. [Gr. πρίων a saw: cf. *Diprionid*], applied to graptolites having four rows of thecae showing four serrated edges. **Tetraprostyle** (-prō'stīl) a. [Gr. πρόστυλ-ος having pillars in front], of an ancient temple: having a portico with four pillars in front. † **Tetraprative**, a. rare [see *APTATE* v.], that combines four things. **Tetrapraptote**, *Gram.* [Gr. τετραπρᾶπτ-ος], a noun with (only) four cases. **Tetraptych** (-ptik), rare [Gr. πτυχ-fold], a folding picture or the like in four compartments; cf. *tritych*. **Tetrapydon** [ad. Gr. τετραπύδων], a building or structure with four gates. **Tetrapyramid**, *Cryst.*, in the triclinic system, that form in which each of the two faces intercepts the three crystallographic axes. † **Tetrapyreuous** a., *Bot.* [Gr. πυρήν fruit-stone], having four stones, as a fruit. **Tetraquetrous** a., *Bot.* [mod. L. tetraquetrus four-angled], having four sharp angles. **Tetrascels**: see *tetraskel*. || **Tetrascelus** (tetræ'silūs) [Gr. τετρασκελ-ής four-legged], a monster in which the legs are duplicated (Billings 1890). **Tetrastichic** (-skī'tik) a., *Biol.* [Gr. σχιστός cloven], dividing into four by fission. **Tetrastelenodont** a. [*SELENODONT*], having four crescentic ridges, as a molar tooth; also said of a ruminant that has such teeth. **Tetraseme**, *Pros.* [Gr. τετρασημ-ος adj.], sb. a foot consisting of or equal to four short syllables; a. = *tetrasemic*. **Tetrasemio** a., *Pros.*, equivalent to four moræ or short syllables. **Tetraselpalous** a., *Bot.*, having four sepals. **Tetraskels**, also **tetrascels** (-sil) and **tetraskelion** [see *tetrascelus*], a figure consisting of four limbs radiating from a centre; *spec.* the FYLFOT (*C. D. Suppl.* 1909). || **Tetraspaton** [Gr. -σπαστος, -or, drawn]: see *quot.* **Tetraspermous** a., *Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], having four seeds, or seeds in fours; so **Tetraspermial**, **Tetraspermations** *adj.*, **Tetrasperic**, **Tetrasperical** *adj.*, *Math.*, of or pertaining to four spheres. **Tetrasymmetry**, *Biol.*, symmetry characterized by division into four similar parts. † **Tetrasynorasy** [Gr. σύγκρισις: see *CRASIS*], a mixture of four elements. **Tetrateuch** *nonce-wd.*, a name for the first four books of the *PENTATEUCH*. **Tetrathecal** a., *Bot.* [Gr. θήκη case, cell], four-celled, as an ovary. **Tetratheism**, the doctrine of four persons in the Godhead. **Tetratheite**, a believer in tetratheism. **Tetratone**, *Mus.*, also in form **tetratonon** [ad. Gr. τετρατον-ον], an interval containing four whole tones; an augmented fifth. **Tetratop** [Gr. τόν-ος place], 'the four-dimensional angular space inclosed between four straight lines drawn from a point not in the same three-dimensional space' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Tetraxial** a., having four axes, as some sponge-spicules; so **Tetraxile** a. in same sense. **Tetraxon** [Gr. άξων axis], sb. a sponge-spicule with four axes radiating from a centre; *adj.* having four axes of growth; hence **Tetraxonian** a. = *tetraxon* *adj.* **Tetraxomal** a. (sb.) *Geom.* [Gr. άμα girdle], applied to a curve having an equation of the form $\sqrt{U} + \sqrt{V} + \sqrt{W} + \sqrt{T} = 0$, in relation to which the four curves $\sqrt{U} = 0$, $\sqrt{V} = 0$, etc. have properties of the nature of girdling: cf. *POLYZOME*. **Tetrazooid**, *Biol.*, any one of the four ascidiozooids developed from the germinal disk in the ascidian genus *Pyrosoma* (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909).

1904 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 133/3 Prof. Lankester gave a curious theory of his own as to the derivation of the elephant's trunk from the soft upper jaw and nasal area of the extinct *Tetrabelodon*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tetrablastic'. 1860 *MAYNE* *Exp. Lex.*, 'Tetracamarus', applied by Mirbel to the etairium which is composed of four *camara*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tetracamarous'. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.* 1860 *MAYNE* *Exp. Lex.*, 'Tetraceratus', = *tetraceratous*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tetracerous'. 1856 *HENSLÖW* *Dict. Bot. Terms.*, 'Tetrachanium', a fruit formed by the separating of a single ovary into four nuts; as in the *Labiata*. 1902 *BALOWIN* *Dict. Philos. & Psychol.* II. 793 Ordinary vision, which is 'tetrachromatic', was called, under the dominance of the colour-triangle, trichromatic. 1902 *10th* *Cent. Apr.* 605 The vision of the second eye was 'tetrachromatic'. 1903 *Nature* 19 Nov. 71/2 The second class of the colour-blind see five, four, three, two, or one colour, according to the degree of their defect, and are called pentachromatic, tetrachromatic, etc. 1842 *WORMUM* in

Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq. s. v. *Painting* § 3 Ancient 'tetrachromists or polychromists'. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tetrachronous'. 1864 A. GRAYCIED in *WESTER* for 'Tetracoccus'. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON* *Anim. Life* 73 The Palæozoic Corals are for the most part classified as *Rugosa* s. 'Tetracoralla'. 'The septa are arranged in four systems, which are either disposed in a bilaterally symmetrical manner... or else are regularly radiate.' 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, 'Tetracotylean'. 1888 *SOLLAS* in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. ix. It... is in some cases difficult to say, in the absence of a visible crepis, whether a desma is rhadocrepid or 'tetracrepid'. 1861 *IBID.* p. ix. Tetracrepid *Desma*. 1878 *MAGNAN* *Botany* ix. (1883) 161 *Dicotyledones*. 'Flower typically tetracyclic pentamerous'. 1678 *PHILLIPS* *New World Wds.* (ed. 4), 'Tetraterid', 'the space of four years, a word used by Astronomers, and Astrologers'. 1727 *NAWTON* *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 75 [The Greeks] omitted an intercalary month once in eight years, which made their Octaeteris, one half of which was their Tetrateris. 1887 *LANKESTER* in *Enycl. Brit.* XII. 557/1 In the 'Tetragamellian *Rhiostoma*' these pits remain distinct from one another... but in the Monogamellian *Rhiostoma* they unite to form one continuous sub-genital cavity. 1862 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Christ. Ch.* iv. v. II. 402 note, He [Symeon Magister] says that the lawfulness of 'tetragamy' was believed to have been revealed to Euthymius. 1888 *Science* 15 June 283/2 The constituents of the colony turned out to be a 'tetragenous microbe quite distinct from the plain atmospheric micrococcus'. 1608 *TOPSELL* *Serpents* (1658) 771 Nicander... confesseth, that the Ash-coloured 'Tetragnath', doth not by his biting infuse any venom or like hurt. 1861 *IBID.* If a man be wounded of the 'Tetragnathian Spider, the place waxeth whitish, with an intolerable, vehement, and continual pain in it. 1835 *KIENY* *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 85 Those Phalangians which are denominated *Tetragnatha*, or having four jaws. 1862 *VINES* *Snails' Bot.* 289 The asexual organs of reproduction are gonidia: since four are usually formed in a mother-cell, they are termed 'Tetragonidia'. 'When the thallus consists of rows of cells, the tetragonidia are produced in the apical cell of lateral branches. 1867 *ATWATER* *Logic* 151 The names Tetralemma, Polylemma, Polylemma have been sometimes given to this sort of Syllogism according to the number of members or horns. 1889 *NICOLSON & LYNDKKE* *Palæont.* (ed. 3) II. 1398 In the 'Tetralophodont group the number of ridges in the cheek-teeth is greater than in the former group. 1860 *MAYNE* *Exp. Lex.*, 'Tetramasthous'. 1890 *BILLINGS* *Nat. Med. Dict.*, 'Tetramasthous, having four breasts. 1898 A. S. PACKARD *Text-bk. Entomol.* 355 In at least one case (Melolontha), the 'tetrasperic' is ontogenetically derived from the hexasperic condition by the suppression of one pair of tubules. 1817 H. T. COLLEBRONKE *Algebra*, etc. 280 Put the binomial root for first term;... then put the trinomial, and afterwards the 'tetranomial, for first radical term; until the proposed number be exhausted. 1898 *Nature* 3 Feb. 319/1 In the full-grown foetus of a *Vesperilio* the fourth digit of the manus is 'tetraphalangeate. 1657 *TOMLINSON* *Renou's Disp.* 143 The 'Tetrapharmacal unguent, which consists... of Wax, Rosine, Pitch and Bulls fat. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.*, 'Tetrapharmacum',... denotes any remedy consisting of four ingredients. 1842 *BRAND* *Dict. Sc.*, etc., 'Tetrapharmacum, an ointment composed of four remedies; namely wax, resin, lard, and pitch. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.*, 'Tetraphylletic, applied to hybrids with four strains in their descent. 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II, 'Tetraphyllous. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Descr. Brit. Pl.* 158 The cup [of *Charnock*] is tetraphyllous and erect. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.*, 'Tetraphyllocaulous, having quaternary axes. 1842 *BRAND* *Dict. Sc.*, etc., 'Tetrapneumonians, *Tetrapneumonies*, a section of spiders, comprehending those which have four pulmonary sacs. 1902 D. J. HAMILTON in *Enycl. Brit.* XXXI. 514/1 (Description of Plate D). 'Tetrapolar karyokinesis. E. Another form of tetrapolar division. 1890 *BILLINGS* *Nat. Med. Dict.*, 'Tetrapus, having four feet.' 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Tetrapus. 1888 *Cassell's Enycl. Dict.*, 'Tetraprionid'. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tetraprostyle. 1471 *RIPLEY* *Comp. Alch.* iv. viii. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 146 The thyrd manner and also the last of all. Four Elements together which joynyth to abyde. 'Tetraprative certainly Phyllosophers doth hyt call. 1636 *BLOUNT* *Glossogr.*, 'Tetraprati, declined in four cases. 1704 J. HAAKS *Lex. Techn.* I, 'Tetraprati',... such defective Nouns as have only four Cases; as *Plus*, which wants the Dative and Vocative Singular. 1902 H. C. BUTLER *Archit. & Other Arts* xii. 393 Conjectured to have been vaulted 'tetrapylons at the crossing of the thoroughfare. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, 'Tetrapyroneus, which has four Seeds or Kernels, as *Agriolium*, *Holly*, &c.] 1882 *MAW* in *Yrnl. Bot.* XI. 88 The Scape... is either 'tetraquetrous or triquetrous. 1885 *LANKESTER* in *Enycl. Brit.* XIX. 834/2 They [chlorophyll corpuscles] multiply by fission, usually 'tetrastichic, independently of the general protoplasm. 1890 *Amer. Nat.* May 471 To sustain the view that the 'tetrastelenodont forms are the descendants of the pentastelenodont *Artiodactyla*. 1895 *GILGERSLEVIE* *Lat. Gram.* (ed. 3) 459 'Tetraseme long. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tetrasemic. 1859 *LOUDON* *Enycl. Pl.* (1836) 1069 A 'tetraselpalous tetrapalous flower. 1842 *BRAND* *Dict. Sc.*, etc., 'Tetrasphatton, in Mechanics, a machine in which four pulleys all act together. 1860 *MAYNE* *Exp. Lex.*, 'Tetraspermatus', four-seeded; 'tetraspermal: 'tetraspermatus. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. viii. (1765) 89 Monopetalous 'Tetraspermous. 1889 F. A. BATHER in *Q. Yrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. II. 362 The structure above described for *Eugeniocrinus* is... also found, with the necessary modifications due to 'tetrasymmetry, in *Tetracrinus*. 1651 *BIGGS* *New Disp.* § 246 If they will have the pus to be made out of a 'Tetrasyncrasy or commixture of the humors. 1906 *Rev. of Theol. & Philos.* Jan. 457 An elaborate work on the Pentateuch (or rather the 'Tetrateuch, since *Deteronomy* is lightly passed over). 1849 *BALFOUR* *Man. Bot.* § 405 A quadrilocular, or 'Tetratechal, anther. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Tetratechal, *Biol.*, applied to a four-chambered ovary. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects & Heresies* s. v. *Damianists*, Their theory led to the conclusion that there are four Gods, the three separate and subordinate Hypostases and the one superior *Aviðeos*, hence they were also named 'Tetratheites. 1775 *ASH*, 'Tetratonon, the superfluous fifth. 1802 in *Busby* *Dict. Mus.* 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON* *Anim. Life* 810 Tetraactina: spicules to a great extent 'tetraaxile. 1886 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Dec. 581 Spicules more or less clearly 'tetraaxon,

often branched. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 (Sponges) Tetraxon Quadriate Type (Calthrops).—Growth from a centre in four directions inclined at about 110° to each other. 1867 CAVLEY *Math. Papers* VI. 485 On the Trizomal Curve and the Tetrazomal Curve. *Ibid.* 486 The tetrazomals are each of them a curve of the order 4th, and they intersect therefore in only 16th points.

2. In Chemical nomenclature, in the names of compounds and derivatives with the general sense of 'four-', 'four times'. a. In substantives: (a) Prefixed to names of binary compounds of elements or radicals, names of salts, etc., to signify four atoms, groups, or equivalents of the element or radical in question; as *tetrachloride*, a compound of four atoms of chlorine with some other element or radical; so *tetrasulphide*, *tetriedide*, *TETROXIDE*, *tetrahydroxide*, *tetramethide*, *tetracetate*, *tetraphosphate*, etc. (b) Prefixed to names of elements or radicals (or the combining forms, as *bromo-*, *nitro-*, *oxy-*, *phospho-*, *azo-*) entering into the name of a compound, to signify that four atoms or groups of the element or radical are substituted in the substance designated by the rest of the name, as *tetrabromobenzene*, $C_6H_2Br_4$, in which four of the hydrogen atoms of benzene, C_6H_6 , are replaced by four bromine atoms; so *tetramethylbenzene*, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_4$. (c) In some words used irregularly, as *tetracalcylide*, $C_{24}H_{18}O_3$; see quot. 1875 2.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 59 CCl₄ Carbon tetrachloride. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xi. 121 Fluorine forms, with the silicon contained in the glass, a volatile compound called Silicon tetrafluoride. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1032 When the barium salt (of pyromucic acid) mixed with soda-lime is heated, a compound called tetraphenol, $C_4H_4O_4$, distils over. *Ibid.* 1067 Schiff. prepares siliciclyde, $C_7H_4O_8$, and tetracalcylide, $C_{24}H_{18}O_3$, by the action of phosphorous oxychloride on silicic acid. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 781/3 The Formation of Carbon Tetrahydride in the Manufacture of Bromine. 1880 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. ii. 434 Rhodium tetrahydroxide $Rh(OH)_4$, this compound separates out as a green powder. 1888 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* i. 555 Tetrahydromerbenzene, $C_6H_2Br_4$; from *p*-nitro benzoic acid and Br at 280°. 1899 SMITH *Richter's Org. Chem.* i. 187 Lead tetramethide, $Pb(CH_3)_4$, boils at 110°. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 7 The solutions of the tetracetate in chloroform.

b. Prefixed to adjectives, in the names of acids, alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, salts, etc.; as *tetradsic*, containing four sodium atoms; so *tetraboric*, etc.; *tetrellylic*, containing four ethyl groups; so *tetramyllic*, etc.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 730 Tetraphosphoric acids...are amine acids derived from tetraphosphoric acid. 1868 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 347 Tetrasodic Phosphate or Sodium Pyrophosphate is prepared by strongly heating common disodic orthophosphate...and re-crystallising. 1888 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* i. 528 Pyroboric (or tetraboric) acid, $B_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$ ($= H_2B_4O_7$).

c. In verbs and their pples. derived from sbs. as in a., as *tetrabrominated*, *-chlorinated*, *-hydrated* (containing 4 molecules of water).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 46 Tetrachlorinated Hydrochloric Ether, C_4HCl_4 . 1873 WATTS *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 767 Propylbenzene...forms with excess of bromine a viscous tetrabrominated compound.

Tetrabasic (tetrābās'ik), *a. Chem.* [f. TETRA- + BASIC.] Of an acid: Containing four atoms of hydrogen replaceable by more electropositive elements or radicals. Of a salt: Derived from such an acid.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 459 Modes of distinguishing between monobasic, dibasic, tribasic, and tetrabasic acids. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xv. 154 Pyrophosphoric Acid... $H_4P_2O_7$. This acid is tetrabasic, the four atoms of hydrogen being replaceable, either all or in part, by metals.

Tetrabelodon to -brachius: see TETRA-.

Tetrabranch (tetrābrānk), *sb. and a. Zool.* [f. TETRA- + Gr. *βράχια* gills.] a. *sb.* A four-gilled cephalopod: see next. b. *adj.* = TETRA-BRANCHIATE *a. (Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 82 The Tetrabranchs could undoubtedly swim, by their respiratory jets. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* ii. (1879) 305 If we divide all known Cephalopods into Dibranchs (two-gilled) and Tetrabranchs (four-gilled).

Tetrabranchiate (tetrābrānk'iat), *a. and sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *tetrabranchiāt-un*: see prec. and -ATE² 2.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Tetrabranchiata*, an order of cephalopods (mostly extinct) having four branchiæ or gills. b. *sb.* A cephalopod belonging to this order; a tetrabranch.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 557/1 The Sepia...manifests...a near affinity to the Tetrabranchiate order. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 78 The shell of the tetrabranchiate cephalopods is an extremely elongated cone. 1872 NICHOLSON *Falconet*. 189 The Tetrabranchiate forms, with chambered shells, attaining their maximum in the Silurian period.

Tetracamarous to -chirus: see TETRA-.

Tetracaulodon (-kōlōdōn), [mod.L., f. TETRA- + Gr. *καυλό-σ* stem + *ὄδων*, *ὄδοντ-* tooth.] An extinct elephantine genus having four tusks.

1833 *Baltimore Med. & Surg. Jrl.* Oct. (Mayne). 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, *Tetracaulodon*, a fossil extinct animal...allied to the mastodon...having four projecting teeth. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (1865) s.v., Professor Owen and others regard the *tetracaulodon* of Dr. Godman as the immature state of the *Mastodon Giganteus*.

Tetrachord (tetrākōrd), [ad. Gr. *τετραχόρδον* (*sc. ὄργανον*), a Greek musical instrument, f. *τετρα-*, TETRA- + *χόρδῃ* string.]

1. An ancient musical instrument with four strings. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Explan. Words*, *Tetrachord*, an instrument in old time of four strings. 1814 *Mann. & Cust. in Ann. Reg.* 490/1 Most of the Greek women sing in a pleasing manner, accompanying themselves with a tetrachord, the tones of which are an excellent support to the voice. 1849 DONALDSON *Theat. Greeks* (ed. 6) i. ii. 15 Tetrachord...substituted the seven-stringed cithara for the old tetrachord.

2. *Mus.* A scale-series of four notes, being the half of an octave. + b. The interval between the first and last notes of this series; a perfect fourth.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1254 It was not for ignorance that in the Dorian tunes they forbore this Tetrachord. 1694 W. HOLZHA *Harmony* iv. (1731) 66 (Table of Intervals), 4th, Diatessaron, Tetrachord. 1704 J. HAARIS *Lex. Techn.* i. *Tetrachord*, in Music, is a Concord or Interval of 3 Tones. The Tetrachord of the Ancients was a rank of four Strings. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xvi. III. 285 Such were the three modes or scales, each including only a tetrachord, upon which the earliest Greek masters worked. 1890 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 24/3 The tetrachord [on an Arab lute] thus comprised c, d, e flat, e, and f.

c. *transf.* A stanza of four lines. *rare.*

1817 N. DRAKE *Shakespeare* i. 54 The Octant, of two tetrachords of disjunct alternate rhyme. *Ibid.* 55 Three tetrachords in alternate rhyme.

Hence **Tetrachordal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a tetrachord or tetrachords. Also **Tetrachordon** (-kōrdōn) [see quot.], an instrument like a cottage pianoforte in form, in which the strings are pressed against a revolving cylinder to produce the tone.

1850 SARAH A. GLOVER (title) *Manual*, containing a development of the 'tetrachordal system'. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus.* *Terminus s. v. Tonic Sol-fa*, Miss Sarah A. Glover, of Norwich, about thirty years ago projected and taught...a system which she called the tetrachordal system, which was the Tonic Sol-fa notation in its original form. *Ibid.*, **Tetrachordon*...[so] called...from an idea that its sounds are similar to those produced by a string quartet.

Tetrachotomous (tetrākōtōmōs), *a. Zool. and Bot.* [f. Gr. *τέτραχα* in four parts + *-τομος* cut + *-ους*.] Ramifying into four branches or divisions; doubly dichotomous. So **Tetrachotomy**, division into four branches.

1829 LONDON *Encycl. Pl.* (1836) 403 note, Peduncles [of *Euphorbia*], often dichotomous, trichotomous, or even tetrachotomous. 1858 C. J. ELLICOTT *Destiny Creature* Notes 172 Bull's theory is, in fact, really a 'tetrachotomy'—body, soul, spirit, and Holy Spirit.

Tetrachromatic to -chronous: see TETRA-.

Tetraclade (tetrākādē), *a. Zool.* [f. TETRA- + Gr. *κλάδ-ος* shoot, sprout.] Branching in four; having four arms or rays. So **Tetracladine** (-klādēin) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Tetracladina*, a suborder of lithistid sponges having spicules branching into four or more processes; also **Tetracladose** (-klādēōs) *a.* in same sense.

1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 86. 324 The quadrid or tetraclad spicula. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 (Sponges) Some or all of the rays of the primitive calthrops...may bifurcate once or twice and finally terminate by subdividing into numerous variously shaped processes; such a tetracladine desma characterizes one division of the Lithistid sponges. *Ibid.* 422/1 A distinct passage can be traced from the Tetracladose to the Rhadocrepid group. *Ibid.*, The scleroblast...in the Tetracladine Lithistids lies in an angle between the arms.

Tetraclone to **Tetracron**: see TETRA-.

Tetracolon (tetrākōlōn), *Pl.-cola. Gr. Pros.* [a. Gr. *τετρακωλον*, adj. neut., having four members: see TETRA- and COLON 2.] A metrical period consisting of four cola or members.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Tetracolon*,...a Stanza, or Division in Lyric Poetry, consisting of four Verses or Lines. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Dec. 3/1 The verses from the pen of Joseph and Eugenius, with their diversity and intricacy of metre (including a tetracolon heptastichon).

Hence **Tetracolic** (-kōlik) *a.*, of or pertaining to a tetracolon; consisting of four cola.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tetract (tetrækt), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. TETRA- + Gr. *ἀκτί-ς*, *ἀκτί-ν* ray.] a. *adj.* Having four rays or branches; quadriate. b. *sb.* A four-rayed sponge-spicule. So **Tetractinal** *a.*, **Tetractine** *a.* and *sb.*, **Tetractinose** *a.*

1886 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Dec. 581 The chief spicules are tetract. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416 (Fig. 12) d. calthrops (tetraxon tetractine). 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lix, *Tetractine*.—When all four actines of a tetraxon are present it is a tetractine, but as the full designation of this required to distinguish it from a tetractinose triaxon is tetractine tetraxon, we shall substitute for it the equivalent 'calthrops'. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tetractinal*.

Tetractinellid (tetræktinēlid), *a. and sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Tetractinellidæ* (f. Gr. *τετρα-*, TETRA- + *ἀκτί-ς* (*ἀκτί-ν*) ray + L. dim. *-ella*); see -ID.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Tetractinellidæ* (also called *Tetractina*), a sub-order of siliceous sponges with four-rayed spicules. b. *sb.* A sponge of this order. So **Tetractinellidan** *a.* and *sb.*, **Tetractinelline** *a.*

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tetractinellidan*, *Tetractinelline*. 1892

Nat. Sc. Mar. 20 Tetractinellid spicules...occur...in the shallower regions. 1892 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 218/2 The sponge remains...belong largely to the Monactinellidæ though tetractinellid, lithistid, and hexactinellid spicules are also present.

Tetractys (tetræktis), Also 8 **tetractys** (s, 9 **tetraktys**. [a. Gr. *τετρακτύς*.] A set of four; the number four; esp. the Pythagorean name for the sum of the first four numbers (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10) regarded as the source of all things.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1317 That famous quaternary of theirs, named Tetractys, which consisted of four nines, and amounteth to thirtie six, was their greatest oth. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal. Pref.* (1713) 4 The Pythagoreans Oath, swearing by him that taught them the mystery of the Tetractys, or the number Four. 1774 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 415 Pythagoras had his tetractys, his mystic numbers, his symbols. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 12 note, The tetractys (consecrated as the sum total of the first four numbers 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10).

Hence **Tetractysm**, the Pythagorean doctrine of the tetractys.

1846 T. W. JENKYN *Baxter's Wks.* Pref. 50 Those who understand...what Tetractysm was to the Pythagoreans will...comprehend what Triadism was to Baxter.

Tetracyclic: see TETRA-.

Tetrad (tetrād), [ad. Gr. *τετράς* (τετραδ-) a group of four, the number four.]

1. A sum, group, or set of four; four (things, etc.) regarded as a single object of thought.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 82 It was a solemn Oath...to swear by him that delivered to them the mystery of the Tetractys, Tetrad, or number Four. *Ibid.* [see TETRACTYS]. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 24 Apr., The adorable tetractys, or tetrad, is the formula of God. 1895 *Athenæum* 2 Feb. 151/1 The great tetrad of senior wranglers of 1840 to 1843.

2. In spec. uses. a. *Chem.* An element, compound, or radical having a combining power of four units, i. e. of four atoms of hydrogen; a tetravalent element, etc.

1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 372/3 A tetratomic atom or tetrad. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxvii. 242 As in mineral chemistry we have radicals some of which are monads, and some dyads, triads, or tetrads. 1868 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 259 Silicon and titanium are tetrads.

b. *Biol.* (a) A group of four cells, e.g. spores, pollen-grains. (b) A group of four chromosomes formed by the division of a single chromosome. (c) A quaternary unit of organization differentiated from a triad.

1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment*, 52 In the tetrads arranged in the form of a cross, we observe, also, two plane surfaces at right angles. 1884 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 456 The cavity of the sporangium becomes filled with a granular plasma in which lie the mother-cells and the tetrads of spores...All the spores of the sixteen tetrads formed in the microsporangia reach maturity. 1885 [see 3]. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 101 In *Rhododendron hirsutum* all the pollen-tetrads of an anther-cavity are held together by a mass of sticky viscin. a 1909 (in sense b) WILSON (cited in C. D. Suppl.) 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Exper. Embryol.* 108 Granules of chromatin took the place of the tetrads and were unequally distributed to the spindle poles.

c. *Mus.* A chord of four notes (after TRIAD).

1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 332 The great majority of major tetrads in Palestrina's Stabat Mater are in the positions 1, 10, 8, 5, 3, 2, 4, 9.

d. In ancient systems of arithmetical notation: A group or series of four characters corresponding to successive powers of ten.

1883 SIR E. C. BAYLEY *General. Mod. Numerals* ii. 90 They [the Greeks] had however a system of 'octads' and 'tetrads' for expressing numbers of very high value.

e. *Math.* (See quot.)

1839 CAVLEY *Math. Papers* XII. 590 The term 'tetrad' is used in two distinct senses, viz. a tetrad denotes any four points; and it also denotes the four vertices of a self-conjugate tetrahedron in regard to a quadric surface...Two or more tetrads, in regard to one and the same quadric surface, are called similar tetrads.

3. *attrib.*, as *tetrad metal*, *term*; **tetrad-deme** *Biol.*, an aggregation of tetrads: see 2 b (b) and DEME 2.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 17 The fourth or tetrad term of our series of typical hydrides. 1868 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 445 Tin is a tetrad metal. 1863 P. GORDON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843/2 Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or monad, and terming any undifferentiated aggregate a *deme*, we have a *monad-deme* integrating into a secondary unit or *dyad*, this rising through *dyad-demes* into a *triad*, this forming *triad-demes*, and these when differentiated becoming *tetrads*, the Botryllus-colony with which the evolution of compound individuality terminates being a *tetrad-deme*.

Tetradactyl (tetrādæktīl), *a. and sb.* Also -*dactyle*. [ad. Gr. *τετραδάκτυλος* having four digits, f. *τετρα-*, TETRA- + *δάκτυλος* finger.] a. *adj.* Having four fingers or toes. b. *sb.* A four-toed animal (esp. a vertebrate). Hence **Tetradactylity**, **Tetradactyly**, the condition of having four digits; also **Tetradactylous** *a.* = a.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* xvii. II. 194 The foot of birds is most commonly *tetradactyle, with one toe or thumb at the heel and the other three in front. 1847 WEBSTER, *Tetradactyl*, an animal having four toes. 1891 *Nature* 5 Feb. 329/2 If...a man has a finger amputated, his *tetradactylity is a somatogenic property. 1828 WEBSTER, **Tetradactylous*. 1851 MANTILL *Petrif. i.* 8 3. 70 Narrow-toed tridactylous or tetradactylous species [of birds]. 1869 GILL-

MORE tr. *Figuer's Kept. & Birds* v. 421 The feet tetradactylous, and furnished with long and strong claws. 1904 *Amer. Nat.* XXXVIII. 3 From the ancestral canid *Cynodictis* of the Oligocene and lower Miocene, to *Lycaon* in which structural tetradactyly prevails.

Tetradarchy (tetradárki). [ad. Gr. τετρα- *darphía*, *t. tetras* TETRAD + *-arphía* rule.] = TETRARCHY.

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlv. 14 Philip revived the distinction of the tetradarchies. 1842 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antig.* s. v. *Tagus*, The four divisions of the country, tetradarchies or tetradarchies, which he re-established.

Tetradecane. Chem. [f. Gr. τετρα- four + δέκα ten + -ANE 2 b.] The saturated hydrocarbon or paraffin of the 14-carbon series, $C_{14}H_{30}$ = tetradecyl hydride; a waxy solid.

1877 WATTS *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 50 The boiling points and specific gravities of the higher paraffins of unknown structure are as follows: Tetradecane $C_{14}H_{30}$. Boiling point 236-240°.

So **Tetradecene** = **tetradecylene**. **Tetradecenyl**, the radical $C_{14}H_{27}$, as in **tetradecenyl alcohol**, $C_{14}H_{27}.OH$, *t. aldehyde*, etc. **Tetradecenoic a.** in **tetradecenoic acid**, $C_{14}H_{26}O_2$, a liquid boiling in vacuo at 275° to 280° C.; *t. aldehyde*, $C_{14}H_{26}O$, an oil not solid at -20° C. **Tetradecine** $C_{14}H_{28}$ = $CH_3(C_2H_5)_6$. **Tetradecolca**, in *t. acid*, $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$ = $C_2H_5(C_2H_5)_6$. CO_2H , a liquid (not solid at -10° C.), got by the action of moist argentic oxide, Ag_2O , on the aldehyde; **tetradecol aldehyde**, $C_{14}H_{26}O$, obtained in tables very soluble in alcohol, a product of the action of sodium on an ethereal solution of cyanobol. **Tetradecyl** or **Tetradecanyl**, the monatomic alcohol radical, $C_{14}H_{29}$, of this series; also **altri** = **tetradecyl**, as in **tetradecyl alcohol**. Hence **Tetradecylle a.**, of or pertaining to this radical; so **Tetradecylene**, the olefine of this series, $C_{14}H_{28}$ = $CH_2:CH(C_2H_5)_6$, a liquid substance; also **altri**, as in **tetradecylene glycol**.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 728 **Tetradecyl**, or **Tetradecanyl**, also called **Myristyl**. The fourteenth term of the series of alcohol-radicals, C_nH_{2n+1} . **Tetradecyl hydride**, $C_{14}H_{30}$, is one of the constituents of American petroleum. **Tetradecyl** or **Myristic Alcohol**, or **Methyl**, $C_{14}H_{30}O$, is one of the constituents of spermaceti.

Tetradecapod (tetradē-kāpōd), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [ad. mod.L. *Tetradecapoda*, f. TETRA- + DECA- ten: cf. DECAPODA.] *a. adj.* Having fourteen feet; belonging to the **Tetradecapoda**, an order of Crustaceans. *b. sb.* A crustacean of this order. So (in same senses) **Tetradecapoda** *a.* and *sb.*; **Tetradecapodous a.**

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1528 The two types, the Decapodan and Tetradecapodan. *Ibid.* 1576 Among the Tetradecapods there is the Chilean genus *Amphiroidea*. 1854 *Chambers' Jnl.* I. 267 Attached to each of them was a small, pale, tetradecapodous animal. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.*, *Crust.* 153 Fourteen-footed species or Tetradecapods.

† **Tetradia** *pa* *son*. Mus. Obs. [f. TETRA- + DIAPASON.] An interval of four octaves

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. **Tetradia** *pa* *son*, a Quadruple Diapason, otherwise called a Quadruple Eighth, or Nine and Twentyeth. 1801 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*

Tetradic (tētrā-dik), *a.* [f. TETRAD + -IC. Cf. F. *tétradique* (in Cotgr.).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tetrad.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proculus* (1792) I. 279 The tetradic ternary, and the triadic quaternary.

b. Chem. That is a tetrad; tetravalent.

1868 FOWLES' *Chem.* (ed. 10) 257. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 237 Carbon, which combines with 4 atoms of hydrogen, is tetratomic, tetradic, or quadrivalent. 1877 — *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 267 With silver... it [oxygen] forms the two oxides, Ag_2O and Ag_4O , in the latter of which it is tetradic.

c. Anc. Pros. (a) Containing four different metres or rhythms. (b) Composed of groups of systems, each of which contains four unlike systems.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tetradite (tētrādīt). Ch. Hist. [ad. late Gr. *tetradītēs*, pl. -ai, f. *tetras*, -ad- TETRAD: see -ITE 1.] (See quot.)

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Tetradite**, **Tetradites**, in antiquity, a name given to several different sects of heretics, out of some particular respect they bore to the number four.

1824 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.*, **Tetradites**, the Manichees and others, who believed the Godhead to consist of four instead of three persons, bore this name. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 601 Their adversaries called them **Tetradites**, **Tetraditai**, because they had four gods—the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit, and the Divine Being—in which those three were united.

Tetradon: see TETRODON.

Tetradrachm (tētrādrām). Gr. *Antiq.* Also in L. and Gr. forms 6-9 **tetradrachma**, 7-8 **-drachmon**. [ad. Gr. *tetradráchmon*: see TETRA- and DRACHM.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of four drachms: see DRACHM 1.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 313 Four **Tetradrachmas** a day. 1770 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 92 A fine Punic tetradrachm. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. 567 The less ancient tetradrachms were current during four or five centuries. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 6 The cistophori are tetradrachms bearing as their generic type a wreath and berries of ivy, surrounding a chest whence issue serpents.

Hence **Tetradrachmal** (-drā-kmāl) *a.*, of or pertaining to a tetradrachm.

1770 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 98 The medal... is of the tetradrachmal form. 1771 RAPER *ibid.* 533 Had the first Denarius been Didrachmal or Tetradrachmal, so well-informed a writer must have known it.

Tetradymite (tētrādīmīt). Min. [a. Ger. *tetradymit* (W. Haidinger, 1831), f. Gr. *tetradymus*-

or fourfold + -ITE 1.] Telluride of bismuth, found in pale steel-grey laminae with a bright metallic lustre. (The name has also been applied to WERNERITE.)

1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.* § 491 Tetradymite, Tellurium, and bismuth. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (1865), **Tetradymite**,... sulphotelluride of bismuth... from the quadruple mules in which its crystals usually appear. 1874 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIV. 224 The sulphurous variety of tetradymite has been observed at several new localities.

Tetradymous (tētrādīmōs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *tetradymus*-os (see prec.) + -OUS.] Said of an agaric having each perfect lamella or gill separated from the next by four equal short lamellae and three longer ones alternately placed, thus |||||; see also quot.

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, **Tetradymous**, where every alternate lamella of an Agaric is shorter than the two contiguous to it, and one complete lamella terminates a set of every four pairs of short and long... Also, where four cells or cases are combined. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Tetradymous**, having four cells or cases.

|| **Tetradynamia** (tētrādīnā-mīā). Bot. [mod.L. (Linnaeus, 1735), f. Gr. τετρα-, TETRA- + δύναμις power, strength + -ΙΑ 1: cf. DIDYNAMIA.] The fifteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens in pairs, four of which are longer than the others; corresponding to the N.O. *Cruciferae*. Hence **Tetradynamian a.**, = **Tetradynamous**; *sb.*, a plant of the class **Tetradynamia**; **Tetradynamious**, **Tetradynamous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this class; having four longer and two shorter stamens.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* II. ii. (1765) 74 **Tetradynamia**... There are in the Flowers of this Class six Stamina, four of which are longer than the rest. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 92 **Tetradynamia** is one of your first acquaintance under the gentler appellation of cruciferous flowers. 1828 WEBSTER, **Tetradynamian**. 1830 LINDELEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 20 The stamens are occasionally tetradynamous. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Tetradynamious**, or **tetradynamous**.

Tetraëdral, etc.: see TETRAHEDRAL, etc.

Tetraëterid to -gnathian: see TETRA-.

Tetraglot (tētrāglōt), *a.* [ad. Gr. type *τετρα- γλωττος, f. τετρα-, TETRA- + γλῶττα tongue: cf. POLYGLOT.] Speaking four languages; written or composed in four languages. So † **Tetraglottic**, † **Tetraglottical** *adjs.* Obs. in same sense.

1580 FLEMING in *Barlet's Ab.* Aaaa. This Quadruple Dictionary, or Lexicon tetraglottic. 1682 WHILER *Journ. Greece* i. 32 He hath printed a Dictionary Tetraglot, Ancient and Vulgar Greek, Latin, and Italian. 1721 BAILEY, **Tetraglottic**. 1881 N. & Q. 6th Ser. III. 456/2 A tetraglot dictionary, a century older still.

Tetragon (tētrāgōn), *sb. (a.)* Also 7-gone. [ad. Gr. *tetragōnon* a quadrangle: see TETRA- and -GON. So late L. *tetragōn-um*, F. *tetragone* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*.)]

1. *Geom.* A figure having four angles and four sides; a quadrangle considered as one of the polygons. *Regular tetragon*, a square.

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 22 In figures the Pentagon contains the Tetragone. 1690 LEVAGOURN *Curs. Math.* 588 Half the Angle of the Tetragon or Square. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 283 An Equilateral Triangle is also a Regular Figure of three sides, and the Square is one of four: the former being also called a Trigon, and the latter a Tetragon.

2. A square fort; a quadrangular building or block of buildings. Cf. QUADRANGLE *sb.* 3.

1669 STANNRED *Fortification* 1 A Tetragon or Square Fort. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 57 The Fort is a Tetragone from Corner to Corner. 1884 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/7 Populations living in immense tetragons of brick and stone.

b. A quadrangular court surrounded by buildings or walls, e.g. a college quadrangle.

3. *Astrol.* The aspect of two planets when they are 90° distant from one another relatively to the earth; the square or quadrat aspect.

a 1626 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 185 In the boroscope of Christ's nativity... Whether a trigon or no, this tetragon I am sure there was. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Tetragon**,... an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other a fourth part of a circle, or 90°. The tetragon is expressed by the character □. 1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.*, **Tetragons**.

b. Adj. Four-cornered, tetragonal, quadrangular. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 553 The remains of an ancient... fortification: it is now a regular tetragon terrace, about four feet high, with bastions at each angle.

Tetragonal (tētrāgōnāl), *a. (sb.)* Also (in sense 4) -ol. [f. prec. + -AL. So mod.F. *tétragonal*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles; quadrangular.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Tjb. When any equiangle triangle, square, or Pentagonum is... described within a circle, their sides are called the trigonal, tetragonal and pentagonal Cordes of that circle. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 627 Two Tetragonal Prisms of Tendons. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 592 An elongated pyramid with a tetragonal base.

2. *Bot. and Zool.* Quadrangular in section, like a 'square' rod; tetraquetrous.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf*, A leaf that has, instead of three ribs or edges, four or five, is called tetragonal, pentagonal, &c. 1853 ROYLE *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 641

Norway Spruce Fir. Leaves scattered, tetragonal. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 109 The bill is elongate, tetragonal, and acuminate.

† 3. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE *a.*, QUADRATE *a.* 2. *Obs.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 213 Reckoning on unto the seventh day, the Moon will be in a Tetragonall or Quadrat aspect, that is, 4. signes removed from that wherein the disease began.

4. *Her.* Represented as quadrangular: see quot.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., **Tetragonal Pyramids**, piles are generally considered to represent wedges, they are sometimes borne... square, in which latter case they may be termed square piles, or tetragonal pyramids reversed. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, **Tetragonal Pyramids**.

5. *Cryst.* Applied to a system of crystallization in which the three axes are at right angles, the two lateral axes being equal, and the vertical of a different length.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Introduct. 21 Crystallography... systems of crystallization... Having only the lateral axes equal. The Tetragonal and Hexagonal. 1876 GUANEE *Crystallogr.* 38 If four symmetrical planes only intersect in the same straight line it is called an axis of tetragonal symmetry. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix. 77 Crystals belonging to the tetragonal and hexagonal systems are singly refractive when viewed in the direction of the principal crystallographic axis.

† *B. sb.* = TETRAGON 1. *Obs. rare* -1.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts To Rdr.*, The intricate Geometrician will imprison me in his Triangles and Tetragons.

Hence **Tetragonally adv.**, in a tetragonal manner or form; **Tetragonalness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Tetragonalness**, the having four Corners, Squareness. 1888 CASSELL'S *Encycl. Dict.*, **Tetragonally**.

Tetragonidium: see TETRA- 1.

Tetragonism (tētrāgōniz'm). ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *tetragōnismos* squaring, quadrature; see TETRAGON and -ISM.] The squaring of the circle; the quadrature of any curve.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, **Tetragonism**, with some Foreign Writers is the same as the Quadrature of the Circle. 1715 tr. *Pandirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. avii. 381 [They] affirm the Invention of the Tetragonism we are speaking of. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

So † **Tetragonist**, one who attempts the squaring of the circle; † **Tetragonistic**, † **Tetragonistical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to tetragonism; **tetragonistic(al) calculus**, the differential calculus.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* i. iii. 104 Such famous writers as Scaliger, Longomontanus, and other Tetragonists. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, **Tetragonistick Calculus**, is the same with the Summatory or Differential Calculus of Leibnitz. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Tetragonistick Calculus**.

Tetragonous (tētrāgōnōs), *a. Bot.* [f. TETRAGON or late L. *tetragōnus* tetragonal + -OUS.] Having four angles; = TETRAGONAL *a.* 2.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* II. xxii. (1765) 125 Seed, a single one, oblong, often tetragonous. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 245 *Convolvulus arvensis*,... peduncle... 4gonous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 310 [Common Wheat] Inflorescence spicate, tetragonous.

Tetragram (tētrāgrām). [In sense 1, ad. Gr. τὸ τετράγραμμον (Clem. Alex. 666), 'the (word) of four letters', f. τετρα- four + γράμμα letter; in sense 2 from γράμμη stroke, line.]

1. A word of four letters; = next.

1870 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* s. v. **Tetragrammaton**. The Greek Zeus, Latin *Jove* and *Deus*, Persian *Soru*, Assyrian *Adad*, Arabian *Alla*, Egyptian *Amon*, German *Gott*, and a host of other words significant of Deity, are tetragrams. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 27 The Jews pronounced the tetragram YHWH by giving to it the vowels of Adonai.

2. *Geom.* The figure composed of four straight lines in a plane and their six points of intersection: commonly called **complete quadrilateral**.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. vii. 145 Thus, for instance, in a tetragram or tetragram every line of connection of two points or point of intersection of two lines is said to be the opposite of that of the remaining two.

|| **Tetragrammaton** (tētrāgrāmātōn). Pl. -ata. [a. Gr. (τὸ) τετράγραμματον (Philo 2. 152), 'the (word) of four letters', nent. of τετράγραμματος. *adj.* f. τετρα- four + γράμμα(- letter).] A word of four letters; *spec.* the Hebrew word written יהוה = YHWH or JHVH (vocalized as YAHWEH, JAHWEH, or JEHOVAH, q.v.); often substituted for that word (regarded as ineffable), and treated as a mysterious symbol of the name of God; sometimes used as a title of the Deity (see quot. 1689).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1592 Be greatest of all gods names, his title, Tetragrammaton. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 608 Among all the names of God that is the most excellent, which they call **Tetragrammaton**, that is (if we may so say), the fewer lettered name. 1606 N. BAKER *Sir P. Sidney's Urania* Cj b. Some call him mighty Tetragrammaton Offenders fower in composition. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. v. 61 The Tetragrammaton or adorable Mystery of the Patriarchs. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 44 But the tremendous Tetragrammaton Will not, not always be a looker on. 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) I. 463 The Quaternion is the holy Tetragrammaton, the same awful name variously pronounced among the sons of men: whether *Jeua*, *Isis*, *Jove*, *Öwee*, *Zeus*, or *Deus*; or... *Tien*, *Alla*, *Dios*, *Idio*, *Dieu*, or *Lord*; for these are all Tetragrammata. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Orig. Ps.* vi. 300 The earliest Greek copies reproduced the Tetragrammaton.

b. *gen.* with *a* and *pl.* A word of four letters used as a symbol.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 50 In a Tetragrammaton there are five Parts, four Letters, and the Tittle Jod, from which come Nephesh, Ruach, Neschamah, Chajah, and Jachidah, five Persons of the Soul. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 17 Our English tongue as well as the Hebrew hath a Tetragrammaton, whereby God may be named; to wit, Good.

† c. *fig.* An emblem or symbol of something sacred. *Obs. rare.*

1601 A. COPLE *Ans. Lct. Jesuit. Gent.* 79 They are so passing vain-glorious a Societe, that call ye it the verie Tetragrammaton of the Catholick church.

† d. as *adj.* Consisting of four letters. *Obs.*

a 1610 BABINGTON *Exp. Cath. Faith* ii. (1637) 195 O name that cannot be expressed! O name truly tetragrammaton! 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 50 The Tetragrammaton name of the Almighty.

Hence † **Tetragrammatical** *a.*, consisting of four letters; pertaining to the or a tetragrammaton; **Tetragrammatic** *a.* [irreg. for *-atic*], of or pertaining to the tetragrammaton.

1759 J. VEOMANS *Abecedarian* (title-p.), A Discourse on the Word, or A-Tau, tetragrammatical. 1895 FUNK'S *Standard Dict.*, Tetragrammatic.

|| **Tetragynia** (tetrag'zīnīā), *a. Bot.* [mod.L., f. TETRA- + Gr. γυνή woman, female, taken in sense 'female organ, pistil'.] The name of an order or division in many of the classes of the Linnean Sexual System of plants, comprising those having four pistils. Hence **Tetragyn** (*rare*), a plant of this order; **Tetragynian**, **Tetragynious**, **Tetragynous** *adjs.*, belonging to this order of any class; having four pistils.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* ii. viii. (1765) 92 *Tetragynia*, comprehending such Plants as have four Styles. 1828 WEBSTER, *Tetragyn*, in botany, a plant having four pistils. *Tetragynian*, having four pistils. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Tetragynius*, tetragynious. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tetragynous*, having a gynecium of four carpels. *Mod. Lex.*, the Holly, is an example of Tetrandria, Tetragynia.

Tetrahedral (tetrah'drāl, -he'drāl), *a.* Also 8-9 **tetrahedral**. [f. late Gr. τετραέδρος (see TETRA- + AL-)]

1. *a.* Having four sides (in addition to the base or ends); enclosed or contained laterally by four plane surfaces, as a *tetrahedral prism* or *pyramid*. *Tetrahedral angle*, *quoin*, one bounded by four planes meeting at a common apex.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* ii. xiv. 46 The internal cavity is found to be lined with beautiful tetrahedral prisms. 1812 SIA H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 124 Four particles may compose a tetrahedron, five a tetrahedral pyramid, six an octahedron. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* ii. 139 Body tetrahedral, furrowed above. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 85 The tetrahedral quoin, of the rhombic dodecahedron.

b. Quadrilateral, quadrangular. (Also in *comb.*) 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvii. (1818) ii. 491 Cells with regular tetrahedral bottoms. *Ibid.* 494 The tetrahedral-bottomed transition cells, still preserved their usual shape of hexagonal prisms.

2. Of or pertaining to a tetrahedron; having the form of a tetrahedron; *spec. in Cryst.*, belonging to a division of the isometric system of which the regular tetrahedron is the characteristic form.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 200 *Tetrahedral* (Hany tetraedre), when the crystal has the regular tetrahedron as a secondary form. Example, Tetrahedral blende. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 369 The spores are minute, tetrahedral granules, each presenting four facets, and are minutely ridged by a hexagonal network. 1903 A. GRAHAM BELL *In Nat. Geog. Mag.* June 225 The Tetrahedral principle in Kite Structure. When a tetrahedral frame is provided with aero-surfaces of silk or other material, it becomes a tetrahedral kite, or kite having the form of a tetrahedron.

Hence **Tetrahedrally** *adv.*, in a tetrahedral manner or form. So **Tetraedric**, **Tetrahedric** *adjs.*, tetrahedral.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Tetraedricus*, tetrahedral. 1864 WEBSTER, *Tetraedrally* (citing Dana). 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 13 The four spores or pollen-grains do not lie in one plane but are arranged tetrahedrally, and have moreover a somewhat tetrahedral form. *Ibid.* 438. 1890 *Smithsonian Rep.* 367 This latter [double linking] is an immediate consequence of the tetrahedral conception.

Tetrahedrid (tetrah'drid, -he'drid), *a. Cryst.* [f. as prec. + -ID 2.] = TETRAHEDRAL *a.* 2.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 208 Tetrahedrid mero-symmetry. The second case of holo-systematic hemi-symmetry, in which every normal is represented by a single face, is that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 206, 207, 210.

Tetrahedrite (tetrah'droit, -he'droit), *Min.* [ad. Ger. *tetraëdrit* (W. Haidinger 1845), f. as prec. + -it, -ITE 1 2 b.] Native sulphide of antimony and copper, with various elements sometimes replacing one or the other of these, often occurring in tetrahedral crystals; *fahlerz*, *fahlore*.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem. V.* 729 Large tetrahedral crystals of tetrahedrite, having mostly a rough dull surface, are found in the Cornish mines near St. Ansel. 1900 L. FLETCHER *In Brit. Mus. Return* 156.

Tetrahedroid (tetrah'droid, -he'droid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] *a. adj.* Resembling or approaching the form of a tetrahedron. *b. sb. Geom.* The envelope of a quadric surface which touches eight given straight lines.

1889 Cayley's *Math. Papers* i. 587 note, The surface here considered, the Tetrahedroid, is the general homographic transformation of the wave surface. 1899 *Geog. Jnrl.* Mar. 251 Causes, which... would go in the direction of producing tetrahedral, or tetrahedroid, deformation.

Tetrahedron (tetrah'edron, -he'dron), *Geom.* Pl. -a or -ons. Also 6-9 tetraedron; 6-8 tetra(h)edrum. [nd. late Gr. τετραέδρον sb., prop. neut. of τετραέδρος adj. four-sided, f. TETRA- four + ἔδρα base.] A solid figure contained by four plane triangular faces, a triangular pyramid; *spec. the regular tetrahedron*, the first of the five regular solids, contained by four equilateral triangles. Hence, any solid body, esp. a crystal, of this form.

Orthogonal tetrahedron, one in which the opposite edges, taken in pairs, are at right angles to one another. *Polar tetrahedron*, one of which the faces are polar to the vertices of another tetrahedron.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. def. xxii. 319 A Tetrahedron is a solid which is contained under four triangles equal and equilateral. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Tij, Tetraedron... a body Geometrical. *Ibid. margin*, Tetraedrum. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. vii. § 5 The notion or idea of God... is no more arbitrary or fictitious than the notion of a cube or tetrahedron or any other of the regular bodies in Geometry. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 234 The Tetraedrum of 4 solid Ls. 1800 tr. Lagrange's *Chem.* i. 359 Susceptible of crystallizing in tetraedra. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 50 They [crystalloids] appear as cubes, tetrahedra, octohedra, rhombohedra, and in other forms. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 92 Tetrahedrons are contained by four equiangular triangles.

Tetrahexahedron, *Geom.* [f. TETRA- + HEXAHEDRON.] A solid figure contained by twenty-four planes. † a. See quots. 1805-17, 1860. *Obs.* b. = TETRAKIS-HEXAHEDRON. Hence **Tetrahexahedral** *a.*, pertaining to, or having the form of, a tetrahexahedron.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 [Acrystalis] tetrahedral... when its surface consists of... four... ranges of planes, disposed six and six above each other. 1828 WEBSTER, *Tetrahexahedral*, in crystallography, exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces. 1847 *Ibid.*, *Tetrahexahedron*, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Tetrahexahedron*,... a figure having four ranges of bases, or faces, six in each range.

Tetrahydric (tetrahoid'rik), *a. Chem.* [f. TETRA- + HYDRIC.] Applied to an alcohol containing four hydroxyl groups, e. g. erythrite, C₄H₈(OH)₄.

1888 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* i. 101 Erythrite is the only fatty tetra-hydric alcohol known.

Tetra-icosane (tetrah'ikōsan), *Chem.* Also **tetrak-**, **tetrac-**. [f. Gr. τετρα- four + ἱκκοσι twenty + -ANE 2 b.] The saturated hydrocarbon or paraffin of the 24-carbon series, C₂₄H₅₀ = CH₃(CH₂)₂₂CH₃, a solid waxy substance.

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 673/1 Tetra-icosane, C₂₄H₅₀. 1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.*, Tetra-icosane. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, Tetraicosane.

So **Tetra-icoso-ic acid**, C₂₃H₄₄.CO₂H, a crystalline powder, very soluble in hot alcohol, occurring in the soap got by heating carnauba wax with aqueous NaOH.

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Chem. Dict.* IV. 673/1.

Tetraikaidekahedron. [f. Gr. τετρακαιδεκα- fourteen + ἔδρα base.] A fourteen-sided solid figure. Also *tessarakaidakahedron* (Cent. Dict.).

1894 *Athenaeum* 17 Feb. 216/3 At the request of Lord Kelvin. Mr. J. J. Walker exhibited and described Lord Kelvin's models of his 'Tetraikaidekahedron'.

Tetrakisazo-, *Chem.* [f. Gr. τετράκις four times + AZO-] Occurring in names of compounds containing four azo- groups.

Tetrakisdo-decahedron, *Cryst.* [f. Gr. τετράκις four times + DODECAHEDRON.] A solid body bounded by forty-eight triangular planes; also called HEXAKISOCTAHEDRON, octakis-hexahedron, tetra-konta-octahedron, and forty-eight scalenohedron; esp. the variety of this described in quot.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 204 The complete form has the character of a pyramid development of the rhomb-dodecahedron, each face of the latter figure being surmounted by a rhomb-based pyramid, to which it forms a conterminous base. These therefore are the forms that may be correctly designated as *tetrakisdo-decahedra* or *dodecahedric pyramids*.

Tetrakis-hexahedron. [f. Gr. τετράκις four times + HEXAHEDRON.] A solid figure contained by twenty-four equal triangular planes, having the appearance of a cube with a low pyramid raised on each of its six faces. (In *Cryst.* belonging to the isometric system.) In *Geom.* the name is specially applied to the figure when the pyramids are of such a height that all the adjacent faces are equally inclined to each other, so that the figure meets the sphere circumscribing the fundamental cube at fourteen points. Also called *tetrahexahedron* (b), *cube-pyramidion*, and *floroid*.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 86 A four-faced cube, or more technically a tetrakis-hexahedron. 1887 *Athenaeum* 10 Sept. 345/2 The new crystals are sharply defined cubes, of which some have the edges replaced by faces of the rhombic dodecahedron or of a tetrakis-hexahedron. 1895 STORY-

MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 195-6 The *tetrakis-hexahedron*... presents the aspect of a cube each face of which is surmounted by an obtuse pyramid, and it may, on this account, be termed the cube-pyramidion... The figure is a twenty-four-faced isosceleshedron.

Tetrakism, *nonce-nd.* [irreg. f. Gr. τετράκις four times + -ISM.] A theory or doctrine of four (persons, aspects, etc.).

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* i. 18 Coleridge... went on defining, or rather refining... talked of 'trinitism' and 'tetrakism', and much more.

Tetraleicoclone, -lemma: see TETRA- 1.

† **Tetralogue**, *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. τετρα-, TETRA- + λόγος speech, word, etc., after *monologue*, *dialogue*; cf. next.] A conversation between four persons or parties; also = TETRALOGY.

1649 ROBERTS *Classis Bibl.* 384 This song is also digested in forme... of a Tetralogue betwixt the Bridegroom, Christ; the Bridegrooms friends... The Bride her self... And The Churches Companions. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* i. p. cxxvi. The works of Plato are usually divided into tetralogues.

Tetralogy (tetrālōdgi). [nd. Gr. τετραλογία, f. τετρα-, TETRA- + λογία, -LOGY. Cf. F. *tétralogie*.]

1. *Gr. Antig.* A series of four dramas, three tragic (the *trilogy*) and one satyric, exhibited at Athens at the festival of Dionysus.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 158/1 He made a complete Tetralogy (four Drama's, as the manner was, when they contested, to be presented at four several Festivals). 1840 tr. C. O. Müller's *Hist. Lit. Greece* xxiv. § 2 In the several tetralogies, however, the satyric drama must have been lost or perhaps never existed.

b. Hence, Any series of four related dramatic or literary compositions.

a 1742 [WARBURTON] *Ricardus Aristarchus in Pope's Dunciad* (1743) p. xxxi. May we not then be excused, if for the future we consider the Epics of Homer, Virgil, and Milton, together with this our poem, as a complete Tetralogy, in which the last worthily holdeth the place or station of the satyric piece? 1864 GOULBURN *Peri. Relig.* iv. xii. A Tetralogy of Parables. 1883 *St. James' Gaz.* 3 Feb. 5 Wagner's 'tetralogy' of operas.

2. A set of four speeches. Cf. TETRALOGUE.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Tetralogie* (Gr.), a speaking or writing in four parts. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* ii. i. ix. 163 They [speeches of Antiphon] are in the form of tetralogies, each tetralogy containing a speech and a reply of the plaintiff and the defendant. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* v. 127 note, Discussed in Antiphon's second tetralogy. Hence **Tetralogie** *a.*, of or pertaining to a tetralogy.

1889 HAIGH *Attic Theatre* 27 But although the generic terms trilogy and tetralogy were of relatively late origin, it was customary at a much earlier period to give a common name to groups of plays composed on the tetralogic system.

Tetralophodont -to-mastigatē: see TETRA-.

Tetramerous (tetrāmēros), *a.* [f. mod.L. *tetramerus* (ad. Gr. τετραμερής four-parted, f. τετρα-, TETRA- + μέρ- part) + -OUS.] Having, consisting of, or characterized by four parts. *spec. a. Bot.* Having the parts of the flower-whorl in series of four. (Often written 4-merous.) b. *Entom.* Having the tarsi four-jointed, as the *Tetramera* among *Coleoptera*. o. Having four rays, as a starfish.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* 111. xxxv. 684 Tetramerous insects are those in which all the tarsi consist of four joints. 1835 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) i. 316 *Tetramerous*, [if a flower consists of organs] in fours. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 230 *Papaveraceae*... Flowers regular, 4-merous or 4-merous. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 173 All the other flowers on the plant are tetramerous. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. vi. 157 A tetramerous *Coleoptera* belonging to the family Rhynchophora.

So **Tetrameral** *a.*, having parts in fours; also, belonging to the *Tetrameralia*, a subdivision of the *Hydrozoa Acraspeda* in Claus's classification; **Tetrameralian** *a.* = TETRAMERAL; *sb.* a member of the *Tetrameralia*; **Tetramere**, a division of the fourth order in the supporting reticular skeleton of the extinct siliceous sponges (Cent. Dict. Suppl. 1909); **Tetramerism**, the condition of being tetramerous; division into four parts or into sets of four.

[1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 789 i. *Tetrameralia*: with four radial sectors... ii. *Octomeralia*: with eight sectors.] 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 941 The morphological significance of the primary subdivision into four or tetramerism of the germ-bands of *Stenobothrus* and *Ecanthus*. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Tetramerism.

Tetrameter (tetrāmētr), *Pros.* [ad. L. *tetrametrus* sb., a. Gr. τετραμετρ-ος adj., f. τετρα-, TETRA- + μέτρον measure. So F. *tétramètre*.] A verse or period consisting of four measures.

In ancient prosody, a trochaic, iambic, or anapaestic tetrameter consisted of four dipodies (= eight feet); in other rhythms a tetrameter was a tetrapody or period of four feet. The name was given specifically to the Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic or Septenarius, as in 'Crās a/mēt quī | nānqu' a | māvīt | quīque a/māvīt | crās a/mēt'.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-ol.* iv. 67 The first are couplets interchanged of xvi. & xiii. feet... the second of equal tetrameters. 1693 *Drayton Juvenal* (1697) p. xli. He makes no difficulty to mingle Hexameters with Iambique Trimeters; or with Trochaique Tetrameters. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristoph.* i. 93. I ask... what thou thinkest the most perfect measure, The trimeter or the tetrameter? 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* ii. 250 The metre... is the iambic tetrameter catalectic.

b. attrib. or as adj.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* V. 272 A poem, entitled Pontius Glaucus, written by him [Cicero], when a boy, in tetrameter verse. 1811 ELMSTON in *Edin. Rev.* Nov. 73 To introduce these refractory names into tetrameter trochaics, Aristophanes has twice used a choriambus, and once an ionic *a minore*, in the place of the regular trochaic *dipodia*. 1847 LATE *Grk. Metres* § 10.

Tetramorph (tetramōrf), *a.* [ad. Gr. τετράμορφος, prop. neut. adj. four-shaped, f. τετρα- four- + μορφή form.] A composite figure combining the symbols of the four evangelists (derived from Rev. iv. 6-8 and Ezek. i. 5-10).

1845 MAS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 80 The Evangelists, or rather the Gospels, are represented as the tetramorph, or four-faced creature. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* 430/2 *Tetramorph*. (Gr.) In *Christian Art*, the union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in one figure, winged, standing on winged, fiery wheels; the wings being covered with eyes. 1875 R. Sr. J. TYRWHITT in *Smith & Cheetham's Dict. Chr. Antig.* I. 634/1 The most interesting 6th century representation of them [symbols of the evangelists], is the quaintly but most grandly-conceived tetramorph of the Rabula MSS. 1898 C. BELL tr. *Huysman's Cathedral ix*, 177 With Christ enthroned... between the winged beasts of the Tetramorph.

Tetramorphic (tetramōrfik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] *a.* *Nat. Hist.* Occurring in four different forms. *b.* Of or pertaining to a tetramorph.

a. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 79 Oxalis, Wood-sorrel... Tetramorphic flowers occur. 1901 A. G. BUTLER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 15 Jan. 25 *Limnas chrysiphus* is tetramorphic both at Aden and on the White Nile. *b.* 1901 N. & Q. 9th Ser. VIII. 530/1 The tetramorphic emblems... date perhaps from c. 860 A. D.

So **Tetramorphism**, the phenomenon of exhibiting four different forms; in *Chem.*, the property of crystallizing in four several forms.

1909 in *Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.*

Tetramyrmecolone, nephric, etc.: see TETRA-

Tetrandria (tetrandrīa), *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1735), f. Gr. τετρα-, TETRA- + δνδρ-, stem of δνρ man, male; cf. POLYANDRIA, etc.] The fourth class in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants bearing hermaphrodite flowers with four equal stamens. Also an order in the classes Gynandria, Monœcia, and Dioecia, having four stamens. So **Tetrandr**, a plant having four stamens (Webster 1828); **Tetrandrian a.**, having four stamens (*ibid.*); **Tetrandrious** (Mayne 1860), **Tetrandrous adj.**, having four equal stamens; belonging to the class *Tetrandria*.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxiii. (1765) 130 *Tetrandria*, comprehending such Plants as have four Stamina. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 261 *Tetrandrous*: spikes filiform, panicled. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 73 *Penæa* has also tetrandrous flowers. 1878 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 39 In the Nettle, then, we have... in the male flower, stamens hypogynous, tetrandrous.

Tetrane (tetranē), *Chem.* [f. TETRA- 2 + -ANE 2 b.] The saturated hydrocarbon or paraffin of the tetracarbon series, C₄H₁₀, also called *butane*, *quartane*: see TETRYL.

1893 THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* III. 813 Tetryl hydrides. Tetrane, butane. 1. *Normal tetrane*, n-butane... Occurs in crude petroleum.

Tetrant (tetrant), [ad. L. *tetrans*, *tetrant-em* (Vitriv.), ad. Gr. τετρας = QUADRANT sb. 1 4 (b).] 1860 WEALE *Dict. Terms* (ed. 2), *Tetrants*, the four equal parts into which the area of a circle is divided by two diameters drawn at right angles to each other.

Tetraodon, etc.: see TETRODON.

Tetraonid (tetrāonid), *a.* (sb.) *Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Tetraonide*, f. L. *tetrao* (-ōnem), *a.* Gr. τετραών, applied by Pliny to the Black Grouse and Capercailzie, perh. also to other birds: see -ID 3.] Pertaining to the family *Tetraonide* of gallinaceous birds, including the grouse and allied forms; also as sb. a member of this family. (The term has also been used more widely to include the partridges, quails, and other birds.) So **Tetraonoid**, *a.* allied in form to the *Tetraonide*; sb. a tetraonoid bird (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **Tetraonine a.**, belonging to the *Tetraonine*, as a subfamily of the *Tetraonide*: see above and GROUSE sb. 1.

1847 WEAVER, *Tetraonid*, a term denoting a bird belonging to the tribe of which the *tetrao* is the type, as the grouse, partridge, quail, etc. 1864 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* I. iii. 63 The name of the English partridge... is applied to one American tetraonid (*Tetrao umbellus*), the pheasant... to another, *T. capid*. 1868 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 14 May 299 The great series of Galline, Pavinine, Phasianine, and Tetraonine birds. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 333/1 note, *Caccablis* lies 'on the Galline side of the boundary', while *Pertix* belongs to the Tetraonine group.

Tetra-paper. *Chem.* [Abbrev. of the full descriptive name: see quot.] A kind of test-paper. 1899 CAGNEY *Jakob's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 160 This [masking of the result] may be prevented by the use of tetra-paper (tetramethylparaphenyl-diamine). *Ibid.* vii. 382 Tetra-paper... immersed in the fluid will show the presence of ozone by taking a blue colour.

+ **Tetrapetalose**, *a.* *Bot. Obs.* [f. as next: see -OSE 1.] = TETRAPETALOUS.

1604 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 278 Tetrapetalose deformed Flowers coming out of the Scales of the Leaves. c. 1715 VOL. IX.

PETIVER *Gaspophyl.* x. 96 Scarlet and blew tetrapetalose Flowers.

Tetrapetalous (tetrāpetālos), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *tetrapetalus* (f. Gr. τετρα- four- + πέταλον PETAL + -OUS.) Having four petals.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 435 A wonderful strange Heath-leaf Tetrapetalous. *Plant.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Tetrapetalous Flower*... is that which consists of but four single coloured Leaves (which the Botanists call Petals). 1837 KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 80 If the petals of a tetrapetalous corolla are so disposed on their receptacle as to spread out in the form of a cross, they are said to be cruciform.

Tetraphalangeateto-phyllous: see TETRA-

+ **Tetraphylline**. *Min. Obs.* [ad. Ger. *tetraphyllin* (Berzelius, 1836), f. TETRA- + Gr. φύλλη tribe: see -INE 6.] An obs. name for TRIPHYLLITE.

1836 R. D. & T. Thomson's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* III. 477 *Tetraphylline*. This appears to be a variety of the preceding [Triphylline]. 1896 CUESTER *Dict. Names Min.* *Tetraphylline*... An obs. syn. of triphyllite, the name given when a fourth base was discovered in it.

|| **Tetrapla** (tetrāplā). Also 7-8 Anglicized tetraples. [a. Gr. τετραπλᾶ, neut. pl. of τετραπλῆς fourfold, f. τετρα-, TETRA- + πλῆς-fold. Cf. F. *tétraples* (Littre).] A text consisting of four parallel versions, esp. that of the Old Testament made by Origen. Cf. HEXAPLA, OCTAPLA.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xviii. 178 He maintains that the Tetraples and Hexaples of Origen... were call'd Tetraples, because they contain'd a fourfold Version; Hexaples because they comprehended six Versions. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 242 Origen's Tetraples, Hexaples, and Octaples. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecl. Hist.* xxiv. (1845) 516 Origen appears at first to have published the three versions of Aquila, Theodotion, and Symmachus, together with the Septuagint: they were arranged in four parallel columns, and the work was called Tetrapla.

Tetrapleuron (tetrāplūron), *Pl.* -a or -ons.

[a. Gr. τετραπλευρον a figure with four sides, f. τετρα-, TETRA- + πλευρόν rib, side.]

1. A square column.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 315/1 Square pillars or tetrapleurons, with either a statue, or a caryatid figure standing before.

2. *Morphol.* Pl. **Tetrapleura**: Organic forms with bilateral symmetry having four antimeres or corresponding opposite parts. Cf. DIPLEURA.

Hence **Tetrapleural a.**, *Morphol.*, zygoapleural with four antimeres. 1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tetraplocalous, etc.: see TETRA-

Tetraplois (tetrāplōis), *a.* [f. Gr. τετραπλῆος, -πλῆος fourfold + -OUS.] Fourfold, quadruple.

1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 16 May 684 Down the centre of the back is a series of tetraplois bright red spots.

Tetrapod (tetrāpōd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *tetrapodus* -us, ad. Gr. τετραπῶς, τετραπόδ- four-footed, f. τετρα-, TETRA- + ποῖς (ποδ-) foot. Cf. F. *tétrapode*.] *a.* adj. Having four feet or four limbs; *spec. in Entom.*, belonging to the *Tetrapoda*, a division of butterflies having only four perfect legs, the anterior pair being unfitted for walking.

b. *sb.* A four-footed animal; one of the *Tetrapoda*, applied by Credner to all vertebrates higher than fishes; in *Entom.*, a butterfly belonging to the *Tetrapoda*. Hence **Tetrapodichnite** (-i-knait), *Geol.* [ICHNITE], the fossil footprint of a four-footed beast; **Tetrapodology**, a treatise on quadrupeds; **Tetrapodous a.** = sense *a.* above.

1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 343 *Tetrapod*... an insect having only four perfect legs. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 205/2 No species of Bird ever declines... from the tetrapodous type of formation. 1844 PAGE *Rudim. Geol.* § 215 (1851) 126 note, Professor Hitchcock adds a third class, *tetrapodichmites*, or the footprints of some unknown four-footed animal. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Tetrapodologia*... term for a treatise on quadrupeds; tetrapodology.

Tetrapody (tetrāpōdi), *Pros.* [ad. Gr. τετραπόδια, f. τετραπόδ-: see prec.] A group of four metrical feet; a verse of four feet. So **Tetrapodio a.**, consisting of four metrical feet.

1846 WORCESTER, *Tetrapody*. 1889 *Amer. J. Philol.* July 225 The Bactrians and Indians... appear to have found the tetrapody short enough. *Ibid.*, It seems more natural to assume the tetrapody as the primitive march-verse, and the tripod as an intentionally differentiated form for purposes of recitation. 1891 Harper's *Mag.* Mar. 570/2 Most folk-songs are constructed upon tetrapodic periods. *Ibid.* [see DIPODY]. 1895 GLOERLEEVE *Lat. Gram.* (ed. 3) 458 Dipody... Tripody... Tetrapody.

Tetrapolar: see TETRA- I.

|| **Tetrapolis** (tetrāpōlis), [a. Gr. τετραπόλις of four cities; so sb.] A district of four cities; a state or political division consisting of four towns.

1846 GAOTE *Greece* I. v. I. 142 The inhabitants of the insignificant tetrapolis of Doris Proper. 1884 BOSCAWEN *Lecl. in Builder* 6 Dec., It was a tribe called the Akkadians who... founded the tetrapolis of Nimrod.

Tetrapolitan (tetrāpōlitān), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *tetrapolitānus* of four cities, f. prec., after *metropo-*litan.] Of or pertaining to four cities. *Tetrapolitan Confession*, a confession of faith drawn up by the four cities Strasburg, Memmingen, Constance, and Lindau, presented to the diet of Augsburg (1530).

1847 PRANDI tr. *Cantù's Reform. Europe* I. 103 Those

who were unwilling to admit the real presence, drew up another 'tetrapolitan confession'. 1906 C. G. M. CAIR *Bea's Portr. Reformers* 82 This symbol, generally called the Tetrapolitan from the four cities..., is also called the Strasburg Confession.

Tetrapous to Tetraprionid: see TETRA-

Tetrapterous (tetrāptēros), *a.* [f. mod. L. *tetrapterus* (a. Gr. τετραπτερος four-winged, f. τετρα- four- + πτερόν wing) + -OUS. Cf. F. *tétraptère*.] Having four wings; *spec. in Entom.* applied to four-winged flies; in *Bot.* having four wing-like appendages, as certain fruits. So **Tetapter** (see quot. 1846); **Tetapteran a.**, tetrapterous; sb. a four-winged insect.

1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 66 A Tetrapterous insect, the genus of which is uncertain, is said, when it is taken, to discharge its eggs like shot from a gun. *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 376 A substance intermediate between that of the elytra of *Coleoptera* and that of the wings of the Tetrapterous Orders. 1842 BRANDER *Dict. Sc. etc.*, *Tetapterans*, *Tetaptera*... applied by some entomologists to the insects which have four wings, and which thus constitute an extensive primary division of the class. 1846 SMART *Suppl. Tetapters*, insects with four wings; fossil fishes having four fins. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Tetapterus*... Bot., having four wings, as the fruit of *Tetragonia tetraetris*. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Tetapterous*, four-winged.

Tetrapotote to quetrous: see TETRA-

Tetrarch (tet-, tetrārk), *sb.* Forms: 4 tetrarke, 5 -archo, 5- tetrarch; also 4-6 in L. form *tetrarcha*. [ad. late L. *tetrarcha* (Vulgate), cl. L. *tetrarchēs*, *a.* Gr. τετράρχης, f. τετρα- four- + -αρχης ruling, ruler. Cf. F. *tétrarque* (13th c.).]

1. *Rom. Hist.* The ruler of one of four divisions of a country or province; at a later period applied to subordinate rulers generally, esp. in Syria.

[c. 1050 *Byzantine Hist.* in *Anglia* VIII. 239 Quod drans on lyden on grecise ys zecweden tetrarcha.] 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 1 Eroude tetrarcha [gloss that is, prince of the fourth part; 1388 tetrarke], herde the fame of Jhesu. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 233 He and his breper were made tetrarches, as hauenge the iijthe parte of a realm, from proctors. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1500) 28/1 The Emperoure... the halfe of the fury and Idumea gaue to Archylaus vnder name of Tetrache. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiv. 1 Herod the tetrarcha. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* i. i. All the earth, Her kings, and tetrarchs, are their tributaries. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* vii. 334 Kings and Tetrarchs proud, n purple Train. 1877 C. GRIFFIE *Christ* ix. (1879) 735 The tetrarch Antipas had come up from Tiberias, to show how devoutly he honoured the law.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* *a.* A ruler of a fourth part, or of one of four parts, divisions, elements, etc.; also a subordinate ruler generally.

1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 19 For this abundance pour'd at Plenties feet You shall be Tetrarchs of this petty world. 1652 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref. 45 The heads of the Church (where ever Christianity is preach'd) are Tetrarchs of Time; of which they command the fourth Division. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 201 If I... have propos'd What both from Men and Angels I receive, Tetrarchs of fire, air, flood, and on the earth Nations besides. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 307 It is not to the Tetrarch of Sardinia... that we mean to prove [etc.].

attrib. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 209 Men in whose constitutions one of the tetrarch Elements, fire, may seem to be omitted.

b. One of four joint rulers, directors, or heads. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornw.* (1662) I. 213 This was he who was one of the first four Tetrarchs or Joint-managers in chief of Marshall matters in Cornwall. 1902 BARING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 496/2 The Parmassian school [had] as their tetrarchs and judges Théophile Gautier, Léconte de Lisle, Baudelaire, and Banville.

3. *a.* The commander of a subdivision of an ancient Greek phalanx. (The quot. may belong here or to sense 1.)

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Scipio, Polyb.*, & Pan. (1853) 351 His bringing into the front of the center, as became some showy tetrarch rather than Hannibal, his eighty elephants.

b. In Fourier's social organization: A ruler of the fourth (ascending) rank.

1848 TAIT's *Mag.* XV. 706 There will be duarchs for four phalanx, triarchs for 12, tetrarchs for 48.

Tetrarch, a. (sb. 2) *Bot.* [f. TETRA- + Gr. ἀρχή beginning.] Proceeding from four distinct points of origin: cf. DIARCH.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 363 Triarch and tetrarch bundles sometimes occur in thick roots of species which are usually diarch. *Ibid.* 354 In the case of diarch and tetrarch structure of the main root. 1900 W. WALLACE in *Ann. Bot.* Dec. 643 The tetrarch or triarch root [of *Actinostemma*] has no pith and... no internal phloem.

B. sb. A stele containing four protoxylem groups. 1895 VINES *Students' Text-bk. Bot.* 179 The stele may have—in different structures—one to many protoxylem (primitive wood) groups, and is accordingly described as monarch... diarch... triarch... tetrarch... polyarch.

Tetrarchate (tetrārkētē), *Also 7 -at.* [f. TETRARCH sb. 1 + -ATE: cf. *exarchate* and F. *tetrarchat*.] The office or position of a tetrarch.

1651 C. CANTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 102 Your tetrarchate would be a gain for you to lose it. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 90 Agrippa, Herod's Successor in the Tetrarchate of Galilee. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* I. § 2. 41 It was Herod's feverish desire to emulate the title of King... that cost him his tetrarchate.

Tetrarchic (tetrārkik), *a.* [ad. Gr. τετράρχικος of a tetrarch: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to four rulers; pertaining to a tetrarch or to a tetrarchy.

1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXV. 528 The tetrarchic government is criticized. 1898 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Aug. 132 Now began tetrarchic and then monarchic rule.

Tetrarchical (tētrā'ikāl), *a.* Now rare. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.; also † of a country: ruled by tetrarchs; divided into tetrarchies (*obs.*). 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 21 The whole Ile is Tetrarchicall, 4 severall Kings swaying their Ebony Scepters in each Toparchy. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. x. (1650) 212 The Tetrarchicall or general banners, of Judah, Ruben, Ephraim and Dan. 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess. Author. Matters Relig.* xxxii. The patriarchs had a sort of tetrarchicall, or ethnarchicall authority, for I suppose it is not easy to distinguish them.

Tetrarchy (tētrā'ki). [ad. L. *tetrarchia*, *a.* Gr. *τετραρχία*, *f.* *τετράρχης* TETRARCH sb.¹ Cf. F. *tétrarchie* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

1. The district, division, or part of a country or province ruled by a tetrarch; the government or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* IV. 291 Wherefore Octavian... safe to Archelus the halfe parte of the Jewery, and Ydumea, in the name of a tetrarchie. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russie Commu.* (Hakl. Soc.) 3 These shires and provinces are reduced all into four jurisdictions, which they call cheftyrds (that is), tetrarchies, or fourth-parts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Tetrarchy, the government of the fourth part of a country (1674 add.) or a government of the whole by four persons. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VI. lix. 540 The tetrarchy of Agrippa...menaced Galilee on its eastern flank.

2. *transf. and fig.* A government by four persons jointly; a set of four tetrarchs or rulers; a country divided into four petty governments.

c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 3 The Danish tetrarchy. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 53 Hee ought to suspect a Hierarchy...to be as dangerous and derogatory from his Crown as a Tetrarchy or a Heptarchy. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dis. Physick* 12 The honourable Tetrarchy of Physicians, or Doctors...Chirurgians, Apothecaries, and Chymists. 1866 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. i. 19 In each of these districts we have a sort of tetrarchy, or special pre-eminence of four cities. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1033/2 Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a tetrarchy in the guise of Local Government.

Tetraceale to -spherical: see TETRA-.

|| **Tetraspora'ngium**. *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., f. TETRA- + SPORANGIUM; or f. TETRASPORE + Gr. *ἀγγέλιον* receptacle.] A sporangium producing or containing tetraspores. Rarely anglicized as **Tetrasporange** (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1890 *Athenaeum* 21 June 805/2 On the Development of the Tetrasporangia in *Rhabdochorton volutii*.

Tetraspore (tētrā'spōrē). *Bot.* [f. TETRA- + SPORE.] A group (usually) of four asexual spores, resulting from the division of a mother cell, in the *Florideae*, a group of *Algae*.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 88. 108 Tetraspores, mostly immersed in the fronds. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. III. 754/2 Tetraspore (is) one of the forms of fructification found in some sea-weeds. It consists of little clusters of spores, in most cases four in number, but very rarely eight. 1875 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 508/2 Spores have a tendency to divide into four; such compound spores are called tetraspores.

Hence **Tetrasporic** (-spō'rik), **Tetrasporous** (tētrā'spō'rēs, tētrā'spō'rēs) *adjs.*, composed of or producing tetraspores.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 172. 195 Distinguished by their almost constant production of tetrasporic, instead of polysporic, moniliform threads. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 26 [He] has demonstrated that they are habitually tetrasporous.

Tetraster (tētrā'stēr). *Biol.* [mod. L., f. TETRA- + Gr. *ἀστέρ* star.] A karyokinetic figure formed in the modification of a cell-nucleus by the combination of four star-like masses of chromatin united by spindles or filaments.

1890 EILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Tetraster**, the figure presented when there are four centres of radiation during the indirect division of a nucleus into four daughter-nuclei. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Exper. Embryol.* 128 In the case where two sperm-nuclei unite with the egg-nucleus a tetraster is formed, that is four asters united by spindles in a square or rhombus.

Tetrastich (tētrā'stik, tētrā'stik). *Pros.* Also 7-9 tetrastich(h)on, [pl. -a]; 7-8 tetrastie, -stiecke, 7-9 -stick. [ad. L. *tetrastichon* a quatrain, *a.* Gr. *τετράστιχον*, neut. of *τετράστιχος* containing four rows, *f.* *τετρα-*, TETRA- + *στίχος* row, line of verse. Cf. F. *tétrastiche*, -ique.] A stanza of four lines.

1580 SPENSER *Let. to Harvey* Wks. (Globe) App. ii. 709/1 Here I let you see my olde use of toying in Rymes turned into their artificial straightnesse of Verse by this Tetrasticon. 1625 USSHER *Anno. Jesuit* 325 Therefore doth Theodoros Prodromus begin his Tetrastich upon our Saviours Resurrection. 1702 *Burlesque of R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quev.* 62 What Man though always in the Pouts The following Tetrastick doubts? 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* Wks. II. 92 Selvaggi praised him in a distich, and Salsilli in a tetrastick: neither of them of much value. 1824 JOHNSON *Topogr.* I. 330 The last page, on which are an Epistle and Tetrastichon in Roman. 1865 R. PALMER *Bk. Praise* 489 The two tetrastichs composing the first stanza are transposed.

Hence **Tetrastichal**, **Tetrastichic** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tetrastich, or consisting of tetrastichs; **Tetrastichism**, the formation of tetrastichs.

1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1955 The alphabetical psalm (xxxviii)...is almost entirely tetrastichic. 1890 G. BICKELL in *Athenaeum* 22 Nov. 700/3 There are hexastichic strophes throughout Prov. xxx., and tetrastichic ones in i. 7-ix. 18. 1895 Q. *Rev.* Jan. 128 A tetrastichal metre should be chosen. 1898 R. ELLIS in *Classical Rev.* XII. 120 The process which Rutherford...applies calls tetrastichism, i.e. reduction of a larger original to a total of four verses.

Tetrastichous (tētrā'stikəs), *a.* *Bot. and Zool.* [f. mod. L. *tetrastich-us* (*a.* Gr. *τετράστιχος*: see prec.) + -OUS.] Having organs or parts in four rows. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Tetrastichous**, having a four-cornered spike.

Tetrastigm (tētrā'stig'm). *Geom.* [f. Gr. *τετρα-*, TETRA- + *στίγμα* prick, mark, point.] The complete figure composed of four points in a plane and their six connecting straight lines; commonly called **complete quadrangle**. 1863 [see TETRAGRAM 2].

|| **Tetrastoon** (tētrā'stōn). *Arch.* Pl. -oa. [*a.* Gr. *τετράστοον*, neuter of *τετράστοος* having four porticos (*f.* *τετρα-* + *στόα* porch).] A court-yard having open colonnades on each of its four sides.

1838 BRITTON *Art & Archaeol. Mid. Ages*, **Tetrastoon**,... a court-yard with porticos, or open colonnades on each of its four sides. 1908 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Nov. 411 This atrium is what Eugenius calls a tetrastoon.

Tetrastyle (tētrā'stil), *sb. and a.* *Arch.* [ad. L. *tetrastyl-os* adj., *tetrastyl-on* sb., *a.* Gr. *τετράστυλος* (neut. -ov) with four pillars, *f.* *τετρα-*, TETRA- + *στυλος* pillar. Cf. F. *tétrastyle*.]

a. sb. A structure having four pillars or columns; a group of four pillars.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, **Tetrastyle**, is a Building which hath four Columns in the Faces before and behind. 1769 *De Poe's Tour Gr. Brit.* I. 369 An Organ of very good Workmanship, and supported by a Tetrastyle of beautiful Gothic Columns. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Art*, etc., **Tetrastyle**, a building having four columns in front.

B. adj. Having or consisting of four columns.

1837 *Antiq. Athens* 42 Including the tetrastyle portico and that of the Caryatides. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav.*, *Russia* 85/1 A tetrastyle Ionic temple of the purest white marble. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* s.v. *Colonnade*, If the columns are four in number, it is called tetrastyle.

So **Tetrastylō** (-stī'lik) *a.* = *B.*; also **Tetrastylous** *a.* *Bot.*, having four styles or pistils.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Tetrastylous**, having four styles...: tetrastylous. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Tetrastylous**.

Tetrasyllable (tētrā'sī'lāb'l), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. TETRA- + SYLLABLE; cf. Gr. *τετρασύλλαβος* of four syllables.] *a.* sb. A word of four syllables. *b.* adj. Tetrasyllabic.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iii. (Arb.) 82 Every syllable being allowed one time, either short or long, it fell out that every tetrasyllable had four times, every trissyllable three, and the bisyllable two. 1749 J. MASON *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 17 Any two...joined together in a different Position make a different tetrasyllable Foot.

So **Tetrasylla'bic**, **Tetrasylla'bical** *adjs.*, consisting of four syllables.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Tetrasyllabic**, that hath or contains four syllables. 1775 ASH, **Tetrasyllabic**, containing four syllables. 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 343 note, Describing the antient feet, classing them as dissyllabic, trissyllabic, and tetrasyllabic.

Tetrasyllabism to -theite: see TETRA-.

Tetrastyle to -theite: see TETRA-.

Tetrathionic (tētrā'thō'nik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. TETRA- + Gr. *θειον* sulphur + -ION: see -THIONIC.] In **tetrathionic acid**, H₂S₄O₆, a colourless, inodorous, very acid liquid, containing four atoms of sulphur in the molecule. Hence **Tetrathionate**, a salt of tetrathionic acid.

1848 *Chem. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 13 A double salt of the pentathionate and tetrathionate of potash. *Ibid.* 15 Sept. 369 Under the name of polythionic acids the author [F. Kessler] comprises the trithionic, tetrathionic and pentathionic acids. 1854 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 140 Tetrathionic Acid...was discovered by...Fordos and Gélis [1843]. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orri's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 285 Bisulphuretted hyposulphuric acid (Tetrathionic acid). 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 641 Tetrathionic Compounds. *Ibid.*, Tetrathionate of Barium, Ba(S₄O₆) 2 H₂O, is obtained in large tabular crystals.

Tetratonic (tētrā'tō'nik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. TETRA- + -TONIC.] Containing four atoms in the molecule. † *b.* = TETRAVALENT, QUADRIVALENT. *Obs.* † *c.* = TETRAHYDRIC. *Obs.*

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 52 Tetratonic, or Tetrabasic elements, each atom of which in combination is equivalent to H₄, or four atoms of hydrogen. 1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 372/3 Carbon has been shown by Kekulé [1857 *Annalen der Chemie* 104, p. 133] to be tetratonic. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 237 Carbon, which combines with 4 atoms of hydrogen, is tetratonic, tetradic, or quadrivalent. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Watts' Atom. The.* 120 Both vapours are tetratonic, or, in other words, the molecules of phosphorus and arsenic are formed of four atoms.

Tetratone, -top: see TETRA-.

Tetratriton (tētrā'trītōn), *a.* *Chem.* [f. TETRA- + Gr. *τρι(δ)κοντα* thirty + -ANE.] The saturated hydrocarbon or paraffin of the 34-carbon series, C₃₄H₇₀.

Tetravalent (tētrā'vālēt, tētrā'vālēt), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. *τετρα-*, TETRA- + L. *valēt-em*, pr. pple. of *valere* to be worth.] Combining with four atoms of hydrogen or other monovalent element,

or with four monovalent radicals, or capable of replacing four atoms of monovalent elements in a compound; thus the atoms of carbon and of lead are tetravalent in the compounds CH₄, Pb(C₂H₅)₄. Also called **quadrivalent**. So **Tetravalence**, the quality or fact of being tetravalent; quadrivalence.

1868 WILLIAMSON *Chem. for Students* 124 Oxygen is...called a divalent element. A similar reasoning shows nitrogen to be trivalent, and carbon is tetravalent. 1887 *Athenaeum* 13 Aug. 217/1 Proof is thus afforded that these elements [sulphur and selenium] are at least tetravalent in function.

Tetrazial to **Tetrazonian**: see TETRA-.

Tetrazole (tētrā'zōl). *Chem.* [f. TETRA- + Az(O- azote + L. *oleum* oil).] A colourless compound of carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen, N₄CH₂ = N<CH.NH, having acidic properties, crystalline, N=N, lizing in lustrous prisms or plates.

1892 BLADIN in *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* is obtained as a yellowish, crystalline mass, and is purified by crystallisation from alcohol.

Tetrazomal, **Tetrazoid**: see TETRA-.

Tetrazone. *Chem.* [f. TETRA- + Az(O- + -ONE.)] Name of a class of basic compounds containing four nitrogen atoms, with the formula R₂NN.NNR₂, in which R is any monovalent group. *Ethyl tetrazone*, (C₂H₅)₂NN:NN(C₂H₅)₂, is a basic liquid of alliaceous odour.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Tetremimeral (tētrēmī'mērāl), *a.* *Pros.* [f. Gr. *τετρα-* four- + *ἡμιμερ-ῆς* half, halved (f. *ἡμι-* half + *μέρος* part) + -AL; after *penthemimeral*.] Occurring at the end of four half feet.

1906 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Eng. Pros.* I. 270 He mainly observes the tetremimeral caesura, which is really important in rhyme-royal, very carefully.

|| **Tetrevangelium** (tētrēvā'ngeli-ŏm, -geli-ŏm). [After med. L. *tetrevangelia*, pl. f. Gr. *τετρα-* four- + *εὐαγγέλιον* gospel, EVANGEL.] The four gospels collected into one manuscript or book. 1898 *N. York Independent* 27 Jan. (Cent. Suppl.) Codex Bezae goes back not into a tetrevangelium, but into a detached collection...in which the Lucan writings were a separate factor, unconnected with the rest. 1905 *Expositor* Aug. 123 We find it in the Tetrevangelium, a collection which was very probably made in Asia.

† **Tetric**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 **tetric**, 7 **tetrick** (*e.* [ad. L. *tetric-us*, *tetric-us* forbidding, harsh, gloomy, f. *teter* foul: see -IC.] = TETRICAL.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 45 In þe tetric and sorowfull science visit amþe þe sabyntis. 1630 VERNER *Via Recta* iii. 23 It [wine]...correcteth the tetric qualities which that age is subject vnto. 1684 Sir T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1835) IV. 276 Her youthful days are over, and her face hath become wrinkled and tetric. 1811 H. MARTYN *Diary in Mem.* (1825) III. 378 Amongst the others who came and sat with us, was my tetric adversary, Agra Acher.

So † **Tetricity** [L. *tetricitas*], † **Tetricitude** [L. *tetricitudo*], the quality of being 'tetric', harshness, sourness; † **Tetricous** *a.* = TETRIC *a.*

1623 COCKERAM, **Tetricitie**, the sourness of the countenance. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Tetricity**, sourness or sadness of countenance. **Tetricitude**, idem. 1777 BAILEY Vol. II, **Tetricous**, sour in Countenance, crabbed, morose.

Tetric, *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. *τετρα-*, TETRA- 2 + -IC.] In **tetric acid**, a substance described by Demarcay in 1877, now believed to be C₁₀H₁₂O₆, or C₅H₆O₃. It is a colourless body crystallizing in triclinic prisms. Its salts are **Tetrates**.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1918 Tetric acid and its homologues...are formed by the successive action of bromine and alcoholic potash on the ethylic ethers of aceto-acetic acid and its homologues.

Tetrical (tētrikāl), *a.* *Obs. or arch.* [f. as TETRIO *a.* + -AL: see -ICAL.] Austere, severe, harsh, bitter, morose.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replie*. Wks. 1843 I. 209 Touching the tetricall theologisation of these demy diuines, and Stoical studentes. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii. 11 It is not good to be too tetric and virulent. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Tetrical**, rude, rough, unpleasant, sower, crabbed, hard to relish. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 81 Some so tetric, so cross-grained, and of so corrupt a taste. 1901 M. HUMÉ *Span. People* 488 He had none of the forbidding, tetric Spanish form of devotion.

Hence **Tetriciousness**, the quality of being tetric. 1653 GAUDEN *Hiraz*. 170 It requires...diligence...to contend with younger ignorance, and elder obstinacy, and aged tetricness.

Tetricity, -cous, **Tetricitude**: see after TETRIC¹. [Tetricfolie, error in Holland (whence tetricfoil in Daniel) for *tre-trifoly*, i.e. *tree-trifol*.]

Tre-trifoly was applied by Turner to the *Cytisus* of the ancients (*Medicago arborea*). The black-wooded *Cytisus* of Pliny was the laburnum (*Cytisus Laburnum*).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xl. I. 490 Yet the Cytisus or Tetricfolie is blacker, and seemeth most to resemble the Ebene. 1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* v. i. 85 And seek out Clouer for thy little Lambes, And Tetricfol to cheerish vp thy Dammes.]

Tetrobol (tētrō'bol). Also 7-8 tetrobolon, -um, 9 -us. [ad. mod. L. *tetrobol-um*, *a.* Gr. *τετράβολον* a four-obolus piece, *f.* *τετρα-* four- + *ὀβολός* OBOLUS.] A silver coin of ancient Greece of the value of four oboli.

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Tetrobolon**, four Drams. 1706 PHILLIPS (*ed. Kersey*), **Tetrobolium**, a Coin

of four *Oboli*, about four Pence half-penny of our Money. 1842 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & R. Antiq.* s. v. *Drachma*. Specimens of the tetrobolus, triobolus, diobolus, three-quarter-obol, half-obol, are still found. 1895 *Athenaeum* 23 Nov. 723/1 An Agnetic hemi-drachm of about 40 grains... was equivalent to the Corinthian drachm or Attic tetrobol.

Tetrode (tet'rod). Zool. [f. TETRA- + Gr. *ōdōs* way.] A sponge-spicule with four equal rays in the same plane.

|| **Tetrodon** (tet'rdpn). Ichthyol. Also tetradon, tetradon. [mod.L. (Linnaeus 1766), f. Gr. *tetrap-* four + *ōdōs*, *ōdōv* tooth. So *F. tetrodon*.] A genus of plectognathic fishes, typical of the family *Tetrodonidae*, in which the jaws are divided longitudinally by a groove, giving the appearance of four large teeth; a fish of this family, a globe-fish. Hence **Tetrodonic** a., of, pertaining to, or derived from fishes of this genus; *Chem.* applied to a poisonous acid obtained from the roe of a fish of this genus (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909); **Tetrodonin**, a crystalline base obtained with tetrodonic acid. So **Tetrodont** (also **tetrodont**), a. having (apparently) four teeth; belonging to the *Tetrodonidae*; sb. a tetrodon or globe-fish. Hence **Tetrodontid**, **Tetrodontoid** adjs. and sb.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 237 These are the Sun Fish, the Tetrodon, the Lump Fish. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 214. The genus tetrodon, in one species, secretes an electric fluid. 1854 *BADHAM Patient*. 409 The tetrodons seem as unsafe for food as the didons. 1858 *BAIRD Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s. v. *Diodontidae*. The true didonts, the tetrodons, and the sun-fishes. 1883 *Spectator* 19 May 639 The tetrodon, a knobby, bladder-shaped creature, used by the Chinese as a lantern, when he has been scooped.

† **Tetronymal**, a. Obs. rare-^o. [f. Gr. type **τετρώνυμος* (f. *τετρα-* four + *ὄνομα* name) + -AL.] 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Tetronymal*, that hath four names.

Tetrose (tet'ros). Chem. [f. TETRA- + -OSE 2.] The name of the class of sugars containing four carbon atoms in the molecule. 1909 *Cent. D. Suppl.*

Tetrous (tet'ras), a. Now rare. [f. L. *tæter* (tæter) offensive, foul + -OUS.] Offensive, foul.

Sometimes from contiguity of form and sense confused with **TETTEROUS**; so in quot. 1890.

1637 *BRIAN Pisse-graph.* (1679) 133 Your heart and head are assaulted with a tetrous vapour, so that you are melancholic and cannot take your rest. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 411 The Decoction [of Elder buds] is admirable to assuage inflammations and tetrous humours and especially the Scorbutic. 1890 A. W. TOURGEE in *Chicago Advance* 27 Mar. A leper whose tetrous spots threaten every soul that looks upon them.

Tetroxide. Chem. [f. TETRA- 2 a + OXIDE.] A binary compound containing four atoms of oxygen; e. g. nitrogen tetroxide, NO₂.

1866 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* vii. 63 The same blue body [nitric trioxide] is obtained by adding water to nitric tetroxide and drying the distillate over calcium chloride. 1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VI. 239 The tetroxide... appears... to be capable of existing in the two polymeric modifications NO₂ and N₂O₄.

Tetroxy-. Chem. [f. as prec. + OXY(GEN).] In comb. equivalent to *tetrahydroxy-*, denoting the substitution of four hydroxyl groups (OH) in the compound to the name of which it is prefixed.

Tetryl (tet'ril). Chem. [f. TETRA- 2 + -YL.] The monovalent radical of the tetracarbon series, C₄H₉, also called BUTYL; chiefly attrib. = *tetrylic*, as in *tetryl hydride* = *TETRAENE*, *tetryl acetate*, *alcohol*, *aldehyde*, *chloride*, *oxide*, *sulphide*, etc.; *tetryl compounds*, *group*, *series*, etc.

1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 195 Tetryl, Butyl, or Valyl... is one of the products obtained during the electrolysis of the valerate of potash. *Ibid.* 33 Valerianic or Tetrylformic [acid]. 1862 *Ibid.* 248 Tetryl Glycol (Butyl Glycol). 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 732 None of the tetryl-compounds can be directly prepared from it [tetryl]. *Ibid.*, Tetryl forms compounds with other alcohol-radicals. Tetryl-ethyl, C₈H₁₄... Tetryl-amyl, C₁₀H₂₀... Tetryl-hexyl, C₁₀H₂₂...

Hence **Tetrylamine**, an amine or compound ammonia of tetryl, also called BUTYLAMINE; **Tetrylate**, a salt of tetryl or butyric acid; **Tetrylene**, the olefine of the tetryl group, C₄H₆, also called **Tetrene** and **Butylene**; attrib. as *tetrylene-diamine*; **Tetrynic** a., pertaining to tetrylene; **Tetrylic** a., of tetryl, in *tetrylic acid*, etc.

1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 737 With nitrate of silver, tetrylamine forms a tawny yellow precipitate. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 190 Hydrocarbons homologous with olefant gas, ... 4. Tetrylene, Butylene, or Oil Gas (C₄H₆)... was ascertained by Faraday to be one of the products furnished by the destructive distillation of oil. 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 738 Tetrylene at -18° is a colourless mobile oil, having an ethereal but peculiar and penetrating odour. *Ibid.* 739 Tetrylenic alcohol, C₄H₁₀O₂, Tetryl- or Butyl-glycol... a colourless, viscid, inodorous liquid, having a mild aromatic taste. *Ibid.*, Tetrylenic bromide, C₄H₈Br₂... Tetrylenic chloride, C₄H₈Cl₂. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 127 Tetrylic alcohol is a colourless liquid of high refracting power, lighter than water.

Tett, **tette**, obs. forms of **TEAT**.

Tetter (tet'tet), sb. Forms: 1 *tetr*, 1-6 *teter*, 4-5 *tetre*, 5-yr, -ere, 6-7 -ar, 6-8 *tettar*, (7 *teater*, 9 *dial. titter*), 6- *tetter*. [OE. *teter* = *Otent*. **tetru-*, pre-*Teut*. **dadru-*, Skr. *dadru* a kind of cutaneous disease, f. *dṛ* to crack; cf. Lith. *dedervine* tetter. The simple word is not preserved elsewhere in *Teut*, but cf. OLG. *zitaroh* (:-

**titruha*), MHG. *zitaroch*, Bav. dial. *zitt(e)roch*, -en, Tyrol *zitrach*; also mod. Ger. *zittermal*, *zitterflechte*, Swiss *zitterabel* tetter, ringworm.]

1. A general term for any pustular herpiform eruption of the skin, as eczema, herpes, impetigo, ringworm, etc.

Crusted, *pustular*, *running tetter*, *impetigo*; *eating t.*, lupus; *honeycomb t.*, favus; *humid or moist t.*, eczema; *milky t.*, milk-blotch; *scaly t.*, psoriasis.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 128 *Basis*, teter. *Ibid.* 502 *Impetigo*, tetr. *Ibid.* 791 *Papula vel pustula*, spryng vel tetr. 1725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 128 *Basis*, teter. c 897 K. *Alfred Gregory's Past.* C. xi. 71 Se donne hæfð teter on his lichoman se hæfð on his mode gitsunga. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 150 Heo ofgenimð þone scruf & þone teter. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxv. 99 Teter witollice hæfð on lichaman. 1387 *TAEVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 61 Þere beep hootte hatches, þat wascheþ of teteres, oþer sores and scabbes. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wölcker 791/14 *Hec serpsedo*, a teter. 1584 *Cogan Haven Health* xxviii. (1636) 48 For a Tetter or Ring-worme, a little Mustard laid upon it within a few dayes will cure it. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. v. 71. 1622 *HARVEY David's Vow* viii. 284 It is good, to let a Tetter before it spread to a Ringworme. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 66 The true Oil of Cedar is admirable for curing Tettters. 1850 *BLACKIE Echinylus* I. 125 A leprous tetter with corrosive tooth [would] Creep o'er my skin, and fasten on my flesh.

fig. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 19 What a universal tetter of impurity had inveniend' every part, order, and degree of the Church. 1647, 1705 [see RINGWORM 1 b]. 1693 *SOUTHERNE Maid's last Prayer* i. i. The mercenary itch in an old woman; 'tis the very tetter of that sex. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 145 In ran the air by chance, And lat out baith the wind and matter, That lang had lodgit in that tetter.

2. A cutaneous disease in animals, esp. horses.

1551 *HULOET*, Tetter for horse, *herpeta*. 1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* 272 The Tetter commeth vnto many dogs naturally or by kind or by age. 1614 *MARSHAM Cheap Husband* (1623) 110 To heale any Tetter, or drie scabbe in Goates. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4400/4 A black Gelling... a Tetter on the off Breast. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 156 A cure for warts or tetter on horses. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Tetter*, called by farriers the flying-worm, or ring-worm. It runs up and down the skin in different directions, from whence it receives its name.

† **Tetter**, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec.] *trans.* To affect with, or as with, a tetter.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* III. i. 79 So shall my Lungs Coine words... against those Meazels Which we disdain should Tetter vs.

Tetter-berry (tet'ter-ber). The common Bryony, *Bryonia dioica*; also, the berry of this plant. Various said to cure and to produce tetter.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccvi. 720 In English Bryonie, white Bryonie, and tetter Berrie. 1598 *FLORIO, Vitalic*, wilde vine or tetterberrie growing in hedges with red berries... the iuice whereof will cause the skin to blister. 1640 *PARKINSON Theatr. Bot.* II. xiii. 181 Good against all fretting and running cankers, gangrenes and tetteres, and therefore the berries [are] usually called of the Country people, Tetter berries. 1886 *BRITTON & H. Plant-n.*, *Tetter-berry*... *Hants*, where children have an idea that the juice of the fruit will, if it touches the skin, produce tetter.

Tetterish, a. [f. TETTER sb. + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of tetter: with quot. cf. 1758 in next.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 36. 4/2 It... heales all Tetterish Humors.

Tetterous (tet'ter-as), a. [f. TETTER sb. + -OUS.] Of the nature of, proceeding from, or causing tetter.

In quot. 1758 perhaps an error for **TETROUS**, foul.

1719 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (1726), *Noli-me-tangere*, touch me not, is a tetterous eruption, thus call'd, from its Soreness, or Difficulty of Cure. 1750 *KUTTY in Phil. Trans.* LI. 476 Scab, tetterous eruptions, scald head, and sore eyes. 1758 J. S. Le *Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 131 A tetterous Humour... shall create an Obstruction.

Tetter-totter, variant of **TITTER-TOTTER**.

Tetterworm (tet'ter-wurm). A cutaneous affection; = **TETTER**; a form of ringworm.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 38 [It] ouerspreads the face and body thereof, like a Canker or Tetter-worm. 1737 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Tetter-worm*, an Insect. a 1825 *FORB Vocab. E. Anglia*, *Tetter-worm*,... a cutaneous efflorescence, a series or confluence of minute pustules, nor is it so troublesome and obstinate an affection as the ring-worm. It is a miliary eruption, in form rather vernicular than annular.

Tetterwort (tet'ter-wurt). The common Celandine, *Chelidonium majus*: so called because supposed to cure tetteres.

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 175 Celydonye or teterwort, *celidone*. 1578 *LYTE Dodona* i. xx. 31 Called... in English Celandyne, Swallowurt, and of some Tetterwurt. 1640 *PARKINSON Theatr. Bot.* v. lxx. 618 Tetterwort... the iuice often applied to tetteres... will quickly kill their sharpness. 1879 *PAIOA Pop. Names Plants* (ed. 3) 235 *Tetter-wort*, from its curing tetteres.

b. In America, The Blood-root, or Red Puccoon, *Sanguinaria canadensis*. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Tetterworse**. Obs. rare-^o. [f. TETTER sb. + (? OOEZE sb. 3)] The Common Germander, *Teucrium Chamædrys*.

a 1500 *Voc.*, Wr. Wölcker 569/47 *Camedreos*,... Teterworse.

Tettery, a. [f. TETTER sb. + -Y.] Of the nature of tetter; tetterous.

1697 R. PRICE *Bath Mem.* i. iv. 72 He came for a Tettery Eruption in his Neck and Chin. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5977/4 All Leprous, Tettery, Scabby, Scaly, Scurfy, or other... Breakings out upon the Skin.

† **Tettish**, **teatish**, a. Obs. [Origin of radical part *tet* or *teat* obscure: see also **TEETY** a.] Peevish, irritable, fretful.

1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1575) 172 And thou the selfsame Galate art more tettish for to frame, Than OXEN of the wilderness whom neuer wyght did tame. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 16 Hec is an olde man for those yeares are most wayward and teatish. a 1619 *FLETCHER Wit without M.* v. ii, This Rogue, if he had been sober, sure had beaten me, is the most tettish Knave. 1621 - *Pilgrim* i. i, Who will be troubled with a tettish girl? a 1625 - *Woman's Prize* v. i, Her sicknesses Has made her somewhat teatish.

|| **Tettix** (tet'tiks). [a. Gr. *τέτιξ*.]

1. The cicada or tree-cricket, a homopterous winged insect: so called by the ancient Greeks, and hence in reference to Greece, Greek poets, etc. The South European species is *Cicada orni*.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 343 The tettix or cicada in the day-time is extremely troublesome. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomok.* xxiv. (1818) II. 402 One bard entreats the shepherds to spare the innoxious Tettix, that nightingale of the Nymphs. 1871 M. COLLINS *Ann of Strange Meetings* 40 Anacreon's tettix, singing in the trees. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 5/2 The much-sung 'tettix', or cicada.

2. *Entom.* A genus of *Acerididae*, or short-horned grasshoppers, typical of the orthopterous subfamily *Tettiginæ*, having the pronotum horizontal and the antennæ thirteen- or fourteen-jointed. Two species are known in Britain and nine in U.S.

3. *Golden tettix* (Gr. χρυσός τέτιξ), an ornament worn in the hair by Athenians before Solon's time, as an emblem of their being aboriginal.

1874 *MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece* v. 135 Fastened their hair with a golden tettix. 1875 *BAOWNING Aristoph.* *Apol.* 441 Citizens Like Aristides and like Miltiades Wore each a golden tettix in his hair.

Tetty, variant of **TEETY**, easily offended.

Tet-work, obs. or erron. f. **TUT-WORK**, piece-work. **Teucalli**, obs. form of **TEOCALLI**.

Teuch, **teugh**, Sc. forms of **TOUGH**.

Teuchat, -it, Sc. variants of **TEWHIT**, lapwing.

Teucrin (tiū'krin). Chem. [f. Bot. L. *Teucrium*, generic name of germander + -IN 1.]

1881 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl., *Teucrin*,... a glucoside obtained from *Teucrium fruticans*, a Sicilian plant used as a remedy for intermittent fever.

Teuf-teuf: see **TUFF-TUFF**.

Teuk (tiūk). local. [From its note of alarm.] The name given in East Anglia, Essex, and Kent to a bird, the Redshank, *Totanus calidris*.

1850 *ATKINSON Walks & Talks* (1892) 300 A man went with a sailor to shoot teukes. 1892 *Within an hour of Lond.* (ed. 2) 256 The redshank, pool-snipe, teuke or teak. [1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 11/1 The Redshank. The clear 'teuk-teuk' will break upon the stillness that reigns around, showing your deadly presence is detected.] *Ibid.*, The 'teuk', as they call the redshank in [the Essex marshes].

Teut (tiūt). Colloquial abbreviation of **TEUTON**.

1862 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 152 That blue-eyed, soft and white-skinned Teut, polyandrous and heartless. 1876 *BLACKIE Lang. & Lit. Highl. Scotl.* i. 66 The Celts... delight in a peculiar use of the nasal organ, unknown to the Teut, whether in Saxony or in the British low countries.

Teutenage, obs. form of **TUTENAO**, zinc.

Teuthology (tiūph'ldzgi). [ad. mod.L. *teuthologia*, irreg. (for **teuthidologia*) f. Gr. *tevōis* (-ido-s) cuttle-fish, squid + -LOGY.] That branch of zoology which deals with cephalopods. Hence **Teuthologist**.

1886 *HOYLE in Challenger Rep.* XVI. 61 More explicit information... would be very acceptable to teuthologists. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Teuthology*.

Teutiose. Chem. [f. Gr. *τεῦτα-ov* beet + -OSE 2.]

1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 740 *Teutiose*,... a kind of sugar, resembling glucose, said to exist, under certain circumstances, in the juice of beet.

Teuto- (tiūto), before a vowel **Teut-**, combining form irregularly f. **TEUTON**, **TEUTONIC**.

1. Combined with other ethnic sbs. or adjs. in the sense 'That is a Teuton, or Teutonic and...', as *Teut-Aryan*, *Teuto-British*, -*Celt*, -*Celtic*, etc. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Teuto-Celtic*, of mixed Teutonic and Celtic blood, as the people of northern France. 1897 *10th Cent. May* 795 The early Aryan or better Teutaryao children would seem to have used another word. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. 4/6 Sir Rowland Blennerhasset... belonged to that class of international publicists represented by the Baron von Bunsen... his Teuto-British contributions to our magazines will be much missed.

2. Formative of derivatives, as **Teuto-latry**, the idolizing of Teutonic or German nationality, ideas, etc.; **Teutomania**, a mania for what is Teutonic or German; hence **Teutomaniac**, one possessed with Teutomania; **Teutophile**, -*phil* sb., a lover or friend of Germany and the Germans; also as adj.; **Teutophobia**, an intense dread of or aversion to Germany and the Germans; hence **Ten-tophobe**, one possessed with Teutophobia; **Ten-tophobism**.

1893 *Chicago Advance* 17 Aug. Words of warning against the danger of 'Teutolatry' (= blind attachment to German biblical criticism). 1848 A. HERBERT in *Todd Irish Nennius* Notes 42 That crotchet is as old as Versteegan, who says the Picts were... phictian or fighters... This was 'Teutomania. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 440 To detect the Teutomaniac that worked at the expense of progress and good will. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 16 Apr. 16/3 France, which 'Teutomaniacs are wont to brand as 'Celtic'. 1904 *Trin. Philos. Psychol.* 4 *Sci. Meth.* 4 Feb. 58 (C. D. Suppl.) Worthy of more attention than it receives in the current 'Teutophile

philosophy. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Mar. 4/6 The late Tsar—who, as a 'Teutophile', would never speak German. 1905 *Daily News* 9 Aug. 6 The misunderstandings... are directly attributable to the Teutophile Press. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Mar. 330/1 A reasoned protest against English 'Teutophobia'. 1904 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 320 These articles, apart from their 'Teutophobia', are... lucid surveys.

Teuton (tiū'tŏn, -tŏn). [ad. L. *Teuton-ēs*, *Teuton-i* (rarely sing. *Teuton*, -us), ethnic name. For sense 2 see Note to **Teutonic**.]

1. In pl. (usually in L. form *Teutones*) applied to an ancient people of unknown race, said to have inhabited the Cimbric Chersonesus in Jutland c 320 B.C., who, in company with the Cimbri, in 113–101 B.C. devastated Gaul and threatened the Roman republic.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Teutonic*, belonging to the Teutons, an ancient people of Germany, inhabiting chiefly along the coasts of the German ocean. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 420/2 The consul Manilius and the proconsul Cæpio were defeated by the Teutones and Cimbri in Gaul. 1879 *Faoude César* v. 41 Both Teutons and Cimbri were Germans.

2. A German; in extended ethnic sense, any member of the races or peoples speaking a Germanic or Teutonic language; in Great Britain and its colonies, and the United States, often used like 'Saxon' in opposition to 'Celt', and in avoidance of 'German' in its modern political sense.

1833 D. MACMILLAN in *Hughes Mem.* ii. (1883) 20, I am very glad that my mother is a Teuton. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & Its Is.* 111. 221 These isolated Teutons constituted under the Venetian government a sort of smuggling free state. 1900 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 543/4 He is a partisan of the pure Teuton.

Hence **Teutondom**, the land or domain of the Teutons, Germany; the German people or state; **Teutonesque** a. [-ESQUE], of Teutonic character.

1880 STALLYBRASS tr. *Crimin's Teutonic Mythol.* 1. 103 Those divinities of whom there is least trace to be found in the rest of Teutondom. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teutonic Mythol.* 22 Did they look upon themselves as aborigines or as immigrants in Teutondom? 1839 DARLEY *Beaumont & Fletcher's Wks.* 1. Intro. 38 A 'Teutonesque' consonantal language like ours, will, however polished, want sufficient melodiousness.

Teutonic (tiū'tŏnik), a. and sb. Also 7 **Thent-**. [ad. L. *Teutonic-us*, f. *Teuton-ēs*: see Note below.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the Teutons; German, esp. High German.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 80 The High Dutch or Teutonic tongue is one of the prime and most spacious maternal languages of Europe. 1657 *North's Plutarch*, *Add. Lives* (1676) 39 He [Charlemagne] began a Vulgar Teutonic Grammar. 1719 W. OLDISWORTH *Quillet's Callipedia* iv. 746 The fam'd Teutonic Valour, priz'd in war. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* v. 67 There is in the emperor's library at Vienna, a German, or Teutonic version of this creed. 1770 (title) A Compendious View of the Grounds of the Teutonic Philosophy. With considerations by way of enquiry into... the writings of J. Behmen.

b. Of or pertaining to the ancient Teutones.

1618 BOLTON *Florus' Hist.* (1636) 117 The Cimbrian, Teutonic, and Tigurin Warre. 1727–41 [see **TEUTON** 1].

2. Of or pertaining to the group of languages allied to German (including Gothic, Scandinavian, Low German, and English), forming one of the great branches of the Indo-European, Indo-Germanic, or Aryan family, and to the peoples or tribes speaking these languages: now often called *Germanic*, and sometimes *Gothic*. (See Note below.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Teutonic language*, is the ancient language of Germany, which is ranked among the mother-tongues. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xliii. 350 Stiernhook ascribes the invention of the jury, which in the Teutonic language is denominated *nemda*, to Regner, king of Sweden and Denmark. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1872) 22 The word *Wotan*, which is the original form of *Odin*, a word spread... over all the Teutonic Nations everywhere. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 79 The Normans, as well as the Saxons, were of Teutonic extraction. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xx. 336 He raised up the Gothic or Teutonic race. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 5 The eastern and northern parts of what now is Scotland were peopled by a race of very pure Teutonic blood and tongue. 1888 SKEAT *Etymol. Dict.* p. xviii, German, properly called High-German, to distinguish it from the other Teutonic dialects, which belong to Low-German.

3. **Teutonic Knights**, **Teutonic Order** (of Knights): A military order of German Knights (in med. L. *Teutonicus Ordo Militaris*, F. *Ordre Teutonique*, Ger. *Deutsche Ritter*, in 16th c. *Teutsche Herren*), originally enrolled c 1191 as the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary of Jerusalem, for service in the Holy Land.

Their first seat was at Acre; after the fall of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, they settled at Marienburg on the Vistula, and carried on a crusade against the neighbouring heathen nations of Prussia, Livonia, etc. Their conquests made them a great sovereign power, but from the 15th c. they rapidly declined, and were abolished in 1809. The order maintains a titular existence in Austria and Holland.

[1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 128 The habite and robes of a Teuch-knight was a cloake or mantell of white, with a blacke crosse vpon the same.] 1617 MOAYSON *Itin.* I. 34 A house of old belonging to the Teutonic order of Knights. *Ibid.* 61 Prussen of old was subject to the order of the Teutonic Knights. 1645 FULLER *Gd. Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 43 Martin de Golin, master of the Teutonic order, was taken prisoner by the Prussians, and delivered bound to be beheaded. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Teutonic Order*.

.. The Order is now little known, tho' there is still a Great Master of it kept up. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* 1. 163 On the eastern frontier, where [in 1503] the Teutonic knights were incessantly pressed upon by the Poles and Russians. *Ibid.* II. ii. 1. 377 Maximilian wished to hold him in check, on the one side by the Grand Duke of Moscow, on the other by the Teutonic Order.

4. **Teutonic cross**, a cross potent, being the badge of the Teutonic Order.

188a OGILVIE (Annandale), *Teutonic Cross*.

B. sb. 1. † The language of any Teutonic race, spec. the German language (*obs.*); now by philologists applied only to the common or primitive speech, which afterwards broke up into the languages named in A. 2; also known as *Germanic*.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 684 Although the Teutonic be more mixed with other strange languages. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. § 3. 3 The Teutonic or German is now distinguished into Upper and Lower. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Mother tongue*, Of mother-tongues, Scaliger reckons ten in Europe, viz. the Greek, Latin, Teutonic or German, Slavonic, Irish and British. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 150/1 An history of our language, in which it is regularly traced from the old Gothic and Teutonic to modern English. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 14 All the way from the border to the Highland line, the people, high and low, came to speak in very pure Teutonic. 1870 HELFENSTEIN *Teutonic Gram.* 408 The perfect of the verb *haldan* must have been *ha-hald* in the primitive Teutonic.

† 2. = **TEUTON** 2. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HEARNE *Trav.* (ed. 2) 361 Verstegan (alias Rowley) had not dar'd to make us all Teutonicks. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 40 His Grandfather was by nativity a Teutonic.

† 3. pl. = **Teutonic Knights**: see A. 3. *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Emiliann's Hist. Monast. Orders* III. 280 The Knights of Rhodes... and the Teutonicks. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 238 As grand Master of the Teutonicks.

[Note. Late Roman writers reckoned the *Teutones* among the peoples of Germania, and *Teutonicus* became a common poetic equivalent for *Germanicus*. It is now however held by many that they were not a Germanic people. But, before 900, German writers in Latin began to follow Latin poetic precedent by using *Teutonica lingua* instead of the barbarian or non-classical *Teutisca*, to render the native *tiutisch*, *tiutisch* (OHG. *deutisch*, mod. *deutsch* = OS. *thiudisc*, OE. *þeodisc*, literally 'national, popular, vulgar') as a designation of their vulgar tongue in contrast to Latin, as if this German adj. were identical with the ancient ethnic name. In 1200 *lingua Teutonica* was similarly used, and thenceforth *Teutonicus* became a usual L. rendering of *Deutsch* or *German*. Some Early German comparative philologists (e.g. Bopp in 1820) used *Teutonicus* as the name for the family of languages including Gothic, German, Scandinavian, and English; but for this *Germanisch* is now more used in German, and *Germanic* by many in English. But in English there is an awkwardness and sometimes ambiguity in using *Germanic* beside *German* (in its ordinary political sense), which does not arise in German or French, where *germanisch* and *germanique* are entirely distinct from *deutsch* and *allemand*. To avoid this, many English scholars prefer 'Teutonic' as the term for the linguistic family, and it is commonly so used in this dictionary.]

Teutonically (tiū'tŏnikālī), adv. [f. prec.: see -ICALLY.] In the manner of a 'Teuton' or German; in German style.

1859 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.*, etc. (1891) III. 534 The position Teutonically proved untenable to all 'thinkers of any force'. 1895 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 232/1 Dr. Führer justly, if Teutonically, writes [etc.].

Teutonicism (tiū'tŏnisiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Teutonic (i.e. German) character or practice; a Teutonic expression; a Teutonomism.

1842 SIR C. LYELL in *Life*, etc. (1881) II. 63 The terms bakery and bookbinding seem useful Teutonicisms. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 4/3 Italian composers essaying the more classical forms are impelled to out-Herod Herod in the seriousness and Teutonicism of their productions.

Teutonomism (tiū'tŏniz'm). [f. **TEUTON** + -ISM.]

1. An idiom or mode of expression peculiar to or characteristic of the Teutonic languages, esp. of German; a Germanism.

[1610 KEPLER *Harmonia Mundi* IV. v. in *Opera* (1864) V. 234 Idem quod vultus, facies; quod etiam noster Teutonismus habet, qui faciem solet nominare das Angesicht.] 1889 *L. E. & D. Philos. Mag.* Nov. 425 The translator has done his part of the work well, although we detect distinct Teutonisms here and there.

2. Teutonic or Germanic character, type, constitution, system, or spirit; German feeling and action (either in the wider ethnical or the restricted national or political sense).

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vii. (1864) II. 101 Teutonic Europe, or Europe so deeply interpenetrated with Teutonism. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 230 During most of classic antiquity the centre of Teutonism seems to have been farther east than Germany. 1900 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 543/2 He regrets the Norman Conquest as an interference with unmixed Teutonism.

Teutonist (tiū'tŏnist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One versed in the history, etc., of the Teutonic race or languages; one who makes much of Teutonic influence in the history of England.

1882 *Academy* No. 511. 112 [J. R. Green's] 'Making of England'... will probably long represent the last word of the Teutonist on the nature and extent of the primitive English settlement. 1883 T. KEASLAKE in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VII. 301/2 A canon of the most profound English Teutonist, the late Mr. Kemble.

2. One whose writings have a Teutonic character or style.

1894 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 3/1 You may divide our poets... into two great schools in this matter—the Classicists and the Teutonists, if I may venture so to style them... To this latter class belong Shakespeare, Keats, Coleridge, Burns, Rossetti, and the greater part of our romantic poets.

Teutonicity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being Teutonic; Teutonism.

1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 696/2 The German lieutenant has dropped some of his superfluous Teutonicity. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 3/4 If any one is inclined to think that the termination *ts* must imply Teutonicity, let him remember that far from any German speech he will find such names as Retz, Batz, and Biarritz.

Teutonize (tiū'tŏnize), v. [f. **TEUTON** + -IZE.] trans. To make or render Teutonic or German.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 478 After Teutonizing the Hebrew in this manner, he next proceeds to the Egyptian. 1867 *Freeman's Norm. Cong.* I. iii. 126 Those Celtic lands... had been... to a great extent Teutonized. 188a *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 768/1 Justified in treating, for all practical purposes, as Teutonic a nation so thoroughly Teutonized.

b. intr. To conform to Teutonism; to play the Teuton.

188a in OGILVIE (Annandale). Hence **Teutonizing** vbl. sb.; **Teutonization**, the action or process of rendering or being made Teutonic or German.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. x. (1864) II. 435 The Franks now... shared with the Romans the great hierarchical dignities... This Teutonizing of the hierarchy [etc.]. 187a D. H. HAIGH in *Archæol. Cantiana* VIII. 18 From Kent the Teutonization of Britain began. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 571 His style underwent a process of Teutonisation.

Teutono-, combining form of **TEUTON**, as in **Teutonomania**, **Teutonophobia**, **Teutonophobia**: see **TEUTO-**.

1839 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* § 97 (1850) 141 The Hellenic or Teutono-Persic language of the North. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 3/2 It was in Russia that he discovered the earthly paradise of Teutonophobia. 1897 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N.Y.) VII. 96 [He] is said to be neither a Teutonophile nor a Francophil. 1905 H. PAUL in *19th Cent.* Nov. 862 Ministers... will do no good by tampering with Mr. Chamberlain's exploded Teutonomania.

Tevel, **tavel**, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3-4 **tauel**, **teuel**, 9 *Sc.* **tevel**, **tevvell**. [Origin and primary meaning obscure; it is even uncertain whether there are not here two different words.]

Senses 2 and 3 suggest a possible connexion with **TAVE** v. If sense 1 was orig. 'to contend (in words)', we might compare Norw. *tevia*, Sw. *tefla*, 'to contend, cope, vie, rival, strive, struggle'; but these go back to ON. *tefla* to play at tables or draughts, = OE. *teflian*, ME. *TAVEL*, which appears to have no connexion with this.]

† 1. intr. ? To talk, converse; or perh. rather, To discuss, argue, contend in words. *Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Mark.* 13 Ich leote ham talkin ant tavelin of godec ant treowliche luich ham, wiðuten uel wiðunig. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 82a Pet he bet is nomecuest & meast cum cume cuðe forð. & teuel (v. r. tavele) wið me. *Ibid.* 1254 Swa awundret of hire witte wordes, & swa offereat & offruht, & alle hise feren, bet nefde hare nan tunge to tavelin a tint wið (v. r. teuelin a dint).

† 2. To struggle, strive, contend; to labour. *Obs.* 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1189 Trwe tulikes in toures teuelede [printed teneled] byt-inne, In bigge brutage [= brattice] of borde, bulde on þe walles. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1514 F[or] to telle of þis teueling of þis trwe knyghte, Hit is þe tyetele, token, and tyxt of her werkke.

3. intr. To behave in a disorderly or violent manner; to rage. *Sc.*

1828 CARLYLE *Lett. to J. Carlyle* 25 Aug. in *Froude Life* (1882) II. ii. 37 Gawn up and down the country teveling and screeching like a wild bear.

4. trans. (See quot.) *Sc.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Tevel*, to confuse, to put into a disorderly state, *Dumfr.*

† **Tevell**. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [app. a. F. *tavelle* in its obs. sense 'a small edging lace, a Crowne-lace' (Cotgr. 1611): cf. **TAVELL**.] *Lace.*

1632 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 235 Ane gown of cloth of gold, laid over with tevell of gold. *Ibid.*, Ane blak dames gown, laid over with sylver tevell.

Tew (tiū), sb.¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 9 **tue**. [f. **TEW** v.1.]

† 1. The tawing of leather: see **TEW** v.1 1. *Obs.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 489/2 Tew, or tewingye of lethyry.

† 2. The work of preparation; labour. *Obs.*

1644 *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 286 Each Acre shall be worth... at least six pound, thirteen shillings, four pence for the tew onely, and at least six pound, thirteen shillings and four pence more for the seed.

3. Constant work and bustling; a state of worry or excitement. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* s. v. *Tue*, *Sare tue*, great difficulty in accomplishing any thing. 1866 E. TABOR *Rachel's Secr.* I. vii. 103 There was no end of the tew and worry in a farm-house. 1880 TENNYSON *Northern Cumbria* ix, When we coom'd into Meaitin', at fust she wur all in a tew. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* (Taucha), II. 27 My wife was always in a tew about the danger.

† **Tew**, sb.² *Obs.* Also 6 **tewe**, (7 **tewgh**, **tiew**, 9 *dial.* **tow**). [Not known before 15th c.: app. corresp. to WFr. *tūch*, late MDu., mod. Du. *tuis*, MLG., LG. *tūch*, MHG. *zinc*, Ger. *zeug*, apparatus, gear, tools, utensils, implements, tackle: f. ablaut stem *tiug-* of **tiuhan* to draw, lead (TEE v.1).] 1. Fishing-tackle; nets, fishing-lines, etc.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 490/1 Tew, of fischynge, *piscalin*,

in plural, *retiarra* [MS. *reci*]. 1529 *Will J. Thomson* (Somerset Ho.), A manse of all tewe except sperlyn nett. 1610 *Fletcher M. Thomas* i. iii, *Dor.* The fool shall now fish for himself. *Alice*. Be sure then his teweigh be tith and strong. He'll catch no fish else. 1622 *MALVINE Anc. Latu-Merch*. 246 Also that they shall be honest and true... being asked concerning the length and depth of their ropes and tewe when they are in drawing; neither shall they wittingly... suffer their tewe to fit and run over one another.

fig. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. xxix. (1612) 144 She [Queen Catharine 13.] pitched Tewe, he [Owen Tudor] masshed. 1602 *Ibid.* Epit. 391 This Cardinal, conspiring with William de la Poole, pitched their Tewe to intangle the same Protector. 1603 *HARSHNET Pop. Impos.* 12 The groundes of their Art [were] layde sure and a little trying of their Tooles, whether their Tewe would holde or no.

2. Implements, tools, materials for work generally; stuff. Also *fig.*

1616 T. SCOTT *Philonthie* C v j b, When... all your traines and tewe in order laid. a 1638 *MEER Wks* (1672) 815, I am not unwilling to communicate unto you the most of my tewe, because, I perceive, you make some account of them. 1671 *SKINNER, Tewe*, Instrumentum, Materia, Arma, Armentum. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 36 Another Argument, which may happily at first blush seem to have more tiew in it than all the stands we have met with hitherto. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Towe*, necessary tools or apparatus for any purpose (pronounced like *cow*). 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Tewe*, Obsol. w. Cy. Materials for work.

Tew, *sb.* 3. *Sc.* [Etymol. doubtful: perh. from same root as *prec.*] (?) The braces of a drum, or the braces and cords by which a drum is tightened. c 1720 in *Beveridge Culross & Tulliallan* xix. (1885) II. 90 The council... allows the drummer to deal as many new tews as will serve the drum.

Tew (*tiū*), *v.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4-7 *tewe*, 5 *tewhe*, *tewyn*, 6 *teawe*, 6-7 *teaw*, 7 *tiew*, *tewgh*, 8-9 *tue*, 7-*tew*. [In branch I. app. a later collateral, derivative, or altered form of *Taw* v. 1, with which it is synonymous; the form-history is obscure. Branch II. corresponds to nothing in *Taw*, and may be of other origin, though sense-development from branch I. is conceivable.]

I. *trans.* To convert skin into a species of leather, by steeping, beating, and manipulation; to dress; = *Taw* v. 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12453 Fful manye kynge had he [the giant Ryton] don slo, & flow be berdes of alle þe; Til a pane, as a furrow, he did hem tewe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490 f. 1 *Tewyn* lethy, *frunio*, *corrodo*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 754 f. 2 I tewe leather, *þe souple*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) II. 173 Certaine skynes of leather well tewed and dressed untill they be soft. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-mec.* xxiv. § 3 (1683) 186 After the skin is tewed in the skinner's lime-pits. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 49. 4 f. Were his Hide tewed by Tanners. *fig.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 29. 3 f. Tew her Hide with an Oaken Plant.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *passive*.

c 1880 *Northants. Dial.*, Take it [the leather] out again and let it lie and tewe.

2. To work (anything) into proper consistency by beating, etc.; to temper (mortar). Now *dial.*

1641 *Best Farm. Eke* (Surtees) 138 Then doe wee water it [the earth] and tewe it well att the first, and see leau it for her that serveth to temper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 88 f. 2 *Tew*, to batter or draw out a peece of Iron. 1721 *BAILEY*, To *Tew*.. to beat Mortar. To *Tew* Hemp.. to beat or dress it. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mech. Improv.* (1801) III. 2 Kneading and tewing the two earths together is the most laborious part of the work. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* s. v., That lime wants better tewing.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To deal with or employ.

1489 *Churchw. Acc. Walberswick, Suffolk* (Nichols 1797) 183 Y 1 man, or 2 men shall rec. the town doolys of herynys and sperlynys.. and to tewe them to most proffyte of the town.

b. To prepare or bring into a proper state or condition for some purpose. *Obs.*

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 9 No man can give himselfe cheerfully unto prayer, till he be thoroughly tewed and fully furnished by the crosse. a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Flowers* (1587) 1 These chattering teeth, this trembling tongue Well tewed with careful cries. a 1610 *FLETCHER Wit without M.* III. i. So tewed him up with Sack that he lies lashing a But of Malmesie for his Nares.

4. To beat, flog, thrash, belabour. Also *fig.* = *Taw* v. 1 3, 3 b. *Obs.*

1598 *DALLINGTON Meth. Trav.* G ij, He left them all France, tyned and tewed, as bare as a birdes bone. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 716 When they sawe nce the bodies of their Tribunes tewed with rods. 1622 *FLETCHER Begg.* *Bush* III. ii, Tewe 'em, swinge 'em, Knock me their brains into their breeches. 1664 J. WILSON *A. Commensius* II. i, He does so tewe the Pope; That man of sin, The Whore of Babylon. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 75 The Trees are much weather-beaten, and the shore-sides much tewed with the surge of the Waters.

b. To lay on (a rod, scourge). *Obs. rare.*

1583 *STOCKER Civ. Warres Loue C.* Ep. Ded. A ij b, Whiche rodde and scourges, when he hath in his great wisdom, teawed vpon them, for their amendeement, he will surely.. caste into the fire.

c. *dial.* To shake up, toss about, turn over (as hay); to tumble, rumple, crease, disarrange (dress); to pull about, pull in pieces; to discuss; to vex.

In *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, cited as in use from Northern Counties to Warw., Northamp., E. Anglia.

II. 5. *trans.* To fatigue or tire with hard work; *refl.* = 6. *dial.*

1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words* s. v. *Tue*, He tues himself. 1893 *Carlisle Patr.* 30 June 3/3 (E. D.), S— went down before K—, who was sair tewed in the operation... The two giants could not be said to have tewed themselves much.

c 1895 'FLIT' *Holderness Harvest* 84 I've been tewing mysen a'most to deead all forenoon.

6. *intr.* To work hard, to exert oneself, to toil; to bustle about. Now *dial.* and *U. S.*

1787 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.*, To *Tew*.. also to work hard. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, *Tue*, to labour long and patiently, to fatigue by repeated or continued exertion... *A tuing life*, a laborious life. *A tuing soul*, a hard working person. 1863 *TROLLOPE St. Olaves* II. 4 Little folks like you an' me has to tewe about and fend for 'em both. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Queen of L.* xii, I tewe from morning till night. 1909 *Daily News* 31 May 4 Our male folk, who after 'tewing' at the mill all the week are usually allowed to take their time at the Saturday tea table.

Hence **Tewed** (*tiūd*) *ppl. a.*; and **Tewing** *vbl. sb.* (also *atrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490 f. 1 *Tewwyd*, *frunitus*. 1488 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 286, I bukskyn tewed. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Trancasse*, hurried, tossed, tugged, tewed; spoiled, overworne, or misused, by much removing. 1863 *Mrs. TOO-GOOD Yorks. Dial.*, *Tewed*, tired, exhausted. 1892 *CARRUTH in Kansas Univ. Mag.* I. (U. S.) (E. D. D.), I'm tewed and fretted. 1894-6 *Carular.* *Abb. de Whiteby* (Surtees) 623 Item pro *tewyng* xiii pellum luporum, i. s. d. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 201 Whoos tewyng hath coost many a crowche, Hire pylche souple for to make. 1824 R. S. SURTEES *Sponges Sp. Tour* x, Bullfrog, whom I bought him of, is very fat.. and can't stand much tewing in the saddle. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* s. v., 'A tewing hay time', the season wet and unfavourable for the hay.. involving much extra labour. 1882 *OGILVIE* (Annandale), *Tewing-beetle*, a spade-shaped instrument for tewing or beating hemp. 1902 *BARING-GOULD Nebo the Nailer* xix, She alway was a tewin' woman.

7. **Tew**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* Also 8 *tue*. [app. a derivative or altered form of *Tow* v., of much later appearance; the phonology is obscure.] *trans.* To haul, tow (a ship, net, etc.); to drag, pull, tug; = *Tow* v.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. xxx. 571 Marcellus caused a great hulke, laden with armed souldiours, to be fastened by an haling rope unto a galleie.. and so in the night by strength of oares to be tewed and drawne up after it into Acradina. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xii. 197 The goodly river Lee.. By which the Danes had then their full-fraught navies tw'd. 1622 *Ibid.* xxv. (1742) 367 The toiling fisher here is tewing of his net. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. Prolog. 7 He.. tugg'd it, tw'd it, carry'd it [a tub]. 1706 *BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath* II. 386 A Sprain.. tued, half'd and wrested by ignorant Bone-setters. 1787 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.*, To *Tew*, to pull or tow.

Tewch, *Sc.* form of *TOUGH*.

Tewel, *tuel* (*tiū-ēl*). Now only *dial.* Forms: 4 *tuelle*, *tuel*, 5 *tewelle*, *touele*, *towel*, 5-7 *tewell*, 6-8 *tuell*, 7 *tuill*, *tiwill*, 4-8 *tuel*, 4-*tewel*. [a. OF. *tuel*, *tuele*, etc. (12th c. in Godef.) a tube, pipe, tyeure, mod. Fr. *tuyau*, = ME. *TUTEL* beak, Sp., Pg., Pr. *tutel* tube;—Romanic type **tutellum*, referred to a German word repr. by MDu. *tūte*, Du. *tūil* pipe, nipple, etc., LG. *tūte*, *tūte* beak, snout, pipe, etc.; cf. also ON. *tūta* teat-like prominence, Sw. *tut* pipe, Da. *tud* spout. As to ulterior etymology see Franck, s. v. *tūil*.]

1. A shaft or opening for the escape of smoke, etc.; a chimney. *Obs.*

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* III. 559 Suche a smoke gan out wende.. As dothe where that men melt lede Loo alle on high fro the tuelle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 380 f. 2 A Tuelle of a chymnay, *epicasterium*. 1567 *FENTON Trag. Disc.* v. (1898) I. 236 The chamber where our Cornelio was rammed up in the tuelle of a chymney.

b. *transf.* The vent or opening in a pie-crust.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 In myddes þo lydde an tuel þow make, Set hit in þo ovyrn for to bake; 3ete take hit oute, fede hit with wyne.

c. A conduit. *Obs. rare*—1.

1725 *PEARCE Lawes & Cust. Stannaries* Intro. 13 The said Conduit, which the Tinner commonly call a *Tuell*, and may properly descend from the Latin Word *Tutela*.

2. The anus; the rectum, or lower bowel: now chiefly of animals, esp. horses. [Not in OFr.]

c 1386 *CHAUCER Somn.* T. 440 And when this silke man felte this frere Aboute his tuel [v. rr. tuel, tewel, touele] grope there and heere. c 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula* (E.E.T.S.) 9 Pe skynne atuyx be tewel & be fistule. 1523 *FITZGERA. Husb.* § 85 Broken wynded is a yll dysease.. and appereth at his nosethryll, at his flanke, and also at his tuel. 1578 *LYTE Doddens* II. xcvi. 281 Swellings and inflammations of the tuel or fundament. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxi. xix. 106 Violets.. a peculiar vertue they have.. to helpe the procidence or falling downe both of tuill and matrice. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* x. (1734) 241 Keeping the Horses tail close to his Tuel. 1895 *Gloss. E. Anglia*, *Tewel*, the vent or fundament of a horse.

3. (See *quots.*, and *TEW-IRON*, *TUYERE*.)

1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* No. 1. 2 In the back of the Forge.. is fixed a thick Iron plate, and a taper Pipe in it.. called a Tewel, or (as some call it) a Tewel-Iron.. Into this taper Pipe or Tewel is placed the Nose or Pipe of the Bellows. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 163 A stout perforated core of.. iron, called the tewel or tew-iron.

Tewel (1, -e, obs. forms of *TOWEL*).

4. **Tewer**, *Obs. rare*—o. [f. *Tew* v. 1 + -ER.] One who taws leather; = *TAWER*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490 f. 1 *Teware*, *corridiator*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 380 f. 2 A Tewel of skynnes.. *coriarius*.

Tewer, corrupt form of *TUYERE*.

Tewesday, *Tewet*, obs. ff. *TUESDAY*, *TEWHIT*.

Tewfikose (*tiū-fikōs*). *Chem.* [f. the name of Mohammed Tewfik Pasha (Khedive of Egypt

1879-92) + -OSE.] A peculiar sugar found (1890-1) in the milk of the buffalo of the East, *Bubalus Buffelus*, taking the place of the ordinary milk sugar. It yields glucose when hydrolysed.

1891 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 8/5 A sugar of a hitherto undescribed variety—*tewfikose*.. as it is proposed to be called in honour of the Khedive. 1902 in *WEBSTER Suppl.*

Tewgh, *tewho*: see *TEW* v. 1, *TOUGH*.

Tewhit, *tewit* (*tīhwit*, *tīwit*, *tīwīt*; also *tyū'xit*, *tyū'xit*, *tīwīt*). Now *local*. Forms: a. 5, 8-9 *tuchet*, 6 *tuechit*, 9 *tuechit*, -at, *teuchet*; b. 7 *tuewhite*, *tequhyt*, *terwhite*, 9 *tuquheit*, *tewhit*, *teewheep*, -whoap; γ. 6 *tuwyte*, 7-*tewit* (7-9 *tewet*, 7 *teewitte*); δ. 8-9 *tewfel*, *tuft*, 9 *tufat*, *teufet*, *teuft*, *teauft*. [Orig. echoic: see *PEWIT*. The a and β forms are *Sc.*; the others are cited in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotland to Yorks. and Chesli.] The common Lapwing or Pewit, *Vanellus cristatus*.

a. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 834 The Tuchet gird to the Golk, and gaff him a fall. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* vi. 39 The tuechitis cryt theus nek, quhen the piettis clatrit. 1746 *FORBES Dominie Deposed* III. iii, 'Tis strange what makes kirk-foules so stupid.. Far better for them hunt the touchit. 1815 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arna* (1826) 63 The timid touchit slouch'd its crest. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scot. Vernacular* 12 The touchit.. walled out in circles round the intruder.

8. 1699 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Dalyell Darker Superstit.* *Scot.* (1834) 150 note, Get the bones of an tequhyt, and carry thame in your clothes. 1844 *MACGARGATT Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v. *Pirr*, Eggs, somewhat like tewhit eggs in size and colour. 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* I. 185/2 He was just in the situation of a tewhit that had lost its mate—*te-wheel*! he wheet! he cried.

γ. 1592 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 76 Towe tuwytes and a snype, *ūjā*. 1678 *Ray Willughby's Ornith.* 307 In the North of England they call it the Tewel, from its cry. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 997 The Teweits are smaller than the English, and have no long Toppins. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Tewet*, a pewit or plover.

δ. 1787 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.*, *Tewfel*, a lapwing. North. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Tufts*, the pewit, or green plover. 1878 *Cumold. Gloss.*, *Tewfel*.

Tew-iron (*tiū-ē-iron*). Also 6 *tewe ireon*, 7 *teu iyron*, 8 *dial.* *tuiron*, *tuarn*, 9 *Sc.* *tō-airn*.

[Represents F. *tuyère*, through the form *teuyre*, *yre* being taken as the *dial.* *yre*, *ire*, IRON: see *TUYERE*.] See *quots.* 1825, 1888, and cf. *TEWEL* 3.

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 329, I do gyue unto John Dychborne a pair of bellows wth a tewe ireon. c 1670 in *Beveridge Culross & Tulliallan* xxi. (1885) II. 166 To be discharged of their worke by stryking out of their teu iyron, and thair other worklooms. c 1700 *KENNETT* (MS. Lansd. 1033, ff. 406), Four stones or walls, that next the bellows is called the Tuarn or Tuiron wall. 1825 *JAMIESON, To-nirn* (o pron, as Gr. v), a piece of iron, with a perforation so wide as to admit the pipe of the smith's bellows, built into the wall of his forge, to preserve the pipe from being consumed by the fire. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* III. 42/1, 5 inches of the end nearest the teu iron were burnt completely away. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Som. Wordsbk.*, *Tew-iron* (tū-ē-iron), the nozzle of a smith's bellows, or of a smelting furnace.. Tewe-irons are regular articles of ironmongery.

Tewit, variant of *TEWHIT*, lapwing.

Te-wit, *te-whit*, also 6 *teuyt*, *tueit*, imitations of the cry of some birds.

a 1518 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1005 And howe styll she [hawk] dothe syt! Teuyt, teuyt! Where is my wyt? 1549 *Compl. Scott.* vi. 39 The oxe cryt tueit. 1791 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Commiss. Ep. Ld. Lonsdale* 110 Jove's bird.. Turn Owl to cry Te-whit in some old barn.

Tewke, var. *TEKE* *Obs.*, textile fabric.

Tewly (*tiū-li*), a. Now *dial.* Forms: 6-7 *tuly*, 7 *tuely*, 8 *tooly*, 7, 9-*tewly*. [Derivation uncertain: perh. from *TEW* *sb.* 1 or v. 1; but the early spellings *tu*, *too*—do not favour this.] Weak, sickly, delicate; poorly, unwell.

1538 *BALD Tempiacion* (1870) 14 Ye are but tuly, ye are no stronge people doughelesse. 1619 J. DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 32 Timothy was surely tewke, and but a sickely, tuly man. 1691 *RAY S. & E. C. Words*, *Tewly* or *tuly*, tender, sick; *tuly* stomached, weak stomached. 1787 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.*, *Tooly*, tender, sickly. A tooily man or woman. *Hampsh.* 1808 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 50 His head's wise enough, if his body be tewly.

Tewly, var. *TULEY* a. *Obs.* (of silk).

Tewne, *Tewesday*, obs. ff. *TUNE*, *TUESDAY*.

4. **Tewalite**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-ud.* [perh. intended for *to-slite*, OE. *slittian* to rend asunder, distract the mind of; but that vb. is not otherwise known after 1300, so that its actual survival is unlikely.]

1590 [TARLTON] *News Purgat.* (1844) 56, I have yet left one chapter of choplodgick to tewslite you withall.

Tew-some, a. *dial.* [f. *TEW* v. 1, *sb.* 1 + -SOME.] Troublesome; restless, unquiet.

1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Tewsome*, unquiet, restless. 'For seur, this is life tewsome barn'. 1881 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 392 A mother likes most the child that's most tewsome.

5. **Tewtaw**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 8 *tewtow*, 9 *dial.* *tewter*. [Goes with next.]

If the *sb.* was the earlier, its derivation would prob. be from *Taw* v. 1 + *Taw* *sb.* 1, or *Tow* *sb.* = 'that which tews law or tow'; but if the vb. was the earlier, *Taw* would naturally be the vb., and *tew* either *Taw* *sb.* 1 or some other word. The origin of the second element was app. lost before the word became *tewter*. Johnson knew only the vb.; which he considered a reduplicated form of *tew*.]

An implement for breaking hemp or flax.

1649 *Blithe Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 262-3 As to the working of it, you must provide your Brakes and Tawes both... the brake which bruises and toughens the harl, and the Tawtaw that cuts and divides out the coare. 1797 *BAILEY* vol. II. A Taw-taw, a Tool to break or beat Flax with. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Twister*, an instrument for breaking flax, as a brake for hemp. *Chesh.* 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk., Twister*.

† **Tewtaw**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *q. dial. tewter*. [Goes with prec. *q. v.*] *trans.* To beat or dress (hemp or flax); = *TAW* *v.* 1. Hence *Tewtawing* *vbl. sb.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) II. 2 Before it can be occupied, it must be watered, dried, braked, tew-tawed, and with much labor... reduced, to be as soft and tender as wooll. 1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 333 To Tew-taw Hemp. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. 155 The Method and Way of Watering, Pilling, Braking, Tew-tawing, &c. of Hemp and Flax. 1755 *JOHNSON, Tewtaw* (formed from *tew* by reduplication), to beat, to break. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk., Twister*, to beat and break the hemp-stalk after it had been subjected to the action of fire.

Tewyre, corrupt *f.* *TUYERE*: cf. **TEW-IRON**.

† **Texalte** = *to exalt*: see **T** 1 and **EXALT**.

† 1450 *Story Alexander in Wars Alexander* 281 God hath sent me... for texalte and magnifie hys lawe.

Texan (teksän), *a.* and *sb.* [f. next + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the State of Texas. In some specific names of animals, plants, etc.: e. g.

Texan armadillo, the *PEBA*; **Texan fever** = *Texas fever*; **Texan hare**, the American JACK-RABBIT; **Texan pride**, *Pilox Drummondii*, a bright-flowered annual, native in Texas; **Texan shrew-mole**, *Scalops latimanus*. 1860 *BAILETT Dict. Amer.* 218 Jackass Rabbit. known also as Mule Rabbit, Texan Hare, and Black-tailed Hare. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Texan shrew-mole.

Texas (teksäs). The name of one of the United States, formerly a province of Mexico, then for a short time an independent republic.

1. **Western U.S.** The uppermost structure of a river-steamer, containing the pilot-house and officers' quarters. Also *attrib.*

1872 *DE VERE Americanisms* 128 The cabins below this [the upper deck] and above the grand saloon, where the officers of the boat are accommodated, also belong to Texas. 1883 **MARK TWAIN Life on Mississippi* iv. 43 The boiler deck, the hurricane deck, and the Texas deck are fenced and ornamented with clean white railings. 1889 *FARMER Dict. Amer.*, Texas tender, the waiter on the Texas or upper deck of a Mississippi steamer. 1901 *W. CHURCHILL Crisis* xxi. He escorted the ladies to quarters in the Texas.

b. 'The elevated gallery, resembling a louver or clearstory, in a grain-elevator'.

1909 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*

2. In names of native Texan plants, animals, etc.: as *Texas bead-tree*, *blue-grass*, *flax*, *grackle*, *millet*, *snake-root*, etc. **Texas** (cattle-) fever, a splenic fever, caused by the protozoan *Pyrosona bigenium*, localized in the Southern States, to which unacclimated cattle are liable.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, Texas Millet, the *Sorghum ceruum*, a prolific bread-corn cultivated in the tropics. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 10/2 It is officially announced that the cattle disease prevailing in Rhodesia is Texas fever which is spread by ticks.

† **Texed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. tex-ere* to weave + -ED 1; or perh. for *text*, ad. *L. text-us*, *pa. ppl. of tex-ere*.] Woven.

1574 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 105 Mounted on the nest texted with the slips of the vine.

† **Textile** = *to exile*: see **T** 1 and **EXILE** *v.*

† 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 14 From [us] textile alle maner beynesse.

Text (tekst), *sb.* 1. Also *4 tixte*, *tyxt(e)*, *4-5 tixt*, *4-6 tixte*, (4, 7 (9 *dial.*) *tex*, 6 *texe*, 7 *texad*). [a. *F. textile*, also *ONF. tixte*, *tiste* (12th c. in *Godef.*), the Scriptures, etc., ad. med. *L. textus* the Gospel, written character (Du Cange), *L. textus* (u-stem) style, tissue of a literary work (Quintilian), lit. that which is woven, web, texture, *f. text-*, *ppl. stem of tex-ere* to weave.]

1. The wording of anything written or printed; the structure formed by the words in their order; the very words, phrases, and sentences as written.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1634 Fyrst telle me þe tyxte of þe tede letters. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1515 For to telle of þis tyeuylng of þis trwe knyghte. Hit is the tytelet, token, & tyxt of her werkke. c. 1500 *Melusine* xii. 45 They deluered to Raymoundyn the ground that was gyuen to hym after the tete or tenour of hys letters. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidaue's Comm.* 65 b. For those wordes... this is my body, Luther vnderstode barely and simply after the tete of the letter. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 240 The most of Plato's Followers... offering all kind of violence to his Text. 1720 *SWIFT To Stella* 138 Say, Stella, when you copy next, Will you keep strictly to the text? 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commun.* II. liii. 326 Without venturing to propose alterations in the text of the Constitution.

† b. Applied vaguely to an original or authority whose words are quoted. *Obs.*

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 214 It be-tid on a tyme þe text me records, þat be mode kyngne... farne out of tounne. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4007 But truly I telle as þe text sais.

c. *fig.* or in allusive use.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 535 Hayll! tete of trowthe þe trow to taste. Hayll! kyng & sire. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. 136 Ply Sir... your busie trade, you are besides the Text. a. 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 23 It is not without the text, to give a short touch on the helps, and advantages of her reign.

d. The wording adopted by an editor as (in his opinion) most nearly representing the author's

original work; a book or edition containing this; also, with qualification, any form in which a writing exists or is current, as a *good, bad, corrupt, critical, received* text.

1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iii. § 8. 26 Our present Received Text has been a growth—improved from many and various sources. 1845 *GRAVES Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 770-1 Hanel, the latest editor, has not inserted these seven constitutions in his text. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. App. 658 The text seems very corrupt. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 The vast importance of preserving a pure text of the sacred writers. 1891 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 219/1 No attempt has been made to settle the text.

2. *esp.* The very words and sentences as originally written: a. in the original language, as opposed to a translation or rendering; b. in the original form and order, as distinguished from a commentary, marginal or other, or from annotations. Hence, in later use, the body of any treatise, the authoritative or formal part as distinguished from notes, appendices, introduction, and other explanatory or supplementary matter.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 12 *Dilige deum & proximum tuum*, &c. þis was betixte trefwly... þe glose was gloriously writen. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. ProL* (MS. Gg) 86 The nakede tixt in englis to declare. 1388 *WYCLIF ProL* xv. 57 This symple creature hadde myche trauaile... to studie it [Latin Bible] of the newe, the text with the glose. a. 1430 26 *Pol. Poems* xx. 1 The tixt of holy writ... Hit slep, but glose be among. 1531 *More Confort. Tindale Wks.* 406/1 Nowe cummeth Tyndale and sheweth that the lutine tete and the Greke may bee hys excuse and defence. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 179 margin, *ti tō tōyō* sayth the Greeke text: *Quidnam oratione*, saith the Latine interpretation. 1700 *DAVIDEN Cymon & Iphig.* 18 When his broad Comment makes the Text too plain. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* iii. iii, Coke upon Littleton, where the comment is of equal authority with the text. 1804 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) III. 25 As these accompaniments, or possibly the text are seldom read. 1859 *TENNISON Vivien* 679 And none can read the text, not even I! And none can read the comment but myself. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 256 There still remains an ambiguity both in the text and in the explanation. 1908 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 147/3 All his references are to Arabic texts.

c. That portion of the contents of a manuscript or printed book, or of a page, which constitutes the original matter, as distinct from the notes or other critical appendages. In first quot. *fig.*

c. 1369 *CHAUCER Dehe Blaunche* 333 And alle the wallys with colouris fyne Were peynted, bothe text and glose. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot.* I have thought it best to set downe in Annotations, such things as in the text could not so commodiously be handled. 1778 *WATSON Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xxiii. 304 note, It is not immediately formed from the Troye-boke of Lydgate, as I have suggested in the text. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* i. v. § 8 (1876) 48 note, Consequently, as shown in the text, her labourers suffered. 1859 *TENNISON Vivien* 669 Every nurse enclosing in the midst A square of text that looks a little blot.

† d. *spec.* The very words and sentences of Holy Scripture; hence, the Scriptures themselves; also, any single book of the Scriptures. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 37 For in þe tyxte, þere byse two [Poverty and Patience] are in tene layde. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iii. 19 Ich theologie þe tixt knowe. c. 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1500 Fast by Doctrine, on that oon syde, As I remembre, saie Holy Text. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 10 It shalbe lawfull to everye noble man... to reade... any tete of the Byble... so the same be doone quietly. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 7 To heare with reuerence Your exposition on the holy Text. a. 1668 *DAVENANT Poems* (1672) 329 Since Holy Text bids Faith to comprehend.

b. A copy of the Scriptures, or of a book of the Scriptures; *spec.* a volume containing the Gospels. *Obs. exc. Hist.* (See also **TEXTUS**.)

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 371 Jesus Crist appere to Patrik, and took hym a staf, and be text of þe gospel þat beek in þe contray in þe archebisschops ward. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4431 He bare a boke... of gosselpes... with perle and stanes precious þat text richly semed arayed. *Ibid.* 6800 þe text of wangelis fell in þe water. c. 1460 *Osney Reg.* 174 Vpon the tete we sware, both I and my wife. 1536 in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 201 Textus Evangeliorum. A text after John, gilt with gold and having precious Stones and the relics of dyvers saints. 1849 *ROCK Ch. Fathers* I. iii. 297 The curious reader has only to look at that fine text, or book of the Gospels, bound in silver parcel-gilt, and jewelled. 1883 *W. H. RICH-JONES Reg. St. Osmund* I. 117 note, The 'Text', also called 'Evangelarium', was a complete copy of the four gospels.

4. A short passage from the Scriptures, esp. one quoted as authoritative, or illustrative of a point of belief or doctrine, as a motto, to point a moral, or esp. as the subject of an exposition or sermon.

In early practice these texts or portions of the holy text were cited in Latin from the Vulgate, connecting this use with 2. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* iii. 339 *Quod bonum est tenete*, treuthe þat tete made I. *Ibid.* xii. 125 Pieres þe ploughman... no tixte ne taketh to meynene his cause, But dilige deum and domine, quis habiabit, &c. 1528 *TINDALE Wicked Mammon* 45 b, This tete is playner than that it neadeth to be expounded. 1579 *FOLKE Heskins' Parl.* 527 The Sixtieth Chapter treateth vpon this text of S. Paule to the Hebrews: We haue an altar, &c. 1657 *HEVLIN Hist. Reg.* (1661) I. ii. iv. 38 The Art of opening, or rather of undoing a Text of Scripture (as the phrase is now) was usurped by all. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 46 P. 6 A meer Sermon Poggun, repeating and discharging Texts, Proofs, and Applications. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 125 The preacher... named and opened his text. 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Adamnan Pref.*

to A discourse for St. Columba's day on the text *Exi de terra tua*.

b. A short passage from some book or writer considered as authoritative; a received maxim or axiom; a proverb; an adage; in later use, esp. one used as a copy-book heading. Now *rare*.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER ProL* 177 He yaf nat of that tithers þat nat hooly men. — *Manciple's T.* 132 I see TEXTUAL 11. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* iv. ii. 168 Societe (saith the text) is the happinesse of life. 1591 — *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 22 What must be shall be. *Fri.* That's a certaine text. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 156 'Recreation is good for mind and body', as the worn-out governess writes for a text at the top of her pupil's copy-book.

c. *fig.* The theme or subject on which any one speaks; the starting-point of a discussion; a statement on which any one dilates.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. ii. 37 No more; the text is foolish. 1706 *E. WARD Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 The grand Text they hold forth upon is the Behaviour of their Lieutenants. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xi. Is it fit for a heretic horse-boy like thee, to handle such a text as the Catholic clergy? 1847 *TENNISON Princess ProL* 108 Then the Maiden Aunt Took this fair day for text, and from it preach'd An universal culture for the crowd. 1870 *J. BALDWIN Brown Eccl. Truth* 249 A fact is a text from another book, also of God's writing.

5. Short for **TEXT-HAND**. Also *attrib.* See also **CHURCH-TEXT**, **GERMAN text**. *Chapel-text*, an elaborated kind of church-text.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* v. ii. 42 Faire as a text B in a Coppie booke. 1610 *GULLIM Heraldry* iv. v. (1611) 199 He beareth Gules, three Text Esses, or. 1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* v. i, There shall be writ in text, Thy bastarding the issues of a prince. 1740 *DYCHE & PARDON, Text*,... sometimes... means a large sort of writing. 1825 *J. WILSON North. Amer. Wks.* 1855 I. 10 Their names are bath down in round text in the deevils doomsday beuk. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 June 4/6 Burns wrote a fine, bold hand... as big as Cromwell's or Bismarck's—what is called in Scotland 'half-text'.

6. The words of a song; = **TESTO**.

1791 in *Cent. Dict.*

7. *attrib.* (see also sense 5) and *Comb.*, as *text-bill*, *copy*, *critic*, *critical* adj., *criticism*, *monger*, *mongering* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.*, *molto*, *quoter*, *quoting* *ppl. adj.*, *transmission*, *verse*; *text-blindness*, *word-blindness*; *text-cut*, *engraving*, *picture*, an illustration occupying a space in the text of a book; *text-divider*, a preacher who didactically 'splits up' his text; so *text-dividing*; *text-ink*, ink used for the text of a manuscript or book; *text-title*, a half-title, at the beginning of the text of a book. See also **TEXT-BOOK**, **HAND**, **LETTER**, etc.

1610 *Histrio-m.* v. 6a *Capt. Sirrah*, what set you up there? *Bel.* *Text-bills for plays. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* *Text-blindness. 1775 *ASH, Textcopy*,... a copy in text hand. 1870 *MAGNUSSON tr. Aggrinson's Lilla* Introd. 27 Of no aid to the *text-critic of the present edition. 1905 *Expositor* July 22 [The Syriac N. T.] is quite invaluable from a *text-critical point of view. 1908 *Q. Rev.* July 70 Some centuries later *text-criticism arose. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 2/1 The first number... contains two excellent plates and numerous *text-cuts. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 53 Not by every bungler and ordinary *text-divider. *Ibid.* 113 They have got... such a peculiar method of text-dividing. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/2 Mr. Sheppard supplies a *text engraving of mad Margaret Nicholson. 1511 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 318 To make *text ynke. 1893 *W. S. LILLY in Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 228 He is speaking of *textmongers. 1834 — *Ang. Relig. & Mod. Th.* 285 St. Augustine... is speaking of *textmongering. 1880 *WARREN Book-plates* xi. 122 The *text-motto occurring on Pickheimer's book-plate. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 7 July 3/3 It has nearly twenty full-page plates, and a great many *text pictures. a. 1837 D. McNICOLL *Wks.* 94 This *text-quoting vagabond. 1881 H. BRADSHAW in *Bibliographer* Dec. 6/2 The *text-title of Tindale's New Testament of 1534-5, as reproduced by Mr. Fry. 1908 *Q. Rev.* July 74 The common accidents of *text-transmission.

Text, *sb.* 2 *rare*—1. [ad. *L. textus* tissue: see prec.] Texture, tissue.

1854 *S. DOBELL Balder* xxviii, And, if she were... caught of morning mist, or the unseen Material of an odour, her pure text Could seem no more remote from the corrupt And seething compound of our common flesh.

Text, *v.* Now *rare*. [*f. TEXT* *sb.* 1]

† 1. *trans.* To inscribe, write, or print in a text-hand or in capital or large letters. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 15 A chronographical Latin table... in a fair text hand, texting unto us, how, in the sceptredom of Edward the Confessor, the sands first began to grow into sight at low water. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. I. 185 Yea and text vnderneath, heere dwells Benedicke the married man. 1607 *DEKKER Wh. of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 265 Vowes have I writ so deepe, So texted them in characters capital, I cannot care they. c. 1616 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER Thierry & Theod.* II. i, Condemn me for A most malicious slanderer, say, tete it upon my forehead. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gunath.* vii. 315 That such as... past... might read them as perfectly and distinctly, as if they had bene texted in Capital Letters. 1631 *T. POWELL Tom All Trades* 1 The Scriveners at Temple-barre had no employment, but... texting of Bills for letting of Chambers in Chancery-lane. 1699 *SHIRLEY Maid's Rev.* III. i, Would... every character [had] been text'd with blood!

D. *trans.* To write in a text-hand upon. C. *intr.* To write in text-hand.

1660 *G. TOMLYN Patent Specif.* No. 128 A new... way to text and flourish volumes and parchments in blacke and white. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Text, to write an engrossing hand or German text. 1884 [implied in **TEXTER**].

†2. a. *intr.* To cite texts. b. *trans.* To cite a text at or against (a person). *Obs.*

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1588) 13 M... And how like you this text? A. Texte how they will texts, I will trust none of them all. 1615 Sir E. Hoey *Curry-combe* i. 11 When his wench told him that he kissed like a Clowter, he could text her with *Labia Sacerdotis custodiunt sapientiam*.

Textarian (tekstē'ri-an), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. TEXT sb.¹, after *tractarian*, etc.] Dealing with or based upon an isolated text, or texts.

1867 SEACOM *Oxford Reformers* i. § 2. 11 The scholastic divines... had fallen into a method of exposition almost exclusively textarian. *Ibid.* 15 They [Cole's lectures at Oxford 1496-7] were not textarian.

Text-book (tekst-buk), [f. TEXT sb.¹]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Text-Book* (in Universities) is a Classic Author written very wide by the Students, to give Room for an Interpretation dictated by the Master, &c. to be inserted in the Interlines.

2. A book used as a standard work for the study of a particular subject; now usually one written specially for this purpose; a manual of instruction in any science or branch of study, esp. a work recognized as an authority (cf. TEXT-WORKER 2).

1779 *Mirror* No. 38 The letters of the immortal Earl of Chesterfield, which I intend to use as my text-book on this occasion. 1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* i. 203 Lord Bacon's Essays... have been the text-book of myriads of Essay-Writers. 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 9 Andrew Horne, the author of our ancient legal text-book, the *Mirror of Justices*, a 1855 MANSFIELD *Salts Pref.* (1865) 22 The current vocabulary of the chemical text-books. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 10 In almost every department [of science] the text-books of ten years ago are obsolete to-day.

3. A book containing a selection of Scripture texts, arranged for daily use or easy reference.

1861 (title) *The Scripture Text Book and Treasury*. 1877 *Bagster's Catal.* 50 *The Autograph Text Book*; Containing a Text of Scripture, and a Verse of Poetry... under every Day in the year.

4. A book containing the libretto of a musical play or opera. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Texted**, a. *Obs.* [f. TEXT sb.¹ and v. + -ED.]

1. Skilled or learned in 'texts' or authors. *rare.* (In this sense *texted wel* (v.r. *text wel*) appears in one group of Chaucer MSS., where another has *textuel*. The latter was prob. the original reading, but the change in some MSS. perh. implies that *texted* was known.)

14. Chaucer's *Manciple's* T. 131 (Harl. MS.) But for I am a man not *texted wel* [so Corp.; *Lansd. texted*, *Petru. text*; 3 MSS. *textuel*] I will not telle of textes neuer a del. *Ibid.* 212 But as I sayd, I am nought *textid wel* [Corp., *Petru.*, *Lansd. text*; 3 MSS. *textuel*, -el, *text*].

2. Written in text-hand or text-letters; engrossed. 1600 DEKKER *Dreame* i They beg nothing, the *texted* pastboard talks all; and if nothing be giuen, nothing is spoken. 1650-66 WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1683) 340 To write Custodes in a *Texted-hand*. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3125/4 *Texted* Indentures for Attorneys.

Texter (tekstər), [-ER.] One skilled in writing in a text-hand (sense a); an engrosser.

1884 *Law Times* 29 Mar. 2/2 Wanted, a re-engagement as Engrossing and General Clerk... excellent writer and texter.

Text-hand. A fine large hand in writing. a. *orig.* One of the larger and more formal hands in which the text of a book was often written, as distinct from the smaller or more cursive hand appropriate to the gloss, etc. See also quot. 1688. b. Now usually applied to a school-hand written in lines about half an inch wide.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 224 He had taken vp... an instrumente written in greute letters of *texte-hand*. 1599 [see TEXT v. 1]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 414/2 These are the form of the Letters... used by the Germans; and are termed the *Text Hand* Letters. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 475 It is called *text-hand* and *text-letter* because the text was ever wrote in a large hand and the comment in a small. As *text-hand* is both square and round, it means little more than a large hand of each sort. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxi, You seem wondrous slow in reading *text hand*.

†**Textible**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *text*-ppl. stem of *texere* to weave + -IBLE.] That may be woven; textile. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Textile (tekstīl, -sil), a. and sb. [ad. L. *textilis* is woven, *textile* (sc. *opus*) woven fabric, f. *text*-, ppl. stem of *texere* to weave. So F. *textile*.]

A. *adj.* 1. That has been or may be woven.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Textile*,... that is weaved or wounden, embroidered. 1755 JOHNSON, *Textile*,... woven; capable of being woven. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) II. xx. 240 The wine and the textile fabrics of Cos. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. (1876) 74 Cotton and wool and other textile materials... from all quarters.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Having markings resembling a woven surface; e.g. *textile cone*, a species of cone-shell, *Conus textile*, so marked; *textile snake*.

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 462 *Textile Snake*. *Coleuber Textilis*,... Yellowish-grey snake, freckled with black, and marked by numerous, undulated, transverse, bright-ferruginous stripes. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Textile cone*.

2. Of or connected with weaving: see B. 1 b.

B. sb. 1. A woven fabric; any kind of cloth. (Usually in pl.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 In the warp and woof of textiles. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Intro. 1 To the word 'textile' means every kind of stuff, no matter its material, wrought in the loom. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Machines for the

preparation of textiles. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 4/1 The prices of textiles have fallen considerably.

b. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) Of or pertaining to weaving or to woven fabrics.

1844 G. DOPPEL *Textile Manuf.* Intro. 6 By 'Textile manufactures' are meant those in which filaments of cotton, of flax, of silk, or of wool, are wrought into a form fitted to be used in the making of garments. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xii. 369 The great... centre of textile industry in England was the two north-eastern counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. i. 7 Among textile arts are to be ranged matting, netting, and several grades of making and weaving threads.

2. Fibrous material, as flax, cotton, silk, etc., suitable for being spun and woven into yarn, cloth, etc.

1641 WILKINS *Nath. Magick* II. xii. (1707) 141 The Materials... were not from any Herb, or Vegetable, as other Textiles, but from a Stone called *Anianthus*. 1883 *Nature* 8 Mar. 430/1 As to textiles, the origin of flax is somewhat complicated. 1889 *Science* 1 Feb. 81/2 The discovery of a new textile on the shores of the Caspian.

Hence **Textilist**, one engaged in the textile industry; a weaver or seller of cloth.

1855 *Eccelesiologist* XVI. 275 The handicraft of the goldsmith, stone carver, and textilist.

Textlet, *rare.* [See -LET.] A short text.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. xi. [The] Dingy Priest... preaches forth (exoterically enough) one little textlet from the Gospel of Freedom.

†**Text-letter**, *Obs.* [cf. TEXT-HAND.] A large or capital letter in handwriting.

1511 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 318 *Text* yt stond iij. dayes... and then thou hast good ynke for *texte letter*. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur.* Fools A iij, Where the renowned folly of these men may be seene... written (as it were) in *Text letters*. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iii. § 3 To write it in such *Text* and *Capital letters*. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Kovv xx. 177 Hypocrisis would... in some Politicians be written in Court-hand, but in others in *text-letters*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); *Text-letters*, the Capital Letters in all sorts of Hands that are usually written.

Text-man (tekst-mæn).

†1. One learned in scriptural texts, and apt at quoting them; also, An advocate of literal interpretation of the Bible. *Obs.*

1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 26 A very iudicious Diuine, and grounded *Text-man*. 1624 GOODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 28 The Scribes clave to the written Word, whence they were termed *Text-men*, or Masters of the Text. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* i Cor. i. 20 The *Text-men*, those that proceed according to the literal interpretation. 1702 C. MATHEW *Magn. Chr.* IV. iii. (1852) 61 He was a notable *text-man*, and one who had more than forty or fifty scriptures distinctly quoted in one discourse.

2. The author of a text-book. *rare.*

1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot.* in 18th C. XII. iii. (1901) 464 Bacon, Locke and Evans, Puffendorf and De Vries were welcome *text-men*.

Textorial (tekstō'ri-āl), a. [f. L. *textor*-, *ōrem* weaver, *textōri-us* pertaining to weaving + -AL.] Of or pertaining to weavers or weaving.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. iii. (1840) I. p. xciv. The cultivation of the textorial arts among the orientals. 1875 *Nat. Hist. & Antiq. Arran* 333 They will resume their textorial occupation.

So **Textorian**, a. *rare* -o.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Textorian*,... of, or belonging to a weaver, or to weaving.

†**Textour**, *Obs. rare.* [a. AF. *textour*, ad. L. *textōr-em* weaver.] A weaver.

[1429 *Act 8 Hen. VI.* c. 23 *Textours*... quant ils out overez un drap.] 1558 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 247 The bailies... hes nominat four werkmen *textours*... to examine Gilbert Wilsons his sone... and se gif he be qualiffit to wrik on the lynning lome or nocht.

Text-pen. A pen specially suitable for writing text-hand, or for engrossing.

1589 NASH *Pasquils Returne* Wks. (Grosart) I. 134 The Painter to bewray both his abuse of the Scriptures, and his malice against the Church, hath drawn him his worde with a *Text-pen*. 1593 - *Christ's T. Ep.* Ded. Your illustrate ladschip ere this (I am perswaded) hath beheld a badde flourish with a *Text-penne*. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 42 Lines drawne with a *text-penne*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Text-pen*, a metallic pen for engrossing.

†**Textrine**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *textrin-us*, f. *textor* weaver.] Of or pertaining to weaving.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xiii. 234 How so small a Creature that emits no Web, nor hath any *textrine* Art, can be able to convolve the stubborn leaf, and then bind it... with the Thread or Web it weaves from its own Body. *Ibid.* VIII. vi. (1752) 388 The curious structure of all parts ministering to this *textrine* power.

Textual (tekstiu-āl), a. (sb.) Also 4-5 -uel. [In form *textual*, app. a. AF. (F. *textuel* only 15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. type **textualis*, f. *textu-s*: see TEXT sb.¹ and -AL. So Sp. Pg. *textual*, It. -ale. The later Eng. spelling is conformed to the L. type (as in other adjs. orig. in -el).]

†1. Of a person: Well acquainted with 'texts' or authors; well-read; literally exact in giving the text. [So F. *textuel* 'qui connaît les textes', 1571 in Godef. *Compl.*, also in Cotgr.] *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 131 (Ellesm.) But for I am a man not *textuel* I wol nought telle of textes neuer a deel. *Ibid.* 212 But as I seyde I am nought *textuel*. - *Pars. Prolog.* 57 This meditation I pette it ay ynder correction Of Clerkes for I am nat *textuel* [so *Harl.* & *Hengw.*; 4 MSS. *text wel*. *Textuel* was prob. Chaucer's word, which being app. unknown to some scribes was altered to *text wel* and

texted wel: cf. TEXTED 1]. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Textuall*, cunning in the text.

2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in the (or a) text, esp. of the Scriptures.

13470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. *Coch & Fox* xxviii. (Charteris) 3it may 3e find the sentence richt agreeabill, Ynder thir fenyeit terms *textuall*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 15/16 *Textuall*, *textualis*. 1613 MEXER *Wks.* (1672) 347 So the Cethib or *Textual* reading bath it. 1731 WATERLAND *Script. Fund.* II. 125 So stands the case, upon the foot of the *Textual* Reading. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* VII. 309 The admitted principles of textual criticism. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. vi. 468 His sagacity in textual emendations.

b. Of or belonging to the text-books.

1863 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Thoreau Wks.* (Bohn) III. 324 Though very studious of natural facts, he was incurious of technical and textual science.

†3. Recognizing only the text of Scripture as authoritative. Also as sb. one that does this. *Obs.* 1613 PUGHAS *Pilgrimage* II. viii. 123 They are called *Karrain*, because they would seeue *Textual* and *Scripture-men*, disallowing Traditions [ed. 1614, p. 143 *Karrain*, that is, Bible-men, or *Textuals*, and in the Roman tongue they call them *Saduces*].

4. Based on, following, or conforming to the text, esp. of the Scriptures.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* Ded. Aijh, Speculation interchanged with experience, positive theologie with polemical, *textuall* with discursive. 1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 34 Incessant study of textual divinity. 1863 ROBINSON in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 415 The textual system... has tended to establish a persuasion that Christian doctrines can be... proved by detached quotations. 1908 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 39/2 Possibly we have not got the quotation exactly *textual*.

Textualism (tekstiu-āliz'm), [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Strict adherence to the text, esp. of the Scriptures; the principles or method of a textualist.

1863 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 286 The arbitrary textualism of the Puritan divines. 1895 *Thinker* VIII. 405 He feels unable... to burden his audience with minutiae, subtleties, pedantries, textualisms.

2. That department of scholarship which deals with the text of the Bible; textual criticism.

1888 *Church Times* 218 Reputations... acquired merely in the field of grammar and textualism, not in theology proper. 1908 *Times, Lit. Supp.* 5 Mar. 74/2 Textualism is not a popular study.

Textualist (tekstiu-ālist), [f. as prec. + -IST.]

a. One learned in the text of the Bible. b. One who adheres strictly to, and bases his doctrine upon, the text of the Scriptures.

1609 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* VI. 20 How nimble textualists and Grammarians for the tongue the Rabbinis are, their Comments can winnes. But... these that are so great textualists, are not best at the text. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. (1848) 12 When I mention Arba, who but the practised textualist can call to mind that he was... the father of Anak, and that from him Kirjath-Arba took its name? 1885 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 181 A moderate Puritan and a textualist of the old Protestant school. 1903 J. MORFAT in *Expositor* Dec. 470 One appealing to the textualist is Dr. R. Jansen's attempt to reconstruct the Greek text.

Textuality (tekstiu-āliti), [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

= TEXTUALISM 1.

1836 J. MARTIN'S *Discourses* Memoir 34 Textuality, he often said, appeared to him to be one of the chief excellences of a sermon. 1888 M. W. STAYKOR in *Interior* (Chicago) 5 Apr., Deliverance, for those who have all their lifetimes been subject to pithiness and apothegm would come by the broadest textuality.

Textually (tekstiu-āli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2. Cf. F. *textuellement*.]

1. In or as regards the text.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Elyn* II. ix. 351 As no lesse *textually*, then marginally, both waies, you blaze it. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Orthographic Mutineers* Wks. 1860 XIV. 204 In our authorized version... italics are... used... exclusively to indicate such words or auxiliary forms as, though implied and virtually present in the original, are not textually expressed.

2. In the actual words of the text; verbatim.

1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 20 As they only exist in manuscript, I shall place them *textually* before you. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 205 The theory that his plays should be represented *textually*. 1884 *Truth* 4 Sept. 364/2 To report *textually* a debate from 4.30 p.m. to a.m. would fill thirty columns of the *Times*.

†**Textuarist**, *Obs. rare* -o. [f. next + -IST.] = TEXTUARY sb. 1.

Textuary (tekstiu-āri), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. type **textuari-us*, f. *textu-s* TEXT sb.¹ + -ARIUS -ARY 1. So F. *textuaire* sb. (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the text; textual.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Pliny... hath differently translated it... whereby he extends the exclusion unto twenty dayes, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. 1817 COLKINDGE *Lay Serm.* 411 Plucking away... from the divine organism of the Bible, *textuary* morsels, and fragments for the support of doctrines which they had learned beforehand. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Eng. & Rome 6a note*, The *textuary* proofs of St. Peter's supremacy. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 639/1 It is as genuine a result of *textuary* accommodation as any against which this writer protests.

†2. That ranks as a text-book; regarded as authoritative or as an authority. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 395 Enclide the *textuary* Geometrichian. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 374 He... hath left sixteen books of Opticks, of great esteem with ages past, and *textuary* unto our daies. 1682 - *Chr. Mor.* III. § 21 Let Pythagoras be thy Remembrancer, not thy *textuary* and final Instructor.

†3. That adheres strictly to the text of Scripture : cf. B. 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. x. 247 They hate the Persians... like as the Traditinary Jew doth the Texturary, and the Papist the Protestant.

B. sb. 1. One learned in the text of the Bible, = TEXTUALIST a.; a textual critic, scholar, or expounder; also, one well acquainted with and ready at quoting texts.

1608 Bp. J. KING *Serm.* 24 Mar. 28 Is there almost a worthier and prompter textuary in the world... in that booke of the Law? a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincoln.* (1662) II. 167 He [Doctor Tighe] was an excellent Textuary and profound Linguist, the reason why he was employed by King James in translating of the Bible. 1677 SPOTTISWOOD'S *Hist. Ch. Scot.* App. 20 He was learned in the Hebrew, and was a great Textuary. a 1710 Bp. BULL *Visit. Serm.* (1711) 21 If by a Textuary, we mean him who hath not only a Concordance of Scriptures in his Memory, but also a Commentary on them in his Understanding; who thinks it not enough to be ready in alleging the bare Words of Scripture, with the mention of Chapter and Verse where it is written, unless he know the Sense and Meaning of what he recites. 1720 SWIFT *Let. Yng. Poet* 1 Dec., I have made it my observation, that the greatest wits have been the best textuaries; our modern poets are all... almost as well read in the Scriptures as some of our divines. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 223 Mr. Scott, ... than whom there probably never was a more accomplished textuary, takes pretty much the same view of the question, 1879 *Q. Rev.* CXLVIII. 422 Having the Bible at their fingers' ends... They were not merely accomplished textuaries.

†2. One who adheres strictly to the letter of Scripture; = TEXTUALIST b.; cf. TEXTUAL 3.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Textuaries*, *Textuarii*, a name given the sect of the Caraites, among the Jews. Hillel shone among the traditioraries, and Schammai among the textuaries. 1828 WEBSTER, *Textualist, Textuary*... 2. One who adheres to the text.

†3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Textuary*, a Law-Book, or other Treatise, that contains only the bare Text, without any Comment or Gloss upon it. 1730-6 in BAILEY folio.

† Textuist. *Obs.* [f. L. *text-us* TEXT sb. 1 + -IST.] A textual scholar; = TEXTUARY sb. 1.

1631 R. H. Arraignment. *Whole Creature* XII. § 2. 125 Popery affording more allegorizing Originists, than sound Textuists. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl. When I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of Charity against the crabbed textuists of his time, I make no wonder. 1700 STAYK *Lightfoot's Rem.* Pref. 3 The author designed it for some, that desired to be good textuists.

Textularian (tekstulär'iän), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Textularia*, generic name (f. L. *text-us* woven) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to *Textularia*, the typical genus of *Textulariidae*, a family of perforate Foraminifera. b. *sb.* A member of this genus or family.

1862 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* (ed. 3) § 317 A less aberrant modification of the Globigerine type... is presented in the two great series which may be designated... as the Textularian and the Rotularian.

Textural (tekstüräl), a. [f. L. *textūra* TEXTURE + -AL.] Of or belonging to texture.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 671 The textural properties of the two sets of vessels. 1854 JONES & SIEVEKING *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 23 The differences in textural quality, which fibrine often presents. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* II. Her skin had undergone a textural change.

b. *Painting*: see TEXTURE sb. 6.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 229 The gem-like impasto and textural richness of the old masters. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Feb. 2/2 Never has the French master shown greater textural facility, power of expression, or frankness of colour.

Hence **Texturally** *adv.*, in or as regards texture. 1866 Reader 19 May 500 The mare herself, with her beautiful foal, are all, to our eye, texturally perfect. 1872 COUES *V. Amer. Birds* 22 The second class of crests—those consisting of texturally modified feathers.

Texture (tekstür), sb. [ad. L. *textūra* a weaving; see TEXT sb. 1 and -URE. So F. *texture* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

†1. The process or art of weaving. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 145 Mynerve hyr self wych hath the sovereignty of gay texture, as decaylyth Ovyde. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 256 Coats of skinnies... a natural habit... before the invention of Texture. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Texture*,... a weaving. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xx. 87 Pallas taught the texture of the loom.

† b. *fig.* The fabricating, machining, or composing of schemes, conspiracies, writings, etc. *Obs.* a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* IV. (1642) 275 First they began their malicious texture with secret whisperings, and giving out in corners. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xciv. (1674) 247 The exquisite diligence used in the texture of those his Eternal Labours.

2. The produce of the weaver's art; a woven fabric; a web; cloth. *arch.*

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 260 The invaluable sumptuousness of the Temple... the curious celatures, and artificial textures. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 642 Others... far in the grassy dale... their humble texture weave. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. cap* 407 When the dyer dyes A texture, can the red dye prime the white?

b. *transf.* Any natural structure having an appearance or consistence as if woven; a tissue; a web, e.g. of a spider. Also *fig.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 56 The notable texture of *Mesenterium*. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 499 That phlegme... which distilleth out of that texture or web into the ventricles. *Ibid.* 525 That the spirits are attenuated

in the textures of the small arteries, & in the strayghtes of those passages. a 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 43 Nor the spider entangle the heedless fly in his texture. 1877 TYNOLL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 His physical and intellectual textures have been woven for him during his passage through phases of history and forms of existence which lead the mind back to an abysmal past.

† c. A 'woven' or composed narrative or story. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* VII. xxxviii. § 9. 341 A peece of ancient Saxon coine of Silver, inscribed with his name, Anlaf Cynnyng, which for the antiquity of the thing, and honor of the man we haue here imprinted, and placed, though in the texture of our English Saxon Kings.

3. The character of a textile fabric, as to its being fine, coarse, close, loose, plain, twilled, ribbed, diapered, etc., resulting from the way in which it is woven.

1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 79 The texture that belongs to Linen. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* I. 556 Putting off his vest Of softest texture. 1842 in BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 176 One piece of cloth of German wool, and another piece of South Down wool... made of the same colour and texture. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 573 The linen worn by the wealthier classes differed materially in its texture.

4. In extended use: The constitution, structure, or substance of anything with regard to its constituents or formative elements. a. Of organic bodies and their parts.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Medit.* IV. iv, The Leaves... of a Tree... are of a more solid Texture, and a more durable Nature than the Blossoms. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. cxxxix.* ix, Thou know'st the Texture of my Heart, My Reins, and every vital Part. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 212 The cartilage is smooth and thin, and very soft in its texture. 1844 STEPHENS *Ed. Farm* III. 905 Butter assumes a texture according as it has been treated. 1882a GARDEN 18 Mar. 182/3 Flavour and texture should be our watchword in raising Apples.

b. Of inorganic substances, as stones, soil, etc.: Physical (not chemical) constitution; the structure or minute moulding (of a surface).

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 165 Air is... endowed with an Elastic power that probably proceeds from its Texture. 1663 — *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xiii. 242 Glass acquires a more or less brittle Texture, according as... it is baked. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 106 The stone... in point of hardness and texture much like the Bath stone. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* p. xxii, Mr. Kirwan has justly observed the inaccuracy of Werner and his disciples, who have confounded the texture with the fracture. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 5 Some lands of good apparent texture are yet sterile in a high degree. 1865 GEIKIE *Scot. & Geol. Scot.* VIII. 220 Gneiss is too various in its texture and the rate of its decomposition. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 63 The loose texture of snow.

5. *fig.* Of immaterial things: Constitution; nature or quality, as resulting from composition. Of the mind: Disposition, as 'woven' of various qualities; temperament, character.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* VI. xix. § 9. 104 Albeit the very texture of this Epistle carrieth with it the true Character of Antiquity. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mon.* 157 Hence it is that... the texture of Zeuxes or Apelles inclines him to the invention or improving of Painting. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* III. 80 An argument... of so frail and brittle a texture. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxii. 172 Had her thoughts been of a more tender texture. 1771 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 161/1 The whole texture of the fable. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* II. 538 Creeds of wondrous texture.

6. In the fine arts: The representation of the structure and minute moulding of a surface (esp. of the skin), as distinct from its colour: cf. 4 b.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 228 Impasting gives 'texture' and 'surface'. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Robespierre* Ser. II. 64 It is transparent and smooth, but there is none of that quality which the critics of painting call Texture.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as texture-counter, a thread-counter or waling-glass: see quot.

1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Texture-counter*, a small magnifying-glass of low power, used in counting the number of threads, within a given space, in the texture of a fabric.

† **Texture**, v. *Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To construct by or as by weaving; to give a texture to (anything). Usually in *pa. ppl.*

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 104 Now it is certain... that Matter is alter'd, figured, texture'd, and insuited ways wrought upon and moulded by means of motion. 1775 JEPHSON *Braganza* III. i. 31 This fine frame, Nerves exquisitely texture'd. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 13 Sept. an. 1774, The off-horse breeds that which is textured, and destroys the effect. 1835 CARLYLE *Corr.* (1883) I. vii. 65 A bright faultless vision textured out of mere sunbeams.

Textured (tekstürd), a. [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Of a (specified) texture.

1888 *Daily News* 1 May 5/7 One of the infinitely light-textured homespun. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 3/2 The addition of some very fine textured lace. 1905 *Ibid.* 20 Sept. 8/1 A close-textured, nutty-flavoured, easily-digested loaf.

Textureless, a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of texture; exhibiting no texture.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. n. v. § 14 Simple patterns upon textureless draperies. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, The whole picture [is]... disagreeably smooth and textureless. 1884 SHELTON in *West. Daily Press* 24 May 3/6 A salvy and textureless mass.

Texturing (tekstüring), [f. TEXTURE sb. + -ING 1.] The representation of the texture of a surface in painting or engraving.

1882a HERKOMER in *Artist* 1 Feb. 38 To enable the engraver to render a disturbed surface by an ingenuity of lining or texturing of his own devising.

† **Textury**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. TEXTURE sb. + -Y.] Weaving.

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. Which is beyond the common art of textury, and may still nettle Minerva, the goddess of that mystery.

|| **Textus** (tekstūs), [L. *textus* TEXT.]

1. A manuscript or book of the Gospels; a Bible; = TEXT sb. 1 3b. *Textus-case*, a case or cover for this (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 52 The gospeller having received the textus or gospel-book from the altar. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 275 At Salisbury, 1222, was one great Textus. 1906 *Athenaeum* 21 Apr. 478 A boss of this value was originally affixed to the centre of a Textus of the Gospels... often the chief ornament of early altars.

2. *Textus Receptus*, literally, received text; *spec.* the received text of the Greek New Testament.

Strictly applied to the text of the second Elzevir edition of 1633, to which the publisher prefixed the assertion, 'Textum ergo habes nunc ab omnibus receptum' ('Thou hast therefore the text now received by all'); but commonly extended to any reprint of this (or of that of Stephanus 1550, on which it was founded) with or without slight revision, but without the aid of the early MSS. since discovered or published.

1856 T. H. HORNE *Introd. Text. Crit.* N. T. 124 From this sort of boast sprang the expression 'Textus Receptus'. 1885 *Athenaeum* 5 Sept. 296/1 Pascal's... 'Letters'... suffered... from... the... partiality of uncultivated admirers for an inaccurate *textus receptus*. 1901 F. G. KENYON *Handbk. Textual Crit.* N. T. 229 Some words of this re-translation... still linger in our Textus Receptus to the present day.

Text-writer (tekst-writer),

†1. A professional writer of text-hand, before the introduction of printing; later, an engrosser of legal documents. *Obs.*

1463 *Canterb. Corporation Acc.* (MS.), Thomas Howlet, textwriter, alias scrivener. a 1490 BOTOWER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 141 Sub custodia scriptoris text-wryter commorantis apud Seynt Mary Strond. 1491 in *York Myst. Introd.* 39 Text-wryters, luminers, noters, turners, and florishers.

2. *Law*. An author of a legal text-book.

1845 POLSON *Law Nat. in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 720/1 Text-writers of authority, an authority which they obtain whenever they record the usages and practice of nations... in a spirit of impartiality. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 188 The language of text-writers upon the right of the Lords to reject money bills is uniform. 1902 Sir E. E. KEENECH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXXVI. 346/2 In dealing with a question of this kind, one is thrown back on maxims and principles, and the exposition of them by text-writers is important. 1902 JONES *Ibid.* 352/1 A dictum which... is copied in the text-books, and is considered by the text-writers to be law.

† **Tey**, variant of TAY *Obs.*, outer membrane of the brain, etc.

c 1350 *Nominalle Gall.-Angl.* 6 *Toup canal et ceruel*, Toppe tey and the brayne.

Tey, obs. f. TEA. **Tey(e)**, obs. ff. TIE sb. and v.

Teyghte, obs. pa. pple. of TIE v.

Teyl, **Teyle**, **Teylle**, var. TELE *Obs.*, blame, obs. ff. TEAL, TEIL, lime-tree, TILE.

Teym, Sc. f. TEEM v. 2. **Teyme**, obs. f. TEAM.

Teyn, **Teynd(e)**, obs. ff. TEEN, TEIND, tithe.

† **Teyne**. *Obs. rare*. [a. ON. *tein-n* twig, rod: cf. *gull*, *járn-teinn* rod of gold, of iron, MSw. *tein* 'small stang (of metall)', Söderwall; Sw. *ten*. Cognate with OE. *tân*, MDu. *teen* twig.] A slender rod of metal.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 672 He took out of his owne sleewe A teyne of silver Which pat was nat but an Ounce of weighte. *Ibid.* 676 He shoope his Ingot in lengthe and eek in breede Of this teyne. *Ibid.* 777 This preest took vp this siluer teyne anon And thanne seyde the Chanon let vs gon With thise thre teynes whiche pat we han wrought To som Goldsmith and wite if they been ouht.

Teyne: see TEEN sb. 1, TIND v. *Obs.*, to kindle.

Teynt(e), **Teynter**, -o(u)r-, -ur, **Teynt-wort**, obs. ff. TAINT, TENT, TENTER, TENTWORT.

Teyre, **Teyrse**, obs. ff. TEAR a. and sb. 3, TIERCE.

Teys(e), var. TEISE *Obs.* **Teyser**, obs. f. TEASER.

Teysource, var. TEISER *Obs.*

Teytheyng, var. *tihiing*, obs. f. TIDING.

Tezel, **tezill**, **Tezir**, obs. ff. TEASEL, TEASER.

|| **Tezkere**, **teskere** (tezkêrê). Also 7 *teskeria*, -caria, 9 -carê, *tischera*, *tezkerâ*, *teskari*. [Arab. *تذكرة* *taḍkirah*, in Turkish *tezkere*, lit. memorandum, record, note, f. *ذكر* *ḍakara*, in deriv. conj.

to record, relate, remember = Heb. *זָכַר* *zākar* to remember.] A Turkish official memorandum or certificate of any kind; a receipt, order, permit, licence; esp. an internal passport.

1612 CORVAT in *Purchas Pilgrinis* (1625) II. x. xii. 1825 A *Teskeria* (this is a Turkish word that signifieth a Certificate written vnder his hand). 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* 115 We could not passe without a *Tescaria* from the Cadee. 1817 *By-Laws Levant Company* 26 That the Company's privilege of having *tescarés* or certificates... be not forfeited. 1818 BLAQUIERE tr. *Pananti* xiii. 247 No [grain] can be exported without a *tischera*, or written permit, bearing the Dey's seal. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Tescare, Teskere*, a Turkish Custom-house certificate. 1890 *Daily News* 30 June 7/7 The Porte yesterday despatched a *teskere* to the Armenian Patriarch, enjoining him to dissolve the Provincial Council of Van. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 13 Jan. 5/2 A *tezkerâ* or local passport costing 4s. 1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 29 Nov. 11/1 The *teskari* or passport is an essential inextricably demanded by the Turkish official.

TH, in words of Old English or Old Norse origin, and in words from Greek, is a consonantal digraph representing a simple sound, or rather (in Teutonic words), a pair of simple sounds, *breath* and *voice*, indicated in this dictionary by the OE. letters (þ) and (ð); the former, as in *thin*, *bath* (þin, bap), being the breath dental spirant akin to *t*, and the latter, as in *then*, *bathe* (ðen, bād), the voiced dental spirant akin to *d*. The group *t*, *d*, þ, ð, corresponds to the group *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*. The breath spirant is identical with modern Greek *theta* (θ, θ'), and approximately with Spanish *z* (or *c* before *e*, *i*). The Greek letter, which corresponds etymologically to Sanskrit *dh* (and so, by Grimm's Law, to Teutonic and English *D*), was in early inscriptions represented by **TH**, and was a true aspirate; it was subsequently often written **TΘ**, **τθ**, and had prob. the sound (tþ); but by the second century B.C. it had sunk into a simple sound, = our (þ). The Romans, having neither the sound nor the symbol, represented the letter by **TH**, as in *Θάψος*, *Thapsus*, but app. this was pronounced, at least in late Latin (whence in all the Romanic languages), as simple *t*; cf. Greek *Θωρία*, *L. theōria*, It. and Sp. *teoría*; in Pg. *teoria*, *F. théorie*, spelt with *th*, pronounced with *t*; also Gr. *Θωμάς*, *L. Thōmās*, It. *Toma*, Sp. *Tomás*; Pg., *F.*, Eng. *Thomas* all pronounced with *T*.

(2) In Teutonic the breath spirant (þ) was very frequent, being the regular etymological representative of Indo-Eur. *t* initially or after the stressed vowel, as in OTeut. **þrijiz*, Goth. *þreis*, OE. *þreo*, Eng. *three*, = Indo-Eur. **treies*, Skr. *trayas*, Gr. *τρεῖς*, *L. trēs*; OTeut. **brōþer*, Goth. *brōþar*, OE. *brōþor*, *broðor*, Eng. *brother*, = Indo-Eur. *bhṛātēr*, Gr. *φράτηρ* clansman, *L. frāter*. The voiced spirant in *broðor*, etc., was a later development (c 700 in English) from the breath sound between vowels or voiced consonants, as in the parallel *v* and *z* from *f* and *s*. Initially, the same change of (þ) to (ð) took place during the Middle English period in the demonstrative group of words, *th*, *that*, and their kindred, *this*, *these*, *þ* *tho*, *those*, *there*, *then*, *thence*, *thither*, *thus*, etc., and in the pronouns of the second person singular, *thou*, *thee*, *thine*, *thy*: these constitute the only words in English with initial (ð). In the same group of words in the cognate Teutonic languages (þ) has passed through (ð) into (d); thus Ger. *das*, Du. *dat*, Da. *det* 'that'; in High Ger., Low Ger., and Du. the same has taken place even in other original *th* words which retain (þ) in English; e.g. Ger. *dach*, *denken*, *ding*, *dick*, *donner*, *drei* = Eng. *thatch*, *think*, *thing*, *thick*, *thunder*, *three*.

(3) In the demonstrative and pronominal groups of words, change of initial *þ* to *t*, by assimilation to a preceding dental (*t*, *d*, *s*), appears in earlier English. OE. *þæt þe* became *þæt-te*, *þæte*; *þe læs þe* appears in the 11th c. as *þe læste*, whence modern *lest*. In the last section of the OE. Chronicle, from 1132, *þe* after *t* or *d* regularly becomes *te* (e.g. *þæt te* king, and *te* eorles). In the Ormulum and the Cotton MS. of Cursor Mundi, this assimilation is seen in all the words of the *th*-group (Orm. *þæt tait te* god-spell menep; *wroht tair* here and *tair*; *soe* served *tairn*, als *sais te* sau). So in Ancræn Riwle (and *tet* is, *et tesse* nese, *þeo þet tuis* doð, and *tes* oðer, etc.). In the course of the 14th c., this assimilation was given up, and the spirant reappeared (as ð).

(4) In the Runic alphabet (*futhorc*) the breath spirant had to itself a symbol þ or þ (called *thorn*); but in the earliest known OE. writings in the Roman alphabet this was represented by *th*, the voiced spirant being often represented by *d* (ð) (sometimes by *th*). Before 700 probably, the character ð, formed by a bar across the stem of ð, was introduced; it appears in a charter of Wihtræd, king of Kent, 700-715 (Sweet *Oldest English Texts* 428). Apparently it was first used to denote the voiced spirant: see the proper names in the Moore MS. of *Bæda*, c 737, and the *Liber Vitæ*, Cott. MS., c 800, and charters before 800 generally. But in the ninth century it was used for both spirants, as in the Vespasian Psalter, c 825 (e.g. iv. 5 ða ðe cweoðað), and in a West Saxon charter of 847 (O. E. T. 433). Somewhere about 800 apparently, the thorn, þ, was adopted from the Runic futhorc, the earliest charter showing it being one of Coenwulf, king of Mercia, of 811 (O. E. T. 456); but it was not much used till late in the 9th c. A Surrey charter a 889 (ibid.) affords 34 examples of ð initial, and 15 medial or final, with 49 of þ initial, and 1 medial. From the later years of the 9th c. ð and þ were used promiscuously in West Saxon works, with some preponderance of þ initially and ð finally. This continued in ME. till the 13th c. On the other hand, the Durham *Rituale* and the Lindisfarne

Gospel Gloss, c 950, have uniformly ð in all positions (except in the compendium þ for ðæt), as has also the East Anglian *Genesis & Exodus*, c 1250; while the Mercian portion of the Rushworth Gospel Gloss, c 975, and Ormin, c 1200, have only þ. After 1250 the ð speedily became obsolete; þ remained in use, but was gradually restricted more or less to the pronominal and demonstrative words. In later times its MS. form approached, and at times became identical with, that of *y* (the latter being sometimes distinguished by having a dot placed over it). As the continental type used by Caxton had no þ, its place in print was usually supplied by *th* for both sounds and in all positions. But in Scotland, the early printers, especially in the demonstrative and pronominal words, continued the þ as *y*, as in *y^e*, *yis*, *yat*, *you* (= thou), a practice also common in England in MS., and hardly yet extinct. Confusion with the modern *y* consonant, ME. *y*, was avoided in Scotland, sometimes by writing the latter *yh*, but usually by continuing ME. *y* in the form *z* or *z*, so that *ye* *zeir* stood for *þe* *zeir*, i.e. *the year*. It is remarkable that, when OE. þ and ð were both in use, no attempt was made to differentiate them as breath and voice spirants, and app. no serious attempt even to distinguish them as initial and medio-final, as was done in Norwegian when the Roman alphabet was adopted, c 1200, and in Icelandic before 1300. At an earlier date (prob. c 800) the character ð was partially adopted from OE. in Old Saxon, and was used generally in the middle and end of words, while *th* was usual as the breath spirant initially.

(5) In a few compounds, as *anthill*, *outhouse*, *lighthouse*, *Chatham*, *Wytham*, *Yetholm*, etc., *t* and *h* come together but do not form a digraph; and in a few foreign words, chiefly East Indian, as *Thakoor*, *Thug*, *th* represents Skr. *th* or *ṭh*, the sound being a *t* or *t* followed by a slight aspiration (tʰ, ṭʰ), in Eng. commonly reduced to *h*.

In a few proper names and other words derived from or influenced by French, as *Thomas*, *Thompson*, *thyme*, *th* is pronounced as *t*; several other words were formerly so treated, and even spelt with *t*, e.g. *theatre*, *thame*, *theology*, *throne*, *authentic*, *orthography*; *t* has become fixed in *treacle*, *treasure*. The late L. and Romanic treatment of *th* as *t* often led to the spelling *th* where *t* was etymological, as in *Thames*, *Saltham*; in *amaranth*, *anionanth*, *anthor*, etc.; the corruption has also affected the pronunciation. See the individual words. In some ME. MSS. *th* frequently appears for *t* or for *d*: e.g. *tho* to, *thyll* till, *nygth* night, *nygth* night, *wythythe* *thede* deed, *thede* deer, *thepres* degree, *thepnyth* departed, *tho* do, *thogh* doth, *aboth* abode, *groundeth* grounded, *iclotheth* *clothed*, *inthe* loud, *rothe* rood, *nuth* under. Early ME. scribes (prob. Norman) often confounded the English letters þ (or ð) and *z*, writing e.g. *þefinge* for *theft*, *thieving*, *wiþ*, *worþ*, *worþ* for *with*, *worþ*, *worþ* (in Auchinleck MS. of *Flourde* and *Bl.*).

(6) Etymologically, modern Eng. *th* (ð) often represents an OE. *d*, esp. before *r* or *er*, as in *father*, *mother*, *gather*, *hither*, *together*, etc.; dialectally, this sometimes extends to other words, as *bladder*, *ladder*, *solder*; on the other hand some dialects retain original *d*, and extend it to other words, as *brother*, *further*, *rather*, *southern-wood*, *whether*. In *burden* and *murder*, *d* represents the earlier ð of *burthen*, *murth*.

Dialectally *th* is sometimes substituted for *f*, and vice versa: e.g. *thane*, *thetch*, *thistolor*, *thraill*, *thrae*, *thron*, *thurrow*, for *fane*, *fetch* (vetch), *fistula*, *frail* (rail), *fræe*, *from*, *furrow*; also *fil*, *fairday*, for *thill*, *thursday*. The Welsh name *Llewelyn* appears in Eng. as *Thiueilyn* (Rolls of Parl. i. 493, f. 10, l. 10). *th* also occurs dialectally for *wh*, as in *thirt*, *thortleberry*, *thort*, for *whirt*, *whortleberry*, *whort*. Conversely, *Sc.* has *whaings*, *whangs*, *white*, *whittle*, for *thwaings*, *thwang*, *thoit*, *thwittle*.

1. The digraph *th* and its sound.

[c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 71 We hafe in oure speche in Ingland two oþer letters þan þai (Saracens) hafe in þaire abce, þat es to say, þ and z, whilk er called þorn and zok.] a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Wks. (Rildg.) 775/2 *Th* Hath a double and doubtful sound. *Ibid.* 776/2 Some syllables, as *the*, *they*, *there*, *that*, are often compendiously and shortly written, as *y^e* *th^e* *y^e* *th^e* *y^e*. 1668 O. PRICE *Eng. Orthogr.* 24 Q. What is the sound of *th*? *A.* *Th* makes a hard sound in *thunder*, *through*, *thick*, *thin* [etc.]. But, *th*, makes a softer sound in *that*, *thine*, *worthy*, *father* [etc.]. 1730-6 BAILEY folio, *Th*, in English is... but one Letter, or a *Litera aspirata*. 1803 MELVILLE BELL *Princ. Speech* 180 We confound the two sounds (þ and ð) by using for both the same digraph *th*.

2. *Th*, is an abbreviation of THORIUM, THURSDAY.

Th-, th' (ME. þ-), a clipped form of some unstressed monosyllables, esp. when the following word begins with a vowel or *h*.

1. = THE.

Still *dial.* in Lancs., etc.: cf. T. 2. See also L'IT. 1154 O. E. *Chron.*, *þe* muneke. . . on cyrien byrieden þabbot hehlice. c 1200 OAMIN 5937 *Tait* himm umbhosenenn was hehlice. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* Hiss shapp o þalde wise. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 5734 *Þapostles* holi lyf. 13. E. *Alit. P. C.* 325 *Þaces* of anguech wate hid in my sawle. 1414-15 *Punpion Corr.* (Caenden) p. cxx, Sir Marmaduke Constable thelder, knight, . . . on thone partie, & Sir Robert Plompton . . . on thother partie. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 8 To be levied by thands of Thomas Combes. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 283 More oled than thage of eyght hundred yere. 1633 *Shaks.* *Leap* iv. vi. 238 Least that th infection . . . take . . . hold on thee. — *Temp.* vi. i. 120 To th shore. *Ibid.* 131 Which end o'

th' beame should bow. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss. S.V.* 2, Th' man i'th' mooin.

† 2. = THOU. Obs.

c 1315 SHORHAM L 94 Þorwe þat blod þi soule his [= is] bouzt . . . And þorwe þat water i-wesse þat. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8015 *Þer* wot no man of whaim þat come. c 1500 *Debate Carp. Tools* 6 in *Hail*, E. P. P. I. 79 Th' all neuer be thyrtly man. a 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. *Countrie Song* 99, I rather woud my sheepe Thad't killed with a stroke. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (Hunter. Cl.) 25 Well sirrha well, thart as thart, and so ile take thee.

† 3. = THEY. Obs.

c 1540 in Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* (1631) 282 God grant hem euirlasting lyff, To whom we hop thar gon. 1507 E. WARD *Ilud. Rediv.* 11. vii. 18 Th'ad put the holy puppet on A Surplice.

-th, suffix¹, a formative of sbs. a. from verbs; in some words, as *bath*, *birth*, *death*, *math*, *oath*, OTeut., repr. various Indo-Eur. suffixes, as *-tos*, *-tis*, *-tus*, in which the *t* following the stressed syllable regularly became *þ* in Teutonic; in others, as *growth*, *tith*, going back to ON. or OE.; in others, as *blowth*, *spilth*, *stealth*, of later analogical formation. In many words Indo-Eur. *t* remained in consequence of its position, or *þ* was subsequently changed to *t*: see -T suffix 3 a.

b. from adjs. (rarely sbs.), representing Indo-Eur. *-itā*, OTeut. *-ipō*, Goth. *-ipa*, OE. *-pu*, *-po*, *-þ*, with prec. *i-* unlat., forming abstract nouns of state: as *fith* (OE. *fīþ*, OS. *fālitha* from *fāl* foul), *health*, *length*, *nirth*, *strength*, *truth*; in ME. and also in cognate langs., *dearth*, *depth*; of later analogical formation, *breadth*, *sloth* (cf. OE. *slawþ*), *wealth*. In some words of this group, *þ* has, by phonetic causes, become *t*, e.g. OE. *hiehþu*, ME. *heizþe*, now *height*, ON. *slæðr*, ME. *slæizþe*, now *sleight*: see -T suffix 3 b.

-th, suffix², forming ordinal numbers; in modern literary Eng. used with all simple numbers from fourth onward; representing OE. *-þa*, *-þe*, or *-oda*, *-ode*, used with all ordinals except *fifta*, *sixta*, *ellefta*, *twelfta*, which had the ending *-ta*, *-te*; in Sc., north. Eng., and many midland dialects the latter, in form *-t*, is used with all simple numerals after *third* (*fourth*, *fift*, *sixt*, *sevent*, *tent*, *hundert*, etc.). In Kentish and O. Northumbrian those from *seventh* to *tenth* had formerly the ending *-da*, *-de*. All these variations, *-th*, *-t*, *-d*, represent an original Indo-Eur. *-tos* (cf. Gr. *néun-tos*, *L. quin-tus*), understood to be identical with one of the suffixes of the superlative degree. In OE. *fifta*, *sixta*, the original *t* was retained, being protected by the preceding consonant; and the *-pa* and *-da* were due to the position of the stress accent, according to Verner's Law.

The ordinals from *twentieth* to *ninetieth* have *-th*, OE. *-ōða*, *-ode*. In compound numerals *-th* is added only to the last, as *1345*, the one thousand three hundred and forty-fifth part; in his one-and-twentieth year.

Tha, **þa**, **thaa**, **paa**, OE. and northern forms of *Thou* Obs. **Thaa**, dial. form of *THOU*, *THEE*.

Thaarm, obs. form of *THARM*, intestine.

Thaborite, obs. f. *TABORITE* (Blount *Gl.* 1674).

Thaoh, **Thacher**, obs. ff. *THATCH* v., -ER.

Thack (þæk), sb. Nov *dial.* Forms: 1 *þæc*, 4 *þak*, *þakke*, 4-6 (9 *dial.*) *thak*, 5 *thakk* (e, 5-6 (9 *dial.*) *thake*, 5-7 *thacke*, 6 *thecke*, *thaeo*, 6-*thack* (9 *Sc.* *thack*). [Com. Teut.: OE. *þæc* = WFr. *thek*, OLG. **þak* (MDu. *dac* (dake), Du., MLG., LG. *dak*), OHG. *dach*, *dah*, *thak* (MHG., Ger. *dach*) roof, ON. *þak* roof, *thatch* (Sw. *tak*, Da. *tag*). — OTeut. **þako*^m, f. root *þek-* to cover, Indo-Eur. *teg-*, in *L. teg-ere* to cover, *teg-a* covering, *gown*, *tug-urium* hut, cottage, Gr. *τέγος*, *στεγ-η* roof, *στεγ-ω* to cover; Lith. *stogas* roof; OIr. *teg*, Irish and Gael. *tigh* house. See *THATCH* v.]

† 1. The roof of a house or building. Obs.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1503 *þæt* hi under eowum þæce mosten in-geþuban. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 8 Drihten nam ic wyrðe þ ðu ga under þacu minne. *Ibid.* xxiv. 17 Seþe on þæce siaz ne stigað he nider. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxviii. 4 *þam* þe on husas þæce heah aweaxað. c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11689 In eueses þec [sparrows] crepte, & in þe þakkes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. II.* xxxvii. 156 They ought to mounte up to the wyndowes of the houses and upon the thackes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. xii. 53 Spreding fra thak to thak, baith bot and ben. 1524 LO. DACRE *Let. to Wolsey* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. i. l. 249 Ald Howses weroth of the thak and coverings ar taken away. 1526 in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 133 The said tenant to keep his hous tennantable, upon his own charges, with thake and walle.

2. That with which the roof of a house or the like is covered to protect it from the weather; *spec.* the covering of straw, reeds, or the like disposed so as to carry off the rain: = *THATCH* sb. 1.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iii. viii. [x.] (1890) 180 *þas* husas hrof . . . was mid gyrdum awunden & mid þæce beþealt. *Ibid.* xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 202 On beannum & on reftum & on waznum & on watelum & on deacon. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 136 *þa* tenr þæt hors þæt ðæt of ðære cytan hrofe. 14. *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 732/23 *Hec teclura*, thak. 1486 *Nottingham*

Rec. III. 244 Thak pat the grete wynde blew of þe house. *a 1500 Chaucer's Drewe* 1773 That they would ever in houses of thacke. Their lives lead. *1530 Palsgr.* 280/1 Thacke of a house, *chaimie*. *1578 BANISTER Hist. Man* 1 To be well aduised, before he lay on Thack, Tile, or Plaster. *1641 Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 138 One to draw thacke, and the other to serve the thatcher. *1721 RANSAY Ode to Mr. F.*—30 Wa's of divots, rof'd w' thack. *1815 Scott Guy M.* viii. Ye have riven the thack off seven cottar houses. *1859 GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* x. It puts me i' mind of the swallows as was under the thack last ear. *Mod. north. dial.* Wet as thack. (In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotl. to Oxfordsh, Berksh., and from Worcester to E. Anglia.)

b. The covering of properly disposed straw with which the sloping top of a stack of corn or hay-rick is thatched. *Thack and rape* (*Sc.*), this thatching and the straw rope with which it is secured: often used allusively.

1786 Burns Brigs of Ayr 26 An thack and rape secure the toil-won crap. *1816 Scott Antig.* xxvi. He kens . . . wha feeds him, and cleeds him, and keeps a' tight, thack and rape. *Ibid.* Gloss. Under thack and rape means snug and comfortable. *1856 Speaker* 3 Oct. 353/1 All is secured in the cornyard under 'thack and rape'.

3. *transf.* Covering (in quot. = skin).

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvii. (Vincencius) 276 Pane of þe frame he bad hym tak, Pat hale had nothir lith na þak.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *thack-roof*; *thack-board*, a wooden roofing tile, a shingle; *thack-broach* = *thack-pin*, *thack-prick*, *BROACH* sb. 5; *thack divot* (dowat) = *thack turf*; *thack-gate* (*Sc.*): see quot.; *thack house*, a thatched house; *thack-lead*, lead with which a roof is covered; *thack-nail*, -peg, -pin, a sharpened pin or peg used in fastening the thack on a roof; *thack-prick*, -prod, a sharpened wire or stick for the securing of thack; *thack-rape* (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*), a rope (usually of twisted straw) used in fixing the thack on a rick or cottage roof; *thack-stone*, a thin flat stone (e.g. Stonesfield slate) used for roofing; *thack-tile* [*OE. þæctigile*; cf. *G. dachziegel*], a roofing tile; *thack turf*, a roofing turf or sod.

1354 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) III. 91 In ccc de *thakbord' emp. pro stauo ecclesie. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 126 (M.S. E.) For fyre all cleir Soun throu the thak [v. r. thik] hurd can appeir. *1418 in Rogers Agric. & Pr.* (1882) III. 402/1 Norwich, Thackboard. *1447-8 Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 186 In repar. molendini. in C^m Thakhorde. *1573 in Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 208 Hooks & eies with *thackbroches. *1504 Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* II. 424 For theking of diuers houses with *thak dowat. *1825 JAMIESON, *Thack-gate*, the sloping edge of the gable-tops of a house, when the thack covers them; in contradistinction from the wind-skews that are raised higher than the thack. *1828-8 Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 209 He exposit. . . sum of his soldiours to sum *thak houses besyd the West Port, in a windie nyght, and pat the same in fyre. *1725 RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* ii. 1. A snug thack house, before the door a green. *1804 Northumbld. Gloss.*, 'Thack boose'—a thatched house. *1819 W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 214 Capper and *thack-lead aff were tane. *1846 BROCKETT N. C. Words* (ed. 3), *Thack-nail, *Thack-peg, *Thack-pin, a wooden pin or stob used in fastening thack to the roof of a building. *1888 Craven Gloss.*, *Thack-bricks, sharpened twigs for the securing of thack. *1896 Whitley Gloss.*, *Thack-recaps, the cords for securing the thack. *1887 Suppl. to Jamieson*, Thack-rape. *1442 Calverley Charters* (1904) 253, j acre of soile. . . where he may gett and tak *thakstone. *1621 Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 26 (1816) IV. 627/1 To thack þe same againe w' Sklait, or skaillee, leade, tyld, or Thackstone. *1880 A. L. RITCHIE Ch. St. Baldred* 37 The roof of the east end of Whitekirk Church is covered with thackstones. *c 795 Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 1043 Imbricibus, *þæctigilum. *1477 Act 17 Edw. IV*, c. 4 Pleintile, autrement nosmer thaktile, rofile, on crestile. *1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* 4 Gallic and Thacke Tiles. *c 1800 S. PEGGE Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 279 In Yorkshire they call bricks wall tile, and tiles thack tile. *1576 in Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1580. 20/1 Pro 108 oneribus focalium. . . et *thak turfis.

Thack (þæk), *v.* 1. Now *dial.* Forms: 5-6 (9 *dial.*) *thak*, 6 *thacke*, 7 *thake*, *Sc.* *thack*, 6-*thack*. [app. partly (in form *thake*) from *OE. þaccian*, f. *þac* THACK sb. (so *MHG.*, *Ger. dachen* to roof, from *dach*): cf. *Sc. mak*, *tak*, for *make*, *take*; but *thak*, *thack*, may also have been a later formation from the sb. See also THATCH *v.*, *THEEK* *v.*]

1. *intr.* To put thack on houses; = THATCH *v.* 5. *a 1100 Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 Me mæc in Agosto and Septembi and Octobri ðancian, ðecgan and fald weoxian. *1486 Nottingham Rec.* III. 247 Paid to a thakker thakking on þe same barne. *1523 FITZHERB. Husb.* 52 To move theyr stubble, eyther to thacke or to bren. *1523—Surv.* xx. (1539) 42 He shall bothe thacke and danbe at his owne coste. *1641 Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 139 Thatchers allwayes beginne att the eize (eaves), and soe thake upwards till they come to the ridge.

2. *trans.* To cover (a roof) or roof (a house) with thack, formerly also with lead, tiles, etc.; = *THEEK* *v.* 1; *spec.* to cover the top of a rick with straw or other material so laid as to carry off the rain.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 490/1 Thakkyn bowsys, sartalego, . . . sarcilego. *1474 Coventry Leet-bk.* 389 Pat no maner man frohenfurth thak ne couer his house with strawe nor brome within this Cite. *1530 Palsgr.* 754/2 Sythe I can nat tyle my house, I must be fayne to thacke it. *1552 Imv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees No. 97) 9 The church thacked with leade. *1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iv. § 5. 22 Houses and cottages . . . Which, as Diodorus Siculus saith were usually thacked with reed. *1621* [see *thackstone*, prec. 4]. *1671 J. FRASER*

Polichron. (S.H.S.) 496 Tirr the Kirk to thack the quire. *a 1825 FORSYTH Voc. E. Anglia*, Thack, v. to thatch. *1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD Yorks. Dial.*, It will take two threave of stren to thack the hay-stack.

Hence **Thacked** (þækt) *ppia.*, thatched; **Thack-ing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of thatching; also *concr.* the material used for the purpose, thack.

1530 Palsgr. 699/1 This is a mete man to sytte on a *thacked house to scare away crows. *1597 1st Fl. Return fr. Parnass.* i. 1. 134 Some thacked cottage or some cuntrie hall. *1602 2nd Fl. Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. 2091 True mirth we may enioy in thacked stall. *1818 Craven Gloss.*, Thack'd, thatched. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 490/1 *Thakkyng, sartalectum. *1546 Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 168 The reparation of the belles, thakkyng and other necessities pertyning to the sayd church. *1613 MARKHAM Eng. Husbandman* i. 1. xvii. (1635) 103 Whole Strawe Wheate. . . Husbandman esteeme it so much for their thacking. *c 1680 H. LICH in Macfarlane Goss. Collect.* (S.H.S.) III. 252 The common and ordinary thacking is of a kind of Hiv (= sod).

Thack (þæk), *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [*OE. þaccian*, app. onomatopoeic. Cf. *THWACK*.]

1. *trans.* To clap with the open hand or the like; to pat, slap lightly. *Obs.*

c 1897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. C. xli. 303 Swa [swa] wildu hors, donne we h[ie] æresð gefangu habbað, we hie ðacciað & straciað mid brndre hande. *a 900—* in Cockayne *Shrine* (1864) 185 Hine lyst bet þaccian and cyssan ðonne oðerne on bæc lic. *c 1305 Land Cockayne* 141 To þe maid dun hi slep And geþ þe wench al abute, And þakkeþ al her white tonte. *c 1386 CHAUCER Miller's T.* 118 When Nicholas had donn this curielid And thakkeþ [*MS. Petw. twakkeþ*] hire aboute the lendes wel. — *Friar's T.* 261 (Harl. MS.) This carter thaketh his hors upon the croupe.

þ b. *intr.* To beat, to shower blows. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. cxlvii. 299 Our men of armes and archyers that thakke on hem so thikke with arewes.

2. *trans.* To clap (something) on or in a place.

1542 St. Papers Hen. VIII. IX. 42 But here he thakkeþ on as many wordes, as he idd before lawes in the other parte. *1589 R. ROBINSON Gold. Mirr.* 31 The thorny thumps that Thought did thacke Within my wofull breast.

3. *mod. dial.* To THWACK, heat, flog.

1861 QUINN Heather Lintie (1863) 22 (E.D.D.) Ye weel deserve a thackin' For tellin' [etc.]. *1904 in Eng. Dial. Dict.* (North), He rarely thacked th' old dicky (donkey).

Thacker. Now *dial.* [prob. representing an *OE. *þaccere*, f. *þaccian* to thack.] One who covers roofs with thack; a thatcher.

1420 Coventry Leet-bk. 21 Item, thakker, laborer, dawber, and palyer. *1486* [see *THACK* n. 1]. *1573 TUSSEY Husb.* (1878) 86 Wheat and the rie. . . Such strawe same saue for thacker to haue. *1590 Skuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 62 A thacker at Tyngreue thacking three dayes, and omne to serue him iij' vjd. *1820 Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 14/2 Hire two-three thackers to mend the thack on the roofs.

Thackerayan (þækəˈraɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* proper name *Thackeray* + *-AN*]. *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-63) or his works. *b. sb.* An admirer of Thackeray or his works. So *Thackerayesque* *a.*, *Thackerayan* *a.*, *Thackerayite*. (All more or less nonce-wds.)

1861 W. F. COLLIER Hist. Eng. Lit. 491 Those queer, delightful, rambling, thoroughly Thackerayesque Roundabout Papers. *1885 Athenæum* 17 Oct. 497/1 All interesting enough. . . to the professional Thackerayite. *1887 Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Jan. 88/2 This is, almost Thackerayan, indeed. *1888 Scott. Leader* 3 May 7 A certain cynical humour which is almost 'Thackerayan' in quality.

Thackless, *a.* Now *dial.* = THATCHLESS.

a 1800 With Cake in Cromek Rem. Nithsdale Song (1810) 284 Some priest man preach in a thackless kirk. *1897 Ld. E. HAMILTON Outlaws* xviii. 209 The auld Redheuch tower stands thackless and woeful this day.

Thackster (þækˈstɜː), *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *thac*-, *thakstare*, 6 *thaxster*. See also THATCHSTER. [*f.* THACK *v.* 1 + *-STER*.] = THACKER.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 52/2 Broche for a thacstare, *farmaculum*. *Ibid.* 490/1 Thakstare, *sartitector*. *1533 in Blomefield Hist. Norfolk* (1806) III. 206 The Reders, Thaxsters, Rede-sellers, . . . with their banner. *1787 W. MARSHALL E. Norf. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), Thackster, a thatcher. *a 1825 FORSYTH Voc. E. Anglia*, Thacker, Thackster, a thatcher.

Thad, *Obs.* form of THAT *rel. pron.*

Thae (ðæ, ðiə), *dem. pron. and adj. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: (1-6 *pa*), 6 *thai*, 6-7 *thay*, 6-*Sc. thae*, *thae*, 9 *thae*, *n. dial.* *thae*, *thae*. [*Mod. Sc. and north. dial. repr. of OE. and northern ME. þā, tha*, midl. and south. *ME. tho*. For the phonology cf. *mæ*, *næ*, *sæ*, *tuæ*, *whæ*, = *OE. mǫ, nǫ, suw, twǫ, hūw*, *Eng. mo, no, so, two, who*.]

The *Sc.* and *north. dial.* plural of THAT, = *ME. þa, tho*; *mod. THOSE*. *a. pron.*

1583 Leg. Bp. St. Androis 613 Gude Robert Melwene of Carnegie I shuld not racken in with thea. *1717. Auld Maitland* v. in *Scott Minstrelsy* Sc. Bords. Thou sall hae thea, thou sall hae mae. *1780 J. MAYNE Siller Gun* 1, Her exultation was exprest In words like thea. *1790 Burns Tam o' Shanter* 151 Now Tam, O Tam! had thee been queans. *1873 MURRAY Dial. S. Scot.* 182 Dynna teake thea (Don't take those).

b. adj.

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae 85 To heir thea startling stremis cleir, Me thoct it musique to the eir. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 22 Pentland it was call'd, . . . evin as this day thea mountain declairis sa named. *1603 Philotus* lxxviii. And send to 30w that claitis vsncne. *1786 Burns Dream* ix. Thae bonny bairn-time, Heav'n has lent. *1826 J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks.*

1855 I. 186 Thae broad vine-leaves hingin in the veranda. *1837 R. NICOLL Poems* (1843) 76 But thea hames are gane. *1904 Eng. Dial. Dict. (N. Yorksh.)*, Wheea's theea tweece bairns? (*Northumb.*) Thee kye; thee folk.

Thæh, *þæh*, early *ME.* form of **THOUGH**.

Thæm, *þæm*, *OE. infl.* of **THE**, **THAT**; f. **THEM**. **Thær**, *þær*, *Obs.* form of **THERE**, **THEIR**.

Thære, *Obs.* infl. of **THE**, **THAT**; *Obs.* f. **THERE**. **Thæs**, *Obs.* var. of **THESE**, **THESE**.

Thafe, variant of **THAVE** *v.* **Obs.**

Thaff, *Obs.* f. **THOUGH**; *erron.* f. **TEFF**.

Thaft, *Sc. f.* *thought*, **THOFT** (rower's seat).

Thag, **Thagi**, var. **THUG**, **THUGGE**.

Thagh, **thaz**, *pagh*, *paih*, *Obs.* f. **THOUGH**.

Thai, *Obs.* form of **THEY**; *Obs.* *Sc. f.* **THAE**.

† **Thaie**, **thaye**, *dem. pron. and adj. Obs.* Forms: 1 *þæze*, 2 *þæze*, 3 *þaie*, *þaye*. [*Late OE. þæge*, of obscure origin and history. Generally held to be ad. *ON. þeir*, with *r* dropped (as in *Ormin's þez*, **THEY**), and with *e* added, after plurals like *callæ*, *sumæ*, *swyge*. But the local distribution of the word does not favour a Norse origin.]

1. *dem.* (or *pers.*) *pron.* = **THOSE** (**THEY**, **THEM**). *c 1000 Ags. Gosp.* John xi. 16 Hit geþrað þæt ic læde þæze [*Hatton G. þa byder*] & hið geþrað mine stefne. *Ibid.* xiv. 12 He wryð maran þonne þæze synt [*MS. A. þa synd*]. *a 1100 MS. C.C.C. Camb.* No. 162 Dege wæron on fruman of Godes orðe. . . . *c 1100 Salomon & Sat.* (Kemble) 180 Saga me, hwæt hatton ðæge? *c 1275 LAV.* 18174 Paie [*c 1205 heo*] were amowre alle idon to ðæpe. *Ibid.* 28516 Paie he habbe nolde. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 20002 (Edin.) Ful mani a torfor suffrid þaie [*C. F. G. þai, Trin. þei*].

b. as antecedent.

c 1275 LAV. 4240 Alle þaie [*c 1205 þa*] þat astode hii fulde to grunde. *Ibid.* 20775 Þaie þat her bi-geþ eft hii leoseþ.

2. *dem. adj.* = **THOSE** (sometimes = **THE**).

10. *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 5 (*Marg. note*) Ðis sceal to gang. ðaxton þæze twegen ðaxas. *c 1205 LAV.* 12644 He sende his sonde. . . . æfter. . . alle þaie ihade gomes. *Ibid.* 19541 Alle þaie halþen þa an bæfenene hæþe sittð [so 15015]. *Ibid.* 20665 Paie lārde men heo læiden on gleden. *c 1275 LAV.* 4532 He . . . ferde. . . to-geines þaie sipes. *Ibid.* 16008 Wat bi-toceþ þaie drakes [*c 1205 þa draken*]?

† **Thail**, **thayl**, **thell**, *Obs.* forms of **TAIL**.

1664 J. DAVIES tr. Mandelslo's Trav. 1. (1669) 68 A Theil of Silver. *Ibid.* II. 106 Black Lacque, at ten Thails the Picol. *Ibid.* 147 Forty seven thousand Thails, or crowns.

Thaim, *-e*, *Obs.* and *dial.* forms of **THEM**.

Thain, *-e*, *Obs.* forms of **THANE**, **THEGN**.

Thair, *Sc. f.* **THAR** *v. impers.*, to need; var. **THIR** *Obs.*, see, these; *Obs.* *Sc. f.* **THERE**, *q. v.*, also in *Comb.*: see **THEREABOUT**, etc.

Thair, *-e*, *Obs.* *Obs.* or *Sc. f.* **THEIR**, *-s*. **Thairf**, var. **THARF**. **Thairm**, *Sc. f.* **THARM**, intestine.

Thais (*e*, *Thaive*: see **THOSE**, **THEAVE**).

Thak, **thakk** (*e*, *Obs.* and *dial.* var. **THACK**).

† **Tha'kin**, *a.*, those kind (of): see **THOAND KIN** 16.

13. *Cursor M.* 27282 In þakin þinges. [*Cf. THOSE* II. 2 c.]

|| **Thakur**, **thakoor** (thā'kur). *East Ind.* [*a. Hindi thākura*, Skr. thā'kkura a deity.] A word meaning Lord, used as a title and term of respect (cf. *dominus*, *don*, *seigneur*, etc.); also applied to a chief or noble, esp. of the Rajpoot race.

1800 Misc. Tracts in Asiatic Ann. Reg. 312/1 Burwarrah, which belongs to a Thakur named Bickermajeet. *1844 H. H. WILSON Brit. India* II. x. II. 429 Under an active and prudent Raja the Thakurs might be subjected to control. *1864 BEVERIDGE Hist. India* vii. vii. The leading thakours or chiefs. *1895 Mrs. CROKER Village T.* 125 She was married to the heir of a rich thakur. *1904 Q. Rev.* July 234 He commended the Thakors for their consistent support.

Hence **Thakurate**, the district or territory pertaining to a thakur.

1901 Mission Record United Free Ch. Scot. Aug. 363/2 Adjoining thakurates will share the boon.

Thalam, *-ame* (þælām). *rare.* [*ad. L. thalamus*: see **THALAMUS**.] A nuptial chamber.

1791 W. BARTRAM Carolina 446 A booth or pavilion. . . formed of green boughs. . . was the secret nuptial chamber. . . no one presuming to approach the sacred, mysterious thalam. || **Thalamencephalon** (þælāmensefalpn). *Anat.* [*f.* **THALAM** (O- + **ENCEPHALON**)] That part of the brain which develops from the posterior part of the anterior cerebral vesicle, and includes the optic thalami, optic nerves, and parts about the third ventricle. Also called *dienecephalon*, *middle brain*, etc. Also anglicized **Thalamencephal**.

1875 HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit. I. 767/1 The optic nerves are attached, as usual, to the floor of the thalamencephalon. *1895 HUXLEY & MARTIN Eleni, Biol.* (1883) 183 The fore-brain, which . . . comprises three divisions; the thalamencephalon the cerebral hemispheres, and the olfactory lobes. *1891 Cent. Dict.*, Thalamencephal.

Hence **Thalamencephalic** (-sθæl'lik), *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the thalamencephalon.

Thalamic (þælām'ik, þælām'ik), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. thalamicus*: see **THALAMUS** and -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to a thalamus; in *Anat.*, pertaining to the optic thalamus.

1860 MAYNE Expos. Lex., *Thalamicus*, *Bot.*, applied by Lestibondo to the insertion which takes place upon the receptacle: thalamic, *1890 BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thalamic nuclei*, special collections of gray matter within the optic thalamus. *1893 W. R. GOWERS Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 304 Internal thalamic hæmorrhage. *1899 Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 615 Hæmorrhage in the thalamic region.

Thalamifloral (pə-lāmiflō-rāl), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Thalamiflorae*, De Candolle 18.. (f. *THALAMUS* + *L. flōs, flōr* - flower) + *-AL*. Cf. *F. thalamiflorae*.] Belonging to the sub-class *Thalamiflorae* of dicotyledons, in which the stamens are inserted on the thalamus or receptacle; hypogynous. So **Thalamiflorous** *a.*

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 454 Some Thalamiflorous Orders. *Ibid.* § 478 Parietal Thalamiflorous Orders. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 1. v. 58 Thalamiflorous as Buttercup and Wallflower. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 2. 340 Thalamiflorous, petals (distinct) and stamens on the torus, i.e. free.

Thalamite (pə-lāmīt), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *θαλαμίτης*, f. *θάλαμος* inner chamber, one of the compartments of a ship.] In the ancient trireme, a rower in one of the tiers of rowers, generally supposed to be that which occupied the lowest bench; but the actual arrangement is disputed: see *quots.* Cf. *THRANITE*, *ZYGITE*.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 806/2 Behind the zygite sat the thalamite, or oarsman of the lowest bank. 1906 *Athenaeum* 7 Apr. 429/2 The three orders of rowers, there seems little reason to doubt... refer to the parts into which the ship was longitudinally divided... the thalamites [being] in the bows.

Thalamium (pə-lām-iŭm), *Bot.* [mod.L. dim. of *THALAMUS*.] (See *quot.* 1866.)

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 375 The body of the apothecium constitutes the thalamium. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Thalamium*, a hollow case containing spores in algae; also the disk or *lamina prolifera* of lichens, and a form of the hymenium in fungi.

Thalamo- (pə-lāmo-), before a vowel *thalam-*, combining form of Gr. *θάλαμος* *THALAMUS*, used as a formative in some anatomical words. **Thalamocoele** (pə-lāmo-sē-lē) [Gr. *κοιλία* cavity, ventricle], the cavity of the thalamencephalon; and the ventricle of the brain. **Thalamocrural** *a.*, of or pertaining to the optic thalamus and to the *crus cerebri* (CRUS 2 b). See also *THALAMENCEPHALON*.

1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thalamocoele*, cavity of thalamencephalon. The thalamic coelia, or third ventricle. *Ibid.*, *Thalamocrural*.

Thalamus (pə-lāmŭs), *Pl. -mi (-mē)*. Also (in sense 3) in Gr. form *thalamos*. [*L. thalamus*, *a. Gr. θάλαμος* an inner chamber.]

1. *Anat.* A part of the brain at which a nerve originates or appears to originate; *spec.* the *Optic thalamus*.

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum*, are two Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the Cerebrum; so call'd, because the Optic Nerves rise out of them.] 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 517/1 The thalami here appeared very thin, and the pia mater... was overspread with blood-vessels of an unusual size. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 11. 38 Each tract adheres to the outer side of its corresponding thalamus for some distance. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 513 An abscess... in the right optic thalamus, opening just behind the tænia.

2. *Bot. a.* The receptacle of a flower, on which the carpels are placed; the *torus*. b. See *quot.* 1842.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Thalamus*, in botany, a term used to express that part of the flower... where the embryo fruits... are lodged, and where afterwards the seeds are contained. 1766 LEE *Introduct. Bot. Gloss.*, *Thalamus*,... the Receptacle. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 274/1 *Thalamus* is also used in Cryptogamic botany, in common with *Thallus*, to express the bed of fibres from which many fungi spring up. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 208 The extremity of the peduncle or pedicel... is called the *Thalamus*, or some times, but improperly, the *Receptacle*.

3. *Archæol.* An inner or secret chamber.

1850 LETCHER *tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 48 The thalami, secret chambers for the women. 1884 *Times* 15 Aug. 4 The same pattern as that found on the roof of the thalamus.

Thalassal (pə-lās-sāl), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *θάλασσα* sea + *-AL*.] = *THALASSIC* (in *quot.* in sense 2).

1887 *Proc. Boston Nat. Hist. Soc.* 417 The time required for the accumulation of such a stratum in the thalassal seas is probably great.

Thalassarctine: see *THALASSO-*.

Thalassian (pə-lās-si-ān), *a. and sb.* [f. Gr. *θαλάσσιος* marine, f. *θάλασσα* sea + *-AN*.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to the sea, marine; *spec.* applied to the marine tortoises and turtles.

1850 BRODERIP *Notebk. Nat.* x. (1852) 264 Nature has modified the Chelonian type into the Thalassian shape. *Comb.* 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 893 *Pompilia*... Springs to her feet, and stands Thalassian-pure.

b. sb. A marine tortoise or turtle.

1850 BRODERIP *Notebk. Nat.* xi. (1852) 276 And now a few words on the natural history and capture of some of these Thalassians. 1900 F. T. BULLER *Idylls of Sea* 164 The Thalassians or oceanic tortoises, from which alone our supplies are drawn.

† **Thalassiarach**. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. Gr. *θαλάσσιος* marine, maritime + *-arach* ruling, ruler.] Hence † **Thalassiarachy** *Obs. rare* -o. (See *quots.*)

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Thalassiarach*, an Admiral or chief Officer at sea. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Thalassiarachy*, the Admiralty, or the office of the Admiral.

Thalassic (pə-lās-sik), *a.* [ad. F. *thalassique* (Brongniart 1829), f. Gr. *θάλασσα* sea: see *-IC*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the sea; growing or living in, or formed in or by the sea; marine. † In *Geol.* applied after Brongniart to strata supposed to be of marine formation (*obs.*).

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Thalassicus, Geol.*, applied by Brongniart to the strata of superior sediment, i.e. those found from the surface of the earth to the limestone exclusively: thalassic. 1890 *Cont. Dict.* s. v. *Littoral*, Deposits... formed in deep water, or thalassic rocks. 1897 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 423 Agnes raises me from my thalassic couch and suggests Mass at 5.30 a.m.

2. Pertaining to the (smaller or inland) seas as distinct from the pelagic waters or oceans.

1883 J. R. SEELEY *Expos. Eng.* 87 [see *POTAMIC*]. *Ibid.*, European civilization passed from the thalassic to the oceanic state. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 140 He [Lord Dufferin] seems to have grasped the 'oceanic' rather than the 'thalassic' nature of our Empire. 1899 *Times* 9 Jan. 6 The thalassic civilization of the Mediterranean.

So † **Thalassical** *a. Obs. rare* -o (see *quot.*).

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Thalassical*, of a blew colour like the sea-waves, sea-green or blew.

Thalassin (pə-lās-sin), *Chem.* [see *-IN* 1.] A poison found in the tentacles of sea-anemones.

1909 in *Cent. Dict.* Suppl.

Thalassinian, *a. and sb.* [f. mod.L. *Thalassina* + *-IAN*.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Thalassinidae*, a family of long-tailed decapod crustaceans, the scorpion-lobsters. *b. sb.* A crustacean of this family. So **Thalassinoid** *a.*

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 274/2 Mr. Milne Edwards arranges the family of Thalassinians, or Burrowing Macrura, between the Scyllarians and the Astacians. *Ibid.*, *Cryptobranchids*, all the Thalassinians which are without respiratory appendages suspended under the abdomen.

Thalass(o- (pə-lās's(o), **Thalass(i-** (o-, from Gr. *θάλασσα* sea, and *θαλάσσιος* marine, formative elements of learned words. **Thalassarctine** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ἀρκτος* a bear], of or pertaining to the Polar Bear, *Thalassarctos*. **Thalassicolidean** [Gr. *κόλλα* glue], *a.* belonging to the *Thalassicolidae*, a family of single-celled radiolarians; *sb.* a radiolarian of this family. **Thalassio-**, **Thalassio-** *phyte* [-PHYTE], a plant of the *Thalassiphyta* (see *quot.*); a seaweed, a marine alga; hence **Thalassio-phytous** *a.*, belonging to the *Thalassiphyta*. **Thalassometer** [-METER], a tide-gauge. **Thalassometrician** *nonce-wd.*, one who measures the sea. **Thalassophilous** *a.* [-PHIL], fond of the sea, living in the sea. **Thalassophobia**, a morbid dread of the sea. **Thalassotherapy**: see *quot.* See also *THALASSOCRACY*, etc.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 277/1 *Thalassiphytes*, is the name given by Lamouroux to designate the vegetable productions of the ocean... It is equivalent to the term *Hydrophytes* of Lingbye, and the *Marine Algae*. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Thalassiphyte*, 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Thalassometer*, a tide-gauge. 1852 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* s. 1, I have heard of a Geometrician, or one that could measure Land; but never of a Thalassometrician, one that could measure or lay out Bounds in the Sea. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thalassophilous*, 1897 *tr. Ribot's Psychol. Emotions* ii. 213 Every morbid manifestation of fear is immediately fitted with a Greek designation... and we have *atmophobia*, *belenophobia*, *thalassophobia*, *potamophobia*, etc. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thalassotherapy*, treatment of disease by sea bathing, sea voyages, etc.

Thalassocracy (pə-lās'sōkrā-si). Rarely -craty.

[ad. Gr. *θαλασσοκρατία*, f. *θάλασσα* sea + *-κρατία*, -CRACY.] Mastery at sea; the sovereignty of the sea. 1846 GROTE *Greece* 1. xx. II. 151 The legendary thalassocracy of Minos. 1880 B. HEAD *Guide Coins & Medals Brit. Mus.* 6 The Phœcean Thalassocracy lasted from about 602-558 a.c. 1903 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 258 The existence of the Phœnician thalassocracy can be proved in detail.

Thalassocrat (pə-lās'sōkrāt). [f. after *prec.*: see *-CRAT*.] One who has the mastery of the sea.

1846 GROTE *Greece* 1. xii. I. 311 An attempt on the part of the great thalassocrat to conquer Sicily. 1847 *Ibid.* 11. xxxiii. IV. 327 The earliest of all Grecian thalassocrats or sea kings. 1905 G. G. A. MURRAY in *Q. Rev.* Apr. 352 At present England is the thalassocrat.

Thalassography (pə-lās'sōgrāfi). [f. *THALASSO-* + *-GRAPHY*. Cf. med.Gr. *θαλάσσιον γράφος* describing the sea.] The branch of physical geography which treats of the sea, its configuration and phenomena; oceanography.

1888 A. AGASSIZ (*title*) Contribution to American Thalassography. 1888 *Times* 7 Apr. 5/2 The necessity for some such term as oceanography or thalassography is significant of the vast progress which has been made during the past 20 years in our knowledge of the ocean depths.

Hence **Thalassographer**, a student or investigator of thalassography; **Thalassographio**, -ical *adj.*, of or pertaining to thalassography.

1881 GIGLIOLI in *Nature* 18 Aug. 358/1 The war-steamer of the Italian Royal Navy *Washington*, left Maddalena on the 2nd inst. on her thalassographic mission. 1900 *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 228/1 Thalassographic researches in the Mediterranean. 1893 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* (1894) 370 note, Biological and thalassographical investigations.

Thalatto- (pə-lāt'o), combining form from Gr. *θάλαττα*, Attic for *θάλασσα* sea, = *THALASSO-*, as in **Thalattocracy** (-p'krā-si), **Thalattocracy** (-p'krā-ti) = *THALASSOCRACY*; **Thalatto-**logy, that branch of science which treats of the sea.

1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* Introd. 80 The first thalattocracy which the history of the world supplies. 1874 *Proc. Physical Soc. Lond.* 7 Nov. I. 53 A sufficient theory of thalattology. 1886 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* I. 626 To reduce the Kyklades and establish a thalattocracy.

Thale-cress (pə-t'ikres). [f. *thale*, ad. mod.L. *thaliana* adj. (f. *Thal* the name of a German physician, 1542-83) + *CRESS*.] A book-name of *Sisymbrium thalianum* (*Arabis thaliana*, Linn.), N.O. *Crucifera*, a small herb, bearing small white flowers. Also called *Thale Rock-cress*.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 358 *Thale's Cress*, or coded Mouse-ear. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* (ed. 3) I. 307 *Sisymbrium thalianum*, (common *Thale-cress*).

† **Thaler** (tā-lər). [*G. thaler* DOLLAR.] A German silver coin; a dollar: see *DOLLAR* 1.

1787 MATY *tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* I. xviii. 204 Making a Baile's Dictionary... the true price of which is five guineas, sell at Vienna for 100 thalers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Thaler*, a German coin of 30 silver groschen, worth about 3s. sterling. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. xvii. v. IV. 571* 'Let my ducat be a Joachimsthal one, then!' 'A Joachimsthal-er'; or for brevity, a 'Thaler'; wheeze *Thaler*, and at last *Dollar*.

Thalerophagous (pə-lētr'fā-gəs), *a. Entom.* [f. Gr. *θαλέρος* blooming, fresh + *-φάγος* eating + *-OUS*.] Feeding on fresh vegetable substances.

1819 MACLEAY *Horæ Entomol.* I. 27 Thalerophagous insects, or such as live on green or fresh vegetable food. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 604 The saprophagous tribes of Mr. W. S. MacLeay are commonly of a more dark and dismal aspect and colour than those which feed upon such as are living and fresh, denominated thalerophagous by the same learned author. 1840 SWAINSON & SHUCKARD *Hist. Insects* II. vi. 221 The thalerophagous groups.

† **Thalia** (pāl-i-ā). [*a. Gr. Θάλεια* ('luxuriant, blooming', f. *θάλλειν* to bloom).]

1. The eighth of the Muses, presiding over comedy and idyllic poetry; also, one of the three Graces, patroness of festive meetings.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 317 The Thalia, the Polyhymnia, the Terpsichore, the Euterpe's willingly join their parts. 1799 CAMPBELL *Plans. Hope* II. 168 Turn to the gentler melodies that suit Thalia's harp, or Pan's Arcadian lute.

2. *Bot.* A genus of aquatic herbaceous plants, N.O. *Marantiaceæ*, natives of tropical America.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 112. 1878 DAWSON in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 287 In Thalia cross-fertilization is ensured by the wonderful movement, if bees visit several flowers.

† 3. *Zool.* An old synonym of the genus *SALPA* 2. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 384 *The Thalia*, with a square erect crest... The *Thalia*, with a rounded depressed crest. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Thalidæus*, *Thalides*... the name of a tribe of Tunicaries, of which the genus *Salpa* or *Thalia* is the type.

b. A genus of coleopterous insects.

1838 F. W. HOPKINS *Coleopterist's Man.* II. 70.

4. *Astron.* The twenty-third of the Asteroids.

Thaliacean (pə-lī-ā-si-ān), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Thaliacea* (f. *Thalia*: see *prec.* 3) + *-AN*.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to the *Thaliacea*, an order of tunicates, including the *Salpidae*, etc. *b. sb.* A member of this order.

[1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 441 The Thaliacea are free-swimming, and more or less barrel-shaped... The test is very thin and delicate... The muscle fibres... [are] arranged in circular hoops round the barrel-shaped body.]

Thalian (pāl-i-ān, pāl-i-ān), *a.* [f. *THALIA* + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to Thalia as the muse of pastoral and comic poetry; hence, of the nature of comedy, comic.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 J. WALKER *Scotch Poems* 100 My wit can wimple Thro' Thalian songs like Kate Dalrymple.

Thalictrine (pāl-i-kt-rīn), *Chem.* [f. next + *-INE* 5.] A crystalline alkaloid contained in *Thalictrum macrocarpum*, in poisonous action resembling aconitin but less violent.

1881 DOSSANS in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 52.

† **Thalictrum**. *Bot.* [*L. thalictrum* (Pliny), *a. Gr. θάκτρον*.] A genus of perennial herbs (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*), bearing panicles, corymbs, or racemes of green, white, or yellow flowers, without petals or involucre. There are several species, of which three are British, *T. flavum* being the Common Meadow Rue; *T. aquilegifolium* is an Alpine species, known as the Feather Columbine.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* May (1729) 205 Flowers in Prime... Prunella, purple Thalictrum. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. (ed. 3) 373 Featherflew, Thalictrums of several kinds. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 819/1, I saw the dainty thalictrum, with its clover-like leaves, standing in thickets there, fresh and green.

Thalidan: see *THALIA* 3, *quot.* 1842.

Thallene (pə-līn), *Chem.* [f. Gr. *θάλλειν* to bloom + *-ENE*.] (See *quot.* 1881.)

1872 H. MORTON in *Chem. News* 6 Dec. 272/2 The above-described body, which I may as well call thallene hereafter. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1918 *Thallene*, a solid hydrocarbon, isomeric with anthracene, obtained from the last products which pass over in the distillation of American petroleum. It is distinguished by a splendid green fluorescence.

Thallic (pə-līk), *a. Chem.* [f. *THALIUM* + *-IC*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from thallium; *spec.* applied to compounds containing thallium in smaller proportion, relatively to oxygen, than *thallous* compounds. **Thallic oxide** = Thallium trioxide, *Tl₂O₃*.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 750 In solutions of thallic salts, the thallium may be estimated by reducing the thallic

to thallous salts with an alkaline sulphite. 1873 — *Fowkes' Chem.* (ed. 12) 411 The Trichloride or Thallie Chloride.

Thalliferous (pæli'fərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FEROUS.] Bearing or containing thallium.

1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, etc. 111, 889 A very considerable amount of the thalliferous deposit. 1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 742 In burning thalliferous pyrites for the purpose of manufacturing sulphuric acid.

Thalliform (pæli'fɔrm), *a.* Bot. [f. THALL-US + -FORM.] Having the form of a thallus.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Thalline (pæli'ɔin), *sb.* Pharm. Also -in. [f. Gr. θάλλειν to bloom + -INE.] A trade name for a colourless compound used as an antipyretic, obtained by the reduction of the corresponding chinoline derivative.

Chemically it is tetra-hydroparamethoxyquinoline, $\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{NH} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \end{array}$.

1885-8 *FAGGE & PVE-SMITH Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) 1, 205 Thalline (the sulphate or tartrate of tetra-hydro-parachinanisol) is, I am disposed to think, as efficient or more so [than Antipyrin], and safer. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 234.

b. attrib. Thalline periodide, thalline sulphate: see quots.; thalline urine, urine affected by the use of thalline.

1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Thalline periodide, *T. periodosulphate*. (Not official.) A combination of iodine and thalline sulphate. Black and crystalline... Thalline sulphate... The sulphate of a synthetically prepared base derived from chinoline... A yellowish white crystalline powder, with an odour [like] coumarin, and an aromatic bitter taste.

Thalline (pæli'ɔin), *a.* Bot. [f. THALLUS + -INE.] Of or pertaining to a thallus.

Thalline excipulum or exciple, an excipulum composed of a portion of the thallus, which surrounds it and forms a bowl-like rim. (Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* (1875) 269.) 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 45 This thalline fringe is very conspicuous. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 179 Thalline margin entire.

Thallous (pæli'ɔs), *a.* Chem. [f. THALLIUM + -OUS.] Abounding in thallium; spec. containing thallium in greater proportion, relatively to oxygen, than thallie compounds. Thallous oxide = Thallium monoxide, Ti_2O .

1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 749 Thallous salts are easily distinguished from thallous salts by their behaviour with alkalis. *Ibid.* 750 [see THALLIC]. 1873 — *Fowkes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 412 Thallous iodide, TiI , is formed by direct combination of its elements, or by double decomposition.

+Thallite. *Min. Obs.* [a. F. thallite (J. C. Delaméthérie, 1792), f. Gr. θάλλειν to flourish, bloom, or θάλλος young shoot (in allusion to its colour) + -ITE.] A rejected name for EPIDOTE occurring in yellowish-green crystals.

180a BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 291 The substance called thallite (the epidote of the Abbé Hany). 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 284 Thallite... was rejected because it was based on a varying character, color.

Thallium (pæli'ɔm), [f. Gr. θάλλειν a green shoot (θάλλειν to bloom), from the brilliant green line distinguishing its spectrum + -IUM.] A rare metal, bluish white in colour with leaden lustre, extremely soft and almost devoid of tenacity or elasticity; occurring in small quantities in iron and copper pyrites. Atomic weight 204; symbol Ti .

1861 CROOKES in *Chem. News* 16 March, 111, 193 On the Existence of a New Element. *Ibid.* 18 May 203, I have thought... to propose for it the provisional name of Thallium, from the Greek θάλλος, or Latin thallus, a budding twig... which I have chosen as the green line which it communicates to the spectrum recalls with peculiar vividness the fresh colour of vegetation at the present time. 1871 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* 262 Thallium was discovered in 1861 by Crookes, by means of spectrum analysis, in the deposit in the flue of a pyrites burner. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 114 The splendid green light of Thallium is more strongly refracted than the yellow light of Sodium.

b. attrib. and Comb., as thallium alloy, spectrum; thallium glass, a variety of glass of great density and refracting power, in the manufacture of which thallium is used instead of lead or potassium; thallium green, the colour of the thallium line, the vivid green line of the thallium spectrum.

1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 745 The length of the wave of the green thallium-line is 0.0005348 millimetre. *Ibid.*, Thallium-salts are highly poisonous. *Ibid.* 758 Thallium-glass.

Thallic (pæli'ɔdik), *a.* Bot. [f. THALLUS + -ODE + -IC.] Formed like, of the nature of, or pertaining to a thallus. So Thallicodol (-dōdāl) *a.*

1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, Thallicodol. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 179 Thallicodol margin persistent.

Thallogen (pæli'ɔdʒen), *Bot.* [f. THALL-US + -GEN, after *exogen*, *endogen*, etc.] = THALLOPHYTE. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 2 Those simpler plants which exist without the distinction of leaf and stem, are also destitute of flowers... Among the many names that Botanists have given such plants, that of Thallogens is here preferred. 1857 *BERKELEY Cryptog. Bot.* § 55, 69 Thallogens (plants in which there is a fusion of root, stems, and leaves into one general mass). 1858 *CARPENTER Veg. Phys.* § 123.

Hence Thallogenetic, Thallogenous *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the thallogens; of the nature of a thallogen.

1854 *BALFOUR in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) V. 146/1 Lichens... belong to the Thallogenous division of Cryptogamia. 1857 *H. MILLER Test. Rocks* 1, 7 The first class... in the ascending order is this humble thallogenetic class.

Thalloid (pæli'ɔid), *a.* Bot. [f. THALL-US + -OID.] Of the form of a thallus. So Thalloidal *a.*

1857 *HENFREY Bot.* § 318 A lobed, green, thalloid stem. *Ibid.* § 321 The Thalloid Hepaticæ have a broad, more or less succulent lobed leaf-like expansion in place of stem and leaf. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 160 In Thallogens and thalloid Hepaticæ, dichotomy is very widely prevalent. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot.* 7, Thalloidal.

Thallome (pæli'ɔm), *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. thalloma, f. thall-us + -oma: cf. rhizome.] = THALLUS.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 121 The thallome of Stypocaulon... shows how the apical cell of the lateral shoot grows immediately from the apical cell of the principal process as a lateral protuberance. *Ibid.* 130 It is now agreed to apply to those vegetable structures in which the morphological distinction of stem and leaves cannot be carried out... (and from which true roots are always absent), the morphological term Thallus or Thallome.

Thallophyte (pæli'ɔfai), *Bot.* [f. mod. L. Thallophyta, pl. f. Gr. θάλλω-s green twig + φυτόν plant.] A plant belonging to the lowest of the great groups in the vegetable kingdom, comprising those of which the vegetative body is a thallus, including Algae, Fungi, and Lichens; a cellular cryptogam; = Lindley's THALLOGEN.

1854 *BALFOUR in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) V. 142/2 These tribes, from having no foliaceous axis but simply a cellular expansion, have been called Thallogens or Thallophytes. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 207 Thallophytes. Under this term are comprised Algae and Fungi (Lichens being also included in the latter section). 1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 164.

Hence Thallophytic (-fɛtik) *a.* Bot., of or pertaining to the thallophytes. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Thallose, *a.* Bot. = THALLOID.

1900 in B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot.* 7.

Thallous (pæli'ɔs), *a.* Chem. [f. THALLIUM + -OUS: cf. aluminous, tantalous.] = THALLIOUS.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 220/1 Thallic salts are related to thallous pretty much as manganic are to manganous... Thallous chloride.

Thallus (pæli'ɔs), *Bot.* [L. thallus, *a.* Gr. θάλλω-s a green shoot, f. θάλλειν to bloom.] A vegetable structure without vascular tissue, in which there is no differentiation into stem and leaves, and from which true roots are absent.

1829 *LONDON Encycl. Pl.* (1836) 874 (Lichenes)... the thallus... is either pulverulent, crustaceous, membranous, foliaceous, or branched and shrub-like. 1846 *LINOLEY Veg. Kingd.* 2 A thallus is a fusion of root, stem and leaves, into one general mass. 1854 *THOREAU Walden* xvii. (1857) 326 The lobed and imbricated thalluses of some lichens. 1875 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* 1, 508/1 Algae... consist of a brown, red, or green, flattened, cellular, leaf-like expansion, called a thallus.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 67 Such are... termed Cormo-phytes or stem-producing plants, to distinguish them from the thallus-forming plants or Thallophytes. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 160 The flat extension of the thallus or thallus-like stem. *Ibid.* 130 In contradistinction to Thallus-plants (Thallophytes), all plants in which leaves can be distinguished might be termed Phyllophytes.

Thalmod, -ist, obs. forms of TALMUD.

Thalweg (tāl'veg, -vex'), *Geog.* [Ger. thalweg bottom path of a valley, f. thal valley (see DALE) + weg WAY. Also in Fr. (1815 *Traité de Paris, Littré*.)] The line in the bottom of a valley in which the slopes of the two sides meet, and which forms a natural watercourse; also the line following the deepest part of the bed or channel of a river or lake.

1862 *WRAXALL Hugo's Misérables* v. xxii, The grand sewer running along the thalweg of the valley. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIV. 275 Thalweg... is a German geographical term, employed in the records of the congress of Berlin, which designates the line of lowest level formed by the two opposite slopes of a valley. 1894 (May 12) *Agreement betw. Gt. Brit. & Congo State in Parl. Papers Eng.* XCVI. 26 Thence it [the boundary] shall follow the 'thalweg' of the Nile southwards to Lake Albert. 1897 *Education. Rev.* XIII. 89 This thalweg which forms a nearly continuous waterway from the Volga to the Amur.

Tham, obs. f. THEM; obs. dat. sing. and pl. of THAT, THE.

Thamarike, Thamarind, obs. ff. TAMARISK, TAMARIND. Thame, obs. f. TEAM; Sc. f. THEM.

Thames (temz). Forms: 1 Temes, 1-5 Temese, (4-5 Th-), 5 Temze, Temese (Tamise), 6 Temys, Temmes(se, Themes, -ys, Themise, Thamyse, 6-7 Thamise, 6- Themes. [OE. *Temese* = **Tamisa*, ad. L. *Tamēsa*, *Tamēsis*, ad. Bril. *Tamēsa*: cf. Welsh *Tafwys*, F. *Tamise*.] The name of the river on which London is situated: also attrib. and Comb., as in Thames boat, Thames-side; Thames-built, -derived *adjs.*

893 K. ALFRED *Oros. v.* xii. § 2 Neah bære ie þe mon hæf Temes [v. r. Temese]. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. XII. 161 Take two stronge men and in themese caste hem. c. 1450 *Sloane MS.* 73. li. 214 (Halliiv). Put therto tweyne galones of clene Temese water that is taken at an ebbe. 1503 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 527/2 A Ryvere called the Thamyse, otherwyse called the Temmes. 1649 *LOVELACE To Altheia* ii. When flowing cups run swiftly round With no allaying Thames [i. e. water]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xv. (Roxb.) 26/1 He beareth Azure, a Skuller, or a Thamise boate, Or. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 383 ¶ 5 With a good deal of the like Thames-Ribaldry. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 The

Thames-derived waters show a marked improvement. 1902 *CORNISH Naturalist Thames* 169 The crowning glory of the Thames-side flats.

b. Phrase. To set the Thames on fire († set fire to the Thames, † burn the Thames), to do something marvellous, to work wonders. Usually with negative = to work no wonders, never to distinguish oneself.

A writer in *N. & Q.* of 25 Mar. 1865, p. 249, surmised that *Thames* here was orig. *temse* a sieve, which he supposed that an active fellow might set on fire by force of friction. This conjecture has no basis of fact. The phrase has also been used of the Rhine (a 1638) and other rivers. See *N. & Q.* 8th s. VI. 502, and *Skeat Stud. Past.* § 205-6.

1778 *FOOTE Trip Calais* iii. iii, Matt Minnikin... an honest burgoise... won't set fire to the Thames, though he lives near the Bridge. 1787 [see BURN v. 9 c]. 1796 *Grass's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. *Thames*, He will not find out a way to set the Thames on fire; he will not make any wonderful discoveries, he is no conjurer. 18... W. E. NORRIS (Dixon), I hardly expect him to set the Thames on fire; but I hope his mother will never have reason to be ashamed of him.

Hence **Thameser** (tæ'mzɜ), one who is connected with the Thames in some way; **Thamesian** (temz'iæn) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Thames.

1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Way to Wealth* 43 lly... the yong men of the Sea-coast Townes, even as... amongst the Thamesers. 1859 *SALA Gullight & D. ix.* 105 Floating on the muddy bosom of the Thamesian stream.

Thamin (pæm'in). Also -ine, -yu, -eng. [Burmese thāmīn.] A deer (*Cervus eldi*) of Burmah and Siam, resembling the swamp deer.

1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Thamin... *Rucervus eldi*, Eld's Deer, so called from Captain Eld, who discovered it in 1838. 1900 *POLLOCK & THOM Sports Burma* iv. 136 In the tree-jungle beyond, I shot a thamine and hung it up. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* July 197 A peculiar looking deer is the thamin.

Thammuz, Tammuz (tæ'müz). Also 6 **Thams**, 7 **Thamuz**, 7-9 **Tamuz**. [Heb. תַּמּוּז tammuḏ.] The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, and the fourth of the sacred, containing twenty-nine days, and corresponding to parts of June and July.

Also the name of a Syrian deity, identified with the Phœnician Adon or Adonis, whose annual festival began with the new moon of this month.

1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* viii. 14 There sat women mourning for Thamus. 1614 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* i. xvii. 89 This is called the mourning for Thamus, which Iunius interprets Osiris, whence the fourth month (commonly their Harvest) is called Tamuz. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 446. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Year* 17th S. after Trinit. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* v. 1909 *Whitaker's Almanack* 75 Jewish Calendar; June 20 New Moon, Tamuz 1. July 6 Fast of Tamuz.

Thamnium (pæmni'əm), *Bot.* [mod. L. *a.* Gr. θάμνιον, dim. of θάμνος shrub.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Thamnium, the branched bush-like thallus of lichens.

Than (dān, ðən; as a separate word called ðæn), *conj.* Forms: *a.* 1-3 ð, þonne, (1 ðone, ðon); *β.* 1 ðanne, þenne, 1-4 þanne, 3 þæne, 3-4 þane, 4-5 thanne; *γ.* 2-5 þenne, 2-3 þene, (3 þeone), 3-5 þen, (5 thenne, 7 þen), 4-8 then; *δ.* 1 than, 2-6 þan, 3 (Orm.) þann, (4 þain), 4- than (abbrev. 7-8 yⁿ, yn); *ε.* 5 an, 9 dial. 'n. [OE. *þanne*, *þonne*, *þenne*, also *þan*, *þon*; originally the same word as *THEN* (OE. *þanne*, *þonne*, *þenne*), the adv. of time. Its employment as the connective particle after a comparative (= L. *quam*, F. *que*) is a pre-English development, existing already in WGR.: cf. OHG. *thane*, *danne*, MHG. *danne*, *danne*, Ger. *denn* (now largely supplanted by *als*), OS. *than*, MDu. *danne*, *dan*, Du. *dan*, all used after the comparative. (Not so in Gothic or Scandinavian.)

How the conjunctive use arose out of the adv. of time is obscure. Some would explain it directly from the demonstrative sense 'then', taking 'John is more skilful than his brother' as 'John is more skilful; then (= after that) his brother'. Others derive it from the relative or conjunctive use of OE. *þonne* (THEN 6), = 'When, when as', thus 'When as (whereas) his brother is skilful, John is more (so)'. The analogy of L. *quam* favours a relative sense.

When interrogative or demonstrative words became conjunctive or relative they lost their stress and were liable to weakening. Already in the 8th c. OE. *þanne* appears as *ðin*, *þan*, *than*, a form exemplified in nearly every century since, though down to c. 1500 the fuller contemporary forms of the demonstrative adv., *þanne*, *þenne*, *þane*, *þene*, etc., were also in use. When the adv. was reduced to *þen*, from the 15th c. spelt *then*, there was a strong tendency to spell the conjunction in the same way, which during the 16th c. nearly triumphed; but in the 17th c. the tide turned, and by 1700 or a little later the conjunction was differentiated from the adv. as *than*. As the latter was, and is, pronounced (ðæn), it is manifest that it might be written either *then* (ðæn) or *than* (ðæn) with equal approximation to the actual sound.]

1. The conjunctive particle used after a comparative adjective or adverb (and sometimes after other words: see 2-4) to introduce the second member of the comparison; the conjunction expressing the comparative of inequality (cf. AS 3). In use it is always stressless, usually joined accentually to the prec. word, e.g. *more than*, *less than*, *other than* (mōr-ðæn, lēs-ðæn, ʔðærðæn).

The two members of the comparison are most commonly of the same grammatical form, e.g. two clauses (the latter of which may be contracted in various ways), two substantives, two pronouns, two infinitives, two adjectives, two adverbs, etc., but not invariably so: see the quotes. (Two infinitives connected by *than* in mod. Eng. either both have to or are both without it; formerly (until c. 1800), esp. after *had* rather *had better*, the second infinitive often had to when the first was without it.)

Instead of *than* after a comparative, as (like Ger. *als*) is common in Scotland, the north of England, and in parts of Ireland and the United States: *nor (war, ner)* appears to be dialectal everywhere from Shetland to Hampshire and Cornwall, as well as in Ireland and America (see E.D.D.), but seems never to have been literary except in Sc., where also *na* was formerly used. In Sc. the relation is sometimes expressed by *be* (= by) as 'this field is bigger be that' (Jamieson s. v. *be*).

a. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* li. 5 [lii. 3] Du lufedes . . . nrehtwisse mae don sprecon rehtwisse. *Ibid.* lxxxiii [l. 11] Ic geceas . . . bion in huse godes mae don eardian in geteldum synfultra. c. 893 K. *Ælfrico Oros.* i. l. § 19 Seo [sae] is gadre þonne ænig mæn ofer seon mæge. c. 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* John i. 15 He was ær þonne ic. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þa ðe bi wolde . . . beon betere þonne he 3escapen were. c. 1205 *LAV.* 6515 þe mon . . . þe nimeð to him seculen Mare þonne [c. 1275 þan] he nagen walden.

B. 831 *Charter of Eadwald in O. E. Texts* 445 Nis eðel-mode eniz mezhond neor ðes cynnes eadwald. a. 1000 *Ælfric Colloquy* (Disc. 3) in Wr. Willeker 90 Leofre ys ys beon besungen for lare þanne hit ne cunnan. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Wursan þanne æniz ofer. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3030 þe king heo loude more þanne [c. 1275 þan] ba tueie þe oðre. *Ibid.* 8916-17 Leouere him weore þane [c. 1275 þan] al his lode. Þene al his seculer, þene al his gold. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 267 More ðanne nian weneð. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 24 With fairnesse rather thanne with rudenesse.

y. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Betere hit is þe heo beon ispillen. þenne mid alle fordon. *Ibid.* 139 þis dei is . . . seouensþe bricere þene þe sunne. c. 1205 *LAV.* 11954 Ma þeone [c. 1275 þane] heo rohten. c. 1275 *AI Pains of Hell* 121 in O. E. *Misc.* 150 þe stude is pustrere þene þe nyht. c. 1330 *Cast. Love* 196 And rapure he dade his wyues bode þen he hold þe heste of gode. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2010 That ladi . . . That is gentelour, then þe or he. c. 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 3195 A nother gretter miracle 3et þeane þis. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 9452 (Laud) She leyvð more the fend then god. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* ix. xxv. 395 I am more heuy that I can not mete with hym, theenne for al the hurtis. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xcvi [l. 4] He is more to be feared then all goddes. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. W.* iii. l. 90 A stranger Piramus, then ere plaid here. 16 . . . Sir W. MURK *Sonn. to Margarit* i. 23 With vertue grac'd far more ynn forme of face. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lxxxiv. 10, I had rather be a doore keeper in the house of my God, then to dwell in the tents of wickednesse. 1667 *MILTON P.* l. ii. 745, I know thee not, nor ever saw till now Sight more detestable then him and thee. 1684 *EARL ROSCOM. Ess. Transl. Verse* 48 The fault is more the Languages then theirs.

ð. 735 *Bæda Death-song* 2 Naeniz uirubith thonc snottorra than him tharf sie. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1985 þatt wolde better Drihthinn Godd. . . þann þatt te laffidz were shendad. *Ibid.* 15689 þatt was till Crist 3et ner bihtahþ þan hise possless wereuon. 1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 6043 3yt hit ys wers þan ys þe lore. 13 . . . *Cursor M.* 23440 (Cott.) Herder þan [Edin. þain] es here irinn niell. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ii. 144 And dreye rapere þan to de eny dedlich syane. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 302 3e are more hethyne in 3oure werkys þan we. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* ii. ii. b. i. v. b. The chylde that so wysely contriued the lye rather than he wolde discoure theyr counceyl. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1813) li. 538, I had rather dye than once to open my mouth. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* iii. § 25 Some had rather never have lived than to tread over their days once more. 1710 *ADDISON Tattler* No. 220 ¶ 3 Water, colder than Ice, and clearer than Christal. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* iii. § 23 The generality of mankind obey rather force than reason. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xii. You have more circumspection than is wanted. 1774 — *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 30 They . . . rather tread their enemies to death than gore them. 1782 *COWPER Mut. Forbearance* 20 Some people are more nice than wise. 1803 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 3, I had rather ask an enlargement of power from the nation . . . than to assume it. 1832 *TENNYSON To F. S. ix.* Great Nature is more wise than I. 1850 — *In Mem.* xxvii. 16 'Tis better to have loved and lost, Than never to have loved at all. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxii, Being a whit more venturesome than before. 1854 *MRS. JAMESON Bk. of Th.* (1877) 27 We all need more mercy than we deserve. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* ed. 2) l. 36 Than which nothing . . . can be more irrational. 1908 R. *BAGOT A. Culbert* v. 41 She would have . . . accepted the results even of a *mésalliance* . . . rather than that Cuthbertshugh should not pass to a son of mine. *Mod.* He likes dogs better than cats. He likes dogs better than I. That is easier said than done. He said he would sooner die than yield.

abbrev. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* i. 317 This may be sooner and safer done yn returning me yt sum. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 8 July (O.H.S.) I. a His Latin is . . . better yn Salmasius's.

a. 1463 *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1907) 107 If their title be better an nyne. c. 1900 *New Engl. dial.*, Kicked him higher 'n a kite.

b. With a personal or relative pronoun in the objective case instead of the nominative (as if *than* were a preposition).

This is app. the invariable construction in the case of *than* whom, which is universally accepted instead of *than who*. With the personal pronouns it is now considered incorrect.

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Prov.* xxvii. 3 A foolies wrath is heavier then them bothe. 1569 J. *SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 165 We cannot resist them that be stronger then vs. 1718 *Prior Better Answer* 27-8 For thou art a girl as much brighter than her, As he was a poet sublimer than me. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xxxviii, I am, not less than him, a despoiler of the multitude. a. 1774 — *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) l. 163 Others, later than him, who appeal to experience as well as he, affirm the contrary. 1792 *WAKEFIELD Mem.* (1804) l. 108 He was much older than me. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R. M.* xvii,

I . . . could not be expected . . . to be wiser than her. c. 1825 *Biddoes Second Brother* i. l. You are old, And many years nearer than him to death. 1861 *O'CURRY Lect. MS. Materials* 253 He is better than me, then said the monarch.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Mark* 67 Or els forsake them, then whom . . . there is nothing more deare vnto the. 1656 *HEVLIN Extraneous Vapulans* 313 An eminent Antiquary, than whom none can be fitter to give Testimony. 1667 *MILTON P.* l. ii. 299 Beelzebub . . . then whom Satan excels, none higher sat. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xi. vi, Sophia, than whom none was more capable of [etc.]. 1876 *GLADSTONE Homeric Synchr.* 60 Mr. Newton, than whom no one is of greater authority, refers them [etc.].

c. Followed by *that*, or by *infin.* expressing a hypothetical result or consequence.

The modern idiom would often substitute *too* with the positive followed by the infinitive, for the comparative with *than* i. e. g. in quot. 1611 'the bed is too short for a man to stretch himself'; in quot. 1693 'he is too modest to deny it'. Examples occur of a confusion of the two constructions, as 'too wise than that' or 'than to be'.

1528 *TINDALE Wicked Mammon* 45b, This texte is playner than that it needeth to be expounded. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxviii. 20 The bed is shorter, then that a man can stretch himself on it. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.*, *Prior Wks.* III. 131 Dryden had been more accustomed to hostilities, than that such enemies should break his quiet.

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* i. i, Your nature is more constant than to inquire after state-news. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. (1847) 553/2 Of a higher spirit than to accept her. 1693 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* iv. xxii, He is more modest . . . than to deny it. a. 1704-1872 [see KNOW v. g. b]. 1779 *Mirror* No. 2 ¶ 6 Mr. Creech . . . knew his business better than to satisfy their curiosity. 1802 *JAMES Allit. Dict.* s. v. *Rifled gun*, The bullet ought to be no larger than to be just pressed by the rifles. *Mod.* He knows better than to do that. I think more highly of him than to suppose he would do that (or, I think too highly of him to suppose . . .).

a. 1677 *BARROW Serm. Ephes.* v. 4 Wks. 1687 I, 202 It is a good far too pretious, than to be prostituted for idle sport. 1833 I. *TAYLOR Fanat.* i. 4 Those . . . who . . . are far too wise than to be religious. *Ibid.* 14 The inquiry . . . is too momentous . . . than that it should be diverted.

2. *Than* is regularly used after *other*, *else*, and their compounds (*another*, *otherwise*, *elsewhere*, etc.). See also *OTHER*, *ELSE*, etc.

[c. 1200 *ORMIN* 9305 Nohht elles ne nohht mare þann þatt tatt 3uow iss sett to don Ne to 3e.]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7319 Þai ask now ober [v. r. anoper] king þan me. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 1237 Ober God nis non þen he. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 9251 Ys nat my body & I al on 'ys he a nother than am I? 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., There needeth none other prooffe then Aristotle the testimony. 1573 G. *HAARVE Letter-bk.* (Camden) i. If I do otherwise then I shuld do. 1587 *GOLING De Moray* xxiv. 408 God was not knowne and worshippid elsewhere than among the people of Israel. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 2 The diversity . . . in Bodies must . . . arise from something else then the Matter they consist of. 1799 *Hr. LEE Canterb. T. Frenchm.* T. (ed. 2) l. 255 [He was] no other than the rightful lord. 1866 *LAW Times* C. 410/1 The acts or defaults of any person other than himself.

b. Hence sometimes after adjs. or advs. of similar meaning to 'other', as *different*, *diverse*, *opposite*, and after Latin comparatives, as *inferior*, *junior*: usually with clause following. (Now mostly avoided. See also *DIFFERENT* a. 1 b.)

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (1839)* viii. 100 Þei þan also dyuerse clothe- ing and schapp . . . þan oþer folk han. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1813) l. 37 If the lorde of Mendoza were inferior in qualitie, nobility, and goods, than hee is. 1642 *BAKER Malveaux's Disc. Tacitus* liii. 498 He was now made overseer of the building . . . a much inferior place than the other. 1754 J. *HILDROP Misc. Wks.* i. 91 They employ their wealth to quod opposite Purposes than were intended. 1822 J. *YATES Let. to Farr* 19 May, in *P. Wks.* (1828) VIII. 250 Such a design . . . has a right to be far different head than mine. 1902 *WELSH* *Writ.* 19 Aug. 2/3 How about the following sentence? 'Unless the London members behave differently about the Bill for London than the country members about the Bill for the country, reasons for postponement and consideration will begin to look weighty'. If 'than' is excluded, how is it to be said? [Put 'otherwise' for 'differently', and retain 'than'.]

3. Exceptional or peculiar uses. †a. With ellipsis of preceding comparative: = *rather than*, *more than*. *Obs.*

[c. 1000 *Agst. Ps.* cxviii [l. 8] God ys on Dryhten georne to þenceanne . . . þonne on nannan wese mod to treowianne. *Lat.* Bonum est confidere in Domino, quam confidere in homine.]. 13 . . . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxix. 46 He was Counseyled [to] heve of his leg: þen longe to suffre so. c. 1449 *PECKOCK Repr.* iii. v. 307 It spedit to the that oon of thi membris perische than that al thi bodi go into helte. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Epistles* 230 He did verily believe that Job was torne and tortured by his interpretations, then ever he had been by his botches and ulcers. a. 1648 *Lo. HERBERT Hen. VIII* 68 The apprentices being encouraged herewith . . . than do nothing, brake open some prisons.

†b. = *Nor*. (? ellipsis for *any more than*). *Obs.* 13 . . . *Cursor M.* 17585 (Cott.) Yeit es he þar-wit over al. . . And mist noþer in heuen þen [v. r. ne, ny] here. *Ibid.* 29114 Yee wate neuer dai þen night, Yur lauerd wil cum. 1478 *Surties Misc.* (1888) 25 That no man . . . bers unlawfull wyrtes to the kirk then in the market. 1473 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 95/4 That this Acte of Resumption, then noon other Acte made or to be made . . . extend not neither be prejudiciall unto [etc.].

c. = *Except*, besides, but. (? ellipsis for *other than*, *else than*, *otherwise than*). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 501 That is noþir man na page, . . . than that sall be Fayn to mak thaim-selwyn fre. 1585 T. *WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. liii. 74 b, There is almost nothing left then a shadow therof. 1647 W. *BROWNE Polite* i. v. 123 The service you had done . . . was such as kings could not worthily acknowledge, at least then in

giving up their crowns. 1857 *RUNKIN Pol. Econ. Ari* 28 There is nothing left for him than the blood that comes . . . up to the horsebrides.

†d. After *hardly*, *scarcely*: = *When* (by confusion with *no sooner than*).

1664 *FROUD Short Stud.* (1867) 1. 3 He had scarcely won for himself the place which he deserved, than his health was found shattered. 1903 F. W. *MATLAND in Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 584 Hardly had the Council been re-opened at Trent . . . than Elizabeth was allying herself with the Huguenots.

†4. After *ERE*, *LESS*, *NIGH*: see these words.

†5. Erroneously used (instead of *as*) in comparisons of equality: † like *than* = such as (*obs.*); so . . . *than* = so . . . *as*.

1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xl. (1612) 195 A Warrior brave; But than his Sier, himselfe, one Sonne of his, Like Polititions seldome lude. 1595 *Trag. Sir R. Grenville* (Arb.) 64 Then which the like was never heard before. 1602 G. *BLACKWELL in Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 226, I can blame none so much for defect of Almes then Mr. Colington and his adherents. 1677 R. *BOYLE Treat. Art of War* 12 Their substantial Diet, than which, none . . . have so good. 1723 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bee* (1733) II. 201 There is nothing in which our Species so far surpasses all others, than in the Capacity [etc.].

†*Than*, *dem. pron. Obs.* [ME. repr. OE. *þan* dat. sing. of *se, seo, þet*, THAT.] After a prep.: That; as in *for þan*, for that (reason), therefore; *for al þan*, for all that (For 23 b); *not (na) for þan*, notwithstanding that. See also *FOR-THAN*.

1297 R. *GLOUC. (Rolls)* 1218 3ut for al þan. Hii broyte our loured ihesu crist to deþe on þe rode. a. 1325 *Prose Psalter, Athanasian Creed* 16 And na-for-þan þer ne ben nougt þre goddes. c. 1450 *LOVELICH Grail* xlv. 365 Nevertheless not for than the water in his Eyen stille was than.

Than, *þan*, *obs.* and *dial. form* of *THEN*.

Than, *thana*, *thane*, *OE.* and *ME.* inflexions of *THAT*, *THE*.

Thana (h), *Thanadar*, more correct spellings of *TANA*, *TANADAR*.

Thanage (þe'nædg). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also *thenage*. [= AF. *thaynage*, *thanage*, in med. L. *than*, *thenagium*, f. *THANE* (and its variants) + OF. *-age*, med. L. *-agium*; see *-AGE*.] The tenure by which lands were held by a thane; the land held by a thane, a thane-land; also the rank, office, or jurisdiction of a thane.

[1200 *Rotuli Chart.* (1837) 51/1 Sciatis nos concessisse et . . . confirmasse Willelmo Bardulf et Elysaþeth uxori sue et heredi-bus eorum totum thenagium quod . . . Willelmus . . . pater pre-dicti Elysaþeth tenuit in Hopedale et in Kokedale. 1226 in *Feodary Priory, Dunelm.* (Surties) 224 Requistus an tenementum Henrici sci dregungum, dicit quod non, sed thenagium, sed pater Henrici liberavit illud a thenagio. 1230 *Stat. Alex. II.* c. 5 in *Scot. Statutes* (1844) l. 399 Si vero in dominicis vel thanagis domini Regis malefactor ille fuerit [14 . . . *transl.* *ibid.* 400 And gif for suth þat trespasour be in þe kingis maynis or thanagis]. 1305 *Rolls of Parli.* l. 471/1 La terre approprie torcenement a vostre Thaynage de Balhelui.]

14 . . . [see quot. 1230 above]. 1623 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Cl.) 250 All and hail the lands of the thanage and barony of Calder, united into one entire and free thanage, to be called the Thanage and Barony of Calder. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 255 The kings thanage signifieth a certain part of the kings lands, or property, whereof the rule & government appertaineth unto him, who therefore is called *Thana*. 1807 G. *CHALMERS Caledonia* I. iii. v. § 2, 366 Having no such lands (in demesne), they equally appear to have had no thanages. 1872 E. W. *ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 126 The Scottish Geref was known as the Thane or Mair, his district often as a Thanage. 1883 *Ord. Surv. Gazetteer Scot.* III. 18 It gave name to an ancient thanage.

Thanatic (þænetik), a. rare⁺. [ad. Gr. *θανα-τικ-ός*, f. *θάνατος* death; see *-ic*.] (See quot.)

1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Thanaticus*, of or belonging to death; . . . deadly; than'atic. 1890 in *BILLINGS Med. Dict.*

Thanatism (þænetiz'm). [f. Gr. *θάνατος* death + *-ISM*.] The belief or doctrine that at death the human soul ceases to exist. So *Tha'natist*, a believer in thanatism.

1900 *Academy* 1 Dec. 512/1 For ourselves we prefer to say that even atheism and thanatism are speculations. 1902 J. McCABE *tr. Haeckel's Riddle Universe* xi. 67/1 We give the name of 'thanatism' . . . to the opinion which holds that at a man's death . . . his 'soul' also disappears . . . that is, that sum of cerebral functions which psychic dualism regards as a peculiar entity, independent of the other vital processes in the living body. *Ibid.* 69/1. 1902 W. S. *LILLY in 19th Cent.* Mar. 466, I suppose that thanatists, as it is the fashion to call them, are really not very numerous.

Thanato- (þe'nāto), before a vowel *thanat-*, combining form of Gr. *θάνατος* death, chiefly in scientific words. *Thanato-biolog'ia* a. (see quot.). *Thanatognomo'io* a., indicative or characteristic of death. *Thanato-graphy*, *nonce-wd.* [after *biography*], an account of a person's death. *Thanatomatic* a. [see *-MATIC*], of or pertaining to divination concerning death. *Thana-to-meter* (see quot.). || *Thanatophob'ia* (also *thanatophoby*), morbid fear of death. || *Thana-top'sis* [Gr. *θάνατος* sight, view], a contemplation of death. *Thanatoph'us*, malignant typhus.

1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thanato-biologic*, pertaining to life and death. 1862 G. W. *BALFOUR tr. Casper's Forensic Med.* § 55 II. vi. 239 The lungs in the more or less recent bodies of those drowned . . . present an appearance so peculiar as to be truly 'thanatognomonic'. 1839 *THACKERAY Catherine* vi.

The excellent 'Newgate Calendar' contains the biographies and *thanatographies of Hayes and his wife. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 270. The deuteroscopic or *thanatomatic faculty of the Germans. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Thanatometricum*, term by Naspe [of Berlin] for a means of indicating the actual presence of death; a death-measurer: a *thanatometer. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Thanatometer*, a thermometer capable of being introduced into the stomach to determine whether the depression of temperature is sufficient to be looked on as a sign of death. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Thanatophobia*, term for a dread or fear of death: *thanatophobia. 1903 *Allen & Nevill*. May 170 Pessimism is frequently associated with morbid fear of death (thanatophobia). 1816 W. C. BRYANT (title) *Thanatopsis*. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Thanatophus*. 1890 in *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*

Thanatoid (pæn'tatoid), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *thánatos* death + *-oid*. Cf. Gr. *thánatōidēs*.] (See quot.) 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Thanatoid*, resembling death; apparently dead. 1890 in *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*

Thanatology (pæn'tatolōjī), *rare*. [f. Gr. *thánatos* death + *-logy*. Cf. *f. thanatologie*.] The scientific study of death, its causes and phenomena. So **Thanatological a.**, of or pertaining to thanatology; **Thanatologist**, a student of or a person versed in thanatology; in quot. 1901 (*nonce-use*), one who studies dead animals.

1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Thanatology*, a description, or the doctrine, of death. 1864 G. W. BALFOUR tr. *Casper's Forensic Med.* II. Title-p. *Thanatological division*. 1881 G. R. JESSE in *Athenaeum* 9 Apr. 504: This sums up the thanatological results of an enormous amount of cruelty in previous experiments. 1901 E. SELWIS *Bird Watching* viii. 224 We have studied animals only to kill them, or killed them in order to study them. Our zoologists have been thanatologists. 1903 MITCHELL tr. *Metchnikoff's Nat. Man* xii. (1904) 208 The scientific study of old age and of death, two branches of science that may be called *gerontology* and *thanatology*.

Thanatophidia (pæn'tatōfī'diā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [f. *thanat-*, *THANATO-* + *OPHIDIA*.] A division of *Ophidia*, comprising the venomous snakes. Hence **Thanatophidian a.**, of or pertaining to the *Thanatophidia*; *sb.* a serpent of this division; **Thanatophidiologist**, a student of the zoology of the *Thanatophidia*.

1872 *FAYRER (title)* The *Thanatophidia* of India, being a Description of the Venomous Snakes of the Indian Peninsula. 1884 J. DONNET in *Nature* 27 Mar. 504/1, I believe it to be a generally accepted opinion among thanatophidiologists that, from what is known of the virulent properties of snake-poison, though fatal to man and other living beings, it is innocuous in its effects to serpents of like nature. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Thanatophidian a. and sb.*

Thanatosis, *Path.* [a. Gr. *thánatōsis* a putting to death, f. *thánatōs* to put to death.]

1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Thanatosis*, term for mortification. 1890 in *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*

Thane¹ (pæn). *Hist.* Forms: 1 þegn, þegen, -in, (þeng), 1-2 þén, þeign (6-7 theigne), 2 þening, 2-3 þein (6, 9 thein), 3-4 þe, theyn (e (6 theyn), 4 thain (8-e), 4-6 thayn (e, 5- thane. See also *THEGN*. [*OE. þegn, þegen, þén*, = *OS. thegan*, *OHG. degan* boy, servant, warrior, hero (MHG., G. *degen*), *ON. þegn* free-man, liegeman: *OTeut. *þegno*, orig. child, boy, lad: *pre-Teut. *tek-nr-* (cf. Gr. *τέκνον* child), f. root *tek-* to beget.

The regular modern repr. of *OE. þegn*, if the word had lived on in spoken use, would have been *thain* (cf. *fain*, *main*, *rain*), as it actually appears in some writers, chiefly northern, from 1300 to near 1600. But *thain* was in 15-16th c. Sc. written *thane* (in *L. thanus*), and this form, being used by Boece, Holinshed, and Shakspeare (in *Macbeth*), was adopted by Selden, Spelman, and the legal antiquaries and historians of the 17th c. to represent the Anglo-Saxon *þegn*, and became the usual form in Eng. history. Recent historians, as Stubbs, Freeman, and Green, in order to distinguish the Anglo-Saxon use from the Sc. in sense 4, have revived the *OE. þegn* as *THEGN*, q. v.]

† 1. A servant, minister, attendant; in *OE.* often applied to (Christ's) disciples. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* (O.E.T.) 101 *Adsaeculam* [= *assacula*], *thegn*. c 725 *Corpus Gloss* 77 *Adsaeculum*, *þegn*. c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* vii. § 2, *zif þu þonne heora þegen heon wilt*. a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxv. [xxiv.] (1890) 346 *þa hæd he [a monk] his þegn*, *þæt he in þæm huse him stowe geseawode*. *þa wundrode se þegn*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 45 *Hwa woenes ðu is geleaf-full ðegn & hoga?* 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 67 *Iohannes, se deora þegn*. *Ibid.*, *Lazarus þær was ana sittende mid Hælende & mid his þegnum*. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 26 *Sy he cower þen*. *Ibid.* John ii. 9 *þa þenas soðlice wiston þe þæt water hlodan*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 *An þera twelf Christes þeigne se þe was indas gehaten*. c 1275 *Death* 177 in *O. E. Misc.* 179 *Hwer heop þine þeigne þæt þe leowe were?* 131. *Cursor M.* 5373 (Cott.) First he was here als our thain (Gott. thrall, Trin. psal.). 1591 *LAMBARDE Archeon* (1635) Elij. By certaine Messengers, which they teamed Theignes; that is to say, Ministers, or Servants.

† 2. A military attendant, follower, or retainer; a soldier. *Obs.*

Beowulf 400 *Aras þa se rica ymb hine rinc manig þryð*. *lic þegna heap*. a 800 *CYNEWULF Elene* 549 (Gr.) *þa cwom þegna heap to þam heremeðle*. c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* v. ii. § 3 *Ueriaturess þegn þæm oþrum to longe æfterfylgende*, *oþ mon his þres under him ofscæc*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 9 *lc. hæto under me ðeignas [Vulg. milites]*. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* i. c hæbbe þegnas [c 1160 *Hattou þeigne*] under me. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Voc.* in *Wr. Willeker* 119/34 *Agaso*, hors þen.

† b. *poet.* A warrior, a brave man. Cf. *EARL* I b.

Beowulf 2709 *Swylic sceolde seeg wesan, þegn æt ðearfe*. c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* iii. vii. § 2 *zif ge swelce þegnas sint*, *swelce ge wenað þæt ge sien, þonne sceoldon ge swa lustlice eowre agnu bocu afean*. a 1272 *Luce Ron* 13 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 *þeos þeigne þæt weren bolde beop agyden*.

3. One who in Anglo-Saxon times held lands of the king or other superior by military service; originally in the fuller designation *cyninges þegn*, 'king's thane, military servant or attendant'; in later times simply *þegn*, as a term of rank, including several grades below that of an *ealdorman* or *eorl* (*EARL* sb. 2) and above that of the *ceorl* or ordinary freeman.

In this sense the name was superseded by *baron* and *knight* in the 12th c., and continued only in historical use, in which it was written *thane* in the 16th c. Recent historians have revived the *OE.* form as *THEGN*.

805 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 442 *Beforan wulfrede arcebiscope. & esne cuninges ðegne*. a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 897 *Manice þara selestena cynges þena*. *Eadulf cynges þegn*. & *Egulf cynges hors þegn*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 211 *Wæs his fæder ærest cuninges þegn, & ða. . . he was cuninges þegna aldorman*. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* ix. (2) 50 *Optimas ðegn*. c 1000 — *Voc.* in *Wr. Willeker* 155/20 *Primas, heafodman, uel þegn*. *Ibid.* 155/23 *Satrapa, þegn*. c 1029-60 *Laws Ranks* c. 1 in *Liebermann Gesetze* (1903) 456 *Ælc be his mæde, ge eorl ge ceorl, ge þegen ge beoden*. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboec in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 326 *þegnas & ceorlas habbað landmarke*. 1066 *Writ of Eadward* in *Earle Land-Chartes* 342 *Eadward cuninge gret Hereman biscope, and Harold eorl, and Godric, and ealle his þegenas* [*L. version barones*]. a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 (Laud MS.) *Ealle þa rice men ofer eall Engla land, arce biscopas, & leodbiscepas, abbodas & ceorlas, þegnas & cnibitas*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 *Mid arlen and alderen, mid cnibten, mid þeinen*. c 1300 *Havelok* 2660 *Siben dregens, and siben thaynes, And siben knithes, and siben sweynes*. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 583 *Alle the theynes of Walscheolnde He made bowe to ys bonde*. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 453 *As for twelf Pindman*, it was given to the Theyn or Gentleman, because his life was valued at Twelve hundred shillings. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 126 *If a Thein so thured, that he serued the king, and on his message rid in his houshold, if he then had a Thein that followed him, . . . he became an Earle*.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 109/1 *Harold*, . . . slue thirte gentlemen of honor, or thanes (as they called them). 1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 267 *The nearest name for Baron was that of Thane, anciently written also Thegn*. c 1630 *RISBON Surv. Devon* § 284 (1810) 96 *The thane was descended of ancient lineage, and such a one as we call gentleman*. 1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. App. I. 96 *The nobles were called thanes; and were of two kinds, the king's thanes and lesser thanes*. 1809 *BAWOEN Domesday Bk.* 18 in *Loftus* (Loftus) Jos. STEVENSON tr. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1036 *Leofric the earl, and almost all the thanes north of the Thames*. . . chose Harold for chief of all England. 1853 — tr. *Florence of Worcester* an. 897, *Egulf the kings horse-thane*. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* v. 135 *There are in the early English laws some traces of a process by which a Ceorl might become Thane*. 1888 *EARLE Land-Chartes* Intro. 71 *These words . . . eorl, gesith, thane, knight, squire, gentleman. The last two run abreast*.

4. In *Scottish Hist.* A knight, ranking with the son of an earl, holding lands of the king; the chief of a clan, who became one of the king's barons.

[1220 *Stat. Alex.* II. c. 2, in *Scot. Statutes* (1844) I. 398 *De terris episcoporum abbatum baronum militum et thanorum qui de Rege tenent*.] 14. *transl. of prec.* Of þe landis of bischopis abbotis barounis knyghtis and thaynis þe quhillkis haldis of þe Kyng. 1422 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 10 *To spouse and til haf to your wife, the daughter of the saide Donald thayne of Caldor*. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. xviii. 1904 *Lo, sonder þe thayne of Crumbaghty! Ibid.* xix. 2318 *Makduf of Fif þe thayne*. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* xi. 894 *That Erl was cummyng of tref haid bull blind, Fra the ald thane, quhill in his tym was gude*. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 637 *'The Thane of Glames, gude morn to him', said scho*. [1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (S.T.S.) 112 *margin*, The first nobils in Scotland war called Thani; thay war of the clan cheif. . . In ald tymes Dukes war called Thani.] 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. iii. 71 *By Sinells death, I know I am Thane of Glamis, But how, of Cawdor? the Thane of Cawdor lives*. *Ibid.* v. iii. 50 *Doctor, the Thanes flye from me*. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 73 b, *Item*, the Cro of an Earles sonne, or of ane Thane, is an hundredth kye. *Item*, the Cro of the sonne of ane Thane, is thriescore sax kye. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. (1802) I. 229 *The ancient Thanes were the equals and the rivals of their prince*. 1810 A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* 260 *Hill after hill some cunning clerk shall gain, Then, in a mendicant, behold a Thane*]

b. *transf.* to modern persons, in various senses; e. g. a Scottish lord. Often in allusion to *Shaks. Macbeth* v. iii. 50. (See above.)

1750 *SHENSTONE Odes, Rural Elegance* 7 *Ye rural thanes that o'er the mossy down some paining, timorous hare pursue*. a 1764 *LLOYD Poetry Prof.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 39 *Hail to the Thane, whose patriot skill Can break all nations to his will*. 1830 *LD. BROUGHAM Statesm. Geo. III. Dundas* I. 232 *He [Pitt] held the proxies of many Scottish Peers in open opposition! Well might his colleague exclaim to the hapless Addington in such unheard-of troubles, 'Doctor, the Thanes fly from us'*. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commun.* ixiii. II. 455 *Sometimes however he is rebuffed by the powers at Washington and then his State thanes fly from him*.

5. *Comb.* **Thane-right**, the legal rights and privileges of a thane; **Thane-wer** [*OE. þegnwer*], the wer-gild of a thane (sense 3).

1008 [see *THEGNWER*]. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 234 *note*, His thane-wer, and thane-right in life and in the grave means the same as his worldly goods, and Christian sepulture.

Hence **Tha'ness**, a female thane; a thane's wife.

1827 *SCOTT Surg. Dan.* iii. All the rural thanes and thanesses attended on these occasions. 1849 J. WILSON *Christopher under Canvass* No. 5 *The Thaness [Lady Macbeth] is self-stayed*.

Thane², *Sc. form of FANE*¹.

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 286 *Item, for xiiij dowbill platis to be thanis to the pailounis*. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 84 *Lyke wauering thane, thy proces vane Will brew the bitter gall*. 1716 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Cl.) 417 *Thanes for the horse heads [at a funeral]*, £80. 178a *OREM Chanonry Aberdeen* 21 *With cross thanes of iron on the top of each of them*.

Thane, *obs. f. THEN* adv.¹; inflexion of *THE*.

Thanedom (pæn'dom). [*f. THANE* + *-DOM*.] The domain or jurisdiction of a Scottish thane.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. xviii. 1920 *In his 30uth heid Off þai thayndoms þe thayne we maid*. 1579 *Reg. Privy C. Scot.* III. 140 *The lordship and thanedome of Fettercarne*. 1776 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* II. Addit. 13 *This thanedom was transferred into the house of the Campbells*. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii. vii. 416 *The titles of Glamis, and Cawdor, were borrowed by Boece from thanedoms of more recent origin*. 1837 *SKENE Highlanders Scot.* (1902) II. v. 261 *Thanedoms were certainly hereditary in Scotland*.

† **Thanehede**, *Obs.* [*f. THANE*¹, in sense 1 'servant' + *-hede*, *-HEAD*. Essentially an earlier form of next, but unconnected with it in use, being founded on an earlier sense of *OE. þegn*.] Service, servitude; bondage, thralldom.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5404 (Cott.) *Land and lijth wit bodi we hede, þat þou vs tak in þin thainhede [v.r. bonde, buandhede]*; *In thainhed [fairr. bondehede]*; *Gott. & Trin. þraldam, -dome* tak our landes all, *For seide we aial þam sau wit-all*. *Ibid.* 5791, *I sal þam [Israel] bring vte of thainhede [v.r. þraldome, thralhede]*, *In-till a land, a wounsun thede*. *Ibid.* 6090 *In thainhede ar þai worth to be, þat wil noght thole, and mai be fre*.

Thanehood. [*f. THANE* (senses 3, 4) + *-HOOD*. Cf. *THEGNHOOD*.] The condition or rank of a thane.

1897 E. CONYBEARE *Hist. Camb.* 89 *Raised to the Thanehood by their own or their forefathers' merits*.

Thaneland. Now *Hist.* (See also *THEGN-LAND*.) Land held by a thane, or by military tenure.

a 1641 *SPELMAN Fend's & Tenures* viii. *For better manifestation that Thanelands were subject to no feudal Service, consider, I pray you, the Words of the Saxon passage before mention'd, where it is said that a Thane must have three Hides at least of his own Land*. 1701 *COWELL's Interpr.* *Thane-Lands, Lands*, . . . granted by Charters of the Saxon Kings to their Thanes. 1809 *BAWOEN Domesday Bk.* 370 *Unod holds one oxgang of the same land in thaneland*.

Thanen, *panen*, *-ene*, *adv.*: see *THENNE*.

Thaneship (pæn'ship). [*f. THANE*¹ + *-SHIP*: cf. *OE. þegnscipe*.] The office or position of a thane: esp. in the Sc. sense. (See also *THEGNSHIP*.)

1766 *STEVENS Note Shaks. Macb.* i. iii. 48 *The thaneship of Glamis was the ancient inheritance of Macbeth's family*. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 371 *These lands ceasing to support an earthly thaneship or service*. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herev.* xv. *He shall have . . . a thaneship in East Anglia*. 1896 *MALIN Notes on Macbeth* 101 *Since Macbeth's accession to the thaneship of Cawdor*.

Thanist, *-stry*, *obs. forms of TANIST*, *-STRY*.

Thank (pænk), *sb.* Forms: a 1-4 þanc, (3 ðanc), 1-5 þank, (3 *Orm. þannk*), 4 ðanc (thang), 4-5 þanke, 4-6 ðancke (e, 4-7 ðancke, (6 thange), 4- thank. B. 1 thonc, 1-4 þonc, 2 þeonk, 2-5 þonk, (3 þong), 3-5 þonke, 4 þoncke. [*OE. þanc, þunc* = *OFris. thonk*, *OS. *thank* (MDu. *danc*, *D. dank*), *OHG.*, *MHG. danc* (G. *dank*), *ON. þökk* (:-*þanku* fem.), *Sw. tack*, *Da. tak*, *Goth. þagks*:-*OTeut. *þankō*, f. ablaut stem *þenk*: *þank*: *punk*: see *THINK*. The primary sense was therefore thought.]

I. + 1. = *THOUGHT*. *Obs.* (See also *I-THANK*.)

735 *BEDA Death-song* 2 *Naenig uirtuith thonc snotturra [or thonsnotturra] than him thaarf sie*. a 900 *Andreas* 557 (Gr.) *Saga þances gleaw þegn, xif þu cunne, þu þæt gewurde be werum twonum*. c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxviii (i). 21 *Ne on ðeostrum ne mæg, þances gehyrdum, ænig wislicu wundur oncnawan*. c 1160 *Hattou Gosp. Matt.* xv. 19 *Of þare heorte cumeð þa yfele þances [c 1000 gepancas]*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 *Heo urnen on-gein him, mid ufele þeonke*. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 9 *He þurpsichep uches monnes þonc*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 *We, folgeð on þonke, and on speche, and on dede, þat him is iqueme*. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 222 *He . . . put . . . a swið[h] þonc in hire softe heorte*. c 1300 *Prov. Hending* i. in *Sal. & Sat.*, etc. (1848) 270 *Gode þonkes and monie þewes for te teche fele schrewes*.

† 2. Favourable thought or feeling, good will; graciousness, grace, favour. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 796 (Gr.) *Þis is landa betst, þæt wit þurh unces hearpan þanc habban mostow*. c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) cl. 15 [cii. 17] *Off he þearfeandra bene þance gehyrde*. 1340 *Ave Maria* in *Ref. Ant.* I. 42 *Hayl Marie of thonke vol [Vulg. Luke i. 28 Ave I gratia plena]*. 1609 *BIALLE (Douay) Eccles.* xii. 1 *If thou wilt doe good, know to whom thou doest it, and there shal be much thanke [Vulg. gratia multa] in thy good deedes*.

† b. The genitive case *thanks*, *ME. thanks*, *lit.* 'of thought', 'of good will', was used adverbially in sense 'willingly, voluntarily', esp. with preceding possessive pronoun, e. g. *his thanks* = with his consent, good will, or approval: so *Godes thanks* = *Deo volente*. Cf. *UNTHANKES*, unwillingly. *Obs.*

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xiii. *Sæge me nu hwæder se þin wela [þines] ðances swa diore seo, þe for his agene ðe cynde*. 1008 *Charter of Bp. Theodred* in *Birch Chart. Sar.* III. 200 *Mines erfes þat ic begiten habbe & get bigete Godes þanks*

and hise halegen. 1066 *O. F. Chron.* (MS. C.), Tostiz nam of þam butse karlon sume mid him, sume þances sume unþances. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 (MS. Laud), Hi of Normandi wenden alle fra þe king... sume here þanks & sume here unþanks. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Al swa þu waldest þe me dade þe þines þonkes. a 1250 *Out & Night*, 70 Ek for þe sulge mose Hire þonkes wolde þe tolose. c 1386 *Chaucer Shipman's T.* 188 Pardee, I wol nat faille yow, my þanks. c 1400 *MANDEV. (Roxb.)* XXXI, 140 Þis ile dare na pilgrim come in ne nere it, þaire þanks. a 1450 *Myrc Par.* 17. 891 Koghe þow not þenne by þonkes.

†3. Kindly thought or feeling entertained towards any one for favour or services received; grateful thought, gratitude. Rarely in *pl. Obs.*

The sense of 'gratitude, kindly or loving feeling for favour or benefit' must have been developed between that of 'good will, good feeling' generally, and that of 'the expression of gratitude'. But the feeling passes so naturally into its expression that it is not easy to separate them in the quotations, except by the accompanying verbs: to express one's thanks, and the archaic to con thanks, ought to mean to express one's feelings of gratitude; but to give, offer, return or receive thanks, ought to mean to give or receive the expression of gratitude; so to have thanks, but this is less clear. In many instances it is impossible to say which is meant; some of the examples given here may belong to 4.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 9377 Muche þone were it vs of god mid him vorto fiste. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1380 Hauē I þryndely þonk þurh my craft serued? c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* 11. 1728 (1777) Þis encores of hardynesse and myght Com hym of loue, his ladyes thank to wyne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1274 The lady. þonkit hym þroly with þonks in hir hert. c 1480 *Brut* 343 Þanne þei... went hom ayen yn-to her owne cuntre, with grette loue & moche þanke. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvi. 19 On the gift deliuerit be. The thank is frustrat and expyrd. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1687) I. viii. 91 It was a satyrical answer (that of Aristotle)... who being asked... What doth the soonest grow old? replied... Thanks.

4. The expression of gratitude; the grateful acknowledgement of a benefit or favour. †a. in sing. *Obs.*

†Gode þank, God-thank [= *L. Deo gratias, F. grâce à Dieu*], thanks (be) to God, thank God.

Beowulf 1779 þæs sig metode þanc, ocean dryhtne, þæs ðe ic on aldre ge-bad. c 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxxv. 8 4 þa gesecefta næren nanes þonkes ne nanes weorðscipes wyrdre. c 897 = *Gregory's Past.* C. 2 Gode almehtigum si ðone ðette we nu zenigne on stal habbað lareowa. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1116 (Gr.) Him þæs þanc si. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 324 Thang to al-mychty god he gaulde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4907 Thanks, grates, graci-arum actio, gratulamen. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 195/2 Thonke and glorye to god & honour to the vyrgyne. 1534 *MORÉ Treat. Passion* Introduct. Wks. 1271/1 Turning to god with lawde and thanke. a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* ii. ii, *Doughtie*. He will thank you woman. *Madge*. I will none of his thanke. 1624 *ROGERS Naaman* 385 Is this the thanke which you returne to God? c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* C. 9 Gode ðonc. *Ibid.* i. 27. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Unbileue... is aiware aleid and rihte leue areder godeðone. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 2578 þe King was gode þonk aboute in four batailles. c 1300 *Havelok* 2005 þus wolde þe theunes me haue rest, But god-þank, he haueuet sen keft.

b. in plural. †Formerly sometimes const. as *sing.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 18 Me... him ne yeldeþ þonkes of his guodes, þet he ous heþ ydo. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* iv. (Arb.) 8 All hath he but lytyl thanks. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 21 At whose encrease there is great thanks rendered. 1538 *ELYOT, Grates*, thanks. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* i. 1. 215 Thanks to men Of Noble mindes is Honourable Meede. 1591 = *Rom. & Jul.* ii. vi. 23 Else is his thanks too much. 1651 *HOMES Leviath.* ii. xxxi. 191 Prayers precede, and Thanks succeed the benefit. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvi. 72 Our soldiers were fed luxuriously at the fisheries, for nothing more than thanks. 1805 *R. FULTON in Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 64, I return it to you with my sincere thanks. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catulus* xlix. 4 Thanks superlative unto these Catullus Renders. 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* iii, Yolande gives her a smile of thanks.

c. A thank (formerly also a thanks): an expression of gratitude; a thanking, a thank-you. Now rare.

†To pick (get, win) a thank: see *PICK* v. 18 b. *Obs.* 131. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1984 Vche mon þat he mette, he made hem a þonke, For his sermyse. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 11v. vii. (1885) 139 To thende that they myght haue a þank & be preyed. 1560 *DAS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* Pref. 5 b, Verye manye of those wyrters seke to pike a thanke. a 1577 *Gascoigne Herbs*, etc. Wks. (1587) 119 While Pierce the plowman hopes to pick a thank. 1579-1627 [see *PICK* v. 18 b]. 1602 *B. JONSON Poetaster* iv. vii, Without a thanks, to be sent hence I. 1678 *R. L'ESTRANGE Seneca's Mor.* l. xv. (1696) 3r He... contents himself with a bare Thank for a Requital. a 1810 *TANNAHILL Poet. Wks.* (1846) 67 With his lordship's thank. 1839 *LONGF. Black Kn.* 47 The children drank, Gave many a courteous thanke.

II. Phrases and phraseological uses.

5. Thanks: a much abbreviated expression of gratitude for a favour received or recognition of a service; = *I give you my thanks, my thanks to you, or the like.* Also many thanks, best thanks.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 559 If your Ladship would say thankes Pompey, I had done. *La.* Great thankes, great Pompey. 1605 = *Macb.* ii. i. 30 *Macb.* Good repose the while! *Bang.* Thanks, Sir: the like to you I. 1647 *PEACHAM Worth of a Penny* 14 He answers you with Monosyllables... Yes, No, That, Thanks, True, &c. 1803 *Forest of Hothelbe* l. 167 Thanks, Baron, for your good wishes. 1803 *PITT in G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 16 Many thanks for your letter. 1866 *E. FITZGERALD More Lett.* (1901) 8a Don't you dislike the way some People have of saying perpetually 'Thanks!' instead of 'Thank you'?. It is like cutting Acknowledgment as short as possible... Thanks [is]

about one of the most hideous monosyllables, even in the English Language. 1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN Rob. Lynne* 11. xiv. 299 'Would you like to read the letter, Robert?' 'No, thanks'.

6. Thanks to: Thanks be given to, or are due to; hence, Owing to, as a result of, in consequence of. (Often ironical.) So no thanks (†thank) to, no credit to, not by virtue or merit of; not because or by reason of.

1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 115 It is no thanks to a man to pay that willingly, which he must doe of necessity. 1633 *BP. HALL Medit. & Vows* (1851) 150 It is scarce any thank to me that he prevails. 1647 *TAAPE Comm. Rev.* iii. 4 No thank to the Pastour, who was a mercenary eye-servant. a 1687 *PRATT Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 99 No thanks to any Laws which have been made to that purpose. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 68 But thanks to Homer since I live and thrive, indebted to no Prince or Peer alive. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* v. vi. It is a sight but rarely spied, Thanks to man's wrath and woman's pride. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 3/3 The passengers—thanks, I expect, to the bitter cold—behaved more quietly at night than in the morning.

†7. In (on) thank, to thank, with pleased mind, with pleasure or satisfaction; pleasantly, graciously; with thanks, gratefully. *Obs.*

a 1000 *ANDREAS* 1114 (Gr.) Hie þa lac hraðe begon to þance. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2442 Hie on þanc curon æðelinges est. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 15047 (Cott.) Þou tak to thanc þat we þe mak sli mensking als we mai. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. i. (Thomas) 12 þat he in grete thank vil take, And als reward hym [th]ankfully. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4577 He seyde, 'In thank I shal it take, And high maister eke thee make'. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9803 If I wist to thank ye wold it take, A mariage fayne wold I make. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. v. 153, I grant this axing, Troiane messenger, And your rewards ressaus in thank.

8. To can, com, cum (great, little) thank(s), to acknowledge or express gratitude, to make known gratitude, to give thanks, to thank. *Obs. exc. dial.* See *CAN* v. 10, *CON* v. 1, 4.

†9. To have (or get) thank: to be thanked; also, to be thought worthy of thanks, to get the credit for, to have the merit or honour of (something); hence, contextually, thank = thanks due or merited, recompense, reward, credit, merit, and ironically discredit, blame. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* xvii. 9 Ahne ðonc hæfð esne ðæm forðon dyde ða ðe him zehaten hæfde? c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. ibid.*, Hæfð se þeowa ænigne þanc forþam ðe he dyde þæt [etc.]. c 1080 *Rule St. Benet* v. (Logeman) 25 He for swylcere dæde ænigne ne begitt þanc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 þa ðe doð god for to habben ðe of ajen in þisse lufe, nabbeð heo nenne þonc on eche weorlde. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 9915 þe wreche luper giewes... a riche present... sende þis noble king, ac her þone was lute. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 13841 Par-for haf he neuer thank! c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2081 Maister, þank haue 3e. For þou me þis bode broust Mi robe zine y þe. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 452 For who so yeveth a yifte or dooth a grace, Do it by tyme, his thank ys wel the more. c 1460 *FOSTERE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 Off somme man [h]is highnes shall haue more thanke for money then for lande. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 381/2 A Thanke, meritum, emericum, emericum. 1533 *BELLENOE Livy* ii. iv. (S.T.S.) I. 142 Thir twa lawis... war pronunciat allanerly... be auctorite of þe said valueris [þat he nyght þarethrou have þe thank þareof]. 1539 *BIBLE (Great)* *Luke* vi. 3a Yf ye loue them which loue you, what thanke haue ye? [so 1611, 1881; TINDALE, what thanke are ye worthy of? *Rhem.* what thanke is to you?]. 1545 *ELYOT Dict. s.v. Ineo, Gratiam inire*, to get thanke or frendes with some pleasure done vnto them. 1584 *Mirr. Mag.* 9 It is a work of more thanke to preserve health, then to cure Sicknesse. 1600 *NASH'S Summers Last Will* Introduct., He... must be making himself a publicke laughing stock, & haue no thanke for his labor. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 4 The thanke of this is Gods, not yours. 1669 *R. MONTAGU in Bueclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 424 Lord Clarendon would have the thanks and credit of it.

10. To give thanks (†thank, †to do thank(s)), to express gratitude; *spec.* = 'to give thanks to God'; now esp. of saying grace at a meal. *arch.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Don we... drihtne þancas þe us þa wastmas sealde. *Ibid.* 191 þanc ic do, Crist þu goda hyrde. *Ibid.* 247 He... Almihtigum Gode þære zife þanc sægde. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Croxton) Dicles* 1 To gyue therfore singuler louynges & thankes. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xxvi. 26 Jesus took bread, and gave thanks, brake it, and gave it to his disciples. 1596 *SHAKS. Tann. Shr.* iv. l. 162 Will you giue thanks, sweete Kate, or else shall I? 1765 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass.* I. 262 The general court... gave them thanks for their good services. 1808-18 JAMIESON s.v. *Grace-drink*, After the giving of thanks at the end of a meal. 1821 *SCOTT Ct. Robt.* ix, All gave me fair thanks for the knightly manner of quitting myself towards them, except one.

11. To return thanks, to render thanks in return for a benefit or favour. Now chiefly used of the formal or public expression of thanks, or of grace at a meal.

1591-1780 [see *RETURN* v. 20]. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Clets Mar* 18 Apr., I returned her thanks, and... took my leave. 1827 *Edin. Weekly Frnl.* 28 Feb., He begged leave to return thanks for the honour which had been conferred on the Patrons of this excellent Institution. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* vii, 'Let us return thanks', said he; and which he did forthwith, and all quitted the table.

III. 12. attrib. and Comb., as thank-receiver, thanks-prayer; †thank-picking, thanks-freighted adjs.; †thank-render, a rendering of thanks, a thanking; thanks-day, Thanksgiving Day (U.S.); thanksdoing, thanks-living (nonce-wads., after *thanksdoing*), action or conduct indica-

tive of a thankful spirit. See also *THANK-OFFERING*, *THANKSGIVING*, etc.

1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* iv. i, Edged on by some 'thank-picking parasite. 1786 *COWPER Lett. to Lady Hesketh* 31 Jan., I will constitute you my 'Thank-receiver-general for whatsoever gift I shall receive hereafter. 1548 *GUST PR. Masse* in *Dugdale Life* (1840) App. l. 98 It is a forged worship and 'thankerendure. 1666 *W. HATES Sermon. Forgiveness* 123 Let our thanksgiving be joined with 'thanksdoing. 1882 *SEVENSON Treas. Dav.* 12. clix. 65 We lose ourselves in adoring thanksgiving, and find ourselves again in careful 'thanks-living. 1900 *Month* Feb. 133 Passages... which seem to have reference to this primitive 'Thanksprayer.

Thank (þæŋk), v. Forms: a. 1-2 þancian, 2-3 þankien, 3-5 þunken, 4-6 thanken, 4-7 thanke, thauck, (þþ), thane, 4-5 þanky, thango, 5-thank. ß. 1 þoncean, 2 þonkien, 3-5 þonke(n), (3 þonki, 4 þonkeke), 4-6 thanke, (5-6 thong). [OE. þancian, þoncean = OS. thankon (MDu., Du. danken), OLG. dankon (MHG., G. danken), ON. þakka (Sw. tacka, Da. takke) = OTeut. *þank-bjan, f. *þanko THANK sb.]

†1. intr. To give thanks. *Obs. exc. as absol.* of 3. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 27, zenimmede calic ðoncunco dyde vel ðoncade & sealde him. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. ibid.*, zenom calic þongade & salde heom. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. ibid.*, He zenam þone calic þancende. c 1000 *ALFRED Hom.* II. 400 Drihten ðancode ærðan ðe be ða hlafas tobræce. c 1290 *St. Brandan* 595 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 236 Iudas þonkede reufolliche. c 1500 *Melusine* xxvii. 247 'Fayre lordes', said Gefrayr... that ought to be thanked for 'indirect passive of' one ought to thank for that?.

†2. intr. in particular constructions. a. To give thanks to a person (orig. with simple dative, at length treated as accusative: see 3). *Obs.*

c 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* v. 3 Ðonca nu Gode þæt he ðe zefultmade. a 1000 *Cædmon's Sattan* 536 [Hil] þancden þeodne, þæt hit þu zelomp. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Luke* xvii. 16 He... feoll to his foten & him þancode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153, Iþonked wurde him [Let it be thanked to him]. a 1450 *Le Morté Arth.* 1478 On knes Felle thay... And thanked All to god. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 101 Syne to dame Flora... Thay saluse, and thay thank a thousand syse. 1542 *UNALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 145 That persone, to whom onely... thou art bound to thanke.

†b. of (= on account of, for) a thing (orig. *genitive*): see c. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Ne sceal he... to lýt þancian heora ælmeßsan. *Ibid.* 203 Hie... þancudan þæs siges ðe he zefered hæfdon.

†c. (combining a and b) to a person (dative), of a thing (orig. *genitive*), the dative (mostly a pronoun) passing into an accusative: the usual constr. in OE, and early ME.; passing into 3 b. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1397 Se gomela gode þancode... þæs se man zespreac. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 255 (Gr.) He... sceolde his drihtne þancian þæs leanes. c 1000 *ALFRED Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 104 Iulianus þa sona þæs þancode Gode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þet þu luue þine drihten and him þonkien alles þinges. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 39 þanke ðar-of ðine lauerde gode. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 10b. þonkede him of þan wowe, also dade ar of þe wele.

3. trans. To give thanks to; to express gratitude or obligation to. (Orig. intr. with dat.: see 2 a. By 1200 the dat. was treated as acc., and might be subject of the passive voice.) Sometimes const. that.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Þanked be ure louerd hise crist. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 1154 Vaire he þonkede is gode folc. *Ibid.* 9281 Ich þonke þou... Pat 3e me so muche loue sseweþ. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 3321 (Cott.) Thancand god, til erth he fell. c 1350 *Wille. Palerne* 2794 Pat we so scæpli ar a-schaped god mowe [we] þonk. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* xii. 48, I... þanked hire a þousand sydes. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 461 Pey thongedone god and mournedone no more. 1537 *WRIOTHESELEY Chron.* (Camden) I. 67 The maior and aldermen riding about the citie thanking the people. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. i. 293, I had rather walke here [I thank you]. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 250 Powley returned from London. He brings a most sleeves letter... which signifies nothing... Judge if I thanked him. a 1796 *BURNS Selkirk Grace*, We haue meat and we can eat, Sae let the Lord be thankit. 1818 *SCOTT Frt. Midl.* xxviii, That he has subjects in Scotland, I think he may thank God and his sword. 1841 *LANE Arab.* I. 114 The young prince kissed his hand and thanked him. 1906 *Outlook* 18 Sept. 346 He who solicits a favour by letter not infrequently concludes with the phrase, 'thanking you in anticipation', which came into vogue some ten years ago.

†b. Const. of a thing. *Obs.*

The continuation of a c 1 usual in ME. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 3if we þonkiet ure drihten alles þinges þe he us sent. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 To þonki godd of his grace & of his goddede. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 5304 Knele i sal before þe king, And thank him of bis grett mensking. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints v.* (Johannes) 644 He... bad I suld... thange þou of 3ore gud vyl. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1062 God thanke alwey of thyne ese and of thyne smert. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Ilon* lxi. 212, I thank you of your courtesye. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. II* 236 b, The Frenche kyng... thanked the kyng of Engelande of his kynde offre.

c. Const. for a thing: now usual.

a 1591 *H. SMITH Sermon* (1637) 123 He is not thankfull before God, which thanks him only for his benefite. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* l. 11 He instruct the man much for his good will. 1715 *Dr For Fam. Instruct.* l. i. (1841) I. 7 How must I thank him for it? 1764 *GOLDEN Trav.* 72 And thanks his gods for all the good they gave. 1910 *W. H. HUNSON Introduct. Study Lit.* Pref. 6, I have to thank my friend... for the invaluable assistance which... he has again rendered me.

d. fig. To make a return to a person in evidence of obligation or gratitude. (In quot. ironical.)

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxvi, I were like to be thanked with n horse-whip.

e. In the future tense, used to express a request: *I will thank you to do so-and-so.*

1813 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi. The page .. instantly thanked her to pay his wages. 1852 — *Edmond* III. v. I want to speak with your employer, Mr. Leach. I'll thank ye go fetch him. *Mod.* I will thank you to hand me my field-glass. I will thank you for a glass of water.

f. Phr. *To thank one for nothing*: esp. in (f) *Thank you for nothing*, an ironical expression indicating that the speaker thinks he has got or been offered nothing worth thanks.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 60 But perhaps these Pre-tenders mean the Iron or Steel shall be as soft as Lead, when the Iron or Steel is red-hot; if so, we may thank them for nothing. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 391 ¶ 3 Jupiter thanked him for nothing. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* i. Wks. 1799 l. 67 Part with Favourite! no, I thank you for nothing. 1848 [see THANK YOU].

g. Ejaculatory phrases, as *thank God* († *I thank God* (obs.), *God be thanked*, etc.), *thank goodness*, *thank heaven*. *To thank one's* (or *the*) *stars*, to congratulate oneself on one's good fortune: see STAR.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 134 Panked be God of heuen. 1340 *Aeneid*. 196 God be yhered and y-panked. 1426 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) l. 76. l. in gud mynd, thanket be God. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 530 Hole & sonnde, thanked be god. 1530 PALSGR. 754/a. I am one of them, God be thanked! 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. v. 15 Yes I thank God, I am as honest as any man living, that is an old man, and no honestier then I. 1796 MME. D'ARLBY *Camilla* III. 99 Now. I have not the gift of writing, at which, thank God, I have left off repining. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cleiss & Gertr.* III. 283. I was all that, thank goodness, as I always say, last grass. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel* Story ii. I am here, thank Heaven, quite alone. 1872 [see GOODNESS].

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair Induct.*, Vet I kept the Stage in Master Tarleton's time, I thank my starres. 1730 FIELDING *Temple Beau* IV. iii. Sir Harry, you may thank your stars that conducted you to me. 1834 T. HAWKINS *Mem. Ichthyos. & Plesiosauri* 42 But I should, thank the stars and the Cholera that it was no worse.

†4. With dative of person (indirect obj.) and accusative of thing (direct obj.): = 3b or c. *Obs.* (Cf. TELL v. 3 (a).)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 We ahte to..þonkin hit ure drihten be hit us lende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16219 Herod thankes þe pi sand. 1362 LANGR. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 17 We have no lymes to labore with; vt lord we hit þonken. c 1475 *Rauf Coil-sear* 271 Mair the King spak nocht, Bot thankit thame thair deid.

b. With the thing as sole obj.: *To return thanks for*, express one's gratitude for; to repay. *rare.*

c 1470 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 925 A goode man thanketh euery benefete, After the yeuers possibilitie. 1818 BYRON *Maecpha* xx. Charles forgot To thank his tale. 1819 — *Juan* i. cxii. His young lip thank'd it with a grateful kiss. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* xv. 226 And I am well aware of it now, And of my toil, thanked with hard word and blow.

5. To give the thanks or credit for something to; to consider or hold responsible; esp. in ironical use, = to blame

1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 189 Him that brought hym vs, and whome both he and his father may thank for all theyr good fortune. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 736 Who.. but.. will curse My Head,.. For this we may thank Adam; but his thanks Shall be the execration. 1794 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Myst. Uolopho* xxi. She might thank herself for what happened. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q.B. Div. 817 If..any mistake was made by the sheriff, the defendant had only himself to thank for it.

Thankee (þæŋkɪ), vulgar colloq. for *thank ye*, THANK YOU. See 'EE.

1824 in *Spirit Pub. Frnts.* (1825) 302 My friends, the Vankesses, For ten such plays, I guess, wouldn't give ten thanks. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xl, Thankee my Lady. Lord bless you, my Lady.

Thanker (þæŋkɪ). [f. THANK v. + -ER 1.] One who thanks.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 132 Moe have gone away speediers, then have gone away thankers. 1800 COLBRIDGE *Wallenstein* IV. ii. 111 The devil take such thankers! 1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* II, Stay, Sabyne; let me hasten to make sure Of one true thanker.

Thankful (þæŋkfʊl), a. [f. THANK sb. + -FUL.] 1. Feeling or expressing thanks or gratitude; prompted by feelings of gratitude; grateful.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 169 Wesd þancfull þon Hælende eoweres andleafan. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 72 Be thankfull to this burgh of Aberdeen. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. ii. Contents. The thankfull songe of Anna. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 149 Not proud you have, But thankfull that you have. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 383 Live then, thou great encourager of arts: Live ever in our thankfull hearts! 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 317 The generality of mankind have cause to be thankful that their station exempts them from so great temptations. 1856 FAULDE *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 430 We have reason to be thankful that the thing, well or ill, was over.

†b. Satisfied, content. *Obs.*

a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* v. xxiiij. (1890) 478 Scottas..wæron þancfull heora gemæra. c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 367/18 *Contentus*, þancful.

c. *Hill. Cf. GRATEFUL* a. 2 b.

1610 FOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 273 The ground..is thankfull to the husbandman, in so much as it doth afford corne to be carried forth.

†2. Worthy or deserving of thanks, gratitude, or credit; pleasing, acceptable, grateful, agreeable.

c 1000 in *Anglia* (1890) XIII. 381 We halsiaþ..god þæt

þeow þin cynce ure..to þe..þancfull he mæge becoman. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 191/13 *Gratiosus*, þonful. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 278 He had done mony a thankfull deid. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 68 Unrychtwis offandris ar nocht acceptable na thankfull to his godhede. 1511 HES. VIII *Let.* in Burton & Raine *Hemingdrough* 380 Werbye ye shall ministre unto us right singler and thankfull pleassore. 1552 HULOET, *Thankfull*, acceptus. 1566 DADRUMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (S.T.S.) l. 130 The name of king was maist grate and thankfull to thame al. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. ii. His good successe shall be most thankfull to your trust.

†b. Sc. Of a payment: Giving satisfaction, satisfactory. *Obs.*

1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 325, I resauit..for the Erlie Marschall his thankfull and reddey payment. 1527 *Caldwell Pap.* (Maitland) l. 6x Alsang and howlang ye said Johne and his airs mak to me and my airs gud and thankfull service. 1612 *Sc. Acts Yas.* VI (1816) IV. 472/1 To mak thame thankfull teyding. 1671 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1890) XXVI. 194 To make tymeons and thankfull payment.

†3. Done without reward or payment; gratuitous: cf. next, 3. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 282 þe fiste manere þat prestis shulden have shulde be þankfull traveilinge; for 3if þei wolen have þank of God, þei shulden here fle symonie, and neiper sille her preching ne oþer workes þat þei done.

Thankfully (þæŋkfʊli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a thankful manner.

1. With thankfulness; with thanks; gratefully.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Saints' Lives* (1890) II. 198 þa ongez eustachius þæt seo fore-sæde costung him ða æt was and þancfulllic bi under-feng. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 130 Siþ Crist suffride þus for synne of his breþeren, þei shulden suffre þancfull for þer own synne. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1890) 18. I cannot but thankfully render such commendations as is requisite to be. 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 79 Vet Heauen's bounty towards him might be vs'd more thankfully. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 48 He accepted thankfully all my presents. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 365 We will desire the one to give their instructions freely, and the others to receive them thankfully.

†b. With satisfaction; graciously. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. heading, How Eneas with all his rowt bedene War thankfullie ressavit of the queene. a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittsotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) l. 90 The king grantit the same veray thankfullie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2v, Receaue thankfully this my labour.

†2. So as to gratify, please, or satisfy; acceptably, pleasingly; satisfactorily. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andreas) 877 He liftis sa thankfully to god and mane. 1482 *Exch. Roll's Scotl.* IX. 284 note, That ye redily and thankfully content and pay to the said Johne..the said yerely pensionoun. 1500 *Ibid.* XI. 266 note, That ye elyse hir to be thankfullie pait of hir said pension. 1538 ELYOT, *Placabiliter*, thankfully, contentfully. 1576 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) l. 16 The prices tharof salbe thankfullie allowit to 3ow in your comptis.

†3. Gratuitously; for thanks alone. *Obs.*

1554 HULOET, *Thankfully*, or for nothyng, or without reward or deserte, but onely for gramercy, *gratim*.

Thankfulness (þæŋkfʊlnɪs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being thankful.

1. Gratefulness, gratitude.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 291 Whiche thyng, with al due thankfulness, they received at his maiesties handes. 1611 BATE *Acts* xxiv. 3 Wee accept it alwayes..with all thankfulness. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 158 O how shall I find Words to express my Thankfulness! 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 361 Such a resolution would probably have been welcomed with passionate thankfulness.

†b. Contextually: Thanks. *Obs. rare.*

1647 *May Hist. Parl.* l. ix. 104 The Scottish Commissioners..returned thankfulness to the Parliament..for that great sum of 300000l.

†2. Gratification, satisfaction. *Obs. rare.*

1500 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* l. 70 The hartlie lufe..be has and beais to the said Jonet, and..the thankfulness done be hir oft tymes to his gud grace.

Thanking (þæŋkɪŋ), vbl. sb. arch. [f. THANK v. + -ING 1.] The action or an act of giving thanks; the expression of gratitude; thanks.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* l. iv. (viii.) 5 To wundrianne þæt þa Egipti swa lytle þoncunge wiston Iosepe. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 23 Doncunge dedon Drihtne. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 170 He underfeng ða lac mid ðancunge. 1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xxvi. 27 He takynge the cuppe, dede thankynge. c 1420-30 *Prymer* (1895) 51 Whanne þei ben hool, þei moun yelde þankynge to þee in þi chirche. 1508 BR. FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 190 Gyuyng thankynge vnto hym. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 407 He would have well becom'd this place, and grac'd The thankings of a King. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* W. l. 239 We thank you that ye first unlatched the door, But will not make it inaccessible by thankings on the threshold.

Thankless, a. [f. THANK sb. + -LESS.]

1. Not moved by or expressing gratitude; unthankful, ungrateful. Also fig. of things: Making no return, unresponsive.

1536 LYNDESAE *Answ. Kingis Flyting* 33 Full sail I rew That ever I did Month thanks so persew. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) v. 65. 1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* III. ix. All as thanklesse as ungratefull Thames He slinks away, leauing but reeking steames Of dungy slime behinde. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 66 And strictly meditate the thankles Muse. 1792 COWPER *Stanzas Bill Mortality* 1 Thankless for favours from on high. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i. How can you be so thankless to your best friend?

2. Of a task, or the like: Which brings no thanks; receiving or deserving no thanks.

a 1547 *Surrey Æneid* II. 125 But wherento these thank-lesse tales in vaine Do I reherse? 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus'*

Hist. II. lix. 88 A thanklesse office and dispensing. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) l. 178 Not only a thankless, but an odious, difficult and hazardous Undertaking. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead-Sea Fr.* i. It is but a thankless task to catalogue such a face.

3. Without thanks; unthanked. *rare.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 168 The Ambassador had no patience to digest it, save by equal contempt to..send him thanklesse back againe. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 2/1 Prince Cam comes to the Court of Ferdinand to return, thankless, a picture painted by Ferdinand.

Thanklessly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a thankless manner; without thanks; unthankfully.

1626 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. ii. The will of God may be done thanklessly. 1881 in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 75 Thanklessly receiving the gifts with no thought of the Giver.

Thanklessness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being thankless; ungratefulness, unthankfulness.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 41 Were it not too shamefull a thanklesnesse in vs if wee shoulde not bee [etc.]. 1688 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* iv. 404 Thy thanklesnesse, And such like Sinnes. 1840 L. HUNT *Legend of Florence* I. ii. Friendship ends, In treachery and in thanklessness begun. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 273 Thanklessness shuts the door to God's personal mercies to us.

† **Thanklewe**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. THANK sb. + -LEWE.] ? Deserving of thanks, thankful; or ? grateful, agreeable.

1430 in *Sharpe Lond. & Kingd.* (1895) III. 374 In performing at þis tyme of our prayer ye may do unto us soo notable and pankelewe service þat we wol neede hit in tyme comynge.

† **Thankly**, adv. *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. THANK sb. + -LY 2.] Thankfully.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. iii. 809 He giueth frankly what we thankly spend.

Thank-offering, [f. THANK sb. + OFFERING vbl. sb.] In the Levitical law, An offering presented as an expression of gratitude to God; hence in ordinary use, An offering or gift made by way of thanks or acknowledgment.

1530 TINDALE *Leo*, vii. 12 Vt he offer to gene thanckes, he shall bryng vnto his thankofferynge (1566 *Genev.*) for his thankes offeringe swete cakes myngled with oyle. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 16 He..sacrificed thereon peace offeringes, & thank offeringes. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlix. 171 He dedicated the waggon in the citadel, as a thank-offering to the king of the gods. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. i. 45 He sent at once a thank-offering for distribution among the poor.

† **Thanksgive**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [Back-formation from THANKSGIVING.] *trans.* To give thanks for.

a 1638 MEDE *Diatribes* (1642) 55 Irenæus also affirmeth, That our Saviour, by the institution of the Eucharist had confirmed oblations in the New Testament. Namely, to thanksgive or besee a thing in way to a sacred use, he took to be an offering of it unto God.

Thanksgiver, [f. as next + GIVER.] One who gives thanks.

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Song Sol.* i. 3 Thanksgivings, in Nehem. 12. 31 [are] for companies of thanksgivers. 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Test.* I. 71 The life of thanksgiving is the good life of the thanks-giver. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 123 Exhausted by that same grand effort, the stock of thanksgivers is gone. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Childe* 270 Thankfulness elevates and ennobles the thanksgiver.

Thanksgiving (þæŋksɪɡɪvɪŋ), [f. thanks, pl. of THANK sb. + GIVING vbl. sb.]

1. The giving of thanks; the expression of thankfulness or gratitude; esp. the act of giving thanks to God.

1531 TINDALE *Supper of Lord E* iv. b. One or other Psalm or prayer of thankes giuyng in the mother tongue. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Tim.* iv. 4 For all the creatures of God are good, and nothing to be refused, yf it be received with thankesgiuyng. 1562 WINYET *Cert. Tract.* iii. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 29 Gyd sic seirle memorial in blythens and thanksgyving wes. haldin. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 103 I cannot stay thanks-giving. 1668 *Whole Duty Man* v. 83 The fifth part of prayer is thanksgiving; that is, the praising and blessing God for all his mercies. 1822 MISS MITTROMD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 159 Think how full of thanksgiving were my prayers last night.

b. A public celebration, with religious services, held as a solemn acknowledgment of Divine favours; also, a day set apart for this purpose; *spec.* in U. S., Thanksgiving Day (see 3 b).

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 20 It was resolved that there shalbe on 5th of September next a publike thanksgyving for this good accord betwene y^e 2 nacions. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 217 Publick Thanksgivings were Ordered to be given to God for this Victory. 1760 J. ADAMS *Diary* 26 Nov., Night before Thanksgiving. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xxvii, Great as the preparations were for the dinner, everything was so contrived that not a soul in the house should be kept from the morning service of Thanksgiving.

2. An act or expression of thanks; esp. a form of words, a prayer or religious service used to render thanks for Divine benefits.

General Thanksgiving, the first of the forms of thanksgiving in the Book of Common Prayer, that for the blessings of life in general. *Great Thanksgiving*, in early and oriental liturgies; see quot. 1708-22.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxix. [xl.] 3 He hath put a new songe in my mouth, euen a thankesgiuyng vnto oure God. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (heading), The Thankes geuyng of Women after Childe birth. 1662 *Ibid.*, Prayers & Thanksgivings upon several occasions. A General Thanksgiving. 1708-22

J. BINGHAM *Chr. Antiq.* xv. iii. (1845) 770 After this the priest went on with the *eucharistia* properly so called, that is the great thanksgiving to God for all his mercies, both of creation, providence and redemption. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 185 The ministers selected from that liturgy such prayers and thanksgivings as were likely to be least offensive to the people.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1641 EVELYN *Diary Aug.* The next Sunday was the thanksgiving sermons perform'd in Col. Goreing's Regiment. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmen Triumph.* xvi. With one consent, The high thanksgiving strain to heaven is sent. . . Glory to God! Deliverance for Mankind! a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xliii. (1861) V. 17 They had still in their ears the thanksgiving sermons and thanksgiving anthems.

b. **Thanksgiving day**, a day set apart for public thanksgiving for Divine goodness; *spec.* in the United States, an annual festival religious and social, now appointed by proclamation and held on the last Thursday of November.

The first celebration was held by the Plymouth colony in 1621, in thankfulness for their first harvest in America after a year of struggle and privation, and the usage became general in New England. After the Revolution, it extended to the Middle States, and later to the West; after the Civil War gradually to the South. Its national observance has been annually recommended by the President since 1863.

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 214 Towards night I returned to Boston again, the next day being Thanksgiving day, on Friday the Tenth day we weighed Anchor. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 460 Sir Christopher Wrenn is erecting a throne in St. Pauls cathedral for her majestic sitt in on the thanksgiving day. 1714 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Nov., Thanks-giving day; very cold. 1844 WHITTIER *Pumpkin* iii. Ah! on Thanksgiving day. . . When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board The old broken links of affection restored. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 5/1 Thanksgiving Day long remained an institution peculiar to New England, but it has been observed annually in New York State since 1817.

† **Thankworth**, *a. Obs.* [f. **THANK** *sb.* + **WORTH** *a.*] = next.

† 1426 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Bechington* (Camden) 33. I quyte me soo to yow in that matere, . . . as were thanke worth. 1550 COVINOALE *Spir. Perle* Pref. 1 b. The more dangerous be his sores and sickness, and the more thanke worth the cure thereof. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 30 To trust him for an estate when we have the evidences in our iron chest, is easie; and not thankworthy.

Thankworthy, *a.* Also 6-7 thanks. Worth of thanks; deserving gratitude or credit.

1379-8 T. USK *Test. Love Prol.* (Skeat) l. 39 Although this booke be lytel thank worthy for the leudnesse in traual. 1451 SIR H. LUTTRELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. l. 86 Wherefore . . . be ys thankworthy. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (1903) 1125 Thy labour is ryght myche thankworthy. 1534 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* ii. 19 For it is thankworthy yf a man for conscience towarde god endure grete, sufferinge wrongfully. 1594 CAREW *Huare's Exam.* Wits xiii. (1596) 202 No lesse thanks-worthie a part of Service. 1674 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 31 It would not be thank-worthy for a man to believe that which of necessity he must believe. 1801 T. K. CHEVRE *Orig. Psalter* Intro. 17 A faulty but at that time thankworthy book.

Hence **Thankworthily** *adv.*, in a thankworthy manner; **Thankworthiness**, the quality or condition of being thankworthy.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* Cvij. To exercise our selves godly and *thankworthyly. 1874 SWINAUNE *Bothwell* i. 1. 7 And we that do it, we do it for all men's good. For the main people's love, thankworthyly. 1847 WEAVER, **Thankworthiness*.

Thank you. [Aphetic for *I thank you*.] A phrase used in courteous acknowledgement of a favour or service. *Thank you for nothing*: see **THANK** *v.* 3f. So, rarely, *Thank thee*. Cf. **THANKEE**.

14. . . Why I can't be a Nun 159 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 142 'Thank ye, lady', quod I than. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. ii. *Eith*, thank ye good Madame. . . Thank thee, good Elyther-side. 1705 VANHOUGH *Confid.* i. 1, Thank you kindly, Mrs. Amlet, thank you kindly. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* ii. 140 No, thank ye, Colonel. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv. It's you who want to introduce beggars into my family? Thank you for nothing, Captain. 1864 MISS YONGE *Cress Kate* ii. 24 She . . . said something meant for 'No, thank you'; but of which nothing was to be heard but 'q' [i.e. —k you]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 206 [He] goes about learning of others, to whom he never even says Thank you.

b. as *sb.* (written with hyphen or as one word): An utterance of this phrase.

1887 *Chr. World* 4 Aug. 589 He utters a hearty 'Thank-you!' 1894 *Wistm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 3/3 The majority of passengers retreated from the tables regardless of their running fire of 'thankyous', which were thankyous for nothing. 1900 *Ibid.* 6 Sept. 2/1 We had not said nearly enough 'thank-yous'.

Thank-you-ma'am. *U. S. colloq.* Also *thank-ee-marm*. A hollow or ridge in a road, which causes persons passing over it in a vehicle to nod the head involuntarily, as if in acknowledgement of a favour; *spec.* a ridge or hollow on a hill road serving to throw off descending rain-water.

1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xi. We went like the wind over the hollows in the snow—the driver called them 'thank-you-ma'ams', because they made everybody bow. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xiv. Life's a road that's got a good many thank-you-ma'ams to go bumpin' over, says he. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 192 At one of the thank-you-marms in the road, the sick man stopped, like a weary horse, to breathe.

Thanna (*h*, var. **TANA**), Indian police station. VOL. IX.

Thanne, *panne*, obs. ff. **THAN**, **THEN**.

† **Thannic**, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. **Thann** (name of a town in the Vosges where Kestner the discoverer lived) + *-ic*.] In *thannic acid*: see *quol*.

1853 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 110 Racemic acid was . . . discovered by Kestner, . . . in the year 1850. It was called thannic acid by its discoverer.

Thape, dial. var. *sape*: see **FEABERRY**, gooseberry.

|| **Thapsia** (*thæpsia*). *Bot.* Also 4-6 *tapsia*. [*L. thapsia* (*tapsia*), *a. Gr.* θάψια, said to mean a plant brought from Thapsus.] A genus of umbelliferous perennials, of the tribe *Laserpiticeæ*, containing four species, natives of the Mediterranean region. That formerly in medical repute is *T. garganica*, also called *Deadly Carrot*.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurgie* 195 Pe place shal be froitid in þe sunne wif an oymment of tapsia. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1044 This tapsia, this wormot, and cleure, Cucumber wilde, and every bitter kynde Of herbe is nought for hem. 1578 *Lvrs Doddens* iii. xxiv. 365 The barke of the roote of Thapsia. 1886 *Rates of Customs* E viij, Tapsia the pound xij d. 1897 *Dunclison Med. Lex.*, *Thapsia*. . . The root operates violently, both upwards and downwards.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *thapsia-plaster* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), *-resin* (see *quol.*), *-root*.

1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thapsia resin*, a soft extract prepared by digesting thapsia-root in hot alcohol.

|| **Thapsus** (*thæpsus*). *Bot.* Also 4-5 (8) *tapsus*, 8 *thapsos*. [*med.L.* *a. Gr.* θάψος a plant used for dyeing yellow (Dioscor.).] An old name of the genus *Verbascum*, esp. of *V. Thapsus*, the great mullein.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* 41/2 *Tapsus barbatus*, flosmus idem. 1578 *Lvrs Doddens* i. lxxxi. 119 Mulleyn is called . . . in Shoppes *Tapsus Barbatus*. 1718 *Rowe tr. Lucan* ix. 1566 The Gummy Larch-Tree and the Thapsos there, Wound-wort and Maiden-weed perfume the Air.

|| **Thar** (*thār*), *sb. Zool.* [*Nalve name*.]

1. The native name in Nepal of a goat-antelope, *Nemorhædus bubalina*, belonging to the same genus as the Goral (*N. goral*).

1833 B. H. HODGSON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 10 Sept. 105 As compared with the Ghoral, *Antelope Goral*, Hardw. . . the Thar is a massive beast, twice the size, and has suborbital sinuses, and a mane along the back of the neck and shoulders. *Ibid.* 24 Sept. 112 A cavity also exists in the osseous core of the horns of the Thar antelope. 1834 *Ibid.* 12 Aug. 86. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 89/2 The Thar (*A. thar*, Hodgson) was described for the first time in a paper by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., British resident in Nepal. . . The thar inhabits the central region of Nepal. 1885 *Cycl. India* III. 885/1 Thar, the forest goat, is the Nepal name of *Nemorhædus bubalina*, called Eimu and Ramu on the Sutlej and Kashmir, and Serow in the hills generally.

2. Also applied to the TEHR, or Himalayan wild goat (*Hemitragus jemlaicus*).

1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 166 *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (Hodgson) *Thar*. 1902 *WEAVER Forests Upper India* vi. 52 *Hemitragus jemlaicus* is a true wild goat, here called 'thar' by the natives. . . The thar is gregarious. 1902 *LYDEKKER in Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 939/1 The discovery of a species of thar (*Hemitragus*) in southern Arabia. 1903 *Spectator* 4 Apr. 527/2 Open and high ground. . . more suitable for wild sheep, such as the thar.

† **Thar**, *v. Obs.*: see **THARF**.

Thar (*thar*, *par*), *ME.*, chiefly northern, form of **THERE**. Also in compounds, as *thar abutan*, etc.: see **THEREABOUT** and other words to **THEREWITH**.

Thar, *there*, obs. ff. **THEIR**; var. **THIR** *Obs.*, these; obs. gen. and dat. sing. fem. and gen. pl. of **THE**; 3 sing. and pl. pres. indic. of **THARF** *v. Obs.*

Tharandite (*thærandit*). *Min.* [*a. Ger.* *thar-andit* (Freiesleben, 1817), f. *Tharand* in Saxony (where it occurs) + *-ite*.] A variety of dolomite occurring in greenish yellow crystals, containing a small percentage of ferrous oxide.

1850 *ANSTED Elem. Geol. Min.* etc. § 385. 1868 *DANA Min.* 682 Tharandite, from Tharand, near Dresden, is crystallized, and contains 4 p.c. of Fe.

Tharatour, *Sc.*: see **THEREABOUT**.

Tharborough, corrupt form of **THIRDBOROUGH**.

Thar, *tharek-cake*: see **THARF-CAKE**.

Thare, obs. f. **TARE** *sb.*; also of **TARE**.

† **Tharf**, *sb. Obs.* Also 1 *pearf*, *tharf*, 2 *perf*, 3 (*Orm.*) *parf*. [*f. THARF* *v.* Cf. **OS. tharf**, OHG. *darba*, ON. *þarf*.] Need, necessity.

Beowulf 1798 Sele-begn . . . se for andrýsnym ealle be-weoted þe gænes þearfe. 735 *ÆDRA Death-song* 2 Thone snottura than him tharf sie. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 84 gif þearf sie, sele hwilum wyrt-denc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Nis hit nan þarf þe me her on þisse lufe for his saule bidde pater noster. c 1200 *OAMIN* 12247 Onn alle þa þarf haðfenn ned & þarfe to þin helpe. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 16 And wele ysen, þif þa wilten, þat þe me no þarf neuer spillen.

Tharf, *a. Obs. ordial.* Forms: 1 *pearf*, *pearf*, (*þorof*, *þarf*), 3 (*Orm.*) *þeorf*, 4 *perf*, -*o*, 4-5 *therf*, 5 *tharf*, -*o*. See also **THARF-CAKE**. [*OE. þearf* (= *þerf*), unleavened, unsoured; of milk, sweet; *Com. Tent.* = *OFris. therf*, *derf*, *MDu. derf* (Kilian has 'derf-brood, panis azymus'), OHG., MHG. *derp* unleavened, *Ger. derb* solid, compact, rough, coarse, ON. *þjarf* unleavened, inspid. With sense 2, cf. the mod. *Ger. sense of derb*; app. referring to the solid, heavy, or stiff quality of unleavened bread. *Pre-Teut. etymology unknown*.]

† 1. Of bread, etc.: Not prepared with leaven, unleavened. *Obs. exc.* in **THARF-CAKE**.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 17 Da formastuðlice doðge ðara ðorofra [*Rushw. ðefra forðerfa*] mæta. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 210 Þearfe hlafas we bringað Gode to lace. c 1000 — *Exod.* xii. 39 Iii. . . worþton þearfe heorþbacene hlafas. c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in *Wr.* Wölcker 153/32 *Asimus*, ðeorf. c 1200 *ORMIN* 597 Hæd All þearf wiþlenn þerrme. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6079 Wit þerf bred and letus wiþl. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xix. 3 He made a feast, sethede therf breed, and thei eten. — *Mark* xiv. 1 Pask and the feast of therf loaves was aftr the secunde day. c 1400 *MAUGHORV.* (*Roab*) iii. 10 Pai say we erre þat makes þe sacrament of tharf breed. c 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wölcker 657/30 *Panis siliginis*, tharf-bred. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490/2 Therf, wythe owte sowte dowe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 381/2 Tharfe, *azimus*.

2. *transf.* Lumpish, stiff, heavy, slow; hence *fig.* reluctant, unwilling, diffident, tardy. *dial.* Hence **Tharfish** *a.* in same sense; **Tharfily** *adv.*, in a tharf or tharfish manner.

1747 *HOODSON Miner's Dict.*, *Tharf* [*is*] when a Vein or Pipe alters from its own intrinsic Nature to another, that is more Hask, Barren, and Dry, and more bound up, and stiff. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Tharf*, stark, stiff, metaphorically, backward, unwilling. 1876 *Mid-Yorks Gloss.*, *Tharf*. . . *Tharf*, diffident; unwilling; reluctant; tardy. . . Also *tharf* *ish* *adj.*, and *tharfily* *adv.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Tharf*, *Tharfish*, shy, diffident. *Tharfily*, slowly. 'The rain comes nolibat tharfily'. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Tharf*, *Tharfish*, lumpish, heavy-countenanced, forbidding. Applied to substances it means 'sad', heavy, like liver in texture. *Tharfily*, slowly, reluctantly.

† **Tharf**, *thar*, *v. Obs. exc. Sc. dial.* Forms:

see below. [*A Com. Teutonic verb*, belonging to the class of preterite-presents, in which the present tense is an original preterite (cf. *CAN*, *DOW*, *DARE*, etc.): *OE. þurfan*, pres. *þearf*—*þurfon*, pa. *þorfe*, = *OFris. þurva*, *thurf* (*thorf*)—*thurvon*, *OS. thurban*, *tharf*—*thurbun*, *thorfta*, *MDu. dorven*, *dorfta* (*Du. durven*), *ON. þurfa*, *þarf*—*þurform*, *þurfta* (*Sw. tarfva*), *OHG. durfan*, *darf*—*durfun*, *dorfta* (*MHG. durfen*, *G. dürfen*), *Goth. þaurban*, *þarf*—*þaurbum*, *þaurfta*—*OTeut. þarf*, **þurb*; corresp. to a pre-Teut. ablaut series **terp*, **torp*, **trp*, which has not been certainly identified. The ME. β-forms had lost the *f* or *v*, app. first in the 2nd sing. present *þearft*, *þearf-tu*, *þer-tu*, leaving a stem *þar*, *þer*, *þor*, *þur*, which was afterwards often confused with the *dar*, *dor*, *dur* of *DARE* *v.*, so that the latter had forms in *th*, while there are here forms in *d*, esp. in the 2nd and 3rd person singular of the present: see *γ*. This confusion of *tharf* and *dare* is also found in the cognate languages: see *DARE* *v.*]

A. *Inflections*.

1. *Pres. Indic.* a. 1st sing. 1 *pearf*. *Beowulf* 2007 Ic þæt eall ge-witac swa. [æ] gylpan þearf grendeles maga. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2176 (*Gr.*) Ne þearf ic yrftost enforan hyttlan.

b. 2nd sing. a. 1 *pearft*, 2 *perft*, (3) *perft*. *Beowulf* 1675 þæt þu him on-dredan ne þearft. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 180 Ne þearft þu þone wormod to den. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Soðlice ne þerft þu bidden namare. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1160 þu weneþ 3et þæt tu wenen ne þerft.

β. 3 *þerft*, *perft*, *þer(tu)*, 3-4 *þera(tou)*, 4 *þertes(tow)*, 4-5 *tharst*, 5 *thar*, *thare*. c 1205 *LAV.* 1448 Ne þarft (*MS. þærft*) þu nauere habben kare of uncuðe leoden. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 126 Ne þerft þu nouit dreden þe attrie nedde of helle. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 626 Ne thestou nothing drede. c 1330 *R. BAUNNE Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 487 Of Kent ne þerftow fle þat cost. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 61 Me semeth that thou tharft nouht care. a 1450 *Le Morle Arth.* 3285 Othure warke thou thare not wene. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 293 Thar thou nowther flyte ne chide.

γ. 3 *dert*, 4 *dars(tou)*, -*(tow)*. c 1205 *LAV.* 22923 Ne dert (*c. twy*) þæt þu nauere adrede. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 975 Ne darstou on erþe þenchen elles nouht. 1377 *LANGOL P. Pl.* B. xiv. 55 Bi so þat þow be solre. . . Darstow þerr. Tharþow þow, Thardestow neure care for corne, ne lynnyn cloth ne wollen.

δ. 3rd sing. a. 1 *þearf*, *pearf* (*þorfað*, -*eð*), 2 *perft*, 3 (*Orm.*) *parft*, 3-4 *parf*, 4 *tharf*. c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxiv. § 4 Ne þearf he nanes þinges. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 10 Sede zeduan is ne þorfað (*c. 975 Rushw. þorfað*) þæt te aða hie. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 3 Sæcgap þæt dryhten heora þearf. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Nu ne þarf na mon his sunne mid wite ahuggen. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 161 in *O. E. Misc.* 113 Monymon weneþ þæt he wene ne þarf longes lynes. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 935 Tharf the neuer haue of him drede.

β. 3 *perh*, 4 (*thar*), *thars*, 4-5 *par*, *thar*, *pare*, *thare*, *there*, 5 *tharre*, *tharth*, *o Sc. dial. ther*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13554 Fra nu thar him namar be ledd. *Ibid.* 10870 (*Edin.*) Pat to do þare þe nochte lete. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 2167 He þat hates his lyfes lyklyng Thar nouht drede þe dedes comyng. 1370 *Robt. Cicle* 325 More then thars be an c. folde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5577 Þe thare bot grant me to gene quat guds as I craue. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit. Pr.* (Percy Soc.) 45 Me thar no more bot aske and haue. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 10565 (*Laud*) For to aske there no man yf they were glad & ioyfull þar. c 1475 *Tharsh* (see *B.* 21).

γ. 3 *derf*, 3-4 *darf*, 4 *darh*, 4-5 *dar*, *dare*. a 1240 *Ureusin in Coll. Hom.* 187 Hwa derf beon unsauet þe haueþ se miht salu. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6471 Me ne dar nouht esse weher he were þene þo & prout. a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 315 Ich wene ne darf me ari noht. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 733 Ne dar he seche non oþer leche. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 250 Of gode knyghts darh him

nout fail. c1425 *Cursor M.* 10461 (Laud) To myrthe me dare [early MSS. par] the not wene. c1440 *Sir Gower* 615 The dare not drede of thi werkys wyld.

d. plural. a. 1 purfon, þurfan, 1-3 purfe, 3 purven (-uen), þorhe, þurve, þorve.

c888 K. *Ælfreo Boeth.* xiv. § 2 Þa þurfon swiþe lytles, ðe maran wi willað þonne genoges. *Ibid.* xiv. § 4 Hwæt þurfon [xvi. þurfe] we nu ma. sprecan? c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 65 Hwæt þurfe we leng gewisse? c1205 *LAV.* 24909 We ne þurven [c1275 þorhe] na mare aswunden ligen here. c1225 *Amer. R. G.* c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 106/160 3e þorve [Hart. MS. þore] habbe of heom no kare. B. 3 þore, 4 þore, 4-5 þar, 5 Sc. thair.

c1290 *St. Brandon* 121 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 223 3e ne þore noping drede. c1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 102 Yet thar ye nat accomple thilke ordinance but yow like. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6868 Ye thar not drede of hem y-wis. 1438 *Ek. Alex. Grl.* (Bann.) 9 3e thar nocht dreid na chaisning. c1453 *Digby Myst.* iii. 1437 Of þis cors we thar nat a-baffe. 1825 *Thair* [see B. 1].

7. 4 dorre, durre, 5 dar.

1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 4 Of fon hii dorre [v. r. heo durre] þe lasse doute bote hit be þorþyge. c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 42 Ye dar not be aferd of dethe.

2. Pres. subj. sing. 1 þyrfe, 1-2 þurfe, 3 (Orm.) þurfe, þurvo. pl. 1 þyrfen, þurfen.

c888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxvi. § 2 Sam hi þyrfen, sam hi na þurfon, hi willað þeah. c897 — *Gregory's Past.* c. xliii. 312 Oft ðonne mon ma fæst ðonne he þyrfe. c1000 *AGS.* *Gosp.* John iv. 15 Syle me þæt water þæt. ic ne þurfe [c1160 *Hatt. G.* þurfe] her feccan. c1200 *ORMIN* 7766 þæt we nan ne þurfe Ut off þe rihte weþe gan. c1275 *Woman Samaria* 26 in *O. E. MS.* 85 Yef me þæt-of to drynke þæt ich ne þurve more to þisse welle swynke.

3. Past indic. and subj. a. sing. a. 1 þorste, 2-5 þurste, 3 (Orm.) þurste, 4-5 þurthe.

a. c888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xiv. § 3 Ne þorste he him nænne ondrædan. *Ibid.* Ne þorste þu ðe nanwut ondrædan. *Ibid.* xvi. § 2 Ne þorste he no maran fulomes. c1200 *ORMIN* 16164 Swa þæt nan mann ne þurste off himm. c1235 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II 321 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 338 Thurthe him noht seke tresor so fer. 14... *Sir Beues* 4219 (MS. M.) Thurthe he never after to aske leche, That sir Mylis myght ouer-reche.

B. 3 þurhte, þorte, 3-5 þurte, 4 þurt, þort, þart, þourt, 4-5 þurt(e); 4 þurste, 4-5 þurst, 4-5, 9 Sc. thurst.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 He ne þurte naure þolen hunger ne þurst. c1272 *Luce Rom* 95 in *O. E. MS.* 96 Ne þurhte þe neuer rewe. c1300 *Cursor M.* 23443 Ya forsoth thurt [v. r. thort] naman mare. c1330 *Florie & Bl.* 259 Now thourt him neuere ful iwis Willen after more blisse. 1393 *LANG.* P. Pl. C. x. 257 Ho wo þurste hit segge. c1425 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6389 (MS. B.). He ne þurst neuer eft care of drynke ne cloþe. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 256 For no catelle thurt the craue. 1825 *Thurst* [see B. 1].

b. plural. a. 1 þorfton, -an. B. 3 þeorft(n), 3-4 þurte(n), 4-5 thurte.

c897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* c. 9 Hi his sume þorfton. c1000 *Guthlac* 423 (452) No we þus wiðe swencan þorftan. c1275 *LAV.* 18650 For ne þeorfte þe cnihtes buten biwiten þæt castel þat. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 473 Thai thurte bot aske and haue thare boyn.

B. Signification.

1. intr. To be under a necessity or obligation (to do something): = NEED v. 2 6, 8.

c890-901 K. *ÆLFRED Lavus* *Introd.* c. 28 ȝif. he. ȝewitnesse hæbbe, ne þearf he þæt ȝeldan. c1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 611 (Gr.) Ic hit þe secgan ne þearf. c1200 *Moral Ode* 44 þer ne þarf he hæbben kare of ȝefe ne of ȝelde. c1225 *Juliana* 68 Arude me þæt þeos unsele ne þurwe nawt seggen. c1230 *Halt Meid.* 5 Ha nawiht ne þarf of oðer þing þenchen. 1825 *JAMIESON* s. v. 'Ye thair n' fash', you need not put yourself to the trouble. *Ibid.* 'Ye thurstin', ye needed not.

2. impersonally. It needs, there is need, it is needful [= L. *opus est*, Gr. *dei*]. Const. dat. of person and inf. a. without subject *it*.

c1200 *ORMIN* 12886 Ne þarf 3w noht nu folliþenn me. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Þanne ne þarf us noðer gramien ne shamien. c1290 *Owl & Night.* 190 Ne þarf þerf beo no tale. c1275 *Passion* 17 in *O. E. MS.* 37 Ne þerf þer non adrede. c1275 *Duty of Christians* 37 *Ibid.* 142 Ne þarf vs neuer a-ȝryse. c1300 *Sir Tristr.* 3053 Hwæt we lesinges hapt, þarf him no ferþer go. c1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1415 Ne neuere þurt hem haue drad no tyde. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3 Ne thar him nat be idel long. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 361 Sho said hym þurte not be seke her-for. c1475 *Rauf Coultgear* 538 Me tharth haue nane noy of myne erand.

b. with subject *it*. rare.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* i. lxxxvii. (1869) 39 It thurt not recche to wite of this anon. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 117 Myn ase shall wite vs, if it thar.

Tharf-cake (þārfkāk). Now dial. Forms: 4 þerf, þerue cake, 6 therfe, tharffe, Sc. thraf, threfe cake, 7 tharok-oake, 7-9 tharcake. [f. THARF a. + CAKE sb.] A cake of unleavened bread; now spec. a flat circular cake of oat-, rye-, or barley-meal, unleavened, and sometimes flavoured with butter and treacle; in the latter case = PARKIN. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 635 Abraham. þrwe þryftly þer-on þre þerue kakez. 1362 *LANG.* P. Pl. A. vii. 269 A þerf cake, And a lof of Benes and Bren I-bake for my Children. c1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* ii. (Toun & C. Mouse) xviii. Tharf caikis als, I trow, scho spairit nocht. 1560 *PILKINGTON Expos.* Aggeus (1562) q2 Elias, fleeing from Jerebel, founde a therfe cake baked in the ashes. 1634-5 *BREAROTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 122 The entertainment we accepted... was Tharck-cakes, two eggs, and some dried fish buttered. 1691 *RAY* N. C. Words s. v. *Bannock, Tharck-cakes*, cakes made of oat-meal... and fair water, without yeast, or leaven, and so baked. c1746 *COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.*

Wks. (1862) 57 Twur os thodd'n os o Tharf-Cake. 1825 *BRACKETT N. C. Wds.* Tharf-cake. 1828 *Craven Gl.* Tharf-cake, a heavy, unleavened cake. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v. A year or two ago I noticed that a shop-keeper... advertised tharf-cake for sale... They call it parkin instead of using the old word. 1893-4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* Tharf-kyek, Tharf-keahyk, Tharf-kyek, Tharth-kyek, Thaugh-kyek, Tharfhy.

† **Tharfing, thearfing.** Obs. rare. [OE. *ðeorfling*, f. *ðeorf* THARF a. + -LING.] Unleavened bread or loaf; also attrib. Unleavened.

c1050 *Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülker* 248/28 *Azimos*, ðeorflingas. c1200 *ORMIN* 1588 For þerfling bræd iss clene bræd, For þatt itt iss unnebrædd.

Tharl(e, -dom, obs. ff. THALL sb. 1, THALDOM.

Tharm (þārm). Now dial. Forms: 1 Angl. tharm, þarm, WSax. þearm, thearm; 3 þerm, þerm, 3-4 þarm, 4 þearm, 5 thaarme, 5- tharm; (6-7 dial. therm, 8-9 Sc. therm, thairm). [OE. þarm, þearm = OFris. *therm* (WFr. *term*), OLG. *þarm (MDu. *darm*, *darem*, Du. *darm*, OHG. *darm*, *daram* (MHG., MLG., Ger. *darm*), ON. *þarmr* (Sw., Da. *tarm*): -OTeut. *þarm-ō, f. Indo-Eur. ablaut series *tor* : *tr* to go through. Cf. Gr. *τρήμα* perforation, *τρήμυς* perineum.]

1. An intestine; chiefly in pl., bowels, viscera, entrails; in quot. c1460 *transf.*

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 503 *Intestinum*, thearm. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 2140 *Viscera*, tharme, thumle. *Ibid.* 870 *Fibra*, þearm. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* xiii. (Z.) 85 *Exta*, þearmas. c. 1205 *LAV.* 818 Moni þusend þer flouen, þearmes heo drogen [c1275 þarmes idrowen]. 1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 702 Of þe chylde þæt she bare... Al to-drawe were þe þarmys. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 949 Pay stykede þorþ guttes & þearmes, so foule with hem þe ferde. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4901/1 Thaarne (or gutte), *suimen*, *viscus*. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 391, I haue... A house full of yong tharmes... wo is hym has many þarmes. 1535 *COVERDALE* 2 *Mace.* ix. 5 There came vpon him an horrible payne of his bowels, & a sore grefe of the tharmes. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 137 He that has a wide Tharm, had never a long Arm. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* Tharm, the colon.

2. An intestine as cleansed and prepared for some purpose: see quot. Also, in sing., as a substance or material; catgut for fiddle-strings, etc.

[1545 *ASCAN Toxoph.* ii. (Arh.) 110 Eustathius. *Joeth* tel, that in oulde tyme they made thier bowe strynges of bullox tharmes. 1631 R. H. *ARRAIGN.* *Whole Creature* xvi. 292 The stryngs made of Wolves will neuer tyme right with those made of the Tharmes of Sheepe.] 1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Aug.* Tharm, vox agro Linc. usitatissima pro *Intestinis* mundatis ad Botulos seu *Farcinima* paranda inflatis. 1674 *RAY* N. C. Wds. Tharm, guts prepared, cleansed, and blown up for to receive puddings; Lincolnsh. 1755 *JOHNSON*, Tharm, intestines twisted for several uses. 1786 *BURNS* *Ordination* vii. Come, screw the pegs wi' tuncfu' cheep, And o'er the thairms be tryin. 1787 — *To Haggis* i. Aboon them a' ye tak your place, Pinch, tripe, or thairm. 1816 J. *CLELAND Rise & Progr. Glasgow* (1820) 275 A work in which Tharm was manufactured from the intestines of animals. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. x. The best fiddler that ever kittled thairm with horse-hair. 1881 W. *ANDERSON in Mod. Sc. Poets* li. 238 Thairm, to mount a spinnin wheel.

3. attrib. and Comb., as tharm-band, -string.

1786 *BURNS* *Briefs of Ayre* 202 O had M'Lauchlan, thairm-inspiring Sae, Been there to hear this heavenly band engage. 1788 G. *TURNBULL Poet. Ess.* 185 Tharm-strings for spinning Wheels and fiddles. 1825 *JAMIESON*, Tharm-band, a string or cord of catgut for a spinning wheel.

† **Tharm, v. Obs.** Forms: 3 (Orm.) þarmenn, 4 þarn, 4-5 tharn(e), (thorne). [ad. ON. *þarna*, refl. *þarmask* to be without, lack, want, f. *þarna* (earlier *þarf-na) sb. need, f. *þarf* : see THARF v.] *trans.* To be without; to want, lack, need; to be deprived of, to lose. Hence † **Tharfning** *vbl. sb.*, being without, lacking, want; losing, loss.

c1200 *ORMIN* 10142 Þatt ilike þing þatt to full wel Ne miht to self noht þarmenn. c1300 *Harclow* 2835 Hise children sulde þarne Euere more þat eritage, þat his was. 13... *Cursor M.* 4284 (Cott.) O quat pine es herder threst, þen tharm [þarf, wante] þe thing men luues best. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 7308 Right swa þe tharfnyng for ever of þat syght, Es þe mast payne in helle dyght. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 443, & scho þe lyf allane [allace] þat thorne Fra þat ilke þarne we borne. c1440 *York Myst.* xliii. 12 The missing of my maistr trewe... Makis me to morne... For tharfnyng of his company. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 272 Thy waryson shall thou nat tharne.

Tharre, Tharst, Tharth: see THARF v. Obs.

Tharst(e, var. ff. thrast, obs. pa. t. of THURST.

Thas, obs. form of THOSE; obs. abbrev. of *it has*; obs. infl. of THAT, *THE*: see THES.

That (ðæt), *dem. pron., adj., and adv.* Forms: see below. [In OE. *þæt*, nom. and acc. singular neuter of the simple demonstrative pronoun and adjective *se, sēo, þei*, the adjectival use of which has also produced the 'definite article' *THE*, under which the history and obs. inflexional forms are given. *The* is the resultant form, used for all genders, numbers, and cases of the article; that the unweakened neuter singular, used as demonstrative pronoun and adj. for all cases of the singular. The original plural in both uses was *þā*, in ME. *þā* and *THO*, q. v., surviving in Sc. and north. dial. as *THAE*, but superseded in literary English by *THOSE*. The demonstrative was also used in OE. as a relative pronoun, for which see below.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. In OE. inflected for gender, number, and case: see the inflexional forms under *THE*. Some of the inflexions remained in early ME., and in some dialects even to 1400. A few examples of these, in which the sense is demonstrative, follow here. For the plural forms see *THO* and *THOSE*.

(The masc. and fem. pronouns *se, sēo*, and 14th c. Kentish *se, sy*, were often equivalent to 'he', 'she', and 'it'. *Beowulf* (Z.) 470 Se was hētern ðonne ic. *Ibid.* 506 Eart ðu se Beowulf se ðe wið Brecaun wunne? c825 *Vesp. Ps.* vii. 16 Seað [he] ontunde & dalf ðone [= eum]. *Ibid.* cxlv. 4 In ðem [= illa] ðege. c855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 597, Her ongon Ceolwulf ricsian... Se was Cupaing, Cupa Cynricing [etc.]. c893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. i. § 9 Seo Egyptus þe us near is. *Ibid.* ii. iv. § 8 Seo ilce burg Babylonias, seo ðe næst was & ærest ealra burga. *Ibid.* v. ix, Ic... seegan soyle... hwa þæs [= of that] ordfruman wæron. a. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. vii. (1890) 118 Pæm [Melitius] sona æfterfylde Iustus in biscopshæde. c1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Matt. x. 23 ðonne hi eow ehtaþ on þysse byrig, fleoþ on oþre, and ðonne hi on þære [Hutton G. þare] eow ehtaþ, fleoþ on þa þryddan. — John iii. 29 Se ðe byrig hæfð, se is brydguma. c1175 *Coll. Hom.* 235 Si [the Law of Moses] celeste sume wile. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Do þine clemes of þon þæt þu maht forðien. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 221 Se þe he doð ani god. c1200 *ORMIN* 17621 To þann comm ic off heffine dunn. c1250 *Owl & Night.* 882 Pæt beoþ her wo is hom þes. c1300 *Harrou. Hell* (MS. O.) 65 Þon miht witen þe bi þan [MS. E. 79 for þan] Pæt ich [am] more þen ani mon. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 102 Zy þæt ne serueþ bote to onlepy manne. *Ibid.* 117 Ze þæt ne heþ þise yondinges.

2. Forms of the singular neuter, and, at length, general uninflected form *that*.

1-3 ðæt, þæt, ðet, 1-4 þet, (3 ðat, þut), 3-6 þatt, (3-5 þatt, 4 þate, 5 þatto, 5-6 thate, 6-7 thatt), 4- that. (Also written 4-6 yat, 4-8 y^t, yt.)

Beowulf (Z.) 1372 Nis þæt heoru stod. 835 *Charter of Abba* (Kentish) in *O. E. Texts* 148 ȝif higan ðonne oððe tharof þæt nylle... ȝeunnan. c825 *O. E. Chron.* an. 787, Pæt wæron þa ærestanscipp Deniscra monna þe Angelcynnes lond ȝesothon. c1134 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Pæt we call þurh þone kyng Heanri of Engle land. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 On cristes prisune... þæt is in helle. c1200 *Pat.* [see B. II. 1]. c1205 *LAV.* 4542 Pæt is þere quene scip. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 59 Ðæt was ðe firme morgen tid. Wið ðat list worn anglas wrozt. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6773 He was glad of þut cas. c1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1226 Englysche holden þæt heritage. c1400 *Pat.* [see B. II. 5]. c1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 840 He sayde he mervaylede mucche of þatte. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 40 That at is dry the erth shall be. 1533 *BELLENDEX* *Livy* ii. i. (S.T.S.) l. 133 Tak away þat odious name targuene fra þe pepill. 1583 T. *WATSON Poems* (Arb.) 45 But I (alas) might curse yart dismal day. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 45, I had lytill hope of uorking of thatt by treatie.

B. Signification and uses.

The pronominal use goes back to the earliest OE. The adjectival demonstrative use in OE. corresponded to that of L. *is, ea, id*, or the unqualified French *ce, celle*, and is often indistinguishable from that of the modern definite article. But by 1200 the adjectival use of *that* began also to be more definitely demonstrative (= L. *iste, ille, F. ce . . . là*), and to be implicitly or explicitly opposed to *THIS* (= L. *hic, F. ce . . . ci*). As this appears first in Ormin, it may have been due to the influence of Norse, in which the adjectival use of *þat* as a demonstrative, opposed to *þetta* 'this', is of earlier appearance.

I. Demonstrative Pronoun. Pl. † *THO* (obs.), *THOSE*, q. v.

* As simple demonstrative pronoun.

1. Denoting a thing or person pointed out or present, or that has just been mentioned: cf. II. 1.

a. a thing (concrete or abstract).

Often serving instead of repetition of the name of the thing, and directing the attention back to it (thus more emphatic than *it*). Also, for emphasis, used pleonastically in apposition to the sb., also, in mod. use, as in quot. 1880, placed (as subj.) after the predicate sb., with ellipsis of the copula. In quot. 1905, applied to a person contemptuously spoken of as a thing or creature.

Beowulf (Z.) 2200 Eft þæt ȝe-iode ufaran dogrum, hildehlæm-mum. c888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Pæt eart ðu. c897 — *Gregory's Past.* c. 12 28 Soðlice ða eazan þæt bioð ða lareowas, & se brycg þæt sint ða hiremenn. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* l. 346 Haran cyslyþ ȝesæald on wines drince, þæt wel ȝehæleþ. 1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 12560 Pryc synne and sacrylage, That loue y monde. 13... in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) l. 108 Luk north efter ylke a mans will to do it, bot luk whilke es myne & do þat. 1451 *CAPGRAVE St. Augustine* 36 But þe principal cause wæch Augustin supposed to speðe, þæt failed. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE* *Lavo Arms* (S. T. S.) 14 And with that I sall put sik thing langand widely understanding. 1579 W. *FULKE* *Heskings Parl.* 74 The error of Willicus. And that was this. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Medit.* iv. v. To serve him that can give that, and much greater. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4599/4 It had a black Ribbon tied to it, and the Key of the Watch fastened to that. 1808 *ELEANOR SLEATH Bristol Hires* l. 63 Rank, high life, fashionable amusement—that's the go. 1842 *BROWNING Pied Piper* iv, 'Bless us', cried the Mayor, 'what's that?' 1878 T. *HARROW* *Ref. Native* vi. iv, 'What noise was that?' said Clym. 1880 *TENNISON Sisters* 14 A sweet voice that—you scarce could better that. 1905 *EL. GLYN* *Victis. Evangeline* 127 'Would you like to marry Malcolm?' I asked. 'Fancy being owned by that! Fancy seeing it every day!'

b. a person. (Now noting a person actually pointed out (not one just mentioned, etc. in emphatic pleonastic use as in a). Chiefly as subject

of the verb *to be* in stating or asking who or what *that* (person) is. (See also 6c.)

Colloquially used in expressions of commendation, or in mod. use of anticipatory commendation by way of persuasion or encouragement (esp. to a child).

Beowulf (L. 11) Pat was godcynig. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3044 3il þer is Eny mon so wiþ þat beste red conne rede, merlin þat is. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18131 þat king o blis, quat es he, þat? 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 263. Ho wayned me ypon þis wyse..þat is ho þat is at home, þe nuncian lady, 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. xxv. 73. What damoyse is that? ..That is the lady of the lake. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 47 That's my good Son. 1601 *— All's Well* iii. v. 81 *Hel.* Which is the Frenchman? *Dia.* Hee, That with the plume. 1606 *— Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 36 Who's that at doore? 1610 *— Temp.* i. ii. 299 After two daies I will discharge thee. *Ar.* That's my noble Master. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus Nat. Paradox* ix. 215 By my Soul if that bee a Lady, my Husband may bee a Lady too. 1766 *Goldsm. Vic. of W. vii.* 'Very well', cried I, 'that's a good girl'. 1841 *Browning Pippa Passes* iii. 276 Why, there! Is not that Pippa..under the window? 1854 *Thackeray Rose & Ring* viii. 'Who's that laughing?' It was Giglio laughing. *Mod.* Come along, that's a good boy! That's the man for me!

c. a fact, act, or occurrence, or a statement or question, implied or contained in the previous sentence: often used instead of repeating a clause or phrase (cf. a).

In OE. and in Sc. often referring to a following statement, where mod. Eng. commonly uses *this*. Cf. II. 3, and THIS B. I. d.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755. Ða on morgenne gehierdan þæt þæs cýniges beþnas..þæt se cýning ofslæxen was. a 900 *Cynewulf Elene* 1168 (Gr.) þæt is gedafenlic, þæt þu dryhtnes word on hyge healde. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John I. 19 þæt is Iohannes gewitnes. a 1321 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122. On þone leantre tyde þæt toforen for bearn se burch on Gleawe ceastre..þæt wes þæs deizes viii id' Mr. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10248 Wan þou seist, quab þe king, þat þat was mi þouht. c 1450 (?) *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 3034 Goowe hens, for that hold I best. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 The iewes also se almyghty god, þat þat was in a more excellent maner. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* iii. i. 56 To be, or not to be, that is the Question. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 154 The Pagans would jere the Jews for that. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* ii. 140. I can just carve Pudding and that's all. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. xx. I will say that for the English..that they are a ceeveleged people to gentlemen that are undeef a cloud. 1828 *Ruskin Ess. Music & Paint.* Wks. 1903 I. 285 If others do not follow their example..the more fools they..that's all.

d. After various prepositions, referring to a precise time just mentioned, or an act or event in relation to the precise time of its occurrence: e. g. *after that* = after that time, or after that happened; *by that* = by that time, or by the time that happened; *upon that*, *with that* = as or immediately after that was said, done, etc. See also the prepositions.

In OE. prepositions governed other cases besides the accusative, as the dative, e. g. *after, ær, mid, onmang, to ðam*, the instrumental, e. g. *for þy, mid þy*, etc. These partly survived in early ME. e. g. *for þau þat* (see *Fro* prep. 3).

131. *Cursor M.* 2227 (Cott.) Bi þat [v. r. þan] began þe light o dai. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 505 The sone was passed, by þat, mydday and mare. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 14360 (Laud) Fro that forth..There folowid Ihesu folk full fele. c 1515 *Cocher Lovell's B.* 12 With that they cryed, and made a shoute. 1526 *Tindale Acts* xxvii. 33 In the meane tyme, bitwix that and daye. a 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1724) I. ii. 278 A proclamation was upon that issued out. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 17 Some time after that...they were...agreedly surprised. 1802 *Jefferson Writ.* (1830) III. 496 Probably on the 24th, or within two or three days of that. 1833 *T. Hook Parson's Dam.* iii. i. My young mistress went to bed about eleven, and the Count went to bed before that. 1862 *Miss Braadon Lady Audley* xl. With that the surgeon goes to fetch the envelopes.

†e. In apposition with a following clause introduced by *thāt* conj.; chiefly in phr. with prep., as *for thāt thāt* = for that cause that, because; *in thāt thāt* = in that circumstance that, inasmuch as; *to thāt thāt* = to the end that, in order that. *Obs.*

Taking the place of OE. *þam, þam, þon, or þy*, in *for þam þe, on þam þe, to þam þe, for þon þe, to þy þe* or *þat*.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* i. iii. (1506) 31 To that that he be worthly dysposed to receyve the grace. 1513 *Morkh Rich.* III (1583) 2 In that that manye of them were dead. 1532 *— Confit. Tindale Wks.* 659/2 The known catholike church is pruned to be the verye churche of Chryste, in that that from the beginning it hath..been..kept and continued one. 1535 *Cromwell in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 117 In that that the said frensh kynge hath..answered at all tymes on the kinges parte. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 222 Kynge Edward in these bys last battayles was..fortunate for that, that he at sondry..tymes..was persecuted..of his enemyes.

f. *Take that!* († *have that!*): a phrase used in delivering a blow, etc.

a 1245 *Cursor M.* 16200 (Trin.) Wiþ his hond a buffet He 3af ihesus..He seide..Take þat to teche þe lore. c 1425 *Cast. Perso.* 3219 In *Macro Plays*, For þi coueytise, haue þou þat I schal þee bunche with my bat. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* ii. ii. 23 Thinkst y' I iest? hold, take thou that, and that. 1833 *Murray P. Simple* xii. I must do my duty, Sir..so take that—and that—and that—(thrashing the man with his rattan). *Ibid.* xiii. Then I'll turn Protestant and damn the Pope—take that now, Father M'Grath.

2. Used emphatically, instead of repeating a previous word or phrase. a. Preceded by *and* (rarely *but*), and referring to something in the previous clause. [Cf. *L. et il, idque, F. et cela.*]

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 278 On þam [berries] ys sæd and þat sweart. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Crist godes sune wes iþuhum..to þa dede, and þet to swulche dede swa [etc.]. c 1286 *Chaucer Friar's T.* 294. I haue been syk, and that ful many a day. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 1067 We shall here tidings.. And þat I trust shortly. 1535 *Coverdale's Kings* iv. 3 Borowe without of all thy neighbours empty vessels, & that not a fewe. — *Ps.* xlv. 5 God helpeth her, & y' right early. 1581 *Sidney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 Exercise indeede wee doe, but that very fore-backwardly. 1772 *Wesley Jnl.* 2 June. A man began to scream, and that so loud that my voice was quite drowned. 1833 *L. Ritchie Wand. by Loire* 168 It was necessary..to act, and that promptly.

b. Representing a word or phrase in the previous clause or sentence: usually standing first in its own clause, with inverted construction (*that I will* = I will do that). *collog.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4161 Hete hem bider wende..þat i wol, seide william. a 1450 *Cor. Myst.* xxiii. (1841) 222 Hath any man condempnyd the? *Mulier.* Nay forsothe that bathe ther nought. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* iv. v. 60 Was there a wise woman with thee? *Fal.* I, that there was. 1642 *Suddaine Answ.* to *Sud. Moderatour* 3 The Moderator is full of Rhetoric and Oratory too, that he is. 1825 *T. Hook Sayings* Ser. ii. *Man of Many Fr.* I. 196. 'I can say 'em all!' 'That you can't', said Tom. 1865 *Ruskin Sesame* i. § 29 To feel with them, we must be like them; and none of us can become that without pains. 1872 *'L. Carroll' Through Looking-Glass* vi. 'They must be very curious creatures.' 'They are that', said Humpty Dumpty. 1900 *F. P. Dunne in Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 1/3 'They'll be out here nex' week'... 'They will that', Mr. Dooley replied.

3. In opposition to this (cf. II. 2): esp. in phr. *this and (or) that* = one thing and (or) another: see THIS B. I. 3. Also occas. that..that = one thing..another thing.

c 888 *K. Ælfred Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 Þonne lufað sum ðæt, sum elles hwæt. 1390 [see THIS B. I. 3]. c 1450 *Tr. de Imitatione* iii. xvi. 84 Whether a good spirit or an euil stire þe to desire þat or þat. *Ibid.* lv. 130 Let on see þat, a noþer þat. 1818 *Scott Hri. Midl.* xvi. Lay that and that together! 1842 *Murray Perc. Keene* xiv. Young as I was, I also could put that and that together.

b. *spec.* (after Latin idiom). The former: *correl.* to *this* = the latter: see THIS B. I. 3b. Now *arch.* and *literary.*

c 1440-1468 [see THIS B. I. 3b]. 1654 *Z. Coke Logick* (1657) A iij b. Corruption of manners, and mazing Errors... These delude and distract, that doth deboish a people.

4. As quasi-sb., with pl. *thats*. Also (with capital T) as quasi-proper name: see THIS B. I. 3c, d.

1665-1695 [see THIS B. I. 3c, d]. 1920 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 307 The immediacy of faith..will furnish us with the *That*, whilst we may have to look to other sources for the *What*.

5. Phrases, belonging to senses 1 and 2.

a. *That is* (more fully *that is to say, þæt to wit*, etc.): introducing (or more rarely following) an explanation of the preceding word, phrase, or statement (or a modifying correction of it).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 þe oðer mihte is *Castilas*, þet is clenesse on englisc. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 348 Efter schrifte, hit felleð to speken of Penitence, þet is, dedbote. 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Huanne þou woldest bidde god..wisliche and diligencliche, þet is ententliche and perseuerentliche. a 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 8 The thirde sacrament es callede penance, þat es sotheofast for-thynkyrge þat we hafe of oure synne. 1523 [Coverdale] *Old God & New* (1534) Bj. In all poyntes, y^t is to wyte bothe in his doctryne and also in his lyuynge. 1625 *B. Jonson Staple of N. i.* 1, Look to me...That is look on me, and with all thine eyes. 1802 *Palry Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (ed. 2) 440 Every animated being has its sensorium, that is, a certain portion of space, within which perception and volition are exerted. 1865 *Ruskin Sesame* i. § 21 Those who 'intrude' (thrust, that is) themselves into the fold.

b. *All that*: all that sort of thing; that and everything of the kind. *And all that*, and so forth, *et cetera* (see ALL A. 8c); so, in same sense, *and that*. *Not so..as all that*: not so..as that amounts to; not quite so..as that. *For all that*: see FOR 23a. *Like that*, of that kind, or in that manner: see LIKE a. 1 ¶, *adv.* 1.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 76 3itt for all þat, manye of þe iewys hadden greit indignacyon of hem. 1638 *Junius Paint. Ancients* 36 It is for all that a greater matter to expresse in Achilles his picture the very same Art. 1702 *Mousegown a Rat* 3 My mighty Bulk does even elevate and surprize, and all that. 1719 *De Fro Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 150 To talk of my repenting, alas! 'tis past all that with me...It is too late. 1724 *Richardson Pamela* III. 127 If People will set up for Virtue, and all that, let 'em be uniformly virtuous. 1821 *Clare Vill. Minstr.* II. 89 Full of chat, In passing harmless jokes 'bout beaus and that. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* 12, Dob reads Latin like English, and French and that. 1884 *Ruskin Let. to F. Randal* Wks. 1907 XXX. Introd. 65 What do you think I would give to be your age, and able to draw like that!

c. *At that* (orig. U. S., *collog.* or *slang*): estimated at that rate, at that standard, even in that capacity, in respect of that; too; 'into the bargain': 'a cant phrase..used to define more nearly or intensify something already said' (Bartlett).

Prob. extended from *dear at that, cheap at that* (price). 1855 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 324/2 'Now then, mister', turning to the man at the bar, 'drinks round, and cobblers at that'. 1883 *Stevenson Silverado Sq.* 167 Yet water it was, and sea-water at that. 1884 *F. M. Crawford Rom. Singer* I. 226 A shoemaker, and a poor one at that. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 73 The infant was underfed, and did not receive the correct food at that.

* * As antecedent pronoun.

(= *F. celui, Ger. der, derjenige*.)

6. As antecedent to a relative (pron. or adv.) expressed or understood.

Here, and in 7 and 8 usually (as in II. 3) definitive rather than demonstrative, the relative clause (or dependent phrase) serving to complete the definition.

a. Of a thing, in general sense: *that that*, *that which* = the thing which, what; so that whereby, wherein, wherewith, whence, etc.

Sometimes following the relative clause, which then begins with *what*: *that* being in this case now pleonastic and emphatic.

[a 900 tr. *Basil's Hist.* iii. vii. [ix.]] (1890) 178 Ilwec þæs cýniges geleafa & modes wilaunnis in God wære, þæt æfter his deaðe..was gecyðed.] 13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 535 Wyrkes and dote þat at þe moun. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 695 For-þe þe sicker in þat..þat scho þe taught. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 Having consideration to that that was prayed by the comon, that that that was evell..should be..amended in this Parlement. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lerdsh.* 48 þat þat semys to 30w yn þys matere. 1526 *Tindale 1 Cor.* xi. 23 That which I gave vnto you I receaved off the lorde. 1545 *Raynold Hyth Mankynde* 127 Though the chylde reicte and vomyte yp agayne that the which it receaueth. 1597 *Shaks. a Hen.* IV. iii. 226 Ilah..that thou hadst seene that, that this Knight and I haue seene. 1650 *Gentilis Considerations* 233 Coriolanus, who could not attain to that as he wanted, should have forsaken that which he had received. 1671 *Grew Anat. Trunks* ii. ii. § 3 What the Mouth is, to 2n Animal; that the Root is to a Plant. 1875 *F. Hall in Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 341/2 There was that about the place which filled me with a sense of utter dreariness.

b. Referring to a preceding sb., and equivalent to *the* with the sb.: e. g. in first quot., *that which* = 'the bread which'.

1634 *Holland Pliny* II. 141 The Sitanian bread, i. that which is made of three months corn. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rimula Laryngis*, that which is covered by the Cartilage of the Epiglottis. 1825 *Scott Betrothed* xv. Breaking into your apartment, [he] transported you to that where I myself received you from his arms. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 68 The proportion..between the load at the maximum and that by which the wheel is stopped. 1859 *Ruskin Two Paths* ii. § 4 Fine Art is that in which the hand, the head, and the heart..go together.

c. Of a person. Now only as in I b. In quot. 1542 *that which* = 'he who' or 'one that'.

1542 *Uoall Erasmi. Apoph.* 35 He..taunted Plato, as y^t whiche in rebukynge hym did committe the veray selfe same faulte. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* iv. ii. 87 Who is that that spake? *Mod.* That was our member who spoke first at the meeting.

7. With ellipsis of a following relative (subj. or obj. of the relative clause): = that person or thing (sc. 'that' or 'which'). Now only where *that* is definitely demonstrative or emphatic, as in 1.

In earlier use the antecedent pronoun was omitted: see *THAT rel. pron.* 2. From the 16th c. onwards there are examples in which it is difficult to say whether the single *that* is the antecedent or the relative. Wherever it is emphatic it may be considered the demonstrative. Cf. also *THAT rel. pron.* 3 and 10.

1523 *Lab. Berners Froiss.* I. 295 For that that is myne is yours.] 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* iii. iii. 212 May be the knaue bragge'd of that he could not compass. 1601 *— Twel. N.* v. i. 153 Be that thou know'st thou art, and then thou art As great as that thou fear'st. 1601 *— Jul. C.* i. ii. 314 Thy Honorable Mettle may be wrought from that, it is dispos'd. 1850 *Neale Med. Hyms* 20 Here vouchsafe to all Thy servants That they supplicate to gain. 1852 *M. Arnold Tristram & Isolt* i. 7 Who is that stands by the dying fire? 1883 *Whittier Our Country* 12 The best is that we have to-day. 1894 *H. Gardner Unoff. Patriot* 49 She was not of his fold! It was that she thought of.

8. Followed by defining words (*of* or other prep. with a sb., or a pple. or other vbl. adj.) which serve to qualify or particularize that in the manner of a relative clause.

a. Referring to something just mentioned, and equivalent to *the* with the sb., or *the one*. (Cf. 6b.)

c 1400 *Maunoev.* ii. (1830) 13 3if alle it be so, that meo seyn, that this crone is of thornes..I haue seen..many times that of Paris and that of Costantynoble..they were bothe..made of russches of the see. 1602 *Carew Cornwall* 54 b. So doth their Pearch exceed that of other Countries. 1707 *E. Chamberlayne Pres. St. Eng.* iii. xi. (ed. 22) 387 That at Radcliff was founded by Nicholas Gibson. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Rubrica*. The best in England is that from several parts of Derbyshire. 1802 *Mar. Edgeworth Moral T.* xii. Turning from the history of meanness to that of enthusiasm. 1825 *T. Hook Sayings* Ser. ii. *Sutherland* I. 92 The post arrived, and brought letters... That from his sister was full of tender solicitude. *Mod.* Which house? That with a verandah. That formerly occupied by Mr. A.

b. In general sense = the thing that is.., what is... (Cf. 6a.)

1607 *C. Newporte in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 54/1 Not having any man to put in trust of the ship and that in her. 1844 *Browning Laboratory* iv. That in the mortar—you call it a gum? 1867 *Morris Jason* vi. 325 Careful of that stored up within our hold.

†c. Referring to a statement or saying cited immediately after: usually in *that of* (the author).

1662 *Stillingle. Orig. Sacr.* i. v. § 2 The Egyptians are supposed to have been best skilled as to the form of the year, according to that of Macrobius, *Anni certus modus apud solos semper Egyptios fuit*. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmi. Collog.* 309 Perhaps the largess may be the greater, according to that, 'The booty which is sought for by many hands is quickly acquired'. 1679 *T. Puller Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843)

147 Alleging that of St. Bernard: 'Such a number of festivities is fitter for citizens, than for exiles and pilgrims'.

II. Demonstrative Adjective. Pl. as in I.

1. The simple demonstrative used (as adjective in concord with a sb.), to indicate a thing or person either as being actually pointed out or present, or as having just been mentioned and being thus mentally pointed out. (Now distinguished from the definite article THE as being demonstrative, i. e. pointing out, and not merely definitive, i. e. distinguishing or singling out.)

The use before a possessive, as in quot. 1551, is *obs.* or *arch.*, the periphrasis with *of* (see OF 44) being now substituted for the possessive.

In Sc. also referring to something mentioned immediately after, where mod. Eng. uses *this*. Cf. I. 1. c, and THIS B. II. 1. b. c 1700 ORMIN 2490 *pe* Laferre bafide littell run Inn all patt miccle riche. c 1250 [see A. 2]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 205 Ich wille telle pat cas. c 1350 Will. Palerne 671 He wend to have lauzt pat ladi loueli in armes. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 63 Joseph. said he sulde com agayn pat day viij dayes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. iii. 79 That gentillwoman was causar of my faders deth. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Ep. to W. Cecylle (1895) 16 Though no commoditie of that my labour. should arise. 1661 WALTON *Angler* xix. (ed. 3) 238 [This fish] was almost a yard broad, and twice that length. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace*, Ep. II. ii. 16 My stock is little, but that stock my own. 1794 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii. She hardly dared to suffer her thoughts to glance that way. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxvi. xii. The tyrant of the Chersonese was freedom's best and bravest friend; That tyrant was Miltiades! 1825 T. HOOD *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* I. 189 Sophy, put down that knife—Maria, that child will cut her fingers off. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The gates were closed at nine o'clock, and on no pretext opened after that hour. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 188 The wife of the that time Governor.

b. Indicating a person or thing assumed to be known, or to be known to be such as is stated. Often (esp. before a person's name: cf. L. *iste*) implying censure, dislike, or scorn; but sometimes commendation or admiration. Freq. standing before a noun or noun-phrase in apposition with another. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11815 *Pis* herods. Pat caiffi vn-meth and vn-meke. a 1400 *Stac. Rome* 405 Pope pelagus, pat holy mon. c 1410 *Love Bonaucet. Mirr.* (1909) 50 The aungeles songen that ioyful songe *Gloria in excelsis*. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* i. 12 He is able to kepe that which I have committed to his keypynge agaynst that daye. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Gluttony* (1859) 301 Holofernes. had his head stricken from his shoulders by that seely woman Judith. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 401 Thy gay Sonne, that winged God of Love. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 15 That Drugg-damn'd Italy. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) II. 349 Will that fool Johnstone never take any course for your books? 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 1 P. 1 Mr. Ails, that excellent penman. 1800 WOODS. *Andrew Jones* i. I hate that Andrew Jones; he'll breed His children up to waste and pillage. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 51 He's a dour crater, that Murdoch Malison. 1866 G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* xxviii. 'Ah! in that England of yours, women marry for wealth'.

c. Used with a plural sb. or numeral, instead of *those*: now only with plurals treated as singulars (e. g. *means*, *pains*) or taken in a collective sense. In some Sc. dialects used before plural sbs. generally. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2492 And in on graue they were leyde, That hende knyghtes both two. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3605 He come pere pat ladyes to, And tolde hem alle. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Hh ij. From that waynes that be not yet affixed unto the chorion. *Ibid.* 72 Also to wasse that partes in water. 1575 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* II. 473 The present troubles quhairwith that cuntreis ar inquietit. 1654-66 EARL ORREARY *Parthen.* (1676) 204, I will spare thee that pains. 1710 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 16 P. 7 That ill manners. I have been often guilty of. 1768 GOLOS. *Good-n.* *Man* i. There's that ten guineas you were sending to the poor gentleman. 1861 TROLLOPE *Frankly* P. I. xiii. 252 As to that five thousand pounds. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* xxiv. During that rainy six weeks. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. xx. Maybe ye wad like to luik at that anes.

d. That once, that one time: see ONCE 9 c.

e. = 'The same' (*obs.*, *rare*). That same, † that self: see SAME A. 5, B. 2, 4, SELF B. 1, 2.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 190 The Rose that is eaten with the Canker is not gathered because it groweth on that stalke yat the sweet doth, neither was Helen made a Starre because shee came of that Egge with Castor.

2. In opposition to *this*: properly denoting the more distant of two things, but often vaguely indicating one thing as distinguished from another. Cf. I. 3 above.

13. [see THIS B. I. 3]. 1551- [see THIS B. II. 2]. b. Strengthened by *there* (also abbrev. *'ere*, *'air*) immediately following: see THERE B. 3 c. Cf. *this here* (HERE *adv.* 1 d). *dial.* and *vulgar*.

3. In concord with a sb. which is the antecedent to a relative (expressed or understood). Cf. I. 6, 7.

Usually definitive rather than demonstrative, serving for introduction or anticipation of the relative clause, which completes the description; thus often interchangeable with the (cf. THE A. 14), but usually more emphatic. (Similarly with a noun further defined by a pple., as in quot. 1813.) c 1470 ASHEV *Dicta Philos.* 707 That kyng that maketh his Region To be obedient to his iuste lawe. c 1500 *Melusine* 24 Erle Emerye and Raymondin. stode. on that syde as them seyed that the stryf was. 1530 *More Confut.* *Tindale* Wks. 450/2 A manne may saye 'the man that we spake of was here', or 'that man that we spake of was here'. 1637 HEVLIN *Bruf Answ.* 75 It was ordeined, that that mans tongue should be cut out which did speake any slanderous.. words. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 21

Brought. to that issue as was intended. 1658 DAYDEN *Cromwell* xiii. Like that bold Greek who did the East subdue. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. iv. § 42 by withholding that relief God requires him to afford. 1779 *Mirror* No. 50 P. 2 That listlessness and languor which attend a state of total inaction. 1813 EUSTACE *Italy* (1815) II. xi. 334 On that peninsular rock called La Spilla, hanging over yonder deep cavern. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* III. (1814) 56 The root is that part of the vegetable which least impresses the eye.

b. In *advb.* phrases of time or place, with following relative clause (with relative usually omitted); e. g. † by that time (that) . . . = by the time that. (*obs.*). (In quot. 1573 with *advb.* clause.) Now rare (replaced by *the*), unless emphatic.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3160 Fulle seke he was By pat tyme pat he bedur po come. 1513 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 240 By that tyme it was day, they came to the mountayne. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 93 That night before they should sail in the morning, appeared unto Simonides the self-same man. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* Ann. I. ii. (1622) 21 [They] beset the wood, that way the army should returne. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 65 By that time they were half over Styx, they espied an aged Person. 1760 *Impostors Detected* iv. iii. II. 179 He. got me a wife by that time I had attained my fiftieth year. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* I. 48 Enraptured at that time the event took place.

4. Indicating quality or amount: Of that kind or degree; such, so great. Const. *that* (conj.), as (with finite vb. or inf.), inf. (without as), or rel. pron. (also with ellipsis of the conj. or rel.); rarely without correlative. Now chiefly *arch.* (or *dial.*).

(Cf. THAT *dem. adv.*) a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 131 She. wepte for her synnes, pat was the loue of God and the drede that she had for her misleuing. 1530 TINDALE *Prod. Dent.* When I am brought in to that extremite that I knowe either suffre or forsake god. 1547 BOORDE *Introd.* *Knol.* III. (1870) 133 Saynt Partryckes purgatory. is not of that effycacye as is spoken of. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 48 From me, whose loue was of that dignity, That it went hand in hand, even with the Vow I made to her in marriage. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 57 With that cunning and dexterity as is almost impercavable. 1698 WALTON *Life Sanderson* 53 An Error of that Magnitude, that I cannot but wonder. 1734 DUCHESS QUEENSBERRY in *Lett. Cress Suffolk* (1824) II. 94 This illnerved us to that degree that we were mighty good company. 1821 SHELLEY in Lady S. *Mem.* (1859) 155, I hope that I have treated the question with that temper and spirit as to silence caveat. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii. He. struck her. with that heaviness, that she tottered on the marble floor. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* (1870) 241 He blushed to that degree that I felt quite shy.

† 5. As neuter sing. of the definite article: see THE A. 1 c. *Obs.* (exc. in that ilk: see ILK A. 1). That one, that other = the one, the other: see ONE 18, OTHER B. 2; also TONE, TOTHER. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ALFRED *Orosius* I. i. § 12 *Twegen* delas: Asia, and pæt oþer Europe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7017 Pat be on broþer. in nede helpeþ here pæt oþer. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 305 [He] toke him by pat on arme & threw him in a welle. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. ix. 427 Two bretheren, that one hyght Aleyne, and the other hyghte Tryan. 1509 *Sel. Cas. Crli. Star Chamber* (Selden) 194 Half of that brigue appertaigneth to the said abbot and that other half to the said Town. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 68 That one eye winks. . . that other pryes and peekes.

III. Demonstrative Adverb. [Closely related to the adjective use in II. 4.]

To that extent or degree; so much, so. (Qualifying an adj., adv., or pple., † rarely a vb.) Now only *dial.* and Sc. (exc. as in b).

c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6279 His sekeneß pat encrest, He gert beree him. Aboute þe centre on a bere. 1616 in J. RUSSELL *Haigs* vii. (1881) 160 I fl had been that unhappy as to have such a foolish thing. a 1670 HACKET *App. Williams* II. (1692) 67 This was carried with that little noise that. the. Bishop was not awaked. 1803 BOSWELL *Change Edin.* 5 Gowd's no that scanty. 1835 DICKENS *Black Ho.* xxiv. I was on my guard for a blow, he was that passionate. 1870 — *E. Drood* II. 1884 MRS. RIDDELL *Berna Boyle* vii. The rooms are so small you might reach a book off the opposite wall. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxi. He was that weak as he could hardly walk. 1902 O. WISTER *Virginian* xxxv. You were that cool! *Mod. Sc.* He's grown that big ye wad hardly ken him. He was that cunning!

b. With an *adv.* or *adj.* of quantity, e. g. *that far* (= as far as that), *that much*, *that high*: more definite than *so*, as indicating the precise amount.

1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 126, I repose that much in His rich grace that He will be loath to change upon me. 1805 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 39 His family, which he had sent that far in the course of the day. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. 5, I never liked anything that long (= six weeks). 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* II. xi. 224, 'I . . . recollect you that high—holding her hand about six inches off the table.

That (ðæt, ðæt), relative *pron.* Forms: see below. [An unstressed and phonetically weakened, form of THAT *dem. pron.*, used to subordinate one predication to another.

The Common Indo-Eur. had no relative pronoun, which has been developed separately in the different linguistic families. In Latin it was evolved out of the interrogative, in Teutonic chiefly out of the demonstrative. But even within the Teutonic languages the relative is differently formed (see Wright *Gothic Grammar* § 270, *Old Eng. Grammar* § 468). In mod. English it is expressed by *that*, from the demonstrative *pron.*, and by *who* (*whom*), *which*, *what* (after L. *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, F. *qui*, *que*, *quel*) from the interrogative pronouns. In northern dialect, ME. and mod., it is commonly expressed by *Ar*, *Ar*, *rel. pron.* In OE. it was expressed (1) by the simple demonstrative *se*, *seo*,

het; (2) by the particle *þe*; (3) by *þe* preceded by a personal pronoun or the demonstrative. For *þe*, see THE *conjunctive particle*. The use of the demonstrative as a relative appears to have come about simply by the subordination of the second of two originally consecutive sentences to the first; thus, 'he came to a river; that (or this) was broad and deep'; whence 'he came to a river that was broad and deep'. In OE. it is sometimes impossible to determine whether the pronoun of the second clause is still demonstrative or has become relative. Thus the words in the OE. version of *Beda's History*, I. xii. (1890) 52 'Hi wæron Wihthgyls suna. þas fæder was Witta hæn. þas fæder was Witta hæn. and þas Wihth fæder was Woden nemned', might be read either as short consecutive sentences, 'They were sons of Wihthgyls; his father [lit. that's father] was called Witta; his father was called Witta; and this Wihth's father was named Woden'; or 'They were sons of Wihthgyls whose father was called Witta, whose father was called Witta, and whose (Wihth's) father was named Woden'. *Bæda's* Latin has *cujus* in all three places, so that the translator apparently used *þas* as a relative. See also Wulfing *Syntax Alfreds des Grossen* I. § 275. Now, and for a long time past, the relative that has been stressless, and consequently with obscure vowel; but this unstressing and obscuration came gradually, and was never represented in writing, so that in the written forms there is nothing to distinguish the relative from the demonstrative.]

A. Examples of early inflexional forms.

(The inflexional forms were, to begin with, those of the *dem. pron.* and definite article (see *prec.* and *THE*); but, as relative, that is now invariable for gender, case, and number.) c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 12 Singað dryhtne se [L. *qui*] eardad in Sion. *Ibid.* 28 Des [cujus] mōt awercednisse & bitternisse fulis. *Ibid.* cxxxii. 3 Swe swe deaw . . . se astizeð in munt Sion. c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xii. 4 zehiowadas mon ðæm [cui] ðinne onrichnisse ondwiotan seldes zelcine. c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 1 Oceanus . . . pone man garsecg lated. *Ibid.* 211 Rin þa ea, seo wīd of þæm beorge þe mon Alpis hett. *Ibid.* Donia þa ea, þære æwielme is neah Rines ofre. *Ibid.* II. vii. § 2 An bryg in Africa siō [qual] was neh þæm sæ. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. [xv.] (1890) 52 Wihth. þas. fæder was Woden nemned. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 15 Unfegezenn slintness ðiu [Rusko, þe] zecueden was from ðæm witgo. c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1093, Anselme. se was ær abbot on Bæc.

B. Signification.

The general relative pronoun, referring to any antecedent, and used without inflexion irrespective of gender, number, and case.

1. 1. Introducing a clause defining or restricting the antecedent, and thus completing its sense. (The ordinary use: referring to persons or things.)

Sometimes replaceable by *who* (of persons) or *which* (of things), but properly only in cases where no ambiguity results: cf. 2, and see WHO, WHICH, *rel.* (For ellipsis of *that*, see 10.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 7 In hebode ðæt ðu bibude. 858 *Charter* in O. E. *Texts* 438 *Des landes* boec. . . ðæt eðelbeart cynning wulfate sealde. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* v. § 1 Ne seece ic no her þa bec. ac pæt ðæt þa bec forstent. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxviii. 41 [lxxxix. 48] Hwylc manna is þæt his ægene. . . sawle zenerige? c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 3 God [? 208] in þane cæstel bet is onsein eow. *Ibid.* 79 *Pes* Mon þæt alithe from ierusalem to ierico. a 1225 *Ankr.* R. 162 *Pes* þæt duden mid God al þæt heo euer wolden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22118 All þæt be cristen finds þare. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 *Pes* ualse yulemde þæt vlyeb. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vii. 113 (Camb. *M.S.*) Pou þæt art put in the encres or in the hehyte of vertu. 1377 *LANGL.* P. Pl. B. x. 38 *Pes* þæt feyren hwele folis. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* iv. 16 The peple that dwelte in derknissis say grete list. 1456 *Sin G. HAVE LAW ARMS* (S.T.S.) 244 It that was wont to be callit law. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abt. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 The kyng off Scottis þæt last dyed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 8 He rewlis will, that weill him self can gyd. 1526 TINDALE *John* iv. 26, I that spake vnto the, am he. 1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 24 A distres that I toke of byr. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 173 But this was not it that gileued them. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lxxv. 2 O thou that hearest prayer. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 512 P. 6 A Tree that grew near an old Wall. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. v. We were the first that ever burst Into that silent sea. 1805 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 70 How shall I say, son, That am no sister? 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) I. 342 This is about all that he has to say. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* xxx. (ed. 3) 269 The Westminster Hall that we now see. . . is the building of Richard II's time.

b. As *obj.* of a preposition, which in this case stands at the end of the relative clause (in OE. and ME. sometimes immediately before the verb): e. g. *the cup that I shall drink of* = the cup of which I shall drink; ME. *these that I have of told* = these of which I have told.

(When *whom* or *which* is substituted for *that*, the prep. precedes the relative.)

c 1100 ORMIN 462 *Piss* gode prest, Pæt we nu mælen offe, Wass . . . zehatenn Zacaryas. a 1300 *Seven Sins* 44 in E. E. P. (1862) 19 *Pes* deuil is his executur of is gold and is tresure Pæt he so moch trist to. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) II. 10 The naylles that crist was naylled with on the cros. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 31/69 Theise . . . þæt y haue of toold. 1473 *Coventry Lect-Bk.* 383 The which letter. . . is in keyping in the Tour of Sent Marie hall in the same box þæt the kynges general pardon granted to this Citee is Inc. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xx. 22 *Are* ye able to drynke off the cuppe that y shall drinke of, and to be baptised with the baptism that y shall be baptised with? 1611 *BIBLE Judges* xx. 48 All the cities that they came to. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 49 The dangers that Mistrust and Timorous were driven back by. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix [xxx]. The ship that somebody was sailing in. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten thousand a-Year* xiv. There's nothing. . . that we need be afraid of. *Mod.* The play that you were talking about. The hole that the mouse ran into. The town that he came from.

2. Introducing a clause stating something additional about the antecedent (the sense of the

principal clause being complete without the relative clause). Now only *poet.* or *rhet.*, the ordinary equivalents being *who* (obj. *whom*) of persons, and *which* of things.

But the relative clause is often merely descriptive, stating an attribute of the antecedent; or it may give the reason or a reason of the main statement, and thus be closely connected with it; the use in these cases approaches that in 1. There are thus many cases in which modern use allows either *that* or *who*, *which*, and in which poets prefer *that*. (*That* as in quot. c 1450 is now impossible.)

c 893 K. *Ælfred Oros.* i. i. § 7 On Indea londe is xliiii beoda buton þam izlande Taprahanc, þæt hæfd on him x byrte. a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 24 Breoton ist garsegges ealund, ðæt was in geara Albion haten. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 30 *Æcyres* weod, þæt ðe [*Rushu.* þæt] to ðæg is & bið to morgen on ofen asend. a 1240 *Ureissun in Lamb. Hom.* 185 Hla hanep oþer wileþ after cunfort on corpe, þæt is fikel and fals. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7406 He wroght a felan of his ban Till Adam, þat was first allan [z. r. his an]. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 8-9 God flader and Sone and Holigost, þat alle þing on corpe sixt and west, þat O God art and þrilli-hod. c 1386 *Chaucer Prol.* 10 Smale foweles maken melodye, That slepen all the nyght with open eye. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 501 Yf hit happen the said priour and Convent. to faile in the payment of þe seid yerly rente (that god for-bede). c 1480 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 515 Reynaude, that sawe this harde batayll, shewed himselfe among the thickest. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, O God mercifull father, that despysest not the sighinge of a contrite hearte. 1621 *Br. Mountago Diatribe* 16 You are a merry man... that tell me, your selfe, you are not within. 1678 *Gunpowder Treason in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 252 Catesby... thereupon engaged Sir Everard Digby, that promised to advance fifteen hundred pounds towards it; and Mr. Francis Tresham, that gave him assurance of two thousand pounds. 1844 *Lamb Let. to W. Marten* 19 July (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 5 June (1902) 66), Pity me that have been a Gentleman these four weeks and am reduced in one day to the state of a ready writer. 1843 *Macaulay Lays Auc. Rome, Horatius*, Bald Sextus That wrought the deed of shame. 1885-94 R. *Baldges Eros & Psyche* May 4 Lazy mistis, that still Climh'd on the shadowy roots of every hill.

3. As subj. or obj. of the rel. clause, with ellipsis of the antecedent.

a. Of things: *thæt* = (the thing) that, that which, what. Very common down to 16th c.; now *arch.* and *poetic.* what being the prose form.

In later use the single that may become emphatic, and is then demonstrative with ellipsis of the relative: see *THAT dem. pron.* 1.

c 889 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxvi. § 1 Þonne ðu... oððe hæfdest þæt ðu noldest oððe næfdest þæt ðu woldest. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Nu scule ge understanden þæt hit bi-tactet. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3066 Ðat [hail] ða bileaf sal al ben numen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3711 He ete and dranc þat was his will. c 1315 *Shoreham* vi. 11 Þou hast y-ryst þat was amys, ywonne þat was y-lore. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 787 Antenor did this in him was. 1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 91 Paid to hewe Clerk that he lackyd in his wagis. 1535 *Coverdale Matt.* xx. 14 Take that thine is [Wyclif that that is thine] and go thy waye. a 1568 *Ascham Scholm.* i. (Arb.) 49 Where they should neither see that was vncumlie nor here that was vnholdest. 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* iii. 11. 77, I came that I ate; get that I wear. 1611 *Bible Job* xlii. 3 Therefore have I vitred that I understood not. 1887 *Morris Odys.* xii. 301 In peace eat that ye have.

b. Of persons: *thæt* = (the person) that, he (or him) that, one that; *pl.* (persons) that, they (them), or those who. Now only after *there* are and the like: see *THERE adv.* 5 f.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1 þat good þenkeþ good may do. 1400 *Arthur* 1 Herkenþ, þat loueþ honour. 1400 *Pol. Poesis* i. 122 That taken with wrong, are goddis theses. 141. *Why I can't be a Nun* 244 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 144 Dame chastite... sum her loved in hart fulle dere, And there weren that dyd not so. 1560 *Biale (Genev.) Prov.* xi. 24 There is that scattereth, and is more increased. c 1585 R. *Brown Ansou. Cartwright* 79 There were of the princes that took his parte. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* i. iv. 277 Woe [sc. to him] that too late repents. 1611 *Bible Exod.* iii. 14, I am that I am. a 1665 *Digby Priv. Mem.* (1827) 272 Of her ancestors there have been that have exalted and pulled down kings.

II. In various special or elliptical constructions, in some of which *that* passes into a relative or conjunctive adverb. (Cf. next word.)

4. After *same*: sometimes strictly the rel. pron. (1); sometimes with looser construction or ellipsis: = *as*; see *SAME A.* 1 a, and cf. *As B.* 23.

c 1200, etc. [see *SAME A.* 1 a]. a 1575 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 3) 181 William made the same answer that befor. 1600 *Surflet Countrie Famine* i. xxx. 200 The mare-mule is subject to the same diseases that the horse. 1664 H. *Moor Exp. 7 Epist.* viii. 124, I understand by φιλαδέλφια the same that ἀγάπη, *universal Love*. 1690 W. *Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 287 They say Diana is the same that the Moon is. 1771 *Luckombe Hist. Print.* 404 He grasps his left hand about the Foot end of the Page in the same posture that his right hand grasps the Head end. 1783 *Colman Prose on Sea. Occas. Notes Art Poetry* (1787) 111. 97 Other critics have taken the text... in the same sense that I have here considered it. 1819 *Haslitt Pol. Ess.* 421 If Mr. Malthus chooses to say, that men will always be governed by the same good mechanical motives that they are at present.

5. Preceded by a descriptive noun or adj., in a parenthetical exclamatory clause (e.g. *fool that he is*): = *As B.* 25.

c 1374 *Chaucer Troilus* iii. 1516 (1565) Nece, how kan ye fare? Criseyde answered, Neure þe bet for yow, Fox þat ye ben. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 26 Lo! sirs, my worthy wife, þat sche is! 1526 *Tyndale Rom.* vii. 24 O wretched

man that I am. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* v. iv. 28 O miserable, unhappy that I am. 1605 R. R. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1880) 1. 151 I foole that I was, I thought in younger times [etc.]. 1855 *Browning Popularity* 1 Stand still, true poet that you are! I know you. 1877 E. W. Gosse *North. Stud.* 4 *Danish Poets* (1890) 227 A few months after Andersen—poor little forlorn adventurer that he was—left that city.

6. + a. = *As B.* 13. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1275 *Credo in Lamb. Hom.* 75 Alle ge kunnen leste, þæt ich wene, ower credo.

b. In not that I know, and similar expressions:

= According to what, as far as. Cf. *KNOW* v. 18 c. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 239 No word yit he spake That I wist. 1530 *Palsgr.* 762/1, I never trespassed agaynst hym, that I wotte of. 1600 *Shaks. Ham.* ii. ii. 155 Pol. Hath there bene such a time... That I have possibly said, 'tis so. When it prou'd otherwise? King. Not that I know. 1776 *Trial of Nundoomar* 30/1, I was not at Monghee; nor was he there, that I know of. 1819 *Shelley Cent.* i. iii. Can we do nothing? Colon. Nothing that I see. 1840 *Carlyle Heroes* iv. (1872) 226 But Protestantism has not died yet, that I hear of! 1864 *Dasent Test & Earnest* (1873) 11. 343 He had never seen Hall that he knew before that day. 1886 *Sir N. Lindley in Law Rep.* 31 Chanc. Div. 367 An injunction to restrain such proceedings has never that I know of been granted since 1851. Mod. He is not here, that I can learn. No one knows anything about it, that I can find.

7. After the word *time*, or any sb. meaning a point or space of time: At, in, or on which; when.

Usually introducing a defining clause, as in 1; sometimes an additional statement, as in 2. For ellipsis of *that*, see 10. *Beowulf* 2646 Nu is se ðæg cumen þæt ure man-dryhten mægenes he-hofað. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 585 (Gr.) Was seo hwil bes lang, þæt ic gearolice gode þeardode. c 1000 *Ælfred Num.* xiii. 21 Hit was ða se tima þæt winberian ripodan. 1303 R. *Baunne Handl. Synne* 862 Fro þe fydday þæt he deyde, To tyme þæt he ros. c 1386 *Chaucer Reeve's T.* 189 Allas quod Iohn the day that I was born. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vi. xvi. 209 Thyne houre is come that thou must dye. 1535 *Lo. Berners Froiss.* II. 53 In the meane tyme that our supper was a dressing, this knight said to me [etc.]. 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* iii. 11. 187, I was neuer so berim'd since Pythagoras time that I was an Irish Rat. 1611 *Biale Gen.* ii. 17 In the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely dye. 1760-72 H. *Brooke Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 31 You speak... like a sage... at an age that our young nobility scarcely begin to think. 1802 *Maa. Edgeworth Moral T.* xii. The night that he went to the play. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Theo. Such* i. 10 One day that I had incautiously mentioned this interesting fact.

+ b. = To the time that; till, until. *Obs.*

971 *Blick. Hom.* 237 Nu þry dagas to lafe syndon þæt he willaþ newellan. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Þa þu lusedst of adames frumþe þæt come þis dei. c 1205 *LAV.* 229 Þis lond he hire lende þæt come hir lifes ende. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1412 From þe tyme þæt he Adam wrouþe, þæt he vp-ros and vs for-bouþte.

c 1205 = From the time that; since. *Obs. rare*—1. c 1205 *LAV.* 26294 Hit is feole 3ere þæt heore þraettes comen here.

8. Connecting two clauses loosely or anacoluthically, the relative or dependent clause being imperfect (the part omitted being suggested by the principal clause); giving the effect of the ordinary rel. pron. with ellipsis of a preposition, an infinitive, etc.: cf. 7. (Now considered slipshod.) c 1425 *Wynnton Cron.* iv. xxv. 2380 Off þe nycht next gane beforþ þat Iulys was slayn on þe morn. c 1530 *Lo. Berners Art. Lgt. Bryt.* 494 Oftentimes people spekeþ of a thing that they knowe þt lytle what the conclusion shall be. 1596 *Shaks. Merch.* v. ii. 9 Who riseth from a feast With that keene appetite that he sits downe? 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) i. 51 Who put this City into that disorder that I found it. 1779 *Mirror No.* 29 p. 4 His fortune and his ancestry entitled him, to appear in any shape that he pleased. 1875 *Dasent Vikings* i. 146 If you will only see things... in the light that we see them.

9. That followed by a poss. pron. corresponding to the antecedent (e.g. *you that your, the man that his, OE. þe his, THE particle 3 d*) is an ancient mode of expressing the genitive of the relative = *whose*.

(The same idiom is used in many langs, e.g. Celtic, Semitic, etc.). Still common dialectally. 1456 *Sc. Acts Jas.* II (1814) II. 45/2 Item, it is ordanyt... at ilk man þt his gudis extendis to xxli merkis be bodyn at þe lest wli... a suerde and a buclare, a bow and a schaff of arrowis. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* viii. xxxv. 327 There came a man that sire Tristram afore hand had slayne his broder. 1523 *Fitzherbert. Husb.* § 148 That man that thy horse hath eten his corne or grasse wyle be greued at the. 1602 *Ld. Cromwell* i. ii. There legions now of beggars... That their original did spring from Kings. 1873 *Murray Dial. S. Scott.* 126 When the Relative is used in the Possessive Case (*whose*) it is necessary to express it by... at (that) and the possessive pronoun belonging to the antecedent; thus 'the man at hys weyfe's dei'... 'the wumman at ye ken hyr sun']

10. The relative is very frequently omitted by ellipsis, esp. in senses 1, 1 b (chiefly as obj. or pred., less freq. and now only in certain connexions as subj.); also in sense 7.

This (one of the commonest idioms in colloquial English, and largely found in the literary language) prob. began with the relative *þe*, *THE*. Cf. also *That conj.* 10. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 297 Adam ben king and eue quene Of alle ðe ðinge in werlde ben. — 751 *Lc* ðing deið ðor-inne is driuen. 13. *Cursor M.* 4892 Von er theues. And theif es he þam hider send. a 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 72, I drede we shall discover deið, Off the lone is vs hy-twene. 1578 *Timme Calvine on Gen.* 164 When those things should follow are set before. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 212, I do loue a woman... and shee's faire I loue. 1611 *Biale Gen.* iii. 5 In the day ye eate thereof, then your eyes shalbe opened. 1676 *Glanvill Ess.* Pref. a 3b, It shews a particular service

Philosophy doth. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. § 32 Life it self... is a burden cannot be born under the lasting... pressure of such an uneasiness. 1781 *Cowper Verses Alex. Selkirk* i. I am monarch of all I survey. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* iv. What is it makes me beat so low? *Ibid.* v. To put in words the grief I feel. 1851 *Longe Golden Leg.* ii. 273 Who was it said Amen? 1855 *Browning Misconceptions* i. This is a spray the Bird conj. to.

That (*ðæt, ðæt*), *conj.* Also 1 *þæt*, 2-3 *þæt*, 2-6 *þæt*. [Uses of *THAT dem. or rel. pron.* in which it becomes a mere relative or conjunctive particle: cf. *THE particle*. So in the other WGer. langs. Cf. Gr. *ὅτι* from neuter of rel. pron. *ὅς*, *ὅτι*, *quod* from neuter of rel. *quis*, *it. che*, *Sp., Fr. que.*]

I. 1. Introducing a dependent substantive-clause, as subject, object, or other element of the principal clause, or as complement of a sb. or adj., or in apposition with a sb. therein.

The dependent clause as subject is most commonly placed after the verb and introduced by a preceding *it*, e.g. 'it is certain that he was there' = 'that he was there, is certain': see *It* 4 b. As object, it usually follows, e.g. 'I have heard that he was there'. (For ellipsis of *that*, see 10.)

[This use of *that* is generally held to have arisen out of the *dem. pron.* pointing to the clause which it introduces. Cf. (1) He once lived here: we all know that; (2) That (now *this*) we all know: he once lived here; (3) We all know that (or *this*): he once lived here; (4) We all know that he once lived here; (5) We all know he once lived here. In 1, 2, 3 *that* is a demonstrative pronoun in apposition to the statement 'he once lived here'; in 4 it has sunk into a conjunctive particle, and (like the relative pronoun) has become stress-less; in 5 it has disappeared, and 'he once lived here' appears as the direct object of 'we know'. After *aware*, *certain*, *conscious*, *suspicious*, *assured*, *informed*, *persuaded*, etc., of or some other prep. seems understood before *that*: 'I am certain of that; he once lived here'. But 'I am certain that' may have arisen as another way of saying 'I know that'; and so of the other expressions.]

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* v. § 3 Ic wat þæt alc wuht from Gode come. a 900 *CYNEWULF Elene* 815 Nu ic wat þæt þu eart gecyðed and acenned allra cyninga brym. *Ibid.* 1168 Þæt is gedafenlic, þæt þu dryhtnes word on hyge healde. c 1000 *Ælfred Gen.* i. 4 God geseah þa, þæt hit god wæs. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 þe sixte unþeap is... þæt he for modeste ne mei his monnan don sterc. c 1205 *LAV.* 132 Hit com him on mode... þæt he wolde of Engle þa wæðelan tellen. c 1250 O. *Kent. Sermon*. in *O. E. Misc.* 26 And herodes i-herde þæt o king was i-bore. a 1300 K. *Horn* (Camden MS.) 272 And þe sonde seide þat sik lai þat maide. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iii. 481 þen hapnyt at þat tyme. þæt þe Erle of þe Leuenax was Amarg þe hillis. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 111. 364 We ben certain þat Crist may not axe oþir obedience. c 1386 *Chaucer Prol.* 500 And this figure he addede eek ther to, That if gold ruste, what shal Iren doo? c 1440 *Generydes* 2902 What thynk ye best thanne... yt we shall doo? 1535 *Coverdale Exod.* iii. 12 This shall be the token, yf I haue sent the. 1567 *Painter Pal. Pleas.* (1813) II. 160 That I remaine in fiede it is to me greate fame. 1611 *Biale Prov.* xix. 2 That the soule be without knowledge, it is not good. 1726 G. *Roberts Four Years' Voy.* 135 Their Opinion, that it was not real, but imaginary Land we had seen. 1784 *Cowper Task* i. 156 We have borne The ruffling wind, scarce conscious that it blew. 1809 *Coleridge Lett.* (1895) 555 The story is as certain as that Dr. Dodd was hung. 1873 *Morley Rousseau* i. vii. 284 Rousseau was persuaded that Madame d'Epiny was his betrayer.

+ b. Introducing a clause in apposition to or exemplifying the statement in the principal clause: = in that, in the fact that. *Obs.* or *arch.* (now usually expressed by *in* with gerund).

This appears to be transitional between 1 and 2. 901-24 in *Birch Cart.* Sax. II. 236 Helmsstan ða undæde gedeyde, ðæt he Æðeredes belt forstael. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 110 We have don euyll that we have not taken surte. 1526 *Tinoale Phil.* iv. 14 Ye have welle done, that ye bare parte with me in my tribulation. 1611 *Bible Kings* viii. 18 Thou diddest well that it was in thine heart. — *Acts* x. 33 Thou hast well done, that thou art come [so CRANMER: WYCL. & RHEM. in coming: TINOALE & Geneva, for to come].

+ c. Introducing a sb.-clause as obj. of a preceding preposition: = the fact that. *Obs.* and *rare*, exc. after certain prepositions with which that forms conjunctive phrases (*after that, before that, by that, etc.*), sometimes with special meanings, and chiefly *obs.* or *arch.*: see *AFTER C.* 1 b, *BEFORE C.* 1 a, *By prep.* 21 c, *FOR THAT* 1, *IN prep.* 39, *UNTO, WITH, WITHOUT. Obs.*

c 1175—[see *AFTER C.* 1 b]. c 1200—[see *BEFORE C.* 1 a]. a 1300—[see *By prep.* 21 c]. c 1440—[see *IN prep.* 39]. 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 121/1 To stonde and abyde for terme of her lynes, unto that they dwell continually within the seid Town or Franchise. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Alysoun* ix. I shalle not leue the goo, withoute that thou hold to me that [etc.]. 1485 *Rolls of Parli.* vi. 325/4 Contynued their possessions in the same; unto that Humfrey Stafford... entred into the said mannors. 1525 *Lo. Berners Froiss.* II. 554 The bysshoppe and the lorde de la Ryver were joyouse of that the heretynage shulde abyde with the Ycounet. c 1530—*Arth. Lgt. Brit.* 493, I am angry wyth nothyng but with that Florence shold thus escape us. 1557 *North Guevara's Diall* Pr. xx. 36 This shalbe sene by that they succour the poore.

d. In periphrastic construction, following a clause of the form *it is (was, etc.)* + an adv. or adv. phr., to which emphasis is given by the periphrasis: see *It* 4 d. (The sense may be less emphatically expressed by omitting *it is (was, etc.)* and *that*, e.g. [It was] here [that] he fell.) Cf. *Onions Advanced Eng. Syntax* § 15 a, 6.

Beowulf 1362 Nis þæt feor heonen mil-se-meaces þæt se mere standeð. a 1250, etc. (see I 4 d). 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. viii. 194 Thou arte... lyke on knyzt that I hate... so be hit that thou be not he I wyl lightly accorde with the. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 219 Therefore it is that they are agrieved. 1736 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 116 It is not always that we ought to judge by Appearances. 1780 *Mirror* No. 77 ¶ 6 It is owing to this circumstance, that a general lover seldom forms an attachment to any particular object. 1814 WORDSW. *Yarrow Visited* 25 Where was it that the famous Flower Of Yarrow Vale lay bleeding? 1875 CAROLL *Climax* & T. 467 It is seldom that the geologist has an opportunity of seeing a complete section. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xv. 140 It was for his own supremacy that he fought. 1890 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 735/1 It was because he failed to prove this that his case broke down.

6. Introducing an exclamatory clause (with or without a preceding interjection or interj. phr.) expressing some emotion, usually (now always) sorrow, indignation, or the like. (Now usually with *should*.)

Some of those with interj. or interj. phr. may be regarded as belonging to 2 c f. 'I am sorry that...'. also quot. 1535 in 2. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* ix. Eala þæt nanwut his fæste stondeð weorces. c 1315 SHOREHAM v. 223 O þæt hy were hlype, þo hye here segen So glorious allye. a 1350 in *Hamlet's Wks.* (1895) I. 345 When Adam saug hym comen, lord, þæt he was glade! *Ibid.* II. 360 Lord, þæt he was wu bigon in þæt like lyde! c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 125 Allas, þæt euer gadryd I menyne on hepe, to trustyn here-pon. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 125 A. Lord, that I shuld abide this day! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. viii. 623 Allas said she that euer I sawe you. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 291 Oth, that men should put an Enemy in their mouths, to steale away their Braines? 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 67 That a brother should be so perfidious. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* i. ii. 54 Great God! that such a father should be mine! *Mod.* That it should ever come to this! That he should turn against us, after all his professions of friendship!

II. 2. Introducing a clause expressing the cause, ground, or reason of what is stated in the principal clause. (See also 1 b, e.)

In OE. often *þæs* (þe), gen. of *þæt*. For ellipsis of *that*, see 10.

c 1205 LAV. 9375 He was glæd þæt his ifon weoren dæd. 13... *Sir Beues* (A) 1059 Beues was glæd, þæt he was come. c 1414 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1477 Þæt þou art as thou art, god þanke and herie. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 273 Men... Merveileth þæt þou so lowly art. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* ii. xi. (S.T.S.) I. 169 For þe common pepill reioist þæt welchis was cummyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. cxix.* (xxx.) 5 Wo is me, y^t my banishment endureth so longe. 1611 BIBLE *Isa. lxviii* 5, I wondered that there was none to vphold. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xviii. 208 Men... bless their God that time has fenced their heart. 1817 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* I. 697 His sincerity in this was less suspected, that his wife, was entirely presbyterian. 1842 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1876) II. 114, I should be very sorry that it were known. 1850 GRAY *Elion* A. *Ede* xxv. Mrs. Poyser was quite agreeably surprised that Hetty wished to go and see Dinah. 1866 READE *Gaunt* (ed. 2) II. 14 She... thought of them all the more that she was discouraged from enlarging on them.

(b) Also in constructions now *obs.* or *arch.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 276 (Gr) Bið þe meorð wið god, þæt þu us on lade liðe weorðe. c 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* xvi. 8 Hwæt þenne ær betwux eow... þæt *[Rushu]* forþon þæt ær hlafas nabbað? 13... *Coer de L.* 831 Sche... Wrong her hands that sche was born. c 1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 270 Then is there a quarrel picked against the Popes that they made such restraints. 1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesthood* 352 And S. Augustin excommunicated County Bonifacius that he took from the Church an offender. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 83 Honest J. is ready to beat his wife that she forces his promise to so stouful a performance. 1790 COWPER *Lett.* 27 Feb., I am crazed that I cannot ask you all together. 1820 CARLYLE in *Fr. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* IV. 109 Neither should we censure Nevalis that he dries his tears.

b. *Not that*... (elliptic): = 'I do not say this because...'; or 'It is not the fact that...'; 'One must not suppose that...' (sense 1): see NOT *adv.* 6 a.

1601 (see NOT *adv.* 6 a). 1681 DRYDEN *Ans. & Achit.* 381 Such virtue's only given to guide a throne. Not that your father's mildness I condemn. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* i. ix, Where is she staying now? Not that I care. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 185 Not that a particle of this substance is annihilated.

3. Introducing a clause expressing purpose, end, aim, or desire: with simple subjunctive (*arch.*), or with *may* (pa. t. *might*), *should*, rarely *shall*.

Formerly also preceded by *as* (As B. 21 b). See also MAY v. 1 B. 8 a. The meaning is now more fully expressed by *in order that*: see ORDER *sb.* 20. After *will*, *wish*, *pray*, *beseech*, and the like, the function of *that* seems to combine senses 1 and 3.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* ii. xi. [xiv.] § 1 Þær se biscop oft... was, þæt he fulwade þæt folc in Swallow streame. c 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Mark* xiv. 38, gebiddað þæt ær on costnunge ne gan. a 1018 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1009, We 3yt næfdon þa gesæða... þæt seo scipfyrd nytte wæs disum earde. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 313 Ac drihte cniht he 3ine us strenche, stonde þa we mote. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3742 3yf þou 3aue euer eunsel or rede For yre, þæt a man were dede. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 106 Beseech that al thing were wele and couenously done. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 121 Turne þi face fro no pore man, þæt god turne noght his face fro þe. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* x. ¶ 8 This cutting down... is made, that the Cramp-Irons... joggle not on either side of the Rihs. 1683 *Trial Ld. Russell* in *Lady R.'s Lett.* (1807) p. xlv. We pray for the King that the challenge may be over-ruled. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4454/3 This is to Advertise all Persons, that they do not lend her any Money. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 75

The bones of animals... calcined in such a manner as that all their oil should be exhausted. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. ii. 67 Give me one look, That I may see his face so beautiful. 1874 A. J. CHRISTIE in *Ess. Rel. & Lit.* Ser. III. 50 Christ... had prayed that Peter's faith should not fail.

† b. Introducing a parenthetical clause of purpose. *Obs.* (Now expressed by the inf., e.g. 'that we speak of no more' = to speak of no more.)

13... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 221 Hit beoþ preo tymes on þo day, þæt soþe to witen me mai. 1611 BIBLE *Transl.* Pref. i Synods & Church-maintenance (that we speake of no more things of this kinde) should be as safe as a Sanctuary.

c. In exclamations of desire or longing: with verb in subjunctive.

Now always with *vb.* in *past subj.* (indicating improbability of fulfilment), usually with preceding interj. (see also O *int.* 2), also with *would* or *would* God (sense 1; see *would* s.v. *WILL* v.). Formerly also with *vb.* in pres. subj. (indicating possibility of fulfilment), where that is now omitted. In quot. 13... expressing a command (that he war = let him be).

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 6189 A duc þer was... þæt was traytour... þæt god 3iue him ssaue. 13... *Seynys Sag.* 651 Goth, he seigh, to the prisone, And fechech forth mine sone, And quik that he war an-hon. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2795 God mowe we bonk, & oure worþi werwolf þæt wel him by-tyde. 1535 (see O *int.* 2). 1618 CORAET *Poems* (1807) 99 O that I ere might have the hap To get the bird which in the map is called the Indian Ruck! 1790 COWPER *Rec. Mother's Picture* i Oh that those lips had language! 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem. li.* Deep folly! yet that this could be — That I could wing my will with might [etc.] 1855 — *Maud* ii. iv. i, O that 'twere possible... To find the arms of my true love Round me once again!

d. Introducing a clause expressing a hypothetical desired result: with verb in subjunctive or its equivalent.

[1601: see 10.] 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 150 Oh heauens, that they were liuing both in Naples The King and Queene there, that they were, I wish My selfe were mudded in that ooze bed. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 114, I would give a thousand pounds that he may prove the man. 1821 BYRON *Wks.* (1835) V. 216, I would gladly have given a much greater sum... that he had never been hurt. 1861 DASENT *Burnt Nial* II. 118, I would give all my goods that it had never happened.

4. Introducing a clause expressing the result or consequence of what is stated in the principal clause: with verb usually in indicative.

a. With antecedent *so* or *such*, either in the principal clause, or immediately before *that* in the dependent clause (see SO, SUCH).

Also (*arch.*) preceded by *as*: see AS B. 19 c. For ellipsis of *that*, see 10.

c 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 54 He lærde hig... swa þæt hig wundrodon. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9730 Sa wel I am ya lued wit þe þæt þi wisdom man clespe me. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 419 Men lueþ so longe in þat hurste, þæt þe eldest deieþ furst. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 119 So longe they rode... that they came there as they were borne. 1564 P. MARTYR *Comm. Judges* 272 To aske, not in deede so aptely that his voice should be heard. 1667 MILTON P. L. To Rdr., This neglect... of Rime so little is to be taken for a defect... that it rather is to be esteemed d an example. 1795 FARQUHAR *Twain-Rivals* ii. The poor Creature is so big with her Misfortunes, that they are not to be born. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 391/1 This put bluster into such a Passion, that he quitted the Surgery in a pet. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 85 He was a man of morals so bad that his own relations shrank from him.

b. Simply, without antecedent: = so that *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 þe deofel... riwat in-nað him þæt he nulle nevre foretlen his sunne. c 1205 LAV. 1867 Forð com Corineus... þæt alle hit bi-hielden. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2690 Þun king his bounde uaste yuon þat reulich he gan crie. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 64 Heuene was ycloped, þat no reyne ne rone. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. xvii. 687 Tenne were they sore affrayed that they felle bothe to the erthe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 136 h, Suche as bee nauget I byte, that they smart again. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 65 Then I'd shrieke, that euen your eares should rift to heare me. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. v. 96 The fear... made me that I never slept. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xix, I struck one more sturdy blow... that the forest rang. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 66 A fire... scorch'd me that I woke.

c. Introducing a clause expressing a fact (with *vb.* in indic.), or a supposition (with *vb.* in subj.), as a consequence attributed to the cause indicated by the principal clause (which is most commonly interrogative): sometimes nearly = in consequence of which; or (with indic.) = since, seeing that.

c 1000 ALFRED *Exod.* v. 2 Hwæt ys se drihten, þæt ic hym hiran scile and Israelfolc forletan? c 1205 LAV. 30280 What is þe... þæt þu swa wepest to-dæi? c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2760 What deseyse is come þe to þæt þou art now so sorwefulle? 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* viii. 4 Oh what is man, y^t thou art so myndfull of him? *Ibid.* cxiii. [cxiv.] 5 What ayled the (o thou see) that thou fleddest? 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 40 Who is Silvia? what is she? That all our Swaines commend her? 1598 — *Merry W.* i. iv. 43, I doubt he be not well, that he comes not home. 1612 BIBLE *Isa.* liii. 2 There is no bauteie that we should desire him. 1787 COWPER *Stanzas Bill Mortality* 8 Did famine or did plague prevail, that so much death appears? 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* vi, Are ye out of your mind... that ye speak so wild? 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 242/2 We are not pignons that we should eat dry peas.

5. With a negative in the dependent clause (the principal clause having also a negative expressed or implied): = But that, but (= L. *quin*): see BUT *conj.* 12. (Now expressed by *without* with gerund: e.g. in quot. 1809, 'without her hearing'.)

Quots. c 1320, 1375 may belong to THAT *rel. pron.* 8. c 1000 ALFRED *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 378 Mau gecwæman ne mæg twam blafordum æt-some þæt he ne forsoe þone oderne. c 1290 *Beket* 2128 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 For swane men peyntieaz an hawlewe, 3e ne sooth it noust bi-leued þæt þere nis deipent a Roundel ala-boute þe heued. c 1320 *Cas. Love* 6 Ne neuer was wrouht non vuel þing þæt vuel þoust nas þe biggynnyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 280 That is no man That he ne will rev vp-on veman. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 293 A long time sho mot nowder luke on þe crucifix nor speke... of þe Passion... þatte nevr sho fell in swone as sho had bene dead. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* v, I never attempted to be impudent yet, that I was not taken down. 1809 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Lieut. Southey* 19 Sept., He never turned in his bed during that whole time that she did not hear. 1837 S. R. MAITLAND *Six Lett.* etc. 69, I have hardly ever... turned it over for five minutes, that some gross error has not presented itself.

6. Added to relatives or dependent interrogatives (*who, which, what, when, where, how, why, etc.*). † Also after the demonstrative *advs.* *then, there, etc.*, when used as relatives. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 2, 3if ær ne gesawian hwelce mus þæt wære hlaford ofer oðre mys. 13... *Cursor M.* 1247 (Cott.) Yai, sir, wist i wyderward [v.r. quehward] þæt [v.r. þere] þat vinctu contre were. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. Prolog. 36 Euegy wightt wheche þat to rome wente. c 1386 — *Prolog.* 41 To telle yow... in what array that they were lunn. — *Can. Yeom.* *Prolog.* & T. 17 And in myn herte to wonden I bigan What þat he was. 14... in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 112 Faste be syde that that the batelle was dofe. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 202/1 In whos handes that euer they were founde. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 98 A wommanne the whiche that knewe hym. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xvii. 727 Wotest thou wherfor that he hath sente me? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 96 When that the poore haue cryde, Caesar bath wept. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 35 Wherein was read How that the Cardinal did intreat his Holinesse [etc.]. a 1814 *Spaniards* iv. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 234 When that the crown... shall hind the brows Of my unnatural brother.

† b. *That* alone had formerly the force of 'when that', 'when', after *hardly, scarcely, or some equivalent*. So † just that (quot. 1648) = just when, just as. Now *that*: see NOW *adv.* 12 b.

13... *Cursor M.* 8160 Vnnethe had he moned his mode, þæt [v.r. quen] a lem fra he wandes stode. † a 1380 *St. Ambrosius* 488 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 161/1 Vnneþe Ambrose and his meyne, Weoren passed out from þat citee þæt soðeclinliche opened þe eorpe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccviii. 180 The kyng had not yet fully chent eten that ther come in to the halle another messenger. 1530 — (see NOW 12 b). 1648 CROMWELL in *Carlyle Lett. & Sp.* (1871) II. 56 Until just that we came. 1780 *Mirror* No. 95 ¶ 1 We spent our time as happily as possible, till about half a year ago, that my ill stars directed me to [etc.].

7. Formerly added with a conjunctive force to various words that are now commonly used conjunctively without it; e.g. *because, if, lest, only, the adv., though, till, while* (see these words) *arch.* or *Obs.*

(Cf. the OE. similar use of *þe*; also prec. sense.)

c 1200 (see I 35) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14458 Bot al þæt he wit lue þam soht, Enenies þe lue al was for noht. *Ibid.* 22167 Þai sal be studiand in þair thoght, Queþer þat he be crist or mai. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 267 The kyng... remembreth that mater as effectually as that hit were his sune proper cause. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 30 The knight... Who faire him quited, as that courteous was. 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 736 The property thereof is to mount alwaies upwards, vntill that it hath attained to the place designated vnto it. 1656 A. WRIGHT *Five Serms.* 201 The reason is, cause that Ordinances are nothing without the Lord. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 325 As to my schemes of residence, I am as unfixed as yourself, only that we are under the absolute necessity of fixing somewhere. 1805 tr. *Lafontaine's Hermann & Ermita* III. 97 Hermann likewise trembled, because that their early friendship was awakened in his breast.

8. Used (like *Fr. que*) as a substitute instead of repeating a previous conjunction, or conjunctive adverb or phrase. Now *rare* or *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Penne were þu wel his freond... Gif þu hine isese þæt he wulle assotte to þes deoffes hond... þæt þu hine lettest, and widestest. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xix. 58 When they... had seen the manere & the rewle of their enemyes, and that all wyth leysy they had seen their pyussance. *Ibid.* 59 So began he to be... all annoyed of hym self by cause he was not armed tyl his pleasure, and that he myght not yssue out. c 1500 BARCLAY *Sallust* 55 When he had assayed many wayes, and that nothing came to purpose. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* ii. 14 She must come vnto the kyngs nomore, excepte it pleased the kyng, and that he caused her to be called by name. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 174 b, When sleepe falleth vpon men, & that they be in bed. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1 9 Since he stands obdurate, And that no lawfull meanes can carrie me Out of his enies reach. [Also 27 other examples.] 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xiii. 2 If it seeme good vnto you, and that it be of the Lord our God, let vs send abroad vnto our brethren. [COVERD. Yf... yf... —] 1655 M. CASAUON *Enthus.* (1656) 126 Because I desire not to be over-long, and that I would not glut the Reader. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 823 So soon as the Death of King John was... known, and that the Earls... could agree where to meet. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 330 When one of the parties to a treaty intrenches himself... in... ceremonies... and that all the concessions are upon one side. 1849 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* ix. iii. (Rtdg.) II. 16 Although the rear was attacked, and that 50 men... were captured.

† 9. After a comparative: = THAN. (Cf. *Fr. que*.) *Obs. rare.* (See also THE *part.* 1 b.)

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 108 in *E. Eng. P.* (1862) 50 For noman noman þan oþer bet trecherie do þat (*Land MS.* þane) þukke þat he him next, & the trist next, c 1330 R. BUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1060a More worship of hym [Arthur] speke þer was þat of any þo þat spekes Gildas. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 175 He had Slayne by trayson two prynces bettryr that he was. c 1450 *LOVELICH Graill* xlviii. 25 And þut þe holýere man he þat I konne wit, Elles schal there non man here syt.

¶ 10. The conjunction *that* is very frequently omitted by ellipsis, esp. in sense 1.

(The omission prob. began with the rel. conj. *þe*, *THE*.)
c 1250-1650 [see 17 4 b]. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3665 (Cott.), I dred me sare, for benison He sal me giue his malison. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 263 Joab...slowly Abner, for drede he scholde be [etc.]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 137 Go grete hym well...say hym I com. 1526 *TINDALE Jas.* ii. 14 Though a man saye he hath sayth. 1591 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 37 Direct mine Armes, I may embrace his Neck. 1599 — *Hen. V.* v. i. 54 Thou dost see I eate. 1601 — *All's Well* iii. iii. 66 I'de giue bay curtall, and his furniture My mouth no more were broken then these boyes. 1611 *HARL. Luke* xx. 13 It may bee they will reuerence him. 1618 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 3, I think I do. 1737 *POPE Hor.* Ep. ii. i. 266 There are who have not—and thank heav'n there are. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* vi. xxv. So bright, so bright, the glare, The castle seemed on flame. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* vii. 281, I fear they will not. *Mod.* We were sorry you couldn't come.

Thatch (pætʃ), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *pacche*, 5-6 *thacche*, *theeche*, *thetche*, 7- *thatch*. [A late collateral form of *THACK sb.*, conformed to *THATCH v.*, which has superseded *thack* in literary use.]

1. Material used in thatching; straw or similar material with which roofs are covered; particularly (b.) that actually forming a roof, the thatching.

Palmetto thatch: see *PALMETTO*.
1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxviii f. (Bodl. MS.), þe rafters þeþ stronge and square...& þeþ charged wouite w' scatte and tile oþre w' strawe and pacche [ed. 1495 thetche]. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 159 Their houses...are covered with reede & thetche. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* Intro. 30 Their houses are built round, al of earth, flat-roofed, and covered with a kind of thatch. 17... *POPE Imit. Spenser* iv. Hard by a sty, beneath a roof of thatch, Dwelt Obolugy. 1830 *PAESCOTT Peru* iii. viii. 11. 161 The roofs of their dwellings, instead of tiles, were only of thatch. 1878 *BATES Cent. Amer.* iv. 41 Everywhere the palms yield an abundance of poles and thatch available for building purposes.

b. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Garl.* 5 The Cieling and Floor above ought to be...clad in winter with a Thatch of Hay or Straw. 1816 in *Life W. Hawergal* (1882) 13 The pretty thatch and white walls so common hereabouts. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 77 The roof a neat thatch of wheat straw. 1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* 298 They shelter the walls from the rain...by great overhanging thatches.

c. *transf.* A thatched dwelling.

1693 S. HARVEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* ix. (1697) 233 The Poor Inhabitants of yonder Thatch Call'd me their Lord. a 1790 T. WATSON *Ode* viii. *Morning*. Up mounts the mower from his lowly thatch. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 67 For constant residence, these would be improved into the various thatches and huts which I have seen.

2. *fig.* Covering; often humorously the hair of the head.

a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 284 The very Top and Cover, my Thatch above...grows gray. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* ii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1882) I. 276 Had my Barbour Perum-fund my lousy thatch here and poak'd out My Tuskes more stiffe. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 129 Neath the hazel's leafy thatch. 1888 *LOWELL Heartcase & Rue* 193 We...Who've paid a penniquier for mending our Thatch. 1894 *MAS. DYAN All in a Man's K.* (1899) 27 The damage he had done to his 'thatch', as he graphically styled his hair.

3. Name in the West Indies for several species of palms, the leaves of which are used for thatching: see *quot.* and *thatch-palm* in 4.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* Thatch, *Calyptrogonia Swartzii*, and *Copernicia tectorum*. *Palmetto* Thatch, *Thrinax parviflora*. *Silver Thatch*, *Thrinax argentea*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thatch-eave*, *roof*, *straw*, *work* (also *attrib.*); *thatch-browed*, *roofed* adjs.; *thatch-cloak*, a cloak of any thatching material; *thatch-grass*, a grass or similar plant used for thatching, as *Cape T.*, *Restio chondropetalus*; *thatch-hook*: see *quot.*; † *thatch-house*, a thatched house; *thatch-palm*, name for various palms of which the leaves are used for thatching: in W. Indies, the genus *Thrinax*; in southern U.S., the genus *Sabal*, esp. *S. umbraculifera*; in Brazil, *Euterpe montana* (*Frank's Stand. Dict.* 1895); in Lord Howe's Island, *Howea forsteriana* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *thatch-peg*, *pin*, *prick*, a stick sharpened at one end to fasten down thatch; *thatch-rake*, an implement with curved teeth for straightening the thatching material as it is laid on the roof; *thatch-rod* = *thatching-rod*; *thatch-tree* (see *quot.* 1866); *thatch-wood*, brushwood arranged as thatch: see *quot.*

1863 W. BARNES *Poems in Dorset Dial.* 61 An' by a house, where wrooses hung afore The "thatch-brow'd" window, an' the open door. 1844 B. MAYNE *Mexico* xxiii. 166 An Indian shepherd-boy in his long "thatch-cloak" of water-flags. 1819 *KEATS Ode to Autumn* 4 The vines that round the "thatch-eaves" run. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* "Grass, Cape Thatch. [1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 802 The houses at the Cape of Good Hope are commonly thatched with *Restio tectorum*, sometimes whole huts are built with it.] 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, "Thatch-hooks", iron hooks, driven into the spars, to hold down the first layers of straw in thatching a house. 1521 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 399

No man shall build, make or repayre anny strauw or *tache housse, for fear of fyre and burninge... unless they be covered with sklattes. 1609 *Ev. Wom.* in *Hum.* iv. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, He that has not a tilde house must bee glad of a thatch house. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1147/1 *Thrinax*... In Jamaica these palms are commonly known by the name of "Thatch-palm". *Ibid.*, The Silver Thatch-palm is usually said to yield. *Palmetto Thatch*... extensively employed for making palm-chip hats, baskets, and other fancy articles. 1897 *GILCHRIST Peakland* 62 Busily whittling *thatch pegs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 266/1 Thatching, is to cover... with Straw, Ferne, Rushes or Gorst, which is bound and held together by Laths, Windings, and *Thatch Pricks. 1847-94 *PARKER Gloss. Her.* s. v. *Raks*, The "thatch-rake or thatcher's rake. 1903 *Q. Rev.* July 12 They were its "thatch-rods. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 1/3 The "thatch roof of a West-country cottage. 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* i. Prel. 9 Where is the "thatch-roofed village, the home of Acadian farmers? 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* III. 1095 To give the "thatch-straw a smoothness, it should be stroked down with a long supple rod of willow. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 344 The "Thatch Tree. The leaves... used for thatch. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Thatch-tree*, a name applied to palms generally in the West Indies. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, "Thatch-wood *Work*... a mode of facing sea-walls with brushwood. Underbrush... is cut down, fagoted at its full length, and spread over the face of the banks. It is kept down by strong stakes, which have cross pins at their upper ends to rest upon the brush. 1895 *WOAKMAN Algerian Menu.* xi. 113 Villages with "thatch-wood houses.

Thatch (pætʃ), *v.* Forms: a. 1 *pecc(e)an*; 4 *theeche*, 4-6 *theche*, 5 *thetche*, 6-7 *thetch* (7 *dial. thesh*). β. 4 *pacchen*, 5-6 *thetche*, 5-7 *thach(e)*, 6 *thatche*, 6- *thatch*. [OE. *þacc(e)an* (pa. t. *þehte*, *þehte*, Vesp. Ps. *þehte*, pa. pple. *geþehte*), Common Teutonic vb.; in OFris. *bi-thakk(e)a*, OS. *bi-thaccian* (MDu., MLG. *decken*, Du., LG. *decken*), OHG. *dechan* (MHG., Ger. *decken*), ON. *þekja* (Sw. *täckra*, Da. *tække*):—

O'Leut. **þakjan*, f. **þakōn* covering, roof, THACK sb. The regular etymological form is *thetch*: the literary thatch has app. taken its vowel from THACK sb. Cf. also the cognate THACK v.1, THEEK v.]

†1. *trans.* To cover. (Only O.E.)
Beowulf 514 þa zit on sund reon þær zit eagor-stream earmum þehton. a 1000 *Cadmon's Hym.* 877 (Gr.) For hwon wast þu wean & whist sceome, geseyst sorge & þin sylf þecest fice mid leafum. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxlvi. 8 Se þe heofen þeocð hadrum wolcnum.

2. *spec.* To cover or roof (a house) with straw, reeds, palm-leaves, heather, or the like, laid so as to protect from the weather; also, to cover the top of (a rick or wall) in a similar way. †Formerly also, to roof (a house) with slates, tiles, or similar roofing material.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxi. (Tollem. MS.), In þe norþe londe men þacchen [ed. 1495 thetche] here houses with reed. c 1500 *How Plowman learned his Pater Noster* 19 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 210 He coude theche a hous, and daube a wall. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 101 Their houses are...thetched with the stalkes of certayne towghe herbes. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 491 Reed for to thatch their Houses. 1623-4 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) App. 53 To Phipp one daie theshing the dove house. 1668 *FAYER Acc. E. India* & P. 66 The Houses are low, and Thatched with Oeas of the Cocoe-Trees. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* in 1773 135 Many of the churches are thatched with heath. 1805 *PARKMAN Huguenots* iv. The buildings of the fort were all thatched...with leaves of the palmetto.

3. *fig.* To cover as with thatch.
1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* Civ. If that Martin could thatch vp his Church, this mans scabbie should be an Elder. 1604 *MIDDLETON Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 89 My chin was well thatched with a beard. 1614 *GORGES Lucan* v. 166 Mount Emus now was thatch't with snow. 1662 *HARRERT Body of Div.* ii. 135 Their faces thatch't over with impudence. 1683 *OWEN Serm. Chamb. Imagery* Wks. 1855 VIII. 384 One lie must be thatched with another, or it will quickly rain through. 1816 *SCOTT B. Duval* i. note, His head...was thatched with no other covering than long matted red hair. 1857 *EMERSON Poems* 26 What if Trade...thatch with towns the prairie broad. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. t. v.* (1872) I. 45 As if there was cloth enough...to thatch the Arctic Zone.

4. Of a thing: To serve as a covering or roof

to; to cover, to roof.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 242 Sio filmen [of the milt] biþ beccende & wreode þa wambe & þa innofaran. 1663 *GERAIER Counsel* d v b, Leaves of Trees do thatch their Domiciliums. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* ix, The shock of hair that thatched his head.

5. *intr.* To do thatching; to thatch houses.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* xix. 232 Somme he taunte to tilte to dyche & to theche. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 264 To hedde, to ditch, to thrash, to tetch, to mowe. 1795 *ATKIN & BARBAUD Evenings at Home* vi. 105 *Gubba*. Can you thatch? There is a piece blown off the cow-house. *Alfred*. Alas I cannot thatch.

Thatch, variant of *THETCH dial.*, vetch.

Thatched, thatcht (pætʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. *THATCH v.* (q.v. for Forms) + -ED.] Covered or roofed with thatch.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That no chimneys of þe ner thached houses be suffred w'yn the cye. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 94 The new Constable...destroyed 300, or thre...litle poore thatched villages. c 1640 [SHURLEY] *Capt. Underwelt* i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1883) II. 327 Does this thatcht cottage head hold still in fashion? 1653 *WALTON Angler* i. 2 Sir, I know the thatcht house very well: I often make it my resting place. 1867 *MISS BRADON Aur. Floyd* Road-side inns with brown thatched roofs.

b. *fig.* Covered as with thatch (in *quot.* 1606, with reference to its inflammability). *Thatched-head*, one who has matted hair.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* iii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 44 Such sparkes were good enough yet to set thatcht dispositions a fire. 1613 *BRAMMONT & FL. Coxcomb* ii. iii, Fire you go, Sirrah Thatch'd Head! wouldest not thou be whipt, and think it justice? 1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* 128 A pair of great thatched eyebrows.

Thatcher (pætʃə), [f. *THATCH v.* (q.v. for Forms) + -ER.] One who thatches; esp. one whose business it is to thatch houses, corn or hay ricks, etc.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 40 Alle men of crafte, as wrytys, smythes, .. baxtery, thaccherys, cordewanyers .. owyn to payin þe tythe. 1568-3 *Act 5. Eliz.* c. 4 § 30 Thatche or Occupation of a..Thatcher or Shingler. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 145 A thatcher hath usually two folkes to waite on, viz. one to drawe out the thatch and make it into bottles, and the other to make mortar and serve him. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life* in *S. Co.* 123 The wind never blew that was strong enough to please the thatcher.

So † **Thatchester** (thac'hester), in same sense. 1583-4 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Cetham Soc.) 18 Vnto a thachester for thachinge...towe dayes and a halffe xij^d.

Thatching (pætʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *THATCH v.* (q.v. for Forms) + -ING.] The action of *THATCH v.*

1. The action or process of covering a building with thatch († formerly, with any roofing material).

1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* ix. 199 Tho...þutte þem alle in werke...In þe shynge, in þe chynge. 1590 *Maldon Essex, Liber B.* ff. 95 b, Circa le thechynge unius orci apud Sabernes. c 1683 M. MACCALLAN in *Macfarlane Grog. Collect.* (S.H.S.) III. 6 Gremie affordeth only slates for thatching of houses. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 250 Fine old hay...damag'd a litle last winter, for want of thatching. 1846 *J. Baxter's Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 216 The Somersetshire mode of thatching is preferable to all others. It consists in using unbruised straw, provincially called reed, instead of bruised straw with the ears on it.

2. *concr.* = *THATCH sb.* 1.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 311 The very rafters themselves which bear up the thatching. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 260 This kind of Thatching will indure 40, 50, or 60 Years. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 405 Long straw ropes, which bound down the thatching of stacks.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thatching work*; *thatching-fork*, (a) a forked stick used for carrying straw to the roof for thatching; (b) see *quot.* 1882; *thatching-rod*, a long flexible rod laid on the thatch to hold it down, and tied or pinned to the framework of the roof; *thatching-spale*: see *quot.* 1882; *thatching-stake*, a pointed stake with which the thatch is pinned down.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 130 If thatching worke come in hande in baytime. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 259 In some parts of Kent they use no Withs to bind on their Thatching-rods, but...they use Rope-yarn. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life* in *S. Co.* 123 His small sharp billhook to split out his thatching stakes. 1882 *OGILVIE, Thatching-fork, Thatching-spale*, an implement with a forked blade and a cross handle at one end for thrusting home the tufts of straw in thatching. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 438 The leaves...are used...for thatching purposes.

Thatchless, *a.* [f. *THATCH sb.* + -LESS.] Having the thatch of the roof missing or destroyed.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 912 Hingeless doors and shutters, crooked and thatchless roofs.

Thatchy, *a. rare.* Abounding in thatch.

1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. xv.* xii. (1872) VI. 88 Thatchy Trautmann, wooden too in the upper stories of it, takes greedily to the fire.

That'n (ðæt'n), *adv. dial.* Also 9 *that-en*, *thathn*, *thathns*. [perh. for an earlier **thathin* (s of that kind, f. *THAT dem. adj.* + *KIN sb.* 1 6 b: cf. *THISKIN*, *THISEN*. But no instance of *thathin* has been cited, and the termination may have a different origin.] More fully a *that'n*, -s, in that way, in that manner, like that.

1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* III. iii. An you stand astern a that'n, we shall never grapple together. a 1796 *PAGE Derbyshire*, *Thathn*. a 1825 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Thath'n*,...in that manner. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Athathn*, *athathns*...*Thathn*...adv. that way...as of the manner of doing a thing.

Thatness (ðæt'nəs), *Philos.* [f. *THAT dem. pron.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being 'that', i.e. of existing as a definite thing.

1643 *DICAY Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 86 It is evident that sameness, thinness, and thatness, belongeth not to matter by it selfe...but only as it is distinguished and individuated by the forme. 1889 *MIVART Truth* 211 It apprehends what kind of a thing the object perceived may be—its 'thatness', so to speak. 1891 E. B. BAX *Outlooks fr. New Standpoint* III. 183 The phenomenon or sign of the being or of the thatness which itself ever eludes us. *Ibid.* Imparting to whatness a thatness. 1904 *ATHANASZ 24 Dec.* 868/2 The investing of the content, which is in Bradleian language a 'what', with self-existent reality or 'that-ness'.

† **Thau**, obs. form of *TAU*.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 317/1 A litle staf that he helde whiche hadde the signe of thau. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 31 That Rabbinical Critick the Oxford Gregory upon Cain's Thau.

Thau, *pau*, *pauz*, *pauh*, obs. ff. *THOUGH*.

Thauel, obs. form of *THOLE sb.* 1

Thought, variant of *THOUGHT*, rower's bench.

Thaumasite (þɔ'məsɪt). *Min.* [mod. (Nor-

densköld, 1878), f. Gr. θαυμαστός wonderful, marvellous + -TE: so named 'on account of its unusual composition'. 'A white, amorphous mineral composed of silicate, carbonate and sulphate of calcium, and water' (Chester).

1881 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII, 1921.

Thaumato- (thōmāto), combining form of Gr. θαύμα, θαύματ-, wonder, marvel. **Thaumato-genist**, a believer in or advocate of thaumatogeny. **Thaumato-geny**, [-GENY], the origination of life as a miraculous process: opposed to *nomogeny*. **Thaumato-graphy** [-GRAPHY], mod.L. *thaumatographia*, a writing concerning the wonders of nature. **Thaumato-latry** [-LATRY], excessive reverence for the miraculous or marvellous. **Thaumato-logy** [-LOGY], an account of miracles; the description or discussion of the miraculous.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thaumato-genist (citing Owen). 1868 OWEN *Verlebr. Anim.* III, 814 Nomogeny or *Thaumato-geny? 1869 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II, 394 Independent of all theories of elementary formation—Evolution, Epigenesis, Nomogeny, Thaumato-geny. 1632 J. JOHNSTON (title) *Thaumato-graphia Naturalis. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Thaumato-graphy. 1857 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 98 The 'thaumatolatri' by which our theology has been debased. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. Eng.* 296 In the Protestant's view... who assumes that miracles never are, our 'thaumatology' is one great falsehood. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 163 In which [volume] the work of thaumatology is carried to its furthest extreme.

Thaumatrope (thōmātrōp), [irreg. f. Gr. θαύμα (see THAUMATO-) + -τροπος turning.] A scientific toy illustrating the persistence of visual impressions, consisting of a card or disk with two different figures drawn upon the two sides, which are apparently combined into one when the disk is rotated rapidly; also applied to a disk or cylinder bearing a series of figures which, on being rapidly rotated and viewed through a slit, produce the impression of a moving object (= PHENAKISTOSCOPE, ZOETROPE).

1837 J. A. PARIS *Philos. in Sport* III, l. 5 This toy is termed the Thaumatrope. 1839 BREWSTER *Optics* xviii, (ed. 4) 338 Thaumatrope [is] the name given by Dr. Paris to an optical toy, the principle of which depends on the persistence of vision. 1871 HUXLEY *Phys. x.* 245 The thaumatrope... by the help of which, on looking through a hole, one sees images of jugglers throwing up and catching balls.

Hence **Thaumatrope** *a.*, pertaining to or having the nature or effect of a thaumatrope.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV, 82 Having read Emerson on this thaumatrope proceeding.

Thaumaturge (thōmātūrdz), Also 8-9-turg (-tūrg). [ad. med.L. *thaumaturgus*, ad. Gr. θαυματοργός wonder-working, a conjurer, f. θαύματ-wonder + -ργος working; in form -urge, conformed to F. *thaumaturge* (1663 in Hatzl-Darm.).] A worker of marvels or miracles; a wonder-worker. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I, 125 Petavius... attainted... Origen's wonder-working Scholar Gregory the Thaumaturg, with Prædianism. 1760 WESLEY *Trav.* 20 Dec., You throw out a hard word... Thaumaturg. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 479 The Thaumaturg... knelt before the Image to intercede for them. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X, 269/2 The half-madlin, half-cheating thaumaturg. 1881 *Athenæum* 13 Mar. 363/2 Pious mythologists have made out that she [St. Frideswide] was a thaumaturge of the first order.

Thaumaturgic (thōmātūrdzīk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ic.]

A. adj. 1. That works, or has the power of working, miracles or marvels; wonder-working.

1680 *Dial. between Pope & Phanatic* 11 The Thaumaturgick word of Protestant Religion have done our Cause such eminent service. 1818 G. S. FABER *Hore Mosaicæ* I, 356 The thaumaturgic and inspired prophet Moses. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Rev.* II, iv, The grand thaumaturgic art of Thought. 1889 PATER *G. de La Tour* 65 The witchery, the thaumaturgic powers, of Virgil, or... of Shakespeare.

2. Of, pertaining to, or involving thaumaturgy.

1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II, (1873) 73 Various thaumaturgic feats. 1894 STEVENSON *Let. to Miss A. Boodle* 14 July, Never expect... thaumaturgic conversions.

B. sb. + a. The art of constructing marvellous or apparently magical devices. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* A3, Thaumaturgike, is that Art Mathematick, which giueth certaine order to make straunge workes... of men greatly to be wondered at.

b. pl. **Thaumaturgics** [see -IC 2]: feats of magic, conjuring tricks.

1730 [see THAUMATURGY, quot. 127]. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I, 290 Mr. Moon, the very pearl of all conjurers, with his 'wonderful... exhibition of Thaumaturgics, Tachygraphy, mathematical operations, and magical deceptions'.

Thaumaturgical (thōmātūrdzīkāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL] = prec. adj.

1681 BURTON *Anal. Met.* II, ii, 14 (1676) 179/1 Mills to move themselves, Archita's Dove, Albertus Druzen head, and such Thaumaturgical things. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 642 Artful impostures... practised... by the dealers in thaumaturgical arts. 1904 K. J. CAMPBELL *Serm. Individuals v. 74* The modern mind would... repudiate the thaumaturgical element here.

Thaumaturgist (thōmātūrdzīst), [f. THAUMATURGY + -IST] = THAUMATURGE.

1879 CARLYLE *Misc. Germ. Playw.* (1872) II, 91 No conjurer... can any longer pass for a true thaumaturgist. 1837 *Ibid.* *Diamond Necklace* xvi, V, 190 Cagliostro, Thaumaturgist, Prophet and Arch-Quack. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul*

I, 530 *note*, The city was visited by the thaumaturgist Apollonius. 1882 — *Early Chr.* I, 116 Rome abounded in Oriental thaumaturgists and impostors.

So **Thaumaturgism**, thaumaturgy (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **Thaumaturgize** *v. intr.*, to act the thaumaturge, perform wonders.

1891 19th *Cent.* Nov. 825 We find Father Anqueti thaumaturgising (if I may use the expression) on the slightest occasions.

|| **Thaumaturgus** (thōmātūrdzūs), Pl. -i. [med. L.: see THAUMATURGE.] = THAUMATURGE.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Thaumaturgus*, a Worker of Miracles, a Title which the Roman-Catholics give to several of their Saints. 1849 CAL. WISEMAN *Ess.*, *Mirac. N. Test.* (1853) I, 188 Nor is there reason to suppose, that every simple faithful was a Thaumaturgus. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* July 283 Nature, the great Thaumaturgus, has in the Vocal Memnon pronounced an enigma.

Thaumaturgy (thōmātūrdzī), [ad. Gr. θαυματοργία wonder-working, conjuring, f. THAUMATO- + -ργος working: see -Y. So F. *thaumaturgie* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*.)] The working of wonders; miracle-working; magic.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Thaumaturgy* (1730 (folio) also *Thaumaturgicks*)... any Art that does, or seems to do Wonders, or, as it is defin'd by Dr. Dee [cf. THAUMATURGIC sb. a], a mathematical Science, which gives a certain Rule for the making of strange Works to be perceiv'd by the Sense, yet to be greatly wonder'd at. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xv, (1840) II, 178 This art, with others of the experimental kind, the philosophers of those times were fond of adapting to the purposes of thaumaturgy. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Rev.* III, viii, A World of Miracles, wherein all fabled or authentic Thaumaturgy, and feats of Magic, were outdone. 1871 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I, 1, 38 Magic,—both black and white,—thaumaturgy, and necromancy.

† **Thave**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *paſian*, *peaſian*, 2 *peaſen*, 3 *peaſien*, *paſien*, *ſauen*, *paſe*, 3-4 *paue*. [OE. *paſian*: etymology unascertained; not known in the cognate langs.] *trans.* To consent to; to allow, permit; to submit to, suffer, endure; to tolerate. Cf. I-THAVE.

835 *Kentish Charter of Abba in O. E. Texts* 448 Ic cniolnōð mid godes geſcearcebiſcops biſc write and deaſic. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxviii, § 6 Þonne þe dincð se earmra se þæt yfel deð donne se þe bið þaſað. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vii, 4 Broþur þaſa (c 1160 þaſe) þæt ic ut æd þæt mot of þinum eazan. a 1013 *Wulfstan Hom.* iii, (Napier) 23 Eal þæt he for us and for ure lufan þafoðe and ðolode. [c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 God iþeaſeð þæt to alesenðes alles iſeſſules moncunnes.] c 1200 ORMIN 5457 Godd ne þole neohht Ne þaſe lape geaſteſ to winnenn oherhandd off us þurh heore lape wiſeſ. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3139 Euerilc hus-folc ðe mai ic ðaenon ſer ſep oðer on kide hænne. c 1300 *Havelok* 2696 Was neure ne þæt mounþe þaue Hiſe diñtes, noyþer kniþt ne knaue.

Hence † **Thaving** (in 4 *paſung*, etc.) *vbl. sb.*, permission, consent.

13... *Ancr. R.* 344 (MS. Cott. Cl.) Purch min þaſunge [MS. *Corpus*, T. þeaſunge, Ca. þaunge].

Thave, variant of **THEAVE**.

Thavel, -il, *thaville*, dial. forms of **THIVEL**.

Thaw (thō), *sb.* Also *B.* 5 *thowe*, 5- *thow* (now *north. dial.* and *Sc.*). [f. THAW *v.*: cf. ON. þá thawed ground; also ON. þeyr, ONorw. þeyr, Sw. þå, Da. tå thaw; also Du. dooi thaw.]

1. The melting of ice and snow after a frost; the condition of the weather caused by the rise of temperature above the freezing point.

14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 586/9 *Gelicidium*, thawe. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* V, 68 The Lake of Breconk ons frozen over, and than in a Thawe breking maketh marvelous Noise. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II, 441 Vpon a sodaine thawe, the floodes agayne encrease. 1634-5 LAUD *Diary* Wks. 1853 III, 223 The Thames was frozen over... A mighty flood at the thaw. 1686 *Tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 349 It becomes so furious when swell'd by the Thaws of the Snow. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 990 The frost resolves into a trickling thaw. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 142 By heavy rainfall, or by rapid thaw of snow.

β. 1411-20 LYNG *Chron. Troy* II, 5079 Newe floodis of þe sodeyn þowe þe grene mede gan to ouerflowe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 492/1 Thowe, of snowe, or yclis or yce... degelacio. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I, ii, Thick-blawn wreaths of snaw, or blashy thows. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 119 Arous'd by blust'ring winds an spotting thows; In many a torrent down his sna-hroo rows. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Thow, thaw.

2. transf. and fig.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III, v, 119 A man of my Kidney... that am as subject to heate as butter; a man of continual dissolution, and thaw. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II, 113 If the Sun of Righteousness will arise upon him, his frozen Heart shall feel a Thaw. 1794 BURNS *The Auld Man* II, But my white pow, nae kindly thows Shall melt the snaws of age. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II, ii, 202 Now I tremble And feel a strange cold thaw upon my heart.

b. spec. A becoming less cold, formal, or reserved.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey v.* Such temporary indications of a partial thaw that had appeared with her, vanished with her. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III, 326 That thaw Of rigid disapproval into dew Of sympathy.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *thaw-rain*, -time, -wind (cf. *G. tauwind*); *thaw-cloven*, -swamped adjs.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II, an. 1672 (1823) I, 582 In the minute in which they began to march [on the ice], a thaw wind blew very fresh. 1814 BROWN in L. Hunt *Autobiogr.* (1850) II, 318, I have been snow-bound and thaw-swamped... for nearly a month. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II, III, 34 A howl Of cataracts from their thaw-cloven ravines. 1820 — *Vision of Sea* 36 It splits like the ice when the thaw-brezes blow. 1851 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* III, She gave me one cold parting

kiss upon my forehead, like a thaw-drop from the stone porch. 1890 STEVENSON *Let. to H. James* 29 Dec., My theories melt, and... the thaw-waters wash down my writing.

Thaw (thō), *v.* Forms: 1 *paſian*, (4 *pewe*), 5-6 *thawe*, 6 *thau*, 6- *thaw*. *B.* 4 *powe*, *thoue*, 4-5 *thowe*, 5- *thow* (now *north. dial.* and *Sc.*). *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *thawed* (*dial.* *thowed*, *pa. t.* also *thew*); *pa. pple.* also 8-9 *thawn*. [OE. *paſian*, ME. *paſien*; also ME. *thōwe*; cognate with OFris. **thdia* (:-**paſian*), whence Wfris. *teije*, Nfris. *tuai*; OLG. **paſian*, whence MLG. *doien*, LG. *dauen* (Dähnert), Du. *doeien*, Efris. *doien*, *denen*, *doien*; OLG. *douwen*, *dēwen* (cf. mod. Ger. *verdauen* to digest), ON. *þeyja* (:-**paſja*), ONorw. *þeyja*, Sw. *löa*, Da. *tøe*. The late ME. and Sc. *thōwe* does not answer to OE. *paſian*, but seems to require **þōwan* or **þāwan*, unrecorded. Ulterior history obscure.]

1. trans. To reduce (a frozen substance, as ice or snow) to a liquid state by raising its temperature above the freezing point; to melt (a frozen liquid). Also *thaw out* (U. S.).

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III, 274 Se wind [Zephus] to wytrpð and ðawað ælene winter. 1530 PALSGR. 755/1 Sette the potte to the fyre to thawe the water. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II, l. 5 Where Phoebus fire scarce thaws the yscles. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II, v, (1635) 79 Rivers... by a remission of the cold are thawed. a 1704 T. BROWN *Lond. & Lacedem. Oracles* Wks. 1700 III, III, 128 After the Snow is thawn 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 340 Mr. Bailly will sooner thaw the eternal ice of his atlantic regions, than restore the central heat to Paris. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 64 Until the warmth of summer returns to thaw it [the snow].

β. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III, 53 They [letters] were almost of thawed so That of the lettres oon or two Was molte away of every name. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 492/1 Thowyn or meltyn, as snowe and other lyke, resoluo. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I, 46 To thaw the pyres and schekles of yce. 1894 A. REID *Songs Heatherl.* 107 Storms that time had thawed.

b. fig.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II, iv, 200 Iulia that I loue, (That I did loue, for now my loue is thaw'd... like a waxen Image 'gainst a fire...). 1615 Sir W. MURK *Misc. Poems* viii, 43 Lat beuties beames then thaw away... The ycinces of lous delay. 1735 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III, iii, Prol., To whisper out his melting flame, And show his lassie's breast. 1785 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II, 228 This cold snowy winter has considerably cooled my zeal, but when I get thawed out, in the spring, perhaps it may return. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* I, O, weep for Adonais! though our tears Thaw not the frost which binds so dear a head!

2. intr. Of ice, snow, or other substance: To pass from a frozen to a liquid or semi-liquid state; to melt under the influence of warmth: esp. by rise of temperature after frost. Also *thaw out* (U. S.).

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 147 *Après gelf vent remoyt* [gloss] thawing. 1387 TAEVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII, 453 Many brugges... were i-broke of þe þowynge [þ. r. þewinge] of þe yce. 1530 PALSGR. 755/1, I thawe, as snowe or yce dothe for heate. 1552 HULOT, Thawe as yce dothe, egelidor. 1610 HOLLAND *Canad. & Brit.* (1637) 628 As often as the Yce thereon doth thaw. 1656 M. BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* 9 The pond thawd. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 140 Plundance of Snow; which thawing in the heat of Summer [etc.]. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* IV, 105 The water freezes in November and thaws in May. 1887 I. R. LADY'S *Ranche Life Montana* 33 Before I can begin to write this letter the ink must be put down by the fire to thaw out, as it is frozen solid.

b. transf. and fig.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I, ii, 130 Oh that this too too solid Flesh, would melt, Thaw, and resolve it self into a Dew. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Oglioies* xxix, He... thawed into positive enthusiasm beneath the sunshine of her influence. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atlantica* 2104, I would that as water My life's blood had thawed. 1905 A. C. BENSON *Upton Lett.* (1906) 293 The dreariness of my heart thawed and melted into peace and calm.

3. impers. *It thaws*: said of the cessation of a frost, when the ice, snow, etc. begin to melt.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 160 *Ore gele, freset*; *Ore remet*, thawet. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 665/2 *Degelet*, thowes. 1530 PALSGR. 755/1 It thaweth a pace. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4507/3 This Morning it began to thaw. *Mod.* The frost seems to be giving way; I expect it will thaw before night.

4. trans. To free from the physical effect of frost; to unfreeze; said usually in reference to a non-liquid substance rigid with frost, also to a person or animal affected by extreme cold.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV, i, 9 My very lippes might freeze to my teeth... ere I should come by a fire to thaw me. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I, 48 The frozen Bodies will be harmlessly thawed. 1728 RAMSAY *Anacreontic on Love* 21, I... his handies thaw'd. 1829 LYTON *Devereux* v, ii, After I was lodged, thawed, and fed, I fell fast asleep. 1883 W. AITKEN *Lays* 98 (E.D.D.) The whusky thawed their Hielan' bluid. 1887 I. R. LADY'S *Ranche Life Montana* 144 You have to thaw a bit before you can put it in a horse's mouth.

b. nonce-use. To make limp (anything stiff).

1811 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xl, Speak... at farther distance, so please you; your breath thaws our ruff.

5. intr. To become unfrozen; to become flexible or limp by rise of temperature.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I, 46 Gif only froſin thing be put athir in the loch or in the ruer, it thowis fra hand. 1867 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II, 122 We found it worse when the Sun was up, and the ground began to thaw. 1850-6 O. W. HOLMES *Spring* 25 The bog's green harper, thawing from his sleep, Twangs a hoarse note.

6. *fig. a. trans.* To soften to sympathy or geniality; to break down coldness and reserve.

1582 STANFURD *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 48 Wee thawde with weeping doo pardon frankly the villen. 1677 GILFILL *Demol.* (1867) 92 An extraordinary occasion melts and thaws down the natural affections of men. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 102 She is a charming girl, and may be thawed by kindness. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* (1884) 201 Tea even fails to thaw completely their reserve. 1889 J. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* xii. (1892) 329 A hopeless endeavor to thaw him out.

b. *intr.* Of a person, his feelings, manner, etc.: To become softened or 'melted' in feeling; to throw off coldness and reserve; to unbend.

1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. Djb, He thaw's like Chaucers frosty Januere; And sets a Months minde upon snijling May. a 1631 DONNE *Valediction my Name* ix. And thou begin'st to thaw towards him for this, May my name step in. 1847 POLLOCK *Course of T. ix.* 72 This of rank and office, thawed into paternal love. 1900 E.L. GLYN *Visits Eliza* (1906) 18 He... went on talking in the friendliest way, but I would not thaw.

7. The verb-stem in combination forming sbs., as *thaw-house*, *thaw point*.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 7/2 Dynamite... is received at the work in a frozen state, and stored in a big magazine. From this receptacle it is taken to the thaw-house as needed. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 May 8/5 When 'thaw' points were needed, through which steam was forced into the hard ground, they were improvised out of rifle barrels.

Hence Thawed (*þōd*) *ppl. a.*, warmed so as to melt (as ice), softened; *thawed out*, also, put out of work or action by a thaw; *Thawing ppl. a.*, that thaws, melting.

1659 CRASHAW *Mary Magd.* Wks. (1904) 239 Thawing crystal II snowy hills, Still spending, never spent I 1774 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 247 Clefts, from whence the thawed water trickles out. 1800 HENAY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 37 The temperature of melting snow, or of thawing ice. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 86/2 The new thawed-out and almost genial Miss Lisle. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 7/2 The thawed-out skaters equalised matters by holding a carnival on wheel skates at the Wandsworth Rink last night.

Thaw, paw, pawe, obs. forms of THOUGH.

Thawer (*þōr*). [*f. prec. vb. + -ER*]. One who or that which thaws; *spec. in Mining*, a device or apparatus for thawing frozen ground.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 7 Even in that continual neighbourhood of that great Thawer [*i.e.* the sun] have you his perpetually covered with frost and snow. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 462 The introduction of mining machinery, such as... thawers... has given fresh impetus.

Thawing (*þō'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. The action of the verb *Thaw* (*lit. or fig.*). Also in *pl.* (in quot. 1886 *concr.*).

c 1325, 1387 [see *Thaw v. 2*]. 1566 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 20/2 At their dissolving or thawing, manie bridges both of wood and stone were borne downe. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* VII. 129 Thawings of the heart under the apprehensions of grace. 1861 THORNTON *Turner* (1862) II. 125 The occasional thawings of nature, however frozen by habit. 1886 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet* 154 The first thawings of the hard-bound road clung impedingly on their shoes.

Thawless (*þō'les*), *a.* [*f. THAW sb. or v. + -LESS*]. That does not thaw, or that never thaws.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* 30 Thawless unmelting obstinacy. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl.* *Sunshine* v. Where rests the thawless snow. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ix. 201 The winter gives them [flowers] rest under thawless serenity of snow.

Thawrtouer, *erron.* form of THWARTOVER.

Thawt, variant of THOUGHT², rower's bench.

Thawy (*þō'i*), *a.* [*f. THAW sb. + -Y*]. Characterized by thaw; of or pertaining to a thaw.

1788 T. SMITH *Tral.* (1849) 266 There has been no thaw weather. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 314 Thoughts brisk as beer and pathos soft and thawy. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 206 If the day is a fine frosty one and the previous one happens to have been warm and 'thawy'.

Thay, *pay*, obs. forms of THAE, THEY, THOUGH.

Thayffe, obs. form of THEAVE.

Thayl: see THAIL, obs. f. TAE.

Thaym, thayme, obs. forms of THEM.

Thayn, obs. form of THANE.

Thayr, -e, -es, obs. forms of THEIR, -s.

The (*bef. cons. ðē, ðə; bef. vowel ði; emph. ði*), *dem. adj.* ('*def. article*') and *pron.* Forms: see below. [The reduced and flexionless stem of the OE. demonstrative *se, sē* (later *þe, þeo*), *þæt*, the neuter sing. of which has come down as the *dem. pron.* and *adj. THAT*. *Com. Text.* and *Indo-Eur.*: = OFris. *thi, thiu, thet*, OS. (*se*), *th(ē), thiu* (*the*), *that* (*the*), (MLG.), *MDu. de* (*die*), *dat. LG.*, *Du. de, dat*, OHG. *der, die, das* (mod. Ger. *der, die, das*), ON. *sá, sít, þat*, Goth. *sa, sō, þata*, also Gr. *ὁ, ἡ, τό*, Zend *hō, hā, tat*, Skr. *sá, sá, tat*; all the inflexional parts exc. the nom. sing. m. and f. having the stem *þa-*, Lith. *to-*, Gr. *to-*, Zend, Skr. *ta-*, Indo-Eur. *to-*, found also in L. *tam, tum, tunc, is-te, is-tud*, etc. The nom. sing. m. and f. in OTeut., as in Skr., Zend, Gr., belong to another demonst. stem *sa-*, I.-Eur. *so-*, found also in Ir., Gael., Gaulish *so* this, L. *se* in *ipse*. But in OHG., OS. (in most dialects), and in late OE. (10th c. in Northumbrian, and at length everywhere) the *s-* forms were superseded by forms in

þ- (OHG. *d-*), from the same stem as the neuter *þæt* and the oblique cases, as well as the pl. *þā*, later *þē*, Tno. After the middle of the 13th c. the *s-* forms are no longer found, exc. as a belated survival (*se m., sy f.*) in the Kentish dial. of the Aynbite (1340). The only surviving reprs. of the OE. forms are *the* and *that*, *Du.* and *LG. de, dat*; but while *LG. dat* (besides its other uses) is still the neuter article, the Eng. *that* has ceased to be any part of the article. In the following illustration of Forms all the inflexions are illustrated, but the special history of *þæt* and *þā* pl. will be found under *THAT*, *THO*.

(The nom. fem. *sē, sēo* corresponds in form not to Goth. *sō, ON. sá, I.-Eur. *sā*, but to OS., OHG. *sīu* 'she'). Some identify it with Skt. *sya* fem. of the 'extended' demonstrative *sya, syā, tyāt*; others regard it as a special WGer. formation related to Goth. *sī* 'she'.)

A. Illustration of Forms.

The OE. demonstrative and definite article was thus inflected:

SING.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	PLURAL.
Nom. <i>se, later þe</i>	<i>sē, sēo, later þeo, þia</i>	<i>þæt</i>	<i>þā</i>	
Acc. <i>þone, þenne</i>	<i>þā</i>	<i>þæt</i>	<i>þā</i>	
Dat. <i>þēm, þām</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þām, þām</i>	<i>þām, þām</i>	
Gen. <i>þæs</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þæs</i>	<i>þāra</i> (<i>þēra</i>)	
Insr. <i>þy, þon</i>		<i>þy, þon</i>		

The variants and later forms were:

I. Sing. I. a. Nom. masc. a. 1-3 *se* (I *sē*, 2 *sēo*) [*4 se antic. pron.*].

805 *Charter of Cuthred in O. E. Texts* 442 *Æðelnoð* *se* *gærafa* to Eastorege. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 25 Bismarað dryhten *se* *synfulla*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 24 *Sā* [*Rushw. ðe*] *healed*, c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 84 *Sa ruwa* *gealle* *byð* *wexenda* on *pan* *innope*. *Ibid.*, *Se* *blace* *gealle*. a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1235. On *þis* *æare* for *se* *king* *Henri* *ouer* *se*. a 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 235 *þis* *is* *seo* *king*. c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 *Se* *king* of *gyus*. [1340 *Ayenb.* 117 *Ze* *þæt* *oe* *hep* *þis* *uondings*.]

¶ Abnormal uses of *se* in oblique cases, and of *sa* pl., *ses* gen. sing. (In some of these, *s* may be a scribal error for *þ*.)

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1124, *þæt* *dugeð* *þæt* *wæs*... *mid* *se* *cynig*. a 1132 *Ibid.* an. 1123, *Dis* *was* *ear* *gedon* *þurb* *se* *biscop* of *Seresbyrig*; and *þurb* *se* *biscop* of *Lincolne*. *Ibid.*, *Hi*... *brohten* *him* *toforen* *se* *cynig*. *Ibid.*, *gebletos* *to* *biscop* *fram* *se* *biscop* of *Lundene*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 *Ues* *halafrodes* *to-cyme* *ses* *helendes* *ihesu* *cristes*. 1200-25 *Peri Didaxen* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 94 *To* *an* *sare* *þe* *abutan* *sa* *earan* *wycst*. *Ibid.* 112 *Wurm* *þanna* *sa* *banda* *&* *smyra* *þa* *mið*.

B. 1-2 *ðe* (*ðy*), 1-4 *þe* (2-4 *te*); 2-3 *þa*, 3-5 *þo*.

The *O. E. Chron.* 1122-31 has for the nom. masc. *se*, the section 1122-54 has (exc. once, anno 1123) *þe* (and *te*).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 3 Herodes *ðe* *cynig*. *Ibid.* ix. 15 *Cuð* *to* *him* *ðe* *hælend*. a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1123, *Was* *it* *noht* *suithe* *lang* *þer* *after* *þæt* *te* *king* *sende* *after* *him*. *Ibid.* an. 1125, *þæt* *ilc* *ær* *warþ* *þe* *king* *ded*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 *Hu* *þe* *helend* *nehlechede* *to* *ward* *ierusalem*. c 1205 *LAV.* 1327 *Ne* *beo* *þa* *dai* *na* *sua* *low*. a 1240 *Sauwes* *Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 267 *þe* *feder* *an* *te* *sune* *an* *te* *hali* *gast*. a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 739 *þe* *Admiral*... *changeaðe* *his* *chere*. 13... *Cursor M.* 6282 (*Cott.*) *þe* *lawerd* *o* *might*. *Ibid.* 20185 *þan* *said* *te* *angel*. a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 ff. 31 *þæt* *te* *on* [*lustise*] *þe* *clerke*.

b. Nom. fem. a. 1 *sēo*, *sio*, *siu*, (aa), 1-3 *se*, 2 *sio*, *ayo*, 2-3 *si*, [*4 zi, zy antic. pron.*].

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 5 *Si* *godcunde* *gescead-wisnes*. c 893 - *Oros.* II. iv. § 2 *Seo* *ilce* *burg* *Babylonian*, *seo* *ðe* *maest* *wæs*, *seo* *is* *no* *last*. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 13 *Swa* *siu* *oþeru* [*hond*]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xv. 40 *Seo* [*c 1160* *Haltton G.*, *sie*] *magdalenisce* *maria*. a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1122, *On* *þone* *lenten* *tyde*... *forþearn* *se* *burgh*. c 1160 *Haltton Gosp.* John xii. 17 *Syo* *menio* *þe* *wæs* *mid* *him*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 *Hwat* *deð* *si* *moder* *hire* *beorn*? c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 *Si* *Mirre* *signefiet* *nastinge*. [1340 *Ayenb.* 102 *Zy* *þæt* *ne* *serueþ* *bote* *to* *onlepy* *manne*.]

B. I *ðio*, *ðiu*, 1-3 *ðeo*, *þeo*, (3 *þæ*, 2-3 *þa*, 2-4 *þo*).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 1 *Ues* *ðiu* [*Rushw. ðio*] *moder* *and* *ðe* *hælend* *der*. *Ibid.* v. 25 *Cymmes* *ðio* *tid* *is* *nu* *is*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 65 *þeo* *deap* *berende* *uncyrt* *us* *is* *gum* *to* *conscunne*. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xix. 30 *Neh* *ðær* *cæstre* *wæs* *ðio* *stow*. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *Ibid.*, *þeo* *stow* *wæs* *gehende* *þære* *cæstre*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 *Hit* *wæs* *þalæ*. *Ibid.* 87 *þo* *tid* *to* *esteride*. c 1205 *LAV.* 4010 *þeo* *unisel* *moder*. *Ibid.* 9815 *þeo* *quene* *spac* *wið* *him* *þus*. a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 282 *þeo* *heorte* *ne* *ethal* *none* *wete* of *Godes* *grace*. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 26 *þeo* *we* *sung* *hire* *tide*.

c. Nom. and accus. neuter. I *ðæt*, 1-3 *þæt*, 2-4 *þet*, 2-5 *þat*, *that*, (3 *put*): see also *THAT*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 8 *Þæt* *land* *Cilia*. *Ibid.*, *Imende* *on* *þæt* *sand*, & *þonne* *besinne* *eft* *on* *þæt* *sand*. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 64 *Þæt* *driddle* *gebed* *is*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 *þæt* *ebreisce* *folc* *sungen* *heore* *leaf-song*. c 1205 *LAV.* 297 *þæt* *child* *is* *haten* *Brutus*. *Ibid.* 7843 *þæt* *weder* *heom* *strongliche* *drof*. a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 186 *Nis* *þæt* *child* *fulstowen* *þæt* *schrepeð* *ægan*? a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1259 *þa* *bi* *warny* *al* *þæt* *yer*. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 12014 *þo* *was* *þæt* *lond* *in* *pes*. c 1320 *Clout.* Louc 139 *To* *delen* *þæt* *vuel* *from* *þe* *god*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 2 *þæt* *oper* *beaðed* *of* *þe* *beste* *of* *helle*.

2. Accus. a. masc. 1-2 *þone*, (1 *þenne*), 2 *þana*, 2-3 *þene*, 2-4 *þane*, *þan*, *þon*, (3 *þun*), 3-4 *þon*, 4 *þanne*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iv. 4 *zemiclað* *dryhten* *ðone* *halgan* *his*. c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1016, *Eadric*

ealdormann *gewende* *þa* *ðæne* *gost* *ongean*. a 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1122, *þa* *com* *se* *fr* *on* *uften* *weard* *þone* *stapel*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 *He* *worhte* *þa* *þane* *man* *mid* *his* *handen*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 *Purh* *þene* *halie* *gast*. *Ibid.* 99 *Crist* *ablow* *þana* *halpa* *gast* *ofer* *þa* *apostlas*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 *Ure* *beledene*... *makede* *þen* *heuenliche* *frider* *sehte* *mid* *mankin*. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 2184 *To* *tere* *þon* *stronge* *we*. *Ibid.* 7954 *He*... *þen* *castel* *bissete*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 187 *lie* *is* *may* *nast* *þolye* *þane* *guode* *smel*... *namore* *þanne* *þe* *bote* *el* *þanne* *amel* *of* *þe* *vine*. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbe* 2419 *Ate* *laste* *þan* *gurdel* *he* *fond*. c 1400 *Soudane Bab.* 108 *To* *Egremoure* *þon* *riche* *Cite*.

b. fem. 1-3 *þā*, 2-3 *þeo*, 3 *þio*, *þo*.

a 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* III. xii. [xiv.] (1890) 196 *Se* *biscop* *þa* *geseah* *þa* *eadmodesne* *þæs* *cyniges*. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xix. 17 *On* *þa* *stowe*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 *On* *þa* *ealde* *læze*. *Ibid.* 49 [*þes* *put*] *bitacned* *þeo* *deopnessne* *of* *sunne*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 *þie* *giue* *god* *tenn* *ploges*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 *Mid* *þan* *hefonlice* *feder*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 *On* *þon* *daie*. *Ibid.* 121 *Iubuhum* *þan* *heuenliche* *federe* *to* *þa* *dede*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 *For* *þo* *þe* *us* *shop*. c 1205 *LAV.* 8157 *þu* *me* *smiten* *bi* *þon* *ruggie*. *Ibid.* 127 *On* *þan* *londe*. *Ibid.* 9966 *He* *redde* *al* *þen* *kæisere*. a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 65 *Al* *þæt* *lescun*... *of* *þen* *apple*. c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 *We* *mowe* *habbe* *þo* *blisce* *of* *heuerliche*.

3. Dative. a. masc. and neut. I *þēm*, 1-2 *þām*, (2 *þa*), 2-4 *þen*, *þon*, *þon*, *þan*, (3 *þæn*), 3-4 *þo* (*ten*).

Beowulf 143 *Se* *þam* *feonde* *æt* *wand*. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 24 *On* *þem* *sæ*. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* vi. 16 *Binnan* *þam* *arce*. c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1087, *Innan* *þam* *castele*. 1131 *Ibid.* *On* *þa* *tun* *þe* *was* *tenn* *ploges*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 *Mid* *þan* *hefonlice* *feder*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 *On* *þon* *daie*. *Ibid.* 121 *Iubuhum* *þan* *heuenliche* *federe* *to* *þa* *dede*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 *For* *þo* *þe* *us* *shop*. c 1205 *LAV.* 8157 *þu* *me* *smiten* *bi* *þon* *ruggie*. *Ibid.* 127 *On* *þan* *londe*. *Ibid.* 9966 *He* *redde* *al* *þen* *kæisere*. a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 65 *Al* *þæt* *lescun*... *of* *þen* *apple*. c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 *We* *mowe* *habbe* *þo* *blisce* *of* *heuerliche*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 187 *lie* *is* *may* *nast* *þolye* *þane* *guode* *smel*... *namore* *þanne* *þe* *bote* *el* *þanne* *amel* *of* *þe* *vine*. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbe*

a 1131 O. E. Chron. (Land MS.) an. 1122, Pa com se fir... and forbeard ealle be minstre. *Ibid.*, Se fir weax... up to be heouene. *Ibid.* an. 1123, He com after be Rome scot. *Ibid.*, In be lenden ferde se archebisop to Rome. a 1154 *Ibid.*, an. 1132, To be king... be munece... burh be biscop of Seresberi & te b' of Lincoln and te oþre ricemen. *Ibid.* an. 1137, be land was al fordon. In the hus... on be circe... alle be landes. *Ibid.* an. 1140, be kynges dohter Henrice... Wyd þemperice. *Ibid.*, And te cuen of France to dælde fra be king, and sca com to be iunge eorl Henri. c 1200 OAMIN 1485, & gadderest swa be clene corn All fra be chaff togeddre. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2949 But if it were in ðe lond gersen, ðor-inne woren ðe ebrisse men. *Ibid.* 2962 For to bi-tournen ðe kinges doht. c 13... *Cursor M.* 6859 (Cott.) Snilk was bi lessun and bi lare [v.r. be...]. c 1400 Rule St. Benet 12 Sua sais te prophete. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. 19 In be whyche water hurte to washe. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 9908 (Land) The man that theidward is fled. *Ibid.* 10005 Thee iiii turret þer e-sette. 1436 *Conventry Leet Bk.* 185 Pat þey prior be not suffered to make no more off be Stan wall vndur þey priory. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* II. xiii. 91 No thing but thold custome. 1496 *Plumpton Corr.* p. ci, The said lands... & t'office of the Steward. 1529 *Cromwell* in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 58 Kept to those of my said Sonne. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. II. 100 Mr Whittington, schoolmaster to thenixmen. a 1533 Lo. BERNERS *Huon* vi. 13 Out of temperours fauore. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 278 His vnle temperour of Almayne. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Rich. III 27 b, Lo ye honorable courage of a kyng. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. iii. 241 Come, come, to th' purpose. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 60 Gently o're th' accusom'd Oke. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* vi. 405 Th' Almighty Fiat, and the Trumpet's Sound.

dial. c 1746 *COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) View Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) p. xxxix, Byth' Miss, th' owd story ogen. 1884 J. C. EGERTON *Sussex Folks & Ways* iii. 34, I can't swallow it nohow in de wurreld. 1888 *ADDY Sheffield Gloss.* 13 T' beas has got into t' corn. 1890 *BICKLEY Surrey Hills* xxix, Let 'ee words as did vor vather do vor son. 1892 M. C. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-talk* ii. 19 Gan inti d' hoos.

B. Signification.

I. Referring to an individual object (or objects).

* Marking an object as before mentioned or already known, or contextually particularized (e.g. 'We keep a dog. We are all fond of the dog').

1. The ordinary use.

805-a 1154 [see A. I. 2 a]. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 9 Stearra... gestod ofer ðer (vel hwer) was ðe cneht [Rushw. se cneht]. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 11 And gangende into þam huse hi gemetton þat cild. — John II. 7 Pat hig þa fatu mid wætere gefylidon. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 133 Sum of be seðe feld an uppe be stane... sun bi be weie. c 1200 OAMIN 1082 He toc be recless & te blod & 3ede upp to þatt alltrett. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 405 Quod be gone in be grene to Gawan be hende. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 186 Wel solle we habbe reupe... be on of be oþre. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 845 (Corp.) be soþ is þis, be Cut fel to be knight. c 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) to The emperor and is wif Loveden the child as hare lyf. 1530 *PALSGR.* 45 Where they saye in frenche le maistre, la dame, we saye in our tonge the mayster, the lady; so that this word the, with your counter veyleth bothe le and la. 1605 *CONGREVE Love for Love* iv. iv, What's the matter now? 1818 *CRUISE Digest* V. 494 That the recovery enured to the uses of the settlement, and therefore that the purchaser had no title. 1902 *GARDNER Hist. Eng. Ch.* 16th Cent. viii. (1903) 149 He re-considered the matter.

b. Placed before the relative pron. which (whilk) (arch.): see WHICH. *The one, the other*: see ONE, OTHER, TONE, TOTHER.

2. Used before a word denoting time, as the time, day, hour, moment: the time (etc.) in question, or under consideration; the time (now or then) present. *The while*: see WHILE.

[c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xlii. 348 Hie nan-wuhð godes ne maxon ða hwile gode brengan to dances.] a 1425 *CURSOR M.* 3889 (Trin.) be while holde lya in bedde þenne shal þow Rachel wedde. 1533 *BELLENDEN Liry* v. xxiii. (S. T. S.) II. 227 be said voce was contemptit and necliekit in be time. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Spr.* T. viii. 213 And, just at thinstant, all the canons plain from towne to Campe, from Campe to towne againe. 1780 *Mirror* No. 76 73 He comes there only as he does to the coffee-house, to enquire after the news of the day. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* liv. At the moment, the bell rang loudly in the hall. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 194 A tongue that ruled the hour. 1866 *NEWMAN Gerontius* ad fin., And I will come and wake thee on the morrow.

b. Used before numerals denoting years.

Now only with abbreviation, either in reference to certain historical events (see FIFTEEN A. 2, FORTY-FIVE), or in expressions denoting a particular decade of a century or of a person's life (see EIGHTY 2 b, FIFTY B. 2 b, etc.).

1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 60 Elizabeth died... about the 1684 of a consumption. a 1776 LD. AUCHINLECK in *Scotch Acts* (1844) I. Pref. 188, I take this Manuscript to have been wrote before the 1500, and it is clear it was not wrote before the 1455. a 1797, 1814 [see FIFTEEN A. 2]. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Ye have heard of a year they call the Forty-five. 1862 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* iii. 261 Dispersed over the Highlands to keep them in order after the '45. 1880, 1889 [see FIFTY B. 2]. *Mod.* I think it was in the early eighties.

c. The day, the morn, the night, in Sc. and north. dial. = to-day, to-morrow, to-night.

a 1300 [see MORN 3 c, d]. 13... *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 702 þe sun was þat time... Seven sith brighter þe dai [so Fairf.; Golt. to-day]. c 1475 *Raif Colgear* 301 Cum the morn to the Court. a 1602 in 'J. Carate' *Sc. Presb. Elog.* iii. 106, I have brought him to youn the day. a 1800 in *Burns' Wks.* (1800) I. 363 For he's far aboon Dunkel the night. 1814 [see DAY 2 b, 13 b].

3. Before the name of a unique object or one so considered, or of which there is only one at a time; e.g. the sun, the earth, the sea, the sky, the air, the world, the universe, the Almighty, the Lord, the

Messiah, the Saviour, the Gospel, the Bible, the abyss, the pit, the Devil, the Emperor, the Pope, the Kaiser, the Sultan, the Shah, etc.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 6 De hærend forðon woerig was of gonge. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 6 Aulixes under hæfde þem casere cyneric twa. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 254 Seo eorðe stem on ælemdind. *Ibid.* 268 Seo sæ and se mona gepwærcað him betweenan. *Ibid.* 274 Seo lyft, þonne heo astyres is, byð wind. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 82 þe deonel... is leas, and leasunges feder. a 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 185 Iwend me from the world. c 1400 *Brut* xxxvi. 33 þe Empe-roure... he... ordeynede a stronge power. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 Bi lawe... of þe kirk... ilk prest hæþ be same power to vse þe key in to ani man in þo poynt of dep, as þe pope. 1580 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* I. 69 To the Tuission of Thallmighie. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. i. 32 The Sunne, that measures heaven all day long. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxiv. 1 The earth is the Lords, and the fulnesse thereof. 1748 *CHESTERFIELD Lett.* 31 May, Sixtus the Vth... raised himself to the Popedom by his abilities. 1842 *TENNISON Beggar Maid* ii, As shines the moon in clouded skies.

b. With names of rivers, as the Amazon, the Thames; of mountains, groups of islands, or regions, in the plural, as the Alps, the Azores, the Indies; of places or mountains, in the sing., now only when felt to be descriptive, as the Land's End, the Lizard, the High Street, the Oxford Road, the Jungfrau, the Matterhorn, or when the has come down traditionally, as the Lennox, the Merse; exceptionally in the Tyrol. Formerly often used more widely.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Orosius* I. i. § 21 Seo Wisle is swyðe mycel ea... Seo Wisle lið ut of Weonodlande, and lið in Estmere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 154 Pat oþer wonder is Vpe be hul of þe pek. *Ibid.* 4740 Wippe was king of þe march, & ædelfred of humberlond. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dowry* II. i, I would they were at the Bermudas I 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Goth. Wars* II. 43 When the Venusius casts out cynders. 1761 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 52/1 The Devises. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 583 Th' Azores send Their jessamine. 1814 *SCOTT Waver.* xxxix, The travellers now... reached the Torwood. 1822 — *Nigel x*, I should like to see the broad Tay once more before I die; not even the Thames can match it, in my mind. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Mau* (ed. 2) 467 The Tupi, or native inhabitants of the Brazils. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 119 From the Land's End to the Straits of Dover.

c. With names of natural phenomena, seasons, etc., as the spring, the summer, the autumn, the winter, the day, the night; the wind, the cold, the clouds, etc.; of the points of the compass, as the north, the east (in OE. usually without article).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 274 Se wind hæfð mistlice naman on bocum. a 1300 [see EAST 2 b]. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 953 þe rayn ruede adoun, ridlande þikke. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* II. 2 We han seyn his sterre in the este. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 106 Vpon a fayr day, whar þe wynde blew. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 378 They That wing the liquid Air, or swim the Sea, Or haunt the Desert. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 749 God made the country, and nan made the town. 1791 — *Odys.* IX. 194 The rosy-finger'd daughter of the dawn.

† d. Formerly sometimes used before abstract sbs. See also DEATH 2, 12, LIFE 7, b. Obs.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 3 þa se Wisdom þa and seo Gescendwines þis leoð asungen hæfdon. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* c. iii. 35 On ðære æxundfulnesse mon forzielt his selfes. *Ibid.* xxxiii. 214 Ða geðyde lfe is modur... calra mægena... [he] forelett. c 1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* III. lxxiii. 146 þe pe stonþid more in very mekenes þan in propre exalta-cion. 14... *Pol. Ket. & L. Poems* (1903) 257 Ase... roust on þe knife, and ase deþ to be life. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xxi. 70 The prouost... cam sone toward the proude mayden in amours, and made to her the reuerence. *Ibid.* xlii. 74 So cam he toward blanchardyn. & gaf hym the goode nyght. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxliii. [ccxiii.] 605 If Lamoraboun wolde gyue them the herynge. 1588 *ALLEN Admon.* 11 A verie fable to the posterite.

4. With a class-name, to indicate the individual example most familiar to one, or with which one is primarily or locally concerned, e.g. the King, the Emperor (in mod. use), the Lord Mayor, the Town, the House, the Court, the Tower, the Abbey, the River, the Channel, the Flood, the Reformation, the Revolution; the Gospel, the Epistle (for the day).

c 1121 O. E. Chron. (Land MS.) an. 1106, To Eastan was se cyng æt Baðan. *Ibid.* an. 1120, An se archebisop Turstein... wearð þurb þone papan wið þone cyng acordad. a 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140, Some helden mid te king and sume mid þemperice. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 3 Segged þet þe lauerd baueð þar-of neode. *Ibid.* 5 þe iberden er on þe godspel bu ure drihten sende his... il. apostles. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20502 Pan spac þat leuedi... to þapostils euer-likan. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* I. (Arb) 68 Ye great ones in ye Court. 1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 26 To make his answer here at the barre. 1666 *EVELYN Diary* 13 Sept., The Queene was... in her cavalier riding habite. 1689 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 557 The house of commons... ordered... that the then judges should attend the house. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 1 Any bibliopolist, in or out of the Row. 1845 [see HOUSE 2 b, 1 d]. 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* I. i, He swears by the Road.

5. Formerly with names of branches of learning, arts, crafts, games, and pursuits. Now chiefly dial. Also generally with gerundial vbl. sbs. (arch.).

c 1325 [see CHESS 2 b, 1]. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xvii. 363 On a day kyng Mark played at the chesse. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* I. i. 37 The Mathematickes, and the Meta-physicskes Fall to them. c 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 89 Any man thought worth the looking on. 1739 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1774) I. 122 As you are now reading the

Roman History. 1768 H. St. JOHN in *Jesse Schwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 309, I regret the badness of our climate, and the being obliged to pass the remainder of my life in [it]. 1824 *MRS. CAMERON Pink Tippet* IV. 22 What was the use of my getting you taught the dress-making? 1887 *Wellington Weekly News* 3 Feb. (E.D.D.), Apprentices and improvers wanted to the millinery, to the dressmaking, to the currying. 1901 *Union Mag.* Apr. 1901, I had rather have seen ye at the joiner's like mase!

6. With names of literary or musical compositions, as plays, poems, anthems, etc.; also of newspapers and periodicals.

a 1225 *Anr.* R. 18 Pus doð... et te biginnunge of þe Venite. 1780 *Mirror* No. 99 7 The *Orestes* of the Greek poet. 1810 *SCOTT Lett.* in *Smiles Mem. J. Murray* 1891 I. 190 'Kehama'... will get it roundly in the Edinburgh Review. 1845 *GOSSE Ocean* IV. (1849) 159 Plato, in the *Timæus*, gives the fullest account. *Mod. The Times* has a leading article on the subject.

7. Formerly with names of languages; now only in consciously elliptical phrases, as from the German (sc. language or original).

1593 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 263 To borrow some lesser quarry of elocution from the Latine. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. i. ii. 77 You will... swear that I have a poore pennie-worth in the English. 1760 *Portia, Polite Lady* xi. 28 Let not your studying the French make you neglect the English. 1795 *SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain* xxii. (1799) 294 Every advantage that... a complete knowledge of the Arabic could afford. *Mod.* A new translation directly from the Hebrew.

8. With names of diseases, ailments, etc. Now more often omitted.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 314 Wið þære geolwan adle... genim þæs scearpan bistles moran and betonan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11819 In his heued he has þe scall þe scab oner-gas his bodi al. *Ibid.* 11825 þe gutte þe potage. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 325, I cacche þe croupe, þe cardiacke. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 281 It is myn entencion to speke of be dropesie. *Ibid.* 293 Of be cancre and be mormole. 1480, 1500-20 [see POK 2 b, 2]. 1560 *GAUDEN Brownrig* 225 Sharp fits of the stone. 1671 *CRESS WARWICK Autobiog.* (Percy Soc.) 9, I... fell... ill of the measles. 1743-1831 [see INFLUENZA]. 1787 J. BEATTIE *Scotticism* 291 He has got the cold, the fever, 1809 *SOUTHEY Lett. to Landor* 23 Apr., in *Life* (1850) III. 228, I instantly recognised the sound of the croup. 1839 — *Lett. to Mrs. Hodson* 18 Feb. *ibid.* VI. 381 A serious attack of the influenza. *Mod. (familiar)* I have the toothache.

9. Elliptically with the names of ships, as the (ship) Nicholas, and of taverns, as the Mermiad (tavern), theatres, and other well-known buildings.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 125 He was yn the Nicolas tyl Satur-day next folwyn. 1480 *MARKWORTH Chron.* (Camden) 13 Casten in preeue in the Markwale at London. 1521 in *Essex Rev.* XIII. 221 Out of the Barbana and the Mayflower, if God send them well home. a 1616 *BEAUMONT To Ben Jonson*, What things have we seen Done at the Mermaid? 1710 *SWIFT Trul.* to *Stella* 15 Oct., Prior and I... sat at the Smyrna till eleven. 1779 *Mirror* No. 32 75 Stopping at the George on his way home. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 24 Oct. 3/4 heading, Playlet at the Coliseum. *Mod.* The *Manretania* has made a record passage.

10. Before higher titles of rank, as the Emperor, King, Prince, Grand Duke, Marquess, Earl, Count (but not now when followed by the name, as King George, Prince Edward, Duke Humphrey, Earl Grey, Earl Simon), and with the corresponding female titles Queen, Duchess, etc.; also with some courtesy titles, as the Right Honourable, the Honourable, the Reverend, etc. See further LORD, LADY, and the other titles.

c 1121 O. E. Chron. (Land MS.) an. 1090, Se eorl of Norman-dige. *Ibid.* an. 1117, Se cyng of France and se eorl of Flandra. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 16 þe leudey fortune went hare hweel eche dnye. 1472 *SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 39 Robert of Ractlyff weddyd the lady Dymock. 1553 in *Andland Papers* (Camden) 119 The therle of Oxford claymeth thoffice of great chamberlayne of England. 1603 *SIR R. WILBERHAM Diary* (Camden) 60 The lord Thomas Howard made erle of Suffolk. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 44 The Marchionesse of Pembroke. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pra.* St. Eng. II. xv. (ed. 22) 188 The Lord Chief Justice. 1794 *MRS. RAD-CLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* I, 'The Chevalier Valancourt' said Emily, trembling extremely. 1827 *Edin. Weekly Trul.* 28 Feb., The absence of the Right Hon. the Lord Provost.

b. With the surnames of some Irish and Scottish chiefs of clans, as the O'Gorman Mahon, the Chisholm, the MacNab.

1561 *Inverness Sheriff Crt. Records* II. 15 Apr. (MS.), [Sederunt] the Dollace of Cantray. 1562 *Ibid.* 7 Apr., The jugis hes consigit hir to produce the samyn and to wairne the Dollace upon ane xv davis warning. 1647 *THACKERAY Mrs. Perkins's Ball* I. 4, I became acquainted with the Mulligan through a distinguished countryman... who... did not know the chieftain himself. 1880 A. M. SHAW *Mackintoshes* p. xxvii, Moy Hall, the residence of The Mackintoshes. 1910 *Daily Chron.* 1 Feb. 4/6 Three 'Thes' have sat in the House of Commons in our time: The O'Conor Don, The O'Donoghue of the Glens, and The O'Gorman Mahon. The MacDermott, K.C., was an Irish law officer in Liberal Governments.

c. Before names and titles of men, often in ME. a corruption of F. de, as in Robert the Bruce, Sir Simon the Montfort, the Mortimer, etc. arch.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1134 Sir Roger þe Mortimer. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 67 That... Robert the brwys, Erle of garryk Auch to succed to the kynryk. *Ibid.* 435 The Clyffurd schal thaim haif. c 1450 *Brut* 427 The Erle of Somersette and his brothir, and the Fytz-Waite. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 37 Charles A Parley with the Duke of Burgonie. *Burg.* Who craues A Parley with the Burgonie? 1814 *SCOTT Lett. of Isles* III. xxvii, As heroes think, so thought the Bruce.

d. Before the names of well-known singers, actresses, etc., in imitation of French and Italian usage. 1786 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* V. 32 The Siddons. 1796 *Publ. Advert.* 18 Nov. in T. Campbell *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. viii. 201 Last night the Siddons and the Kembles at Drury Lane, acted to vacancy. 1822 in *Byron's Works* (1846) 585/1 The Guiccioli was present. 1845 *Disraeli's Sybil* v. vii. Well, what do you think of the Dashville, Fitz?

11. *spec.* Used emphatically, in the sense of 'the pre-eminent', 'the typical', or 'the only.. worth mentioning'; as 'Caesar was the general of Rome', i.e. the general *par excellence*; the being often stressed in speech (87), and printed in italics.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 257 In the history of Henry the fourth, by Father Daniel, we are surprised at not finding him the great man. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc., Germ. Playeur* (1872) II. 97 Dr. Klingemann...so superlative is his vigour...we might even designate him the Playwright. 1863 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he Successful?* vi. (Cent.) Joel Burns was a rich man, as well as the man of the place. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 131 The axe was pre-eminent the implement of antiquity. 1904 S. G. TALLENTYRE *Life Voltaire* II. xxxv. 144 His Commentary remains unrivalled, and is still the text-book on Cornhill.

12. With any part of the body of a person previously named or indicated, instead of the corresponding possessive pronoun; as 'he took him by the hand', i.e. *his* hand. So with *heart*, *soul*, used *fig.*; also with parts of personal attire.

1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137. He bended [hoom] up bi the fet. bi the humpes, other bi the hefed. 13.. R. ALIS. (Bodl. MS.) 2276 Fulbur he smoot upon by rygge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 213 That love...Ne schal nocht take hem by the sleeve. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 115. I shall knap hym on the crowne That standys in my gate. 1583-93 GARENE *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 220 Ruffes of a Syse, stiffe starcht to the necke. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 206 I to put the finger in the eie and weepe. 1789 Mrs. PROCTER *Journ. France* I. 306 Heavy lace robins ending at the elbow. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. To be banged by the neck, till he was dead. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 209-12 Pale was the perfect face. And the voice trembled and the hand.

b. Used colloquially with names of relatives, as *the wife*, *the mother* = my (your) wife, mother.

1838 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* No. 210 (1839) V. 9/1 What shall I say to the wife? 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* I. vii. 'It's a long while since the governor was here', remarked Mr. Charles Larkyns, very unfilially. 1888 The Mater [see MATER 3]. 1891 DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in Lond.* 82 The mother and sisters would like to call upon you. 1900 The pater...the mater [see PATER 3]. 1901 W. CHURCHILL *R. Carvell* xlv. (1) sent off an express to Patty and the Mother last night.

c. Before OWN (a. 2 b) and SELF (C. 1 c), q. v.

13. Used before names of weights and measures, in stating a rate: as (*so much*) *the pound*, *gallon*, *yard*, *day*, etc. Cf. A. Adj. 2 4, PEN III. 2.

1467 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 65. iijij hert latthe, pris be hondrid, vij d. iijm transsum, be ml x d. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Sold for iij li. sterling the pack. 1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Eduw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 That all colored clothes...shall waye fourscore pounde the pece at the lest. 1566-7 S. FINCH *in Hist. Croydon App.* (1783) 153 Bricklayers...have xvd. apiece the day. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 418 Appointing them xij d. the weeke to each person. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 118 They are very dear, ten reals the couple. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 284/2 The sherds run about 250 pieces to the bushel.

b. So with prepositions *by*, *in*, *† on*... chiefly with reference to time, as (*so much*) *by the day* = (*so much*) each day.

1477-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 79 Paid to Sir Iohn Colyns... at vijis. iij d. by the quarter. 1530 TINDALE *Ann. More* III. i. Wks. (1572) 204/2, I finde in all ages that men...havesuffred feith by the hundred thousandes in resisting their doctrine. 1533 *Acc. Lad. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 151 To Thomas Scott passing in Ingland with writings and credence to the King...to him on the day iij li. 1613 SHAKS. *Ilen. VIII.* v. iv. 33 What should you doe, But knock 'em downe by th' dozens? 1631 LITWOG *Trav.* vi. 298 The Dromidiory...will ride about 80 miles in the day. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art Sinking* xiii. 116 It may be...let out by the day. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxxix. He would sit and avail himself of its accommodations...by the half-hour together. 1883 Sia J. C. DAV *in Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 206 Etymologically considered, a journeyman is one who is employed by the day.

** Marking an object not before mentioned, but now identified by a clause, phrase, or word.

14. Where the object is defined by a relative clause, the stands before the object. (The relative pronoun may be suppressed: cf. THAT *rel. pron.* 10.)

In mod. Eng. more emphatically expressed by *that*: see THAT *dem. adj.* 3. The OE. form did not distinguish these: *þæt spell* may be rendered 'that story' or 'the story'.

900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* Pref. (1890) 2 Ic ðe sende þæt spell, þæt ic niwan awrat be Angel ðeode & Seaxum. 971 *Blíckl. Hom.* 71 Seo menig þe þær beforan ferde. c. 975 *Rukw. Gosp.* Mark II. 4 þa þere in ðære þe corð-crypel læg. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 104 þæt sindon þe tē þe þane mete breacþ. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 þe holic tid þat me clepeð aduent. c. 1250 O. Kent. *Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 26 Te dai ase iouerd...i-bore was. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1705 þe werkes þat i werc in his nam. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* II. 9 Loo! the sterre, the whiche thei saien in este, wente bi fore hem. 1472 J. PASTON *in P. Lett.* III. 75, I am not the man I was. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. i. 83 The man that hath no musick in himselfe...Is fit for treasons [etc.]. 1697 T. BROWN *Dispens.* i. Wks. 1709 III. iii. 67, I have known the Time, when I could go out and pick up 10 or 12 l. in a Morning. 1715-20 *Pope's Iliad* xxiv. 256 Let us give To grief the wretched days we have to live. 1784

COWPER *Task* III. 141 The man, of whom His own coevals took but little note. 1805 WORDSW. *on Pele Castle*, The light that never was, on sea or land. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* I. ii. (1891) 1. 48 But the passage I have quoted suggests a second observation.

15. Where the object is defined by a following phrase with prep. (esp. of, repr. an OE. genitive).

971 *Blíckl. Hom.* 55 Þeh he...gehyre þa word þes halgan godspelles. c. 1121 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1116, On þisum ylcan geare bærnde eall þæt mynstre of Burh. 1122 *Ibid.*, Se burch on Gleawecastre. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Heo habbeð þe nome of cristene. c. 1290 Edmund Conf. 387 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 442 In þe toun of wyrcestre bi-tidde þæt selue cas. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) II. 41 Tweie perilous places in þe see of myddel erpe. 1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 65 Also þe thyrday in þe Whitson weke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* IX. Prol. 7 Honestie is the way to worthynes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 45 Like the poore Cat I' th' Adage. a. 1734 *North Exam.* I. i. § 23 (1740) 26 In the telling of this Story. 1764 *GAY Candidate* 12 Just like the picture in Rochester's book. 1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Introd. vii. The Sir Charles Sedley of political morality. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.*, Jan. 42 Midmost the time 'twixt noon and dusk. 1908 R. BAIGES SEL. *Poems R. W. Dixon* (1909) p. xii. The Oxford of 1850 was singularly unsympathetic.

b. With an object defined by an infinitive phrase with *to* (where *the* may sometimes be rendered 'that...needed or proper...').

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 966 Alle the folke that ys a lyve Ne ban the kunnyng to dyscryve The thinges that I herde there. 1642 MILTON *Sonn.* viii. 13 The power To save th' Athenian Walls from ruine bare. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 225 We had the Comfort to be pitted. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* I. iii. (1891) I. 80, I am not the person to be jealous of such facts.

c. With an object particularized by a pple.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Saltit*, the 12 Priests of Mars instituted by Numa Pompilius. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 3) ix. 81 The privileges accorded...to the merchants of the Hanse Towns. *Mod.* The book lying on your table.

16. The stands before a sb. defined by another sb. (usually a proper name) in apposition, as *the poet Virgil*.

c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 8 Se hebst beorg Olimpus. *Ibid.* § 9 On westende Africa, neh þam george Athlans. 1070 O. E. Chron. Toforan þam papan Alexandre. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Of clene lifaðe spec þe prophete isaia. c. 1200 ORMIN Ded. 257 Patt...boc...Apokalypsis, Uss wrat te postell Sanct Johan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7956 Þe king...made...þe bissop oðe...vorsuerie engeland. 1529 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 325 The Jentylwoman your wyff. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 442 The huntress Dian.

b. More usually the proper name precedes. (Regularly so when the whole phrase becomes a recognized appellation, as *William the Conqueror*.)

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 39 Becon ionas ðes witgō [Rukw. tacen Ionas se witgā]. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* iii. 1 On þam dazum com iohannes se fulluhtere. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 And danið þe prophete spekeð in an salm. 13.. *Stac. Rome* (Vernon MS.) 238 Sent Ion þe Ewangelist. c. 1400 *Brut* 299 About saint Lukes day þe ewangelist. 1599 *NASHE Letter Stuffe* (1871) 23 Their barony by William the Conqueror, conveyed over to them. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 334 Bourdaloue the physician was another favourite.

17. The is used with a sb. particularized or described by an adjective. The adj. usually precedes, but sometimes follows the sb.: in either case *the* stands first as *the good man*, *the church militant*. (An adj. or pple. with a modifying addition regularly follows the sb., as 'the grass wet with dew', 'the tools needed for the work': cf. 15 c.)

A particularizing adj. often becomes a permanent epithet, as in the *Black Prince*, the *Lesser Bear*, the *Red Campion*, the *Great Exhibition*, the *Green Park*, the *Yellow Sea*, the *Count of County Palatine*, the *Prince Imperial*; the adj. and sb. may then be treated as name of a unique object, as in 3.

c. 860 O. E. Chron. an. 853, þy Rycan gearde sende ðeþelwulf cuning ðelred his sunu to Rome. 885 *Ibid.*, Se fore spreca here. c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 4 Her endað so fiordæ boc...and onginð so fiordæ. 971 *Blíckl. Hom.* 5 Se heofonlic cuning. 1008-11 *Laws of ðeðelred* v. c. 22 § 1 On þam halzan dæge. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 þa oðre men...stizen uppon þe godes cunnes treowe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1491 Among the goddes hye it is affermed...Thou shalt [etc.]. c. 1400 *Brut* 26 She was þe ryst heire of his lande. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. vi. (1859) 76 The chierche militant, that labourere here in erthe. a. 1536 *Calisto & Melibee* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 64 The mighty and perdurable God be his guide. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verse* in *Steele Gl.* etc. (Arb.) 37 Vse your verse after thenglishe phrase. 1662 *Perry's Diary* 20 Oct., Saw the so much desired by me picture of my Lady Castlemaine. 1710 *Steele Tatler* No. 208 P. 1 They had the quite contrary Effect. 1750 *Gray Elegy* xiv, The dark unfaithful caves of ocean. 1819 *Shelley Prometheus Unb.* III. iii, The progeny immortal Of Painting, Sculpture, and rapt Poesy. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. xi. 262 The Long or Pensionary Parliament of Charles II. 1866 S. J. STONE *Hymn*, 'The Church's one Foundation' iv, And the great Church victorious Shall be the Church at rest.

b. So with proper names of persons or places: e.g. *the judicious Hooker*. c. But when the adj. becomes a permanent epithet, *the* and the adj. usually follow: e.g. *Alfred the Great*; so with ordinal numerals following names of sovereigns or popes, as *Edward the Seventh*.

b. c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 8 Þæt land þe mon hætt seo lesse Asia. c. 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 269 Sate the good Iupiter. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. i. 39 The fresch goldyn Venus. 1638 MILTON *L'Allegro* 86 Their savory dinner...Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* Pref. 13 The divine Newton (whose

Works will last as long as the Sun and Moon). 1906 F. THOMSON *To Eng. Martyrs* 163 That utterance...Of the doomed Leonidas.

c. c. 893 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. iv. 36 Be ðam cweðð Salomon se snotta. 971 *Blíckl. Hom.* 15 Hit is Hæleð se Nazarenica. a. 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 273 (Gr.) þa xit on orde stode Eadweard se langa. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1861 Seint elyne þe geode. c. 1400 GOWER *In Fraunce of Peace* I O worthi noble kyng, Henry the ferthe. 1484 *Caxton Curial* 5 For to them whom fortune the variable hath most hylely lyfte up. 1558 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1880) 475 Patrick Fitz Symon, theldor, and William Byrsall, the younger. 1686 [ALLIX] *Dissert.* I. in W. Hopkins *Katharismus* Body & Bl. (1688) 8 Charles the bald chose to consult him. *Mod.* George the Fourth's Bridge in Edinburgh.

18. *spec.* When a sb. is particularized by a superlative, or by an ordinal number (see also 17 c), the latter is regularly preceded by *the*.

c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 22 Se þam se þæt swiftost hors hafað. 971 *Blíckl. Hom.* 5 Deofol...besaw þone ærestan wifmon. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John i. 39 Hit was þa seo teode ðit Lindisf. ðio teigðal. c. 1000-1175 [see FURTHER] a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Eien beoð...ie. ecrete armes of lecherie priches. c. 1200 *Havelok* 9 He was þe wictheste man at nede. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 187 This was the most vnkindest cut of all. 1606 C. POTTER *tr. Sappho's Hist. Quarrels* 110 The most Potent Princess of Italy. 1748 *Smollett Rod. Rand.* I. In terms the most hyperbolic. 1759 *SARAH FIELING* *Cleas of Delwyn* I. 149 Ready to take fire at every the least Provocation. 1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix, Th' longest lane will have a turning. 1890 *Ld. ESKIN in Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 692/1 The case...is of the greatest possible weight. *Mod.* The first Consul, the hundredth time.

b. The also stands before the same adjs. when used absolutely.

c. 1000 *ALFRED Gram.* xlix. (Z) 282 *Sextus*, se sexta. c. 1175 *Pater Noster* in *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Þæt bridd is þes monnes wil. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33-4 Per hyeþ six poyns [of sloth]...þe herste is onbozsmesse...þe bridd is grochyng. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. viii. 812 Amonge the thyckest of the pree. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 1 Who is the greatest in the kyngdom of heven? 1622 in *Seton Life Earl of Dunfermline* vi. (1882) 141 note, [He] took sickness the first of June 1622. 1779 *Mirror* No. 27 P. 1 With the best and most affectionate of husbands. 1779 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 14 Your letter of Tuesday the 19th, was brought to me on Monday. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett. to T. Southey* 5 Jan. in *Life* (1850) II. 3 These vile taxes will take twenty pounds from me, at the least. 1822 M. AAROLD *Youth of Nat.* 71 Too deep for the most to discern. *Mod.* The third appears to be the best.

II. Referring to a term used generically or universally. * *With a singular sb.*

19. Before the name of an animal, plant, or precious stone, used generically.

Not now used with *man* or *woman*, etc. as opposed to *child*, *boy*, *girl*, or the like: cf. *the dog* is the friend of *man*; *man* has tamed the dog; *the child* is father of the man; you can see the woman in the little girl. Formerly *se man*, *se fenne*: cf. *Ger. der mensch*, *F. l'homme*.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 6 Ac se mann ana gæþ uprith. c. 893 - *Oros.* III. xi. § 3 Þonne seo lo bringð his hungreþum hwelpum hwæt to etanne. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 þe tadde...ne mei itimen to eten hire fulle. a. 1225 *Juliana* 20 Hire loofliche leon...rudi as þe rose. 13.. K. ALIS. (Bodl. MS.) 1819 Men dreden hym...So chalf þe bere, & shep þe wolf. c. 1440 *LYDG. Mors, Shep, & G.* 344 The Goos may gagle, the hors may pryke & prauce...A-geyn the lamb. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 The Diamande is engendered in the mynes of India, Ethiopia, and Cyprus. a. 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 21 The hart, the hynd, the dæ, the rac, the fowmarty, and the foxe. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xx. 45 The Colewort, Colifoure, and Cabidge in their season. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 147 At thee the ruby lights its deepening glow. 1797 *HOLCROFT Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlv. 93 They sell the heifer to the butcher. 1832 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Burleigh* (1889) 236 Burleigh...was of the willow, and not of the oak. 1854 BUSHMAN in *Circ. Se.* I. 290/2 It purrs like the Cat.

b. Generally, with the name of anything used as the type of its class; e.g. with the names of musical instruments, tools, etc.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* iii. 10 Ys seo [Hattun syo] æx to ðæra treowa wurtrumum asett. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2329 Per moughte men here...þe gleyemen on þe tabour dinge. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Havelok* 759 The rote, and the recordour, The trumpe, and the talburn. 1589 *PITTENHAM Eng. Poetie* I. xix. (Arb.) 57 To be...song to the harpe. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 454 A red mome that...betokend, Wracke to the sea-man, tempest to the field. 1614 B. JOHNSON *Barth. Fair* III. ii, A notable hot Baker 'twas when hee ply'd the peele. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 52 P. 3 The renowned British Hippocrates of the pestle and mortar. 1746 *FRANCIS Horace, Epist.* I. x. 7 You keep the Nest, I love the rural Mead, The brook, the mossy Rock and woody Glade. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 629 The ront is folly's circle. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* III. xxiii, The lad can deftly touch the lute, And on the rote and viol play. 1839 *LYTTON Richelieu* II. ii. 308 The pen is mightier than the sword. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 443 Zola has democratised the novel in another fashion.

o. Before *body*, *mind*, *soul*, or parts, functions, and attributes of these. (See also BODY *sb.* 1, MIND *sb.* 17.)

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 Seo færgenes...þæa lichoman. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 25 Hu oys seo sawl selre þonne mete. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Iene þe eren. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Þe oðer riwle is al wiðuten, & riwled þe licome. 13.. K. ALIS. (Bodl. MS.) 6245 A folk...ronz as bera to þe honde. c. 1280 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 103 Rychesse...ryven be soule. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 85 His effect is properly to comforte þe brayn, þe herte, and þe stomak. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlvii. 6 Trew luvv ryvis for the splene. 1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Loys le Roy* 24 Nothing offending, or displeasing the eare.

1691 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 361 How accidentally oftentimes does the thing... offer it self to the mind. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. 1. 30 To think the eye itself a percipient. 1841 THACKERAY *Men & Pict.* 109 [They] pall on the palate.

d. With names of days of the week, as on the Monday, i.e. on Monday of any or every week, on Mondays generally.

1340 *Ayeb.* 213 *pe* zonday is more holy þanne þe zeterday. 1450 CARGAVE *Life St. Augustine* 16 *þat* sche used to fast þe Saturday. c.1500-1671 [see SATURDAY 1]. 1854 MACAULAY *Speeches* 409 On the Sunday he goes perhaps to Church. *Ibid.* 553 He returns to his labours on the Monday.

20. Before a word of individual meaning used as the type of a class of persons.

c.897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xii. 74 *Dæs* biscepes weorc... *Dæs* hierdes life. *Ibid.* xiii. (heading), Hu se lareow sceal beon clene on his mode. a.900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* Pref. ii. (1890) 6 *Done* leornere ic nu... *Ibid.* c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Ah þenne þe preost hit deð in his muþe. a.1235 *Ancr. R.* 84 *Pe* vikelare ablent þene mon. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxi[i]. 10 Many betyngis ben of the synnere. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlv. 13 The carpenter (or ymage caruer) taketh me the tymbre, and spredeth forth his lyne. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 334, I... craue patience of the catholike Reader. 1660 HEXHAM *Eng. Dutch Dict.* (title-p.), A compendious Grammar for the Instruction of the Learner. 1681 *Drvoen Abs. & Achit.* 655 But where the witness failed, the prophet spoke. 1720 WATTS *Mor. Songs* i. 1, 'Tis the voice of the Shuggard. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 35 To ride with a lash whip; it shows the sportsman. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Addison (1887) 791 Steele... was much of the rake and a little of the swindler. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1280 As careful robins eye the delver's toil.

b. esp. in phr. To act, be, play the man, the soldier, etc. = to sustain the character of a man, a soldier, etc.; to do that which is manly, soldier-like, etc.: see PLAY v. 34.

1426 AUDELEY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 Thai play not the fole. c.1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babees Bk.* 84 Saue thy selfe, play the man, being compelde. 1642 W. PAICE *Serm.* 40 Playing the druggsters or hucksters with it for gaine. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iii. 47 To act the rebel. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 486, I will contrive to be the man. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* iv. (1865) 93 To act the knave is but a round-about way of playing the fool.

21. With an adjective used absolutely, usually denoting an abstract notion: e.g. the beautiful, that which is beautiful.

c.1420 ?LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 882 In stede of the bettyr the worse they they ches. 1506 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 80, I will be free, Even to the uttermost. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Rand.* xxii, A nose inclining to the aquiline. 1756 BURKE (title) Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvi, 8 Ring out the false, ring in the true. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* vi. iii, There is too much reason why we should do the little we can to respect it now.

* * With a pl. sb. used universally.

22. With a sb. in the plural, chiefly the name of a nation, class, or group of people, where the = 'those who are'; 'the... taken as a whole'. Also with family surnames, as 'the Joneses are of Welsh origin'.

c.1200 ORMIN 188 He shall turnenn þurh biss spell þe trowwþelasse leode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 87 *þe* saxons... Seve kynges made in engeland. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Pref. c.ij b, Neyther the Grekes [nor] the Ruthens. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 246 The bodie... was afflicted on the East by the Persians, on the West by the Gothes. 1783 JUSTAMONO tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* III. 380 The Rima... is not yet well known to the botanists. 1816 CRABBE *Eng. Synonymes* 139/2 The Tarquins were banished from Rome. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 429 These laws of sight the Greeks made it their business to analyse.

23. Before an adjective or participle having a plural application (usually of persons), as the poor, those who or such as are poor.

c.897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xxiii. 175 *Da* world-wisan... *da* dysezan. a.1300 *Prayer* 26 in O.E. *Misc.* 193 *Þe* þe þe hungrie mete and te nakede iwede. 1362 LANGOL. P. Pl. A. Prol. 18 Alle maner of men þe mene and þe riche. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 7 Vysyte the seke. 1526 TINDALE *Johu* xii. 8 The povre all wayes shall ye have with you. 1671 MILTON P. R. iv. 157 Nothing will please the difficult and nice. 1742 GRAY *Ode Spring* ii, How low, how little are the Proud, How indigent the Great! 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xxxiv, Here ceased the swift their race, here sunk the strong. 1817-18 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 254-5 He was a coward to the strong: He was a tyrant to the weak.

b. A pa. pple. so used may retain its verbal construction or complement. (In this case those is now more used than the.)

c.1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 3 *He...* clypode þa gelaðodan to þam gyltum. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 49 Dignities which intile the invested with them, with a preeminence above all other persons. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Jesuit*, The professed of this order renounce... all preference, and especially prelacy. 1817-18 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 474 Thou knowest what a thing is Poverty Among the fallen on evil days.

c. as Demonstrative (or quasi-personal) pronoun. In late OE. and early ME., when *þe* was substituted for the earlier masc. *se*, and subsequently became the general form of the definite article (see A. 1 a β and 9), it was also used for some time as demonstrative pronoun, = the (man), that, he, esp. as antecedent to a relative; thus early ME. *þe* *þe* or *þe* *þat* for OE. *se* *þe*, = that (man) that, he that. The fem. was *þeo* *þe* (for OE. *seo* *þe*) she

that; the pl. *þi* *þe* those that, they that. (The neuter was commonly *þet* *þe* or *þette*.)

c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 3 *Dæs* is forðon ðe ðe [Rushw. seþe] gecwoeden was ðerh esaias. *Ibid.* xv. 24 *De* *vel* he [L. ipse] soðlice onduarde. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 *þe* ðet bið mid þen halia gast itend. *Ibid.* 109 *þe* ðe hord on heouene riche. a.1200 *Moralt Ode* 217 (MS. Eg.) *þe* ðe [MS. 7. þe þat] godes milce sechð, iwis he mai is [v. rr. ha, hi] finde. *Ibid.* 219 *þe* [v. rr. Se þet, þe þat] deð his wille mest, he hæued wurst mede. a.1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Mesire, þeo deð also þeo is betere þen ich am. *Ibid.* 86 Ase þe þe seid to þe knihte þet robbed [etc.].

† The, particle (conj., adv.), relative pron. Obs. Forms: 1-4 *ðe*, *þe*, (2 *þa*, 2-3 *þa*). [OE. *þe*, app. an unstressed or worn-down case or derivative formation from the stem *þa-* of THAT demonstr. and rel. pron. Thought by some to be a worn-down locative case. Cf. Goth. *þe-i*, *þei*, conj., similarly used.]

1. Used as a conjunction introducing clauses of various kinds: = THAT conj.

Beowulf 1334 Heo þa fæhðe wræc þe þu gyztran niht grendel cwealde. *Ibid.* 1436 He on holme was sunðes þe sænra ðe hyne swalla for-nam. c.1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxliii. 4 Hwæt is se manna, mihiz Drihten, þe þu him cuðlice cypan woldest? a.1250 *Out & Night*. 941 *þe* Nihtegale... wiste wel... *þe* wrapþe binyneþ monnes rad.

b. spec. After comparatives: Than.

c.897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xlv. 318 Ne hie selfe ðy betran ne talien þe ða oðre. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 215 *Da* he þa hæfde twæm læs þe twentiz wintra. c.1000 *ALFRED* *Hom.* I. 154 *Peos* worulð... *þe* ðe gelicere ðære ecan worulde, þe is sum cweartren leothum dæge. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 If ðe heoð strengre þe heo. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 *þe* holi gost com... and alithe hem of brihtere and of festerre bilene þe hie heden cr. a.1250 *Out & Night*. 564 Na more þe ðe a wreche wranne.

c. As correlative conjunction: 'hwæþer... þe...', 'þe... þe...'; 'whether... or...'. c.888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 6 Hwæþer þincð þe þonne þæt þa þing sien, ðe ðara soðena geselða limu, þe sio geselð self? 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 97 Hwider he gelædaz sy, þe to wite, þe to wuldre. c.1000 *ALFRED* *Hom.* II. 120 *Da* Gregorius befran, hwæþer þæs landes folc cristen were ðe hæden. c.1205 *LAV.* 16812 *Do* þine iwille Whaðer swa þu wilt don, þa us slæn þa us an-hon. a.1250 *Out & Night*. 1064 Hwæþer þu wilt wif þe meýde. *Ibid.* 1408 Sei me soþ if þu hit wost Hwæþer doþ wurde fleys þe gost. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4507 In woch half turne he nuste, þe weþer est þe west.

2. Relative particle. a. Appended to adverbs and adverbial expressions of time, place, etc., to make them relative or conjunctive. Cf. THAT conj. 6. Also in *for þan þe* because that, *ær þan þe* before that, and the like. 835 *Charter of Abba in O. E. Texts* 447 *Da* hwile ðe þin hit mid clennisse gehaldan wile. c.1160 *Hattun Gosp.* Mark viii. 24 *Pa* þe he hine be-seaz. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 *Pa* þe heo comen on midden þere se. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 *þe* fifteald mihten þe god him gef þu þe he him shop. a.1240 *Ureison* 36 in *Cott. Hom.* 193 *þe* ðe neure deað ne com.

b. Hence as a temporal adverb (= *þa*, *þa þe*): When. c.1205 *LAV.* 263 *Peos* zunge wiman iwerd hire mid chilðe, þe 3et leouede Asscanius. *Ibid.* 4150 *þe* [c.1275 þo] Dunewale haende ised, al his folc huede þene rad. a.1300 *Harrow. Hell* (MS. L.) 42 *þe* [MS. E. þan] he com þere þo [MS. E. þan] seyd he asse y shal noupe telle þe.

3. As relative pronoun: That, who, which.

In OE. repr. any case or number. Also with ellipsis of antecedent, = he who, that which, what, = THAT rel. pron. 3. 805-31 *Charter of Oswulf in O. E. Texts* 444 Ic ðe ðas gesetnesse sette. 847 *Charter of Aðelwulf in O. E. Texts* 434 *Donon* to ðæm beorge ðe mon hæteð æt ðæm holne. c.888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 His sio hea goodnes þe he full is. *Ibid.* xxxv. § 4 (3) *þæt* ðu mæge þy bet gefelan ðe ic ðe... recce. c.893 - *Oros.* II. i. 4 *þy* iclan gear þe Romana rice weaxan ongan. a.1000 *Ags. Metr.* v. 11 *Seo* þe ær gladu onsiene was. c.1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 *Fæder* ure þu þe eart on heofonum. - John i. 26 To middes eow stod þe [Lindisf. ðone] 3e ne cunnon. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140, Alle þe men me mid him heoldon. a.1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 *Alra* þara þinge þe on paradis beoð. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 *þe* þe pre kinges þe comen of estriche. c.1205 *LAV.* 41 *Wace* was ihoten þe wel couþe writen. a.1250 *Out & Night*. 1386 (Cott. MS.) For heo beoþ wode, þe [v. rr. þat] hute nest goþ to brode. a.1300 *Harrow. Hell* (MS. L.) 24 *Moyses*, þe holy wyht [MS. whyht], þe heude þe lawe to 3enie ryht. 13... *Cursor M.* 24377 (Edin.) Wit hard thanis þe [other MSS. þat] he þrow þa sæu þat he to ðed him drew. c.1350 *Will. Palerne* 4427 *Sche*, went Into a choys chamber þe clerli was painted. c.1460 *Osney Regr.* 166 *He* Bryngeth also Anober charter... the wyrtysht orig. Cartam... que testatur that the Same Nicoll yafe [etc.]. *Ibid.* 170 For þe Sowle of my fladur Robert Doyly þe þat same church foundid.

b. When the relative was governed by a preposition, the latter followed before the verb.

a.900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 885, He sende him... þære rode dæl þe Crist on þrowde. c.1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ii. 4 *þæt* heð þe se lama on læz.

c. In Old English the relative was also expressed by adding *þe* to the demonstrative pronoun *se*, *seo*, *þæt*; thus, *se-þe*, *seo-þe*, *þæt-þe* or *þette*, *þes-þe*, *þam-þe*, etc.; but this combination scarcely survived after 1100.

835 *Charter of Abba in O. E. Texts* 448 Swælc monn se ðe to minum ærle foe. c.893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 8 *Seo* ilce bræ... seo ðe næst was. c.1000 *ALFRED* *Gen.* vi. 2 *Hiz*... namon him wif of eallum þam, þa þe hiz gecuron. c.1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 3 *Dys* ys se ðe ðam ðe gecwoeden ys

a.1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 *Se* soðe sceppende se þe ane is god. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He is ilcesced þe þe her cumet on drihtenes nome.

d. To express the genitive case whose, of which, þe or se ðe was followed by a possessive pronoun: cf. THAT rel. pron. 9.

a.800 CYNWULF *Elene* 162 *Se* God... þe þis his beacen was. c.850 O. E. *Martyrol.* 118 *þære* fæmnan tid þe hire noma was sancta Anatolia. a.900 *Fæstn.* 111 (1 Thorpe) Eadig hyf þæt kynne, þe swygc God byð heora God. a.1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1011, Elmtur... þe se arch. Elfeah ær 3enereð his life.

The (ðe, ða), adv. Also 3 *þeo*. [OE. *þe*, originally locative or instrumental case of the demonstrative and relative pron. *se*, *seo*, *þæt*. In OE. interchanging with *þy*: see THY adv.]

1. Preceding an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, the two words forming an adverbial phrase modifying the predicate.

The radical meaning is 'in or by that', 'in or by so much', e.g. 'if you sow them now, they will come up the sooner'; 'he has had a holiday, and looks the better', to which the pleonastic 'for it' has been added, and the sentence at length turned into 'he looks the better for his holiday'.

c.897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xvii. 122 *Oft* sio wund bið ðas þe wiersæ & dy mare. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 *þe* cleopede god þe ner Moyses him to. c.1205 *LAV.* 30597 *Oft* þere brede he æt some þer after him was þæt bet. c.1290 *Beket* 1252 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 142 He chaungede is name, þe sikerloker forto go. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 3651 (Cott.) *þæt* he þe mai þe less mistru, þou sal sai þou ert esau. 1398 *TREvisa Earth. De P. R. v.* xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), He [the stomach] is rowge... to holde þe better þe mete þat he fongþ. c.1430 *Hov. Gd. Wife taught Dau.* 191 in *Babees Bk.* 41 *þe* work is þe sonner do þat hap many handis. 1526 TINDALE *Johu* xix. 8 When Pilate herde that sayinge, he was the moare afrayde. 1388 WYCLIF, he dredde the more. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 33 That... I may beare armes... The rather, since that fortune hath this day Given to me the spoile of this dead knight. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* iv. i, 'Tis not to be help'd now. *Lit.* The more's my Miseric. 1782 A COWPER *Mut. Forbearance* 24 Your favrite horse Will never look one hair the worse. 1838 RUSKIN *Ess. Painting & Music* § 24 Wks. 1903 I. 285 And if others do not follow their example... the more fools they. 1883 *Lav Times* 27 Oct. 425/1 What student is the better for mastering these futile distinctions?

† b. In phrase the less (the), (= L. *quominus*), OE. *þe-læs* *þe*, Early ME. (*þe*) *lest*, now *LEST* conj. q. v. [c.825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 12 *Dyles* hwonne eorsie dryhten.] 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 65 *þe* læs hi us besenean on helle grund. c.1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Johu v. 14 Ne synga þa, þe-læs þe be on sumon þingon wyrs getide. a.1200 in *Napier O. E. Glosses* i. 3675 *þe* læste 3eundre. [1175: see LEST conj.]

2. The... the... by how much... by so much; in what degree... in that degree... [= L. *quo... eo...*, Gr. *ὅσῳ... τοσούτῳ*...]; denoting proportional dependence between the notions expressed by two clauses, each having the + a comparative; one the being demonstrative, and the other relative. The relative clause usually comes first, e.g. 'The more one has, the more one wants'; but the Order may be reversed, as 'One wants the more, the more one has'; and in either order the comparative in the relative clause is sometimes followed by *that*, e.g. 'the more that one has'. In OE. commonly *þy*; ME. *þi*, *þe*: see THY adv.

c.897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. Pref. 5 *Ðæt* her ðy mæra wisdom on londe wære, ðy we ma 3eðeða cniðon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7547 *þe* more þæt a mon can, þe more wurpe he is. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* LV. xii. 95 *þe* more we trace þe Trinite, þe more we falle in fantasye. c.1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) v. 14 *þy* eþelder ic es, þe whittier it waxes. c.1440 *Alphabet of Tales* i Yitt þai er ay þe langer þe wers. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen.* IV. iv. 445 Though the Camomile, the more it is troden, the faster it growes; yet Youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it weares. 1690 T. SAUNDERS in 11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. vii. 112 As to our sea affairs... the lesse I say the better. 1771 in J. Watson *Fedburgh Abbey* (1894) 98 The bells must be removed, and the sooner the better. c.1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* 1. 208 The smaller a lens is, and the more its convexity, the nearer is its focus, and the more its magnifying power. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* iv, The less said the sooner mended. 1874 NICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 26 The higher the windows are from the ground the better. *Proverbial expression.* The more, the merrier.

The, obs. form of THEE pers. pron., THEE v. 1, to prosper, THEY, THIGH, THOUGH.

The, the, obs. forms of TEA.

Thead (þid). Now dial. Also 4 *þede*, 5-6 *thede*. [Etymology unascertained.] A brewer's strainer; = TAP-HOSE: see quot. a.1825.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1717 Bifore þy borde hatz þou bro3t beuerage in þede. c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 490/1 Thede, bruarys instrument, *qualis*. 1530 *Falsgr.* 280/1 Thede a brewars instrument. a.1835 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Thead*, the tall wicker strainer placed in the mash-tub over the hole in the bottom, that the wort may run off clear. c.1850 *Catalogue in Leicester Gloss.* (1881), Spiggot and thead. 1881 *Ibid.*, *Thead*, a 'tap-whisk'.

Theaf(e), Theaft, obs. ff. THEAVE, THEFT.

Theak, variant of THEEK v., to thatch.

† Theal, thele. Obs. Forms: (1) *þelu*, *þel*, *þell*, 6 *thele*, *thel*, *theall*, 7 (9 dial.) *thel*. [In 16th c. *thele*, corresp. to OE. *-þelu* fem. occurring in comb. *þenþelu* (also neuter pl.) 'bench-floor', and *þenþelun* 'castle-floor', agreeing in sense with *þel*, *þell*, neut., board, plank, floor, in one place

‘(iron) plate’. These point to O’Eut. forms **þeld* fem., **þelo* neuter, whence also **þelson*, **þiljon*, WGer. **þilljo*, OE. *þille*, ON. *þilja* fem. deal, plank, OIIG. *dilla* board, MLCg. *dele*, Du. *deel* deal, plank: cf. also the Finnish borrowed word *telpo*. The long gap between the latest OE. example of *þelu* and the Eng. *thel*, after 1500, is noteworthy; perh. the word came down within a limited district. Cf. the place-name *þelwel* (O.E. Chron. an. 923), *Thel-wall* in Cheshire.]

1. (OE.) A floor.
a 900 *Beowulf* 487 Eal þenc þelu blode bestymed. [Cf. *Ibid.* 1239 þenc þelu berodon: hit 2eond-bræded weard beddum ond bolstrum.] a 1000 *Fight at Finnesburg* 30 Buruh þelu dyneðe.

2. A board, plank, deal. Cf. *DEAL* sb.³
1517 in *Market Harborough Rec.* (1890) 220, I wyllyt Richard Page. shall have a lede, a mawnger, a rake and thelyes, beyonge at y^e sygne of Swanne in Harborow. 1521 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 355 Item anyer pres borde and a thele yat ley at the kychyn dore. 1564 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 110 For thele to mende the churche dore. 1586 *Churchw. Acc. St. Martin, Leicester in N. & Q. 6th Ser.* VII. 249/2 Too plankes and too thels [for the library]. 1618 in *Archæologia* XLIV. 402 Item 4 grete theales of 30 foot a piece 3 foot 3 inches broad and three inches thicke. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washington* App. p. lvii, Aug. 7. To Butlin 3 daies saying theales, & 2 daies making a dore for Mr^r Segrave’s house oo 05 oo. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Theal*, a board; a plank; a joist. *Leic.*

Theam, theame, obs. ff. TEAM, THEME.

[+Theaming, ppl. a. ? Some error.

1599: see *ARSEDINE*.]

Theandric (þiændrik), *a.* [ad. eccl. Gr. *θεανδρικός*, f. *θεάνδρος* god-man (f. *θεός* god + *άνθρωπος* man): see -ic.] Of or pertaining to both God and man; partaking of both the human and the divine.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 It was... neither merely divine, nor merely humane, but (as Divines speak) theandric. 1828 E. JAVING *Sermons* I. 140 + p. lxix, A class of heretics... asserting, that there was only one operation, Theandric or Godmanly. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Möhler’s Symbolik* iii. § 11 (ed. 3) 83 So that this regeneration constitutes one theandric work.

So + **Theandric** *a. Obs.* [see -ICAL].

1656 JEAKES *Fulm. Christ* 36 To performe them as God man, is appropriate to Christ... As ascribed unto him, they are, say Divines; Theandric, that is, divinely humane. 1693 OWEN *Holy Spirit as Comforter* i. Wks. 1855 IV. 358 He who worketh them [his mediatory operations] is God, and He worketh them all as God-man; whence they are theandric.

Theangeline (þiændʒəlɪn), *rare*—1. [f. Gr. *θεάγγελος* (-ιδ-) an intoxicating herb (Pliny) + -INE.] Name of a plant said by Pliny to grow on Libanus.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 33 The bruised theangeline, which gives Prophetic sense.

Theanthropic (þiændrɒpɪk), *a.* [f. eccl. Gr. *θεανθρωπος*, *THEANTHROPOS* + -IC.] Pertaining, relating to, or having the nature of both God and man; at once divine and human.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. lxviii, The Theanthropic Word, That Mystick Glasse of Revelations. 1864 in WEBSTER 1868 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) III. 55 The theanthropic idea, the idea of God made man without ceasing to be God, was... familiar... to the old mythology. 1879 — in *19th Cent.* Oct. 765 An anthropomorphic or theanthropic system of marvellous imaginative splendour. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner’s Chr. Doctr.* 197 An image of Christ... which is actually and truly human and Divine at once, that is theanthropic.

So **Theanthropical** *a. rare* [see -ICAL].

1846 WORCESTER cites *Bib. Rep.*

Theanthropism (þiændrɒpɪzəm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. *Theol.* The doctrine of the union of the divine and human natures, or of the manifestation of God as man, in Christ.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiv. (188a) 301 Speaking theologically and impersonally, i.e. of Psilanthropism and Theanthropism as schemes of belief. 1867 WESTCOTT in *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 417 If we might venture to use a word not wholly without ancient precedent, it [Christianity] might be described as *Theanthropism*. It proclaims not a conception of God, but a manifestation of God. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 119 The monotheism of the Old Testament is supplemented by the theanthropism of the New.

2. *Mythol.* The attribution of human nature or character to the gods.

Cf. *ANTHROPOPHISM*, which word Mr. Gladstone, writing to the Editor in July 1883, said he had given up and had ‘taken refuge in theanthropism’.

1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* iii. 50 Greatly out of keeping with the anthropomorphism, or, as I would rather call it, theanthropism, of the Olympian system.

So **Theanthropist**, a believer in theanthropism (also *attrib.* or as *adj.*); **Theanthropology** = theanthropism.

1816 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 394 This is evident, that if the ‘theanthropist’ is a Christian, the psilanthropist cannot be so. 1887 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 248 The theanthropist or Christian doctrine. 1845 E. BAHAM A 9 ‘Theanthropology, or the doctrine of God in man and the form of man.

|| **Theanthropos**. *Obs.* [a. eccl. Gr. *θεάνθρωπος* god-man, f. *θεός* God + *άνθρωπος* man.] A title given to Jesus Christ as being both God and man.

1635 QUARLES *Emblems* i. *Innoc.* 33 Thou great Theanthropos, that giv’st and crown’st Thy gifts in dust. a 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead, Friendship* Wks. 1711 IV. 54 When this

great Deliverer came, they [the Jews] very fairly Murder’d him; and from this Theanthropist is that the Christians derive their Religion. 1730 BAILEY (folio), Theanthropos.

Hence **Theanthrophagy** (-φάγι) [-PHAGY]: see quot.; **Theanthrophosy** (-φωσί) [-BOPHY], a system of belief concerning the God-man; **Theanthropy** (-ανθρῶπι) [ad. eccl. Gr. *θεανθρώπια*], the fact of being God-man, the union of divine and human natures (in Christ).

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xii. § 14. 281 Cardinal Perron... says, that they deny anthropophagy, but did not deny Theanthrophosy, saying, that they did not eat the flesh, or drink the blood of a meer man, but of Christ who was God and man. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lett.* to J. H. Green (1895) 683 Of Schelling’s Theology and ‘Theanthrophosy, the telescopic stars and nebulae are too many for my grasp of eye’. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* i. 19 Christ... by his ‘Theanthropy’... knew Judas to be one [a hypocrite]. 1689 NORRIS *Rel.*, etc. (1691) 198 Here also we meet with a new Theanthropy, a strange Composition of God and Man.

Thearchic (þiærkɪk), *a.* [ad. eccl. Gr. *θεαρχικός*, f. *θεαρχία*: see next and -IC. In late L. *thearchicus* (Scotus Erigena, c.860).] Of or pertaining to thearchy.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. ii. (1864) IX. 63 Jesus... is the Thearchic Intelligence, the super-substantial Being. 1890 HATCH *Hibbert Lect.* x. 304 Initiated in the thearchic mysteries.

Thearchy (þiærki), [ad. eccl. Gr. *θεαρχία*, f. *θεός* God + *-αρχία* a ruling.]

1. The rule or government of God or of a god; a theocracy.

1643 *Subject of Supremacie*, etc. 42 There ends Monarchy as a Thearchie, or divine dynastie. c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 8 Thearchie, or Gods Government in Families, a Nation, and all Nations. 1865 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 254 His [the Jew’s] belief in that direct thearchy, to which he was bound by the ties of gratitude.

2. An order or system of deities. (Cf. *HIERARCHY* I, 3.)

1839 BAILEY *Festus* i. (1852) 11 From rank to rank in Thearchy divine, We angel raylets gladden in thy sight. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 245 Pan was one of the younger gods in the Hellenic thearchy. 1899 *Literary Guide* 1 Dec. 1878/1 When Jesus entered upon his ministry, the Olympian thearchy... was already tottering to its fall.

Thear(e, Thearme, obs. ff. THERE, THARM.

Theat (þiær). *Sc.* Also 5-9 *thete*, 6 *theatt*, (tyghte), 8-9 *theet*. [Etymology obscure: derivation from ON. *þelt-r* light, has been suggested; cf. *tyght* in quot. 1573.] *þl.* ‘The ropes or traces, by means of which horses draw in a carriage, plough, or harrow’ (Jam.): now chiefly of the plough.

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 293 Item, for xij stane and a pund of towis to be thetis. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ix. 77 The renis and the thetis, Quharwith hys stedis yokkit war in thetis. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* (Cutham Soc.) II. 61 Two payre of tyghtes or trases for horses with withes of iren. 1599 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 183 Cutting with his knyff the thetis of the said pleucht. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 395 The raschen thetis [are supplanted] by the iron traces. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 694 The sort of harness with which he is first invested is that of the plough, consisting of a bridle, collar, and back-band and chains, or thetis, as these are called in some parts of the country.

b. In fig. and allusive expressions: cf. *traces*. *Out of thetis* (also *out of theet*), out of bounds: see quot. 1710, and cf. ‘to kick over the traces’ (KICK v. 1 c).

1682 PEDEN in *Life & Proph.* (1868) 13 Good Lord, cut their thetis, that their swingle-trees may fall to the ground. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss.* Douglas s.v. *Thetis*, Ye are out of theet, i.e. ye are extravagant or in the wrong. 1731 T. BOSTON *Mem.* v. 53 They were going to call a new upstart, one that broke the thetis. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ii, Keep baith laird an’ tenant strauchit i’ the thetis.

Theater, variant spelling of THEATRE.

Hence + **Theaterian**, one connected with the stage; an actor (*obs.*).

1604 DEKKER *Satiron.* Wks. 1873 I. 244 One of these part-takers... (Players I mean) Theaterians, Stage-walkers.

Theatine (þiætin), *sb.* (a) R. C. Ch. Also 7

Tiatine, 7-9 *Theatin*. [ad. mod. L. *theatinus*, f. *Teate*, ancient name of Chieti in Italy: see -INE 1. So F. *théatin*, *obs.* II. *theatini* pl. (Florio).] A member of a congregation or order of ‘regular clerks’ founded in 1524 by St. Cajetan in conjunction with John Peter Caraffa (till then Archbishop of Chieti), whence the name, and later Pope Paul IV. A corresponding order of nuns was founded c 1600.

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* iv. vii. 32 Like to a false dissembling Theatine. 1636 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 472 The Tiatines would twice a day visit mee. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Theatins*. 1686 tr. *Bouhours St. Ignatius* II. 136 The great correspondence which Ignatius held with Caraffa... thence... The People in those times called Ignatians and his Companions, Theatins. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Portoc.* 291 Those who are to die have two monks or Theatins, as they call them, walking by them. 1889 BAIDGETT & KNOX Q. *Elia*, & *Cath. Hierarchy* ix. 215 The aim of the Theatines was the reformation of the secular clergy and the sanctification of the faithful.

b. as *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Theatines.

1693 tr. *Emilienne’s Hist. Monast. Ord.* xviii. 186 They had in some countries the name of Theatin Jesuits. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 793/1 The Theatin nuns were founded by the B. Ursula Benincasa. 1903 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 277 The terrible personality of the Theatine bishop.

Theatral (þiætrəl), *a.* Now rare. [ad. L.

theatralis, f. *theatrum* THEATRE: see -AL. So F. *théatral* (16th c.).] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the theatre; theatrical; dramatic.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays to Roy* 76 They pardoned Roscius, the Authour of the law Theatral. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comitant Two Tales* 23 He [Absolum]. in Theatral actions personates Herod in his Majesty. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1904 *Times* 16 Aug. 5/2 Impressive... depends... on the vast extent and theatral disposition of the whole.

Hence **Theatralize** *v.*, *trans.* to adapt for performance on the stage.

1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* App. 270 Schiller had engaged to theatralize his original edition of the *Robbers*.

Theatre, theater (þiætri), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *teatre*, 4- *theatre*, 5- *theater*. [ad. (directly, or through OF.) L. *theātrum*, a. Gr. *θεάτρον*, a place for viewing, esp. a theatre, f. *θεάσθαι* to behold (cf. *θεά* sight, view, *θεατής* a spectator). The word was completely naturalized in L., whence It., Sp. *teatro*, Pg. *theatro*, OF. *teatre*, *theatre* (12-13th c.), whence perh. the ME. forms, mod. F. *théâtre*; also Ger., Dn., Da. *theater*, Sw. *teater*.

The earliest recorded Eng. forms, c 1380, are *theatre* and *teatre*; from c 1350 to 1700, or later, the prevalent spelling was *theater* (so in Dictionaries from Cawdrey to Kersey), but *theatre* in Holland, Milton, Fuller, Dryden, Addison, Pope; Bailey 1721 has both, ‘*Theatre, Theater*’; and between 1700 and 1750, *theater* was dropped in Britain, but has been retained or revived in U.S. The pronunciation (*þiætri*), or its accentuation, appears in Lydgate, and is still in vulgar use; *théater* is found as early as 1591.]

1. *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* A place constructed in the open air, for viewing dramatic plays or other spectacles.

It had the form of a segment of a circle; the auditorium was usually excavated from a hill-side, the seats rising in tiers above and behind one another; the orchestra, occupied by the chorus, separated the stage from the auditorium. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) Comene strompetes of swich a place þat men clepen the theatre. 1384 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 29 They made a sawt with oon ynwit, or wille, in to the theatre Iglos or comune biholdyng place. 1418-20 LYNG *Chron. Traynit.* 544 Incompleyngyng, pitously in rage, I be theatre, with a ded visage. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 69 Many woulde resorte to the common houses called Theatres, and purposing some matter of philosophy, wold there dispute openly. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 92 High towers, faire temples, goodly theaters. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* viii. 1. 37 *Θέατρον* was a Musick-Theater, Built by Pericles. 1840 ARNOLO *Hist. Rome* xxviii. II. 477 The whole Tarentine people were assembled in the theatre.

† b. An amphitheatre. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* I. 7. 1027 Swich a noble Theatre as it was, I dar wel seyn in this world ther nas. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. IV.* 2 b, Then he granted them the battail & assigned the place to be at the citee of Coventree... where he caused a sumptuous theatre and lister royal... to be prepared.

c. A natural formation or place suggesting such a structure.

1652 DONNE *Epigr.* Poems 102 O wilt thou be Diana, haunt these fields, This Theater both woods and fountains yelds? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 141 Shade above shade, a woodie Theatre Of stateliest view. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 377 A native theatre, which rising slow, By just degrees o’erlook’d the ground below. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 720 Mid the central depth of blackening woods, High-raisd in solemn theatre around. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xlviii, Girt by her theatre of hills. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ix. 288 In Jura is a far retiring theatre of rising terraces.

† d. A circular basin of water. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May, A streame precipitating into a large theater of water. *Ibid.*, In one of these theaters of water is an Atlas spouting up the streame to a very great height.

2. In modern use, An edifice specially adapted to dramatic representations; a playhouse.

Its essential parts, as in sense 1, are the stage for the actors, and the auditorium (the latter consisting of ranges of seats, one above another); the stage is furnished with movable scenes and more or less elaborate stage machinery for their production and removal. In 16-17th c. the building was only partially roofed; it is now entirely under cover.

At first apparently the proper name of a particular playhouse in Shoreditch, outside the City of London, built 1576: see Arber, *Gosson’s School of Abuse*, Introd. 8, and early quotes.

Patent theatre, a theatre established or licensed by royal letters patent (the first two of which were granted in 1603). Their exclusive privileges were abolished in 1843. *Saloon theatre*, *Variety theatre*; see quot. 1892, 1902. *Pictures theatre*, a hall in which cinematographic pictures are exhibited, a ‘picture palace’.

1577 NORTHROCK *Dicing* (1579) 29 b, Those places... which are made vp and builded for such Plaies and Enterludes, as the Theatre and Cartaine is. 1578 J. STOCKWOOD *Serm. Paul’s Cross* 24 If you resorte to the Theatre, the Curtayne, and other places of Playes in the Citie. *Ibid.* 134 The gorgeous Playing place erected in the fieldes... as they please to have it called, a Theatre. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 23 As in a Theater, the eyes idly bent on him that enters next. 1603 DRAYTON *Odor* vii. 56 Till with shrill Claps the Theater doe shake. a 1668 CLEVELAND *Christchurch Windows* 215 Those that before our Glass Scaffolds prefer Would turn our Temple to a Theater. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3750/4 The Patentees of the Theater-Royal in Covent-Garden. 1788 *Act 28 Geo. III.* c. 30 Such Tragedies, Comedies, Plays, or Farces, as now are, or hereafter shall be acted, performed, or represented at either of the Patent or Licensed Theatres in the City of Westminster. 1864 DORAN *Ann. of Stage* II. xi. Suppl. 186 List of the principal Dramatic Pieces produced at the Patent Theatres, from the Retirement of Garrick to the End of the Eighteenth Century. 1888 WILLIAMS

in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 227/1 In the provinces patent theatres were established at Bath by 8 Geo. III. c. 10. *Ibid.* 227/2 The exclusive rights of the patent theatres were also recognized in the Music Hall Act of 1752. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/4 To erect a roomy theatre of varieties—which seems to be modern English for music hall. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 45/2 (s.v. *Music Halls*) The 'saloon theatres' of the 'thirties were the music halls of to-day, and they owed their form and existence to the restrictive action of the patent theatres. *Ibid.* 46/2 The saloon theatres rarely offended the patent houses, and when they did the law was soon put in motion. 1911 *London Opinion* 13 May 248/1 A picture theatre [where] such films as Foxhunting, the Boat Race, or the Derby are being shown.

†3. *transf.* a. The stage or platform on which a play is acted. *Obs.*

1589 *RIDER Bibl. Schol.* 1484 A theater, or scaffold whereon musitions, singers, or such like shew their cunning, orchestra. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Rom.* i. 20 Clearly seen: As in a mirror, or as on a theatre. 1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 23 Some plead in the Forum, others act on the theatre. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 93 Like the ghost on a theatre. b. A theatreful of spectators; the audience, or 'house', at a theatre. (Cf. *HOUSE* sb. 4 g.)

1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 31 The censure of the which One [the judicious], must in your allowance o'reway a whole Theater of Others. 1634 Heywood *Maidenhead* lost 1. Wks. 1874 IV. 112 'Twas a glorious sight, Fit for a Theater of Gods to see. 1894 *GLADSTONE Hor.* Odes xvii. (xx.) 29 The theatre thrice clapped you then.

c. Dramatic performances as a branch of art, or as an institution; the drama.

1668 *DRYDEN Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 56 By his encouragement, Corneille, and some other Frenchmen, reformed their theatre, which before was as much below ours, as it now surpasses it. 1859 L. HUNT *Shew Fair* *Seemings* v. Poems (1860) 178 For much the stage he lov'd, and wise theatre. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* June 286 Their chief delight is the theater or opera.

d. Dramatic works collectively.

1640 C. G. in Brome *Antipodes* To Censuring Critics, He [Jonson] was often pleas'd, to feed your care With the choice dainties of his Theatre. 1703 *ADDISON Prolog.* to *Steel's Tender Husband*, 9 But now our British Theatre can boast Drolls of all kinds, a Vast Unthinking Hoast! 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 156 Any two plays in the whole Shakespearean theatre. 1881 *SAINTSBURY Dryden* iii. 38 Except in Congreve's two editions and in the bulky edition of Scott, Dryden's theatre is unattainable.

4. A temporary platform, dais, or other raised stage, for any public ceremony.

1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1334/1 It was found better for them by the adolence of the prince of Orange..to tarie for his highnesse vpon a theater which was prepared for him. [1621 *Execution at Prague* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 410 The theatrum, or scaffold of timber, which was to be erected, and whereupon the execution of the prisoners..was to be performed.] 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1475/3 Then his Lordship conducted their Royal Highnesses to the Hall, at the South end whereof, was erected a Theater of 42 Foot in length, and 40 in breadth, covered with Carpets and rising five steps from the ground. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Theater*..said in general, of any Scaffold erected for the performance or sight of any publick Ceremony. 1820 A. TAYLOR *Glory of Regality* 178 A large platform called the Theatre; in the midst of this are placed the royal thrones. 1838 *Order Coron. Q. Vict.* The Queen..passes up through the Body of the Church, and soup the Stairs to the Theatre. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 4/2 According to the original order of service the King and Queen would have ascended the steps to the 'Theatre'—a square platform which had been erected in the central space under the 'Lantern'.

5. A room or hall fitted with tiers of rising seats facing the platform, lecturer's table, or president's seat, for lectures, scientific demonstrations, etc.

The (Sheldonian) Theatre (at Oxford), the building in which the great assemblies of the University are held, and honorary degrees are given at the annual Commemoration.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. xl. 521 That is now rather become a Sepulcher of Sciences, then a Theater, there being not above five Students. 1641 *EVELYN Diary* 28 Aug. I was much pleased with a sight of their Anatomy scholae, theater, and repository adjoining. 1669 *WOOD Life* 9 July (O.H.S.) II. 165 Theater consecrated. The Archbishop's [Sheldon's] letter in English (read in Convocation) whereby he tells the vice-chancellor and Convocation that he had laid by 2000 li. for a purchase to keep the Theater in repair. 1721 *Sheldonian theatre* (see *TERAZ FILIUS* 2). 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 264 The surgeons erected a theatre in the Old-bailey. 1910 *Kelly's Directory of Oxford* 52 Of the many ceremonials and receptions which have taken place in the theatre, the most imposing..were the visit of the allied sovereigns in 1814, and the installation of the last five chancellors. *Ibid.* 37/2 The Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital...A new operating theatre was erected in 1898.

6. *fig.* Something represented as a theatre (in sense 1 or 2) in relation to a course of action performed or a spectacle displayed; esp. a place or region where some thing or action is presented to public view (literally or metaphorically).

1581 in *Confer.* ii. (1584) Kiv. They..are set before all mens eyes, and in the midst of the Theatre of the whole world. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 126 This wide and vniuersall Theater Presents more wofull Pageants then the Scene Wherein we play in. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. x. 246 Asia, the theatre whereon they were acted, is at a great distance. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 173 Earth was the first theatre upon which mortals appeared and acted. 1713 *Young Last Day* i. 51 Wide theatre! where tempests play at large. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* xi. III. 267 A theatre on which he might display his great qualities. 1798 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* (1893) XIV. 21 The propriety..of my again appearing on a Public theatre, after declaring the sentiments I did in my Valedictory Address. 1855 *BREWSTER Newton* II. xvi. 104 An event, which..placed him in a noble position on the theatre of public life.

1877 *BRYANT Ruins of Italica* ii. A tragic theatre, where Time Acts his great fable.

b. A place where some action proceeds; the scene of action. Cf. *SCENE*, *STAGE*.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* Ded. Avj. The most renowned countries and kingdoms..the theaters of valour and heroicall actions. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 198 Which Country was the Theater of all his Brutalities. 1720 *OZELL Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. xi. 194 The Theatre of a Civil War. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 26 To-morrow we reach the theatre of action. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 120 The theatre of violent earthquakes. 1879 *MENDEL Art of War* iii. 75 The theatre of operations of an army embraces all the territory it may desire to invade and all that it may be necessary to defend.

†7. A book giving a 'view' or 'conspectus' of some subject; a text-book, manual, treatise. (Chiefly in titles of such books.) *Obs.*

1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuan* (title) Theatrum Mundi, the Theatre or rule of the world, wherein may be sene the running race and course of euerie mans life, as touching miserie and felicity. 1599 R. ALLOT (title) Wit: Theater of the little World. 1611 *SPEED* (title) The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine: Presenting an exact Geography of the Kingdomes of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Isles adjoining. 1640 *PARKINSON* (title) Theatrum Botanicum, The Theatre of Planties, or An Universall and Compleate Herbal. 1657 S. PURCHAS (title) A Theatre of Political Flying-Insects. 1704 R. MONTEITH (title) A Theater of Mortality, Or, the Illustrious Inscriptions..upon the several Monuments..within the Grey-friars Church-Yard [etc.] of Edinburgh.

†8. *transf.* A thing displayed to view; a sight, scene, spectacle; a gazing-stock.

1666 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 343 All cast their eyes on this sad Theater. 1640 *PETIT. A. Leighton* in *Chandler Hist. Persae* (1736) 370 He was made a Theatre of Misery to Men and Angels. 1646 *EVANCE Noble Ord.* 38 If there be any that are made a Theatre unto the world,..it is such as Paul [cf. 1 Cor. iv. 9].

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as theatre-bill, coat, hat, -house, -haunter, -light, -pit, -poster, -ticket, -train, -tram, -wrap, etc.; theatre-like adj. and adv.

1577 T. WILCOCKS *Sern. Pawles Crosse* 46 Beholde the sumptuous Theatre houses. 1611 *COTGRA. Coaste*..used by the ancient Grecians in their Theater combats. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 3 253 Some hills that stand encompassed theatre-like. 1846 *THACKERAY L. Blanchard* Wks. 1900 XIII. 477 The young fellow..theatre-stricken, poetry-stricken. 1856 *KINGSLEY Misc. Plays & Purit.* (1859) II. 137 Theatre-haunters were turning Romanists. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 282/2 Theatre lights are lime-light jets fitted into square boxes. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb. 6/3 Very handsome theatre coats and jackets are worn at the play in London. *Ibid.* The fashionable theatre bodice. 1905 *Loughn. Mag.* Apr. 501 The people you meet in buses and trams and theatre-trains.

b. Special combs.: theatre-floor: see quot.; theatre-goer, one who frequents theatres; so theatre-going sb. and adj.; theatre-land, the district of a town (spec. of London) in which most of the theatres are situated; theatre-party (U.S.), a party in which the guests, besides being entertained at dinner or supper, are taken to a theatre; theatre-seat, a seat of which the bottom is made to fold back when not occupied, so as to leave a wider passage; a tip-up seat used in theatres, also on tram-cars, etc.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Theater-floor, an inclined floor in a public building, as a lecture-hall, affording a better view of the platform from rear seats. 1874 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 281 'Theatre-goers..who have long wined over the pale and unwholesome jokes of patchy vaudeville. 1853 *Household Words* VI. 63 The Parisians..are evidently a more 'theatre-going people than the Londoners. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 126/1 Theatre-going and..card-playing are..permitted. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec. 4/7 [St. Martin's parish] Bishop Burnet described as 'the greatest cure in England'. 'Theatreland' we name it now. 1907 H. WYNHOAM *Flare of Footlights* xxxvi. The comfortable little house [the Sheridan theatre], situated in the very heart of theatre-land. 1895 A. FORBES *Souvenirs of Continents* 239 A New York 'theatre party'. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 145/1 I've given theatre-parties to them, and watched them rustle in and fill box after box.

Hence *Theatre* v. *intr.* to go to the theatre; *Theatredom*, the domain or sphere of things theatrical and persons connected therewith; also, the district in which theatres are situated; *Theatreful*, as many as a theatre will hold; *Theatreless* a., without a theatre or theatrical entertainments; *Theatrewards* adv., towards a theatre; *Theatre-wise* adv., in the manner of a theatre.

1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* 495 If a woman dances, and drives, and 'theatres'..she keeps herself too chronically tired to think. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 4/7 Our round of entertainments..[does] not cease till we have lunched, motored, tead, dined, theatred, and supped. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 3/1 London 'theatredom'..—if we may be allowed the expression—is, roughly speaking, about ten miles wide by six miles deep. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 1/3 Those versed in the inner life of London theatredom. 1903 19th *Cent.* Aug. 284 Get together a 'theatreful of people to hear it. 1853 *Chambr. Jmnl.* XX. 409/2 The dreary prospect of a supperless 'theatreful' Lent. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 8/6 Walking slowly 'theatrewards'. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1935) 164 A goodly spacious Plaine..lying under a row of Hills, 'Theatre wise. 1737 [S. BEAUMONT] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 227 Two Rows of young Men and Women, placed Theatre-wise one above another.

Theatrical (pī'etrik), a. (sb.) [ad. late L. *theatricus*, ad. Gr. *θεατρικός*, f. *θεάτρον* THEATRE :

see -IC. So F. † *theatrique* (15–16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of the theatre; = THEATRICAL a. 1.

1706 *STEELE Prolog. Vanbrugh's Mistake* 29 By him theatrical angels mount more high, And mimic thunders shake a broader sky. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vi. ii. (1849) 318 Two busked theatrical heroes. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 603/1 Theatrical amusements might be made objects of taxation. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xiv. iv. (1864) IX. 183 Councils denounced these theatrical performances [the Mysteries].

b. Resembling a theatre or amphitheatre in shape or formation.

1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 108 Its uplands sloping deck the mountain's side, Woods over woods in gay theatrical pride. 1781 *MASON Eng. Gard.* iv. 225 Two broad piazzas in theatrical curve. 1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 27 Imagine..a city with something of a theatrical form. 1819 *WORDSW. Matham Cove*, Oh, had this vast theatrical structure wound With finish'd sweep into a perfect round.

2. = THEATRICAL a. 2.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 208 A poor, dull, servile, imitative, theatrical set of artificial creatures, strutting about the stage of life in pompous insignificance.

3. Suggestive of the theatre; = THEATRICAL a. 3.

1656 *Artif. Handson.* 168 What is there in any civil order..which doth not put on something Theatrical and pompous? 1760 *WALPOLE in Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1800) 267 It was very theatrical to look down into the vault, where the coffin was, attended by mourners with lights. 1788 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary* (1876) IV. iv. 243 So theatrical an attitude. 1879 *McCarthy Own Times* II. xxii. 139 He was picturesque and perhaps even theatrical in his dress and his bearing.

B. sb. in pl. = *theatricals* (THEATRICAL sb. 2).

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 9 Our theatricals shall take up but a small part of our paper.

Hence *Theatricalable* a. (nonce-wd.), capable of being made theatrical, i.e. dramatized.

1901 *HOWELLS in N. Amer. Rev.* CLXXII. 798 It is the subordinate affair of the actor to adapt himself to the poet's conception, and find it theatrical.

Theatrical (pī'etrikāl), a. [f. as THEATRICAL + -AL: see -ICAL.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to or connected with the theatre or 'stage', or with scenic representations.

1558 *PARKER in Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Collect. Records* II. iii. viii. 355 To dispense God's Word..in poor destitute Parishes, more meet for my decayed Voice..than in Theatrical and great Audience. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 19 The strange fables and Theatrical fictions. 1637–50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 6 There were also some theatrical plays. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphib.* 335 The Power and Extent of the Theatrical Law. 1905 A. C. BENSON *Upton Lett.* (1906) 72 He drifts up to London and joins a theatrical company.

†b. = THEATRICAL a. 1 b. *Obs.*

1766 *AMORY Bunclie* (1770) IV. 22 In a theatrical space of about two hundred acres, which the hand of nature cut, or hollowed out, on the side of a mountain.

2. That 'plays a part'; † representing or exhibiting in the manner of an actor (*obs.*); that simulates, or is simulated; artificial, affected, assumed.

1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 37 Man in business is but a Theatrical person, and in a manner but personates himself. 1691 *BOYLE Greatm. Mind* I. 6 Philosophers..can easily distinguish betwixt that real Greatness..and that Theatrical one, that Fortune may have annex to his Condition. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* vi. iii. (1737) III. 368 The good Painter must..take care that his Action be not theatrical, or at second hand; but original and drawn from Nature her-self. 1830 *MACAULAY Ess., Moore's Byron* (1887) 169 How far the character in which he [Byron] exhibited himself was genuine, and how far theatrical, it would probably have puzzled himself to say.

3. Having the style of dramatic performance; extravagantly or irrelevantly histrionic; 'stagy'; calculated for display, showy, spectacular.

1709–10 *STEELE & ADDISON Tatler* No. 136 P. 3 Theatrical Manner of making Love. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 60 [He] read it to the Captain in a theatrical Tone. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 277 The signal..was given with a theatrical bravado. 1883 *MRS. OLIPHANT Sheridan* ii. 57 Sheridan's art, from its very beginning, was theatrical, if we may use the word, rather than dramatic.

B. sb. 1. pl. The performance of stage plays; now, dramatic performance by amateurs, usually in a private house (*private theatricals*). Also *fig.* doings of a theatrical character; 'acting', pretence.

1657–83 *EVELYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 291 Turning their services and ceremonies into theatricals. 1804 *Miniature* No. 21 (1806) I. 280 Private theatricals, when many of the first personages in the land choose to make themselves fools for the good of a large company. 1808 *HAN. MORE Calcebs* (1809) II. xxxiii. 116 What the news-papers pertainly call *Private Theatricals*. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 12 If Charles had not carried his love of theatricals to church. 1897 *MRS. E. L. VOYNICH Gaddy* (1904) 30/2 It's only the usual theatricals, because he's ashamed to face us.

2. pl. Matters pertaining to the stage and acting; in quot. 1855 *concr.* = stage properties.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrubblemania* 106 note, He..dedicated his mind to the study of theatricals. 1890 *Censor* 224 The depressed state of theatricals. 1855 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) I. 397, I have some theatricals at home.

3. A professional actor.

1859 *SALA Gaslight & D.* ii. 18 How hard-working..and persevering theatricals, generally are. 1863 *DICKENS Lett.* 1 May in Holman-Hunt *Pre-Raphaelitism* (1905) II. 238 That half-gipsy life of our theatricals. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/2 All the theatricals went there.

Theatricalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practice of what is theatrical; theatrical style or character; 'staginess'.

1854 LD. COLERIDGE in *Life* l. 220 The dangers of sentimentalism and theatricalism in religion. 1884 J. W. HALES *Notes & Ess. Shaks.* 73 There is nothing normal or calm, but incessant eccentricity and theatricalism. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 2/3 The phrase has just enough of the declamatory quality in it to give it that touch of theatricalism which was dear to the heart of the man who spoke it.

So † **Theatricalist** *noun-nd.*, one who takes part in private theatricals.

180a in *Spirit Pub. Truls.* VI. 181 Pic-nic Theatricalists. **Theatricality** (pī:æ'trīkəl'itī). [Sec -ITY.]

1. The quality or character of being theatrical; theatricalness. With a and *pl.* an instance of this.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. ix. By act and word he strives to do it; with sincerity, if possible; failing that, with theatricality. 1880 R. L. NETTLESHIP *Hellenica* 112 A tendency to theatricality and effusiveness. 1889 *Times* 27 Feb. 9/2 The absurd theatricalities with which the campaign is now mainly carried on.

b. *trans.* A theatrical personage.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. This Mahomet... we will in no wise consider as an Inanity and Theatricality. 189a *Review of Rev.* Jan. 657 Two such theatricalities as Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton.

2. A theatrical matter; a dramatic performance. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 164, I remember once taking her to Drury Lane Theatre... Of the theatricality itself that night, I can remember absolutely nothing.

Theatricalize (pī:æ'trīkəlaɪz), *v.* [f. THEATRICAL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or render theatrical.

1778 MME. D'ARLAY *Diary* Sept., I shall occasionally theatricalize my dialogues. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 2/1 The scene in which the unhappy hero has his epaulettes torn from him, and his sword broken, though a little too 'theatricalised', is really very moving. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 5/3 As Lamb has said, any attempt to theatricalise the grandeur of Shakespeare's conception must fail.

2. *intr. a.* To act on the stage. b. To attend or frequent theatrical performances.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, to Southey (1895) 86 It is an Ipswich Fair time, and the Norwich company are theatricalizing. 1833 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 20 He and I have been theatricalizing lately. We saw an awful Hamlet the other night.

Hence **Theatricalization**, the process of making theatrical; dramatization; also *fig.*

1875 HOWELLS *Forgone* *Concl.* iii, Ferris was an uncompromising enemy of the theatricalisation of Italy. 1890 *Judy* 1 Oct. 160/1 Ravenswood, as Herman Merivale calls his dramatization, or theatricalization, of the story of 'The Bride of Lammermoor'.

Theatrically (pī:æ'trīkəlī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

1. In a theatrical manner or style; in relation to the theatre; dramatically; as a public spectacle.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epistles* 637 The Pharisees, did all theatrically, historically, hypocritically, 'to beseech men'. 1669 BR. HOPKINS *Serm.* 1 *Pet.* (1687) 17 Here royal and sacred blood is theatrically spilt. 1702 *Pope's* *Imit. Earl Dorset*, *Artemisia* iii, Her voice theatrically loud. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 205/1 Whether good taste considers such a deformity as theatrically picturesque. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 407 Some forty years after Caius Marius had so theatrically taken his seat amidst its ruins.

† 2. In rising terraces, like an amphitheatre. *Obs.* 1768 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 174/2 It has a strong appearance of benches; which never rise theatrically in these buildings abroad. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Woburn*, On one side of this water... there are high hills, that are planted theatrically with evergreens.

Theatricalness (pī:æ'trīkəl'nəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being theatrical.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Theatricalness*, the being according to the Custom or Manner of the Theatre. 1865 BAGWORTH *Fortn. Rev.* No. 1. 15 A change of government... is one of those marked events which by its suddenness... its theatricalness, impresses men more even than it should. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., The thorough reality and absence of affectation in her character make an admirable foil for the innate theatricalness of that of her fiancé.

Theatricism (pī:æ'trīz'iz'm). [f. THEATRIC a. + -ISM.] A mannerism or mode of action suited to the stage; artificial manner; = THEATRICALISM.

1872 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 4/6 The superb theatricisms (if we may employ such a word) of the elder Pitt, and the sonorous solemnities of the younger. 1880 M'CARTHY *Owens Times* IV. lxi. 357 The monstrous excesses, the preposterous theatricism of the Paris Commune.

So **Theatricalize** *v.*, *trans.* to make or render theatrical or 'staggy'; to make like stage scenery.

185a *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 664 Theatricalized Stolzenfels is a glaring example of the monstrosity which may be bred from restoration, with its pastebord battlements and tawdry gothic ornaments.

Theatrize (pī:ā'traɪz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *θεατρίζειν* to make a spectacle of, f. *θεάτρον* in the sense 'show, spectacle'; also *intr.* as in 2: see -IZE.]

† 1. *trans.* To make a spectacle or show of. *Obs.* 1678 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) I. i. 13 They were exposed to... public shame... when made open spectacles and theatrized. 1679 *Ibid.* II. xiv. 297 We read of some... who were theatrized, brought to open scaffolds. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priest.* (1847) I. 279 He endeavours to expose and theatrize us.

2. *intr.* To act theatrically, play a part.

1839 *Watchman* 18 Sept., The Pope's militia... can splendidly theatrize in Protestant England.

3. *trans.* To make theatrical or dramatic; to dramatize. *rare.*

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 439/1 It became necessary to 'theatrize' or idealize history.

Theatro- (pī:ā'tro, pī:ā'trō), combining form of Gr. *θέατρον* THEATRE. **Theatrocracy** [Gr. *θεατοκρατία*], absolute power exercised by the ancient Athenian democracy, as exhibited at their assemblies in the theatre; ochlocracy. **Theatrophil** [-GRAPH], see next quot. **Theatromania** [-MANIA; cf. Gr. *θεατομανία* mad after plays], excessive fondness for theatre-going; so **Theatromaniac**, one who is 'mad' on theatre-going. **Theatrophil** [-PHIL], a lover of the theatre; a theatre-goer. **Theatrophobia** [-PHOBIA], horror of theatres and theatre-going. **Theatrophone** [-PHONE]: see quot. 1891. **Theatropolis** [Gr. *θεατοπόλις*], a town or district famous for its theatres. **Theatroscope** [-SCOPE] = KINEMATOGRAPH.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. cxi. They form the best comment on what Plato somewhere calls the 'theatrocracy of Athens. 1877 RUSKIN *For. Clars.* lxiii. 18 Instead of aristocracy... rose up a certain polluted theatrocracy. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 23 Mar. 3/4 At Olympia... the large audiences have been greatly pleased with Mr. Paul's 'Theatrophil', comprising realistic scenes from popular plays. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 10/5 The theatrograph, now so popular at the music-halls... The effect of the theatrograph is produced by means of an ingenious apparatus, which causes an intermittent light to fall upon the living performers, who thus assume the hazy, tremulous appearance of the animated pictures. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Theatromania. 1903 *Times, Lit. Suppl.* 17 July 226/2 Your theatromania will lead to the production of the very worst type of bad play. *Ibid.*, Lamb was a 'theatromaniac... without the dramatic faculty. 1901 *Referee* 26 May 7 (Cas. Supp.) A point for 'theatrophiles. 1890 DARLEY in *Beauchamp & Fletcher's Wks.* I. *Intro.* 29, I must acknowledge this sect justified, in its most reasonable 'theatro-phobia. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 6/2 The 'theatrophone (writes a Paris correspondent) is intended to transmit, by means of a clever adaptation... of the ordinary telephone, everything audible which goes on upon the stage of the various... theatres. *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 6/3 The theatrophone has found its way from Paris to London, and a preliminary trial has been made at the Savoy Hotel with complete success. 1897 'OUDEA' *Massarenes* xviii, A modern woman of the world. As costly as an ironclad and as complicated as a theatrophone. 1899 E. CALLOW *Old Lond.* *Tav.* II. 302 The Gaiety commences what may be termed the 'Theatropolis of London. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 298 Paris has not been theatropolis all these years for nothing. 1896 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 7/6 A 'theatroscope, the animated photograph of which gives the audience specimens of burlesque, contortionist, and other scenes.

† **Theatry.** *Obs.* [app. an erroneous formation for *theatre*.] = THEATRE.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 128 Or lyk Orestes, son of Agamemnon On theatres, in faris many one. *Ibid.* v. vi. 7 A playing place was markit on the ground, Sic as that cleit bene a theatry. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* I. (1898) I. 47 The monument of your virtues being... advanced to the height of the highest theatre in the world. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 121 The throne of tryall and theatre [v.rr. trettie, theatre] trow is flor to reigne.

Theats, traces: see THEAT.

Theave, thaive (pīv, pīv), *local.* Forms:

a. 6 thayffe, 7 theafe, 8 theaf, thief. β. 7-9 theave, 8-9 thaive, 9 theave. Pl. 5-6 theyeves, 6-7 theves, 7 theives, 6- theaves. [Known from 15th c.; etymology unascertained.]

The name given in the midland and some southern counties of England to a female sheep of a particular age; most generally applied to a ewe of the first or second year, that has not yet borne a lamb; in some parts to a ewe between the first and second shearing: see quotations.

In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* cited in use from S.W. Yorkshire to the Thames, and from Hereford to Essex; also in Berks, Wilts, Dorset. In some districts app. identified with *teg* or *hog*, in others with the age succeeding this.

1465 *Paston Lett.* III. 437 Item... jiiiij hogges and xl theyeves. 1517 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1897) XII. 234, 60 young ewes or theaves. 1537 FITZGERARD *Husb.* § 53 The ewes by themselves, the share-hogges and theyeves by them selfe. 1544 (Dec. 13) *Will of J. Borow* of S. Stoke (MS.), A thayffe youe. 1596 *Union Invent.* (1841) 9 Two hundred tegges and theaves. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 The first year we call it in English a Lamb... the second year, a Hog, Lam-hog, or Teg if it be a female, the third year, Hoggrils and Theives. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* III. I. (1668) 87 The second year the male is a Weather, and the female a Theafe, and then she may be put to the Ram; but if you let her go over that year also, then she is a double Theafe. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 A Theave, an Ewe of the first year. [So 1691 RAY S. & E. C. *Words*, Essex.] 1736 W. ELLIS *New Exper. Husb.* 52 (E.D.S.) The first year we call the ewe a lamb; the second year a ewe pug or teg; the third year a thaive; and the fourth year a sheep. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln.* 314 Theaves; ewe hogs. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 356/1 After being shorn, she is a shearing ewe or gimmer, or theave or double-toothed ewe; and after that, a two or three or four shear ewe or theave. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* II. 39 Gimmers are called theaves until they bear the first lamb. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E.D.S.), *Theaves* (West Eng.), ewes that have been shorn once. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 437 *Theave*, a ewe sheep of the first year. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 18 From first to second shearing... Gimmer, Theave, Shearling ewe. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Theave*, *Wiltsh.* A ewe of the third year. *Dorset.* A sheep three years old and therefore having six incisors.

Thebaia. *Chem.* [f. Gr. *Θήβαι* THEBAE + -IA] (after ammonia): see THEBAIC 2. = THEBAINE.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 282 'Thebaia, or Para-

morphia (C₁₂H₂₁NO₃). This alkali crystallizes from its solution in alcohol or in ether, in square plates of silvery lustre, which have a styptic, acrid taste. 1869 N. Syd. Soc. *Bienn. Retrospect* 443 Thebaia is the first of the opium alkaloids in toxic activity.

Thebaic (pī:baɪk), *a.* 1 [ad. L. *Thēbaicus*, ad. Gr. *Θήβαϊκός*, f. *Θήβαι*, *Θήβη* Thebes.] Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Thebes on the Nile, formerly a centre of Egyptian civilization; *spec.* noting the Sahidic version of the Bible.

Thebaic marble, stone, the syenite of Thebes and Upper Egypt, famed in ancient times as material for columns, pillars, vases, etc.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast. Tract.* I. 123 The Vault [in old wall towers of Alexandria] is supported by great Pillars of Thebaic Stone. 1773 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 399/1 Thebaic stone, from waste ev'n yet secure, With hieroglyphic lara'd inwrought. 1830 TATTAM *Egypt. Gram.* Pref. 7 The terms Coptic and Sahidic have been adopted in this work, instead of Memphitic and Thebaic. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* II. 453/1 It seems to be the Syenite of the ancients, or perhaps, their Thebaic marble. 1884 II. M. SCOTT in *Chicago Advance* 31 Jan. Two, perhaps three, translations of the Scriptures, the Memphitic, for the Lower Egyptian Churches, and the Thebaic, for those of Upper Egypt.

Thebaic, a. 2 *Pharm. Chem.* [f. as prec., in reference to the fact that Egypt is a chief source of the opium of commerce.] Of or derived from opium; *thebaic extract, tincture, laudanum.*

1746 H. PRIBERTON *Dispensary* 153 Opium strained, otherwise called the Thebaic Extract. 1783 W. KIRK in *Med. Commun.* I. 129 An eighth part of thebaic tincture. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. *Pharmacy* § 558 Thebaic powder. *Ibid.* § 604 Thebaic electuary.

So **Thebaicine, Chem.**, a yellow amorphous alkaloid, described by Hesse 1870, formed by boiling thebaïne with concentrated hydrochloric acid; **Thebaïne** (pī:beɪn) [-INE], a highly poisonous alkaloid, C₁₉H₂₁NO₃, obtained in colourless leaflets or prisms from opium; formerly also called *paramorphine* and *THEBAIA*; also *altri.* **Thebaïam** (pī:beɪz'm), *Path.*, the toxic action of thebaïne; **Thebenine, Chem.**, an amorphous crystalline alkaloid, isomeric with thebaïne, from which it is formed by boiling with hydrochloric acid.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1152 'Thebaïne. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 681 Boiling [in] dilute H₂SO converts it [Thebaïne] into thebenine and thebaïne. 1835 K. D. & T. Thomson's *Res. Gen. Sc.* II. 381 Ammonia is next poured into the purified liquid, by which means, Morphine and Thebaïne are precipitated. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 759 Thebaïne-salts do not crystallise from aqueous solution. 1891 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 429 It appears that thebaïne is the most powerful of the alkaloids. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1153 'Thebenine.

Thebaïd (pī:beɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *Θήβαϊς*, -ιδ-, L. *Thēbaïs*, -id-] *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to Thebes; usually *b. sb.* the territory belonging to (a) Egyptian, or (b) Boeotian Thebes; the name of certain poems, esp. that of Statius relating to Boeotian Thebes.

[1687 LOVELL *tr. Theophrast. Tract.* I. 175 Captos, a Town of the Thebaïs (the Raines whereof are still to be seen between Cossir and Chana).] 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Thebaïd*, *Thebaïs*, a famous heroic poem of Statius. 1776 MICKLE *tr. Canonic's Lusian* *Intro.* 146 The Iliad, the Eneid, and all those poems which may be classed with the Thebaïd. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* II. 453/2 Thebaïd [porphyry] red ground, with yellow spots. 1854 WHITTIER *Hermit of Thebaïd* 115 Its holiest saint the Thebaïd lost, And found a man! 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 241 Ammon was the god especially of the Thebaïd.

Theban (pī:bən), *a.* and *sb.* (Also 7-ean, 8-sean.) [ad. L. *Thēbanus*, f. *Thēbe*, Gr. *Θήβαι*, Thebes.]

A. adj. 1. Of or belonging to Thebes, capital of ancient Boeotia in Greece.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 85 This theban knyght... Was yonge. c 1374 = *Troilus* v. 601 So cruel... vn-to be blood Thebane. 1746 FRANCIS *Horace, Art Poetry* 533 Thus rose the Theban Wall; Amphion's Lyre, And soothing Voice the listening Stones inspire. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* III. 227 To curb thy spirit with a Theban chain. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) VII. *Agst. Thebes* 240 note, The association of Theban gods... Pallas, Hera, Artemis... Poseidon, Aphrodite, &c.

2. Of or belonging to Thebes, ancient capital of Upper Egypt; = THEBAIC a. 1

Theban drug, opium or laudanum; *Theban marble*, porphyry = THEBAIC stone; *Theban year*, the Egyptian year of 3654 days.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Feb., The architrave of the portico [of the Roman Pantheon] sustain'd by 13 pillars of Theban marble. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Thebanus opites*, that species of the black serpentine.] 1768 C. SHAW *Monody xvii*, Come, Theban drug, the wretch's only aid, To my torn heart its former peace restore. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecl. Hist.* xxviii. (1845) 596 The martyrdom of the Theban legion... may be said to have taken place about the year 286, when Hercules was on his march into Gaul. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* II. 435/2 Theban Porphyry was black with yellow spots.

B. sb. (also + Thebten). A native or inhabitant of Boeotian Thebes, a Boeotian.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 60. c 1386 = *Knt's T.* 1712 These two Thebans vp on either side. c 1490 *Wars Alex.* (Prose) 34 Pe Thebienes also pat were so wyse, and so grete exercyse hadde in armes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 162 He talks a word with this same learned Theban. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) I. 300/2 They

proclaimed liberty to the Thebans. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 103 Flute-music... was stigmatised as Theban-like, and consequently unfit for a gentleman. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 183 To the simpler eyes of less learned Thebans than these—Thebes, by the way, was Dryden's irreverent name for Cambridge.

Thebe, *dial.*: see FRABERRY, gooseberry.

Thebenine: see THEBAIC².

Thebes, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 5 **Tebes**, (**Thebies**). [*? a. OF. *Thebes*, f. L. *Thēbē*, -ās, the city Thebes.] = Thebans; see THEBAN *sb.*

13.. K. *Alis*. 2819 Mawgre the Thebes everichon. *Ibid.* 2824 Theo Thebes stoden aboute his harme. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2333 (MS. A.) *pe Thebies* [MS. D. *tebes*] þam tist þe toun to defende.

Thebesian (pīb'siān), *a. Anat.* [*f. Thebesius*, name of a German anatomist (1686-1732) + -AN.] Applied to structures in the heart discovered or investigated by Thebesius:

Thebesian foramina, small openings into the right auricle, believed to be the orifices of the Thebesian veins; *Thebesian valve*, the coronary valve; *Thebesian veins*, small veins bringing blood from the substance of the heart into the right auricle.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* 407 In the heart [of the porpoise] the fossa ovalis is distinct, but there is neither Eustachian nor Thebesian valve.

Thebolactic (pībōl'aktik), *a. Chem.* [*f. THEB-ATC a. 2 + LACTIC.*] In *thebolactic acid*: see *quots.* Hence **Thebola'ctate**, a salt of this acid.

1867 *N. Syd. Soc. Bienn. Retrospect* 477 Messrs. T. and H. Smith give directions for the preparation of thebolactic acid, a new body discovered by them in opium... The process depends on the ready solubility of the thebolactate of lime. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 191 Thebolactic acid (C₁₂H₁₆O₄), isomeric, or perhaps identical with lactic acid. Turkey opium contains 2 per cent. of it.

|| **Theca** (pī'kā). *Pl. thecae* (pī'st). [*L., ad. Gr. θήκη case, cover.*]

1. A receptacle, a cell; *spec. (Eccl.)* = BURSE 1 b. 1664 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 121 Some of these underground streets were for their burials... the corps were... immured in thecae, or, as it were, in hollow shelves dug into the wall. 1682 LISTER tr. *Gedart's Insects* 95 In this Nest they [Bees] make a *Theca*, or small Cell... Every Bee lays 9 little Worms in this *Theca*, or Cell.

2. *Bot.* A part of a plant serving as a receptacle; a sac, cell, or capsule; *spec. (a)* an anther cell, containing pollen; (*b*) a vessel containing spores in various cryptogamous plants, as the capsule of a moss, the sporangium of a fern, or the fructification in certain lichens.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* II. iii. § 9 These Parts [anthers] are all hollow; each being the *Theca* or Case of a great many extram small Particles. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Pl.* (1836) 874 *Musci*... Thecae many-seeded, solitary, furnished with an operculum and columella. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Theca*, the cases that contain the spores of Cryptogamic plants. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 307 *Sporites*, which are enclosed in particular cases called *thecae*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* VI. § 6 (ed. 6) 251 The best technical name for anther-sac is that of *Theca*. 1897 WILLIS *Flower, Pl. & F.* I. 77 The anther has typically two main lobes or thecae.

3. *Zool. and Anat.* A case or sheath enclosing some organ or part: as

(a) the horny case of an insect pupa; (*b*) the loose sheath investing the spinal cord; (*c*) one of the fibrous sheaths in which the digital tendons glide; (*d*) the sheath of the proboscis of dipterous insects; (*e*) a cup-like or tubular structure in corals, containing a polyp.

1695-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 89 It becomes a *Patilio* or Butterfly, in the *Theca* or Case. 1670 *Ibid.* V. 209 Some of the Maggots I took out of their *Theca* or bagg. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 308 The theca or sheath which encloses the femoral artery, nerve and vein. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxiv. 467 In all [mouths of Dipterous insects], the theca or sheath is present. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* (1851) 239 In the thecae of the fingers several small tendinous fasciculi are generally found. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 130/2 In the simple aporose corals the calcification of the base and side walls of the body gives rise to the cup or theca. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 536 The water-cushion which surrounds the cord within the spinal theca.

Hence **The'cal** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a theca; **The'cate** *a.*, having a theca, sheathed.

1847 DRAUIT *Surg. Vade M.* (ed. 4) 544 The tendinous whitlow, or thecal abscess. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 160 A thecal corallum, in other *Actinozoa*, at length comes to be formed. 1876 TOMES *Dental Anat.* 107 The tissue whence the dentine papillae arise blends insensibly with that making up the substance of the thecal fold. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* III. 159 The thecal canals of the Millepores. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thecate*.

Thecaphore, etc., *erron. forms*: see THECO-.

Thecche, **theche**, *obs. forms* of THATCH.

Theci- (pī'si), combining form of L. **THECA**, esp. in botanical words. **Theci'ferous** [-FEROUS], + **Theci'gerous** [-GEROUS] *a.*, bearing thecae or ascii.

Theciform *a.*, having the form of a theca.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Thecigerous*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* III. 152 The theciform projections of the Graptolite stem. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Theciferous*.

|| **Thecititis** (pī'si'tis). *Path.* [*f. THEC-A + -ITIS.*] Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath; = TENOSYNOVITIS.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

|| **Thecium** (pī'si'm). *Bot.* [*mod.L., a. Gr. θήκιον, dim. of θήκη THECA.*] The HYMENIUM of a lichen.

1822 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 554/1 The two principal parts of which an apothecium consists are the *hypothecium* and the *thecium*. *Ibid.* 554/2 The thecium, or as it is more frequently termed the *hymenium*, is that part of the apothecium which contains the organs of the fruit.

Theck, *Sc. variant* of THEEK, to thatch.

Theclan (pē'klān), *a. Entom.* [*f. mod.L. Thecla, generic name + -AN.*] Belonging to the genus *Thecla* of butterflies, comprising the Hair-streaks.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 478 Among the grandest of the group are *Thecla coronata*, *T. imperialis*, and *T. regalis*, which are Brazilian species, and, as their names imply, are the regnant beauties of the Theclan court.

Theco- (pī'ko), erroneously **theca-**, combining form of Gr. θήκη case, receptacle (see THECA), used in Botany and Zoology. **Theco'dactyl** (e [Gr. δάκτυλος digit]), *a.* having thick toes whose transverse scales furnish a sheath for the claw, as in some lizards; *sb.* a gecko of this type (Ogilvie 1882); so **Theco'dactylous** *a.* **Theco'glossate** *a.* [*Gr. γλῶσσα tongue*], having a smooth tongue furnished with a sheath, as the *Thecoglossa*, a group of lizards. **Thecophore** [-PHORE], (*a*) a surface or receptacle bearing a theca or thecae (Webster 1864); (*b*) the stalk which in some flowers supports the ovary; = GYNOPHORE 1.

Thecosomate, **Thecosomatous** *adjs.* [*Gr. σῶμα body*], belonging to the *Thecosomata*, a group of pteropods having the body sheathed in a mantle-skirt; so **Thecosome**, a thecosomatous pteropod. **The'cospore**, a spore produced in a theca, an ascospore; hence **Theco'sporal** *a.*, pertaining to a thecospore; **The'cospored**, **Thecosporous** *adjs.*, having thecospores. **The'costome** [*Gr. στόμα mouth*], the orifice of the hydrotheca in calyptoblastic hydroids. **Theco'stomous** *a.*, having the sucking parts of the mouth enclosed in a sheath.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thecodactylous... *Thecoglossate. 1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* II. § 10. 139 Sometimes the ovarium... is seated upon a long stalk... This stalk is often called the thecophore or gynophore. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 321 The velum is largest in the Gastropoda and the thecosomatous Pteropoda. 1888 PELSENER in *Challenger Rep.* XXIII. 2 The Habits of the Thecosomatous Pteropods. 1890 *Athenaeum* 12 July 66/2 The thecosomes being tornatellids modified for a swimming life. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thecasporal. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 405 The Lichens produce conceptacles... called apothecia... which develop in their interior little bodies, called thecospores. 1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 555/2 In various thecospored fungi. 1879 *Veget. Suppl.*, *Thecosporous. 1883 *Challenger Rep.* VII. xx. 7 On either side of the hydrotheca, nearly on a level with its orifice or thecosome. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thecosomous.

Thecodont (pī'kōdōnt), *a. and sb. Zool.* [*f. THECO- + Gr. δόντος, δόντ- tooth.*] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the *Thecodontes*, an extinct family of saurians having the teeth fixed in sockets in the jaw-bone. *sb.* *a.* saurian having this character.

1840 OWEN *Odontogr.* II. iv. § 110. 266 (*Heading*) Thecodonts. *Ibid.* A third mode of fixation is presented by some extinct Saurians... the teeth being implanted in sockets... these may be termed the 'theodont' Lacertians: the most ancient of all Saurians belong to this group. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 282 The thecodont saurians seem peculiar to the Permian. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 404 In the coal, are also found now some Thecodont (socket-toothed) reptiles, allied to Crocodilians.

So **Thecodontosaurian**, *adj.* belonging to or characteristic of the thecodont saurians; *sb.* a member of this genus.

1840 OWEN *Odontogr.* II. iv. § 112. 267 In the same formation as contained the jaw and teeth of the *Thecodontosaurius*. 1869 HUXLEY in *Q. Jnrl. Geol. Soc.* XXVI. 44 The Thecodontosaurian ilium. *Ibid.* I shall speak of the bones as those of Thecodontosaurians.

|| **Thecomedusa**, *Zool.* [*f. THECO- + MEDUSA.*]

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 98 The Thecomedusae are polypoid Coelenterata provided with a test, and allied to the Hydroids.

Theedre, *obs. form* of THITHER.

|| **Thede**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *piod*, 1-3 *peod*, 2 *piode*, 2-4 *peode*, *pede*, 4-5 *thede*, (4 *pedd*, 5 *Sc. theid*). [*OE. piōd, pēod* = *OS. thiōda, thiod*, *OFris. thiade*, *OHG. diota*, *MHG. diet*, *ON. piōð*, *Goth. piuda*:-*Q. Tent.* **pēudō*, by Verner's Law:-*Indo-Eur. *leutā-* fem.; cf. Lith. *tautā*, *Oir. thath*, *Osc. tautā*, Sabine *toua* people.]

1. A people, race, nation.

855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 627 Her Edwine kyning was gefulwad mid his peode on Easton. a 1000 *Hymns* viii. 9 (Gr.) We be... banciað, biōda waldend. a 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 10 *peod* arist arise *peode*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 *Purh* false godes be ælc *piode* ham selfe macede. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Wa bere *peode* ber þe king bið child. c 1200 *Ormin* 3438 *Tatt* *peod* was hæpene *peod*. *Ibid.* 16057 To speken wel Wiðp alle *bede* speacess. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2302 Quene he comen in vinkinde *beden*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4177 (Cott.) *Marchands* of an vncuth *thede*. c 1400 *Melayne* 1008 The chefe of hethyn *thede*.

b. pl. (biblical.) The nations, the Gentiles.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* x. 18 To kyningum & zæroefum ge biop gæledde... in cypnisse [h]eora & *peodum*. c 1000 *Ælfred Hom.* I. 96 Se *peoda* laeow Paulus, a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ur hlaford sanctes paulus þe is *peoden* laeaw.

2. The district occupied by a people; a country.

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 An hearpere was on ðære ðiode ðæt Dracia hatte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5792 (Cott.) I sal þam bring... In-till a land, a wonsun thede. 13.. K. *Alis* (Bodl. MS.) 7947 Þou shalt have Perce, & Mede, And Babiloyne, þis richede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1803 In thors & in many thede þa 3e þurze ride. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 174 All the wyis and wel the welids in theid.

3. *Comb.*, as **thede-folk** (*OE. *þeod-folk*), people of a country, natives. (The OE. combinations and derivatives were very numerous.)

c 725 *Charter of Nunna* in *Birch Cart. Sax.* I. 211 On ðeodweð norð ofer þone weg. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxix. 92 Þæt hi þiowien swilcum þiowfruman. c 1205 *LAV.* 26494 Þusende of þan þeod-folk.

Thede, *obs. form* of THEAD.

Thedam, **thedom**, *varr.* THEEDOM *obs.*

Theder, -ere, -ir (re, -ur, -yr, *obs.* ff. THITHER. + **Thes**, *obs. rare* -1. [*f. THEE v.1*] *Evil* thee: Evil speed; bad luck. (Cf. THEEDOM *b.*)

1509 *Barclay Skyp of Folya* (1570) 25 Downe he commeth with an euill thee.

Thee (ðī, ðē, ðē), *pers. pron.* Forms: 1 (acc.) *þee* (*Northumb. ðeh, ðech*); 1-6 (dat. and acc.)

þe, 3 (*te*), *þeo*, 3-4 *pl*, 4-5 *þee*, 4-7 *the*, 4-*thee* (7 *dial. they*). For *mod. dialect forms* see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [(1) *Acc. OE. ðec, ðeh*, later ðē, ðē = *OFris. thi*, *OS. thic*, *thi* (MDu. *di*, MLG. *dik*, *dek*) *dt*, LG. *dt*], OHG. *dih* (MHG. *Ger. dich*), ON. *þik* (Norw. *deg*, *de*, MSw. *þik*, *tik*, *tig*, *thig*, MDA. *thek*, *theg*, *deg*, Sw. *Da. dig*), Goth. *þuk*:-*OTent.* **þek*, pre-Tent. **tege*: cf. L. *tē*, Gr. *ot*, Doric *te*.

(2) *Dat.* (later also *acc.*) *OE. ðē, ðē* = *OFris. thi* (NFr. *di*, WFr. *dy*), *OS. thic* (MDu. *di*, MLG. *di*), LG. *dt*]; (*dat. only*) OHG. (MHG., *Ger.*) *dīr*, ON. *þēr* (Norw. *deg* (*der*), MSw. *þer*, *pīr*, Sw. *Da. dig*), Goth. *þus*:-*OTent.* **þes*, pre-Tent. **tes*. The original OE. *acc. ðec* still remained in Mercian in the 9th c. and in North Anglian (*þec, þeh, þech*) late in the 10th; in WSax. it ran together early with the dative *ðe, þe*, and thenceforth (as in LG. and Scand.) the two cases have had the same form, so that the direct and indirect object are only distinguishable by position or by context. On the original endings of the *acc.* and *dat.*, cf. ME. The *e* was orig. short, but was lengthened under stress.]

1. The objective case of the pronoun THOU, representing the OE. accusative and dative.

As to restriction of use see note to THOU *pers. pron.* 1.

a. Accusative, as direct object of a verb, c 825 *Lorica Prayer* in *O. E. Texts* 174 *Donne* gæhereð he ðec ðorh biora ðungunge. c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 Ic ascige ðe... hwi þu swa manigfeald yfel hæfdest? c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Mark* v. 31 Du gæstist ðæt ðreat ðringende ðec. c 1160 *Hattou Gosp. ibid.*, þas menigeo... þrunge þe. c 1200 *Ormin* 670 To beldeu & to frofrenn þe 3if he þe se þe forþgoppenned. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Hwo hæuð ihurt te, mi deore? c 1375 *Cursor M.* 5064 (Fairf.), I sagne þe [Cott. *yow*] neuer be-for þis day. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* v. 41 Whoeuer constrayneth thee a thousand paces, go thou with hym other tweyne. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 258 þe feende schal þu sewe þe, & sle þe in soule. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. viii. 7 They haue not refused the, but me. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion*, We praise thee, we beseech thee, we worship thee, we glorifie thee. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (fr. *Archaeol. Soc.*) II. 157 They [=thy] credulitie bringe thee [=thee] within distance of his reache. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 460 Thee I account still happy. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 30 Dost thou love me, cousin? I have loved thee long.

b. Dative, as indirect object = to thee; also in dependence on certain impersonal verbs.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxix. 3 Hwet bið sald ðe oððe hwet bið toseted ðe? c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. John* viii. 53 Hwæt þincð þe þæt þu sy? c 1200 *Ormin* 210 Hiderit amec ic sendd to þe þiss blisse þe to kiben. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Ich chulle schewe þe soðlice hwat is god. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4424 Ful iuel es yolden þe [Cott. *ye*] þi mede. *Ibid.* 20185 I sai it te [v. r. þe]. 1423 *Jas. I King's Q. cxix*, *Gift* the ne list on lufe thy vertew set. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 As þe semyth best. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VI. 323 What advantage it thee to win the world, and lose thy soul withal? 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 248 I haue... Told thee no lies, made thee no mistakings. 1743 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Odes* I. xxxviii. 1, I tell thee, boy, that I detest The grandeur of a Persian feast. 1808 *Scott Marmion* vi. xiv, And, Douglas, more I tell thee here... I tell thee, thou'rt defied! 1864 (*dial.*) TENNYSON *N. Farmer*, *O. Style* 68 Git ma my aile I tell tha.

c. As object of a preposition.

In OE. *accus. or dative*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* i. 35 Gaast haliz ofer-cymed on ðeb [Rushw. *dec*]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. John* iii. 26 Se ðe mid þe [Lind. *dec*] was. a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 3if god wuned on ðe. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 138 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Þeyb alle of-schomed beo Ne schal me neuer schomye louered for þeo. 1311 *Cursor M.* 27483 If þou man gas þin offiand to mak, And þi broþer haf gain þi [v. r. þe] sak. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. xxiii. 70 Ther maye no knyght ryde this wey but yf he luste with the. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa. lx.* 2 His glory shal be sene in the. 1590 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 57 By cruell, cruell thee, quite ouerthrowne. 1656 in *Jnrl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1911) VIII. 20 To... lay before y^e Henry Cromwell: who art Commander in Chiefe... the ground of my Sufferings. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 35 To thee I call, But with no friendly voice, and add thy name. 1733 *POPE Ess. Man* iii. 31 Is it for thee the lark ascends and sings? 1820 SHELLEY *To Skylark* I Hail to thee, blithe Spirit! Bird thou never wert.

2. *Reflexive*: = thyself. *a. Accus.*, as direct object.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 6 zif sunu godes arð ðu send ðeh (*Rushw.* þec) ufa hidune. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* ibid., Asend þe þonne nyðer. a1225 *Ankr. R.* 104 Holt te i þine chaumbre. a1300 *Cursor M.* 529 If þow wil þe ym-think. 13. . . *Ibid.* 26575 Sui þou mate noght wasch þi (v. r. þee) wite. a1518 *Skelton Magnyf.* 303 Go shake the, dogge. 1560 *Biale (Skelton) Matt.* xvi. 23 Get thee behind me, Satan. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* 1. iii. 143 High thee to Hell. Thou Cacademon. 1678 *OTWAY Friendship in R.* 26 Get thee gone for an Arch-wagg. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* 69 Get thee dressed wheil I wesh me.

b. *Dative*, as indirect object; or as object of a preposition.

a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 518 (Gr.) Nim þe þis ofæt on hand. a1100 *Leg. Rood* 15 þu setuze to þe ealle þa sawla. c1300 *Harrou. Hell* (MS. L.) 103 Heouene ant erþe tac to þe. c1470 *HENRY WALLACE* 1. 395 Thou shalt haiff leift to fysche, and tak the ma. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iii. 1. 20 Thou wilt neuer get thee a husband, if thou be so shrewd of thy tongue. 1611 *BIALE 1 Kings* xx. 25 Number thee an armie like the armie that thou hast lost.

c. After some intr. verbs of motion and posture; esp. *sit*; see *SIT* v. 30.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 16 Be thou still like thy selfe And sit thee by our side. 1599 — *Much Ado* iii. 1. 1 Good Margaret runne thee to the parlour. There shalt thou finde my Cousin etc. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. vii. 16 Come thee on. 1867 *E. WAUGH Telfer* 252 Sit tho deawn. 1893 *WRIGHT Gram. Windhill* 100 Kum forð lad an sit ðe dān.

3. Used as *nominative*, instead of *thou*.

Often so used dialectally, and, in recent times, usually by Quakers, esp. with *vh.* in 3rd pers. sing.; but *thū* or *thā* unemphatic often represents both *thou* and *thee*.

c1375 *S. C. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 617 þe venys þat my god wrath wil be with me. c1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ii. 93 Go hens, the Scot, the mekill dewill the speid. a1590 *Marr. Wit & Wind.* (1846) 12 Diddest the nere se man before? 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 127 How agrees the Diuelli and thee about thy Soule? 1605 — *Lea* i. iv. 204 And yet I would not be thee, Nunckle. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. 83 What canst thee earn a day, quoth he? 1687 *W. HITCHCOCK in J. Friends' Hist. Soc.* IV. 74 If thee canst sell 250 acres of it & y^e house. 1857 *Mas. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 'What does thee want, father?' said Rachel. *Ibid.* xvii. 'Friend, thee isn't wanted here.' 1861 *E. WAUGH Birle Carter's T.* 15 An 'mind te tells no lies abeawt th'lad i' thy talk.

4. As *sb.* The person or 'self' of the individual addressed. Cf. *THOU* *pron.* 2 a.

c1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* vi. That's for thy selfe to breed an other thee. 1831 *CARLILE Sart. Res.* i. ix. A warm movable House, a Body round thy Body, wherein that strange Thee of thine sat snug. 1859 *E. FITZGERALD Rubáiyāt* xxxiv. Then of the Thee in Me who works behind The Veil, I lifted up my hands to find A Lamp amid the Darkness.

b. The word itself as used in addressing a person; esp. in *phr.* *thee* and *thou*. Also *attrib.* in *thee* and *thou* Quaker.

1694 [see *THOU* 2 b]. 1774 *J. ADAMS Diary* 7 Sept., This plain Friend and his plain though pretty wife, with her Thees and Thous, had provided us the most costly entertainment. 1847 *LONGF. Evang.* ii. v. 13 Her ear was pleased with the Thee and Thou of the Quakers. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* 405 When he spoke it was always with the thees and thous and in the high pitch of the preacher. 1896 *Peteron Mag.* VI. 265: 1 Whose head-master was Benjamin Hollowell, a 'thee' and 'thou' Quaker of the strictest sect.

† *Thee* (*þē*), *v. l.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *pion*, 1-3 *peon*, 3-4 *pen*, *pe*, 4-5 *then*, 4-6 *the*, 5 *thene*, *theon*, 5-6 *pee*, (6 *thye*), 4- *thee*. *Pa. t.* 1 *pah*, *paz*, *pæh*, 1-2 *peah*, 1-3 *pæh*, 2-3 *peazh*, 3 *pea*, *peu*, (5 *thee*); *pl.* 1 *pungon*; *pigon*; *puzon*. *Pa. pple.* 2-3 *pungon*; *pigen*; *pozen*, *powen*, *powuen*, 4 *thowen*. [OE. *pion*, *þeon*, contr. from **þiohan* (= **þiohan*, **þiohan*) = OS. *þiohan*, *þiēh*—*þiūgan*, *þiūgan* (Dn. *gedigen*), OHG. (*gi*)*ðihan*, *dēh*—*digan*, *digan* (MHG. (*ge*)*dihen*, G. *gedihen*), Goth. *þeihān*—*þāih*—*þaihan*—*þaihan* to thrive:—OTeut. **þijh*—, earlier **þeyh*— (**þayh*—, **þunge*—) of the 3rd ablant series:—Indo-Eur. root *tenk*. With the elimination of the nasal before *h* the verb came in prim. Germ. to be assimilated to the 1st ablant series (i—ai—i—i); but traces of the primitive conjugation survive in the OS. *pa. pple.* *gihungan*, and the OE. forms *pungon*, *-en*. The OE. contracted form *þon* began to follow the inflexional type of *tēon*:—**teuhan* (TEE *v. l.*), whence *þeah*, *pugon*, *pogen*.]

1. *intr.* To grow; to thrive, prosper (*arch.* in 16th c. use).

Beowulf 8 He...weox under wolcnum, weorð-myndum þah. c888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xix. þeah hwa weox...and þeo on eallum welum. c1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 104 His westmas genitsumlice pugon. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke ii. 52 Se hæled þeah on wisdom and on yfde. a1050 *Liber Scintill.* lxxxii. 221 Sume soplone on ægþrum peop. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 And hit waxas and wel þeah. *Ibid.* 177 Here tuder swiðe weoxed and wel þeah. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2012 Vnder ioseph his welde ðes. c1275 *LAV. 24272* þe borh suppe ne þeh. 1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 240 þe child wax & wel þeah (v. r. the, ythe). *Ibid.* 7086 þis chylde wax so wel & þeh. c1300 *Beket* 140 He fond his sone...þeonge (þr. Theonige) fair and manliche. a1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 23 3ef he beþ thryven ant thowen in theode. 13. . . *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 238 Ho þat me loutt sal þe no more. c1400 *Garnelyn* 234 Come þou ones in my hond þou shalt neuer the. 1426 *AUDLEY Poems* 4 Thai schal have grace to thryve and thene. c1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 4901 f Theen, or thryvyn, vigeo. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 94 [He] is seldome sen to thye. a1518 *Skelton Magnyf.* 862 Abusyon Forsothe I hyght j. That vseth me,—He can not

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thee. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 19 Giue ouer to sudgerne, that thinkest to thee.

b. In imprecations and asseverations.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5150 'Sais þou soth?' 'yaa, aa mot i the'. 13. . . *Sir Beues* 2753 A swor, also he moste þen, He nolde him neiper hire ne sen. 12366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1067 Wel yvel mote they thryve and the. And yvel achyved mote they be. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 238 Ac I swere now, so the ik, þat synne wil I lete. c1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 376 By cause our firne was nat maad of Beech, That is the cause, and oother noon, so theech. c1425 *Seven Sag.* 1548 (P.) Quod the kyng, 'So mot i the, Astow wylt hyt schal bee. c1450 *Mankind* 297 in *Macro Plays* 12 Gode let hym neuer theen! [prime senel]. 1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentry* 22 Full ill mought they both thee. 1598 *E. GILPIN Shial.* (1878) 19 (*Lydia*) So mote i thee thou art not faire, A plaine brownetta when thou art at best. 1600 *Old Robin of Portingale* xiv. in *Child Ballads* III. (1893) 241/1 If it be not true...God let me neuer thye. 17. . . in *Ritson Songs* (1794) II. 132 He that spares, ne'er mote he thee. a1800 in *Edinb. Mag.* June (1819) 527/1 But warie fa' the fairy wicht...May he never thee.

2. *trans.* To cause to prosper; to prosper. *Obs.* c1150 *Prayer in Rel. Ant.* I. 22 þe laivid þieh þe in hevirik þace.

Hence †*Thowen*, *þozen*, *þowun* *pp. a.*, thrive; grown up, adult.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Mid-niht ðe bilimped to frumberdigges, hancraup þe bilimped þowene men. *Ibid.* 47 Dese herdes...wakied biforen euen, þanne þe childre wuel þewen. . . þe þo ful þoyene turned to godes hihoupe. *Ibid.* 127 Also wat se he was þogen on wintre and on wastme.

Thee (*ðē*), *v. 2* [*f. THEE* *pron.*] To use the pronoun 'thee' to a person: see *THOU* *v.* Also to thee and thou (cf. *F. tutoyer*). a. *trans.* b. *intr.* (or *absol.*). Hence *Thee-ing* *vbl. sb.*

a. 1662 *TATHAM Aquas Tri.* 6 Though I Thee Thee, and Thou Thee, I am no Quaker. a1690 *G. Fox Jnl.* (1827) I. 103 I was required to Thee and Thou all men and women, without any respect to rich or poor, great or small. a1739 *JARVIS Quix.* i. iv. li. With the utmost arrogance he would thee and thou his equals and acquaintance. 1836 *T. HOOK G. Gurney* v. There I saw...two quaker children playing about the place, thee'ing and thou'ing each other, with perfect French familiarity. 1884 *A. DOHERTY N. Barlow* 28 Familiarly he 'thee'd' and 'thou'd' the men, and cheekily thee 'thee'd' and 'thou'd' again.

b. 1679 [see *THOU* v. b]. 1696 *C. LESLIE Snake in Grass* p. xv. This was the Bottom upon which the Quakers first set up, to run down all worldly Honour...; to Thee and Thou; to call no Man Master, or Lord, and not to take off their Hats, or Bow to any. 1760 *J. RUTTY Sp. Diary* (ed. 2) 148 At meeting...was seen my insincerity in Theeing, inconsistent with my writing. 1894 *DU MAURIER Trilby* 1 (1901) 19/2 There were ladies too *en cheveux*...some of whom thee'd and thou'd with familiar and friendly affection.

Thee, *obs.* and *dial.* form of *THIGH*.

† *Thee-dom*, *thedom*. *Obs.* Also 4 *peodam*, 5 *thedam*, *-dame*, *peodom*. [*f.* stem of *THEE* *v. l.* + *-DOM*.] Thiving; prosperity.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. x. 105 Þruft or þeodam with hem selden is l-seye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. viii. 53 And jede a-bowte in my 3outh and 3af me to þeodom. c1430 *How the Good Wife*, etc. 209 (*Babes Bk.* 47) Now þrift and þeodom mote þou haue. 1523 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 26: My thedom is near past.

b. *Evil thedom*, ill success, bad luck: used as a maledictory phrase.

c1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 405 What! yuel thedam (v. r. thedom) on his Monkes snowte. c1450 *Cor. Myst.* xiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 139 Evyl Thedom com to thi snowte!

Thee(s), *obs.* forms of *THIEF*.

Theek, *theik* (*þēk*), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

Forms: 4-7 *theke*, 5 *thiecke*, 6 *Sc. theik*, *thyk*, 6-9 *Sc. theik*, *thiok*, 7-9 *theak(e)*, *thake*, 8-9 *Sc. theek*, *theek*. [A collateral form of *THATCH* *v.* in use before 1400, of somewhat uncertain history. Perhaps from OE. *þeacan*, the forms of the imperative *þeace* and the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. present *þecest*, *þecest* being extended to the verb as a whole: cf. *streek*, *Sc.* and *north.* form of *STRETCH*, OE. *streccan*.]

† 1. *trans.* To roof (a building) with stone, slate, tiles, shingles, lead, or the like. *Obs.*

1387 *Charters* 4c. of *Edinb.* (1871) 35 (St. Giles) The forsayde v chapelis sal be thekyt abovyn with stane. c1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) x. 38 A full fair kirk...theikid wele with lead. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 568 Rycht clene theikid was than all this tour, Weill gilt with gold. *Ibid.* III. 190 Sanct Andreis kirk...That theikid was with coper in tha dais. 1559 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 57 To thik the southie syde of the towlbuyth with new skait. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 192, I se 3our tempills cassin downe and reuin: The maist part are bot theikid with theu. 1628 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 365 (To) theik the samyn [ruif] with leid. 1710 *SIAHALO Hist. Fife* II. v. § 2, 78 They (as the Proverh) has it) fir'd the Kirk, to theik the Quire. 1777 *J. ROBERTSON in McKay Kilmarnock* (1880) 177 Water is guide for mony a purpose, although ye're a' aware we canna theik Kirks w't.

b. *spec.* To cover the roof of (a house) with thatch of straw or the like; also, to protect the top of (a corn or hay rick) with straw laid so as to carry off the rain.

1399 *Mem. Ribon* (Surtees) III. 130 In v^{tt} travis de stramine ordii emp. syn...in salario j hominis tegentis...thehand prædictam domum per v dies. c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 474 Thy beeth also...to thicke hit, thou ne lette. c1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7649 And thekyd it with hay and thak. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* viii. xl. 30 Quahis rufis laityl full ouch thekyt war Wyth straw or gloy by Romulus

the wycht. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 417 The fabrick of the kirk was in so evill a condition, being theikid with heather. 1672 *T. WHITTINGHAM Diary* 30 Aug. in *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 133 *note*, Wheatley of Salton ye theaker is to theake Leonards' Barn. 1721 *Ramsay Bessy Bell & Mary Gray* i. 'They bigg'd a bower...And theek'd it o'er with rashes. 1863 *Mrs. TOOGOOD Yorks. Dial.*, I want you to theak my rick. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss-Hags* 283 The roof was daintily theeked with green rushes and withes.

2. *transf.* To cover in general (but often with allusion to thatching a roof).

1667 in *Campbell Balmerino* (1899) 414 To men that thickit a holl in the kirk with divite. 1719 *Ramsay To Arbuckle* 117, I theek the out, and line the inside Of mony a dounce and witty pash. a1800 *Town Corbies* iv. in *Scott Minstr. Scot. Rord.* Wt' ae lock o' his gowden hair, We'll theek our nest when it grows bare. a1810 *TANNAHILL Rab Roryson's Bonnet Poems* (1846) 116 This bonnet that theekit his wonderful head. 1896 *CROCKETT Cleg Kelly* xlii. 283 A pump theekit frae the frost wi' straw rapas.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* (from 1 or 2).

a1518 *Skelton Magnyf.* 1027 For it is I that other whyhe Plucke down lede and theke with tyle. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'You mun theak weel, this caud weather', put on extra clothing.

Hence *Thee'ked*, *-it* *pp. a.*, thatched; *Thee'king* *vbl. sb.*, the action (*concr.* the material or product) of thatching; *pp. a.*, that thatches or covers. 1792 *BURNS Bessie & her Spinnin Wheel* ii. On lika hand the burnies tot, And meet below my 'theekit cot. a1801 *R. GALL Poems* (1819) 28 She reached the theeked byre. 1393 *Regist. de Aberbrothoc* (Bann.) II. 43 For the quhilkis 'theekyn and guttyn the abbot...sal pay til hoom xxxv marcis. 1579 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 104 Wynd tycht, watter tycht, in thyking, slating...and vther necessaries 1617 *Mem. St. Giles, Durham* (Surtees) 47 To Nycholas Sparke for thekin 4 days, viij a day. a1835 *Hogg Tales, Sheph. Cal.* xvii. Bread for the belly and theeking for the back. 1846 *BROCKETT N. C. Words* (ed. 3) s. v. *Theaker*, A 'theaking snow' quietly but continuously falling, so as to cover thickly, as a thatch does, a house.

Theeker (*þēkər*). *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [*f. THEEK* *v.* + *-ER*.] A thatcher; in early use, a roofer of houses.

14. *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 650/27 *Hic architector*, thekare. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 382/2 A Theker, architector, tector (A.). 1554-5 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 360 Item, to ane thekar to theik the three choippis...xij. 1658 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 4 To a theaker by the day...With meate 6d. Without meate 2d. 1887 *J. SRAVERD Dr. Duguid* t. xx. 132 Robin Riggings the theeker. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (from *Caithness* to *N. Lincolnsh.*)

Theeself (*þē self*, etc.): see *THYSELF*.

Theetsee, var. *THITS*, black-varnish tree.

† *Thef.* *Obs. rare.* In 3 *ðel*. [a. ON. *þefr* smell, mod. Icel. *þefur*, Fær. *sev*, Norw. *dial. sev*, Sw. *dial. sev*, Da. *þv.* Cf. *THEVE* *v.*] A smell. c1150 *Gen. & Ex.* 3340 To dust he (the manna) grunden and madden bread, ðat huni and olies ðef he bead.

Theft (*þeft*). Forms: a. 1 *þeofs*, *þieff*, *þyff*; 2-4 *peofpe*, *þeþpe*, 3-5 *puþpe* (i), 4 (*Aenb.*) *pieþpe*, *þyþpe*, 5 *thifthe*. *β.* 1 *þyft*, *þeoft*, 4-5 *þift*, *þeft*, 4-7 *thift*, 5 *thyft*, 6 *theaft*, *thieft*, 4- *theft*; 3-5 *þeþte*, 4-6 *thefte*, (4 *þifte*, *þyfte*, 5 *theofte*, 6 *thifte*). [OE. *WSax. þieþf*, *þyþf*, later *þyft*, non-*WSax. þeþf*, later *þeoft*, = OFris. *thiufthe*, *thiufte* (obs. Du. *diefte*), ON. *þyft*, later *þyft*, Goth. **þiufþipa* =—OTeut. **þeufþipa*, i. **þeufþa*, THIEF + suffix *-ipa* = L. *-itai-em*: see *THIEF* 1 b. OE. showed two main dial. types: *WSax. þieþf*, later *þyft* with umlaut; non-*WS. þeþf*. In both, final *þ* after *f* became *t* by dissimilation; *þeoft* became *þeft*, *theft*. In ME. the various forms often had final *-e* from the oblique cases; north. dial. and *Sc.* had *þift*, *þyft*, *thift* from ON. *þyft*, *þyft*.]

1. The action of a thief; the felonious taking away of the personal goods of another; larceny; also, with a *pl.*, an instance of this.

a. 688-95 *Lawe of Ine* c. 28 Be þeofes onfenge æt ðieþfe [MS. B., H. ðyfe]. *Ibid.* c. 73 3if hit bið niht eald þieþf, zebeten þr þone gylt þe hine zefengon. 695-6 *Lawe of Wiltred* c. 25 3if man leud ofleas an þeofe, licge buton wyr-gelde. c1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 186 Þyðf gestrangað. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne do þu þeofde. a1225 *Ankr. R.* 202 Þe Vox of þiscunge hæuð þeos hweolpes: Tricherie & Gile, þeorðe, Reflac. c1250 *Beket* 445 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119 3if a clerk hit ane Man a-slawe, oþur strong þeþfe i-do. 1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 10361 þe king...let prisoners vorþ bringe, þat uor þuþfe were inome, & uor oþer þinge. 1340 *Aenb.* 37 Þe oþer bo3 of auarice ys þyþfe. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. iii. 92 In bargeyns and in brocages with þe borghes of þuþfe (v. r. þeþfe, þeþte). a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 60 The theef dothe...delite him in thifthe tilthe thei be taken and putte to dethe.

b. c1250 *O. Kentish Scrm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Þo grete sennen þet bieðh diadliche Ase so is...þe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 15073 Ludas...Of his thift and his felunni, His moder al he tald. 1382 *WELSH Matt.* xv. 19 Of the herte gon out 3uel thouthtis, mansleayngis, aoutries, fornicaciouns, thestis. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 383 Mauricius...fondode to forðe his knyghtes þifte (v. r. þeþfe, þeþte). a1450 *Brut* 443 For treason & for þift þat thei had done to þe Kyng & to his liege peple. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ix. 251 To haue committed a smal theefte. 1525 *HULOET*, Theft in stealyng cattle, *abigacatus*. 1570 *LEVINS Mani.* 52/44 Theft, *furtum*. *Ibid.* 118/5 Theft, *furtum*. 1577 *HOLINSHEWO Chron.* Hist. Scot. I. 440/1 Accused of theft, and of receiving and maintaining of theefes. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iii. 151. 1629 *Sir W. MURR True Cruelty* 1133 To hide the thift.

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1771 *Junius Lett.* lxx. (1820) 228 The thief was taken in the theft. 1909 *O. Rev.* July 176 His borrowings were not thefts but prolific suggestions.

† **b.** By theft, stealthily, furtively, by secret craft. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xl. 592 Thai be thyft hecht to put Wallace down.

2. **concr.** That which is or has been stolen; the proceeds of thieving. *Now rare.*

962-3 *Laus of Edgar* iv. c. 2 § 2 To ðy þæt. . þeof nyte, hwær he þyfe [MS. C. þeofte] befeaste. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Ne þu nazest for to stele, Ne nan þeþfe for to heole. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6754 Þat he mai yeild again his thift, He sal be saald. 1340 *Ayeb.* 38 Þe þyenes be uelazrede byeþ þo þet partep of þe þyfe. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1433) iii. v. 53 The theft which they have stolen ye have self recueyed. 1530 *TINDALE Exod.* xxii. 4 Yf the theft [Wyclif, that that he hath stolon] be founde in his hande aluys. . . he shall restore double. 1665 *G. HAYERS P. della Valle's Trav.* E. I. 145 We found the theft in his breeches ty'd to his naked flesh. 1864 *KINGSLEY Rom. & Tent.* x. 284 If a free man be caught thieving, . . he replaces the theft, and pays 80 solidi, or dies.

3. **attrib. and Comb.**, as *theft-guilty* adj.

1613-26 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* ii. 1, What store of houres theft-guilty night had spent. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 9/2 The Police Commissioner. . gave it as his opinion that the theft theory was the most probable.

Theft-boot, -bote. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 3, 6 *thef*, 6 *theefe*, 6-7 *thief(e)*. [*orig. thef-bote*, f. *thef*, *THIEF* + *bote*, *BOOT sb.* 1] Afterwards altered (app. first by Scottish writers) to *theftbote*: cf. *THEFTDOM*, *THEFTLY*.

The early form suggests an OE. **þeaf-bōt*, but this has not been found; the nearest equivalent in the A.S. Laws being *þeaf-gyld* in Laws of Æthelred i. c. 1 § 2, iii. c. 4, and of Cnut ii. c. 30 § 1.]

The taking of some payment from a thief to secure him from legal prosecution; either the receiving back by the owner of the stolen goods or of some compensation, or the taking of a bribe by a person who ought to have brought the thief to justice.

Nichols (1865) in *Britton*, in note to quot. 1292, suggests that the word 'originally signified the legal *bote* or composition for theft', and was then 'applied to the illegal compounding of theft, or taking money to maintain or connive at such offenders'. But all our quotations refer to illegal payment, a form of compounding a felony.

a. 184 *Stat. Wall.* an. 12 Edw. I. c. 4 De Thefbote, hoc est de emenda furti capta sine consideratione Curie Domini Regis. 1292 *BATTON* i. xxi. § 11 Et puis soit enquis de ceux qui ont pris thefbote. 1369 *Liber Assisarum* § 5 (1606) 258 b. Et les Justices disoient q' vn home q' reprint son chabell emblee dun laron ne fuit pas thefbote, eins thefbote fuit proprement ou vn home prist ses chateils dun laron de luy fauouier & maintenir, et nemy auterment. 1579 *Expos. Termes Law* 177 b/2 Thefbote, is when a man taketh any goodes of a theefe to fauour and mainteine him. And not when a man taketh his owne goodes that were stolen from him &c.

ß. a 1450 *Sc. Acts Robt.* i. c. 9 (1844) I. 109/2 (heading) Of þe takyn of thyfbute [*orig. rechatum* de latrone]. 1515 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 282/2 Gif this complenar. . wald concord with the said thief and tak thyfbute and put him fra the Law, in that caise he sall vnderly the Law. 1597 [see next]. 1619 *DALTON Country Just.* cviii. (1630) 288 Some other seeme to take this for thefbote and so to be punishable . . onely by ransome and imprisonment. 1678 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law* Scot. i. xx. § 1. (1699) 106 Thefbote is committed by securing a Thief against the punishment due by Law. 1745 *Univ. Spect.* 10 Aug. York-shire Tom was committed to Clerkenwell-Bridewell . . for Thefbote, accepting of 17 Guineas and a half, not to prosecute John Ditcher, a notorious Pick-pocket. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. x. 133 The offence of thefbote, which is where the party robbed not only knows the felon, but also takes his goods again, or other amends, upon agreement not to prosecute. 1814 *SCOTT Warr.* xv. The Bailie opined that this transaction would amount to thefbote, or composition of felony. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 115/2 The offence of compounding a felony was really the old crime of theft-bote.

Theftdom. *Sc.* [Altered from **thefdom*, *THEFTDOM*.] The action or practice of stealing; theft; thievery.

1566 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 154 That nouthir Lord of Regalitie, Schirif, Barrone, na vthers sell ony theif, or fyne with him of thift dome done [*Record ed.* (1814) of thift done]. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bote*, Theift-bote. . quhen ony sellis onie theife, or finis with him for theift-dome done, or to be done. 1854 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Magd. Hebburn* I. 221 Gentle or simple maunna tell me that God's will is for villany and theftdom.

† **Theftfully**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 *thift*. [*f. THEFT* + *-FUL* + *-LY* 2.] By stealth: = *THEFTLY*. c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 1391 Vlives. . frome Troy is passit theftfully With all þaim of his company.

Theftorn, variant of *THEVE-THORN Obs.*

Theftless, *a. rare.* [*f. THEFT* + *-LESS*.] a. That is not a theft. b. Not liable to be stolen. 1665 *S. H. Gold. Law* 68 How punisht he poor Achan for a theftless theft to see to? 1803 *LEVYEN Scenes Infancy* iv. 362 Teviot's sons. . devoid of fear Bind to the rush by night the theftless steer.

† **Theftly**, *adv.* *Sc. and north. dial. Obs.* [Altered from ME. *þeftly*, *THIEFLY*.] By stealth, furtively.

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 271 He gyffande thiftly ws till the palladinar at our will. *Ibid.* 623 Bycause þe palladinar was Out of þe temple tone thiftly. a 1485 *Trimp. Parv.* (MS. S), Stelyngly (theftly), *furtive*, *latrocinialiter*. 1498 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* i. 231, ix. catell thiftly tane fra Thomas Sowtar. 1515 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 343 Reyseyng off oder meny goodes theyftly.

Theftuous (þe'ftiuəs), *a.* Originally *Sc. Forms*: a. 5 *thiftwis*, 5-6 *thiftuis*, 6 *thiftwus*. ß. 6-7 *thifteous*, (7) *thifteus*, 6 *thiftius*. 7. 6 *thiftuus*, 6-7 *-uous*, 7 *theftous*, 6- *theft-*. [*ME. thiftwis*, f. *THEFT* + *WISE sb.*: cf. *RIGHTEOUS* from *rihtwis*.]

1. Of the nature of theft, thievish.

c 1400 [implied in *THEFTUOUSLY*]. 1491 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* i. 2 For the thiftwis outputtin and awaytakin of the gudis. 1502 *Ibid.* 117/2 The thiftwus distruction of Johnne Mans gudis. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 22 In thiftuous maner. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 43/2 Pairt-takaris in their thiftuous and wicked deidis. 1678 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law* Scot. i. xx. § 3 (1699) 108 Whosoever . . assists them in their theftous Stealings. 1837 *E. H. HODGSON in Jnrl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal VI*. 367 It is . . remarkable. . for its theftuous propensities. 1880 *MURRAY Gains Digest* 506 Theftuous removal of property.

b. *transf.* Furtive, secret, sneaking.

1881 *MASSON De Quincy* xi. 138 A theftuous hope to amuse 40 hour for you after dinner.

2. Of the nature of a thief; given to theft.

1632 *LITNGOW Trav.* (1906) 363 The Hungarians have ever bene thiftuous, treacherous and false. 1859 *M. NAPIER Vinct. Dundee* I. p. xi. That theftuous animal a cheap book-seller's back. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 183 Pettily theftuous, like the English gypsies. 1885 *St. James's Gas.* 28 Mar. 6/1 No man ever saw the most theftuous sparrow ashamed of himself.

b. *fig.* Said of an animal or vegetable parasite.

1883 *H. DRUMMOND Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 342 By means of its twining and theftuous roots it [*Sacculina*] imbibes automatically its nourishment ready-prepared from the body of the crab. 1883 *R. TURNER in Gd. Words* July 470/2 Some [plants] . . living by theftuous practices alone.

Theftuously (þe'ftiuəsli), *adv.* Chiefly *Sc.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a theftuous manner; by or as by theft; stealthily, secretly.

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 1637 Vlives stall thiftuisly Away, as grauntand him giltly. 1567-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 609 The leid upon the Cathedral Kirkis . . is thiftuouslie stowin and takin away. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. xiv. One little villainous Turkie. . . rogue came thiftuously to snatch away some of my lardons. 1880 *MURHEAD Uplian* vii. § 2 If a husband have theftuously abstracted anything of his wife's in prospect of divorce. 1884 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XIX. 73 On a late occasion, the tomb of a noble family was theftuously rifled of its contents.

Thefysoh, *obs. f. THIEFTISH*. **Thegh**, *obs. f. THOUGH*, *THIGH*. **Thegither**, *Sc. f. TOGETHER*.

Thegn (þēn). *Hist.* A form used by some recent historians to represent the OE. *þegn* (*þegen*, *þēn*), *THANE* I, in its sense of tenant by military service, and as a term of rank below the *ealdorman* or *eorl* and above the *eorl*, corresponding in its various grades to the post-conquest *baron* and *knight*.

The purpose of this spelling is to distinguish the Anglo-Saxon from the Scottish use of *THANE* (sense 4), made familiar by Shakespeare.

1848 *LYTTON Harold* I. i. A Thegn forfeited his rank if he lost his lands. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* i. vi. 428 note. The signatures are no doubt those of local Thegns. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. vi. 155 Closely connected with the *geith* is the *thegn*. . . The thegn seems to be primarily the warrior *geith*; in this idea Alfred uses the word as translating the miles of Bede. But he also appears as a landowner. *Ibid.* 156 The name of thegn covers the whole class which after the Conquest appears under the name of knights, with the same qualification in land and nearly the same obligations. 1890 *GROSS Gild Merch.* I. 185 The merchant who made three voyages across the ocean at his own cost became a thegn.

Hence **The'gn-born** *a.*, of noble or gentle birth. **The'gndom**, the position or rank of thegn. **The'ghood**, the condition or position of a thegn; the order of thegns, thegns collectively. **The'gn-land**, land held by a thegn. **The'gnly**, *a.* and *adv.* [*OE. þegnlic, -lice*], *a. adj.* of or pertaining to, or becoming a thegn; *b. adv.* in a manner becoming a thegn. **The'gn-right**, the legal rights and privileges of a thegn. **The'gn-ship** [*OE. þegnscipe*], the office, function, or position of a thegn (in various senses). **The'gn-wer** [*OE. þegnwer*], the wer-gild of a thegn. **The'gn-worthy** *a.*: see *quat.*

? 935 *Dunsat* c. 5 in Liebermann *Gesetze* (1903) 376 Sy he *þegenboren, sy he eorlboren. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. vi. 156 The thegn-born are contrasted with the eorl-born. 1897 *RAMPINI Hist. Moray & Nairn* i. 46 The principle of comradeship. . . underlay English *the'gndom. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. iii. 95 The growth of the *The'ghood was, on the whole, depressing to the eorls. 1881 *S. R. GARDINER Introd. Stud. Eng. Hist.* ii. 34 The theghood pushed its roots down, as it were, amongst the free classes. 1100 *Charter of Will. II in Tabularis Rameisensi* clxxviii (Du Cange), Si terra de Isham. . . si vero Teuland tunc fuisse inveniatur. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 86 In the book of Domesday land holden by knight's service was called *Tainland*. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* i. § 2 (ed. 2) 13 Tain- or thegn-land. This seems to mean not a particular species of tenure, but land which was as a fact held or owned by a king's thegn. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 586 Andreas. . . is gereht *þegenlic. a 1038 *Charter of Eanwene* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 55 Heo. . . to ðam þegenon cwæð: Doð þegnlice and wel! Abodeað mine ærende to ðam gemote. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 450 The words of Eanwene, when she bade the Scirgemoð of Herefordshire to 'do thegnly and well'. 1897 *MAITLAND Domesday & Beyond* 53 The men. . . are usually men of thegnly rank. *Ibid.* 165 Each. . . will be entitled to a thegnly werild and swear a

thegnly oath. c 1000 *Oaths* in Liebermann (1903) 464 Se mæssepreost. . . bið *þegenribtes wyrþe. 1872 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 118 None could pretend to the privileges of full thegn-right without the possession of at least a township. 959-6a *Laus of Edgar* III. c. 2 Se dema, se ðe oðrum on wold gedeme. . . polize a his *þegnscipes. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints Lives* (1890) II. 82 Beoð þu zehyrte. . . and heaðað mid ðegen-scipe ða halgan Godes æ. 1897 *MAITLAND Domesday & Beyond* 163 We begin by thinking of thegnship as a relation between two men. . . Then the thegnship becomes more than a relationship, it becomes a status. 1008 *Laws of Ethelred* v. c. 9 Þæt he sy *þegenweres & þegenribtes wyrðe. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. vi. 155 The eorl who has acquired five hides of land. . . with other judicial rights, becomes 'thegn-worthy'; his oath and protection and werild are those of a thegn.

Thei, *pei*, *obs. f. THEY*, *THOUGH*.

Theic (þrik). [*f. mod.L. the-a TEA* + *-IC* 3: cf. *THEISM* 2.] One addicted to immoderate tea-drinking, or who snffers from such excess; a tea-drunkard.

1886 *Medical News* (U.S.) XLIX. 305 It is possible to be a 'theic' by profession or a 'theic' by passion. 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Theid, *Sc. var. THEDE Obs.* **Theie**, *theize*, *obs. ff. THIGH*. **Theif**, *obs. f. THIEF*.

Theiform (þri:fəm), *a.* [*ad. mod.L. theiform-is*, f. *thea TEA*: see *-FORM*.] Resembling the tea-plant. 1846 *WORCESTER, Theiform*, being in the form of tea. *Everest*. 1860 in *MAVNE Expos. Lex.*

Theigh, *peiz*, *peigh*, *peigt*, *obs. ff. THOUGH*. **Theight**, *obs. f. TIGHT*. **Theign(e)**, *obs. ff. THANE*, *THEINE v.* **Theik**, *var. THEEK*, to thatch. **Theil**, *var. THAIL*, *tael*. **Theim**, *obs. ff. THEM*. **Thein**, *pein*, *obs. f. THANE*; *var. THYNE Obs.*, *thence*.

Theine (þri:n), *sb. Chem.* Also † *thei'na*. [*f. mod.L. thea TEA* + *-INE* 5.] A vegetable alkaloid, originally thought to be a principle peculiar to tea, but found to be identical with CAFFEINE.

1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 295 Oudry has. . . announced that he has discovered in tea a salifiable basis, to which he has given the name of *theina*. 1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 304/2 Thein, or Theina, the peculiar principle of tea. 1853 *USE Dict. Arts* II. 834 Theine was obtained from coffee by the same process slightly altered. 1863-74 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 707 Oudry. . . in 1827, found in tea a crystalline substance, which he called theine. 1881 *A. GRIFFIN in Science Gossip* No. 203. 248 Tea contains from a half to five per cent. of theine.

† **Theine**, *theign*, *v. Obs.* *Forms*: 1-2 *þegnian* (1 *þegn-*), *þénian*, 2 *þeignen*, 3 *þeinen*, *þeine(n)*. [*OE. þegnian*, f. *þegn*, *THANE* = *ON. þegna*, *OHG. deganōn*:—*OTeut. *þegnojan*, f. **þegno* *THANE*.] *intr.* To be a servant or minister, to perform the duties of an office. With *dative*: To minister to, wait or attend upon, serve (a person); hence, *quasi-trans.*

Beowulf 561 Ic him þenode deoran sweorde swa hit gedefe was. a 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* III. xvii. [xxiii.] (1890) 232 Þa he ða monig ger. . . biscopahd þegnade. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 He was soð God, þe him englas þegnodon. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 15 Hiu aras & ðægnade heom. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. ibid.*, Ða aras heo & þenode him. c 1160 *Hatton Gosp. ibid.*, Ða aras byo & þeignade hym. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Mid al þan þe . . . laellice her him þenid. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Vnwurde bið þe on elde þet him oðer men þenien. c 1205 *LAV.* 24595 Þer weoren a þusen cnihtes bald. . . þat þeinedan þan kinge. *Ibid.* 24621 A þusend hire code biore. . . to þeinen þere queene. a 1245 *St. Marher.* 23 Þeos þreo in an iþene of engles. a 1250 *Prov. Alfrid* 499 in *O. E. Misc.* 132 Loke þat þu him þeine mid alle þeunes þines.

Hence † **Theining** (*þeignung*, *þening*), *ministra-*tion, service, office.

c 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxxvii. § 1 gif him mon þonne awint of þa clapas, & him ofsiðh þara þenunga & þæs anwealdes. a 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* II. xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 144 Nænig. . . hrinan dorste ne wolde buton his nedþearflice þeignung. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Englas beoð to ðeignung gastum fram Gode hider on world sendeð. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 19 Hig ze-gearwodon him easter-þenunga. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 His wate [us werpð] drench and fiscynn his fer manifestald þenunge.

Their (ðe:), *poss. pron.* *Forms*: see below. [In existing form *their*, in Ormin *þeizre*, *a. ON. þeir(r)a*, genitive pl. of simple demonst. *sá, st, þat* (= *OE. se, sē, þæt*), used in *ON.* also as pl. of 3 pers. pron. The ß-forms *þer*, *þar*, *þere*, etc., were prob. due mainly to the unstressed pronunciation of *their*, *thair*, confused sometimes with that of the *adv. þær*, *thare*, *THERE*; but they may sometimes represent OE. *þæra*, late form of *þara*, gen. pl. of *þa* those, substituted for the same case of the personal pronoun. Cf. *THEM*.]

A. Illustration of *Forms*.

a. 3 (*Orm.*) *þeizre*, (*teizre*), 4 *þeir(e)*, *þeyr*, *þayre*, *þayire*, *þaire*, 4-5 *þair*, *þaire*, 5 *þeire*; 4-5 *thaire*, 5 *thayre*, 5-7 *theire*, *theyr*, 6 *thayr*, (*thier*, 6-7 *yair*), 4- *Sc.* *thair*, 5- *their*. c 1200 *OSMIN Decd.* 84 All þurh þeizre sinne. *Ibid.* 3933 Þatt teizre genge sholde ben þurh hallhe sawless ekeðd. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 874 Þarefore þat day al holy cherche þeyr seruyse of here þey werche. 13. *Cursor M.* 794 (Cott.) Al þair kin. *Ibid.* 21800 (Edin.) Mani man. . . þate thair [v. r. þair] hele hanis getin þare. a 1340 *HAMFOLR Psalter* lxxvii. 51 He gaf. . . þaire trauails til þe locust.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6738 Menelaus, and Thelamon, .. with their tite batels. c1440 *Pallad. on Ilus*. i. 116 Oute of thaire [v.r. their] kynde eke seedes wol renewe. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vii. xviii. 240 All they felle vpon their knees. 1524 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 84 To putt all their stuff of household in every office. 1538 *Starkes England* i. iv. 120 To tempur and refrayne thair alynce. 1549 *Baxter-bks. St. Andrews* (1903) 5 Thomas mortuone To be yair Decane. 1568 *Wyse of Auchttermuchty* xii. That strak dang baith thair harnis owl. 1650 *SIR R. NAUGHTON in Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 139 Theyr general answer to his Majesties commandement. 1641 *BEST FARU. Bks.* (Surtees) 126 Holes, of that bigness that one may thrust in their neafe.

B. (1 *para*, *peora*) 4 *per*, *par*, (*pur*), 4-5 *pere*, 4-6 *pare*, *thar*, 5 *thare*, 5-6 *thar*, 6-8 *there*, 7 *thir* (used by Milton as unstressed form of *their*).

[a 1200 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 449. On *peora* dagum galaode Wyrtegeorn Angelcan hider. *Ibid.* an. 1086, *þæt* þa godan men niman æfter *peora* godnesse. c1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 127 *þe* popille him bisoult þer kyng farto be. 13.. *Cursor M.* 476 (Cott.) *þæt* sithen *þar* [v.r. *þair*, *þer*] stede was neuer sene. *Ibid.* 666 *þæt* he sette in *þair* [v.r. *þairre*, *þer*] fre will. *Ibid.* 13900 *þæt* he lough baim broght. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12497 Trees, thugh tempestes, tynde hade *þere* leues. c1450 *Godstow Regr.* 491 *þæt* heires lawfully 1-be-gote of þer bodies. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 119, I shalle fownd to crak thare crowne. 1513 *DOUGLAS Bk.* ix. 33-4 *þæt* the rying fludis thar watir stop can scho mak, And eik the sternis turne thar cours abak. 1526 *There* [see *B. 1.*]. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lry* ii. xix. (S.T.S.) I. 205 *þæt* obeit will eitir to þare capitans. 1663 *CHAS. II* in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 139 They will shew there affections to me. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* ii. 235 He ceas'd, and heard thir grant in loud acclaim. 1757 *Mrs. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) i. 56 Rogueries.. which, they thought, brought a disgrace on there brutishes.

B. Signification.

1. *Poss. adj.* (orig. *gen. pl.* of *pers. pron.*) Of, belonging, or pertaining to them; also *refl.* of or belonging to themselves.

c1200 *ORMIH* 127 Naffdenn þe33 burh þe33re streon Ne sune, child, ne dohtter. c1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1115 Brutus wiþ his folk..wente þer weye. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3884 Prelats. Sal account yhelde..Of þair suggets undir þair powere. 1526 *TINOALE Matt.* vi. 5 Vereley I saye vnto you they have there rewarde. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* i. vi. (Arb.) 27 Vnder the conduct of Toilia and Atila and other their generalles. 1617 *MORAYSON Itin.* ii. 219 Consider the inward motives of their craving mercy. 1640 *Tr. Verdere's Rom.* of *Rom.* i. xviii. 78 With that they tooke their leaves of her. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) vi. 222 The great agility of these animals prevents their often being taken. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* i. vi. 41 We must dwell upon their every word. 1847 *DE QUINCY Orthogr. Multiterns* Wks. 1860 XIV. 105 When..he [Milton] wishes to direct a bright jet of emphasis upon the possessive pronoun *their*, he writes it as we now write it. But when he wishes to take off the accent, he writes it *thir*. [Cf. *A. B.* 1671.] 1853 *M. ARNOLD Empedocles* ii. 19 With men thou canst not live; Their thoughts, their ways, their wishes, are not thine. 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* i. iv. Long after the frost and snow have done their worst with the orchards. 1864 *TENNISON Aybner's F.* 383 These old pheasant-lords..Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing Since Egbert.

b. Obj. gen. Of (for, to) them. (Cf. *HIS B. 2.*) 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 77 For a tyme your grace muche bewailed their lacke. 1579 [see 5]. 1590 *SPENSER F. O.* iii. 43 Shall..quite from off the earth their memory be faste? 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 66 Yet can there not be in any nation a neglect of oxen; and their reverence was so great that, in ancient time [etc.]. 1780 *BECKFORD Biog. Mem.* 108 Humanity pleads strongly for the abridgment of their relation. *Mod.* We mourn their loss.

c. Const. with *gen. pl.* of *all*, *both*: *their aller*, *their bother*, *beyre* (obs.); also *all their*, *their both*, *both their*, *each of their* (arch.): meaning 'of all, both, or each of them'. See *ALL D.* 4, *BOTH* 4 b, *Bo a. c.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1584 *þe* louerd..Vareþ vt on þare beyre neode. c1300 *Cursor M.* 18766 *þe* stei up in þair aller sight. c1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. i. 289 *þe* fend is þer alþer kyng. c1405 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 48 *þe* thair bothe assent. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Dv. Lo thus fond hope dyd they both lyues abyde. c1568 [see *A. 1.*] 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* i. viii. (Arb.) 35 Saying thus in all their hearings. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 550 With both their helps I was carried to a Chamber. 1679 *TEMPLE Misc.* i. 64 According to each of their hunger or need. 1874 *SWINBURNE Bothwell* ii. i. Mine and all their free and sovereign king.

2. Used of a thing with which a number of persons have to do, or which is assumed to be the common possession of a class; e.g. 'These boys know their Greek syntax'. Cf. *HIS poss. pron.* 1 b. 1785 *BURNS Hallowe'en* ii. To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks, An' haud their Hallowe'en. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 2 Sept. 3/1 All those who love their Devon and especially their Dartmoor.

3. Often used in relation to a singular sb. or pronoun denoting a person, after *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*, *no one*, *every one*, etc. Also so used instead of 'his or her', when the gender is inclusive or uncertain. Cf. *THEY pron.* 2, *THEM pron.* 2; *Nobody* 1 b, *SOMEBODY*. (Not favoured by grammarians.) 13.. *Cursor M.* 389 (Cott.) Bath ware made sun and mon, Aþer wit þer ouen light. c1420 *Sir Andace* (Camden) i. Iche mon in thayredegre. 14.. *Arth. & Merl.* 2440 (Kölbinger) Many a Sarazen lost their life. 1533 [see *THEMSELVES* 5]. 1545 *ABF. PARKER Lett. to Bp. Gardiner* 8 May. Thus was it agreed among us that every president should assemble their compaunes. 1563 *WINGET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* liv, A

man or woman being lang absent fra thair party. 1641 [see *A. 1.*] 1643 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* xiv. 22 Each Countrey hath their fashions, and garnishes. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. xiv. Every one in the House were in their Beds. 1771 *GOLDISM. Hist. Eng.* III. 241 Every person..now recovered their liberty. a 1845 *Svd. SMITH Wks.* (1890) 175 Every human being must do something with their existence. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xli. A person can't help their birth. 1858 *BAGHOT Lit. Studies* (1879) 11. 206 Nobody in their senses would describe Gray's 'Elegy' as [etc.]. 1898 *G. B. SHAW Plays* II. *Candida* 86 It's enough to drive anyone out of their senses.

4. After a sb. (usually a proper name), instead of the genitive inflexion. Cf. *HIS poss. pron.* 4, *HER poss. pron.* 3rd pl. 3. *Obs.* or *rare arch.*

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 172 Vntyll the vtopians their creditours demaunde it. 1600 *Shakespeare's Titus A.* (title-p.), As it hath sundry times beene playde by the Right Honourable the Earle of Pembroke, ..and the Lorde Chamberlaine their Seruants. 1642 *FEATLYR Dippers Digt* (1646) 11 These travellers their report, and the testimony of those witnesses. 1642 *DAUMM. OF HAWTH. Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 193 An answer to the parliament of England their declaration. 1667 *PAPYS Diary* 3 Jan. The House of Lords their proceedings in petitioning the King. 1681 *R. BURTHOGGE Arg't. for Inf. Bapt.* (1684) 6 From the Children of Believers their being Abraham's Spiritual Seed.

5. Serving as antecedent to a following relative; equivalent to 'of those'. (Now usually avoided.)

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon. Tim.* 134/2 Under their obedience whome God bath set ouer us. 1593 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* Ser. iii. (1877) 124 The chiefest fauour must be procured by their means that have spoiled us before. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 14 This prediction..yet mis'dd their meaning, who both first reported, and most believed it.

6. *absol.* = *THEIRS*. Cf. *HER poss. pron.* 3rd pers. pl. 4. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 7465 (Cott.) A man o þair gains an of vr. 1599 *G. HARVEY Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) i. 216, I offer them my hande; and request their. 1618 *WITHEA Motto* Cijb. My clothing keeps me full as warm as their prime ayle. *Ibid.* Civ. And my esteeme I will not change for their.

Their (e, obs. ff. *THERE*, *THIR dem. pron.*, etc. = *these*).

4. **þe**irkin, a. *Obs.* Their kind of, of their kind. (Cf. *THAKIN*, *THISKIN*.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 12346 (Cott.) *þe* leons..Honour him on þairkin wise [*F. þaire kin*; *G. upon þair wise*].

Theirn, a midl. and south. dial. form for *THEIRS*, on the analogy of *ourn*, *journ*, *hisn*, *hern*. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Theirs (ðe=iz), *poss. pron.* Forms: 4-5 *payres*, *thayres*, *þair(e)s*, *thaires*, 4-6 *païrs*, *thairis*, *peïres*, *thoïres*, 5 *pers*, *thorys*, 5-6 *theyr(e)s*, *theyr's*, 6 *therse*, 8-9 *their's*, 5- *thairs* (*Sc. thairs*). [In form a double possessive, cf. *THEIR* + *-es* (cf. *hers*, *ours*, *yours*). Of northern origin.] The form of the possessive pron. *THEIR*, used when no sb. follows, i.e. either absolutely or predicatively: That or those belonging to them. (= *F. le, la leur*, *les leurs*; *G. der, die, das ihrige*, *die ihrigen*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22578 (Edinb.) Vntil hir channel sal sco [the sea] turne And als til þayres [Cott. þairs, Göt. þairis, Trin. hores, Land heris] ilk a burne. *Ibid.* 14132 A castel was bath his and þairs [Fairf. & Göt. þairis, Trin. beires]. 13.. *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11632 (Lamb. MS.) *þe* nis no power to þeires liche [*Petyt MS.* *þe* nis no þe per ne to þam]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1527 Heyred hem as hyzly as heuen wer þayres. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 745 That that and thairis..Suld be in all thing at his will. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* iv. 296/2 Yat any of the said parties, by yame or yaires, procede. c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 27 Folowe our faders lyke as þey blessedly foloweþe thayres. c1440 *Generydes* 2989 This day is therys. A nother shalbe ourez. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* v. iii. Telle to them that it is thyn and not theyrs. 1526 *TINOALE Matt.* v. 10 That is the kingdom off heuen. 1674 *BOYLE Excell. Mech. Hypothesis* 7 (They) have no recourse to any peculiar agency of theirs to account for Eclipses. 1719 *DE Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 50 The island was theirs. 1853 *WHEWELL Grotius* III. 377 *Theirs* is the sounder opinion, who hold that such a grant continues. 1855 *TENNISON Charge Light Brigade* ii. Their's not to make reply, Their's not to reason why, Their's but to do and die.

b. Of theirs: see *OF* 44.

c 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 3521 That he scholde eue be on of thaires. c1400 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxix. (1908) 157 A frende of theirs. 1555 *EDEEN Decades* 134 A childe of therse. 1564 *Brief Exam.* 22. This gaye booke of theyrs. 1693 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* ii. 63 These Atoms of theirs. 1831 *Society* i. ii. 16 An old acquaintance of theirs.

4. Used instead of *THEIR* (*rare*); in 17-18th c. when followed by another possessive, e.g. 'theirs or our country', now 'their country or ours'. *Obs.* c 1200 *OAMIN* 2506 And all onnane wise fell Till e33þer þe33ress herite. 1560 *Inchaffery Charters* (S.H.S.) 167 Als þe..ours or thairis granitaris or chalmirlanis.. Josit brukit or intronettit with. 1562 *TUMBAE Bathes* Ded. For theyrs sake that are honest and virtuous men. 1652 *GAULE Mugastrom*. 274 The event fell out contrary to theirs, and according to the Apostles prediction. 1667 *MARVELL Corr.* lxxviii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 223 Upon the importation..into theirs or our country. a 1774 *GOLDISM. tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 54 He thought it both theirs and his duty to mount immediately.

4. **d. Maugre theirs**: in spite of them, against their will: see *MAUGRE* *prep.* 1 c. *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12811 Maugre þeires he brude þem go in to þe wode. *Ibid.* 15336. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 113 Maugre thairis he it wail. 1480

Coventry Lett Bk. 427 Wheder we shall make the people to abide styll here...magre thairs, or els let hem departe.

Theirself, *-solves*: see *THEMSELVES* III.

Thols, *adv.* [Cf. *THIS* *adv.* and *DYCK*.] *Thus*. a 1818 *M. G. Lewis Jm'l. W. Ind.* (1834) 5 *Sea terms*...their (thus) you are near enough.

Theism (*θi'iz'm*). [mod. f. Gr. *θεός* god + *-ism*. Cf. *F. théisme* (Voltaire).] a. *gen.* Belief in a deity, or deities, as opposed to *atheism*. b. Belief in one god, as opposed to *polytheism* or *pantheism*; = *MONOTHEISM*. c. Belief in the existence of God, with denial of revelation: = *DEISM*. d. *esp.* Belief in one God as creator and supreme ruler of the universe, without denial of revelation: in this use distinguished from *deism*.

1678 *CUPWORTH Intell. Syst. Pref.* Nor indeed out of a meer Partiall Regard to that Cause of Theism neither, which we were engaged in. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) II. 209, I consider..that to be a settled Christian, it is necessary to be first of all a good theist. For theism can only be oppos'd to polytheism, or atheism. a 1774 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1834) II. 323 We find the introduction of theism, that is, the doctrine of an intelligent Agent, the Author of nature, claimed for Pythagoras. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* I. 163 The theism inculcated by the Vedas..has been supplanted by a system of gross polytheism and idolatry. 1877 *R. FLINT Theism* I. 18 Theism is the doctrine that the universe owes its existence, and continuance..to the reason and will of a self-existent Being..It is the doctrine that nature has a Creator and Preserver. 1888 *F. L. PATTON Syllabus Lect. Theism* I (Funk) Theism may be considered religiously [as embracing] polytheism, pantheism, monotheism (theism par excellence).

Theism (*θi'iz'm*). *Path.* [f. mod.L. *thea* TEA + *-ism*.] A morbid condition characterized by headache, sleeplessness, and palpitation of the heart, caused by excessive tea-drinking.

1886 *Science* VIII. 132 It is customary to speak of acute, subacute and chronic 'theism', a form that has no connection with theological matters. 1906 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 6 It is well to keep an eye on 'acute caffeine' and 'chronic theism'.

Theist (*θi'ist*). [mod. f. Gr. *θεός* god + *-ist*. Cf. *F. théiste* (Voltaire).] One who holds the doctrine of theism: in earlier use = *DEIST*; in later use, esp. as distinguished from this: see note s.v. *DEIST*.

1662 *E. MARTIN Five Lett.* 45 To have said my office.. twice a day..among Rebels, Theists, Atheists, Philosophers, Wits, Masters of Reason, Puritans [etc.]. a 1679 *W. OUTHAM Sermon* (1682) A v. What theist was ever known to live according to the principles of natural religion? a 1734 *North Exam.* iii. viii. § 11 (1740) 50 *He* [Oates] did but use the Privilege of a Theist or Freethinker, of which Crew, or worse, he plainly declared himself. 1820 *POLWHELE in Lavington's Enthus. Meth. & Popists* Intro. 135 The highly-polished preacher, whose audience are theophilianthropists or theists. 1870 *J. H. NEWMAN Gram. Assent* v. § 2. 120 No one is to be called a Theist, who does not believe in a Personal God.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1711 *HICKES Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 267 *His* atheist-ridden, or theist-ridden..mind. 1755 *AMORY Mem.* (1766) II. 107 The writings of the old theist philosophers.

Theist 2. *nonce-adv.* [f. mod.L. *thea* TEA: cf. *THEISM* 2.] A person addicted to tea-drinking.

c 1818 *SHELLEY in Medwin Life* (1847) II. 47 [Shelley]..was a lover of tea, calling himself..humourously a Theist.

Theistic (*θi'istik*), a. [f. *THEIST* 1 + *-ic*.]

1. Of or pertaining to theists or theism.

1780 *WATSON Sir T. Pope* vi. (ed. 2) 208 From an abhorrence of superstition, he appears to have adopted the most distant extremes of the theistic system. 1875 *VOYSEY Revised Prayer Bk.* (ed. 2) Pref. This modest attempt to adapt the Liturgy of the venerable Church of England to a purely Theistic worship. 1876 *GLADSTONE in Contemp. Rev.* June 5 Those who, professedly rejecting all known expressions of dogma, are nevertheless believers in a moral Governor of the Universe..I denominate the Theistic school.

2. Used in the sense: Of or pertaining to a god or gods; divine. *rare*.

1854 *BRIMLEY Ess. Comte's Pos. Philos.* 324 A region of phenomena where Will..quite apart from all consideration of theistic interference, introduces a disturbing element that baffles the previsions of science. 1878 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homeri* v. § 2. 66 Zeus..combines, more than any other deity, the human and the theistic quality.

Theistical (*θi'istikāl*), a. [f. as prec. + *-AL*: see *-ICAL*.] = prec. 1. Hence *Theistically adv.*, in a theistical manner.

1697 *C. LESLIE Short Math. w. Deists* i. § 11 (1699) 45 note, The Theistical Club have set this up as a Principle. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* iii. ii. 304 That future State, which, I suppose, the Theistical Philosophers did not believe. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* I. 223 The work of Patanjali..is the text-book of the theistical sect.

Theive, *obs.* form of *THEAVE*, *THEVE*.

Theivil, *Sc. var.* *THIVEL*, *pot-stick*.

Theke (*θik*). *Bot.* [ad. Gr. *θηκη*.] = *THECA* 2.

1872 *TUCKERMAN N. Amer. Lichens* 30 [Spores] occurring in eights in the thekes. 1882 *Ibid.* I. Intro. 8 The hymenium, consisting of thekes (thece, the spore-bearing organs). 1900 in B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

Theke, *obs.* form of *THEEK*, *THILK*.

Thel, *thels*, variants of *THEAL Obs.*, a board.

4. **Thelematic**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *θέλημα*, stem of *θέλω* will + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to will or volition; voluntary.

1813-21 *BENTHAM Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 207/2 *Thelematic* (motions), those in the production of which volition..is seen to be concerned.

Thelemite (pe'lēmīt). *rare*. [*a. F. thelemite* (Cotgr.), *f. Gr. θέλημα* will + *-ITE*], with reference to the abbey of Thélème in Rabelais, the only law of which was *Fay ce que voudras*, Do what thou wilt. (See *quots.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Thelemite*, a libertine, one that does what he list. 1908 *Nation* 24 Oct. 1441 We will... take our oath to observe the Thelémite rule of 'Do what thou wilt', because, as its founder said, 'men that are free, well-born, well-bred, and conversant in honest companies have naturally an instinct and spur that prompts them unto virtuous actions'.

Thelaphoroid (p'le-fōroid), *a. Bot.* [*f. mod. L. Thelaphora* (*f. Gr. θήλη* a teat + *-phoros* bearing) + *-oid*]. Resembling or having the form of the genus *Thelaphora* of hymenomycetous fungi. So **Thelaphoreous**, *a.*, or of pertaining to this genus.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Thelaphoreus*, applied by Person to a Family... of the *Exospori* *Sarcocystis*: thelephoreous. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thelaphoroid*.

Thelke, *obs. form* of **THILK**.

† **Thellich**, *a. and pron. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 *pyllie*, *pyllie*, *pyllie*, *pyllie*, 2 *pyllie*, 3 *pyllie* (*ii*), *pyllie* (*ii*), 4 *pyllie*. *β.* 1 *pyllie*, *pyllie*. [*OE. pyllie*, by assimilation from *pyllie* (beside *pyllie*, *pyllie*), *f. pus*, *pus*, *pus* + *-lic*, *-ly*. See also **THILK**.]

A. adj. Of this or such a kind; suchlike, such. *Beowulf* 2637 *xi* him *pyllie* þearf *gelumpe*. 2890 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. ix. [xii.] (1890) 130 *Se ðe þyslice xife & swa micle... forecwid*. 2897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* c. xliii. 314 *Dylich* fæsten ic *geceas*. 2000 *ALFRED Sabat's Lives* xxiii. 142 *Ac þyslice lif nis na *zewunlic* on ure ceastre*. 2000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xviii. 5 *Swa hwyte swa anne þyslicne* [*f. r. þyslicne*, *Halt.* *þyslicne*, *Lindisf. ðyslic*] lytting on minum naman onfehþ, se onfehþ me. — Mark vii. 8 *Manega oþre þyslice* [*f. r. þyslic*, *Halt.* *þyslic*] ðing *ge doð*. 2000 *Liber Scintill.* 35 *Ac swyþe fæwa synd þa þysce gebedu babban*. 1810 *ðo þes þysce fela spæc*. 1225 *Annc. R.* 8 *Þes & swuþe oþre* [*M.S. C. þyslic oðere*] beoð alle ine *freo wille* to donne. 2230 *Halt. Meid.* 9 *Þe bohtes þat... leared þe and egegd toward þylli þeowdom*. 1240 *Saules Warde in Cott. Hom.* 255 *Of þyslice nesche wepen ich mahte carien summes weis*. 1810 *265 Sikere ha beoð of al þis of þylli* [*f. of þylli*, *of þylli* lene... ant of þylli blisse. 1340 *Ayend.* 27 *Of þyslice þinges him gleden ine his herte*.

B. pron. [absol. or ellipt. use of the adj.] A thing or things of this, that, or such a kind; such. 2890 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. xvi. [xiii.] (1890) 228 *þyslic was seo syn*, þe se cýning fore oflesgen was. 2893 *K. ALFRED Oroz.* iv. iv. 8 *Nu Romane him self þyslic wroten*. 2000 *Egbert's Confess.* c. 25 *xi*. *he awiht þysces do*. 2000 *ALFRED Collogy in Wr.* Wücker 96/12 *þysces fela, his similia*. 2000 *Ag. Gosp. Luke* ix. 9 *Hwet is þes be þam ic þilc* [*Halt.* *þellic*, *Lind.* *ðyslic*] *zehyre*? 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 849 *Low l þyllich is al þæt þe þenched to dei for to weorin me wið*. 1340 *Ayend.* 7 *Þe þridde heste is þellich*.

Thelphusian (peli'fū-si'an), *a. (sb.) Zool.* [*f. mod. L. Thelphusa* + *-ian*]. Of or pertaining to the genus *Thelphusa* of fresh-water crabs, as *T. fluviatilis*, which burrows in river banks. *b. sb.* A crab of this family.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 305/2 *Thelphusa, Thelphusians*, M. Milne Edwards's name for a tribe of brachyuran crustaceans belonging to his family of *Calanoides*. *Ibid.*, Many of the Thelphusians.

Thelyblast (be'li-, þeli'blast). *Biol.* [*f. Gr. θήλυς* female + *-BLAST*]. The female element of a sexual cell. Hence **Thelyblastie**, *a.*

1877 C. S. MINOT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XIX. 170 The sexual generation may be called *gynoblasts*, the male *androblasts*, the female *thelyblasts* (direction cells, nucleoli of Infusoria and spermatozoa). 1890 BILINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thelyblasts*, term proposed by Minot to include mature ova and sperm-blastophores or seminal mother-cells.

† **Thelycum** (þe'li-, þeli'kūm). *Pl. thelycea*. [*mod. L., ad. Gr. θηλυκόν*, neuter of *θηλυκός* feminine, *f. θήλυς* female.]. Name for a structure on the ventral surface of the thorax in the female of certain macrurous crustaceans.

1888 C. S. BATE in *Challenger Rep.* XXIV. 244 The ventral plate or thelycum in the female [*Penaeus canaliculatus*]. *Ibid.* 245 The peculiar formation of the complementary external female apparatus which I propose to call thelycum.

Thelygenous, *a. Bot.* [*f. Gr. θήλυς* female + *-GEN* + *-OUS*]. Producing the female element.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 270/1 *Thelygenous*, inducing the female element, as thelygenous castration, the production of pistils in the male-flowers of a host by *Ustilago*.

Thelykaryotic (þeli-, þelikari'otik), *a. Biol.* [*irreg. f. Gr. θήλυς* female + *κάρυον* nut, kernel + *-otic*, after *mitotic*]. Having a female nucleus.

1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Experim. Embryol.* 267 In the two-celled stage one blastomere has a male and a female nucleus, while the other has only a female (thelykaryotic).

† **Thelyphthoric**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. mod. L. thelyphthora* (M. Madan 1780), *f. Gr. θήλυς* female + *φθορά* corruption: cf. *Gr. φθορικός* corrupting.]. That corrupts or ruins women.

1780 M. MADAN (*title*) *Thelyphthora*; or, A Treatise on Female Ruin, in its Causes, Effects, Consequences, Prevention, and Remedy. 1794 MATTHIAS *Pers. Lit.* i. 160 Most I with Madan, bent on gospel truth, In Thelyphthoric lore instruct our youth.

Thelytokous (þeli'tókəs), *a. Zool.* Also *erron. thelytokous* (-tókəs). [*f. Gr. θηλυτόκος* bearing females (*f. θήλυς* female + *-τόκος* bearing) + *-ous*]. Producing only female offspring, as the

parthenogenetic females of some species: opposed to *arrendotokous*. So **Thelytoky** (also *thelytoky*), the production of females only in parthenogenesis.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. Anim.* vii. 146 The terms *arrendotokous* and *thelytokous* have been proposed by Leuckart and Von Siebold to denote those parthenogenetic females which produce male and female young respectively. 1895 D. SHARP *Canbr. Nat. Hist.* v. iv. 141 The result of parthenogenesis in some species is the production of only one sex, which in some Insects is female, in others male; the phenomenon in the former case is called by Taschenberg *Thelytoky*, in the latter case *Arrendotoky*. *Ibid.* xxii. 498 *Thelytokous* parthenogenesis is common in sawflies.

Them (ðem, ðēm), *pers. pron.* Forms: see below. [Three types are found in ME. *a.* þeþm, þeym, *a. ON.* þeim 'to those', 'to them', dat. pl. of the demonstr. *sá, sú, þat*, the plural of which also supplies that of the 3rd pers. pron. (see **THEY**). This came down to the 16th c. in Eng. in the form *theim*, and still exists in north. dial. and in Sc. as *thaim*. *β.* Northern Eng. þam, app. bef. 1300; this appears to represent þem, þam, dat. pl. of OE. *se, seo, þæt*, pl. *þá* (see **THAT**, **THO**), found already as accus. in the Rushworth Gospels, where Lindisf. has *hīa*, Ags. Gosp. *hiz*, Hatton *hyo*, all in the sense 'them'. This came down in Sc. as *thame* to 16th c. *γ.* The existing form *them*, found in R. Brunne c. 1330. This may have originated as an unstressed form (ðēm, ðām) of þeim or (?) þam, or it may actually have represented the OE. Anglian þæm of the Rushworth Gospels.

Although the form from Norse is not known before Ormin, it must have been current in the Danelaw much earlier, since it was only native in Norse, and must have been taken into OE. as dative, and have shared in the peculiar English change by which the accusative and dative of the pronouns were levelled under the dative form. In the singular *hine*, *him*, instances of this change are seen in the Rushworth Gospel Gloss c. 975 (see *Him* 1d); and it is noteworthy that the same Gloss shows the use of þam as acc. = *hīa*, *hiz*, *hyo*, as mentioned above. This use of þam as pers. pron. may itself have been due to Norse influence, the OE. word being used in the same sense as the Norse *þeim*.

The commoner pron. of 3rd pers. pl. obj. (dat. and acc.) in OE. and ME. was *HEM*, surviving colloq. and dial. as *em*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 2-3 (*Orm.*) þeþm, 4-6 þeym, þeim, theym (*e*), theim, 6 theime; 4-6 þaime, þaym, 4-6 þaim, 4-6 þaem, 4-5 thaim, 4-6 (4- Sc.) thaim, 4-6 thaym (*e*, 6 thaim).

2000 ORMIN 1751 *Þatt he þeþm 3ife blisse*. *Ibid.* 1768 And helpe þeþm. To winnenn eche blisse. 1300 *Cursor M.* 47 (Cott.) A samþul her be þam [Gölt. þaim, f. ham, T. hem] I say. *Ibid.* 19378 (Edin.) *Þai lerid at taim to suffer harde*. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 13072 *Wawayen... smot aboute, & made þeym rounn*. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (Machor) 724 *He betwene þaym pes can ma*. 1400 *tr. Secrete Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 58 *Worschippe... þayme þat þou seer þat doon to be worschipped*. 1523 Lb. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. clxxxvii. 220 *A stryfe fell bytwene theym and they of Parys*. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (S.T.S.) 3 *Thay quihik red thaim or bynt thaim*. 1534 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) i. 374 *They... make not so muche for your purpose as ye allege thaim for*. 1536 WRIGHTSLEY *Chron.* (Camden) i. 43 *Great lamentation that the poore people made for them*. 1537 *Adm. Crt. Exemplif.* i. No. 174 *Seeing a ship coming somewhat rone with them*. 1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* xv. 272 *Sumwhilles by thabasing of theime*. 1873 *Thaim* [see B. 5].

β. 1 þæm, 3-4 þam, 4-6 þame (6 yame), 4-7 thame, tham.

2975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 25 *Hælend þa ceigde þam* [*Lind. hīa*, Ags. *hiz*, *Halt.* *hyo*] to him. 13... *Cursor M.* 4900 (Cott.) *Þe sargantz... Ran and ouertok þam* [Gölt. þaim] þare. *Ibid.* 7120 *A redel þam vndo be badd*. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2 *Iuor & Inl were disconforte þat day*, *Þe Iris & þe Wals with þam fled away*. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (M.S. T.) 39 *That... sould teche thame*. *Ibid.* 65 *To lere tham*. 1400 *Umbrales* 122 *For thame es alle ny kar*. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* xiii. x. 88 *Gyf thame happynis careit for to be tyll on wther sted*. 1577 *Holinsheo Chron.*, *Hist. Scot.* i. 371/2 *To yame that receuynt thy noble father* *ye Dnke of Longcastell*. 1641 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xliii, *Þeing found qualifit be thame*.

γ. 4 þem, 4- them, (5-6 theme). 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15336 *Onre kynde... Schal do þem bawe, mangre þayres*. 13... *Cursor M.* 13725 (Cott.) *Him for to take bituix þem tna*. 2000- Them [see B. 4]. 1482 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XXV. 123 *If ye wylle not, we bene pryveyde of theme yat wylle*. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 21 *To theme that was his fais*.

B. Signification. I. Personal pronoun.

1. As pronoun of the third person plural, objective, direct and indirect (accusative and dative) of **THEY**. Also as antecedent pron. followed by relative, or prepositional phrase, and having then a demonstrative function, equivalent to *those* but less emphatic.

a. Direct object or accusative. (= *L. eos, illos*, *G. sic*.)

2975 [see A. β]. 21200 [see A. α]. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1228 *He þam for-sake in all þer nedis*. *Ibid.* 8118 *He heild þam to þaim for to kys*. 1330 [see A. γ]. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lix. 533 *The grene knyghte hath... beten all them of Orkeney*. 1474 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 389 *To bye them in þe Croschepynge*. 1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 4822 *Unoccupyt they had thame in thare neif*. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) i. *Sann.* ii. 30 *Them that honour me, I wil honour*. 1586 *T. B. La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 383 *Ilave them in grent*

estimation and admiration. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 420 *By Fountain or by shade Rivnet He sought them both*. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* iv. (1904) 125/1 *Chargen... which... I fully believed at the time when I made them*.

b. Indirect object or dative. (= *L. eis, illis*, *G. ihen*.)

2000 ORMIN 1142 *Þatt he þeþm... Forraef þeþme gilltes*. 1300 *Cursor M.* 667 *Witte and wisdam he þam gane*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 79 *Þis ordynance þaim thoct he best*. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 20 *And by-kenne it taim þat best cau serue god & to cunct*. 1500 *Merch. & Son* 269 in *Blaz.* E. P. P. i. 151 *The maryage of them ij. ys made*. 1523 Lb. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. ccxli. 353 *He sent... and made alyaunces with them thre*. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxxv. 2 *Geue them wyge to drynke*. 1565 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Adots. fr. Parnass.* i. i. (1674) 2 *If their Lord... do but cast an artificiall smile upon them, they take it as... a reward*. 1779 *Mirror* No. 23 p. 2 *To show them what they are to understand*. 1812 *CRABBE Tales* xviii. Men... whose pains, Credit, and prudence, brought them constant gains. *Mod.* I give them credit for good intentions.

c. As the object of a preposition. 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 29 (M.S. E) *Crist loked þaim vnto*. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 28 *Pon will noghte tente to thaim*. 1474 *CAXTON Chese* 7 *Take not from them that theyres*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xviii. 48 *Thou shalt lift me vp from them that ryse against me*. 1663 *GERBIER Concess* (vii), *Lettres*, which the Egyptians did attribute unto them. 1780 *Mirror* No. 96 p. 2 *They are neither of them niggardly*. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* Concl. 68 *Too solemn for the conic touches in them*. *Mod.* What will he do with them?

d. Sometimes indefinitely, as objective case of **THEY** 3. *collog. or dialectal*.

2. Often used for 'him or her', referring to a singular person whose sex is not stated, or to anybody, nobody, somebody, whoever, etc. Cf. **THEY** 2. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* 111. 127 *Little did I think... to make a... Complaint against a Person very dear to you... but dont let them be so proud... as to make them not care how they affront everybody else*. 1853 *MISS YONGE Her of Redclyffe* xlv. *Nobody else... has so little to plague them*. 1874 *DASENT Half a Life* II. 198 *Whenever any one was ill, she brewed them a drink*.

3. Used for the nominative *they*. *a.* As antecedent or demonstrative pronoun: = **THOSE**. Now only *dial. or illiterate*.

1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 78 *All the fourre brethern, and all theym of theyr compayne arayed them selfe*. 1530 Lb. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryl.* 393 *Blessyd be them that hath brought that about*. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 150 *Shas are them to whom ye Lord doth giue his holy spirit*. 1632 *LITURGIC Tract.* vii. 333 *In a moment, them of the Villages came downe on hors and foote*. 1873 *MURRAY Dial. S. Scotl.* 144 *Thaim at dyd it*. 1891 *BARRIE Little Minister* iii. *Them as says there's no has me to fecht*. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* Intro. 141 *Them are the women I meant*. 1877 L. J. JENNINGS *Field Paths* iii. 47 *Them be my two children*. 1901 N. LLOYD *Chron. Loafers* i. 11 *Them was't our only troubles*.

b. As personal pronoun after *than*, *as*, and in the predicate after the verb to be. Common *collog.*, but considered incorrect grammatically.

1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 708 *It was an impossibility that these could be them*. 1777 *MICKLE Cummor Hall* xix. *How far less blest am I than them!* 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* i. 331 *It was not them we wanted*. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Boote's Childr.* xiv. *It was them told me about her*. 1888 'R. GOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxvii. *It was them or us... now*. 1901 *THEO. W. WILSON Baccia Queen* xi. 89 *Such as them they enjoys themselves*.

II. 4. As reflexive pron. = themselves. (= *L. se, sibi*, *G. sich*.)

As direct or indirect obj. of vb. (*arch.*), or obj. of prep. 13... *Cursor M.* 1713 *Þe meke be þam at tua and tna, þe wild do be þam-self al-sua*. *Ibid.* 15757 (Cott.) *Þai fell þaim don vn-to be grund*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 205 *Gyff þat ony man þaim by Had ony thing þat was worthy*. 2000 *Syr Tryem.* 770 *The knyghtes gysed them fulle gay, And proved them fulle preste*. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xxiii. 8 *They hane made them a molten calfe*. 1550 *CHRISTIE Kirke* Gr. xi. *To dans thir damysellis thame dicht*. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Rubricata*,... *rosset colour that women vse to paynte them*. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* lvii. *Superior attainments of every sort bring with them duties of superior exertion*. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* ii. xx. (1904) 254 *What a way those fellows have with them!* 1805 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 697 *They then bethought them of a new expedient*.

III. 5. As demonstr. adj. = **THOSE**. Now only *dial. or illiterate*.

a. Qualifying an objective (direct or indirect). Also strengthened by adding *there* (*'ere*, *air*).

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Bible Hist.* 92 *To Samaria and them partes*. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* i. i. 4 *The warres and weapons are now altered from them dayes*. 1621 *ANNSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xviii. 6 *Four of them Logs make a Kab*. 1726 *CAVALLIER Mem.* iii. 231 *I fi had but one of them Hangmen*. 1809-12 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Absentee* xii. *I hope, then, the agent will give you encouragement about them mines*. 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* vii. *It was a rare rise we got out of them chaps*. 1878 *MRS. STOWE Paganic* P. i. *He don't believe in keeping none of them air prayer-book days*.

b. Qualifying a nominative.

1607 *TOPSELL Forry. Beasts* (1658) 126 *Them few [dogs] which be kept must be tyed up in the day time*. 1610 *HEALEY Vices Comment* St. Aug. *Citic of God* xii. xvi. *Angustine... saith that them times were called eternal*. 1778 J. CRANE in *F. Chase Hist. Dartmouth* (Mass.) *Coll.* (1891) i. 389 *The major part tories, or them sort of creatures called neuter*. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxviii. *Them ribbons of yours cost a trifle, Kitty*. 1889 *TENNYSON Owd Koä* viii. *'Faithful an' True' Them words be i' Scriptur*. 1901 M. E. FRANCIS *Flander's Widow* ii. v. 255 *'Them there legs o' yornn should be pretty well stretched by now'*.

|| **Thema** (tēmā, tēmā). Pl. **themata** (tēmātā). [mod.L. *thema*, a. Gr. *θέμα* THEME.]

†1. The theme or subject of a declamation or discourse; a position to be maintained or demonstrated; a thesis. *Obs.*

1533 *ELYOT Gov. i. xiv*, A case is appoynted to be moted by certayne yonge men, containnyng some doubtfull controuersie, which is in stede of the heed of a declamation called *thema*. 1734 *NORTH EXAM. i. i. § 8*. (1740) 18 His grand *Thema* or Historical Position is, That King Charles II. was a concealed Papist. *Ibid.* ii. § 47. 53 Another of the Author's *Themata* or Positions.

2. The stem-form of a word; = **THEME** 5.

1615 *BEOWELL Arab. Trudg., Alkoran*, the *thema* is not *Karava*,... as they would make vs beleue; but *Kara*, which signifieth, to read. 1883 *ATHENIUM* 6 Jan. 15/2 Scholars are still divided as to what *thema* or base to refer certain forms [of Icelandic nouns].

3. *Mus.* = **THEME** 4.

1801 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* 1871 *GRAEME Beethoven* ii. (1876) 27 Beethoven... requested a *thema* for an improvisation.

4. A dissertation or thesis submitted for a degree; cf. **THEME** 3.

1888 *ATHENIUM* 28 July 129/3 'The Conflict of East and West in Egypt', appears to be an enlargement of a *thema* for the doctorate of Columbia College.

Thematic (tēmā'tik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. Gr. *θεματικὸς*, f. *θέμα* THEME: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to a theme or themes.

1. Of or pertaining to a subject or topic of discourse or writing. *rare.*

1871 *Tr. Lange's Comm. Jer.* 104 These introductory verses thus acquire a thematic character.

†b. *Logic*. Relating to or connected with the matter or subject of thought. *Obs.*

1697 *tr. Burgesdicius his Logic* i. i. 2 A System of Logical Precepts consists of two Parts, Thematick and Organic. The first is that which is employ'd about Themes, and their various Affections, and second Notions, as about the Matter of the Instruments of Logic.

2. *Mus.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting themes or subjects (see **THEME** 4); relating to themes and their contrapuntal development. In *thematic catalogue, index, summary*, = containing the opening themes or passages of musical pieces.

1864 *Reader* 21 May 660 A handy thematic summary of the work is given in the 'Orchestra' for last week. 1878 C. F. POHL in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 66/2 The thematic catalogue which Mozart himself had kept of his works. 1906 *ATHENIUM* 1 Sept. 250/2 The thematic material has been carefully chosen, and its treatment shows thought and skill.

3. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the theme or stem-form of a word: see **THEME** 5.

Thematic vowel, a vowel which comes between the root and the inflexions in a verb or sb., as the *e* and *o* in *φά-ο-νεν*, *φά-ε-τε*, the *i*, *e*, and *a* in OE. *ber-i-ð*, *ber-e-ð*, *luf-a-ð*.

1861 *GOLDSTÜCKER Pinini* 257 There must be reasons for this variety of thematic forms which constitute the declension of the same base. 1877 *PAYLON Man. Comp. Philol.* viii. (ed. 2) 167 Curtius... explains the vowel in question as a 'thematic vowel', i.e. a suffix to or increase of the stem or 'theme' previous to the reception of the inflexions. 1887 *COOK Sievers' O. E. Gram.* 143 The thematic *v* being sometimes retained and sometimes lost. 1888 *KENNEOV Revised Lat. Primer* § 148 (1900) 94 Verbs... In which the Verb-Stem was formed by a so-called Thematic vowel added to the root.

B. as *sb.* That part of logic which deals with themes or subjects of thought. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

So **Thematically** *a. = thematic; Thematically adv.*, in a thematic manner; with respect to a theme or themes; † **Thematism** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. *θεματισμός* a laying down], a placing, arrangement; **Thematiser**, one who composes or writes themes (Ogilvie, 1882).

1890 *ATHENIUM* 3 May 599/2 The 'thematical material in the four movements of the work is... interesting, and... the music is pleasantly unconventional. *Ibid.* 25 Jan. 125/2 Structurally as well as 'thematically we note a welcome advance towards clarity. 1799 *SHELVOCKE Artillery* v. 334 The first then shall be the 'Thematism (from the Greek *θεματισμός*) which signifies the Decorum and Gracefulness of any Pile.

Theme (tēm), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 *tēme*, (4-5 *teeme*, 5 *teem*, 5-6 *tyme*). *B.* 4- *theme*, (6-7 *theame*, 6-8 *theam*). [a. OF. **tēme* (not in Godef.: but cf. *tesme*, with graphic s indicating vowel-length (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*); also *teume*, *thieume*); in *B* conformed to *L. thema*, a. Gr. *θέμα* proposition, f. *θε-*, root of *τιθέναι* to put, set, place, lay down. In 16-17th c. commonly spelt *thema* (tēm). Cf. **ANTETHEME**.]

1. The subject of discourse, discussion, conversation, meditation, or composition; a topic.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18495 (Cott.) Bot lenthius yald up his tēme Bath to ioseph and to nichodem. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 358 *pe* trwe tenor of his tēme he tolde on his wyse. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks.* i. 306 Crist... toke *pe* same word for his tēme bat Baptist toke whanne he prechide.

B. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 943 *pe* nwe (Therusalem) bat lyzt of godez sonde, *pe* apostel in apocalyppe in theme con take. 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. Prolog.* 5 My theme [teeme, tēme, teem, tyme] is alwey oon and euer was Radix malorum est Cupiditas. 1485 *CANTON Paris & V. Prolog.* 1 vnder take this theme... because I haue all my life taken pleasure in the reading of Romances. 1570 *GOODE Pop. Kingd.* iv. 44 *b.* Now to my theme again. 1600 [see **THESE** *sb.*]. 1640 *MILTON Eikon.* ix. The overborn theme, and stuffing of all his discourses. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 18. 3/2 And Love and

Pleasure be my Endless Theam [*viz* name]. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Despatch* (1839) III. 81 His Highness's notorious treachery... the theme of all the public dispatches. 1870 *BRANT Iliad* vi. 1. 300 A theme of song for men in time to come.

†b. *transf.* A subject treated by action (instead of by discourse, etc.); hence, that which is the cause of or for specified action, circumstance, or feeling; matter, subject. *Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. v. ii.* 80 See heere he comes, and I must play my theme. 1602 — *Ham. v. i.* 289 *Ham.* Why I will fight with him vpon this Theme... *Qu.* Oh my sonne, what Theme? *Ham.* I lou'd Ophelia [etc.]. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 110 An infallible Theme of endlesse troubles. 1713 *SWIFT Cadmus & Vanessa* 208 In vain... You form'd this project in your brain... Nor shall Vanessa be the theme To manage thy abortive scheme. 1806 *H. SIDDOONS Maid, Wife, & Widow* i. 179 His son grew up to nian's estate, and gave him farther theme for uneasiness.

†c. *Logic*. That which is the subject of thought.

1620 *T. GRANGER Div. Logike* 1 The external is euery Theme, or matter propounded, whereof a man discourseth, or may discourse by his reason. 1697 *tr. Burgesdicius his Logic* i. ii. 2 A Theme is whatsoever may be propos'd to the Understanding to be known. Themes are either Simple or Compos'd. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. ii. § 1 Every object of our idea is called a theme, whether it be a being or not-being; for not-being may be propos'd to our thoughts, as well as that which has a real being.

†2. *spec.* The text of a sermon; also, a proposition to be discussed. *Obs.* (or merged in 1).

a. 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* iii. 86 A Sarmoun he made, ... And tolde hem þis tēme [v. r. tēme]. *Ibid.* viii. 122 Thou mihtest preche whon þe luste, *Quoniam literaturam non cognoui* mihte be þy tēme! c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/1 *Teeme*, of a sermone, *thema*. 1513 *MORSE Rich. III.* Wks. 60/2 He toke for his tyme *spuria vitulanina non agent radices altas*. That is to say bastard slips shall neuer take depe roote. 1530 *PALSGR.* 281/1 *Tyme* of a sermone, *thema*.

B. 1387 *TEVISA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 151 (MS. a) He took a theme [L. *sumptio* *thematia*] of holy writ, and gan to preche. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* *Ibid.*, This theme of scripture. c 1530 *L. Cox Rhet.* (1899) 44 The theme of Tullyes oracyon or plect for Milo was this, that he had slayne Clodius laulfully. 1560 *DAUS Sleidan's Comm.* 367 The deuines had Themes geuen them to discusse and reason vpon. c 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* S. 3 Wks. 184/3 l. p. li. He dyd take that for his antemem, the which of late dayes is named a theme, and sayde, *Qui se exaltat* [etc.]. 1594 *T. B. La Primard. Fr. Acad.* ii. 59 In the ende all we wolde be but vanitie, according to Salomons theme, which hee handleth in his booke of the Preacher. 1618 *HALES Rem., Lett.* fr. *Synod of Dort* ii. 50 He took for his Theme the 122. Psalm.

3. An exercise written on a given subject, esp. a school essay; an exercise in translation. Now *rare*. 1545-7 in *Archæologia* XXXIV. 41 After none they [form III] have a theme to be made in Latin. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 59 Like a schoolemaister, which doth dictate or rehearse to his scholars some Theme or Epistle. 1644 *MILTON Areop. (Arb.)* 56 The theme of a Grammar lad. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) i. 7, I remember I was once whipp'd for my theme. 1824 in *Grant Burgh Sch. Scott.* (1876) ii. iv. 154 The Rector dictated an English theme to be translated into Latin. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 263 In Juvenal's time Roman schoolboys declaimed upon it in their weekly themes.

4. *Mus.* The principal melody, plainsong, or *canto fermo* in a contrapuntal piece; hence, any one of the principal melodies or motives in a sonata, symphony, etc.; a subject; also, a simple tune on which variations are constructed.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 86 Your plainsong is as it were your theme, and your descent as it were your declamation. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* iii. 2 It was usual with them to have a Tenor as a Theme, to which they were compelled to adapt their other Parts. 1854 *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 63 The subject, or theme of the fugue, should neither be too long nor too short. 1866 *ENGEL Nat. Mus.* iii. 103 A manifold and clever treatment of the motives of which the theme consists, contributes especially to the oneness and clearness of a musical composition.

5. *Philol.* The inflexional base or stem of a word, consisting of the 'root' with modification or addition; thus in Gr. *λέγω* and *τέμνω*, the roots are *λεπ*, *τεμ*, the present themes or stems *λεπ-*, *τεμ-*; in *τέκνον*, the root is *τεκ*, the theme *τεκνω-*.

Formerly applied to the 1. pers. sing. pres. indic. of a verb; later identified with *root* (as in Greek); the modern application began with Curtius.

1530 *PALSGR. Introd.* 31 The fyrst [conjugation]... hath his three chefe rotes... his theme, his preterit participle, and his present infynityve ever of many syllables. *Ibid.*, The thyrd [conjugation] hath his theme most commonly in S... as *je voye*, *je prens*, *je dis*. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* I call the Theame, speaking to the vnskilfull in the Latine tongue, whereby we begin to decline a Verbe. 1615 *BEDWELL Index Assur.* Oijj. The theme or roote, as they call it, from whence it [Koran] is deriued, is... *Kara*, to read. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. vii. § 6 In reducing the words to their original or theme. 1870 *F. A. MARCH Compar. Gram. Ags.* § 60 The variable final lettera of a noun are its case-endings, the rest is its theme. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* x. 207 In the derivative theme or base.

6. *Astrol.* The disposition of the heavenly bodies at a particular time, as at the moment of a person's birth. Cf. **HOROSCOPE** 3. 1.

1628 *GAUL Magastron.* 203 Augustus had... such a confidence in this fatidical praesagition, that he divulged his natalial theme. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Theme, among astrologers, denotes the figure they construct when they draw the horoscope; representing the state of the heavens for a certain point, or moment required; i.e. the places of the stars, and planets, for that moment. 1775 *ASH Dict.*,

Theme,... a horoscope in astrology. [1819 *WILSON Dict. Astrol.*, *Thema celi*, a figure of the heavens.]

7. *Anc. Hist.* Each of the twenty-nine provinces into which the Byzantine empire was divided.

1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F. xlviii. v. 13* The Anatolian theme or province. *Ibid.* liii. 464 An accurate survey of the provinces, the *themas*, as they were then denominated, both of Europe and Asia. 1864 *BYRCK Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1889) 135 Nicephorus demanded the 'theme' or province of Rome as the price of compliance.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *theme-maker*.

1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* To Rdr., Surely thou wilt acknowledge Juvenal to be a poet, but Horace to be some poor theme-maker.

Hence **Theme v. trans.**, to furnish with a theme or subject; **Themeless** *a.*, without a theme, having no theme; **Themer**, one who sets or proposes a theme; **Themester** (tēm'star), one who labours at a theme (*contemptuous*).

1594 *R. SOUTHWELL St. Peters Compl.*, etc. To Rdr., This 'theames my heavie penne to plaine in prose. 1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang. T. L. 10* [Points] capable to be spread out so as to theame the Preachers speech. 1840 *GALT Demon of Destiny* vi. 41 The 'themeless babble of his idiot child. 1611 *TARLTON Tests* (1844) 28 Such commendations Tarlton got, that hee supt with the bailiffe that night, where my 'theamer durst not come, although he were sent for. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 105 Where now, base 'themester!

Theme, *obs.* f. **TEAM** (sense 8); also of **THEM**.

Thomel, *elle*, *obs.* forms of **THIMBLE**.

|| **Themis** (tēm'is, tēm'is). [a. Gr. *Θέμις*, goddess of law and order, Justice personified.]

1. Name of the ancient Greek goddess of law and justice; hence, Law or Justice personified.

1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Themis*, the Goddess of Justice, that gave out Oracles at Bocotia. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 257 Such thine, in whom Our British Themis gloried with just cause, Immortal Hale. 1880 *J. PAVEN Confid. Agent*, She found a rival, not in Themis, but in Isabel Thelow.

2. *Astrol.* Name of the twenty-fourth of the Asteroids, discovered 5 April 1853 by De Gasparis.

Themistian (tēm'stī'an). *Ch. Hist.* [f. *Themisti-us*, name of the founder of the sect (see *quot.* 1882-3) + *-AN*]. In plural: A sect of the MONOPHYTES who attributed to Christ imperfect knowledge. Cf. **AGNOITES**.

1874 in *BLUNT Dict. Sects, Heresies, &c.* 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 36 The second sect (founded in the sixth century by Themistius, deacon of Alexandria), sometimes called the Themistians. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1885) 598/1 The Themistians, or Agnoetes; held that the human element in Christ before his resurrection was subject to ignorance.

Themselves (tēm'selvz), *pron. pl.* Forms: see **THEM** and **SELF**. [The original construction was *nom.*, acc. *hl*, *hēo selfe*, dat. *heom selfum*, whence ME. *hemselve(n)*, etc. In 14th c. this was superseded in north. dial. by *paim selfe*, *paim selven*, and in Standard Eng. *themselves* was the normal form to c 1540, but disappeared c 1570. *Themselves*, *themselves* appears c 1500, and became the standard form c 1540. For *themselves*, *themselves*, see III.]

I. *Emphatic.* = Those very persons or things.

1. Standing in apposition with the pronoun they (rarely *them*), or with a *sb.*, or *adj.* used subst.

a. 13... *Cursor M.* 3708 (Cott.) All þaa þat bliþes þe Sal þam-self blessed be. *Ibid.* 8131 (Cott.) Þaim-selue again þai tok þai sty (Cott. þamselfe again tok þai sti). And went þaim þan to ethiopy. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 566 There neygubrs that demyd Thaim self as it semyd. 1533 *MORE Apol.* 7 b, They se full well them selfe, that they saye not trew.

y. 1502 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 107 Thei them selves coulde not acertayne us of the tyme. 1555 *EKEN Decader* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 More monstrous than the monstres them selues. 1561 *T. Hoar* *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1579) I vij b, Oftentimes to them themselues, they thrust out filthy and most dishonest words. 1651 *HOWELL Venice* 143 Approv'd of by the Popes Breve's themselfs. 1779 *Mirror* No. 54 17 You tell us the effects of your feelings, child; but you don't distinguish the feelings themselves. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* ii. 112 Monuments themselves memorials need. 1872 *HARDY Under Greenw. Tree* Pref., Music-paper (which they mostly ruled themselves). 1876 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) II. 295 Themselves knowing nothing of difficulty, or of obscurity... they are liable to be intolerant of other men who stumble.

2. Used alone for emphasis as a simple nominative. *arch.*

a. 1512 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1878) III. 30 Thiniuries that them self had made. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 38 Vnlearned people... whiche thinke nothing rightfull, but that them selfe do.

B. 13... *Cursor M.* 23517 (Edin.) God... lous þaim als his auen soois, Mar þan þaim-selwin lof þair driht (Cott. Mare þan þam-selun lue þai driht).

y. 1541 *UOALL Erasm. Apoph.* 105 Theimselves by great pielage... dooe growe dayly & encrease in welthe. 1604 *BEDELL Lett.* x. 135 Themselues doe vitterly denit. 1721 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 51 To remember how themselves ate in fear of their persons. 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improvement* ii. 44 People's timorousness... shows how insecurely grounded themselves are.

b. *To be themselves*: to be in their normal condition of mind, body, or behaviour: see **SELF** D. 1.

1608 *LISTER in Phil. Trans.* XX. 247 They came so out of their Fits, that they were also well and as much themselves as ever. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 379 Yet

those...are always as lean as skeletons, and seldom themselves.

3. As emphatic objective. Now chiefly as object of a preposition.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 234. Ane of them-selwyne that wes thar Capitane of thame all that maid. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1582 To selle and to se as paim self lyked. c1430 *Lyog. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 108 But yt move of them-selfe, for sothe they thynke yt ryghte nowghte. 1711 *Aonison Spect.* No. 26 ¶ 5 The Monuments of their [Dutch] Admirals...represent them like themselves. 1764 *REIO Inquiry* i. § 1 If we would know the works of God, we must consult themselves with attention and humility. 1825 *Scott Betrothed* xxvi. They have...sacked the houses of the Flemings, spoiled their goods, misused their families, and murdered themselves. 1827 — *Surg. Dau.* iv. You are one of themselves, you know—Middlemas of that ilk.

II. Reflexive: = *L. sibi, se; F. se, soi; G. sich.*

4. As direct obj. (accusative), indirect obj. (dative), or object of a preposition.

a. 13. *Cursor M.* 386 (Cott.) Alkin thines ground...in paim selfe sedit bere. *Ibid.* 16455 Paim ches paim-self dampnacion. c1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 518 They putte themself so to fighte. 1493 *Beverley MSS.* in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* XLVI. 620 that the Drapers shall have a confraternite among thame self...as other crafts have. a1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 239 Hys heyres and successors...by them self, or their deputie should offer a hart of lyke weight and value. c1550 R. BISTON *Bayle Fortune* Biv b. All men...Enforce them selfe to please him.

β. 13. *Cursor M.* 801 (Gött.) Pan paim selu seluen hare. *Ibid.* 3455 (Cott.) Til paim had o paim seluen might [Gött. paim seluen; *Fairf.* ham-seluen; *Trin.* hem self]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 502 Fayn to mak thaim-selwyn fre. 1419 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. l. 73 They kepe this good emonge thaim selven.

γ. 1502 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 107 Thei wold confesse them selfe to be as commissioners. a1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen.* VIII. 135 b. The remnant...lept over the castle wal, and so saved themselves. 1505 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist.* 163 [They] did cast lottis equally amongst them selfe. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* iii. 7 They...made themselves aprons. 1617 *Morayson Hist.* iii. 107 The dores...by weights are made to shut of themselves. 1647 *TRAPP Comm.* 2 *Thess.* iii. 11 Whose whole life is to eat...and laugh themselves fat. 1779 *Mirror No.* 17 ¶ 15 Not to make foles of themselves. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xvi. These Hiellands of ours...are but a wild kind of world by themselves. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/2 The points on which they differ amongst themselves.

5. In concord with a singular pronoun or sb. denoting a person, in cases where the meaning implies more than one, as when the sb. is qualified by a distributive, or refers to either sex: = himself or herself. Cf. *THEY* 2, *THEM* 2.

a. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 513-2 Inheritements, of which any of the said persones...was seized by them self, or jointly with other. c1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* i. 39 Eche of theym sholde...make theymselfe redy. 1533 *MORE Apol.* 55 b. Neyther Tyndale there nor thys precher...hath by thys maner of expounnyng...wonne them self mych wurshyp. 17. 1600 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 125 Emery one forest themselves [ed. 1594, himself] betake. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 147 All that happened, which every one assured themselves would render him a large sharer in the general joy. 1874 *DASENT Half a Life* § 3 Every one likes to keep it to themselves as long as they can.

III. From the 14th c. there has been a tendency to treat self as a sb. (= person, personality), and substitute *their* for *them* (cf. *his self*, *HIMSELF* IV.).

This is prevalent dialectally, but in literary Eng. has place only where an adj. intervenes, as *their own, sweet, very selves*. See *SELF* C. 2, and cf. *OURSELVES*, *OURSELVES*.

a. 13. *Cursor M.* 5378 (Cott.) To ches pan were pair-self will neuen. *Ibid.* 6968 (Fairf.) Ilka kinefode of pa twelue Had an out-man be paire [v. rr. ham, paim, hem] selue. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 110 Paim pai will commend her selfe unto be devill. c1490 *CAXTON Rule St. Benedict* xxxiii. 129 No it is leffull only to haue a thyng to theyrself propre. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 101 They may hit a nother I trow and neuer take blow theyr selfe. *Mod. Sc.* Thai offert to don't thesere.

β. 13. *Cursor M.* 3708 (Fairf.) Alle pa atte blessis be Sal paires-seluen [Cott. paim-self, Gött. paim seluen] blessed be. γ. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiii. 27 Quhen thair baggis at full thair selfis ar bair. 1515 LD. BERNERS *Provis.* II. 473 They had greit desyre to prove their selves. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxx. 20 Till thay mischeif pair sellis. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* (Arb.) 97 Liking it well their selues, 1650 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 47 To commend their skill to the publike, by giving some good experiments on their selves. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* i. Pref. 22 They aver that theyr selves have been no less scandalized than I myself. a 1836 *BOOTHROYD Bible* Ps. xxxvii. 2 They their-selves stumbled and fell. *Mod. Sc.* Thai beikit thesers in the sun.

Themyl, -ylle, obs. (ME.) ff. *THIMBLE*.

Then (den), adv. (conj., adj., sb.) Forms: see below. [OE. *panne*, *ponne*, *þanne*, *ponne*, ME. *penne*, *pan*, *pen*, = OFris. *thenne*, *thanne*, *than*, OS. *thanna*, *than* (MDu. *danne*, *dan*, Du. *dan*), OHG. *danne*, *denne* (MHG. *danne*, *denne*, G. *dann*); cf. also Goth. *pan*; adverbial formations from the demonstr. root *pa*: cf. *THAT*, *THE*.

See also *THAN* conj., orig. the same word, which in both senses varied in ME. and 16th c. between *then* and *than*. So *Mod. Ger.* now has *dann* adv. 'then', *denn* conj. 'than'. Du. has *dan* in both senses. The history in OTEU. presents many points of difficulty: see *Per Person* in *Indog. Forsch.* II. 206, Van Helten in *Paul & Br. Beitr.* XXVIII. 552.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1-3 (5) *ponne*.

898 *Ponne* [see B. 1]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 And þæt geweorþe on domes dæge...þonne forhtiaþ ealle gesecefta.

c 1205 *LAY.* 711 *Ponne* [c 1275 wane] men gað to bedde. [a 1245 *Cursor M.* 7961 (Trin.) David gat 3itt a son þonne [*rimic salomonne*].

β. 1-5 *panne*, (3-4 *tanne*), 3-4 *pane*, 4 *thane*, 4-5 *thanne*.

871-89 *Charter of Ælfred* in O. E. Texts 451 *Panne* þesselle he ce peninga eghwylce gere. *Ibid.* 452 *Danne* annu ic dem...alles mines erfes to brucenne. c 1300 *ORMIN* 221, & *tanne* conim he sibþenn ut. *Ibid.*, *Panne* [see B. 1]. c 1205 *LAY.* 1546 *Panne* [c 1275 wane] he wule...scade were wriþen. [G. *pane*, F. *pan*]. *Ibid.* 21618 (Edin.) Ilke paskis...þis croce was tanne man wont to se. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 767 But þei sawe in þat stede pana Liand as it were amana (= manna). c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xii. (Mathias) 353 *Panne* kyste (= cast) þat cuntis til assay. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 191 *Panne* þis heued preyre doth þe no profy 3t.

γ. 1-3 *þenne*.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xcvi]. 5 Heofonas þenne worhte haliz Drihten. a 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* VIII. 360 Swa fela tida beoð þenne on þam dæge & on þære nihte. c 1205 *LAY.* 9521 *þenne* beoð hit þe wurse.

δ. 2-5 *penne*, (3 *peonne*), 4 *þene*, 4-6 *thenne*, 5 *peyne*, *pyenne*, *thynne*, *theyenne*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 *þenne* þes folkes larþew his sed wule sawen. c 1205 *LAY.* 12037 [They] isesen scipen an & an...þeonne [c 1275 þan] seower þenne fine. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (Eugenia) 106 þe oure-men þat þe cite gouernyt þene. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxx. Theme waknut the king. c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 2078 Alle þey þenne for hurre gete sorwe þey made. *Ibid.* 2095 And so weptone and snobbedone þeyne. *Ibid.* 3253 He was kyng of Englonde þet þynne. 1600 *St. Papers Ellis.* Domestic CLXXVIII. No. 78 (P.R.O.) *Thenne* he was at the same play.

ε. 2-4 *pann*, 3-4 *pan* (tan), 4-7 (dial. -9) *than* (5 *pon*); 4-5 *pen*, 5- *then*.

c 1300 *ORMIN* 4197 *Domess* dazp, *Pann* all mannkin shall risen. c 1375 *LAY.* 6396 *Morbide* þe bolde warp þan a-bolwe. 13. *Cursor M.* 367 (Gött.) þe wold...þat þeit was þan [Cott. tan] of forme vnschapin. *Ibid.* 3860 (Cott.) Fra þan [c 1375 F. þen] wit laban duelled he. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 805 Hastily þan went þai all And soght him. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 6152 (Trin.) þei were whenne þei to go bigoun Six hundride þousonde fote men þan [all other MSS. bigan...þan]. c 1440 *Then* [see B. 4]. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1503 It fallies oft þen and þen. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* Pref. (Arb.) 17, I was glad than and do rejoice yet. 1643 *DENHAM Cooper's H.* 135 Than did Religion in a lazy Cell, In empty, airy Contemplations dwell.

B. Signification.

* *Demonstrative adverb of time.*

1. At that time. (Referring to a specified time, past or future: opposed to *Now* 1.)

† *Then* as, at the time that, when (=sense 6); see *As B.* 27. *Beowulf* 1456 Nes þæt þonne metost mægen-fultuma þæt him on ðearfe lah ðyle hroð-gares. 898 O. E. *Chron.* an. 894 Swa hit þonne firdleas was. c 1300 *ORMIN* 4200 Whase þanne [at doomsday] wurþiz beoþ To takenn eche blisse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14506 (Cott.) Biscopas war þai þan [Trin. þo] a-bute. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2 In Westsex was þan a kyng, his [name] was Sir Inc. 1424 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 22 That we should go with him to Liverpool, then as the said congregation and riots were ordained to be. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* l. xi. 55 The al hool Bille was not thanne. 1582 *ALLEN Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 85 Naming one but newly cummen then into the realme. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. vii. 49 When you durst do it, then you were a man. 1632 *LITIGOW Trav.* x. 492 Sir Walter Aston, then Leiger Ambassadors there. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 67 Melody had then its greatest Power, when the Melody was most confined in its Compass. 1796 *LAMA Let. to Coleridge* 13 June, I hope to be able to pay you a visit (if you are then at Bristol) some time in...August. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. xiii. 717 History, as it was then written.

† *Strengthened* by as preceding: see *As B.* 34 a. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 126 The autorite of the grete officer slokas as then...the autorite of the smallere officer. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 375 Off that labour as than he was nocht sle. 1513-1653 [see *As B.* 34 a].

C. At the time defined by a relative or other clause (with verb in pres. tense). (Cf. *Now* 4.)

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 468 Pan has a man les myght þan a beste When he ce born. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 120 It folowis nocht na the vertu of force...is alswele in his curage than as before. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* A vij. As it is with yse which dissolutheth, then when it vanisheth away. a 1644 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* Sol. xii. 49 Give him the firstlings of thy strength, even then When fading Childheod seeks to ripen man Vpon thy downy cheeks. 1772 *TOPLADY Hymn*, 'Your harps, ye trembling saints' vii. When we in darkness walk...Then is the time to trust our God. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betr. Trent & Ancholme* 43 Then is the time to turn our backs upon the sun.

d. *Then* and *there* († *then there*), at that precise time and place; immediately and on the spot. (Also *there* and *then*: see *THERE* adv. 13.)

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498 Vesaid William...putte hir in a stronge chambure till nyght; and yen yere...felonously...ravysshed ye said Isabell. 1442 *Ibid.* V. 421 Which entre...was theme and there granted. 1587 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 63 It was then and there concluded by a general consent. 1600 *ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 220 To be brought to the pits brinke, and then and there to be stayed. 1825 *Scott Betrothed* xxxi. The Constable De Lacy...was then and there to deliver to the Flemings a royal charter of their immunities. 1889 *Jerome Three Men in Boat* 212 We had insisted...that the things should be sent with us then and there.

2. *Now* and *then*, † *then* and *then* (obs.), at one time and at another, at various times, at intervals, occasionally (cf. *here* and *there*). *Now*...*then*..., at one time...at another time. (See also *Now* 6 b, 7 b.)

c 1105 [see A. 8]. 13. *Cursor M.* 1848 (Fairf.) Paim...wende ay þan and þan to droun. 1398 *IREVISA Barthl. De P.* R. xi. vii. (Bodl. MSS.) lf. 108 b/2 l1 [rain]. comþe doune thanne and thanne. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1467 He walde it tell þan and þan. c 1550 R. BISTON *Bayle Fortune* B iiiij. The ryche peradventure oppreseth nowe and than. a 1555 *PULFOT Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 334 If that those at any time, then and then, be deceived. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 26 Now and then in an age, one miraculously, beyond all hopes, proves learned. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 239 She listened to him...asking him every now and then such questions as should [etc.]. a 1825 *FORAY Voc. E.* *Anglia* s.v. *Tan*, *Than*...loses the aspirate in one phrase only, 'now and tan' for 'now and then'. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Deserts S. France* II. 245 Restive, now sullen, then in boisterous revolt.

** *Of sequence in time, order, consequence, incidence, inference.*

3. At the moment immediately following the action, etc. just spoken of; upon that, thereupon, directly after that; also in wider application, indicating the action or occurrence next in order of time: next, after that, afterwards, subsequently (often in contrast to *first*).

Sometimes, in narrative, introducing a speech with ellipsis of said (now poet. or rhet.).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Se mon se þe gōd onganþe & þonne ablinþe. a 1000 *Phaenix* 216 Bal hid onced þonne brond þeced heoredreorges hus. a 1215 *Anec. R.* 36 Þeonne valled adun, & sigged, 'Christe adun, first & twie. 13. *Cursor M.* 3904 (Cott.) Rachell bare...First Ioseph, þan beniamin. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xii. 139 And þanne I kneled on my knes and kyste her wel sone. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 95 Þen Anec onane rist after þire wordis. A lowde lader he loze. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 196 And þe bissop sayd; 'Nay, son, þer is none now in all his land...And þan þis Malchus; 'In þis I have a great mervayle, flor [etc.]. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* iv. 28 First the blad, then the eares, after that [R.V. 1881 then] full come in the eares. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Uron* lxxxvii. 277 He...sayd how he wolde slee Huon, & than hane Esclaramounde to his wyfe. 1637 *HAREWILL Apol.* (1690) 214 He cast high in the aire, then received it againe in his armes. a 1654 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 49 First we Fast, and then we Feast. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1 He was at first very ill, then got better; & he is now worse. 1899 *TENNYSON Enid* 300 Then Yniol, 'Enter therefore and partake [etc.]. 1895 *Lau Times* *Rep.* LXXIII. 21/2 The annuity was regularly paid up to 1878, then Mr. Harle got into difficulties.

b. In the next place, next (in a series of any kind, or esp. in order of narration); beyond that, more than that, in addition, besides.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 511 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 314 Pat fuyr is hext...þe eir is þanne next bi-neothe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 64 Vine & britti ssiren...Barcsire, & hanptessire, & þanne middelexe. 1588 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* iii. xxvi. 406 Then forwards on there are other two small kingdoms. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 358 First...my house within the City Is richly furnished...then at my farme I haue a hundred milch-kine. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 32 Then, it is added next, concerning the West-border [etc.]. 1707 *FARQUHAR Beaux Strat.* i. i, *Amfwell*...What other company have you in Town? *Boniface*. A power of fine Ladies; and then we have the French Officers. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vi. Then there are the minstrels, with their romaunts and ballads. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvi. And then she had such a fine head of hair.

4. In that case; in those circumstances; if that be (or were) the fact; if so; when that happens. Often corrol. to *if* or *when*. *What then?* (ellipt.) *what happens* (or *would happen*) in that case? *what of that?*

695-6 *Laus of Wihtrād* c. 26 gif man frigne man...þefo, þanne wealde se cýnyng dreora anes [etc.]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 41 gif ze þonne gelyfaþ...þonne biþ hit eow nýt geseald. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Þenne bið þes monnes wile ibelt mid þere elmisce. c 1205 *LAV.* 9521 *þenne* beoð hit þe wurse. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 508 (Cott.) Wane þi lust is ago, þanne is þi song ago also. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 536 (589) Be 3e wys as 3e ben fayr to se, Wel in þe þinge then is the ruby set. 1440 *York Myst.* iv. 60 An ye do, then shall ye dye. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (S.T.S.) 32 For quhy if he is owr fader thane ar we his barnis and aris. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***ij. What then? Did he not appoynt temperall rites? 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 380 O had they in that darksome prison died, Then had they seene the period of their ill. a 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 86 Then he could never have ridden out an eternal period. 1782 *MISS BURNAY Cecilia* v. ix. Suppose you...had never a farthing but of your own getting; where would you be then? 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 203 The screw is sometimes made of wood, and then it is mostly nine or ten inches diameter.

b. *But then*...; but, that being so; but at the same time; but on the other hand, but; introducing a statement (rarely a phrase) in some way contrasted with or limiting the preceding.

1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 279 But than thi soule...right benygne to othir, A Juge grevous for shamefastnes is felt vnto thi selfe. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. i. 205 He is then a Giant to an Ape, but then is an Ape a Doctor to such a man. 1672 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* iii. i. It is not very necessary to the Plot...But then it's as full of Drollery as ever it can hold. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 286 The Fishing Frog...very much resembles a tadpole or young frog, but then a tadpole of enormous size. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* i. iv. There was...some difficulty in keeping all things in order, but then Vivian Grey was such an excellent manager! 1889 *BIARELL Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. *Pope* Ess. 1899 I. 182 Pope knew next to no Greek, but then he did not work upon the Greek text.

c. *Or then* = or, if not, then...; or failing that; or else, or otherwise; or even. *Sc.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 217 Gud Knychtis...For littil

enchessonne or than nane, Thai hangyt be the nekbane. 1513 *DouclosÆneis* i. vi. 43 Quididit thou be Dyane... Or than sum goddess of the nymphis kynd. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. I. S.) l. 7 Verie conuenient to feid horse or nout, or flockis of sheip or gait, or than grett harte and hynce. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1881) 500 Pray Him to tarry, or then take us with Him. 1636 *Ibid.* 320 They are... valuing Him at their unworthy halfpenny or else exchanging and bartering Christ with the miserable old fallen house of this vain world, or then they lend Him out upon interest. 1825 JAMISON s.v., Come hame sune, or than I'll be angry.

5. (As a participle of inference, often unemphatic or enclitic.) That being the case; since that is so; on that account; therefore, consequently, as may be inferred; so. *Now then*: see *Now* q.b.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Us is bonne mycel nedpearf þæt we zebugon to him. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Nis ha þenne sarliche... akast & in to þewdom idrahen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2491 Sire graunte me þanne... As moche place as mid a þuong ich may aboute till. 13... *Cursor M.* 5987 (Gött.) Wend on þann, siþen þe wil ga. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 It is certayn þan, þowe he be his seruaut. 14500 *Wycket* (1828) p. v, Why shouldst it then be taken awaye frome us. 1539 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. 11, 35 *Fal.* Good-morrow, good-wife. *Qui.* Not so, and't please your worship. *Fal.* Good maid then. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 176 Well then, take a good heart, and counterfeite to be a man. 1668 MILTON *P. L.* The Verse, This neglect then of Rime so little is to be taken for a defect... that [etc.]. 1773 *GOLDSM. Sleets to Cong.* v. ii, *Hast.* This is a riddle. *Tony.* Riddle me this then. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilth.* xx, 'Ha!' said the Countess, hastily: 'that rumour then is true, Janet'. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 86 We give up our cruise, then, after all?

*** *As relative or conjunctive adv. of time.*

† 6. At the time that; when. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 17 Þonne se mona wanað, þonne tacnað he ne deaplesse. 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Can.* in *W.*—Wilker 104/13 Wyþe waxteorn cat þu, þonne [L. *cumi*] þu ealle þinge etst. 1056-66 *Inscr. Kirkdale Ch., Yorks.*, Orm... bohte ses Gregoriva minster ðonne hit wes æl tobrocen & tofalan. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ne beo he nefre swa riče, forð he scal þenne is dei cumað. 1200 *ORMIN* 840t He was, þanne he þiddor for, Neh off an zersed elde. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 420 (Cott.) þu forbernest welneþ for onðe þane ure blisse cumeþ to londe. 1300 *Harrow.* *Hell* (MS. E.) 37 þan thesu hadde spilt his blod for our sinnes on be rode, He nam him þe riht way into helle. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Rel.* 4 Than hir lord hit herde, he was ther-of-tened swith stronge. 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 286 Then his howndys began to baye, That harde [= heard] the jeant there he laye.

**** *As sb. or adj.*

7. Preceded by a preposition, as *by*, *since*, *till*, etc. (= *by*, etc. that time). (Cf. *Now* 13.)

1300 *Cursor M.* 10953 (Cott.) Als he forwit [Gött. hifore] þan was wont. 1340 *HAMPOLTE Pr. Cons.* 4547 Fra þan Til þe day of dome. 1400 R. *Gloves Chron.* (Rolls) App. G. 258 King belin after þan to þis lond ga wende. 1430 *Cher.* *Assigne* 143 By þenne was þe hemyte go in-to þe wode. 1509 *Br. FISHER Funeral Serms.* *Cleas of Richmond* Wks. (E.E.T.S.) l. 294 The matynes of our lady, which kepte here to then. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 93 Till then who knew The force of those dire Arms? 1794 *Mas. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xlii, All the time between then and now seems as nothing. 1884 *Punch* 26 Apr. 187/2, I used your Soap Two Years ago; since then I have used no other. 1905 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 6 The little man... had by then recovered himself.

b. *By then that*, by the time that; or ellipt. *by then* (as relative), by the time: see *By* A. 21c. *Now arch.* or *dial.*

1400 *Morte Arth.* 99 By than that endyd was the fight, The fals were feld. 1480-85 *MATOW Arthur* i. x. 49 By than they were redy on horsbak, were wij C knyghtes. 1500 *Robin Hood* 1737 By then that the yere was all agone, He had no man but twayne. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 540 This evening late by then the chewing flocks Had ta'n their supper on the savoury Herb... I sate me down. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus Comm.* (1792) l. 12 By then he was twenty-eight years of age he composed a multitude of works. 1863 *READER Hard Cash* i. v. 157 By then he had folded and addressed it, she returned. 1906 *Graphic* 29 Dec. 892/1 By then ye've been church-cried, I'll be in t' chimney corner like any proper old gaffer.

8. That time; the time referred to (esp. a past time); often contrasted with *now*. Cf. *Now* 14, 15. 1540-50 *PAGET Let.* 22 Feb. in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. II, The time is tounred; then was then, and now is now. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. ii. 62 When thou canst get the Ring vpon my finger, which neuer shall come off... then call me husband; but in such a (then) I write a Nener. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 161 God could bring forth the world at that then, wherein or when he had cast with himself the world could afterwards be made. 1847 W. THOM in *Whistler's* (1890) II. 234 Companion of my happy then I 1901 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 6/3 He reveals a corresponding contrast between the then and the now.

9. a. In sense 1, followed by a participle or adjective forming an adj. phrase, as *the then existing system* = the system then existing. (See also 10 a.)

1653 *BAXTER Saints' R.* ii. vi. § 2 (ed. 4) 257 That the extirpation of Piety was then the great design. 1827 *SCOTT Highl. Widow* ii, The then unwonted circumstance... of a passenger being seen on the high-road. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1, (1873) 6 The trivium... and the quadrivium... of the then ordinary university course. 1888 *BAVCE Amer. Comm.* (1889) l. xlvi. 548 The then existing Constitution.

b. *Attrib.* or *as adj.* That existed or was so at that time; *the then ruler* = the ruler that then was. (Cf. *Now* 16.)

1584? *SIDNEY Earl of Leicester Misc. Wks.* (1829) 263 He saith they are no gentlemen, affirming, that the then duke of

Northumberland was not born so. 1620 F. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 367 To the then Bishop of Rome. a 1647 *PETTE in Archaeologia* XII. 255 The most noble prince, my then master. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. ii. 157 A bill... was countenanced by the then ministry, for limiting the number of the peerage. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Th.* 18th C. l. 203 In the then state of critical enquiry.

***** 10. *Comb. a. adv.*, with pples. or ads., as *then-instant*, *-ruling*, *-united* (cf. 9 a); b. *attrib.*: † *then-skill*, a reason belonging to the particular time or occasion (cf. *SKILL sb.* 3): for a *then-skill*, for the occasion; *then-time*, the time that was then, the past time referred to.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* The said Edmund (whom the Duke's faction for a then-Skill surnamed Crook backe). 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. iii. *Lav* 198 While the then-Time's hideous face and form Boads then (alas!) nothing but wrack and storm. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1626) 165 Whose waues... That then-venit masse of earth dis-joyne. a 1656 *Br. HALL Rev. Unrevealed* § 11 The expectation of the then-instant appearing of Christ. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristoph.*, *Frogs* 40 Without the leave Of the then-ruling powers.

Hence *Then v.* (*nonce-ud.*), in phr. to *now it and then it*: see *Now*.

Then, obs. f. *THAN*; obs. inflexion of *THAT*, *THE*. *Then*, variant of *THENCE* *Obs.*, *thence*.

Thenabouts (ðe'nəbouts), *adv. rare*. [f. *THEN* *adv.*, after *thereabouts*.] About that time.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* i. vi. (Arb.) 27 For then aboutes began the declination of the Romain Empire. 1842 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* II. 344, I was mentioned more than thenabouts. 1844 *TUPPER Crook of G.* xxiv, Then, or thenabouts, the devil hinted 'steal it'.

Thenad (ðe'n, ð'næd), *adv. Anal.* [f. *THEN-AR* + *ad*: see *DEXTRAD*.] Towards the thenal aspect.

1803 *BARCLAY New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 Unad will signify towards the unlar aspect... Thenad... towards the thenal. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 307 The pronators rolling them thenad and radiad. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Thenad* is used adverbially... to signify 'towards the thenal aspect'.

Then-a-days (ðe'nədz), *adv. rare*. [f. *THEN* *adv.*, after *nowadays*.] In those days, at that (past) time.

1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* iii. 9 At Length, through a Wonderful Providence (as Providence went *Then-a-Days*) both these Wants were supply'd. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* ii. 87 'Bout then a days we never met w' cross. 1844 N. *Brit. Rev.* II. 56 Then-a-days one could acquire a very complete knowledge of chemistry... in a very short space of time. 1898 M. B. EDWARDS in *Westm. Gas.* 20 July 2/3 Then-a-days, ah! then-a-days, All the months were merry Mays.

† *Then after, thenafter*, *adv. Obs.* After then, after that time: = *THEREAFTER*.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. l. 494 And thenne after he gaf hym a drynke. 1485 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 285/5 Unabled for thetheneforth for ever, to claime, have or enjoy, any of the premisses, by him thenne after. 1605 T. SPARKER *Brotherly Persuasion* (1607) 6 Homilies then published and authorised, or to be then after published and authorised. 1791 *Selby Bridge Act* 14 At all times for ever thenafter.

So † *Then afterward(s) adv. phr.* in same sense. a 1485 *FORTESCUE Wks.* (1869) 486 Thanne afterward he destroyed the Reame of Assury. 1597 *BEAARD Theatre God's Judgment.* (1612) 99 He... was condemned for an Heretike by the Nicene Councell, and his books burned; and then afterwards making shew before Constantine the Emperour, with a solemne oath to recant his old errors. 1671 H. M. *Erasm. Colloq.* 226 What didst thou then afterward?

Thenal (ð'næl), *a. Anal.* [f. *THEN-AR* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the thenar.

1803 *BARCLAY New Anat. Nomencl.* 125 We may use the terms Radial and Unlar to signify the two lateral parts... To the other two sides we may give the epithets Anconal and Thenal. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 398 Being thenal flexors of the carpus. 1823 J. LIZARS *Syst. Anat. Plates* I. v. 94 The muscles on the palmar or thenal aspect.

Thenar (ð'nār), *Anal.* Also 8 *tenar*, *tenor*, *tenor*. [mod.L., a Gr. *τέναρ* palm of the hand, sole or flat of the foot. Cf. OHG. *tenar*, MHG. *tenar*; F. *thénar* (16th c.).] The ball of muscle at the base of the thumb; the palm of the hand; the sole of the foot.

1672 *SIR T. BROWNE Let. to Friend* § 10 The Thenar or Muscle of the Thumb. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Tenar*,... *Tenor*, or *Tenor*, according to some, is the Name for an abducent Muscle which draws the Thumb from the Fore-finger. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Thenar*, the palm of the hand, or sole of the foot.

b. *attrib.* or *as adj.* *Thenar muscles*, the muscles which form the *thenar eminence*, the ball at the base of the thumb.

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Thenar* or *Thenal Muscle*, Riolan and Winslow give this name to the fleshy mass, formed of the abductor brevis. 1858 P. MANSON *Troph. Diseases* xiv. 224 So may the thenar, the hypothenar, and the arm muscles [be found tender]. 1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VII. 209 A distinct flattening of the thenar eminence.

Thenardite (ðe'nə'dait, ten-). *Min.* [Named in honour of L. J. Thenard, French chemist: see *-ITE* l.] Anhydrous sodium sulphate occurring in white or brown translucent crystals.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 310/2 Thenardite—(Anhydrous Sulphate of Soda)—occurs crystallized... It is used in the preparation of carbonate of soda. 1868 *DANA Min.* 616 The water exudes during winter from the bottom of a basin, and becoming concentrated in the summer season, deposits crystals of thenardite.

† *Thenasmon*, var. *TENASMON* *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 290 þou schalt acese þe akyngne wip þis medeyn, & is good for thenasmon.

Thence (ðens), *adv.* Forms: 3-4 *pannea*, 4 *p*, *thennea*, 4-5 *p*, *thennea*, -*ia*, -*ya*, *pens*, 4-6 *thens*, 5 *penna*, 5-6 *thense*, 6- *thence*. [ME. *pennes*, *pennes*, f. *TRENNE* *adv.*, with adverbial genitive suffix -*es*, -*s*. The later spelling *thence* for *thens* was to preserve the breath sound of *s* when final inflexional *s* became (z); as in *hence*, *pence*, *defence*, *once*, *twice*, *mice*, *price*, etc.]

1. From that place; from there. (Now chiefly literary.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 50/137 And had heom of þulke holie bodi; þat huy ich þanne ber. 1340 *Aynch.* 12 fia (Christ) wente into helle... nor to draze þanne... þe zauls of þe holi uaderes. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 98, l. 1. am temed ful til to turne me þennus. 13... *Cursor M.* 164 (Gött.) Hu þat he was þennis [Trin. *pennes*; Cott. *theþen*] ledd. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl.* T. 232 Er they thennea [v.rr. *pennes*, *pens*, *thens*] wente... They fille in speche. c 1400 *Brut* 103 Pat men myt hit noust remene ne bere þenna. *Ibid.* 114 Or he departede þens. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* vi. 1 He departed then and cam in to his awne countre. 1536 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (Camden) l. 51 The King with his companye departede thence. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 12 If Sion hill Delight thee more... I thence Invoke thy aid. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* iv. 133 Thence... the pilgrims came to the beautiful low shrine. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 156/3 The Kirkmichael 'left Liverpool... on a voyage thence to Melbourne.

b. Preceded by redundant *from* († *fro*).

1382 *Wyclif Mark* vi. 1 And Jhesus gon out thennis [v.rr. *fra* *thennes*]. 1388 *Ibid.* And he zede out fro thennus. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13790 To a perelous place past I fro thenns. 1535 *COVERDALE Barnab.* vi. 4 After that wil I bringe you awaye peaceably from thence. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xlii. x. 177 He commanded Victor the Hystorographer, whom he saw at Sirimium, to come from thence unto him. 1703 *Pope Thebes* 383 Begin from thence, where first Alpheus hides His wand'ring stream. 1867 *Gen. ELIOT in Cross Life* (1889) III. 9 Making our way homeward from thence by easy stages.

† c. As a relative (also *thence that*): From which place, whence. *Obs. rare*.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 36 Y must to the erthe thennes that y come fro.

2. At a place distant or away from there; distant; absent. Now chiefly in stating distance.

c 1290 *Beket* 1780 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 157 To longe ich habbe þannes i-beo. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 530 Lat a man stond... A myle thenns and here hyt rout. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 28 Though they... have leue to be thence yet yt suffysyth not. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* iv. x. 257 True proves that all that day he was ferre thens. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw.* V. 13 While one manne is there, which is neuer thence. *Mod.* Two miles thence is a fine waterfall.

3. From that time or date; thenceforward; thenceforth. Mostly with *from*. ? *Obs.*

c 1374 [see *THENCEFORTH* l. 1] 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xvi. 13 The wrd that the Lord spak to Moab fro thenns [1388 *fra* that tyme]. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* ii. ix. 197 He said that peple schulde frothen after worshippe. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xx. 78 That no subiect of Carthage should from thence learne Greeke letters. a 1751 *BOLINGROKE Stud. Hist.* (1752) l. vi. 236 From thence down to the present day. a 1832 *BENTHAM Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 62, I must have seen him... more than once at Romilly's, and thence afterwards at my own house.

4. From that, as a source, origin, or cause; (as an inference) from those premisses or data; therefrom. Also preceded by *from*.

1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* a Next are premised som things, for explaining the terms of the Question, that it may be clearly then understood. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* ix, Weigh every Circumstance, each Consequence, And usual Accident arising thence. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud.* Nat. (1799) II. 409 It would thence follow, that... the number of women would daily go on [etc.]. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. ix. 702 They could present to parliament every thing which favoured their own purposes, keep back every thing which opposed them; and thence more effectually deceive the nation.

Thence-after, *adv. rare*. After that time; thereafter.

1593 *Tell-Truth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 18 Thence after they must sit no more in the shoppes. 1864 *NEALE Seaton. Poems* 187 Those blessed feet, thenceafter nailed Fast to the bitter cross!

Thenceforth (ðens,fō:θ, ðens,fō:θ), *adv.* [Orig. two words: *THENCE* and *FORTH* *adv.*]

1. From that time onward. Also with *from* († *fro*).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. Pr. iii. 86 (Camb. MS.) For no whitt as by Ryht fro thennes forth þat hym lakketh goodnesse ne shal þe clepyd good. 1526 *TINDALE John* xix. 12 From thence forth the sought Pilate means to loose hym. 1536 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (Camden) l. 55 To be observed and kept from thenceforth through all this realme. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. ii. 40 Thensforth I tooke Duessa for my Dame. 1812 *SOUTHEY Omiana* II. 231 He makes a law, that from thenceforth there shall be only two lawyers in England. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* l. i. 396 Thenceforth her back upon the world she turned.

2. From that place or point onward. *rare*.

1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. xi. 540 Rede there and frothen forth into the ende of the argument. 1887 *MORRIS Odys.* xii. 429 Night-long thenceforth was I carried.

Thenceforward, *adv.* [Orig. two words: *THENCE* and *FORWARD* *adv.*] = *prec.* Also with *from* († *fro*).

1457 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 294 Fro thenns forward al thos that ben allyl to be jursys. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 30/2 It was from thensforward true Liegemen. 1677 *CARY Chronol.* ii. ii. iii. ii. 226 From thence-forward they

might safely betake themselves to their labours. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 14 As an artist leaves a clock, to go thenceforward of itself for a certain period. 1856 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. x. 430 No monks, thenceforward, were to leave the precincts of the monastery.

† **Thenceforwards**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + **FORWARDS**.] = prec.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 180 A new order then settled in nature, which should continue thence forwards so long as the earth endur'd. 1727 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hen*, Let them continue so for two Days without touching them, and from thenceforwards to the twentieth turn them.

Thencefrom, *adv.* *arch.* [An inversion of *from thence*: cf. *hencefrom*.] From that place or source; thence.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Wood-man's Bear* lxxi, Thence-from crafty Cupid shot All the Arrows of his quiver. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 240 They flow not thencefrom. 1856 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. ii. 1, My life is hid with him in Christ, Never thencefrom to be enticed.

† **Thence-out**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. **THENCE** + **OUT** *adv.*] Out of that place; out there.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 401 Adad...inuated Damascus, and thrust Rezon thence-out.

† **Thenceward**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. **THENCE** *adv.* + **-WARD**.] From that direction; thence.

c 1440 CARGAVE *St. Kath.* III. 1015 (MS. *Arundel*) But this noble Adryan...had blissed I-now assigned to his part, He had so moche he was full looth thence-ward. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 291 He delyverd þe Holie Lande oute of Saracens handis, and come fro thens-ward be Constantinople. 1600 ABB. *Abbot Exp. Jonah* 566 Whatsoever was to come, being to come from thence-ward.

Thence, penche, *obs.* ff. **THINK** v. 1 and 2.

Thend, -e, *pr. ppl.* of **THEE** v. 1, to prosper.

Thene, bene, *obs.* forms of **THAN**, **THEN**; *obs.* acc. sing. masc. of **THAT**, **THE**.

Thenforth, -**forthward**; see **THENCE**.

Thenk(e, penk(e, obs. ff. **THINK v. 1 and 2.**

† **Thenne, then**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 **panon(n)e**, **ponane**, **ponone**, 2-3 **ponene**, 2-5 **panane**, 3 **panene**, **peonene**, **penene**, **penene**, **penene**, 3 **ponne**, 3-4 **panne**, **peonne** (3 **peone**), 3-5 **penne** (3 **peue**), 4-5 **thenne**, **γ**. 1 **panan**, -on, -un, **ponan**, -on, 2 **penen**, **peonen**, 2-3 **panen**, **δ**. 1 **pona**, **ε**. 4-5 **pen**, **pan**, 5 **then**. See also **THYNE**. [OE. *panone*, *panon*, *ponan*, etc. = OFris. *thana*, OS. *thanana*, *thanān*, ODu. **panna* (MDu. *danne*, *dan*, Du. *dan*), OHG. *thanana*, *than(n)an*, *dan(n)an* (MHG., Ger. *dannen*), Goth. type *panana*: all formed by the addition of particles to the stem *pa-* of the demonstrative **THAT**.]

As to the relations of the OE. forms, the **β** group may have arisen from the **α**, with loss of the middle vowel: *pan(ō)ne*, *panne*, etc. From the **β** forms, loss of the final *e* gave *than*, *then*, as in **THEN** *adv.* The **δ** *pana* is app. the northern form of *panan* in **γ**. But the prehistoric development in OE. *then* and the relation of the preb. forms to those of **THEN**, is very obscure: see the articles referred to under **THEN**.]

1. Of motion: a. From that place; = **THENCE** 1. a. 900 CYNWULF *Judith* xi. 132 Eodon ða gegnum þanonne þa idea ba ellenbriste. c 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* v. 26 Ne gæst þu panone [Lindisf. *donā*, *Rush.* *panan*, *Hatton* *panen*] ær þu azyde þone ytemetan feorlincg. c 1175 *þe Lesse Crede in Lamb. Hom.* 217 Ponene he kumed to demen ðe quike and ðe deade. c 1205 LAY. 235 Sone he þonene [c 1275 *panene*] inatte. *Ibid.* 1297 Peonene [c 1275 *panene*] he ferde forð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1050 Brut...þat his fader slow, & þerwore was þenene [later v. rr. *panne*, *panne*, *penne*, *penne*] idricie.

b. c 1205 LAY. 654 Nolde he þonne [c 1275 *panne*] fare. *Ibid.* 5971 Þe Belin þonne [c 1275 *panne*] wende. *Ibid.* 31309 To fleomen hine þenne. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Peone godd warp hire. a 1250 Owl & Night, 132 Euer he cup þat he comme þenne [v. rr. *ponne*]. c 1300 *Havelok* 1185 Per to dwellen, or þenne to gonge. 1362 LAMBL. P. Pl. A. 1. 71 Er heo þeonne geode. c 1440 *Pallad.* on Hush. xii. 325 Pike all the filthes thenne.

γ. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1806 Wolde feor þanon cuma collen-ferhð ceoles neosan. c 925 *Corpus Gloss.*, *Ulline*, *panan*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 67 He...þa halzan sawla þanon alaede. c 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* xi. 1 He for þanon [c 1160 *Hatton* G. for *panen*]. a 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1123, Peonen he ferde to Wundestoke. *Ibid.*, ða ferde se kyng þenen to Portesmude. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Panen hit was broht up into heofene. b. c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Luke xii. 59 Ne gæs ðu ðonna oðð [etc.].

c. 13.. *Cursor M.* 8945 (Cott.) Þe tre þai vte o þe temple drogh. þai drou it þen [v. rr. *þeppen*, *þennes*]. c 1425 *Ibid.* 6676 (Laud) Men shall hym þan draw to die. *Ibid.* 16908 Er they then went. c 1450 *Chron. Vilod.* 3000 þat þulke releske nolde neuer go þen a-way.

b. With redundant *from*: = **THENCE** 1 b. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7743 Fram salesburi to wiþt He wende & fram þanene to normandrie riþt. *Ibid.* 8224 Fram þanene hii wende.

c. As a relative adverb: Whence, from where. c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp. Matt.* xii. 44 Ic willo cerre in hus min ðona [L. *unde*] ic eom. 13.. *Cursor M.* 2768 (Cott.) Loth...Gayns þam ras fra þen [v. rr. *þar*] he sate.

2. Of position: = **THENCE** 2.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5845 A toun...þat bote þre myle þanne nas. 13.. *Coeur de L.* 2947 Saladyn was ten myle thenne. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 25 Neuer more come aþeyn when þei weore enes þenne. c 1450 *Lovelich Merlin* 9866 Wers wylten they don, and we ben thenne.

3. = **THENCE** 3. (Only OE.)

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 2, & þonan wyrð anþeþeod oð ðæt he wyrð anþeþe. a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wulker

220/43 *Dehinc, i. deinde, abhinc, rursum, ...dein, uel ponane, uel forpan.*

4. From that source, origin, cause; = **THENCE** 4. *Beowulf* 1265 þanon woc fela gego sceaf gasta. *Ibid.* 1961 þanon geomor woc hæledum to helpe. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xl. 289 ðonne wierð zehnesced ðonone sio ðreang ðæs anwaldes. c 1000 AGS. Ps. (Th.) lxxviii. 8 þanon eorðe byð eall onhered. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 4 þanane bybous þam feste þam ane, at god es tar best helpe.

Hence † **Thenforth**, -**forth** *adv.* = **THENCEFORWARD**; † **Thenward**, -**wards** *adv.* = **THENCEWARD**.

c 875 *Sax. Genealogies* 23 in O. E. *Texts* 179 *ðonan forð. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* I. (1883) I He ða syððan...þanon forð geseon ne mihte. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6357 (Cott.) Fra þan forth beild sir moyses þis wandes beth. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 9 þat þe sayd John Lyllyng fra þan forth sild be of gude governance. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 6 Fro *thenne forthen he named him his brother. 1484 — *Fables of Esop* III. xx. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 And *þanen forðward be bereged him wið sinne. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 296 Hie him so *þeoneward, & ascur him so scheomeleche. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 As ha nuste buwch wei þa come þenward; ne con ha neauer ifinden na wei aþainward. 13.. S. *Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXII. 313/40 Franceys al naked þenwardis gan gon.

Thenne, penne, obs. forms of **THAN, **THEN**, **THIN**.**

† **Then-tofore**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. **THEN** *adv.*, after *theretofore*.] Before then, before that time: = **THERTOFORE**.

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 7 According to many graces and priuileiges then-tofore granted. 1706 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 268 Complaints made of the excessive charge then-tofore of obtaining Licences. 1785 J. DISNEY *Mem. A. A. Sykes* 130 Bishop Atterbury had then-tofore written largely in support of the power of the convocation.

Thenward, *adv.*: see under **THENCE** *adv.*

Theo, peo: see **THE**, **THIGH**, **THO** *pron.* and *a*.

Theo- (*þeo*), or, before a vowel, **the-**, repr. Gr. *theo-*, stem of *theos* God; in many compounds adopted from, or formed on the analogy of, Greek, or from Greek (rarely Latin or other) elements. See in their alphabetical places **THEANTHROPIC**, **THEOCRACY**, **THEOLOGY**, **THEOSOPHY**, etc. **Theo-anthropomorphio a.**, pertaining to gods in human form; so **Theo-anthropomorphism**: cf. *anthropomorphic*, *anthropomorphism*. **Theo-astrological a.**, of or pertaining to astrology theologically treated. **Theo-centric a.**, centring or centred in God; having God as its centre.

Theochristio a. [Gr. *θεοχριστος*], anointed by God (Webster 1864). **Theo-collectivist**, of the nature of collectivism as divinely instituted. **Theo-democracy**, a democracy under divine rule. **Theo-drama**, a drama in which the actors are gods. **Theo-geological a.**, of or pertaining to geology as accommodated to theological tenets. **Theo-gnostic** [after **AGNOSTIC**; cf. Gr. *θεογνώστος* known of God], one who holds that God is knowable. **Theo-human a.**, both divine and human; that is God as well as man. **Theoktonio** (-*ktōnik*) *a.*, of or pertaining to theoktony. **Theoktony** (*þeo*-*ktōni*) [Gr. *θεοκτονία* (*Ecd.*)], killing or death of the gods. **Theoma'mmoniat** (see quot.).

Theomania [Gr. *θεομανία* madness caused or inspired by God], religious mania; also, demonomania. **Theomaniac**, one affected with theomania. **Theomastix** [-*MASTIX*], the scourge of (i. e. appointed by) God. **Theometry** [-*METRY*], measurement or estimation of God. **Theomicrist** (*þeo*-*mikrist*) [Gr. *μικρός* little], one who belittles God. **Theomisanthropiat** (*nonce-wd.*), after **THEOPHILANTHROPIST**, one who hates God and man. **Theomonism**, a monism which recognizes God. **Theopanthist** (see quot.). **Theopantism** [Gr. *πᾶν*, *παντ-* all], (a) see quot. 1864; (b) the doctrine that God is all that exists: = **PANTHEISM**.

Theophile [Gr. *θεοφίλος* dear to the gods], one beloved of God; also, one who loves God; so **Theophilist**. **Theophilosophic a.**, that applies philosophy to theology. **Theophoric** (-*þrik*), **Theophorous** (*þeo*-*þoras*), *adjs.* [Gr. *θεοφόρος*, f. *þeuein* to bear], bearing or containing the name of a god. **Theophysical a. nonce-wd.**, physical, but ordered by God. **Theopsy-chism** [Gr. *ψυχή* soul], ascription of a divine nature to the soul. **Theotaurine a.** [Gr. *θεοταυρος* god-bull, a title of Zeus], of or pertaining to a god in the form of a bull. **Theoteology**, the doctrine of the divine direction of nature to an appointed end; hence **Theoteological a.**

1873 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* (1876) 349 The Hellenic mind...created those *theo-anthropomorphic doctrines. *Ibid.* 348 The one contributed the Monotheism, the other the *Theo-anthropomorphism, which lie at the basis of Christianity. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 572 Their *theo-astrological mythologies, and their symbolical mysteries. 1886 M. VALENTINE in *Homilet. Rev.* Oct. 283 The old Theocentric Calvinism, in which every thing was made to revolve about the divine sovereignty. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. i. 301 This theology must...be as regards source Christocentric, but as regards object or

matter Theocentric. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 3/4 Massachusetts with its township government centring round the church, its *theo-collectivist modes of thought. 1830 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 244/2 The cajolery or intimidation...employed by the priests to make their flocks join the faction of (what one of them called) the *theo-democracy. 1853 LIEBER *Civil Liberty* xxiv. 242 The Mormons themselves call their government a theo-democracy. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Mem.* I. 389 A *theo-drama or...an epic poem, where all the actors are gods. 1852 R. KNOX *Gt. Artists & Gt. Anat.* 43 A theory or two was forced on him [Cuvier] by the *theo-geological school of England, which were not his. 1898 *Chicago Advance* 14 Apr. 491/3 Is man by...his powers...an Agnostic or a *Theo-gnostic? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1852) 139 Thou art and livest, man-god, Christ!.. The *Theohuman Being. 1875 R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythol.* iii. 60 The Eddas have a *theoktonic myth. *Ibid.*, Ends with a *theoktony (death of the gods). 1804 COLEMAN *Lett.* to T. Poole (1895) 455 Such men I aptly christen *Theo-mammotons, that is, those who at once worship God and Mammot. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Theomania, demonomania. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Theomania, religious monomania. 1879 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* iii. 214 The brutalist unwashed *theomaniac of the Thebaid. 1633 T. CAREW *Cel. Brit. Wks.* (1824) 154 My offices and title are, supreme *theomastix, hypercritique of manners. 1881 ROSSETTI *Soothsayer* xii, The Power that fashions man Measured not out thy little span For thee to take the meting-rod In turn, and so approve on God Thy science of *Theometry. 1834 DE QUINCY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 688 He had defended Christianity against the vile blasphemers and impotent *theomicrists of the day. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* Jan. 113 Those who (in reference to the appellation of a sect, not more presumptuous, and somewhat less impious) deserve to be called the *Theomisanthropists. 1906 F. BALLARD (title) *Theomoniism True: God and the Universe in Modern Light. 1908 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 4/2 Mr. Ballard...calls it sometimes theism and sometimes theomoniism. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 570 The initiati called themselves *Theopanthists, those who believed in the universal exhibition of the Divinity in characters of love. 1864 N. WEST in *Homilet. Rev.* (1886) May 407 It is true to teach *Theopantism, or that God is in all things. 1873 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* (1877) 392 It may evolve an Akosmism or Theopantism which is but the apotheosis of nature. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. xlii. 54 Afflictions are the portion of the best *Theophiles. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 84 Virtuous persons...are *Theophilists, or beloved of God. 18.. MILMAN is cited by Worcester as using *theophilosophic. 1901 W. MACINTOSH *Rabbi Jesus* 182 With the dawn of Christianity the theophilosophic train of thought was carried onward and upward into a higher, nobler, purer channel. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* vi. 303 Such shortened forms of *theophoric names as Ahaz for Jehonahaz. 1903 *Expositor* May 323 We are left for conjecture to the *theophorous names of her kings. 1908 *Ibid.* Jan. 95 Yahu...is familiar enough from Hebrew theophorous names. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 129 By the time that this *theo-physical operation is performed on a patient [i. e. breaking his neck on pretence that it is the Divine will]. 1896 DK. of ANGELL *Philos. Belief* vi. 253 It may be said...that *theopsychism attributed to man, is the real explanation of what is called the anthropomorphism attributed in the Hebrew scriptures to the mind and will of God. 1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 368 When...prepared for the food of man, it...resembleth entirely in its appearance the *theo-taurine compost from whence it sprung. 1903 L. F. WARD *Pure Sociol.* III. xvi. 465 A doctrine that afterwards took the name of *theology*...would be better called *theoteology, since it simply postulates a power outside of nature directing it toward some end.

|| **Theobroma** (*þio*-*broma*). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *θεός* god + *βρώμα* food.] A genus of low trees, of which one species, *Theobroma Cacao*, a native of tropical America, and now naturalized in other warm countries, is the source of cocoa and chocolate. Hence **Theobromic a.** *Chem.* in *theobromic acid*: see *quots.*; **Theobromine** (*þio*-*bromine*), a bitter volatile alkaloid, C₈H₈N₂O₄, resembling caffeine, contained in the seeds of the cacao tree.

[1737 LINNÆUS *Genera Plant.* 367 Polyadelphia. 1. Pen-tandria. *Theobroma.] 1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. (1788) 331/2 Chocolate-nut, *Theobroma*. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. (1794) 478 In...Theobroma, or Chocolate...it [the nectary] is Bell-shaped. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 194 Oil of Theobroma...Cacao Butter. A concrete oil obtained by expression and heat from the ground seeds of Theobroma Cacao. 1878 KINGZETT in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXIII. 44, I propose for it the name of *Theobromic acid, which recalls the source from which it is obtained, namely, the fat of the seeds of Theobroma Cacao. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1922 Theobromic acid, C₈H₈N₂O₄. This acid, the highest known member of the fatty series, has been obtained...from cacao-butter. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIV. 313/2 The analysis of *Theobromine by Worsensky shows...that this article [chocolate]...must be highly nutritious. 1887 MOLONEY *Forrest's W. Afr.* 165 They contain a very appreciable quantity of theobromine, which assists the action of caffeine and possesses similar properties to that base.

Theocracy (*þeo*-*krasi*). Also **-craty**, **-crasy**, **-crasy**. [ad. Gr. *θεοκρατία* (Josephus): see **THEO** and **-CRACY**: cf. F. *theocratie* (1704 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] A form of government in which God (or a deity) is recognized as the king or immediate ruler, and his laws are taken as the statute-book of the kingdom, these laws being usually administered by a priestly order as his ministers and agents; hence (loosely) a system of government by a sacerdotal order, claiming a divine commission; also, a state so governed: esp. applied to the commonwealth of Israel from the exodus to the election of Saul as king. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 209 The Jews were only under a Theocracy, an immediate Government of God.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* vii. iv. (1821) 346 Josephus... properly calls the Jewish government *θεοκρατία*, 'a theocracy', or 'the government of God himself'. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, Agst. Apion ii. § 17 (1814) IV. 340 He [Moses] ordained our government to be what, by a strained expression, may be termed a Theocracy [ὡς δ' αὖ τις εἶποι, βιασάμενος τὸν λόγον, θεοκρατία]. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. ii. 11. 365 Thus the Almighty becoming their King, in as proper a Sense as he was their God, the Republic of the Israelites was properly a Theocracy; in which the two Societies, Civil and Religious, must... be intirely incorporated. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog.*, Peru (ed. 3) 694 The government of the Incas was a kind of theocracy. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) II. xxi. 283 When they tired of the Christian Theocracy, and clothed the church with 'the purple robe' of Caesar. 1863 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* vii. 155 The 'Theocracy' of Moses... was a government by God Himself, as opposed to the government by priests or kings. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 276 It [the Church of Calvin] was a theocracy, dictating to all men the rule of the Deity as to their daily life. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* ii. (1879) 17 The Druids were at once the ministers of a theocracy and the judges and legislators of the people.

b. *transf.* A priestly order or religious body exercising political or civil power.

1825 WELLINGTON *Desp.* (1867) II. 507 The Roman Catholic clergy, nobility, lawyers, and gentlemen having property, form a sort of theocracy in Ireland, which in all essential points governs the populace.

Theocracy (θῑοκράτῑσι, θῑοκράσι). [ad. Gr. *θεοκρατία*, f. *θεός*-s god + *κράσι*-s mingling: see -Y.] 1. *Anc. Mythol.* A mingling of various deities or divine attributes into one personality; also, a mixture of the worship of different deities.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 248 The mystic theocracy of the old mythologists, by which all their deities were ultimately resolved into one person. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol.* i. ii. 16 The system of theocracy... or mixing up, as we may call it, of the gods together.

2. [See quot.]

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Theocracy*, in ancient Philosophy, a term invented to signify the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists.

Hence **Theocrasical** (-kræ'sikāl) a., pertaining to or involving theocracy.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. p. xxxviii, Theocrasical identity of Osiris and Typhon.

Theocrat (θῑοκράτῑ), [f. next: see -CRAT. Cf. *mod.F. théocrate* (Littre).]

1. One who rules in a theocracy as the representative of the Deity; a divine or deified ruler.

1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiat. Sacr.* 234 This mode of administering temporal sanctions on the part of the temporal theocrat of Israel. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vi. iii. (1864) III. 482 Admirers of the great theocrat [Pope Gregory]. 1862 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 269 Mahomet gradually degenerated... ultimately into a voluptuous tyrant and oppressive theocrat. 1874 REYNOLDS *John Baptist* iii. 490 The haughty theocrats of Persia dared to call on their subjects to adore them.

2. One who believes in or favours theocratic government; an advocate of theocracy.

1843 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, Carlyle Wks. (Bohn) III. 313 Though no theocrat... Mr. Carlyle... finds the calamity of the times not in bad bills of Parliament, nor the remedy in good bills. 1895 Q. Rev. Oct. 355 Disraeli... was a born theocrat. 1897 GOLOW. SMITH in *Amer. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 138 For all but the aristocracy and extreme theocrats they must have been about the best years that Scotland had known.

† b. See quot. (? erroneous use).

1864 WEBSTER, *Theocrat*, one who obeys God as his civil ruler. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Theocrat*, one who lives under a theocracy; one who is ruled in civil affairs directly by God.

Theocratic (θῑοκράτῑk), a. [f. Gr. *θεοκρατία* THEOCRACY + -IC: cf. *aristocratic*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of theocracy.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. ii. 11. 375 The true Reasons of the Theocratic Form of Government. 1841 FRENCH *Parables* ii. (1877) 29 We may say generally of the parables... that St. Matthew's are more Theocratic; St. Luke's more ethical. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 120 This Church and State theory... forms the last vestige of the old theocratic spirit that marks the earlier stages of civilisation.

Theocratical (θῑοκράτῑkāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *aristocratical*.] = prec.

1690 C. NESSE O. & N. Test. I. 180 A new common-wealth with a theocratical government. 1755 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. iv. Wks. 1788 III. 123 Temporal rewards and punishments administered by the hand of God, followed, as a consequence, from the Jewish Government's being Theocratical. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 187 The prophetic books were preserved in writing by a theocratical people. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 201 The original form of all governments appears to have been theocratical.

Theocratically, adv. [f. prec. (or THEOCRATIC): see -ICALLY.] In a theocratic manner; from a theocratic point of view.

1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiat. Sacr.* 234 Even the precept of a perfect love to God, when viewed theocratically, was part and parcel of the statute law of Israel.

Theode, theode, var. THEDE Obs., people.

Theo-democracy: see THEO-

Theodicy (θῑοδῑσι). Also 9 theodice, -ee. [ad. F. *théodicée*, the title of a work of Leibnitz (1710), f. Gr. *θεός*-s God + *δικη* justice.] The, or a, vindication of the divine attributes, esp. justice and holiness, in respect to the existence of evil; a writing, doctrine, or theory intended to 'justify the ways of God to men'. Cf. OPTIMISM 1.

1797 D. STEWART in *Enycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 481/2 Meta-VOL. IX.

physical theology, which Leibnitz and some others call theodicy. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 120 All the theodices ever framed by human ingenuity, before and since the attempt of the celebrated Leibnitz. 1875 WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxi. (1878) 500 Their theodicy is based on the belief that out of all evil God will bring eternal good.

Hence **Theodicean**, one who frames or maintains a theodicy.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 322 All things are for the best, said Rousseau and the theodiceans.

Theodidact (θῑοδῑδῑkt), a. and sb. [f. THEO- + Gr. *διδάσκω*-s taught.] a. adj. Taught by God. b. sb. One taught by God.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 66 Pretended Theodidacts, and self-knowing Gnosticks. 1865 tr. Strauss's *New Life Jesus* I. i. xxx. 262 The young Theodidact was able... to give some advice to the most learned. 1894 LOUISE S. HOUGHTON tr. *Sabbatier's St. Francis* Intro. 16 Owing nothing to church or schools he [St. Francis] was truly theodidact.

† **Theodisc**, a. Obs. rare. [OE. *þeodisc* = OS. *thiudisc*, OHG. *thiutisc*—O'Leut. **þeudiskō*-, f. OE. *þeod*, THEDE. Cf. DUTCH. If the word had survived in later ME., its form would have been **theedish*.] Of or belonging to a nation or people; native, national, popular; in biblical use, Gentile; in quot. 1715 used for Old German.

c 1000 *Adhelm Gl.* viii. 350 in Napier O. E. Gloss., *Gentiles*, *þeodisce*. c 1205 LAV. 5838 Wende þa þeodisce men [c 1275 þe Romanisse] Pat Belin wolde þenne. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 197 Who turn'd the Gospels into Theodisc or old Fræncick Rhyne.

Theodolite (θῑοδῑλίτῑ). Forms: 6-7 theodolitus, 7 theodelite, -dolit, -dilit, 8 -dolet, 7-theodolite. [Origin unknown: see Note below.]

A portable surveying instrument, originally for measuring horizontal angles, and consisting essentially of a planisphere or horizontal graduated circular plate, with an alidade or index bearing sights; subsequently variously elaborated with a telescope instead of sights, a compass, level, vernier, micrometer, and other accessories, and now often with the addition of a vertical circle or arc for the measurement of angles of altitude or depression.

The original theodolitus of Digges was for horizontal angles only, and many quots. down to 19th c. use the name in this sense; Digges also describes a compound instrument having also a vertical semicircle for taking altitudes, but he calls that his *topographical instrument*, restricting the name theodolitus to the horizontal circle.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* i. xxviii. H. iii. The composition of the instrument called Theodolitus. It is but a circle divided in 360... degrees, or a semicircle parted in 180 portions, and every of those divisions in 3 or rather 6 smaller partes... The index of that instrument with the sights &c. are not unlike to that which the square hath: In his backe prepare a vice or scrue to be fastened in the top of some staffe. *Ibid.* I. ii. [In the figure] GEFO [is] Theodolitus, GF his Alhidada or index with sights. *Ibid.* xix. I. ii. Describing also within the same square the Planisphere or circle called Theodolitus. 1607 J. NORDEEN *Surv. Dial.* iii. 127 It [Circumferenter] is a new name given to the very Theodolite, used in a sort otherwise than the Theodolite. 1611 A. HORTON *Spectulum Topogr.* vi. 27 The Theodolitus is an instrument consisting of a Planisphere and an Alhidada. *Ibid.* Table D d 2 b. To take a plat at onestation by the Theodolite. 1666 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 46 Any Instrument, as the Plain Table, the Theodolit or Circumferenter. 1707 MOXON *Math. Instr.* 20 Theodolite, a whole Circle made of Brass, containing 360 degrees, diagonally or otherwise divided, with an Index and sights moving on the Center, and a box and Needle in the middle. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 126 It is a brass circle, three feet in diameter, and may be called a great theodolite, rendered extremely perfect. 1823 HERSCHHEL *Astron. ii.* § 755 The zenith sector and the theodolite are peculiar modifications of the altitude and azimuth instrument. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIV. 314/2 Theodolite, or Theodolite... the name generally given to the instrument used for measuring horizontal angles. *Ibid.* 315/2 The problem is to measure the horizontal angle between two objects. *Ibid.* 316/2 If the vertical angles are to be measured as accurately as the horizontal angles, the instrument becomes an altitude and azimuth circle. [Cf. ALTIZIMUTH.]

b. *attrib.*, as theodolite-goniometer, a goniometer with horizontal and vertical graduated circles; theodolite-magnetometer, an instrument for measuring magnetic declination, and for observations of magnetic force; theodolite-needle, the needle of the compass of a theodolite.

1820 SCORSAV *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 333 A theodolite needle, performed ten vibrations in sixty seconds. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Theodolite-magnetometer. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, Theodolite-goniometer.

Hence **Theodolitic** a., of, pertaining to, done or made with a theodolite (Webster 1864).

[Note. The name, alike in the Latinized form *theodolitus* and the vernacular *theodolite* (subseq. *-dolit*), originated in England, and is not known in French and German until the 19th c. Its first user, and probable inventor, L. or T. Digges, has left no account of its composition, as to which various futile conjectures, incompatible with its early history and use, have been offered; such is the notion that it arose in some way out of *alhidada* or its corruption *athelida* occurring in Bourne's *Treasure for Travellers* 1578, which an examination of the works of Digges and Bourne, where both words occur in their proper senses, shows to be absurd. *Theodolite* has the look of a formation from Greek; it can have been (like many modern names of inventions) an unscholarly formation from *θεός* 'I view' or *θεω* 'behold' and *εἰλος* 'visible, clear, manifest' with a meaningless termination f]

Theodom: see THEOWDOM.

Theodosian (θῑοδῑσιάν, -dōw'siān), a. and sb. [f. the name *Theodosius*: see -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to one named Theodosius; esp. of or pertaining to the Roman emperor Theodosius II (A. D. 408-450).

Theodosian code, a collection of laws made by direction of Theodosius II, and published A. D. 428.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Intro. iii. 81 Which Theodosian code was the only book of civil law received as authentic in the western part of Europe till many centuries after. 1802 RANKIN *Hist. France* II. ii. iii. § 2. 251 The Gothic gave way to the Theodosian code. 1833 *Enycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 713/2 In the novel which sanctions the Theodosian Code, the emperor evidently admits that the compilers whom he had employed were not mere copyists. 1864 BAYEN *Rom. Emp.* iii. (1889) 29 Revised editions of the Theodosian code were issued by the Visigothic and Burgundian princes.

B. sb. 1. A follower of Theodosius, a rhetorician of Alexandria, who became (A. D. 535) the leader of a division of the MONOPHYTES.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F. zlvii.* IV. 611 note, The Galanites and Theodosians. 1797 *Enycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 797/2 Theodosians... held that the persons of the Trinity are not the same; that none of them exists of himself, and of his own nature; but that there is a common god or deity existing in them all, and that each is God, by a participation of this deity. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886), *Theodosians*, the Alexandrian section of the sect of the Phthartolatræ.

2. A member of a sect founded by Theodosius, a Russian monk: see quot. 1860.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World*, *Theodosians*, a sect of dissenters from the Russo-Greek Church who separated some years since from the Pomoryans, partly because they neglected to purify by prayer... articles... purchased from unbelievers. 1874 in J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects*, etc.

Theodotian (θῑοδῑτιάν, -dōwtiān). [f. the name *Theodotus*: see -IAN.] A follower of Theodotus ('the Tanner') of Byzantium, who (c 200 A. D.) taught the antitrinitarian doctrine of the MONARCHIANS; also, a follower of Theodotus ('the Banker') who promulgated a similar heresy in the 3rd c. A. D. Hence **Theodotianism**.

1853 W. E. TAYLOR *Hippolytus* II. iv. 102 Disputes occurring among the Theodotians, he became the head of a new sect.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects*, *Heretics*, etc. (1886) s. v., Epiphanius writes that the Theodotians held Christ to be a mere man, and begotten of the seed of man... Hippolytus and Theodoret state that they had their beginning from Theodotus the Banker. 1876 A. PLUMMER in *Döllinger's Hippolytus & Callistus* iv. 287 note, A full denial of the divinity of Christ or Theodotianism.

Theo-drama: see THEO-

Theody (θῑοδῑ). [ad. It. *teodla*, ad. L. **theōdia*, *Gr. *θεοδία*, f. *θεός*-s God + *δῑή* song: cf. MELODY.] A song of praise to God; a psalm.

1867 LONGE *Dante, Paradiso* xxv. 73 'Sperant in te', in the high Theody He sayeth, 'those who know thy name' [orig. Sperto in te, nell'alta Teodia, dice, color che sanno il nome tuo].

Theof, **Theofthe**, obs. ff. THIEF, THEFT.

Theogeological, -gnostic: see THEO-

† **Theogonial**, a. [irreg. f. THEOGONY.] = next.

1747 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. F. Ind.* I. p. vii. Opportunities to know some topographical, historical, and theogonial Parts of this Work, from the Natives. *Ibid.* p. xxi, The theogonial and moral Parts may without Doubt, deserve some serious Thoughts or Attention.

Theogonic (θῑογῑnik), a. [f. as next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to theogony; of the nature of theogony. So **Theogonical** a.

1840 tr. C. O. Müller's *Hist. Lit. Greece* xvi. § 4. 234 They show that by this time the character of the 'theogonic poetry' had been changed, and that Orphic ideas were in vogue. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. I. 493 The acts described in the old heroic and theogonic legends. 1880 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 720 The probable forms of theogonic and anthropomorphic evolution. 1884 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1863) II. 30 To reconcile the doctrines of the Gospel with the 'theogonical' system of Asia.

Theogonist (θῑογῑnist), [f. next + -IST. (In sense 2, f. Gr. *θεόγονος* born of God.)]

1. One who is versed in or treats of theogony.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 12. 114 Such Theologians as these, who were Theogonists, and Generated all the Gods... out of Senseless and Stupid Matter. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Enycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 635/1 Plato, the cosmogonist and theogonist, is another man altogether from Plato the seeker of hidden truths in the facts which lay before him. 1880 E. MYERS *Aeschylus* in E. Abbott *Hellenica* 16 If Pindar and Aeschylus treated the primitive theogonies with reverence, it was not the reverence of a primitive theogonist.

† 2. *erron.* One who is born of God.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 570 [In] Genesis... it is... stated that the aboriginal races of just men distinguished themselves by this title, Alibenim, theogonists, or God's sons, from the atheistical Satanists, or evil-seekers.

So **Theogonism**, a system or theory of theogony; **Theogonite** = sense 2.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 34 That strange kind of Religious Atheism, or Atheistic Theogonism, which asserted... Beings... called by them Gods... Generated at First out of Night and Chaos... and Corruptible again into the same. *Ibid.* Contents I. v. 726 A certain kind of Atheistic Theism, or Theogonism, which acknowledging a God or Soul of the World... supposed Him... to have emerged out of Night and Chaos. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 94 He [Lord Brougham] assumes too much of the theogonite to be wise.

Theogony (θῑογῑni). Also 8-9 *erron.* -gony. 35

[ad. Gr. *θεογονία* generation or birth of the gods, f. *θεός* god + *-γονία* a begetting. So F. *theogonia*.] The generation of the gods; esp. an account or theory, or the belief or study, of the genealogy or birth of the deities of heathen mythology.

1612 SALTER *Illustr. Drayton's Polyol.* xi. 183, I imagine many of their descents were just as true as the Theogonie in Hesiod. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Theogonie*, the beginning or generation of the gods. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. 87 There were many Cosmogonies and Theogonies current amongst the Pagans. 1853 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) i. iii. 73 In the Veda, ... a theory of which that of Hesiod is but the last chapter. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 253 Theogonies, and theories of the universe.

Theohuman, theoktonic, -ny: see **THEO-**.

Theolatry (θιολάτρη). [ad. Gr. *θεολατρεία* worship of God, f. *θεός* God + *λατρεία* worship: see **-LATRY**.] The worship of a deity or deities.

1806 *Edin. Rev.* vii. 487 The distinction between herolatry and theolatry, or the sacred rites of heroes and the sacred rites of Gods, was perfectly well known in Greece. 1887 J. C. MORRISON *Service of Man* 465 The worship of deities has passed into the service of man. Instead of Theolatry we have anthropolatry.

Theolepsy (θιολεψί). *rare*. [ad. Gr. *θεοληψία*, f. *θεός* god + *-ληψία*, f. *ληψις* seizure, f. *λαμβάνειν*, root *λαβ-* to take.] Seizure or possession by a deity, inspiration. So **Theoleptic** [Gr. *θεοληπτικ-ός* adj.], one possessed or inspired by a deity.

1881 W. ALEXANDER *Speaker's Comm.* N. T. IV. 339/2 The streets of Ephesus were full of theoleptics and convulsionaries. 1886 MAUDSLAY *Nat. Causes & Supernat. Seemings* 222 The incoherent utterances which, the theoleptic, poured out under divine compulsion. *Ibid.* 315 Neither theolepsy, nor diablepsy, nor any other lepsy in the sense of possession of the individual by an external power.

Theolog, obs. form of **THEOLOGUE**.

Theological (θιολογικός), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *théologique* adj. and *sb.* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. Gr. *L. theolog-us* theologian: see **-AL**.]

† **A. adj.** in *theological virtues* [OF. *vertus theologales* (14th c.)]: see **THEOLOGICAL a. 1.** *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 71 Of the seven vertues thre ben theologale or denyne and the other four ben cardynal. The theologal ben fayth, hope and charyete. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. v. 48 There ben thre vertes theologales & infuses. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 190 Theologall vertues, Faith, Hope, and Charity, are infus'd from God. *Ibid.* 210 This is not meant onely of Charitie, as it is a Theological vertue.

B. sb. *R. C. Ch.* A lecturer on theology and Holy Scripture attached to a cathedral or collegiate church. Also called *theologus* and *canon theologian*.

1638 BAKER *tr. Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II) 173 To Monsieur Senne, Theologall of the Church of Saints. 1872 JERVIS *Gallican Ch. I.* xi. 389 note, The theologal enjoyed a canonry by virtue of his office.

† **Theologant**. *Obs. rare*-. [ad. med. L. *theologant-em*, pres. pple. of *theologāre*, *-āri* (Du Cange) to theologize: see **-ANT**.] = **THEOLOGER**.

1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 1169 The Theologants of former and later times... have attempted to clamber [etc.].

Theologaster (θιολογαστήρ). [a. med. L. *theologaster* (Luther 1518), f. *theolog-us* theologian: see **-ASTER**.] A shallow or paltry theologian; a smatterer or pretender in theology.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. II.* ii. iii. The like measure is offered unto God himself by a company of theologasters. 1648 H. MORE *Song Soul* Interp. Words, Superficially conceived Theologasters... having but the surface and thin imagination of divinity. 1744 WARBURTON *Rem. Occas. Ref.* i. App. 134 This sorely distresses our Theologaster. 1888 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch. VI.* iii. lix. 322 The furious decree of the Parisian theologasters.

Hence **Theologia-atric a.**, of or pertaining to a theologaster; in quot. as *sb.* a theologaster.

1894 FAOUDE *Erasmus's Life & Lett.* iv. 65, I am speaking merely of the theologasters of our own time, whose brains are the rottenest.

Theologate (θιολογᾶν). *R. C. Ch.* [ad. mod. L. *theologāt-us*, f. *theolog-us* theologian: see **-ATE**.]

1. The course in theology prescribed for candidates for the priesthood.

1889 in *WORCESTER Suppl.*

2. A theological college or seminary.

1884 Mrs. Calderwood's *Frits*. v. 169 note, The Jesuit College at Liège, the theologate of the English Province. 1898 *Month Oct.* 439 The Professor of Holy Scripture at the great Jesuit Theologate of Woodstock. 1906 *Tablet* 15 Sept. 401 Ditton Hall, not far from Liverpool, where the exiled German province then had its theologate.

Theologe, obs. form of **THEOLOGUE**.

Theologer (θιολόγος). *Now rare*. [f. stem of Gr. *L. theolog-us* or Eng. *theology* + **-ER** 1: see **-LOGER**.] One who studies or busies himself with theology; = **THEOLOGIAN** (but now with less implication of scholarship). **a.** In reference to Christianity or other monotheistic religion.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 37 After which last manner may our diuines, or Theologers be termed prophets, but not otherwise. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 39 Supposing them [conclusions] true, ... till such time as some able Philosopher or Theologer shall convince me of their falshood. 1756 AMORY *Buckle* (1770) II. 126 To make me a theologer, that I might be an able defender of the Creed of St.

Athanasius. 1849 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VII. 16 The theological speculations of theologers, as he [Dr. Bushnell] contemptuously calls them.

b. In reference to pagan religions.

1609 HOLLAND *Annus. Marcell.* 166 That... Goddesses Themis, whom... the ancient Theologers have shined in the verie bed and throne of Jupiter. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 28 The Pagan Theologers... acknowledged one Sovereign Deity, from which all their other Gods were Generated or Created. 1774 COLLINS *Grounds Chr. Relig.* i. xi. 83 Allegory was in use among the Pagans; being cultivated by many of the Philosophers themselves as well as by Theologers. 1876 BLACKIE *Lang. & Lit. Highl. Scotl.* ii. 79 The 'Works and Days' of the old Boeotian Theologer [Hesiod].

Theologian (θιολόγος), *Also 5-6 -yen.*

[a. F. *théologien* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *théologie* or *L. theologia* THEOLOGY; subseq. assimilated to *L.* spelling: see **-LOGIAN**.] One who is versed in theology; *spec.* one who makes a study or profession of theology; a divine. Also *attrib.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato F. j.* b. The phycycen was... ryght good Theologien or knowing the dyuynescriptures. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm.* *Ches. Richmond Wks.* (1876) 303 Whiche thinge not onely the theologys wyntesse, but the phylsophers also. 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 84 Some theologians... destining their professions... by publishing odious vntruths. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 436 The common gloss Of Theologians. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* xi. III. 352 The abilities or zeal of theologians long exercised in disputation. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 23 Professed theologians were not the parties for whom the Bible was exclusively, or even principally intended. 1897 *Scotsman* 26 May 10/6 My theologian judges and my lay judges.

b. In reference to pagan religions: = **THEOLOGER b. rare**.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1047 The olde Theologians and Diuines... have put into the hands of the images of the gods, musical instruments. 1904 BUDGE *3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 127 Under the New Empire the votaries of Ra formed a numerous and powerful body, and their theologians and priests endeavoured to impress their views on the country in general.

c. *Canon theologian* (R. C. Ch.) = **THEOLOGAL B.**

1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Canon Theologian*, The Council of Trent directed... that... cathedral, or even collegiate churches... a Canon Theologian... should be appointed.

Theologic (θιολογικός), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *théologique* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *theologic-us*, a. Gr. *θεολογικός*, f. *θεολογία* THEOLOGY.]

1. Of or belonging to theology; = next, 2.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 78 Aristoteles... lerned of plato... Ethikes and the iiii sciences theologice. 1666 GALE *Crit. Centiles* i. Intro. 4 Plato... derived the choise of his contemplations, both Physiologic and Theologic... from the Jewish Church. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 323 It was customary with the Egyptian Priests, to entile their own Philosophick and Theologicall Books, to Hermes. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cole* 4 July, I hate theologic or political controversy. 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 237 These young theologic adepts fancy they know everything.

† 2. = **THEOLOGICAL a. 1. Obs. rare**.

1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 488 Those Hierarchies... Whose Orders... Make up that holy Theologicke nine: Thrones, Cherubin, and Seraphin [etc.]. 1637 HEYWOOD *London's Mirr.* Wks. 1874 IV. 314 The Theologicke vertues, the three Graces, And Charities have here their severall places.

B. absol. as *sb.* (*pl.*) Theological matters. *rare*. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 374 These... who thus excell in Theologicks.

Theological (θιολογικός), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med. L. *theologicālis* (Dnns Scotus a 1308), f. L. *theologic-us* (see prec.) + **-ālis**, **-AL**: see **-ICAL**.]

1. Of or pertaining to the word of God, i.e. the Bible; scriptural: cf. **THEOLOGY 2**; in *theological virtues* [*virtutes theologice*, Albertus Magnus], applied to faith, hope, and charity (1 Cor. xiii. 13), as distinct from the earlier four cardinal virtues of Plato and the Stoics (cf. **TEMPERANCE, Note**).

(From the contemporary senses of *theologia*, this seems to have been the original meaning; but other reasons for and explanations of the name were current from Aquinas onward: see the quot.; cf. also c 1380 Wyclif *De Eccl.* ii. Sel. Wks. III. 340 Pes two godliche vertues [faith and hope]. The ancient pre-Christian virtues were called *virtutes cardinales* A.D. 379, by Ambrose *Exc. Satyri* i. 57.)

[1484: cf. **THEOLOGAL**.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 The rofe y^e couereth all is the theologicall vertue, hope. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius Catech.* 184 The vertues (quhik I have called theologicall and cardinal). 1607-12 BACON *Ess.* Goodness (Arb.) 198 Goodnes answers to the Theologicall vertue, Charity, and admittes not exesse, but errour. 1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Expos.*, *Theologicall vertues*, Faith, Hope and Charity are so called, because they haue their object and end in God. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 14 By Theologicall vertues I do not mean only those three most eminent vertues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, but all those actions of obedience due to them...; to whom I owe my obedience not by any Law of Nature, but as commanded by God in the Scriptures. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iii. 82 Faith is called a theologicall vertue, because it unites the soul with its Maker. 1909 OTTLEY *Chr. Ideas & Ideals* i. vi. 98 Faith, hope, and love are commonly called 'theological virtues', for reasons which Aquinas briefly enumerates. They have, he says, God for their object [etc.].

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of theology; dealing with or treating of theology.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1304 The Theological interpretations that the Stoicks give out: for they holde, that the generative and nutritive Spirit, is Bacchus. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissnas. Popeny* ii. i. ii. (1667) 89 It is cited... in the decrees of the Popes, and in the Theological sums

of great Divines. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 541 Among their [the Arabians'] theological works, there are some upon the principles of the mystic divinity. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* Intro. ii. § 18 The theological principle; meaning that principle which professes to recur for the standard of right and wrong to the will of God. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i, Frederick was a theological student in the university at Wilna. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* i. (1869) 23 The Athanasian controversy... is, strictly speaking, theological; unlike the Pelagian or the Lutheran controversies, it relates not to man, but to God. 1904 *Times* 4 May 2/6 The abolition of all theological tests and sectarian teaching during school hours.

B. sb. † 1. *pl.* The theological virtues. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 138 Three speciall principia or causes... called of Diuines the three Theologicals... faith... charity... hope.

† 2. *pl.* Theological matters or principles. *Obs.* a 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. Ath. ch. Rom. Ep. Ded.*, The greatest patterne, and example for men to live by... whether in your Naturalls, or in your Morals, or in your Theologicals. 1774 J. HUTTON in *Mme. D'Arbly's Early Diary* (1889) i. 303, I have found much pleasure in Madame de Maintenon's Letters (except in Theologicals and Spirituals).

3. A man trained at a theological college.

1866 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctr.* (1871) 18 University clergy are rarer, and theologals and literates more numerous.

Theologically (θιολογικῶς), *adv.* [f. **THEOLOGICAL** + **-LY** 2.] In a theological manner; from a theological point of view; according to the principles of theology; as regards theology.

1611 COTGER, *Theologalemt*, Theologically, diuinely. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 165 To speake theologically, God preserves us, but stil in our waies. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* v. 95 Though a man be physically a living man... yet his soul having no union with Christ, he is theologically a dead man. 1773 JOHNSON 7 May, in Boswell, He may be morally or theologically wrong in restraining the propagation of opinions, which he thinks dangerous, but he is politically right. 1845 FORB *Handbk. Spain* i. 70 It was long a disputed point in Spain whether chocolate did or did not break fast theologically. 1874 P. BAYNE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 708 He liked them to be theologically in sympathy with the Reformation. 1905 W. SANDAY *Crit. Fourth Gosp.* v. 145 The simple peasants of Galilee needed moral teaching; whereas the theologically minded inhabitants of Judaea called out more of a theology.

Theologician (θιολογιστής). *Now rare*. Also **-ician**. [f. L. *theologic-us* THEOLOGIC + **-IAN**: see **-ICIAN**.] = **THEOLOGIAN**.

c 1560 in 500 Yrs. *Chaucer Criticisms* (Chaucer Soc.) 95 Geoffrey Chaucer... was a sharpe Logician, a sweete Rhetorician, a pure Poett, a graue Philosopher, and a sacred theologician. 1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Pollexander* i. iii. 60 Though I am a weakke Theologian I dare assure my selfe [etc.]. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 110 The same error... which theologicians attribute to the heathen Romans. 1898 ADAMSON *Life J. Morrison* xv. 171 Mr. Meikle was pre-eminently the theologician of the group.

Theologico- (θιολογικός), combining form from Gr. *θεολογικός* THEOLOGICAL: 'theologically', theological and...; as in *theologico-astronomical*, *ethical*, *historical*, *metaphysical*, *military*, *moral*, *natural*, *political* adjs.; also with *sbs.*, as in *theologico-politician*.

1800 COLERIDGE *Lett. to Southey* (1895) 323 A 'theologico-astronomical hypothesis. 1837 LEWIS *Lett.* (1890) 85 'Theologico-ethical opinions. 1842 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.* Ser. ii. *Lay St. Cuthbert* Intro. The extracts... may be considered as 'theologico-historical. 1897 *Daily News* at Oct. 8/3 A 'theologico-metaphysical speculator of no mean capacity. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 229 The 'theologico-military exploits of the Saracens and the Turks. c 1644 *An Enquiry*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 498 The 'theologico-moral design of convincing unnatural sinners. 1782 BECKFORD *Italy*, etc. (1834) i. iii. 330 A 'theologico-natural history of birds, beasts, and fishes. 1680 R. MANSELL *Narr. Popish Plot* Addr. bjb, These 'Theologico-Political Quacks. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1890) II. 271 The 'Theologico-politician Spinosa.

Theologism (θιολογισμός). [f. **THEOLOGIST** or **THEOLOGIZE**: see **-ISM**; cf. F. *théologisme* (Littré).] The action or product of theologizing; theological speculation or system: usually in a derogatory sense.

1867 WESTCOTT in *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 407 The potential creed of the mass, springing out of spontaneous polytheism and tending to theologism. 1901 J. K. INGRAM in *Academy* 28 Sept. 256/3 Theologism, especially in its monotheistic form. 1908 *Hibbert Jnl.* July 924 Dr. White's book... has opened Mr. Tyrrell's eyes to all the vileness of theologism.

Theologist (θιολόγος). [ad. med. L. *theologista* (Luther 1519 Wks. (1884) II. 161), agent-n. f. *theologizāre*: see **THEOLOGIZE** and **-IST**.]

a. A professed theologian. **a.** In reference to heathen religions: = **THEOLOGER b.** (Used of ancient or modern writers on these.) *Now rare*.

a 1638 MEDR *Apostasy Later Times* (1641) 19 Their Theologists bring in another kinde of Daemons more high and sublime. a 1638 — *Wks.* (1672) 626, I take the word *Δαίμωνιον*... in the better... sense, as it was... taken among the Theologists and Philosophers of the Gentiles. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 581/1, I am informed by a most learned... theologist, that Tantalus did not incur the displeasure of Jupiter till after the accident which happened to his son. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 102 The other philosophizing theologists of the east.

b. In reference to Christianity or other monotheistic religion: = **THEOLOGER a.**

1641 EARL MONM. *tr. Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 109 The

school of Theologians who say that by sinning hee lost what hee had received by favour. 1668 *Franco Truth Springing* 1. The generally-received Opinion amongst the Jews Theologians, . . . That the Lord governeth onely the people of Israel with his peculiar and particular Providence. 1774 *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* 1. Diss. ii. 42 Anselm, an acute metaphysician and theologian. 1817 These visionary theologians never explained or illustrated any scriptural topic. 1857 *Baden-Powell in Oxford Ess.* 181 The generality of these later natural theologians.

c. In derogatory sense: cf. THEOLOGISM.
1900 A. M. CHRISTIE tr. *Hist. Germ. People Mid. Ages* III. 57 His opponents were not theologians but theologians.
|| **Theologium** (θιολογίον). Gr. *Antiq.* Also in Gr. form *theologion* (-γοίον). [mod. L., ad. Gr. *theologion* (see def.), f. *theo-*, *THEO-* + *λογεῖν* speaking-place.] In the ancient theatre, a small balcony above the stage, from which those impersonating the gods spoke.

1888 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1889 A. E. HAIGH *Attic Theatre* iv. § 8. 193 Another appliance for exhibiting gods in a supernatural manner was the theologion.

Theologization, rare. Also *theologizatio*: see -ATION.] The action of theologizing.

1529 *SKELTON Reple.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 The tetrycall theologization of these demy diuines, and Stoical studentes.

Theologize (θιολογίζω), v. [In sense 1, ad. med. L. *theologizare* (Albertus Magnus c. 1250; also in Aquinas, Duns Scotus, Wyclif, etc.), f. *theologia* THEOLOGY: see -IZE. So f. *theologiser* (Godef. *Compl.*). But the trans. senses may have been formed later directly from *theology*.]

1. *intr.* To play the theologian; to discourse or reason theologically; to speculate in theology.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Theologize*, to preach or play the Divine. 1664 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 6 My Design, which is not to Theologize in Philosophy. 1791 EARL NOTTINGHAM *Answer to Whiston* 57 As we Christians have been taught to Theologize of Him. 1846 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 158 Justin . . . theologizes in manner following. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* Pref. (1878) 4 When they do theologize on the question whether the existing human race owes its being to law or to grace.

2. *trans.* To render theological; to conform to theology; to treat theologically.

1649 V. WEIGELIUS (*little*) *Astrologie Theologized*: wherein is set forth what Astrologie, and the light of Nature is. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vii. (1875) 205 Voltaire said that Pascal had illustrated . . . his genius . . . by theologizing two things that seemed not made for theology—wit and pleasantry.

†3. To attribute divinity to; to treat as of divine or spiritual nature. Also *intr.* or *absol.* *Obs.*

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 33. 40 The same persons did . . . both Atomize in their Physiology, taking away all Substantial Forms . . . and also Theologize or Incorporalize, asserting Souls to be a Substance really distinct from Matter and Immortal. *Ibid.* iv. § 17. 298 In which Orphick Fables, not only the Things of Nature, and Parts of the World were all Theologized, but also all manner of Humane Passions . . . attributed to the Gods.

Hence **Theologizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Theologizer**, one who theologizes, a theologian.

1685 *BOYLE Eng. Notion Nat.* iv. (1686) 93 The ancient Egyptian 'Theologizers' look'd upon the Sun and Moon . . . as the chief Gods. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 92 Epicharmus, Thales, Plato, and all the Greek theologizers. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* 8 Theologizers of the school we describe. 1677 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* II. ii. 136 Origen's allegoric mode of 'Theologizing'. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iv. (1876) 190 The introduction of a subtle and irrelevant question, whenever the theologizing Sophists should choose to raise it. 1881 G. A. SIMCOX in *Academy* 7 May 330 An instructive contrast to much fashionable theologizing.

Theologo- (θιολόγο), combining form repr. Gr. *theologo-* a theologian: as in *theo-лого-inquisitorial adj.*, of or pertaining to a theological inquisitor; *theo-лого-jurist*, a jurist who treats of theology.

1803-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 555 The character of theologo-inquisitorial despotism. 1843 *SOUTHEY Doctor* clixii. (1848) 448/2 'The title of Christ to Eternal Life is become absolute,—by absolute'—says this theologo-jurist [J. Asgill].—I mean discharged from all tenure or condition, and consequently from all forfeiture'.

|| **Theologoumenon** (θιολογούμενον), *gū-ménōn*. Pl. -a (-ā). [a. Gr. *theologoumenon*, neut. of pr. pple. pass. of *theologein* to theologize, f. *theologos* theologian.] A theological statement or utterance on theology: distinguished from an inspired doctrine or revelation.

1891 *Brit. Weekly* 29 Oct. 7 What gives this dubious theologoumenon its importance in Dr. Dale's system is the connection into which he brings it with the doctrine of propitiation. 1895 J. DENNEY *Stud. Theol.* iii. 52 His utterances on this point may be disregarded as private theologoumena. 1906 D. W. FORREST *Author. Christ* vi. ix. 330 It can only rank as a theologoumenon of Peter.

Theologue (θιολόγος). Also 5-7 theologue, 6-9 theolog. [ad. L. *theologus*, a. Gr. *theologos* one who treats, or gives an account, of the gods (e.g. Hesiod, Orpheus), or of God; f. *θεός* God + *λέγειν* to discourse: see -LOGUE. Before c. 1600 app. only Sc.: cf. *ASTROLOGUE*.]

1. = THEOLOGIAN. Now rare.

1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xxi. 237 (MS. Cntt.) Master Henry of Wardlaw. . . A theologie solempnez was he Kende,

and knowyn of gret bownte. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Orpheus* 4 *Eur.* 422 Doctor nycholas Quhilk in his tyme a noble theologie was. 1508 *DUNBAR Lament for Makaris* 38 Art, magicians, and astrologis, Rethoris, logicianis, & theologis. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* Ded. 1 Moses, that ancient theologue. 1684 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 62 The Dry Dreams . . . of earthly either Philosophers or Theologes. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 807 A bad Astronomer, a worse Theologue, and the worst of all Physiologes. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. ix. § 7 (1740) 652 It is not for a Layman to act the Theologue. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 147 The writings of the great theologue of Bethlehem, Jerome.

2. A theological student. U. S. colloq. (Prob. after Ger. *theolog*.) 1663 *BLAIR Autobiogr.* ii. (1848) 42 My refusal would very much grieve all the young theologues. 1810-16 O'CONNOR *Columbanus' Lett.* vi. 111 Barrister Theologues of the poddle! 1884 *Yrnl. Educ.* XIX. 327 The theologs who graduate from Lombard will stand high in their profession.

Theology (θιολογία). Also 4 *teologye*, 4-7 *theologie* (5-1, 6-9). [a. F. *théologie* (14th c. in *Haltz-Darm.*), ad. L. *theologia*, a. Gr. *theologia*, abstr. sb. f. *θεολόγος*: see *prec.* and -LOGY. For the early sense-history see *Note below*.]

1. The study or science which treats of God, His nature and attributes, and His relations with man and the universe; 'the science of things divine' (Hooker); divinity.

Dogmatic theology, theology as authoritatively held and taught by the church; a scientific statement of Christian dogma. *Natural theology*, theology based upon reasoning from natural facts apart from revelation. *Pastoral theology*, that branch of theology which deals with religious truth in its relation to the spiritual needs of men, and the 'cure of souls': see *PASTORAL* a. 4.

1364 *LANGLE P. Pl. A. xi.* 136 Bote Teologye [B. x. 180, C. xii. 129] theologie hab teoned me ten score tymes! For be more 1 muse peron be mistlaker hit semeh. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Parv.* T. 966 The exposition of this hooly preyere . . . I bitate to these maistres of Theologie. 1552 *ASP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 1 Doctours of Theologie and Canon law. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iii. viii. § 11 The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but only to teach Theologie? Theologie, what is it, but the Science of things Divine? c. 1608 *LOCKE Cond. Unsett.* xxii. Theologie, which, containing the knowledge of God and His creatures, our duty to him and our fellow-creatures, and a view of our present and future state, is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* iv. 73 Were I as plump, as stall'd theology, Wishing would waste me to this shade again. 1837 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. § 81. 72 Peter Lombard, the founder of systematic theology in the twelfth century. 1845 *CORRIE Theol. in Encycl. Metrop.* 857/1 Under the term Theology we comprehend all the knowledge which man can obtain respecting God, whether concerning His nature and attributes, or concerning the relation in which man stands to Him. 1874 J. DUNCAN *Pulpit & Commun.* Table 73 Polemical theology is the defence, Practical theology the application, of Dogmatic theology, which again rests upon Exegetical.

b. A particular theological system or theory.

1669 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* I. iii. iv. 53 Aristotle wonderfully agrees with the Mosaic Theologie herein. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 734 Among those questions, two hundred referred to the theology of the Hebrews. 1830 *MACKINTOSH Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 81 Clarke . . . considered such a scheme as the only security against Hobbesism, and probably also against the Calvinistic theology. 1837 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. § 18. 13 The scholastic theology . . . was, in its general principle, an alliance between faith and reason. 1874 J. B. BROWN *Higher Life* xx. 408 There lies a meaning in these glorious words . . . for which there is no room that I can see in any of our theologies. 1899 C. K. PAUL *Mem.* iv. 130 There [at Eton] in 1841 [some] of us . . . became conscious of the great stir which was going on at Oxford; a few of our masters were falling under the influence of the new theology. 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 9/4 Latest development of 'New Theology'.

c. Applied to pagan or non-Christian systems.

1662 *STILLINGFEL. Orig. Sacr.* i. ii. § 8 Had we no other demonstration of the greatness of mans Apostasy and degeneracy, the Egyptian Theology would be an irrefragable evidence of it. 1677 *GILPIN Democrit.* (1867) 201 The Gentile theology of demons is the thing which Paul prophesies should be introduced into Christianity. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 471 7 8 Our Forefather, according to the Pagan Theology, had a great Vessel presented him by Pandora. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* II. iv. (1845) I. 211 Their theology, mythology, philosophy, . . . are almost entirely of the Hindii family.

†2. Rarely used for Holy Scripture. So late Gr. *theologia* (Pseudo-Dion. de *Cæl. Hier.* 9 § 3), med. L. *theologia*. *Obs.*

[Cf. a. 1149 *Hugo de S. Victore* (in Migne 1091 C). Theologia, id est divina scriptura.] 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. ccxx. 242 This Lamfranke . . . was perfectly lerned in the science of theologie or holy writte. [Cf. 1653 *MILTON Hirdings* (1659) 98 The study of Scripture (which is the only true theologie).]

†3. Hence, **Virtues of theology** (also *virtutes theologice*, (?) *theologies*) = 'theological virtues': see *THEOLOGICAL* I. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 124 The prologe of the iiii. Cardinale virtues, declaringe the iiii. virtues of theologie, and foure manner of goodis. *Ibid.* 145 Ther byth the Vertues pryncipale of theologi or dyuynite, y-calleid in lateyne Fides, Spes, Caritas. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. i. 85 The three vertues theologes or dyuynes.

†3. Metaphysics. (See *Note below*) *Obs.*

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 86-7 Theologie . . . stand departed upon thre. The firste . . . is cleped in Philosophie The science of Theologie, That other named is Phisique, The thridde is seid Mathematike. Theologie is that science Which unto man yifteth evidence Of thing which is nocht bodily. c. 1425 (?) *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 859 Armistrey, Geometry with Astronomy, . . . Nobyll Theology, and Corporall Physyk.

[*Note.* Gr. *theologia* meant 'an account of the gods, or of God (whether legendary or philosophical)'. Varro, following the Stoics, distinguished three kinds of *theologia*, mythical, natural (rational), and civil, the last being the knowledge of the due rites and ceremonies of religion. This threefold division is referred to also by Tertullian and St. Augustine. In Christian Greek, the vb. *theologein* was used = 'to speak of as God, to attribute deity to', whence *theologia* a. 1734 the specific sense of 'the ascription of a divine nature to Christ' in contrast to *oikonomía*, the doctrine of his incarnation and human nature. Another patristic Gr. use, arising out of the primary sense, was 'the account of God, or record of God's ways, as given in the Bible', whence the late Gr. and med. L. use of *theologia* for the Scriptures themselves. In the 12th c. (1121-40) Abelard applied the term to a philosophical treatment of the doctrines of the Christian religion, which, though at first strongly condemned, became current, and, in this sense, 'theologia' came to designate a department of academic study, the text-books of which were the Bible and the Sentences (from the Fathers) of Peter Lombard. Hence the earliest Eng. use. (The passage from Gower in sense 3 is derived ultimately from Aristotle's division of the theoretic forms of philosophy into *μαθηματική*, *φυσική*, *θεολογική*, the last being what we should call metaphysics, which included his doctrine of the divine nature.)]

†**Theology**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *theologium* tax, impost, corruption of late L. *telonium* (-eum), in Vulg., ad. Gr. *τελώνιον* toll-house, custom-house.] Payment of taxes, tolls, or imposts.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. Immunities and Exemptions from Theologie, Pontage, Picage, Murage [etc.].

Theomachy (θιωμαχία). Also 6 in Gr.-L. form *theomachia* (θιωμαχία). [ad. Gr. *θεωμαχία*, f. *θεός* god + *-μαχία* fighting.]

†1. A striving or warring against God; opposition to the will of God. *b. spec.* See *quol. Obs.*

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 327 The whole religion of Papistrice . . . is Theomachia and nothing else. 1598 *BACON Sacr. Medit.* xi. (Arb.) 127 Atheisme and Theomachie rebelleth and muetheth against the power of God. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 3 A theomachy, a desperate war against heaven. 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Test.* I. 134 This theomachy or rebelling against God.

b. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Theomachy*, a warring or fighting against the gods, as the old Giants are feigned to have done.

2. A battle or strife among the gods: esp. in reference to that narrated in Homer's *Iliad*.

1858 *GLADSTONE Homer* II. ii. 77 When we come to discuss the position of Latona, both generally and in the Theomachy. 1865 — *Farewell Addr. Edin. Univ.* 29 Xanthos, a river god, appears in the Theomachy. 1876 — *Prim. Homer* vi. § 27. 83 Artemis . . . is sorely belaboured, in the Theomachy, by the strong arm of Hera.

Hence (or from Gr. *θεωμάχης*) **Theomachist** (θιωμαχιστής), one who fights against God.

1794 *MATHIAS Purs. Lit.* (1798) 18 The continued labours of the arch Theomachist of the age . . . that . . . conflict which he maintained, during . . . a long and impious life, the spiritual 'kingdoms of God and of his Christ'. 1871 T. HARDY *Desperate Remedies* viii. To resist fate with the vindictive determination of a Theomachist.

†**Theomagic**, a. (sb.). *Obs. rare*. [f. *THEO-* + *MAGIC*.] Of or pertaining to magic claiming to be wrought by divine aid. *b. Theomagic* *sb. pl.*, the principles and practice of 'theomagic' art. So †**Theomagic** *a.*; †**Theomagician**, one who practises 'theomagics'.

1650 H. MOORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) F j, The . . . Magical Multiplication, or Theomagic fecundity of your Divine Writings. *Ibid.* 72 Antrophosus would be a rare Theomagician indeed. *Ibid.* 76 We will set the saddle on the right Horse; and this Theomagic jade shall bear the blame. *Ibid.* 127 His strange mysteries of his Theomagic stone. 1651 — *Second Lash* *ibid.* 170 A publick professor of Theomagicks. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Theomagic*, pertaining to the wisdom of God, or that works wonders by his help.

Theomammonist: see *THEO-*.

Theomancy (θιμαντία). [ad. Gr. *θεομαντία* spirit of prophecy, f. *θεός* god + *μαντία* divination: see -MANCY.] A kind of divination: see *quots.*

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* I. xii. 56 These kinds of foretelling events were accounted Theomancy, or Prophecy. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græcæ* III. xii. 257 Theomancy is distinguished from oracular divination, which was commonly limited to a fixed and stated time, and always to a certain place; whilst the *θεομαντεῖς* were free and unconfinned, and able to offer sacrifices, and perform other prophetic rites, at any time, and in any part of the world. 1842 *BRANDER Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Theomancy*, a name . . . given to that species of divination which was drawn from the responses of oracles . . . or from the predictions of sibyls and others supposed to be immediately inspired by some divinity.

Hence **Theomantic** *a.*, pertaining to theomancy.

1680 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY World Tost at Tennis* 258 Strike, by white art, a theomantic power, Magic divine. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xlvii. 122 This part . . . is twofold: Arithmantick . . . and Theomantick, which searches into the mysteries of the Divine Majesty.

Theomania, -iac, to **Theomaniac**: see *THEO-*.

†**Theomeny**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. Gr. *θεομηνία* the wrath of God, f. *θεός* God + *μηνία* wrath.]

1683 *COCKRAM, Theomenie*, the wrath of God. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Theomeny*.

Theomorphic (θιομορφικός), a. [f. Gr. *θεόμορφος* of divine form (f. *θεός* god + *μορφή* form) + -IC.] Having the form or likeness of God; of or pertaining to theomorphic.

1870 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Theol.* 324/2 Although the Creator thus made man theomorphic, we are not to think of God as anthropomorphic. 1889 A. MOORE *Christian Doctr.* God in *Lux Mundi* 64 A theomorphic view of man is of the essence

of his faith. 1894 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Personality Hum.* 8. Div. viii. (1895) 214 Our anthropomorphic language follows from our theomorphic minds. 1897 OTTLEY *Aspects O. Test.* vii. 340 Mosaicism recognizes, so to speak, the theomorphic structure of man.

So **Theomorphism**, the doctrine that man has the form or likeness of God; **Theomorphize** *v.*, *trans.* to form in the image of God.

1886 MIVART in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 63 A natural and innocuous Anthropomorphism of the intellect—which may be more properly called Theomorphism. 1897 T. STEPHENS in *Evang. Mag.* June 289 Theomorphism in the doctrine of man has gone on side by side with anthropomorphism in the doctrine of God. 1905 J. OAK *Probl. O. Test.* v. 118 God, in creating, theomorphoses man.

Theo-mythology. [f. THEO- + MYTHOLOGY. (Cf. Gr. *θεομυθία* divine lore, mythology.)] A combination of theology and mythology. Hence **Theo-mythologer**.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer II.* i. 2 That which, following German example, I have denominated the Theo-mythology of Homer. By that term it seems not improper to designate a mixture of theology and mythology. *Ibid.* v. 366, I have a lively conviction that Homer was (so to speak) the theomystologist who moulded these materials into system. 1868—*Two Mundi* ix. (1870) 349 The will and power of the Olympian deities may be described, from its mixed character of truth and fable, as the Theomystology of the poet.

Theonomy (*theōnomi*). [f. Gr. *θεός* God + *-νομία*, -NOMY, after Ger. *theonomie* (1838 in Heyse).] Administration or government by God; the condition of being ruled or governed by God.

1890 J. F. SMITH tr. *Pfeiderer's Developm. Theol. since Kant* i. 14 His autonomy must therefore be an actual (not merely subjectively conceived) theonomy. 1905 P. T. FORBETH in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 578 The God who rules us in Christ is not a foreign power. Theonomy is not heteronomy. He, our law, becomes also our life.

Theopanphist, -pantism : see THEO-.

Theopaschite (*theopaskoit*). *Ch. Hist.* Also 6 -paschit, 7 -passit. [ad. eccl. L. *theopaschita*, ad. Gr. *θεοπασχίτης*, f. *θεός* god + *πάσχω* to suffer : see -ITE 1 a.] A member of a Monophysite sect of the 6th c., who held that the divine nature of Christ suffered on the Cross.

1585 T. ROGERS 39 *Art. II.* § 2 (1625) 11 Most wicked were the opinions of those men which held, that Christ had a body without a soul; as thought, the Theopaschites. *Ibid.* § 4. 14 That Christ really and indeed, hung not on the cross: for his passion was in show only, said the Cerdonites, and the Manicheans; and another man, said the Theopaschites, suffered, and hung on the cross. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 32 The errors... of the Theopaschites, who held that the God-head of Christ did suffer, while His body was nayed on the Cross. 1846-86 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects.*, etc., *Theopaschites*, a sect of the Monophysites who maintained that Christ having only one Nature, and that the Divine, it was therefore the Divine Nature which suffered, at the Crucifixion. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2346 Theopaschites... a by-name applied to such as accepted the formula, that 'God had suffered and been crucified'.

Hence **Theopaschitally** (-*pæskitālī*) *adv.*, in the manner of, or in accordance with the doctrine of the Theopaschites; **Theopaschitic** (-*pæskitik*) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Theopaschites or their doctrine; **Theopaschitism** (-*pæskitizm*), the doctrine or tenets of the Theopaschites. So **Theopaschist** (-*pæskist*), a Theopaschite.

1887 RICHTER *Levana* ix. 154 Theologians are active 'Theopaschists'. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctr.* 209 In this respect it speaks quite 'Theopaschitally'. 1893 E. K. MITCHELL tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* 299 The carrying out of the 'theopaschitic formula'. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 463 A revival of... Patristianism, or 'Theopaschitism'.

Theopathic (*theopæthik*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. THEO-PATHY, after *pathetic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by theopathy : see QUOTE.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. iii. § 7. 316 To deduce practical Rules concerning the Theopathic Affections, Faith, Fear, Gratitude, Hope, Trust, Resignation, and Love. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 5 All these publications... tend to assuage a benevolent sensibility, theopathic affections, and evangelical doctrines. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. i. v. 27 There are three kinds of mysticism, theopathic, theosophic, theurgic. *Ibid.* 31 The mystic of the theopathic species is content to contemplate, to feel, or to act, suffering under Deity, in his sublime passivity. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 197 Studying the phenomena of morbid theopathic emotion.

b. sb. (See quot.) 1860 GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 809 *a* Theopaths, those mystics who have resigned themselves more or less passively to an imagined divine manifestation.

Theopathic (*theopæthik*), *a.* [f. next.] = prec. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.* 1864 *Edin. Rev.* July 249 One of those rare beings... whose temperament, so to speak, is theopathic. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 101 The theopathic and contemplative quietism of the East.

Theopathy (*theopāpi*). [f. THEO- + -PATHY. Cf. Gr. *θεοπάθεια* the suffering of God.] Sympathetic passive feeling excited by the contemplation of God; susceptibility to this feeling; sensitiveness or responsiveness to divine influence; pious sentiment. Cf. THEOPATHETIC.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iv. § 5. 486 The Pleasures and Pains of Theopathy; under this Class I comprehend all those Pleasures and Pains, which the Contemplation of God and his Attributes, and of our Relation to Him, raises up,

1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 235 In the order of nature, what Hartley calls theopathy, is not, and ought not, to be looked for, as the predominant feeling of youth. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. ii. § 73 The writings... of St. Teresa... are... full of a mystical theopathy. 1881 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 60 The Sufi School, the 'Methodists of the East', as Martyn calls them, in reference to their creedless theopathy.

Theophagous (*theopagōs*), *a.* [f. THEO- + -PHAGOUS.] God-eating. So **Theophagy** (-*dzi*), the eating of God (in the mass or communion rite); **Theophagite** (-*dziit*), a God-eater (in quot. attrib.). All nonce-wds. (mostly dyslogistic).

1805 *Monthly Mag.* XX. 35 The theophagite cannibalism of the communion-rite. 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* June 762 In the bosom of a deicidal and theophagous Christianity. *Ibid.*, A creed... based on deicide and sustained on theophagy. 1907 *Hibbert Jnl.* Apr. 684 The origin of the rites of Theophagy or Communion.

Theophany (*theopāni*). [ad. L. *theophrasia* (c. 400 in Rufinus), a. Gr. *θεοφάνεια* and *θεοφάνια* (neut. pl.), f. *θεός* god + *φαίνω* to show : see -PHANY. So f. *theophrasia*. Cf. TIFFANY.] A manifestation or appearance of God or a god to man.

a. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 56 First, the Starre manifested him... from the Heavens. That's, the Epiphany; Secondly, it manifested him from God (in Trinity) for hee sent the Starre. There's, the Theophany. And lastly; It manifested him on Earth (in Domos). There's the Bethphany. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 193 Neither was the name Theophrasia, which signifies the apparition of God or the Gods, unusual even among the Gentiles. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* viii. v. III. 352 The universe is but a sublime Theophany, a visible manifestation of God. 1894 F. WATSON *Genesis a true Hist.* vi. 141 In the records of the Theophrasies to Joshua, Gideon, and Manoah. *Ibid.*, The Theophany to Elijah at Horeb.

b. A festival celebrating the manifestation of a deity. (Sometimes spec. applied to Christmas.)

1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 26 note, The Greeks still keep the Epiphany with the birth of Christ on Christmas-day, which they call *Theophany*, or the manifestation of God. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Theophrasia*, *θεοφάνεια*,... a festival observed by the Delphians upon the day whereon Apollo first manifested himself to them.]

Hence **Theophanic** *a.*, of or pertaining to theophany; **Theophanism**, theophany; **Theophanous** *a.*, characterized by theophany.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2346 No vision is without a 'theophanic element'. 1886 C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Proph.* i. vi. § 10. 20 It is the theophanic manifestation of God in forms of time and space and the sphere of physical nature. 1849 LAOY WILCOX tr. *Meinhold's Sidonia Sora* iii. xiii. II. 184 note, All the 'theophanisms' (God-manifestations) recorded in the Old Testament. 1909 *19th Cent.* Oct. 676 This 'theophanic land'.

Theophilanthropist (*theophilanthropist*). [f. THEO- + PHILANTHROPIST, after F. *theophilanthrope*, error. employed to express 'loving God and man', though etymologically it ought to mean 'a divine philanthropist'.] A member of a sect of Deists which appeared in France in 1796.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 554 It is satisfactory to observe how nearly the Theophilanthropists agree with the more thinking Christians. 1798 HELM M. WILLIAMS *Tour Suisse* i. v. 79 This sect, distinguished by the name of Theophilanthropists, the friends of God and man. 1801 BELSHAM *Geo. III.* an. 1797 (R.), The Directory gave great encouragement to a new sect recently established under the name of theophilanthropists—These religionists, rejecting all revelation, confined their worship to one Supreme Being. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 6/2 The Society of Theophilanthropists, whose first public meeting was held in Paris, January 16, 1797, was of purely religious origin.

attrib. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 502 The proffered service of the Theophilanthropist lecturers. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2347 God, virtue, and the immortality of the soul, formed the three articles of the Theophilanthropist creed.

So **Theophilanthropic** [as in F.] in same sense; **Theophilanthropic**, -ical *adjs.*, of or pertaining to theophilanthropy or theophilanthropists; **Theophilanthropism** = next.

1803 in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* vii. 254 We give and bequeath to our friend the Elector of Bavaria, the Bible of the 'Theophilanthropes'. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* III. 64 Their whole adjustment reminds one of the theophilanthropes of the French republic. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 560 The illuminated or 'theophilanthropic' sect... who are supposed to reject the Old and to socialize the New Testament. 1895 PÉRONNE *Veil of Liberty* 389 Jean... had now transformed his Huguenot church into a Theophilanthropic temple. 1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 32 Having revolted from the Goddess of Reason, and the scheme of 'Theophilanthropism'. 1860 GARNER *Faiths World* II. 809 *a* An attempt was made by Lamennais to revive 'Theophilanthropism' in 1840, but it utterly failed.

Theophilanthropy. [a. f. *theophilanthropie*, intended to express 'love to God and man': cf. prec.] The deistic system of the theophilanthropists, based on a belief in the existence of God and in the immortality of the soul.

Theophilanthropy was adopted in France as a substitute for Roman Catholicism. It died out c. 1801-2.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 500 The rise of Martinism and of Theophilanthropy. 1847 J. HARE *Vict. Faith* 7 His Christianity... has been stunted and enervated... into a sort of sentimental theophilanthropy. 1895 PÉRONNE *Veil of Liberty* 395 The pastor of Versailles closed his church... and reopened it to preach Theophilanthropy.

Theophile, -ist, -philosophio : see THEO-.

|| **Theophobia** (*theophōbia*). [f. THEO- + -PHOBIA. Cf. f. *theophobia* (a. 1784 in Littré Suppl.).] Anxious

fear of God; dread of divine anger; rarely, aversion to or hatred of God. So **Theophobist** (-*phōbist*), one who is affected with theophobia.

1870 O. W. HOLMES *Mechanism* (1888) 105 Pascal, whose reverence amounted to 'theophobia'. 1885 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 239 His... masterpiece of *Cain*,... might seem to a devout spirit to have been dictated by actual theophobia. 1899 *Expositor* Oct. 317 Those men laboured under a terrible disease—it is called theophobia. 1885 Mrs. H. WARD tr. *Amiel's Jnl.* II. 134 A 'theophobist', whom faith in goodness rouses to a fury of contempt.

Theophoric, -ous, -physical : see THEO-.

Theophylline (*theophyllin*). *Chem.* [irreg. f. mod. L. *thea* TEA + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + -INE *s.*] A colourless alkaloid, C₇H₈N₂O₂, found in tea-leaves. 1894 in MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 684 *a*. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Theophyllin*,... an alkaloid discovered in tea. It is isomeric with the base obtained from cacao (theobromine) and with paraxanthin, but differs from them in its reactions.

Theopneust (*theopniust*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *θεόπνευστος*, f. *θεός* God + *πνευστος* inspired, f. stem *πνέω* of *πνέω* to breathe, blow.] Divinely inspired.

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iii. 20 Which delivers down all the books which make up our Canon of Scripture, for Canonical, and Theopneust. 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Prophecies* (1814) II. 314 The promotion of image-worship, the purpose for which this misnamed theopneust assembly met together. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Hist. Israel* I. iii. 48 Their polemic is a purely prophetic one, i.e. individual, theopneust, independent of all traditional... opinions.

So **Theopneustio** *a.* in same sense; **Theopneusty** [Ger. *theopneustie* (Heyse 1837), f. *theopneustie* (Littré)], || **Theopneustia** [Gr. *θεοπνευστία*], divine inspiration; also **Theopneustian**.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alman* iv. i. Wks. (1679) 592 Denying any such 'Theopneustian[ism]', Divine Inspiration, Revelation, Motion, immediate Mission. 1894 *Thinker* VI. 67 According to this theory, the writers of the books of Kings and Chronicles needed and received less of 'theopneustia' than the prophet Isaiah or the Evangelist John. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. i. (1873) 209 Its [Christianity's] anthropomorphism is 'theopneustic'. 1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 50 If man is, in his higher nature, a theopneustic being. 1847 WEBSTER, 'Theopneust', divine inspiration.

Theopolitics, *sb. pl. rare.* [f. THEO- + POLITICS.] Politics based on the law of God. So **Theopolitician**, one who bases his politics on conformity to the will of God or the divine law; + **Theopolity**, a polity based on the law of God.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref. *Theopolitics*,... godly or divine Politics. *Ibid.*, *Theopolity*,... a godly or divine Administration of the Republic. 1867 *Union Rev.* July 346 He is not so much a politician as a theopolitician.

Theopsychism : see THEO-.

Theor (*theor*). *Gr. Antig.* Also in L. form **theorus**. [mod. ad. Gr. *θεωρ-ός* spectator, one who travels in order to see things, also an envoy, ambassador : see THEORY 2.] An ambassador or envoy sent on behalf of a state, esp. to consult an oracle or perform a religious rite. (Cf. THEORY 2.)

1847 GROTH *Greece* II. ix. III. 37 The theors or sacred envoys... appeared with ostentatious pomp. 1849 *Ibid.* II. iv. VII. 73 The text which the Athenian theors provided for their countrymen visitors to the games. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 90 He went as a Theorus to the shrine of Delphi.

Theorbo (*theorbō*). Also 7 theorbos, 7-8 -orba; 7 theorb, 7-8 -orb, 8-9 -orbe. [ad. F. *teorbe*, *theorbe* (17th c.), ad. It. *tiórba* 'a kind of musical instrument used among country people' (Florio 1598), Sp. *tiórba*. The spelling with *th* appears first in Eng. (prob. after the THEO-group); the ending -o for It. and Sp. -a occurs in other words : see -AD. Origin of the It. word unknown : some suggest that it was named after the inventor.] A large kind of lute with a double neck and two sets of tuning-pegs, the lower holding the melody strings and the upper the bass strings; much in vogue in the 17th century. (Cf. ARCHLUTE.)

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools Plays* 1873 I. 144 Cor. Take thy Theorbo for my sake a little. *Val.* By heaven, this noneth I touch not a Theorbo. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 252 Two singular fellows played together upon Theorboes. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. iv. There sweet Religion strings and tunes, and skues The Souls Theorbo, and doth infuse Grave Dorick Epods. 1690 SHADWELL *Ann. Bigot* I. i. I had provided this drum to sing to, which is better than a Theorb, or Harpsichord. 1697 tr. *Cless D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 258, I never saw any Virginals or Theorba's here. 1899 E. GOSSE *J. Donne* i. 28 A madrigal for the theorbo. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 338/2 The whole household purchased Theorboes.

attrib. and Comb. 1657 J. GAMBLE (*title*) Ayres and Dialogues. To be Sung to the Theorbo-Lute or Bass-Viol. 1676 T. MACE *Musick's Monum.* 236 A Stop... which my Work-man calls the Theorboe Stop. 1688 PLAYFORD (*title*) *Harmonia Sacra*... with a Theorow-bass for the Theorbo-Lute, Bass-Viol, Harpsichord, or Organ. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxii. He found a young man... playing on a double-necked theorbolute.

Hence **Theorboed** (-*ūd*) *phl. a.*, converted into a theorbo; **Theorbrist**, a player on the theorbo.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 252 These two Theorbrists concluded the night's musicke. 1889 A. J. HIRKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 100 *a* Early in the 17th century many large lutes had been altered to theorbos by substituting double necks for the original single ones... The theorbo engraved in

Mersenne's 'Harmonie Universelle' (Paris, 1636) is really a theorbed lute.

Theorem (p̄rōrēm), *sb.* Also 6-7-eme. [ad. late L. *theōrēma* (Gellius), a. Gr. *θεώρημα*, -μα, spectacle, speculation, theory, (in Euclid) a proposition to be proved, *ἡ θεωρεῖν* to be a spectator (*θεωρῶς*), to look at, inspect. Perh. directly a. f. *thorème* (Lorème in Rabelais).]

A universal or general proposition or statement, not self-evident (thus distinguished from an **AXIOM**), but demonstrable by argument (in the strict sense, by necessary reasoning); 'a demonstrable theoretical judgement' (Abp. Thomson).

a. In Mathematics and Physics; *spec.* in Geometry, a proposition embodying merely something to be proved, as distinguished from a **PROBLEM** (sense 4), which embodies something to be done.

Particular theorems are usually named after their discoverers or investigators, as *Pole's*, *Carnot's*, *Cauchy's*, *Cayley's*, *Clifford's*, *Euler's*, *Fermat's*, *Fenerback's*, *Gallio's*, *Lagrange's*, *Lamberg's*, *Maclaurin's*, *Newton's*, *Pappus's*, *Pascal's*, *Platony's*, *Riemann's*, *Sylvestre's*, *Taylor's*, *Wallis's*, *Wilson's* (etc.) *theorem*; sometimes by defining adjectives, as the **BINOMIAL**, **EXPONENTIAL**, **MULTI-NOMIAL** *theorem*.

1551 **RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.** Argts, The Theoremes, (which may be called approved truths) serving for the due knowledge and sure proof of all conclusions. In Geometry, 1570 **BILLINGSLEY Euclid** 1. Intro. 8 A Theorem, is a proposition, which requireth the searching out and demonstration of some propertie... of some figure. 1612 **SILDEN** in *Drayton Poly-ob.* A ij, His Geometrical Theorem in finding the squares of an Orthogonal triangles sides. 1752 **FRANKLIN Lett.** Wks. 1887 11. 253, I thank you for communicating the illustration of the theorem concerning light. 1806 **HUTTON Course Math.** 1. 2 A Theorem is a demonstrative proposition; in which some property is asserted, and the truth of it required to be proved... A set or collection of such Theorems constitutes a Theory. 1816 *fr. Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 22 This formula is called Taylor's Theorem, from the English geometer by whom it was discovered. 1862 **H. SPENCER First Princ.** 11. xvi. § 136 Geometrical theorems grew out of empirical methods.

b. In general sense, or in reference to any particular science or technical subject. (In quot. 1697 applied to an axiom.)

1597 **HOOKER Eccl. Pol.** v. lxxvi. § 2 The first being a Theorem both understood and confest of all, to labour in proof thereof were superfluous. 1615 **CRUKE Body of Man** 27, I call it a Science, because it hath universall or general Theorems or Maxims, and common Notions. 1649 **JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.** 1. Ad Sect. vi. 105 Christian Princes cannot be restrained (from war) with the engagements and peaceful Theorems of... a holy Religion. 1766 **COLEY Astron.** 143 Note that by the word Theorem is understood a Speculation or an undoubted Rule or Principle in any Science or Art, and is that which respects Contemplation more than Practice. 1697 *fr. Burgersdicius his Logica*, xlii. 90 Axiom 10... Axi. 11... These Theorems... the Sense of them is manifest enough. 1766 **BECCARIA Ess. Crimes** xiv. (1793) 51 The following general theorem is of great use in determining the certainty of facts. 1835 **I. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.** iii. 101 In working the abstract theorem of a church polity. 1864 **BOWEN Logic** xi. 374 A demonstrable judgment, or one which is announced as needing proof, if theoretical, is called a Theorem.

Hence **Theorem v., trans.** to express in or by means of a theorem.

1840 **CARLYLE Heroes** i. (1873) 23 They are matters which refuse to be theorized and diagramed. 1891 **G. MEREDITH One of our Cong.** 1. vii. 121 Euclid would have theorem'd it out for you at a glance.

Theorematic (p̄rōrēmæ'tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *θεωρηματικός*, f. *θεωρημα-*, **THEOREM** + *-ικός*, -ic. Cf. *problematic*.] Pertaining to, by means of, or of the nature of a theorem. Also † **Theorematical a.** Hence **Theorematically adv.**, in the way of or by means of a theorem. So **Theorematist** (-emätist), one who discovers or formulates a theorem. Also † **Theoremic a.** = *theorematic*; † **Theoremist** = *theorematicist*.

1656 **BLOUNT Glossogr.**, 'Theorematic or Theoretick, belonging to a theorem, or to contemplation. 1879 **W. E. FORSTER** in *T. W. Reid Life* (1888) 11. 224 The old principle was the Theorematic rule of the Sultan. 1908 *Hibbert Tral.* Oct. 102 Theorematic Demonstration. 1730 **BAILEY** (folio), 'Theorematicall, of Theorems. 1755 **JOHNSON**, Theorematicall, Theorematick. 1652 **URQUHART Jewel Wks.** (1834) 291 'Theorematically to infer consequences from infallible maxims. 1788 **T. TAYLOR Proclus** 1. 109 We ought to conceive all those theorematically, but not problematically. 1727 **BAILEY** vol. 11, 'Theorematicist... a Finder out or Producer of Theorems. 1701 **GREW Cosm. Sacra** 11. v. 52 'Theoremick Truth, or that which lies in the Conceptions we have of Things. 1656 **BLOUNT Glossogr.**, 'Theoremist, a professor of Theorems.

Theoretic (p̄rōrē'tik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. late L. *theōrētīcus* (a 397 **AMBROSIIUS Exameron** 1. 5 § 17, *theoreticæ artes* opposed to *actuosæ*), a. Gr. *θεωρητικός* contemplative, f. *θεωρητῶς* that may be seen, f. *θεωρεῖν* to look at, contemplate, inspect. So *F. theoretique* (1721 in *Hatzl-Darm.*)]

† 1. Speculative. *Obs.* 1656 **STANLEY Hist. Philos.** v. (1701) 180/2 Of Theoretick Philosophy one part enquires into things immutable... and the first causes of things. 1706 **PHILLIPS, Theoretick, Theoretical, or Theoric**, belonging to Theory; Speculative.

2. (Rendering Gr. *θεωρητικός* in Aristotle.) Contemplative, as opposed to active or practical (*πρακτικός*); cf. **CONTEMPLATIVE A.** 3. *rare.*

1907 **J. SETH** in *Hibbert Tral.* Oct. 117 In Aristotle we find the affirmation of the superior value... of the 'theoretic' or spiritual life to the practical life.

3. = **THEORETICAL** 2.

a 1661 **FULLER Worthies, Cornw.** (1662) 1. 202 Attaining to great perfection in the Theoretick, and practical parts of those professions. 1750 **JOHNSON Rambler** No. 77 ¶ Few men, celebrated for theoretick wisdom, live with conformity to their precepts. 1773 *Life N. Froude* 65, I soon reduced my Theoretic Knowledge to Practice. 1862 **TYNDALL Moun-taineer** 11. 10 Our master minds built their theoretic edifices upon the rock of fact.

b. = **THEORETICAL** 2 b.

1790 **BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.** V. 234 Is it then true, that... it was of absolute necessity the whole fabric should be... pulled down, and the area cleared for the erection of a theoretick experimental edifice in its place? 1837 **CARLYLE Fr. Rev.** 11. 11, Plots which cannot be executed; which are mostly theoretic. 1856 **EMERSON Eng. Traits, Univers-ities Wks.** (Hohn) 11. 91 Seven years' residence is the theoretic period for a master's degree.

c. Of persons, their minds, etc.: Versed in or proceeding by the scientific theory of the subject; opposed to *empirical*; also, Given to theories; speculative; theorizing; sometimes opp. to *practical*; = **THEORETICAL** 3 a, b.

1727-41 **CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.**, The theoretic physicians were such as went on the foot of reason, in opposition to the empirical physicians, who went wholly on experience. 1783 **POTT Chirurg. Wks.** 11. 435 To which theoretic and whimsical people have assigned this disease. 1872 **GEOR. ELIOT Middlem.** 1, Her mind was theoretic, and yearned by its nature after some lofty conception of the world. *Ibid.* lxxvi, Distinguished in his side of the county as a theoretic and practical farmer.

4. Relating to the moral perception of beauty.

(Used in this sense by Ruskin, in preference to *aesthetic*; see quot. and cf. **THEORIA** 2.)

1846 **RUSKIN Mod. Paint.** 11. iii. 1. i. § 10 The Theoretic faculty is concerned with the moral perception and appreciation of ideas of beauty. And the error respecting it is... calling it *Aesthetic*, degrading it to a mere operation of sense.

B. *sb.*

1. Usually *pl.*: Theory (as opposed to *practic*, practice); theoretical matters (= next, B.).

1656 **STANLEY Hist. Philos.** v. (1701) 180/1 The Science of things that are called Theoretick; of those which pertain to Action Practick. 1706 **PHILLIPS** (ed. Kersey), *Theoreticks*, those things that belong to the Speculative part of Physics. 1850 **H. B. WILSON** in *Ess. & Rev.* 160 Morals come before contemplation, ethics before theoretics. 1865 **HODGSON Time & Space** 11. ix. § 68, 566 The three functions are conation, cognition, and feeling. The three branches of knowledge founded on these are Technic, Theoretic, and Teleologic.

2. A person devoted to a life of contemplation. (See quot.; cf. 2 above, and **THEORIO** *sb.* 4.)

a 1832 **BENTHAM Deontology** (1834) 1. 54 A band of men, whom... he [the Moralist] calls theoretics. These men look... to contemplation alone for the summum bonum... To reach the summit of human felicity, a man has nothing to do but to contemplate. Who would not be a theoretic?

Theoretical (p̄rōrē'tikāl), *a. (sb.)* [f. as prec. + *-AL*; see *-ICAL*.]

† 1. (In sense of Gr. *θεωρητικός*, L. *theōrētīcus*.) Of or pertaining to contemplation, contemplative.

1616 **BULLOKAR Eng. Expo.**, Theoretical, that which belongeth to contemplation or inward knowledge of a thing. 1623 **COCKHAM**, Theoreticall, belonging to studie or contemplation.

2. Of, pertaining or relating to theory; of the nature of or consisting in theory. Often opp. to *practical*.

a 1652 **J. SMITH Sel. Disc.** vi. 207 They fall into great confusions in many theoretical matters of no small moment. 1700 **C. NESSE Antid. Armin.** (1827) 92 The persons... had merely escaped... through a theoretical knowledge of the Lord. 1727-41 **CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Theoretic**, The sciences are ordinarily divided into theoretical, as the-ology, philosophy, &c., and practical, as medicine, law, &c. 1770 **COOK Voy. round World** 11. x. (1773) 477 The theoretical arguments which have been brought to prove that the existence of a southern continent is necessary to preserve an equilibrium between the two hemispheres. 1830 **MACINTOSH Eth. Philos.** Wks. 1846 1. 177 In the strictly theoretical part his exposition is considerably fuller. 1860 **MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea** (Low) viii. § 381 These observations agree with the theoretical deductions. 1860 **ARP. THOMSON Laws Th.** § 129, 274 Judgments that relate to speculation only are called theoretical; those which refer to practice are practical.

b. That is such according to theory; existing only in theory, ideal, hypothetical.

1826 **HENRY Chem.** 11. 699 The theoretical numbers not agreeing with the experimental results, which are those of Dr. John Davy. 1883 **SIR N. LINDLEY** in *Laws Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 556 The attachment was granted for something more than a mere theoretical contempt. 1883 **GILMOUR Mongols** xvii. 204 A man... whose existence is evidently... theoretical.

3. a. Of the mind or intellectual faculties: Having the power of forming theories; speculative.

a 1652 **J. SMITH Sel. Disc.** iv. 115 As for the mind and theoretical power. 1863 **E. V. NEALE Anal. Th. & Nat.** 117 The intuitions of space and time, and the conceptions of relation drawn from the theoretical reason.

b. Of persons: Addicted to theory; constructing or dealing with theories; speculative.

1840 **CARLYLE Heroes** vi. (1872) 211 What is to be done?... a question which theoretical constitution-builders may find easy to answer. 1859 **DARWIN Orig. Spec.** i. (1860) 12 Doubts have been thrown on this principle only by theoretical writers. 1902 **J. DENNEY Death of Christ** iii. 121 Tho

simplest preacher and the most effective is always the most absolutely theoretical.

B. *sb. (pl.)* Theoretical points or matters.

1860 **11. B. WILSON** in *Ess. & Rev.* 181 It is... strange... to expect all ministers... to be of one opinion in theoreticals.

Theoretically, adv. [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a theoretic or theoretical manner.

a. In the way of or by means of theory; in relation to theory. (In quot. 1701 perh. = contemplatively, speculatively.)

1701 **NORRIS Ideal World** 1. v. 235 As they [the Divine Ideas] are thus independent upon the existence of things in nature, so also upon all mind or understanding... that is, I mean, as conceptions, or theoretically considered. 1748 **HARTLEY Observ. Man** 1. iii. 343 This lessens the Difference theoretically also. 1821 **BREWSTER Optics** xxxiii. § 163, 274 Huygens... investigated the subject, both experimentally and theoretically. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 3/1 Questions which are theoretically interesting to thoughtful people and practically interesting to every one.

b. According to theory, in theory, ideally; hypothetically (as opp. to actually).

1790 **C. C. PINCKNEY** in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* IV. 341 One great advantage, that might not attend a Constitution theoretically perfect. 1853 **LYTTON My Novel** 11. ix, The position was not quite so pleasant as, theoretically, he had deemed it. 1875 **WHITNEY Life Lang.** iv. 67 The possible number of human articulations is theoretically infinite.

Theoretician (p̄rōrē'tī'fān), [f. **THEORETIC** + *-IAN*; see *-ICIAN*.] One who treats of or studies the theoretical side of a subject; = **THEORIST** 1.

1886 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 284 Not a mere theoretician or 'statist'.

1891 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 299/2 Among musical theoreticians Mr. Prout occupies a distinguished position.

Theoretico- (p̄rōrē'tikō), combining form from Gr. *θεωρητικός* THEORETIC, THEORETICAL, as in **theoretico-practical a.**, pertaining to or skilled in the theory as well as the practice of a subject.

1832 **AUSTIN Jurispr.** (1879) 11. 1122 A theoretico-practical lawyer extensively versed in law... and in the sciences related to law.

|| **Theoria** (p̄rō'rīā), *rare.* [a. Gr. *θεωρία* a looking at, contemplation, f. *θεωρεῖν* to look at.]

† 1. ? Contemplation, survey. *Obs. rare.*

1590 **MARLOWE** and *Pl. Tamburl.* iv. iii, My love, In whom the learned Rabbis of this age Might find as many wondrous miracles As in the theoria of the world!

2. The perception of beauty regarded as a moral faculty. (Used in this sense by Ruskin, in contradistinction to *aesthesis*; cf. **THEORETIC A.** 4.)

1846 **RUSKIN Mod. Paint.** 11. iii. 1. ii. § 1 The impressions of beauty... are neither sensual nor intellectual, but moral; and for the faculty receiving them... no term can be more accurate... than that employed by the Greeks, 'Theoretic', which I pray permission... to use, and to call the operation of the faculty itself, *Theoria*. *Ibid.* § 6 The mere animal consciousness of the pleasantness I call *Aesthesis*; but the exulting, reverent, and grateful perception of it I call *Theoria*.

Theoric (p̄rō'rīk), *sb.* and *a.* 1. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-5 -ik, 4-7 -ike, 4-9 -ique, 5-6 -yke, -yque, 6-7 -joke, -ique, 6-8 -ick. [ME. *theorique* in Gower, a. OF. *theorique* (13th c. in Godef., opposed to *pratique* practice), prob. repr. a med.L. *theōrica*, Gr. *θεωρητική* (not recorded in this sense); cf. med.L. *theōricus* adj. (13th c. in Du Cange) in *vita theōrica* the contemplative life. The place of the stress, as in *catholic*, is due to Fr. derivation.

(L. **theōricē* *sb.*, attributed in the Dicts. to Jerome, is now eliminated as an error, the word being *θεολογική*.)

A. *sb.* 1. = **THEORY** 1, 4, 5; chiefly in sense 4 b; often opposed to *practic* or *practice*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1390 **GOWER Conf.** 111. 85 The nature of Philosophie, Which Aristotle... Declareth... As of three points in principal. Wherof the firste in special is Theorique. 1493 **CAXTON Gold. Leg.** 38 b/2 Philosophie is denyed in thre in theorie in practique and in logyque. 1565 **J. HALLS Hist. Expost.** (Percy Soc.) 42 Chirurgerye cannot be perfectlye learned wythoute theorike. 1599 **SHAKS. Hen. V.** 1. i. 52 So that the Art and Practique part of Life, Must be the Mistresse to this Theorique. 1601 **HOLLAND Pliny** 11. Explan. Words, *Theorike*, or *Theoretique*, contemplative knowledge without action and practise. 1604 **SHAKS. Oth.** 1. i. 24. 1720 **STAFFE Stow's Surv.** (1754) 1. i. vi. 32/2 The great French Philosopher Des Cartes... telling us, that, from the Theorique of the Moon, the Moon moves so in her elliptical Orb [etc.]. 1830 *Miss Mitford's Village Ser.* iv. 195 These... matters... may rather be termed the theorie than the practise of reform. 1853 [see **PRACTICE** *sb.* 1].

† b. A theoretical treatise or discourse. *Obs.*

c 1391 **CHAUCER Astral.** Prolog. 3 The .4. partie shal ben a theorik to declare the Moenyng of the celestial bodies with [be] causes.

† c. *pl.* **Theorica**: theoretical statements or notions; theory; often opp. to *practic* or *practice*. 1551 **RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.** 1. Defin., As they in theyr theorikes (which ar only mind workes) do precisely understand these definitions. 1602 **BLUNDEVILLE** (title) The Theoriques of the seven Planets, shewing all their diverse motions. 1637 **WOTTON Lett.** (1907) 11. 371 He was... a rare mathematician even... in algebra and the theoriques. a 1661 **FULLER Worthies, Cornw.** (1662) 1. 202 Atwell... was well seen in the Theoricks of Physick, and happy in the practise thereof.

† 2. A (mental) view or survey; a conspectus. 1591 **LAMBARDE Eiren.** Prohemie a summarie consideration & Theorique of the whole office belonging to this Justice. *Ibid.* 1. 4 (heading) The first Booke, conteining a Theoricque (ed. 1602, or in sight) of the Office of the Iustices of Peace.

+3. A mechanical device theoretically representing or explaining a natural phenomenon. *Obs.*

1592 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 28 Divers other instruments as the theorick of the eighth sphere, the ninth and tenth, with an horizon and meridian of copper. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc. vi.* Intro. (1636) 608 In the Limbe of the backe part is described the Theorick of the Sun, to know thereby in what signe and degree the Sun is every day . . . by laying the Dioptræ thereto. 1657 W. RANO tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* 1. 145 He caused a mechanical Theoric (printed Theoric; the L. is *theoricæ mechanice*) or Instrument to be made . . . the Places of the . . . Stars might be calculated.

+4. A man devoted to contemplation or speculation; a member of a contemplative sect of Essenes. (Cf. PRACTIC sb. 2) *Obs.*

1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* 1. xii. 62 Of these Essenes there were two sorts, some Theorikes, giving themselves wholly to speculation; others Practicks, laborious . . . in . . . handy-crafts. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 430 The one sect hee names Theoriques or Contemplators. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 212 To the theoric, or instructors, a supper only.

+B. adj. 1. = THEORETIC 3, THEORETICAL 2. (Often opp. to *practic* = practical.) *Obs.*

1551 RECORNE *Pathru. Knowl.* 1. Defin. This exactness of definition is more meet for only Theorick speculation, then for practise and outward worke. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* 1. i. (1674) 5 A true Rule of the Theorick part of Musick. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 25 Gardening . . . I always took Delight in, both Theoric and Practic. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev. Ser.* III. 111. 528 These were daily instructed . . . both in the theoric and practic parts of the Pythagorean philosophy.

+2. Knowing or studying the theory of things; theorizing; contemplative, speculative; = THEORETIC 2, 3 C, THEORETICAL 1, 3. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii. According to our subdivision of a courtier, elementary, practice, and theoric. Your courtier theoric, is he that hath arrived to his farthest, and doth now know the court rather by speculation than practice. 1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* Epist. (1605) 3 By fancie framde within a theoricque braine. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELLO *Fatal Downy* II. i. A man but young, Yet old in judgment; theoric and practic In all humanity.

Theoric (θῆorik), a. 2 Gr. *Antiq.* [ad. Gr. θεωρικὸς pertaining to spectacles, f. θεωρία viewing, beholding.] Pertaining to or connected with public spectacles, religious functions, and solemn embassies: applied esp. to a fund provided for these purposes from the public treasury at Athens. (Cf. THEORY 2.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* By the law of Eubulus, it was made a capital crime to pervert the theoric money to any other use; even to employ it in the occasions of war. 1852 GROTE *Greece II.* lxxv. IX. 566 The Theoric Board, or Paymasters for the general expenses of public worship and sacrifice. 1884 O. Rev. Oct. 342 Pericles . . . by his theoric largesses, helped to swell the city mob of idlers.

+Theoretical, a. *Obs.* [f. as THEORIC a. 1 + -AL: see -ICAL.]

a. = THEORIC a. 1. (Often opp. to *practical*.) 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Epist. xij. b. A Discourse Geometrical . . . containing sundry Theoretical and practical propositions. a 1610 FOTHERBY *Athcom.* II. viii. § 5 (1622) 292 Wee must . . . joyne theoricall and practickl vertues together. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 230 Theoricall or practical phlebotomy. 1730 MALCOLM (title) A new system of Arithmetick Theoricall and Practicall.

b. = THEORETICAL 3. 1594 PLAT *Diverse new Sorts Soyle* 26, I thinke that those . . . did not obtaine this skill by any true theoricall imagination, but . . . they did fynde the same without any seeking. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* Disc. O. *Cromwell* (1669) 76, I see you are a Pentant, and Platonicall Statesman, a Theoricall Common-wealths-man, an Utopian Dreamer. 1730 MALCOLM *Syst. Arith.* Pref. 6 The Theoretical writers have treated Arithmetick as a Science.

c. Contemplative, speculative. *rare.* 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* 1. 15. 281 Their cheife and eminent inward parts are defiled, whether we consider the theoricall part, that is, the minde and understanding, . . . or the practical facultie (included in the conscience). 1734 WATERLAND *Doctrine Holy Trinity* 513 That Three-fold Method of commenting which St. Jerome lays down; namely, the Historical, Tropological, and Theoricall; or, in more familiar Terms, the literal, moral, and sublime.

+Theorically, adv. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In theory; = THEORETICALLY a.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. GgJ, Hitherto haue I onely intreated of the five regulare bodies, Theorically and practically opening sundrie meanes to search out the proportion [etc.]. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* 22 It is most requisite for a Prince to prepare against . . . Warre, both Theorically in reading Herick Histories; and practically, in maintaining Martiall discipline. 1680 AUBREY *Lives, W. Holder* (1898) I. 404 He is very musical, both theoricall and practical.

Theorician (θῆorikḗan). [f. (after F. *theoricien*) on THEORIC sb. + -IAN; cf. *logician, physician*, etc.] A holder of a theory; = THEORIST.

1841 BLACKW. *Mag.* L. 16 To examine Mr. Porter the statistician, to discover a decisive refutation of Mr. Porter the free-trade theorician. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 3/1 Some editors . . . believed, at the promptings of jealous theoricians, that the Pasteur system was a fallacy. 1905 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 365/1 Two other poets . . . are . . . considered in these pages; and then some theoricians.

|| **Theoricon** (θῆorikḗon). Gr. *Antiq.* Also -kon. [a. Gr. θεωρικόν, neut. of θεωρικὸς THEORIC a. 2.] The theoric fund in ancient Athens: see THEORIC a. 2

1828 tr. *Boeckh's Public Econ. Athens* 1. 294 The payment of the Theoricon out of the public money was first introduced by Pericles. . . This distribution of the Theoricon filled the theatre. 1841 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. *Theoricon*, in ancient Attic History, the name given to that portion of the revenue of the state which was . . . reserved for the purpose of theatrical representations. 1850 GROTE *Greece II.* lxxvi. VIII. 424 The manager of the Theorikon or religious festival-fund. **Theorism** (θῆoriz'm). *rare.* [f. as next + -ISM.] Theorizing, speculation.

1856 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* v. (1898) 125 The lynx-eyed theorism of Lepsius. 1906 *Contemp. Rev.* July 60 Dead, dry-as-dust theorism.

Theorist (θῆorist). [f. THEORY (or its Gr. or L. source) + -IST.]

1. An adept in the theory (as distinct from the practice) of a subject. Often with mixture of sense 2. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam.* Wits xii. (1596) 177 It is a miracle to find out a Phisition, who is both a great Theorist, and withall a great Practitioner. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 16 The Theorists in Conical Sections. 1784 COOK's *Voy. Pacific Ocean* v. vii. 111. 144 note, Burney . . . perhaps the greatest master theorist of this or any other age. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 492 It is . . . curious . . . that a man who, as a theorist, was distinguished . . . by the largeness of his views . . . should, in practice, have been distinguished . . . by the obstinacy with which he adhered to an ancient mode of doing business.

2. One who theorizes; one who frames or propounds a theory or theories, a theoretical investigator or writer; one who holds or maintains a theory; sometimes, a framer or maintainer of a mere hypothesis or speculation (cf. THEORY 1 6).

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 115 That a Brock or Badger hath his legs on one side shorter then of the other, . . . an opinion . . . received not only by theorists and unexperienced beleevers, but assented unto by most who . . . behold and hunt them daily. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 204 It [gravitation] is lately demonstrated . . . by that very excellent and divine theorist Mr. Isaac Newton. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* x. 106 Some of these Theorists have been pleas'd to declare it as their favourite Notion. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1309/1 As a theorist on law, he has a distinctive place of his own.

Theorize (θῆorize), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. med. L. *theorizare* (Scotus Erigena a 880).]

+1. *trans.* To contemplate, survey. *Obs. rare.*

1638 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 223 Hitherto wee have bene practical; let mee now draw your eyes to theorize in general the severall properties and fashions of this great Empire.

+2. *intr.* To form or construct theories.

1638 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 6 Let us theorize a little upon the Mathematicques. 1797 GILLIES *Aristotle's Ethics* x. vii. I. 397 Even unassisted and alone, though perhaps better with assistants, he [the sage] can still think and theorize. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. iv. (1865) 118 The meaneft of men has his theory, and to think at all is to theorize. 1845 JEBB *Gen. Princ. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 677/1 He did not theorize without regard to facts and experience. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 16.

+3. *trans.* To construct a theory of or about.

1848 W. A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* (1856) I. 40 [Mechanics] theorizes the forces and motions of the masses; [Chemistry] the intimate structure of each.

b. To suppose, or assume, in the way of theory. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 107 We can scarcely theorize a lower depth than this glaring and scandalous prostitution of justice. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 507 He theorised that the difference between a pea and nothing could make no difference to the poor beast.

c. To make or constitute in theory; to bring into or out of some condition theoretically.

1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIII. 697 He had . . . theorized himself into the future husband of his ward. 1864 LOWELL *McClellan's Rep.* Proc. Wks. 1890 V. 97 The one thing that cannot be theorized out of existence . . . is a lost campaign. 1886 J. KER *Serm.* Ser. II. (1887) xi. 171 Men theorise it into a thing of natural growth.

Hence **Theorizing** *vbl. sb.* and *fpl. a.*; also **Theorization**, the action of theorizing, construction of a theory or theories; **Theorizer**, one who theorizes.

1820 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 325 The misconstructions, interpolations, and 'theorizations' of . . . fanatics. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* 417 Men who have no tendency to speculative theorization. 1859 CARLYLE *Crit. & Misc. Ess.*, *Novels* (1872) II. 197 A great and original plan, very different . . . from that of our idle 'theorisers and generalizers. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* 3 Not . . . the mere fanciful theoriser . . . but men of the highest eminence in science. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. Pref. 6 A fault too common . . . that of theorising upon an imperfect induction. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 127 One fact is worth a volume of theorizing. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 229 The inconsistent conclusions of these 'theorising philosophers. 1891 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 753/2 We find the utmost scorn expressed [by Moltke] for . . . theorizing demagogues.

Theory¹ (θῆorī). Also 7 -ie, -ee. [ad. late L. *theōria* (Jerome in Ezech. xii. xl. 4), a. Gr. θεωρία a looking at, viewing, contemplation, speculation, theory, also a sight, a spectacle, abstr. sb. f. θεωρός (:= θεωρός) spectator, looker on, f. stem θεω- of θεωράω to look on, view, contemplate. In mod. use prob. from med. L. transl. of Aristotle. Cf. It. *teoria* (Florio 1598 *theoria*), F. *théorie* (15 . . . in Godef. *Compl.*.)]

+1. A sight, a spectacle, *Obs. rare.*

1605 Br. ANDREWES *Serm., Passion* (1631) 365 Saint Luke

. . . calleth the Passion θεωρία a Theory or Sight. . . Of our blessed Saviour's whole life or death, there is no part but is a Theorie of it selfe, well worthe our looking on.

+2. Mental view, contemplation. *Obs.*

1598-1611 FLORIO, *Theoria*, contemplation, speculation, deepe study, insight or beholding. 1611 COTGR., *Theorie*, theorie, contemplation, deepe studie; a sight, or beholding, speculation. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 45 Nor can I thinke I have the true Theorie of death when I contemplate a skull, or behold a Skeleton with those vulgar imaginations it casts upon us. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xix. 385 As they encrease the hatred of vice in some, so doe they enlarge the theory of wickednesse in all. 1653 W. HARVEY *Anal. Exercit.* Pref. F. v. All their theory and contemplation (which they count Science) represents nothing but waking mens dreams, and sick mens phrensies. 1710 NOARIS *Chr. Prud.* II. 65 Speculative Knowledge contemplates Truth for itself, and accordingly stops and rests in the Contemplation of it, which is what we commonly call Theory.

3. A conception or mental scheme of something to be done, or of the method of doing it; a systematic statement of rules or principles to be followed.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxix. § 8 If they had been themselves to execute their owne Theorie in this Church. 1643 Br. HALL *Devout Soul* I. It will hardly be believed, how far some of their contemplative men have gone in the theory hereof. 1674 DAYDEN *Prol. Univ. Oxford* 11 Your theories are here to practice brought, As in mechanic operations wrought. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. ii. (1806) 11. 103 A theory that will not admit of application cannot possibly be just. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) 11. 1133 Theory of what is and theory of what ought to be are perpetually confounded. 1853 BAIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June (1876) 4 The theory of the old Government of India was one which could not be defended. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 219 Even the calm and gentle author of the Christian Year . . . deliberately framed a theory of Poetic for the express purpose, as it would seem, of excluding the author of *Paradise Lost* from the first class of poets.

4. A scheme or system of ideas or statements held as an explanation or account of a group of facts or phenomena; a hypothesis that has been confirmed or established by observation or experiment, and is propounded or accepted as accounting for the known facts; a statement of what are held to be the general laws, principles, or causes of something known or observed.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 127 Or whether from subterranean fires, . . . I dare not conclude, but leave such theories to those that study Meteors. 1684 BURNET (title) *The Theory of the Earth*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Theories of the Planets*, certain Hypotheses, or Suppositions about the Motions of the Heavens, according to which, Astronomers explain . . . the Phenomena or Appearances of the Planets. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* We say . . . theory of the rainbow, of the microscope . . . the motion of the heart, the operation of purgatives, etc. 1818 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 3 A theory is often nothing else but a contrivance for comprehending a certain number of facts under one expression. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 105 Were a theory open to no objection it would cease to be a theory, and would become a law. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 180 The Copernican theory, which placed the sun in the centre of our system, was already the established belief of the few well-informed. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 7 The truest and most complete theory would not enable us to solve all the difficult problems which the whole course of the development of life upon our globe presents to us.

b. That department of an art or technical subject which consists in the knowledge or statement of the facts on which it depends, or of its principles or methods, as distinguished from the practice of it.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Theorie*, the contemplation, or inward knowledge of any art. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 327 The means, hitherto propounded, to effect it, are in the practice, full of error and imposture, and in the theory, full of unsound imaginations. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* Pref. 5 A Musitian, who Composes well, yet understands but little in the theory of Musick. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. To be learned in an art, &c., the Theory is sufficient; to be a master of it, both the Theory and practice are requisite. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (ed. 2) 505 Logic being concerned with the theory of Reasoning. 1884 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 101/1 *Theory*, a term often used . . . to express the knowledge of Harmony, Counter-point, Thorough-bass, etc., as distinguished from the art of playing, which is . . . called 'Practice'.

c. A systematic statement of the general principles or laws of some branch of mathematics; a set of theorems forming a connected system; as *the theory of equations, of functions, of numbers, of probabilities*.

1799 W. FREND (title) *The Principles of Algebra* . . . ; or the true Theory of Equations established by mathematical demonstration. 1806 [see THEOREMA]. 1821 P. BARLOW (title) *An Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers*. 1838 [see PROBABILITY 3]. 1893 FORSYTH (title) *Theory of Functions*.

5. In the abstract (without article): Systematic conception or statement of the principles of something; abstract knowledge, or the formulation of it: often used as implying more or less unsupported hypothesis (cf. 6); distinguished from or opposed to *practice* (cf. 4 b). *In theory* (formerly *in the theory*): according to theory, theoretically (opp. to *in practice* or *in fact*).

1624 T. MACARNESS in Capt. Smith *Virginia* Pref. That thou mightst read and know and safely see, What he by practice, thou by Theorie. 1692 SIR W. HORT *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 104 Theorie without Practice will serve but for little. 1769-71 JUNIUS *Lett.* Pref. (1820) 17 Theory is at

variance with practise. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 375 It is certain, in theory, that the only moral foundation of government is, the consent of the people. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in *Davies Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 175 A compromise between philosophical theory and inveterate popular habits.

6. In loose or general sense: A hypothesis proposed as an explanation; hence, a mere hypothesis, speculation, conjecture; an idea or set of ideas about something; an individual view or notion. Cf. 4.

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 13 Whether I am right in the theory or not, the fact is as I state it. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 347 Theories which have, at different times, gained possession of the public mind. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xxv. 403 The word theory has been perverted to denote an operation, which consists in supposing and setting down matters supposed as matters observed. Theory in fact has been confounded with Hypothesis. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. (1870) 375 A Theory, sometimes incorrectly used as a synonyme for Hypothesis. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. III. 95 So varied are the theories as to the origin of these wonderful sepulchres. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Elia. Demomol.* 35 This was not a mere theory, but a vital active belief.

7. Comb., as *theory-bigoted* adj., *-building*, *-monger*, *-spinning*; *theory-blind* a., (a) blinded by a theory, so as to be unable to see the facts truly; (b) blind to a theory, i. e. unable to see or apprehend it (cf. *colour-blind*); *theory-man* (*nonce-wid.*), a theorist; *theory-tailor*, contemptuously for a shaper of theories.

1884 Q. Rev. Apr. 337 More 'theory-bigoted than Mr. —. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gl. Enigma* 230 You cannot help recognising, unless you are 'theory-blind', the law of correlation. 1902 Q. Rev. Apr. 359 No one who is not theory-blind—a very common form of blindness. 1780 *Mirror* No. 107 r 2 There is something... so delightful in this art of 'theory-building. 1727 *De For Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 9 What our learned 'theory-men insist to have been the causes of the deluge. 1905 *Academy* 4 Feb. 105/1 It is high time that protest be made... against the master's works being made the prey of 'theorymongers. 1904 WINOLE *Prehist. Age* Pref. 13 There has been a vast amount of 'theory-spinning in connexion with the early epochs. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xxxvii. These men are 'theory-tailors not politicians.

Theory ² (thēōr'ī). Gr. *Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *θεωρία*, the same word as in **THEORY**¹, in a specialized sense.] A body of THEORS sent by a state to perform some religious rite or duty; a solemn legation.

1842 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* v. *Salaminia*. They conveyed theories, despatches, &c. from Athens. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. IV. VII. 72 Curiosity, to see what figure the Theory of Athens would make as to show and splendour. 1833 *Ibid.* II. Ixxxiii. XI. 38 He sent thither his Theory, or solemn legation for sacrifice, decked in the richest garments.

Theos, early ME.: see **THIS**, **THESE**.

Theosoph (thēōsōf). [= Fr. *théosophie* (a 1784 Diderot in *Littre*), ad. med.L. *theosophus* (Scotus Erigena a 880), a. late Gr. *θεόσοφος* (a 500, Pseudo-Dionysius *De Div. Nom.* § 6) wise concerning God, f. *θεός* God + *σοφός* wise.] One who pursues THEOSOPHY (sense 1).

(The med.L. *theosophus* was often used for *theologian*, in contrast with *philosophus*.)

1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* Jan. 37 This Theosoph was too poor, too religious, and too insane to have any share in establishing the seminary... at Avignon. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 27 The Theosophs were right in separating entirely the mind from the soul. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. v. 203 The article on Theosophs would hardly have been so disproportionately long as it is, merely for the sake of Paracelsus. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 400/1 Within the Christian period we may number among Theosophs, the Neo-Platonists...; the Hesyachasts of the Greek Church [etc.].

Theosopheme (thēōsōfīm). rare. [ad. Gr. *θεοσώφημα*: cf. *philosopheme*.] A theosophical speculation or conclusion.

1856 C. J. ELLICOTT in *Cambr. Ess.* 162 Some appear to have been gospels, others the wildest and most unhistorical theosophemes. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 231 The colossal theosophemes of Aeschylus called for profound reflection.

Theosopher (thēōsōfēr). [f. **THEOSOPH**(Y), or med.L. *theosophus* (Scotus Erigena a 880) **THEOSOPH** + **-ER**¹: cf. **PHILOSOPHER**.] = **THEOSOPHIST**. (Applied spec. to Jacob Boehme, 'the Teutonic Theosopher', and his followers.)

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 18 Have an extraordinary care... of the late Theosophers, that teach men to climb to heaven upon a ladder of lying figments. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 70 Laying down such Conclusions as the Naturalists and Theosophers in all Ages have looked upon as the choicest and most precious. 1755 AMORY *Memo.* (1766) II. 73 note, Jacob Behmen, the reverend theosopher, 1782 *Genil. Mag.* LII. 329/1 The true and infallible ground of what he there advanced was to be found in the Teutonic Theosopher, in his three first Properties of Eternal Nature. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. viii. § 2. 234 These books... which have procured him [Boehme] the name of the Theosopher. 1881 OVERTON *W. Law* 169 Hitherto Law has been presented to us in this chapter rather as a theosopher than as a mystic proper.

Theosophic (thēōsōfik), a. [f. **THEOSOPH**(Y) + **-IC**. Cf. F. *théosophique* (Diderot).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of theosophy; versed in theosophy. (Chiefly in reference to the school of Boehme; more recently = **THEOSOPHICAL** b.)

1649 ELLISTONE in *Behmen's Epist.* vii. § 24 He is a young companion of the Theosophical school. 1691 E. TAYLOR (*title*) Jacob Boehmen's Theosophick Philosophy

Unfolded. 1710 R. WARD *Life II. More* 128 Such most Noble Truths, and Theosophick Mysteries are deliver'd in it. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Wermer* (1872) I. 79 His French scepticism had got overlaid with wondrous theosophic garniture. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. v. (1860) I. 31 The mysticism I term theosophic aspires to know and believes itself in possession of a certain supernatural divine faculty for that purpose. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 602/2 Christian Science, a system of theosophic and therapeutic doctrine, .. was originated... about 1866 by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy.

Theosophical (thēōsōf'ikāl), a. [f. as prec. + **-AL**: see **-ICAL**.] = prec.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. iii. Arg't, That th' earth doth move, proofs Physicall Unto us do descie; Adde reasons Theosophicall, Als' adde Astronomic. 1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 13 The Title Page of the Theosophical Transactions. 1830 *Pusey Hist. Eng.* II. 357 To the theosophical fanatics, or a D. Hoffman, such a man, as he was, could not possibly assent. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xii. He had... often some theosophical theory to bring forward. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 3/3 Boehme is anything but a dealer in mere theosophical enigmas.

b. Of or belonging to THEOSOPHY, in sense 2.

Theosophical Society, an association founded at New York, 1875, by Col. H. S. Olcott, Madame Blavatsky, and W. Q. Judge, its professed objects being: 1. to form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood; 2. to promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literature, religions, and sciences; 3. to investigate the unfamiliar laws of nature and the faculties latent in man.

1881 SINNETT *Occult World* 35 Assisted by some other persons whose interest in the subject was kindled by occasional manifestations of her extraordinary powers, and notably by Colonel Olcott, its life-devoted President, she [Madame Blavatsky] founded the Theosophical Society. 1885 OLCOCK *Theosophy* Pref. to The Theosophical spirit of conceding to the people of all creeds the right of enjoying their religious convictions unmolested.

Theosophically, adv. [f. prec. + **-LY** 2.] In a theosophical manner; by means of theosophy.

1689 TRYON (*title*) A Treatise of Dreams and Visions, wherein The Causes Natures and Uses of Nocturnal Representations, and the Communications both of Good and Evil Angels, as also departed Souls, to Mankind, Are Theosophically Unfolded. 1855 SWEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sciences* 135 The doctrine of Boehmen... worked out theosophically.

b. By means of or in accordance with theosophy (in sense 2).

1856 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 21 July 4/3 C. B... says: Theosophically I know that W. J. Bryan is the reincarnation of Andrew Jackson, and spiritually I see around him the forms of Washington, Lincoln and the lamented Polk.

Theosophico- (thēōsōf'iko), combining form of assumed Gr. *θεοσώφικος* = theosophic.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. viii. (1872) 50 The moaning singing of that theosophico-metaphysical monotony.

Theosophism (thēōsōf'izm). [f. as **THEOSOPH** + **-ISM**. Cf. F. *théosophisme* (Diderot).] The theory and practice of theosophy; theosophizing.

1791 ENFIELD *Hist. Philos.* ix. iii. II. 489 Many traces of the spirit of Theosophism may be found through the whole history of philosophy; in which nothing is more frequent, than fanatical and hypocritical pretensions to divine illumination. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* Dec. 526 The ardent, zealous, and exalted enthusiast aspires to superhuman excellence, and clings to the prospects of theosophism.

b. In reference to THEOSOPHY in sense 2.

1856 *Chicago Advance* 2 Oct. 449 Theosophism, spiritualism, Christian Science, .. are all modern instances of ways in which men are led astray.

Theosophist (thēōsōf'ist). [f. as prec. + **-IST**.]

1. One who professes or believes in THEOSOPHY (in sense 1). a. With specific reference to Boehme.

b. In a more general sense.

a. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* a viij. A promiscuous Collection of divers odd Conceits out of several Theosophists and Chymists. *Ibid.* 40 This disease many of our Chymists and several Theosophists, in my judgement, seem very obnoxious to, who dictate their own Conceits and Fancies so magisterially and imperiously, as if they were indeed Authentick messengers from God Almighty. 1791 ENFIELD *Hist. Philos.* ix. iii. II. 488 The Theosophists... neither contented with the natural light of human reason, nor with the simple doctrines of scripture understood in their literal sense, have recourse to an internal supernatural light, superior to all other illuminations, from which they profess to derive a mysterious and divine philosophy, manifested only to the chosen favourites of heaven. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 139 How dare I be ashamed of the Teutonic theosophist, Jacob Behmen?

b. 1814 SHELLEY *Deism* Pr. Wks. 1880 II. 77 The God of the rational Theosophist is a vast and wise animal. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccix. (1862) 562/2 Certain theologians, and certain theosophists, as men who fancy themselves inspired sometimes affect to be called. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II. iii. ii. § 74. 361 The principal mystics or theosophists have generally been counted among philosophers. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. v. (1860) I. 31 The theosophist is one who gives you a theory of God, or of the works of God, which has not reason, but an inspiration of his own for its basis. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 4 Of late years we have heard and learned a great deal about that interesting Oriental theosophist, the ideal Buddhist.

2. A professor or adherent of THEOSOPHY (in sense 2); a member of the Theosophical Society; name of a magazine, the organ of that society.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 298/2 The Theosophist is full of translations from the works of ancient 'theurgists'. 1881 SINNETT *Occult World* 37 The natives [of India] were flattered at the attitude towards them taken up by their new 'European' friends, as Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott were no doubt generally regarded in spite of their American nationality, and showed a shallow eagerness to become Theosophists. 1885 OLCOCK *Theosophy* Pref. 11 We are... the same thing to all men—viz., Theosophists, who

believe in the essential identity of all men, race, caste, and creed to the contrary notwithstanding. *Ibid.* 144 The Theosophist is a man who, whatever be his race, creed, or condition, aspires to reach this height of wisdom and beatitude by self-development.

Theosophistic (thēōsōf'istik), a. [f. prec. + **-IC**.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a theosophist or theosophy (in sense 1).

1849 LADY WILOR in *Meinhold's Sionia Soc.* III. 211. 11. 184 note, The theosophistic, cabalistic Dr. Joel. 1856 C. J. ELLICOTT in *Cambr. Ess.* 162 The main facts of Christianity... interwoven with the theosophistic speculations, the mystical doctrines... that were so dear to the hybrid Christian of Alexandria. 1857—*Comm. Col. Introd.* (1861) 111 To warn the Colossians against a system of false teaching, partly Oriental and Theosophic in its character, and partly Judaical and ceremonial. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/7 The theurgic and theosophic obscurities of Kabbalistic writings.

b. Of or pertaining to THEOSOPHY (in sense 2).

1886 *Athenaeum* 9 Jan. 68/3 Mr. Cumberland... in India is studying theosophistic philosophy on the spot.

So **Theosophistical** a., in same sense (but with disparaging implication).

1814 SHELLEY *Refut. Deism* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 292 To shew how much the cause of natural and revealed Religion has suffered from the mode of defence adopted by Theosophical Christians. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 16 Nov. 4/2 The disingenuousness of this very Theosophical letter.

Theosophize (thēōsōf'iz), v. [f. as **THEOSOPH** + **-IZE**.] *intr.* To practise or pretend to theosophy; to reason or discourse theosophically. Hence **Theosophizing** ppl. a.

1846 in WORCESTER citing M. STUART. 1858 *Chamb. Jnl.* X. 265/2 We owe, indirectly, the greatest scientific impetus of the modern world to a theosophizing shoemaker [Behmen]. 1875 M. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 685 These things are not at all in the manner of Jesus. Jesus never theosophized.

Theosophy (thēōsōf'ī). [ad. med.L. *theosophia* (Scotus Erigena a 880), a. late Gr. *θεωσοφία* (a 500 Pseudo-Dion. *Myst. Theologia* i. § 1) wisdom concerning God or things divine, abstr. sb. from *θεόσοφος* THEOSOPH. So F. *théosophie* (18th c. in *Littre*).]

The word was revived early in the 17th c. in Latin and vernacular forms, to denote a kind of speculation, such as is found in the Jewish Cabala and is illustrated by the writings of Cornelius Agrippa (1486-1535), Paracelsus, Robert Fludd, and others, which sought, usually by the doctrine of the macrocosm and microcosm, to derive from the knowledge of God contained in sacred books, or traditions mystically interpreted, a profounder knowledge and control of nature than could be obtained by the methods of the Aristotelian or other current philosophy. The name *theosophy* was often applied specifically to the system of Jacob Boehme (1575-1644), which, though not claiming to be the same degree traditional authority, was largely expressed in language borrowed from writers of the school in question. The word has then and since been applied to more ancient and more recent views having more or less affinity to those already mentioned.

1. Any system of speculation which bases the knowledge of nature upon that of the divine nature: often with reference to such authors as those above mentioned, and more particularly to Boehme.

1650 'EUGENIUS PHILALETES' (= T. VAUGHAN) *Anthroposophia Theomagica*, Author to Reader 13 The Ancient, real Theosophie of the Hebrews and Egyptians. 1678 CROWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20. 377 Xenophanes, philosophizing concerning the supreme Deity, was wont to call it *το θεον, one and all*. Xenophanes his Theosophy, or divine philosophy, is most fully declared by Simplicius. 1681 H. MORE in Glanville *Sadducismus*. Postscript. (1726) 29 The sound Principles of Theosophy and true Divinity. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 171 What is all Sacred Theosophy, but the very understanding of a certain Divine Art? 1791 CARLYLE *Early Germ. Lit.* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 194 That... devout temper, now degenerating into abstruse theosophy... was awake in this era. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. vii. § 17. 397 His own models were the oriental reveries of the Cabala, and the theosophy of the mystics. *Ibid.* § 20 The theosophy of Paracelsus. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 19 The Italians furnished few converts to the theosophy of Lepaux, they numbered very many quiet and contemptuous unbelievers. 1852 CONVEYER & HOWSON *St. Paul* I. xiii. 43 There was a strong affinity between the Neo-Platonic philosophy of Alexandria and the Oriental theosophy which sprang from Buddhism and other kindred systems. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. v. (1860) I. 30 Among the Germans I find mysticism generally called *theosophy* when applied to natural science. Too narrow a use of the word, I think. 1871 FARRAR *Witm. Hist.* iii. 102 Porphyry and Hierocles met them with haughty mysticism and intellectual theosophy. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* ii. 17 The philosophies or theosophies that close the record of Greek speculation.

2. Applied to a system of recent origin, resembling the above in its claim to a knowledge of nature profounder than is obtained from empirical science, and contained in an esoteric tradition of which the doctrines of the various historical religions are held to be only the exoteric expression. Sometimes called *Esoteric Buddhism*. See *Theosophical Society*, under **THEOSOPHICAL** b.

1881 SINNETT *Occult World* 172 They have shown that Theosophy, or Occult Philosophy, is no new candidate for the world's attention, but is really a restatement of principles which have been recognized from the very infancy of mankind. 1884 *Chr. World* 16 Oct. 788/3 Theosophy is really another name for Esoteric Buddhism. 1885 OLCOCK *Theosophy* Pref. 13 Theosophy is the complement both of science and of philosophy, and as such is entitled to the respectful examination of the *servant* and the theologian. *Ibid.* 256

That priceless knowledge of divine things which we call Theosophy. 19. Mrs. BESANT *Meaning of Theosophy* 1. What is the essence of Theosophy? It is the fact that man, being himself divine, can know the Divinity whose life he shares. *Ibid.* 4. Theosophy has no code of morals, being itself the embodiment of the highest morality.

3. In etymol. sense: Wisdom or knowledge concerning things divine. *notice-use.*

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. 416 An organ of Imagination is intimately connected with that of Theosophy or Veneration.

Theotaurine: see THEO-.

Theotechny (θῑOTEKNI). [f. Gr. θεός god + τέχνη art.] The introduction of divine or supernatural beings in the construction of a drama or epic; such beings collectively.

1858 GLADSTONE *Hom.* II. iii. 268 It is not difficult to understand why... Dionysus does not appear in the theotechny of the Iliad. 1869 — *Juv. Mundi* vii. 206 The personages of the Homeric Theotechny, under which name I include the whole of the supernatural beings, of whatever rank, introduced into the Poems. *Ibid.* xiv. § 2. 401 The Theotechny, or divine movement of the Poem [the Iliad].

So †**Theotechnical** *a.* *Obs. rare* —, of the nature of divine art; **Theotechnic** *a.*, pertaining to the invention or making of gods; also, belonging to theotechny; **Theotechnist**, one who invents gods.

1651 BIGGS *New Dig.* Pref. 9 Those Arts we speak of are Theotechnical, the Arts of God. 1874 PIAZZI SMYTH *Inher. Gr. Pyramid* v. (ed. 2) 64 At Thebes... those temples and tombs... speak lamentably to human theotechnic inventions. *Ibid.* xxii. 425 The original inventor and theotechnist of animal and other gods for his countrymen. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Hom.* vi. (1889) 67 Behind the complex and ever-active theotechnic machinery of the poem... there is still the presence and operation of an august personage.

Theoteological, -logy: see THEO-.

†**Theoten**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **theotan**, **tiotan**, **tutan**, 3 **teoten**, (*Orm.*) **putenn**. [OE. **þeotan**, (pa. t. **þeal**, **þuton**) = ON. **þjóta** to whistle, etc., OHG. **diotzan** to howl:—OTent. ***þeutan** (**þaut**, **þut**). OE. had also another pres. stem **þūtan**, whence **þūtende** pr. pple. and **þūtenn** in Ormin; so Da. **tūde** — ***þūta** to howl. Cf. **þūgan**, **Bow v.**] *intr.* To howl.

†888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 1 Some wurdon to wulfan; þa ðutan, þon hi sprecan sceoldon. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 80 Ac ho þægnælm diotan ongunnon. a 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 374 ðeotende swa swa wulf. e 1000 *Ag.* Gloss. in Wt. Wicliffe 195/17 *Bombosa*, hlowende, þutende. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 þa bigunnen to þeoten ant to zellen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Ne ded heo lute þeotē.

b. *trans.* To howl at.

c 1200 ORMIN 2034 Mann wolde tælenn þatt & þutenn hire & þutenn. *Ibid.* 4875 Icc hutead amm & þutedd.

Theothe, etc., for **teothe**, *obs.* f. **TITHE**, etc.

|| **Theotokos** (θῑOTEOKOS). [a. Gr. θεοτόκος adj., f. θεός God + -τοκος bringing forth, f. stem τεκ-, tok- of **τίκτειν** to bear.] A title of the Virgin Mary as 'Mother of God'; = **DEIPARA**.

1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 206 By this the lowly Virgin became Theotokos, 'the Mother of God'. 1879 SIR G. C. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* xviii. 11. 257 The Church of the Holy Theotokos, or of the Mother of God, is of much later date. 1896 *Trans. St. Paul's Eccles. Soc.* IV. 1. 175 The devout orison to our Lady... said in honour of the Blessed Theotokos.

So **Theotoky**, the divine motherhood of Mary.

1890 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 4/3 The Mysteries of... the Virginity of the Blessed Virgin, the Theotoky.

Theow, **thew**, *sb.* and *a.* Now only *Hist.* or *arch.* Forms: a. 1 **peow** (*fem.* **peowe**, *pl.* **peowas**), **ðiow**, 2-3 **peu**, 3 **peou**, (*Orm.*) **peoww**, **peww**, (9 **theow(e)**). β. 1 **peowa** (*fem.* **peowe**, *pl.* **peowan**), **ðiowa**, **ðiuwa**, **ðiua**, **ðeua**, **ðea**, 2-3 **peowe**, 3 **peue**, 4 **pewe**. [OE. **blow**, **þlow**, **þlo**, str. masc., = OHG. **deo**, *dia*, ON. (Runic) **þewar**, Goth. **þius**:—OTent. ***þewō**; beside OE. **þeow** str. fem., = OS. **thiu**, **thiwi**, OHG. **MHG. diu**, ON. **þy**, Goth. **þiwi**:—OTent. ***þewjō**. Also weak sb. **þeowa** (masc.), **þeowe** (*fem.*); cf. OS. **thiwa**. **þeowa**, -e have the weak inflexion of the adj.]

A. *sb.* A slave, bondman, thrall.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 22 þa þeowan drincað medo. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* C. Pref. 4 Micel menizn Godes ðeowa [HATTON MS. ðiowa]. a 950 *Ritule Dunelm.* (Surtees) 170 Besih ofer vsiz ðea ðino [L. *familios tuos*]. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 9 Ic cuedo. ðena [Rushw. ðeow] minn do ðis & does. c 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp. Matt.* xviii. 28 þa se þeowa [HATTON þeow] ut-eode he gemette hys efen-þeowan. *Ibid.* xx. 27 Sy he cower þeow [Lindisf. ðea vel ðegn, Rushw. esne]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Dus was adani þeu, þo godes muð cusede eorde. c 1200 ORMIN *Introd.* 31 Adam was wurpen ðeow ðeoww. *Ibid.* 7454 An ðeess þeww. c 1205 LAV. 29390 Þenne moste he libben þeou a þisse londe. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 249 Þenwe and þral may not craue þorw riht non heritage to haue.

Hist. and *arch.* 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiii. Theow and Esne art thou no longer. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 75 Beneath these orders of freemen were the Theowes or slaves... This word **ðeow** seems to have left no trace in the modern languages. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. vi. 260 All the civil laws for the protection of the theows, or Saxon slaves, appear to have been preceded by, and based upon, the Canon law. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 78 The theow or slave simple, whether **weath** — that is, of British extraction... or of the common German stock.

b. A female slave, a bondwoman.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xii. [ix.] (1890) 290 Seo fore-sprece Cristes þeowe. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi.

69 An ðiua [Rushw. menen vel þeowæ] cneð. — Luke xii. 45 zife... esne... onginneð... slua ða cnehtas & ðiwas [Rushw. ða ðiowe, Vulg. pueros et ancillas]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xii. (Tollem. MS.), Sche is þewe and þralle er he be bore.

†**B. adj.** [OE. **þlow**, *pl.* **þeowe**; later *pl.* **þewe**, *thue*.] Servile, slavish; 'bond'. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xii. § 2 gif him sceolden þeowe men þenian. c 893 — *Oros.* III. vi. § 3 Hit þurh ænne þeowme mon geyppeð weard. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* ix. (L.) 67 *Hic manesc*, þes ðeowa mann. *Ibid.* xv. 101 *Meis manescis ðinwo ðenarior*, minum ðeowum mannum ic ðæle þenezas. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxix. (Napier) 181 þeowemen þa ðrix dagas ben weoces gefreode. c 1205 LAV. 334 Al heo weren þeowe [c 1275 þeue]. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Cuð me... zef þu art foster of free monne oðer þeow wummon. c 1290 *Eket* 279 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 214 Pat word was some wide couth a-mong þeowe and free. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9657 þuman ne may nowt be imad aȝen is lounder wille fre. c 1300 *Harvok* 2205 Alle samen, þen and fre. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 463) 2 Jong & olde, thewe & free.

†**Theow**, **thew**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **peowian**, 1-2 **þeowan**, 2 **þowie**, **þeowien**, 3 **þlwien**. [OE. **þeowan**, f. **þlow**, **THEOW sb.**] *trans.* To be a serf or servant to; to serve, minister. (In OE. *intr.* with *dat.*, or *absol.*)

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxi. § 1 þa ðeowiað ealle þa þe ðeowiað, ze ða þe cunnon ze þa þe ne cunnon. *Ibid.* xxxix. § 13 Hi ne mihton elles bion, zif hi ne ðioweden hiora fruman. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* iv. 30 To dryhtne þinum gode ðu to zehidde & him anum ðewize. c 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp. Luke* xvi. 13 Ne mæg nan þeow twam hlaforðum þeowan [c 1260 *Hatton G. þeowan*]. a 1275 *Coat. Hom.* 241 Nan ne mai twan hlaforde... samod þowie. c 1205 LAV. 10015 Heo him wolden þwien [c 1275 be þeowwe].

Theowdom, **thewdom**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 4 **þeodome**, 5 **theudome**, 7, 9 **theodome**. [OE. **þeowdom**, f. **þeow**, **THEOW sb.** + **-DOM**.] The condition of a 'theow' or slave; slavery, bondage, thralldom. (In OE. also in sense 'service', without connotation of servility.)

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 6 Þæt men hie mehten aliesan mid fode of þeowdome. a 950 *Ritule Dunelm.* (Surtees) 6 In ðenherisse vel in ðeodome ic bego. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 524 Ege is twyfeald, and þeowdom is twyfeald. c 1222 O. E. *Chron.* an. 675 (Laud MS.), Hi hit heafden gefreod... of ealle þeowdom. *Ibid.* an. 963, Hi hit freedon... wið ealle weoruld þeowdom. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Men weren alesde from deofles ðeowdome. c 1200 ORMIN 3611, I þeowwdom undder laferd. *Ibid.* 14779 Ut off þeowwdomes bandess. c 1205 LAV. 454 Dardanic kun... woned in þisse londe... inne þeowe-dome [c 1275 þeowdome]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Summe ine prisune, summe ine also muclehe ðeowdome also oxe is oþer asse. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 247 Whon he him serweide in þeowdome [vrr. thewdom, þeodome]. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Rel.* 138 Nether al to be vñdome, ne fully b-brought yn-to theudome. [1658 PHILLIPS, *Theodome* (Sax.), servitude. 1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 497 Too fond of literature to relish the distasteful theodome of a tutor.]

†**Theowlike**, **thewlike**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **THEOW sb.** + **-LIKE**.] Servile, slavish; base.

c 1200 ORMIN 4177 Ilt iss Restedaz Off all þewlike dede. *Ibid.* 4181 Uss birp wel þus zennenn. All fra þewlike dede, þatt iss, fra sinfull word & werre.

†**Theowten**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In Ormin **þeoww-tenn**, **þeowwenn**. [f. OE. **þeowot**, (-e) *service*, f. **THEOW sb.**] *trans.* and *intr.* To serve, minister.

c 1200 ORMIN *Introd.* 43-4 For all swa sum þu þeowwtest himm, Swa shall þin sune himm þeowwenn. *Ibid.* 546 To þeowwennn i þe temple.

Thepe, *diaf. var. fape*: see **FEABERRY**, gooseberry. **Thep**, inflexion of **THIARF v.**; *obs.* f. **DARE v.** 1 (A. 9); *obs.* f. **THEIR**, **THERE**; *obs.* var. **THIR**; *obs.* inflexion of **THAT**, **THE**.

|| **Therapeusis** (θεραπεισις). [mod.L., a. Gr. type ***θεραπευσις** healing, f. **θεραπεύειν** to tend, heal (a sick person).] Therapeutic treatment.

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci., Therapeutics*, therapeutics. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 679 In regard to therapeutics, the first point to be determined in acute cases is... when to commence electrical treatment. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 211 Effecting a more scientific and direct therapeutics.

|| **Therapeutæ** (θεραπειῑται), *sb. pl.* Also 9 in Anglicized form **therapeuts**. [eccl. L., a. Gr. **θεραπευτῑ** servants, attendants, ministers.] A sect of Jewish mystics residing in Egypt in the first century A.D., described in a book attributed to Philo.

1681 S. PARKER *Demonstr. Law Nat.* II. xviii. 247 These Therapeutæ read the ancient Writings of the Authors of their Sect. 1856 R. A. VADGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 53 The Therapeutæ, a sect similar to the Essenes, number many among them whose lives are truly exemplary. 1865 tr. *Strauss's New Life Jesus* I. i. xxix. 235 He took the Egyptian branch of the Essenes, the so-called Therapeutics, for regular Christians.

Therapeutic (θεραπειῑτικ), *sb.* Also 6 **tera-**. [In sense 1, ad. mod.L. **therapeutic**, a. Gr. **θεραπευτική** (sc. τέχνη) the art of healing, fem. sing. of **θεραπευτικός**: see **THERAPEUTIC a.** In Fr. **thérapeutique** (16th c.). In senses 2 and 3 recent absolute uses of the adj.]

1. That branch of medicine which is concerned with the remedial treatment of disease; the art of healing. a. In the singular. Now rare.

(Quot. 1890 may belong to 2 b.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 A J, The fourth

b. of the Therapeuticke or Methode curatyfe of Claude Galien. 1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* Pref. 2 b, Galen, prince of phisicians, in his Therapeuticke doth reprehende and disproue [it]. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 19 Who did likewise deuide Physicke. into two parts, to wit, that which we commonly call Therapeuticke... and... that part which we call Diagnostick. 1890 S. P. LAMBROS in *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 294/2 The modern therapeutic is far from having used all the sources of the ancients.

b. Now usually in the plural **Therapeutics**. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. i. 324* The Therapeutics, or active part of Physick, is either Material, or Relative. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* p. ii, The Chinese also have made that a part of their Therapeutics. 1843 MILL. *Logic* VI. vi. § 1 Students in politics... attempted to study the pathology and therapeutics of the social body, before they had laid the necessary foundation in its physiology.

2. a. A curative agent. b. A medical man.

1842 ABOV *Water Cure* (1843) 123 M. Roche acknowledges... that cold water has long been known as a therapeutic. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 429 Medical society... Some of the therapeutics were tolerably good company.

3. *pl.* = **THERAPEUTE**, *rare*.

1847 WEBSTER, *Therapeutics*,... a religious sect described by Philo. They were devotees to religion.

Therapeutic, *a.* [In sense 1, ad. mod.L. **therapeuticus**, a. Gr. **θεραπευτικός**, f. **θεραπεύειν**, agent-n. from **θεραπεύειν** to minister to, treat medically, f. **θεράω**, **θεραπ-** attendant, minister. In sense 2, from the name of the **Therapeutæ**.]

1. Of or pertaining to the healing of disease.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 230 Therapeuticke or curative Physick, we term that, which... taketh away diseases actually affecting. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s.v., The Therapeuticke part of Medicine, is that which treats of the healing or curing of diseases. 1800 *Med. Juris* III. 577 Here the fundamental therapeutic principles are proposed. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 196 It has long been used as a therapeutic agent.

2. Of or pertaining to the Therapeutæ.

1681 S. PARKER *Demonstr. Law Nat.* II. xviii. 248 Philo affirms that this Therapeuticke Sect prayed only twice a day. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. **Therapeutæ**, Josephus... does not say one word of the **Therapeutæ**, or the therapeutic life. 1875 *Expositor* 429 Members of the Essene or Therapeutic communities.

Therapeutical (θεραπειῑτικῑ), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] = prec. 1. (In first quot. *absol.*)

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* II. ii, We must now Descend unto the Therapeutical. 1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love Melanch.* xxxvii. 336 This Remedy... should rather be Prophylactical, for Prevention of the disease, then Therapeutical, for the Cure of it. 1657 [see **PROPHYLACTICAL**]. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* p. xxv. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* *Introd. Lect.* 21 Observation of the progress of symptoms and the effects of therapeutical agents.

b. *sb.* A therapeutic substance, a medicine.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. xiii. 967/2 Mineral therapeuticals still remain a... dead letter.

Hence **Therapeutically** *adv.* in a therapeutic manner; in relation to therapeutics.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 97 Dr. Leand affirms that the oxide of manganese is therapeutically equivalent to the preparations of bismuth excepting in that it does not constipate. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic & Hern. Therap.* 28 The local parts are by no means independent, therapeutically, as local therapeutics seem to imply.

Therapeutism. [f. **THERAPEUT-E** + **-ISM**.] The system or practice of the Therapeutæ.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. 129 The Essenism or Therapeutism of the Jews.

Therapeutist (θεραπειῑτιστῑ). [f. **THERAPEUT-** (IC *sb.* + **-IST**. Cf. **F. thérapeutiste**.] One skilled in therapeutics; a physician.

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extr. Const. Code* (1830) 63 This little work of the illustrious Therapeutist. 1886 W. T. GAURONER in *Life Sir R. Christison* II. vii. 138 Many... are now accomplished therapeutists.

Theraphim, -in, -ym, -yn, *obs.* ff. **TERAPHIM**.

Theraphose (θεραφῑος), *a.* and *sb.* **Theraphos**. [f. mod.L. **Theraphosæ** (Walckenaer), irreg. f. Gr. **θηράφιος** a little 'beast' or insect, f. **θηρ** beast.]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the **Theraphosæ**, a division of latebricole spiders, as the mygalids and trap-door spiders. b. *sb.* A spider of this group.

So **Theraphosid a. and *sb.*; **Theraphosoid a.****

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Theraphose. 1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 20 Nov. 892 A characteristic feature in these arboreal Theraphosids... the long feathery fringes on the legs. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, Theraphosoid.

Therapist, *rare*. [f. Gr. **θεράπ**, **θεραπ-** attendant (see **THERAPEUTIC a.**), or f. **THERAP(Y + -IST)**.] = **THERAPEUTIST**.

1886 *Medical News* (U.S.) XLIX. 510 The results... will be much more satisfactory to the therapist.

|| **Therapon** (θεραπῑον). *Ichthyol.* [mod.L., a. Gr. **θεραπον** attendant.] A genus of fishes, the type of the family **Theraponidae**, allied to the perch; a fish of this genus. So **Theraponid a., a member of the **Theraponidae**; **Theraponoid a.**, resembling the **Theraponidae**.**

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Theraponoid. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, Theraponid.

Therapy (θεραπῑ). [ad. mod.L. **therapia**, a. Gr. **θεραπεία** healing; cf. **θεραπεύειν** to attend medically. Cf. **F. thérapeie**.] The medical treatment of disease; curative medical treatment.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. R.* 1873 WAGNER tr.

Tenue's Hist. Rom. Lit. II. 26 The second [treats] of .. general pathology and therapy. 1882 Viachow in *Nature* 11 Aug. 348/1 It will be pointed out to us... that therapy is to be replaced by hygiene. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1044 Serum therapy... is a discovery belonging to M. Behring.

Therddē, obs. form of **THIRD**.

There (ðēə, unstressed ðə), *adv.* (*a.*, *s.*)
Forms: see below. [OE. *þēr*, *þār*, *þēr*, cognate with OS. *thār*, OFris. *thēr*, *dēr*, MLG. *dār*, MDu. *daer*, Du. *daar*, OHG. *dār* (MHG. *dār*, *dā*, Ger. *da*); cf. also Goth. *þar*, ON. *þar* (Sw., Da. *der*); all derivatives of the demonstrative stem *þa-*, pre-Teut. *to-* (THAT, THE). The adverbial suffix *-r* appears also in OE. *hwar*, *hwær*, *hwar*, WHERE.

Besides *þēr*, etc., OE. had also a rare form *þira*, prob. an emphatic deriv., like OHG. *dāra*, *dāre*, and not cognate with OHG. *dara*, MHG. *dare*, *dār*, 'thither'. In ME. all the variants *þēr*, *þār*, *þēr*, *þār* appear also with final *-e*, perh. taken from the advb. *-e* in *inne*, *uppe*, *ite*, *fore*, etc. The later forms *there* and *there* may represent ME. *þēr*, *þēr*, or the final *e* may merely indicate the long vowel.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1 þāra.

c 888 K. ALFRED Boeth. xxxiii. § 5 Ac hit is þeah þara. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Mark xiv. 15 ge-earwād as þara [Halton þara, Lindisf. & Rushw. ðer].

b. 1-3 þær, 2 þære.

c 888 K. ALFRED Boeth. xxxiii. § 5 Swa is eac þær fyr on ðam stanum and on ðam wætere. a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. l. (1890) 28 Swa þæt ðær seldan snau leng liggð þonne dry dazas. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xiv. 23 He was ana þær. a 1131 O. E. Chron. an. 1123, Da. ferde se king to Winchester and was calle Eastren tyde þære. c 1200 ORMIN 278 þe lafdið Marce comm Till Zacariess bottel, And spæc þær wið Elysabæþ.

γ. 1-2 þār, 2-5 þar, þare, 3-5 north. þaire, 4-6 thar, thare (4-5 tare), 6 St. thair, yare, yair.

c 893 K. ALFRED Oros. i. l. § 22 7yf þar man an ban findeð unforberned. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxi. 17 He... lærde hi þar [A. þær, Hatt. þar, Lind. ðer, Rushw. þær] bið gesauen. c 1275 LAV. 27474 Chnites þar aswalten; hloides vt hurnen. *Ibid.* 25651 þare. 13. c 1300 Cursor M. 5420 (Cott.) Iacoh þaire [Goth. þar] lined seintene yair. *Ibid.* 21655 (Edin.) Thare dide him driȝin to resune. 14400 Morle Arth. 3603 Thare the false men fletȝe, and one fode lengede. c 1400 Rule St. Benet 11 Þai sal be broht by fore þe cunct and tare amule si. 1483 Cath. Angl. 281/2 Thare, ibi, ibidem, illic. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (Rolls) l. 33 Greit slaughter of tymes was maid yair. 1562 Reg. Privy Council Scot. l. 226 William Gordoun in Wigton, Johne Martine thair, Robert Johnstoun thair.

δ. 1-2 þēr, 3-5 þer, þere (4 tere), 5 þeer, theer, 4-6 ther, 4- there.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. v. 24 Forlet ðer [Rushw., Ags. G., Hatt. þær] ðing ðin to wigbed. — Mark iv. 15 Sede ȝmh woeg ðer [Ags. Gosp. þær, Hatt. þær] bið gesauen. c 1205 LAV. 10 þer he bock radde [c 1275 þer heo bokes radde]. *Ibid.* 25651 Nes he þere [c 1275 þere] huten ene niht. *Ibid.* 29876 Alle... þa þer icumen weoren. c 1275 *Ibid.* 8 Merie þer [c 1205 þær] him bohte. *Ibid.* 582 Þere [c 1205 þer] Brutus nam Antigonom. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1796 An vrinne ðare þat ȝut is þer, ich wene. *Ibid.* 3519 Þere he huld is parlement. 13. c 1300 Cursor M. 21104 (Cott.) His bodi is birid tere [time seer; other MSS. þere]. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3719 Ermonia þe myld maynly was ther. 1412-20 Lydg. Chron. Troy ii. 4189, I was not þere. c 1420 There [see B. 12]. a 1425 Cursor M. 22980 (Trin.) Men wene þe doom shal be þeer. 1430-40 Lydg. Bochas ix. xxi. (1558) 32 h. Clement ther concluding if he may. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 401 The sedes... whiche had bene sawen þer of olde tyme. c 1440 There [see B. 9].

ε. (variants of δ þēr, there) 2 þeor, 3 þear, þiar, 5-7 their, 6 thear, 6- dial. theare.

a 1200 Moral Ode 279 (Lamb. MS.) Þeor beð nadden and snaken. c 1200 *Ibid.* 165 (Trin. Coll. MS.) Ne sal þeiþ no man samie þiar. c 1205 LAV. 692 Brutus hefde þa men... idon into þan castle & þear heom geol heolde. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 8 Constantin... wunede summe hwile þear. c 1425 Cursor M. 10042 (Laud) Their buxumes bolt her state. 1535 COVERDALE Josh. xxi. 45 Their myssed nothinge of all the good that the Lorde had promysed. 1563 B. GOSCH Cupido Eglogs, etc. (Arb.) 17 And... ther, for accour thus doth call. 1570 — *Poet. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 13 Together stande they there [time wear]. 1616 PUNCHAS Pilgrimage, India (1864) 49 Three of the Gallions driuen on ground, and had bene their left but for the Frigates. 1655 STANLEY Hist. Philos. i. 53/2 For their's no order in Equality.

ζ. 3-4 þōr, 3-5 þōre, 4-5 thōre.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1844 He droȝ ðider and wunede ðor. *Ibid.* 2270 Ðat riche loured ðore. c 1300 Havelok 922 Go þu yunder and sit þor [time more]. *Ibid.* 1044 For neuere yete ne saw he or Putten the stone, or þanne þor. c 1300 Harrow. Hell (Harl. MS.) 30 thesu crist... seide he wolde vacche hem thore [time sore]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 1021 He... wende haue founde Brutus þore. c 1380 Sir Feruind. 544 Pe Sarsyn þat was þor. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. 2040 To make alle thyngys redy þore [time byfore]. c 1425 Cursor M. 409 (Trin.) He vs þat ensample þor [time more]; earlier MSS. þaro... march. c 1470 HARVING Chron. iii. iv. Seleucus than was the first kynge þore [time afore].

B. Signification.

I. As a demonstrative adverb.

* *Expressing locality or position.*

1. In or at that place; in the place (country, region, etc.) pointed to, indicated, or referred to, and away from the speaker; the opposite of *here*.

c 888 [see A. a, β], a 900 [see A. β]. c 950 [see A. β]. c 1050 Byrhtferth's *Handbo.* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 303 Þonne beoð þar swa fela concurrentes. c 1205 LAV. 716 Þær þu findest seouen hondred. c 1400 Three Kings Cologne 128 þei se ðe to cite of Sewill... and þere þei leuyd. ij. 30re. 1523 LO. BERNERS Froiss. i. cv. 126 The eny of Derby

went to Pelagrus, and ther was sixe dayes. 1673 RAV Journ. Low C. 23 At our being there it was held with a strong Garrison. 1786 COWPER Let. to Lady Hesketh May, I have walked there, but have never walked thither. 1827 SCOTT Highl. Widow iii. The cloudberry... which is only found on very high hills, and there only in very small quantities. 1874 Bosw. SMITH Mohammed, etc. (1876) 322 There if anywhere, will be the Armageddon of Islam.

b. There (in emphatic use) may be defined by a relative clause, following or preceding, introduced by *where* († *there*) or an equivalent.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. vi. 21 ðer vel huer forðon is strion ðin ðer is and hearta ðin. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. *ibid.*, þær ðin gold is þær is ðin heorte. a 1300 Cursor M. 20258 þar i sal be, quær mi sun is. c 1500 Melusine xxxvi. 294 There where he passed by he enquired after guedon. 1591 HAIRINGTON Orl. Fur. Pref. l. ij. h. Where the hedge is lowest, there doth every man go out. 1810 CLARKE Borough iii. 195 Where Time has plough'd it, there Misery loves to sow. 1850 McCOSK Div. Govt. ii. l. (1874) 138 Wherever we find law, there we see the certain traces of a lawgiver. 1850 TENNYSON In Mem. cxliii. There rolls the deep where grew the tree.

2. Appended, unstressed, to the name of a person or thing to whose presence attention is called: = Who or that is there, whom or which you see there.

1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. v. l. 275 He ðin'de with her there, at the Porpentine. 1606 — Tr. & Cr. ii. l. 91, I would have peace... but the fool will not be there. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. iii. 160 You that have been so tenderly officious With Lady Margerie, your Mid-wife there. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho xlii. There she lay... her face was upon the pillow there! Mod. Hand me that book there, please.

b. As a brusque mode of address (often in commands) to a person or persons in the place or direction indicated; = you (that are) there.

a 1596 Sir T. More i. ii. 97 Silence there, hoe! 1605 SHAKS. Lear iv. vii. 25 Louder the music there! a 1619 FLETCHER Mad Lover iii. ii. Put to the doors a while there. 1676 DRYDEN Aurengzebe ii. l. 24 Your fury hardens me... A Guard there; seize her. 1859 HABITS Gd. Soc. v. 200 He will... use some such phrase as: 'May I trouble you for that ball, sir?' not 'Ball, you there', as one sometimes hears it. Mod. Hurry up there! Do you hear there? Pass along there, please!

c. Emphatically appended to the demonstrative *that*, *dial.* and *vulgar.* (Cf. *HERE* *adv.* i. d.)

Also that 'ere, that 'air. 1742 RICHARDSON Pamela III. 404 On leaving yours and Mr. B.'s hospitable House, because of that there Affair. 1778 MISS BURNEY Evelina (1791) II. xxxvii. 244 Did you ever get a ducking in that there place? *Ibid.* 245 'For the matter of that there', said the Captain, 'you must make him a soldier'. 1818 SCOTT Hrt. Midl. xli. That trunk is mine, and that there band-box, and that pillow mine. 1825 J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan I. 244 is that 'air fellow gone yet? 1840 THACKERAY Catherine vi. How came you by that there horse? 1863 LITERARY TIMES 20 June. The 'this here' and 'that there' (euphonically contracted into 'that 'ere') of the Cockney.

3. Pointing to something as present to the sight or perception, chiefly in *there is*, *there are* (ðēə'riz, ðēə'iz; ðēə'ɪz); also, calling attention to something offered (often *absol.*); cf. 7).

1535 LYNDSEY Satyre 1355 Tak, thair, ane vther [i. e. blow] vpon thy peild harne-pan. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. v. ii. 117 There is my hand, you shall be as a Father, to my Youth. 1601 — Twel. N. iv. i. 27 And. Now sir, haue I met you again: ther's for your. *Seb.* Why there's for thee, and there, and there. 1728 RAMSAY There's my Thumb ii. There's my thumb I'll ne'er beguile thee. 1742 RICHARDSON Pamela IV. 375 There's for you, dear Sir! See what a Mother can do, if she pleases! 1890 'L. FALCONER' Mlle. Luc v. There was that lazy Mr. Lethbridge lounging in the doorway. Mod. There is the dinner-bell; make haste. See, there comes the train. Hark! there goes the bugle.

b. Pointing out a person or object with approval or commendation, or the contrary. Also in anticipatory commendation of the person addressed; cf. THAT *dem. pron.* B. I. 1 b.

1595 SHAKS. John ii. l. 163 It grandame will Giue yt a plum, a cherry, and a figge; There's a good grandame. 1596 — Tam. Shr. v. ii. 180 Why there's a wench! Come on, and kisse mee Kate. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela II. 224 There's a Word for a Lady's Mouth! 1780 MIRROR No. 97 p. 26 'Quantity of syllables', exclaimed the Captain, 'there is modern education for you!' 1825 T. HOOK Sayings Ser. ii. Man of Many Fr. l. 191 Tom... go and fetch the wine for your sister, there's a dear love. 1870 DICKENS E. Dred ii. Don't muddle-coddle, there's a good fellow. 1872 'L. CARROLL' Through Looking-Glass vi. 123 There's glory for you! Mod. There's a fine horse! I all skin and bones.

4. Used unemphatically to introduce a sentence or clause in which, for the sake of emphasis or preparing the hearer, the verb comes before its subject, as *there comes a time when*, etc., *there was heard a rumbling noise*. In interrogative sentences there comes between the verb and subject, as *Breathes there the man*, etc., or follows the first word of a compound verb, as *Does there breathe a man?* *Shall there be any notice taken of it?* The same order was formerly observed after an introductory adv. or clause, as *Then came there a voice*, *Soon shall there arise a prophet*.

Grammatically, there is no difference between *There comes the train!* and *There comes a time when*, etc.; but, while in the former there is demonstrative and stressed, in the latter it has been reduced to a mere anticipative element occupying the place of the subject which comes later. Preceding or following a main verb, or following any verb, *there*, thus used, is stressless (proclitic or enclitic): e. g. *there's come, there's there, there's there, will there*, but preceding

be or an auxiliary, there has a slight stress, and the verb is enclitic (e. g. *there is, there's, there's, there's*).

a. with intransitive verbs.

c 888 K. ALFRED Boeth. iii. § 1 þa com þær gan in to me heofocund Wisdom. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. vii. 25 þa com þær ren and mycele fiod and þær blewun windas. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3863 And þer ros wæbbe and strif a-non Agen moysen and aaron. a 1300 Cursor M. 19667 Als petre þan bigan til hon [fairf., Gott. tunc] þar com anolher voice also. c 1300 Cast. Love 736 In þulke derworþe feire tour þer stont a trone wið muche honour. c 1356 CHAUCER Melib. p. 537 Ne neuere cam ther a vileynous word out of his moup. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur l. xlii. 70 Ther maye no knyght ryde this wey but yf he lute with the. c 1477 CAXTON Jason 22 For to sle a man... ther behoueth but one stroke wel sette. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastful's Theat.* World K viij. b. There died an infinite number of people. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. ii. ix. 59 There chaunced to the Princes hand to rize An ancient booke. 1609 HOLLAND Annu. Marcell. 47 In these Cottian Alpes, there peaketh up a mightie high mount. 1611 BURL Numb. xxiv. 17 There shall come a starre out of Iacob, and a Scepter shall rise out of Israel. 1761-2 HUME Hist. Eng. (1806) V. lxx. 247 There want not sufficient materials on which to form a true judgment. 1805 SCOTT Last Minstr. vi. i. Breathes there the man with soul so dead, Who never [etc.]? 1812 BYRON Ch. Har. ii. lxxvii. Lork there no hearts that throib with secret pain! 1857 BUCKLE Civilia. l. vii. 399 From all these things there resulted consequences of vast importance.

b. with transitive verbs: usually before an auxiliary of tense or mood. Obs.

13. — Cast. Love (Halliwell) 306 Without these... Ther may no kyng lede gret lordship. 1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) I. 223 When it was ones i-tend... þere coupe no man it aqenche wiþ no craft. 14. — HOCCELYVE Compl. Virgin 54 Ther may no martirdom me make smerte. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Evam. Par. Acts* 43b, Peter, knowing, that there would be some lewes reprove this his doing.

c. with a verb in the passive voice.

a 1533 LO. BERNERS Huon cxi. 385 There coude not be founde a more goodlyler man. 1584 R. SCOT Discov. *Witcher* x. vii. (1886) 147 Whilset the treasure is a digging, there must be read the psalmes [etc.]. 1691 T. H[ALL] Acc. *New Invent.* 99 There's nothing said herein. 1877 RUSKIN St. Mark's Rest l. 84 There were no plenipotentiaries sent to the East, and back again. Mod. Here, there were found various relics of Franklin's expedition.

d. especially with the verb *to be*: cf. BE B. i, 1 b, 5 b. There is, there are, are equivalent to F. *il est*, *il y a*, Ger. *es ist*, *es sind*, Sp. *hay*. (For such phrases as *there is no saying* = 'it is impossible to say', see NO A. 4.)

c 893 K. ALFRED Oros. l. i. § 22 Þær is mid Estom an mæðð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7551 Per nas prince in al þe world of so noble fame. a 1300 Cursor M. 17787 Vp risen [he] es, dut es þar nan. *Ibid.* 20123 Ne was tar noþer seke þe fere. 13. — Cast. Love (Halliwell) 275 Ther was a kyng of myche myght. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 5467 Waster [was there] non þat wolde hym fyne. c 1380 WYCLIF Whs. (1880) 147 As þouȝ þer were no lif but only in þis wrecchid world. a 1415 LYDG. Temple of Glass 179 And some þer were... That pleined sore. 1456 Sir G. HAYR Law Arms (S.T.S.) 1 Into the quhilk buke there salbe fourte parties. 1485 CAXTON Malory's Arthur Pref. Dyuers men hold oppynyon that there was no such Arthur. 1531 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 59 Considering thair has bene and is dale besynes and ado with the pynours. 1605 SHAKS. Lear ii. iv. 305 For many Miles about There's scarce a Bush. 1657-83 EVELYN Hist. Relig. (1850) l. 79 Epicurus and his scholars of old... make this an argument of there being no God. 1728 COWPER Alex. Selkirk a My right there is none to dispute. 1823 F. CUSSELL Ascent Mt. Blanc 22 There being no moon. 1842 TENNYSON Lady Clare xi. I will know if there be any faith in man.

e. When a relative clause follows, the relative pron. (*that*, *who*, or *which*) is often omitted. Now chiefly colloquial or archaic, as in ballad style.

Cf. THAT *rel. pron.* 10, of which this is a case. 1a 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 1239 There is no cloth sitteth bet On damiselle, than doth roket. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur xiii. iii. 616 There was no knyȝt knewe from whens he came. 1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. i. iv. 568 There are two Gentlemen Hauie in this Robberie lost three hundred Markes. 1806 WORDSW. Address to Child 8 But how he will come, and whither he goes, There's never a scholar in England knows. Mod. colloq. There's a man at the door wants to see you.

f. The antecedent, when a simple pronominal word (nsu. pl., e. g. *they*, *those*, *some*, rarely sing., e. g. *he*, *she*, *that*), is sometimes omitted. (App. a Latinism, after *sunt qui dicunt*, and the like.) Cf. THAT *rel. pron.* 3.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 12860 There come out of castels & of cloise townes... þat hom bale wrought. 14. — Why I can't be a Nun 244 in E. P. (1862) 144 There were that dyd not so. a 1533 LO. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. K k iv. There were that saled, that this ambassador should be chastised. 1560 BURL (Genev.) Prov. xi. 24 There is that scattereth, and is more increased. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 507 b. There are of which they accompte it a greate offence to touche monie. 1668 FELTHAM Resolves ii. [l.] xiii. 25 There are, to whom Death doth seeme, no more then a blood-letting. 1697-83 EVELYN Hist. Relig. (1850) l. 9 They have been... who pretend [etc.]. 1726 WELSHED Whs. (1787) 455 There are, I know, who have strong prejudices to opinions of this sort. a 1840 H. COLARIDGE Est. (1851) I. 226 Waller called Milton the old blind schoolmaster, and there are who have spoken of Wordsworth as the stamp-master. 1864 BROWNING Abt. Vogler v. There wanted not who walked in the glare and glow.

5. At that point or stage in action, proceeding, speech, or thought; formerly sometimes referring to what immediately precedes or follows: at that juncture; on that; on that occasion; then.

a 1400 Relig. *Pictas* fr. Thornton MS. 77 At myn endynge... I pray þe lady helpe me þare. a 1450 Le Morte Arth.

2388 The kyng Arthur Answerys thore Wordys that were keene and throu. *Ibid.* 3480. A false traytor he sayd thore.
 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. viii. 46 And euen then his eye being big with teares, Turning his face, he put his hand behinde him. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. i. 19 And there put on him What forgeries you please. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* i. vii. 76 There we are at this instant. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruit. Officer* i. i. Brother I hold there, friend; I am no kindred to you that I know of yet.

b. And there(s) an end: and that is the end of the matter or the last word on the subject; 'and that's all'. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1597, 1615 [see *ENO sb.* 23]. 1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 64 If not, honour comes vnkloak'd for, and there's an end. 1650 TRAPP *Comus. Exod.* vii. 25 As the dog, who getting out of the water, shakes his ears, and there's an end. 1872 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* xvi. § 5 Confirmed by the signature of any person whom the Queen might appoint... and there an end.

c. In that case; *thcn.* *Obs.*

1888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 2 Hu ne se anwenld þon þær nauht? 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ix. 32 þær [B. viii. 37 þanne] weore þe Monnes lyf l-lost þow lachesse of him-selpe.

b. In that thing, matter, or business; in that fact or circumstance; in that respect, as to that.

1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 259 In loue dayes ther koude he muchel helpe, For there he was nat lyk a Cloystrer. 1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xx. 57 b. If the moneye ardayned for the poore is not there bestowed. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 137 Thy Iuliet is aloue... There art thou happy. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. i. 65 I, there's the rub. 1605 — *Lear* iv. vi. 148 Oh ho, are you there with me? 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. i. 408 There was the waight that pull'd me downe. 1855 BROWNING *Pl. Blougram's Apol.* 85 You would be all, I would be merely much; you beat me there. 1884 H. JAMES in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 248/2 It was beastly awkward certainly; there I could quite agree with him. 1896 *Daily News* 17 June 5/4 There is where the Japanese differ from us.

c. Referring to something said or done: In those words, in that act.

1596 *Sir T. More* i. i. 176 Wil. My maisters..lets..swaere true secrecie vpon our liues. *Geo.* There spake an angell. Come, let vs along, then. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 86 There spake my brother: there my fathers graue Did viter forth a voice. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 558 There you have hit the nail on the head, James. *Mod. colloq.* You have me there! I cannot tell you.

7. Used interjectionally, usually to point (in a tone of vexation, dismay, derision, satisfaction, encouragement, etc.) to some fact, condition, or consummation, presented to the sight or mind.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 21 They gape vpon me with their mouthes, sayenge: there, there [1611 Aha, aha!]; we se it with our eyes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 87 Why there, there, there, there, a diamond gone cost me two thousand ducats. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 43 Ajax. Troylus, thou coward Troylus. *Dion.* i. i. there, there. 1788 J. O'KEEFE *Prisoner of large* i. vi. There sir, the bed's ready. 1854 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxx. 'There now,' said Touchwood, 'there was a rencontre between them—the very thing I wanted to know.' 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1863) II. 205 There! I have put my foot in it! 1872 *Roadside's Eve, Boy's Ann.* 514/1 'There, there,' my poor father answered, 'it is not that.' 1876 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1901) I. iii. 115 'There, that's your prophecy did that! 1878 BROWNING *La Sainz* 49 There, the dread descent is over. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Boote's Child.* ix. And, indeed—but there, what's the good of talking about it. 1893 BURRELL & CUTHBERT *Indian Mem.* 210 But there! I was not going to tell you how you felt. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red-Coats* 55 My life's my own to do what I like with, and I'm going to 'em now; so there! 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 7/1 She showered blows upon the lad's head and shoulders, with the words, 'There now, how do you like it?'

8. Expressing motion to a place.

10. To that place: now taking in ordinary use the place of THITHER.

There and back, to that place and back again. *To get there* (colloq. or slang): see *GET v.* 31 c.

1900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 894, Wes Hæsten þa þær cumen mid his herge. c. 1205 LAY. 29876 Alle at wenden þa þær [c. 1275 þider] icumen weoren. 13. — *Cursor M.* 1780 (Gölt.). Queen þai cam þær [v. rr. þær, þere] was þær na bote. 1425 *Ibid.* 9929 (Trin.) Waried wit comþ þær neuer. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 125 þis clerk denyed hym & sayd he come nott þær. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 780 And will not let a false sound enter there. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. i. 99 And the rarest that ere came there. 1663 *CARLEW Counsel* 41 Strangers that come there. 1898 J. H. NEWMAN *Mission Bened. Ord.* Sel. Ess. 211 When St. Hubert was brought there. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* xxviii. We shall go only there and back, grandpapa. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 19/1 The 'there-and-back' distance between 'Auld Reekie' and Inverness is but eight miles less. *Mod.* Going to the meeting?—I am on my way there.

II. As a relative or conjunctive adverb.

† 9. In, on, at, or into which place; = WHERE.

a. with a sb. as antecedent.

1800 O. E. *Chron.* an. 755, On þære byrig, þær se cyning ofslægen læg. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 20 Stronas... iuh striona in heofum, ðær [Rusku, þær] ne hrust ne ec mohðe gespillas. c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John xviii. 20 Ic lærde... on temple þær [Hatt, þær] ealle iudeas deteades comon. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Bi þære strete þær petrus forð-cōde. c. 1275 *Lune Ron* 122 in O. E. *Met.* 97 Hit stont vpon a treowe mote þær hit neuer truke ne schal. 1797 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 783 In þe tresorie at westmunstre þere it put is. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2004 (Cott.) þai sink in þat wele þær neuer man sank þat so sele. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 347 In to hir owene dirke Region vnder the ground þat Pluto dwelleth Inne. c. 1440 *Palaud. on Husb.* i. 21 In places there thou wilt have the culture. 15. — *Merch. & Son* 92 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 139 The erthe tremelyd there Wylliam stode.

b. with there also as antecedent: there there = there where, in that place where.

c. 1000 ALFRAIC *Gen.* ii. 21 God... gefilde mid flescce, þær þær þæt ribb was. c. 1000 ALFRAIC *Saints' Lives* xiii. 67 Man mot... hine gebiddan, beo þærþær he beo. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 He... scal þær þær hit is ful, makien hit cene. c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 295 Loke þat þu ne beo þær þær changling beoþ. c. 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton *MS.* 24 Lecherie... mase manes herte to melte, and to playe there þære his herte lykkes.

c. with there serving as both antecedent and relative: (In) the place in which; = mod. where, as in 'I found it where I left it'.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 1 He nænne ne mæz zehringan þær he him zehet. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ga to þine feder birnesse oðer þær cin of pine cunne lið in. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 10 De leun... Dræðed dust wið his stert ðær he stepped. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 857 And þere men haunted þat customelest, Fallep oft tyme grete tempest. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 5 For þære he es he sekas hym noghte. 13. — *Cursor M.* 2768 (Gölt.) Again þaim he ras fra þær [Trin. þere] he sate. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2996 Thei sayled alle on a rawe, Til thei were come ther thei were knawe. c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* i. 506 Wyth a G set there C shuld stond. c. 1500 *God Speed the Plough* 22 Than cometh the clerk... To haue A shef of come there it groweth. c. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiv. 221 It had been better for hym to haue taried there he was. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 182 You laughing there you are, is the occasion I weep not where I am.

† 10. In the very case or circumstances in which; where on the other hand, or on the contrary; whereas, while. (Cf. 6.) *Obs.*

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 For nu is euerich man iþ þære he solde frell(d) be. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 32 Þei han... welfare of mete and drynk, þære þei mystten unneþe before haue bene-bred and watir or feble aue. c. 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd's *Treat. Wyclif* 134 þei putten grete penaunce unto men þere Cristis charge is list. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xvii. 88 For pouerte hap bote pokes to putten yn hus goodes, Ther auarice hap almaries and yre-bounden cofres.

III. II. as sb. That place; the (or a) place yonder.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 202 They... kneeled downe right ouer against there whereas the Viceroye sate in a chaire. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* 19 [Motion] requires a here and a there. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Relig.* i. i. 68 In the Space-field lie innumerable other theres that never haue been here. 1907 *Outlook* 16 Mar. 339/2 We... draw, laboriously, a small circle in the dark and say, 'We are here,' forgetful that there is no 'here' nor 'there'. *Mod.* We shall stay in Birmingham overnight, and go on from there next day. He left there last night.

IV. Phrases. (from I.)

12. a. To be there: to be at or in the place in question; to be present or at hand.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1248 þou wat þat i was neuer þære. c. 1400 *Brut* ccxxv. 295 He wolde be þær him-self in al þe haste þat he myzt. c. 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xxiii, Kay callut on Gauan, 3orne Asshes 'Quo is there?' 1600 *St. Papers Eliz.*, Domestic CLXXVII. No. 78 (P.R.O.), Whether St John dayes were ther or not this examinate can not tell. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. x Who's there? 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* ii. 43 Ha, ha! ye Judas, are ye there? 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 49 The Duke of Sussex was there, with Lady Arrian... and the whole family of Gore. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 17 The 'little rift within the lute' was still there.

b. To be all there (colloq.): to have all one's faculties or wits about one; to be smart or on the alert; hence, not all there = not quite right in the head.

1864 MRS. GATTY *Parab. fr. Nat. Ser.* iv. 3 Hans Jansen was what is commonly called not all there. 1883 PAVN *Thicker than Water* xx, It was his excusable boast... that when anything was wanted he was 'all there'. 1889 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Stiff-necked Generation* 325 'Was he there after dinner last night?' 'Very much there'. 1900 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 8/1 But they were of the real Lancashire type, and were, as the phrase goes, 'all there'.

13. a. There and then († there then), at that precise place and time; on the spot, forthwith. Also attrib. (Also then and there: see *THEN* adv. 11 d.)

1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 8 And þær þan he was asked. 1496 *Country Leet Bk.* 580 Wheruppon he seid Laurence was there & then comyt vnto þe Flete. 1600 *ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 564 Although God do not say before, that there and then he will strike. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxxviii, Going on the search there and then. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 3/5 Happily... a there-and-then agreement was come to on their behalf.

b. Here and there, here... there, here, there and everywhere, neither here nor there: see *HERE* adv. 9-12.

14. There or († and) thereabouts: primarily in the literal local sense; hence also = that or very nearly that (amount); something like that; approximately. See also THEREABOUTS.

a. 1696 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. 226 (Shakspeare) He left 2 or 3000. per annum there and thereabout to a sister. 1819 *Scott Leg. Monrose* xiii, 'Speak plainly, will there be five thousand men?' 'There and thereabouts', answered Dalgetty. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser.* ii. *Passion & Pride*, i. II. 248 A close, or field, containing eight acres, there or thereabouts. 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 431 You'll mostly find him there or thereabouts, as long as he's alive. 1890 BR. LIGHTFOOT in *Expositor* Feb. 91 Forty-six years there or thereabouts had actually elapsed.

15. There he (or she) goes, there you, they, go, is primarily literal, the person going being pointed to (as in 3); but it also calls attention to the way

in which a person goes on, acts, talks, etc., usually expressing surprise or disapproval. *There it goes!* is a common exclamation when a thing falls, disappears, goes off, breaks, bursts, or the like.

1780 *Mirror* No. 97 p. 32 'There she goes, the travelled lady', cried the Captain; 'she must always have a fling at her catechism'. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii. 'They're beginning up-stairs... fiddles tuning—now the harp—there they go'. The various sounds... announced the commencement of the first quadrille.

16. *There you are!* (colloq.) (a) = there you go! in 15; (b) expressing or drawing attention to the simplicity or ready consummation of a process or action; = There it is for you, there you have it, the thing is done.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 3/1 Tables, setting out in a there-you-are! fashion the declining percentage to the total of British imports into certain countries for two contrasted decades. *Mod.* Can't find the waiter? That's quite easy; just press that button and there you are! Accidents are common in Alpine ascents; one false step, and there you are!

V. 17. There (in branch I) in combination with adverbs and prepositions.

For the history of these, see note s. v. *HEAR* adv. 16. 'The compounds of there meaning that, and of here meaning this, have been for some time passing out of use, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulaary pieces' (Todd's *Johnson* 1818, s. v. *Therewithal*). But see the Main words, THEREABOUT, THEREAFTER, etc.

a. With adverbs, as there all-about, there east, there-without; † there-gates, in that manner; † there-thence, thence; † there-whyne (-quhyne), from whence. Also THEREAWAY, etc. b. With prepositions: = that, that place, matter, etc., as there-among († among), there-below, there-between; thereamid († amid), amid that; † thereabout (-buten) = THEREABOUT; † thereabove (-buve(n)) = THEREABOVE; † thereonext, next to that; † there-offen = THEREOFFE; † thereouten, out of that; † there-ovenon (-ufenen), above that; † there-tofor, before that (time). Originally mostly written as two words. See also the main words from THEREABOUT to THEREWITHIN.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 198 Noone god of al that weryn *ther al aboute in al regions. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11988 Mani childer was *þær emid. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 601 He ðe swiken *ðær imong. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 2/1 It is a real joy to know that the pilot-fish does hide itself within the capacious throat, or some snug harbourage *therebelow, when danger threatens. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* iii. 194 And lingering flocks of the cloud-host are tangled *there-between. 1885-94 R. BAUNES *Eros & Psyche*, *October* 9 She... sweeping therebetween a passage wide, Made clear of corn and chaff the temple space. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3625, vii. moneð *ðor buten he ben. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11614 Bruggen hið breke oueral hið be beleuede ssip non... þær boute (C. aboute). c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. viii. 52 *ðærufan is geteald hwelc he beon sceol. a. 1300 *Floria & Bl.* 244 Aboute þe walle stant a tree... lef and blome beoþ þær buue. 1639 *BAILLIE Lett.* 28 Sept. (Bann. Club) 1. 201 The Tables *there East thought meet they should not conjoyne, but divided them in foure. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 48 Pus may *þær-gatis be mente. 13. — *Cursor M.* 141 (Cott.) *Þær neist [F. þær next] sal be sythen tald How þat ioseph was boght and sald. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 71 Under a treen brugge þat was þere next. c. 1450 *LOVELICH Merlin* 6294 The wheche child to hire schal ben browht; but *there-offen the peple may weten nowht. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3364 And he smot wið his wond ðor on, And water gan *ðor vten gon. c. 1205 LAY. 12423 Heo bigunnen... ane swiðe deope dich & *þær ouen on ouer al ænne strongne stanene wal. *Ibid.* 17696 þær ufenen he hæfde Ane ladiche here. c. 1475 *Partenay* 3125 *Þær then to uauvent (Vauvent) A man sent in message, Which full courtois was, inly wise also. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 12479 (Trin.) [He] wende þe maistrir were of lyue As opere *þær to form were. 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 77 And *thairquhyne cumis this? a. 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 71 Altho that yeden *there without.

There, obs. gen. and dat. sing. fem. of THE; obs. var. of THEIR, THIR; inflexion of THARF v. *Obs.*

Thereabout (ðēārābāut, ðēārābāut), adv. Forms: see THERE and ABOUT. [OE. *þær abūtan*, two words, viz. *þær*, THERE 17 and *abūtan*, ABOUT.]

1. About (orig. outside) or near that place: = THEREABOUTS 1.

a. 925 O. E. *Chron.* an. 917 (Parker MS.) Æt Hocnera-tune, and þær onbutan. c. 1000 ALFRAIC *Saints' Lives* xxv. 595 c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 69 Heo ongan cweðan to þam þe ðær abutan stodon. 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1124 (Laud MS.) Ealla þa castles ða þær abutan weoren. c. 1290 *Becket* 1106 in S. *Eng. Leg.* 167 And al round þære a-bouten it aue. c. 1400 MAUNDRELL (Roxb.) Pref. 3 Jerusalem, and the holy places þat er þære aboute. 1451 *Paston Lett.* i. 196 To all yowr frendes and tennantes ther aboutyn. 1577 *TORNINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 56 The Cities in the Countre there a bought. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council* Sept. i. 220 To remane within the samin and foure mylis thairabout. 1673 *RAY Disc.* ii. v. (1732) 21 The Alteration of the sea thereabout. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abt.* i. iii. 120 Quartered in the different villages thereabout. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Belu. Trout & Anchole* 67 From somewhere thereabout our garden gravel came.

† b. Around that object (a pillar, or the like).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1136 He bad bulden of marbre A piler... & þat þei wrouhten a wrytte & witen þær aboute.

c. fig. About that; near to that state or action: cf. THEREABOUTS 1 c. *Obs.* or *rare.*

1664 *DAVEN* *Rival-Ladies* iv. iii. Amid... I feel already My stout Heart melts. *Hip.* Oh! Are you thereabout?

2. a. About or somewhere near that time or date.
b. About that number, quantity, size, space of time, etc. = THEREABOUTS 2. (Chiefly after *or*.)

1507 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8984 Hit biuel þer aboute þat þe erl thebaud. destourbede þe peys. 1465 J. PASTON in P. Lett. II. 236 The wail yer of Kyng Henry or ther about. 1534 in Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Coll. IV. 217 Amounting to the some of 304. or thereabout. 1564 Brief Exam., **** i j b, Referred to the Prophetes tymes, and thereabout. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 15 A company of volunteers, in number four hundred, or thereabout. 1797 De Foe *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 51 At the distance of less than two hundred years, or thereabout. 1908 [Miss E. FOWLER] *Between Trent & Ancholme* 369 She has walked 221.490 miles, or thereabout.

3. About, concerning, or with reference to that matter or business; thereabout. To go or be thereabout, to occupy or busy oneself therewith: cf. ABOUT B. 10, 11. Now arch. or rare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2885 (Edin.) Þe mar man swink him þar aboutin fra sped þe ferre he sal ben outin. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 972 But I were busi þer aboute to blame i were. c 1385 CHAUCER *Sompu.* T. 129 What wyl ye dyne? I wol go ther-about. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2698 Thar-about wil i be bayn. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 36 Here resonable expensys þere aboute awyte ferst to be takyn vp. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 51 All that wyl do theys besynes there about. 1534 MORRIS *Treat. Passions* Wks. 1289/a How much payn so euer himselfe tooke thereabout. 1611 *Bisley Luke* xxiv. 4 They were much perplexed thereabout. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* ii. 77 Peirescius congratulated with him thereabout.

Thereabouts, *adv.* [f. prec. with *advb.* -s. Of later appearance than prec., but now in southern Eng. more frequent in senses 1 and 2.]

1. About, or in the neighbourhood of, that place; in the district, region, etc. round about there.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xiv. 63 Þere aboutes er many gode hilles and faire. 1522 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 83 The noblemen belongyng to thempor that be lodged in the channons howses of Paules and ther aboutes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xii. 24 Theenes...there abouts do lyse secretly hidde too entrappe them that came thereabouts. 1661 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambasi.* 6 Flies, Gnats, and Wasps, which the Fens thereabouts produce in such quantity. 1797 MME. D'ARLAV *Lett. to Burney* 13 Sept. It is the best house thereabouts. in a broad street. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marr. Faun* xvi. A homeless dog, that haunted thereabouts. 1909 *Times* 23 July 10/1 In the streets thereabouts men and women gathered in crowds.

† b. About a preposition. *Obs. rare.*

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xxxvi. 38 b/1 All the others...departed all fro there aboutes. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* II. 673 In the Countie of Yorke, and other places, were thereabouts. 1564 EARL MONT. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 427 The Town of Groll is not far from thereabouts.

c. *fig.* About that; near to that state or action; see ABOUT *adv.* 13. *Obs. or rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. x. 29, I are you thereabouts? Why then goodnight indeede. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 378. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop.* ii. i. *Enph.* Unlace me, or I shall swoon. *Dor.* Unlace you! why, you are not thereabouts, I hope? 1723 FIELDING *Deliauchus* ii. iv, Hoity-toity—Are you thereabouts, good father?

2. Transferred to time, quantity, quality, degree, etc. Mostly preceded by *or*.

a. About or near to a specified date or time.

1561 T. NORTON *Cain's Inst.* i. viii. 17 Cyrus was borne in the hundreth yere or there aboutes after the death of Esaie. 1631 WEEVER *Ang. Fun.* Mon. 130 Which happened since the dissolution here in England, or much what thereabouts. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 177 The meeting is put off until the twelfth of September, or thereabouts. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 10 From the year 1660 or thereabouts.

b. About or not far different from a stated number, sum, quantity, space of time, degree, condition, etc.; very nearly so; approximately so. *There or thereabouts*: see THERE *adv.* 14.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xiv. 64, I wyl that man yue in. tribulation fyue thousand yere or nyghe ther aboutes. 1585 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 20 William Threlley aged thirte yeres or thereabouts. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 17 Fine or six thousand horse I sed. or thereabouts. 1704 *London Gaz.* No. 3287/4 A lighter Bay, 13 hands and half high, or thereabouts. 1719 De Foe *Cruise* (1840) ii. viii. 191 In three hours, or thereabouts. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 17 Mont Blanc is 15,664 feet or thereabouts. 1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1839 III. 127 Write to me and tell me that you are well, or thereabouts. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 210 The pavement... was at the sea-level or thereabouts. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 2/a You may be sure the original statement was thereabouts, if not quite there.

† 3. About or concerning that; = prec. 3. *Obs.*

1586 *Day Eng. Secretary* ii. (1643) 71, I would have you to confere with my Cousen T. R. thereabouts. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 306 Colour... cannot be said to be *obiectum actu*, till some act of sight be exercised thereabouts. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. c. 61. 298 Mens conjectures thereabouts are various. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* i. 178 He concludes a passage thereabouts in these words.

Thereabove (ðe'rabv), *adv.* [Orig. two words, THERE 17 and ABOVE *adv.*] † a. Above or on the top of that (*obs.*). † b. Above or more than that (*obs.*). c. Up above there; up yonder (in heaven). *rare.*

1384 WYCLIF i. *Kings* vii. 35 In the cop... was a maner roundes... so forgid, that the watir vessel myzte be sette there above. 1439 in *Finland N. & Q.* July (1905) 221 To the somme of xl m. marc or yer above. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* i. 5 That Emperor who reigneth thereabove [i. 124 quello Imperador, che lassu regna]. 1892 — *Para-*

dise i. 4 Beatrice was standing with her eyes wholly fixed on the eternal wheels, and on her I fixed my eyes from thereabove removed [i. 66 Le luci fisse di lassu rimote].

Thereafter (ðe'rafta), *adv.* [OE. *þær after*, two words, viz. *þær*, THERE 17 and *after*, AFTER; ME. *per after*. Cf. OS. *thar after* (Du. *daarachter*); ON. *þær epter* (Sw., Da., Norw. *derafter*).]

1. After that in time, order, or sequence; subsequently; afterwards. (Now somewhat formal.)

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xix. 144 Hie...ne endradad done dom þe ðær after fylged. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 244 Þonne byð se sunnan dæg þær after easter dæg. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1132 (Land MS.) Was it noht suðe lang þær after þat king sende efter him. c 1205 *LAV. Gloce* (Rolls) 8773 Jut some þær after an oper com al so. 1275 *Bannour Bruce* i. 591 And the King A parliament set set tharfor hastily. 1445 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1861) I. 465 At Witsontide next thereafter. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xv. 43 Not longe thereafter, gathered the younger sonne all together. 1621 *Litwog Trav.* iii. 34 A little thereafter the Generall of the Gallies came to the Monastery. 1766-78 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 30 This prerogative... was thereafter... discontinued. 1868 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 513 A year thereafter she must be re-examined.

† b. After that in place or position. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 9 Dæt folc þæt þær beforan ferde, and þæt þær after ferde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3644 Dæt brigte skie bi-foren hom flest, And ðis folc ðær after te3. † 2. Conformably thereto, accordingly; thereafter as, according as; to be thereafter, to be conformable or agreeable thereto. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Eucir mon þe lusteð lueliche godes wordes and leded his lif ritliche þær after. c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 65 Þis is godes wyl, sið ðu ðus de beþenest and ðær after werest. c 1280 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 360 sið þær men wolden be preestis, lyve þær beafter. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xii. 134 Ye shall be a knyghte of myne, and yf your dedes be there after I shall so proferre yow [etc.]. c 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 140 He was xvii. fote of length, & of bygnes he was thereafter. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. cx.* 10 A good understandinge haue all they that do thereafter. 1555 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) Epist., The presents of a true faithful subiecte, which would haue brought better if his power had beene thereafter. 1584 COGSHAM *Haven Health* (1636) 12 The Physitian, in dysying, should regard chiefly two things... and thereafter to prescribe leese or more to be received. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 36. 1618 Bp. HALL *Righteous Mammon* Wks. (1628) 733 Because these are but flowers... wee regard them thereafter. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 321. 1797 GAY *Egg. Op.* ii. That, Madam, is thereafter as they be.

† 3. With verbs const. with *after*, as *cry*, *gaze*, *look*, *wish*, *yearn*: cf. AFTER B. 5c. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Alle billesliffe men þe waren þo and ðær biforen wissede swiðe ðær after. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 486 For god aght not gif þam mercy, þat þær after wil not cri. 1393 *Langh. P. Pl. C.* viii. 225 Leae hem in þy lift hand and luke nouht þær after.

4. *quasi-adv.* (with n. of action). Subsequent.

1830 *Gal. Lawrie T.* iv. xii, Supposing no thereafter increase.

Thereafterward, *adv. rare.* [f. THERE *adv.* 17 + AFTERWARD.] = prec. 1.

1867 LONGF. *Dante's Paradiso* xxiv. 70 And I thereafterward; 'The things profound [etc.]. 1884 J. PAVNE 1000 *Nit.* VIII. 8 The day thereafterward for weariness thoult pine.

† **Thereagain**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: a. 1 þer-onzen, 3 þer azen, (Orm.) þær onnzen, 4 þær azeyn(e), þær ozein. B. 3-4 þær again, -egain, -agayn(e), 4 þær agayn(e), again, 5 theragayn. [OE. *þær on(e)* (a), two words, viz. *þær*, THERE 17 and *on(e)*, ME. *onzen*, *azen*, subseq. *ogain*, AGAIN.]

1. = THEREAGAINST 1.

a. [a 1023; see 2.] c 1200 ORMIN 5304 Þa birþ þe standend þær onnzen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8881 Þis mayde was þær azen, & wiþ seide it longe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3094 (Cott.) We sal neuer do þær again [þ. þær a-gayne, C. þær again, T. þær azeyn]. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A. 977, & who 30 þær azein sey out. 1387 TRAVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 157 It is byholdyng to hym... þat he goo þær agayne wiþ toge and hond. 1393 *Langh. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 312 And neuere was þær azeyn. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 17034 (Trin.) Þær is no mon... may say þær azeine. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* ix. xviii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 421/a Yet ther was sume that gruchched theragayn.

2. = THEREAGAINST 2.

a 1013 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlviii. (Napier) 248 Englas...cyðað þine dæda...and denof awrit þær onzen ealle þine misdæda. 13... *Cursor M.* 20789 (Fairf.) Bot þær againe [þ. þær again] sais Ieronim He wille take na charge on him. a 1350 *St. Stephen* 109 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 29 Bot þær agayn to þam he kend On three maners þær mys to mend.

3. = THEREAGAINST 3.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5152 Wawain it seize sone on hast, His scheld þær ozein gan cast.

Thereagainst (ðe'raegenst, -ægeinst), *adv.* Now arch. Forms: a. 4 perageyna, 5 ther-ayeynes, -ayeynes, þær-azena, þær-agaynys, there azens. B. 5 ther agenst, ageynste, ther(e)-ayenst(e), 6 ther agenst, -ageinst, 6- there-against. [f. THERE 17 + *against*, AGAINST *prep.*]

1. Against or in opposition to that.

a. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 367 No mon may distric hit, or dispense þerageyns. c 1400 *Lydg. Compl. Pl. Knt.* 533 Ther ayeynes shal I never styve. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 75 If the gretter labour be mad therageyns.

B. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 30 Remedyes...to be used there ageynste. *Ibid.* 69. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 93/b, I wil not styue nor saye thar agens. c 1647 SANDERSON *Episcopacy* (1673) 9 Remedy provided there-against by an Act of Parliament. 1870 MAGNUSSEN & MORRIS *Församling*

Saga xx. 71 But thereagainst I vowed a vow, that never would I wed one who knew the name of fear.

† 2. As a set-off thereto; contrariwise; on the other side. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1264 Ser Beritinus þe bald þai brednet to dehte, And Sampson on þis side was slay þær agaynys. c 1407 H. SCOGAN *Morat Ballad* 158 Seeth, there ayenst, how wynter noblesse...Dryveth away al vyce. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 141 Of the wynde comyth good... But ther ayeynes dyuera Perillis...and destourbaunce fall-yth. 1558 *Phaer Aeneid.* ii. E iv b, In his purpose still he fast remainyd fast. We therageinst with streaming teares.

3. In pressure or impact against that.

1863 *SALA in Temple Bar Mag.* VII. 496 From the bobbing and rasping of watch-spring crinolines there-against. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks & Tiles*, etc. ix. (1889) 285 Its ends are passed through the side pieces of the frame and tightened there-against by nuts.

Thereamong (ðe'raemɔŋ), *adv.* Now rare or arch. [Orig. two words, THERE 17 and AMONG *prep.*] Among that, those, or them.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles Prol.* 57 If se flynde fables or fofly þær amonge. 1488 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 228/1 And thereamonge put Thokes and broken belyd fash. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 111. 12 There is neither fruit, nor appearance of fruit, there-among. 1869 *Tennyson Pelles* 92 Three knights were thereamong; and they too smiled.

So **Thereamongst** *adv. rare*, in same sense.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelgauer's Bh. Physicke* 10/1 Mize theramongste Cubebes, Mace, Cloves. 1606 G. WOODCOCK *Hist. Justine* ii. 11 b, They might perceive a multitude of women to be there amongst.

Thereanent (ðe'raenɪ), *adv.* Orig. and chiefly *Sc. and north.* [Orig. two words, THERE 17 and ANENT *prep.*] About, concerning, or in reference to that matter, business, etc.; relating thereto.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20789 (Göt.) Bot þær enent [i. r. there-again], sais Ieronim, He wil nocht take þe boke on him. 1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 218 For satisfying of his Hienes thairanent. 1578 *Ibid.* II. 700 Ordour to be taken thairanent with expedition. 1681 *Sc. Acts Jus.* II. (1800) VIII. 243/a According to the tenour of the respective acts of Parliament thereanent provided. 1766 *Woodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 243 To hear the state of this affair... and bring in an overture thereanent. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xii, I will gae my life upon his making my words good thereanent. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxi, The reader would not care to have my impressions thereanent. 1868 *Victr. STRANGFORD Select.* (1869) II. 311 The public print of an earlier date in this year... may be consulted thereanent with propriety.

Hence (with *advb.* genitive) † **Thereanents** (-anentis, -anendes) *adv.* in same sense; in quot. c 1400 app. = THEREABOUTS 1.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) viii. 30 It [þe Reed See] is þær anentes vi. malle bracht. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 133 [We say] leif nocht behind that lyes in our possibilitis thairanentis. 1564 *Child-Marriage* 26 Procured the Counselles lettres thairanendes. 1568 *Reg. MURRAY* II. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 218 My Lord of Argyll...spak largely...thairanents to the Queen herself.

† **Thereas**, *conj. Obs.* [Originally a conjunctive phrase: see THERE 9, 10 and AS 27.]

1. In that place (or case) in which; where; = THERE 9.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 þær ase þeos þingces beoð þær is riht religion. 13... *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 444 Þes ne bydyth in no fonde, Ther as werre is nygh-bonde. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1519) 6 To go to an hous ther as is a corps. 1550 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* ii. i. 178 The comfortable promes of Chryst, there as he sayth: I am the resurreccio and y^e lyfe.

2. Whereas; = THERE 10.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1282 (*Dido*) Sche hath...hire reame zeuyn In to his hand, there as she myghte haue been Of othere landys than of cartage quene. c 1460 *Fontescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1885) 155 þær as oper kynges haue floundred byshoppriches...þe kyng shall þan haue floundred an holl reuma. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xi. 815 There as ye say I have slayn your good knyghtes, I wote wel that I haue done soo, and that me sore repenteth.

Thereat (ðe'raet), *adv.* Now formal or arch. [OE. *þær at*, two words: see THERE 17 and AT.]

1. At the place, meeting, etc., mentioned; there.

a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iv. vii. § 2 Monize untræ...þær æt hælo onfengon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9326 Hii hulde a parlement...& þe king him sulf was þerate. 13... *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2358 When he com to Rome yate, And wolde weaden out therate. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 Sum saise þai hafe bene þære att. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* vii. 13 Many there be which goon yn there att. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 500 Not for Bohemia, nor the pompe that may be thereat gleaned. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 78 § 30 He shall...hold a sitting...and shall thereat take and receive any evidence...offered.

b. With a verb of motion or aim: cf. AT 13.

1517 *TORINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 27 He cast a stonne there att.

c. Expressing attachment to a thing: cf. AT 7. 1566 tr. *St. Acts 7as. II.* c. 87 Our Souerane Lord...anexis till his Crowne the Erdome of Ros with the pertinentis, to remane thairat for euer. 1569 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 643/a Ane tabled hyngand with ane grytt ruby and ane grytt hingand perle thairatt. 1650 *BULWER Anthropolomet.* xi. 109 A broad plate, and the Jewel they hang thereat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 161/a A Leather Girdle...with a strong Ropce...hanging thereat.

2. On the occasion or occurrence of that, there- upon, because of: cf. AT 34, 35.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2722 Sarra...Herd þis word and logh þær at. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 98 His wyff...dyayedned therate, and had score therof. 1490 CAXTON *Encydois* xviii. 68 For to take therate som comfote. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 34 Theraet the fend his gnashing teeth did grate. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. ii. 75 Bending his Sword To his great Master, who, thereat enrag'd flew on him. 1869

TENNYSON *Past. Arthur* 462 Thereat once more he moved about. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 253 Thereat the silver trumpet's tuneful blare Made music strange.

3. At or in connexion with the thing or process on which action is brought to bear: cf. AT 17.

13.. *Cursor M.* 11674 (Fairf.) My hande þer at may naging do. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 198 When he fand gude wyse on a tyme, he sech his slayn & drank it þer-att. c 1556 R. CROCKES in *Archæologia* XXXV. 20, I trust this weke that cometh we shall do a good chare therat [at the hay-making]. 1581 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXI. 551 The saidis parties obliiss thame to. abyid thairat bot any reclaming.

† **Thereatour**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* In 5 tharatur, 5-6 thairattour. [f. THERE 17 + ATOUR *prep.*] Over or beyond that; about or concerning that: see THEREOVER.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II.* c. 25 (1814) II. 51/1 Gif he dois any thing þairattour furth with to arreist his persoun. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 173 Tharatur tha sal do thar det lalah and truly to our myl. bath in fre multur and thyril. 15.. *Priests Pebbis* I. in *Pinkerton Scot. Poems* (1792) I. 14 Than spak the King, your conclusion is quaint; And thairattour ye mak to us a plaint.

Thereaway (ðeˈraʊə), *adv.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Orig. two words, THERE 17 and AWAY *adv.*]

1. Of motion: Away thither, or in that direction. *Hereaway, thereaway*: see *HEREAWAY. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 32 (MS. E.) For gif the king held thar away, He thought he suld soyn vancust be. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) v. 15 Schippes, .commes þer away for to fraight þam with þat salt. c 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 502 Þare away to fare. c 1500 *Smith & his Dame* 30 in *Harliet E. P.* 111, 202 Our lord came there away. 1549, 1799, cf. [see *HEREAWAY* 2]. 1601 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov. S.* f. (1880) VI. 735 For such English as come thereaway to Loreto. 1659 W. GUTHRIE *Chr. Ch. Interest* II. vi. (1724) 207 Confirming the same by many mighty Works in Scripture tending there-away.

2. Of situation: Away in that direction or region; in those parts; thereabouts.

1551 R. ROBINSON *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 253 There be fewe warres there awaye, wherin is not a greate nombre of them in bothe parties. c 1670 *PENN Let. in Life Wks.* 1726 I. App. iii. 156 Among the Carnal and Historical Christians there-away. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* viii. All evil comes out o' thereaway, .and we'll e'en away there. 1840 CAROLINE FOX *Old Friends* (1882) 60 The Duke of Wellington, .in some mighty action thereaway showed his wondrous power in animating masses.

3. Somewhere about that (number, amount, age, etc.); = THEREABOUTS 2.

1824 SCOTT *Kedgumlet* ch. xi, Swaggering about the country, .for five or six months, or thereaway. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* IV. 328 An old batchelor of fifty-five, or there-away. 1862 MRS. GROTE *Coll. Papers* 261 A hundred thousand pounds or there-away.

Hence † **Thereaway-abouts** *adv.*, thereabouts. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxii. (1849) 169 The martyrs had been buried thereaway-abouts.

Thereaways, *adv. Now dial.* [f. *prec.* with *advb. genitive* -s: cf. *AWAYS*.] = *prec.*

1575 *Gamm. Curton* IV. ii. He intends this same night to slip in there awayes. 1682 in *Trul. Friends Hist.* Soc. IV. 151, I would have ye to mynd my love to friends there-awayes and at Darnton. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsen.* xvii. (1809) 137 Come from Lapland, or thereaways. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., Is the horse worth twenty pounds? There and there-aways. 1902 BUCHAN *Walcher by Threshold* 73 What's taking ye thereaways?

† **Therebefore**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: see *THERE* and *BEFORE*. [Late OE.; two words.]

1. Before that in position or order; in front. c 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 9 Ðæt folc þæt þar beforan

c 1160 *Haton Gosp.*, þær beforan ferde.

2. Before that (time); formerly, previously. c 1200 [see *THEREAFTER* 3]. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 218 in *O. E. Misc.* 43 As vre louerd þer by-vore heom iseyd hedde.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 99 In sterres many a wynter þer bifon was witen the deeth of Ector Achilles. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 302 3ef he nulle okepye hem no more, As he hath y-done ther by-fore. 1592 in J. MORRIS *Troub. Cath. Forefathers* (1877) 34 And the priest there before dead.

Thereben, *adv. Sc.* [See *BEN adv. c.*] 'Ben' there, within there.

13.. *Cursor M.* 2721 (Cott.) Sarra þar þiu quare sco satt herd þis word and loqh þar-at. c 1500 ROWLL *Cursing* 124 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Ch.) 202 And thow art scho that stall the hen And put þir in the pot thair ben. a 1568 *Wowing Jok & Yenny* 21 *ibid.* 388 Ane pig, ane pot, ane raip thair ben. 1604 *Acts Sederunt* 11 Jan. (1799) 36 For removing of that impediment of proceeding in the Uther-house, (that the procurator is thair ben) it is appointit. .that [etc.]. 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 144 'Hout I', quoth she, 'ye may well ken, 'Tis ill brought but [= out] that's no there-ben'.

Therebeside, *adv.* Now only *arch.* and *poet.* [Orig. two words: see *THERE* 17, *BESIDE prep.*] By the side of that; next to that; near by.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 25 Þo stod on old stoc þar biside. 13.. in *Horstmann Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 91 He hedde þer is asse an ox, iteized þer biside in a cracche. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) iii. 9 Þare be syde es a fayre place ordaynd for iustynge. 1470-85 MALOR *Arthur* II. xvi. 94 Ther besyde satte a fayr knyght on the ground. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 339 When I stood therebeside Methought its likeness ever would abide Within my mind.

So † **Therebesides** *adv.*, in same sense. 1470-85 MALOR *Arthur* I. x. 48 There bysydes were viij knyghtes that aspyed them.

Therebinthe, *obs. form* of *TEREBINTH*.

Thereby (ðeˈɪbəi, ðeˈɪbəi), *adv.* Forms: see *THERE* and *BY*. [OE. *þærbi*, f. *þær*, *THERE* 17 + *bi*, *By prep.* Cf. *G. daber*, *Du. daarbij*.]

1. By that; by means of, or because of, that; through that. Cf. *BY* A. 30-33, 36.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Past. C. v.* 42, 2if he ðonne bearn ðærbiȝ [v.r. -bie, *Hatt.* -biȝ] zestriene. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 He.. feste.. iðe wildernesse vore scheawen þerbi þet [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 107 þar bi man mai hir helping kenn. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63 Supposynge therby for to geten honoure and fame. 1551 CRANMER in *Sirype Life* (1694) App. 158 God shal therby be glorified. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 1vij, Ye sall haiff yairby ye hicht of ye æquinoctiall lyne. 1600 HAMILTON *Facile Tr.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 220 Desyrous to ressaue thairbe, thair eternal felicity in heauin. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 83 They cannot abide the savour of ointments, but fill mad thereby. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 126 Of the Ten-foot Rod, and thereby to measure and describe the Ground-plot. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 93 The rooms were so full as to render our stay unpleasant, and we thereby lost an anatomy lecture. 1896 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* iv. For fear of having my attention distracted . . . and of my thereby losing my bearings.

2. Beside, adjacent to, or near that. (In quot. c 1220, Up against that.) Now *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 634 A tre he sekeð . . . ðat is strong . . . and leneð him . . . ðer bi. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3361 It was a stede henden ðor bi. On a syde of munt synay. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13765 þar bi lai many [man] wifere. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. iii. 251 3ondri is the Hol Gost and ther bi is Marie with Seint Peter. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3915 He duelt in a place þare by. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 32 A conetous Spright, . . . Who thereby did attend. 1641 *Hevlin Hist. Episc.* I. (1657) 23 The twelve fontaines of Elim, and the seventy Palmes that grew thereby. 1719 *De For Crisoe* (1840) II. iv. 94 At the foot of a tree thereby. 1875 MOAIS *Zenid Proem* 2 Fields that are thereby. 1888 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Words*, s.v., Nif I baint there, you'll vind me thereby.

b. With verbs of motion, in sense of *BY* A. 16.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15634 Quer I sal þis calice drinc, Or i sal pass þar bi. 1526 *Pilgr. Persif.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 When my glory shall passe thereby, thou shalt se my hynder partes. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* IV. 21 The tales of Scylla and Charibdis, which made men beleeve in sailing thereby that they heard the continual barking of dogs.

c. To come thereby = 'to come by' or get possession of that: see *COME* v. 39 b and *BY* A. 15.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 128 When that he saugh he myghte nat come thereby This is to seye what women lone moost. c 1430 [see *COME* v. 39 b]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 27, I traist eternall gloire to se; Christ grant that I may cum thereby.

† 3. Besides, together with, or in addition to that.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 524 Wȝuche ben þe seven synes dedly, And þe seven vertues þerby. 14.. *Tyndale's Vis.* 803 All 3if god be fulle of mercy, Ryght-wysnesse behoves go þer by. a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 388 That he would revere him in hys, With flesch and Sinew and Skynn therby, Which some he can them geue.

4. In reference to a number or quantity: Very nearly so; somewhere about that; = *THEREABOUTS* 2, 2 b. *Sc.*

[c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xiv. 1568 A thousande and thre hundyr there Nynti and v. or þar by nere.] 1557-75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 82 At xij houis at evin or thairby. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 245 To the nowmer of fourtie personis or thairby. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 172 Thair were takin prisoneris 9 scoire and ten gentillmen or thairby. 1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 271 The spurious paper. . . dully written, two years or thereby after Mr. Henderson's death. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* x, There was one maiden of fifteen or thereby. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* Pref. (ed. 2) 8 It is my intention. . . to print half-a-dozen or thereby of small books.

† 5. With reference thereto; *à propos* of that; thereabout, *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 244 Aday [= by day] þu art blynd oper biside, þar by men seggeþ a vorbisne. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3999 Seynt Gregory telleþ a tale þar by.

b. *Thereby* says a tale: see *TALE* sb. 3.

† 6. In accordance with that, *Obs.*

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 *Preamble*, The seid Frensche kyng . . . the Decree of the enterdiccion dispyssyn will not therby reforme himself.

7. quasi-*adv.* Consequent. *nonce-use*.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xl. 262 The chiefest Knowledge that we get, is that of our thereby guilt and misery.

† **Theredown**, *adv. Obs.* [In ME. two words, *THERE* 17 and *DOWN* *adv.* q.v. for *Forms*.] Down there; down: in reference to direction or position.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 979 Pe brain oru al abroad in þe paiement þer doune. *ibid.* 9797 Nou he lip þer doune. c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 206 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 53 And falsliche as heo com anheȝ, also heo ful [= fell] þer doune. c 1325 *Poem Edw. II* 37 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 325 Certes holt churchre is muchel i-brought ther doune. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 300 The sykis alsua thair doune Sall put thame to confusionne. a 1550 *Freiris* of B. 178 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 291 All that thay did thair doun he micht weil se.

Therefore (ðeˈɪfəi, -fəi), *therefor* (ðeˈɪfəi), *adv. (sb.)* Forms: a. 2-3 ðer-, 2-5 þerfore, (2 þarore, 2-4 þerore, 3 þor-, þar-for, 3-4 þer-vore), 5-6 therfore, (6 *Sc.* thair-, yair-, their-fore), ß. 2-5 þerfore, (2-3 þerore, 4 þarefore), 5- therfore. 7. 3-5 þerfor, (3 þerour, 4 þar-, þarfor, 4-5 þer-for, þarfor), 5-7 therfor, (6 *Sc.* thair-, yairfor, -foir, 7 therfoer). ð. 6- therfor, (9 there-for). [Early ME. *þerfore*, *þerfore* (often written as two words), f. *þær*-, *þær*-,

THERE + *fore*, OE. and early ME. collateral form of *for*: see *FORE adv.* and *prep.* After final *c* became mute, *fore* prep. was gradually levelled with *for*, and *ther(e)fore* was often written *therfor*, *therefor*. In mod. Eng. (since c 1800) *therefore* and *therefor* are almost always differentiated in spelling and stress in accordance with meaning: see below.]

I. (Now stressed ðeˈɪfəi, and usu. spelt *therefor* for distinction from 2.) *formal* or *arch.*

1. For that (thing, act, etc.); for that, for it.

a. In various senses of *FOR prep.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 His festen . . . and chirc-þong and god to donne þerore. c 1220 *Bestiary* 377 God gived ðer fore mede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 610 (Cott.) He gaf it him, als in heritage, To yeld þerfor [v.r. þare fore, þar for, þerfore] na mar knauilage. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 169 Born anon in to the heighe Tour, With certein officers ordeynd therfore [v.r. ther fore, there fore, þerfore]. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 97 Sho ansswerd agayn & said . . . sho wold not delyver it or he & his felow bothe samen come þerfor. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* I To gyue therfore synguler louynges & thanks. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* v. i, Speede must we vse to leuie fore therfore. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 86 To erect new Walls, Banks and other Defences, and what sums of Money to Raise and Levy therfore. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers.* Byron II. 186, I. . . have . . . continued here. . . in the hope of seeing things reconciled, and have done all in my power there-for. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* vi. iv. (1860) l. 184 If the emperor sins, he must give account to God therfore. 1861 *Evening Star* 4 Oct., 100lbs. of potatoes or a substitute therfore thrice a week. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 344 The love I had therfor. 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adv.* in *able* 39 Argument being at an end, recourse was then had to the common substitute therfore, ridicule. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 70 § 7 He shall supply a copy of such report. . . on payment of the sum of one shilling therfore.

b. By reason of that; for that reason, on that account: cf. *FOR prep.* 21, 22.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Pa 3e (*MS.* þaȝ) habbe wele to ouer stohwenesse on bisse liue ne beo þu þerorene prud. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Þarore hire sinne hire bi-come swide laðe. c 1220 *Bestiary* 509 Vt of his drot it smit an onde, . . . ðer-for oðre fisses to him dragen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1215 Ysmael pleide hard gamen; Sarra was ðor-for often wroð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5348 Vre louerd mid is eyen of milce on þe lokeþ þerore, a 1300 *Cursor M.* 287 Þerfor is he cald trinite For he es anfuld godd in thre. 13.. *ibid.* 2894 (Gott.) God forbode 3e do þat sin þat 3e in hell þarfor [Trin. þerfore] brin. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1863 (*Lucrèce*) That Tarquyn shulde ybanysshed be ther-for. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 954/1 When he saith himself that they have punished many therfore, that is to wit, for thesame cause. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 181 If that any lew did buy any Christian for his slave, hee should bee fined therfore. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. vi. They crossed the Liddle. . . And burned my little lonely tower; The fiend receive their souls therfor! 1848 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 151 Tell Briggs that his ticket came safely, and that I am thankful therfor. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 173 They would all be . . . healthier men therfor. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log-Sea-waif* 149 The ill-used crew promptly refused to do any more in her, and were, of course, clapped in jail therfor.

II. (Now always spelt *therefore*, and stressed ðeˈɪfəi.)

2. In consequence of that; that being so; as a result or inference from what has been stated; consequently. Formerly sometimes unemphatic (esp. in versions of N. T.) = *THEN* 5.

In early use often indistinguishable from 1b, where see earlier examples; now distinguished as expressing a general relation of consequence or inference. Sometimes classed as a conjunction.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 45 Lo therfore alle generations schulle seye y am blessed. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 18 Hearc ye therfore the similitude of the sower. 1533 CRANMER *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 260, I trust, therefore, you will not so hardly regard my first request herein. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, It is very mete . . . that we shoulde . . . geue thanks to thee, O Lorde. . . Therefore with Angelles and Archangels. . . we laud [etc.]. 1554 HULOET, *Therefore. . . cum accendit in penult.*, *eo, ergo, idcirco, ideo, igitur, propterea, propter hoc*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 202 Manate. . . is the thyrede [fish] whereof I haue promysed to entreate. Manate therfore, is a fyshe of the sea, of the byggest sorte [etc.]. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xli. Gentle thou art, and therefore to be wonne, Beautious thou art, therefore to be assailed. *ibid.* cxliii. Our dates are breefe, and therfore we admire, What thou dost foyst vpon vs that is ould. 1611 BIBLE *John* IV. 6 Now Jacobs Well was there. Iesus therfore [TINDALE then], being wearied with his journey, sateth thus on the Well. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xv. Schol., Because the angle AEC + AED + CEB + DEB = 4 right angles, therefore the angle AEC + AED = CEB + DEB = to two right angles, therefore CED and AEB are strait lines. 1725 BERKELEY *Free-think.* in *Math.* § 2 Things obscure are not therefore sacred. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 The Franks were the stronger, and therfore the masters. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 80 The refugees were zealous for the Calvinistic discipline. . . James therfore gave orders [etc.].

B. as *sb.* The word 'therefore' as marking a conclusion; an expressed conclusion or inference.

1641 'SMECTYNNIUS' *Vind. Ansv.* xiii. 144 Let him first answer our *Therefores*, and wee will quickly answer his *Wherefores*. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 185 The Article having made a (*therefore*), its strange that any one should draw any other conclusion from it, than what it self hath drawn. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* in *Jubal*, etc. 232 A faith Defying sense and all its ruthless train Of arrogant 'therefores'.

† **Thereforne**, *adv. Obs.* In 3-4 þer-, þar-. [app. an alteration of *THEREFORE*, in imitation of

words in *-forne* from OE. *-foran*, e. g. *be-forne*.] = THEREFORE 1.

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 3. Mi schelder. . . And mi fonger ai þer forne. *Ibid.* xxxi. 4. I am torned in mi sorw þar forne. Whiles þat pricket es þe thorn. 13. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 1107. & quat chek so 3e achesu, chaunge me þer forne. c. 1400 *Calo's Mor.* 260 in *Cursor M.* p. 1672 (Fairf.). If þi gode be lorne Sorow 903 þar forne To double þi harme.

† **Thereforth**, *adv.* Obs. [f. THERE 17 + FORTH *adv.*]

1. a. Forth from thence; away from that place. b. Along that way; by that place.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 5704 þis king also at glastingbury as he þerforþ com, Seint abelwold þat was þere monck, out of þe house he nom. 1387 *Travisia Higden* (Rolls) V. 299 þe kyng passed þerforþ, and wolde witte what it were. c. 1450 *LOVELICH Graill* xliii. 312 Nem he took vpe thanne Everychon, and with hym þar þerforþ Anon.

2. Out, outside; in the open; = THEREOUT 2.

1336 *BELLENDEN Cron.* Scot. ii. xi. (1541) 37 b. 1 He punist theifis, . . . and oþir crimynabyll persons with sci seuerite, . . . that the bestial & gudis lay thairfurth but ony trabyll. *Ibid.* v. iv. 56 b. 1 They wer ane rude vndantit pepill, and lay thair furth all wynter nochtwithstanding y^e could frostis.

† **Therefro**, *adv.* Obs. Also *Sc.* par. fra. [Orig. two words, THERE 17 and FRO *prep.*] = next.

13.. *Cursor M.* 1316 (Gött.) þar fra (C. þat out of, F. þer-out) renis four grette stemis. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 5214 Lo I here þe sepulture a lytill þar fra. 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1660 When I was not þer therfro. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 364 With-outen addyng þer to or abreyngne þer fro. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. x. 62 The iuse that yssueth ther fro. 1565 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1575. 656/1 Passand thairfra up ane dyke betuix Kippelaw and Bowdane. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* g. viij. b. Bot in this our age throwe ye anticipation of ye aquinoxe is distant yairfra almost 4 dayes. 1612 *MAABG tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 59. f would. . . desist therfro. 1618 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Laws Scot.* ii. xxiii. § 4 (1699) 248 They are not excluded therefrae by the foresaid act of Parliament.

Therefrom (ðe'frɒm), *adv.* arch. or formal. [Orig. two words, THERE 17 and FROM *prep.*] From that; from that place; away from there.

a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 137 Peyh he beo þar from bi come He cup hwene he is icome. c. 1300 *St. Brendan* 512 The þut hi wære þer fram. 1387 *Travisia Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 89 þe schap of þe cros was i-seie forsake þe baner and passe somwhat of space þerfrom (*MS.* y. þarfram). c. 1610 *SIR J. MELVIL Mem. Author to Son* (1735) 18 Debarring therefrom all honest, true, and plain Speakers. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 24. I much doubt of any effect therefrom. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Circus.* They took their name therefrom. 1850 *NEALE Med. Hymns* (1867) 102 The streams that flow therefrom. 1885 *Lawn Times* LXXX. 132/1 Nor was the doctrine contended for. . . logically deducible therefrom.

† **Theregain**, *adv.* Obs. Forms: 3 ðor 3en, þer yen, 5 ther geyn. [f. THERE 17 + GAIN *prep.* Cf. THEREAGAIN.] Against or in opposition to that. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2797 If he it werne and be ðor yen, ic sal ðe techen hu it sal ben. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2271 þer yen wolde neuer on strice. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6555 If men wolde ther geyn appose The naked text.

So † **Theregains** *adv.* [GAINS] on the side opposite to that; over against there.

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13538 O syde toke þe Romayns, & Arthur þat euen þer geyns.

Therehence, *adv.* Obs. exc. dial. Forms: a. 4-5 þerhenne, (4 therhanne). β. 4 þerhanes, 6- there(-)hence, (6 therence (9 dial.), therehens, 7 therhence). [f. THERE 17 + HEN, HENNE *adv.*, and hennes, hens, HENCE *adv.*]

1. From or out of that place; from there: = THEREIN 1. Now dial.

a. c. 1300 *Beket* 1145 Therhanne he wende to Eystrie. 141400 *Arthur* 591 Muche folke þerhenne he toke þo. β. c. 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. AA. 2 He nolde þer hannes passi. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Par. Luke* viii. 89 Therehens as . . . out of a chaire or pulpit he taught the multitude. 1600 *HAKLUIT Voy.* (1604) X. 101 The famous voyage of Sir Francis Drake into the South sea, and therehence about the whole Globe of the earth, begun in 1577. 1734 *R. WELTON Chr. Faith & Pract.* 367 The waves toss the ships up to the very clouds, and the winds therehence drive them to the deep abyss. 1898 *T. HARDY Wessex Poems* 45 Stone-deaf therehence went many a man.

† 2. From that source or origin; from that fact or circumstance: = THENCE 4. Obs.

1548 *TINDALE Parable Wicked Mammon* 16 Hamon, in the Ebrewe speche sygnifyeth a multitude or abundance. . . And therehence cometh mammon or mammon, abundance or pleteousnes of goodes or ryches. 1597 *J. KING On Jonas* (1618) 10 Therehence, they say, he was named the son of Amittai; that is, the sonne of truth. 1623 *W. C. Fatale Vesper* 4 Those unrevealed attributes, which doe flow therehence. 1718 *SWIFT To Sheridan* 3, I have a great esteem for Plautus; And think your boys may gather therehence More wit and humour than from Terence.

3. Distant from that place: = THENCE 2. rare. 1611 *CORVAT Crudities* 10 A country village. . . fourteene miles therehence distant. *Ibid.* 68 A parish tenne miles therehence.

Therein (ðe'ri:n), *adv.* Now formal, arch., or dial. Forms: see THERE and IN; also 3 þrin. [OE. þerin, f. þer THERE 17 + IN *prep.*]

1. In that place or (material) thing.

a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xi. 4 Wealdend. heofones & eorðan & ealra ðara þe ðarin wuniad. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15895 (Cott.) A knaun freind he had þare in [w. rr. þar ine, þerin]. 1398 *Travisia Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), þerin is a manner kinde of beestes Dolphyns wip rugge itoped as a sawe. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 789 þai sailed þar in meruolously. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxiv. 2 The compass of

the worlde, and all y^e dwell therein. 1676 *RAY Corr.* (1848) 123 If you have observed any errors or mistakes therein. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 688 The universe, and the things that are and move therein. 1911 *Act 1 Geo. V.* c. 1 Sched. (Paisley Court. Order Confirm. Act), The late Robert Brodie. . . by his trust disposition. . . conveyed his entire property to trustees therein named.

b. In or during that time.

1539 *BIBLE* (Great) *Exod.* xxii. 14 Kepe my Sabbath. . . whosoever worketh therein, the same soule shalbe rote out from amonge hys people.

2. In that affair or matter; in that thing, circumstance, or particular.

c. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 3 Maken þe to benchen hwuch delit were þrin. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13759 (Cott.) Lok þi will bi nocht þar in. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 That ye neuer. . . be besy to attempte ony persone therein. c. 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Men.* VIII (Camden) 83 Therein we do find no fault. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 130 All perdition had the beginning thairin (in pride). 1631 *HEWWOOD and Pt. Meid of West* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 391 Thou therein hadst much hyperbol'd. 1882 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 17 The more will he be driven towards God for help therein.

3. Inside, in the house, within doors. mod. Sc.

1882 *HOGG Perils of Man* III. vii. 202 Bessy Chisholm — Heh! Are ye therein? 1888 *BUCHAN Ballads* I. 113 If ye'll work therein as we thureout, Well borrow'd shoud' your body be.

4. Into that place or (material) thing.

a. 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 263 Pu most nl gan þrin ant al beon bigotten þrin, for in þe nei hit nanesweis neomen in. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8852 þair in (Trin. þerinne) þai was þair relikes don. 1398 *Travisia Barth. De P. R.* iii. xviii. (W. de W. 1495) 65 Somtyme grauel and powder falleth therein. 1536 K. WHYTFORD *Martilogie* 135 b. Than made they a grette fyre. . . and cast therein pythe and rosyne. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1762) 90 Smell to a Spunge dipt there-in.

5. = THEREIN 2: cf. IN *prep.* 31 a. Obs.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xxxi. 4 Then toke Saul y^e swerde, and fell therein. [Cf. *Germ.* (Luther) fiel darein; *Vulg.* super eum; next verse has upon his swerde.]

† 6. As relative *adv.*: In which; into which; = WHEREIN. Obs.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 73 He was on Simones huse. . . þerin geat þat wif þa ðeorwytþan smercesse on his heafod. 13.. *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 56 This caste Marie bodi was, Therin he alyght and his in ches (chose his inn). 13.. *Cursor M.* 395 (Gött.) In þe heiest element of all, þar in fire has his stall. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 167 The Seete therin as he was woned to sitte.

7. Therein after, therein before, therein under, = after, before, below in that document, statute, etc. (Usually written as single words: cf. *herein after*, etc., s. v. HEREIN.)

1818 *CHURCH Digest* (ed. 2) II. 276 Upon trust to preserve the contingent remainders thereafter limited. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 105 A general residuary devise of real and personal estate not thereinbefore disposed of. 181. A. BAIN in B. Stewart *Convey. Force* (1873) viii. 221 He gave 'mental work' as one heading, but declined to make an entry thereinunder.

† **Thereinne**, *adv.* Obs. Forms: see THERE and INNE: also 4-5 thrynne. [OE. þerinne, f. þer, THERE 17 + INNE.] = THEREIN.

(In late instances perh. only a var. spelling of therein.)

c. 1297 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* c. xvi. 100 He wæs ðærinne getogen to ðære godcundan seacungwe, & ðæruite (w. r. ðæruite) he was abigogen ymb ðæs folces ðearfe. c. 1300 *Vices & Virt.* 137 All ðat folk ðe þerinne wæs. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1651 3iff þatt iss þatt mann wile itt don Wiþt witt & skill þærinne. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1104 Non ðing ne mai ðor inne liden. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xix. 45 He. . . bigan to caste out men sellinge ther yane and biggynge. c. 1400 *Garnelyn* 314. I wil not that this campaignye parten a twynne, And ye wil doon after me, whil eny sope is thrynne. c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 335 Thai slough all, that were ther inne. c. 1450 *Mertlin* I. 10 She wende to haue founde hym thar ynne.

† **Thereintill**, *adv.* Sc. Obs. [f. THERE 17 + INTILL.] Therein; thereinto.

1507 in *Charters, &c. Edinb.* (1871) 192 To mak ony stop or impediment to thame thairintill. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* ii. xiii. (S.T.S.) I. 175 The faderis, quhen þis mater was brocht afore þame, mycht nocht ourdourle gif þare consulationioun þairintill. 1650 *Acts Sederunt* 29 Jan. (1790) 66 All bands and actis of caution. . . hereafter, shall bear this clause insert thereintill. 1700 in A. McKay *Kilmarnock* (1880) 61 To give furth and pronounce. . . sentences thereintill.

Thereinto (ðe'rintu:, ðe'rintu), *adv.* arch. [f. THERE 17 + INTO.]

1. Into that place, matter, condition, etc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23222 (Edinb.) Cald sa ken. . . þat þoh a firin fel war mad. And þoru a chance þar into slad (etc.). 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xxi. 21 Let not them. . . enter thereinto. 1652 *KIRKMAN Clerio & Lovia* 178 No Virtualls could be carried thereinto. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref. The Ways whereby I got Light thereinto. 1867 *KINGSLEY in Life* (1877) II. 249. I have been drawn thereinto because I find every one talking about it (Darwinism). 1887 *MORRIS Odys.* xi. 36 And the black blood flowed thereinto.

† 2. = THEREIN 2. Cf. INTO 22. Obs.

1581-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 452 The said compliner hes differrit the samin unto the tyme he knew his Hienes and Lordschippis myndis thairinto. 1676 *OWEN Nat. & Causes Apost.* Wks. 1851 VII. 4 On such principles of difference in judgment as have no considerable influence thereinto.

† **There-mid, ther-mid**, *adv.* Obs. [Orig. two words, THERE 17 and MID *prep.*] With or by means of that; = THEREWITH 3.

c. 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xvi. § 2 (MS. B.) þa ðe forcau he his agene tungan and wearp hine ðær mid on ðæt nech foran.

c. 1000 *ALFRED Saints' Lives* xxiii. II. 767 Ongan þa þær mid delfan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 We hit aȝen to ȝeme and god soþ þer mid iqueme. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16450 3yf any had leyde a cors in pyt, Hym self sel þanne ded þer myt (the plague). 1393 *LANGL. P.* I. c. iv. 253 To do þer myd here beste.

† **Ther(e)-mide, mydde**, *adv.* Obs. [f. as prec. + -e, after THEREINNE, etc.] a. Along with that; together with that; at the same time. b. = prec.

a. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Icou wile seggen word efter word and þermide hwat þet word bi-queþ. 1377 *LANGL. P.* I. B. xvi. 262 þe pouke it hath attached, And me þere myde. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2171 He went don a[nd] bare uppe a cole, And a torche up ther myde.

b. c. 1320 *Bestiary* 615 Siðen he bigeten on, and two ȝer he ðer mide gon. c. 1350 *Prov. Alfred* 392 in O. E. Misc. 126 Ne myhte he þar myde his lif none hwile bolde. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2656 Hise tungen ende is brent ðor mide. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 558 Eche man þær mide myt hold him a-paied. 1377 *LANGL. P.* I. B. vi. 69 Make hem mery þere mydde.

Therence, variant of THEREHENCE.

Thereness (ðe'nes), *rare*. [f. THERE + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being there; existence in a defined place. (Usually opposed to *hereness*.)

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 11 The all-fillingness of God, the hereness and therenesses of ghosts, have been too much interwoven and twisted together. *Ibid.* 45 The thereness or hereness was nothing belonging unto God. 1887 *W. JAMES in Mind* XII. 18 Could that possibly be the feeling of any special whereness or thereness? 1899 *J. CAIRD Fundamental Ideas* Chr. II. ix. 13 Hereness and thereness are incessantly passing out of and into each other.

† **There-nigh**, *adv.* Obs. Forms: see THERE and NIGH. [OE. þær neah: þær, THERE 17, neah near, NIGH.] Near that place or thing.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 139 Cezende ealle hire magas þa þe þær neah wæron. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 þar neh ne mihte nan liuende mon gan. c. 1250 *Beket* 929 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 133 Ich ou hote þat ȝe þære neiȝ ne beon. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 767 (Cott.) If we com þer nei [f. þer neye; G. þar ney I. T. þer nyȝe]. 13.. *Ibid.* 1589 (Cott.) þe sarzina war þær neigh be-side all fled.

Thereof (ðe'rof, ðe'rov with shifting stress), *adv.* Now formal or arch. Forms: see THERE and OF; also 3 þrof (þrof), 5 throf. [OE. þær of: see THERE 17 and OF.]

1. Of that or of it: in various current senses of OF.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 165, zenim þas ylan wyrt, wyrc clypan þerof. c. 1300 *ORMIN* 9867 þa stanes þat he spacc þerof, þeȝ warrenn rihte stanes. a. 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 253 To a rudden him ut þrof. *Ibid.* 265 þat tu hauest iþeo þær ant soð hauest iþe þrof. 13.. *Cursor M.* 22722 (Cott.) þar of wit trou he broght þam vte. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roob.) v. 16 Men makes þeroff gude glasse. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C. v. Make throf iij. pelletis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 116 A sage persone. . . will be well ware therof. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iii. l. 139. I. in lieu thereof, impose on these nothing but this. 1599 *HAKLUIT Voy.* II. 186. I. . . tooke oute thereof a iarre of oyle. 1611 *BIALK John* vi. 50 That a man may eate thereof, and not die. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 79 Having lived about fifty two years, and thereof Reigned thirty one. a. 1761 *LAW Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 61 But instead thereof, he was left solely to the light and spirit of this world.

b. = of it, as objective genitive.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 þe lauerd haueð þar of neode. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1132 Maniman ðor of holdet litel tale. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1257 (Cott.) Quen [þe] þar of son had a sight. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 69 þei þær consenteris & fautouris þer of. c. 1400 *Yvain & Gauw.* 762 þar tharof had he grette myster. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 105 To the speedy execution thereof. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. l. 38 Disburse the summe, on the receipt thereof. 1600 *J. FORB tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 62 At last [þe] vsurped the gouernment thereof. 1665 in *De Foe Plague* (1840) 41 Give notice thereof to the examiner of health. 1698 *TYSON Anal. Ophorum* 3 Find out some Name, that might be most expressive thereof. 1818 *CARRS Digest* (ed. 2) III. 304 Nor should the heir be occupant thereof.

c. = of it, its, as possessive genitive.

Many examples in Biblical use; a few occur in the later Wycliffite version; they increase in the 16th c. versions, and become very numerous in the Rhemish and in 1611.

1388 *WYCLIF 2 Kings* ii. 12 The chare of Israel, and the charieter therof [1388 of it] Cov. and his horsmen; *Gen.* 1611, and R. V. and the horsmen thereof. — *Prov.* iii. 16 Lengthe of daies is in the righthalf thereof, and richess and glorie ben in the liffthalf thereof [1388 this, 4 of it]. — *Matth.* ii. 16 And slowe alle the children, that were in Bethleem, and in alle the coostis thereof [1388 in alle the cendis of it; TINDALE in all the costes therof; *Gen.* *Rhem.* therof; 1611 therof; 1881 R. V. in all the borders thereof]. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. iii. 154 As little ioy you may suppose in me, That I enioy, being the Queene thereof. 1611 *BIALK Joshua* xv. 47 Vnto the ruer of Egypt and the great sea and the border thereof. [So R. V.] 1623 *COCKERAM III. Ignauus*. . . He runneth up trees, and his desire is to sit there on the tops thereof. 1623 *SANDERSON Sermon*. 129 Essaye, speaking of Christ and his kingdom, and the righteousness thereof. 1845 *J. NEAL Bra. Jonathan* III. 401 He tottered away to a rock as to an altar, I clung to it, as to the horns thereof. 1910 *Act to Educ. VII.* c. 38 § 3 The schedules . . . shall be deemed to be part of this Act in the same manner as if they had been contained in the body thereof.

2. From or out of that, as source or origin.

c. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 5 Al þat muclehe lure þat her of ariseð. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 451/2 So mykel harme and meschief felle therof. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roob.) Pref. 2 þeroff þai hafe grette solace and comfôrthe. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 5 What cam therof? 1524 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 324 It is thought that one Caluys a poete broght it first vp on Pompeius, & thereof the same to haue been taken vp in a prouerbe. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. l. 68 And thereof came it, that the man was mad. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 476 Much more good thereof shall spring. 1883 *RICKAAR*

Moral Philos. i. x. 181. Better is the activity... than the pleasure which comes thereof.

†3. Answering to various obsolete uses of OF: in quot. = *thereat*, *therefor*, *therefrom*, *thereabout*, etc. a 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 29. And ðanke ðerof gode swiðe zieme. 13. *Gay Warru*. (A.) 4656 Now, sir, take þerof pite. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 740 For soothly he.. sholde.. yenen his body and al himerte to the seruice of Ihesu crist and ther-of doon hym hominage. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 112 Gret offence He tok therof. c 1400 *MAUNDEV*. (Roxb.) xxix. 131 Þat meruailled þam gretly þeroff. c 1400 *Brut* ccxxv. 293 Þe lordes of eny toun.. shulde answere to þe King þeroff. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 113 He þankid almighti God þeroff. c 1450 *Godisow Reg.* 424 Doyng therof seruice as hit is l-conteyned in the Charter. c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 183 By my feyth, lady, .. doo your wyll therof. 1594 *CAREW Hwarde's Exam. Wits* (1616) 99 If Lazarus had carried to him a pitcher of fresh water, hee should haue taken great refreshment thereof. 1669 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 276 If there be any particular that we maye nearly relate to your affaires, you will be pleas'd to consider therof.

Hence † *There-offe*, *thero'ffe* *adv.* [with final -e, after THEREINNE, etc.], in same senses.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV*. (1839) ii. 13 He þat bereth a braunche.. þeroffe. *Ibid.* xiv. 156 So cold þat noman may drynke þere-offe. a 1461 *How Gd. Wif taught hir Daughter* 53 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* i. 183 Meseurely take ther offe [*v.r.* (*Babes Bk.* 36) þer-off], that the falle no blame.

Thereology (þerɪˈɒlədʒi). *rare* -1. [erron. f. Gr. *thēraion* to heat, in Nicander 'to foment or apply a fomentation to (a wound)', hence *thērapō* is glossed by a scholiast by *lūmeuos* healing, curing: see -ology.] The healing art. (See quot.)

1841 R. PARK *Pantology* xii. iii. (1847) 418 In the branch of Thereology, we include the study of diseases, and the practice of Medicine. The name is derived from the Greek, *thēra*, I cure, or take care of.

So **Thereologist**, one skilled in thereology.

1888 in *Ogilvie* (Annandale).

Thereon (ðeəˈɒn, ðeəˈtɒn), *adv.* *formal* or *arch.* Forms: see THERE and ON; also 3 pron., 4 *pron.* [OE. *þērōn*, f. *þēr*, THERE 17 + ON *prep.*].

1. Of position, *lit.* or *fig.*: On or upon that or it. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 71 His þegnas.. læddon him to þone eozol, & zedydon þæt he þær on zessitan milite. c 1200 *Bestiary* 83 Ðanne god he to a ston, and he billed ðer on. a 1390 *Cursor M.* 2472 (Cott.) Quar-for þær on [T. peron] godd tok his wrac. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 181 If þe place be whijt & neische and michre moisteure þeron. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxxxiii. 259 He toke his cuppe and made thereon. iii. crosses. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 133 If thereon you relye. I'll take with my leaue. 1786 *JEFFERSON Wks.* (1859) I. 570 To confer with my theron. 1809-10 *Cokebridge Friend* i. iv. (1865) 125 All our notion of right and wrong is built thereon. 1896 *Law Times* C. 358/2 After payment of all charges thereon.

†b. as *relative adv.* On which: = WHEREON. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 600 Foure of þe apostles schal þere beere Ther on schal ligge me modre deere.

2. Of motion or direction: On or upon that or it; onto that.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10776 A dou.. þære lighted dun, and þær on lend. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* iii. 158 Þenche þou most wel hyslyd, And by wytt þær bystowe. c 1400 *MAUNDEV*. (Roxb.) ii. 7 Þe lews.. sett a coron on his heued and thrust it þeron so fast þat þe blude ran doune. c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 371 Thairoun my lyfe dar I layd (= lay it). 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1139 Who, if it winke, shall thereon fall and die. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Glass*, By reason of the Sand strewd thereon. 1887 *MORRIS Odyssey* xi. 591 When up reached the elder his hands thereon to lay.

3. As soon as that happened, was done, or was said; immediately after that; = THEREUPON 2 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5871 (Cott.) And taron [*v.r.* þær on, þær on] sett he men at ask of ilk dai to yeild þær task. 1618 *WITHER Motto, Nec Curo Wks.* (1633) 545, I care not greatly what succeed thereon. 1783 in *Cruise Digest* (1818) V. 319 Any non-claim which had ensued thereon. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 243 Slowly thereon he gat unto his feet.

†4. From some obsolete uses of ON: a. In that, therein. b. Into that, thereinto. c. About that, thereof. d. At that, thereat. Obs.

a. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. li. 399 Hio is an lytel [burg], & ðeah ic mæg ðæron libban. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 410 Aplanta þæron þa soðan lufe. c 1205 *LAV.* 7275 Þær Brutus bi-come and to his liue he wunede þær an. c 1290 *St. Michael* 453 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 312 Men seoth þær on list. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. iii. 82 Bid Eolus.. clois the presoun of wyndis, and thairon ring. 1545 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* II. xxvi. 71, I had broght with me a boke.. And euery night after supper I read thereon to hym. b. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Dent.* xxxiii. 52 Þu scealt geseon þæt land and þu ne cymst þær on. c 1275 *LAV.* 7274 Þær on Brutus bi-come. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxxix. 23 He ne cude nan þing þær on. d. c 1400 *Brut* lxxviii. 64 He wondrede þeron gretly, what hit myzt bitoken.

Hence † *There-on-ne* (þerone, also 3 pronen) *Obs.* [after *þærinne*, etc.; in later use sometimes only a variant spelling of *thereon*] = THEREON.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 957 Þa twelfe names ec þatt wæren don þæronne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Ure helende rod þærone. *Ibid.* 217 Ich wille ew segge þat ich þronne understonde. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 416 There-one was sett a Serle of gold. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 171 Þere one hertly take hede. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1938 (*Trin.*) Noe.. let rise an autere swiþe, Þærone [C. þær-on] me leste he sacrifice.

Also **Thereonto** *adv.*, onto or upon that. *rare.* 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 406 Thereonto throw nine hairs from the head.

Thereout (ðeəˈraʊt), *adv.* Forms: 1 *þér út* (e);

ME. *par*, *per out* (e); also 4-5 (9 *Sc.*) *throu(e)*. [OE. *þērūt* (e); see THERE 17 and OUT, OUTE.]

1. Outside of that place, etc.; without. Now *rare.* c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* ii. viii. § 4 Nahton hie naber ne þærinne mete ne þærute freond. c 897 (see THEREINNE). c 1000 *AGS. Gosp. Mark* iii. 31 His modor and his zebroðra.. þær ute stodon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Þe mon þe leie.. xii. moned in ane prisune nalde he zefen al þæt he efre mahte biþen wið þæt he moste.. xii. beo ðer ut of. c 1205 *LAV.* 1179 Brutus ferde in to þere temple.. & lette al his folc bilauen þær. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1333 (Cott.) He.. stod þær oute [*v.r.* þær oute, þær vte], And sagh þe thing. *Ibid.* 15934 He.. Pain wald ha ben þær vte. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 488 The zett he wor.. he held na man tharout. 1881 J. T. BENT *Genoa* vi. 127 A.. story current in Roman Catholic circles, but not much accredited therout.

2. Out of doors; in the open. Now *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3928 Jacob.. On þe feild þær oute he lai. c 1325 *Body & Soul* 114 in *Map's Poems* 349 For alle owre toures heye, ligge we shule throute In forstes ant in snowes. c 1400 *MAUNDEV*. (Roxb.) xxvii. 125 Þe comouns.. er al hird men and lyez þeroute in logez. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 866, x crabbes yf thou kest With watir in an erthen potte wyrie, Ten days throu [L. subduo], until the vapur die. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 382/1 Tharowte, subduo, i. sub nudo. *Aere.* 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 300 Long time thay lay thairout. 1808-18 *JAMIESON s.v.*, To lie thairout, to lie in the open air during night.

b. Abroad; in existence; = OUT 26 c. *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1077 Quils þou may se mi rainbow þær oute, Of sulik a fiod haue man na doute. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxiv. 25 The wyest woman þairout Wⁱ word may be wyllit to do þe deid. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* II. ii. Greater liars never ran therout.

3. Of motion: Out of that; out from that place, etc.; forth from thence. Now *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4542 Þe boteler to þe prisun lep, And suith þær-out he broght Ioseph. 13.. *Ibid.* 2567 (Fairf.) Come now þær-oute, Be-halde þou þe lift a-boute. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 371 He went to the couffres, and toke there-out all the treysour. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (S.T.S.) 4 Blissit be god quihik hes helpit me thair out. c 1750 J. NELSON *Frnt.* (1836) 58 They had better never haue known the way of salvation than, after knowing it, be turned therout.

4. From or out of that (it, them), as source or origin; thence. *arch.*

c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints i.* (*Petrus*) 391 Þe fals fend in his liknes Vith þe pupill wald speik þarowte [out of the figure]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. lxxiiij.* 10 And there out sucke they no small anaunte. 1650 *EARL Monm. tr. Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 36 They teare up the bowels of the earth to learn secrets therout. 1788 *JEFFERSON Wks.* (1859) II. 353 On condition that he may retain therout one hundred and eighty thousand guilders. 1865 *KINGSLEY Hercu.* ix. With the divine instinct of freedom, and all the self-help and energy which spring therout. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vii. 120 As oft as he drank therout.

Thereover (ðeəˈoʊvə), *adv.* *arch.* [OE. *ðærofer*, ME. *þer*, *par over*: see THERE 17 and OVER *prep.*].

1. Over or above that, in position (or in transit; also in charge, rank, number or amount).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xlv. 336 Ne he self nanne wæstm ðærofer ne bired. c 1000 *AGS. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 35 Hiz to-dældon hys reaf and wurpon blot þær ofer. c 1200 *Bathary* 64 Der ouer he flegeð. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4157 Per ouer standes a mikel tre. c 1400 *MAUNDEV*. (Roxb.) xviii. 85 He berez it to þe kyng and makes þær ouer many blissings. 1535 COVERDALE *i Chron.* xxiv. (xxiii.) 17 But yo children of Rehobia were many therouer. 1558 *PHARR Æneid* vi. Qj, Therouer dare no bird attempt to flie, for deadlydout. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 235 In a dark blue kirtle was he clad, And a grey cloak therouer. 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 208 To drive Man out of Paradise, and to keep watch therouer.

2. *fig.* In reference to that (which is under consideration or observation, or is the object of occupation, discourse, or attention: see OVER *prep.* 4).

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxvii. 12, I.. came oft in parrell of death therouer, tyll I was deluyered from it. — *John* vi. 41 Then murmured the Jewes ther ouer, that he sayde: I am y^e bred which is come downe from heauen. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 355 He.. smiled to see his deep-set eyes and grave gleam out with joy therouer.

Therewith (ðeəˈriːθ), *adv.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *þēr rihte* (two words): see THERE 17 and RIGHT *adv.* 7 b. Cf. *HERERIGHT*.] Straightway, forthwith; there on the spot.

971 *Blick. Hom.* 221 Þa eode he ðær rihte biȝ on sune stowe. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Grani.* xxxviii. (Z.) 233 *Statim*, þær rihte. c 1205 *LAV.* 25676 Nu fulle feowertene niht þe found heo hæfud ðhalder þær riht (c 1275 forþ riht). 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 92 Because their virtue was thought extraordinary [they] were therefore buried therewith. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 392 And they with their naked swords threatened to kill them there-right, unless they returned to the fight. 1675 *MORRIS Odyssey* 112 On me.. Bestow'd a ram, which on the sand there-right I made a sacrifice to mighty Jove. 1896 *Cheltenham Exam.* 12 Feb. 8 (E.D.D.) Erpiked up unt thurrite un went. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 204 Till he comes to the orchet, when crooping therewith. His lonesome young Bantree appears.

So † **Therewiths** *adv.*, OE. *þēr rihtes* [with *advb. genitive*], in same sense.

a 1100 *AGS. Hymns* (Surtees) 92 Pacemque dones protinus [gloss] & sibbe þu selle þær rihtes. *Ibid.* 113 Ascendant.. protinus Ad thronum.. [gloss] Astizan.. þær rihtes to brymselle. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Perihies he ne bið. **Theresian**, variant of TERESIAN.

† **Therete'ken**, *þerte'ken*, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *þer to eacan, i.e. þær*, THERE 17 and *to eacan*, TEKE, TEKEN.] In addition to that; besides that.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 84 Hu he urum gyltum miltsað,

and ðær to eacan þæt heofenlice rice behæst. a 1120 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1091, þær to eacan. a 1225 *Anr.* K. 174 Þe nome of Ihesu er seið nowt one, 'abscoudita'. a 200 *Havelok* 288 She is fayr, and she is fre, .. þerte'kene she is wel with me.

Therethrough (ðeəˈθruː), *adv.* *arch.* Forms: see THERE and THROUGH. [Early ME. *þer þurh*: see THERE 17, THROUGH *prep.*].

1. Of place: Through that, it, or them.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þæt gles.. þe sunne schined þær þurh. a 1325 *M.S. Razul. B.* 520 If. 32 b, [They] sullen wite þe toun.. 3if anil vncouz passez þere þoru sal be arested for te amoure. 13.. *Cursor M.* 12872 (Gött.) Þe fader steuen þær thoru it brast, Right als it war a thoinir blast. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R. v. v.* (W. de W.) The glasy humour [of the eye] is.. bryghte as glasse, soo y^e maye se ther thourgh. 1594 *BLUNDELV Exerc.* III. ii. xxvii. (1636) 423 To make therethrough a navigable passage. 1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* 1. 55 Its Waters would not mix with this Lake.. but ran there therow without ever touching it. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 232 He hurried on until he reached again The outer door, and, sighing, passed therethrough. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* I. 73 The musical moan of the water as the ship cuts its way therethrough.

2. By means, or by reason, of that; thereby.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 Þæt he hæuð þær þurh forlorn heuene wele. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2325 Þatt zho.. sholdde wurþenn Wiþh childe swa þatt zho þær þurh He sholdde noht ben wemmed. c 1300 *Beket* 75 And therthurf me tazte hire the wel: so that heo thider com. c 1412 *HOCCELV De Reg. Princ.* 2667 His lorde þe kyng with veynm wolde he fede, So þat ther-þurgh he steruen shulde nee. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* Prol., Therefore they that.. reade it, shulde not onely them selues be wyse there thorow, but serue other also with teachinge and wrytinge. 1678 K. BACCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. xxi. 161 Every Man.. may come there-through to believe. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xliii. Ye mane be minded not to act altogether on your ain judgment, for therethrough comes sair mistakes. 1894 F. T. ELLIS *Reynard Fox* 257 Winning tenowna and fame therethrough.

Theretill (ðeəˈtɪl), *adv.* *north. dial. and Sc.* [ME. *þær till*: see THERE 17 and TILL *prep.*].

= THERETO (in all its senses).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 887 'Þe worm', sco said, 'me draf þær till'. *Ibid.* 15638 All þi will it sal be dun, þær til i am redi. a 1300 *Havelok* 1443 Castles ten, And þe lond þat þær til longes. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 Heyre was he non, no bertille had resoun; þe Emperice sonne Henry he had right bertille. c 1400 *MAUNDEV*. (Roxb.) vi. 26 By cause of þe perilous waye bertill. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* III. ix. 1080 A thousand and three hundyr yhere And ten thare tyll. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 516 Gret strenth he has, bathe wyt and grace thar till. 1564 Bp. PILKINGTON *Burn. Faules Ch.* § 7 It is a comen tre sayinge: he that wil do no yll, wil do nothings that longes ther till. c 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew Wks.*, *Heabes, Weeds*, &c. (1587) 96 And signe it with my simple hand and set my seale ther till. 1819 *TENNANT Pastry Storm* II. (1827) 63 Wⁱ angry bill, and wing theretill. 1832 *HENDERSON Scat. Prov.* 158 A shower of rain in July.. is worth a plough of owsen, and a' belongs theretill.

Thereto (ðeəˈtuː, ðeəˈtu), *adv.* Now *formal* or *arch.* [OE. *þær to*, *þærtō*: see THERE 17 and TO *prep.*] To that (or those things), to it (or them).

1. To that place, thing, affair, etc. in various senses of TO *prep.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 378 Þæt he us zebringe to his ecan zebeorscipe, se ðe þurh his to-cyme us ðæro gelaðode. c 1000 — *Saints' Lives* xxv. 227 Mathathias.. ofslōh.. þæs cnynges ðegn þe hine ðær to neadode. a 1205 *Anr.* R. 6 Hwa se nimeð þing on hond and bihat hit.. to done, heo bint hire þerto. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 103 His nest.. þær to þu stele in o day & leydest þær on þi fule ey. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 178 Moyes and meny mo mercy shullen syng; And I shal daunce þær to. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 34 Ne to put more þær to, ne to draw þær fro. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 40 Smell also ther to in cas it styne. 1445 tr. *Claudian in Anglia* XXVIII. 275 Where he þat is worthy is callid ther to. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxxxii. 247 Nere ther to there was a lyttel wode. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. ii. 53 Such as haue byn long vsyd ther to. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xlv. 15 He maketh it a grauen image, and falleth downe ther to. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxviii. 50 The edge of the disk will be perpendicular thereto. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 749/2 All circumstances of the provocation thereto being disproportionately considered. 1892 *Law Times* Rep. L.XV. 582/1 The posts.. are fixed thereto by iron dogs and dowels.

2. With words denoting pertinence, suitability, etc., expressed or implied: (Belonging, pertinent, suitable, needful) to that matter or thing; (according) therewith; for that matter, purpose, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 494 On oðre heale stod ðæs monan cræt.. and ða oxan ðæro. c 1000 — *Saints' Lives* xxix. 129 Ures hælendes zepir mænig-feald is.. and feawa wryhtan þær-to. c 1305 *St. Andrew* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 99 Hou mizte hit beo, þat his wille were þær-to? c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Rel.* 6 His hert was mych ther-to. 1454 *E. E. Wille* (1882) 233 My bed of grene sylke, wif the testour & Canape ther-to. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* i. 24 If our cunnyng be ther-to. 1539 *TONSTALL Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 89 Hauyngne tyme ther to. 1556 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) I. 294 All materialis neidfull ther to. 1606 *GOSWOLD Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 4 Preparation for Warre, Exercises thereto. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.). Nothing more is needful thereto. 1871 *BROWNING Pr. Hohenst.* *Schur.* 643 Now for the means thereto.

3. Added to that, in addition to that; besides, also, moreover. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xiv. (xvii.) (890) 202 Nowiht agnes.. butan his cyrican and þær to feower aceras. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC De Vel. Test.* (Gr.) 14 Ic zessett hæbbe.. wel feowertiz larspale on Englisum geroerde and sumne eacan þær to. a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102, Se eorl Robert.. hæfde þone eorl dom her on lande on Scrobbesbyrig.. &

micel rice per to. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 His apostles.. and monie oðre þere to. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prof.* 153 A Prioresse.. Hir mouth ful smal, and ther to softe and reed. *Ibid.* 253. — *Squire's T.* 11. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 103 To falle from riches into low estate, and thereto pouerte. 1587 *GOLDING De Morinay* xi. (1592) 160 Man reasoneth and discourseth, because he is Man; and were he thereto vñchangeable, he were a God. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isle* xi. xlv. Thereto of substance strange, so thine and slight. 1830 *TENNISON Talking Oak* 196. I would have paid her kiss for kiss, With usury thereto. 1887 *MORRIS Odyss.* xi. 287 As CROMIUS and Nestor,.. And thereto the glorious Pero.

Theretofores (ðeˈtʊfɔːs), *adv.* Now formal. [ME. *per tofore*: see THERE 17 and TOFORE *adv.*] Before that time; previously to that.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3611 þei.. wist þat þai in wast wroust þer tofore. 1430-40 *Lvng. Bochas* viii. l. (MS. Bodl. 263) 368/a Emperors rekend for ther tofor was non. 1791 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 205 The By-laws theretofores made. 1851 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) VI. 4 A judgment that alienated dissenting endowments from purposes to which they had theretofores been applied. 1894 *State Trials* (N.S.) VI. 410 According to the canonical practice theretofores observed in England.

Theretoward, *adv.* rare. [ME. *þer toward*, f. THERE 17 + TOWARD *prep.*] Toward that (place, thing, matter, etc.).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1484 þat alle þat ter bi gað.. buhe þer toward. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 52 Eue.. turnde hire lust þer toward, & nom & æt þerof, & 3ef hire louerd. 1908 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 4 The matter of Signor Nasi's conduct, with the popular attitude theretoward.

† **Theretoyens**, *adv.* Obs. Forms: 1 þer tozeanea, þar tozeanea, 3 þer to zenes, þer tozeines, þer tozeina. [Orig. two words: OE. *þer*, THERE 17, *tozēns*, TO-GAINS; if the compound had survived till 15th c. it would have become *theretogains*.]

1. Against or in opposition to that. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 236 Swilce hi wislice sprecen I Ac we cweðað þær tozeanea, þæt God is Ælmihtig. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 80 Nu we schullen sumhwæt speken.. ær in uel speche þæt þe þer tozeines tunen ower earen. 1340 *Ayenh.* 11 Huo þæt deþ þer tozeines be his wyrtide zenþeþ dyadliche. 2. In return for that; in exchange therefor.

1066-9 in *Thorpe Charters* (1886) 436 We habbaþ heom geunnen.. and hi us þar tozeines gifep. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 203 Ecn man þe for mine name.. foldeþ me he šal for þer to zenes hundredfold mede.

Thereunder (ðeˈrɛndəː), *adv.* Now formal. [OE. *ðerunder*: see THERE 17 and UNDER *prep.*] 1. Under that or it; below or beneath that.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* c. xviii. 130 Ealle ða þe ofer oðre beoð, beoð heaðu ðara þe ðerunder beoð. c 1280 *Bestiary* 314 He draged þe nedra of ðe ston.. for it wile ðerunder gon. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28731 þe berer.. behouis it [the burden] cast him fra, Quen he mai noht þar vnder ga. c 1440 *Sir Gawayne* 313 There under he made his sete. 1579 *W. WILKINSON Confut. Family of Love, Heret. Affirm.* b.b. Not that they should always remaine as subject therunder. 1630 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. 311 There is no way but to submit, and to bumble our selves therunder. 1866 *SMILES Engineers* II. 358 A contract with owners of land.. for the working of the coal therunder.

2. Under that title, heading, etc.; under the provisions, or by the authority, of that.

1617 *MINSHUE Ductor Title-p.* The Nature, Propertie, Condition.. of things there-vnder containyd. 1640 *Br. HALL Epist.* i. v. 21 The cause of those, who there-under have reformed France. 1706 in *Parish Accts. St. Julian's, Shrewsbury* II. 43 (MS.) The Assessors therunder named or the major part of them. 1885 *H. REED in Law Rep.* 15 Q.B. Div. 160 The intention is that s. 125.. and the rules to be made therunder shall constitute a complete and separate code. 1908 *Times* 6 May 17/3 Royalties paid therunder were to be paid to the publishers.

3. Under or less than that (number, age, etc.). 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* xxvii. 23 Them that were twentye yere olde and there vnder.

† **Thereunti**, *adv.* Obs. [f. THERE 17 + UNTIL *prep.*] = THEREUNTO.

13.. *Cursor M.* 1066 (Götl.) Vr lauend loket noht þar vntill [Cott. þar till].

Thereunto (ðeˈrɛntuː), *adv.* arch. [f. THERE 17 + UNTO *prep.*]

1. Unto or to that place; unto that thing, matter, subject, etc.

13.. *Cursor M.* 3717 (Götl.) Hir moder consail was þar vnto [rime do; v. þar to]. 1474 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 113/1 The said sommes.. shuld be restored.. to every persone.. that had payed therunto. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 395 To make the offense the greater, be added much therunto. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Surrey* (1662) iii. 87, I am affraid that our Infidel Age will not give credit therunto. 1713 *WARDE True Amazons* (ed. a) 105 Many cannot attain therunto. 1875 *MYERS Poems* (ed. 4) 89 When God had brought me therunto.

† 2. In addition to that; = THERE 3. Obs. 1567 *DRAMT Horace, Epist.* To Rdr. v. A silly translator rythmical and therunto an harde wryter. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 79. 471/1 Of an exceeding courage and strength, of a sharp wit, and therunto very fortunate.

† **Thereup**, *adv.* Obs. Forms: see THERE and UP; also 3 pruppe. [Late OE. *þær uppān* (*þær* there, *uppān* upon, on) would give ME. **þær uppēn*, *þeruppe*, and in 14th c. *þerup*; but these might also be new formations from *uppe*, UP.]

1. Up on that, upon that (place or thing); up in or into that place; up there, up above. In quotes. c 1230, above (on the page or in the document).

a. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xxx. 200 Him was his mynen forleten þæt he þær uppān sitian mihte. c 1230 *Ulat Meid.* 39 Hic habbe ihalden mine beheaste þrūppe. *Ibid.*, Forsac þi fader has as hit is þeruppe lopenet. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1009 De iouerd þor uppē a-nūen Lened þor on. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 123 Bord and cloth i-sprad, And bred and fisch ther uppe. c 1315 *SHOREHAM I.* 41 Howe may þat be? wo dar þer oppe steige?

β. 1577 *BUCHANAN Detect.* Q. Mary Uij, I haue wakit laiter thairvp [fr. *fr. hant*] then I wald haue done, if it had nat bene [etc.]. 1829 A. CLARK in *Life* xiii. (1840) 478 Collectors.. to take silver from all who should go therup.

2. = THEREUPON 2, 3.

a. c 1225 *Ancre. R.* 42 I lwo se wule mei a-stunten þeruppe anon rihtes efter þe uorne ureisun. c 1290 *Becket* 447 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119 Heo woller þanne mis-don al day and beon þære-oppe wel bolde. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 8084 (Robert) borewede þer uppe [v. r. c 1400 þer vpon] of him an hundred þousand marc. a 1325 *MS. Rawl.* B. 520 ff. 32 þat a non riht.. be i-mad so uers siute þer oppe fram toune to toune.

β. 1375 *(MS. 1487) BARBOUR Bruce* x. 433 Sic melle tharup can he mak. 1430 *W. PASTON in P. Lett.* I. 30 And there up to graunte your worthy letters.

3. Over and above that, in addition to that.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 716 3if þou wole jut þer vppe more esse [is ask] & wite of me. *Ibid.* 1085 Þanne ast it be inou.. Loue & frendshippe to aski us.. þei þou ne askedest þer vppe þaralide euere mo.

Thereupon (ðeˈrɛpən, ðeˈrɛpən), *adv.* Forms: see THERE and UPON. [In ME. two (or three) words.]

1. Upon that or it (of position or motion, *lit.* or *fig.*). arch. or formal.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 þes siche men.. ligged þer uppōn also þe taddē dēd in þere eorðe. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 21 Cume þe sunfule mon an legge his muð þer up on. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18565 þar uppōn þai did þair sele. c 1400 *Brut* 103 þat euery man miht.. þeruppōn lōke. c 1400 *Deut.* 1978447 Vche lede, þat leuys þeruppōn. 1588 A. Ktuc tr. *Canisius' Catech.* h. 3 b, Ye sonday.. calli ye day of our Lord, because of his resurrection yairuppōn. 1716 *Land. Gas.* No. 5480/1 The Goods and Merchandizes laden thereupon. a 1774 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1824) II. 679 If any man thinks he has.. formed his own speculative plan thereupon.

† b. Alongside of that. Obs.

c 1275 *LAV.* 12423 Hii bi-gonne.. anne swiþe deope dich, and þar vp on oueral one stonewale. 1652 *NERDHAM Selden's Mare Cl.* To Rdr., Divers Potent Princes.. who have.. large territories lying thereupon [on the sea].

† c. = THEREABOUTS 2 b. *Sc. Obs.*

1649 *Br. GUTHRIE Mem.* (1702) 72 Standing in the Close, with 60 Gentlemen or thereupon about him.

2. Upon that (in time or order); on that being done or said; (directly) after that.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4945 (Götl.) Mete and drinck i gaf þaim bath.. and þar uppōn [C. þar on] stalle [C. þai] þus mi thing. c 1400 *See THEREUPON 2*, quot. 1297. 1499 *Br. R. Fox in Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 85 [He] wilbe with you at Michaelmas or sooner thereupon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 b. 1, Therupōn I began after my poor manner wryte in latyn. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 159 If thereupon he accept Duell. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 104/a For the purposes of the argument and the decision following thereupon.

b. On that ground; in consequence of that. arch.

1534 *STARKEY Lett. to Cromwell in England* (1878) p. x. So therapōn with your beneuolent mynd you may set forth somewhat better my purpos. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 388, I was tane for him, and he for me, And there-upon these errors arose. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xviii. 281 In some particular countries, by local custom, where other trees [than oak, ash, and elm] are generally used for building, they are thereupon considered as timber. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 5 It had been fitted up for somebody's reception, and been thereupon fresh painted.

3. On that subject or matter; with reference to that (it, them); thereanent. arch. or formal.

1414 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 22/a That ther never be no Lawe made ther upon. 1439 in *Archæologia* XXI. 35 After þe.. Kynges lettres patenz ther upon made. a 1557 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 34 The erle Bothwell.. tūke thame to Abir-lady, and dispoñit thairvpone at his pleasour. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const.* Eng. 39 Upon a legal process issued out there-upon. 1781 *H. GATES in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* III. 420, I should have been happy to know your sentiments thereupon. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 814/a As the.. reports.. interest.. teachers I venture to address you thereupon.

† **Therewith**, *adv.* Obs. Forms: see THERE and WHILE. [ME. *þær hwile*, analysis not certain, but app. repr. an OE. (*on*) *þære hwile* 'in that time', and thus, practically = the more usual *the while*, OE. *þa hwile*.]

þær hwile had evidently come to be apprehended as a whole, and taken as an adv. before 1250, when it appears with advb. genitive -es, v. see next. Cf. *the while* (OE.), *the whiles* c 1300, and the later *while*, *whiler*, advbs., both c 1300.]

a. During the time that; whilst; so long as, b. During that time; the while; meanwhile.

c 1220 *Bestiary* (in *O.E. Misc.*) 784 Ne dar he stifren, ne noman deren, Ðer wile he laze and lūne beren. 1340 *Ayenh.* 213 þer huile þer ich me solaci an playe, iche ne þenche none manne kuend. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 157 Many was þe bald berne at barned þar quile þat euer he dured þat day. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* Cont. (1884) 3 How þe Emperour.. ther while stent þryue letters. 1575 *Q. ELIZ.* in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 126 Their-while I prepair my selfe to welcome deathe. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 66 What becommeth of the Spirit of God therewith? Is it lost? † **Therewithles**, *whilst*, *adv.* Obs. [f. *prec.* with -s of advb. genitive, subseq. made -st: see WHILST.] = *prec.*

a. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1282 Ðor quiles he wunede in bersabe, So was ysacres eld [etc.]. c 1300 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 367, V kepte hem þyrrwhyllys y was with hem. 1340 *Ayenh.* 104 Offre to god worþi offringe þerwhyles þer þou leuest. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* II. vi. 8 What shoulde we women worche þere whyles? c 1491 *CANTON Chast. Goddess Chylid.* 28 There whyles he may not be unied to god by cause he lieth in all contrariounes. a 1557 *Mrs. M. BARST. tr. Moré's Treat.* *Passion M.* Wks. 1376/2 Which is pricely employed in euery thing he doth therwiles.

β. a 1541 *WYATT Penit.* Ps. xxviii. 57 Therewithal shall fail these wicked men therefore. 1587 *FLEMING Contu. Holinshed* III. 976/1 The lord Greie.. had him repeat his message, and therewithal made a cleare.. to write the same *Verbatim*. 1603 *Florentio Montaigne* i. xxx. (1632) 103 Their women busie themselves therewithal with warming of their drinke.

Therewith (ðeˈrɪwɪθ, ðeˈrɪwɪθ with *shifting stress*), *adv.* Now formal or arch. [OE. *þær wip*, *ðærwip*, f. *þær*, THERE 17 + *wip*, WITH *prep.*]

† 1. Against that (or those); in opposition to that; in return for that. Obs.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlvii. 16 Drifað hider eowre orf.. and ic sylle eow þær wip mete. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 300 Warnie [elc man] æc his frend þer wid so ic habbe mine. c 1280 *Bestiary* 383 Mikel ned, ðat we ðar wid ne dillen. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28109, I said not ans þar wit nai.

2. With that (or those) as accompaniment, adjunct, etc.; together or in company with that (and in allied senses of *wit*).

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Swaþeah hi sint ðærwid gemengde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7264 [Samson] slogh his faas, him-self þar with. 1440 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 1751 þai sal fele þar many a ded brayde, þot þai sal ay lyf þar with. 1599 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* I. xliii. All things.. We seeke to know, and how therewith to do. 1885 *LAW Rep.* 14 Q.B. Div. 246 At right angles therewith. 1886 *SURGEON Treas.* *David* Ps. cxxxii. 10 Every person connected therewith. 1907 *ILLINGWORTH Doctr. Trin.* iii. 44 The.. historical accuracy of the Acts has been amply reinvited.., and therewith the value of its evidence. 1910 *Act to Educ. VII.* c. 38 Sched. B, For Old Age Pensions, and for certain Administration Expenses in connection therewith £500,000.

b. In addition to that; besides, withal.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2204 Nembroth.. O babilon king, stifi in stur, And þer wit [v. r. þær-wid, -wip] was he gret werrur. c 1400 *MAUNDEW. (Roxb.)* xii. 50 Pe water of þis see es full bitter and salt þarwith. 1886 *KIPLING Deparim.* *Ditties*, etc. (1899) 41 Pagett, M.P., was a liar, and a fluent liar therewith.

c. With that (word, act, or occurrence); that being said or done; thereat, thereupon, forthwith.

c 1269 *CHAUCER Ditte Blaunchke* 275 Y fil asleth, and therewith euewe Me mette so ynly swete a swevene. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 479 þe vyker.. toke his leue. And I awakned þere with. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 10462 (Trin.) Vayne þer wip [G. wid þis word] gon to tene. 1512 *R. COPLAND Helyas* (1827) 76 Therwith the king and the queene went and kyssed theyr sonne Helias. 1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 33 And ther with they com ner hym. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.*, *Man born to be King* 107 Therewith he rose And led the way unto a close.

3. With that as instrument; by means of that.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 379 Two pilches weren.. to Adam and to Eue brot, Ðor wid he ben nu boðen srid, And here same sumdel is hid. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 818 Is suerd he drou þere Vor to assaile him þerwip. c 1400 *Brut* cxxvii. 238 þai toke stone, and made þerwip þe tour. 1506 *TINDALE Jas.* iii. 9 The tongue.. Therwith blesse we God the father and therwith curse we men which are made vnto the similitude off God. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard.* *Held* (1633) 437 Whether fish or birds be taken therewith. 1725 *BRADLEY's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Mint*, If you bathe the affected Part therewith.

b. With that as cause or occasion; on account of or because of that; in consequence of that.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 300 When þe flesch sufferth penaunce or hardnesse, it gruchyth þer with. c 1500 *MELUNGE* 360 Hys bretheren and the baronye þere were abashed therwith. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Tim.* vi. 9 When we have fede and rayment, let vs therewith be content. 1579 *SPRINGER Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 94 Therewith affrayd I ranne away. 1792 *COWPER Lett. to J. Johnson* 5 Nov. I have finished the Sonnet.. and sent it to Hayley, who is well pleased therewith.

Therewithal (ðeˈrɪwɪðl), *adv.* arch. [Orig. two words, THERE 17 and WITHAL *adv.*]

1. Along with or together with that; besides, or in addition to that (fact, circumstance, etc.); with all that; over and above that; = THEREWITH 2, 2 b.

c 1230 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 1915 Nys non on lyue.. þat semþe so wel his beryng, Ne so curtes þer wyþal. c 1286 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 773 And ther with-al he knew of mo proverbes Than in this world ther grown gras or herbes. 1490 *CANTON Encyclo.* xxix. 112 A whyte coloure, with a bryght hew ther with alle. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 90 Giue her that Ring, and therewithall this letter. 1620 *VANNER Via Recta* vi. (1637) 113 A couple of potched Egges.. eating therewithall a little Bread and Butter. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* xi. xi. (Ridg.) 414 He was to make a voyage, and as he hoped, his fortune therewithal. a 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 250 False hopes, true poverty, and therewithal The blinded judgment of a host of friends.

2. That being said or done; = THEREWITH 2 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1117 Caym.. wend [þa] scaped þar wit alle [G. þar wid al]. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 252, 'I grant', he said; and ther with all He lowit, and his leyf has tane. c 1475 *Rauf Colibear* 151 He stakkerit thair with all Half the breid of the hall. c 1590 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 30 What then? Quoth he; and therewithal he swore an oath. 1663 *BLAIR Antioch.* iii. (1848) 55 Therewithal, stretching out both his arms, drew in my bend to his bosom. 1801 *WORDSW. Troilus & Cr.* 8 And therewithal to cover his intent A cause he found into the Town to go. 1879 *BUTCHER & LANG Odyss.* xv. 255 He had signed silently to the woman and therewithal gat him away to the hollow ship.

† 3. With that; = THEREWITH 3. Obs. 1490 *CANTON Encyclo.* ix. 159 He toke hys hand fulle of erthe.. and fylled hys throte therwithale. 1577 *B. GOOGE*

Heresbach's Hush, i. (1586) 43 Make plaister, and washe therewithall the walles within. 1566 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Adets. fr. Parnass.* i. xxvi. (1674) 28 [He] throwing off his Royal Cloak... would therewithall have covered that beautiful Lady.

Therewithin (ðəˈwiðɪn), *adv.* arch. [Early ME. two words, *þer wiðinnen*, *wiþinne*, = THERE 17 and OE. *wiðinnan*, WITHIN: cf. THEREINNE, THEREIN.] Within or into that place; within there.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 Þe engles þe þer wiðinnen weren. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 771 Neuer synne þer wiþ Inne com. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 446 Þai na mete þar within had. 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 104 Eny persone dwelling there withynne. 1885 *TENNISON Prose to Gen. Hamley* 15 Therewithin a guest may make true cheer. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Paradise* v. 27.

Therf, **Therf-cake**: see **THARF**, **THARF-CAKE**. **Therfor** (əˈfroː, -from, -geyn), -hence, obs. ff. THEREFORE, -FRO, -FROM, -GAIN, -HENCE.

Theriac (ˈθiəriæk), *sb.* (a.) arch. Forms: *a.* (1 tyriaca); 6- therisca, 7-8 theriace. *β.* 5 tiriske, tyriake. *γ.* 6- theriac, 7- sok, -aque. See also **THERIACLE**. [a. late L. *thēriacā*, *thēriacē* (med. L. *thēriacum*), a. Gr. *θηριακή* (*thēriakē*), *θηριακόν* (*thēriakon*), fem. and neut. of *θηριακός* pertaining to wild beasts or poisonous reptiles, f. *θηρίον*, dim. of *θήρ* wild beast, poisonous reptile. So *F. thēriague* (16th c. in Godef.), whence the last *γ* form; It. *Sp. teriaca*, *Sp. triaca*, *Pr. triaca*; MHG. *triak*, *G. theriak*, *Du. teriaak*: see also **THERIACLE**.] An antidote to poison, esp. to the bite of a venomous serpent; = **TREACLE** *sb.* 1.

The flesh of the viper was formerly held to be a necessary ingredient of the antidote to its bite (see quot. 1609); hence many references in the fig. uses of *theriac* and *treacle*.

a. [c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 175 Tyriaca is god drenc wiþ innop tydnessum. *Ibid.* 290 Nime þonne ene lytle snæd þæs tyriacan & gemenge.] 1562 *BULLAYN Bulwark, Dial. Soanes & Chir.* (1573) 59 Take Theriaca of the making of Andromachus... which is a Triacle incomperable. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxix. i. 248 See what account there is made of a composition called Theriaca [mispr. Theriall: corrected in list of errata]. 1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 870 Theriacle, or Triacle, not only because it cureth the venomous bitings of Serpents, but also because the Serpents themselves are usually mingled in the making thereof. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 237/1 He... took... a large dose of theriaca with wine. [1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* s.v. *Theriaca Andromachi*, the Venice or Mithridate treacle... *Theriaca communis*, common treacle, or molasses... *Theriaca Londinensis*, a cataplasm of cummin seed, bay-berries, germander, snake-root, cloves and honey.]

β. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 1100 Vyn tiriak [v. r. Vyntriakle] is also now to make... The bite of every best me shal escape. *Ibid.* 1118 Also tiriak [v. r. Tyriakle] Ys good to take and... Heeld on theyr routes ofte.

γ. 1568 *SKYNE The Pest* (1860) 24 One half vnce of guid auld theriac. 1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 1005 Oyl of Quinces is commended as the certain Theriack for this disease. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* i. 160 The great number of Vipers, brought to the Grand Duke of Tuscany for the composing of Theriac or Treacle. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) b ij b. As when the skilful Artist to compose His mighty Theriack; Weighs the Critick Dose. 1751 *Student* II. 344 When the disease was young, it was mitigated with... crabs eyes... theriac and vinegar. 1866 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* i. l. v. 108 Tiriak of Khutta, a medicine... then in high repute as an antidote. 1890 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 496/3 Such tisane or theriac as the science of the time could furnish.

B. adj. = **THERIACAL**.

c 1440 *Vyn tiriak* [= med. L. *vinum tiriacum*; see *β* above]. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* s.v. *Theriaca*, 'Theriac' and 'Theriacal' have been used adjectively for 'medicinal'.

Theriactal (ˈθiəriˌæktəl), *a.* [f. **THERIAC** + -AL. Cf. *F. thēriacal* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)] Pertaining to or of the nature of theriac; antidotal.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 703 Who confound and mixe together minerals, herbs, theriacall trochisks, made of the parts of venomous serpents, for the composition of their treacles. *Ibid.* Explan. Words, *Theriactal Trochisks*, Trochisks made of vipers flesh. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 215 The heart of a Hair hath in it a theriacal virtue also. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 131 To carry a sponge moistened with spirits of wine and a theriacal vinegar, and often to smell to it. 1857 [see prec. B].

Hence † **Theriacality**, theriacal quality. *rare* -†. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renow's Disp.* 331 Mesucus uses it in the Electuary... because there is some theriacality in it.

† **Theriacle**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 tiriacle, 6 tyriakle, 7 theriacle, -cal. [a. OF. *tiriacle*, *ter(ia)cle* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), beside OF. *triacle* (12th c.); popular alterations of *tiriague*, *thēriague*, **THERIAO**: see also **TREACLE**.] = **THERIAC**, **TREACLE** *sb.* 1.

c 1400 *MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxi. 94* Tiriacle may nott helpe ne nan oþer medecyne. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Agath.* 29 Geue him... a penywyght of fyne Tyriakle. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Acts* xxviii. 5 A wholesome theriac... or treacle, as we call it. 1681 *tr. Will's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* *Theriaca*, or treacle, a medicine... invented against poysons. 1730-6 *BAILLY (folio)*, *Theriaca*, *Theriacē*, *Theriacle*, *Treacle*.

Theriacal, in recent Dicts., error for **THERIAC**. Founded upon a misprint in Holland's *Pliny*, corrected in the *Errata* and in subsequent editions, but correction missed by Richardson: see quot. 1601 in **THERIAC** *a.*

Thericlean (ˈθiəriˌkliːn), *a.* [f. L. *Thēriclēs* -us adj., a. Gr. *θηρικλῆς* -os made by Thēricles, a famous Corinthian potter: see -AN.] Of Thēricles; of the form or kind made by Thēricles, as a cup.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* ix. i. (1733) 278 Vessels that Nebuchadnezzar carry'd away from the Temple at Jerusalem to be sent back and restor'd; that is to say... fifty golden Vessels all thericlean Cups, and four hundred silver ones. 1703 *Rowe Ulyss.* Prolog. 13 They sent her Billets doux, and presents many of Ancient Tea and Thericlean China. [1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 107 *The Thericleas* was a kind of cup invented by Thēricles, a Corinthian potter, the contemporary of Aristophanes.]

† **Theridion** (ˈθiəriˌdiːɒn), -ium (-iŋm). *Zool.* [mod. L. a. Gr. *θηρίδιον* little animal, dim. of *θήρ* wild beast.] A genus of spiders, many of which spin webs of irregularly intersecting threads.

1861 *HULME tr. Moguini-Tandon* ii. v. ii. 261 Spiders... The most important are—1, the Mygales; 2, the Clubi-ones; 3, the Theridions, especially the Malmignatte of Corsica and Italy, and the Mactans of South America.

Therin, -inne, etc.: see **THEREIN**.

Therio- (ˈθiəri-), before a vowel **theri-** (ˈθiəri-), representing Gr. *θηρίον*, combining form of *θηρίον*, dim. of *θήρ* wild beast; forming the first element in some scientific and other words. **Therio-anthrope** *a.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man], combining the form of a beast with that of a man; of or pertaining to deities represented in the combined forms of man and beast, as dog- or eagle-headed divinities. **Therio-anthropism**, representation or worship of therianthrope deities (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

Theriodont [Gr. *θόδον*, *θόδον* -tooth], a fossil reptile with teeth of a mammalian type, *spec.* one of the order *Theriodontia*; also *attrib.* or as *adj.* **Therio-latry**, the worship of beasts, or of theriomorphic deities. † **Theriolologic**, † *-ical* *adjs.* *rare*, of or pertaining to the scientific study of beasts; zoological. **Therionmancy** [-MANCY], divination from the movements of animals. **Therionmanciac**, *nonce-wd.*, one who has a mania for hunting wild beasts. **Theriodopa** *a.* and *sb.* = **THERIOPOD** (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Theriotomy [Gr. *τομή* cutting], the dissection or anatomy of beasts; zootomy. **Theriotrophical** *a.* [Gr. *τροφικὸς* nursing], concerning the nursing or rearing (of man) by beasts. **Theriozoic** *a.* [Zooic], of or belonging to a period in human history anterior to the domestication of animals.

1886 C. P. TIERL in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 367/2 Religions, in which animistic ideas still play a prominent part, but which have grown up to a therianthrope polytheism. 1876 OWEN in *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XXXI. 352 (*title*) Evidences of 'Theriodonts in Permian Deposits elsewhere [etc.]. *Ibid.* 356 It is to the Theriodont, not the Labyrinthodont order that such humerus must be referred. 1877 LE CONTE *Elen. Geol.* (1879) 410 Remarkable reptiles... which from some mammalian characters, especially in the teeth, he [Owen] calls Theriodonts (beast tooth). 1905 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 246/3 On... the Anatomy of a Theriodont Reptile. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 239 He rightly declines to trace back all 'theriolatry to totismism. [1600 *ALSTED Encycl.* 625 Physiognomia 'theriologica est bestiarum. 1697 *EVELYN Numism.* viii. 296 Compares this Theriologic Physiognomy and resemblance of Brutes. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b ij, I have dispatched all the parts of Physiognomie except the 'Theriological part. 1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* xix. 165 'Therionmancy, [divining] by Beasts. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* ii. xi. 751/2 Portraits of 'theriomaniac Austrian royalty. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, 'Theriotomy, zootomy. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* i. vii. 535/1 These 'theriotrophical legends are of all countries; thus Habis, king of Spain, was reared by a doe. 1898 *SIR H. HOWARTH in Nat. Sc.* Apr. 269 To separate the 'Theriozoic beds into two series.

Theriodio (ˈθiəriˌdiːɒ), *a.* *rare* -o. [f. Gr. *θηρίδιον* brutality, savagery + -io.] Of ulcers, etc., Malignant. 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1909 in *Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.* **Theriomorphic** (ˈθiəriˌmɔːrfɪk), *a.* [f. **THERIO-** + Gr. *μορφή* form + -ic: cf. **MORPHIC**.] Having the form of a beast; also *transf.* of or pertaining to a deity worshipped in the form of a beast. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 71 The process by which Theriomorphic became Anthropomorphic Gods is... sufficiently illustrated in early religions. 1884 E. H. PLUMPTRE in *Expositor* July 4 The 'abominations' of the Egyptian theriomorphic worship. 1890 L. R. FARNELL in *Oxf. Phil. Soc. Tr.* 7 Feb. 9 The perfectly human God, the transition from a... vaguer and often theriomorphic conception of him. 1898 *Q. Rev.* July 103 An elaborate cult of bestial gods, or at least a theriomorphic ritual.

So **Theriomorphosis** (-mɔːˈfɔːsɪs, -mɔːˈfɔːsɪs), transformation into the shape of a beast; **Theriomorphous** *a.* *a.* = **THERIOMORPHIC**; *b.* *Zool.* of or pertaining to the *Theriomorpha*, in Owen's classification, a suborder of *Batrachia*; also in *Palæont.* resembling a quadruped or mammal, as 'the theriomorphous reptiles of the Permian period'.

1865 *BARRING-GOULD Werewolves* x. 172 The phase of transition from theriomorphosis to anthropomorphosis.

† **Therk**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 **Therk**, 4-5 **perke**, 5 **therk**, **thirke**, **thyrke**, 7 **thurck**, **thürk**. [app. a variant of ME. *derk*, **DARK**; but the change of initial *d* to *θ*, *þ*, is abnormal and unexplained: cf. however OS. *thimn*, beside OE. *dim(m)*, OFris. *dimme* DIM.] = **DARK** *a.*

c 1250 **Therk** [see **THEKNESS** below]. 13- *Sir Beues* (A.) 2790 Til it was þe perke niȝt. c 1430 *Lyd. Min. Poems*

(Percy Soc.) 204 Your hyl clothyd thirke and on clene. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 219 Fyve cytees schal be in þe lond of thirkes spekyng wyth a chaungyng tunge. Þis is for to saye, fyve cytees schal be in the therk body of man. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvii. (1841) 170 To marre ȝow in a thyrke myste. a 1682 *Sia T. BROWNE Tracts* viii. (1684) 146 Words... of common use in Norfolk... as... **Thurck**. 1691 *RAY S. & E. C. Words*, **Thurky** adj., 'very thurky', very dark. *Suppl.* **Thurk**, *Norw.* *Ibid.* Pref. 5 **Thurk** is plainly from the Saxon *deorc*, dark.

Hence † **Therk** *v.* *Obs.* (3 **þirk**) = **DARK** *v.*; † **Therkness** *Obs.*, darkness.

c 1275 *LAV.* 11973 Þirkeð vnder sonne þustrede þe wolke. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3102 Þhirkne cam on ðat lond. c 1440 [see above]. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 773 Owt of þe ded slep of therkesse defend vs aye!

Therl, *obs.* form of **THIRL** *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1

Therm 1 (ˈθɜːm), *arch.* Also 6-8 **therme**. [prob. a. F. *therme* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) in pl., ad. L. *thermæ*, a. Gr. *θερμαί* hot baths, pl. of *θερμή* heat.] A public bath or bathing establishment.

1549 *TOMAS Hist. Italie* (1549) 28 b. A nombre of hot-houses in emerie Therme. 1606 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1. *Trophies* 1112 O clear Therms, If so your Waves be cold; what is it warms, Nay burns my heart? 1613 *DANIEL Hist. Eng.* i. 25 Britaine... could not but partake of the magnificence of their goodly structures, Thermes, Aquaductes, High wayes. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 175 The Theaters, Thermes, and all the splendor and glory thereof. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 74/1 A public Bath or Therme. 1890 *BRIDGETT Blunders & Forg.* ii. 32 The same author describes the therms at Paris.

Therm 2 (ˈθɜːm), *Physics*. [mod. f. Gr. *θερμός* hot, warm, *θερμή* heat.] A proposed unit of heat: the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one gramme of water at its maximum density one degree centigrade. (Not generally accepted.) 1888 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 56 It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Preece, to adopt the name 'Therm' for the Gramme-Water-Degree-Centigrade Unit of Heat. 1888 *Nature* 13 Dec. 159 *Electrical Notes*... The term 'therm', in place of *calorie*, for the unit of heat in the C. G. S. system, has not met with general approbation. 1889 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 514 *The Therm* as the unit of heat... did not commend itself to the French members [of the Electrical Congress in Paris, 1889]. They preferred for the present to retain the word *Calorie*. 1899 *EDSER Heat for Adv. Students* Pref. 1 Following the nomenclature used in the *Smithsonian Physical Tables* the term *therm* has been [here] used [etc.].

Therm 3, *erron.* f. **TERM** *sb.* (sense 15): see quot.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Terms*, *Termes*, *Termini*... Some write the word *thermes*, from *hermes*, a name the Greeks gave the god Mercury; whose statue... was placed in several of the cross-ways. 1811 W. COOKE *Thames Sign.* 39, 16 3 The first object is the bust of Flora, on a therm. 1846 *WORCESTER, Thermo*... a pedestal increasing upwards for the reception of a bust.

Therm, *obs.* and *Sc.* form of **THARM**, intestine.

† **Thermæ** (ˈθɜːmɪ), *sb.* pl. *Cl. Antig.* [L. = 'baths': see **THERM** 1.] One of the public bathing establishments of the ancient Romans and Greeks; also, hot springs (? *obs.*).

1600 *HOLLAND Livy, Summ.* Mar. iv. xxv. 1382 Those places where they built these baines and hot houses, they call Thermæ. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. 144 Thermæ, Natural Baths, or Hot-Springs. 1832 *GELL Pompeiana* i. iv. 47 The baths or thermæ. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 4/1 Unlike the thermæ of the *Éléments* of Pompeii... the K.A.C. baths will have ample window space.

† **Thermæsthesia** (ˈθɜːmɪsˈθiːsiə), *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *θερμή* heat + *αἰσθησις* perception.] Sensitiveness to heat or cold; the sense of heat. Hence **Thermæsthesiometer**: see quot. 1885.

1885 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* i. 85/2 **Thermæsthesiometer**, for measuring the sensibility to differences of temperature. Weber used two long glass phials filled with oil. *Ibid.* 85/1 In 1866, Eulenborg described his thermæsthesiometer. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 169 **Thermæsthesia**. — There are two disorders of subjective sensation of heat and cold.

Thermal (ˈθɜːməl), *a.* [= *F. thermal* (Buffon), f. Gr. *θερμή* heat + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *thermæ* or hot springs; of a spring, etc., (naturally) hot or warm; also, having hot springs.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 111. 69 These thermal waters are absolutely colorless. 1800 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* Pref. 17 The thermal waters of Bath or Buxton. *Ibid.* iv. 352 Enriched with several thermal springs. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Nat. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 81 Detached boulders, blackened, probably, by the thermal fumes. 1876 M. COLLINS *From Midn. to Midn.* 111. ix. 169 The thermal city's [Bath's] superb crescents. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1000 Simple thermal baths at 90° F. or under commonly tend to reduce the pulse-rate.

2. Of or pertaining to heat; determined, measured, or operated by heat.

The *thermal capacity* of a body (cf. *CAPACITY* 1 c, *HEAT* *sb.* 2 d) is measured by the quantity of heat required to raise its temperature one degree; the *thermal efficiency* of an engine, by the ratio of the work done by it to the heat supplied to it. *Thermal storage*: a system of storing water at high pressure and temperature in vessels above the boilers during hours of low load in electric generating stations. *Thermal unit*: a unit of heat; the *British thermal unit* (abbrev. *B. Th. U.*) is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a pound of water at its maximum density through one degree Fahrenheit.

1837 *BREWSTER Magnet.* 267 The thermal and the magnetic equators are connected... with the thermal and magnetic poles. 1870 *TYNDALL Lect. Electr.* § 10 To produce both magnetic and thermal phenomena. 1876 *Catal. Sci.*

App. S. Kens. Mus. § 1056 The heat is calculated as follows, either in calories or British thermal units. 1884 KNIGHT *Mech. Suppl.* 891/1 Thermal Alarm for Hot Boxes. 1910 J. G. HORNER in *Engel. Brit.* IV. 148/2 In some cases where the work required is very intermittent, thermal storage is employed. 1910 H. L. CALLENDAR *ibid.* V. 61/1 The specific heat of a substance is sometimes defined as the thermal capacity of unit mass. *Ibid.* XIII. 137/1 English Engineers usually state results in terms of the British Thermal Unit (B.Th.U.). *Ibid.* 138/1 The improvement in thermal efficiency obtained by expansive working.

3. *fig.* Heated with passion; erotic, passionate, impassioned.

1866 *Long. Rev.* 18 Aug. 178 Instead of the establishment in England of a thermal school of poetry; instead of the revivification of a grand (and wicked) old Paganism.

Hence **Thermality**, thermal condition; **Thermally adv.**, in a thermal manner; by means of or with regard to heat.

1884 *tr. L. Brachet's Aix-les-Bains* I. 74 We must pay special attention to the thermality, which is the sole bond of union [etc.]. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragm. Sc.* (1870) I. xvii. 449 The experiments proved rock-salt to be coloured thermally.

Thermammeter (θέρμαμετρίαι). [*f.* THERM(O) + AMMETER.] A device whereby the amperestrength of an electric current is measured by the quantity of heat that it generates.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| **Thermanesthesia** (θέρμανεστῆσις). *Path.* [*mod. L. f.* as *prec.* + ANÆSTHESIA.] Absence or loss of heat-perception; insensibility to heat.

1895 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* I. 86/2 By extremes of heat or cold a thermanesthesia is produced. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 355 Cases, in which there have been complete analgesia and thermanesthesia.

Thermantic, a. (sb.) Med. Now rare or Obs. [*ad. Gr.* θερμαντικός, *f.* θερμάνω to heat. Cf. *F. thermantique* (15th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)] That promotes warmth; heating, calefacient.

1798 *tr. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 175 The Animal must be warmed with thermantic Drenches. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Safskull* II. xii. 81 He then pulled out of his pocket a large phial of thermantic drenches, which he had prepared, the night before. 1860 *MAVNE Expos. Lex.* Thermanticus, promoting warmth i. thermantic.

B. as *sb.* A heating medicine, a calefacient.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Thermanticks*, Medicines that cause Heat.

Thermantidote (θέρμαντιδότης). [*f.* *Gr.* θερμν heat + ANTIDOTE.] An antidote to heat.

1. A rotating fan fixed in a window-opening and incased in wet tatters, used in India to drive in a current of cooled air. (Introduced in 1831.)

'[It] is in fact a winnowing machine fitted to a window aperture' (Yule).

1840 W. G. OSBORNE *Cyt. & Camp Runjeet Sing* 132 The thermometer at 112 all day in our tents, notwithstanding tatters, thermantidotes, and every possible invention... to lessen the stifling heat. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xii. 214 Rooms should be kept dark during the day, and cooled by means of punkahs, thermantidotes, tatters.

2. *Med.* A cooling medicine. *rare*°.

1860 *MAVNE Expos. Lex.* Thermantidotum, term for a medicine... a thermantidote. 1890 *BILLINGS Med. Dict.* Thermantidote, a remedy against excessive heat or fever.

Thermatology (θέρματῶλογία). *rare*°-0. [*f.* *Gr.* θερμα, θερματ- = θερμν heat: see -LOGY.] Properly = THERMOLOGY; but given in Dicts. as = *thermotherapy* (see THERMO-).

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Thermatology, science of treatment of disease by heat, or specifically by thermal baths.

Thermé, obs. form of THERM, THERM1.

+ **Thermefy, v. Obs.** *rare*°-0. [*integ. f.* *Gr.* θερμ-és hot + -FY.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Thermefy, to chafe or make one hot with outrageous eating and drinking hot things.

Thermelometer: see THERMO-.

Thermic (θέρμικ), *a.* [*f.* *Gr.* θερμν heat + -IO: cf. *F. thermique*.] Of or pertaining to heat; of the nature of heat; = THERMAL 2.

Thermic balance = *BOLOMETER*. *Thermic fever*, fever resulting from external heat, esp. heat-stroke, insolation.

1846 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* 39 The definite thermic effects produced by chemical changes, have been lately much studied. 1849 *Mrs. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv. 266 Those rays of the spectrum, whether luminous or thermic. 1890 *BILLINGS Med. Dict.* Thermic fever, heat-stroke. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 499 In thermic fever or insolation the object is to reduce the temperature. 1897 *ibid.* II. 313 Simple continued, thermic, and enteric fevers. 1899 *ibid.* VIII. 706 Tactile, thermic, and pain sensibility.

So **Thermal**, *a.* in same sense; hence **Thermically adv.**, in a thermic manner; thermally.

1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 44 This Power... manifests itself in those phenomena which we call electrical, magnetical, chemical, thermal, optical, or mechanical. 1899 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 261 There are no unhealthy exhalations... no thermal extremes nor surprises. 1877 *ROSENTHAL Muscles & Nerves* 109 A portion of the nerve may be heated, that is, it may be thermally irritated.

Thermid: see THERMID *adv.*

Thermidor (θέρμιδρις, [θέρμιδορ]). [*Fr.* (1793), *f.* *Gr.* θερμν heat + δριων gift.] The eleventh month of the French revolutionary calendar, extending (in 1794) from July 19 to August 17.

1827 *SCOTT Napoleon Introd.* The 9th Thermidor, or 27th July. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v. Thermidor, it was

the month signaled by the overthrow of Robespierre and the Reign of Terror; thence commonly called the Revolution of Thermidor, and those who boasted of having participated in it called themselves Thermidorians.

Thermidorian (θέρμιδοριαν), *sb.* and *a.* Also -ean. [*n. f.* thermidorian, *f.* THERMIDOR + -ien, -IAN.]

A. sb. Fr. Hist. One of those who took part in the overthrow of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor (27 July) 1794.

1827 *SCOTT Napoleon Introd.* The Thermidoriens, as the actors in Robespierre's downfall termed themselves. *Ibid.* III. 58 The Thermidoreans, who had killed Robespierre and now reigned in his stead. 1842 [see THERMIDOR].

B. adj. a. Of, pertaining, or appropriate to the month Thermidor. **b.** Of or pertaining to the Thermidorians: see *A.*

1891 *T. HARVEY Tess* xxii, June passed, and the Thermidorean weather which came in its wake seemed [etc.]. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 391 The Thermidorian leader [Barras].

Thermite (θέρμιτ). Also *thermit*. [*ad. Ger. thermit*, *f.* *Gr.* θερμν heat, θερμός hot + -it = -ITE1.] A mixture of finely divided aluminium and oxide of iron or other metal, which produces on combustion a very high temperature (c. 3000°C.).

Invented by Mr. Claude Vauten of London; named subsequently by Dr. H. Goldschmidt of Essen.

1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 756/2 A mixture called 'thermit' consisting essentially of iron oxide and aluminium. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 4/2 The application of 'thermite' as the mixture has been named, to welding steel tubes and rails was illustrated. 1901 *Nature* 8 Aug. 361/1 To this mixture the name of 'thermit' has been given, and several varieties of it, adapted to various kinds of work, are used. 1906 *Dundee Advertiser* 26 June 10/1 The heat developed in the combustion of thermit... which makes it possible to mend iron castings weighing tons.

Thermo- (θέρμο), before a vowel usually therm- (but often in full form), repr. *Gr.* θερμν, combining form of θερμός hot, θερμν heat; entering into many scientific and technical terms, as THERMOCHEMISTRY, THERMODYNAMIC, THERMOGRAPH, THERMOMETER, THERMOSCOPE, etc., q. v., and their derivatives; also in the following words of less frequent use or more recent formation. (In some of these thermo- is used as an abbreviation of THERMO-ELECTRIC.)

Thermelometer [*Gr.* θερμν oil: see -METER], an apparatus for measuring the heat evolved by mixing concentrated sulphuric acid with various fixed oils.

|| **Thermo-anesthesia** = THERM-ANÆSTHESIA. || **Thermo-anæsthesia** = THERM-ANÆSTHESIA. **Thermo-anæsthesia**: see quot.

Thermobarograph, an instrument which simultaneously records temperature and atmospheric pressure. **Thermobarometer**, a name given to two distinct modifications of the barometer: see quots.

Thermo-battery, short for *thermo-electric battery*. **Thermo-calcite** [CALCITE], a name for non-crystalline limestones. **Thermo-call**, (a) a fire-alarm operated by a thermo-electric battery; (b) an electric fire-alarm in which the circuit is closed automatically when the temperature reaches a certain point.

Thermocautery, any form of actual cautery; *spec.* a hollow platinum cautery in which heat is maintained by means of benzine or gasoline vapour.

Thermo-cell, a thermo-electric cell or couple. **Thermochao-tio a.**, of or pertaining to disintegration or dissolution by heat.

Thermocline [*Gr.* κλίειν to incline], a temperature gradient; *esp.* an abrupt temperature gradient occurring in a body of water. **Thermo-couple**, short for *thermo-electric couple* (see COUPLE *sb.* 12).

Thermo-current, the electric current produced in a thermo-electric battery; also (*nonce-use*) a stream of warm air or water. **Thermo-diffusion**, diffusion of heat.

Thermodynamicometer, a sensitive thermometer in which the thermometric substance is the saturated vapour of some volatile liquid supporting a column of mercury. **Thermoelectro-tio a.**, pertaining to elasticity in connexion with heat.

Thermo-electromotive a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of electromotive force produced by heat; = THERMO-ELECTRIC1. **Thermo-electroscope**, an instrument for indicating temperature electrically, as a thermopile.

Thermo-element, a thermo-electric couple as an element of a battery. **Thermo-excitatory a.**, see quot. 1899. **Thermo-expansive a.**, expanding under the influence of heat. **Thermo-focal a.**, of or pertaining to the focal length of a lens as influenced by heat.

Thermo-galvanometer, a thermo-electric instrument for measuring small electric currents. **Thermo-gauge**, a form of

pyrometer (*Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.*). **Thermo-geographical a.**, pertaining to the geographical distribution and variation of temperature; so **Thermo-geography**, the study of this. **Thermo-hydrology** [*Gr.* υδωρ water], the scientific study of thermal waters. **Thermo-hyrometer**, a combined instrument showing the temperature and density of a liquid. **Thermo-hygrometer** [*Gr.* υγρός moist], a combined instrument recording the temperature and the humidity of the air. **Thermo-hygroscope** [-SCOPE], a combined instrument indicating the temperature and humidity of the air.

Thermo-inhibitory a., pertaining to the prevention of undue heat in the body; applied to a part or function of the nervous system (Billings 1890). **Thermo-isopleth** [*Gr.* ισωληθ-ής equal in quantity, number, etc.]: see quot.

Thermo-junction, the junction of two metals in a thermocouple. **Thermokinematics**, the theory of the motion of heat. **Thermo-lamp**: see quot.

Thermo-luminescence, luminescence resulting from exposure to high temperature; hence **Thermo-luminescent a.**, characterized by or pertaining to thermo-luminescence. **Thermo-magnetio a.**, pertaining to or of the nature of thermo-magnetism.

Thermo-magnetism, magnetism caused or modified by the action of heat. **Thermo-manometer** [MANOMETER], an instrument for measuring at the same time the temperature and elasticity of vapour.

Thermo-metamorphic a., of or pertaining to thermo-metamorphism. **Thermo-metamorphism**, *Geol.*, metamorphism produced by the action of heat. **Thermo-motive a.**, of, pertaining to, or caused by heat applied to produce motion, as in a thermo-motor.

Thermo-motor, an engine driven by the expansive power of heated air or gas. **Thermo-neutrality**, neutrality in relation to temperature. **Thermopair** = *thermo-couple*. **Thermo-palpation**: see quot. 1899. **Thermopogology** (-πῶγῶλογία) [*Gr.* πῶγῶ spring], the scientific study of thermal springs.

Thermophagy [-PHAGY]: see quot. 1899. **Thermophore** [-PHORE], a portable heating apparatus: see quots. **Thermophyllite** (-φυλίτ), *Min.* [*Gr.* φύλλον leaf; A. E. Nordenskiöld, 1855, in Swedish], a light brown variety of serpentine which exfoliates when heated, found in aggregate masses of small scaly crystals.

Thermoplastic a., capable of being moulded or bent by heat. || **Thermoplegia** (-πληγία) *Path.* [*Gr.* πλῆγῶ stroke], heat-stroke. **Thermo-radio-meter**: see quot. **Thermoregulator**, an apparatus for regulating temperature; a thermostat.

Thermosynthesis, chemical combination due to the action of heat. **Thermosystaltio a.**, of or pertaining to systaltic motion due to heat. **Thermotelephone**, a thermo-electric telephone.

Thermo-tensile a., of or pertaining to cohesive power as affected by temperature. **Thermo-tension**, tension or strain applied to material at a specified temperature to increase or test its tensile power.

Thermotherapy (also in *Gr.-L.* form -θεραπεία) [*Gr.* θεραπεία medical treatment], treatment of disease by heat. **Thermotoxin**, a poison developed in the body by heat. **Thermo-unstable a.** = THERMOLABILE. **Thermo-voltaic a.**, of or pertaining to the thermal effects of voltaic electricity, or to heat and voltaic electricity.

1890 *Jnrl. Soc. Chem. Industry* IX. 113 The heat evolved by mixing the oil with sulphuric acid is determined by means of the apparatus named by the author [F. Jean in *J. Pharm. Chim.* (1880) XX. 337]. 'Thermometer' 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, 'Thermosynthesis'. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, 'Thermo-anesthesia'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 47 There was complete thermo-anesthesia below the second rib. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, 'Thermo-aqueous', produced by, or related to, the action of heated waters.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Thermobarograph'. 1864 *WEBSTER*, 'Thermobarometer', a barometric instrument graduated for giving altitudes by the boiling point of water. 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem. V.* 761 Thermobarometer... Applied by Belloni to a siphon-barometer having its two wide legs united by a narrow tube, so that it could be used either in its ordinary position as a barometer, or in the reversed position as a thermometer.

1849 *NOAO Electricity* (ed. 3) 427 In order to effect the decomposition of water, Mr. Watkins employs a massive 'thermo-battery, with pairs of bismuth and antimony. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, 'Thermo-calcite'. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, 'Thermo-call'. 1905 *SLOAN Stand. Electr. Dict.*, 'Thermo Call', (a) An electric alarm or call bell operated by thermo-electric currents. (b) See *Thermo-electric Call*.

1879 *BRVANT Pract. Surg.* II. 6 The galvanocautic or 'thermo-cautery is superior to any. 1907 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 11/1 The adoption of this method of telephony was made possible by the invention of a 'thermo-cell for use in the receiving circuit. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, 'Thermochaotic'. 1898 *Nat. Science* May 297 As regards the production of the 'Thermocline, Prof. Birge believes that, in Lake Mendota at least, it is due to the concurrence of gentle winds and hot weather. 1902 *Nature* 6 Nov. 16/1 Throughout the circulating water above the thermocline,

oxygen was abundant, but carbonic acid was absent... Just below the thermocline both gases were present. 1890 *Lond. Edin. & Dubl. Philos. Mag.*, Feb. 141 A practical method for the calibration of thermocouples by aid of boiling-points. 1901 *Nature* 23 May 92/2 The temperatures were measured with the thermocouple. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 498 Dr. Andrews, succeeded in obtaining chemical decompositions, by this peculiar thermo-current. a 1859 G. Wilson *Relig. Chem.* (1862) 16 A sleeper in a confined chamber could gain nothing from the winds, or thermocurrents, or the far-off sea. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Thermocurrent, diffusion (of gas) by inequalities of temperature. 1909 *Cent. Dict.*, Suppl., "Thermocurrent. 1903 *Science Abstracts* VI. 130 To represent the thermo-elastic properties of gases, liquids, and solids as the statical properties of monocyclic systems. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, etc., Clarke's*, "Thermo-electrometer, an instrument which professes to ascertain the deflagrating, or heating power of an electric current. 1840 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 447 The instrument employed was a Harris's thermo-electrometer. 1890 *Lond. Edin. & Dubl. Philos. Mag.*, Feb. 146 "Thermoelectromotive forces are... expressed in terms of a fixed standard, the torsional rigidity of the platinum wire. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, "Thermoelectroscope. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, "Thermo-element. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, "Thermo-excitry. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Thermo-excitry, having the function of exciting the production of heat. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Ort's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 118 A thermo-expansive material. 1903 *Science* 27 Feb. 333 A study of the thermo-focal changes in long focus lenses. 1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 401/2 Special galvanometers... in which the coil wire is short, and thick... are called thermo-galvanometers. 1902 *SLOAN Stand. Electr. Dict. App.*, "Thermo-Galvanometer, a galvanometer whose needle is suspended in a special form of thermo-electric couple... used to measure small amounts of radiant energy. 1895 C. L. MAOSSEN (title) "Thermo-geographical Studies: General Exposition of the Analytical Method applied to Researches on Temperature and Climate. 1897 *Ibid.* Advt., Articles on the subject of "Thermo-Geography will be most thankfully received. 1881 *PEARLE in 14th Rep. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Survey* II. (1883) 355 "Thermo-hydrology. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 211/2 The chapters on "Thermo-hydrology" give evidences of a thoroughly scientific observer. 1894 *Brit. J. Nat. Photogr.* XLI. 43 Mr. W. E. Hales exhibited Fletcher's "Thermo-hydrology. 1901 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* Dec. 186 An interesting figure shows the "thermo-isopleths" for Berlin, these lines indicating, in one drawing, both the diurnal and the annual march of the air temperature. 1899 *L. E. & D. Philos. Mag.*, Sept. 213 If the heat generated were immediately communicated to the "thermo-junction. 1903 *Times* 10 Sept. 10/4 A number of thermo-junctions of the platinum metals for use up to the highest temperatures have also been studied. 1871 *CLERK MAXWELL Heat* Introd. 9 The theory of the equilibrium of heat might be called Thermodynamics, and that of the motion of heat "Thermokinematics. 1838 *WEBSTER*, "Thermolamp, an instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas. *Med. Repos.* 1897 J. J. THOMSON in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1898) 158 The phenomenon called by its discoverer, Prof. E. Wiedemann, "thermoluminescence. 1898 *SIR W. CROOKES Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 22 Fluor-spar, which by prolonged heating has lost its power of luminescing when re-heated, regains the power of thermo-luminescence when exposed to Röntgen rays. 1906 J. B. BURKE *Orig. Life* xiii. 241 Many substances, when warmed, possess the power of radiating energy which they had previously stored up in some other way: a phenomenon which is known as Thermoluminescence. 1899 A. S. HERSHEL in *Nature* 11 May 29/2 A very moderate degree of heat suffices to expel completely from minerals... all the store of "thermoluminescent energy which... they more or less abundantly possess. 1892 T. S. TRAILL in *Ann. Philos.* N. S. VI. Dec. 440 Having been lately engaged in some "thermomagnetic experiments. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, "Thermo-magnetism, the same as Thermo-electricity. 1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1883 *Athenæum* 9 June 736/1 The use of a "thermo-manometer, which would indicate whether the vapour pressure is below that to be expected from the temperature of the water. 1889 *HAARER in Geol. Mag.* VI. 17 The interpolation of "thermo-metamorphic rocks. *Ibid.* 16 High temperature and low pressure ("thermo-metamorphism. 1881 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VIII. 985 The term "thermo-neutrality is employed... to express the fact that the quantity of heat evolved or absorbed when a salt is dissolved in water already containing equivalent quantities of other salts, is, for the most part, the same that it would be if the former salt were dissolved in pure water. 1897 *Joyce Sci. Dial.*, *Electr.* vi. (1846) 424 Delicate "thermo-pairs have been used to obtain the temperature of the human body. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, "Thermopalpation. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Thermo-palpation, palpation of the surface of the body, with a view of determining local or general variations of temperature. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, "Thermo-pegology. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, "Thermophagy. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Thermophagy, the habit of swallowing very hot food. 1900 *Brit. Med. J.* 5 May 1105 To sterilise this instrument [i.e. a catheter]... with a small pocket "thermophore. 1901 *Lancet* 9 Nov. 1297/2 The introduction of a ring-shaped thermophore. 1868 *DANA Min.* 465 "Thermophyllite. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 63 "Thermoplastic Splints, likewise Splints for Fractures and Broken Bones. 1909 *Cent. Dict.*, Suppl., "Thermoplegia. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App.* S. *Kens. Mus.* 8 1056 "Thermoradiometer, [an instrument] for measuring losses of heat by radiation from walls of furnaces, sides of steam boilers, etc. 1875 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VII. 1153 An automatic "thermoregulator for use in the preparation of nitrous oxide and other gases. 1899 *CAGNEY Yaksh's Clin. Diagn.* x. (ed. 4) 446 Of these [thermostats] the author uses the thermoregulator of L. Meyer. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, "Thermosystaltic. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Thermosystaltic, muscular contraction due to heat. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl., "Thermo-telephone. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. "Thermotensile, Elaborate "thermotensile experiments on iron and steel, especially with reference to boiler-iron. 1847 *WEBSTER*, "Thermotension. 1860 E. WILSON (title) "Thermo-therapeia: the heat cure. *Ibid.* 3 The thermo-therapeia is the application of atmospheric air at a high temperature to the surface of the body, for the relief of pain and disease. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Thermotherapy. 1902 W. WINTERITZ (title) Hydrotherapy, Thermotherapy, Heliotherapy, and Phototherapy. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 5 Apr. 846 To demonstrate two very

different forms of complement—one a "thermo-unstable, and the other a thermo-stable. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, "Thermo-voltaic.

Thermo-aesthesia to -chaotic: see THERMO-

Thermochemistry. [f. THERMO- + CHEMISTRY.] That branch of chemical science which deals with the quantities of heat evolved or absorbed when substances undergo chemical change or enter into solution; e.g. the amount of heat evolved when hydrogen burns in oxygen or when sodium hydroxide is neutralized by sulphuric acid. Also sometimes used in a wider sense to include all relations of heat to substances, such as conductivity, specific heat, etc.

1844 *JOULE in L. E. & D. Philos. Mag.* (1845) May 382 The phenomena described in the present paper, as well as most of the facts of thermo-chemistry, agree with this theory. 1880 *CLEMINSHAW Wurtz's Atom. The.* 330 It is useless to bring forward in opposition to the hypothesis of atoms considerations drawn from thermo-chemistry. 1901 *Vestn. Gaz.* 16 Dec. Up to the war of 1870 his [Berthelot's] time was mainly spent on researches in the region of physical chemistry, culminating in the foundation of a new science—that of thermo-chemistry.

So **Thermochemic, Thermochemical adjs.**, of or pertaining to thermochemistry; **Thermochemically adv.**, by means of or with reference to thermochemistry; **Thermochemist**, one who is skilled in thermochemistry.

1871 *THOMSON in J. Nat. Chem. Soc.* XXIV. 878 On the Inaccuracy of Favre and Silbermann's "Thermochemical Determinations made with the Mercury Calorimeter. 1880 *CLEMINSHAW Wurtz's Atom. The.* 330 Thermo-chemical facts agree perfectly with the atomic hypothesis. 1901 *Nature* 24 Oct. 644/1 A thermochemical comparison of the action of acids upon oxide of silver before and after the action of hydrogen peroxide. 1890 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 165/2 "Thermochemists... attempt to draw an impossible distinction between chemical and physical changes.

Thermochrosy (θέρμοκρῶσι, θέρμοκρῶσι). Also **thermochrose** (erron. -crose), -chro-sis. [f. THERMO- + Gr. χρώσις colouring. Cf. F. *thermochrose* (Melloni).] The 'coloration' of heat-rays; the property possessed by radiant heat of being composed of waves of different lengths and degrees of refrangibility (thus corresponding to the different colours of light-rays). So **Thermochroic a.**, of or pertaining to thermochrosy; **Thermochrology**, the science of the thermochrosy.

1847 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* x. i. § 8 (ed. 2) II. 594 M. Melloni, has proposed for this part of thermotics the name Thermochrology. 1864 *WEBSTER*, "Thermochrosy. 1866 *ATKINSON in Gann's Physics* (ed. 2) § 379 Different luminous rays being distinguished by their colours, to these different obscure calorific rays Melloni gave the name of thermochrosis [ed. 1877 thermochrose] or heat coloration. 1867 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* I. 296 Thermochrosis or calorific tint... is analogous to a difference in colour. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, "Thermochroic. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Thermo-chroic, pertaining to a quality of certain substances that transmit some thermal radiations, but absorb or change others. 1909 *Cent. Dict.*, Suppl., "Thermochroic, of or pertaining to the differences in wave-length of heat-waves, and to the phenomena resulting therefrom.

Thermocline to -current: see THERMO-

Thermod (θέρμῳδ, -ῳδ). [f. THERMO- + OD².] The odic or odylic force of heat; heat 'od': see OD² b. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Thermodin (θέρμῳδιν). *Pharm.* [?Arbitrarily f. Gr. θερμῳδὴς lukewarm + -ιν.] Trade-name: see quot.

1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Thermodin, acetyl-para-ethoxy-phenylmethane. (Not official.) It forms colourless crystals, almost insoluble in cold, and very slightly soluble in warm water. It is recommended... as a mild antipyretic.

Thermodynamic (see DYNAMIO), a. [f. THERMO- + DYNAMIC.] Of or relating to thermodynamics; operating or operated by the transformation of heat into motive power.

1849 *THOMSON* (Ld. Kelvin) in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XVI. 545 A perfect thermo-dynamic engine. 1851 *Ibid.* XX. 261 In some conceivable 'thermo-dynamic' engines. 1853 *RANKINE in Phil. Trans.* (1854) 125 Third Corollary (of Thermo-Dynamic Functions). *Ibid.* 126 This function which I shall call a Thermo-dynamic Function. 1875 J. D. EVERETT C. G. S. *Syst. Units* ix. 54 By thermodynamic principles, the heat converted into mechanical effect in the cycle of operations is [etc.]. 1882 G. H. DARWIN in *Nature* 16 Feb. 361/1 He shows that the sun and earth together constitute a thermodynamic engine whereby the earth's rotation is accelerated.

So **Thermodynamical a.**, in same sense; **Thermodynamically adv.**, in a thermodynamical manner; **Thermodynamician, The thermodynamicianist, Thermodynamist**, one versed in thermodynamics.

1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ii. § 129 By no means the only body of warm water that the "thermo-dynamical forces of the ocean keep in motion. 1901 *Nature* 27 June 210/2 If the equilibrium between the jelly substance and the water was of a purely thermodynamical character. 1839 *THURSTON in Frank. Franklin Inst.* Dec. 467 The quantity so wasted varies with the weight of steam worked "thermodynamically each stroke. 1892 *Cambr. Univ. Corresp.* 15 Mar. 14/1 He failed to make any mark as a "thermodynamician" during his lifetime. 1889 *Academy* 26 Oct. 273/2 The mechanical equivalent of heat—the familiar 'J.' of "thermodynamicians. 1901 *THURSTON in Smith-*

sonian Rep. (1902) 267 Prof. De Volson Wood, the greatest of American "thermodynamists of the nineteenth century.

Thermodynamics, sb. pl. [f. as prec. + DYNAMICS.] The theory of the relations between heat and mechanical energy, and of the conversion of either into the other.

1854 *Phil. Trans.* 116 (heading) Mr. Macquorn Rankine on Thermo-dynamics. [Word not in article.] 1854 *THOMSON* (Ld. Kelvin) in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XXI. 123 Fundamental Principles of General Thermo-dynamics recapitulated. 1867 *MUACHISON Siluria* xx. (ed. 4) 499 The principles of thermo-dynamics. 1871 *CLERK MAXWELL Heat* viii. 152 The principle of the conservation of energy, when applied to heat, is commonly called the First Law of Thermodynamics.

Thermodynamometer, -elastic: see THERMO-

Thermo-electric, a. (sb.) [f. THERMO- + ELECTRIC.]

1. Of or pertaining to thermo-electricity; characterized or operated by an electric current produced by difference of temperature. **Thermo-electric battery, current, pair, pile:** see quot. 1876.

1823 *CUMMING in Ann. Philos.* Sept. 177 (heading) A List of Substances arranged according to their Thermo-electric Relations, with a Description of Instruments for exhibiting Rotation by Thermo-electricity. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electro-Magnet.* xiii. § 305.93 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The electrical current thus excited has been termed Thermo-electric, in order to distinguish it from the common galvanic current. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, etc.*, "Thermo-Electric Circuit, Piles, Thermometer. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* i. (1870) App. 77 A thermo-electric pair or couple. c 1865 J. WYLLIE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 29/1 We observe the thermo-electric battery. 1876 *PASSER & SWEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 298 A current of electricity will continue to flow so long as a difference of temperature is maintained between the junction and the extremities. This current is named a thermo-electric current, and the two metals form what is known as a thermo-electric pair; a combination of these pairs forms the thermo-electric pile or battery. 1878 *GUANAY Crystallogr.* 115 Crystals sometimes acquire different electrifications when two ends are... differently heated... These crystals are called thermo-electric. 1902 *SLOAN Stand. Electr. Dict.*, "Thermo-electric Telephone, a telephone transmitter including a thermo-electric battery placed in circuit with the line.

2. Of or pertaining to heat and electricity; **thermo-electric alarm or call**, a device in which a rise or fall of temperature to a pre-arranged point closes an electric circuit so as to cause a bell to ring. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, "Thermo-electric Alarm, an apparatus designed to indicate the rise of temperature in bearings for shaftings, or in any kind of machinery or any branch of manufacture where a fixed temperature is desirable. 1902 *SLOAN Stand. Electr. Dict.*, "Thermo-electric Call, a thermostat arranged to ring a bell or give some indication when the temperature rises or falls beyond certain points.

† **B. sb.** (See quot. 1842.) *Obs.*

1823 *CUMMING in Ann. Philos.* Sept. 179 The motion of the thermoelectrics on the approach of a magnet. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, etc.*, "Thermo-Electrics, metallic bodies, the union of which show[s] the effects attributed to thermo-electricity.

So **Thermo-electrical a.**; hence **Thermo-electrically adv.**, in a thermo-electric manner; by means of thermo-electricity. 1830 *Edinb. Encycl.* XVIII. 584/1 Professor Oersted has proposed to call the current discovered by Dr. Seebeck the thermo-electrical current. 1878 *CHRYSTAL in Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 94/2 A thermo-electric series, any metal in which is thermoelectrically related to any following one. 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 169/3 A thermo-electrical pile, one end of which is exposed to the heat, the other end being kept cool.

Thermo-electricity. [f. THERMO- + ELECTRICITY.] Electricity generated in a body by difference of temperature in its parts; esp. an electric current produced in a closed circuit composed of two dissimilar metals when one of the points of union is kept at a temperature different from that of the rest of the circuit. Also, that branch of electrical science which treats of currents produced by means of heat.

1823 [see THERMO-ELECTRIC 1]. 1827 *CUMMING Man. Electro-Dynamics* 189 On the electro-dynamic effects of heat, or thermo-electricity. 1830 *HERSCHEL Nat. Philos.* 341 The curious relations of electricity to heat, as exhibited in the phenomena of what has been called thermo-electricity. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 167 The new branches of magneto-electricity and thermo-electricity. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiv. 347 In 1826 Thomas Seebeck discovered thermo-electricity.

Thermo-electrometer to -gauge: see THERMO-

† **Thermogen. Obs. rare**—o. [f. THERMO- + GEN.] A name for the fluid formerly supposed to exist as the material substance of heat; = CALORIO I. 1847 in *WEBSTER*.

Thermogenesis (θέρμογενῆσις). [f. THERMO- + GENESIS.] The generation or production of heat, esp. in the animal body. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 143 The nervous system presides over thermogenesis no less directly than over thermolysis. 1899 *Nature* 10 Aug. 360/1 Thermogenesis and use of energy by man in raising and lowering his own weight.

So **Thermogenetic, Thermogenic adjs.**, of or pertaining to thermogenesis; **Thermogenous** (-γενής) a., produced by or producing heat; **Thermogeny**, thermogenesis (*Cent. Dict.*, Suppl. 1909).

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Thermogenesis*, *Min.*, applied by Haüy to a quartz agate which is deposited near the sources of siliceous thermal springs. : thermogenesis. 1877 FOSTER *Phys.* II. v. (1878) 377 Indications of the existence of what may be called 'thermogenic' nerves and thermogenic nervous mechanisms. 1879 WESTER Suppl., *Thermogenesis*, producing heat. 1896 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 151 The thermogenic chemical processes to which the taking in of food gives rise. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 244 In these children thermogenic powers are deficient. 1898 SALTER tr. *Lafar's Techn. Mycol.* I. 165 Thermogenic Bacteria.

Thermo-geographical, etc.: see THERMO-.

Thermogram (p̄smōgrām). [f. THERMO- + -GRAM: cf. next.] = next, 2.

1883 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteorol.* 38 The thermograms, as such curves are called, are measured every hour. 1901 *Nature* 28 Mar. 524/2 During each winter the Vienna thermograms show some anomalous jumps of temperature, amounting to 3° to 5° C.

Thermograph (p̄smōgrāf). [f. as prec. + -GRAPH: cf. *F. thermographie*.]

1. A figure or tracing produced by the action of heat, esp. of the heat-rays of the spectrum upon a prepared surface.

1840 HERSCHEL in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 3 Mar. 209 He has discovered a process by which the calorific rays in the solar spectrum are made to affect a surface properly prepared. . . so as to form what may be called a *thermograph* of the spectrum. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 105/2 His drying paper presented to him a thermograph of the spectrum, and showed the heating power to extend far beyond the red. 1871 TYNDALL *Pragm. Sc.* (1879) Lit. 48 The light is cut away, . . . but an invisible thermograph remains. 1906 *Athenaeum* 23 June 768/3 Such experiments . . . will yield valuable 'thermographs', as the resulting parti-coloured 'prints' are named.

2. A graphic record of variations of temperature; a heat register; = THERMOGRAM.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 128 Obtained . . . by the aid of the pyrometer, . . . with the addition of the thermograph, or heat-register, which I have added to it. 1878 T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 55 These points are well seen in the following thermographs.

3. A thermometric instrument which automatically records variations of temperature; a self-registering thermometer.

1881 *Nature* 15 Sept. 470/a Bowkett's New Thermograph, . . . an instrument for recording changes of temperature, which are measured by the action of heat upon a hollow circular metallic ring connected with a circular vessel. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 78 Thermograph—an ingenious instrument, for recording in permanent diagrams all variations in temperature occurring in any patient.

Thermographic (-grəf'ik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -GRAPHIC, or *f. prec. + -IC*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained by a thermograph or thermography.

1848 *Art-Union Jnl.* Mar. 72 We have much satisfaction in recording the Thermographic processes. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 688 In none . . . was there anything specially remarkable in the thermographic tracings.

Thermography (p̄smōgrāfi). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY: cf. *F. thermographie*.] Any process of writing or drawing effected or developed by the influence of heat.

1840 HUNT in *Philos. Mag.* Oct. 268 A new . . . field of . . . inquiry, which may . . . end in . . . the establishment of the new art of Thermography. 1842 *Ibid.* Dec. 466, I . . . proposed the name of Thermography, to distinguish it from Photography. 1848 *Art-Union Jnl.* Mar. 71 From the circumstance that all the results . . . exhibit a very close relation between the surfaces employed and their powers of radiating heat, the term *Thermography* or Heat-drawing has been employed. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, etc. (ed. 7), *Thermography*, a term proposed . . . to express the 'Art of Copying Engravings, &c. on Metal Plates'; the effect being due . . . to the influence of heat-radiations. 1883 J. F. CAMPBELL *Thermography* I. § 3, 21. *Ibid.* 22 Because light does not act upon the materials used, dark cameras are not needed in thermography.

Thermo-hydrology to -kinematics: see THERMO-.

Thermolabile (p̄smōlābil, -lā'bil), *a.* [f. THERMO- + LABILE.] Liable to destruction at moderately high temperatures, as certain toxins and serums: opposed to *thermostable*. Hence **Thermolability**, thermolabile quality.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 557 [see THERMOSTABLE]. *Ibid.* 561 The hæmolysis being due to the co-operation of a thermolabile complement—also called alexin—and thermolabile immune body, otherwise acceptor. *Ibid.* 563 This thermolabile serum feast preparer is called by Wright and Douglas opsonine. *Ibid.* 561 Buchner has drawn special attention to the characters of the alexins—their thermolability [etc.]. 1907 *Jnl. Med. Research* May 288 (C. D., Suppl.) The digestive ferment of these organs in solution is . . . thermolabile at 56° C.; the entire extract . . . is thermolabile at slightly higher temperatures.

Thermology (p̄smōlōdgi). [ad. *F. thermologie*: see THERMO- and -LOGY.] The science of heat; that department of physics which treats of heat; thermotics.

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. p. lxvii. The science which treats of heat has hitherto had no special designation. . . M. Le Comte terms it *Thermologie* (i.e. the science of heat). In the History of the Sciences, I have named it *Thermotics*. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. iv. § 5 (1846) I. 246 Thus mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, acoustics, and thermology, have successively been rendered mathematical. 1858 H. SPANER *Ess.* I. 215 Thus acoustics was arrested until thermology overtook and aided it.

Hence **Thermological** *a.*, of or pertaining to thermology.

1871 PUOCTOR *Smiv.* iv. 193 So high an authority in meteorological and thermological questions.

Thermo-luminescence, etc.: see THERMO-.

Thermolysis (p̄smōl'isis). [f. THERMO- + Gr. *lyōsis* loosening, solution, etc., after *Ger. thermolyse* (F. Mohr, 1874).]

1. *Chem.* The separation of a compound into its elements by the action of heat; decomposition or dissociation by heat.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 636 Decomposition by heat. Dissociation—Thermolysis (F. Mohr, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.* clxxi. 361). *Ibid.* 637 An essential condition of thermolysis is that the constituents of the compound shall, in combining, have given out heat. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xiii. 319 The heat . . . has the effect of throwing the molecule into such agitation that the mutual affinity of the atoms cannot retain them in union. This is the process of Dissociation or Thermolysis.

2. *Physiol.* The dissipation or dispersion of heat from the body.

1896 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 143 [see THERMOGENESIS]. *Ibid.* 159 In Dr. Macalister's . . . Consonian Lectures on Fever it is suggested that thermogenesis, thermolysis, and thermotaxis must be regarded as three separate functions of the nervous system. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thermolysis*, the dissipation of heat.

Hence **Thermolytic** *a.*, pertaining to or producing thermolysis; *s.b.* a thermolytic agent or substance; **Thermolyse**, -yse *v.*, *trans.* to subject to thermolysis; to decompose by the action of heat.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thermolytic*, heat-discharging. 1896 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 150 Ableto influence 'thermolytic' or thermogenic processes. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thermolyse*. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thermolytic*, . . . [also] an agent promoting the discharge of heat from the body.

Thermo-magnetite to -metamorphism: see THERMO-.

Thermometer (p̄smōm'itar). Also 7 -tre. [mod. *f.* Gr. *θερμῆν* heat, *θερμός* hot + *μετρον* measure: see -METER. In *F. thermomètre* (1624).]

The name *thermoscopium* appears somewhat earlier: see THERMOSCOPE.]

An instrument for measuring temperature (see TEMPERATURE 7) by means of a substance whose expansion and contraction under different degrees of heat and cold are capable of accurate measurement.

For the history of the instrument and its names, see H. C. BOLTON *The Evolution of the Thermometer* (Easton Pa. 1900), RENOU *Hist. du Thermomètre* (Versailles 1876), BURKHARDT *Zur Geschichte des Thermometers*, 1902.

The earliest form was an air-thermometer invented and used by Galilei a 1597, for indicating the temperature of the atmosphere; alcohol thermometers were used c 1650; the device of a fixed zero (orig. the freezing-point) was introduced by Hooke, 1665. The fixing of the zero at an arbitrary point below the freezing point is attributed to FAHRENHEIT of Amsterdam, who made mercurial thermometers c 1720, and his scale has been in general use in England since c 1724. The zero of REAUMUR (1730), and of the CENTIGRADE thermometer of Celsius (1742), now largely used in science, is (like that used by Hooke and Sir I. Newton) the freezing-point. The ordinary form is now a slender hermetically sealed glass tube with a fine bore, having a bulb at the lower end filled with mercury, or with alcohol or other liquid, and adjusted to a graduated scale; variations of temperature being indicated by the varying heights of the column of liquid in the tube, due to its expansion and contraction.

Air-Centigrade, Clinical, Differential, Fahrenheit, Gas, Maximum, Minimum, Reaumur, Register thermometer: see the first elements. *Metallic (or bimetallic) thermometer*: a thermometer which indicates temperature by differential expansion and contraction of composite metal bars.

[1624 'H. VAN ETTE' (J. Leurechon) *Réclaration mathématique* (1626) 99 Thermomètre ou instrument pour mesurer les degres de chaleur ou de froidure qu'il ont en l'air.] 1633 W. OUGHTRED tr. *van Etten's Math. Recr.* 210 Of the Thermometer: or an instrument to measure the degrees of heat and cold in the air. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Friend. Ep.* 227 The same is evident from the Thermometer. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* vii. 38 Sealed Thermometers, which I have, by several trials, at last brought to a great certainty and tenderness: . . . for graduating the stem, I fix that for the beginning of my division where the surface of the liquor in the stem remains when the ball is placed in . . . water, that is so cold that it just begins to freeze. . . (which I mark with an [o] or nought). 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theophrastus's Trav.* II. 30 It is very hot in Aleppo, . . . the first day of June at Noon I found by my Thermometer, that the heat was at the thirtieth Degree. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 32 Fahrenheit, . . . so well known by his Mercurial Thermometers. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 1. 72 Account of an improved Thermometer. By Mr. James Six. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 9 In Pennsylvania, on the 14th of March, . . . Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 65° at noonday, though it had been at 14° but a week before. 1820 Register thermometer [see REGISTER s.b. 13]. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 71 Dry- and wet-bulb Thermometers. . . One of the instruments has its bulb free, whilst the other is covered with muslin. *Ibid.* 199 If a thermometer be buried in the ground . . . it is found to be affected by all superficial changes of temperature. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 158 The tongue now begins to moisten, the pulse-rate and the thermometer to fall.

b. fig. 1801 A. HAMILTON *Whs.* (1886) VII. 224 No had thermometer of the capacity of our Chief Magistrate for government is furnished by the rule which he offers for judging of the utility of the Federal Courts. 1824 BYRON *Yvan* xvi. xlviii. Taste . . . now-a-days is the thermometer By whose degrees all characters are class'd. 1883 H. SMITH in J. G. Butler *Bible Work* II. 825/1 The true missionary spirit in the Church is . . . the test and thermometer of her piety.

c. attrib. and Comb., as *thermometer bulb, piece,*

reading, scale, tube; thermometer-gauge, a steam-gauge which indicates the pressure in a boiler by the expansion of a fluid at the temperature due to the pressure; thermometer-stove, a stove automatically regulated by means of a thermometer.

1784 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 369 Some of the clay thermometer pieces were set on end upon the silver piece. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* v. 175 A glass tube of extremely fine bore, such as a small thermometer-tube. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 129/2 The self-regulating fire, or thermometer-stove. 1841 *Ibid.* IV. 13/1 The four instruments employed . . . to determine the pressure of steam, . . . the barometer-gauge, the air-gauge, the thermometer-gauge, and the spring-gauge or indicator. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 26 Nov. 5/1 The downward tendency in yesterday's thermometer readings.

Thermometric (p̄smōmē'trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: cf. Gr. *μετρικός* of or for measuring. So *F. thermométrique* (1818 c.).] = next.

1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 367 The stage of extension . . . always precedes the thermometric diminution. 1826 HENRY *Chem.* I. 86 The absolute zero, or point of total privation of heat on the thermometric scale. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xlii. 296 His own thermometric experiments show us that the body of the glacier is at a temperature of 32° Fahr.

Thermometrical (p̄smōmē'trikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to the thermometer or its use; made with or involving the use of the thermometer.

1664-5 BOYLE *Exper. & Obs. Cold* (heading), New Thermometrical Experiments and Thoughts. 1715 CHENEY *Philos. Princ. Relig.* v. § 21 (ed. 2) 233 His Heat raises the Liquor in the Thermometrical Tubes. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 352 A series of thermometrical observations, continued through the space of a few years. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 90 Marking so many fixed points on the earth's thermometrical scale.

b. That acts as a thermometer; indicating rise or fall of temperature.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annuem.* 40 Thermometrical lak. Hence **Thermometrically** *adv.*, according to or by means of the thermometer or its indications.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1856 G. WILSON *Lett.* 10 Apr., in *Mem.* x. (1860) 427 For a month . . . the wind has blown geographically from Araby the blest, but thermometrically from Iceland the accursed. 1881 SULLIVAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 342 A very heated term, thermometrically speaking.

Thermometrograph (p̄smōmē'trōgrāf). [f. THERMOMETER + -GRAPH.] A self-registering thermometer.

1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* 80 Mr. Vahl, having . . . let down his thermometrograph, found the temperature of the sea, at the depth of 110 fathoms, to be 5°-50, while that at the surface was 6°-3. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Thermometrograph* [*sic*], a self-registering thermometer, recording the maximum and minimum of temperature in a given time.

Thermometry (p̄smōmē'tri). [f. THERMO-METER: see -METRY.] The department of science which deals with the construction of thermometers; the scientific use of the thermometer; the measurement of temperature.

1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.*, etc. 240 Chap. II. Thermometry. 1871 MAXWELL *Theory of Heat* Pref., The whole science of heat is founded on Thermometry and Calorimetry. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 376 He attaches a thermopile to his telescope and establishes a celestial thermometry.

Thermo-motive, -motor: see THERMO-.

Thermo-multiplier. [f. THERMO- + MULTIPLIER 4.] Early name for a THERMOPILE: so called in reference to the multiplying effect of the numerous cells in the battery.

1835 FARADAY tr. Melloni in *Philos. Mag.* VII. 475 In order to experiment under these circumstances, it is clearly necessary to employ an extremely delicate thermoscope, such as well-constructed thermomultipliers. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 276 The thermo-multiplier of Nobili consists of about fifty pairs of antimony and bismuth bars. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 495 In the case of the brighter stars the heat radiated has been made sensible in the foci of our telescopes by means of the thermo-multiplier.

So **Thermo-multiplier** in same sense.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Thermonatrite (p̄smōnā'troit). *Min.* [*a.* Ger. *thermonatrit* (Haidinger 1845), 'because it results from the drying out of natron' (Chester), *f.* THERMO- + NATRON: see -ITE 1.] Hydrates carbonate of soda, found in various saline lakes, about some mines and volcanoes, and as an efflorescence in many dry regions.

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v., According to Haidinger, a saturated solution of soda at a temperature of 77° to 99° Fahr., and cooling slowly, forms crystals of thermonatrite. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 795 Na₂CO₃ + aq. formed from the deca-hydrate by efflorescence, is found native as thermonatrite, in the same localities as natron.

Thermo-neutrality, etc.: see THERMO-.

Thermophilous, *a. rare* -1. [*a.* Gr. *θερμῶν* + *φίλος* heated in mind, *f. θερμός* hot + *φίλος* mind.]

1888 G. MEREDITH *Reading of Earth Poems* 1898 II. 200 Not as Cybele's beast will thy head lash tail So prater-determinedly thermophilous.

Thermophil, -phile (p̄smōf'il), *a.* and *s.b.* [f. THERMO- + -PHIL.] *a. adj.* Requiring a high temperature for development, as certain bacteria. *b.*

sb. A thermophil organism. So **Thermophilic** (-fīlik). **Thermophilous** (-pīlūs) *adjs.*

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 513 There is a class of microbes which refuse to grow at any temperature below 50° C.; such organisms are called 'thermophile'. 1899 *Nature* 25 June 147/1 Facts regarding the existence of thermophilous organisms. 1900 *Ibid.* 22 Feb. 388/2 Thermophilic bacteria. . . are specially important as regards the fermentation in ensilage and the digestion of cellulose.

Thermophone (hē'mōfōn). [f. as prec. + Gr. φωνή voice, sound, after TELEPHONE.] An apparatus in which sonorous vibrations of a diaphragm are produced by heat-rays.

1878 Th. WIESENDANGER in *Engineer* XLVI. Nov. 335 The Thermophone. A new source of sound for the telephone. 1881 A. G. BELL in *Nature* 12 May 44/1 We have decided to adopt the term 'radiophone'. . . limiting the words thermophone, photophone, and actinophone to apparatus for the production of sound by thermal, luminous, or actinic rays respectively. 1902 *SLOANE Stand. Electr. Dict.* 537 *Thermophone*, an apparatus for reproducing sounds telephonically by the agency of heat; a receiving-telephone actuated by heat.

Thermophone, etc.: see THERMO-.

Thermopile (hē'mōpīl). [f. THERMO- + PILE sb.³ 5.] A thermo-electric battery, used in connexion with a galvanometer, for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat; also called THERMO-MULTIPLIER.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 424 Thermo-piles are now constructed by soldering together at their alternate edges, bars of antimony and bismuth, with squares of cardboard or thick paper intervening. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 165 A square block, containing altogether 25 couples of bismuth and antimony is generally employed, and such an arrangement is called a thermo-pile. 1891 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/1 A thermopile. . . is an apparatus for direct conversion of heat into electricity.

|| **Thermopolion**, -ium (hē'mōpōlīon, -iūm). *Antiq.* [a. Gr. θερμό-πώλιον (L. *thermopolium*, Plaut.) a tavern where hot drinks were sold.] (See quot. 1753.) Hence + **Thermopolist**: see quot. 1656; **Thermopolite**, the keeper of a thermopolion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Thermopolist* . . . a Cook that sells hot meat. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Thermopolium*, a name for a sort of public houses among the ancients, in which hot liquors were sold. 1834 GELL *Pompeiana* I. i. 8 The shops of a thermopolite. *Ibid.* II. xii. 10 An ordinary wine shop or thermopolion.

+ **Thermopot**, -pote. *Obs. rare* = [ad. Gr. θερμό-πότης drinker of hot liquids, f. θερμό-, THERMO- + πότης drinker.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Thermopote*, a Drinker of hot Liquors. So || **Thermopotis** (hē'mōpōtis), *Class. Archaeol.* [a. Gr. θερμό-πότης cup for hot drinks].

1857 BIRCH *Ant. Pottery* (1858) II. 90 The thermopotis was a vase also used for warming wine.

Thermo-radiometer, -regulator: see THERMO-.

Thermos (hē'mōs). [a. Gr. θερμός warm, hot.] A registered trade term noting a flask, bottle, or the like capable of being kept hot by the device (invented by Sir James Dewar) of surrounding the interior vessel with a vacuum jacket to prevent the conduction of heat.

Patented 1904, No. 4421; not named. Name (Trade Mark No. 289,470) adv. in *Trade Marks Jnl.* 20 March, 1907.

1907 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Oct. 246 This invention [of Sir James Dewar] is utilised in the thermos flask. 1909 *Ladies' Field* 28 Aug. 512/2 A Thermos bottle filled with hot coffee was not forgotten. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 5/2 Lieutenant Shackleton testified to the fact that the Thermos flask helped him to perform his wonderful feats in the Antarctic. 1910 *Repts. Patent Cases* XXVII. 396 This was the Dewar vessel. . . In 1904 it occurred to a Mr. Burger that this vessel could be adapted for use as a flask. . . the result. . . was the production of the well known Thermos flask.

Thermoscope (hē'mōskōp). [ad. mod.L. *thermoscopium* (Bianconi, 1617): see THERMO- and -SCOPE. Cf. F. *thermoscope*.] An instrument for indicating changes of temperature, of which there are various forms.

a. An early name for the thermometer, esp. in its earlier forms. b. Count Rumford's name for a differential thermometer for detecting minute differences of temperature. c. An electric or magnetic apparatus, as a thermopile, for detecting and measuring minute differences of temperature. d. Any substance or device used to indicate excessive heat in machinery, variations of bodily temperature, rate of radiation of heat, or the like.

a. [1617] GIUS. BIANCONI *Sphæra Mundi, seu Cosmographia Demonstrativa*. . . Thermoscopium. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1899) 531 This organ is called a thermometer or thermoscope, because the degrees of heat and cold are measured and marked by it. 1672 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5110 The Air by the seal'd Thermoscope appeared hot for the season. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 484 The first inventors. . . called. . . their instruments. . . Baroscopes, Thermoscopes, Microscopes. 1900 De Luc *Ibid.* LXXXI. 32 The thermoscopes of quicksilver and water. 1844 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. v. *Thermometer*. The thermometer of Drebbel and Sanctorio. . . had no scale, and was therefore merely an indicator of changes of temperature, or a thermoscope.

b. 1804 Cr. Rumford in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 101 An instrument I contrived for measuring, or rather for discovering, those very small changes of temperature in bodies, which are occasioned by the radiations of other neighbouring bodies, which happen to be at a higher, or at a lower temperature. This instrument. . . I shall take the liberty to call a thermoscope. 1844 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s. v., The

modification of the air thermometer, called by Leslie a differential thermometer, was claimed by Count Rumford as one of his own inventions, under the name of thermoscope. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 42 With the most delicate thermoscope, he could detect no indications of transmitted heat. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Thermoscopium*, term for an instrument by Rumford for measuring the difference of temperature by dilatation of dry air contained in two balls, which a long tube, twice bent, separates from each other: a thermoscope.

c. 1835 [see THERMO-MULTIPLIER]. 1879 tr. *Du Moncel's Telephone* 195 It is therefore a microphone as well as a thermoscope. 1881 *Nature* 17 Feb. 372/2 The magnetic thermoscope is intended to indicate differences of temperature by showing differences between the magnetic moments of steel magnets.

d. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2550/1 Barker and Mayer's thermoscope. . . is designed to indicate. . . the existence of excessive heat in journal-bearings. . . Marcy's thermoscope. . . is particularly designed for experiments on animal heat. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 392/2 The varied changes of tint. . . may serve. . . as a rough index of the temperature of surrounding bodies, thus constituting the little instrument a thermoscope.

Thermoscopic (hē'mōskōp'ik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a thermoscope.

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 254 The Severity of the Weather did not cease; . . the Spirit of Wine, in the English Thermometer, in a Morning always stood at, or under the 80th Deg. of the Thermoscopick Scale. 1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 17 Of which heat no evidence can be afforded by any thermoscopic test. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Ctr. Sc.*, *Chem.* 121 Thermometric and thermoscopic instruments.

So **Thermoscopical** a., in same sense; whence **Thermoscopically** adv.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. p. iv. The Thermoscopical Measures of Warmth and Frigidity. 1730 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 254 From Thermoscopical Observations. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Thermoscopically*.

Thermo-siphon. [f. THERMO- + SIPHON.]

A siphon attachment by which the circulation in a system of hot-water pipes is increased or induced. Also attrib.

1834 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 2142 Fowler's method of circulating hot water in his thermosiphon. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 3 Mar. 3/6 Water from a reservoir is circulated around the cylinder, in the water-jacket, either by a pump worked by the engine, or on the thermo-siphon system.

Thermostable (hē'mōstā'b'l), a. [f. THERMO- + STABLE a.] Retaining its character or active quality at moderately high temperatures: opposed to *thermolabile*. Hence **Thermostability**, the quality of being thermostable.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 557 The killing of the bacteria is associated with the presence in the serum of an immune animal, of two substances, one thermolabile (complement) which naturally occurs in the serum of the animal species involved, and the other thermostable (immune body), which either is present in normal serum in very small amount, or is altogether absent. *Ibid.* 561 [see THERMOLABILE]. 1907 *Science* 13 Sept. 346 The high stability of opsonins against desiccation and the high thermostability of dried opsonins are very striking.

Thermostat (hē'mōstāt). [f. THERMO- + Gr. στατός standing: cf. HELIOSTAT.] An automatic apparatus for regulating temperature; esp. a device in which the expansive force of metals or gas acts directly upon the source of heat, ventilation, or the like, or controls them indirectly by opening and closing an electric circuit.

1831 USE in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 16 June 67 On the Thermostat or Heat Governor, a self-acting Physical Apparatus for regulating Temperature. 1835 — *Philos. Manuf.* 26 The instrument, for which I have obtained a patent, under the name of the heat-governor, or thermostat. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 34 The size of the iron frame was arranged so as to receive one of Bunsen's thermostats in ordinary use in laboratories. 1899 CAGNEY *Yakshi's Clin. Diagn.* II. (ed. 4) 107 The test-tube containing the infected serum is now placed in a thermostat, maintained at 36.5°—37° C.

b. An apparatus which gives notice of undue increase of temperature; an automatic fire-alarm.

1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3462. 4 The thermostat, which gives an alarm as soon as the temperature of the room where it may be rises to 100°. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug. 6/3 The thermostat is usually attached to the ceiling, and immediately an abnormal and dangerous rise of temperature occurs the metal bars expand.

So **Thermostatic** a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a thermostat; **Thermostatically** adv., by means of a thermostat; **Thermostatics** sb. pl. [after *hydrostatics*], name suggested for the theory of the equilibrium of heat.

1839 *USE Dict. Arts*, etc. 1237 A single thermostatic bar, consisting of two or more bars or rulers of differently expandible solids. . . firmly riveted or soldered together, face to face. . . A thermostatic hoop. 1871 *Thermodynamics* [see *thermokinematics*, THERMO-]. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Thermostatic Alarm*, a device to give a signal when a certain temperature is attained. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 537/2 Frost tell-tales. . . can be readily constructed by employing a thermostatic spring. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., A thermostatically adjusted radiator.

Thermosynthesis, etc.: see THERMO-.

Thermotactic, a. [f. as next + Gr. τακτικ-ός arranging, f. τακ-, root of τάσσειν to arrange: see next.] Of or pertaining to thermotaxis.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 150 To this [the nervous] system must be assigned the thermotactic function. *Ibid.*

151 The question where the thermotactic centre or centres are to be found, and how they act in fevers. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 860 The so-called heat fibres, that is the thermotactic.

|| **Thermotaxis** (hē'mōtāk'sis). [mod.L., f. THERMO- + Gr. τάξις arrangement: see TAXIS.]

1. *Physiol.* That function of the nervous system on which the normal temperature of the body depends; the regulation of the bodily heat.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 150 It may be assumed that thermotaxis is conducted by a 'centre' or 'centres'. *Ibid.* 156 What they do not prove is that fever is nothing more than a disorder of thermotaxis. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 341 The tuber cinereum, which he regards as the true centre of thermotaxis.

2. *Biol.* Movement or stimulation in a living body caused by heat: cf. TAXIS 6.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Thermotaxis*, changes produced by warmth. 1902 MAX VERWOORN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 715/1 Cases of directive stimulation. . . have been designated. . . positive or negative Chemotaxis, Phototaxis, Thermotaxis, Galvanotaxis, and so forth.

Hence **Thermotactic** a. = THERMOTACTIC.

1877 *FOSTER Phys.* II. v. (1878) 378 This at first sight looked like the indication of a thermotactic mechanism, rendered inactive by the condition of fever. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thermotactic*, same as *Thermotactic*.

Thermotelephone, etc.: see THERMO-.

Thermotic (hē'mōt'ik), a. [f. Gr. θερμωτικός (Plutarch *Q. Conv.* 715 C) warming, caloric: used in modified sense to match *acoustic*, *optic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to heat; esp. relating to thermotics. So **Thermotical** a., in same sense (hence **Thermotically** adv.); **Thermotics** sb. pl., the science of heat, thermology.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* viii. Intro. II. 293 Acoustics, Optics, and Thermotics. *Ibid.* x. Intro. 455 I employ the term Thermotics, to include all the doctrines respecting Heat. *Ibid.* x. i. § 4. 481 They require the light of thermotical calculations. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. vii. 362 Fourier. . . employed himself in raising thermotics to a science. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 201 In the spectrum of a flint-glass prism the apex of the thermotic curve is situated outside the apparent spectrum in the ultra-red region. 1879 S. HIGHLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 234/1 Optical, acoustic, and thermotic demonstrations in the lecture-room. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Thermotically*.

Thermotropic (hē'mōtrōp'ik), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. θερμό-, THERMO- + τροπή-os turning + -IC: cf. HELIO-TROPIC.] Turning or bending under the influence of heat; of, pertaining to, or exhibiting thermotropism.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 394 Curvatures dependent upon temperature are called thermotropic.

Thermotropism (hē'mōtrōp'iz'm), *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The property possessed by growing plant-organs of turning or bending towards (*positive thermotropism*) or away from (*negative thermotropism*) the sun or other source of heat. In *Biology*, The bending or growth of any organism dependent upon temperature (*Cent. Dict.*, Suppl.).

1898 tr. *Strasburger's Text-Bk. Bot.* I. ii. 263 Thermotropism. . . and Aerotropism. . . stand in direct relations to certain vital requirements of plants.

Thermotype (hē'mōtēp). [f. THERMO- + -TYPE.] Name proposed for an impression obtained from an object by means of heat. Hence **Thermotypic** a., of or pertaining to thermotypes or thermotypy; **Thermotypy**, the process or art of making thermotypes.

1864 WEBSTER, *Thermotype*; *Thermotypy*. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Thermotype*, an impression (as of a slice of wood) taken by means of wetting with dilute acid, pressing on the object, and subsequently heating the impression. 1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Thermotypic*.

Thermo-unstable, -voltaic: see THERMO-.

+ **Therne**. *Obs.* Also 4 *tharne*, (*tarne*), *pienne*. [a. ON. *þerna* (Sw. *tärna*, Da. *terne*) = OS. *thiorna* (Du. *deern*), OHG. *diorna* (MHG. *dierne*, Ger. *diene*).] A girl, maid, young woman.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 298 Sholde ic yene a fol, a þerne, Engeland, þou sho ic yerne? 1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7353 Twa vnweddyd. . . sengle knaue and sengle tarne [v. r. tharne]. c. 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 126 Þet knaue child fortene 3er Schel habbe, and tuel þe þerne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Þe þerne [of] saynt abrahaam [i. e. Hagar].

Thero- (þiə), repr. Gr. θηρο-, combining form of θήρ wild beast; hence THEROID, THERO-POD, etc.; also the following: **Therocephalian** (-sīl'liān) [Gr. κεφαλή head], a. belonging to an extinct order of carnivorous reptiles having a skull of the mammalian type; sb. a reptile of this order. **Therocrotophous** (-krōtāfōs) a. [Gr. κρόταφος the temple], having the temporal bone resembling that of mammals. **Therodont** sb. and a., = *Theriodont* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891): see THERIO-. **Therolatriy** [-LATRY], beast-worship, worship of animals. **Theromorphological** a., of or pertaining to the morphology of the lower animals.

1904 *Amer. Nat.* Feb. 103 These cynodonts have lost several of the other more primitive characters of the 'therocephalians, such as teeth in the palate. 1907 *Science* 6 Dec. 796 Three new Therocephalian genera have been discovered in beds which are probably Middle Permian. *Ibid.*, The discovery of this new reptile, *Galechirus*, strongly favors the descent of the Therocephalians from an early Rhynco-

cephaloid ancestor. 1907 WILLISTON in *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* XXXII. 488 The plesiosaurs have a larger temporal vacuity, larger indeed than is to be found in any other reptiles of the 'therocrotaphous' (I coin the word) type. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jnls.* (1873) 371 Mahomet's alteration of a national character, the complete obliteration of 'therolatriy'. 1885 HARTMANN *Anthropoid Apes* iii. 111 Virchow and W. Gruber have agreed in representing this frontal process as 'theromorphological'—that is, as a characteristic of the lower animals, and more especially of apes.

Theroid (θῆροϊδ), *a.* [f. THERO- + -OID; cf. Gr. θηροειδής.] Like or having the form of a brute; of bestial nature or character.

1867 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* 291 The theroid degenerations of mankind are pathological specimens. 1870—*Body & Mind* 47 There is a class of idiots which may justly be designated theroid, so like brutes are the members of it. 1886 N. PEARSON in *19th Cent.* Sept. 353 The animal mind of the theroid idiot is accompanied by appropriate animal peculiarities of body.

Therology (θῆρολόγι), [f. THERO- + -LOGY. Proposed as a substitute for the irregular but established *mammalogy*.] The science of beasts or mammals; *mammalogy*. Hence **Therologio** (θῆρολόγιον), **Therological** *adj.*, of or pertaining to therology, mammalogical; **Therologist**, one versed in therology; a mammalogist.

[Cf. 1640 ALSTED *Encycl.* 572 Irrationale animal est, quod formā brutā esse præditum, & dicitur bestia. Ejus doctrina dicitur Therologia.] 1877 *Academy* 25 Aug. 199/3 A gentleman who, to use a newly-coined transatlantic word, is certainly one of the first 'therologists' of his country. 1882 OULVIE (Annandale), *Therology*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Therological*, *Therology*.

Theromorphous (θῆρομορφός), *a.* **Palæont.** [f. mod.L. *Theromōra* (see def.), f. Gr. θῆρο-, THERO- + μορφή *sluggish*, stupid, foolish: see -OUS.] Of or belonging to the *Theromora* (Cope), a synonym of *Theromorpha* (see next). So **Theromorphan** *a.*, in same sense.

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæontol.* liii. 11. 1053 *Theromorphus* Branch.—The Reptiles included in this branch or alliance. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Theromorphan*.

Theromorph (θῆρομορφός), **Palæont.** [f. mod.L. *Theromōra* neut. pl. (see def.), f. Gr. θῆρο-, THERO- + μορφή *form*.] A reptile of the extinct order *Theromorpha*, of Permian and Trias age, having certain mammalian characters. So **Theromorphio** *a.*, **Theromorphous** *a.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Theromorpha*.

1887 COPE *Orig. Fittest* xi. 317 The Mammalia have been traced to the theromorphous reptiles through the Monotremata. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Theromorph*, *Theromorphio*. 1901 H. GADOW in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VIII. viii. 303 Many of the *Theromorpha* reached a considerable size, massive skulls of one foot in length being not uncommon. *Note*. Cope, the inventor of this most appropriate name (*Theromorpha*, or 'beast-shaped' animals), soon changed it, unnecessarily, into *Theromora*.]

[[**Theromorpha** (θῆρομορφή), [mod.L. *a.* Gr. θηρομορφή = θηριομορφή, f. θηριόμορφος having the form of a beast: see *prec.*] (See quot. 1890.) So **Theromorphio** *a.*, of or pertaining to theromorpha; **Theromorphism** = *theromorpha*. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Theromorpha*, an abnormality in human anatomy resembling the normal structure in lower animals. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Theromorphic*. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Theromorphism*, an apparent reversion to an animal of lower type in the human subject.]

Theropodous (θῆροπόδης), *a.* **Palæont.** [f. mod.L. *Theropoda* neut. pl. (f. Gr. θῆρο-, THERO- + ποῦς, foot) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the *Theropoda*, an order of carnivorous dinosaurs in Cope's classification, having feet like those of mammals. So **Theropod** (θῆροπόδης), *a.* = *theropodous*; *sb.* a dinosaur of this order.

1889 O. FRUL *Geol. Soc. XLV.* i. 44 Axis of a (Theropodous) Dinosaur from the Wealden. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Theropod*. 1901 H. GADOW in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VIII. x. 425 The whole hind-limb of the Theropodous *Compsognathus* is far more ornithic than that of any three-toed Ornithopoda.

Therosaur (θῆροσαῦρος), **Palæont.** [f. Gr. θῆρο-, THERO- + σαῦρος lizard.] One of the *Therosauria*, an extinct order of herbivorous dinosaurs having the mammalian form and bird-like feet. Hence **Therosaurian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Therosauria*, or having their characters; *sb.* a dinosaur of this order.

Therrepyle, obs. f. THRIFFLE, cart-shelving. **Therses**, obs. forms of THEIRS. **Thersitical** (θῆρσιτικῆ), *a.* *rare*. [f. Gr. θερσιτήρ Thersites ('the Audacious'), an ill-tongued Greek at the siege of Troy + -ICAL.] Like Thersites in language or address; abusive, reviling, scurrilous. So **Thersitean** (θῆρσιτιαν) *a.* *rare*—1.

1850 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 4 With a Thersitical head and heart. 1876 STERNE *Th. Shandy* IX. xiv. There is a pelting kind of Thersitical satire, as black as the very ink it wrote with. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 4/4 Adding a string of Thersitean scurrilities unfit for publication.

Therst (e, obs. form of THIRST. **Therst** (e: see DARE v. 1. A. 9, THARF v. **Therve**-cake: see THARF-CAKE. **Therwe**, *perwe*, obs. form of THROUGH.

†**Thes**, *adv.* (conj.). Obs. Forms: 1-3 *pēs*, 2-4 *pēs*, 3 (Orin.) *pēs*. [OE. *pēs*, gen. sing. masc. and neut. of *se*, *sō*, *pāt*: see THE A. 4 a, THAT A. 1. Retained in certain adverbial and conjunctive uses, after its simple genitive use became obsolete.]

1. *a.* Because of or on account of that; because. *b.* From that time, after that; from the time that, after. *c.* In the way that, according as, as. *d.* To that extent, so: cf. THAT *dem. adv.*

a. c. 897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's *Past.* C. xlix. 379 Waa me ðæs [L. *quia*] ic swigode. 1205 LAV. 2743 Wa was Lumbardisce folc þæs [c. 1275 *pās*]. 1300 XI *Pains of Hell* 208 in O. E. Misc. 153 Þat weren her, wo is ham þæs. *b.* c. 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. iv. vi. § 12 Þæs ymb iii gear. þa consulas foran. on Africa. a. 900 O. E. Chron. an. 894, þæt was ymb twelf monað þæs þe hie ar hider. comon. a. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. ix. [xii.] (1890) 44 Sona þæs ðe hi on his ealond comon. c. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 1387 Olywer wax hol sone þas. *c.* c. 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxiv. § 3 Men secað anfealde eadignesse ðæs ðe him ðincð. a. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. xiv. [xv.] (1890) 60 Þæs þe me ƿeþuht is & gesewen. c. 1000 ÆLFRED Gen. xliii. 7 We him andswaredon þæs þe he us axode. c. 1000 St. Andrew & Veronica 26 ðæs ðe bec secgaþ. *d.* a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 83a Nære flod þæs deop, nære stream þæs micel.

2. *Thes the, þes þe* (*pass te*), before a comparative: For that the (more, etc.); so much the (more, etc.); = OHG. *desde*, MHG. *deste*, Ger. *desto* (*mehr*, etc.). c. 897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's *Past.* C. xvii. 123 Sio wund bið ðæs ðe wierce. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 31 þa clypodon hiƿ þæs ðe ma. c. 1160 *Hutton Gosp.* i. bid. þa clypodon hyo þæs þe mare. [So Mark x. 48.] c. 1200 *Ormin* 44-5 Þatt his frend mihtenn off himm Al þæs te mare blissenn, & tatt te folc al þæs te bett his lare sholde folliþenn. c. 1250 *Prov.* Ælfred 436 in O. E. Misc. 129 Þanne sal þe child þas þe bet worþen.

Thes, obs. f. THESE; gen. sing. of THAT, THE. **Thesaur**, -aure. Chiefly Sc. Obs. [ad. L. *thesaurus*: cf. Prov. *thesaur*, OCat. *tesor*, Sp. *It. tesoro*, Pg. *tesouro*.] = TREASURE.

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas.* IV (1814) II. 230/1 Stelaris [and] conelaris, of the said gold or thesaur. a. 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* ii. 340 Quhair is the thesaur now that 3e have woun? 1534 *Addr. fr. Conuoc.* (MS. Cleop. E. VI. f. 274 b), The thesaur of this realm hath bene carried and conveyed beyond the mountains to the court of rome. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 7 Mony hidd thesauris. *Ibid.* v. 303 Quhat profit sa euir cumis of that feild. . . sall cum to the kingis Thesaur.

b. Comb. Thesaurhouse, treasury. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 85 margin, Thir boxis put in the Thesaurhouse in the grete kist nerst the windo. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. (S.T.S.) 264 The palace of Halyrudhouse, the Thesaurhouse, and vtheris places.

Thesaurial (θῆσαυριῶν), *a.* [f. L. *thesauriarius* (see next) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the office of treasurer. 1888 *Athenæum* 2 July 15/2 He was invariably to be found. . . in his thesaurial chair at the evening meetings. 1896 *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* X. 42 The addition of the judicial to the thesaurial functions. . . of the Court of Exchequer.

†**Thesaurary**, -ie. Chiefly Sc. Obs. [ad. med.L. *thesauraria* 'thesaurarii dignitas' (Du Cange), fem. of *thesaurarius* *adj.*, f. *thesaur*-us treasury: see -ARY; cf. Pr. *thesauraria*, Sp. and It. *tesoreria*, mod.F. *trésorerie* treasury.]

1. The office of treasurer; treasurership. *Sc.* 1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 1 Compt of a reuerend fader in God. . . of the office of Thesaurary. a. 1557 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 11 Archibald was depryvit of the thesaurarie. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. (S.T.S.) 291 The Cardinal . . put him fra the office of the Thesaurarie.

2. *transf.* A treasury; also = *THESAURUS* 2. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas.* VI (1814) III. 558/1 The ordinar fies . . sall nawayis be geuin out of his Maisties thesaurarie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* Cij/b 2 The end of the thesaurarie or storehouse of the Instruments of Chyrurgerie.

3. *attrib.* **Thesaurary house**, treasury. 1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 268 To turs it to the Thesaurary hous in the Castell.

†**Thesaurer**. Chiefly Sc. Obs. Also 5-6 *thesaurair*, -are, 5-7 -ar, 6 *thesorar*, -uerer, -awtar, 7 -orer. [ad. L. *thesaurarius* treasurer, f. *thesaur*-us treasury: see -AR², -ER² 2. Cf. Pr. *thesaurier*, Sp. *tesorero*, It. *tesoriere*; also *TREASURER*.] An officer in charge of treasury, or of a treasury; = *TREASURER*. *Thesaurer deput*, deputy treasurer: see quot. 1708.

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 209 Upon the sand 3it I sawe, as thesaurer tane, . . schir Gawane the Drak. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 32 Pait be the Thesaurair. 1489 *Ibid.* 125 Takyne be the Kyng . . out of the Thesaurarris purs. 1544 in *Gross Gild Merch.* II. 75 The othir halfe to the thesaurer of the sayde sytty [Dublin]. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 180 Iohne Cunnyngname. . . wes maid half thesaurer, with Mr. Robert Richtarsone that was thesaurer of befor. 1685 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 2031/1 The Earl of Kintore Lord Thesaurer deput. 1707 *Narr. Jas. Nimmo* (1889) 103, I was chosen Town Thesaurer. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. iv. (1737) 376 The Officers of State [of Scotland] before the late Union. . . The Lord Thesaurer Depute, whose Commission ran in the same Terms with that given to the Thesaurer Principal, or the Commissioners of Thesaury. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Cural* 21 The Lord Thesaurer Bureleigh and Sir Francis Walsingham Secretary, . . were professed Friends to the Non-conformists.

b. attrib. **Thesaurer** honso, treasury. 1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 110 Item, the thrid da of May, takin be the King furth of the Thesaurare Houss himself, foure score of demys, lvjli.

†**Thesaurize**, *v.* Obs. [ad. late L. *thesaurizare*, ad. Gr. θησαυρίζω, f. θησαυρ- *treasure*: see -IZE; cf. F. *thesauriser* (14th c. in *Godef. Compl.*.)] *trans.* To hoard, as treasure. Mostly fig.

1594 *Zepheria* vi, My heart prepares anew to thesaurize Sighs and loue options. a. 1610 Sir J. SEWLE in *S. Ballatis* (1872) 244, I was resolut to thesaurize my greife. *Ibid.* 247 3et durst I not behold [be hold]. . . But thesaurizd my hiddin harmes. 1623 *COCKRAM, Thesaurize*, to gather riches. (Also in BLOUNT, BAILEY, etc.)

[[**Thesaurus** (θῆσαυρος). Pl. -i. [L., a. Gr. θησαυρός a store, treasure, storehouse, treasury.]

1. *Archæol.* A treasury, as of a temple, etc. 1823 in *CRABR Technol. Dict.* 1846 In WORCESTER. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. 111. 44 Myrôn. . . built at the same holy place [Olympia] a thesaurus. . . for the reception of commemorative offerings.

2. A 'treasury' or 'storehouse' of knowledge, as a dictionary, encyclopædia, or the like. 1565 *COOPER (title)* *Thesaurus Linguae Romanæ* et Britannicæ [etc.]. 1736 *AINSWORTH (title)* *Thesaurus Linguae Latine compendarius*; or. . . Dictionary of the Latin Tongue.] 1840 *MILL, Diss.* 4 *Disc.* (1859) II. 461 A thesaurus of commonplaces for the discussion of questions. 1853 *ROGER (title)* *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases classified and arranged* [etc.]. 1862 *MARSH Lect. Eng. Lang.* iii. 49 In a complete thesaurus of any language, the etymology of every word should exhibit both its philology and its linguistics. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 2/2 This work is one of five thesauri published under the auspices of Kang Hsi, the second Emperor of the present dynasty. 1910 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 279/2 A thesaurus of critical learning.

†**Thesaur**. Chiefly Sc. Obs. [ad. med.L. *thesauria* 'locus ubi thesaurus reconditur, gazophylacium' (Du Cange), f. *thesaur*-us + -ia: see -Y.] The treasury; the treasurership.

a. 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1677) 517 His Uncle. . . was made Deputy in the Office of Thesaury. 1688 *Addr. Sc. Privy C. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 2388/2 They. . . have got Pay for the Month of October instant out of Your Majesties Thesaury. 1708 [see *THESAURUS*].

†**These**, *sb.* Sc. [a. F. *these* (1579 in *Godef. Compl.*), or ad. med.L. *thesis*.] = *THESIS* 4, 5. a. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* lxxv. 11 Fyl I refuse nill filthie these or theam. 1640 R. BAILEY *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 29 The Author. . . avowes. . . that the These alledged, and all the rest of his booke doeth perfectly agree with the English Articles. 1648 — *Lett. & Jnls.* (1841) III. 63 The general These which he professed to maintain.

These (θῆς), *dem. pron.* and *adj.* (*plural*). Forms: see below. [This word has a complicated history. The OE. pl. of *ðes*, *ðeos*, *ðis*, was *ðas*, less commonly *ðæs* (: -*OTent.* **pai-se*, -*si*), dat. *ðisum*, *ðis(s)um*, gen. *ðissa*, *ðisra*. The form *ðas* remained in ME. as *pās*, which was duly retained in the north, and by regular phonetic development became *pōs* in midland and south. The OE. *ðes* gave ME. *pēs*, *pēs*, *pēs*, and their local variants, including s. w. *pūs*. A frequent form of *pēs* from the 12th to the 16th c. was *pīs*, identical with the sing.: see *y* below. The two forms *pēs* and *pīs* became differentiated in use after 1250-1300, *pēs* and its variants remaining in the south as plural of *THIS*, while *pās* became synonymous with *pā*, the plural of *se*, *sō*, *pāt*, *THAT*. This was prob. due to assimilation, *pēs*, *pīs*, etc. being more like the singular and the dat. and gen. pl., while *pās* was in vowel like *pāt* and *pā*. Apparently the assumption of *pās* as pl. of *pāt* began in the north, and slowly spread to the south in the form *pōs*: see *THOSE*. But from the 12th c. there was evidently a tendency in the midl. dialects to differentiate the plural of *this* by adding -e, as in the plural of *adjs.* (*al*, *alle*, *sum*, *sume*, *his*, *hise*, etc.), so that from c. 1200 to 1500 a frequent midland form was *pīs-e* (2 syllables in Ormin, etc.); in e. midl. also *pese* appears c. 1200. Even the s. w. *pūs* varied with *pūse*. Of all these varieties, *these* was the survivor. Also, of *thō* and *thōs*, the two plurals of *that*, the former was finally dropped in the course of the 16th c.; so that there now remain in standard English only the two forms *these* and *those* (*thoos*, *thōs*)—both in their origin plurals of *this*; the original plural of *that* being lost in standard English, though in Scotland and the northern counties of England it survives dialectally as *thae*, *thēd*, *thēdā*: see *THAE*. In the same district *these* has been superseded by *THIR* (*thur*, *thor*). (The original pl. *pās*, *pōs* is treated under *THOSE*, to which it belongs in form, though in meaning it belongs here.)]

A. Illustration of Forms. [a. 1-3 *ðās*, *pās*, *pōs*: see *THOSE*.]

b. 1 *ðes*, 1-3 *pēs*, 2-5 *pēs*, 3 *ðes*, 3-4 *peos*, (*teos*, *peors*), 5 *pies*, *thees*, 5-6 *thes*, *thies*, 6 *thyes*, *thez*, *theis*. *Early inflexions:* dat. 1 *ðisum*; *ðisum*, *ðisum*, *ðasum*, 2 *piaon*, -*an*, 2-3 *pissen*, *pisse*, 2-4 *piaon*, 3 *pesso*. gen. 1 *ðissa*; *ðeossa*, *ðassa* *piara*, 2-3 *pisse*, *pissere*.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Hwelo þæs flæscan god sien. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 þeos halige fæmne..brohte callum gefellum þæs bletsunga. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Moyses þe helte heom feste þes dages upon þe munte of syna. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Nu ich en habbe opened þes frt word..Hereð nu þes oðre. c 1205 *LAY.* 1038 þæs [c 1275 þeos] tifeðim him weren læbe. *Ibid.* 4621 We..nuten næure þæs guine [c 1275 þis gomes]. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 þeos þohtes warp ut of þin heorte. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1643 Jacob ðes lirdes freinen gan. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 175 þeos Auctours alle. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks.* 11. 113 Studie þes wordis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1454 All thies maters. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xvi. 65 By what wayes he maye notyfy thes thynges to Dyda. c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 235 Ayeñst thythes thre. 1529 *COL. WOLSEY* in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 10 Thes thyngs consydyrd. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 74 Thies iij. knyghtes. a 1596 *Sir T. More* ii. 11. 26 Fier the howses Of theses audacious strangers.

dat. c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* xviij. 18 From ðissum ða fiodon me. c 893 K. ALFRED *Orosius* ii. 11. § 2 He þa Romulus under þiosan underfeng Cirinensa gewinn. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* c. xviii. 138 Betwexo ðessum. *Ibid.* xxi. 162 Be ðiosum zit is swiðe rhyliche gecweden. c 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 9 Of þysum statum. *Ibid.* xxvii. 21 Hwæperne..of þisum twam? [c 1160 *Hatt.* G. *ibid.* of þisen statum. Of þisan twam?]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 On þisse gastliche dages. *Ibid.* 37 Summe of þisse þinge. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On þesse fewe litle wordes..Ac ich ne mai ne ich ne can þesse [þr. þosse] on openi. c 1205 *LAY.* 26356 Nu azeaf þissen [c 1275 to þeos] earlen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 218 Of þisen we habbeþ ane uorþsine ine þe godspelle. gen. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xiv. 82 Mid namum ðissa. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 3 Hlaferd ðira nytt hæfð. c 1000 *ALFRED* *Lives of Saints* xliii. 137 Menn..þisra seofona georne heddon. c 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* Matt. xlii. 22 Leasing þissa woruld-welena. c 1160 *Hatt.* *Gosp.* *ibid.* Lenseung þissere worlde welen. c 1205 *LAY.* 14849 Ich am þissere leodene king.

γ. 2-5 þis, 5-7 this, 5-6 thys). c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 On þis fuwer lajes. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 320 Þes men of þis wile bestes slowe & cæte inowe. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 30 Thou hast ben in all this dangers. 1534 in *Lett. Suppres. Monasteries* (Camden) 11 Yn thys thynges I desyryd you to do that you thowht metyst. 1622 S. WAARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 13 This Eagles feathers will not abide blending with others.

δ. 3-5 þus (ii), þuse, thus(e). 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1950 Þus sixe iwis. c 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright, 1841) 135/124 Of these four elements ech quik best y-made is. c 1300 *Beket* 890 Thes knyghtes ich lovie more. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1012 Þus þay prikeðe, þuse two haroun hure frendes to rescowe. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 41 And had þuse foure in his gouernynge. *Ibid.* 1359 And dred þus laudable wordus.

ε. 2-5 þise, 4-5 thise, 5 thysse. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4573 Whas itt iss þatt folþhebb wel & fillebb þise mahttes. c 1220 *Bestiary* 514 Dis cete ðanne..ðise fisses alle in suked. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Wife's Prol.* 560 Thisse wermes, ne thisse Mothes, ne thisse mytes. c 1450 *Merlin* i. 23 Whan alle thisse thynges were don. 1494 *FABYAN* *Chron.* vii. 359 The best men of y^e ctyte by thysse rytuous persones were spoyled & robbid.

ς. 3 þese, 4-5 þese, 4- these, (4 þeose, þiose, 5 þeese, 6 theese, theise).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Þese six werkes..ben cleped lites scrud. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3697 Forð was gon al ðese oðer þer. 13.. *Cursor* M. 10767+65 (Cott.) These ilk wordes said he. c 1425 *Ibid.* 4597 (Trin.) Þeese oþere senen woful neet. c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 139 In consideration of these thynges. *Ibid.* At these days.

B. Signification.
The plural of THIS *pron.* and *adj.*

I. Demonstrative pronoun.

1. Denoting things or persons actually or ideally present or near; esp. those that have just been mentioned.

a. things: plural of THIS B. I. 1 a.

c 893 [see A. β]. c 1205 *LAY.* 26044 Æt þe king hæfde þæs ful ische. 1303 *R. BRUNNE* *Handl. Synne* 11112 Þese are þo yche twey verse þat to holynes are reuers. 1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Þise byþ þe seve ruicles of holy lyf þet þe soþe salomon tekþ to his children. a 1425 *Cursor* M. 10115 (Trin.) Leclchory and gloteny, þourse þese am I down dryuen. 1474 *Cowenry Lett Bk.* 397 If he do the contrary to any of thies his fyne is at every tyme xld. 1581 *CAMPION* in *Allen Martyrd.* (1908) 2 These are the wordes of S. Paule. 1624 *Wotton Archil.* in *Relig.* (1651) 211 Such concepts as these seem somewhat too fine among this Rubbage. 1790 *BURKE* *Fr. Rev.* 56 For want of these, they have seen the medicine of the state corrupted into its poison. 1862 *RUSKIN* *Unto this Last* iv. § 78 (1901) 158 His [man's] race has its bounds also; but these have not yet been reached.

b. persons.

Still used without the restriction to which the singular *this* is now subject: see THIS B. I. 1 b. c 845 [see A. β]. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 547 Þes were as þre kinges. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13395 Bifore Arthur schuld þeos alle wende. 1382 *Wyclif Rev.* vii. 13, 14 Who ben thes..and of whennus camen the? ..Thes ben thei, that camen fro greet tribulacioun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 14022 (heading) Thez Paris slogh in the field. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxii. 274 (Harl. MS.) Þees ben þei, that sleith hire soulis. 1526 *TINDALE* *John* xxi. 15 Lovest thou me more then these? 1610 *SHAKS.* *Temp.* ii. 11. 91 These are diuels; O defend me, a 1715 *BUNNET* *Own Time* (1823) 1. 342 One of these being taken, and apprehending he was in danger. 1869 *TENNYSON* *Coming of Arthur* 53 He..rode a simple knight among his knights, And many of these in richer arms than he.

c. Referring to things mentioned or enumerated immediately after: pl. of THIS B. I. 1 d; cf. II. 1 b. a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 36 Þe vreisun beoð þeos. 'Deus qui sanctum crucem' [etc.]. c 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 349 These ben also by fyne Inwyttyngs, Wyl, Resoun, Mynd, ymaginacioun, and thogh. c 1400 *Tr. Secreta Secreti.* Gov.

Lordsh. 68 Þes er þe tokenys of a good stomak—lightnes of body, clernes of vnderstondynge, styryng appetyt. 1526 *TINDALE* *Gal.* v. 19 The dedes of the fleshe are manyfeste, which are these, aduourtrie, fornicacion [etc.]. 1678 *BUNYAN* *Pilgr.* i. 190 Such sayings as these: All our righteousneses are as filthy rags [etc.]. 1847 *TENNYSON* *Princess* ii. 55 Then an officer Rose up, and read the statutes, such as these: Not for three years to correspond with home [etc.].

2. In opposition to *tho*, *those* (of things or persons); sometimes *spec.* = 'the latter': plural of THIS B. I. 3, 3 b. Also *þ these*..they = some..others (quot. c 1450).

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. xi. gehene þonne þara tida and nu þissa. c 1450 in *Aungier Synon* (1840) 266 Other sutores..nowe these, now thei, owe of pyte..to visitte suche prysoners. 1611 *BIBLE* *Ezek.* i. 21 When the liuing creatures were lift vp from the earth, the wheels were lift vp..When those went, these went, and when those stood, these stood. 1674 *Tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 15 The Russians are generally tall, the Laplanders..very short; those are fat and corpulent, these lean and slender. 1734 *POPE* *Ess.* *Man* iv. 22 Some place the bliss in action, some in ease, Those call it Pleasure, and Contentment these. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 2/1, I left the skaters flitting to and fro, these with their hockey sticks, those with their sledges.

II. Demonstrative adjective.

1. Indicating things or persons present or near (actually, or in thought, esp. as having just been mentioned): plural of THIS B. II. 1.

c 888, etc. [see A. β]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Hu þes halie mihten ouercumad þa sunnan. c 1205 *LAY.* 29786 Þæs [c 1275 þeos] tifeðim come to Austine sone. c 1290 *Beket* 308 in S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 115 Þis wise men þat weren is Messagers. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Þise þri hestes dighteþ out to gode specialliche. 1390 *Gower Conf.* i. 34 Yet these clerkes alday preche And sein, good dede may non be. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* 111. 650/2, 1..dedy assemble these persones that here ben. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 42 Nowder of þies two did itt; I did itt my selfe. 1526 *TINDALE* *Math.* xii. 21 These my two sonnes. 1557 *NORTH* *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 50 This dangerous and perillous warres. 1653 *WALTON* *Angler* ii. 69 I'll give you another dish of fish one of these days. 1860 *LOWELL* *Yusouff* ii. His who buildeth over these Our tents His glorious roof of night and day. 1872 *TENNYSON* *Gareth & Lynette* 798 Well that ye came, or else these caitiff rogues Had wreak'd themselves on me.

b. Referring to something immediately following: plural of THIS B. II. 1 b.

a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 16 Efter þis nalleð acone..mid teos vif gretungen. 'Adoramus te Christe [etc.]'. c 1275 *LAY.* 638 And þens [c 1205 þas] word seide: Brutus þe sele, Nipinc þou art dead. 1377 *LANGL.* *P. Pl.* B. ProL 184 A mous..to be route of ratones reacher þese wordes: 'Thous we culled þe catte [etc.]'. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2454 And þuse wordus to hym dude say. 1589 *PITTENHAM* *Eng. Poetie* ii. iv. (Arb.) 159 Also ye finde these words, penetrat, penetrabile, indigentit. 1678 *BUNYAN* *Pilgr.* i. 80 Then he was glad, and that for these reasons: First [etc.]. 1737 *Cent. Mag.* vii. 182/2 Under the Inscription are these Words, in Greek Letters, *Kairos* 'o Pandamator.

c. Referring to things or persons familiarly known, esp. to the whole class of such things or persons: plural of THIS B. II. 1 d.

c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II 49 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 These ersedekes that ben sel to visite holi church. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Frankl.* *ProL* 1 Thise oldde gentil Britons. 1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. VI.* i. 11. 123 These persons are shrewd tempters with their tongues. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. 11. 223 These tedious old foolles. a 1704 T. BROWN *Misc.*, *Match* *Jov* *Devil* *Wks.* 171 IV. 149 These Husbandns are such very Dranes. 1766 *GOLDSM.* *Vic. W.* iv. These rufflings, and pinkings, and patchings, will only make us hated. 1822 *BYRON* *Mar. Fat.* iv. 17 These city slaves have all their private bias. *Mod.* Do you approve of these old age pensions? Who are these Manchus in China?

d. Used instead of *this* with a sing. noun of multitude (formerly with *company*, *number*; now only with collectives in pl. sense, as *vermin*); or esp. with *kind*, *sort* (†*form*, †*manner*) followed by of with pl. sb. (cf. *KIND* sb. 14 b, *THOSE* II. 1 c).

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Eccl. Bk.* M. *Aurel.* *Let.* xii. (1535) On ij b, As I say of these small nombre, I myght say of many other. 1583 *STUBBS* *Anat.* *Abus.* i. (1879) 147 Then, marche these heathen company towards the Church. a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem.* & *Mercy* (1645) 108 All the land was covered with these vermin. 1796 *SOUTHEY* *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 328 A faithful picture of these vermin.

e. With a numeral (definite or indefinite) in expressions of time referring to a period immediately past or immediately future.

c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Merch.* *ProL* 22, I haue wydded þee These Monthes two. 1552 *ASCHAM* in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 11 Anything that hath vnto me, thies many years. 1600 *SHAKS.* *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 180 For these two houres Kosalinde, I will leaue thee. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jyns.* (1841) i. 313 These three or four years bygone. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 209 Att the French Court they expect not the conclusion these 4 monthes. 1738 *SWIFT* *Pol. Conversat.* 44 Where has the Wench ben these Three Hours? 1764 *Foote Patron* iii. *Wks.* 1799 I. 357, I warrant he won't shew his head for these six months. 1782 *COWPER* *Gilpin* ii. Though wedded we have been These twice ten tedious years. 1852 *THACKERAY* *Edmond* ii. x. Dan Chaucer's, who's dead these over so many hundred years. 1865 *WHEWELL* in *Life* (1881) 549 As I have done any time these twenty years and more.

2. In opposition to *those*: pl. of THIS B. II. 2.

1641 *HINNE* *Jr.* *Bruten* xxxii. 104 O how great is the difference betwixt those holy exercises of Religion..and these prophane exercises of corruption and lust! 1660 *BARROW* *Euclid* v. xv. The number of these parts is equal to the number of those. 1810 *CARRAE* *Borough* iv. 54 And these fair acres, rented and enjoy'd, May those excel by

Solway-moss destroy'd. *Mod.* Do you think these scissors sharper than those you had yesterday?

III. Comb. These-like a., like these, such as these: cf. *this-like* s. v. THIS B. III.

1644 *MILTON* *Areop.* (Arb.) 57 Every acute reader upon the first sight of a pedantic licence, will be ready with these like words to ding the book a coits distance from him, I hate a pupil teacher [etc.]. 1819 *KEATS* *Hyperion* i. 50 Some mourning words, which in our feeble tongue Would come in these like accents.

Thesean (pís'án), a. [f. L. *Thēsē-us* adj. + -AN.] Of or belonging to Theseus, a legendary hero-king of Athens. So **Theseid** (pís'id) [ad. L. *Thēsēis*, -idem, Gr. *Θησέης*, -ída], the title of a poem on the exploits of Theseus; *transf.* a poem of the same character as the 'Theseid of hoarse Codrus' referred to by Juvenal. **Theseium** (pís'ím), **Theseum** (pís'ím), **Theseion** (pís'íon) [a. L. *Thēsēium*, Gr. *Θησείον*], the temple of Theseus at Athens, or the Doric building to which the name is now applied (generally held to be the temple of Hephæstus).

1902 *Speaker* 26 June 370/1 These..should go far to explain the old *Thesean legends. 1775 *Pope's* *Odys.* I. *View* *Epic* *Poem*, etc. iv. 10 Poets..who composed their *Theseids, Heracleids, and the like. a 1822 *SHELLEY* *Def. Poetry* *Ess.* & *Lett.* (Camelot) 39, I confess myself..unwilling to be stunned by the Theseids of the hoarse Codri of the day. 1873 *HAYMAN* *Odys.* xi. 260 note 11. 205 An Amazon of the Theseid legend. 1819 E. DODWELL *Tour* *Greece* i. xii. 362 The *Theseion impresses the beholder more by its symmetry than its magnitude. 1837 *Antiq.* *Athens* 68 Unlike the lavish decoration of the temple of Minerva, the *Theseium was ornamented with a sparing hand. 1854 *tr.* *Hettner's Athens & Peloponnese* 152 The monument of Aristion in the *Theseum at Athens.

† **Thesial**, a. *Obs.* rare!-1. [irreg. f. *THESIS* + -AL.] Relating to a thesis or theses.

1654 *VILVAIN* *Épít.* *Ess.* App. 191 One hundred Thesial Verses are here rendred.

Theside, *nonce-wd.* [f. *THESIS* + -cle, dim. suffix: see *CULE*.] A little insignificant thesis.

1863 *RUSSELL* *Diary* N. & S. I. 232 Their paltry thesides on the divine origin and uses of slavery. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Thesis (pís'is, pēs'is). Pl. theses (pís'iz). [a. Gr. *thesis* putting, placing; a proposition, affirmation, etc., f. root *θε-* of *τι-θέ-ναι* to put, place.]

I. In *Prosody*, etc.: opposed to *ARSIS*.

1. Originally and properly, according to ancient writers, The setting down of the foot or lowering of the hand in beating time, and hence (as marked by this) the stress or *ictus*; the stressed syllable of a foot in a verse; a stressed note in music.

1855 *WEIL & BENLOEW* *Théorie générale de l'accentuation* *latine* 98. 1861 R. WESTPHAL *Fragm. der griech. Rhythmiker* 98. 1880 P. PIERSON *Métrique* *Naturelle* *du Lang.* 32. 1864 *HADLEY* *Ess.* (1873) 81 The name *thesis* for rhythmic elements, *arsis* (raising of the foot), *thesis* (setting down of the foot), have primary reference to orchestric. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thesis*...In musical rhythmic, a heavy accent, such as in beating time is marked by a down-beat.

2. By later Latin writers (e.g. Martinianus Victorinus a 400, Priscian c 500) used for the lowering of the voice on an unstressed syllable, thus practically reversing the original meaning; hence in prevalent acceptation (from the time of Bentley, 1726): The unaccented or weak part of a foot in verse (classical or modern), or an unaccented note in music.

1398 *TREVISIA* *Barth.* *De P. R.* xix. cxxx. (1495) 941 *Arsis* is rerynyng of voys and is the begynnyng of songe. *Thesis* is settyng and is the ende. [1726 BENTLEY *Terence* p. i.] 1830 J. SEAGER *tr.* *Hermann's Metres* i. ii. 4 After the acceptance of Bentley, we call that time in which the ictus is, the *arsis*, and those times, which are without the ictus, the *thesis*. ..Other writers on metres, together with ancient musicians..call that thesis which we call *arsis*, and that *arsis*, which we call *thesis*. 1844 [see ANACRUSIS]. 1846 *KEIGHTLEY* *Notes Virg.*, *Bucol.* i. 47 (Fortunatē sēnex, ergo tuā rūrā mānēbunt) He [Wagner] adds, that the emphasis should therefore be on *tuā*, and not on *manēbunt*. But this was not possible to a Roman, for *tuā* here (like *mā* ix. 4) is in the *thesis* of a dactyl. 1876 *KENNEDY* *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 258 Each simple Foot has two parts, one of which is said to have the ictus upon it, and is called *arsis*..the other part is called *thesis*. 1879 *OSULEV* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 95/2 The terms *arsis* and *thesis* may be regarded as virtually obsolete, and are practically useless in these days.

|| 3. *Mus.* *Per arsin et thesin* (= 'by raising and lowering'): used of a fugue, canon, etc. in which the subject or melody is inverted, so that the rising parts correspond to the falling ones in the original subject and *vice versa*: the same as *by inversion*.

1597 *MORLEY* *Introd. Mus.* ii. 114 If therefore you make a Canon *per arsin & thesin*, without anie disorde in binding manner in it. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s. v. *Arsis*, A Point being inverted or turned, is said, To move *per Arsin* and *Thesin*, that is to say when a Point rises in one Part, and falls in another; or on the contrary when it falls in one Part, and rises in another. 1879 [see *ARSIS* 3].

II. In *Logic*, *Rhetoric*, etc.

4. A proposition laid down or stated, esp. as a theme to be discussed and proved, or to be maintained against attack (in *Logic* sometimes as distinct from *HYPOTHESIS* 2, in *Rhetoric* from *ANTITHESIS* 2); a statement, assertion, tenet.

1579 *DIGGES* *Stratiol.* a. iv. The vulgare Thesis of the Earthes Stabilitie. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* *Prof.*

(1602) A v h. By way of a Quodlibet or Thesis proposed. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 8 He was sent to dispute against the Thesis that were then given in. 1697 tr. *Burgerdicius his Logic* II. xxiii. 112 A Thesis, whose Truth is not known by the mere Signification of the Words only; but by the Judgment of the Senses, or some other way of Declaration. 1717-41 *Chambers Cyc.* s. v. The maintaining a thesis, is a great part of the exercise a student is to undergo for a degree. *Ibid.* Every proposition may be divided into thesis and hypothesis, thesis contains the thing affirmed or denied, and hypothesis the conditions of the affirmation or negation. Thus, . . . If a triangle and parallelogram have equal bases and altitudes (is the hypothesis), the first is half of the second. 1833 *Coleridge Table-T.* 3 July. The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of thesis and antithesis. 1860 *Collier Gl. Events Hist.* vi. 182 [Luther] Shaping his belief on the subject of the indulgences into ninety-five theses or propositions. 1879 *Farrar St. Paul* II. 96 In the Epistle to the Romans he established the thesis that Jews and Gentiles were equally guilty.

b. *spec.* distinguished from HYPOTHESIS I, q. v. quotes. 1620-1647.

c. A theme for a school exercise, composition, or essay.

a. 1774 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 624 Whether among the theses given to declaim upon, it might not be profitable sometimes to choose those wherein the boys will be heartily interested. 1786 *Jefferson Writ.* (1859) II. 43 On such a thesis, I never think the theme long.

5. A dissertation to maintain and prove a thesis (in sense 4); esp. one written or delivered by a candidate for a University degree.

1653 *Munim. Univ. Glasgow* (1854) II. 303 Theological theses. 1659 *Owen Consol. Bibl. Polygl.* 205 The Thesis preferring this or that translation above the original. 1673 *Ray Journ. Low C.* 36 He makes Theses upon the Subject he intends to answer, which Theses are printed. 1741 *Watts Improv. Mind* I. xiii. § 3 It is the business of the respondent to write a thesis, or short discourse on the question proposed. 1837 *Lockhart Scott* vi. Scott's thesis was, in fact, on the Title of the Pandects, 'Concerning the disposal of the dead bodies of criminals'. 1864 *Burton Scot Adv.* I. v. 266 There was an instruction that each should write his name on his thesis.

6. *Comb.*: thesis-play, a play composed with the purpose of maintaining a thesis, a tendency-play; so *thesis-playwright*.

1902 *Edin. Rev.* July 1902 The conscious, deliberate thesis-playwright was Dumas *fil.* 1904 *Ibid.* Oct. 290 The use of 'thesis play' as a term of reproach is not without a certain justification. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 June s. 2 'L'Adversaire' is one of those brilliantly specious thesis-plays with which M. Capus has been wont to astonish both the philosophic and dramatic worlds.

Thesmo-philist, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *θεσμός* law (f. root *θε-* to lay down) + *-φίλος*, *-PHIL* + *-IST*.] A lover of law.

1644 *Sir E. Dering Prof. Sacr.* c. iij b, His Bishop (Bp. Wren), that great Thesmo-philist.

Thesmo-phoric (*thesmofrik*), *a. Gr. Antiq.* [f. Gr. (*rd*) *θεσμοφώρα*, *neut. pl.* (f. *θεσμοφóρος*, f. *θεσμός* law + *-φορος* -bearing, an epithet of the goddess Demeter) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Thesmo-phoria*, an ancient Greek festival held by women in honour of Demeter. So **Thesmo-pho-rian** *a.*, in same sense.

1884 W. M. Ramsay in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 127/2 The Thesmo-phoric rites are so obscure that no sure idea can be gained of the relation between them and the simpler Arcadian cultus. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Thesmo-phorian.

Thesmothete (*thesmofit*), *-jet*. Also in Gr. form *thesmothetes* (*thesmofetiz*), *pl. -thetw*. [ad. Gr. *θεσμοθέτης*, *pl. -θέται* (see def.), f. *θεσμός* law + *-θετης*, forming agent-nouns from root *θε-* to place, lay down.] Each of the six inferior archons in ancient Athens, who were judges and law-givers; hence *transf.* one who lays down the law.

1603 *Holland Plutarch Explan.* Words, *Thesmothetes*, were six of the nine Archontes or chief rulers in Athens during their free popular estate. 1717 *Bailey vol. II*, *Thesmothete*, a Law-giver. 1819 H. Buss *Tra* 18 Without these thesmothetes their laws enacted. 1874 T. Harv *Far fr. Madding Crowd* x, Then this small thesmothete stepped from the table, and surged out of the hall.

Thesocyte (*thesosit*). *Biol.* [irreg. f. Gr. *θεός* putting, deposit + *-κύτης*.] (See quot.)

1887 *Sollas in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 420/a Reserve cells or *thesocytes* have been described in several sponges as well as amylin and oil-bearing cells.

Thesorar, *-er*, variant of **Thesaurer** *Obs.*

Thespiän (*thespiän*), *a. and sb.* [f. Gr. proper name *Θέσπις* + *-AN*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Thespiä, the traditional father of Greek tragedy (6th c. B. C.); hence, of or pertaining to tragedy, or the dramatic art; tragic, dramatic.

1675 *Cocke's Morals* 39 Nectar, Ambrosia, and the Thespiän Spring, May all avant, for Momy is the Thing. 1748 *Tomson Cast. Indol.* I. 463 Oft they snatch the pen, As if inspir'd, and in a Thespiän rage; Then write and blot, as would your ruth engage. 1847 (*title*) *Theatrical Times*, a Weekly Magazine of Thespiän Biography. 1855 *Kingsley Westw. Ho* II, To extemporise a pageant, . . . or any effort of the Thespiän art. 1906 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 256/a The Chorus was a reminiscence of the old Thespiän drama.

B. *sb.* A tragedian; an actor or actress. 1827 W. Kennedy *Poems* 42 The Thespiän's outward guise Of happiness, her secret mood belies. 1864 *Doran Ann. Eng. Stage* I. v. 122 The Lord Chamberlain . . . clapped the unoffending Thespiän . . . in the Gate House.

Thessaure, var. **Thesaur** *Obs.*, treasure.

Thessel, *-downe*, *obs. form* of **Thistle**, *-DOWN*.

† **Thester**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 *tiostro*, *-tro*, *peostro*, *tiostro*, *pystro*, *-o*, 2 *peostre*, 3 *puster*, 4 *puatre*, 4 *pestril*, *pester*, 4-5 *theestre*, 5 *theatur*. [OE. *tiostro*, *peostro*, *fem.* (orig. of the *-l* decl.) = OS. *thiustri*; also OE. *diestre*, *diostre*, *pl. -ru*, *neut.*; f. *THESTER* *a.*] Darkness. *lit. and fig.*

Beowulf 87 Sepe in þystrum lād. c. 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* c. xxxv. 244 Se dæg bið drestre dæg & diestra dæg. a. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 426 He mec forlet in middum þem peostrom. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 13 Wurf þu hinc on þa dritran þystru (c. 1160 *Hatton G. peostrom*, *Rushw. diostre*, *Lindisf. diostrom*). c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 He ledde heim of peostrom and of scadewe. c. 1250 *Orul & Night*. 230 Hit luyep þuster & hateþ lyht. c. 1315 *Shorham v.* 130 þaz hyt were þustre of nyxt. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1775 þaz prongen þeder in þe þester. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4629 Thunret in the thestru throlly with all. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4627 Quen it walows & wannes all oure thestres.

Hence † **Thesterful**, *peostreful* *a.*, full of darkness; † **Thesterleyk** (*Orm. peostterle* 330), darkness.

c. 1000 *Ælfred Hom.* II. 350 Se engel me ledde . . . to anre þeostorfulre stowe. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 23 Eall þin lic-hama bið dysterful (c. 1160 *Hatton G. peostreful*). c. 1200 *Ormin* 2964, I þiss lifess þeostterleþe.

† **Thester**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *tiostre*, 2 *tiestre*, *pystre*, *piostre*, 1-2 *peoster* (*-or*, *-ur*), 1-3 *peostre*, 2 *piestre*, *postre*, 2-3 *peostre*, 2-4 *pester*, 3 *puster*, *-re*, *peostere*, (*Orm. peostter*), 4 *pyestre*, *piester*, *pyster*, 4-5 *theoster*, *-ir*, 5 *theatur*. [OE. *tiostre*, *tiestre*, in WS. (with umlaut) *piestre*, *tiestre* = OS. *thiustri*, OFris. *thiustere*, MDu. *düster* (Du. *duister*, MLG. LG., G. *düster*), =-OEnt. **thiust-jo*.] *Ultior etymology uncertain.* Dark. *lit. and fig.*

Beowulf 2330 Breost innan weoll þeostrom zepocum. a. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 426 Under ðem scan þære þeostrom nihte. c. 1000 *Ag. P.* (Th.) xviii. 11 þa hangodes wið þystru wæter on þam wolcum. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 H[ic] sweged his mld þestre nihte. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Al þis lif. is to nihte lefed, for þat it is swa þester of ure ætellec synnes. c. 1200 *Ormin* 16774 Nicodem, þatt comm hit ure laferð O þesterer naht. 1 a. 1300 *XI Fains Hell* 121 in O. E. *Met.* 150 þe stude is þustre þene þe nyht. *Ibid.* 225 þustur þane þe nyht. c. 1315 *Shorham v.* 146 Be hyt þyster, be hyt lyht. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 45 þise seclers of cloþ þet chiesep þe þyestre stedes her hilleþ hare cloþ. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2362 He þrong into þicke wodes, þester within. 1 a. 1500 *Chesler Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 226 He maie goe no thester waie.

† **Thester**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *ti*, *peostrian*, *piestrian*, *pystrian*, 2 *pestrian*, 2-3 *þ(e)ostren*, 3 *pustren*, 4 *pester*. [OE. *tiostrian*, *piestrian*, f. *tiostre*, *THESTER* *a.* Cf. G. *düster*.]

1. *intr.* To become dark, grow dim.

a. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 426 þa zeseah ic . . . onginan þeostrian nihte. c. 1000 *Ælfred Gen.* xlviii. 10 Israheles eazan þystron for þære micclan ylde. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) þa þeostre þe dæi ouer al landes. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Steorren sculen þeostren. c. 1205 *LAV.* 4574 þeostrede [c. 1275 *þeostrede*] þa wolcne.

2. *trans.* To make dark, darken; to dim.

c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxviii. § 5 Se dæg blent & þiostrad heora eazan. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 24 Sunna bið zediostrad. a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 94 þet heo her þeostred nu ham suluen.

† **Thesterly**, *a. and adv.* Forms: 1 *peostrelio* (*adj.*), 4 *piesterliche* (*adv.*). [f. *THESTER* *a.*: see *-LY* I, 2.] *a. adj.* Dark. *b. adv.* Darkly.

c. 1000 *Ælfred Hom.* I. 504 þes munes cnoll mid þeostrelicum zenipum æl ofhergangen wæs. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 244 þe clene of herte þet hier soelle ysly him be byleane, ac alnaway þiesterliche.

† **Thesterliness**. *Obs.* Forms: see *THESTER* *a.* [OE. *þeosternes*, etc., f. *þeostre*, *THESTER* *a.* + *-NESS*.] Darkness. *lit. and fig.*

c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxiv. § 8 Þesterne. c. 893 - *Oros.* vi. ii. § 3 Wearð micel þeosternes ofer eallne middangeard. c. 1000 *Ag. Hom.* (ed. Assmann 1889) 203 þa com . . . þære nihte þyesternes. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 þe engles a-dun follo in to þe þeosternes hellen. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 277 Eure þer is vuel smech, þusternesesse and ele. c. 1200 *Ormin* 16737, & menn ne lufenn noht to liht Acc lufenn þeosternesesse. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1943 Quiles he slep, In ðis ðiesterne, old and dep. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2191 Gon was þiesterneþe of þe niht. 1377 *Langol. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 160 On a thoresday in thesterneþe þus was he taken. 1 a. 1500 *Chesler Pl.* ii. 12 Twynned shalbe throughe my mighte the lighte from Thesterne.

† **Thestri**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *tiostri*, *pystris*, 3 *peostri*, 4 *thestri*. [OE. *tiostri*, f. *tiostre*, *THESTER* *a.* + *-ig*: see *-Y*.] Dark (*lit. and fig.*); = *THESTER* *a.*

a. 900 *Wærfeth Gregory's Dial.* (1900) 76 þonne bið þin lichama aht þystrig. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark viii. 17 Ðiostrig. . . zic habbað hearta iuer. a. 1240 *Urisun in Cott. Hom.* 200 Alit mine þeostri heorte. c. 1315 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 346 In a thestri dule y stod.

Thesuerer, variant of **Thesaurer** *Obs.*

Thet, *pet.* *obs. f. THAT*; *obs. neut. sing.* of **THE**. **Theta** (*þtā*). [a. Gr. *θητα*: see def.] The eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, θ, θ (see *Tit*).

In ancient Greece, on the ballots used in voting upon a sentence of life or death, θ stood for *θάνατος*, death; hence in allusive use.

1603 *Daniel Def. Ryme* H iv, Setting his Theta or marke of condemnation vpon them. 1616-61 *Holroyd Persius* iv.

317 And the black theta, signe of deadly shame, Thoe canst prefix fore an offenders name. 1682 *Sir T. Baowha Chr. Mor.* I. § 22 At the Tribunal . . . wherein iniquities have their natural Theta's, and no nocent is absolved by the verdict of himself. 1799 M. Madan tr. *Persius* (1795) 103 Able to fix the black theta to vice.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *theta-sounding* *adj.*; *theta-function*, in *Math.*, a name for two different functions: (a) the sum of a series from $n = -\infty$ to $n = +\infty$ of terms denoted by $\exp(n^2 a + 2na)$; also extended to a similar function of several variables; (b) a function occurring in probabilities, expressed by the integral $\int e^{-x^2} dx$; *theta-phi diagram*, the temperature-entropy diagram, which represents the heat-units converted into work per pound of working fluid (θ = absolute temperature, and ϕ = entropy).

1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iii. 88 You [English] are a theta-sounding people. 1879 *Cayley Coll. Math. Papers* X. 475 We have thus an addition-with-subtraction theorem for the double theta-functions. 1901 *Pract. Engineer Pocket Bk.* 466 The temperature-entropy diagram is usually called the $\theta\phi$ (theta-phi) diagram.

Thetch (*þetʃ*). *dial.* [A dial. form of *felch* = *vetch*: cf. *thane* 2, and see *Th* (6).]

1733 W. Ellis *Chiltern & Vale Farm*, 50 Waggon Loads of Peas, Thetches, Chaff and other Grain. 1759 in *Q. J. Jnl. Economics* Nov. (1907) 77 To be sowed Wheat as soon as the thetches are tyed off. 1893 *Wills. Gloss.*, *Thetches*, *Thatches*, *vetches*. *Lent thatches* are an early spring kind.

Thetoh (*þet*), *obs. variants* of **THATCH**.

Thete (*þt*). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *θητή*, *θητή*, orig. a villen, slave.] In ancient Athens, by the constitution of Solon, a free man of the lowest class, whose property in land was assessed at less than 150 medimni.

1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* ix. 17 Such whose revenue amounted not to so much as 200 measures of aride and liquide fruits (who were called Thetes). 1846 *Grote's Greece* I. 2x. II. 131 Poor freemen called Thetes, working for hire. *Ibid.* 132 The condition of a slave under an average master may have been as good as that of the free Thete.

Thete, variant of **THEAT**.

Thethe, *Thething*, erroneous spelling of *tethe*, *tething*, = **TITHE**, **TITHING**.

† **Thethen**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 2-3 (*Orm.*) *þepenn*, 3 *þeēn*, 4 *þi*, *þel*, *þeypen*, *þeipin*, *thynthen*, *þeden*, *-in*, 4-5 *þep*, *þin*, *-thyn*, *thepen*, *-then*, *-thyn*, 5 *þe*, *thethin*, *-thyn*. [Early ME., a. ON. *þeðan*, Icel. *þaðan* (MSw. *þaðhan*, *obs. Da. deden*), f. root of **THE** with suffix of 'motion from', as in **HETHEN**, **WHETHEN**; cf. Gr. *-θεν*.] From that place; = **TENCE**.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 1098 Siþþenn zede he þepenn ut. c. 1222 *Bestiary* 727 in O. E. *Misc.* 23 Deþen he sal cumen eft. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6190 þai said his banes þepenn bring. 1b. 8945 (G.) þai drew it þedin [f. *þeipen*]. c. 1400 *Melayne* 519 The myghte of god. [Had broghte them thethyn a way. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 548 Sho hyed her þepin fast.

b. Preceded by *fro* (= from).

1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 1018 þe syre fra þepēn, and þe heat of þe son Sustayns þe erthe here, þar we won. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8790 Fro thethen the lycour deluye launchit doun evyn. c. 1450 *Wars Alexander* (Prose) 66 Fra thethyn, Alexander remoued his Oste & come to þe zates of Caspee.

Hence † **Thethenforth** *adv.* = **TENCEFORTH**;

† **Thethenward** *adv.* = **TENCEWARD**.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 10786 Iwhille mann þatt . . . 1as lachelike fullnædd Birþ stithenn dun fra þepennforþ Off modiness laws. *Ibid.* 18176, & þepennforþ to þewtenn Crist. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 De þeden forð shal wezen also he seide. 13. . . *Cursor M.* 6157 (Fairf.) Fra þepēn forþ sir moises þer wandes bare. *Ibid.* 14557 (Cott.) In effraym dued he . . . And þepēn ward son can be funde.

Thether, *-ur*, *obs. forms* of **THITHER**.

† **Thethey**, *obs.* ? scribal error for **THEETHY** *a.*

c. 1400 *Rouland & O.* 1032 Gude sir, ryde my lemman nere, the knyghte es full thethey.

Thethorn, variant of **THEVE-THORN** *Obs.*

Thethy: see **TETHY**.

Thetic (*þetik*), *a. (sb.)* [ad. Gr. *θετικός* such as is placed or is fit to be placed; positive, affirmative, f. *θέτος* placed, f. root *θε-* to place.]

1. Characterized by laying down or setting forth; involving positive statement: cf. **THESIS** 4.

1678 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* III. Pref., To render our Discourse the lesse offensive, we have cast it into a thetic and dogmatic method, rather than agonistic and polemic. 1837 E. Bickersteth *Life Francke* iv. 61 Thetic and historical divinity were not the fields which Francke had chosen to lecture upon. 1881 A. M. Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 862 His [Mohammed's] genius was oot thetic, but synthetic, not creative but constructive.

2. *Pros.* That bears the thesis; stressed.

1815 J. Grant in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 303 The first syllable of each being thetic or emphatic and the remainder of the foot being in arsis or remiss.

b. 'Beginning with a thesis' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

B. *sb. (pl.)* **Thetics** (*nonce-wd.*), the art of laying down principles or putting forth propositions. 1854 *Cayley's Fredk. Gt.* xvi. v. (1873) VI. 182 *Polemics*, *Thetics*, *Exegetics*.

Thetical (*þetikāl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*: see *-ICAL*.] Of the nature of or involving direct or positive statement; laid down or stated positively or absolutely; positive; dogmatic; arbitrary.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 66 This Law... was merely Thetical or Positive, not Indispensable and Natural.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 2. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Relig. Philos.* Pref. (1730) 4 The Thetical Way... must not appear imperfect to them. 1873 W. HUMPHREY *Div. Teacher* p. iii. A thetical exposition of the Catholic doctrine.

Thetically (pe'tikālī), *adv.* [f. THETICAL + -LY².] In a thetical manner; by way of assertion or positive statement; positively.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Kovv v. 58 Why should the same thing be true when proposed thetically, generally... and false when applied hypothetically, particularly? 1697 G. K. DISC. *Geom. Problems* 12, [1] have proposed it rather Problematically than Thetically. 1870 M. J. EVANS *Oosterzee's Theol. N. T.* 305 The doctrine of justification is in the Epistle to the Romans presented more thetically (i.e. by way of statement), in Galatians more polemically.

Thetis (pētis). [a. Gr. Θέτις, proper name.]

1. *Gr. and Rom. Mythology.* One of the Nereids or sea-nymphs, the mother of Achilles; poetically, the sea personified.

1422 LVDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 14 Thetes wiche is of water cheif Goddess. c. 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 14 Neptune too, and Thetis greene, In my palace may bee seene. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 395 The bridegroom-doge, who in his stately Bucentaur floats on the bosom of his Thetis, has less possession than the poor shepherd, who from a hanging rock, admires her beauty. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Witches Frolic* 87 If... he laid his head In Thetis's lap beneath the seas.

2. *Astron.* Name of the seventeenth asteroid.

Hence **Thetis**, *obs. nonce-ud.*, the abode of Thetis and the Nereids; the water realm.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metaph.* xi, The Treasure-house of Neptune's Thetis. *Ibid.* lxxiv, When fatal Neptune... held him to his Thetis.

Thetsee, var. THITS, black-varnish tree.

Thew, *thue*, var. THEOW, THEW.

Theurgic (pē'udzik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *theurgicus*, a. Gr. θεουργικός magical: see **THEURGY** and -IO. So F. *theurgique* (14th c.).] Of or pertaining to theurgy.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* x. ix. 371 Certaine Theurgie consecrations called *Telctae*. 1718 BR. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 35 A Golden Image of Jupiter, prepared by the Theurgic Art. 1834 LYTTON *Pomphili* ii. viii. [see GOETIC A.] 1861 — *Str. Syria* (1862) I. 313 Every secret... which the nobler, or theurgic, magic seeks to fathom. 1895 FARRAR *Gathering Clouds* ii. 38 Whatever skill... of medicine he possessed, he eked it out with theurgic pretences.

† **Th. sb.** A theurgist. *Obs. rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* x. xvi. (1620) 362 Let the Platonists, Theurgiques (or rather Perurgiques...) or any other Philosophers answer. *Ibid.* 395 They whom the malicious Theurgie bound from purging the soule of the good one.

Theurgical (pē'udzikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL; see -ICAL.] = prec. adj.

1569 [see **THEURGY** 1]. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 395 The true Angels, differ from them that descend unto men that use Theurgical conjurations. 1652 [see GOETIC A.] 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16, 286 This Divine Magick of Zoroaster... degenerated... into the Theurgical Magick. c. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) III. 159 A corrupt mystical theurgical pseudo-Platonism.

Hence **Theurgically** *adv.*

1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* II. 71 The author proposes to discuss... theurgical [questions] theurgically.

Theurgist (pē'udzikst). [f. **THEURGY** (x + -IST. Cf. F. *theurgiste* (18th c.).] One who practises or believes in theurgy; a magician.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. xxvi, The sacrilegious theurgist will consecrate my head to the crows. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16, 286 One of those more refined [magicians], who have been called by themselves Theurgists. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. i. iv. 24 The mysticism of the theurgist, who will pass the bounds of the dreaded spirit world... to seize one of its thrones.

Theurgy (pē'udzi). [ad. L. *theurgia*, a. Gr. θεουργία sorcery, f. θεός god + -εργον working. So F. *thurgie* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*.)]

1. A system of magic, originally practised by the Egyptian Platonists, to procure communication with beneficent spirits, and by their aid produce miraculous effects; in later times distinguished as 'white magic' from GOETIC or 'black magic'.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 59 b, Porpherie who doth muche dispute of this Theurgie or Magick of things deuine doth finally conclude that with Theurgicall consecrations mans minde may be made apte to receaue Spiritues and Angels. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. xv. xlii. (1886) 392 There is yet another art, which is called Theurgie; wherein they worke by good angels. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. xxvi, Of ceremonial magick there are two parts, goetic and theurgie. 1751 [see GOETIC]. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 267 The turbid streams of theurgy and magic flowed into the broad river of Christian thought by two channels—the later Neo-platonism, and Jewish Cabalism.

2. The operation of a divine or supernatural agency in human affairs; the effects produced among men by direct divine or spiritual action.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 564 We stand here at a juncture in the poem, where its theurgy supercedes its human mechanism. 1873 M. ARNOLO *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 167 The constant tendency of popular Christianity to add to the element of theurgy and thaumaturgy, to increase and develop it. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 86 The Olympian court is the masterpiece of the whole theurgy of Homer.

Theutonic, *obs.* form of TEUTONIC.

† **Theve**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. The first element of

THEVE-THORN, of uncertain derivation: app. Brush-wood, bush, shrub; = BRUSH *sb.* 1 2.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490/2 Theve, brusche [v. r. brush: no Latin equivalent given].

† **Theve**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 thef. [ME. a. ON. þefa to smell, to sniff. Cf. THEF.] *trans.* To smell.

13.. *Cursor M.* 23456 (Gott.) In his lif he has man gret liking... Sute spicer to theve [Edin. thef, Cott. fell (= fele), F. tast] and smell.

Theves, *obs.* pl. of THEAVE, THIEF.

† **Theve-thorn, the-thorn.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 thebanthorn, þefan-, þeofs-, þife-, þyfe-, 1-3 þefeporn, 3-5 theve-, 4 theoue, thef-, 4-5 the-thorn(e); (5 thewe-, throw-thorn). [Cogn. with OHG. *deþandorn* (Ahd. *Glossen* I. 237, 34). Etymology of first element uncertain.

Grimm, *Kt. Schr.* I. 246, renders *deþandorn* 'brenndorn', comparing 'deba, diba incendium', in the Malb. Gloss. This might refer to thorns used for burning or kindling a fire. See also Van Helten in P. & B. *Beitr.* XXV. 348.]

Name of some thorny shrub.

a. In OE. and ME. glossaries commonly rendering L. *rhamnus*, which was sometimes in late and med.L. applied to the bramble or blackberry-bush, and was sometimes glossed by whitethorn or hawthorn.

The sense 'bramble' or 'blackberry-bush' is supported by L. *morus* in *Met. Voc.* (which has this sense sometimes in Pliny, and still in Romanic langs.); that of 'hawthorn' by the red fruit of *Sinon*. Barthol. (*Thevet* could not be buckthorn, the late botanical identification of *Rhamnus* with buckthorn being merely a caprice of Linnaeus, without any ancient warrant.)

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 880 *Ramnus*, thebanthorn. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1710 *Ramnus*, ðeofsþorn. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 312 Wip bite wyrc seale; nim. þefan þorn. *Ibid.* III. 56 Nim. ðeþeforn. c. 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. *Wulcker* 269/21 *Ramnus*, coltetrappe, þefandorn. c. 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* *ibid.* 139/20 *Ramnus*, þifeþorn. *Ibid.* 149/32 *Ramnus*, nel sentix ursina, ðyfeþorn. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* viii [1], 10 Ar til þai undi-stande bi-forn Of yourre thornes of theve-thorn [138a *Wyclif* theue thorne, Vulg. *rhamnus*]. 13.. *Heber MS.* 8336 in *Promp. Parv.* 490 note, Nym the floures of theue-thorn. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* lvii. 9 Rammyn, þai þai call thefthorne, has swilke a kynd, þat it is first soft, and sithen turnys it in til thornes. a 1387 *Sinon*. Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 36 *Ramnus* est frutex spinosus ferens rubros fructus, i. thethorne. 1388 *Wyclif Judg.* ix. 14 And alle trees seiden to the ramne [gloss ether these thorn; Vulg. ad *rhamnus*; 1382 to the thorn], Come thou, and be lord on vs. 14.. *Met. Voc.* in Wr. *Wulcker* 629/6 *Morus*, thewe-thornys. 14.. *Nom.* *ibid.* 715/35 *Hec ramnus*, .a. thethornre. c. 1450 *Medulla in Cath.* Angl. 382 note, *Ramnus*, a whyte thorne or thepe [theve] bushe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 382/2 A Thethorne, *rampnus*.

b. Sometimes applied to the gooseberry.

In Ps. lvii. 9, the two 12th c. Anglo-Norman Psalters (ed. Fr. Michel, 1860, 1876) render *rhamnus* by *grossier*, *grossier*, gooseberry, and this identification is found in some ME. glossaries, and was also adopted by Theodore Gaza, c. 1450. Cf. also FRABERY, DAYBERRY, possibly dialectal alterations of the berry from *theithorn*.

c. 1265 *Voc.* in Wr. *Wulcker* 558/20 *Ramni*, i. [Fr.] *grossier*, i. [Eng.] *þeforn*. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 156 *Ramnus*, gallice *grisele*, *anglice*, throwthorn. [1862 *Wright Hist. Domest. Mann.* 296 In the dialect of Norfolk, gooseberries are still called *thebes*.] [Cf. *Thapes*, *thebes* gooseberries (Eng. Dial. Dict.).]

† **The-vis nek.** *Sc. Obs.* = 'Thief's neck', one fit for the gallows; a term of opprobrium.

In quots. represented as the cry of the twelfth or lapwing. c. 1450 *Holland Howlat* 823 The Tucht and the kukkit Gok... Callit him [the Rook] thyrrs thevisnek, to thrave in a widdy. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The tuechitis cryit thenis nek, quhen the pietis clattrit.

Thew (piū), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-3 þeaw, þean, (1 þeow), 2-3 þæw, 2-5 þew, þewe, 3 þeauw, þeow, þæw, þeu, 4 theaw, 4-5 theu, theue, 4-9 thewe, (5 thegh), 4- thew. [OE. *þeaw* = OS. *thau* usage, custom, habit, OHG. *thau* (dau) discipline. Not recorded outside WGer. langs. Ulterior etymology uncertain.]

† 1. A custom, usage, general practice (e.g. of a people, community, or class). *Obs.*

Beowulf 360 Cūpe he duguðe þeaw. c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros*. I. x. § 2 Sippa was hiera þeaw. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gos.* John xix. 40 Sna ðeaw Indūem [Rushw. ðeow indea, *Gos.* indea þe[aw], *Hutton* G. indea þeaw] is bybyrge. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Wich þeaw was on þe olde lize. *Ibid.* Swich þeaw wes bi þan dægen.

† b. Pl. Customs ordained; ordinances. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 544 In de-voedyng þe vylanye þat venkyust his þewe. *Ibid.* 755. 1624 *Quarles Job* vii. 7 Thy sacred Thewes, and sweet Instructions, did Helpe those were falling, rays'd up such as slid.

† 2. A custom or habit of an individual; manner of behaving or acting; hence, a personal quality (mental or moral); a characteristic, attribute, trait. Chiefly in *pl. Obs.*

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 Wisdom... ælces godes þeawas he zefyllð þone þe hine lufað. c. 893 — *Oros*. vi. xiv. § 1 He was swiþe yfel mon ealra þeawa. 971 *Blithl. Hom.* 217 Wæs he swiðe zepungen on his ðeawum. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxi. 5 Ic zeseo on eowres fader þeawum, þat he nys swa wel wud me zeworht. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 7328, I dærne unclene þohht & þæw. c. 1205 *LAV.* 6361 *Mordicus*. i. Monne strengest Of maine and of þeawu. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Each meiden þat haueð meidene þeawas. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1947 (Cott.) To doghty thewes lok þou þe gyt. 1382 *Wyclif* I Cor. xv. 33 Forsoth yuele spechis corrupen (or destroyen) goode thewes (or

vertues). 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 211 A man may not fynde in no beste, custume ne thegh, wyche is noght in a man. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 120 The vertues cardinalis... reule of all vertes and gode thewis as kingis. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Women* 119 Full of eidnyng... and anger, and all euil thewis. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* xviii, In vertuous thewes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 59 Helena, in all godly thewes and goodly prayse Did far excell. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* II. xviii, In martial thewes and manly discipline, To train the sons of Owen.

† b. Without qualification: A good quality or habit; a virtue; courteous or gracious action. *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 300 þis child leude & wel iþei, & þeweas [c. 1275 þewes] hit luede. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278 þes þean [humility] is alre þeawene moder. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2757 Hu a junge man, at te wel[en] Dewe and wursipe hem dede. 13.. *Cursor M.* 20996 (Cott.) A man o mekenes and o theu, 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 406 The third vertu or thew is charite. c. 1400 *Emare* 58 She thaugh [= taugt] hyt curtesye and thewe, Golde and sylke for to sewe. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Notes Instr. in Steele Gl.* etc. (Arb.) 37 This poetical license... turkeneth all things at pleasure, for example, ydone for done... thewes for good partes or good qualities.

3. *pl.* Physical good qualities, features, or personal endowments. † a. generally (e.g. the fair features or lineaments of a woman). *Obs.*

1567 *TURBEEV. Ovid's Epist.* xv. Niv b, Doost thou thinke... that doltish silly man, The thewes of Helens passing forme, may iudge, or thoroughly scan? *Ibid.* xviii. Q. vi, I leas her thewes vptouch, Wherein she may compare With heavenly peeres, such feature fals On earthlie creatures rare.

b. The bodily powers or forces of a man (L. *vires*), might, strength, vigour; in Shaks., bodily proportions, lineaments, or parts, as indicating physical strength; in modern use after Scott, muscular development, associated with *sineus*, and hence materialized as if = muscles or tendons.

1566 *NUCE tr. Seneca's Octavia* i. iv. Bij b, Ere while thilke wretch recolyeth backe againe, And to my thews for ayde retyres amaine. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 276 Care I for the Limbes, the Thews, the stature, bulke, and bigge assemblance of a man? gine me the spirit. 1601 — *Jul. C.* i. iii. 81 Romans now Hae Thews, and Limbes, like to their Ancestors. 1602 — *Ham.* i. iii. 12 Nature cressant does not grow alone, In thews and Bulke. 1791 *COWPER Odys.* xvii. 271 He should on bulkier thews Supported stand [cf. Pope *ibid.* 264 If any labour those big joints could learn]. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* iii, My fellow-traveller, to judge by his thews and sinews, was a man who might have set danger at defiance. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i. vi, A man who values his kind mainly by their thews and their sinews. 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* ciii. 31, I felt the thews of Anakim, The pulses of a Titan's heart. 1887 *MISS BRADDON Like & Unlike* i, Nature has been kinder to your brother in the matter of thew and sinew.

c. *fig.* Applied to cords or ropes.

1851 *MELVILLE The Whale* xvi. I. 111 (*Descr. of a ship*), Bulwarks... garnished... with the long, sharp teeth of the sperm whale... to fasten her old hempen thews and tendons to. Those thews ran not through base blocks of land wood, but deftly travelled through sheaves of sea-ivory.

† **Thew** (piū), *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also 3-4 theu, 3-6 thewe. [Known before 1250: etymology obscure; app. from **THEW** v., in sense 'chastise'; but OE. *þýwan*, *þeowan* 'to press, squeeze, compress' is also a possible source. The forms are identical with contemporary ones of **THEW** *sb.* 1]

Name of an instrument or apparatus of punishment ordained, instead of the pillory, for women; often identified with the CUCKING-STOOL. Also in comb. *thepenny* (cf. **BURGHAL-PENNY**).

The med.L. equivalent was *collistrigium*, i.e. an iron collar compressing and confining the neck.

1275 *Rot. Hundred.* (1818) II. 302/2 (Bassetlaw, Notts) Tempore domini Walteri de Gray [a 1256]... levatum fuit le theu primo in villis ejusdem Archiepiscopi... jam xxx annis elapsum. 1287 *Plac. de Quo Warranto* (1818) 11/1 Ibi habet tantummodo tumberellum et thewe. 11/2 Cum soca et saka... boruhapeny et theupeny. 1290-1 *Ipswich Domesday* lxxiv. In *Blk. Ek. Admir.* (Rolls) II. 164 Femmes qe sunt communis teneresses... seynt eles chastier par la juyse qe [est] apele le theu. 1364 *Letit. Bk. G.* London ff. 137 Consideratum fuit... quod prefata Alicia subhiat iudicium collistri pro mulieribus inde ordinat vocata la Thewe [tr. Riley *Mem.* (1868) 319 That the said Alice should undergo the punishment of the pillory for women ordained, called the thewe.] 1391 *Ibid.* ff. II. 258 b, Quod eadem Isabella ponatur super le Thewe pro mulieribus ordinat... ibidem moratur per unam horam diei [tr. *ibid.* 526, that she should be put upon the thewe, for women ordained, for one hour of the day]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490/2 Thewe, or pylory, *collistrigium*. c. 1450 *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 60 Y^e sayd Burgese schall... ordan a pelory and a thew, lawfull and strang. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 382/2 A Thewe, *tripothum* (A. *Collistrigium*, et cetera). 15.. in *MS. Harl.* 2115 ff. 77 Panire per iudicium de Thewe, hoc est ponere eas super Scabellum vocatum Cokestolle. 1533 *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 34 She shalnot chydne ne flyte... oppen riding of the jebit, or thew, aboute the towne. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. xix. (1877) i. 310 It is not lawfull for anie subject... to set vp furels, tumbrell, thew, or pillorie. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5) *Thew*, an old word for a Cucking Stool.

Thew, *sb.* 3 and v. 1 ME. form of **THEOW** *sb.* and v.

† **Thew**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* In early ME. *þeawen*, *pa. pple.* 1-*þeawed*, 1-*þeowed*. [app. f. OE. *þeaw*, **THEW** *sb.* 1] *trans.* To instruct in morals or manners; to discipline, train, instruct, chastise.

(In quots. a 1225 and c. 1265 it may possibly represent or be influenced by OE. *þýwan*, *þeowan* to press, oppress, repress, threaten, rebuke, which otherwise does not appear to have come down into ME.)

c 1200 ORMIN 6217, & 3unne birrþ nimm mikell gom To þæwenn þunckerr childre. *a 1225* Ancr. R. 268 (MS. T.) Tu ne schuldest nout tuhten, ne chasten þi meiden uor hire gultes, ne þæwe þine servanz. *c 1305* *Pilgr* 57 in E. E. P. (1862) 112 Þo þemperour ihurde þat he mihte þat libere folc so þæwe, He ne huld non so queynte man as he huld þe schrewe. *c 1422* Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 83 And thee the bettere to thewe, The misterie of my lore y shal the shewe. *1625* Gill *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 53 Although some Fathers were no better Cosmographers then to think this yet for the most part they were better thewed (instructed, or mannered).

Thewed (þiād), *pp. a.* Also 2 *peaud*, 3-4 *peu*(d), 3 *i-peu*(d), *i-peu*(d). [Orig. pa. pp. of THEW *v.*, but app. often treated as f. THEW *sb.* 1 + -ED.]

†1. Trained, instructed in morals or manners; having qualities or manners (of a specified kind). Chiefly in compounds, as *ill-thewed*, *well-thewed*, etc., -mannered, -conditioned, -natured.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 41 Þe wise man and þat wel þeaud child habbed boðe on laze. *c 1205* LAV. 6536 He was swide soðfest and swide wel iðæwed [*c 1275* i-peuwed]. *c 1374* CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 180 My lady is. . . so wel fortunad and thewed That thorow the worlde her goodness is yshewed. *c 1440* *Pallad.* on *Hush.* iv. 856 [Foals] So thewed that from high quyetie & raste Anon they may be sterad forto prike. *1456* Sia G. HAVE *Lau Arms* (S.T.S.) 150 Men . . . full of vicis, rytous and evil theit. *1590* SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 26 Yet would not seeme so rude, and thewed ill As to despise so courteous seeming part. *1596* Hymn in *Hon. Beautie* 138 A beauteous soule, with faire conditions thewed.

†b. *spec.* Having good qualities or manners.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8425 Þe child es theud, [*v. rr.* thewed, þewed] and mild o mode, Lok þat he haf maister god. *13..* *Ibid.* 7932 (Fairf.) If þou be þewed al so curteis, Þen atte first I will þe praise. *13..* *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 733 A. a. 1 blessed be þow. . . so boner & þewed. [*a 1601* MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* iii. 16 Nay, good Thewts hart: good kind lacke, stay.]

2. Having thews or muscles (of a specified kind). *1864* WEBSTER s. v. A well-thewed limb. *1865* SWINBURNE *Chastelard* i. ii. 34 Do you know that lord With sharp-set eyes? and him with huge thewed throat? *Ibid.* iv. i. 116 You have a heart thewed harder than my heart. *1881* C. DE KAY *Viz. Nimrod* iv. 71 A fearful beast. . . Amazing thewed, with fourfold plate-like horns.

†**Thewedly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a well-mannered way; virtuously.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28663 (Cott.) Charite. . . biddes vs bath in gode and ill Theudli [*v. rr.* trewly] thole vr launders wille.

†**Thewful**, *a. Obs.* [*f. THEW sb.* 1 + -FUL.] Full of or characterized by good qualities; good, virtuous, moral.

c 1205 LAV. 1797 Heo godd thokenken mid þeau-fulle worden. *a 1225* Ancr. R. 422 Talkað mid our meidenen and mid þeaufulen talen schurtoe on to-gederes. *c 1230* *Hali Meid.* 45 Wiðute our god & þæwfulen mihtes. *13..* *Cursor M.* 2337 (Cott.) For [Abraham] was thewful [*f. curteis, G. Tr. meke*] bath and hind. *Ibid.* 2665 A thewful [G. Tr. holy] taknyng for to ken At tuin yow wit fra oþer men.

Thewless (þiur-les), *a.* Now only *Sc.* [*f. THEW sb.* 1 + -LESS, Cf. THOWLESS.]

†1. Destitute of morals or virtue; vicious, immoral = THOWLESS 1. *Obs.*

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 255 For lust bath leve, the lond is thewless. *1513* DOUGLAS *Eneis* iv. *Pro.* 163 Sic thewless lustris [sall returne] in bittir pain and wo.

2. Without energy, inert, spiritless: = THOWLESS 2.

1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* i. He was a quiet, thewless, pleasantly conforming man. *1896* SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* vi. 72, I seemed to stand thewless. *1900* C. MURRAY *Hamerwith* 85 Like some purd dwinin' thewless wight Wi' death in view. *1904* Dundee *Advertiser* 13 June 8/1 That the 'thewless' and 'wastrel' class be relegated to labour colonies there to work out their own salvation.

Thewness, *rare.* [*f. THEW sb.* 1 + -NESS.]

†a. *Virtue. Obs.* b. *Vigour, robustness.*

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 177 Wonderful is ure loured on þeuness. *1860* W. J. C. Muir *Pagan or Christian* 274 Real wealth lies in the winyng force of moral thewness.

Thewill, *obs. variant of THWITTE.*

Thewy (þiur-i), *a. rare.* [*f. THEW sb.* 1 3b + -y.] Having well-developed thews; muscular, brawny.

1845 S. JUD *Margaret* i. x. There were. . . broad, hard hands in kid gloves; thewy, red elbows. . . in lace ruffles.

They (ðæ), *pers. pron.* Forms: see below. [Early ME. *þei* (in Ormin þe33), a. ON. *þei-r*, nom. pl. masc. of the simple demonstrative *sá, sú, þat* (= OE. *þá, ME. þa, þo*), which in ON. filled the place of the lost plural of the 3rd pers. pron.: cf. Norw., MSw., Sw., MDa., Da. *de*, 'they'. In OE. the 3rd pers. pron. had its own plural *hi, hie, hly, heo*, which continued in extreme southern dialect to about 1400, and in the oblique cases a century longer: see *Hi* 2, *HEM pron.*, *HEB poss. pron.* 2 But even in OE. the function of *hi* was largely shared by the pl. demonstrative *þa* 'those', ME. northern *þa*, midl. and south. *þo*: see *THO dem. pron.* 1. The Trin. Coll. Homilies, *c 1200*, have both *hie* and *þei*, but only *hem*, *her(e)* for 'them, their'. Ormin, *c 1200*, has always *þe33* in the nom., but often *hemm* and *heore*, *here*, beside *þe33m* and *þe33re*. Between 1200 and 1500 the Norse forms gradually displaced the original pronominal: as in Causton's earlier works we find *thei*, *hem*, VOL. IX.

hir, and in the later *thei*, *theim*, *their*. See *HE*, *Hi* 2, *THO dem. pron.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

3 (Orm.) þe33, (te33), 3 ðei, 3-5 þei, þai (tai), þey, 4 (pi, py), 4-6 ðei, ðai (unstressed þ, the), 4-7 (Se-) thay, (5 þe3e, ðe3, 5-6 yei, 6-7 thee), 4- they.

c 1200 ORMIN 125-7, & swa þe33 leddenn heore lif Till þatt te33 wærenn alde, þatt nafidenn þe33 þurh þe33re streon Ne sune child ne dohhterr. *c 1200* Trin. Coll. Hom. 189 For þan þe þei nehi3e wunien. *c 1250* Gen. & Ex. 573 Mete quorbi ðei mi3ten luen. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 19044 (Edin.) Ilkane ala tai sa3 mistir haue. *c 1300* *Havelok* 414 In þe castel. . . þer þei sperd wore; Per þe greten ofte þore. *c 1300* *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 5 Oure fadres in þe hoped þai. *c 1330* R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2745 Þey 3ede spiande her & þer. *Ibid.* 2747 Pay wy3te alle at ones. *c 1375* *Cursor M.* 2043 (Fairf.) Quen thay. . . had fest þe gronde, Þe werke that raised. *138a* WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 5 Thei han resseyued her meede. *c 1386* CHAUCER *Prolog.* 40 To telle yow al the condicion Of ech of hem. . . whiche they were and of what degree. *c 1400* *Rule St. Benet* 10 Yenne þaim, þat tay fol3 þe wordis of god. *c 1400* *Brut* 83 Thei of Normandye, Gascoigne & Spaigne. *c 1400* *Desir.* Troy 808 When the knewen al the cause, þo kynges bydens, Al denyede it anon. *a 1425* *Cursor M.* 5042 (Trin.) Into egipte soome coom þey. *14..* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 213 To set the payys where the lykyd. *c 1440* *Generydes* 2633 So fought y3t still. *c 1550* CHURCH *Matt.* xxvi. 15 Yei appointed him 30 silverlinges. *1559* Bp. Scot in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) i. App. vii. 12 Thei be joynd as in one. *c 1560* A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 101 Than to Dalkeith thai maid thame boun. *a 1584* MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 541 They get na credit quhair we come.

B. Signification.

I. 1. As pronoun of the third person plural, nom. case; the plural of *he, she, or it*: The persons or things in question, or last mentioned.

c 1200 (see A.). *c 1200* Trin. Coll. Hom. 39 Here orf þe þei leswedd on halie larspelle. *c 1330* R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4990 Pritty oþer wyþ hym þey went. *13..* *Cursor M.* 800 (G.) For scham þai stode bath and quakid. *c 1489* CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 301 Lete theym shyfte hardly, they two togyder. *c 1550* -a 1584 (see A.). *1707* E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* ii. v. 27 They're Rogues, as sure as Light's in Heaven. *1838* RUSKIN *Ess. Music & Paint.* § 24 Wks. 1903 I. 285 If others do not follow their example, —the more fools they. *1846* GROTE *Greece* i. xxi. II. 175 They two were the framers of all Grecian theogony. *1909* J. W. JENKINSON *Experim. Embryol.* 28 The plane in which they all lie.

b. Sometimes used where literary Eng. has the objective *THEM*. Now only *dial.* or *illiterate*.

[*c 1380* WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 391 No man lawfully may. . . minystra hem save þai. Cf. *SAVE prep.* 1 b.] *1681* I. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rident* No. 37 (1713) 1. 239 An Officer, who is sworn not to permit any Person to speak with them, or they with any Body. *1688* LO. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 27 That will only tend to render both you and they uneasy. *1890* A. GISSING *Vill. Hampden* i. iv. 102, I don't understand anything about they. *1890* A. C. BICKLEY *Surrey Hills* i. i. 12 It 'ud be a sight better if 'ee kept they to hissen.

†c. *They are (or were)* was formerly used (instead of the earlier *it are, it were*, mod. *it is, it was*: see *IT B.* 2) to introduce a plural sb. about which some statement is made by a relative clause following.

a 1216 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) 1. 437 The scripture vouches Solomon for the wisest of men: and they are his Proverbs that prove him so. *Ibid.* IV. 420 They were the sins and apostasies of their souls, for the reformation of which he plagued them. *1748* RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) iv. 375 They are the abandoned people in the house who keep thee up to a resolution against her. *a 1838* PUSBY *Paroch. Serm.* (1883) 111, 223 They are our own self-chosen employments, . . . which hinder prayer.

2. Often used in reference to a singular noun made universal by *every, any, no*, etc., or applicable to one of either sex (= 'he or she').

See *Jespersen Progress in Lang.* § 24. *1566* *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Yf. a psalmie scape any persons, or a lesson, or else y^e they omnyt one verse or twayne. *1535* FISHER *Ways perf. Relig.* ix. Wks. (1876) 383 He neuer forsaketh any creature vnlesse they before haue forsaken them selues. *1749* FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xi, Every Body fell a laughing, as how could they help it. *1759* CHESTER. *Lett.* IV. cclvi. 170 If a person is born of a. . . gloomy temper. . . they cannot help it. *1835* WHWELL in *Life* (1881) 173 Nobody can deprive us of the Church, if they would. *1858* BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) II. 206 Nobody fancies for a moment that they are reading about anything beyond the pale of ordinary propriety. *1866* RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olives* § 38 (1873) 44 Now, nobody does anything well that they cannot help doing. *1874* [see THEMSELVES 5].

3. As indefinite pronoun: People in general; any persons, not including the speaker; people. (Cf. *ONE pron.* 21, and OE. *man*, ME. *men, me*, G. *man*, F. *on*.) Often in phrase *they say* = people say, it is said.

Much used colloquially and dialectally instead of the passive voice.

1415 SIR T. GREY in 43 *Dep. Kpr.'s Rep.* 183 A man. . . yay calle Skranby toke me a letter. *1565* COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Basis*, Suche a foote as they set chafing dishes on. *158a* ALLEN *Martyrd. Campion* (1608) 111 Sent to prison upon suspition of Papistry, as they terme the Catholike faith. *1599* SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 254 To strange sores strangely they straine the cure. *a 1637* B. JONSON *Good-wife's Ale* (Athenaeum 1 Oct. 1904), My peck-hod face, they say, appeared to some just like a dry and burning honeycombe. *1671* LADY MARY BEUTER in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 They say the King hath put out a Procla-

mation to forbid maskades. *1756-7* tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 64 They still shew here the three cells in which Cosmo. . . used frequently to retire. *1804* *Minch. Exam.* 17 May 5/1 In India and in Holland they 'cure' tobacco fairly well. *1866* M. FIEU *Affiliu* ii. 49 He shall be scourged With the iron-knotted lash they use for slaves. *Mod.* They do the passage to America now in 5 days.

II. 4. As demonstrative pronoun, chiefly as antecedent: = THOSE I. 2, 4. Somewhat arch.

138a WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 10 Blessed be they that suffer persecucion for ri3twisnesse, for they kyngdom of hevenes is herun. *c 1400* *Brut* lxiii. 69 Þai wiþin kepte þe toone. *1470-85* MALORY *Arthur* xvii. l. 689 They within were putte to the werse. *1539* BIALK (Great) 2 *Kings* vi. 16 For they that be with vs, are moo then they that be with them. *1630* K. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 130 The shops. . . nothing so full of wares, nor so rich, as they of London. *1691* tr. *Emiliauue's Observ.* Journ. Naples 290 They are they that have all the Nobility at command. *1803* WORDSW. *Rob Roy's Grave* 39 The good old rule Sufficeth them, the simple plan, That they should take, who have the power, And they should keep who can. *1847* TAYNISON *Princess* i. 143 And they that know such things. . . would call them masterpieces.

b. Also obj., instead of *them*: cf. 1 b. (Now *dial.*)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 90 Reynawde. . . made all they that were with hym. . . to be hanged. *a 1533* UDALL *Reyster D. iii. v.* (Arb.) 57 And as for all they that woulde do you wrong. *1900* NORWAY *Parson Peter* iv. 108 The devil damn they that keeps me here.

5. As demonstrative adj. = THOSE II. 2, 4; but often in weaker sense, = THE (*pl.*). Now *dial.* (In the *Sc.* quot. perh. meant for *þa, tha*, mod. *Sc. THAE*.)

a. Qualifying a sb. in the nominative case.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2091 So þei [*v. rr.* þe] sawe robeours abbe bor wille. *13..* *Cursor M.* 1423 (Cott.) Still al stod þai [G. þa, T. þei] wandes thre. *c 1375* *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (Johannes) 180 Þai men. . . þat sa set þar appetyte In Riches. *1567* SATIR. *Poems Reform.* iv. 76 How that they bucheours blew me in the air. *1877* L. JENNINGS *Field Path* iii. 45 They rooks as you see on barston's place.

b. Qualifying a sb. in the objective case.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (Jacobus) 324 And folow þai bese [oxen], till þai blyne of þar awne wil. *c 1400* *Desir. Troy* 1024 Þen he laches his leue and þai lordes ponkit. *1422* tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 160 Þore thay three causis, 1 leue of that matiere. *1456* SIR G. HAYR *Lau Arms* (S.T.S.) 82 For the occasion of thair weris. *c 1470* HENRY WALLACE i. 57 Thai landis thane he clame as heretage. *1552* *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 136 He suld be Commissar in they pairtis. *1596* DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) i. 10 The inhabitoors of thay pairtis. *1885* G. M. FERN *Patience Wins* (1886) 130 A set o' foolish bobs as plays they tricks. *1905* F. YOUNG *Sands Pleas* i. iii, Some o' they Cockney labourers began grumbling.

They, *obs. f. THIGH, THOUGH. Theyf*, *obs. f.*

THIEF. Theyfage, error for *theyfish*, *THEYFISH*.

†**Theyght**, i.e. the eighth: see *TH*, *Th* 1.

1536 Cal. *Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 400 Kyng Henri theyght.

Theyne (e, theynne), *obs. ff. THANE, THEN.*

Theynt, *pr.*, *obs. 3rd pers. sing. of THINK v.* 1

Theyrd, Theyves: see *THIRD, THEAVE*.

Thi, *pl.*, *obs. form of THE, THEY, THIGH, THY.*

Thiacetate to **Thiamine**: see *THIO*.

|| **Thiasus, thiasos** (þai-ás-s, -ps). *Gr. Antiq.*

[*L. thiasus*, a. *Gr. θίασος* the Bacchic dance.] A company assembled to celebrate the festival of one of the gods (esp. of Bacchus) with dancing and singing. So **Thiasarch** (þai-ás-ark) [*ad. Gr. θιασάρχης*], the leader of the thiasus; **Thiasite** (-ait), **Thiasote** (-ot) [*ad. Gr. θιασώτης, θιασώτης*], a member of the thiasus.

1820 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* i. 569 note, The president of it was styled a thiasarch. *1850* LUTCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 390 (ed. a) 507 Representations of Dionysus and his thiasotes. . . were got up. *Ibid.* § 369, 460 Dionysus bringing back Hephestus in the thiasus (at which are also Marsyas and Comedians). *1873* *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 568 The 'erastists' are termed 'thiasotes' or 'thiasites'.

Thibet, Thibetan: see *TIBET*, etc.

Thible, *dial. variant of THIVEL*.

Thic, *obs. form of THICK*; *dial. var. of THILK.*

Thich, Thicht, *Sc. forms of THIGH, THIGHT.*

Thick (þik), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 1 *ðice*, (3 *þihk*), *thikke*, *þeck*, (9 *dial. theok*), 3-5 *þ*,

thikke, 3-6 *þ*, *thykke*, 3-7 *þ*, *thioke*, 4 *thic*,

thiko, 4-5 *þ*, *thyk* (e, *thykke*, *pik*, 4-6 *thik*,

thikk, 5 *thek*, *þ*, *thike*, 5-6 *thoyk*, (7 *thigge*), 4-

thick. [*OE. þice* = OS. *thikki* (Du. *dik*), OHG.

dicchi (G. *dick*), ON. *þykkr*, beside *þjokki* (Da.

tyk, Sw. *tjok*, *tjock*), Goth. *þigus = O Teut.

*þik(k)w, fem. þik(k)wi; cf. Ir., Gael. *tiugh*

(< *tigu-); ulterior etymology uncertain.]

I. 1. Having relatively great extension between the opposite surfaces or sides; of comparatively large measurement through: as a thick wall, board, or plank, a thick stem, post, or stick; a thick stratum or seam of coal, a thick layer of fat or coating of paint, thick cloth, etc. Opposed to *thin*; distinct from *long* and *broad*: cf. *sense* 2.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Booth*, xxv. § 4 Hi woldon witan hu behat hit were to ðam heofone, & hu ðicce se hefon were & hu fæst. *c 1000* Sax. *Leechd.* II. 200 Lege on þooc piccestan clað oþðe onfel. *c 1050* *Rule St. Benet* iv. (Logeman) 91 Culam (= cowl) oo wintre þicce on sumere þinne. *a 1225* Ancr. R. 50 Þe blake clōð. . . is piccure 33ein þe wind. *c 1375*

Se. Leg. Saints vii. (Jacobus) 753 He saw a wal wes fow thyke. *c1440 Promp. Part.* 490/2 Thykke clothe. *1535 COVERDALE 1 Kings* xii. 10 My lile fynger shall be thicker then my fathers loynes. *1552 HULOET*, Thicke leafe, *car-nosum folium*. *1687 A. LOVELL* tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 6 The Grapes that grow there . . . have a thick skin. *1776 WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) 111. 206 Stems several, the central one thickest; leafy. *1809 Med. Frml.* XXI. 335 The individuals belonging to the Austrian branch have thick lips. *1845 Talpoud Vac. Rambles* 1. 174 The dull gleam through the thick glass of my small round peep-hole. *fig. a 1571 Jewel Sacram.* in *Serm.* etc. (1583) Xv b, I neede not speake more hereof, the error is so grosse, so thicke, so sensible and palpable.

† **b.** Extending far down from the surface; deep. *c893* [see sense 2]. *1676 W. Row Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 138 Riding the water of Belfast, it being thicker than he apprehended. *1693 EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 58 A thick Frost would kill the Roots, as well as the Head.

c. Of a person or animal: Thickset, stout, burly. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1250 Owl & Night. 580 Ne pu nart pikke ne pu nart long. *1397 R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 8570 Pikke mon he was ynou, round & nost wel long. *c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1198 (*Didol*) Vp on a thikke palfrey. *Sit. Didol*. *1486 Bk. St. Albans* a vj b, A longe hawke, a short thikke hawke. *1570 FOLEY A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2252/1 She was . . . of a very lile and short stature, somewhat thicke. *1643 BAKER Chron.* Will. II. 49 He was but meane of stature, thicke and square bodied. *1819 W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* ii. (1827) 69 Thick Jamie Bud, lang Sandy Kay.

† **d.** *transf.* Having substance all through; solid, not hollow. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4073 Imagis. . . He made his pepill thicke to perse, to prone paine the water of Iou, Quethire pai were hologiche or hale, & hale he pam fyndis, Saze paine thicke purg-out.

2. Used (with words of measurement, or in the comparative or superlative) to express the third dimension of a solid, which has a direction at right angles at once to the length and the breadth: Having a (specified) thickness. (Sometimes equivalent to *deep*, but not now said of a body of water or other fluid.) Commonly following the words stating the measure, as *ten feet thick*, *paper 1/8 of a millimeter thick*.

In this sense not opposed to *thin*; for the thinnest substance has some thickness, as the shortest line has some length, and the narrowest surface some breadth or width.

c893 K. ALFRED Oros. i. iii. § 1 *Elce* zeare þæt land midweard oferfloued mid fotes þicce flode. *Ibid.* iv. xiii. § 2 *Se* weall was xx fota ðicce, & xt elna heah. *c1384 CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 245 Men myght make of hem a bible xxii fote thykke. *1493 Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 134 Welche wall we fynde xxij yenchis thykke by the grownde. *1602 SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 214 Let her paint an inch thicke, to this fauour she must come. *1682 WHEELER Journ. Greece* i. 70 The Front is thick Fourteen foot. *1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 88 One Inch thicke, and three Inches broad. *1812 New Bot. Gard.* 1. 61 Some very rotten dung put in the bottom six inches thicke. *1825 J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 69 When a sheet of water is not a quarter of an inch thick before it meets the float [of a mill-wheel].

† **b.** Standing one behind the other; = *DEEP* a. 2 b. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE Hist. Siege Ostend 56 They discovered their Gabions nine thicke. *1605 E. JONSON Volpone* i. i. ad fin. There is a guard of spies ten thick upon her. *1650 RUDOLPH Questions* 130 The Pikes are invironed with shot four men thick, round about.

3. *fig.* Excessive in some disagreeable quality; too much to manage or to stand; *spec.* too gross, indelicate, or indelicate. Often in phrase 'a bit thick'. Cf. 'to lay it on thick'. *slang.*

1884 Standard 6 June 6/3, I know it is thick in Brum. [Birmingham] for you, so that we must meet in London. *1902 Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 7/3 Guardsmen who have been drinking are a thick lot, . . . and gentle methods will not always prevail with them. *1907 H. WALES The Yoke* xii, They hinted more than once that Christopher was 'a bit thick'. *1907 H. WYNOHAM Flare of Footlights* x, 'By the way, what's the piece like?' 'A bit thick, my dear? I should just think it was!' It's an adaptation from the French, you know'. *Ibid.* xii, 'It's a hit thick', he said indignantly, 'when a man of my position is passed over for a beginner like young Merrick'.

II. In general sense of *dense*.

4. Closely occupied, filled, or set with objects or individuals; composed of numerous individuals or parts densely arranged; dense, crowded. Of hair: Bushy, luxuriant.

c888 K. ALFRED Boeth. xxxv. § 5 *Du* . . . lædæt me hidres & ðidres on swa þicce wudu. *a 900 O. E. Martyrol* 148 þa gæwæt he in þone þiccestan wudu. *c1000 Sax. Leechd.* II. 156 ȝif hæz to þicce sie, zenim [etc.]. *c1205 Lav.* 27525 amþrun þan þicce her heo þicce weoren. *a 1250 Owl & Night* 17 In ore vate þicce begge. *13. . . K. Alis.* 4067 (Bodl. MS.) Of þe drawing of bowges & stykke, þe eyre bicom trouble & þicce. *c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* Wace 13925 Mikel was þe pres, ful þicce þe bro. *c1400 Destr.* Troy 12496 A thoner and a thicke rayne prublet in the skewes. *c1440 Promp. Part.* 490/2 Thykke, as wodys, grease, or corne, or other lyke, *densu*. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poemz* xxxiii. 80 Thik was the clud of kavis and cawis. *1612 Proc. Virginia* 61 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arh.) 424 He had a thicke blacke bush beard. *1620 T. GRANGER Div. Logike* 166 A thicke multitude of people. *1658 DAYDORN Stanzas* to O. Cromwell xiv, Thik as the galaxy with stars is sown. *1711 Addison Spect.* No. 56 p. 3 A thik Forest made up of Bushes, Brambles, and pointed Thorns. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 199 The women . . . were

seen amidst the thickest fire serving out water and ammunition to their husbands and brothers. *1872 TENNYSON Last Tourn.* 213 Then fell thick rain. *1899 Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 8/2 After . . . the high grass and thick country is entered. *fig.* *1387 TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) I. 355 þey makeþ . . . melody wiþ wel þicce tunes, werbeles, and notes. *1655 FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. iv. § 24 His reign was not onely long. . . but also thick for remarkable mutations happening therein.

b. *Const. with, & of.* *c1386 CHAUCER Knt's T.* 217 A wyndow thikke of many a barre Of Iren. *1535 COVERDALE Ps.* lxxv. [lxxv.] 13 The valleys stonde so thicke with corneye they langh and synge. *1558 PHAER Æneid* vii. Sij, This Laurel bushe full thik of browse. *1660 F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 The Red Seas coast towards Aden is thick of good towns. *1700 DRYDEN Sigm.* & *Guiscardo* 102 A mount of rough ascent, and thick with wood. *1871 FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 154 The whole range of walls and towers was thick with defenders.

5. Of the individual things collectively: Existing or occurring in large numbers in a relatively small space, or at short intervals; densely arranged, crowded; hence, numerous, abundant, plentiful. (Usually *predicative*, rarely *attrib.*)

c893 K. ALFRED Oros. i. i. § 9 Heo gedæð mid þam flode swiþe þicce eorþwastmas on Ægypta lande. *c1386 CHAUCER Wife's T.* 12 Hooly feres. As thikke as notes in the sonne beem. *c1400 MAUHOVER.* (Roxb.) xxxv. 125 Gude tones er bare so thik þat [etc.]. *c1400 Destr.* Troy 6266 He segh þe troiens so tore, & turnyt so þik, All pyght in a place on a playn feld. *1560 DAVIS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 136 Rotman . . . running amonys his enemies where they were thickest was slayne. *1667 MILTON P. L.* l. 303 His Legions. . . Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks in Vallombrosa. *1726 LEONI tr. Palladio's Archit.* (1724) I. 97 Thick columns . . . distant from each other . . . at the most two diameters. *c1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD Stories Ch. Cathc.* xxxv. (1816) 367 We are pretty thick. . . in this berth. *1836 BROWNING Paracelsus* v. 369 Lay me . . . within some narrow grave. . . But where such graves are thickest. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 629 Among the thick graves of unquiet and aspiring statesmen, lie more delicate sufferers.

† **b.** Of actions: Occurring in quick succession; rapid, frequent. Also *transf.* of an agent. *Obs.*

c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 8319 Þe bischops prayers þik Made him to take þe bischopryk. *1552 HULOET*, Thiclye speaker, *tolutloquus*. *Ibid.*, Thiclye speakyng, *tolutloquencia*. *1573-80 BARET Alw.* T 154 A thicke and feeble beating of the pulse. *1611 SHAKS. Cymb.* i. vi. 67 He furnaces The thicke sighes from him. *a 1631 DONNE Lett.* (1651) 149 If you make not so thick goings as you used. *1665 DRYDEN Ind. Emperor* I. ii, Thick breath, quick Pulse and heaving of my Heart.

6. Having great or considerable density, either from natural consistence or from containing much solid matter; dense, viscid; stiff. (Said of liquids, semi-liquids, and plastic or easily liquefiable solids; formerly sometimes of solids generally.)

c888 K. ALFRED Boeth. xxxiii. § 5 *Sio* eorþe þon is hefigre & þicce þon oðra geseafta. *c897 — Gregory's Past.* C. xlv. 329 Donne ðæt mon gadrige ðæt ðicce fenn on hene. *c1000 Sax. Leechd.* II. 74 Wæter . . . swa þicce swa huniges tear. *Ibid.* 314 Hrer on blede oþ þæt sie þicce swa þyne briw. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 398, I can . . . drawe . . . at on hole þicce ale and þinne ale. *1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. [lxviii.] (Bodl. MS.), þe more þik melke is þe more chese is þerin. *c1440 Promp. Part.* 490/2 Thykke, as lycure, *sphissus*. *1552 HULOET*, Thicke as dregges, *turbidus*. *1605 SHAKS. Macb.* iv. i. 32 Make the Grewell thicke, and slah. *1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selo.* 86 So as the surface might not be some airm body, but all such thick or fast body. *1875 DARWIN Insectiv.* Pl. v. 78 A mixture about as thick as cream. *1877 HUXLEY Physiogr.* x. 161 Not . . . a clear bright spring, but . . . a thick stream laden with detritus. *1893 HODGES Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 106 It should solidify into a thick jelly.

fig. *1506 SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 143 A woman mou'd, is like a fountain troubled, Muddie, ill seeming, thicke, bereft of beautie. *1602 — Ham.* iv. v. 82 The people muddied, Thicke and vnwholsome in their thoughts.

b. Of air: Foul from admixture of fumes, vapours, etc., stuffy, close; also, dense, not rare or thin. *Now rare or Obs.* (Cf. 7.)

a 1225 Ancr. R. 104 Swot of . . . swoti hateren, oðer of þicce eir in hire huse. *1626 BACON Sylva* § 143 When the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *1756-7 tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 330 Thick fogs . . . continually rising from the Po, and other waters, by which the air is rendered thick and moist, and consequently unhealthy. *1819 SHELLEY Peter Bell the Third* iii. xxiii, They breathe an air Thick, infected, joy-dispelling.

7. Of mist, fog, smoke, etc.: Having the component particles densely aggregated, so as to intercept or hinder vision. Hence of the weather, etc.: Characterized by mist or haze; foggy, misty.

a 1000 Boeth. Metr. v. 6 Þe picca mist þynra weorðe. *Ibid.* xx. 264 Todrif þone piccan [mist]. *c1000 ALFRED Exod.* xix. 16 Ligetta & þunor & þicce zenip [nubes densissima] oferweh þone munt. *c1290 St. Michael* 621 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 317 Þanne freost þe þicce Myst, and cleonez an heiz on þetro. *c1384 CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 400 Or ellis was the aire so thikke That y ne myght not discer. *c1400 Song Roland* 848 Thik, and cloudy, and evyll wedur thene. *1594 T. B. La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* ii. 211 Like to a thicke smoke ascending out of a great fire which would dim the eyes. *1654 WHITELOCKE Frml. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 328 The fogge . . . was so thicke, that we could not see two ships length before us. *1745 P. THOMAS Voy. S. Seas* 18 The Weather proving thick and hazy. *1836 MARSHALL Midish.* Easy xxvi, The horizon was so thick that the vessels ahead were no longer to be seen. *1884 Q. VICTORIA More Leaves* 128 A very dull, dark thick morning. . . Still, no rain.

b. *transf.*, esp. of darkness: Difficult to penetrate; dense, deep, profound.

a 900 tr. Bada's Hist. v. xiii. [xiii.] (1890) 426 Ða þeostro. . . swa micel & swa ðicce wæron, þæt ic noht geseon meahte. *c1000 ALFRED Hom.* II. 194 ðicce ðeostro and egeslice. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3102 ðhikke ðerkesse cam on ðæt land. *1340 HAMFOLK Pr. Const.* 6566 Swa mykel myrknes, þat it may be graped, swa thik it es. *1605 SHAKS. Macb.* i. v. 51 Come thick Night, And pall thee in the dunnest smooke of Hell. *1611 Bible Exod.* xx. 21 Moses drew neere unto the thicke darkenes, where God was. *1781 Sc. Paraphrases* i. ii, Thick darkness hooded o'er the deep.

III. In transferred senses.

8. Of the voice, etc.: Not clear; hoarse; having a confused or husky sound; indistinct, inarticulate; also, of low pitch; deep; guttural; throaty.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xix. cxxxii. (1495) 942 The voyces ben fatte and thykke whanne moche spyryte comyth out as the voyys of a man. *1556*, etc. [implied in *THICK adv.*]. *1748 J. MASON Elocut.* 17 To cure a thick confused cluttering Voice. *1844 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) I. 283 His speech is . . . so thick that I have great difficulty in catching what he says. *1881 ROSSETTI Ballads & Son.* (1882) 325 The young rooks cheep 'mid the thick caw of the old. *1887 HALL CAINE Deemster* xxxiii, The thick boom of the sea that came up from the rocks. *1889 MORFILL Gram. Russian Lang.* 4 The sound of the vowel *li* is a thick guttural *e*.

9. a. Of or in reference to hearing: Dull of perception; not quick or acute. Also of sight. (See also *thick-eyed* in 2 b, *THICK-SIGHTED*.) *Now dial.* *1526 TINDALE Acts* xxviii. 27 The bert off this people is waxed grosse and theyr eares were thycke of hearinge. *1594 T. B. La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* II. 81 Many become deaf by hearing onerous sounds, whereof we have experience in Smithes, amongst whom many are thicke of hearing. *1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 336 His Dimensions (to any thick sight) were inuincible. *1601 — Jul. C.* v. iii. 21 My sight was ener thicke. *1720 Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* 111. 97 But we find their Ears are thicke. *1888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Gloss.* s.v., 'Thick o' yearin' (hearing).

b. Of mental faculties or actions, or of persons: Slow (or characterized by slowness) of apprehension; dense, crass, thick-headed; stupid, obtuse. *Now dial.*

(In quot. 1597 with play on sense 6.) *1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. 262 Hang him Baboone, his Wit is as thicke as Tewksburie Mustard. *1603 HAYWARD Answ. to Doelman* iv. Mj, I omit your thicke error in putting no difference between a magistrate and a king. *1670 PENN Liberty of Consc.* v. 32 What if you think our Reasons thick, and our course of Separation mistaken? *a 1800 PEGGE Suppl. Grose, Thicke*, . . . Also stupid. North. *1824 BYRON Yuan* xvi. lxxxiii, To hammer a horse laugh from the thick throng.

IV. 10. (*fig.* from 5.) Close in confidence and association; intimate, familiar; often in similes (with allusion to other senses), e.g. as *thick as glue*, as *inkle-weavers*, as *peas in a shell*, as *(two) thieves*, as *three in a bed*, etc. *collog.*

c1756 Br. LAW in J. Nichols *Lit. Anecd.* 18th C. (1812) II. 70 'Yes', said he, 'we begin now, though contrary to my expectation, and without my seeking, to be pretty thick; and I thank God who reconciles me to my adversaries'. *1781 TWINING in Select. Papers T. Family* (1887) 100 He and I were quite 'thick'. We rode together frequently. *1803 LAMA Lett. to Manning* Feb., Are you and the first consul thick? *1820 SCOTT Monst.* Introd. Ep., That's right, Captain, you twa will be as thick as three in a bed an once ye forgether. *1833 T. Hook Parson's Dan.* ii. ii, She and my wife are as thick as thieves, as the proverb goes. *1836 LADY GRAYVILLE Lett.* (1894) II. 199 He is thick with all the new Ministers. *1869 ROUTLEDGE's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 593 We soon grew as thick as inkle-weavers.

V. 11. Phrases. *Thick and threefold*: see *THICK adv.* 6; *THICK* and *THIN*, q. v.

12. Combinations. Chiefly parasynthetic adjectives; these can be formed at pleasure; the following are specimens: *thick-ankled* (having thick ankles), *-barred* (having thick bars), *thick-billed*, *-blooded*, *-bodied*, *-bottomed*, *-brained* (in sense 9 b), *-coated*, *-fleece*, *-foliated*, *-haired*, *-hided* (hence *-hidedness*), *-knobbed*, *-legged*, *-necked*, *-ribbed*, *-rinded*, *-shelled*, *-soled*, *-stemmed*, *-topped*, *-voiced*, *-walled*. Also *thick-looking* (looking or seeming thick). See also *THICK-HEADED*, *-SKINNED*, *-SKULLED*, etc.

1853 TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson Mem.* (1897) II. 505 [In these, he would say] 'Wordsworth seemed to him "thick-ankled"'. *1753 Young Brothers* v. i, Ye 'thick-barr'd' sunless passages for air. *1855 J. R. LEITCHIO Cornwall Mines* 96 Slate abounding in tin is uniformly of a 'thick-bedded, deep-blue colour'. *1873 LATHAM Gen. Syn.* III. 148 'Thick-billed Gfiosbeak'. Size of a Bulfinch; length five inches three quarters. *1897 W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT Game-Birds* II. 151 The Thick-billed Partridges. Genus *Odontophorus*. *1888 DOUGHTY Arabia Deserta* I. 471 A family of that 'thick-blooded unforbearing, which was in her father, with her own elder son. *1753 J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 110 The long-legged and 'thick-bodied, small, green Lacerta. *1868 Rep. U. S. Commission, Agric.* (1869) 314 Small, thick-bodied butterflies. *1844 Mrs. BROWNING Dushess May Concl.* v, Though in passion ye would dash, Up against the 'thick-bossh'd shield of God's judgment in the field. *1619 DRAVTON Sacr. Apollo* vii, The 'thick-brained audience lively to awake. *1620 VENNER Via Recta* vi. 106 It. . . is for them that be short and 'thicke breathed, the . . . greatest remedy. *1626 BACON Sylva* § 218 A Pomegranate or some such 'thick-coated fruit. *1828 P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 170 Clumps of 'thick-foliated trees. *c1286 CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1660 Somme hielden with hym with the blake berd, Somme with the halled, somme with the 'thikke hered. *c1612 CHAPMAN Iliad* ii. 40 The thick-hair'd Greeks. *1861 KINGSLEY in Lett.*, etc. (1877) II. 132 But the

mass will not have —'s courage or 'thick-hidedness. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2415/4 A Young Slender Horse 5 years old, "thick jawed. 1861 *DICKENS* *Gr. Expect.* xviii, Their keeper... carried a "thick-knobbed bludgeon. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* III. 197 Forster's Sea-Lion, everywhere equally "thick-looking, as Buffon describes it, like a great cylinder. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Cervicoid*, "thick-necked. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* v. (1879) 176 There is the same burly thick-necked strength of body as of soul. 1602 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. i. 123 To recide In thrilling Region of "thick-ribbed Ice. 1590 *GREENE Orf. Fur. Wks.* (Rtdg.) 95/2 And "thickest-shadow'd groves. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch*, The Author 8 To stoop at the "thick-Shell'd Dorrs of Objection. 1804 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 272 The female... lays... six or seven thick-shelled white eggs. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* I, His rough coat and "thick-soled boots. 1851 *MANTELL Petrif.* i. 3. 70 "Thick-toed tridactylous birds. 1554 *HULOET*, "Thycke tothed, or sronge tothed, *dentatus*. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 63 A very stout, thick-set, "thick-voiced Yorkshireman. 1875 *BENNETT & DYCK Sachs Bot.* 484 The very "thick-walled mother-cells do not become isolated.

b. Special combinations and collocations: thick-back, a species of sole, *Solea variegata* (Cent. Dict. 1891); thick-bill, a local name of the bullfinch; thick coal: see quot.; hence thick-coalman; thick end, the greater part of anything (*dial.*); thick-eyed a., having obscure vision, dim-sighted; thick intestine, *Entom.*, in some insects, a dilatation of the posterior end of the ileum, forming a large blind sac turned back towards the ventricles; thick-leaf, a name of plants of the genus *Crassula*; † thick letter *Typogr.*, type cast too thick: see quot.; † thick listed a. [*List sb.*], hard of hearing; thick register, the lowest register of the voice; thick seam, a seam of 'thick coal'; also attrib.; thick-stamen (see quot.), a small genus of prostrate euphorbiaceous plants, the Alleghany Mountain Spruce; thick-stuff: see quot. c 1850; thick tea, high tea (*local*); thick-tongued a., speaking thickly; thick wind, in *Ferriery*, laborious breathing, usually due to previous inflammation; hence thick-winded adj. Also THICK-HEAD, THICK-KNEE, etc.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, "Thick-bill, the bullfinch. *Lanc.* 1883 *GRESLEY Coal Mining Gloss.*, "Thick Coals or Thick Seams, coal seams of greater thickness than (say) 8 or 10 feet. "The Thick coal of South Staffordshire is about 28 or 30 feet thick. 1894 *Daily News* 7 May 8/4 The new scale will give 1d per ton rise in "thick-coalmen's wages for every 13d advance in the price of thick coal. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL* s.v., "The "thick-end of a mile". *Linc.* 1865 *W. WHITE E. Eng.* II. 66 When he spoke of the thick end of a mile, it reminded me of the "thick league of a certain rustic whom I once accosted on the sandy wastes of Friesland. 1877 *N. W. LINES. Gloss.* s.v., I've gotten th' thick end o' th' job finished w'. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iii. 49 "Thicke-ey'd musing, and curst melancholly. 1844 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1976/4 A gray Horse, Milk white about the Mouth and Tail, all his Paces, thickeyed. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, "Thick-leaf, the genus *Crassula*. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, Printing 392 A Fount of Letter that Rubs not high enough into the Neck is called "Thick Letter; and consequently will Drive out Matter. [c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 Dene we ben, oder "pikke liste, panne we heren speke gode word and nimeð þer to litel game.] 1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xcvi, 289 They that are thicke listed, seeme in a manner to be out of their wittes. 1905 *J. Heywood Music in Churches* 17 Average choir boys cannot recite on a low note without being liable to use the thick register or chest voice instead of the medium register, and the use of their lower mechanism is usually accompanied with... coarseness of tone. 1883 "Thick seam [see *thick coal*]. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/6 The leading thick-seam pits are sending a large tonnage to Hull and Grimsby. 1878 *T. MEEHAN Native Pl. & Ferns U. S.* I. 30 The stamens have remarkably thick filaments, and this suggested its botanical name *Pachysandra*, which is the Greek for "thick-stamen". 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, American Thick-stamen, *Pachysandra procumbens*. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) II. iii, The "thick stuff, or strong planks of the bottom withinboard. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 155 *Thickstuff*, a name for sided timber exceeding 4 inches, but not being more than 12 inches, in thickness. 1893 *Daily News* 1 June 5/2 Perhaps something might have been said for the compromise of a "thick tea. 1896 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 3/6 The "thick teas" of Lancashire have long been celebrated for their eccentricity. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 370 Though "thick-tongued still, she spoke more clearly. 1831 [YOUTT] *Horse* x. 193 "Thick-wind consists in short, frequent, and laborious breathing, especially when the animal is in exercise. c 1694 *Life M. Robinson* (1856) 35 He was "thickwinded and ungovernable. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3981/4 A Mare, ... thick Winded. 1831 [YOUTT] *Horse* x. 193 Heavy draught-horses are... thick-winded.

B. absolute use of *adj.*, passing into *sb.*: That which (rarely, one who) is thick, in any sense.

I. Only in *sing.* 1. The most densely occupied or crowded part (of a wood, an assemblage, etc.). c 1550 *Owl & Night*. 1626 *Me* may vpe smale stickie Me sette a wude ine þe pikke. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxi. 226 3if any of hem had ben hid in the thikke of the wodes. c 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 221 Some fledde for succor in the thicke of the parke. c 1610 *KNOLLES* (J.), In the thicke of the dust and smoke presently entered his men. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1671) 28 If I could yoke in amongst the thick of Angels, and Seraphims. 1714 *Spect.* No. 625 p. 22 In the Anti-chamber, where I thrust my Head into the thick of the Press. 1857 *LADY CANNING* in *Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 328 The Residency buildings and its gardens are in the thick of the town. 1890 *C. MARTYN W. Phillips* 192 Mr. Phillips was constantly out in the thick and throng of the world.

b. *fig.* The position, time, stage, or state in which activity is most intense; the midst, the height (of an action). Always in the thick of.

1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* x. 214 Something they enjoy... in the very thick of troubles. 1821 *BYRON Sardan.* III. i. 111 Where a soldier should be. In the thick of the fight. 1849 *C. BROWN Shirley* I, They are in the thick of a revival. 1870 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* (1873) V. iv. 105 The bishop was in the thick of these splendid projects. 1885 *DUNCLEY in Manch. Exam.* 15 June 6/2 We are now in the thick of a Cabinet crisis.

2. The more turbid or viscid part of a liquid, which usually subsides to the bottom. *rare.*

1c 1400 *LYDG. Aschp's Fab.* li. 39 He was wont my water here to trouble, To mene þe thyk, þat lay low doune. 1707 *MORTIMER Hush* (1721) I. 78 This he dissolved in Water, and poured off the thick into another Bason, till all was gone but the Sand.

3. The thick part of a limb or of the body.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9021 He...braide out a big word... & derit hym full euylf Throug the thicke of the thigh. 1470-85 *MALOR Arthur* VII. xxi. 248 He smote hym with a foyne thorow the thicke of the thyz. 1880 *TENNISON Northern Cobbler* xv, An' blacksmith e strips me the thick ov 'is airm, an' 'e shaws it to me.

4. So thickest (the superl. adj. used *absol.* as *sb.*): the thickest part (in any of prec. senses).

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 56 Throuch oute the thickest of the pres he seid. 1548 *UDALL Eram.* *Par. Luke* iii. 37 Putting himself in compaignie among the thickest of the people. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* II. 24 Valiantly fighting among the thickest of the Rebels. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 259 Henry was... soon again in the thickest of the fight.

II. *sb.* with *pl.* 5. (from I) = THICKET. Now *rare.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxviii [axix]. c Stefn dryhtnes gear-wienden heoretas & biwrah ða ðican *Vulg.* revelat condensa. c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Manhode* II. cxxxii. (1869) 126 He may not sette the waches in the thikke thei ben. c 1547 *SURREY Eneid* IV. 708 Among the bushy thickes of bryar. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* III. 118 Where mists and rotten fogs Hang in the gloomie thickes, and make vntedfast bogs. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 200 A fox... made good his retreat to Sir Thos. Beauchamp's thickes. 1836 *L. HUNT in New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 20 The lusty bee... dunces in the bloomy thickes with darksome antheing.

6. School slang. A thick-headed or stupid person.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. vii, What a thick I was to come! *Ibid.* II. viii, I'm such a thick, I never should have had time for both. 1891 *WARREN Winchester Word-bk.* s.v., He is not a thick, but he won't mug.

Thick (þik), *adv.* Forms: see the adj. [OE. *þice* = OS. *thikko*, OHG. *diccho*: see *THICK a.*] In a thick manner, thickly. (After many verbs as *come, fall, lie, stand, sow*, etc., when thick expresses the accompanying or resulting condition, it is often rather an *adj.* than an *adv.*; cf. *L. pinus prona cadit; supinus cadere*.)

1. So as to be thick; to a great depth.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 151/22 *Panidenstis*, ðice gæwefen bærel. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3377 (Cott.) Snik er in þis lufe ful thikke, Forgettes he deid for þe pikke. 1670 *H. STURGE Plus Ultra* 126 We found the passage cussed very thick. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* i. iii, Cato has piercing eyes, and will discern Our frauds, unless they're covered thick with art. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. x. 67 The snow-lay thick upon the glacier.

† b. *fig.* Deeply, severely. *Obs. rare.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 6 Quo for þro may nozt þole, þe þikker he suffers.

c. To lay it on thick, (*fig.*) to do something with vehemence or excess. Cf. *LAY v.* 1. 55 f.

1866-7 *J. BEAUFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., Lay it on thick, I beg, while your hand is in. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xii, Lay it on thick, and never mind expenses. 1888 *MRS. H. WARD R. Elsmere* xviii, Henslowe lays it on thick — paints with a will.

† d. After a sum of money: To the extent of (so much), 'deep'. *Obs.*

1570 *FOX E. A. & M. (ed.)* 2142/3 Which then cost the Universitie an hundred pound thicke. 1592 *GREENE Blacke Bks. Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 31 My couetous maister is cheated fortie or fiftie pound thick in one clap. 1592 — *Repentance* *Ibid.* XII. 177.

2. In a thick, dense, or crowded state; closely, densely, compactly; in crowds or throngs; numerously, abundantly. (See also *thick and threefold* in 6.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Da flugon þa legetu swylce fyrene strælas... toðem þicke þæt [etc.]. c 1000 *Swa. Leech.* III. 234 Eall swa þicke is þeo heofon mid steorrum afylled on dæg swa on niht. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Of þe folce we siggeð þæt hit... elce ðe þe þicke þringeð. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 26/73 Put folk a-boute heom cam ase þicke ase huc myten go. c 1305 *St. Lucy* 12 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 101 Pat folc wende þider þicke. c 1400 *Brut* lxxviii. 79 Pal deide wonder þik wipin the citee for hunger. c 1500 *Melusine* 289 Quarrelles & arrows, that flew so thyk. 1523 *FITZGERBERT Hush.* § 12 The beste propertie... is, to sowe all manner of come thycke ynough. c 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 73 When England shall be thicker peopled. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1683 The woods in many places... so thick intersected with boughs and matted with leaves. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 454 Doubts came thick upon him.

3. In close or rapid succession; frequently; quickly; fast. Often *thick and fast*. (See also *thick and threefold* in 6.)

c 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 684 (Gr.) Hjo spræc him þicke to. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 655 (*Cleopatras*) Ffor stroukes whiche that wente as thikke as hayl. c 1450 in *Anglier Syon* (1840) 255 She schal nothing say butte "Mea culpa, I wylle amende", whiche sche schal reherse thykke and many tymes.

1540 *Act 3a Hen. VIII.* c. 43 The sayd apparance & attendance cometh so often and thicke together. 1573 *TUSSESS Husb.* (1878) 165 Cock groweth at midnight, times few aboute six. At three a clock thicker. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* 57. III. xxi. 210 Great talkers discharge too thick to take always true aim. 1706 *E. WARD Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 98 He and his Brother-Jacks... some Jestes and Onths about as thick and fast as Boys do Squibs. 1729 *LAW Serious C. xx.* (1732) 378 It will perhaps be thought... that these hours of prayer come too thick. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. at 66 Thick and fast indeed came the events.

4. With confused and indistinct articulation; also, with a husky or hoarse voice.

1556 *W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 102 These wordes they speake very thicke. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 24 Speaking thicke (which Nature made his blemish) Became the Accents of the Valiant. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2143/4 He speaks so thick that he is scarce to be understood. c 1791 *Tom Line* xiii. in *Child Ballads* (1884) II. 343/2 Out then spak her father dear, He spak baith thick and mild.

5. With density or thick consistence; densely.

c 1711, 1746 (implied in *thick-clouded*, *streaming* in *71. Mod. collog.* The syrup runs thick. The porridge stirs thick.

6. Phrases. To lay it on thick: see 1 c. *Thick and fast*: see 3. *Thick and threefold*, *adverb.* (*sb.*, *adj.*) *phr.* a. In large numbers; in quick succession; with rapid iteration, *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 186 When mo newe Testaments were imprinted they came thicke and threefold into Englande. 1569 *DAVIS tr. Skidam's Comm.* 134 There dwell deuylls thicke and threefold. c 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus* I. Wks. (Rtdg.) 225/2 How that such clients cluster'd to thy court, By thick and threefold. 1613 *DAY Dyal* ix. (1614) 218 Our Antipodes of Rome that so much boast of the Fathers, and how they are their, thicke and threefold. 1710 *tr. Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 2 Scotts and Reproaches come thick and threefold. 1872 *Dr. MORGAN Budget of Paradoxes* 163 A writer... who threw aspersions on his opponents thick and threefold.

† b. With vehemence; fervently, ardently, impetuously. *Obs. rare*—1.

1627 *W. SCLATER Exp. a Thess.* (1629) 295 So thicke and threefold he falls upon his deotion.

† c. as *adj.* Abundant and frequent. *Obs.*

1614 *DAY Festivals* xi. (1615) 302 The Commendations given Anna here are thicke and threefold. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* v. i. 4 This thick and threefold companionship with [the] birch was not the only rub.

7. In combination with participles (with hyphen, or assingle words); forming *adj.*s, usually of obvious meaning, unlimited in number; as a. in sense 1, as *thick-blown*, *-plied*, *-spread*, *-woven*, *-wrought*; b. in senses 2 and 3, as *thick-beating*, *-coming*, *-drawn*, *-flaming*, *-growing*, *-jewelled*, *-laid*, *-packed*, *-rustling*, *-spreading*, *-starred*, etc.; c. in sense 4, as *thick-speaking*; d. in sense 5, as *thick-clouded*, *streaming*.

1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebast.* iv. i, The trampling of "thick-beating feet. 1725 *RANSAN Genl. Sheph.* I. ii, The "thick-blown wreaths of snaw. c 1711 *KEN Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 355 Your now "thick-clouded Mind. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iii. 38 Troubled with "thicke-comming fancies. 1715-20 *Pope Iliad* III. 6 With piercing frosts, or "thick-descending rain. 1777 *J. MOUNTAIN Poet. Reveries* (ed. 2) 6 His children watch his "thick-drawn breath. 1757 *DYER Fleece* IV. Poems (1761) 184 Wide flames, "thick-flashing in the gloom. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xxxi, Wide fields and "thick-growing woods. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. i. 1 Under this "thicke growne brake. 1833 *TENNISON Lady of Shalott* III. iii, All in the blue unclouded weather "Thick-jewell'd shone the saddle-leather. 1698 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 191 So "thick-laid are the Temptations of the World. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* I. II. 10 Walking in a "thick pleached alley. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* VI. (1872) 204 The "thick-plied perversions which distort our Image of Cromwell. 1861 *W. F. COLLIER Hist. Eng. Lit.* 114 The "thick-speaking, shambling... pedant. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* I. 9 On the large Bough Of a "thick-spreading Elm. 1676 *DRYDEN Aurengzebe* I. 1, Of "thick-sprung Lances in a waving Field. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. § 23 In some wynters nyht, when the firmament is clere & "thicke-sterred. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Lit. Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 408 Thick-starred Orion was my only companion. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Sal.* I. viii. 47 They... fill'd a magic Trench profound With a black Lamb's "thick-streaming Gore. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* cxviii. iv, Hosts of Enemies Vexatous as "thick-swarming Bees. 1595 *Loeuvre* II. v. 39 Amongst the dangers of the "thick thronged pikes. c 1210 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) II, When þe heed is of gret beenes and is wele affected and "thicke tynded. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* IV. 246 Where the Attic Bird Trills her "thick-warld notes. 1865 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 329 The "thick-wave paper, and the brilliant type. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 437 Now hid, now seen Among "thick-wov'd Arborets and Fours. 1743 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Odes* I. vii. 28 Whether... Tibur holds thee in its "thick-wrought Shade.

Thick (þik), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* (In the current senses THICKEN is the usual verb.) [OE. *þiccan*, f. *þice*, THICK a. (cf. OHG. *dicchen*, MFG. *dicken*).]

1. *trans.* To make dense in consistence. *arch.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxvii. (Z.) 220 *Dense*, and *dense*... ic ðicize. 1398 *TREVISIA Earth. De P. R.* IV. ii. (Tollem. MS.), It [melancholy] þikkeþ þe blood, þat it fleteþ nougt from digestion by clernesne and þinness. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 430 Let hit boyle and thyck hit with flour of ryse. 1526 *Greta Herbal* cxliv. (1529) I ij b, A moysture that by the heat of the sonne is thycked, and tórned to a gommy substance. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* I. ii. 171 Thoughts, that would thicke my blood. 1642 *H. MORE Song Soul* I. i. xxvii, You thicke that veil, and so your selves array With visibility. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.*

III. xi. The Night-Mare Life-in-Death was she, Who thickens man's blood with cold.

†2. To make (cloth, etc.) close in texture by fulling; = THICKEN 5. *Obs.*

1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 223/2 Made, wrought, fulled and thicked, by the myghte and strenght of men. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 The Walker and Fuller shall truly walke fulle thikke and werke every webbe of wollen yerne. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 11 § 2 That no person... shall thicke or full in any Myll... any Cappe vntyll suche tyme as the same Cappe be first... half thicked... in the Footstocke. 1719 *D'Urfeys Pills* VI. 92 The Water... over-thicks my Cloth.

3. *intr.* To become thick, in various senses; = THICKEN *intr.* Now *dial.* or *arch.*

a 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr.*-Wülcker 219/7 *Densescit*, *spissat*, *picap.* c. 1290 *St. Michael* 714 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 320 Hit picke to Nye dawes... panne it tornez forrest to flesch. 13... *K. Alis.* 381 (Bodl. MS.) *pe erpe quaked of her ryding*; *pe weder picked of her crying.* c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 91 Lete hit not boyle til hit thikke. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 115 But see the Welkin thickes apace. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s. v. 'Tday's thicking (getting cloudy). 1879 *J. D. Long Aeneid* II. 374 The sounds grow clear, The noise of battle thicked.

†b. ? To become frequent or prevalent. *Obs.*

13. *Cursor M.* 17476 (Cott.) Ful wa þam was þam wrecches wick, Quen þis tipand bigan to thik.

†4. *intr.* To move thickly or in crowds; to flock, crowd. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 in *Cockayne Shrine* (1864) 38 þa piccodan þider semninga þa ismahel. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* VI. v. 30 Als gret number thiddir thikkit in feir As, Levis of treis. *Ibid.* x. vii. 31 Quhar zondir sop of men thikkis in a rout.

†5. *refl.* [f. THICK sb. f.] To get into the thick of any place; to hide. *Obs. rare*—

1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 144 Haning past three daies and three nights, forsaking al high wayes, thicked myself in the great desert, and being vterly tyred with great and extreme heat.

Hence Thicked (pikt) *ppl. a.*, thickened; †fulled; Thickening *vbl. sb.*, thickening; †fulling.

1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1700) 435 Stere hit tyl hit be thyk, and in the thikkyng do the roasted felettes therto. 1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 223/2 To forfeite and lose xli s, as ofte as eny such person shall putt to fullyng or thikkyng, or to sale, eny suche Huers, Bonettes or Cappes.

1552-3 *Act 7 Edw. VI.* c. 8 (little) An Acte for the true fulling and thicking of Cappes. 1604 *Compt. Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S.H.S.) 45, xij ellis & a quarter brickt blew worsted clayth. 1759 *Compt. Letter-writer* (ed. 6) 53 The thicking or fulling-mill.

Thick, Sc. var. THEEK, to thatch; *dial. var.* THILK.

Thick and thin, thick-and-thin, *phr.*

Also thick or thin, (neither) thick nor thin. Cf. for the mere collocation, a 1000 *O.E. Riddles* xli. 36 Eal ic under heofones hwearfte recce... þice and þynne.

A. as sb.

1. *Phr.* Through thick and thin († in thick and thin): through everything that is in the way; without regard to or in spite of obstacles or difficulties; under any circumstances. *lit.* and *fig.* (app. orig. with reference to 'thicket and thin wood'.)

c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 146 The hors... gynneþ gon... Forth with weche, thurgh thikke and thurgh thenne [i.e. thurgh thicke and thenne]. 1436 *LYND. De Guil. Pilgr.* 2262 A smale posterne I may pace, And, thorough thykke and thynne trace. c 1450 *J. METHAM Wks.* 41/1201 Forth yn thynk and thyn He gan lepe. 1543 *GRAFTON Contin. Harding* 544 Kyng Richard... purposed to goo thorow thicke and thynne in this mater. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. i. 17 His tyreling Jade he fierly forth did push Through thicke and thin, both over banck and bush. 1627 *DRAYTON Mowat* 1317 And tag and rag through thicke and thin came running. 1681 *DRYDEN Span. Fryar* v. ii. A thorough-paced liar, that will swear through thick and thin. 1781 *COWPER Glean* 40 Six precious sons, and all agog To dash through thick and thin. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* v. vi. There's five hundred men here to back you up through thick and thin.

2. *sb.* Adherence to some course, principle, or party, under all circumstances. b. *attrib.* or *adj.* (usually hyphenated): That adheres or is ready to follow in all circumstances; constant, steadfast, unwavering. c. Hence thick-and-thinnite (*nonce-word*), one who supports a 'thick-and-thin' or resolute policy regardless of consequences. (*Political and journalistic slang*.)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 1/1 He would have been denounced as a traitor by the hidebound partisans of thick and thin. 1886 *J. PAYN Heir of Ages* xxxv. It would have been difficult to find a more thick-and-thin admirer of its excellences. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Oct. 515/2 In his thick-and-thin advocacy of the democratic policy. 1898 *DR. FARQUHARSON Sp. Ho. Com.* 9 May, [On these matters he was a] thick and thin-ite. 1900 *A. J. BALFOUR Sp. Manchester* 9 Jan., I felt as if I was before this speech tarred with the brush of being a 'thick-and-thinnite'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 2/2 There does not exist a thick-and-thinner party man than Mr. Balfour.

†B. as *adv.* Either thick or thin: in any case, under any circumstances; neither thick nor thin, in no circumstances. *Obs. rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e vij b, Thyk nor thynne [see GARGILION]. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 254 The Dophyn spared not, thyck nor thynne.

C. as *adj.* 1. *Naut.* Of a tackle-block: Having one sheave larger than the other; cf. FIDDLE-block. 1815 *BORNEY Falconer's Dict. Marine* s. v. *Block*, *Thick and thin*, or *Quarter Block*, is a double block with one sheave thicker than the other, and is used to lead down the topsail-sheets and clew-lines. 1842 *DANA Seaman's Man.*

Gloss., *Thick-and-thin Block*, a block having one sheave larger than the other. Sometimes used for quarter-blocks.

2. See A. 2 b.

Thicke, *obs.* form of THEEK, THICK, THILK.

Thicken (pik'n), *v.* [f. THICK a. + -EN 5. Cf.

ON. *þykkē-a*, f. *þykkē* *adj.* THICK.] To make or become thick or thicker.

1. *trans.* To make dense in consistence; to coagulate, inspissate. Also *fig.*

c 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula* 30 Vnto þat þe watrynes of þe luyse be somewhat pikned. 1552 *HULOET*, Thycken or congeale, *concolo*. 1616 *SURF.* & *MARKH. Country Farme* 64 Heat doth safegard and thicken the milk. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 353 By indulging his Body he thickens his Understanding. 1771 *MRS. HAYWOOD New Present* 44 It is a very good thing to thicken gravy with. 1801 *C. DINDIN Tour* I. 356 The illuminati, who generally thicken in the clear, so as to confound the business, that a man of plain sense can make nothing out of them. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xiii. 221 Oatmeal was used scantily, but generally for thickening soup.

b. *intr.* To increase in density or consistence; also, to become turbid or cloudy. Also *fig.*

1598 *Epulario* I j b, Set it all night to thicken... in a cold place. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 19 A licquor, or gumme, which thickens of it selfe. 1718 *PRIOR Solomon* I. 355 Water stoppt gives birth to grass and plants, and thickens into earth. 1888 *BESANT 50 Years Ago* vii. 121 There comes a time when the brow clouds, and the speech thickens, and the tongue refuses to act.

2. *intr.* To become dark, obscure, or opaque; of the weather: to become misty.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* III. ii. 50 Light thickens... Good things of Day begin to droope, and drowse. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 27 Thy Luster thickens, When he shines by. 1670 *DRYDEN 1st Pt. Cong. Granada* II. i. I'll face this Storm that thickens in the Wind. 1784 *Cook's Voy. Pacific* VI. III. 239 The weather still thickening, and preventing a nearer approach to the land. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxv. 189 As we approached the summit the air thickened more and more.

3. *trans.* To make close or dense in disposition of parts or in texture; to fill up the interstices or intervals of. ? *Obs.*

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 8 Seauen posts on a side, that stood a twelue foot a snder, thikned betweene with well proportioned Pillars turnd. 1600 *T. GRANGER Div. Logike* 30 The clouds are not thikned in the skie: therefore it will not be raine. 1755 *JOHNSON Dict.*, *Thicken*, *v.*, to make frequent, to make close or numerous. 1812 *BRACKENRIDGE Vicus Louisiana* (1814) 116 It is perhaps good policy in our government... to thicken the frontier, and to suffer the intermediate space to fill up gradually.

4. *intr.* To become crowded, numerous, or frequent; to gather thickly. Also †To move in great numbers, to flock, troop (*obs. poet.*).

1726 *POPE Odys.* xviii. 49 Well pleased they spring Swift from their seats, and thickening form a ring. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* liv. (1820) 286 Honours shall... thicken over him. 1789 *MME. D'ARLAVY Diary* 19 Nov. The crowd every instant thickening. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* liv. Misfortune and discovery are thickening about your head.

5. a. *trans.* To increase the substance between opposite surfaces of; to make thicker in measure.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiii. 123 Lance was lind with lance; Shields, thickned with opposed shields. 1777 *SHERIDAN Trip to Scarborough* I. ii. The calves of these stockings are thickened a little too much. 1858 *GLENNY Gard. Everyday Bk.* 244/1 The earth in the alleys [is to be] thrown up to thicken the soil above them a little. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phen.* 229 In most cases the walls are thickened by spiral fibres.

b. *intr.* To become thicker in measurement; to increase in girth or bulk.

1703 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 35 That their roots... may have full room to thicken and run downward. 1805 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 42 Ice in the river thickening. 1871 *R. B. SMYTH Mining Statist.* 21 The seams... thicken in one place and thin out in another.

c. *trans. fig.* To make more substantial; to strengthen, confirm.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iii. 430 This may helpe to thicken other proofes, that do demonstrate thynly. 1893 *C. W. WENDE in Reasonable Reig.* 73 The philosophers... are thickening up their systems... with scientific facts.

6. *intr. fig.* To become more complex or intricate (esp. said of a plot); to increase in intensity.

1671 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 81 Ay, now the Plot thickens very much upon us. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* IX. 908 The combat thickens, like the storm that flies. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. ii. The cry, That thickened as the chase drew nigh. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* I. i. 16 As the quarrel thickened and neared.

Hence Thickened (pik'nd) *ppl. a.*, that is made thick or thicker, in various senses.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xix. 368 A bright thickned bush of golden haire. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 742 The thick'nd Skie Like a dark Ceiling stood. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 386 Mix it with thickned Juice of sodden Vines. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 401 Plants with succulent or thickened leaves. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 7/4 With solids and pneumatics [tyres], both of the wired-on and thickened-edge varieties.

Thickener (pik'naɪ). [f. *prec.* vb. + -ER 1.]

That which (or one who) thickens; in *Dyeing*, a substance used to increase the consistence of the colours or mordants.

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* iv. 46 The body is to be annoiued with oyle, with spissaments or thickeners. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 261 Thickeners of the Humours. 1893 *R. HALDANE Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 206/1 The next step... is the removal of the thickeners.

Thickening (pik'ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb THICKEN; the process of making or becoming thick or thicker; *concr.* the result of this action or process; a thickened substance or part.

1580 *HOLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Espeissement*, a thickening. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor.* 98 Mists, fogs, and clouds are no congelations, but onely gatherings, and thickenings of a moist and vapourous aere. 1822 *J. PARKINSON Outl. Oryctol.* 159 A subglobose univalve; the opening longer than wide; no thickening of the left lip. 1893 *TUCKER tr. Hatschek's Amphioxus* 154 He was misled by a thickening of the alimentary canal in front of the gland. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 511 Eczema of the palms very frequently leads... to great thickening of the epidermis. c 1900 *Boston's Everyday Cookery Bk.* 209/2 By the addition of various store sauces, thickening and flavouring, good stock may be converted into good gravies.

b. A substance used to thicken something; *spec. in Dyeing*. = THICKENER.

1839 *URA Dict. Arts*, etc. 222 Several circumstances may require the consistence of the thickening to be varied. 1874 *W. CROOKES Dyeing & Calico-print.* II. 17 Only two mineral thickenings are at present employed, namely, kaolin and pipe-clay.

c. *Foundry* = THICKNESS 8.

1872 *ELLACOMBE Belts of Ch. L.* 200 When thoroughly dried, the outer mould is removed, and the thickening (the fac-simile of the bell) destroyed.

d. *Bot.* Thickening layer, mass, ring (Ger. *verdickungsring*): see *quots.*

1875 *BEHNETT & DYER tr. Sachs's Bot.* 27 A wider cavity, which is bounded on the sides by the narrow part of the thickening-masses, on the outside by the primary cell-wall. *Ibid.* 108 Generating ring of tissue, corresponding to Sanio's thickening ring. 1900 *B. D. JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms* 270/2 Thickening Layer, an apparent layer of cellulose on the inner face of a cell-wall; Thickening Ring, Sanio's term for a ring of meristem in which the first fibro-vascular bundles originate.

Thickening (pik'ning), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That thickens: a. That grows thicker; b. That makes something thick or thicker.

1721 *J. DART Westminster Abbey* 57 When Learning was with thick'ning Mists o'erspread. 1784 *COWPER Task* IV. 330 Earth receives Gladly the thickening mantle [snow]. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xii. 88 At the close of the day thickening clouds warned me off. 1880 *BROWNING Dram.* *Idylls*, *Pan & Luna* 10 Fast-thickening poppy-juice. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 69 The thickening piece is soldered to the boiler.

†Thicker. *Obs.* [f. THICK v. + -ER 1.] One who 'thicks' or fills cloth; a fuller. Also as second element in comb., as cap-thicker, say-thicker.

1590 *WHITTINGTON Vulg.* (1527) 16 b. In the strete vpon the backe halfe, be drapers... cappers, thyckers of cappes. 1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 944/2 One Walker a thicker of S. Clementes. 1641 *SAYE-Thickers* [see *SAY* sb. 1 3].

Thicket (pik'et). Also 1 piccet, 6 thykette, 7 thickett. [OE. *piccet*, neut., f. *picce* thick + -et, denominative suffix (as in *enn-et* plain, *rymet* space).] A dense growth of shrubs, underwood, and small trees; a place where low trees or bushes grow thickly together; a brake. Cf. THICK sb. 5. a 1000 *Ps.* (Spelm.) xxviii/ij. 9 Stefn drihtnes awriþþ piccetn [*Lamb.* picetul]. 1530 *TYNDALE Gen.* xxii. 13 A ram caught by the hornes in a thykette. 1530 *PLACER.* 280/1 Thicket or a forest, *boscaige*. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 57 They founde a greute thicket of reedes. 1590 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* IV. v. 3 Leane off to wonder why I drew you hither, Into this cheefest Thicket of the Parke. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 681 How often from the steep Of echoing Hill or Thicket have we heard Celestiall voices to the midnight air... Singing. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 3 This huge Thicket of Thorns and Brakes was designed as a Kind of Fence. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes* III. (1868) 32 They sang like nightingales among the thickets.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1581 *STANVHURST Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 54, I run forward too rush through thicket of armour. 1613 *WEAVER White Devil* II. 179 He meete thee Even in a thicket of thy ablest men. 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins.* xvii. 111 They are quickly be-wildred in a thicket of errors. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 45 A Thicket of twenty Sall of our Enemies were discovered. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilworth* xiii. His wild and overgrown thicket of beard was now restrained to two small mustachios. 1866 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* I. 52 We entangle ourselves in a thicket of ever-growing problems.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as thicket-maze, -haunting.

1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* IV. ii. Where the thicket-grones recede. 1837 *STANLEY Gipsies* 136 Or track old Jordan through his thicket maze. 1850 *ALLINGHAM Poems, Music-master* II. xv. The thicket-tangling, tenderest briar-rose. 1892 *Guardian* 11 May 706/2 Along the courtly mere of thicket isles.

Hence Thicketed a., occupied or covered by thickets; Thicketful, as many or as much as fills a thicket; Thickety a., abounding in thickets.

c 1624 *CHAPMAN Homer, Hymn to Bacchus* 140 In ivies and in baies All over 'thicketed. 1835 *W. IRVING Tour Prairies* xxxiii. The same kind of rough, hilly, thicketed country. 1887 *J. SERVICE Dr. Duguid* 270 Sweet sounds... From out the 'thicketful of singing throats. 1846 *MRS. MARSH Emilia Wyndham* (1848) 349 Very fine timber and 'thicketty woods. 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* I. 238 Broken and thickety ground in front.

†Thickfold, *adv.* (*adj.*) *Obs.* Chiefly *north.* [f. THICK a.: see -FOLD.] Thickly together; in great numbers, in crowds.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11258 Pas ober [angels] lighted dun thic-fald. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1108 Full thikke folde gan Sarazenes dy. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 871 Many myrakyls for hur he wrought, Many a oon and thicke folde. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* XIII. ii. 68 O 3c my feris... Thron mony hard perrellis

and thickfold. Hiddir now careit to this cost with me. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III, 98 Thickfold to him all in the tyme tha drew.

Thick-head. One who or that which has a thick head.

1. One who is dull of intellect; a blockhead. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I, 103 note, Ambitious thickhead. 1882 H. SEBASTIAN *Siberia in Asia* 32 One of the greatest thickheads that I have ever met with.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = THICK-HEADED b. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nl.-cap* II, 235 Who ever has his speech in readiness for thick-headed juvenility at fault. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Keynard Fox* 187 I'll shortly sow strife among Those thick-head folks.

2. A name given in different localities to various birds; e.g. a. Any bird of the subfamily *Pachycephalini*, the Thick-headed Shrikes of the Australian region. b. A scansorial barbet of the subfamily *Capitoninae* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II, 250 Virconinae .. *Pachycephala*.. Thickhead. 1890 *Victorian Stat., Game Act* Sched. iii. (Morris), Thick-heads. [Close season] From the first day of August to the twentieth day of December. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 621 Native Thrush, *Pachycephala olivacea* (Thickhead). 1896 *Ibid.* 958 The name Thickhead is, given in other parts of the world to very different birds, and in South Africa especially to *Eudynamis capensis*., the Stone-Curlew of that country.

Thick-headed, a. [Parasynthetic f. prec. + -ED².] Having a thick head. *a. lit.*; esp. in names of animals, as Thick-headed Mullet, *Moxostoma congesta*; Thick-headed Shrike = THICK-HEAD 2 a.

1797 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I, 314 Make a Trail.. so as to bring it near some thick-headed Tree. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 569 The thick-headed Hippopotamus, with no tail. The Copy-Bara.

b. *fig.* Dull of intellect; slow-witted, obtuse. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Gd. French Gov.* (1895) 7 He was so 'thick-headed at his book', that Mrs. Grace.. affirmed that he never would learn to read. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Ali.* III. cxv. 80 A thick-headed idea of law is, that it is a machine for getting men hanged. 1891 LOUNSAURY *Stud. Chaucer* II, vi. 481 Something of the feeling.. which represents the members of the nobility as being good-hearted but also thick-headed.

Hence **Thickheadedness**, obtuseness, crassness. 1890 *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Feb. He.. failed to estimate the thickheadedness of the party addressed. 1892 *Spectator* 23 Jan. 126 1/2 Bumptious, bullying thickheadedness.

Thickening, vbl. sb.: see THICK v.

Thickish (pik'ish), *a.* [f. THICK *a.* + -ISH¹.] Somewhat thick.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 141 Also her vryne waxeth spyssye and thickeyshe. 1713 *London Gaz.* No. 5178/4 Thickish of Hearing. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II, 23 Horses that are a little thickish about the Shoulders. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 269 Two thickish quarto volumes.

Thick-knee (pik'nē). Also thickknee. A name for any bird of the genus *Eudynamis*, esp. the Stone Curlew, Norfolk or Great Plover, *E. scolopax* (*Ce. crepitans*, Temminck); so called from the enlargement of the tibio-tarsal joint.

1816 LEACH *Cat. Mann.* & *B. in Brit. Mus.* 28 *Fedoa Eudynamis* Common thickknee, Wiltshire. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVI. 402/1 The.. Thick-knee, Thick-kneed Bustard. 1866 OWEN *Verteb. Anim.* xiv. II, 26 The 'Thick-knees'.. and Bustards.. have the four-notched sternum. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 520 *Eudynamis grallaria*, Australian Thickknee. .. *Ce. superciliosus*, Peruvian Thickknee.

So **Thick-knee-d**, *a.*, having thick knees; esp. in *thick-kneed bustard* or *plover*, the Stone Curlew.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I, 244 Bustard, thick-kneed. 1840 [see THICK-KNEE]. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 129 The Curlew of inlanders, or Stone-Curlew—called also.. most wrongly.. the Thick-knee or Thick-kneed Bustard.

Thick-leaved (-līvd), **leafed** (-līft), *a.* [See LEAVED, LEAFED.] *a.* Having or covered with dense foliage; thickly set with leaves.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Shaded with thick-leaved arbours. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 32 The colonel made choice of a thick-leaved oak. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III, 159 The thick-leaved platans of the vale.

b. Having thick fleshy leaves.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I, 33 Where thick-leav'd Weeds are amongst the Grass, they will need more drying than ordinary Grass doth. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII, 199 A thick-leaved.. plant.

Thick-lipped (pik'līpt: stress var.), *a.* Having thick or full lips.

1539 SKELTON *E. Runnyng* 167 She was vgly hypped, And vgly thicke lipped. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. IV. ii. 175 Come on you thick-lipd-slaue. 1682 *London Gaz.* No. 1685/4 John Wilmore, of a pretty Ruddy Complexion, and something thick Lipped. 1838 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. No. 6, 171 *Mugil chelo*.. the Thick-lipped Grey Mullet. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. (1872) 352 A real thick-lipped flat-nosed nigger.

So **Thick-lipa**, one who has thick lips; a contemptuous appellation for a negro.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 66 What a full Fortune do's the Thick-lips owe If he can carry't thus?

Thickly (pik'kli), *adv.* [f. THICK *a.* + -LY².] In a thick manner; so as to be thick, in various senses; densely; closely; abundantly; frequently; deeply; obscurely, indistinctly.

1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 5672 Thei died thanne thickly. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lvii. (1869) 98 Sum time thou shalt see me thickliche and derkeliche. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.*

T 151 Thicklie: groslic: clubbishlie, or blockishlie. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 440 His helmet, thickly plumed. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 83 Your sins.. so thickly throng. 1770 COOK *Voy. round World* III. ii. (1773) 519 Lofty hills, all thickly clothed with wood. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 123 Mont Cervin gathered the clouds more thickly round him. 1883 L.D. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. iii. 35 The walls of the principal apartments are thickly hung with paintings.

b. In comb. with ppl. or other adjs. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 7 Clouds, thickly-driving, veil the face of day. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poet. Gks.* (1847) 8 Those thickly-timbered shores. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 4/1 A thickly-inhabited district.

Thicknee, variant of THICK-KNEE.

Thickness (pik'nēs). [OE. *picness* = ONIG. *diknissa*, f. THICK *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being thick.

1. Relatively large measurement through, or between opposite surfaces; stoutness, bulkiness; the opposite of *thinness* or *slenderness*. Also *fig.*

c1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* (1853) IX, 519 *Elephantina callositate*, hirsutiore picness. 1538 ELYOT, *Crassamentum*, thickenesse. .. *Crassities* & *crassitudo*, fatness, thicknes, grossenes. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 80 b. The equal medley of.. thicknesse and thinnes. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. King* 23 As he grew in yeeres, so did he in thicknesse and fatnesse of body. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Aug., Walls.. of prodigious thicknesse. 1885 J. PAVN *Luck of Darrells* xx, His companion's astounding thickness of skin [cf. THICK-SKINNED 2].

2. Measurement or extension of anything between its opposite surfaces; the third (and commonly least) dimension, distinct from length and breadth.

a 900 WERFERTH *Gregory's Dial.* (1900) 44 He gewande þas wætere geynd on eles picness. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I, 45 þe piknesse of þe erpe þow oute is almost æxe þousand and fyue hondred myle. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* (Wagner) 1314 Fourti cubytes on brede behadde And nine on theknes was he made. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 33 The Frenchmen came on in dii. ranges, xxxvi. mens thicknes [i. e. thirty-six deep]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. ii. 2 A point.. neither hath length, breadth, nor thicknes. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing xxiv, It is Quadrat high, of several Thicknesses, viz. a Nonparel, Brevier, Long-primmer, Pica, etc. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia*, Descr. x. 103 The Crocodile is very ugly, having no Proportion between his Length and Thicknes. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I, 7 In half an hour it will scarcely be the thickness of a sixpence. 1854 *Perrina's Polaris*, Light 134 The resulting tint depends on the difference of the thicknesses. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 411 They there attain a thickness which amounts to 1/3 or even more than 1/2 of the entire thickness of the leaf.

3. The quality or condition of being consistent or viscous (also, degree of consistence); of the air, the condition of being laden with impurities.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I, 126 Cnuca mid wine on huniges picnyssse. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (W. de W. 1495) d iv b 1, Yf it is all clere & w/out thyknesse as the ayre is, thenne yf is not seen. c1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula* 36 Medled togidre in sucho piknes þat it may be zetted in by a nastare of tree. 1663 GERAIRD *Counsel* 27 Morter.. unequal in thicknesse. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, Antig. II. xiv. § 5 Whereby their sight being obstructed, and their breathing hindered by the thickness of the air, they died miserably. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 109 Mix juice of Celandine with Honey to the Thickness of Cream.

4. Of the air, etc.: Misty or hazy condition; obscurity, opacity.

c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) xcvi. 2 genipu and picnes, *nubas et caligo*. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III, 232 We ne mazon for ðære fyrlynan heahnysses & þara wolcna ðicnyssse.. bi næfre geseon. 1446 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11036 And off the owgly foul thyknesse.. Thow shalt lese the syht off me.

5. Dense or crowded condition; closeness of collection or growth.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xv. (Bodl. MS.), Piknes of berd is signe and tokene of heete and of substantial humour and of strenghe. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* II, 838 A court, shrowded with thyknesse Of thornys sharpe. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/1 Thyknesse, as of wodes, gresse, corne, or other lyke, *densitas*. 1825 SCOTT *Talium*, vi, His hair in thickness might have resembled that of Samson.

6. Want of clearness in breathing, hearing, or utterance; indistinct articulation.

1538 ELYOT *Dict. Addit.*, *Dascin*, thickenes of brethe. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 168 Being at sometimes subject to thicknes of Hearing. 1686 BURNET *Lett.* (1708) 249 Her Nurse had an extraordinary Thicknes of Hearing. 1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 183 The inarticulate confusion of speech which results is commonly called 'thickness'. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* III, His few observations being characterised by a decided thickness of utterance.

II. That which is thick or has thickness.

7. That which is thick, in any sense; the part (of anything) which is thick; the thick (of anything); the space between opposite surfaces (e.g. of a wall).

c1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* (1853) IX, 499 *Sulphureis flammamarum globis*, sweflumum picnyssum. a 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* cxviii], 27 On pyccetum vel on ðicnessum, *in condensis*. 1382 WYCLIF *Ira.* ix. 18 It shal be brend vp in the thickenes of the wilde wode. 1560 BALE (Genev.) *Ezek.* xlii. 30 The chambres were in the thicknes of the wall of the court. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II, 82 They go down.. by steps made in the thickness of the walls. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II, 477 Incumbered with unwholesome marshes.. and impenetrable thickneses. 1859 JERPHSON *Britany* vii. 93 The wall is here about five yards thick, and in its thickness are stone benches. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* III, 19 There was only the thickness of a floor between them.

8. A layer (of cloth, paper, etc.). In *Foundry*, A layer of loam in a mould which represents the object to be cast (e.g. a pipe, bell), and is broken away from the completed mould to make room for the molten metal.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II, 807 Place several thicknesses of paper upon the glass. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 325 The whole six thicknesses of planks.. are then well drawn together, and fastened to each other, by the trenails. 1884 N. E. SWAINSON *Castling & Founding* 215 In the absence of patterns, however, for these and for other varieties of short piping, they are swept up in loam, the core within the 'thickness'. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II, 237 On top.. a single thickness of common felt cloth is placed.

Hence **Thicknessing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of reducing (boards, etc.) to a given thickness.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 497/2 That side of the machine employed for tenoning, planing, thickening, or moulding. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 May 1/6 Planing and Thickening Machine, 20in.

Thicksell, dial. variant of THIXIL, an *adv.*

Thick-set, a. and sb. [f. THICK *adv.* + *set*, pa. pple. of *SET* v.]

A. adv. (Stress variable, '—', '—', '—'; cf. note under *ILL* *adv.* 3.)

1. Composed of individuals or parts arranged in close order; thickly studded or planted (with something).

1a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1419 By the stremes.. Sprang up the gres, as thikke sette And softe as ony velvet. 1610 HOLLAND *Caniden's Brit.* (1637) 627 Thicker set with high Hilles. c1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 22 His hair of light brown, very thick set in his youth. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I, 617 Thick-set with trees, a venerable wood. 1869 *Toker Highl. Turkey* II, 220 A wild hilly country.. thick-set with bushes of prickly palluria.

c1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, He [a hart] bereth a thykesette heede [HEAD 16.6]. 1638-40 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* II, 2 The Cover of yond 'thick-set' Thorne. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XIII *Act.*, etc. 156 A thick-set under-wood of bristling hair. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VI, 132 That thickset alley by the arbour closed.

2. Set or placed close together; closely arranged.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 181 The place hath in it sundry villages, although not thick set, nor much inhabited. 1795 *Museum Rust.* V. xxiv. 118 Its flowers are yellow, and thick-set.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I, 447 Where Corineus ran With slaughter through the thick-set squadrons of the foes. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 457 They made a great fence around, with thick-set stakes.

3. Having a dense or close-grained nap: cf. B. 2. b. *Thick-set wheat*: see quot. 1808.

1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4608/4 A pair of thickset Fustian breeches. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 25 Sept. 3/1 Dressed in Fustian or Thickset Cloaths. 1808 *BATCHelor Agric.* 362 Velvet-eared wheat, which is called in this county white-chaffed led wheat, and thick-set wheat.

4. Of close compact build; esp. short and strongly made; square-built; stocky.

1724 *London Gaz.* No. 6251/3 He is a thick-set Boy. 1777 *Charact. in Ann. Reg.* 43/1 A short thick-set man, with a very honest ingenious countenance. 1844 L. M. HAWKINS *Annaline* I, 86 Distinguished by thickset limbs. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xix, He was short and thick-set.

B. *sb.* (pik'set).

1. A thickset; a thick-set plantation.

1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) III, 108 The first spring of this water is.. in the middle of a thick-set of shrubs. 1844 P. PARLEY *Ann. V.* 191 Tungee had more than once threaded this maze of wood and thickset.

2. A stout twilled cotton cloth with a short very close nap; a kind of fustian; also, a garment of this material. ? *Obs.*

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* II, 105 The latter having on his back his common grey frock, and the former a Manchester thickset. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I, 440 Jeans, fustians, denims, thicksets, velvets. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I, His breeches, of olive thickset, were.. carefully preserved from stains. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* 142 Corduroy and thickset are also coarser varieties of fustian.

b. Short for *thick-set wheat* (see A. 3 b).

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I, 354/1 The red-straw white [wheat] and Piper's thick-set have properties similar to the Fenton.

Thick-sighted (stress var.), *a.* ? *Obs.* Not seeing clearly; having obscure or dim vision.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 136 Were I.. Thick-sighted, barren, lean, and lacking luyce. 1628 FALHAM *Resolves* II, [I.] xcii. 269 Shee is thick-sighted, and cannot see them. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II, iii, We are but blind guessers.. Thick-sighted mortals. 1863 MRS. GARRILL *Sylvia's Lovers* xxi, Too thick sighted to see through a board.

Thickskin (pik'skin). One who has a thick skin; a person dull or slow of feeling. Also *attrib.* 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 9 What thick you of thee thick skin, that made this for a fare well for this mystrasse? 1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* I, l. 8 Nor can I bide to pen some hungry Scour for thick-skin eares, and vndiscerning eyne. 1611 COTGR. *Cervelle à double rebrais*, a.. ioulthead, thick-skinne, dull fellow. 1893 H. M. DOUGHTY *Wherry in Welsh L.* 53 We.. should have made a fair distance but for those slugs and thickskins of bridge-keepers.

Thick-skinned (-skind: stress var.), *a.*

1. Having a thick skin; of plants, fruits, etc., having a thick outer coat or peel.

1545 ELYOT, *Callesus*, thicke skynned. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I, XI. xxxix. 346 Men.. who are thicke skinned.. be more grosse of sense and understanding. 1823 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 152 In the South of Europe, hard or thin-skinned wheat is in higher estimation than soft or

thick-skinned wheat. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii. Did not these bristly thick-skinned beings [hogs] here manifest intelligence? 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 38 The superficial position of the stomata is the rule for herbaceous less thick-skinned parts.

2. *fig.* Dull of sensation or feeling; obtuse, stolid; now *esp.* not sensitive to criticism or rebuff; the opposite of *thin-skinned*.

1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. 1383 The Seruile current of my slyding verse, Gently shal runne into his thick skind eares. 1658 STA T. BROWNE *Hydriot. Introd.* (1736) 8 They who are so Thick-skinned as still to believe the Story of the Phoenix. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 26 June, He would be thick-skinned if he stands the clamour. 1885 *American IX.* 387 He is too thick-skinned to mind eloquent and indignant criticism.

Thick-skulled (-skuld; stress var.), *a.* Having a thick skull; hence *fig.* slow or dull of apprehension; dense, dull-witted; = THICK-HEADED.

1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll.* v. 140 As the thick-skull'd Turke It baffles vs, with our owne Instrument. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewoman.* 32 Every thick-skull'd Fellow that babbles this out, thinks no Billingsgate Woman can Answer it. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* I. iv. xxi. (1803) II. 258 Is it possible that your worship can be so thick-skulled and brainless, as not to perceive the truth of what I alledge? 1821 SCOTT *Let. to Cunningham* 27 Apr. The common class of readers... are thick-skulled enough. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* II. 317 Thick-skulled, small-brained, fishy... quadruped.

So **Thick-skull**, a thick-skulled person.

1755 JOHNSON, *Dolt*, a heavy stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickskull; a loggerhead. 1828 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 223 Says I, 'You lie, you stupid thickskull!' 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 246 Such a thick-skull was I.

Thick-sown, *a.* Also 8 thick-sowed. Sown thickly or with little interval between the seeds. Also *fig.* So **Thick-sow** *v.* (*rare*), to sow thickly.

1683 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1687) 42 A little Plot of ground thick-sown. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 8 Metaphors are not so thick sown in Milton. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 14 Many were more inclined to fall on the well-laden thick-sowed English than any others. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1234 To count The thick-sown glories in this field of fire. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 671/2 The distances, thick-sown with the faint yellow candle-flames. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 3/1 It is useless to thick-sow your dialogue with 'ess fay' and 'thicky', and 'pretty vitty', and omit the breath of life and... expression of character.

† **Thickways**, *adv.* Obs. *rare.* [f. THICK *a.* + -WAYS.] In the direction of the thickness.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xviii. § 1. 158 The ayre... not... admitting to be divided thickeways so much as is necessary to fill the first growing distance, between the two stones. *Ibid.* xxv. § 2. 227 If the externe causes had pressed upon this droppe, only broadways and thickways... then it would have proued a cylinder.

Thick-witted (stress var.), *a.* Having 'thick' wits; dull of intellect, stupid.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Pros.* To D^r, I decline this sort of thick-witted readers. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 256 The conceit that all who are not Prelatical, are grosse headed, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv. He is... thick-witted enough to adopt any belief that is thrust on him.

So **Thickwit**, a thick-witted person.

1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* III. ii. 376 She cheapened herself in Love's honour and was held cheap by Scotch thickwits.

† **Thicky**, *a.* Obs. [f. THICK *a.* + -Y.] Of a thick nature; inclined to be thick.

1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 112 Since Ceres first these Thicks growns pursued. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Wks. (Ritldg.) 304/2 It was near a thicky shade, That broad leaves of beech had made. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* iv. 26 Fly thou this darke and thicky mysty folded Cloude.

Thicky, *dem. adj.* (*dialect*): see THICK.

Thidder, -ir, etc., obs. ff. THITHER.

Thie, obs. form of THIGH.

Thief (thīf). *Pl.* thieves (thīvz). *Forms:* 1 theb, pīof, pēof, (pēaf, pēaf), 2 pof (*dat. pove*), 2-5 pēof, (3 *dat. pove*), 3-4 pīef, 3-5 pēf, pēof, 4 pēf, pēfe, 4-5 theif, -ff, thif, theyf, 4-6 thefe, 4-7 theif, theef, -ffs, 5 (peufe), thife, thyf(e), 5-6 theyff, 5-7 theefe, 6 theaf, theiff, thieffe, 6-7 thiefe, 6- thief. *Pl.* also 4 pēwes; poifs, pēfs, theffes, 4-6 thefes. [OE. *þlof*, *þlof* (North. *þlof*). Com. Teut.; in OFris. *thief*, OS. *thiof* (MDu., Du. *dief*, MLG. *dief*, *dief*, LG. *dēf*, pl. *dēven*), OHG. *diob*, *diup* (MHG. *diep*, Ger. *dieb*); ON *þiofr* (Sw *tiuf*, Da. *tyv*), Goth. *þiufs*, *þiud*. — OTeut. **þeudō*, pointing to an Indo-Eur. ablaut-series **teup*, *loup*, *tup*:- cf. Lith. *tupėti* to crouch down.

The final *s* represents a *ð* or *v* of the stem, which appears in the Inflections and derivatives, as pl. *thieves*, vb. *to thieve*, *thievish*, etc.]

1. One who takes portable property from another without the knowledge or consent of the latter, converting it to his own use; one who steals.

a. spec. One who does this by stealth, *esp.* from the person; one who commits theft or larceny.

688-95 *Leaves of Inc c.* 12 xif þeof se gefongen. 1900 *Durh. Adm.* in O. E. T. 176 Wið netena ungetonum & diofum. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 19 Ne hydeþ deofas & diofum. þe diofes [Lindisf. *deafas*, *Ag.* *Gosp.* *deofas*, *Vulg.* *fures*] adelfaþ ne forstelap. c. 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp. John* x. 1 Se þe ne geðæt þam geate into sceapa fælde, ac stohþ elles ofer he is þeof [Lind. *deaf*, *Rush.* *deaf*] & sceaða [Vulg. *fur* et *latro*].

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Rubberes and þa reueres and þa beones. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 43 (Lamb. MS.), For þer ne þerf he bon of-dred of fure ne of þoue [v. r. þe]. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Oðer þurh fur, oðer þurh beofes, oðer þurh roberie. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1773 Du me ransakes als an ðef. a. 1300 *St. Gregory* 997 in *Harris's Archiv* LVII. 69 þou beofes fere, þou ne dost bote make men of þe speke. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1891-2 (Cott.) Von er theues welclimen wend, And theif [v. r. thif, thef, þeof] es þam hider send. *Ibid.* 15970 Judas was ien amnere, Bath theif [v. r. þeef] and traitur bald. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 83 A theif [v. r. r. thefe, þeef, þeef, þeof] of venyson.. Kan kepe a forest best of any man. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 52 So that an yþe is as a thief To love, and doth ful gret meschief. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2923 Bot þe Iaylades folowede his theif fulle fast. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 7234 (Trin.) Per is noon so myche may greue As traitour derne & priue þeue. 14.. *Novi.* in Wt. Wölcker 694/1 *Hic. fur*, a theiffe. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 392 I trow thou be sum spy, Or ellis a theiff. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 An Acte where a Man kylling a Theiffe shal not forfayte his Goodes. 1556 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 97 The theffe gone with so much, and so much to finde the theffe, and no satisfaction, no reuenge. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 229 When thou comest into a strange place, thinke all men there to be theeves. 1643 SIR J. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 46 How comes He then like a theefe in the night? 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 163 Thou art a Thief and a Robber. *Ibid.* 165 He did hang his head like a Thief. 1769 COOK *Voy. round World* I. x. (1773) 100 The people of this country [Otaheite], are the errantest thieves upon the face of the earth. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 There is more spirit and a better heart in a robber than in a thief. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in S. C. 160 The robin is accused of being a terrible thief of currants.

b. In more general sense, comprehending such as rob with violence; e.g. robbers, freebooters, pirates, etc.; now *rare* exc. as a general designation of one who obtains goods by fraudulent means, over-reaching, deceit, etc.

Border thieves, the freebooters of the Scottish Border, whose depredations were so notorious in the 16th century. † *Thief of the sea*, a pirate, SEA-THIEF.

In the Revised Version of the N. T., in all cases where *thief* in the 1611 version renders ἡρῆς, *Vulg.* *latro*, it is changed to *robber*, and *thief* only retained where it renders κλέπτης, *Vulg.* *fur*.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 630 *Mimogaro*, thebscib. c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 13 xie worþton ða ilca cofa (vel græfe) ðeafana [Vulg. latronum]; c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* *ibid.*, gesceafte ðiofas (vel sceapena), c. 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp.* *ibid.*, cote. c. 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 55 Eall-swa to beofe [Lindisf. *mor-sceade*, *Rushw.* *scape*, *Vulg.* *latronem*] ge synt emene mid swurdum. — John xviii. 40 Witodlice barabbas was þeof [Lindisf. *morsceade*, *Rushw.* *sceada*, *Vulg.* *latro*, Gr. ἡρῆς, *Wyclif.* *Rhem.* *theef*, *theffe*, *TINDALE*, 1611 *robber*]. c. 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 51 Betwene twa þieues. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10297 (Cott.) Stalworth men.. Pat moht again be theues [v. r. thefes] fight. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6631 Þise Sarsynes þeues þey drof away. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 þer ys a þyef open and a þyef wyse, a þief þrine and a þyef elase. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1142 Hit were rafte wyth vnryst & robbed wyth þewes. 1382 *Wyclif. Matt.* xxvii. 38 Thanne two theues [Vulg. latrones] ben crucified with him. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 329 þe men of þat lond beþ schipmen and þeues of þe see. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 164 The grettest rovers and the grettest thevs That have bene in the see many oone yere. 1533 *God Richt Vay* (S.T.S.) 93 The tyrannis and oppressours and theyffis. 1567 SIR R. MAITLAND *Complaynt* I, Of Liddisdaill the common theifs Sa pertle steillis now and reifs, That nane may keip Hors, nolt, nor scheip: Nor yit dar sleip, For thair mischeifs. *Ibid.* iv, Thay theifs have neirhand herreit hailt Etrricke forest and Lawderdaill. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. x. 45 Till there were constituted great Common-wealths, it was thought no dishonour to be... a High-way Theefe. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* II. vii. (1705) 150 Nothing is more common, than for Great Thieves to ride in Triumph, when the Little ones are punish'd. 1712 tr. Arab. *Nights* (1785) 561/2 The Story of Ali Baba, and the Forty Thieves. 1802 KIPLING *Ballad of East & West* 24 Who rides at the tail of a Border thief, he sits not long at his meat.

c. In proverbial expressions.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Man seið þat eise makeð þeof. 1539 TAVERNER *Evangel.* Proo. (1559) 65 Aske my felowe if I be a thefe. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 20 a patern, as meete as a rope for a theefe. 1566 *Ibid.* 151: When theues fall out, trewe men come to their goodde. 1670 *Ray Proo.* 129 Opportunity makes the thief. *Ibid.* 148 Set a thief to take a thief. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* *Mss.* 1843 IV. 225 A sort of honour may be found (according to a proverbial saying) even among thieves. 1833 [see THICK *a.* 10].

d. fig. That which steals or furtively takes away.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 393 Procrastination is the thief of time. 1838 L. HUNT *Rondeau* 3 Time, you thief, who love to get Sweets into your list, put that in.

2. As a general term of reproach or opprobrium: Evil man, villain, scoundrel. (Still *dialect*.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5621 þis þeef þat lay bi neþe.. smot þen king.. in þe brust. a. 1300 K. Horn 323 Hennes þu go, þu fule þeof. 13.. *Cursor M.* 786 (Fairf.) He sayde þaire ioy walde be mykel þis fals þeef þat was so fikel. c. 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 15271 This wicked thief Achilles Thil bretheren hath slayn with-out-les. c. 1425 *Cast. Perce.* 1137 in *Macro Hall Chron.* *Hen. IV.* 12 b, Thou trayter thefe, thou hast bene a traitour to kyng Richard. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius*, *Goth. Wars* III. 107 These Theeves alledge, to provoke you to a War, our holding Symium, and some other places in Dacia. a. 1800 *Pease Suppl. Grose*, *Thief*, a general term of reproach, not confined to stealing. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* ix. 102 Von thief of the black midnight, Simon Fraser.

b. Old (auld), ill-thief: the Devil. *Sc. dial.*

1789 BUANS *To Dr. Blacklock* II, The ill-thief blaw the Heron south! 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* III. 38 Cuffed about by the 'auld thief' as they styled him. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 9/2 What does D stand for?—The first letter of the Auld Thief's name.

3. *transf.* + *a.* Applied to a gosbawk (obs.). + *b.* A kind of wild bee said to rob hives (obs.). *c.* A shoot from the root of a vine, rose-bush, or other trained shrub, which robs the main stem of its strength. *d. Mod. slang.* A horse that does not run up to form in a race.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d. ij, A Gosbawke shulde not thife to any fowle of the Ryer with bellis in no wise, and therefore a Gosbawke is calde a theef. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 650 Some have thought that Theeves are one proper sort of Bees, although they be very great, and black, having a larger belly or bulk then the true Bee, and yet lesser then the drones. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 920 The Theeves being naturally odious to the Bees, steal upon their labours when they are absent, wasting and spoyling their provision of honey. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 28 Rubbing off the thieves which sprung from the roots of the plant. 1896 J. PORTER *Kingslere* 127 Gray Hampton.. turned out a terrible 'thief', and a savage.

4. 'An excrescence in the snuff of a candle' (J.) which causes it to gutter and waste.

1628 MAY *Virg. Georg.* I. 436 Theeves about the snuffe doe grow. a. 1633 FLETCHER & SHIBLEY *Night-Walker* II. i, Methinks the light burns blew, I prethee snuff it, There's a thief in't I think. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 77 If there bee a theefe in the Candle, (as wee use to say commonly) there is a way to pull it out. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reflect.* II. x, Upon a Thief in a Candle. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Canilla* II. 407 [He] perceived a thief in the candle, which made it run down.. over his hand and the sleeve of his coat. 1824 LAMB *Let. to Barton* 9 Jan, My wick hath a thief in it, but I can't muster courage to snuff it.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thief-catching*, *-colony*, *-craft*, *-detector*, *-maker*; *thief-proof*, *-resisting*, *-stolen* *adjs.*; *thief* and *reever* *bell*: see *quots.*; *thief-bote*: see *THEFT-BOOT*; *thief-catcher*, (*a*) one who catches thieves; = *THIEF-TAKER*; (*b*) a device used formerly in apprehending thieves; *thief-key*, a skeleton key; † *thief-land*, a name for Botany Bay; † *thief-leader*, a thief-taker; *thief-tube*: see *quat.*; † *thief-wyke*: see *quat.* Also with *thieves*, as *thieves' cat*: see *quots.*; *thieves' hole*, a dungeon reserved for thieves; *thieves' Latin*, cant used by thieves; *thieves' vinegar*, an infusion of rosemary tops, sage leaves, etc. in vinegar, formerly esteemed as an antidote against the plague. Also *THIEF-LIKE*, *-TAKER*.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* 17 A Bell, usually called the 'Thief and Reever Bell', proclaims our two annual Fairs. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. Words, *Thief and Reever-Bell*, the name given to the tolling of the great bell of Saint Nicholas, Newcastle, which is rung at 8 o'clock of the evening preceding every fair. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 83 The Draper, to engage the 'Thief-catcher to his interests, made him a Present of a Suit of Clothes. 1821 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 3/2 The thief-catcher.. is a shrewd piece of work, from which no head, leg, or arm could extricate itself once caught. 1737 *Genil. Mag.* VII. 592/1, I do not know that the Army has ever been employed in any sort of 'Thief-catching, except with respect to those Thieves called Smugglers. 1786 A. DALRYMPLE (title) A Serious Admonition to the Publick, on the Intended 'Thief-Colony at Botany Bay. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 291 Adepts in the fashionable 'thief-craft, 1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., 'Thief-detector'.. a delicate microphone designed for seismological studies, but so arranged by Milne that it gives notice of tremors produced by the gentlest footstep in its neighborhood. 1820 *Examiner* No. 614. 39/2 Inauspicious unitary 'Thiefland. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxlvii. 441 A Wolf had the Fortune to pass by, as the 'Thief-Leaders were Dragging a.. Fox to the Place of Execution. 1856 G. PRICE (title) A Treatise on Fire & 'Thief-proof Depositories. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Sept. 1/6 Safes.. fire and 'thief-resisting. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* I. (1895) 66 The Kyng; whome they thyneke to haue no more ryghte to the 'theft stolen thyng than the thiefe himselfe hath. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 5 Had I bin Theefe-stolne. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Thief-tube, a tube for withdrawing of liquids from casks, etc. A sampling-tube; a vey-linche. c. 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 350 þer sholde be twe halyvynes y-swore in þe Citee, and treweleche þe þefwyke wyte.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Thieves' Cat, a cat-o'-nine-tails having knots upon it.. used for the punishment of theft. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/3 The 'cat' used at Macquarie Harbour.. was called 'the thief's cat', or 'double cat o' nine-tails'. 1578 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 86 For.. dicting of the new wall, clenging of the 'thevis hoill, and the other the common affairs. 1854 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 45 A loathsome dungeon called the Thieves' hole. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxix, A very learned man.. and can vent Greek and Hebrew as fast as I can 'thieves'-Latin. 1840 *Comic Lat. Gram.* 16 Thieves' Latin, more commonly known by the name of slang.. Examples, to prig a wiper—to steal a handkerchief [etc.]. 1802 Mrs. J. WEST *Infidel Father* III. 5 Conversation was for some days confined to ipecacuanha, 'thieves' vinegar, and smoked tobacco.

Thiefdom, thievedom (thīfdm, thīvdm). [f. THIEF + -DOM.]

1. The practice of theft; thieving, robbery. *rare.* a. 1548 HOOPER *Declar. Commandm.* xl. 180 The grettist thyfdomme of all is Sacrilege, in robbing of the goodes appointed to an holy vse.

B. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* x. Dd iij, Who did their league by thenedom breke? 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 153 A we made by our thievedom, was—I lost a tooth and had my dows' tail destroyed.

2. The realm or domain of thieves.

a. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 272/1 A narrative illustrative of London thiefdom. 1888 A. WARDOP *Poems & Sk.* 193 Literary thiefdom and Vankedom are now synonymous. B. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 645 A fiddler to play at the

thieftom carnivals. 1870 II. W. HOLLAND in *Gd. Words* June 30/2 In the interior of thieftom they have public-houses, beer-houses, shops, and lodging-houses, almost entirely to themselves.

Thief-like (přf[loik], *a.* and *adv.* [f. THIEF + LIKE *a.* and *adv.*] *a.* *adv.* Like or resembling a thief. *b.* *adv.* In the manner of a thief.

1671 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* II. i. But since thou stealst upon me like a spie, And thief-like thinkest that holy case shall carry thee through all my purposes. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 25 Each of them, thief-like, wished to steal an unobserved gaze at the other. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 143 And thief-like step of liberal hours Thawing snow-drift into flowers.

† **Thiefly**, *a.* and *adv.* Obs. [ME. *peoflich(e)*, *peoflich*: -OE. **peoflic*, -lic: see THIEF and -LY 1, 2.]

A. adj. Thief-like, stealthy, underhand.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1852) 11 It is theefli, fals and synionient. c 1424 HOCCEVER *Learn to Die* 115 Fulvnwaar was Y of thy theefly breid.

B. adv. In a thiefish or thief-like manner; by stealth; stealthily, furtively.

c 1290 St. Brandan 284 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227 3wan it is ov i-broust, Pane 3e it peoffliche nomen. 1377 LANGE, P. Pl. B. XVIII. 336 Theueflich how me robbedest. 138a WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 15 Theueflich [1388 theefli] V am had a wey for the loond of Hebrew. 1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 63 (MS. e) Seynt Oswald his arm.. was peeffliche [i.e. beevellich, beevellich; CANTON theefly] i-stole out of þe olde restynge place. 1568 SKEVNE *The Pest* A ij. l. Ane feur most wikt quietlie and theefli strikis the patient.

Thieft, thiefthe, obs. forms of THIEF.

Thief-taker. One who detects and captures a thief; *spec.* one of a company who undertook the detection and arrest of thieves.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 87 The thief takar suld half the forder spald. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* viii. (1709) 84 Serv'd the State in the Quality of Marshal's Men, and Thief-Takers. 1718 C. HITCHIN (*title*) A True Discovery of the Conduct of Receivers and Thief-takers in and about the City of London. 1761 CHAM. in *Ann. Reg.* 76/2 Two thief-takers, in hopes of entrapping the highwayman... set out... like travellers. 184a DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxi. A body of thief-takers had been keeping watch in the house all night.

So Thief-taking (in quot. *attrib.*).

1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 188 He had been for some time in the snares of the thief-taking society.

Thieftiously, obs. form of THEFTOUSLY.

Thien, *pien*, var. THYNE *adv.* Obs., thence.

Thier, obs. form of THEIR, THIR (these).

Thiethe, obs. erron. form of TITHE.

Thieve (přv), *v.* [In OE. *þeofian*, f. *þeof*, THIEF. The verb is rare in OE., after which it does not appear till the 17th c. The *vbl. sb.* *thieving* occurs from 1530. (For the *v* see note to THIEF.)]

1. *intr.* To act as a thief, commit theft, steal.

[a 901 *Laus of Ælfred* c. 62 if hwa on cīrican hwæt geðeofige.] c 920 in Thorpe *Charters* (1809) 177 Se ðe... ða are þence to þeofigenne. 1530, 1598 [see THIEVING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*] 1627 DRAYTON *Mooncalf* 1067 And there this monster sat him down to thieve. 1656 S. H. Gold. *Lav* 11 Thus to Traytorize, Murder, and Thieve it. 1691-2 Wood *Life* 13 Jan. (O. H. S.) III. 380 Foot-soldiers... rob and thieve in Oxon. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxii, I never did such a thing as thieve.

2. *trans.* To steal (a thing).

a 1695 Wood *Oxford* (O. H. S.) III. 172 A brass plate having been thieved away. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 7 He endeavoured to thieve from me the only friend I had. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 9 The prisoner... said it was the first time he had 'thieved' anything. 1901 *Academy* 23 Mar. 243 Goods to the value of a quarter of a million... were annually thieved out of ships in the Pool. Hence **Thievable** *a.*, that may be stolen;

Thiever, one who thieves, a thief.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char.* *Warrener*, Where he hath many night-spells, to the hazard of much Pullen, and indeed all things thieve-able. 1899 LUMSDEN *Edinburgh Poems & Songs* 205 Wha hack'd an' hash'd an' stole, Like reivers an' thievers.

Thieftom: see THIEFTOM.

Thieve-friend, *nonce-ud.* A friend of thieves.

So Thieveland, a land of thieves; a district full of thieves; whence **Thievelander** [-ER 1].

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* I iij. Let not this theefe friend misty vale of night, Incroach on day. 1642 SHIRLEY *Sisters* I. i. Ve are all valiant, honest Thievelanders, And I will be your prince again.

Thieveless (přvles), *a.* *Sc.* [Of uncertain origin; first in *Thieftom*, ?misreading of earlier *theueles*, THEWLESS, to which it answers in sense.] Void of energy, ineffectual, aimless; spiritless, not serious; cold, without warmth of manner.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* l. i. Se cam wi a right thieveless errand back. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 89 Wi' thieveless sneer to see his modish mien, He, down the water, gies him this guid-*en*. 1835 CAARICK *Laird of Logan* 289 (E. D. D.) He answered in a gay thieveless-like way. 1897 R. M. FERGUSON *Vill. Poet* xlii. 80 He... appeared listless, or, as he himself expressed it, 'rate thieveless'.

b. 'Applied to weather in a sort of intermediate or uncertain state. Thus, a thieveless day is one that has no decided character, neither properly good nor bad' (Jamieson, s. v. *Thewless*).

Thievelly, variant of THIEFLY Obs.

Thievery (přvəri). [f. THIEF, *thiev-* (see note in etym. s. v.), or THIEVE *v.* + -ERY.]

1. The committing or practice of theft; stealing. With *a* and *pl.*, An act of thieving.

1568 FULWELL *Like Will to Like* Ejb, Yet better it is to beg most shamefully, Then to be hanged and to theuery our selues frame. 1580 Apol. *Pr. Orange* in *Phanix* (1721) I. 479 Their Thieveryes and Sackings. 1623 T. Scott *Highw. God* 21 But the Theefe proceeds in his theuery till he brings himselfe to the gallows. 1722 Da For *Col. Jack* vii. They were whipped so for picking pockets, and other petty thieveryes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1872) 238 We do not 'tolerate' Falsehoods, Thieveryes, Iniquities. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xlvii. 2 The greedy Pisto's Tools of thievery, rogues to famish ages.

2. The result or produce of thieving; stolen property. Cf. PILFERY 3.

1583 STROKER *Civ. Warres* Lowe C. iv. 23 b, The Spaniards departed Mastright, with their butin and theuerye. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 45 Now with a robbers haste Crams his rich theuerye vp, he knows not how. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cl. Nt.* cap. ii. 720 A veriest trap of twiga On tree-top, every straw a thievery.

Thieving (přvin), *vbl. sb.* [app. f. THIEVE *v.* + -ING 1; but perh. f. THIEF *sb.*]

1. The action of a thief; the committing of theft; stealing. Also *attrib.*

1530 PALSGR. 699/2 A nyghtes he gothe a thevyng. 1572 GOLDING *Calkin on Pt.* x. 8 They made royall palaces theyr theueing-places, 100 cut sille mens throtes in. 1634 Sta F. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 These Mallabars... excell in theueing. 1892 SYMONDS *Michel Angelo* (1899) II. xi. 54 Your failure to discharge your obligations is regarded as an act of thieving.

2. *concr.* A thing obtained by theft.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 328 The Louvre, at that time full of Napoleon's magnificent thievings.

Thieving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That thieves or acts like a thief.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 157 Theueing Mercury That even in his new borne Infancy Stole faire Apollos quiver. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi. I will teach these misbelieving, thieving sorcerers, to interfere with the King's justice. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* vi. 107 Canoes... drawn up out of the reach of the ever-mischievous, thieving sea.

† **Thieving nutmeg**: see *quots.* Obs.

1668 Phil. *Trans.* III. 863 The Nutmeg called Thieving; because that being put among a whole room full of good Nutmegs, though it be but one, it will corrupt them all. 1681 GREW *Museum* iv. iii. 376 The Fruit... of... the Thieving-Nutmeg, because it infects and spoils the good ones where it lies. 1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 45. Hence **Thievingly** *adv.*, by way of thieving, thieftously.

1880 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* lxxxix. 144 Every pleasure got... cheaply, thievingly, and swiftly.

Thievish (přvis), *a.* Forms: *a.* 5 *thef*, 6 *theffish*. *β.* 5-6 *theu*, 6 *thev*, 6-7 *theeu*, 6-8 *thevv*, 6- *thievish*. [f. THIEF, *thiev-* (see note in etym. s. v.) + -ISH 1.]

† 1. Infested or frequented by thieves. Obs.

1483 Cath. *Angl.* 382/2 Thefysche (A. A. Thesif place), *crebrosus, spoliatorum*. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Mac. i. 35 This became it a theynish castell. 1541 BALE (Cranmer) *Pt.* x. 8 He syeth lurking in y^e theush corners of the stetes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. l. 79 Or walke in theush waies. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vii. 335 Three French murderers set vpon me in a theushish Wood.

2. Inclined or given to thieving; dishonest.

1538 ELVOT. *Furax*, *actis*, theynshe, a great picker. 1552 HULOT. *Theafyshe* and theynshe, *Furax*, *ctis*. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 300 A theynshe kynd of men. 1575 GAMM. *Gurton* v. ii. A theenisher knave is not on line. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 236 Rashboots a theush but valiant people in India vnder the Mogul. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. x. 414 Their Magistrates are corrupt their people thievish. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 363 The Mongol is despised as ignorant, dirty, stupid, and thievish.

3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a thief or thieves; thief-like; furtive, stealthy.

c 1450, c 1460 [implied in THIEVISHLY, -NESS]. 1587 TURBERY. *Trag.* T. (1837) 252 Yet wrought it not so well. For all their theueish pace. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 33 Enforce A theush liling on the common rode. c 1600 - *Sonn.* lxxvii. Times theush progress to eternitie. 1691 HART-CLIFFE *Virtues* 95 According to the manner of Thievish War, the Conqueror by Proclamation gave away the Houses and Possessions of such as were vanquished. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 399 Corruption's Thievish Arts. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 8 Their extortion, and their thievish propensities.

Thievishly (přvisli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a thievish manner; as a thief; furtively, by stealth.

c 1450 in Angier *Syon* (1840) 265 Any instrumente... by the whiche sche myghte escape theushely oute of pryson. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 664 Some theushly, purloyned from the sick. 1708 Brit. *Apollo* No 64. 2/2 A Woman so thievishly inclined. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 228 Fire... thievishly beneath the fatty bark At first concealed, hath on the timber seized.

Thievishness (přvisnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being thievish. c 1460 METHAM *Whs.* 94 Vt sygnifyfion onstabylnes and ontrwth and theushness. 1727 BAILEY Vol. II. *Thievishness*, Addictedness to Stealing. 1907 19th *Cent.* Apr. 367 Attacking the spite, frivolity, vanity... thievishness and similar endearing qualities of the sex.

† **Thievously**, *adv.* Obs. = THIEVISHLY.

1698 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 92 [They] thievously stole to the shore through rough and hard rocks.

Thife, *thore* (e), -th(e), obs. f. THIEF, THEFT.

Thife-thorn, variant of THEVE-THORN Obs.

Thig (přg), *v.* Now *Sc.* Forms: 1 *piog(e)an*, 2 *piog(e)an*, 3-5 *thigge*, 3-8 *thigg*, 4-5 *thyg*,

5-6 *thyg*, (6 *thige*), 4- *thig*. [OE. *þig(e)an*, *þeah*, *þah*, *þagon*, *þegen* to take, esp. as food; also as a weak *vb.*, pa. t. *þig(e)de*. ME. *thigge*, *a.* ON. *þigga*, *þa*, *þegum*, *þegen* to receive (Sw. *tigga*, 1st. *tigge* to beg); cf. OS. *thiggian* to beg, OHG. *dikken*, etc. (MHG. *digen*) to beg; :- O Teut. **þigjan* (with *y* suffix as in **þigjan* LIE v. 1, **þigjan* SIT v.), f. root **þig-*: *þag-*: *þug-*: -Indo-Eur. **tegh*: *tegh-*: *tegh*.

The OE. *vb.*, which would have given *thidge* or perh. *thie*, *thy* in mod. Eng. (cf. LIE, SAY), was lost a 1150, and its place was taken in the north by the Norse form, with modification of sense.]

† 1. *trans.* To take, receive, accept; *esp.* to take (food), to consume by eating or drinking.

a 864 O. E. *Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) And hiera se æþeling zehwelcum feoh and feorh zebæad and hiera næmiz hit zepicgan [Land MS. c 1100 *þiggan*] nolde. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark vii. 5 Hwl. þine leorning-cnihtas... bearnitenum handum hyra bæl þiggað [c 1160 *Halton Gosp.*, *þiggeð*]. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 92 Þige þar of anne cuppan fulle on ærne morge and oþerne an niht. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Temperantia þet is metnesse on englice, þet mon beo imete on alle þing and to muchel ne þigge on ece and on wete.

2. To receive by begging; to beg (alms, one's food, etc.); in mod. *Sc.*, to solicit gifts on special occasions, esp. on setting up housekeeping, etc.: cf. THIGGING *vbl. sb.* *quots.* 1827, 1872.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1373 He haueth me do[n] mī meite to thigge, And ofte in sorwe and pine ligge. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alexis) 169 [He] like day thigyt his lyf-led. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13549 Now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to thigge. 1561 *Maitl. Club* MS. III. 282 My brother is and salbe Vicar of Crayll quhen thow sal thyg thy mayt falsmayk. 1887 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* III. iv. 262 He gærd to the gait's hoose to thig 'ool' (= wool). 1894 P. H. HUNTER *J. Inwick* xi. 145 Syne thig a 'they can get aff the parish.

b. intr. To beg, cadge.

a 1300 E. E. *Præter* cviii. [cix.] 10 Drecchand his sonas be outborne awai, And thigg mote þai, niht and dai. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iv. (Fox's Conf.) xiv. I eschame to thig, I can not wirk. 1665 J. FRASER *Policrator*, (S. H. S.) 281, I will not goe begg nor thig amongst my friends. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvi. Lang-legged Hieland gillies that... maun gang thigging and sornin about on their acquaintance. Note. *Thigging* and *sornin* was a kind of genteel begging, or rather something between begging and robbing, by which the needy in Scotland used to extort cattle, or the means of subsistence, from those who had any to give. 1895 COCKRETT *Men of Moss-Hags* 166 Ye see it's a treason to have sic a thing, and rank conspiracy to thig and barter to get it back.

c. trans. To take, borrow (as a quotation).

1728 RAMSAY *Epist. to D. Forbes* xi. I'll frae a Frenchman thigg a fable, And huskit in a plaid. 1728 - *Adv. to Mr. — on his Marriage* 22 And blaw ye up with windy fancies, That he has thigit frae romances.

† 3. To crave, request, ask (a boon, a favour, leave); in quot. c 1470 2 with the person as obj. Obs.

c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3565 Bot of thig grace we thyg To vouche safe with us to ligge. c 1470 HENAY *Wallace* II. 260 Scho... thyggyt leiff away with him to fayr. c 1470 HENAYSON *Mor. Fab.* ix. (Wolf & Fox) xiii. Thoocht we wald thig zome verray Charliche chuf, He will not gif vs ane hering of his Creill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 75 Thay thyg vengeance at the goddis. a 1568 BALNAVES in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 391 To tar and thig, syne grace to thig, That is ane petous preiss.

† *b. intr.* Obs.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Katherine) 2144 Graunt þaim þar bowne, I thig at þe. a 1578 LINDSAY *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 125 They war faine to thigge and cry for peace.

Hence **Thig sb.**, begging, mendicancy.

1898 BLACKIE, *Mag.* July 82/1 Master Brown sat... studying through horn specks the tale of thig and theft which the town officer had made up a report on.

Thigger (přgar). *Sc.* [f. THIO *v.* + -ER 1.]

One who thigs; a beggar, a cadger; an extactor of contributions; one who plants himself on others for assistance; 'one who draws on others for subsistence in a genteel sort of way' (Jamieson); a gablerunze or licensed beggar who went his regular rounds, and received a night's lodging and food at particular houses; also, any one who begged or solicited presents on certain recognized occasions, e. g. wedding-presents.

1424 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I (1879) II. 8 Pat na thigger be thollyt to thyg nobir in burghs nor to land. a 1733 *Shetland Acts* 4 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 196 That all thiggers of wool, corn, fish and others be apprehended wherever they come. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v. Ve wadna have me waste our substance on every thigger or sornor that has the luck to come by the door in a wet day? 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Encycl.*, *Thiggers*... are those who beg in a genteel way; who have their houses they call at in certain seasons, and get corn, and other little things. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix. Such exaction, which more resembles the masterful license of Highland thiggers and sorners.

So **Thigster** [-STER] in same sense.

1710 *Dict. Fendul Law* 152 *Thigsters*, are a sort of gentle Beggars.

Thigging (přgin), *vbl. sb.* [f. THIO *v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb THIO; begging.

1331 *Chester Plea Roll* 4 & 5 *Edw. III* m. 15 (P. R. O.) Bedelli non debent habere offingas thiggingnes fulcneale nec aliquod aliud proficuum nisi tantummodo putum de illis certis tenementis que vocantur warelondes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Thyggyngye, or beggyngye, mendicacio. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 74 Scho... waistis hir tym in thigging, as it thrist war. 1827 J. ANDERSON *St. Soc. & Knowl. in Highlands* 73 note, Sometimes the young people [about to be married] made the round of their relatives and

neighbours to try fortune's smiles. This was called *thigging*. 1874 *Michie Dialect* T. xv. 132 The bridegroom gaid a thiggan' among the friends, an got presents o' corn an' ither gear in token o' their well wishes.

So *Thigging* ppl. a., that thigs.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxix. 18 [xl. 17] And thiggand and pouter am I [Wyclif, 1] forsothe a begger am and pore].

Thigh (þei), sb. Forms: see below. [OE. *þioh*, *þioh*, Anglian *þeh* = OFris. *thiach*, neuter, OLG. **thioh*, ODu. *thio* (MDn. *die*, *diege*, *dieghe*, *dijge*, *Dn. dij*), ON. *þjó*, OHG. *dioh* (MHG. *diech*) : -Oteut. **þeuh-o*™, from Indo-Eur. ablaut-series **teuk-*, *tauk-*, *tuk-*; cf. Lith. *taukas*, Oslav. *tukiti*, Russ. *tuk* fat of animals, Lith. *tukti* to become fat. The regular representative of OE. *þioh* was ME. *þeh*, *þez*, *þee*, which still remains as *thee* in Sc. and north. dialect; but in the 12-13th c. *þez* became narrowed to *þiz*, *thigh* (as *hez*, *nez*, *dezen* became *hiz*, *niz*, *dizen*, *high*, *nigh*, *die*.)]

1. The upper part of the leg, from the hip to the knee (in man).

a. 1 *théoh*, *þéoh*, *þioh* (Seeh, pyoh), *Angl.* *thegh*, 1-3 *þeh*, *þeo*, 3 *þez*, 3-5 *þee*, 4-5 *þee*, *thegh*, 4-6 *they*, *the*, 5 *þeie*, *thoize*, *thoize*; 4-7 (Sc. and north. -g) *theo*. Pl. 1 *þéoh*, 2-3 *þez*, 2-*þeos*, etc.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 556 *Coxa*, *thegh*. a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 205 *Theoh*. c 893 *K. Alfærd Oros.* i. vii. § 1 *Hy cripus þam mannun betu þa þeoh*. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* c. lvi. 433 *Be his bio*. a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 130 *Wund on oðrum þeo*. c 1000 *Lorica* in *Sax. Leechb.* i. Pref. 70 *Deoþh, bathma*. *Ibid.* 74 *Dyoh*. *Ibid.* i. 78 *zif men his þeoh acen*. c 1200 *Ormin* 8079 *Fet & þeos Tobolenn*. c 1250 *Hymn to God* 24 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 *Bind him honden, fet, & þez*. c 1275 *LAV* 30581 *He cutte his owe þeh*. a 1300 *Havelok* 1903 *He broken shankes, he broken thes*. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 3941 *Pe maister sinu of his the*. a 1340 *Hampole Ps.* xlii. 4 *With þi sword abouen þi thee*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 430 *Vpwart til his theis*. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* *Priv.* 177 *Woundid in the thegh*. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 155 *In his the bar was a byle*. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Willeker* 750/28 *Hoc femur*, a they. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* li. viii. [vii.] 156 *Ane Gregioun swerd down by his thee*. 1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 168 *The miller, stands wi' his untheeked thees*. a 1869 *C. Sence Fr. Braes of Carse* (1808) 71, *I wade the ditches to the thees*.

B. 2-3 *þih*, 2-4 *þi*, *þy*, 4-5 *þiz*, *þize*, *þigh* (e), *pyghe*, *pyhe*, *thyeze*, 4-6 *pie*, *pye*, *thie*, 5-6 *thy*, *thyghe*, 5-7 *thye*, 6 *thighe*, *Sc. thich*, 6- *thigh*. Pl. 2-3 *þih*; 3-6 *þyes*, etc.; 6- *thighs*.

1. *Fragm. Ælfrics Gram.* (1838) a *Femur vel coxa*, *þih*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 *þih* and shonkes and fet. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 490 in *O. E. Mite*, 51 *Pat heore þyes beon to-broken*. 13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxv. 337 *þi bope þigies*. c 1280 *Wyclif Serm.* *Ser.* *Wks.* i. 143 *þe knyght broken not Cristis þies*. 1387 *Tarvisia Higden* (Rolls) i. 425 *As hit were a maia þigies*. *Ibid.* li. 203 *Somme haueþ þighes with oute hammas*. a 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* 4921 + 110 (Harl. MS.) *A gret pece of yse owe þi [v. rr. þiz, þig, thyeze, þye] he kerf out wyþ a knyfl*. 1484 *CANTON Fables of Avian* xiii. *He, -hytte hym on the the*. c 1534 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 303 *The thighe, la cuisse*. 1545 *T. Scalon Treat. Astron.* (MS. Ashm. 391), *Mars the hed, Sol the thygh[es] or hammas*. a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 114 *þi by his naked thye*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. v. 20 *The wicked steale staid not till it did light in his left thigh*. 1596 *DALRYMPLE to Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. (S.T.S.) 125 *His thigh bane is broke*. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xviii. 105 *Through his thin Garment, what a Thigh he shoves*. 1865 *KINGSLEY Hereward*, x. *Hereward... owned... no mistress save the sword on his thigh*.

†b. The part of a garment covering the thigh. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 184 *To draw the theis of the saids gray hois*. 1580 *Ibid.* IX. 405 *Theis of hose*.

2. In lower vertebrate animals, The part of the hind leg which is homologous with the human thigh, or which is popularly regarded as corresponding to it in position or shape; in certain quadrupeds, as the horse, applied to the tibia; in birds to the tarsus; hence in insects, etc., the third section of the leg.

a 1300 *Thrush & Night*. 68 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* i. 53 *Fowel, me thinketh thou art les, They thou be milde and softe of thes*. 1387 *Tarvisia Higden* (Rolls) V. 355 *Liche to mares wip white legges up to þe þigies*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490/2 *Thy, lymme of a beeste, femur*. 1604 *DRAYTON Owle* 121 *Each Bee with Honey on her laden thye*. 1737 *Ochertyre House Bks.* (1907) 66 *For a thigh of beefe for the hawks* *Lo. 2. 1.* 1834 *McMURRAY Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 374 *The posterior thighs are strongly inflated in one of the sexes, where the antennæ are usually long and smaller at the extremity*. 1866 *B. W. HAWKINS Anat. Horse* 23 *The bones of the leg ('thigh' of horsemen) are the tibia and fibula*.

3. *transf.* e.g. the stem of a plant, the lower trunk of a tree, the lower slopes of a mountain. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 255 *About his thigh let no thyng growyng be, But if hit axe to be renouate*. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 632 *Ribs, like what we call the thighs of certain trees*. 1889 *C. EDWARDS Sardinia* 232 *The burly thighs of [mount] Gennargentu as an impenetrable barrier between us and the South*.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *thigh-ache*, *joint-muscle*, *percussion-sound*, *-socket*, *-wound*; *thigh-born*, *-deep*, *-fraughted*, *-high*, *-long*, *adjs.*; † *thigh-belly-less* a., having neither thighs nor belly (*nonce-void*); *thigh-boot*, a boot with uppers reaching to the thigh; *thigh-hole*, † (a) the groin (*obs.*); (b) a hole for the thigh in bathing-drawers or the like;

thigh-piece († the-press), a piece of armour for the thigh; *thigh-tongue*: see *quat*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 6 *Læcedomas wip *þeohece*. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 55 *Thighache*, anoint with sheepees dounge and vineger often. a 1649 *DAUM, OF HAWTH. Shadow Judgm. Wks.* (1711) 34 **Thigh-bellyless*, most gasty to the sight. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lxi, *Great *thigh-boots smoked hot with verase and blood*. 1830 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Triumphal Verses Wks.* iii. 122/2 *His braine-bred Daughter, and his *thigh-borne Sonne*. 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* v. 7 *Bacchus the thigh-born Infant*. 1851 *MAYNE REIO Scalp Hunt.* xli, *We fought *thigh-deep in the gathering flood*. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 87 *When the *thigh-fraughted Bee gathered her thyme*. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 734/1 *Bamboo grass, *thigh-high*. c 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula* 11 *þe armeholes, þe *þeoheles, þe chawellez, &c.* 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 191 *The knee-jerk is uniformly absent when the *thigh-muscles are paralysed*. 1853 *MARKHAM Skoda's Auscult.* 10 *The completely empty percussion-sound—the *thigh-percussion-sound—heard at any yielding part of the walls of the thorax, or the abdomen*. c 1470 *HENAV Wallace* viii. 205 *On the *the-press a felloun strak him gailf*. 1828 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) i. 322 *Arm-plates, thigh-pieces, greaves for the legs*. 1812 *A. PLUMTRE Lichtenstein's S. Afr.* i. 97 *The great muscle of the thigh [of the eland] smoked... These... from the resemblance they then bear to bullocks' tongues, are called *thigh-tongues*.

† **Thigh** (þei), v. *Obs.* [f. *THIGH sb.*]

1. *trans.* To carve (a small bird): see *quots*. c 1470 in *Hors. Shepe, & G.* etc. (Cantox 1479 *Roxb.* repr.) 33 *Alle smale birdes thyed*. 1508 *Bk. Keruing* A], in *Babes Bk.* 265 *Thye that peygoun... theye that wodcocke, thye all manner of small byrdes*. 1675 *HAN. WOOLLEV Gentlewom. Comp.* 113 *In cutting up all manner of small birds, it is proper to say, Thigh them*. 1796 *Mas. GLASSE Cookery* xxvi. 382 *So youn thigh curles, plover, or snipe*.

2. *intr.* To cower down, squat. *rare*—
1611 *FLORIO, Accosiare*, to thigh, to cower down [1598 to ioyne thighes].

Thigh-bone. Also 5 *north. the-bane*. The bone of the thigh; the femur; in quot. 1825 as an emblem of death: cf. *cross-bones*.

c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 5849 *Men wend his the bane had bryst*. 1615 *CAOKE Body of Man* 999 *On the foreside at the roote of the necke the thighbone is large and rough*. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* III. 295, *I begin to see a thighbone or two, now*. 1829 *MIVART On Truth* 148 *The girdle to which the thigh-bones are articulated*.

Thighed (þeid), a. Also 7 *thight*. [f. *THIGH sb.* + -ED².] Having thighs (of a specified kind); often in parasynthetic combinations.

c 1600 *HARINGTON Nugæ Ant.* (1779) II. 181 *To seeme... smaller wasted, and fuller thight, then we are*. 1737 *BAACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 38 *If he [a horse] is Thigh'd down to the Hough, as the Expression is*. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iii. 220 *Thighed and shouldered like the billows*. 1881 *R. BUCHANAN God & Man* i. 160 *Bee-hives, with gold thighed swarms hovering near them*. *transf.* c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 226 *Diverse kynde of vynyis: The best is lyke a bosh ythied breef* [cf. *THIGH sb.*, *quat.* c 1440].

Thight (þeit), a. Now *dial.* Forms: 4 *thyocht* (Sc.), 5 *thyght*, *thyht*, 6 *thicht* (Sc.), (theight), 7 (9 *dial.*) *thite*, *thyte*, 7-8 (9 *dial.*) *thight*, (9 *dial.*) *thoet*, *thoet*. [Found c 1375: the earlier form of the word *TIGHT*. App. a. early ON. **þeithr*, in later ON. *þeithr* tight, water-tight, close in texture, solid (Norw. *tjett*, *tett*, Sw. *tät*, Da. *tæt* tight, compact, close). Corresponding in form and meaning to Wfris. *ticht*, MDu. and MLG. *dicht* (whence also mod. Ger. *dicht* in same sense), also to MHG. *dichte* close (whence mod. Ger. *dial. dicht* in Livonia and Estonia). Not known in the earlier stage of any WGer. lang., but would be in OHG. **dihit*, OS. and OFris. **thicht*, OE. **þiht*, Goth. **þeiths* : -Oteut. **þihto*™ from earlier **þiyhto*™, f. verbal root **þiyx-* to grow: see *THREE v.1* Though not evidenced before 1375, the word was doubtless in use in the Danelaw from early times. See also *TIGHT*.]

1. Set or growing closely together; thick-set, dense: said of rain, growing crops, reeds in a marsh, etc. Now *dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 574 *Þare-with fel þe rane sn thycht, þat [etc.]*. 1787 *W. MARSHALL Norfolk Gloss.*, *Thight*, applied to turneps or other crops—close, thickset. [Ibid. i. 271 *There are men who are fully aware that the 'proof' of their turnep-crop depends more on its tightness than on the size of the plant*.] 1895 *EMERSON Birds*, etc. *Norfolk Broadland* i. xx. 56 *The happy pair [of reed-pheasants] fly about the 'thyte (thick) reed', plucking reed-feathers*.

† 2. Solid, not hollow, whole. *Obs.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/2 *Thyht, hool for brekyng, not brokyn... integer*. *Thyht*, not hool wythe-in, *solidus*. *Ibid.*, *Thyhtyn*, or make *thyht*, *integer*, *consolido*.

† 3. Close, compact, or dense in structure or texture, as a membrane. *Obs.*

In quot. 1530 the sense differs little from 1. In some uses also with the notion of being impermeable to moisture, as in 4. 1530 *Will T. Samson* (Somerset Ho.), A *thyght nett*. 1615 *CAOKE Body of Man* 86 *It is harder then the true skin and more thight*. [Ibid. 88 *Wherefore they refferre the cause of the concretion or congealing with Aristotle, to the fastness and tightness of the Membranes*.] *Ibid.* 387 *The coates of the veines are thicke and thight, that nothing but that which is very thime may sweate out*. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Thight*, (old word) well compacted or knit together.

4. So close in texture or structure as to keep

water out; esp. of a ship or boat, so closely compacted and well caulked as to be water-tight. Now *dial.*

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 24 *Item, for vij pund of rosait to mak the clath thicht*. xiiij. d. 1587 *GREENE Penelope's Web Wks.* (Grosart) V. 150 *Causing his weather beaten shippes to be warped out of the Hauen as soone as they were made thight*. a 1645 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) s. v., *When the Shipp is staunch and makes but little water, she is thight*. 1628 *DICAY Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 27 *Shée was so leakie as was a great cumber... till shée were vnladen and mended thyte*. *Ibid.* 37 *The boate seemed to be a fine one and thite, but with long driuing was halfe full of water*. a 1825 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Thite*, compact, not leaky, water-tight. 1866 *EDMONDSTON Gloss. Shetl. & Orkney*, *Thight*, close, so as not to admit water. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s. v., *A theet roof, a theet cask*.

5. Tight, close-fitting, as apparel. *dial.*

a 1845 in *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia*.

Hence † **Thight v.**, *trans.* to make 'thight';

Thightness, closeness, denseness, tightness.

c 1440 *Thyhtyn* [see 2]. 1615, 1787 *Tightness* [see 3, 1].

† **Thigmataxis** (þigmatæ'xis). *Biol.* [mod. L. f. Gr. *þigma* touch + *taxis* arrangement, disposition.] The way in which an organism moves or disposes itself in response to a touch stimulus, i. e. by being attracted (positive thigmataxis) or repelled (negative thigmataxis).

1900 *B. D. JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms* 270/2 *Thigmataxis*. is a synonym [of Thigmatism]. 1905 *Nature* 31 Aug. 426/2 *The 'Thigmataxis' exhibited by an oxytrocha moving round a spherical egg, unable to leave its surface*. 1909 *J. W. JENKINSON Exptim. Embryol.* 273 *We have positive and negative heliotropism, galvanotaxis, geotropism, galvanotropism, thigmataxis, and so on*.

So **Thigmatætic** a. [Gr. *thigmatæ* pertaining to arrangement], of, pertaining to, or exhibiting thigmatotaxis; hence **Thigmatætically** *adv.*

1900 in *Amer. Tral. Psychol.* XII. 141 *One is the thigmatotactic reaction. Starting with the moving infusorian, we find that it reacts to contact with solid bodies of a certain physical texture by suspending part of the usual ciliary motion*. 1901 *Ibid.* 229 *A definite rat-hole consciousness that acts, as it were, thigmatotactically*. 1903 *Science* 8 May 738 *The ventral surface of planarians is strongly positively thigmatotactic, whereas the dorsal surface is negatively thigmatotactic*.

Thigmatropism (þigmatrôpiz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *þigma* touch + *trôpê* a turning + -ISM.] The movement of some part of any organism in response to a touch stimulus; the habit of turning towards or away from a foreign body on coming into contact with it. So **Thigmatrope** a., of, pertaining to, resulting from, or exhibiting thigmatropism.

1900 *B. D. JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms* 270/2 *Thigmatropism*, curvature induced in climbing plants by the stimulus of a rough surface. 1908 *M. F. WASHBURN Animal Mind* iii. § 12. 57. 1909 *J. W. JENKINSON Exptim. Embryol.* 275 *The outgrowth of the ciliated ring into the arms is due to a stimulus—thigmatropic, perhaps,—exerted by the tip of the spicule*.

Thik, var. *THEEK*, *THILK*; *obs.* form of *THICK*.

Thilc, p-, variant of *THELLICH Obs.*

† **Thild**. *Obs.* [ONorthumb. *þyld* (= general OE. *gelyd*) = OHG. *dult*, :-Oteut. **þul-di-*, nominal derivative of verb-stem **þul-* in Goth. *þulan* to endure: see *THOLE v.*] Patience, endurance.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 19 *On ðyld [Rushw. ðylde] inera gie byed sæuole inero*. c 1200 *Ormin* 2613 *For þild birþ ben wipþ iwhille mabht to beoddenn itt & strengenn*. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 19 *þild of power* [Wyclif the patience of pore men] *ouer alle Noght in ende forworth salte*.

Hence † **Thi-ldi** (OE. *þyldis*, early ME. *puldi* (u) a., patient; whence † *Thi-ldiliche* *adv.*, patiently. a 950 *Rithale Dunelm.* (Surtees) *or Crist* 'ðv ðe arð doeme soðfast strong and *ðyldig. a 1245 *Leg. Kath.* 177 *Ha was þuldi and þolemod*. c 1200 *Ormin* 1186 *Ure Laferd Jesu Crist*. *Toc* 'þildilidg wipþutenn bracc, þatt mann himm band wipþ woze. a 1245 *Ancr.* R. 106 *He þolede þuldeliche þet te Gwis dutton... his deoreward muð mid hore dreori fustes*. a 1245 *Juliana* 28 *Puldeliche heo hit þolede*.

Thilk (ðilk), *dem. adj.* and *pron. arch.* or *dial.*

Forms: a. 3-5 *þilke*, 3-7 *thilke*, 4-5 *pylke*, *þilk*, 4-7 *thylke*, 5 *thylk*, (6 *thailk*), 4- *thilk*. B. 3-5 *pulke* (u), 5 *pulk*, 4-5 *pelke*. γ. 3-5 *pike*, 4 *pyke*, *peke*, *puke*, 4-5 *thike*, *thylke*, *thoke*, 5 *thik*, 6 *pieke*; 9 *dial.* *thik*, *thio*, *thick*, *thek*, *thuk*, *thicky*. [ME. *þilke*, known a 1300; app. f. *þe*, *THE* + *ilce*, *ILK* same, meaning *the* or *that same*; in some of the quots. *þe ilke* or *þat ilke* occurs as a MS. variant.

This analysis suits the form *þilke*, but does not explain the early southern *þilke* and the Kentish *þelke*, which naturally indicate an OE. **þylce*. Can there have been a confusion in the south between *þilke* and late OE. *þylc* for *þyllic*, *THELLICH*?

(*Thick* (ðik) is in dialect use from Cornwall and Hants to Worcester and Hereford; and also in Pembroke, Glamorgan, and Wexford. In many parts it has also the form *thicky*, *thicke*, or *thicka*. It generally means 'that', but in some parts 'this', in which case it is contrasted with *thuck*, *thock*, or *thack* = that. It is sometimes indefinite, and has to be made definite, as *thick here*, *this*, *thick there*, that. In Somerset and Dorset, *thick* and *thæse* are used only of individual shaped things, as a man or tree, while *that* and *this* are used of formless substances in the mass, as flour, milk, marble. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*])

A. adj. The very (thing, person, etc.) mentioned or indicated; the same; that; this.

c. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 68 Iden ilke huse [M.S. C. in pilke bus].
c. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 54 So blisful him bytke pilke steuene.
c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 381 Ascaneus... gat a child Cyceyllis; bylke Cyceylli gat pat man Brutus. **c. 1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. x. 73 (Camb. M.S.) It semeth pat pilke same thing be most desyred. **c. 1425** *Cursor M.* 11386 (Trin.) And comen to crist pilke day [C. G. pat ilk dail].
c. 1449 PROCK *Repr.* 235 Neither in thilk hil neither in Jerusalem. **1513** DOUGLAS *Eneis* I. prol. 134 Thilk werk tuelf yeris first was in making eik. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 61. I loue thilke lasse, (alas why doe I loue it).
c. 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. ii. Dan Cupido Sure sent thylke sweten to mine head. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 236 Says he, in a broad north-country tone, 'whar hast thou thilk horse?'

B. c. 1290 *St. Brandin* 519 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 234 Po tornede be wynd in-to be North... In pilke side stronge Inouy. **c. 1300** *Floris & Bl.* 432 Pilke terme him bytke long. **c. 1315** SHOREHAM vii. 133 And belke sone 3et napeles Ryst ase be fader hys endeles. **1327** TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 83 (M.S. y) Pilke Decius. *Ibid.* VI. 303 Unlawful wedlok... with belke Iuditha. **c. 1400** R. GLOUCESTER *Chron.* (Rolls) 3771 Pe men of norweye... adde ymade anoper non king of [M.S. a belke] londe. **c. 1425** *Cursor M.* 11417 (Trin.) Pilke [Land thilk, Cott. & Gilt, his ilk] sterre hem com to warn. **y. 1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6157 Syn pat bylke pore ermyte was yn drede for solyte. **c. 1320** *Cont. Love* (Halliwell) 747 Ne never was but thylke [i.e. pilke] coot. **c. 1410** *Master of Game* (M.S. Digby 182) xxv. Hemm pat shalde haue parte of pike drede. **1432-50** *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 449 Theke parte scolde haue be victory. **1439** in *Ancient* July (1904) 16 That every day in thilk month the vij tapres breanne. **c. 1440** LOVELEIGH *Merlin* 12104 The tothy cyte... hindicam hyghte at thylke tyme tho. **1553** *Respublica* III. iii. Piek same waie goeth the hare. **1820** COBBETT *Gram. Eng. Lang.* xvii. (1847) 109 When we hear a Hampshire plough-boy say '[She] have giv'd I thilk handkercher'. **1876** L. HAAVOY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* II. 289 To ho and hanker after thilk woman in the way a do. **1898** E. PHILLIPPS *Child. of Mist* I. iii. 28 'Tis thilke aud Muscovite duck, roostin' on his lil island. **1909** *Westm. Gas.* 7 Aug. 2/2 Do 'ee mind thic time, Daddy, when you an' me catched gert lobsters?'

† b. With plural sb.: These; those. Obs.

c. 1275 LAY. 1284 Pe strengest be weren in pilke daies [c. 1205 o bon dawen]. **1387** TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 Of pilke moupes be see of myddel erbe bygnynne. **c. 1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 3000 Pat pilke releske nolde neuer go ben a-way. **c. 1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 577 Wythoute ye had more helpe than thilke knaves.

B. pron. That (or this) person or thing.

c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 110 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 Mayster am ich pilke pat be wile so dyhte. **c. 1300** Harrow. *Hill* 135 Pilke pat nullep a3eyn hem stonde. **c. 1386** CHAUCER *Parv.* T. 33 Pryue penaunce is thilke that men doon alday for priuee synnes. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) i. xix. (1859) 19 Ful oftymes haue I warned the... as thylk that louneth the. **c. 1449** PROCK *Repr.* II. xx. 273 Therefore chese the reder... whether this or thilk or bothe he wole holde. **1867** ROCK *Jim & Nell* vii. Britting o' thiek an' crazing thack. **1880** JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* x. 188 Thuck's our feyther's. **1885** *Househ. Words* 20 June 141/2, I coud ha' told the thilk.

† b. pl. Those. Obs.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7341 Pilke of twenty wynter elde. **1370-80** *XI Pains of Hell* 113 in *O. E. Misc.* 226 Po pat weren vp to be byries In pat fod... pilke weore glade of be misched. **1401** J. SKYDMORE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 30 To all thilke that ye suppose wole take this matter to hert. **c. 1450** MYNCE *Par. Fr.* 687 Al thilk that with hold any fredomes.

Thill ¹ (pil). Also 5 pylle, thyl, 6 thyll. Cf. also *FILL sb.* ² [Of uncertain origin: the 14th c. *pille*, *pylle* is identical in form with OE. *pille*, glossed *tabulāta*, *tabulāmen*, *tabulāmentum*, i.e. 'board, deal, boarding, flooring', but the sense 'pole or shaft' is so different that, without further evidence, it seems unsafe to connect them.

For the OE. *pille* see *THEAL*: none of the cognate words there cited show any approach to the mod. sense of *thill*.)

The pole or shaft by which a wagon, cart, or other vehicle is attached to the animal drawing it, esp. one of the pair of shafts between which a single draught animal is placed. Applied (a) in *sing.* to the single pole, rarely to the pair of shafts (*obs.*); (b) in *pl.* to the pair of shafts.

(a) **14..** *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 615/35 *Themo*, a thylle. **14..** *Metrical Vulg.* 628/20 *Reda*, thylle. **c. 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 491/1 *Thille*, of a cart, *temo*. **1530** *Palsgr.* 280/2 *Thyll* of a cart, *le ymon*. **1611** *Cotgr.* *Almonner*, to put into... the thill of a cart. *Ibid.* *Limon*, the Thill of a waine, wagon, &c.; in which sense (because a Thill consists of two beams) it is most used in the Plural number. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 139/1 The two side shafts make one thill. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 256/2 That piece of wood with which they supported the thill of a waggon.

(b) **c. 1325** *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 168 *Les lymouns*, the thilles. **c. 1400** *Land Tray Bk.* 12820 Fals fortune of him now filles. He put him ryt in hir thilles. **c. 1425** *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 665/30 *Hic limo*, thyllis. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 360 If the fore Wheels were as high as the hinder Wheels, and if the Thills were fixed under the Axis. **1890** O. CRAWFORD *Round the Cal. in Portugal* 104 The mule and the horse work between the thills of the cart and of the plough.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *thill hame*, *harness*, *pin*; *thill-coupling*, *-jack*, *-tug*; see quot. **1877**; *thill-saddle* = *SADDLE sb.* 3. Also *THILL-HORSE*.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 227/33 *Hic thinarillum*, a thylpin. **1549** *Rutland M.S.* (1903) IV. 570 Thill hames, xl. pare. **1776** in Hughes *Scour.* *White Horse* v. The same time a Thill harness will be run for by Cart-horses, VOL. IX.

&c. **1807** A. YOUNG *Agric. Essay* (1813) I. 107, 3 thill saddles, breechins, cruppers, &c. **1859** HUGHES *Scour.* *White Horse* v. Varmer Millin's mare... won a new Cart-saddle and thill-tugs. *Ibid.* vi. The great horses in their thill harness. **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Thill-coupling*, a device for fastening the shafts to the fore-axle. *Ibid.* *Thill-jack*, a tool for attaching the thills of a carriage to the clips of the axle. *Ibid.* *Thill-tug*, a leather loop depending from the harness saddle to hold the shaft of a carriage.

Thill ² (pil). [A local term of unknown origin; cf. *TILL sb.*, boulder-clay.] The thin stratum of fire-clay, etc. usually underlying a coal-seam; under-clay; the floor or bottom of a seam of coal.

1329-30 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 513 Quatuor bayardours portantibus Thill et focale in abbatibus per x septimanas, xxij s. yd. **1454-5** *Ibid.* 634 Operanti circa le rydding ac adquisicione de le Thill pro eodem furno. **1500-1** *Ibid.* 657 Pro iijij plaustur, de lez thillstone, xvjd. **1708** J. C. COMPTON *Collier* (1845) 39 Sometimes a Pit may happen to have a Hitch or Dipping of the Thill or Bottom of the Way. **1851** GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 54 *Thill*, the floor of a seam of coal. **1867** W. W. SMYTH *Coal* 25 The floor, thill, or seat... of the coal is an underclay. **1878** LEBOUR *Geol. Northumberland & Durh.* (1886) III. 12 There is a strict analogy between these peat-marls and clays and the 'thills' or 'underclays' of many coals. **1881** BORINGS & SINKINGS II. 4 (E.D.D.) Grey thill with water. **1887** WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* (ed. 2) 170 The Underclay is known as 'Spavin' in Yorkshire; as 'Thill' in Durham; as 'Warratt' or 'Seat-earth' in Lancashire; and as 'Bottomstone' or 'Pouncin' in South Wales. **1894** HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* x.v., The underlayer of a coal seam frequently consists of a thin bed of fireclay; hence thin strata of that material are called *thill*, irrespective of their position with regard to a seam of coal.

Thiller (pi-lar). Also *g. dial.* tiller: see also *FILLER* ². [*THILL* ¹ + *-ER* ¹] = next. Also *altrib.*

1552 HULOT, *Thyller* of a carte, *veredus*, *di.* **1573** TUSSEY *Husb.* (1879) 36 Hole bridle and saddle, whit leather and nail, With collers and harness, for thiller and all. **1607** TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 330 His Thiller fell and put his shoulder clean out of joint. **1640** HEXHAM *Princ. Art Milit.* III. 5 A halfe Canon... upon its carriage, drawne with seven couple of horse, and a Thiller horse. **1733** TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* xxiii. 363 Limbers... also called Shafts, Sharps, and Thills; from whence the Horse that goes in them is call'd a Thiller. **1893** *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 24 Feb. 4/2, 3 Sets of Harness, Thillers and Trace Gears.

Thill-horse (pi-l'hors). See also *fill-horse* s. v. *FILL sb.* ² [*THILL* ¹ + *HORSE*]. The shaft-horse or wheeler in a team.

c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 168 En lymouns [i.e.] thilles va ly limouner [i.e.] the thill-hors. **c. 1425** *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 665/32 *Hic wirsus*, thyllhors. **1489** *Funeral Edw. IV* in *Lett. & Pap. Rich. III.* etc. (Rolls) I. 7 Upon the fore horse, and the thill horse sat ij chariot men. **1543** *Will. V. England* (Somerset Hs.), Oon Carto, a Tyll horse & four Oxen. **1704** W. DERRHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 133 The Thill-Horse in Charles's Wain, called Alioth. **1867** BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* xxi, A Spare-Horse? Be rather a thill-horse.

Thilly, a. [*THILL* ²]. Of the nature of thill.

1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v. *Thill*, Any stone partaking of the nature of indurated clay is called *thilly*.

Thimble (pi'mbl'), sb. Forms: a. *i* pymel, 5-6 thymelle, -yl(le, thymle, themel, -elle, -yl(le, (5 thomelle, timmele), *g. dial.* thimmel. *β.* 5 thymbyl(l), thomble, 6 thymble, -bel(l, -bil(l, thumble, (tymble), 6-7 thimbell, 6-thimble. [OE. *pymel*, f. *puma* THUMB + *-el*, -LE, suffix forming names of instruments: cf. *handle*. The later Eng. form has developed a *b* after *m*, as in *humble*, *nimble*, etc. ON., *pumall* meant the thumb of a glove; perh. a leather thumbstall was the earliest form of thimble; metal thimbles were app. introduced in the 17th c.]

† 1. A sheath or covering for the thumb or finger; a fingerstall. Obs. (Only OE.)

c. 1000 Sax. *Leuchd.* II. 150 Wyrc þonne þymel to.

2. A bell-shaped sheath of metal (formerly of leather) worn on the end of the finger to push the needle in sewing.

Tailor's, upholsterer's, etc. *thimble*, a similar metal sheath open at both ends: *sail-maker's thimble* = *PALM sb.* ¹ 5. *Knights of the thimble*, a tailor: see *KNIGHT sb.* 12 c.

a. c. 1412 HOOCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 682 Look whedir In his purs be for any crouse or crouche, Sauf nedel and prede, & themel [M.S. Reg. thymelle] of leper. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 578/20 *Digitale*, a thymyl. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 383/1 A Thymelle (A. Thymyille, Thymle). **1488** *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 80 A thing of gold with a top like a thimble. **c. 1568** in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 396 With elwand, scheir and thymmyll.

β. c. 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 491/1 Thymbyl, theca... *digitale*. **14..** *Debate Carpenter's Tools* 18 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 80 315, 315, seyd the wymblyl, I ame als rounde as a thymbyll. **1530** *Palsgr.* 280/2 Thymble to sewe with, *deyl*. **1592** *Florio and Fruits* 5, I haue neither neede, thred, nor thimble. **1664** *Power Exp. Philoa.* v. 5 The Common Fly, her eyes are... most neatly dilated with innumerable little cavities like a small grater or thimble. **1700** CONGRUVE *Way of World* III. iii, Hast thou ne'er a brass thimble clinking in thy pocket? **1793** *Girlishood M. J. Holroyd* (1896) 253, I have worked with my Thimble, and like it extremely. **1812** [see *KNIGHT sb.* 12 c.] **1841** MOORE *Young Jessica* I. The safest shield against the darts Of Cupid, is Minerva's thimble.

b. Thimble and Bodkin Army (Eng. Hist.), a nickname of the Parliamentary Army of the Civil War: see quots.

1647 *May Hist. Parl.* II. vi. 97 The poorer sort, like that Widow in the Gospel, presented their Mites also; inasmuch

that it was a common Jeer of men disaffected in the Cause, to call it the Thimble- and Bodkin-Army. **1884** DOWELL *Tales in Eng.* II. I. 3 On the parliamentary side the subscriptions of silver offerings included even such little personal articles as those that suggested the term, the 'Thimble and Bodkin' army.

c. A thimble or similar article as used by a thimblerigger: see *THIMBLERIG* 1.

1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 166 Nor try the Thimble's Cheats. **1742** FIELONG *Jos. Andrews* II. iii, A person travelling to a neighbouring fair with the thimble and button. **1898** DICKERIN *Nich. Nick.* I, Gathered round a pea and thimble table. **1909** *Q. Rev.* July 173 A conjuror... astonishing a simple audience with the pea-and-thimble trick.

3. The ring or socket in the heel of a gate which turns on the hook or pin in the gate-post. *local.*

1550 *Hawthurst Ch. Acc.* in *Archaeol. Cantiana* V. 64 For a thymble to the church gate ij^d. **1627** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.*, For ij thimbles for the beane garden gate xvjd. **1804** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 83 The upper thimble should be fixed... nearer the farther side of the heel of the gate than the lower thimble. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*

4. Naut. A broad ring of metal, having a concave outer surface, around which the end of a rope is spliced, so that the thimble forms an eye to the rope.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 132 Thimbles, large... **1775** *FALCK Day's Driving Vessel* 50 Each cable has a large thimble spliced in at one end, through which each alternate cable is reeved. **1860** *Merc. M. Mag.* VII. 113 A leach-line is... carried through thimbles.

5. In various technical applications. **a. Mech.**

A ring, tube, or similar part, e.g. a sleeve, bushing, ferrule, etc.; often in comb., as *thimble-coupling*, *-joint*, etc.: see *g.* *b.* The outer casing of a rifle-ball. *c. Pottery*: A rest for placing the ware during glaze-firing. *d. Dentistry*: see quot.

e. A cone of fat-free paper used in a fat-extraction apparatus. *f.* = *thimble-rubber* in *g.* *g.* See quot. **a. 1769** *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 179 Thimbles made of wire, twisted in the slit of the harpoon. **1831** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 284 Fitting into the holes bushes or thimbles to give them the greater strength. **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Thimble*,... *3. (Machinery)*. *a.* A sleeve or tube through which a bolt passes, and which may act as a stay. *b.* A ferrule to expand a tube; specifically, a ferrule for boiler-tubes. *c.* A sleeve around a stove-pipe when it passes through a wall or ceiling. **1881** *GERNER Gun* 84 The charges are put in a small steel thimble. *b. c. 1860* H. STUART *Seaman's Catch*, 21 The thimble expands and rifles the ball. **1900** *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2053, 1156 The thimble or shell of the Mauser and Lee-Metford. *Ibid.*, The core is of hardened lead, and the thimble composed of copper and nickel. **c. 1902** [see *thimble-picker* in *g.*] **1910** *Rep. Lead Comm.* (Parl. Pap. Eng.) Placing the ware on rests with pointed projections... Thimbles similar in shape to a sewing thimble... provided with a single horn. *d. 1877* KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Thimble*,... *2554/1* The extension thimble of the dentist is a prong on the end of the thimble, used to reach into the mouth to hold the foil or a compress, while operating on the teeth. *e. 1901* *Jrnl. Exper. Med.* 25 Mar. 513 This residue was then ground up with sand, placed in a fat-extraction thimble and extracted again. *f. 1909* *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* *Thimble*,... *pl.*, a trade-name for crude india-rubber from the lower Kongo and Loanda in small balls of a gray color, darker outside. *g. 1541* R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Lijj, Thyrdyl a seame incarnatyfe is made with egal thynnylls made of tow well wyrtten & skleoderly.

6. Applied (usually in *pl.*) to certain flowers and plants, or parts of them, e.g. (a) the Foxglove, also known as *Fairy or Witches' Thimbles*; (b) the Sea Campion; (c) the Harebell; (d) the cup of an acorn. See also *Lady's Thimble*, *LADY sb.* 17 b. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap 1, 150 Nor its fine thimble fits the acorn top. **1878** BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Fairy Thimbles*, *Digitale purpurea*. **1881** J. A. SIDBY in *Mod. Scot. Poets* 356 Whaur the witch thimbles bloom. **1886** BRITTON & H. PLANT-N., *Thimble*, (i) *Digitale purpurea*. (2) *Silene maritima*. **1894** *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/5 The tall foxglove, with its graduated 'thimbles'.

7. Thieves' slang. A watch.

1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* **1834** W. H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. v, My thimble of ridge. **1901** W. S. WALKER in *The Blood* xiii, 138 Silver money, and a watch and chain, or, in thieves' language, 'white-lot' and 'thimble and slang'.

8. = *THIMBLEFUL*.

1841 HOOD *Tale of Trumphet* xii, [They] never swallowed a thimble the less Of something the Reader is left to guess.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sac.* Introd. (1868) 24 Such thimbles of meaning as can be confidently managed.

9. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *thimble-case*, *-finger*, *-maker*, *-top*; *thimble-crowned*, *-like*, *-sealed*, *-shaped*, *-sized* adjs.; *thimble-belt*, a kind of cartridge-belt; *thimble-berry* (thimble black-berry), the black raspberry of America, *Rubus occidentalis*, so called from the shape of its receptacle; *thimble-coupling*: see quot.; *thimble-grater*, a species of gastropod shell; *thimble-joint*: see quot.; *thimble lily*, a name of the Australian liliaceous plant *Blandfordia nobilis*, with flowers in racemes; *thimble-limpet*, a West Indian species of limpet, so called from its shape; *thimble-man* = *THIMBLERIGGER*; *thimble-picker*, a young person employed in a pottery to pick from among the used thimbles (see sense 5 c) those that can be used a second time: so *thimble-picking*; *thimble-ple*: see quots.; *thimble-plating*, the formation of a cylindrical boiler-shell or a flue by successive slightly overlapping rings of

plate; thimble-rubber: see quots.; thimble-shift, -shifting, the shifting of the pea from one thimble to another by a thimble-rigger; also fig.; thimble-skein, a skein for an axle made in tubular form; thimble-surface, *Ceramics*, a surface of raised dots produced by closely pitting the interior of the mould; thimble-weed: see quot.

1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 23 The 'thimble belt, used only by the Americans, is still preferred to the cartridge pouches of the others. 1854 THORAU Walden xiv, (1886) 262 Strawberries, raspberries, 'thimble-berries. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 3, iii, A bower of green and tangled thicket where thimbleberry played the part of our English Hawthorn. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Basket-Table* 34 A myrtle foliage round the 'thimble-case. 1882 OGDEN, *Thimble-coupling... In mach. a kind of permanent coupling, of which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble. 1896 H. GARDNER *Sanflowers, Dream of Noon* 48 Then she raising a slender finger, 'thimble-crowned, Beckoned him onwards. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III, 277 A white line in the stitching or 'thimble finger. c. 1711 PETERVA *Geophyl.* vi, liv, Borneo 'Thimble Grater... The outside is rough like a Grater, and hollow like a Cap or Thimble. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Thimble-joint, a sleeve-joint, with an interior packing to keep the joints of pipes tight during expansion and contraction. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII, 602 The minute honey-combed, 'thimble-like appearance of its surface. 1883 GUILFOYER *Catal. Plants Melbourne Bot. Gard.* 22 *Blandfordia nobilis*. 'Thimble Lily. c. 1791 PETERVA *Geophyl.* Dec. viii, Tab. 80 Barba-dos 'Thimble Limpet. 1854 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II, 116 For other his undertakings [he] is a 'thimble-maker... a mere cheat that rambles up and down, not worth farthing. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I, 192 The army of 'thimble-men from Doncaster is upon you. 1901 *Sootsman* 28 Mar. 9/1 Persons are returned as 'thimble-pickers, without mentioning that they are directly engaged in making... earthenware. 1838 CRAYEN *Gloss.*, *Thimble-pie, a filip with the thimble. 1882 MOZLEY *Remin.* II, cviii, 245, I had to sit under the lady's three-legged work table, receiving 'thimble-pie, that is a sharp rap with a thimble on the crown of my head. 1881 *Rep. Kew Gardens* 39/2 W. African rubber, appears as... agglutinated masses of small cubes of which there are specimens in the Kew Museum under the name of 'Thimble rubber. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, The dirty scrap of paper, 'thimble-sealed. 1867 'Thimble-shaped (see THIMBLEFAVE). 1905 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 4 [A bee's] thimble-shaped cell. 1834 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 90/1 About twenty per cent. was to be deducted from the tithe-owner [etc.]. This was 'thimble-shift the first. 1834 STANLEY in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* 4 July XXIV, 1156 How was this deficiency to be made good to the State? Here, then, was one instance of his right hon. friend's 'thimble-shifting. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* (ed. 1) 121 The little silver pipe with its 'thimble-sized bowl. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 144/2 *Arm.*, the axle-spindle. When of wood, it is strengthened by metallic straps called skains, and sometimes by a conical sheath called a 'thimble-skein. 1879 H. DRUMMOND in *Life* vii, (1899) 166 The sports come up in little domes, some only the size of a 'thimble-top. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Thimble-weed. (*Rudbeckia*). Like the Thimble-berry, its receptacle resembles a thimble.

Hence *Thimble* *v.*, *intr.* to use a thimble, to sew; *Thimbling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, using a thimble in sewing; also = *thimble-rigger*.

1659 H. M. *Pair Spectacles* Nation 4 Cobling Hewson, Cooper, thimbling Barkstead, Bury, and the rest of their Confederates. 1780 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) I, v, 38 Pretty sempstresses, warbling melodious hymns as they sat needling and thimbling at their windows above. 1856 J. BALLANTINE *Poems, Wee Raggit Laddie* xiv, Ilk thimblin' thiev'n' gamblin' diddler... Chase thee like fire. 1857 BOSWELL *Rom. Rye* xlv, If you have not sufficient capital, why do you engage in so deep a trade as thimbling?

Thimble (*thim'bl*), *a.* [f. THIMBLE + -ED 2.] Having, or furnished with, a thimble; in *thieves' slang*, wearing a watch.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Diet.*, *Thimble*, having or wearing a watch. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image* (1879) 21 With her thimbled finger. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 3/2 Long before either Dutch or English thought of thimbles Chinese ladies were thimbled when they worked at their embroidery.

Thimble-eye (*thim'bl'ei*), [f. THIMBLE + EYE.] *a. Naut.* See quots. 1867, 1877. *b.* A fish, the Chub Mackerel, *Scomber colias*. So *Thimble-eyed a.*, having eyes like thimbles, as this fish.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Thimble-eyes*, are thimble-shaped apertures in iron-plates where sheaves are not required; frequently used instead of dead-eyes for the top-mast-rigging, futtock-plates, and backstays in the channels. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Thimble-eye*, an eye in a plate through which a rope is rove without a sheave. A dead-eye. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 196 The only other spotted fish which has been known to frequent our coast is the 'chub mackerel' or 'thimble eye'. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thimble-eyed*,... used of the chub-mackerel.

Thimbleful (*thim'bl'ful*), [f. THIMBLE + -FUL.] As much as a thimble will hold; hence, a small quantity, esp. of wine or spirits; a dram; also fig. of something inconsiderable.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II, (1617) 120 Take half a thimbleful of Gunpowder. 1623 MAAR tr. *Alman's Geman d' Alf* 1. 23 By eating by ounces, and drinking by thimblefuls, they flue by drams. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I, Wks. 1799 I. 248 Would you take another thimbleful, Mrs. Col? 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* xi, Now can't I give a thimbleful of Praise. 1889 JASSORE *Counting of Friars* ii, 93 Cordials were... on special occasions dealt out in thimblefuls. 1894 HELEN M. GOUGAR in *Voice* (N.Y.) 31 May, Anybody with a thimbleful of political or reform sense knows.

Thimblig (*thim'bl'ig*), *sb.* [f. THIMBLE + RIG sb. 2; *lit.* 'thimble-trick']

1. A swindling game usually played with three thimbles (see THIMBLE 2c) and a pea which was ostensibly placed under one of them; the sharper then challenging the bystanders to guess under which the pea had been placed, and to bet on their choice; a cheat similar to the three-card trick.

1815 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I, 768 An unfair game known among the frequenters of races and fairs by the name of 'the thimble rig'. 1836 T. HOOK G. GURNEY vii, I will start alone, and appear to know no more of you, than one of the cads of the thimble-rig knows of the pea-holder. 1856 J. D. CHAMBERS *Strictures on Judges. in Western* v. Liddell 139 note, The manipulations of a sharper with cups and balls on his gambling table, commonly called thimblig. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I, 13.

attrib. and *comb.* 1834 LITTLETON in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* 4 July, XXIV, 1206 His right hon. friend (Mr. Stanley)... had chosen to describe him (Mr. Littleton) as a thimble-rig player, in consequence of the changes that he had made in the clauses of that Bill. 1856 T. A. TROLOPE *Girlish*. *Cath. de Med.* Notes 352 A good deal of confusion as to the dates of these thimblig-like transactions exists in the narratives of the historians. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xviii, (ed. 3) 157 Epsom Downs... There are... tumbler, jugglers, boxers, thimble-rig men.

2. = THIMBLERIGGER.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX, 355 Greatly applauded by all the thimbligers of the faubourgs.

Thimblig, *v.* [f. prec.: app. first used in vbl. sb. and pr. ppl.] *intr.* To practise the cheat of the thimblig; also fig. to cheat in a juggling manner or as with sleight of hand. *b. trans.* To manipulate (a matter or thing) in this manner. So *Thimbligged* (-rigd) *ppl. a.*, duped by the game of thimblig; disturbed or affected by thimbligging, as a market; = RIGGED *ppl. a.* 2; *Thimbligging* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1839 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, Don't let us have any juggling and thimbligging with virtue and vice. 1840 — *Criticshank* Wks. 1900 XIII, 310 The different degrees of rascality, as exhibited in each face of the thimbligging trio. *Ibid.*, Is any man so blind that he cannot see the exact facet that is writhing under the thimbligged hero's hat? 1887 FAIR *Autobiog.* I, xxi, 271 Gambling tents and thimble-rigging... had not then been stopped by the police. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 92 That 'intellectual thimble-rigging' which all men of the sensist school... must perform. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Thimbligged*, an expression in general use descriptive of speculative operations in the stock, produce, or other markets by combination for other than legitimate trade or market requirements. 1899 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/3 M. Lebert passes quickly over the legal aspect of the case—thimbligging it so to speak.

Thimbligger (*thim'bl'ig'g*), [f. THIMBLE-RIG sb. + -ER 1.] A professional sharper who cheats by thimbligging; also *transf.* one who cheats by means of tricks, or juggles with phrases, etc.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Oct. 4/4 An altercation took place between some countrymen and the thimbliggers, on a charge of cheating. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Eur.* ix, (1894) 202 A cross between a prizefighter and a thimbligger. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xviii, A firm believer—not as the phrase is now exclusively construed by theological thimbliggers in the Church and out of it.

Hence *Thimbliggergery*, thimbligging. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L, 178 Lying and thimbliggergery assume high privilege. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I, 1, 399 The noble art of 'thimble-rigging'.

Thimbling, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see THIMBLE *v.* *Thime*, *obs. form* of THYME.

Thin (*pin*), *a. (sb.)* and *adv.* Forms: 1 *pyenne*, *pinne*, *pyin*, *pin*, 3-5 *pyenne*, 3-6 *thyn*, 4 *penne*, 4-6 *thynne*, (4 *thynne*, 5 *thynn*), 4-7 *thinn(e)*, (4-5 *thynne*), 6-*thin*. [OE. *pyenne* = OFris. *thenne*, **thynne* (W. Fris. *ten, tyn, tin*); OLG. **pyunn* (MLG. *dunne*, MDu. *dunne*, *dinne*, Du. *dun*), OHG. *dunni* (MHG. *dünne*, G. *dünn*), in Gothic **pyunna-s*, ON. *pyunnr* (Sw. *tunn*, Da. *tynd*) = OTeut. **pyunnu-s*, fem. **pyunni*, with *nu* from *nw*, in Indo-Eur. **tnūs*, fem. **tnwī*, from weak grade of ablaut stem *ten-*, *tn-* to stretch (cf. Skr. *tanús*, L. *tenuis*).]

a. adj.

1. Having relatively little extension between opposite surfaces; of little thickness or depth. Opposed to THICK *a.* 1.

1900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* v, vi, (1890) 400 Stan... mid ðinne tyrf bewrizen. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I, 288 Deos wyrt... hafad þynne leaf. c. 1020 *Rule St. Benet* lv, (Logeman) 91 Culam on wintre picce on sumere þinne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1673 (Cott.) Wit pike þou lok it be noght thyn [v. rr. þinne, thine, þynnel. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* x, 37 Betere is were þynne boute laste, Then syde robes ant synke into synne. 1387 *Tarvisa Higden* (Rolls) I, 405 Brood cakes, round and þynne. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritil Wemen* 23 With curches... of kirsip cleir and thin. 1530 PALSGR. 280/2 *Thyn skynne, tenne pen.* 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 227 We do not make our plate so thynne as to break it. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I, 215 A Glass that is thinner in the Middle than at the Edges. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Th. 294 The thinnest part of that rock... is still covered by the strata. 1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 697 The coins of the Sassanian monarchs are thin, flat, and neatly executed.

b. Of small cross section in proportion to length; slender, tenuous, attenuated. (Usually said of a thing more or less cylindrical, as a wire, rod, branch, stem, stock, trunk, limb.)

a. 1475 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* 59 If it be bi reson

of þe membre, þat is for þe membre is to ouer þinne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 133/24 Thinne, *gracilis, tenuis*. 1665 Sir T. HEAHERT *Trav.* (1677) 303 Their Harquebuz is longer than ours, but thinner. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV, xi 8 Branches... of equal thickness, nay rather thinner at their origin. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 426 In the cortex of the thin stem. 1885 WATSON & BUSBY *Math. Th. Electr.* 6 Magn. I, 95 The connection between them being a very thin wire.

c. spec. Having little flesh; lean, spare, not fat or plump. Also of ears of corn.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II, 206 Ne mæz him se lichoma batian ac he hið blac & þynne & acold. c. 1050 *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 415/27 *Gallus*, þynne monn. a. 1227 *Maximin* iv, in *Rel. Ant.* I, 120 Care and kunde of elde Maketh mi body felde... Ant. mi body thynne Such is wordes wunne. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli, 6 Seuenne cerys... thynne and smytyn with maldew, weren growyn. 1385 COVERDALE *Gen.* xli, 3 Seuen kyne... thynne, euell fauoured, and leenfeshed. 1617 MARYSON *Itin.* II, 46 His face grew thynne, his ruddy colour failed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III, 156 My Flocks... yet look so thin, Their Bones are barely cover'd with their Skin. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlix, You look so pale now, and so thin, too. 1805-6 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* iv, xi, Oft she said, I'm not grown thin! And then her wrist she spanned. 1865 Miss BARADON *Sir Jasper* iv, 37 To have long thin white bands, all aglitter with diamond rings.

d. Penetrable by light or vision, like a thin veil; fig. easily 'seen through', transparent, flimsy, as a pretext or excuse. (Cf. some uses in 4 a.)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v, jii, 125, I come not To heare such flattery now, and in my presence They [commendations] are too thin. 1668 HIBBERT *Body Divo.* I, 252 A lie is of a thin and transparent nature. 1851 BAILEY *Ess.*, *Wordsw.* 103 Under a thin disguise of name. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* I, xiv, 94 Over the glacier hung a thin veil of fog. a. 1904 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* xviii, He put up a thin excuse just like the rest. Any one could see through it.

II. 2. Consisting of or characterized by individual constituents or parts placed at relatively large intervals; not thick, dense, or bushy. Opposed to THICK *a.* 4.

849 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II, 40 In... seeagan ðær he ðynnest is. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II, 466 Oft of ðinnun renscurum flewð seo eorðe. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I, 48/44 Bote þornes and þunne boskes. c. 1400 MAUNFORD (Roxb.) xxvi, 126 Þe Tartarres hase... lytill berdes and thynne. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 491/1 Thynne, as gresse, corne, wodys, ... raris. 1573-80 BARRET *Alt.* T, 166 Thynne... not thicke growen, or set... raris. 1617 MARYSON *Itin.* II, 45 [Lord Mountjoy's] haire was... thynne on his head. 1796 MORRIS *Amer. Geog.* I, 77 Indian population is thin; vast tracts... are uninhabited. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 49 A thin rain began to fall.

† *b.* Of the members of a collective group or class: Not numerous or abundant; scarce, rare, few, scanty. Opposed to THICK *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 350 Corpstriker... Thy forehead maid Irish and Irish men thin. 1573-80 BARRET *Alt.* T, 166 Thynne... sold and not often, raris: to waxe thin, to waxe a small number. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 188 Artificers also grew thinner and thinner, till none at length were left. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I, 95 Gentry amongst them is very thin... and coming to dwell in towns, they soon mingle with the merchants, and so degenerate. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI, (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 109 Churches are very thin in this part of the World. (1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix, 405 Game of all sorts is as thin as deal boards.)

† *c.* Of a place: Sparsely occupied or peopled; with, of, sparsely furnished or supplied with; thinly occupied or attended by. *Obs.*

1641 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1649) 52 Many Kingdomes are fertile, but thin of inhabitants. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I, 65 How thinn of Soldr are y^e Few Garrisons we keepe. 1693 *Humours Town* 51 You must be content with such as your thin Neighbourhood affords. 1711 SWIFT *Trml. to Stella* 24 Aug. The town being thin, I am less pestered with company. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* xl, 124 Both these rows were Thin of Plants. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII, 328/1 Galicia, is but thin of people. 1800 Ht. *Lee Canterb.* T, (ed. 2) III, 89 Summer was now fast approaching, and the town was thin.

d. Of an assembly or body of people: Scantly furnished with members; thinly attended; not full.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v, § 361 What had been... in a full House, rejected, was many times in a thin House... resumed, and determined contrary to the former conclusions. 1666 PERVS *Diary* 2 Oct. There I found but a thin congregation already. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3904/1 Their Battalions are thin and sickly. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 27 Oct., Buried with a very thin Funeral. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace's Art Poetry* 297 The little Theatre... To which a thin and pious Audience came. 1860-70 STUBBS *Lect. Europ. Hist.* i, ix, (1904) 119 In a very thin meeting, Ferdinand stated his view.

3. Of a liquid or a pasty substance: Of slight density or consistence; fluid; of air or vapour: not dense; rare, tenuous, subtle. Opp. to THICK *a.* 6.

a. 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* III, xix, [xxvii.] (1890) 244 Nemne medmical blafes mid þinne meolc. a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v, 6 *Ær se picca mist þynra weorðe.* c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II, 314 Hrer on blede of þ hit se picce swa þynne briw. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii, (Justin) 735 Vndir it a fyre gert ma Til þat mater [pitch and brimstone] was molytne thynne. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Late it be now to þikke ne to þinne, but as potage shulde be. 1530 PALSGR. 280/2 Thyn cloude in the ayre. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II, ii, 1. i, (1651) 232 Pure, thin, light water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII, 348 Fish... cannot change Thir Element to draw the thinner Aire. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 121 An exceeding thin volatile oil. 1850 *Young's Patent in Law Times Rep.* X, 852/1 Chalk, ground up with a little water into a thin paste.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Wanting body or substance; unsubstantial; intangible.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 1. 150 These our actors... were all Spirits, and Are melted into Ayre, into thin Ayre. 1705 Addison *Italy* 3 The lab'ring Plowman off with Horror spies Thin airy Shapes that o'er the Furrows rise. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 120 All the thin and airy delights of the world. 1892 WESTCOT *Gospel of Life* 108 Man cannot live in the thin atmosphere of abstractions. 1907 *Edm. Rev.* Oct. 402 Logic is too thin and bloodless a thing to govern life.

c. Wanting depth or intensity; faint, weak, dim, pale. Formerly of light (*arch.*): in mod. use, of colours, painting, or the like.

1649 LOVEACE *Poems* 90 Yet its Glory did appear But thine, because her eyes were neerer. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ii. (1701) 61/2 The Moon hath a light of her own: but very thin. 1875 FORTNUM *Maidonia* xiv. 156 The use of a bright yellow... in imitations of the golden lustre, and a thin green. 1893 HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 102 Thin and rather weak negatives. 1894 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 285/3 The figures are half-lengths, and executed in a thin, hard, and laborious manner.

d. Of sound: Wanting fullness, volume, or depth; weak and high-pitched; shrill and feeble.

16.. DRYDEN (J.), I hear the groans of ghosts; Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. 1776 POPE *Odys.* xxiv. 8 Trembling the Spectres glide, and plaintive vent Thin, hollow screams. 1844 LAMA *Ella Ser. II. Capt. Jackson*. Be dumb, thou thin accompanier of her thinner warble! a 1895 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 314, I heard... the trowels fall Upon the stone, a thin noise far away. 1901 *Scotsman* 15 Mar. 7/4 The possessor of the thinnest treble in the Irish quarter... piped tremulously.

4. *fig.* Deficient in substance or quality; poor; unsubstantial. a. Of immaterial things: Wanting in fullness, breadth, force, or vigour; scanty, insufficient; weak, feeble; slight; of little worth.

[A 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xvii. [ix.] (1890) 462 Nemne ðyne eþunge anre ætwyde þæt he lifes was. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 84 Hwile þ mægen sie & sio xcynd bæz lichoman, hwæþer bio sie strang... be bio sie hnesce & mearwe & þynne.] a 1255 *Ancr. R.* 144 Vre god þæt is þunne—we sunnen þæt beoð so manne. c 1315 *Shogiam* iii. 272 Hare wyrt (= wit) hys al to þenne. c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 113 My witte was oure thynne So strange speche to traualye in. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. Met. vii. 47 (Camb. MS.). The thynne fame ynt lastyng of hir ydel names, is marked with a fewe letters. c 1425 I Lvdg. *Assembly of Gods* 1591 My brayne ys so thynne. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 28 As thynne invention, as other poore men. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Poie Willowflowers, Merrie Jest*. Yet was her wit but thin. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 65 They are gallant in their persons, but thin in relations. 1844 KINGLAKE *Edith* vii. (1878) 96 Engaged in very thin conversation. 1888 *Daily News* 9 July 4/8 The apology is a very lame one—what our American cousins call 'thin'. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug. 221/2 This is about the thinnest travel-book we have ever read. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 1/2 Really, has not this laudation of the old at the expense of the new become a little too thin?

b. Of diet or supplies: Scanty, meagre, spare; not full or rich; poor, low. Now rare.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 36 Ther as vitayle is ek so skars and thynne [v. r. thynne]. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 564 Bot vitayles were ful thynn. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 1733 Vower spendyng is thyn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 618 Because he was in his substance so thyn. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 61 At so slender warning, You are like to haue a thin and slender pittance. 1648 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple Wks.* (1904) 82 Nor hath God a thinner Share. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 196 In these Fasting is necessary, or a thin Diet. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. i. Thin entertainment here, kind Sir.

c. *spec.* Of liquor: Without body; not strong or rich; of low alcoholic strength; weak. (Cf. 3.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 398, I can selle Bothe dregges & draite, and drawe it at on hole, pikke ale and þinne ale.] c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 6, I may not drynk your thyn ale. 1560 PIRKINGTON *Expos. Agges* (1562) 90 Loke howe many of your poore neighbours... drink thin drinke. 1597 SHAKS. *A Hen.* iv. iv. 134 To forsweare thynne Potations, and to addict themselves to Sack. 1691 RAY *M. C. Words* 138 Thin drinke, small Beer, *Cerevisia tenuis*. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. xv. Monsieur Defarge sold a very thin wine at the best of times.

B. *absol.* as *sb.*: mostly elliptical or nonce-uses. *Thin and thick*: see THICK and THIN.

c 1350 St. Jacob 173 (xix.) in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 99/1 þai suld noht leue for thin ne thik Till þai war broght bath ded or quik. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12135, I [Youth] passe bothe thorgh thynne & thykke. 1895 G. ALLEN *Woman who did* (1906) 184 This very fact that she had always lived in the Thick of Things made a change to the Thin of Things only the more enchanting.

C. *adv.* 1. = THINLY i. To go thin: to wear thin clothing, to be thinly clad (*obs.*).

a 1250 *Quil & Night*. 1250 Wel þunne isurð & iued wrope. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 11 Why hee goes so thynne, and why hee will not go better cloth'd? a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xlv. 450 Spread we this a little thinner, and we shall better see through it. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Praise* vii. My heart, Though press'd, runnes thin. 1652-62 HAVLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 31 The people go extreme thin in the sharpest Winter. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* p. xliii. They ought to be husbanded better, and spread much thinner. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 2) 194 Cut the chops very thin.

† b. In a poor or sparing manner. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 325 Let the Horse be thin dieted, during his curing time.

2. = THINLY 2.

1375 BARROUR *Bruce* iv. 685 Bot þai propheis so thyn ar sawin, þat [etc.]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s Prolog.* 679 Bot thynne it lay, by colpons oon and non. 1573-80 BARKT *Alt.* T. 167 Seldome: not oft: thynne: not thicke, *rare*. 1649 BLITHE

Eng. Improv. Impr. (1653) To Husbandm. The earlier thou sowest, the thinner thou maiest sow thy winter corn. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 34 To sow something thinner than ordinary. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 37 The thinner sheep are pastured the healthier they are.

D. Combinations. I. Of the adj.

a. Chiefly parasynthetic adjectives, as *thin-bedded*, *thin-bladed*, *thin-brained* (in sense A. 4 a), *thin-checked*, *thin-faced*, *thin-flanked*, *thin-gaskined* (GASKIN 1 2), *thin-haired*, *thin-leaved*, *thin-lipped*, *thin-rinded* (+ *rined*), *thin-soled*, *thin-stemmed*, etc. See also THIN-GUTTED, *SKINNED*, *WALLED*.

1859 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. (ed. 3) 75 We reach the 'thin-bedded' flags. 1855 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* ix. A 'thin-bladed knife and two-pronged fork. 1908 MARSTON *Sci. Villanie* iii. x. 'Thin-brained Idiots, dull, incapable. 1906 R. L[UNCE] *Diella* (1897) 74 In my 'thin-check' face thou wilt maist see. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter II. 3 Away with that 'thin-dawned profession. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 213 A 'thin faced knave, a gull. 1609 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* xii. 88 A thin-faced, woman, with an air of being perpetually tired. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* II. 1 clxiv. The 'thin-film'd Bladder breaks. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 102 Some Horses are so 'thin Gascoign'd, that they will never look plump. 1798 TRAVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xv. (Bodl. MS.). The Bugle is... 'bynne hered. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 96 The 'thin-leav'd Arbutie Hazle Grafs receives. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/3 Cranes and herons and ibis and other 'thin-legged water fowl. 1681 GREW *Museum* i. vl. i. 130 The 'thin-Lip'd Wilk. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare Footlights* vii. An unpleasant smile playing about the corners of his thin-lipped mouth. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 120 Our Wheat is large, full-brested, and 'thin-rinded. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 572 The most plump and thinnest-rinded grain. 1682 ORWAY *Venice Preserved* iii. ii. Cathars and Tooth Ach got by 'thin-sold shoes. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 315 An Albanian with his long 'thin-stocked gun.

b. Special combinations and collocations: *thin-belly*, one who has a thin belly; in quot. *attrib.*; so *thin-bellied a.*, lean, hungry-looking; *thin coal*, coal found in shallow beds or seams: cf. *thick coal* s. v. THICK a. 12 b; *thin-headed a.*, having a thin or narrow head; *fig.* shallow-pated, silly; *thin miner*, thin seam (also *attrib.*), see QUOTS.; *thin-worn a.*, made thin by wear.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 19 Your armes crost on your 'thinbellie doublet. 1591 PERCIVAL *Span. Dict.*, *Trasjado*, lanke, 'thynne bellied. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 188 Strata and 'thin coals. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 717 In days gone by thin seams were worked by special thin coal miners. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Years* A iij b. 'Thin-headed fellows that lue vpon the scraps of invention. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 237 Thin-headed Carp, *Cyprinus Leptocephalus*. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Thin miners, miners who get coal out of thin seams. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, 'Thin Seams, coal seams (say) less than 3 feet in thickness. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 12/1 The coal-mining industry in the thin-seam districts. 1823 MRS. GRANT *Mem. & Corr.* (1844) III. 31 Easily she threw off the 'thin-worn robe of mortality.

II. Of the adverb: with participles or adjectives, to which *thin* is now joined by a hyphen, or as a single word; forming adjs., usually of obvious meaning, unlimited in number, as, in sense 1, *thin-clad*, *thin-cut*, *thin-frozen*, *thin-laid*, *thin-lined*, *thin-pervading*, *thin-veiled*, *thin-wrought*; in sense 2, *thin-bred*, *thin-descending*, *thin-flowing*, *thin-grown*, *thin-offered*, *thin-peopled*, *thin-set*, *thin-shot*, etc. See also THIN-BOWN, THIN-SPUN.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 320 A berd as a besom with 'thyn bred harris. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. § 4 'Tis not safe... to go abroad 'thin clad. 1851 CARLYLE *J. Sterling* I. ii. (1872) 11 A light 'thin-flowing style of mirth. 1865 W. J. LINTON *3 Englishmen, Alfred*, He... breaks a way through the 'thin-frozen sludge. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 4/2 Prices that need not stand in the way of the 'thinnest-lined of purses. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1690) 11 In 'thin-peopled places. 1647-9 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks.* (Grosart) II. 130 Hee, poore Swaine, in bare And 'thin-Set Shades did sing. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* x. 351 The burning sand, the fields of thin-set rye. 1648 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. 1. xviii. Their 'thin-shot shadowings And lightned sides. 1536 ELVOT *Dict. Leidenis*, 'thynne wrought, and of small substance.

Thin (þin), v. 1 [OE. *þynnian*, f. *þynne*, THIN a. Cf. OHG. *dunnen*, Ger. *dinnen*, MLG. *dunnen*, MDu. *dunnen*, dinnen, Du. *dunnen*, ON. *þynna* to thin.]

1. *trans.* To make thin; to reduce in thickness or depth; to spread or draw out in a thin layer or thread. To *thin off*, *down*: to diminish gradually to vanishing point.

c 900 *Bede Glosses* 80 in O. E. *Texts* 180 *Obtenuerað* (f), *dýnnade*. c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 236 And ne onceow hi na for-þam beo was swiðe *geþynnod*. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 41 For the stature and forme of some of them was as hyt had be lessyd or thynnyde by tormentys. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 616 To smooth and thin the skin. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 117 The battered Silver (which being so little Ductile did not at all thin, and distend it self). 1797 PHILIP *Quaril* (1816) 56 Having resolved, as the summer approached, to thin his clothing by degrees. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 204 The two ends are to be thinned off in form of a wedge. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. iv. 66 She... had thinned her lips for utterance of a desperate thing.

b. *fig.* (In quot. 1382 a literalism of translation.) 1382a *Wyclif Jer.* xxx. 10, V shal glorifie them, and thei shuln not be thynned [Vulg. non attenuabuntur]. 1670 *Eachard Cont. Clergy* 33 By this means he has usually so thinn'd his judgment. 1787 JAFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 117 Real friends, whose affections are not thinned to cob-web. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 497 To thin down

the distinction between the mission, character, education, and position of John and those of Christ.

2. *intr.* To become thin or thinner; to decrease in thickness or depth. To *thin out* (*off*, *away*): to become gradually thinner until it disappears, as a layer or stratum. Also *fig.*

1804 COLERIDGE *Lett.* to D. Stuart (1895) 475 A rock which thins as it rises up. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 341 When a number of beds thin out gradually, and at different points. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 256 The half-moon becomes a crescent, which thins off. 1851 *Trml. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 11. 473 In which direction the boulder clay appears to thin off. 1874 HARDY *Far fr. Maddening Crowd* xlii. Men thin away to insignificance and oblivion. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X. 155 Their usual course is to cause the nail over them to thin and break down.

b. *spec.* To lose flesh; to become spare or lean.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 11 During this troubled period he had thinned so as to seem a different man. 1893 *Chamb. Trml.* 19 Aug. 523/2 Her fresh comeliness left her i her face thinned down.

3. *trans.* To render less crowded or close by removing individuals; hence, to reduce in number.

a. With an assemblage of individuals as object. c 1440 *Comp. Parv.* 491/3 Thynnyng, or make thynne, as woda, cromps, gresse. 1687 DAYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 243 As when the cause goes hard, the guilty man Excepts, and thins his jury all he can. 1699 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Dec. Our Meeting was pretty much thind'd by it. 1839 Hr. MAR-TINEAU *Homes Abroad* i. 12 To thin our population. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 681 The malady which had thinned the ranks of Schomberg's army at Dunkeld.

b. With the individuals as object

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 554 T unload the Branches, or the Leaves to thin, That suck the Vital Moisture of the Vine. 1785 *Ancient Gard. Assist.* 257 Hoe and thin turneps. 1850 *Florist* Aug. Thin out superfluous shoots. 1856 DICKENS *Leath.* (1860) I. 439 Your friend... has thinned the trees. 1890 *Spectator* 19 Apr. For reducing the new expenditure on drink, and for thinning-off the public-houses in the rural districts.

c. To render (a place) less closely or numerously occupied by the removal of occupants.

1743 BLAIR *Grave* 213 Who... in a cruel wantonness of power Thinn'd states of half their people. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 400 It would soon thin the forest of every other living creature. 1856 MEADWELL *Rem. Emp.* IV. 41 507 The Forum and other public places were deliberately thinned of their overgrowths of sculpture. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug. 4/7 A head already thinned of hair.

4. *intr.* Of a place: To become less full or crowded; of a crowd: to become less numerous.

1779 EARL CARLISLE in *Jesse Setoun & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 180 The town begins to thin, though Parliament is still sitting. 1805 HAN. MORE in *Roberts Mem.* (1835) III. 240 No resident minister;... the church of course thins. 1828 *Examiner* 129/1 The hand... is steadily thinning. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv. 'The streets have thinned', as Mr. Gills says, 'very much'. c 1860 FABER *Hymn*, 'After a Death' xvi. My world of friends thins round me fast. 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 101 The crowd thinned.

5. *trans.* To make less thick, dense, or viscid; to dilute. Also *fig.*

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 194 Þæt ofstandene þicce alipize horn þu scealt... wyrman & þynnian. a 1240 HAMFOLK *Failler*, Cant. 497 Myn eghyn ere thynyd, that is... purgid of vile lustis, and made autil. c 1440 *Comp. Parv.* 491/3 Thynnyng, or make thynne, as lycurus, tenuo. 1605 TIMME *Quaril*, iii. 182 This water... cutteth and thinneth grosse matters. 1796 MRS. GLASSER *Cookery* xxi. 336 Mix half a pound of best flour, and thin it with damask-rose-water. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* ii. 60 By thinning down the idea of God to an abstraction which would embrace under a common head the rudest fetishism and the spiritual theism of Christianity. 1890 ASNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 76 The... liquid is... thinned down to proper fluidity.

6. *intr.* To become less dense or consistent; to grow fluid, tenuous, or rare.

1834 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 900 Gradually the figure, without changing its position, thinned, and anon... the stars were seen through it. 1884 S. COX *Miracles* 63 The haze of difficulty which enshrouds them thins.

† *Thin*, v. 2 *Obs. rare*. [f. OE. *þennan* (*þennan*) and *þenian* = OS. *þennian*, OHG. *dennen*, *denn* (G. *dennen*), ON. *þenja*, Goth. *uf*] *þanjan* :- O'Teut. **þanjan*-, factitive vb. from Indo-Eur. root **ten-* to stretch.] *trans.* To stretch out, extend.

The existence of this in ME. is doubtful: the OE. form would properly give ME. *þenne* or *þene*; *þinne* is perh. an error. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxliiij. 6 Ic mine hande to be holde þenede. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 22 Þenne þone swiðran earm swa be swiþast mæge. a 1200 E. *Failler* cvii. 10 [cviii. 9] In Ydume sal i þinne [Wyclif strechen] mi scho.

Thin, obs. f. THINE; var. THYNE, *Obs.*, thence. Thine (þein), *poss. pron.* Forms: 1-4 *þin*, *þin*, 4-5 *þyn*, *þine*, *þyne*, *þin*, *þyn*, 4-6 *thynne*, (2, 4 *þin*, 3 *ten*, 3-4 *time*, 5 *tyñ*), 4-7 *thine*. [OE. *þin*, *þin*, used as genitive case of *þu*, THOU, and as possess. adj. = OFris. OS. *þin* (MDu. *dijn*, MLG. *LG. din*, OHG. *din* (MHG. *din*, G. *dein*), ON. *þin* (*þin-n*, etc.) (Norw., Sw., Da. *din*), Goth. gen. *þeina*, poss. pron. *þeins*, etc. :- O'Teut. **þino-*, deriv. of stem *þe-*: see *THEE*.]

For restriction of use see note to THOU *pron.* 1.

† I. 1. Genitive case of the pronoun THOU: = of thee, thee. *Obs.*

971 *Blick. Hom.* 233 Hie woldon to eorþan astigan, & þin þer onbidan. c 1200 *Havelok* 1128 Ve sholen þen weddeth. And, maugre þin, to-gidere beddeth. *Ibid.* 1780. c 1500 *Lancelot* 115 Al magre thine a seruand schal yow bee.

II. The possessive adjective or pronoun of the second person sing.: Belonging to thee.

In OE. an adj. *þin, þine, þū*, with strong inflexions, remains of which survived in Early ME., as sing. masc. acc. *þine (þine)*, dat. *þinum* (an, en, -e), gen. *þines*; f. nom. *þine*, gen. and dat. *þine (þine, þine)*; pl. nom., acc. *þine*, dat. *þinum* (on, -en, -e), gen. *þinra (-re, þine)*. The final *n* of *þin* began to be dropped before a cons. a 1200, leaving *þi*, later written *þy*, *thy*, q. v. At last *thyne*, *thine*, was restricted to the position in which the possessive is not followed by a sb. Cf. MINE.

2. *Attributively* (= Ger. *dein*, F. *ton*). Now arch. or poet. before a vowel or *h*, or when following the sb.: otherwise superseded by *THY*.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cii. 29 Bearn ðiowa ðinra ineardiað ðer. *Ibid.* cxviii. 125 ðiow ðin ic eam. c1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xli. 21 [l. 20] þu sæte on ean þinne brōþor, and tælest þine. c1000 *Ags. Gosh. Matt.* vi. 10 zewurpe ðin willa on eorðan. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Þenne beoð þine dages lēnged... in eorðan. c1200 *ORMIN* 6727 Þurh þine gode þæwess. c1205 *LAV.* 3093 Þine sustren sculen habben mi kinelond. c1240 *Ureissun* 149 in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Uor ðire mild-heortnesse. c1250 *Owl & Night.* 429 Al so þu dost on þine side. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3556 Go ðu nu dun ðin folc to sen. c1300 *Cursor M.* 923 (Cott.) Al þe dais on þin eild. *Ibid.* 11340 (Gott.) Do me to rest nu seruan þine. *Ibid.* 24675 (Edin.) For qui his moder was tin ant. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* vi. 22 3if thin eige be symple, al thi body schal be lifful. 14... *Chaucer's Astrol.* ii. § 2-3 (MS. L.) To knowe the degre of thy sonne in thy zodiak. c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 56 No doute is in this watir ner thy aier. 15... *HUNNIS Psalms* vi. 59 Yet, O Lord, in rigour thine forbear thy heauie stroke. 1615 *BROWLE Moham.* iij. ii. § 47, I am amazed at this thine answer. 1616 B. *Johnson's Forest*, To *Celia* i. Drink to me only with thine eyes. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 782 Thine eye shall be instructed, and thine heart, Made pure, shall relish [etc.]. 1864 *PLUMPTRE Hymn*, Thine arm, O Lord, in days of old was strong to heal and save.

3. *Predicatively*. (= Ger. *deinige*, F. *le tien*.)

c1000 *Ags. Gosh. John* xvii. 6 Hig wæron þine [Lind. ðino ueron]. c1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 271 Al is tin mi sweting. c1300 *Floris & Bl.* 4 While he is þin ne dute noþing. 13... *Cursor M.* 2601 If ani barn of hir war þine. 13... *HAMPOLE Medit. Passion* Wks. 1895 l. 93 Swete Ihesu, I biseche þee to... make me al þin. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 74 Fro this day forth I am al thine. c1475 *Rauf Colgear* 56 Sum part salbe thyne. 1534 *TINDALE Matt.* vi. 13 For thyne is the kyngedome and the power, and the glory. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. i. 265 Let her be thine. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 154 Almighty, thine this universal frame. 1707 *WATTS Hymn*, 'Come let us join' iij. And blessings more than we can give Be, Lord, for ever thine. 1869 *TENNYSON Great* 449 'Take thou my robe,' she said, 'for all is thine.'

4. *Elliptically*, equivalent to *THY* with a sb. to be supplied from the previous context.

c1430 *Freemasonry* 328 Ny by thy fellows concubine [lie]. No more thou woldest he dede by thine. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 316, I thank þe at þou hasse giften me ny son agayn, & behold, lo, I bryng þe thyne agayn. 1601 *LIVY Love's Met.* i. ii. Of what colours or flowers is thine made of, Niobe? 1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) l. 220 S. Tastes are different, you know... E. That's true; but thine's a devilish odd one.

5. *absol.* a. That which is thine; thy property.

(= Ger. *Deines*, *das deine*, F. *le tien*.)

c1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2144 (Gr.) Nis... sceat ne scilling, þæs ic... þines ahredde. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 3if þu mare spenest of þine, hwan ic aȝen cherre al ic þe 3elde. 13... *Cursor M.* 2428 (Cott.) O þine wil I not have a dele. *Ibid.* (Gott.) Of þin wil I neuer a dele. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 17, b. That among them [Cubans], the lande is as common as the sonne and water: And that Myne and Thine (the seedes of all myscheffe) haue no place with them.

b. (pl.) Those who are thine; thy people, family, or kindred. (= Ger. *die deinigen*, F. *les tiens*.)

c1000 *Ags. Gosh. John* xvii. 10 Ealle mine synt þine & þine synt mine. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 328 Þonne þu & þine beoð alsyde. c1300 *Cursor M.* 2386 (Cott.) Abram þis es þu land þar þou and tine [v. r. þine] sal be weldand. c1440 *Yacobs Well* 201 To restoryn as myche as was don harme be þe or be þine. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1630 Lasting shame On thee and thine this night I will inflict. 1776 *TOLPADDY in Sacre Poetry* (1868) 109 Thou Feeder and Guardian of Thine.

c. *Of thine*: that is (or are) thine; belonging to thee: see *OF prep.* 44.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 47 Ma dame, I am a man of thine, That in thi Court haue longe serued. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 300 þy, Spyttyng in that blessed face of thine. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iii. 16 Those Linnen cheekes of thine Are Counsaillers to feare. 1877 *TENNYSON Harold* i. ii. Thou hast misread this merry dream of thine.

Thine, *pine*, var. *THYNE adv.* *Obs.*, thence.

Thing (þing), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1-3 *þing*, 1-5 *þing*, 3-4 *þyng*, 4-5 *þyng*, *þynges* (thynge), 4-6 *thynge*, 5-6 *things*, *thynge*; 4-thing. (β. 1 *þing*, *þing*, 3 *þing*, 3-4 *þink*, 4 *þynk*, 5-6 *thynk* (e.) Pl. 1-3 *þing*, 3-5 *þing*es (3 *þing*es), 5-7 *things*, 5-*things*. [OE. *þing* (see below), Com. Tent.: cf. OFris. *thing*, *ting* assembly, council, suit, matter, thing (WFr. *ting* assembly); OS. *thing* assembly for judicial or deliberative purposes, conference, transaction, matter, affair, thing, object (MDu. *dinc* court-day, suit, plea, concern, affair, thing, Du. *ding* thing; MLG. *ding*, *dink*, LG. *ding* affair, thing, object); OHG. *ding*, *dinc* public assembly for judgement and transaction of business, law-court, lawsuit, plea, cause, matter, affair, thing, mod.G. *ding* affair, matter, thing; ON. *þing* public assembly, meeting, parliament, council; also in pl., ob-

jects, articles, valuable things, Norw. *ting* neut. public assembly, creature, being; masc. affair, thing, object, Sw. *ting* assize, thing; Da. *ting* court, court of justice, thing. Gothic had the cognate *þeihs* n. i. **þing*-s fixed time, time appointed for something, whence it is thought by some that the original sense of N. and WGer. *þing* was 'day of assembly'. With the sense-history, as shown in OE. and more fully in the cognate langs., cf. that of Ger. *sache*, Du. *zaak* affair, thing, orig. strife, dispute, lawsuit, cause, charge, crime, and F. *chose*, lt., Sp. *cosa* thing, from L. *causa* judicial process, lawsuit, cause; also L. *res* affair, thing, also a case in law, lawsuit, cause.]

I. +1. (Only in OE.) A meeting, assembly, esp. a deliberative or judicial assembly, a court, a council. Phr. *þing gehægan*, to hold a meeting.

685-6 *Larus of Hlothar & Eadric* c. 8 3if man oþerne sace tibe and he þane mannan mote an medle oþpe an þinge. *Beowulf* 426 [lc] nu wið Grendel sceal... ana gehægan ðing wið þyrc. c800 *CYNEWULF Christ* 926 Þonne he frean gesið ealra gesceafra andweardes faran mid mægen-wundrum monzum to þinge. c1000 *Andreas* 157 Swa hie symble ymh þritig þing gehædon nihtgerimes. c1000 *Gnomic Verses* 18 þing sceal gehægan frod wið frodne, bið hyra ferð gelic.

2. A matter brought before a court of law; a legal process; a charge brought, a suit or cause pleaded before a court. *Obs.* or passing into 3.

c1000 *Ags. Psalms* (Th.) xxxiv. 22 [xxxv. 23] Drihten, min God, aris to minum þinge. *Ibid.* cxviii. 30 [cxix. 31] Þær he þearfendra þinga teolode. c1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1022 (Laud MS.) [He] hine þær ælces þinges gecleasende þe him mann on sæde. [1534] *CROMWELL in Merriman's Life & Lett.* (1902) l. 387 Ye... shall repayre hither to answer unto such things as then shalbe leyed and objected to you. c1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 151 The duke... sufficiently answered to all thynges to hym objected.]

3. Hence, Cause, reason, account; sake. *Obs.* c1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 129 Þonne nimð he me neadunga þanon for mines bryd-gumman þingan. c1000 *Ags. Gosh. Luke* viii. 47 For hwylcum þinge heo hit æthran. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Lauc him for godes þing. c1250 *Owl & Night.* 434 Ech wiht is glad for mine þing. 23... *Gay Warw.* (A.) 7306+st. 86 Witlow fist for mi þing. c1286 *CHAUCER Petr.* 276 He wolde the see were kept for any thyng Bitwixe Middelburgh and Orewelle. c1445 *Eng. Cont. Irel.* 8 Robert was a trow man, & for no tynge wold do thyng wher-of he myght be þer-after l-wyted of wntrowth. 1581 [see NOTHING A. 9 a].

3. That with which one is concerned (in action, speech, or thought); an affair, business, concern, matter, subject; pl. affairs, concerns, matters. (In early use sometimes *sing.* in collective sense.)

c897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* c. xviii. 128 Sio gecornfulnes eorðlicra þinga alisa 3 ðæt on drit. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 No on zesundum þingum anum, acc. on widerweardum þingum. c975 *Kushw. Gosh. Matt.* xvii. 19 3if twegen cower gepahtap on eorpan be ænigum þinge. c1200 *ORMIN* 3640 Al þis middellærdess þing A3 turneþp her & wharrfeþp Nu upp, nu dun. *Ibid.* 8954 Me lirtþ beon hoþseful Abutten hies þingness. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xx. 142 Quhill [= till] that had wit to steir that thing. c1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2724 That thei with Paris to Grece schulde wende, To bryngre this thyng to an ende. 1550 *Acts Privy Counc.* (1891) III. 84 The Lord Admiral desired licence to go into Lincolnshire for a month to see his things that he had not seen of a long tyme. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. v. 126 You shall heare how things go. 1622 *MABBE tr. Alien's Guzman d'Alf.* l. 11 These things (I mean your Law-suites) will require a great deale of care. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 190 He acquainted us, that the Brigadier had order'd Things in another Manner. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xii. How have things gone on in our absence? 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* l. iv. 252 note, Things changed greatly in the course of a year.

4. That which is done or to be done; a doing, act, deed, transaction; an event, occurrence, incident; a fact, circumstance, experience. (*The first thing* (advb.): as that which is first done or to be done; in the first place, firstly: see *FIRST A. 1 f.* So (*the next thing*, in the next place, next; (*the last thing*, in the last place, lastly.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Exol.* ix. 5 Tomorgen ðeð Drihten þas þing on eorpan. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 112 Drince þonne festende niȝon dazas, binnan þam fece þu onȝyzt on ðam wundorlic ðinge. c1205 *LAV.* 265 Vnder-ȝetene weren þe þinges þat þe wimon was mid childe. *Ibid.* 16042 Sæie me of þan þinge þe me to cumen sonden. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Cor.* xvi. 14 Be alle þoure things don in charite. 1449 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Elia.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 In witnes of which thyng the forseid parties to these enduteres chaungeable haue sette her seales. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* (1812) II. cciv. The fyrst thyng he dyd he wente to the Church of saynt Peter. 1651 *HOARES Levitic.* iii. xl. 252 When two of them Prophecyed in the Camp, it was thought a new and unlawful thing. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 4, I hate writing, of all things in the World. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* l. xvii. ¶ 9 Have not I done the thing genteelly? 1841 *HELPS Ess.*, *Pract. Wisd.* (1842) 4 Men who have done great things in the world. 1871 *Routledge's Ec. Boy's Ann.* June 370 He often goes round the last thing... to make sure that all is right. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 512 Theft is a mean, and robbery a shameless thing. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 602/2 The great thing was to get there. *Mod. A* pretty thing to have your own children rounding on you!

5. That which is said; a saying, utterance, expression, statement; with various connotations, e. g.: a charge or accusation made against a person (see 2); + a form of prayer (pl. prayers, devotions);

a story, tale; a part or section of an argument or discourse; a witty saying, a jest (usu. *good thing*).

13... *Cursor M.* 17288+375 (Cott.) In alle thynke þat þe prophetz han spoken. c1386 *CHAUCER Pard. Prolog.* 39 Lat hym telle vs of no ribaudey Telle vs som moral thyng. — *Shipm.* T. 91 Dann lohu... hant hise thynges (prayers, offices) seyð ful curteisly. 1551 T. *Wilson Logike* (1580) 40 This manne is no Rhetorician, because he can not place his thynges in good order. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 122 The first thing she said to me. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversal.* i. 34, I never heard a better thing. 1766 *GOLDEN. Vic. W.* xvi. All the good things of the high wits. 1771 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 184/2 This Greek spoke many handsome things of Marseilles, and of our colonies. 1859 *SALA Trw. round Clock* (1861) 132 The people who went about saying things. 1909 *Nation* 3 Apr. 13/2 The right thing will say itself—and will say itself with awful precision.

b. That which is thought; an opinion; a notion; an idea.

1765 A. *DICKSON Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 76 With equal reason we may infer the same thing of earth. 1842 *TENNYSON Dora* 56 Mary sat, and thought Hard things of Dora. 1885 *ANSTY Tinted Venus* i. 8 Putting things in the poor girl's head.

6. Formerly used *absol.* (without article or qualifying word), also a *thing*, in indefinite sense: = anything, something. (With various meanings: see *prec. senses*.) *Obs.*

c1300 *Cursor M.* 14952 Þai wil me neuer lue, i-wiss, For thing i mai þam tell. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Sam.* xiv. 12 Stieth vp to vs, and we shulen shewe ȝou a thing. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxv. 70 Neuer ne dyde the body thyng withouten thyn assent. c1500 *Melusine* 24, I pray you to telle it to me, yf it is thinge that I may knowe. 1525 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* II. lxxxvi. [lxxxvii.] 255 They neuer dyd thyng that they wolde haue ben gladder. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. i. 152 Shall I tell you a thing? 1678 *BUNVAN Pilgr.* l. 142 Ho, turn aside hither, and I will shew you a thing.

II. An entity of any kind.

7. That which exists individually (in the most general sense, in fact or in idea); that which is or may be in any way an object of perception, knowledge, or thought; a being, an entity. (Including persons, when personality is not considered, as in *quots.* c888, 1380, 1539, 1597, 1732.) a. In unemphatic use: mostly with *adj.* or other defining word or phrase (the two together corresponding to the *absol.* use of *n* neuter *adj.* in Latin or Greek).

Cf. also *anything*, *nothing*, *something*, in 17. c888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiii. § 1 Þonne þæt þing... eall zegadorede bið, þonne bið hit eall an þing, & hæf an ðing bið God. 1044-7 *Charter of Eadward* in *Kenble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 115 On ealweldesendes drihtnes namun ðe ealle þing zewrohte. c1200 *ORMIN* 1839 Niss nani þing þatt myghe ben Wiþþ Godd of efen mahhte. c1250 *O. Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Wer bi we moue hatic þe ikeles þinges þæt he hattedh, ... and luie þe ikeles þinges þæt he lued. c1300 *Cursor M.* 695 Ilikin thyng, on serkein wise 3eld til Adam þar seruisse. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 530 þer ys byt O god in triute... This god is most myȝty þyng þat may be. 1388 *WYCLIF Pa. exliiij.* 5 For he seide, & þingis weren inaad; he comaundeide, & þingis weren maad of nouȝt. 1539 *TONSTALL Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 8 He said in the tenth chapter of John, I and my father are one thyng, that is to say, one substance. 1549 *LATIMER 5th Serm.* *Def. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 147 All thynges are solde for money at roma. 1594 *GREENE Selimus* i. Aijij. b. He knowes not what it is to be a King, That thinks a scepter is a pleasant thing. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. v. 60 Presume not, that I am the thing I was. 1657 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 922 To compare Great things with small. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* i. § 11 A man of parts is one thing; and a pedant another. 1788 *J. MILNER in Life & Milner* iv. (1842) 4 Regencies are generally turbulent things. 1838 *KEATS Endym.* l. 1 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. 1843 *MILL Logic* i. iii. § 5 What is an action? Not one thing but a series of two things: the state of mind called a volition, followed by an effect. 1899 *Geo. Eliot Theo.* *Such* xiii. 266 The latest thing in tattooing.

b. Applied to an attribute, quality, or property of an actual being or entity; hence sometimes (in such phrases as *in all things*) = point, respect.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Þa was heo on eallum þingum þe eap moddore. c1205 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 15 Dre þing ben þat elch man habben mot... þat on is rihte bileue, þat oðer is foluhtinge, þe þridde þe faire lifode. c1300 *Cursor M.* 295 In þe sune þat schines clere Es a thing and three things sere: A bodi rond, and hete and light. 1340 *Ayenb.* 194 þe oþer þing þæt behouep in elmesse is þæt me hit do zone and haste-liche. c1520 *BARCLAY tr. Sallust* (ed. 2) 47 Their enemies myght lytell thyng preunely agaynst them. 1558 *KNOX First Blast* (Arb.) 26 Augustine defineth ordre to be that thing, by the which God hath appointed and ordeined all things. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 10 Nov. The whitenesse and smoothnesse of the pargeting was a thing I much obseru'd. 1705 *BERKELEY Commonplace Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 420, I side in all things with the mob. 1838-9 *Fr. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 132 Ignorance is an odious thing.

c. Used indefinitely to denote something which the speaker is not able or does not choose to particularize, or which is incapable of being precisely described; a something, a somewhat.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. i. 21 What, ha's this thing appear'd againe to night? 1804 *WORDSW. To Cuckoo* iv. No Bird, but an invisible thing, A voice, a mystery. 1822 *BYRON Heaven & Earth* i. iii. Thou... awful Thing of Shadows, speak to me! 1842 *TENNYSON Walking to the Mail* 36 'Yes, we're fitting,' says the ghost (For they had pack'd the thing among the beds). 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* xv, Wi' the bang and the skirl the thing had clean disappeared.

d. In emphatic use: That which has separate or individual existence (e. g. as distinct on the one

hand from the totality of being, on the other from attributes or qualities). See also 8.

1817 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* xii. 1. 267 An infinite independent thing, is no less a contradiction, than an infinite circle or a sideless triangle. 1820 *Byron Mar. Fal.* v. i. 288 True words are things, And dying men's are things which long outlive, And often times average them. 1861 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iii. 15 (1875) 47 While, on the hypothesis of their objectivity, Space and Time must be classed as things, we find, on experiment, that to represent them in thought as things is impossible. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 58 The doctrine of Kant, who represented the relation of a thing to its property, or of substance to its accident, as the model upon which the mind connects S and P in the categorical judgment. 1910 CHASTIE in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 194 'Things' are, as Lotze tried to show, but the activities of the One everlasting Spirit.

8. *spec. a.* That which is signified, as distinguished from a word, symbol, or idea by which it is represented; the actual being or entity as opposed to a symbol of it. † In *thing*, in reality, really, actually (opposed to in *name* = nominally).

c. 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 343 (Oriel MS.) His [Chaucer's] longage was so feyre and pertinent, That semed unto mennys heryng, Not only the worde, but verely the thing. 1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 208/2 That the Deane... and Chanons... be oon body corporat in thyng and name. a. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) C ij, But the thinge it selfe, whose sacrament thys is, is receyved. 1534 *Morre Treat. Passion* Wks. 1332/2 The thyng of a sacrament is properly called that holye thinge that the sacrament betokeneth. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 804 Bear-baiting... is an Antichristian Game Unlawful both in thing and name. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonplace Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 404 The supposition that things are distinct from ideas takes away all real truth. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 1 The World is fruitful in the Invention of Utensils of Life, and new Characters and Offices of Men, yet Names entirely new are seldom invented; therefore old Names are almost necessarily us'd to signify new Things. 1817 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* x. (ed. 2) p. lxiii, The philosophy of Aristotle is rather the philosophy of words than of things. 1850 TENNYSON in *Memo.* lxxv. 6 What practice howsoever expert in fitting aptest words to things... Hath power to give thee as thou wert? 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* vi. 22 The meaning of a word is that thing which we think about when we use the word.

b. *esp.* A being without life or consciousness; an inanimate object, as distinguished from a person or living creature. (See also 11, 12.)

1689-90 *Temple Est. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 303 Things... such as have been either of general use or Pleasure to Mankind. 1729 *Law Serious* C. iv. (1732) 47 Things... are all to be used according to the Will of God. 1766 [see 12 b]. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, Consideration of persons, things, times and places. 1850 LUTCH *Thea. Trin.* viii. 149 'He that getteth a wife getteth a good thing'; that is at least, if his wife be more than a thing. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xvi. 279 The human being was sacrificed; the person was given up for the thing.

9. Applied (usually with qualifying word) to a living being or creature; occasionally to a plant.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 146 For þon þonne ealle æternu þing fleogap. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* vii. 22 Ælc þing, þe lif hæfde. c. 1275 *Lay.* 25556 He saide þat þar was icome A luper þing to londe... A wel lophelic feond. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 385 Alkin things growand sere... in þam self þaire seding bere. c. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 935 For eddris, spritis, monstirs, thyng of drede. 1580 FRAMPTON *Monardes' Med. agst. Venonie* 138 Least any venomous thing fall therein, as spiders. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 194 When all things that breath... send up silent praise 'To the Creator. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 305, I wish no living thing to suffer pain. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 120/2 Nemophila, Coreopsis, and other free-growing things.

10. Applied to a person, now only in contempt, reproach, pity, or affection (*esp.* to a woman or child); formerly also in commendation or honour.

Cf. CREATURE 3 b, c. a. with qualifying word. c. 1250 *St. Lucy* 150 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 105 3wan he ne mipte his clene þing [St. Lucy] ouer-come mid al is lore. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2077 Fle me fra, þou wared thing. *Ibid.* 7285 'Samuel... was a seluth dughti thing, þe first þat smeld mid to king. c. 1330 *Arth.* & *Merv.* 648 þe kinges steward... wedded þat swete þing. c. 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 26 A may þyng, The Erlis doghtur, a swete thyng. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play Wether* (1903) 307. A goodly dame, an ydyll thyng. 1548 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 241 b, Augustus beeyng yet a young thyng vnder mannes state. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholam.* i. (Arb.) 53 If he be basheful, and will soone blushe, they call him a babish and ill brought vp thyng. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 122 But that I see thee heere Thou noble thing, more dances my rapt heart [etc.]. 1689 Mrs. BERN *Novels* (1891) I. 70 The worst-natur'd, incorrigible, thing in the world. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 5 At a Play... looking... at a young thing in a Box before us. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 2 My wife often told me that boys are dirty things. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxvii, Why don't you go and ask them to walk up, you stupid thing? 1898 FLO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 12 The very smallest and youngest thing that had ever worn an Eton jacket. *Mod.* Poor thing! I pity her.

b. without qualification, in contempt or reproach, implying unworthiness to be called a person: cf. 8 b. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. ii. 63 Renenge it on him, (for I know Thou dar'st) But this Thing dare not. 1611 — *Wint. T.* ii. i. 82 O thou Thing. 1633 Bp. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* (1851) 143 What can we make of this thing? man, I cannot call him. 1756 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Less* of Bute 8 Nov., By what accident they have fallen into the hands of that thing Dodsley I know not. 1860 MORLEY *Netherk.* ii. 1. 37 To accept the sovereignty of a thing like Henry of Valois. 11. A material object, a body; a being or entity consisting of matter, or occupying space. (Often, a vague designation for an object which it is difficult to denominate more exactly.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Heofon & eorþe, & sæ, & ealle þa þing þe on þem syndon. c. 1200 ORMIN 18825 Þatt ærke þatt is wroht off tre... isse whilwendlike þing. a. 1300 *Signia ante Judicium* 102 in *E. E. Poems* (1863) 10 þe iren sul blede... þe þing þat bodi no flesse nap non. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9383 Al-þing thing was þan... Wel pithier þan þai ar now. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cyrurg.* 141 Woundis... maad wiþ a swerd or wiþ sum dinge ellis þat woundip. 1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christe* viii. H vij, Mens yeves be obedient unto the creatour that they may se on think and yet not a nother. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. post. i. 7 Things equal to one and the selfe same thyng are equal also the one to the other. c. 1595 CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's *Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 16 Leaving behinde us certain letters inclosed in a thinge of wood provided of purpose. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 133 Things perceivable by touch. 1719 De For *Crusoe* § 140 l. xvi. 273 A three-cornered... thing, like... a shoulder-of-mutton sail. 1842 TENNYSON *Viz. Sin* iv. vii, Callest thou that thing a leg? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 509 Stones and shells and things of earth and rock.

b. A material substance (usually of a specified kind); stuff, material; in mod. use chiefly applied to substances used as food, drink, or medicine.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 210 Eal þa wætan þing... & call swete þing... þe þa sceapran afran þing sint to fleonne. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 819 Loth þenne... his men amonestes mete for to dyt, Bot þenkeþ on hit be þrehte wat þynk so þe mate. For wyth no sour ne no salt seruez hym neuer. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7856 Þat wold stof ham luf stithly... with mete... & many other things. a. 1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 91 Vt one persone caste or pat onny luyes, dunge... or any other noyos things in Thamys at Walbrok. 1589 J. CHILTON in *Hakluyt Voy.* 590 Annele... is a kinde of thing to dye blew withall. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 204 We drinke some warme thing. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 109/1 It is a most excellent Thing in Fevers. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* ii. viii. § 7 Accused by those at Jerusalem of having eaten things common. *Mod.* Sour things are bad for the stomach.

c. *euphem.* Privy member, private parts. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 121. c. 1440 *Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 632/12. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha Marit Women* 389. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. i. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* iv. iii. 1768 BRIDGES *Burlesque Homer* (1772) 62.

12. † a. A collective term for that which one possesses; property, wealth, substance. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 506 Him eallum wæron heora ðing gemæne. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 263 Per inne bod... þe þe is oðers monnes þing loure. c. 1200 ORMIN 4320 Þatt u þan oðer manness þing þe 3eorne nohit to winnenn. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3378 He let bi-aften de more ðel. To kepen here ðing al wel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1095 Persones þing he sold men þat mest wolde þerore 3ive. 133... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 719 For he wolde have offryng And lue bi oþur mennes þing. 1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) i. 35 Composition of a commune thyng, the disposition of a thyng familie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xiv. 93 That art full mychty bot of lytle thing.

b. A piece of property, an individual possession; usually in pl., possessions, belongings, goods; *esp.* (*colloq.*) those which one has or carries with one at the time, e. g. on a journey; *impedimenta*.

Things real, things personal (in Law) = real property, personal property; see REAL a. 2 b, PERSONAL a. 6 b. c. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 14/150 Mid þat gold and be riche þingues þat he fond al-so þere þe churchene... þare-with he liet a-rere. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 83 Where ar our thyngis, ar they past Iordan? 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xlv. 85 They had born theder alle theyr thynges. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 119 b. The parson and vicar wyll haue for a mortuary... the best thyng that is about the house. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* l. v. [They] lost the most part of theyr apparel, & things. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 599 Busie in packing vp his things against his departure. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelst's Trav.* 17 We... went... to the Custome House to haue our things search'd by the Officers there. 1759 JOHNSON *Lett. to Miss Porter* 23 Mar., in *Boswell*, I have this day moved my things, and you are now to direct to meat Staple-inn. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ii. 16 The objects of dominion or property are things, as contradistinguished from persons: and things are by the law of England distributed into two kinds; things real, and things personal. 1865 TOLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xxvi, She packed up all her things.

c. *spec. (pl.)* Articles of apparel; clothes, garments; *esp.* such as women put on to go out in, in addition to the indoor dress. *colloq.*

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Pros.* (1865) 56 A long coarse coate, to keepe better guards from the pitched ropes and plankes. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 ¶ 5, I know every part of their dress, and can name all their things by but names. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxiv. 257 But having her things on, (as the women call every thing)... she thought it best to go. 1774 FOOTES *Cosensers* i. Wks. 1799 II. 157, I have had but just time to huddle on my things. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daw.* (1847) 239 Take off your things— and we will order... tea. 1885 ANSTEV *Tinted Venus* vi. 66, 'I haven't bought my winter things yet', said Matilda. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* viii. 700 Diana left the room to put on her things for driving.

d. *pl.* Implements or equipment for some special use; utensils. Chiefly *colloq.*

1698 VANBRUGH *Prosp. Wife* ii. i. Here, take away the things; I expect company. 1738 *Ochertrey House Bks.* (1909) 154 For mending the Kitchen things. 1844 *Memo. Babylonian Princess* II. 304 With the breakfast things the waiter brought the morning paper. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmorale* 156, I hadn't any proper hunting things. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Man of Destiny* 160 Clearing the table and removing the things to a tray on the sideboard.

13. An individual work of literature or art, a composition; a writing, piece of music, etc.

c. 1286 CHAUCER *Pro.* 325 Ther-to he [the Sergeant of the Law] koude endyte and make a thyng. — *Sqr.'s T.* 70 Herkynge hisse Mynstrals hir thynges pleye. 1581 PETTIE

Guazzo's Civ. Conv. i. (1586) 17 b, V^t they haue imployed all their time in reading some good thyng or other. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 265 One of our late makers who in the most of his things wrote very well. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 71 You would haue them alwaies play but one thing. 1731 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope* 12 June, I have a thing in prose, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished. 1831 *Examiner* 213/2 A dozen things of Handel's!... some things of Avison's, one of the poorest of musicians. 1902 BESANT & Yre. *Tryst* 26 You'll pass your exams with distinction; you'll get appointments; you'll writethings.

III. Phrases, special collocations, and combinations.

14. a. ... and things (*colloq.*, unstressed); and other things of the same kind; and the like, *et cetera*. b. For one thing: as one point to be noted; in the first place. So for another thing. c. To make a good thing of: to turn to profit, make gain out of. d. No great things (used predicatively, usually of a person or thing): nothing great, nothing much, of ordinary quality or character. *colloq.* or *dial.* (Cf. no great shakes.) e. Thing in itself (rendering Ger. *ding an sich* (Kant)), *Metaph.*: a thing regarded apart from its attributes; a noumenon. f. To know a thing or two: see KNOW v. 15; so to learn, to show (a person) a thing or two.

a. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 56 With Ruffes and Cuffes, and Fardigales, and thiags. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* i. 30 Grace would mend her father's nets and things. 1894 *To-day* 13 Jan. 14 The Japanese supper with the Japanese room and mats and things. b. 1790 BYLANDER 139 For one thing, he [Garrick] knew that in delivering the text of an author, if he endeavoured to give his meaning a new colouring... it would be considered as pedantic. 18... KEBLE [see For *Prep.* 19d]. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* i. v. 173 For one thing, physical science had in the interval taken immense strides. *Mod.* I didn't care much for his speech; for one thing, his delivery was very bad; for another thing, the subject was not particularly interesting. c. 1819 SHELLEY P. *Bell the Third* vi. xxvii, I have found the way To make a better thing of metre Than e'er was made. 1873 GREENWOOD in *St. Paul's Mag.* XII. 657 These dealers in ragged merchandise make a good thing of it. d. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vii. 184 New I shall give,—the Governor!—He's no great things, between us, Sir. 1843 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lett.* vi, His scholarship... I take it, was no great thing. 1890 R. BOLDBREWON 'Col. Reformer' (1891) 352 That old place at Bowning... I don't believe it was any great things. e. 1669 H. MORE *Immort.* *Soul* i. ii. § 2. 6 What ever things are in themselves, they are nothing to us, so far forth as they become known to our... Cognitive powers. 1867 [see NOUMENON]. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* ii. 41 He recognises substance, or, as we might say, the thing-in-itself. a. 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempric* (1883) 39 We have had to conclude that the doctrine of Realism or Things-in-themselves cannot be proved. 1891 E. B. BAX *Outlooks fr. New Standp.* iii. 182 This is the truth at the bottom of the 'thing-in-itself', so much decried by the orthodox Hegelians. f. 1792, 1817 [see KNOW v. 15]. 1856 READE *Never too late* li, Jackey showed Robinson a thing or two. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xviii, I think I have shown him that we in Virginia know a thing or two. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *IV. Africa* 673 Does any one... feel inclined to tell me that those old palm-oil chiefs have not learnt a thing or two during their lives?

15. The thing (*colloq.*, emphatic). a. (predicatively) The correct thing; what is proper, befitting, or fashionable; also of a person, in good condition or 'form', 'up to the mark', fit (physically or otherwise).

1768 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxvii, [The silk] is at once rich, tasty, and quite the thing. 1775 MME. D'ARLAVY *Early Diary* 3 Apr., Mr. Bruce was quite the thing; he addressed himself with great gallantry to us all alternately. 1781 JOHNSON 12 Apr., in *Boswell*, Why, Sir, a Bishop's calling company together in this week (Passion Week) is, to use the vulgar phrase, not the thing. 1802 Mrs. J. WEST *Infield Father* II. 123 This behaviour was certainly the very thing. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hogarty Diamond* ii, He really looked quite the genteel thing. 1864 MEREDITH *Sandra Belloni* xix, Wilfrid took his arm and put it gently down on the chair, saying: 'You're not quite the thing-to-day, sir.' 1897 Boston (Mass.) *Yrnl.* 12 Jan. 5/1 They are used in the long gold chains which are so pre-eminent the thing. 1901 'L. MALET' *Sir R. Calmady* v. vii, I am not quite the thing this morning.

b. The special, important, or notable point; *esp.* what is specially required.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxv, But he has got the rowdy, which is the thing. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. 11 The question (of a state church)... is... so absolutely unimportant! The thing is, to recast religion. 1892 SYMONDS *Michel Angelo* (1899) I. vi. x. 20 The thing about Michel Angelo is this: he is not... at the head of a class, he stands apart by himself.

16. † a. All thing (*obs.*): everything, all things; also *adob.* altogether, wholly; see ALL a. 3, C. 2 b. b. That (*this, what, etc.*) kind (or sort) of thing: see KIND sb. 14, SORT sb. c. A thing of nothing or of naught: see NOTHING A. 3 b, NOUGHT A. 4 c. † d. Public thing, thing public (*obs.*) = L. *res publica*: see PUBLIC a. 2 a. e. Such a thing, no such thing: see SUCH.

17. Any thing, every thing, no thing, some thing (in which thing is an anaphoric stressless use of sense 7 or 11), are now written each as one word (see ANYTHING, EVERYTHING, NOTHING, SOMETHING).

18. attrib. and Comb., as thing-aspect, -element;

thing-creating adj.; *thing-like* adj., like a material or impersonal thing (hence *thing-likeness*).

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. 123 Matter cannot move it self, but requires to be mov'd by a Teotonic thing-creating Power. c1854 FABER *Old Labourer* iii. Such a thing-like person. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* ii. iv. § 6 II. 133 Annuities... in course of time... assumed the guise of merely contractual rights; but in the earlier Year Books their thinglikeness is visible. 1909 G. TYRRELL in *Q. Rev.* July 108 Those... who, as priests... are interested in the 'thing-aspect' of religion. *Ibid.*, His tendency to cleave to this 'thing-element' in religion.

Hence (all rare or nonce-words.) **Thingal** (pi'nāl) a., pertaining to things (= REAL a. 2 7 b); in first quot. *absol.*; **Thinghood**, the state or character of being a thing (in quot. 1888, as distinct from a person); existence as a thing, reality, substantiality; **Thinginess** (pi'nines), the quality of being *thingy* (see below); (a) reality, actuality, objectivity; (b) devotion to things, practical or matter-of-fact character; **Thingish** (pi'nij) a., having the nature of a thing; = *thingy* (a); **Thingless** (pi'nles) a., destitute of the character of a thing, insubstantial (whence **Thinglessness**); **Thinglet** (pi'nlet), a little thing, a diminutive object or creature; **Thingliness** (pi'nlines), the quality of being *thingly*; existence as a thing, essence; **Thingling** (pi'nlin) = *thinglet*; **Thingly** (pi'nli) a., having the nature of a thing; = *thingy* (a); **Thingness**, the fact or character of being a thing (in quot. 1902, as distinct from a person); reality; so + **Thingship**, + **Thingsoneness**; **Thingy** (pi'nj) sb. Sc. [-y, dim. suff.; cf. -IE], a little thing; **Thingy** a., (a) having the nature or character of a thing; real, actual, objective, substantial; in quot. 1894, ? consisting of separate, independent, or unconnected things; (b) devoting oneself to or concerned with actual things, practical, matter-of-fact.

1857 J. HURTON in *Life* vii. (1885) 132 This love might lead us away from thoughts of the real or 'thingal'. 1884 *Mind* July 398 What he [James Hinton] would probably call 'thingal beauty'. 1895 J. GAORE *Moral Ideals* ii. (1876) 28 Any form of 'thinghood' or reality. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 76 The conception of an external thinghood, and... of a permanent substantiality as basis of the qualities. 1880 *Mind* V. 147 Thinghood, Substantiality, Existence, are synonymous terms. 1888 L. ABBOTT in *Century Mag.* Aug. 624/1 The materialism that puts thinghood above manhood. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Thinginess**, 1890 *Open Court* (U. S.) 5 June 2316/2 Vet. is space no 'thingish' entity, no tangible object. 1909 T. MOUTET *Silkworms* 1 What breath embreath'd these almost 'thingles' things. 1874 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit. Ser.* iii. 270 How thing came out of 'thinglessness'. 1890 *Australian Girl* i. xv. 203 Creatures on foot and on wing—'thinglets that fly one moment and fall down helplessly the next. 1862 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol*, 69 That man was ignorant of the 'thingliness' of a Gas. and... of the properties of cold in the Air. *Ibid.* 243 The essential thingliness of a thing. 1852 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. xiv. Poor 'thingling Man! 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 25 July 2/3 The words 'real presence' (he adds) meant originally the presence of (res) a thing—if one may say so, a 'thingly' presence—i.e., presence as a thing. 1896 FRASER *Philos. Theism Ser.* ii. vi. 150 Personality instead of 'thingness' is the highest form under which man... can conceive of God. 1904 GRAMER & KITTREDGE *Words* 35 note, A New-England philosopher was much ridiculed for using the 'thing-ness of the here' for 'the actuality of the present'. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 239 We can have... a Notion of the Thing, precisely according to its 'Thingship' (as we may say) or Reality. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seta*, 10 He that gives it a little reality or 'thingsomeness', cannot... be so sparing as to... give it no more. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 11/2 A sperrity bit 'thingy she was. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Thingy**, adj. 1894 M. SCHUYLER in *Forum* (N. Y.) July 617 The government buildings have become more and more 'thingy', more and more complications of 'features' that fail to make up a physiognomy.

Thing (piŋ), sb.² Also thing. [a. ON. piŋ (mod. Scand. *ting*); the same word as THING sb.¹, but taken independently from ONorse.]

1. In Scandinavian countries (or settlements, as in parts of England before the Conquest): A public meeting or assembly; esp. a legislative council, a parliament; a court of law. Cf. ALTHING, STORTHING. (Usually with capital T.)

1840 *Iceland, Greenland, etc.* 99 They had been accustomed to assemble at the *Thing*, near the idol temples. 1857 DUFFEIN *Lett. High Lat.* xii. (ed. 3) 387 These landed proprietors were called the Bonders... On stated occasions they met together, in a solemn assembly, or *Thing* (i.e. Parliament)... for the transaction of public business. 1860 LONGE *Wayside Inn, Saga K. Olaf* xvii. vi. The Swedish King Summoned in haste a *Thing*, Weapons and men to bring in aid of Denmark. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 150 Next year, 1014 A.D., while Sweyn, in the midst of his *ting*, was blaspheming St. Edmund, the saint appeared armed. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herev.* xxvii. We shall see what thou sayest to all this, in full *thing* at home in Denmark. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* i. xi. 137 He was proclaimed King of Norway by the *Thing*. *Ibid.* ii. vii. 99 The judges went out to try the causes... It was the greatest suit of which notice had been given for that *Thing*.

transf. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 11/1 This morning... the twenty-eighth Church Congress began work... Those who remember... the third Congress... are remarking how the great *Thing* of the Church-folk has grown in popularity.

|| 2. (See quot.)

1874 STUBBS *Cont. Hist.* i. iii. § 26 Iceland is divided into four *fjordungs* [ON. *fjordingar*] or quarters... Each *fjordung*

was divided into three things, and each thing into three *godords* or lordships.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*: **thing-day**, a day on which a Thing is held; **thing-dues**, fees payable to a chief who presides at a Thing; **thing-field**, -**hall**, -**hill**, -**stead**, a field, hall, hill, or place where a Thing meets. See also THINGMAN.

c1856 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 207 The thingstead for determining the controversies among the rude tribes. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* i. xiii. 168 They skirted the Thing-field. *Ibid.* ii. i. 7 All that were gathered that day upon the Thing-hill. *Ibid.* vii. 98 Till the end of the Thing-days. *Ibid.* ix. 127 Thorkel found himself rich. Nor was it from the Thing-dues alone. *Ibid.* xiv. 195 To Olaf's great Thing-hall went Thorkel... on the day appointed.

Thing, v. [OE. *þingian*, as sense 1 below, also to make terms, come to terms, settle, determine, speak, discourse, address; Com. Teut. = OFris. *thingja* to plead (Wfris. *tingen*, Nfris. *tingje*), OS. *thingōn* to confer, transact business, deal (MDu. *dinghen*, Du. and LG. *dingen* to bargain, etc.), OHG. *dingōn* to hold a court, conduct a process or suit, negotiate, come to an agreement, arrange a compromise or terms of peace, to stipulate, etc. (Ger. *dingen* to discuss, bargain, hire, engage on terms), ON. *þinga* to hold a (public) meeting, confer, consult, discuss terms (Sw. *tinga* to agree as to terms, engage, Da. *tinge* to bargain, etc.): — OTeut. *þingjan*, i. *þingōm* THING sb.¹, the original sense being more distinctly retained in the vb.]

+ 1. *intr.* To plead a cause, supplicate, intercede, make intercession (with *dative* = for); *trans.* to bring to reconciliation. *Obs.*

a1000 *Egberti Poenitentiale* iv. c. 62 Gif he wyle... him sylfum þingian [L. *supplicare*]. c1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 510 Ic [Christ] eow þingade, þa me on beame beomas sticedon. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 15 þe laured saite poul... þingie us to þe holic fader of heuene, þat he geue us mihte. *Ibid.* 43 Do we ec mid ure wel dede þingen us wið ure helende. c1200 *Ormin* 8907 To þingenn us wið ure Godd þurh bedes & þurh lakess. *Ibid.* 18124 Ure Laferrd Jesu Crist Iss Prest... Hiss folc to þingenn wel inoh Towarrd Drihtin off Heffene.

2. To represent by things, i.e. concrete objects. Hence **Thingier** (pi'njær).

1883 G. MASSEV *Nat. Genesis* i. i. 16 Symbolism was not a conscious creation of the human mind; man... did not begin by thinging his thoughts in intentional enigmas of expression. *Ibid.*, Things were portrayed before thoughts by those who were thingers rather than thinkers.

Thing, obs. form of THINK v.¹ and 2.

Thingal to **Thingly**: see after THING sb.¹

Thingier: see THING v. 2.

Thingman (pi'nman). Pl. -men. [ad. ON. *þingmaðr*, in pl. *þingmenn*.] A member of a Scandinavian Thing; *spec.* = HOUSECARL.

1862 L. D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 137 The Danish Princes... keeping on foot a guard called *Thingmann* or *Thingale* of 3,000 men. 1870 FAERMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) i. vi. 440 Cnut now organized a regular paid force... These were the famous Thingmen, the Housecarls. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* ii. x. 130 The bonders came and laid their hands in Thorkel's, swearing themselves his Thingmen. 1890 HALL *Caine Bondman* iii. iv. Who were these men? They were Thingmen... the law-makers.

Thingness to **Thingsomeness**: see after THING sb.¹

Thingum (pi'nəm). *collog.* ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 *thing'em*. [f. THING sb.¹, with meaningless suffix.] = THINGUMMY. (In first quot. in reduplicated form *thingum thangum*: cf. CRINKUM-CRANKUM.)

1680 OTWAY *Atkeist* iv. i. With a deep Point Thingum Thangum over her Shoulders. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracles* *Ridens* No. 45 (1713) II. 38 Is there no News from the Thingum in the Old Bailey? 1741 CHESTERE, *Lett. to Son* 6 Aug. To speak of Mr. What-d'ye-call-him, or Mrs. Thingum, or How-d'ye-call-her, is excessively awkward and ordinary. 1793 FITZGERALD in *Europ. Mag.* XXIII. 387 All your bunch of thingums. 1808 MAS. C. KEMBLE *Day after Wedding* 11 What were you saying, Mr. Thing'em?

So in extended forms **Thingumary** (pi'nəmari), (thingummarie, thing-a-merry), **Thingumajig** (pi'nəmädzig), (thingymyjig, etc.). See also next two words.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloise* 146 Deep pond'ring—in a reverie On some dubious thingummarie. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 58 That clever fellow, 'Thing-a-merry', or that stupid dog, 'What-d'ye-call-um'. 1876 L. CARROLL *Hunting of Snark* i. ix. He would answer, 'To 'What-you-may-call-um?' or 'What-was-his-name!' But especially 'Thingum-a-jig'. 1893 *Century Mag.* Apr. 913/1 He got their critter propped up an 'ther thingemajig stropped on ter 'im. 1902 ELIZ. L. BARKS *Newspaper Girl* 149, I would drive through Hyde Park in a victoria, and everybody would say, 'There goes the editress of the Thingymyg Magazine!'

Thingumbob (pi'nəmbəb). *collog.* Also 8-9 *thing(-)em(-)bob*, 9 *thing'em bob*, *thingamobob*, *thingumbob*. [Arbitrary extension of prec., the last syllable now meaningless.] = next.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* ii. In a faced doublet and thingumbobs at the wrists. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 240 Pray, is one Miss Anville in any of them thingumbobs? 1788 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 181 One is composed of the thingumbobs called Cinqu-foils, which you will find in your seal. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. ii, A

lonely grey house with a thingumbob at the top; a servatory they call it. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* II. v. 107 We're going to try him for thingamobob—bigamy.

Thingummy (pi'njumi). *collog.* Also 8 *thing-o-me*, *thing-o-me*, 9 *thing-o-my*, *thingsamy*, -*ammy*, -*ummie*, -*umy*. [f. THINGUM + -Y (?dim.).] Used (in undignified speech) to indicate vaguely a thing (or person) of which the speaker cannot at the moment recall the name, or which he is at a loss or does not care to specify precisely; a 'what-you-may-call-it'.

1796 MME. D'ARLAY *Camilla* III. 259 Poor miss thing-o-me's hat is spoilt already. 1803 FESSENDEN *Terr. Tractor* iv. (ed. 2) 174 note, The little whalebone thingamy which the Duke of Queensbury run at New Market. 1807 W. IRVING *Satanstoe* (1824) 38, I mean only to tune up those little thing-o-mys, who represent nobody but themselves. 1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloise* 101 A passport to a brilliant court Where all great thingummies resort. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* viii. What a bloated aristocrat Thingamy has become! 1904 *Times* 11 Jan. 12/2 Mr. So-and-so has... 'entrusted' its little carcass to Mr. Thingummy, hirdstuffer.

+ **Thin-gut**. Now *Obs.* or *vulgar*. [f. THIN a. + GUT sb.] One who has a thin body; a lean starved-looking person; a starveling.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* ii. Sirrah thing-gut, what's thy name? 1609 ROWLANDS *Dog. Lanth.* 6 'Tis Mounsigner Vsury, what a leane lanke thin-gut it is. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* iii. ii. Does it see, you thinnegut? Thou thinge without moisture.

So + **Thin-gutted** a., thin-bodied, lank, lean.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* i. ii. I am out of charity With none so much as the thin-gutted squint. 1735 R. GALE in *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees) III. xii A thin-gutted dog, like a greyhound. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Sat.* i. v. 93 Methinks, a single Pound of Bread a day Might such a sleek thin-gutted Rogue content.

Thingy: see after THING sb.¹

+ **Thin-head**. *Obs.* rare = O. [f. THIN a. + -head, -HEAD.] = THINNESS.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/1 Thynnesse, or thynhede of licuys, as ale, water, and oþer lyke, *tenitas*.

+ **Think**, v.¹ *Obs.* (exc. in METHERICK, q. v.) Forms: see below. [OE. *þync(e)an*, *þūhtē*, *geþūht* = OS. *thunkian*, *thāhta* (Du. *dunken*), OHG. *dunchan*, *dāhta* (MHG. *dunken*, G. *dünken*, *däuchte*), ON. *þykkja*, *þōtta* (= *þunkja*, *þūhta*) (Sw. *tycka*, Da. *tykkes*), Goth. *þugkjan*, *þūhta*: — OTeut. **þukjan*, **þukhta* to seem, appear. Although in Gothic and all the Teutonic langs. *þukjan* is inflected as a weak verb, with forms parallel to those of *þankjan* (THINK v.²), it is generally held to have been originally a strong vb., the present stem of which was formed with -ja suffix, like **ligjan*, **sitjan*, etc., on the weak grade of an original ablaut series **þiŋk-*, **þanŋk-*, **þukŋk-* (see THINK v.²), which subseq. passed into the first class of weak vbs. (cf. *brūkjan*, *brāhte*, *bugjan*, *bauhte*, etc.). In OE., as in the cognate langs., the forms of this vb. and THINK v.² remained quite distinct; but in ME., owing to the fact that both *þync-* and *þenc-* gave ME. *þink-*, and both *þūht* and *þōht* appeared in ME. as *þouht*, *thought*, they became confused and finally fell together. The contiguity of sense also helped: see THINK v.²]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Inf.* and *Pres. t.* a. 1 *þyncan*, -*cean*; 3rd *pers. sing.* 1 *þynceþ*, *þyncþ*, 4 *thunceth(u)*; 3 *puncp* (punch).

a800 CYNEWULF *Elene* 541 (Gr.) Do swa þe þynce. c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xxvii. 255 Hwæt we sceal us ðonne to hefig ðyncan [v. r. ðyncan]! a1250 *Owl & Night*. 1592 Ek steape hire þunc[ic] a mile. *Ibid.* 1649 Me þunch, 1672 þunch [Jesus MS. þinkþ].

β. 1 *þincan*, *þincan*, 3-5 *pink(e)*, 4 *þynke*, *þinc*, 4-6 *thynk(e)*, 4-7 *thinke*, 5 *thynck*, 6 *thince*, 4-6 (7-9 arch. in METHERICK) *think*; 3rd *pers. sing.* 1 *þinþ*, 1-3 *þinop*, 3 *þinkþ*, 4 *thinkt*; 3 (Orms.) *þinnkepp*.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 zif þe hine þonne bezit, þonne þincð him þæt he næbbe genos. c1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 74 Swa micel swa þe þince. c1200 ORMIN 11807 Ne þinnke þu nan wunderr. c1235 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 588 þouh þe þinke, hit grene þe. c1250 *Will. Palerme* 384 Lordes, lusteneþ her-to, zif þou lef þinkes. 13. *Cursor M.* 18966 (Göt.) Gret selcuth here-of things vus. *Ibid.* 2602 (Fairf.) Me walde þink þat hit ware myne. a1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xxxiv. Hym shall thynke that his synnes are... so fowle. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 278 Þanne wolde hem thinken gretter delyt. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* i. xxix. 70 It thynketh more resonable. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. l (1879) i. 18 Adding what him thinketh good of his owne knowledge.

Irreg. 13. *Cursor M.* 225 (Cott.) Noutful me thinc it ware to man. *Ibid.* 16389 Selcuth vs thinc o þe. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xxi. 96 Þis þink me ane of þe grettest meruailes. 1530 CROME in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* (1921) III. App. x. 20 But my thynk theye hurt purgatorye sore. c1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warri* Wks. (1831) 212 Me think if then their cause be rightly scande.

γ. 2-3 *þinche* (n, 2-4 *punche* (n); 3 *þenche* (n, 4 *thynche* (n).

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Nalde hit þe þinchen na mare bute [etc.]. *Ibid.* 35 3et hit wald me þinchen þæt sofstete bode. þat ic efre ibad. *Ibid.* 69 þæt þuncheð gode swiðe god. a1200 *Moral Ode* 62 Eider to lutel and to micel scal

1552 HULOET, Thinke muche, *reputo*. 1603 SHAKS. *Measure*

for M. II. iv. 1 When I would pray, and think, I think, and pray To several subjects. 1673 DRYDEN *State Innocence* II. 1. That I am I know, because I think. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 10 There is something in us, that has a Power to think. 1714 POPE *Let.* (1735) I. 151 The Freedom I shall use in this Manner of Thinking aloud. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 372 Those who think must govern those that toil. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I. 10 To think is to make clear through Concepts something already otherwise represented or known to consciousness.

b. with *about*, *of*, (*on*, *upon* arch.), *over*, † *to* (obs. rare): To exercise the mind upon, or have the mind occupied with; to meditate on; to consider, attend to mentally, apply the mind to.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Mycel swidur we sceolan þencan be þam gastlicum þingum. c. 1000 *AS. Ps.* (Th. cxviii). 8 God ys on Dryhten ðeorne to þeoceanne. c. 1000 *Institutes of Policy* c. 14 Riht is þæt mænecas... a to Gode þencan and geordlice clypian. c. 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 17 Ac ðu... noldest þencen of ðine forðsiðe. a. 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 32 Ac floriz þencelch al on oper. c. 1340 *Hampole Prose* Tr. 36 Thou may... thynke ouer the synnes be-forde donne. 13... *Cursor M.* 15616 (Gött.) To thinc upon his care. a. 1380 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon* MSS. xxxix. 138 Non is deþ a wonder þing And grislich for to þenken on. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 9977 (Trin.) (Shel) þouȝte neuer to wicked dede. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 11 Think & loke wele vpon your werkis without hasting you. 1641 *Evelyn Diary* 2 Jan., Who now thought of nothing but the pursuit of vanity. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 100 It makes him think upon Pay-Day. 1782 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* viii. vi. Think of it well ere you proceed. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 89 He began thinking about (lances). *Mod.* I'll think over the matter, and let you know my decision in a day or two. [Cf. 16.]

4. To form or have an idea of (a thing, action, or circumstance, real or imaginary) in one's mind; to imagine, conceive, fancy, picture. a. *trans.* with simple obj. or obj. cl.; also *absol.* in colloq. phrases only think! you can't think!

c. 1000 ORMIN 1761 Unnsægenðlike mare inoþ þann aniz wiht mazz þennkenn. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 647 Es nan... wit bert mal think... þe mikel ioy þat þam es lent. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 67 There nas no man so wys þat koude thecnre So gay a popelote, or swich a wenche. 1415 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 85/1 As free... as hert may thynk, or eygh may see. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* 1. 431 Thinke but this... That you haue but slumbrd here. 1766 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1707) 303/1 Thou seest not what thou thinkst before thy eye. 1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Dec., You can't think how I'm encumbered with these ruffles! 1864 MRS. CARLVE *Let.* II. 220 Only think I get my new milk again, at eight.

b. *intr.* with *of* (on obs. or arch.), in same sense. (Often imperative in colloq. phrases.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1880a (Cott.) Quert hant mai thinc o suilk honur. c. 1400 MAUNDEN (1839) xxvii. 278 He had... all manner of foolcs & of bestes that ony man myghte thenke on. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 116 And then to be stoꝛt in like a strong distillation with stinking cloathes, that fretted in their owne grease: think of that, a man of my Kidney: think of that. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 41 The gloves of an Otter are the best fortification for your hands against wet weather that can be thought of. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Let.* to Mann (1834) I. vi. 12 Do but think on a duel between Warrington and Augustus Townshend. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 73 Can I think of her as dead? 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 125 'Think of the rascality of a gentleman studying Seneca in the middle of February 1844 in a remarkably damp cottage. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* xvi, Think of me ever being rich! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 264 The ancient philosophers... thought of science only as pure abstraction. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 7 She always thought of him... as a very young man.

c. *trans.* with simple obj. To form a definite conception of (something real) by a conscious mental act; to picture in one's mind, apprehend clearly, cogize (with or without direct perception).

1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 5 We... are thus enabled to think the landscape as a whole. 1895 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (ed. 2) I. i. xi. § 8. 212 When you think this equation [surface of a sphere = area of circle of twice its diameter]. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* II. xx. 203 We think the ocean as a whole by multiplying mentally the impression we get at any moment when at sea.

II. To call to mind, take into consideration.

5. a. *trans.* (with obj. clause, often indirect interrogative): To call to mind; to consider, reflect upon; to recollect, remember, bear in mind.

c. 1000 *Rule St. Benet* lxiii. (Logeman) 104 Ac he þence simle þæt he be callum his domum & weorcum be his is to gildanne. c. 1330 *Hali Meid.* 3, & maken þe to þenchen þwuch delit were þriu. a. 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 258 Þeng wat þou art, & wat þou was. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. iii. (1893) 15 Yf thou be a man think that thou shalt dye. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 51, I am afraid, to thinke what I haue done. 1667 MILTON *P.* VI. 135 Fool, not to think how vain Against th' Omnipotent to rise in Arms. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 188 Helen smiled... To think that a boy as fair as he... The like sweet fancies had pursued.

b. *intr.* To consider the matter; to reflect.

Beowulf 290 Að swa þæs sceal sceap scyld-wiða gescad witan worda & worca sepe wel þenceð. a. 1800 COWPER *Inscr. Tomb Hamilton* 1 Pause here, and think. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 97 Consider, William: take a month to think. 1862 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 286, I somehow fancy a line of nonsense will catch you at Ely; and yet, now I come to think, you will have left Ely, probably. 1910 G. F. HILL in *Archæologia* LXII. 140, I confess that had I come across this MS. at the beginning of my search, I should have thought twice before going on.

c. *intr.* with *of* (arch. on, upon), or *inf.*: To call to mind, remember, bethink oneself (of), hit upon mentally. (See also 7 b.)

c. 1175 *Pater Noster* 96 in *Lamb. Hom.* 59 He walde þæt he of him þohte. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1860 (Cott.) Our laured þan on no thoght. c. 1400 *Emare* 951 The emperor... þowȝt on hyssynne; Of hys þowȝt Enare, That was putte yn-to be see. a. 1536 *Tindale Declar. Sacraments* a. vj. b. God... promysed that thei shuld be thought vpon before the lord yir god & saued from their enemies. 1552 HULOET, *Thynke vpon me, memento mei.* 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 547 Hane you thought on A place whereto you'll go? 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 138 The most conuenient place that I can thinke of... is Black-Fryers. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv. There is a small concern of a thousand pounds; I hope you think on it, Sir. 1844 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Earl Chatham* (1887) 838 In his distress, he thought on Pitt. *Mod.* Did you think to ask him how his father is? No, I didn't think of it.

d. *intr.* with *on* (adv.), To remember. Now dial.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 226, I much wonder that now thou thinkest on at last to ask me that. a. 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grosse*, Think on, think of it, as I will if I think on. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, Think-on, to remember. 'Be sure to mind to think-on'.

e. *refl.* To bethink oneself, rare.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G. j, I thinckes me never the lesse that you haue saide an example of the peacock. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 325, I thought me at last of the vestry window.

f. To think better of: see BETTER ADV. 6.

6. To take into consideration, have regard to, consider. † a. *trans.* with simple obj. Obs. rare.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 þæt we sculden þenchen nu 3ef we weren iseli. 1324 *Wyclif Prov.* iii. 6 In alle thi weies thenc [1388 thenke on] hym. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 32 Þenke no þinge but þi soule helpe; charge onely þo þinges þat longþ to þi soule.

b. *intr.* with *of*, arch. on (upon).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10435 (Cott.) Qui ne wil þou on þi seluen thinc, þat þou wil noȝter ete ne drinc? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2652 And whyles he lyffes... Thynk he suld ay of his lyfes benede. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 65 Wolde God þat prelatiſ wolde þenke on þis now. 1387 *Trerisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 181 To þinke [v. r. þenge] on þe comyn profit. 1532 *Tindale Expos. Matt.* vii. vii. 11. 89 If thou repente... he promyseth that he wil not thynke on they synnes. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia*, *Descr.* xi. 112 Nothing was thought of, but how to save ourselves, and the little goods we had. 1847 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* x, 'That is the last matter to be thought on,' said Hartley. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 35 ff., we begin by thinking of ourselves first, we are easily led on to think of others.

7. To bethink oneself of something in the way of a plan or purpose; to find out or hit upon (a way to do something) by mental effort; to contrive, devise, plan, plot. (Cf. think out, 15. See also 8.) a. *trans.* with simple obj. or inf.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1075 Brutus by-boughte hym of queintise: Queyntise bihouede [v. r. behoues] hym nedly þenke, þat his enemy schold wate a blenk. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 181 b/1 Thou cursyd wretche now thynke to saue thy lyf. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v. Let's thinke a plot. 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* I. ix, It was this lady's disposition to think kindnesses... and to scheme benevolence.

b. *intr.* with *of* (on, upon, obs. or arch.).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 46 What shall be done with him? What is your plot? *Mist. Pa.* That likewise haue we thought vpon. 1630 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 158 His Majesty... hath thought of a way. 1699 LISTER *Journ.* Paris 49 'Tis... their Misfortune not to haue thought of an Alphabet. a. 1715 BURNET *Owen Time* (1766) II. 31 She... took all the ways she could think on to ruin him. a. 1774 GOLDSM. *Scurr. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 121 Derham... was the first who thought upon this method of measuring the heights... by the barometer.

8. To conceive or entertain the notion of doing something; to meditate, contemplate, intend, purpose, design, mean, 'have a mind', 'have thoughts (of)'. In early use often not distinguishable from 7; in later use mostly denoting an imperfect, temporary, or ineffective intention: cf. THOUGHT sb.

3 d. a. *trans.* with *inf.* or *obj. cl.*

Beowulf 1536 Swa sceal man don þonne he æt guðe ȝegan þenceð long-sunne lof. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 151 þa Iudeas... þohton þæt he wolðan ofsean þa apostolas. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 þæt we ne þenchen ufe to don. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 455 He... dooȝte he walde him fordon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1181 Iulius be emperor... þohte to sle at þat folc. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 532 To the castell thai thocht to fair. c. 1400 *Brut* XII. 16 First he þought assaye whiche of hant lonede him most and best. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* II. 1 Salomon thoughte to buyde an house vnto the name of the Lorde. 1585 ABP. WHITGIFT in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 44 This Paper... which I had thought to haue delivered unto you my self yesterday. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* 510 With them joined all the haranguers of the throng, That thought to get preferment by the tongue. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara V. de Vere* i, You thought to break a country heart For pasture. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* IV. ii, He... thought he would send for his mother; and then he thought he would not.

b. *trans.* With simple obj. (usually an action).

a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Ne yfet to þence, ne to donne. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 449 Wo so seicð oðer god, & ðenkeð iuel on his mot, Fox he is & fend iwis. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4124 To stint wald he... þe foly þat his breþer thought. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* i Pat good þenkeþ, good may do. a. 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 1655 How in an Appelle he dede the galle And hadde it thought to syt gawayne. 1553 ASCHAM in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 124 To whom you neuer intended to think any harm. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. i. 661 Peace is despaird, For who can think Submission? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. 1. 97 While yet Nanhood remained to act the thing I thought.

c. *intr.* with *of* (also upon, ? arch. or dial.).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 9 We began to think

of returning. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Ded., It was by your Desire that I first thought of such a Composition. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1805) III. 138 You must not think of going till you take... dinner with us. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xviii, Each thought of taking to himself a wife. 1861 KINGSLEY in *Let. & Mem.* (1877) II. 133, I hear you think of getting into Parliament. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 60 He thought of going to Rome and Jerusalem, and did go to Tours.

d. *spec.* with *of*: To consider (a person) in view of some vacancy, or esp. of marriage; to cherish the notion or intention of marrying.

1670 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 17 Lady Exeter... could heartily wish that you thought of her niece Lady Betty. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 187, I trust to your prudence, not to think of Flora... for you can't... marry a girl with so small a fortune. 1856 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. ii. iii, You, with your looks and catching air, To think of Vaughan!

† e. *intr.* or *ellipt.* To purpose or intend to go; to direct one's course. Obs.

c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* IV. ix. § 2 He þara ælces ehtend wolde beon... þe þæs wordes were þæt from Romebyrg þohte. a. 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlii. (Napier) 200 On ða wisan, þe man hors ȝewæpnað, þonne man to wiȝe þencð. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12501 [Arthur] passed Burgoigne... Vntil Hostum, hyder he þought. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 175, I frayed hym... of whennes he were, and whider þat he þouȝte. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1121 Now aris he furthe with his ost, to Egist he thinks.

† f. *fig.* To seem likely (to do something): thought to = 'was like to', was on the point of, nearly did... Cf. F. *penser à*. Obs.

1578 N. BAXTER *Calvin on Jonah* 9 The shyppe thought to be broken. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xi. 45 b, A Northerly wynde... thought to haue made vs turne backe agayne. 1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffe* 46 With so ill a will he went, that hee had thought to haue topped his burning carre... into the sea (as Phaeton did).

III. To be of opinion, deem, judge, etc.

9. *trans.* with *obj. cl.* (or pronoun substitute), or parenthetic: To be of opinion, hold the opinion, believe, deem, judge, apprehend, consider; usually, to believe without any great assurance, to regard it as likely, to have the idea, to suppose; in reference to a future event, to expect (coinciding partly in sense with 12).

Who do you think? What do you think? (colloq.) phrases used, esp. parenthetically, to introduce a surprising statement. *Beowulf* 691 Nænig beora þohte þæt he þanon scolde eft eard lufan æfre ȝesecean. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Þos like bode, wisliche þing, of oðre is full festning. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 950 Þou sal thinc þou lines to lang. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 328 Thanne thought they it was the beste reed To lode hem bothe to the luge agayne. 1450 W. LOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 4 He thought he was desceyvyd. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 170 Who would haue thought that our Unde of Englande would haue made warre on vs? 1592 MORYSON *Let.* in *Itin.* (1617) I. 25 Each of vs went to our taskes, he (as I thought) to goe, I to sleepe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 188 Thrasos was the first builder of towne wals: of towres & fortresses, the Cyclops, as Aristotle thinketh. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 40 Canst thou remember...? I do not think thou canst. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 38 Fresh water, some say brought thither by art, I rather think from a natural fountain. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* *Voyage itself* 135 But 'mongst these Tiberts, who do you think there was? Old Banks the juggler. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vii, A country, governed, as I thought, by very different maxims from those in Europe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 15 It was thought that the flocks, thus separated from the evil shepherds, would soon return to the true fold. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 97, I think that I understand him. *Nursery Rhyme*, There was an old woman; and what do you think? She lived upon nothing but victuals and drink.

b. *I don't think* (slang): used after an ironical statement, to indicate that the reverse is intended.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii, 'You're a amiably-disposed young man, sir, I don't think,' resumed Mr. Weller, in a tone of moral reproof. 1853 'C. Bxor' *Verdant Green* III. iv, 'Well I you're a grateful bird, I don't think!' said Mr. Bouncer. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii, Hark how he swears, Tom. Nicely brought-up young man, ain't he, I don't think. 1911 KEELE *Howard Cheerful Knave* xvi, Breakfast? Yer a credit to yer calling, I don't think.

c. *intr.* To hold the opinion (indicated by context). To think so, to be of that opinion; to think from (quot. 1625), to dissent from, to disagree with; to think with, to be of the same opinion as.

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 149 Al he walde and oðerluker don and oðerluker þenchea Wenne he hi-þohte on helle fur. 1552 HULOET, *Thyncke contrarye, absentio.* is. 1560 DUNS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 425 b, He said he spake as he thought. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 62, I feare me it will make me scandaliz'd. *Luc.* If you thinke so, then stay at home. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* I. vi. § 2 The Holy Ghost (from whose rule we dare not depart) mentioneth but two Sonnes. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 302, I did not think with him, but would not oppose the thought. 1877 SMITH & WACE's *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. s.v. *Atticus*, Those who thought with him found in him a warm friend.

10. *trans.* with complement (with or more often without *inf.*): To believe, consider, or suppose (to be...); to look upon as.

† Also (quot. 1607) with *for* (cf. *take for*, and 12 d). c. 1205 LAY. 2109 For he heom þuhte wuðe. a. 1250 *Prov. Elfrid* 60 in *O. E. Misc.* 106 We [read þe] hine her on worlde wrþe þencheþ [c. 1275 þenket]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4250 He sal thynk hym loverd of alle. c. 1459 *Regist. de Aberbrothoc* (Bann. Cl.) II. 107 Thynkand it onkyndle tyll thole ane nomination of lardschipe of sic ane man. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 7 They were thought

to have been confederates. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 96 Thinking his prattle to be tedious. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. v. 62 If, not yet thou know'st me, and, dost not think me for the man I am. 1610 — *Temp.* iv. i. 120 May I be bold to think these spirits? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xiv. 133 Some, that have the ambition to be thought eloquent. 1788 *Young Love of Fame* vi. 205 Think nought a trifle, tho' it small appear. 1834 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* vii. Lord Masterton thought himself bound to act the part of an elder brother. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 94 You think that only a lover's fancy.

b. with complement immediately following (with ellipsis of obj. *it*, or with inf. or clause as obj. placed after the complement). Now chiefly in *think fit* (see *FIT* a. 2 b.), *think proper*.

c. 1375 *Cursar M.* 14096 (Fairf.) Martha bust il ho [Mary] ne help hir walde. c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 3426 Wherefore I rede, if 3e think right, That we sende some messenger To Delos. c. 1460 Sir R. Ross *La Belle Dame* 190 When he bought tyme to daunce with her. a. 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* 208 in Hazl. E. P. 1. 86 Alle the yerne that I may spyne, To spend at ale he thinks no synne. 1560 in Feuilletat *Revels O. Ellis* (1908) 51 As the said Edmund... shall thinke behoofull and expedient. 1611-1875 [see *FIT* a. 2 b]. 1692 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 37, I thought good to go to the Philosophers. 1831 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Intro., The little narrative which I thought proper to put forth in October, 1827.

c. *Think (it) long*: to grow weary with waiting; to weary, to be impatient; to long, yearn. In quot. c. 1380 *think long by* = to weary of. See also *LONG* a. 1 g b. *Obs. exc. dial.*

A perversion of the earlier *think long* (*THINK* v. 1 B. 3) 'to seem or appear long to', by substituting the nom. for the (uninflected) dative. In the first quot., 'pat Crist pouste longe' may be = that to Christ seemed long (cf. 'that him thoughte long').

c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 59 De Jewis bouyten pat Crist pouste longe bi his lif, and wolde... see him self. 1450 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 178, I thynk ryth longe tyll I have some god tydyngs fro yow. a. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon xclii.* 303 My wyfe... thynkethe longe for my comynge. 1598 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.*, etc. Sonn. xviii. These hungry wormes thinke longe for their repast. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 75 Behold I come...; I think not long. I shall be with you at once. 1650 TRAFF *Comm. Exod.* x. 3 God think's long of the time that men misspend... in wicked courses. 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* I. 195 We think long till we see you. 1895 FRASER *Whaups* xi. 152 Ye maunna bide lang away, for I'll be thinkin' lang till I see ye again.

†d. *Think (it) much*: to think it a great or serious matter; to make objection, object, grudge; to be shy, hesitate (*to do* something, or of something); to be surprised, wonder (*that*...). See also *MUCH* B. 2 g, and cf. 11. *Obs.*

Perh. altered from 'it thinks me much' (*THINK* v. 1). 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 252 Thou... thinkest it much to tread y^e Ooze of the salt deepe. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccaccio's Adels. fr. Parnass.* i. i. (1674) I Menante thinks not much to acquaint you here with the chiefest of them. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 465 Mr. Grey nor Mr. Treasurer will not think much of my sharing with them. 1678 TILLOTSON *Serm.*, i. John v. 3 I. 221 If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to think much to sacrifice to him our dearest interests.

†e. *pass.* To seem, appear (*to* a person): = *THINK* v. 1; also *ellipt.* to seem good. *Obs.*

Perh. originally for *THINK* v. 1: 'it thinks (= appears) to the king' being changed by way of correction to 'it is thought to the king'; hence the retention of *to*. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 290/2 Hit is thoght to the Kyng... that there is provision. 1487 *Ibid.* 326/2 Alleggyng... such groundes... as it was bought to yore discretion. 1558 Q. MARY in J. M. Stone *Life* (1901) 512 As to hys godly wysdomes shall be thought mete and convenient. 1577 J. KNEWTUN *Confutation* (1579) 86 It was thought good unto almyghty God, that the Scriptures should be penned.

11. *intr.* To have a (good, bad, or other) opinion with regard to a person or thing; to value or esteem something (highly or otherwise). Const. with adv. (*much, little, well, ill*, etc.), or adverbial accusative (in fig. phrases, as *to think the world of, small beer of*, etc.: see also the sbs.); and with of (*†by, †on, †at*, dial. *to*) before the name of the person or thing.

c. 1375 *Cursar M.* 1669 (Fairf.) Pai loked on him & loured grim & hebeli pai lust be him. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 298 'What thynke you by hym?' 'Certes', sayd rowlande, 'reynawd is a sage knyght'. 1535 COVERDALE *Flagell.* ii. 3 But what thinke ye now by it? 1579 TOWSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 111/1 To constraine vs to thinke better on our selves. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii. (1827) 11 This man wrote thus, and was verie well thought of. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* i. 85 What doth he thinke of vs? 1601 — *Truch M.* iv. ii. 59, I thinke nobly of the soule. 1711 STERLE *Spect.* No. 104 P. To be negligent of what any one thinks of you, does not only shew you arrogant but abandoned. 1873 S. S. *Character* (ed. 2) I. 55, I didn't think much of her. 1908 O. WISTER *Virginian* ix, Mrs. Taylor... thought the world of her. [Midl. dial. I don't think much to him. What do you think to the book?]

b. *Think nothing of*: (a) to have a very low opinion of, set no value upon, esteem as worthless; (b) to make light of, make no difficulty or scruple about (cf. *make nothing of*, *NOTHING* 11 a); so *to think no more of*... than.

[1640 DR. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* II. i. Betweene, us too, what thinke you of a wench? *Court.* Nothing.] 1802 BEDDOES *Hygea* viii. 76 A pint of wine in two hours is nothing thought of. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i.

v, The Lady thanked him... but said she thought nothing of the walk. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 565/2 The Western people... think no more of throwing down a railroad... than a conservative Easterner does of taking an unaccustomed walk across country.

12. To believe possible or likely; to suspect; to expect, anticipate. *a. trans.* with simple obj.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1837 Priam... & his prise knyghtes, Sweryn all swiftly, & no swyke thoghtyn. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 339, I saw't not, thought it not: it harm'd not me. 1719 DR. FOR *Crusoe* (1840) I. ii. 25 He, thinking no harm, agreed.

b. with inf. To expect. c. 1400 *Yvain & Gaw.* 549 He thoght to be wele on hys way Or it was passed the thryd day. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 92, I neuer thought to heare you speake againe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 439 Cromwel, I did not thinke to shed a teare In all my Miseries. 1765 G. COLMAN *Terence, Steph-Mother* iv. vi, And do you thinke to find a woman without any fault? 1769 BICKERSTAFF *Dr. Last* iii. x1, O, don't thinke to humbug me so. 1823 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 792, I thought to have seen you ere this. *Mod.* I little thought to find you here!

c. *intr.* with of, †on (upon), †to: To have a notion, anticipation, or expectation; to suspect; to expect, look for.

1483 CAXTON *C. de la Tour d'lv* b, She... answerd withoute remembreynge her ne thynkyng to no harme. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 244 When that our Princely Father... Blest his three Sonnes... He little thought of this diuided Friendship. 1650 GENTILIUS *Considerations* 334 He stumbles at some evil which hee did not thinke upon. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 98 He may meet with both when hee least thinks on't. fig. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* *Man born to be King* 298 Staring out into the night Where yet the woods thought not of light.

d. *intr.* with for (†of, †on), after as or than, and with the preposition at the end of the clause: To expect, suppose. (Cf. *look for*, *LOOK* 15 a.)

c. 1530 Ld. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* 239, I thinke ye should not reioyse her so easily as ye thynke of. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 163 Oh sir, the conceit is deeper than you thinke for. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14, ix. (1669) 93/2 A godly Servant is a greater blessing than we thinke on. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 141, I have not made so bad a hand of my time as I thought for. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xv, They hear farther than you thinke of. 1852 LYTTON *My Novel* xii, xiv, It is of more importance to him than I even thought for.

13. *trans.* To judge or consider to exist; to believe in the existence of. *rare.*

1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 351 He... percease might thinke sum unkyndenes and also presumcyon in yow so to handell hym. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 295 Unless there be who thinke not God at all. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 92 Whatever its limits in a given percept be, there must be thought corresponding limits in its external sphere.

IV. With adverbial extension.

14. *trans.* To bring by thinking, or in thought, into or out of some specified condition. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 84 Indeed I cannot thinke, if I would thinke my hart out of thinking, that you are in loue. 1666 SOUTH *Serm.*, Tit. ii. 15 (1715) I. 199 He that thinks a Man to the Ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 85 Meditation here May thinke down hours to moments. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XYI. 376/2 He thinks away every proposition he has been taught to believe. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar, Sacr.* II. iv. (1868) 187 We hardly dare think them into our finite molds.

15. *Think out*: (a) To find out, devise, or elaborate by thinking, to construct intellectually; (b) to arrive at a clear understanding of by continued thinking; to solve by a process of thought; (c) to think to the end, finish or complete in thought.

1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xvii. 31 Or what werts than that flesch thoghte out and blod? [Vulg. quid nequius quam quod exco-gitavit caro et sanguis?] 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. iii. 40 Too mean a subject for despair, or, at least, unworthy of having any remedy... thought out for it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 519 He meditated deeply on the philosophy of trade, and thought out by degrees a complete... theory. 1864 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxxiii, She did not finish the thought in words. She did not even think out the sentence. 1885 ANSTREY *Tinted Venus* ii. 25 Oh, don't bother me... I don't want to be uncivil, but I've got to think this out.

16. *Think (a thing) over*: to give continued thought to (it); to apply the mind steadily to, with the view of coming to a decision.

1847 MARRIAT *Childr. New Forest* ix, He would think the matter over. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxii, She had thought it well over beforehand. 1884 [see *OVER* adv. 12].

17. *Think up*: to make up or compose by thinking. ? *U. S. colloq.*

1885 *Century Poem*. XXXIX. 350/1, I believe she is thinking up another poem.

Think, sb. dial. or colloq. [f. *THINK* v. 2]

1. An act of (continued) thinking; a meditation. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 436/1 We lie down yonder... and have time for our ain think. 1870 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ii, Ruth did talk... when she came out of one of her thinks. 1897 FBNN *Mahine Nowsie* II. v. 73 Let's have a cigar and a quiet think.

b. *nonce-use.* An idea, a thought.

1886 MAUDSLER *Nat. Causes & Supernat. Seemings* 33 To every one a thing is... what he thinks it—in effect, a think. 1897 G. MACDONALD *Home Again* iv, A thing must be a think before it be a thing.

2. What one thinks about something; an opinion. 1835 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 187 My own private think is that he will execute another voluntary. 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Sub.* Ser. II. 355 The cobbler... dispenses his 'think'... to all comers on all subjects.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* (*nonce-wds.*), as *think-ache*, pain of thought, mental suffering; *think-room*, a room or apartment for meditation.

1892 BRIDGER *Depression* p. v, Each separate thinkache enumerated by my depressed patients. 1906 *Month* July 72 Castle, work-room, think-room.

Think, pink, obs. form of *THING*.

Thinkable (pɪŋkəbəl), *a.* [f. *THINK* v. 2 + -ABLE. Cf. *UNTHINKABLE* c. 1430, etc.]

1. Capable of being thought; such as one can form a notion or idea of; cogitable.

1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 137 A corresponding progress in language, by which greater varieties of objects are thinkable and expressible. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. Intro. (1884) 3 To marshal the discrete materials... into thinkable form.

2. That can be deemed real or actual; conceivable or imaginable as an existing fact.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. xx. vi. (1872) IX. 109 How charming that you should make thinkable to us... what we were all inclined to think. 1908 *Times* 10 Sept. 84 It is thinkable that considerate driving may render legal enactments unnecessary.

Hence *Thinkableness*.

1895 A. J. BALFOUR *Found. Belief* 286 'Ultimate' scientific ideas may be unthinkable without prejudice to the 'thinkableness' of 'proximate' scientific ideas.

†*Thinkative*, *a. Obs.* [f. *THINK* v. 2 + -ATIVE: cf. *talkative*.] Consisting in mere thinking, speculative.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 343 The knowledge of Observation, doth not introduce an understanding into the essential thingness of a thing, but erecteth only a thinkative knowledge.

Thinker (pɪŋkə), [f. *THINK* v. 2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who thinks. *a. gen.* A person or being engaged in thinking, or having the power to think; also, one who thinks out or devises something.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490/2 Thinkere, cogitator, pensator. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 73 Noysons onely vnto the thynker. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 2. 761 The Democriticks and Epicureans did indeed suppose all humane cogitations to be caused... by the incursion of corporeal atoms upon the thinker. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & St. Ist.* III. 208 He stands forth... as the thinker, the inventor, the actor of the scene. 1879 J. COOK *Lect. Conscience* vi, The universe exhibits thought. There cannot be thought without a thinker.

b. with qualifying adj.: One who thinks in the way expressed by the adj.; with commendatory words (e.g. *able, deep, original*, etc.) often practically coinciding with next sense.

c. 1658 LOCKE *Coud. Underst.* § 4 You may as well hope to make a good... Musician... by a Lecture... in the Arts of Music... as a coherent Thinker, or strict Reasoner, by a Set of Rules. 1703 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) IV. iv. 114 He was able... to delude a superficial Thinker with his new Terms and Reasonings. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. i. 227 Lloyd... was an original thinker, rather than the collector of the opinions of others. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 300 Two of the ablest thinkers whom America has yet produced. 1903 *Church Times* 11 Dec. 749/3 Mr. Spencer showed another weakness of the abstract Thinker.

c. *spec.* One who has special or well-trained powers of thought, esp. abstract thought; a person of skilled or powerful mind; also, one who devotes himself to thinking, as distinguished from action or practical affairs.

1830 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 128 Neither is his [Jeffrey's] arguing like that of a thinker, but of the advocate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 20 English thinkers aspired to know, or dared to doubt, where bigots had been content to wonder and to believe. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 30 Not one of them makes the slightest pretension to be a scholar or a thinker.

2. *Theatr. colloq.* An actor who plays in 'thinking parts' (see *THINKING* vbl. sb. 3).

1886 *Stage Gossip* 70 The gentlemen who play the most subordinate parts are... called 'thinkers' on account of their having little or nothing to say and lots of time wherein to think.

3. *nonce-use.* That which thinks; thinking organ or faculty; mind.

1835 ANN F. TYTLER *Mary & Fl.* i. 6 What should we do about our thinkers? would one thinker do for two Tongues? 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 279 'If God did not intend I should think, why did He give me a "thinker"?' Probably a more childish inquiry was never made by a full-grown man. 1899 MISS A. ROBERTSON in *Educator. Rev.* Aug., So this unnecessary 'finger-accuracy' is really the result of a sluggish unwillingness to use one's 'thinker'.

Thinkful (pɪŋkfʊl), *a. rare.* [f. *THINK* v. 2 + -FUL; cf. *wakeful*.] Full of or given to thinking; thoughtful. Hence *Thinkfulness*, quality or faculty of thinking.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto*. 16 As sure, as I am of my own thinkfulness. 1910 *Weekly Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 6/3 A thinkful man, and one of eloquent silences.

Thinking (pɪŋkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *THINK* v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of *THINK* v. 2

1. Thought, cogitation, meditation, mental action or activity, etc.: see various senses of the verb.

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xviii. 15 [xix. 14] And thyngeing of herte mine, Ever mare in sight here. 1388 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, The swete thyngeing of myn herte in thi sytse euermore. c. 1460 ABBEY *Dicta Philos.* 16 Bethioke in the nyght of goode ordennance, And in the day execute thy thynkyng. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. ii. 31 Has Page any braines? Hath he any eyes? Hath he any thinking? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ix. § 1 Thinking... signifies that sort of operation of the Mind about its Ideas, wherein the Mind is active. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'O Friend! I know not', etc., Plain

living and high thinking are no more. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th. I. i. § 3. 359* Thinking is the very essence of mind, as extension is of matter.

b. pl. Thoughts; meditations, courses of thought. 1382 *Wyclif Isa. lxx. 2* A puple. that goth in a wey not good, after ther thinkung. 1491 *Caxton Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 192 b/2 So oryoun with fastyng casteth out. the foule thoughtes & vayne thyngkynges. 1548 *Udall Erasm. Par. Luke v. 70* The secrete thyngkynges of theyr hertes. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well v. iii. 128*, I am wrap'd in dismall thinkings. 1812 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 283 Put together all your recollections and memoranda, I will put together my gleanings and thinkings. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop viii*, All these sayings and doings and thinkings. . . affected him not in the least.

† c. spec. Imagination, fancy; idle fancy. *rare.* 1430 *Chron. Vilod.* 1702 þe sweene Of þe tweyn appul- lon þat fellon from þe tre in to be water in his thenkyng. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 23 These wordes. . . be not made for no thyng and with thyngkyng.

• d. With various constructions: see the verb. *There is no thinking, one cannot or need not think.* 1638 *Baker tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 311 There is no thinking therefore to deceive you by a shew of good. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buechell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. I. 430) Without her ever thinking of it. 1849 *CROUCH Dipychus* II. ii. 105 My pleasure of thought is the pleasure of thinking. How pleasant it is to have money.

2. The holding of an opinion or opinions; judging, mental viewing; opinion, judgement, belief; *phr.* to († after, in) my thinking = in my opinion. 1410 *Master of Game* (Digby MS. 182) Prol. 13 What shalbe in every season moste durable and, to my thyngkyng, . . . oftenest most desportfull of all games. 1490 J. KAY tr. *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* (1870) P. 10 That hyt was impossible, after hys thyngkyng, to fynde in all the world such instruments of warre. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV. v. v. 114*, I hear a Bird so sing, Whose Musike (to my thinking) pleas'd the King. 1599 *DALLAM in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 21 In my thinkinge it seemed not to be above 3 miles. 1775 *BURKE Addr. to King* Wks. IX. 177 In . . . opposition to the . . . confirmed sentiments and habits of thinking of an whole people. 1879 E. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 143 Frauenlob, the last, and, to my thinking, the poorest of the Minnesingers.

3. attrib. and Comb., as thinking-party, -place, -process, -room, -substance; thinking-cap (see CAP sb. 1 g. and cf. *considering-cap*, *CONSIDERING vbl. sb. 2 b*); **thinking part** (*Theatr. colloq.*), a part in which the actor has no words to speak, a silent part; **thinking-shop** (*humorous*), a building or institution for study, as a university; **thinking-time**, -while, time to think, a short space of time. 1874 *COUES Birds N. W.* 527 Startled in his retreat while his "thinking-cap is on, he [the bird] seems dazed, like one suddenly aroused from a deep sleep. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Jan. 5/4 It is satisfactory to know that the Post Office Department has its "thinking-cap" on. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 6/3 The great Benefit which is to be given to Nellie Farren next week at Drury Lane. . . Some of the most famous [actresses] are content with what are humorously called good "thinking" parts. 1908 *Greenroom Bk.* 667 He made his professional debut in 1867 in a "thinking part". 1897 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 348 That remarkable series of reading-parties (or more truly of "thinking-parties"). 1883 *JEFFERIES Story of my Heart* 74 This was a favourite "thinking-place". 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 423 These kinæsthetic images . . . play only a small part in "thinking processes". 1862 *THORAU Yankee in Canada* I. (1866) 13 When every house. . . will have not only its sleeping-rooms, and dining-room, and talking-room or parlor, but its "thinking-room" also. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* I. ii. I am come. To be a Scholar in the "Thinking-shop". 1890 *Spectator* 10 Apr., It turned Oxford into an aristocratic boarding-school from a democratic thinking-shop. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 99 The etherialised medium of force, which probably connects the brain with the "thinking-substance". 1667 *DRAVEN & DR. NEWCASTLE Sir Martin Mar-all v. i*, I'll put you upon something, give me but a "thinking time". *Ibid.* III. i, As a whiff of tobacco . . . [used] in the midst of a discourse for a "thinking-while".

Thinking, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] 1. That thinks; having, or exercising, the faculty of thought; cogitative.

1678 *DRAVEN & LEE Edipus* III. i, A thinking soul is punishment enough. 1709 *STEELE & ANDISON Tatler* No. 211 P. 1 What was the proper Employment of a thinking Being? 1800 *Med. Trn.* III. 281 According to the laws of the thinking faculty, the understanding and reason. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* I. 2 The Thinking or Elaborative faculty, — i. e. the Understanding.

2. Given to thinking; habitually exercising one's mind; having special or well-trained powers of thought; thoughtful, reflective, intellectual. (Cf. *THINKER* I. c.)

1682 *Lett. to Person of Hon. in Select. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 461 To have an account of the sense of the thinking-men about the town concerning it. 1779 *Mirror No.* 16 P. 3 Those moments of deeper pensiveness to which every thinking mind is liable. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 225 The senior chief. . . was a thinking man, and a man of observation. **3. fig.** Said of very life-like sculpture: cf. *BREATHING ppl. a. b*.

1732 M. GREEN *Grotto* 57 The thinking sculpture helps to raise Deep thoughts, the genii of the place. Hence **Thinkingdom** (*nonce-wd.*), a realm of thinking persons; **Thinkingly adv.**, in a thinking manner, in the way of thought; with thought, consciously, deliberately; in (one's own) thought or supposition (quot. 1894); **Thinkingness**, thinking quality; thoughtfulness, intellectuality; the essence of a thinking being (quot. 1865).

1880 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 415 Christendom. is far enough as yet from having been replaced by the Utopian "Thinkingdom (*Cogitantentum*)", to which one of the modern German apostles of materialism. looks forward. 1847 WEBSTER, "Thinkingly, by thought. 1887 MARY LINSKILL *In Exchange for Soul* xlviii, Quite thinkingly he sent the message in his wife's name. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 43 Contrary to that seriousness and "thinkings requisite to prudence and gallantry of spirit. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 118 All men say. . . good things of the courage of Englishmen, the chastity of English women, the thinkingness of both sexes. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 140, I recognise two manners of existence, . . . thinkingness and thoughtness.

Thinking (pɪŋkɪŋ), *nonce-wd.* [f. *THINK* v. 2 + -ING.] A petty or inferior thinker. 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolished* 22. 1816 — *Philos. Etym.* 247 A proper Etymological Dictionary, which petty thinkings—quackish pretenders affect to despise.

Think-so. *nonce-wd.* [The *phr.* (I) think so (*THINK* v. 2 g) used as a sb.] A mere opinion. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* § 97 How if all our Faith, and Christ, and Scriptures, should be but a Think-so too? 1675 — *Saved by Grace* Wks. (1692) I. 568/1 He thinks former encouragements were Fancies, Delusions or meer Think-so's. 1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xxxix, All the dread I had felt hitherto. . . was no more than a thinkso.

Thin-laid, -leaved, etc.: see *THIN* a. D. **Thinly** (pɪnli), *adv.* [f. *THIN* a. + -LY 2.] In a thin manner.

1. With little thickness or depth; with thin clothing. Also *fig.*

13. *R. Alt.* 5006 (Bodl. MS.) Thynnelich by þeþ y-hated. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Sat.* II. vi. 94 This Morning Air is very bad For them, who go but thinly clad. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 324, I covered the bottom with it thinly. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 570 The scheme of assassination, thus thinly veiled, was communicated to James. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMES Paint.* 229 Pictures in oil . . . may, of course, be thinly painted throughout.

b. fig. Poorly, meagrely. ? *Obs. rare.* 1537 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 75 Your neighbours, without whom. . . all the rest of you would live full thynnelly.

2. With large intervals of space or time; sparsely; not closely or thickly.

1545 in *Dugdale Monast.* (1821) III. 283, v. acres di. thinly growyne with olde becher and some ok. 1667-8 Sir T. BROWNE *Brampton Urns* Wks. 1835 III. 500 Great ones were but thinly found. 1727 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 178 He found that country. . . peopled but thinly. 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 106 The market was. . . thinly attended.

3. In combination with pa. pples. or adjs. used attributively; now usually hyphenated.

1757 *DYER Fleece* I. Wks. (1761) 60 The thinly-scatter'd meal. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* II. xii. 454 Ten thinly printed pages. 1865 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* I. ii. (ed. 2) 26 Thinly-bedded grey rocks. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 70 An open, thinly-timbered, well-grassed country. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Jan. 3/2 He makes thinly-veiled love to the young lady.

† Thin-most, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. *THIN* a. : see -MOST.] Thinnest.

1644 *NYE Gunnery* (1670) 83 If this Peece were fortified. . . only so much, as the thinmost part of the metall is.

Thinned (pɪnd), *ppl. a.* [f. *THIN* v. 1 + -ED 1.] Made thin or less thick, in senses of *THIN* v. 1; reduced in thickness, density, frequency, number, etc. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* I. xxvii. (1729) I. 210 The Superficies of the thinned Body, where it is of any one Thickness. 1857 L. DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* xii. (ed. 3) 359 The thinned ranks on board the 'Iron Beard' are constantly replenished. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 695 Pigment is irregularly accumulated in the thinned epidermis.

Thinner. [agent-n. from *THIN* v. 1 : see -ER 1.] One who thins.

1832 *Planting* 63 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, Leaving them to press upon each other more severely than vigorous thinners would permit. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 2/2 The case of the little turnip-thinners in Saxony.

Thinness (pɪnɪnəs), [f. *THIN* a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being thin.

1. Narrowness of dimension between opposite surfaces; absence of thickness or depth.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 80 b, Fulnesse and emptinesse, or thickness and thinnes. 1617 *MORAYSON Itin.* III. 175 Cotton cloth. . . for thinnesse not vnlike our boutling cloths. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Fires Inpr.* 113 Where you cannot dig in the Back-Wall of a Chimney by reason of its thinness. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 54 The thinness of the seam [of coal]. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* III. 34 The extreme thinness of the film of matter.

b. Lean or spare habit of body; spareness. 1827-35 *WILLIS Leper* 65 There, alone, Wasted to ghastly thinness, Helon knelt.

c. fig. Deficiency, poverty, meagreness, feebleness; lack of depth or fullness.

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 134 Hit gehæld þa bynnyss þære gesehðe. 1633 W. BALCANQUHAL *Serm. St. Maries Spittle* 98 The thinnesse of our Ioy, because it did sowe our teares too thin. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Feb. 3/6 That there was much 'intellectual thinness' among young men.

2. The condition of being thinly arranged, occupied, or attended; want of fullness; sparseness.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/1 Thynnesse, of wodycs, cornys, and oþer lyke, raritas. 1573-80 *BARET Ato.* T. 166 Thinnesse: seldomnesse, raritē. 1600 *LOCKE Govt.* II. vi. § 74 The Thinness of People gives Families Leave to separate into unpossessed Quarters. 1774 A. GIB *Pres. Truth* II. 40 None of these brethren opened a mouth about the thinness

of the meeting. 1826 F. REYNOLDS *Life & Times* II. 200 Expressing my surprise at the. thinness of the house.

3. Absence or lack of density, consistence, or viscosity; fluidity, tenuity, rarity.

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 199 Þonne þara metta melting biþ & bynnes. 1308 *TAEVISA Barth. De P. R.* xi. i. (Tollem. MS.), Eyer hab more þynnesse and clerenesse þan oþer elementis. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/1 Thynnesse, or thynhede of lecurys. 1582 *STANHYURSTÆneis* I. (Arb.) 37 From earthly thicknesse, too thinnesse vannedish ayerie. 1684-5 *BOYLE Min. Waters* 26 Of the thinness or viscosity of the Mineral Water. 1854 *CAROLINE B. SOUTHEY Poet. Wks.* (1867) 67 Milk. . . tempered down To wholesome thinness.

† Thinnify, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. *THIN* a. + -ify, -FY.] *trans.* To make thin; = *THIN* v. 1 f.

1693 *Urquhart's Rabalais* III. iv. 49 The Heart doth in its left side Ventricle so thinnifie the Blood.

Thinning, vbl. sb. [f. *THIN* v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of *THIN* v. 1, in various senses; reduction or decrease in thickness, closeeness, number, density, etc. Also with *out, off, away, up*, etc.

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 260 Læcedomas þa þe bynnyngne mægen hebben. 1308 *TAEVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. xi. (Bodl. MS.), White mater is igendred of thynnyngne and spridinge of aier. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 257 Weeded down by various thinning. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 1269 The thinning up, or quantity of turpentine required to bring it to its proper consistence. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 268 By the thinning-away of its wall at its most projecting part. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 423 Upon thinning out, enough plants were cast away to have run at least twelve rows additional.

b. concr. usually *pl.* That which is removed in the process of thinning. (Cf. *sweepings*.)

1771 *Usef. Proj. in Ann. Reg.* xix. 2 Sir John . . . never receives less than a guinea an acre in thinnings throughout his plantations. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xxx. 110 A fir paling of the horizontal kind, made from the thinning of trees of that kind. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 826 Thinnings and rubbish should be immediately removed and burnt.

Thinning, ppl. a. [f. *THIN* v. 1 + -ING 2.] That thins, in various senses of the verb.

1550 *BALE Eng. Votaries* II. 81 To confirme the thynnyng sheue of hypocresye. 1790 *WOLCOTT (P. Findar) Rowland for Oliver* 92 Art thou a Doctor? Yes, of thinning skill. 1888 *Pump Court* 31 Oct. 5/2 His gradually thinning hair. 1899 *MACKAIL Life Morris* II. 154 A mere thinning remnant between two divergent and increasing camps.

Thinnish (pɪnɪʃ), *a.* [f. *THIN* a. + -ISH 1.] Somewhat thin; tending to thinness.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 139 Her vryne shall appeare whyte and thynnyssh. 1780 C. A. BURNBY in *Mme. D'Arbly's Early Diary* (1886) II. 289 The Masquerade at the Pantheon was rather thinnish. 1857 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 30 They told us. . . we should find settlers something thinnish heraway. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXXIX. 138/1 My somewhat slight figure and thinnish legs.

Thinnye, obs. form of TUNNY.

Thinocorine (pɪnp'kɔɪn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Thinocorus* (properly -ys), f. Gr. *θῆς*, *thiv-* beach, sea-shore + *koros* lark: see -INE 1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Thinocoridae* or quail-snipes, a family of South American wading birds, typified by the genus *Thinocorus*.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 92 The Thinocorine palate, in which the vomer is connected with the nasal cartilages in a manner recalling that of the *Ægithognathæ*.

Thinolite (pɪn'ɔɪlɪt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *θῆς*, *thiv-* (see prec.) + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] 'A variety of calcite, occurring in pseudomorphous crystals, the original mineral being still in donbt' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1879 C. KING *Geol. 40th Parallel* I. 508 (Chester).

Thin-skinned (-skɪnd: stress var.), *a.*

1. Having a thin skin or rind.

1598 *CHAPMAN Blinde Bagger of Alexandria* Wks. 1873 I. 11 Round faces and thinn skinde are happiest sort. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 155 Chuse the large, round, white, and thin-skinned ones. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs Bot.* 539 A stony endocarp surrounding the thin-skinned seed.

2. fig. Sensitive to criticism, ridicule, or abuse; easily hurt or offended; touchy.

1680 *BAXTER Answ. Stillingfl.* lxxviii. 99, I. never was so thin Skind as to be unable to bear a Cholerick breath. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 8 June, My apothecary, who is a proud Scotchman, very thin skinned. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 312 The professional gentlemen in Pennsylvania are. . . extremely thin-skinned, when they are the party attacked. 1894 *Faoude Life & Lett. Erasmus* xvii. 328 Erasmus. . . was thin-skinned as ever.

Hence **Thin-skinnedness**, the condition or quality of being thin-skinned; sensitiveness.

1882 *SALA Amer. Reviv.* (1883) I. iii. 43 note, A very gratifying proof of the diminution of what may be termed 'thin-skinnedness'. 1897 *Spectator* 30 Oct. 552/1 This thin-skinnedness among experienced public men.

Thin-sown (pɪn'səʊn: stress var.), *a.* Also **thin-sowed**. Sown or planted thinly; *lit.* said of plants, or a crop; *fig.* scattered at wide intervals, scarce; also, of a field or territory: scantily furnished with († of).

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 18 Good deeds, which are now both thin sowne. . . and thinner growne. 1631 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 159 This Countrie is so thin sowed with such persons, as he comes to seek; that he will scarce know, where to find a corn to peck at. 1698 *NOARIS Pract. Disc.* IV. 60 Very good Men. . . were always very thin sown. 1846 in J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 398 In the early

stages...the appearance of thick-sown corn is much superior to that of the thin-sown.

Thin-spun, *a.* (stress var.) Spun thinly; drawn out in spinning to a slender thread. Also fig. 1637 MILTON *Lucidas* 76 Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears, And slits the thin spun life. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iv. ix. Thin-spun reason and exile discourse. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 93 How thin-spun clouds glide swiftly by. *Ibid.* 120 Nor broken seam, nor thin-spun screen.

Thin-walled (-wôld), *a.* Having thin walls. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 7 The thinnest-walled and widest air-bone of the bird of flight was first solid. 1875 JENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 90 Alternate layers of narrow thick-walled and broad thin-walled cork-cells are formed. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 184 Posteriorly, the oviducts dilate into capacious thin-walled chambers.

Thio- (þai-0), also before a vowel **thi-**, repr. Gr. *θειος* sulphur; a formative element in names of things containing or connected with sulphur.

1. in *Chem.* (See also **THIO-**, **THION-**.) In names of compounds containing sulphur = **sulpho-**.

In systematic nomenclature restricted to those in which one or more atoms of sulphur take the place of one or more of oxygen in the substance designated by the rest of the name; e.g. **thiactic acid** $C_2H_3O_2S$, from acetic acid $C_2H_3O_2$, **thio-tri-carbonic acid** H_2CS_3 , from carbonic acid H_2CO_3 . So **thio-acid**, **-alcohol**, **-aldehyde**, **-ether**, **-salt**; also **thio-antimonic**, **-antimonyous**, **-arsenic**, **-arsenious**, **-lactic**, **-phosphoric**, **-phosphoryl**, **-stannic**, **-tungstic**, etc. But many names do not conform exactly to this systematic use.

The following are the chief combinations of **thio-**.

Thioacetate, a salt of thiactic acid. **Thiactic acid**, in **thiactic acid** $(C_2H_3O_2S)_n$, a colourless liquid boiling at $93^\circ C$. **Thio-acid** = **thio-acid**. **Thialdine** [ALD(EHYDE + -INE)], a crystalline substance, $NH_2 \cdot 2(CHCH_2 \cdot S) : CHCH_3$, produced by passing hydrogen sulphide into a solution of aldehyde ammonia. **Thialol** [AL(COHO) + -OL], a name for diethyl disulphide, $(C_2H_5)_2S_2$, a colourless oily compound, having an odour like garlic. **Thiamide**, generic name for substances formed by replacing the oxygen of an amide by sulphur, as **thiacetamide**, $CH_3CS \cdot NH_2$, from acetamide, $CH_3CO \cdot NH_2$. **Thiamine**, generic name for amines containing the group $NHSH$, as **ethylthiamine**, $C_2H_5 \cdot NHSH$. **Thiazole** [AZO- + -ole, -OL], $N \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup CH \\ \diagdown CH \end{smallmatrix} S$, a liquid boiling at $117^\circ C$.

Thionyl [contr. of **thiophenyl**, proposed 1883 by V. Meyer], the radical C_6H_4S contained in **thiophene**, C_6H_4S . **Thio-o-acid**, **thi-a-acid**, an acid in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur. **Thioalbumose**, a deuto-albumose containing a large amount of sulphur. **Thioalcohol**, a compound of the nature of an alcohol in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen, as mercaptan, $C_2H_5 \cdot SH$, analogous to ethyl alcohol, $C_2H_5 \cdot OH$. **Thiocarbamate**, a salt of thiocarbamic acid. **Thiocarbamic acid**, in *t. acid*, $NH_2 \cdot CO \cdot SH$ and $NH_2 \cdot CS \cdot OH$: now distinguished as **thiocarbamic** and **thioncarbamic** acids; see **THIO-**, **THION-**. **Thiocarbamide**, $CS(NH_2)_2$ or $HS \cdot C(NH_2) : NH$, a crystalline substance melting at $170^\circ C$. **Thiocarbonate**, a salt of thiocarbonic acid. **Thiocarbonic acid**, in *t. acid*: in derivatives, as **mono-**, **di-**, **tri-thiocarbonic acid**: the last, H_2CS_3 , is a dark yellow strongly smelling oil, very easily decomposed by heating into CS_2 and H_2S ; esters of **dithiocarbonic acid**, H_2COS_2 , and of **monothiocarbonic acid**, H_2CO_2S , are known. **Thiocarbonyl**, the radical (CS), in which the oxygen of carbonyl (=O) is replaced by sulphur. **Thiocarbonylamine** = **iso-thiocyanic acid**, $CHNS = C \equiv N \cdot SH$. **Thiocresol** (þai-0kre'sôl), a compound with the formula $CH_3 \cdot C_6H_4SH$, of which there are three modifications, two crystalline and one liquid. **Thiocyanate**, a salt of thiocyanic acid. **Thiocyanic acid**, in *t. acid*, $N : C \cdot SH =$ cyanic acid, $N : C \cdot OH$, in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur; a liquid with a penetrating odour. **Thiocyanogen**, the radical CNS of thiocyanic acid; in comb. **thiocyano-**. **Thioformic acid**, in *t. acid*, H_2COS , a crystalline substance melting at $120^\circ C$. **Thiophene**, a colourless crystalline compound, C_6H_4S , consisting of benzene, C_6H_6 , of which two atoms of H are replaced by CH:CH:S. **Thionio** (þai-0nik) *a.*, in *t. acids*, group name for the acids represented by the formula H_2SnO_n , where $n = 2, 3, 4, 5$, and perhaps 6. These acids are called **dithionic**, **trithionic**, **tetrathionic**, **penta-thionic**, and **hexathionic** acid. **Thionine**, a brownish-black dye, $SC_2H_4N_2$, crystallizing in plates, called **phenylene violet**, or **Lauth's v.**, and largely used to stain microscopic objects. **Thionate**, a salt of thionuric acid. **Thionuric acid** (þai-0nûr'ik) *a.* [f. Gr. *θειος* + *υριος*], in **thionuric acid**, $CO : 2(NH \cdot CO) : CH \cdot NH \cdot SO_3H$, formed by the action of ammonia and sulphurous acid on alloxan

in aqueous solution. **Thionyl** [-YL], the radical (SO): so named in 1857 by Schill (*Annalen der Chem. und Pharm.* CII. 113). **Thiophene**, C_6H_4S , a colourless liquid with an odour like benzene, occurring in benzene from coal-tar to the extent of about 0.5 per cent.; hence **Thiophenic acid**, in **thiophenic acid**, $C_6H_4S \cdot CO_2H$, derived from thiophene. **Thiophenol**, a colourless liquid, C_6H_4SH (= **PHENOL** with S in place of O), with the odour of garlic. **Thiophthene** [NA]PHTHENE], a colourless oily compound, $C_8H_6S_2$, obtained by the distillation of citric acid with P_2S_5 . **Thioresorcin**, also **Thioresorcinol**, $C_6H_4(SH)_2$, a yellowish-grey substance, used medicinally as a substitute for iodoforn. **Thioacetic acid**, in *t. acid*, $HOC_2H_4CO(SH)$, a brownish-yellow amorphous substance, used in medicine as an antiseptic. **Thio-salt**, a salt of a thio-acid, as a thiosulphate. **Thiosinamine** [L. *sinapis* mustard + **AMINE**] = **allyl-thio-urea**, $C_3H_7NH \cdot CS \cdot NH_2$, a crystalline substance produced by the action of ammonia on allyl mustard oil. **Thiosulphate**, a salt of thiosulphuric acid; formerly called **hyposulphite**. **Thiosulphuric acid**, in *t. acid*, $H_2S_2O_3$, an acid only known in solution and soon decomposing, the salts of which are stable, and are applied in bleaching and photography; it is sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 , in which one atom of oxygen is replaced by sulphur; formerly called **hyposulphurous acid**. **Thiotoluene** [TOLUENE] = **methylthiophene**, $C_6H_4(CH_3)S$, a colourless oily compound, found as an impurity in crude toluene; two isomeric forms are known. **Thio-urea** (þai-0iû'rî-â), $CS(NH_2)_2$ or $HS \cdot C(NH_2) : NH$ = **thiocarbamide**. **Thioxanthone** [XANTHONE], $C_{12}H_8OS$, crystallizing in yellow needles. **Thioxene** (þai-0ksîn), **Thioxylene** (þai-0ksilîn) [named **thioxene** by Victor Meyer (*Ber. Deut. Chem. Ges.* 1884, XVII. 789)] = **dimethylthiophene**, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2S$, found as an impurity in xylene; there are several isomeric forms.

1854 KERULÉ in *Proc. Roy. Soc. VII.* 38 *Thiactic Acid*, —Sulphuretted Acetic Acid—has been obtained by me by acting on monohydrated acetic acid with tersulphide of phosphorus. 1847 WÖHLER & LIEBIG in *Mem. Chem. Soc. III.* 303 A new organic alkali free from oxygen... which we call **thialdine**... contracted from *θειος* and *aldehyde*. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1952 *Thiamides*... may be conveniently prepared by the action of phosphorus sulphide... on amides. 1888 HANTZSCH & WEBER in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. LIV.* 256 *Thiazole* is the name given to [these] isomeric compounds. 1895 PETER *Ibid.* XLVIII. 141 *Thi-ethylmethylacetoxime* $C_6H_5 \cdot CMe : NOH$... forms a white crystalline mass. 1882 WILL *Ibid.* XLII. 1088 *Thiocarbamates*... A continuation of the author's researches. 1878 GUARRESCHI *Ibid.* XXXIV. 860 *Thiocarbamide* $CS(NH_2)_2$ [etc.] when oxidised by permanganate likewise yield all their sulphur in the state of sulphuric acid. 1891 Anthony's *Photogr. Bull.* IV. 397 Prof. J. E. Reynolds, who was the original discoverer of the ring sulphur urea, now known as **thio-carbamide**. 1893 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. XLIV.* 405 The use of potassium **thiocarbonate** as a remedy against phylloxera. 1887 *Ibid.* LI. 272 The conversion of **thio-carbonyl chloride** into **thiocarbonyl tetrachloride** by the assimilation of two atoms of chlorine takes place at ordinary temperatures. 1877 *Ibid.* XXXII. 869 *Thiocyanates* of the acid radicals are prepared by the action of acid chlorides on dry lead thiocyanate. 1877 *Ibid.* XXXII. 423 Action of Nascent *Thiocyanic Acid* on Alcohol. 1857 *Ibid.* IX. 185 *Thioformic acid* crystallises from formic acid, or from boiling alcohol, in slender needles. 1880 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 593 A qualitative reaction, by which pentathionic acid is clearly distinguished from any other of the *thionic* acids. 1839 THOMSON *British Ann.* 377 *Thionurate* of zinc. *Ibid.* *Thionuric acid*. 1874 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 779 *Thionuric acid*... forms a crystalline mass, consisting of fine needles. *Ibid.* 780 *Thionyl*, SO.—The radicle of the sulphurous compounds: e.g., sulphurous chloride, $(SO)_2Cl_2$ = chloride of thionyl. 1883 MAYER in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. XLIV.* 1091 A substance contained in Coal-tar Benzene... to which the author has given the name of **thiophene**. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thiophenol*,... phenyl mercaptan. *Ibid.*, *Thioresorcin*,... a popular substitution of resorcin... Used as a dusting powder. 1853 URS *Dict. Arts* I. 32 *Thiosinamine*. 1881 PISSA & STANSELL in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. XL.* 207 *Thiosinamine* is an oily substance at 100° , but gradually solidifies when cold. 1873 WATTS *Found's Chem.* 198 The solution of a *thiosulphate*. 1874 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. XXVII.* 771 The close relation between the thiosulphates and sulphates is shown by the formulae— SO_2ONa and SO_2ONa . 1873 WATTS *Found's Chem.* 204 *Thiosulphuric Acid* is scarcely known. 1874 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. XXVII.* 770 On the Constitution of Hyposulphurous (Thiosulphuric) Acid. 1885 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 251 A Simple Method of obtaining *Thiophenol*. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 710 Formed by adding Br to an alcoholic or cold aqueous solution of *thio-urea*. 1885 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. XLVIII.* 251 A simple method of obtaining... *thioxylene*.

2. In pharmaceutical and other terms.

Thiobacteria, name proposed by Migula for sulphur and iron bacteria mostly found in seawater and soils. **Thiocamph** [CAMPH(OR)], a fluid disinfectant, used for fumigation, formed by the action of sulphur dioxide on camphor. **Thioool** [GUAIA-ool], a preparation of gualacol, used in lung diseases. **Thioform** [after *chloroform*], trade-name of a basic bismuth di-thiosalicylate, as an antiseptic for wounds.

Thiogenic acid [-GEN 1 + -ic], producing sulphur, spec. applied to bacteria which produce free sulphur by the oxidation of sulphuretted hydrogen. **Thiogénol**, trade-name of a solution of sodium sulphionate as a medical wash. **Thiolin** [L. *linum flax*], trade-name of a dark-green substance prepared from linseed oil by the action of sulphur; hence **Thiolin acid**. **Thioasapitol**, -sapitol [L. *sapo* soap], -saponal, trade-names of soap containing sulphur in chemical combination. **Thiothrix** [Gr. *θειος* hair], a genus of sulphur bacteria found in sulphur springs.

1900 A. C. JONES tr. *Fischer's Str. & Funct. Bacteria* 65 The sulphur bacteria, *Thiobacteria*, whose cells are often crammed full of spherical refracting masses of pure sulphur, occur in nature in places where free sulphuretted hydrogen is present. *Ibid.*, *Thiobacteria* can be found at any time of the year, but are most abundant in the early spring and late autumn. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thiocamph*... on exposure evolves sulphur dioxide in steady fumes. *Ibid.*, *Thioform*... a light yellowish powder, without odour or taste... has been introduced into surgery with promising success. 1910 BRICKDALE *Guide Newer Remedies* 60 A dithiosalicylate... has been named *Thioform*. 1894 REMINGTON *Pract. Pharm.* (ed. 3) 1433 *Thiolin*. Salts of thiosulphonic acid. Salt of thiolinic acid. Sulphonated and sulphurated linseed oil. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thiolin*, thiolinic acid. *Ibid.*, *Thioasapitol*, a sulphuretted soap, containing 10 per cent. of sulphur, obtained by heating sulphur and oleic acid together... A successful application to many skin diseases.

Thiol- (þai-0). *Chem.* [arbitrarily f. **THIO-**] A name for the group SH in combination, analogous to hydroxyl, OH.

It indicates the presence of an -SH group (or an -SR group, where R is an alkyl radical), as in **methylthiocarbamate**, $H_2N \cdot CO \cdot SCH_3$, as distinguished from **methyl carbamate**, $H_2N \cdot CO \cdot OCH_3$, and also from **methylthion-carbamate**, $H_2N \cdot CS \cdot OCH_3$; see **THIO-**. Also, in those cases in which **hydroxy-** would mean the presence of an -OH group, **thiol-** indicates the presence of an -SH group; and where **methoxy-**, **ethoxy-**, etc., would indicate CH_3O , C_2H_5O , RO- groups, **methylthiol-**, **ethylthiol-**, **R-thiol-**, indicate CH_2S , CH_2S , RS- groups; thus, the sulphur compound corresponding to **sodium ethoxycarbonate** $C_2H_5O \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2Na$ is **sodium ethylthiocarbonate** $C_2H_5S \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2Na$. Cf. **THION-**.

1899 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. LXXVI.* i. 797 The authors adopt the Geneva nomenclature, **thion** being used to denote compounds containing the group $CS \cdot OR$, and **thiol** those containing the group $CO \cdot SR$. 1905 *Ibid.* LXXXVIII. i. 626 *a-Thiolbutyric acid*, $SH \cdot CHEt \cdot CO_2H$, is an oil boiling at $118-120^\circ$ under 19 mm. pressure.

Thion- (þai-0n). *Chem.* [a. Gr. *θειος* sulphur; cf. **THIO-**] A name for sulphur taking the place of oxygen in a compound and joined by two bonds to carbon.

e.g. in **methyl thioncarbamate**, $H_2N \cdot CS \cdot OCH_3$, as distinct from **methyl carbamate** and **methylthiocarbamate**; see **THIO-**. (Certain words beginning with **thion-** do not conform to this system: see **THIONIC**, etc. under **THIO-**.) 1899 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. LXXVI.* i. 797 [see **THIO-**]. 1904 *Ibid.* LXXXVI. i. 990 The crude ester... is best converted directly into thionoxanilic acid, $NHPh \cdot CS \cdot CO_2H$.

Thir (ðir, ði), *dem. pron. and adj. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 3, 4- **thir**; also 4 (þeir, þier), þer(e, þar(e), there, 4-5 þir(e, 4-7 ther, 5 **thire**, **thaire**, **thair**, (8-9 north. dial. ther, thor, thoor, thur). [Origin obscure. The introduction of the word app. coincided with the change of *þas* in the north from being plural of *this* to being synonymous with *þat*, pl. of *that*: see **THESE**, **THOSE**, **THO**. The earliest evidence is that of Cursor Mundi and the northern works of 1300-1350, in which *þas* and *þa* appear as plural of *that*, and *thir* in various spellings is the established plural of *this*, = southern *thes*, midland *thise*, *these*. Some suggest its adoption from ON. þeir, þær 'those', pl. masc. and fem. of the simple demonstrative *sá, sú, þat*, of which the plural was used also as 3rd pers. pron. pl. 'they'. Others have suggested a combination of *þe* with *hēr* 'here', as if = the here, those here. Both suggestions present difficulties. See **Note**.]

A. pron. = **THESE dem. pron.**

13.. *Cursor M.* 6201 (Cott., Göt.) þir [F. Tr. þes] er þe folk of israel. *Ibid.* 6481 (Cott.) þir [F. þer, G. þis, Tr. þes] er þe coma[n]mentes ten. *Ibid.* 23053 (Edin., Göt.) þre lauerschip sal þir [Cott. þar, F. þam] be lent. *Ibid.* 23043 (Edin., Göt.) þir sal worsip al creature. a 1340 HAMFOLKE *Psalter* iii. 2 þere ere leghers, and þai say to bielle þe. 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 28 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 399 We, whatkyn godes er þire [þines syre, þire, desyre]? c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 352 þir [five onions], he saide, has bene my mete. 1456 Sir G. Haver Law Arms (S.T.S.) 85 Of all þir, there is nane sa gude as. defens of gude rycht. 1552-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 137 Thir ar the artikills of the Lordis. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodr. S.) 197 Anyone of þir requyrs a wholl man. 1895 BROCKETT *N.C. Words*, *Thur*, these. 1888 *Craven Gloss.*, *Thur*, *thir*, these.

B. adj. = **THESE dem. adj.**

13.. *Cursor M.* 4085 (Cott.) þeir [Göt. þir, F. þes, Tr. þes] breþer, þat i said of are. *Ibid.* 5938 'Vee þrai your lauerd', he said, 'þat he Wald do þier frosses [F. þere frossis, G. þir froskis, Tr. þese frosses] a-wal fra me'. *Ibid.* 19391 þir [F. þer, Tr. þese] seuen were Sett be-for þe aposteles sere. 1340 HAMFOLKE *Pr. Cons.* 1682 Als þir clerkes fyndes writen. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 þir weirdly lordes. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 575 Witthir þir weys [Douce M.S. þes wrighte mene] thayre weppuns that weld. 1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Quair* li. I. said þir versis sevin. c 1440 *Alphabet of*

Tales 55 He lukid evur when fir fendis suld com agayn. 1490 *Exch. Kolls Scott.* X. 663 To quahis knaule thre our letteris salcum greting. 1553 *Kennock Confed. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 709 Sen the tyme of the Apostolis to thour our dayis. 1678 *Contract in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1806) XXX. 21 Both parties are content that they present[ly] be insert. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 33 Thir two men have bred trouble enough. 1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 155 Thir breeks o' mine, my only pair. 1790 *Mrs. WHEELER Westmild. Dial. Pref.* 11 Thor Men hed been at a College, coad Cambridge.

[Note. Difficulties of derivation from ON. *þeir*, *þær* are: (1) The retention of inflexional *-r*, otherwise unexampled, and the fact that *þeir* had already been adopted in its pronominal sense as *þey*, *they*, *thai*, in the north *þai*, *þay*, and was in full use in Cursor M. and other northern works: see *THEY*. Moreover, neither *thir* nor *ther* appears to represent *þeir* phonetically, as Orm's *þey* and E. Midl. *þei* did, or 'they', distinct from *þesser*, *ar* 'these'; while *thir* has been from the beginning emphatically 'these', as distinct from *þai*, *þær* 'those'. The explanation 'the here', 'those here' suits the sense; but (1) no trace has been found of these in an uncombined form; and (2) the addition of *here* to a demonstrative, common in the midlands and south of England (see *HERE* 1 d), is not known as a northern idiom.]

Thir, obs. unstressed form of **THEIR**.

Third (*þārd*), *a.* (*adv.*), *sb.* Forms: see below. [OE. *þrida*, *-e*, *þird* (*d*) *a.*, *e.*, Comm. Teut. and Indo-Eur.; = OFris. *threda*, OS. *thridio* (MLG. *drudde*, *derde*, Du. *derde*, OHG. *dritto* (MHG., G. *dritle*), ON. *þrīde*, *-i* (Sw. *trede*, *Da. tredie*), Goth. *þridja*, *-i*—OTeut. **þrithō*, *-i*—Indo-Eur. **tritjōs*: cf. Gr. *τρίος*, L. *tertius*, Skr. *trītyas*. The metathesis of *third* for *third* appears already in ONorthumb. c 950, but *thrid* was the prevalent type down to the 16th c.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1 (3) *þrida*, 2-5 *þridde*, 3 *þride*, 4 *þryd(e)*, *threid*, *þred*, 4-5 *thrydde*, *thride*, *þrid*, *thridd*, 4-6 *thridde*, *thryd*, *thredde*, 4-7 *thred*, 4-6, *Sc.*—8 *thrid*, 5 *thryde*, *thrudde*, (*tryd*).

a 800 *Cynewulf Christ* 726 Was se þrida blyp. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Þridde mæren is. c 1200 *Ormin Ded.* 6 Broþer min i Goddes hus, 3et o þe þride [elsewhere þride] wise. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3516 De þridde moned in is cumen. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8471 (Cott.) Þe þride boke efter þa tua. *Ibid.* 16892 To rise þe þrid [Gott. thred] dai. *Ibid.* 18646 To be þrid [G. threid] morn. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 300 The lolef lapheth was gendered þe þryd. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xx. 9 He led by sleep leud from the thridde stage. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 (Laud MS.) Ye thredde party shal be sugar. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Kalendar 1 Feb. S. Ignatius bisshop of Antioch threid efter S. Peter. 1606 *Sc. Acts* 7as. 11 (1816) IV. 279/1 The thrid day of this instant. c 1730 *Thrid* [see B. I. 1].

B. 1 (*Northumb.*) *þirda*, *þirda*, 2 *þerdde*, 4 *þirde*, 5-6 *thyrde* (*e*), 5-7 *thirde*, 6 *theyrd*, *thurd*, 5-*thirde*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 38 3if on ða þirdra wacan 3e-cymed. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 138 (Lamb. MS.) Nolde þe for al middener þe þerde [var. þride] [dei] þe abiden. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. xxii. 264 And matheu þe þirde. 1446 *Lydg. Nightingale Poems* i. 299 Ye that are in the third age Of your lyfe and passed mowd & prime. 1473 *Warkw. Chron.* (Camden) 3 In the thyrde yere of the reygne of Kyng Edward. 1552 *Huloet*, Thyrde fayre or market proclaymed.

B. Signification. I. *adj.*

As with other ordinals, usually the *third*: see *THE def. art.* B. 18.

1. The ordinal numeral corresponding to the cardinal three: last of three; that comes next after the second. *a.* with *sb.* expressed.

a 800 [see A. a]. 971 *Blück. Hom.* 15 Þy þridan dæge he of deape ariseþ. c 1225 *Ancre. R.* 14 Þe þridde-dole. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Conc.* 1664 Here bigynnes þe thred part. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 141 The thyrde day of Marche. 1533 *Belenden Livy* III. xi. (S. T. S.) l. 292 To be haldin þe thrid day eftir þe nundinis. 1552 *Huloet*, Thyrde sillahie, ante penultima. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30/1 The finger called *Medicus*, or thirde finger. c 1730 *Burt Lett.* N. Scott. (1818) l. 20 Inquire for such a launde... where the gentleman stayd, at the thrid stair, that is three stories high. 1847 *HELPS Friends in C. I.* vi. 92, I prefer real life... where there is no third volume [as in a novel] to make things straight.

b. Following the names of sovereigns, popes, etc.: cf. *SECOND* A. 1 b.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 59/2 Kyng Henry the Thridde. 1550 *Bale K. Johan* (Camden) 42 Pope Innocent the thred. 1725 *Johnson Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* v. 73 King John the Thrid of Portugal.

c. with *sb.* understood.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 26 zelic ðe æftera... & ðe þirda [Rushw. þride]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Dreo þing... þet oðre is godes word and þet þride is weldede. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 358 (Cott.) Þe thrid e air, and fir þe ferth. 1382 *Wyclif Dan. v.* 7 Shal be the thrid in my rewme. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 51 (Harl. MS.) And so he wrote to the thrid, þat seid she lovid him. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 70, ij vestemets, one of whyte fustian, another of blacke chamblet, & the thryd of blew sarsnet. 1652 *Plawford Skill Mus.* II. (1674) 92 Six strings... the first... is called the Treble; the second, the Small Mean; the third, the Great Mean. 1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xxxviii, 'Hush! thou knave!' said a third; 'how know'st thou who may be within hearing?'

d. *Gram.* In *third person*: see *PERSON sb.* 8. Also in *third declension*, *conjugation*, and in names of tenses, as *third future*, *preterite*, where the reference is to a conventional order of enumeration adopted by grammarians.

1530 *Palsgr.* 93 In verbes of theyr thyrde conjugation I synde a littell more difficultie. a 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 137 He had... forgotten in speaking of him selfe to vse the third person. 1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus Rediv.* 111 Provided they were third persons plural. 1848 J. T. WHITE *Xenophon's Anab.* II. iv. § 5 Notes (1872) 116 Sometimes... the third future is used, instead of the common future, to point out more forcibly all but immediate occurrence of some future action. 1857 WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Gram.* § 415 Fortunately... the third preterite occurs but rarely in the better specimens of Hindú composition.

2. Additional to and distinct from two others already known or mentioned. *Third person* (in *Law*) = *THIRD PARTY*. † *Third place*, a place which is neutral ground to two persons (*obs.*).

c 1290 *Beke* 415 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 118 Þat þride þing 3eot most of alle and sonest in wrathe þe hem brouste. c 1400 *Apot. Lall.* 3 And be þrid, if he be most obedient to God and to His lawe. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confit. Fianitye of Love* 17, Incorporall and immaterial essences cannot be coupled in the same third matter. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 189 Any thing is easily believ'd that is to the Disreputation of a third Person. 1757 *CHESTERF. Lett.* 3 Dec. I could neither visit, nor be visited by, the Ministers of those two Crowns; but we met every day, or dined at third places. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 444 The clause... extends... to third persons only; not to the persons conveying, or those to whom lands are conveyed to uses. 1865 *KINGSLY Herew.* xvii. Martin Lightfoot... was as a third hand and foot to him all day long. 1878 *STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ.* iv. § 122. 133 There can be no third thing besides body and void. [Cf. *tertium quid*.]

† *b.* *Third tongue*, a backbiter; a slanderer.

Used by Wyclif and Coverdale to render *lingua*

tertia of the Vulgate, in LXX. γλῶσσα τρίτη. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* xxviii. 16 The thridde tunge manye men stired. 1388 *Ibid.* ix. margin, The tunge of the preney bachiter is clepid the thridde tunge... and the bachiter him self hath the thridde tunge, for he, as the thridde, makith debate betwix a man and his neigbore. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxviii. 14-15 The thridde tounge hath disquieted many one, and dryen them from one lond to another... The thridde tounge hath cast out many an honest woman, and robbed them of their labours.

3. *Third part* = B. II. 1. Now rare: see *PART sb.* 5.

c 1200 *Cursor M.* 973 (Cott.) Þe half parte gladli or þe thrid we will þe giue. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 305 Þe thrid part went to be foray. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/2 Þe Thryd parte of a halpeny, *tristis*. 1570-6 *LAMARDE Peramb.* Kent 228 The Monkes should enjoy the whole tounge, and two third partes of the rest of the body. 1611 *Biale Rev.* viii. 8 The third part of the sea became blood.

4. The last of each successive group of three; one in every three, i.e. one third of the whole. *Third penny*: one third of the whole sum; *3pec.* (see quot. 1706). *Third sheaf and teind*: see *third* and *teind*, II. 1.

c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxh.) xix. 87 Sum... at like a thrid passe knells doune apou þe erthe. 1423 *Cal. Letter Bk. I.* Lond. (1909) 295 Have he, for his labour, the tryd peny that shal be recovered. a 1578 *LINDSEY* (Piscottic) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 315 Thir come in be sie sa meikill victualis that it come downe the thrid penny. 1597 (see *EVERY 1 e* (2)). 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scot.* (Bann. Cl.) 3 Ten landis... payis presentlie the thrid sheff and teind led. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Third-penny*, the third part of fines and profits, arising from Law-Processes, which in every County was heretofore allow'd to the Sheriff; the other two Parts being appointed for the King's Use. 1727 *SWIFT Poisoning E. Curll Wks.* 1755 III. l. 152 You shall have your third share of the Court poems. 1904 [see *QUARTAN* A. 1, *def.*].

b. *Third-day ague*, *tertian ague*.

1817-18 *COBBETT Resid. U. S.* (1822) 319 You would frighten him into a third-day ague.

5. Combinations, collocations, or phrases with special meaning (some of which may be used *attrib.* or as *adj.*), as *third base*, *cousin*, *cousinship*, *degree*, *form* (hence *third-former*), *heir*, *magnitude*, *person*, *story*, *term* (hence *third-termery*): see the *sbs.*; *third ague*, *tertian ague*; *third best*, *third* in point of quality, that is next inferior to the *SECOND BEST*; *third-day*, the Quaker name for Tuesday, as being the third day of the week; *third estate*, the Commons: see *ESTATE sb.* 6; *third floor*, (a) in England, the floor or story of a building separated by two from the ground floor; (b) in *Sc.*, *U. S.*, etc., the third story, counting the ground floor as the first; *third hour*, (a) among the Jews, the third of the twelve equal divisions of time between morning and evening; the hour between 8 and 9 a.m.; (b) in *R. C. Ch.*, the hour of *TIERSCE*; *third house*, (*U. S. polit. slang*): see quot.; *third man*, *Cricket*, a fielder placed between point and short slip, but further out; an additional short slip; also, the position occupied by him; *third order*: see *TERTIARY* A. 5; *third penny*: see 4 above; † *third place*: see 2 above; *third point*, *Arch.* = *TIERSCE point*: see quot.; *third rail*, in some systems of electric railways, an additional rail which conveys the current; *third rime*, *rhyme*, = *TERZA RIMA*; *third season man*, = *third year man*; *third staff*, = *third stave*; † *third state*, = *third estate*; *third stave*: see quot.; † *third tongue*: see 2 b above; *third ventricle*, that portion of the central cavity of the brain that lies between the optic thalami; *third year man*, a student who

has entered upon the third (often the last) year of a course of study.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sele*, 131 In the very fit of a *Third Ague. 1735 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 321 He was the *third best knyght, perfay, That men wist lifand in his day. 1859 *Habits Gd. Soc.* iii. 135, I am wondering whether every-body arranges his wardrobe as our ungrammatical nurses used to do ours, under the heads of 'best, second-best, third-best', and so on. 1901 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 7/3 The *third-cousinships of German Princes. 1677 in *Penn Trav. 1101-land* (1694) 9 A Monthly Meeting... upon the third *third day of the Month. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Apr. 6/4 In the *third degree in [Free] Masonry a skull and cross-bones are employed. 1604 in *Rymer Fœdera* XVI. 562/1 Knights and Burgesses... doe present the Bodie of the *Third Estate. 1855 F. B. WELLS tr. *Thierry* (title), The Formation and Progress of the Tiers Etat, or Third Estate in France. 1875 *STUARTS Const. Hist.* II. xv. 185 That portion of the third estate which was represented by the knights of the shire. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 14 Aug. 8/6 Immediately after the arrival of the *third-floor-back lodge a transformation takes place. 1687 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* 63 So old a Phrase... that it has been in twenty *third-Form School-Boys Exercises. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* II. A *third-former nearly six feet high. c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* xxvi. 208 Men seyen 'good geten vntrewly, The 'ijde eyre browke hit ne may'. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Avian* xviii. Of the thyng wrongfully and euylly gotten, the thyrde heyre shall neuer be possessor of hit. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* II. 15 It is the *thridde our of the day. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 43 Called Tierce, because it began at the Third Hour of the day. 1889 *FARMER Dict. Amer. s. v. Lobby*, The lobby is also called the *Third House. 1905 *Westm. Gas.* 13 Feb. 10/1 In the constellation of the Twins, near the *third-magnitude star Miu. 1871 *HOPPE*, *Third man, einer der fielders im Cricket. 1881 *Standard* 14 June 3/8 The catch that dismissed him was an easy one at third man. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 260 Third man must ask the bowler whether he should stand rather fine or square. 1659 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* vii. 72 There is besides another Nunery of the *third Order of St. Francis. 1753 *CHALLONER Cath. Chr. Instr.* 184 Besides these there are the... Nuns of the third Order of St. Francis. 1908 *Westm. Gas.* 24 Dec. 6/3 The... version of the Rule of the Third Order found... in the Capistran Convent in the Abruzzi. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Third Point, or Tierce-point, in architecture, the point of section in the vertex of an equilateral triangle. Arches or vaults of the third point... are those consisting of two arches of a circle, meeting in an angle a-top. 1901 *Westm. Gas.* 23 July 4/3 A new electric railway... built on the *third rail 'system, which is believed to represent a great economy as compared with the overhead system. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 2 Feb. 3/4 Avoiding the dangers which had been experienced with the third-rail system. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) Aivb, An house of the *third rate. 1820 *BYRON Let. to Murray Wks.* (1846) 505/1 You will find... in 'third rhyme (terza rima)... Fanny of Rimini. a 1860 *ALB. SMITH Lond. Med. Stud.* (1861) 17 His mentor is ready in the shape of a *third-season man. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* i. xix. (1684) 322 Of the *Third State, or Commons of England. 1898 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Third Stave, a name given to the stave upon which pedal music is written for the organ. 1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* vii. 130 Your Ground-plot, or second or *third Story. 1890 *Cincinnati Comm. Gas.* 30 June, There would be no *third termery in it, as he [Pres. Cleveland] had not two consecutive terms.

II. *sb.*

1. A third part (B. I. 3) of anything; any one of three equal parts into which a whole may be divided.

Third and teind, one-third of the produce and one-tenth of the remainder (making two-fifths of the whole) paid as rent. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Macc.* x. 29 Nowe Y assoile you... of tributis, and I foryeue to you the pris of salt, and foryeue crownys, and the thriddis (1388 thridde part) of seed. 1479 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 32/2 Þat þe schiref... deliuer þe said vmfra & his tennandis ane evnly thrid þarof. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iv. 19 Men, Who of their broken Debtors take a third, A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive againe. 1705 *ADONIS Italy* 136 No Sentence can stand that is not confirm'd by Two Thirds of this Council. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 139 In most parts of Strathallan, the land is kept in thirds, (i.e.) one third in tillage for three year, and two thirds always grass. 1854 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Vall. Indus* vi. 71 One will require at least a third more breaking than another. 1884 J. TAIT in *U. P. Mag.* Apr. 156 The Master was to have the third and teind shorn and set up. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 504/1 Whether such a gift... would be divisible into noieties or thirds.

2. *Law.* (Mostly *pl.*) The third of the personal property of a deceased husband allowed to his widow. Also, the third of his real property to which his widow might be legally entitled for her life (*obs. exc. Hist.*). Cf. *TERCE* 2.

1396 in *Scott. Antig.* XIV. 318 Swa mykyl as pertenyys to the modyr of the forsaid Erle... be resone of hir thryd. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 106 She (the wife) to be fullie content with hir thirds. 1596 *BACON Use of Law Wks.* 1879 I. 585/1 By this course of putting lands into use there were many inconveniences, as... The wife was defrauded of her thirds; the husband of being tenant by courtesy [etc.]. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* I. 113. 1636 in *Crt. & Times Gas.* I. (1848) II. 239 Having renounced her jointure and thirds, she may be so utterly undone. 1664 *Early Rec. Groton, Mass.* (1880) 145 Vnto which alienation the wifes of them both doe giue their consent to the giuing vp their thirds. 1709 S. SEWALL *Diary* 18 Nov., 301. more to Grace, and 12. to her Brother, to come out of their Mothers Thirds now to be divided. 1767 [see *DOWER sb.* 1]. 1864 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 207 There you are never reminded that the wilderness which you are threading is, after all, some villager's familiar wood-lot, some widow's thirds.

† 3. A third of the proceeds of captures, or of certain fines, forfeitures, etc., of which two thirds were due to the king. *Obs.*

1429 in Rymer *Fadera X.* 429 Eny Thriddes, or other Gaines of Werre. 1444 in *Coll. Hist. Staff.* (1891) XII. 319 The thridde of the thridde of all maner Prisoners, Prises, and wynnges. 1657 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) 1. 234 A commission to proceed against recusants for their thrids due to his majesty by law.

4. *Sc. Eccl. Hist.* See quot. 1838.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 812 Thir thriddis, I say, but stopping ony, The Kirkis Collectouris suld vptane, Syne vnto the Exchequer gane. c. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 143 The teindis, landis, mailis, fermis, and dewteis of landis assumit in the thriddis of benefices. 1586 in *Dunfermline Regr.* (Bann. Cl.) 449 The haill prelacies of our realme ar bund and oblesit to warrand their thridis to ws fra their awin deidis. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Thrids*. Before the annexation of the year 1587, the King, in order to prevent the entire abstraction of their provisions from the acting clergy, assumed into his own hands a third of the revenues of all ecclesiastical benefices, which he intrusted to the Commissioners of Plat, who assigned to the ministers respectively sufficient provisions, and reserved the remainder for the King. [See *PLAT* sb. 6.]

† 5. *pl.* The sum paid by an incoming freshman for the furniture, etc. of his college rooms, usually assessed at two thirds of the amount paid by the preceding tenant. *Obs.*

1687 *WILDING in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 255 Reced of my Chum for thrids. 1836 C. WORDSWORTH *Lett. in Ann. Early Life* I. 38 Tell my father that I expect he will hear something about 'the thrids' which we pay for furniture, &c. 1853 'C. BRED' *Verdant Green* i. iv, Mr. Filcher then explained the system of thrids, by which the furniture, was to be paid for. 1858 *Hogg Shelley* I. 69 Transferring the... movables to the successor on payment of thrids, that is, of two-thirds of the price last given.

6. *Mus.* A note three diatonic degrees above or below a given note (both notes being reckoned); also (usually) the interval between this and the given note, equivalent either to two tones (*major third*), or to one tone and one diatonic semitone (*minor third*); also, the harmonic combination of two such notes.

Diminished third, an interval equal to two diatonic semitones, being less by a chromatic semitone than a minor third.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 70 Which distances make a Concord or consonant Harmony? A third, a Fifth, a Sixth, and an eighth. 1664 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. v. (1674) 20 You will tune from Sol to Mi which is a Third. 1755 *tr. Rameau's Treat. Musick* 34 Those Notes, which are a Third above, are deemed Thirds. 1855 *BROWNING Toccata of Galuppi's* vii. Those lesser thirds so plaintive. 1855 — *Lovers Quarrel* xviii. We shall have the word In a minor third There is none but the cuckoo knows. 1884 *PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 102 *Third*, one of the most important intervals in modern music... Three forms are met with in modern music—major, minor, and diminished.

7. The third of the subdivisions of any standard measure or dimension which is successively subdivided in a constant ratio; the subdivision next below seconds: see *PRIME* sb. 2. † Formerly, in Scotland, a weight of account = the 13,824th part (1 ÷ 243) of a grain (*obs.*).

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1643) D j b, Every degree... doth containe 60 minutes, and every minute 60 seconds, and every second 60 thirds, &c. 1604 in *Moryson Itin.* i. (1617) 262 (Table of Scottish Weights of Coins), xx. s. [sterling] = 06 pennyweights, 10 grains, 16 mites, 18 droits, 10 perlots, English Weight; 07 deniers, 21 grains, 07 primes, 01 seconds, 09 thirds, 10 fourths, Scottish Weight. 1664 *HOLDER On Time* ii. 32 To divide... an Hour into 60' (Minutes), a Minute into 60" (Second Minutes), a Second Minute into 60''' (Thirds). 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 56 This system of division is sometimes carried even further, a second being divided into sixty equal parts called thirds; but it is more usual to express small angles or arcs in decimal parts of a second.

† 8. In decimal fractions: see *quots. Obs.* 1660 J. MOORE *Arith.* 10 Some call their Tenth part Primes, the Hundredth parts Seconds, the thousand parts Thirds. 1766 *HUTTON School Master's Guide* 55 The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, &c. places of decimals... are denominated the places of primes, seconds, thirds, and fourths, &c. respectively.

8. *Comm. pl.* Goods of the third degree of quality. 1833 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 163 Flour or bread... of the usual London manufacture, as seconds, thirds, and browns. 1834 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 186 Crown glass is sold, according to its quality, under four different denominations—firsts, seconds, thirds, and fourths. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Sept. 19/1 Fruit should be sorted into bests and seconds and in some cases into thirds. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Apr. 2/6 Cork butter.—Firsts, 80s.; seconds, 80s.; thirds, 78s.

9. Elliptical uses of the adj. passing into sb. a. *Third of kin* (*Sc.*): one related in the third degree of consanguinity.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 260 The erle of Arrane, lord of Hamiltoun, Evin thrid and thrid to him [that] weiris the crown. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 39 The said Erll and the said unquiblie Johne Suthrland quha weis slane thrid and ferdis of kin (the Earl's father was cousin to John's grandmother). 1583 *Ibid.* III. 622 Quha and he ar secundes and thriddis of kin. 1893 G. STEWART *Shetland Fireside* T. ix. (ed. 2) 71 Auld Ibbie Bartley, dat wis trids o' kin to my wife's foster midder, an' her oey.

b. Elliptical for third person (in Grammar); third day (of the month); third chapter (of a book of the Bible); third year (of a reign).

1530 *PALSGR. Introd.* 33 The thyrde synghar [endeth]... most commonly in T. 1536 *CROMVELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 1 From Eltham thridde of Januafryl. 1539 *TONSTALL Sermon Palm Sund.* (1823) 86 It is written in the thridde of Matthewe. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* May 247/1 On Sunday

the 3d of May. 1857 *WILLIAMS Sanskrit Gram.* § 330 It is the only conjugation that rejects the nasal in the 3d. plur. o. A card of the third size; also *thirds card*: see *quots.*

1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *Thirds card*, a card 1½ by 3 inches, the size most used for a man's visiting-card. (Eng.). 1893 *Chitwick Press Calendar*, Sizes of Cards... Extra Thirds 3 x 1½. Thirds 3 x 1½ in.

d. *Third of exchange*: the last of a set of three bills of exchange of even tenor and date: see *EXCHANGE* sb. 5.

e. Generally, the word omitted being usually obvious from the context; esp. in familiar use.

a 1635 *SIAAES Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 104 He must be a friend or enemy; there is no third in God. 1859 *Habits Gd. Soc.* (new ed.) 44 In the third [class railway-carriage] he will have to sit next to an odoriferous ploughboy. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* iii. 49 The Axiom which is usually called the Law of Excluded Third. 1889 *LINSKILL Golf* iii. (1895) 15 Odd No. 1. 'Stroke a hole'... Sometimes a 'third' is given, which means the application of Odd No. 1 at every third hole. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Third*... In base-ball, same as *third base*. 1900 *Monthly Rev.* I. 46 The Russian peasant who travels third is not accustomed to luxuries. 1903 *Westm. Gas.* 30 Dec. 11/1 It is of course the Third Preference stock which is directly affected... Some operators are anticipating that the Thirds will get a half per cent. more than for last year. *Mod. Mr. A.* did badly; he only got a third in Greats.

Third, v. [*f. prec.*]

1. *trans.* To divide (anything) into three equal parts; to reduce to one third of the number or bulk.

1455 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 44/2 *pl* na mangang away w' na maner of gudis quhill it be thriddyt, and partyt befor be chiftane. 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. ii, What man Thirds his owne worth? 1747 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 97 That celerity doubled, tripled, &c., or halved, thrided, &c. 1874 *FURNIVALL in 10th Rep. Committee E. T. S.* 16 Such a course would have halved or thrided the number of our subscribers.

† 2. To buy or sell (college furniture, etc.) at two thirds of its last selling price: see *THIRD* sb. 5. *Obs.* 1811 [R. FENTON] *Tour Genealogy* 157 The same... tale... is always worse told by him that tells it last; till like college furniture, too often thrided, it becomes too threadbare for credit.

2. To speak in favour of (a motion, proposition, etc.) as third speaker; to support the seconder.

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 90 It has been firsted, seconded, and thrided. 1707 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 233 A motion of the lord Wharton, seconded and thrided by the lords Somers and Halifax. 1893 E. H. BAKER in *King's Business* (New Haven, Conn.) 174 That resolution... was seconded by a theological professor... It was thrided by a pastor in the Episcopal Church.

† 3. To support or back up in the third place: cf. *SECOND* v. 2. *Obs.*

1608 *CAREW Cornwall* 84b, The next Captains should forthwith put themselves with their companies into their assigned sea coast townes, whom the adjoining land-forces were appointed to second and third.

† 3. To hoe (turnips), clean (wheat), etc., the third time. *Obs.*

1683 J. ERSKINE *Jrnl.* 20 Sept. (1893) 17, I was winding and thirling some corn. 18... *Moor's Suffolk MS.* (Halliiv.), 'Ar them there tabnups done woth?' 'No, we are thirling 'em.'

Thirdborough, thridborow. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5-6 (7-8) thrid-, 6 thred-, thur-, thar-, 6-7 therd-; 5 -borro, 6 -bourgh(e), -borowe(e), 6-7 -barow(e), -barrow, 7 -borrow, -bearer. [In 15th c. *thridborro*, 16th c. *thridborowe*, later *thrid-borow*; and with both elements variously corrupted. Early evidence of origin scanty; but, as pointed out by Professor Skeat, prob. a ME. corruption of *fridborgh* :—OE. *fridborg* peace-pledge, peace-surety: see *FRITHBORO*, *FRANK-PLEDGE*. The corruption may have been due to Norman scribes, but not necessarily so: cf. TH (6). See Note below, and cf. *BORROWHEAD*, *BORROWHEAD*, *HEADBOROUGH*.]

Formerly, The head man of a frithborh or frank-pledge; hence, the conservator of peace or peace-officer of a tithing, the petty constable of a township or manor.

† 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 199 Jac of Bonam be constabull. 'Hobd Andrw he was thridborro; He bad hom, 'Pesse! God gyff hom sorro! For I may arrest yow best.' 1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 6 Preceptes to the Constables Hedborowes Thirdborowes Subconstables Tythingmen Borsolders. 1523 *FITZHEAR. Surv.* 20b, The othe of all maner of Officers generally... I shall true constable be, trewe thridborowe, trewe reue, trewe franklege (etc.), and truly and duly do and kepe all thynges that belongeth to myne offyce to do. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 6 Every Hedborowe, Thredborow, Borsolder, and every other Lay Officer. 1547 in J. H. Glover *Kingsthorpe* (1883) 84 If any customary tenant or suter... do rebuke, revyle, or dysobey the constables, thurbarowes, ale-tasters, hayward, or other officers sworn in doyning their offyce. 1581 *LAMARDE Eiren.* i. liii. (1588) 15 Where each third Borow only bath a Constable, there the officers of the other two Borowes, be called Thrid-borowes. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. l. 185, I my selfe rephend his owne person, for I am his graces Tharborowh. 1596 — *Tam. Shr. Induct.* I. 12 *Host.* I know my remedie, I must go fetch the Head-borowh. *Bag.* Third, or fourth, or fift Borowh, le answere him by Law. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Thridborow*, is used for a constable... which seemeth to be corruptly used for the Saxon *frithborh* i. *ingenunus fideiusor*. 1610 *NORDEN Spec. Brit.*, *Cornu.* (1728) 30 The hundreds haue Constables,

Tythinges haue Thred-borows, in some places Hedborows, in some Borowsheds, and in the weste partes a tything-man. a 1625 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 336 The conservator of peace... is called, In a Tything, a petty Constable, Borsholder, Hedborowh, Thirdborowh, Boroushead, Tything-man, or Chief pledge. 1634-5 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* (1860) App. p. lix, March 5. To the third bearers of Brington for crying and playinge a baye straye nagg taken up. 1645 *MS. Rec. Court Leet Castle Donington, Leicester.* 25 Apr., They present R. K. J. B., R. W. and T. T. to serve the kinge and the lord of this manor in the office of Thirdborow for one whole year which they refused. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Thirdborow* or *Thirdborough*, a word used in some old Acts, for a Head-borough or Constable. 1755 *JOHNSON, Thirdborough*,... an under-constable. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* III. i, Some prospect of... an honourable Mastership in Cordwainery, and perhaps the post of Thirdborough in his Hundred.

[*Note.* The *fridborh* or *frithborgh* was orig. the 'association of ten men in common responsibility' to prevent crime and breach of the peace. In ME. legal use the word was worn down to *fridborgh*, *friborg*, and *freoborg*, and the first element being associated with *free* 'free', was rendered in Anglo-Fr. *frank plege*, Anglo-L. *francum plegium*. The head man of the frithborh was in the 12th c. called *frithborh*, *heved* or *frithborghes heved*, 'head of the frithborh' (*Laws of Edu. Conf.* 20 (or 19), § 3), and was later known as *borhrow-head*, *head-borowh*, *bor(h)s-holder*, and *borrow-elder* (i. e. 'borh-caldor', also in Anglo-L. *plegium capitalis* 'head or chief pledge'. In *Fleta* i. xlviii, § 10, it is said, 'frithborgh' [*printed frich*] est laudabilis homo astrarius testimonii... per quem omnes iuxta ipsum compomantes firmiori pae sustententur sub stabilitate fideiussois eius vel alterius per denarium numerum, unde quilibet est quasi plegius alterius'. In this we see the transition of *frithborh* from the association to its individual members, and esp. to the headborough. In certain cases the latter acted with two of his fellows, 'duos da melioribus suorum frithbororum' (*Laws of Edu.* 20 (or 19), § 3), and this association of three may have contributed to the change of name from *fridborgh* to *thridborgh* and *thirdborough*. The probable connexion of *thirdborow* with *freoborh* was suggested by Cowell: see *quot.* 1607.]

Third class, third-class, phr. (*sb. and a.*)

1. *sb. phr.* The class next below the second; esp. of railway carriages; also in an examination list; hence, a place in the third class in an examination. 1845 *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* Aug. 5 Fares between London and Brighton... by... third class, 5s. *Mod. Mr. A.* got a third class in History.

2. *attrib. or adj.* Of or belonging to the class next below the second.

1839 *Bradshaw's Railway Time Table* 19 Oct., Children under seven years of age... for Second Class Carriages [charged] Third Class price. 1840 *Bradshaw's Railway Comp.*, Third class passengers are conveyed by the 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. Down Trains. 1853 R. S. SUTREES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 76 The introduction of railways, whose worst third-class accommodation is far better than the old coaches' best. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 30, 78 The third-class carriages, as a rule, were the mere seatless and unsheltered cattle-trucks that still linger on the road from London to Greenwich. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mary & Merch.* III. iv. 127 The train was third class. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xix. (ed. 3) 186 The economical traveller will find many a worse resting-place than its third-class carriages provide. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Third-class matter*, in the postal system of the United States, printed matter other than newspapers or periodicals, sent through the mails by the publishers.

3. *quasi-adv.* By a third-class conveyance.

1864 *TREVELYAN Compot. Wallah* (1866) 24 Natives almost invariably travel third-class.

† **Thirddel.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 thirddedel, 4 priddedeel, 5 thryddele, 6 thirddel, thirddel. [ME. *thirddedel* :—OE. *pridda del* third part: see *DEAL* sb. 1. Cf. *Ger. drittel*.] A third part (of anything); = next.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 283 *pe* priddedel mi kinedom ich jure *pe* to be mi fere. 1387 *TAEVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 164 *pe* quene hadde i-sent hire yong sonne *we* *pe* priddede del [*MS. B.* thirddel, CAXTON thryddele] of heere oost azeist Ciras. 1524 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* K v j b, There bee tertians (that is to say thirddes) of pyppes, of hogges hedges, and of barrels. *Ibid.* L iij, Take awaye a thyrdele frome any summe, and you muste needes graunt, that that wyche remaineth, is a thyrdele of the summe laste before.

† **Thirddendeal.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 priddan dæl; 4 priddan-, 4-5 thridde-, 5 threden-, thredde-, thryden-, thrydyn-, 6 thridin-, thryden-, (thirthing-, 7 thurron-), 6-8 thridin-; 4-5 -del, 5-7 -dele, 6 -deale, deall, 7 -dell, 7-8 -deal; 4-6 (9 dial.) -dale. [OE. (*pone*) *priddan dæl*, accus. case of (*se*) *pridda dæl* the third part (see *THIRDEL*, *DEAL* sb. 1, *DALE* 2). Cf. *HALFENDEAL*, *FARTHINGDEAL*.]

1. The third part of anything; a third.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 98 Scope on wætere to briddan dæle. *Ibid.* II. 120 Beryl of priddan dæl. 13... *Gny Waru.* (A.) 7366 + st. 65 Priddendeal his lond haue he schold. 14... *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 72 With the thrydyndeale of gume, and tywe so mych of water. a 1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 147 Every Sunday a soule out of purgatory and the thredde dele of al synnes reked. 1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis' Secr.* L i. (1580) 37 b, Dricke thereof two thridendeales of a glassful. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ovor.* 459 b, A thyrddendeale of the Crowne of Thornes is shewed at Paris in the Holy Chappell there.

2. A third of a tun; = TERTIAN B. 2.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256/1 Thredendels and hogges-hedes so after lesse mesure. 14... *MS. Cantab. Ff. 5. 48*, ff. 55 b (Hartshorne *Ans. Metr.* T. (1829) 54), Hit holdis a gode thyrddendeale Ful of wyne every mele.

3. (See *quots.*)

1571 in *Shaks. Jahrbuch* (1896) 142 The hooped pot commonly called a thirdeale and a half thirdeale. 1590 [TARLTON] *News Purgat.* (1844) 114 When Tapsters... Fill thirdealedeale pots till the drinke run ouer. 1620 MELTON *Astralog.* 32 Many of them dare not goe to bed without a Thirdealedeale Pot of six shillings Beere. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Thirdeale*, a Liquid Measure used in Salisbury containing three Pints. 1721 in BAILEY.

Thirder. rare⁻¹. [f. THIRDER sb. + -ER¹.] In *thirder* and *teinder*, one who pays by way of rent the 'third and teind' (see THIRDER B. II. 1).

1834 J. TAIT in *U. P. Mag.* Apr. 156/2 Another case resembles the arrangement of thirder and teinders described by Arthur Young as existing in some parts of France.

Third hand, third-hand. [THIRDER B. 1 and HAND sb. 10 c, after SECOND-HAND.]

1. In advb. phrase at (the) *third hand*: from a second middleman or intermediary; at the second remove from the original source.

1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 1. 143 Na maner of gudis can be had nor coft bot at the third hand. a 1635 *Sinnes Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 67 We have it at the third hand. 1895 in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The illustrations... were reproduced from inferior German copies at third-hand.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Obtained, copied, or imitated from a second-hand source; further away from the original source, and so more stale, less authoritative, etc., than the second-hand.

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* i. iv. Laboring with third-hand iests, and Apish skips. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* iii. xiv. (ed. 2) 348 The second-hand and third-hand text-books. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 521 Resting on mere second-hand, nay, often third-hand information.

b. *Third-hand dealer*, one who deals in third-hand articles.

1854 TREVELYAN *Compt. Wallah* (1866) 104 Cheated in the purchase of his first buggy by a third-hand dealer in Calcutta.

† **Thirdering**, sb. *Obs.* rare⁻⁰. [f. THIRDER sb. + -ING³.] = RIDING sb.: cf. TRITHING.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thirderings*, the Ridings. This word is given by Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray.

Thirdering, vbl. sb. [f. THIRDER v. + -ING¹.] (See *quots.*)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Thirderings*, the third part of the Corn or Grain growing on the Ground at the Tenants death, due to the Lord for a Heriot within a certain Mannor, . . . belonging to the Chappel of Turfat in Com. Heref. [So 1706 in PHILLIPS; 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. dict.] 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thirdering*. . . (2) A custom practised at the universities, where two thirds of the original price is allowed by the upholsters to the students for household goods returned to them within the year.

Thirderling (p̄rdlɪŋ), *nonce-wd.* [f. THIRDER a. + -LING³.] Something that comes third.

1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* ProL. 8 First, food—then, piquancy—and last of all Follows the thirderling.

Thirdly (p̄rdli), *adv.* [f. THIRD a. + -LY².] In the third place.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 30 Thyrldy, they had such a fantasy In this hyge arte to be intelligible. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. ii. § 12. 1877 A. MAC-LEWEN *Serm.* xvii. 217 Thirdly, we need a firm conviction of the sufficiency of Divine grace.

Third party. A party or person besides the two primarily concerned, as in a law case or the like. Also *attrib.*

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiii. Speak as you would to an unconcerned third party. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xx. 343 It appears to be a narrative written by a third party. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s.v., 'A third party' may be introduced into an action by a defendant claiming an indemnity, or any other remedy over against him, under Jud. Act, 1873, s. 24, sub. 3, and Order XVI., Rules 17, 19. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 407/2 The rules relating to third-party procedure . . . are a great improvement upon the former rules. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 3/2 The largest third-party vote, with one exception, since the Civil War.

Third-rate, a. and sb. [See RATE sb. 1, 9 b.] *A. adj.*

† 1. Of the third 'rate' (esp. of ships). *Obs.* 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 14 Nov. in *Carlyle*, The Garland, one of your third-rate ships, coming happily into Waterford Bay. 1666 *Pepps Diary* 9 Mar., Mr. Castle's new third-rate ship, which is to be called the Defiance. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2857/3 This day was launched a New Third Rate Ship of 80 Guns, called the *Norfolk*.

2. Of the third class in point of quality; usually *depreciative*, below 'second-rate'; of decidedly poor or inferior quality.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlv. 327 An actor of third-rate parts. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. xli. VII. 491 A town of second-rate or third-rate magnitude. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 254 The poor thoughts and poor words of a third-rate pamphleteer.

B. sb. *Naut.* A war-vessel of the third rate.

1666 *Pepps Diary* 4 July, Ten great ships, none to be under third-rates. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3061/1 A Third Rate of 62 Guns. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 65 The fleet . . . consisting of but one third rate, five fourth rates, and one sixth rate.

Hence **Third-rate-eling**, **Third-rate-r**, a third-rate person or thing.

1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* I. 245 The second and third-rate-ings compose works of perishable stuff. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 89 Where is there a Whig in England, . . . that, as a literary man, is fairly out of the class of third raters?

Thirdsman (p̄rdzmən), a third person or party; esp. one called in as an intermediary, mediator, or arbiter.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv. There was risk of Andro Ferrara coming in thirdsman. *Ibid.* xlviii. If I come in thirdsman among you at the kirk-sessions, you will be all in a tam'd pad posture indeed. 1889 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* x. (1890) 386 Herrick and Carew . . . with Crashaw as a great thirdsman, called themselves 'sons' of Ben Jonson.

† **Thirdsome**, a. *Obs.* rare. In 5 thryrd-, priddle-, thyrde(e)-. [f. THIRDER a. + -SOME.] Being one of three; accompanied by two others.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Tril.* 14 Othere thewey cantredes he yaf heruy of Mountmorthy, . . . a knyght bat com in that same flote, hym priddesom [v. r. thyrdesum] of knyghtes. *Ibid.* 32 Heruy of Mountmorthy, that to ham was ycome, hym thyrdesom [v. r. thyrdsome] of knyghtes.

† **Thirkin**, a. *Obs.* [f. THIR + KIN sb. 1 6 b. Cf. THAKIN: which is the antithetic word.] These kind of; of this kind.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28576 Man bat o þirkin sinn es scriuen, on seuen maners ar þai for-giuen.

Thirl (p̄l), sb.¹ Now *dial.* Forms: 1 pyrel, -il, pyrl, 3 pyrl, purl, 4 therl, 9 thurl, 4- thirl. See also THIRILL sb.¹ [OE. *þyrl*, for older **þyrhil*, **þurh-il*, f. *þurh* THOROUGH + -EL¹. Cf. OHG. *dur(e)hhl*, MHG. *dürchel*, *dürkel*, OE. *þyrel* *adjs.*, pierced, perforated.]

1. A hole, bore, perforation; an aperture.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 272 Þonne is on þæm medmed þyrel ȝeworht. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 24 Ðerh þyrl neddes. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Voc.* in Vr. Wülcker 113/29 *Orificium*, velcetes kynnes muoþ vel þyrl. c 1225 *Ancre R.* 292 He . . . lettes makien swuche þurles in him uorte huden us inne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 528 Mans heft has thirls seuen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. x. 59 A thyrll or aynding stede Of terrible Pluto. a 1649 JACKSON *Creed* xi. xxviii. § 10 They could not peck the least hole in the mitre, or make the least thirl in the surplice, without working [etc.]. 1866 BROOKE *Provins. Wds.* Lincoln. s.v., Fetch a nail passer and make a thirl through this board.

b. Each of the two holes or orifices of the nose; a nostril: see NOSE-THIRL.

a 1350 St. Barthol. 89 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 120 His nese es enyn, with thirls small. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xli. 11 Of his nose therlis goth forth smoke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ProL. 29 The flambe owbrastynge at his neys thyrlys. 1560 Daus tr. *Seidans's Comm.* 222 b. With her wyde mouthe and nose thirls. 1828 CRAMER *Gloss.*, *Thirl*, the orifice of the nose; nose-thirl, alias nostril.

2. An aperture or opening in a wall or the like; e.g. a door or window in a house (*obs.*), a sheep-hole in a wall, etc. Also *fig.*

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxxviii. 140 Hwæt framad þæt onæan feonda searwa eal ceaster þy ȝealden gif an þyrl open þy forlæten. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 62 Þe kerneaus of þe castel beoð hire husas þurles. *Ibid.* 96 ȝif eni . . . worpe his hond forð toward þe þyrl clað, swiftilice anonriht, schutteð al þet þyrl [MS. T. windohe] to, & letted hine iwarden. 1340 *Ayenb.* 204 Huerby þe dieuel ȝeb in ofte ine þe viþ ferles of þe house. 14.. MS. *Lincoln A.* i. 17, ff. 241 (Halliwell) If . . . alle the thirls, dores and wyndows were stokyne that na sone myght enter. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumblid.* I. 64 *Thirl*, of common acceptance in the north, for an opening left in moor fences, for sheep to pass to and from the commons adjacent to inclosed grounds. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. (n. Yorks.), A lot o' sheep . . . wantin' to go thre w a thirl at yance.

† 3. A small cavity or recess; in quot. a closet.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* civ. [c.v.] 30 He forth-broght froskes þe land of þa; In thirls (L. in cubilibus) of þar kinges ma.

4. See *quots.* and cf. *Thirling* vbl. sb. 1 2. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thirl*, a long adit in a coal-pit. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engin.* I. 304 These would be thirled (cross-cut) at every forty or sixty feet, or at such a distance as the air could be induced to pass the last thirl made. 1899 PREVOST *Cumblid. Gloss.*, *Thirls*, openings made between a pair of exploring places or drifts, for the purpose of ventilation.

5. = THIRILL sb. 3 1.

1799 J. WHITE *Tottings* 226 (E. D. D.) Yer sang . . . gied me a thirl. 1897 W. BEATTY *Secretar* xlii. 343 'I kend that', she said with a thirl of gladness in the words.

Thirl (p̄l), sb.² Sc. Also 6 thyrile, thyrll, 6-8 thirle. [f. THIRL v. 2.]

1. a. A striction (usually to a particular mill; in quot. 1564 to a smithy): see THIRLAGE 2. b. The duty and liability of tenants in thirlage. c. Thestricted lands or district, = SUCKEN.

1564 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1586) 301/2 Cum astrictione fabricandæ ferrum infra terras suas de Angus (the baile thirle of the irne werk of our landis of Angus usit and wont). 1582 *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 258 In primis, The thyrile, the baile toun, to half twa chaldry of schilling. *Ibid.* 259 This is the just thyrll that we fermoraris of Crummyr aw to our mile. 1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* xvii. § 19. 351 A Clause of thirlage granted by a Town to a Mill . . . found to be extended to all Corns Kilned or Steeped within the Thirle. a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* (1759) I. 276 That the building a mill within his thirle could be interpreted to be done with no other design but in *acumulationem vicini*. 1773 *Erskine Inst. Law Scot.* II. ix. § 20 Thestricted lands are called the thirle, or the sucken; and the persons subjected to the astrictio get the name of *suckeners*. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xi. Plaguening themselves about baron's mills, and thirls.

2. A bondsman, a thrall. *rare.*

1871 WADDELL *Ps.* lxxix. 11 Lat the sigh o' the weary thirl win ben afore yer sight.

3. Comb. thirl-band, chain or bond of servitude; thirl-folk, bondmen; thirl-man, bondman, serf; thirl-service (see THIRL v. 2 2, quot. 1609). 1871 WADDELL *Ps.* ii. 3 Lat's tve thir thirlban syndry,

Ibid. lxxxix. 50 O Lord, hae min' o' yer thirlfolk's pine. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 70 He lightit on David his thirlman.

Thirl (p̄l), a. Sc. [? attrib. use of THIRL sb.² 1.] Bound in thirlage to.

1582 *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 258 Ouir mile that we ar thyrll to. 1897 SARAH TYTLER *Witch-wife* vi. 82 Malt and meal from the mill to which he was 'bound thirl'.

Thirl (p̄l), v.¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *local*.

Forms: 1 pyrlan, pirlian, 2-4 purle(n) (ii), 3-4 porle, 4 perle, thirl, 4-5 therle, pirle, thurle, 4-7 thyrll(e, 4-8 thirle, 5 thorle, 5-6 thyrll, 7-9 thurl, 4- thirl. See also THIRILL v.¹ [OE. *þyrlan*, f. *þyr(e)*! THIRL sb.¹: cf. MHG. *dürkeln*.]

1. *trans.* To pierce, to run through or into (a body) as a sharp-pointed instrument does; to pierce (anything) with such an instrument; to bore a hole in or through; to perforate.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Exod.* xxi. 6 Þirlie his eare mid anum æle. c 1205 *LAV.* 4541 Þer wes moni breoste mid brade spere i-þurled [c 1275 iþorled]. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1151 He lette boþe þurle his feet and honden. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1852 Namely oon That with a spere was thirled his brest boon. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cvi. (Bodl. MS.), These wormes beþe cleped Terodenes for þey þorleþ & etep trees. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 925 They thurle a nutte, and stuffe hit so withynne With brymston, chaf, and cedria, this thre. 1578 in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1802) II. 127 Remember the speir that thirlit my hart. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, To Thirl, to bore a hole. 1705 SIBBALD *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 118 Being thirled or pierced in many places. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, Thirl, to pierce, to perforate. 1878 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, *Thirl*, Thurl, to bore through.

† b. With the weapon or instrument as object.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 41 A spere in to his syde was thierled of a knygt. a 1400 *Stac. Rome* 568 There is . . . A thorne thyrlyd in crystis hed, when he suffryde for us.

c. To make (a hole) by piercing, to bore. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Anum. Marcell.* xxiv. ii. 244 The forcible and violent push of the Ram had thirled an hole through a corner-tower.

† d. To fix with a nail or the like; to transfix.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2506 Thai . . . thirld thaim to the crosse with one naille cruelly.

e. *fig.* To 'pierce'.

c 1315 SHOREHAM iv. 194 Hy þep men . . . Wyþ seunes al þorþ þerled. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlv. 7 Þi wordis ere sharpe þat thirlis mennys thoghtis. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 394 The pytuous payn so sor thyrllit his thocht. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xviii. 34 Thraw langour of my suet So thirlit is my spreit. 1742 R. FORBES *Ajax* xxix. Where now thy groans in dowy dens The yerd-fast stanes do thirle.

† 2. *transf.* To pass right through, penetrate, traverse (anything). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Þet corn þet þurled þe wind, þet smal cheif þet fið forð mid þe winde. a 1350 *Peter & Paul* 492 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 70 Godes sun now hardily es he; He thyrles henyng. 1496 *Dives & Pamp.* (W. de W.) i. xv. 47/2 The prayer of hym that loweth hym in his prayer thyrleth the cloudes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F. ij. b. The Meri otherwise called Ysophagus . . . cometh out of the throte and thyrleth the mydryfte vnto y^e bely or stomacke. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. i. Rycht as þe glass bene thirlit thru^t w^t bemis Off Phebus . . . visage bricht.

† 3. To make a hole in (the earth); to excavate.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Vr. Wülcker 201/32 *Cruantur*, *enacuatur*, *þyrliaþ*. 1577 STANNYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* (1808) VI. 9 The toad . . . began to thirle and as it were to dig the earth, where finding an hole, it slunk away.

4. *spec.* Coal Mining. To cut through (a wall of coal, etc.). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1686, 1797 (cf. THIRLING vbl. sb. 1 2). 1839 *Uae Dict. Arts* 967 The stenting walls 6 or 8 yards thick . . . are holed or thirled at such a distance as may be most suitable for the state of the air. 1871 [see THIRL sb.¹ 4]. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* s.v., We'n thirled out o' our Top-end into Smith's Level to-day. 1883 GARSELEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, *Thirl*, . . . to cut away the last web of coals, etc., separating two headings or other workings.

† 5. *intr.* or *absol.* To pierce, penetrate (as a sharp instrument). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 214 So thirleþe with þe poynt of Remembrance þe swerde of sorowe. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Light is a bodilich substance . . . moste meuable and passingly þorling. *Ibid.* ix. xix. Þis moneth [November] for his coldenes þorleþ inward and greuly bodies wete sore. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. viii. 114 Qubill throu the cost thyrllit the deidly þryk. *Ibid.* xi. xvii. 26 A wofull wyfly cry Went to the starnys and thyrlyt throw the sky. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xv. 26 Ten thousand dairs . . . Thirlis throu my hevvy hart.

† 6. *intr.* To pass through or penetrate (into or to a place or thing). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21098 (Cott.) Thomas . . . soght þat estrin thede, And thirlit intil haipen-hede. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Pat oon abideþ with blood, and þurleþ þerwith in to þe membris. *Ibid.* v. v. (Bodl. MS.), For þe spirit of sist may not þurle and come þereto, for þe lette þat is bitwene. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iii. (1567) 31 The piercing dart . . . Whereas the ioynts doe knit the backe it thirlid throu the skin.

7. = THIRILL v.¹ in various constructions. *dial.* 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. His words they thirle like music thro' my heart. 1785 BURNS *Epist. to J. Lapraik* iii. It thirl'd the heart-strings thro' the breast, A' to the life. 1819 R. ANDERSON *Cumblid. Ball.* 60 A single lark will thirle ye thro'! A single word ensnare ye! 1868 J. SALMON *Gowdan* i. iv. 27 Yon roof-tree, which had sae often dirled As Willie's gladsome voice around it thirled.

Hence **Thirled** *ppl.* a.¹, pierced, perforated.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Nedde . . . cumed to ane

burlede ston, and criepeð nedlinge þureh nerewe hole, and bileueð hire hude baste hire. 1398 *Tarvis Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxevi. (1495) Xiv h/1 Not thyrlyd nother hoolyd. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 821 Their nasis thord wide and patient be. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xviii. 26 My thirlit hairt dois bleid. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 387 And now the pipes of thyrled box On every side resound.

Thirl (þjil), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 thirl, 6-7 thirle. [A metathetic variant of *THRILL v.*]

†1. *trans.* To reduce to or hold in bondage or servitude; to enslave (a person, country, etc.).

1525 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) i. 538 This land... was thirlit and ouirhrawn Be this tirane that now is laithle deid. 1536 *BLENDELL Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. 109 That daye, behuiffit thay othir to recover their liberte, or ellis be thirlit to perpetual servitude. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 35 Father gif me my part of geir, I will na mair be thirlit heir.

†b. To subject or bind to some condition. *Obs.* 1541 *BLENDELL Descr. Albion* i. in *Cron. Scot.* Bjb, All thynghis (quhilkis ar comprehendit within the speir of the mone) ar sa thirlit to deith & alteration, y^e [etc.]. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 202 To... thirlit him to the pament of certane ministeris stipendis to be modifit be thame.

2. *Sc. Law.* To bind or astrict (lands or tenants) to a servitude, esp. to a particular mill (usually that of the landlord or superior) for the grinding of their corn: see *THIRLAGE* 2.

[1480: see *THIRL v.* 2 a.] 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 384 Quhilk haill lordship is thirlit to the mylne of Mabroule. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* i. 113 No... Fournour may thirl his Lord of his fric tenement, although he within his time have done thirl service [servitium], not aught be him... For the law says, that the deedes of the Fournour may not thirl, nor make prejudice to his Lords right. 1773 *Eskine Inst. Law Scot.* II. ix. § 21 Thirlage... may be constituted, by the proprietor thirling his tenants to his own mill. 1805 *G. BARV ORKNEY ISL.* (1808) 356 Mills, to which almost all the lands are thirled or astricted.

fig. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 428/2 Earnest-money given by the Church, in sign that he has thirled himself to her mill.

b. with the corn as object.

1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs of Bemersyde v. 115* On the other part, Robert Haig (in contract of 1592)... 'thirls' the whole of the corns of the lands of Bemersyde to the mill of Dryburgh... the said corns to be thirled for all time coming.

†3. To mortgage (land, etc.). *Obs.*

1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 521 They... have spendit and warit their common gude and rentis that the samin ar yit thirlit and not fre. 1588-3 *Ibid.* 554 His saidis landes... wilbe altogethir thirlit and engadgit. 1587 *Ibid.* IV. 170 They have thirlit ane uthir parte of their common gude.

4. To bind or oblige (a person) to give his work, service, or custom to one particular party.

1871 A. S. HARVEY in *Gd. Words* 614 Till this account is cleared off, the hapless knitter is hopelessly bound or 'thirled' to the merchant. 1890 H. HALIANTON in *Scot. Fields* 125 The inhabitants were not, of course, 'thirled' to any particular tailor, as they used to be to a district mill.

b. fig. To bind, confine, or restrict in service or action to (some party or thing); to tie to.

1864 W. ANNOT *Parab. our Lord* iv. (1874) 119 The serpent, as a metaphor, was in practice as completely thirled to the indication of evil, as heaven had been. 1888 *Bavca Amer. Commw.* iv. lxxix. (1889) II. 266 Great is their power, because they are deemed to be less 'thirled' to a party or leader, because they speak from a moral standpoint. 1902 *Union Mag.* June 246/2 We don't 'thirl' ourselves enough to our duties. 1903 W. DICKIE *Chr. Ethics Soc. Life* 18 God does not encourage us to be thirled to this world and its material things.

Hence **Thirled** (þjild) *pp.* a. 2, bound in servitude, service, or duty.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 59 Till Christ... I gif my thirlit hart in governance. c 1722 *FOUNTAINHALL Decisions* (1759) I. 276 The defender ought not to have built a mill upon the thirled lands. 1898 *CROCKETT Standard Bearer* iv. 36 As a thirled labourer serves for his meat.

†**Thirl**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [Chiefly of 16th c.: origin obscure. Sense 1 might possibly arise out of *THIRL v.* 1, and give origin to the intr. sense 2. But sense 3 appears to have some connexion with *whirl*: cf. note in etym. of *THIRLEPOLE*.]

1. *trans.* To hurl (a missile, etc.), esp. with spinning or revolving motion. Hence **Thirled** *pp.* a. 3

1567 *TURBEAV. Epitaphs*, etc. Cij b, First shall you see the shiner shafts and vewe the thirled darts. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 477 These... who deem'd themselves in skies to dwell, she [Fortune] thirled downe to dread the gulphes of gastly hell. 1603 *FLORENCE Montaigne* iv. (1632) 9 On whom a Moore hath thirld his slinged speare. *Ibid.* xlviii. 157 With monstrous buzzing came a fire-dart thirled, As if a thunder-bolt had there beene whirled.

2. *intr.* To pass or fly with darting or spinning motion.

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* viii. 98 b, He tooke the Chaplet from his head, and vp to Heauen it threw. The Chaplet thirled through the Aire li. 179 *tenues volat sila per auras* and as it gilding flew [etc.]. 1567-a 1593 [see *THIRLING pp.* a. 2].

3. *trans.* To whirl, twirl, roll or wind round.

1582 *STANWORTH Enchirid.* ii. (Arb.) 59 [The adder] hym self now youthfuley bleaceth, His tayle smooth thirling, slyke breast to Titan vphewing [Lubrica convolvit sublimis pectore terga]. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 16 Like a countrie huswines banks, which she thirls her spindle on.

†**Thirl**, *v.* 4 *Sc. Obs.* [Dialectal form of *FURL v.*: see *TH* initial (6).] *trans.* = *FURL v.* 1.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Tak in your pot salis, and thirl them. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vii. 328 [We] thirl our Salles, if Pirats but appeare.

†**Thirlable**, *a.* *Obs. rare* = 0. [f. *THIRL v.* 1 + *-ABLE*.] That may be thirled or pierced; penetrable. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 383/2 Thirlable, penetrabilis.

Thirlage (þjildz). *Sc.* [A metathetic variant of *THRILLAGE*. Cf. *THIRL v.* 2]

†1. Thralldom, bondage, servitude; also, thirl-service. *Obs.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* xi. iv. 61 This mysfortoun is myne of ald thirlage. 1536 *BLENDELL Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. 170 The Romanis contending to saif thaim fra thirlage of barbar pepill. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xl. 93 3e sal lyf in mair thirlage nor brutal bestie. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* prol. 171 To hold their Realme and land out of thirlage. 1578 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) App. 236, I have the fred from all thirlage. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* i. 113 Gif any fric-halder... does to that ilk Ladi any service... or for her lifkayes does any thirlage.

†b. A lien on land or property; mortgage. *Obs.* 1578 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 100/2 The said vmquihile erl of Mar... spendit and deburist... besydis the thirlage of his awin Levying, and the rentis of his proper dependance for the advancement of our souerane Lordis service.

2. *Sc. Law.* A condition of servitude or state of obligation, in which the tenants of certain lands, or dwellers in certain districts, are bound to restrict their custom to a particular mill, forge, or the like. In later times, spec. the obligation to grind their corn at a particular mill (orig. that of the lord or his assignee), and pay the recognized consideration (multure), or at least to pay the dues in lieu thereof.

In early times there were other forms of thirlage, e.g. the obligation on tenants to get all their ironwork done at a particular forge or smithy: see *THIRL* sb. 1, quot. 1564.

1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* xvii. § 15, 348 The chief and most frequent servitude in Scotland is Thirlage, or a restriction of Lands to Mills, wherein the Mill is Dominant, and the Lands astricted are servant. 1773 *Eskine Inst. Law Scot.* II. ix. § 8 Thirlage is that servitude by which lands are astricted or thirled to a particular mill, to which the possessors must carry the grain of the growth of the astricted lands to be grinded. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 306 Thirlage is a grievous bondage; and its pernicious influence on the improvement of the country is severely felt, in every place where it prevails. 1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 5 A recent law, by which the servitude of thirlage, or bondage to any particular mill, may be legally commuted. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xiii. Those of the *Sucken*, or enthrall'd ground, were liable in penalties, if deviating from this thirlage... they carried their grain to another mill.

b. The multure exacted under this system.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 306 At every mill, the present amount of the thirlage is by far more than an adequate value for the labour, to which it is supposed to be the price. 1898 *CROCKETT Red Axe* (ed. 4) 235 The smile of a shrewd miller casting up his thirlage upon the mill door when he sees the fields of his parish ripe to the harvest.

†**Thirlidom**. *Sc. Obs.* [A metathetic variant of *THRILDOM*: cf. *THIRL v.* 2, *THIRLAGE*.] Thralldom, bondage, servitude.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* i. 236 (MS. E.) The angry, na the wrecyth dome, That is cowlpyt to foule thyrldome [*Ibid.* 265 threldome; 269 thryldome]. 1552 *ASAP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 23 Thair... miserable thirlidome in Babylone [*Ibid.* 38 thirldome]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 114 On the sauch treis our harpis we hang, Quhen thay requyrit vs ane sang, That held vs in sic thirlidome. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* i. 24 Gif he be made ane professed Monke, he sall be made fric from bondage and thirlidome.

Thirled, *pp.* a. 1, 2, 3: see *THIRL v.* 1, etc.

†**Thirlepoll**, *-pole*, *-poole*. *Obs.* Forms: a. 5 thorie-, thurlepole, 6 thurle-, thyrlepole, thirlepole, -poole. b. 6 thir-, thorpole. γ. 7 thorn(e)pole, thornpool. See also *WHIRLPOOL*. [perh. f. *THIRL sb.* 1 + *POLL sb.* 1, from the blow-holes or nostrils in the head: cf. quot. 1603.]

If this was the etymology the name would be applicable to the Cetacea generally, although from the quot. it was, at least often, specifically applied. But the etymology is itself rendered doubtful by the synonyms *Whirlpool* (1552; see quot. 1538) and *Hurlpool* (1566), which show that in the 16th c. the first element was sometimes taken as *THIRL v.* 1 to hurl, whirl, and the name thus app. identified with *WHIRLPOOL*, a vortex, from the commotion caused by its spouting or blowing. See however *THIRLEHEAD*.]

A whale, or some species or kind of whale.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 837 Salt Thurlepole, salt whale, is good with egre wyne. 1513 *Bk. Kerwyng* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 281 Samon, congre, sturgeon, turbot, thorpole, thornebacke, hounde-fyshe, & halybut. 1533 *Elvior Cast. Hellic* (1541) 67 b, Greate fishes of the sea, as thurlepole, porpyse, and sturgeon. 1538 — *Dict.* Balana, a greate fische, which I suppose to be a thurlepole [*ibid.* 1545, 1548 thirlepole; 1552 whirlepole]. 1590 *BALG Eng. Votaries* ii. 105 By the sea coast a she fish was founde of a wonderful greateesse called thirlepole. 1590 *LEVINS Manih.* 160/1 A Thirlepole, balena. A Hurlepole, idem. 1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* (1807) II. 390 There were eleuen whales or thirlepoles cast on land. 1591 *HARRISTON Ord. Fur.* vi. xxvii. The Dolphin strong, the Tunny good of tast... With Porpise, Seales, and Thorpole. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* (1892) 127 The thornepole is of like forme... to the Porpise... having a great round hole in the pole of his head, thorough the w^{ch} he vseth to spoute out water.

†**Thirler**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *THIRL v.* 2 + *-ER*.] A person under thirlage.

1666 *Burgh Rec. Culross* 18 Aug. They war his thirleris this hundreth and halfe year.

Thirling (þjiln), *vb.* sb. 1 Forms: see *THIRL v.* 1 [f. *THIRL v.* 1 + *-ING*.]

1. The action of *THIRL v.* 1; plerching, boring.

a 1525 *Ancr. R.* 166 Pet, gif 3e weren i3e worldes þrunge, mid a lutel hurlunge [*MS. T. hurlunge*; *MS. C. þurlunge*] 3e muhten al uor leosen. 1443 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 713 Cum thirlingy anius shafte, ut patet per bill. 10 li.

2. *Coal Mining.* See *quots.* and cf. *THIRL* 1 4.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 148 Between the wallings there were ribbs left, and passages through them called thirlings. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 101/1 The workings called rooms, turned off at right angles from the others... the workings called *thirlings* or *thirlings*, 9 feet wide, wrought through at right angles from one room to another. 1839 *Uss. Dict. Arts* 976 Let fig. 840 be a small portion of the pillars, rooms, and thirlings formed in a coal-field.

Thirling (þjiln), *vb.* sb. 2 [f. *THIRL v.* 2 + *-ING*.] A bringing into subjection or bondage.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 444 Rycht bevelie he buir into his hart The gair ouirhrawn and thirling of his ring [= realm]. 1871 A. S. HARVEY in *Gd. Words* 615 As in the hosiery trade, so in the fishery, the 'thirling' begins with the boy, and is never subsequently thrown off.

b. *Thirling mill*, a mill to which certain lands, etc. are astricted in thirlage.

1773 *FRACUSON Farmer's Ingle* xi, How big a birn maun lie on bassie's back, For meal and multure to the thirling mill. 1824 *MACTAGGART Gallivod. Encycl.* s. v. *Thirlage*, All [mills] erected by such compactions are thirling mills.

Thirling (þjiln), *pp.* a. 1 [f. *THIRL v.* 1 + *-ING*.] That thirls; piercing.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 27 Þoru list of þin arrowis, þat is, of bi þurlunge wordis. 1398 [see *THIRL v.* 1] c 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* iv. 91 [The hind which] the Shepherd smiteth at unwarres And leaves unwist in her the thirling head. 1566 *DEANT Horace, Sat.* iii. F vij. What thirling thrawes doth twichte thy harte? a 1568 *DAVIES Elegiac Poems* (1772) 116 To let in thirling notes of noted laies. 1801 W. BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 28 Really this night's thirlin'; I never maist fan sic a frost.

†**Thirling**, *pp.* a. 2 *Obs.* [f. *THIRL v.* 2 + *-ING*.] Flying like something hurled; darting; whirling.

1567 *TURBEAV. Ovid's Epist.* 22 Where thou with thy nymble arme a thyring lance doth cast. 1579 *Remedy agst. Love* B ij b, To hunt, to hawke, to throwe the thyring darte. a 1593 *MARLOWE Hero & Leander* i. 108 Not that night-wandering, pale, and watery star (When yawning dragons draw her [Diana's] thirling car From Latmus mount up to the gloomy sky).

†**Thirl-multure**. *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 5 throll-, thryl-, threll-. [See *THIRL* sb. 2, *THRILL* sb. 2, and *MULTURE*.] The insucken multure paid by tenants of astricted lands to the mill having the right of thirlage; also, the right to exact this multure.

a. 1423 *Charters, Ac. of Edinb.* (1871) 55 With the suckins, thryl multuris, and al freedomes handgair thairto. 1471 *Acta Audit.* (1830) 21/1 The actionne... twiching be thirll multer be þe landis of Carnyfe & Carnebro. 1488 *Ibid.* 224/2 Þe wrangwis whalding of þe threll multure & sukkin awing to be said Alexandris mylne.

b. 1537 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 374/1 Astricta multura, vulgariter thirlmulture. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 579/3 His Maistie... dissolvit fra the Crown... the said Burgh of Abirdene with all and sindrie thair landis... salmond fischeingis... milnes, thirle multuris [etc.]. 1882 J. WALKER *Scot. Poems* 123 Quoth the man o' dust an' thirl-mounter.

Thirs, *thirse*, var. *THURSE* *Obs.*, goblin.

Thirse, *obs.* form of *THYRSE*.

Thirsill, *obs.* *Sc.* form of *THIRSTLE*.

Thirst (þjurst), *sb.* Forms: a. 1-4 purst, 3-5 porst, 4-5 thurst, 4-6 thurst; 3 (*Orm.*) pirast, 3-5 first, 4 perst(e), 5 perste, 5-6 thyrast(e), 6 thirste, 4- thirast. b. 3 (*Orm.*) priast, 3-5 priast, 4 threist, threaste, prust(e), prest (prast), 4-5 threist, thyrast, 4-6 thiriste, thurst, thuraste, 4-7 thrist, 5 preste, 5-6 thyrste. γ. 4 first, ferast, furst, vurst. [OE. *furst* = OFris. **thurst*, **thorst* (mod. Fris. *torst*, *toorst*, Efris. *thurst*), OS. *thurst* (Dn. *dorst*), OHG. (G.) *durst* = OTeut. **hurs-tus*; cf. ON. *þorst* masc. (Sw., Dn. *þorst*), Goth. *þaurstei* fem.; all formed, with nominal suffix, from a verbal stem **hurs-* (cf. Gothic *þaurst-eip mik* I thirst): Indo-Eur. **hrs*, weak grade of **ters*; **tors*; **hrs*. Cf. L. *torrere* to dry, Skr. *trī* to thirst.

The change from *thurst* to *thirst* was prob. an assimilation of the sb. to the form of the vb. The metathetic *thirst*, *thrust*, was in use from c 1200 to 1500.]

1. The uneasy or painful sensation caused by want of drink; also, the physical condition resulting from this want.

a. c 1000 *Sax. Leachd.* II. 192 Do þis wið magan bryne & þurste. c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handboe in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 336 Win & beer call to cumen þurste awend. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 He hefte þurst and hunger. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 He ne mai þolen hunger ne þirst ne oðer pine. c 1200 *Omne* 14602 Past may 3e sleekken wel þin þirst. a 1235 *Ancr. R.* 114 He... mende him ase of þurst. c 1235 *R. BAUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10176 Pey deyde for hunger & þirst. 1340 *Ascham*, 139 He soffreth andonger an þorst. 1377 *Langh. P. Ph.* R. xx. 19 He drunke at eche diche ar he for thurst deyde. c 1380 *Sir Ferrum*, 2810 Feymt & pal for hunger & for þerst. c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 491/5 Thyrste, or thyrste, *sittir*. 1480 *CAXTON Fayles of A. L.* 231. 34 They overcome thaire enemyes more by thurst than by armes. 1508 *FISHER Penit.* F. ii. Wks. (1876) 179 That may suffre & endure grete labours, watchynges, pouerte, thurst, hunger, colde, & hete. 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 470 Let thy Goats... be... led to living Streams, to quench their Thirst. 1738 *GAAY Proferitius* iii. 89 The long thirst of Tantalus ally. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.-t.* ix. 79 Thirst belongs to humanity, everywhere, in all ages.

β. c 1200 ORMIN 1615, & pinenn þær þi þodiz a Wiþþ chele & þrist & hunnerr. c 1220 *Bestiary* 320 He hæued ðrist. c 1300 *Harvow*, *Hell* 50 (M.S. E.) Seþþen hæue y fond & wist Hot & cold, hunger & prest. 13. Sir Benes (A.) 2791 Benes hadde þanne swich þrast. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlii. 7 Slokyn my thirst. c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 156 in O. E. *Misc.* 215 Þai schil hæue hongir & þrust wereuer þai gon. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxh.) viii. 30 Þai made immururation agaynes him by cause of thirst. c 1460 *Jacob's Well* 147 Be þe weye thedyward, he hadde thirst. 1530 PALSGA. 163 *Soyf*, thrust. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) li. 219 Vicer drank for to cull his thirst. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 17 Him.. that.. Will die for thirst, and water doth refuse. γ. 13. S. Eng. *Leg.* in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 395/68 For drede of gret hongir & ferst. c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 53 in E. E. P. (1862) 120 Ne neuer my first ne woldestou slake. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 269 He brende for first [v. r. vurst].

† b. (See quot.) *dial.* Obs.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. (ed. 3) 504 Swine.. are subject to a Distemper which is called the *Thirst*, or *Luigs*, according to some Farmers.

c. Short for *thirstland*: see 3.

1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 394/2 Getting a span of oxen through the long 'thirsts', as the waterless stretches of road are expressively called.

2. *fig.* A vehement desire (of arch.), for, after something, to do something).

c 1200 ORMIN 5688 All his hunger & his þrist Shall ben þurth drihtin sleckedd. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. met. ii. The more ay brenneth in Hem the thirst of hauynge. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 219 Thi thirst to shedde mans blode was neuer wery. a 1541 WYATT *Penit.* Ps. cxix. 27 To quench of sleep the thirst. 1554 KNOX *Faythf. Admon.* D.vj. An earnest thirst.. of your saluacion. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. i. 25 Not in thirst for Renegue. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. 1. 2 Those infinite thirsts after truth. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 83 ¶ x That thirst after curiosities, which often draws contempt and ridicule upon itself. 1812 CARY *Dante, Paradise* iv. 121 Our mind can satisfy her thirst to know. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xiii. The more lofty-minded.. despise the thirst of gold. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. i. 657 It may be distinctly traced.. either to thirst for money or to thirst for blood. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxii. (1872) 296 In his thirst for knowledge he was in the habit of studying every sect.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thirst-fever*, *-longing*, *-quencher*; *thirst-abating*, *-creating*, *-inducing*, *-quenching*, *-scorched*, *-tormented* adjs.; *thirst-country*, *-land*, a waterless tract of country, spec. in S. Africa; *thirst-serpent* (see quot.).

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* ii. 63 The Root For 'Thirst-abating Sweetness' prais'd. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 170 If you are in a 'Thirst' country, you take, of course, a water-bottle. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 262 The riotous abuse Thy 'thirst-creating' steams at length produce. 1829 T. HOOK *Bank to Barnes* 49 These cows had just finished their 'thirst-inducing' meal. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 184 We entered the great forest 'Thirstland'.. In this expanse of some hundred square miles there is but one waterhole. 1908 J. WELLS *Stewart of Lovedale* xviii. 182 Without crossing the Karoo and great Thirst-land of Unbelief. c 1614 CAMPION *Wks.* (1909) 179 A heate I finde, Like 'thirst-longing, that doth bide Where they say my heart doth moue. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 3 Jan. 3/6 He prefers pure water as a 'thirst-quencher. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 8/2 This orange wine is most refreshing and 'thirst-quenching. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng.* Lii. 443 In view of the 'thirst-scorched' seamen. 1731 MEADLEY tr. *Kölen's Cape G. Hope* II. 165 The Dipsas or 'Thirst-Serpent' is so call'd from its bite causing a burning thirst.

Thirst (þɔɪst), *v.* Forms: a. 1. þurst, þyrst, 2-4 þirst-, 3-4 þurst- (i), (4) furst-, 4-6 thirst-, 5-6 thyrst-, 5-thirst. β. 4 þyrst-, þrist-, prest-, 4-6 thirst-, 5 thyrst-, 5-6 threst-, thrist-. [OE. *þyrstan*, f. *þurst* THIRST sb. Cf. OS. *thurstian* (Du. *dorsten*), OHG. *dursten* (G. *dürsten*), ON. *þyrsta* (Sw. *törsta*, Da. *tørste*.)]

† 1. *impers.* as in me *thirsteth*, 'it thirsts me', I am thirsty. (In OE. with accus. of person and gen. of thing, or with dat. of person.)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. ii. 30 Deah ðæt folc ðyrste ðære lare. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John xii. 28 þa cwæð he, me þyrst. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 194 þa men ne þyrst. c 1200 ORMIN 14603 3iff þatt iss þatt þe þirsteþþ. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Hire þurst swide. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23085 Me thirsted sare, drinc yee me broght. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonk's T.* 43 So thirsted hym, that he Was wel ny lorn. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 221 A I me thirstis sare.

2. *intr.* To feel or suffer thirst; to be thirsty. Also *transf.*, e.g. of parched ground or plants. Somewhat arch.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 28 Cwæð ic ðyrsto. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 14 Seðe wutudlice drinced of wætre ðæt ic selo him ne ðyrstet in cenisse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5771, I thirsted, and yhe me na drynk bedde. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* iv. 11 We hungren, and thirsten, and ben nakid. 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. R. xlv. (Bodl. MS.), Euerich beeste with lunges þrusteþ moche. 14.. *Lybeus Disc.* (1890) 1426 Sir Lybeus þursted sore And seide.. To drinke let me go. 1530 PALSGA. 757/1, I Thurst, I want drinke. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 146 You shall gyue them water as oft as they thirst. 1611 *FILET* *isa.* iv. 1 Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. 1649, 1770, 1820 (see THIRSTING *pp.* a.). 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxviii. 77 Bloodless of high sacrifice, Now thirsts each desolate altar! 1875 [see THIRSTY 1].

3. *fig.* To have a longing, craving, or strong desire. Const. in OE. with gen., as of; later after, for († o) something, to do something.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* ii. iv. 8 to þu þe þyrstende wære monnes blodes. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 87 Scho

thirstyt.. for til cumetil hewynniss kyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxii. 2 [lxiii. 1] Mi soule thirstide to thee; my fleisch thirstide to thee ful many fould. 1419 in Sharpe *Lond. & Kingd.* (1894-5) III. 363 Your poure lieges þat have long thirsted after knowlech of your prosperite. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 25 b, The Frenche nacioun..thursted for the blood..of the poore Brytones. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingsd. & Commw.* (1603) 157 The Turkish Emperour..thirsting to open a way into Moscouie. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 203 It is not necessary to teach men to thirst after power. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* v. (1878) 75, I entered, thirsting for the shade which it promised.

† 4. *trans.* To desire vehemently; to long for. Obs. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 6 Eadge bliðon ða ðe hync-grad & ðyrstas soðfastnisse. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* *ibid.*, Eadige synt þa ðe rihtwises hingiað & þyrstað. c 1050 *Liber Scintill.* x. 49. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, *Cant.* 506 Erthly kyngis þat thestis mannys blode. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 6 Blessid be thei that hungren and thirsten rihtwisesse, for thei shul ben fulfilled. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 471 Ye thurste golde.. and couette honoure. 1527 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Men* To Rdr. 20 b, Sufficient vnto them that thirst the truth. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* i. iv. 11 Wicked men, that thirsted the blood of all the senate. 1718 *Prior Solomon* i. 203 He seeks his keeper's flesh, and thirsts his blood.

Hence † **Thirsted** *pp.* a., longed for.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 277 His bright and sparkling eyes..sought through all that prise The next way to his thirsted life.

Thirster (þɔɪstə), [f. THIRST *v.* + -ER 1.] One who thirsts; *fig.* one who craves or longs (for, after something).

1382 WYCLIF *isa.* xxxii. 6 Drinc to the thirstere he shal don awci. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 100 Ane fallis wngodlie thirster of innocent blode. 1604 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 112 The Pope was..an insatiable.. thirster after monie. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* (Prior Wks. III. 139 He was by nature no thirster for blood. 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* il. 28 The thirster after knowledge.

Thirstful (þɔɪstfʊl), *a. rare.* [f. THIRST sb. + -FUL.] Full of thirst; thirsty.

1865 *Reader* No. 151. 558/1 A dry, arid, thirstful land. 1871 G. MARSDEN *H. Richmond* xxix. My other eager thirstful self I shook off like a thing worn out.

Thirstily (þɔɪstli), *adv.* [f. THIRSTY + -LY 2.] In a thirsty manner; with thirst. Also *fig.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* 7 Not to be supped lathesonly, but greedily, yea and thirstily. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 427 Which she..had drunk up thirstily. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 408 A kinsman of his who thirstily aspired after preferment. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. iii. From such Fountain he draws, diligently, thirstily.

Thirstiness (þɔɪstɪnəs), [f. THIRSTY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being thirsty; thirst.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxvii. 1035 There is no man but he is vexed with diuerse changes and sortes of thirstinesse. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 3 ll..causes a dropsie and..thirstinesse. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 107 That Thirstiness in me after the Common good. 1872 *Daily News* 15 July, Streams of sightseers, whose curiosity is accompanied by a general thirstiness. 1897 *Ibid.* 19 July 3/1 The terrible and undoubted thirstiness of the season.

Thirsting (þɔɪstɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. THIRST *v.* + -ING 1.] The condition denoted by the verb THIRST; thirst; *fig.* longing, craving.

c 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 739 Bitter wyne myxt with gall..þai him galf to slokin his thirsting. 1653 CROMWELL *Sp.* 14 July in *Carlyle*, We have had many desires, and thirstings in our spirits, to find out ways and means. 1701 STANHOPE *Augustine's Medit.* xxxv. 82 What impatient thirstings ought I to bring! 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., A thirsting for political liberty.

Thirsting, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That thirsts, thirsts; *fig.* longing.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxv. 25 Cold watir to the thirstende soule. 1554 HULOT, Thyrstynge, or beyngne a thyrstie, *stiens*. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 25 Keep thy Land rather in a thirsting condition. 1770 WESLEY *Jrn.* 26 June, They drank in the words of life, just as the thirsting earth the showers. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* i, I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers. 1857-8 SEARS *Athian* ii. iii. 195 His marvellous tale..has fallen into thirsting ears.

Hence **Thirstingly** *adv.*, longingly.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 570 The will..so thirstingly inclined to wickednesse.

Thirstless (þɔɪstləs), *a.* [f. THIRST sb. + -LESS.] Having no thirst; not thirsty.

1597 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. vii. 648 Th' officious Kids.. sip (self thirst-less) of the River's brink, Which in their mouths they bring them [their Parents old] home to drink. 1856 DOBELL *Lyrics in War Time, Home Wounded*, Among the thirstless dead. 1883 *Half-hours in Many Lands* 4 This great thirstless teetotal abstainer [the camel].

b. Not impelled by thirst. *nonce-use.*

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath*, ii. 330 Unnecessary and thirstless Epotations.

Hence **Thirstlessness**.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 102 Cases of thirstlessness are not by any means frequent.

† **Thirstlew**, *a.* [f. THIRST sb. + -LEWE.] Thirsty. c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* i. in *Anglia* X. 327/9 Þe whiche quenechede not fullye here thirst, but hit..made hem more thirstlewe. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 75 Drye in the see, and wete upon the stronde;.. In reueris thurstlewe, and moyst upon the londe. 1430-40 = *Boethius* i. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263) ll. 69/2 He was..wonder thurstleuh afftir trauallyng.

Thirsty (þɔɪsti), *a.* Forms: see THIRST sb. [OE. *þurstig*, *þyrstig*, f. *þurst*, THIRST sb. + -ig, -y. Cf. OS. *thurstig*, OHG. *durstig*.]

1. Having the sensation of thirst; feeling desire or craving for drink.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 35 Ic wæs ðyrstig and 7e saldon me dringe. c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) lxiii. 4 Wide urnon; þurstige muðe. c 1200 ORMIN 6163 Fort þe birþ fedenn hunnigrið mann & þristið þifenn drinkne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1020 (Cott.) Suld he neuer threst! [F. brist, G. thrist, F. furst]! 1426 AUDELEY *Poem.* 7 The thursti flynt þi dryng. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 460 Hym thought in his slepe þat hym was passand thurstie. c 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxii. 66, I fele my selfe nother hungry nor thursty. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* v. 34 Quhen ve ar thursty, ve seik drynk. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 38 His office was the hungry for to feed, And thirsty give to drinke. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 38 The thirsty Cattel..abstain'd From Water. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jems.* 79 The Fountain being..very inviting to the thirsty Passenger. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 319 The thirsty one, in that he thirsts, desires only drink.

b. *transf.* Of earth or plants; Greatly wanting moisture; dry, parched, arid.

1388 WYCLIF *isa.* xxxv. 7 That that was drie, is maad in to a poond, and the thirsti..in to wellis of watris. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iii. iv. in *Asm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 140 Dry up thyne Erth thylt hylt be thyrsty. 1577 H. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 80 b, The salt, bitter, and thirstie ground. c 1586 CRESS *Pemroke Ps.* lxxv. xiv, Thou wondrously didst cause.. From thirsty flynt a fountain flow. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Odes* i. xxii. 16 The tawny lion reigns fierce on his native Afric's thirsty plains. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 254 The country was parched and thirsty.

2. *fig.* Having or characterized by a vehement desire or craving; eager, greedy.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xii. Swa swylð seo gitsung þa dreosendan welan..forþam bio hiora simle bið þurstu. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gon. Lords*, 56 It semys bettir þat þe eres of þe folk be thyrsty to be wordes of þe kyng. 1577 HARARSON *England* ii. i. (1877) 1. 17 The thirstie desire of the people..to heare the word of God. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 727 When the thirsty Fire had drunk their vital Blood. 1760 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 230 She has a mind thirsty after knowledge. 1831 LAMA *Elia*, *Newspapers* 35 Yrs. ago, Refreshing to the thirsty curiosity of the traveller.

3. *transf.* That causes thirst. (Now *colloq.*)

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 152 Troubled with the dropsie..caused..or accompanied with a thirstie infirmite. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 134 Our Natures doe pursue Like Rats that rayn downe their proper Pane, A thirstie euill, and when we drinke, we die. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* iv. xlviii, Slices of the thirsty ham. 1897 F. T. JANE *Lordship*, etc. i. 2 A thirsty walk up and down terrible bad roads. Mod. Thirsty weather and thirsty work.

4. *Comb.*, as *thirsty-cupped*, *thirsty-looking* adjs.; *thirsty frog*, *thirsty snake*: see *quots.*

1567 MAPLET *Cr. Forest* 70 b, There is..fine kindes of Aspis. The first named *Dipsas* in Greeke, in Latine *Situla*, Thirstie Snake. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 115 Thirsty Frog, *Rana Sittibunda*..Native of desert places about the river Ural..has the habit of a toad. 1875 LANIER *Poems*, *Symphony* 132 Marsh-plants, thirsty-cupped for rains. Mod. A thirsty-looking man standing outside a public-house.

Thirteen (þɔɪlɪn, þɔɪtɪn; see -TEEN). Forms:

a. 1 preotiene, -tene, -tynne, preotiene, -tynne, 1-4 prettyne, 2-5 prit-, 3 pre-, prest-, 4 thrat-, thritene, thritene, pritten, 4-7 thret-, 5 throt-, (thred-), thryttene, thretten, 6 thretene, 7 threteen(e, threttein. B. 5 pirt-, 5-6 thyr-, thurtene, 6 thirtene, -tine, thurteyn, 6-7 thirtene, 8 therteen, 7- thirteen. [OE. *þrotlene*, -tine = OS. *thrintein*, *thruttein*, OFris. *thretten* (MLG. *drutlein*, Du. *dertien*), OHG. *drizehan* (G. *dreizehn*), ON. *þrettán* (Da. *tretten*, Sw. *tretton*); f. *þreo*, THREE + *tene*, *tine*, pl. -TEEN, TEN.] The cardinal number composed of ten and three, represented by the symbols 13 or XIII.

A. *adj.* 1. In concord with a sb. expressed.

a. a 900 tr. *Badā's Hist.* i. xlii. [xliii.] (1890) 54 Preottieno 7er & syx monað & tyn dagas. *Ibid.* iv. xxiv. [xliii.] 342 Þær seodon between þæm mynstrum twæm preotytene mila ametene. c 1200 ORMIN 11071 3e mynshenn uppo pure 3er brittene monneþ findenn. c 1205 LAY. 7771 Preotiene monðes wunede Julius in Oðeres. a 1225 *Anec.* R. 234 Seinte Sare, nes heo fulle preattene 3er itented of hire vlesche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 653 Brut is some king was preattene [v. rr. prottene, thryttene] 3er. 13.. *Gny Warw.* (A.) 7305 & st. 279 For bitten pou men & 3ete mo. 1610 *Mem. St. Giles's Durham* 39 Euerie housholder shall pay to the bakehouse man for euerie threene cakes one cake and no more. 1661 *Reg. Privy Coun.* *Scot.* l. 26 Threitein. B. c 1430 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (Rolls) 8666 (MS. c) He adde be kyng þirtene 3er. 1531 in *Sci. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) 34 To hane for his wages only thurteyn shillings and foure pence by the yere. 1538 ELVOT, *Tredicim*, thyrteine. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bulkinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 14 Thirtine yeares past. 1588 *Holy Bull*, etc. (title-p.), Pardon and Indulgence for their Sinnes: and that for..two Spanish Realls, viz. Thirteen Pence. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xxiii. 205 One Kingdom hath thirtien Arch-bishops. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 162 Fines amounting to thirteen times the amount of the indemnity.

2. Absolutely (or sb. implied in context).

c 1000 *Menologium* (Gr.) 116 Ymh preotyne [tida lange].. tyn miltum eac. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10377 In þe 3er of grace ywis Tuelf hundred & þretene idde in þe 3er. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 128, 1..putte hem in a pressour.. Til ten 3erdes ower twelue tolden out þrettene. 1562 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 289 Called before the Mayre and the thurterne. 1725 in Warden *Burgh Laros Dundee*, etc. (1872) 356 Non shall give no more butt therteen for the dusion of bread, except that it be to Baxteris or Baxters wifs. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian's MS.*, *Charm* v, If thirtien sit down to sup And thou first have risen up, Goodman, turn thy money! 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 889/1, I do not know as to their feelings regarding thirteen at table.

†3. As ordinal: = THIRTEENTH. *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 73 [He] prechit bare... till of nero þe thirteenth 3ere. c1430 *Freemasny* 239 The threthene artycul... Ya [etc.]. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 527/2 The threthene day of Marche. 1551 *Records Pathol. Knowl.* i. Defin. In the thirteenth conclusion. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turke* (1638) 30 He... died the thirteenth of November, Anno 1142. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 60 The threthene day of October, 1640.

4. Comb., forming attrib. phrases, as *thirteen-day, -inch, -stone; thirteen-ringed, -square* adjs.; †*thirteen-penny sb.* = B. 2.

1517 *Torkington Pilgr.* (1884) 30 A fayer Tower xiiij Square. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Oct. 2/1 The two thirteen-inch mortars. 1828 *Landor Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 l. 305/2 A half-crown contents me... and, just for the peg-polisher, a thirteen-penny. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 263 Getting these twelve to thirteen-stone gentlemen up. 1898 *P. Manson Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 589 A thirteen-ringed larva is hatched out from each egg. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Feb. 5/2 The thirteen-story Continental Trust building.

†b. *Thirteen-pence-halfpenny*, alleged to have been the wage of a hangman. *Thirteen-pence-halfpenny piece*, the name of the Scottish merk (= 13s. 4d. Scots money) current during the 17th century. *Obs.*

c1470 *Miners' Laws* in C. Walters *Bygone Somerset* (1897) 41 If any... doth pick or steal any lead or Ore to the value of thirteen pence halfpenny the lord or his Officers may Arrest all his Lead-worke. 1604 *DARKER and Pt. Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 171 Why should I eate hempe-seed at the Hangmans thirteenth-pence halfpenny Ordinary? 1608 *Day Hum. out of Br. iv. Fij.* He could not hang me for't; tis not worth thirteenth pence halfpenny. 1722 *De Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 46 A paper of old thirteen-pence-halfpenny pieces, half and quarter pieces, with nines-pences, and four-pence-halfpennies, all old crooked money, Scotch and Irish coin. 1796 *PROGE Anonymi.* (1809) 460 Thirteen-pence halfpenny is Hangman's wages, because there was a piece of money of this sort, as likewise six-pence three-farthings, the half of it, both of them Scotch pieces, brought to us by James the First. I have seen them both.

B. sb. (With plural *thirteens*.)

1. The abstract number; also, a symbol or the figures representing this.

That the number is unlucky is a widespread superstition (cf. *quots.* 1865, 1884 in A. 2); hence such applications as *thirteen club*: see *quots.* 1883, 1905.

a1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 30 Nombrys... compoynd of a dygit and of an articule as fourtene fyfene thritene and suche other. 1599 *MINSHEW Span. Dict.* s.v. *Trize*, *Estarse en sus Trize*, to be in his thirteens, to be obstinate, to stand still in his purpose. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 26 Oct. The social crusade against the venerable superstition respecting the number 13... Last year, a Thirteen Club was established [in America]. 1905 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 9 Where is the Thirteen Club and its campaign to shame the superstitious public out of their dread of the number 13?

b. A thing distinguished by the number thirteen, as an article of a certain size so called.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 20 Apr. 2/3 Wine bottles, thirteens, fourteens, and fiftens, at 2s. 6d. per dozen. *Mod.* This gentleman takes a thirteen in boots.

†2. The name formerly current in Ireland for a silver shilling, as being worth thirteen pence of Irish copper currency. *Obs.*

c1720 *Swift Dean's Answ.* 8 Restore... My twelve thirteens and sixteen ha'penny. 1762 *Foots Orators* II. (1780) 57 I'll wager you three thirteens to a rap, that it is no such matter at all, at all. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 151 Oft was his pocket without a thirteenth. 1830 *MARRAT King's Own* xxi. He says that it's two thirteens that must be paid for it... 'Have you two shillings?'

Thirteener (þɜːtɪnər). [f. prec. sb. + -ER¹.]

1. A silver shilling; = THIRTEEN B. 2. *Thirteener* and a *baubee*: see prec. A. 4 b.

1762 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 360 Cheat the sheriff out of his thirteener and a baubee! 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I. 289, I have scraped together a few thirteeners honestly, for my old age. 1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney* II. Says the padre, 'tip us the thirteeners, and you are as clean as a whistle for the next twelve months'.

2. a. *Cricket*. A hit for thirteen runs. b. See *quot.* 1891.

1893 *Black & White* 29 July 139/2 Of cricket there are anecdotes galore; how a 'thirteener' was once run out on the Marlborough ground. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 3/2 But F. P. Miller once hit a 'thirteener' at single wicket, which is considered a record. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thirteener*, the thirteenth one of any number of things; specifically, in whist, the last card of a suit left in the hands of a player after the other twelve have been played.

Thirteenth (þɜːntɪθ, þɜːtɪnθ): see -TEEN, a., sb. (adv.). Forms: see below. [Of this there have been many forms, the earlier reflecting the various types of Tenth, the later the two types of THIRTEEN. In OE. (Anglian) *þrittegeða*, -e, -leða) WSax. *þrite*, -*þritteða*, etc., whence early southern ME. *prette*. Northern ME. had *prett*, *þritend* (from ON. *þritande*). From these arose a1400 *prett*, *þrittenþ* (e, and by metalthesis (as in *thirteen*), *ther*, *thyr*, *thirteenth*, and finally in 16th c. *thirteenth*, as if formed at once from *thirteen* + -TH². Cf. in the cognate langs. OFris. *threttinde* (Du. *deriende*), OHG. *drithozehanto* (Ger. *dreizehnte*), ON. *þritande* (Sw. *trettonde*, Da. *trettende*).]

A. adj. in concord with sb. expressed or implied. Vol. IX.

plied. 1. The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal thirteen: the last of thirteen.

a. 1 *preoteas, prie*, *preo*, *pryteoða*, 1-3 *preott*, *pryteoða*, 3 *prett*, *prittepe*.

a900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 13 Mar. 38 On þone preoteoðan dæg þæs monðes. c1000 *Agos. Gosp. Matt.* xi. 20 *margin*, On þære pryteoðan wædr ofer pentecosten. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 520 Paulus is se ðeotteoða dýses heapes. c1175 *Shir & Hundreds* in O. E. Misc. 146 Þe preoteoþe on lynchole. 1897 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 5933 In þe pritteþe [MS. a. þretteþe] 3er.

B. 3 (Orm.) *þrittennde*, 4 *thritt*, *thretend* (e, thritteind, thritend, 4-5 *þritend* (e).

c1200 *ORMIN* 11062 ltt is þe þrittennde dæg. a1300 *Cursor M.* 11373 (Cott.) Fra he was born þe dai thritteind. *Ibid.* 29330 (Cott. Galba) þe thritend case. 1447 *BOKERHAM Seyntys* (Roxh.) 34 Of Octobryr the thretend day.

γ. 4 *preit*, *prittenpe*, *prittenep*, 4-5 *threttenethe*; 6 *threttenet*.

c1360 *Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 268 Þe þrittenþe condicioun. c1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 2395 Þe threttenethe 3ere. a1495 *Cursor M.* 12671 (Trin.) Þe þrittenþe day shal be snelle. 1581 *N. BURNES Disput. in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 142 Gregorius the thretten quha is nou bishop of Rome.

δ. 5 *þirtenth* (þirtenth), *thertenth* (-tenst), 6 *thyr*, *thyr*, *thirtenth*, 6-*thirteenth*.

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 78 b/2 The thertenth day. 1530 *PALSGR.* 377/1 *Trevisime*, thyrteenth. 1538 *ELYOT, Terdenus*, na, nunt, the thyrteenth. 1552 *HULOET, Thyrteenth*.

1579 *FULKE Heskin's Parl.* 180 The thirtenth Chapter. 1624 *BOGELL Lett.* i. 42 This thirtenth Article, of the thirtenth Apostle... it seems you have learned. 1711 *London Gaz.* No. 4903/5 On the Thirtenth of the Artillery... was discharged. 1759 *Walton's Angler* II. (ed. 2) 38 The wise Statutes made in the 13th of Edward the First. 1878 *VILLARI Machiavelli* (1898) II. ii. 73 The literature of the thirtenth century.

2. *Thirteenth part*: one of thirteen equal parts into which anything may be divided.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 178 About a thirteenth part of their clear income. 1897 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 157 Exactly twelve thirteenth parts of an equal measure of distilled water.

B. sb. 1. A thirteenth part.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Trevisime*, a thirteenth. *Mod.* A lunar month is very nearly a thirteenth of a year.

b. *Eng. Hist.* A thirteenth part of the value of movables, or of the rent of the year, formerly granted or levied as a tax.

1406-7 *Patent Roll* 2 John m. 2 dorso in *Lanc. & Chesh. Rec. Soc.* (1893) XXVII. 35 M. CC. vij. Hoc anno assisa de terciodecimo facta est ad opus regis universaliter a clericis et laicis et per vim laicalem. 1893 *J. A. C. VINCENT* *Ibid.* 36 The method of collecting this thirteenth is laid down in the king's letters patent. Every layman to give 12-pence out of every mark's (13s. 4d.) worth of annual rent, or out of such moveable chattels of like value as he had on the Octaves of the Purification (9 February), being the date of the council. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 586 The assessment of the thirteenth in A. D. 1207 was... not made by juries, but by the oath of the individual payer taken before the justices; the contribution of the clergy being a matter of special arrangement made by the archdeacons.

2. *Music*. A note thirteen diatonic degrees above or below a given note (both notes being counted); the interval between, or consonance of, two notes thirteen diatonic degrees apart; a chord containing this interval.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 71 Which distances do make vnperfect consonants?.. A third, a sixth, and their eights: a tenth, a thirteenth [etc.]. 1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Micro.* 79 An eight doth agree in sound with an vnison... and a thirteenth with a sixth. 1880 *STAINER Composition* § 14 The third degree of the scale... also forms part of the well-known cadential ♯ chord, and dominant thirteenth.

C. adv. Thirteenthly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 292 b. Thyrteenth, they be mortified from all property of wyll.

Hence *Thirteenthly* adv., in the thirteenth place; also as sb. (*nonce use*) the thirteenth hour or section of a discourse, etc.

a1642 *Sir W. MONSON Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 322/1 Thirteenthly, They ought to take a yearly account. 1887 *J. SERVICE Life & Recoll. Duguid* III. 22 Mr. McCumpha... was toiling on to his thirteenthly. 1893 *STEVENSSON Catrona* xvi. Thirteenthly, my brethren... the law itself must be regarded as a means of grace.

Thirtieth (þɜːti, ɛp), a. (sb.). Forms: a. 1 *ðritigoða*, *prittigopa*, *priteoða*, *pritteoða*, *preoteoða*, *priteoða*, 2-3 *prittupe*, 3-4 *prittipe*, (3-*tepe*), 4 *prittupe*, *thretyd*, (*Ayend*) *prittazte*, 4-5 *thrittyde*, *threttithe*, -yth, 5 *thrydythe*, *thryddyþ*. β. (5 *thryttest*), 6 *thyrtyeth*, -ieth, *thirteth*, -ith, *thertith*, 6-*thirtieth*. [OE. *þritigoða*, -e, f. *þritig* + -*oða*, -*oðe* (see -TH²), becoming in ME. *þrittyþe*, *therttyth*, in 16th c., by assimilation to the current form of the cardinal, *thirtith*, *thertith*, *thirtieth*. Cf. ON. *þritigande*, -*igunde*, -*tegunde*, later *þritigti*. The WGer. langs. have a form in -*esta*, -*esta*, OFris. *thrittegesta*, OHG. *drizugosto*, Ger. *dreissigste*; so mod. Icel. *þritugasti*: cf. Caxton's *thyrtytyes*.]

A. adj. The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal thirty; the last of thirty. *The thirtieth man*, the last man, or any one man, of thirty. *Thirtieth part*, one of the thirty equal parts into which anything may be divided.

a900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xxii. [xxiii] (1890) 483 Þy ðritigoðan [gere nines lifes]. a900 *Martyrol.* 88 On þone an ond þritigoðan dæg. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xlii. (Z.) 283 *Tricesimus*, se þritigoða [ðritigoða, þritteoða]. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 On þe two and þritteþe dai. 1897 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 9129 In þe sixe & þritteþe 3er. c1330 *K. BRUNNA Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1418 Þe þritteþe day, lesse ne mo. 1340 *Ayend* 234 Þo þet byþe þe spoushod, habbeþ þet þritteþe frut. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 560 He... syne þe thrydy psalme can say. c1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxh.)* xxxiv. 155 In þe foure and thirtyþe 3ere. c1490 *Chron. Vilad.* 2182 In þe same thryddyþ day. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 350 b/3 The monke that was dede apierid on the thyrtyþe day. 1530 *PALSGR.* 372/2 *Trevisime*, thyrtyth. 1579 *FULKE Heskin's Parl.* 390 The thirtieth Chapter beginneth the exposition. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xvi. (1592) 258 Which of all the beastes hath so much as the thirtieth part of them in his body? 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 167 The thirtieth 3er of his regne. *Mod.* Term ends on the thirtieth of June.

B. sb. A thirtieth part; in *Eng. Hist.* a thirtieth part of movable goods payable as an aid.

1800 *Young in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 59 A thirtieth of an inch. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mech.* 662 An addition of one-twentieth or one-thirtieth to the mass. 1893 *J. A. VINCENT in Lanc. & Chesh. Rec. Soc.* XXVII. 44 The great council, in which the king required a Thirtieth from the whole nation.

Thirtover, dial. form of THWARTOVER.

Thirty (þɜːti), a. and sb. Forms: a. 1 *ð*, *þritiz*, *þritiz*, *ðrit(e)th*, *ðritith*, (2 *þriti*), 2-3 *þritiz*, *þritiz*, 3 *þritie*, *þryti*, *þrizti*, 3-4 *þritty*, 3-5 *þryty*, 4 *prittie*, *prutty*, *thriti*, 4-5 *thritte*, *thritti*, 4-6 *thritty*; also 4 *pretti*, *prety*, *threti*, *threiti*, 4-5 *threiti*, 5 *threty*, 6-7 *threttie*, 4-6 (-9 *dial.*) *thraty*. β. 5 *thirti* (*derly*), 5-6 *thyrty*, 6 *thury*, *thyrty*, 6-7 *thirtie*, 6-*thirty*. [OE. *þritig*, f. *þrit*, THREE + -*ig* (= Goth. **tigus* decade: see -TY) = OFris. *thritich*; OS. *thritig* (LG. *dörtig*, Du. *dertig*); OHG. *drizung* (MHG. *drizec*, G. *dreissig*); ON. *þritteger* (-*ligir*), later *þrjátigi*, *þrjátlu* (Sw. *trettio*, Da. *tredive*); Goth. *þreis tigis* 'three tens'. The metathetic form *thirty* appears in literature in 15th c. and has prevailed since 16th c.

In the oldest Eng., *þritig* was a neuter sb. sing. construed with a genitive pl., e.g. *he genani þritig þegna* he took (a) thirty (of) thanes (Beowulf 123), *he was þritiges geara eald* he was of (a) thirty (of) years old (*Past. C. xlii*). Later it was construed as an adj. pl., with dat. *þritigum*, gen. *þritigra*, e.g. *þara þritigra manna* of those thirty men. Few traces of these inflexional forms remained in early ME.]

A. adj. 1. The cardinal number equal to three tens, represented by the symbols 30, or XXX, xxx. In concord with a sb. expressed or implied.

a. *Beowulf* 123 [He] genani þritig þegna. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* iii. 23 Hærend was onginnende suelce wintra ðritith [*Rusku* ðritiz, Agr. G. þritith, *Hatt.* þritiz]. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* vi. 15 Preohund fæðma... on lenge... and þritiz on heahnisse. *Ibid.* xviii. 30 Hwæt, zif þær beoð þritiz... c1175 *Colt. Hom.* 225 Þriti fæðma [OE. *þritiz fæðma*] heað. c1200 *ORMIN* 3207 Neh oft þritiz winnert elde. c1205 *LAV.* 2663 After þan þreom coithen þriti þer comen; after þan þritie heo isegen þreo þusende. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 5935 He was flem & frendles mo þan þritty [MS. B. þritty, C. þritty] 3er. 133. *Cursor M.* 1216 (Fairf.) Vs telles of adam þi story Of ones he had ful þretty [Cott. thriti, G. thriti, Tr. þritty]. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 640 Quhar ay for ane thai var thretty. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 53 Judas sold Him onis... for þrity penies. c1450 *Mvnc Festival* 22 And dures 500 þritty wyntyr. c1489 *CANTON Blanchard* xxii. 71 Hath he not taken this daye... threty coursers? 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 17 Selfe hane I worne out threty thretye years. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xii. 'Ve may ca' the twenty punds threty', said Dumbiedikes.

β. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. v. (1895) 76 The sterres... were sette by thyrty and by thyrty; in suche a maner wyse, that in euery thyrty was sette a grete sonne. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* iii. 23 And Iesus... was about thirti yere of age when he began. 1530 *PALSGR.* 367/2 *Trente*, thyrty, xxx. 1552 *HULOET, Thyrty* times, *tricies*. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1197 Your ill-meaning Politician Lords... Appointed to await me thirty spies. 1837 *Hr. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* II. 33 Lenders of money into Vermont received thirty per cent. interest from farmers.

b. In comb. with the numerals one to nine, to express numbers between thirty and forty, as *thirty-one*, *thirty-six*, also (now less commonly) *one-and-thirty*, *six-and-thirty*, etc., and the ordinals *thirty-first*, *thirty-second*, *thirty-ninth*, etc., now less usually *one-and-thirtieth*, *five-and-thirtieth*, etc. Also as a multiple of higher numbers, as *thirty thousand*, *thirty-six millions*.

971 *Blichl. Hom.* 35 Ne hið þara fæstendaga na ma þonne syx & þritiz. c1000 *Agos. Gosp. John* v. 5 Ðær was sum man eahta and þritiz [c950 *Lind. ðritith*, c975 *Rusku* ðritiz] wintra on his untrumnyse. c1200 *Vices & Virt.* 51 Þrie and þriti wintre and an half. 133. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4532 Þe nombre was, veraiment, To and þretti þosent. 133. *Cursor M.* 2158 (Cott.) Thre hundred and eyti and thriti 3ere. c1245 *Craft of Nornbrýge* (E.E.T.S.) 5 Rede forth þus, 9 thousand sex hundredth thyrty & foure. 1536 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 26 In the yere of our Lorde god a thousand five hundred sixty and thirty. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1626) 606 Thirti thousand Englishmen were that day left dead in the field. 1721 *London Gaz.* No. 4902/3 On the Thirti-first of the last Month. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Aloe*. The fifth... thirti-fourth, and thirti-fifth Sorts require a greater Share of Heat. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 699/1 In the 39th degree of

latitude. 1837 *SOUTHEY Let.* 24 Nov. The difference of five and thirty years between me and Bertha. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 471/2 One-thirty-sixth of their... area.

c. Phrases. *The Thirty (Tyrams):* the thirty magistrates imposed by Sparta upon the Athenians at the end of the Peloponnesian war (403 B.C.). *The Thirty Years' War:* the religious wars of 1618-48 fought chiefly on German soil.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 382/1 This conquest was the last important event of the Thirty Years' War, which began and ended at Prague. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 266 Anytus... had joined Thrasybulus in the conflict with the Thirty.

2. spec. (ellipt.). a. The age of thirty; thirty years (of age, old, etc.). So *thirty-one*, etc.

c. 1000 in *Anglia XI.* 3/77 Se heleand was brittitz þa hine mann fullde. 1618 *CHAPMAN Hesiod's Georg.* II. 485 Thy selfe, if well in yeares; thy wife take home, Not much past thirty; nor have much to come. 1715 *BURNET Owen Time* III. (1724) I. 373 A cooler and elder man than I was, being then but thirty. 1780 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary* 7 Apr. Conversable as he could have been at thirty-two. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* xxxi. She might well die o' th' inflammation afore she war thirty.

b. In stating the time of day, thirty minutes; as in *six-thirty* = 6.30 o'clock, half-past six; also attrib. as the 6.30 train.

1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN Rob. Lynne* xvi. Mr. Lynne had come down... by the 7.30, and departed by the 9.45. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Dec. 6/3 He who came a moment after eleven-thirty stood very small chance of getting anywhere near the carriage door.

†3. As ordinal: = THIRTIETH. So *thirty-two* for *thirty-second*, etc. Obs.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Last Age of Chirche* p. xxiv, þe þre and þritty sermon. 1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Cxvii. In the hundred and thirtieth Psalm. 1594 *Contention* I. i. 50 Ere the thirty day of the next month. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE Lives Emperors in Hist. Iustine* Ffij. He died the thirty two year of his age. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj., Stat. A. William* 3 The sextene veshell, or the twentie or threttie.

B. sb.

1. The abstract number; also, a symbol representing this. So *thirty-one*, *thirty-six*, etc.

c. 1050 *Eyrthferth's Handbock in Anglia* (1885) VII. 302 Fif sidon seofon beoð fit & þrititz. c. 1245 *Craft of Non-bryne* (E.E.T.S.) 4 The figure of 3... betokens ten tymes more þen he schuld & he stode þere þat þe figure of 4 stondes, þat is thretty. 1501 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XII. 236 note. The nomir threttynyne. *Mod.* A Roman thirty is written thus: xxx. Twice thirty are sixty.

2. *The thirties:* the years of which the numbers begin with 30; the fourth decade of a century.

1880 *G. MEADITH Tragic Com.* xvi. His forty years... matched the twenties and thirties of other men. 1883 *SEELY Expansion Eng.* 288 Dating only from about the thirties of the present century. 1892 *A. E. LEE Hist. Columbus, Ohio* II. 73 The company... maintained its primary organization until some time in the early thirties.

3. (See quot.)

1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.* *Thirty.* among printers and telegraphers, the last sheet, word, or line of copy or of a despatch; the last; the end.

4. *Thirty* and its compounds in elliptical uses: e.g. *thirty-four*, port-wine of the year 1834; *thirty-two*, a thirty-two-pound gun; a flower-pot of which there are 32 in a 'cast' (see *CAST* sb. 15); see also *THIRTYTWO*.

1802 *W. FORSYTH Fruit-Trees* viii. 114 note. [Flower] pots are denominated by the number contained in what the Potters call a Cast... [The] 5 [size, of] 32 [in the Cast is called] Thirty-two's. 1860 *Alt Year Round* No. 66. 378 'Toasts are almost out of date,' I replied; 'but the "thirty-four must pay for this." 1870 *Routledge's Ed. Boy's Ann.* Feb. 85 They could knock the thirty-tuos about in the style characteristic of British sailors. 1903 *D. McDONALD Gard. Companion* Ser. II. 70 They choose pots of various sizes—those called thirty-tuos (6 in.) seem to be most liked.

C. Comb. a. With sb. forming attrib. phrases, as *thirty-acre*, *-day*, *foot*, *hour*, *knot*, *-pound*, *-ton*, *-word*, *-year*; hence *thirty-footer*, *-miller*, *-tonner*, etc. (a... of thirty feet, miles, tons, etc.). So with the compounds *thirty-one*, *thirty-nine*, etc., as *thirty-two-horse* (power), *-months-old*; *thirty-three-year*; *thirty-two-celled*, *thirty-four-seated*, *thirty-eight-volumed* adjs.; *thirty-five-tonner*, *thirty-six-pounder*, etc. (a... of thirty... tons, pounds, etc.).

1666 *J. DAVIES Hist. Caribby Isles* 200 These French Servants, by reason of the three years service they are engaged to, are commonly called the *Thirty-six-months-men*. 1733 *TULL Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xiv. 176 Drill Double Rows with Eight-Inch Partitions, and Thirty-Inch Intervals. 1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 163/2 They are about the size of a thirty-six shilling piece. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 491 The great wheel... pulley on its axis, over which the cord goes (as in a common thirty-hour clock). 1876 *BLACKMORE Cripples* xxxv. A May cold is a thirty-day cold. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 13 Where the mighty thirty-five-tonner is shaking the earth. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 9/1 The working expenses of thirty-four-seated petrol motor-omnibuses. 1909 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 12/2 A thirty-six holes match has been arranged between... one-armed golfers. 1909 *Times, Lit. Suppl.* 18 Mar. 101/2 This thirty-eight-volumed behemoth.

b. Special Combs.: †*thirty-cross*, one of the transverse bars of a cross staff, viz. that used for about 30°; *thirty-penny nail*, a size of nail: see *PENNY* 10; †*thirty-perforce*, name of an old card game: see *quot.*; *thirty-pounder*, a gun throwing

a shot of thirty pounds: so *thirty-six-pounder*, etc.; †*thirty-pound knight*, one alleged to have obtained his knighthood for a payment of thirty pounds; *thirty-second-note* (*Mus.*), a note of the length of 3/4 of a semibreve, a demisemiquaver.

1796 *G. ROBERTS Four Yrs. Voy.* 102 They left my Fore-staff, with only the *Thirty-cross, having as I suppose, flung the other Crosses over-board. c. 1850 *Rudini. Navig.* (Weale) 135 Nails of sorts are... 30, and 40-penny nails. 1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.* Dial. iii. 23 Behold here are the cards, let vs play at *thirtie perforce, or Albures [*Sp.* juguemos treinta por fuerza, o los albures], for these are good plaies. 1813 *R. HALL in Examiner* 12 Oct. 648/1 Two batteries of... thirty-six pounders commanded the beach. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) I iv. A thirty-two-pounder. 1605 *CHAPMAN, etc. Eastward Hoe* iv. i. Fj b, I ken the man weel, hee one of my *thirty pound knights.

†*Thirty-day*. Obs. A commemoration of a deceased person thirty days after his death: = *MONTH'S MIND* 1.

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51, I will that euery poure man that comyth to my therty day hane j. d. 1537 *Ibid.* 129 A therty daye kepte wythe mete... money, and a yere daye lekwyse. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* vi. viii. 128 In England the custome is to kepe the therty daie or moneth mynde with like Obites, as wer dooen on the buriall daies.

Thirtysold, a. (adv.) [See -FOLD.] Thirty times as great or as much; increased thirty times.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 8 Sumc... sealdon weastm sum hund-fealde... sum þrititz-fealde. c. 1330 *Hali Meid.* 23 Wedlac haueð hire frut þrititfeld in heuene. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xiii. 8 Sumc an hundred fold, another sexti fold, another thritti fold. 1871 *PROCTOR Light Sci.* 132 An increase of width not less than thirtysold. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 450 Mixing... equal volumes of, say, thirty and forty-fold diluted normal acid and titrating with the resulting thirty-five-fold acid solution.

Thirty-one. The name of a game (or games) of cards. Also *one-and-thirty*: see *ONE* 2 b.

Cf. *F. trente et un*: 'il consiste à compléter 31 points; qui passe perd' (Littre).

[1549 *LATIMER 5th Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 149 It is like he gawe one to his man for his labour to make vp to the game, and so ther was xxxi. 1596, 1632, 1654: see *Pir* sb. 1 b.] 1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* cxlii. (1848) 356/1 A Frenchman... published a Treatise upon the game of Thirty-One. 1903 in *Hoffmann Card & Table Games* (ed. 3) 249 Thirty-one (the German *Schnautz*)... The primary object of the game is to hold three cards of the same suit, which shall together make 'thirty-one'; the ace counting eleven, court cards ten each.

Thirtysmo (-tūmo). [English reading of the symbol 32mo or XXXII mo, for *L. (in) tricesimo secundo*: cf. *twelvemo*, *sixteenmo*.] The size of a book, or of a leaf of a book, formed of sheets each folded five times, making thirty-two leaves; hence, a book of this size. Also *Thirty-twos*. So *Thirtysixmo* (thirty-sixes).

1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Print.* 403 Sixteens, Twenty-fours, Thirty-twos, are but the Octavo's and Twelves doubled, or twice doubled and Imposed in Half Sheets. *Ibid.* 424 A half sheet of thirty-six's without cutting. 1797 *Smith's Printer's Gram.* 210 A Sheet of Thirty-twos, with Four Signatures. 1841 *SAYAGE Dict. Printing* 796 A sheet of paper folded into thirty-six leaves, seventy-two pages, is termed thirty-sixmo... a sheet of paper folded into thirty-two leaves, sixty-four pages, is termed thirty-twomo.

This (ðis), dem. pron. and adj. Pl. THESE, q.v. [Orig. the sing. neuter, nom. and acc., now the sole singular form of the OE. demonstrative *þes*, *þeos*, *þis*, corresp. to OFris. **this*, *thius* (*thisse*), *thit*, OS. **these*, *thius* (*thesu*), *thit*, OHG. *dese*, *-er* (*later diser*, *dirro*), *desiu* (*disiu*), *dis*, ON. m. and f. *þesse*, *þessi*, neut. *þetta*; a Norse and WGer. formation, produced by adding *se*, *si* (prob. = Goth. *sai* 'see, behold') to the simple demonstrative represented by THE and THAT, as shown by the early ON. Runic forms *sa-si*, *sá-si*, *þat-si*, acc. sing. *þan-si*, *þá-si*, *þat-si*, dat. *þaim-si*, pl. neuter *þau-si*. Later the compound was felt as a single word and inflected at the end, the initial *þ* being also extended to the m. and f. nom. sing., making **þá-si*, **þá-si*, in ON. *þesse*, *-i*, in OE. *þe-s*, *þeo-s* or *þeo-s*. Gothic expressed the sense differently, viz. by adding to the demonstrative *sa*, *sá*, *þata*, the strengthening particle *-uh*, making *sah*, *sáh*, *þatuh*, pl. m. *þáih*. The OE. nom. pl. was *þás*, less commonly *þæs*, ME. *þes*; the former now represented by THOSE (which functions as pl. of *that*), the latter by THESE q.v. In OE. the word was thus inflected:

	SING.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	PLURAL
Nom.	þes	þeos	þeos	þis	þás, þæs
Acc.	þisne	þás	þis	þis	þás, þæs
Dat.	þis(s)um	þisse	þisum	þisum	þisum
Gen.	þis(s)es	þisse	þis(s)es	þis(s)es	þissa
Inst.	þys, þis		þys, þis		

In ME. these forms were gradually eliminated or reduced, until by 1200 in some dialects, and by 15th c. in all, *þis* alone remained in the sing.]

A. Forms and Inflections. (For plural see THESE.)

1. Sing. Nom. a. masc. 1-4 *þes*, (1 *þæs*, *þis*), 2-3 (Orm.) *þiss*, *-tiss*, 3-5 *þis*, (3 *þus*, 4 *þeos*); 4- this. β. neut. 1-3 *þis*, (1 *þæs*), (Orm.) *þiss*,

-tiss, 3-4 *þes*. γ. fem. 1 *ðios*, (ðius, ðyus), 1-4 *þeos*, 2 *þies*, *þyos*, 2-3 *þas*, 3-4 *þis*, 4 *þues*.

α. β. 1670 *Beowulf Column* in *O.E. Texts* 124 *þis* sixþen þun setton. α 800 *Beowulf* 1703 *þæt* ðes eorl wære geboren betera. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 30 *ðes* is of ðem ic cweð. *Ibid.* vi. 42 *Ahne* is ðis se hælend? c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 *þes* put bitacneð deopnesse of sunne. *Ibid.* 81 *Nu* is þes prest uorpe. c. 1205 *LAY.* 16937 *Pa þus* [c. 1275 *þes*] dom was iseid. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1902 *Þoru þes* signe. 1340 *Aenb.* 41 *Þes* boð heg manie tygges. 1387 *Tarvisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 253 (MS. γ) *Þeos* Salom his lawes.

γ. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviij[1] 27 *Þæt* witen ðæt he hord ðin ðeos is. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 30 *Ne fore mec stefn ðius* [*Rushw. ðios*] cuom. α 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 118 *þios* eorðe. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xii. 30 *Þeos* stefen. c. 1160 *Hattton Gosp.* *ibid.*, *Þyos* stefne. *Ibid.* vii. 36 *Hwæt* ys þis sprace þe he sprecð? c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 *Nis* þas weorð nawiht. *Ibid.* 103 *Þeos* sunne forðeð eider 3e saule 3e lichoma. c. 1205 *LAY.* 261 *Þeos* unge wiman. *Ibid.* 2061 *Þus* is þas burh i-uaren. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 5579 *To wonye þer* as in hor owe, & a þis alf [MS. α c. 1350] a þeos half] noht. 1387 *Tarvisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 13 (MS. γ) *Þeos* queene. *Ibid.* VI. 421 *In þreysinge* of þis [γ *þus*] Elfedra.

2. Accus. a. masc. 1-4 *þisse*, (1 *þysne*, *þeosne*), 2-3 *þesne*, 3 *þusne*, 4 *þerne*. β. neut. as nom.; (also 3 *þes*).

γ. fem. 1-3 *þás*, 3 *þas*, (Orm.) *þiss*.

α. β. c. 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. C.* xlii. 354 *geheren* men ðisne cwide. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 *He* 3efylde þysne middangeard. *Ibid.* 15 *Eal* þæt folc þe his wundor 3eseah. c. 1000 *ALFREDIC Saints' Lives* (1890) II. 38 *Op* þeosne andweardan dæg. c. 1122 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1012, *þet* hi woldon þisne eard healdan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 *Al* þe hebreisce folc, sungon þisne lofsong. *Ibid.* 27 *Þesne* mon ic habbe itaken. c. 1205 *LAY.* 226 *Asscanius* heold þis driht[yl]liche lond. *Ibid.* 827 *Iche* wille þesne king læden mid me seolfan. *Ibid.* 1081 *Þis* was þe feirste mon þe æwere æhte ær þusne kinedom. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 5104 *Þis* auysen þat þe angel him seðe. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* vii. 716 *For þou* arerdest þerne storm. 1340 *Aenb.* 94 *Þerne* gardyn sette þe greate gardynner þet is god þe uader. 13... *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. H. 145 *þe* king... þisne heige man igrop.

γ. c. 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. C.* 2 (heading) *Hu* S. Gregorius ðas boc 3eðithe þis man Pastoralum nemnad. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* xv. 15 *Arecce* as gelicnesis þas. c. 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 235 *þer* efter arerde god þas laze. c. 1205 *LAY.* 2044 *þas* [c. 1275 *þes*] burh he luuede swiðe.

3. Dative. a. β. masc. and neut. 1 *þisum*, *þysum*, *ðissum*, 2 *þisen*, *ðise*, *þis*, 2-3 *þissen*, *þisse*, 3-5 *þis*. γ. fem. 1-3 *þisse*, *þissere*, (*þysse*), 1-2 *þisser*, 2 *þesser*, *þesser*, 2-4 *þusse*, 3 *þese*, *þis*, 3-4 *þisse*, 4 *þyssere*.

α. β. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 21 *Eac* þeh 3e cweþan to þisum [*Lindisf. ðissum*, *Hattton þisen*] munte, Aþefe þe upp. α 1131 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1124, *Sende* se papa of Rome to ðise lande. c. 1205 *LAY.* 9912 *A þisse* londe.

γ. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 32 *Ne* on þisse worulde ne on þære toweardan. c. 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 235 *Wið*-ute þesser laze. *Ibid.*, *Eorðdraces* of þisser laze. *Ibid.*, *An þesser* laze. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 *Heo* is unbanden in þisse newe laze. *Ibid.* 91 *On þissere* tide. c. 1200 *Moral Oe.* 342 *Fared* bi þisse strete. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 *On þesse* wise. c. 1205 *LAY.* 5320, 1 *þissere* [c. 1275 *þisse*] burh. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 292/148 *Criede* in þisse place. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* Poems I. 1449 *Inne* þe elde lawe þe orde a-gan, lne tokne of þyssere newe. c. 1325 *MS. Raulf.* B. 520 lf. 48 *On þusse* manere ant in þilke forme sal þe writ be idressed.

4. Genitive. a. β. masc. and neut. 1 *þises*, *þys(es)*, 1-3 *þisses*, 3 *þesser*, 4 *þisis*. γ. fem. 1-2 *þisse*, 2-3 *þissere*.

α. β. c. 893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* I. i. § 1 *Þisne* ymbhwyrft þises middangeardes. α 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxiv. 3 *Offer* heane hrof heofones þisses. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 230 *Wið þesses* wrecches woroldes lne. c. 1205 *LAY.* 823 *Ich* habbe þisses [c. 1275 *þis*] folkes king. c. 1225 *Ankr.* R. 198 *Þisses* hweolpes nurice. 1382 *Wyclif Tobit* vii. 5 *Tobie*, of the whiche thou askest, is thisis fader [1388 the fadir of this man]. γ. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 22 *Be*-hyrdnis weorlde þisse. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. ibid.*, *Eornfulnesse* þisse worulde. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 *For þisse* weorlde lewnesse. *Ibid.* 105 *Pa* sorinessen þisse sterke worlde.

5. General uninflected form. 3 (Orm.) *þiss*, *tiss*, 3-5 *þis*, (3-4 *tis*, *þes*, 4-5 *thus*, 4-6 *thys*), 4-*this*.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* Ded. 95, & whase wilenn shall þiss boc Effit oberri siþe written. *Ibid.* 303, & tohh þatt tiss Elysabæþ... Wass þuss off Aaronnes kinn. *Ibid.* 411, & 3et tiss Godd-spell se3þ off hemm [etc.]. c. 1200 *Bestiary* 88 *Al* is man so is tis ern. *Ibid.* 276 *Dis* little wile ðe we on ðis werld wunen. α 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 389 *Her* is comen to thus walle... *Sire Degrevant* the gode knyzt. 1478 *J. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* III. 210 *To* handyll well... thus mater now thys Lent. 1551 *R. ROBINSON* tr. *More's Utopia* Transl. Ep. *This* my poore present. 1552 *HULBERT*, *Thys*, *hic*, *hæc* hoc.

B. Signification.

I. Demonstrative Pronoun.

1. Indicating a thing or person present or near (actually in space or time, or ideally in thought, esp. as having just been mentioned and thus being present to the mind); spec. as being nearer than some other (hence opposed to *that*, or in earlier and dial. use to *yon*: see 3, also *THAT* B. II. 2).

a. a thing (concrete or abstract).

Sometimes, for emphasis (in mod. use), placed (as subj.) after the noun (as pred.) with ellipsis of *is*: cf. *THAT* B. I. 2 a. α 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* Pref. i. (1890) 2 *For þinne* ðearfe & for þinne ðeode ic þis awrat. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Mark* I. 27 *Hwæt* ys þis? 1056-66 *Inscr.* on *Dial Kirkdale Ch. Yorks.* *Þis* is ðezes sol merca. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 110 *Al* þis was 3wile iceloped þe march of wallis. α 1300 *Chursor* M. 22476 (Edin.) *þe* toþer day... it sal be welwer þan þis. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 186 *Thes* being the vj. letter þat I have send yow. α 1575 *Wife lapped*, etc. x100 in *Harl. E. P.* IV. 225 *This* yong man was glad, ye may be sure, *That* he

had brought his wife to this. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 148 O Stephano, hast any more of this? 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* III. iii. 'This is the wood they live in.' 1654-66 EARL ORAERY *Parthen.* (1676) 131 The greatness of its horror had this of advantage, that it made Death a Comparative Good. 1699 VANBRUGH *False Friend* II. i. A very humdrum marriage this. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. lxxvii. 362 This of Bavia is a gallant and polite court. 1809 WINDHAM *Lett.* 23 July, in *Sp.* (1812) I. 108 Terrible news this from Germany! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. v. It has grown to be no country for the Rich, this. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 240 A gracious gift to give a lady, this! *Mod.* This is what I like.

b. a person. Now indicating a person actually present, and always as subj. of the verb to be, with the person as predicate; in which position the neuter *this* was used in OE. (so Ger. *dies* ist mein bruder). (Cf. THAT B. I. 1. b.)

† *He this, she this*, this man, this woman; see also 3. Obs. c825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxviii. 5 Des onfoed lusedung from dryhten. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 17 Dis is sunu min leof [c. 975 *Rushw.* Dis is min sunu]. *Ibid.* xxi. 10-11 Hua is dis? Dis is de hælend. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *Ibid.* lxxvii. 11 wæt is þes? Dis is se hælend. *Ibid.* xiv. 2 *Þes* (Lind., *Rushw.* þis, *Hutton* 244 in O. E. *Misc.* 44 *Þes* arysen tweyne and bigunne to speke, *Þes* seyde hwæt he wolde þe temple al to breke. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11352 Quen þat sco þis can iesus se. *Ibid.* 18209 A ded man sullk als tis es an. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 855 (904) This is so gentil and so tender of herte. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 52 More þan Jonas is he þis. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) vi. 19 He þis, by cause he was an ale neie, was putte out of þe land. 1451 CARPENT *Life St. Gilbert* 77 And þis þat schuld be his successor he lerned for to do lich as he said. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 640 Hector was þat a Troyan in respect of this. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. ii. 299 What a blunt fellow is this growne to be! c 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 5 This, this is she To whom our vows and wishes bend. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxiv. Here is a holy Palmer come. This were a guide o'er moor and dale. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 28 This is my house and this my little wife. *Mod.* This is our new inspector.

c. Referring to a fact, act, or occurrence, or a statement or question, mentioned or implied in the preceding context. (Cf. THAT B. I. 1. c.)

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* l. viii. § 1 Pa þis gedon wæs. *Ibid.* II. i. § 3 On þem ilcan geare þe þis wæs. a 1113 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101, And þis þa mid æðelstanodan. c 1200 ORMIN 1340 All þiss was for ðer here ned. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11776 (Cott.) Quen iesus had said tis *other* MSS. þis and mare, He left all his discipils þar. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxv. 2910 Fore þis þane rais þe gret debynt. c 1500 *Melusine* 368 Ener thinking upon this that Melyor had said to hym. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 49 Why this it is, to be a peevish girl. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 152 They said this as a jeer to the Jews. 1825 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 9) l. 325 Bodies which have no taste, and no power of affecting the skin, may, notwithstanding this, act upon organs which are more delicate. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 234 This was years ago, Four hundred, full.

d. Pointing to a statement, proposal, or question which immediately follows. Cf. II. 1. b.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke viii. 11 Soðlice þis is þæt bigspell, þæt sæd ys godes word. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8719 He biþet god & þat folc an biþeste þat þe þys. To allege alle luper lawes. & þe betere make. c 1400 *Gameyn* 603 My reder is now this, Abide we no longer. 1451 CARPENT *Life St. Aug.* 42 The question disputed among him was þis, Fro whens þat euel comith. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan. v.* 23 This is the scripture, that is written þu: Mane, Thetel, Phares. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 78 This aboute all to thine owne selfe be true. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. l. 255 Yet all of us hold this for true, No faith is to the Wicked due. 1858 M. ARNOLD *Merope* 895, 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 28 This is my house and this my little wife. *Mod.* This is our new inspector.

e. After various prepositions (*after, before, by, ere, etc.*), = 'this time'; i. e. either, the present time, the time of speaking or writing; or, in narrative, the time just mentioned. (Cf. THAT B. I. 1. d; also NOW 13, THEN 7.)

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. Pref. 6 Hu sio lar Lædengeðodes ær ðysum (*Hatt.* MS. ðissum) oðfeallen wæs. a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 40 Da wæs se dema æfter ðyssum. ædrefed. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxx. 7 Of þisson forð awato worulde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 925 After ðis spac god to abram. a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 430 Ihc wulle fonde what i do may Bituene þis and þe bridda day. a 1300 [see *Þe* prep. 21 b]. 13. — *Cursor M.* 7252 (Fairf.) Be þis [Cott. wit þis] his hare wæs waxin new. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 For it hath proved ofte er this. 1571-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 130 Frome this furth I sall and will beare sayth and trowe allegiance. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. iii. 43 I shall betwene this and Supper, tell you most strange things. 1654-66 EARL ORAERY *Parthen.* (1676) 683 My Soldiers having (during this) taken a little refreshment. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. l. 17 Some time after this, they fired three muskets. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 988 By this the sun is setting.

f. After a preposition, or as obj. of a verb: = 'this place'. (Now (in colloq. use) more usually here: Cf. HERE adv. B.)

c 1460 [see HERE adv. 2 d]. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 2191 Betwix this and Dumbartane. 1802 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 496, I shall leave this on the 21st. 1841 LYTTON *Money* II. v. The finest player. between this and the Pyramids. 1868 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ballads*, *Bob Polter* xiv, You filthy beast, get out of this.

g. Strengthened by *here* immediately following (cf. II. 1. i): see HERE adv. 1. d. *dial.* and *vulgar.* †2. In OE. and early ME., used (like THAT) with the verb to be in the plural in reference to a plural predicate.

(This was a collective use of the singular neuter.)

c 888 K. ALFRED *Booth.* iii. § 4 Sint þis nu þa god & þa edlean þe þu calne wæs zehete. c 893 — *Oros.* III. i. § 7 Þiss waron ealle Crecas leode. c 1000 *ALFRED* *Exod.* I. 3 Thys synd Israela bearna naman. c 1205 LAV. 25387 Þis wooren þa sixe.

3. In contrast to that: now almost always of things; esp. in phr. *this and (or) that* = one thing (or person) and (or) another. So † *he this... he that* = this (or the one) man... that (or the other) man (quot. 1426). Also occas. *this... this* = one thing (or person)... another; also *this... the other*.

(13. — *Cursor M.* 8502 (Cott.) Þat [the forbidden] tre was ded (v. r. deþ), þis sal be lif. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 210 In ech of hem he firt somwhat That pletheth him, in this or that. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 20110 He thys ys wroth, he that ys glad. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* iv. 15 For that ye ought to saye: yff the lord will... let vs do this or that. 1585 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* II. (1584) L iv, It shalbe reported that I sayd this and that, and my wordes shalbe depraved. 1609 DONNE *Serm.* xxxi. (1640) 308 A Ruby will conduce best to the Expressing of This & an Enemur of This. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. iv. 10 This is not fair; nor profitable that; Nor 't'other Question proper for Debate. 1800 MAS. *Heavenly Mountayn* Fam. II. 227 Because one man did this, that truly I must do that. 18. — M. ARNOLD *Epit. to Lessing's Laocoon* 116 This through the Ride upon his steed Goes slowly by, and at this speed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. l. 381 At their feast they sat Thinking their thoughts, and spoke of this or that.

b. *spec.* (after Latin idiom.) The latter: in contrast to that = the former (THAT B. I. 3. b).

c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 21 For sunne & wynde hem make a turgent, Lest they in this be shake, in that to brent. 1591 *FRANCE* (*little*) The Countesse of Pembroke's Yuychurch. Containing the affectionate life, and unfortunate death of Phillis and Amyntas That in a Pastorall; This in a Funerall. 1627-47 *FELTHAM* *Resolves* I. lxxvii. 271 Travaile... makes a wise man better, and a fooler worse. This gains nothing but the gay sights, vices... and the Apery of a Country. 1740 *BERKELEY* *Siris* § 72 Warm water, mixed with hot and cold, will lessen the heat in that, and the cold in this. 1868 S. J. STONE *Hymn*, 'The old year's long campaign is o'er' ii, Go forth! firm faith in every heart, Bright hope on every helm, Through that shall pierce no fiery dart, And this no fear o'erwhelm.

c. With *That*, as quasi-proper names (with capital T), indefinitely denoting one person and another. So 'No. [=number] This... No. That'.

1824 BYRON *Yvan* xvi. xiv, Miss That or This, or Lady T'other. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* I. (1904) 9/2 He... placed me between Provost This and Principal That.

d. As quasi-sb.: *a this or a that* = one thing or another (in quot. 1656, one or other person of consequence); also once-pl. *thises* and *thats*.

1656 CROMWELL *Sep.* 17 Sept., in *Carlyle*, A company of mean fellows... not a lord, nor a gentleman, nor a man of fortune, nor a this nor that, among them. 1865 RUSKIN *Ethics of Dust* v. (1883) 100 You... begin to think that it is a chastisement or a warning, or a this or that or the other of profound significance. 1895 *Harpur's Mag.* Nov. 952/1 There were many thises and thats put together.

4. Phrases. *All this*: cf. all that s. v. THAT B. I. 5. b; for all this, notwithstanding this: cf. FOR 23 a. *Like this*, of this kind; in this manner, thus: cf. *like that* (LIKE a. 1, adv. 1; THAT B. I. 5. b).

c 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1006 (Laud MS.), Ac for eallum þissum se here ferdre swa he sylf wolde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3791 For al ðis, oðer day ðor was nest, Azenes moyses and is prest Gan al ðis folc wið wreðe gon. a 1774 *GOLDISM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 288 Yet the friction shall not for all this become four times as great. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Ser.* 213 The monks were not so soft as all this, after all. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 482 To go like this, is like looking for... the bachelor in Salamanca. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* II, You hold yourself like this, You hold yourself like that, By hook or crook, you try to look, both angular and flat. 1895 C. C. E. *Up for Season* 76 Of what could we talk on an evening like this?

II. Demonstrative Adjective.

1. Used in concord with a sb., to indicate a thing or person present or near (actually or in thought), esp. one just mentioned: cf. I. 1.

The use before a possessive pron. (e.g. *this my son*) is arch., the periphrasis with of being now substituted, as with that: cf. THAT B. I. 1.

This morning, this afternoon, this evening now always mean 'the morning (etc.) of to-day' (whether past, present, or future): cf. MORNING sb. 3 d.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* II. viii. § 1 Þysne nytan craft, þeh he arlic nære, funde heora tictator, Camillis hatte. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* C. 3 (Haton MS.) headings, Deos boc sceal to wiogora ceastre. a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* I. v. (1890) 32 Þes casere framlice rehte ða cynewisan. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 25 Deos stow ys weste. 1154 O. E. *Chron.*, On þis gear wærd be king Steþne ded. c 1200 *Trin. Coll.* Hom. 141 Þes wimmannes name. c 1200 *AMIN* 473, & he, þiss Zakaryas, wæs Bitwennon oþre prestess, to serrfenn sett. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott.* Hom. 199 Ich habbe isungen þe ðesne englisce lai. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3951 Al-so leun is miftful ðor, So sal ðis folc ben miftful her. 1340 *Ayent.* 12 Þis article zette saynt andrew. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 24 For this my sone was deed, and hath lyued agen. c 1400 *Brut* 100 Þis Elfride had a sone þat he callede Edwynne. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 285 Whiche consuetude peple of that cuntre use to this time presente. 1518 in *Feibles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 46 This last Sunday he send his... men. 1554 J. CHRISTOPHERSON in *Maitland Ess.* (1849) 302 He had bene better a great dale to have lived amonge Turkes & Saracenes then amonge this kind of folke. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 25 And this our life exeneth from publicke haunt. 1632 SIA T. HAWKINS tr. *Mahien's Unhappy Prosperitie* 163 This five years Consulship intoxicated him. a 1643 LO. HERBERT *Hem. VIII* (1683) 471 To omit

the same for this present. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 P. 1 It is my Design in this Paper to deliver... a faithful Account of the Italian Opera. 1772 *Sheridaniana* (1829) 47, I have this moment heard that Sheridan is returned. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlv, To do battle for her in this her cause. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* v, Take, Madam, this poor book of song.

b. Referring to something which is mentioned immediately after. (Cf. the use of *that* for something mentioned before: see THAT B. I. 1.)

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xlv. 324 zehieren men ðisno cwide: Ilað ðine mlesaan, ðyles ðu he for-weorpe. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Ic wille settan mið wed betwux me and eow to þisan behate, þat is [etc.]. a 1205 *Anr. R.* 44 And sigge, stondeinde, þesne vreisin. 'Usita quesumus, Domine, habitationem istam'. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 186 He began to syng þis anem, 'O! pastor eterne'. 1509 *HAWES* *Past. Pleas.* xxv. (Percy Soc.) 180 In a russet banner... There was wyitten this worde, Detraction. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 48 Upon this account indeed they had great cause to rejoice, because now they knew they had a sure Friend in Heaven. 1703 THORESAV *Lett. to Ray* (E.D.S.), This additional list of local words is larger than I expected. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 63, I... confine myself to this one consideration, viz. [etc.].

c. In phrases denoting or referring to the present state or stage of existence; esp. *this life*, THIS WORLD (q. v.).

c 1000 — [see *LIFE* sb. 12 b]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 To freunde þo forsincede of þis wrecche world. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xv. 53 For this corruptible must put on incorruptibility: and this mortal must put on immortality. 1709 *KEN Hymn*, 'All Praise to Thee my God this night' iii, That this vile Body may Rise Glorious at the awful day.

d. Referring to something as known, talked about, or (as in quot. 1610) inferred; esp. to something now in vogue or recently introduced. (Cf. THAT B. I. 1. b.)

1533 *BRELENDEN* *Livy* I. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 46 Numa, this civil and illustrious prince. 1582 ALLEN *Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 16 Raised and upholden by this new religion. 1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xii, This lamentable losse of Constantinople. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 160 Oh this learning, what a thing it is. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. iv. 73 Get you some of this distill'd carduus benedictus. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 280 Where should they finde this grand Liquor? *Mod. colloq.* What do you think of this wireless telegraphy? This railway strike is a serious business.

e. Used before a date, esp. (now only) in legal or formal documents.

1582 L. KIRBY in *Allen Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 77, I bid you farewell, this x of Januare, 1582. 1603 *PARSONS* *Lett.* 6 July, in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1906) II. 218 And with this I bid you most hastily farewell... this 6 of July 1603. 1648 *CROMWELL* *Procl.* in *Carlyle Lett.* & *Sp.* (1871) II. 55 Given under my hand, this 20th September, 1648. 1739 in J. O. PAYNE *Rec. Eng. Cath.* of 1715 (1889) 53, I, William Plowden, being this 31st March, 1739, full 70 years of age.

f. Used instead of THESE in concord with a plural sb. or numeral; esp. (now only) with a plural treated as a singular (e.g. *means, odds*), or with a numeral expression denoting a period of time taken as a whole (in this case usually = 'just past or completed', or more rarely 'just beginning'). So also *this many a day* (*year*, etc.) = these many days, this period of many days (etc.) just past.

The earlier evidence is often doubtful from the fact that *this* was long one of the forms of *these*: see THESE A. v. c 1275 LAV. 26320 Þis [c. 1205 þeas] þreo cnibites bolde. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lxxix, Thozhe 3e sege this seyn þere, Castelle gete 3e none here. c 1450 *Cor. Myst.* xiv. (1841) 132 More... Than evyr ther was this thowsand þere. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ix. 7 Whan the queene hard thys tidmyg. 1550 *CRAMMER* *Defence* To Rdr., Where-with they have this many years deluded and bewitched the world. 1576-1600 *Scot. Poems* 1616 C. II. 164 This lang and mony ane day. 1599 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. ii. 25 Within this three houres will faire Juliet wake. 1596 DAWMETT tr. *Continis* (1614) 206 Which will bleed this many a yeare. 1779 *Mirror* No. 55 P. 7 By this means... even the worstiest men... may be led into fatal errors. 1810 *SOUTHEY* *Ess.* (1832) I. 9 Unless there be something to weigh against this fearful odds. 1867 *RUSKIN* *Time & Tide* xv. § 86 (1904) 109 The silence has kept my own heart heavy this many a day. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Altiora Peto* II. 261 This last six months.

† g. *This bearer (bringer)* = the bearer of this.

1493 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 106, I pray you that I may be answered by my servant, this bearer. c 1495 *Ibid.*, I desire... you to send me a couple with my servant, this bringer. 1533 *CRAMMER* *Lett.* to *Ld. Rochford* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 259 This bringer P. M. sueth unto me to write unto you in his favour. 1623 *USSHER* *Lett.* (1686) 91, I received your Graces Letter brought by this Bearer. 1630 W. BADELL *Ibid.* 440 These things I write now in exceeding post-haste, in respect that this Bearer goes away so presently.

h. *This same; this same (ilk); this side*: see ONCE 9 c, SAME A. 5. B. 2, 4 (ILK), SIDE sb. 13. b.

13. — *Cursor M.* 1528 (Cott.) Þis ilk es an of his selanescpe for-soth. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 931 Þis sammyne aray, þat now þou seis me haf. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* iv. vi. 36 This ilk cursit fame. c 1524 UDALL in *Flügel Neuesg. Leub.* I. 252 Be god maister to me this cons. 1769 *De For's Tower* Gt. Brit. I. i. 4 A little on this Side the Whalebone, a Place so called, because [etc.].

i. Strengthened by *here* immediately following: see HERE adv. 1. d. (Cf. *that there*, THERE B. 2. c.) Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 203 God forbede þat on Cristene man understonde, þat þis here synynge and crynyng... be þe beste servyce of a prest. 1762- — [see HERE adv. 1. d].

†j. *This other* = 'the other' (OTHER A. 3 b). 1300-1596 [see OTHER A. 3 b (b), (c)].
 2. In contrast to *that*: properly denoting the nearer of two things, but often vaguely indicating one thing as distinct from another, esp. in phr. *this and (or) that* = one and (or) another. So also †*this...this* (quots. c 1460, 1624); *this...the other* (quot. 1717); *this...the next* (quot. 1768). Cf. I. 3 above.
 c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 251 Thou wold I gaf hym this shefe, or this sheyfe. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 33 Shewing it to be true in this substance, and that substance. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 40 b, The cause of this or that precept. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. v. ii. 942 You that way; we this way. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* c. 13, Those turne this way and that way in the hande. 1624 DONNE *Sermon*, ii. (1640) 16 How Rheubarb, or how Aloes came by this, or this vertue, to purge this, or this humour. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* i. 82 This way and that the impatient captives tend. 1717 PRIOR *Albion* iii. 494 This man pursues What if he gain'd he could not use: And I other fondly hopes to see What never was, nor e'er shall be. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphron* i. § 16 Truth... must not be measured by the convenience of this or that man. 1768 GOLOSOM. *Good-m. Man* i. 1, He laughs this minute with one, and cries the next with another. 1842 [see DIVORCE v. 8 c]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* i. iii. 128 The temporary... superiority of this or that Bretwalda.

III. Combinations and special collocations.

† *This gate*, (in) this way, thus (cf. THUS-GATE); † *this half* (obs.), this side (HALF sb. 1, 2); a (or) *this half* = on this side of (see also A-THIS-HALF); *this-how adv.* (nonce-ud, after *somehow*), in this manner, thus (in quot. as sb.); *this-like a*, like this, such as this, of this kind (cf. *these-like*, THESE, B. II); *this-way-ward adv.*, towards this way, in this direction; † *this while adv. phr.* (also † *this whiles*), during this time, or the time in question; meanwhile; the while. See also THIS-KIN, THISWISE, THIS WORLD.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. xi. 28 Turnus, lat ws persew Troians 'this gayt. 1872, 1893 [see GATE sb. 2]. c 1205 LAY. 14018 A 'has half [c 1275 a his half] here Humbre. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. ix. (Skeat) i. 39 Is not euery thyng a this-halfe God: Made buxome to mannes contemplacion? 1476 SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett. III. 162, xij myle on thyshalf Roome, the Lorde Ryvers was robbed off alle hys jewelles. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* i. 706 The somehow may be 'thishow. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* Poems 1905 II. 153 The passion...voiced itself in 'this-like monotone. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 7 May, He left the Queen and fleet in the Bay of Biscay, coming 'this wayward. 1594 CAREW *Huarle's Exam.* Wits xiii. (1506) 236 A thousand inconueniences come into his fancie, which hold him in suspense, and 'this-while the occasion of the remedie passeth away. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* Concl. 455 Making roome for this soule raushing contemplation, by removing this whiles all other images of things farre from me. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 3 This while the greatest part of us perished on the shallows.

This (ðis), *adv.* [In I. prob. OE. *þys*, *þis*, instrumental case of *THIS* dem. pron.; in II. app. advb. use of accus. sing. neuter (cf. THAT advb.). In some instances, perhaps an alteration of *THUS* adv.]

I. † I. In this way or manner; like this; thus. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 729 And þis he salde þe spyrit. c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 3123 When þis lomb had þis yron brye þe lomb about. a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1043, I will not haue it so, I will haue it this. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 368 And this the King of Scotland deparit out of France. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 205 What am I that thou shouldst contemne me this?

II. † 2. To this extent or degree; as much as this; thus. Obs. exc. as in b. (Cf. THAT adv.)

c 1460 *Wisdom* 936 in *Macro Plays* 66 To clense þe soull weche ys þis fowll. 1510 *Chesler Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 11 Elles this boude drete he not be. To make such araye. 1523 LN. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cccxlviii. 631 Let vs go forward, let vs nat be this a colde to make viare. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 60 This vmbeset I am on enrie syde.

b. Qualifying an adj. or adv. of quantity, now chiefly in *this much* (where this is perf. felt as the pronoun = 'as much as this'). (Cf. THAT adv. b.)

c 1460 *Wisdom* 982 in *Macro Plays* 67, I be-gyn awake, I that þis longe bath slumberyde in syn. 1586 SIR F. WALSHAM in *Lester's Corr.* (Camden) 230 This myche haue I receyved from her majesty. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 62 And this far of the lles called Helrides. 1675 BAXTER *Cath.* 1703 ii. viii. 190 Having said this much preparatorily. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* i. 23 He might haue spared himself the trouble even of this much. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxxii. 324 Perhaps this much of Plato is enough for one letter. 1884 J. P. NORRIS in *Shakespeareana* May 181 None of the portraits mentioned by Walpole are dated this early. 1885 J. J. MURPHY in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 100 The Agnostic argument... must go this far if it is to be valid.

Thisan (s), obs. var. **PRISAN**, barley-water, etc. **Thisen**, this-en: see **THISSEN**.

† **This-skin**, a. Sc. Obs. Also **thiskins**. [f. *THIS* dem. a. + *KIN* sb. 1.6 b; repr. an OE. **þiss cynnes*, early ME. **þis cynnes* = L. *hujus generis*.] Of this kind; on thiskin wise, on this wise, in this way. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3202 (Cott.) He...said til hir o þiskin wise. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 49 King robert, upon thiskin wiss, In-till Island arivit is. c 1420 SIR *Amadace* (Camden) xxix, Qwen he was gone on this kin wise, Thenne iche mon sayd thayre deuse.

Thisne: OE. and ME. inflexion of **THIS**.

Thisness (ðis'nəs). [f. **THIS** + **-NESS**: rendering med. (Scholastic) L. *hæcēitās*.] The quality of being 'this' (as distinct from anything else): = **HÆCCEITY**.

1643 [see **THATNESS**]. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) i. 244 Which his school called Hæcēity or thisness. 1895 RASHDALL *Universities* II. 532 An individuating form called by the later Scotists its hæcēitas or 'thisness'.

Thisall-cock: see **THROSTLE-COCK**.

Thissen (ðis'n), *adv. dial.* Also *g this'n*, *this(-)en*, *thisn*, *this'ns*. [perh. reduced from **THISKIN**: cf. dial. *siccan* = *swilk-kin*, *that'n what'n* = **WHATKIN**.] In this way or manner. Usually a *thissen* or *thissens*, in this way, thus.

(Some so understand Bottom's *Thisse* in SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 54.)

a 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* III. ii. Ed. An Idiote is it. *Buz.* Yes: A very natural; and goes a thissen. 1707 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonick Lady* IV. i. If old Roger Dowdy were alive and zeem me thissen. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* 80 Tag gang on a thissen is a fearful thing. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *This'sn*, *this'ns*, *that'ns*... in this or that manner.

Thister, **pister**, variant of **THESTER** Obs., dark.

Thistle (pi'sl), *sb.* Forms: 1 *thistil*, *pistel*, *pystel*, 4-6 *thistel*, *thystle*, 5 *thestel*, *thystelle*, *-tylle*, 5-6 *thistell*, *thystell*, 6 *thystel*, *thistyll*, *thessell*, 7 *thissel*, 5- *thistle*. B. (chiefly Sc.) 5 *thristelle*, 5-7 *thristill* (e), 6 *thristill*, *thysrill*, 6-9 *thristell*, *thristle*, 8-9 *thristle*, 9 *thristle*. γ. *g dial. fissle*, *fistle*. [OE. *þistil*, -el m. = OHG. *distil* masc., *distila* fem. (MHG. *distil* m., f., Ger. *distel* f.), Du. *distel*, ON. *þistill*, -ill m. (Sw. *distel*, Da. *tidel*). Modern dialects point to an original long *i* in the stem-syllable (cf. Somersetsh. *dis'i*, *deif'i*, *dāf'i*; also LG. *diestel*, *diestl*, *dissel*, beside *diestrl*, *deussl*, *duissl*, in various German dialects. Of OTent. **þistil*-ō m., **þistil*-a f., the ulterior history is unknown.

Sc. *thristell* may have been influenced by *thrist* vb.]

1. The common name of the prickly herbaceous plants of the genus *Carduus* (N.O. *Compositæ*, suborder *Cynarocephalæ*) and several closely allied genera (*Cnicus*, *Cirsium*, *Onopordum*, etc.), having the stems, leaves, and involucre thickly armed with prickles, the flower-heads usually globose, and the flowers most commonly purple; many species are abundant as weeds.

Formerly (and in scriptural or rhetorical language) applied vaguely, including various prickly plants: a. 2, 3.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 384 *Carduus*, *þistel*. a 800 *Fr. furt Gloss.* 271 *Carduus*, *thistil*. c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 379/23 *Carduus*, *orens*, se onscunienða *pystel*. a 1327 *On Dream* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 264 3ef thet oust of thystles þurne, Thy fomon the frethet on nche burne. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1835 Thornes sharpe... Ther were, and also thistels thikke, And breres, brimre for to prikke. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxii. (Arb.) 86, I haue nothing but thystles and nettles. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 18 Cursed be y^e earth for thy sake... Thornes and thistels shall it beare vnto the. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 145 b, Spina in Latin is properly called a thistle. 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* i. vii, Doubts are like the Thistle, a bad weed, but growing in good ground. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* ii. (1760) 31 Thistles, docks, and all sorts of rank weeds. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 28 Hundreds of square miles of the plains of La Plata are now covered with... species of European thistle.

b. c 1400 MAUNOEVE, (1839) xi. 130 A gode contree to sowen linn thristelle & breres & broom & thornes. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 129 Vpone the awfull Thristill scho beheld. 1548 H. BALNAVES *Conf. Faith* (1554) 132 May yee gather grapes of thornes, or figges of thristles? 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 145 (E. D. D.) Nae thristles here your thumbs to prick. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, The thristles by the road-side.

γ. 1809 T. BATCHELOR *Orth. Anal. Eng. Lang.*, *Bedford Words* 123 a Provincial Pronunciation, *fistil*. 1848 B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words*, *Fistil*, var. pron. of 'thistle'. 1886 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fistil*, *Fistile*, a thistle.

b. As the heraldic emblem of Scotland; and also a figure of a thistle as such. Cf. ROSE sb. 6 b, 12 c. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* i. 85 A covering of... purpur tartar browdin with thristillis and a vnicorne. 1507 *1601* 111, 261 The thristillis of coppir gilt. 1564 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 3 Welcum, oure thristill with be Lorane grene! 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* vii, Paint Scotland greeting owre her thristle. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xiii, She seeks the Black Douglas, or some such hero of the Thistle. 1853 [see ROSE sb. 12 c].

c. As a part of the insignia of the Order of the Thistle, the distinctively Scottish order of knighthood (instituted by James II in 1687 and revived by Queen Anne in 1703) conferred on noblemen of that country; hence *transf.* the order itself, or membership in it.

1687 *London Gaz.* No. 2251/2 His Majesty having been Graciously Pleased the 29th of May last, to Sign a Patent to be past under the Great Seal of Scotland, for Reviving and Restoring [sic] the most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4694/3 The Earl of Stair was invested with the most Noble Order of the Thistle. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* m. iv, Having the Thistle already originally bestowed on him by King James the Second, his Grace was now promoted to the honour of the Garter. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 1/1 The Duke of Argyll... received his Thistle from Lord Palmerston in 1851.

d. *transf.* Something resembling a thistle in form or appearance.

1891 J. W. HARRISON *Mackay of Uganda* i. 2 Thistles of frost garnished the window-panes.

e. *fig.* or in figurative context, with reference to the thistle as a noxious or prickly weed.

1563 WINSET *Vincent. Lirin.* xxviii. Wks. (S. T. S.) 11. 59 God forbid that the rose plants of the catholik sense be turnit in thristillis and thornis! 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. v. xiv. 415 He snatcheth at the thistle of a project, which first pricks his hands, and then breaks. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) i. 163 Adversity! thou thistle of life. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii, His knowledge is a pedantry, and dead thistle, otherwise.

† 2. Applied (definitely) to other prickly plants, as artichoke, sea-holly (*Eryngium*), teasel, etc.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Paliurus is a pistel moste rowse & scharp with prikkes and growip... wip certeyne hedes ful of certeyne prickles. 14... [see TEASEL sb. 1]. 1545 ELYOT, *Scolymus*, a thystell nowe called Arkechoke, of some men is taken for the... cowethystell. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 64 A Thistle is the Hartichoch; that curie where dooth grow. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. lviii. 519 The first kinde of these Thistles is called... in Latine *Eryngium*... in Englishe... Sea Holly. *Ibid.* ix. 522 Of the Teasel... This kinde of Thistel is called... in Englishe, Fullers Teasel, Carde Thistell.

b. = **TEASEL** sb. 2.

1839 *Uae Dict. Arts* 1322 The large side [of the frame], against which the tops of the teasels rest, is hollowed out... There are... cross-bars, which serve... to form short compartments for keeping the thistles compact.

3. With qualifying words, applied to various species of *Carduus* and allied genera, and to some prickly plants of other orders: as

Bull thistle, a local name (in Ireland and U.S.) for *Carduus lanceolatus*; **Canadathistle** (U.S.), **Corn-thistle**, **Creeping thistle**, **Cursed thistle**, **Carduus arvensis** (*Cirsium arvense*), a troublesome weed with creeping root-stocks; **Dog thistle**, 'apparently *Carduus arvensis*' (Britten & Holland); **Dwarf thistle**, **Carduus (Cnicus) acutis**; **Gentle thistle**, **Carduus anglicus**; **Green thistle**, **Herring-bone thistle** (also called *fish-bone thistle*; see *Fish* sb. 1 7), **Chamæpence** (*Cirsium*) **Casabonæ**; **Holy thistle**, (a) **Centaurea benedicta** (*Cnicus benedictus*), with yellow flowers and weak prickles on the leaves, formerly in repute as an antidote; also called **blest thistle**; (b) *erion*, applied to *Carduus Marianus*, with white veins on the leaves; also called **Our Lady's thistle** or **milk thistle**; **Hundred-headed thistle** (abbrev. *hundred thistle*), *Eryngium campestre* (N.O. Umbellifera); **Jersey thistle**, *Centaurea Isnardi* (C. aspera); **Mexican thistle**, a prickly composite plant, *Erythroloma conspicua*, cultivated in gardens, having yellow flowers surrounded with scarlet involucre scales; **Russian thistle** (U.S.), a species of saltwort, *Salsola Tragus*, with prickly stems, introduced from Russia into S. Dakota with flax-seed, and now abundant as a weed in that and neighbouring States; **Scotch thistle**, a name for the species supposed to be that figured as the emblem of Scotland, variously identified as the spear-thistle (*Carduus lanceolatus*), the musk thistle (*C. nutans*), the milk thistle (*C. Marianus*), and the cotton-thistle (*Onopordum Acanthium*); **Silver thistle**, a name for the cotton-thistle; **Smooth thistle**, a name for *Sonchus* (*Sonchus*); **Syrian thistle**, *Notobasis Syriaca*; **Wetted thistle**, *Carduus acanthoides*; **Woolly thistle**, the cotton-thistle; **Woolly-headed thistle**, *C. eriophorus*; **Yellow thistle**, (a) a species of thistle with pale-yellow or purple flowers (*Cnicus horridulus*), found in the eastern U.S.; (b) a name for the prickly poppy (*Argemone mexicana*); see *Poppies* sb. 3. See also **ARGENTINE thistle**, *St. Barnaby's* t., **Blessed t.**, **Boar t.**, **Bur t.**, **Card t.**, **Card t.**, **CARLINE t.**, **COTTON-THISTLE**, **DISTAFF t.**, **FRIAR'S t.**, **FULLER'S t.**, **GLOBE t.**, **GOLDEN t.**, **GUM t.**, **HARE'S t.**, **HEDGEHOG t.**, **HORSE t.**, **LADY'S THISTLE**, **St. MARY'S t.**, **MELANCHOLY t.**, **MELON t.**, **MILK t.**, **MUSK t.**, **OAT t.**, **PINE t.**, **PLUME t.**, **SAFFRON t.**, **SEA-THISTLE**, **SOFT-THISTLE**, **SPEAR t.**, **STAR-THISTLE**, **SWINE'S t.**, **THOWTHISTLE**, **TORCH t.**, **WAT t.**, **WOLF'S t.**

1878 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, ***Bull Thistle**, *Carduus lanceolatus*. *Irel.* (Bellast). 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cirsium arvense*. ***Canada Thistle**, *Creeping Thistle*, ***Cursed Thistle**, of N. America. 1878 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, ***Corn Thistle**, *Carduus arvensis*. 1845 *Gard. Chron.* 20 Dec. 864/1 Will any of your correspondents inform me the most effectual way to eradicate the 'Dog Thistle'? 1846 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3), ***Dwarf Thistle**, *Carduus acutis*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 329 ***Gentle Thistle**. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 391/3 A large oval-shaped bed of Ricinus Gibson... edged with Chamæpence Casabonæ or ***Green Thistle**. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Chamæpence Casabonæ*, *Fish-bone* or ***Herring-bone Thistle**. 1887 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 190 Take the soft downe of the stalks of the hearb *Cardus benedictus*, called the 'holy-thistle, and therewith fill the wounds. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 80 Get you some of this distill'd *cardus benedictus*... it is the only thing for a qualm... I meant plaine holy thissell. 1793 A. B[ISANI] *Pict. Tour Europe*, etc. 52 *Sciato*... The hills... are covered with holy thistle, centaury, thyme, sage, and calamint. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 222 The Holy Thistle (*Carduus Marianus*) is well marked by the white veins on its large shiny leaves. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 42 Here was holy thistle, which of old its admirers called *Benedictus* for its supposed astonishing virtues. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. lviii. 519 The other kinde is called... the 'Hundred headed Thistle... This without doubt is a kinde of *Eryngium*. 1880 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, *Hundred Thistle*, *Eryngium campestre*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 468 *Erythroloma conspicua*... was introduced to English gardens about 1838, and is commonly known as the Scarlet 'Mexican Thistle. 1705 tr. *Cowley's Plants* Wks. 1711 III. 367 Whilst the 'Scotch Thistle, with audacious Pride, Taking Advantage, gores your bleeding Side. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 240 The handsome Cotton Thistle... is often cultivated under the name of the Scotch Thistle. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 507/1 The common (*Carduus*) *lanceolatus* seems to be the most suitable prototype for the Scotch Thistle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. lxi. 526 In Latine *Acanthium*... in Englishe White Cotton Thistell, Wilde white Thistell, and Argentine, or 'Sluer Thistel. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* ii. xx. 292 The stalk of Hares Lettuce or ***smooth-Thistle**. 1866 *Treas.*

Bot. 794 The 'Syrian Thistle, [*Lotobasis*] *syriaca*,... is distinguished from other thistles by the central florets of the flower-head only being fertile. 1846 *SOWERBY Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3), 'Wetted Thistle, *Carduus crispus*. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* Thistle, Wetted, *Carduus acanthoides*. 1760 J. LEZ *Introd. Bot. App.* 329 Thistle, 'Woolly, *Oenopordon*. 1867 *BASINGTON Man. Brit. Bot.* (ed. 6) 300 [*Carduus eriophorus*... Heads very large; involucre covered with a dense white web... 'Woolly-headed Thistle. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 1145 Thistle... 'Yellow, *Argemone mexicana*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thistle-flower*, *thistle-topped* *adj.*; *thistle-ball*, the globular head of feathery seeds of the thistle; *thistle-headed* = *THISTLE-DOWN*; *thistle-bird*, a bird that feeds on thistle-seeds (cf. *THISTLE-FINCH*); *spec.* the American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris (Spinus) tristis*; *thistle-butterfly*, the 'painted lady', *Vanessa (Pyrameis) cardui*, whose larva feeds on the thistle; *thistle-cock (dial.)*, the corn bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (see also *THROSTLE-COCK*); *thistle-cropper* = *thistle-eater* (b); *thistle-crown*, (a) a name for a Scottish gold coin of James VI, bearing the figure of a thistle on the reverse, and worth about 4 shillings; cf. *thistle noble*; (b) the flower-head of the thistle; *thistle-cutter*, a machine for cutting down thistles or other weeds; *thistle-digger*, a tool for rooting up thistles; *thistle dollar*, (a) a name for a Scottish silver coin of James VI, also called *double merk*, bearing the figure of a thistle on the reverse, and worth 26s. 8d. Scotch (2s. 2½d. English); (b) a silver coin of the reign of Charles II; *thistle-eater*, *thistle-feeder*, (a) a bird that eats thistle-seeds (cf. *THISTLE-FINCH*); (b) a beast that eats thistles, as a donkey; so *thistle-feeding* *a.*; *thistle-fly*, an insect (*Urophora cardui*) infesting a species of thistle; *thistle funnel*, a kind of funnel used in chemical operations, having a large bulb between the conical flaring part and the tube, so as to suggest the form of a thistle-head upon its stalk; *thistle-gall*, a gall produced by the *thistle-fly* or *thistle-gall fly*; *thistle-head*, the flower-head or *capitulum* of the thistle (in quot. 1839, that of the teal = 2 b above); *thistle-like* *a.*, resembling a thistle; also, of the thistle kind, of the suborder *Cynarocephala* of *Compositae*, comprising the thistles and allied plants; *thistle merk* [*MARK sb.* 2], collectors' name for a Scottish silver coin of James VI, bearing the figure of a thistle on the reverse, and worth 13s. 4d. Scotch (13½d. English); *thistle noble*, a Scottish gold half-merk of James VI, bearing the figure of a thistle on the reverse; *thistle-plume* [*PLUME sb.* 5], *U. S.*, 'a plume-moth, *Pterophorus carduidactylus*, whose larva feeds on thistle-heads' (*Cent. Dict.*); *thistle-saffron*, the safflower = *saffron-thistle* (see *SAFFRON* 6 c); *thistle-seed*, the feathery or pappose 'seed' or achene of the thistle; *thistle-spud* = *thistle-digger*; *thistle-stamped* *a.*, stamped with the figure of a thistle; *thistle-teasel* = *TEASEL sb.* 2; *thistle-top*, (a) = *THISTLE-DOWN*; (b) = *thistle-head*; *thistle-tube* = *thistle funnel*; *thistle-tuft* = *THISTLE-DOWN*; *thistle-whipper* (*Hunting slang*), a nickname for a hare-hunter.

1855 *Browning Two in Campagna xi*, Must I go Still like the 'thistle-ball... Onward, whenever light winds blow? 1797 *COLERIDGE Foster-mother's T.* 20 A baby wrapt in mosses, lined With 'thistle-beards. 1879 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 131 American Goldfinch. Yellowbird. 'Thistlebird. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 763/1 The goldfinch or wild canary is seen, perched on a thistle-top. 'Thistle bird' is another name that he bears, on account of his fondness for thistle-seeds as food, and thistle-down for the lining of his nest. 1836 *FRICHARD Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) 1. 58 The 'thistle-butterfly, termed 'La Belle Dame'. 1866 *EDMONSTON Shells & Orkney Gloss.* 127 'Thistle-cock, common bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*). 1776 *LEAKE Nummi Brit. Hist.* 83 'Thistle Crowns. - 4s. 4d. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 20 Plucked a thistle-crown and fastened it As a breast-knot. 1899 *Daily News* 12 July 8/3 To watch the goldfinch clinging to the silken thistle-crown. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 30 June 3 A capital display of the 'thistle cutter's powers on a rank growth of bracken... the rapidly whirling knives... made short... work of the bracken. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Spade*, The 'thistle-digger is a pronged tool, intended to catch the root below the crown, and then pry out the plant. 1760 *TURNER Herbal II*, 245 b. Aristotell. wryeth...: ra ðe tosa ðeardobðaga... That is to say, these are spinuora, that is 'thistle eaters'. Aristotell. sayeth that Linetes and Goldfinches, and Greenfinches, are acanthophages. 1904 *Daily News* 20 June 5, I did not see either the bullfinch or the goldfinch, either the detested bud-plucker or the pretty 'thistle-feeder. 1906 *Outlook* 24 Mar. 404/4 In Hertfordshire, a county notable for the high-farming that was supposed to have exiled the 'thistle-feeding birds, goldfinches were singing about their nests. 1855 *HULOET*, 'Thistle flour, *scholemos*. 1908 (Miss FOWLER) *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 107 No Thistle flowers as yet. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* 'Thistle Fly, a small fly produced from a fly-maggot, hatching in the protuberances of the *carduus haemorrhoidalis*. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 17 Sometimes a small funnel (called a 'thistle funnel) passes through the cork, and reaches nearly to the bottom of the bottle. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* 'Thistle-Gall, a name given... to the protuberances on the stalks of a species of Thistle, called...

carduus haemorrhoidalis, from these tubercles, which are supposed to resemble those of the hemorrhoidal veins. 1864-5 *WOOD Hones without II*, xvi. (1868) 505 The Thistle-gall Fly (*Urophora Cardui*)... produces large and hard warty galls upon the thistle. 1839 *UAE Dict. Arts* 1322, 16 flames bearing the teasels which are to act upon the cloth... their breadth only large enough to contain two 'thistle-heads set end to end. 1896 *Spectator* 31 Oct. 588/2 He [a bee] returned to the inviting thistle-head. 1857 *HENFREY Bot.* 320 The *Cynarea*, or 'thistle-like Compositae. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 225 *Carlina*, a genus... distinguished among the thistle-like group of compound flowers by having the inner leaves of the... involucre coloured. 1900-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV, 574, [200 oz. weight of] utter fyne gold [shall be coined] in the 'thirill noblis. 1603 *ibid.* VI, 529 Thirill noblis of gold. 1782 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 555 They... Like 'thistle-seeds, are sown by every wind. 1896 *Mrs. CAFFYN Quaker Grandm.* 105 Why should Mr. Ince lag behind with the dogs, and his 'thistle-spud? 1883 J. WALKER *Janet Auld Reckie* 41 'Thistle-stampit auld Scotch bodles. 1835 *URS Philo. Manuf.* 202 Preparing 'thistle-teasels for the workman. 1855 *HULOET*, 'Thistle toppe, which is lyke plume, *pappus*. 1606 [see *THISTLEWARP*]. 1893 [see *thistle-bird* above]. 1903 *Westm. Gas.* 29 Dec. 10/1 Carved thistles ornament his dining-room chairs; and a 'thistle-topped railing lends novelty to the front of the house. a 1847 *ELIZA COOK Song of Wind III*, I grasped an airy 'thistle-tuft. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX, 114 This North-Country 'Thistle-Whipper. 1856 'STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* (ed. 2) § 1 A brace of hares, or a single fox, will serve for the amusement of a large field of fox-hunters or thistle-whippers.

Hence *Thistle v.*, *trans.* to clear of thistles, to weed out the thistles from (whence *Thistling vbl. sb.*); *Thistled* (bi'sld) *a.*, covered or overgrown with thistles; adorned with figures of thistles; *Thistlery* (bi'slri), a plantation of thistles; *Thistlish* *a.*, resembling or suggesting a thistle.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v., In France, a farmer may sue his neighbour who neglects to 'thistle his land at the proper seasons. 1745 in Motherwell *Harp of Renfrewshire* (1819) 319 The 'Thistled banners far were streaming. 1797 *Mrs. M. Robinson Walsingham I*, 72 The upland mead, and thistled down. 1893 *CHR. G. ROSETTI Poems* (1904) 123/2 Our thorned and thistled plot. 1889 *MARY E. BAMFORD Up & Down Brooks* 97 Do not his folk make such 'thistleries' in Paraguay that robbers can hide among them? 1766 *Compl. Farmer*, 'Thistling, the action of cutting or pulling up thistles. 1858 *MOTLEY Corr.* 17 June, Like his tongue and his mind, it [his visage] is eminently Scotch, sharp, caustic, rugged, 'thistle-ish.

Thistle, obs. variant of *THIXEL*, an adz.

Thistle-down (bi'sld, down). [*f. THISTLE sb.* + *Down sb.* 2] The down or pappus which crowns the 'seeds' or achenes of the thistle, and by means of which they are carried along by the wind: either collectively, or that of a single 'seed'.

1561 [see c.] 1585 *HIGINS Junius Nomencl.* 112/1 *Pappus*, the downe of flowers which the wind bloweth about: as thistle downe. 1591 *SPENSEK M. Hubberd* 634 As a thistle-downe in th' ayre doth flie. 1723 *MANDEVILLE Fab.* Bess 277 If it were a hard Winter, they mingled some Thistle down with their Rushes to keep them warm. 1899 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 206 Thistle-down is sometimes gathered to fill pillow-cases. 1894 *MISS F. WILLARD in Chicago Advance* 4 Oct., One sees a thistledown borne on the breeze.

b. As a type of lightness, flimsiness, or instability; hence *fig.*.

1868 *W. COX Lett. & Jnls.* (1897) 251 The thistle-down of sentiment hung about me all the time. 1904 *R. HICHENS Gard. Allah* x, Forgive my malice... It was really a thing of thistledown. 1908 *Outlook* 27 Nov. 880/1 That is not to say that Christianity is to be a thistledown to be blown hither and thither at the breath of every fan and whim.

c. *attrib.* Of or like thistle-down (*lit. and fig.*).

1561 *Will. M. Langrygge* (Somerset Ho.), Thesseldowne bed. 1889 *JOHN BULL* 2 Mar. 149/3 The train was of thistledown brocade, that being the design brocaded, or rather embossed, upon the snowy surface of the silk. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 2/1 The thistle-down character of Miss Hart.

Thistle-finch. [*f. as prec.* + *FINCH*; cf. *G. distelfink*, OHG. *distilvinko*, Du. *distelvink*.] Any one of several species of finches which feed on the seeds of the thistle; *spec.* the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.

1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* III, 48 The singing thistle-finch. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 256 The Goldfinch, or Thistle-finch. 1736 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* III, s.v. *Aedon*, She is feigned to have died for grief, and to be turned into a linnnet, or thistlefinch. 1851 *BAUDRAC Leaves fr. Note Bk. Nat.* (1852) 230 The goldfinch or thistlefinch passes much of its time among flowers.

† *Thistle-tack*. Obs. exc. Hist. [Origin obscure: connexion with *THISTLE sb.* is doubtful; the second element is *TACK sb.* 2] The name in some localities of a due levied upon the owners of pigs by the lord of the manor, as a charge for pannage.

Cf. quot. 1523 for *tack-swine*, s.v. *TACK sb.* 2.

1303-5 *York Vac. Roll* (Ministers Accts. 1144/1, P.R.O.), Et de xx. vijd. de operibus customariarum... cum pannagio quod dicitur thistiltak. 1327 *Inquis. Death Thomas Earl Lancaster* (I. P. M. Edw. III, File 6 (m. 3), P.R.O.) (Yorks., Soreby), Et de quadam consuetudine porcorum ibidem vocata Thisteltack ad terminum Sancti Andree xvij d. 1377 *Halymote of Hulton*, etc. (Court Rolls 50 Edw. III, Bundle 2, No. 27), Et de iij s. collectis de pannagio vocato Thisteltak pro porcis diversorum tenencium domini apud Runkom. 1419 *Excheq. Accts.* 7 Hen. V, Bundle 131, No. 14 (Forest of Galtres, Yorks.) Sed de Thistiltak nichil quia nullum tale proficuum accidit hoc anno.

¶ The following accounts of the term are given by 17th c. writers:

1677 *THOROTON Nottinghamshire* 308/1 If any Native or Cottager [at Fickerton, Nottinghamshire] having a Swine above a year old, should kill him, he was to give the Lord 1d. and it was called Thisteltak. 1691 *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 2), *Thistle-take*,... a Custom in the honor of Hulton, ... That if in driving Beasts over the Common, the Driver permits them to graze or take but a Thistle, he shall pay a half-penny a Beast to the Lord of the Fee. 1906 N. J. HOOK *Manor & Manor. Recs.* 112 'Thistle-take' was claimed by the lords [of Manors] in Lancashire and Yorkshire, as an acknowledgment of the hasty crop taken by droves of beasts passing over a common, and similar payments.

(The statement in quot. 1691 (whence in 1906) was evidently 'popular etymology'.)

† *Thistlewarp*. Obs. [*f. THISTLE sb.* + *WARP v.*, to throw, turn, twist; cf. *MOULDWARP*.] The goldfinch: = *THISTLE-FINCH*.

1606 *MARLOWE & CHAPMAN Hero & Leander* vi, 277 Neptune for pity... Flung them into the air, and did awake them Like two sweet birds, surnamed th' Acanthides, Which we call Thistle-warps, that... feed on thistle-tops. 1624 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II, iii, vii, An ass flung downe a Thistlewarpe neast, the little bird pecked his gaul'd backe in revenge.

Thistly (bi'sli), *a.* [*f. THISTLE sb.* + *-y*.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a thistle; spiny, prickly; consisting of or constituted by thistles. (In 1611, made of 'thistles', i.e. teasel-heads.)

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II, ii, iv, *Columes* 625 That shell [of the chestnut] incast in a thick thistly felt. 1611 *CORNE*, *Applaner de draps*, the Clothworker; who with his thistly cards doth smooth, and stroke down clothes. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi, 768 The land... Exults to see its thistly curse repealed. 1845 G. STRUTHER in *Ess. Chr. Union* vii, (1851) 116 The plant of schism has put forth its thistly spines wherever it has been carried.

2. Full of, abounding or overgrown with thistles.

1710 *Tusser Redivivus in T.'s Husb.* (1878) 129 note, Where the Wheat is thistly. 1747-48 *THOMSON Summer* 1658 Wide o'er the thistly lawn, as well as the breeze, A whitening shower of vegetable down Amusive floats. 1900 *HUSON Nat. in Downland* 41 Thistly and weedy wastelands.

3. *fig.* (from 1 and 2).

1784 *COWPER Task* iv, 335 A world, so thorny, ... where none Finds happiness. Without some thistly sorrow at it's side. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* 342 Converted into a fortress... all thistly with bayonets. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 661/1 Wandering... into thistly byways of dissent.

† *Thistolow*. Obs. rare. Altered form of *fistolow*, *FISTULA*: see *TH* (6).

1684 *HANNAH WOOLLEY Queen-like Closet* (ed. 3) Supp. 25 When you dress any Wound or Thistolow with it, you must warm it very hot. *ibid.*, I did cure a Gentlewoman of a Thistolow in the Eye with it.

Thiswise (ðis'wiz), *adv.* Now rare. [Short for a (on) *this wise*.] In this manner, thus.

13... *Cursor M.* 11971 (Cott.) 'Sun', sco said, '[wrik] uoght þis wise'. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 244 Howe darest thou wretched men this wise abuse? 1530 *TINDALE Answ. More Wks.* (1572) 254/4 A Welche text may this wise be understand. 1846 H. W. TORRES *Rem. Milh. Hist.* 166 This-wise they slowly pursued their journey.

This world. The present world; the present state or stage of existence, as distinguished from another, esp. a future one. (Cf. *OTHER WORLD*.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.*, Luke xvi, 8 Suno ðisse worlde [c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* ðisse worlde bearn]. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He cumð an ende þisser wrl. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Peos world is whilende. 138a *Wyclif John* xvi, 11 The prince of this world is now dymyd. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xii, vii, 621 They alle shalle neuer mete more in this world. 1583 J. MUNROE in J. B. Wainwright *Two Eng. Mart.* (C.T.S.) 24 Biddinge you farewell for ever in this worlde. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III, 332 The perishing possessions of this World. 1883 *MISS BRADDOH Gold. Cal.* xiv, What higher office can a man hold in this world than to form the minds of the rising generation?

b. *attrib.* Pertaining to this world; mundane.

1889 J. TITSWORTH in *Chicago Advance* 7 Feb. [To] appreciate the this-world sphere of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *This-worldian*, a man of this world, a worldling; *This-worldism*, *This-worldliness*, devotion to the things of this world.

1830 *COLERIDGE Ch. & St.* (1839) 77 Those... that separate the Christian from the this-worldian. 1879 *HOWELLS Vedd. Journ.* (1894) 269 A spiritual-worldliness which was the clarified likeness of this-worldliness. 1883 W. M. ADAMSON in *Evang. Union Worthies* 319 This-worldliness ignored God, if it did not deny His existence. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 2/1 The Need of 'This-worldliness'... Evangelical Christians have been too often guilty of 'other-worldliness'.

Thite, obs. and dial. form of *THIGHT*.

Thither (ði'təi), *adv.* (a.) Forms: see below.

[OE. *ðider*, *hider*, earlier *þader* (Lindisf. *ðadder*): corresp. in form to ON. *þaðra* there; *f. þa*, stem of *THAT*, *THE* + suffix, denoting motion towards, Goth. *-drē*, Vedic *-trā*: cf. *hither*, OE. *hider*, Goth. *hīdrē*, and *whither*, OE. *hwider*: *-hwaeder*, Goth. *hwadrē*; a form corresp. to OE. *þader* is wanting in Goth. (which uses *faindrē* thither, yonder); cf. Vedic *catrā* there, thither. The OE. *þader*, *hwader* became *hider*, *kwider*, app. under the influence of *hider*, *HITHER*, in which the *i* was original. For the later ME. *-ther* for *-der* in all three words (first in MSS. of *Cursor Mundi*, but rare bef. 1525), as in *gather*, *mother*, etc., see *TH* (6), and Note s.v. *FATHER*. In Sc. *thidder* came down to 1600. The extended ME. *þidere*, *pidre*, was app. influenced by ordinary adverbs in *-e*.]

The relative clause with *whither*, etc., often precedes.
[c 897. 1393; 1496; see z.] c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks.
11. 37 Wherever þe bodi be, þiþir þal þe eglis be giderid. For
whidir ever comþ Cristis bodi, þiþir šal his sentis come.
1485 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 35 They wondrid howe...he
myght comme thedyr to that place, where the couent was.
1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Con. Prayer, Communion*, That where

[**Thitling**, spurious word; a misprint for **TITHING**, cited by Richardson from an ed. of Milton's *Prose Wks.*, and thence in recent American Dictionaries.]

an axe, or hatchet. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Thicksell*, an adze.
..It has a crooked handle, and is used by wheelwrights,
and for making spoons hollow. etc. [*E. D. D.* gives the forms

and for making sports hollow, etc. [*E.D.D.* gives the forms thixle, thicksell, thizle, thyzle.]

8795 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. 1.) 136 *Alcanus* [Altanus],
 boden. c897 *K. Alerns* *Gregorius Past.* C. xviii. 188 *Sio*
geornfulnes . . . abent *ðæt* *sum* *ægan* . . . *sum* *sme* *dust* *de*
ðæs *licchan* . . . *ægan* *sum* *numera* *mid* *ðoden* [*v. r.* *ðodne*].
 a1000 *Æg. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 203 *Cerulei* *turbiniis*,
lagellum *ægan* *boden*. c1000 *Ælfric Gram.* ix. (2.) 37
Wæro, *ðoden*. c813 *O. E. Chron.* an. 793 (MS. D.) Her
 wæron *reðe* *forebecca* *cumene* *or* *Norðanþingra* *land* . . .
 [wæron *ornete* *podenas* & *ligrescas*. c1205 *Law.* 27645
 Her *þæste* *to* *þan* *bite* *sua* *bode* [c1795 *poden*] *doþ* *on* *felde*.
 1684 *BUNYAN Seasonable Counsel* 206 Those *thodes*, *gusts*,
blasts, *or* *battering* *storms* *that* *beat* *against* *thy* *wall*. [1807

SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Thods*, an old northern term for sudden gusts of wind.]

Thoe, var. **Tho** *pron.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* *Obs.*
Thoes, pl. of **Thos**, a canine beast; *obs.* f. **THOSE**.
Thof(e), *thoffe*, *obs.* or *dial.* ff. **THOUGH**.
Thof, **thoft**, *obs.* and *dial.* ff. **THOUGHT**!; see also **THINK** v.²

Thoft (*þoft*). Now *north. dial.* Forms: 1 *þofta*, 4 *thoffte*, 4- *thoft*, 9 *Sc. thaft* (*Shell*, 1. of *Man taft*, *taft*). [OE. *þofte* (wk. fem.), = ON. *þofla* (Norw.), *Da. tofte*, OHG. *dofta*; MLG., LG. *ducht*, whence Ger. *ducht* (*dust*), MDu. *doftte*, *dochte*, Du. *doft* = OTeut. **þufid* = Indo-Eur. **up-* *id*, 1. root **up* to squat, sit low. Also Gaelic *toibhta* from Lowland Sc. or Norse. See also **THOUGHT** 2.

þofta in quot. c 1000 is either a scribal error for *þoftan*, or pl. of a str. fem. *þoft*.

It is remarkable that this word, which must have lived on in the north, should appear only once between 1336 and the 19th c.]

A rower's bench; = **THWART** sb.²

c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 166/17 *Transtra*, scipstol. *Transtra*, uel *juga*, *þofta*. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* ibid. 182/5 *Transtra*, *þoftan*. 1307-8 *Acc. Exch. K. R. Bd.* 14 No. 14 (P. R. O.). In C. bordis estricis emptis. ad faciendum inde *Thoftes*, *Hurdys*, et cotes pro dicta *Bargia* . . . xv. s. . . In .v. bordis emptis. . . ad ponendum sub *Thoftis* . . . iii. s. . . 1336 *Acc. Exch. K. R. Bndle* 10 No. 31. m. 6 Et in xliij lignis emptis pro *Thoftes* inde faciendis precium cuiuslibet, vj. d. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* v. iii. 63 (Camb. MS.) The remanent of ye rowaris . . . Apon yair scyttis and *thoftis* all atanyis Yair placis *þyft*. [Cf. Virg. v. 136 *considant transtris*.] 1808-18 *JAMIESON*, *Thofts*, the benches of a boat, on which the rowers sit. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 859 This waterman on one 'thoft' presenting the breadth of his oar before the wind and with the stream. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 251 One of the poor fellows tumbled over the thoft. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Thofts*, the thwarts, or plank-seats across a boat. 1885 *ROMANIAN Skipper's Sh.* 21 Leap lightly on the thoft. 1887 T. E. BROWN *Dorset* 18 (l. of Man) Sortin them out On the taft. 1891 *BURGESS Rascal's Biddie* 51 (Shetl.) Strik rowin faider frae his taft. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. (Shetl.) In a boat the thoft where the mast stands is called the sailing thoft.

Comb. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Thoft-fellow*, a fellow oarsman. [Cf. 1874 *Ferguson Icel. Dict.*, *þofti*, a bench-fellow.]

Thogen, *þožen*, *pa*, pp. of **THRE** v.¹ *Obs.*

Thogh, *þoż*, *pogh*, *thoght*, *obs.* ff. **THOUGH**.

Thoght, *þożt*, etc., *obs.* ff. **THOUGHT**!; see also **THINK** v.¹ and ².

Thoi(l), *obs.* Sc. f. **THOLE** v.; *erron.* f. **TOLL** sb.

Thoke (*þok*), *a.* and *sb.* Now *dial.* [Late ME.; origin unascertained.]

† **A. adj.** Not firm or solid; unsound, *rare* = 0.

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 491/2 *Thoke*, as onsaidde fische, humerosus.

B. sb. †1. An unsound fish: see *quots.* *Obs.*

1481 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 222/1 That tale fish should not be pakked with the lesse fish called *Grilles*, nor there should be pakked with neither *Thokes* nor broken belied fish.

[Cf. 1482-3 *Act 22 Edu.* IV. c. 2 § 3 *Sauuz mixture & pakkur der chomez et [v. r. thokes ou] pessonis rompez le ventre*.]

1494-5 *Act 11 Hen.* VII. c. 23 Without medling and packing of *Thokys* or broken belied *fisse* with the seid tale *fisse* or small *fisse*. 1578 *Descr. Thames* 259 Of barrellid *Fish*, *Grills*, *Thokes*, &c.

2. dial., school slang. (See *quots.*)

[a 1485 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch. MS., ed. 1908) 97 Cowerde, heretles, long choke [suggested reading 582 thoile, *vecors*.]

1501 *WRENCH Winchester Word-bk.*, *Thoke*, . . . a rest, a lying in bed, an idling.

Hence **Thoke** v. 'to lie late in bed, to be idle; to look forward to; **Thokester**, an idler' (*Winchester Word-bk.*); **Thokish**, **Thoky** *adjs.* *dial.*: see *quots.*

a 1688 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* viii. (1684) 146 Words. . . of common use in Norfolk. . . as . . . *Thokish*. 1691 *RAY S. & E. C. Wds.* Pref. ad fin., *Cothish*, morose, and *thokish*, slothful, sluggish, I have no account to give of. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Thokish*, slothful; sluggish. *East.* In Lincolnshire it is usually *thoky*.

† **Tholance**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. **THOLE** v. + -ANCE; cf. *sufferance*.] *Sufferance*, toleration; cf. **THOLING** vbl. sb. 2.

1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 171 Throu the permissioun and tholauce of God. 1470 *Reg. Aberbrothoc* (Bann. Cl.) 162 Suppos the said abbot and conuent dois ws fauor in the sayng of the said anwellis. . . of thar gracious Gifce and prestance. 1479 *Act. Doni. Conc.* (1839) 39/1 Gifce. . . his predecessours occupij þe said acris. . . and quhepir as malariis, or tholance or porprie to þe chapellantry. 1515 *Brechin Reg.* ff. 92 (Jam.) Hed only richt to the said tak bot allanerly off tholance.

Thole (*þol*), sb.¹ Forms: 1 *thol*, *ðoll*, *þol*; 5-6 *tholle*, 6-8 *thoule*, 7-8 *thowle*, 8 *thoul*, 9 *thowel*(l), *thowl*, (*thauel*), 7- *thole*. [OE. *þol* l, corresp. to ON. *þollr*, Norw. *toll*, *tulle*, Sw. (*är*) *tull*, *Da. (aar)* *tol*; MLG. *dolle*, *dulle*, *dole*, *doule*, LG. (Brem. Wbch.) *dolle*, *dulle*, *Efris. doll*, *dol*, MDu. *dolle*, Du. *dol* l. Ulterior etymology uncertain. In ON. *þollr* was also 'fir-tree', poet. 'tree' generally; the connexion of sense is not clear. The history of the Eng. word also shows a hiatus during nearly the whole ME. period.

The late altered forms *thoule*, *thowle*, and 19th c. *thowel*, may be influenced by *doule*, *dowle*, *DOWEL*.]

1. A vertical pin or peg in the side of a boat against which in rowing the oar presses as the fulcrum of its action; *esp.* one of a pair between which the oar works; hence, a rowlock.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1820 *Scalimus*, *thol*. c 1000 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 289/9 *Scalimus*, *ðoll*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Scalme*, a Thowle; the little peg whereby the oare of a Skiffe is staid. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* 62 In stead of thowles were made stickes like Bedstaues. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy. round World* (1699) 35 Straps. . . through which they put their Oars in rowing, instead of thowles or pegs. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Autarellus*, the thowles or rowlock-pins of a galley. 1827 *ROBERTS Voy. Centr. Amer.* 178 These oars are secured to the thowel by straps of raw hide. 1847 *LONG, Erang.* II. ii. 102 The sound of their oars on the thowles had died in the distance. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 29 The rowlock is composed of 3 parts; 1. the thauel, against which you row [etc.]. 1862 *WHITTIER Cry Lost Soul* iv, The guide. . . drops his oar against the gunwale's thole.

2. A pin or peg in general: *spec. a.* A pin by means of which the shafts are fastened to the carriage or axle of a cart, etc. b. The handle or 'nib' of a scythe-snathe.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/1 *Tholle*, *carte pynne* (or *tolpyn*, *infra*), *cavilla*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 280/2 *Tholle* a cartpynne, *cheuille de charette*. 1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* I. p. lii, The use of . . . drums made of a piece of a hollow tree, covered on one end with any green skin, and stretch'd with Thowls or Pins. 1828 *WEBSTER*, *Thole*, a. the pin or handle of a scythe-snathe. 1880 R. S. CHARNOCK *Essex Gloss.*, *Thole*, the two pieces or handles of a scythe. 1910 H. BELLOC *Mr. Clutterbuck's Election* iv, The woodwork. . . was designed in the Cheshire fashion, with drawpins, thowles, and spring-heads tinctured to a sober brown.

† **Thole**, sb.² *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. **THOLE** v.]

Patience, forbearance, endurance.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 349/6 *ic am god*, *gelus* and *strong*, *Min wreche* is hard, *min ðole* is long.

† **Thole**, sb.³ *Obs. rare*. [Anglicized f. *L. thol-us*: see **THOLUS**.] See *quot.* 1656, and cf. **THOLUS**.

1633 [J. FISHER] *True Trojans* III. ii. Eij, Let Altars smooke, and Tholes expect our spoiles. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Thole* (*tholus*), . . . that place in Temples, where donaries and such gifts as were presented there, are hung up.

Thole (*þol*), v. Now *north. dial.* or *arch.*

Forms: 1 *þolian*, 2-3 *-ien*, (2 *pale(n)*), 2-4 *þolye*, *-ie*, *-en*, 3 (*Orm.*) *þolenn*, 3-4 *-yen*, 4 *þoole*, *tholen*, *-y*, 4-5 *þole*, *tholie*, 4- *thole*. (Also 4, 6 *Sc. thol*, 4 (5-6 *Sc.*) *tholie*, 4-6 *Sc. thoil*, 5 *þolize*, *þol* l, *thoole*, *thowle*, *tholl*, 6 (7-8 *Sc.*) *thoell*, 8 *n. dial.* *thoyl*, 6- *Sc.* and *n. dial.* *thoil*.) [OE. *þolian* = OS. *tholōn*, *tholian*, OHG. *dōlōn*, *dōlōn* (MHG. *dolen*, *dōln*; cf. Ger. *gedul-d*), ON. *þola* (*Da. taale*, Sw. *tåla*), Goth. *þulan*, f. OTeut. stem **þul-*: weak grade of root **tel*: **tol*: **tl* to bear, suffer: cf. *L. tuli*, *tolerare*, *toll-ere*, Gr. *τλῆναι*.]

1. *trans.* To be subjected or exposed to (something evil); to be afflicted with; to have to bear, suffer, endure, undergo.

Beowulf 832 *Hic . . . for þreanydum þolian* scoldon torn un-lytel. c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xxviii. 197 *Unid.* . . lange ær his [Saul's] ethnesse earfoðlice ðolode. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2240 (Gr.) *Þeowdum þolian*. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, *Sulic & mare þanne we cunnen sein we þoleden xix wintre for us sinnes*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 His halie lif wunden þa he þolede for us ine þe halie rode. c 1200 *ORMIN* Ded. 201 He þaff his æghenn lif. . . To þolenn ðæpp oðrode. c 1290 *Becket* 2316 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 173 *Þis holi man . . . þolede martyrdom*. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 410 He schal euer þolven dep. 13. . . *Cursor M.* 6536 (Cott.) *De he aght to thole*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* IV. 659 *Feill anoyis thoell þe sall*. c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 248 *So muche wo as I haue with yow tholed*. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 212 *Allyoure lord Ith soffered in his passionne Oure ladië tholed in sawle*. 1530 *LYNDESEY Sch. Papyngo* 175 *Off bitter deth now mon I thole the schouris*. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 370 *What a winter of cold fear I thole*. 1717 *RAMSAY Elegy on Lucky Wood* i, *What loss, what crosses dost thou thole!* 1884 *FREEMAN in Stephens Life* (1895) II. x. 321 *They that believed nothing were to thole all revealed punishments*. [Affected archaism.]

absol. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 132 [Christ] *tholed* [v. r. *suffryd*] bodily for synful man kynd. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 90 *Pe cros þat crist opun þolede*. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 227 *How euer thou thole ore thrylle*, *Alwey thouk God of alle*. 1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. III. xvi, *Ye's thole for this, ye scanl*. 1880 A. FORBES in 19th Cent. Jan. 190 *To be told how our countrymen . . . toil and thole*.

b. *To thole an assize, judgement, the laws*, etc., to undergo trial. *Sc.*

1495 *Sc. Acts* *Yas.* I (1814) II. 9/a *Pe king . . . forbiddis þat any man . . . be apone his assise þat sall thole þe law*. 1508 *DUNBAR Rhyting* 78 *For quihik, bryrbour, þat sall thou thoill a breif*. a 1578 *LINDSEY (Pittscottie) Chron.* Scot. III. iv. (S.T.S.) I. 223 *The lordis . . . quihik was . . . thair to thoill ane syse comen to thair ditta*. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* I. 93 b, *It is statute, that na man sould thoill judgement, or be judged, be ane man of inferior estate then his awin peir*. 1678 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law* Scot. I. xx. § 4 (1699) 108 *The Receptor with us cannot be punished, or thole an Assize, till the Principal Thie be first convict*. 1886 *St. James' Gas.* 16 Dec. 3 Mr. . . would probably by this time have tholed an assize before the High Court of Justiciary.

2. To endure without resistance or complaint; to submit with patience to; to bear with, 'abide'; to put up with, tolerate. Also with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 19 *Da buile mid iuh ic beam, ða buile iuh ic ðola*. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 597 (Gr.) *Þæt is micel wundor þæt hit ece god wiffe wolde, þeoden, þolian*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9479 *So lufþ & prout heo was, þat me ne miste it þole* 1037. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15976 *Al þer trauaile & al þer ylle þat þey had þoled wip gode wille*. 1393 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 7 *Þis as before wyt al men we wil nocht thole*. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8490 *He might the bettre thole Thurg gile to les a little ring, Whan [etc.]*. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 81 *Thai that tholis nocht thair father and mother, suppose thai do thame iniuriis and be cummersum*. 1564 *Hudson tr. Du Barlas' Judith* III. 179 *For thee, we frankly shall pursue and thole Th'eternal heat and colde of either Pole*. 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 96 *Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash, How they maun thole a factor's snash*. c 1800 *Newcastle Prov.* in *Brockett N. C. Gloss.* (1846) II. 178 *He that has a good crop may thole some thistles*. 184. in *Contemp. Rev.* (1905) July 64 *'I com' away,' said he, 'for I couldn't thole to see good food wasted'*. 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* 38, *I canna thole im*.

absol. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140 § 6 (Laud MS.) *Þa li ne leng ne muhten þolen, þa stali hi ut & flugen*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 *Þe man . . . þe þoled and forbered and ne wile seche after wreche*. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 41 *Þaire hert redy to serue þe and to thole*. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VIII. 663 *Seit Wallace tholyt, and leit thaim say thar will*. 1560 *ROLLANO Seven Sages* 77 *Better it is to tholl his patientie, Nor euer mar in hell condampnit be*. 1880 A. FORBES in 19th Cent. Feb. 234 *The British soldier can thole as well as can the Russian soldier*.

† b. To endure or bear without giving way; to withstand; to stand. *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 9399 *Þa mazz it [the eye] sibþenn þolenn wel þe sunness brihtie leoma* 13. . . *Cursor M.* 7312 (Gott.) *It es wel worthi þat qau May thole na wale, to tholl þe wa*. c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 674 *No buerne yon bent his buffettes might thowle*. 14. . . *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 60 *Her mantill of humilitie, To tholl bayth wind and wet*.

c. To bear, stand, admit of, be capable of; to have room for; *esp.* in phrase to *thole amends*, to admit of improvement. *dial.*

1770 *JAS. WATT Let. to Small* 3 Jan., *Health and spirits beyond what I commonly enjoy. . . though they would still thole amends*. a 1774 *FERGUSON Cauter Oysters Poems* (1845) 7 *Fling owre your craig sufficient doses; You'll thole a hunder*. 1808 *SCOTT Let. to G. Ellis* 23 Feb., in *Lockhart*, *The style would . . . thole amends*, i. e. admit of improvement. 1871 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. VIII. 156/2 *It'll thole a drap mair watter*.

† 3. To allow, suffer, permit. (With obj. clause, obj. and inf., or equivalent pron.) *Obs.*

c 1070 *Charter of Leofgifu* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 269 *ic bidde mine leuedign for Godes louen ðat ðu [ne] þolie ðat ani man mine guide awende*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 *Þole us to hi-wepen ure sunne*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 12089 *þiff Crist itt nolde þolenn himm Nafide he þæro nan mahhte*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1583 *Þe toun folc . . . nolde namore þolie þan ssewe among hom a wede*. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1859 *Penne he þulged with hir þrepe, & þoled hir to speke*. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 *Þei be þolid to minister prestly ore sacraments*. 1466 *Dunfermline Regr.* (Bann. Cl.) 356 *I sall nocht thole, graunt nore geiff leiffe . . . to na man . . . to draw on drauchts of watis throu my landis*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. vii. 89 *Þhoil me to trubbe this gret rout of men*. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 35 *God wil nocht thoile you want your dailie sustentation*. 1575 *CHURCHYARD Chippes* (1817) 193 *God would not thoell, for one mans sake alone: That broyles should cause a million make their moine*. 1721 *RAMSAY Prospect of Plenty* 83 *They'll never thole this great design to tak*.

4. *intr.* To be patient, have patience, wait patiently. *dial.*

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 48 *Thole* a while, i. e. stay a while. 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 58 (E. D. D.), *I do bid them thole a while Till ante the spring come in again*. 1866 [J. LUMSDEN] *Poems* 7 (ibid.) *Great is our drouth—but thole a wee*.

5. *trans.* To bear to give; to afford or grant willingly. *dial.*

1703 *THORESBY Let. to Ray Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Thoyl*, to afford. 1828 *CRAWEN Gloss.* s. v., *I could thole him t'meat out o' my mouth*. 1863 *MRS. TOOGOOD Yorksh. Dial.* (MS.), *He is so covetous he cannot thole his servants enugh food*.

Thole, *obs.* *erron.* f. **TOLL**, in *thole* and *theam*, 'toll and team'.

† **Tholeburde**, *a. Obs. rare*. Forms: 1 *þolebyrde*, (*þoli*-, *þolo*-), 3 *þoleburde*. [Late OE. *þolebyrde*, f. stem of **THOLE** vb. + *byrd* bearing.]

Bearing patiently; forbearing, submissive. Hence

† **Tholeburdness** *Obs. rare*, patience, submission.

a 1090 *Liber Scintill.* i. 3 *To þolbyrdnyssse þrowngwa strange, ad tolerantiam passionum fortis*. *Ibid.* ii. 13 *þolobyrd mann, þatienis homo*. *Ibid.*, *Wer soðlice þolebyrde, wir enim þatienis*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 [To] bea swo þoleburde to-þenes his wissinge to forleten þat he forget, and don þat he bit. *Ibid.*, *Tanta est uirtus paciencie*. . . swo holie mihte is þoleburdness. a 1250 *Orison* 51 in O. E. *Misc.* 140 *Ihesuc ich þe grete*. . . For þe muchel þoleburne [? -burdness]. *Þat þu schawdest mon-kunne, þo þu þoledest dep.*

† **Tholemode**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Forms: 1-4 *þolemod*, *þolmod*, (1 *þolo*-), 2-4 *þolemode*, 4 *tholemod*, *tholmod*, -*moud*, -*mud*, (-*mound*), 4-5 *tholemode*, *tholmode*; *Sc.* 5 *tholemode*, 6 *thollmode*, -*muide*, (8 *tholemode*). [OE. *þolemod*, f. *þole* (see *prec.*) + *mod*, *MOOD* sb.¹ Cf. ON. *þolin-módr*, *Da. taal-modig*.]

A. adj. Patient, snbmissive, meek.

c 1000 *Ag. Hom.* (Assmann) 127 (Gr.) *Heo was þolemod and gestæþþig on hire geþæran*. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xvii. 56 *And beo zesibsum, zæþyldig and ðolmod*. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* II. 8 *þolomod, þatienis*. a 1100 O. E. *Glosses* (Napier) I. 1319 *Longanimem, þolemod*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 *Þet be mon be iþuldi and þolemod*. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 177 *Ha was þuldi & þolemod*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10187 (Cott.) *Was geuer . . . nan tholmoder in*

chastite. *c1450 Miroir Saluacionn* 4607 In alle aduersitees yt I so tholemode ay be. *1513 Douglas Ancis* v. vii. 48 In vane that name thow beris. . . Geif thow, sa tholimode, sufferis leid away Sa greit a price. *1710 RUDDIMAN Gloss.* to Douglas' *Ancis*, *Tholimode*, Scot. Dor. say *tholemode*, i.e. patient.

B. sb. = THOLEMODENESS. *rare*.

c1000 Ælfric Saints' Lives xvi. 334 (MS. D.) Se feorðe mihte is patientia, þæt is ðolmod zæceden. *c1175 Pater-noster* 266 in *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Edmodnesse and þolemod þæt þuncheð gode swiðe god.

† **Tholemodely**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

Patently, submissively, meekly.

a1225 Ancr. R. 46 Nime hire sinesse nout one þolemodliche, auch do swuð gledliche. *a1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* xiv. a All þæt tholmodly beris be birþin of tribulacionn. *c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 403 Gyl þu wil her me tholmodly. *c1450 Miroir Saluacionn* 3195 The swerde of sharpest tonges herd of crist tholemodely.

† **Tholemodeness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

Patience, submissiveness, meekness.

c1000 Ælfric Saints' Lives xvi. 334 (MS. J.) Patientia þæt is zædyld and þolmodnes zæceden. *a1225 Ancr.* R. 276 Wæddes salve [is] þolemodnesse. *1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 5831 Moche he louede þolmodnesse. *c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 433 Of tholmodnes als sic wes he þæt he with-stud in na degre Agane þame þat. . . til hymne mysded. *1456 Sir G. HAVE LAW Army* (S.T.S.) 285 The price suld be. . . of gude tholemodenes, to suetely here the caus.

Thole-pin. *Forms:* see *THOLE sb.1*; also *5 tolpyn*. [f. *THOLE sb.1* + *PIN sb.1*.]

1. A peg used as a fastening; = *THOLE sb.1* 2.

c1440 Prompt. Parv. 496/1 *Tolpyn*, idem quod *tholle*, *supra*. *1881 Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Thole-pin*, the pin that goes into the shafts of the roller by which the horse draws. *1884 19th Cent.* Feb. 244 A coffin. . . having a thong-binged cover. . . fastened by a thole pin. *1893 INGLIS Ain Folk* vii. The thole-pin which kept the loft folding-door in position.

2. = *THOLE sb.1* 1.

1598 Floato, Schelma. . . a peg in a boate whereat the rowers stay their oares when they rowe, called a thoule pin. *1735 Duple in Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 264 An Oar. . . not so much as lifted up out of the Thole-Pin. *1850 W. H. Gægorv Egypt* I. 293 It scorched our hands to touch at midday the iron plates in which the thowl-pins were fastened.

Tholing (*þou'lin*), *vb. sb.* [f. *THOLE v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of *THOLE v.*; suffering, enduring.

a1300 Cursor M. 15684 (Cott.) Thoru mi bodi most it pass þe tholing o þis pine. *c1400 Apol. Loll.* 5 Petir. fillid be office of Crist, in liuing, and in teching, and in þoling. *1562 TURNER Baths* 10b, According to the complexion of the sickle, and after the suffrance or tholling of the stomach. *1884 FREEMAN in Stephens Life & Lett.* II. x. 322 But then that entitles me to the unrevealed tholings [affected archaism].

2. Sufferance, permission, allowance, leave. *Obs.*

c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxx. (*Theodora*) 6 Po þar-to he haf mycht Thru godis tholyne & gret slycht. *1457 Dunfermline Reg.* (Bann. Cl.) 344 Rechart he goddis thollying Abbote of Donfermyln. *1466 Ibid.* 356, I gif and grauntis. . . full leiffe and tholing and gude will to þe saidis Abbott. . . to mak land stell and Dame forganis my said landis.

Tho'ling, *pp. a.* [f. *THOLE v.* + -ING 2.] That tholes; enduring; patient.

1340 Avenb. 167 Þe holy gost. . . him makeþ strang and þolynde nor to þolye huanne hi comeþ. *c1425 tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula* 58 Men now of daicz bene vncpatient and yuel tholyng.

Tholl, *obs. erron.* f. *TOLL sb.*

Tholinie, *tholoney*, var. *TOLNE Sc. Obs.*, *toll*.

Tholobate (*þrðlðbat*). *Arch.* [f. *Gr. θόλος* = *THOLUS* + -*bat* one who goes, f. *βαίω* to go.]

(See *quots.*)

1831 Hosking in Encycl. Brit. (ed. 7) I. 471/1 *Tholobate*, . . . that on which a dome or cupola rests. . . A term not in general use. . . What is generally termed the attic above the peristyle and under the cupola of St. Paul's, would be correctly designated the tholobate. A tholobate of a different description, . . . is the circular substructure to the cupola of the London University. *1838 BARTON Dict. Archit.* 457. *1845 PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Tholobate*, the substructure on which a dome or cupola rests.

Tholsel, -*l*, var. *TOLLSEL*, *TOLSEY*, *Sc. Obs.*

|| **Tholus** (*þou'ls*). *Arch.* Pl. *tholi* (-oi).

Also in *Gr.* form *tholos* (*þrðls*), pl. *tholoi* (-oi).

[*L. tholus*, a. *Gr. θόλος* a round building with a conical or vaulted roof.] A circular domed building or structure; a dome, cupola; a lantern.

1644 Evelyn Diary 7 Nov. A pretty odd fabriq, with a Tribunal, or Tholus within. *a1668 LASSLES Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 188 On the top of it [the Domo of Florence] stands mounted a fair Cupola (or Tholus). *1730-6 BAILEY* (folio), *Tholus*, the Roof of a Temple or Church, the Centre, Scutcheon, or Knot in the middle of an arched Roof, the Lantern or Cupola of a publick Hall. *1823 GELL Pompeiana* I. iv. 47 A circular or polygonal tholus. *1841 Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* IV. 117/2 The tholus, or concave dome.

b. *Gr. Antiq.* An excavated circular tomb of the Mycenaean age, domed and lined with masonry.

1885 Athenzium 12 Dec. 773/2 Mr. Pullan. . . was astonished to find that the lower cell of the so-called prison of St. Peter at Rome was part of a tholus. *1896 Tholoi* [see *Dromos*]. *1910 Edin. Rev.* Apr. 479 Among the forms sepulchre are the great beehive tholoi [etc.].

attrib. *1902 R. C. BOSANQUET in Ann. Brit. Sch. at Athens* VIII. 305 Tholos-burial was introduced in eastern Crete towards the close of the Minoan Age.

Thomean (*þom'fān*), a. and sb. Also *Thomean*.

[app. f. med. *L. Thōmānus* (f. the name *Thōmās*) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Christian church traditionally said to have been founded by St. Thomas the Apostle, which has

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existed from early times on the Malabar coast.

b. sb. A member of this church. Also called

Thomile, Christian of St. Thomas.

1737-41 Chambers Cycl., *Thomeans*, *Thomeans*, *Thomites*, or *Christians of St. Thomas*, a people of the East-Indians, who, according to tradition, received the gospel from the apostle St. Thomas. *Ibid.*, A great part of the Thomean church relapsed, and thus still continues partly Roman, partly Thomean. *1842 BRANDE Dict. Sci., Lit., etc.*, *Thomeans*, or *Thomites*.

Thomism, variant of *THOMISM*, q. v.

Thoman, -and, obs. variants of *TOMAN*.

Thomas (*þomās*). [a. *L. Thōmās*, *Gr. Θωμάς*.]

1. A Greek, Latin, and common Christian name; well known as that of the 'doubting apostle' (see *John* xx. 25), and hence used allusively; also used as a representative proper name for one of the populace taken at random. Familiarly abbreviated to *Tom*, the dim. or pet form of which is *TOMMY*.

c1000 Ags. Gosp. *John* xx. 24 Thomas an of þam twelfon þe ys zæceden didimus. . . næs mid him þa se hælend com. *c1275 O. E. Minc.* 90 Haly thomas of beoufe[n]riche. *c1412 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 5080 3e, so I drede me, by seynt Thomas. *c1650 ROBINSON Mary Magd.* 1519 O, that I might, with waning Thomas, dippe The finger of my faith within his side. *1656 BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Thomas* (*Hebr.*) signifies twin, or as some will have it, bottomless deep. *1848 Mas. GASKELL M. Barton* xii, Mary, don't let my being an unbelieving Thomas weaken your faith. *1883 Harper's Mag.* June 93/1 Doubting Thomases, who will only believe what they see, must wait awhile.

2. Generic name for a footman or waiter.

1846 Mas. GORR Eng. Char. (1852) 78 The gossip of one fashionable dinner-table alone, within ear-shot of three or four first-rate Thomases, is sufficient to disperse throughout the town rumours enough to set a hundred families of consideration into a ferment. *1901 Daily Graphic* 23 Feb., The 'men' are not any less 'splendid' because they are known by this diminutive term [Tommy], any more than waiters are heroic because we give them their full title of 'Thomas'.

3. **Thomas Atkins** (also *Thomas*): a familiar name for the typical private soldier in the British Army; arising out of the casual use of this name in the specimen forms given in the official regulations from 1815 onward; see *quots.*

In some of the specimen forms other names are used; but 'Thomas Atkins' being that used in all the forms for privates in the Cavalry or Infantry, is by far the most frequent, and thus became the most familiar. Now more popularly *TOMMY ATKINS* or *TOMMY Q.V.*

1815 (Aug. 31) War Office, *Collection of Orders, Regulations, etc.* 75 (Form of a Soldier's Book in the Cavalry when filled up). Description, Service, &c. of Thomas Atkins, Private, No. 6 Troop, 6th Regt. of Dragoons. Where Born. . . Parish of Odiham, Hants. . . Bounty £66. Received, Thomas Atkins, his X mark. *Ibid.* 76 Clothing Account of Thomas Atkins, Private, No. 6 Troop, 6th Dragoons. . . Clothing Account of William Jones, Trumpeter, No. 2 Troop, 9th Light Dragoons. . . Clothing Account of John Thomas, Sergeant, No. 8 Troop, 15th Hussars. [So Forms on pp. 78-81 all signed 'Thomas Atkins, Private'] *Ibid.* 82 Form of Soldier's Book in the Infantry, when filled up. Description, Service, &c. of Thomas Atkins, Private, No. 6 Company, 1st Batt. 23d Regt. Foot. Where born [etc.]. Bounty £77s. Received, Thomas Atkins, his X mark. [So Forms on pp. 83-87, all signed 'Thomas Atkins, his X mark'] *1837* (June 1) *King's Regulations & Orders for the Army* 204, Form No. 2, No. 55 Thomas Atkins, Sergeant, Born in the Parish of St. Mary in or near the Town of Portsmouth, in the County of Hants, by Trade a Labourer. *Ibid.* 206-9 [Various Forms, all filled up or subscribed 'Thomas Atkins' (who no longer signs by 'his mark')] *Ibid.* 210 Character: Thomas Atkins has been a well-conducted Soldier; was wounded at —, and has distinguished himself by several acts of bravery. Signed — Commanding Officer. *1864 Stand. Orders Roy. Reg. Artill.* 80 Thomas Atkins. Enlisted. . . on the 6th April, 1857. *Ibid.*, We certify that the above is a correct Statement of the Services of Thomas Atkins, to the 10th June 1887. *1890 Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 Mr. Thomas Atkins. . . can break it [a rifle] down in half-a-dozen ways in the course of his musketry instruction. *1897 Allahabad Pioneer in Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 7/3 'You take my advice, Bill', remarked one Thomas to another, 'don't you never stand near no white stone or yet near no horficer'.

4. **St. Thomas**, in composition. *St. Thomas'*

balsam = *balsam* of *TOLU*. † *St. Thomas'* coin

(also *St. Thomas*), ? an East Indian coin. *St. Thomas'*

tree, *Bauhinia tomentosa* or *B. variegata*

of the E. Indies, the pale yellow petals of which are spotted with crimson, fabled to be the blood of

St. Thomas. *St. Thomas'* worsted: see *SAINT a.4c.*

1559 in Marsden Court Adm. (Selden) II. 110 Novem pecias auri vulgo dictas 'Saintte Thomas coyne. *1698 FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 53 Their Coins are of Gold; a

St. Thomas, 10s. a Fanam, 7 and 1 of which go to a Dollar, or Petacha. *1866 Treat. Bot.*, 'St. Thomas' Tree, *Bauhinia tomentosa*. *1887 Moloney Forestry W. Afr.* 332 St. Thomas' Tree. . . Shrub or small tree. *1918 N. C. Wills* (Surtees 1908) 95 A jacket of tawny 'Saint Thomas worsted'.

Thomasing (*þomāsɪŋ*). *dial.* [f. *THOMAS* + -ING 1.] The begging of alms on St. Thomas's day

(21 Dec.). Also called *corning*, *doling*, or *gooding*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thomasing*, a custom in Derbyshire, going from house to house on St. Thomas's day with a basket and can to beg milk, wheat, oatmeal, or flour. *1866 W. HENDERSON Folk Lore* II. 50 The widows ask and commonly receive at the farmers' houses a small measure of wheat, and they call it 'going a Thomasing'. *1900 Daily Chron.* 3 Nov. 3 (Cass. Supp.) The mayings, processioning, Thomasing, carolling, and other junketings.

Thomasite (*þomāsīt*). [f. as prec. + -ITE 1.]

= *CHRISTADELPHIAN*, from the name of the founder,

Dr. John Thomas. *1888 in Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Thomb'e, *thome*, obs. forms of *THUMB*.

Thomble, *thomelle*, obs. forms of *THIMBLE*.

Thomble-toe, etc.; see *THIMBLE-TOE*.

Thomism (*þom'iz'm*). *Theol.* [f. *THOMAS* + -ISM.] So *F. thomisme* (Roquefort, 1829).] The

doctrines of Thomas Aquinas or of the Thomists.

1737-41 Chambers Cycl., *Thomism*, or *Thomism*. *Ibid.*, The Thomism. . . which Alvarez embraces, admits a physical premonition, or predetermination. *1731 BAILEY* vol. II, *Thomism*, the doctrine of Thomas Aquinas. . . chiefly with respect to his opinions on predestination and grace. *1883 Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2354 The Jesuits opposed Thomism. . . but it prevailed at the Spanish Universities of Salamanca, Coimbra, and Alcalá.

Thomist (*þom'ist*), sb. (a). *Ecol.* [ad. med. *L. Thomista* (Wyclif, 1359), f. *Thōmās*: see below.

Cf. *F. thomiste* (Pascal).] A follower of Thomas Aquinas (known as 'The Angelical Doctor'), a

scholastic philosopher and theologian of the 13th c. (Cf. *SCOTIST*.)

1359 Wyclif Wks. (1905) 127 Thomiste qui sanctom Thomam secuntur.] *1533 TINDALE Supper of Lord Bñij*

margin, Thomistes be the schole doctors. *1669 T. GALE True Idea Jansenism* 58 No doubt there are such small Graces, as the Thomists call sufficient. *1709 Pope Ess. Crit.* 444 Scotists and Thomists now in peace remain Amidst their kindred cobwebs in Duck-lane. *1842 BRANDE Dict. Sc.*, etc. a. v., The Thomists continued as a sect to the commencement of the 17th century. *1882-3 Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 658 The controversy between Thomists and Scotists. . . concerning the exemption of Mary from hereditary sin.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1845 S. AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref. I. 485 She was that same thomist aristotelic church, with which he was engaged in a mortal struggle. *1884 Mind* IX. 159 The Thomist philosophy, now again authoritatively proclaimed to be the sheet-anchor of Catholic doctrine.

Thomistic (*þom'istik*), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Of

or pertaining to the Thomists or their doctrines.

1881 Nature XXIII. 335 On the recent restoration of the scholastic and thomistic philosophy. *1882-3 Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 258 [Cajetan] was generally considered the real head of the Thomistic school. *1885 E. H. DRAKE* (title) On Universals: an Exposition of Thomistic Doctrine. By Father Matteo Liberatore, S.J.

So **Thomistical** a. = prec.; **Thomistiate** v.

(*nonce-wd.*) *intr.* to argue or discourse in the manner of the Thomists; to 'split hairs', use over-refined arguments.

1533 TINDALE Supper of Lord Cvb, Howe farre lo, M. More is this your strange 'thomistical sense' from the late letter? *1644 J. EATON Honey-c. Free Justif.* 120 The Thomistical distinctions of the Schoolemen. *1715 M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* I. 177 The rigorous Calvinistical and Thomistical Opinion of Predestination. *1730 LEWIS Life of Fisher* (1855) I. 104 In defence of the mass's being a sacrifice, the king thus 'Thomisticates'.

Thomite (*þom'it*). *rare* = *THOMAS* + -ITE 1.] = *THOMASAN sb.* (q. v. *quot.* 1727-41).

Thomsenolite (*þom'senolīt*). *Min.* [Named, 1868, after Dr. Julius Thomsen of Copenhagen; see -LITE.] Hydrous fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found with pachnolite on the cryolite of Greenland.

1868 DANA Min. 129 Thomsenolite. . . was first noticed by Dr. Julius Thomsen of Copenhagen, the originator of the cryolite industry, after whom it is here named. *1883 Science* I. 331/2 It is distinguished from thomsenolite by its absence of water.

Thomsen's disease. *Path.* [Named after Dr. Thomsen of Schleswig-Holstein, who first described it, from his own case.] See *quot.* 1890.

So **Thomsen-like** a.

1890 BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict., *Thomsen's disease*, *Myotonia congenita*, a peculiar congenital affection characterized by inability to relax the muscles immediately after contraction. *1899 Allen's Syn. Med.* VI. 471 The Thomsen-like contractions are due to the action of phosphate of soda on the muscular fibres themselves.

Thomsonian (*þom'son'ian*), a. (sb.) [f. *Thomson*, proper name (see definitions) + -IAN.]

1. Of or pertaining to the system of medicine practised by Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts (1769-1843). Also as sb. One who follows this system. (Often erroneously spelt *Thompsonian*.)

1833 C. THOMSON (title) A plain historical Statement of facts respecting the Thomsonian plan of medicine, as originated by Samuel Thomson. *1837 DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Thompsonian*, one who practises or believes in Thomsonianism. *Ibid.* s.v. *Thompsonianism*, The Thompsonians are Botanical Doctors. *1860 BARTLETT Dict. Americanisms*, *Thompsonian Doctor*, a physician who follows the Thomsonian practice; also called *Steam Doctor*. *Thompsonian Practice*, a peculiar treatment of diseases.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the poet James Thomson, author of 'The Seasons'.

1890 TENNYSON in Menu (1897) I. i. 11, I covered two sides of a slate with Thomsonian blank verse in praise of flowers. *1908 Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 4/2 One is apt. . . to over-estimate the difference between the Wordsworthian 'Nature' and the Thomsonian 'Nature'.

Hence **Thomsonianism**, the Thomsonian medical system: see *sense* 1.

1857 [see *sense* 1 above]. *1890 BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thomsonianism*. *1894 Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 337/1 Do you

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believe in the mind cure—Thompsonianism—metallic tractors—Christian science? 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thompsonianism*, a form of empiric medicine introduced by Samuel Thomson (1769–1843), of Massachusetts. Sweating, lobelia, and capsicum, were the principal agencies relied on.

Thomsonite (tɒmsənɪt). *Min.* [Named, 1820, after Dr. Thomas Thomson (1773–1852), professor of chemistry at Glasgow; see *ITE* 1.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found often in fibrous radiated masses, white to reddish-brown in colour; = **COMPTONITE**.

1820 H. J. Brooks in *Ann. Philos.* Sept. 193, I shall call the Auvergne variety, Mesotype; that from Iceland and Ferro, Needlestone; and that from Dumbarton, Thomsonite, after the editor of this journal [Dr. T. Thomson]. 1843 *Portlock Geol.* 215 Thomsonite. Is rarely met in Irish trap. 1869 *Phillips Verw.* x. 294 Thomsonite, or Comptonite [occurs] in ejected blocks of gray lava.

Thon (θɒn), *dem. pron. and a. dial.* [app. a comparatively recent alteration of *yon*, the initial consonant being assimilated to *this* and *that*. (A suggestion that it arose from misreading the written *y* the compendious form of *th*, as in *yf*, *yis*, *yal*, *yem*, *yairof*, etc., is, in view of the wide popular diffusion of *thon* and *thonder*, inadequate.)] = **YON**: the demonstrative pron. and adj., pointing to something more remote in place or time than *that* = *L. ille*, *Sp. aquello*.

Used in Scotland, Ulster, and the four northern English counties. Written examples not found before 1800; app. not in Ramsay nor in Burns.

1804 *Tarras Poems* 96 (Jam.) Leuk down the gate, what squabble's thon, That ca's the thrang's attention? 1808 *Jamieson Sc. Dict.*, *Thone*, yonder, *yon*. 1818 *Miss Ferriar Marriage* 1. ii. 18 'Hoose!' repeated the driver, 'ca' ye thon a hoose? Thon's gudie Glenfer Castle'. 1886 R. L. Stevenson *Lett.* (1901) II. viii. 39 Strange conduct o' thon man Rankellor. 1893—*Catriona* 136 I'll no forget thon of the cinnamon water. 1894 *Heslop Northumbld. Gloss.* 727 'Wha's thon? Wha's thon chep? De ye see thon hoose ower there?' [1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotland (Aberdeen to Roxb.), Ulster, Northumberland, Durham.]

So **Thonder** (θɒndər) *adv. and a. dial.* (also *thaander*, *thander*, *thender*, *thinder*) = **YONDER**. Used in Scotland, Ulster, England from north border to Hereford, Leicester, E. Anglia.

a 1825 *Foray Vocab. E. Anglia*, *Thinder*, *adv.*, v. *Yinder*. c 1847 [Common in Roxburghsh.] *Thonder* *adv.* 18. *Rosson Bards of Tyne* (1863) 441 Then at last, aw heard her say, O! thonder is the Gardens. 1854 *Miss Baker Northamp. Gloss.* s.v. He lives over thender. 1876 *Bound Provins. Herefordsh.* (E.D.D.), Thander one is the man. 1879 *Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk.* Intro. 50 *Yander*, *thander*, *adj.* 1887 *Darlington Folk-sp.* S. *Cheshire* 70 *Yonder* has the forms *yonder*, *yaander*, and *dhonder*. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 168, (Sc.) I didna mak vera muckle o' the fairning up-bye thonder.

Thon, *pon*, obs. f. **THAN**, **THEN**; obs. inflexion of **THE**. **Thonder**, *-dre*, etc., obs. ff. **THUNDER**. † **Thone**, coalesced form of *the one*, frequent in 16th c.: see **TH**, **TH**.

Chiefly used in contrast with **THOTHER** = *the other*. 1541 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* E's Pref. He had mingled the sayings...thone with thother. c 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton in Wks.* (1843) I. p. lix, If any scoler had fallen out thone with thother, the one woude call thother Swanborn. 1594 *West and Pt. Symbol.* § 43 Because thone hath trespassed more than thother, he shall pay to thother, x.s.

Thoner, **Thonewonge**, obs. forms of **THUNDER**, **THUNWANG**.

Thong (θɒŋ), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 θwong, θuōng, θwāng, θwāng, θuēnog, 1-3 θwāng; 4 θuāng, 4-5 (Sc. and north. -9) θhwāng (5 θwāng, 6 θwāng), 5-7 Sc. θhwāng (dial. 7-9 (with *hw*, *wh*, for *pw*)-whāing, whāng). B. 3-4 θwong, puōng(e, 4-5 θhwōng(e dial. twōng). γ. 3-5 θong, 4-thōng, (4-5 pōng, thōng, 6-7 thōng, 6 thōngue). δ. 5 θwōng, θhwōng; dial. 8-9 thung, thunk, thōnk. [OE. *þwāng*, *þwōng* str. masc. (also fem.); also, ONorthumb. pl. *þuēnugu*, N. Anglian *þwānga*, agreeing with ON. *þwēng* (-þwāng); all from ablautstem *þwīng-, *þwāng-, *þwung-, to restrain:—Indo-Eur. root *twenk-: cf. Ger. *zwīngen*: see **TWING**, **TWINGE** v., and cf. the dial. form **WHANG**.]

1. A narrow strip of hide or leather, for use as a lace, cord, band, strap, or the like.

In early use, esp. the lace or 'latchet' of a shoe. a c 950 *Lindisf. G.* John i. 27 Ic ne am wyrdre þætte ic undoe his þuōng scoes [Rushu, θwōng ziscoes, *Ag. Gosp.* scoeþwāng]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mk. i. 7 His sceona þwānga [Lindisf. θwōngas scōe his, *Rushu*, θwōngas zescoas bis]. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xiv. 23 (Gr.) þæt ic ne underfo furdan æn þwāng of eallum þisum þingum. c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 379/32 *Corrigie*, θpōwāngas. a 1000 *Ibid.* 332/12 *Corrigia*, θwāng. c 1275 *LAY.* 22705 Somme makede þwānges. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12823 (Cott.) To lese þe thūnges of hisso. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxviii. 4599 A royne langhare. And schare a thwāng at all layere. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* ix. xl. 5 Dartis. Quibill thai with lyamis and thwāngis lang owt threw. 1570 *Levins Maniþ.* 23/42 A Thwāngue, lorant. 1641 *Ferguson's Sc. Prov.* No. 647 Mony æne times the half-mirk whinger for the halfpenny whang. 1703 *Thoresav Lett.* to Ray *Gloss.* (E.D.S.), 'A thwāng for a shoe', the latchet. 1894 *Heslop Northumbld. Gloss.* 779 The end...of a flail is lashed to the wood with a whang.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Ich nam noht ne for den wūrde þat ich un-cnutte his sho þuōng. c 1205 *LAY.* 22295 Sum makede þwōnges. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 2492 As moche place as mid a þuōng ich may aboute tilde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 194 Syben þrawen wyth a þwōng a þwārie knot alofte. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 369 Pey usede hize schone unto þe kne, i-slitte to fore, and i-laced wyþ þwōnges. 1485 *CANTON Paris & V.* 27 Henge a lytel keye by a thwōngue.

γ. c 1205 *LAY.* 14221 Ða al islit wes þe þong he wes wunder ane long. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1720 Sche...festeden hire in þat fel wyþ ful gode þonges. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* lvi. 40 Engyst prayd hym...of as moche place as he myght compasse with a thong of a skynne. 1563 *GOLDING Cæsar* v. (1565) 138 He aduised him to tie the letter to the thong of a laneling, & so to throw it into his camp. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 167/2 A Thongue, lorant. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 339 A beasts hide cut into thongs. 1649 G. *DANIEL Triumach.* Hen. V. clxxx. Another girds his Frock, with a sure Thonge [i.e. strong]. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 179 The Noose of a Leather Thong. 1867 *PARKMAN Jesuits N. Amer.* xvii. (1875) 246 Subsisting on the bark of trees or the thongs of raw hide.

δ. c 1245 *Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 656/1 *Heu corigia*, thowying. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 492/1 Thowng, or lanere. a 1800 *PEGGE Suppl. Grose*, *Thunk*, Lancashire pronunciation of Thong. 1881 *Miss JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v. *Thung*, 'I give the cobbler a penny for two thunks'. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Thonk*, a thong, a bootlace; also *Thunk*.

† b. A phylactery. Only OE. rare. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 5 Hia zebraðras forðon þuēnugu hiora. c 975 *Rushu. Gosp.* *Ibid.*, þwānga.

c. Such a strip used as an instrument of flagellation; also as the lash of a whip; hence *spec.* a whip-lash of plaited hide.

1598 *LIVLY Midas* iv. iii. A boy was beaten on the taile with a leathern thong. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 809 The trembling steed...Nor beads the rein, nor hears the sounding thong. 1782 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 360 Man's coltish disposition asks the thong. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene A.* ii. vi. A gentleman...left the whip to have a new thong put to it. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scot.* n. v. 195 Horace prayed for a settled standard of punishment, lest any one should be subjected to the horrible thong, who is only deserving of a slight whipping.

d. *transf.* A similar strip of other material, as a tough pliant plant-stem, etc.

1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* 6 Bound together with thongs of Brambles. 1838 T. *THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 696 Take a thong of this substance [India-rubber]. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Yng. Folks' Hist.* U.S. iii. 17 The edges were sewed with thongs cut from the roots of the cedar.

e. *fig.*; esp. in phrase to cut a large thong (or large thongs) of another man's leather, thongs of other men's hides, to be lavish with that which is another's.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 76 Þis ordre is a þuōng to hynde mennis willes togidere. 1465 *MARG. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* II. 226 Men cut large thongs here of other mens lether. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 26 What chance that I...Should speak to purpose, or with better hope Crack the satiric thong? 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* i. As long as I could cut long thongs out of other men's hides. 1878 *Masque Poets* 149 The silken tie became a thong Wherewith she pinioned him in bondage strong.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thong-point*, *-wearer*; *thong-hurled* *adj.*; *thong-drill*, a drill rotated by means of a thong or cord wound round its stem; *thong-man*, a man who wields the thong or lash; in quot., a critic; *thong-seal*, a name sometimes given to the bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*, the hide of which is cut into a continuous strip for use as a line.

1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* ix. 242 The 'thong-drill with the mouthpiece. 1685 *COTTON v. Montaigne* (1877) I. 23 The bear, made fiercer by the wound from the Lybian's 'thong-hurled dart. 1876 G. *MEREDITH Beach.* Career xxxiv. Self-appointed 'thongmen who walk up and down our ranks flapping their leathern straps. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 593/2 A leather sporran tagged with 'thong points tied in knots. 1901 *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 539/1 It is the cord-wearer [Franciscan] rather than the 'thong-wearer [Dominican] who is the hero of the more scandalous anecdotes.

Hence **Thongy** (θɒŋi) *a. dial.*: see *quots.*

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Thongy*, ropy, viscid. *Somerset.* 1885 *Reports Provins.* (E.D.D.), Cider is often said 'to be thongy', when it gets into the peculiar state known as 'reamed' or 'ropy'.

Thong (θɒŋ), *v.* Forms: see *prec.* [f. **THONG** *sb.* Cf. ON. *þwēngja* (*skō*) to furnish (shoes) with a thong.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a thong; to fasten or secure with a thong or thongs; to bind with thongs. a 1225 [implied in *Thowceol*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 388/1 To Thwāng [v. Twāngel, *carriare*]. 1713 R. *MILLAR Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. vii. 302 Their Habits are Sheep Skins undressed thonged together. 1861 *Life of Bacon* xx. 414 He too is thonging the scourge for his own back.

2. To flog or lash with a thong. Also *absol.* 1746 *Ezmoor Scolding* 77 (E.D.S.) Chell [= ich will] thong tha...chell pummel tha...chell lace tha. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. ii. 23 Mrs. Newcome thonged him with the lash of her indignation. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 743 'Stick to them, my lads', shouts Captain Blake, double-thonging with a hunting-whip like a maniac. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* vii. He...was quite capable of raising a wale upon that epidemics which it suited him to thong.

3. *dial.* (See *quot.*)

1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Thong*, to twine or twist together.

4. *dial. intr.* To become viscid or 'ropy'.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Thong*, to rope; to stretch out into viscous threads or filaments.

Hence **Thonged** (θɒŋd) *pp.* a., furnished or fastened with thongs; **Thonging** *vbl. sb.*, flogging with a thong.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 And me nei nout...two þongede sceon habben, wiðuten bugginge. a 1847 J. I. HURLOCK in *Essex Rev.* XVII. 56 Scourge not with thonged whips. 1860 *THACKERAY Round. Papers*, *Small-beer Chron.*, Is there no enemy who would be the better for a little thonging? 1880 *BROWNING Dram.* *Idylls* II. *Echellus* 22 The large limbs thonged and brown.

Thonir, obs. f. **THUNDER**. **Thonk**(e, obs. ff. **THANK**. **Thonne**, *ponne*, obs. f. **THEN**, **THENNE**.

† **Thonnellohe**, *p.*, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. **ME**. *ponne*, **THEN** + *-liche*, *-ly* 2. (The modern form, if the word had survived, would be *thenly*.)] In that case: = **THEN** 4.

1340 *Avenb.* 31 Kueade anginnyng heþ þe sleuolle be zix zennes. Pe uerste is þonnellohe buanne þe man loueþ lite and lhendliche our thord.

Thonner, *thonor*, etc., obs. ff. **THUNDER**.

Thonwange, *-wonge*, var. **THUNWANG** *Obs.*

Thoo, *po*, variant of **THO** *pron.* and *adv.* *Obs.*

Thoo(id) (θūwoid), *a. (sb.) Zool.* [f. Gr. θω-*ōs*, **THOUS** + *-oid*.] Resembling in form, or related to, the sub-genus *Thous*; in an extended use applied to a division of the genus *Canis* including the wolf, dog, and jackal; as distinct from the alopecoid, typified by the fox. b. *sb.* A beast of this division. 1880 *HUXLEY in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 6 Apr. 278 Thoooids and Alopecoids, similar to those which exist at present, inhabited Europe during the Quaternary epoch. *Ibid.* 285, I am disposed...to regard *Odocoyle* and the Thoooid and Alopecoid series respectively as genera, retaining for the two latter the old names of *Canis* and *Vulpes*. 1891 *FLOWER & LYDEKER Mammals* xi. 548 Thoooid or Lupine Series [of Canines].

Thoo(le), *poole*, obs. forms of **THOLE** v.

Thoom, obs. and dial. form of **THUMB**.

Thor (θɔr). *Mythol.* [a. ON. *þorr* = *þunro* thunder: see **THURSDAY**.] The proper name of the strongest and bravest of the Scandinavian deities, the god of thunder, whose weapon was a hammer; his belt doubled his strength; hence in allusive use.

a 1020 *WULFSTAN Hom.* xlii. (21 a) Napier 197 þor and Owðen, þe bæcðe men herjað swiðe. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* 74 Description of the great Idol Thor. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* lxi, Crush'd was Napoleon by the northern Thor, Who knock'd his army down with icy hammer. 1841 *EMERSON Ess.* Ser. 1. ii. (1876) 63 Let us enter into the state of war, and wake Thor and Woden, courage and constancy, in our Saxon breasts. 1898 *Daily News* 6 May 8/1 The din of a thousand Thors at their forges, the bubbling of the workshop.

b. *attrib.*, as *Thor-hammerer*; *Thor-like* *adj.*;

Thor-barley (see *quot.* 1755).

1755 tr. *Pontopidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* i. iv. § 5. 105 This barley...the peasants term Thor-barley, possibly from the opinion of the ancients, who...imagined this corn to be fit for the banquets of the gods. 1865 *DE MORGAN in Athenæum* 14 Oct. 799/2 The Thor-hammer does nothing but grumble. 1866 M. C. *TYLER Glimpses Eng.* (1898) 159 The splendor of his [Jobn Bright's] Thor-like eloquence.

Thor, dial. variant of **THEIR**, and **THIR**, these.

Thora, variant of **TORAH**, the Mosaic law.

Thoracabdominal, etc.: see **THORACO**.

Thoraci- (θɔræsi), combining form of *L. thorāx*, *-ācēn*, in same sense as **THORACO**. **Thoraciform** *a.*, having the form of a thorax, thorax-shaped. **Thoracipod** [Gr. ποδ- *foot*] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Thoracipoda*, a division of crustaceans having ambulatory thoracic limbs; *sb.* a crustacean of this division; so **Thoracipodous** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Thoracipal** *a.*, pertaining to the thoracic portion of the spinal column.

1826 *KINAY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. xlii. 331 Orismology... Mesothorax...β. Dorsolum. 'Thoraciform', when it forms the principal part of the upper surface of the trunk. 1887 *COUES in Cent. Dict.*, 'Thoracipal'. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thoracipal*.

Thoracic (θɔræsik), *a. (sb.)*. Also 7 thorachique, *-cique*. [ad. med. *L. thorācicus*, *a. Gr.* θωρακικ-*ōs*, f. θώραξ, *thōpāx*: see **THORAX** and *-ic*. In Blount from obs. F. *thorachique* (A. Paré in *Cotgr.*)]

1. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in the thorax; pectoral.

Thoracic aorta (also called *pectoral aorta*), that part of the aorta which traverses the thorax. *Thoracic artery*, any one of the branches arising from the axillary artery. *Thoracic cage*, the skeleton of the thorax with its ligaments (Billings, 1890). *Thoracic cavity*, the space enclosed by the ribs, spine, and diaphragm, containing the heart, lungs, etc. *Thoracic duct*, the main trunk of the lymphatic system, through which the chyle and lymph are conveyed to the blood. *Thoracic limb*, in a vertebrate, a fore-limb; in man, the arm; in quadrupeds, the fore-leg; in birds, the wing; in fishes, a thoracic or pectoral fin; in invertebrates, a member appended to the thorax. *Thoracic vertebra*, a vertebra which articulates with a rib; a dorsal vertebra.

1656 *Blount Glossary*, *Thorachique*,...belonging to the breast or stomach. *Ibid.* s.v. *Vein*. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Thorachique*,...belonging to the stomach or breast. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. The thoracic arteries...Thoracic veins...Thoracic duct...is a continuation of the exit or mouth of the receptaculum chyli. 1793 *EDWARDS Lett. Darwin* 56 No sooner does it touch the lungs than...the functions of all the thoracic organs go on easily and pleasantly again. 1793 M. *EMILLIE Morb. Anat.* Pref. (1809) 10 The thoracic

and abdominal viscera. 1876 *Beistow's The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 13 In our own country, thoracic inflammations are most frequent during the cold seasons of the year.

b. Pertaining to, attached to, or forming part of the thorax (of an insect or crustacean).

1817 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1818) II. 413 The light emitted by the two thoracic tubercles alone is so considerable [etc.]. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* i. 22 The crayfish... walks by means of the four hinder pairs of thoracic limbs.

2. *Ichthyol.* Having the ventral fins situated directly beneath the pectoral; belonging to the *Thoracici*, the third order of fishes in the Linnean system. Cf. *ABDOMINAL* a. 3.

1769 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 216 That section of bony fish, termed Thoracic. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iii. i. 294 The ventral fins placed directly under the pectoral fins... and then it is called a Thoracic fish. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 183 The fins called 'ventral', indicate by their position the orders of fishes called 'abdominal', 'thoracic', and 'jugal', by Linnæus.

3. Having a thorax (as a distinguishing character); belonging to the *Thoracica*, a sub-order of cirripeds, in which the body consists of six thoracic segments, with a rudimentary abdomen. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. As a specific distinction in *Nat. Hist.*: Having the thorax conspicuously marked or coloured.

c 1812 *SHAW Natur. Misc.* XXII. 669 Thoracic Wagtail (*Motacilla thoracica*). 1819 *STEPHENS in Shaw Gen. Zool.* XI. 322 Thoracic Francolin (*Francolinus thoracicus*).

5. Comb., as *thoracic-abdominal* a., of the combined thorax and abdomen.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 214/1 A... band which commences at the thoracic-abdominal constriction. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 191 The ribs... do not encompass the thoracic-abdominal cavity.

B. *sb.* + *L.* A medicine acting on the thorax; a pectoral. *Obs.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Thoracica*, medicines proper for Diseases of the Breast. 1710 *FULLER Pharm. Extens.* 249 In a word it is most excellent Thoracic.

2. A thoracic fish: see 2 above.

1828 *WEBSTER, Thoracics*,... an order of bony fishes, the ventral fins are placed underneath the thorax, or beneath the pectoral fins.

3. A thoracic organ or structure.

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex. s.v.*, First of the Thoracics, mammary superior external artery.

† *Thoracical*, a. *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*: see *-ICAL*.] = *THORACIC*.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* III. 191 We had yet never known the Mesenterical and Thoracical Lactæ. 1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 65 The thoracical vessels. 1830 *FRASER'S Mag.* I. 354 Medicinal in all matters thoracical, if I may use the expression.

Thoracico- (*þoræ'siko*), combining form of *THORACIC* a., used to form adjs. in sense 'pertaining to the thorax and (some other part)', as *thoracico-abdominal* (also *thoracicoabdominal*: see also *THORACIC* 5), *thoracicoacromial* (also *thoracicoacromial*), *thoracico-humeral*, *thoracico-lumbar*.

1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 30 The internal aspect of the *thoracico-abdominal cavity. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thoracicoacromial. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, Thoracicoacromial. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Thoracicoacromial. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thoracico-lumbar, pertaining to the thoracic and lumbar regions.

† *Thoracious*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. *L. thōrax*, *thōraci*, *THORAX* + *-OUS*.] = *THORACIC* a. 1.

1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.*, *Thoracious*, belonging to the breast or thorax, or medicines good to help the diseases of the thorax.

|| **Thoraco-** (*þoræ'ko*), before a vowel *thoraco-*, combining form of *Gr. θώραξ, θωράξ*, *THORAX*; used in forming terms of anatomy, zoology, etc. *Thoracabdominal* a. = *thoracico-abdominal*. *Thoracoacromial* a. = *thoracico-acromial*. *Thoracentesis* = *thoracocentesis*. || **Thoracetrone** (*-sē-trōn*) [*Gr. ἥτρον abdomen*], Owen's name of the second division of the body in certain crustaceans, as the king-crab (cf. *PLEON* 1); hence *Thoracetrone* a., of or pertaining to the thoracetrone. *Thoracoacromial* = *THORACICO-ACROMIAL*. || **Thoracocentesis** (*-sē'tē'sis*) [*Gr. κέντησις pricking*], the perforation of the chest-wall to draw off morbid accumulations of fluid. || **Thoracocystitis** (*-sī-lō'sis*) [*Gr. κύστωσις curvature*], deformity of the thorax (Billings, 1890). || **Thoracocytosis** (*-sē-tō'sis*) [*Gr. κύρωσις crookedness*], abnormal curvature of the chest. || **Thoracodynia** (*-dī-niā*) [*Gr. ὀδύνη pain*], pain in the thorax; also in English form † **Thoracodyne**. *Thoracometer* (*-kō'mē'ter*), an apparatus for measuring the movement of the chest-wall in respiration; a stethometer. *Thoracopagus* (*-pā'gōs*) a., pertaining to or of the nature of a thoracopagus. || **Thoracopagus** [*Gr. πάγος that which is fixed, f. πηγύναι to fasten*], a double or twin monster joined at the thorax. *Thoracopathy* (*-pā'pī*), disease in the thoracic region. *Thoracoplasty* [*-PLASTY*]: see *quot.* *Thoracoscope* [*-SCOPE*], an instrument for sounding the chest, a stethoscope. *Thoracoscopy*, the sounding or exploration of the chest. *Thoracostracous* [*Gr. στράκων hard shell*] a., of or per-

taining to the *Thoracostraca*, a division of crustaceans, including the Decapoda and other series, having a cephalo-thoracic shield and (usually) stalked eyes. || **Thoracotheca** *Entom.* [*THECA*], that part of the pupa-case which covers the thorax of the pupa (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Thoracotomy** [*Gr. τομή cutting*], incision into the thorax.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thoracabdominal. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thoracabdominal*, pertaining to, or common to, the thorax and abdomen. 1887 *COUES in Cent. Dict.*, *Thoracacromial. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Thoracocentesis. 1866 *A. FLINT Princ. Med.* (1880) 147 Thoracocentesis... is admissible whenever the pleural cavity remains filled with liquid after a brief trial of the measures designed to promote absorption. 1872 *OWEN in Trans. Linnæan Soc.* XXVIII. 467 The succeeding 'thoracetrone' appendages are 4-articulate. *Ibid.* 465 This segment... belongs to the category of 'thoracetrone' plates: it is cephalic only by confluence. *Ibid.* 463, I venture to hope that the term 'cephalotrone' may meet with some acceptance... and that the term 'thoracetrone' may have the same fortune in relation to the second division of the body. *Ibid.* 467 The ventral surface of the thoracetrone. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Thoracocentesis. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 7/1 Professor Rossoni... and Dr. Manzoni went to the Vatican at half-past eight this morning and repeated the operation of thoracocentesis. 1860 *MAYNE Expo. Lex.*, *Thoracocystitis. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Thoracodynia, pleurodynia. 1860 *MAYNE, Thoracodynia*, Thoracodynia. 1877 *S. GER. Auscult. & Percuss.* i. ii. (ed. 2) 35 Instruments which have been invented for registering the respiratory movements and powers: stethographs, stethometers, *thoracometers, spirometers, pneumometers. 1886 *A. GAMGEE in Encycl. Brit.* XX. 477/1 Apparatuses for measuring the excursion of a given point of the chest wall during respiration are called thoracometers or stethometers. 1894 *BATESON Variation* xxiv. 560 Eichwald examined the evidence as to *thoracopagus double monsters. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Mar. 672 The Greeks in their deity-construction seem to have made no use of... the various types of united twins—for example, the thoracopagus and dicephalic monstrosities. 1894 *BATESON Variation* xxiv. 560 There are... a few cases even of *thoracopagi where neither body exhibits any transposition. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thoracoplasty, plastic operation on the thorax, as excision of portions of ribs to close an abscess; Estlander's operation. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Thoracoscaphium, stethoscope. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, Thoracoscope. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thoracotomy, exploration of the chest. 1902 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict. Suppl.*, *Thoracostriacous. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Thoracotomy, thoracocentesis. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thoracotomy*, cutting into the chest; Estlander's operation.

Thorah, variant of *TORAH*, the Mosaic law.

† *Thorakial*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *Gr. θώραξ*, *THORAX* + *-IAL*.] = *THORACIC* a. 1. *T. canal*, the thoracic duct.

1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physic* 5 Speaking more at large of the Thorakial Canal, than a Roman Physician... near an Age before.

† **Thoral**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. *thor-us* (cf. *Thoral*, *thorale*, *culitra*) in Du Cange], med. spelling of *L. torus* couch, marriage + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the marriage-bed.

1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 3), *Thoral Line*, otherwise call'd in Palmistry the Mensal Line, or the Line of Venus. 1706 *AVILFFE Parergon* 48 The second Punishment... is a Thoral Separation or a Dissolution of Matrimony.

Thorax (*þoræ'aks*). Pl. *thoraxes* (*rare*), or in *L.* form *thoraces* (*þoræ'siz*). [a. *L. thōrax*, a. *Gr. θώραξ* breast-plate, cuirass, also breast, chest.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* That part of the body of a mammal between the neck and the abdomen, comprising the cavity enclosed by the ribs, breast-bone, and dorsal vertebrae, and containing the chief organs of circulation and respiration; the chest; also the corresponding part in the lower vertebrates, as birds, serpents, and fishes.

c 1400 *Langranci's Chirurg.* 161 Thorax is maad of .vij. boonyes & every boon at be ende is cartilaginosus. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* vii. (1888) 54 The Breast or Thorax is the Arke or Chest of the spiritual members of man. 1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* ii. xii. § 5 Enlarging the Thorax, that the Lungs may have play. 1693 *LOCKE Educ.* (1693) 12 The Thorax, wherein is placed the Heart and Seat of Life. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 7 Laughing... proves so beneficial by the playing of the Muscles of the Thorax. 1855 *HOLDEN Human Osteol.* (1878) 228 The Thorax is the framework which contains the heart and lungs.

2. *Zool.* The middle region of the body of an arthropod, between the head and the abdomen.

In insects, the thorax consists of three somites, the prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax, and bears the legs, and wings if any exist. In arachnids and some crustaceans, the thorax is joined to the head, forming the *CEPHALOTHORAX*. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. viii. 40 The thorax drops its breast-plate, and then the legs quit their crustaceous coverings. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Thorax*, the second segment of insects is so called by Latreille and Audouin; the term is restricted to the upper surface of the trunk by Linné and Fabricius. 1868 *DUNCAN tr. Fugier's Insect World* Introd. 7 The thorax, the second primary division of the body of insects, plays almost as important a part as the head. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 491 A head region... either remains distinct... or becomes continuous with a part or whole of the thorax, forming a cephalo-thorax... A thorax is not marked off in the *Myriapoda*.

3. *Gr. Antig.* A cuirass, corselet: see *quots.* 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Thorax*, in Grecian Antiquities, a piece of defensive armour consisting of two parts, one defending the back, and the other the belly; called *lorica* by the Romans. 1845 *C. H. SMITH in Killo's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Arms*, In Egypt... a more ancient national

form [of cuirass] was a kind of thorax, tippet, שריון *shereyon*, or square, with an opening in it for the head, the four points covering the breast, back, and both upper arms. 1857 *Brown Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 410 They wear Corinthian helmets, often created; *thoraces*, or breast-plates, under which is a tunic, and greaves.

Hence **Thoraxed** (*þoræ'kest*) a., having a thorax (of a specified kind).

1907 *Nation* 24 Aug. 923/1 The yellow-thoraxed species [of insects].

† **Thore**. *Obs. rare*—1. App. an anglicization of *thorus*, med. spelling of *L. torus* nuptial couch.

1649 *LOVELACE Lucasta Ded.* 7 To the Taper of the Thore Which the God himself but bore; To the Sea of Chast Delight Let me cast the Drop I write.

Thore, obs. var. of *DARE* v. 1 (A. 9).

Thore, pore, obs. 3 pl. indic. pres. of *THARP* v., to need; obs. f. *THERE*.

† **Thores even**, ene. *Obs.* [After *Thores-day* *THURSDAY*.] The eve of (Holy) Thursday (Ascension Day).

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 394 Hii bygonne an holy Thore's ene pen toun assaly here. *Ibid.* 8120 An hal[li] pores euen [v. rr. pois, porsai, Thursdai, Thursday eue].

Thorfe, inflexion of *THARP* v., to need. **Thorgh**, porgh, -3, thorght, Thorghoute, obs. ff. THROUGH, THROUGHOUT.

|| **Thoria** (*þō'riā*). *Chem.* [f. as *THORIUM* + *-a*, after *alumina*, *magnesia*, *silica*, etc.] An oxide of thorium, *ThO₂*; a very heavy white substance discovered in the mineral thorite by Berzelius, 1828, and named by him in Swedish, *Thorford*, Ger. *Thorerde*, lit. Thor-earth. Now important in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles. Also attrib.

1847 in *WEBSTER*. 1881 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1967 Thorium Oxide, or Thoria... is insoluble in dilute acids. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 6/3 The expiry of the master patent this year, and the thorium patent next spring. 1904 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 7/1 About [1888] experiments on incandescent mantles gave to thorium considerable commercial value. A mantle of pure thorium gives a very little light; but, on the other hand, it gives a stability to the fragile mantle which no other body yet discovered is able to do.

Thorianite (*þō'riānait*). *Min.* [f. **thorian* (f. *THORIA*) + *-ITE* 1 2 b.]. A mineral consisting chiefly of the oxides of thorium, uranium, and other rare metals, found in 1904 in the south-west of Ceylon, in small brownish-black crystals having a resinous lustre; a variety of pitch-blende.

1904 *DUNSTAN in Nature* 31 Mar. 510 This mineral appears to be new, and I suggest for it the name of *thorianite*. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 5 Jan. 2/5 The discovery of deposits of the very valuable mineral thorianite, containing something like 80 per cent. of the rare earth thorium, which is used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles.

Thorio (*þō'rik*), a. *Chem.* [f. *THORIUM* + *-IC*.] Of or derived from thorium. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Thorina** (*þorē'nā*). *Chem. Obs.* [ad. *F. thörine*, 1817, a bad representation of Berzelius's name *Thorjord*, Ger. *Thorerde*: see *THORIA*.]

In the *Annales de Chemie*, etc. 1817, V. 5, the form *thörine* is erroneously attributed to Berzelius himself ('une nouvelle terre à laquelle M. Berzelius a donné le nome de thörine'). Misled by this, English chemists long used *thorina* and *thorium* for *thoria* and *thorium*.]

1. The name given at first to a substance found by Berzelius in 1815 in various Swedish and Norwegian minerals, and named by him *Thorjord*, which afterwards proved to be yttrium phosphate.

1818 *W. PHILLIPS Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 20 The discovery of a new Earth by Berzelius a Swedish Chemist, has lately been announced... This earth has been named... Thorina, from the Scandinavian deity Thor. 1846 *HANNAH Elem. Chem.* II. 695 A farther investigation by Berzelius of the substance to which, in 1815, he had given the name of Thorina [ought to be Thorjord]... has now satisfied him that it is merely a sub-phosphate of yttria.

2. The name formerly given to the earth or oxide to which Berzelius in 1828 transferred the name *Thorjord*, now called *THORIA*.

1831 *T. P. JONES Connors. Chem.* xvii. 180 Thorina [is found] in one mineral only, in Norway. 1836 *BRANDE Chem.* (ed. 4) 847 Thorina... after having been heated to redness, is white, and insoluble in the acids, with the exception of the sulphuric. 1839 *USE Dict. Acids*, etc. 1239 Pure thorina is a white powder, without taste, smell, or alkaline reaction on litmus. 1877 *WATTS Furnaces Chem.* (ed. 12) 397 Thorium Oxide or Thorina, *ThO₂*.

† **Thorinic**, a. *Chem. Obs.* [f. next + *-IC*.] = *THORIC*.

1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 786 A precipitate of thorinic hyposulphite is then formed.

|| **Thorinum** (*þorē'nūm*). *Chem. Obs.* [f. *F. thörine* and Eng. *THORINA*, in accordance with *L.* names of metals in *-um*, as *aurum*, *cuprum*, *plumbum*.]

1. The name originally given to a hypothetical metal of which *THORINA* (sense 1) was (erroneously) supposed by Berzelius, 1815, to be the oxide.

1819 *CHILDREN Ess. Chem. Anal.* § 76 Oxide of Thorinum, or Thorina. 1820 *USE Dict. Chem.*, *Thorinum*, the supposed metallic basis of the preceding earth [*THORINA* 1], not hitherto extracted. 1846 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I. 635 *Thorinum*. Nothing is known of the metallic base of this

ix. 668 *Genistilla*, Furze or "thorne Broome groweth
in vntoyled places. 1597 GÉARDE *Herbal* III. xviii. 1140
in English Furze, Furzen bushes, Whinne, Gorsse, and

Thorne Broome. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 147 *Rhombus*. 'Qui est vel *Acutatus*, the 'Thorn-but, 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* The thorn-but, *Rhombus aculeatus*. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 1 June 87. A great many punctures can be nipped in the bud, so to speak, by employing 'thorn-catchers'. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 158/2 We halted, beside several acres of 'thorn-cover'. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* v. Wks. 1738 l. 119 This obscure 'thorn-eater of Malice and Detraction, as well as of Quodlibets and Sophisms'. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory II.* 310 'Thorn-fly. Dubbing of black lamb's wool [etc.]. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxviii. 39 Thou destroyd all his 'thorne garthis. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens vi.* xix. 681 *Vua spina*, which may be Englished, 'Thorne grape. 1886 FAGGE & PYR-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) 11. 234 An acanthocephalus or 'thorn-headed worm, *Echinorhynchus* sp., has only once been certainly discovered in the human intestine. 1340 *Ayend.* 66 *Pe* 'thorn-hog bet ys al wyrye myd prikynde eles. c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 208 Half a rode of lond, lying in the 'thorneholte in the felde of halso. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl.* II. 552/1 [At Moutiers] There are four evaporating houses called *Maisons d'Epines* or 'thorn-houses'. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 353/1 Thorn bushes, are gigantic erections consisting of a skeleton of timber filled in with thorn bushes... the water trickles down over the ends of the twigs. 1902 SKEAT in *Athenaeum* 29 Nov. 684/1 The words 'that' and 'this' and 'the' all begin, in the MS., with the usual 'thorn-letter'. 1899 GAGNEY *Jakob's Clin. Diagn.* viii. 413 The resulting cultivation is marked with, 'thorn-like processes projecting from it. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea vi.* 143 The great 'Thorn-mussel (*Pinna*) of the Mediterranean. *Ibid.* viii. 208 They [species of *Spondylii*] are distinguished by bright colours, but more especially by the long thorns and spurs with which they are covered, and for this reason they are also called 'Thorn Oysters'. 1858 CHR. ROSSETTI *Fr. House to Home* 63. I felt no 'thorn-prick when I plucked a flower. 1955 JAWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 417 That 'Thorn-prick, Nail-boarded, Spere-pierced, and otherwise wounded, rent, and torne Bodie. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 25 Apr. 9/5 A Beeston Humber bicycle, of roadster type, fully equipped with special 'thorn-proof tyres and a metal gear-case. 1755 *Forfeited Estates Papers* (S.H.S.) 92 [He] has raised... since 1740 no less than 1567, 147 'Thorn Quicks. a 1400 *St. Trojan War II.* 2437 And has bot one small hole but dont In-to bat 'thorne-rone, richt seere. 1757 DYER *Fleece I.* 115 Haughty trees... that weaken 'thorn-set moulds. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea viii.* 209 A wondrously beautiful 'Thorn Shell. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown I.* ii. A stout 'thorn stick in his hand. 1848 KNAFF's *Chem. Technol.* I. 266 The thorns become gradually covered with a thick coating ('thorn-stone'), consisting of carbonates of lime, magnesia, manganese, and protoxide of iron. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 153/1 [The fagots] have to be changed every 2 years or so, on account of a deposit of calcium carbonate ('thornstone') which coats them. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds IV.* 463 'Thorn-tailed Warbler... inhabits Terra del Fuego. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v. *Uromastix*, Thorn-tailed Agamas... from the south of Russia... and Central India. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl.* II. 554/1 The Saxon method of graduation by the use of 'thorn-walls. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 147/1 Reducing with adzes a 'thornwood tree, which was to serve as a beam. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 148 A beautiful country of dense thornwood. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* l. 598 Let that 'thorn-wounded brow Stream not with blood.

Thorn (þɔɪn), *v.* Now rare. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make thorny, to furnish with thorns; esp. to protect (a newly planted quick-set hedge or the like) with dead thorn-bushes. Also *absol.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 384/1 To Thorne, *dumare, spinare, dumeresse vel fieri, escere.* 1541 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 382 For thorns and for thornyng of wylosettes. 1579 *Memo. St. Giles, Durham* (Surtees) 1 Payde... for thornyng the wicke for sauefayrd of the shepe. 1784 ROBINSON *Let. in N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 342/2, [I] set a man to hedge and thorn. 1875 BROWNING *Aristophanes Apol.* 630 Vowel-buds thorned about with consonants.

2. To prick with or as with a thorn; to vex.

1590 CRESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 226 And thousand thousand woes Our hean'ly soules now thorne. *Ibid.* 917 This grief, nay rage... thornes me still. 1778 *Saberna* 16 A ruffian in l. Who stole a rose, and thorn'd the heart it blest! 1811 COLERIDGE *Let. in J. P. Collier Seven Lect.* (1856) p. lvii. The perplexities with which... I have been thorned and embroiled. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold I.* i. 243. I am the only rose of all the stock That never thorn'd him.

3. To attach or pin together with thorns. *Obs.* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas II.* i. iv. *Handie-crafts* 140 With their sundry locks, thorn'd each to other, Their tender limbs they hide.

Thorn-apple. The common name of *Datura Stramonium*, N.O. *Solanaceae* (see *DATURA*), a coarse annual plant bearing large funnel-shaped white flowers, succeeded by large four-celled capsules covered with prickly spines; also the capsule or fruit itself. Also formerly called *thorny apple*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens III.* lxxxvii. 440 *Fritke*, round as an apple... beset rounde about with many prickley thornes, and therefore they call it Thorne apple. 1694 W. SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 680/2 Fresh Leaves of *Stramonium* bearing Thorn Apples. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 619 The Thorn-apple... is a violent narcotic when taken internally. 1898 *Albany's Syst. Med.* V. 415 Crenation of the red-corpuscles, giving rise to the so-called mulberry and thorn-apple forms.

Thornback (þɔɪnbæk). Forms: see *THORN sb.* and *BACK sb.*; also 5 -bagg, 7 -bagg, -bagg.

1. The common ray or skate (*Raja clavata*) of British seas, used as food, distinguished by having several rows of short sharp spines arranged along the back and tail. Also called *thorny-back* (*obs.*). c1300 *Havelok* 759 *Pe* Butte, be schulle, be þornebake. *Ibid.* 832. 1393 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 155 *Pro* vi thornebakkes, iij. d. c1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.*

(1790) 469 A codlynge or whitinge, or thornbagge, or hadok. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 16 My cape cloake... ouer-spreading my backe like a thorne-backe. 1605 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 170 One thornbagge and fyve fokes vjd. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. (1663) 89 We saw Fishes in the Shape of Thornbacks, that were four fathoms about, and had a Muzzle like an Ox. 1859 *Yarrell's Brit. Fishes II.* 582 The Thornback and its female the Maid. 1851 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon II.* III. l. 106 The Thornback... from the shores of the Mediterranean, is of a brown colour, spotted with white and black. The body attains a length of twelve feet.

b. As the name of other species of ray: see *quots.* 1731 MEADLEY *Kolben's Cape C. Hope II.* 202 The Cape Thornback is a broad flat fish from three quarters of an inch to an inch thick. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* *Thornback*, Name for one of the Stingrays, *Raja lemprieri*, Richards.

† *o. fig.* Opprobriously applied to a person. 1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 101 To be held a flat thornback, or sharp pricking dog-fish to the public weal.

2. a. Short for *thornback crab*: see 4. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. Provincial name of the stickleback. 1859 *Yarrell's Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) 11. 75 Rough-tailed Stickleback. Pinkeen. Thornback. c1904 E. SMITH (MS.) *Warwick. Gloss.* (E.D.D.), *Thorn-back*, a small fish with a strong back fin. It abounds in the Avon, but it is not the stickleback.

† 3. An old maid. *slang. Obs.* The female young of the thornback is called *maid* (*MAID sb.* 1) and *maiden-skate* (*Sc.*).

1674 MORRIS *Rabbits v.* iv. Whether when they were Maids or Thornbacks, in their Prime, or at their last Prayers. 1909 *Brit. Apollo II.* No. 70. 2/2 Meeting with three Thornbacks... I treated them. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 4/7 After 25 young ladies were called 'thorn-backs' by the much marrying Puritans of New England.

4. *attrib.*, as *thornback crab*, a species of spider-crab or sea-spider, *Maia squinata*, called also in U.S. king-crab; † *thornback dog*, a kind of dog-fish or shark of the genus *Galeus*; *thornback ray* = sense 1; *thornback skate* (see *quat.*).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 3. 132 *Thornback Dog*, [margin] *Galeus spinax*. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes I.* 99 *Thornback Ray*, Ray-maid... This is one of the commonest of the Rays, and the most valued. 1875 *Melbourne Spectator* 28 Aug. 201/3 A thornback skate (*Raja rostrata*), weighing 109 lbs., has been caught... at North Arm.

Hence † *Thornbacky a. Obs.*, of the nature of a thornback: cf. 1 c above.

1606 TRYALL *Cher.* v. ii. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1884) 111. 350 The Thornbacky slave!

Thorn-bush. Any bush that bears thorns; e.g. a hawthorn, a bramble. Also *attrib.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 A sunnyrd smote he to dede vnder a thorn bush. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 384/1 A Thorne buske, *spinetum*. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* ix. 15 Then sayde all the trees vnto the thorne busshes: Come thou, and be kyngye ouer vs. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* l. 263, I, the man in the Moore; this thorne bush, my thorne bush; and this dog, my dog. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xi. I lay up during the heat of the day with a waterproof sheet spread over a thorn-bush as a shelter from the sun. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/1 Crossing this thick thorn-bush country in the face of the opposition of a numerous army elated by recent success.

Thorn-crown. A crown or fillet of thorns: chiefly in reference to that placed in mockery on the head of Christ (Matt. xxvii. 29, etc.).

† c1400 *Warres of Jewes* (Laud MS. 22) in *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 106 A strange thorn crown was thraste on his hed. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 420 The thorn-crown hath blossom'd on my brow. 1902 *Lindsey Star* 12 July 2/2 He wore the thorn-crown on his brow.

So *Thorn-crowned a.*, crowned with thorns, wearing a crown of thorns.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rode G.* We learne... by his Thorne-crowned head, How to adorne vs. 1793 R. CUMBERLAND *Cadbury* (1803) II. 101 His thorn-crown'd head upon his breast reclin'd. 1903 *Month Ang.* 127 The thorn-crowned figure of the Redeemer.

Thorne, variant of *THARN v.* *Obs.*, to lack.

Thorned (þɔɪnd), *a.* [f. *THORN sb.* + -ED 2.] a. Having or provided with thorns. b. Overgrown with thorn-bushes.

1893 CHR. ROSSETTI *Songs for Strangers*, etc., Poems (1904) 123/2 Our crooked ground, our thorned and thistled plot. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 499 The thorned plants that inhabit them. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Mar. 8/4 Long trails of thorned rose stems.

† **Thornel.** *Obs. rare* = 1. [Corruption of dial. German *darnel* = *darrling*, f. *darr-en* to dry, parch, roast.] Silver or copper ore which remains unreduced in smelting.

1683 *Petrus Fleta Min.* l. xxviii. § 9. 75 Let the Silver be dry, and when the Thorns (if there be any) and the Silver hath taken hold on the Ashes, they must be beaten down with a Hammer. *Ibid.* l. 125 *Thornels*... a term of Art, for that which remains of the roasted Oar, unmelting.

Thornen (þɔɪnən), *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 þ, þyrnen, 2 þernen; 2-4 þornen, 4 (9 dial.) thornen, 9 dial. tharnin. [In OE. þyrnen = OHG. *durnin*, Goth. *þaurneins*; = OTeut. *þurninoz, f. *þurn-us THORN: see -EN suffix 4. ME. *þornen* (without umlaut) was assimilated to the sb.; so Ger. *dornen*.] Of thorns or thorn; thorny.

1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxvi. 260 He geðaðode ðæt him mon sette ðyrnenne beaz on ðæt heafod. c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 252 His cempa... mid þyrnenum helme his heafod befengon. c1160 *Wulfst. Goss.* Mark xv. 17 Pa cempa... him on setten þerne helu awundene.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid þerne cruce his heafod wes icruened. c1400 *Trevia's Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 427 He feng a party of be holy cruce, and som of be cruce of þorne (MSS. a, y, þorne cruce; b, þorne cruce). 1850 *Hughes Scour. Wh. Horse* iv. The thornin tree. As is called King Alfred's tharn. 1863 *Barnes Poems* III. 29, I pass'd the maid avore the spring, An' shepherd by the thornen tree.

Thorn-hedge. A hedge of thorny shrubs; spec. a hedge composed of hawthorn 'sets'. Hence *Thorn-hedged a.*, furnished with or enclosed by a thorn-hedge.

1560 *Bialk* (Genev.) *Micah* vii. 4 The most righteous of them is sharper than a thorne hedge. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 33 It is like a thorn-hedge... in the way which that bias inclines him to. 1854 *Zoologist XI.* 1286, I discovered in a thorn-hedge the first new that I had seen that year. 1892 A. M. CLEGG *Fam. Stud. Homer* iii. 73 *Odysseus*... approached the thorn-hedged enclosure.

Thornily (þɔɪnli), *adv.* [f. *as next* + -LY 2.] In a thorny manner; so as to be thorny.

1887 *Blackmore Springhaven* xvi. Thornily crested with good stout furze.

Thorniness (þɔɪnɪnəs), *[f. THORNY + -NESS.]* Thorny quality or condition, prickliness; fig. acerbity of manner, roughness, ruggedness.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 87 The Thorniness, or bad Character imprinted on the stomach... might be obliterated. 1731 BAILEY, *Spinosity*, thorniness, difficulty. 1868 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* 158 The most characteristic feature of the jungle was its thorniness. 1895 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) v. 753 The historian's rude sallies and general thorniness. 1906 *Athenaeum* 7 July 5/2 The thorniness of metre which this poet shares with Browning.

† **Thornish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *THORN sb.* + -ISH 1.] Thorny, prickly.

1496 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 11234 Me thouthe I sawh a fforkyd weye Parting at an heg on twayne, Thykke and thornyssh in certyne. 1577 *FRAMPTON Jesuit News* II. (1596) 79 The fruit of a tree very great, after the maner of Thornish Chestnuts.

Thornless (þɔɪnləs), *a.* [f. *THORN sb.* + -LESS.] Having no thorns; free from thorns; without a thorn.

1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 461 [*Mespilus germanica*] Thornless: leaves spear-shaped, cottony underneath: flowers solitary, sitting. 1803 *VICET. STRANFORD Poems of Canons, To Night* (1810) 66, I. Have never yet been one of those Whose love has prov'd a thornless rose! 1895 H. ALFORD in *Life* 17 Perennial and thornless flowers bloom only in the Paradise above.

Hence **Thornlessness**. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* xviii. 345 The thornlessness of the vegetation is especially noticeable.

Thornlet (þɔɪnlət), *[f. THORN sb. + -LET.]* a. A diminutive thorn-bush. b. A minute thorn.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* xli. 419 The Rifle Corps fired a volley over the consecrated thornlet. 1883 SLADEN in *Yrnt. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 201 The spinelets... appear like well-developed thornlets.

Thornpole, -pool, var. *thoripoll*, *THIRLEPOLL*.

Thorn-tree. A tree having or bearing thorns; in Great Britain, usually a hawthorn tree.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 384/1 A Thorne tree, *mespilus, rampanus*. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 60/1 A clump of tangled thorn-trees. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pat.* x. 363 The 'Nabk', or thorn-tree... here breaks out along the hill-sides in thick jungles. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* July 61 The thorn-tree before me was perhaps fifteen feet high.

b. *attrib.* **Thorn-tree fly**, a March trout-fly, a thorn-fly or *HAWTHORN-FLY*, q. v.

1676 *COTTON Walton's Angler* II. vii. (1881) 285 There is also for this month [March], a fly, called the Thorn-tree fly; the dubbing is... black, mixed with eight or ten hairs of Isabella-coloured mohair. 1787 *Best Angling* 99 March. The Thorn or Hawthorn Tree fly. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 2/3 Scant thorn-tree shade where white sheep flock.

Thorny (þɔɪni), *a.* [OE. *þornig*, f. *THORN sb.* + -ig, -y. Cf. MHG. *dornic*.]

1. Abounding in, characterized by, or consisting of thorns or spines; spiny, prickly.

a 1083 *Wulfstan Hom.* xlviii. (Napier) 246 *zebeza* þinc earan mid þornigum hege. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 134 Heo makied frommard hore nest—softe wíðuten, & þorni wíðinen. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. xviii. xix. (Bodl. MS.), *Pe* Cameles mete is þorny and harde. 1456 *Coventry Lect. Bk.* 291 Weryng be Thorny crowne yn worship of Jhesu. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 59 Daphne running through a thorny wood. 1697 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 490 On Shrubs they browse, and thorny Brambles crop. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxix. 6. I found a wood with thorny boughs.

b. Of an animal (or a part of one): Having thorn-like organs or appendages; spiny. See also 4. c1711 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* vi. lx. *Sea Porcupine*... This thorny Fish is a sort of Sea Hedgehog. 1743 *ZOLLMAN in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 463 Those Caterpillars which, from the Figure and the Stiffness of their Hairs, have been called the 'Thorny ones. 1758 *AMORY Buncle* (1825) I. 250 The perch [with] the thorny fins on its back.

2. Abounding in thorn-bearing or prickly plants; overgrown with thorns or brambles. Also *fig.*

Thorny ground, fig. after the parable of the sower, Matt. xiii. 7, etc. Often *attrib.*

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 342 Se yrdling lufað ðone æcer, ðe æfter ðornum... wæstmaz ærifs, swíðor þonne he lufið ðone ðe ðornig næz, ne wæstmære ne bið. c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 52 This gat es stany and thorye. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 19 (Harl. MS.) *Pe* wey toward be Cite was stony, þorny, and scroggy. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. 167 The thornie scroggy. 1857 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkler* 93, I was a High-way side Hearer, a 'Thorny-ground Auditor. 1735 *SOMER-*

VILLE *Chace* i. 259 He.. in the thorny Brake Torn and embarras'd bleeds. 1799 MARY TITHERTON *Diary in Life* 13, I am but too much a thorny-ground hearer. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 150 There are lots of game here, and a nice thorny country.

3. *fig.* a. Pricking or piercing to the mind; full of points painful or wounding to the feelings; painful, distressing; harassing, vexatious, irritating.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 36 All be thorny & be lairy besyes of his world. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (R.). It was easily seen it was a very thorny abode he made there. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 94 The thorny point Of bare distresse, hath tane from me the shew Of smooth civility. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 252 Thorny care, and rank and stinging hate. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* xli. vi. That thorny cares may yield sweet fruits.

b. Full of points of contention or difficulty; difficult to handle; delicate, ticklish.

1653 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* x. 48 In these so subtil and thorny explications, if they.. chance to erre, shall they presently be termed the enemies of God and Christ? 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 25 Prudence is that knowledge, by which we guide our selves in thorny and uncertain affairs. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 133 This American is an ugly and thorny affair. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 Mar., I have finally arranged a thorny transaction. 1907 *Athenaeum* 25 May 638/1 Several of the thorniest questions which have perplexed both ancient and modern logicians.

4. a. In the names of species or varieties of plants, animals, or shells, characterized by having thorns or spines: prickly, spiny; as *thorny acacia*, *asparagus*, *clam*, *germander*, *lobster*, *rest-harrow*.

Also *thorny apple* = *THORN-APPLE*; *thorny broom*, (a) the petty whin, *Genista anglica*, (b) the common whin, *fuze*, or gorse; *thorny oyster* = *thorn-oyster* (*THORN sb.* 8); *thorny palm*, the prickly palm of the W. Indies, *Bactris Plumierana*; *thorny trefoil*, a thorny shrub of the Mediterranean region, *Fagonia cretica*; *thorny woodcock*, a shell of the Indian Ocean, *Murex tenuispina*, with long thin closely-set spines. (See also 5 b.)

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sh.* vii. 239 An open grassy meadow bordered by willow trees and groves of the 'thorny acacia' (*A. horrida*, Dornboom). 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lxxvii. 441 The Names.. 'Thornie apples, Prickle apples, and Stramonie. 1831 *Veg. Subst. Food Man* 187 The 'thorny asparagus', beset with sharp spines. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. xviii. 1140 This 'thorny Broomie' is taken for Theophrastus his *Scorpius*, which Gaza nameth *Nepa*. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 81 (*Neurium*) *Spinosum*, 'Thorny Germander. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VII. 504/1 The *Palinurus vulgaris*, or 'thorny lobster, sometimes also termed cray-fish. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 35 The Prickly or 'Thorny-Palm, having that name from the prickliness of it. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 233 (*Quonis*) *Spinosa*. 'Thorny Rest Harrow. 1760 LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 353/1 'Thorny Trefoil, of Candia, *Fagonia*. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 55/1 *Murex Tribulus* (Common 'Thorny Woodcock).

b. In other collocations, as † *thorny marrow*, the spinal marrow.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 195 It is made motive in the thorny marrow or *Spina Medulla*.

5. Comb. as *thorny-edged*, *-pointed*, *-pricking*, *-thin*, *-twining* adjs.

1594 KYO *Cornelia* ii. 269 Those lofite Towers (like thorny-pointed speares). 1596 *Eud. III. l. i.* Feruent desire, .. Is farre more thornie pricking than this blade. 1795 PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1952 The Thorny-edged Carolina Crab. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* i. 166 The thorny-twining Hedge. 1885 HEL. G. CONE in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 451 What lifeless laughter, crackling thorny-thin?

b. Special Combs.: *thorny-back*, (a) the thornback; (b) the stickleback; (c) the river perch; *thorny-ribs* (see quot.); *thorny-shell*, a univalve mollusc, *Voluta spinosa*.

1806 P. NEILL *List Fishes* 48 (Jam.) 'Thorny-back (*Raia clavata*). 1869 *Chater's Iveside Alm.* 33 (E.D.D.) Here may be found the thorny-back, the Poached an' Tommy Lodjor. c. 1711 PETTIVER *Geograph.* viii. lxxviii, Limington 'Thorney-ribs... A sort of Fossil Murex. 1713 PETTIVER *Aquat. Anim.* Amboine Tab. iii. *Voluta spinosa*.. River 'Thorney-shell.

Thoro, obs. form of THOROUGH.

Thoro- (*þō-ro*), combining form of THORIUM, in names of compound salts, minerals, etc. e.g. *Thorogummite Min.* [GUMMITE: see quot. 1889], a hydrated thorosilicate of uranium; *Thoro-silicate Chem.*, a silicate in which part of the silicon is replaced by thorium.

1889 *Amer. J. Sci. & Art* XXXVIII. 481 We name this mineral *thorogummite*, because it is a gummitte in which the water has been replaced by the thorite molecule. *Ibid.* 480 It seems better to regard the mineral as a hydrated thorosilicate of uranium, rather than as a urano-silicate of thorium. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, Thorogummite.. like other native compounds of thorium and uranium, has marked radio-active properties.

Thorough (*þurð*, *þvtrə*), *prep.* and *adv.* Chiefly archaic or Obs. Forms: see below. [A dissyllabic development of OE. *þurh*, THROUGH, when fully stressed, which appeared already in later OE. as *þuruh* (cf. OHG. *duruh*, *durah*, *durih*, OS. *thurn*), and has regularly become *through* in mod. Eng., as *þurh* became *buruh*, *borough*, *furh* *furrow*, *borh* *borrow*, *sorh* *sorrow*, *nearh* *marrow*. *Thorough* is thus the direct representative of the full-stressed OE. *þurh*; and it is owing to the fact that *þurh* was chiefly a preposition, and thus usually proclitic and stressless, that it is now, in this use, represented by *through* (unstressed *þru*, new-stressed

þurð). The stressed form was naturally used when *þurh* was a separate word, i.e. an adv., adj., or sb., or the stressed part of a compound, as in *thorough-fare*; and, as prepositions were sometimes emphatic and stressed, the *þuruh*, *thorough* form remained also as a prep. beside the unstressed *þurh*, *þir*, *þrih*, *þri*, etc.; on the other hand, the new-stressed form *through* (*þrū*) of the prep. has in more recent times been taken also by the adv., while *thorough* remains in both as an archaic form, and as that of the derived adj. and sb. In the adverb its function is largely taken over by its derivative *thoroughly*.

As both *thorough* and *through* are existing words, distinct in spelling and still more in pronunciation, it seems best to make two articles, placing under THROUGH the various monosyllabic forms, including the obsolete *þurh*, *thurh*, *þurp*, *þurth*, and the now dialectal *thruff*, and treating under THOROUGH the less numerous dissyllabic variants. This entails some duplication of the definition, but appears preferable to treating *thorough* merely as a variant of *through*. It must be remembered however that both *þurh*, *thoruh*, and *þuruh*, *thoruh*, developed by insensible gradations out of *þurh*, *thurh*, and that therefore the a-forms under THROUGH belong, down to 1300 and 1400, really as much to the history of *thorough*.

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1-3 *þuruh*, 3 *þureh*, *pureh*, 3-5 *þoru3*, 4 *þoruh*, *poruho*, *poro3*, *porogh*, *thorogh*, 4-5 *þoru3*, *thoru3*, 4-6 *thorugh*, 5 *thoruh*, *thorowh*, *-owgh*, *-ughe*, *-oughe*, 5- *thorough* (8- *thoro'*).

β. 3-4 *þuru*, *þoru*, 4 *thoru*, *þorou*, 4-5 *thoro*, *thorou*, *þorow(e)*, 4-6 *thorowe*, 4-8 (9 in comb.) *thorow*, (5 *thurow*, *thurrowe*, 5-6 *dorow*, 6 *thurrow* (17), *thorro*, 6-7 *thorow*); γ. 3-4 *þorw*, 4 *þurw*, *þourw*, *thorw*, 4-5 *þorwe*; 4 *þoruth* (in *þoruthlike*, THOROUGHLY).

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxv. 11 We þurh syr farað, and þurh floda þryn. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Oðer kynes nedde.. criepeð nedlinge þurh nerewe hole. *Ibid.* 33 þuregh [see B. I. 6]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8513 Þoru godes wille. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 151 How crist com thoro [vrr. þorow, thoru, þourse] prophete. 13.. *Ibid.* 20698 (B. M. Add. MS.) Þorwe [vrr. thoru, þorou, þourse] þe toun. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. ix. 151 Þus þourw cursed caym cam care vppon erthe. *Ibid.* xiv. 300 Þorw þe pas of alþoun Þouerte myste passe with-outt peril of robberye. c. 1380 Þorou3 [see B. I. 1 b]. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 123 Longeus hym stonge dorow þe syde. c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* l. 7 Weelny3 thoruh al the chapter. 1450 *Thurrowe* [see B. I. 6]. 1467, 1482 CANTON *Fables of Esop* l. xiv. Deceyved thoroughe fals counceyille. 1485 - *Chas. Gt.* l. ii. v. 30 Thorugh hys empyre. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 40 Browte.. to the tower thorow Smythfelde and in at Newgat, rydyng 500 thorow Chepe-syde. *Ibid.* 56 Prechyng thoro alle Ynglonde agayne the sacrament of the auter. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* l. 3 Over hill, over dale, Thorough [Johis Thorough] bush, thorough brier. 1672, a. 1713 Thorow [see B. II. 7]. 1725 S. SEWALL *Diary* 17 Mar., Much Water passes thorow the three Spaces left for that purpose. 1850, 1893 Thorough [see B. I. 1, 2].

B. Signification.

I. *prep.* (Still in poetic or archaic usc.)

1. From side to side or end to end of; = THROUGH *prep.* 1. *arch.*

c. 1000, c. 1200 [see A.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4277 Þe erl.. mid is launce þoru þe prote smot on. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7809 Thoru his licam mi suerd i draif. 1377 [see A.]. c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 204 Let hyt renne þorow a fayre clop. a. 1540 *BAARNES Wks.* (1573) 212/2 You ryde thorowe streets, and towne. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 121 An hole thorow the bottom of the Vessel. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 149 Such as will pass thorow an Iron Ring. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 191 Thorow my heart, Thorow my liver, Keen as the cold ice Shot through the river.

b. Of transmission of light or sight. *Obs.* or *arch.* c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 142 As þe sunne cometh þoru3 þe glas. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. 33, I saw these bathes thorow a great hole. a. 1636 *LYNDE Case for Spect.* (1638) 45 You begin to looke asquith thorow your Spectacles at the reformed Churches. 1705 STANMORE *Paraphr.* II. 599 The Truth never shines so bright, as when the Oppositions, that strive to darken it, are plainly seen thorow.

† c. In reference to the passage of the voice through the throat, etc.: = THROUGH *prep.* 1 d.

1668 [see THROUGH B. I. 1 d].

† d. Of passage between the individual things of a group; = THROUGH *prep.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1535 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 365 He must.. crepe thorow the thicke bushes. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 39 The man that cut his way thorow his Enemies.

† e. In phrase *thorow one's hands* = THROUGH *prep.* 1 f. *Obs.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 19 The Jewes.. are such cheates, they sophisticate all that comes thorow their hands. 1710 PRADEAUX *Orig. Titles* v. 268 Lawyers, whose hands it passed thorow.

† f. In various fig. applications: see THROUGH *prep.* 1 g. *Obs.*

1543 [see THICK and THIN A. 1]. 1581 PETTIS *Guazzo's Civ. Com.* ii. (1586) 58 b. Those of Piemount, who with the shrillest of their wordes goe thorow ones eares. 1619 *HIERON Wks.* II. 16 Good points of doctrine runne thorow vs as thorow a pipe. 1680 BURNET *Rocheater* (1692) 127 Which the strength of his Mind would soon break thorow.

† g. *Thorough and thorough* = THROUGH *prep.* 1 h. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 24381 (Fairf.) A squorde sulde stike ouer-

thwert þorou and þorou [Gott. Toru and thoru] pine awen hert. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Asmon* i. 56 He shoud hym thorughe and thorughe his body.

2. Along (to any distance) within. Without implication of traversing from end to end. *arch.*

c. 1050, etc. [see THROUGH B. I. 2]. c. 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 95 He wente þorow a foreste fowre longe myle. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xvi. 257 The Picture of St' Christopher.. with a staff in his hand, wading thorow the water. 1893 SYMONDS in H. T. Wharton *Sappho* (1895) 60 Pinion on pinion, thorough middle ether Down from heaven hurried.

3. Over the whole extent of, in or to all parts of; throughout; = THROUGH *prep.* 3. Also b. sometimes following the sb. *arch.* and *poet.*

c. 1000 [see THROUGH B. I. 3]. c. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1366 Fyges, and many a date tree There wexen.. Thorow the gardyn in length and brede. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* l. ii. v. 30 Charles.. sente oueral thorugh hys empyre. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xiv. 23 When they had ordeyned them Elders by election thorow all the congregacions. a. 1635 Br. COBET *Poems* (1807) 12 Send of this stuffe thy territories thorow To Ireland, Wales and Scottish Eddenborough. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 18. 243 Which Supreme Incorporeal Deity, was.. said to be All Things, because it diffused it self thorow All. 1803 WORDSW. *Yarrow Unvisited* v. O'er hilly path and open Strath We'll wander Scotland thorow.

† c. Phrase. *Thorough all thing*: see THROUGH *prep.* 3 c. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7549 Þis noble duc willam him let crouny king At londone amid winter day, nobliche þoru alle þing. c. 1380 Sir *Ferumh*, 1296 Charles, þat is of fraunce kyng.. Hoteþ þe þorw alle þyng to leuen þyn errou.

4. From beginning to end of a space of time; = THROUGH *prep.* 4. Also following the sb.

a. 1000, etc. [see THROUGH B. I. 4]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii. 14 All the night thorow with a light of fyte. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix. x. 7 Thorow the whole yere. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xvii. Twice a week the winter thorow [rine sorrow] Here stood I.

† 5. From beginning to end of a process, action, writing, etc., esp. to the very end of; = THROUGH *prep.* 5, 5 c. *Obs.*

c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* l. 17 Weelny3 thoruh al the chapter, Poul meeneth [etc.]. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* 243 At the last God brought me thorow all My doubts and feares. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* 61, I foresaw we should not haue time to goe thorow all that was intended.

6. Indicating intermediation, means, agency, instrumentality; = THROUGH *prep.* 7. *arch.* or *Obs.*

a. 800-1154 [see THROUGH B. I. 7]. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Þe engel.. sewed a whilce wise, and þuregh hwam þis blisse cumen shode. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1395 Thoro birth of a blisful child. 1377 [see A.]. 1456 *Cowentry Leet Bk.* 289 The blessed babe.. Thorow whom pece & tranquility shall take þis reme on hand. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxiv. 12 Not thorow thiswerde, ner thorow thy bowe. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xlii. 37 By Vertue of the Mediator and thorow the Benefit of his Death. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Sphinx*, Thorow a thousand voices Spoke the universal dame.

† b. Indicating the agent after a passive verb; = THROUGH *prep.* 7 b. *Obs.*

a. 900-c. 1000 [see THROUGH B. I. 7 b]. c. 1290 *Behet* 374 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 117/374 Þe churche.. þat.. was.. a-terd þoru3 henri þe oþur kinge. a. 1325 *M.S. Rawl.* B. 520 lf. 32 b. Hit is comaundid þoru þe King þat eche man habbe in house wepne. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. iv. 2 Þorw bedes and bailifs brouht by-fore þe kyng.

† 7. Indicating cause, reason, or motive; = THROUGH *prep.* 8. *Obs.*

a. 1000-c. 1450 [see THROUGH B. I. 8]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11320 Þe king hadde þer to gode wille þoru frerene rede. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 271 Þe awerde of sorowe byde My woofull harte þorowre your cwelltece. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 236 He ended his life thorow a sickness. 1666 H. STUBBS *Mirac. Conform.* 3 His life seemed burthensome to him thorow the violence of the temptation.

II. *adverb.* (Now *arch.* or *diat.*)

1. From side to side, from surface to surface, from end to end (of a body or space); = THROUGH *adv.* 1.

a. 1000-c. 1400 [see THROUGH B. II. 1]. a. 1300, 1330 [see *thorowh-bear*, *þore* in THROUGH-1]. c. 1493 *Epitaph*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Thorow thrilled and persyd with payne. 1628 JUNIUS *Paint.* *Ancients* 227 We do not make our plate so thinn as to.. cut it quite thorow with engraving. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* l. 42 If he meet them in the dark, he runs them thorow. a. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 184, I walked it thorow in a Day. 1883 SWINBURNE *Cent. Roundels, Sorrow* ii. One thought lies close in her heart gnawn thorow [rine sorrow] With pain.

† b. To the end of the journey, all the way; = THROUGH *adv.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 73 You should have begged me of him to have gon quite thorow with you. *Ibid.* 176 How he got thorow to whither he intended.

2. From beginning to end (of a time, process, action, work, book); = THROUGH *adv.* 2. *arch.*

a. 1225 [see *thorowh-fill* in THROUGH-1]. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 777 Sithence he had once begonne, he would stoutly goe thorow. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Concern. Service*, They were onely begon, and neuer read thorow. 1670-1 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 371 The Committee of Conventicles have.. gone thorow with their Bill. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 26 July, They.. never consider it in all its different views; and, in short, never think it thorow. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. xv. (tr. Goethe), The Future hides in it Gladness and sorrow; We press still thorow.

† 3. Predicatively, after the vb. *to be*, indicating settlement; = THROUGH *adv.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1467 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 299 He is owtlawyd at Sir John Fastolfs swte.. notwithstanding he is thorow with Sir T. Howys for Sir John Fastolf. 1482 *Cely Papers*,

(Camden) 88, I gawhe the exchetter xls for ws bothe and so we be thorow with hym for aull matters.

4. Qualifying pa. pp. or adj.; = **THOROUGH** *adv.*

4a. *Obs.* or *dial.*
Now usually expressed by **THOROUGHLY**, except when hyphenated to a p.p., as *thorough-bred*; see **THOROUGH** 1. In 17-18th c. also hyphenated to *ads.*

1340 *Ureishun* 123 in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Mid swube lußere lasten mi soule is þurh bunden. 1474 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 401 Pat it be thorough tannyd and thorow Coryed. 1531 *TINALE Exp.* 1 John i. (1538) 14 b, Yet is it neuer thorow whole vntyll the houre of death. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* 11, 38 When it is thorough hot. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 120 The sweet Grapes... being thorow ripe. 1622 *MAABE tr. Alcmán's Gusman d'Alf.* 1, 37 When he (the patient) saw that he was thorow well. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat, David's Furism.* (1657) 239 Thou art not yet so thorough worn with age. 1698 *R. L'Estrange Fables* ccii. (1714) 219 The Lion himself was not Thorough-Proof against this Fantastical Alarm. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* iii. iii. (1852) 560 They had thorow-good reasons for doing so. 1710 *PRILOFAUX Orig. Tithes* iv. 208 A Veteran and thorough settled Constitution of this Kingdom. 1739 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 82 A thorough honest man... have repeated his former answer. 1774 *GOLDSM. Hist. Greece* II. 119 He had a thorough good opinion of himself. 1795 *C. MARSHALL Garden.* xiv. (1813) 192 'Till the earth is got thorough warm again. 1853 *MISS YONGE Heir of Redclyffe* xlv. He is a thorough great man.

† 5. **Thorough** and **thorough** = **through** and **through**; see **THROUGH** *adv.* 5. *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xvi. 58 With his sword he broched the hors.. thorow and thorow. 1526 *TINDALE John* xix. 23 The coote was with out seme vpon vpon thorowe and thorowe. 1658 *CERVELAND Rustick Rampl.* Wks. (1687) 446 Richard might have been struck thorough and thorough.

† 6. With ellipsis of *go*, *get*, *pass*, or other vb. of motion; = **THROUGH** *adv.* 6. *Obs.*

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 31 Trench hedge and forrow, that water may thorow. 1670 *COTTON Esperton* ii. vii. 139 We are now come too far.. to return.. we must either thorow, or dye.

Thorough (*þʊrð*, *þʊrə*), *adj.* and *sb.* [attrib. use of prec. *adv.*]

A. *adjective.*

1. Used chiefly with *sbs.* of action or position, being a kind of elliptical use of the *adv.* = 'going, passing, or extending through', as *thorough passage* = passage through, *thorough heat* = heating through; cf. **THROUGH** a. 1. *Obs.* exc. in special applications. (See also **THOROUGH** in *comb.* 2.)

c 1489 [see sense 2]. c 1566 *SIR H. GILBERT* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1600) 111. 20 He had heard a Fisherman.. say.. that he sayled very farre towards the Southeast, finding no end of the Sea: whereby he hoped a thorow passage to be that way. 1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 47 Very large Stones carefully bedded... to guard the thorough Foundation between the Piers from.. being displaced. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 186 Give it by degrees a thorough heat. 1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* v. 62 The bed-room.. should be well aired, but without what is termed thorough air. *Ibid.* xxi. 251 The patient caught a fresh cold from being exposed to the thorough air of our too well ventilated ward. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 101 The holes for the train pivots are termed 'thorough holes'.

2. a. Of an action, etc.: Carried out through the whole of something; thoroughgoing; fully executed; applied to or affecting every part or detail. Hence, *gen.* That is fully what is expressed by the noun; thoroughgoing, complete, perfect, downright, entire. † In quot. 1581, Completely apt or suitable. (See also **THOROUGH** a. 2.)

Formerly sometimes hyphenated to the following *sb.*, being treated as the *adv.* in combination (cf. **THOROUGH** 2, **THOROUGH**). c 1489 *SIR S. HAMERTON* in *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 63 To make a thorow search for my matter. a 1500 in *C. Trice-Martin Chanc. Proc.* 15th C. (1904) 6 [To] make a thurgh end with the said Piers Houss and pay him xx. marcs. 1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stellarium*, He forc't them out to find The thorowest words, fit for woos selfe to grone. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 92 To give her a thorough scowring. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 120 To bring vs to this thorow and effectual understanding. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. ii. 850 Those who laid the first Foundation Compleat the thorow Reformation. 1719 *DR FOR CRUSOE* I. 214 In the Morning, even before it was thorow Day-light. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic.* IV. xxv. A thorough knowledge of the world. 1780 in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 383 Mr. Mathews.. proposed a thorough resolution.. to stand by you. 1862 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* 102 The thoroughest test of active scholarship. 1893 *W. LEWIN* in *Bookman* June 85/a His knowledge of English literature is extensive and thorough.

b. Of a person in reference to his action or quality.

1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 13. viii. § 4 (1660) 144/1 The soul effectually brought out of the love of sin as sin, will never be thorow-friends with it again. a 1700 *DAVEN* (J.), A thorough translator must be a thorough poet. 1726 *LEONI Albert's Archit.* II. 96/a He is a thorow master of those elements of Painting. 1859 *LITTON Discov'ed* xlii. He was the finest and most thorough gentleman I ever saw. 1850 *Mrs. CARLEY Lett.* (1883) II. 129 Servants who give themselves out for 'thorough'. 1884 *'RITA' Vivienne* i. iii. Blanche de Verdenil was a thorough coquette.

B. *sb.* [Elliptical or absolute uses of **THOROUGH** a. or *adv.*]

1. Thorough-going action or policy; in *Eng. Hist.* (with capital T) applied to that of Stafford and Laud in the reign of Charles I, and sometimes to that of Cromwell as Lord Protector.

c 1634 *LAUD* in *Stafford Papers* I. xxi And for the state, indeed, my lord, I am for Thorough. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist.*

Eng. i. I. 92 And now Wentworth exulted in the near prospect of Thorough. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 5 The dark gloomy countenance, the full heavy eye, which meet us in Stafford's portrait are the best commentary on his policy of 'Thorough'. 1900 *MOSELEY Cromwell* iv. vi. 354 They had set up the Commonwealth without lords or monarch. They were deep in all the proceedings of Cromwellian Thorough.

† 2. A channel artificially cut or dug; a trench, esp. *Agric.* one made for draining a field; = **THROUGH** *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

a 1555 *BRADPOD Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 303 If any man would alter the natural course of any water to run a contrary way, he shall never be able to do it with dams... Therefore the alteration must be from the head, by making other thoroughs and devices. 1581 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 824 Vp a thorow between two Landes in the middes of the feild by certain meare-stones there sett.

3. A furrow; water-thorough, a 'thorough' made for surface-draining; a water-furrow. *Agric.*

The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* has in sense 'furrow', *thurrow*, *Vorksh.* to Herts and Essex, also locally written *thorough*, *thurrough*, *thurrar*. Cf. *Tu.* the initial, (6).

1733 *W. ELLIS Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 5 The Ignorance and Idleness of the Plowman, who either goes so shallow, or plows his Thoroughs so wide, or misses Part of the Ground. *Ibid.* 22 Sow them in four Thoroughs. 1744-50 — *Mod. Husbandm.* I. 1. 16 The ploughman.. goes on plowing throughout the field, without making any.. water-thoroughs. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Lucern*. Then ploughing it very narrow and sharp, he made water thoroughs with the plough. 1796 *W. MARSHALL Midl. Gloss.* *Thorough*, an interfurrow, between two ridges. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Thurrow*, a furrow of land.

† **Thorough**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* rare — 1. [f. **THOROUGH** *adv.*] *trans.* To pass through, pierce, penetrate.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 32 The superior [part] is thorowed on each side, with a large & ample hole.

Thorough, *v.* 2 *local.* [f. **THOROUGH** *sb.*] *trans.* To make 'thoroughs' or furrows in; see **THOROUGH** *sb.* 3. Hence **Thoroughed** *ppl. a.*; see **THOROUGHING** *ppl. sb.*

1733 *W. ELLIS Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 28 Plough them in very shallow.. thorough and harrow well. *Ibid.* 106 The Ground may be so gathered into a four Thorough'd-stitch or Ridge. 1744-50 — *Mod. Husbandm.* V. 1. 87 The Land.. should be back-bouted, or what we call thoroughed-down. 1759 — *Pract. Farmer* (ed. 5) Gloss. 5 Four-thoroughing of Land is not Clean Ploughing, but running up four Thoroughs close together with the Plough. *Ibid.*, Thoroughing down is drawing the plough once through the bought, to lay it plain for wheat or barley.

Thorough in combination. (See also **THOROUGH** a. 2, and **THROUGH** in *comb.*)

1. Combinations of **THOROUGH** *adv.* with verbs, pples., or *adjs.*: † **thorough-bear** *v.* [**BEAR** *v.* 1 35], *trans.* to 'bear' through, pierce, transfix, stab; † **thorough-bind** *v.*, *trans.* to bind or fasten (a wall, etc.) by a stone or iron, passing through from side to side (cf. *thorough-band* in 2); † **thorough-bore** *v.* [**OE. þurh-borian**], *trans.* to bore through, perforate; † **thorough-cleansing** *a.*, cleansing throughout or thoroughly; † **thorough-devilled** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.*, *nonce-wd.*, completely possessed by a devil; † **thorough-dress** *v.*, *trans.* to dress or manure (ground) thoroughly; † **thorough-dry** *v.*, *trans.* to dry thoroughly; † **thorough-felt** *pa. pple.*, felt throughout; † **thorough-fi-ll** (*þurh fullen*) *v.*, to fill up, complete; † **thorough-fought** *ppl. a.*, fought through or to the end; † **thorough-gonimble** (*slang* or *dial.*): see *quots.*; † **thorough-humble** *v.*, *trans.* to humble thoroughly or completely; † **thorough-lined** *ppl. a.*, lined throughout; † **thorough-made** *ppl. a.*, thoroughly made, made with full determination; † **thorough-ripe** (*through-ripe*) *a.*, ripe throughout, thoroughly ripe; † **thorough-run**, *v.* *trans.* to run through, pierce, penetrate; † **thorough-seasoned** *ppl. a.*, seasoned throughout or thoroughly; † **thorough-shot** *ppl. a.*, shot through, transfiged as with an arrow; † **thorough-sipping** *ppl. a.* [**SIP** *v.*], oozing or trickling through; † **thorough-aped** *ppl. a.* (? *obs.* exc. *dial.*), thoroughly accomplished or developed; perfect, thoroughgoing, thorough-paced; † **thorough-atain** *v.*, *trans.* to attain thoroughly. See also **THOROUGHED**, etc.

(In early use the *adv.* was often written separately before a vb., as it still is when it follows the vb.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7624 Pe king smat il him wit a sþer In breth he wald him 'thoru ber. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16431 Echon other al to bet, Selow, & wounded, & thorow-bare. 1884 *L. OLIPHANT Haifa* (1887) 189 The crusaders used them [granite pillars] to 'thorough-bind' their walls. 1900 *Union Mag.* Oct. 457/2 Ancient columns are built into the walls of later castles, to thoroughbind the masonry. c 1000 in *Cockayne Narrat.* (1861) 20 Het hie þa 'þurhborian. c 1330 *R. BRUNN Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16184 Handes, armes, þey dide þorow bore. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 4 They then thorough bore their Poles. 1642 *H. MORE Song Soul* ii. l. i. xxi. 'Thorough-cleansing virtue. 1604 *PARSONS 3rd Pt. Three Convert.* *Eng.* 279 They were indeuilled, superdeuilled, and 'thorowdeuilled. 1733 *W. ELLIS Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 31 Their vast Crops of Straws, and great Numbers of Cattle, make such Returns of Dung, as enables most of them to 'thorough-dress' their own Grounds. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. 184 Firing.. must

belong continued to 'thorough-dry so many together. 1817 *MOORE Lalla R.* *Fire-worsh.* iv. 115 How deep, bow 'thorough-felt the glow of rapture. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Heo.. 'þurh fullen, onont hie, Godes pine o rode. 1585-6 *EAST LEICESTER Corr.* (Camden) 427 A gallant and a 'thorough-fought assult. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* iv. The small beer of the college, commonly there termed 'thorough-gonimble'. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words.* *Thorough-gonimble*, a diarrhoea. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 77 To bring David to these two specialties: first, of 'thorough-humbling himself; secondly, of making an acknowledgement. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. iii. *Law* 1006 A cloak of clouds, all 'thorough-lind with thunder. 1649 *LOVELACE To Deare Bro. Col. F. L. v.* One gallant 'thorough-made Resolve Doth Starry Influence dissolve. 1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 153 They get more in the 'thorough-ripe Hop by the weight, than they loose in the colour. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 347 Cyder pressed from pulpy, or thorough-ripe, or mellow Fruit. 1658 *A. Fox Warts' Surg.* i. iv. 18 If.. sharper things should be used, they would 'thorough-run the Wound. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. l. Eden 62 The 'thorough-seasoned But Wherein the tears of death-pest Grapes are put. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 50 Thee and thy wounds I would besome Faire 'thorough-shot Religion. 1642 *H. MORE Song Soul* i. iii. xiv. Here fifty Sisters in a sieve do draw 'Thorough-sipping water: Tantalus is here. 1730 *SWIFT Wind. Let. Cartaret* 28 Our 'thoroughsped republic of Whigs. 1898 *T. HARVEY Wessex Poems* 63 Never upon me Had she shown look of love so thorough-sped. 1593 *NABBE Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 216 Spotting and 'thorow-stayning thy deere bought Spivy.

2. Combinations with *sbs.* or derived *adjs.* (cf. **THOROUGH** a.): **thorough-band** (*through-band*), a stone, etc., extending through the breadth of a wall or dyke so as to bind the sides together (cf. *band-stone*, **BAND** *sb.* 1 15); also *attrib.*; **thorough-blood** *a.*, of pure breed (said of a horse); cf. **FULL-BLOOD**; **thorough-door**, a door leading through; the door of a passage; **thorough-draught** (*through-draught*), a draught or current of air passing through a room, etc. (in quot. 1866, a channel or passage for a draught of air); **thorough-edged** *a.*, thoroughly or perfectly edged; keen-edged; **thorough-foot**, a disarrangement in a tackle caused by one or both of the blocks getting entangled in the fall (cf. *thorough-pul*); **thorough-hearted** *a.*, whole-hearted, entirely devoted; hence *thorough-heartedness*; **thorough-joint** (*Anat.*), a perfectly movable joint or articulation (cf. **DIARTHROSIS**); **thorough-put**, a knot or tangle upon a rope formed by putting one part of it through a loop in another (cf. *thorough-foot*); † **thorough-road** = **THOROUGHFARE** *sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*); **thorough-shot**, **thorough-stem**: see *quots.*; † **thorough-touch** (*through-touch*), a touch that penetrates the soul, a deep spiritual impression; **thorough-winded** *a.* (of a horse), sound in 'wind' or breathing; not broken-winded. See also **THOROUGHNESS** to **THOROUGHWOOT**.

1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xxix, The 'through band turf.. being first lightly laid. 1810 *S. SMITH Agric. Surv. Galloway* vi. 88 It is essential to the durability of a dyke.. that the two sides be well bound together by long stones laid across, termed thoroughbands. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* 111. 1007 It tends much to the stability of a dyke to have what is called a thorough-band stone.. placed across it. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 11. 271 Our nearly 'thorough-blood hunter and carriage horses. 1827 *G. DARLEY Syria* 32 But you may catch his sullen roar More loud when opens the 'thorough-door. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* iii, The narrow streets are bitter 'thorough-drains. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 438 The windows are closed and matted, and no thorough-draught is allowed. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 22 July 8/5 The drawing-room is.., appeared the desecrating through-draught. 1830 *TENNISON Isabel* ii, The intuitive decision of a bright And 'thorough-edged intellect to part Error from crime. 1867 'Thorough-foot [see *thorough-pul*]. 1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 883/3 'The 'thorough-heartedness with which Barnes threw himself into this. 18.. *COUES* (Cent. Dict.). 'Thorough-joint. 1829 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 112 Knots, of different degrees of complexity, from a simple 'throw-put, to a complication of loops and twists [etc.]. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Thorough-puts*, or *Thorough-foots*, are kinks or tangles in a rope; or parts of a tackle not leading fair by reason of one of the blocks having been passed round part of the fall. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Lond.* (1662) II. 224 He built at Buntingford (a 'thorow-road market..) a neat and strong Chapel. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Thorough-shot, same as *thorough-pin*. 'Thorough-stem, same as *thorough-woot*. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 459 Nothing which may argue a 'thorough-touch, or a comfortable expectation of Gods favour. 1617 *Ibid.* II. 72 Whether we have received any such thorow-touch as is the.. fruit of true repentance. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Inpr.* (1757) II. Pref. 11 You shall hear many a Horse praised for being a 'thorow-winded one.

Thorough-band to **bore**: see **THOROUGH**.

Thoroughbass (*þʊrðbɒs*). *Mus.* [f. **THOROUGH** *prep.* or *adv.* + **BASS** *sb.*; cf. **BASSO continuo**.] A bass part extending through a piece of music, and written by itself, with figures indicating the chords or harmonies to be played with it; a figured bass, *basso continuo*; esp. (formerly) an accompaniment thus written or played; hence loosely, an accompaniment in general (also fig.). Also, the method of indicating harmonies by a figured bass, or the art of playing from it; loosely, the science of harmony in general.

1662 PALYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. ii. (1674) 36 The Figures usually placed over Notes in the Thorough-Bass of Songs or Ayres. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* 10 Mar. She had an excellent voice, to which she play'd a thorough bass on the harpsichord. 1731 KELLER in *Holder's Harmony* 159 Rules for Playing a Thorough-bass. 1778 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 8 July, Tumults would be a dreadful thorough bass to speeches. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mosart* 258 He... wrote a treatise on thorough bass. 1875 STEWART *Vict. Poets* i. 3 Full-throated, happy minstrels, like Béranger or Burns, need no knowledge of thorough-bass and the historical range of composition.

† b. *erron.* A loud or deep bass.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. ix. He found... his nurse snoring... at the bed's feet. He immediately took the only method of silencing this thorough bass, whose music he feared might disturb Mr. Allworthy. 1835 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 30 He... had... a whistling double voice, shifting abruptly from a treble to a thorough-bass.

Thorough-bolt: see *through-bolt*, THROUGH-2.

Thoroughbrace (pʊrðbrēs), *u. s.* [f. THOROUGH *prep.* or *adv.* + BRACE sb.² 11.] Each of a pair of strong braces or bands of leather connecting the front and back C-springs and supporting the body of a coach or other vehicle. Hence **Thoroughbraced** (-brēst) *a.*, suspended by thoroughbraces.

1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 175 Half a mile before reaching the place... the thorough-brace broke, and we had to walk... to the inn. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Deacon's Masterp.* 22 In building of chaises, there is always somewhere a weakest spot... In hub, tire, fellow, in spring or thill... In screw, bolt, thoroughbrace. 1884 S. O. JEWETT *Country Doctor* 19 The old-fashioned thorough-braced wagon.

Thoroughbred (pʊrðbred), *a. (sb.)* Also 8 **thorough-bred**. [f. THOROUGH *adv.* + BRED *pp. a.* 1.]

1. Thoroughly educated or accomplished; hence, complete, thorough, out-and-out. (Now regarded as *fig.* from 2: cf. 2 b.)

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. vii. 77 A thorough-bred Soldier weighs all present Circumstances, and all possible Contingents. 1721 ANHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 47 (1754) 253 Nothing can restrain a thorough-bred gamester. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 300 A thoroughbred utilitarian, full of sagacity. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 20 He never handled a gun like a thoroughbred sportsman.

2. Of a horse; Of pure breed or stock; *spec.* applied to a race-horse whose pedigree for a given number of generations is recorded in the stud-book. Also of a dog, bull, etc.

1796 J. LAWRENCE *Treat. Horses* iv. 166 Thorough-bred hacks are the most docile and quiet, and the least liable to shy. 1825 N. H. SMITH *Breeding for Turf* 5 The pedigree of Eclipse affords a singular illustration of the descent of our thorough-bred horses from pure Eastern blood. 1840-70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sport* § 930 The term thorough-bred, as relating to a horse... is neither critically nor conventionally definite. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 29 There are some men who prefer the cross-bred animal—the best I believe to be between the Hampshire Down and Cotswold; but... I must give a decided preference to the thorough-bred. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* I. 18 Mounted upon a thoroughbred... bay mare.

b. *transf.* Applied to human beings or their attributes: sometimes implying characteristics like those of a thoroughbred horse, as gracefulness, energy, distinction, etc. (Cf. B. 2.)

1820 BYRON *Juan* v. cvi. More thorough-bred or fairer fingers. 1864 TRAVELMAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 345 It is hardly possible for a man brought up amidst European... associations to realize the idea conceived of him... by a thorough-bred Hindoo.

Comb. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* ix. Who the deuce is that thoroughbred-looking girl?

b. sb. 1. A thoroughbred animal, esp. a horse. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Pap.* Pref. I can't afford a thorough-bred, and hate a cock-tail. 1887 'H. SMART' *Cleverly Won* I. Three or four thorough-breeds that he had reared.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*: A well-born, well-bred, or thoroughly trained person. Also, a first-rate motor-car, bicycle, or other vehicle.

1894 H. GARDNER *Unofficial Patriot* 15 There is rather a paucity of thorough-breeds among the Methodists. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 281/2 An air... that made you feel sure that she could play tennis or sail a boat. In fact, she looked a thoroughbred. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 67/2 A vehicle running a race must in some mysterious way be a thoroughbred. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 9/4 This machine [bicycle] and all the thorough-breeds... are now... treated before enamelling to the special Coilett non-rusting process, which preserves the metal from all corrosion.

Hence **Thoroughbredness**. 1894 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Camp. Curiosity* 127 As regards the thoroughbredness of my black poodle.

Thorough-cleaning, etc.: see THROUGH-
Thorough-drain, *v. Agric.* [f. THOROUGH *adv.* (or *sb.* 3) + DRAIN *v.*] *trans.* To drain (a field) by means of water-thoroughs or -furrows; also, to drain thoroughly.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 489 As by this kind of draining [surface-draining] the land is thoroughly or effectually drained, it has been most appropriately called thorough-draining. *Ibid.* 503 A farmer... thorough-drained one-half of a 4-acre field. *Ibid.* 662 The subsoil will afford a sufficient quantity of stones, to thorough-drain the ground. 1847 RAYNBIRD in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 321 The term thorough-draining is perhaps derived from the old word 'thorow', which Bradley mentions as 'a distinguishing character for a trench cut purposely for carrying off of water'.

Thoroughfare (pʊrðfær), *sb. (a.)* Forms:

4-5 thoroughfare, 5 thurghæ; thoruz faar, thoroughfare, 6 thorowe, thoroughge, thorough fare, 6-8 thorowfare, 7-8 thorow-, thorough-fare, (7 thorow-faire, thorough fair, 7-8 thorow-, thorough-fair, 8 thorowfair, 8-9 thorofare), 7-thoroughfare. B. 5 *Sc. throchtifayr*, 6 throw-fare, *Sc. thoroughfair, trouche fair*, 6-7 through fare, thorough-fare, 7-9 thoroughfare. [In ME. *thurghfare*, 15th c. *thoruz faar*, f. *purh*, *puruh*, THROUGH + FARE sb.¹, OE. *faru* passage, way, track: cf. THROUGH-2. Cf. Du. *doorvaart* (*deurvaerd*, Killian) passage, esp. passage for ships (cf. 1 d below), LG. *dörfard*, MHG. *durchwart*, G. *durchfahrt*.]

1. A passage or way through.

a. In general sense; also *fig.* Now usually merged in sense c, exc. in *phr.* No thoroughfare, no public way through or right of way here.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1389 This world nys but a thoroughfare ful of wo. And we been pilgrymes, passynge to and fro. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (MS. Bodl. 263) If... This world is a thoroughfare [ed. 1554 throw-fare] ful of wo. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 42 The Hircanian deserts, and the vaste wildes Of wide Arabia are as thoroughfares now For Princes to come view faire Portia. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B iv. Yet makes the wood my thorough-fare into heaven. 1641 HINDER *J. Bruen* lviii. 195 You... rather glory to have your house made a thorough-fare of profane persons. 1797-1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Elder Bro.* (1810) 117 Making their throats a thoroughfare for wine. 1822 BYRON *Juan* vii. xi. To hint, at least, 'Here is no thoroughfare'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 41 They have made the island a thoroughfare; and London a shop... inviting to strangers. 1893 HUXLEY *Sci. & Chr. Tradit.* Pref. (1894) 3 Before me stood the thorny barrier with its comminatory notice-board—'No Thoroughfare. By order. Moses'.

† b. *spec.* A town through which traffic passes; a town on a highway or line of traffic. Obs.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 493/2 Thoroughfare, *ophtidam*. c. 1449 PROCK *Repr.* v. vii. (Rolls) 521 Whi in a town which is a thoruz faar toward London ben so manye ostries clepid innes I. 1530 PALSGR. 200/1 Borowe or thorowe fare, *bourc*. *Ibid.* 281/2 Thoroughfare, *bourgade, bourc*. a. 1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 131 From Uxbridge to Southall a Village about 6 Miles. Thence to Acton a pretty Thorough-Fare a 4 Miles. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* vii. (1630) 32 In Towns which are no thorough-fare the Justices shall... be sparing of allowing of any alehouse. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 87 Newmarket... being a Thorough-fare, reaps no small Advantage by that Means, as well as from the Races. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. vii.* The little castle and town of Ferette... served as a thoroughfare to the traffic of Berne and Soleure.

c. A road, street, lane, or path forming a communication between two other roads or streets, or between two places; a public way unobstructed and open at both ends; esp. a main road or street, a highway.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 Chauncerie lane... And... Fewer lane, being thorough fares and passages from Flete-street into Holborne. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Renemb.* iv. 252 The Strand, that goodly thorough-fare between The Court and City. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Ant.* a. Those publick Thorough-fares, or Waies, which the Soldiers raised. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 54 It is a large inland Market Town; but has no thoroughfare to support it. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 275 One of the thoroughfares to the metropolis passed through the place.

d. A piece of water, as a strait or river, affording passage for ships, etc.; an unobstructed channel. (In definite application to a particular channel, chiefly U.S.; otherwise a special case of the general sense.)

1699 ROBERTS *Voy. Levant* 32 There is a Thoroughfare between the Mainland, and this Isle. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 127 There is a Thorough-Fare in the Midst of it, where we rode with our Ships. 1739 *Descr. Windward Passage* (ed. 2) 6 A Thorough-fare for Shipping between some Islands, or other Land, as... the Gulf of Messina between the Island of Sicily and Italy. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. 112 The Mediterranean was not yet the thoroughfare—it was rather the boundary... of the eastern nations.

(b) 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 46 After one mile of river, or what the boatmen call 'thoroughfare'—for the river becomes at length only the connecting link between the lakes... we entered the North Twin Lake. 1896 *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada* II. ii. 240 *Thoroughfare*, a passage between lakes on the same level.

e. 'A strait of water, or neck of land connecting two bodies of water, habitually traversed by wild fowl in migrating or passing to and from their feeding-grounds' (Hallock *Sportsman's Gazetteer* 1883, Gloss.).

2. The action of going or passing through, or the condition of being passed through or traversed; passage. Now rare or Obs.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 393 Ye... made one Realm Hell and this World, one Realm, one Continent Of easie thorough-fare. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. x. 23 Made hard and callous, by the continual thoroughfare of the Chylus. 1870 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 57 Till custom had grown into a right of thoroughfare. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* I. 4 The River Thames... here widening to an almost majestic size, yet not too wide for thoroughfare.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* That is a thoroughfare; passed or travelled through by traffic; chiefly in *thoroughfare town* = sense 1 b.

[Cf. OE. *purhfære* passable, in *Ag. Hymnar.* (Surtees) 112, 9 (Bosw. T.) zeat purhfære.]

1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 143 All villages and thoroughfares townis of this realm. 1564 *Works. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 264 [Boroughbridge] being one thoroughfare towne of the Kinges strete. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 276/1 At the principal throuche fair townis and parochekirkis. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hartford* (1662) II. 25 William of Ware born in that thorough fair Town twenty miles from London. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 146 The two ends of the Earths thoroughfare line or diameter. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 76 Most of the great thoroughfare streets. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 2/1 How seldom must these ancient [Italian] walled villages communicate with the thoroughfare-valleys, or the railway, or distant Rome!

Thoroughfare, v. rare. [In early use, OE. *purhfæran* (also *purhfæran* str. vb.) to pass through, traverse: cf. Du. *doorvaeren* (*deurvaeren*, Killian), LG. *dörfaren*; OHG. *durahfaran*, Ger. *durchfahren*. In 2 from (or after) *prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To go, pass, or travel through.

a. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. ii. (1890) 258 He sona ðurhferde eall Breotone ealond. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1147 Hu mei he helpen oðre... ðe purhferde deað as heo doð? [1674, 1895: see *thoroughfaring* below.]

2. To pass through or traverse, as a road; to form a thoroughfare in or across.

1886 LOWELL *Progr. World in Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 163 Those... slits that thoroughfared the older town.

So † **Thoroughfared** *a. Obs.* [f. *prec. sb.* + ED²], having a thoroughfare or passage, perforated; † **Thorough-farer** (through-farer) *Obs.*, one who goes or travels through, a wayfarer; **Thorough-faring** (through-faring), agoing, passing, or travelling through; **Thoroughfaresome** (through-faresome) *a.*, (a) capable of being passed through, penetrable; (b) relating to passing through.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 111 When the Ventricles are dilated above the 'through-far'd Septum', the little holes would be shut up. 1626 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 474 [To] intertaine 'through-farers and passengers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 90 There would be... no 'throughfarings of the least steams or reekings of bodies. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* I. 301 A road worn with much thoroughfaring. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 138 All body being as 'throughfaresom to ghost, as tis stopping to body. 1863 DE MORGAN *Let. to Whewell in Life* (1882) 319, I feel helped by the word *duvia*, because it is a very thoroughfaresome word... It is used for going through a country, or for running a man through the body.

Thorough-felt to -fought: see THROUGH-.

† **Thoroughgate**, *Obs.* In 5 *thoroght*, 6-7 *thorowgate*. [f. THOROUGH *adv.* + GATE sb.²] A passage through: = THOROUGHFARE sb. 1.

1456 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 117 The throgat sal serf tham bath vp throu and don throu. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence, Adelphi* IV. ii. That corner is no thorow gate [*angustium non pervium*]. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* lviii. § 617 Lanes most commonly are unpassable, and have no thorow-gate.

Thoroughgoing (pʊrðgōin), *a.* [f. THOROUGH *adv.* + GOING, *pr. pple.* of Go v. See also THROUGHGOING.] Going the full length; doing things thoroughly; acting with completeness, uncompromising, thorough, extreme, out-and-out. (Of persons, actions, etc.)

1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xlii. A thoroughgoing friend that understands a hint is worth a million! 1828 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxi. 194 They now proceeded to bolder and more thorough-going measures. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 18 What seems... the thorough-going madness of the fiery Persian. 1883 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 120 Jefferson... was a thorough-going party leader.

Hence **Thoroughgoingly** *adv.*; **Thoroughgoingness**. So **Thoroughgoer**, a thoroughgoing person or animal; **Thoroughgoing sb.**, the action or habit of doing things thoroughly.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) 388/1 The horses (polo-ponies) are such 'thoroughgoers in the field that it is difficult to say this or the other is best. 1851 J. D. BURNS *Jrnl. in Mem.* iv. (1862) 66 Much... is said about 'thoroughgoing and decision of character. 1886 *New Eng. Dict.* s.v. *Boot sb.* 1 b, *Like old boots*: vigorously, 'thoroughgoingly. 1865 M. ARNOLO *Ess. Crit.* II. 65 The newspaper, with its party spirit, its 'thorough-goingness. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 35 The Roman sword did its work... with terrible thorough-goingness.

Thoroughgo-nimble to Thorough-lined: see THROUGH- in *comb.* 1, 2.

Thoroughleaf. ? *Obs.* In 6 *thorow-leaf*. [f. THOROUGH *adv.* + LEAF sb.¹] = THOROUGHWAX.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcvi. 136 Of Thoroughwaxe, or Thorough-leaf. Thoroughleaf hath a round, slender stalk full of branches, y^e branches passing, or going thorough the leaves. 1597 [see *Treas.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 181 *Bupleurum*. Here's-ear, Thorough-wax, or Thorough-leaf.

Thorough-light. Now rare or *Obs.* Also *through-light*.

a. *pl.* Windows on opposite sides of a room, so that the light passes right through.

1625 BACON *Ess. Building* (Arb.) 551 And let all three Sides, be a double House, without Thowr Lights, on the Sides, that you may have Rooms from the Sunne, both for Fore-noone, and Afternoone. 1622 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. III. vii. 167 Thowr-lights are best for rooms of entertainment, and windows on one side for dormitories. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 349 The doors, unbar'd, receive the rushing day; And thorough lights disclose the ravish'd prey. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 230 The Houses have thorough Lights.

b. *fig. (sing. and pl.)* in reference to the 'light' of knowledge or discovery.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. li. § 13 This great Building of the world had neuer through lights made in it till the age of vs and our fathers. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xxi. 137 [Drake] returned safe into England, and landed at Plymouth, (being almost the first of those that made a thorow-light through the world). 1646 TRAPP *Comm. John I.* 5 The former [light of nature] is but a dim half-light. The latter [light of Scripture] is a clear thorow-light. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 44 All shall be then open, every Man's Heart a thorow-light to every Man. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Times' Wks.* (Bohn) II. 256 Paving the earth with eyes, destroying privacy, and making thorow-lights.

So **Thorough-lighted** (thor'gh-*l*) *a.*, having thorow-lights; having the light passing through. 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Relig.* (1651) 286 Rooms windowed on both ends, which we call thorow-lighted. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 260 Rooms are said to be Thorow-lighted when they have Windows on both ends. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Thorow lighted Rooms*, such as have windows on opposite sides.

Thoroughly (thor'gh-*l*), *adv.* [f. THOROUGH *adv.* or *adj.* + *ly* 2. See also THOROUGHLY.]

†1. In a way that penetrates or goes through; right through, quite through. *Obs. rare.*

With quot. 1633, 1703 *cf.* THOROUGHLY *adv.* a. c. 1300 *Havelok* 680 Godard, lokede on him þoruth-like, with eyne grim. 1633 W. MULSHO in *Buckden MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 273, I would have gone home (wet thoroughly). 1703 MAUNDSELL *Journ. Jerns.* (1732) 9 Thoroughly soaked with the wet.

2. In a thorough manner or degree; in every part or detail; in all respects; with nothing left undone; fully, completely, wholly, entirely, perfectly.

1293 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 66/1 In cas all other things were thoroughly passed and concluded betwixt his Highnes and theym. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Novis.* Wks. 76/2 We know theym . . . yet not so very thorowly as we might peradventure. 1593 SHAKS. a *Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 202 To looke into this Business thorowly. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 77 This promise is not yet thorowly fulfilled. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. vi. 224 Whoever will weigh the Matter thorowly. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. ii. 2. vii. § 10 The thorowly great men are those who have done everything thorowly. 1878 HURTON *Scott* iii. 35 She had a thorowly kindly nature.

Thoroughness (thor'gh-*ness*), [f. THOROUGH *a.* + *-ness*.] The quality of being thorough or of doing things thoroughly; the condition of being done thoroughly; completeness of execution or treatment; completeness in general, perfectness.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 152 A book of the highest authority, for the perspicuity, fidelity, and thoroughness, with which the multifarious topics in it are discussed. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. vii. § 3 The thoroughness of their application to work. 1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* ii. 245 The exception to the thoroughness of the extinction in the Eastern border region. 1897 E. K. CHAMBERS in *Bookman*, Jan. 113/1 He has emulated the Teutonic thoroughness without the Teutonic pedantry.

Thoroughoute, etc., *obs.* forms of THROUGHOUT.

Thorough-paced (thor'gh-pæst), *a.* Also *þ.* 7 through-paced. [f. THOROUGH *adv.* + *PACED*.]

1. *lit.* Of a horse: Thoroughly trained; having all his paces. *rare. ? Obs.*

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Huntington.* (1662) ii. 52 It is given to thorough-paced-Nags, that amble naturally, to trip much whilst artificial paces goe surest on foot. b. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 272/4 A Baye Mare, . . . flat ribb'd, Roach back'd, through paced.

2. *fig.* Thoroughly trained or accomplished, perfectly skilled or versed (in something); hence, thoroughgoing, complete, perfect, thorough.

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 18 The thorow-pac'd Politician borrows this of the Atheist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 30. 382 Anaxagoras, . . . was severely taxed, . . . as one not thorow-paced in Theism. 1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 114 A thorow-pac'd villain. a. 1735 BURNETT *Own Time* an. 1681 (1823) II. 278 Men of a thorow-paced obsequiousness. 1823 LAMA *Elia* Ser. ii. Old Margate Hoy, A hearty thorow-paced liar. 1850 GAOTE *Greece* ii. lvi. VII. 132 Introducing more thorow-paced oligarchy into the already oligarchical Sikyonian government. 1893 SPECTATOR 28 Jan. 201/2 A thorow-paced English gentleman.

þ. 1655 FULLER *Church Hist.* i. iv. § 13 Constantius was a thorow-paced Christian. 1658 PHILLIPS *Dict. Ded.*, An universally thorow-pac'd Dictionary. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Huntington.* (1662) ii. 50 He was thorow-paced in three Tongues, Latine, Greek . . . and Hebrew. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 535 Robert Burton . . . was . . . a thro-pac'd Philologist.

So †**Thorough-pacer** *v.* *Obs. intr.* of a horse;

†**Thorough-pacer**, a horse having all his paces. 1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1945/4 A Bay Nag, . . . seven years old, a thorow pacer. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2545/4 A light sorrel Gelding, . . . walks, thorow-paces and gallops.

Thorough-passage: see THROUGH-PASSAGE.

Thorough-pierce: see *through-pierce*, in TEROUGH-1.

Thorough-pin (thor'gh-pin), *Farriery.* [f. THOROUGH- + *PIN* sb. 1 (cf. sense 10).] A swelling in the sheath of the tendon of the flexor perforans muscle in a horse's hock, appearing on both sides

so as to suggest a pin passing through; also a similar swelling in the carpal joint of the fore-leg. Cf. earlier *through-serwe*, etc.: s.v. TEROUGH-2. 1789 *Bath Jnl.* 22 June Advt., [A pony] with a spavin and thorow pins. 1831 YOUBAT *Horse* 265 We have spoken of wind-galls. . . . A similar enlargement is found above the hock. . . . As from its situation it must necessarily project Vol. IX.

on both sides of the hock, in the form of a round swelling, it is called a thorow-pin. 1906 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 6 Amities, a very well-bred mare, is marked by a thorow-pin.

Thoroughpost: see THROUGHPOST.

Thoroughput to -run, etc.: see THOROUGH-.

†**Thorough-see**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *þurh seon*, f. *þurh* THOROUGH, *THOROUGH* *adv.* + *seon* to SEE: cf. OLG. *durhsechen*, Ger. *durchsehen*.] *trans.* To see through (*lit.* and *fig.*: cf. SEE *v.* 24). Hence †**Thorough-seeing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of this vb.; *þpl. a.* that sees through; †**Thorough-seeable** *a.*, capable of being seen through, transparent.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 1 He zeseohð & þurhseohð ealle his zeseanta andemest. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 90 (Lambeth) He þurh-sicheþ uchtes monnes þonc [v.r. þurh-sihð elches mannes þanc]. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 50 þe blake cloð . . . is piccure . . . & worse to þurhseon. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 7 Whoso thorowseeth moste what in everye case is truest. *Ibid.* 68 So desirful of thorow seeing and learning the nature of things. 1561 T. HOVTR. *Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) X viij b, The eyes of the minde . . . then beginne to be sharp and thorow seeing, when the eyes of the body lose the floure of theyr sightynesse. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 151 The rosin or turpentine [of Terebinthus] . . . is clere, & thorow seable, whyte, like a glasse & blewish gray.

Thorough-seek, -shining: see THROUGH-SEEK, -SHINING.

Thorough-stitch, through-stitch, *sb.*, *adv.*, and *adj.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. THOROUGH *adv.* + *STITCH* sb.]

†**A. sb.** ? A stitch drawn right through the stuff; hence *fig.* in reference to thoroughness of action: cf. *B. Obs. rare.*

a. 1569 KINGSWILL *Man's Est.* xv. (1580) 124 Now there fore to knitte vpon the knot, and to make a thorow stitch. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman* St. ii. viii, When I do a business, I'm for through-stitch; I'm through pac'd.

B. adv. Right through, through to the end; thoroughly, completely; almost always in phr. *to go thorow-stitch* (*with*), to perform something thoroughly, carry it out completely and effectually, go through with: 'a tailor's expression for finishing any thing once begun' (Egan *Slang Dict.* 1823).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse*, *Apol.* (Arb.) 68 Philippe of Macedon tooke vpon him to reason with a new Musition . . . and was not able to go thorow-stitch. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 37 That wee might haue made round worke, and gone thorow-stitch. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* ii. iii, He that threads his needle with the sharp eyes of industry shall in good time goe thorow-stitch with the new suit of preferment. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 22 May, The . . . Chief Justice Jefferies . . . went thorow-stitch in that tribunal. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxxiii. (1714) 150 This Perseverance alone that can carry us Thorow-Stitch. 1723 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 216 A Man of Honour enters into a Conspiracy with others to murder a King; he is obliged to go thorow Stich with it. 1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 147 We have gone too far to retreat, . . . we must e'en go thorow-stitch. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Thorough*, She's meant to do the place up thorow-stitch.

C. adv. Thoroughgoing, ont-and-out. *? Obs.*

c. 1685 in *Verney Memoirs* (1907) II. 396 A thorow-stitch enemy to the crown. 1786 A. GIL SACR. *Contempl.* 402 It may not suit with his courage or his prudence to be thorow-stitch with it. 1825 HAZLITT *Spirit of Age* 335 He . . . must make thorow-stitch work of it. 1828 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 785 [He] seems to have no thorow-stitch advocate in the London press.

Hence †**Thorough-stitched**, through-stitched *a.* = *C.*

1684 MRS. BENN *City Heiress* 35 You are resolv'd to make a thorow-stitch Kobbery out. 1799 T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 233 What a painstaking, thorow-paced, thorow-stitched man you are when you set about anything!

Thorough-stone: see THROUGH-STONE 2.

Thoroughte, *obs.* form of THROUGHOUT.

Thorough-toll: see THROUGH-TOLL.

Thorough-touch: see THOROUGH-2.

Thoroughwax (thor'gh-wax), *Also* 6-*thorow*, 6 *thorowe*, 7 *through*, 6-7 *waxe*, 6-*wax*. [f. THOROUGH *prep.* and *adv.* through + *WAX* *v.* to grow, after G. *durchwachs*; from the branches appearing to grow through the leaves.] A name for the umbelliferous herb *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, also called *hare's-ear*, having roundish-oval perfoliate leaves, and small greenish-yellow flowers with conspicuous bracts.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 85 Perfoliata is an herbe wyth a leafe lyke a pease. . . . The Germans call it *Durchwass*. It may be called in englyshe *Thorowwax*, because the stalke waxeth thorowe the leaues. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xcv. 137 This herbe is now called . . . in English *Thorowwaxe* and *Thorowleafe*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxlviii. § 1. 429 *Thorowe waxe* or *Thorowe leafe*, hath a . . . stalke, diuided into manie small branches, which passe or go thorow the leaues. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Thorough-wax*, a. Martial Herb, somewhat bitter and astringent and good against Ruptures. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 93 *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, Common *Hare's-ear*. *Thorow-wax*.

Thorough-winded: see THOROUGH-2.

Thoroughwort (thor'gh-wort), [f. THOROUGH *prep.* or *adv.* + *WORT*, after THOROUGHWAX.] A North American composite plant, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, having opposite leaves, each pair united at the base so that the stem appears to grow through them (connate-perfoliate), and large corymbs of

numerous white flowers; valued for its tonic properties; also called *boneset* or *crosswort*.

1828 IN WEAVER. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 185 Florets tubulous, without rays; as, boneset, or thoroughwort (*Eupatorium*). 1857 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 100 Cases of real leaves growing together. . . those of the common Thoroughwort, and the upper pairs in Woodbines or Honeysuckles. 1893 F. P. HUMPHREY *New Eng. Cactus* 27 Aromatic herbe, pennyroyal, thoroughwort, and catnip.

†**b.** = THOROUGHWAX. *Obs. rare* 1.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal Table*, Thoroughwort and his kinda, Thorow, obs. f. THOROUGH. Thorowout, thorowte, etc., obs. ff. THROUGHOUT.

Thorp (þorp), *arch.* and *Hist.* Forms: *a.* 1 *þrop* (*prep.*), 1-5 *þrop*, (4-5 *thorop-e*, *proup*), 4, 9 *dial. þrop* (5 *thrope*). *þ.* 1-2, 4-5 *þorp*, 5-*thorpe*, 5, 7-*thorp*. [OE. and ME. *þrop* and *þorp* hamlet, village, farm, or estate; Com. Teut. = OFris. *thorp*, *therp* village, mod. Fris. *terp* village, village-mound (see TERP); OS. *thorp* (MLG., LG., MDu., Du. *dorp*, LG. and EFris. *dörp*); OLG. (MHG., Ger.) *dorf* village (locally 'gathering of people, meeting'); ON. *þorp* village, hamlet, farmstead (Norw. *torp*, Sw. *torp* cottage, little farm, Da. *torp* farmstead, hamlet, borough), Goth. *þaurp* estate, land, field =-OTeut. *þorpom. Ulterior etymology doubtful; original sense and its development in the Teutonic languages not clear.

ON. has (app. these derived) *þorþast* to crowd, throng, *þorþing* crowd; and *þorp* is by many referred to same root as *þ. turba*, Gr. *turba* crowd, tumult. Others compare *þ. tribus* tribe, and Ocelt. *trib subdivision of a people, W. *trif* town. For other suggested cognates, cf. Kluge, Franck, Doornkaat-Koolman.]

A hamlet, village, or small town; in ME. *esp.* an agricultural village: see *quots.*

Not a frequent word in OE., being chiefly found in Glosses and Vocabularies, in form *þrop*, which was also the prevailing form in ME. down to 1400. *þorp* appears once in late OE. and in the north in 14th c., and may really be due to Norse influence. In various forms as *Thorpe*, *Thrope*, *Thrupp*, the word occurs as a place-name, and it is a frequent second element in these in the forms *-thorpe*, *-thrup*, chiefly in the Danelaw district. It appears to have been a 'common noun' to Langland and Chaucer; but in Caxton to be a literalism of translation. As a separate word it has been used occasionally from 1600, but is app. only literary or archaic, rarely dialectal: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

a. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 557 *þorp* (= cross-ways, Carfax), tuun, prop. a. 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 307 *þorp*, tuun, vel drop. a. 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 147/5 *Fundus* [= farm, piece of land], prop. a. 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* *ibid.* 207/14 *þorp* . . . i. uilla, vel pingstow, nel prop. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Bethfage, Swa hatte þe prop þe preste one wunien, hi sides ierusalem. c. 1250 *Will. Palerne* 2147 To seche eche cite & alle smale propes. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. ii. 47 For lewede, for lerede, for laborers of propes [v.r. þreþis, þorpes]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. i. 219 As barouns & burgeis and bondemen of propes [v.r. þreþis, þorpes, thorpys]. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 23 Citees, burghes, castels, hye toures, Thorpes, bernes, shippes, dayeryes, This maketh that theyr been no fayrries. = *Clerk's T.* 143 Noght fer. There stood a thorppe [2 MSS., thorp, 1 thorp, 3 thorp] 1 of site delitable, in which that poure folk of that village, Hadden hir beestes and hir herbage. c. 1440 [see 8].

b. a. 1122 O. E. Chron. an. 663 (Laud MS.), Sc. Petres mynstre Medeshamstede, and ealle þa þorpes þe ðærto lya. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1738 He wast wyth were þe wones of þorpes. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 350 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) The kok that onlogis is of thoris lyte. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 492/1 *Thorþe*, thorppe, lytlylle towne. 1482 CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 15 The worde anone sprange ouer in the thorpe [Orig. *Flem.* die mare die spranck over al den dorp]. 1485 = *St. Wenefryde* 18 He retyenynge his felawe with hym abode that nyght in a thorpe. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xlv. xxxii. 219 Within a little thorpe I staid at last. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii, About whose Thorps that night curs'd Limes went. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* viii. 101 Welcome, wheresoe'er he came—Among the tenantry of Thorpe and vill. 1845 TENNYSON *Brook* 29, I hurry down . . . By twenty thorps, a little town, And half a hundred bridges. 1864 = *En. Ard.* (end), The little thorpe had seldom seen a costlier funeral.

Hence †**Thorpman**, a villager. *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* To Rdr., The inbred stock of more homely women and less flitching Thorps-men. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Thorp-men*, villagers. Old local print.

Thorpole, variant of THIRLEPOLE *Obs.*

Thorrocke, *Thorsday*, *obs.* ff. THURROCK.

THURSDAY, *Thorst*, *obs.* f. THIRST; *obs.* var.

durst, pa. t. of DARE 2.1

Thort, *obs.* pa. t. of THARF; Sc. f. THWART.

Thorter (þortar, Sc. þortar), *adv.*, *prep.*, *adj.*, *sb.* Sc. Forms: 5 *thwortor*, *thwortor*, *thourtor*, *thourtor*, 5-6 *thortour*, 6-*oure*, -*yr*, -*ir*, -*ar*, (*thort-wart*), 7 *thorture*, 6-*thorter*. [In early forms *thwortor*, *thourtor*, *thortour*, *thortour*, Sc. forms of THWARTOVER: cf. Sc. *a-thort* = *a-thwart*. The second element has been so weakened as to appear a mere suffix, as in *eastert, westert*, etc. *Thortwart* is a deformation.]

†**A. adv.** Athwart, across, crosswise. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 2210 Feill off thaim dede fell thwortour in [= into] the fyr.

B. prep. Athwart, across, overthwart.

1533 BALLENDEN *Livy* i. vi. (S.T.S.) I. 39 Incontinent þe buschment foresaid come thortoure þare gate. 1609 Sc. *Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 443/2 Landis . . . beginning at þe water of Tarriss . . . To rowaneburne and thorter Ingreis

zeattis by the fute of magilwod. 1897 Ln. E. HAMILTON *Outlaws* xviii. 209 You darma show your face thorter the wate.

C. adj. Crossing, lying athwart, transverse. *Thorter land*, land lying across or beyond a certain area, outer land; *thorter way*, a cross-way; so *thorter lane, road*, etc.

c1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 540 A clenche thar was, qubaroff a strenth thair maid With thortour treis. *Ibid.* ix. 1632 A thortour bande, that all the drawcht wpar, He cuttyt it. c1475 *Ramf. Colgear* 569 In an thortour way, Seir gaitis pas thay. . . . This partit thay twa. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. xvi. (S.T.S.) I. 194 Sic thingis done, he past fordward with thortour passage in [= into] be latyne way. 1535 *Aberd. Rec.* xv. (Jam.). To remoir, red, & slit out of the said inland thorterland, yard, & forentres. 1580 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 185 To cans mak sufficient thorter barris of irne, and infix thaim in the window of the mid hous. 1814 *North. Antiq.* 404 (Jam.). To look through an elf-bore in wood, where a thorter-knot, has been taken out. *Mod.* Forming part of local names: there is in Dundee a 'Thorter Row', which 'crosses' between the Nethergate and Overgate; in Hawick 'Thorter Dykes', beyond the Loan-head, etc.

† **b. Coming athwart; obstructing, opposing.** 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. v. (S.T.S.) I. 35 The sabyne ladyis . . . be preiss of pair thortward cuming deuidit & putisindry be armist oistis. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* iii. iv. (1541) 271 Sa agill of thair bodis, that thay maydant all thortour and diffill gatis.

† **D. sb.** Opposition, obstruction, resistance. 1581 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 124 The thrid thortur and debat quhilk he haid was with the provist, bailies, and counsall. . . about their ministerie. 1598 *Ibid.* 532 Anent quhatsoever the thorturis and accidens fallin out.

Hence *Thorter v. trans. and intr.*, to cross the path or way of; to thwart or oppose (a person); hence *Thortering vbl. sb.*, thwarting, resisting; † *Thortersome a.*, tending to thwart, obstructive.

1608 JAS. VI *Let.* in Calderwood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1678) 58 Their willingness, hath been ever 'thortured and impeded by too many'. Advocations. 1671 M. BRUCE *Gd. News in Evil Times* (1708) 46 There is much Thortering with, and Murdering of Light in Scotland now, but Thortering of Light shall be the dearysomest Sin that ever Scotland had. 1890 J. SEAVICE *Thir Notandums* xiv. 101 They [witches] made we maiks out o' clay. of them that had thortured them, stappin' the maiks fu' o' preens. 1806 BERNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 30 The passage so impeded with 'thortersome throughs.

Thorter-ill. Sc. Also thwarter-. [f. prec. + *ILL sb.*] A disease of sheep, characterized by distorsion of the neck; loupin-ill.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* I. 138 Palsy, called trembling, or thorter ill, to which those fed on certain larks are peculiarly subject. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 195 A sheep which had died of disease (the thorter ill) was at the time in a state of putrescence. 1829 HOGG *Tales, Sheph. Cal.* xvi. The thwarter-ill (a sort of paralytic affection) came among them [the sheep].

† **Thortron, a. Sc. Obs. rare.** [f. THORTER: cf. *southron*.] Having a transverse direction.

c1580 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 439 Thortron burnis in monthis hie sall stop na heid roume, thoch thay be.

† **Thorty, obs. form of THIRTY.**

1538 *Sel. Cas. Star Chamb.* (Selden) II. 60.

Thoru, poru, thorough, thorw, etc., obs. ff. THOROUGH, THROUGH sb.

|| **Thos (þōs).** Pl. thōs (þōw'iz). [L. *thōs*, pl. *thōes*, a. Gr. *thōs*, pl. *thōes*, a beast of prey of the dog kind.] The Greek and Latin name of a beast of the canine group; probably a jackal of some species; but variously identified or imagined by 17th c. translators. See also THOUS.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. lxiii. I. 302 Wolves, Panthers, and Thos, kinde their young before they can see. *Ibid.* lxxiv. 308 The Thos and the Lions doe fouly jarre and disagree. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 58 The lesser kinde of Thos are the best, for some make two kinde of Thos, and some three. . . We will therefore take it for confessed, that the Thos is a beast engendered betwix a Wolf and a Fox, whereof some are greater and some are smaller. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Thos*, a Lynx, a Creature resembling a Wolf, but spotted like a Leopard. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Thos*, a name given to an animal of the wolf kind, but larger than the common wolf. 1839 C. H. SMITH *Dogs* I. v. 207 It may be, that one of the smaller Thos of Aristotle is the true Jackal.

Thos, pos, obs. form of THOSE, THUS.

Thoscan, obs. form of TUSCAN.

Those (ðōz), dem. pron. and adj. (pl.) Forms: a. 1-3 *ðās*, 1-4 *þās*, 4 *þaas*, *þais*, 4-5 *þase*, (5 *þaes*); 5 *thas*, *thase*, 5-6 *thais*. B. 3-4 *pos* (3 *posse*), 4-5 *pose*, *thoos*, (5, 7 *thoos*, Scotticized *thoise*, *thoys*), 6 *thoos*; 4- *those*. [OE. *þās*, *þās*, ME. *þōs*, pl. of THIS, which during the ME. period became synonymous with *þā*, THOU, pl. of *that*, which it at length superseded, and thus came to be used in its current sense. The identification of *þās* (*þaas*, *þase*, *þais*) with *þā* began in the north, where it is evidenced c1300-1340; the use of *þōs* (*thoos*, *thoese*) for *þō*, in midland, and south, came later. Chaucer has only *tho*; and most of the examples of *thos* before 1475 occur either in midland versions of northern poems, such as the *Anturs of Arthur* and *Sir Perceval*, where the scribe transliterated *thas* into *thos*, or in the works of northern men, as Wyclif, whose native dialect had *thas*. In Eng. literature *those*, *thoos*, *thoes*, be-

came common first in works printed by Caxton, and thenceforth *those* and *tho* continued to be used in the same sense, *tho* gradually becoming rarer, till c1550.

The early southern ME. *þōs* = *These*, appears to have been retained longest in Kentish: see quot. 1340 in. I. 1. It was of course obsolete in Midland Eng. before *thos*, *thoos*, *those* in the modern sense was accepted. It is doubtful whether *these* ever found a footing in Scotland, where *þā* continued in use, and still exists as *THAE* pl. of *that*.]

I. Demonstrative pronoun.

† **1. Plural of THIS B. I. = THESE B. I. Obs.**

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* xliii. 18 [xliv. 17] *Das* all cwomun ofer usic. a900 K. ÆLFRED *Lawes* Intro. c. 49 §9 1c *ða* Ælfred cuning þas togædere zegaderode. a900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iii. xix. [xxvii.] 242 Betwē þas waron twegen zexonge æðelings. c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 9 *Ealle þas ic sylle þe*. c1100 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 *Ac ich ne mai ne ich ne can þosse [i. e. words] on openi*. 1344 *Ayenb.* 10 *Vor alle þos bysch uylle wytnesse*. *Ibid.* 39 *þis makeþ be ualse mariages*. *þis* benimeþ be heritages. *þos* *ðop* *zuo* *moche knead*. . . and al þis hi *ðop* be here greate coulytise.

2. Plural of THAT: indicating things or persons pointed to or already mentioned: see THAT B. I. 1.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6556, I fynde wyrtyn paynes fourtene. . . And whilk þas er I sal yow telle. a1400 K. *Alis.* 4913 (Bodl. MS.) A folk weneþ biþide þoos, þat beþ yclepeþ Farangos. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 33 He made diuers bookis of phisik. . . and of thos, xij the most be studyed by ordre. 1501 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 225 A Sea of melting pearls, which some call teares: Those at her fathers churlish feete she tenderd. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iii. vii. 74 The Armour that I saw in your Tent to night, are those Starres or Sunnes vpon it? 1611 BIALLE *Ecl.* vii. 28 A woman among all those haue I not found. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 65 *Milk*. What Song was it, I pray? was it, Come Shepherds deck your heads: or, As at noon Dulcina rested: or Philida flouts me? *Pisc.* No, it is none of those. a1822 SHELLEY *Serchio* 36 Melchior and Lionel were not among those. *Mod.* Who are those passing? Those are our neighbours Smith and Jones. I looked at all the books on the top shelf, but it was not one of those.

b. Preceded by and, introducing an additional qualification of the things or persons mentioned in the previous clause: plural of THAT I. 2 a.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 162 Other and those very good archers in drawing, loke at the marke. 1590 RYTHA tr. *Ubaldo's Disc. Span. Invasion* 5 Through penurie of many and those necessarie things. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 529 If the vineyard lie pendant vpon the hanging of an hill, it requirith deeper ditches, and those raised vp well with earth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 189 Lord of five Acres, and those barren too. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 53 Other figures. . . and those perfect ones. *Mod.* I have only three, and those not of the best.

3. In opposition to these; sometimes spec. = 'the former': plural of THAT B. I. 3, b. For quots. see THESE B. I. 2, II. 2. Also in contrast to (the) others.

1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 116 Palmer flies, not only those rib'd with silver and gold, but others that have their bodies all made of black. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. 1. 6 Those affirming they had bargain'd only for the fish, the others that they bought the draught at a venture.

4. As antecedent pronoun, followed by a defining word or phrase, viz. a relative clause (with relative expressed or understood), a participle (or other vbl. adj.), or a preposition (esp. of) with a sb. which serves to qualify or particularize those: plural of THAT B. I. 6-8. (= Ger. *diejenigen* or *die*, F. *ceux*, *celles*.)

a. In general sense: chiefly, now only, of persons: those who = the people who; those of = the people of, etc. Plural of THAT B. I. 6 a, c, 8 b.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7510 *Alle þas þat wille þair syn forsake*. c1400 MAUNDEL (Roxb.) xv. 67 *þas þat trowes perfetly in god sall be sauf*. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 296 *þas at sulde bere hym myght get hym no ferre*. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 115 *Thos* that be ney. *Ibid.* 129 *Thos* that be me. 1535 COVERDALE *Proph.* viii. 12, I am louyng vnto those that loue me. 1548 FORNSTER *Pleas. Poetie* 55 Of those that they had too them made subigiue. 1554-9 T. WATERTON in *Song & Ball.* (1860) 11 *All thos* that haue years this undarstand. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. 1. 48 *Who are those* at the gate? 1598 — *Merry W.* v. v. 57 *Thos* as sleepe, and thinke not on their sins. 1605 — *Macb.* ii. ii. 106 *Those* of his Chamber, as it seem'd, had don't. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 398 *Those* are pearles that were his eies. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. 1. 167 *Pray thinke vs, Those* we professe, Peace-makers, Friends, and Seruants. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 216 *Those* who appeared more gentle and tractable. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 50 *Those* from whom they are descended. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 232 *Those* among our painters who aim at giving the rustic type of features. 1896 *Law Times* C. 410/1 *Any person* other than himself and those claiming under him. *Mod.* Of those expected only a few turned up.

b. Referring to things or persons mentioned immediately before, and equivalent to the with the pl. sb.; e. g. in quot. 1593, those = 'the storms'. Plural of THAT B. I. 6 b, 8 a.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 33 *Diuers* opiaons, And in especial thos of plato. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1589 *These* watergalls. . . Foretell new stormes to those already spent. 1611 BIALLE *Flood* iii. 16 *The waters* which came downe from aboue, stood and rose vp vpon an heape. . . and those that came downe toward the sea of the plaine. . . failed, and were cut off. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. 51 *The oysters*. . . are by no means so large as those found sticking to rocks. 1779 MIRROR No. 6 *P* 10 *The classical writers*. . . were those by whose works he felt the highest pleasure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 778/2 *The larvae*,

which resemble those of the wasp. 1819 KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* ii. *Heard melodies* are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 76 *His laws* being like those of the Medes and Persians.

II. Demonstrative adjective.

† **1. Plural of THIS B. II. = THESE B. II. Obs.**

a900 K. ÆLFRED *Lawes* Intro. *Dryhten* was sprecende *ðas* word to Moyses. c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 32 *Ealle þas þing* þeoda seceað. c1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 11 (*De Quaresima*) *þas dages* beoð iset us to muclehe helpe. . . al swa moyses. . . feste þes dages. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 *ðos* feawe word. . . seide ure drihten. c1205 LAN. 672 *Brutus* hine bi-þohte. . . & þas [c1275 þeos] word seide. a1250 Owl & Night. 139 (Cott.) *þos* [þes. þeos] word aþaf þe nizingale.

2. Plural of THAT B. II. 1.

a. 13. *Cursor M.* 2500 (Gott.) As it was hite [u. r. hight] bifor þas [C. þas, F. þa] dais. *Ibid.* 4948 (Cott.) *þan* spak ruben, þe eldest broþer, Stilli menand til þas [F. þase] oper. *Ibid.* 8187 (Cott.) He tok þas [C. þa] wandes in his hand. *Ibid.* 19859 *Quen petre þas* [G. f. þa; Tr. þo] vnbestes sagh. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 82 With all þase candels he cursid þis fend & entirdid hym.

b. c1375 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 7254 Bi a pilier was be sette to glew þos [C. þas] gomis at mete. c1380 WYCLIF *Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 112 Bifore þat tyme weren þos wordis spoken of Crist. a1400 *Sir Perc.* 229 Fyftene wynter and mare He duelled in those holtes bare. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* Pref. 3 *One* of those bookes. *Ibid.* 71 *Which* was a Cyte in those dayes. 1491 in *Let. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 99 Bring the said Sir Robert and those other ourre rebelles and traitours. 1536 TINDALE *Luke* i. 39 *Mary* arose in those [COVERD. & Gt. Bible those] dayes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 61 *Binde vp* those tresses. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 90 *So many men*. . . with those I haue heir, as will make up that number. 1771-2 CHALONER *Mission. Priests* (1809) II. 19 *John Sugat* was born at Womborn. . . of a noted family in those parts. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 A living stirring picture of the Church and State of those days.

b. Indicating things or persons as known to be such as described: plural of THAT B. II. 1 b.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iii. ii. 140 *Thy lips*, those kissing cherries. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. 61 *As* for those Romantick Monogrammatic Gods of Epicurus. 1753 CHALONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 178 *Those* two great Lights of the Church, St. Gregory Nazianzen and St. Basil. 1821 SHELLEY *Question* 10 *Daisies*, those pearled Arcuri of the earth. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 494 *Those* worst enemies of the nation.

c. Used instead of that with a sing. noun of multitude (now only with collectives in pl. sense, as *clergy*, *foot* (foot-soldiers), *horse*, *vermin*); and esp. with *kind*, *sort*, followed by of with pl. sb. (see KIND sb. 14 b). Cf. THESE B. II. 1 d.

Those kind (or *sort*) of men, is put for 'men of that kind (or sort)', L. *ejus generis homines*, and is grammatically anomalous: cf. THAKIN.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 9 b, Behind the said teeth to place those number of men which first were taken out. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. ii. 10 *You*, and those poore number said with you. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 266 He. . . chased away those Vermin of Courtiers. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. 126 *Some* of those clergy who are called Broadchurchmen.

1565 J. SPARK in Hawkins *Voy.* ii. (Hakl. Soc.) 51 *Those* sorte of men are eaters of the flesh of men, as well as the Canibals. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicte* (1843) 99 *From* whence those kinde of playes had their beginning. 1608 DON & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 150 *In* those kinde of trees, the foot cannot defend the branches, nor bodie. 1761 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. Zouch* 3 Jan. The little regard shown . . . to those sort of things. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) I. 187 *Those* kind of foolish and incomprehensible feelings. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 126 *Those* sort of reflections.

3. In opposition to those: plural of THAT B. II. 2; cf. I. 3 above. For quots. see THESE B. II. 2.

4. In concord with a noun which is the antecedent to a relative (expressed or omitted), or which is further defined by a participle: pl. of THAT B. II. 3.

c1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 13 *þas x. beboð* be godalmithi seolf idithe. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 12 *Those* thynges which are done of them in secrete. — *Jude* 10 *Those* thynges which they knowe bot. In tho thynges which they knowe naturally they corrupte them selves [so COVERD. & Gt. Bible]. 1539 BIBLE (Great Rev.) i. 3 And kepe those [TINDALE & COVERD. tho] thynges which are written therein. 1563 WINGET *Four Scior Thre Quest.* § 35 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 100 *Gif* ze be nocht admittit be thair Kirkis, quhome ze seruie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. viii. 96 *The* Names of those their Nobles that lye dead. 1631 MILTON *Epitaph Marchioness Winchester* 43 *Those* Pearls of dew she wears. 1779 *Mirror* No. 30 *P* 2 *Those* national boasts which are always allowable. 1780 *Ibid.* No. 70 *P* 5 *Those* useful chronicles of facts, called newspapers. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bode* xlix. *Brethren* and sisters. . . who haue none of those comforts you haue.

5. = Such: plural of THAT B. II. 4. Now rare.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. l. 99, I returne those duties backe as are right fit. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 338 *Those* Arts they haue, as I could put into them. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iii. 1, Obnoxious to those foolish things As they can gibe at. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 567 *The town* . . . was reduced to those straights, that if not relieved. . . it must haue surrendered in two daies time. 1887 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vi. He spoke of you in those terms that make me glad that I haue met the son.

† **Thost(e. Obs.** [OE. *þost* = OHG. *dost*.] Dung, excrement; a turd.

c1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 364 Scinsecum mea wyrc drenc of hwites hundes þoste on bitere lege. a1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxxviii. 11 [10] *þai* for-worhted in Endor, *þai* ere mæc thoste of erthe þar-for. a1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 *Alle* weren y-haht Of an horse thoste. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 423 *Alle* men prewe on hym drit and thost. c1495 *Cast. Persev.* 2413 in *Macro Plays* 149 *Al* ourre fure

is not worth a thost. c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 348 Asse vryne & swynes thost. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 492/1 Thoste (or toord), *stercus*.

+ **Thother**, coalesced form of *the other*, frequent from 14th to 17th c.; in later time also written *th' other*: see *Th*, *Th'*.

Often used in contrast to **Thone** = the one: see **Thone**, **ONE**, 18, 19, and **Totter**.

c1300 *Becket* 466 Tho were thowthe glad ynou3. c1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) III. 65 (MS. 7) Pooper wys men. 1534-5 *MS. Rawl. D.* 777 ff. 67 b, One of them in [etc.] and thoder in the hawpacc. 1556 *Kewarborough Wills* (Surrey) I. 73 To my children thother half. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hist.* i. i. (1822) 11 On thother part.

Thou (ðau), *pers. pron., 2nd sing. nom.* Forms: 1-3 ðu, 1-5 þu, (2-3 tu, tou, -te), 3 (pe, peou), ðu, 3-5 þou, 3-6 thu, (4 þouz), 4-5 þow, (-tow), 4-6 thow, 4, 6 (9 dial.) th-, th', (5 thowe), 4-thou. (*Mod. dial.* thou, thaw, thah, tha; theau, theow, thoo, thu; tau, taw, ta, tay; teau, teaw, teu, too, tou, tow; doo, dou, du, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [OE. *thū*, þū; Com. Teut. and Indo-Eur. = OFris. *thū* (du), OS. *thū* (MDu., MLG., LG. du), OHG. *thū* (MHG., Ger. du), ON. *þú* (Norw., Sw., Da. du), Goth. *þu* = O'Tent. *þū* = pre-Teut. *tū* = L. tu, Ir. tu, Welsh *ti*, Gr. *σύ*, Doric *τί*, Lith. *tu*, OSlav. *ty*, Skr. *twa-m*. The oblique cases, and the possessive, are formed on a stem *þe-* = pre-Teut. *te-*: see **THEE**, **THINE**. The pl. *YE*, in OE. *gē*, is from a different root, to which also belonged a dual *gē*, Yr. 'ye two', still used after 1200 in ME. The acc. and dat. sing. were levelled in OE. under the dat. form: see **THEE**. The OE. genitive was identical in form with a possessive adj. *þin*: see **THINE**, **THY**. The paradigm of *thou* is therefore as follows:

Old English.			
	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Nom.	þū, þu	git	gē, ge, gē
Acc.	þe; þe	incit; inc	ēowic; ēow
Dat.	þe, þe	inc	ēow
Gen.	þin	incer	ēower
Poss. Pron.	þin		
Middle English.			
	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Nom.	þu, þou, þow	git, get	3e, 3ie, yhe, ye
Dat. Acc.	þe, þee	inc, jinc, junc	ew, eou, ou, ew, 3iu, 3u, 3ou, yhu (etc.)
Gen.	þin	inker, junker, unker	ewer, eour, 3ower, 3ure, 3our(e)
Poss. Pron.	þin, þi		
Modern English.			
	thou	[obs.]	ye, you
Nom.	thou		ye, you
Dat. Acc.	thee		you
Poss. absol.	thine		yours
Pron. i. adj.	thy		your.

1. The pronoun by which a person (or thing) is addressed, in the nominative singular; the pronoun denoting the person (or thing) spoken to.

Thou and its cases *thee*, *thine*, *thy*, were in OE. used in ordinary speech; in ME. they were gradually superseded by the plural *ye*, *you*, *your*, in addressing a superior and (later) an equal, but were long retained in addressing an inferior. Long retained by Quakers in addressing a single person, though now less general; still in various dialects used by parents to children, and familiarly between equals, intimates; in other cases considered as rude. In general English used in addressing God or Christ, also in homiletic language, and in poetry, apostrophe, and elevated prose. For details of dialect use, see Wright, *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Thon* II, *Eng. Dial. Gram.* §404.

In ME. freq. combined with its verb when this precedes, the *þ* being then absorbed in the preceding *t*, as *artow* = art thou, *hastow* = hast thou. The initial *þ* also became *t* after *s*, *t*, or *d*, as *hastis* *tu* = hast thou, *þat* *tu*, and *tu*: see **T**.

Beowulf 507 Eart þu se Beowulf? c825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 15 Ðu uphest mec of zeatum deades. c1205 *LAV.* 690 Niding þou ært al dead. Bote þu min leare do. *Ibid.* 2978 þou [c1275 þou] ært leonere þene mi lif. c1225 *Ancre.* R. 240 Þenche ec hwat tu owust God, nor his god deden. c1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 So þu dest and so þu schalt. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 361 For ðu min bode-word haues broken, ðu salt ben ut in sorge loken. In awine ðu salt tilien ði mete. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6371 þou ne salt of þin lifode neuere carie no3t. c1300 *Cursor M.* 19585 (Edin.) Hauis tu [v. r. þu, þou] na parte. here. *Ibid.* 1253 (Gott.) In þat way sal y [Cott. þou] find forsoþ þi moþer. *Ibid.* 8306 (Fairf.) Werour artow [Cott. art þow] gode in figt. c1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* i. 13 Thanne hastow a brod Rewle. c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 42 The better may thow with that water holde. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* lxiv. [lxv.] 1 Thou, O God, art prayed in Sion. 1592 *SUAKS. Rom. & Gal.* i. v. 9 Good thou, saue mee a piece of Marchpane. 1597 = a *Hen. IV.* ii. 12 How many paire of Silk stockings y' haste. 1671 *H. M. T. Eras.* *Collog.* 326 Why shouldest thou do so, seeing how thou was not far from thine own shore? 1715-20 *POPE* *Iliad* xii. 69 Oh thou! bold leader of the Trojan bands, And you, confederate chiefs from foreign lands! 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 273, I dare say thou'll set the good Work forward. c1835 *Mrs. HEMANS Graves of Honsh.* viii. Alas, for love! if thou wert all, And ought beyond, O Earth, 1879 *TANNYSON Gareth & Lyn.* 1210 Thou—Lancelot!—thine the hand That threw me?

Dialectal. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 33 Syker, thou but a laesie loord. 1607 *BEAUMONT Woman Hater* III. i.

Here's ta, and tha [Hearest thou, if thou] wants lodging, take my house, 'tis big enough. 1802 *R. ANDERSON Cumberland. Ball.*, Sally Gray iv. Had thou seen her at kirk, man, last Sunday, Thou couldn't ha' thought o' the text. 1861 *E. WAUGH Birtle Carter's T.* 32 Well neaw, mind ta does do. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.* 171/2 If thou will gang, sithence be 't. 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* i. 1, What sayst tha, Reuben?

b. Used in apposition to and preceding a sb. in the vocative: in reproach or contempt often emphasized by being placed or repeated after the sb.

c888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxvii. §2 Ic ascige ðe, þu Boetius. 13.. *Cursor M.* 13632 (Gott.) 'Hald 3e to him', said þai, 'þu caitiue'. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 312 A! gracious gode god! þou3 grettest of alle! c1425 *Y. Lyda. Assembly of Gods* 1394 'What' seyde Ryghtwysnes, 'thow olde dotyng fool'. c1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 1399 Loke þat we have drynke, boy þou. 1590 *SUAKS. Mide.* N. v. i. 177 Thow wall, o wall, o sweet and lonely wall. 1601 = *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 301 Sleep againe Lucius: Sirra Claudio, Fellow, Thou: Awake. 1610 = *Temp.* iii. ii. 52 Thow lyst, thou jesting Monkey thou. 1756 *HOMER Douglas* iii. ii. Thow riddler, speak Direct and clear. 1820 *Wordsw. Ch. San Salvador* i. Thow sacred Pile! whose turrets rise. Guarded by lone San Salvador. 1850 (Westmorland). Get oop, thoo lile ligabed!

2. As sb. a. The person or 'self' of the individual addressed. Cf. **THEE** *pron.* 4 a.

1693 *DRYDEN Persius' Sat.* i. 249 Thou, if there be a Thou, in this base Town, Who dares, with angry Epulios, to frown. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* ii. ix. Because the Thou (sweet gentleman) is not sufficiently honoured, nourished, soft-bedded.

b. The word itself: see also **THEE** *pron.* 4 b.

1655 *BAXTER Quaker Catech.* 27 The Quakers, call out for a formal Righteousness... consisting in such things as these following, to wit... That we say (Thou) and no (You) to him we speak to. 1694 *Penn. in G. Fox's Jnl.* (1827) I. Pref. 15 They also used the plain language of Thou and Thee to a single person. 1827 *HARR Guesses* (1859) 119 When you came into use among the higher classes, the lower were still address with thou. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 5/1 Among the concessions, is that the men shall be addressed in the second person plural, not as is usual throughout Russia, in the case of the working classes, in the singular 'thou' (a mark of inferiority).

Thou (ðau), *v.* [f. **THOU** *pron.*] To use the pronoun 'thou' to a person: familiarly, to an inferior, in contempt or insult, or as done (formerly) universally, now less frequently on principle by Quakers: cf. note to **THOU** *pers. pron.* 1. Often in phr. *to thou and thee, to thee and thou*: cf. also **THEE** *v.* 2 a. *trans.* b. *intr.* (or *absol.*). Hence **Thouing** *vb.* sb. (Cf. **THOW** *v.*)

a. c1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 492/1 Thowtyn, or seyn thow to a man (A. thowyn or sey þu), *tu*. 14.. *Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 618/7 *Tuo*, to thou. c1450 in *Augier Syon* (1840) 297 None of hyghenesse schal thou another in spekyng. c1530 *Hickscornor* (1905) 149 Auaunt, califf, dost thou thou me! I am come of good kin I tell thee! 1564-78 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1889) 5 He thous not God, but you! *ibid.* 1603 *Coke* in *Hargrave State Trials* (1776) I. 216 All that Lord Cobham did was by thy instigation, thou viper; for I thou thee, thou Traitor! 1664 *PEPYS Diary* 11 Jan. She (a Quakeress) thoud' him (the king) all along. 1682 *R. WARE Foxes & Firebrands* ii. 103 He... Quaker-like, thou'd and thee'd often. 1805 *T. LaFontaine's Hermann & Emilia* I. 110 When she heard the young people *thou* and *thee* each other. 1888 *Liveredge, Yorks. Dial.*, Shoo said, Art thah goin'? Yo' know shoo alus thah's ma. We're owd mates.

b. 1679 *Establ. Test* 23 A. Jesuit takes a Lodging at a Quakers, can thou and thee, and yea and nay, as well as the best of them. 1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 2 They were not so silly as to place Religion in Thowing and Theeing. 1883 *Globe* 24 Mar. 1/5 In this country 'thouing' is a lost art.

Thou (þau), *sb.*, a colloquial and familiar shortening of the word *thousand*; esp. a thousand pounds sterling; but also in other senses: see **quots.**

1869 *tr. Sue's Myst. Paris.* xxvii. The annual amount of his betting-book reached to two or three 'thous'. 1897 *Spaker* 13 Nov. 531 The writer did not demean himself by fixing his price at so much 'per thou'. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/2 Fancy Wellington and Nelson coaxed for copy at the rate, say, of five hundred pounds a 'thou'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 3/3 In engineering we divide the inch into one thousand parts, and the expression of dimensions in 'thous', as they are called in workshops, is far more convenient than the expression of the same dimensions in parts of millimetres.

Thou, pou, though (t, obs. forms of **THOUGH**. **Thought**, obs. Sc. f. **THOUGHT** *sb.*; also of *thought* *pa. t.* of **THINK** *v.*

Though (ðou), *adv. and conj.* Forms: see below. [OE. had ðeah, þeah, þeh, corresp. to Goth. *þauk* (= *þau* 'in that case' + *h* = L. *que* 'also'), OFris. *thoh* (Saterl. *dach*); OS. *thoh* (MDu., Du., LG. *dach*), OHG. *doh* (shortened fr. *doh*), ON. *þó* (contr. fr. **þauk*), MSw., MDa. *þo*, *tho*. Of the numerous ME. forms, those in a and b were developments of OE. *þeah*, *þeh*, *þdh*, with various treatment of the diphthong, and early shortening of the vowel in unstressed position (cf. Ormin's *þehh*, Lamb. Hom. *þehh*), with subseq. stress-lengthening, as *þeih*, *they*, and *þauch*, *thau*, *thaw*. The *y* forms were from Norse, representing an ON. **þoh* (intermediate to *þauk* and *þó*), shortened in Ormin to *þohh*, with subseq. stress-lengthening to *þou3*, *though*, *thō*. The Norse form gradually gained over the native a and b forms, which disappeared from literature before 1500. The 8 forms

show the same development of *f* from 3, *gh* (x⁹), as in *laugh*, *cough*, *tough*; *thof* was occasional in literature as late as 1750, and is still prevalent in many varieties from Yorksh. and Lancash. to Hampsh. and Devon: see Wright *Eng. Dial. Gram.* In Scotl. and north of Engl. *though* is pronounced (þō); the Hampsh. and WSom. *thof* also is (þof), not (ðof).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1 þeah, ðeh, 1-3 þeh, ðeah, þeh, 2-3 peeh, (peh3), (Orm.) þehh, þeh, 3-4 peigh, 3-5 pei, þey, 4 peih, 4-5 þey3, þeyh, þei3, thegh, thei, 5 þei3, theigh(e, they (the). Also 3 þaih, þai3, þayh, þay3, þay, 4 þai.

c888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xix. §1 Hu neara þære eorðan stede is, þeah heo us rum þince. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 29 gif vel ðah alle zeondspyrand see. ah. næfre ic. — John iv. 2 Dæch we hælend ne folowade. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 þeah [see B. I]. *Ibid.* 55 þeh he geomlice gehyre þa word. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 He (Christ) nis nawiht alle monne laured, þeah alle men don on his oward. c1200 *Vices & Virt.* 9 þeh ma niede me to ðan aþe, ma ne net me noht to forswerien, ac soð to seggen of ðan ðe ic am bicplede. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 þeh [see B. II. 4]. *Ibid.* 159 Al þat man doð. 1 þeh hie ben don ec for gode lue. c1200 *Ormin* 395 *Patt* test3. sinndenn þohh swa þehh i þohht. c1205 *LAV.* 13005 He þus seide, soð þeh [c1275 þoh] hit nære. *Ibid.* 22736 Wunder þeh [c1275 þeh] hit punche. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 260/148 Pei he fader and moder a-slou3. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 689 As þei3h he gyled were. c1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) i. 213 þey3 þou nygh all fallynge be. c1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 69 þei3 his follemes faye good. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. iii. iii. (tellem. MS.), þey [L. *quomus*] þe soule be onid to a body. c1400 *Brut* 49 As þei3t Vortiger hade nou3t wiser þerof. 1400 in *Rey. & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 38 Thegh John Welle hath doon as thu aboven has certefed. c1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1741 He loved hit wel, the hit were bad. c1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1985 What wondyr theigh he herte were wo. c1450 *Lovelich Graill* iv. 298 As they Alle they in the world hadde ben there. c1505 *LAV.* 2513 þaih he bere ræd god. c1550 *Hymn Virgin* 62 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 257 Betere ne mi3t he þai3 he wolde. 1597 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 3284 þei [v. r. þay] 30 were wit.

B. 1-3 þah (3 tah), 2 pach, þah3, 3-4 þa3, 5 pagh, thah, thaghe, thah3e; 2-5 þau, 3 þaue, 3-4 þauh (tauh), 4-5 þauh, þaw, 5 pawe, thau. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xviii. 4 ðah god ne ondredo ic ne monno secomigo. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 þah [see B. II. 2]. *Ibid.* 147 þah his likame swiche pine ær þole. c1205 *LAV.* 244 þa cam his lifes ende, ðah þah him were. c1225 *St. Mark.* 4 Free wummon ich am ant tah godes beowe. c1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 203 [He] beicð adun to ward þe his... heaude, ase þauh [v. r. *Id.* 189 þah] he seide [etc.]. c1250 *Orin & Night.* 1274 þah he habbe þeide. c1320 *þau3* [see B. I]. 1340 *þau* [see B. II. 3]. 1356 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 132 No dedly sanne to do dy3e þau3 þou scholdest. c1420 *Sir Amadace* xxviii. Quat wundur were hit, thah3e him were wo? 1426 *ADELVAE Poems* 15 Thah Kayme his borne broder were cursid. c1450 *Minc Par. Pr.* 91 And thaghe þe chylde bote half be bore.

γ. 3 (Orm.) þohh (tohh), 3-4 þoh (poch, 3 thoh3), 4 þo3, þohh, þho, þouh, pouh, þouh3, þowh, þowh3, 4-5 þow3, þou3, -e, þou, þogh, þow (dow), þo, 4-6 thow, 5 þowe, thoh3e, thouz, thowh, thowgh, thou, Sc. thouh, 5-6 thoughe, 5-7 thogh, 6 Sc. thoh, 5- though; 5-9 tho, 6- tho', (7 thō).

c1200 *Ormin* Ded. 155 þohh þatt test3 all forwerppenn itt. *Ibid.* Intro. 23, & itt was þohh full mikell riht. c1297 *LAV.* 2345 He seide, soþ þoh [c1205 þeh] hit nære. *Ibid.* 4264 þoh [c1205 þeh] he hadde man isla3e. 13.. *Cursor M.* 21818 (Edin.) þat tu fande þo3 [Cott. þof, þou] I walde it no3te. *Ibid.* 24590 þo þu wald þai birid þi barn. *Ibid.* 73 (Gott.) þou i sumtime be untrew. *Ibid.* 4793 (Fairf.) þo þai had siluer and golde rede. *Ibid.* 10941 (Gott.) And dow þai þar-for murnand were. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* vi. 40 And þow3 þe mowe amercy hem, latu mercy be taxoure. c1380 *Wyclif. Sc. Wks.* III. 328 þou3 men ben nevere so opynly cursid. c1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 576 Hit his no wondir tho me be wo. c1425 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. App. 519 (MS. B) Thoug that tale teller were as hughe as a geaunt. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. ix. 195 3he, thou tho gouernauncis. be weel ynou3. 1456 *Sir G. HAYLAW Arms* (S.T.S.) 81 Thouch that be feble of corps. c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes Aymon* xxii. 481 Thoughe he dothe wronge to leue me here. c1529 *SKELTON Agst. Garmesche* 124 Thow a Sarsens hed ye bere. c1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 281/2 Thoug all the world saye naye. c1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xvi. Thoch he we wight, he we nocht wys. 1615 *HIERON Wks.* I. 628 Thogh He do not alwaies shew it. 1643 *DENHAM Cooper's H.* Poems (1703) 12 The deep, yet clear, the gentle, yet not dull. 1711 *SHAPTESHA Charac.* (1737) II. 149 Thou the impatience of abstaining be greater. 1741 *Tho* [see B. I].

δ. 4 þowf, 4-5 þof (of), þofe, thofe, thoffe, 5 (yof), þaf, þuff, 5-6 thaef, 5-7 (dial. -9) thof, 8 dial. thoff.

13.. *Cursor M.* 628 (Cott.) þowf he wener wittur. *Ibid.* 1948 And þof a smitt might he not se. c1340 *HAMFOLK Prov. Tr.* 7 Thofe I ware, quod he. *Ibid.* 21 Thofe I be a wrech and unworthi. c1440 *þof*, yof [see B. II. 1]. c1440 *Lay Folke Mass Bk.* (MS. E.) 7 þaf a M^{te} [= thousand] clerkis dyd noght ellus. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 64 þuff all he leste it. c1450 *Thof* [see B. II. 2]. 14.. *Kyng & Hermit* 158 in *Haal. E. P. Pl.* i. 19 Thaff thou were 3ych the. c1565 *J. Heywood Dial. Wit & Folly* (Penny Soc.) 8 As thowghst he knewe th' end of thing at begynnynge. 1595 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iii. xv. A Sailor will be honest, thof mayhap he has never a Penny of Money in his Pocket. 1748 *Thof* [see B. II. 1]. 1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* II. 149, I never mitioned it before, thof I knowed it all along!

ε. (Chiefly *Sc.*) 4-5 pocht, (4 pocht, thowcht), 4-6 thoucht, 4-7 thocht, 5-7 thoght, 6 thought, thowght, tho^t.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 969 Y wide nat leue for here to werche pocht men rong noun at be cherche. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prot. 166 Thowcht god chesit Androw firste To be ane upostill. 1375 (MS. 1486) BAAROVA *Bruce* 1. 264 3e may weile se, thoucht nane 3ow tell. c1470 HENAY *Wallace* vi. 24 Thocht Inglismen was grewyt at his repayr, 3eit [etc.]. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 78, I wolde it had ben upon the constabill, thowght it had ben worse. 1535 Thocht [see B. 11. 1]. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 147 Tho^t I had rycht not bot a rok. 1567 Ps. ii. in *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 122 Thocht u. r. thoght] thow... be Jugeit thus Full fals and wrangouslie.

B. Signification.

An adversative particle expressing that relation of two opposed facts or circumstances (actual or hypothetical) in which the one is inadequate to prevent the other, and therefore both concur, contrary to what might be expected.

I. *adu.* For all that; in spite of that; nevertheless, howbeit, however, yet. Now *collog.*; usually enclitic, as 'he did though' (*hi did ðo*).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Ne magon þis beah ealle men don. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Monie bewas beoð... he monnen þuncheð rihte, ac hi þah leað to dede on ende. c1225 *Ancre. R.* 10 Ich am blac & tauh whit, heo seif. *Ibid.* 422 Ancre ne schal non... turnen hire ancre hou to childrene scole. Hire meiden mei, þauh, techen sum lildre meiden. c1320 *Cast. Love* 1296 Persones breo in þrillhoð, And o God þauz in on-hoð. 13... *Cursor M.* 5750 (Götl.) þe tre... semid to brine, And þou (Fairf.) 3et þa was na fir wite. in. 1590 *SHAKS. Mid. N.* iii. 1. 343 Your hands then mine, are quicker for a fray, My legs are longer to the runne away. 1673 *Dayton Assignment* Prolog. 2 Prologues like bells to churchers toll you in With chiming verse... With this sad difference though, of pit and prey, You dama the poet, but the priest damns you. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* l. xxv. 30 Is there no Constable nor Headborough, tho^t, to take me out of his House? 1873 *Browning Fifine at the Fair* lxxvii. 13 It did its duty, though. 1885 *ANSTEV Tinted Venus* vii. 51 It was in a note, but I've lost it. She told me what was inside though.

II. conj. (or conjunctive adu.).

1. Introducing a subordinate clause expressing a fact: Notwithstanding that; in spite of the fact that, although. (Formerly with verb in subjunctive, where the indicative is now used.)

c888 [see A. a.]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* xi. [He] bið þonne undeaplic, beah he ear deaplic wære. c1175 [see A. a.]. 12... *Moral Ode* 356 Ne mai non vuel... beon inne godes riche ðe þer beð wunnienges fele. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 233 For-þy þa þe rape were rank, þe rawpe watz lyttel. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 69 Ladies lazed ful loude, þoþ pay lost baden. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. 1. 10 Ich was a-ferd of hire face þauh heo feir weore [B. þe þis faire weore]. c1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 45 My-selfe yof I saye itt. *Ibid.* xlviii. 344 Helpe ne holde, Hadde I none of you, þof I quaked. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 590 The duke... Treititt him weil thocht he was far fra hame. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. 1. 135 Though thou canst swim like a Ducke, thou art made like a Goose. 1701 *De Foe True-born Eng.* ii. 314 They are no kings, though they possess the crown. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Art Poet.* 414 The hone Gives edge to razors, though itself has none. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* vi. The French... are very civil, tho^t I don't understand their lingo. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xv. A gentle hand... rough-grained and hard though it was. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* l. xi. 647 Though they rallied, the effort cost them dear.

b. With ellipsis in the subordinate clause: usually directly preceding an adj., pples, sb., or adj. phr. qualifying the subject of the main clause, or an adv. or adv. phr. qualifying the verb.

1591 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv. (1602) 216 It was objected, notwithstanding, That they were ydle. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. 1. 215 The base (though bitter) disposition of Beatrice. 1711 *SHAFESB. Charac.* l. iii. ii. (1737) 11. 48 Favourable to a few, tho for slight causes. 1812 *CRABBE Tales* xv. 268 For the zealous You resolved, though timid, to profess the truth. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 1. 256 One who, though a foreigner, has often been chosen their general. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 160/1 Though marred by eccentricities and extravagances of language, the play has genuine dramatic fibre.

2. Introducing a subordinate clause expressing a supposition or possibility: Even if; even supposing that; granting that. (With verb in subjunctive.)

c888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xiii. Hwæt hæfst þu... æt ðæm welan, beah hy nu ece wæron? c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 þaþh we sunneþie nu on þisse liue ne scal us na mon uuelien þe uore. c1300 *Cursor M.* 4296 Strengþ o luue... nan mai stene, þof his hert al stillen were. c1450 *MYC Par. Pr.* 358 For þa þa preste be but a sonne Aske hys teyþynge welle he conne. c1450 in *Aungier Hist. Synon Monast.* (1840) 385 None shal encline to other, tho^t he be the abbes that passeth by them. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) Job xiii. 15 Though he slaye me, yet wyll I put my trust in hym. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. l. 62 Hee^t be hang'd yet, Though every drop of water were against it. 1714 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 557 p. 2 He would not accept of one [witness], tho^t it were Cato himself. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Oct. 611 Though knots be tied in the sunshine... they're meant to hold in a gale.

b. With ellipsis (as in i b).

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. 1. 102 Though nere so blacke, say they haue Angells faces. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit.* ii. ii. No Place, tho^t e'er so holy, shou'd protect him. 1794 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* 111. 346 If she looks pale, though only from slight cold or... fatigue, I fancy her about to be ill. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* x. (1878) 32 Though punished by the rulers, [he] may be rewarded by the ruled.

3. Introducing an additional statement restricting or modifying the preceding: And yet, but yet, but

still, nevertheless, however. Sometimes preceding the main statement. (Coinciding in sense with I, but differing in construction, being conjunctive.)

a 1240 *Ureissu* 105 in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ful wel þu me isiele þauh þu stille were. 1340 *Ayemb.* 9 þet is on þe zeuen dyadliches zennes, þaþ þer by zome breyces þet ne hycþ nast dyadlich zenne. c1400 *Dest.* Troy 1312 Tho þat left were on lyue þogh þai lye were. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Though it be necessary to all manner of religious persones, yet moost expedient it is to prelates. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 178 Glad shall I be, if I meet with no more such brunts, though I fear we are not got beyond all danger. 1774 *MITFORD Ess. Harmony Lang.* 16 Tho what has been printed on both sides is little red. 1820 *CRABBE Borough* vii. 48 To show the world what long experience gains, Requires not courage, though it calls for pains. 1894 *Solicitors' Jnrl.* XXXIX. 2/2 The... report... must state that fraud has been committed, though the guilty person need not be specified.

4. In more or less weakened or modified sense, often nearly coinciding with *if*, but usually retaining some notion of opposition. † a. After negative or interrogative phrases with *wonder*, *marvel*, *be sorry*, *care*, etc., where *if* or *that* is now substituted.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 He forþed his apostles, þat he neren noht sorie, þeh he hem forlete lichamliche. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 9585, I rek noht, þogh þe ryme be rude. 13... *Cursor M.* 4122 (Götl.) Na wonder þan þow [Fairf.] if him was wa. 14... *Beryn* 953 No mervell þouze his herte wer in grette mourning. 1557 *NORTH Guevara's Diall* Pr. 295, I do not marvel though they are full of dyscaynes when they are old. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A ij b, He cares not though the Church sinke.

b. In phr. as *though*: as if; as would or might be the case if; so as to suggest the supposition that. (With verb in past subjunctive (also with ellipsis), or with inf. of purpose: cf. as if s. v. *IF* 8 c.) In quot. 1297, with ellipsis of *as* (obs.).

Here the opposition is not between the two suppositions actually denoted by the main and subordinate clauses, but between two facts, one expressed by the main clause, and the other implied; e.g. in quot. 1598, 'I thank you as much as though I did', = 'I thank you as much as I would thank you if I did eat (though I do not)'. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Sainte powel wrot þo a writ... and dade him seluen mid hem þaron, also þeh he sunful were. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 165 Vpe þe hul of þe pek þe wind here iwis Vp of þe erpe ofte com of holes þei hit were. 13... *Cursor M.* 19088 (Edin.) Qui wond þe. Als þoþ þis war don wiþ ur mist? c1400 *Brut* 238 Buried in þat sande, as þauz þai had bene hondes. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 § 2 The Queene [shall] have like Habilitie... as though she had oryginally bene borne within this Realme. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 73 This is as though a man should despise meane fare, because he cannot come by better. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. l. 291 I faith, he eate nothing: I thank you as much as though I did. 1632 *LITWICH Trav.* vi. 298 The Camell... bath a most slow and lazy pace... as though he were weighing his feete in a ballance. 1794 *Mrs. RANDOLPH Myst. Adolpho* lii, I have reason to love him as though he was my own son. 1864 *DASENT Test & Earnest* (1873) II. 230 This looks as though Magnus was more afraid of Harold than of Sweeny. *Mod.* He shaded his eyes as though dazzled by the light. He raised his hand as though to take off his hat.

† o. *simply*. If, supposing that. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxiii. 9 Though a sprete or an angell hath apere to hym, lett vs not stryue agaynst God.

5. With special constructions (in sense 1, 2, or 3).

† a. Followed by *that* (in OE. *þe*): see *THAT* conj. 7, THE particle 2. Obs.

c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbock in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 302 Deað ðe ealle dazas elce gear habbon heora concurrentes. c1200 *ORMIN* Ded. 155 Icc hafe hemm wroht tiss boc To þezze sawle nede, þoh þatt tæz all forthwerttenn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1803 Bot þof þat noe was in quert, He was noht al at es in hert. c1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 729, I pray you... That ye narette it nat my vilcynne Though that I pleylynspeke. c1475 *Rais Colicoyne* 166 Thocht that I simpill be, Do as I bid thee. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. 57 Though that my death were adiunct to my Act, By heauen I would doe it. 1605 — *Lear* iv. vi. 219 Though that the Queene on special cause is here Her Army is moud on. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 160 It appears to be a mock-speech; tho^t that Ginkle gained the town in earnest.

b. Strengthened by *all*, following (see *ALL* C. 10 a) or preceding. *Obs.* (exc. in comb. *ALTHOUGH*).

Also by *even* preceding: see *EVEN* adu. 9 c.

Even though is not used by Shakspeare nor in Bible of 1611. c1375 *Song Mercy* 168 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 123 Al þauz i koupe, yf þat i wolde. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16055 þowh al he hadde Crysten feyþ, To þo Crysten he dide er meyr. 13... *Cursor M.* 4246 (Götl.) Al þou þair treuthes sundri wære. c1400 in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) I. 200 þofe-all they know me nohte for þi sone. c1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref.* a John Maundevyle, Knyzt, þof all I be vnworthy. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 107 þof all he be with outen gylte. 1697, 1791 [see *EVEN* adu. 9 c]. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Serm. Var. Occas.* i. (1881) 12 Nor, even though it be told to her, can she enter into it.

† 6. Ormin has the combination *þohh swa þehh*, lit. 'though so though', 'though so yet', in the sense 'nevertheless', 'notwithstanding'. Cf. *THOUGH* - *WHETHER* in same sense.

This is the only use of the form *þehh* in Ormin.

c1200 *ORMIN* 9717, & tæzre name þohh swa þehh Bitacneþ rihtwunnes. *Ibid.* 395 [see A. a.], 1104, 9713.

III. as *sb.* The word used as a name for itself, or an utterance of it. *nonce-use*. (Cf. *IF* B.)

1634 *CANNE Necess. Separ.* (1849) 255 To answer his ifs & thoughts & whats particularly.

† *Thoughtless*, *payles*, *adu.* or *conj.* *Obs.* [*f. þaþ*, *THOUGH* + *LESS* *adu.*] Nevertheless.

1340 *Ayemb.* 6 Oure lhorð...ous uorhyet... þet me ne zuerie, ...þayles ine guode skele me may zuerie wyh-oute zenne. *Ibid.* 8 þis heste uorhyet þet non ne ssel slaze oþren... þayles uor to slaze þe misdoeres... hit is guod riht by þe laze. *Ibid.* 9.

Thought ¹ (þōt). Forms: 1-3 ðoht, 1-4 þoht, 2-4 þouht, 3-4 þoht, 3-5 þouht, 5- thought; also 3 þoucht, (*Orm.*) þohht (ðhoht), 3-4 þohte, 4 þouht, (thought, thouth, thout, toght; 4-5 þoght, thoht, (pout, pouth, thoht), *Sc.* thought; 4-7 thoght; 5 þowht, þouhte, thohte, (thowhte, þowht, þowth, towht (? towht), 5-6 thoughte, thowte, thowthe, 6 thowghte, thoht), 4- *Sc.* thoht. [OE. *þoht*, shortened from *þōht, =-þuyht-, from stem of þencan *THINK* v. 2 + -t suffix. Cf. OS. *githāht* (Du. *gedachte*), OHG. *githāht*; also ON. *þōht*, *þōtr*, Goth. *þūhtus* (= -þuyhtus). In most of the senses *thought* corresponds not so much to OE. *þoht*, as to the compound *geþoht*, which survived in the 12th c. as *ipohht*: see sense 2.]

1. The action or process of thinking; mental action or activity in general, esp. that of the intellect; exercise of the mental faculty; formation and arrangement of ideas in the mind.

In quot. c1250, thinking in a specified way; nearly = feeling, emotion.

a 839 *Laus of Eggbert* c. 5 Mid þohtes wilunga... besmiten. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 254 Quanne Iosep hem alle saþ, Kinde ðoht in his herte was ðaþ. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 513 þise Ribaudes...repente hem alle wratthed þe...in wode, þouste, or dedes. c 1425 *Craft of Nonbrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 28 Here he teches þe to multiplie be þowzt figures in bi mynde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 492/1 Thowhte, or thynkyng, *copitacio*. 1530 *Palsca.* 280/a Thought, the laboryng of the mynde, *cogitation, pensio*. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 189 With eager thought warbling his Dorick lay. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* ii. iii. 102 Whether Brutes are capable of thought? 1794 *PALEY Evid.* iii. viii. (1817) 323 Thought...can be completely suspended and completely restored. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hyppatia* xiv. 166 The pale... student, oppressed with the weight of careful thought. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 270 Psychology...analyses the transition from sense to thought.

b. As a function or attribute of a living being: Thinking as a permanent characteristic or condition; the capacity of thinking; the thinking faculty; in early use often nearly = mind.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 37 Lufa drihten...of alle hearte ðine & of alle saule ðine & in alle ðoht ðinne [L. *in tota mente tua*]. — Mark v. 15 Sittende geclæd... & hales ðohtes [L. *sane mentis*]. [c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 He onlihte ure mod mid seofanfold 3ife, þet is mid wisdom, and angite mid ðoht, and streinde [etc.].] c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 We haueu on ure þoht, to shewen him ure sinnes. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 22166 (Edin.) Þat sale be studiand in þair þohte [Götl. thouth] Queþir þate he be cristie our nal. *Ibid.* 25598 Do wicknedes vite of vr thoght. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 227 Greet was the wo the knyght hadde in his thoght. c 1400 *Emare* 223 Alle hys hert & alle hys þowht, Her to lone was yn brought. c 1460 *Wisdom* 959 in *Macro Plays* 67 Put yt, Lorde, in-to my thowte. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* l. 251 With hewy cheyrt and sorowful in thocht. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 45 Had he bin where he thought, By this had thought bin past. 1830 *TENNYSOON Deserted House* i. Life and Thought have gone away. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Eas. Faith* i. 8 Thought, feeling, will, are the three strands of the triple cord of life.

c. The product of mental action or effort; what one thinks; that which is in the mind (sometimes, as expressed in language: cf. quot. 1702).

c 1200 *ORMIN* 2577 Forr hire þohht & hire word & hire weortc was clene. c 1250 *Hymn to God* 12 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Þu be wost al ure þoucht. c 1290 *Beket* 1188 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 140 He rounede in is wines ere, and tolde hire al is þouht. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 424 Cum furth, and say þi thocht and ded but delay. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xiii. 59 Onre Lord takes mare hede to thoht þan to word. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) Ps. cxxxix. 2 Thou vnderstandest my thought afarre of. 1702 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* i. Wks. 1721 I. 439 One...may often find as much thought on the reverse of a Medal as in a Canto of Spenser. 1732 *Pope Hor. Sat.* ii. ii. 129 Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his thought. 1821 'B. CORNWALL' *Flood Thessaly* ii. 553 Those wondrous thinkers...By which bright thought was in its quick flight stopp'd And saved from perishing. 1865 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* iv. 68 Thought is not even present to the thinker, till he has set it forth out of himself.

d. In a collective sense (with defining adj.): The intellectual activity or mental product characteristic of the thinkers of a particular class, time, or place; what is or has been thought by the philosophers or learned men of some specified country, etc.

a 1853 *ROBERTSON Lect.* (1858) 228 Wordsworth is the type of English thought. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 39 How old is Modern Thought?—a few years only:—we think ten years—in this country, will include the time within which this peculiar tendency and feeling has distinctly shown its characteristics...Modern Thought, regarded as the opposite and the antagonist of an unexpecting submission to the authority of Holy Scripture. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* & *Sc.* v. (1885) 132 The leaders of scientific thought. *Mod. Plato* and Aristotle, the leaders of Greek thought.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A single act or product of thinking; an item of mental activity; something that one thinks or has thought; a thing that is in the mind; an idea, notion. (Sometimes, as expressed in writing: as in quotes. 1645, 1709, 1875.)

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt. ix. 4* And þa geseende ȝohtas heora cwæp to heom forþon þencþa ȝe yfel in heortum eowum? [c 1175 *Lamb. Hom. 109* Dan alden his to warnene wið uuele ȝohtas.] c 1200 *Vices & Virt. 11* Oðer of ȝohtes oðer of wordes oðer of woordes. 13. *Cursor M. 27101* (Cott.) Vr thohtes ar þai be thoht, be seis. 1451 *CAPRAVE Life St. Gilbert 86* Occupied with orisons and meditations to auoyde euel þoutes. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) 2 Cor. x. 5* Wherewith we bringe into captiuitie eury thoht, to the obedience of Christe. a 1568 *KING H. STEWARD in Bann. Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 706 Gif cairfull thohtis restoir My havy hairt. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth. iii. iii. 161* Oth. Ile know thy Thohts. Iago. You cannot, if my heart were in your hand, Nor shall not, whilst 'tis in my custody. 1645 *FULLER (title)* Good Thohts in Bad Times. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit. 354* The last. couplet fraught With some unmeaning thing they call a thoht. 1754 *GRAY Progr. Poem. iii. iii.* Thohts that breathe, and words that burn. 1803-6 *WORDSW. Intim. Immort. 21* Thohts that do often lie too deep for tears. 1844 *L. M. HAWKINS Annaline I. 344* I will collect my scattered thohts. 1864 *BROWNING Abt. Vogel 88* One scarce can say. That he even gave it a thoht. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed.) v. 28 A similar thoht is repeated in the Laws. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley i.* Here I'm idle and haven't a thoht in my head—there my brain positively teems with ideas.

b. *spec.* An idea suggested or recalled to the mind; a reflection, a consideration.

a 1240 *Urethin in Cott. Hom. 203* Hwi ne bi-hold ich þis euer in mine heorte, and þenche ðet hit was for me... þis þoht wolde sikerlike ontenden so ȝoð lue on me. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II. v. 28* Like silly Beggars, Who sitting in the Stockes, refuse their shame That many haue, and others must sit there; And in this Thoht, they finde a kind of ease. 1605 *BOYLE Ocean, Refl. v. v.* This is onely to tell us, what you obseru'd, not what Reflections you made upon it, and. that which I was inquisitive after, was your Thohts. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl. xxvii.* The thohts that ye haue interbed to spare the purt thir's life will be sweeter in that hour. than [etc.]. 1835 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon* (1837) i. 15 Thoht This thoht should not make a man despair to-day, yet it should ever make him tremble for to-morrow.

c. *Second thoughts:* ideas occurring subsequently; later and maturer consideration (usu. in phr. on or upon second thoughts). So first thoughts.

1644 *CHAS. I. Meas. to Both Houses 26 Apr. 4* Second thohts may present somewhat to your considerations which escaped you before. 1667 *MILTON P. L. 1. ix. 213* Now advise Or hear what to my mind first thohts present. 1687 *BR. CARTWRIGHT in Magd. Coll. (O. H. S.) 139* Are you willing upon better and second thohts to submit? 1711 *HICKES Two Treat. Chr. Priesth. (1847) II. 396* I desire you to send your second thohts and reflections upon it. 1838 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon* (1842) IV. ii. 41 It is often said that second thohts are best; so they are in matters of judgement, but not in matters of conscience. 1864 *TENNISON Sea Dreams 65* Is it so true that second thohts are best? Not first, and third, which are a ripper first?

3. Proverbial Phrases (from 1 and 2): a. *As swift as thought*, etc.; so at, like, upon, or with a thoht, in an instant, immediately, at once. b. *Thought is free:* one is at liberty to think as one will.

a 1235 *Ancr. R. 94* Ase swifte ase is nu monnes þoht, & ase is þe sunne gleam. 1573 *Foerrest Theophilus 342* in *Anglia VII.* Made in vocation, And was present in manner, at a thoht. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. v. ii. 261* Fleeter then arrows, bullets, wind, thoht. 1610 — *Temp. iv. i. 164* Come with a thoht; I thank thee Ariell: come. 1611 — *Wind. T. iv. iv. 65* Faster then Thoht, or Time. 1845 *GOSSE Ocean iv. (1849) 168* The whole herd are gone like a thoht, leaving their unhappy comrade to his fate. 1885 *C. F. HOLDER Harvula Anim. Life 230* Quick as thoht the skipper hurled his weapon.

b. 1850 *LVLV Enphus* (Arb.) 281 Thoht is free my Lord quoth she. a 1600 [see *THALL a. 1* (6)]. 1601 *SHAKS. Truch. N. i. iii. 73*. 1673 *KIRKMAN Unkely Citizen 185* I would tell him that thoht was free, and I should not tell him what I thoht. 1690 *DAVDEN Amphitryon II. 1* I dare say nothing, but thoht is free.

4. In various specialized senses (from 1 and 2): cf. various senses of *THINK v. 2*

a. Consideration, attention, heed, care, regard. To take thoht, to consider, meditate (how to do something, etc.). In quot. 1602 implying indecision.

a 1250 *Owl & Night. 492* He ne rekþ noht of clenness, Al his þoht is of golness. a 1300 *Cursor M. 1563* (Cott.) On al þinges was mare þair thoht [G. thoht] þan was on drighthin þat al wrought. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. 373* (Balade) This schulde a ryghtwys lord han in his thoht. 1509 *Payne Euyll Marr. 125* And wyll take thoht, and often mewe How he myght fynde [etc.]. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot. I. 519* Na person.. takkis thoht quhat unhappy deid he sail tak upon hand. 1603 *SHAKS. Ham. III. i. 85* And thus the Nature hew of Resolution is sicklied o're, with the pale cast of Thoht. 1684 *EARL ROSCOMMON Ess. Transl. Verse 162* Pride.. Proceeds from Ignorance, and want of Thoht. 1744 *GRAY Ode Eton Coll. x.* Thoht would destroy their paradise. a 1845 *HOOD Lady's Dream xvi.* Evil is wrought by want of Thoht, As well as want of Heart! 1864 *F. HALL Hindu Philol. Syst. 109* To realize his own wretchedness, so that he may take thoht how to escape from it.

b. Meditation, mental contemplation; perplexity, puzzled condition of mind (quot. 1387, and cf. 5); † transp. subject of meditation (quot. c 1300).

a 1300 *Floris & Bl. 34* On blanchefur was al his þoht. c 1300 *E. E. Psalter cxviii. 97* Hou lused i, laured, bi lagh ai; Mi thohtes es it al be dai. 1387 *TRAVIS Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 To byryne here hertes out of þoht þat hereþ speke of laborintus, here I telle what laborintus is to menyne. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xx. On the dede cord, that lay on bere, Ful mycille his thohte was on. 1611 *Sir W. MURE Misc. Poems II. 13* Perceaving me in thoht perplex'd. 1715 *POPE 2nd Ep. Miss Blount 33* In pensive

thoht recall the fancy'd scene. 1842 *TENNYSON Lord of Burleigh 21* From deep thoht himself he rouses. *Mod. She* was lost in thoht.

c. Conception, imagination, fancy.

a 1300 *Cursor M. 21630* (Edin.) Mar mistis havis ur laured wroth Than an man mai pine in thoht. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. x. 56 The grete horour therof may not be declared by.. thoht of mannes heate. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr. 288* Within his thoht her heavenly image sits. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel. I. Wks. 1856* I. 15, I long, beyond all thoht, To know the man. 1671 *MILTON Samson 117* O change beyond report, thoht, or belief! 1742 *COLLINS Eccl. II. 50* When thoht creates unnumber'd scenes of woe. 1832 *TENNYSON Miller's Daw. 237* With blessings beyond hope or thoht. 1890 — *In Mem. lxx. 8* In shadowy thoroughfares of thoht.

d. The entertaining of some project in the mind; the idea or notion of doing something, as contemplated or entertained in the mind; hence, intention, purpose, design; esp. an imperfect or half-formed intention; with negative expressed or implied = not the least intention or notion of doing something. Also in phr. as 'to have thohts (of)'. Cf. *THINK v. 2* 8.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex. 1153* Dis maidenes deden it in god ȝoht. c 1320 *Cast. Love 4* For nas neuere good werk wrouht Without beginning of good þoht. c 1425 *Cast. Perser. 581* in *Macro Plays 94* Of worldly good is al his þoht. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer. xxix. 11* I knowe, what I haue deuysed for you.. My thohtes are to geue you peace, & not trouble. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp. IV. i. 230* I do begin to haue bloody thohts. a 1771 *GRAY Tophet 6* Satan's self had thohts of taking orders. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl. xlix.* Knock says his Grace has no thoht to buy it. 1849 *MACADLAN Hist. Eng. VI. II. 76* All thoht of returning to the policy of the Triple Alliance was abandoned. *Mod. I* had some thoht of going, but found I could not manage it. I had no thohts of it then.

e. Remembrance, 'mind'. † To hold in thoht, † to have thoht on, to keep in mind, remember. Obs. or merged in the general sense.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6553* Of alle is proute dedes i ne may worbre noht, þat i ne mot ȝou telle of on, nou it comþ in mi þoht. 13. — *Cursor M. 24042* (Gott.) To domes-dai liue if i moht, Ne ȝode it neuer vte of mi thoht. 13. — *Minor Poems fr. J. Vernon MS. L. 66* Hold hem in þi þoht. c 1400 *Garnesyn 474* Adams wordes be held in his thoht. c 1475 *Rauf Colihar 257* Hauē gude thoht on my Name. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb. IV. iv. 33* I and my Brother are not knowne; your selfe So out of thoht, .. Cannot be question'd.

f. Mental anticipation, expectation. (Now mostly with negative expressed or implied.)

a 1307 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 220 Tho [=when] he was in Scotland, lutei was ȝa thoht Of the harde judgement that him was bysott In stonde. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. i. iii. 30* Flatt'ring himself with Proiect of a power, Much smaller, then the smallest of his Thohts. 1611 *BIBLE Ps. xlix. 11* Their inward thoht is, that their houses shall continue for euer. 1677 *HALE Comtempl. II. 127* I had thohts to find repose there. *Mod. I* had no thoht of meeting him there.

g. An opinion or judgement; a belief or supposition; what one thinks of or about a thing or person.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. III. ii. 131* Heauen forgie them, that so much haue sway'd Your Maesties good thohts away from me. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. iv. i. 5* Who in your thohts merits faire Helen most? 1613 *WEASTRA Devil's Law-Case II. i.* You are false To the good thoht I held of you. 1786 *BURNS True Dags 221* The Ladies arm-in-arm.. As great an' gracious 'as sisters; But hear their absent thohts of iher. 1831 *SCOTT Cl. Robt. xxvii.* What, then, are thy thohts of the Emperor? 1855 *BROWNING Child Roland i.* My first thoht was, he lied in every word.

† 5. Anxiety or distress of mind; solicitude; grief, sorrow, trouble, care, vexation. To take thoht, to trouble oneself, grieve, be anxious or distressed. Obs. (exc. dial.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

c 1220 *Bestiary 682* in *O. E. Misc. 22* He suggeden & sorjeden & weren in ȝoht, Wu he misten him helpen ovt. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex. 1433* Ysaac.. wunede ȝor in ȝoht and care, For moderes dead and sondes rare. c 1230 *R. BRAUNNE Chron. (1810) 85* þe kyng had fulle grete þoht, his reame ageyn him ros. c 1425 *Cast. Perser. 292* in *Macro Plays 86* I stonde & stodye, al ful of þowth. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V. 46* Paris kyssed Yvenne wyth grete syghes and thohtes. c 1500 *Nutbrown Maid 119* in *Hazlitt E. P. P. II. 277* To make thoht, Your labour were in vayne. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss. I. ccxxxiii. 324* His wyfe.. toke moche thoht for his departyng. 1526 *TINDALE Matt. vi. 31* Therefore take no thoht saynge: what shall we eate? 1556 *BR. PONTRE Treat. Politic Power I iii.* Whiothesley.. either poisoned himself, or pynd away for thoht. 1608 *E. GRIMSTONE Hist. France (1611) 270* Valentine, Duchesse of Orleans (seeing her paines lost).. dies for thoht within few daies after. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614) 81* Soto died of thoht in Florida.

b. *transp.* A cause of distress or anxiety, a 'trouble'. Obs. exc. Sc. and dial.

1649 *CROMWELL in Carlyle Lett. & Sp. (1871) II. 188* How many considerable ones we have lost, is no little thoht of heart to us. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson, Addenda, v. v.* That wild son has been a sair thoht.. to his mother. 1895 *CROCKETT in Cornh. Mag. Dec. 569* So many bairn's things were jett a cumber and a thoht to me.

6. A very small amount, a very little, a trifle. (Usually, now always, adverbial.)

1581 *MULCASTER Positions xxxix.* (1887) 204 The prince is a thoht about him for all he be his brother in respect of old Adam. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado III. iv. 14* I like the new tire.. if the haire were a thoht browner. 1617 *HIERON Wks. II. 207* A wound may be giuen in a thoht of time, which yet may be in healing about a yeere. 1628 *GADLE Pract. Thea. Pangyr. 49* They are not currant, if

they want the least Thoht of a Graine. 1727 *SWIFT Let. to Sheridan 12 Aug.* My giddiness seized me.. I think I am a thoht better. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy iv.* He seems a thoht rash. 1897 *G. ALLEN Type-writer Girl xvii.* The champagne.. was a thoht too dry.

7. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib., as *thought-accnt* (accent of thought), *thought-box*, -coop, -defect, -form, -life, -line, -manufactory, -part, -production, -seed, -shop, -sign, -system. b. objective and obj. gen., as *thought-aborring*, -exceeding, -giving, -inspiring, -reviving, -shaming, -sounding, -stirring, -straining, -tracing, -transcending adjs.; *thought-catcher*, -conductor, -maker, -sprinkler, † -taking (see 5). c. instrumental, as *thought-bewildered* (bewildered by thought), *thought-burdened*, -fed, -laden, -pressed, -unsounded, -winged, -working, -worn; locative, as *thought-bound* (bound in thought), *thought-fixed*, -free, -set, -tinted; similitive, as *thought-swift*; *thought-worthy* (worthy of thought). d. Special Combs.: *thought-body* (*Psychics*), see quot.; *thought-consciousness*, consciousness in the state in which it is during the process of thought; *thought-counter*, a current symbol of a thought; *thought-executing a.*, (a) in quot. 1605, 'doing execution with the swiftness of thought' (Aldis Wright); (b) executing the thought or intention of a person; † *thought-sick a.*, sick with 'thought' or thinking; *thought-sign*, a symbol of thought or judgement, the copula of a predication; † *thought-swift flying a.*, that flies as swift as thought: † *thought-taking sb.*, the taking of thought; *thought-transfer*, -transference (*Psychics*), transference or communication of thought from one mind to another apart from the ordinary channels of sense; telepathy; *thought-transfer v.*, trans. to convey by thought or telepathically; hence *thought-transference* *a.*, pertaining to thought-transference; *thought-wave*, (a) in *Psychics*, a 'wave' or undulation of a hypothetical medium of thought-transference; (b) a 'wave' or impulse of thought passing simultaneously through a crowd of persons or other living beings; *thought-word*, a word conceived in the mind but not uttered; *thought-writing*, the recording of thought by graphic symbols directly denoting ideas; ideography. See also *THOUGHT-READING*.

1835 *Woman I. 104* An idle set, a 'thought-aborring crew. 1897 *ANWYL Greek Gram. § 40* The 'Thought-Accent is the stress or emphasis laid upon a word or syllable, in order to bring out the meaning of the sentence. 1796 *COLL. RIDGE* in *J. Cottle Early Recoll. (1837) L. 199* I wandered on so 'thought-bewildered, that it is no wonder I became way-bewildered. 1893 *H. R. HAWES in Fortn. Rev. Jan. 121-2* Assume that there is something personal about us able to manifest and arrange matter, and thus assert itself after death.. suppose we call that something our 'thought-body'. Consider then the evidence: first, for the thought-body as Double, and second, for the thought-body as Ghost. 1886 *TOPPER My Life as Author 145* The emptying out of my 'thought-box.. a most necessary relief. 1893 *SKYMONDS Michel Angelo II. xii. viii. 31* This terrible 'thought-burdened form. 1584 *LVLV Campespe v. iv.* I am no 'thought catcher, but I gesse vnhappyly. 1889 *Sir W. F. BUTLER C. G. Gordon vii. (1899) 188* This lightning 'thought-conductor [the electric telegraph] had been used.. to disseminate lies and foster gambling in stocks or horses. 1901 *E. B. TITCHENER Exper. Psychol. I. i. 1* A 'thought-consciousness, our mind as it is when we are arguing something out. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind. (1886) 309* His importation of the French theory of the couplet as a kind of 'thought-coop did nothing but mischief. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med. VII. 423* The auditory and visual images of words which constitute our habitual 'thought-counters. 1637 *NABBS Microcosm. I. Biv. 2* Dispute not.. your owne 'thought-defects. 1593 *NASH Christ's T. Wks. (Grosart) IV. 61* 'Thought-exceeding glorification. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear III. ii. 4* You Sulphurous and 'Thought-executing Fires. 1819 *SHARLEY Prometh. Unb. I. i. 387* Trampled down by his thought-executing ministers. 1874 *Geo. ELIOT Coll. Breakf. P. 472* The thrill.. Of 'thought-fed passion. 1773 *BEATTIE Tri. Melancholy lii.* The 'thought-fix'd portraiture, the breathing bust. 1893 *Month Jan. 10* The 'Thought-forms with which he has surrounded himself. 1656 *SHIRLEY Brothers v. iii.* To clear myself 'thought-free From any promise. 1729 *SAVAGE Wanderer III. 167* 'Thought-inspiring Woe. a 1847 *ELIZA COOK Summer is Nigh iv.* My 'thought-laden brow. 1884 *J. PARKER Apostolic Life III. 267* The writing.. is a kind of body in which his 'thought-life lives for ever. 1909 *J. WELLS Stewart of Lovedale xxiv. 371* His strenuous life had deepened the 'thought-lines on his strong face. 1855 *Pict. Chr. Heroism 244* Pictures of the 'thought-maker at his work. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint. V. VIII. i. § 14. 164* From the time of the Aristophanes thought-shop to the great German establishment, or 'thought-manufactory. 1796 *T. TOWNSHEND Poems 69* The musing 'thought-prest head. 1884 *J. TAIT Mind in Matter (1892) 114* Tunnelling out a theory of 'thought-production. 1885 *D. L. RICHARDSON Sonn. 24* A calm and 'thought-reviving sound. 1839 *BAILEY Festus xx. (1848) 245* He would his brain had died ere it conceived One half the 'thought-seeds that took life in it. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake 225* Still his 'thought-set eye was raised To Ettrick mountains. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. lii. 1* Abraham 373 Your 'thought-shaming acts. 1598 *J. DICKENSON Greene in Conc. (1878) 109* 'Thought-sicke lovers haue onely reason their soueraigne refuge. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham. III. iv. 51*. 1854 *S. NAIL Elem. Ref. 34* The 'thought-sign is, also possesses its own specific signification.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 304 Rein-searching God, 'thought-sounding Judge. a 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 506 'Thought-straining fervours of prayer and devotion. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grimwile* xiv. In that same nyd-daies hower came sayling in A 'thought-swift-flying pennant. 1900 Month Sept. 236 The Church has vogue. whatever other 'thought-system she has found in vogue. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 661 Exercised with a world of cares and 'thought-takings. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. 201 Anxiety, Discontent, thought-taking, dump, trouble, anguish. a 1845 HOOO *Two Peacocks* xv. As if 'thought-tinted by the stains of gorgeous light through many-colour'd panes. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 158 The 'thought-tracing quill. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 101 O Great I am, enthron'd on high, Of 'Thought-transcending Majesty. 1898 Month Sept. 232 Other perplexing instances are tortured into cases of 'thought-transfer. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 4/2 The Psychic has only got to thought-transfer his desire for telescopic verification. 1884 E. GURNEY in *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 2/2 Our conclusion as to genuine 'thought-transference. 1886 MYERS *Phantasms Living* I. Intro. 43 It was thus. that thought-transference, or telepathy, was first discovered. 1905 A. R. WALLACE *My Life* II. 310 'Thought, or brain-vibrations, may be carried by the ether to other brains, and thus produce thought-transference. 1890 O. LODGE in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* Dec. 461 The hypothesis of a direct 'thought-transference means of obtaining information. 1878 SWINBURNE in *The Bay xxxix*, The 'thought-unsounded sea. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Thought-wave. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 3/2 The Greek idea of a thought-wave, or wind of thought, sweeping through crowds. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills* 207 The sun floats up the sky, Like 'thought-winged Liberty. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 106 Expressing a voluminous perception by a sudden gesture far too rapid even for 'thought-words. 1906 *Hibbert Jnl.* Jan. 277 The doctrine of the Logos, the Thought-Word in the Cosmos. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 88 His 'thought-working head. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 127 Sparing and 'thought-worn, there is nothing in his gravity of brow to encourage indiscreet encroachment. 1899 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* ii. Thoughts of what alone is 'thought-worthy. 1890 *Smithsonian Rep.* 50 The monographs on sign language and pictography, having as their text the attainments of the North American Indians, may contribute to the understanding of similar exhibitions of evanescent and durable 'thought-writing.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **† Thoughtive** *a.*, addicted to or engaged in thought, thoughtful; **Thoughtkin**, **Thoughtlet**, **Thoughtling**, a small or insignificant thought; **Thoughtsman** (*nonce-wd.*, after *draughtsman*, etc.): see quot.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. ii. 5 If he be 'thoughtive or cogitant, his lips, his eyes, his hands, goe as well as his legs. *Ibid.* iv. iii. 137 The Don is indeed a more thoughtive, inward, close, and onecal'd Cocksome. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 148 That little 'thoughtkin stands in some of my books. 1858 H. W. BEECHER *Life Th.* (1859) 74 Mosses and inconspicuous blooms hidden in the grass—'thoughtlets, the intents of the heart. 1863 *Reader* 22 Aug. Mere vendors of what may be called carefully-connected thoughtlets. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B. x.* A little nest of 'thoughtlings about the eyes. 1844 MIAL *Non-conf. Sketch-bk.* 255 One whom we shall venture to designate a 'thoughtsman for the rest, whose business it shall be, to make himself, acquainted with truth... for the common benefit.

Thought², thought (hōt). Now *dial.* Also 7 *thout*, *thoat*, 8 *thout*, 9 *thawt*, *dial.* *thowt*. [Altered from the earlier *thort*, q. v. with change of (f) to (x), (the converse of what occurs in *thoft* for *thought*, THOUGHT¹ and pa. t. THINK v. 2, and *thof* for *thought*). Cf. also MDu. *dochte* and *dofte*, Du. *dof*, MLG. and LG. *ducht*, whence mod. Ger. *ducht*, beside *dial.* *ducht* from OHG. *dofa*. See also the modern equivalent *thwart*.] A rower's bench; = THWART *sh.*

1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* liv. 129 His boate fitted with Sayle, Oares, thoughts, tholes, daudy, windles and rother. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 173 Thoughts are the seats whereon the Rowers sit. 1633 T. JAMES *Voyage* 57 It did breake two thoughts of our Boat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 27/2 The thoughts and seats they sit on to row. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 118 These Canoes were fitted with Thouts or Benches. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Thoughts*, or *Thoughts*. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 341 Three muskets which were lashed under their thouts, or benches of the canoe. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Wds.* 428 *Thouts*, the seats of rowers in a boat—the 'thwarts perhaps; or what go across. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Thought*, an old spelling of *thwart*. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 172 We turned to and lashed the nets down from *thawt* to *thawt*.

Thought (hōt), pa. t. and pple. of THINK v. 1 and 2. **Thought**, obs. Sc. form of THOUGH.

Thoughted (hōt-ed), *a.* [f. THOUGHT¹ + -ED.] 1. Having thoughts (of a specified kind): esp. in parasyntetic combinations, as *deep*, *high*, *low*, *solemn*, *thoughted*, etc.: see the first element.

1592, 1631 Sick-thoughted [see Sick a. 11]. 1599 R. LINCOLN *Point. Anc. Fict.* I. ij. They should not grow insolent, proud, ... or over-highly thoughted. 1643 *True Informer* 23 Most of the moderate and well-thoughted Members were retired to their rest. 1885 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 167 The same high-thoughted harmony of primal and ideal emotions.

2. Sc. (thocht) Affected with grief or anxiety; anxious, concerned. (Cf. THOUGHT¹ 5.)

1869 [McLENNAN] *Peas. Life* Ser. I. 19 She can see ne'er a door at a' for hirit, and she's sair thocted for it. a 1884 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* II. v. (1887) 209, I was geyan thocted 'estreen, when I heard the win' risin' the way it did. c 1890 *Let. to Editor*, Old Scotch folks say *Thoughted* for 'sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought.

† **Thoughten**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [irreg. form of *thought*, pa. pple. of THINK v. 2; cf. *boughten*.] Having a (specified) thought or belief; thinking. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 115 For me be you thoughten That I came with no ill intent.

Thoughtful (hōt-fūl), *a.* [f. THOUGHT¹ + -FUL.] Full of or characterized by thought, in various senses.

1. Given to, disposed to, or engaged in thinking; absorbed in thought; meditative, contemplative; pensive, musing; full of thoughts, preoccupied in mind, hence, in quot. 1656, absent-minded. Also *transf.* of personal attributes, actions, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 3423 Ure laffid Marje toc All batt zho sahñ & herde, ... & lejde itt all tosamenn a31 I swipe bohhtfull heorte. 1552 HULOT, *Thoughtful, cogitandus, meditandus*. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 152/2 He was so thoughtful, that going to put Incense into a Censer, he put it besides. 1704 POPE *Windsor Forest* 249 Wand'ring thoughtful in the silent wood. 1722—21 *Chorus Trag. Brutus* 7 War, horrid war, your thoughtful walks invades. 1805 H. K. WHITE *Let.*, to B. Haddock 18 Oct., My silent and thoughtful cup of tea. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii, Her calm and thoughtful look.

2. Disposed to think about or consider matters; prudent; reflective. Also *transf.* Characterized by reflection; manifesting thought or consideration.

13. *Cursor M.* 1140 (Cott.) Pai ordeind tuelue, Pe thoughtful a-mang jam-selue. a 1533 LD. BRANES *Gold. Ek. M. Awd.* x. (1535) Fijb, This emperour was so thoughtful in the order and teachinge of his children, that [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. Wks. 1874 I. 202 Objections, which may appear very material to thoughtful men. 1879 FROUDE *César* xiv. 200 Thoughtful persons... had heard of these things with uneasiness. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i. (1885) 5 Not beyond the reach of thoughtful inquiry.

c. With *inf.*, dependent *cl.*, or of: (a) Careful, heedful; (b) Having the intention or purpose, aiming at or desirous of something; (c) Thinking about or meditating on something; mindful. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (See also 3.)

[c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (Magdalena) 552, I. prays [= pray] be pat bu wil thoughtful one me be.] 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 73 For this, they have bene thoughtful, to inuest their Sonnes with Arts, and Martiall Exercises. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 105 They are much more thoughtful of their minde. 1715 J. CHAPPEL *Way Rich* (1717) 138 The believer... is thoughtful to have a... fuller view of him [Christ]. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 93/2 A Prisoner always thoughtful of his liberty and safety. 1821 *Examiner* 251/2 Thoughtful of enjoyments for ever left behind.

† 2. Full of mental trouble; anxious; sorrowful, melancholy, moody. Also *transf.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11140 He wex thoughtful and likand ill. 1387—8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) l. 185 For her hast thou suffred many thoughtful diseases. c 1430 *Diorie* 6 in *Babes Bk.* 54 Not pensif ne poutful for ony soidein chance. c 1500 *Melusine* 26 In this dolour & woo was Raymondyn a longe space of tyme, & was moche boughtfull & wroth. 1627—77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. v. 6 The merry soul is freer from intended mischief than the thoughtful man. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* viii. 117 Something to divert my Mother and Wife who were both prodigiously thoughtful.

3. Showing thought or consideration for others; considerate, kindly.

1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Words*, 155 Rich in thoughtful affection. 1863 MAS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* iii. In his thoughtful wish of escorting them through the streets of the rough, riotous town. *Mod.* She is very unselfish and thoughtful of others.

† 4. Capable of thought; conscious, intelligent. *Obs.* rare⁻¹.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto.* 134 To think, that body may be thoughtful too, and any ways aware.

5. Comb., as *thoughtful-browed*, *-looking*.

a 1849 MANGAN *Lay Belt Poems* (1859) 35 He alone is thoughtful-souled. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 6/3 Great, round, thoughtful-looking heads.

Thoughtfully (hōt-fūli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a thoughtful manner; with thought or consideration; meditatively, musingly; reflectively; considerately, kindly.

1611 COTGR., *Songuesment*, carefully, thoughtfully. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Epist.* I. xviii. 163 The Modest oft too dark appear, The Silent thoughtfully severe. 1860 TYNDALL *Gla.* II. App. 431 Right or wrong, a theory thus thoughtfully uttered has its value. 1885 S. H. PRESTON in *Law Times* LXXIX. 335/1 Many of the persons entitled could not be traced... so the company very thoughtfully issued advertisements.

Thoughtfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being thoughtful.

† 1. Anxiety, concern, melancholy. *Obs.*

1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 113 The scripture calleth vpon vs to lay away... all thoughtfulness for this present life. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. vi. 27 Your self-troubling distrustful care and thoughtfulness. 1724 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 418 If he but sees the least Thoughtfulness upon my Brow, studying... to dispel it.

2. Meditativeness, pensiveness; reflectiveness; considerateness.

1697 BURGHORP *Dic. Relig. Assemb.* Ded., These are the men that I would awaken into sober thoughtfulness. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* xvi. ix. Herod was silent and in great thoughtfulness. 1809 W. IAVING *Knickerb.* 85 The honest burghers smoked their pipes in profound thoughtfulness. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dan.* III. 101 A countenance as mysterious in its solemn thought-

fulness as the head of Meimon. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. iv. 89 Reared in tender thoughtfulness to the poor.

Thoughtiness: see after THOUGHTY.

Thoughtive, **Thoughtkin**: see after THOUGHT¹.

Thoughtless (hōt-lēs), *a.* [f. THOUGHT¹ + -LESS.] That is without thought, in various senses: the opposite of THOUGHTFUL.

1. Not taking thought, acting without thought or reflection; unreflecting, heedless, imprudent.

1592 KVO *Sp. Trag.* iv. i. 40 Nor thinke I thoughtles thinke vpon a meane, To let his death be vireueng'd at full. 1611 FLORIO, *Impensierato*, thoughtlesse, careless. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* 39 Weak curses... For thoughtles crimes, which come out of thy kind. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 42 Youth may be alleged as an excuse for rashness and folly, as being naturally thoughtless. 1849 B. TAYLOR in *Life & Lett.* I. vii. 149, I shall neither be rash nor thoughtless.

b. With *of* or dependent clause; Not thinking; unmindful, forgetful; heedless, careless; unsuspecting. Now *rare*.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* v. 19 He... Finds you so thoughtlesse of him, and his birth. 16. ROGERS (J.), Without remorse for the past, and thoughtless of the future. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 668 A Snake... Leaving his Nest... thoughtless of his Eggs. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 716 The Royal guest, Thoughtless of ill, accepts the fraudulent feast. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 365 Men homage pay to men, Thoughtless beneath whose dreadful eye they bow.

† c. Free from care or anxiety. Also *transf.* *Obs.* 1742 GRAY *Eton Coll.* v, The thoughtless day, the easy night. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 255 So blest a life these thoughtless realms display. 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *Night* 17 They look in every thoughtless nest.

d. Wanting in consideration for others; inconsiderate.

1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper.*, *Fly* 3 Little fly, Thy summer's play My thoughtless hand Has brush'd away. *Mod.* It was very thoughtless of you to disturb her.

2. Deficient in or lacking thought; not given to thinking; stupid, senseless, dull-witted; destitute of ideas. Now *rare*.

1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 26 Shadwell never deviates into sense... his goodly fabric... seems designed for thoughtless majesty. 1714 POPE *Epil. Jane Shore* 7 As a blockhead rubs his thoughtless skull, And thanks his stars he was not born a fool. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 194 He was an earnest thinker in a thoughtless time.

† b. Of inanimate things: Devoid of thought.

1691—8 NORMIS *Pract. Dic.* (1711) III. 22 Bodies have no Thought, therefore they produce none... for how can a thoughtless Principle produce a Thought? c 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 465 Extension to exist in a thoughtless thing (or rather in a thing void of perception...), is a contradiction.

Thoughtlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a thoughtless manner; without thought or consideration; unreflectingly, carelessly, inconsiderately.

1714 GARTH *Dispensary* v. 59 In restless Hurries thoughtlessly they live. 1792 V. KNOX *Serm.* vi. 133 He who runs on thoughtlessly in the mad career of pleasure. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 152 One thoughtlessly spends 10*l.* a year more than his pay. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 104 The arbitrary interpretation... which came to be thoughtlessly accepted as a fact.

Thoughtlessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being thoughtless; want of thought or consideration; carelessness, inconsiderateness.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Po.* Wks. 1730 I. 96 The remains of the night [they spend] in sleep, idleness, thoughtlessness [etc.]. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 420 Dry wood, with which they... provide themselves, but only from day to day, through their thoughtlessness of to-morrow. a 1864 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 27 Vice is often cunning and wary; but thoughtlessness is always profuse and reckless. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Oct. 3/1 The thoughtlessness of some of her actions is only equalled by their stupidity.

Thoughtlet, **Thoughtling**: see after THOUGHT¹.

Thoughtness (hōt-nēs), *rare*. [f. *thought*, pa. pple. of THINK v. 2 + -NESS.] The fact or quality of being thought or mentally discerned.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 140, I recognise two manners of existence... thinkingness and thoughtness, and it is the latter which, when we believe the thought correct or justified, we call phenomenal existence or matter. 1905 *Athenaeum* 11 Mar. 306/3 In the dead-alive fashion of the functions of a thinking apotheosized as a thoughtness.

Thought-out (hōt-ōut: stress variable), *ppl.* *a.* [pa. pple. of *think out* (see THINK v. 2 15) used as adj.] Elaborated, constructed, or arrived at by thinking or mental labour; thoroughly considered.

1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* vii. 129 'Paracelsus', and other hard thought-out dramatic pieces. 1907 BR. ROBERTSON in *Trans. Devon Assoc.* XXXIX. 44 A weighty and thought-out survey of the scope and nature of scientific truth.

Thought-reading, *sb.* The reading of another person's thoughts; direct perception by one mind of what is passing in another, independent of ordinary means of expression or communication: a power alleged to be possessed by certain persons or by persons in certain psychic states. Hence allusively. So **Thought-read** *v.*, *trans.* to read a person's thoughts (with the person or the thought as obj.); *intr.* to practise thought-reading; **Thought-reader**, one who practises or professes thought-reading; **Thought-reading** *a.*, that practises thought-reading.

Thousandel. *Obs.* [Contr. of the phr. *by a thousand deal* (DEAL sb.¹ c).] A thousand times.
 13.. Guy Warw. (A.) 4265 More riches be worþ bi a thousandel bope of cites & of riche castel, . . . Pan þerl Rohaut
 1390 GOWER Conf. l. 66 For in good feith, this lieveth
 e). Mi will be bettre a thousandel.

Thousandfold (pau'zəndfəld), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* [OE. *þūsēndfēald*: see THOUSAND and -FOLD.]

A. adj. One thousand times as much or many; consisting of a thousand parts; a thousand times repeated or multiplied.

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 576 Salomon...geoffrode him... þūsēndfealde onsegednyssa æt anre offrige. c1023 *Wulfstan Hom.* xlvii. Ðæt þūsēndfeald gætel is fulfremed. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Mid þūsēndfeld wrenches he þe berte to-wendeð. 1840 *CARVER Heroes* i. How such light will then shine out, and with wondrous thousandfold expansion spread itself. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1872) I. 45 This bustle and babble; this thousand-fold talk.

B. adv. A thousand times (in amount); a thousand times as much. (Usually a thousandfold.)

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2323 Ðæt þing...schal arisen, þurh þæt fal, a þūsēntfalt to fehere...to lif undeðlic. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* I. 819 A guerdoun...A þowsand folde more þan he kan deserue. 1500 *Chester Pl.* i. 144 Brighter then god a thousand fould. 1886 *A. DAV Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 Thou hast...heaped mischiefe a thousandfold to thy selfe. 1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* II. i. § 3 Our sincere Compliance with the immutable Obligations of Piety and Vertue, is a Thousandfold more acceptable to God, than [etc.]. 1872 *MORLEY Voltairre* i. (1886) 10 The sacrifice may repay itself a thousand-fold.

+b. A thousand times (in succession). *rare*—1. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlix. 37 War the fox tane a thousand fawd, And grace him gevin als oft for fawd.

C. sb. A thousand times the amount or number. a1711 *Kenn. Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 370 The Son ador'd and nurs'd by the sweet Maid, A thousand-fold of Love for Love repaid.

Hence **Thousandfoldly** *adv.* = *B. rare*—1. 1899 *COLERIDGE Improvisatore Poems* II. 130 In the person of a thousand-foldly endear'd partner.

Thousandth (pau'zəndθ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. THOUSAND + -TH. Not found before 16th c.: cf. THOUSAND 4.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal THOUSAND.

A. adj. 1. Coming last in order of a thousand successive individuals.

1552 *HULOET, Thousandth, millesimus.* 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 100 Though our computation reach the fixed stars, or the ninth or tenth, nay, the thousandth sphere. 1734 *Pope Ess. Man* i. 246 From Nature's chain whatever link you strike, Tenth or ten thousandth, breaks the chain alike. 1875 *Bayce Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) vi. 77 Modern Germany proclaims the era of A.D. 843, the beginning of her national existence, and celebrated its thousandth anniversary thirty-two years ago.

2. Thousandth part: one of a thousand equal parts into which anything may be divided.

1561 *T. HOV tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. Kij, Ye felt not the thousandth part of y^e delite. 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 127 The ten thousandth part of that line. 1782 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 165 Pinions...so evenly divided as...to be depended upon...to perhaps the two, three, or four thousandth part of an inch. 1836 *J. H. NEWMAN Lyra Apost.* (1849) 231 Lord! Who Thy thousand years dost wait To work the thousandth part Of Thy vast plan.

B. sb. A thousandth part. 1793 *Young in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 174 In the ox's eye, the diameter of the crystalline is 700 thousandths of an inch. 1867 *DEMISON Astron. without Math.* 6 Inches about a thousandth longer than our inches.

Thousandweight (pau'zəndwəit), *rare.* A weight of a thousand pounds.

1538 *ELYOT, Millitarius, a. um.* of a thousand weight. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 176 Sulphure is there so plentiful that you may for the 4. part of a ducate, haue a thousand weight. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 99 A thousand weight of Lead taken up in Pipes, Gutters, and in Ridges. 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2064/4, 40 thousand weight of Powder. 1768 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 113/2 The Sherborne waggon was stopped by the populace, and about a thousand weight of butter taken away.

Thout, aphetic form of *alout*, WITHOUT. **Thout**, pout, thouth, obs. ff. THOUGHT¹ and 2. **Thow**, obs. f. THOU *pron.*; also, occasional copyist's error for *you*. **Thow**, pow(e), var. THO *dem. pron.*; obs. form of THOUGH.

Thowcht, obs. Sc. form of THOUGH, THOUGHT.

Thowel (l), thowl(e), obs. ff. THOLE sb.¹ and v.

Thowen, pozen, powun, pa. pple. of THEE v.¹

Thowght, pow3t, powht, etc., obs. ff. THOUGHT.

Thowless (pau'les, þou'les), *a.* Sc. Forms: 4-5 thowless, 5 -lace, -las, -lys, thoulas, 8-thowless. [app. a collateral Sc. form of THEWLESS, with which it agrees in sense; but the phonology is unexplained.]

+1. Without morality or virtue; wanton, dissolute, profligate; also, thoughtless. *Obs.*

1375 [implied in THOWLESSNESS]. c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. xxii. 3292 (MS. Cott.) He was thowless [v.r. wantoun], and had in won...oftsyis to ly Obir syndry women by. *Ibid.* xxxiii. 5933 Weil waxyn vp...And thowles þan, for his yowtheide to þat natur walde hym leide. 14.. *How the Good wife*, etc. 260 in *Barbour's Bruce* 534 And chasty thame quhen that do myss, Or [MS. our] rekles thowless wantoun is. a1500 *Ratis Raving* i. 1264 This eild is thowless & wnwere, And þarnis play, and al blyth chere. a1500 *Thewis Gd. Women* 145 in *Ratis Raving*, etc. 107 Women that has a thowles hart.

2. Devoid of energy or spirit; inert, inactive; spiritless, listless.

1721 *RAMSAY Prospect of Plenty* 128 A poor and haughty drone, Who thowless stands a lazy looker-on. 1728 — *Tea-1. Misc.* Widow vi. Fortune...ruins the woer that's thowless and cauld. 1801 *MACNEILL Poems* (1844) 111 Thowless, he tint his gate deep 'mang the snaw. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xlii. [l] You, ye thowless jade, to sit still and see my substance disposed upon to an idle, drunken, reprobate, worm-eaten serving man. a1875 *J. MURRAY in Mod. Scot. Poets* (1881) 111, 150 The kye stand thowless on the croft.

Hence **Thowlessness**, +evil or immoral conduct, bad behaviour; wantonness, vice (*obs.*); also, want of energy, ineffectiveness.

1375 *BARBAR Bruce* i. 333 And till swyik thowlesnes he 3eid, As the couras askis off yowtheide. c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. iii. 268 Thatthai suld noucht for ydilnes Fall intill thowlesness. 1835 'J. STRATHKIRK *More Bits* xi. (ed. 2) 206 She did not quite like some of Bell's remarks about 'wasterfulness' and 'thowlessness', possibly because they were only too true.

Thowme, **thowme**, obs. Sc. ff. THUMB.

Thown, **Thownyr**, obs. ff. TOWN, THUNDER.

+ **Thowt(e)**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *thow*, THOU *pers. pron.* Cf. MHG. and Ger. *duzen*, *duzen*, F. *tutoyer*, It. *tuizzare*, *tuizare*, med.L. *tuäre*, *tuisäre*.] *trans.*

To address with the singular pronoun *thou*, to thou. Hence + **Thowthing** *vbl. sb.*

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 535/2 Powton, or thowton [v.r. powtyn, yowtyn], *two*. *Ibid.*, Powtyng, or thowthyng, *tuacio*, *tel tuatio*.

Thowt(e), *o.* *obs.* or dial. ff. *thought*: see THINK v.¹ and 2; *obs.* ff. THOUGHT², tower's bench.

Thowthistle. Now dial. [OE. *þūðistel*, = OHG. *dūðistel*, MHG. *du-*, *dau-distel* (Grimm). Etymology of first element obscure. Perh. the original name, subseq. changed to SOWTHISTLE: see E. Schröder, *Götting. Gelehrte Nachr.* 1908, p. 28.] A herb; the sowthistle, or perh. formerly the wild lettuce.

a1700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 601 *Lactuca*, þūðistel. c1725 *Corpus Gl.* 1175 *Lactuca*, þūðistel. c1265 *Voc. Names* Plants in Wr. Wülcker 550/5 *Andusia*, i. letum, i. þūðistel. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 402/1 Thowthystille, herbe (or sowthystille). 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Sowthistle*...also called a thow-thistle, or thoo-thistle.

Thra, variant of THRO sb., *a.*, *adv.*

Thra, **thraa**, dial. forms of THROW v.

Thrack (þræk), *v.* Now dial. Also 9 dial.

thrag. [Etymology obscure.] *trans.* To pack full, fill, cram; to load. Also *intr.* for *passive*.

1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse II. i. v. § 3 (1669) 33/2 Bags that are thracked full with money. a1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1744) VIII. vi. 176 The strait gate is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, thrack'd with great possessions. 1809 *BACHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang.* 145 *Thrag*, to throng. 'As full as it could thrag'. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.* II. 337 *Thracked*...Used...for a hamper of apples. 'It was thracked full'. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Thrag*, The streets were thragged with people.

+ **Thracksat**. *Obs. rare.* [Origin obscure: perh. f. *prec.* + *sat* for *set* = 'set in compact mass'.] (See *Quot.*)

1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Thracksat*, a Chymical term for a Metal, which is yet in the Mine. (Hence (printed *scat*) in Bailey, Crabb, Worcester, Cassell, etc.)

Thraf, **thrafe**, **thraif**, obs. forms of THRAVE.

Thraf caiko, obs. f. THRAF-CAKE.

+ **Thraflly**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *præfliche*, 6 *thraflly*. [perh. f. OE. *þrafl* quarrel, contention, chiding (= ON. *þrafl* quarrel: cf. OE. *þraflan* to urge, press, rebuke, censure) + -LY 2.] ? *Angrily*; *surlily*.

c1205 *LAV.* 27797 Ah Bruttes him þrunge to þræfliche [c1275 *wroþliche*] swiðe. a1578 *LINDSAY* (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* xxi. xxxvii. (MS. F. Advoc. Libr.; ed. 1728, 1731), Where they were not but thraflre receaved of the King.

+ **Thrafully**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. **thraful* adj. (f. THRO, THRA sb. + -FUL) + -LY 2.] Violently.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 144 With sic ane reird quhill all the rochis rang, So thrafullie togidder that tha thrang.

[**Thragge**, in Halliwell's ed. of Nares, misquotation of Huloet's *shrage*, *shrað* v., copied in Latham's *Johnson* and some later Dicts.]

+ **Thrail**. *Obs.* [Alteration of *frail*: see TH (6).] = *FRAIL* sb.¹

1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 164 Matt-Reed.. of which also are made Matts, and Frailes, or Thrailes.

Thraip, obs. and dial. variant of THREAP.

Thraldom (þrəldəm). Forms: see next. [f. next + -DOM.] The state or condition of being a thrall; bondage, servitude; captivity. *a. lit.*

c1205 *LAV.* 29156 Summe heo flugon to Irlande...and þer wunden þeowwe inne þraldome. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2322 Driuen to-to þraldom, euermore to liuen. 1377 *Lancel. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 103 And þowre Franchise, þat fre was fallen is in þraldome. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 333 Theyr deluyerance oute of the þraldome of Egypte. 1590 *WEBBE Trav.* (Arb.) 14 In the midst of my thraldome in Turkie. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 25 Tyrone was among the Irish celebrated as the Deliverer of his Country from thraldome. 1756 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xli. 434 Elizabeth...would have been sure to detain him in perpetual thraldom. 1871 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 105 Shoemakers were among the first to rescue themselves from the thraldom of the lords of the soil.

b. fig. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Alle oðer dages of þe wile beoð to þredome to þis ðe. c1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sc. Wks. II.

53 þe moost þraldom and worst of alle is þe þraldom of synne. c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. xii. 58 To chastise þe body, to bring it in þraldom. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* I. xv. (1634) 74 This miserable estate whereunto man is now in thraldome. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* III. Wks. 1757 IV. 170 This thraldom to their pleasures. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 461 She may deliver herself up again to the thraldom of pleasures and pains.

Thrall (þrəl), sb.¹ (a.1). Now *arch.* or *Hist.* Forms: *a.* 1 þræl, 2-4 þræl (*pl.* þræles, þrælles), 4 þrell, þrelle, þrell. *β.* 2-3 þral (*pl.* 3-5 þræles, þrælles), (4 þrale), 4-5 þrall, 4-8 thral, 4-thrall (6 thrawl, thraule, Sc. thraill). *γ.* 4-5 tharl, 5 tharile. See also THRILL sb.² [OE. *þræl*, *a.* ON. *þræll* (Da. *træl*, Sw. *träll*), perh. — prehist. ON. **þrāhilar* — OTeut. **þrāhilo*, f. OTeut. root *þreh-* to run. Cf. OHG. *dreghil*, *drigil* 'servant', prop. 'runner'. Branch II is from THRALL v.: cf. M.Da. and Norw. *træl* drudgery, f. *trælle* to drudge.]

I. 1. One who is in bondage to a lord or master; a vellein, serf, bondman, slave; also, in vaguer use, a servant, subject; *transf.* one whose liberty is forfeit; a captive, prisoner of war.

a. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 44 And sun hæw seðe wælle in iuh forðmest wosa bi alra þræl. 991 *Laws of Æthelred* II. c. 5 § 1 3yf Englice man Denisce þræl of sefa, zyðle hine mid punde. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Heo (i.e. Sunday) on eorðe 3eueð reste to alle eorðe þrelles, wemen and wifmen of heore þrel workes. *Ibid.* 123 Herien we ure drihten þe...makeð us freo of þeowan and of þrelan his aþene bern. a1225 *Ancre R.* 130 'Hwou þe habbeð al wel iðen' he seið, '...siððeð þæt 3e beoð unnuete þrelles'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 10 He deþ manhode to þe dyle and becomþ his þrel. 1375 *BARBAR Bruce* i. 274 Nane can tell the halle condicioun off A threll. *Ibid.* III. 220 Serwandis and threllis mad he fre.

β. c1200 *Vices & Virt.* 17 Ðe ðe hlauerd betate his þralle. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 To lesen þe þrales of þralshipe. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 3010 þe king...Nom of him sikernes to be is þral euer mo. 1415 *HOCCELYE To Sir J. Oldcastle* 98 Where is thy knyghtly herte, art thou his thrall? 1566 *DRANT Wail. Hierim.* v. Our yonge men, lyke to vylaine thrawles, in drudgerie dail grinde. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 4 (1619) 68 A Redeemer, purchasing us being captives, and thralls to Sathan. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* I. xi, Outcast of Nature, Man! the wretched thrall Of bitter dropping sweat. 1867 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. xi. 362 The thralls or personal slaves.

γ. a1500 *Spir. Remedies* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet.* 65 Lorde, sende it unto the syke tharile.

b. fig. One who is in bondage to some power or influence; n slave (to something).

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 34 Seðe wyrcas synne ðræl is synnes. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Peos as flesches þræl beoð in worlðes þeowdom. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 þæt hi ne hweþ þrelles ne to gold ne to zelu ne to hare caroyne. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xxxvi. 5 They willingly yeelde themselves thralls to wickednes. 1605 *SHAKS.* *Macb.* III. vi. 13 Slaves of drinke, and thralls of sleepe. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser.* 1. *Imperfect Sympathies*, The veriest thrall to sympathies, antipathies.

II. 2. The condition of a thrall; thraldom, bondage, servitude; captivity.

13.. *Cursor M.* 6304 (Fairf.) Quen moises þe folk had lad...out of þe þralle of pharaon. 14.. *Chester Pl.* I. 129 If that yow in thrall yow bringe. a1578 *LINDSAY* (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 44 The nyght in prosperatie, the morne in thrall. 1592 *TIMME Ten Eng. Levers* A ij. To bring this noble Realme of England to thraule. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 111 You free your Countre from base spanish thrall. 1791 *BURNS Lament Mary Q. Scots* II. In love and freedom they rejoice, Wi' care nor thrall oppress. 1843 *TENNISON Sir Galahad* II. For them I battle till the end, To save from shame and thrall.

fig. 1576 *Thanksgiving in Liturg. Serm. Q. Elis.* (1847) 559 Thou didst set us free from thrall. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Church-porch* xx, When wanton pleasures becken us to thrall. 1800-24 *CAMPBELL Filled Nymph* iv, A snail, Whose heart I have gotten in thrall. 1856 *MISS MULLOCK J. Halifax* xii, The Anonymous Friend: who held him in such fascinated thrall.

+ **3.** Oppression, trouble, misery, distress. *Obs.*

1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 25 It is better...we all sein suld die. Or this young man suld suffer ony thrall. 1609 *DANIEL Civ. War* viii. xcvi, Sit downe, And rest you, after all this passed thrall. c1796 *MISS J. GRAHAM* in *Chambers Scott. Songs* (1829) 25 As yet you've met with little thrall. a1829 in *Koby Trad. Lanc.* (1867) II. 26 In my trouble and thrall.

III. 4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thrall-folk*, *-man* [ON. *þræl-manni*], *-woman*, *-work* [ON. *þræl-verk*]; *thrall-like* adj.

c1175 *Þrel* workes [see i. a.]. c1205 *LAV.* 455 *Þat Dardanic kun.* woneð...inne þeow-dome þrel-workes [c1275 *þralle-workes*] doð. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* i. 2 Instead of...cheerful boldness...came servile and thralllike fear. 1886 *CORSETT Fall of Asgard* I. 35 She was a wild-looking thrall-girl. *Ibid.* 86 The thrall-woman came to answer for herself. 1887 *MORRIS Odys.* xi. 190 A-winter he sieeps in the feast-hall whereto the thrall-folk seek.

B. adjective. [*attrib.* use of the sb.]

1. That is a thrall; subject, captive, enslaved, in bondage. *a.* in the predicate, or following the sb. (*a. lit.*)

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 4074 To bringe hom vnder þe þæt þe wolde makie þral. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 51 Hardknoute of Danmark...he was born thralle. c1430 *LYDG. Chichev. & Byc.* in *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 132 For we ben thralle and they be free. c1510 *BARCLAY Myrr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iij, Sparing the Citizens to him subject and thrall. 1633 *HAYWOOD & ROWLEY Port.* by Land &

See iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 418 We now are captives that made others thrall. 1862 Baring-Gould *Iceland* (1863) 252 Male or female—free or thrall.

(b) fig.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 370 Hweðer is betere, ine secnesse uorte beon Godes freo child, þen i flesches heale uorte beon þrel under sunne? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16940 (Cott.) Thoru a tre .. was al malking mad thrall. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 To be subgette and thrall vnto the stormes of fortune. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke vi.* 75 To be thrall to no vice. a 1600 *Scott. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 216 Sen word is thrall, and thought is only free. a 1688 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* iii. i. Those silly natures, apt to louingnesse, Which euer must in others power lie, With doubt become more fond, with wrong more thrall. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 167 It would seem that he was soon thrall to the court taste.

† b. preceding the sb. Obs.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 213 For the deluyurance of hys thrall seruante. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1532) 208 As thrall synners bounde in captiuite. 1549-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 3 Beyng slaves to Satban, and thrall captiues vyle.

† 2. Belonging to or characteristic of thralldom; slave-like, slavish, servile. Obs.

1308 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* ii. xil. (1495) h vj b/2 To put of thrall drede & torpe to god. 1538 *Roy Reme me* (Arb.) 69 Rid vs from antichristis bondes so thrall. 1535 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxiii. 155 To perceive the thral captivity under the usurped power of the Bishop of Rome.

† Thrall, sb.² Obs. [app. corruption of *thraw*, *THROW* sb.¹] A space of time, a while.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxxv. (1841) 351, I pray 30w alle Abyde styll a lytly thrall. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 529 He..schew to him into that samyn thrall, Far moir kyndnes nor any of thame all.

Thrall, thrawl (þrɔl), sb.³ dial. Also 7 throale. [Origin uncertain: ? an application of *THRALL* sb.¹] A stand or frame for barrels, milk-pans, etc.

1674 *Inv. in New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1881-3) App. ii. 14f. In the Sellars..Throales, hogsheds, and Tubbs. a 1800 *PROG. Suppl. Grose, Gantrel*, a stand for a barrel. North. Called also a *Thrawl*. 1843 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 497 A barrel thrawl, or stillion, of cast-iron, furnished with a..lever apparatus for tilling casks without shaking their contents. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede vi.* The dairy thralls, I might ha' wrote my name on 'em. 1884 *Vaughan's Patent No.* 14432 A thrall or stand and tilter for casks.

Thrall, a.¹: see *THRALL* sb.¹

† **Thrall**, a.² Obs. rare. [Etymology obscure.]

? Strenuous, hard, severe.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3947 [Generides] was in hert thral; His shelde he made from him to fall. c 1525 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 118 At Beverley a sudden chance did falle, The parish church steeple it felle At evynsonge tyme, the chance was thrall, Fourscore folke there was slayn thay telle.

Thrall (þrɔl), v. arch. [Early ME. *þrallen*, f. *THRALL* sb.¹] *trans.* To bring into bondage or subjection; to deprive of liberty; to hold in thralldom, enthrall, enslave; to take or hold captive. a. lit.

c 1205 *LAV.* 11205 He sloh þæ eorles & þrallede þæ cærcles. 13.. *Cursor M.* 9485 (Cott.) Quils he es thrallid in his seruiss He ne mai be fre. *Ibid.* 17209 Þus æm i thrald to ma befre. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3311 The childere of Israel be pharao thralde hogely. a 1612 *HARINGTON P.* cxxviii. in *Farr S. P. Edit.* (1845) I. 116 They that thrall us thus by wrong, Amid our sorowes aske a song. 1872 *TRINNYSON Garrell & Lyn.* 348 Yet lo! my husband's brother had my son Thrall'd in his castle, and hath starved him dead.

b. fig.

? a 1356 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 882 The God of Love. can wel these lordis thrallen. c 1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 4658 He þat auaricious is, is thrallid to monie. a 1533 *Faith Disput. Purg. Pref.* (1829) 9 Fleshly lust..would subdue..and hold us thrallid under sin. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Sonn.* I. iv. That bright Cherubine which thralls my Thought. a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 391. 1835 *Court Mag. VI.* 216/1 What right had he..to thrall her promise, and waste away her young life?

c. refl. To enslave, bind, or submit oneself.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23787 (Edin.) We thrall vs til vr ful fa In prison for to liove in wa. c 1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 2959 They wolden nat hem to þo lawes thralle.

Hence *Thra'lling* ppl. a. rare, enthralling.

1871 J. HAY *Pike County Ball.* (1880) 88 Wrapped in thralling memories.

Thrallid (þrɔld), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED¹.] Made a thrall, enslaved, held in bondage; also *transf.* thrall-like, servile.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 230 For the deluyurance of Your Grace out of the thralde, pensif, and dolorous lif that the same is in. a 1586 *STONEV Arcadia* II. (1622) 103 With the most submissive behaviour that a thrallid heart could expresse. 1665 *Surr. Aff. Netherl.* 179 The English spirit, that prefers an honourable death to a thrallid life. 1859 A. MACMILLAN *Leth.* (1908) xi Italy is the thrallid place she is, owing to her indulgence in that luscious enfeebling vein of literature.

Thraller (þrɔlɔr), rare=0. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who enthralls.

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

† **Thralless** (þrɔlɔs), sb. Obs. rare. [f. *THRALL* sb.¹ + -ESS.] A female thrall; a bondswoman.

1382 *WYCLIF Deut.* xxviii. 68 Thre thow shalt be sold to thin enemies, into thralless and thrallessis. —*Ista.* xiv. 2 And shal welden hem the hous of Israel..in to thralles and thrallesses (1388 in to seruants and hand maidis).

Thralless (þrɔlɔs), a. [f. *THRALL* sb.¹ + -LESS.] Having no thrall; without bondmen.

1847 in *WEAVER.*

† **Thra'llful**, a. Obs. rare=1. [f. *THRALL* sb.¹ + -FUL.] Full of misery: cf. *THRALL* sb.¹ 3.

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1615 *SYLVESTER Job Triumphant* iv. 686 Also the Lord accepted Job, and staid His Thral-full State.

† **Thra'llhead, hood.** Obs. [f. *THRALL* sb.¹ + -HEAD, -HOOD.] = *THRALDOM*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3013 An place..To wonie þer inne in þralheud under þe king. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18378 (Cott.) All þi peple for to bring vte of thralhed til þi chosing. a 1300 A. Horn 439 (MS. C) Panne is mi þralhod [MSS. L, O, þralhed] I went in to knighthod.

† **Thra'llship.** Obs. [See -SHIP.] = *THRALDOM*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Þe shepisse and þe netisse men beð under cristes þralshipe. *Ibid.* 101 Ure louerd hadde maked hem fre of þe denles þralshipe. a 1400 R. Glouc.'s *Chron.* (Rolls) 1085 (MS. a) Þei þou ne askedest þer vppe þralshipe [MSS. β, -sheep, δ, -schype, γ, thralshchype; A, þralheud] enere mo.

Thraly, Thraness, var. THROLY, THRONESS.

Thrammel, Sc. and dial. variant of TRAMMEL.

Thraaneen, Irish var. TRANEEN. Thrang, pa.t. of THRING v. Obs.; Sc. and n. dial. f. THRONO.

Thranite (þrɔnɔit). Gr. *Antiq.* [ad. Gr. θράνιτις, f. θράνω bench.] In the ancient trireme, a rower in one of the tiers, as generally supposed, the uppermost tier, which had the longest oars and hardest work; but the actual arrangement is disputed. Also attrib.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc. etc.*, *Thranite*, the uppermost (or, according to some arrangements of the classical galley, the foremost) of the three classes of rowers in an Athenian trireme. 1869 'W. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xxx, Look at that tall, sloping-shouldered, brown-bearded thranite. 1894 *Athenaeum* 29 Sept. 426/3 If..the oarsmen sat in a rectangular gallery..it would seem to be impossible to have more oarsmen on the thranite bank than on the other banks. 1904 *KIRLING Traffics & Discov.* 38 The thranite now and the thalamite are (steam) pressures low and high.

Hence *Thranitio* a., of or pertaining to the thranites.

1886 *WARRE in Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 807 Supernumerary oars..probably slightly exceeding the thranitic oars in length. *Ibid.*, About the level of the thranitic benches.

Thrap, v. [Error for or dial. var. of *trap*: cf. TH (6).] *trans.* To bind tightly; = *FRAP* v.²

1823 *SOUTHEY Nelson* I. 150 The hull was so damaged, that it had for some time been secured by having cables served or trapped round.

Thrapple, Sc. dial. form of THROPPLE.

Thrash (þrɔʃ), **thresh** (þrɔʃ), v. Forms: see below. [OE. *þerscan* (pa.t. *þærsc*, *þurscan*, pa.pple. *þorscen*), rarely and late *þrescan*, *þryscan*; a Common Teutonic verb, = OLG. **þerscan* (MLG., MDu., Flem. *derschen*; also MDu., Du., LG. *dorschen*, LG. *drosken*, Efris. *dörskén*); OHG. *dorschan* (MHG., Ger. *dreschen*); ON. *þreskja*, weak vb. (Norw. *treskja*, Da. *terske*, Sw. *tröska*); Goth. *þraskan* (**þrask*, **þraskan*); —OTent. **þresk* :—Indo-Eur. **tresk*, exemplified also in Lith. *traskati*

eti to rattle, make a noise, Russ. *трещать трескати* (refl.) to burst, crash, crackle: cf. Oslav. *трещи*, sb. a crash. The metathesis *þersk-* for *þresk-* is found in OE, LG., Du., and Da. The meaning in OTent. was prob. 'to tramp or stamp heavily with the feet', including both the action and the noise, as shown by the senses in which the word was taken into Romanic: Prov. *tresc-ar*, *dresc-ar*, It. *tresc-are*, OF. *trescher* to dance, Sp. Pg. *trisc-ar* to make a noise with the feet (see Diez s.v. *trescare*). The word came to be applied esp. to the act of treading out corn by the feet of men or oxen, and thus to the action of threshing by this or any later method. This is the only sense known in Gothic, OHG., and ONorse; but within historical times the chief mode of threshing was beating with the flail, whence the word came to be applied fig. to knocking, beating, or striking generally, and esp. of a person in battle or in punishment. In English this appears already in the OE. period; in German it is later (Grimm). The historical form in Eng. is *thrash*; a dialectal variant *thrash*, faintly represented in early times, came into literary use near the end of the 16th c., and became established in the 17th c., esp. in the sense 'to beat, flog, or belabour', for which it is now the ordinary form, while *thresh* is still largely retained in reference to corn. By this means, to *thresh* (corn) and to *thrash* (an offender or an opponent) have become to a considerable extent differentiated, so as almost to be felt as distinct words, esp. since the use of the flail has become so much superseded by mechanical means. Another form *throsch*, with the vowel of the pa. pple. as in Du. and LG., was frequent in late ME., but is now only dialectal.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. Present stem.

a. 1 *þersc* (oan), *þirac*, *þærsc*, *þerhs*, *þearc*, *þearc*, *þearc*, *þreax*, *þryscan*, 3 *þreschen*, 3-4 *þressh*, 4 *threisch*, *threiasch*, 4-5 *þresch*, *þresch-e* (n), 4-6 *threashe*, *threasche*, -yn, *threeshe*, *threesse*, -yn, 5 *thralash*, 6-7 *threash*,

6- *thresh* (dial. 6 *trasa*, *drayse*, *draysche*, 8-9 *draish*, *drosh*).

a 800 *CYNWULF Elene* 358 (Gr.) Ða weregan neant, þe man..drifed and þersced. a 850 *Deh ðu þerce* [f. þersce] (see B. 1). c 897 *Dersced* þone weall [see B. 4]. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 5 Cliepende & dærcende hine to stanum. *Ibid.* xiv. 65 Ongunnum..mid fystum rel dymum hine geslæa vel gedearca [c 975 *Rushw. ðarsca*]. c 1000 To þerscene, a 1100 *Derhsan* [see B. 1 b]. a 1100 in *Napier O. E. Glosses* 212/1 *Territal*, þearc. a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* I. 3433 *ibid.* 91/2 *Triturandos*, to þresen[ale]. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 306 Þe seoruwa þresche him wiðinne þe heorte. 1377, 1382, c 1386 *Thresche*, *threshe*, *threischinge*, *threashe*, *þresche* [see B. 1 b]. 14.. *Tretyc* in W. of *Henley's Husb.* (1890) 50 Let yor thresers be sworne to thresse it clene. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 492/2 *Threschyn*, *trituro*, *flagello*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 755/2, I thresche corne in a barne. 15.. *Thresayn* [see B. 1 b]. 1552 *HULCOT*, *Threshe*, *flagello*.. *trituro*. 1570 *LEVINS Manie*, 91/32 To Thresh, *triturore*. 1596 *DAL-SYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (S.T.S.) I. 95 Thresche nastuf. 1693, 1764, etc. *Thresh* [see B. 1].

β. (1 *þarscan*), 5 *thrasch*, 6- *thrasch* (8-9 *dial. drash*).

c 975 *Þarsca* [see a. quot. c 950]. 1591 *SPENNER M. Hubbard* 264 To..thrasch, to throt, to mowe. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 390 The men bring it [corn] into the barn, but the women thrash and sell it. 1746 *Kearney Scolding* 94 Chell baste tha, chell stram tha, chell drash tha. 1795 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Royal Poet Exeter* II. xiv, He did so drash about his brain, That was not over stor'd.

γ. 5 *throsch* (e, 5-6 *throsch* (e, *throsche*, *throssabe*, (8-9 *dial. drosh*).

14.. *Chaucer's Prolog*, 536 (MS. Cambr. G g 4, 27) He wolde throsche. 1486 [implied in *Throscheris*: see *THRAHER* 1]. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiv. aa viij b/1 They ledyth them [oxen] aboute vpon corne to breke the strawe in throschyng and tredyng the flour. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* ix. 10 He which throscheth in hope shulde be part taker of his hope. 1535 *COVERDAL Hab.* iii. 12 Thou trodest downe the londe..and didest throsshe the Heithen.

2. Past tense.

a. 1 *þærsc*, *pl. þurscan*, -un (*þurscan*, *þurhsan*), 2 *pl. þurscen*, 5 *pl. throschen*; 8-9 *Sc. thralsh*, *threush* (ð).

a 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 7 Mar. 36 He..corn þærsc and þæt windwode. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 5 Summe þurscan oðero æc oflozgon. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 64 Þa..ofer-wrugin hys ansyne & þurscan [v. r. þurscan]. c 1160 *Hattón G. þurscen* his nebb. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxiv. (1869) 43 Manye..throschen it and fanned it. 1815 *Threush* [B. 3 b]. *Mod. Sc.* He thrusch aa' day i' the barn.

β. (*weak conj.*) 4-5 *thresched*, 6 *threashed*, (*throsched*), 6- *thresched*, *threashed*.

c 1400 *Thresched* [see B. 4 b]. 1535 *COVERDAL 1 Chron.* xxii. [xxi.] 30 Arnad throsched wheate. 1560 *BARK (Genev.) Judg.* vi. 11 Gideon threashed [1611 threashed] wheat. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 639/1 Sundrie..came to theyr Barnes, thresched vp theyr grayne. 1633 *Threshit* [see B. 2].

3. Past participle.

a. 1 *þoracen*, 2 *þor[ac]chen*; 3 1-*þroschen*, (*Orm.*) *þroschen*, 4 *ithroschen*, 1-*þroschen*, *y-þorase*, *throsshe*, 5 *throschen*, (*throschen*), 6 *throschen*, 9 *Sc. thruschen* (ð).

c 1175 *Þor[ac]chen* [see B. 2]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1530 Þa winnd..west to þin þroschen corn. a 1225 *Þroschen* [see B. 5]. 1340 *V-þorase* [see B. 1, 4]. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI. 83/26 Hit is brocht hom til a Berne, Hard i-þroschen in an hurne. 1584 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) i. 21 When the same [corn] was throschen [v. r. throsch]. *Mod. Sc.* When the last stack was thruschen.

β. 5-6 *thresshen*, (5 (i) *thresabe*, *ythrysshe*), 6 *threshoone*, 7 *Sc. threaschin*, 8 *Sc. thresshen*.

1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1412 Tyl the thressherys..Hadde thys greyn ythrysshe & bete. c 1450 *Gostow Rec.* 649 The corn that is wonyd to be gyf i-thresshe. c 1450 *Quene Rec.* 144, I and myne hayres schall make it to be thresche. 1525 *FITZGERALD Husb.* § 13 When it is thresshen, there is moche lyght corne. 1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 251 All the corne..thresshoone and vntresshoone. 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial in County Folk-Lore* (1903) III. 77 Edward Kendall..said thair was name [corn] thres[ac]hin. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fairford St.* (1797) 135 The corne of my floor thresshen in the floor of wrath.

γ. (*weak conj.*) 4 *threschid*, *threischid*, 6 (*treasyd*), *threash* (e, 6- *thresched*, *threashed* (7 *thrasht*).

1382 *Threschid* [see B. 2]. 1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 176 Sum is threshte..and mych is yit to threshe. 1544 in I. S. Leadam *Sci. Cases Cr. Requests* (1898) 76 The said Baylyf causyd the same pease to be treasyd. a 1625 *Thrasht* [see B. 5 β].

B. Signification.

I. To thresh (thrash) corn, etc. and directly derived senses.

1. To separate by any mechanical means, e.g. rubbing, shaking, trampling, stamping, beating, or intermittent pressure, the grains of any cereal from the husks and straw; esp. by beating with a flail; now (from the latter part of the eighteenth century) also by the action of revolving mechanism in a mill or machine. Also, to shake out or separate in the same way the seed of any plant.

The verb was in early times applied to the trampling and stamping of oxen, or the dragging of heavy rugged things, over the corn laid on a smooth surface or 'floor'.

A. *trans.*

a. a 850 *Kentish Gloss.* in W. Wülker 83/35-7 *Deh ðu þerce* [for þersce] swa becomen þerscedum [for þerscendum]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1500 Þa þresshest to þin corn wiþ þe 1633. 1340 *Ayend.* 139 Of þe hysape of hucete y-þorase, þe

cornes byep benepe and bet chief above. c1450 *LYDG. Secrecs* 1436 Affir heruest .men thresshe shevys. 1530. 1596 [See A. 1.]. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 169 Cutting off all the Seed stems, and when they are dried, threshing out the Seed. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxvi. 260 How he lets his corn to thresh by the great. 1845 *Fano Handb. Spain* v. 25 The modern system of threshing grain in Spain is extremely ancient, classical, and Oriental. 1880 W. NEWTON *Serm. Boys & Girls* (1881) 219 He had a number of men engaged in threshing wheat.

β. 1588 *SHAKS, Tit. A.* II. iii. 123 First thrash the Corne, then after burne the straw. 1693 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1008 Husbandmen are afraid to thrash their wheat upon a dry and sandy floor, because of ants. 1662 [See A. 1.]. 1846 *J. Baxter's Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 337 The (turnip) seed may then be .stacked and thrashed when wanted. 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2555/2 Doutra, sorghum, or flax was thrashed by drawing across a comb-like instrument.

b. absol. or intr.

α. c1000 *Elfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 147/14 *Arca*, bredda biling, uel flor on to perscenne. α1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 Mænie inweorc wyrcan, ðerhsan, wudu cleofan. α1300 *Cursor M.* 4744 (Cott.) Ioseph þat was ful o pite Did thresche [v.rr. bresshe, thresche] sone in þat contré. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 553 Some tyme I sowe and some tyme I thresche. 1382 *WCLIF Mich.* iv. 13 Ryse thou, and threshe, dougter of Syon. — 1 Cor. ix. 9 Thou schalt not hynde the mouth of the oxe threschinge [1388 that threschith]. c1386 *CHADCEA ProL* 536 He wolde thresche [v.rr. throsche, bressche] and ther to dyke and delue. 15. *Ragman Roll* 53 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 72 Whoo so lyst may thressyn in your berne. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 70 F to He, whose task is to reap and thresh.

β. 1591 [See A. 1.]. 1755 *JOHNSON*, To thrash, v. n.

α. *intr. for pass.* O corn: To bear thrashing; to be threshed.

1760 R. BAUM *Compl. Farmer* II. 72 The weeds .will. cause it [rye] not to thrash well. *Ibid.* 81.

2. *fig.*; in earlier use sometimes with reference to ancient modes of threshing. To thresh (thrash) straw, to work at what is unproductive or unprofitable; also to thresh over old straw.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 In þe dele of lufreusn hwense god almihtin wule windwin þet er wes þfor[s]schen. 1382 *WCLIF Isa.* xxv. 10 Threschid þal ben Moab vnder hym, as ben to-treden strawes in a wayn. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. xxiv. She .Drove farre their flying troops, and threst with iron flail. 1777 *GARRICK ProL Sheridan's Sch. Scand.* II. All night at cards when threshing Strong tea and scandal. 1857 *PUSEY Real Presence* i. (1869) 144 Bruck said, 'as to the King himself [Hen. VIII] it was to thresh an empty ear'. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 73 Why plague thyself with threshing straw forever? α1876 *BINORIE O an Binorie* iii. in Child *Ballads* i. (1882) 133/1 O sister, woe sister, will ye go to the dams, To hear the blackbird thrashin oer his songs?

b. To thresh (thrash) out (a subject, etc.), to discuss (a matter) exhaustively, to argue thoroughly; to get at the truth of (a question) by discussion or argument.

1882 *PROOVS Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 186 There is hardly a question .that is not now completely threshed out in the Press long before it reaches Parliament. 1884 *LAW Times* 15 Mar. 353/1 Every case thoroughly threshed out. 1885 *SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 810 That point had been threshed out before Mr. Justice Pearson. 1893 *Spectator* 18 Mar. 349 The matter should have been thoroughly threshed out.

3. *transf.* To beat or strike as with a flail: see quots. and cf. 5.

α. 1573 *TUSSEAR Hush.* (1878) 180 At Shroftide to shrouing, go thresch the fat hen. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) Rij, Condemn'd to thresh the Sea, that is to the Gallies. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 153 The angler goes on threshing the water.

β. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 171 Swarms of Gnats, Muske-toes, and such like. . . (stung and pestered us. . .) they biting us, we thrashing them like mad folks. 1697 *DAVENOR Virg. Past.* II. 73 Myself will .thrash the Chesnuts in the Neighbouring Grove. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* i. The black . . . began thrashing his arms together, in order to restore the circulation.

b. *intr.* To deliver or inflict blows as with a flail; to strike or beat on or at. (With quot. 1693 cf. *BEAT* v. 1 26 b.)

1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal's Sat.* x. 194, I rather wou'd be Mævius, thrash for Rhinies Like him, . . . Than that Philippique . . . should be mine. 1815 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha* (1826) 33 He scourg'd the water w' his tail, An' thrush on John as w' a flail. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands Pleas.* III. ii, Richard . . . walked out of the graveyard, threshing at the nettles with his stick.

† 4. *trans.* To beat, batter, strike, knock. Also *fig.* Obs. exc. as in 3.

c1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxi. 160 Send ðærto zefylce, & ðerscað ðone weall mid ramnum. α950 *Rituale Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 6 Svæ ic fehto no svoelce lyft ðerscende [non quasi aram (Vulg. aerem) verberans]. α1000 *Sat. & Sat.* (Kemble) 148 Se ðunor hit ðrysced mid ðære fyrenan ætce. 1340 *Aeyn.* 266 Vram þo lyfte byep y-borsse mine efen. α1400-50 *Alexander* 1326 He laschis out a lange swerde. Threschis down in a thrawe many threyun dukis.

† b. *intr.* To strike, inflict blows on. Obs. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Kat.* 2300 Wy þresch on, þou þor mon, þou þretz to longe. c1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16912 Echon on other dong & thresched.

II. To beat a person, an army, etc. Now commonly thrash.

5. *trans.* To beat by way of punishment; to chastise by or as by beating; to flog, orig. with a stick, cudgel, whip, etc.; in mod. use also to pommel with the fists. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

α. α950 *Rituale Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 43 Dv ðe rehtlice ðv ðersces synfvllo [qui iuste verberas peccatores]. α1225 *Anec. R.* 186 Hendi children þet cussed þe zerden þet he haueð ou mid wæðscoben. α1400 *Octonary* 764 With a staf Y wol the thressche. 1647 *Traff Comyn. Epistles* 366 Gideon by thrashing the men of Succoth, taught them [etc.]. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xxi. xvii, Learning to box, too—i. e. feeling a great raw-boned fellow to thresh you as long as he can stand over you.

β. α1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* III. iii, Oh gentlemen y're welcom: I have bene thrasht i' faith. . . Never was Shrove-tuesday Bird So cudgell'd gentlemen. 1733 *FIELDING Mock Doctor* iv, Take a good cudgel, and thrash him with it. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedeindus Grobianus* 168 A Wife, an Ass, a Walnut-tree ('tis thought) Except they're thrash'd, are never good for ought. 1833 *MAARVAT P. Simple x.* O'Brien . . . was very kind to me in general, and allowed nobody to thrash me but himself. 1866 *GEOR. ELIOT F. Holt* i, I always meant to . . . thrash a lord or two who thrashed me at Eton. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/3 The deacon . . . thrashes him for wasting his time.

b. In colloq. phrases, as to thrash one's jacket, to thrash the life out of (cf. *BEAT* v. 1 15).

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 1. 74 I'll substantially thrash your jacket for you. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* xvii, If you were half-a-dozen years older, I would thrash the life out of you.

6. To beat completely or thoroughly (*BEAT* v. 1 10); to defeat or overcome with severe loss in war or fighting, or at a game or contest.

α. 1606 *SHAKS, Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 50 Thou scurvy valiant Ass, thou art here but to thresh Trojans. 1721 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* No. 13. (1754) 66 They could either thresh corn, or their country's enemies.

β. 1778 *LADY SARAH LENNOX Lett.* (1901) 1. 279 Send them home to thrash the French. 1796 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 256, I shall . . . take my chance of helping to thrash Don Langara. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* lxxii, We had been attacked by the French in force and devilishly well thrashed. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* i, [He] could have thrashed Mr. Grimes himself in fair fight. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 276 The Colonel . . . has just been thrashing meat billiards. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 2/3 [incident of June 1815] It touched land, and a man jumped out waving his hat and exclaiming, 'Hurrah, Wellington has thrashed Boney!'

III. Transferred uses, often referring to both I and II. Usually thrash.

7. *intr. Naut.* To force or work one's way against opposing wind, tide, etc.; = *BEAT* v. 1 19; said of a ship or of mariners. Also *trans.* with way.

α. 1857 *DUFFERIN Lett. High Lat.* v. (ed. 3) 28 We had to return . . . to our old practice of threshing to windward. β. 1830 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 15 Hard labour to . . . thrash for an hour through blocks of ice before we could get out. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw.* Ho xx, The ship thrashed close-hauled through the rolling seas. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Marriage at Sea* xiii, The steamer was thrashing through it at an exhilarating speed. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/7 The Nuddea encountered the typhoon some distance to the southward of Hong Kong, and . . . had to thrash her way through it.

b. *trans.* To force (a ship) forward, esp. against contrary wind or sea. Cf. *BEAT* v. 1 19 d.

α. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 2 p. 1 The captain threshes his great structure through the deep.

β. 1891 *KIPLING Light that Failed* xv. 310 The screw began to thrash the ship along the Docks. 1893—*Many Inwent.* 365 Carry on and thrash her out with all she'll stand.

8. *intr.* To make wild movements like those of a flail or a whip; to lash out; to throw oneself (or itself) to and fro with violence; to toss, plange; of hair, branches, or anything free at one end: to flap, whip, lash. Also *trans.* (*refl.*) with info.

1850 *SCORESAV Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. v. (1858) 74 [A whale] blindly thrashed and rolled about in great agony. 1875 *LD. SHAFTESBURY in Life* (1886) III. xxxiii. 354 He [a preacher] thrashed with his arms, as though he were about to strike. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 186/2 The shark squirmed out, thrashing about and snapping its jaws. 1891 *KIPLING Light that Failed* i. 13 A night-wind thrashed along the bents of the foreshore. *Ibid.* xiii. 244 The red-haired girl thrashed distressfully across the sheets. 1896 *BOSTON (Mass.) Jnrl.* 11 Jan. 4/8 The wounded bears were kicking and thrashing around me. 1897 *CROCKETT Lad's Love* xxiii, The wind unloosed the banded hair and blew it about . . . till it thrashed in the man's face and annoyed him. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 656/1 They saw the boughs thrash and the tree tops rise and fall like billows round the village.

refl. 1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. (1868) 327 A broken engine by running will only thrash itself into a more complete wreck.

Hence Thrashed, threshed *ppl.* a.

[c 1200] *Prossenn* corn: see A. 3 a.] 1707 *MORTIMER Hush.* (1721) I. 147 They . . . put some of the Chaff in first, and then their thrashed Wheat. 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 48 A large quantity of thrashed grain is seldom kept. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 193 One of our well-thrashed streams.

Thrash, thresh, *sb.* 1 [f. prec. vb.]

† 1. A threshing implement, a flail: cf. *THRESH.* 1669 *PENN NO CROSS* xviii. § 10 (1682) 368 That the Cart, the Plough, the Thrash should be in that continual Severity laid upon Nineteen parts of the Land, to feed the inordinate Lusts and delicious Appetites of the Twentieth.

2. An act or the action of thrashing or threshing; a blow, stroke, knock; a beat or beating.

1840 *HOOO Kilmansegg, Fancy Ball* III, Tories like to worry the Whigs. . . Giving them lashes, thrashes, and digs. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 376 It [a boat's progress] was a long monotonous thresh for the rest of the afternoon. 1899 *CROCKETT Black Douglas* xlii. 305 The thresh of the rain upon the lattice casement. 1902 J. MASEFIELD *Salt-Water*

Ball. D Avalos' Prayer iii, The wash and thresh of the sea-foam. 1906 *Outlook* 20 Oct. 511/2 A thrash of rain.

b. *fig.* A dash.

1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Stud. Charac.* xxxv, I appeared in the court . . . w' a thrash, and had the case settled in a jiffy.

c. In reduplicated form *thresh-thresh*, representing the continuous sound of threshing.

1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 485 A rhythmic thresh-thresh that had accompanied but hardly broken the silence, suddenly ceased.

Thrash, thresh, *sb.* 2 *Sc.* Also 7 thrush.

[corrupt. of *rash, resh*, OE. *risc*, *Rush sb.*] A rush.

Also *altrib.*, thresh-bush, a clump of rushes.

1697 *CLELAND Poems* 30 (Jam.) Their bare preaching now Makes the thrush-bush keep the cow. 1795 A. WILSON *Spouter in Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 335 Green thrashes were strewed on the floor. 1822 R. WILSON *Poems, Two Mice* (E.D.D.), W' their teeth green thrashes chackit. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Life* vi. Poet. Wks. I. p. cxiv, The shelter of a few well-grown thresh-bushes. 1871 H. S. RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* II. 127 (E.D.D.) Thrashes formed the theekin.

Thrashel, dial. form of *THRESH.*

Thrasher¹, thrasher (*þræʃəɹ*, *þræʃəɹ*). Forms: see *THRASH* v.; also 6-7 *tres(s)her*. [*THRASH*, *THRASH* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which thrashes or threshes.

1. One who separates grain from the straw by beating with a flail, or otherwise. (More usually spelt *thrasher*.)

1380 in Thorold Rogers *Oxford City Doc.* (1891) 39 *De Waltero* le thrasher. c1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9333 Echon on other flaste doth bete, Ryght as thrashers doth on whete. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 492/2 Threshare, triturator, flagellator. 1486 *Ed. St. Albans F.vj.h.* A Thrane of Throshers. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxi. 10 O my fellowe throsshers and fanners. 1593 *SHAKS, 3 Hen. VI.* II. i. 131 A lazze Thresher with a flail. 1616 *SUAFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 18 Your Barne, with his great doer . . . to glue light to the Threshers. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* II. ii, To sit like a fool at home, and eye your thrashers. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 143 Others . . . give to their thrashers sd. a quarter for oates. 1707 *MORTIMER Hush.* (1721) I. 36 A good Thrasher can thrash out but about six Gallons in a Day. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 356 We may discern the thrasher at his task. Thump after thump resounds the constant flail. 1859 *JEPHSON Brittany* iii. 23 The threshers . . . struck the corn alternately. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* v. ix, I lays about me right and left like a thrasher.

b. (a) Each of the beaters in a threshing-machine.

(b) A threshing-machine.

1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 30 If the unthrashed corn goes in sideways or irregularly, the thrashers can have but little power upon it. 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2554/1 Meikle . . . invented a machine in 1786, which is the type of modern thrashers. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 30 Sept. 5/7 Teams of horses draw the corn to the thrasher. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlvii, The hum of the thrasher . . . increased to a raving whenever the supply of corn fell short of the regular quantity.

2. A sea-fox or fox-shark, *Alopias vulpes*; so called from the very long upper division of the tail, with which it lashes an enemy. Also called *thrasher*- or *thrasher-fish*, -shark.

α. 1609 *Newes fr. Bermudas* July, in Force *Hist. Tracts* II. 22 The Thrasher keepeth above him, & with a mighty great thing like unto a flail, hee so bangeeth the whale, that hee will roare as though it thundered. 1630 *DONNEX Progr. Soul* 351 The Flail-finn'd Thresher, and steel-beak'd Sword-fish. 1758 *BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornw.* xxiii. § 3. 265 The sea-fox, *Vulpulus*, or *Simia marina*. . . ; this shark we call the Thrasher, from the motion of its long fox-like tail with which it strikes or threshes its larger and less agile enemy the grampus. 1845 *Gosse Ocean* iii. (1849) 146 Another Shark, often called the Thrasher, . . . is said to use its muscular tail . . . to inflict terrible slaps on the Whale.

β. 1638 *DAVENANT Madagascar* Wks. (1673) 206 The martial Musick might incite The Sword-fish, Thrasher, and the Whale to fight. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 173 The Spaniards say the Thrashers and Sword-Fishes often kill the Whales. 1860 J. COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 38 Instances are reported where a Sword fish on the one hand and a Thrasher on the other, have persecuted a large Whale.

3. One who thrashes or beats another.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 21 Mar. 5/5 A Bill . . . introduced . . . into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, legalising the thrashing of editors . . . who wrongfully comment on individuals. The Bill makes the proof of publication of a libel a complete defence if the editor uses the thrasher for assault and battery.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thrasher-fish*, -shark = 2; *thrasher*- or *thrasher-whale*, a grampus or killer, as *Orca gladiator*.

1865 *DE MORGAN in Athenæum* No. 1981. 504/2 As the thrasher-fish behaves towards the whale. 1888 *Ayr Advertiser* 5 July 6 A very large specimen of the fox or 'thrasher' shark was recently caught . . . at Port-na-Luing. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 5 July 6/6 A thrasher whale, measuring 10ft., and weighing 2 cwt. 1906 *Ibid.* 11 June 5/5 Three Southwold fishermen have secured in the bay a thrasher fish.

Thrasher² (*þræʃəɹ*). Also thrasher, thrusher. [Perh. a survival of *thrusher*, *thrasher*, an Eng. dialectal name of the *THRUSH* (*Turdus musicus*), in U.S. assimilated to prec.; but chronological evidence is wanting.

Cf. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Suppl.* (E.D.S.), *Thrasher* or *Thrusher*, a thrush.]

A bird of the North American genus *Harporhynchus*, resembling the Song Thrush; esp. *H. († Turdus) fuscus*, the best known of the species, of the north-eastern U. S., called also *brown thrasher*, *brown thrush*.

1808-14 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* (1832) I. 233 The Brown Thrush, or Thrasher, of the middle and eastern states. *Ibid.* 235 The Thrasher is a welcome visitant in spring. 1845 S. JUVON *Margaret* t. vi. She sings round after dark, like a thrasher. 1883 NEWTON in *Engel. Brit.* XVI. 541/1 Known in the United States as Thrashers, very Thrush-like in their habits. 1896 — *Dict. Birds* 958 Thrasher, Thrasher, or Thrasher, a bird well known in the eastern part of North America, the *Turdus fusces* of the older and *Harporhynchus fusces* of later ornithologists.

Thrashing, threshing (præ'shŭ, præ'shŭn), *vbl. sb.* [f. THRASH, THRESH *v.* + -ING *l.*] The action of the verb THRASH or THRESH in various senses. (For the status of the spellings, see the vb.)

I. 1. Beating with or as with a flail; *esp.* the separation of grain from the straw by beating or otherwise.

138a WYCLIF *Hos. x. 11* Effraym a cow calf, tauht for to loue thesshynge. 1393 LAHEL, P. P. C. ix. 109 In preshyngne, in pechynge, in thewyngne of pynnes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xxx. l. 60a The good redbearded wheat Far. commeth hardly out of the huske, and asketh some painefull thrashing. 1877 TALMAGE *Serm.* 378 In Grace, as in farming, there is a time for thrashing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 2/1 No break or variety in the low, dark clouds, or the steady thrashing of the rain.

b. That which is threshed; the grain obtained by thrashing.

138a WYCLIF *Isa. xxi. 10* My thrashing, and the doxer of my cornfor. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 2/1 The British farmer who has not yet sold last year's thrashing will thus reap the benefit of the higher prices.

II. 2. Beating or flogging, *esp.* by way of punishment; an instance of this. (Regularly *thrashing*.)

1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 111 The benefit of the instructions and thrashings of . . . the parish schoolmaster. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 53 Gifts of that kind . . . are viewed in the light of schoolboy indulgences after a severe thrashing. 1875 A. R. HORE *Schoolboy Friends* 80 I'll give you the greatest thrashing you ever had.

b. A defeat in battle or in any contest.

1815 LD. ARSLEY in *Stocquerell Wellington* (1853) II. App. 340, I think the French will get such a thrashing as they have seldom had. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/4 The county suffered a 'one innings' thrashing [at cricket] at the hands of their antagonists.

3. *transf.*: see senses 7 and 8 of the verb.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sc. Painter's Log* 115 Much thrashing to and fro in the chops of the Channel. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 50/3, I knew from the thrashing going on . . . that the game was mine.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thrashing- or threshing-barn*, -flail, etc.

138a WYCLIF *Gen. l. 10* Thei camen to the thesshynge feelde of Adad. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Amos* i. 3 Thei haue threshed Gilead with threshing instruments of yron. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa. xlii. 15* I have made thee as a new threshing wayne, having teeth like a saw. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* l. 15 The threshing-barn . . . must be sufficiently spacious to contain one stack of grain in the straw. *Ibid.* 72 The threshing-mill has generally one set of fanners attached to it, driven by a belt from the end of the axle of the threshing drum. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 267 No corn should be presented until the mill has acquired its proper momentum, the *thrashing-motion*, as it is termed. 1865 MISS CARV *Ball. & Lyrics* 140 The . . . farmer-boy Who cut my name upon his thrashing-flail. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 257/1 Rollers which carry the grain in the straw from the feed-board to the thrashing cylinder.

Thrashing, threshing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING *2.*] That thrashes or threshes; *esp.* that thrashes corn, etc. In quot. 1706 in sense 'great', 'big': cf. THUMPINO *ppl. a.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 Base heardgroom, coward, peasant, worse than a threshing slaue. 1670 EACHARD *Cout. Clergy* 71 He observes, that the worm Jacob was a threshing worm [cf. *Isa. xlii. 14, 15*]. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 30 In one Twelve-Month he comes to be an able, roaring, threshing Fellow. 1887 G. MEREOTH *Ballads & P.* 74 Chosen warriors, keen and hard; Grains of threshing battle-dints.

Thrashing-, threshing-floor. A prepared hard level surface on which corn is threshed: cf. FLOOR *sb. l. 6*.

a. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clvi. (Bodl. MS.), pe greyne pat is loweste in pe preschynge floore is beste to sede. *Ibid.* clxxv. Feeldes and preschynge floores. 1611 BIBLE *Gen. l. 10* They came to the threshing floore [1885 *Revised* threshing-floor] of Atad. 1839 LONGFELLOW *Village Blacksmith* iv. The burning sparks that fly like chaff from a threshing-floor.

β. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 278 In vain the Hind shall vex the Thrashing-floor, For empty Chaff and Straw will be thy Store. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 The size of the thrashing-floors of barns must vary according to circumstances.

Thrashing-, threshing-machine. A power-driven machine for separating grain or other seed from the straw or husk. Also in *Comb.*

a. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 78 Oxen are at least equal . . . to horses, for working threshing-machines. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Dec. 813/1 W. Forrest, Shiffnal, Salop, threshing-machine-maker. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. ix. § 4 It may not answer to a small farmer to own a threshing machine, for the small quantity of corn he has to thresh.

β. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 505/2 The first thrashing machine attempted in modern times . . . was invented in Edinburgh . . . about the year 1732. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 92/1 Where the thrashing machine supplies the place of the flail. 1861 *Times* 24 Sept. The fine farm-steading, with its stalls, barns, 12-horse fixed steam engine, thrashing machine, saw-mill, bone-mill, &c.

Thrashing-, threshing-mill. A fixed

threshing-machine; usually, one driven by water or wind power (though the name was also given to those driven by a horizontal wheel drawn round by horses or oxen).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 506/2 Such was the thrashing mill invented by Mr. Michael Stirling. 1758. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 5) 308 The Scotch threshing mill seems to be entirely unknown in France. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 86 A considerable fall of water . . . used to give motion to a thrashing mill. 1902 R. C. MACLAGAN *Evil Eye in W. Highl.* 64 They had no threshing-mill and did it all with flails.

Thraskiat, -ito, obs. ff. TRASKIST, -ITE.

|| **Thraso** (præ'so). Pl. -OS, -OES, also as L., **Thrasones** (-ōnēz). [L., ad. Gr. Θράσων, name of a brigant soldier in Terence's *Eunuchus*, f. Θράσ-ūs bold, spirited.] A brigant, a boaster.

[1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 85 In Countrey Venus hath defecte, In Countrey Thraso hath no grace.] a. 1576 PILKINGTON *Expos. Nchem.* iv. 14 (1589) 62 b. These big boasting Thrasones and vaunting Milites gloriosi. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn. Teut.* a. Thraso. 1650 FRENCH tr. *Sandviogius' Alchymie* Pref. A iij b. Vapouring Thrasones or Letter-learned scoffers. 1716 BOLINGBROKE *Ref. on Exile* (1777) 351 Philosophy has her Thrasos as well as war.

Thrasonic (præ'sonik), a. [f. L. *Thrasōn*, stem of *THRASO* + -IC.] = next.

1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Ref.* 154 With a . . . Thrasonick boasting they brag that they can perfectly cure all diseases. 1778 JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 l. 207 Thrasonic accounts of victories they have never won. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 52 The last extravagance of thrasonic and impotent national arrogance. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 178 The 'Thrasonic' verbiage of German nautical enthusiasts.

Thrasonical (præ'sonikāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] Resembling *Thraso* or his behaviour; given to or marked by boasting; bragging; boastful, vainglorious.

1564 COVERDALE tr. *Ridley in Lett. Mart.* 76 In comparison of this Thrasonical and glorious ostentation. 1590 [see GNATHONICAL.] 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 34 Cesars Thrasonical bragge of I came, saw, and overcame. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 130 note. It is too thrasonical to deserve any credit. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 374 Ocular arrogance, and a rather too thrasonical complacency. 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* II. x. 3 Unlike the ordinary soldier of fortune, he was not in the least thrasonical.

Hence **Thrasonically** *adv.*, in a thrasonical manner.

1591 GREENE *Farewell to Folly Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 249 Such . . . as Thrasonically countenance themselves wth the title of a souldier. 1626 L. OWEN *Spe. Jewell* (1629) 59 These . . . fathers doe very Thrasonically brag, that their society or order, was diuinely ordained. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Kodonomade*. To brag thrasonically, to boast like Rodomonte. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. viii. 509 General Stuart . . . had rashly and thrasonically pledged himself, that 'the army might and must move'.

† **Thrasonism**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Thrasōn*, stem of *THRASO* + -ISM.] Thrasonic conduct; boastfulness. So † **Thrasonist**, a boaster, a swaggerer; † **Thrasonize** *v. intr.* (in quot. const. with *it*), to play the *Thraso*, to boast, brag.

1596 NASH *Saffron-Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 200 Hath he (as with his Thrasonisme) infected them all with his methode of Lennoyes, Post-scripts and Preambles. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* 48 Warres austere God, with stout Achilles lance . . . doth Thrasonize it, rage. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 74 These little Thrasonists are no sooner out of the shell, but instantly they establish a iurisdiction in the family.

Thrasel, *obs. form* of THROSTLE.

Thrastr, -e, early var. and pa. t. of *THREAT* *v.*

Thrat, *thratte*, -en, *obs. pa. t.* of *THREAT* *v.*

Thrathe, *thratell*, *thratille*, *obs. ff. THROTTL*.

Thrau, *thrauue*, *obs. forms* of *THROW* *v.*

† **Thraupis**, *Obs.* [a. Gr. Θραυπίς.] A species of finch mentioned by Aristotle as feeding on thistles; generally taken to be the Siskin.

1600 SURFLET *Contrite Farme* vii. lxx. 900 The *Thraupis* [f. *tarix*] is of the continuance of six yeeres or there about, according as she is kept better or worse. . . Her singing is but ykesome and tedious. 1910 THOMPSON tr. *Aristotle's Hist. Anim.* 502 The following and the like feed on thistles; to wit, the fliant, the thraupis, and the goldfinch.

Thraue, threave (præ'v, præv). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* Forms: a. 1 pl. *preues*; 4-6, 9 *threue*, 5 *threfe*, 6 *thref*, *threflf*, *threave*, 7 *Sc. thref*, 8 *Sc. threive*, 9 *Sc. thrief*, *threive*, 7- *threave*. β. 5 *Sc. thraf*, 5-6 *thraue*, *thrafe*, *north. thraue*, 6 *thrayf*, *thravffe*, *Sc. thraif*, 9 *thraive*, 5- *thraue*. γ. *Sc. and north.* 3 *traue*, 5 *trawe*, 6 (9 *dial.*) *trave*, 9 *dial. traue*. [Of Scandinavian origin; in a. a. West Scand. **þræfe*, Icel. *þræfi*, Norw. *træve*, *træve*; in β, a. East Scand. **þræfe*, MSw. *þræve*, Sw. *trafve*, Da. *trave* (whence NFr. (Sylt.) *traav*). **þræfe* and **þræve* were prob. ablaut variants.]

1. Two shocks or stooks of corn (or pulse), generally containing twelve sheaves each, but varying in different localities; hence used as a measure of straw, fodder, etc.

a. 963-84 in *Birch Cart. Sax.* III. 367 Swa man ær simle dide ðuþunge æt ælcere sylh an lōfer cornes be eahte þreues cornes on weron. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 384/2 (MS. A.) A Threife [i.e. thraue] of cornes, *trana*. 1512-13 *Durham*

Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 106 Pro xl threiff straminis. 1566 *Records of Elgin* (N. Spalding Cl.) l. 30 The threife or fodder, viij d. 1572 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1576, 706/2 For ane threife of custome stray. 1618-19 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 189 A Thirskew wmao presented for stealing six threaves of Heimepe value 10 s. 1716 *Parochial Rec. Stonehouse* 17 July. To cause pull sixtie threife of beather for thatching. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 330 A threave of wheat, consisting of twenty-eight sheaves, each sheaf measuring thirty inches round, . . . a threave of barley, oats, or pease, of twenty-four sheaves, each thirty inches round. 1822 *Lights & Shadows of Sc. Life* 214 (Jam.). I have thrashed a few threives in the minister's baru. 1851 *Trnt. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 129 An acre of good oats generally averages 32 threives (768 sheaves).

β. 1423 *Aet. 2 Hen. VI.* c. 2 *Endowd. . . dun Thraue des blees aprendre annuellement de chascun charnu*. . . Endowed . . . of a thraue of corn to be taken yerely of every plough. c. 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 245 A thraue of flax. 1537 *Stanlowe Cell Inv.* (Publ. Rec. Office), vj Thrayf of vñ thraschen harlycorne. 1551 in *Wills & Imp. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 134 A c. thraue of wheat and rye at (j)s.vj d. a thraue. 1584 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 19 Eightie thrauffe of stroue sould at Huule viij d. 1679 *Filmer Freeholder* 54 Their Living . . . consisted chiefly upon the having of a Thraue of Corn of every Plow-land. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 289, Reapers got aixpence a thraue for their reaping.

γ. 1284 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Ed. 97 No. 3 Pro lxxij. Trauis litere emptis . . . pro eisdem [horses]. c. 1447 in *Tarrow & Wearmouth* (Surtees) 242 Tho trawes and other arerage of the said corn. 1504-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 251 Pro xxij trave de lyng. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Thraue*, pron. trave, treav. 1900 *Shetland News* 22 Sept. (E.D.D.). What mak's doo o' da twartee [= two or three] trave o' bare.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A large number; a company; a multitude, a 'heap', a 'lot'.

a. 1377 LAHEL, P. P. B. xvi. 55. I have bouyete a threue of his pre piles. In what wode thei wosen. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v. ii*, Gallants. [have] beene sent to flock here in threaves. 1635 J. JONES *Adrastia* III. i. GJ. Come, gi' me a threave of kisses. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxi, Minstrels singing ballads by the threave.

β. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* fvi b. A Thraue of Throscheris. 1500-80 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxi. 55 Sum with ane thraif playis passage plane. a. 1656 Bp. Hall *Rev. Unrevealed* § 8 Tidings . . . of a thraue of Jews newly converted.

† 3. A bundle or handful tied up like a small sheaf. *Obs.*

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentleman Usher* II. i. Plays 1873 l. 273 Lay me vñ [rushes] thus In fine smoothe threaves, look you sir, thus, in threaves. 1656 SIR J. MENNIS *K. Oberon's Apparel* in *Musarum Del.* 34 His Belt was made of mirtle leaves, Plaited in small curious threaves.

Hence **Thra-verb**, *threaver*, a reaper who is paid according to the number of threaves he cuts; **Threaving** *vbl. sb.*, the practice of paying reapers at so much for the threaves.

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 329 About six years ago, another practice took place in that district, which is called *threaving*. 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 264 (Jam.) While a reaper cuts . . . at the rate of nine threaves a-day, a threaver will . . . cut ten threaves in the same time. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1053 Threavers . . . have a strong inducement to cut the straw near the ground.

Thraw (præ'v), *v.*, the earlier form of *THROW* *v. l.*, retained in northern dialect in all senses of the verb, and preserving in Scottish use a group of senses in which *throw* is not in English use, or, when occasionally used by English writers, is taken in the *Sc.* form as a distinct word; viz. the senses: To tam, twist, turn awry, contort, distort (*esp.* to make a wry face or mouth, cf. *THRAWN* *ppl. a.*); to wrest, warp, strain, or distort (words or their meaning); to wrench; to extort; to cross, thwart, vex, manifest opposition or ill temper. For these see *TINOW* *v. l.* senses 1 to 5 b. So **Thraw** *sb.*, northern and *Sc.* form of *THROW* *sb. 2*: see *esp.* senses 1, b, c.

Thraw (præ'v), *a. Sc. and n. dial.* [app. shortened form of *THRAWN*.] Twisted, turned awry. Also in *comb.* = *WRY*, as *thraw-gabbit a.*, wry-mouthed, peevish; *thraw-necked a.*, having the neck twisted.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. 437 Thir megir bellis, Sum round, sum thraw. 18. JOANNA BAILLIE *Hooly & Fairly* i. My wife . . . ca's me a nigardly thraw-gabbit carlie. 1884 Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL *Berna Boyle* 21. There was nothing in his offer the best gentleman in the land need have drawn a thraw mouth over. 1894 *LANG Poems* 41 (E.D.D.) Our present Duke's nae thraw man. 1898 LD. E. HAMILTON *Mawkin* xx. 275 A pair of poor thraw-neckit corpses.

Thraw, *obs. f.* or var. *THRO*, *THROE*, *THROW* *sb. l.*

Thraward (præ'wōrd), *a. Sc.* Also 5-9 *thrawart*, 6 *thrauward* (*threwart*), 7 *thrawert*. [app. altered from the earlier *fraward* (c. 1200), *FRWARD*, perh. under the influence of *THRAW* *v.*, *THRAWN*, etc. But cf. mod. *Sc. dial.* *thra*, *thrae*, for *fra*, *fræ*.]

1. Disposed to turn aside from the proper way; froward, refractory, perverse, adverse. *arch.*

c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) vii. His exhorbetand and thrawart [ed. 1570 *frawart*] pleid. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 108 In sic is sett thy thraward appetite. a. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxxiii. A Vhom suld I warie bot my wicked weard, Vha span my thirflis thrauward fatal threief? 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* 1. Such was Jean when Will first, mawing, Spied her on a thrawart beast. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii. Mony a thrawart job I hac had wi' her first and last. 1901 J. MOLLESON *Poems* 48 The maister ne'er gae them a thrawart look.

2. *dial.* Twisted, crooked, wry, 'thrawn'.

1814 W. NICHOLSON *Poems* 118 Von todliu' burn. Still presses owre ilk thrawart turn. 1827 J. WATT *Poems* 15 (E.D.D.) Man's life's. A chain o' mony thrawart links. 1894 A. RENN SANGS *Heatherland* 72 His nosie. Sae hookit, and thrawart.

Hence **Thrawartly** *adv.* *Sc.*, frowardly, perversely. So **Thrawart-like** *adv.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* II. xxv. (S.T.S.) I. 232 Pe armye consaitu na lillil Ire and Ingidgation in bare myndis.. and did all thingis sa thrawartlie.. that [etc.]. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 1. 30 Very thrawart like, I yeed in by.

Thrawardness. *Sc.* [f. *prcc.* + -NESS.] Fro-wardness, perversity, 'thrawnness'.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 515 Hir Hienes clemency is commounlie abusit and recompanit with thrawartnes and ingratitude. a 1600 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1801) 1. 70 Remoue from mee all thrawardnesse, Als well in mynde, as into deid. 1609 SKENE *Reg. May*, *Stat. Will.* 1. 6, Gif he guha leides bot ane beast.. be thrawartnes, passes throw them, quha drives the many horse. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 528 A pitfull caus.. and yitt led by the thrawardnesse of time and our unnappe.

Thrawcrook, variant of **THROW-CROOK**.

Thrawe, obs. f. **THRAVE**, **THRO**, **THROW**, **THROW**.

Thrawl, obs. f. **THRAIL** *sb.*, dial. var. *sb.*

Thrawn (*prōn*, *prān*), *pp.* *a. Sc.* Also 6-9 **thrawin**, (6 **throwin**). [*Sc.* and north. dial. form of **THROWN**; used in senses in which **thrown** is not now used in English. Cf. **THRAW** v.]

1. Twisted, crooked, bent from the straight; mis-shapen, drawn awry, distorted.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ii. (l.) 70 In jonyngis of the thrawn wame of tre festynit the lance. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. x. A thrawn knobuck hit his heel. 1752 REC. ELGIN (New Spald. Cl.) I. 465 All.. sowms, thramels, rigwoodies, tethers, wallropes, thrawn wams (wands) and all other wood or work of wood, straw, bent, or rushes. a 1844 *Ld. Saltoun & Auchanachie* vi. in Child *Ball.* VII. (1894) 348/1 He's bowed on the back, and thrawn on the knee. 1871 G. LAWRENCE *Anteros* xv. She had seen the husband.. brought home a corpse stiff and thrawn. 1897 Thrawn thrawple (see *THRAW* *sb.* 2). 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Apr. 3/1 'Dramatic idylls'.. peopled by the stark 'thrawn' figures of the Pre-Raphaelite world.

b. Of the mouth or face: Drawn awry or distorted by anger, ill-temper, or the like; frowning.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. li. 89 His mekle E, That lurkit allane vnder his thrawn front. *Ibid.* VII. viii. 23 Alecro her thrawn vnyssage dyd away. a 1585 POLWART *Flying w.* *Montgomerie* 784 lock Blunt, thrawn frunt! 1719, 1897 [see 3].

2. *fig.* Perverse, contrary; cross-grained, ill-tempered, crabbed, peevish, cross.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 918 Thus wytt he the walentyne thraly and thrawn. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 593 Thralysyng was bot boustous and thrawn. c 1475 RAUF *Collyear* 129 Sa mot I thriue, I am thrawn, Begin we to threip. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 Lyke the curr.. sparing allways those are to him knowin, To them most genit, to the others thrown. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. III. i. Greedy wives wif girning thrawn, Cry'd lasses up to thirft. 1719 — *To Aruchle* 109 Wishing thrawn parties wad agree. 1737 — *Sc. Prov.* v. (1750) 15 A thrawn question should have a thrawn answer. 1865 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xviii. Though he was thrawn and cankered in his converse, he likit dumb creatures well. 1865 *Leisure Hours in Town* 13 The expressive Scotticism which says of a perverse and impracticable man that he is a thrawn person; that is, a person who has got a thraw or twist. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xix. He cried it oot fell thrawn. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 117 A grumle from that thrawn stick o' a registrar.

3. *Comb.* as **thrawn-faced**, **gabbit**, **-mowit** *adjs.*, having a 'thrawn' face or mouth (see 1, 2 b); hence, crabbed, ill-tempered, snarling.

1578 *Inv. Royal Wardr.* (1815) 249 Ane moyane of fonte thrawn mowit without armes maid be Hanis Cochrane. 1719 RAMSAY *Andw.* to Hamilton vii. Thrawn-gabbit sumphs that snarl at our frank lines. 1897 CROCKETT *Lat's Love* vii. Ye thrawn-faced, slack-twisted muckle haythen ye.

Hence **Thrawnly** *adv.* *Sc.*, awry; perversely, ill-temperedly; **Thrawnness** *Sc.*, perversity, obstinacy, cantankerousness.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 133 Wyth bludy ene rowing full thrawnly. 1825 JAMIESON, *Thrawnness*, perverseness, obstinacy. 1865 *Leisure Hours in Town* 18 Perversity, or general Unpleasantness and Thrawnness. 1883 STEWART *Nether Lochaber* lii. 328 A perverseness of disposition and a thrawnness of temper.

Thre, obs. form of **THREE**.

† **Threa**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *threazan*, *prea-wian*, 1-4 *threan*, *prean*, 3 *praih*, *phray*, *prayh*, *prah*, *praghen*; 2 *pa. t.* *preadde*, *predde*. [*OE.* *þrēagan* (*ean*), *wk. vb.*, contr. *þrēan*, *pa. t.* *þrēade* = *OHG. drewen*, *druwen* (MHG. *drouwen*, *drouwen*, *Ger. dräuen*), Goth. **þraujan* = *OTeut. *þrawjan*; f. *OE. þrawu*, *þrēasb*, threatening, rebuke, chastisement, *OHG. drō*, *ON. þrā*; *OTeut. *þrawā*; cf. *Falk & Torp*, s. v. *Traa* II.] *trans.* To rebuke, reprove, chastise; to punish; to torment, afflict.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. II. 30 Forðon hi nan mon ne deat þreazan ðeah hi agylten. *Ibid.* xxi. 150 Swiðe wel Dryhten ðreade ludeas. a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* II. vi. (1890) 114 Mid hi midlum swingum he bread.. was. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 22 Ic ðreæ.. forðon hine & ic forleto. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 18 þa breade [c 1160 *Hatton G. predde*] se hælend hwe. c 1180 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 40 þa ndsweerde se oðer & hine breadde. a 1300 *E. Psalter* lxxii. 14 In vgheniges mit þhraying al. *Ibid.* cxviii. 18 þraihand [v. *pr.* *praghand*, *þrayhand*] laured me þraheð he [castigans castigavit me Dominus].

Thread (*pred*), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *þrēd* (1 *þrēd*), 2 *þread*, 3-5 *þred*, 4-5 *þreed*, 4-7 (9 *dial.*) *threed*, (5 *treddre*), 5-6 *threde*, 5-8 *thred*, 6 *threade*, *thredde*, *thride*, 6-7 *threede*, *Sc. threid*, 6-8 *thrid*, 7 *thrydd*, 5- *thread*. [*OE. þrād* = *OLG. *þrād* (MDu. *draet*, Du. *draad*), *OHG.*, *MHG. drīt* (G. *draht*), *ON. þrādr* (Da. *træd*, Sw. *tråd*) = *OTeut. *þrād-ā*, *pre-Teut. *trētūs*; f. **þrād-* to twist (see *THROW* v.) + dental suffix. Cf. *bread*, *seed*.]

1. A fine cord composed of the fibres or filaments of flax, cotton, wool, silk, etc. spun to a considerable length; *spec.* such a cord composed of two or more yarns, esp. of flax, twisted together; applied also to a similar product from glass, asbestos, a ductile metal, etc.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 876 *Filum*, *ðred*. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 1 Hwæt ðæt bið gesælig mon þe him ealne wez ne hangað nacod sweoð ofer ðæm heafde þe smale þrede. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 218 Cnyte mid anum ðrede on anum clepan linenan. c 1205 *LAV.* 14220 Nes þe þwong.. buten swulc a twines þred [c 1275 twined *pred*]. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 1099 He teyde a trede on a pole. c 1425 *tr. Arterne's Treat.* *Fistula* 9 It hath.. an yze like a nedel by whiche þredes owte to be drawn agayn by midde of þe fistule. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 62 Thair brycht hairis.. wyppit wyth goldyn thredis. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* vii. 23 A threde of thirte cubites longe. 1641 W. GASCOIGNE *in Nat. Philol.* III. *Hist. Astron.* xiii. (1834) 66/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) I am fitting my sextant for all manner of observations, by two perspicills with threads. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxii. 594 From these little threads.. such strong Cables are form'd. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 150 Hawser (Machine made). .. Of 4 inches, or 108 Threads. Of 10 inches, or 648 Threads. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Glass* ix. 231 Glass may be spun into very long and minute threads.

b. The sacred thread with which Brahmins and Parsees are invested at initiation: see *quots.*

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. xvi. 42 b, Upon their left sholders they had certayne number of thrids, which came vnder their right sholders. 1860 J. BATEMAN *Life Bp. D. Wilson* I. xii. 341 Several Brahmins being manifested by their 'thread'. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects.* etc. 405/2 (*Parsees*) The investiture at initiation with the sacred thread. 1903 *Times* 5 Mar. 3/5 Mrs. Ruttonjee Tata.. was.. invested with the sacred thread and *sudra* of the Parsees.

c. *Spec.* A fishing-line. (In *quot.* 1622 *fig.*) *Obs.* 1602 CARR *Cornwall* 31 b, For catching of Whiting and Basse, they use a thred, so named because it consisteth of a long small lyne with a hook at the end. 1622 BACON *Hen. VIII* 137 Thinking that the King (what with his Baits, and what with his Nets) would draw them all vnto him, diuers came away by the Thred, sometimes one, and sometimes another.

2. Each of the lengths of yarn which form the warp and woof of a woven fabric; hence, any one of these as an ultimate constituent of such a fabric, and thus of one's clothing; the least part of one's dress; esp. in the phrase *not a (one) dry thread on one*. Also *fig.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 39 Dar behoued to manize þreades ær hit bie full wrobt. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) Hyr clothes weren makid of riht delye thredes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 316 Iliche þreed of sicche clopis þat ben too wast & too costliche. 1382 — *Gen.* xiv. 23 Fro a threed of the weft vnto a garter of an hoos I shal not take of alle thingis that ben thin. 1470-85 MALOR *Arthur* xv. ii. 699 It shalle not lye in your power nor to perysshe me as moche as a threde. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 370 The ladies ne the knyghtes nade o threed Drie on them. 1550 YERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 141 Howe can you.. come to this roial feast and banquet not having one thrid of this wedding rayment.. upon you? 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 83 Hee that had fue or sixe shifts of apparell had scarce one drie threed to his backe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 3. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii. Your threescore minutes Were at the last thred. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* III. 13/2, I take a veil made of the finest threds.. this I divide into.. squares.. by some bigger threds parallel to each other. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi. There will no be a dry thread among us or we get the cargo out. 1844 G. DOON *Textile M.* vi. 201 Plain silks, as well as most woven fabrics, consist of threads crossing each other at right angles. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in *S. C.* 133 The costume is true to a thread. 1908 *in Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 12/1 Till April's dead, change not a thread.

b. *Bare or worn to the thread*, etc. = **THREADBARE**. 1483-4 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 8 *Preamble*, Suche coarse Clothes, beyng bare of threde. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xvii. 254 His garments to a thred all bare, and burn'd. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* i. 23 The furniture was scanty, and the coverings worn to the thread.

c. **Thread and thrum**, each length of the warp yarn, and the tuft where it is fastened to the loom; hence *fig.* the whole of anything; good and bad together. Also, **threads and thrums**, ends of warp threads, miscellaneous scraps or waste fragments.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. v. i. 291 O Fate! I come, come: Cut thred and thrum. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* Upon some *Women*, Learne of me what woman is. Something made of thread and thrumme; A meere botch of all and some. 1654 GAZAKER *Disc. Apol.* 93 By those thrums and threds that he hath pickt and puld out of it.. the Reader may Judge of the whole. 1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 2 The confused and ravelled mass of threads and thrums, cyleped *Memoirs*.

d. A lineal measure of yarn: the length of a coil of the reel, varying in amount according to the material, and also with the locality (see *quots.*).

1662 *Act 14 Chas.* II. c. 5 § 6 Every Reel staff shall containe fourteen Leas and every Lea forty threads. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vi. 288/2 A knot is a Hundred Threds round the Reel. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v. *Lea*, Every Lea of Yarn at Kidderminster shall contain 200 Threds reel'd on a Reel four yards about. a 1825 *Foray Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lea*, forty threads of hemp-yarn. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Thready*,.. a yarn-measure, containing in cotton-yarn 54 inches; in linen-yarn 60 inches; in worsted yarn 35 inches. On the Continent 8½ Ermland inches make one thread. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELTON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 161 A run of yarn consisted of twenty knots, a knot was composed of forty threads, and a thread was seventy-four inches in length, or once round the reel.

e. *fig.* A single element interwoven with others in any composite fabric, mental, moral, social, political, or the like.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone.* vii. (1852) 190 In this, as in almost all theories, there is indeed a thread of truth. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 248 The threads of our poor human affairs.. might yet be interwoven harmoniously with the great cords of love and duty. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. ii. 29 The only threads of light in the dark web of his history are clerical and theurgic. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 168 The pleasure which accrues to a trained musician when he grasps in his mind many threads of delicious melody, and traces the composer's genius in interlacing them.

3. Without a, as name of the substance of which the above-mentioned things are composed, or of these things taken in the mass; woollen, silk, linen, cotton, or other fibre, or fine-drawn metal, spun into material for weaving, knitting, sewing, or fastening: often with distinctive word, as *gold* or *silk thread*; sometimes *spec.* flaxen or linen thread as distinct from silk or cotton; in *pl.*, kinds of thread.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 485 Nettes of gold threed hadde þe greet plente. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7369 A large coverchief of threde She wrapped alle aboute hir bede. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 6775 Of his hors fel that kynges, As it were a clewe of thred. c 1400 *Lybeaus D.* (Kaluza) 940 As selke þrede. 1529 MORE *Pyaloge* II. x. Wks. 195/1 He thankinge the monke for the thrid, desired him to teach him how he should knit it. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c vij b, Threde called wotenall threde. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods*, Staffs in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 48, ij vestements, one of grene chamb-let, another of threde. 1576 in *Feuillart Revels* O. *Elia*. (1908) 264 For a quarter of black threde. 1584 *Ibid.* 370 For iii li. of thrid of all cullers. 1588 PARKER *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 320 They take out of this plant.. a kinde of thride or yarne. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (S.T.S.) I. 94 Wt thred of silke.. al the partes of the sarke.. thay sewit. 1660 F. BROOKER *tr. Le Blanc's Trans.* 184 They have also thred from another tree called Langir. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 555/2 The principal manufacture is that of linea yarn, thread, and brown linens. 1887 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 2/8 Linens and threads maintain the improvement lately reported.

† b. *fig.* The material or 'fibre' of which anything is composed; 'texture', quality, nature. *Obs.*

1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 268 Hypocrisie is spurne of a fine threed, and is not easily discernable. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 134 Of the same pure thred with the rest of her life. 1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 19 That the Oration may seem Continuous and all of one thread. 1718 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) II. Introd. 24 The language must be all of the same thread. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* Sat. II. iv. 14 The Matter nice, and wrought of subtle Thred.

4. Something having the slenderness or fineness of a thread: e. g. a fine ligament, an animal or vegetable fibre, a hair, a filament of a cobweb or of the byssus of a shell-fish.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xi. (Bodl. MS.), þe spiber.. drawip and bringep ofte ægen his þrede þwarte ouer fro pointe to pointe. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 63 þer is a þreed vndir sun mannes tunge þat he mal not put out his tunge as he schulde, & also it lettþ him to speke. 1541 R. CORLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 A iij b, A spyder threde. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. fi. 2 A Fob, which sometimes casts it self into Threds or Ropes, and.. furls up into Gossamere. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* II. 57 Producing the least Thread of a Capilar Root. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 45 These threads, which are usually called the beard of the muscle. 1776 WATHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 36 The Seeds, with the elastic threads to which they are attached. *Ibid.* IV. 129 Threads when dry uniting into stiff sharp points. Confer *amphibia*.

b. A 'string' of any viscid substance; a thin continuous stream of liquid, sand, etc.; a narrow strip of space; a fine line or streak of colour or light; a 'thin' continuity of sound; *spec.* in glass-making: see *quot.* 1832.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 126 Why breake not thunder bolts through the Cloudes in steade of thrids of raine? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 24 Stillicles of Water.. will Draw themselves into a small thred. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sele*, 121 What a long thred of sand passes the neck-hole of an hour-glass in that same time. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 22 If it be a fat Liquor, it will go on in a long Thred, whose Parts are uninterrupted. 1830 *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumb.*, etc. I. 186 Sandstone roofs (in coal-mines) are subject to fissures of various sizes and extent, called threads and gulleys by the colliers. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 248 The name of threads is usually given to fibrous appearances in the body of the glass, which result from the vitrification of clay. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lar.* 56 The infusions were absorbed by the roots, and carried up to the very summit of the stem, leaving.. traces of their ascent in the form of longitudinal streaks or threads. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xi. (1869) 432 The Trojan elders, whose volubility, and their shrill thread of voice, Homer compares to the chirp of grasshoppers. 1884 J. H. LOWELL *in Congregationalist* June 498 The pale Aare.. winds its white thread through the valley. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 2/1

Using her pleasant thread of voice agreeably. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 8/1 The amazing thing is that so much good work should be done in such a mere thread of space. 1907 *Outlook* 16 Nov. 661/1 A little thread of unfrozen water which tinkles feebly over the rocks.

c. Applied to the apparent action of a feeble pulse: see quot., and cf. **THREAD-LIKE** b, **THREADY** 4. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 49 A mere tightened thread being felt under the finger.

d. A degree of stickiness reached in boiling clarified syrup for confectionery: see quot.

1864 J. THOMAS *How to mix Drinks* 104 There are nine essential points, or degrees, in boiling sugar. They are called Small Thread, Large Thread, Little Pearl, Large Pearl [etc.]. *Ibid.* The sugar forms a fine thread which will break at a short distance... This is termed the 'Small Thread'. *Ibid.* A somewhat longer string will be drawn. This is termed the 'Large Thread'. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 152/4

5. *transf.* The spiral ridge winding round the shank of a screw; also, each complete turn of this.

1674 *PETTY Disc. Duyl. Proportion* 116 The Force must be increased at every Turn or Thread of a Screw-Press. 1733 *TULL Horse-Hoeing Husband.* xxiv. 402 Taper Screws made with Iron, having very deep Threads, whereby they hold fast when screw'd into Wood. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. xi. 48 (U. K. S.) Hunter's screw... gives an indefinitely slow motion, without requiring a very exquisitely fine thread. 1902 *MARSHALL Metal Tools* 63 For pipes and tubes a special thread termed a gas thread is employed.

II. 6. *fig.* Something figured as being spun or continuously drawn out like a thread. a. The continued course of life, represented in classical mythology as a thread which is spun and cut off by the Fates.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 8 Wit... Atropos... My fatal thread a sundyr smyte. *Ibid.* 43 Or than deth the thread untwene Of oure fatal web. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* xliii. His vitall threde. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. ii. 48 Sad Clotho held the rocke, the whiles the thrid By grisly Lachesis was spun with paine, That cruell Atropos oftsoones undid, With cursed knife cutting the twist in twaine. 1643 *Sir T. Browne Relig. Med.* I. § 42 For my owne part, I would not... beginne againe the thred of my dayes. 1696 *TATE & BR. Ps.* xc. 10 So soon the slender Thread is cut. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* P. 25 Her Son... to whom the Fates had assign'd a very short Thred. 1829 *Scott Anne of G. xvii.* Why I should spare my own almost exhausted thread of life. 1846 H. G. ROBINSON *Odes of Horace* II. iii. While... the three Sisters' sable thread Allows you still the power. 1907 *DILLON in Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 705 So long as three such Parcae have the threads of Macedonia in their hands.

b. In various other applications: see quot.

c. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* lxxv. ii. Wilt thou of thy wrathfull rage Draw the thred from age to age? 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. i. 19 He draweth out the thred of his verbitious finer then the staple of his argument. 1608 D. [TUVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 88 b. I will stretch the thred of my subject to a further length. 1645 *City Alarum* 19 Consider first what a thred of time the German wars have spun out. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 32 Fearing he should break the thred of your patience, he concludes. 1719 *De Fox Crusoe* (1840) II. vii. 159, I cut the thred of all his comforts, and shortened his days. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vii. 362 To make up a continued thred of history of the length of between three and four thousand years. a 1774 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 664 Drawing out the threads of argumentation, preventing them from entangling.

7. A thread in various mythological or legendary tales (esp. that of Theseus in the Cretan Labyrinth) is mentioned as the means of finding the way through a labyrinth or maze: hence in many figurative applications: That which guides through a maze, perplexity, difficulty, or intricate investigation: cf. **CLEW** 3b. 1. 3. **CLUE** 2.

1580 *LVLV Epiphany* (Arb.) 312 Neither Ariadnes thrid, nor Sibillas bough, nor Medeaes seede, may remedy thy griefe. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Lowe* IV. My guiding thrid by Reason spunne. 1589 *Pasquill's Return* A iii. Having gotten this thred by the end, I neuer left winding till I came to the paper that made the bottom. c 1614 *Sir W. MURE Dido & Eneas* I. 6 Path'd wayes I trace, as Theseus in his neid, Conducted by a loyall virgin's thred. 1672 *STERRY Freed. Will* (1675) Cijj. What a golden-thred of Harmony guides us through the nature of things! 1711 W. KING *tr. Naude's Ref. Politics* i. 11 Having in my hand that thred of knowledge, which might extricate me thence.

8. That which connects the successive points in anything, esp. a narrative, train of thought, or the like; the sequence of events or ideas continuing through the whole course of anything; train.

1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 If one read skipingly and by snatches, and not take the thred of the story along, it must needs puzzle and distract the memory. 1687 *DYDEN Hind & P.* iii. 278 The matron... then Resumed the thrid of her discourse again. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversant.* Introd. 64 After a Pause, the grave Companion resumes his Thred... Well, but to go on with my Story'. 1782 *MME. D'ARLBY Diary* Dec. We laughed so violently... that he could not recover the thred of his baragane. 1844 *TURWALL Greece VIII.* lix. 201 We resume the thred of Grecian history.

9. Some continuous or persistent feature which runs through the pattern of anything, or combines with other features to form a pattern or texture.

1685 *Mrs. EVELYN Let. in E's Diary* (1827) IV. 440 A thred of piety accompanied all her actions. 1823 *LAMA Elia* Ser. II. *Some Sonns. of Sydney.* An historical thread runs through [Sydney's] Sonnets]. 1875 *JOWETT Plato, Introd.* Phaedrus (ed. a) II. 86 The continuous thread which appears and reappears throughout his rhetoric. 1892 *SYMONDS Michel Angelo* (1899) I. vii. vii. 343 A pleasant thread runs through Michel Angelo's correspondence.

+ 10. A (fine) dividing line or boundary line. To cut (to) a thread (between), to strike the exact line of division, to 'draw the line'. *Obs.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Kant.* 1771 Pat prync of pris depressed hym so pikke, Nurred hym so neze he pred, pat nede hym bi-houed, Oher lach per hir luf, oher lodly re-fuse. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 28 To twine vp this threde of deuision [the division of plants into kinds] vpon some bottome. c 1591 W. DAVIES in *Pollen Acts Eng. Mart.* (1891) 131 It was come to that now, that a thread dividing my life and death. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xx. § 11 (1615) 180 Within the lists or bounds of the Forest, or within the thred (as they call it) of the Forest. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* (1843) 52 To cut an exquisite thred between Kings Prerogatives, and Subjects Liberties. 1650 *B. Discolimimum* 19, I know no harder task... than... to cut a just thred between Gods Providence, and Mans Impiuidence. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxvi. 393 The Art of Pleasing is, the Skill of Cutting to a Thrid, betwixt Flattery and Ill Manners.

11. The central line of the current of a stream, esp. as a boundary line. [Rendering med. L. *filum aquae*: cf. *F. fil de l'eau*.]

1591 *Blount's Law Dict.*, *Filum Aquae* is the Thread or Middle of the Stream, where a River parts Two Lordships. [17... tr. *Commission to ordain Ways to Hull*, The Jurors say that from the thred of the Water of Hull [1302 de filo aquae de Hull] there is a certain way ordained next Alexander Cook's Mill. — tr. *Charter 25 Hen. VI* (1447) All lands between the said ditch as far as the middle thred of the water of Humbre [usque medium fili aque de Humbre].] 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 110 One part of a river is generally observed to flow with much greater velocity than any other part, and is therefore called the thred or channel of the river, which is very rarely in the middle, or at any regular distance from the banks. 1848 *WHARTON Law Dict.* 255. 1886 H. AUSTIN *Farm Law* 135 (Cent. Dict.).

12. That by which something is suspended, or upon which things hang. To hang by (on, upon) a thread, to be in a precarious condition. Often with reference to the legend of Damocles.

[c 888: see sense 1.] 1538 *STARKE England* I. iv. 121 But thus hangeth only upon the wyl of the pryncce—a veray weke thred in such a case. 1560 *Daus tr. Seldene's Comm.* 63 b. There hangeth assuredly a wonderfull danger over you, as a sword dependinge over your neckes by a whyne threde. 1607 H. RAYMOND *Ode* in *Fart S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 360 Life, joy, and every pleasant weede, Scarce hangeth by a slender threde. 1804 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 19 My evening prospects now hang on the slender thred of a single life. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 94 Hair-bridges, suspending you by a thread of logic.

13. In reference to other functions of a thread; esp. as a means of connecting or holding together. Sometimes with mixture of sense 6 or 7.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. She kept in her hands the thred of many a political intrigue. 1844 A. W. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 58 She was the golden thred that bound us in one bright chain together here. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon*. Ser. I. xv. (1866) 260 A thread runs through all true acts stringing them together. 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit.* I. 84 So was snapped the last feeble thred of negotiation. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 123 Many threads join together in one the love and dialectic of the Phaedrus. 1904 *JESSE Weston in Romania XXXIII.* 334 note, A thread uniting all the different parts of our legend.

14. *attrib. and Comb.* a. General. (a) Simple attrib., 'of thread', as *thread-end*, *mill*, *spool*, etc. (b) in sense 'made of linen or cotton thread' = **THREADEN**, as *thread bodice*, *girdle*, *glove*, *net*, *point*, *ribbon*, *shoe*, *stocking*, etc. (often hyphenated). (c) Objective and obj. genitive, as *thread-maker*, *thread-manufacturer*, *twister*, *re-winder*, etc.; *thread-cutting*, *making*, *spinning*, *twisting*, *winding*, etc. sbs. and adjs.; *simulative*, *parasynthetic*, etc., as *thread-line*; *thread-lettered*, *shaped adjs.*

c 1665 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 275 A black 'thread bodice. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'Thread-cutting machine'... for cutting threads in bolts, etc. 1900 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. Downland* 33 Slender dry bents standing like pale yellow 'thread-ends. a 1604 *HANMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 80 A linnen or 'thread Girdle. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 201 Fast cotton dyeing for Lisle 'thread gloves. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, Lisle-gloves, fine thread gloves. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 83/2 The specific name *filigranaria*, or 'thread-lettered. 1890 *JUL P. BALLARD Among Moths & Butterf.* 122 The quickness of the parting and closing of this narrow 'thread-line. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 237 Where had they thread, when the 'thread-makers trade was not invented? 1878 J. WATSON (title) *Art of Spinning and Thread-Making*. 1895 *ZANGWILL Master* I. vii. A 'thread-net confined her hair. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 42 He gave every one of them a 'Thread point (= needle). c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 34 Calicoes, 'thread-ribbands, and such polidway ware. 1713 *Land. Gas. No.* 5173/4 A 'Thread-Sattin Night-Gown, striped red and white. 1760 *LEE Bot.* (1778) 56 An amantaceous aggregate flower has a Filiform, 'Thread-shaped Receptacle. 1660 F. BAOOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 184 Strings which they pull out to make... 'thread shoes after the Spanish manner. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 42 Out of blocks, 'thread-spools, cards, and checkers, he [the child] will build his pyramid. c 1665 in *Verney Mem.* II. 275 Stirrup 'thredd stockings. 1697 *tr. Cress D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 3 They... presented me with Gloves, and Thread-Stockings, most delicately knit. 1711-12 *SWIFT Yrnl. to Stella* 9 Jan. I hide my purse in my thread stocking between the bed's head and the wainscot. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6384/7 Gabriel Beale, 'Thread-Twister. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2560 'Thread-winding Guide. 'Thread-winding Machine.

b. Special Combs.: *thread-animalcule*, a vibrionine animalcule; *thread-board*, in a ring-

frame, a board placed over the spindles to hold the thread-guides; *thread-carrier*, a guide through which the yarn passes in the knitting-machine (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877); *thread-coll*, (a) a stinging cell in caelenterates; a nematocyst; (b) a spermatozoon (*Cent. Dict.*); *thread-counter*, a magnifying-glass used in counting the threads within a given space in a texture; *thread-cutter*, (a) a small blade attached to a sewing-machine or the like for severing a sewing-thread; (b) a tool or machine for cutting screw-threads; *thread-drawing*, the process of ornamenting a textile fabric by drawing out some of the threads so as to form a pattern; cf. *Drawn-work*; *thread-feather*: see quot.; *thread-fin* = *thread-fish*, (a); *thread-finisher*, a machine by which a smooth glossy surface is given to thread (Knight, 1877); *thread-fish*, (a) a polynemoid fish; (b) the West Indian cobbler-fish, *Blepharis erinitus*; (c) the cutlass-fish or silvery hair-tail, *Trichiurus lepturus*; *thread-flower*, (a) a name for plants of the genus *Poinciana*, N.O. *Leguminosae*, section *Cuspalpinia*, so called from their long thread-like stamens; (b) a plant of the S. American genus *Nematanthus*, N.O. *Gesneraceae*, of climbing shrubs, bearing crimson flowers pendent on long stalks; *thread-foot*, a name of the herb *Podostemon ceratophyllus*, in reference to its finely-divided linear leaves; *thread-frame*, a machine in which linen or cotton yarn is doubled and twisted into thread; *thread-gauge*, a gauge for ascertaining the number of turns to the inch in, or the accuracy of, a screw-thread (Knight, 1877); *thread-guide*, a device in a sewing- or spinning-machine for directing the thread (*ibid.*); *thread-herring*, popular name of (a) *Dorosoma cepedianum*, also called the mud-shad or gizzard-shad (*local, U.S.*); (b) a clupeoid fish, *Opisthonema thersa*, of the Atlantic coast of N. America, in which the last ray of the dorsal fin is thread-like; *thread-indicator*, a device for the accurate measurement of plant-growth, in which a thread attached to the plant passes over a pulley and actuates a registering apparatus; *thread-leaved a.*, having narrow filiform leaves; *threadman*, a maker or seller of thread; *thread-mark*, a distinguishing mark consisting of a highly coloured thread, incorporated in bank-note paper to prevent counterfeiting by photography; *thread-mill*, a factory actuated by water or steam power in which thread is made; *thread-moss*, a moss of the genus *Bryum* or one of its allies; *thread-oiler*, an oil vessel through which the thread was conducted in some sewing machines (Knight, 1877); *thread-petalled a.*, having filiform petals; *thread-plant*, any plant from which fibre for thread-making is obtained (Ogilvie, 1882); *thread rush*, *Juncus filiformis*; *thread-sister* [SISTER 7 d], the stool on which the thread-lace pillow is placed; *thread-tangle*, the seaweed *Chorda filum*, having long cylindrical fronds; sea-laces; *thread-waxer*: see quot.; *thread-wire*, a wire thread-guide in a spinning-machine; *thread-woman*: see *thread-man*; *thread-work*, (a) a fabric consisting of or resembling threads; ornamental work formed of threads, lace-work; *drawn thread work*: see *Drawn-work*; (b) *pl.* a thread-making establishment; *thread-worn a.*, worn to the thread, thread-bare; also, of a screw, having a worn thread. See also **THREADBARE**, **LACE**, etc.

1892 *NASMITH Cotton Spinning* ix. 328 The yarn is taken through the wire eyes fixed in hinged boards known as 'thread boards'. 1899 *HUXLEY Oceanic Hydrozoa* 82 The distal division remains short, and acquires only small 'thread-cells. 1891 *ALLMAN Monogr. Gynoblastic Hydrozoa* I. p. xiv, *Thread-cells*, peculiar bodies consisting of a containing capsule and contained filament destined for urtication. 1911 'Thread-counter [see *texture-counter* s.v. *Texture* 3b. 7]. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Thread-cutter, a small blade attached to a thimble, to a thread-stand, or to a sewing-machine, to cut off a sewing-thread. 1872 *Cours. N. Amer. Birds* 4 *Filoplumes* (*Filopluma*), or 'Thread-coverts, have an extremely slender, almost invisible, stem. 1885 *HORNADAY 2 Yrs. in Jungle* xxxix. 386 All but three were 'thread fishes, a strange species of *Polynemus*, distinguished by the... thread-like filaments... attached to the pectoral fins. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Crimson* 'Thread-flower, *Poinciana* (*Cuspalpinia*) *Gilliesii*. *Ibid.* 'Thread-foot, *Podostemon ceratophyllus*. 1839 *Unz Dict. Arts*, etc. 1239 The doubling and twisting of cotton or linen yarn into a compact thread... is performed by... the 'thread-frame. 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 499 In the Chesapeake region it is known as the 'Mud-Shad'. In North Carolina as the 'Hairy-back' or the 'Thread Herring'. 1875 *BARNETT & DYER Sachs Bot.* 747 The 'Thread-indicator... in which... a horizontal needle... moves freely over a graduated scale... at the end of the thread which is fixed to the plant rises with its growth. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Drosera filiformis*, its growth. 1863 *CANTERBURY Marriage Licences* (MS.), Stephen Ward of Maidstone, 'threadman. 1711 *Land. Gas. No.* 4932/4 Benjamin Cutlove, of London,

Threadman. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Feb. 3/2 A. fire broke out... which entirely consumed nine *thread-mills. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 6/6 Exciting scenes... in connection with the Paisley thread mill strike. 1864 M. G. CAMPBELL in *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 155 The *thread-mosses are an interesting and numerous tribe. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 11/1 Spidery kinds [of chrysanthemums] include the *thread-petalled Mrs. Carter. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower*. 174. V. 201 *Thread Rush, or Slender Rush, is remarkable for its thread-like stems. 1791 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* 1. 285 *Thread Sisters. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 416 The *Chorda filum*, or *thread-tangle. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Thread-waxer, a bowl of heated shoemaker's wax, through which the thread is conducted in sewing-machines for boots, shoes, and leather. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 398 When either of the threads break, the *thread-wire through which it passes falls down. 1753 *World* No. 4. P. 5 'The happiest in the world, madam', returned the *thread-woman. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. ix. 97 The deftly-woven *threadwork of the tissues. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* (1862) II. 185 Pillows edged with the thread-work of Louvain. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 10 May 9/4 Mill girls employed in the thread works joined this organisation. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* July 69 The subject... is *threadwork.

Thread (pred), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **threde**, 6 **threde**, 6-7 **thred**, 7 **threed**, 7- **thread**; also 6- **thrid**. Pa. t. and pp. **threaded**; also 9 (arch.) **thrid** (*pa. pple. thridden*). [*f. THREAD sb.*; independently in various senses.

The spelling *thrid* is still quite common in some of the trans. and fig. uses.]

1. *trans.* To pass one end of a thread through the eye of (a needle) in order to use it in sewing; to furnish (a needle) with a thread; also, to treat (any perforated object) in the same way (as in quot. 1607).

1a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 99 A sylve needle forth I droughe... And gan this needle threde anon. 1530 PALSGA 755/2, 1 threde a nedell to sowe with, *je enfle*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 52/29 To Threde, *acum filo inducere*. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 307 Thread all the other rings with the loose end of the rope. 1676 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 124 Good for nothing but to sit in ladies chambers and thred their needles. 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 P. 2 The Girl can scarce thread a Needle. 1840 HALBURTON *Letter Bag* I. 14 He threaded my needle for me.

b. *transf.* To cause (something) to pass through something else, as a thread through the eye of a needle.

1851 MANTELL *Petrifac.* iii. § 7. 341 The graphic simile... that the Plesiosaurus might be compared to a serpent threaded through the shell of a turtle. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 27 Nature built these mountains, and threaded that little river over the stones. 1901 WATERHOUSE *Conduit Wiring* 3 Size of Conductors which can be threaded through Simplex Conduits. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 5/2 The foot-ball was... threaded in and out among the Southampton players.

c. *fig.* To pass through, make a hole through, penetrate, pierce.

1670 PERTUS *Fodina Reg.* 2 When the Miners by these Shafts or Adits do strike or thred a Vein of any Metal. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 12 Tom out here will have leave to thrid you with bullets. 1899 B. CAPES *Lady of Darkness* xiv, Thridding Ned's brain as they passed with a receding sound like that made by pebbles hopping over ice.

2. To fix (anything) upon a string or wire that passes through it; *esp.* to connect (a number of things) by passing a thread through each, to string together on or as on a thread. Also *fig.*

1533 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday* v, The Sundaries of mans life, Thredded together on times string. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bee*. *Gilly Ep. Ded.* If you will adde Charity enough... to pardon the faults escaped in the Presse, I shall thread it to the rest of my Obligations. a 1668 DAVENANT *Song Wks.* (1673) 321 Thy Teares to Thrid instead of Pearle, On Bracelets of thy Hair. 1705 F. HAUKSBEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 2166 Amber... beads, about the bigness of small Nutmegs, and Threaded. 1809 SCOTT *Lett.* 14 Sept., The sight of our beautiful mountains and lakes... [has] set me to threading verses together. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 268 Threading the bait upon the hook. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. ciii. 3 He selects a few of the choicest pearls... threads them on the string of memory. *Mod.* The girl was threading beads on a string of catgut.

b. To make or embellish with or as with things strung on or fastened together by a thread.

1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 230 No blithesome groups, thridding the rosette wreath, Or tripping in fantastic measures by. 1877 S. LANIER *Tampa Robins* 11, I Will... thrid the heavenly orange-tree With orbits bright of minstrelsy.

3. *fig.* To run or pass like a continuous thread through the whole length or course of; to pervade.

1830 *Examiner* 485/2 The melody which threads the first duet. 1858 *Eclectic Rev.* Ser. vi. III. 413 The burr of which [consonants]... thridding the open music of the vowel-sounds. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 259 One spirit and purpose threads the whole, and gives a sort of unity. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 1/3 A haunting mystical vision that always threaded my slumbers.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To connect itself as by a thread.

a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* ii. (1853) 78 It has been seen how thought can thrid with thought, and feeling flow into feeling.

4. *trans.* To make one's way through (a narrow place, a passage presenting difficulties or obstacles, a forest, a crowd, or the like); to pass skillfully through the intricacies or difficulties of. To thread out, to pick out and follow, to trace (a path).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. v. 17 It is as hard to come, as for

a Camell To thred the posterne of a Needles eye. 1607 — *Cor. II.* i. 127 They would not thred the Gates. a 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* iv. ii, See where he thrids the thickets. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vanitie* i, The fleet Astronomer can bore, And thred the spheres with his quick-piercing Minde. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcvi. (1779) IV. 175 A captain of the guards, who... had threaded every station in their community. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* i. vi. P. 3, I threaded all the windings of this new labyrinth. 1831 LYTTON *Eugene* A. iv. x, Events thicken, and the maze is nearly thridden. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i, A labyrinth of narrow streets... rarely threaded by the stranger. 1866 DORA GREENWELL *Ess.* 219 A land intersected and thridden by the channels of benevolence.

b. To thread one's way, course, etc. in same sense.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1843) I. 323 He... thrids his way through the odorous and flowering thickets into open spots of greenery. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. x. 179 He... proceeded to thread his course amidst the tortuous... channels. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* II. 634, I... through foemen and flames, by the goddess's grace Thrid my way.

c. *intr.* = b.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 5 The other [stream]... threds through the middle of the Town. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 68 Bend to the left... and thread in an up-and-down course amongst the bare, rugged rocks. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xi. 219, I... threaded through the midst of it (the wood), and returned to the west selvage. *Ibid.* xxii. 260 We thrid all the way among shoals.

d. *trans.* To thread the difference: to trace out or follow the narrow dividing line. *Obs. rare.*

1627 WREN *Serm. at Whitehall* 17 Feb. 15 The Epidemiall prophannation of our times, that will thrid you a difference now betwixt this feare and perfect worship.

e. *intr.* To move in a thread-like course or manner; to flow in a slender stream; to creep, twine, wind.

1611, 1626 [see THREADING *vbl. sb.*] a 1879 T. ORMOND in *Mod. Sc. Poets* II. 356 Gracefully the ivy green Doid round the crapepods thread.

f. *trans.* To weave as a thread into the texture of something; to interweave.

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 25 These old 'tropes'... used to be twined and threaded into the words of the daily service.

g. *passive.* To be penetrated, permeated, or interspersed with threads.

1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 215 The thrice refined gold Was thrid with baser clay. 1875 — *Liber Human.* 108 The elements which, mixed and threded with whatever imaginable alloy, go to make up man's moral nature. 1891 ZANGWILL *Bachelor's Club* 21 His tawny hair, too, began to be threaded with silver.

h. To bring on or induce gradually, as by the gentle drawing of a thread or line; to lead on. *Obs.*

1709 WODROW *Corr.* (1842) I. 48 Our corruptions, and so our desolation for a season, are like to be threaded in gradually upon us. *Ibid.* 61 Provided we be not gradually threaded in to greater encroachments on the Church's rights this way. 1716 *Ibid.* II. 202 We are like to be threaded out of the exercise of our power as to fasts and thanksgivings by the Assembly.

i. To stretch threads across or over; to intersperse with threads so stretched.

1834 *Chr. Commw.* 20 Mar. 536/2 The devil's long lines of temptation, with which the stream of life is so thickly threaded. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/3 Heavy spraying... and threading (fruit-trees)... he has found to be a failure. *Mod.* I am obliged to thread my crocuses and polyanthus every spring to protect them from destructive birds.

j. To form a screw-thread on; to furnish (a bolt or the like) with a screw-thread.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Screw*, Threading is effected by a saw which [etc.]. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2074/1 Screw-threading machine. 1888 HALLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 46 The extreme end is threaded for a nut, as shown in the section of cylinder. 1893 *Brit. J. Sci. Philol.* XL. 801 A hole is bored in the neck and threaded, and the valve is screwed... in.

Threadbare (predbær), *a.* Also 5 *Sc. thred bar*, (8 **thread-bear**, 5- **thread(-)bare**. [*f. THREAD sb.* + *BARE a.*]

1. Of a garment, etc.: Having the nap worn off, leaving bare the threads of the warp and woof; worn to the thread; shabby; worn-out.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 113 But 3if a lous coupe lepe I con hit not I-leue Heo scholde wandre on but walk hit was so bred-bare. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 260 He was nat lyk a Cloystrer With a thredbare cope as is a poure scolere. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 449 This ald hud, becaus it is thred bar. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 28 Thred-bare cote, and cobled shoes, hee ware. 1693 BOWLES *Juvenal* v. 193 Will any Freedom here from you be born, whose clothes are thred-bare? 1711 ADPSON *Spec. No.* 42 P. 2 Dresses and Clothes that were thred-bare and decayed. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 126 Wit and coin are always doubted with a thread-bare coat.

2. *fig.* Resembling a threadbare garment; hence, poorly furnished or provided; meagre, scanty, poor, beggarly; contemptible, 'sorry'.

c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1431 Som person is so thred-bare of konnyng. 1462 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 83 Yelverton is a good thredbare frend for yow. c 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 223 Welth and Wyt, I say, be so threde bare worne. a 1550 Fane wald I lwe 19 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 308 Sum strykis down a thred bar cheik. 1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 44 With bad attire, and thred-bare dyet, he liued with him a pretty season. 1676 MARVELL *M. Smirke* 10 What Power they have, they will not wear it thred bare. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Intro. P. 25 A conscience thred-bare and ragged with perpetual turning. 1864 FUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 438 We should often have had but a threadbare history.

b. *esp.* Having lost its influence, freshness, or

force by much use; trite from constant repetition; commonplace, stale, hackneyed.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skiald* (1878) 26 So long he hath vsde to cry, *oh rare*, That now that phrase is growne thin & thredbare. 1657 J. WATTS *Vint. Ch. Eng.* 107 A trite, and thredbare exception. 1746 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1879) 23 The trite, thredbare jokes of those who set up for wit without having any. 1825 SCOTT *Lett.* 29 Apr., If this quotation is rather thredbare. 1891 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Jerusalem* i. iv. 157 A strange sermon upon... the fallacy of the hopes of men, which is a thredbare subject.

3. Of persons: Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby, seedy; hence, impecunious, hard up; down-at-heel, out-at-elbows. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1577 R. WRIGHT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 75 He shall not only be thrid bare but ragged. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Prison* (Arb.) 82 Only to be out at elbows is in fashion here, and a great Indecorum, not to be thredbare. 1671 SHADWELL *Timon* I. Wks. 1720 II. 298 Honesty, Thou foolish, slender, thred-bare, starving thing. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 16. 128 You shall see him... in close Whisper with a thred-bare Philosopher. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 136 [He] took the thred-bare Longfield... under the arm, and carried him away.

4. *Comb.*, as *thredbare-gentleel* (*cf. shabby-gentleel*). 1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* i. 130 Some Thredbare-gentleel relations.

Thredbareness. [*f. prec.* + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being threadbare.

1530 PALSGA 280/2 Threde bareness, *denureur*. ? c 1600 *Dist. Emperor* i. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) 111. 169 Thou that hast worne thy selfe and a blew coat To equall thryddbareness. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Fecl.* xxi. (1886) 60 His look... spoke of the sleekness of folly and the thredbareness of wisdom. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 355 A little thredbareness in the similes.

So **Thredbarity** *nonce-ud.*, in same sense.

1892 BESANT *Ivory Gate* 69 The rags and duds and thredbarity too often enter largely into the picturesque.

Threaded (predéd), *pph. a.* [*f. THREAD v.* (and *sb.*) + *-ED*.]

1. Furnished with a thread (as a needle); strung on or as on a thread (as beads); interlaced, twined; consisting of or ornamented with threads.

1541 CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L. iij. In puttyng threded needles in to theym [wounds]. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 274, I supported the Compress with a threded Dossil. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 262 She [a mare] had large corns on each foot, one of which was what is termed a threded corn. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Wallace* liv, Tissue of threded gems is worn. 1856 BRYANT *West Wind* i, And hear the breezes of the West Among the threded foliage sigh. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxx, Standing with her arms thrust down and her fingers threded. 1904 FARBER *Gard. Asia* viii. 74 A threded chain of lakes.

2. Having or furnished with a screw-thread.

1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. J. Int.* VII. 153/2 On approaching the farther or opposite end they are made irregular, commonly called 'drunken threaded'. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 288/1 The shank and threaded part of the tap. 1898 *Cycling* 49 Working upon the threaded end of the axle.

3. [*f. THREAD sb.*] As the second element in parasynthetic combinations, as *bare-, gold-, grey-, small-threaded*.

1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 66 They make... well bred Gentlemen, but bare threded Yeomen. 1617 MINSHEV *Voc. Hisp. Lat., Aramelo*, a small threded net to catch birds. 1896 GODEY'S *Mag.* Feb. 211/2 Long opera wraps... of gold-threaded brocade.

Threden (pred'n), *a.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: see **THREAD sb.**; (also 5 **thredyn**). [*f. THREAD sb.* + *-EN* ⁴.] Composed or made of thread; *spec.* made of linen thread.

c 1400 *Land Tray Bk.* 825/1, I seue not a threden lace Off thyn ewel wil and this manace! 1499 *Crocombe Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 23 A thredyn cerschewe. 1590 LODGE *Euphues* Gold. Leg. 59b, A dosen of new thredden points of medley colour. 1594 WILBOLE *Avisa* (1880) 76 Not worth in prooffe a threden point. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i, A thin thredden cloake. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 224/1 They went always covered with Threden Caps or Hoods. 1780 WARNER *Lett.* 24 Aug, in Jesse *Schwytj & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 366 Of his thrededen sails [he] has made wings to our riches wherewith to fly nway. a 1825 FOSNV *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., Within our memory 'thrededen stockings' were an article of Sunday apparel for village servants and apprentices. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Intro. v. 127 Very fine thrededen cloths... for liturgical purposes.

Thredder (predér), Also 5 **thredere**, 9 **thredder**. [*f. THREAD v.* + *-ER* ¹.] One who or that which threads; *spec. a.* a person employed to keep the shuttles threaded in weaving; b. a bodkin for threading tape or ribbon through interstices in a garment or the like; see also quot. 1877.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lviii. (1869) 204 My mooder Charitee was cordere and thredere [Fr. *filiciere*]. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Thredder*, a device for guiding the thread into the eye of a needle. See *Needle-thredder*. 1908 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/1 He went, at the age of ten, into a lace mill, where he advanced from the position of a 'jacker off' to that of a 'thredder'. 1911 *Ibid.* 3 May 8 Inspecting automatic thredders and inquiring into their adaptability.

Thrediness. *rare.* [*f. THREADY + -NESS*.] The quality of being thready; in quot., stringiness. c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* 82 Arsenic & auripigment bene bope one... but auripigment is... more dissey for to grynde for his predinez. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Threading, *vbl. sb.* [*f. THREAD v.* + *-ING* ¹.] The action of the verb **THREAD** in various senses; an instance of this.

1611 *Corcor.* *Fillet d'huyle*, a small drop, or threading of oyle. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 293 We see in Liquors, the threading of them in Sillicides. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 118 The collar..exhibited all the stitchings and threadings incident to that department of the garment. 1897 E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* II. 45 Accurate thridding of labyrinthine things. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 7/1 The machine which does the threading [of screws] is complicated and slow. 1908 R. W. CHAMBERS *Firing Line* xxviii. Another woman awake to take up the unravelled threadings of her life again.

† **Threadish**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. **THREAD** *sb.* + -ISH¹.] Resembling a thread; thread-like. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* II. i. 147 The roote is tender & of threddish strings.

Thread-lace. Lace made of linen or cotton thread as distinguished from silk lace.

1581 *Acc. Bk. IV. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 117 A grose white thread lace, vs. vjd. 1785 in *Home Counties Mag.* (1902) IV. 226 One of the best thread lace-makers in England. 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* 118 No Thread Lace can be imported in a less quantity than 12 yards, unless of the value of £2 per yard or upwards. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* I. Great ladies, clothed in silk and thread-lace.

Threaddle (*pre'dl*), *v. dial.* Also *9 threddle*, *thriddle*. [f. **THREAD** *sb.* + -LE 3.] = **THREAD** *v.* 1746 *BOWLER Art Angling* (1833) 52 Threaddle this ruggeon. 1767 J. BICKERSTAFFE *Lace in City* I. ii. Here threaddle my needle. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, Threaddle, to thread; to string. 1887 *BOWEN Fencid* II. 454 A passage adjoined Thriddling the inner palace. 1888 *Berks. Gloss.* s.v. To 'threaddle' a needle is to pass thread through the eye of it ready for sewing.

Threadless (*pre'dles*), *a.* [f. *as prec.* + -LESS.] 1. Without a thread; having no thread; unthreaded.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 711 Threadless, knotless, endless, useless mysteries, tragedies, and dramas. 1866 T. BRUCE *Summer Queen* 14 Fancy lost in threadless maze Was running to and fro.

2. Having no screw-thread.

1886 *Cyclist* 4 Aug. 1081/1 It [a bicycle]..is made with Clarke's patent threadless spokes.

Threadlet (*pre'dlet*), [f. *as prec.* + -LET.] A minute thread; a slender filament.

1882 J. PARKER in *Homil. Mag.* (N.Y.) May 459 By what threadlets is he lifted up? 1887 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Biol.* III. 29 A delicate dark thread, from which minute threadlets pass off.

Thread-like (*pre'dloik*), *a.* [f. *as prec.* + -LIKE.] Like a thread; also, like that of a thread.

1774 *MRS. DELANY in Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) II. 47 A little brassish, copperish, goldish thread-like stuff adhering to a bit of slate or coal. 1814 *SOUTHWELL Roderick* xvii. 50 The stream's perpetual flow..with its..Dimples and thread-like motions infinite. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 604/1 Cellular tissue formed of white thread-like filaments. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 433/2 Ridges over which the white tracks wind, thread-like, toward the hazy rim of mountains.

b. Of the pulse: = **THREADY** 4.

a 1839 in *Good's Study Med.* (1829) II. 612 Difficulty of swallowing; thread-like pulse. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 818 The heart's action becomes extremely feeble, and the pulse threadlike and uncountable. *Ibid.* IV. 389 It may be found that a pulsation of thread-like smallness will pass in spite of almost any pressure which the finger can apply.

† **Thread-meal**, *adv. Obs. rare*. [f. *as prec.* + -MEAL.] Thread by thread.

1505 *COOPER Thesaurus, Filatim*,..threade meale: threade by threade. *Ibid.* s.v. *Distrato, Filatim distrati*, to be pulled a sunder threadeale.

Thread-a-needle. Also **thread-the-needle**; **thread the (my) needle-eye, my grandmother's, the tailor's needle; dial. grandy needles**. [f. **THREAD** *v.* + **NEEDLE**.]

1. A children's game, in which, all joining hands, the player at one end of the string passes between the last two at the other end, the rest following.

1751 *Advent. G. Edwards* 140 (Halliwell) Eight people..joining hands like children at thread-needle. 1797-1805 S. & H. T. *Lee Canterb.* T. III. 450 Children..playing thread my grandmother's needle. 1825-7 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 692 The prettiest sight..was a game at 'Thread my needle', played by about a dozen lasses. 1856 *MISS MULOOCK F. Halli-fax* xxv. From top to bottom, the young men and women were running in a long 'Thread-the-needle'.

2. **Thread the needle**, *as verb phrase*: (a) in dancing, denoting the movement in which the lady passes under her partner's arm, their hands being joined; (b) to pass in and out in a winding course; (c) in shooting: see quot. 1895 2.

1844 *DICKENS Christmas Carol* II. Advance and retire, both hands to your partner, bow and curtsy, corkscrew, thread-the-needle, and back again to your place. 1895 *Daily News* 12 June 7/2 The toiling carman..might then have 'thread the needle' (inshore for the boat, outside for the punt, close astern). 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.* s.v. To *thread the needle* (Western U.S.), to fire a rifle-ball through an auger-hole barely large enough to allow the ball to pass without enlarging the hole.

Thread-paper. A strip of thin soft paper folded in creases so as to form separate divisions for different skeins of thread; the paper so folded forming a long and narrow strip.

1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. xli. What is become of my wife's thread-paper? 1796 *MME. D'ARLLEY Camilla* II. 404 [She] had lost the thread-paper from which she was to mend her gown. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 57 It should be cut at each end of the skein and folded securely into a 'thread paper'.

b. *fig.* A person of slender or thin figure.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. 253 So tall and so limp, bent in the middle—a thread-paper, six feet high! 1833 *MARRIOTT P. Simple xxix*, If the common sailors were..such little thread-papers as you. 1881 *MUXLEV in Life* (1900) II. ii. 35, I was a thread paper of a boy myself.

c. *attrib.* Having the attributes of a thread-paper; long and narrow slender, attenuated; limp, feeble, flimsy.

1746-7 *MRS. DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 450, I expect soon to see the other extreme of thread-paper heads and no hoops, and from appearing like so many blown bladders, we shall look like so many bodkins talking about. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 510 Bonaparte's thread paper flotilla. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 126 [Landing from a Calais steamer] Singers, actresses, ladies of quality, princesses, queens, all reduced to the common thread-paper level. 1884 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* 308 She was a thread-paper creature.

Threadworm (*pre'dwurm*). A worm of thread-like form, as the GUINEA WORM, HAIR-WORM, etc.; esp. the pin-worm, *Oxyuris (Ascaris) vermicularis*, parasitic in the human rectum, chiefly in children.

1802 *DINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 400 The Indian threadworm, or guinea-worm, enters the naked feet of the slaves. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 274 The head of the threadworm is subulate, nodose, and divided into three vesicles. 1879 *WRIGHT Anim. Life* 522 The Thread Worm (*Gordius aquaticus*) is viviparous, and the young differ in form from the mother. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 512 [Eczema] may follow the irritation of thread worms.

Thready (*pre'di*), *a.* [f. **THREAD** *sb.* + -Y.]

† 1. Full of or covered with thread. *Obs.*

1594 *WILLIBIE Avis* 37 b, When thready spindle full was grown. 1757 *DYER Flock* III. 135 The thready shuttle glides along the lines.

2. Of thread-like texture; composed of fine fibres; stringy, fibrous.

c 1425 [implied in **THREADDINESS**]. 1715 *tr. Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* I. t. iv. 12 Its thready Substance may be weav'd into a Web. 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 71 Amintion is a stone of a lucid colour, and thready, like feathered alum. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 371/2 The bark [of the mulberry tree]..is rough, thick, thready, and fit for being made into ropes. 1809 *tr. Landt's Descr. Feroc. Isl.* (1810) 121 Compact, thready, or radiant zoolite. 1826 *CARLYLE Early Lett.* (1886) II. 350 Abundance of grand thready peats.

b. Of liquid: Forming strings; viscid, ropy.

1733 *Ordinary of Newgate* No. 1 Advt. Urine..foul, slimy, thready. 1846 G. E. DAV *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 122 The mucus will become very tough, and almost thready. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 435 [The fluid of a pyonephrosis] is more or less thready and glairy.

c. Of a plant: Bearing thread-like fibres or parts; filamentous, hairy. *rare*—1.

1804 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Conversations*, etc. II. Notes 204 Thready Yucca, an Aloe, I believe.

d. Having thread-like markings; veined.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) I. 493 Ioyners doe chuse the mistresse threadie grain that is most straight.

e. Threadbare; showing the threads.

1910 *Nation* 15 Jan. 639/2 The envelope fluttered to the thready carpet.

3. Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling a thread or a mass of loose threads; thread-like, hair-like; of a root: fibrous.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* I. li. § 4. 3 The roote is threddie. 1621 T. GRANGER *Comm. Eccles.* xii. 6. 325 The small and threddie rooties of a tree. 1671 *MARTEN Voy. Spitzbergen in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 92 Her Feathers are thready or hairy. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 405 Its Style is thready, and about an Inch long. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 231 Here it will twist and fasten its thready Entanglements to them almost from top to bottom. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. Her black hair..would have revealed a thready glitter of grey. 1882 — *Castle Warlock* xxviii. Many a thready weed.

4. Of the pulse: see quot. 1899.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 109 A frequent, and very thready Pulse. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 239 His pulse was too quick..and withall low and thready. 1860-1 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 80 The pulse becomes quick, perhaps 130, and so thready, it is not like a pulse at all, but like a string vibrating just underneath the skin. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 621 The pulse becomes small, sharp, wiry or thready. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Thready pulse, a small, scarcely perceptible pulse found in the terminal stages of fatal diseases.

5. Of the voice, etc.: Dry and thin; wanting in fullness. (Cf. **THREAD** *sb.* 4 b.)

1860 *All Year Round* No. 41. 344 Incapable of knowing how exceedingly high he is pitching his thready old voice. 1874 *LISLE CARA Jud. Gwynne* I. iii. 92 Sickly pianos and thready harps. 1902 *MISS BROUGHTON Lavinia* (ed. Tauchn.) 235 A fuller sound in the thready voice.

Threap (*prep*), *sb.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3-4 *prep*, 4-5 *prepe*, *threap*, 4-6 *threpe*, 6 *threip*, *threype*, 7 *threape*, 8-9 *threep*, 8-*threap*. [f. **THREAP** *v.*]

1. The action of threaping; contradiction, contention, argument, discussion; controversy, dispute; strife, quarrel, contest.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13310 (Cott.) Wit-vten threip [Goll. ani threpe] or striff. *Ibid.* 27609 O pride hicums throues o threitt, Hething, threip [v. r. prepe], and athes greyt. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 350 Enter in benne..& haf pi wyff with be, Py pre sunez with-outen prep & her pre wyuce. c 1400 *Deut. Troy* 5265 Pui hade no strenght to withstonde be striff of be pepull, Pat were bro men in threpe. 1418 20 *Pol. Poems* xiv. 78 Stryf wif comons, threap, and thro, To byryne pat in amendement. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 37 We sall mak threip 3it or wear ourthrawn. 1794 *Har'st*

Rig. lxi, They stop at last, but still look laith The threap to yield. 1866 *CARLYLE Let. Apr.* in *Froude Life in L.* (1884) II. xxviii. 308, I had privately a kind of threap that the brandy should be yours. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., We had a bit of a threap about it.

2. An act of threaping; a contradicive or pertinacious assertion; a hostile charge or accusation.

1538 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 198 To desire to conquer me by shrowde wordes, to vanquish me by sharpe threapes of scripture. a 1699 J. FRASER in *Wodrow Soc. Sci. Biog.* (1827) II. 214 Let us..hear patiently all assertions and threaps. 1724 R. FORBES *Ajax viii*, At threeps I am na' me perquire, Nor auld-farren as he. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* III. 111, I nae mair sall say this threap about.. That on my side the bargain did na' fa'. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xv. 2v. (1872) VI. 119 He had taken a threap that he would have it finished. 1897 *SMITH Fierchheart* vi. 67 The threap was fause, an he..got a thrawn thrapple for a deed he didna' dae.

b. *Plur.* To keep (to) one's threap.

1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD Trul.* (1884) 318 Encouraging her to keep to her threap. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxvii, Lady Ashton..will, as Scotchmen say, keep her threap.

† 3. Reproof, rebuke. (Cf. **THREAP** *v.* 1.) *Obs. rare*.

1636 *JAMES Iler Lanc.* 276, I leaue thy heape of blawlie crimes to God's revenge and threape.

4. *Comb.* **threap-ground**, **threap-land**(s), land of disputed ownership, debatable land; *spec.* applied to the Debatable Lands of the Border.

1259 *Registr. Aberdeen.* (Maitl.) I. 26 Super quadam terra que dicebatur threapland inter terram de Bondyngton..et terram de Newton. 1449 in *Rymer Fœdera* XI. 245/1 As touching the Landez callid blatable Landez or Threpe Landez in the West Marchez. 1568 in II. Campbell *Love. Lett. Mary Q. Scots App.* (1824) 15 The controversy yerely arising by occasion of certain grounds upon the frontiers in the east marches, commonly called the threap-land, or debatable. 1825 E. MACKENZIE *Hist. Northumbd.* II. 257 A long tract of land..which was formerly Debatable Land, or Threap Ground; but which, in 1552, was divided by agreement between the proper officers of both nations. 1828 *DENHAM Folk-Lore* 55 (E.D.D.) Part of Wooler Common is still undivided, owing to disputes respecting it. It is called Threap-ground. 1894 *Heslop Northumbd. Gloss.*, Threap-lands, Threap-ground,..land the ownership of which is disputed.

Threap (*prep*), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 *threapian*, 3 *preape*, (Orm.) *preapenn*, 3-5 *prepe*, 3-7 *threpe*, 4-6 *threpp*, (4-5 *pa. l.* *prappit*, *preppit*), 5-6 *threip*, 6 *thraip*, 6-7 *threape*, 6-9 *threep*, 6-*threap*. [OE. *preapian* to rebuke, reprehend: of uncertain history.]

1. *trans.* To rebuke, reprove, chide, scold, blame.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxi. 105 Donne he to suide & to dearllice threapian wile his hieremen. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xciii(f), 10 Pat vndretakes genge, noght threpe mon, Pat leres man wisedom to kun? 1528 *STRANYHURST Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 106 Let not mee falsly be threapped. 1682 *SHAWWELL Lanc. Witches* v. 71 Who threaped and threped, and aw to becau'd me. 1789 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.*, Threap, or Threapen, to blame, rebuke, reprove, or chide. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., I won't be threap by a bairn like thou. 1879 *CLOUGH B. Breckinille* 14 (E.D.D.) Th' cowl lass.. threap'd me foily.

† b. To threap (a person) with kindness = to threap kindness upon: see 4 b. *Obs.*

1567 *JEWEL Let. to Harding in Des. Apol. Rrr* j b, Yee threape her Maieitie fondly with kindness.

2. *intr.* To contend in words; to inveigh against; to argue, dispute; to quarrel, bicker, disagree; to wrangle about terms, haggle.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 5744 Ace himm bryth preapenn 233 with skill Onnyeness alle sinness. 1303 R. BURNES *Handl. Synne* 4352 When 3e agens be prechur prepe. *Ibid.* 6665 Agens mokers wyl y prepe. c 1400 *Deut. Troy* 2152 Than..priam..ponket hom broly, prappit no kengur. *Ibid.* 12235 He broly with broly wif preppit agayn. c 1475 *Rauf Coltgar* 79 Thank me not our airle, for dreid that we threip. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 454 The erle of Craufurd that same time and he..begouth to threip quha than that war best peiris. 15.. *Ballad*, Take thy olt cloak about thee 67 It's not for a man with a woman to threape Unless he first gave oer the plea. 1755 *JOHNSON*, To Threap, a country word denoting to argue much or contend. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxix, They were so agreeable with each other—never fell out nor 'threaped'. 1871 [see **THREAPING** *vbl. sb.*]. 1873 *LYTTON Parisians* ix. iii, Threap and argue as we may.

† b. *intr.* To fight, struggle, strive, contend. *Obs.* 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 504 Bot þenne þe weder of þe worlde wyth wynter hit prepe. 14 *1400 Morta Arth.* 950 Of the nyghtgale note the noizez was swette, They threipde wyth the throstiles, thre hundreth at ones! c 1400 *Deut. Troy* 2003 Pre dayes broly þai prappit with stormys. *Ibid.* 10098 Mony thoghtes þai bro prappit in his hert. *Ibid.* 12134 In þronge and in þradom prepe with þe weild.

3. *trans.* (usu. with *obj. cl.*) To persist in asserting (something contradicted or doubted); to affirm positively or pertinaciously; to maintain obstinately or aggressively.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 273 Sol gold is and Luna siluer we threpe. c 1475 *Rauf Coltgar* 199 They threip that I thring don of the fattest. 1509 *FISHER Wis.* (1876) 299 Some other threpe that he hath forgotten theym. 1566 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Threpe, to affirm positively, or to face one down with confidence; still used in the North. 1728 *RANSAY Camelon* 26, I say he's blue; He threaps, he's green; now what say you? a 1774 *FERGUSON Drink Eccl. Poems* (1845) 53 Will ye your breedin' threep ye mongrel loun? 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxiv, He threeps the castle and lands are his ain as his mother's eldest son. 1897 P. M'NULT *Blawearie* 50 A group o' miners..threepit doon my throat that the grave..was only about four feet deep.

6. *absol. or intr.* To offer threats ; = THREATEN 5.
 1250 Gen. & Ex. 20:23 Often she þrette, often she scroð.
 1300 *Howelok* 1163 Shō was adrad, for he so þrette. 1390
 OWER Gen. 3:11. 57 Bot they with proude wordes grete
 egunne to manace and threte. c1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld*. 14
 he . . . spekyth somtyme sharply somtyme she threteth. c1547
 MYATT *Penit.* Ps. vi. 30 That drede of deathe, of deathe
 nat ever lastes, Threteth of right. 1600 *HOLLAND Lyeat*
 lib. xxxii. 304 Some were heard to intreat, others to thret.
 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* lib. i. 60 Whiles I thret, he lyes. 1725
 JOHNS *Oedys.* lib. 23. 136 On O. Prince ! elude the bridal

day, Threat on, till all thy stores in waste decay. 1822 Byron *Werner* II. ii. 266 Threat'st thou? 1901 SAYAGR-ARMSTR. *Bull.* 64 (E.D.D.) When danger threatens, return.

Hence † **Threat** *pl. a.*, obtained by threats, forced, compulsory.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 26944 (Fairf.) Wiseli loke þou be shriuin & noht wir strenght þer-to driuen For þret shritf ma haue na mede. c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xi. (Synon & Judas) 1338 God wald one na wyse Of ony man haf thret service.

Threaten (pret'n), *v.* Forms: 1 *preatnian*, 3 *pret(t)ne(n)*, *pret(ni)*, 4-5 *pret(t)en*, 4-6 *threten*, *thretne*, 6 *thretten*, *Sc. thretten*, (6-8 *thret(n)-*), 6- *thretten*. [OE. *þrēat*-*nian*, *f. þrēat*, THREAT *sb.* + -EN⁵ 2.]

† 1. *trans.* To press, urge, force; = THREAT *v. I* 1. Only in OE.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 424 Neadad se deofol eow þæt ze cristen men to his biggenow dreantad?

2. To try to influence (a person) by menaces; to utter or hold out a threat against; to declare (usually conditionally) one's intention of inflicting injury upon (in quot. 1816, one's certainty that some specified injury will fall upon); to menace. Const. with the thing; also with compl. clause (with finite vb. or inf.).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 35/41 He þrettnede faste hermogenes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2391 Pe picars were wrope ek & þrettnede him ynou. 1387 *TARVISA HIGDEN* (Rolls) III. 419 Alisandre þrettnede þe Iewes. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3341 (MS. N.) He me thretenyd for to slen. [15.. *Ibid.* (Pynson) 3001 He threteneth me to be slayne.] 1474 *CANTON CHASSE* II. v. (1883) 68 A tyrant dide do tormente Anamaximenes & thretenyd hym for to cutte of his tonge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 177 b, Traian commaunded hym to speke no more of it, thretenyng hym, that yf he dyd, he sholde lese his heed. 1651 *Hoaases Leviath.* II. xxxi. 186 Threatning them with Punishment. 1725 *De Foe Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 83, I won't be thretened neither. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xlv. In vain his wife..hung by his skirts, threatening him with death..for meddling with other folks' matters. 1834 *Picture of Liverpool* 39 All classes were threatened to be overwhelmed in one universal ruin.

† b. To charge or command with threats of punishment or displeasure; to command sternly or strictly. (Chiefly in biblical versions.) *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Mark* viii. 30 And he thretenyde him, that thei schulden nat seie to ony man of him. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* iv. 17 Lett vs threten and charge them to anyode the lande excepte they woulde hee destroyed euery manne. 1582 *N.T. (Rhem.) Mark* i. 25 And Iesus thretened him, saying, Hold thy peace, and goe out of the man.

c. *fig.* (chiefly of impersonal agents or objects): To be likely to injure; to be a source of danger to; to endanger actively.

1638 R. BAKER *tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 34 Perhaps the tempest that threatens my head will fall but at my feet. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 302 The wind..blew very hard, threatening us with a storm. 1781 *GIABON Decl. & F.* xix. II. 139 The Persian monarch, elated by victory, again threatened the peace of Asia. 1835 *TRIALWALL Greece* x. I. 381 Where one threatens the existence of another. 1877 *FAOUDET Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. 12 23 France and England had been..drawn together by a special danger which threatened Christendom.

3. To hold out or offer (some injury) by way of a threat; to declare one's intention of inflicting.

a. with infin. or clause as obj.
1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 12209 Pe burgeis were þo bolde, & þretneð to nime mo. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 71 The Prophet thretit..That war and battell sould his land pas throw. 1649 *Br. REYNOLDS Serm.* *Hosea* iv. 59 God threteth terribly to shake the earth. 1682 *BURNABY Holy War* 49 They threatened also what men they would be. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 146 Threatening to murder all who should oppose them. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 663 He was at last forced to threaten that he would immediately make the whole matter public.

b. with sb. or pron. as obj.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9383 Mid word he þretneþ muche & inte deþ in dede. c 1450 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 483/1 note (MS. Coll. Arms). He meketh prout men, and he thretneþ were. 1590 *MARLOWE and Pl. Tamburl.* v. iii. These cowards..threaten conquest on our sovereign. 1649 *Br. REYNOLDS Serm.* *Hosea* i. 43 They..should unwillingly suffer what he thretneþ. 1774 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 498 The party that has lost the election threatens a petition. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* II. xii. II. 585 Reluctant to inflict the penalty that had been threatened.

4. *fig.* Of things, conditions: To give ominous indication of (impending evil); to presage, portend. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* II. iii. 4 The skies looke grimly, And threaten present blusters. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 22 Oct., Another pendant Tower like that at Pisa, always threatening ruine. 1818-20 *E. THOMPSON tr. Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 247 A sense of hunger threatening syncope. 1863 *W. C. BALDWIN Afr. Hunting* viii. 339 The weather constantly threatens rain.

intr. (for *pass.*). 1890 D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries Bachelor* 175 Hostilities would sometimes threaten between the school and village boys.

b. with infin.: To appear likely to do some evil. 1780 *Mirror No.* 31 r. 9, I am sometimes..frightened with dangers that threaten to diminish it [my estate]. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* iv, It threatens to be wet to night. 1899 'A. HOPE' *King's Mirror* ix, Age had not bent, but it threatened to break him. *Mod.* The new drainage scheme threatens to be an expensive undertaking.

5. *absol.* or *intr.* To utter or use threats; to declare one's intention of injuring or punishing in order to influence. a. *lit.* (absol. use of 2 or 3).

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1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 13038 Non sir elere quap þe king 3e mowe þret(ni) you. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xviii. 86 Þou shalt not þreten euerlastingly. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. iv. 57 An eye like Mars, to threaten or command. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 221 If too closely pursued, they [snakes] hiss and threaten. 1864 in *Ellacombe Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. (1872) 267 Do not threaten..never let down your dignity by one single word of violence.

b. *fig.* (absol. use of 2 or 4). To portend evil. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 178 Though the Seas threaten they are mercifull. 1725 *POPE Odyssey* II. 6 A two-edged falchion threatened by his side. 1793 *MANN in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 437 Our political horizon blackens and threatens more and more. *Mod.* The weather threatens.

† 6. To threaten kindness (upon a person): app. an altered form of the phrase to *threat kindness*: see THREAT *v. 4 b. Obs.*

1560 *DAUS Sleidan's Comm.* 247 The byshop of Rome sendeth his letters to the Swisses, & threatening vpon them kindness, for the friendship that had ben betwene them & his predecessours. 1577-89 *HOLMES Chron.* (1807) II. 249 The monks being overcome with the kings words, threatening kindness upon them, fulfilled his request. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 84 Philautus..threateneth such kindenesse at my handes, and such curtesie at yours, that he shoulde accompt me his wife before he woe me.

Hence **Threatenable** *a.*, that may be threatened. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.*, *Exper. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 186 The chagrins which the bad heart gives off..take form, and threaten or insult whatever is threatenable and insultable in us.

Threatened (pret'nd), *pl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. That is the object of a threat; assailed by menaces. Proverb *Threatened men live long.*

1533 *LADY ELIZ. WHEATHILL* in *Mary A. E. Wood Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 91 There is an old saying, -'threatened men live long'. a 1642 *Sir W. Mowson Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 287/1 It is an old Saying, That a threaten'd Man eats Bread. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 401 He took his post near Louvain, on the road between the two threatened cities. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 5/3 The best-hated and the most threatened man in Germany.

2. Of evil: Held out or presented as impending.

1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 129 Neptune standing striking with his long threatend blade Upon the ragged rocks. 1660 *SOUTH Interest Deposed* (title-p.) In the threatend and expected Ruin of the Laws. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxii, She determined to brave the threatened vengeance. 1831 *SCOTT Ct. Robt.* xxiv, The Turks..had resolved to prevent the threatened attack of the crusaders.

Threatener (pret'nə), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who threatens.

a 1541 *WYATT Song of Iopas* 46 The starre of Saturne shalke, A threat'ner of all liuing things with drought. 1595 *SHAKS. John* v. i. 49 Threaten the threaten, and out-face the brow Of bragging horror. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A Ij b, That Enemie and Threatener of our English Nation. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1810) III. li. 10 Threateners..were seldom to be feared. 1867 *JEAN INGELW. Story Doom* VII. 140 A feeble threatener with a foolish threat.

Threatening (pret'ning), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb THREATEN;

menacing; also, an instance of this, a threat.

c 1290 *St. Kenelm* 242 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 352 So gret þretninge for him heo made. 1388 *Wyclif Acts* iv. 29 And now, Lord, biholde in to the thretningis [1388 thretningis] of hem. 1489 *CANTON Paytes of A. I.* xvi. 46 By thretning he shal also fraye hem. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 7 b, The said kynge..menaced them with sore thretenynges. 1612 *BIALE Eph.* vi. 9 Doe the same thinges vnto them, forbearing thretning. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 54 The Spaniards, despising their threatening. 1865-6 *H. PHILLIPS Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 12 The threatenings of war were then only heard at a distance.

Threatening, *pl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

That threatens; conveying or indicating a threat or menace; portending some impending evil.

1530 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 83 Geynyng hym many thretenyng and opprobrious words. 1656 *EARL MORN. tr. Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 287 With threatening countenances they said [etc.]. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 48 If Tilly did but write a threatening letter. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G. xxx*, There muste yonder in the west some threatening clouds. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med. V.* 118 The fever is high, and the condition of the patient is threatening.

Threateningly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a threatening manner; menacingly.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 85 The honor sir that flames in your faire eyes, Before I speake too threateningly replies. 1819 *WORDSW.* 'Departing summer hath assumed' vii, Woe! I woe to Tyrants! from the lyre Broke threateningly. 1857 *W. COLLINS Dead Secret* v. iii, The booming of the surf sounding threateningly near in..the fog.

So **Threateningness**.

1821 *ATKINSON Last of Giant Killers* 239 The suddenness of the action, and the threateningness of it.

† **Threat'er**. *Obs. rare*°. [f. THREAT *v. I* + -ER¹.] = THREATENER.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 492/2 Thretare, minator.

Threatful (pret'fū), *a. rare*. [f. THREAT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of threats; threatening.

c 1557 *ABP. PARKER P. Eij*, The threatfull warnings of the judgement. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xli. (1623) 582 By their threatfull letters. 1760-71 *H. BROOKS Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 129 A threatfull and agile whirl of his staff. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 6 Not the threatful Law of Moses..but the royal Law, the perfect Law of liberty.

Hence **Threatfully** *adv.*, threateningly.

1565 *STAPLETON tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 50 *S. Austen* threatfully profied, that, if they would not take pence..

with their brethren, they should receaue..warre from their enemies. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 190 [A] flaming Semiter (threatfully held against him). 1822 *Hoodo Lynce* vi, The spirits of sin..that..threatfully ward'd the light.

Threatning (pret'ning), *vb. sb. Obs. or arch.* [f. THREAT *v. I* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb THREAT; threatening; a threat.

1046 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D), On þam þære zegaderade Eadward cyng mycele scypperde on Sandwic þurb Magnus þreatunge on Norwegon. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 156 Vre Louerd hefde ifuld him of his þreatunge. 1382 [see quot. 1386 s. v. THREATENING *vb. sb.*], 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 152 Seneca..wriet the hede atte the [ibid.]tyngis of the Swerde. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 96 Whence he herde..this thretning he was sore aferd. 1658 *J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 129 Not to wag their beards in hawlyng and thretaying. 1843 *Br. H. LESLIE Serm. St. Mary's, Oxford* 9 Feb. 4 None of his threatnings could fall to the ground.

Threatning, *pl. a. Obs. or arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That threatens; threatening; menacing.

13.. *K. Alis.* 930 (Bod. MS.) With cryyng & þretning wordes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/2 Thretninge, minians, minas. 1510 *Sel. Cas. Crt. Star Chamber* (Selden) 205 With thretning wordes [they] Caused the Carpynders to leue their werke. 1641 *A. SCOTT Journ.* in *Sc. Hist. Soc. Misc.* (1904) 278 The threatening danger of the Scottish mist.

Threatless (pret'les), *a. rare*. [f. THREAT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of threats; not threatening.

1605 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* II. iii. 19. *Captains* 201 Threat-lesse their brows, and without braves their voyce.

Threave, variant of THRAVE.

Thred(e, thredde, obs. f. THIRD, THREAD.

Three (tri), *a. and sb.* Forms: see below.

[OE. *þrī* (*þrīe*), *þrīo*, *þrēo*, *Com. Tent.* and *Indo-Eur.*; = OFris. *thre* m., *thria* f., *thriu*, *thria* n.; OS. *thrie* (*thria*, *threa*) m., *threa* f., *thrua* (*thriu*, *thria*) n. (MLG., LG. *dri*, *dru* n., MDa., Du. *drie*); OHG. *dri*, *drio*, *driu* (MHG. *drie*, Ger. *drei*); ON. *þrír*, *þrjár*, *þrjú* (Norw., Sw., Da. *tre*); Goth. **þrīs*, *þrīja*; = OTent. **þrī** (= **þrījē*), **þrījā*; = Indo-Eur. *treis*, *treja*. Cf. Skr. *trayas*, Zend *tri*, Gr. *τρεῖς*, *τρία*, L. *trēs*, *tria*, Lith. *trys*, OSlav. *trije*, *trije*, Irish and Welsh *tri*. The masc. has the form of a plural -i stem.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. *nom.* and *acc.* 1 masc. *þrī*, *þrīe*, *þrý* (*þrēo*), fem. and neut. *þrīo*, *þrēo*, (ONorth. *þriu*, *þrio*, *þrēa*); 2-4 *þreo*, 1-5 *þre*, (2 *þru* (?), 2-3 *þri*, *þro*, 2-4 *þrie*), 4 *þreo*, (*þre*), 4-6 *þhre* (6 *þrey*, *þhrie*), 5- *þhree*.

803 *Charter Cudred* in *O. E. T.* 442 Þisses londes earan drie sulong. c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* v. (O. E. T. 405), Dreo foedan (ternos statores). c 891 *O. E. Chron.* an. 891, Þreo Scottas comon. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark viii. 2 Drio dogor ge-abidas mec. *Ibid.* ix. 5 Drea (c 975 *Rushw.* *dria*) husa. — Luke xi. 5 Sel me dreo (*Rushw.* *dria*) hlafas. 971 *Blithel. Hom.* 145 Þa þre fæmnan. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* x. 12 Þa þreo clystru þæt sind..þri dagas. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 40 Þry dagas and þreo niht. 11.. *Sax. Leechd.* III. 134 Lege þarto þru dagas & þre niht. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þri amþres were an mancyn. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Þro þing boð þæt eoh Mon halbe mot. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 On þesse þre wuken. *Ibid.* 27 Þese þrie þing. c 1205 *Lav.* 53 Þa þre boc. *Ibid.* 391 He 3el Assaracun..þreo (c 1275 *þre*) castles. c 1275 *Ibid.* 1688 Þreo dagas and þreo niht. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5469 (Cott.) Þar of tre yre was him wian. *Ibid.* 9192 (Göt.) Þat was wimgag jorjays thrie. 1340 *Ayeb.* 88 Þe þri greteste guodes. 1362 *LANGF. P. Pl.* A. 1 20 Þreo (1377 *B.* *þree*, 1393 *C.* *þre*) þinger. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/1 Thre, tres & tria. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 46 Stoles & fannes for threy vestiments. 1566 *Thre* [see B. I. 3]. 1600 in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* (Shaks. Soc.) 36 The L. montleg with some thre more.

B. *dative*, 1 *þrim*, *þrym*, *þriim*, *þrēm*, 1-3 *þrēom* (3 *þrom*); *genitive*, 1 *þrīora*, *þrēora*.

c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* Contents iv. vi, On þrīora consula dæge. *Ibid.* III. li. § 5 On ðem þrim gearum..on þrim folcfeohum. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 61 Iffer ðrim (c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. þrym*; c 1160 *Halt. Gosp. þrem*) dagum. — Mark xv. 29 On ðriim dagum. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John ii. 6 Ælc was on twegra sestra gemete oððe on þreo. c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1078, Þreom nihteo ær Candelmæsan. c 1205 *Lav.* 805 Þa dæmas æn þreom (c 1275 a *þreo*) wiken. *Ibid.* 10034 Wio innan þæn þren jeren.

B. Signification.

The cardinal number next above two, represented by the symbols 3, III, or iii.

I. as *adj.* I. In concord with a sb. expressed.

803-c 1000 [see A]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Nu weren þas þreo lare 3e-written inne þa oðre table broode underlipas. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 557 Noe and hise ðre mnen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 182 Fise thosand men..he Fedd wyt fine laves and fisses thre. c 1412 *HOCCELEVR De Reg. Princ.* 1801 Of thre conclusions moot I cheese one: Or begge, or stele, or sturue. c 1460 *Wisdor* 293 In Macro Plays 45 Ye hawe iij ennyes..The worlde, þe flesche, & þe fende. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 This treatyse..is..dilynded in to thre bokes. 1753 *CHALLOMER Cath. Chr. Instr.* 3 The three Divine Virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* IV. ii, Like Cerberus, three Gentlemen at once. 1871 *TYNDALL Frigm. Sci.* (1879) I. xii. 383 Rocksalt cleaves in three directions.

b. Standing alone as predicate, or in concord with and following a pronoun, or pronominal *adj.* c 1050 *Charter of Eadwine* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 260 Dise write sinden þre. c 1200 *Ormin* 1857, & tobb þe 333 sinndenn alle þre An Gdd. 1362 *LANGF. P. Pl.* A. ix. 100 As þei þreo assenten. 13.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 228 45

Reuthbe and treuthbe and charite. Beh out of lond alle preo. c 1470 *Colagros & Gau.* 400 Our souerane Arthour. Has maid vs thre as mediator. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV* 196. Wee were all three one mannes sonnes. 1578 *DAVIDEN & LEE (Edipus iii. i. Tiresias).* By the Fates that spun thy thread! *Chofrus*. Which are three. 1845 *BROOKING How they brought the Good News* 2, I galloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all three.

c. Forming compound numerals with multiples of ten; originally placed first, as *three and thirty* (rarely *thirty and three*), now usually *thirty-three*. So also *three and thirtieth* (arch.: now *thirty-third*), etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xxxii. 28 Preo and twentig þusendra manna. c 1205 *LAY.* 3870 Per of he we lannet þro and þritti wintere. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 340 About preo and þritti þeer. c 1470 *Colagros & Gau.* 247 The roy rekennit on raw Threty and three. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 204 The three and twentieth Chapter endeth the exposition. 1588 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 301 So they departed...the three and twentieth day of Ianuarie. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 268 A true oriental pearl...I sold it for three-and-fifty pounds.

d. Followed by *dozen, score, and by hundred, thousand, etc.*, or the ordinals of these.

971 *BLICK Hom.* 75 To þrim hunde þeneþa. c 1123 *O. F. Chron.* an. 1101, Rotbert...secolde...þreo þusend mare seolfes habban. c 1220 *Bestiary* 616 Dre hundred þer. 1388- [see THREESCORE]. c 1475 *Rauf Colþear* 757 Ilk þeir three hundred þund assigne the I sall. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/1 Thre hundredth, *tricensimus*. 1634 *Sin T. HERBERT Truo.* 205 Seventy Temples, in one of which are set three thousand three hundred thirty three gilded Idols. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 53 With about...a three-thousandth part of arsenic. *Mod.* I can find room for three dozen begonias.

e. *Three fourths*: three out of four equal parts or portions into which a whole is or may be divided; three quarters. Often loosely or hyperbolically, the greater part, most of.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* vii. ii. 289 Two acres in the Latine countie, with a supplement of three four parts out of the Privernates land to make up the whole. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 279 About three-fourths of it belongs to the holder of the grant. 1779 *Mirror* No. 23 p. 5 He was called a good-hearted man by three-fourths of his acquaintance. 1849 *D. J. BROWN Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 28 They do not get perfectly feathered till they are three fourths grown. 1866 *FAOURE in Sir H. BRACKENBURY Some Mem. My Spare Time* (1900) 41 The sailor's rule for prognosticating the weather is, if the water you add spoils it—applies pre-eminently to writing on practical questions. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bul.* III. 200 A block of wood has a three-fourth inch hole bored in it.

f. Rarely used for the ordinal THIRD. *Obs.*

1521 *in Text. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 4 Witnesses, Rober Gihson...and many other, the three daye of Auguste. 1598 *SHAKES. Merry W.* i. i. 142 The three party is...mine Host of the Garter.

g. In special collocations. *Problem of three bodies* (Dynamics): the problem of ascertaining the movements of three particles attracting one another under the law of gravitation (as yet only approximately solved for special cases). *The three chapters* (Ch. Hist.), the writings, etc., condemned by an edict of Justinian issued 544 A.D.: see quot. † *The three tongues*, the three inscribed on the Cross, and primarily requisite to the theologian, viz. Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. † *Three trees*, the gallows. *Three vowels* (slang), an IOU.

Also three (blue, golden) balls (BALL sb. 20); the three (Holy) Children (CHILD sb. 2 b); the three F's (F III. 2); three faces under a (one) hood (FACE sb. 1 d); the three kings (KING sb. 1 c); the three L's (L sb. 1); the three Persons (PERSON sb. 7); the three R's (R II. 2 b); three sheets in the wind (SHEET); the three sisters (SISTER sb. 4 b); three sticks (STICK sb.).

1866 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* II. 263 Mayer has also sought to determine the Sun's parallax from one of the lunar equations, as deduced from the solution of the problem of the 'three bodies'. 1858 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* III. 97 The problem of three or more bodies is considered by Sir W. R. Hamilton in his two...memoirs on a general method in Dynamics, *Phil. Trans.* 1834 and 1835. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Three Chapters*. The condemnation of the 'three chapters' means the condemnation of (1) Theodore of Mopsuestia, his person, and his writings, (2) of Theodoret's writings against Cyril and the Ephesine Council, (3) of a letter from Ibas to Maris the Persian, also against Cyril and the Council. 1582 *ALLEN Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 36 He was also very skilful in the 'three tongues'. 1561 *T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1577) M li. To play your Comedy yee shall neede...as much wood as is in Sclaunonia...and for preparation of the Tragedie 'as three trees is enough. 1582 *BRETON Toys Idle Head* (Grossart) 28/2 For commonly, such knaves as these Doe end their lynes vpon three trees. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xvii. The captain, who was in the habit...of paying his losses with 'three vowels'.

2. Used vaguely for a small or trifling number; a few. So *three or four*. Cf. *Two or three*.

1534 *MORSE Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1247/2 So very a childlike fantasy, that in a matter all of three chippes...never should moue any man. 1596 *HARINGTON Apol. Ajax* (1814) 39 After they have roved three or four idle wordes. 1638 *R. BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 39 If they have but three words of latin. 1825 *T. HOOK Sayings Ser.* ii. *Man of Many Fr.* l. 182 But as to his anger...I don't care three of his sugar-loaves. 1842 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xli. (Pelh. Libr.) 283, I but said three words to the alcaide of the prison.

3. Absolutely or with ellipsis of sb. (most often persons); otherwise to be supplied from context).

More specifically, short for *three years* (of age); *three times* (of a stag's horns); also for *three pounds, shillings,*

pence, farthings, inches, etc., as *three ten = £3. 10; three and three = 3s. 3d.; one and eleven-three = 11s. 11d.; three foot three = 3 ft. 3 in.*

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xviii. 20 For where two or three shulen be gedrid in my name, ther am I in the midill of hem. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iv. 460 Pis þre han made a suggestion vn-to be kyng touchynge þe trete. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* xvi. 377 The other three he broughte to the dongeon. 1565 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 12 Fresche water lochis...that abundes in many kyndes of fische, cheiflie in thrie, Killine, Skait, and Makrell. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 319 That Trear. had lately procured from King thirteen thousand pounds for Essex, of which Trear. was to have three for himselfe. 1683 *J. MASON Spir. Songs* xxiii. iv. The Three, when Christ did make the Fourth, Found Fire as meek as Air. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 131/2 Hares, 2 a Brace, 3 a Lease. *Mod.* Which three do you choose? Any three you please.

c 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 55 Er ther passe thre and fyve, Yf he have wyf and his on lyve. 1840 *THACKRAY Barber Cox Jan.* Sold in pots at two-and-three, and three-and-nine. 1875 *H. KINGSLEY Hornby Mills*, etc. II. 40 'How much money have you got, my lord?' 'Three-and-sixpence'. 1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* iv. 69 At the upper end the antler divides into three points, called three on top. 1906 *C. MANSFIELD Girl & Gods v.* You told me yesterday you could not afford a pug bitch you wanted, and she was only three ten. 1909 *Lady's Realm* Mar. 554/2 The chubby, dirty-faced child of three.

II. sb. (With plural threes.)

1. The abstract number.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 11266 3iff þu samnest þreo till þreo þa findest tu þær sexe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21747 O four and thre qua telen he sal þe numbre mak o seven. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* iii. i. (Skeat) l. 3 Among all nombrs thre is determined for moste certain. 1588 *SHAKES. L. L. L.* v. ii. 495 By Ioue, I alwaies tooke thre threes for nine. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 7 Three, being the mysticall number of Gods unsearchable perfection within himselfe. 1825 *T. HOOK Sayings Ser.* ii. *Passion & Princ.* vi. 111. 53 It would be...useless...to expatiate upon the qualities attributable to the number Three, or quote the Graces, the Fates [etc.].

b. The figure (3) denoting this number.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 204/1 Granted control of the outside and inside edges, and the many eights, threes, loops, etc. are simplified at once.

2. A group or set of three things or persons. *spec.*

a. A card, a domino, or the side of a die marked with three pips or spots. † *Three, two, and ace*: name of an old card game. b. *Cricket*. A hit for which three runs are obtained.

c 1540 *J. HEYWOOD Four P. P. Eij.* Take thre of the yongest and thre of the eldest...And when all these threes be had a sunder, Of eche three, two...Shall be founde shrewes. 1578 *TIMME Caluine on Gen.* 196 By seven and seven, understand not so many pairs of every kind, but threes, to the which one beast is added over and above. 1587 *SAUNDERS Voy. Tripolie* Bivv. Wee were cheaned three and three to an oare. 1599 *MINSHU Span. Dict.* Dial. iii. 25 Games of chiefest price, as the Reynado, the three, two and ace, still trumpe. 1607 *SHAKES. Cor.* ii. iii. 47 We are...to come by him where he stands, by ones, by twos, and by threes. 1755 *JOHNSON, Kayle*, a kind of play...in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 137 Flowers solitary, or in pairs or threes. 1836 *in 'Bat' Cricket Man.* (1850) 100 Threes, fours, and fives appear as easy for him to get. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 77 Fifteen can be made in several ways (in cribbage); for example, ten and five...three fours and a three.

c. in military drill, when each three men form a unit for the purpose of wheeling.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 63 When a division wheels to a flank flank by three's. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 14 The Threes wheel at once, upon the word 'Threes Right', 'Threes Left', or 'Threes about'. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 61 The company...may form threes.

3. a. *ellipt.* for *three parts or divisions*; as to divide a thing in (to) three.

13... *Cursor M.* 10178 (Göt.) In thre [Cott. thrin] his godis did he dele. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1146 Bat oþer part of our pupill put we in thre! c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* i. ix. 534 As men may be a roundell se Merk it to be delt in thre. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 686 He brast his schyld on thre. c 1450 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 20/79 They clawe my harte in III. 18... *G. MACDONALD Ballads, Leg. Corrievechan* xiii. The hemp was broken in thre.

b. With omission of *hours* (of the day): *three o'clock* (also *at thrif*), also simply *three*; *half-past three*; *three fifteen*, 3.15 = a quarter past three.

c 1460 *Wisdom* 707 in *Macro Plays* 61 At þe parvisse I wyll be...betwyn ij and iij. 1530 *PALSGR.* 714/1 We shal nat set in tyll to morowe tre of the clocke. 1562 *Footes Orator* i. Wks. 1799 l. 191 We shall be sure to find them at three at the Shakspeare. 1814 *SCOTT Diary* 17 Aug., in *Lockhart*, On board at half-past three. 1902 *ELIZ. L. BANKS Newspaper Girl* 42, I want you to go out at once and report that three o'clock meeting at the Methodist Church. *Mod.* Our train starts at three fifteen.

c. In phrases and specific uses. *Three in One* = the Trinity, the Triune God (also *One in Three*, and simply *Three*). *Three to one*, three chances to one; † in the ratio of three to one, three times (in amount) (quot. 1683). *Three times three*, i.e. cheers; hence as a verb (*nonce-use*), to utter nine times. *Rule of three*: see *RULE sb.* 8 b.

a 1721 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 68 Most holy, holy, holy 'Three, Harmonious Unity. 1849 *RORISON Hymn*, Three in One, and One in Three, Ruler of the earth and sea. 1933 *PENN Let. to Comm. Free Soc. Traders Pennsylv.* 2 The Back-Lands being generally 'three to one' Richer than those that lie by Navigable Waters. 1766 *EARL MARCH in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 28 The

odds are three to one on my side. 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51/2 Next followed 'The King', drank standing, and with 'three times three'. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* Concl. xxvi, Again the feast, the speech, the glee...The crowning cup, the three-times-three. 1829 *E. ELLIOTT Jacobin's Prayer* iv. And when pale Freedom's champions fell, He three-times-three'd his carnage yell.

d. *Threes*, short for three per cent stock, or THREE PER CENTS (so *three-and-a-half*); for three-quarter-backs (in Football); for three-pennyworth (of liquor).

1850 *THACKRAY Pendennis* xxxvi, I'm told she has six hundred thousand pounds in the Threes. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 3/2 People who had 'threes' of beer and 'large lagers', both of which were over half a pint. 1895 *Ibid.* 30 Sept. 2/6 French Threes rose on the day 15c., to 101 for money. *Ibid.* 30 Dec. 7/4 Three-and-a-Half declined 25c., to 105.45 for money. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 9/2 Another run by the Cambridge 'threes' took them down to the Oxford line once more.

III. Combinations (unlimited in number, of which the following are examples):

1. a. Adjectives formed of *three* and a sb. (usually in singular), meaning 'of, pertaining to, consisting of, containing, measuring, etc. three of the things named', as *three-act* (consisting of three acts), *three-bout* (formed by three bouts of the plough), *three-bushel*, *-class*, *-colour*, *-cylinder*, *-day*, *-fathom*, *-foot* (*-feet*), *-guinea*, *-hand*, *-horse*, *-hour* (*-s*), *-line*, *-mile*, *-minute*, *-month* (*-s*), *-phase* (PHASE 3), *-pint*, *-plait*, *-ply*, *-point*, *-pound*, *-rail*, *-row*, *-shilling*, *-speed*, *-stairs*, *-story*, *-strand*, *-throw*, *-tier*, *-volume*, *-wheel*. b. Parasynthetic adjs. formed on similar collocations + *-ED*², = 'having or characterized by three of the things named', as *three-aisled* (having three aisles), *three-angled*, *-armed*, *-bladed*, *-bodied*, *-bolted*, *-branched*, *-chinned*, *-coloured*, *-coned*, *-corded*, *-crowned*, *-daged*, *-dropped*, *-eared*, *-eyed*, *-faced*, *-fingered*, *-floored*, *-formed*, *-grained*, *-groined*, *-handed*, *-hooped*, *-lettered*, *-mouthed*, *-necked*, *-nooked*, *-phased*, *-pointed*, *-pronged*, *-ribbed*, *-roomed*, *-shaped*, *-soled*, *-storied*, *-stranded*, *-suited*, *-syllabled*, *-tailed*, *-tiered*, *-toothed*, *-wheeled*, *-wormed*, etc.; *spec.* in botanical and zoological adjs., as *three-capsuled*, *-celled*, *-fibred*, *-flowered*, *-jointed*, *-lobed*, *-nerved*, *-petalled*, *-seeded*, *-valved*, etc. (now largely superseded by terms derived from Latin, as *tricuspidate*, *trilobular*, *trivalvular*, etc.); also with other endings, as † *three-dayen* (of three days), *three-dimensional*, † *three-shapen*, *three-weekly*. c. Parasynthetic sbs. in *-er* [see *-ER*¹ 1], as *three-miler* (one who goes three miles), *three-mover* [MOVER¹ 7], *-railer*, *-tonner*, *-volumer*, *-wheeler*.

1905 *CHESTERTON Heretics* 280 Some absurd shrill and affected voice, such as we only hear from a duchess in a 'three-act farce. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 204 Making a 'three-ised cathedral. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 34 The thrice 'three-angled beech nut shell. c 1830 *Glouc. Farns Rep.* 32 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.* Husb. III. Cut with a 'three-bladed knife. 1574 *HELLOWS Guesara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 336, I give my condemned soule and life to the infernal 'three-bodied Pluto. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 764 Beside him hung his Bow And Quiver with 'three-bolted Thunder stor'd. 1770-4 *A. HUNTER Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 38 Suppose...the field to be formed into 'three-bout ridges. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 352 This treble or 'three-branched sufficiency. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 69. 448 A hectolitre contains a trifle more than a 'three-bushel English corn-sack. 1881 *C. E. TURNER in Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 307 A gray riding-coat, with a 'three-caped collar. 1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.* 'Three-celled Pericarp. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/3 A very cheap way of producing...necessary blocks for 'three-colour printing. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 Jan. 6/6 Methods of colour-photography...the 'three-colour process' invented by Professor Lippman. 1741 *Cont. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 403 'Three colour'd Violet or Heart's Ease. 1649 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 277 A 'three-corded scourge. 1604 *HIERON Wks.* I. 576 To maintain the state of your 'three-crowned potentate. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 3/1 The best work on the Midland [Railway] was accomplished with 'three-cylinder compounds. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 2/1 Whether you go by a two-day or a 'three-day coach. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 200 God Sente...Ionas to the grete Cite of Nynnyve, wyche was a 'three-dayen Iornay. 1618 *CNAFMAN Hesiod, Georg.* ii. 426 A 'three-eard tripod. 1598 *Q. ELIZ. Plutarch* x. 30 Axiing for...three yead men. 1689 *Long. Gas. No.* 2510/4 A 'Three faced Steel Seal. 1828 *G. W. BRIDGES Ann. Jamaica* II. xiv. 183 'Three-fingered Jack, the notorious rebel. 1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.* 'Three-flowered Peduncle. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* V. 298 Three-flowered Rush. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 157 Our 'threeformed Goddess. 1766 *Compl. Farmer s.v. Meadow*. With a shovel, hoe, or 'three grained fork. 1719 *HAMILTON Ep. to Ramsay* 24 Aug., in *R.'s Poems*. The pleasure, spout away like 'three-hand ombre. 1680 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* x. 83 Some play at two handed, or 'three handed Whist. 1593 *SHAKES. A Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 72 The 'three hoop'd pot, shall have ten boopes. 1812 *Sir J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 75 A 'three-horse power does very well for potatoe-oats, when the corn is fed in by a careful hand. 1906 *KROPOTKIN Mem. Revolutionist* (1908) I. v. 23 A three-horse carriage. 1594 *SHAKES. Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 99, I, thy 'three haures wife. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 13/2 [The antennae] are generally... 'three-jointed. 1653 *R. SANDERS Physiogn.* 69 The 'three-lettered name of the 72 Angels. 1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.* 'Three-lobed leaf. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 77/1 Leaves...three-lobed. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 459/1 In the 'three-mile-run England has a decided advantage. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 6/5

The 'three-milers were the next to appear. 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg. iv. 602* The gaping 'three-mouth'd Dog forgets to snarl. 1891 *ATHENAEUM* 31 Jan. 148/2 The current runs in favour of short [chess] problems; nothing beyond 'three-movers is even looked at. 1799 H. GURNEY *Cupid & Psyche* xx. (1800) 51 Charm the 'three-neck'd dog of Hell! 1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.* 'Three-nerved Leaf. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. iv. vi. 6* The 'three nook'd world. 1890 *LIGHTNING* 3 Mar. *Electr. Terms.* 'Three phase system, a system of distribution of electrical energy in which three alternating currents, each differing from the two others by one third of the period, are used. 1522 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 125 A 'three pynt pott of pewter. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 51 Carpets, treble ingrain, 'three-ply, and worsted chain Venetian. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 666/1 One dog, tooth, and five or six 'three-pointed grinders. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* x. 223 Edward VI. Gold. 'Three-pound piece, sovereign [etc.]. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4915/4 A small 'three prong'd silver Fork. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 253 The Colonel rode his horse over a stiff 'three-railer [fence]. 1828 Sir J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 93 Partial bractaeas five, ovate, acute, 'three-ribbed. 1843 *Port Phillip Patriot* 11 July 1/3 A 'three-roomed hut. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 109 The 'three-shapen Geryon. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 149 The inch of 'three-solled shoes, of the best leather, be sold at two shillings two pennies. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 21/4 The Sturmer-Archer 'three-speed gear, an elaboration of the well-tried 'Hub' two-speed gear, is exhibited by the Raleigh Cycle Company. 1852 W. WICKENDEN *Hunchback's Chest* 330 In his 'three-stairs back, Grove Street. 1814 *SCOTT Diary* 22 Aug., in *Lockhart*, There is a decent 'three-storied house, belonging to the laird. 1832 G. LONG *Egypt. Antiq.* I. ix. 190 To the height of 60 feet, which is considerably above the ordinary elevation of 'three-story houses. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xxi. 147 Its string was 'three stranded. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. ii. 16 A base, beggerly, 'three-suited, hundred pound, filthy woosted-stocking knave. 1802-22 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 12 A 'three-tailed instead of a five-tailed bandage. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iii. A three-tailed Pasha. 1822 GALT *Provost* xliii. Wearing a white 'three-tiered wig. 1883 J. D. J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 445/2 Diminutive 'three-tonners were cruising. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* ii. 13 The child hadde a flesh hook 'three tothid in his hood. 1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.* 'Three-valved pericarp. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. viii. Capsule obtusely three-angled and three-valved. 1844 R. P. WARD *Chatsworth* I. 125 The fee-simple of his estate in 'three-volume-novelism. 1889 *ATHENAEUM* 10 Aug. 184/3 He has made clear the distinction between the 'rationabilis secta' and suit to the 'three-weekly court. 1656 EAKI *Monm. tr. Boccacini's Adels. fr. Parnass.* I. xxi. (1674) 35 A 'three-wheel'd Charret. 1886 *Cyclist's Tour. Club Gaz.* IV. 123 The safeties and 'three-wheelers (tricycles). 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xi. F. 1 A 'Three-Worm'd Spindle.

2. Special combinations and collocations: 'three-
aged *a.*, living through three generations; three-
awned *a.*, having three awns, as in *three-awned-*
grass, the name of several American grasses of the
genus *Aristida*; also called *beard-grass* (*Cent.*
Dict. 1891); 'three-banded *a.*, having three bands,
as in *three-banded armadillo*, an armadillo of the
genus *Tolypeutes*, distinguished by the shell con-
sisting of three bands; 'three-bar *a.*, *Geom.* applied
to a curve generated by the motion of three bars
pivoted together; 'three-bearded *a.*, having three
beards (*BEARD* *sb.* 3 a) or barbels, as *three-bearded*
cod or *rockling* (see *ROCKLING*); 'three-birda, (*a*)
a showy garden species of toad-flax, *Linaria*
triornithophora, from Spain; (*b*) name of two
American orchids, *Pogonia pendula* and *Triphora*
trianthophora, also called *nodding cap* (*Cent. Dict.*
1891, and *Suppl.* 1909); 'three-bottle *a.*, applied
to one who can drink three bottles of wine at a
sitting; 'three-card *a.*, pertaining to or played
with three cards, as *three-card monte* (see *MONTE*);
three-card trick, a trick popular with race-course
sharpers, also known as *find the lady*, in which
a queen and two other cards are spread out face
downwards, and bystanders invited to bet which is
the queen; 'three-cleft *a.*, cleft or divided into
three segments, trifid; 'three-coat *a.*, requiring three
coats, as work in plastering and painting; 'three-
cocked *a.*, having three cocks, as *three-cocked hat*
(*COCKED* *apl.* a.2); also *absol.* as *sb.*; 'three-
cornered [*CORNERED* 2], three-cornered; 'three-
day (*a*) fever = *DENGUE*; 'three-eight (usually 3)
Mus., denoting a 'time' or rhythm with three
quavers in a bar; 'three estates: see *ESTATE* *sb.*
6, 7; 'three-fallow *v.*, to fallow threefold: cf.
THRY-FALLOW; 'three-field *a.*, noting a method of
agriculture in which three fields are worked on a
three-course system of two crops and a fallow;
three-four (usually 3) *Mus.*, denoting a 'time' or
rhythm with three crotchets in a bar; 'three-high
a.: see *quots.*; 'three-holes, a boys' game of
marbles; 'three-horned *a.*, having three horns;
esp. applied to particular species of animals; 'three-
in-hand, three horses drawing a vehicle, driven
by one person; 'three-iron *a.*, welded together from
three strands of iron; 'three-life *a.*, applied to a
system of tenure under which (till 1854) land (esp.
ecclesiastical and college estates) was held under the
joint lives of three persons or the longest liver of
them; 'three-light, (*a*) *adj.* having three lights: see

LIGHT *sb.* 10; (*b*) *sb.* 'a chandelier or candelabrum
with three lamps for candles' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891);
'three-like *a.*, having three equal sides, equi-
lateral (of a triangle); 'three-line, three-lined *a.*,
having, consisting of, or marked with three lines;
in *Printing*, extending through three lines, as a
large capital letter; 'three-pounder, a thing
weighing three pounds; a gun firing a three-pound
ball; 'three-shafted *a.* [cf. *Ger. dreischäftig*],
of cloth, woven with treble web-shafts (see *SHAFT*),
three-stranded; 'three-shear, a sheep between its
third and fourth shearing; 'three-spined *a.*, having
three spines, as *three-spined stickleback*, the com-
monest species of *STICKLEBACK*; 'three-spot, a three-
pipped playing card; 'three-thorned *a.*, having
three thorns, or triple thorns, as *three-thorned*
acacia, a name for the honey-locust (*Gleditsia*
triacanthos), a N. American tree having thorns in
groups of three; 'three-threads, a mixture of
common ale, porter, and double (or twopenny)
beer, popular c 1700: see *quots.*; 'three-throw *a.*,
having three throws (see *THROW* *sb.* 2), as a *three-*
throw crank; hence, having such a crank, as *three-*
throw pump or *engine*, one worked by a three-throw
crank-shaft; 'three-two (usually 3) *Mus.*, denoting
a 'time' or rhythm with three minims in a bar;
three-up, a game resembling pitch and toss;
three-water *a.*, *Naut.* diluted with three times its
bulk of water, as *three-water grog* or *rum*; also
absol.; 'three-went way, *dial.* a point where three
roads meet without intersecting; cf. *FOUR-WENT*;
three-wire *a.*, applied to a system of distributing
electric power, involving three mains and two
dynamoes, the two outer mains being joined to the
free terminals of the dynamoes, and the central main
to a conductor joining the two.

1697 CRECHET tr. *Manilius* I. 30 Great Atrous Sons...
With 'three-agg'd Nestor. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. 138 'Three-
banded Armadillo... may be considered... as the most elegant
of the whole genus;... it is a native of Brazil. 1875 S. ROBERTS
in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* 21 Nov. 14, I propose to extend
...to general 'three-bar motion a discussion... of some par-
ticular cases. 1876 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* IX. 551 The
Three-Bar Curve is derived from the motion of a system
of three bars, pivoted to each other, and to two fixed points.
1806 SURREY *Winter in Lond.* III. 121 Metamorphosed from
a 'three-bottle man to the image of temperance. 1854 T.
PARKER in *Weiss Life* (1863) II. 134 'Three-card-monte
men, and gambling-house keepers. 1887 LOWELL *Tariff*
Reform Wks. 1890 VI. 187 They play their three-card
trick. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* 'Three-cleft, trifidus.
ibid., Three-cleft-palmate leaf. 1875 MORRIS *Æneid* II. 475
Three-cleft tongue. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 'Three-
coat work. In Architecture. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*
Three-coat Work. (Plastering.) The first is called *pricking*,
up on lath. The second coat is called *floating*; the third,
set or finishing-coat. 1813 L.D. PALMERSTON in *Parl. Deb.*
8 Mar. To see the troops in the small 'Three-cocked hats
which they formerly wore. a 1608 DEE *Rel. Spirits* I. (1659)
83 The books be green, bright, and they be 'three-corned.
1897 ALBOUT *Syst. Med.* II. 376 Synonyms [of Dengue]
... polka fever (Brazilian), 'three days fever. 1577 B. GOODE
Heresbach's Husb. I. (1580) 22 b. For some sence, you must
not only twyfallowe and threfallowe your ground, but
also fourefallow it. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.*
(1869) 156 The Polish 'three-field farming. 1907 M. C. F.
MORRIS *Nunburnholme* 251 Supposing the three-field system
to be adopted. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 4/3 The new
waltz... the 'Military Dip' is in 'three-four waltz time, and
has one dip to each three counts. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*
Three-high Roll (Metal-working), a rolling-apparatus in
which three rollers are arranged in a vertical series. 1881
RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 'Three-high train, a roll-train
composed of three rolls, the bar being entered on one side
between the bottom and the middle roll, and on the other
side between the middle and the upper roll. 1853 LYTTON
My Novel I. xi. Keep off the other boys from... playing
'three-holes and chuck-farthing. 1681 GRAY *Museum* I.
vii. § 2. 163 The little 'Three-Horned Beetle, *Scarabæus*
Triceros minor. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* xii. 135 Unto the
Three-horned island she sent him aloof to dwell. 1826
'Quiz' *Grand Master* VII. 198 When Jove had found that
'three in hand This Jeshu did not understand. 1892 GREENER
Breach-Loader 5 Processes of Barrel Welding. (1) 'Three-
Iron Damascus; (2) Two-Iron Damascus. 1898 A. F. LEACH
Everley Act. Bk. I. p. xlv. In 1300, one of the Canons
leased, on the usual 'three-life system, some of the lands of
his prebend. 1668 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I.
208 One 'three-light window and two single light windowes.
1551 *Records Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin. that the Greekes
doe call *Isopleuron*, and Latine men *equilaterum*; and in
english it may be called a 'threlike triangle. 1683 MOXON
Mech. Exerc. *Printing* xxii. F. 5 He begins his Chapter...
with a 'Three or Four-lin'd Letter. Mod. A three-lined
has been issued for to-night's division in the House of
Commons. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 109 'Three pounders
of Iron. 1873 H. KINGSLEY *Hornby Mills*, etc. II. 234 One
three-pounder is worn fishing all day for. 1876 BANCROFT
Hist. U.S. V. xx. 568 The Hessians captured two brass three-
pounders, which had lately arrived from France. c 1440
Prompt. Parv. 492/2 (MS. A.) 'Three schaflyd clothe,
trilix. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 593 Under
the necessity of wintering some of their 'three-shears before
they are marketable. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 18 After
the third shearing, three-shear or four-shear, three or four
year olds, are the definitions employed. 1822 HORTON *Angl.*
II. 573 *Gleditschia Triacanthos*. 'Three thorned Acacia, or
Honey Locust Tree. 1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbiere's Journ.*
Lond. 33 He had a thousand such Sort of Liquors, as...
'Three Threads, Four Threads. a 5700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.*

Crew, Three-threads, half common Ale, and the rest Stout
or Double Beer. 1802 (see *ENTRÉE* A. 2 b). 1829 *Nat.*
Philos. I. *Hydraulics* II. 12 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Keeping
two or three pumps constantly at work by what is called
a triple or 'three-throw crank. 1900 *Engineering Mac.*
XIX. 726 Three-throw ram pump for dip workings. 1851
MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 12/1 'Shove-halfpenny' is another
game played by them [costermongers]; so is 'Three up'.
1840 P. FARLEY'S *Ann.* I. 295 A large lump of salt beef, with
some 'three water grog. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 25 May 4/7
Rum and water came to be called 'grog' likewise, being
'two-water' or 'three-water' grog, according to the pro-
portions of the mixture. 1797 *Kenilish Trav. Comp.* 49 He
gets to a 'three-went way. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 7/2
There was some discussion as to the particular kind
of electrical equipment to be used, but eventually the 'three-
wire system was adopted.

Three-corner (*stress* var.), *a.* Of or per-
taining to three corners (quot. a 1548); having three
corners, three-cornered, triangular.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 122 The Frenche kyng,
perceyning this toune [Laigny], to be the three corner key,
between the territories of the Englyshmen, the Burgonyons,
and his awne. 1683 *Wood Life* 3 Dec. (O. H. S.) 111. 84
He pointed to the dore, and bid me 'be gone', with his
three corner cap. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 38 Three-
corner files are very useful for cleaning out the sharp
corners of square holes... for sharpening saw teeth, or for
filling nicks in a piece of steel before breaking it off.

So **Three-cornerism** (*nonce-wd.*), the fact or
system of having 'three-cornered' constituencies;
Three-corner-ways, *-wise advs.*, with three cor-
ners, triangularly.

1884 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 294 No diagnosis will discover 'three-
cornerism to be the cause of the disease. 1796 MRS. GLASSE
Cookery xiv. 234 Toast some thin slices of bread cut
three-corner-ways. 1862 T. A. TROLOPE *Marietta* I. xii. 228
Kerchief folded 'three-corner-wise.

Three-cornered (*prf. k&p&md*; *str. var.*), *a.*
1. Having three corners or angles; triangular (in
plan or in cross-section).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. lii. 15 Costantynoble... is iij cornered.
c 1400 *Lanfrank's Cirurg.* 36 Hanc e oedle pre cornerid.
1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* III. I. (1636) 274 Of Triangles or
three-cornered figures. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol.*
Anal. I. xviii. 40 Sometimes they are three-corner'd, seldom
round. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daw.* II. I. Immediately
following... came a three-cornered note from Lady Gorgon.
1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 86 The old three-cornered hat.

b. transf. Applied to a constituency represented
by three members.

Such constituencies were a feature of the electoral system
for the House of Commons from 1867 to 1885; each elector
having the right to vote for not more than two candidates,
which enabled a strong minority to elect one of the repre-
sentatives.

1882 OGDILVE, Three-cornered constituency. 1883 *Manch.*
Guard. 22 Oct. 5/2 What shall be done with the three-
cornered constituencies?

c. Applied to a contest, discussion, or the like,
between three persons.

1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* xii. (1900) 197 Let us rather
consider whether Torp's three-cornered ministrations are
exactly what Dick needs just now. 1894 H. GARDNER
Unoff. Patriot 59 They had a three-cornered fight with
Bradley's mulatto, Ned. Mod. The election in Kilmarnock
Burghs was a three-cornered fight.

2. *a.* Of a horse: Awkwardly shaped. *collog.*

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mt. Harb.* iv. 28 The grey... and the
bay, with a little three-cornered jumping hack. 1890 'R.
BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 386 And the horses? I
sell every three-cornered wretch of 'em.

b. fig. Awkward, cross-grained, peevish; cf.
ANGULAR *a.* 4. (Also quasi-*adv.*)

c 1850 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (1869) 96 Matters run three-
cornered. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxiii. A three-
cornered, impracticable fellow. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON
Coward Consc. III. xviii. This hard, three-cornered family.

Hence **Three-corneredness**, triangularity;
Three-corneredwise *adv.*, triangularly.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 68 (1713) II. 169
A Place in Egypt, call'd Delta, from the Three-corner'dness
of its Shape. 1880 HOLLVAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Triangu-*
laire, three cornerwise, or after three corners.

Three-deck, *a. rare.* = next.

1692 LUTTBELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 636, 3 three deck
ships were lately launched at Brest. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.*
No. 4473/7 The Boyon, a three Deck Ship of 80 Guns. 1797
Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) XVII. 403/1 The middle deck in three-
deck ships.

Three-decked (-dekt), *a. rare.* Having
three decks; *three-decked ship* = next, 1.

1692 DELAVAL in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2769/3, I found 3 three
Deck'd Ships of the Enemies. 1834 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845)
VI. 343/2 The Royal Navy is divided into the following
classes and denominations. 1. Rated ships, *vis.* First rate,
all three-decked ships.

Three-decker. [*f. three-deck*; see *DECKER* 2.]

1. A three-decked ship; formerly *spec.* a line-of-
battle ship carrying guns on three decks.

1795 Three deckers [see *DECKER* 3]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.*
(ed. 3) XVII. 403/1 In three-deckers it [the fire hearth] is...
on the middle deck. 1855 TANNYSON *Mand. l. i.* xiii. If...
the rushing battle-bolt sang from the three-decker out of the
foam.

b. fig. Applied to a thing (or person) of great
size or importance.

1835 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1885) I. 34 Pray do write to
me: a few lines once are better than a three-decker a month
hence. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xlv. Three deckers—
words of Latin or Greek derivation. 1877 BLACK *Green*
Past. xxiv. He went over to Mrs. Blythe... and sat down by

that majestic three-decker. 1886 DOWSON *Shelley* (1887) I. iii. 115 Some great three-decker of orthodoxy.

2. *transf.* Something consisting of three ranges or divisions: *spec. a.* Nickname for the three-storied pulpit formerly in use, consisting of the desk for the clerk, the reading desk, and the pulpit proper, one above another. *b.* A skirt with three flounces. *c.* A three-volume novel.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 56 The Georgian three-decker, the few surviving examples of which are now such objects of scorn. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 2/1 The long-winded novel of our forefathers—what you may call the old three-decker of fiction. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 3 May 7/4 That graceful form of skirt, which consists of three flounces (known sometimes to the irreverent as a 'three-decker'). 1910 GATHORNE-HARDY *Mem. 1st Earl Cranbrook* I. 115 In the place now occupied by the present one [chancel arch] the old 'three-decker' stood [in 1858].

3. *attrib.* (in senses 1 b and 2).

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ii. A boy...with a three-decker brain. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 225/1 In the latter part of the eighteenth and first part of the nineteenth centuries...great 'three-decker' pulpits blocked up the chancels. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/4 The 'three-decker' skirt is supplemented by a three-decker cape. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 27 Apr. 7/4 The winding rope attached to the three-decker cage parted, and it dropped a distance of 2000 ft.

† **Three-double**, *a. Obs.* 'Doubled' or folded in three; consisting of three layers, courses, thicknesses, etc.; threefold.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Qj. Over that a lymnen cloth three double. 1613 *Unceasing of Machiavelli Instr.* 16 A Falling-band, or a three-double ruffe. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxxii. (1663) 129 Having a chain of Pearl three double about his neck. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 953 Terrible for biting...piercing through a three double stocking and boots likewise.

So † **Three-double v.**, to treble; † **Three-doubled a.**, threefold, triple.

1598 PHAEN *Æneid* vii. Uij b. Threedubbel shyrtys Of golde. 1580 HOLLYMAN *Treas. Fr. Tong, Tripler*, to three double.

Three-edged (-edg; stress var.), *a.* Having three edges. Also *fig.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xvii. xxxv.* (Bodl. MS.), Segge...is accounted amonge kindes of rissches, as Sias seip, and cleped it a þre edged ruyssche. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Lij b. Needles...euen and smoth, and three edged at the poynte. 1685 *London Gaz.* No. 2085/4 Lost...a large Silver Hilted Sword, with...a long three edged blade. 1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.* Three-cornered or Three-edged, *trigonus*. 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Collect. & Recoll.* xix. (1903) 178 This three-edged compliment has seldom been surpassed. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 270/2 Three-edged, with three sides...and three acute angles, trigonous.

Three-farthings. In the literal sense: see FARTHING. Also, money of the value of three farthings; hence the name of a silver coin of that value issued by Queen Elizabeth.

1561 Q. ELIZ. *Proclam.* 15 Nov. Because a halypenny cannot be made of such finenesse to beare any conuenient bulke, an other small peece shall also be coyned of three farthinges...whiche...shalbe of meere fine starling syluer. 1598 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. 140 Renneration, O, that's the Latine word for three-farthings. *Ibid.* 150 Threefarthings worth of Silke. 1598 B. JONSON *Eu. Man in Hum.* ii. 1. He values me at a crack'd three-farthings, for aught I see. a 1616 BAUM & FL. *Scorif. Lady* iii. 4 Whip'd and then crop'd, For washing out the roses in three farthings. To make 'em pence. 1898 G. B. RAWLINGS *Brit. Coinage* 65 The threefarthings...was the least of all the coins having a rose behind the ear. *Ibid.* [see THREE-HALFPENCE.]

Hence **Three-farthing a.**, of the value of three farthings; hence, paltry, insignificant.

c 1600 *Timon* iii. v. (Shaks. Soc.) 56 Away, away, thou poore three farthing Iacke! 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 276 They had put to arbitrament the salvation of mens soules upon a three-farthing business. 1822 *tr. Aristoph.*, *Plutus* 15 Do you suppose the despotism...would be worth a three-farthing piece, were you [Plutus] to recover? 1898 G. B. RAWLINGS *Brit. Coinage* 64 Two new denominations in silver are introduced in this [Elizabeth's] reign, namely, the threehalfpenny and threefarthing pieces. *Mod. A* three-farthing hun.

Threefold (prī'fōld), *a., adv. (sb.)* Forms: see THREE and -FOLD. [OE. *prīfeald*, *prīfeald*: = OFris. *thrifald*, obs. Du. *driuvoud*, OHG. MHG. *driuvall*, ON. *prīfald*: see THREE and -FOLD.]

A. adj. 1. Consisting of three combined in one, or one three repeated; comprising three kinds, parts, divisions, or branches; triple.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 606 Nis se Ælmihtiga God na dryfeald, ac is Drynnys. c 1200 *Twelfth Cent. Hom.* 136 Crist arerde þreo men of deaþe to life, & þa þreo tacoden þene dreofealde deaþ þare snufule sawle. c 1200 *Tyn. Coll. Hom.* 65 God had us turnen to him, and þat us bihoueð to don on þrefole wise. 13... *Cursor M.* 25943 (Cott.) And for we sin on maners thre, Vr scrift aught thrifold to be. 1434 *MISVW Mending Life* i. 107 Þis þe threfole rope þat vnnotith may be brokyn. a 1600 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 192 His popish pride, and threefold crowne. 1709 *PRIOR 1st Hymn Callimachus* 66 The three-fold empire Of Heaven, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. 1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot. Terna folia*, three-fold leaves, in threes, or three and three. 1857 *TOUTLIN SMITH Parish* 104 Highways, bridges, and military defence, constituted the three fold conditions (*trinoda necessitas*) always...attached to the tenure of land.

2. Three times as great or numerous.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 14034 Twafald opperr þrefald mett þa fetless alle tokeun. 1858 *LARONER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 158 If the

compressing force be increased in a threefold proportion, the volume of the air compressed will be diminished in a threefold proportion. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* I. v. 140 A threefold courage now inspired him.

B. adv.

1. In a threefold manner, triply; † in threes, three together (*obs.*); † in three ways (*obs.*); in or into three parts (now rare).

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* I. (Logeman) 10 þa twyfealde þreo-fealde oððe soðes anlepie gangende butan hyrde. 13... *Cursor M.* 26069 (Cott.) Als þe sin es wroght Thre-fald, wit word, dede, and thoght. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. C. vij b.* Rather it shall be calde acros threfole partitid furri. 1558 *PHAEN Æneid* iv. Lj. On the threfoleshapen dame, And on Dianna's virgins faces thre she doth exclaim. 1855 *TENNYSON Brook* 73 The chestnut, when the shell Divides three-fold to show the fruit within.

2. Three times, thrice (in amount); three times or thrice as much. See also THICK *adv.* 6.

c 1400 *Brut* 299 3et were þey threfole so meny of hem as of Englysshe men. 1501 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* I. i. 116 'Tis threefold too little. 1594 - *Rich. III.* ii. 86 Alas! you three, on me threefold distrust: Power all your teares.

C. sb. A name for the plant buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), from its threefold leaves. *dial.* 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Thre-fold*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, bogbean, buckbean. 1876 in *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.*

Hence **Three-folded a.** (*rare*), threefold (whence **Threefoldness** = *threefoldness*); **Threefoldly adv.**, in a threefold manner; **Threefoldness**, the quality or condition of being threefold.

1598 *Rov Rede* me, etc. (Arb.) 20 Fye on his golden 'three folded crowne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6b, Quintilian giueth warnyng to vse this threfoled order. 1905 *Chr. Progress Feb.* 22 The word Trinity means 'Threefoldness'. a 901 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 39 § 2 7if syxhyndum þissa hwaðer zelime, 8ðrifealdlice arise be ðere cieriellan bote. 13... *Cursor M.* 25939 (Cott.) Man he sinnes threfoaldi, þat es in thoght, in word, in work. c 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 1593 How the feend tempte crist threfoldelye. 1901 R. C. MOBERLY *Atomem. & Person.* viii. 154 The Three Persons (in the Trinity) are neither Three Gods, nor Three parts of God. Rather they are God Threfooldly. 1856 *FABER Creator & Creature* ii. i. (1886) 110 The 'Threefoldness of Persons and the Unity of Essence.

Three-foot, *a. † a.* = THREE-FOOTED. *Obs.*

b. Measuring three feet in length, breadth, or other dimension.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* ii. i. 52 The wisest Aunt...Sometime for three-foot stooles, mistaketh me. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* 155 A caldron, or a three-foot pot of brass. 1870 *MES. RIDDELL A. Friar* iv. The usual three-foot passage leading from the front door to the kitchen. 1880 A. A. COMMON in *Mem. Roy. Astron. Soc.* XLVI. 173 Particulars of the Mounting of a Three-Foot Reflector.

Three-footed, *a.* Having three feet; *esp.* having three supports, tripod, as a *three-footed stool*.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xlix. (Z.) 287 *Tripes*, *þryfete* [MS. *W.* þrifote]. - *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 124/6 *Trisilis*, þryfotad fæt. c 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 2599 in *Macro Plays* 154 Worldis wele is lyke a iij-footed stole; It faylyt a man at hys most nede. 1555 *EDEM Decades* 195, I named the mountayne where these trees grow, the mountayne of three footed trees. 1671 H. M. *tr. Erasmus. Colloq.* 436 If we believe Oedipus, there are found fourfooted, and threefooted, and twofooted men. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* x. So saying he approached to the fire a three-footed stool.

Three-forked (-fɔrkt, poet. -fɔrked), *a.* Having three forks or prongs; trifurcate.

1535-1887 [see FORKED *pl.* a. 1]. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 375 Within these vessells are certain values or leafegates...Some of these are three-forked, some like halfe Moones. a 1678 *MARVELL Horatian Ode*, Like the three-forked lightning. 1822 *Hortus Angl.* II. 165 *C. Tricuspidatus*. Three-forked Stock. Leaves lyre-shaped; pods three toothed at the tip.

Three-halfpence (prī'hā'pēns), *a.* Money of the value of three halfpennies, or a penny and a halfpenny (1½d.); a silver coin of this value issued by Queen Elizabeth; also, a silver coin of William IV and Victoria, issued for use in Ceylon.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/1 Threhalpenys, *trissis* (A.). 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 151 They take three halfpence. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 181 To the Philosopher, three halfpence. 1872 *Punch* 9 Mar. 105/1 The fee for the hire of a chair with arms will be reduced to three-halfpence. 1898 G. B. RAWLINGS *Brit. Coinage* 65 The sixpence, threepence, threehalfpence, and threefarthings [of Q. Elizabeth], are distinguished by having a rose behind the head.

Three-halfpenny (-hel'pēni), *a. (sb.)* That is worth, or costs, three-halfpence; often a depreciatory epithet of anything held in small esteem: paltry, vile, contemptible. Also *sb.* a three-halfpenny piece: see *prec.*

1552 *GILPIN Sermon*, in *Life*, etc. (1636) 258 A great number...keep them [the livings] as their owne lands, and give some three half-penny Priest a Curates wages. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1287/1 To let it perish in threehalfpenny pamphlets, and so die in obliuion. 1638 *SANDERSON Sermon*. (1657) 142 We haught at the silliness of the poor Indians. for parting with a massie lump of Gold-ore for a three halfpenny knife. 1726-31 *TINDAL Rapi'n's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 157 The Three Half-penny Piece (coined by this queen only). 1898 G. B. RAWLINGS *Brit. Coinage* 66 The threehalfpennies, pennies and threefarthings have as their obverse legend *E D G Rosa sine spina*. *Ibid.* 200 William IV also coined silver three-halfpenny pieces for Ceylon and the West Indies.

Three-halfpennyworth, usually *contr.*

ha'porth (-hə'pɔrθ). [Cf. HALFPENNYWORTH.] As much as is worth, or costs, three-halfpence.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 492/2 Thre halpworth, *trissis*. 1692 *SOUTHERNE Wives Excuse* i. i. Three halporth of farthings. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 15 Mar. 6/1 Deceased only had three ha'porth of beer.

† **Three-head**. *Obs.* [f. THREE + HEAD.] The being three (in one); trinity.

a 1225 *Juliana* 78 þet rixled in þreohad & þah is an untwecmet. a 1240 *Saules Warde* in *Lamb. Hom.*, etc. 267 His hall milce...rixled in þreo-had a buten ende. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 59 A God and ane Lord yn threhead, And thre persons yn anched.

Three-headed (prī'hēdēd), *a.* [f. *three head* + -ED 2.] Having three heads.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* ix. (Z.) 67 *Triceps*, *þryheafede*. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 300 He highyt vnto helle ayes, A þre hedet hounde in his bonnd coght. 1567 *GOLDING Onid's Met.* vii. (1592) 157 And thou three-headed Hecat. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxvi. (1852) 456 The dog three-headed, by the gates of woe. 1905 W. T. FULTER *Bible & Babylon* 116 The woman was first tempted by the three-headed Serpent.

Three-inch, *a.* Measuring three inches in length, thickness, etc. (in first quot. *humorous*). Also in *comb.*, as *three-inch-thick*, *-wide*. So

Three-inched (-inft) *a. rare*.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 27 Away you three inch fool, I am no beast. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 9 All the Orlope to be layd with square three inch plancke. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts.* etc. 927 A three-inch-thick plank. 1845 *STOCKER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 399 A formidable knife...tapering from a three-inched fillet to the finest point. 1846 *J. Baxter's Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 153 In Suffolk they are hoed...with three-inch hoes, having handles not above two feet in length.

† **Three-leaf**. *Obs.* [f. THREE + LEAF: cf. TREFOIL.] A three-leaved or trifoliate plant.

A. The wood-sorrel; so called from its ternate leaves. *B.* A species of orchid (? *Habenaria*) with three root-leaves.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 133/2 *Trifolium*, *æacessure*, *uel þrilefe*. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 128 *Satyrion* whiche som call Threleaf, because it hath three leaues, bowing doune toward the earth.

Three-leaved (-līvd), *a.* Also *leafed*. [See LEAVED and LEAFED.] Having three leaves, or leaves consisting each of three leaflets; trifoliate.

Three-leaved grass, an old name for clover; in quot. 1634 *app. wood-sorrel* (cf. *prec. a.*); **three-leaved ivy**, an American name for the poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*); **three-leaved rush**, *Juncus trifidus*.

14... *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 595/33 *Melilotum*, three-leaved gras. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 41 Among so many thre-leaved herbes as we haue. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 18 Such as haue the Scurry...eat three-leaved-grasse, fresh meate, or the like. 1772 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 55 The threeleaved Hellebore. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. V.* 295 Three-leaved Rush...This rare species...has crowded, erect, thread-like stems, from four to six inches high. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 229 Saint Patrick...employed the three-leaved clover to illustrate the Unity of Nature, and Plurality of Persons in the Deity.

Three-legged (-legd, -legged), *a.* Having three legs, as a *three-legged stool*.

† **Three-legged mare**, a nickname for the gallows; *three-legged race*, a race run by couples, the right leg of one person being bound to the left leg of the other; *three-legged staff*, a tripod for supporting surveying instruments, etc.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* i. i. 64 To combe your noddle with a three-legg'd stoole. 1685 T. BROWN *Advice Dr. Oates* 26 From Fear Of being mounted on a Three-legg'd-Mare. 1694, 1834 [see MARK 2 a]. 1701 *MOXON Math. Instr.* 21 *Three-Legg'd Staff*, made with Joyns to shut together, and take off in the middle for the better carriage; to support Instruments for Astronomy, Surveying, etc. 1764 *MASKELVNE in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 350 The wooden three-legged stand, which supports the sector. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Avr. Hunting* i. 3 Quill-driving was not my particular vocation, nor a three-legged stool the...range to which I was willing to restrict myself. 1909 *Mission Field* July 118 How the boys did enjoy the 'three-legged' race and the sack races!

Three-lihood. *nonce-wd.* [app. f. THREE + -LY 1 + -HOOD; perh. after ME. *THRIELLEHO*.] The Trinity; threefoldness.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* xx. (1848) 250 To shew the holy God, in three scenes, first And last in Threelihood, and midst in One.

Three-man, *a.* Requiring three men; managed, worked, or performed by three men; *esp.* in *three-man(s) song*, *glee* (also *three men's song*), a convivial part-song for three men; a trio for male voices. (Corrupted to *freeman's song*: see FREEMAN 4.)

c 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 2336 in *Macro Plays* 147, xxxxi thousande...þat had leuere styttyn at þe ale, iij mens songys to synngyn lowde, þanne to-ward þe chyrche for to crowde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 492/2 Thre mannys songe, *tricinnum*. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 255 If I do, fillop me with a three-man-beetle. 1611 - *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 44 Three-man song-men, all, and very good ones. 1600 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Edw. IV.* Wks. 1874 I. 51 Wee leaue a three-men song, to make our guests merry. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xxi, An old seventeenth-century ditty, of the days of 'three-man glees'. 1865 - *Hereward* v.

Three-mast, *a.* Having three masts. So **Three-masted a.**; **Three-master** [MASTER *sb.* 2], a three-masted ship.

1775 *DALRYMPLE in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 392 Two three-mast vessels with latine sails. 1839 *MARRVAT Phant. Ship*

vi. A three-masted vessel. 1883 DE FOREST in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 519/2 This ghost of a great three-master.

Three-monthly, *a. (sb.)* Of or pertaining to three months; appearing every three months, as a periodical; quarterly. *b. sb.* A quarterly magazine or review.

1818 BVAOH Juan I. ccxi, Magazines, Daily, or monthly, or three monthly. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 233 Writing in a three-monthly Review. 1846 MAS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1859) 13 Convinced that all the weekly, monthly, and three-monthly critics cannot be in the wrong. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 179, I was editor of an extinct three-monthly, the *Anglo-Saxon*.

Threeness, *obs. form of THRENE.*

Threeness (prē'nēs). [*f.* THREE + -NESS; cf. OE. *þrynes*, *þrynes*: see THINNESS.] The fact, quality, or condition of being three or threefold; *spec.* said of the Godhead.

[A 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xix. [xvii.] (1890) 312 We ondestað . . . þrynisse in Annisse efenspedelice, and Annisse in þære þrygnisse.] 1859 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1860) II. 99 Abstract terms merely; in place of which, the words oneness, twoness, threeness, might be substituted. 1855 LYNCH *Let. to Scattered v.* (1872) 65 That in the Oneness there is Threeness, that the One God is Triune. 1899 Month Jan. 14 Threeness in person with oneness in nature.

Three-one, *a. (sb.)* Being three in one, triune.

b. absol. or as sb. The triune God, the Trinity. 1638-56 COWLEY *Davidis* i. 371 Who shall describe thy throne, Thou great Three-One? 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 174 This glorious Three-One God had created all Things. 1772 T. OLIVERS *Hymn*, 'The God of Abraham praise', Before the great Three-One They all exulting stand. 1802 J. JAMIESON *Use Sac. Hist.* II. iii. ii. 53 The love of a three-one God is displayed.

Threep, variant of THREAP.

Three-pair, *a.* In full, *three pair of stairs* (see PAIR *sb.* 1 6 b). Of or belonging to the third floor, as in *three-pair room, back, front, window.*

1788 Phil. Trans. LXXXVIII. 217 Out of a three-pair-of stairs window. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xli, Like a squirrel in his cage, hung out of a three pair of stairs window. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxi, In the two-pair back of the house. . . or in the three-pair front. 1883 MAS. PLUNKETT in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 236/2 Kate was established in the little 'three pair back'.

Three-part, *a. (adv.)* Containing, consisting of, having, or involving three parts.

1854 *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 20 It is prohibited in three-part-counterpoint, as in two-part-counterpoint, to make concealed fifths. 1884 R. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 255 [A] Three Part Clock [or] Three Train Clock. . . [is] a clock with three trains: the going train, the striking train, and the quarter or chiming train. 1910 TOVEY *Encycl. Brit.* III. 129/2, 25 three-part symphonies.

b. adv. (in comb.) = THREE-PARTS.

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1282 A three-part-bred mare.

So **Three-parted** *a.*, divided into or having three parts, tripartite.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 117 A threeparted deusion. 1793 MARTIN *Lang. Bol.*, Three-parted leaf. . . divided into three parts down to the base, but not entirely separate. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 290/2.

Three parts. Three out of four equal parts, three quarters. Hence as *adv. phrase*, To the extent of three quarters; well-nigh, almost.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 June, Patrick comes early, and wakes me. . . though I am three parts asleep. 1842 BOWEN *Bible in Spain* vii. 45 He was half-intoxicated, and soon became three-parts so. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mry. & Merch.* x, He rides a three-parts thorough-bred. 1877 BROWNING *La Saisias* 72 There's the stoppage at the inn Three-parts up the mountain. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* xv. 250 Conduct is three parts of life, they say; but I think they put it high.

Threepence (prī'pēns, prē'pēns). [*f.* THREE + PENCE, collective pl. of PENNY.]

1. A sum of money equal in value to three pennies. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, What monstrous. circumstance is here, to get some three or four gazettes, Some three-pence in the whole! 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man v. ii, Ang.* . . Fortune, once again, is kind; but how it comes about— D. Lew. Does not signify Three pence. 1849 Sk. *Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 12 In Pennsylvania an old law existed offering threepence a head for every squirrel destroyed.

2. A silver coin of this value; a threepenny piece. (Now the smallest silver coin of Great Britain.)

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 11 A round threepence serueth the turn. 1675 *Land. Gas.* No. 987/4 One Purse. . . and there in. about 18 new Groats, Threepences, and Two-pences. 1718-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Jan., Dr. Pratt and I. . . with the Bishop of Clogher. . . played at ombre for threepences. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 235, I would venture the lowest stake of gentility, a silver three-pence, that [etc.]. 1898 G. B. RAWLINGS *Brit. Coinage* 53 Edward VI coined. . . a silver crown, half-crown, sixpence, and threepence.

Threepenny (prī'pēni, prē'pēni), *a. (sb.)*

1. Of the value or price of threepence. *a. Three-penny nail*, a nail of the size which originally cost threepence a hundred. (See PENNY 10.)

1429-30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 73 Alsofor d. iij peny nayll, j d ob. 1481, 1484 [see PENNY 10]. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 16, cc ij peny nailles ix. 1494-5 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 43 De claus vocatis threpenynayle precii centene iij d.

b. Threepenny bit (BIT *sb.* 2 8 c), *piece* = THREEPENCE 2; also *fig.* (in reference to the size of the coin) something very small. Also ellipt. *threepenny*. 1799 Evelyn's *Kal. Hort.* 199 A Leaf as broad as a

Three-penny Piece. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 311 Pieces of . . bone, varying in size from that of a threepenny-piece to half-a-crown. 1884 W. BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 21/2 A small threepenny-bit of a creature. 1892 A. MACLAREN *Paul's Prayers*, etc. (1893) 289 Only a threepenny bit and not a talent. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 8 Nov. 6/7 Threepennies, indeed, are as characteristic of the provinces as the farthing is peculiar to London.

c. Costing or involving an outlay of threepence.

1698 *Christ Exalted* 55 No more shaken than a pair of Threepenny Bells can shake down the Monument. 1711-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Feb., I play but threepenny ombre. 1845 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser. II, Passion & Princ.* viii. III. 126 The letter which had arrived by the threepenny post from Hackney. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 7/3 The 7.3 from Hoe-street, Walthamstow, commonly known as 'the last threepenny train' (largely used by workmen).

d. transf. Of or pertaining to threepence or to something worth threepence; able or willing to pay threepence.

1630 J. TAVOLA (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships Wks.* L. 79/1 Some Men (being borne vnder a threepenny planet) can neither by paines. . . or any industry be worth a groat. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 7/1 Consigned to the threepenny boxes of the second-hand booksellers. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 3/4 What in magazine parlance may be called. . . the 'threepenny' public. 1899 J. PENNELL in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 113 It is useless to discuss any matter with the threepenny populace.

2. fig. as a disparaging epithet: Of little worth; trifling, paltry, cheap, worthless.

1613 ROWLAND *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 47 Like threepenny watch-men. . . Each with a rustic browne-hill in his hand. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 76 Such men. . . were permitted to excommunicate for a threepenny matter. 1843 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvii, Down to that three-penny baggage, Mistress Nelly.

Threepennyworth (prē'pēniwɜ:θ), *contr. three-penn'orth* (-pē'nəθ). The quantity that is worth, or costs, threepence.

[1340 *Ayend.* 37 Hi habbeþ bri paneworþes of worke uor ane peny.] 1617 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For thre pennard of wax candelles iij d. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World v.* i, With your Three-pennyworth of small Ware. 1865 DICKENS *Mul. Fr.* iii. x, 'Threepenn'orth Rum', said Mr. Dolls.

Three per cent, *adj. and sb. phr.*

A. as adj. Yielding 3 per cent. interest (see B.). *B. Containing three parts in every hundred.*

1753 *Bank of Eng. Dividend Bk.* 5 Jan., 3 per cent. consolidated annuities. 1796 CNT. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 215 In the three per cent. consolidated public funds of this country. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* i. 12, 1. . . placed them in a three-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid.

B. as sb. (absol. use of A. a). In pl. three per cents, the Government securities of Great Britain, consolidated in 1751 into a single stock paying 3 per cent. interest: see CONSOLIDATED *b.*

In 1888 the interest on the consolidated stock (*consols*) was reduced to 2½ per cent., and in 1903 to 2½ per cent., so that the name, so long familiar, ceased to be applicable.

1794 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 195 We borrow in the Three Per Cents. 1843 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., There were two thousand three per cents as much lost to my family as if the sponge had been drawn over the national slate. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 266 Annuities and Three per Cents. Little cares he about them. 1905 *Harmsw. Encycl.* 1562/2 In 1888. . . the 3 per cents. outstanding were . . . £549,094,000.

Three-pile, *a. (sb.)* [See PILE *sb.* 6 2.] Applied to velvet in which the loops of the pile-warp (which constitutes the nap) are formed by three threads, producing a pile of treble thickness; so of carpets; also *absol.* or as *sb.* = three-pile velvet.

[1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 11 Master Three-Pile the Mercer.] 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* i. i. Wks. 1873 II. 283 My . . . maister hath sent you a velvet gowne heare: . . three pile. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 14, I haue seru'd Prince Florizell, and in my time wore three pile. 1837 HARRIS *Guesses Ser.* i. (1847) 1 A cloak should be of three-pile, to keep its gloss in wear. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* i. 208 This delicate alarm is worth while, More 'specially with carpets of three-pile.

Three-piled (-pəild), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED 2. Cf. PILED *ppl.* a. 3 2.]

1. = THREE-PILE. Also *transf.* of grass, Growing thickly with a soft surface like velvet.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 35 Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a three pild peece I warrant thee. 1605 *Land. Prodigal* i. i. 140 Sixe peece of vellet. . . a peece of Ash-colour, a three pild peece [etc.]. 1610 *Chester's Tri.* (Chetham Soc.) 41 Our verdant pastures three pild greene in graine. 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Nature's Remorse* ii, On three-piled carpet of compliments.

2. fig. Of the highest quality, refined, exquisite; also, of very great degree, excessive, extreme, intense (cf. *threefold, treble, triple*). ? *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 407 Taffata phrases, silken tearmes precise, Three-pild Hyperboles. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* iii. i, You, tender sir, whose gentle blood. . . makes you snuff at all, But three-piled people. 1690 DAYDEN *Don Sebastian* iii. ii, She has made my pious father a three-piled cuckold.

Three-piled, *a.* 2 [See PILED *ppl.* a. 2.] Consisting of three things piled one upon another; also *fig.* threefold.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 59 As under Herod, Pilat, and Tiberius, a threepild Tyranny. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 637 The Son of Earth. . . Upon his three-pild Mountain stands, Till Thunder strikes him. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 9/5 The work under the mark of the three piled arms of the B.S.A. Co.

Three-quarter, *quarters*, *sb., adj., and adv. phr.*

A. as sb. 1. Three quarters, three of the four equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; loosely, the greater part of anything.

1470, 1650 [see QUARTER *sb.* 1]. 1806 C. E. PARSON *London of To-day* I. (ed. 3) 29 A modest luncheon of grilled chops and boiled potatoes is ordered. In three-quarters of an hour these appear. 1900 STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 191 That three-quarters of life which is called conduct.

2. Three-quarter (pl. -quarters), in Football, short for *three-quarter back* (see D.).

1889 H. VASSALL *Rugby Football* 13 If he [the captain] is playing four three-quarters and finds that his eight forwards are swamped by the opposing nine, he must make his extra three-quarter go forward. 1897 *Whitaker's Alman.* 645/1 The English halves and three-quarters were run out before they had a chance of getting away.

B. as adj. Three-quarter (rarely *-quarters*). Amounting to three quarters of the whole; one quarter less in magnitude or dimension than that which is complete or full; three-fourths of the ordinary; also vaguely (cf. A. 1).

1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1239/4 A middle sized Fox Beagle. . . white breast, and her legs whitish, with three quarter sterne. 1684 J. PETER *Stiege Vienna* 204 Three quarter Cannons, of each 35 pound. 1700 T. BROWN *Acc. Journ.* Exon Wks. 1709 III. 11. 101 As if he had been riding three-quarter speed. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 448 Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* I. 33/1 Secured with three-quarter inch bolts. 1867 AUG. J. E. WILSON *Vashti* xxi, A three-quarter moon was staring down at her own image.

b. spec. Of portraits, etc. (*a*) Originally applied to a canvas measuring 30 inches by 25 (about three-fourths of the area of a kitcat, 36 in. x 28). (*b*) Now usually applied to a portrait showing three-fourths of the figure (in full, *three quarters length*). (Also to a lady's coat of similar length.) (*c*) *Three-quarter-face* (esp. in *Photogr.*), the aspect intermediate between full face and profile.

1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 27 Feb., I have a very fine picture of lady Orkney. . . by sir Godfrey Kneller, three quarters length. 1831 WILLIAMS *Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence*, 1769-1830, I. 77 The last prices received by Sir Thomas Lawrence. For a head-size, or three-quarters, 210s.; for a kit-cat, 315s.; for a half-length, 420s.; and for a full-length, 630s. 1850 *Catalogue of Wm. Macgill, Edinb.* On Canvases on Frames kept in Stock. . . 24 by 20, head size; 30 by 25, 2 size 1 36 by 28, Kitcat. . . 50 by 40, half-length [etc.]. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* ii, There were several sketches of the Baronet's elder daughter; now a three-quarter face. . . now a profile. . . now a full face. 1882 J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* xxvii. II. 42 Wollaston, a portrait painter, who could only command five guineas for a three-quarters canvas. 1894 H. GAMLIN *G. Romney* 202 Lady Susan Murray is a beautiful three-quarter standing figure. 1911 *Queen* 4 Nov. Suppl. 14/3 A three-quarter length [coat] comes out at only 5 guineas.

c. ellipt. Measuring or relating to three quarters (of a yard) in Cloth Measure, or three fourths of any quantity indicated by context; *spec.* of a coal seam, three quarters of a yard thick. 1708 J. C. COMPTON *Collier* (1845) 16 The 3 Quarter Coal about 3 Quarters thick or more. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* I. 381/2 A half-inch service pipe will fill a cistern in one-third the time now taken by the three-quarter cock. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 75 The principal beds of coal are one of 6 feet thick, and a lower one called the three-quarter bed. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Three-quarter-coal*, a seam of coal about three-quarters of a yard in thickness. *Mod.* The three-quarter chimies.

C. as adv. To the extent of three quarters. 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 110 That little God of Loue. . . With bowe thrie quarters scant. 1832 *Regal. Instr. Cavalry* li. 106 The. . . Troops wheel three-quarters left about. 1869 'LEWIS CARROLL' *Phantasmagoria* 106 Prone to the dust he bent his head, And lay like one three-quarters dead.

D. Spec. Comb. and Collocations: three-quarter back, in *Rugby Football* (also in *Hockey*), one of two, three, or four players stationed between the half-backs and the full-backs; three-quarter binding, a style of bookbinding having more leather than half-binding: see *quot.*; three-quarter-bred *a.*, having three quarters of pure blood; three-quarter cleft (ellipt.), *dial.* a person three-quarters 'cracked': cf. QUARTER-CLEFT 2; three-quarters face, *Mil.* three quarters of a full 'face' or turn; three-quarter fiddle: see *quot.*; three-quarter plate (watch): see *quot.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Dec. One of the Northern 'three-quarter backs sustained an injury to his leg. 1889 H. VASSALL *Rugby Football* 10 This led to the increase in the number of three-quarter-backs, first, from one to two, with two full-backs, and then to three, with one full-back—in other words, three-quarter-back became the main line of defence against the rush of opposing forwards. 1890 CRESSWELL *Hockey* 10 The three-quarter-backs, generally two in number. 1897 *Let. to Editor*, 'Three quarter binding is a very wide back and large corners. The sides may be of anything, paper, cloth [etc.]. 1900 BODKIN *Shillelagh* 38 The fast 'three-quarter bred mare between the shafts. 1843 CARLETON *Traits Irish Pres.* I. 5 'A three-quarter clift' of a fellow—half knave, half fool. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 14 The recruit. . . makes a 'three quarters face. 1889 E. J. PAYNE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 813/1 *Violino Piccolo* (. . . *Dreiertheil-geige*, 'Three-quarter fiddle), a violin of small size, but of the ordinary parts and proportions, differing in this respect from the pochette or kit. 1884 BRITISH

Watch & Clockm. 199 In *three-quarter plate watches there is a piece cut out of the top plate sufficiently large to allow the balance to move in the same horizontal plane.

So **Three-quartered** *a.*, *f. a.* made in three sections (*obs.*); *b.* *Her.* of an animal as a bearing: turned so as to be nearly affronté, but showing a part of the flank.

1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxxv. 535 There-Inne stoden peleris of Marbil stones.. three-quarterid they weren Of Gold & Asure And Of Silver. 1828 *BERRY Enycyl. Her.* I. Gloss, *Three-quartered*, showing three-fourths of an animal; termed, also, *trian-aspect*, as an eagle, &c. in a *trian-aspect*. 1889 in *ELVIN Dict. Her.*

Threes, *obs.* form of **THREE**.

Threescore (*prī-skōrī*, *prī-skōrī*), *a.* (*sō*). *arch.* Forms: see **THREE** and **SCORE** *sō*. [**SCORE** *sō*. 16.] Three times twenty; sixty. (Formerly sometimes written in Roman numerals, *ijxx*.)

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xii. 5 Three score and six daies. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. 1394 I will deluyur al the prysouners that I have that is three score and four. 1535 COVERDALE *Fr.* lxxxix. [xc.] 10 The dayes of our age are iij. score yeres & ten. 1599 in *Thames of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 218 Violentit cutit down *ijxx* dussouns young growand treis. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 529 Almost threescore miles in length. 1699 *DRYDEN Epist. J. Driden* 91 But we their sons, a pauper'd race of men, Are dwindled down to threescore yeres and ten. 1741 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) I. 216 Very long ships, rowed by oars, some of forty, some of fifty, and threescore oars.

b. *absol.* with ellipsis of *years*, in reference to age; hence as *sō*, the age of sixty years, or *transf.* a person of this age. So *threescore (years) and ten*, seventy years.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 1 *Old man.* Threescore and ten I can remember well. 1719 *Young Revenge* ii. 18 And reverend Grey Threescore is hut a Voucher. 1764 *GOLDSM.* *Trav.* 254 The gay grandsire.. Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore. 1822 *GALT Provost* xi. The worthy man was hale and hearty, not exceeding three score and seven. *Mod.* He has long passed the three score and ten.

f. c. Used as ordinal numeral (*threescore and one* = sixty-first). *Obs.*

1596 DANETT *tr. Comines* (1614) 219 The King..when he died was well forward in the threescore and one yere.

Hence *Three-scoreth* *a.* *Obs.* [-TH²], sixtieth. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xlv. 1 The threescoreth Psalm is intitled (A Lilly). 1657 *North's Plutarch. Add. Lives* (1676) 38 Accacianus the threescore King of the Scots.

Three-sided (stress var.), *a.* Having three sides, trilateral (either as a plane figure or flat body with three edges, triangular; or as a solid figure or body with three lateral surfaces, trihedral); *fig.* having three parts or aspects.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 489 In the triumph..he made a shew of three-sided tables, cup-bourds, and bourds, supported by one foot all of brasse. 1793 *MARTIN Lang. Bot.* *Three-sided stem*, having three plane sides. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 115 Dodecahedrons with triangular planes, appearing as three-sided pyramids on the planes of the tetrahedron. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 One of those three-sided tables with pits in them to hold the counters. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 10/1 The taste of Queen Victoria in books was.. a three-sided taste.

Threesome (*prī-sūm*), *sh.* and *a.* (*adv.*) Chiefly *Sc.* Also 4-6 *thresum*, 6 *thriesum*. [*f.* **THREE** + *SOME*.] *A. sō*. Three persons together; three forming a company.

1375 *BABBOR Bruce* iii. 420 It [boat] sa littil wes, bat It Mycht our be wattir bot thresum fyt. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 131 It is nocht possibill to gar thresum keip coun. 1578 *LINDSAY (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 275 Mcleane ..eschapit and thriesum with him. 1816 *SCOTT B. Dwarf* viii. The rest disperse by twasome and threesome through the waste, and meet me at the Trysting Pool. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* xxix. We..sat down to meat, we threesome.

B. adj. Consisting of or composed of three; performed by three together; threefold, triple.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 42 Any thing like a country-dance, or a threesome or foursome reel. 1873 *MORRIS Love is Enough* (1873) 8 To have seen Your nimble feet tread down the green In threesome dance. 1875 — *Enaid* v. 580 Then..they..in threesome order slip Their cloven ranks. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 4 Tresillo means a threesome game. *Mod. Sc.* A threesome cluster of nuts. She does her back-hair in a threesome plait.

b. *quasi-adv.* *nounce-use*: cf. **FOURSOME** I *b.*

1875 *MORRIS Enaid* vii. 639 Mail-coat threesome laid Of golden link.

Hence **Threesomeness** *nounce-wd.*, the quality of existing in threes, triplicity.

1853 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 1216 What may be called the threesomeness of everything in the moral world.

Three-square, *a.* Now *dial.* or *techn.* [*f.* **THREE**, after *four-square*; cf. *five-square*, *six-square*.] Having three equal sides; equilaterally triangular. Also *fig.* threefold, triple.

1440 *Jacob's Well* 119 His wode of coueytise is three square. Pe firste square is..desyre..to haue..wordly ryches. 1527 *ANDREW Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* b. ij. Ye must haue x or xii fyltes..beyng threesquare, a fote of length. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* vi. 41 Catching up in hast his three-square shield And shining helmet. 1624 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* i. iv. 10, I intend not to range over all his life as he stands threesquare in relation, Husband, Father, Master. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xiii. 2 For ..Triangular Punches, I commonly reserve my worn out three square Files. 1766 *J. BARTMAN Jnl.* 9 Feb. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 63 A good sort of rush to bottom chairs with, much better than the..bull-rush or the three-

square ones. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* July 502/1 Take a triangular file, three-square file it is called.

Three-squared, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ED*.] = *prec.*

1400 *MAUROEV.* (1839) xiv. 160 Summe [diamonds] ben .vi. squared, summe iij. squared, and summe iij. as nature schapeth hem. [*Fr.* Et totes sont quartez et ont pointes de leur nature; et ascuns sont .vi. quartez et ascuns a iij. et ascuns a iij., si come nature les fourme.] 1577 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) I. 415 One thoun three-square fyles. 1585 *LUPTON Thous. Notable* Th. (1673) 144 A hole made..with a three squared stake. 1701 *London Gaz.* No. 3708/4 Lost.. a Three-squared turning Seal, with 3 Stones.

Three-stringed (-strind), *a.* Having three strings: usually of a musical instrument.

1599 *SANDYS Europa Spec.* (1632) 145 The whole Realme ..hath bene scourged with a three stringed whip, Warre, ill-governement, and Injustice. 1612 *BIBLE 1 Sam.* xviii. 6 margin, Three stringed instruments. 1752 *NEWTON Note Miltons's L'Allegro* 91 Rebeck is a three-stringed fiddle. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 346/1 Medals ..representing Apollo playing on a three-stringed instrument.

Threete, *obs.* form of **THREAT**.

Three-tined (-tind), *a.* Having three tines or prongs, three-pronged.

1558 *PHAER Enaid* ii. E. iij. b. The God Neptune..With forck threthide the walles vprootes. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1339/1 Neptune with his threethined mace, riding our waves vpon a dolphin. 1706 *London Gaz.* No. 4259/3, 6 Silver three-tined Forks. 1904 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 4 A three-tined dinner fork.

Three-toed (-tōd), *a.* Having three toes; in *Zool.* a descriptive epithet of particular species of animals.

1752 *SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 562 The three-toed Armadilla. 1774 *FOSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 388 Three-toed Woodpecker. 1879 *E. P. WRIGHT Anim.* Life 211 The Three-toed Sloth..is a native of Brazil, Para, and Rio Janeiro. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 12/1 That the three-toed horse became extinct ages ago—geologically speaking.

Three-tongued (-tōd), *a.* Having three tongues; also, knowing or using three languages, trilingual.

1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 152 The vowels, and phrases of speech hold a very different signification from that which the vulgar and three-tongued men do know. 1690 *C. NISSE O. & N. Text* I. 18 That Doeg aforesaid..was trilinguist. 1752 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.* *Odes* iii. xi. 22 From his three-tongued Jaws the Poison flow'd.

Three-way, *a.* Having, or connected with, three ways, roads, or channels; situated where three ways meet. *Three-way cock*, *valve*, one with an inlet and two alternative outlets.

1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1338/2 His highnesse passing forth still beyond the place called the Threewale-leet, came to the street named Hwittetstreet, that is to say, the chandelors street. 1603, 1608, 1674-91 [see *LEET* *sō*]. 1633 *AMES Agst. Cerem.* ii. 325 To have set up Altars of devotion at every three-way-leet. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* i. 189/2 Five three-way cocks and their appendages. 1884 *COUES Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 190 This curious extra-vestibular chamber, which may be named the *trivium*, or 'three-way' place. 1888 *Lockwood Diet. Mech. Engineering Terms*, *Three-way-cock* ..for diverting the liquid from the inlet branch into two different directions at pleasure. 1907 *Installation News* June 11/2 This necessitates a three-way distribution board.

Three-years, *year*, *a.*

1. Of or pertaining to, or lasting for, three years; of the age of three years.

1665 *PEPYS Diary* 7 Apr. We having already..spent one year's share of the three-years tax. 1727 (DORRINGTON) *Philip Quarril* (1816) 37 They set sail for a three years voyage. 1798 *COLERIDGE Aug. Mar.* i. iv. The Wedding-Guest stood still, And listens like a three years child.

2. *Three-year-old*, of the age of three years; *spec.* of horses; also, of three years' standing, that has been such for three years. Also *three years old*.

1825 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 10 Exclusion of all Barristers but three-year-old ones. *Ibid.* 13 Three years old Barristers. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 307/2 A three-year-old colt. 1894 *Field* 9 June 850/3 A three-year-old animal may have all the permanent incisors well up. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 7/3 A strange story of an alleged three-year-old treaty between Russia and China.

b. *absol.* or as *sō*; also *attrib.*

1617 in *T. Pont's Topogr. Acc. Cunningham* (Maitland Cl.) 200 Saxtein auld kye..Item, thrie thrie-year-aldis. 1825 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 18 Turn now to the three year olds [*i. e.* barristers]. 1856 *STONEHENGE Brit. Sports* ii. (ed. 2) § 119 By Training the three-year-old is understood the preparation of the colt for racing as a three-year-old, in his fourth year. 1882 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/5 Not only in the three-year-old prizes did the fillies make their mark.

So **Three-yearling** *a.* = *three-year-old*.

1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 58 Take unto thee a three-yearling heifer and a three-yearling she goat.

Thref(e, thref, obs. ff. THRAYE, THRIFT.

Threies, Threin, Threip, Threist: see **THREE, THIRN, THREAP, THIRST.**

Threit, *-en*: see **THREAT, THRETE, THREATEN.**

Threll, var. **THRILL** *sō*. 2 *Obs.*, *obs. f.* **THRALL** *sō*.

Threll multure: see **THIRL-MULTURE.**

Thremmatology (*prēmātōlōgī*). *Biol.* [*f.* *Gr.* *θρέμμα* (-ar-) nursing + *-LOGY*.] That part of biology which treats of the propagation or breeding of domestic animals and plants.

1888 *E. R. LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 802/1 The

area of biological knowledge..which relates to the breeding of animals and plants, their congenital variations, and the transmission and perpetuation of those variations..may be called thremmatology. *Ibid.*, Darwin's introduction of thremmatology into the domain of scientific biology. 1889 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 47/2 The second subdivision, 'Bionomics', includes..thremmatology—a word coined for the subjects of variation, heredity, and the breeder's lore.

Threne (*prīn*), *sō*. Forms: 5-6 *trene*, 7 *thren*, 6- *thren*. [*ad. Gr.* *θρήνη* funeral lament. So *obs. f. threne* (1526 in *Godef. Compl.*.) A song of lamentation; a dirge, threnody; formerly *spec.* (in *pl.*) the Lamentations of Jeremiah (LXX *θρήνοι* 'Ierepiou, Vulgate *Threni*).

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 85 The seide Jeremy..made also the trenes, that is to say, the lamentacions. 1493 *Festival* (W. de W. 1515) 7 Ye paynfull deith of our sauour..of the whiche is made mencyon in the first chaptyre of Trens. 1593 *SOUTHWELL St. Peter's Cant.* 2 My threnes an endless Alphabet doe finde. 1601 *SHAKS. Phoenix & Turtle* 49 Whereupon it made this threne To the phoenix and the dove. 1651 *Br. H. KING in Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 567 Some of these Psalms may serve as Threnes and Dirges to lament the Present Miseries. 1811 *LAMB Guy Raux Misc. Wks.* (1871) 372 The tears and sad threnes of the matrons in universal mourning.

So **Threne v.** [*cf. Gr.* *θρήνειν*], to compose or sing a threne; **Threnetic**, **Threnetical** *adjs.* [*Gr.* *θρήνητικός*], pertaining to a threnody; mournful. 1890 *Unio. Rev. Dec.* 540 Her voice grew strangely low as she 'threned. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* **Threnetic*..mournful, lamentable. 1850 *MURE Hist. Lang. & Lit. Greece* III. 325 Threnetic odes are also ascribed to Sappho. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc. Voltaire* (1872) II. 152 *Threnetical discourses.

Threng, *sō*. *Obs.* [variant of **THRING** *sō*], assimilated to **THRENG** *v.* A crowd, throng; = **THRING** *sō*. 1

1275 *LAY. 2229* Among þe þrengre of sipmen hi funde þeos maydenes. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2533 (Bodl. MS.) Abonten hij gonnen goo þar force smyten in to þe þrengre And duden beastes from opere drengre. 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* (Kölbing) 6099 Of Sarazins gret þreng About our Cristen made reng.

Threng, *v.* *Obs.* *Pa. t.* *threngde*. [Early *ME.* *þrengen*, *wk. vb.*; in form a factitive from **THRING** *v.*—*OEt.* **þrangian* (*cf.* *MHG. drängen*, *Ger. drängen* to press, throng, late *ON.* *þrængva*, *-gja*, *Icel. þrengja*, *Sw. tränga*, *Da. trænge* to press), in signification not differing from **THRING** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To press or crush into a narrow space; to force into confinement: = **THRING** *v.* B. 5 c.

a 1254 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137, Some hi diden in crucethus dæc in an cæste þæt was scort and nære and undeþ..and þrengde þe man þær inne dæc him bræcon alle þe limes. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 473 Anticrist wolde fæste to men godis of fortune bi coueytise, þat shulden drengre a man to helle. [But perh. this is for *drengre* = *sink*.]

2. *intr.* To go in a crowd or throng, press in, out, etc.: = **THRING** *v.* B. 1.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 16182 þatt he swa swiþe mikell folc Draff all ut off þe temple..Swa þatt tegg alle þrengdenn ut Off all þatt miccle temple.

Threnode (*prīnōd*). [Alteration of next, after *ode*.] = *next*.

1858 *KINGSLEY Misc., Chalk-stream Stud.* I. 167 The threnodes of a certain peevish friend who literally hates a mountain. 1876 *STEDMAN Victorian Poets* 99 As a threnode nothing comparable to [Arnold's] *Thyrsis* had then appeared since the *Adonais* of Shelley. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 June 3/2 In death the old wailing of the threnode is still raised, and sometimes Charon's penny is still put under the tongue.

Threnody (*prēnōdī*, *prīn-*). [*ad. Gr.* *θρήνηδία* dirge, *f.* *θρήνη* **THRENE** + *ῥήνη* song.] A song of lamentation; *spec.* a lament for the dead, a dirge.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 10 They repaire vnto the Sepulchre, ..using Threnodies and dolorous complaints. 1647 *FAIRCHILD Serm.* 34 (L.) The most powerful eloquence is the threnody of a broken heart. 1827 *CARLYLE Misc., Richter* (1872) I. 4 Next came threnodies from all the four winds. 1876 *STEDMAN Victorian Poets* 168 This elegiac poem [*in Memoriam*], the great threnody of our language.

So **Threnodial** (*prīnōdīāl*), **Threnod'ian**, **Threnodio** (-ōdīk), **Threnod'ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a threnody, mournful; **Threnodist**, one who composes or utters a threnody; **Threnody v.**, *trans.* to mourn in a threnody.

1817 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) III. 81, I would..fain be excused from any *threnodial service. 1837 — *Doctor* cxxxiii. IV. 352 This was pretty well for a threnodial flight. But Dr. Watts went farther. 1624 *QUARLES Funeral Elegies* Poems (1717) 416 If this *Threnodian story Intend her honour with thy loss of glory. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Threnodic, 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 188 The brief *threnodical essay published at the time of Irving's death. 1827 *CARLYLE Misc., Richter* (1872) I. 4 To think of laughing over these unhappy *threnodists and panegyrist. 1832 *DE QUINCEY Cæsars Wks.* 1862 IX. 5 Peace, then, rhetoricians, false threnodists of false liberty! 1893 *G. ALLEN Seallyng* III. 254 Mr. Solomon, thus *threnodied by the appointed latter-day bards, ..was buried.

Threnos (*prīnōs*). Also in *Lat.* form **threnus**.

[*a. Gr.* *θρήνος*, *L. threnus*.] = **THRENE**, **THRENODY**. 1601 *SHAKS. Phoenix & Turtle* (heading), Threnos. 1840 *tr. C. O. Müller's Hist. Lit. Greece* iii. § 5. 21 These singers of the threnos were at the burial of Achilles represented by the Muses themselves, who sang the lament. 1850 *MURE Hist. Lang. & Lit. Greece* III. 97 The Threnos of Homer's bards..was probably in dactylic measure. 1903 *Speaker* 28 Feb. 539/1 A lad..whose short life may be likened to a threnos.

CAXTON *Fables of Aelian* ii. The Eggle. threstred his clowes in to the tortoses bely. 1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 171 Now we be threste downe in to a very streight angyll. c. 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 22 As a thefe betwene two thewes threst. c. 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 61 He thrust his hande into the fyte. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Falshes* iii. (1540) 131 In no wyse he ought to threst downe that man that proueth maystryes with hym.

4. To press, squeeze; to crush; = THRUST v. 4. c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv. If. be foote and be knees haue ythrest doune wele be erth and ypressede be grasse a doune. . . it is a grete deere and an heuy. a 1450 *Tindale's Vis.* (Wagner) 1357 He thrust (MS. A, thrust) hem, as men dose grapes, to wryng out the wose. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 417 At which coronacion was so excedyng prease, that a knyght, called sir Iohn Bakwell, was threstyd to deth.

b. To crowd; to cram; = THRUST 3 c. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4129 Two and thretty thriste shippes brast full of pepull. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 49 b. [They] poure their throtes and beales thresting full.

c. fig. To oppress, vex. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* i. v. 58 Sen sic thocthis the thraistis (vime traistis).

Hence †Thresting vbl. sb., pressing, squeezing, crushing.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xli. (Arh.) 111 The threstyng that he suffred in his colons made hym so faynt. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 245/2 The deken fyll [= fell]. . . by thymplun and threstyng of the paynems.

Threst(e, obs. ff. THIRST. Threstel, -yll, obs. ff. THROSTLE. Threstle, obs. f. TRESTLE. Threswold, obs. f. THRESHOLD.

Thret, threte, obs. forms of TREAT.

†Threte, sb. Sc. Obs. In 6 threte, pl. thretis. Origin and meaning obscure. Occurs app. only in Douglas's *Aeneis*, where it is expletive, answering to nothing in the Latin. Referred in Ruddiman's *Glossary*, 1710, to TREAT sb., and explained as 'a throng, crowd, haste, speed'.

Jamieson takes it in the first quot. as 'throng, crowd' (which does not suit the context); the second and third examples he renders 'in haste, eagerly', the fourth 'in pairs, in couples'. In all the passages we have perhaps strained applications of TREAT sb. sense 2, 'pressure, etc.' introduced for the sake of rhyme.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ii. [x.] ix. 33 Scho. . . Him towart hir hes brocht, but ony threte. *Ibid.* v. ii. 117 Sum vthir. . . the collis hett Windir the speitis swakkis, to roist in threit The raw spaldis ordanit for the muid meit. *Ibid.* xii. xli. 141 The rynnyn hund dois hym [the hart] assail in threte Baith with swyft raise and with his questis grete. *Ibid.* xii. ix. 78 That this Murrans the renis and the thetis Quharwyth hys stedis jokkit war in thretis Vndyr the quhelis hes do welitit doun.

†Threte, v. Obs. rare. Pa. t. in 5 thret. [a. ON. *prēta* (*prēta*) to quarrel, dispute, wrangle, Sw. *trūta* Da. *trættes* refl. to quarrel, strive, contest. (See Falk & Torp s.v. *Prætle*.)] intr. To dispute, contend; to quarrel, wrangle.

13. — E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 560. I hyred be for a peny a grete, Quy bygynez þou now to prete? c. 1430 *This World but Vanyte* 20 in *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 83 Pe kinde of child-hode y dide also, With my felawis to fyte and prete. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 710 þai werestonyd what þis mought mene, What þai suld do þai thret þaim betwene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. Prol. 17 So thocthis thretis in thra our breistis outhrowth. [Probably belongs here.]

Threten, thretne, thrett(e, etc., obs. ff. THREAT, THREATEN. Thretinde, obs. f. THRETTINED. Threttene, -tende, -tethe, -ty, obs. ff. THIRTEEN, -TEENTH, THIRTIETH, -TY.

Threu, obs. form of THREW, THROUGH.

Threuch, threugh, obs. ff. THROUGH sb. 1, tombstone, etc. Threuth, obs. form of TRUTH.

Threve, obs. and dial. form of THRAVE.

Threw, pa. t. of THROW v.

Threw, obs. form of THROUGH prep., TRUE.

Thrice (prais), adv. Forms: a. 3 (Orm.) prizess, 3-4 pries, thryese, 4 prysys, 4-5 thries, 4-6 thryes, -is, 5 threes, threies, thryess, 6 Sc. thryiss. B. 4 prys, priis, thrijs, 4-5 thrys, threys, 4-6 thris, 4-7 thrise, thryse, 5 thrisse, 5-6 thryss, 7 thrycoe, 6- thrice. [ME. *prizes*, *prīs*, *prys*, f. *prīe*, *pryē*, THRIE + -s of advb. genitive, after ME. *anes*, *ones*, ONCE: cf. *twice*. From c. 1600 spelt *thrice*, to indicate the long vowel and the breath sound of *s*, as in *dice*, *nice*, *twice*, etc.]

1. Three times (in succession); on three successive occasions.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1149 Ure Laferrd. . . Badd his bedess prijsess. 1225 *Anncr. R.* 106 He weop himself priis mid his seire eien. c. 1275 LAV. 26066 And so Arthur. . . bi-vrñe hit priis [c. 1205] priis. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20973 (Cott.) Paule. . . Scipbreng- ing he suffrid thrise [v. rr. priis, thrijs]. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11340 Was þer no knyght of so heuy blod. . . Pat þer fore scholde be holde in pris, But he in dede were pruned þrys. 1350-1400 *Sir Beues* (MS. E.) 4313-4 208 Pryss sche flyt down to be grounde. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 308 At þo ende [he] sayes sanctus thryse. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 45 Pare denyed Petre oure Lord thryess. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2297 Pus fall þou thrisse. c. 1400 *Bruc* xciv. 214 [He] selle adoun. . . and priis [1400] CAXTON thryes cusside be grounde. 1425 in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 Threies seaven Ave Marias, with xv Patir Nosters and thre credes. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 85 The king sent vnto her onis, tues, thries, and she denied not to come. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Lau Arms* (S.T.S.) 170 Israel was discomfyte twys, or thris. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk.

Com. Prayer, Baptism, Namyng the childe, [he] shall dyppe it in the water thryse. a 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 356 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 297 He turnit him about Weill thryis. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 16 Twys or thryis in the seir. 1611 BALE *Mark* xiv. 30 Before the cocke crowe twice, thou shalt deny me thrise [TIND. thryse]. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 418 A Spoonful or two of Canary Wine twice or thrise a day. 1844 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxiv. (Pelh. Libr.) 246 Though I left it thrice, it was of my own free will.

2. Three times as much (in number, amount, or value). Often vaguely or hyperbolically: Many times (as much).

Usually preceding a numeral, or const. with *as*, or with comparative (now rare or obs.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 430 Angels. . . Pat suld of ordres haf thris thre. 1427 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 295 Threes as much as he. shall losse. c. 1460 *Wisdom* 649 in *Macro Plays* 56 More þan I take, spende I threys iij. 1528 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XV. 666 Bot gif the persons. . . be valisand in gudis wortht thryss the gudis at ar pundit. 1554 HULOET, Thrise as muche, *triplaris*, c. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonnets* lvi. 14 Which. . . Makes Sommers welcome thrise more wishd, more rare. 1605 1st Pt. *Ieronimo* (1901) i. i. 1 I haue a hart thrise stronger then my years. a 1771 *GRAV Death Hoel* 12 Thrice two hundred warriors. 1849 MACADULAN *Hist. Eng.* iii. i. 344 A sum more than thrise as great as the whole income of the English crown in 1685. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 557 With some surprise and thrise as much disdain.

†b. In three manners or respects. Obs.

1607-12 *BACON Ess.* *Great Place* (Arh.) 278 Men in great place, are thrise seruantes; 1. Servantes of the Sovereigne, or State, 2. Servantes of fame, and seruantes of businesse.

3. Combined with a pa. pple., forming an attrib. phrase or compound adj. (in senses 1 and 2).

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 30 Thryse scheild (? sealed) trumpit. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 2 Thou thrice crowned Queene of night. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *D.'s Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 353 A Dish of thrice-boild Beans. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* iv. 37 Like a thrice-told tale. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 283 A hundred millions thrice-told.

b. Similarly with any adjective, used vaguely or hyperbolically (as in 2): Very, highly, greatly, extremely (cf. *L. ter*).

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 60 Howe will my right worshipfull and thrisevenerable masters of Cambridge scoerne at the matter? *Ibid.* 61 Thrishonorable. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 157 Thrice-famed Duke. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 536 Thrice-noble family of the Percies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 570 Thrice happy Iles. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxiii. 13 Thrice blest whose lives are faithful prayers.

4. As quasi-adj. Thrice performed; threefold, triple (rare); in first quot. vaguely: Very great.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xix. 143 Ther were many knyghtes that onematched syr gawayne for alle the thryes myghte that he had. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadore* (1602) 44 S. Peter. . . after his relapse with thrye denial and forswearing of him. 1619 DRYDEN *Heroic Ep.* E. Cobham to Dr. Humphrey Arg. 9 For which, she her thrice-Penance was assignd. a 1866 NEALE *Sequences, Hymns*, etc. 21 Till the thrice Confession Blot the thrice Denial out.

Thrioche, thrich(e, obs. forms of THRUTCH.

Thrid, var. THREAD, esp. the vb.; obs. f. THIRD.

Thridace (brides). Pharm. Also erron.

thridach. [ad. mod. L. *thridacium*, f. Gr. *θρίδαξ* lettuce. Cf. F. *thridace*.] The inspissated juice of lettuce, used as a sedative; = LACTUCARIUM.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 313 Thridace. . . Juice furnished during the time of fructification by the Garden Lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 3) 164 The *Lactucarium* of Dr. Duncan, and the thridach of Dr. François, are nothing more than the white, viscid juice of the garden lettuce. . . at the flowering time of the plant. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.* *Thridace*.

Thridde, Thriddenele, obs. ff. THIRD, THRIDDEAL. Thride, obs. f. THIRD, THREAD.

†Thrie, thrye, adv. Obs. Forms: a. 1

prwa, θriza, θrize, θria, 2 preowe, 3 preie, 3-4 prie, 4-5 pryte, thrie, (4 thry), 5 thrye. B. 3 prien, preoien, 4 thrien. [OE. *prīwa*, *θriza* = OFris. *thri(a)*, OS. *thriuo*, *thrio*. Like *twiwa*, etc., not found outside the Saxon-Frisian group of WGer., and of obscure formation. They seem to have the form of genitival advbs., *twi-a*, *prī-a*, with the gap between *i* and *a* variously filled up by *w* and *g* (again lost in ME.), and lengthened by assimilation to *prī*, *THREE*. See further under *TWIE*.] Three times; thrice.

a. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 30 θria (*Rushw.* θrize) mec ðu bist onsecc. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.*, *Prwa* [c. 1160 *Hatton Gosp.*, preowe] wiðseccet min. c. 1020 *Rule St. Benet* ix. (Logeman) 38 Oððer sidon *prīwa* is to singanne. c. 1205 LAV. 17432 Prie he eode abuten. *Ibid.* 26066 Arður & þe scukke burnen hit prie a-buten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10056 Per on he smot prie be wreche to gret pine. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 13627 (Fairf.) Quy quarto sulde I tel þou mare? Twy or thry I talde þou are. c. 1460 *Compl. Criste* 88 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 164 The devylle me temptyð neuer but thrye, But þou me temptyst from day to daye. 1500 *Chesler Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 25 Or the cocke haue crouen thrye Thou shalt forsake my companye. B. c. 1205 LAV. 14338 Penne cussedð heo preoien. — 14352 Pat maide. . . prien hine custe. 13. Judas 33 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 14 Thou wolt forsake me thrien, at the coc him crowe.

Thrie, prie, obs. form of THREE.

Thrief, -ve, Thriep, obs. ff. THRAVE, THREAP.

Thries, priis, obs. form of THRICE.

Thrift (prift), sb. 1 Also 3-5 prift(e, (4 pruft,

preft, pref), 4-5 pryft, 4-6 thryft(e (threst), 5-6 thriste (6 thryft). [f. THRIVE v. + -T suffix 3a; cf. *drift*, *gift*, *rift*, *wift*, etc.; also ON. *prift*, occasional synonym of *prif* thriving condition, well-doing, prosperity, which may have reinforced the word in the north of England.]

†1. The fact or condition of thriving or prospering; prosperity, success, good luck; in early use sometimes = fortune (good or bad); luck: cf. THRIVE v. 1. Obs.

c. 1305 *St. James* 70 in E. E. P. (1862) 59 Sorewe him mote bifalle And liper prift vpon his heued. 13. *Cursor M.* 4439 (Cott.) He ferd ai wit so mikel thrist þat al was don als he wald scift. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 105 And men þat Cunne mony Craftes. . . Pruft or peodam with hem selden is I-seye. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2017 Mahoun 3yue þe eucle prift. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 129 By my thrist [v. rr. preft, thryft], yet shal I here hir eye. c. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 386 Now good thriste come vn-to þe, sone dere! c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 490/1 Thedam (or thryfte), *vigencia*. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 5 The entrie vnto immortal thriste is through losse of transitorie thynges. a 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Laws of Candy* iv. i. I could wish All thrist to his affections. 1679 BUNYAN *Fear of God* Wks. (ed. Offer) l. 485 Every grace is nourished by the Word, and without it there is no thrist in the soul.

b. Means of thriving; industry, labour; profitable occupation. Now dial.

c. 1580 *Lodge Reply Gosson's Sch. Abuse* (Hunter. Cl.) 3 You are. . . a man of the letter little sauring of learning, your giddy brain made you leave your thrist, and your abuses in London some part of your honestie. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 662/1 To fall to thriste, as I have seene manye souldiers after the service to proove verye good husbundes. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 270 Dread King of Ghosts, weele pry our thrist so well, Thou shalt be forcd to enlarge thy Tayle of Hell. 1612 R. CHURTON (title) An Old Thrift newly Revived, wherein is declared the manner of Planting, and Husbanding Young Trees. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to Mr. F.* 17 Poor Vulcan hard at thrist, Gets money a sair and heavy lift. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xvi. With her distaff, and her spindle. . . she plied. . . the old fashioned Scottish thrist, according to the old fashioned Scottish manner.

c. Prosperous growth, physical thriving.

c. 1320 *Hali Meid.* 37 His waxunge se lat & se slaw his prifti [f. prift; v. r. priftre]. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1696) 22 Manie trees stand so thicke, that one could not thriste for the throng of his neighbours. . . Hence small thrist, gals, wounds. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* viii. 66 The outward bark. . . scaling off that the tree may expand with more thrist and freedom.

d. Growing-pains. dial.

a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose, Thrift*, the pain which young persons feel in growing. Lanc. 1886 *Chester Gloss.* s. v. What ails thee, pooin thie face? It's nowt bu' th' thrist that tha's gotten. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* *Thrift*, 'thriving' or growing pains.

2. Savings, earnings, gains, profit; acquired wealth, estate, or substance. arch. (Cf. FRUGALITY c.)

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 47 In luthere lastes y am layn, That maketh myn thryftes thunne. 1436 *Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 174 They bere the golde owe of thys londe, And sonketh the thryfte awaye out of oure honde. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 443 Thou drank thy thrist, sayd and weddest thy clais. 1530 PALSGR. 280/2 Thriste gayne, *prossit*. 1605 *Play Stutley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 195 He that drinks, or spends his thrist at dice. 1805 HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* III. 264 Our worldly thrist was more than equal to all our wants. 1893 CHB. G. ROSSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 223/2 If much were mine, then manifold Would be the offering of my thrist.

†b. That which is saved (of something); savings. Obs.

In quot. 1387 rendering *L. nucleus*; sense intended doubtful. 1387 *Tarvisa Hiden* (Rolls) II. 15 Pe prift of be fatnesse driep himself peryn. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 159 Myne all the thryfte [*L. compendium*] of the flesche and mengle it with the spice.

3. Economical management, economy; sparing use or careful expenditure of means; frugality, saving; †euphemistically, parsimony, niggardliness (obs.).

1553 *Respublica* v. iii. 1343 As. . . bodylye foode is never founde to bee so pleasaunte nor so goode As when fretting hongre and thrist hath pincht affore. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 118/6 Thrift, *frugalitas*, *atis*. 1600 J. PORV tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 58 These people are well given to thrift and good husbandry. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit.* 99 So devotion is counterfeyted by superstition, good thrist by niggardliness. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 398 With all this thrist they thrive not. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* 152 The air of comfort and plenty, of neatness, thrift, and equality, visible everywhere. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 26 The true cure for pauperism lies in the growth of thrift among the poor.

4. A name given to various plants.

†a. Said by Turner to have been a name for the

Stone Opine (*Sedum reflexum*). Obs. rare.

1538 TURNER *Libellus* s. v. *Sedum*, *Sedum minus* puto esse herbam quam vulgus appellat Thryft; at Stancrop. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* (1881) 72 The seconde kynde is called in English thryft or stoncrope. 1566 — *Herbal* ii. 133 The lesse Sempurium, that we call thrist or great stone crop, groweth in walles, rockes, mudwalles, . . it hath manye stalkes coming from one root.

b. The plant *Armeria maritima* (*vulgaris*), a well-known sea-shore and alpine plant bearing rose-pink, white, or purple flowers on naked stems growing from a dense tuft of grass-like radical leaves. Also called *sea-pink*, *sea gillyflower*, *sea-grass*, and *ladies' cushion*.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 5 The weed they so wrangled for was a little dapper flower, like a ground honey-suckle, called thrist. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxxvii. 483 Called .. in English Thrist. Sea grasse, and our Ladies Cushion. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 64/1 Thrist .. is only set in Gardens to keep up Borders. 1614 WORDSW. *Excursion* i. 722 Daisy-flowers and thrist Had .. straggled O'er paths they used to deck. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 104 Thrist. The English name is derived from its thriftiness in towns and confined situations, though its native home is on the grassy tops of cliffs whose base is washed by the waves. 1862 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* (1863) 242 The thrist with its rose coloured flower heads was very abundant.

o. Hence extended to other species of *Armeria*: e.g. Great Thrist, *A. Cephalotes*, of the Mediterranean region; Plantain Thrist, *A. plantaginacea*, found in Jersey; also to plants of allied genera or similar habit, as Lavender Thrist, *Statice Limonium*; Prickly Thrist, *Acantholimon glumacundum*, a pretty garden rock-plant.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 320 Lavender Thrist. Sea banks near Walton, Essex. 1866 TREAS. BOT. 1147 Prickly Thrist, *Acantholimon*.

b. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 3) *thrist club*, *society*, etc.; (in sense 4) *thrist edging*; *thrist-box*, *-pot*, a box or pot in which savings are put.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 164 note, A Thrist-Box .. is put up against the Wall, and every Customer puts in something. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 95 Box and thrist edgings. 1835 *Fair-Day* 82 You could break your thrist-pot .. and get to the money. 1897 *Daily News* 8 May 7/4 It [a mission] has established thrist societies [etc.]. 1899 *Ibid.* 5 June 4/3 Round these 'schools' have grown thrist clubs, and benevolent societies. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Mar. 7/6 Unregulated shop clubs or thrist funds.

Thrist, *sb.* 2 [Origin obscure. Cf. ON. *þrifa* to grip; but connecting links are unknown.] The handle (usu. wooden) of a mill bill, which is fixed in a mortise in the thick head of the handle.

c 1900 Circular of Bryan Corcoran *Lim.*, Mill Bill in Wood Thrist. Iron Thrist, Steel Thrist. *Ibid.*, Model Mill Bill stone dressing machine .. the thrist is set in a ball hinge. .. Like in ordinary hand dressing, the thrist is worked to give the blow.

Thrift, *v.* [f. THRIFT *sb.* 1] *trans.* To save thriftily, to economize.

1869 BLACKMOOR *Lorna D.* ii. Not that I ever bore much wealth, but because I had been thrifting it for this time. 1885 L. LEVI in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 6/2 The earnings of agricultural labourers .. if well thrifted, leave a surplus.

Thriftily (*þri-fīlī*), *adv.* Also 4-5 *Sc. thriftily*, 5-6 *thriftily*, 6 *thriftely*. [f. THRIFTY + *LY* 2.]

†1. In a becoming or seemingly manner, properly; worthily, handsomely, finely; hence, thoroughly, soundly, well. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 162 (211) She toke here leue at hem ful þriftly. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (Marcus) 128 Þe byschape anyny did his office ful þriftly. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 105 A sheef of pecok awes hright and kene Vnder his belt he bar ful thristly. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* (Rolls) 43 If theschulen thristfulle seue to god. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. Wks. 1724 II. 704 Thou .. hast sung and thristfully. 1638 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) II. 208 Nor that they will .. be brought into their right Wits, till they be well and thristfully cudgelled back into them.

2. Frugally, sparingly, economically, carefully.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (2586) 140 It .. doth him good to see his wife so thristly given. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 108 That they might .. husband it more thristly. 1694 *Fallen Jersey* iii. 96 Our Kings heretofore did use to dispose of this Revenue more thristly than they now do. 1718 STERLE *Spect.* No. 430 ¶ 1 A blind Beggar .. with a Needle and Thread thristly mending his Stockings. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 315 They could neither order a household thristly, nor cut out a gown.

3. Thrivingly, flourishingly; vigorously.

1865 E. BURATT *Walk Land's End* vii. 215 Two of the largest and oldest California pines are growing most thristly in these gardens. 1894 A. G. ROBINSON in *Amer. Missionary* Sept. 330 The seed .. is growing thristly, and .. will bear a harvest.

Thriftiness (*þri-fī-nēs*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being thrifty.

†1. Thriving condition, prosperity. *Obs. rare* -1. c 1530 *Proper Dyaloge in Rede* mē, etc. (Arb.) 137 They haue brought the lande to heggery And all thristyness clene aways swepte.

2. The quality of being frugal or saving; economy, good husbandry: cf. THRIFT *sb.* 3.

1552 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Frugalitas* .. thristines. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 225 A minde .. contented with perseuerance, with frugalitie or thristinesse. 1645 USSNER *Body Div.* (1647) 304 Parsimony or thristines; whereby we honestly keep and preserve our goods. 1782 KNOX *Ess.* lxxvii. II. 22 The qualities distinguished by the homely titles of thristiness and good housewifery. 1866 F. RAYNOLD in *Life & Times* II. 83 [He was] a compound of liberality and thristiness. 1884 *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 65 The actual increase of national thristiness.

Thriftless (*þri-fī-lēs*), *a.* [f. THRIFT + *-LESS*.]

†1. Not thriving or prosperous; unsuccessful; unfortunate. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Brut* ccxiii. 249 Longe berde herles, peyntede Hode wifes, Gay cote graces, makeþ Egghissman þriftles. 1467 *Songs Costume* (Percy) 56 Ye proude galants herlesse, With your hygh capps witlesse, And your schort gownys thristlesse. a 1585 MONTGOMERY *Flying* 387 This thristlesse [infant] is meit for vs. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 39 As they shoulde thee from out thine owne .. So heuens crosse thee with a thristlesse course. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xli. (1612) 197 A thristles Mariage with the trustles King of Spaine.

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† b. Not flourishing (in physical condition).

1693 OWEN *Glory Chr.* ii. Wks. 1852 I. 442 If men will neglect their daily food .. it is no wonder if they be weak and thristless.

2. Unprofitable, worthless, useless. *Now rare.*

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Antitit* (1879) 87 Pleasant sights begin to growe, among the thristles thornes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. 40 What thristlesse sighes shall pore Oliua breathe? a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atholm.* i. vi. § 4 (1622) 47 The most thristles and vnprofitable part of all the whole Tree. 1750 SIMONSTON *Rural Elegance* 65 E'en thristless furre detains their wand'ring sight. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. A man must not complain of his 'element', of his 'time', or the like; it is thristless work doing so.

3. Devoid of thrift; without frugality or economy; wasteful, improvident, spendthrift.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 9 These thristles birds .. which spend the day, in needlesse notes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 69 He shall spend mine Honour, with his Shame; As thristlesse Sonnes, their scraping Fathers Gold. 1647 ABBOTSON *Serm.* (1657) II. 291 The unjust Steward; a faithless, and a thristless man. 1702 *Guide for Constables* 101 The thristless poor. 1862 SIA B. BAODIA *Psychol. Ing.* II. iii. 105 The artisans in crowded cities .. to a great extent indulging in intemperate and thristless habits.

Hence **Thriftlessly** *adv.*, wastefully; **Thriftlessness**, wastefulness, improvidence.

1846 WORCESTER, *Thriftlessly* (citing LEE). *Thriftlessness* (citing CHALMERS). 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disp. Sabbath* v. (1848) 188 They cannot spare thus thristlessly moments which claim each its duty. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 494/2 Lords P— and C— seem rather to have copied the thristlessness of Esau. 1862 W. W. STORV *Roba di R.* xii. (1864) 228 The usual thristlessness of the people, who live from hand to mouth and from day to day.

† **Thriftre**, *Obs. rare* -1. [If a genuine word, f. THRIFT (or THRIVE), with an uncertain suffix (cf. *laughter, slaughter*); but perh. a scribal error of some kind.] = THRIFT *sb.* 1 c.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* (Bodley MS.; E.E.T.S. ed. 2) 30 His waxunge se lat & se slaw his þriftre [MS. Titus þrift].

Thriftly (*þri-fī*), *a.* [f. THRIFT *sb.* 1 + *LY*.]

(In many early quotations, it is not possible to fix the meaning of this adj. 1 two or three senses equally well suiting the context.)

1. Characterized by success or prosperity (see THRIFT *sb.* 1); thriving, prosperous, well-to-do, successful, flourishing; fortunate.

c 1400 *Deatr.* Troy 5454 A thousand þro men þrifle in armys. c 1440 *Geneydes* 1134 Nowe A dayis I lese all that I wanne, Where here before I was a threfty man. 1545 ELVOT a. v. *Re. Rem. angers*, to waxe thristly. 1624 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* v. iii. May he prove more thristly in this world's just applause, nor more deservful. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. xvii. 487 The Ships crew were not so thristly in bargaining .. as single persons. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xxi. 371 The family generally has been getting thristly in the world. 1865 E. BURATT *Walk Land's End* x. 339 This is a thristly, modern-looking town. 1876 GAREN *Stray Stud.* 27 Both had become zealous florists, and thristly, respectable men. 1883 J. W. SNEAR *At Home & in India* 24 No one was in thristly and independent comfort.

† 2. a. Of a person: Worthy, worshipful, estimable, respectable, well-living. Cf. THRIVEN 2, THRIVING *þpl.* a. 1. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 1081 The gentileste and ek þe most fre The þristieste and oon þe beste knyght That yn his tyme was. c 1456 *Pecock Bk. Faith* (1909) 202 Ech thristif sad clerk in logik. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 26 Sum thristy man of seynt Marie paryssh to be at the selyng. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 377, if thristy comyners, trewe, sufficient, and feithfulle men. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 196 That we may be founde ready, like thristy servautes, at the Lordes comynng. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (S.T.S.) 1. 235 A thristy man, and profitabill ennemie to gluttonie and al vice.

† b. Of an action or concrete thing: Respectable, decent, becoming, proper, as it should be. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 46, I kan right now no thristly tale seyn. c 1386 = *Wife's Prol.* 238, I sitte at hoom, I haue no thristly clooth. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 31 Draw vppe a þristly Mylke of Almaundys y-blanchychd. *Ibid.* 34 Make a gode þristly Syrrype. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* (Rolls) 160 The yuel .. is pareaible and kutteable away bi good and thristly bysynes therto sett.

3. Thriving physically; growing with vigour; in good or healthy condition; flourishing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 492/2 Thristy, *vigens*. c 1440 *Geneydes* 280 This lady .. Brought furth a sonne whiche was a threftle child. 1667 WATZHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 171 Thrifty Oaks, though fleeced of under boughs, yet if not headed, may thrive. 1707 MORTIMER *Hueb.* (1721) II. 83 In many Forests and Woods, where you have one thristy Tree, you have twenty unthristy Ones. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. ii. 251 A small but thristy specimen of the Sequoia, or California tree. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 143 A lot of lambs which .. have a fresher and thristier appearance. 1890 MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Rom.*, *Bar Light*. (1891) 279 The hush really looked wonderfully thristly, considering its many drawbacks to growth.

4. Characterized by thrift or frugality; economical, careful of expenditure, sparing, saving; provident.

1526 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) 1. 20, I wyll, if none of my sonnes be thristyie nor woll thryve .. the land to thuse of our ladie aluter. 1647 BOYLE in *Life* Wks. 1772 I. p. xix, Thrifty he was extremely, and very skilful in the slights of thrist. 1666 = *Orig. Formes & Qual.* ii. vii. Tis no very thristy way of Transmutation. 1688 = *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 205 Sometimes God's wisdom seems to be as it were thristy and solicitous not to bestow on an animal .. more than is necessary for the use for which 'tis designed. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. viii. I told my wife she had been too thristy, for I found she had starved herself

and her daughter. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.*, *Sat.* ii. vi. 167 Thrifty he was, and full of cares To make the most of his affairs. a 1768 SICKER *Serm.* (1770) III. v. 104 They who are sparing in their younger Days seldom fail to be much more thrifty in their Decline. c 1827 SCOTT *Verses* in Lockhart lxxiv, I've heard your knowing people say, Disown the debt you cannot pay, You'll find it far the thristiest way. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* ii. (1860) 35 He was honest .. thrifty and hard-working; and his trade prospered. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 3 Wealth would accumulate in the hands of the thrifty.

† b. Well-husbanded. *Obs. rare.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. iii. 39, I haue five hundred Crownes, The thristle hire I saued vnder your Father.

† c. *transf.* (?) Of scanty or meagre dimensions.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. ii. Nor can my weak imperfect memory Now render half the forms unto my tongue, That were conuoked within this thristy room.

Thris, *prils*, *obs.* forms of THRICE.

† **Thrilldom**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 *threl*-, *thryl*-, *dome*. [f. THRILL *sb.* 2 + *-DOM*. Cf. THRELDOM.] = THRELDOM.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 265 3e may welle se .. How hard A thing þat thredome is. *Ibid.* 269 Thryldome is well wer þan deid. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. 377 Fore ill deliuer we of thryldome. 1552 ASP. *HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 38 In a house of miserable thridome & bondage.

† **Thril**-, *thrili*-, *a. Obs.* [OE. *þrili*, *þriliig* = OHG. *drilich*, MHG. *drilich*, *drilich*, mod. Ger. *drillich*, app. WGer. ad. L. *trilix*, *trilic-em* woven with three threads, f. *trēs*, *tri-* three + *licum* a thread of a web, a thrum. Cf. Ger. *swillich*, TWILL.] Woven with three threads; threefold, triple; three in one.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) *Interpr.* 322 *Trillex*, *þrili*. a 800 *Leiden Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 158 *Triplex*, *dril*. a 1000 *Ag. Glosses* in Wt-Wulcker 299/3 *Triligium*, *þriliig* hregil. a 1225 *St. Mark.* 11 *Prunesse* þreo fald .. þrile i þreo hades. a 1225 *Anser*. R. 26 3if me on, almiht God, þrile ine [printed me] þreo hodes, þreo like þreo þinges.

† **Thrill** (*þril*), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [A metathetic form of THRILL *sb.* 1; originally northern.] A hole or aperture; esp. a NOSE-THRILL, nostril.

1382 Noose thrillia, c 1400 Noose thrilles [see NOSE-THRILL 1]. c 1400 *Deatr.* Troy 3045 Hir nose. With thrilles noght thrat, but thristfully made. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4073 Hale he þam [images] þyndis. & althire thrill stoppis. 1634 SIA T. HEARNE *Trav.* 211 Her [dodo's] bill is crooked downwards, in midst is the thrill.

Comb. 1618 BEATHWAT *Descr.* *Death* xiv, Naked his scalpe, thrill-open is his Nose.

† **Thrill**, *sb.* 2 *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 *threll*, *thryll*, *thrill*. [OE. *þrili*, ON. *þrilli*, THRELL *sb.* 1, app. became in *Sc. threll*, which was later narrowed to *thrill*. Cf. THRILL *sb.* 2.] One who is bound in servitude; a thrall. Comb. † **Thrillman**, bondman.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 245 He þi thryll is has nocht his, All þi he has endandownyt is Till his lord. *Ibid.* 274 Schortly to say, is nane can tell þe halle condicioun off A threll. *Ibid.* iii. 220. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 974 To .. pure men, to thrillmen & to women. *Ibid.* v. (Johannes) 202 Riche man is thrill away to twa: þe tane, is riches. *Ibid.* l. (Katherine) 220 Be þe body gif þu wylt Gowerne þe, þu beis a thrill. c 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 435 Our doughty eldis has bene endurand Thriandly in this thede, vnchargit as thrill.

Thrill (*þril*), *sb.* 3 [f. THRILL *v.* 1.]

1. A subtle nervous tremor caused by intense emotion or excitement (as pleasure, fear, etc.), producing a slight shudder or tingling through the body; a penetrating influx of feeling or emotion.

a 1680 GLANVILLE *Serm.* vii. (R.), Joy warms the .. blood, and sends it about with a pleasant thrill through all the channels of its motion. 1799 Ht. LES *Canterb. T.*, *Frenchm. T.* (ed. 2) I. 240 Those communications .. shot cold thrills through his frame. 1852 MAS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii, St. Clare would feel a sudden thrill, and clasp her in his arms. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. 21 (1880) 195 The intelligence caused a thrill of indignation to run throughout England.

b. Thrilling property (of a play, novel, narrative, speech, etc.); sensational quality; *transf.* (*slang*), a literary work having this property, a sensational story, a 'thriller'.

1886 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 382 The sensational title of a shilling thrill. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian* at H. 97 Relevancy .. is apparently not a matter of so much consequence as thrill, as the man says in Mark Twain's book. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 14 Whatever had been spoken by him had grace, thrill, meaning.

2. The vibrating or quivering of anything tangible or visible; acute tremulousness, as of a sound; a vibration, throbbing, tremor.

1817 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Veiled Prophet* (1854) 96 While a thrill Lives in your sapient bosoms. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* xiv, As the thrill of a nerve, unexpectedly jarred, will awaken the sensation of agony. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Worms* xiv. 240 Listening to the harplike thrill of the breeze in the old grey tree-tops. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* i. 1, The electric nerve, whose instantaneous thrill makes next-door gossip of the antipodes. 1892 TYNDALL in *Times* 3 Feb. 5/6 The sudden .. dropping and lifting of an opaque screen over the electric light, thus producing vivid thrills upon the fog.

b. *Phys.* and *Pat'h.* A vibratory movement, resonance, or murmur, felt or heard in auscultation.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 544 That vibratory thrill [of the pulse] which has been called wiriness. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 9 Thrill or purring tremor .. indicate the special character of a peculiar vibratory sensation conveyed to the fingers. 1879 KNOWN *Princ.*

Med. 56 Besides impulse we have another movement of the heart, known as thrill. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 53 He...has a well-marked pre-systolic thrill and a loud pre-systolic murmur at the cardiac apex.

Thrill, *sh. dial.* Corruption of THRILL.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 139/1 The shafts, are the side of the thrill or thrill. 1772 *Sterne's S. Shandy* VII. xv. Wks. V. 93 (Jod.) The thrillhorse [edd. 1765, 1776 thrill-horse] trotting. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v. *Carl*. Two longitudinal pieces, known as thrill bars or mid thrills, are morticed into the binders, and these support the boards which form the bottom of the cart. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s. v. *Carl*. The shafts are also called thrills...; hence we speak of 'thrill-gears'... 'a good thrill-horse'... But the simple word *thrill*, though still universally understood, is less commonly used than formerly.

Thrill (pril), *v. l.* Forms: 4 thrill, 4-5 prill(e), prulle(ii), 4-6 thrille, 5 thryl(l), 5-6 thryll, 4- thrill. [A metathetic form of THRILL *v. l.*]

I. Of the action of material bodies.

†1. *trans.* To pierce, bore, penetrate; = THRILL *v. l.* 1. Also *intr.* with *through* (quot. 1887).

1300 *Cursor M.* 11824 Pe fester thrilld his bodi thurgh. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 30, & sharp lance þat thrilled ihesu side. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* l. 3, 'a þors of fire of luf, þat makis his prayere to thrill heuen. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 339 A toff...i-doo aboute a worme slep hym oþer make hym þrulle þoruþ þe erþe (*terram penetrare*) to scape a way. *Ibid.* VII. 349 A grym strook of thyngne...þrulled þe wal. 1530 *PALSGR.* 755/2, 1 thrill, I pierce or bore thorowe a thyng... This terme is olde and nowe lyttel used. 1605 *Sylvestre Du Barlas* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 115 Through Corsets, Rivets, Jacks, and Shirts of Mail His shaft shall thrill the Foes that him assail. 1634 A. RHEAD *Descr. Body Man* CV. 2 A roughnesse where there is a hole, but not thrilled through. 1661 *Merry Drollery* 13 The sword...doth nimble come to the point... Thrilling, and drilling, And killing, and spilling.

†b. To break or penetrate through (an enemy's line). Also *intr.* with *through*. *Obs.*

1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvi. 430 [Thail] thrillit thame [the ynglis rout] well neir thron-out. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* IX. iv. 343 Thorou the thyckest pree he thrulled thorou them.

†2. *intr.* To penetrate or pass through, proceed (into or to a place); = THRILL *v. l.* 6. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 21098 (Edin.) Thomas...he softe þat estern thede, And þrillid [v. rr. þirled, thrillid] intil haipin-hede.

†3. *trans.* To cause (a lance, dart, or the like) to pass; to dart, hurl (a piercing weapon). *Obs.*

(Perhaps sometimes including a notion of the quivering motion of the missile.)

1609 *Heywood Brit. Troy* XIII. lxx. He thrild a Iavelin at the Dardans brest. 1624 *Quarles' Sion's Elegies* II. 4 Darts, thrill'd from heaven, transfixe my bleeding hart. 1637 *Heywood Dial.* *Pelopaea & Alope* Wks. 1874 VI. 301 Our well-tride Nymphs...thrilld their arrowie Iavelins after him. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 77, I am...deeply stricke, and beare The fatal Iaveline, with me everie where; Into the Marrow thrill'd.

†b. To hurl, to send (persons) flying. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. THRILL *v. l.* 1, quot. 1587.)

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxv. (1612) 353 But leauing Romaines thrilled thence, and Brutes by Rome oppress What hapt meane while betwixt the Picts and Scots shall be digest.

II. Of the action of non-material forces.

†4. *fig.* from *r*: To pierce, penetrate (as a sound, or an emotion). *Obs.* (passing into 5).

1300 *Cursor M.* 17738 Of his dede als þe sorful ord Sal thril þin bert thoru als a suord. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 131 þi word thrillit myn ere. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 177 (Harl. MS.) Synne in twynkelinge of an ye þrillithe alle the erpe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. viii. 39 With piercing point Of pittie deare his hart was thrilled sore. 1629 *MILTON Ode Nativity, Hymn x.* Such sound...the Airyregion thrilling. 1642 H. MORE *Song Sacul.* I. vi. Which in their sprights, may cause sweet agony, And thrill their bodies through with pleasing dart.

†b. *intr.* with *through*. *Obs.* (passing into 5 b).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 258 b, Many moo sorowes dyd teare & thryll thorowe her herte. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. viii. 6 Eger greedinesse through every member thrilld. 1591 (see 5b).

†5. *trans.* To affect or move with a sudden wave of emotion.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* IV. ii. 73 A Seruant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse, Oppos'd against the act. 1718 *POPE Iliad* XIX. 266 Greece around sat thrill'd with sacred awe. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* II. A kind of pleasing dread thrilled her bosom. 1805 *WARRSW. Waggoner* II. 34 His ears are by the music thrilled. 1842 *TENNISON Sir Galahad* II. Me mightier transports move and thrill.

†b. *intr.* To produce a thrill, as an emotion, or anything causing emotion; to pass with a thrill through.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii. 15, I have a faint cold feare thrills through my veines. a. 1719 *ADDISON Milton's Style* *Imitated* 124 A sudden horror...Ran through each nerve, and thrill'd in ev'ry vein. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xii. When some peculiar feeling of hope, or perhaps of remorse, happened to thrill across his mind. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 356 In tones which thrilled upon every heart. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* VIII. § 5. 513 The news of Hampden's resistance thrilled through England.

†c. *intr.* (? for *pass.*) To feel, or be moved by, a thrill of emotion. Often const. *at*, *with*.

1595 *SHAKS. John v.* II. 143 To thrill and shake, Even at the crying of your Nations crow, Thinking this voyce an armed Englishman. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 407 Art not thou horrible afraid? Doth not thy blood thrill at it? 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser. II. Passion & Princ.* x. III. 179 He

...read over...the 'last words' of his adored Fanny, till the blood thrilled in his veins. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* VIII. § 3. 488 England was thrilling with excitement at the thought that her own hour of deadly peril might come again.

†6. *intr.* To move tremulously or with vibration; to quiver, vibrate. (Said esp. of sound or light.)

1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusiad* IX. 396 Here...The solemn harp's melodious warblings thrill. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* III. Exhausting his voice in shrieks and imprecations, that thrilled wildly along the waste heath. 1827-35 *WILLIS Absalom* 79 My pulses thrill, Like a rich harp-string. 1862 *TYNDALE Mountaineer* I. 8 Watching the lightning thrilling behind the clouds. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* IV. vi. The great valley of purple heath thrilling silently in the sun.

†b. *trans.* To send forth or utter tremulously.

1647 *CRASHAW Music's Duel* 57 Her supple breast thrills out Sharp airs. 1868 *FARRAR Silence & V.* II. (1875) 35 The spirit within us thrills its glad response to the noble utterance.

†c. To cause to quiver; to throw into vibration.

1800 *MOORE Anacron* LVIII. Sweet [are] the sighs that thrill the lyre. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* I. 12 The air is thrilled with the voice of birds. 1874 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. l.* v. (1889) 124 An earthquake thrills the planet.

†Thrill, *v. l.* 2. *Sc. Obs.* [f. THRILL *sh. dial.*]

1. *trans.* To make a thrall of, enthrall, enslave; = THRILL *v. l.* 2. 1.

1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 157 It is...na to be tholit...sen he (Christ) has maid man free, he suld thrill his brother. 1536 *BELLENDRON Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. 73 To thrill us to maist shamefull servitude.

2. To bind or engage (lands) in thirlage; = THRILL *v. l.* 2. 2.

1480 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 70/2 þt þe said Robert...sall be na maner of way thrill þa landis bot deliuer þaim fre as said is.

†Thrill, *v. l.* 3. *Obs.* [Cf. DRILL *v. l.* 2, THRILL *v. l.* 1.]

intr. To flow in a small stream or in drops; to trickle, percolate; to drip; = DRILL *v. l.* 2. 1.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 22 Water passing and thrilling through y^e narrow conduit. *Ibid.* 79 V^e blond...penetratith, thryllith, and yssnyth furth the soner. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* XIII. (1664) 137 They razed his Skin with a Razor till the Blond thrilled down. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strapado* (1878) 220 No streams of grace, Thrillorg or trickling from thy blubber'd face.

†Thriillage. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-egge. [f. THRILL *sh. dial.* + -AGE.] Thraldom, bondage, subjection; = THIRLAGE I.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 101 þat þe put to swyik thriillage, That þai...Suld ryn on fute, as rebaldail. c. 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 984 They askede thame to be. As worthy, of all thirillage fre. *Ibid.* 2784 And frome all thirillage be maid fre. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* I. 136 He thoct ay till hald hym in thirillage.

†Thrillant, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. THRILL *v. l.* 1 + -ANT I.] = THRILLING *pp. l.* a. I.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. xl. 20 His thrillant speare. *Ibid.* II. iv. 46 One of his thrillant darts he threw. 1594 ? *GREENE Selimus* 1784 Pierce my poor heart with thy thrillant steel.

†Thrilled (prild), *pp. l.* a. [f. THRILL *v. l.* 1 + -ED I.]

†a. Pierced, penetrated. *Obs.* b. Affected by a thrill of emotion. c. Caused to vibrate.

1615 *Sylvestre Job Triumphant* IV. xxiv. My thrilled Wound Is past all cure. 1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon* (1872) III. 116 Incoherent utterances and thrilled sensibilities. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/1 When the thrilled listener has refreshed the tale-teller. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 5/6 There was no thrilled and electrified populace such as in the old Greek Games packed the amphitheatre.

†Thriillehod, thrillihod. *Obs.* [f. ME. *þrille*, *þrilli* for *þrille*; see THRILE and -HOOD.]

Threefold condition; trinity.

c. 1320 *Cost. Love* 9 God fader and Sone and Holigost...þat O God art and þrilli-hod. *Ibid.* 129 Þrilli-hod. 1239 *Persanes* þreo in þrille-hod And o God cleped in on-hod.

†Thriller (pri:lɪ). [f. THRILL *v. l.* 1 + -ER I.] One who or that which thrills; *spec.* (slang or colloq.)

a sensational play or story (cf. SHOCKER).

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 6/1 It is always painful to see clever actors...wasting their energies on a worthless play... It is seldom that we are treated to a more bald and empty production than this invertebrate 'thriller'. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 380 Fullblown detectives...the sort you read of in the thrillers!

†Thrillful (pri:lfl), *a.* [f. THRILL *sh. dial.* + -FUL.] Full of thrills, thrilling.

1887 J. ASHBY *STERRY Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 234 O lit of leaves! O song of sea! O mingled thrillful harmony! 1893 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 15 June. We...passed a thrillful hour at a genuine Whitechapel 'penny gaff'.

†Thrilling (pri:lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. THRILL *v. l.* 1 + -ING I.] The action of THRILL *v. l.* 1, in various senses; an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 As though we bare the same stonges thryllinges & persyng turmentes that he suffred. 1747 *HERVEY Medit.* II. 104 From the Thrillings of polluted Joy, to the Agonies of eternal Despair. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* I. II. 200 A Thrilling or Shivering may be felt to run along the Skin. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 241/2 On laying the finger on it (the vein), a peculiar thrilling sensation is perceptible. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* IX. 806 Go to the heights of Dindymus, And list the thrilling of the pipe.

†Thrilling (pri:lin), *pp. l.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That thrills, in various senses.

†1. Penetrating, piercing. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 208 A thrilling throbbe

from her hart did aryse [gloss. *A thrilling throb*, a piercing sigh]. 1590 — *F. Q.* I. iii. 42 He perced through his [the lion's] chaufed chest With thrilling point of deadly yron brand. 1621 G. SANNS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 160 *Æsonides* then threw his thrilling lance [L. (l. 412) *Misit et Æsonides jaculum*]. 1718 *POPE Iliad* XV. 528 Through his fair neck the thrilling arrow flies.

†b. Piercing or penetrating, as cold; causing shivering or shuddering.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. i. 123 To recide In thrilling Region of thicke-ribbed Ice. 1753 *SCOTS Mag.* Oct. 516/1 Attended with a thrilling coldness. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 59 A thrilling sort of chillness would run through my blood. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Campagna of Rome* 91 Regions of thrilling ice.

2. Producing a sudden wave of excitement or emotion; piercing the feelings.

1761 *GRAY Odin* 24 The thrilling verse that wakes the Dead. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg.*, *Columbus* XIX. A thrilling, fearful joy. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* VIII. 220 Nazareth, a place of such deep and thrilling interest to every reader of the Gospel history.

3. Quivering, vibrating.

1850 *KINGSLEY All. Locke* xi. Insects...that poised themselves motionless on thrilling wings. 1871 *TYNDALE Fragn. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 78 Let us look for a moment at this thrilling medium.

Hence **Thrillingly** *adv.*; **Thrillingness**.

1825 *SOUTNEY Tale Paraguay* III. xl. So thrillingly attuned the cadence fell, That with the music...She moved herself to tears. 1847 *WESTON, Thrillingness*. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* III. 71 How thrillingly grand is all this! 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 637/2 Emotions...of unexpected thrillingness.

†Thrill-multure: see THRILL-MULTURE.

†Thrilly (pri:li), *a. rare.* [f. THRILL *sh. dial.* + -Y. Cf. *chilly*.] a. Affected with a thrill. b. Having a thrilling quality.

1893 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 25 Feb. 848/1, I felt somewhat 'thrilly' about the heart region. 1896 *Punch* 21 Mar. 133/3 Oh the feeling sweet and thrilly.

†Thrimble, thrimmel, etc.: see THUMBLE.

†Thrimlar *Sc. Obs.*: see THUMBLER.

†Thrimmesse. *Obs.* Forms: 2 primmis, preommes, 2-3 prem-, prim-, (Orm.) (Orm.) primmesse, 3 prum- (ii). [Early ME. alteration of OE. *þrimes*, *þrimnes*, THIRINNESS. The change may have been due to association with OE. *þrymm* THRUM *sh. dial.*, majesty, glory, and its compounds, as *þrymsell* throne, *þrymsittende* (cf. 'seo þrynis þrymsittende', 'the Trinity sitting in glory'); but in that case we should have expected the form with *þrym* to have appeared in OE.] The Trinity. Cf. THREENESS.

a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þeos þrimmis is an god. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 He scal ileafan on þa halga þreommesse and on soðre annessse. *Ibid.* 101 Þere halyan þreommesse. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1117 Þatt iss an Unseþennidli þrimmesse, Faderr, & Sune, & Haliz Gast. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Þe holie þreommesse shop and biwalt alle shafte. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 Þrimmesse þreo fald ant anfadde hwæder. a. 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 259 Þe hali þrimmesse, feader ant sune ant hali gast.

†Thrimp, *v. Sc. and north. dial.* In 6 thrymp; 9 dial. thrupp. [? Akin to THRUM *v. l.* 1] *intr.* and *trans.* To press; to push.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XI. xii. 8 Apon that strait born bridillis brankand fast, Now thrympand heyr, now thayr, thayr hedis can cast. 1825 *JAMIESON, Thrimp*,...to press...as in a crowd...To push; especially applied to school-boys, when they push all before them from the one end of a form to another. a. 1828 T. BEWICK *Howdy* (1850) 10 His hands...thrimpt ower his Thees. *Ibid.* 13 Mouny oh them thrimpted in. 1894 *Northumberl. Gloss.*, *Thrimpt*, pressed closely.

†Thrimsa, thrymsa. *Hist.* [repr. OE. *þrimsa*, *þrymsa*, late altered form of *þrim(e)sa*, *þrym(e)sa*, genitive pl. of *þrimmes*, *þrymes*, *þrimis* (nom. pl. *þrimsas*, *þrymsas*), ad. L. *þrimis*, the third part of an aureus; also a weight, a drachma: cf. OHG. *þrimisa*, *þrimisa* = dragma'. (Both in OE. and OHG. assimilated to *þri*, *dri*, three.) The genitive pl. is frequent in OE. Laws, etc., after a numeral, and has been erroneously taken by 17th c. antiquaries, and from them by later writers, for a nominative singular.]

An erroneous name for the OE. *þrimmes* or *þrimis*, a coin (or money of account) representing the Roman *þrimis*, the value of which varied in OE. times and is uncertain; also, as a weight, a drachma.

In early times the Merovingian gold *þrimis* had circulation in England, where a few are said also to have been struck in the early 7th century; but in the 10th c. the name appears to have been applied to a small silver coin of similar size; perhaps in some districts to the *scætt*; see quotes.

a. 954 *Nord-leoda laga* § 1 in Schmid *Gesetz* 396 Nord-leoda cynges gild is xxx þusend þrymsa (v. r. þrimsa).

§ 3 Biscopas and ealdormannes viii þusend þrymsa. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 27 [Staterem, g. þæt was feor troyms vel viii] [Rushw. Gosp. scilling, *Ag. Gosp.* ænne wecg, *Hatton Gosp.* ænne penix].

1614 *SELDEN Titles Hom.* II. ii. 204 A Thrymsa was a third part of their shilling; not three shillings as some much mistake. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Thrimsa*, an old German Coin, valued at the third part of a Shilling, or Four Pence. 1790 J. JOHNSON *Canons Eng. Ch.* (Laws Ethelstan an. 926 No. 2), In Mercia the common Man's Weregild is 266 Thrymsa, this is 200 Shillings. 1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. App. 1. 200 His weregild...was by law thirty thousand thrimsas, near 1,300l. of present money. 1860

Hook *Lives Alps*. (1869) I. v. 243 A bishop was on the same footing as an ealdorman, reckoned at eight thousand thrymsas. 1875 *Jevons Money* vii. 71 The mark, the era, and the thrymsa were other moneys of account used by the Anglo-Saxons.

† **Thrin, thrinne, a. (sb.)** Forms: 1 *prinna*, 3-4 *prinne*, 3-5 *thrinne*, 4 *prynne*, *prino*, *thrine*, *threin*, *thrijn*, 5 *thryn*, 4 (9 *sb.*) *thrin*. [Late OE. *prinna*, a. early ON. *prinn-r* (later *prinn-r*) triple, threefold; often = three (Sw. *trenne*, Da. *trende*), prob. :-O Teut. **prino-*, f. **pris* (Indo-Eur. **tris*, Skr. *tris*, Gr. *tris*) thrice, with adj. ending: cf. L. *tri-nus*, pl. *tri-ni* = *terni*.] † Threefold, triple; also three kinds of, three. An adj., but sometimes best rendered by 'thrice' (cf. ON. *þrinnar tölftir* 'triple twelves', i.e. 'thrice twelve'). Obs.

a 1012 *Laws Ethelred* III. c. 13 Ladige hine mid *prinna* XII [L. *cum ter* XIII]; and se zerefa namige þa lade. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1144 Her habbe icc shewedd *prinne* lac For *prinne* kinne leode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3381 Ysmael had wijs thrin [7. *tr*, *prinne*, three]. c 1300 *Havelok* 716 Havelok . . he dide þer-inne, Him and his wif, hise sonen þrinne, And hise two douteres. 13. . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1805 Pus vpon þrynnne wyseis I haf yow þro schewed.

absol. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 385 þey departed þys land in þrynnne. 13. . *Cursor M.* 9815 (Cott.) His hert aght arthrest in thrin [Cott. o. *thrinne*]. 13. . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1727 Mane, Techal, Pharez, merked in þrynnne.

B. sb. (in pl.) [perh. a new formation after *twins*.] Three children at a birth. dial.

1878 *Cumbd. Gloss.*, *Thrin*, three at a birth. 1887 *Indian Med. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 246 In the case of twins and thrins about three times more than in the case of singletons.

† **Thri-fald, a. (adv.)** Sc. and north. dial. Obs. Also 4 *thrine*-, 5 *thryn*-, 6 *trin*-, *trene*-. [Assimilation of the earlier *thrifald*, OE. *þriefeald*, THREEFOLD, to THIRIN.] = THREEFOLD a.; triple, treble.

In 1st quot. (Fairfax MS.) as *adv.* = THREEFOLD B. 1. 13. . *Cursor M.* 26986 (Cott.) Þis hope þan mai be thri-fald [Fairf. vnderstande þis hope þri-fald]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 390 God. in substance bot ane is, & thri-fald in to persons. 1814 *xxvi*. (Baptista) 463 He þe thri-fald crone sal euir bruk for his wardone. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* vii. 141 The thrynfald buk is bot this brokyn land. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* iv. ix. 78 The thri-fald goddes Proserpina. 1559 *LYNDSEY Monarchie* 1407 Two and thretty gode papis. . . Rescuet the crown of Martydome, Bot nocht the Thri-fald Diademe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxi. 19 Thay trinfald Traitors Hes steir vp this stryfe.

† **Thring, sb. 1.** Obs. Forms: a. 3-4 *pring*, *p*-, *thryng*, 4 *thring*. B. 3 *prung* (ii). [f. OE. *geþring* neut. press, crowd, tumult, f. *þring-an* to press, crowd. The B-forms probably belong here.] 1. A crowd, press, or throng of people.

[a 1000 *Andreas* 368 (Gr.) Þæt hit þe ead mihton ofer yða æþring drohtað adreogan.] c 1205 *LAV* 12448 Heo comen to husting mid alle heore þringe. *Ibid.* 27524 Amidden þan þringe [c 1275 *pring*] þer heo þihkest weoren. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 160 Engel to mon ien þringe ne scheawude him neuer off. c 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 72 in O. E. *Misc.* 86 Monye . . vnen vt of þe bereuh myd wel Mucel þringe. 13. . K. *Alis*. 2533 Aboutyn heom they can go; Parforce smyten into the thrynge. 13. . *Sir Beues* (A.) 1365 Vneþe i scaped among þat þring. For to bringe þe tidung!

2. Pressure, tightness; some kind of disease. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11821 (Cott.) þe scah ouer-gas his bodi all, in his sides him held þe thring.

† **Thring, sb. 2.** Obs. [app. an altered or erroneous form of *dring* (also used by Layamon), *dreng*, perh. influenced by THIRING v.] = DRENG.

c 1205 *LAV* 6725 In to þere burh senden æfter þon hehste þringe [c 1275 after on eorl] þat he comen to þen kinge. *Ibid.* 31455 þa þrinnes norðerne makeden hine to kinge. *Ibid.* 31740 þer weoren niþe þusunde þrinnes norðerne islayen. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 Drengs or thrings, owing special service to ride as couriers or to keep horses or dogs, were settled on certain estates.

Thring (þrin), v. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: see below. [OE. *þringan*, *þrang* (pl. *þrungon*), *þringen*. Com. Teut. = OS. *þringan* (MLG., MDu., Du. *dringen*), OHG. *dringan* (MHG., Ger. *dringen*), ON. *þryngva*, -*gia* (pa. t. *þrong*, *þrungom*, pa. pple. *þrungenn*), cf. Goth. *þreihan* (pa. t. *þrāih*, *þraihum*, pa. pple. *þraihans*) :-O Teut. **þrih(w)-* : *þring(w)-*; cf. Lith. *trėnkti* to shake, strike, *trėnkmas* uproar, scrimmage, Lett. *treekti* to shatter. The Gothic *þreihan* passed into a different conjugational class: cf. *THREX* v. 1 In ON. *þryngva* was displaced by the weak *þryngva*, -*gia*: cf. Sw. *trānga*, Da. *trængte*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. Inf. and Pres. stem. 1-5 *pring*- (2 *dring*-), 3-5 *þryng*- (3 *þrung*-), 4-6 *thryng*- (5 *dyng*-), 4-7 (dial. -9) *thring*.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xvi. § 1 Ne þurfon ge . . him æfter þringan. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 252 Dumbe bestes . . hwon heo beoð asailed. heo þrunged alle togederes. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 796 An eiper ofer faste þringe. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 38 (66) He gan in thrynge. 14. . *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluz) 1187 (MS. C.) Þyder þer gonne þringe. c 1450 *Dryng* (see B. 2). 1570 *LEVINUS Manib.* 135/39 To Thring, *arlare*, *stringere*. 1606 *tr. Rollock's Lect.* on 1 *Thess.* 30 (Jam.) How men and women did thring in. 1871 *WADDELL Ps.* ii. 9 Ye sal thring them wif a gad o' airn.

2. Pa. t. a. sing. 1-5 *þrang*, 3-5 *thrange*, 7 (9 dial.) *thring*, 4- *thraug*; pl. 1 *þrungon*, 2-3 *-on*.

a 800 *Andreas* 126 (Gr.) Dugud samnade, hæðne hildfrecan heapum þrungon. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 394 Pæt folc line þrang. a 1225 *Juliana* 67 þringen eucan bitores oder. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 24359 (Fairf.) Þe nailis þat him þrangon on rode. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11235 Two thawsaund full þroly, þat þrang out of lyue. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xli. 479 He thrange in to the thyckest trees. 1535 *Thrang* (see B. 5). 1607 *DEKKER Nat. Conjur.* (1842) 41 In therefore they thrung, some wading vp to the knees. 1904 *Thring* (see B. 5).

B. 1 *þrong*, 3-5 *þrong* (o, 4 pl. *þrungon*), 4-6 *thronge*, 4-7 *throng*.

c 893 *Þrong* (see B. 2). 13. . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1775 þay þrongen þeder. c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel & Arc.* 55 But [Mars] throng now here now there amongis hem both. c 1400 *Song Roland* 838 They preissid, and throng, And thrusten out. c 1400 *Þronge*, c 1440 *thronge* (see B. 5). c 1520 *Adam Bel.* etc. 224 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 147 To the gate faste he throng. 1526 *Throng* (see B. 1 b).

3. Pa. pple. a. 1 *þrunge*, 3 1-*þrunge*, 3-4 *thrunge* (4 -un, 4-5 -yn, 4-6 -in(e); 5-7 *thrunge*, 6 *throung*).

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 38 Wonne þu ast to me i-þrunge. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxii. 21 [lxxii. 22] And I am to noghte . . Thrunge. 1377 *LAWL. P. Pl. B. v.* 517 A thousand of men þu thrungen togyderes Criede upward to cryst. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11723 Twenty thowsaund thristy, þrungyn to-gedur. 1513 *Throung* (see B. 5 b).

B. 4-5 *þrongen* (-un), 5-6 *throng* (o).

1384 *Wyclif Luke* viii. 42 The while he wente, he was throngun of the cumpny. c 1400 *Þrongen* (see B. 1 c). c 1400 *Hymns Virg.* 13 Whanne þou were in bradrom þrong. 1435 *Throng* (see B. 3). a 1550 *Throng* (see B. 1 c).

γ. 5 *þryngid*. c 1400 (see B. 5 c).

8. Signification.

† 1. *intr.* To press, crowd, throng; to move or gather in a crowd; to assemble. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 800 (see A. 2 a). a 1000 *Phenix* 339 (Gr.) Donne fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heapum þringað . . þone halzan bringe beteladð flyhte on lyfte. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Of þe folce we sigged þat hit . . elce desie þicce þringed. a 1225 (see A. 1). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24637 (Cott.) Quen mi sun ras. All till his graue [Cott. thrugh] þat thrang. 121366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 656 For there was many a brid sing-ing, Throughout the yerde al thringing. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 470 Mony thoughtes full thro thrange in his brest. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* iv. vii. 58 The dacecellis fast to thar lady thringis.

† 2. *trans.* To crowd around or upon, to throng (a person). Obs.

c 1000 (see A. 2 a). c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark v. 24 Him fylgide mycel menigeo and þrungon [c 1160 *Haltan Gosp.* *þringen*] hine. — Luke viii. 45 Pas menigeo þe ðringað. 1384 *Wyclif Luke* viii. 45 Comandour, compaynes thringen, and turnmentyn thee. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* v. 24 And moche people folowed hym, and thronge hym.

† 3. *trans.* To press or crowd together (persons or things). Chiefly in *pa. pple.* (which may belong to a). Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5748 With seven thowsaund þro men þrongen to-gedur. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xli. 416 It was a mery song; I dar say that he brough four & twenty to a long. . . so many he throng on a heppe. a 1550 *Hye Way to Spytell Ho.* 171 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 30 Lyke as bestes togyder they be throng, bothe lame, and seke, and hole them among.

2. *intr.* To press or push forward, as against or through a crowd, or against obstacles; to push or force one's way hastily or eagerly; to press, rush, hasten, push on. Now dial.

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* v. xii. 8 He for þære ondrædunge þæs þe swiþor on þæt weorod þrong. c 1205 *LAV* 9421 Ouer þene wal heo clumben & binnen heo þringen. c 1374 (see A. 1). c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2362 He þrong into picke wodes, bester within. c 1450 *Hymns Virg.* 122 For alle the stonyis gett and smale . . All they schalle togedyr drynge, And eueyryon to oþer dryng. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 454 Thrys apun fute he thrang thrugh all the rout. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxxi. 262 He thrang here & there, & so with grete payne he gat out of the press. 1607 (see A. 2 a). 1638 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* to Lady Robertland 4 Jan. That we may thring in, stooping low. 1823 *CARLYLE Lett.* in *Froude Life* (1882) I. xi. 194, I shall just thring on here till I get desperated.

† 3. a. *intr.* To press hard, use oppression. b. *trans.* To oppress, harass, distress, afflict; to repress. Obs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 He walde anuppon his underlinges mid wohe motien and longe dringan [ðringan]. c 1205 *LAV* 10652 Carraiss him on þrong and mid spere him of-stong. a 1250 (see A. 1). c 1375 *Cursor M.* 11821 (Fairf.) On his [Herod's] heued he has þe skalle, þe scabbe ouer-gas his bodi alle, Fast þat be-gynne him to þringe. 1435 *MISVX Fire of Love* l. xviii. 40 Nouþer with rene it is restreyned nor with drede it is thronge nor with dome tempdy. 1871 (see A. 1).

† 4. *trans.* To press together, squeeze, compress; to crush, burster. Obs.

13. . *Cursor M.* 900 (Cott.) Þou sal waite womman for to sting, And so sal yiet þi hede thring. 13. . *St. Margrete* 220 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 231 Sche ste hir fot in his nek, to þe erpe sche him þrong.

5. To thrust or drive with pressure or violence; to cast, throw, or fling violently; to hurl, dash, knock; usually with prep. or advb. extension, as *in*, *on*, *out*, *through*, *up*. Now dial.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxviii. 59 God herd . . And to noghte he thrang swythe Israele. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 52 þei did his igene out þring. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7219 In his sleue he cast to thringe A rasour sharp & wel biting. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6516 Thretty of þe þroest he

þronge out of lyue. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1023 He to the erthe theme thronge. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xl. 621 About he turnd, and wp his armys thrang; On that traytours with knychtlik fer he dang. 1485 *Cath. Angl.* 386/1 To Thryngne owte, *expremer*. 1500-20 *DUMBAR Poems* lxxii. 46 Veniss . . he mycht sustene That crowne, on thrungin with euellite. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 247 ilk ane of thame out throw him thrang a knyfe. . . Thair be la deid syoc. 1557 *Feebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 237 To thring him self throw the mercat becaus it was thrang. . . and [he] cold na viber wayis euaid vntuicht. 1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 97 Nature, which headlong into life duth thring vs. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* u. 2. 321 She. Just let all go, and thring herself face to the wall.

b. With down: To throw down by force, thrust or knock down, overthrow (*lit.* or *fig.*); to bring to ruin. (See also *down-thrings* v. *Down* adv. 33.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macbor*) 1141 For sperer of his maieste fra his Joy sal donne thrangine be. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 199 Thay threip that I thring down of the fattest [deer]. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* iii. viii. 121 Deun thronging vndir this mont Enchelades body. iij. half broom. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 19 The souerane counsel of the dioyne sapiens. . . doune thringis them fra the hie trone of their imperial dominations. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 35 Idolatrie but reuth be did down thring. 1584 T. HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* i. in *Syluester's Du B.* (1620) 695 The vassels of that oonly King, That Thunder sends and scapers down doth thring. 1871 *WADDELL Ps.* xlvii. 3 He sal thriog down the folk aneth us.

† c. To thrust or crush (into a confined space); to shut up, confine, bind; *fig.* to confine, restrict (qnol. c 1374); in quot. c 1400, to bind tightly. Obs.

c 1250 *Death* 176 in O. E. *Misc.* 178 Pu schal in þe putte faste bene þhrunge. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) Yowre glorie þat is so narow and so streyte I throngen in to so lytill bowades. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Baptista*) 930 Herrod. . . petre gert in presone thring. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 319 Disciples of crist. . . weren not þringen in siche couentis. c 1400 *Song Roland* 290 His kneys coueryd with platis. . . his thies thryngid with silk. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1370 They bonde the false. . . And in prysoun caste them. . . And ther yn can them thrynge.

† 6. *intr.* To make way (through something) by pressure; to pierce, penetrate; to burst out. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16438 þat crond him wit throu, þat thorh his hefd thrang. 13. . *Cy Warw.* (A.) 1509 þat gode swerd þurchim þrang, Gwichard wald abide nouy lang. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9641 The ledis on the land, thrappit full throly, thryngyng thugh sheldis. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 240 My guttys will out thryng Bot I this lad hynge.

† 7. *trans.* To pierce. Obs.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 673 Se how his hede with thoroys is thronge!

Hence Thringing vbl. sb.; also Thringer, one who 'things' (down)thringing, an overthrower. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/2 A Thryngyn[e] downe, *articulus*, *pressura*. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 73 The down thringars of God his gloire. . . doctouris in idolatrie. a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 935 With wringing and thringing, His hands on vther dang. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.*, to J. Gordon 24 Mar. There is no little thrusting and thringing to thrust to at Heaven's gates.

† **Thrinness, Obs.** [OE. orig. *þrinnes*, *þrynnes*, -*niss*, -*nys* (in obl. case -*ness*, -*nyss*) = OHG. *drinissa*, f. *þri*-, combining stem of *þri*, *þro*, THREE + -NESS; later with *nn*, after THIRIN, *þrinnes*, *þrynnyss*; in ME. eventually THIRINNESS, q. v.] Threefold condition, threeness; the Trinity. a 800 *CYNEWULF Crist* 379 Heah and haliz heofon cund þrynnes. 8. . *Halsunge in Rituale Dunelm.* 114 Ic eow halsize. for ða halizan þrinnesse. c 900 *tr. Bada's Eccl. Hist.* iv. xix. [xvii.] (1890) 312 We undetadð . . Fæder & Sunu & Halizne Gast, þrinnisse in Annisse. . . and Annisse in þære þrinnesse. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* iii. (1880) 29 Of þæm mæzene þære Halzan þrynnyssse. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 10 Deos þrynnyss is an God. 1814 *288* þæs mannes sawl hæfð on hire gecynde þære Halzan þrynnyssse anlicnyssse. a 1300 *ANASIAN Creed* in *Hickes Thesaurus* (1725) 5 233 Dat o god inne þrinnesse And þrinness in onnesse Wurchip be more and lesse.

Thrinter (þrinter), a. and sb. Now dial. Also 6 trynter, thrwnter, thrwenter, q thrunter (*Sc. fronter, frunter*). [In OE. *þri-winter*, three-winter, three-year; but the word may have been formed anew in 16th c., after TWINTER.] a. *adj.* Of three winters; three years old: said of cattle and sheep. b. *sb.* A sheep or bovine animal of three years or winters (now applied only to sheep).

[c 1000 *ÆLFRED Voc.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 117/30 *Trimus*, *nel trimnis*, *nel trimulus*, *þri-winter*.] 1536 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 419, 4 Trynters, 7 Twynters. . . 20 Dymontes, 23 Hogges. 1570 *Wills & fwo. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 41 Fyue thrwnter stotts at v' xiiij' iijij'—iij thrwnter whytes at iijl. 1577 in *Hist. Soc. Lanc. & Chesh.* LV-LVI. 17 Item. One other cowe. . . Item two thrinters. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 382 One of our thrunters, or three-winter-old ewes. a 1899 J. SHAW in R. Wallace *Country Schoolmaster* (1899) 339 Twinters' and 'thritraters', sic like names for sheep.

Thrip (þrip), sb. slang. Also 7 threpps, 8 threpps. Short for THREEPENCE.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Threpps*, Three-pence. 1887 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 60 A little boy who wanted to buy a thrip's worth of candy.

Thrip (þrip), v. dial. [app. echoic: cf. FLIP v.]

† 1. *intr.* To make a noise with thumb and finger which resembles the whispering of 'thrip' or 'flip'; *trans.* to snap (the fingers). Obs.

1594 *NASH Unfort. Trav.* 33 He with clapping his

handes and thripping his fingers seemed to dance an antike. *Ibid.* 34 A fifth...thript with his finger and his thumbe.

2. *trans.* To jerk with a slight movement.
1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 125 A Watch or a Jack, by being only worn up without thripping the balance or flyer.
1901 'Zack' T. *Dunstable Weir* 190 Her rot under the big fig tree, thripping her lace-bobbins in and out.

+3. [Prob. the same word.] To spin. *Obs. dial.*
Hence + **Thripping** *vbl. sb.*

a 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* iii. i. Q. But where about in Norfolk wert thou bred? P. At Thrippertown, Sir, near the City of Norwich. Q. Where they live much by spinning with the Rocks? P. Thripping they call it, Sir. *Ibid.* iv. v. Yes, he has learn'd to thrip among the Mothers.

Thrip, *erron. sing. form of THRIPS.*

Thripell, *p., obs. or dial. form of TRIPLE.*

Thrippell (thrip'el), *sb.* Now *local.* Also 5 *perrepyll*, 7-8 *thripell*. [Origin not ascertained: the suffix appears to be -*el* or -*le*, as in *handle*, *shovel*, etc.] A movable framework fitted upon a cart, so as to project in every direction beyond its sides, and thus to extend its carrying surface when loaded with hay, etc.; a cart-ladder, shelving.

14. *Met.* *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 628/10 *Epreddia*, the *perrepylls*. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 354 The Cart-ladder or thrippe both before and behind being to be taken off at pleasure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 339/2 In an Oxe Teeame [the Cart Ladders] are termed Thriples. 1891 *Bervoo's Worcester Jnl.* 28 Mar. 7/2 His pair of thripples were new ones. He bought the thripples from defendant in exchange for some hay hauling he had done for him.

+ **Thrippe**, *v. obs.* [Origin unknown: in form a *dim. or freq.*: see -*le* 3.] *intr.* To practise small economies; to exercise mean thrift.

1833 *Stubbes Anal. Abus.* M vj b, This makes many a one to thrippe and pinch, to runne into debte and danger.

Thripping, *vbl. sb. Sc. ? obs.* [app. f. *Rieplang vbl. sb.* with *thr-* for *r-*, as in *thresh*, *thrush*, for *rush*.] *Thripping-comb*, a comb-like implement for cleaning flax or hemp; = *RIFFLE sb.*

1728 *Ramsay Bob of Dunblane* i. Lend me your braw hemp becke And I'll lend you my thripping kame. 1874 *Mem. Alcoa* 74 His winsome thrifty dame Plyin' wi' eident hant her thriplin' kaim.

|| **Thrips** (trips). *Entom.* Often *erron.* taken as *pl.*, with a false *sing. thrip*; the analogical *Eng. pl.* would be *thripes*. [*L. thrips* (Pliny), a. Gr. *θρίψ*, *pl. θρίπες* a wood-worm.] a. The typical genus of the *Thripidae* or *Thripidae*, the sole family of the order *Thysanoptera* (formerly called *Physopoda*), comprising minute insects with four fringed wings, many of which are injurious to various plants; an insect of this genus or family. b. Erroneously applied to any one of the *Jassidae*, a hemipterous family of leaf-hoppers that feed on the grape-vine.

[1658 ROWLAND Mowfet's *Theat. Ins.* 1082 Those [worms] that are bred in...dry wood are called Thripes.] 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. ii. 629/1 The whole genus of *thrips* is a perfectly innocent animal. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 299 The wireworm destroys the root, the thrips the germ of the wheat. 1844 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 30, I have seen a microscopic Thrips and a Cecidomyia take flight from a flower...with pollen adhering to them. 1851 *Bham & Midl. Gard. Mag.* Aug. 139 If thrip be troublesome, fine muslin bags should be fastened over the buds. 1869 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* 217 What insects are most injurious to the vine?...Wisconsin: The thrips to a small extent. 1881 E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 97 The attack of Corn Thrips...often does a great deal of harm very quietly. 1892 E. P. DIXON *Seed Catalogue* 3 Sufficient moisture to keep the red spider and thrip at bay.

Thris, **thrise**, **thrisse**, *obs. forms of THRICE.*
Thrisel, **thristle**, etc., *obs. or dial. ff. THISTLE.*
Throstle, **thrist**, *obs. f. THIRST, THRUST.*

+ **Thristar**. *Sc. obs.* [*f. THIRST, THRUST v. + -AR 3.*] One who thrusts, a thruster.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 47 Thrimlaris and thristaris, as thay war woid, Kokenis, and kennis na man of gude.

+ **Thriste**, *a. obs.* [*OE. þriste* = *OS. thristi* (MLG., LG. *driste*, whence *Da. driest*, *Ger. dreist*); not found elsewhere in Teutonic. Ultimate origin unknown: see suggestions in Kluge and Franck.] Bold, daring; audacious, presumptuous.

1897 K. ALFRED Gregory's *Past. C. Proem* 23 Dylæs...he to ðriste & to stið sie for ðy underfenge his laresowdomes. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* i. (Napier) 270 Dencan þa nu, þe to þam þriste syn, þæt hiȝ god ofersæð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Fela stunnesse beoð...þer þe dusle mon bið þriste. c 1205 *Law.* 25549 Næs þer nan swa þriste cniht under criste. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 758 For ic can craft & ic kan lyste & þarfore ic am þus þriste.

Thriste, *obs. f. THIRST, THRUST, TRUST.*

Thrithing, -*er*, earlier *ff. TRITHING*, -*ER*: cf. also *RIDING sb.*

Thritene, -*tende*, -*tethe*, -*ty*, etc., *obs. ff. THIRTEEN, -TEENTH, THIRTIETH, -TY.*

+ **Thrivage**. *Obs. rare*-. [*f. THRIVE v. + -AGE*.] The quality or degree of thriving.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 6 In Grouth, the thrivage, verdure, fruitage, prematurance, &c. of particular Vegetables are regardable.

Thrive (þrīv), *v.* Pa. t. **throve** (þrūv); pa. pple. **thriven** (þrīv'n). Also pa. t. and pple. **thrived** (þrīvd). [*ME. þrive*, first in Ormin

(þrīfenn), *ad. ON. þrīfa-sk refl.*, to thrive. So *Sw. trīvans*, *Da. trives* to thrive, flourish. No trace appears in English of the reflexive suffix, which must have been dropped before the word became naturalized. *ON. þrīfa-sk* is in form the reflexive or passive of *þrīfa*, recorded in the senses 'to clutch, grip, grasp, lay hold of with sudden effort'. (For the sense-history Fritzer, Falk and Torp compare *iaka-sk*, similarly used. The non-reflexive use may have started from the pa. pple *þrīfenn*, thriven.)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Inf. and Pres. stem.* 3 (*Orm.*) þrīfenn, 3-5 þrīue(n), 4-5 þryve, 4-6 þryfe, þryue (5 þr-, þrywe), 5-6 þrife, þryff(e), 6 þrīf, 4-7 þryue, 5- thrive.

c 1200 *Ormin* 10868, & þrīfenn a33 & waxenn a33 *Inn alle gode þinge.* a 1300 *Prīue* (see B. 1). 13... *Cursor M.* 12139 (Cott.) Als mot we þrīue, c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 365 Allace I thoct nocht fore to þryfe. 1398 *Prīue* (see B. 1). c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4832 Pan þrīve we be bettur. c 1425 *Cast. Perseu*, 548 In *Macro Plays* 93 Fast he gunne to þrywe. c 1460 *Prīve* (see B. 1). c 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in *Halliw. Nycht Poet.* 14 He thought ever fore to þryffe. 1508 *Dunbar Tua Marit Women* 488 That mai nought...þrīf as thai wald. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 398 We will nocht þryfe this seir.

2. Pa. t. a. north. 3 þraf, 4 þraf(e), thrave (we), 6 þraif, 9 thrave (also arch.).

c 1200 *Prāf* (see B. 1). a 1300 *Thraf*, thrave (see B. 2). c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macbeth*) 49 He thrave, þat wele fosterit was. a 1400 *Sir Perce.* 212 He wexed and wele thrave. a 1578 *LINCOLN (Piscotie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 53 Fre that tyme fourth the earle Botwell thrave new. a 1850 *Rossetti Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 186 While yet my body thrave ON earth. a 1910 T. DUNLOP in *Poets Ayrshire* 201 Braver bairn...Never thrave.

B. 4 þrof, -ff, 4-5 þroof, 5 þrofe, þrof(e), (6 Sc. thruff), 8- thrive.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1885 [The Britons] multiplyed, & wel þrof. c 1380 *Wyclif Sci. Wks.* II. 412 In Cristis tyme...þrof be Chirche. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* iii. 137 As he þat þrof noune. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. vii. 192 He...smote doune twelue knyghtes, and the moost party of hem neuer throve after. 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) i. 179 Fra that tyme furthe, the said Janet thruff never. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* i. l. 45 These throve prosperously. 1830, 1852 *Throve* (see B. 1, 1 b).

γ. 4 þryued, 7- thrived.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 521 Coupe I not þole bot as þou þer þryued full fewe. 1614, 1647, 1790 *Thrive* (see B. 1, 1 b). 1622-1883 (see B. 2 b).

3. Pa. pple. a. 4 þriuen, 4-5 þ-, þryuen, þreuen, 5 þryffyn, þrevyn, 4-7 þriuon, 6- thriven; 5 γ-throve, þryve, 6-7 þrīue (þrīv). c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6546 Gentil damysels...þat able to mennis compagne were þryuen. 13... *Cursor M.* 5641 (Gott.) Quen it [the child] was þrīuen and sum delad. a 1400 *Theophilus* ii. in *Eng. Studien* XXXII. 5 How wel þat he was þreuen. 14... *MS. Cantab. ff. ii.* 38 lf. 128 (Halliwell) He ys wellye γ-throve. 1622 R. AYLETT in *Farr S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 202 By her when wee in life of grace haue thrīue, With her we euer shall in glory līue. 1643 *Plain English* 16 The guard is thrīue to an Army. 1830-3 γ-*LYELL Princ. Geol.* iii. xlii. (1868) II. 459 The ass has thriven very generally in the new world.

β. 8 thrive.

1758 *Herald* No. 21. II. 89 How very prosperously the shoots of your planting have thrive.

γ. 4 þrīuid, 7-9 thrived.

13... *Þrīuid* (see B. 4). 1622 *MASSEZ tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 1. 228 How haue you thriuid this yeare? 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iii. xii. 155 He might haue thriuid better upon the Tanzies. 1907 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 335 All the protected species haue thrived wonderfully at Nchasan.

B. Signification.

1. *intr.* To grow or develop well and vigorously; to flourish, prosper.

a. Of persons or plants: in early quots. (esp. *Ormin*) simply + To grow, to increase in some respect; also + to be successful or eminent in arms or war; in quot. 1711, + to grow stout (*obs.*).

c 1200 *Ormin* 8973 Hire sune wex & þraf I wissdom & inn elde. *Ibid.* 10868. a 1300 *K. Horn* 620 (M.S. C) Ne miȝte þer non þrīue. c 1300 *Havelok* 280 Þe kinges doughter bigan þrīue. c 1330 (see A. 3 c). 1398 *TARVERSA Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (Tollern. MS.), Ayer, by þe whiche all þinge þat hab lyf breþeþ and þryueþ. *Ibid.* xvii. lxii. (Bodl. MS.), Fige treen þrīueþ lasse in þe norþe contries. c 1400 (see *THRIVING* ppl. a. 1). c 1460 *Wisdom* 1021 in *Macro Plays* 69 As many rōddys as myght grow or þryue In þe space of a days Jorney. 1530 *PALSGR.* 756/1, I thrive, as a tree or herbe groweth and dothe well, *γe vegeite*. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dh. Gloucester* (1789) 6 The young Prince continued there about twelve months, thriving apace. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 32 P 2 My Lady Ample...grudges herself meat and drink, for fear she should thrive by them. 1830 H. N. COLEMAN *Grk. Poets* (1834) 357 The child throve wonderfully under this caustic treatment. 1886 *CORBETT Fall of Asgard* i. 50 In the clear mountain air he grew and thrived with marvellous rapidity.

b. *fig. of immaterial things.*

1613 *Will. I in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 163 Two great impediments that valour cannot thrive. 1614 C. BROOKS *Ghost Rich. III* *Poems* (1872) 106 What wilt thou...where once Wisdom thriud, let Folly grow. 1647 *DIGGES Unlawful Taking Arms* 50 Those innocent times, when Christianity thrived upon suffering. 1790 *REYNOLDS Disc.* xv. (1876) 110 The manner of Michel Angelo thrived but little with them. 1852 *MISS VONCE Canoes* (1877) II. xxii. 239 The spirit of resistance thrrove the more. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 406 Thought thrives on conflict.

2. Of a person or community: To prosper; to increase in wealth; to be successful or fortunate; in early use sometimes + To have (good or bad) fortune, to speed, fare, 'hap' (well or ill).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3911 (Cott.) Iacob wex riche, his childer thraf [F. thrafe, T. proof]. 141366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1067 Wel yvel mote they thryve and thece. c 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 16823 Thir schal bot fewe-so mote I thryue!—Off hem passe away on lyue! c 1460 *Wisdom* 781 in *Macro Plays* 61 Ye! & ewyll be þou thryvande! 1530 *PALSGR.* 755/2, I thrive, I go forwarde in rychesse. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iv. i. 78 As I intend to thrive in this new World. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 225 Since he thriud best among the Gentiles. 1709 *Mrs. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 250 He thriud in all his Pretences. 1883 *Tyndall in Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 52 Nations...and even villages thrive in proportion to the activity of their industry.

b. Of a thing: To be successful, turn out well.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Humber* xvii, God is iust, iniustice will not thrive. 1622 *MASSEZ tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 240, I (kind foole) seeing the world thriud with me. 1640 E. DACRES *tr. Machiavel's Prince* 138 His coosenages all thriud well with him; for hee knew how to play this part cunningly. 1853 F. DAV *Indian Fish* 9 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) A few years since, fisheries thrived along the Beloochistan coast.

+3. ? To be saved, to remain over. *Obs. rare.*

1509 *Parl. Deuyls* xlv, Twelue lepes of relete therof dyde thryue. To men and chyldren that had nede.

+4. *trans.* (?) To cause to thrive; to prosper. *Obs. rare*-. 1.

13... *Cursor M.* 22388 (Fairf.) Pat alle þat wille him [Antichrist] sal withstande, Sall þrīuid [other MSS. coround, cruned, crowned] be to life lastande.

+ **Thrive**, *sb. obs. rare.* [*f. prec. vb. Cf. ON. þrīf thrist.*] *Thriving*; profit: = *THRIFT sb.* 1, 2.

1592 *WYRTLEY Armorie, Capitall of Bus* ii, Such one as seeks not after gainfull thriue, But firmly doth his thoughts to honor bind. 1604 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 263/2 The Sweetnes of the thriue, Peace, wealth, and felicity.

Thriveless (þrīv'les), *a. poet.* [*f. THRIVE v. or sb. + -LESS*.] Not thriving; lacking prosperity or success; unsuccessful, profitless.

c 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (1866) 16 This causeth our galauntes, by theyr nacyon Neuerthryfte and thryueles, noye euer vs so nere. 1620 *QUARLES Jonah* (1638) 25 The feeble Sailors...Forbear their thrivelesse labours. 1625 *Embl.* i. xii, And thou, whose thrivelesse hands are ever straying Earths fluent Brests, into an empty Sive. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* i. 255 The dull stagnation of a soul, content, Once foiled, to leave betimes a thriveless quest.

Thriven (þrīv'n), *ppl. a.* Forms: see *THRIVE v. A. 3.* [*pa. pple. of THRIVE v. Cf. ON. þrīfenn*.]

1. Advanced in growth, grown; grown up. Now only in comb., as *ill-thriven* (*Sc. ill-thre'n*).

13... *Cursor M.* 14806 (Cott.) And said, 'Fast as he throd and thriuen [Fairf. Pis man is wele þrīuen], And mikel grace ai es him giuen'. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 298 Hym watz þe nome Noe...He had þer þryuen sunez. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13760 The child...Wex & wele threuev in winturs a few. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2709 A heuy As...A thing threuyis & thike. 1697 *DROVEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 743 The thriven Calves in Meads their Food forsake. 1806, 1843 *ill-thriven* [see ILL-B.]. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 5/7 The pretensions of a neurotic, ill-thriven youth.

+2. As an epithet of commendation, esp. in the alliterative phrase *thriven and thro* (see *THRO a. 2*): ? Eminent, excellent, worthy, honourable, noble. Cf. *THRIFTY a. 2. Obs.*

13... in *Wright Lyric P.* 23 3ef he beth thryven ant thowen in theode. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1191 Þe perle me prayed þat watz so þryuen. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1740 Hir þryuen face & hir þrote þrowen al naked, Hir brest bare bifore, & bihinde eke. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1326 (Ashmole MS.) He laschis out a lange swerde...Threschid out in a thrawe many threyuo dukis. *Ibid.* 3307 Twa hundred thousand...all of threuen kniȝts.

3. That has thriven; successful, prosperous.

1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1879) 114 The careful, thrifty, thriven man of property.

Thrifer (þrīv'as), *Now rare.* [*f. THRIVE v. + -ER 1.*] One who or that which thrives.

1573 *TOSSEB Husb.* (1878) 25 Ill thifers ill thiriers most common bee. 1601 *BACON Let. to Sir T. Lucy* Wks. 1879 II. 25/2 If my brother or myself were either thrivers, or fortunate in the queen's service. c 1613 *MIDDLETON No Wit like Woman's* i. iii, They're the best thrivers in turnips, hartichalks, and cabbishes. c 1659 *Elvys on Cleveland* 47 C's Wks. (1689) 278 Timists be only Thrivers: But a Brain That's freely Generous scorns Servile Gain.

Thriving (þrīv'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. THRIVE v. + -ING 1.*] The action of the verb *THRIVE*, in various senses; prospering; prosperity; vigorous growth.

c 1460 *How Gd. Wif taught Dow.* 164 in *Hazl. E. P. P. I.* 191 Make the nought to riche of other manny's thinge; The bolder to spende the worse thriving. 1530 *PALSGR.* 716/1, I set up a man, I am the occasyon of his thriving, or avancement. 1622 E. MISSLEDEN *Free Trade* 79 This thir better thriving is because every man is at liberte to be a Merchant at his pleasure. 1707 *MONTIMA Husb.* (1721) II. 81 If a Tree begins to abate of its thriving, lop off some of the Branches. 1878 J. TONHUNTER *Alcesta* (1879) 28 'Twas when he made processions through the land, To test his people's thriving.

Thriving, *ppl. a.* Also 5 *n. dial.* -and(e) [*f. THRIVE v. + -ING 2.*] That thrives, in various senses.

+1. In alliterative use: Excelling, excellent, worthy; = *THRIVEN 2*, *THRIFTY 2. Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 751 What if pretty þryuande be þrad in 3on tounez. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1980 Fele þryuande þonkkez he þrat hom to haue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy*

1482 Of his sonnes. The brid was a þro knight, þrivand in Armys. *Ibid.* 5435, 5458, etc. *Ibid.* 4103 Maciaon & Polidus. triet shippes broght Two & threty full thryuond, & þrong into prise. c 1470 *Gologros & Gau.* 345 Ye ar thre in this thede, thriand oft in thrang.

2. Growing vigorously; flourishing (physically). c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. x. 15 The dust of Martyrs were the thrivingst seeds of Christianity. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxv. 438 The new creature is a thriving creature, growing from strength to strength. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 714 Learning grew Beneath his care, a thriving vigorous plant. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* III. 'How is Master Paul, Richards?' 'Quite thriving, sir, and well.'

3. Prospering, doing well in business; successful, fortunate.

1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* iv. iv. Aske but the thriving'st harlot in cold blood; Shee'd giue the world to make her honour good. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 200 ¶ 2, I am not fond of a Man only for being of. a Thriving Temper. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 16 ¶ 2 Ned was... considered as a thriving trader. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 375 Two great towns, which have a bene and thriving trade with each other. *Ibid.* VI. II. 135 The colonists were in a thriving condition.

Thrivingly, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-ly*.] 2.]

†1. In a worthy or honourable manner; also, excellently, finely. *Obs.*

13. St. *Erkenwold* 47 in Horst. *Atengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 A throghe of thykke stone, thryuandly bewene. 13. *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 1080 Now I þonk you þryuandly þurȝ alle oþer þynges. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3747 Scho lengis in oure þurȝe. And is oure thede of oure thede thryuandly enforment. c 1470 [see *THRAIL sb.*]

2. Prosperously, successfully, flourishingly.

1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* to Mann (1834) II. 22 Our coalition goes on thrivingly. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 571 May my poor silly sheep go on thrivingly. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. xiv. 231 Others... grow thrivingly among brick and stone.

So **Thrivingness** *rare*, thriving condition.

1818 in TODD. 1864 KINGSLEY *Lett.* to Mrs. K. in *Life* (1879) II. 167 Thrivingness and improvement everywhere.

†**Thro**, **thra**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *pro*, 4-5 *thro*, *throo*, 5-6 *Sc. thra*. [ME. *a. ON. þrð*, neut. obstinacy, persistence in opposition, contrariety, 'hard struggle' (Vigf.); perh. confounded with *þrð* fem., painful or violent longing, eager yearning (cognate with OE. *þrawu* painful pressure): see Falk and Topp s. v. *traa*.] 2.]

1. Struggle, contest; trouble.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10570 þat tyme was mykyl þro, And ofte was þoþe werre and wo. c 1330-40 *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 54 In sclaudre & threte, & in thro. *Ibid.* 13025 Mikels was þe þres, ful þykke þe þro. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 2828 He... Thringis to be thrid time & þe thra [DUBL. MS. thro]wynys [in wrestling].

2. Anger, wrath.

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 754 3et for þretty in þrong I schal my þro steke. c 1400 *Sir Perc.* 376, I hafte spokene with thame, I wene, Wordes in throo.

3. Eagerness, keenness, haste.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 237 Our men on him thrang forthward in to thra. c 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 801 He sa cummand in thra The maist man of all tha, That euer he had sene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 17 Thochtis thretis in thra our breistis ourthwart.

†**Thro**, **thra**, *a.1 (adv.) Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *pra*, (5-7 *Sc.*) *thra*, 4-5 *pro*, *thro*, *throo* (5 *throo*). [ME. *a. ON. þrð* = 'stubborn, obstinate, unyielding, refractory, persistent, zealous, eager, keen', adj. cognate with *þrð* sb.: see *prec.*]

1. Stubborn, obstinate, persistent; reluctant to give way, or accede to a request.

(The spelling *throw* in quot. c 1500 is app. due to confusion with other words.)

c 1300 *Cursor* M. 5803 (Cott.) King þaraon... es ful thra [Trin. *pro*], Lath sal him think to let þam ga. 13. *Ibid.* 28092 (Cott.) Vn-buxum haf I bene, and thra A-gayn my gastyly fader al-sa. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5246 þat were þro men in threpe, & thre-tyms mo. c 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 11 In this place, þe you neuer so throe, Shall you no longer dwell. c 1500 *Smyth & his Dame* 317 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 213 Be thov neuer so throw, I shal amende the sonne, I trow. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xiii. 31 Than þe not thra þour scherdwar to confort. 1603 *Philotus* x, Scho is sa ackwart and sa thra, That with refuse I come hir fra.

b. Of a corpse: Stiff, rigid.

c 1400-50 *Alexander* 4452 Grafis garnyscht of gold & gilden tombis Thurgis to thrawyn in quen 3e þraa worthe.

2. Stubborn in fight, sturdy, bold; fierce. Also *fig.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 777 þei þou be þro, Lat mo men wip þe ride On rowe. c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3757 They... thristis to be erthe Of the thraeste mene þre hundrethe. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 3570 Thir wordes herde the knyghtes twa, It made tham forto be mor thra. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6422 Merion... With þre thousand þro men þrong hym vnto. *Ibid.* 6446, 6462, etc. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE IX. 846 Wallace with him had forty archarys thra. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 128 And Gelones, thai pepill of Sithya, In archery the quibll ar wonder thra. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 250 The Albionis, thocht tha war neuir sa thra, Out of the feild on force wer maid to ga.

3. Angry, wrath, furious, violent.

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 344 Anger gaynez þe not a cresse, Who nedez schal þole be not so þro. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (Pauis) 504 As þe, þat firste wer cristis fa, And in þra wip his men can sla. c 1380 *Sir Feruim.* 3658 Wan þay come to þe þuere Ryuer, þat wilde was & thro, Entrey þanne ne darst þy noȝ. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 147 He be thought hym full thicke in his throo hert. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2075 Sche dyd me oonys an evyll dede, My harte was wondur

throo. c 1475 *Sgr. Lowe Degre* 1017 With egre mode, and herte full throve, The stewarde throte he cut in two.

4. Keen, eager, zealous, earnest.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14392 (Cott.) Ful deueli war þai luns thra þair bliscd laured for to sla. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 615 Rohand was ful þro Of tristrem for to frain. c 1350 *Will Paterne* 3264 Pre M. of men þat þro were to fist. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 470 Mony thoughtes full thro thrange in hir brest. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. vi. 1198 Sancte Gregor... Made special and thra oryson þat God walde grant his saule to be... *fr.* c 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.L.T.S.) 451 Falsehod to further he was euer throe. (1775 JOHN WATSON *Hist. Itali-fax* 547 A person is said to be thro about any thing, who is very keen or intent about it.)

b. *fig.* Of a thing: Ready, npt, disposed.

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 16360 (Trin.) Þei... cut þis tre in two... What þei wolde þerof shape: Þerto hit was ful þro.

B. *adv.* Obstainately; vigorously; boldly.

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 5997 (Trin.) 3itt þe kyng hem helde ful þro For wolde he not lete hem go. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6032 Oxen twenty and twa War drawand þis bell full thra. c 1470 *Gologros & Gau.* 60 The berne bovinit to the burgh... and thrang in full thra.

†**Thro**, *a.2 Obs.* Origin, status, and meaning uncertain; occurs in the alliterative phrase *thryven and thro*, always commendatory or honorific, and apparently meaning something like 'excellent'.

(It is not impossible that this may originally have been the same word as *thno* *a.2*, and that 'thryven and thro' became a stock phrase which was vaguely used; cf. 'a þro knight, þrivand in armys', c 1400 in *Thaving* *apl.* *a.1*, and the other references there given. But there seems also to have been connexion in sense with *thro* *v.*, as if it had been taken as 'grown, become great' *cf.* the phrases 'throd and thryven' [*v. r.* wele þryuen] c 1300 in *Thaving* *apl.* *a.1*, 'thryven and thowen' [from *Thre v.*] c 1310 *ibid.* *a.1*, c 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. 26 He is thriste thryven in [?and] thro that singeth in sale. *Ibid.* 39 Wel were him that wiste hire thoht, That thryven and þro. 13. E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 867, I seghe, says Iohan, þe lounbe hym stande, On þe mount of syon ful þryuen & þro. c 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 589 There is na lady of flesche ne bone In this world so thryve or thro, Thoughe hyr herte were stero or stone, That might hyr loue bald hym fro.

†**Thro**, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. *throd*, *throdd*, (*throd*). [Northern ME., app. ad. ON. *þrða-sk* refl. to thrive, wax, grow: cf. *þroskr* adj. full-grown, *þroska-sk* vb. to grow up to manhood; also dial. Ger. *drähen*, *trähen* (Grimm), *dröben*, *trühen* to thrive, prosper, grow.] *intr.* To grow, wax, increase in size or stature; to grow up.

Cf. dial. *Throdden* ppl. adj. fat, well-grown, in good condition, well-fed (Brockett), and E.D.D. Northumb. (Yorksh.). c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 112 That like childe was sa unthowed and sa wilde, That alle the schathe that he moht do, He did quen he bigan to thro. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 240 Now [MS. nol] gynnys Dauid to thro. For now bigynnes Dauid to wax a werreour. 13. *Cursor M.* 3077 (Cott.) For quen [ysmael] throdd [v. r. waxyn] to be yoman. *Ibid.* 5641 Quen it (the child Moses) was throdd [v. waxen, G. thriuen] and sumdel ald To kinges doghter sch it yald. *Ibid.* 14806 Fast es he [Jesus] throdd [G. throdd] and thriuen, And mikel grace al es him giuen.

b. ? To advance. (Perh. a different word.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10058 Al sofly he bad hem go, þat non schulde byfore oþer þro Til þey come vnto þe bataille. **Thro**, **thro**, early form and contraction of **THROUGH**. **Throale**, *obs.* form of **THRAIL sb.** 3. **Throat** (*þrōt*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *þ*, *prote*, *protu*, 2-5 *þ*, 2-7 *thro*, (3 *porte*), 4-9 (mainly *Sc.*) *throt*, 5-6 (8 *Naut.*) *thrott*, (5 *throt*, 5-6 *throthe*, *Sc. throt*), 6-7 *throate*, 6- *throa*. [OE. *þrote*, -u, wk. fem., = OHG. *drozza* wk. f., MHG. *drozze* wk. f. or m. (whence mod. Ger. *drossel* wk. f., *thrott*, *throtte*); app. from OTeut. root **þrūt-*, Indo-Eur. **trud-*: cf. OE. *þrūtian* to swell, *þrūtung* swelling, ON. *þrúna* to swell, *þrúinn* swollen, *þruti* a swelling; the name may have had reference to the external appearance of the throat. Beside this an OTeut. **strut-* is evidenced by OLG. *strola* wk. f., throat (MLG., LG. *strolte*, MDn. *strole*, Du. *strot* throat); cf. OFris. *strotbolla*, beside OE. *þrotbolla*, THROAT-BOLL; also MHG. *strozze* wk. f. (whence It. *strozza* throat). The original relations between the stems *þrūt-* and *strut-* are not determined, but both may have had the sense 'thrust out, project, swell'.]

I. The part of the body.

1. The front of the neck beneath the chin and above the collar-bones, containing the passages from the mouth and nose to the lungs and stomach. Also the corresponding part in vertebrates generally, and sometimes the analogous part in insects, etc. (As 'round the neck' necessarily includes 'round the throat', 'throat' is sometimes said with the wider sense of the 'neck': cf. quot. 13. 2.) c 700, etc. (implied in THROAT-BOLL). c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 250 Iudas... hine sylfne ahang sona mid gire, and rihtlice gewrað ða forwyrhtan ðroten. c 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137, ðe... diden an scæpæn ðroten abuton þa mannes throte. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 16/545 In þe þrote with a swerd he smot þe suete rode. 13. A. ALLIT. 5952 He ne had noiere nekke ne þrothe His heued was in his body yshote. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 218 þow schelt ben hangen be þe þrote. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 þet bodi of þe beste was ase lipard, þe uet weren of þe, þe þote of lioun. c 1450 MYRC *Festial* 79 By ryght dome, þat þrote þat spake þe wordes of tranytry aȝeynis his Lord, þat þrote was ystrangled wyth þe grymme of a rope.

1553 EURN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 15 [The Elephant] his mouth is vnder his throte. 1573 *Satir. Poena Reform.* xxxix. 142 Thay schot gude Manfrid in eborthe the throt. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 84 His throat sticking out like a wen. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 367 External Anatomy of Insects. 2. *Jugulum* (the Throat). That part of the surface that lies between the temples. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 156 The cold smote my naked throat bitterly. 1878 VILLARI *Machiavelli* (1898) I. III. viii. 143 Her throat is well turned but seems to me somewhat thin.

2. The passage in the anterior part of the neck, leading from the mouth and nose to the gullet and windpipe; also, either of these passages considered separately.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xii. § 1 He is awide biere on mude, & he þe tird on ða þroten. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 157/41 *Guttur*, *protu*. c 1200 *Bestiary* 509 in O. E. *Misc.* 16 Vt of his ðrote it [whale] smit an onde, De swetteste ðing ðat is a londe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Blasius) 344 Quha-m-eure in þare throt seknes has. 1398 *Æneis Barth.* De P. R. v. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.) The þrote is þe pipes of þe lunges... Pe substance of his pipe is grately and hard. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 635/17 *Nomina membrorum*... *Nec gula*, *throt*. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* *ibid.* 748/13 *Hec gula*, *Hoc guttur*, *hic jugulum*, a throthe. 1527 *Andrew Brunsweyke's Distyll.* Waters Aijb. The same water... gargoled in the throthe... withdryueth the payne of the throthe. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 l. 31 Thou... choakst thir throts with dust. 1769 *Cook Voy. round World* I. v. (1773) 56 A sound exactly like that which we make to clear the throat when anything happens to obstruct it. 1897 'TIVOLI' (H. W. Bleakley) *Short Inuings* v. 76 A huge piece of cake went down the wrong throat, and Carrots had to labour him lustily to persuade it to take the right direction.

3. This part with its passages, considered in various capacities, whence various expressions.

a. Viewed as the entrance to the stomach; hence in figurative expressions, as

(to fill, full) up to the throat, to the limit of capacity; to pour (also send) down the throat, to waste or squander (property or money) in eating and drinking; to crane, raise, thrust down one's throat, to force (an opinion or the like) upon one's acceptance; to jump down one's throat, to interrupt one in his speech sharply or roughly; in quot. 1883, ? to give oneself up absolutely to a person.

c 1225 *Ancre R.* 216 3if þe gulcheuppe weallide bres to drincken, & 3eot in his wide þrote. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 677 Bacus þe bollere... 3e callen him keþere of þe þrote. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 65 Ay as thay tomit thame of schot, Flyendis fill thame new vp to the throt. 1608 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 36 The Gold I giae thee, will I melt and powr Downe thy ill vitering throate. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 543 Who... delight to send their estates downe the throat. 1734 RAMSAY *Vision* viii. Quha rammed, and crammed, That bryg down thair throth. 1809 FOXHALLOUGH *Eng. under Seven Admirals*. (1837) I. 231 Since the Duke of Wellington... thrust the Emancipation Bill down his (Geo. IV's) royal throat. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* 3 Dec. A place already full to the throat. 1883 MRS. KENNARD *Right Sort* ix. I might have jumped down this gentleman's throat in my foolish admiration for his powers of equitation.

b. Considered as containing the vocal organs; hence *transf.* the voice.

† To lay, set out, (set up) a or one's throat, to raise one's voice; † to speak with a full throat, (to speak) loudly; hence *fig.* plainly, roundly; at the top of one's throat, at the top of one's voice: see *Tor sb.*

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1721 Pe wrenne... hadde stefne small Heo hadde gode þrote [v. r. porte] & schille. c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 320 To fynde out of mery crafty notys They ne spared nat her throtes. c 1450 [see sense 1]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlii. [cxv.] 7 Fete haue they, but they can not go, nether can they speake thorow thir throte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 110 Thay can pronounce na voce furth of thair throthis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. ix. 255 As lowd as ever he could set out a throate, maketh this challenge. 1686 tr. Chardin's *Coronat.* *Solyman* 94 These Women made such a noise... set up thir throats as they did before. 1742 GRAY *Spring* i. The Attic warbler pours her throat, Responsive to the cuckoo's note. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xi. Men... talking Earse at the top of thir throats. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* 65 Into the throat of the bird is given the voice of the air.

c. In the repudiation of a statement as false, in phr. (to give, etc. one the lie) in († down) one's throat, regarded as the place of issue, to which the assertion is thrown back; also, with merely intensive force, to lie in one's throat, to lie foully or infamously.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. II. i. 55 Till I haue... Thrust these reprochful speeches downe his throat, That he hath breath'd in my dishonour beere. 1601-2 *Twel. N.* III. iv. 172 Thou lyeest in thy throat. 1602-3 *Ham.* II. ii. 600 Who... giues me the Lye i'th' Throat, As deepe as to the Lunges? 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.* T. ix. 198 Gave him home the lie, adowne his throte. c 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 227 We say unto you, that you have lyed in your throat. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* v. xx. He lyes most foully in his throat. 1824 BYRON *Lett.* to Murray Wks. (1846) 433/1 Whoever asserts that I am the author... lies in his throat.

d. Regarded as a vital part, and the most vulnerable point of attack; esp. in the phrase to cut the throat, to kill by this method; also *fig.*

Hence, to cut one's own throat (with one's own knife), to be the means of one's own defeat or destruction; to cut the throat of (a project, etc.), to defeat, destroy, put an end to: see *Cut v.* 46; to cut one another's throats, to be desperately at variance, quarrel violently; mod. colloq., to engage in ruinous competition (cf. CUTHROTH 6, quot. 1886); also to have, hold, catch, take by the throat (also *fig.*), † to pull out, to fly at, † start into (into) one's throat.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 423 þes apes... done more harm to men þen þof þe cutted þor throtes. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1803 (Lucrèce) That hast hire by the throte with a swerd at herte. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 1822 þat suld tidly þam take & by þe toȝe throthis, And for þaire souerayne sake

ham send to be galawis. *c1400 Brut* 22 She come to here some... with if knives, and bewip cotte his brote. *1583 GOLDING Calisto on Deut.* lxxx. 490 They cut their own throtes with their own knife. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. (S.T.S.) II. 197 Quba committis a sworde til an vnskilful persone, quhairwith, quithier he cut his awne thro, or hurt the cuntry [etc.]. *1631 R. BFIELD Doctr. Sabb.* 111 That... cuts the throat of your solution. *1685 DR. BUCKH. Reason, Relig.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 526 Perpetually quarrelling amongst themselves, and cutting one another's Throats. *a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL Decis.* (1759) I. 7 This interlocutor... knocked his cause... in the head, and cutted its throat. *1824, 1867* [see *CUT* v. 46]. *1884 RIDER HAGGARD Dawn* xii, He had let him die; he had effectually and beyond redemption cut his own throat. *Mod.* Ready to fly at each other's throats.

†4. *fig.* The devouring capacity of any destructive agency, as death, war, etc.; cf. *JAW* sb.¹ 5, *MAW* sb.¹ 1 b, *TEETH*. *Obs.*

a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 55 The maist wallierand men in the throit of the battell. *1594 SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iv. 5 He fights, Seeking for Richmond in the throit of death. *1730-46 THOMSON Seasons, Autumn* 937 Calm and intrepid in the very throit Of sulphurous war.

II. Transferred senses.

5. A narrow passage, esp. in or near the entrance of something; a narrow part in a passage.

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE Cherie & Slae 1551 A prettie spring: Quoits throit, sir, I wot, sir, 3e may stay with your neive. *1814 SCOTT Diary* 17 Aug. in *Lockhart*, 'The access through this strait would be easy, were it not for the Island of Gramsay, lying in the very throit of the passage. *1823 BUCKLAND Reliq. Diluv.* 141 The throit of the cave, by which we ascend from the mouth to the interior. *1837 EMERSON Address Amer. Schol. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 186 One central fire, which flaming now out of the... throit of Vesuvius, illuminates the towers... of Naples. *1838 J. L. STEPHENS Trav. Russia* 701 Field-pieces, whose throats once poured their iron hail against the walls within which they now repose as trophies. *1899 A. GAFFRITS in Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 312 Lang's Nek, the throit of the passage into the Transvaal.

6. *spec.* in technical use. *a. Archit., Building.* etc. (a) The narrowest part of the shaft of a column, immediately below the capital; the hypotrachelium. (b) The neck of an outwork: = *GORGE* sb.¹ 6. (c) The part in a chimney, furnace, or furnace-arch immediately above the fire-place, which narrows down to the neck or 'gathering'. (d) A groove or channel on the under side of a coping or projecting moulding to keep the drip from reaching the wall.

1663 GERBIER Counsel 32 The Freese, Gul or Throat. *1707-41 CHAMBERS Cycl.* Throat, in architecture, fortification, &c., see *Gorge*, and *Gula*. *1815 J. SMITH Panoravia Sc. & Art* I. 246 The throat is that part of the opening immediately above the fire, and contained between the mantle and the back. *1838 Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 3641 The smoke... ascends vertically by the throat of the chimney into the flue. *1868 JOYNSON Metals* 16 The opening at the top of the furnace, called the throat or trunnell-hole. *1895 Jnl. Roy. Instit. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 351 If brick sills be used, see that they have a good, clean throat.

b. Shipbuilding and Naut. (a) The hollow of the bend of a knee-timber. (b) The outside curve of the jaws of a gaff; hence, the forward upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail; see also *quot.* *1867*. (c) The amidships part of a floor-timber, esp. if it bulges and then tapers into the keelson. (d) The curve of the flukes of an anchor where they join the shank.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist. 165 Throat, the inward bending of Knee-timber. *1776 FALCONER Dict. Marine, Throat*, a name given to the inner end of a gaff, or to that part which is next to the mast. It is opposed to *peek*, which implies the outer extremity of the said gaff. *c 1850 Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 142 They must be deeper in the throat or at the cutting-down. *Ibid.* 155 Throat... the midship part of the floor-timbers. *c 1860 H. STUART Sea-man's Catech.* It is... bolted through the throat of each floor. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Throat, that part of the mizen-yard close to the mast. *1882 NARES Seamen's Ship* (ed. 6) 81 Hooked to a bolt in the throat of the gaff.

c. Mech., etc. (a) Of a plough: see *quot.* *1807*. (b) In a threshing-machine, the passage from the feed-board to the threshing-cylinder (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877). (c) The opening in the stock of a plane, in which the iron is set, and through which the shavings pass. (d) A contracted part of a spoke near the hub (Knight). (e) The angle between the running surface of a railway or tramcar wheel and its flange. *U.S.* (f) A tapered pipe connecting two tubes or sections of different diameters (*Cent. Dict., Suppl.* 1909).

1807 A. YOUNG Agric. Essex I. 132 The throat... the space from the share point to the junction or approach of the breast to the beam. *1805 DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 4 The throat and breast, or that part which enters, perforates, and breaks up the ground.

7. *Bot.* The throat-like opening of a gamopetalous corolla at which the tube and the petals unite. *1847 W. E. STEELE Field Bot.* 8 Florets all tubular, with an inflated throat, generally spreading into a hemispherical head. *1880 GRAY Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8 (ed. 6) 246 The line, or sometimes a manifest or conspicuous portion, between the limb and the tube, is called the Throat, in Latin *Faux*, pl. *fauces*. *1882 Garden* 28 Jan. 66/3 The throat of the flower is unbarred.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *attrib.* of, pertaining to,

or affecting the throat', as *throat-ache*, -*disease*, -*muscle*, -*performer*, -*roar*, etc.; in sense 6 b (b), as *throat-bolt*, -*brail*, -*cringle*, -*downhaul*, -*halyard*, -*lashing* (see these words, and *quot.* here); b. 'that is on, around, or near the throat', as *throat-bar*, -*button*, -*cloth*, -*feather*, -*fringe*, -*patch*, -*waattle*; c. objective, obj. genitive, locative, etc., as *throat-clearing* sb. and adj., -*clutching*, -*slitting*; *throat-bursten*, -*cracking*, -*swollen* adjs. d. Special combs.: † *throat-brisk*, † part of the brisket near the throat; *throat-chain*, in whaling, a chain passed through the throat and tongue of the whale; *throat-clutch*, a guttural catch or momentary closure; *throat-deafness*, deafness caused by a diseased condition of the throat; *throat-flap*, the epiglottis; *throat-full* a., full to the throat, stuffed, crammed; *throat-jaws*, jaw-like pharyngeal bones in the lower vertebrates; *throat-letter*, a guttural; *throat-piece*, (a) in mediæval armour, a part of the helm protecting the throat; (b) the neck of a racket, where the ends of the rim are brought together upon the handle (*Cent. Dict., Suppl.* 1909); *throat-pipe*, the windpipe; also, the steam supply pipe in a steam-engine; *throat-pit*, a triangular depression at the front of the neck, between the collar-bones at the point where they articulate with the breastbone; *throat-plate*, the forward exterior plate of a locomotive fire-box (*Cent. Dict., Suppl.*); *throat-pouch*, a gular sac in certain birds and animals; *throat-register*, the lowest register of the voice; *throat-ring*, Waldeyer's name for the circular group of lymphatic bodies surrounding the beginning of the respiratory tract; *throat-room*, room for shouting; *throat-root*, an American hairy species of Avens, *Geum virginianum*; *throat-rupture*, goitre; *throat-seizing*, *Naut.*: see *quot.*; *throat-stopper*, the epiglottis: cf. *throat-flap*; *throat-strap* = *THROAT-LATCH*; *throat-sweetbread*, butcher's name for the thymus gland; also called *neck-sweetbread*; *throat-thong* = *THROAT-LATCH*; *throat-toggle*, a toggle with which the *throat-chain* is secured; *throat-vent*, the opening in a coking-oven for the escape of smoke, etc.; *throat-wash*, a medicinal gargle. See also *THROAT-BAND*, *THROAT-BOLL*, etc.

1898 J. ARCH Story of Life x. 247 Head-aches and heart-aches and 'throat-aches. *1872 COVES N. Amer. Birds* 180 Chuck-will's-widow... a whitish 'throatbar. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Throat-bolts, eye-bolts fixed in the lower parts of the tops, and the jaw-ends of gaffs for hooking the throat-balliards to. *1815 BURNEY Falconer's Dict. M.* 'Throat-Brails... are those which are attached to the gaff close to the mast. *1615 CHAPMAN Odyssey* iii. 620 Apart flew either thie: That with the fat they dabb with al alone; The 'throat-briske, and the sweet-bread pricking on. *1890 'R. BOLDBREWWOOD Miner's Right* xxxiv. One button was missing between the upper or 'throat button and the third. *1811 L. M. HAWKINS C'tess & Gertr.* I. 78 A vast deal of 'throat-clearing, face-stroking, and awkward hesitation. *1871 Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. Dec.* 2 He invariably wore a white 'throat-cloth or neckerchief. *1895 F. OSOON in Forum* (N.Y.) June 507 Nerve-strain tends to the prevalence of the high vocal pitch and to the American fault—the 'throat-clutch. *1895 Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 47/1 To bend a mainsail, shackle the 'throat cringle to the eyebolt under the jaws of the gaff [etc.]. *1897 Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 778 Adult patients suffering since childhood from 'throat-deafness'. *Ibid.* 750 The so-called 'lithæmic diathesis' is a much more frequent cause of 'throat-disease than is generally believed. *1877 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Throat-down-hauls... ropes for rousing down the throat of a gaff. *1872 COVES N. Amer. Birds* 162 Ravens, with 'throat-feathers acute, lengthened, disconnected. *1683 A. SNARE Anat. Horse* iv. x. (1686) 165 The Epiglottis or 'Throat-flap, that covers the chink of the Larynx. *1896 Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* x Dec. 932 The narrowness and banded coloration of the 'throat-fringe must likewise be noted. *1681 W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 475 To dine, or eat till he be 'throat-full. *a 1800 COWPER On Receipt of Hamper.* A bottle green Throat-full. *1762 FALCONER Shipw.* II. 389 The balliards 'throat and peek are next apply'd. *1776 — Dict. Marine* s.v. Throat. The ropes employed to hoist up, and lower a gaff... are called the throat or peek haliards. *1893 PEMBERTON Iron Pirate* 39 There being... no hand either at the peak haliards or the throat haliards. *1873 MIVART Lessons Elem. Anat.* viii. § 18, 318 Moving those 'throat-jaws', the pharyngeal bones, which exist in so many of the lowest Vertebrate class. *1893 Times* 13 June 12/1 A 'throat lashing of steel rope. *1847 Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 116 A similar interchange between lip and 'throat letters. *1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* (1877) 203 The 'throat-muscles: through the broad thin muscle in front (mylohyoid) is seen the hypoglossal nerve. *1872 COVES N. Amer. Birds* 195 Young birds lack... the crimson 'throat-patch. *1776 BURNEY Hist. Mus.* I. 340 The vociferous Stentor... the most illustrious 'Throat-performer, or herald of antiquity. *1869 BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* v. (1874) 79 His helm is ornamented... the 'throat-piece has thunderbolts... in hammer work. *1600 J. POPE tr. Leo's Africa* III. 185 The inhabitants of this region have the balles of their 'throat-pipes very great. *1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 29 She... stab'd her husband... in the face, thinking to strike him in the throat-pipes. *1824 R. STUART Hist. Steam Engine* 72 The regulator valve [the 'throatle], which opens or shuts the communication between the cylinder and boiler by the throat-pipe. *1660 Albert Durer Reviv'd* 4 A straight perpendicular line from the 'Throat-pit down. *1672 SIE T.*

BROWNE Let. Friend § 10 Some are so curious as to observe the depth of the throat-pit. *1871 DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xii. II. 33 In the genus *Sitana*, the males alone are furnished with a large 'throat-pouch. *1872 COVES N. Amer. Birds* 18 Pelicans, cormorants, etc., that have a naked throat-pouch. *1903 Med. Record* 7 Feb. 228 The various lymphatic structures in Waldeyer's so-called lymphatic 'throat ring. *1843 CARLYLE Past & Pr.* III. xii. Let me have elbow-room, 'throat-room, and I will not fail! *1858 Hilbert's Eng. Germ. Dict.* 'Throat-root, 1884 MILLER Plant-n., *Geum virginianum*, Throat-root, White Avens. *1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* II. 44 One... had his neck wonderfully swelled with the 'Throat-Rupture. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Throat-seizing, in blocks, confines the hook and thimble in the strop home to the scores. *1886 CORBETT Fall of Asgard* II. 9 There will be some merry 'throat-slitting. *1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. Intro.* Amongst Birds. The 'throat stopper is in none, yet they temper the motion so, that nthing may fall into the throat. *1877 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Throat-strap, the upper strap of a halter that encircles the horse's throat; also called jaw strap. *a 1661 HOLVDAY Juvenal* x. 101 Nero did... ne're contract With one 'throat-swoll, gor-hellied, or crump-back'd. *1611 COTGR., Souverge d'une bride*, the 'throat-thong, or throat-band of a bridle. *1874 SCAMMON Marine Mammals* 232 The cutting gear... consists of toggles, spades, boarding and leaning knives... 'throat-toggles, head axes, etc. *1899 Uæz Dict. Arts* 997 The 'throat-vents... are then left open. *1901 Lancet* 2 Nov. 1203/2 The application of an antiseptic 'throat-wash. *1875 Zoologist* X. 4686 It [a bird] has but one medial 'throat-wattle.

Throat (*prout*), *v.* [*f.* *THROAT* sb.]

†1. *trans.* To utter or articulate in or from one's throat; to speak in a guttural tone; to throat out, to cry out or shout from the throat. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN Iliad xiii. 135 So Hector hereto throated threats, to go to sea in blood. *1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guezman d'Alf.* II. 113 Throating it out, wheresoever he comes... 'I am an Alguazil'.

†2. To cut the throat off; to slaughter, slay. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. also *THROATING-knife*.)

1384 Wyclif a Kings x. 14 Whom when they hadden taken olyve, they throyden [1388 strangelen, *Vulg.* jugulaverunt, *LXX* εφθαλν] hem in the cystem, besyde the chaumbre.

†b. *Farming* (*local*). See *quot.* *Obs.*

1750 [implied in *THROATING* vbl. sb.]. *1763 Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) I. 236 Mons. de L'Isle's workman cuts the wheat against the bending, or, as an Aylesbury-vale man would say, throats it.

3. *Building.* To furnish with a throat; to groove or channel. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.* and *vbl. sb.*)

1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build. 311 [The fascia] is fluted or throated on its upper edge, to prevent the water from running over the ashlarings. *1896 Encycl. Brit.* IV. 472/2 Sills are weathered and throated like the parts of a string course. *1881 YOUNG Ev. Man* his own *Mechanic* § 1299 A dash-board... may be made out of a solid piece sloped at the top... and 'throated' or channelled on the under surface with a deep groove. *1883 Specif. Atwick & Cornhill Railw.* 5 Ashlar Copings... no stone is to be less than 2 feet 6 inches in length, and the whole are to be weathered and throated.

Throatal (*prout'al*), *a.* [*irreg.* f. *THROAT* sb. + *-AL*] Of or pertaining to the throat; guttural; cervical.

1905 Sat. Rev. 1 Apr. 415/2 The loudest... click... comes at the end of the liquid, throatal noise. *1908 Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 15/2 The throatal band that separates the white from the light blue of the breast and under-parts.

Throat-band.

1. *Saddlery.* = *THROAT-LATCH*.

1611 COTGR., Souharbe,... the throat-band of a bridle. *1794 W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) II. 138 The Throat-Band [is] a narrow, short strap, with a buckle at each end. *1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 70 The throat-band must be... slack.

2. A band worn round the neck; also, a part of a garment encircling the neck; a neck-band.

1903 Daily Chron. 9 May 8/4 *Rebats*, to give the new throat bands with their short hanging fronts their correct French name. *1904 Daily Chron.* 12 Mar. 8/4 The collars... in others... are simply throat-bands elaborated into shoulder straps. *1907 Blackw. Mag.* July 501 The grimy throat-band, originally white, of a common regimental shirt.

† **Throat-boll.** *Obs.* Forms: see *THROAT* sb. and *BOWL* sb.¹ [*OE. protbolla*, f. *prôte*, *THROAT* + *bolla*: see *BOWL* sb.¹ and *BOLL* sb.¹ 5. Cf. *OFris. strotbolla* in same sense.] The protuberance in the front of the throat; the Adam's apple; hence, the larynx.

a 700 Epinal Gloss. (O.E.T.) 456 *Gurgulio*, throbtolla. *c 725 Corpus G.* 1000 & *a 800 Leiden G.* *Þrotbolla*, *a 901 Lavus K. Ælfred* c. 51 zif monnes *ðrotbolla* bið pyrel, gehete mid xii scill. *c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram.* ix. (Z.) 35 *Gurgulio*, ymel oððe *ðrotbolla*. *c 1250 Death* 173 in *O.E. Misc.* 178 *Þi þrote-bolle þat þu mide sungc.* *c 1386 CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 353 By the throte bolle he caughte Alayn... And on the nose he smoot hym with his fest. *c 1450 Two Cookery-bks.* 79 Take a Curlew...; take away the nether lippe and throte boll. *1529 RASTELL Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 292 One of them... cut his throte bolle a sonder with a dagger. *1548-77 VICARY Anat.* ii. (1888) 19 It is necessarie in some meane places to put a gystle, as in the throte bowel for the sounde. *1565 GOLDING Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 57 His throte-boll sweld with puffed veines. *1575 Gammi. Gurlon* III. iii. Cijj b. Trounce her, pull out her throte boule. *1611 COTGR., Gueneau*, the throtle, or throat-boll.

Throat-cutter. Chiefly *Sc.* or *nonce-wd.* One who cuts throats; a cutthroat, an assassin.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (Rolls) III. 18 Of throt-cutteris and all sic cursit crime, And murderaris of leill men be the way. *1567 Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 66 Bludy bucheouris and throtcutters. *a 1598 ROLLOCK Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. xv. 172 Two vagabonds, two throat-cutters. *1840 THACKERAY*

Paris Sk. Bk. Wks. 1900 V. 209 An executioner... had come to assist the professional throat-cutter.

So **Throat-cutting** *vbl. sb.*, the cutting of the throat; *ppl. a.*, that cuts the throat.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. l. iii. (1679) 7/2 He buys his sleep dear, that pays his throat-cutting for it. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 23 Then come the murders, the throat-cuttings, the massacres of prisoners, 1859 *Habit Gd. Soc.* iii. 132 How difficult... has it been to abolish the stiff black hat and the throat-cutting collar.

Throated (*prō'tēd*), *a.* [*f. THROAT sb. or v. + -ED.*] Having or furnished with a throat; having a throat of a specified kind (chiefly in combination), as *deep-, dry-, large-, red-, white-throated*.

1530 PALSGR. 327/2 Throated, gorge. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* l. 76 Von same dire throated huskes Will sucke you vp. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, Sat. ii. l. 53 Give me, the Harpy-throated Glutton riches, In a large Dish a Mullet's mighty size. 1850 Beck's *Florist* Dec. 292 One of the best of the white-throated kinds (of Petunias). 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 102 South-tongued singers, throated like the bird.

b. *Building.* Having a throat or groove; fluted, channelled, grooved.

1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 189 Bath proper sunk and throated sills.

Throat-er. *local.* A throating-knife: see THROATING *vbl. sb. d.*; also, a man who uses this knife in cutting off the heads of fishes.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* cites from New Brunswick.

† **Throat-teral.** *a. Obs. nonce-ud.* [irreg. *f. THROAT sb., after guttural.*] Guttural.

1665 J. WILSON *Cheats* iii. iii, Guttural, that is to say, throtal.

† **Throat-goll.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. THROAT + ?golle, GULL sb. 4.*] throat, gullet.] The windpipe, or its upper part close to the epiglottis. (The word appears to have been somewhat vaguely used.)

14... *Sir Beues* (C.) 2753+102 Sether he went to the skulle [of the dragon] And hewyd asonder the throte golle [*v. r. prote bolle*]. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 676/25 *Hoc epiglottum*, a th[ro]t[er]gole. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 493/1 Throte golle, epiglottum, frumen. 1530 PALSGR. 381/1 Throtegole or throtebole, *neu de la gorge, gosier*.

† **Throat-hole**, *occas. error for THROAT-BOLL.*

Throatily, *adv.* [*f. THROATY a. + -LY 2.*] In a throaty manner; gutturally; hoarsely.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIV. 61 A tame cornet tenored it throatily. 1899 B. CAPES *Lady of Darkness* xvii, Charlott sniggered throatily. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 820/1 The wind... ranged throatily round the coast.

Throatiness (*prō'tinēs*). [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The condition of being throaty (in either sense).

1871 G. LAWRENCE *Anteros* ix, You might pick out... one or two clear cases of throatiness. 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 61 Throatiness, a term applied to loose skin about the throat, where none should exist, as in the Pointer. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 163 In a few lessons I could get rid of that throatiness, and show her how to get a note or two from the chest. 1890 *Fall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 2/3 Influenza... The symptoms are always the same—rheumatism, throatiness, headache, and slight fever.

Throating (*prō'tin*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. THROAT v. + -ING 1.*] The action of the verb THROAT. † *a. Farming (local).* (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* V. 1. 68 (E.D.S.) When they mow beans against their bending, they [in the Vale of Aylesbury] call it throating. 1763 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) l. 236 It is only when they chance to have a thin crop, that they venture to mow them against their own bending (this they call throating).

b. *Building, etc.* The cutting of a 'throat' or channel; the undercutting of a projecting moulding in order to prevent rain water from trickling down the wall; *concr.* the channel or groove thus cut: = THROAT *sb. 6 a (d).*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 543 In measuring strings, the weathering is denominated sunk work, and the grooving throatings. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gl. Brit.* 9 The coping shall [have] a throating of half an inch wide cut on its underside. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 160 *Wood-lock*, a piece of elm... in the throating or score of the pintle. 1898 *Speaker* 26 Feb. 264/1 Masses of greyish white—almost like a faint throating of snow.

c. *Shipbuilding.* The throat of a floor-timber. 1869 Sir E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* ii. 28 Keep its upper edge level with the throating of the floors.

d. *attrib.*: throating-knife, a knife used for cutting the throats of fish; throating-line = cutting-down line (CUTTINO *vbl. sb. 9 b*); throating-machine, a machine for shaping the throats of wheel spokes (*Cent. Dict., Suppl.* 1909).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Cod splitting, ripping and throating knives.

Throat-latch, throat-lash. *sb. Saddletry.* [*f. THROAT sb. + LATCH sb. 1, LASH sb. 2 1.*] A strap passing under the horse's throat which helps to keep the bridle in position.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 167 Bearing-reins hung to the throat-band by throat-latch leeds. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 175, I never saw a horse driven in the throat-latch in Germany. 1890 'R. BOLAREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 106 He... held on to the bridle-rein with such tenacity that the throat-lash giving way, it was jerked over the horse's head, leaving the reins in the rider's hands.

transf. a 1825 *Forav Voc. E. Anglia*, Throat-latch... a. The strings of a hat, cap, &c. fastened under the chin.

attrib. 1794 [above]. 1901 G. W. CALE *Cavalier* xix, He had a retracting chin, a throat-latch beard and a roving eye.

Hence **Throat-latch** *v. trans.*, to put a throat-latch upon.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 175, I throat-latched him, and never drove a better leader.

Throatless (*prō'tlēss*), *a.* [*f. THROAT sb. + -LESS.*] Without a throat; having no throat.

1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* v. 49 A wasp whose head has been severed from its body and stuck upon a pin, will still greedily suck up honey with its throatless mouth. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 539 Vast, featureless head, set throatless on a formless bust.

Throatlet (*prō'tlēt*). [*f. as prec. + -LET.*] An article of ornament or protection for the throat; a woman's necklet; a small boa, usually of fur.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 114 The Manjanga adorn their bodies [with] throatlets, bracelets and anklets of brass, copper, or iron. 1889 *Star* 29 Oct. 1/6 A throatlet of coral beads. 1896 *Echo* 15 Feb. 4/4 Capes, throatlets, and boas are the chief forms in which peltry seems to be worn.

Throatwort (*prō'twɔrt*). [*f. as prec. + WORT: see quot. 1597.*] Name for the Nettle-leaved Bell-flower, *Campanula Trachelium*; also extended to other species, as *C. glomerata, latifolia*, and *Cervicaria*; also locally applied to the Foxglove, *Ficwort* (*Scrophularia nodosa*), and American Button Snake-root (*Liatris spicata*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xx. 170 This Throtewurte or Haskwurte... of three sortes... the great and the small, and the creeping kinde. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cx. 363 The third sort of Canterbury Bells, called likewise Throtewurte, of his vertue in curing the diseases of the throte. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 446 Lesser Throatwort, or Canterbury Bells. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iii. viii, Where... throatwort with its azure bell, And moss and thyme his cushion swell. *Note.* The *Campanula latifolia*, *Grand (error for Giant) Throatwort*, or *Canterbury Bell*, grows in profusion upon the beautiful banks of the river Greta.

Throaty (*prō'ti*), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -Y.*]

1. Of vocal sounds, or of the voice: Produced or modified in the throat; guttural; hoarse.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. lxviii. 112 A rime of certain hard throaty words... accounted the difficultest in all the whole Castilian language. 1863 E. C. CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II. 108 In flexibility she was surpassed by few singers... but for purity of tone and volume, her organ... was throaty. 1874 HULLAN *Speaking Voice* 12 Qualities to which we apply, somewhat vaguely, the epithets thick, thin, throaty, mouthy, and the like. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlv, A wonderful mixture of the throaty and the nasal. 1896 *Times* 8 Nov. 11/3 Parts of her voice are very throaty in quality.

2. Of an animal: Having the skin about the throat too loose and pendulous; having a prominent throat or capacious swallow.

1778 *Reading Merc. & Oxf. Gaz.* 30 Nov., A little black Welch Bullock... with a white back, grizzle head and neck throaty. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 400/2 Some bulls of the middle-horned breed are reproached with throaty, the skin too profuse and pendulous. 1897 *Oxford (U.S.) XXIX.* 541/2 The Spanish pointer was huge of bone, coarse in head and muzzle, very throaty.

Throb (*prɒb*), *sb.* [*f. THROB v.*] An act of throbbing; a violent beat or pulsation of the heart or an artery.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 208 A thrilling throbbe from her hart did arise. 1579 LVLV *Enghas* Wks. 1902 I. 264 As the throbbes and throwes in chylbirth wrought hir payne. 1597 *Wom. in Moon* i. l. 171 What throbs are these that labour in my breast? 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* ii. l. 361 Throbbes, yellings, teares. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 76 p. 6 Another lenitive by which the throbs of the breast are assuaged. 1807 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* vii, The feverish throbs of his pulsation was diminished. 1854 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii, Not one throb of anguish, not one tear of the oppressed, is forgotten by the Man of Sorrows. 1889 M. GAY *Reproach of Annesley* vi. ii, His heart gave a strong throb.

b. Applied to a (normal) pulsation.

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year I.* xvii. 231 Though it [the heart] strikes to one side by the prerogative of Nature, yet those throbs and constant motions are felt on the other side also. 1891 E. PEACOCK *M. Brendon* i. 230 The throb of the pulse in the temple.

c. *transf. and fig.*; cf. senses of THROB *v.* In first quot. used for a (formal) lamentation: cf. THRENE.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xxiii. § 5 The deepe straine of this particular threne or throb. 1836 W. IAVING *Astoria* I. 243 He... felt a throb of his old pioneer spirit, impelling him to... join the adventurous band. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* l. 333 We hear the dying throbs of that sad devotion. 1889 DOYLE *Mical Clarke* 245 There were half-a-dozen throbs of flame in the mist behind, and as many balls sung among our rigging. 1893 GUNTER *Mis Dividends* (1893) 184 Every throb of the locomotive... bears him away from Erma Traventon.

Throb (*prɒb*), *v.* Forms: 4 (*pr. ppl.*) probant, (6 frob), 6-7 throbbes, 6- throbs. [The *pr. ppl.* *throbbant* occurs in Piers Plowman, 1362; no other examples of the word are known till 1542, when *frob* occurs in a letter; *throbbes*, *throb* is known from 1553. Apparently echoic: no cognate word in Teutonic or Romanic.]

1. *intr.* Of the heart: To beat strongly, esp. as the result of emotion or excitement; to palpitate. Sometimes said of the pulse, bosom, temples, brain, or even of the blood in the vessels.

1362 [implied in THROBBING *ppl. a.*]. 1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* ix. 124 My hart throbbed exceedingly. 1553 *Respublica* i. iii. 127 But een as against such a thing my

harte wyll throbbe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 95 Your hearts will throb and weepe to hear him speake. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 53 Whome soone as I beheld, my hart gan throb. 1738 *Poet. Epil. Sat.* l. 103 No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) l. 120 O my exulting heart! how it throbs in my bosom. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 206 His temples throbb'd—his head rang. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxi, His pulse was throbbing and his cheeks flushed. 1862 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xi. 81 At each pause my heart throbbed audibly. 1865 SWINBURNE *Rococo* 55 Throbs through the heart of pleasure The purple blood of pain.

b. To beat as the heart does normally; to pulsate. *rare.*

1653 [implied in THROB *sb. b*]. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Phryck* 27 The Hearts of several Animals... will throb and beat, some time after they have been exempted from the body. 1831 SCOTT *Cash. Dang.* xx, Whose cause... the champions... were bound to avenge while the blood throbbed in their veins.

c. *transf.* Said of the emotion or the like which affects the heart. In quot. 1591 *trans. nonce-ud.* (cf. *weep = bewail*). Cf. PULSATE *v. 1 b*, PULSE *v. 2 b*. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* x. 21 Deepe sorrow throbbed misbefalne euentis. 1799 H. LEE *Canterb. T.* Frenchm. T. (ed. 2) l. 233 Fear still throbbed over her frame. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. cxxxiv, Not even a vision of his former woes Throb'd in accursed drama. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 176 The simple affections of human nature throbbing under the emine. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xv, A feeling of freedom... which... occasionally throbbed into joyous excitement.

d. *transf.* Of a person, a body of people, etc.: To feel or exhibit emotion; to quiver.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 74 We... throb at the recollection of days when happiness was not happy enough. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1865) 8 The world throbs with the excitement of some wonderful criminal trial. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimina* (1877) II. xi. 124 A vast empire was made to throb with the passions which rent the bosom of the one man Nicholas. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ix. 275, I like to have two or three hymns throbbing with emotion.

2. *gen.* To be moved or move rhythmically; to pulsate, vibrate, beat.

1847 EMERSON *Woodnotes* ii, And God said, 'Throb! I' and there was motion, And the vast mass became vast ocean. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* ii. 74 Her whole being throbbed and sparkled like the sea. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 15 The very air... Throbbed with sweet scent. 1889 DOYLE *Mical Clarke* 59 One great beacon throbbed upon the summit of Bulster. 1905 R. GARNETT *Shaks.* 106 The verdant level and the slow canal Shall bristle with our pikes, throb with our drums.

b. *esp.* said of a steamship with reference to the beat of the engine. Also *trans.* with *way* as obj.

1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 111 We embarked on the little steamer M., and were soon throbbing up the lake. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* viii, Then the big steamer throbbed its way out of the harbour.

3. *trans.* To cause to throb or beat violently. *rare.* 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xciv. (1612) 376, I know not why, but sure it throbs my heart of late. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 200 That intense, enthusiastic glow That throbs the bosom. 1911 KILPATRICK *N. T. Evangelism* 105 Samuel Rutherford... whose passionate devotion throbs his letters.

Throbbing (*prɒbɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. THROB v. + -ING 1.*] The action of the verb THROB in various senses; an instance of this; pulsation, beating; vibration; rhythmic movement.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vi. vi. 430 In the depending Orifice there was a throbbing of the Arterial blood. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 150 He felt frequent Throbbings or Shootings in the Tumour. 1889 DOYLE *Mical Clarke* 234 On every side of us sounded the throbbing of the sea.

Throbbing, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING 2.*] That throbs; beating, pulsating.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xii. 48, I... banked hure a bousand sythes with probant her. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1186 My throbbing hart shall rock thee day and night. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ii. 335 A throbbing pain in his Wound. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 152 When violent and barbarous blows... fixed every throb deep in his throbbing temples. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 155 Ethelberta... was brimming with compassion for the throbbing girl so nearly related to her. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 577 Slight periodic throbbing pains in the joints.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Storm* ii, A throbbing conscience spurred by remorse Hath a strange force. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 24 Adapted to soothe the throbbing anguish of the mourners. 1847 EMERSON *Demonic Love*, The throbbing sea, the quaking earth. 1864 W. CONY *Lett. & Jmils.* (1897) 140 The throbbing scarlet of the geraniums. 1890 'R. BOLAREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 A stately ocean steamer, with throbbing screw... left a long line of smoke trailing behind her.

Hence **Throbbingly** *adv.*, in a throbbing manner; with throbbing; with heart beating strongly.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlviii. 389 Nor was the rapt of Polyxena more throbbingly resented. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Sept., The gunners on foot could not keep up with their pieces, and panted throbbingly after them. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of the Crossways* II. xiii. 334 Letters, formally worded... but throbbingly full.

Throbbless (*prɒblēs*), *a.* [*f. THROB sb. + -LESS.*] Without a throb or throbs; that does not throb; without or destitute of feeling or emotion.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xiii. 67 Every heart quaking; mine, in a particular manner, sunk throbbless. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. l. 162 Let me... fold that throbbless heart To this which beats so bitterly. 1839 J. STERLING *Poems* 321 An hour in throbbless quiet live.

Throch, throcht, obs. Sc. ff. THROUGH, THROUGH, THROUGH.

Throck (þrpk). dial. [OE. *þroc*, of unknown origin.] In full *plough-throck*: The share-beam; = PLOUGHHEAD 1.

a 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 219/6 *Dentate*, s. est *aratri pars prima in qua noner inducitur quasi deus, sulc-reost, uel proc.* 1649 *Btmer Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxviii. (1653) 190 For the Plough-head, some call them the Plough-throck, some the Plough-chip. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 333/2 The Throck[of a Plow] is the piece of Timber on which the Suck is fixed. 1893 S. E. WORC. *Gloss.*, *Throck*, the lower part of a (wooden) plough. On the end of the throck the ploughshare is fixed.

Throd, Throdden, *pa. pples.*: see THRO v. Hence Throdden v., north. dial. *intr.*, to grow, to thrive: see *quots.*

1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 Neyther will it [a lamb] throdan (as the shepherds say) till such time as the cowe milke bee all voyded. 1690 RAV M. C. *Words* 75 To Throdden; to grow, to thrive, to wax, to sturken. 1877 KATH. MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* 1, 'I stock throddens weel. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Throdden, to make grow, to thrive. Hence throdan and throdly, plump, fat, well thriven.

Throe, †throw(e) (þrō), sb. Forms: a. 3 (?), prahe, 4-5 praue, prawe, throwe, 4-6 thrau(e), (4 traue), 4-5 (Sc. 6-) thraw (þrō, þrā). β. 3-4 proue, 4-7 throwe, (4 throhge), 6-8 throw. γ. 7- throwe. [Throe is a late alteration (noted first in 1615) of the earlier throwe, throw (which survived as late as 1733). The origin and history of ME. *þrowe* (found c 1200), and its northern form *þraw(e)*, *þraw*, *thrau* (known c 1300, and still in use in Sc.) is not quite clear.

The normal source of an Eng. *þw*: Sc. *au*, as in *blow*: *blaw*, *crow*, *craw*, *snaw*; *þraw*, is an OE. *þrō*; this would lead us to see in *þrowe*: *þraw(e)*, an early derivative from the verb *þrōan*; *þrawen*, OE. *þrōwan*, THROW v., in its early sense 'to twist, rack, torture' (cf. THROW v. 1, *quots.* c 1000). Some suggest that the sb. represented OE. *þrawen*, 'painful infliction, affliction, plague, pang, evil' (Bosw.-Toller), which is perh. favoured by the instance c 1250 of *þrawen* timing with *lahes* 'laws' (if that belongs here). But *þrawen* would normally give in midland and southern Eng. not *throw* but *thraue* (cf. CLAW). On the other hand, a derivation (also suggested) from OE. *þrōtan*, THROW v. 1 'to suffer', which would suit Eng. *throw*, would not explain the northern *thrau*. If then the word was orig. the OE. *þrawen*, we should have to suppose that this by 1200 (under the influence of *þrōtan* to suffer) became *þrōwe*, but remained in the north as *þrawe*, *thrau*, and eventually ran together with *thrau*, THROW sb., from *thrau*, THROW v. 1.

The identity of *throe* with ME. *throwe*, makes its derivation from OE. *þrō*, ME. THRO, THRA sb. impossible. The change of *throwe* to *throe* was app. merely quasi-phonetic; cf. *hoe*, *roe* (of fish) for earlier *hove*, *rove*, also *blow* as a 16th c. variant of *blow* sb. and on the other hand *slow-worm* for *slu-worm*, OE. *slu-worm*; *throe* would gain favour as making a distinction between this word and *throw* sb. in its ordinary English use. In Scotland, on the other hand, where *thrau* vb. has kindred senses, *thrau* remains unchanged as the form of this sb., as in *deid-thrau* = death-throe.]

1. A violent spasm or pang, such as convulses the body, limbs, or face. Also, a spasm of feeling; a paroxysm; agony of mind; anguish.

a. In general sense.

a. c 1395 *Metr. Hom.* 36 Welthe to pride our hert draus, And wa geres us thol hard traues [M.S. C. *thraues*; *rime* draus]. 1a a 1600 *Chester Plays* (E.E.T.S.) 438 Suffer I must many a hard Thraw. 1673 *Widdowburn's Vocab.* 10 (Jam.) *Tormen alot*, a thraw in the bellie. 1793 *BURNS Blithe has I been* it, If she winna ease the thraus in my bosom swelling. B. c 1734 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 206 Troilus, his sorwes pat he spared hadde He yaf an yssue lare. And in his prowes frenetyk and madde He cursed loue. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* 111. 273 And for thin ese. This love throghes forth lisse. 1549 J. CHERE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 8 How honorable is it to fi from honors thraus. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* i. xii. § 2. 27 The throwes and gripings of the bellie. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 203 Their pangs of Loue, with other incident thraus That Nature fragile Vessel doth sustaine. 1710 DE FOE *Cruise* (Hotten's repr.) 408 Frequent Thraus and Pangs of Appetite, that nothing but the Tortures of Death can imitate.

γ. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1322 His heart distends With gentle thraus. 1787 *BURNS Let. to Earl of Glencairn*, I conjure your lordship, by the honest throe of gratitude. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* ii. 1, But ask thou not... If the loud laugh disguise convulsive thraus. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 165 Tumultuous thraus Of some vast grief. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* lv, In the very throes of its fell despair.

spec. b. The pain and struggle of childbirth;

pl. labour-pangs.

a. c 1100 *Comp. Mariae* in Napier *Hist. Rood-t.* 78 Nou þu moostes, laedi, lere Wimmone wo þat barnes bere, Pa bitter and ta bale praes [M.S. *prehes*; *rime* lahes (laws)]. 13... K. *Alis*. 606 Time is come the lady schal childe;... The thraus [Bodl. MS. *þrowen*] bise aforon.

β. c 1100 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Elch wimman, þan hie beð mid childe histonden... nimeð hire stundmele so bittere browes. *Ibid.*, Ðat child on his burde boleð ec bittere browe. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 473/354 Hire token luf stronge browes. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* 111. 211 This hell (= hill) on his childinge lay, And when the throwes on him come His noise... Was ferfull. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 493/1 Throwe, womannys pronge. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* viii. xiv. 685 All the throwes. of this hills monstrous trawells. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O.* & *N. Test.* i. 52 The throws in birth be so torturing as no kind of torments can parallel. 1733 *CHRYNE Eng. Malady* ii. x. § 3 (1734) 220 The *Fetus*, by its Motion or Pressure, raises those Thraus and Convulsions in the Mother.

γ. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xix. 565 Moane for my daughters yet vnedded thraus. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* Div. Poems (1717) 131 By thraus, God sends a joyful birth. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 780 My womb... Prodigious motion felt and rueful thraus. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xvii. 6 Her new-fall'n young... Fruit of her throes. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* i. 241 In this shape, or in that, has fate entail'd The mother's thraus on all of woman born.

c. The agony of death; the death-struggle, death-throe (Sc. *deid-thrau*).

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24317 (Cott.) Wit hard thraus [Ed. *thraus*, F. *þraues*, G. *thraues*] þat he throu, þai sagh þat he to ded drou. *Ibid.* 24726 (Edin.) Euir apun his þraus [Gott. *passiun*] þink. *Ibid.* 16762+64 (Cott.) For þe grete thraus of ded. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 358 Hur husband lay in dead thraus. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 121 Quhen darins was in the agonya and deith thrau. a 1823 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arvika* (1826) 39 Some glow'd an' thraich'd, in deadly thraus.

β. 13... K. *Alis*. 720 (Bodl. MS.) In his deþ þrowe he was swowe. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 533 3if any... wille on his last þrowe Schryue him. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. x. 41 O man I have mind of that last birthe throw. 1699 *Sir W. Mure True Crucifix* 158 Death's tormenting thraus.

γ. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* lxi. The thraus of a mortal and painful disorder. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne* vi. 113 The agony of... outrage transcenda the thraus of dissolution. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A violent convulsion or struggle preceding or accompanying the 'bringing forth' of something.

1698 *CROWNE Caligula* iii. 18 For that poor chaff how will he thrash his brains, He is in thraus before, but then he's eas'd. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) li. ix. 373 When a nation is in the throes of revolution, wild spirits are abroad in the storm. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. viii. 59 A scene, suggesting thraus of spasmodic energy. 1878 *MISS J. J. YOUNG Ceram.* Art (1879) 125 The author is represented seated at a table... in the very throes of composition.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1835 *STERLING* in *Carlyle Life* ii. ii. (1872) 101 The restless immaturity of our self-consciousness, and the promise of its long throe-pangs. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxiv. (1852) 552 Awhile in dead throe-like suspense they stood. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 819/1 The wild, throe-built, water-grained rock gorges.

Throe, †throw(e, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To cause to suffer throes; to agonize as in childbirth; to torture. *Obs. rare.*

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. i. 231 A birth... Which throws thee much to yeeld. 1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasmus on Folly* 51 How many... pangs of a labouring mind ye are perpetually thrown and tortured with.

2. *intr.* To suffer throes; to agonize; to be convulsed, 'labour', struggle painfully.

a 1618 [see below]. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* (1887) 388 His memory began to throe and struggle.

Hence Throeing vbl. sb.

a 1618 *SILVESTER Honour's Farewell* 105 Soul's sad Repenting, and Heart's heavy Throeing, Are surest Fruits that in the World are growing.

Throe, obs. form of THRO a., stubborn, etc.

†Throll. *Obs.* [app. related to THRILL sb. 1.]

A nostril or breathing hole.

c 1430 *Bk. Haukyng in Rel. Ant.* i. 301 But if it have hastily let it wol stop his nare throlles. 1555 *Douglas's Aeneis* vii. x. 59 Ane horribill caue... ane throll [ed. *Small* thryll], or anyding stede, Of terribill Pluto.

†Throly, a. *Obs. rare.* [app. f. THRO, THRA sb. (or ? a.) + -LY 1.] Vehement, persistent, painful.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 612 Al comes of a þroly poust þat þirles min hert. *Ibid.* 610. *Ibid.* 3512 Pe þroly poust þat him meued... sone he let ouer-side.

†Throly, thrally, adv. *Obs.* Also 4 proliche, throle. [f. THRO, THRA a. + -LY 2.] In a 'thro' manner; obstinately; angrily, furiously, fiercely, violently; eagerly, keenly.

13... *Cursor M.* 106 (Cott.) Iuus iesu oft... for his sermon thrali thrette [so F.]. *Ibid.* 880 (C.) Mi fere, Pat þou me gaf mi wijf to be; [Ful thrali [so F.; G. still] first pat boude it me. 1340-70 *Alisander* 215 Hee thought on this thing proliche in hert. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 103 He... proliche ponked god mani þousand sipes. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. ix. 107 Þroly we eoden Disputyng on Dowel. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1150 Pe theefe at þe dede thraus so throly hyme thryngez, Pat three rybhys in his syde he thryster in sundere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 707 (Duhl. MS.) Thik & thrally [M.S. *Asm.* þrathly] am I thrett & thole must I sone þe slaughtere of my awne sonne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1987 [It] Thonret full thraly with a thicke haille. *Ibid.* 7040 Throly the pre men throught hym aboute. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5705 Pe man thraly Forth on his way he yode. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) i. 407 So thralie than togidder that thai thrist, That speiris brak.

Throm, obs. form of THROM.

Thrombase. *Physiol. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *θρόμβος* clot, THROMBUS + -ase, after *diastase*.]

A synonym of thrombin (on the assumption that that is an enzyme).

1908 *BAYLIS Nature of Enzymes* 73 According to Morawitz there exists in circulating blood a body 'thrombogen', which can be converted by a 'thrombokinase' present in all tissues into a precursor of the enzyme which acts upon fibrinogen to form fibrin. This precursor, or prothrombase, is changed into the active thrombase by calcium ions.

Thrombin (þrɒmbɪn). *Physiol. Chem.* [mod. f. as prec. + -IN.] The substance which by interaction with fibrinogen gives rise to fibrin, and is hence the immediate cause of the clotting of shed blood; fibrin-ferment.

1898 E. A. SCHÄFER's *Text-bk. Physiol.* i. 160 Fibrin-ferment (thrombin) or its precursor (prothrombin) producing the formation of fibrin from fibrinogen. 1900 E. H. STARLING

Flem. Hum. Physiol. iii. (ed. 4) 78 The coagulation of the blood is due to the conversion of a soluble proteid present in the plasma—fibrinogen, into an insoluble proteid—fibrin, under the agency of a ferment, which is known as fibrin ferment or thrombin.

Thrombo- (þrɒmbə), before a vowel thromb-, combining form of Gr. *θρόμβος* THROMBUS, a formative in some pathological and chemical terms, as *Thrombo-arteritis*, arterial inflammation producing thrombosis; *Thrombocyst* [mod. L. *thrombocystis* (Dunglison, 1857)], a cyst surrounding a clot of blood; *Thrombogen*, a hypothetical substance in the blood which converts fibrinogen into fibrin; the proenzyme of the fibrin-ferment; hence *Thrombogenicic a.*, of or pertaining to thrombogen; producing coagulation; *Thrombokinaase* (-kinā's): see *quot.* s. v. THROMBASE; *Thrombophlebitis*, phlebitis due to obstruction of the vein by a thrombus.

1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thromboarthritis. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* vi. 205 An acute infective disease without anatomical lesions other than the thrombo-phlebitis, or thrombo-arteritis. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1274/2 A cyst or membrane containing a clot of blood: a 'thrombocyst'. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thrombogen, producing or giving rise to clots. *Ibid.*, *Thrombogenic enzyme, an unorganised ferment having the power to cause clotting. 1908 *Thrombogen*, 'Thrombokinaase' [see THROMBASE]. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* i. 654 *Thrombo-phlebitis and localised abscesses are by no means uncommon.

Thromboid (þrɒmbɔɪd), a. *Path.* [f. Gr. *θρόμβος* clot of blood + -oid; cf. Gr. *θρομβοειδής* full of clots.] Resembling a thrombus.

1860 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Thrombolite (þrɒmbəloɪt). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *thrombolith* (Breithaupt, 1838), f. Gr. *θρόμβος* in sense 'curd', in allusion to its appearance + -LITE.] A mineral, found in amorphous masses, containing the oxides of copper and antimony; perh. a mixture.

1844-68 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 562 Thrombolite... Amorphous... Color emerald, leek, or dark green... Found with malachite in a fine-grained limestone at Retzbanya, Hungary.

Thrombosed (þrɒmbəʊzd), a. [f. implied vb. *thrombose (f. THROMBOSIS) + -ED 1.] Affected with thrombosis.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 327 These vessels communicate with the cavity of the thrombosed vessel. 1906 *Lancet* 27 Oct. 1141/1 The sinus was not thrombosed.

|| **Thrombosis** (þrɒmbəʊsɪs). [mod. L., a. Gr. *θρόμβωσις* a curdling, f. *θρομβοῦσθαι* to become curdled or clotted, f. *θρόμβος* THROMBUS; see -OSIS.] †A coagulation or curdling (*obs. rare*); spec. *Path.* a local coagulation of the blood in any part of the vascular system during life, the formation of a thrombus.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Thrombosis*, a congealing, or clotting together of any thing. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 28 The causes of thrombosis are, first, changes in the walls of the vessels, and, second, retardation of the circulation. 1891 *Lancet* 2 May 1003/2 In consequence of venous thrombosis in the right lower extremity. 1904 *Times* 20 Aug. 5/3 Lady H— died... from an attack of pulmonary thrombosis.

Thrombotic (þrɒmbəʊtɪk), a. [ad. Gr. type **θρομβωτικός* -os: see prec. and -OTIC.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by thrombosis.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 330 Portions of the granular or of the thrombotic deposits may be carried into the circulation as emboli. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* vii. 224 The lesions were probably thrombotic.

|| **Thrombus** (þrɒmbəs). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *θρόμβος* lump, piece, clot of blood, curd of milk.] †a. A small tumour occasioned by the escape of blood from a vein into the adjacent cellular tissue, and its coagulation there. *Obs.* b. A fibrinous clot which forms in a blood-vessel and obstructs the circulation.

Milk thrombus, a tumour caused by accumulation of milk in the ducts during lactation (*Funk's Standard Dict.*, 1895). 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Thrombus*, the Coagulation of Blood or Milk into Clots or Clusters. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Thrombus*... Among Surgeons a small Swelling that arises after the Operation of Blood-letting, when the Orifice is made too small. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 28 A coagulum formed during life in the heart or in the vessels is called a *thrombus*. 1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem.* 16 A thrombus blocks up a cerebral artery, and acute softening of the cerebral substance supplied by that artery is the result. 1901 *OSLER Princ. & Pract. Med.* i. 12 Inflammation of the arteries with thrombus formation has been frequently described in typhoid fever.

Throme, thromm(e, obs. ff. THROM sb. 2

Thron, pron, obs. contr. form of THEREON.

Thronal (þrɒnəl), a. *rare.* [f. L. *thron-us* THRONE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a throne; befitting or of the nature of a throne.

a 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 205 His Standard be erects of Thronal Light.

Throne (þrɒn), sb. Forms: a. 3-6 trone, (4 tron, tronne, 4-5 troone, 4-6 Sc. troun, trowne, 5 troyne, 5-6 Sc. troune, 6 Sc. trune). β. 3- thrones, (4 thron, 6-7 throan). [a. OF. *trone* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod. F. *trône*, ad. L. *thron-us*, a. Gr. *θρόνος* an elevated seat.]

1. The seat of state of a potentate or dignity; esp. the seat occupied by a sovereign on state occasions; formerly often an elaborate elevated structure, richly ornamented; now a more or less ornate chair, with a footstool, usually placed upon a dais and standing under a canopy.

a. 1330 *Sauve Ward* in *Cott. Hom.* 259 Sitten in a throne se swide bryht wid 3immes i-stirret. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 93/35 Pe Aumpeour sat in is throne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9944 (Cott.) Wit-in his tour. Es sett a tron [Goth. throne]. c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 459 In Macro Plays 91 *Mundus*. Now I sytte in my semly sale; I trotte & tremle in my trew throne. Kyng, knyht & kayser, to me makyn mone. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) 1. 64 Brutell beistis set vp in a throne [time mune]. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI 177 The throne royall, vnder the clothe of estate. b. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 167 Wer he was in his real throne. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xx. 217 The Emperours throne fulle high, where he sytteth at the mete. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 168/10 A Throne, thronus, nī. 1591 *DRAYTON Harmonic of Ch.* (Percy Soc.) 20 See where Salomon sit in royal thron. 1611 *BIALK Matt.* xix. 28 Ve also shal sit vpon twelve thrones, iudging the twelve tribes of Israel. 1772 *LEPIARD Seihos II.* vii. 32 A throne of red wood, rais'd by five steps. 1855 *PUSSEY Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 390 Make thy left hand as if a throne for thy right.

b. The seat occupied by a pope or bishop on ceremonial occasions.

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 457 Pe pope sittip in his throne & makip lordis to kisse his feet. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon lix.* 216 They founde the pope set in his throne. 1726 *AVIFFER Parergon* 121 In those Times, the Bishops preach'd on the Steps of the Altar. . . having not as yet assum'd to themselves the Pride and State of a Throne. 1845 *M. PATTON Ess.* (1880) I. 15 No chair of dignified ease was a bishop's throne in the sixteenth century. 1920 *Kelly's Directory of Oxford*, The Cathedral. . . The bishop's throne. . . was erected as a memorial to the late Bishop Wilberforce.

c. A seat provided by portrait-painters for their sitters: see quot. 1859.

1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* x. A very faded chair raised upon a very dusty throne in Miss La Creevy's room. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 199 The Throne is the name portrait painters give the chair provided for their 'sitters', from the circumstance of its being placed on a raised dais covered usually with red cloth.

2. As the seat of a deity, esp. of God or Christ.

The throne of grace or simply the throne, the mercy-seat, the place where God is conceived as seated to answer prayer.

a. 1340 *Ureusim* in *Cott. Hom.* 191 Pu ert hore blome biuore godes throne. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 794 Pu sittis with god in til his throne. 1382 *Wyclif Heb. iv.* 16 Therefore go we with trist to the throne of his grace. 1393 *LANGF. B. Pl. C.* ii. 134 Pe throne pat trinite ynne sittip. 1398 *TAEVISA Barth. De P. R. i.* (1495) 8 Cryste Iesus. . . syttyn in his throne of iugement. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit.* Ps. vi. Wks. (1876) 9 Euery man & woman shal stand before the throne of almyghty god. 1526 *TINDALE Rev.* xiv. 5 They are with outen spott before the throne off God. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) V liij. The throne of myghty Iove.

b. c 1290 *Beht* 1304 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 179 Bi-fore ore louerd sone. . . ase he sat in is throne. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer. Morn. Pr., Exhort.* The throne of the heauenlic grace. 1562 *GURALL Ch. in Arm.* verse 17. xiii. iii. 101 It sends them to the Throne of Grace. c 1765 *M. BRUCE Hymn.* 'Where high [etc.] vi. With boldness, therefore, at the throne, Let us make all our sorrows known.' 1849 *W. K. TWEEDIE Life of MacDonald* 157 It was made a frequent errand to the throne. 1875 *Br. BICKERSTETH Hymn.* 'Peace, perfect peace', Jesus we know, and He is on the throne.

†3. In the phrase in (on) throne: enthroned; esp. as said of God or Christ. Obs.

a 1335 *Ancr. R.* 40 Pi swete blisful sune, sette þe ine throne. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* ix. 4 Pon sittis on throne þi demys rightwises. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 5080 Hyde us Fra þe face of hym pat syttis in throne. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 162, V swere by cryst in throne. c 1440 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. XX. 446 To king he was blessed at londone ywis & iset in throne [v. r. ine throne]. c 1500 *New Notbr.* Mayd 464 in Hazl. E. P. III. 19 Ye syttynge in throne. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xli. 44 With shynyn bright shieldis [As] Titan in throne.

4. fig. A seat or position of dominion or supremacy; spec. in *Astrol.*: see quot. 1819.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI 149 b, This Marques thus gotten vp, into fortunes throne. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 361 The Pulpit a Throne of higher Authority. . . rewarding with Promises of far more elevating Hopes than any earthly one can. 1819 *JAS. WILSON Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s. v. Any part of a sign where a planet has two or more testimonies, i. e. essential dignities, is called its throne, chariot, or of any other foolish name that comes to hand. 1855 *BREWSTER Newton II.* xiv. 23 [Leibnitz] had nearly placed himself on the throne which Newton was destined to ascend. 18. B. TAYLOR *In the Meadows* Poems (1866) 299 The sun on his midday throne. 1892 *HENLEY Song of Sword*, etc. 45 We tracked the winds of the world to the steps of their very thrones.

5. transf. The position, office, or dignity of a sovereign; sovereign power or authority, dominion. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21222 In þe temple o salamon Pan sal þat traitur sett his tron. 1387 *TAEVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 245 Artaxerxes. . . saued his fader throne and his broþer lyf. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* ii. l. (1883) 20 Mysericorde and trouthe conserue and kepe the kyng in his throne. 1534 *MORR Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1190/2, I will. . . set my throne on the sides of y north. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. 193 The next degree, is Englands Royall Throne. 1666 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5) s. v. Throne also Synecdochically is taken for Suprem Command, or Sovereign Authority of those that sit upon the Throne. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 67 To wade through slaughter to a throne. 1848 *W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 84 Worthy. . . occupying the first place in the state beneath the throne. 1849 *HALLS Friends in C. II.* l. (1854) L. 267 Mighty thrones and distant empires.

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b. Throne and altar, the civil and ecclesiastical systems as established; cf. church and state (*CHURCH* sb. 18); hence used attrib.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 420 The poetical representation of the Throne-and-Altar class. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 4/2 Two currents ran through the auditory. Gentle-men of high life and throne and altar journalists were hostile. Radical journalists. . . were brimful of sympathy. 1908 *Expositor* June 558 The guardian of the nation's throne and altar.

6. transf. Put for the occupant of the throne; the sovereign.

1766 *GOLDSM. Ctt. W.* xlii. 'Here', cried he, addressing himself to the throne. 1818 *LD. ALTHORP In Parl. Deb.* 21 A time when they had to offer their condolence to the throne.

7. (With capital T.) pl. In mediæval angelology, The third of the nine orders of angels (see *ORDER* sb. 5).

13. 1. *Spotis 93* (Vern. MS.) in *Horstm. Alengl. Leg.* (1881) 342 Pe bridle [order] is cleped Thrones. 1398 *TAEVISA Barth. De P. R. II.* x. (1495) b vj/2 The thyrdre Ordre [of angels] is the ordre of Thrones, and hath the name of the yeste of dome, for god syttyn in theym, and yenyth his domes. 1584 *R. SCOT Disco. Witcher.* xv. ii. (1886) 315 Twentie legions of diuyls, partlie of the order of vertues, & partlie of the order of thrones. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 601 Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers. a 1713 *KAN Hymnotheo Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 201 Thrones, who God's Judgments hear, and then proclaim. c 1850 *NEALE Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 134 Thrones, Principalties, Virtues, and Powers.

8. attrib. and Comb., as throne adversary, -bearer, -chair, -city, gallery, -power, -rail, -room, -seat, -sitter, -step; throne-capable, -like, -shattering, -worthy adjs.; throne-born a, born of a sovereign parentage; of royal birth; throne-name, a name given on ascending the throne.

1651 *Serm. Coron. Chas. II at Soon in Phenix I.* 266 A word of encouragement against 'Throne Adversaries. Your Enemies are the Enemies of the Lord's Throne. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic etc.* *Spir. Leg.* 131 Some crowned and sword-girt conqueror 'Throne-born. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 547 There was only one clearly acknowledged legitimate heir or 'throne-capable representative of Charlemagne. 1814 *SIR R. WILSON Diary* (1861) II. 344 Murat was seated as a Sultan—princes and dukes all standing behind his 'throne-chair. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 6 June 1/3 The procession then proceeds to the 'throne gallery. 1894 *Ibid.* 30 June 5/1 Two 'throne-like chairs of larger growth stood in the centre. c 1875 *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aide* 139 The people make Shallah. . . King, he taking the 'throne-name of Jehoshaphat. 1864 *SIR I. SEATON From Cadet to Colonel* viii. 361 The interior room is the King's 'throne-room. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/3 The Queen. . . entered the Throne-room shortly after three o'clock. 1816 *J. WILSON City of Plague* 51 Lurid stars Prophetic of 'throne-shattering wars. 1552 *HULOT.* 'Trone sytter, or be that sytteth in maiestie, alitronus.

Throne (pron), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To place on or as on a throne; esp. as symbolic of accession to sovereignty: = ENTHRONE.

1377 *LANGF. P. Pl. B.* 1. 131 Per treuthe is in Trinitee and troneth [A. L. 122 coroneth; v. r. troneth] hem alle. 1387-8 *T. USK Test. Love* l. ii. (Skeat) L. 94, I left it for no tene, till he was troned in my blisse for his seruice. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 90 Turtilis tronod on trene. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flyting w. Dunbar* 400, I sall. . . with tresone tron the on the treis. 1549 *LATIMER and Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arch.) 58 Thus was Salomon throned, by the aduise and wyl of hys father. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev. Indact.* Why, throne your selfe in state on the stage. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* ii. iv. 23 The seate Where loue is thron'd. 1624 *F. WHITE Fisher* 56 He trode vpon the necke of kings, throning and dethroning, crowning and decrowning them. 1673 *MILTON True Relig.* 10 The Pope. . . Thrones and Unthrones Kings. 1715-20 *Pope* 112 vii. 551 'Th eternal thunderer sat thron'd in gold. 1792 *Ancid. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 154 Mercy can do no harm, it will seat the King where heought to be, throned on the hearts of his people. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xi. Mrs. Mac-Candlish, throned in a comfortable easy chair. . . was regaling herself. . . with a cup of genuine tea. 1864 *R. S. HAWKER Quest Sangraal* 16 Foremost sad Lancelot, throned upon his Steed. 1866 *CONINGTON Virg. Eneid* vii. 686 To throne him in the seat of power. 1884 *TANNYSON Becket* i. iii. 70 That the King would throne me in the great Archbishoprick.

2. intr. To be enthroned; to sit on or as on a throne; to sit in state. Often to throne it.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. iv. 26 He wants nothing of a God but Eternity, and a Heauen to Throne in. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 768 He throned it always like a tragedy king. 1903 *LD. R. GOWER Rec. & Remin.* 358 After seeing my Shakespeare [group statue] throning it in the centre of the Palais d'Industrie [Paris]. 1904 *R. J. FARREN Garden of Asia* 139 The abbot of imperial blood no longer thrones among the pines of Uyeno. 1905 *Westm. Gas.* 20 Mar. 2/3 The sofa on which she had throned.

Hence Throning vbl. sb., enthronement.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xvi. 175 The dedicacioun of the churche, & the thronynge [Roxb. thronynge] of the ydole.

Throned (pron, poet. pronéd), ppl. a.

1. [f. THRONED v. + -ED.] Seated on or as on a throne; enthroned. Also in comb., as heaven-throned.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 86 Oure tempill is þe toure Of his troned sire. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 189 [Mercy] becomes The throned Monarch better then his Crowne. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* i. iii. 28 Though you in swearing shake the Throned Gods. 1621 *C. SANOVS Ovid's Met.* xi. (1632) 374 Ioue shunneth the bed Of Sea-thron'd Thetis. 1760-72 *H. BROOKS Fool of Qual.* (1800) IV. 14 Adam. . . had been constituted a throned lord and controller. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xi. (1852) 136 Hear Thou, Heaven-throned I. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 25 Sept. 2/4 In the song of the minor poet we often recognise the faint echo of a throned master.

2. [f. THRONED sb.] (a) Having a throne; (b) Made like a throne.

1801 *S. TURNER Anglo-Sax.* III. iii. 11. 59 A work which pretends to give to Denmark a throned existence [before Christ]. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* II. vi. The old Dean on his throned stall.

Thronedom (pronédom), rare. [f. THRONED sb. + -DOM.] The dominion of a throne; the position implied by a throne.

1820 *J. H. WIFFEN Aonian Hours* (ed. 2) 48 Of this frame Empires and thronedoms have been, and are made. 1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1861) 165 The late Grand Duke of Tuscany. . . has been signally kicked off thronedom.

Throneless (pronléss), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a throne; deposed from a throne.

1814 *BYRON Ode to Nap.* xiii. Thou throneless Homicide. 1846 *W. E. AYTOUN Lays Sc. Cavaliers* (1849) 213 Fitting for the throneless exile. 1897 *TROTTER Life of Nicholson* x. (1908) 149 A throneless pensioner of the Indian Government.

Thronelet (pronlétt), [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little or miniature throne.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* Transfiguration, When thou art set in thy refulgent thronelet.

†Thronely, a. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -LY.] Pertaining to the throne; applied to certain ranks of angels: see quot., and cf. THRONED sb. 7.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans.* Her. xiv. Ther be ix orderys of angelis, v. Jerarchie & iiii. Tronly. *Ibid.* s. iv b. The iij. Tronli be theys Principatus Trony Cherubyn and Seraphyn. 1586 *FERRIS Blas. Gentrie* 143 The culors in this Coate, namely, white blew & gules. . . are referred to the orders of Angels which be Thronely.

†Throneship, Obs. rare-1. [-SHIP.] Occupancy or tenure of a throne; sovereignty; reign.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 20 That manner of prouostship or government remained in full force and vertue all the fowre throneships, alias a hundred years.

†Throness, thraness. Obs. rare. [f. THRONED sb. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'thro'; untowardness; obstinacy, reluctance.

13. *Cursor M.* 2664 (Fairf.) Ne for na branes [altered in MS. to mekenes, C. mekenes] þat mai be þi-seluin say þot sob of þe. *Ibid.* 27608 (Cott.) O pride bicums thranes [þr. throues; F. pranes, þr. pranes; Cott., G. trauers] o thrett, Hething, threp, and athes grett.

Throneward (pronwôrd), adv. [f. as prec. + -WARD.] Towards the throne.

1844 *MRS. BROWNING Dead Pan* xxvii. When His priestly blood dropped downward, And his kingly eyes looked throneward. 1886 *LILLIAN B. FEARING Sleeping World*, etc. My soul would gaze Throneward for God's dear blame or praise.

Throng (pron), sb. Also Sc. and north. dial. thrang. [ME. *brang*, *prong*, prob. shortened from OE. *geþrang* throng, crowd, tumult, deriv. from verbal ablaut series *þring-*, *þrang-*, *þrung-*: see *THRING* v.: cf. MDu. *dranc* (g-), Du. *drang*, MHG. *dranc* (earlier *gedranc*), Ger. *drang* throng, pressure, crowd; ON. *þræng* fem., throng, crowd. *Throng* sb., vb., and adj. appear about the 13-14th c., the adj. being the latest.]

1. Oppression; distress, straits; trouble, woe, affliction; danger. Now dial. rare.

13. *Cursor M.* 2585 Þat þat suld hald þam in þat thrang [Trin. prong]. *Ibid.* 2622 'Fra mi lauedi', sco said, 'I gang. For sco me halds fast in thrang' [v. r. ga. . wa]. *Ibid.* 21867 Mikil on erth sal be þe thrang, þat sal be o men o-mang. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 251 His fayis hym haldia nou in thrang. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 931 Thaim to reskew that was in fellone thrang. c 1470 *HARVING Chron.* xxi. v. (MS. Arch. Seld. B. 10. II. 19 b). The maiden Castelle strong. . . That on a Roche ful high stonde out of throng. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. (S.T.S.) II. 43 Now in sik thrang, that sche nathing culde find radie at hand, to haldie the dur fast. 1855 *Woman's Devotion* I. 278 We'll hae o'er-much joy, to be thinking o' past thrangs.

†b. The pain of childbirth: usually pl.; = THROES sb. 1 b. Obs.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Manhynde* Prol. Dj. The laborynge woman hath bene greatly confortid, and alleuiatyd of her throngs and trauell. *Ibid.* 49 The pears, dangeours, and throngs, which chauce to women in theyr labor. *Ibid.* 85 Yf. . . she feale grete thronge and payne.

II. 2. Pressing or crowding of people; an act of thronging or crowding; crowded condition.

1303 *R. BAUNNE Handl. Synne* 947 As þey stode, & made grete prong. c 1440 *York Myst.* 2211. a Make rome be-lyve, and late me gang. Who makis here all þis þrang? 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Piv. Soddainely all withe one thronge caste the poore Affranio to the grounde. 1600 *J. POWY tr. Led's Africa* li. 88 The throng was so great at their entrance of the gates, that moe then fowrescore citizens were slaine therein. 1715 *RANSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xv. He could get nae place. . . For thrang that way. 1793 *COWPER 11ad* II. 63 Went the summons forth Into all quarters, and the throng began. 1870 *FARMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) II. x. 502 Near to the great city, and yet removed from its immediate throng and turmoil.

3. concr. A crowded mass of persons actually (or in idea) assembled together; a crowd.

1993 *Battle of Maldon* 299 He was on geþrange byra þreora bana. c 1000 *Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* IX. 427/15 *Lixarum coctibus* [q. mercenariorum, qui aquam portant], waterberendra. marg. þrangum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2346a Iesus. . . bi-held þat folk. . . þat folde him til mikel thrang [Trin. prong]. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 754 3ei for þretty in þrong I schal my þro steke. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 247 Rudely fra him he refit it in that thrang. 1598 *BARNET Theor. Warres* iv. 113 The people to passe forth. . . not by thronges. . . but by tile and title. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius*

Low C. Warres 199 The whole Throng of Ecclesiastical Persons were beyond the Inspection of the Magistrates. 1784 *Cowper Task* iv. 106 The pent-up breath of an unsavoury throng. 1835 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 153 To draw fashionable throngs to their saloons. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xix. The streets were filled with throngs of people.

b. A great number of things crowded together, either actually or in idea; a multitude.

1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* lxxii. 16 The mighty mountaynes. Of corne shall beare such throng. 1602 *MAASTON Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Throngs of thoughts crowde for their passage. c. 1760 *SMOLLETT Ode to Sleep* 8 Attended by an airy throng Of gentle dreams. 1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 205 A series, and almost throng, of Histories of England.

4. Pressure, or a pressing amount, of work or business. Now *dial.*

1643 *CHAS. I. Message to both Ho.* 28 Apr. 4 We hope this Animadversion will be no breach of your Privileges in this throng of Business, and Distemper of Affections. 1707 J. WODROW in *Life* (1828) 181 My throng of work that fell in on me stopped me. 1730 T. BOSTON *Fourfold St.* iv. iv. A great throng of business, but a great scarcity of faith and holiness. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 6 Feb. an. 1776 note. The principal objection to a dog-day's-fallow is, that it falls amid the throng of hay time and harvest. 1896 *CROCKETT Grey Man* lii. 349 With all this throng of business on hand.

5. 'Intimacy' (Jam.), company; to keep throng, to keep company, associate with. *Sc. dial.*

1768 *ROSS Helenore* II. 11 It sets them well into our thrang to spy. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Stor.* 78 He kept thrang wi' Jenny McIntosh his Landlady's daughter.

Throng (þrɒŋ), *a. (adv.)* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4-5 *p.*, thrange, 5-6, *Sc.* 6- thrang. [ME. þrang, þrong, from same root as prec. Cf. ON. þrang-r, narrow, close, crowded (Sw. trång, Da. trang), strait, narrow, close, tight.]

†1. In various early instances difficult to explain, all connected with THRING *v.* Among these may be distinguished the senses (a) Compressing; (b) Compressed, oppressed, distressed; (c) Pressing, earnest, eager. But in some cases the exact sense is uncertain; thrange may even be adverbial; cf. Ger. gedrang(e) *adv.* and *adj.* Obs.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 17 þat ðot bot þrych my hert þrange, My breste in hale bot bolne & bele. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4813 Neze throtil with þe thik aie & thrange in þare andes. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12235 And he þroly with þrong wi' þreppit agayn. 14.. *Siege Jerus.* 2 A þrange boren crowne was þraste on his hed. [a. 1535 *Frere & Boye* 254 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 72 The frere amonge the thornes was thronge (þ pa. pple of THRING *v.*)]

2. Pressed or massed closely together as a crowd; crowded, thronged; † dense, close, thick (obs.).

c. 1400 *MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxvii.* 124 When þai schall feight, þai hald þan so nere togyder and so thrang þat, where þer er xxm men, sum men wald suppose þer were not x m. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 401 Nerehand all Rome was gadrud þedur, & þe peple was passand thrang. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 3566 Thar was the batell dangerous and strong, Gret was the pres, bath perellus and throng. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 379 Among the Scottis, quhair tha war maist thrang, Or enir þe wist wes closett hame amang. 1603 J. SAVILE *K. Jas. V. Entertainm.* Intro. B. ij. The people were so throng. 1743 in *Kemble Life & Poet. Wilson* xxiv. (1863) 825 [The registry preserves the memorandum in the Curate's own hand of his having published this order in Rushen Church] in the presence of a throng congregation. 1770 *Lett. Jas. Murray, Loyalist* (1901) 134 As throng as three in a bed. 1896 *PROULOCK Borderland Muse* 269, I see the 'trouts' are 'rising' thrang.

3. Crowded with people, etc.; thronged; very fully attended or frequented.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. ix. 28 What [a]n..unsutable representation it is of this throng Theatre in Heaven, made up of Saints and Angels? 1711 *RAMSAY On Maggy Johnston* ii. The barn and yard was aft sae thrang. We took the green. 1766 *REID Wks.* (1863) I. 46/2 We have had a thronger College this year than ever before. 1825 *GALT Provost* xxxiii. The street was as throng as on a market day. 1890 *HALL CAINE Bundman* I. x. [The hut] was all but as throng of people as it had been..on the day of 'Liza Killey's wedding. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *Jas. Inwick* I. (1900) 14 Oor Kirk keptit as thrang as afore.

4. Of times, seasons, places, etc.: Into which much is crowded; full of work; busy.

1568 *Satir. Poesies Reform.* xlviii. 85 The merkit is thrang, and will not lest lang. 1615 *BRATHWAT Strappado* (1878) 62 You Clients..that visit this throng Terme. 1715 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) II. 75 The harvest is just at its throngest. 1764 *MUSEUM Rust.* II. lxxvii. 265 The value of the time..in so throng a season as the summer, is very considerable. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* iv. It will be hard for you to fill her place, especially on sic a thrang day as this. 1889 *GRETTON Memory's Hark!* 111 It was wonderful to see..how way was made for him through the crowded streets at the afternoon throng hour. 1895 *SNATH Mistr. D. Marvin* xlix, 'Tis a very throng time this week.

5. Of a person or persons: Closely engaged in work or business; pressed; fully employed, busy.

1623 *SANDERSON Sermon.* Job xxxi. 34 & 35 Great men..are as throng as ever in pulling down houses, and setting up hedges; in unpeopling towns and creating beggars. 1723 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) III. 50, I have been so throng this day with my booksellers, that I was not in the Assembly. 1786 *BURNS Twa Dogs* 5 Twa dogs, that were na thrang at hame. 1804 *TARRAS Poems* I. We see his sheep thrang nibblin on the heigh. 1863 *MRS. GASKELL Sylvia's L.* II. 8 When we're throng, I help Hester. 1896 *BARRIE Marg. Ogilvy* vi, 'I suppose you are terrible thrang', she says. 'Well, I am rather busy'.

6. Closely engaged together; intimately associated; 'thick'.

1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 136 (Jam.) Syne hame we scour'd fu' cheery and fu' thrang. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 51 Him an' oor Willie's unco thrang.

B. *adv.* Eamestly; busily.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3094 And thus he thought full thrang in hir thro hert, þat so semely a sight he se neuer before. 1786 *BURNS Dream* ii, I see ye're complimented thrang By mony a lord an' lady. a. 1810 *TANNANILL Ambitious Mite* 10 Some brushing thrang their wings and noses.

Throng (þrɒŋ), *v.* Also 4 (9 *dial.*) thrang. [ME. þrange, þronge wk. vb., in form a derivative from the stem of THRING *v.*, with which it agrees in sense. It may continue an unrecorded OE.

*þrongian = OHG. drāngōn; or may be f. THRONG sb.: cf. to crowd. (A facitive from thring would have been in OE. *þreng(e)an: cf. Ger. drängen, ON. þrengva (Sw. tränga, Da. trange, wk. vbs.).]

†1. *trans.* To press or compress violently; to squeeze, crush. Obs.

13.. *Cursor M.* 900 (Gött.) Þu sal waite womman to stang, And scho sal þeit þin hefde thrang. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ix. 45 He [the Thames] raves with toring rage, and sore him selfe does throng. 1596 *DANETT tr. Comines* (1614) 223 margin, He was..thronged to death in the gate. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) I. 120 See into what great streights betwene both seas Asia is..as it were thronged. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2141 This foolish prophesie, that, vnesse thronged to death, thou ne're shalt die. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words, Thring*, to press, to thrust, to squeeze.

†2. *intr.* To push or force one's way, as through a crowd or against obstacles; to press. Obs.

14.. *Adam Bel* 79 in *Harl. E. P. P.* II. 143 They rised the towne..And came thronging to Wyllames honse. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 410 The Greekes who thronged about his pavilion doores. 1647 *COWLEY Mistr., The Wish* v, Lest men..Should hither throng..And so make a City. 1710 *PHILIPS Pastorals* II. 43 No more beneath thy Shade shall Shepherds throng. 1811 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lxxvi, Child Harold saw them..Thronging to war. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 277 The people thronged forth to see him with impatient joy. a. 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 164 We did not meet in courtly hall, Where birth and beauty throng.

fig. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 21 Restless thoughts, that like a deadly swarm Of Hornets..rush upon me thronging. 1803-6 *WORDSW. Intimations Immort.* III. I hear the Echoes throng the mountains throng.

†b. *indirect pass.* (cf. 4). Obs.

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 395 *Apelantus*..He saye th' hast Gold; Thon wilt be throng'd too shortly. *Tim.* Throng'd too? 1663 *PEVTS Diary* 13 June, To the Royal Theatre..Here we saw 'The Faithfull Sheepeardeesse', a most simple thing, and yet much thronged after.

4. *trans.* To crowd round and press upon; to press upon as in a crowd, to jostle. Also *fig.*

1534 *TINDALE Mark* v. 24 Moche people folowed him, and thronged him. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1417 Here one being throng'd bears back. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 217 That particles so widely disseminated could ever throng and crowd one another into a close and compact texture. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mul* I. ii. 299 Not so he look'd when throng'd with Multitudes Of the applauding Soldiers. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xxi. 15 When more and more the people throng The chairs and thrones of civil power.

5. To bring or drive into a crowd, or into one place; to collect closely, to crowd; to press or drive in a crowd (quot. 1615). Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man.* I. 7 Pericles..seemed..to throng and thunder out his wordes. a. 1608 *SIR F. VERE Comm.* (1657) 6 The enemy coming..with ensignes displayed, very thick thronged together. 1615 *HEYWOOD Fourie Prentises* I. Wks. 1874 II. 230 My Standerd..the sight whereof Will drive these stragglers in disordered ranks, And in a hurly burly throng them hence. 1652-61 *HEVLIN Cosmog.* Intro. (1674) 8/2 Bochartus..hath thronged Joktan and his Sons into a little corner of Arabia Felix. 1677 *SEDLER Ant. & Cl.* v. I, All she holds dear she has throng'd there but you, And now intreats that you will enter too. 1752 *YOUNG Brothers* II. i, Throng the pride of ages in an hour. 1823 [see THRONGED 1].

6. To fill or occupy (a place, etc.) with a large number of things or persons, or quantity of something; to crowd, cram, stuff; to burden (quot. 1648).

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* III. iii. 36 Throng [Theobald's] correction; *folios* Throng] our large temples with the shows of peace, And not our streets with war. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 713 Thronging the Seas with spawn innumerable. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* III. xxv, If..I throng my Darling with this massy store, 'Twill to a Burden swell my Courtesy. 1704 *Elegy Author True born Eng.* xx, Nature to make amends for want of Sense, Has throng'd his Head with clear Impertinence. 1817 *LADY MORGAN France* (1818) I. 90 The rehearsals..occupied and thronged the streets of Paris for some days. 1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 36 Her whisper throng'd my pulses with the fullness of the Spring. 1874 *PUSEY Lent. Sermon* 268 To occupy and throng your thoughts with cares..of your own seeking.

b. Said of a multitude of persons or things: To occupy completely, fill, crowd (a place, etc.).

1819 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* I. 2 All Spirits..who throng those bright and rolling worlds. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxviii, Gay dresses, grand equipages, fine horses..throng the bright streets. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. I. 229 Insects which thronged the adjacent grass. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. viii, Great multitudes..thronged every square and street.

c. *pa. pple.* Occupied by a crowd or multitude of persons or things; crowded, crammed, filled (const. with, or absol.). See also THRONGED 2.

1594 *DRAYTON Idea* 649 With those the thronged Theaters that presse, I in the circuit for the Laurell strove. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* II. I. 77 A man throng'd vp with cold, my Veines are chill. 1677 *THORNTON Diary* (1830) I. 4 The Glasshouse Lecture..was thronged. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1858) 338 We discovered the ship's boats..both thronged with people. 1772 *BRIDGFIELD in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 405 The churches every where seemed well thronged. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* IV. I. 149 The galleries of Italian palaces are still thronged with statues, as were the temples. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* v. v, The streets were thronged.

d. *intr.* for *pass.* Now *dial.*

1757 *EDWARDS Orig. Sin* viii. (1837) 75 Multitudes that the Christian world throngs with. 1844 W. JAMIE *Muse* 112 (E.D.D.) The whisky tents began to throng.

Throng(e, -en, obs. pa. t. and pple. of THRING v.

Thronged (þrɒŋd, poet. þrɒŋed), *ppl. a.* [f. THRONG *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Closely packed, as a multitude of people or things; crowded.

1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* VII. iv, Those throng'd figures sum not Thee. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* II. i, The thick array Of his thronged legions. 1821 J. MACDONALD *Mem. J. Benson* 463 He addressed a thronged audience. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 270 The mariners ask Jonah thronged questions. 1908 *MRS. E. WHARTON Hermit & Wild Wom.* 41 The air shone with thronged candle-flames.

2. Of a place, etc.: Closely packed with people or things; crowded.

1594 [see THRONG *v.* 6 c]. 1613 W. BACONNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. 115 As vnder their [trees] command the thronged Creeke Ran lessened vp. 1746-7 *HEAVEY Medit.* (1818) 251 To slip away from the thronged city. 1831 *SCOTT Ct. Robt.* xxiii, A loud and varied murmur, resembling that of a thronged hive. 1889 *GRETTON Memory's Hark!* 189 To me these thronged places are wearisome in the extreme.

b. Of time: Full of work or business; busily occupied; busy. *dial.*

1791 *ISABELLA WILSON in Mem.* (1825) 36 We have had a thronged time with our harvest. 1832 *Yorkshire Dial.*, We had a very thronged day.

Thronger (þrɒŋgə), [f. THRONG *v.* + -ER¹.] One who throngs; see the verb.

1648 *HEXHAM in Een dringer*, a Presser, a thronger, or a pusher. 1908 R. W. CHAMBERS *Firing Line* vii, The jewelled throngers of the horse-shows and motor-shows.

Throngful (þrɒŋfʊl), *a.* [f. THRONG sb. + -FUL.] Full of a throng or crowd; crowded.

1833 *WHITTIER Female Martyr* 44 Where The throngful street grew foul with death. 1866 -- *Snow-bound* 743 Dreaming in throngful city ways Of winter joys his boyhood knew.

Thronging (þrɒŋɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. THRONG *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb THRONG; pressing; crowding.

13.. *Cursor M.* 32683 (Cott.) Wit thrangung sal þai samen threst. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Mark* v. 32 b, So was he payned with the thronging of the people. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxix. (1887) 196 Why there is such thronging of all people that way. 1679 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 7 Mr. Oates preached at Wood-street church..and there was great thronging. 1724 P. WALKER *Peden in Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 153 Such a Thronging to the fearful Pit.

Thronging, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That throngs; crowding or crowded; assembling or assembled in large numbers; going in a crowd.

1582 *STANYHURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67 There were the enymies with thronging cluster assembled. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* I. xiv. 11 All at once the enemies in thrunging manner sallied forth. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 41 Too weak to support the vast weight of thronging Multitudes. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y., S. Matt.* v, Such brief rest As thronging cares afford. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calutius* lxiv. 33 Thronging hosts uncounted, a company joyous approaching.

Hence **Throngingly** *adv.*

1624 *GRE Hold Fast* 52 A glorious spectacle..fit for vs to step out of our dores and throngingly to behold. 1731 *BAILEY, Throngingly*, crowdingly.

Throngly, adv. Obs. or *dial.* [f. THRONG *a.* + -LY².] Thickly, densely; busily.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* II. § 7 The World of Life, which is everywhere nigh at hand, and does very throngly inequitate the moist and unctious Aire. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Throngly*..pressingly, crowdingly.

So **Throngness**, the state of being 'throng' or crowded; crowdedness.

1727 P. WALKER *Cameron in Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 276 When Prisons were more throng than ever, even in Dunnotar-Castle, where Eight-score and eight of us were driven into one Vault; and yet I never saw Throngness nor Irons marr any from writing.

†**Thronize, v. Obs. rare.** Also 5 *tronyse*. [prob. aphetic for ENTHRONIZE: cf. also Gr. θρονίζω to be enthroned.] *trans.* To enthrone, to seat on a throne.

1494 *FARVAN Chron.* VII. 455 He was..tronyised in the sayd moneth of May. 1559 *Act 2 Elis.* in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 283 Everie person and persons being hereafter conferred, invested, and consecrated,..may from henceforth be thronized

or installed. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) 11. 290 'To mount into his throne', or as we say to be thronized.

Hence † **Thronization**, tron- [cf. ENTHRONIZATION], enthronement. *Obs. rare*—

1256 R. WHITFORD *Martiloge* 22 Feb. 21 At antioche the stallacion or tronizacyon of saynt Peter.

† **Thrononical**, a. *nonce*-val. [irreg. f. THRONE sb., perh. after *canonical*.] Of or pertaining to the throne.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 175 He [Ivan the Terrible] thonders owt his thrononical threats to their ears.

† **Thronize**, tronize, v. *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. as prec.: perh. after *canonize*; cf. also *intronization*, s. v. ENTHRONIZATION, quot. 1517.] trans. To enthrone.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xvi. iii. (MS. Egerton 1992, ff. 14 b). After his merites thronized [so ed. 1543; other MSS. thronized, intronized, in throned] high in throne. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* xxii. O God above, thronysed in heuen. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 5 Every person..chosen..and consecrate to the dignitie or office of any Arche-bishop or Byshop..shall..be thronysed or installed as the case shall require.

Throo, var. **THRO**, *Obs.* **Throomb**, obs. f. **THRUM**. **Throp**, *thrope*, obs. and dial. ff. **THORP**.

† **Throplet**, *Obs. rare*— [f. **THROPPLE** sb. + -ET.] The pharynx.

1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* i. (ed. 2) 10 The Jaws should be..on the upper Part placed at a moderate Distance from each other, that the Head of the Pharynx or Throplet may easily fall between them.

Thropple, **thrapple** (prɒp'l, brɒp'l), sb. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: a. 4-6 **throppill**, 6-ii, -el, 6-8 **throple**, 7 **throp**(p)ell, 6- **thropple**. β. 8- *Sc. dial.* **thrapple**. [In use from 14th c. chiefly in the North. Origin obscure: its date is against its being an altered form of **THROTTLE** sb.]

A conjecture that it is a descendant of OE. *þrotbolla*, *THROAT-BOLL*, does not fit phonology and local distribution. The throat; now *esp.* the windpipe or gullet. (More widely in use of a horse or other beast than of human beings.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 584 [The king] hyt be formost in be hals, Till throppill and vassand [v. r. wesand] 3cid in twa. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. x. (S.T.S.) 1. 59 He straik this thrid brothir..in þe throppill. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 164 b. The violet..swageth and softenth the throple and the breste. 1562 — *Baths* 8 b. The diseases of the longes and winde pipe or throppell. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 126/19 A Throppill, *ingulum*. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii. (1617) 15 The throppell, or neather part of the necke [of a horse] which goes from the vnder chappes to the brest. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2527/4 A Light grey Mare..one feather on each side her Thropple. 1755 JONSON, *Thrapple*, the windpipe of any animal. They still retain it in the Scottish dialect. a 1758 RAMSAY *Address of Thanks* xviii. Bring to the world the luckless wean, And sneg its infant thrapple. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i. Sorrow be in your thrapple then! 1845 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Thrapple*, the windpipe, the throat. 'A bull's thrapple'. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 218 That dry yeukin' in my thrapple.

Thro'pple, **thrap'ple**, v. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. prec. sh.] trans. To throttle, strangle.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 170/16 To Thro'pple, *ingulare*. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*. To Thro'pple, to Throttle or strangle. 1806 J. COCK *Simple Strains* (1810) 11. 136 (E.D.D.) Some were maistly thrappl't Wi' grips that night. 1899 J. STRANG *Lass of Lennox* iii. 29 I could thrapple ye whaur ye staun'.

Throppled, **thrappled**, a. [f. **THROPPLE** sb. + -ED.] Having a thropple (of a specified kind). Chiefly used of horses.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii. (1617) 15 Cock-throppled [see **COCK-THROPPLED**]. 1614 — *Cheep Husb.* (1623) 47 A full eye, open nostrill, wide jawed, loose throppled, deepe neckt. 1795 BRADLEY'S *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pursiness*. When the Horse is Cock-throppled, for that his Throat or Wind-pipe being so long, he is not able to draw it [breath] in and out with so much Ease and Pleasure as other Horses do that are loose throppled. 1834 *Cock-throppled* [see **COCK-THROPPLED**].

Throsche, **throsch**, obs. ff. **THRASH**, **THRESH**. **Throst**, -er, obs. forms of **THROWST**, -ER.

Throstle (prɒs'l). Forms: a. 1-3 **prostle**, 4 **prostel**, -yl, 4-5 **throstel**(e), 5-elle, -il, -yl(l), 7 **throssel**, **throssle**, (throssel), 5- **throstle**. β. 4 **prustel**(e), 4-8 **thrustle**, 5-ille, -yll(e), 5-6 **thrustel**(l), 6-elle, 7 **thrusell**. γ. 4 **prestel**, **thristill**, (5 **thyrstille**), 6 **threstyll**, **thrissell**, 8 **thristall**, **thristle**, **thrustle**. [OE. *þrostle* or *þrostle*, wk. fem. For *þrostle*, cf. MLG. *drōstle* (Low Ger. dial. *drāssel*, *draussel*, *drausele*), app. pointing to an OTeut. **þramstala* (Klinge). For *þrostle*, cf. MHG. *drōstle*, the root-form of which appears in ON. *þrostr* (Norw. *trost*, *trast*, Sw. *trast*, Da. *trost*):—OTeut. **þrastu**, commonly referred to Indo-Eur. **þrosdu**, whence L. *turdus* (**trado*-), OPruss. *tresde*, and Lett. *strāds*, Lith. *strāsdas*, all meaning 'thrush'. Cf. also OSlav. *drozъ* and Russ. *drozdъ*. (See Snolahti, *Deutsche Vogelnamen* 1909, 51-54.)

App. in origin distinct from **THRAUSH**, though the derivative forms of the latter, *thruschell*, *thruschill* in ME., *druschel*, *druschel* in Ger., come very near to *throstle*, *thrustle*, and MHG. *drōstle*. The vocalization of ME. *thrustel*, *thristel*, *threstyl*, etc. seems also to have been influenced by that of *thrusche*, *thrysshe*, *threshe*, *thrishe*, etc.: see **THRUSH**.]

1. A thrush; *esp.* the song-thrush or mavis, *Turdus musicus*. Now only literary and dial.

In many ME. passages, esp. in alliterative verse, 'throstle' and 'thrush' are distinguished, and in several cases, e.g. quots. c 900, c 1303, c 1440, and (f) 1601, *throstle* is applied to the blackbird. In quot. 1303, the original Fr. has in one MS. 'Le oysel est merle apele, Neir est [v. r. Veu l'ayen] yuer & en este'. Chaucer, also, in *Rom. Rous* 665 translates 'Melles [merles] at mauvis', *Thrustels*, *Terins*, and *Mauise*. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 2068 *Turdella*, *drostle*. c 900 W. BAYFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 100 Sum swywe swart & lytel fuzel, se is on folclis brostle gebaten. 956 *Charter of Eadwig* in Birch *Cart.* 522. 111. 141 Of þam lea on þrostlan wyl. a 1250 *Out & Night*. 1659 Paroure anan to hire cherde þrusche and þrostle and wudewale. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7480 A fend of helle Ye a lykenes of a bryd. A 'þrostyl' ys þe name kyd. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 820 Boppe þe þrusch & þe þrostle bi xxvii of boppe. 13- *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlvii. 181 þe þrestel song ful schille. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 4 Hyrdid smale, As thristill and þe nyctingale. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) 1. 237 When somer is hote þrostel syngeþ wiþ mery note. 1403 *Nottingham Rec.* 11. 20, j. caige cum j. throstyll. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 493/1 Throstyll, bryd (P. throstill or throstyll), *merula*. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 188 *Turdus* ausis est. gallice mauvis, anglice throstle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 386/a A Throstle, *mauvis*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) 1. 293 Agrippina the Emperesse..had a Black-bird or a Throstle..which could counterfeit mans speech. 1604 DRAYTON *Orle* 1259 The jocund Throstle, for his varying Note, Clad by the Eagle in a speckled Coat. 1661 WALTON *Angler* i. (ed. 3) 10 How doth the Black-bird and Thrassel..bid welcome to the cheerful Spring! 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 83 *Turdus*..the Thrush, Song-Thrush, Throssle, or Mavis. 1766 *Pennant Zool.* (1768) 1. 236 The throstle is the finest of our singing birds. 1798 WORDSW. *Tables Turned* iv. And hark! how blithe the throstle sings! 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes*, Oh, Lark, be day's apostle To mavis, merle and throstle.

2. A spinning-machine for cotton, wool, etc., a modification of that originally called a *water-frame*; differing from a *mule* in having a continuous action, the processes of drawing, twisting, and winding being carried on simultaneously. As to the reason of the name see quot. 1877. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 387 This construction of a water spinning-frame is called a throstle. 1835 URZ *Philos. Manuf.* 110 Both systems of spinning, namely, the continuous or by throstles, and the discontinuous or by mules. 1876 J. WATTS *Brit. Manuf.* 111. 138 The throstle, an extension and modification of the original spinning-frame..is employed in the spinning of yarn for warps. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. The throstle derived its name from the singing or humming which it occasioned.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. in sense 1, as *throstle-throat*, -wing; *throstle-like* adj.; *throstle-breast* (Mining): see quot.; *throstle-nest*, applied attrib. to a form of stag's horn (see quot. 1785). See also **THROSTLE-COCK**. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, 'Throstlebreast, a kind of Ore or rather Knockings, mixt with a brown luff. 1802 F. CAMPBELL in *Temple Bar Mag.* CXXVI. 106 Mary's 'throstle-like voice. 1785 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 354 Horns..which park-keepers in this part of the country call 'throstle-nest horns'..the upper part..is branched out into a number of short antlers which form an hollow about large enough to contain a thrush's nest. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 8/1 Antlers of the 'throstle nest' type. 17- *Jolly Hind Squire* viii. in Child *Ballads* ii. (1884) 429/a The 'thristle-throat is the next that sings Unto the nightingale. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vadem.* xxiv. § 14 (1689) 190 Feathers of..Throstle-wing.

b. in sense 2, as *throstle-frame* (= 2), -piece (PIECER 2), -spindle, -spinner, -spinning, -yarn. 1835 URZ *Philos. Manuf.* 23 The water-twist, or throstle cotton mills. *Ibid.* 40 A throstle frame made in the best manner. *Ibid.* 71 The throstle twist, which has been so largely exported of late years. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 3 The roller principle, modified in a manner..represented by the throstle machine, is that by which the strong and hard yarns are produced. 1865 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLI. 558/3 The Throstle Spinner..has an assistant, called the Throstle Doffer, a little girl or boy. 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning* viii. (ed. 2) 150 There are four methods of spinning worsted, three of which come under the head of throstle frames..The fourth is the mule.

Throstle-cock. The male throstle or song-thrush; dial. the male missel-thrush. c 1300 *Thrush & Night*. 121 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 55 Throstelkok, thou hauest wrong. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 58 (Harl.) The þrostilok [v. r. throstel-, -il] maad eek his lay. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203 The thruschylcock nor the feldfare. 1530 PALSGR. 281/1 Thrustell cocke, *maulvis*. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xli. 5 The thristle-cok [sic] cryis On louers vha lyis. 1604 DRAYTON *Orle* 220 The warbling Throstle Cocke. 1825 JAMIESON, *Thristle-cock*, the Missel-thrush or Shrike, *Turdus viscivorus*, Gesner; the *Throstle-cock* of the North of England. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 169 A throstle-cock beside him broke into the sweetest of his song.

[**Throstling**. Probably in origin a misprint for other error for **throttling**. See quots.

1726 [N. BAILEY] *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3). *Throstling*, a Disease in Black Cattle, which proceeds from humours gathering under their throats, which so dangerously swell the Glands, that the Beast will be choak'd if not relieved. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dictionaries; but not known to Veterinary Surgery.]

Throte, **Throtene**, obs. ff. **THROAT**, **THIRTEEN**.

Throttill (prɒt'l), sb. Forms: 6 **throtal**, **throtill**, 7 **dial.** **thratill**, 8 **throtle**, 6- **throttill**. [Has the form of a dim. of *throte*, **THROAT**: cf. Ger. *drossel*, dim. of OHG. *drozza* throat. But the late appearance of the word (c 1550), its app.

synonymy with the earlier **THROPPLE** (c 1375), and the earlier existence of **THROTILL** v., combine to make its actual history perplexing.

Sense 3, of 17th c., is evidently a noun of action from the vb., and might be treated as a distinct word.]

1. The throat. Now chiefly dial.

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* iv. 361 Amid his throtal his voice likewise gan sick [L. *vox faucibus hæsiti*, DOUGLAS the voice stak in his hals]. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 126/18 A Throtill, *guttur, uvis, hoc*. A Throtill, *idem, ingulum*. c 1700 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* i. iii. (1738) 28 This pipe is called the Trachea..which Name it obtains from the Throtle to the Lungs. 1806-7 J. BRASSFORD *Miserere Hum. Life* ix. 238 The neck of each bottle She thrusts down her throtle. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxiv. Under the grasp which the steward held on his throtle. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faunt* (1873) 1. vi. 109 Now, here's a bottle, Wherefrom, sometimes, I wet my throtle.

b. The larynx. Now rare.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 763 Because the actions of the Throtle or Larynx are performed with voluntary motion, Nature hath given it muscles. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxvii. 174 The windpipe..in this bird [bittern]..hath no Larynx or throtle to qualifie the sound. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 3/4 He used to carry home to me..from his anatomy class..the throttles of all kinds of animals—chickens, sheep and cows. You would imagine that these cartilaginous larynxes, red from the operating table, would have disgusted me.

c. transf. The throat or neck of a bottle.

a 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* ii. Certain bottles Made long in the throttles.

2. (See quot.)

a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 79 The throttles..are small flues which distribute the heat around the still.

†3. The act of throttling or fact of being throttled; choking, suffocation. *Obs. rare*—

1622 MABER tr. *Aleman's Gussard d'Alf.* 1. 24 They cramme their craves like so many Capons in a Coope, till they can swallow no more, and so die of the throtle.

4. Short for *throttle-valve* (see 5); also a similar valve in a motor engine.

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Throttle*. (Steam.) A name for the Throttle-valve. 1903 *Times* 30 Apr. 3/2 He had slowed down..the motor-cycle..and had almost closed the throttle. 1907 *Ibid.* 30 May 4/6 An experienced driver controlled the throttle and could pull up at once. 1908 *Ibid.* 6 Apr. 7/1 He was on watch in the engine-room and standing near the throttles.

5. attrib. and Comb., as (in sense 1) *throttle-bone*, -pipe, (in sense 4) as *throttle control*; *throttle damper*, an adjustable damper for a flue, etc. working like a throttle-valve; *throttle-lever*, a lever for opening or closing a throttle or throttle-valve; *throttle-valve* (probably from the vb.), a valve for regulating the supply of steam, esp. to the cylinder of a steam-engine.

1681 GREW *Museum* 1. ii. 1. 11 The 'Throttle Bone of a Male Aquilui. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 5/1 The 'throttle control is well worth careful attention. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.* s. v. A 'throttle damper, with arrow and quadrant, for regulating the passage of the flue and registering the same. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Throttle-lever. 1884 SCUDGERS *Noah Webster* vi. 184 He seems..to have his hand close to the throttle-lever without knowing it. 1632 BROWNE *Northern Lass* iii. iii. 11e cut your 'thratill-cock. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 129 A cock or valve, called the 'throttle-valve or regulator, placed on the pipe conveying the steam from the boiler. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2564 Throttle-valve..in the Watt engine..a disk turning on an axis, and occupying in its transverse position the bore of the main steam-pipe..frequently an ordinary conical valve with a stem operated by a screw. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 252 The grey-headed chief-engineer stood by the grunting machinery, his hand on the throttle-valve.

Throttill (prɒt'l), v. Forms: 5 **throtel**, 5-6 **throtill**, 5-7 **throtle**, 6-7 **thratill**, **thratle**, 7 **thratell**, 7 **throastle**, 6- **throttill**. [Late ME. *throtel*, -il, perh. f. **THROAT** + **-LE** suffix 3.

App. not derived from **THROTILL** sb., which appears 150 years later. The Ger. *drosseln* (much later), now only in *erdrosseln*, is from *drōssel* sb., so that *drosseln* and *throttill* are not in their history parallel.]

1. trans. To stop the breath of by compressing the throat, to strangle; to kill in this way; loosely, to stop the breath of in any way, to choke, suffocate. The original meaning may have been 'to take or seize by the throat'. Also refl.

In some early quots. the meaning appears to be 'to kill by cutting or stabbing the throat' (rendering L. *jugulare*).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4813 Pan come þai blesand till a barne of a brent lawe, Neþe throtilld wiþ þe thik aire & thrange in pare andes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1275 Pan entrid this Engist..And with a throticke in the throte, throtell the kyng. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 181 His felawes taken by Antonius..caste in to prison, were throtelede [strangulati] in hit. *Ibid.* V. 301 Loecius..was throtelede [cum jugulari fecit] in the territory Mediolanense. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* iv. 44 This Aristonius was throtled in prison by the commandement of the Senate. 1582 N. T. (Rhém.) *Matt.* xviii. 28 He found one of his fellow-servants..and throtled him saying Repay that thou owest. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 15 One of them throtled him so sore by the wind-pipe, that he could make no noise, but sodainly sunke to the ground. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 349 Palladius..knit his necke in an halter, and so throtled himself, and died. 1693 DRAYDEN *Perrins Sat.* iii. 199 His Throat halt throtled with corrupted Fleam. 1730 SWIFT *Misc.*, *True Eng. Denn* 12, Then throtle thy self with an Ell of strong Tape. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vii. The dog..pulled down and throttled one of the hermit's she-goats. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i. iii. 'Hold your tongue..', said Godfrey, 'else I'll throtle you'.

b. *transf.* To tie something tightly round the neck of; to compress by fastening something round.
 1863 BRIERLEY *Waverley* 228 The lower [portion of these figures] was... 'throttled' in unyielding pantaloons. 1866 Geo. ELIOT *F. Holt* v. Let a man once throttle himself with a satin stock. 1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxv, I never had throttled a finger before, and it [the ring] looked very queer upon my great... hand.

c. *intr.* or *absol.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. iv. Party tugging and throttling with Party might have suppressed and smothered one another.

2. a. To check or break off (utterance) as if choking; † in qt. 1610, to utter in a choking voice.

1582 STANVHURST *Zenis* iv. (Arb.) 108 Her talk in the mydel, with this last parlye, she throttled. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v. i.* 97, I haue seen them shiuer and looke pale, Throttled their practis'd accent in their feares. 1606 TOLTE *Honours Acad.* 1. 80 With a hollow voice, he throtled forth these few words. My dearest friends, let me intreat you [etc.].

b. *fig.* To stop forcibly the utterance of (a person or thing).

1641 MILTON *Animado*. ii. Wks. 1851 III. 205 And thus you throttle your selfe with your owne Similes. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Mark* iii. 2 It is a brave thing to throttle envy, to stop an evil mouth. 1838 EMERSON *Address, Camb., Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 106 'The injury to fail throttles the preacher. 1891 *Scotsman* 7 Mar. 6/2 If it were given any quarter, it would throttle Parliament.

3. *intr.* To undergo suffocation; to choke.

1566 (implied in *throttling* ppl. a.) a 1687 H. MORRIS in *Life R. Ward* (1710) 208 She dyed without any Fever, drawing her Breath a while as one asleep, without throttling. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Throttle*. 2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated. 1909 *Westm. Gas.* 21 Aug. 3/1 The child throttled and died in my arms.

4. *trans.* To check or stop the flow of (a fluid in a tube, etc.) esp. by means of a valve, or by compression; to regulate the supply of steam or gas to (an engine) in this way. (Cf. *throttle-valve* in prec. sb. 5.)

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 75 It would be better to use the steam expansively, rather than to throttle it by means of the regulator. 1884 R. WILSON in *Fall Malt G.* 19 May 11/2 How... can the pressure be reduced from two inches or more to eight-tenths? By throttling the gas at the meter or at the burner. 1898 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* v. 932 As the stenosis throttles the wave the increased velocity of the blood is counteracted by the rising pressure in the aorta. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 5/5 The [motor] bus started skidding. I throttled the engine and stuck to my seat as long as I could.

Hence *Throttled* (*throt'tld*) ppl. a., *Throttling* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also *Throt'tler*, one who or that which throttles: see also quot. 1895.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix. The huntsman then withdrew the bounds from the 'throttled' stag. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 14 Nov. 9/2 The motor-car... has grown out of knowledge. Pneumatic tyres, multiple cylinders, a throttled engine, electric ignition, are a few of the leading improvements. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* ix. (1861) 367 All who have seen... the statue of Laocoon... may realise what those ancients felt... when they called sin *anhas*, or the 'throt'tler. 1889 — *Nat. Relig.* xv. 404 An enemy had been called a throt'tler. 1895 *Punk's Standard Dict.*, *Throt'tler*. 2. A throttle-valve, or an engine having one. a 1687 'Throttling [see 3]. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 30 May, A sort of throttling sensation. 1863 Geo. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, [He] might easily check any rebellious movement by the threat of throttling.

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 79 The throttling of the steam at the regulator. 1566 STROUVER tr. *Seneca, Agam.* E vij. The old mans 'throt'tling throt I sawe (alas) I saw yborde With cruell Pirrhus blade [senis in *ingulo Telum Pyrrhi... tingui*]. 1700 DAVEN PAL. & ARC. III. 406 The throttling quaken 'tis my star appoints. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 43 The broken cry of deer mangled by throttling dogs.

Throu, obs. form of THROUGH.

† *Through, through* (*prvx, prvx'*). *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *through, through, through*. [History and etymology unknown.]

All the forms cited occur also as spellings of THROUGH sb., but it is difficult to see any connexion with that word, unless it be that both are rectangular and flat.]

A sheet (of paper).

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 343 For xxj thrugh of ymagery to be patronis to the broadstarr... xxj s. 1546 *Ibid.* VII. 11. 450 For xij thruchis of Lumbart paper to be patronis for chargeouris of gunnis... iij s. 1556-7 *Edinburgh Burgh Rec.* 9 Jan., To tak the inuentar of the habilite of all personis and the quantite of their substance, and wryting the samyn, quhilk was xxvij throu of paper. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. Ded. 5 To quhome can I this lytill throuch propyne, Bot vnto one of excellēt ingyne? a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) l. 407 The Cardinal held aneth throuch of paper to the king and causit him wreit his handwreit thairon. 1590 in *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 18 That all letteris that contains mair nor aneth throuche of paper, that everie battering, and end of the throuche, shall be subseruiv be him. 1618 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 237 For writin of half aneth throuch of paper.

Through, sb. 1. *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.* (*prvx* or *pruf*). Forms: 1 *throu(u)ch*, *throuch*, 1-3 *pruh*, (1 *pryh*), 4 *throuz*, *prouhwe*, 4-5 *prugh*, *prouz*, 4-6 *throghe*, 4-6 (9 *Sc.*) *thruhg*, 5 *thruhe*, *throe* (e, *thron*), 6 *threugh*, *Sc.* *throuch*, *throuch*, *throuche*, *throucht*, *throucht*, 7 *throughe*, 6- *throug*; 6- *Sc.* *throuch*, (9 *throuch*, *thruhg*, *throuch*, *north. dial.* *thruhf*). 8. 4 *thoru*, 5 *thorow*, *thorw*, *thurwhe*, *thwrwe*, *thurgh*, 6 *thorgh*, *thorowgh*, 7 *thorough*.

[OE. *pruh*, a fem. cons. stem, oblique cases *pryh*, cogn. with ON. *prō* fem. (pl. *prōr*) a receptacle hollowed out, a tube, chest, trough, whence *stein-prō* stone-chest, stone-coffin; cf. also OHG. *drāha*, *truhā* (MHG. *trāhe*, *truche*, Ger. *truhe*), which agrees in sense, but not in the initial consonant: see Kluge *Etymol. Wörterb.*]

† 1. (Only in OE.) A trough, pipe, channel for water. [So ON. *prō* trough, watering trough.]

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 1000 *Tubo*, thruh(c) [Corpus *truh*, Erfurt thruh]. *Ibid.* 232 *Caractis* [cataractes], una[el]terthruh [Corpus uuterpruh, Erfurt uaterthruh]. a 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 2 Sept., Pa zesmonodon pa sticco hi in pa pruh, purh pa pe pæt water fleow; pa ne meahte pæt water fleowan.

† 2. A hollow receptacle for a dead body: orig. perh. a stone cist or coffin; hence a coffin generally, e.g. of wood; also a grave, tomb, sepulchre. *Obs.*

a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iv. xiv. [xi.] (1890) 296 Pa was se lichoma sponne lengra pære pryh. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 216 Twegen gelyfede men... bebyrigdon his lic ær æfene, on niwere dryh. *Ibid.* II. 262 Pa zedafode Pilatus pæt bi... ða ðruh ze-innsegelodon. c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 511 in O. E. *Misc.* 51 Joseph... hyne leyde in one pruh of stone. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2437 (Edin.) Al til his pruh pai þrang. 13... *Ibid.* 17288+13 (Cott.) Our lord opend not his throgth when he ros at mornne. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 7306+st. 296 Jay tok a prouz of marbel ston, & leyd his bodi þer-in anon. 13... *Propr. Sanct.* 179 (Vernon MS.) in Herri's *Archiv* LXXXI. 83 On domus-day, Al vre prouhwas þen schul ouerþrowe. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 15570 Now he is ded & lith in throw (first now). c 1410 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 747 Ant leggen in a throh of stone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 386/2 A Thrughe (A. Throghe), mauuseum... cippus... vbi a grave. B. 13... *Cursor M.* 17390 (Cott.) Pan pai badd be-for ham call þat gett [v. r. kepte] be thoru þe knyghtes al. c 1400 *Trevisa's Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 535 (MS. B) On caas þe mowe kepe my body... lay bit in a thorow [MS. y, prouz] of stoon and heheth bit with a lidde of lede. a 1450 *Thurgis* [see THRO a. 1 b].

3. A large slab of stone, etc. laid upon a tomb; a flat grave-stone or grave-cover; also, a table gravestone resting on feet. (See THROUGH-STONE 1.)

a 1350 *St. Nicholas* 384 in Horst. *Attegn. Leg.* (1881) 16 Entered he was in tounge of stone And a marble througth laid him opon. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) v. 174 To lay oppon my body & Ailie my wif a conueniente thrughe of stone. 1560 in *Edinh. Burgh Rec.* 62 To reparall the kirk, to lay the throuchis thair of new and spare the samyn. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 23 Two lyons... artificially wrought and sett forth all in brass marvellously beautifyinge the said througth of marble. 1606 [see THROTTERSON]. 1630 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 185 Througth the ignorance or negligence of the sexton or others... the througth and flagga have been brooke, and once taken up never so well laid downe. a 1663 Br. BRANHAM *Will.* I to be buried in the middle allei within the church of Alhallowes in Pontefracte under the grete blewethrought at the end of the Maior and Aldresses stall. 1777 *Bothkennar Par. Reg.* 8 July, in N. & Q. 9th Ser. II. 237/1 John Simpson, tenant in Croft-head hath 2 lairs with througths in the churchyard of Bothkennar. 1804 *Stago Misc. Poem* (1808) 4 Then great Job Bruff gat on a throuff. 1864 W. CHAMBERS *Hist. Peebles*. 295 Througths or flat table-like stones.

Througth, sb. 2. See THROUGH.

Through (*prū*), sb. 3. Also 8-*g*-*dial.* *thruhf* (*pruf*). [*Through* adv. or adj., sometimes due to ellipsis of a sb.]

1. = THROUGH sb. 2. *dial.*

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 10 June an. 1777, Mixes it with the sand and marl, which is thrown out in making their elaborate thruhs, or sub-drains.

2. = THROUGH-STONE 2.

1805 [see THROUGH-STONE 1]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Thruhf*, a bond stone, or thorough stone. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* s.v. *Thruhf-stone*. These walls being composed of fragments of all shapes and sizes, without mortar, the 'thruhs' are used as bond-stones and give great stability. 1892 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* iv. 97 Most of them [the stones] run back into the wall irregularly, acting in the same way as *througths* in our dry-built walls.

3. A ladder-rung that goes through the sides. *local.* 1899 N. & Q. 9th Ser. III. 76/2 Ladders are often made with three or four flat bars, longer than the rounded ones, and projecting sufficiently on each side to admit a wooden peg... These are called flat rungs, sometimes 'througths' (thruhs).

Through (*prū*), a. [attrib. use of THROUGH adv., primarily used with verbal sb., nouns of action, agent-nouns, and the like, derived from vbs. qualified by the adv., or with ellipsis of a pple. of such a verb, as in *through* (going) way; afterwards in various extended or transferred uses.]

1. That passes, extends, or affords passage through something. (See also THROUGH a. 1; THROUGH-2.)

spec. Of a bolt, rivet, etc.: Passing through the whole thickness of that in which it is fixed: see also *through-bolt* s. v. THROUGH-2. *Through bridge*: see quot. 1877. *Through lights*: see THROUGH-LIGHT.

1523 [see *through-servise*, *spavin* in THROUGH-2]. a 1578 [see THROUGH-PASSAGE]. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl.* Wks. (Globe) 614/1 Was there not a through way then made by the sword for the imposing of lawes upon them? 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 14 The openness and through passage of the world... were appointed to be in the same ages. 1805 *Once a Week* 10 June 679/1 Building houses back to back without any 'through' ventilation. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Through-bridge*, one in which the track rests on the lower stringer, in contradistinction to a *deck-bridge*. 1889 *WELCH Text Bk. Naval Archit.* iv. 74 The rivets are of two kinds, through (or clenched) and tap.

b. That goes, extends, or conveys through the whole of a long distance or journey without interruption, or without change; as a *through train*, *passenger, line of railway, fare, ticket, traffic*.

1845 *Boston (Mass.) Transcript* 29 Nov. 3/2 Through tickets may be obtained for Montreal. 1846 *Boston (Mass.) Traveller* 2 July, Through trains from Boston. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Note-Bks.* (1872) I. r Having taken through tickets to Paris by way of Folkestone and Boulogne. 1861 *JEFFERSON Davis Message to Confederate Congress Amer.* 18 Nov., The construction of this line would give us a through route from North to South. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 236 The through traffic to Scotland has been carried on by eight independent Companies. 1884 *Gt. West. Railw. Time Tables* July 10 The direct Through Trains between Aldgate and Richmond. 1890 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 7/2 Any railway to which there is through booking from Aldershot. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Pamirs* I. 83 A few merchants carry on a through trade between India and Turkestan. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Oct. 522/2 What with the through travellers and the... traffic, there was no lack of variety.

c. Of an organ-stop: Extending through the whole compass of the keyboard.

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 146 All the foundation... stops of a really good organ should be through stops.

† 2. Going through or affecting the whole of something; = THROUGH a. 2. *Obs.*

Through coal, or through and through coal, coal as it comes from the pit, i.e. large and small mixed indiscriminately.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 80 That they might... have a through sight in it. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arh.) 49 From a through beholding the worthines of the subject. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 462 To speake of a true and through reformation. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* III. § 211 There was not a Grievance... to which there was not a through Remedy applied. 1696 *VANBRUGH Relapse* Epil. 22 You never saw a through republican a finish'd beau. 1710 *PIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* II. 69 If on through search and examination they were approved of.

Through, v. *Sc. rare. ? Obs.* [*f.* THROUGH prep. and adv.; cf. THROUGH v. 1.]

1. *trans.* To carry through, put through, carry into effect. Hence *Throughing* vbl. sb.

1638 R. BAILLE *Lett. & Jyns.* (1841) I. 74 His father's throughing of Perth articles. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 172, I am mistaken if this way they get their design throughed.

2. *intr.* To get through; to succeed. *To make to through*, to make good, prove.

1786 *BURNS Brigs of Ayr* 175 Faith ye've said enough, And muckle mair than ye can mak to through. 1863 *JANET HAMILTON Poems & Ess.* 56 We've through weel and thrivin this mony a year.

Through (*prū, pru*), prep. and adv. From c 1700, abbreviated *thro'*; in 15-18th c., without, *thro*. Forms: see below. [OE. *thurh*, *þurh*, Northumb. *þerh*, a Common WGer. prep. and adv.: cf. OFris. (from **thurh*) *thruhc*, *truch* (WFr. *troch*, NFr. *truch*, *troch*); OS. *thurh*, *thuru*, **thurih* (MLG. *dorch*, *dorch*, *dor*, *dör*, LG. *dör*, *dör*, MDu. *door*, *dore*, *döre*, *deur*, *dor*, *dur*, *Dn. door*); OHG. *duruh*, *durih*, *duri*, *dur* (MHG. *durch*, *dürch*, *dur*, *dür*, Ger. *durch*, *dial. dur*, *dör*). Not in Scandinavian: in Gothic with different ablaut grade *þairh* (= *þerh*); prob. cases of a sb., belonging to a pre-TE. ablaut-series **terk*, *tork*, *trk*- to bore: cf. Goth. *þairkō* hole, and OHG. *durhil*, MHG. *dürchel*, *dürkel*, OE. **þyrhil*, *þyrel* bored, perforated: cf. THIRL sb. OE. *þurh* with full stress became *puruh*, now THOROUGH, as *burh* has become *borough*, *furh* *furrow*, etc.; when unstressed and proclitic, *þurh* became *þür*, and with metathesis *þrüh*, *þrū*, *throu*, *thrō*.

The unstressed forms naturally prevailed in proclitic prepositional use, and the stressed in the adverb, and its derived adj. and sb. But with the re-stressing of the prep. *thrū* as *through* (*prū*), this form has also become possible as an adverb, while on the other hand the stressed THOROUGH also survives as an archaic form of the preposition beside the normal *through*. *Thurf* is an early phonetic development of *þurh*, and *thurf* a more recent one of *þrüh*, similar to (*rof*) for *rough*, *dwarf* from *dwergh*, (*bärf*) for *Bargh*, (*bruf*) for *Burgh* (place-names), (*inw*) for *enough*, (*þof*) for *though*, etc. The metathesis of *þrüh* for *þurh* occurs already c 1300 in a s. w. text; but otherwise in ME. is usually northern. From Caxton onwards it was the standard English form.

See *Note* under THOROUGH prep. and adv.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

For disyllabic forms *þurh*, *þurh*, *þurw*, etc. 1 see THROUGH.

a. 1 *þurz* (*perh*), 1-3 *porh* (1 *porch*), 1-4 *þurh*, 2-4 *þurch*, 3 *Orm.* *þurh*, 3-4 *þurz*, *þorz*, *thurz*, 3-5 *þurgh*, 4 *porgh*, *þorgh*, *pourh*, *þourz*, (*pour*), 4-5 *þourgh*, *thourgh*, *thurghe*, *thorgh*, 4-6 *thurgh*, 5 *thorz*, *þurze*, *þourze*, (*thour*). *Sc.* *thourch*. Also 3 *þurp*, *þorp*, 4 *þurth*, *þurth*, 5 *thourth*, (*dorth*); 4-5 *thught*, *thorht*, 5 *þught*.

(Final *þ*, *z*, is frequently a scribal error for final *z*, and *th*

a copyist's error for *ch*; in Scotch *t* was often added to *-ch*, *-gh*, or *-th*.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 741 *Per sendoterum*, porh ludgaet. *Ibid.* 757 *Per anticipationem*, porch (*Erfurt dorch*) obst. a. 800 *Cynewulf Elene* 280 *purh witzena wordzeryno*. a. 900 *Purh* (see B. I. 7b). c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 10 *Derh æfist* [*Rushu*, ðærh æfeste] zesaldon hine. c. 1000 *Fates 12 Apostles 13* (Gr.) *Purh* Nerones nearo-searwe. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.*, *Þurh* andan hine sealdon. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 *Ealle þingz eworhte god þurh his worda*. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 282 *þe sunez þurh sihte*. c. 1200 *Purh* (see B. I. 7). 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 681, & regnede þritti 3er wel þor (*v. rr.* þoru, þurgh, thorough, þrough) alle þinge. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11070 (Gött.) *All þe cunþre thurght*. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4219 *þourh þour help*. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 310 *þurh ryalmes so mony*. 1377 *Langl. P. Ph. B. I.* 32 *þurh* [*C. Thorgh*] *wyn and þorw women þere was Loth accombred*. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxi. 399 *So þat þorgh gyle was geten, þorwe grace is now y-wonne*. c. 1380 *Wyclif. Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 392 *þourz Samarie and þe cuntre of Galile*. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 137 *Eterne god that thurgh* [*v. rr.* thour, þurgh, þourgh, þurhe] *thy þurciance Ledest the world*. c. 1410 *Thourh* (see B. II. 5b). c. 1415 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 522 *Thourth the emperours commandement*. c. 1440 *Thourh* (see B. I. 2). c. 1450 *Merlin ii.* 32 *He hadde resceyved deth thourgh me*. c. 1460 *Launfal* 1031 *The lady rod dorth Cardeveyle*. c. 1460 *Thourth*; 1521 *Thurgh* (see B. II. 1; B. I. 1).

B. 3 *pruh*, 4 *prouz*, 5 *proughe*, throwze, thruz, thrughe, (drogh, trogh), 5-6 *through*, throughze, 5-7 *through*, 6 *through* (e, 5- through (8- abbrev. thro'); 4 *thru*, *Sc. thrw*, *threu*, *threw*, 4-7 (chiefly *Sc.*) *throu*, 4-8 (-9 *Sc.* or *dial.*) *throw*, 5 *pro*, 5-9 *thro*, 6 *throwe*, *Sc. throw*; *Sc.* 4-6 *through*, 6 *thruwh*, *thrwch*, *throwch*, 7 *throche*, 8 *throch*; 5 *throught*, (trogth), 5-6 *Sc. throocht*, 6 *thruht*, *Sc. thruht*, *throucht*.

γ. a. 1300 *Prayer to Virgin 8* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 105 *Bote þu þrin þin milde mod bringe me out of sunne*. *Ibid.* 19. 131. *Thru*, *throu* (see B. I. 1b, 7b). c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 459 *Mi wicked eyen. I had myn bert þroug lokyng his langour to drye*. 1375 *Baasour Bruce 1*. 137 *Throuch that aller hale assent*. *Ibid.* 533 *Destroyt þrouw pswone*. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints x.* (*Mathou*) 52 *Throu sorcery & felone gyle*. *Ibid.* xiii. 1 (*Marcus*) 49 *Threw þe schewyng Of þe ewangele*. *Ibid.* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 806 *Blyndyt threu gre cowatise*. c. 1400 *Soudoun Bab.* 256 *He.. hade pardon Throuh prayere and speciale grace*. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 129 *Throu lemyz of light*. *Ibid.* 4977 *þu mony long chaumburs*. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. lrel.* 18 *The gret peril that myght be-fall hym.. drogh the owl-come folk þat was thus in-to the land I-com*. *Ibid.* 26 *Trogh al thyng*. *Ibid.* 28 *That thou ne hast y-done troght some grete lette*. c. 1470 *Henny Wallace* viii. 709 *Trocht falsheid, and thar subtilite*. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Æsop v.* viii. *The serpent.. slewe the child through his venym*. 1487-8 *Throwze* (see B. I. 4). c. 1489 *Thrughe* (see B. I. 1h). a. 1500 *Cokwolds Daunce* 105 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 43 *Ffor that was thruht a chans*. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlii. 81 *Thruht Skornes noss thai put a prik*. — *Throucht* (see B. I. 3). 1508- *Gold. Targe* 28 *Down throu the ryce a ryuir ran*. 1533 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 396 *Such merchunds.. as cum throu Oxmantown*. 1545-7 in *Archæologia XXXIV.* 41 *Through the weke*. 1556 *Throuh* (see B. II. 4). 1674 *Brevint Sant at Endor* 140 [He] may fall.. thro a broken bridge. c. 1679 *HOARES Rhet.* (1681) Pref. *Throu the working of Belief*. 1709 *PAIOR Despairing Shepherd i.* *Wand'ring thro' the lonely Rocks*. 1724 *RAMSAV Vision i.* *Throu feidom, our freedom Is blotit with this skore*. 1758- *Bonny Tweedside i.* *I'll awa' to bonny Tweed side, And see my deary come throu*.

γ. 3-4 *purf*, 3-6 *thurf*, 8-9 (*dial.*) *thruff*.

c. 1290 *St. Brendan* 149 in *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 223 *Purf ourt louredes grace*. a. 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) i. 11 *Thurf dai & thurf nigt*. a. 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 320 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 129 *Thurf your good he is save*. a. 1800 *PEGGE Suppl. Groat, Thruff and thruff*, i.e. through and through. *Derb.* 1864 *TENNISON North. Farmer, O. Style* xi. 1. *ruan'd plow thruff it all*. 1898 *FENN Dick o' Fens* 153 *Go thruff yon reed-bed home*.

B. Signification.

I. *prep.* The preposition expressing the relation of transition or direction within something from one limit of it to the other: primarily in reference to motion in space, hence in various derived senses.

1. From one end, side, or surface to the other or opposite end, side, or surface of (a body or a space) by passing within it; usually implying into, at one end, side, etc. and out of at the other.

(Expressing movement (or extension) either so as to penetrate the substance of a thing, or along a passage or opening already existing in it.) With various vbs. of motion forming prepositional phrases: cf. *PASS v.* 8a, *RUN v.* 12-15, etc. a. 700 (see A. a). c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 *Innganges ðerh nearu port*. c. 1000 *Ibid.*, *Gangað inn þurh þæt nearwe zeat*. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4977 *Led were þo lordes þu mony long chaumburs*. *þurgh mony gay Alys*. 1446 *Registr. Aberdon* (Matth. Cl.) 1245 *A loonyng lyand þrou the mur betwix twa ald sante throughe the cloudes in grete tempeste and murmure*. 1521 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 315 *To condyth that people thurgh the deserte*. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) *John iv.* 4 *He must nedes go through* [1526 *TINDALE* *thoroww*] *Samaria*. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 193 *An extreame cold winde passed throu his sides*. 1708 *Contit. Watermen's Co. xl.* If any person Row.. through London-Bridge, on the Flood-Tide. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 15 p. 2 *Sauntering about the Shop with her arms through her pocket-holes*. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxxii. George.. was lying.. dead, with a bullet through his heart. *Mod.* There is a path through the wood.

b. Denoting transmission of light, or of sight, by an aperture or a transparent medium; also *fig.* (See also *LOOK v.* 20, *SEE v.* 24.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 11229 (Gött.) *þe sunne bome gas thru* [*Coll.*

thoru] *þe glas*. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 217 *Thurgh a wyndow.. He cast his eye vpon Emelya*. 1640 *NABBS Bride* iii. ii. *A pigmie that cannot be discerned but through a multiplying glas*. 1704 *Pope Disc. Past. Poetry* § 5 *Piety to the Gods should shine through the Poem*. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi. *These instances of cunning, which she thought impenetrable, yet which everybody saw through*. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak* li. viii. *Mrs. Peggypole.. had been regarding him through her spectacles*.

c. In reference to a (more distant or fainter) sound heard simultaneously with another (nearer or louder) which does not 'drown' it or prevent it from reaching the ear.

1819 *KEATS Isabella* xxxvi. *Languor there was in it, and tremulous shake.. And through it moan'd a ghostly under-song*. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* iv. 554 *Thy voice is heard thro' rolling drums*.

d. In reference to the passages traversed by the breath in the production and modification of vocal sound, as to *speaking through the throat, the nose, etc.* 1588, 1741, 1850 (see *NOSE* sb. 3). 1668 *OWEN PRICE Eng. Orthographie* 16 *Gh* *sounds now like h, in Almighty, although* [etc.]. *Note*, But the Ancients did, as the Welch, & Scots do still pronounce *gh*, *thorow the throat*.

e. With pl. (or collective) sb., expressing passage between or among things so as to penetrate the whole mass or body of them (without penetrating the individual things); through between. See also 2, and cf. *THROUGH* OTHER.

1535, 1684 (see *THROUGH* B. I. 1 d). 1709 *PAIOR Despairing Sheph. i.* *Wand'ring thro' the lonely Rocks*. 1718 *ADISON Spect.* No. 327 p. 6 [Raphael's] *Flight thro' the Choirs of Angels is finely imaged*. 1852 *R. S. SURTES Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 85 *He was small and wiry, with legs that a pig could run through*. 1890 *R. BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 204 *The slippery savage.. was bounding through the trees*. *Mod.* *Walking through the long grass*.

f. In phr. *through* (one's) *hands, through a machine*, etc., referring to something being handled, manufactured, subjected to some process, or dealt with in any way. (See also *MILL* sb. 1 h.)

c. 1300 *Sir Beues* (A.) 1035 *Ert þow schelt pase þourz min hond*. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 346 *They are able in one day to make two hundred Harquibushes.. although there be no Harquibush that goeth through lesse than ten hands at the least*. 1641 in *Cochran-Patrick Rec. Coinage* *Scotl.* (1876) I. Intro. 31 *They would put 1000 stane [of copper] thro' the yrons in the yeire*. 1709 *BAGFORD in MS. Rawl. Lett.* 21, lf. 8 *All of them from yv Bookes themselves which have run thro' my handes*. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M. xxxix.* *I had her through hands once, and could then make little of her*. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 408 *Plot and approval alike passed through Walsingham's hands*. *Mod.* *It has passed through many hands since then*.

g. In various directly figurative applications: e.g. (a) referring to the action upon the ears or nerves of a loud, shrill, harsh, or 'piercing' sound; (b) implying the overcoming of hindrance or obstruction (see also *BREAK v.* 5); (c) indicating connexion or transmission by an intermediate thing (or person) or a series of such, etc.

To pay through the nose: see *NOSE* sb. 11. *Through thick and thin*: see *THICK* and *THIN*.

1543 (see *THICK* and *THIN* A. 1). 1581-1680 (see *THROUGH* B. I. 1f). 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* ii. vi. 127 *Your Parliament, whose.. undiscovered endeavours.. have passed throu difficulties unheard of*. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxx. *The circumstances of my unfortunate son broke through all efforts to dissemble*. a. 1784 *JOHNSON in Boswell* an. 1737 *Knowledge of the world, fresh from life, not strained through books*. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v.* I. 526 *John Ayloffe, a lawyer connected by affinity with the Hydes, and through the Hydes, with James*.

h. *Through and through*: repeatedly through; so as to penetrate both sides or surfaces of; right through, entirely through. Also *fig.* (Cf. II. 5.)

13.. (see *THROUGH* B. I. 1 g). c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 346 *He shewed his swerde thrughe & thrughe his body*. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado v.* i. 68 *Thyslander hath gone through and through her heart*. a. 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1842) I. 321 *His infinite, all-searching knowledge, which looks through and through the most secret of our thoughts*. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 227 *He broke through and through them*. 1745 *P. THOMAS Voy. S. Seas* 281 *Our second Shot.. went thro' and thro' her upper Works*.

1. After an auxiliary verb, with ellipsis of *go*. Cf. II. 6; *THROUGH v.* 2.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 85 *If a mans journey lieth so, that he must nedes through the Forrest*. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 26 *You vile abominable Tents.. Ile through, and through you*.

2. Of motion or direction within the limits of; along within; as in 1, i e, but not necessarily implying the traversing of the whole extent from end to end.

c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 298 *þurh þæne yrnð seo sunne*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23412 (Edin.) *Al þat þe withstandes Thurð sal [þou] þirle wit sweftnes*. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 36 *A forgh iij footes dect thy londes thorgh*. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent. v.* ii. 38 *As he in pennance wander'd through the Forrest*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 663 *The Night-Hag.. riding through the Air*. 1787 *WINTERA Syst. Husb.* 82 *Clouds, which being heavier than the air, of course fall thro' it*. 1818 *SHELLEY Sonnet 'Life not the painted veil'* 11 *Through the unheeding many he did move, A splendour among shadows*. 1819 *KEATS Eve St. Agnes i.* *The hare limpd trembling through the frozen grass*. 1903 *TIMES* 14 Mar. 14/5 *The Oroonians showed good form through choppy water*.

3. Over or about the whole extent of, all over (a surface); so as to traverse or penetrate every-

part or district of; in or to all parts of (a region, or a body); throughout; everywhere in. (See also *RUN v.* 68 d.)

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xliii. 5 *He astyrtð þis folc lærende þurh ealle iudeam*. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 243 *Al loured at his steuen.. þurh þe sale riche*. c. 1350 *Old Usages Winchester in Eng. Gloss* (1870) 359 *Lat crye þe tan þorhe þe town þe briddie day by-fere þe selynge*. c. 1450 *Merlin i.* 10. I sought thorough my chamber. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxiv. 14 *Leif cruelle.. Or throught the world qoyte losit in your name*. 1591 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. 13 *We will make thee famous through the World*. 1659 *Termes de la Ley* 146 b/2 *That there should be but one scantling of weights and measures through all the Realm*. 1787-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1168 *And Thule bellows through her utmost isles*. 1860 *TYMOALL Glac.* ii. vii. 260 *Minute particles diffused through the atmosphere*.

b. Placed after the sb. *arch.*, *poet.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11070 *Noght allan ierusalem burgh, Bot elles al þe contre thurgh* [*v. rr.* thurgh, thorough, þourz]. *Ibid.* 11824 *þe fester thrid his bodi thurgh* [*crime scurd*]. 1556 *ROBINSON More's Utop.* *Shorte Meter* (Arch.) 167 *Platoes cite, Whose fame bieth the world through*. a. 1635, 1802 (see *THROUGH* B. I. 3). 1852 *Mrs. BROWNING Casa Guidi Wind.* i. 266 *A cry is up in England, which doth ring the hollow world through*.

† c. Phr. *Through all thing* [cf. *F. partout*]: in every point, in all respects, thoroughly. *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAY.* 10966 *Ich sugge þe þurh alle þing, ich sloh Asclepiodot*. c. 1290 *Belet* 252 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 *Euere he was chaste þourz alle þing*. 1297, c. 1380 (see *THROUGH* B. I. 3 c). c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. lrel.* 26 *A man full queynt, trow trogh al thynges, & stalwarth*.

4. During the whole of (a period of time, or an action, etc., with reference to the time it occupies from beginning to end). See also *GET v.* 43 c.

a. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxiii. 11. 21 [22] *Purh ealne dæg* [*lota die*]. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 447 (Cott.) *And ich so do þurz nigt and dai*. 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 141 *On every sonday throwze þeyer*. 1581 *ALLEN Apol.* 74 *All the Churches of Christ through all ages*. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 718 *Through the length of times he stands disgraced*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 946 *Thus Adam.. lamented.. Through the still Night*. 1779 *Mirror* No. 37 p. 5 *The same sanguine temperament of mind which.. has attended him through life*. 1861 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) 111. 81 *A brass band plays all through our breakfast*. 1896 *T. F. TOUT Edw.* i. iv. 80 *All through his reign, the Lusignans helped him in Gascony*.

b. Placed after a sb.; esp. preceded by *all*.

1535 (see *THROUGH* B. I. 4). 1864 *Mrs. GATTY Parab. fr. Nat. Ser.* iv. 5 *He was seldom seen without one* [a flower] *in his button-hole all the summer through*. 1872 *A. DE VARE Leg. St. Patrick, Disbelief Milcho* 32 *Fireless still he, winter through*. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thuls* iii. *It will be like this all the night through*.

5. From beginning to end of; in or along the whole length or course of (an action, an experience, a piece of work, etc.; also of a discourse, a book, etc.). See also *GET v.* 43, *Go v.* 63, *PASS v.* 58 b, *RUN v.* 68.

c. 1449 (see *THROUGH* B. I. 5). 1578 *TIMME Caluine on Gen.* 226, I may not runne through vncertain speculations. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xiv. I had.. put my horse through all his paces. 1774 *MITFORD Ess. Harmonys* Lang. 93. I cannot find any thing like (it).. thro the whole essay. 1832 *MACAULAY Lett.* in *Trevelyan Life* (1876) i. iv. 233. I should have liked to have sat through so tremendous a storm. 1886 *AD. SERGEANT No Saint* i. vi. 105 *An old land surveyor.. put him through a long catechism*.

b. with emphasis on the intervening or intermediate stage or condition. (Leading on to 7.)

1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 5 *Obedience fully tri'd Through all temptation*. 1828 *MOORE Fudge Farn.* Paris vi. 203 *They graduate Through job, red ribbon, and silk gown, To Chancellorship and Marquisate*. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* lvii. *Mr. Bob Sawyer, having previously passed through the Gazette, passed over to Bengal*. 1870 *W. MORRIS Earthly Par.* iii. *Story Rhodope* 20 *The brown plain.. Changed year by year through green to hoary gold*. 1881 *STANLEY Chr. Instit.* vii. (1882) 131 *In the new crisis through which the world was to pass*.

c. with emphasis laid upon the completion: To the end of. (Leading on to 6.)

1628 (see *THROUGH* B. I. 5). 1744 *BRERKELEY Siris* § 3 *Seven children, who came all very well through the small-pox*. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 19. I never could read through the Nouvelle Heloise. 1843 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) I. 253. I seemed to be got pretty well through my sewing. *Mod.* When shall you get through your task? He has got through 'Smalls'.

6. Indicating a position or point ultimately reached. (Usually in predicate, after verb *to be*.)

Cf. II. 3. a. *lit.* At a point beyond, or at the further end of. b. *fig.* Having reached the end of (a course of action, a book, etc.); having finished, completed, or done with. c. In reference to an examination, to be through is to have passed.

1791 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1896) V. 330. I think I can be through them [a bundle of letters] by the end of the week. 1791 *BURNS Tam O'Shanter* 93 *By this time he was cross the ford.. And thro' the whins, and by the cairn*. 1802 *tr. Gabriell's Myst. Husb.* II. 267 *They stopped at an inn nearly through the town*. 1804 *SOUTHEY in Life* (1890) II. 266 *I am half through the poem*. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 428/2 *You may as well tell him that you're through taking lessons*. *Mod.* Is he through his examination?

7. Indicating medium, means, agency, or instrument: By means of; by the action of, by (*obs.* or *arch.*). Now *spec.* By the instrumentality of.

a. 800 (see A. a). c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luka xvii. 1 *Wm ðærh ðone ðone hia cymes*. c. 1000 *Fates 12 Apostles* 63 (Gr.) *We þæt gehyrdon þurh halige bec*. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an.

1132 (Laud), purh Godes milce & purh þe hiscop of Seres-beri. c 1200 ORMIN 13254 3a purh fullhitt, 3a purh hand-gang At haddad manness hande. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III* 12 Oct. Henry thurg godes fulome king on Englenloande. c 1305 *Pilate* 89 in E. E. P. (1862) 113 He huld him hitrayd purh felonie. 1375 *Harbour Bruce* 1. 137 Through þar aller hale assent, Messingeris till hym þat sent. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 16 A grete navy... ovyrcrom throw myghty fyghtyng. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Conf. Family of Love* Bii, Abell was slayne... through the handes of his brother Cain. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. 151 This Event happened... thro' the Authority of the thirty Tyrants. 1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 153 The answer given to Monsieur Lesardier was through a young gentleman. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. vi.* II. 123 [He] could not prevent the national sentiment from expressing itself through the pulpit and the press. 1883 Sir N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 572 The... Society... seeks to do through him that which it cannot otherwise do. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 54 § 15 Every notice... sent through the post in a prepaid registered letter.

† b. Indicating the agent, after a passive verb: = *By prep.* 33. *Obs.*

a 900 *tr. Edda's Hist.* i. ix, Seo herzug was þurh Alaricum... 3e worden. 97 *Blick. Hom.* 9 Heofonices duru... seal pone þurh þe ontend beon. c 1000 *A. Gosh.* Matt. xxvii. 24 Wa þam menn þurh þone þe hyf mannes sunu be-lewd. 13... *Cursor M.* 2099 (Cott.) In rome throu an þat hight peron... Petre... naid on þe rod he was. 1424 *Sc. Acts* 74 I (1814) II. 31 Chargit þe þe get aithe throu þe bischope. c 1475 *Eng. Cong. Ark.* 12 Vnnethe he was l-draw vp throu his felows, þat mych put þar lyf in aduentur for to saw his lyf. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 43 b/x The skinne beunge lift vp throu some seruaut, or through the Chyrurgiane with his Pinsers.

8. Indicating cause, reason, or motive: In consequence of, by reason of, on account of, owing to; from; for.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 610 (Gr.) 3a se forhatena spræc þurh feondscipe. c 1000 *Ags. Gosh.* Matt. xxvi. 31 Þurh þæs hyrdes slege byð seo heord todræfed. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 (Laud), þæt was eall þurh þone kyng Heanri. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 Þurh onðe com deað in to þe worlde. c 1460 *Oseney Regr.* 3 Þe paralitike man... heled of our lorde... þrouge þe beleve oft theyme þat bare hym. 1564 *Aberdeen Kirk Sess. Rec.* (Spald. Cl.) 9 Gryte thyft, committit thocht verry neid and necessite. 1571 *Multon Samson* 369 If he through frailty err. 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 638 Thro' Wine they quarrell'd, and thro' Wine were slain. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* II. xlii, Every tongue thro' utter drouth Was wither'd at the root. 1894 J. J. FOWLER *Adamnan Introd.* 56 The southern Picts... embraced the truth through the preaching of St. Ninian.

† b. In oaths and adjurations: By, in the name of. (Cf. *By prep.* 2.) *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cadmon's Satan* 604 Ic þe hate þurh þa hehstan miht, þæt ðu heilwarum hyht ne abeode. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Gen.* xxii. 16 Ic swerige þurh me sylfne, sæde se Ælmihtiga. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Þurh þeo like neiles ich halse ou ancren... holded our honden wiðinnen ouwer þurles. c 1290 *Edmund Conf.* 307 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 440 'Purf oure louerde passionet lout nou', he seide.

II. adv.

(For special combinations with verbs, see BREAK through, CARRY through, FALL through, GET through, Go through, PASS through, PULL through, PUT through, RUN through, etc., see the verbs.)

1. From end to end, side to side, or surface to surface (of a body or space) by passing or extending within; so as to penetrate: cf. I. 1.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii. 15 [13] He sæt toslat, sealte yba gefæstened, and hi foran þurh. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 Heo þurh stihten isboret... into þe schere. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6780 Mony shalke þurh shot with þere sharpe gere. 14... *Tundale's Vis.* 327 þo heyte of the fury dyd throu pas. c 1460 *METHAM Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 91 Als strekyn thourth with on lyne or with many lynes. c 1533 *Lb. BERNERS* *Huon lix.* 205 Huon... strake him with his spere clene throwe. 1719 *WATTS Hymns* II. lix. 2 Glory to God that walks the sky, And sends his blessing thro'. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* I. xvi, The Ice did split with a Thunder-fer; The Helmsman steerd us thro'! 1850 *LETCHER tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 237 A... garment... drawn... over the right arm, or else through beneath it towards the left arm.

b. In reference to travel or conveyance: Along the whole distance; all the way; to the end of the journey; to the destination.

a 1245 *Cursor M.* 1741 (Trin.) Of þritty dayes Iourney þro þou shal haue but a day to go [earlier MSS. lang... gang]. 1617 J. BARGRAVE in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 198 His packets sometimes fail when private letters go through. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 376 He was accompanied part of the way by the queen... and Essex, who went thro'. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* II. 274 Hope travels thro', nor quits us when we die. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 565/2 A man may now 'book through' from London to so many continental cities. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 3 The great bulk of our luggage had been registered through to Paris. *Mod.* The train goes through to Edinburgh.

c. In reference to size: As measured from side to side; in diameter.

a 1687 *Perry Treat. Naval Philos.* I. iv. § 5 A Mast above 30 inches through.

2. From beginning to end (of a time, course of action, life, trial, book, etc.); to the end or purposed accomplishment: cf. I. 4, 5.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 He was acende of þe clene mede þe efer þurh lefele mede. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 85 Traistand in God, and in his gude rycht to bring him through. 1566 *M. C. Wills* (Surtees 1908) 239 Iff he helps my executors through for the making of my accompte with the King. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. 382 When shall I

heare all through? 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 133 Who now reads Bolingbroke? Who ever read him through? 1865 *SWINBURNE Chastelard* I. L (1894) 9 She must weep if she sing through. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 18/2 Having heard the case through and seen the witnesses.

3. Predicatively, after the verb to be, indicating a position, point, or condition ultimately arrived at.

a. *lit.* Having penetrated or traversed a body or space. b. More usually *fig.* Having completed or accomplished an action or process (*spec.* having passed an examination); completed, as an action, etc.; finished, at an end, 'done'. To be through with, to have finished or completed; to have done with, have no further dealings with; also, to have arranged matters or come to an agreement with (a person) (now *dialect.*): cf. quot. a 1500 s. v. THOROUGH a. 2.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 480 My Lord is through with his servant Robert Worsley, for certayn men... to be ready at all tymes at my Lordes wages. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 45 If a man is through with them in honest Taking-up, then they must stand vpon Securitie. 1607 - *Cor.* II. iii. 130, I am halfe through. The one part suffered, the other will I doe. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xix. 57 We had just so much work to do, and when that was through, the time was our own. 1866 *Belgravia* Nov. 76 The examiners... are now consulting together as to who is 'through' and who is 'plucked'. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* To be through with any one, to complete a bargain with him. 1896 *Daily News* 18 July 3/1 (He) did not arrive till the speech was half through. 1901 K. STEUART *By Allan Water* II. 63 All knew that James Steuart was 'far through' [= near the end of his life]. *Mod.* I saw the train enter the tunnel: it must be through now.

4. Qualifying adjs. and pa. pples.: Through the whole extent, substance, or thickness; throughout; hence, entirely, completely, thoroughly. † a. Standing before a pple. or adj.; = THOROUGH *adv.* 4. *Obs.* Formerly often hyphenated to the following word: cf. THROUGH-in comb. 1.

a 1240 [see THOROUGH B. II. 4]. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 459 When this hyn thurgh hot, take hom up with a skymmour. 1471 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 2, j playne Challice with his patent both through gilt. 1578 *LYTTE Dodoens v. lxxx.* 651 The grapes be through ripe in September. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 31 To haue him stand in the raine till he was through wet. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 32 In wintir quhen thay ar throuch fast. 1631 *HEYWOOD and Pt. Maid of West* III. i, Through satiate with the pleasures of this night. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xxvi. (1647) 156 Once through-hot long in cooling. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 762 Materials being now through dry by the heat of the weather. [1692-1853: see THOROUGH B. II. 4.] 1901 *HAYDEN Round Our Vill.* 154 (E.D.D.) Come in, you must be through wet.

b. Now regularly after the adj. or pple., and only in reference to physical condition, as wet through (see also WET).

a 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 53 He had been wet quite through. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 165 Thy... trunk is nearly rotten through. c 1825 *Houlston Jew. Tracts, Forethought* 3 It is of no use to put up your umbrella when you are wet through. 1892 G. HAKE *Mem.* 80 Years xliii. 259 The natives get hot-through in the... spring and summer months. *Mod.* This is a cold room; I am chilled through. It is barely warmed through.

5. Through and through: a. With repeated or complete penetration; through the whole thickness or substance; completely from beginning to end; right through, entirely through.

1470-85 [see THOROUGH B. II. 5]. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* IV. iv. 112 You'd be so leane, that blasts of January Would blow you through and through. c 1643 *Lb. HEBBERT Autobiog.* (1824) 19 The English shot her [the Spanish ship] through and through so often that she run herself aground. 1709 *Lona. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 Having our Ship's Sides in a great many places shot through and through. 1894 Sir J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 166 We were all wet through and through.

b. In all points or respects; thoroughly, wholly, entirely, out and out.

a 1420 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 554 An holi wommon thourh ant thourh. 1531 in *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1548) 197 We... searched and examined through and through... bothe the bookes of holy scripture, and also the moste approved interpreters of the same. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. vii. 59, I will through and through Cleanse the foule bodie of th infected world. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Sat.* I. ix. 134 One who knew My sweet Companion through and through. 1888 *RHYS Hibbert Lect.* 458 The Thorsteinn story... not corresponding through and through to any of the Celtic ones. 1894 *ROOSEVELT in Forum* (N.Y.) July 557 They must act as Americans, through and through, in spirit and hope and purpose.

6. After an auxiliary vb., with ellipsis of go, get, pass, etc., in *lit.* or *fig.* senses (see above); thus functioning as a verb in the infinitive. (See also THROUGH v. 2.)

1423 *Jas. I Kingis Q.* lxiii, Bot, hert I quhere as the body may noght throu, Follow thy hevin! c 1470 *HENAVSON Mor. Fab.* x. (Fox & Wolf) xiii, This will not throu, but greit coist and expence. 1573, 1670 [see THOROUGH B. II. 6]. 1644 *NVE Gunmery* (1670) 20 If you cannot sit it through the sieve, beat that again into powder which will not through. 1906 *MARJ. BOWEN Viper of Milan* xxi, We must pass, we must through this moment.

Through, obs. form of THROW, TROUGH.

Through-, in combination. (See THOROUGH-.)

1. Combinations of THROUGH *prep.* or *adv.* with verbs (pples., vbl. sbs.), or adjs. Chiefly *Obs.*

In OE. through qualifying a verb stood before it regularly in the infinitive and participles, and usually in the finite vb. in subordinate clauses. In such cases there was a tendency for it to be written in comb., as in mod. German durchgehen, durchgehend, durchwachsen. In some words this tendency became stronger in ME., and the combined form was used also in the finite verb. For these see the Main words below. The following illustrate the process, without any attempt to be exhaustive:

† through-carve (-kerf) v., trans. to cut through; hence through-carved ppl. a., see quot.; † through-carst v. [CAST v. 57], trans. to plaster throughout; † through-cut v., trans. to cut through, perforate by cutting; † through-drive v., trans. to drive a nail or spike through, to transfix; † through-ficche (thurgh-fyche) v. [FICCHE v.], trans. to pierce through, transfix; † through-formed ppl. a., thoroughly formed, full-grown; † through-galled pa. pple. [GALL v. 15], thoroughly harassed or disabled; † through-handling, management of details; carrying through; transaction; † through-lanced pa. pple., pierced as with a lance, transfixed; † through-look v., trans. to look through, examine thoroughly; † through-nailed pa. pple., transfixed with nails; † through-nim v., trans. to 'run through', transfix; fig. to penetrate; † through-pierce (thorough-pierce) v., trans. to pierce through, transfix; hence through-, thorough-piercing ppl. adj.; † through-ride (thorough-ride) v., (a) trans. to ride through, make a raid through (cf. RIDE v. 2); (b) intr. to penetrate through (cf. RIDE v. 9); † through-rive v. (pa. t. purh-raf) [RIVE v.], trans. to rive or tear through; † through-run (thurh-wern) v., trans. to overrun; † through-shed (purzched) v. (L. perfundere), trans. to suffuse; † through-shoot (pa. t. purh-, porzshote) v., trans. to shoot through, pierce through; † through-shove v. (pa. pple. purh-shove), trans. to thrust through, transfix; † through-swim v., trans. to swim through; † through-thrilled pa. pple., pierced through; fig. thrilled through; † through-waxen pa. pple. [waxen, pa. pple. of Wax v.], grown over; † through-won v. [OE. purh-wunian: see WON v.], intr. to abide, continue, or remain through; † through-wound v., trans. to wound through or deeply. See also THROUGH-BEARING, THROUGH-go, etc. b. with adjectives: † through-old a., extremely old; antiquated; † through-wet a., wetted or wet through, saturated with moisture.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 8141 Stel & yren his ax *purhcarf wher þurh mani starf. 1875 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.*, Through Carved-work, in which the spaces between the ornamental parts are pierced entirely through. 1611 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 112 The whole passage to be 'throughcast with lime and haire. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9286 Ich of hem on [olþer hit], Oher heued ofsmot or bodi *purh kitt. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 34 How to graue any... deuise vpon an egge shel, & how to through-cut the same. a 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* III. (Napier) 22 Him ægðer *burhðraf mid isenum nægum ge fet 3e handa. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1204 Þurhðriuen upon þe rode. *Ibid.* 1943, & let þurhðriuen... þe spaken & te selien mid inrene gadien. c 1340 *HAMPOLDE Prose Tr.* 3 It has *thurgh-fychede my herte. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 542 Who are so 'through-formed Christians as cordially to believe all the Essential Parts of our Religion. 1594 *Kyn Cornelia* v. 308 Scipio that saw his ships 'through-galled, And by the foe fulfilled with fire and blood. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 177 (Skimming any thing that came before him) [He] was disciplined to leaue the 'through-handling of all to his gentle wife. 1594 *SPENSER Amoretti* lvi, Seeing my hart 'through-launched every where With thousand arrows, which your eies haue shot. c 1200 *ORMIN* Ded. 68, & te hitache icc off biss boc... All to þurhsekenn ille an fers, & to *purhloken offte. 1446 *LYDC. Two Nightingale* P. II. 240 'Thurgh-mayled weren his holy hands tweyne. c 1205 *LAV.* 14711 *Conf. per com* & mid his spere hine *purh-nom. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 249 Into wepinge Sche fell, as sche that was thurgh nome With love. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. xlii. (1647) 103 Then must he be a 'through-old man. *Ibid.* v. xxix. 281 What credit there is to be given to that through-old if not dotting prophetic. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9365, & wiþ gode hert & main fin þai *purhperced þo Sarrazin. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xiv. (1859) 11 Grete drede and heuynesse had thourghpercyd my herte. 1590 *SPENSER F.* Q. II. i. 38 Her tender hart was rent in twaine, Or thrild with point of thorough-piercing paine. 1609 *HEYWOOD Brit. Troy* XIV. xxv, Quite through-pierced the Greeke dropt down a corse. c 1205 *LAV.* 18082 He... smat hine i þere side þat þat spere *purh-rade [c 1275 þorh-rod]. c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14516 Pat alle landes he wolde þorow ryde... Cristen men to struye & quelle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5008 Thy... Rewme þurh Riden, robbed þi goodis. c 1205 *LAV.* 23943 [He] smat i þere broeste þat þat spere *purh raf [c 1275 þorh raf]. *Ibid.* 12120 Pat lond heo *purh anden & hergeden. *Ibid.* 16657 Pat lond heo gunne þurh-gemen & þa tunes fur-benne. 1385 *Wyclif Esther* xv. 8 She forsothe 'thurshed [Vulg. perfusa] the chere with rose colour. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 109 þonde þe his byrnswode getyþ & þas world ealle þurhslyþ, & þa lichoman *purh sceod. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4373 þer schafes þorh schoten body & schelde. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7955 þer was mani wombe *purhschoue & mani heued cleued aboue. c 1420 26 *Pol. Poems* xvii. 189 His herte was wiþ a spere þurh-shoue. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* vii.

384, I yet *through-swomme the waues, that your shore binds. *a 1631* DONNE *Progr. Soule* xxvii. The net through-swome, she kept the liquid path. *1605* SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* ii. iii. 1. *Vocation* 375 With our Swords and Lances. *Through-thrilled (Villains) this shall be your last. *1608* *Ibid.* iv. iv. *Decay* 322 My heart's through-thrilled with your miseries. *c 1205* LAV. 18338 Wes þe munt *þurh-wexen [*c 1275* þorh-woxe] Mid ane wude feiren. *1583* T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xci. Then, hang your *throughweitt garments on the wall. *c 1000* AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 13 Witodlice seþe *þurhwunad oð ende, se byþ hal. *a 1175* *Cott. Hom.* 227 Þaða hire time com hi acennede and þurhwunede meden. *c 1205* LAV. 1384 An lond he ferde sechinde þer he mihte þurh-wunian Mid his wnfolke. *a 1225* LEG. *Kath.* 66a Þe wið godd behfeder, & wið þen hali gast, þurhwunest in alre worlde world. *c 1200* ORMIN 17443 Þa neddress. Þe3 tacenn alle sinness, þatt stingenn & *þurh-wundenn all þatt bodi3, & tatt sawle.

2. Combinations with sbs. (cf. THROUGH a.):
through-arch *Archit.* (also *attrib.*), see quot.;
through-blow, a blowing or current of air passing through; through-bolt (through-bolt), a bolt passing through the objects fastened by it, and secured at each end; †through-co-ild, a penetrating or deep-seated cold or chill; through-fang [*FANG* sb. 6a] = *through-tang*; †through-fast [*FAST* sb. 1], a fast all through a period, e.g. the fast of Lent; through-joint, a joint passing through the thickness of something; through-key [*KEY* sb. 9], a key or pin fitting into a hole which passes right through the parts to be fastened by it; †through-lock (?): see quot.; through-mortise, a mortise cut right through the timber; †through-path, a path or way through something; through-rod, a rod passing or extending through or from end to end of some structure or piece of mechanism; †through-serewe, †spavin, †splint, names of diseases of the leg of the horse: see quots. and SEREWE, SPAVIN, SPLINT; also cf. THROUGH-PIN; through-tang, a method of hafting knives, forks, etc. by inserting the tang in a hole drilled right through the handle and riveting it at the end; through-work, work extending through the thickness, or occupying the whole breadth of, some structure. See also THROUGH-STONE 2.

a 1878 SIA G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* i. vii. 283 The two systems may be distinguished as rare-arch windows and *through-arch windows—i.e., those in which the inner is distinct from the outer arch, and those in which the same arch runs through the wall, showing itself more or less similarly on its outer and inner faces. In thick walls and rich work there is often another order of through-arch within the tracery order, or rather the outer order re-appears within. *1908 Times* 29 Dec. 4/5 No airing or *through-blow is possible in a . . . flat where the openings are all on one side. *1833 Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* i. 33/1 The outer and inner rows of piling . . . are to be securely tied together, with two-inch wrought-iron *through bolts. *1864 Daily Tel.* 19 Aug. The use of large-area solid plates (in ship-building), in combination with through bolts. *1874 Knight Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Bolt*, A through-bolt is one which goes through the pieces which are to be fastened together. Such are clinch-bolts, and bolts secured by nut and washer. *1601* HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 289 In drink, it dissolueth ventosities, riddeth away *through-colds, and namely the shiverings. . . in cold agues. *1851-4* TOMLINSON *Cycl. Arts* (1866) I. 487/2 A very good method of what is called *through-fang, that is, to drill a hole completely through the handle, and to insert a . . . prong projecting from the blade, riveting it at the opposite end. *1654 FULLER Comm. Christ's Tempt.* ii. in *Ser. Rem.* (1801) II. 26 'He had fasted forty days and forty nights.' The words contain the *through-fast of Christ. *1862 Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 53 The *through-joints admit wet into the interior. *1548 Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. IX. 167 Thre gret *through lokes to the palace of Halyrudhous. *1632-5* CORNER *Sp. in aid St. Paul's* in Longman *Three Cathedrals* (1873) 60 Are we not beholding to it . . . for a prayer or a *through? *1523* FITZGERARD *Hush.* 896 Some horses haue a *through seewe on bothe sydes of the legge. *Ibid.* 896 Some horses haue *through spauen, and appereth bothe within and without. *1565* BLUNDEVELL *Horseman's* iv. cxviii. (1580) 58 Of the wet Spauen, or through Spauen. This is a soft swelling growing on both sides of the hough, and seems to go cleane through the hough, and therefore may be called a through Spauen. *1607* TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 401 A Splent is a sorance of the least motion, vnlesse it bee on the knee, or else a *through Splent, both which cannot bee cured. *1687* MIEUX *Gt. Fr. Dict.* i. *Sur-os cheville*, serew or through-splint. *1833* J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 14 Hafting table knives by the insertion of that portion of the blade which has been properly drawn out, quite through the handle. . . is called *through-tang. *1686* PIOT *Staffordsh.* 384 He also cuts wreat'h d pillars with the same Engine (that are not *through-work).

Through-band: see *thorough-band* s. v. THROUGH-2.

Through-bear, v. Sc. [*BEAR* v. 1 II.] *trans.* To maintain, support. Hence *Through-bearing* *vbl. sb.* a. Support through (life), livelihood, maintenance, b. Supporting, upholding, maintaining (a cause).

1680 D. HACKSTON *Let. 25 July in Cloud Witnesses* (1871) 45 He will perfect His work in me and by me, either to a remarkable delivery, or through-bearing (i.e. upholding) me as He sees most for His own glory. *1730* T. BOSTON *Mem.* vii. (1809) 121 God would provide things necessary for our through-bearing. *1786* A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* 296 It secures all the outward through-bearing, preservation

and protection, leading and guiding. *1813* CHALMERS *Let.* 12 Oct. in *Life* (1890) I. xii. 343 A day of mortification. Everything went against us by the through-bearing of the opposite party. *1857* A. WALLACE *Gleaning of Life* i. (1875) 3 She opened a small shop as the means of securing an honest through-bearing.

Through-bred: see THROUGH-BRED.

Through-oast-to-drive: see THROUGH.

Through-draught: see *thorough-draught* s. v.

THROUGH-2. Through, obs. f. THROW v.

Througher (þrū'ri), *adv.* [*f. THROUGH* prep. or *adv.* + *-ER* 1.] (See quots.)

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 101/1 The workings called rooms . . . of the width of 12 feet. The workings called throughers or thirlings, 9 feet wide, wrought through at right angles from one room to another. *1883* GRASLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining, Throghers*, a thirl put through between two headings which are up-stoop.

Through-fang to-galled: see THROUGH.

Through-fare, etc., see THROUGHFARE, etc.

Through-gang, sb. Sc. Obs. or rare. [*GANG* sb. 4.] A way or road through; a passage; sometimes = thoroughfare.

1463 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 22 The through is set to William Met for 8s., on his own security. *1513* DOUGLAS *Ensis* II. viii. 80 Secrete throughgangs are schawin. *1857* *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 205 In the porche or through-gang of the said West Kirk dure. *1866* G. D. HENDERSON *Math. in Lowland Scotch* vi. 2 (E. D. D.) Dinna toot a trumpet afore thee, as the hypocrites do in the throughgangs.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Allowing passage through.

1523 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 220 For ane band to the throughgang windo of the quenis chalmir. *1808* JAMIESON s. v. A throughgang close is an open passage, by which one may go from one street to another, as opposed to a blind alley.

So †Through-gang v. Sc. *trans.* to go through, to traverse. *Through-ganging* (also *throw-gaan'*) a., that goes through any amount of work, active, energetic, thoroughgoing.

c 1000 AGS. *Ps.* (Th.) xcij. 6 Ne forstast þu 3e on dæge flan on lyfte, þæt þu þurh gangan garas on ðeostrum. *c 1205* LAV. 1207 3if ich þat lond mai hi-eten & mi folc hit þurh-gangen [*c 1275* þorh-genge]. *1814* SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix. Ye . . . should ken a horse's points; ye see that through-ganging thing that Balmawhapple's! *1825* JAMIESON *Through-ganging*, active, having a great deal of action; a term used by jockies.

†Through-gird, v. Obs. [*GIRD* v. 2] *trans.* To strike through, smite through, pierce with a cut or blow.

c 1386 CHAUCEER *Knt's T.* 152 Thurgh girt with many a greuous bloody wounde. *c 1430* SYR *Gener.* (Roxh.) 5764 The king supposed . . . Generides he had thurgh girt. *1513* DOUGLAS *Ensis* II. viii. (viii.) 118 Hyanis eik, and Dymas . . . War by thair fallowis throw girt baith tua. *1573* TWYNE *Ensis* x. Eeijj. Then Pallas soone Sir Rheetus. †Through-girdes. *c 1594* KYD *Sp. Trag.* iv. iv. Where hanging on a tree I found my sone, Thorough girt with wounds.

†Through-go, v. Obs. [*OE. þurhgan*, pa. t. *þurhede*, f. *þurh* *adv.* THROUGH + *gan* to Go (cf. OHG. *durhgan*)] *trans.* To go through, pass through, traverse.

c 1000 *Pop. Treat. Sci.* (1841) 9 Seo eorðe byð mid þam wintlicum cytle þurh-gan. *c 1000* ALFRAIC *Hom.* II. 502 Ic wille þurhgan orsorb ðone here. *c 1200* ORMIN 12860 þurh þatt þe3 sholdenn all þurh gan þiss middellard to spellenn Off himm. *a 1300* E. *Psalter* civ. (civ.) 18 Inne thurghyode his saule ful grim. *a 1400* IUNIBRAS 522 That alle a yude of a cuntre he hase thurgh gan.

So *Throughgoing* *vbl. sb.*, passing through; a going through accounts, a taking to task; *Throughgoing* (Sc. *throwgaun*) *ppl. a.*, that goes or passes through; that goes through any amount of work, pushing, active, strenuous: cf. THROUGHGOING.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv. The folk . . . gae him sic an awfu' throughgaun about his rinnin' aw. *1820* BLACKU, *Mag.* Dec. 265/1 A plump and jocosie little woman; gleg, blithe, and throughgaun for her years. *1822* GALT *Provost* xxxiii. Those mighty masses of foreign commodities, the throughgoing of which left . . . 'goud in goupins'. *1841* PENNY *Cycl.* XIX. 254/2 In the Dublin and Kingstown railway an attempt was made to ensure increased solidity by introducing throughgoing stone blocks . . . of granite, six feet long . . . stretched across the track. *1910* N. MUNRO in *Blacku. Mag.* Oct. 529/2 Maurice met her . . . in a through-going close.

Through-handling to-look: see THROUGH.

†Through-light (þrū'loit), sb. and a. Obs. a. sb.: see THROUGH-LIGHT. b. *adj.* That lets light through; transparent. So *Through-lighted*: see THROUGH-LIGHTED.

1601 DONNE *Progr. Soule* Epist., If any colours can deliver a minde so plaine and flat and through-light as mine. *1612* — *Funeral Elegy* 61 'Twas but a through-light scarf, her mind 't'enroule.

Thoroughly (þrū'li), *adv.* *arch.* [*f. THROUGH* *adv.* or *adj.* + *-LY* 2.] See also THROUGHLY.

1. Fully, completely, perfectly; = *THOROUGHLY* 2. *c 1440* *Genesides* 346, I prae yow. That ye will . . . teche hym thoroughly that att longith to hym to do. *1490* CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 108 Lete vs loke to her wounde, and in her face, yf she is thrughly passed [gone, dead]. *1560* BIALM (Genev.) *Ps.* li. 2 Wash me thrughly from mine iniquitie. *1563* WINSTON *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 68 Nocht thoroughlie vnderstanding your doctrine. *1596* SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. 173, I am enformed thrughly of the cause. *1660* BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xi. 78 Thoroughly kindled Wood-coals. *1712* STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 p. 2 Thoroughly equipped from Head to Foot. *a 1850* ROSSETTI

Dante & Circ. i. (1874) 85 Mine inmost being then feels thrughly quit Of anguish. *1885* DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 451 Hooper . . . swept his unfortunate garner so thrughly. 2. Through the whole thickness, substance, or extent; through, throughout, all through, quite through. *arch.*, *poet.*

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 The kerseyes thereof made cannot be so certenly wroughte as the same . . . myght kepe any true or just certentye of lenghe or breadth thrughlye. *1577* HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) i. 156 Barleie . . . steeped in a cesterne . . . vntill it be thrughlye soaked. *1603* OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 93 Being thus dried throwlie. *1634* SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 When tis thrughly tasted . . . they eat it. *1677* MORON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 10 If it be not thrughly welded at the first heat. *1872* TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 1371 Then with a stronger buffet he clove the helm As thrughly as the skull.

†b. Through, from beginning to end; for the whole length or time; all through. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 807 He was not thrughly presente at the Byshoppe's sermon. *c 1590* MARLOWE *Famit.* vi. 189 Take this book; peruse it thrughly. *1622* E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* x. Thou hast but begun The glorious Race, nor hast it thrughly run.

Through-mortise to-old: see THROUGH.

Through-o'er, through-o'er, *adv.* *phr.* and *adj.* Chiefly Sc. Also 6 through(e) vther, 7 thorough other, 8-o throw other, throwther, thro'ither; throwther, throu'ither, 9 thorougher; also 7 through others, 9 through-others. [*f. THROUGH* prep. + *OTHER* B. 8: i.e. 'through each other'. Cf. Ger. *durcheinander*.]

1. *adv. phr.* (Mingled) through each other or one another; promiscuously; indiscriminately; in disorder.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. (S.T.S.) II. 301 Captives war numberit all thrugh vther [*L. plus minus*] a thousand. *1632* LITURGOW *Trav.* III. 85 Figgies, Oranges, Lemmons, . . . growing all thrugh other. *1637* MONRO *Exped.* i. 21 Having bene divers times Pell melt thrugh others. *1637* RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 317 Hope and love, woven thrugh other. *a 1653* BUNNING *Heart Humil.* xviii. Wks. (1735) 622/1 Sin and Judgment mixed in thrugh other. *1768* ROSS *Helenore* II. 80 When she saw things had taken sick a cast, An' sae thro' ither warpl'd were. *1786* BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* Postscript. iii. Till skelp—a shot—they're aff, a' throwther, To save their skin. *1818* SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi. They were a' speaking and gabbling thrugh other.

2. a. In predicative use: Mingled or mixed up; in a medley; in confusion, in disorder. (In quot. 1630, Mixed up intimately.)

1630 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 52 O sweet communion, when Christ and we are thrugh other and are no longer two! *1855* RUSKIN *Let.* in *Collingwood Life* (ed. 5) 159 With all the pages thrugh-other and backside foremost. *1865* Church *Times* 25 Nov. Everything . . . is opened and dragged out, shirts and books, . . . clothes and letters, all topsyturvy, and (to use that most expressive Scotch adjective) 'thrugh-other'. *1894* HALL *Camus Manem* v. i. A face . . . like a ghose's, and his hair all thrugh-others.

b. *adj.* (in *attrib. use*). Confused, disorderly.

1720 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) II. 499 About half an hour after I despatched mine to you, . . . my rude and thrugh-other draught.

3. Of persons or their attributes (*pred.* or *attrib.*): Disorderly; wild, reckless; disordered.

1813 PICKERS *Poems* I. 62 (Jam.) Weel, tho' he was so sadly thruther, Since than he ne'er leuk'd o'er his shouter. *1853* Whistle-Binkie *Ser.* i. 10 He was idle and thro'ither, and drucken an' a'. *1863* J. BROWN *Horae Sab.* (1882) 320 Leading a wild thrughother life. *1880* Jamieson's *Dict.* s. v. *Through-ither*, Also used as an *adj.*, implying rash, reckless, rattling; as, 'She's a wild, throwther lassie'. *Clydesdale*. *Mod. (Sc. Roxb.)* She was a very willing servant, but oh, so throwther! I no sense o' order.

Throughout (þru'out), *prep.*, *adv.*, *adj.* ME. forms (more than 70) in þurh, puruh, purgh, þur3e, þurf, þoru, þorw, þoruz, þorz, þor3s, þorou, þorow(e), þairgh, þurth, þorh, þorow, thorough, thorow, thru, thro, throw, etc. with út(e), out(e), owt(e), etc.; also contr. 2 þurut, 5 þrowte, throute, 5-6 þorowte, throwt, etc. A prevalent form in 6-7 was *thorow-out*; *through-out* noted first in 6. [In OE. two words, *þurh* THROUGH, út OUT, later gradually combined or hyphenated. Cf. Ger. *durchaus* (16th c. in Grimm).]

A. *prep.* †1. Through and out at the other side; completely or right through (a material body, or a place); sometimes simply = *THROUGH* *prep.* 1, 2. Obs. (or *arch.*).

c 1066 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1066 (MS. C.), He for þurhut Eoferwic. *c 1205* LAV. 315 He . . . hitte his agene fader Þurh ut þere broste. *c 1305* St. *Lucy* 151 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 105 Þu heo [St. Lucy] was þurhout be þrote ismyte be bet heo spac ynow. *1331* *Cursor* M. 2036 (Cott.) þis flummes four. Thoru out all ober ceteris rinoes. *c 1380* Sir *Perum.* 4558 As lixliche as hit had ibeo wax, ran be strok þanne of 35 as Chayne & tre þoroute. *c 1400* MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 41 The Ryuer of Euphrate ran þorh out the cytee. *c 1420* *Anturs of Arth.* 315 (Thornton MS.) Me buse wende one my waye, thorowte this wode. *c 1470* HARVEY *Wallace* II. 56 Throu out the thikest of the pres he ycid. *1513* DOUGLAS *Ensis* VI. i. 121 The cold dreid . . . Thirland throuout hard banis. *c 1614* MURR *Dido & Aeneas* 153 Throuhout the streets her hurling chariots roll. *1629* WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iv. 35 [He] gaue vs two broad sides . . . shooting . . . our ships through, and thrugh out.

2. Through the whole of (a space, region, etc.);

in or to every part of; everywhere in. (Cf. *THROUGH prep.* 3.)

† *Throughout all thing* (quot. c 1380), in all points: = *through all thing* (*THROUGH prep.* 3c).

c 1306 LAV. 29537 Pa. iwendie seint Austen vorð. þurh ut Engleland. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8589 Þoru out al þat lond it [the wind] dūde sorwe inon. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Conc. 4359 Thurgh-out þe world, ferre and nere. c 1380 Sir Ferunib. 1500 Wel y-armed þorw-out al þing eueriche þey ware. 1399 LANGL. Rich. Redeles II. 5 So ryff as þey ronne þoure rewne þorw-oute. c 1440 R. Gloucester's Chron. 6001 (MS. 8) Throute al þe lond some þys word drou. 1558 WAARDE tr. Alexii' Secr. (1568) 40b, That great and vehemement plague in the yere 1348 which crepte thorowe oute all the worlde. 1583 STUBBAS Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 21 In every parish throughout the Realme. 1599 CHAPMAN Hum. Dayes Myrth Plays 1873 I. 51 Yet hath the morning sprinkled throwt the cloudes, But halfe her tincture. 1674 BREVINT Saul at Endor 247 Throu-out all the Catholic Churches. 1783 HAILES Antiq. Chr. Ch. II. 31 The Jews throughout the empire. 1883 GILMOUR Mongols xviii. 213 Throughout the length and breadth of the country.

b. Through or during the whole of (a period of time or course of action); from beginning to end of. (Cf. *THROUGH prep.* 4, 5.)

c 1540 Pilgr. T. 195 in Thynne's Animado. (1875) App. i. 82 And so thorow-out the hole story. 1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. I. 42 Ne're throughout the yere to Church thou go'st. 1641 MILTON Church Govt. I. 1, There is not that thing in the world of more urgent importance throughout the whole life of man, than is discipline. a 1673 WOOD Life 3 May an. 1661 (O.H.S.) I. 393 A. W. ... was present through all the transactions. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 78 ¶ 8 Hippocrates, who visited me throughout my whole illness. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas Disp. (1845) III. 307 Throughout my command in the Levant seas. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. II. vii. 78 Harold and Swegen, by their invasion of Denmark, gave him full occupation throughout the year.

† 3. By means of, by the action of, by, from: = *THROUGH prep.* 7-8. *Obs. rare.*

a 1840 Wohnung in Coll. Hom. 271 Ich hit rewli forðide þurh-ut mine sunnes. 13.. Cursor M. 16317 (Cott.) Sai me nu qui þou ert als prisun tan, Thoruut þis biscop and his men? c 1400 Rom. Rose 3489 Thurghout my deming outerly, Than had he knowlege certainly, That Love me ladde in sich a wyse.

B. *adv.*

† 1. Right through, quite through, so as to penetrate completely. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives xii. 55 Swa þæt þæt spere him edde þurh ut. a 1300 Sarnun xxiv. in E. E. P. (1862) 5 Sei sindful man... wel 331 þi her þroç ut cleue. a 1450 Le Morie Arth. 3115 Fele men lyeth... With bryghte brondys throw-owte borne. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur xix. vi. 781 One of the barres of yron kyte the braune of his handes thurgh out to the bone. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS Huon IV. 186 The shelde was perced through out.

† b. Right through from beginning to end (of a time, an action, a book, etc.); to the end of a journey without stopping. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 Alexander 4737 Þus thre daies in þat thede thurgh-out þai lengid. 1650 D'UNN NEWCASTLE Nature's Pict. Cij. I never read a Romance Book throughout in all my life. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 24 The Merchants... rest here in their journey to the Indies, whereas before they went throughout, without landing here.

2. Through the whole of a body, region, etc.; in or to every part, everywhere.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 27 Ane berninde glede þæt hine al forbernað þurh to cole. c 1290 St. Brendan 476 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 232 Þoru-out swart and brenninde. c 1450 Mirour Saluacion 1261 This virgine fille of splendour and thorgh out lymynouse. 1544 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) VI. 210 A furde gowne lynned with foxe throw-oute. 1607 SHAKS. Timon v. i. 212 Tell Athens, in the sequence of degree, From high to low throughout, that [etc.]. 1611 BIALKE John xix. 23 The coat was without seame, wouen from the top thorowout. a 1700 DRYDEN Epit. on Sir P. Fairborne 15 His youth and age... All of a piece throughout, and all diuine. 1880 GEIKIE Phys. Geog. v. xxxi. 562 The plains of Central Europe... are clothed with a vegetation which has one common character throughout.

b. Through the whole of a time or course of action; at every moment or point; all through.

1766 FORDYCE Sermon. Yng. Wom. (1767) II. ix. 56 Act on these Principles throughout. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker I. ix. Do not treat me as if I had not been your friend and adviser throughout. 1866 J. MARTINEAU Ess. I. 206 Mr. Spencer treats the two cases as parallel throughout. 1885 Manch. Exam. 22 Sept. 5/6 To-day has been beautifully fine throughout.

† 3. Completely, entirely, thoroughly. *Obs.*

c 1200 Vices & Virt. 73 3if ðu wilt... bien ðurhut god mann. a 1250 Owl & Night. 877 Peyh summe men been þurhut gode & þurhut clene on heore mode. c 1300 Beket 262 If he hadde of his owne flesch thurhout seignury. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur vii. xxiii. 250 Ther was no man... sholde hele hym throu out of his wound.

† C. *adj.* *Obs.* 1. Thorough, out-and-out.

1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love II. v. (Skeat) l. 105 Often, when there is a throw out shrew, he coineth al the gold... to haue in his bandon. Ibid. vi. l. 69 All the bodily goods... comen oft to throw out shrewes. 1670 BOOKS Wks. (1867) VI. 115 I cannot charge such thorough saints... with that horrid profanation of the Sabbath.

2. That is so thorough; permanent. *rare.*

1701 BEVERLEY Glory of Grace 4 The uninterrupted, and thorough Efficiency of grace.

† *Throughoutly*, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: see *prec.*; also 5 thoroughly. [f. *prec.* + -LY².] a. Completely, thoroughly: = *prec.* B. 3. b. In every part, all over: = *prec.* B. 2.

c 1200 ORMIN 526 All Drihtness bodeword... Iss filled þurhthlike wel, 3if þatt soþ lufe iss filled. 13.. E. E.

Allit. P. A. 858 We þurh-ontly haue enawing. c 1475 Partenay 3075 So huge a stroke... That quite clene the arme share off throughly. 1552 in J. O. Payne St. Paul's Cath. Edw. VI (1893) 21 Not throughoutly platted with silver but to the myddes only. 1647 WARD Simp. Cobler (1843) 35 If this... worke bee throughly and thoroughly dispatched.

Through-paced: see *THROUGH-PACED*.

Through-passage. Also 6 *thorow-*. A passage through; a thoroughfare.

c 1566 [see *THROUGH* a. 1]. a 1578 LINESAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 333 Transses and throw passagis. 1615 CROOKE Body of Man 103 Albeit there be but one ductus or through-passage from the pylorus or mouth of the stomach. 1663 GERARD Counsel 23 Free access to the double rooms, without making them through passage. 1684 S. G. Anglorum Spec. 483 Wind-again-Lane... in it there is no through-passage. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge III. 187 The two large rooms... were thrown into one; the through-passage being placed at the east end.

Through-pierce: see *THROUGH-1*.

† *Throughpost*. *Obs.* Also *thoroughpost*. [f. *THROUGH* + *POST sb.* 2.1.] An express messenger riding post the whole way to his destination: see *POST sb.* 1. To lay through posts, to establish a line of posts at which fresh horses were supplied.

1558 Act Privy Coun. 29 Aug. The Quenes Majestie must... seke some new meanes to be served from tyme to tyme with a through poste. 1591 Ibid. 18 Apr. We have authorised this bearer Robert Gascoynes, postmaster for the court, to lay through postes between London and the court. 1603 in Rep. Secr. Comm. Post Office (1844) 39 Carriers or thorow-posts, riding in our affairs by special commission. 1609 Ibid. Through Postes, through-posts (see *POST sb.* 1). 1696 in Massachusetts Acts (1895) VIII. 280 Such Master... shall provide Horses and furniture to let to hire unto all through posts and persons riding in post.

Through-ride to -rod: see *THROUGH-*.

Through-ripe: see *through-ripe*, s.v. *THROUGH-1*.

† *Throughsee*, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see *THROUGH* *prep.* and *SEEK v.* [OE. *þurhsēcan*, f. *þurh*, *THROUGH* *adv.* + *scan* to *SEEK*: cf. OHG. *durh-suohan*, Ger. *durchsuchen*.]

1. *trans.* To seek or search through; to search or examine thoroughly.

a 1050 Liber Scintill. 209 Conquirens, þurhsecende. c 1200 ORMIN 242 Her endenn twa Goddspellles þuss, & uss birrh hem þurhsekenn. a 1235 Leg. Kath. 520 Þa he hefde al þæt lond oueralle & þurhsot. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Conc. 2440 When alle þi life sal be thurgh soght. 1489 SKELTON De the Erie Northumb. 179 Whose pere is hard to fynd, Algie Engleland and Fraunce were thorow sought.

2. To penetrate; to imbue or saturate thoroughly; in quot. a 1450, to pierce, run through with a weapon.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 191 He... mid te shene attre þurh seched al þe soule. c 1250 Death 54 in O. E. Misc. 170 And in euche line Deþ us hafð þurh-sot. 1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love I. i. (Skeat) l. 120 Purely mated with sorowe through sought. 1390 GOWER Conf. I. 106 His wit... is with pride so thurghsoght, That he alle othere set at noght. a 1450 Le Morie Arth. 2873 Thys qarrell leve wyll I noght, Ne pees shall ther neuer be sayne Or thy sydes be throw sought.

Through-shed: see *THROUGH-1*.

† *Through-shine*, *a.* *Obs.* [In OE. *þurh-scīne*, -scýne, f. *scīnan* to *SHINE*.] Through which light shines; transparent, translucent.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Voc. in Wt. Wücker 148/7 Specularis, þurhsýne stan. a 1631 DOWNE To Chess Bedford 17 That wee May in your through-shine face our hart's thoughts see.

So † *Through-shine v.* [f. *SHINE v.*: cf. OHG. *durhskein*, Ger. *durchscheinen*], *intr.* to shine through; hence † *Throug-h*, *thoroug-shining ppl. a.*, shining through, translucent, transparent.

1526 TINDALE Rev. xxi. 21 The strete of the cite was pure golde, as thorowe shynynge glasse. 1578 LYTE Dodones I. xxvii. 49 Rounde tender, thorough shining, and browne redde stalkes. 1603 FLORIO Montaigne I. xxv. (1632) 77 It ought to make her contentment to through-shine in all exterior parts. 1634 PEACIAM Gentl. Exerc. i. xxvii. 95 Then buy the Goldsmiths red Amell, which in any case let be very transparent and through-shining.

Through-shoot, -shove: see *THROUGH-1*.

† *Through-sting*, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *þurhstingan*, f. *stingan* to *STING*.] *trans.* To stab or pierce through.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Deut. xv. 17 Nim þonne anne æl, & þurhsting his ear æt þines bines dura. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 207 Þe bonden and te fet weren mid irene nailen þurh stungen. a 1300 Cursor M. 17134 (Cott.) Brest, and hand, and fote thurghstungen [v.r. thorustongen]. Ibid. 24357 Wit spere þai stoked him wit wrang, þat ilk min hert it thorustang. c 1330 Arth. & Merl. (Kölbling) 6630 Wiþ hors fete þai riden hem on & þurh stongea mani on.

Through-stitch: see *THROUGH-STITCH*.

*Through-stone*¹ (*þrōxˈstoun*, *þrōfˈ*). Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *THROUGH sb.* 1 (q. v. for *Forms*) + *STONE sb.*] A horizontal grave-stone or slab over a tomb: = *THROUGH sb.* 1 3.

13.. Cursor M. 16762+94 (Cott.) Throgh stones in sunder brast, And ded bodies gon rise. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 493/2 Thurwe stone, of a grave [v.r. thurwe ston, throwe or thorw ston, throwe or throwstone], sarcofagus. 1509 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) V. 5, I will have a thorgh ston of marbill to be laid upon my grave. 1540 N. C. Wills (Surtees 1908) 167 Yt myne exequitours shall bye a throwgh stone and laye upon my mother in Seynt Andrews Church. 1593 Rites of Durham (Surtees 1903) 60 An other gentleman... was

buried in the said Garth... with a faire throwgh stone aboue hym. 1703 Br. W. NICOLSON Misc. Acc. (1877) 106 A couple of fair Freestone Monuments or Through-Stones. 1818 SCOTT Br. Lamm. xxiv. The muckle through-stane that stands on sax legs yonder. 1835 BROCKETT N. C. Words, Thruff-stone. 1848 Edinb. Antiq. Mag. Nov. 113 A group of beautiful 'throw-stones', i.e. the large flat stones on pillars. 1894 CROCKETT Lilac Sunbonnet 55 [He] set a big thruch stane ower his first wife.

*Through-stone*² (*þrōˈstoun*), *thorough-stone* (*þrōˈstoun*). *Building*. [f. *THROUGH prep.* + *STONE sb.*] A stone placed so as to extend through the thickness of a wall; a bond-stone.

1805 DICKSON Pract. Agric. I. 112 Long stones should... be selected for the purpose of being placed occasionally across the wall, in order to bind it well together. These are termed *throughs*, or *through stones*. 1835 J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic 538 In each course of ashlar facing... through-stones should occasionally be introduced. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. II. 98 Through-stones or bond-stones. 1893 C. HODGES in Reliquary Jan. 6 The side walls... are built of large stones, as wide as the walls are thick, i.e. they are all through stones.

Through-swim, -tang, -thrilled: see *THROUGH-*. *Through-ly*: see *THROUGHOUT-1*.

Through-to-ll. Also 7 *through-*. [See *TOLL*.] A toll or duty levied on persons, animals, or goods passing through certain places, esp. through a town or territory. Also, a toll which passes one through two or more turnpike gates.

1567-79 Expos. Termes Law s.v. Tolle, Through tolle, is where a Towne prescribes to haue tol for eury beast that goeth through their towne. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. (1637) 731 Bowes... where... the Earles of Richmond had... a certaine custome called Through-toll. 1611 Cotgr., Droict de Chemage, the passage-toll, or through-toll, thats taken at Sens. 1636 PEYNNER Rem. agst. Shipmoney 8 This Tax... layes a farre greater charge on the Subject then any new office, Murage, Toll-travers, or through-toll. 1829 Daily News 6 Apr. 5/4 The amount received at Newcastle for through toll in one year amounts... to nearly 7,000 l.

Through-touch: see *through-touch* s.v. *THROUGH-2*. *Through-wax*, -wort: see *THROUGHWAX*, -WORT.

Through-waxen to -wound: see *THROUGH-*. *Throu(e)*: see *THEREABOUT*, *THROUGHABOUT*.

Throve, past tense of *THRIVE v.*

† *Throw*, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *práz*, *práh*, 3 *prazhe*, 4 *thrau* (e, 4-5 *praw* (e, 4-6 *thraw*; 4 *trau*, *trawe*, (5 *drawe*). b. 3 *proje*, 3-5 *prowe*, 3-6 *throwe*, 5-6 *throw*; 5 *troue*. 7-5 *throwe*. [OE. *þrág*, *þräh* fem. a (point or space of) time, a season. Not found in the cognate langs.; if in OTEnt., its form would naturally be **þrāgā*, Goth. **þrāga*.]

1. The time at which anything happens; an occasion. Many a throw, many a time, often.

Like minute, instant, often used in advb. phrases with preposition omitted, as that, this, any, the same throw. Beowulf 2884 Fergendra to lyt þrong ymbe þeoden þa hyne sio þraz becwom. c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxxvii. § 1 Onwæcnað sio wode þraz þære wænnesse. 971 Blickl. Hom. 117 Nis þæt eower... þæt 3e witan þa þraz & þa tide. a 1250 Owl & Night. 478 Blisse myd heom sume þrowe. Ibid. 1455, I singe myd heom one þrowe [v.r. þroj]. 1390 GOWER Conf. III. 36 This riche man the same throwe With soudein deeth was overthrowe. 14.. HOCCELV Compl. Virgin 73 O thyne how many a throwe Thow in myn armes laye. c 1440 LOVELICH Merlin 9949 Þoure Ryng to taken me jn this throwe, To þoure cosin le-ownces that j myhte it schewe. c 1460 Towneley Myst. xx. 380 Peter, thou shal thrise upon a throw forsake me, or the cok craw. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis x. xiii. 53 The casting dart... smate worthy Anthores the ilk throw.

2. A space of time; a while; in later use always, a brief while, an instant, a moment.

a 1000 Cædmon's Gen. 1426 (Gr.) Þær se halga bad sunu Lameches soðra gehata lange þrage. a 1000 Juliana 464 (Gr.) Is þeos þraz ful strong... ic sceal pinga gehwylc polian. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 33 Nis nawith þeos weorlð; al heo 3268 on ane alpi þrage. c 1200 ORMIN 3475 Wass mikell wezje till þatt land... & forþi wass hemm ned to don God þrage to þatt wezje. c 1205 LAV. 640 He tah hine 32ein ane þrowe. a 1300 Cursor M. 3281 (Cott.) Had he noght rested bot a thrau [v.r. þraw, þrowe]. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce vii. 34 He... said esfur a litill thrau, þat he suld wenge in hy thar blude. c 1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 855 Now lat vs stynte of Custance bot a throwe [v.r. trowe]. 1423 Jas. I Kingis Quair xlv, Quhen I a lytill thrau had maid my moon. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 493/1 Throwe, a lytill wyle, momentum. c 1570 Pride & Loul. (1841) 64 They were defaced in a throw. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. iii. iv. 53 Downe himselfe he layd Upon the grassy ground to sleepe a throw.

b. *Be throwes*, by turns, time about. *rare.*

1390 GOWER Conf. I. 55 After that cause and nede it ladde, Be throwes ech of hem it hadde.

Throw (*þrōu*), *sb.* 2 Also 6-7 *throwe*, 6- *Sc.* *thraw*. [f. *THROW v.* 1] The act expressed by *THROW v.* 1; a twist; a cast.

I. A twist, a turn. *In Sc. form *thraw*.

1. An act of twisting or turning; the fact or condition of being twisted; a turn or twist round, or to one side, or out of the straight or regular line; a wrench, crook, warp; also the act of turning a key, or the like. Also fig. In a throw, crookedly, awry. *Sc.*

a 1585 POLWAART Flying v. Montgomerie 564 The bleared bucke... Hes right trim teeth, somewhat set in a throw.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 465 Each torture consisting of three winding throwes of every pinne; which amounted to twenty-one throwes. a 1653 BUNNING *Serm.* (1845) 68 Man's fall from God hath made a wretched throw and crook in the soul. 1785 BUANS *Hallowe'en* xxii. She turns the key wi' cannie throw. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlviii. Deil be wi' me if I do not give your craig [neck] a throw. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 10/2 When the beacon took a 'throwe' and his workmen fled into the tower, then almost finished, he sat unmoved reading his Bible.

b. *fig.* A perverse twist of temper or humour; a fit of perversity or 'throwness'. *mod. Sc.*

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 93 (Jam.) Lassies were kiss'd .. Nor seem'd to tak it ill, Wi' throw that day. 1814 J. TAIN *Sirvals* *Muse* 113 (ibid.) Auld Lucky Nature.. unto Miss Scott, just out of a throw, She gave a bleak wilderness, barren and raw. 1864 T. BAUCE in *Poets Ayrshire* (1910) 233 Agents an' corks, in ruthless throw Sought out each scob an' tear.

c. Phrase. *Heads and throws*, *Sc.*: see quot. 1825.

1728 RAMSAY *To Robt. Yarde* 14 A laigh but, where sax thegither Ly heads and throws on craps of heather. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. cvi. 462 They lay root-ends and crop-ends together, or, as is commonly called, heads and throws. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi. The great barn would hold fifty more, if they would lie heads and throws. 1825 JAMIESON, *Heads-and-throwes*, with the heads and feet, or heads and points, lying in opposite directions.. *To play at heads and throwes*, to play at push-pin.

* In Eng. form throw.

2. *Mech.* The action or motion of a slide-valve, or of a crank, eccentric, or cam; also, the extent of this measured on a straight line passing through the centre of motion; also, a crank-arm; a crank.

1829 Three throw [see THREE III. 2]. 1864 in *WEATHER*, 1774 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Crank*, A two-throw or three-throw crank-shaft is one having so many cranks set at different angles on the shaft. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handb.* (1900) 77 When the space between the bearings is limited, that part of the rod forming the crank throws, is made elliptical in section. 1904 LINEHAM *Text Bk. Mech. Engin.* 637 The eccentricity.. must be measured from centre of eccentric sheave to centre of shaft. This amount we shall sometimes call the throw.

D. *Electr.* (See quot.)

1902 O'CONNOR *SLOANE Electr. Dict.*, *Throw*, in a galvanometer, the instantaneous deflection of the needle when the contact or closing of the circuit is instantaneous, or when the discharge is completed before the needle begins to move.

c. Deflection from the right line.

1858 MALLEY in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* L 94 The obliquity of throw of each of the balls.. from their respective cardinal and vertical planes.

3. A twist of some fibre (e.g. silk). *rare* -1.

1873 BOWNING *Red Cott. Nk. cap* iv. 857 That stalk whereto her hermitage She tacked by golden throw of silk.

4. A machine by which a rotary motion is given to an object while being shaped; a lathe, esp. one worked by hand: cf. *throw-lathe* in *THROW* -1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 490 Boxes are.. either made with a throw, or composed of a thin broad chip. 1659 HOOKE *Comentus Vis. World* (1777) 89 The turner sitting over the trestle, turneth with a throw. 1856-8 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 454 The jigger, also called a throw, is larger than, yet much resembling a lapidary's wheel. 1879 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* IV. 29 The potter's lathe or 'throw'.. The term throw, also applied to the clock throw.

II. 5. An act of throwing a missile, etc.; a forcible propulsion or delivery from or as from the hand or arm; a cast. Also *fig.* (As a fault in Cricket: see *BOWL* v. 1 4 and cf. quots. 1901 here.) *To have a throw at* (*fig.*), to attack, have an attempt at; to have a 'filing' at.

1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Hurl or throwe with a stone, *coup de pierre*. 1548 ELVOT *Dict.*, *lactus*, a throwe, a hurle, a caste. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 9 He hewd, and lasht, and foyn'd, and thundred blowes.. Ne plate, ne male, could ward so mighty throwes. 1624 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 157 It is so many millions of millions odds to one against any single throw, that the assigned order will not be cast. 1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* iii. 101 The Old Batchelour has a Throw at the Dissenting Ministers. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 10 If in running a Notch, the Wicket is struck down by a Throw, it's out. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 45 Keep the shovellers back at least 10 feet from the edge of the excavation; otherwise they interfere with the throw of the diggers. 1895 COCKETT *Men of Most-Hags* I. We will hae a throw at it, to see if we canna break through the Thieves' Hole. 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan. 361/2 There is no satisfactory definition of a 'throw' [at Cricket]. What one man conscientiously regards as 'throwing', another.. equally conscientiously passes as bowling. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 5/2, I wonder what [he] would say if anyone told him he could not tell a throw from a fairly-bowled ball.

6. The distance to which anything may or is to be thrown: often *fig.* as a stone's throw.

1582 N. LICHFIELD in *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. lxvii. The enimyes were come, within the throwe of a Dart. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* ii. 21 Like to a Bowle vpon a subtle ground I have tumbled past the throw. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 252 The two Cavaliers had now approach'd within a throw of a Lance. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. ix. She stank so, that nobody durst come within a stone's throw of her. 1833 F. F. MOORE *Forbid Banns* (1899) 16 The vessel steamed within a biscuit-throw of the southern cliffs.

7. *spec.* A. A cast at dice; then number cast. Also *fig.* 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Ircl. in Holinshed* I. 84/2 Fall how it will, this throwe is for an huddle. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 33 The greater throw May turne by fortune from the weaker hand. 1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx, § 66 Freed from the awe of open challenges of the Crowne, and from throws at his maine. a 1667 JEN. TAYLOR *Serm. Ephes.* v. 32-33 Wks. 1831 I. 319 They.. cast a die.. of the greatest interest in the world, next to the last throw for eternity. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 The most at Three

Throws is to have him. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 368 A man's friends.. on an ill throw don't care to go his halves. 1759 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 8/1 This able general, who never risks his fortune on a single throw, began to think of a retreat. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. II. (1872) 24 The gambler who providentially stakes all upon a moment's throw. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 259 They had ventured their all, or nearly their all, on this one throw.

b. A cast of a net, a fishing-line, etc.; = CAST sb. 5, 5 c. Also *fig.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* II. 11 This was the firste caste and throwe of his nette. 1687 DAVIDEN *Mind & P.* II. 20 With the self-same throw, To catch the quarry and the vermin too. 1851 NEWLAND *The Erne* 75 For the trout, the gillaroo, and the jenkins, the northern shore affords the best throws. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 159 When.. he can manage this throw.

c. *Wrestling*. The throwing down of an opponent, which finishes a bout or round: cf. *FALL* sb. 1 13, CAST sb. 11.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 236 The Irish trump again got the throw. 1861 PALCY *Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Choephores* 331 note, ἀπρίκτος, 'invincible', from the three throws of a wrestler.

d. A felling of timber: cf. *FALL* sb. 1 14; also, the direction in which a tree is caused to fall.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 289 While all these throws of timber have successively taken place, no attempt has been made to fill up the gaps. 1880 — *Gt. Estate* 173 The throw of oak that was going on in one part of the Chace.

8. *Geol. and Mining*. A dislocation in a vein or stratum, in which the part on one side of the fracture is displaced up or down; = FAULT sb. 9; also, the amount of vertical displacement so caused.

1796 OUTRAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 351 A fault, throw, or break of the strata, which was filled with shale. 1828 *Crauen Gloss.*, *Throw*.. a disruption of the beds or strata. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Cornwall Mines* 86 The 'throw' or perpendicular distance between the corresponding strata on the opposites of a vein, varies from a few inches to thirty or forty, or even a hundred fathoms.

Throw, sb. 3, earlier form of *THROE* sb.

Throw (prōu), v. 1 Pa. t. *throw* (prū); pa. pple. *thrown* (prōwn). Forms: see below. [OE. *þrōwan* (pa. t. *þrōw*, pa. pple. *þrōwen*) str. vb., to turn, twist; corresp. to OLG. **þrōjan*, MLG. *dreien*, LG. *draien*, *dreien*, MDu. *draeien*, Du. *draaien*, OHG. *drāen* (from **drōjan*), MHG. *drājen*, *drāen*, Ger. *dröhen*, weak vb., to twist, twirl, turn; wanting in Gothic, where it would have been a reduplicated vb. **þrōjan*, like *wōjan*; OEnt. root *þrō-*, pre-Teut. *trō-*, *ter-* to turn; in Gr. and L., to bore. In Eng. the orig. sense 'twist, turn' remained in the north, and in certain technical uses (see branch I); otherwise it passed in ME. into that of branch II, = OE. *weorpan*, perh. through an unrecorded sense 'throw by a turn or twist of the arm, or with a sling'. Cf. note to CAST v.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Present stem*. a. 1 *þrōw-an*, 1-4 *þrōw-*, 3-4 *þrāw-*, 3-7 *throwe*, 5- *Sc. throw*, (4 *þrāw-*, 5-6 *thrau*, 9 *dial. thraa*, *thrah*, *thra*, *tra*(a) (see Eng. *Dial. Dial.*).

c 1000 *Provan* [see B. 1]. a 1300 *Thraw* [see B. 8]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 God þrāw þrāw don prede. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 101 Thrawe it þorgh a streynour. c 1470 *Thraw* [see B. 1]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 45/38 To Thrawe, cast, iactare, mittere. 1581 *Thrau* [see B. 3]. 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 141 I'll thraw my gah and gloom. 1787-1884 *Thraw* [see B. 1]. 1828 *Crauen Gloss.*, *Thraa*, to throw; also to turn in a lathe.

B. 3-5 *þrōw-en*, 4-7 *throwe*, 6- *throw* (6-7 *through*, 7 *through*, *thro'*, 9 *dial. thro*, *trōw*).

c 1250 *Long Life* 37 in O. E. *Misc.* 158 Weitlawei, deþ he schal adun þrowe. 1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 131, I shal ouertourne þis temple and adown þrowe. 1387 *Þrow* [see B. 37 a]. a 1400 *Þrowe* [see B. 30]. 1552 *Huloet*, *Throwe*, *þrowe*. 1580 *Throw* [see B. 15]. 1598 *Through* [see B. 14]. c 1614 *Sin W. Murat Dido & Aeneas* II. 219, I, frome above, a tempest downe shall thro'. c 1650 *Throughes* [see B. 19].

2. *Past tense*. a. 1 *þrōw*, 1-3 *þrow*, (3 *þrow*), 3-4 *þreou*, *þreu*, *þrew*, -e, 4 *þreuh*, *þruw*, -e, *throw*, *throwe*, 4-6 *throwe*, 5- *throw*, (5 *throwe*, *throwe*, 7 *throw*).

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 510 He sona þrōw þwyres. c 1205 *LAV.* 12321 Pa. cheerles up þrowen [c 1275 þreuwēn]. *Ibid.* 807 *þreou*, *þreuw* [see B. 28]. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1162 Horn þreu [v. r. þrew] is ryng to grounde. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2427 Ded he þreow him to grounde. 1362 *LANGEL. P. Pl.* A. v. 202 He.. þreuh [texts B. C. þreu, þrew, þrewe, þrowe] to þe grounde. c 1374 *Thwe* [see B. 43]. 1387 *Tarvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 11 þe aungel.. þrewe [MS. v. þruw] þat cloob into þat fuyre. a 1400-50 *Threw* [see B. 46 a]. c 1424 *Threwe* [see B. 48 a]. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* (Rolls) 260 Thou.. þreweist down hors and man. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 1020 Thom Haliday some be the craig him threw. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 304 The chyldren.. toke vp stones & clay, & threwe them. 1618 *Thru* [see B. 44 i].

B. (*dial.*) 7-9 *throwed*, 9 *throwed*. 1666 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 315 Pl.. hee throwed downe into the trench. 1820 *Throwed* [see B. 19]. 1871 *Throwed* [see B. 2].

3. *Past pple.* a. 1-4 *þrawn* (3 *þrauwēn*, 4 *þraw*), 5-6 *Sc. thrawn* (5-7 *-in*, -ne), 6- *Sc. thrawn*, 9 *dial. thraan*. See also *THRAWN*.

c 1205 *þrawnēn*, 12.. *þrawn* [see B. 1]. c 1330 *V-prawe* [see B. 40c]. 1483 *Thrawn* [see *THRAWN*]. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. 6 [The adder] In lowpis thrawin. 1591 *Thrawnne* [see B. 4]. 1645 *Shetland Witch Trial* in *Hibbert Descr.*

Shetl. Isl. (1822) 597 Scho.. cam scouring hame.. having her head thrawin backward to her back. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* ix, He winna bide being thrawn.

B. 4-5 *þrown*, (4 1-*þrown*, 4-5 1-*þrow*(e), 4-7 (9 *dial.*) *throwen*, (4 *throwyn*, -un, 4-5 (y-) *throwe*, *ythrow*, 1-*draw*, 6 *throwin*), 6-7 *throwne*, 7- *throwen*, (6 *throwne*, 9 *dial. throwun*). c 1320 *Cast. Love* 739 Wip Cumpas 1-*þrown* and wip gin al 1-do. 1381 *WYCLIF Acts* xxvii, 18 Vs throwun with greet tempest. 1387 *Tarvisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 93 Þe body.. þat was so 1-þrow wip oute þe wallas. *Ibid.* VII. 337 Þe knygt þat hadde 1-þrow hym downe. 1399 *Throwe* [see B. 8]. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 3807 Riche Troye.. Schal be hrent and doug ythrowe. c 1423 1-*draw* [see B. 40c]. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 74 They.. were greunly caste and throwe fro one place to another. 1535 *Coverdale Lam.* i. 13 He hath.. throwne me wyde open. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) Ep. 10 Rdr., Stones.. thou would have threwn. 1647 *Throw* [see B. 42 a].

7. 8-9 (now *dial.*) *throwed*, 9 *north. thrawed*. 1727-41 [see *THROWED*]. 1878 *Throwed* [see B. 20]. 1896 *Thrawed* [see B. 1].

B. Signification.

I. To twist, to turn, and derived uses.

* *Sc.* in form *throw*; * *technical*, in form *throw*.

* 1. *trans.* To twist, to wring; to turn to one side (also *fig.*); to twist about, twine, wreath; to turn (a key or the like); in OE. to torture on the rack. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

To thraw one's face, gab, mouth (*Sc.*), to pull a wry face, to contort the face, e.g. in pain, anger, or passion.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 308 [He het] hine hon on heardre hengene.. and mid hengene drawan to langere hwile. c 1000 — *Saints' Lives* viii. 113 þa wearð se arleasa zehathyr, and het hi on hengene a-streacan and drawan swa swa wiððan wælhrowlice. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxi (Z.) 255 *Contorgu*, is samod þrawe. c 1205 *LAV.* 27359 *Hewe* hare-marken.. sixti þusende þrawen mid winde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 194 Þe tayl.. þrawen with a þwong a þwarle knot alofte. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 410 Than xxi men he gert fast wetheir thraw.. Than festnyt thal with wetheir duris fast. 1536 *BELENDEN Cosmog.* xiv, Apperit than an multitude of wormis thrawing thaim self out of sindry hollis and boris of this tre. 1583 *Catr. Scotl. Pap.* V. 1. 336 [They] forit thame.. be towis thrawing about their heidis [to reveal the money]. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* I. 82 He threw it which way he pleased. 1728 *RAMSAY Fable, Fox & Rat* 26 He threw his gab, and gim'd. 1727.. *Young Redin* xiv. in *Child Ballads* II. 146 Ye'll thraw my head aff my house-bane, And throw me in the sea. 1816 *Scott Bl. Dunsy* ix, To thraw the keys, or draw the bolts, or open the grate. 1823 *HOGG Sheph. Col.* i. (1829) I. 4 Ye see something ill for thrawing your mou' at Providence now and then. 18.. *Sc. Proverb*, Thraw the widdle [i.e. withy] while it's green between three and thirteen. 1881 W. WALKER in *Mod. Scot. Poets* III. 124 Hoo his een are starin: hoo he thraws his mouth. 1894 *COCKETT Raiders* 144 I'll thraw your neck for that, Jerry. 1896 — *Grey Mtn.* i. 7 His countenance thrawed and drawa, his shrank shanks twisted.

2. *intr.* To turn, twist, curl, twine, writhe; of a moored boat: to swing, sway. Chiefly *Sc.*

Quots. 1513, a 1650, appear to have the spec. meaning 'to writhe in death-throes'; they are closely connected with *thraw*, northern form of *thrao* sb., and may perhaps be viewed as showing a *Sc.* form of *THROE* v. 2.

c 1000 *Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* IX. 435 *Crispantibus*, *þrawendum*, *vel* *crispantibus*, *marg.* *crispum locum*. c 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulfer* 527/a *Rotante*, *þrawende*. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 510 Se liz.. sona þrōw þwyres wið þæs windes. c 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 823 Twa.. fulis.. Callit him thryss thevisnek, to thrawe in a widdy. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. vi. 48 Down strowand eik vnder fut in the plane Diuers otheris 3it thrawand and half slane. a 1650 *Sir Eger & Sir Gryme* 1611 in *Laing Early Metr.* T. (1826) 55 Gray-Steel unto his death thus thrawes; He walters, and the grass updraws. a 1699 BONNELL in *W. Hamilton Life* II. (1793) 85 We stomach.. Injuries that we think are done to us; we fling and throw under them. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxiii. If the dead corpse binna straughted, it will girm and thraw. 1871 *ROSSETTI Stratton Water* xxvii, The empty boat thrawed i' the wind, Against the postern tied. 1881 *PALGRAVE Visions Eng.* 248 The strong branches cry And start and thraw in that fierce furnace-flame.

3. *trans.* (*fig.*) To wrest, warp, or pervert the meaning or intention of; to do violence to, strain; also, to distort the pronunciation of. *Sc.*

1558 *KENNEDY Compend. Tract.* 6 *Wrestand* and *thrawing* the Scripture, contrare the godlie menyng of the samyn. 1581 *HAMILTON in Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 77 The scrip-ture, quibik thaj thrau after their sensuall iugement. 1873 *MURDOCH Doric Lyre* 86 (E.D.D.) What though be thraw'd the law a wee? 1877 G. MACDONALD *Mrg. Louie* xxviii, They dinna thraw the words there jist the same gait they du at Portlissie.

b. To change detrimentally the colour of, to discolour or cause to fade: cf. *CAST* v. 24. *Mod. Sc. dial.* The sun has quite thrawn my silk gown.

† 4. To obtain or extract by twisting or wringing; to wrench; chiefly *fig.* to extort. *Sc. Obs.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. vi. 120 Ow't of hys [an enemy's] rycht hand Richt austerly has he thrawn the brand. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* R. j. b. When hee hath thrawnne all these good turnes out of them. a 1598 *ROLLOCK Wks.* (1844) II. vi. 73 He throws another accusation out of the Jews.

† b. To force by torture or violence; to constrain. *Sc. Obs.*

1599 *JAS. I. Baurd. Amour* [1682] 96 Beware of thrawing or constraining them thereto.

5. To cross, thwart, frustrate. Chiefly *Sc.*

1787 *BURNS Whcu Guilford good*, etc. vi, Saint Stephen's boys, wi' jarring noise, They did him measures thraw. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxvi, He's easy wi' a' body that will be easy wi' him; but if ye thraw him ye had better thraw the

devil. 1884 *Lays & Leg. N. Ire.* 11 If his Riv'rance released him he'd throw him no more.

b. intr. To go counter, to act in opposition; to be at variance or awkward; to exhibit dislike or aversion; to quarrel or contend with. *Sc.*

1578 LINDSAY (Pittsotie) *Chron. Scot.* xxi. iv. (1728) 125 Bishop Forman had... caused the duke to throw [so 3 MSS.; 2 MSS. stur(e) with him till he gave certain Benefits to the Duke to give unto his friends. 1807 *Hogg Laird of Lairistan* xxiii, jealous of the Stuart race, The English lords begin to throw. 1824 *MACTAGGART Gallivod. Encycl.* (1876) 214 At nature ay to girth and throw... Is sure a sin infernal. 1888 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 10 Thraw wi' him, an' he was just as stubborn an' rampagous as a wild ox.

***6. trans.** To form or fashion by means of a rotary or twisting motion. **a.** To turn (wood, etc.) in a lathe; to shape (round pottery) on a potter's lathe or 'throwing-wheel'. Now *techn. or dial.*

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 493/1 Thrown, or turne vessel of a tre, *torno*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 45/30 To Thraw or turne, *tornare*. 1604 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 159 To the disse-thrower, ix days throwing dishes and bassenes... 1674 *RAY N. C. Words.* To Throw, to Turn as Turners doe. 1752 *Genl. Mag.* Aug. 348 Rooms for throwing, turning, and stove drying the ware. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. Balls thrown in a lathe. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts.* etc. 1011 Throwing is performed upon a tool called the potter's lathe... The mass of dough to be thrown is weighed out or gauged by an experienced hand. 1900 *Daily News* 25 May 6/2 Further on a potter is 'throwing' pots on his wheel.

b. Silk Manuf. To prepare and twist (raw silk) into thread; *spec.* to form into thread by twisting two or more threads or 'singles' in the direction opposite to that of their component filaments.

1455 [implied in THROWER 1]. 1463-4 [implied in THROWN 2]. 1483 *Act & Rich. III.* c. 10 § 1 Calle sylk or coleyn sylk thrown or wrought. 1670 *BLOUNT Law-Dict.* Silk-thrower, a Trade, or Mystery, that winds, twists, and spins, or throws silk, thereby fitting it for use. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV, 328, I became convinced that Bengal Silk could be thrown in this country. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts.* etc. 1105 The raw silk... requires to be regularly wound upon bobbins, doubled, twisted, and reeled in our silk-mills. These processes are called throwing silk, and their proprietors are called silk throwers. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Thrown Singles*, Silk filaments are twisted to form singles. Several of these are combined and twisted together (doubling) forming *dumb singles*. A number of the latter are associated and twisted together (throwing), forming *thrown singles*. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/5 Silk is still 'thrown' at Derby.

c. To make by twisting: cf. THROW-CROOK.

1896 P. A. GRAHAM *Red Scaur* v. 78 We began to throw straw ropes for them.

†7. To form, fashion, dispose, arrange; = CAST v. 45. *Obs. rare.*

1320 *Cast. Love* 739 A Trone... Of whit luori... Wiþ Cumpas I-brownen and wiþ gair I-l-d. 1807 *pe preo baylys*... pat wiþ be cornels byth so feyre I-bet. And throwen [v.r. I-cast] wiþ cumpas and walled abowte.

II. To project or propel through the air, and connected uses; to cast, fling, hurl, drive, shoot (away from the propelling agent).

8. trans. To project (anything) with a force of the nature of a jerk, from the hand or arm, so that it passes through the air or free space; to cast, hurl, fling; *spec.* to cast by a sudden jerk or straightening of the arm, esp. at the level of or over the shoulder (as distinguished from *bowle*, *pitch*, *lass*). Cf. CAST v. I.

Now the main sense of the word (= Fr. *jeter*, Ger. *werfen*, L. *jacere*, *jaculare*), which is contained or involved in all the later senses and applications; throw being the primary, most general, and most proper word for this action.

1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxix. [cxl.] 11 In fre sal tou thrawe þam swa. 1300 *K. Horn* 1076 Horn þreum ouer þe brigge. 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 9 Ignacius... was I-brought to Rome, and I-browe to wyldte beside. 1399 *LANGT. Rich. Redele* iv. 82 Ne had þei striked a strake... or þe blast come, Pey had be throwe ouere þe borde backe-wardes ichonne. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 493/1 Thrown, or castyn, *facto*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xl. vl. 142 Ene lance loutwartis his aduersar thrawas he. 1530 *PALSGR* 756/1, I threwe a pottle at his head. 1567 *Salter. Poems Reform.* iii. 174 Jesabell, Quhome throwe ane windo surleir men did throw. 1561 *Hobbes Leviath.* ii. xxi. 108 When a man throweth his goods into the Sea for feare the ship should sink. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* i. 76 I'd throw it [money] all into the Elbe. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxiv. He threw the fellow a dollar. *Ibid.* xxxiii, Throwing Craigenfell from him with such violence that he rolled down the steps. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* xx, There were practical jokes of all sorts, from throwing comfits to throwing stones. 1869 *Prov.* [see GLASS-HOUSE]. *Mod.* Throw me a rope.

b. absol. To hurl a missile, a weapon, etc.

13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 3106 Dow mist noust sen ariz to browe. 1869 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 253 Parr threw 100 yards, the soldier only three yards less. 1889 *DOYLE M. Clarke* 34 The turnip on a stick at which we used to throw at the fairs.

†c. trans. To assail with missiles, to pelt. *Obs. rare*—1.

13... *K. Alis* 4702 (Bodl. MS.) Men hem þrew wiþ drytt & dunge [v.r. to heom throwe drit and dongel].

9. refl. To fling or cast oneself; to precipitate oneself; † of a river, to precipitate itself, fall into another river, a lake, etc. (*obs.*) Also *fig.*

13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 2179 Beues in to þe sadel him þrew. 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 411 Alsandre... þrew hym self into a water þat renneþ he. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 310 Another throweth himself headlong from the topp of an house, and breaketh his necke. c 1630 *RISDON Surv.*

Devon § 220 (1810) 227 The river Thrushell... throws itself into Lyd. 1714 *ADOLSON Spect.* No. 556 § 6, I... threw myself into an Assembly of Ladies. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xi, 'This is too—too much!' exclaimed Valancourt... throwing himself into a chair. 1795 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 324 If you throw yourself into one of the early coaches, you would be here very quickly. 1843 *LEVER J. Hinton* xi, He threw himself upon his horse.

b. To throw oneself upon: to attack with violence or vigour; to fall upon. (Cf. 28.)

1823 *SCOTT Quentin D. iv*, He threw himself upon the ragout, and the plate was presently vacant.

10. trans. To cast (dice) from the dice-box; to make (a cast) at dice; also *absol.* or *intr.* to cast or throw dice, to play at dice. Also *fig.*

† To throw at all: to stake or venture all one has (*obs.*). 1587 *GREENE Penelope's Web Wks.* (Grosart) V. 181 Least... we set our rest on the hazard and so desperately throw at all. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. iii. 84, I had rather be in this choice, then throw Ames-ace for my life. 1605 — *Learn* i. iv. 136 Set less then thou throwest. 1667 *JER. TAYLOR Wks.* (1835) I. 533 (Cent.) That great day of expence, in which a man is to throw his last cast for an eternity of joys and sorrows. 1698 *Act 10 Will. III.* c. 23 § 3 Every Person or Persons that... shall play throw or draw at any such Lottery... shall forfeite for every such Offence the Sum of Twenty Pounds. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5872/6 The Winning Horse to be thrown for at 40 Guineas by the Contributors. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxii, George had thrown the great cast. 1892 *Monthly Packet* May 558 If I should throw doublets, we will share the stakes.

b. To play (a card) out of one's hand; *esp.* to discard.

1748 [see *throw away*, 37 c]. 1879 'CAVENISH' *Card Ess.* etc. 109 Throwing the ace of hearts to the last spade. 1891 *HARPER'S Mag.* Mar. 603/1 He can therefore safely throw his queen on the ace. 1895 *Field* 28 Nov. 842/3 We should throw four diamonds, and the seven of spades, but do not say it is the proper 'discard'.

c. To cast (a vote): = CAST v. 1 f.

1844 W. PHILLIPS in *Life of Garrison* (1889) III. iv. 99 No one can take office, or throw a vote for another to hold office. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* I. v. 55 note, 37 additional presidential votes... all thrown for the Democratic candidate. 1890 *SPECTATOR* 8 Mar., Their usual leaders do not know their thoughts, and until their votes are thrown, can form only guesses as to the way their sympathies are tending.

11. To hurl, project, shoot, as a missile engine does; also of a person using such an engine. Often *absol.* (*esp.* in reference to distance or direction).

1393 *LANGT. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 295 Sette mahon at þe mangonel and melle-stones þroweþ. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2218 There thousand of thra men to throw with engynes. 1726 *LEONT. Alberti's Archit.* I. 69/1 This will baulk the aim of the military engines, and make them throw over the wall. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., Although throwing only a 7 lb. projectile, they [guns] are [etc.]. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* II. xviii. 106 That gun 'll throw about three quarters of a mile. 1900 *POLLOCK & THOM Sports Burma* vi. 212, I tried the weapon, and found that both barrels throw considerably to the left.

12. To put forth with a throwing action (a fishing net, line, or bait); to cast, make a cast with. Also *absol.*

1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 101 And threw his net. 1889 *CROMMELIN & BROWN Violet Vyvian* II. ix. 154 Violet... learnt to throw a fly. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 20 June 734/1 Good anglers... can throw to a hairbreadth and not miss.

13. Of the sea or wind: † **a.** To toss or drive violently about; also, to drive, send, impel (*obs. rare*); **b. esp.** to drive or cast with violence (on rocks or a coast); to cast away, wreck.

1882 *WYCLIF Matt.* xiv. 24 Sothely the boot in the myddil see was throwen [L. *iactabatur*] with wavis. 1423 *JAS. I Kings* G. xvii, My feble boote full fast to stene and rowe, the wynter nyght I wake, To wayte the wynd that furthward suld me throwe. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Proem*, d ij, They are thrown irrecoverably upon Rocks and Sands. 1879 *MINTO Defoe* ix. 142 [He] might have been thrown on a desert island. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (ahr. ed.) I. 126 A billow... threw me with a long cast on dry land.

14. To project (a ray, beam, light) on, upon, over, etc.; to emit (light); to project, cast (a shadow).

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. i, To through the least beame of regard upon such a fellow. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xviii. xv, The morning's lusty queen, Begirding, with the radiant beams she threw, His helm. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* vii, A nun, kneeling... beneath a lamp which threw its rays aslant her head. 1876 *TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys.* Sc. ix. (ed. 2) 213 Throwing the spectrum of light... on the screen. 1893 *HARPER'S Mag.* Jan. 280/2 The great mound... threw a long shadow westward.

b. In *fig.* phrases, *esp.* to throw (a) light on, to contribute to the elucidation of, to make clearer or plainer; to throw a lustre over, to illuminate or render lustrous; also to throw a shadow, cloud, gloom, over: see the sbbs.

1598 [see *prec. sense*]. 1769 [see *LUSTRE sb.* 1 a]. 1774 *GOLDSON. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 78 The testimony of a single witness... will throw more light on the subject than the reasonings of an hundred philosophers. 1825 *MOORE Sheridan* I. 570 It was in the power of the orator... to throw a lustre over the historian. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Passion & Princ.* ix. III. 153 Showers of rain... threw a gloom over the gaieties. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xviii, Ancient and modern philosophy throw a light upon one another. 1890 *SIR A. KEKEWICH in Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 684/1 The defendants' evidence does not throw much light on the question.

15. To direct (words, an utterance) towards, etc., esp. in hostility or contempt; to hurl, cast; to

cause (sound, or *fig.* a gesture) to pass or travel; to waft (a kiss), to cast (a nod).

1580 *STONEY Ps.* xxxi. ix, Those lips... Which... throw their words against the most vpright. 1600 *SHAKS. A. V. L.* i. iii. 3 Not a word? *Ros.* Not one to throw at a dog. 1748 *WATTS* (J.), There is no need to throw words of contempt on such a practice. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* i, The poor youth had not a word to throw at a dog. 1831 — *Cast. Dang.* ii, 'Never fear me, Augustine,' said the old man... throwing a kiss towards the boy. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 75 The blessed nightingale which threw its melancholy music after us. 1892 *Field* 19 Nov. 771/2 The hideous yells that were thrown at him.

b. To throw the tongue: see TONGUE.

16. To throw one's eye or eyes, a glance, a look: to turn or direct one's gaze, to look; *esp.* to look hastily, rapidly, or cursorily; to glance: = CAST v. 7.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. l. 16 Still as she fledd her eye she backward threw. 1779 *Mirror* No. 17. § 1 To throw your eye sometimes upon the inferior ranks of life. 1800 *Char.* in *Asiat. Ann.* Reg. 45/1 The mother lifting up her eyes... instantly threw them to the ground. 1885 *FITZPATRICK T. N. Burke* II. 35 Happening to throw his eye over the address delivered... at Boston. 1892 *Lond. Mag.* Jan. 276 Mrs. Duffield... threw inquiring glances across the table.

†17. To give, deliver (blows); also *absol.* or *intr.* to aim blows, strike. (Cf. to 'lay about him'.)

Obs. rare.

1490 *Golagros & Gaw.* 709 Thai threw in that thrang Stalwart strakis and strang. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ix. 16 Then drew he his bright sword, and gan about him throw.

†b. trans. ? To deliver a blow at; to strike.

1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 252 That stuff he had, hewy and forgyt new, With it Wallace upon the hede him threw, Quhill hayn and brayn all in to sondyr ycid.

18. To perform, execute (a somersault or a leap, in which the body is thrown with force); also to throw a fit, to have a fit (*U. S. slang*).

1826 *Examiner* 585/1 Throw a somersault, leap a stick, tumble through a hoop. 1889 *BADEN-POWELL Fistsicking* viii. 39 Mr. Kingscote threw about three back somersaults. *Ibid.* xiii. 99 Don't be surprised to find your horse unexpectedly 'throwing leaps'. 1897 *FLANDRAU Harvard Episodes* 132, I don't suppose the creature thought I was throwing a fit like that just for exercise.

III. Pregnant uses.

* = throw down; ** = throw off; *** = throw out or up.

***19. trans.** To cause to fall to the ground; to cast down, knock down, prostrate, lay low; *spec.* in Wrestling, to bring (one's opponent) to the ground, also with double object, to throw one a fall. Cf. throw down, 40.

13... *K. Alis* 2219 (Bodl. MS.) A riche kyng... smoot tholomewe Pat he of his hors hym þrew. Tholomeu on fote lepe, And who hym þrew he name gode kepe. 1530 *PALSGR* 756/1 Wrestell nat with me, for I wyll throwe the on thy backe. 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 819 A newe delusion throughes Her pride as lowe as Phlegetonie maine. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 177 Tom... throwed his opponent in masterly style. 1824 in *Examiner* 759/1 Cannon, grappling his man, threw him a tremendous fall. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* No. 2154, 880 Three years ago [he] was thrown at football and hurt his knee.

b. fig. or in fig. context: To defeat in a contest; also, to be the cause of defeat to; to give or gain the verdict against in an action at law (*U. S.*): cf. CAST v. 14.

1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* cix. 6 Seraphic intellect and force To seize and throw the doubts of man. 1887 in *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 20 May 2/5, 'I am compelled to throw you in the cost,' said a justice of the peace. 1888 *POULTRY, Pigeons*, etc. 27 July 377 (Prize list) Third, a good black Red, but a little out of feather, which, no doubt, threw her. 1909 W. R. 1808 *Faith* xi. (1910) 193 The sceptic cannot throw his opponent if his own feet are in the air.

20. To cause forcibly (a tree or structure) to fall; to bring, knock, break, or cut down; to fell. In Coal-mining: see quot. 1881.

1568 *GRANTON Chron.* II. 139 Some of them, they threw to the ground and consumed with fire. 1878 *JEFFERIES Ganekesper at H.* i. 14 In the spring when the oak timber is throwed [*dial. speech*]. *Ibid.* iii. 52 The entire wood is thrown and renovated. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* Throwing... the operation of breaking out the spurs, so as to leave the hanging coal unsupported, except by its own cohesion. 1908 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 9 Some 40 telephone wires had to be temporarily cut, in order to enable the [chimney] shaft to be 'thrown'.

b. spec. To throw an ant-hill: see quot. and cf. GELD v. 1 3 d. *dial.*

1848 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc. IX.* 1. 17 Ant-hills... are quickly checked by throwing, or gelding. *Ibid.* 25 [see GELD v. 1 3 d].

***21.** Of a horse, etc.: To cause (the rider) to fall off; to unseat, shake off; = throw off, 42 a; also in passive to be thrown (from a horse or vehicle).

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* II. xiii, The courser... will stene and plonge and endeuour hym self to throwe hym. 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* II. ii, This morning, As I rode to take the air, the untutored jade Threw me, and kicked me. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. xii. 265 One of their horses fell down and threw his rider. 1890 J. PAVN *Burnt Million* II. xxx. 248 He was thrown from his horse in the steeplechase. 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 335/3 Had the [bicycle-rider] been thrown or killed.

22. Of a snake, a bird, etc.: To cast (the skin); to moult (feathers). Of a horse; to cast or lose (a shoe).

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* II. i. 255 There the snake throwes her enamell'd skinn. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 41 If your Pigeons... stop in their molting, so that they don't throw

their feathers well. 1821 SCOTT *Kenitw.* ix. To shoe my horse... you may see that he has thrown a forefoot shoe. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* i. 168 The post-boy... contrived to 'throw a shoe' [i.e. off his horse].

23. Of domestic animals: To produce as offspring; to give birth to, to drop. Also *absol.*, to throw true, to produce offspring true to the parent type. (Cf. also *throw back*, 38 d.)

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 11, 546 You cannot possibly tell what sort of foal your mare may throw. 1858 *Ibid.* XIX. 1. 28 In a breeding sow for a dairy farm... we should have a disposition to throw large farrows and a good supply of milk. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 2/3 Each of these [three varieties of the rabbit] has marked and unmistakable characteristics, and each of them, to use the naturalist's phrase, 'throws true'. 1903 *Times* 9 Jan. 5/2 In 1884 she threw a calf to a bison bull.

b. *gen.* To produce: see *quots.*

1891 *Morning Post* 25 Dec. 6/5 Indian or Ceylon teas... throw a stronger liquor than the same amount of China tea... throw in double or treble the time. 189a *Garden* 27 Aug. 194 Sown early and transplanted a good distance apart, the plants will throw immense heads of flowers.

***24. Of a fountain or pump: To eject or project (water); to discharge; also *absol.* Of a locomotive steam-engine: to throw fire, to discharge burning fuel from the funnel. Cf. *throw out*, *up*, senses 44, 48.

1864 *EVELYN Diary* 27 Feb. The fountain of Laocoon is in a large square pool, throwing the water nearly 40 feet high. 1867 *Drayton Virg. Georg.* iii. 374 (*orig.* 241) The Waters boil, and belching from below, Black Sands, as from a forceful Engine throw. 1866 O. GEORGE *Mech.* (1867) II. 175 A machine by which water is thrown upon fires. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 293 The pumps... throw daily 60,000 to 70,000 gallons. 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 32/3 Bad stoking may be... the cause of a locomotive 'throwing fire'.

25. A horse is said to throw his feet, when he lifts them well in moving, esp. over rough ground. Also *transf.* (*slang*): see *quot.* 1900.

1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* ii. A famous piece of rough upland pasture, for rearing young colts, and teaching them to throw their feet. 1900 J. ELYN *Tramping w. Tramps* iv. 397 Throw the Feet, to beg, 'hustle', or do anything that involves much action.

26. To form by throwing up with a spade or shovel; to cast up, raise (a mound, etc.). = *throw up*, 48 d. *rare*.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xlii. Nearly all the hills in this part of New York were thrown by human hands.

27. To vomit; cf. *throw up*, 48 b. *Sc.* and *dial.* 18.. WILSON *Tyneside Songs* (1890) 374 He retched 'an' he threw i' the high oo his anguish. *Mod. Sc.* 'I no sooner get up but I begin to throw'.

IV. Intransitive senses related to II and III.

28. *intr.* To cast or fling oneself impetuously; to spring, start, leap, rush. *Obs.* exc. as in *quots.* 1812, 1891, and in sense 48 j.

(Allied in sense to 9, but found earlier, and app. not derived from it.)

c 1205 *LAV.* 807 Of his horse he breou [c 1275 *apren*]. *Ibid.* 12321 Pa cheorles up breoun [c 1275 *up preuwn*]. 1508 [see *throw out*, 44 o]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 192 Out of his wame ane meruelus multitude Of foule serpents... their threw. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 186 Which she [the hare] was prevented doing by all the dogs throwing at her at the same time. 1891 ATKINSON *Moerland Par.* 83 The black dog, according to the expression used, 'threw at her'.

† 29. *intr.* To fall with violence or force. *Obs.* (Looks like an intrans. or passive of sense 19, but occurs earlier.)

1297 R. GLOVE (Rolls) 6831 Pe king bi an laddre to be seip clam an hey & preu vp to down in pe se. 136a LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 201 He prompdele atte brexwolde and breuh [i.e. fel, stey] to be grounde.

V. Figurative and transferred senses.

30. *trans.* To cause to pass, go, or come into some place or position by some action likened to throwing; to put or place with haste, suddenness, or force; e.g. to put (a garment) on or off hurriedly, hastily, or carelessly.

(Many of these uses come very near the literal sense, and form a transition to the more fig. senses following.)

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 235 And every man Of hem... Had on him thrown a vesture. a 1400 *Sir Beues* (E.) 3777+3 Every knyght and hys squyer Fayre queyntise on hem ganne browe For no man scholde hem knowe. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 101/1 He is now coming to Athens, being thrown out of his House by the People. 1711 *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 6 The Hare immediately threw them [the hounds] above a Mile behind her. 172a STEELE in *Addison's Drummer* Ded. He only spoke it, and I took all the Pains of throwing it upon Paper. 1786 J. HUNTER *Treat. Venereal Dis.* vi. iii. § 2 (1810) 509 The quantity of mercury, to be thrown into the constitution... must be proportioned to the violence of the disease. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 424 No doubt but the father would have suffered equally with the son, had it [poison] not so soon been thrown off the stomach. 1806 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* xxxlii. Her arms Round Ellen's neck she threw. 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Stat. & Sculp.* 350 The paludamentum was a vestment... thrown over the cuirass and fastened over the shoulder with a golden clasp. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* vii. 84 note, I threw some common injection into the tibial arteries. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 39 Throw the rifle smartly to the front of the right shoulder. 1891 A. GISSING *Moerland Idyll* II. iv. 102 To throw a hand to a drowning man.

b. In figurative uses of various phrases, as to throw the reins on, to throw a veil over, etc.; to throw good money after bad, to incur a further loss

in trying to make good a previous one; to throw oneself or be thrown at (a man), of a woman, to put herself or be put designedly in the way of, so as to invite the attention of; to throw oneself into the arms of, to become the wife or mistress of.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Hamd* i. 214 Throw Reins on thy passions, and serve us. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iv. That modest pride which throws fetters even on love itself. 1831 — *Ct. Robt.* xxxi. To be, without her own consent, thrown, as it were, at the head now of one suitor, now of another. 1833 J. II. NEWMAN *Ariane* ii. i. (1876) 147 However plausible may be the veil thus thrown over heterogeneous doctrines, the flimsy artifice is decomposed so soon as [etc.]. 1871 FAERMAN *Novm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 231 Their wives were throwing themselves into the arms of other men. a 1891 BESANT in J. M. DIXON *Idiom. Eng. Phr.* 336 As for the girls, Claire, they just throw themselves at a man.

c. With immaterial object (e.g. blame, influence, power, obstacles, etc.).

c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 301 So the bewitching oracle yt' throughes, About the maidens fancy, strange Deluding shows. 1667 *Drayton Virg. Georg.* iv. 325 Thro' Heav'n, and Earth, and Ocean's Depth he throws His Influence round. 1718 *Pope Hamd* xii. 291 On Greece no blame be thrown. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art. Torment* ii. ii. (1811) 129 Throw a languidness into your countenance... appear so perfectly dejected and low-spirited, that [etc.]. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 367 The carriage of materials is usually thrown upon the tenant. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edu.* III. i. viii. 138 Philip threw every obstacle in the way of reconciliation. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. T.* 233 They throw the accent often on the close of a word. 1890 *Tout Hist. Eng. from 1689* 36 Skill in such arts gradually threw real power into the hands of a ring.

d. To put into as an addition; to add, incorporate; = *throw in*, 41 b.

1876 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125, I would either put them [observations] out separately... or throw them into Mr. Willughby's store. 186a *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 503 The saddle being thrown into the bargain. a 1904 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* vii. 85 Flood's attention once drawn to the brand, he ordered them thrown into our herd.

31. *spec. a.* A person is said to be thrown into prison, etc. when roughly or forcibly imprisoned.

1560 DAVIS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 175 The Turke throweth his Ambassadeur in prison. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/1 When Maha Rajah was first thrown into confinement. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 630 This impostor was thrown into prison for his fraud. 189a GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 185 Richard was carried to London and thrown into the Tower.

b. Troops, succour, supplies, or the like are said to be thrown into a besieged place, or a strategic position. Also *refl.*

1617 *Morison Hist.* ii. 119 The Town had been carried... if Sir Francis Vere had not thrown himself into it with one thousand six hundred English. 1693 *Ment. Cnt. Tockely* ii. 145 A great number of Gentry, who had thrown themselves into the place. 1736 *Lediard Life Marlborough* i. 157 The States... threw 12,000 Men into that Place. 1832 *Examiner* 95/2 Provisions had been thrown into Corinth previously to this incursion. 1836 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) V. xxvii. § 68, 58 He threw six thousand men across the principal arm into a wooded island. 1844 H. WILSON *Brit. India* iii. ii. 111. 37 A detachment was thrown forward to Ramoo. 1869 T. HUGHES *Alfred* ix. 208 He throws himself into a castle or fort called Cynwith.

c. A bridge or arch is said to be thrown from one side to another of, or over, a river, passage, or space. Also *fig.*

1751 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Charac.* 74 This visionary arch which he hath... thrown over the depths of error. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 74 He proposes to throw a bridge over the Fleet-market. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii. note. The skill to throw an arch... or erect a stair. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 161/1 A suspension bridge has been thrown over the river.

32. To cause to fall, pass, or come into or out of some condition or relation (or place or thing implying this); properly with the connotation of abruptness, suddenness, or force; to cast, force, drive, plunge, thrust. Usually with *prep.*

1560 *Bacon Chr. Knt. Wks.* II. 148 Adam & Eva, whom after thou haddest decaused through thy lyenge, thou threwest them bedlonge into synne and death. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* ix. viii. (1859) 442 God hath never thrown the world from Himself. 1705 in *Hearne Collect.* 28 Sept. (O.H.S.) I. 49 They... threaten'd to... throw me out of my Chaplain's place. 1766 *Goldsch. Vic. W.* xviii. The fatigues I had undergone threw me into a fever. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xii. vii. (Ridg.) 432 Chance threw me across him, as he came out of a printing-house. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xviii. I do not suspect his equanimity of being so easily thrown off its balance. 1821 *Examiner* 386/1. I cannot let the land be thrown out of cultivation. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edu.* III. i. iv. 63 The Scots were thrown into confusion. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 7 Oct. 527/1 Recruited by men thrown idle by the selfish policy.

b. To put deftly into a particular form or shape; to express in a specified form (in speech or writing); to convert or change into some other form; to turn or translate into another language.

1723 WATERLAND and Vind. *Christ's Div.* xlii. Wks. 1823 III. 408, I have reason to complain of your... not throwing your disjointed materials into a more neat and regular order. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 277 A Master should be able to throw the Latin... into proper English. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Lucern*. A quarter of an acre; which we threw into fifty-four rows. 1789 *Mss. Pizotti Journ. France*, etc. I. Pref. 6, I have not thrown my thoughts into the form of private letters. 1824 *Examiner* 362/1 Two dress boxes... were thrown into one. 1892 H. R. MILL *Realm Nat.* xii. 233 The surface... is thrown into a sheet of

ridges. 1893 *Traill Soc. Eng. Introd.* 30 *Cædmon*... throws Scripture into metrical paraphrase.

c. To throw open (apart, asunder): to set open (separate, break asunder) with a sudden or energetic impulse; hence *fig.* to make publicly accessible or available (also to throw open the gates of). To throw open one's doors to, to receive as a guest, to welcome.

1709-10 *Addison Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 1, I had ordered the Folding-Doors to be thrown open. c 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* I. 72 The explosion of the gun-powder will throw asunder the roof. 1827 *ROBERTA Voy. Centr. Amer.* 235 The depositaries were not thrown open. 1830 *Examiner* 408/2 The railway... will be thrown open... in August. 1844 A. B. WELLEY *Poems* (1867) 46 As the blossom waits the breeze Before it throws the leaves apart. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 85/2 Labouring to throw open the gates of commerce. 1895 *Mrs. C. FRAED Affinities* vi. 11c... threw open the shutters. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. from 1689* 192 A University Reform Act... threw open the endowments.

33. *refl.* To throw oneself on or upon: to have urgent recourse to (some one) for succour, support, or protection; to commit oneself entirely to (his generosity, mercy, or the like). Also in *pass.* to be made or become dependent upon.

1650 *JRN. TAYLOR Holy Living* iv. 1. 235 In time of temptation be not busie to dispute, but... throw your self upon God. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Let. Solit. Wand.* I. 87 To throw myself into the protection of my only parent. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 534/2 They are obliged to throw themselves on the parish for aid. 1830 *Ibid.* 550/1 Thrown upon their own resources. 1877 *Mrs. Yonge Cameos Ser.* III. ix. 80 His wife threw herself upon James's mercy. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Apr. 489, I must throw myself upon Ida's indulgence.

34. To throw oneself into: to engage in with zeal or earnestness.

1868 in Q. Victoria *Life Highl.* Pref. 7 A mild... throwing itself... into the enjoyment of [etc.]. 1871 *FAERMAN Hist. Eng.* Ser. i. iv. 113 The faculty of throwing himself with a lively interest into times so alien to our own. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Stud. Eng. Hist.* I. v. 86 England threw herself... into a war of conquest against France. 1888 *Bacon Lives & Gt. Men* II. v. 46 He was... prepared to throw himself heart and soul into any project.

b. So to throw one's soul, heart, life, spirit, energy, efforts, etc. into a thing or action.

1829 *Examiner* 373/2 She threw her whole soul into her voice. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. iii. 43 He continued to throw all his energy into the distasteful duty. 1890 *Field* 8 Nov. 707/3 The Blackheath forwards threw great spirit into their play.

VI. In combination with adverbs.

35. Throw about. a. *trans.* See simple senses and ABOUT.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 263 This sleuthe... a slynghe made, And threw drede of dyspayre a dozen myle aboute. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 52 They... threw every thing about in such a manner, that the poor men found... some of their things a mile off. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 5/2 A policeman had seen him throwing his arms about.

b. *Naut. absol.* or *intr.* To turn about at once; to go directly upon the other tack; to go about, put about. Also *fig.* Also to throw round.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 80, I... meane for better winde about to throwe. 1757 *CAPT. RANDALL in Naval Chron.* XIV. 98 They threw about, and stood for us again. 1894 *Times* 10 July 21/1 When the vessels next met the American was far enough ahead to throw about on the Britannia's weather bow. 1894 *Daily News* 24 July 8/4 Shortly afterwards Vigilant threw round, and stood in.

36. Throw aside. a. *trans.* See simple senses and ASIDE.

1530 *PALSGR.* 281/1 Throwing asyde, disordering, debauch. 1605 *TELFAR New Confut. Sadd.* (1696) 10 His dog catcht a Fulmar by the way, which Andrew threw aside when he came into the House. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nt.* I. i. 44 When thou atest the date, and throwest aside the stone, it struck my son. *Ibid.* ii. 79 He threw aside the jar. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 162 When masses of the husk of the grape... are thrown aside, and allowed to ferment.

b. *spec.* To cast aside out of use, or as useless; *fig.* to discard, cease to use.

1827 *CLARE Sheph. Cal.* 59 The old beechen bowl... is thrown aside. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 24 A little of the dried oxide of copper, which is thrown aside. 1880 *FOWLER Locke* viii. 128 He throws aside the technical phraseology of the schools.

37. Throw away. a. *trans.* To cast away from oneself; to reject; to refuse to admit or accept. *Obs.* 1382 *WYCLIF* i. *Sam.* xv. 23 Forthi... that thou hast thrown awaye the word of the Lord, the Lord hath thrown awaye thee, that thou be not kyng. 1387 *TRAVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 12 Prow not away pat pou hast to forbonde approved.

b. To cast away out of one's hands or possession as useless or unneeded.

1530 *PALSGR.* 756/2, I throwe awaye, as we do thynges that we care nat for... je dequerris... a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edu.* IV 204 b. The Lyncolnshyre men... threw away their coats, the lighter to runne away, and fled. a 1667 *JRN. TAYLOR* (J.), He that will throw away a good book because not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than understanding. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* I. § 5 They will... throw away the Blessings their hands are fill'd with, because they are not big enough to grasp every thing. 1700 *DAVIDEN Charac. Gd. Person* 37 He melts, and throws his cumbersome cloak away. 1748 *Land. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 64 A fresh Cask must be tapped... and the remaining Part of the other throw'd away. 1893 *HODGERS Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 102 The used solution... is thrown away.

c. To spend or use without adequate return; to squander, waste; to bestow upon an unworthy object; also, to neglect to take advantage of (an opportunity, etc.); *spec.* at *Cards*, to play (a losing card) when one cannot follow suit, to discard.

1653 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year 1*, xxii. 294 We are pleased to throw away our time. 1714 *Spect.* No. 624 P. 1 Advice... would be but thrown away upon them. 1748 *Hovle Games Impr.* (1778) 56 Do not trump it, but throw away a losing Card, which makes room for your Partner's Suit. 1761 *GRAY Let. to Wharton* 9 May, I had rather Major G. throw away his money than somebody else. 1798 *Wordsw. We are Seven* xvii. "I was throwing words away; for still the little Maid would have her will. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 447 The Abbe's prayers will not be thrown away. *Mod.* Do not throw away your chance.

d. *refl.* To throw oneself away: chiefly said of a woman in reference to marriage.

1680 *OTWAY Orphan* 1. i. Where Dilatory Fortune plays the Jilt With the brave noble honest gallant man. To throw her self away on Fools and Knaves. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* I. 243 She had thrown herself away on one utterly unworthy of her.

38. **Throw back.** a. *trans.* See simple senses and **BACK** adv.

a 1822 *SHELLEY A Juno* Wks. 1888 I. 410 The manner in which the act of throwing back one leg is expressed. 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Dang.* i. The reflection of the evening sun, sometimes thrown back from pool or stream. 1859 *Habits Gd. Soc.* iii. 148 The frock-coat should be ample and loose, and a tall well-built man may throw it back. 1890 *GERARD Sensitive Plant* (1891) III. iii. xlv. 149 Each tall mirror threw back the image in the other.

b. To put back in time or condition; to delay, make late, throw behind; to retard or check in expected or desired progress; to reduce to a previous or lower condition.

1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 453. I... am not thrown back in getting the land sown. 1850 *Ibid.* XI. ii. 419 Wet weather is what throws sheep back. 1858 *Ibid.* XIX. ii. 294 The loss of that fortnight... throws an incoming tenant back a whole year. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 114 That... parliamentary life which... the Norman Conquest threw back for many generations.

c. With *upon*: to compel to fall back upon, or recur to; cf. **FALL** v. 81.

1851 *J. H. NEWMAN Cath. in Eng. Ded.*, The violence of our enemies has thrown us back upon ourselves and upon each other. 1892 *Chambr. Jrnl.* 4 June 355/4 If there is no comic boy... we are thrown back upon Cheeky.

d. *intr.* To revert to an ancestral type or character not present in recent generations; to exhibit atavism. *colloq.* Also *fig.* (cf. 23.)

1879 'CAVENDISH' *Cass. Ess.* etc. 63 'Throwing back' more nearly... to the parent games, Poker... is invented. 1887 *A. LANG Myth, Rit. & Relig.* i. 195 Another child may be said in the language of dogbreeders to have 'thrown back'. 1893 *Standard* 22 Apr. 4/3 In politics Lord Derby 'threw back' to the family creed of an earlier generation. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 279 She 'throws back' to her savage ancestors. 1911 *GALSWORTHY Patrician* II. i. 176 He and his ideas throw back to the Middle Ages.

e. *intr.* To go back in date to, to have a history reaching back to; to hark back, cast back.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 28 May 635/1 His Metaphysics... begin with Kant, and only 'throws back' to Kant's forerunners. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 17 Sept. 39/2 An old hostility that throws back nobody knows how many centuries...; throwing back three quarters of a century, a hundred men mustered here.

39. **Throw by.** a. *trans.* To put aside with decision; to reject from present use; to discard.

1611 *B. JONSON Cattle* i. 1. It can but shew Like one of Ivoes... disguises... and will... When things succeed, be thrown by, or let fall. 1674 *FLAVEL Husb. Spir.* ii. 27 My lazy heart throws by the shovel, and cries, 'Dig I cannot!' 1770 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 39 Aly Bere... has thrown by the mask, and... boldly mounted the throne. 1825 *J. NEAT Bro. Jonathan* III. 187, I took another name. 'I threw by that of my father.'

† b. To dismiss from consideration; to set aside. 1710 *S. PALMER Proverbs* 141 His best actions thrown by and lessened by false turns. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 36 They are very angry with him, and throw by what he has done as being against the Government.

40. **Throw down** († *adown*). a. *trans.* See simple senses and **DOWN** adv.

To throw down a horse, (of a rider) to cause or allow it to fall.

c 1350 *Long Life* 37 in *O. E. Misc.* 158 Weillawe deþ þe schal adun þrowe þe þu wenest heȝest to steo. 1275 *LAV.* 1223 þe cheoles... þa king icnewen and hine adun þreuwe. 1287 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 349 A grym strook of listynge smoot þe cherche tour... and þrew [o. r. þruw] down þe crucifix... and þrew down oure Lady ymage. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1598) 361 After her song with an affected modestie, she threw down her eye. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 371 The Mountains... throw down divers Rivers. 1714 *Spect.* No. 558 P. 4 Another after a great deal of puffing, threw down his Luggage. 1787 'G. GAMBAO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 44 Take care never to throw your horse down, it is an unlucky trick.

b. Expressing a symbolic action; as to throw down one's arms, to surrender; to throw down one's brief (of a barrister), to decline to go on with a case; so to throw down one's pipe, etc.

To throw down the GAUNTLET or GLOVE: see these words. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 58 Most of them threw down their arms. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 49 P. 2 Mr. Beaver has thrown down his Pipe. 1833 *DISRAELI Cont. Flem.* I. i. I throw down the volume in disgust. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 523 Williams threw down his bacula.

c. To cause to fall, to overthrow, demolish (a building, etc.); also *fig.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 9306 Baners & castels adoun y-brawe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 þe grete wynd, þet þraup down þe grete tours. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Trul.* 18 Thay lay all I-drow a-doune and I-cast to grond. 1528 *Sel. Cas. Star Chambr.* (Selden) II. 10 That the sayd J. M. shuld throwe downe and avoyde the sayde enclosures from the sayd comon grownde. 1530 *PALSGA.* 756/2, I throwe downe to the grounde, or distroye a thyng. 1645 *EVERLYN Diary* 8 Feb., The ruines of a very stately Temple or Theatre... throwne downe by an earthquake. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* II. v. 67 Must one rash word... Throw down the merit of my better years? 1766 *FORDYCE Sermon. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 302 The admiration raised... is often... throw down. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 101 The Athenians... ordered the Potidæans to throw down the walls of their town on the side of the Peninsula of Pallene.

d. To deposit or cause to be deposited from solution; to precipitate.

1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 120 Earths, and oxides, are usually thrown down from their solutions in union with water. 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 188 Alcohol throws it down from its aqueous solution. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 566 Water that contains much lime on boiling throws down a white deposit.

e. *Agric.* (a) To plough (land) so as to level it down; opposed to *gather up* (GATHER v. 16). (b) To convert (arable land) into pasture; to lay down to grass. (cf. LAY v. 51 m.)

1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* I. 477 The mode of ploughing exactly opposite to twice-gathering-up is that of cleaving or throwing down land. 1891 *S. C. SCRIVENER Our Fields & Cities* 143 It is capable of being applied... to almost any land, including that 'thrown down' to grass.

f. *fig.* To put down with force; to lower in rank or station; to degrade, humiliate; to deject in spirits; also, to destroy the effect of, bring to nought.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xxi. 89, I am some þrown down with litel aduersite. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 23 God will have the pride of man doune throwin. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 795 Lifting and throwing downe Princes at her pleasure. 1739 *G. ADAMS tr. Sophoc.*, Antig. v. i. II. 65 Fortune raises up, and throws down, makes one fortunate, and another miserable.

g. *slang.* To overcome; to prove too much for; to floor, 'give a fall' to.

1891 *Harry Flydder* 98 (Farmer), I think I shall floor mine ['exam.'], and Dick's sure to throw his examiners down.

h. *U. S. slang.* To discard, throw off.

Mod. U. S. 'Is she still engaged?' 'Why no, she threw her beau down.'

41. **Throw in.** a. *trans.* See simple senses and **IN**.

13. *K. Horn* 176 (Harl. MS.) þe ryng þat þou yþrowe. 1679 *M. RUSDEN Further Discov.* Beet 91 Throwing in a few handfuls of peas. 1730 *A. GORDON Maffei's Amphit.* 303 The Window above that Stair throws the Light in. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 May 634/3 He was thrown in with men who... had been intimately acquainted with the Zulu people. *Mod. Cookery Bk.* Throw in a bunch of sweet herbs.

b. To put in as a supplement or addition; to add, esp. to a bargain. Cf. 30 d.

1678 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 45 Lord Shrewsbury is like to marry Mr. Chiffens his daughter, who will be first and last made worth 40,000l. to him, and they talk as if the King should throw in a Dukedom. 1679 *MRS. BEHN Feign'd Curtizan* III. i. Cou'd you not... throw in a little Love and Constancy, to inch out that want of Honesty of yours? 1824 *Examiner* 473/2 Additional dialogue and Incident should be... thrown in. 1892 *Black & White* 22 Oct. 476/1 [The] story turns... on murder and revenge, with a little love thrown in.

c. To introduce, insert, or interject in the course or process of something; esp. to interpose or contribute (a remark); to put in.

1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* II. xii. 509 A further reflection which it may be convenient to throw in to this explanatory account to make it more full and entire. 1739 *tr. Algarotti on 'Newton's Theory'* (1742) I. 7, I threw in, from Time to Time, little Digressions to vary the Conversation. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 85 The old dames... throw in their hints of man's deluding ways. 1890 *BARING-GOULD Urith* xxxi, 'Not a grain', threw in Julian, hotly. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 102/1, I wish to throw in a parenthesis.

d. In technical uses (often *absol.*). (a) *Fishing.*

To make a cast (in *quot. fig.*). (b) *Hunting.* To start (hounds) upon the scent. (c) *Wrestling and Pugilism.* To toss one's hat into the ring as a challenge or acceptance; hence *fig.* to become a candidate, put in for. (d) *Football and Cricket.* Cf. *throw-in* sb. (THROW-2).

1823 *Mirror* No. 14. I. 212/2 When you launch a good thing, which is only heard by the person next you, wait patiently for a pause, and throw in again. 1844 *J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W. liv.* The hounds were thrown in. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Trade Bk.* Draw in, to give or accept a challenge in a wrestling or cudgel-playing match. 1887 *SHEARMAN Athletics & Football* 348 [Association] The halves at the sides too must learn to throw in from touch, for this duty as a rule devolves upon them. 1889 *H. VASSALL Rugby Game* 27 There are endless ways of throwing in, and he must practise. 1892 *Field* 8 Oct. 533/3 [He] prefers the glory of winning the Cambridgehire to throwing in for his chance of the £5,000 to-morrow.

e. To throw in one's lot with: to enter into association with, so as to share the fortunes of (see LOT sb. 1 e); so with *fortune*, interest.

1867 [see LOT sb. 1 e]. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 97 He would have thrown in his lot with the Hydes. 1889 *MRS. C. CARR Marg. Maliphant* III. xxx. 27 On which

side do you suppose he would throw in his interest? 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 173 He willingly threw in his fortune with theirs.

† f. *intr.* At the game of hazard: To throw a number the same as the main (MAIN sb. 3 1: see note there) or which has a certain correspondence with it (see NICK sb. 1 6); to win at hazard. *Obs.*

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 547/1 The player or 'caster' calls a 'main' (that is, any number from five to nine inclusive). He then throws with two dice. If he 'throws in', or 'nicks', he wins the sum played for from the banker or 'setter'. If the caster 'throws out' by throwing aces, or deuce ace (called crabs), he loses.

42. **Throw off.** a. *trans.* (*lit.* and *fig.*) See simple senses and **OFF**.

1447-8 *J. SHILLINGFORD Lett.* 2 Feb. (Camden) 36 How hit was procured and shortly thrown off. 1647 *HAMMOND Power of Keys* iii. 30 He had thus confidently thrown off these Epistles from being written by Ignatius. 1720 *WATERLAND Eight Serms.* 115, I was once inclinable to defer the Treating of it some time longer; thinking it most suitable... to throw it off to the last part of what I intend upon this Subject. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 15/1 The Covering... shon'd... incline of one side to throw off the Rain. 1747 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 182 To show that points will throw off as well as draw off the electrical fire. 1790 *MRS. WHEELER Westwold. Dial.* ii. 65 Bil Watson... flayd Galoway, et it set off a Gallop an thrad him off. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem.* 52 A concave glass... will throw the objects off and reduce their size. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 7 May 542/1 The pumps... were throwing off 7,000 gallons per minute.

b. To rid or free oneself by force from, to get rid of, shake off (a yoke, restraint, burden, etc.); to repudiate or reject the authority of; also, to cast off, disown (an associate).

1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 131 The first who threw the yoke off, were the Macedonians. 1681 *DEVYDEN Span. Friar* III. iii. 'I would be better yet, Cou'd you provoke him to give you th' occasion, And then to throw him off. 1793 *J. BOWLES Real Ground Pres. War w. France* (ed. 5) 75 Throwing off every restraint of honour and principle. 1822 *Examiner* 229/2 The Spanish Colonies... have thrown off the yoke of the mother country. 1879 *DOWDEN Southey* III. 64 Unless the disease were thrown off by regular exercise. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 156 An extraordinary power of throwing off fatigue.

c. To cast off, put off energetically (something put on or assumed, as a garment); to divest oneself of (a quality, character, habit, feeling, etc.); to lay aside quickly or decisively; to discard.

1681 *DEVYDEN Span. Friar* IV. i. Virtue must be thrown off; 'tis a coarse garment. 1697 *J. LEWIS Mem. Dh. Gloucester* (1789) 8 To throw off childish toys, saying he was then a man. 1706 *E. WARD Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 41 He throws off his Gown and Hypocrisy together. 1872 *C. E. MAURICE S. Langton* I. 52 He throws off his chancellorship at once. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/3 If he should suddenly throw off his coat in a cold room. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 7 Oct. 535/2 Monson threw off the pirate and appeared the king's officer.

d. To shake off or divert (a pursuer or competitor in a race); = *throw out*, 44 k; also, to throw off the scent.

1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* I. 354 Reason... stops her pace, Is soon thrown off, and quits th' unequal Chase. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 468/1 He wasn't to be thrown off by a false scent. 1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 475/1 A check threw hounds off for a minute. 1893 *Ibid.* 11 Feb. 186/3 The leading hounds are very near him; he cannot throw them off.

e. *Hunting.* To free from the leashes, to start (hounds) in the chase; to let fly (a hawk, etc.). Now *esp. absol.* or *intr.* of foxhunters or hounds; To begin hunting; hence *fig.* to make a beginning in anything; to begin.

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 123 Where... the rank Mead Affords the wand'ring Hares a rich Repast; Throw off thy ready Pack. 1784 *COWPER Wks.* (1837) XV. 150 On Friday... we attended an attempt to throw off a balloon at Mr. Throckmorton's. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xxiii. Each holding a hawk on his wrist, and anxiously adjusting the mode in which they should throw them off. 1892 *Field* 7 May 664/2 They threw off the hounds, found an otter, and, after two hours, killed.

intr. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 38 They [hounds] throw off generally three times a week. 1818 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 162, I threw off in the great woods round Cold Henley. 1866 *GLADSTONE in Morley Life* (1903) II. v. ix. § 5. 156, I had to throw off in my new capacity. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 808/1 Many packs would not have thrown off at all on such a morning.

f. To eject, emit, give off, esp. from the body or system; esp. to expel or discharge (waste or morbid products); rarely, to vomit.

1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 235 These Creatures throw off a vast deal from their Lungs in Respiration. 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 105 A crisis, or critical depuration of the humours, whereby the peccant matter is thrown off... just as we see in the small-pox, measles, &c. 1829 *Examiner* 267/2 When he found anything disagreeing with his stomach, he retired and threw it off. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 308 Plants decompose carbonic acid, and throw off oxygen. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 474 Dense volumes of smoke are thrown off. 1864 *Gd. World* 102/1 They exude, or throw off from themselves, the spent materials which are excrementitious. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 357/1 From all parts of the living body living gemmules are being thrown off.

g. To produce and send forth (as offspring or the like); esp. of a hive of bees: to send forth (a swarm). Cf. 23. Also = *throw out*, 44 d.

1828 *Examiner* 541/2 A swarm of bees thrown off from

one of his scapes. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 268 The gray rabbit, generally throws off three, four, five, or six litters, by the first of June. 1864 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 548 A massive pillar, threw off rough branches of stone. 1893 *Gd. Words Dec.* 826/1 Its territory was small and it threw off many colonies.

h. To produce with speed and facility (a literary or artistic work or sketch); to execute in a ready and spontaneous manner.

1761 Ramsay's *Ever-green* I. 5 note, That this Way of throwing off a Verse easily was first introduced by him. 1823 J. Baocock *Dom. Amusement*, p. iv, The new articles, having been 'thrown off at a heat', stood particularly in want of re-revision. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 115/2 Those exquisite works which Chantrey so frequently threw off in marble. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCIII. 518 Having thrown his compositions off at white heat.

i. *Printing.* To print off. (Often with mixture of the literal sense.)

1803 Scott *Lett. to Ballantyne* 21 Apr., in Lockhart, I have to thank you for the accuracy with which the Minstrelsy is thrown off. Longman and Rees are delighted with the printing. 1873 *Spencer's Stud. Sociol.* vi. 126 Its own immense edition is thrown off in a few hours every morning.

j. To deduct from the total; to knock off.

1821 *Examiner* 385/2 An abatement of rent, Mr. S. I. Why last year I threw you off 200l. 1845 P. Parley's *Ann.* VI. 299 Perhaps, if you are a good girl, and pay regularly every week, I may throw you off something at the end of the year.

43. Throw on. *a. trans.* See simple senses and ON. *b.* To put on (apparel) hastily or carelessly: the opposite of *throw off*, 42 c. *c.* To put (hounds) on the scent. *† d.* To win (a main) at hazard (*obs.*); cf. *throw in*, *throw out*, 41 f, and 44 m.

1374 *Chaucer Compl. Mars* 99 He threwe [v. rr. threw(e), throweth] on his helme of huge wyght. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 95 He once won 17,000l. at hazard, by throwing on, as it is called, fourteen successive mains. 1815 *Ibid.* XLV. 253 After the usual law, the hounds were thrown on. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 421 He throws on his colour at once, with a very evident freedom of pencil. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 76 Watch persons trying to throw on a belt [upon a pulley]. The one will throw it on instantly.

44. Throw out. (See also *OUT-THROW.*) *a. trans.* See simple senses and OUT; *spec.* of frost, etc.: to force (young plants) out of the ground.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. vi. 6 The piteous mayden... Does throw out thrilling shrieks, and shrieking cries. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 81 His theenes carcase is throwne out to be deuoured of dogs. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 100 He... falls to throwing every thing out at the Window. 1753 *Chambers's Cyclop. Supp.* s.v. *Marygold*, The flowers of the common marygold... promote sweat, and are good to throw out the small-pox, or any other eruption. 1830 *Livell's Princ. Geol.* i. 406 [In an earthquake] Cones of sand, six or eight feet in height, were thrown out of the lands near the Runn [of Cutch]. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* i. iii. 272 The wheat is usually only thrown out in severe frosts. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. i. 66 The rolling and treading... prevent the plants being thrown out by alternate frosts and thaws. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 42 To make your voice 'carry', you have to throw it out, instead of letting it crawl out when you open your mouth.

b. To put out forcibly or suddenly from a place, office, or employment; to eject, expel, turn out.

1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 Whome... god suffreth... vterly to be thrown out from the kyngdome of glorie. 1710 *Hearne Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 348 Ld. Rialton... will be thrown out the next Election. 1780 *Warner in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 382, I suppose it is not possible to throw Barrow out. 1826 *Examiner* 387/2 General Palmer has been thrown out for Bath.

c. trans. and fig. To put forth vigorously from within; to emit, radiate (heat or light); to exude; to produce, be the source of; to send out, put forth (buds, shoots, etc.).

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 99 It grows warm, and throws out a heat. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 236 Wherever the trunk or larger branches of this tree are wounded, they throw out a thick resinous gum. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 995 Plants, when exposed to the light, absorb carbonic acid, decompose it, and throw out again the greatest part of the oxygen. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 580 Artichokes... throwing out stems from 7 to 10 feet in length. 1850 *Lynch's Theoph. Trin.* xii. 235 Truth and goodness throw out a vivifying electric agency. 1880 C. R. Markham *Pernu. Bark* xviii. 20 The plants... had begun to bud and throw out young leaves.

d. To cause to project, protrude, stretch out, or extend; *spec.* in Bookbinding, see quot. 1880.

1849 *Thackeray Pendennis* xxii, We'll throw a conservatory out, over the balcony. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. ii. 352 Both ranges throw out spurs. 1880 *Zaenndoorf Bookbinding* 8 By mounting a map on a guard the size of the page it may be kept laid open on the table beside the book... This is technically called 'throwing out' a map. 1890 R. M. Kettle *Old Hall* ii. ii, The old trees... threw out giant branches.

e. To bring into prominence or relief, to cause to 'stand out'.

1860 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* V. ix. viii. § 4. 283 The tone of the whole is dark and gray, throwing out the figures in spots of light.

f. Mil. To send out (skirmishers, etc.) to a distance from the main body. Also in *fig.* context.

1834-47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 265 The infantry will... throw out skirmishers, and... push on to support them. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 373 Mamma throws out skirmishing parties among likely shops. 1863 Ld. Lytton *Ring Amass* x, His senses, all on the alert, were throwing out scouts and outposts in every direction. 1893 *Forbes-*

Mitchell Remin. Gt. Mutiny 258 We bivouacked on the plain, strong pickets being thrown out.

g. To give nterance or expression to; now *esp.* to put forward tentatively, give (a hint or suggestion); also with obj. clause, to suggest.

1611 Beaumont & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* iv. ii, I have thrown out words That would have fetch'd warm blood upon the cheeks Of guilty men. 1633 *Earle Microcosm.* lxxviii. (Arb.) 103 Not a jest thrown out, but he will make it hit him. a 1743 W. King *Polit. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 246 Such an infamous appellation, that I scarce believe the most fiery sectarist among us... would dare to throw out. 1793 *Trial of Fyfe Palmer* 33 He at first threw out that till these were totally abolished we would contend with them. 1869 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. ii. 392 Athens unhesitatingly accepted the challenge thrown out. 1891 *Coruh. Mag.* July 106 The hint of danger which Norbury threw out was the one thing needed.

h. To put forth visibly, display, exhibit; also *† refl.* to express oneself freely; to 'launch out'.

1710 *Pope Lett.* (1735) I. 116, I Resume my old Liberty of throwing out myself upon Paper to you. 1763 J. Baown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 85 His warlike Genius threw itself out, in Subjects that were grand and terrible. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 32 The signal was thrown out for the... fleet to prepare for action. 1890 *Mas. R. Jocelyn M.F.H.'s Daugh.* xvii, Belton's horse also threw out signs of distress.

i. To dismiss from acceptance, use, or consideration; to reject; to leave out of a reckoning; in *Écarté*, to discard, 'throw away'.

1618 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 48 What I found gorse I threw out or cut. 1660 *Milton Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 449/1 To us who have thrown it [monarchy] out, received back again, it cannot but prove pernicious. 1753 *Miss Collier Art Torment.* *Fable* 233 The letter L... confined the competitors to the lion, the leopard, the lynx, and the lamb. The lamb, by almost general consent, was instantly thrown out, as knowing nothing of the subjects treated of. 1811 Sir Wm. Scott *Dodson's Rep.* I. 31 Some circumstances stated on behalf of Captain Honeymann, which I may also throw out as immaterial. 1856 *Olmsted Slave States* 241 They... made further clearings in the forest, and 'threw out', to use their own phrase, so much of the land as they had ruined. 1896 *Indianapolis Typogr. Jrnl.* 16 Nov. 407 When the contract expires, this newspaper will throw out its linotype machines.

j. Of a legislative assembly or a grand jury: To reject (a bill, etc.).

1707 *Vulphone* 2 This Proposal... occasion'd very great Debates... and was Scandalously Treated and thrown Out. 1732 *Hearne Diary* 27 Sept., His petition... was thrown out of the house. 1817 *Parl. Deb. H. Lords*, The grand jury... whose duty it was to find the bills had thrown them out. 1873 P. V. Swinn *Hist. Eng. Inst.* ii. v. 175 The Ballot Bill... was thrown out by the Lords.

k. Sporting. To put out of place or order by leaving behind in a chase or race; to distance, outpace.

1713 *Addison Cato* i. i, A Virtue that has cast me at a Distance, And thrown me out in the Pursuits of Honour. 1807 *Sporting Anecd.* 179 Jack was mounted on a hunter, which he assured me was never yet thrown out. 1823 *Scott's Quentin D.* ix, I had been unluckily thrown out, and was riding fast, to be in my place. 1889 W. Westall *Birch Dene* III. xii. 202 More than once he threw them [his pursuers] out by a double.

l. To disturb (a person) from his self-possession, train of thought, normal or equable state of mind, or ordinary course of action (see *OUT adv.* 5); = *put out*, *PUT v.* 1 47 f.

1844 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 442 He was surprised and thrown out by finding I did not seem to be what he had fancied. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 551 Seeing her there acting the part of a governess... threw him out. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 837/3 The visitors kicked off, but the heavy ground at first seemed to throw them out.

† m. absol. In the game of hazard, To make a losing cast (see note s. v. *MAIN sb.* 3 1). *Obs.*

a 1680 *Butler's Satyr* Gaming 80 Although he... crucify his Saviour worse Than those few Troopers that threw out, When they were raffling for his Coat. 1765 *Earl March in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 308, I am very sorry to hear that you are still throwing out [note, at hazard] as well as me.

n. Cricket. Of a fieldsman: To put (the batsman) 'out' by throwing the ball so as to hit his wicket. So in *Baseball*, to put (a base-runner) 'out' by throwing the ball to a player on or near a base.

1871 *Hoppe s.v. Out, 'Out'* wird der einzelne Schläger... wenn ein anderer der felders während des crossing den Ball gegen das wicket werfen kann he *is thrown out*. 1892 *Field* 11 June 870/3 Mr. Jackson threw him out from cover-point, when the batsmen were attempting a short run.

o. intr. (for refl.) *†* To turn out, throng or press out (*obs.*); to move outwards from a centre; to strike out with hands or feet; to let oneself go; to push out (as a float). *Cf.* sense 9.

1508 *Dunbar's Flying* 217 Off Edinburgh, the boyis as beis out thravis. 15... *Poëtie to the Play* v, Thai out threw Out of the townis untold. 1771 *Wollaston in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 561 The pendulum did not... throw out so far by about 7' as it generally did. 1798 J. T. Duckworth in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 78 The wind throwing out caused me to anchor. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnl.* (1799) II. 296 He threw out and kicked a good deal. 1809 *Malkin Gt. Blas* iii. iv. p. 4 The fear of talking absurdly prevents you from throwing out at all. 1895 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 518 The pallet A can throw out till it reach A... E will throw out as far on the other side. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. i. 176 Such soils turn up as a fine mould... and the roots can throw out without impediment.

p. intr. or absol. Of a printing machine: To fail to register.

45. Throw over. *a.* See simple senses and *OVER*. 1857 *Hughes Tom Brown* ii. viii, Jack Raggles is furious, and begins throwing over savagely to the further wicket.

b. To throw overboard (in *fig.* sense); to cast off (a lover, associate, or ally); to abandon.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* II. 186, I was satisfied that Emma had thrown me over. 1874 *Sturms Court. Hist.* I. vi. 163 note, Mr. Freeman... throws over the latter part of Palgrave's theory. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689 27 They threw over their allies.

Throw round (Naut.): = *throw about*, 35 b.

46. Throw to. *† a. trans.* To put quickly with something else which is already there. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2939 Anoyire boll was him broyt, & bathe he deoydyd, And 3it he threw to be thrid, & thurst in jare-estir.

b. To close (a door, etc.) with force.

1741 *Richardson Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 26, I made shift to get into it [the chamber], and threw to the door, and it locked after me. 1822 *Cham. Jrnl.* 23 July 473/1 The slamming of one of the church doors, as if thrown to by a draught.

47. Throw together. *a. trans.* See simple senses and *TOGETHER*.

1717 *Berkeley Lett. to Pope* Wks. 1871 IV. 82 A wonderful variety of hills, vales, ragged rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all thrown together in a most romantic confusion.

b. To put together hastily or roughly; to combine or collect without much care or finish. (Said in relation to literary work.)

1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 105 p. 3 On my retiring to my Lodgings, I could not forbear throwiog together such Reflections as occurred to me upon that Subject. 1713 *Berkeley Guard.* No. 88 p. 3, I shall throw together some passages relating to this subject. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ii. 308, I shall... throw together the most interesting particulars... in relation to... Timian.

c. To bring (persons) casually into contact or association.

1831 *Society* I. 207 They were to meet as old friends, when they were next thrown together in London. 1899 *Froude Two Chiefs Dunboy* xxi. 313 They had been thrown together as children, but had rarely met since.

48. Throw up. *a. trans.* See simple senses and UP. *† spec.* To throw open (a gate, etc.) (*obs.*).

To throw up the sponge, to give in, surrender: see *Sponge* *sb.* and *cf.* *Chuck v.* 2 b.

14... *Sir Beues* (M.) 1655+20 Anon the gates he gan up throwe. c 1422 *Hoccleve's Jerusalem's Wife* 364 Vp he threw an heuy syk. 1675 *Books Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 511 You may throw up your caps at them, and bid them do their worst. 1780 *Coxe Russ. Disc.* 253 The chain of islands here laid down may... be considered as thrown up by some late volcanos. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 492/2 When the cable is finished, to shorten it two fathoms more, which our workmen call *throwing the turn well up*. 1833 J. Holman *Manuf. Metal* II. vii. 189 The fresh coals... will throw up... a body of thick smoke. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 171 Land... thrown up into very narrow ridges. 1850 *Ibid.* I. iv. 381 Milk... throws up less cream in glass than in wood. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 221 She hastily threw up the window. 1893 *Argosy* Aug. 116 The seaweeds thrown up on his estate.

b. To discharge by vomiting; to vomit. Also (*slang*) to throw up one's accounts, in same sense (*cf.* *CAST v.* 83 b).

1732 *Arbuthnot Rules of Diet* iii, It is easy to judge of the Cause by the Substances which the Patient throws up. 1763 C. Johnston *Keeperie* I. 135 Before he can be on the guard, hitting him a plump in the bread-basket, that shall make him throw up his accounts. 1822-34 *Gout's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 449 Blood from the stomach... thrown up by vomiting.

c. To raise (the hands, eyes, etc.) quickly or suddenly; *spec.* in *Throw up your hands*, as a command to surrender: *cf.* *Hands up* (I. *Hand sb.* 54).

1746 *Francis tr. Hor.*, Sat. ii. vii. 54, I throw my Nose up to a savoury Steam. 1821 *Examiner* 524/1 Eternally throwing up their eyes to heaven. 1880 [see *Ball v.* 2]. 1887 I. R. Lady's *Ranche Life Montana* 37 He was suddenly aware of a horse galloping rapidly up behind him, and heard a shout 'Throw up your hands!' 1890 *Fenn Double Knot* III. I. 19 The woman threw up her hands and reeled. 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* No. 88 306 Bail up, throw up your hands now, or I'll shoot every man jack of you.

d. To cast up (a heap or earthwork) with or as with the spade; to erect or construct hastily.

1586 *Dav Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) Aij, The gardner, who first throweth vp his earth on a rude heape. 1709 *Steele's Tatler* No. 6 p. 10 The Greeks threw up a great Intrenchment to secure their Navy. 1866 *Hughes Alfred the Gt.* vi. 71 They... threw up earthworks, and entrenched themselves there. 1880 R. Mackenzie *19th Cent.* II. ii. 287 Armed crowds began to appear, and barricades were thrown up.

e. To render prominent or distinct; to cause to 'stand out'; to make noticeable by contrast.

1882 *Mrs. Oliphant Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 288 A... background to throw up and bring into full relief the figure. 1885 *Monkhouse in Mag.* Apr. Sept. 471/2 The dado is darker... and throws up the rest effectively. 1891 G. D. Galton *La Fenton* vi, The black folds of her dress throwing up... the marble pallor of her face.

f. Naut. To throw (a ship) up in (into, on) the wind, to turn the vessel into the wind till she points almost directly to windward; also *absol.* said of the navigator.

1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789), Donner vent devant, to throw a ship up in the wind, or in stays. 1822 *Murray's N. Foster* xvii, The Windsor Castle was thrown up on the wind. 1833 — P. Simple xvi, We threw up in the wind.

g. To cease definitely to do, use, or practise; to give up participation in, or the exercise or use of; to relinquish, abandon, quit, give up; originally in the phrase *to throw up the game or one's cards*, i. e. to place one's cards face upwards on the table on withdrawing from the game. Also *absol.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 543 Bad Games are thrown up too soon, Until th' are never to be won. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1225 To throw up his cards, *desistere a lusu.* a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 33 To throw up their hand, and make no use of their Lands, but for Grass [etc.]. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 539 The Evidence for the King being full and clear, the Defendant's Council threw up their Briefs. 1874 T. HARVEY *Madding Crowd* xlii. He threw up his cards and forsook his game for that time and always. 1889 *Repentance P. Wentworth* 11. xlii. 261 He decided to throw up his practice at the Bar. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan. 49/1 When he was 20 he threw up his employment.

h. To throw it up against, at, to one (*low colloq.*): to cast it in one's teeth, to upbraid one (with obj. cl.). Cf. *cast up* (CAST v. 831).

1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 Oct. 198 The children in the street throw it up against me I ain't got no father.

i. *intr.* Of hounds: To lift the head from the ground, the scent having been lost.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rev. Sports* i. vi. v. 128/1 Whenever it happens, and the hounds begin to throw up, and really cannot hunt, it is better to take them away. 1893 *Field* 4 Feb. 170/2 Hounds suddenly threw up in a most unaccountable manner.

j. *intr.* Falconry. See *quots.* (Cf. 28.)

1881 *Graphic* 5 Nov. 470/3, I [a falcon] stopped my downward course, spread my wings, and 'threw up' towards the upper air. 1900 MICHELL *Art Hawking* 128 Instead of throwing up high, as they would if they had missed, they check their flight quickly, and descend rapidly on the panting or dazed foe. 1901 FISHER *Remin. Falconer* 96 No hawk stooping from a very high perch can readily clutch or grasp her prey. She rushes upwards (i. e. throws up) impelled by her momentum, turns over, and is on the grouse directly. *Ibid.* 113.

VII. 49. In various proverbial, figurative, idiomatic, or colloquial phrases (beside those mentioned under the senses to which they belong), as *throw off one's balance*, *over the bar*, *cold water on*, *a damp on*, *DIRT*, *the GAUNTLET*, *off one's GUARD*, *the HELVE after the hatchet* (so the HANDLE after the head, the ROPE after the bucket), *the HOUSE out at (of) the windows*, *OVERBOARD*, *off the SCENT*, *into the SHADE*, *the STOCKING* (at a wedding), *down the STREAM*, *in one's TEETH*, *to the WINDS*, etc.; as to which see the sb.

For the verb-stem in combination: see *THROW*-in Comb.

† **Throw** (*prōw*), *v. 2* Obs. Forms: 1-2 *prōwian*, (2) *prowian*, 3 *prowenn* (*Orm.*), *prowin*, *pruwen*, *throw*. *Pa. l.* 1-3 *prōwode*, *-ede*, *-ude*. [*OE. prōwian* = *OHG. drōwēn* (Tatian *prōwēn*), *drōwēn*, *trōwēn*, *trōwēn*: *-Oteut.* **prōwian*, f. **prōw-*, ablaut-grade of **praw-* in *OE. prāwū* painful pressure: see *THREA* v.]

1. *trans.* To suffer, bear, endure.

Beowulf 2606 *reæah* his mondryhten under here-griman hat *prōwian*. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxii. § 1 *Swa swa bearnæcan wif acenð bearn & ðrowað micel earfoðu.* 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 *Feallap ofor us...* þæt we ne purfon þysne exe leng *prōwian*. c 1000 ALFRED *Gram.* xix. (Z.) 119 *Verbūm* ys word... getacniende oððe sum ðing to donne oððe sum ðing to prōwigenne. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 *He wolde for his deað prōwian.*

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*). To suffer, undergo suffering or pain.

Beowulf 2595 *Nearo ðrowode fyre beforan seðe ær folce weold.* 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 65 *He wolde prōwian for calra manna bæle.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 *His aþenes þonkes he prōwede for us and binom ure sunnan.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 *Ure belende prōwede on þe holi rode.* a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1140 *Hwi walde he prōwin as he duede, & þolien deð on rode?*

Hence † **Throwing** *vbl. sb. 2* [*OE. prōwung*], suffering; passion; *esp.* the Passion of Christ.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xviii. 136 *lc eom cower efnðeowa & Cristes ðrowunge gewiota.* c 1000 ALFRED *Hom.* 11. 506 *On hwæt timan he ðrowunge underhniȝe.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 *Nu is his prōwunge and his ariste ure ester tid.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 *His holie prōwezunge þe he wolde þolien.* c 1200 *ORMIN* 15205 *Inntill prōwinnige & pine.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 *Puruh to stronge uondunges, soule prōwunge.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1317 *Wið-uten long ðrowung and fist.* c 1275 *Passion* 4 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 *Cristes prōwunge þe þe polede her.*

Here, apparently, belongs

† **Throwand**, *pr. ppl.* and *ppl. a. Sc.* Obs., suffering the throes of death, struggling in death-agony.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv. 230 *About him slayne lay his menȝe...* And he, redy to dey, throwand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v. xii. 60 *Hir sistir An. Fast ruschis throw...* the rout, and on the throwand [*morietem*]... Callis by pame. *Ibid.* 102 *Almychty Iuno...* Hir maid Iris from the hevin hes send The throwand saull [*luctantem animam*] to lous. [Cf. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* iv. 927 *From heauen she sent the Goddess Iris downe, The throwing sprite and jointed limmes to loose.*]

(Since Barbour and Douglas here use *throwand* and not *throwing*, we seem obliged to refer their word, in form at least, to this verb; although difficulty is caused by the late-ness of the use, long after the last examples known in English. It is probable that Surrey, in imitating Douglas's rendering, used *throwing* in the sense of *THROW* v. 2, of

which the *Sc.* form would be *throwand*: cf. *THROW* v. 1, sense 2 *notic.*)

Throw: see *THRO*, *THROE*, *THROUGH*, *TROW*.

Throw-in Comb. [*THROW* *sb. 2* or stem of *THROW* v. 1, in comb. with sbs. or advbs., forming sbs. or adj.]

1. In comb. with sbs. a. (from branch I of the sb. or vb.) **throw-crank**, a crank which converts rotary into reciprocating motion; **throw-disk** (*Cent. Dict., Suppl.*), **throw-lever**, a disk-crank or a lever having a specified or adjustable throw (sense 2); **throw-lathe**, a lathe driven by hand; **throw-mouse** (*Sc. dial.*), the shrew-mouse: see *quot.*; **throw-wheel**, the driving-wheel of a throw or lathe. b. (from branch II of vb.) **throw-bait**, bait thrown to attract fish to a place; **throw-line**, a fishing-line thrown out by hand, a hand-line. See also *THROW-CROOK*, *THROW-STICK*.

1867 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc. 11. 783 A carrier, which is made to advance and recede alternately by means of a 'throw-crank. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Throw-lathe, a small lathe which is driven by one hand, while the tool is managed by the other. 1904 *Brit. & Col. Printer* 10 Mar. 14/3 An intermediate adjustable or variable 'throw lever. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 10/2 One day when he was fishing off the rocks with 'throw-lines. 1881 *GREGOR Folk-Lore N.-E. Scotl.* 127 The field mouse, called 'the 'throw mouse', running over the foot of a person, was supposed to produce paralysis in the foot. 1884 F. J. BATTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (1886) 304 *Throw*, a clockmakers' 'dead centre' lathe... A gut connects the large 'throw wheel with a small pulley rotating freely on the lathe centre.

2. In comb. with advbs., forming sbs. expressing the action of the corresponding verbal phrases (see *THROW* v. 1 VI.); as **throw-in**, **-up** (an act of throwing in or up); **throw-away**, a printed sheet or work not intended for preservation after it has been read; also *attrib.*; **throw-down**, a fall, as in wrestling; a come-down; a defeat (*slang*); **throw-in**, in Football, an act of throwing the ball into play again after it has crossed one of the touch-lines; in Cricket, an act of throwing in the ball from the field to the wicket-keeper or bowler; **throw-on**, an act of throwing on-wards or forwards; *spec.* in Rugby football: see *quot.*; **throw-out**, an act of throwing out, or a thing thrown out; anything discarded or rejected; also *attrib.*. See also *THROW-BACK*, *-OFF*, *-OVER*.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 12/2 Every now and then a little blue square of printed paper fluttered in the breeze. No one seemed to connect these little 'throw-aways' with the venerable figure on the front seat. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 20 Feb. 4/6 This present rag of a throwaway that you can get for a halfpenny. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 10/2 Lord Alverstone, vigorously denounced the 'sixpenny throw-away rubbish. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. Suppl. 27/1 Any delay on the work is 'a 'throw-down for the boss'. 1898 J. GOODALL *Assoc. Football* 61 The object of the Association was to make the 'throw-in from touch a superficial benefit. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Feb. 12/2 This umpire seems... somewhat ignorant of the throw-in rule. 1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* § 4 A *Knock on*, as distinguished from a 'throw on, consists in striking the ball on with the arm or hand. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 426/2 Catching these little fish by means of what are known locally as 'throw out' lines. 1901 *Law Rep.* 2 K. B. Div. 698 Small lots of timber called in the trade 'throw-outs'. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 Apr. 8/4 A patch of narcissus which nobody takes the trouble to gather. They are the 'throw-outs' from the fields. 1911 *Daily Graphic* 16 Jan. 20/3 'Winney Blanket Rugs'; Manufacturers' Throw Outs. 1832 *Examiner* 508/1 He answered with a bold front and an important 'throw up of his head.

Throwand: see after *THROW* v. 2 *prec. column*.

Throw-back. [*f. phr. to throw back*: see *THROW* v. 1 38.] An act of throwing back.

1. A backward movement or direction given. Also *attrib.* **Throw-back indicator**, see *quot.* 1903 2.

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 192/1 Rob's head had a confident jerky throwback, like a gamecock's. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Mar. 9/4 The Light Blues' throw-back of the bodies for the first catch is imposing. 1902 O'CONNOR SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.*, **Throw-back indicator**, a drop annunciator, whose shutter or drop is electrically replaced.

2. An arrest or reverse in a course or progress; a check, set-back, relapse.

1856 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* v. (1898) 123 The little throwback of my progress... was not such as to create any uneasiness. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 286 The belief in popular principles held by most Englishmen before the great throw back of the French Revolution.

3. Reversion to an earlier ancestral type or character; an example of this. Chiefly *fig.*

1889 *Athenæum* 14 Sept. 351/3 By a not unusual freak of heredity she is personally a 'throw-back' to an angel. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 454 Our feeble throw-back to savagery. 1904 W. H. POLLOCK *Anim. that have Owned* 42 vii. 98 He must have been a freak or a 'throw back'.

Throwch, obs. *Sc.* f. *THROUGH* *sb.* and *prep.*

Throw-crook, *Sc. & n. dial.* **throwcrook**.

[*f. THROW* v. 1 + *CROOK* *sb.*] A hooked implement for 'throwing' or twisting coarse rope from hay, straw, or hair.

a 1568 *Waving of Yolk & Yenny* 68 in *Bannatyne Poems* 389 *Ane throwcrut to twyne ane tedder.* 1828 J. STRATHERS *Hist. Scot.* II. 624 Ropes of hair twined upon the throwcrook. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Throwcrook*, an instrument acting on a swivel for twisting ropes. 1844

STEPHENS Bk. Farm III. 1092 The simplest instrument is the old-fashioned throw-crook.

Throwe, obs. f. *THROE*, *THROUGH*, *THROW*.

Throwed (*prōd*), obs. or dial. *pa. t.* and *pa. ppl.* of *THROW* v. 1; in *quot.* as *ppl. a.* = *THROWN*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Silk*, *Throwed or twisted silks* are such, as, besides their spinning and winding, have received their milling or throwing... properly... throwed silks are those wherein the threads are pretty thick throwed, and are twisted several times.

Thrower (*prōw-er*). Also 5- *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **thrower**. [*f. THROW* v. 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who throws, in various senses.

I. 1. One who fashions something by a rotary motion. † a. One who fashions wooden objects on a lathe; a turner. Obs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/1 A *thrower, tornator*. 1620 *Shut-theworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 243 *Pd* to the thrower for the chessots making. 1688 R. HOLMA *Armoury* iii. 269/2 A *Turners*, or *Throwers* Tools.

b. One who shapes pottery on a potter's wheel or throw; a potter.

1604 [see *THROW* v. 1 6 a]. 1744 *Indenture J. Wedgwood* in *Eliza Meteyard Life* (1865) 1. 222 To Learn his Art Mystery Occupation or Employment of Thrower and Handling which he said Thomas Wedgwood now useth. 1790 in *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (1859) 98 About 90 painters... and about 200 throwers, turners, &c., were employed under one roof. 1881 *Guide Worcester Porcel.* *Whs.* (1906) 19 The man who works at the potter's wheel is called the thrower. 1894 *SMILES Wedgwood* iii. 22 The thrower is the person who sits in his shed, near the potter's wheel, and forms by hand from the moist clay as it revolves, the crock, the butter pot, the porringer or other such wares. 1903 *Daily Rec. & Mail* 1 July 4 The Potter's Wheel... is made of ash, and the thrower works upon it now in the same way as did the thrower thousands of years ago in Egypt.

c. One who twists filaments of silk into silk thread; a throwster.

1621 in *Strype Stow's Surv.* v. xiv. (1754) II. 321/1 To take Hearing and Consideration of the Petition of the Silk-throwers. 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 15 § 5 There is a necessity lying upon the Silke throwers to deliver to their Winders or Doublers considerable quantities of silke which being of good value is... many times... deceitfully and falsly purloined... to the great damage and sometimes the utter undoing of the Thrower whose employes the said persons.

† 2. (In form **thrower**.) One who twists, wrests, or perverts; a perverter of the sense. *Sc. rare* -1.

1563 *DAVIDSON Confut. Kennedy* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 229, I wald we war judgit, quhiddir we be throwers of the Scriptures.

II. 3. One who (or that which) casts, hurls, flings, or pitches: see the senses of *THROW* v. 1 II-V.

1519 *HORMAH Vulg.* 253 b, Come nat to those horsbacke: for he is a great thrower. 1552 *HULOET*, Thrower of a stone with a hole therein for exercise, *discoobolus*. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1576) 173 Throwers with slings, Archers, and other light armed men. 1577 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 10 If he be thrown in an oblique line, it returns not to the thrower but to another place. 1850 'Bat' *Cricet. Man.* 41 Long Leg must... be occupied by a good thrower. 1892 *RIDER HAGGARD Nada the Lily* 18 It is the bold thrower who oftentimes wins. 1911 *Times* 3 Mar. 8/3 The thrower of the bomb was immediately arrested.

b. With various adverbs: cf. *THROW* v. 1 VI.

c 1450 *tr. De Institutione* iii. lx. 142 She is maistresse of troupe... brower down, dryer away of sorowe. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iii. iii. 29 Since Fate... Hath made thy person for the Thrower-out Of my poore babe, 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* vi. 19 The Autumn Winds, those throwers down of Fruits. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's, Oxford* 26 We have no Ahaz, no thrower down nor changer of altars. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Ali.* P. III. xciv. 78 It may be late, but they have not been the throwers away.

Throwing (*prōw-in*), *vbl. sb. 1* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 1.] The action of *THROW* v. 1

I. 1. (In form **throwing**.) Twisting, wringing; turning or bending to one side; also *fig.* crossing, thwarting; quarrelling. *Sc.*

a 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 376 They deemde, what death it could die... be throwing [*v. r.* throwing] of the throte, Like a tyke over a tree'. 1705 *BURNS Halloween* xxiii, It chanc'd the stack... Was timmer-propt for throwin'. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* viii, Speak him fair, Hobbie; the like of him will no bear throwing. 1897 *Daily Rec. & Mail* 17 Sept. 4 The present unsatisfactory condition of affairs is... due in great part to personal feeling and 'throwing'.

2. a. The turning of objects from wood; the shaping of round pottery on a potter's wheel.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 493/1 *Throwynge*, or turnynge of vesselle, *tornacio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/1 A *Thrawynge, to(r)natura*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 811/1 (*Stoneware*) The mixture... is beat... and then is in order for throwing. 1824 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 45 The operation of throwing consists in shaping such vessels as have a circular form, and is performed upon a machine called a potter's lathe. a 1882 SIA H. COLE 50 *Yrs. Public Wk.* (1884) 1. 105 Superintending the throwing, turning, modelling, and moulding of a tea service.

b. The twisting of raw silk into thread.

1621- [see *SILK-THROWING*]. 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 15 § 9 The said Corporation of Silk throwers shall not... make any Orders Ordinances or By-Laws to set any Rates or Prices whatsoever upon the Throwing of Silk. 1844 G. DOOD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 192 The next process, called *throwing*, by which the two, three, five or a dozen threads are twisted firmly one round another. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 288 The twisting or 'throwing' process is done by passing the thread of raw silk from an upright bottom through the eye of a craned wire flyer, which rapidly spins with the top of the bobbin revolving above.

II. 3. Projecting, casting, flinging, hurling (*lit.* or *fig.*). *Throwing at cocks*: = COCK-THROWING.

13. *Cursor M.* 2283 (Edin. MS.) *pe stanis*. Wit þrawing [Cott. þrauing, *Fairf.* casting, *Goth.* wid stenthjal sai samin þrist, þat al to peccis sal tai brist. 13. *K. Alis.* 1614 With launceyng and with rydyng with þrawing [Bodley MS. þraweyng], and with mynyng. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xiii. 156 Thar wes... sic þrawing and sic þristing... That it was hyd-wiss for till her. 13440 *Promp. Parv.* 493/1 Throwinge, or castyng, *factura*, *jactus*. 1639 *Drum.* or *Hawth.* *Answ.* to *Objections* Wks. (1711) 214 By throwing of oat-meal in the people's eyes. 1770 (*title*) A friendly admonition against throwing at Cocks and of Cockfighting. 1833 *Nyren Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 90 Walker... began the system of throwing instead of bowling, now so much the fashion. At that time, it was esteemed foul play. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/2 The throwing nuisance, which has for years been the scandal of English cricket.

4. With adverbs, as *throwing about, back, down, in, off, out, up*: see *THROW* v.1 VI.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 493/1 Throwinge downe, fro hey place... *precipitium*. 1518 *Sel. Pl. Star Chamb.* (Selden) 11. 131 Yf they had known the throwing downe of the seyd iij gappes. 1653 H. MOSE *Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. §4 The watchmen of the Town... heard... the fallings and throwings of things about. 1772 *Wollaston in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 68, I have set down the throwing-out of the pendulum... on a scale behind it. 1785 M. GAUTHSHOE in *Med. Comment.* 11. 39 It terminated by the throwing off of sloughs. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 88 These straining efforts are sometimes so energetic as to cause 'throwing down' of the uterus. 1869 *Tozer Highl. Turkey* 11. 331 Throwing back the head (*avareu*) is still... a negative answer.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. for throwing pottery or silk: as *throwing-clay, -house, -machine, -room*; *throwing-engine*, applied by Nicholson to the driving-wheel of a potter's wheel; *throwing-mill*, (a) a building in which silk-throwing is carried on; (b) a machine for twisting raw silk into thread; *throwing-table*, a descriptive name for a potter's wheel: see *quot.*; *throwing-wheel*, a potter's wheel; and sometimes, as in *quot.* 1825, applied to the driving-wheel. b. for casting, hurling, etc.: as *throwing-bat, -club, -hatchet, -knife, -net, -spear*; *throwing-balls*, the South American *BOLAS*; *throwing-board*, a spear-thrower, = *THROWING-STICK* a.; *throwing-iron*, a knife-like missile used by some African savages.

a. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 122 All which they call 'throwing clays, because they... will work on the wheel. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 462 A strap is attached from the driven cone to the spindle of the 'throwing-engine. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scotl.* 136 'Throwing Mills, after the Manner of that One at Darby. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 201 Spinning or twisting the thread... wound upon the bobbins, is performed with the throwing mill. 1852 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art. Jnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. ii. 5/2 The factories in which raw silk is spun into silk-thread for weaving are called throwing mills. 1881 *Guide Worcester Porcel. Wks.* 11 The 'Throwing Room. 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, 'Throwing-table, a revolving, horizontal table on which earthen vessels are shaped by the potter. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 461 The 'throwing-wheel, or, with greater propriety, the *throwing-engine*, consists of a large vertical wheel; having a winch or handle affixed to it, and a groove on the rim for the introduction of a cord [etc.].

b. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Throwing-balls. 1845 C. H. SMITH in *Killo's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s. v. *Arms*, Among these instruments at first employed in the chase were the club and the 'throwing-bat. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, 'Throwing-board. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 634 The soldiers... had brought him down with 'throwing-clubs. 1903 *Kipling in Windsor Mag.* Sept. 370/1 Tegumai... was holding his stone 'throwing-hatchet in one hand. 1898 *tr. Ratzel's Hist. Mankind* 111. 71 The indispensable weapon was the 'throwing-iron, of which many carried several specimens... in sheaths of hide. *Ibid.* 72 'Throwing-knives are among the notable properties of the races of the Monbuttu type north of the Congo. 1904 L. LOAT in *Boulenger Zool. Egypt. Fishes Nile* Introd. (1907) 21 At Cairo... the commonest net of all is a circular 'throwing-net... with an average circumference of about 50 feet and a half-inch mesh. 1900 A. B. LLOYD in *Daily News* 18 July 6/2 Each carried either bow and quiver of arrows, or short 'throwing-spears.

Throwing, vbl. sb., suffering: see *THROW* v.2

Throwing-stick. a. A short wooden implement by which a dart or spear is thrown, in order to give increased velocity to it: = *SPEAR-THROWER*, *WOOMERA*. b. A short club used as a missile; = *THROWING-STICK* a.

1770 *Cook Voy. round World* iii. viii. (1773) 641 An instrument which we called a throwing stick. This is a plain smooth piece of a hard reddish wood, very highly polished, about two inches broad, half an inch thick, and three feet long, with a small knob, or hook at one end, and a cross piece about three or four inches long at the other. 1802 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* i. 26 The throwing-stick is used in discharging the spear. 1865 *Lubbock Preh. Times* 403 For throwing the harpoon they use a short handle or throwing-stick, about two feet long. 1885 H. H. HAYTER *Caribbea* 24 Warrk Warrk, having a dart on his throwing-stick ready adjusted, hurled it. 1901 *Athenaeum* 11 May 599/2 The throwing-stick of the Moki (Pueblo Indians) is closely related to the Australian boomerang, but does not return to the thrower.

Thrown (*prɔ:n*), *pph. a.* [Pa. pple. of *THROW* v.1, where see *Forms*. See also special Scotch senses under *THROWN*.]

I. 1. a. Turned on a lathe, as woodwork. Now *dial.* b. Shaped on the potter's wheel. Cf. *THROW* v.1 6 a.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/1 Thrawn (*A. Thrawne*), *tornalis*.

1495 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 40 Unam cathedram vocatam 'a throuen' cheyer'. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* iii. 5 He... overlaid it with the best golde, and made palme trees and throwne worke thereon. 1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wrayn Antiquary XXXII.* 279 A throwne chaire. 1853 *Use Dict. Arts* II. 455 When the 'throwen ware' is sufficiently dry, it is transferred to the hands of the 'turner'. 1883 *W. Yorks. Gloss.*, *Throuen*, turned in a lathe (as bed-post, &c.).

2. Of silk: Twisted into thread. *Throuen silk*: silk thread consisting of two or more singles twisted together: = *ORGANINE*. *Throuen singles*: silk thread consisting of a single strand of raw silk which has been cleaned, wound, and twisted: see *quot.* 1877 s. v. *THROW* v.1 6 b. Also (in trade) *absol.*, as *sb.*

1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 506/1 Wrought Silke, throwen Rybans and Laces. 1483 [see *THROW* v.1 6 b]. 1690 *LUTTBELL Brief Rel.* (1857) 11. 45 An act for discouraging the importation of throwen silk. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4523/4 Some Piemont Thrown Silk... saved out of an Italian Ship. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade & Oil*, Wine, Thrown and Raw-silk, Wrought Silks. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 214 Raw Silk has only one thread: the thrown Silk is distinguished from it by having two threads. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 184 Thrown singles, is silk which has been wound, cleaned, and thrown. 1883 *Times* 16 May 11 In silk... Chinas have suffered from the reduced consumption of throwns. 1906 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Jan. 38/2 They buy their silk in the spun or thrown state.

† b. Twisted; in a state of torsion. *Obs.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bk. & Selv.* World Contents, Open'd by the stirring of a batch, of thrown bodies, the springiness of an egge.

II. 3. Cast, pitched, hurled; unseated from a horse.

1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. 18 The horse galloping away, and the young lady lying on the ground. 1888 *Ruskin in Mag. Art* Jan. 75/1 To put them together out of chance-thrown heaps.

4. With adverbs, as *throuen-back, -down, -on, -over, -up*, expressing the completed action of the corresponding verbal phrases (see *THROW* v.1 VI). 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 146 They sat... on the mound made of the thrown-up earth from the burrows. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 2/2 The thrown-back front and sleeve both gave glimpses of their lining. 1903 *Ibid.* 8 Jan. 3/2 Some such thrown-on kind of wrap can be added for coming and going. *Ibid.* 4 June 5/2 One fire was caused by a thrown-down light.

Throw-off. [f. the *vbl.* phrase to *throw off* ('*THROW* v.4 2).] a. *Fox-hunting*. The throwing-off of the hounds, the start of a hunt; by extension, of a race; hence, a start generally. b. A shaking off, getting rid of or free from. c. A mechanism by which some part of a machine is disconnected, or its action suspended. d. That which is thrown off; something produced or given off, an offshoot.

1859 PALMERSTON in *Lucas Ld. Gleaner* (1910) 147 The throw-off is awkward, beginning with the insignificant word 'in'. 1864 W. WESTER, *Throw-off*, a start in a hunt or race. 1864 *Gd. Words* 104/2 These millions, these atoms of life—they are a free throw-off from the Creative Beneficence. 1873 *Punch* 13 Sept. 107/1 Whither I had driven in order to see the throw-off. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 3 *Parts of the Captain*,... bar pins, throw off, spindle... entablature. 1889 *Nature* 27 Aug. 392/1 No micro-seismic shock can ever take place otherwise than as a throw-off from some violent disturbance more or less remotely located. 1891 *Melbourne Punch* 4 June 377/2, I received an invitation to see the throw off of the Ballarat bounds in the afternoon.

Throw-over. [f. the verbal phrase to *throw over* ('*THROW* v.4 5).] The act or result of throwing over, in various senses; also, *concr.*, a wrap to throw over the shoulders; a loose outer garment.

1819 *Hermist in London* 111. 212 They had practised what they technically termed a throw over. 1852 *Lewis Lett.* (1870) 257 The complete and definitive throw over both of Protection and local burdens must loosen the hold of the Government upon the agricultural body. 1903 O'CONNOR *Stand. Electr. Dict. App.*, *Throw-over Switch*, a double throw knife switch designed to connect a three wire system in a building either to a three wire street main or to a single source on the two wire system. 1907 *Ladies Field* 12 Jan. 3/2 White Foxaline long Skole or Throwover. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 15/2 The nearest approach we have to the Marie Antoinette 'throw-over'—it cannot be called a tea gown...—is the Japanese kimono. *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 15/1 The drapery... has grown in its proportions till now it resembles a shawl, and nothing could be more convenient as a throw-over, either for day or evening purposes.

† *Throwst*, *v. Obs.* Also 7-8 *throst*. [irreg. back-formation from *THROWST*.] *trans.* To throw silk; = *THROW* v.1 6 b. So *THROWING vbl. sb.*, silk-throwing; also *attrib.* *throwsting-machine, -mill*.

1691 W. SEWEL *Dutch Dict.* s. v. *Reeden, Zy-Reeden*, 10 Throst silk. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 396 A representation of the throwing-mills. *Ibid.* 399 The bobbins being thus filled with double or triple threads, are carried back to the throwing-machine, and are there spun or twisted together. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 196 The processes of silk-throwing, or 'throwsting', may now be said to be finished.

Throwster (*prɔ:stɔ:*). *Forms*: 5 *throwster, -er*, 6 *throwstar*, (7-8 *throster*), 7-*throwster*. [f. *THROW* v.1 6 b + *-STER*.]

1. One who twists silk fibres into raw silk or raw silk into thread, a silk-throwster; originally, a woman who did this, a SILK-WOMAN (the earliest term). † Also extended to a worsted-spinner (*obs.*).

1455 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 325/1 The Silkewymmen and Throwsters of the Craftes and occupation of Silkewerk. 1530 *Palsgr.* 281/1 Throwstar, *denideresse de roye*. 1680 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* 95 Job a

venerable silk-weaver, Jehu a throwster dwelling i' the Spitalfields. 1678 PHILLIPS (*ed.* 4), *Throster*, one that twisteth Silk or Thred. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5401/4 A Worsted-Throwster by Trade. 1734 *Swift Compl. Deafness* 16 A woman's clack, if I have said, Sounds somewhat like a throwster's mill. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 713 The throwsters of the metropolises were formed into a fellowship in 1562, but they were not incorporated till 1609. 1886 *CHARL. M. Mason Forty Shires* 95 English throwsters did their work as well as those of Italy.

2. *Pottery*. = *THROWER* 1 b: see *quot.* (? error). 1894 H. SPRIGHT *Nidderdale* 384 *note*, Throwsters and drysters were potters' craftsmen; the throwster being the man who works the wheel, and... forms by the pressure of his hand the 'lining' for the dish or cup.

† 3. A dice-thrower, a gamester. *Obs. rare.* 1831 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 388 A certain bold throwster had swept the pool.

Throw-stick. [f. *THROW* v.1 + *STICK* sb.1] a. A heavy, usually curved, piece of wood used as a missile; an ancient kind of boomerang. b. A stick with which a spear or dart is thrown: = *THROWING-STICK* a.

1837 WILKINSON *Mann. & Cust. Anc. Egypt.* viii. 111. 38 The use of the throw-stick was very general. 1857 — *Egypt. in Time Pharaohs* 80 Birds were felled with the throwstick, a weapon of hard wood... slightly curved... like the boomerang. 1859 *Boutell Arms & Arm.* vi. (1874) 84 When the dart is discharged, the *wummara*, or throw-stick... remains in the warrior's hand. 1895 H. B. TAYLOR in *Queen's Printer's Bible-Aids* 57 In 1 Sam. xvi. 20 allusion is made to chasing partridges on the hills with throw-sticks.

Throwt (e, obs. *constr.* of *THROUGHOUT*. *Throwt*: see *THROUGH-OTHER*. *Thru, thruch, thrucht, thruff, thrugh*: see *THROUGH*, *THROUGH prep.* and *sb.* *Thrub*, obs. var. *DRUB*. *Thrudde, Thrulle*, obs. fl. *THIRD*, *THRILL* v.1

† *Thrum*, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* *Forms*: 1 *prym*, 1-2 *prym*, 3-4 *prum*, 4 *prom*, 4-5 *throm*, *throme*, 5 *thrumme*. [app. OE. *prym* a host, a great body of people, a multitude (also strength, might, majesty, glory); cf. OS. *thrumme* in *mid herulthrummeon* 'with hostile power or strength'; cf. OS. *thrumman* to swell; also Flemish *drommen* in *THRUM* v.1]

1. A company or body of people (or animals); a band, troop, crowd; *on a thrum*, in a body, in a crowd. Also, a bundle (of arrows, *quot.* c 1450). Also *attrib.* † *prum-ferd* (*Ferd* sb.1 3).

a 800 CYNWULF *Christ* (Cod. Exon.) 1063 Se engla prym. c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxv. 841 Se hundreda ealdor... com on ærne meren mid mycelum prymme. c 1205 *LAV.* 1356 Per heo leof folc funden feower prum ferdan. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 211 Whiles þou were in our prome, No were neuer overcome. a 1350 *St. Andrew* 209 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 6 Pe folk thrang efter al on a prum. c 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 13236 Thei schal alle dye on a throme. c 1450 *Syr Genger* (Roxb.) 2949 A hundred houndes on a throm He saw that were thider com. c 1450 *Ball. Death Robin Lyth* 48 (Ritson) Fowre and twenty goode arwys Trusyid in a thrumme.

2. Magnificence, splendour.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 77 Emb þone prym and þa fæzernes þas temples. c 1175 *12th Cent. Hom.* 130 Penne beoð þa welien & þa glengæ agotene, & þe prym tobrocen.

Thrum (*prɜ:m*), *sb.* 2 *Forms*: (1 *prum*), 4-6 *thrum* (e, 5 *thrum* (e, *thrwme*, 5-6 *thromm* (e, 5-7 *thrumm* (e, 6-7 *thrumbe*, (6 *Sc. throomb*), 6-9 *thrumb*, 6-*thrum*. [OE. *prum* (in *comb.* in *tungeprum* ligament of the tongue), ME. *thrum*, *throm*, = MDu. *drom*, Du. *dial. drom*, *drom* (in mod. Du. *dreum* m. 'thrum'), OHG. *MHG. drom* end-piece, remnant (in mod. G. *trumm* 'thrum'), pl. *trümmer* remnants, ruins); cf. ON. *þrumr* edge, brim (Norw. *tröm*, *trumr*, *tram* edge, brim, Sw. *dial. tröm*, *trumr*, *from* stump); formed with various suffixes, from OTeut. ablaut-stem **prum-*, **brum-*; — Indo-Eur. **trmo-*; cf. L. *term-inus*, Gr. *τέμν-α* end.

a 1000 *Lorica Gloss.* in *Sax. Leechd.* I. Pref. 70 *Sublingua*, *tongedrum* [*Hart. MS.* *ibid.* 74 *underdungebrum*].

1. *Weaving*. Each of the ends of the warp-threads left unweaved and remaining attached to the loom when the web is cut off; usually in *pl.* (also *collect. sing.*) the row or fringe of such threads.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt. IV.* 360/2 The Weyvers... have taken in common usage... what tyme yat yett have wrought a Clothe almost to ye end, to kittle away to yair singuler advantage ye yerne yat levetth unweoven, and callen hit Thrommes [cf. Act 8 Hen. VI, c. 23 §1]. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 728/17 *Hoc licium*, a throm. 1449 *Maldon, Essex, Cr. Rolls* (Bundle 29, No. 3), Ricardus Vyce petit xxd. pro xx lb. de Thromme empt. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N. v.* i. 201 O Fates I come, come: Cut thred and thrum. 1591 R. BAUCK *Serm.* I. 13, The Webster doth cut off the web from the throombs of his beam. 1611 *Bible* Isa. xxxviii. 12 He will cut mee off with pining sickness (*marg.* from the throm). 1649 *Roberts Clavis Bibl.* 447 A weavers web brought unto the throm, and ready to be cut off. 1795 *Bratley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wound*, If the Shot be quite through the Wound, then take a few Weyvers Linnen Throms... and dipping 'em first in Varnish, draw 'em through the Wound. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thrum*, the extremity of a weaver's warp, often about nine inches long, which cannot be woven.

2. A short piece of waste thread or yarn (including the unweaved ends of the warp = 1); *pl.* or *collect. sing.* odds and ends of thread; also, a short or loose end of thread projecting from the

surface of a woven fabric; a tuft, tassel, or fringe of threads at the edge of a piece of cloth, etc.

(In early quots. barely distinguishable from *1*.)
1346 Litt. Red Bk. Bristol (1900) II. 5 Drap. .estre fait de fil de lein appele thromes. *1439 Decd* (Westm. Chapter Archives), Qui tunc dedit predicto Johanni Kirkeby capellum de thrummes factum quod tunc temporis erat de noua coniectura. *c.1440 Promp. Parv.* 493/1 Thrumm, de a clothe, flamen. .villus, fractillus. *1519 HORMAN Vng.* 167 b, The bandy thrummys of the carpettis toke me faste by the feete. *1530 PALSGR.* 158 *Vng paynē*, a thrumme of a hatte or suche lyke. *1541-2 Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 §3 They. .shall. .[not] make. .any manner Kerseyes with flockis, thrummes or other deceivable thinge or thingis. *1555 W. WATREMAN Fardle* *Racions* II. x. 215 Thei [Tartars] make. .little pupettes of silke or of felte, or of thrumme. *1611 COTGR.* *Pestes*, thrummes; or that which hangs at the end of a peece of cloth like fringe. *c.1645 HOWELL Lett.* (1650) III. 33 The wrong side of a Turkey carpet, which aseth to be full of thrums and knots, and nothing so even as the right side. *1675 V. Alsop Anti-Sozzo* 308 Tying both the Ends so handsomely together, that it may not Ravel out into Thrums. *1681 COLVIL Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 4 Like pictures on the wrong side of Arras hangings, spoiled with thrums and threads. *1785 PATER Child in House Misc. Stud.* (1895) 174 Childish treasures, glass beads, empty scent-bottles still sweet, thrum of coloured silks.

b. Naut. (pl., also collect. sing.) Short pieces of coarse woollen or hempen yarn, used for mops, etc.: cf. THRUM *v.2* e, and THRUMMED *1* c.

1466 Mann. & Househ. Exp. (Roxb.) 346 Thrummes for pyche mapoltes. *1633 WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 75 Thrummes for Pitch mabs. *1848* [see THRUM *v.2* e]. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Thrum*, any coarse woollen or hempen yarn. It is used for mops, &c., in the cabins.

c. fig.: (pl. or collect. sing.) Odds and ends, scraps.

1648-1833 Thread and thrum. Threads and thrums [see THREAD *s.2* c]. *a. 1653 G. DANIEL Idyll.* v. 180 Arguments For you to ravel; Thrumbs of Discontents: From the large Webbe of Care. *1872 MORTLEY Voltaire* III. (ed. 2) 147 It is this, which .makes life a whole instead of a parcel of thrums bound together by an accident.

†3. Short for thrum cap (see 7). *Obs. rare-1.*

1719 D'URFEE Pells IV. 158 The Monmouth Cap, the Sailor's Thrum. *Ibid.*, The Sea-man with his Thrum.

†4. Applied to various structures in plants or animals resembling small threads, or a tuft of these. a. pl. The florets of the disk in a composite flower, or the stamens in a simple flower; also, *sing.* the disk, the central petals of a double flower, or the stamens collectively. *Obs.* (exc. in comb. *thrum-eyed*: see 7).

1578 LVTR Dodoeus II. xxxii. 189 Of Bupthalmos, or Oxe eye. .The floure is of a fayre bright yellow colour, and large, with many small thrummes or yellow thredes in the middle, almost like to the floures of Marigoldes. *1657 W. COLES Adam in Eden* II. 4 Fair large red flours [of peony] .having. .in the midst, yellow Threds or Thrums. *1668 WILKINS Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 81 Consisting of. .a circle of Leaves, and a Thrumm of short stamina, close set together. *1671 GREW Anat. Plants* v. § 17 The Florid Attire, is commonly known by the blind and rude Name of Thrums. *1694 WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* (1695) 99 The Water-Lillies .bearing a white flower, with yellow thrums in the middle. *1766 Flower Gard. Displ.* (ed. 2) *Introd.*, Thrums, Apices or Chives, when a great Number of them grow together in a Flower. *1812 New Bot. Gard.* I. 33 The .cutting winds in March will often cause them [double Anemones] to blow single, by destroying the thrum that is in the middle of the flower.

†b. A tuft, bundle, or fringe of any threadlike structures, as hairs on a leaf, fibres of a root, etc.

1578 LVTR Dodoeus IV. lxvii. 529 Of Carline Thistel. .Upon [the] stemme groweth a round flat head. .thromde like Uelset, and round about that Uelset throm, or Crowne, standeth a pale or inclosure, of .small white leaues, whiche is the flower. *1597 GERARD Herbal* I. xxxvi. § 1. 51 A fringe or thrum downe the middle of the lower leaues. *Ibid.* II. xvii. § 3. 200 The roote is nothing else but as it were a throm or bundell of thredes. *1688 R. HOLME Armoury* II. 61/2 Three [leaves]. .each having a yellow freeze, or thrum near the bottom.

†c. A bundle of minute blood-vessels, a plexus. *1615 CROOKE Body of Man* 431 A thrumbe of crisped vessels called *Plexus Choroides* ., wherein the Animal spirits receiue their preparation.

5. Brewing. (See quots.) dial.

1828 Craven Gloss. *Thrum*, a bundle of birch or twigs in a mash tub, to prevent the malt from escaping and through which the liquor percolates. *1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Thrum*, a small utensil of wicker-work affixed to the hole in a mash-tub in brewing, to hinder the malt from escaping when the wort is run off.

†6. Applied jocularly or contemptuously to a person (one meanly or raggedly dressed). Obs.

1610 B. JONSON Alich. I. i, You were once. .the good, Honest, plaine, liuery-three-pound-thrum; that kept Your masters worships house. .For the vacations. *1705 Elstroa* in *Hearne Collect.* 30 Nov. (O.H.S.) I. 108 He eyes ye greasy Rout, Of gaping thrums, stand listening round about. *1727 SOMERVILLE Candida's Epithal.* 9 Each sprightly soph, each brawny thrum, Spent his first runnings here.

7. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib. Made or consisting of thrums or waste threads of yarn (or something resembling it), or having thrums inserted in or projecting from it (cf. THRUM *v.2*, THRUMMED *1*): as *thrum beard*, *bonnet*, *hat*, *mat*, *mop*, *night-cap*; pertaining to or dealing in thrums, as *thrum shop*. *b. Comb.* : *†thrum cap*, a cap made of thrums; *transf.* a person wearing a thrum cap; hence *†thrum-capped* (-kæpt) *a.*, wearing a thrum cap;

thrum-chinned (-lɪnd) *a.* (*jocular*), bearded; *thrum-eyed* (-aid) *a.*, applied by florists to the short-styled form of a flower (esp. of the genus *Primula*), which shows the boss of 'thrums' or anthers (cf. 4 a) at the top of the corolla-tube (opp. to PIN-EXTED); so *thrum eye*; *†thrum-flower*, (of Petiver) *Astrocarpus Clusii*, a native of the western Mediterranean region; *†thrum-stone*, Grew's name for asbestos, as being a fibrous mineral. See also THRUMWORT.

1577 HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 307 A long 'thrum beard. *1827 SCOTT Highl. Widow* I, Duncan with the 'thrum bonnet, and the other lords of the .towers of Kilchurn. [*Thrum cap*: cf. quot. 1439 in 2.] *1624 MASSINGRA Renegado* I. iii, A witch with a thrum cap, That sells ale underground. *1676 LADY FANSHAWE in Mem.* Feb. an. 1650 (1849) 93, I. desired him [the cabin-boy] to be so good as to give me his blue thrum cap he wore, and his tarred coat .and putting them on. .I. stood upon the deck by my husband's side. *1690 DRYDEN Don Sebast.* I. i, Hold, my dear Thrum-cap: I obey thee cheerfully. *1780 STRYKER Slew's Surv.* (1754) I. x. xvi. 196/1 (The Blue Coat Hospital) Their habit being now. .a round thrum Cap tied with a red band, yellow Stockings. *1708 W. KING Art Cookery* (1807) 73 Would our 'thrum-capped ancestors find fault, For want of sugartongs, or spoons for salt? *1608 MIDDLETON Trick to Catch Old One* IV. iii, [Widows] that will marry unfledged boys before comely 'thrum-chinned gentlemen. *1888 Fall Mall* G. 19 May 6/1 Auriculars. .with their characters of grey or green edge, pin or 'thrum eye, &c. *1861 DARWIN in Jnrl. of Linnæan Soc., Botany* VI. 77 Florists who cultivate the Polyanthus and Auricula. .call those which display the globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla 'pin-headed' or 'pin-eyed', and those which display the stamens 'thrum-eyed. *c.1711 PETIVER Gazophyl.* VI. lii, Small Spanish Purple 'Thrum-flower. .Grows a Span high on the stony Hills of Salamanca. *1543 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 180 Twa 'thrum battis of silk, price of the peece xiiij s. *1590 [ARLTON] News Purgat.* (1844) 120 A thrumbe hat she had of red. *1770 COOK Voy. round World* II. ix. (1773) 453 Ends. .hanging out. .like the shag or 'thrumb matts which [etc.] *1753 HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* VI. 7 The inelegant and inanimate figure of a 'thrum pomor muf. *1768 STERNE Sent. Journ.* The Husband, He sits. .in his 'thrum night-cap. *1796 COLQUHOUN Police Metropolis* p. viii, Petty Pilferers at Old Iron Shops. .Rag and 'Thrum Shops. *1681 GREW Museum* III. I. v. 313 'Thrum-Stone, as I call it. *Amianthus Lapis & Asbestinus.*

Thrum (*trwm*), *sb.3* [*Echoic*: cf. THRUM *v.3*]

An echoic word representing various sounds, esp. the tones produced by 'thrumping' a guitar or similar instrument; also *dial.* the purring of a cat. [*a. 1553 UDALL Royster* D. II. i, ARON to our glittere, thrumpledum, thrumpledum thrum,] *1798 LAWRENCE Treat. Horses* II. I. 18 That .affectionate domestic cat. .its feet kneading in unison with the grateful thrum. *1814 Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 128 The soft and melodious thrum evincing the happy state of his [a cat's] feelings. *1845 T. COOPER Purgatory of Suicides* (1877) 110 Fear not Grimalkin! she doth sing 'three-thrum'. *1863 W. MILLER Willie Winkie* II, The cat's singing grey thrums To the sleeping hen. *1883 BERTHA THOMAS George Sand* 119 The distant thrum of guitars. *1884 Pall Mall* G. 4 July 4/1 The thrum-thrum, ting-ting, tum-a-tum-tum of their banjos filled their air.

†Thrum, v.1 Obs. rare. [*? Related to THRUM sb.1*: cf. Flemish 'drommen = dringen, premere, pressare, stipare, drom, ghedrom, pressura' (Kilian).]

1. trans. To compress, condense.

c.1205 LAV. 54 Feberen he nom mid fingeren & fiede on boc-felle. & þa þe boc brumde to are [i. e. to one].

2. To press or crowd in; to cram.

1603 HARNETT Pop. Impost. 52 The Devils they had cast, did rebound back againe. .which by this provision of Thrumming in Devils at the first might. .have been avoided.

Thrum, v.2 Also 6 thrum, 7-9 thrumb. See also THRUMMED 1, [f. THRUM sb.2]

trans. To furnish or adorn with thrums or ends of thread (or something similar); to cover with thrums or small tufts, raise a pile upon (cloth); to make shaggy. Now *dial.*

c.1525 Harl. MS. 4217 art. 11 Hattes thrommyd with silke of diuerse colours. *a. 1562 CAVENDISH Wolsey* (1893) 88 His hosyn, frome the knee upward, was altogether thrommed with sylke. *1598 FLORIO, Itaric*, to thrum, to make rough, hairie or bristly. *1809 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* II. 41 When the young king is first invested with the .red sash of royalty (which is made of net work, and thrummed with red and yellow feathers). *1889 Suppl. to JAMIESON, Thrum*, to raise a tufted pile on knitted or woven woollen stuffs, to cover woollen cloth with small tufts like thrums.

†b. trans. and fig. To fringe or clothe. *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY Pl. Perc. 13 Leaueth thrumming thy Pibault Iestes with Scripture, Iron and Clay will not be tempered together. *1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. vii. 27 A craggy Rocks steep-hanging boss (Thrumm'd half with Ivice, half with crisped Moss). *1630 DRAYTON Muses Elysium* IV. 82, I could wish. .this bank were thickly thrumm'd with grass As soft as sleave or sarcenet ever was.

†c. To twist, curl, twine; also intr. To curl (as hair). *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, Cincinnare, to curl, or thrum any haire. *1668 CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* III. I. 128 So in Ethiopia by a peculiar thrumming of their hairs, they are defended from the heat.

†d. To thrum caps: lit. to cover caps with thrums; a proverbial phrase expressing trifling, or waste of work and time. Also *to thrum buttons*, and absol. *to thrum. Obs.*

1594 NASHE Unfort. Trav. 9 The King stood not long a thrumming of buttons there. *1603 Narcissus* (1893) 160 Why stand wee here, as it were cappes a thrumming? *1614*

J. Cooke Greene's Tu Quoque Hij b, I'de nere stand thrumming of Caps for the matter. *1686 MIDDLETON Women Beware Women*, III. iii, I'll not stand all day thrumming, But quickly shoot my bolt. *1644 QUARLES Judgm.* & Mercy 18 Are we born to thrum caps, or pick straws?

e. Naut. To sew or fasten bunches of rope-yarn over (a mat or sail) so as to produce a shaggy surface, suitable to prevent chafing or stop a leak.

1711 [see THRUMMED *1* c]. *1783 CART. INGLEDIEF Narr. Loss Centaur* 16 All the officers, passengers and boys, who were not of the profession of seamen, had been employed thrumming a sail which was passed under the ship's bottom. *1820 SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 448 note, By thrumming the sail, that is, sewing long bunches of rope-yarn all over it. *1838 POC A. G. Pym Wks.* 1864 IV. 66 A sail was thrummed, and got under the bows. *1848 G. BIDDLECOMBE Art of Rigging* 36 *Thrumming*, interlacing, in a regular manner, through intervals of matting made by a fid, short pieces of thrums, or rope-yarn. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., A vessel, when leaky, is thrummed by working some heavy spare sail, as the spritsail, into a thrummed mat, greasing and tarring it well, passing it under the bottom, and heaving all parts tight.

Thrum, v.3 Also 7-9 thrumb. [Echoic: going with THRUM sb.3]

1. a. intr. To play on a stringed instrument, as a guitar, harp, etc., by plucking the strings; to play on any stringed instrument in an idle, mechanical, or unskilful way; to strum.

1592 GREENE Disput. 25 Neither had he any excellent qualities but thrumming on the gittern. *1669 PEPSY Diary* 12 Apr., After sitting a while, thrumming upon my viall, and singing. *1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvii, Sophy, love, take your guitar, and thrum in with the boy a little. *1822 W. IRVING Braceb. Hall* v, Sometimes he even thrums a little on the piano. *1873 CALVELEY Fly Leaves* (1903) 72 Bang, twang, clatter and clang, Strum, thrum, upon fiddle and drum.

b. trans. To play (a stringed instrument, or a tune on it) idly, monotonously, or unskilfully; to strum upon; also, to pluck, twang (a string).

a. 1625 [see *thrumping* below]. *1675 COVEL in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 215 A little pitifull instrument with three wire strings, which every fellow thrums ordinarily about the street. *1681 DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 439 Th' old Harp on which he thrums his Lays. *1758 L. TEMPLE Sketches* (ed. 2) 28 The Productions of our present Italian Masters are thrummed over for a Season. *1781 [T. VAUGHAN] Fashionable Politics* II. cci. 113 Thrumping his guitar under her window. *1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* I. xxii. 159 Bows were strung and thrummed to test their elasticity. *1866 Mrs. STOWE Litt. Foxes* 117 They thrum a few tunes on the piano. *1873 'OUIDA' Pascarel* II. 15 The violin of Toccò thrummed a gay melody.

2. intr. To sound as an instrument or string when thrummed; to sound monotonously; to hum.

1763 Poetry in Ann. Reg. 245 With dead, dull, doleful, heavy hums. .The sober hurdy-gurdy thrums. *1887 GUNTER Mr. Barnes* xxii. 159 And so with mandolins thrumming at their head they finally come up the avenue. *1900 Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 2/3 Looms are full of woollen webs, spinning, wheels are thrumming.

b. Of a cat: To purr. dial.

a. 1810 TANNANILL Poems (1846) 30 Auld baudrons sits, and croodling thrums. *1841 P. Parley's Ann.* II. 324 She began to cock her tail, .and to purr and thrum as if all her sorrows were entirely forgotten.

3. a. trans. To recite or tell in a 'sing-song' or monotonous way; also, to hum over (a melody).

1710 STEELE Tattler No. 173 P. 2 Horace and Virgil must be thrummed by a Boy as well before he goes to an Apprenticeship as to the University. *1807 W. IRVING Salmag.* XII. v. (1824) 216 Who the fair .vex, By thrumming for ever their weakness of sex. *1816 SCOTT Antig.* xxi, And then siccan stories as Sanders had. .; and eh! as he wad thrum them over and over. .ayont the ingle at e'en. *a. 1845 Hoon Compass* xxi, And as he walk'd to self he talked, Some ancient ditty thrumming, In under tone.

b. intr. To speak or read monotonously, to 'drone', mumble.

a. 1774 TUCKER Lit. Nat. (1834) II. 681 To despise every old woman that thrums over good books all day. .because she does not understand Latin. *1845* [see *thrumping* below]. *1829 SCOTT Jnrl.* 26 Mar., Boswell .has thrummed upon this topic till it is threadbare. *1898 BAILEY Age* 159 Shall every niny who can thrum on rhyme, Break all our ear-drums without tune or time?

4. To strike something with the fingers as if playing on a musical instrument; to drum upon (a table, etc.). a. trans.

c. 1750 SHENSTONE Colemira 28 How I long. .To view those rosy fingers strike the lyre! For late when bees to change their clime began How did I see 'em thrum the frying pan. *1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxiii, She. .dashing the pin through the card on to the table, sat thrumming it for a while,

b. intr. with *on* or *upon*.

1820 W. IRVING Skeelch Bk. I. 265 While I sat. .meditating . .I was thrumming with the other hand upon the quarto. *1842 TENNYSON Will Waterproof* xx, I sit, my empty glass reversed, And thrumming on the table. *1865 G. MEREDITH Rhoda Fleming* xv, The squire was thrumming on the back of his chair.

5. slang. (trans.) a. To beat (a person). ? Obs.

1604 DEKKER Honest Wh. I. vii, Flat-cap. .y'are a flat foole, an Asse, a Gull, and I'll thrum you. *1676 SHADWELL Virtuoso* I. i, 'Sdeath! you sawcy Jades. .I'll thrum you, *1823* [see *thrumping* below].

b. In obscene sense: see quots. ? Obs.

1611 FLORIO, Accendere una donna, to thrum a wench. *1762 BAYNES Burlesque Homer* (1797) I. 138 How they had thrum'd the maids of Troy.

Hence *Thrummed* (*trwm*) *ppl. a.*; *Thrumming* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a. 1625 FLETCHER Woman's Prize I. i, Your mistress . .

must think This single thrumming of a fiddle...but even poor sport. 1681 DRYDEN *Spain*. Friar i. ii. The thrumming of a guitar. 1697 COLLIER *Mor. Subj.* ii. (1700) 19 As for Thrumming upon a Fiddle, he left it to such Fincial Sparks as they were. 1823 PINE *Wine & Walnuts* (1821) ii. xv. 208 The ushers...begged a half holiday for the whole school, and thus they escaped a thrumming. 1825 SCOTT *Let.* 29 Nov., I am writing in the Court...little...enlivened by the thrumming of two very dull pleaders. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* vii. Thrumming generally leads to whispering and love-making. 1876 GZO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. Little tinklings of mule-bells and whirrings of thrummed strings.

†Thrumble, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare*—1. In 4-5 also *prompel*, *thromle*. *intr.* In quot., To stumble. 1368 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. v. 201 He prompelle [v. r. stumblide, stumblid] atte prexwolde and prenh to be grounde. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 408 He thrumblid [v. r. thromlde, trobled, stombled, etc.] at be preshefeld.

Thrumble (trʊmbl̩), **thrimble** (pri-mb'l̩), *v.* 2 Chiefly, now only, *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: a. 6- thrumble, (9 thrumme). β. 6 thrimbl̩, thrymble, thrimle, thrymle, thrimmil, 8 thrimmle, 9 thrimal, thrimmel, 7- thrimble. [app. a derivative of THURM *v.* 1 Cf. obs. Du. or Flem. 'drommel', res simul compactæ et dense; res compactiles (Kilian); Du. in een drommel verzamelen, to crowd together.]

1. *trans.* To press, compress, squeeze; to crowd or heap together.

a. 1589 BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* iii. Iv, Peter...says: Thou art thrumblid and thrusted be the multitude, and zit thou speiris quha he twiched thee. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. xxxix. 614 So thrumblid [L. conglobati] they were and thrust together disorderly. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 258 Wicked and lewd folke, who gather, thrumblid, and heape up together all sorts of gaine.

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. ix. 67 Twa bodeis of our sort he [Polyphemus] tike and raif; Intill his hiddis hand thaim thrimblid and wrang. *Ibid.* v. xiii. 93 The fers Achil...Chasand affrayit Troianis. The gret rowtis to the wallis thrimblid. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scott.* (S.T.S.) l. 49 Marr lyes on the costyde neist, thrimblid...as it war intill a narrow boundes, in ane parte, bot in ane yther parte...braider. 1836 M. MACINTOSH *Cottager's Dau.* 78 The cruel boot, too, I hae hane Thrice thrimblid on my leg.

b. *intr.* To make one's way by pushing or jostling; to push, jostle.

1500-20 [implied in *thrumbler* below]. a. 1598 ROLLOCH *Serm.* Wks. 1849 l. 493 She thrumblid and thrusteth in at the gates of heaven. 1638 ADAMSON *Mus's Threnodie* i. (1774) 93 With kind embraces did we thrust and thrumblid. (For in these days I was exceeding nimble). 1901 W. MORRISON *Johnston of W.* vi. 37 Even with all their help they could scarce 'thrumblid through'.

2. *trans.* To press or rub between the finger and thumb; to finger, dandle.

1632 SHERWOOD. To thrumblid, *frotter entre les doigts*. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 36 Taylors, fain the gear to thrumblid Of coward coofs. 1828 CRAVEN *Gloss.* Thrimble, to pull or draw out with reluctance, to press... 'He thrimblid out his sixpence wi' a deal to do'. 1906 J. PATTERSON *Wamphray* iv. 104 [Others] after 'thrimbling' the money in their fingers paid part of what they owed.

Hence †Thrumbler, in 6 thrimlar, *Sc. Obs.* *rare*—1, one who thrumbles, or makes his way by pressing; a hustler; Thrumbling *vbl. sb.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 47 Thrimlaris and thristaris, as thay war woid, Kokenis, and kennis na man of gude. 1649 KENNEDY *Sp.* in *Scl. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) i. 398 The Kingdom of Heaven is not gotten but with much seeking, thrumblid and thrusting.

†Thrumble, *v.* 3 *Obs. rare*—1. [app. a derivative of THURM *v.* 3] *intr.* = THURM *v.* 3 1a (in quot. fig.).

1685 CROWNE *Sir C.* N. 11. 11 No, Madam, he's the General Guitarre of the Town...Vio. Well, I have provided one shall thrumblid on him.

Thrummed (trʊmɪd), *ppl. a.* 1 Also 6 thrombyed, throm(m)ed, thromde, *Sc.* thrumit, 6-7 thrumd, thrumbd, thrumbd, 6-9 thrumbed, 7-8 thrum'd. [f. THURM *sb.* 2 or *v.* 2 + -ED.]

Covered or decked with thrums; having a nap or shaggy surface; also, fringed. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1535 Bury Wills (Camden) 126, I gyfand bequeth to Alys Mannyng...iij. s. iij. d. and on new thrombyed hate. 1546 Aberdeen Regr. (1844) l. 237 Ane blak thrumit hat. 1566 BULLEVN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 16 b, The flowers is like a Blewe or White thrummed hatte. 1578 in Fenillat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 287 Hattes of crymon silk and sylver thrommed and wreythed bandes. 1602 *Inv. in Collect. Archæol.* (1863) II. 98 One thrummed blanquett xvij. d. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 529 The common soldiers used thrumd caps. 1609-10 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 353 Item pro .12. thrummed quillions xliij. s. 1613 CROOKS *Body of Man* 94 So becoming a thrummed rugge to keepe warme the Membranous and vnbloody guts and stomacke vnder it. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 101 A fringe in Hebrew...represented the complication, or conjunction of Gods commandments among themselves...as the threads in those thrummed fringes were woven together. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 44 Many...by a thrum'd stocking, a bumstap or bolstered garment...endeavour to redeem themselves. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 223 Carpets of silks, silk and gold, and of course thrum'd wool.

†b. *transf.* and *fig.*; in quot. 1607 perh. used for 'thatched'. *Obs.*

1577 KENDALL *Flowers Epigr.* 17 b, The sun, the starres, the thrumbed thrones with silver perle and gold. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* i. viii. 15 The sayde...knoppes do open and put forth a fayre purple, thromde, or velvet floure. 1607 Vol. IX.

MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* i. ii, Wouldst thou...live in a poor thrummed house i' th' country?

c. *Naut.* Of a mat or sail: Having peeces of rope-yaru sewn upon or stack through it so as to produce a dense shaggy surface: see quot. 1900.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 Paunch, thrum'd Mats. 1798 CAPT. TROUARDIG in *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 19 With thrummed sails [we] reduced the leak. 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* liii. 686 The men had each a bed place with a canvas bottom, and a thrummed mat for a bed. 1900 F. T. BULLEN in *Daily News* 7 Aug. 3/4 They must...lay loosely spread the collision mat, a mass of rope and thrummed yarn, about fifteen feet square, four inches thick, and weighing about a quarter of a ton.

Thrummed, *ppl. a.* 2: see THURM *v.* 3

Thrummer (trʊmɪ), [f. THURM *v.* 3 + -ER 1.] One who thrums or thrums on a stringed instrument; an idle or indifferent player.

1706 E. WARD *Ind. Rediv.* i. x. 8 A Welsh Thrummer's slaving Ass, That carr's his Harp from Place to Place. a. 1810 TANNHALL *Wand. Bard Poems* (1846) 108 No, thou old intruding thrummer, Thou canst have no lodging here. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vii, To the buttery-hatch, Ye strolling thrummers.

Thrumming, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see THURM *v.* 3

Thrummy (trʊmɪ), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. THURM *sb.* 2 + -Y.] Consisting of, characterized by, or resembling thrums; covered with thrums; shaggy, downy, velvety. Formerly of flowers with conspicuous anthers, of fibrous roots, etc. (cf. THURM *sb.* 2 4).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. xl. 8 a. 13 His roote is...made of many thrummye threads. 1598 FLORIO, *Velutelo*, soft, woolly, thrummye, full of silke or velvet. c. 1600 CHALKHILL *Thealms & Ch.* (1683) 102 In Ferra ylad, And on her Head a thrummy Cap she had. 1659 TORRIANO, *Filaccio*, coarse raw silk, thrummy yarn. 1697 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 680 At the top of each Branch stand small thrummy Flowers. 1703 DAMPIRA *Voy.* III. i. 158 A Columella thick set with thrummy apicles which argue this Plant to belong to the Malvaceous kind. 1809 A. REID *Kirrimuir* ii. 11 The weaver's dress was often very 'thrummy'.

Thrumwort (trʊmɪwɔ:t), [f. THURM *sb.* 2 + -WORT.] A name for different plants having parts resembling thrums. a. The water-plantain, *Alisma Plantago* (or other species); also the allied star-fruit, *Actinocarpus Damasonium*. b. 'Love-lice-bleeding', *Amarantus caudatus*.

1829 GLOVER *Herb. Derby* i. 112 *Alisma ranunculoides*, lesser thrum wort...*Alisma lanceolata*, narrow-leaved thrum wort. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 1147 Thrumwort, *Actinocarpus*; also *Amarantus caudatus*. 1879 PAIOA *Names Brit. Plants*, Thrumwort...The plant has its name from its long tassell-like panicles of red flowers, the flomer, *Amarantus caudatus*. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Thrumwort. (1) *Amarantus caudatus*... (2) A book-name for *Actinocarpus Damasonium*...Thrumwort, Great, *Alisma Plantago*.

Thrung, Thrunter: see THBING *v.* 1, THRINTER.

Thrus, thrusche: see THURSH, THURSE.

†Thrusche, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [Etymology and meaning obscure; perhaps there are here two words.]

In sense 3, possibly —OE. *þrýscan, in *ge. of þrýscan*, 'to press, press down, repress'; but this does not suit sense 1, for which some suggest identity with FAUSHE, with *th for f*; but this also seems to fail to give the sense 'cut or cleave'.]

1. *trans.* To cut asunder, cleave.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE iii. 190 The thrusande blaid his hals in sonder schayr. *Ibid.* xi. 252 His gud suerd. His body in twa it thurschyt enirlikedill. 1483 Cath. Angl. 387/2 To Thrusche. [No Latin.]

2. To thrust, press.

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 206/2 [He] pullit vp the brod of the windo Quhairinto the said m^r alexander had thrusschit his majesties heid and schuleris. [Panton's *Dissert. Gourey Cons.* 1812, quotes the passage with *thrust*.]

Thrush 1 (trʊʃ). Forms: 1 thræsc, þrýsce, þrýsca, þrýsca, þrýsca, 3 þrýsche (ð), þrýsca (for þrýsche), 4 þrýsch, 5-6 thrusahe, thrusha, thrusha (5 thrýsche, thrusha, thrus, 7 threash); 6- thrush. [Two ablaut-forms in OE.: a. þrýsca, later þrýsca, wk. fem. —O. Teut. *þraskjōn. For the change of vowel in ME. þrýsche, thrush, cf. *clutch, crutch, rush, thrush*, with *u* (v) from *y* (i); in 15th c., some dialects retained þrýsca (= þrýsche) and thrýsche, and thrice-cock (for thrýsche-cock) is still a dialect-name of the missel-thrush. β. OE. had a 800 Anglian þræsc = WSax. *þræsc = OHG. *drōska* —O. Teut. *þraskjōn. Examples of this form are rare, and indeed not yet cited in ME., where it would be *þræsch, *þræsch; but *thrash* occurs in 17th c., and the derivative *thrasher* is dialectal in Oxfordsh. and Berksh. Cf. also the U.S. *thrasher*. There are also the derivative forms *thrushel, thrishel, thrissel*, from the *a* type: see THRUSHEL.]

1. Historically, A name of two British and general European birds; (1) primarily, and without qualification, that also called *Throstle* and *Mavis*, distinctively *Song-thrush* (*Turdus musicus*); (2) the *Misseltoe thrush*, *Mistle*, or *Missel-thrush* (*T. viscivorus*), a larger and less musical species. Thence extended (with qualifications) by ornithologists to other species of the genus *Turdus* (many of which, in vernacular language, have other names, and are not regarded as thrushes), or more

widely, to all members of the family *Turdidae*. By colonists, travellers, etc., transferred, with qualifications, to birds of other lands, allied to the European thrushes, or merely resembling these in general appearance or some feature; see b.

The song-thrush is locally known as *Throstle* and *Mavis*, dialectally *thrushel, thrushle, thrusher, thrush*, *field, whistling thrush*; the missel-thrush, as *bull thrush, gawthrush, holm-t., horie-t., marble-t., Norman t., stone-t., wood-t., thrush-cock, throstle-cock, storm-cock, etc.* In OE. and ME., *thrush* and *throstle* are sometimes mentioned as distinct birds: see THROSTLE. Among the thrushes (*Turdi*) of ornithology, are the redwing, fieldfare, blackbird, ring-ouzel, of Great Britain, and the robin, veery, hermit thrush, wood-thrush, and other species of North America.

a. c. 1000 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 260/30 *Trutius*, *bruce*. c. 1000 *Voc.* *ibid.* 286/23 *Strutio*, *bruce*. c. 1250 Owl & Night. 1659 *Prýsca* [MS. *Cott. Bruce*] & *bruste* & *wode-wale*. c. 1350 *Will.* *Palerna* 830 *Briddes* þat þlípeliche song, þoþe þe þrusch & þe þrusele. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Canton) v. v. (1859) 76, I þought me vpon the byrdes as thrushes, and thrushes, and staves whiche I haue seer. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 595/20 *Mauiscus*, *anglica* a thrýsche. 14... *Nom.* *ibid.* 702/39 *Hic garulus*, a thrush. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 438 Of quayle, sparrow, lark, pygeoun, swalow, thrushche, osulle. 1530 *Palsgr.* 281/1 Thrusha a byrde, *grync*. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. iv. 17 Abrode to wend, To take the ayre and heare the thrushes song. 1624 *CART. SMITH Virginia* ii. 27 There are... Thrushes and diuers sorts of small birds. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 83 *Turdus*... the Thrush, Song-Thrush, or Throstle, or Mavis. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Epist.* i. xv. 51 At fast Thrush is most delightful Food, And a Swine's Panach superlatively good. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. ii. The blackbird and the speckled thrush Good-morrow gave from brake and bush.

β. c. 795 *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 2063 *Trutius*, *ðræsc*. c. 1696 *Roxb. Ball.* (1866) VI. 305 'Oh' 'ays the squeaking little Thrush, 'My Sorrows now begin afresh'. [1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Thrusher*, Also in form *thrasher* Ont. Backs... The song-thrush.]

b. With qualifying words (indicating native country, colour, food, habits, etc.) applied to various species of the genus *Turdus* or family *Turdidae*; also popularly to numerous species of other families (starlings, warblers, shrikes, etc.) more or less resembling the true thrushes: as

Babbling thrush: = *thrush-babbler* in 2. **Chinese thrush**, *Trochilopterus canorum*; † **Golden thrush**: early name of the Golden Oriole. **Harmonic thrush**, *Collyriocincta harmonica*, of Australia. **Long-legged thrush**, any bird of Swainson's subfamily *Crateropodinae*, also called *babblers*, formerly classed with the thrushes. **Migratory thrush**, the American robin. **New York thrush**, an American Water-thrush, *Sialurus naevius*. **Olive-backed thrush** = **Olive-back**. **Pacific thrush**, a Polynesian bird, *Lalage pacifica*. **Red thrush**, **Red-breasted thrush**, the American robin. **Shining thrush**, a W. African glossy starling, *Lamprocolius splendidus*. **Shrike-thrush**: see *SHRIKE*. **Songster thrush**, *Calornis panayensis*, of the Philippines. **Spectacle thrush**, *Garrulus perspicillatus*, of Southern China and Siam. **Varied thrush**, the Oregon robin, *Hesperocichla nevada*. **Whidah thrush**, a W. African starling, *Pholidauges leucogaster*. **Wilson's thrush**, the *VEER* of N. America. **Wind-thrush**, local name of the *REOWING*. **Wine thrush**, a S. African species, *Turdus olivaceus*. See also ANT-THRUSH, GROUND-THRUSH, HERMIT-THRUSH, ROCK-THRUSH, WATER-THRUSH, WOOD-THRUSH.

a. 1705 *RAY Syn. Avium & P.* (1713) 64 *Turdus viscivorus minor*... the Mavis, Throstle, or Song-Thrush... *Turdus flaccus*... the Red-Wing, Swine Pipe or Wind-Thrush. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 160 The Wine-thrushes have their name from their loving of grape-stones. 1750 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 185 The Golden Thrush. *Icterus*... They are found in the Southern Parts of Europe all the Summer Season. 1774 CATHERY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (ed. a.) i. 30 The red-leg'd Thrush, *Turdus viscivorus plumbeus*. *Ibid.* 31 The little Thrush (*Turdus minimus*). In shape and colour it agrees with the description of the European Mavis, or Song-Thrush, differing only in bigness. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. i. 36 *Chinese Thrush*, less than a Redwing. *Ibid.* 61 *Spectacle Thrush*, a Trifle bigger than a Blackbird. a. 1790 S. HEARNE *Journ. Northern Ocean* x. (1795) 418 The Red-breasted Thrushes, commonly called in Hudson's Bay... Red Birds. 1827 AUDUBON *Jrnl.* 3 May, The Red Thrush. 1843 *Ibid.* 27 May, This morning my ears were saluted by the delightful song of the Red Thrush. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* *Thrush*... applied in Australia and New Zealand to four (sic) different genera of birds, viz.—(1) *Collyriocincta*, the Shrike-Thrushes... (2) *Geothlypis*, the Ground-Thrushes. (3) *Oreocincta*, the Mountain-Thrush. (4) *Pachycephala*, called Thrushes, but more often Thickheads. (5) *Tumagra* (the New Zealand Thrushes).

† 2. **Sea-thrush, thrush-fish**, names given (after *L. turdus*) to various species of wrasse (*Labrus*), of which *L. turdus* is common in the Mediterranean; *L. maculatus* the Ballan wrasse, and *L. mixtus* the striped wrasse, are found also on the British coasts. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ix. xv. i. 244 Of Stone-fishes, such as live among rocks, the sea Thrush, the sea Merle, and the purple shell-fishes are not to be found. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 *Thrush-fish*... They are very difficultly concocted yet Pliny counteth them good. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* i. 97/2 The Sea-thrush and Whiting feed best among the Rocks.

3. **Comb. as thrush-haunted, -like** adjs.; **thrush-babbler** = **BABBLER** 4; **thrush-blackbird**, a name for the Rusty Grackle, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **thrush-breast** a., speckled like a thrush's breast; † **thrush-fish** = **sea-thrush** (sense 2 above); **thrush-nightingale**, a nightingale (*Daulias philomela*) with a slightly

speckled breast, found in central and eastern Europe; thrush-tit, a book-name for birds of the genus *Cochia* (or *Xanthogenys*), inhabiting the Himalayas, China, and Java (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1878 P. ROBINSON *In my Indian Gard.* 11. 83 The feeble-winged thrush-babblers were wrangling over worms. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 1. 121 [The walls of the fatty heart] frequently present a 'tabby-cat' or 'thrush-breast' appearance. 1905 *Speaker* 9 Sept. 548 'Thrush-haunted woods and peaceful shades. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 173/1 The chief peculiarities of the grakles, viz. the strong 'thrush-like bill [etc.]. 1879 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 76 Aquatic thrush-like birds. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 231/1 The 'Thrush Nightingale' inhabiting central Europe. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 12/1 Known as the thrush nightingale, and in Germany as the 'Sprosser'.

Thrush ² (prŭs). [Not known in either sense before the 17th c., though the phonology of the word, with *p* and *sh*, indicates English origin, and points to an OE. **þrusc*. The only continental cognates appear to be, in sense 1, Sw. and ODa. *torske*, Da. *troške*, Sw. dial. *trosh*, which Falk and Torp refer to an ON. **þruskr*. See *Note below*.]

1. A disease, chiefly of infants, characterized by white vesicular specks on the inside of the mouth and throat, and on the lips and tongue, caused by a parasitic fungus (see *thrush-fungus* in 3); scientifically called *aphtha* or *parasitic stomatitis*.

1666 *Perrys Diary* 17 June, He hath a fever, a thrush and a hiccup. 1713 *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* 1. 47 A Gargle of it cures the Thrush. 1828 *Mss. BANY Protestant* xvii. (1884) 180 The thrush, colic, and other disorders incidental to children. 1877 *ROBERTS Handb. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 289 Thrush is frequently associated with typhoid fever.

2. In the horse, An inflammation of the lower surface of the frog of the hoof, accompanied with a fetid discharge. Cf. *FRUSH* ².

1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 319 Of the Running Thrush. Bathe the thrush with this, wherever there appears a more than ordinary moisture, and lay over the ulcer a little tow dipped in the same. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 154 It had a thrush, spavins and contracted knees. 1831 [YOUTT] *Horse* xvi. 307 Thrush is a discharge of offensive matter from the cleft of the frog. It is inflammation of the lower surface of the sensible frog.

3. *Comb.*: thrush-fungus, the parasitic fungus *Saccharomyces albicans*, which causes thrush (sense 1); thrush-lichen, thrush-moss, a species of lichen, *Peltigera aphthosa*, found on moist alpine rocks, and used in Sweden boiled in milk as a cure for thrush (sense 1); thrush-paste, an astringent paste for curing thrush in horses (sense 2).

1759 *STILLINGF. Misc. Tracts* (1775) 217 The country people taught us the virtues of the thrush-moss for sore throats. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Thrush Lichen*, the *Peltigera aphthosa*. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Thrush-lichen. Thrush-paste. 1899 *CAGNEY Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* iii. (ed. 4) 113 In a few cases, thrush-fungus and vegetations have been found in the nose.

[*Note.* Norw. has *frosk*, *frosk* 'thrush', phonetically identical with *frosk* frog; cf. Norw. dial. *trusk* = *frosk*, 'frog', which seems to rest upon an old phonetic confusion of **þruskr* and *froskr*. Some would connect this with the fact that Gr. *βάρπαξ* and *L. rana*, *rānula*, 'frog', were also names of a disease in the mouth of cattle. The evidence of Eng. is however that **þrusc* = *ON. *þruskr*, was the orig. word for the disease in sense 1. The connexion of sense 2 is not explained; can it be connected with Da. *troške* rotten or decayed wood, 'rottenness in the bones' ?]

Thrush, variant of THURSE, goblin.

Thrush, thrush-bush: see THRAESH ².

Thrush-a-thrush. *dial. rare.* Also thrush.

Name of some boys' game.

1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 20 Leap-frog, and thrush-a-thrush. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, Thrush.

Thrushel (prŭʃel). Now *dial.* Also 5

thrushchyl, thrushhill, 9 thrishell (*Devon*). [A

derivative of THURSH ², prob. dim.; cf. OHG.

drōscala, dim. of *drōsca*, MHG. *drōschele*, dial.

droschel, *druschel*, *droschel*. Dislectally these

forms tend to fall together with variants of

THROSTLE and Ger. *drossel*.] A name, now local,

of the thrush or song-thrush.

c1430 *LYOG.*, Thrushylock [see THROSTLE-COCK]. 1499

Prompt. Parv. (ed. Pynson), Thrushhill or thrustyll, merula.

1881 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Wordbk.* 441 Thrushel, same

as Thrustle: Bridgnorth. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names*

Birds 3 (Song Thrush) Thrusher (Berks and Bucks), Dirsh

(Somerset), Thrushfield (Salop), Thrushel or Thrustle (Salop),

Thrustle (Devon, Cornwall, Salop).

Thrushling. *nonce-ud.* [See -LING.] A young

thrush.

1899 P. ROBINSON in *Contemp. Rev.* 347 Surely a thrushling

sitting on a tennis lawn.

Thrushy, *a.* [f. THURSH ² + -Y.] Pertaining

to or affected with thrush (sense 2).

1831 [YOUTT] *Horse* xvi. 307 When the frog becomes..

diseased, the cleft.. penetrates even to the sensible horn

within, and through this.. fissure the thrushy discharge

proceeds. *Ibid.* 308 Turning out would be prejudicial

rather than of benefit to thrushy feet.

Thrust (prŭst), *sb.* Also 6-*Sc.* and *north. dial.*

thrust. [f. THURST *v.*, in various senses.]

I. +1. An act of pressing or pressure (see sense 4

of the verb); chiefly fig. 'pinch', hardship. *Obs.*

In *phr. heap and thrust*, app. used attrib. = heaped up

and pressed down; cf. THUTCH *sb.*, quot. 1678.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. ii. 33 Withdraw the from na

perrellis, nor hard thrust. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls)

II. 548 Tak tent in tyme or 3e be put in thrust. a1600

MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxiv. 76 Sen thou art thrald,

think thou mon thole a thrust. 1670 *CAPT. J. SMITH Eng.*

Improv. Reviv'd 97, 16000 Bushels of Chaff or Hulls worth

3 pence the Bushel heap and thrust.

+2. Pressure or pushing of a crowd, jostling,

crowding; a crowd, throng, 'press'. *Obs.*

1505 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Arcto*, *Arctum theatrum*

.. wherein is great thronge or thrust. 1588 *PARKE tr. Mem-*

dosa's Hist. China 295 They were verie faint with the great

thrust and throng of the people. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xx.

xvii, What can he do.. In that confusion, trouble, thrust

and throng? 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* II. 52 In thrust did all

men draw About their entry. 1680 *SHELTON Quix.* (1746)

IV. xx. 164 Two of them, bold Crack-ropes, came among

the Thrust.

3. *Mech.*, etc. A pushing force exerted by one

part of a structure, etc. upon another contiguous

part: *spec.* (a) *Arch.*, etc. Such a force exerted

laterally by an arch or other part of a building or

structure against an abutment or support; (b) the

driving force exerted by a paddle or propeller-shaft

in a ship or aeroplane; (c) *Mining*: see quot. 1881;

(d) *Geol.* a compressive strain in the earth's crust.

1708 J. C. *Compt. Collier* (1845) 30 [Lest it] bring a Thrust,

or a general Crush in one of your Collieries. 1739 *LABEYRE*

Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br. 44 The lower an Arch is,

in proportion to its Opening, the greater is the Thrust it exerts

against its Piers. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges*

(ed. 3) 326 In.. truss-frame bridges.. there is no thrust or

pressure against the abutments, as in arched bridges. 1869

SIR E. J. REED Shipbld. i. 8 Intended to aid in distribut-

ing the thrust of the paddleshaft. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining*

Gloss., Thrust, the breaking down or the slow descent of

the roof of a gangway. Compare Creep. 1903 *Nature*

12 Feb. 359/1 Local thrusts and shear slips took place again,

fragmenting the previous thrust-masses and igneous intru-

sions. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 4/1 The result of revolving

a screw in water or air is to project a current.. in a direction

approximately parallel to the axis of the screw, and the

reaction from this in the opposite direction to which the

current is flowing is called the 'thrust', and the aim of

every designer is to obtain the greatest possible thrust

from any given dimensions of propeller when working at its

designed speed.

b. Short for thrust-bearing: see 7.

1875 *BEFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 211 Have

every.. part of the engines carefully oiled, especially cylin-

ders, slide-valves, eccentrics, cranks, and thrust.

4. = *thrustings*, THURSTING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Thrust.. the white whey

which last leaves the curd in pressing.

II. 5. An act, or the action, of thrusting (in

sense 1 of the vb.); a forcible push or pushing.

Also fig.

1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxii, 'Take away the carrion'

(giving the bishop's corpse a thrust with his foot). 1860

TYNDALL Glac. i. iii. 26 The thrust of the descending glacier.

1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 151 A logical thrust of the

ostrich-head into the sand.

6. An act of thrusting (in sense 5 of the vb.); a

lunge or stab made with a weapon.

a1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1590) 153 b, Zelmane harken-

ing to no more words, began with such wittie farte to

pursue him with blowes and thrustes. 1592 *SHAKA Rom.*

& *Jul.* i. 1. 120 While we were entrechanging thrusts and

blowes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 203

Garments of cotton wool so close and hard quilted that

they would beare out the thrust of a lance or sword.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 127 They were

tought to bend the Bow, shoot exact, give a true thrust

with a Lance. 1779, 1828 [see PARV ² 11]. 1840 *DICKENS*

Barn. Rudge xvii, I made a thrust at him. 1879 G. MER-

EDITH *Egoist* xliii, He depended entirely on his agility to

elude the thrusts that assailed him.

b. *transf.* and fig.

1668 H. MOAR *Div. Dial.* i. xi. 41 There is one thrust at

your pure pretended Mechanism. 1852 *MRS. H. B. STOWE*

Uncle Tom's C. xxii, The faithful old heart felt a sudden

thrust. 1859 *MEREDITH R. Feudal* xlii, White thrusts

of light were darted from the sky. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire*

i. 8 Those shrewd thrusts, that flashing scorn, that relent-

less fire, with which.. Voltaire pushed on his work of

'crushing the Infamous'.

c. In *phr. Cut and thrust*: see CUT ² 2 c;

thrust and parry (*lit.* and fig.).

1763-1875 [see CUT ² 2 c]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct.

1/2 A rollicking candidate whose thrust-and-parry recalls

the days of the hustings. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Men, Women*

& *Bks.* (ed. 2) 209 Swaggering Bohemians, cut-and-thrust

men. 1905 *WARREN in Alderson Asquith* ii. 20 In the rapid

thrust and parry of passing repartee.

+d. A bout of thrusting; a contest or encounter

with swords. *Obs.*

1602 *EARL NORTHUMBER.* in *Collins Peerage* (1779) II. 413

They two should have a thruste together. 1816 *SCOTT Bl.*

Dwarf xii, I should like well to have a thrust with him on

collars on a propeller-shaft, through which the thrust of the shaft is transmitted to the thrust-block and thence to the hull of the ship; thrust-fault *Geol.*, a reversed fault: = OVERFAULT; thrust-hoe: see HOE ² 1 b; thrust-mass *Geol.*, the displaced mass of rock in an overfall; thrust-movement, movement caused by a thrust (3 d); thrust-post, a post so placed as to take the thrust from a load or force; thrust-ring, a brass ring made in two halves fitted in between the collars on the thrust-shaft to transmit the horizontal thrust of the shaft to the thrust-block; thrust screw, a thrusting-screw (THURSTING *vbl. sb.* 3); see also quot. 1888; thrust-shaft, a propeller-shaft; *spec.* that part of the shaft on which are the thrust-collars. See also THURST-PLANE.

1869 *SIR E. J. REED Shipbld.* xv. 287 In a Screw steam-

ship it is necessary to make some arrangement by means of

which the thrust of the propeller shaft shall be transmitted

to the ship, and the injurious effects prevented which would

result from the direct action of the thrust upon the

machinery. For this purpose *thrust-bearers are fitted.

1864 *WEAVER, *Thrust-bearing* (Screw-steamers). 1889

WHITHAM Steam Engine Design 264 Another form of thrust

bearing often used consists of a single thrust collar, forged

with the shaft. 1906 *SENNETT & ORAM Marine Steam*

Engine 285 a, An ordinary plunger block should always be

fitted close to the thrust bearing to take the weight of the

shaft. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 5/2 The shaft in the

*thrust-block is twenty-five inches in diameter, and of solid

steel. 1906 *SENNETT & ORAM M. S. Eng.* 285 a, Thrust

blocks are carried on strong plate bearers generally fixed

to not less than three frames of the ship. 1889 *Thrust-

collar [see *thrust-bearing*]. 1903 *Nature* 20 Aug. 375/1 The

overfolding and repetition of strata by *thrust-faults. 1901

Ibid. 24 Jan. 194/2 Three higher tiers of *thrust-masses are

present on the west of the Linth Valley. 1890 *Hardwicke's*

Sci. Gossip XXVI. 238/1 An arch of Cambrian rocks..

repeatedly broken on the west side by *thrust-movements,

causing newer beds to be driven over beds of various hori-

zons, in some cases many thousands of feet apart in the

succession. 18.. *WHITHAM Const. Steam Engin.* 102

*Thrust-ring. 1906 *SENNETT & ORAM M. S. Eng.* 285 a,

Another form of thrust block.. containing separate brass

thrust rings fitted in the bearing to form the rubbing sur-

faces. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Thrust-screw. 1888

Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin. 374 Thrust Screw,

a screw with or without the power of endlong adjustment,

which takes the thrust of a revolving spindle. Examples of

thrust screws occur at the top of the drill spindles of some

drilling machines, and in the back centres of the headstocks

of lathes. 1893 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 6/3 The Cunard steamer

Umbria.. will be placed in the graving dock.. and refitted

with new *thrust shaft. 1906 *SENNETT & ORAM M. S. Eng.*

285 a, These horseshoe collars fit between the collars on

the thrust shaft.

Thrust (prŭst), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. thrust.

Forms: see below. [Early ME. (c1200) *þrusten*

(*ii*), *þrusten*, a. ON. *þrýsta* to thrust, press, com-

press, force (Norw. *þrýste*, Aasen, to press, squeeze).

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* vi. 38 [Dew] thrust out of the flosse [Vulg. *expresso vellere*]. 1573-80, 1577, etc. Thrust [see B. 5, 1, etc.].

7-4-5 pristed, 4 Sc. thristit, 7-9 thrusted. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 516 His staffe... has he... in be maste hoile... thristit ful faste. c. 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* 65 pat it may... be pristed out. 1665 Thrusted [see B. 1].

B. Signification.

I. 1. *trans.* To exert the force of impact upon or against (a body) so as to move it away; to push, shove, drive. Chiefly with adverb or advb. phr. (Now chiefly literary).

[c. 1275; see A. 2 a.] c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2110, vii. Iene [ears of corn]. de ranc he hauen do ouer-cumen, and, on a stund, de fette ȝrist hem to do grund. c. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 328/188 Saint Clement. in grete wrath he hire pulte a-wei and to be grounde uprist priste. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1407 pai. Thristis our thikefald many threyn bernes. 1526 *TINDALE Math.* xxi. 39 They caught hym and thrust him out of the vineyard. 1587 *Turberv. Trag.* T. (1837) 152 And up they thrust the same [door]. And softly entred in. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4. 201 Thrust him downe stayres. 1665 *Hooker Microgr.* vi. 23 Another Ladle thrusted four or five inches under water. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 203, I caused the boat to be thrust in. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xix. 135 The glacier is forcibly thrust... against the projecting base of the mountain.

b. *transf. and fig.* Applied to action of any kind having an effect analogous to that of physical pushing or moving. Often in phr. to thrust out, to expel, eject.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 217 When Sir Symon wist, be dome ageyn þam gon, His felonie forth thrist. 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* xxiv. 18 The Lorde thrust out before vs all the people of the Amorites. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 161 Dionysius of Syracuse is reported for his tyranny to have been thrust beside his seate. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W. v.* v. 156 Though we would have thrust vertue out of our hearts by the head and shoulders. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 513 King Henry the Eighth thrust out the Monks. 1655 *JER. TAYLOR Guide Devot.* (1719) 14 He only can preserve them in the same Being, and thrust them forward to a better. 1854 *H. ROGERS Ess.* (1860) II. 2 Thrusting aside all authority but that of Reason. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 222 They were now, without any trial, without any accusation, thrust out of their house.

c. *absol. or intr.* To push against something; to make a thrust. (*lit. and fig.*)

c. 1305 [see A. 2 a.] c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8886 Pey schoued, þey priste, þey stode o strot. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cxviii.* 13 They thrust at me, that I might fall. 1560 *DAUS tr. Seldan's Comm.* 80 One of them with his staffe, thruste at the Image of a saincte, in so muche that it fell downe and brake. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 176 They still at the door thrusting.

† 2. *intr.* To come together with force of impact; to strike together, collide. *Obs.*

13. *Cursor M.* 22683 (Edin.) Al be stanis þat er mad. Wit þrawing sal tai samin þrist [other MSS. threst, prest], þat al to pecis sal tai þrist. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxv. 28 This terrible monsteris sall togidder thrist, And in the cludis gett the Antechrist.

3. *intr.* To push or force one's way, as through a crowd; to crowd in; to make one's way or advance as against obstacles; to press onwards or into a place, etc. *Also fig.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 277 Flead fast þei þrist. c. 1475 *Rauf Colgar* 694 He thristit in throw threitie all at anis. 1530 *PALSGR* 757/1, I thrust in to a place thorow a prease. 1611 *SLEDGE Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1623) 854 It will be best abruptly to thrust into the narration. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 46 That night we came to Callipoly... and thrust into a little haven North of the towne. 1653 *W. LAUSON in Arb. Garner* I. 197 They thrust up little brooks to spawn. 1760 *WESLEY Trul.* 10 Aug. A person hugely daubed with gold thrust violently in. 1828 *SCOTT F. M.* Perth xii. She thrust in between them. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herev.* xvii. He thrust in with so earnest and sad a face that the servants let him pass.

† b. *trans.* To press upon or push against; to throng, to jostle. *Obs.*

c. 1375 [see A. 38]. 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* v. 31 Thou seest the puple thristinge thee: and seist, Who touchide me? 1526 *TINDALE ibid.* Thou seist the puple thrustinge the on euery syde. 1589 *BAUCE Serm. Sacram.* iii. I v. Thou art thrumbed and thrusted be the multitude. 1642 [see THROUSTING vbl. sb. 1].

† c. To press (objects) into a confined space; also, to fill (a space) densely; to crowd, cram. *Obs.*

c. 1380 [see THROUSTING vbl. sb. 1]. 1614 *TOMKINS Albumazar* i. iii. A Hall thrust full of bare-heads.

† 4. *trans.* To press, compress, squeeze. *Obs.* (exc. in spec. reference to cheese-making; cf. THROUSTING vbl. sb. 2, *thrusting-screw*, *tub*, *ibid.* 3).

1382 [see A. 38]. 1398 *TRAVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.). With compressing and þrusting togedres þe way of the breþe. c. 1400 *Pety Job* 98 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 124 To thryste me doune, and me accuse. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/2 Thrystyn, or pressyn, *primo*, *comprimo*. 1530 *PALSGR.* (Bodl. MS.). With compressing and þrusting togedres þe way of the breþe. c. 1400 *Pety Job* 98 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 124 To thryste me doune, and me accuse. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/2 Thrystyn, or pressyn, *primo*, *comprimo*. 1530 *PALSGR.* (Bodl. MS.). With compressing and þrusting togedres þe way of the breþe. c. 1400 *Pety Job* 98 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 124 To thryste me doune, and me accuse. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/2 Thrystyn, or pressyn, *primo*, *comprimo*. 1530 *PALSGR.* (Bodl. MS.). With compressing and þrusting togedres þe way of the breþe. c. 1400 *Pety Job* 98 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 124 To thryste me doune, and me accuse. c. 1440 *Promp. 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1884 PEACH & HORNE *ibid.* 33/2 At length this intricate system of faults and folds culminates in a great dislocation which... to distinguish it from the ordinary reversed faults, may be termed a Thrust-Plane. 1907 *Athenaeum* 2 Nov. 554/3 The planes of disruption along which the masses travelled are known as thrust-planes.

Thrutch (þrʊtʃ), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4 prich, 5 thrichce, thrich, 7- thrutch. [f. next.] An act of 'thrutching'; a thrust, push, press, squeeze; also, *concr.* a narrow gorge or ravine (*local*). 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1713 Per þre þro [hounds] at a þrich þrat hym [a fox] at ones. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12752 Pan entrid this Engist. And, with a thrichce in the throte, throtlet the kyng. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. iv. 606 [It] gert hym oft in thrichis [v.rr. thyrstis, thryftis] thraw. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 302 Maxfield measure, heap and thrutch (cf. *Thrust sb.* 1). 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 33 The last sylvan stronghold of the fairies; where they would remain impregnable, haunting wild 'thrutches' and sylvan 'chapels', in lonely deeps of its cloughs and woods. 1881 WESTALL *Old Factory* xi. 1. 190 Try what a good thrutch will do first.

Thrutch (þrʊtʃ), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: a. 1 prycoan, 4-5 thrichce, prich(e). β. 3 prucche, 6, 8 thruch, 6- thrutch. *Pa. l.* and *ppl.* 1 pryhte, pryht, 4 pryht, 4-5 thrichcet, thruchcit; 5 thright. [OE. *þrycc(e)an* = OHG. *drucchen* (MHG., G. *drücken*) to press; = WGerm. **þrukkan*, nominal vb. f. **þrukki*, whence OHG. *druck* (MHG. *druc*, G. *druck*) pressure.]

1. *trans.* To press, squeeze, crush; to crowd, throng; *fig.* to oppress.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv. Sittad manfullu on beahsetlum, and halige under heora fotum þrycað. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 17 þat dotz bot þrych my hert þrange. *ibid.* B. 135 He fande. A þral þryzt in þe þrong unþryndande cloped. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13461 Many holes in the howses. Overgrown with thornes, Eryn thestur and thicke thrichet of wode. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* § 438 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 471 When hit is sothen, thrichce oute the water. 1546 COVERDALE *Treat. Lord's Supp.* Transl. Pref. A iii, Thrutchyng vp into a corner yf parte wiche no place can conteyne. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* 1 Yet I'm war thrutcht, between two arran Rogues. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Thrutch*, to thrust, to squeeze.

b. *spec.* To press (cheese). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. viii. 335/1 Thruch them in the Cheese-Fate. 1818 WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.* 29 Squeezing or pressing the cheese is called thrutching it.

2. To thrust, push. c 1205 LAY. 19483 He wænde mid his crucce us adun þruch. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 705 He..dyed Delfully þur3 honden þryzt. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1443 For þre at þe fyrst þrast he þryzt to þe erbe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6732 He..wan to the knight, And xxx in the throng thruchit to dethe. 1510 *Cheshire Pl.* x. 406 When they their spears throughre him thright. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., I st þe thruched off here.

3. *intr.* To push or press into a place; to jostle. [a 1000 *Guthlac* (Exeter Bk.) 285 We þas wic magun fotum aþyllan, folc in ðeard meara þreantum and monfarum.] c 1837 in Stephens *Mem. R. Durnford* (1899) 75 'Thrutch him up' shouted some..malcontents at a vestry meeting [at Middleton, Lancs.]. 'Thrutch away, gentlemen,' replied the young Rector, jumping on to an oak chest. 1848 T. BLEZARD *Westmorl. Songs* 35 (E.D.D.) At last we thrutch'd into th' Ship Inn.

Hence **Thrutching** *vbl. sb.* (in quot., squeezing, wringing); also *concr.* (in *pl.*): see quot. 1885, **Thrutcher**, *Lancash.*: see quot. 1901.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1522 All his wongys were wete for weping of teres..with thriching of hondys. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 63, I stown a lyte Wetur-podditch, an some Thrutchings. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Thrutchings*, whey which is thruched or squeezed out whilst the cheese is under pressure. 1901 F. E. TAYLOR *Folk-Sp. S. Lancs.* (E.D.D.), *Thrutcher*, specially applied to the pushers of a rush-cart, and to the boys who push the corves in a coal-pit.

Thrutty, obs. f. THIRTY. **Thrw**, **thrwch**, obs. Sc. f. THROUGH. **Thrwenter**, **thrwnter**, obs. f. THIRTY. **Thrwse**, var. **THURSE**, goblin. **Thryde**, **thrydde**, obs. ff. THIRD. **Thrye**, **prye**, var. **THREE** Obs., **thrice**. **Thryse** (e, -ess, -is), **thryse** (e), **thryss**, obs. ff. THIRCE.

† **Thry-fallow**, *v.* Obs. [app. f. **THREE**, **THRYE**, **thrice** + **FALLOW** *v.*, but perh. a later alteration of **three-fallow** (THREE III. 2) after **twy**, **TWIFALLOW**.] *trans.* = **TRIFALLOW**.

1573 TUSSEN *Husb.* (1878) 121 Thry fallow I pray thee, Least thistles bewray thee. 1641 *Terrier Plesheybury Manor, Essex* Sept. 15, The tenant..to leave 20 acres of land sufficiently fallowed, twyfallowed, thryfallowed.

Thryzt, obs. *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of **THRUCH** *v.*

Thryl, **thrylle** (e), obs. ff. THIRILL. **Thrymsa**: see **THIRMSA**. **Thryn**, var. **THIRINE** Obs., three-fold. **Thryng** (e), obs. form of **THRING** *v.* **Thrynn**, **prynne**, var. **THERINNE** Obs., **THIRINE** Obs.

Thryssce, **thryshe**, obs. ff. **THRUSH**. **Thryst** (e), obs. ff. **THIRST**, **THRUST**. **Thrystle**, obs. f. **THROSTLE**.

Thryttene, **tende**, obs. ff. **THIRTEEN**, **-TEENTH**. **Thryttethe**, **-ty**, obs. ff. **THIRTIETH**, **-TY**.

Thryve, obs. form of **THRIVE**, **THRIVEN**. **Thuang**, variant of obs. **thwang**, **THONG**. **Thuck**, *dial.* form of **THICK** *dem. pron.*

† **Thucke**. Obs. rare-1. [Origin uncertain.]

It answers in sense to Ger. *thücke* fem., mischievous trick, MHG. *thuck*, also *duck*, blow, knock, cunning stroke, knavery; and *duck*, if the original form, would answer to an Eng. **þuck*. Stratmann compares ON. *þykkir*, thwack, blow; OE. *lucian* to treat badly, harm, has also been compared; but that gave *thike*, *tuc* in *Ancr. R.*)

A malicious trick.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 He wule beon afered vorte don þe eft swuche þucke.

Thud (þʊd), *sb.* Orig. Sc. Also 6 **thuid**, **thude**. [Appears c 1513 along with **THUD** *v.* 2, q. v.]

1. A blast of wind or tempest; a gust; a squall. (In later quotes, including the notion of sound.) Sc. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. i. 80 Aiax breist persit. Scho [Pallas] with a thuid [L. turbine] stikkit on ane scharp roike [= rock]. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) 14, 52 Quhen haistlie come sic ane thud of wind, that sail, mast, and taillikis wer blawin in the brim seis. 1606 tr. *Rollock's Lect.* 1 *Thess.* 121 (Jam.) All this world is full of tentations: the diuell blowes..raising a storme: it is a stormie world, and all the thuds light on the sillie creature. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* ii, The air grew rich with bousteous thuds. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'The wind comes in thuds' when it comes in gusts; and especially when it strikes on any body that conveys the sound, as a door, &c. 1858 M. PORTOUSE *Souter Johnny* 30 Wud as tempest thud.

† b. A loud sound, as of a clap of thunder, or the discharge of a cannon. Sc. Obs.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 384 Their scheildis rave and all their speiris brak, With sic ane thude evin lyke ane thunder crak. a 1586 in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 246 Hir voice sa rank..Most lyk the thundring thuds of canoun din. 1796 MACNEILL *Waes o' War* iii. x, Loud the din o' streams fast faing, Strak the ear wi' thundring thud.

2. A heavy blow; a thump with the fist. Also *fig.* a severe affliction, a 'blow'. Sc. and n. *dial.* 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 26 (E.D.D.) Wi' an etnach cud Than gae her Daddie sic a thud. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 151 (Jam.) He cocks his hand, and gis his wife a thud. 1806 COCK *Simple Strains* (1810) 136 (*ibid.*) Lusty thuds were dealt about. 1847 EMILY BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xix, 'Noa', said Joseph, giving a thud with his prop on the floor. 1876 D. GILMOUR *Paiddley Weavers* ix. 91 Puir lass, it's a sair thud to thee.

3. A dull heavy sound without resonance, such as is produced when a heavy stone strikes the ground. (Orig. north. *dial.*)

1825 BROCKETT N. C. *Words*, *Thud*, the noise of a fall, a stroke causing a blunt and hollow sound. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. *Bedevi*, Lisbeth heard the heavy 'thud' of a running footstep on the turf. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x, The thud thud of the eight-oar. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xi, The heavy thud of the steam-hammer. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* (ed. 11) 13 The sound of a mousem pattering barefoot, her quick, short steps making a gentle thud, thud on the matting.

b. As interjection or adverb: With a thud.

1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 197 We heard an apple fall..thud on the sward. 1890 L. C. D'OLY *Notches* 71 Bill shot again and the ball went 'thud' into the bear.

† **Thud**, *v.* 1 Obs. Forms: 1 pyddan, piddan, 3 pudde (ii), 4 thud. *Pa. l.* 1 pydde, piddde, 3 pudde. *Pa. ppl.* 3 ipud. [OE. *þyddan*, of uncertain origin. It would normally represent an OTeut. **þudjan*, from a stem **þud-*.]

1. *trans.* To strike or thrust with a weapon; to stab. Only in OE.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xl. 294 Ða ðyde [L. percussit] Abner hiene mid hindeweard sceafte on ðæt snæðearme ðæt he wead. *ibid.* 296 Ðæt mon mid hindeweard sceafte ðone ðyde [L. ferire est] þe him oferlyse. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Judg.* iii. 21 Þa abrað Aoth..his sword..and hine hetelice þyde, swa þæt þa hiltan eodon in to þam innoðe.

2. To thrust, press, push (a thing to or into a place, etc.). Also *fig.*

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Nym.* xxii. 25 Se assa..þidde his hlafordes fot þearle to þam heze. c 1205 LAY. 1898 Geomagog..þudde [c 1275 þrastel] Corineum frommard his broeste. *ibid.* 9159 Mon hindewend þused þe ipud beoð to hellen. a 1225 St. *Marher.* 14 Ant þenne þudde ich in ham lueliche þohtes. 1400 in *Ancr. R.* July (1904) 19 And anon as i be ded thud me in the erthe.

3. *intr.* To press with force.

a 1225 St. *Marher.* 12 Þa þudde ha uppon þe þurs feste wið hire fot.

Thud (þʊd), *v.* 2 Orig. Sc. [Occurs, with the corresp. sb., c 1513. Identity with the earlier **THUD** *v.* 1 is doubtful: formally it is quite possible; but there is a gap both of time and sense between the examples of the two. The present vb. and sb. may be purely echoic, imitating the sound which they express or imply; if historically connected with **THUD** *v.* 1, the vb. has changed its meaning under echoic influence, and a sb. of corresponding echoic meaning has arisen.]

1. *intr.* To come with a blast or gust, as the wind; sometimes including the notion of sound. Sc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. vi. 136 As the blastis with thar bustius sown..cumis thuddand down On the deip sey Egean. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 237 Thru cluddis so he thuddis so, And flew I wist not quhair. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to Ph.* vi, Then upo' sight the hailstains thud. 1796 MACNEILL *Waes o' War* i. xii, Loud and sair the cauld winds thud.

b. *trans.* in causal sense: To drive in blasts. Sc. 1728 RAMSAY *Answer Ep. fr. Mr. Somerville* 59 Boreas nae mair thuds Hail, snaw, and sleet, frae blacken'd clouds.

2. *intr.* To produce a thud or dull heavy sound, as a falling or moving body by striking against something; to fall or impinge with a thud; also said of the body or surface struck.

1796, 1833 [see *thudding* below]. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *Earl Elgin's Mission to China* i. 127 Feeble rockets, barbed as arrows, thudded about and fizzed for a moment in the grass. 1864 SALA *Seven Sons* 111. v. 120 The carriage came thudding by on the soft turf. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan* 316 He felt the hollow-beaten mosses thud and tremble. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 247/1 They heard his feet thudding upon the stairs. 1908 H. WALES *Old Allegiance* xvii. 305 A bullet thudded into the wall above me.

b. *trans.* To strike (something) so as to produce a thud.

1899 J. LUMSDEN *Edin. Poems & Songs* 259 Blow all your trumps! thud all your drums!

Hence **Thudding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl.* a. (whence **Thuddingly** *adv.*); all from sense 2.

1796 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) 11. 66 Cease, thou flighter'n thuddin' heart. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* i. (1839) 29 A puff of white smook, then another..followed by thudding reports. 1901 LAWSON *Remin. Dollar Acad.* 87 A brilliant peroration accompanied by a thudding on the pulpit. 1904 MARIE CORELLI *God's Gd. Man* x, The quick gallop of hoofs echoed thudding on the velvety turf.

Thuder (e), **Thue**, obs. ff. **THITHER**, **THEW** *sb.* 1

† **Thuelle**, obs. f. **TEWEL**, **TUEL**, chimney-pipe.

14. *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 777/13 *Hoc epicasterium*, a thuelle.

† **Thuet**, *erron.* var. **tewet**, **tewit**, **TEWHIT**, lapwing.

In quot. applied to the Hoore.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 254/2 Some call this Bird [Upupa] a Thuet. It is born by the name of Thuet.

Thuff, **puff**, obs. form of **THOUGH**.

† **Thurften**. Obs. [OE. *þyften*, *þestēn* (*erron.* -an), representing an OTeut. **þustini*, doubtfully considered to be fem. of **þiþfta*, in OE. *geþofta*, ON *þófti* a bench-fellow (cf. *THORT*); the suffix being -EN, as in OE. *þiwen* maidservant, *fyxen* VIXEN, etc.] A maidservant; a maidmaid, female slave.

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* i. 2349 (Napier O. E. Gl.) *Uerna*, i. *auilla* vel *serua*, *þyftan*. *ibid.* 2716 *Uerna*, i. *seruus*, *þyftēn*. a 1100 in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* IX. 461/2 *Vernacula* (gl. *seruula*, *ancilla*), *þeftan*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 *Peos riwle* his bute vorte serui þe oðer. *Pe* oðer is ase lefdi: *peos* is ase þuftēn. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 Mi laured biſch his þuftēnes meclac.

Thug (pɒg, prop. *thog*), *sb.* Also 9 **thag**, **theg**, **t'ug**. [a. Hindi *thag*, Mahr. *thag*, *thak* a cheat, swindler.] (With capital T.) One of an association of professional robbers and murderers in India, who strangled their victims; a phansigar. Also *attrib.*

Their methods were described already in Thevenot's *Voyages*, c 1665 (see Yule). They are mentioned under their more correct name of *phansigars* (*phansigurn*), i.e. 'stranglers', by Forbes *Orient. Mem.* IV. 13 (1813), and as *Thugs*, *Thags*, or *Thugs* from 1810. Their suppression was rigidly prosecuted from 1831, and the system is now practically extinct.

1810 in *Hist. & Pract. Thugs* xxi. (1837) 329 It having come to the knowledge of Government, that several Sepoys..have been robbed and murdered by a description of persons denominated 'Thugs', who infested the districts of the Doah and other parts of the Upper Provinces. 1816 in *Asiat. Res.* XIII. 287 The term 'Thug' is usually applied, in the western provinces, to persons who rob and murder travellers on the highways, either by poison, or the application of the cord or knife. 1839 M. TAYLOR *Confess. Thug* (1873) 2 You know not the high and stirring excitement of a Thug's occupation. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/4 When the Prince of Wales was in India, a Thug criminal showed him how victims were strangled.

b. *transf.* A cutthroat, ruffian, rough. Now U.S. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. 4 'Glasgow Thugger', 'Glasgow Thugs'; it is a witty nickname. 1883 CABLE in *Century Mag.* June 230/1 A few 'thugs' terrorized the city with..beating, stabbing, and shooting. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Grin.* 24 Apr. 1/8 Thugs, plug-uglies, and 'flash sports'. 1895 J. BURNS in *Westm. Gas.* 17 Jan. 2/1 They even engage 'knockers-out', who..belabour and disable voters as they are entering the booths..They are called 'election Thugs'.

Hence **Thug** *v.*, *trans.* to assassinate by thuggee; **Thugdom**, the domain of Thugs; **Thuggess**, a female Thug; **Thuggism**, the practice and principles of Thugs; = next.

1837 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 369 If a single civilian or military man had been thugged, thuggee would have been abolished long ago. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Murder* ad fin., At length came the toast of the day—Thugdom in all its branches. 1856 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng.* i. ii. 155 What teachers of Thuggism would appear to ourselves, the teachers of heresy actually appeared to Sir Thomas More. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 100 The victim, another Thuggess, was supposed to be sleeping when the operation was performed. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 5/2 Lord William Bentinck is..known for his suppression of Thuggism, which made strangling a religious rite to the goddess Kali.

Thuggee (pɒgi), Also -ie. [a. Hindi *thag*, *abstr. sb. f. thag* THUG.] The system of robbery and murder practised by the Thugs. Also *attrib.*

1837 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 358 These..people are known by the name of Thugs, and their profession is called Thuggee. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 98 The suppression of Thuggee in the British dominions. 1898 *Speaker* 26 Nov. 641/1 Colonel Sleeman..had charge of the Thuggee inquiries. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 3/5 Colonel Sir E. Bradford was appointed general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of 'thagi and dakaiti', as the India Office calls it.

Thuggery (þw'gəri). [*f.* THUG + -ERY.] = prec.; also *transf.*

1839 [see THUG bl.] 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 58 The Amirs had no more power to prevent the robberies and murders... than we have to extinguish the system of Thuggery or Dacoitism. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug. 225/1 Ecclesiastical thuggery.

Thught, þuʒt(e), þuhte, obs. pa. t. and pple. of THINK v.1 and 2. **Thuid**, obs. Sc. form of THUD.

|| **Thuja** (þi'w'dʒə). [*mod.L.* (Linnaeus): see THUYA.] The more common English form of the name of trees or shrubs of the botanical genus now called THUYA, q.v., also of the wood of *T. occidentalis*, and of drugs derived from it.

Oil of *Thuja*, an essential oil obtained by distilling the ends of the branches and the leaves of *T. occidentalis* with water. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1788) 209 *Thuja*, Arbor Vitæ. 1805 VISCOT, MILTON & CHADLE *Northwest Passage by Land* 287 There were pines and thujas of every size. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Thuja occidentalis* is the American Arbor Vitæ. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 186 After ascending some distance the mountain sides... the wood... consists particularly of a noble *Thuja*. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 301 There are... a wonderful old laurel and *Thuja* which have spread to an immense size. 1884 *Mag. of Art Mar.* 179/2 The richly carved ceiling of *Thuja* and cedar.

Hence names of chemical compounds obtained from the species *Thuja occidentalis* (all in *Cent. Dict.* spelt *thuy-*): **Thujene** = *thujone*; **Thujenin** or **Thujigenin**, **Thujetic acid**, **Thujetin**, **Thujin**, **Thujone**: see *quots.*

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 789 *Thujetic acid*, C₁₅H₂₉O₁₃, is prepared: 1. by boiling thujetin with baryta-water [etc.]... 2. by boiling thujin for some hours with baryta-water in an atmosphere of hydrogen. *Ibid.*, *Thujetin*, C₁₅H₂₉O₁₃... A compound obtained, together with crystallisable sugar, by heating thujin with dilute acids. *Ibid.*, 790 *Thujigenin*, C₁₅H₂₉O₁₄... A compound occurring in... the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis*, and produced, together with sugar, when thujin is heated with hydrochloric acid. *Ibid.*, *Thujin*, C₁₅H₂₉O₁₂... A crystallisable glucoside, occurring in the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis*... Thujin forms shining lemon-yellow crystals, appearing under the microscope as four-sided tables. *Ibid.*, 791 *Thujone*, a volatile hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of iodine on oil of *Thuja*. 1873 *J. Fournes Chem.* 643 When heated... with hydrochloric acid, [thujin] yields... thujin. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 714 Thujone, C₁₀H₁₈O, occurs, together with the terpene C₁₀H₁₆, in the essential oil of *Thuja*.

Thuk, puke, dial. variants of THILK.

|| **Thule** (þi'ul). Forms: 1. Thila, 1, 4-5 Tyle, Tile, 7 Thyle, Tule, 6-Thule. [*L. Thulē* (Thyle) = Gr. Θούλη (Thoulē), proper name of unknown origin.] The ancient Greek and Latin name (first found in Polybius's account of the voyage of Pytheas) for a land six days' sail north of Britain, which he supposed to be the most northerly region in the world. (*Thule* has been variously conjectured to be the Shetland Islands (so app. in Pliny and Tacitus), Iceland, the northern point of Denmark, or some point on the coast of Norway.

1888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 3 Oð ðæt iland þe we hatað Tyle. c. 893 *Oros.* i. l. § 27 Be westanorðan Ibernía is þæt ytemeste land þæt man hæð Thila. a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xvi. 25 An igland... þ is Tile haten. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. met. v. (Camb. MS.), þe last ile in þe see þæt hyhte tyle [*v. r.* tile]. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 325 Tyle is sixe dayes seyllinge out of Breteyne. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. fl. iv. *Columnes* 230 From Africa to Thule's farthest flood. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. Monster-breeding Nyle Or through the North to the unpeopled Thyle. 1665 Sir T. HARRAZZ *Trav.* (1677) 2 The fortunate Islands... about which has been no small difference amongst Writers. Some placing them at the Azores... but the Commentator upon Horace near the *Ultima Thule*. a. 1688 J. WALLACE (*title*) An Essay Concerning the Thule of the Ancients. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 864 Where, the Northern Ocean... Boils round the naked melancholy isles Of farthest Thule. 1847 MACADAM in *Travels in Life* (1876) II. 190 Where more than Thule's winter barbs the breeze.

b. *transf.* As the type of the extreme limit of travel and discovery, chiefly (after Latin usage) in the phrase *ultima Thule* (farthest Thule); hence *fig.* the highest or uttermost point or degree attained or attainable, the acme, limit.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., I am now little short of the *Ultima Thule*, if this appellation properly belongs to the Orkneys or Hebrides. 1784-5 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 12/1 An unknown coast, which he [Cook] named Sandwich Land, the *Thule* of the Southern hemisphere. 1808 *Lights & Shades* II. 136 The caricature of a fop, the *ultima Thule* of extravagant frippery. 1878 *Times* 10 May (Stanf.), The expedition reached their *Ultima Thule*.

† **Thulge**, v. *Obs. rare*. [*app.* representing OE. (*ge*)þylgian to be patient, *f.* *geþylg* patient; but this would normally give in ME. (*ge*)þuld(e)men.]

a. *intr.* To be patient, have patience, bear or put up with. b. *trans.* (only in OE.) To wait for. [c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xxxiii. 216 Ne mæz þe geþyldigian ðæt he ðæt forþele. a. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) xxiv. 5 ðe ic geþyldode [Vulg. *te sustinui*] ealne dæg. *Ibid.* xci. 141 Wel þyldigende hi beoð [Vulg. *bene patientes erunt*].] 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1859 Penne he pulged with his brepe, & þoled hir to speke, & ho... bede hit hym swyþe.

Thulite (þi'ulit). *Min.* [*ad.* Ger. and Sw. *thulit*: named by Ekeberg, 1820, *f.* THULE: see -ITE 1.] A rose-red variety of ZOISITE.

1890 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 3) I. 134 The rare blue variety (of the Pyramidal Garnet) is found... in Tellemark, in Norway, along with a hard peach-blossom coloured

mineral named Thulite. 1883 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 161 Thulite displays strong pleochroism.

Thulk(e), Thulli(ch), (*þ*); see THILK, THELICH.

Thuman, *þ*; see THIEW a, *quot.* 1297.

Thumb (þʊm), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 th-, 8-, puma, 3 pume, 3-4 poume, 4-5 (6 *Sc.*) thoume, thowmo, 4-6 thome, 5 thomme, 6 thom, 7-8 thum, 8-9 *Sc.* and *n. dial.* thoum, thoom. *β.* 3-4 poumbe, 4 (6 *Sc.*) thoumbe, 4-5 pome, 4-7 thombe, 5 þ-, thowmbe, 6-7 thumbe, 4- thumb. *γ.* 4-5 tumb, tounge. [*OE.* *þūma* wk. masc. = *OFris.* *thūma*, *tūma*, *tumma*, *WFr.* *tumme*, *tomme*, *Saterl.* *tūme*, *NFr.* *tūm*, *tīm*, *OLG.* **thūmo* (MLG. *dāme*, LG. *dāme*, *dām*; MDu. *dāme*, Du. *duim*), OHG. *dāmo* (MHG. *dāme*, Ger. *daumen*); ON. wanting (deriv. *þumall* thumb of a glove); Norw. *tume*, *tumme*, *tome*, Sw. *tumme*, Da. *tomme* inch, *tommel*; *OTeut.* **þūmon-*, pre-Teut. **thūmon-* the stout or thick (finger), *f.* root *tū-* to swell: cf. Zend *tūma* fat, Skr. *tūmā* strong, *tumrā* fat, L. *tumēre* to swell. In ME. the excrement *b* after *m* is found c. 1290.]

1. The short thick inner digit of the human hand, opposable to the fingers, and distinguished from them by having only two phalanges; hence, *gen.*, the inner digit of a limb when opposable to and set apart from the other digits (as in the *Quadrumanus* and *opossums*).

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 821 *Pollux*, thama. a. 901 *Lavus K.* *Alfred* c. 56 *xi* se ðama þið ofasægen, þam seol xax scilt, to bote. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 18 Swa greate swa ðin puma. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18, & makied on ewer mape mit te puma a croiz. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 308/319 Strongue is þe poumbe I-cloped. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2124 (Cott.) Men sais þat of his thumb (G. tumb, F. thowme, T. pomebe) he smate, And þat was noȝt bot for to fe. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 158 Makes a cross vpon þo letter with his thoume. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxv. 296 Þi þhommes and þi fýngres. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxii. 72 (Harl. MS.) Tho anon he toke the thome of the dede man, and made him to seal bit [a charter] with a fals seal. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 791/3* *Hic pollex*, a thumb. 1507 in *Leadam Sel. Cas. Star Chamber* (Seld.) I. 260 They hade maymed one William Thomson, & cutte of his right thome. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* i. iii. 38 Twixt his Finger and his Thumbe, he held A Pouncet-box. 1605 *Macb.* iv. i. 44 By the pricking of my Thumbe, Something wicked this way comes. 1664 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* Ser. iii. l. 237 They... tortured the women by waking, hanging them up by the thombes, burning the soles of their feet at the fyre. 1664 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* iii. l. § 16 The thumb, which may equally joyn with any of the fingers in taking hold of any thing. 1712 *tr. Pomer's Hist. Drugs* I. 152 A round Stalk, the Thickness of two Thumbs. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 183/2 The hinder extremities (of the chimpanzee) are... marked by a thumb—a finger opposed to the other fingers. 1840 *Ibid.* XVI. 1458/1 s.v. *Opossum*, The whole of this subfamily [*Didelphidae*] have the inner toe of the hind foot converted into a thumb. 1869 *HAZLITT Eng. Prov.* 373 The richer the cobbler, the blacker his thumb. 1893 *HODGES Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 98 Held between the thumb and finger of the left hand.

fig. 1895 BARING-GOULD *Noctui* xxii, I must have more men. I dare not leave Domme [a fortress] without a thumb on it to hold it down.

† b. The corresponding digit of the foot; the great toe. *Obs.*

1438-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 189 A thowmbe [*L. pollex*; *Trevisa*, greet too] in the ryghte foot of Pyrrhus kyng, the townghe of whom 3afe subsidy ageyne venom. 1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* l. 6 They cut of the thombes of his handes and fete. a. 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem.* & *Sc.* 38 Adoniberek cutt off the thombs both of the handes and fete of seventy kyngs.

c. In the lower animals generally: The inmost digit of the fore-foot; in a bird, the first digit of the wing, bearing the bastard-wing or alula; also the hind toe, inner hind toe, or hallux; in insects: see *quot.* 1826.

1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1698) 424 The Nut-mouse, upon his forefeet... hath four claws or distinct toes, for he wanteth a thumb. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 612/1 The fore-feet [of a seal] are like the human hand, the middle toe being the longest and the thumb short. 1846 KISS & ST. ENTOUOL. III. 370 *Pollex* (the Thumb). A small accessory joint, attached to the *Ungula* of the *Manus* in *Mantis*. 1848 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 116 [Lemmings] Fore-feet pentadactylous; nail of the thumb short and rounded. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org.* Nat. 223 Those which are attached to the short outer digit... erroneously called the 'thumb', are the... bastard feathers. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Thumb*, *Ornithol.*, applied to a small bone of the hand, or third portion of the anterior extremity... also to the shortest toe... situated behind... *Zool.*, applied to the first finger of the anterior extremity, or fore-foot of certain of the *Reptilia*. 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 30 The forefinger hand-bone sticks out a little from the side of the principal one, and bears on its end one finger-bone... which is commonly, but wrongly, called the bird's 'thumb'. 1894 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 737 *Pollex*, the thumb or first digit of the wing.

2. *transf.* The part of a glove or mitten which covers the thumb. 1888 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

3. A thing or part analogous to or in some way resembling a thumb; e.g. a projecting spur or stump of a woody plant, a tool, etc.; also (cf. *Tom Thumb*) a diminutive animal or object; see *quots.*

1745 *tr. Columella's Husb.* iv. ii. Having remarked the thumb of the former year [*superioris anni pollice*] one may leave one or two eyes from which it may germinate. 1778 [W.

MARSHALL] *Almonds Agric.* 20 Sept. 1775, A corn-fork, without the thumb, is the best. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 385/1 Three kinds... the weasel, the stoat or stump, and the mousehunt or mousehunter, which is also called the thumb from its diminutive size. 1869 (Thumbs and fingers in *Colour-printing*: see *FINGER* 2b. ii. bl.) 1901 *Chronicle* 25 Oct. (E.D.D. Staffs.), 'Tot', a small mug, that held a quart, sometimes also called a thumb. 1904 *Science* 20 May 803 (Cent. Suppl.) The extremely acute 'thumbs' and pinnacles which surmount the trap plateau of different parts of Greenland.

4. As a measure (also more fully, *thumb's breadth*): The breadth of the thumb, taken as equal to an inch.

Formerly it was usual to allow a 'thumb' in addition to each yard (of cloth, etc.) measured; this is still the practice in the cloth trade.

1611 *COTTE*, *Poulete*, an Inch, or Inch-measure; the breadth of a thumb. 1624 MALYNES *Acc. Law-Merk.* 53 A thumb or Inch is 6 Graines or Barley-corn. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* 1 Sam. xii. 3 § 29 False weights, false measures, false thumbs, false lights, false marks. 1711 *Act to Anne* c. 16 § 4 One Table... with the Length of a Yard nailed or marked thereupon; to which shall be added one Inch more, which shall be used instead of that which is commonly called a Thumb's Breadth. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 126 (Linen) The practice of allowing what is termed a Thumb is now discontinued by the Board's order [8th May, 1806].

5. Phrases. a. *Thumb of gold*, a golden thumb, *millers' thumb*: in reference either to the alleged dishonesty of millers or to the lucrative character of their trade. † b. *To bring* (a person) *above the thumb*, to turn over the thumb, to get or have under one's control; cf. 'to twist round one's finger'. *Obs.* c. *One's fingers all thumbs* (etc.): said of a person who is clumsy or wanting in dexterity. † d. *To hit* († *cross*) *one over* (of, on) *the thumbs*, to punish or reprove sharply, 'tap one's knuckles'. e. (a) *To bite one's thumbs*, as an indication of anger or vexation; (b) *to bite the thumb at*, as an insult: see *BITE* v. 16. † f. *Under* (the) *thumb*, secretly, confidentially. *Obs.* g. *Under the thumb of*, entirely at the disposal or direction of, completely subservient to. h. In expressions referring to the use of the thumb by the spectators in the ancient amphitheatre, to indicate approbation or the opposite: see *quot.* 1880.

a. c. 1386-1396 [see MILLER 1 bl.] b. 1469 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 135 Thow thou can begyll the Dwk of Norfolk, and bryng hym abow the thombe as thow lyst, I let the wet thow shalt not do me so. 1577 *Northwood's Dicing* 48 The game gotten by this playe at Dice, where all is gotten with a trixe over the thombe. 1603 *DICKER's Wonderfull Yeaere* Five, Shee would have tickled them, and turned them over the thumbs. c. 1546 J. HERWOOD *From* (1562) Gijb b. When he should get ought, eche finger is a thumb. 1870 *Echo* 16 Nov., Your uneducated man is all thumbs, as the phrase runs; and what education does for him is to supply him with clever fingers. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Bay's Ann.* 155/2 Whose fingers were reported... to be 'all thumbs'. d. 1548 SKELTON, Thwarting over thom (see THWART v. 2). e. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 33 In the later ende of his oracion, he a litle rebuked the lady Margaret and hyt her of [GRAFTON] the thombes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 3 The Philosopher... did hit a yong man over the Thombes verie handsomely, for vsyng over old, and over strange wordes. *Ibid.* 137, I have known some so hitte of the thombes, that thei could not tell, whether [etc.]. 1591 *GREENE Farewe. to Folie Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 205 Peratio... thought to crosse Benedecto over the thombs. 1594 *LODGE & GREENE Looking Glass* (Hunter. Cl.) 9 Well said Smith, that crost him over the thombs. e. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 266 The Clerk was like to bite his thowmis. 1599 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. 49. 1596 *LODGE Wits Mirth* 23 Giuing me the Fico with his thombe in his mouth. 1608 *DICKER's Dead Term* Divb, What shouldering, what Justling, what Jeering, what hyting of Thombs to beget quarels. 1638 *RANDOLPH Muses Looking-Gl.* iii. iii, Dagges, and Pistolls! To hitte his thumb at me? 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. 11. 158 The Spaniards were nettled, and hit their thumbs... in private. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. Days* 11 Mar. I. 358 It is very probable that... the act of biting the thumb was not so much a gesture of insulting contempt as a threat. f. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 89/1 Diverse other secret vnderminers, who wrought so cunninglie vnder the thombe... as if Kildare had prospered, their malice would not have bene in maner suspected. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. (S.T.S.) I. 171 This consuetude... was, as we vse to speik, vnder thome still reteioed. a. 1603 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxvi. 209 Privily and under Thumb. g. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. xxix. 181 She... is obliged to be silent. I have her under my thumb. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* vii. xlii. f. 6 Authors... are under the thumb of booksellers and players. 1889 *LESSOP's Coming of Friars* ii. 65 The lord was a petty king, having his subjects very much under his thumb. h. 1601 *HOLLAND Pline* xxviii. ii. 297 To bend or bow downe the thambes when wee give assent unto a thing, or doe favour any person. 1693 *DAYDEN Juvenal's Sat.* iii. 63 Where... With thumbs bent back, they popularly kill. 1880 LEWIS & SHORT s. v. *Pollex*, To close down the thumb (*primere*) was a sign of approbation; to extend it (*verttere*, *convertere*) *pollex infestus* a sign of disapprobation. 1807 R. GARNETT *Life Carlyle* iv, They had unanimously turned their thumbs up. † Sartor, the publisher acquainted him, 'excites universal disapprobation'. 1907 R. V. TYRRELL in *Academy* 9 Mar. 234/1 'Thumbs down' means 'spare him...': the signal for death was 'thumbs up'.

1. *To get one's thumb out of* (a person's) *mouth*, to escape from, to get out of the clutches of. † *The finger next one's thumb*, one's closest friend. So † *to be finger and thumb*, to be on intimate terms.

† *A thumb under the girdle*: an expression denoting reserve or unsociableness. † *To a cow's thumb*, exactly, perfectly, to a hair. *There's my thumb* (Sc.), in asseveration, in allusion to the practice of licking the thumb in sealing a bargain; see *thumb-licking* in 6. *Above one's thumb* (Sc.), beyond one's reach or ability. *To fash one's thumb* (Sc.), to put oneself out, to worry or concern oneself. *To clap, put, or keep the thumb on* (Sc.), to keep secret. *To whistle on one's thumb* (Sc.): cf. *to pipe in an ivy-leaf* (see *IVY-LEAF*). *As easy as kiss my thumb*. See also *RULE OF THUMB*.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xx. (Arb.) 49, I shal by my will neuer more come in the kyniges daunger, I haue now gotten my thombe out of his mouth. 1579 LYLIE *Euphues* (Arb.) 68 In yat thou crauest my aide, assure thy selfe I will be the finger next thy thombe. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 130 Wee count a melancholicke man... the *aqua-fortis* of merry company, a thumb vnder the girdle. a1613 OVERBURY *Charac.* Old Man (1614) Eij b, They call the thombe vnder the girdle grauitie. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 40 (1713) II. 2 Let him alone, he'll trim their Whiskers and comb their Perukes for them to a Cow's thumb. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* III. 104 There's my thumb That, while I breathe, I se ne'er beguile ye. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., They are Finger and Thumb, that is, they are so great together, there is no parting them. 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 59 (E.D.D.) Your match is nane aboon your thumb. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* v, Speak out, an' never fash your thumb. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, We'll leave Mr. Sharpitlaw to whistle on his thumb. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., *To Clap or Put the Thumb on any thing*, to conceal it carefully... keep it secret. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Licking of Thumbs*, a symbolical mode of indicating that a bargain has been concluded. 1891 A. J. MUNBY *Vulgar Verbs* 101, I lay it's as easy as kiss-my-thumb, For to have my way wi' her.

6. *Attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *thumb-bone*, *-breadth*, *-joint*, *-knuckle*, *-unction*; b. in names of objects of comparatively diminutive size, as *thumb-book*, *-brush*, *-wren*; c. in names of mechanical devices operated by the thumb, or of parts on which the thumb presses in grasping, etc., as *thumb-catch*, *-cock*, *-ferule*, *-hole*, *-latch*, *-lever*, *-milling*, *-nut*, *-reel*, *-snock*, *-switch*, *-wheel*; d. objective, instrumental, etc., as *thumb-sucking*, *thumb-like*, *-made*, *-worn* adjs. e. Special combs.: *thumb-ball*, the ball of the thumb (*BALL sb.* 15); *thumb bird*, a local name for the Goldcrest; *thumb-bit*, *thumb-blue*, † *thumb-bolts sb. pl.*: see *quot.*; † *thumb-case*, a thumb-stall; *thumb-cleat* *Naut.*: see *quot.*; *thumb-finger*, the thumb; *thumb-fingered a.*, clumsy, not dexterous (cf. 5 c); *thumb-hand dial*, the right hand; *thumb-index*, a reference-index consisting of grooves cut in the front edges of the leaves, or formerly of projecting tabs, or margins so cut as to show initial letters or titles, so that any division may be turned to by placing the thumb or finger on the proper initial, etc.; *thumb-kissing*, the kissing of the thumb with which the book is held instead of the book itself in taking an oath; *thumb-knot* = *overhand knot*: see *OVERHAND a. 4*; *thumb-lancet*, the usual form of lancet, having a broad two-edged blade; *thumb-licking* (Sc.), the licking and joining of thumbs by the parties concerned in token of the completion of a bargain; *thumb-lock*, (a) a kind of lock which is opened by pressing with the thumb; (b) *pl.* = *THUMB-SCREW sb. 2*; *thumb-loose* [*Loose sb. 1*] *Archery*, a method of releasing the bow-string with the thumb: cf. *THUMBING a.*; † *thumb-measure*: see *quot.* and cf. 4; *thumb-mould*, a small mould usually having designs in intaglio, into which the clay is pressed with the thumb in making ornaments for the decoration of ware (*Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.* 1909); *thumb-pad*, a pad covering the inner metacarpal bone in some batrachians (*Cent. Dict.*, 1891); *thumb-pin* = *thumb-tack*; *thumb-piston* = *PISTON 2 b*; *thumb position*, in violoncello playing, a position in which the thumb serves as a movable 'nut'; *thumb-pot*, (a) a flower-pot of the smallest size; (b) see *quot.* 1885; *thumb print*, the impression or mark of the inner surface of the top joint of the thumb, made with ink or otherwise upon a receptive surface; *thumb-printing*, the use of 'thumbs and fingers' (see *FINGER sb. 11 b*) in the aquatint process; *thumb-read vt.*, *trans.*, to read cursorily; to turn the pages of (a book) with the thumb in glancing through it; *thumb-register* = *thumb-index*; *thumb-rule* = *RULE OF THUMB*; *thumb-tack*, a tack with a broad head, which may be pushed in with the thumb. See also *THUMB-BAND*, etc.

1821 Blackw. *Mag.* VIII. 430 Along his 'thumb-ball', Will his pen-knife tries. 1865 SWAINSON *Provine. Names Birds* 25 Goldcrest (*Regulus cristatus*)... Miller's thumb (Roxburgh). *Thumb bird (Hants). 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thumb-bit, a piece of meat eaten on bread, so called from the thumb being placed on it. [Cf. *THUMB-BLUE*.] 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Thumb-blue, a name for small knobs of indigo used by washerwomen. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Acc.*

Trade India iv. 95, I understand Congas [= cangue] to be *Thumbolts. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Baptista) 882 A-pon peuters scho saw ly As a 'thoume-bane properly. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 77 A little *Thumb-Book, or Pamphlet, call'd, 'The Office of the Virgin Mary'. 1846 BROWNING *Lett.* 20 July, You can't write 'so many lines a day' any more than you can paint a picture by *thumb-breadths. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39 b/2 As touching the thumbe and the fingers, we must have a *thumbcase. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 129, 2 shutters... to open on hinges, and fasten inside with a *thumb-catch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Thumb-cleat, in shape resembling a thumb. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* vi. 137 Clumsy thumb-cleats, with more clothes-line twining about them. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 326 The cap and the *thumb-ferret on the four-horse whips. 1855 J. DAVIES *Races of Lanc.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 276 note, A word I have occasionally heard in my boyhood, though now obsolete, *thumb-finger. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 16/1 The inner flight feathers grow first, leaving the thumb finger free until the feathers have grown long enough. 1903 *Med. Rec.* 28 Feb. 325 Iridectomy must be skillfully and delicately performed. No *thumb-fingered tyro need attempt it with hope of success. 1750 *Student I.* 322 The third house of your *thumb-hand in Blow-Bladder-Street. 1907 M. & Q. 10th Ser. VII. 467/1 This remarkable expression... heard in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. 'Ye man go down there, and keep to t' thumb-hand side'. 1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint.* 199 The *thumb-hole 'is, however, of recent introduction, and replaced projecting handles. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 Jan. 5/1, I was worrying about that palette of yours. Couldn't you have the thumb-hole in it padded? 1903 *Periodical* July 16 *The Oxford Thumb-Index Bible* is the latest novelty. 1853 CARLETON *Traits*, etc. *Irish Peas.* (1860) II. 5 *Thumb-kissing is another feature in Paddy's adroitness. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. Knot, A *Thumb-knot, the simplest of all. It is used... by tailors &c. at the end of their thread. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II. The Lord be with thee, Jan, and turn thy *thumb-knuckle inwards. 1903 *Med. Rec.* 30 May 853 At a time (1862) when the *thumb-lancet was hardly considered a necessity. 1801 NEMMICH *Waarren Lexicon* II. 686/2 *Thumb latches, Thürklinken mit einem Drücker. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 167 The outer-door provided with a good thumb-latch, and lock key. 1883 [see *THUMB-PIECE*]. 1773 *ESSINGH Inst. Law Scot.* III. III. § 5, 447 Decrees are yet extant in our records... sustaining sales upon summonses of *thumb-licking, upon this medium, That the parties had licked thumbs at finishing the bargain. 1895 S. S. BUCKMAN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 376 The big toe... reveals its former *thumblike use. 1801 NEMMICH *Waarren Lexicon* II. 686/2 *Thumb locks, Feder-Thürschlosser die mit einem Schlüssel ohne Bart, aufgedrückt werden. 1882 J. TAYLOR *56. Coven-anters* 88 They carried with them... iron fetters, and an instrument of torture called thumb-locks. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 99 It should be tied in bundles or sheaves with *thumb-made straw-ropes. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Silant*, A *poulice silant*, by ync, or *thumb-measure: the breadth of a thumbe giuen betwene euerie yard in measuring. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. III. 204 The teeth answer the triple purposes of *thumb-milling, ratchet-stop, and graduation. 1794 *Thumb-nut [see *THUMB-SCREW sb. 1*]. 1904 HARRISON & H. Restoration *Durh. Cath. Organ*, The *Thumb-Pistons will be of solid ivory. 1889 E. J. PAYNE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 300/2 (*Violoncello-playing*) At present... the use of the *thumb positions is more restricted. 1851 Beck's *Florist Dec.* 267 As soon as they are sufficiently large to handle... pot them singly in small *thumb-pots. 1885 M. COLLINS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 687/2 [Roman pottery] Many are still called 'thumb-pots', the sides being indented with the potter's thumb. 1900 *Literature* 15 Dec. 486/2 The *thumb-print of Kargali Charan... was compared with the magnified lines of the smudge. Identification was instant. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 2 May 7/5 To-day the photograph of his thumb prints was received from London. They exactly tally with Johnson's thumb-prints made here. 1869 S. T. DAVENPORT in *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/2 This was effected by small inking-rubbers, known as thumbs and fingers, and the printing was called *thumb-printing. 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett. to H. Hill* 22 Mar., I had merely *thumb-read his book as a whole. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xi, A... trolling-rod, and a large *thumb-reel. 1904 WORSWORTHY *Old Service-Bks.* 277 A kind of book-marker or *thumb-register, for finding the places in a book read in choir. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 2/2 The effect of this missionary work... is not to be measured by any *thumb-rule. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Snack*, A *thumb-snack, in which the latch is lifted by pressing the thumb on the broad end of a short lever which moves it. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1039 Finger-nails must be kept short and clean, and *thumb-sucking and nail-biting discouraged. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 27 Feb. 8/1 Fasten all securely to a flat surface... with pins or *thumb tacks. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eech. Angl.* 497 Among all my books there is no other which bears such marks of *thumb-unction. 1863 *Ecclesiologist* XXIV. 338 The *thumb-worm binding... would be enough to scare a fashionable Englishman. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* xvii, Certain thumb-worm schedules were referred to. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 511 Common wren, *Thumb-wren, *Troglodytes europæus*.

Thumb (*þʊm*), *v.* [*f.* *THUMB sb.*]

1. *trans.* To feel with or as with the thumb; to handle.

† *To thumb the bell of*, to be in subjection to. *Sc. Obs.* 1623, 1711 [see *THUMBING vbl. sb.*]. a1728 RAMSAY *Addr. of Thanks* xxvii, They will be forc'd to thumb your belt At last, and a knock under. 1765 E. THOMPSON *Meretriciad* (ed. 6) 30 None had the art To thumb the guineas. 1894 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/1 The ladies and children... stroke his moist nose... the men punch his ribs and thumb his brislet. 1898 F. WHITMORE in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 501/1 He thumbed an edge-tool like an artist.

2. To play (a wind instrument, an air) with or as with the thumbs; to perform or manipulate clumsily. Also *intr.* with *it*.

1593 G. HAARVEY *New Lett. Notable Contents* Cij b, If the Princemo must be playing vpon them, that can play vpon his warped scone, as vpon a tabor, or a fiddle, let himselfe thanke himselfe, if he be kindly thumbmed. 1641

MILTON *Animadu.* II. Wks. 1851 111. 209 If men should ever be thumbing the drone of one plaine Song, it would bee a dull Opiat to the most wakefull attention. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoff* 93 One winds a Horn... Another thumbs it on a Tabor. 1755 JOHNSON, *Thumb*, to handle awkwardly.

3. To soil or wear (esp. a book) with the thumbs in using or handling; hence, to read much or often.

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* I The Emperick Divines of the Assembly... thumb'd it accordingly. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 43 Romances are thumb'd more than St. Thomas. c1720 *Prior Female Phaeton* 9 Shall I thumb holy books, confin'd With Abigails, forsaken? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 391 Within a week after it had arrived it had been thumb'd by twenty families. 1878 ARBER *Pref. to Caxton's Reynard* p. xii, These early editions were thumb'd out of existence.

4. a. To press, smooth, clean, spread, or smear with the thumb. b. To cover (the touchhole of a cannon) with the thumb; cf. *THUMB-STALL d.* (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*, 1895.)

1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 112 Honest Jean... thumb'd it [a cutty spoon] round and ga'e't unto the squire. 1856 J. BALANTINE *Poems* 185 The tither cake, wi' butter thoom'd. 1899 B. CAPES *Lady of Darkness* IV. 220 A seed thumb'd in too deep is often choked from sprouting. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 July 4/4 To thumb down the tobacco in his pipe.

† **Thumb-band.** *Obs.* A rope of hay or straw made by twisting the material round the thumb.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 85 Take of the hay... making a thumb-band thereof, rawle it about the leg. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 78 Tie Thumb-bands of Hay or Straw round them. 1725 BRADLEY's *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *String Halt*, Wisp him with a soft Thumb-Band of Hay, from the Pastern to the Top of the Hoof.

Thumb-bottle. *7 dial.* A small flask, a phial.

1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 92 Put a Penny worth of the Spirit of Vitriol in a Thumb Bottle. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Acad.* III. 48 A walking thumb-bottle of aqua-fortis. 1830-3 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* (1843) I. 44 If I don't cork you in a thumb-bottle for this, I'm not here.

Thumb'd (*þʊmd*), *a.* [*f.* *THUMB sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. *adj.* Provided with or having thumbs (of a certain kind); chiefly in comb. as *black-thumb'd*.

a1529 SKELTON *E. Rymming* 41 A man would haue pytty To se how she is gumbed, Fyngered and thumb'd. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 421 The Knight of Greece... With whom his black-thumb'd Ancestor Was Comerade.

2. *pl. a.* Of a book or the like: Having the pages soiled or worn by the thumbs of readers; showing signs of much use. Often preceded by an adverb, as *little*, *much*, *well*-thumb'd.

a1800 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 232 Our old thumb'd friend, Littleton's dictionary tells us [etc.]. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xxv, He produced a well-thumb'd copy. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Preface*, vii. (1900) 197 They [plays] perished in thumb'd MSS... before arriving at the honours of the press. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiii, An old, thumb'd, greasy pack of cards.

Thumb-flint. A simple kind of prehistoric flint implement; = *SCRAPER 4 c.*

1865 W. GREENWELL in *Archæol. Jvnl.* XXII. 101 Arrow-heads... and the so-called 'thumb-flints'. *Note.* The commonest type of the 'thumb-flint' is the round one... an oval form is also frequent. 1896 SPURRELL *ibid.* LIII. 46 Thumb-flints, or slicking-knives. 1900 *Thumbflint* [see *SCRAPER 4 c.*]

Thumbkins, thumbkins (*þʊmki:nz*, *þʊmki:nz*), *sb. pl.* *Sc.* Also 7 thumbe-, 7-8 thumbi-, 7-9 thumbkins, 8-9 thumbkins. [*f.* *THUMB + -i*] *kin* dim. suffix: cf. *CUTIKIN*.] = *THUMB-SCREW 2*.

1684 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* 23 July, Whereas... ther is now a new inventione and Ingnye called the thumbkins [the Lords] ordaine that when any persone shall be (by ther order) put to torture that the saids thumbkins or booties or both be applied to them. 1684 (Aug. 7) FOUNTAINHALL *Hist. Notices* (Bann. Cl.) 548 Spence... is again tortured, and his thumbs crushed with pillwincks or thumbkins: It's a new invention... discovered by Generalls Dalcree and Drummond, they having seenne them used in Muscovy. 1690 in M. NAPIER *Vind. Dundee* (1860) II. 119 Nevil Pain... put to the torture of the thumbkins, and of the boot upon one leg before the thumbkins were taken off. 1715 CARSTAIRS *Lett.* in *Wodrow Hist. Ch. Scotl.* III. viii. (1722) II. 389 The King's Smith was called in [5 Sept. 1684], to bring in a new Instrument to torture by the Thumbkins, that had never been used before... And under this Torture I continued near an Hour and a Half. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 583 *Greenock*, [He] has in his possession the identical thumbkins, with which the Principal [Carstairs] was severely tortured. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, Dread of bloody rope... pain of boots and thumbkins.

Thumbing (*þʊmɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *THUMB v.* + *-ING I.*] The action of the verb *THUMB*, in various senses; *spec.* in dicing: see *quot.* 1711; also, the stretching of a fabric in order to produce a soft pliable finish; in *quot.* 1847 the keeping of a subordinate under one's thumb.

1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* v. ii, Miller, this is not for your thumbing. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 23 Gamesters have the top, the peep, eclipse, thumbing. [*Note.* Securing with the little finger a die on the outside of the box, Ditto with the thumb, when the person play'd with, sits on the right hand.] 1845 *Mech. Mag.* XLII. 14 It was a known practice to pull the cloth by hand, three or four persons being stationed on each side, for the purpose of 'thumbing' as it was termed. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thumb-ing*, a Nottingham phrase, used to describe that species of intimidation practised by masters on their servants when the latter are compelled to vote as their employers please. 1889 JESSOP *Coning of Friars* III. 130 The perpetual thumbing and fingering would subject [books] to immense wear and tear.

Thumble (pʊmbl), *v.* *tr.* [f. THUMB sb. : cf. *handle*.] *trans.* To touch with or as with the thumb; to handle clumsily; to fumble.

1633 *Wily Beguiled* Civ. b, Stay quotha? To bee yanid and iauld at, and tumbled and thumbled [ed. 1600 tumbled and tumbled], and tost and turn'd as I am by an old Hagg.

1839 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, Thumble, or Thumble, to handle awkwardly—to thumble.

† **Thumble**, *v.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*, influenced by THUNDER.] *intr.* To rumble as thunder.

1608 *DEE Relat. Spiz.* 1. (1659) 59 Now it thumbleth [so MS.] again very terribly, as though a whole town should fall down into a great Valley.

Thumble, obs. form of THIMBLE.

Thumbleness (pʊmləs), *a.* [See LESS.] Having no thumb or thumbs; destitute or deprived of thumbs; *spec.* applied to the African *Colobus* and to the American Spider-monkeys (*Ateles*) in which the thumb is rudimentary or functionless.

1720 D'URVEY *Pills* VI. 351 And there'll be Bow-legg'd Bobby, And thumbleness take's a good Man. 1859 OWAN *Classif. Mammalia* 48 The true Baboons, are African, as are the thumbleness Monkeys (*Colobus*). 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* xxi. (1876) 312 One genus, *Ateles*, 'the imperfect', is thumbleness altogether. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* viii. Leaving the thumbleness archer and his brood, the wayfarers struck through the scattered bums of Emery Down. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 4/1 An African thumbleness monkey is among the recent additions to the 'Zoo' menagerie.

b. *fig.* Clumsy; incompetent; cf. *HANDLESS* 2. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, Leprosie in Houses, When to a house I come and see. The servants thumbleness.

Thumble-toe, *north. dial.* In 5 thumble, thomelle, 9 *dial.* thummel, -il, etc. [a. ON. *þumat-tā* the great toe, f. *þumall* = OE. *þūma*, THUMB.] The great toe.

1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 13, I prikkid hur in bur thumble 14. *Ibid.* 14. Als some as I prikkid in hur thumble ta sho wappid me in furris. 14. *MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17 ff. 301 (Halliwell) Thane blede one the fute... one the veyne that is bitwix the thomelle taa and the nexte, 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 384/3 A thomelle too, *allux.* 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, cited for Durh., Yorks., Lake Distr., etc.

Thumbling (pʊmliŋ), *[f. THUMB sb. + LING : cf. Ger. däumling in same sense.]* A diminutive being; a dwarf, pigmy; a Tom Thumb or Hop-o'-my-thumb.

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 50 Thumblings and Fingerlings whom the Pygmies have enslaved. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. ii. vi. 163 The skill with which some little Jack or Thumbling overcomes his adversary. 1884 MARK, H. PEEKE in *Chicago Advance* 26 June, It was well for the little thumbling that he did not see the smile on his sister's and brother's faces.

Thumb-mark, *sb.* A mark made with the thumb, esp. on the page of a book in turning the leaves; also, such a mark made with the inked thumb for identification of a person. Also *attrib.*

1845 LONGP. *To Old Danish Song-bk.* iii. There are thumb-marks on thy margin, made by hands that clasped thee rudely. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* xi. Thumb-marks I find very obnoxious. 1883 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 185 It is impossible to get the thumb-marks of any two men to be alike. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 3/1 Thumb-mark impressions are to be taken—a precaution which in England, is only taken in the case of criminals.

b. *transf.* (See quot.) 1877 W. G. STABLES *Pract. Kennel Guide* iii. (ed. 3) 36 (Words used in the Fancy) Thumb-mark, an obliquely-shaped black mark crossing the foot of a well-bred Black-and-tan above the toes.

Hence **Thumb-mark v.**, *trans.* to make a thumb-mark upon; to mark with the thumb.

1909 KIPPLING *Actions & Reactions* 114 Captain Parnall thumb-marks and passes it to Mr. Geary.

Thumb-nail.

1. The nail of the thumb. Often in allusive expressions; with quot. 1604 cf. SUPERNACULUM.

1604 DEKKER 1st Pt. *Honest Wh.* l. v. Cast, Pledge him. *Flu.* So: I ha done you right on my thumb nail. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To his Booke (1869) 228 Be bold, my booke, nor be abasht, or feare The cutting thumb-nail, or the brow severe. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Sweet-scented Mistr.* 27 On his thumb-nail it might be wrote 'A penny say'd's a penny got. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nat. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 228 The whole code... may be written on the thumb-nail.

2. *transf.* A drawing or sketch of the size of the thumb-nail; hence *fig.* a brief word-picture. Chiefly *attrib.*, as *thumb-nail sketch*.

1900 D. WOODSIDE *Life H. Calderwood* ix. 208 Small ink-sketches of the thumb-nail order. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 3 Jan. 4 (Cass. Suppl.) The truth of Dickens's vignettes and thumb-nails of humanity. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/3 There are also 'thumb-nails' of some French figures, and... little pencil portraits of well-known faces.

Thumb-piece (pʊmpis). *a.* The part of a handle, etc., intended to receive the thumb; a part of a mechanism operated by pressure of the thumb.

1759 MOUNTAINE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 290 A piece of the deal moulding, adjoining to the brass thumb-piece, was splintered off. 1868 *Report Munitions of War* 63 The breech-block turns over and is secured in position, when closed, by a vertical bolt with a projecting thumb-piece at the side. 1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* xx. 351 note, A cat which jumps at a thumb-latch, and while holding on to the curved handle beneath with one foreleg, depresses the thumb-piece with the other. 1894 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 22 Nov. 238 The lid [of a ewer], has a thumb-piece.

b. (See quot.) *dial.*

1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, Thumb-piece, a piece of bread with

cheese or meat, held between the thumb and finger. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 10/7 Eating his dinner, which consisted of a thumb piece of fat pork and bread.

c. A covering for the thumb, as the leathern pad worn by needle-grinders; the thumb of a glove or mitten (= THUMB sb. 2).

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Daily News* 15 July 7/4 The sleeves of this dress cover nearly half the hand, and can be made with thumb-pieces, like mittens.

Thumb-ring, *a.* A ring formerly worn on the thumb.

Often engraved with a seal, or inscribed with a poetry. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* n. iv. 365, I could have crept into any Aldermans Thumb-Ring. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in a Constable* iv. 1. (1640) Fij, An Alderman... has no more Wit then the rest o' th' bench: what lies in's thumb-ring. 1714 *Spect.* No. 614 p. 8 The large Thumb Ring... given her by her Husband, quickly recommends her to some wealthy Neighbor. 1754 J. SHERRIFF *Matrimony* (1766) 1. 4 She was... none of your meagre thin Things, which... might have been drawn through an Alderman's Thumb-Ring. 1877 *Smith & Wace's Dict. Chr. Biog.* 1. 728/1 (Cuthbert) A plain massive thumb-ring, with a sapphire set in it. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 28 A thumb-ring of unusual magnitude and of costly material.

1864 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* iii. Instead of well sir'd periods, he greets us with a quantity of thumring posies.

b. A ring for the thumb on the guard of a dagger or sword; also each of a pair of rings on the hilt of a dagger by means of which it may be fastened to a staff. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

c. *Archery.* (See quot. 1893.)

1727-8 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Larynx*, A ring which the Turks put on their thumb for the drawing of their bows. 1893 *Smithsonian Rep.* 637 *Thumb ring*, a ring worn on the thumb in archery by those peoples that use the Mongolian release; called *sefin* by the Persians. 1907 PAYNE-GALLWAY *Projectile-Throwing Engines* ii. 12, I can beat a strong bow much easier and draw it a great deal farther with the Turkish thumb-ring than I can with the ordinary European finger-grip.

Thumb-rope. Now *dial.* A rope made by twisting hay or straw on the thumb; cf. THUMB-BAND.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 501 To lap and wrap them about with wreaths and thumb-ropes of straw. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 83 Matters that cleave together like thumb-ropes of sand. 1679 V. ALSON *Melius Inquir.* ii. 11. 212 A Thumb-rope of Sand will make an excellent Cable for Fishers-Folly. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husband* xxi. 300 Winding Thumb-Ropes of Straw about the Iron Circles of the Wheels, and about the Spokes. 1805 FOSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 448 When ready for stacking, they are bound with thumb-ropes, and put on the carts. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Thoom-rope*, a short straw-rope, extemporized by twisting it on the thumb of the right hand whilst the length required is drawn evenly through the left hand.

Thumb-screw, *thumbscrew*, *sb.* [f. THUMB sb. + SCREW sb.; cf. Ger. *dauenschraube*.]

1. A screw with a flattened or winged head, adapted for being turned with the thumb and fingers; a butterfly screw; also a small clamp adjusted by such a screw.

1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1801) *Gloss.*, Thumb Nut or Screw. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xxiv. On the side of the tub is a thumb screw fixed to the lever underneath, which regulates the stones. 1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin.* s. v. *Screw Clamp*, Small screw clamps are sometimes called thumb screws. 1908 *Times* 23 Apr. 5/5 A thumb-screw securing the sashes had been removed.

2. An instrument of torture by which one or both thumbs were compressed; cf. THUMBKINS; also called 'the screws' (SCREW sb. 1 c).

[a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* xvi. Little screws of steel were made use of, that screwed the thumbs [etc.]; see SCREW sb. 1 c.] 1817 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii. An osken table, on which lay thumb-screws, and an iron case, called the Scottish boot. 1834 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 200 Such intellects as devised the rack and the thumb-screw. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist.* Eng. xiii. 111. 290 The using of racks and thumb-screws for the purpose of forcing prisoners to accuse themselves. 1859 JEPSON *Brittany* iii. 34 A grim functionary, whose countenance was suggestive of dungeons and thumb-screws.

Thumb-screw, *thumbscrew*, *v.* [f. THUMB sb. + SCREW *v.*, or f. *prec.*; evidenced earlier than the sb.] *trans.* To torture by screwing the thumbs; to torture with or as with thumb-screws.

Hence **Thumb-screwing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1771 E. LONG in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 199 He must... be thumb-screwed. 1792 *Genl. Mag.* LXII. l. 260/2 Think what tortures we endure d... Whipp'd, chain'd, thumb-screw'd. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 377 We tax, distract, screw, thumb-screw, incarcerate. 1882 *Standard* 9 Sept. 5/5 His Highness admits that a case of thumb-screwing has come to his knowledge. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 2/3 We have little sympathy with the thriftless borrowers, but less with the thumbscrewing Shyllock.

Thumb-stall, *a.* A shoemaker's or sail-maker's thimble (see quot. 1794).

1580 NASHE *Martin's Month's Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 196 Farwell old shoes, thombe stall, and clouting leather. 1755 JOHNSON, *Thumb-stall*, a thimble. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 90 *Thumb-stall*, a ferrule, made of iron, horn, or leather, with the edges turned up, to receive the thread in sewing. It is worn on the thumb to tighten the stitches. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Thumb-stall*, 2, a sailor's thimble used in sail-making.

b. A sheath worn on the thumb to protect it when injured.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 97 Gloves cut into thumb-stalls. 1792 BURNS *Let. to Creech* 16 Apr. (in *W. Brown's*

Catal. Ang. (1905) 64, As much mine as the thumb-stall I have just now drawn on my finger, which I unfortunately gashed in mending my pen. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Thumb*, *Thumb-cap*, a thumb-stall or covering for the thumb.

c. *Eclit.* = *POUCHER*: see *quots.*

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 167 [The bishop's] thumb-stall was put upon the right hand thumb that had been dipped into the chrism. 1878 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eclit. Terms*, *Pouster*, a thumb-stall of silver or other precious metal, used formerly by bishops for anointing in confirmation.

d. *Mil.* In obsolete artillery: see *quot.*

1864 in *Warner*. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Thumb-stall*, 1. (*Ordnance*), a stall of buckskin stuffed with hair, which a cannoner wears on his thumb to cover the vent while the piece is being sponged and loaded.

Thumby (pʊmi), *collog.* Also *thummy*, *-le*. [f. THUMB sb. + *y*, dim. suffix.] A little thumb; a kind of pet-name for the thumb.

1811 W. TENNANT *Auster Concert in Life* (1861) 26 He never fashed his thummy. 1899 LANG *Wand. India* 265 The little finger replied: 'Who told you so, Thummy, Thummy?' 1866 'R. B. PAUL', *Let. in Mem.* xx. (1872) 353 Now thumby is beginning to make a grumble.

† **Thumerstone** (tʊmərstən), *Min. Obs.* [ad. Ger. *thumerstein* (Werner, 1788), f. *Thum*, in Saxony, where found.] A synonym of AXINITZ.

So † **Thumite** (tʊmɪt), in same sense.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 273 *Thumerstone*,... Glass Shorl. [*Ibid.* 274 It is found crystallized in Dauphiné... and amorphous in Saxony, near Thum, whence Mr. Werner calls it Thumerstein. 1808 [see AXINITZ]] 1868 DANA *Min.* 297 *Axinite*,... Thumerstein. Thumite.

† **Thummart**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 *thulmard*, 9 *thummert*, *thoumart*. A dialectal alteration of FOMART, polecat: see TH (6).

1606 A. TELFAIR *True Relat.* 12 (Edinb. ed.) By the way his dog Catched a Thulmard. 1785 BURNS *Two Hards* vi. The thummart, will-cat, brock and tod, Weel kend his voice. 1850 J. D. BROWN *Ballads* (1856) 98 (E.D.D.) His cleidin was skina o' the thoumart and tod.

transf. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wyllie*, There never was surely a drollier like thummart o' a creature seen.

† **Thummim** (pʊmim), [a. Heb. תִּמְמִים *thummim*, also (after י, ז, etc.) *thummim*, pl. of תִּם *tīm*, completeness, integrity.] Used in the collocation *Urim and Thummim*, rarely *Thummim and Urim*: see URIM.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Deut.* xxxiii. 8 Vnto Levi he sayde: Thummim & vrim [COVENANT. Thy perfectness and thy light] shall be with the, & with every one that is godly in the. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, *Thummim*, an Hebrew word signifying perfection. *Ibid.*, *Vrim*, an Hebrew word, which the high Priest of the Lewes wore with the word Thummim, in the plaits of the Rationall upon his breast. 1623 COCKERAM, *Thummim*, perfection.

† **Thumomancy**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. type *θυμομαντεία, f. θυμός *thymos* prophesying from one's own soul, f. θυμός soul, spirit: see -MANCY.]

Divination by one's own soul: see *quot.*, and cf. PSYCHOMANCY 1.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xii. 56 Sometimes in their own hopes and fears, called Thumomancy, or Presage.

Thump (pʊmp), *sb.* [Goes with THUMP *v.*]

1. 'A hard heavy dull blow with something blunt' (J.), as with a club or the fist; a heavy knock; also, the heavy sound of such a blow (not so dull as a *thud*). Also *fig.*

1552 HULOET, Bownce, noyse or thumpe, *bombus, crepitus*. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogy* iv. (Arb.) 43 Thou yart throwest the thunder thumps from Heavens eye, to Hell. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II. ii. Now your thump, A thing deriv'd first from your hemp-beaters, Takes a man's wind away, most spitefully. 1675 HOBBS *Odyss.* 262 Down with a thump he falls upon his face. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 50 p. 4 Their Thumps and Bruises might turn to account... if they could beat each other into good Manners. 1784 COFFEE *Task* 1. 357 Thump after thump resounds the constant fall. 1834 DICKENS *Sat. Bos. Steam Excurs.*, The unfortunate little victim... receiving sundry thumps on the head from both his parents. 1886 A. WINGFIELD *Wakes Good. Field* 85 Heavy thumps sometimes heard before and during the action, in geyser-holes.

† *b.* To cry thump: to make a thumping sound; to thump. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv. How can I hold my fist from crying thump? 1604 DEKKER 1st Pt. *Honest Wh.* l. vii. Did you not hear something crie thump?

c. Repeated, expressing a series of thumps.

1850 BROWNING *Christmas-Eve* iv. 64 The thump-thump and shriek-shriek Of the train. 1885 FARVER *Slings & Arrows* x. 193 The steady, monotonous thump, thump, thump of the engines. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 69 The thump-thump of the women's pestles pounding the maize in the grain-mortar.

d. *adverbially*: With a thump (also *fig.*).

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccaccio's Adels. fr. Farnas.* I. 56 Here Tacitus... bid him leave off his fulsome Preambles, and fall thump to the Business of the Impeachment. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i. Which... made his heart to go thump—thump! against his side.

2. *spec. a.* A knocking or pounding of machinery arising from slackness at a joint where there is reciprocal motion. *b.* *pl.* A beating of the chest in the horse due to spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm, analogous to the hiccup in man.

1903 *Rep. U. S. Dept. Agric.* (*On Dis. Horse* 140), Thumps or Spasm of the Diaphragm... Thumps is produced by causes similar to those that produce congestion of the lungs and dilatation or palpitation of the heart.

Thump (þʊmp), *v.* Also 6 **thomp**, 6-7 **thumpe**. [Only mod. Eng. (16th c.); of echoic formation. Parallel echoic formations are *EFris. dūmp* a knock, late Icel. *dūmpa* to thump, Sw. dial. *dūmpa* to make a noise, *dūmpa* to thump. The earliest evidence of the word-group in Eng. is in **THUMPER** 1. The following shows it as a mere imitation of a noise: c 1550 *Bale K. Johan* (Camden) 53 Sedycyon extra locum. Alarum! Alarum! tro ro ro ro, ... Thomp, thomp, thomp, downe, downe, downe, to go, to go, to go! K. J. What a noyse is this... without the dore?]

1. *trans.* To strike or beat heavily, as with the fist, a club, or any blunt instrument, producing a dead, dull, somewhat hard sound; also, without reference to the sound produced, to hammer, pound, knock forcibly.

To *thump a cushion*, the *pulpit*, etc.: said of a preacher who uses violent gestures; cf. *Cushion-thumper*. c 1537 (implied in **THUMPER** 1). 1548 *Elvot s.v. Incurso*, *Pugnis aliquem incurare*, to renne on one to thumpe and beate hym with his fystes. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Perthumpo*, to beate with hammers; to thumpe, or knocke. 1582 *STANVURST Æneis* 1. (Arb.) 19 Thee patient panting shes thumpe and launet with a fyrebol. a 1635 *Corraet On Gt. Tom of Christ-Church* 1 Be dumbe ye infant Chimes, thumpe not your mettle. 1673 *HICKERINGILL Greg. F. Greyb.* 218 In thumping the pulpit... has fringed some from their seats. 1716 *GAY Trivia* 1. 13 The sturdy Pavior thumps the ground. 1725 B. HIGGINS *Rem. Burnet* 11. Hist. Wks. 1736 11. 79 He [Bp. Burnet] would... with greater Pleasure and Vehemence have thump'd a Cushion in that Congregation, we now call a Conventicle. 1807 *CRABBER Par. Reg.* 1. 711 There was he pinch'd and pited, thump'd and fed. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 393 It was left to the Navy. League to thump the big drum.

b. With extension: To drive or force (down, forward, off, out, etc., or into some position or condition) by thumping.

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. iii. ii. 11* When my hart... Beats... Then thus I thumpe it downe. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. vi. ii. 10* He with his speare... Would thumpe her forward and inforce to goe. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xviii. 141 Thrice the feet the hands of Hector seized, And thrice th' Ajaces thumped him off. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1716 11. 80 To think... a slow body may be thumped and driven into passion... how can we... entertain such suppositions? 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* 1. 4 Born to the flail and plough, To thump the corn out and to till the earth.

c. Of the feet, etc.: To beat or strike (the ground, etc.) heavily and noisily; also of a body: to impinge upon with a thump; to strike violently.

1582 *STANVURST Æneis* 1. (Arb.) 21 Downe the pilot tumbeth... headlong. Thrise the gravel thumping. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. vi. x. 10* A shrill pipe he playing heard on high, And many feete fast thumping th' hollow ground. 1902 *ELIZ. L. BANKS Newspaper Girl* 173 His tail would thump the floor most vigorously.

d. With that which beats, strikes, or knocks as object. To *thump down*, to put or throw down with a thump.

1720 *RAMSAY Wealth* 72 While you may thump your Pows against the Wa'. 1822 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* (1823) 1. 9 And lumping knocks as one would thump a flail. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* xvii. Baggage, which he thumped down upon the floors.

2. *fig.* To 'beat' (in a fight), to drub, lick, thrash severely. *collog.*

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III. v. iii. 334* These bastard Britaines, whom our Fathers have in their owne Land beaten, bob'd, and thump'd. 1797-1802 *G. COLMAN Br. Grinn.* etc. *Knt.* & *Friar* 1. i. In our Fifth Harry's reign, when 'twas the fashion To thump the French... to excess. 1827 *SCOTT Jm.* 14 Nov., We have thumped the Turks very well.

3. *intr.* To strike or beat with force or violence, with an abrupt dull noise; to knock or bamp with force. Also to *thump it*.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Insulto*, *Insultare fores calcibus*, to thumpe or beate at the doore with heeles. a 1619 *FLETCHER*, etc. *Knt. Malta* iii. 1. song, Drums beat, Ensigns wave, and Cannons thump it. 1663 *BUTLER Hudibras* 1. iii. 520 Colon, chusing out a stone, Level'd so right, it thumped upon His manly Faunch. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 340 That which melodiously ringeth in the Light, rumbleth and thumpeth in the dark. 1832 *MARRVAT N. Forster* xiii. I heard the boat thumping under the main channels. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* 1. vii. 72 The... floe-ice against which they were alternately sliding and thumping. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 3/2 No one thinks a drummer-boy a giant because he thumps away upon a big drum.

b. To walk with heavy sounding steps, to stamp noisily; also, of a thing, to move with thumps or noisy jolts.

1604 *T. M. Black Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28. I thumped down stairs with my cowheel. 1825 *T. Hook Sayings* Ser. ii. *Fassion & Princ.* xv. 111. 278 Along... went the waggon, thumping and bumping up this hill and down that. 1894 *Mrs. DWAN All in a Man's Keeping* 223 Long ropes... which thumped with wet swishes over the slippery decks. 1899 *J. LUMSDEN Edin. Poems & Songs* 77 He thumped down the stony street.

c. Of the heart, etc.: To beat violently or audibly; to throbb forcibly.

1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 47 Who patient stands till his feet throbb, And his head thumps. 1821 *THACKERAY and Fun.* *Napoleon* iii. Everybody's heart was thumping as hard as possible. 1879 *BROWNING Ned Bratts* 28a Hearts heaved, heads thumped. 1880 — *Dram. Idyls* Ser. ii. *Retio* 180 How my head throbs, how my heart thumps.

4. The verb-stem in combination with a sb.; as **thump-cushion**, a preacher who thumps the cushion of the pulpit; in quot. *attrib.*

1827 *G. DARLEY Sylvia* 60 Grip him fast by his thump-cushion arm, lest he overdo the action.

+ **Thumpatory**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. after words in -atory.] Characterized by thumping.

a 1693 *Uryuhart's Rabelais* iii. xx. 169 These thumpatory warnings.

Thumper (þʊmpəɪ), [f. **THUMP** v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which thumps.

In quots. c 1537, a 1619, app. a cant name for some class of 'rogue', or for some coin. In quot. 1728, applied to the striking apparatus of a clock.

c 1537 *Thersites in Four Old Plays* (1848) 81 Tynckers, ... tryfullers, turners, and trumppers, Traytours, traytours, traytours, and thumpers. a 1619 *FLETCHER Mad Lover* v. iv. *Chi.* (Takes out his purse, and shakes it.) ... Here are thumpers, chequins, goldenrogues. 1728 *RAMSAY To Starvat* 28 The thumper that tells hours upon the kirk. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* xli. 344/2 The thumper on the great drum.

2. A thumping or heavy blow.

1682 *T. FLATMAN Heracitus Riden* No. 67 (1713) 11. 163 I'll give you such a Thumper shall make your Shoulders ake.

3. Anything 'thumping' or strikingly big of its kind, esp. a 'thumping' lie; a 'whopper', 'whacker': cf. **BOUNCER** 3, 4. *collog.*

1660 *TATHAM Charac. Rump Dram.* Wks. (1878) 287 You may call it the tail of the great dragon, and 'tis a thumper. 1677 *W. HUGHES Man of Sin* iii. 97 For Thumpers commend me to Abbot Bar, and St. Brendons Stories. 1711 *SWIFT Jm.* to *Stella* 8 Sept. You are apt to lie in your travels, though not so bad as *Stella*; she tells thumpers. 1804 *J. COLLINS Seraphim* 157 They give me a Thumper of a Christmas Box. 1863 *J. R. GREEN Lett.* 11. (1901) 125 His lies are such thumpers.

Thumping (þʊmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **THUMP** v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb **THUMP** in various senses; an instance of this.

1577 *NORTHROOKE Dicing* (1845) 177 They daunce with... monstrous thumping of the feete. 1672 *THORNLEY tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 84 Leaping Dolphins, with the thumping of their tails, loosened the planks. 1722 in *Boulton Amusem. Old London* (1901) 1. 29 She may expect a good thumping. 1862 *B. TAYLOR Poet's Jm.* 11. *Autumnal Dreams*, The drowsy air is startled with the thumping of the flail. 1892 *SYMMONS M. Angelo* (1899) 1. v. ii. 187 He was cast forth... with good round kicks and thumpings.

b. *attrib.*, as **thumping-board**, a loaded board placed across the keys of an organ just behind the part used by the fingers, to prevent an undue rising of the key when released by the finger.

1879 *Organ Voicing* 1. 6 The *thumping-board* or *dampers*, assists to keep the keys level. 1881 *W. E. DICKSON Organ-Build.* viii. 114 A heavy damper or 'thumping-board' should be laid across the key-board.

Thumping, *phl. a.* [f. **TRUMP** v. + -ING².]

1. That thumps, in various senses; beating; banging; throbbing.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxvii. (1887) 107 The tumbling Cybistike, the thumping Pugillate, the buffeting Cestus. a 1597 *PEELE David & Bethsabe* iii. ii. To scape the fury of their thumping beaks. 1899 *Habits Gd. Soc.* vi. 234 The loud, thumping style [of playing the piano] should be avoided. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 916 In slim, long-chested youths... a thumping or uncovered heart may well be mistaken for a hypertrophy.

2. *fig. (collog.)* Of striking size, extent, or amount; exceptionally large or heavy; huge; 'whacking', 'whopping': cf. **BOUNCING** *phl. a.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 402 He vseth great and thumping words. 1671 *H. FOULIS Hist. Rom. Treasons* (1681) 26 The thumping commendations of their Saints. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* 11. 48 Strong Wine, and thumping Glasses. a 1814 *He must be Married* iii. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 268 A house-full of great, thumping, rosy-cheeked, boys and girls. 1826 *W. E. ANDREWS Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* 11. 270 This is a thumping lie. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* iv. Let us console that martyr... with thumping damages. 1865 *Sir S. Northcote in Daily News* 29 May 3 Producing sensational effects by the utterance of what I may call good, stout, thumping lies. 1902 *C. G. HARPER Holyhead Road* 11. 94 The electors returned both himself and the other Conservative candidate by thumping majorities.

Hence **Thumpingly** *adv.*

a 1693 *Uryuhart's Rabelais* iii. ix. 77 If I did not... thumpingly betwack her Gillets.

|| **Thunbergia** (tɪnbɜːˈɡiːə, ɪnbɜːˈɡiːə). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. the name of C. P. Thunberg, a Swedish botanist and traveller (1743-1822).] A genus of herbaceous (mostly climbing) plants, *N.O. Acanthaceae*, natives of tropical and sub-tropical parts of Africa and Asia, of which many species are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their various-coloured flowers.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 412/2 Retzius named a genus of plants in the natural order Acanthaceae, in honour of him (C. P. Thunberg), *Thunbergia*. 1893 *Mrs. C. PRAEO Outlaw & Lawmaker* 11. 60 A trellis of Cape jasmine and thunbergia. 1898 *J. D. REES in 19th Cent.* June 1017 The beautiful blue thunbergia.

Thunche, variant of **THINK** v. 1 *Obs.*, to seem.

Thunder (þʊndəɪ), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 **punor**, -er; 2-3 *dative punre*, 3-5 **ponre**; 4 **thonir**, -yre, -ure, **thunure**, **thonner**, -ere, -ir, 4-5 **thoner**, -or, 5 **thonere**, **thouner**, **thouner**, **thownyr**, 6-9 *Sc. and north. dial.* **thunner**. *B.* 3 **thunder**, 3-4 **pondre**, 3-5 **ponder**, 3-6 **thundre**, 4 **pundir**, **thundir**, 4-5 **punder**, **pondir**, -ur, 4-6 **thonder**, **thondre**, **thoundre** (6-ir), 5 **pundre**, **thundyr**, **thwndyr**, **thoundor**, (don-

dyr), 5-6 **thondir**, *Sc. thwndyr*, 9 *s. w. dial.* **thinder**, 5- **thunder**. [*OE. þunor*, *ME. þoner*, etc. (later *ponder*, etc. with epenthetic *d*) = *OFris. thuner*, *OS. thuner*, (*MDu.*, *Du. donder*), *OHG. donar* (*MHG. doner*, *G. donner*), *ON. þorr*, (:—**þonr*—: cf. *Da. torden*, *Sw. tordön* 'Thor's din') = *OTeut. *þonar*—o f. Indo-Eur. ablaut series **ten*, *ton*, *tn* to stretch, resound, whence *Skr. tan* to sound, *L. tonare* to thunder; cf. *Skr. stan* to sound, *sligh*, *thunder*, *Gr. στῆν-αι* to groan. (The -on- in *ME.* was the usual way of writing -un-, to avoid confusion.)]

1. The loud noise accompanying a flash of lightning (apparently following it, being heard after it at an interval depending on distance), due to the sudden violent disturbance of the air by the electric discharge; varying from a sharp report or crash to a prolonged roll or reverberation. Also, the unseen cause of the phenomenon, the meteorological condition or action (scientifically, the electric storm and discharge) from which the loud noise proceeds. The popular use vaguely includes the phenomenon and its cause.

a. [c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1152 *Jovem*, *þunor*.] a 800 *Riddles* xlvii. 22 (Gr.) Steffe dūnures micles. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 29 De here fardon ðio stod & zeherde cuodan dūner þætte aurdren. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 280 Swa hattru sumor, swa mara dūnor & līzet on zearc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heore eþem scean swa ðe be leit a-monge þunre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22143 Thoner o-loft fal sal he gar. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Wright Voc.* 160 *Tonere*, *thonner*. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxvii. 17 [18] þe voice of þi thunure in whele. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxxi. 140 We ware... striken doune to þe erthe with grete hidous blastez of wind and of thoner. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 384/1 A Thonour, *tonitruus*. *Ibid.* 387/2 A Thownyr. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii. 35 *Ane rak of fartis lyk ony thunner*. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxviii. Rather than ye suld ride on in the rain and thunner.

B. c 1250 *Thunder* [see *l.*] c 1250 *St. Brendan* 473 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 232 Gret betyngne and noyse i-nou3, pondre ase þei it were. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fanie* ii. 100 The god of thonder Whiche that men callen Jupiter. c 1460 *Brut* 510 A gret tempest of thondre & lightenyng. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 802/1 *Hic tonitru*, *thwndyr*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* v. 59 The thondur is ane corrupt fume generit on the eird. 1595 *SHAKS. John* v. ii. 173 A drumme... That shall... mocke the deepe mouth'd thunder. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* xii. 97 By the decreasing noise of thunder, we form the idea of its moving further from us. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* viii. [ix.], The cloud... began now, by one or two distant peals, to announce the thunders with which it was fraught. 1858 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ii. 124 The thunder, heard, not... in short and broken peals, but in one continuous roll. *Mod.* It is a sultry day; I think there must be thunder about. The farmer's wife says that the thunder turns the milk.

b. Regarded as the destructive agent producing the effects usually attributed to the lightning; (with *a* and *pl.*) a thunderstroke or 'thunderbolt'. Now only *poet. or rhet.* (exc. *fig.*).

c 893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* iv. ii. § 1 *Punor* toslōg heora hiehan godes... *Ibid.* vi. xxix. Hiene ofslōg an *þunor*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1108 Oc siðen loth wente ut of hine, Brende it ðunder, sanc it erde-dine. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* 1. 109 Fro the sky A fryr thonder sodeinly He sende, and him to pouldre smot. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) ii. 7 Per schall na thunder ne na maner of tempest dre him. c 1460 *Towneley Myrt.* iii. 346 These thoners and leyn downe gar fall... Castels and towres. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* 11. i. iii. 81 Let thy blowes... Fall like amazing thunder on the Caske Of thy amaz'd pernicious enemy. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav.* *Persia* 209 The Thunder had thrown down a good part of it. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 243 The Thunder fell upon her, and kill'd her out-right. 1751 *MACSPARRAN Diary* (1899) 61 The Thunder struck Col. Northrup. 1769 *COOK Voy. round World* ii. ii. (1773) 304 To acquaint them that we had weapons which, like thunder, would destroy them in a moment. 1830 *SHELLEY Vis. Sea* 61 Six the thunder has smitten, And they lie black as mummies.

c. (with *a* and *pl.*) A peal of thunder, a thunder-clap. Now only *poet. or rhet.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 280 þa þuneras... on apocalipsin synd gastlice to understandenne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1824 þar come a mikel steuen, Als it a thoner war of heuen. 1382 *Wyclif Rev. x.* 3 When he hadde cried, seven thunders spaken her voices. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 11. xliii. 21 Thunders are nothing els but the blows and thumps given by the fires beating hard upon the clouds. c 1605 *BAXTER in Reliq.* 23 Apr. an. 1661 (1696) 303 As they were returning from Westminster-hall, there was very terrible Thunders, when none expected it. 1700 *DRYDEN Cymon & Iphigenia* 334 The thunders roll, the fork lightning flies. 1842 *TENNYSOON Talking Oak* 279 Low thunders bring the mellow rain. 1855 — *Maud* 11. iv. 49 And a sudden thunder is roll'd.

d. (with *a* and *pl.*) A thunderstorm. *Obs. exc. dial.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6019 Was a wedder ful selct snelt, A thonor [vrrr. pondre, thonor, pondur] wit an haile sua kene. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xiv. 65 In somer es þet grete thunders and lightens. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7619 A thondir with a thicke Rayn thrubilit in þeskewes. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxxi. 263 Thenne felle there a thonder and a rayne as heuen and erthe shold goo to gyder. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 11. 142 It seemed to him, that in a thunder the bolt fell vpon his Fathers House. 1665 *E. DIOGES in Phil. Trans.* 1. 26 Our Country of Virginia is very much subject to Thunders. 1829 *HEWETT Fern.* *Sp. Devon* 101, I zim arter these mizzle us chell' ave a thinder.

2. *transf.* Any loud deep rumbling or resounding noise. (Also with *a* and *pl.*)

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iv. i. 123, I was with Hercules and Cadmus once, When... they bayed the Bear With hounds of Sparta... I nener heard So musical a discord, such sweet

thunder, 1595 — *John i. 26* The thunder of my Cannon shall be heard. 1611 *Bible Job xxxix. 25* He smelleth the battaile afarre off, the thunder of the captaines, and the shouting. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb. xvi. § 245* One continued thunder of Cannon. 1800 *H. K. WHITE Poems* (1837) 143 Let the pealing organ play: And while the harmonious thunders roll [etc.]. 1807-8 *Syd. SMITH Phymley's Lett. vii. Wks. 1859* 11. 162/2 Thunders of applause from the pit and the galleries. 1847 *TENNISON Princ. ii. 452* The great organ, rolling thro' the court A long melodious thunder. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclogue v. 83* The thunder of surf on the shore.

3. *fig. a.* Threatening, terrifying, or strongly impressive utterance; awful denunciation, menace, censure, or invective, 'fulmination'; vehement or powerful eloquence. (*sing. and pl.*)

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 288 Drede we noust his bondir, for it turneþ agen & cursþ be welte þat it come fro. c 1540 *NISSET N. T. in Scot. Prol. Romans (S.T.S.)* 111. 324 But the spret non first cum, and with the thundry of the lawe feare him. 1603 *G. STEPHEN in Dryden's Juvenal viii.* (1697) 197 Who felt the Thunder of the States Decree. 1712 *ADDISON Spect. No. 407* P. Pouring out the Thunder of his Rhetoric. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & P. xxi.* (1869) 1854 Miss Yonge thunders of the church against heresy. 1852 *MISS YONGE Cameos* 1. xxvii. 220 The barons... thought little of the thunders of the Pope. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul ii. viii.* (1883) 117 Something... made him (Stephen)... hurl in their faces the gathered thunder of his wrath and scorn.

b. In phrases denoting great force or energy (chiefly in versions or imitations of the Scriptures).

1535 *COVERDALE Job xxvi. 14* Who can perceive and understand y^e thondre of his power? 1611 *BIBLE Job xxxix. 19* Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? 1754 *GRAY Poets* 106 With necks in thunder cloth'd, and long resounding pace. 1796 *ELIZA HAMILTON Lett. Hixdoo Rajah* (1811) 1. 83 One of their ships of war, a huge edifice, whose sides were clothed with thunder. 1818, 1887 [see *thunder-manned*, *shod* below].

c. *Struck with thunder* = THUNDERSTRUCK 2 a. *rare*—1.

1823 *SCOTT Quentin D. xxiv.* 'I am struck with thunder!' said Crèvecoeur. 'Liege in insurrection!—the Bishop murdered!'

4. *slang or colloq.* Used vaguely in exclamations, imprecations, and expletive or intensive phrases.

1709-10 *STERLE Tattler No. 137* P. 3 Thunder, Furies, and Damnation! I'll cut your Ears off. 1844 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* xxv. 'Thunder and turf!' said the drunken giant. 1891 *C. ROBERTS Adrift Amer.* 66 Why in thunder, if you were hungry, did you not come and tell me? 1894 *A. ROBERTSON Nuggets*, etc. 79 Where in thunder did he get the money?

5. *attrib. and Comb. a. attrib.* Of, as of, pertaining to, or connected with thunder, as *thunder-crash*, *-fire*, *-gloom*, *-place*, *-psalm*, *-rain*, *-roll*, *-scar*, *-sky*, *-tent*, *-volley*, *-weather*; violent, destructive, or (esp.) loud as thunder, as *thunder-blow*, *-bullet*, *-curse*, *-music*, *-shout*, *-voice*, *-yell*.

b. objective, etc., as *thunder-thrower*; *thunder-breathing*, *foraging*, *guiding*, *ruling*, *throwing*, *wielding* adjs.; *thunder-delighting* (delighting in thunder), *searless*, *free*, *-proof*, *-rejoicing* adjs.; *thunder-like* adj. and adv. c. instrumental, as *thunder-armed*, *-baffled*, *-charged*, *-fraught*, *-girt*, *-hid*, *-laden*, *-riven*, *-scarred*, *-scathed*, *-shod*, *-smitten*, *-splintered*, *-split*, *-splitten*, *-teeming*, *-thwarted*, *-tipped* adjs. d. parasynthetic and similitive, as *thunder-footed*, *-manned*, *-tongued* adjs.

1620 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY World Tost at Tennis* 221 Imperial-crown'd, and thunder-armed Jove. 1819 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. i. ii.* 12 An eagle, his 'thunder-buffed wings entangled in the whirlwind. 1878 *B. TAYLOR Denikation* 1. iii. 28 We saw the 'thunder-blows given and taken. 1826 *E. IRVING Babylon* 11. 38 Our 'thunder-breathing ships. 1605 *Tryall Chen. i. ii.* in *Bullen O. P.* (1824) 111. 276 Lov'dst thou a towne, Ie teach thee how to woo her With words of 'thunder-bullets wrapt in fire. 1844 *LEVER Tom Burke* 11. 162 A mass of heavy... clouds, dark and 'thunder-charged. 1826 *K. DIGBY Broadst. Hon.* (1846) 11. *Tancredus* 5. The 'thunder-crash broke over our heads. 1650 *WELDON Cr. Jas. i.* (1817) 31 This dreadful 'thunder-curse or imprecation. 1839 *BRYLEY Fetus* xix. (1852) 305 As an angel when He hears the thunder-curse of demon foe. 1848 *BUCKLEY Iliad* 15. 'Thunder-delighting Jove. 1608 *BEAUM. & FL. Four Plays in One* Induct. Low at your sacred feet our poor muse lays Her, and her 'thunder-fearless verdant bayes. 1855 *BALLET Spir. Leg. in Myrtic*, etc. 115 Rooted out... with threefold 'thunder-fires. 1839 — *Festus* xx. (1852) 343 The 'thunder-footed coursers of the sun. 1779 *R. POTTER tr. Æschylus* (ed. a.) 1. 106 The 'thunder-forging Cyclopes. 1850 *S. ROGERS To old Oak* iv. Many a navy 'thunder-fraught. 1841 *BROWNING Pippa Passes* 11. 59 A Greek, in Athens... Feasting, bay-filled and 'thunder-free. 1852 — *Johannes Agric.* 14 Ere stars were 'thunder-girt. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* viii. 14 Some 'thunder-gloom of thine own destiny. 1868 *ALEX. SMITH Last Leaves* 154 He could watch the purple thunder-gloom gathering on the distant hills. 1870 *GEO. ELIOT Ctr. Break P.* 344 Rule Of 'thunder-guiding powers. c 1286 *CRESS PEBBLES* Ps. (1823) lxxxii. 113 'Thunder-hid I answer gave. 1865 *tr. Strauss; New Life Jesus* 1. xliii. 373 The 'thunder-laden Revelation. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. i. iv.* 373 With thy grim looks, and The 'thunder-like percussion of thy sounds. 1826 *MRS. SHELLEY Last Man* 11. 73 A crash was heard, Thunderlike it reverberated through the sky. 1846 *BROWNING Let. 7 Sept.* How hot and thunder-like this oppressive air! 1818 *MILMAN Samor* 50 The 'thunder-manned steed. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem. LXXXVII. ii. 1.* heard... 'thunder-music, rolling, shake The prophets blaz'd on the pines. 1899 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* 1. iii. Unless his house and skin were 'thunder-proof. 1732 *TUL. HORSE-Hoeing Hud.* xiii. 149 The Giants found that even Mountains were not Thunder-Proof. 1822 *SHELLEY Chas. i. iv.*

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58 Through palaces and temples thunderproof. 1821 — *Epipsych.* 165 The winged storms, chaunting their 'thunder-psalm To other lands. 1826 *MRS. HEMANS Forest Sanctuary* 1. xiv. Sounds of thickening steps, like 'thunder-rain That plashes on the roof. 1848 *BUCKLEY Iliad* 15 In honour of 'thunder-rejoicing Jove. 1834 *CARLYLE Sart. Res. ii. viii.* The fire-baptised soul, long so scathed and 'thunder-riven. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Rhodopey Life's Progr. v.* Let the cloud meet the cloud in a grand 'thunder-roll! 1749 *G. WEST Hymn of Cleanthes* 49 O great father, 'thunder-ruling god! 1750 *PHILIPS Pastorals* 4 Yonder naked tree Which bears the 'thunder-scar. 1824 *SIR A. DE VEE Song of Faith* 198 Cliffs... Wave-worn and 'thunder-scarred. 1846 *PROWETT Prom. Bound* 18 His brawny force All 'thunder-scarred and cindered. 1887 *G. MEREDITH Ballads & P.* 78 O for the time when 'thunder-shod He champed the grain of the wrath of God. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* vi. § 210 The Earth... rang with the 'thunder-shout of the liberated prisoner. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm. ix.* [x.], The heavy and gloomy appearance of the 'thunder-sky. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jon. III.* 395 The... bare, 'thunder-smitten tree. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. i. xi.* A rocky pyramid, Shooting abruptly from the dell Its 'thunder-splinter'd pinnacle. 1825 *J. WILSON Poems* 11. 39 Like a 'thunder-split oak-tree. 1818 *SCOTT Irt. Midl. xiv.* The shattered and 'thunder-spliten peaks of Arran. 1761 *GLOVER Medea* 11. vi. 51 No 'thunder-teeming cloud. 1818 *KEATS Endym. iii.* 27 Ethereal things, that... Can... poise about in cloudy 'thunder-tents. 1614 *SYLVESTER Bethulia's Rescue* 1. 315 Vassals of the 'Thunder-Thrower. 1605 — *Du Barlas* 1. lii. iv. *Captaine* 920 God's 'Thunder-throwing hand. 1855 *BALLET Spir. Leg. in Myrtic*, etc. 127 Black Babel's 'thunder-thwarted pile. 1822 *T. MITCHELL Com. Aristoph.* 11. 209 Speed With your tongues 'thunder-tipt and tell Cleon our need. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr. i. v.* It is Fact, speaking... in miraculous 'thunder-voice. 1847 *ELIZA COOK Song Seaweed* 11. The 'thunder-volley shakes. 13... *K. ALIN* 3729 (Bodl. MS.) Hij holdþ hem alle togidre So flok of dere in 'pounder wedre. 1900 *SUTCLIFFE Shameless Wayne* xxiv. 303 This thunder-weather that's coming up. 1816 *WORDSW. Feelings of French Royalist*, The 'thunder-wielding hands Of Justice. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* 1. 298 Still yelling her 'thunder-yells to the blast.

6. Special Combs.: *thunder-ax*, a popular name in Cornwall for a celt (cf. THUNDERBOLT 3 b); *thunder-ball*, (a) the electric phenomenon called a fire-ball or globe-lightning; (b) *poet.* a thunderbolt; (c) the common red poppy (*Papaver Rheas*) (*dial.*); *thunder-beat* *v. trans.* 'to beat with thundering strokes' (Davies); so *thunder-beaten* *pa. pple.*; *thunder-beating* *vbl. sb.*, beating down by thunder-storms; *thunder-bird*, (a) a species of Australian shrike or thickhead (*Pachycephala gutturalis*); (b) a mythical bird thought by some savage tribes to cause thunder; † *thunder-bounce* (*humorously bombastic*), a loud sudden noise like thunder; *thunder-bowl*, a metal bowl used in a theatre to imitate thunder; *thunder-carriage*, a name for the chariot of the god Thor in early Scandinavian art; † *thunder-clover* [OE. *junor-clafr*], a plant, of doubtful identity; † *thunder-dart*, a thunderbolt (in art); so † *thunder-darter*, the wielder of thunderbolts, *thunder-darting* *ppl. a.*; *thunder-dint* (*arch.*), a thunder-stroke; *thunder-dirt*, name for a gelatinous fungus, *Ilodictyon cibarium*, eaten by the natives of New Zealand; *thunder-drop*, one of the large scattered drops of rain which fall at the beginning of a thunder-shower; *thunder-drum*, (a) a drum used in a theatre to imitate thunder; (b) a fabulous drum represented as the source of thunder; *thunder-fish*, (a) a silurid fish of African rivers, *Malapterurus electricus*, capable of inflicting electric shocks; (b) a European cyprinoid fish, *Misgurnus fossilis*, which burrows in mud, and comes to the surface before bad weather; also called *weather-fish*; *thunder-fit* (*nonce-wd.*), a shock or sound like thunder; † *thunder-fione* *Obs.* [*fione*, *FLANE*, *arrow*], a thunderbolt or thunderstroke; lightning; *thunder-flower*, a local name for three different plants: (a) the common stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (b) the corn poppy, *Papaver Rheas*; (c) the white campon, *Lychnis vespertina*; *thunder-fly*, a name for the insects of the genus *Thrips*; *thunder-god*, the god of thunder; a deity supposed to rule or control the thunder, as Jove in the Roman, or Thor in the Norse mythology; *thunder-hammer*, a popular name for a celt or other prehistoric implement (cf. *thunder-ax*); *thunder-head*, a rounded mass of cumulus cloud seen near the horizon projecting above the general body of cloud, and portending a thunder-storm; hence *thunder-headed* *a.*, having, or of the nature of, a thunder-head; *thunder-house*, a small model of a house with electric conductors through which a discharge may be passed to illustrate the destructive effects of a thunderstroke; *thunder-master*, the master or lord of thunder, i. e. Jove; † *thunder-pad* (*dial.*); see *quot.*; *thunder-peal*, a peal or resounding clap of thunder; so *thunder-pealed* *pa. pple.*, uttered loudly as by a thunder-peal; *thunder-pick*, a local name for a belemnite (cf. THUNDER-

BOLT 3 a); *thunder-plant*, a name for the house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*; *thunder-plump*, chiefly *Sc.*, a heavy and sudden thunder-shower [cf. *PLUMP sb. 3*]; *thunder-pump* = next, (a); *thunder-pumper*, (a) the American bitter, also called *pump-thunder*; (b) the American fish *Haplodinotus grunniens*, also called *fresh-water drum*, croaker, or sheephead; in both cases from the sounds which they emit; † *thunder-rod*, a lightning-rod or lightning-conductor (see LIGHTNING 3 c); † *thunder-shot* *sb. Obs.*, thunderbolts collectively; lightning; † *thunder-shot* *pa. pple. Obs.*, struck by 'thunder' or lightning; *thunder-shower*, a shower of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning; *thunder-slat* *pa. pple. (Obs. or dial.)*, struck by 'thunder' or lightning; *thunder-smite* *v. trans.* to smite as with thunder, to discomfit utterly; † *thunder-smith* *Obs.*, one who forges thunderbolts; applied to Vulcan, also *fig.*; *thunder-snake*, a name for snakes of the genus *Ophibolus* (also *thunder-and-lightning snake*), and for the common little worm-snake, *Carphophis amara*, of the U.S.; perh. from their being forced out of their holes by a thunder-shower; † *thunder-thump* *sb. Obs.*, a thunderbolt; † *thunder-thump* *v. Obs.*, *trans.* to thump or beat with thundering strokes; † *thunder-thumping* *ppl. a. Obs.*, (a) striking with thunder (*humorously bombastic*); (b) sounding like thunder when beaten, as a drum; also *fig.* of language, 'full of sound and fury'; *thunder-tube* = FLOURITE 1, *lightning-tube* (LIGHTNING 3 c); *thunder-worm*, 'an amphibiaenoid lizard of Florida, *Rhineura floridana*: so called as forced out of its burrows by a thunder-shower' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). See also THUNDER AND LIGHTNING, THUNDER-BLAST, etc.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 82 There are also taken up in such works certain little tooles heads of Brass, which some terme 'Thunder-axes. 1865 *TYNDALL Early Hist. Man.* viii. 223 The country folk... still hold that the 'thunder-axes' they find, once fell from the sky. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* 11. xiv. 351 The 'Thunderball' entered the Church. 1819 *SHRELEY Prometh. Unb. iv.* 355 Caves cloven by the thunder-ball. 1824 *HUDSON Du Barlas* 1. v. 397 So he them 'thunder-belt whoso he went. 1669 *WORDSW. Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 Shores... 'Thunder-beaten with the Floods. 1560 *PILKINGTON Exposit. Agrius* (1569) 125 Corn... is subject to many dangers as... 'thunder-beating, layde with a raine. 1827 *CALVEY in Trans. Linn. Soc. Xv.* 299 This species is called 'Thunder-bird by the colonists... The natives tell me, that, when it begins to thunder, this bird is very noisy. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult. i.* ix. 228 Among Caribs, Brazilians... Basutos, we find legends of a flapping or flashing Thunder-bird. 1875 *F. PARKMAN in N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 40 The thunder-bird is offended... thunder-storms are occasioned by his anger. 1628 *FORD Lover's Mel. i.* i. When blustering Boreas toseth up the deep, And thumps a 'thunder-bounce! 1822 *WORDSW. Industr. Arts Denmark* 168 Another type of coarser work... represents Thor... on his 'thunder-carriage. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 1. 374 genim... 'thunderclafra bløstman [etc.]. c 1265 *Voc. Names Plants in Wt. Wülcker* 558/a *Consolidia media*, blundreclouere. 1569 *SPENSA Vis. Bellay* iv. in *Theatre Worldlings*, 'Thunder darts for Jove. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* 1. i. 272 Th' immortal, mighty 'Thunder-darter. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. ii.* iii. 11. 1601 li. JONSON *Postaster* v. iii. You shall sweare By 'thunder-darting Iove, the King of gods. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 1505 How cappranes the proude With 'thunder dynt was slayn. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 100 He was smytyn to deyth, wyth leuening & wyth thunder-dynt. 1808 *SCOTT Marm. i.* xxiii. The Mount, where Israel heard the law, Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin. 1883 *R. TURNER in Gd. Words* Sept. 590/5 The gelatinous [suogus] which the New Zealand natives know as 'thunder-dirt'. 1822 *TENNISON Dream Fair Wom.* 122 As 'thunder-drops fall on a sleeping sea. 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 270 The great 'thunder-drum has been new braced. 1876 *BLACKIE Scots Relig. & Life* 175 When Jove beats loud his thunder-drum. 1882 *OGILVIE (Annandale), 'Thunder-fish*, a species of fish... found in the Nile, which, like the torpedo, can give an electric shock... The *Malapterurus electricus* of naturalists. 1886 *Nature* 25 Mar. 497/a Additions to the Zool. Soc. Gardens... include... a Thunder Fish (*Misgurnus fossilis*) from Austria. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar. i.* xvii. The ice did split with a 'thunder-fit. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1. 185 Crist seip... pat he saij Sapanas fallinge fro hevene, as he 'punder foun fallip fro be cloude. c 1460 *Towneley Myrt.* xii. 324 So bright as it shone, I wold have trowed, veraly, it had bene thoner fione. 1853 *G. JOHNSON Bot. E. Bord.* 30 About Wooler it [the corn-poppy] was wont to be called 'Thunder-flower or Lightnings, and children were afraid to pluck the flower, for if... the petals fell off... the gatherer became more liable to be struck with lightning. 1886 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Eng. Plants*, Thunder-flower. (1) *Stellaria Holostea*, (2) *Papaver Rheas*,—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. (3) *Lychnis vespertina*,—W. Cumb. 1854 *A. ADAMS, etc. Mon. Nat. Hist.* 223 The tiny 'Thunder-Flies which we often find during the summer in countless multitudes. 1820 *CARLYLE Heroes* 1. (1872) 23 Thor the 'Thundergod changed into Jack the Giant-killer. 1907 *Q. Rev.* July 193 Kari, the thunder-god, who kills the wicked by lightning. 1861 *L. L. NOBLE Lectures* 238 An iceberg rises... after the figure of a 'thunderhead. 1879 *J. BURROUGHS Locusts & W. Honey* 94 A growing storm of thunder-head in the horizon. 1773 *HUMBLEY in Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 235 The apparatus known, to electricians, by the name of the 'thunder-house. 1887 *GUMMING Electricity treated Exper.* 127 An instructive experiment is that known as the Thunder House. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb. v.* iv. 30 No more thou 'Thunder-Master shew thy spight on Mortall

Flies. 1700 Phil. Trans. XXII. 453 These animals (tadpoles) are known by the vulgar sort of people by the name of *Thunder-pads. 1804 J. GRAHAMR Sabbath (1808) 15 *Thunder-peals compelled the men of blood to conch within their dens. 1806 TYNDALL *Glauc.* t. xi. 86 The breaking up of the weather was announced by a thunder-peal. 1808 BROWNING *La Saisias* 150 Truth is truth in each degree—*Thunder-pealed by God to Nature, whispered by my soul to me. 1801 Med. Jur. XXI. 85 A stone of the calcareous species, called by the common people *thunder-pick. 1866 Treas. Bot. 1148 *Thunder-plant, *Semperivivum tectorum*. 1821 GALT *Annals Parish* 1. 22 It came on such a *thunder-plump that there was not a single soul stayed in the kirk-yard to hear him. 1893 Mrs. Bishop in *Leisure Hour* 20/2 A heavy shower, like a *thunder-plump, takes up a part of the afternoon. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 142 The name. *Thunder-pumper; also used for the bittern, is heard along the Mississippi River. 1891 E. ROYER *By Track & Trail* xxi. 312 The gurgle and the wheeze and the final explosion of a *thunder-pumper (bittern). 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 57. To a good kitchen fire has more efficacy in preventing a house from being struck than a whole magazine of *thunder-rods. 1805 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 1304 Heaven's flings down nought but flashing *Thundershot. 1696 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cert.* 130 Some have been... *thunder-shin in a bath. a 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.). The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like a *thunder-shower, full of sulphur and darkness. 1766 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 13 July. We were met, by a furious thunder-shower. c 1440 York *Myss.* xi. 320 So are they threst and *thoudour slayne. 1732 P. WALKER *Cargill in Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) II. 24 Bright as if they were blasted or thunder-slain. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 1068 Hellas *thundersmote The Persian. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. 37 That terrible *Thundersmith of terms. 1593—*Pierce's Super.* 190 Vulcan the... thundersmith of... Jupiter. 1800 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* 16 Oct. Whip-snakes, *thunder-snakes, pig-noise-snakes. 1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 140 A thunder-snake, eight feet long. 1563 B. GOODE *Elegies* IV. (Arb.) 43 O thou art throwest the *thunder thumps from Heavens hye, to Hell. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* i. 11. I will see *thunderthump your Pastry Politans. a 1586 SIONEY *Arcaidia* (1598) 571 Now the *thunderthumping Ioue transfund his dotes into your excellent formosities. 1633 LISLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xii. The shrieking trump, and thunder-thumping drum. 1679 V. ALPOT *Mel. Inquend.* II. iii. 250 They cannot cloath their thoughts in thunder-thumping Phrasology.

Thunder (pōndr), *v.* Forms: see the sb.; also 3 pondri, 4 thonyre; 5 pa. *t.* thunret. [OE. *thunrian*, in 13th c. *pōndren*, *f. pūnor*, THUNDER sb.; cf. Du. *donderen*, LG. *dōnnern*, OHG. *donarōn*, MHG. *donren*, MG. *dunren*, Ger. *donnern*; Norw. dial. *tora*; Sw. *dundra*, Da. *torne*, *dundre* (from LG.)]

1. *intr. a.* Impersonally: *it thunders*, thunder sounds, there is thunder.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 3 Hit hwilum þunrað, hwilum na ne onginð. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xii. 29 Seo menio... þæt gehyrde sædon þæt hyt þunrode. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 198/37 Pat weder... bi-gan to chaungine... hit bi-gan to pondri and hauli. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 235 Hit þester bi-gon and ponderde swiþe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3691 Thunret full throly; thrappit the winde. 1526 TINDALE *John* xii. 29 Then sayde the people that stode by and herde, it thoundreth. 1616 SURF. & MARKHAM *Country Farme* 25 If in Summer it lighten when it thoundreth not. 1795 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 4 Thunder seldom comes without Lightning; but it thundered Yesterday; therefore probably it lightened also. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* xv. I can well remember that in Navarre one day it thundered on the left out of a cloudless sky.

b. With subject (the or a deity, heaven, the clouds, the sky, etc.): To cause or give forth thunder; to sound with thunder.

a 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xxviii. 3 He is mægen-þrymme God, and he þunrað ofer manegum wæterum. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xviii. 14 [13] And laured thondered fra heuen. a 1340 HAMFOLR *Psalter*, Cant. 50a In heuyns he sall thonyre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii. 17 Y^e cloudes thondered, and thy arrowes wente abrode. 1582 STANHOUST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 20 Thee skyes doo thunder. 1607 SHAKS. Cor. III. i. 257 He would not flatter... lone, for 's power to Thunder. 1810 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xxi, Then darkness cover'd all, Earth shook, Heaven thunder'd.

c. *trans.* (with various objects): To deal out or inflict by thunder; to strike down by thunder; to utter in thunder. *arch. rare.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 47 Beeing the Sonnes of Iupiter, they... thunder out plagues to the proude in heart. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Schisme* 1193 The Heav'nly Powrs, who thunder-down the high-aspiring Towns. a 1625 JAS. I. *Ps. xxix.* in Part S. P. *Jas. I* (1648) 4 God doth thunder his noyce.

2. *trans. intr.* To make a loud resounding noise like thunder; to sound very loudly; to roar. Sometimes connoting violent movement: To rush or fall with great noise and commotion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iv. 31 (Camb. MS.) Al though the wynde trowlyng the see thondre with ouerthrowynges. 1568 GRAFTON *Chiron.* II. 1334 The great artillery began to thunder from either side. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 705 The Danes like a mighty storme thundering from out of the North-East. 1788 POPE *Iliad* II. 1017 His fiery couriers thunder o'er the plains. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. iv. A footman knocked, or rather thundered at the door. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* x. 124 A vast body of water passed down over a precipice about a hundred feet high, and thundered into the sea. 1855 TENNYSON *Light Brigade* III. Cannon in front of them Volley'd and thunder'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glauc.* I. xxiv. 175 Avalanches thundered incessantly from the Aiguille Verte.

b. *trans.* (with various objects): To deal or inflict, drive or impel, sound or give forth, strike,

attack, or bombard, put down or overwhelm, etc. with a loud noise or other action like thunder.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 43 They gan... To thunder blowes, and fierly to assaile Each other. *Ibid.* III. x. 33 Forth the Boaster... begonne His stolen steed to thunder furiously. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. v. Thou angerst vs... we will thunder thee in peeces. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 108 The English merchants ships thundered out his health by 200 great shot. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 322 The Town would be thundred with greater violence. 1759 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* VI. 173 Learn to dread My vengeance thundred on your wretched head. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1852) 304 Like to a foaming force, which thunders down the echo it creates. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. xii. He pounded it [a drum], boomed it, thundered it.

3. *fig. a. intr.* To speak in the way of vehement threatening or reproach; to utter terrible menace or denunciation; to 'fulminate'; to inveigh powerfully against; sometimes, to speak bombastically, or with powerful eloquence. Also simply, to speak in a very loud tone, shout loudly, vociferate.

a 1340 HAMFOLR *Psalter* xvii. 15 Oure lord thondor, manausand and pyne of hel til synful men. 1349 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* 13 Thunder not at him with cruell wordes. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verse in Steele Gl.* etc. (Arb.) 31 It is not enough... to thunder in Rym, Ram, Ruff, by letter (quoth my master Chaucer). 1617 MORVSON *Tim.* I. 142 The Hoste so thundred among us like the bragging souldier. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* VI. 823 The queen of Furies... thundring in their ears. 1793 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 33 The Ministers... thundred against these, and other wicked Practices. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* I. 9 James Otis thundred in this hall.

b. *trans.* To utter or publish in the way of terrible threatening, denunciation, or invective; also simply, to utter loudly, shout out, roar.

c 1380 WELSH *Wks.* (1880) 287 Cursyngis purchased of þe pope and oþere felle sensuris þondured ouere til Engolond. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 74 Do not thunder sore threatenings. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* VI. 20 Fearful echoes thunder in mine ears. 'Faustus, thou art damned!' 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 27 The twelve labours of Hercules haue I terribly thundred on the Stage. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 43 Thunder out Oathes, such as in Hell are bred. 1681 T. PLATMAN *Hermidius Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 200 Adieu, ye Whigs, Poor Protestant Figs, The Tories now will thunder us. c 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1769) I. 274 Censures would have been thundred at Rome against all that should take any such test. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Mar. He thundered out so much of his abuse of me... that the boys roared with laughter. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* I. 747 Iyrians thunder applause.

c. To hurl or launch vehement threats or invectives against; to denounce violently; also, to drive or put down by denunciation. *Now rare or Obs.*

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. vi. 103 S. Becket... thunders from off the Earth, and down as low as Hell, vast numbers of Clerks, Bishops, and Nobles. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* V. 62 Men thunder one another. a 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 331 If he had... thundred down deceit.

Thunder and lightning.

1. For the literal use see THUNDER sb. 1.

2. *fig.* Denunciation, invective: cf. THUNDER sb. 3, v. 3.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Ep. Ded. 4 They speak nothing but thunder and lightning to us. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 295 They assail with thunder and lightning the credulity... of official guides.

3. *trans. f. a.* Applied to a cloth, app. of glaring colours, worn in 18th c., and perhaps later. b. *attrib.* (19th c.) Applied to articles of apparel of a 'lond' or 'flashy' style, or combining two strongly contrasted colours.

(Cf. 1815 NEMNICH *Britische Waaren Encycl.* s.v. *Thunder and Lightning*. 'ein Borat oder wellenes Zeug von grellem Ansehen. 1891 FÜGEL *Eng. Germ. Dict.* *Thunder and Lightning*, eine Art Borat oder wellenes Zeug aus Schwarz und Gelb gemischt (i.e. mixed of black and yellow) (plattdeutsch *Klütjenstoff* oder *Wederschall* [Widerschein] Nennn.)

1766 GOLDEN. *Vic. W.* xii. He had on a coat made of that cloth they call thunder and lightning. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxii. He wore a black velvet waistcoat with thunder-and-lightning buttons. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Mar. I recollect my costume very well: a thunder-and-lightning coat, a white waistcoat... a pair of knee-breeches. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. V. A tall fellow, in thunder-and-lightning waistcoat. 1868 VATES *Rock Ahead* I. i. Gorgeous in... thunder-and-lightning neckties.

4. *slang and dial.* (See quotes.)

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 224 Thunder and lightning (i.e. gin and hitters). 1880 MISS BRADDON in *World* 3 Mar. 13 Treacle and clotted cream, alias thunder and lightning. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Thunder, Thunder-and-lightning*, (a) brandy-sauce when ignited; (b) bread spread over with cream and treacle.

5. *Thunder-and-lightning snake*: see *thunder-snake* s.v. THUNDER sb. 6.

Thunderation (pōndərə'sən). *U. S. slang.* [f. THUNDER sb. + -ATION.] Used as a vague expletive or intensive: cf. THUNDER sb. 4.

1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 44/3 Everybody wants to know who in thunderation Rache will marry. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 792/2 'I like you all to thunderation,' he said earnestly, dropping all reserve, 'but [etc.]'.

Thunder-bearer. The bearer of thunder, or of thunderbolts, i.e. Jupiter. So **Thunder-bearing a.**, that bears or carries thunder, laden with thunder; also *fig.*, bearing cannon.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 230, I do not bid the Thunder-

bearer shoot, Nor tell tales of thee to high-indging Ioue. 1661 ROSS *Silius Italicus* XVII. 68 Thunder-bearing Birds, descending from The Gods Abodes. 1731 C. JOHNSON *Medea* III. i. O Thunder-bearing Jove, most ancient Cause. 1754 M. MORGAN *Philoclea* II. III. (Jod.). And thou, great thunder-bearing Jove, look down. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. x. The thunder-bearing strangers came, In vast canoes, begirt with bolts of flame.

Thunder-blast, sb. Chiefly *poet.* a. A peal or clap of thunder. b. A stroke of 'thunder'. Also *fig.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 18075 (Cott.) Par come a steuen als thoner blast. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1643 Hys doghtur schulde be strekyn downe Wyth a thonder blaste. 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* I. Cj b. My son, that of the thunderblastes of hys Joue setst but light. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1854) 414 Be still, ye thunderblastes and hills of fire! 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. iii. The Pope's last letters... threaten The immediate thunder-blast of interdict.

So **Thunder-blasted a.**, blasted with 'thunder', struck by lightning.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xvi. § 5 God will not baue true faith thunderblasted in the tender blade. 1818 SCOTT *By Lamie*, xi. Our thunder-blasted dinner. a 1849 POE *To One in Paradise* 19 The thunder-blasted tree.

Thunderbolt (pōndərbōlt), sb. Forms: see THUNDER sb. and BOLT sb. 1; (9 *dial.* *dunderbolt*).

1. A supposed bolt or dart formerly (and still vulgarly) believed to be the destructive agent in a lightning-flash when it 'strikes' anything; a flash of lightning conceived as an intensely hot solid body moving rapidly through the air and impinging upon something: in mythology an attribute of Jove, Thor, or other deity. Cf. BOLT sb. 2.

In later use often a vague rhetorical or poetic expression for a destructive lightning-flash or thunderstroke.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 49 His woman was burnyd to dede with a thondre-bolte. 1525 [see BOLT sb. 1] 1560 DAUS tr. *Seleidan's Comm.* 462 In the beginning of... January... were horrible tempests, thundering, and lightning, and thunderbolts. 1631 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 69 Men should dread the thunder-bolt, when they see the lightning. 1770 W. KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* x. (1722) 33 All the rest [of the Giants], fell by the Thunderbolts of Jupiter. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xvii. The intelligence... had fallen upon him like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

b. An imaginary or conventional representation of the above as an emblem of a deity, a heraldic bearing, etc.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., On medals, the thunder-bolt is sometimes found to accompany the emperors heads; as that of Augustus. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 489 The head of Medusa, or the Furies, thunderbolts, and other symbols of horror. 1894 PARKER *Glass. Her.* s.v., Azure, a sun between three thunderbolts, winged and shafted or.

2. *fig.* Something very destructive, terrible, or startling; esp. an awful denunciation, censure, or threat proceeding from a high authority; some sudden or unexpected, and hence startling event or piece of news, usually untoward.

1559 *Primer in Priu. Prayers* (1851) 91 To the thunderbolts of thy word put violence. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 150 To dart abroad the thunder bolts of warre. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xv. (1821) 168 Terrified with the Priests Thunderbolts of Excommunication. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 30 Jan. This information was a thunderbolt to her. 1860 READER *Cloister & H.* xxxviii. Awakening from the stupor into which this thunderbolt of tyranny had thrown him.

b. Applied to a person noted for violent or destructive action; one who acts with furious and resistless energy.

1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 48 Orations... infinitely overmatched by this hideous thunderbolt in humanity. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV* a Prince Edward the thunderbolt of warre in his time. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* III. iii. I have done you a piece of Service; I told the old Thunderbolt, that the Gentleman that was gone in, was [etc.]. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 123 Where are the mighty thunderbolts of war? The Roman Cæsars? 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 372 A thunderbolt in the attack, he was found invulnerable in his entrenchments.

3. Locally applied to various stones, fossils, or mineral concretions, formerly or vulgarly supposed to be thunderbolts (sense 1): a. a belemnite or other fossil cephalopod; b. a flint celt or similar prehistoric implement; c. a mass or nodule of iron pyrites occurring in chalk.

1618 LATHAM 2nd *Bk. Falconry* (1633) 160 Take a thunder-bolt, the which is found most commonly in the fields, in some channell or watercourse... put it into a hot fire and burne it well. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 41 The dart of a thunderbolt about the length and thickness of your little finger. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 P. 3 Thunderbolts, a certain long, round blinsh Stone, which I found among the Gravel in our Garden. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 8 Aug., in *Lockhart*, The most superb collection of the stone axes... called celts. The Zetlanders call them thunderbolts, and keep them in their houses as a receipt against thunder. 1826 POLWHELE *Trad. & Recoll.* IX. II. 607 For 'the reumatism'... I knew an old woman who used to boil a celt (vulgarly a dunderbolt or thunderbolt) for some hours, and then dispense her water to the diseased. 1861 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 280 Go... into any of the more productive chalk-pits... and the workmen will offer you fragmentary 'thunderbolts' (belemnites) and nautili.

d. Erroneously or by confusion applied to a meteoric stone or meteorite.

1802 [see THUNDER-STONE 2]. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 120 These circumstances... long caused them to be confounded with an effect of lightning, and called thunderbolts.

4. Applied (chiefly locally) to various plants: a.

the corn poppy (= *thunder-flower* (*b*), THUNDER *sb.* 6); b. the bladder campion; c. the white campion; d. a species of iris, *Iris Xiphium*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thunder-bolt*. (1) The corn poppy. *West.* 1886 BATTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Thunder Bolts. (2) *Lychnis vespertina*, Rutl. (3) *Papaver Rhæas*. (4) *Silene inflata*, Kent., where the children snap the calyxes, which explode with a slight report. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 3/1 That strangely beautiful Spanish iris the Thunderbolt, a large flower of browns and yellows and greyish purples.

5. *attrib.* Thunderbolt beetle, a species of beetle, *Archopatus fulminans*, with dark wing-cases crossed by zigzag grey lines; thunderbolt-stone: see quot., and cf. THUNDERBOLT 3.

1871 *Tylosa Prim. Cult.* xvi. 11, 238 [Sioux Indians] consider the lightning entering the ground to scatter there in all directions thunderbolt-stones, which are flints, etc.

Hence *Thunderbolt v.*, *trans.* (a) to strike with or as with a thunderbolt; to astonish, amaze, or terrify; (b) to hurl or dart like a thunderbolt; *Thunderbolted ppl. a.*, struck by a thunderbolt; charged with thunderbolts.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1622) 304 Sorrow not being able so quickly to thunderbolt her heart through her senses. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 44 v. b. He brandisheth the whirlwinds... And thunderbolteth fo-confounding shott. 1623 J. WOODROUPE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 487/a A culpable and indebted Man is always thunder-bolted. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 31 It beat the thunderbolt leven. 1881 in *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. He (the tower) was thunderbolted about of a sixty year ago.

Thunder-clap. [*f.* THUNDER *sb.* + CLAP *sb.* 1] A clap or loud crash of thunder; formerly also, a thunderstroke. Often allusively used: cf. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par. T.* 7 100 The Eyr. shal be ful of thunder clappes and lightnynges. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 218 Since it hath pleased... God to terrifie with his thunderclaps our feeble hearts. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 60 He was afterward slaine by a thunderclap. 1866 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 45 This Answer was like a Thunderclap. 1758 BOWLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 25 The Thunder-claps were within a few minutes of one another. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pict.* xi. 161 The massacre of Scio burst upon us like a thunder-clap. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 17 The loudest thunder-clap... would produce such a concussion of the air.

b. *transf.* of other loud noises. 1610 R. NICCOLS *Winter Nt.'s Vis.*, K. Arthur xxx. The thunder claps of clashing armes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* 40 P 6 With what Thunder-claps of Applause he leaves the Stage.

c. *fig.* A sudden startling or terrifying occurrence, act, utterance, or piece of news. (Cf. THUNDERBOLT 2.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 243 Untill that fatal thunder-clap [the Dissolution] overthrow all the Monasteries of England. 1665 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 331 A thunderclap was heard... anathematizing Elharu-Esed. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. v. 49 A thunder-clap burst open and astonished Europe; Buonaparte had escaped from Elba. 1886 G. ALLEN *Mainmie's Sake* xxvii. It was as great a thunder-clap to me as to you.

Thunder-cloud. A storm-cloud charged with electricity, that sends forth thunder and lightning. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iv. 79 These Tornadoes commonly come against the wind... as our Thunder-Clouds are often observed to do. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. The thunder-clouds, being dispersed, had left the sky perfectly serene. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 155, God's judgments rolled round like a thunder-cloud. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 7, 21 When the electric spark flashes from the thunder-cloud to the earth.

b. *fig.* Something threatening or dreadful figured as a cloud.

1783 COWPER *Valediction* 76 To scenes where competition, envy, strife, Begot no thunder-clouds to trouble life. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. II. 138/2 The black thunder-cloud of Spain overshadowed half the heavens.

Thunder-crack. *arch. or dial.* = THUNDER-CLAP. a. *lit.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 203 Pe feend, wyth a thunder-crakke, smote down pe cherche to be grounde. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 180 The cloudes burstes, & the thunder-cracke comes. 1622 S. WADE *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 79 Like foolles that feare the thunder cracke, and not the Bolt. a 1834 R. SURTEES *Poems in Taylor's Life* 317 The sky looks... black, and so we get a thunder-crack.

† b. *transf.* Obs. 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* xxxiii. Thrice puissant generall... Whose voyce itselfe is dreadfull thunder-cracke.

† c. *fig.* Obs.

1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 25 The Pope... rappeth out his thundercrackes and cursings against the miserable and terrified in conscience. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* II. ii. 179 Those thunder-cracks of pride, Ushering a storm of malice. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court.* I. 68 Had they not heard those thundercrackes?

† **Thunderday, thundurday.** Obs. A rare synonym of THURSDAY, q. v.

c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 138 Pe bundurday [orig. *L. die Iovis*] nexte after the first of Birth of owr lorde In the 3ere of the Reyne of Kyng Henry the v.

Thundered (*þʊndəd*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* THUNDER *v.* or *sb.* + *-ED*.] a. Dealt or inflicted as by thunder. † b. Struck by 'thunder' or lightning (*obs.*). c. Uttered or sounded with a noise like thunder. d. Affected by thunder; turned sour (as milk) by atmospheric electricity.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. ciii. So falles a thundred towre. 1819 SHELLEY *Masque Anarchy* xc. Like Oppression's

thundered doom. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xl. xxix, Thunder'd knockers broke the... spell. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 326 Some, Like thundered milk, have turned the sweet to sour.

Thunderer (*þʊndərəz*). [*f.* THUNDER *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which thunders.

1. He who thunders or causes thunder: applied to God, or to a deity, as Jupiter or Thor.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. met. vi. 211 (Camb. MS.) The lawes of the heye thonderere, þat is to seyn of god. 1554 HULOET, *Thunder, altitonans, tis*, a name that the panyns gaue to God. 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 95 *Jupiter*... How dare you Ghosts Accuse the Thunderer? 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 492 Once the Gods... Conspired to bind the Thunderer. 1870 BYRON *Iliad* I. 1. 23 Make my suit to Jupiter The Thunderer.

b. A person employed at a dramatic representation to imitate thunder by some mechanical means.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 235 P 2 Others will have it to be the Play-house Thunderer. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 270 It will be a further gratification to the patriotic audience to know that the present thunderer is a fellow-countryman.

2. *fig.* A resistless warrior; a powerful declaimer or orator, an utterer of violent invective, or the like; spec. as a sobriquet of the London *Times* newspaper.

1866 T. B. LA PRIMAUDA *Fr. Acad.* (1880) 615 Who will not wish to have the surname of Aristides the just... rather than as many use to be called Conquerors, Besiegers, Thunderers? 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 221 To shake thy senate, and from heights sublime Of patriot eloquence to flash down fire Upon thy foes, was never meant my task: But I can feel thy fortunes... with as true a heart As any thunderer there. 1840 CARLYLE *Lett.* 13 June in C. & Lond. *Litt.* (1897) 58 Six and sixpence—for a *Times* advertisement, which the Thunderer dunned me for to-day! 1882 PEEBOV *Eng. Journalism* xv. 114 It was the writing of Edward Sterling that gave the *Times* the name of the 'Thunderer'. 1884 W. M. DICKSON in *Harper's Mag.* June 64/1 He reappeared in the arena, again the thunderer of the scene.

3. Something that makes a noise like thunder; spec. a toy made of a flat thin piece of wood or an ox-rib with a string attached at one end, which makes a roaring noise when whirled round; a 'bull-roarer'.

1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxv. 364 A new [shaft] is hollowed out, in which... the cataract plays the thunderer. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Between Trent & Ancholme* 81 'Thunderers', a bricklayer's thin lathe, etc.

Thunderful (*þʊndəfʊl*), *a. rare.* [*f.* THUNDER *sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of or charged with thunder; loosely, thundering, sounding like thunder.

1808 G. MEREDITH *Day of Daughter of Hades* ix. Legions of thunderful horse. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* (weekly ed.) 30 Apr. 6/3 As clouds that are thunderful.

Thunder-gust. Chiefly U.S. A strong gust of wind accompanying a thunder-storm.

1748 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 220 Hence thunder-gusts after heats, and cool air after gusts. 1817 SHELLEY *Revolts of Islam* iv. xx. Like a thunder gust Caught by some forest. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* (1849) 389 A terrible black thunder-gust was coming up. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxvii. 122 During a violent thunder-gust and rain, Uloa landed, with civil officers, three Capuchin monks, and eighty soldiers.

Thundering (*þʊndərɪŋ*), *vb. s.* [*f.* THUNDER *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb THUNDER.

1. *lit.* (see THUNDER *v.* 1); also in *pl.*: = THUNDER *sb.* 1, i c (now rare or arch.).

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1086 [misur. 1085], Swa stor þunring & lægt wes, swa þæt hit acwealde manize men. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7763 Tempestes þer come þondringe & lyngne cæt þæt slou me ilone. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xl. i. (1495) 381 Ayre strongly meynd makyth wyndes lyghtnyng and thondryng drawe togdyer. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xix. 6 As the voyce off many waters, and as the voyce off stronge thondrynges [so 1539 (Great), 1560 (Genev.), 1611; 1881 *N. V.* thunders]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 90 Soo many thunderynges, lyghtnynges, and tempestes wherwith they are soo often troublede. 1727 (DORRINGTON) *Philipp Quarll* (1816) 80 Great thundring and lightning. 1884 TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 200 At the bidding of Moses, thunderyngs, lightning, and hail, by divine command, exhibited [etc.].

2. *transf.* Loud resounding noise (see THUNDER *v.* 2): = THUNDER *sb.* 2.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 414 b. Than... was the city [Metz]... beaten with shot... the noise and Thundering thereof was hard... iiiii Dutche miles beyond the Rhine. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. iii. Raise my soft strain to high thundring. 1822 BYRON *Werner* v. i. 113 The thundring of far artillery. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 254 The thundring of applause... was quite staggering.

b. Infliction of heavy and resounding strokes. 1595 WYBLE *Armoria. Ld. Chandos* i. Whom sound he hits with staggering steps doth reel, They knew it sure that his sad thundring feel.

3. *fig.* Vehement threatening, invective, or the like (see THUNDER *v.* 3): = THUNDER *sb.* 3.

1564 KNOX *Bk. Com. Order* (1840) 158 Lawful excommunication (for the thunderyngs of that Roman antichrist are but vanity and wind). 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 42 What thundrynges soever the scripture soundys against yt. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 183 The thundring out of the threatnings and terror of the law. 1893 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 21 May, By direct sacerdotal thunderyngs.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thundering-machine*, an apparatus for imitating thunder in a theatre.

1826 *Museum Crit.* II. 214 [The Greeks] had... a *σπονοειον*, or artificial thundering machine, consisting of a vessel filled with stones, which was rolled along a sheet of copper.

Thundering, *ppl. a. (adv.)* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That thunders, in various senses.

1. *lit.* Causing or sending forth thunder; † or characterized by thunder, thundery (*obs.*).

1530 PALMER, 281/1 Thundring, altitonant. 1573 TUSSEK *Ilusib. Author's Belief* vii. That sendeth thundring claps, like terrors out of hell. 1622 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 242 We came to anchor... and in a flat calme began to make thundering weather. 1751 J. BANTRAM *Obiero. Trav. Pennsylvania*, etc. 56 A rainy thundring warm day. 1856 MASON *Ess.* vi. 179 [He] resumed his place in the public eye as the thundering Jove of the Opposition.

b. *Thundering Legion*: see quot. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* II. vi. § 6 (1651) 264 Hence the Christian soldiers in their Army were called, the Thundering Legion. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Thundering Legion*, *Legio Fulminans*, was a legion in the Roman army, consisting of Christian soldiers, who in the expedition of the emperor Marcus Aurelius against the Sarmatae, Quadi, and Marcomanni, saved the whole army, then ready to perish of thirst, by procuring, with their prayers, a very plentiful shower thereon; and, at the same time, a furious hail, mixed with lightning and thunderbolts, on the enemy... though some say, that the legion those Christians were of, was called the Thundering legion before. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ech. Hist.* xix. (1845) 413. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 105/1 Some unskilful legendist, not knowing that the 12th or Thundering Legion, which was engaged in this affair, had its name before it happened, took occasion to call it a Christian Legion, and to attribute the miraculous storm to the efficacy of its prayers.

2. *transf.* Making a noise like thunder, sounding very loudly; of sound, As loud as thunder.

† *Thundering gold*, see note s. v. *FULMINATING ppl. a.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Spoyle of Antwerp* B ij. The Castle had all this while, played at the Towse and trenches, with thundring shot. 1687 DRYDEN *Ode St. Cecilia's Day* iii. The double, double, double beat Of the thundring Drum. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 217/1 *Aurum Fulminans*: Lightning or Thundering gold. c 1764 GRAY *Owen* 23 There the thund'ring strokes begin. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* III. 25 A long, deep, regular sea, with a fine thundring crest on the top of the wave. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* xii. (1894) 283 The thundring fall of the Handeck becomes [in winter] a gentle thread of pure water.

3. *fig.* in reference to terrible invective, threatening, etc., or to powerful eloquence; sometimes to bombastic or inflated language.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. of Harding* 463 The duke of Burgoyne... wrote sharpe letters of threatening... whose fyrry and thundring words [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 357 To resist the... outrageous rule of thundring Tyrannia. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 15 Thundring Letters came from the Parliament, with great menaces what they would do. 1727 POPE *Shaks. Wks.* Pref. I. 5 The most pompous Rhymes, and thundring Verifications. a 1797 WILKES in J. ALMON *Mem.* (1805) V. 35, I hear of a thundring memorial against this country from Spain. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 16 The thundring eloquence.

4. Very energetic or forcible, violent; hence as a mere intensive: Very great or big, excessive, immense, 'tremendous', 'terrific'. *collog. or slang.*

1618 T. ADAMS *Love's Copy Wks.*, 1862 IL 420 He goes a thundring pace, that you would not think it possible to overtake him. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 476 They all three left mee in a thundring rage. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, I warrant him a thundring Rogue. a 1704 T. BROWN *Aristotelus' Epist.* I. Wks. 1720 I. 249, I was drawing a thundring Fish out of the Water, so very large, that it made my Rod crack again. 1851 BOWEN *Lavengro* xcix, What a thundring old fool you are! 1900 BARRIE *Tommy & Gritzel* v. Such a thundring lie.

b. as *adv.* Excessively, immensely, 'tremendously'. *collog. or slang.*

1829 THACKERAY *Faint Boots* June, 'Open the Yard Door!' says he, with a thundring loud voice. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* 221, I was a thundring bad son. 1867 BLACK *Sabina Zemba* 228 Don't you think that a thundring good licking would knock the laziness out of him? 1890 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 261 A thundring soft thing it is, in a general way.

Hence **Thundringly adv.** in a thundring manner; with a noise as of thunder; *fig.* violently, powerfully; with fierce denunciation; excessively (*slang or colloq.*).

1680 *Honest Hodge & Ralph* 19 To take the Charge off from the Pope... the more thundringly to Clap it upon the Phanatick. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 10 May, It is well if he concludes this [campaign] as thundringly as he did the last. 1883 C. GIBSON *Hard Knot* II. xxxiii. 229 It's thundringly annoying.

† **Thunder-layt, -lelt.** *Obs.* Also -lelte, -leyt(e). [*f.* THUNDER + *lelt*, *lalt*, etc., in OE. *lelel* (see LAIT *sb.* 1) lightning.] See THUNDERLIGHT.

Thunderless (*þʊndələs*), *a.* [*f.* THUNDER *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Unaccompanied by thunder (or noise like thunder).

1855 G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagbat* (1856) 371 Flashes of thunderless lightnings. 1880 TENNYSON *Voy. Macduns* iii. The long waterfalls Pour'd in a thunderless plunge to the base of the mountain walls.

Thunderlight. *arch.* [Alteration of the earlier *thunder-layt, -lelt* (see above) by substitution of *light* for *lelt*. The earlier form occurs in some of the Chaucer MSS.] Light of thunder, lightning.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. iv. 7 (MS. Camb. II. 3. 21) Ne the wey of thonderlyght [Add. MS. ponder lygt; MS. Camb. II. 1. 38 thonder lelt i. ad. 1372 thonder leyte] þat is wont to mynien beye towres, ne shal not moeue þat man. c 1386 — *Par. T.* 7 765 (Camb. MS.) After that he brente v. ceteis with thundyr lyght [a. rr. lygt, lyght, lighte, *Elleum.* leyt, *Harl.* lyght]. 1815 L. HUNT *Fest of Poets*, etc. 149 What shall move his placid might? Not the headlong thunderlight. 1834

Lo. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes* (1844) 59 Under such a sky—Thus grave, thus streaked with thunderlight.

Thunderous (pʊndərəs), *a.* Also 6 **thunderus**, 7-9 **thundrous**. [*f.* THUNDER *sb.* + *-ous*.]

1. Full of or charged with thunder; of or pertaining to thunder; thundery.

1582 STANFORD *Ensis* I. (Arb.) 25 O God most puissant, whose mighty authoritye... mankind sheareth with thunderous humbling. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 702 Notus and Afer black with thunderous Clouds. 1766 POPE *Odys.* xix. 513 Nor winter's boreal blast, nor thund'rous show'r, Nor solar ray, could pierce the shady bow'r. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xiv. The lurid and sultry evening had died down into a gloomy and thunderous darkness. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* iii. x. 484 The 10th of June had been a thunderous day.

2. Resembling thunder in its loudness.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 370 Rushing with thunderous roar. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 8 Thundrous waterfalls and torrents hoarse. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* vii. 239 In a voice almost thundrous... he repeated, 'Sit down!' 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. Herr Klesmer... at the piano, struck a thunderous chord. 1892 Times to June 9/1 Which [motion] was carried amid thunderous applause.

3. *fig.* Suggestive of thunder; of threatening aspect, or charged with latent energy, like a thunder-cloud; violent, destructive, or terrifying like thunder.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* xcix. Here, Homer, with the broad suspense Of thundrous brows. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* vii. 218 Her [Medea's] fiery eyes and thundrous silence. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 57 The first Napoleon, in his thundrous career over our western world.

Hence **thunderously** *adv.*, in a thunderous manner, with a noise like thunder, very loudly; with threatening aspect as if presaging thunder; **thunderousness**, thunderous quality.

1842 L. HUNT *Palfrey* I. 184 Shaking him and his saddle right thunderously. 1886 MRS. PHELPS *Burglars in Paradise* vii. Some one knocked thunderously at the back door. 1903 A. SMELLIE *Men of the Court* vii. (1904) 103 The skies hung still more thunderously over Presbyteries Scotland. 1904 *Westm. Gas.* 17 Mar. 2/1 The great organ-voice of many waters sounding in mellowed thunderousness.

Thunder-stone (pʊndə'stəʊn), *n.*

1. = THUNDERBOLT 1. *arch.*

1598 MARSTON *Pignat.* iv. Enuie, let Pines of Ida rest alone. For they will growe spight of thy thunder stone. 1601 SHAKES. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 49. I. Have bard my Bosome to the Thunder-stone. 1678 DAVEN & LEE *Cedipus* iv. 1, You merciless powers, Hoard up your thunder-stones. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 341 Scattered corpse... sending A solid cloud to rain hot thunderstones. 1888 LOWELL *Heart's ease & Rue* 70 Splintered with thunder-stone.

2. Applied to various stones, fossils, etc. formerly identified with 'thunderbolts', as celts, belemnites, masses of pyrites, meteorites: = THUNDERBOLT 3.

1681 GAWW *Muzum* III. i. 258 Thunder-Stone or hard Button-Stone. *Brontias*. So called, for that people think they fall sometimes with Thunder. 1703 MAUNDELL *Journ. Jersey* (1721) 52 Each tube had a small cavity in its center, from which its parts were projected in form of rays, to the circumference, after the manner of the Stones vulgarly call'd Thunder-stones. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1886) 218 Ye care as its just dug Looks like ye thunderstone. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1009/1 Belemnites, vulgarly called thunder-bolts or thunder-stones. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 16 Norway produces... amethysts, agates, thunder-stones, and eagle-stones. 1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 166 Because explosion and report have generally accompanied the descent of [meteorolites], the name of thunder-bolt, or thunderstone, has ignorantly attached itself to them. 1907 *Q. Rev.* July 176 The 'thunderstones' were of human workmanship.

3. *poet.* Applied to a (? stone) cannon-ball.

1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 370 The... allies fled from the glance of our artillery Almost before the thunderstone alit.

Thunder-storm. A storm of thunder and lightning, usually accompanied with heavy rain.

1652 BR. HALL *Invis. World* I. vi. A fearful thunder-storm arose. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myrt. Udolpho* xxxi. Along the open glen... less dangerous than the woods in a thunder-storm. 1839 DARWIN *Foy. Nat.* iii. (1852) 62 In the year 1793 one of the most destructive thunder-storms perhaps on record happened at Buenos Ayres. 1865 'L. CARROLL' *Alice in Wonderland* ix. There stood the Queen... frowning like a thunderstorm.

transf. 1877 M. PRIOR in *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/3 No troops could... live in such a thunderstorm of leaden hail.

Thunderstricken (pʊndə'stri:k'n), *a.* [*f.* THUNDER + STRICKEN.]

1. *lit.* = THUNDERSTRUCK 1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 310 Upon the Statue of Augustus there was inscribed Caesar. Now, it being thunderstricken, the letter C was thereby blotted out. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxviii. Thou the thunder-stricken nurse of Rome! She-wolf! 1845 G. MURRAY *Isleford* 37 A thunder-stricken corse was found.

2. *fig.* = THUNDERSTRUCK 2.

1586 STONEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 291 b. She... stood as it were thunder-stricken with amazement. 1780 MRS. THRALE *Let. to Johnson* 10 June, Mr. Thrale seems thunderstricken, he don't mind anything. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 135 When Mrs. Low hastily lighted the lamp... and saw nothing, she was thunderstricken.

Thunderstrike (pʊndə'stroik), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **thunderstruck** (see also *prec.* and THUNDERSTRUCK). [*prob.* a back-formation from *thunderstricken*, that being taken as a pa. pple.]

1. *trans.* (*lit.*) To strike with 'thunder' or lightning (cf. THUNDER *sb.* 1 b). ? *Obs.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Brasen Age* IV. Wks. 1874 III. 232 My

father [Jove]... startles vp to thunder-strike the lad [Phaeton]. 1666 T. NEALE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 247 The Account... by the learned Dr. Charleton, concerning the boy that was Thunder-struck near Nantwich in Cheshire. 1710 W. KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* liv. (1722) 186 Charybdis... was Thunder-struck by Jupiter, and transformed into a Sea-Monster. a 1711 KEN *Christophil Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 442 Angels... Expected when Almighty Ire Shou'd Thunder-strike our guilty Sire. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTERIDGE *Words* 309 'Astonish' is literally 'to thunderstrike', and was once common in the physical sense of 'stun'.

2. *fig.* To strike as with 'thunder'. *a.* To strike with amazement, astonish greatly. *Obs. exc.* as in *thunderstricken*, *thunderstruck*.

1613- [see THUNDERSTRUCK 2 a]. 1721 G. ROUSSILLON tr. *Verot's Rev. Portugal* 104 This message thunder-struck the Duke. 1789 M. NUBER Let. in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 324 This revolution thunder-strikes the keenest man. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* III. 123 The news... thunderstruck all present.

b. To inflict severe or terrible vengeance, re-proof, or the like, upon. In quot. 1818 in physical sense, to batter severely.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 71 He had... thunder struck him, with a storme of mighty words. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* xix. 16 To terrifie and thunder-strike offenders. 1699 CIBBER *Xerxes v.* To Thunder-strike thy Soul. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxxxi. The armaments which thunderstrike the walls.

Thunderstroke (pʊndə'strok), *a.* A stroke of 'thunder' (cf. THUNDER *sb.* 1 b); the impact of a lightning-flash.

c 1600 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* (1683) 5 The lofty Cedar, and the knotty Oak, Are subject more unto the thunder-stroke, Than the low shrubs. 1610 SHAKES. *Temp.* II. i. 204 They fell together... as by a Thunder-stroke. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* vii. At the rushing thunderstroke would No sob tremble through the tree?

b. transf. & fig.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. (1592) 397 The others cutting words which are the thunderstrokes doubled. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii. 84 During the first assault of passion as under a thunder-stroke the sentiments of virtue may yield for a moment. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. i. When all the loud artillery spoke, With lightning-flash, and thunder-stroke. 1880 TRAVELVYAN *Early Hist. C. 7.* Fox vi. (1910) 243 The thunder-stroke of such a confession... could not be parried.

Thunderstruck (pʊndə'strok), *pp. a.* Also 7 -strucken, -strucken. (Usually in participial const., as predicate; less commonly in attrib. const., before the *sb.* For the purely *ppl.* use with auxiliary, see THUNDERSTRIKE.) [*Orig.* a later equivalent of *thunderstricken*.]

1. *lit.* Struck by lightning: cf. THUNDER *sb.* 1 b. Now rare or *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 19 Falling downe as thunder-struck. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 643 Those Thunder-struck ones [compasses] did never... recover their right positions. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fourf. St.* II. ii. (1784) 104 When a person is thunder-struck, oft-times there is not a wound to be seen in the skin. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 86 Esteeming thunder-struck individuals under the displeasure of heaven.

2. *fig. a.* Struck with sudden amazement, terror, or the like; greatly amazed, astonished, terrified, or confounded.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i. The Thunder-struck Swaine leand to a tree, As fount of sense as weeping Niobe. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* v. Thunder-struck with this unexpected answer. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 4 The Lover was thunder-struck with his Misfortune. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iii. I'm astonished I'm thunder struck! here's treachery and conspiracy with a vengeance! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 402 Luxemburg was thunder-struck. He expostulated boldly and earnestly.

b. in reference to ecclesiastical censure, etc.: cf. THUNDER *sb.* 3 a, THUNDERBOLT 2. *rare.*

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Comm.* III. v. (1654) 202 How many famous Churches have beene... thunder-struck with direfull censures of Excommunication. 1680 H. MOSE *Apocal. Apoc.* 132 Gregory the seventh, when he had excommunicated the Emperor Henry the fourth, said, he was fulmine afflatus thunder-struck by him.

Thundery (pʊndəri), *a.* Also 6-8 **thundry**. [*f.* THUNDER *sb.* + *-y*.]

1. Of or pertaining to thunder; characterized by or betokening thunder.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. *Columns* 779 When (angry)... he throws down thundry storms. 1682 in *Birch Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1757) IV. 146 In thundry weather be [Mr. Hooke] supposed... hot sulphureous steams to issue out of the earth, which caused the saltness that preceded. 1774 WHITS in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 267 This bird [the Swift] is never so much alive as in sultry, thundry weather. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 5/4 The sky... covered with heavy clouds of a very thundry type.

2. Making a noise like thunder: = THUNDEROUS 2. *Obs.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 648 As a Cannon's thundry roaring Ball.

3. *fig.* Threatening an explosion of anger or passion; gloomy, frowning.

184 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xlv. Mr. R.'s brow looked rather thundry. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* (1871) V. 40 note, That thundry countenance of yours. 1897 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) II. 85 A thundry state of the political and social atmosphere.

Thung (pʊn), *sb.* 2 *dial.* [*Echoic.* cf. THUNGE; also Lancash. *dial.* 'thwang, a great blow' (*Tim Bobbin* 1746).] A dull heavy sound, as of a blow

with the fist, but with some resonance. So **Thung** *v.*, *intr.* to make such a sound.

1830 HALL CAINE *Bondman* x. The thud and thung of twenty hard fists on the table. 1894 — *Manxman* v. iv. Nancy went back to her kneading... Nancy looked up at her thumping and thunging. *Ibid.* vi. xii. He went roaring down the stairs, but came thunging up again in a moment.

Thung, **thunk**, *dial. forms* of THONG.

Thunge (pʊndʒ), *sb.* *dial.* [*Echoic.*] 'A loud, hollow sound'; 'a heavy blow or fall producing such a sound'. So **Thunge** *v.* (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1849 'T. TAEDDLEHOYLE' *Bairnsia Ann.* Feb. (E.D.D.), Sho wor startald wi a thunge at t' chaimber door. 1863 J. H. BURROW *Advent. Afan* 350 He lay down... and listened to the thunges of the battering-ram. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Thunge*... (a) *sb.* a thump; a heavy fall. 'I come down sich a thunge'. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.* *Thunge*, *z.* (1) a loud, hollow sound... It is the word always used to imitate the sound of a gun.

Thunner, **thunure**, *Sc.* and *obs. ff.* THUNDER.

Thunny, variant of TUNNY, fish.

† **Thunwang**, -wange. *Obs.* *Forms:* 1 *pun-*, 4 *thone-*, 5 *thun-*, (thwn-, tun-), thon-, (thoun-); 1-5 -wong(e, -wang(e). [*OE.* *punwange*, -wunge (later also -wang), *punwunge*, f. *pun-* (:—*Ō* Teut. **punnui-* = see THIN) + *wang*, -e *cheek*, jaw; *lit.* 'thin cheek'. Cf. OHG. *dunwangi*, -wengi (MHG. *tunewunge*, LG. *dunninge*, *dinninge*, *dünnege*, *dünje* (Brem. Wbch.); also local G. *dünne*, *dünning* temple, flank), ON. *punnwangi*, -wengi (Sw. *tinning*, Da. *tinding*).] The temple (of the head).

a 1000 *Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 228/7 *Dolor timporum*, *punwonga* sar. c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* *ibid.* 156/17 *Timpus*, *punwang*. c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* iv. 21 *zelebste* soe wifman an þera teldsticena and... zesloh þa mid anum bytle byfan his þuowengan. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 146 *Les temples*, *thonewonges*. c 1350 *Nom. Gall.* *Angl.* 22 *lowe temples et iernown*, *Cheke* *bonewonges* and *here-liste*. a 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 76 in *Anglia* XVIII. 295 A playster of betonye... is good on þe thonwongys for to leye. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3265 Wham thogh the thonwonges with a naile at last perced Jael. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 387/2 A Thunwange (A. Thwnwngne), *tempus*.

Thuong, **Thuortour**, *obs. ff.* THONG, THORTEB.

Thur, *pur*, *obs. ff.* THEIR; *dial.* var. THIR.

† **Thural** (þiʊ'rəl), *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* (rare)

L. *tūral-is*, f. *tūs* (*thūs*), *tūr*-incense: see -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of incense.

1624 DARGIE *Birth of Heracles* xvi. 66 In this little Thural Coffey lay the Odors which the Priest took. 1714 *Solomon's Song* in R. Steele *Poet. Misc.* 242 Ripe thural Fruits their Frankincense exhale.

Thurbarow, -barrowe, corrupt ff. THIRD-BOROUGH. **Thurd**, *obs.* form of THIRD.

† **Thure**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* L. *tūs*, *thūs* (stem *t(h)ūr-*) incense: see THUS *sb.*: perh. immediately repr. L. *thūra* pl.] Incense, frankincense.

c 1245 tr. *Ardener's Treat.* *Fistula* 63 Mirre, thure, mastike, ladanum. *Ibid.* 66 Bole armoniac, scag dracon, thure, aloce, vitriol combust. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 412 A vnce of mascul thure, Wel smellynge.

Thurf, *purf*, *obs. forms* of THROUGH.

† **Thurfe**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [In Ormin *purfe*, app. a. ON. *purfe*, -a wanting, in need, f. stem *purf-* of THARF *v.*] Needed, needful, wanting.

c 1200 ORMIN 9628 Lare inoh Off all patt hemm wass purfe.

Thurfte, *purfte*, pa. t. of THARF *v.* *Obs.*, to need.

Thurgh, *purz*, *purgh*, etc., *obs. ff.* THROUGH.

Thurible (þiʊ'rɪb'l), *sb.* *Forms:* 5 *turrible*, *thoryble*, 7- *thurible*, (9 *thuribule*). [*ad.* L. *thūribulum*, *thūribulum* censer, f. *tūs*, *thūs*, *thūr*-incense: see THUS *sb.* So OF. *thurible* (Godef.).]

A vessel in which incense is burnt in religious ceremonies; a censer.

Now usually a metal vase with pierced cover, containing combustible material to burn the gums used as incense, which is swung in the hand (or suspended) by chains.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 506/2 *Turrible* (or thoryble), *idem* *quod* *sencere*. 1660 JEA. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule vi. § 10 Upon the shkel of the Sanctuary was impress'd the image of Aarons rod and a pot of Manna, or thurible. a 1668 LASSELS *Foy. Italy* (1698) II. 239 They shewed us... the great Candlesticks and Thurible of beaten gold. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in W. xiii. Sweet incense from the waving thuribule Rose like a mist. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 262 Burning incense from pendant thuribles.

B. Also in L. form **thuribulum** (*þiuri*-*bi*lūm).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Thuribulum*, a Censer or Smoking-Pot, to burn Incense in. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iii. 73 The thuribulum is very carefully executed.

b. *Comb.* **thurible-boat** = BOAT *sb.* 2 b.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem.* 159 They... deposit the thurible-boat and vase of holy water in the proper place. Hence † **Thurible** *v.*, to cense.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 506/2 *Turryblon*, or sencyn, *thurifica*.

Thuribuler (*þiuri*-*bi*lēr). Also 9 **thuribler**. [*ad.* med. L. *thūribulārius* (1312 in Du Cange), f. *thūribul-um* THURIBLE + *-ārius*, -ER 2. So F. *thuribulier* (16th c. in Godef.).] An acolyte who carries the thurible; = next.

1504 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 295 The vicars, dekeners, thuribulers, and the choristers. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 530 In the saide colligate chnrche bee .ij. thuribul-

lers. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 111 When the Antiphon... is finished the Thurifer should retire. 1891 *Athenaeum* 24 Oct. 544/1 The usual complement of... priests, deacons and subdeacons, chorists, thuribulars, and clerks.

Thurifer (þiur'rifə). [a. mod.L. *thurifer* 'incense-bearer', sb. use of *thurifer* adj., f. *thūs*, *thūri*-incense (see *THUS* sb.) + *-fer* bearing. Med.L. had *thuriferarius* (Du Cange).] One who carries burning incense in religious ceremonies; = prec.

1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. n. xi. 80 In this procession walked... thurifers with their smoking censers. 1853 *DALE* tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 62 At the proper time the Thurifer should prepare fire in some convenient place. 1871 C. B. PEARSON *Sarum Sequences* Pref. 6 A procession... consisting... of the deacon... preceded by a thurifer, candle-bearer, and cross-bearer, and the subdeacon.

Thuriferous (þin'rifərəs), a. [f. L. *thurifer* incense-bearing (see prec.) + *-ous*; see *-ferous*.] That produces frankincense.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Thuriferous*, that beareth or brings forth frankincense. 1777-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. *Frankincense*. These thuriferous, or incense-bearing trees. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* x. 29 A thuriferous range of hills.

+ **Thurific**, a. *Obs. rare*-. [f. L. *thūs*, *thūri*-incense + *-ficus* making.] = prec. So + **Thurificatio** v. *Obs.*, trans. = **THURIFY** 2.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* Pref. Inhabiting the Thurfick Groves of Rerum Natura. 1653 *COCKERAM*, *Thurificatio*, to perfume.

Thurification (þiur'rifikaʃən). [n. of action f. eccl. L. *thurificare* to THURIFY: see *-fication*.] Cf. obs. F. *thurification* (15-16th c. in Godef.).] The action of thurifying; the burning or offering of, or perfuming with incense.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xv. 46/2 Thuryfyacyon & encensyng was by olde tyme an hyghe dyvnye worshypp. 1559 *SKELTON Ph. Sparowe* 522 With armatycke gummies... The way of thurification To make a fumigation. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Cons.* iii. iii. (1654) 185 Some semblance of an idolatrous thurification. 1755 *AMORY Mem.* (1766) 11. 193 The papal rites of... bowing the body, thurifications, deosculations. 1872 *SNIPLEY Gloss.* *Eccl. Ternis* s.v. *Abolitiones* 5 Prayers, thurifications, and aspersions round the bodies of the dead.

Thurify (þiur'rifai), v. [a. F. *thurifi-cr* (15-16th c. in Godef.), ad. eccl. L. *thurificare*, f. *thūs*, *thūri*-incense + *-ficare*: see *THUS* sb. and *-FY*.]

+ 1. *intr.* To burn or offer incense; = **CENSE** v. 1. 2. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1440 *CAPGRAVE St. Kath.* v. 350 If þe wil consent And thurifye to lubiter. *Ibid.* 53 Thanne spall ye now... Thurifye on-to that mageste Of grete apbul. 1460 = *Chron.* (Rolls) 76 He [Pope Marcellus] wold not ohey Maximiane, and thurifye.

2. *trans.* To perfume with incense; to burn incense before; to offer incense to; = **CENSE** v. 1. Also *transf.* (quot. 1599).

1570 *FOX E. & M.* (ed. 2) 663/2 By thurifyeng or censyng the aultars. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuff* 65 This herring... was sensed and thurified in the smoake. 1737 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* i. iii. 417 The while the Corps remains in the House, the Priest comes every Day to thurify it. 1851 *MADDEN Shrines & Sepulchres* I. 313 Several Priests... came next to thurify the body.

Hence **Thurifying** *vbl. sb.*
a. 1618 *SYLVESTER Tobacco Battered* 183 The...smoak of Thurifying Of Images.

Thurindale, *obs. dial. f. THIRDENDEAL.*

Thuringite (þiur'ndʒait, -iŋɡait). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Thuringit* (Breithaupt, 1832), f. Thuringia, in Central Germany, where found + *-ITE*.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and iron, occurring as an aggregation of minute dark-green scales.

1844 *DANA Min.* (1868) 508 Thuringite is from Reichmannsdorf.

Thurl, -ing, var. *THIRL* sb. 1 and v. 1, **THIRLING**.

Thurlepole, -polle, var. **THIRLEPOLLE**, a whale.

+ **Thurlthead**. *Obs. rare*-. Alteration of

thurllepole, **THIRLEPOLLE**, with *head* for *poll*.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. 184 There came to land a mighty multitude of great sea fishes, to wit, Thurlhedis.

Thurrow, *obs. form of THOROUGH.*

Thurrock (þur'rok). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *purroc*, 4-5 *thurrock* (e), *thorrok* (e), 5 *thorrocke*, 8 *thorrucc*, 9 *dial. thurrock*, -uek. [In sense 1, OE. *þurroc* 'cumba', small ship (?), bottom of a ship, bilge = Du. *durk* bilge (cf. *durck*, *dorck* 'sentina' in Kilian), of unknown etymology. It is doubtful whether senses 2 and 3 belong to the same word.]

1. The bilge of a ship. Also *fig.*

c. 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 183/35 *Cumba, nel caupolis, þurroc*. c. 1286 *CAUCEA Pars. T.* P. 263 The smale drops of water that entren thurgh a litel creance to the thurrok (i.e. thurrock) and in the botme of the shipe. *Ibid.* 715 Ydelnesse is the thurrok (i.e. thurrock) of alle wikked and vileyns thoughtes. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 493/2 *Thurrok*, of a schyppes, sentina. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 109 A place in the bottoome of a shyppe wherip ys gatheryd all the fylthe that cometh in to the shyppe... And that place stynketh ryghte fowle and yt ys called in some contre of this londe a thurrocke. 1855 *Norfolk Words in Trans. Philol. Soc.* 37 *Thurrock*, the lower flooring of the stern of a boat. 1866 in *NALL Gt. Yarmouth & Lowestoft* 672, 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

2. *dial.* A heap, *spec. of muck or dirt.*

1708 *KENSEY, Thorrock* (O.), a Heap. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Thurrock*, a heap: chiefly applied to dirt or 'muck'.

3. *dial.* A covered drain. Cf. **THOROUGH** sb. 2. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Thurruck*, a drain. *Kent.* 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Thurrock*, a wooden drain under a gate; a small passage or wooden tunnel through a bank.

Thurroundell: see **THIRDENDEAL**.

Thurrow: see **THOROUGH** sb. 3.

Thursday (þɜːzdeɪ). Forms: a. 1 *Dunresdæg*, *pures dæi*, *pures*, *purres*, *puradæg*, 2 *Þuradai*, (3 *Thursday*), 3-4 *pures*, 4 (thursdai), 4-7 *Thursdæye*, 5 *Thursys*, 6 (thursdae), *Thursæ*, *Thursæ*; 3-*Thursday*. *B.* 3-4 *pores*, 3-5 *Þ*, *thoris*, *Thorsday*, 4 *porua*, *Thoursday*; *Sc.* 6 *Thura*, 7 *Thuris*. *γ.* *Sc.* 6 *Furia*, 6-9 *Futra*, 8 *Fursday*. [The a forms represent OE. *puresdæg*, 'day of Thunor or Thor', perh. in some cases affected by ON. The *β* forms are mainly from ON. *Þorsdagr*, the long *ð* of which would give ME. *ð* and *ou* (ū), and mod.Sc. *ui* (ū). The *γ* Sc. forms show the interchange of *th* and *f*, referred to under **TH** (6). So Sw., Da. *Torsdag*, MDu., Du. *Donnerdag*, OHG. *Donares-tac*, MHG. *Donrestag*, Ger. *Donnerstag*, orig. rendering late L. *dies Jovis*, It. *Giovedì*, F. *Jedi*. Cf. **THUNDERDAY**.]

1. The fifth day of the week.

a. *B.* c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 242 On ðam fistan dæge ðe ze Dunres dætað. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 346 Gang on purres æfen þonne sunne on retle sie. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John v. 30 Dys sceal on þursdæg on þære oðre lencten wucan. *Ibid.* vii. 40 rubric, Dys god-sæl sceal on purres dæg on þære fiftan wucan innen lenctene. c. 1205 *LAY.* 13292 Pa þunre heo giuen þunres dæi [c. 1275 þorsdai]. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 12120 Pe verste þorsdai in lente. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 140 Pe þorsday [i.e. thorsday, þorsday, þursday] byfore þere he made his maunde. 1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 65 Pe thorsday in þe Whitson weke. 1591 *H. SMITH Lord's Supper* ii. (1612) 91 A schollers thursday, which he loves better then all the daies in the weeke, only because it is his play-day. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 515 To come in to Aberdeen on Thursday thereafter. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nat.* i. 235 Thursday next, I shall send for the answer. 1899 *MRS. H. FRASER in Book Lover* Apr. 3/1, I think I was born under the star of long journeys, a Thursday bairn that has far to go.

γ. 1566 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* 1509, 141 b, Sunday, monunday, and fursday. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 673 Upoun fursday nix to cum. 1596 in *Analecta Scotica* II. 13 Ther answer...uld have been giuen in the last Fursday. 1792 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed* Poet. Wks. (1848) 124 On this same Fursday night. 1861 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. II. 92 Mrs. So-and-so's funeral would be on Fursday. 1905 [Still used in some parts of Scotland: see *Wright Eng. Dial. Gram.* 648].

2. With defining words.

Bounds Thursday, Ascension Day, on which parish boundaries are traced (see *BEAT* v. 1 41). *Carnival Thursday*, Thursday before Quinquagesima (see note s.v. *CARNIVAL*). *Great, also Great and Holy Thursday* (in the Greek Church), *Green Thursday*, the Thursday before Good Friday, Maundy Thursday. See also 3, and **MAUNDY THURSDAY**, **SHEER THURSDAY**.

1601-2 in *Archibishop's Controv.* (Camden) II. 41: They... arrived there upon madd thursday, otherwise called Carnivall thursday: w^{ch} is the thursday immediately before Shrove sonday.

3. **Holy Thursday**, a name that has been applied to various Thursdays.

a. Thursday in Rogation Week, Ascension Day. Also + *Hallow Thursday*.

[c. 900 *LAUS ÆLFRED* c. 5 § 5 Se ðe stalað on Sunnaniht, oððe on Géhhol, oððe on Eastron, oððe on þone halzan þunresdæg. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 363/48 Men fastez...a-seint Marcus dai. And þreo dawes a-zein haleweþorsday. c. 1430 *Devout's Perlement* 459 in *Hymns Virg.* 55 Our lord... In erpe he was...I'll booly þursday comen were þat he stit to heuene. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 59 The feste of Pentecoste after the holy thursdæye. 1530 *PALSGR.* 321/1 Holythursday, le jour de l'assension. 1685 in *Vernoy Mem.* 26 May (1899) IV. 348 The House (of Commons) sits not this day being Holy Thursday. 1869 *Chambers' Ek. Days* 5 May I. 595/1 Our...landlady at Matlock reminded us that on the following day, being Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day, there would take place the...ancient...custom of dressing the wells of Tissington with flowers. 1891 [see b].

b. The Thursday immediately preceding Easter; Maundy Thursday, Sheer Thursday.

In OE. and in *Caxton* prob. not a specific name; in 17th c. and later quotes, after continental usage.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xiii B. 621 To þam halzan þunresdæge ær þam drihten-lican easter-dæge. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* cxliii, Vpon the Holy Thursday in the Passion weke. 1545 *EVELYN Diary* 11 Apr. On Holy Thursday the Pope said mass. 1867 *LADY HEARERT Cradle L.* iii. 109 On Holy Thursday, the day of the institution of the Holy Eucharist. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 404/2 Mediaeval writers connect the procession with the Blessed Sacrament on Holy Thursday with our Lord's journey to the Mount of Olives after the Last Supper. 1891 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 449 note, By Holy Thursday an Englishman has hitherto always understood one day in the year, that is, Ascension Day... Some have nowadays...begun to use the term Holy Thursday as a name for the Thursday before Easter, which in old English is called Sherethursday or Maundy Thursday. This...is a mere borrowing from the Romance tongues, and is a cause of much confusion.

c. The Thursday after Trinity Sunday; Corpus Christi day. *Obs.* (? error.)

1789 *ANAUERY Trav. Amer.* (1792) I. 184 Holy Thursday, which they term *La Fête Dieu*.

Thurse (þɜːs). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 *pyrse*, 3 *purs* (e), 4 *thirs*, 5 *thursse*, *thyrce*, *thirse*,

thurs (ae, *thrusche*, *thrwase*, *trusse*, (6 *thrust*, 7-9 *thrusch*, in *HOBTHTHUN*), 7- *thurse*. [OE. *þyrse* = OHG. *duris*, *turs*, str. m. (MHG. *dürse*, *thirre*, *turse*, wk. m.), OS. *thuris* the rune þ; ON. *þyrse* = *þyrse* = *þyrse* = *þyrse*. Cf. Finnish *tursa* = sea-monster, from *ON*.]

A giant of heathen mythology; in mediæval times, often, the devil, a demon; later, a goblin or hobgoblin of rustic superstition.

Beowulf 426 Ond nu wið Gren-dæl sceal wið þam aglæcan ana ge-hegan ding wið þyrse. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 1457 *Orcus*, dyrs, heldiobul. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1880 Com þe þurs Mænce, þe wed wulf, þe heaðene hund æfen to his kineburh. a. 1225 *Juliana* 42 (R. MS.) Beelzebub þe alde þurs of helle. 1385 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxxiv. 13 Ther shal lyn lamyra [Gloss, that is, a thirs, or a beste hauende the bodi lic a woman and horse feet]. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1100 Thykke these as a thursche...Greene growene as a galte, fulle grylych he lukes! c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/2 Thyrce, wykkyd apyryte (K. thirre, goate, S. A. tyrcel. 1458 *Medulla Gram.* (Promp. Parv.) *Dusius*, i. *demus*, a thursche, þe powke. c. 1700 [see b]. 1886 *CORRETT Fall of Agard* (1889) I. 59 Never would land-wight, be he troll, thurse, vœtte, or dwarf, harm you.]

b. *Comb.* *thursae-hole*, *thursae-house*: see *quot.*

c. 1700; *thursae-louse*, a wood-louse (see also *thurs-louse* and *thurs-louse* in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2180 A place with oute his cell, Now calde þe thurs house. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Moult's Theat. Ins.* 1048 The English from the form call them Soves...They are called also *Thurslows*...from a spirit that was not hurtful, to whom our Ancestors superstitiously imputed the sending of them to us. c. 1700 *Br. KENNETT Land.* MS. 1033, ff. 396 A Thurse, an Apparition, a Goblin. *Launc...* A Thurse-hole or Thurse-hole, a hollow vault in a rock or stony hill...These were looked on as enchanted holes.

Thurst, -e, *obs. fl.* **THIRST**, *dial. var.* **THAUST**.

Thurst, -e, *thurst* (e) (p-), pa. t. of **THAUST** v. *Obs.*

Thurtene, -teyn, *obs. fl.* **THIRTEEN**.

Thurte ouer, variant of **THWART-OVER** *Obs.*

Thurty, *obs. form of THIRTY*.

|| **Thus** (þɜːs, þɜːs), sb. [Late L. *thūs*, *thūr*-, cl. L. *thīs*, *tūr*-, generally held to be f. Gr. *thōs*, -eos sacrifice, offering, incense; cf. *thū-eiv* to sacrifice.]

1. Frankincense. a. *Olibanum*, b. *Resin* obtained from the apruce-fir, and from various species of pine. *American thus*, the resin of the Long-leaved Pine, *Pinus palustris*, and the Frankincense or Loblolly Pine, *P. Teda*, both of the southern U.S. [a. 1389 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42 *Thus album*, i. *oiblanum*, frankincense. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* (Bodl. MS.) ff. 232 b/2 *Thus* is þe name of a tre & of þe gomme þat woseþ and cometh oute þerof. *Ibid.* 233/1 *Thus* is beste þat is white faste and sounde and euellong. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Thus* or *Tus*, Frankincense, Incense. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 201 *Thus*, or Frankincense, is a Kind of white or yellowish Rosin. 1842 *BRANDE Dict.* Sc., etc., *Thus*, the resin of the spruce fir. The term frankincense is also applied to it. 1880 C. R. MARSHAM *Persea*, *Bark* xvi. 185 A milk-white fragrant resin, of a nature analogous to gum thus or gum elemi.]

+ 2. By early writers, taken also as name of the tree yielding olibanum or frankincense. *Obs.* 1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* (Bodl. MS.) ff. 232 b/2 *Thus* is a tre of Arabia, And therof cometh Juse wiþ good smelle & is white as almandes. *Ibid.* [see sense 1].

Thus (þɜːs), adv. Now chiefly literary or formal. Forms: a. 1-3 *thus*, 1-5 *pus*, 3 *pus* (*Orm.*), 6, *pusse*, 3-4 *pos*, 4 *pous*, *Sc.* *thws*, 6 *Sc. thusa*, 4-*thus*. *B.* 3 (*Orm.*) *tusa*, 3-4 *tus*, 5 *tas*; (also 1, 4 *duis*). [= OS. *thūs*, MDu., Da. *duis*, app. f. the demonstrative stem of **THAT** or **THIS**, but the pre-Teut. history is obscure. OHG. and MHG. have *sus*, MDu., Du. *aus*, which appear to belong to the stem of *so*. Cf. also **THIS** adv.]

1. In this way, like this. a. In the way just indicated. + *And thus far forth*, and so forth, 'and the like' (*obs. rare*-.). (In *quot.* c. 1430 pleonastically before *such*.)

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 26 *Sicini* [sicine], ac *þus*. c. 880 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xvi. § 4 Ða se Wisdom 3a þis [spell] þus areaht heafde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Ho mæg þis þus geweorþan? c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 46 Ðus is awriten & þus gebyrede crist polian. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 335-7, & *tuss* þo seyde inn hire þohht. þuss hafeþ þ drihtin don wiþ me. 1340 *Ayenb.* 52 þos ho lyst al his time, and þe nixt; and þane day. *Ibid.* 71 þos geþ al oore lyf. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 508 Thws in the hyllis leuyt he. c. 1430 *Lible St. Kath.* (1884) 45 By þus suche tormentes þou schalt somtyme se me wyth sayntes in blis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 720/1 You ought to be a shamed to knowe thus as you do. 1606 *HOLLAND Sneton*. 103 Vituallous houses, tavernes and thus fatte forth. 1689 *HICKERINGILL Wks.* (1716) II. 39 Thus the Hogen-Dutchman got Money. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) L 459 It is thus that our general maxims become the sources of error. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 98 The base and altitude of the parallelogram thus formed. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* iv, When thus gentle, Bessie seemed to me the best, prettiest, kindest being in the world. 1908 [Miss E. FOWLER] *Belw. Trent & Ancholme* 249 And thus the music goes on.

b. In the following manner; as follows; in these words.

c. 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xvi. § 4 Ða ongan he eft giddian & þus cwæð. a. 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 23 Apr. 60 Ond he sanctus Georgius him to dryhtne gebæd ond þus cwæð: 'Hælende Crist'. c. 975 *Rukh. Gosp.* Matt. I. 18 Kristes soþlice kenneþ þus wæs. c. 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 3

Godes awene muße, ðe ðus seið: 'Vade prius [etc.]'. a 1300 *YV Signs bef. Judg.* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 8 þe first tokning sal be þusse. . . þe sterris. . . sal ðuð. . . be cast. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 61 On þe Wißsonday. . . Com hode to be kyng, & þu gan þei seið, þat [etc.]. 1418 S. THOMAS in *E. E. Wills* (1883) 38 Knowe alle men þat I. . . make þus my testament. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 28 The dergy (dirge) begynis thus. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 2 From his lofty couch he thus began. 1766 GOLDSM. *Scot. W.* x. After the. . . she began thus. 1837 LOCKHART *Vic. Liv.* On the 13th [of May 1819] he wrote thus to Captain Ferguson.

c. In the manner now being indicated or exemplified.

c 1440 *York Myst.* vii. 6 Here vn-to you þus am I sente. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 64 When thou hast redde out the boke, bynde a stone to it, and cast it in the myddest of Euphrates, and saye: Euen thus shal Babilon syncke. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. ii. 203 While grace is saying hood mine eyes Thus with my hat. 1605 — *Macb.* II. 49 It is the bloody Business, which informs Thus to mine Eyes. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 36 A Period or full Stop, thus markt (.) . 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 423 But why thus gleams Fitz-Owen's eye? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvi. 1 Riseist thou thus, dim dawn?

d. Ellipt. for *thus says*, said (referring either to a preceding or subsequent speech). *poet. or arch.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 632 Thus much Hall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 79 To whom thou hast redde out the abhorrt [etc.]. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* vi. 164 Cassandra thus; and thus the Euphian maid: Your generous love [etc.]. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* 160 'And yet, to speak the truth, I rate your chance almost at naked nothing'. Thus the king; And I [etc.].

þ. *Thus and thus*, expressing minuteness or detail in the description given. *Obs.*

13. *Cursor M.* 26203 (Fairf.) þus & þus do þi penance (Cott. For þus, and þus, þou do penance). 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxi. (1859) 21 Suche day and tyme he dyde thus and thus. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xiv. 5 Spake thou therefore vnto her thus & thus. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* ii. 114 The wisdom of Nature can reason it thus, and thus, yet Nature finds [etc.]. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 5 One of the same kind with our selves, thus and thus formed.

f. Preceded by redundant *as*. (Cf. *As conj.* 34.)

1426 LVGD. *De Guil.* v. 495, I mene as thus: conceyeth al [etc.]. 1430-40 — *Bochas* (Bodl. MS.) ff. 144, I mene as thus, I mene no freshe licour. *Ibid.* 150, I mene as thus, yeff ther be set a lawe. c 1450 — *Secres* 757, I mene as thus by a dyuision Toward hym sylf kepe his Estat Royal. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxvii. When I have clasped her once more to my heart, as I do now; and kissed her, as thus. 1865 J. T. WHITE in *Reader* No. 139. 234/1 The article next proceeds as thus.

2. In accordance with this; accordingly, and so; consequently; therefore.

c 1200 ORMIN *Pref.* 81, & tuss iss Crist Amminadab þurh gastliß witt zehatenni, Forr þatt he toc o rode daef Wiþþ all his fulle wille. c 1315 *Shoreham* vii. 859 And þos þat chylt to nytt y-bore, þat hyt deyde, hyt were for-lore þef crystyngne nere. c 1407 H. SCOGAN *Moral Balade* 97 (MS. Ashm.) By auvetrye þus may yee no-thing clayne. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 17 Thus (for my duties sake, I rather chose To crosse my friend. . . Then [etc.]. 1796 H. HUNTER in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 34 Thus, for example, the signs of tempest off the Cape of Good-Hope far exceed those on our coasts. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. 1. 19 Thus we have man modifying nature, and nature modifying man. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 144 In this path he must thus have preceded. . . all contemporary rounders.

3. Qualifying an adj. or adv.: To this extent, number, or degree; as . . . as this; so; esp. *thus far*, to this point (often used to indicate the end of a quotation); *thus much*, so much, as much as this. In quot. 1303 correlative to *as* = *as* . . . as (*obs.*).

Beowulf 336 Ne seah ic elpeodize þus manize men modiglican. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.V.) 1037 *Tantiser*, þus suipæ. c 795 *Corpus Gloss.* 1982 *Dus* suide. a 800 *Exfurt Gloss.* 1037 *Dus* suide. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* i. 316 Sege me, beacopode ge ðus micel lades? c 1205 LAV. 29625 Woldest þu þus sone faren ægin to Rome? a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 758 For ic kan craft & ic kan lyste & þarfore ic am þus þriste. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunche* 904 But thus moche dar I sayn. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 181 Hne is assouilþ þus [v.r. as] sone as hure self lykþe. a 1451 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 550 Thus longe ys the cooste of Englonde on the oon syde of hym by see. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* li. xlv. Q ij h, There shall not be layde vpon a ded persone but . . . thus many tapers or candels. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 22, I write thus much for the excuse of Vessalius, because he is so aptly reproved. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 204 Therefore let me be thus bold with you. 1599 — *Hem. V.* Epil. Thus farre. . . Our bending Author hath persud'd the Story. 1681 DAVDEN *Obs. & Achit.* 803 Thus far's duty; but here fix the mark. 1746 FRANCIS *Hor.* Epist. l. xvii. 55 Then you confess, That who succeeds, thus difficult his Part, Gives the best Proof of Courage. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. xii. 617 The happy issue, thus far, of their civil administration. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 53 Yet you can speak thus calmly of unsaying All we have said. 1888 FREEMAN in *Stephens Life* (1895) II. 374 The legend. . . has thus much of foundation.

Hence + *thus v.* (*nonce-use*) *intr.*, to do thus. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 212 Six dayes together had the Hebrews thus't About the Town, seven times the Seventh they must.

Thusand, -sund, (-), *obs.* ff. THOUSAND.

Thuscane, *obs.* form of TUSCAN.

+ *Thus-gate*, *adv.* *Obs.* or *Sc. arch.* [f. *THUS* *adv.* + *GATE* *sb.*] In this way; thus.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13192 (Cott.) þus-gat was sant Iohan slai. c 1300 *Havelok* 2419 Sule ye þus-gate for me fle? c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 14351 (Pety MS.) And whan þe ton þus gate was ded On þat oþer bataille he

bed. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 169 3it was I neuer in my lyfe thus gait leird. a 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 578 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 304 He said, '3one Freir he maid me thus gait say'. 1810 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 148 But what befel him thus-gate daddit, In the neist sang ye'll find it addit.

+ *Thus-gates*, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + *s* of adverbial genitive.] = *prec.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 1242 (Fairf.) Til seth his sone, þus gates he spake. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4500 þus gatis to the game þen the god saide. c 1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 108 If I my saule þusgates wil fede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. (xi.) 17 Anchises. . . Lift. . . hands to hevin, and thus gatis said.

Thusly, *adv.* *collog.* [f. *THUS* + *-LY* 2.] = *THUS*.

1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 17 Jan. 2/3 On his way home George mus'd thusly. 1893 *Lady Burton Life* Sir R. F. Burton II. 3 Stories never lose anything in the recital, and consequently this one grew thusly.

Thusness (*ðv'snɛs*), *collog.* [f. *THUS* + *-NESS*.] The condition of being thus. Chiefly humorous.

1883 in W. Hamilton *Parodies* (1886) III. 159 Expound me this thusness I pray. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* i. xv. Why all this thusness? 1888 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 3/4 Why this 'thusness' 'I as our Transatlantic humourists would say. 1891 *Nature* 12 Mar. 435/1 Force produces motion, but what determines it and gives it its thusness?

Thussocke, *obs.* form of TUSOCK.

Thuswise (*ðv'sweiz*), *adv.* [f. *THUS* + *-WISE*.] In this manner; = *THUS*. Cf. THUSWISE.

13. *Cursor M.* 11971 (Gott.) 'Sun', scho said, 'wirik noght þus wise' [Cott., Tr. þis wise; Fairf. suche wise]. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 238 Howe longe shall ye mankinde thus wise oppres? 1566 TINDALE *Phil.* iii. 15 As many as be perfect be thus wyse minded. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam.* *Wits* (1616) 172 This child, whom we goe thus-wise examining. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event Poems* (1879) 8 Long ere the worms had fretted through The clay that thuswise spake. 1849 M. ARNOLD in *Utrunium Paratus* II. O waking on a world which thuswise springs. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* xi. 504, I spake unto him and thuswise answered again.

So + *thus ways* *adv.* *phr.* *Obs.* *rare*—1.

1616 J. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vi. (1882) 139, I was no scholar to sustain ane argument against him, but thus ways leaves him.

Thute, puten, var. THEOTEN *v.* *Obs.*, to howl.

Thutite, *obs.* form of TUTTY.

Thutter (*þv'tɛr*), *v.* [Echoic; cf. *twitter*, *stutter*; also OE. *poterian* to howl, wail.] *intr.*

To make the sputtering or shaking sound suggested by the word. Hence *Thuttering* *phl. a*.

1897 KIPPLING *Captains Courageous* (ed. Tauchn.) 12 Blowing through a big conch-shell, he must needs stand up . . . and send a grinding, thuttering shriek through the fog. 1904 — *Trafalgar & Diagon* 370 The old mill shook and the heavy stones thuttered on the grist. 1905 J. C. LINCOLN *Partners of Tide* vii. 139 There boomed out of the dark a thuttering, shaking roar, that swelled to a shriek and died away—the voice of the great steam foghorn.

Thuya (*þi'jə*), *bot.* [An irregular repr. of Gr. *θία*, more correctly *θία*, name of an African tree (*Thuya articulata* Linn., now *Callitris quadrivalvis*), the source of the THYNE wood (Gr. *θύλον θύϊνον*) of Rev. xviii. 12. See also THUJA.

Theophrastus *H. Pl.* 5. 3. 7 has *θύϊον* and *θία*, rendered by Pliny *N. H.* 13. 16. 30 'thyon', ab aliis *thya*. Med. Gr. MSS. and early printed edd. gave the Gr. as *θύϊον*, *θία*, which Theophrastus *Gaza tr. Theophrastus* 1483, Latinized as *tyium*, *thia*. Camerarius, 1577, has *thya* from Pliny and *thia* after Gaza; he applies the name to the American *Arbor Vitæ*, *Thuya occidentalis*. Bauhin, 1671, has the barbarous form *Thuya* for *Thua* or *Thuja*. Tournefort used *Thya* from Pliny, which was also preferred by Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* (1750) 175. *Thuya*, male *Thuya* et *Thuya*. L. had himself used *Thuya* (var. of *Thua*) in 1737, and reverted to it in his definitive *Sp. Pl.* 1753; and this was generally followed by British botanists and horticulturalists, and is still in popular English use. But French botanists continued to use Bauhin's *Thuya* (Littre has *Thua* on *Thuya*), and this has been followed by Bentham and Hooker, and adopted at Kew as the generic name. (Sir W. T. Thesleton-Dyer.) The only defensible form etymologically is of course *Thya*.]

Name of a genus of coniferous trees, consisting of about ten species, of which the North American *T. occidentalis* and the Chinese *T. orientalis* are commonly cultivated under the name *Arbor Vitæ*. (The tree so called by the ancients is now known as *Callitris*.) Also *attrib.*, as *thuya-wood*.

(1483) GAZA tr. *Theophr.* *H. Pl.* f. iii, Tyium quod thua ab aliis appellatur. 1671 BAUHIN *Pinax* 488 *Thuya* Theophrasti. *Arbor Vitæ*, Bellonius; *Thua* sine *Thya*, vulgo. Camerarius. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Thya*, a kind of wild Cypress-Tree, whose Wood is very sweet and lasting; the Life-Tree. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 60 *Thuya*, or *Arbor vitæ*, grows of Layers or Slips to a tall straight goodly Tree. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) II. 315 All the posts which are driven into the ground are made of *Thuya* wood. 1836 H. MURRAY, etc. *Hist. & Descr. Acc. China* i. 1. 19 Richly clothed with trees, particularly the tallow, the camphor, the *thuya* or *arbor vitæ*. 1903 F. EDEN *Garden in Venice* iii. 17 A tiny square of garden, closed in with an unshapely hedge of *thuya* and *eucynus*.

Thuyene (*þi'jɛn*), *edge*. *Chem.*: see THUJENE.

Thwa, *obs.* *erron.* *Sc.* form of TWO.

Thwack (*þwæk*), *sb.* [f. the verb.] A vigorous stroke with a stick or the like; a whack.

1587 T. HUGHES, etc. *Misfort. Arthur* iv. ii, Boystrous bangs wito thumping thwacks fall thicke. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* *Notes* iii. 12. 76 A company of lusty shoulder-thumpers, who discharged the mutual thwacks so stoutly, that they made a noise, as if they were beating of hemp. 1663 BUTLER

Hud. i. ii. 795 But Talgol first with hardy Thwack Twice bruist his head, and twice his back. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. (1709) 131 Noble Captain, lend a reasonable Thwack . . . with that cane of yours. 1822 W. INYING *Alhambra* (1851) 250 Bestowing a hearty thwack with a cudgel on the flanks of his donkey. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxiii, Sounding a thwack on his knee.

Thwack (*þwæk*), *v.* Also 6-7 *thwacke*, *thwak*, 6, 8 *dial.* *twack*. [app. echoic, from the sound of beating vigorously: see sense 1.]

But it may have been altered from the earlier THACK *v.* 2, orig. to pat, to clap, but in 1480 used of showering blows, the initial *thw-* expressing more forcible effort than *th-*; the sense 'clap' might also pass easily into sense 3 here, which does not easily arise out of 1.]

1. *trans.* To beat or strike vigorously, as with a stick; to bang, thrash, whack.

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Johan & Tyb* (Brandl) 31, I shall bete her and thwak her. a 1535 MORE in Wordsw. *Ecol. Biog.* (1818) II. 123 Now I will speak but three words, and I durst jeopard a wager that none here [on the Continent] shall pronounce it after me: 'Thwarts [error for Thwaites] thwackt him with a thwite'. 1560 INGELHED *Disob. Child* Gij, Beyng full often with the staffe thwacked. a 1636 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenb.* v. i, Take all my cushions down and thwack them soundly. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. vii, To snatch the cudgel, that he might thwack Lewis with it. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. iv, To see two sturdy fellows thwack and belabour each other with quarter-staff, single-stick, or fists.

absol. 1573 TUSSEAR *Husb.* (1878) 43 Flailes lustily thwack, least plough seede lack.

b. *fig.* To 'beat' in a contest, to defeat severely. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 189 Here's he that was wont to thwacke our Generall, Caius Martius. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ii, What adventurous knight ever thought of the lady's terror, when he went to thwack giant, dragon, or magician, . . . for her deliverance? 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, If we count three before the come of thee, thwacked thou art.

c. *intr.* To fall with a thwack or sharp knock.

a 1851 MOIR *Winter Wild* vii, To the quaking sheet below, Down thwacks he, with a thud like thunder!

2. *trans.* To drive or force by or as by thwacking or beating; to knock (down, in, out, etc.). Also *fig.* 1566 DRANT *Wail Hierim.* *Kiv.* To thwacke downe walles, to even them with the flore. 1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 37 We'll thwack him hence with Distaffes. 1743 LOND. & COUNTRY *Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 126 Beating or Thwacking the Yeast into working Ale or Beer. 1906 *Outlook* 22 Sept. 374/1 If Busby's rhythmic rod thwacked Latin metre into the head of more than one poet.

3. a. To clap; to clap together, to pack or crowd together (things or persons); to clap down.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 24 The bushie thornie fields, Where many grauell stones be thwackt. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 14 [He] thwacks fourteen Scriptures into the margin. 1641 MILTON *Animado.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 208 Who would have thought a man could have thwackt together so many incongruous similitudes? 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 151 The shruff, moss and hair, that the nest was thwackt together of. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 25 Many of them being thwackt together into one Room, they are not a little strained. 1760 [see THWACKING *vbl. sb.*]. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Feb. 7/5 [Prisoner in Police Court], I don't care what you say; thwack me down three months' [hard labour] in the book, quick.

þ b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To crowd (to a place). *rare*.

1652 BROME *City Wit* II. ii, All the wise wenches i' the Town will thwack to such Sanctuaries, when the times are troublesome.

þ c. *trans.* To pack or crowd (a thing or place). Const. with something. *Obs.*

Much used in this sense from c 1585 to 1700.

1582 STANVHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 85 Weau'd wurcks thwackt with honor. 1588 A. MUNOY in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 229 He that had his barnes so thwakt, And bade his soul take rest. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 15 The field was thwackt with thornes, tares, and noysome weeds. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 103 Its Streets were . . . thwack'd with Carts, pester'd with Porters. 1698 FAVERA *Acc. E. India & P.* 58 We could discern the River to be thwackt with small Craft.

þ d. *intr.* (for *passive*) To be packed or filled full.

1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev.* *Naples* i. 114 The Church. . . was as full as it could thwack in thick multitudes.

4. The verb-stem in combination with a sb.: thwack-coat a., that thwacks the coat; thwack-stave, a quarter-staff, a cudgel.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 126 To be sold at the signe of the Crabtree Cudgel in Thwack-coate Lane. 1857 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 504 Every bodily exercise. . . the footrace or the gallop, single-stick or thwackstave, spear or sword.

Hence Thwacked (*þwæk*), *phl. a.* a. beaten; þ b. packed, crowded (*obs.*).

a 1670 HACKET *Serm. Incarnation* vii. Wks. (1675) 64 Let two or three be gathered together in his name. . . but if you will multiply those two or three to hundreds. . . of souls, O then his desire is upon. . . those thwackt congregations.

Thwacker (*þwækə*), *rare*. [f. *prec.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which thwacks; a beater; *spec.* an implement for beating half-dried pantiles into shape on the thwacking-frame.

1867 *Use Dict. Arts.* etc. III. 902 When half-dry the tiles are taken out one by one, placed on the thwacking frame, and beaten with the thwacker to produce the required shape. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Thwacking-frame*, the tool by which the upper side [of half-dried pantiles] is beaten has the shape of the segment of a cylinder, and is called the thwacker. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* Prelude, Like cudgels of carpet-thwackers expelling dust.

þ 2. A thumper, a whacker; in quot., a 'thumping' lie. *Obs.* *rare*—1.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selv.* 108 It would follow, that our leasing were greater than somewhat else, or greater than it self; Which would be a thwacker.

Thwacking (pwæ'kɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. THWACK v. + -ING.] The action of the verb THWACK in various senses. Also attrib.: thwacking-frame, n stand on which pantiles are beaten into shape; thwacking-horse, -stool, a bench on which the thwacking-frame is placed; thwacking-knife, a knife for trimming the edges of pantiles.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* 1. A thwacking, *verberatio, sustinuum, justigatio*. 1760 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (1820) 372 *Stipatio*, ... a cramming or thwacking of things together. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 107 We heard a distant thwacking sound, ... the rolling pin, struck upon the dresser by the cook. 1867 Thwacking frame [see THWACKER 1]. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* III. ix. The thwacking of the dancers' feet in the barn.

Thwacking (pwæ'kɪŋ), *pph. a.* [f. THWACK v. + -ING 2.] That thwacks; that is a thwacker; big, strong, forcible; thumping, whacking.

1567 DRANT *Horace, De Arte Poet.* A iij. Put out no puffs, nor thwacking words, words of to large assyee. 1620 NIOLETON *Chaste Maid* v. iii. *Sec. Serv.* A bonfire, Sir? Sir Oliver. A thwacking one, I charge you. 1671 H. FOULIS *Hist. Rom. Treas.* (1681) 42 After all these thwacking Arguments. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 191 In virtue of which thwacking expressions he has fancied himself able to play at Scholastic or Philosophick Quarter-Staff. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/7 Then ... came a thwacking blow from Dr. Tanner's blackthorn.

Hence **Thwackingly** *adv.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. xvii. 270 In riveting the Godhead into his own person so thwackingly and substantially, as that he may give the World to understand that he was as much God as that Christ that died at Jerusalem.

Thwait(e) (pwɛɪt), *dial.* Also 7 twaite. [a. ON. *þveit*, *þveiti* a piece of land, a paddock, lit. a cutting, cut-piece, f. **þvita* = OE. *þwitan* to cut, cut off, THWITE.] A piece of ground; *esp.* a piece of ground cleared from forest or reclaimed from waste. Now rare or Obs. as a separate word. (Hence the surname *Thwaites*.)

Entering into numerous place-names, *esp.* in Westmorland, Cumberland, and N. Lancashire, as *Applethwaites*, *Cros-thwaites*, *Dowthwaites*, *Ornthwaites*, *Seathwaites*, etc.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 4b. *Twaite* significth a wood grubbed up and turned to arable. 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. 1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Hist. Westmld. & Cumbld.* II. 14 Several parts and parcels, ... differing in form and quality of soil, or otherwise inclosed by the inhabitants from the barren waste of the fells, such parts and parcels are ... called twaits.

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Twaite*, a level pasture field. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 125 A thwaite was a portion of ground cleared of wood for residence or cultivation.

Thwang, **thwang(u)**, *obs. ff. THONG.*

† **Thwari**, *a. Obs. rare* = 1. Twisted; 2. tight. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 194 Syen þrawen wyth a þwarg a þwarg knot alofte.

Thwart (pwɔɪt), *sb. 1* Now rare. [f. THWART v.] An act or instance of thwarting; a check, hindrance, obstruction, frustration.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Vent*, *Batu de mauvais vent*, crost by a contrarie, or malignant thwart. 1632 ROWLEY *New Wonder* 1. 11 Full oft, and many have I heard complaine Of discontents, thwarts, and adversities. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 81 Any considerable thwart in the Motion. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 104 The number of blows and thwarts which the French have received. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* II. iii. A certain discourteous person ... in thwart of your fair inclinations, keepeth and detaineth your irradiant frame in hostile thralldom. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 547/1, I distrust that man—He's a thwart—a moral thwart.

Thwart (pwɔɪt), *sb. 2* [app. a sb. use (which came in after 1725) of THWART *adv.* and *adj.*, having reference to the position of the rowing benches or seats *athwart* or across the boat. Whether its use was partly due to similarity of sound to *thought*, *thawt*, or *thought*, previously applied to the same thing, is uncertain. Our latest contemporary instance of 'thought or thought' is of 1721, of *thoat* 1697, of *thout* 1725, while our first of 'thoughts or thwarts' is of 1736, so that the appellations were continuous in use, as if the one had passed into the other. But, for the full determination of the relations between *thoft*, *thought* or *thawt*, and *thwart*, fuller evidence between 1500 and 1700 is needed. Cf. THORT, THOUGHT 2.] A seat across a boat, on which the rower sits; a rower's bench.

[1721 BAILEY, *Thoughts*, the Rowers Seats in a Boat.] 1736 — (folio), *Thoughts*, v. *Thwarts*. *Ibid.*, *Thwarts*, (a Sea Term) the boards or benches laid a-cross boats and galleys, upon which the rowers sit. 1770 COOK *Voy. round World* II. x. (1773) 462 A considerable number of thwarts were laid from gunwale to gunwale. 1776 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine*, *Thwart*, the seat or bench of a boat whereon the rowers sit to manage the oars. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 41 We drew each man his oar across the boat and lashed it firmly down with a piece of line spliced to each thwart.

Thwart (pwɔɪt), *adv., prep., and adj.* Forms: 3 *puert*, *thwert*, (*Orm.*) *þwertt*, 4 *thwert*, 5 *pwerte*, *twhert*, *thwart*, 5-7 *twart*, *thwarte*, *twhart*, 6-7 *thwarth*, *thawart(e)*, (*qware*, *whart*), 7 *twarte*, 9 *dial.* *thort*, *thurt*, *thirt*,

thert, 5- *thwart*. [Early ME. (c 1200) *þwert*, a. ON. *þwert* (Norw. *tuert*, *tuert*, Sw. *tuert*, *tuert*, Da. *tuert*) *adv.*, across, *athwart*, orig. neuter of the ON. *adj.* *þwert-r* (Norw. *tuert*, *tuert*, Sw. *tuert*, *tuert*, Da. *tuert*), transverse, cross. Cf. OHG. *tuert*, MHG. *tuert*, *quer*, Ger. *quer*, and (with *adv. gen. -s*), OFris. *þwertes*, *dwars*, Satl. *tuars*, WFr. *dwars*, *dwars*, EFr. *dwars*, *dwars*, MLG., MD. *dwars*, *dwars*, LG., Da. *dwars*, *athwart*, crossly, *peevishly*; ON. *þwert* = *þwert*. ON. *þwert* was shortened from **þwert* = OE. *þwert*, *þwert* (genitive *þwertes*, in comb. *þwert-*) crooked, cross, perverse = OHG. *dwerch*, *dwerah*, *twerh*, MHG. *dwerch*, *twerch*, Ger. *dwerch* (in composition), Goth. *þwairhs* cross, angry, =-Otent. **þwert* = **þwertu* = Indo-Eur. **twerkw-*, whence L. *torquere* to twist, Skr. *tarku* spindle. In Eng. the *adv.* is known c 1200, first in the combinations *þwert sit* (THWERT-OUT) and *þwert-over* (THWART-OVER), later (c 1300) *over-þwert* (OVERTHWART). It was used as an *adj.*, with a vb. *þwerten*, both fig., c 1250, and as a prep. bef. 1300. In all these *thwert* became *thwart* in the 15th c. *Thwart* sb. is found in the 17th c.

The ME. material is scanty, and the sense development is not illustrated fully by the extant quotations. The senses are therefore here arranged in what appears to be the logical order.]

A. adv.

† 1. Across or transversely to the length, direction, or course of anything; from side to side; crosswise, transversely; = **ATHWART** A. 1. *Obs.*

a 1250 St. Thomas 85 in Horst. *Aleng. Leg.* (1881) 21 A grete blak dog. Thwert in his mouth he hand he broght. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 409/2 A man on hors backe which bare a longe tree thwarte and wold entre in to the temple, and he myght not by cause the tree lay thwarte. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 24/b1 An aperture according to the length of that parte, and not thwart or crosseover. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* III. 79 A great tree (that lay thwart as a barricado). 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 405 Till you can lay them thwart, that the top of one may rest on the root or stub of the other.

† 2. From one side to the other of anything (with motion implied); across. *arch.*

1511 GUYLFORD *Pilgr.* (Camden) 6 We traussed out of that ryuer into an other lytell ryuer, whiche brought us thwarte ayen into Latelye. 1880 WEA GOSCH'S *Faust* I. i. 31 Up, down and thwart, without repose, To lead my scholars by the nose.

† 3. *Thwart* of. **a. Naut.** Opposite to, over against (a place on the coast); = **OFF** B. II. 6 b.

1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 68 We were thwart of Porto Sancto. 1670 NARRABOUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 16 Being thwart of the Shoals of Brazil.

† 4. Transversely to, across the direction of. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 703 With adverse blast up-turns them from the South Notus and Afer black with thundrous Clouds; ... thwart of these as fierce Forth rush the Levant and the Pendent Windes Eurus and Zephir.

B. prep.

1. From side to side, across: **a.** of position or direction; = **ATHWART** B. 1 b. *arch. or poet.*

1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii. 173 Lucius smote Arthur thwart the visage. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. x. 14 Our patron ... was ... caste thwart the nose of our galle. 1680 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1590/4 [He] hath a Scar thwart the backe of one of his Hands. 1741 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 87 No Person ... shall ... bend any Net, by Anchors or otherwise, thwart the Channel, and so as to draw another Net into it. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 193 A pink-tinged cloud spread thwart the shore.

b. of motion: = **ATHWART** B. 1 a. *arch. or poet.*

1583 STOCKER *Cio. Warren Loue* C. III. 91 Came three messengers thwart the felles in at the wood gate. 1598 Stow *Surv.* III. (1603) 14 Which ran ... through that streete, thwart Grastreete, and downe Lumbarde streete. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 7 Thwart the road a River roll'd its flood tempestuous. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. 131 When shines the God of Day, And thwart the darkened chamber darts his ray. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 2 Thwart my wistful way did a damsel saunter.

2. Across the course or direction of; = **ATHWART** B. 3. *Thwart the hawse* († *halse*), across the stem of a ship. Chiefly *Naut.*

1495 Trevisa's *Barth. De P. R. v. vi.* (W. de W.) gy/1 Two holwe synwes which ben callid Optici ... come eyther thwart other, and ben loyned in a poynte. 1620 in Foster *Eng. Factories* Ind. (1906) 220 Intending with her to laie the Portingall admirall thwart the halse and soe to burne both together. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 85 For foure leagues into the sea (thwart it), lye banks of sand. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 54 Fibres that cross and go thwart one another.

† 3. Across the course of, so as to obstruct; = **ATHWART** B. 5. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 31 Crosse-jingling periods which ... come thwart a self'd devotion worse then the din of bells and rattles.

C. adj.

1. Lying, extending, or passing across; transverse, cross; in quot. 1483, 1712, *perh.* oblique. † *Thwart circle*, the zodiac (*obs.*). See also **THWART-HAW.**

1404 [implied in THWART-HAW]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 121/b1 It was made lyke a crosse thwart of whyche the two endes were fyxed in therthe. And that hys membrae shold theron be broken. 1551 RICOARZ *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 30 The zodiak (whiche many doo call the Thwarte circle). 1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Int. 971 The last part is whitish, chequered with right and thwart fibres. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 41 The Diagonal or Thwart-walk. 1836 W. LIVING *Austria* (1849) 86 They have thwart pieces from side to side about three inches thick. 1873 PROCTOR *Expansive Ilean* 285 The determination of the actual rate of any star's thwart motion.

2. *fig. a.* Of persons or their attributes: Disposed to resist, oppose, or obstruct; cross-grained; perverse; froward, obstinate, stubborn, awkward.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3099 Do pharaun say is lond al fre, His herre do wurd dwert and hard. 1603 and Pt. *Return fr. Parms.* III. iv. This old Sir Raderick it shall be thy task to cudgel with thy thick thwart terms. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. II. § 8 Ignorance makes them (the minds of men) churlish, thwart, and mutinous. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 234 I would not have any to be thwart and contentious with those that govern them. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. II. 90 Noontide would come, And thwart Silenus find his goats undown. 1892 STARRON *Across the Plains* 238 The cross public or the thwart reviewer.

b. Of things: Adverse, unfavourable, untoward, unpropitious; *esp.* applied (with mixture of literal sense) to a wind or current: cross.

1610 HRALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 129 These thwart effects fell out even then when they were said to be carried ... so justly. 1621 LAOY M. WORTH *Urania* 472 Not only here in blood, but allyed in thwart fortune. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Brit.* (tr. Archael. Soc.) II. 36 This secret and thwart dealing is worse then open and publicke violence. *Ibid.* III. 42 A demonstration of their reciprocal thwarte dealings. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 184 A thwart sea-wind full of rain and foam. 1889 *Seaside Mem.* E. Thring 235 In spite of these thwart currents, Thring built up his large school.

† 3. Opposed, contrary (*to*); in quot. 1614, opposed in sense, antithetical, contrasted. *Obs.*

a 1601? MANSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 304 Why should you runne an idle counter-course Thwart to the path of fashion? 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* iv. Wks. 1861 I. 216 A pair of cross and thwart sentences, handled rather by collation than relation, whose conjunction is disjunctive. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* iv. II. II. § 5 A meaning as ridiculous, as thwart and contradictory to his purpose as the devil himself could have devised. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gagge* 233 To be thwart unto, and against the maine of the business negotiated.

Thwart (pwɔɪt), *v.* [f. *prec. adv.*]

1. *trans.* To pass or extend across from side to side of; to traverse, cross; also, to cross the direction of, to run at an angle to. *Obs. or arch.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. I. (1859) 70 A Cercle embelyfing somwhat, and thwartyng the thycknes of the spyere. 1530 PALSGR. 757/3, I thwarte the waye, I go over the waye to stoppe one, *je trence le cheymin*. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. iv. 10 Pericles Is now againe thwartyng thy wayward seas. 1627 CART. SMITH *Samuel's Gram.* ix. 39 You set your sailes so sharp as you can to lie close by a wind, thwartyng it a league or two, ... first on the one boord then on the other. 1653 R. SANCHEZ *Physiogn.* 50 If the Hepatique line be thwarted by other small lines. 1769 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine* Nijj. The current thwarts the course of a ship. 1805-6 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xxv. 70 The lizard seems A flash of lightning, if he thwart the road. 1863 P. S. WOODLEY *Poems & Transl.* 10 That white reach Thwartyng the blue serene, a belt of fire.

b. intr. To pass or extend across, to cross. *Obs. or arch.*

a 1554 LELAND *Itin.* (1744) VII. 53 The Towne of Coker-muth stoneth on the Ryver of Coker, the which thwartheth over the Town. 1598 STOW *Surv.* ali. (1603) 436 A close cart, bayled over and covered with blacke, having a plaine white Crosse thwartyng. 1609 HAYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xiv. xciiij. Through the mid-throng the nearest way he thwarted. 1627 HAKEWELL *Apoll.* Pref. 10 It led them some other way, thwarting, and upon the by, not directly. 1896 T. ARLOP *Poet. Wks.* 189 They scream, they mix, they thwart, they eddy round.

† 4. *trans.* To cross the path of; to meet; to fall in with, come across. *Obs.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* K. Arth. 22, Merlin ... Who by great fortunes chance air Vifus thwarted, As he went by in beggers base aray. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selv.* 146 Motions to be cheekt ... without the least hit or stop from other bodies that thwart them. 1812 CARY *Dante's Par.* IV. 89 Another question thwarts thee.

† 5. *Naut.* Of a ship, etc.: To get athwart so as to be foul of. Also *intr.* *Obs.*

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 23 The boat having thwarted against the moorings. 1810 *Ibid.* XXIII. 97 The frigate now ... thwarted the Lord Keith's hawse. 1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/1 The Amelia twice fell on board the enemy in attempting to thwart his hawse.

† 6. To lay (a thing) thwart or across; to place crosswise; to set or put (things) across each other.

Thwart over thumb (quot. 1522) *app. = to cross* (one) over the thumbs; see **THUMB** 5 d.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 197 Thus thwartyng over them, He ruleth all the roste. 1598 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 512 The noble sonne of Telamon, thwartyng his huge shield, Thon battell bad. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 125 b, Their bills were thwarted crossewise at the end, and with these they would cut an Apple in two at one snap. *Ibid.* 26 b, The inhabitants make use of divers his Creeks, for griste-milles, by thwarting a bancke from side to side. 1623 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* I. II. (1631) 14 Carry your rod ... in your right

hand, the point either directly upright, or thwarted towards your left shoulder. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* vii. 309 They make the signe of the Crosse., thwarting their two foremost fingers.

3. To cross with a line, streak, band, etc. (Only in pa. pples). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1610 *Gullim Heraldry* iii. xiv. (1660) 162 The blacke line on the ridge of all Asses backs, thwarted with the like over both the shoulders. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* i. 63 Turbants are made like great globes of callico too, and thwarted with roudes of the same. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 942 The body all over of a yellow colour, except where it is thwarted with cross streaks or lines. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 256, I saw Vesuvius, thwarted by a golden cloud.

b. To cross-plough; also, to cut crosswise. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 318 The burnt earth is then spread on the land and thwarted in (that is, ploughed across the direction in which the land is ploughed when laid up in stretches for sowing). 1871 *Couch Hist. Polperro* vi. 117 Land broken for wheat is thwarted in the Spring. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Thurt*, Why, 'tis a woth vivil shillings to thurt thick there butt. 1896 *KIDER HAGGARD in Longm. Mag.* Nov. 38 All my three ploughs were at work 'thwarting'—that is crossploughing—rootland on the Nunery Farm.

4. To obstruct (a road, course, or passage) with something placed across; to block. *Obs. exc. fig.* c 1630 *Risoun Surv. Devon* § 65 (1810) 63 The rebellious commons..thwarted the ways with great trees. *Ibid.* § 269. 278 [A stream] whose course is thwarted with a damm, which we call a wear. 1725 *POPE Odys.* x. 72 What Diemon cou'dst thou meet To thwart thy passage and repel thy fleet? 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 58 They met with a six-barred gate that directly thwarted their passage. 1807 *CARRER Par. Reg.* ii. 73 They sometimes speed, but often thwart our course. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. v. 60 If no misadventure thwarted his progress.

II. 5. To act or operate in opposition to; to run counter to, to go against; to oppose, hinder. Also *absol.* Now *rare*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1324 Quat-so god bad, thwarted he it neuer a del. c 1430, 1530 [implied in THWARTING *vbl. sb.* 2 and *ppl. a.* 2]. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy XXXV. xxxii.* 907 Such as might..not stick to speake their minds frankly, yea, & thwart the king his embassadour. 1671 *BA. PARKER Def. Eccl. Pol.* iii. § 15. 298 To what purpose does he so brisly taunt me for thwarting my own Principles. 1676 W. ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 130 The danger of Schism, and the evil of thwarting public Laws. 1783 *JUSTAMOND tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* VII. 379 They had unfortunately been so much thwarted by the winds as to prevent their landing before summer. 1801 *PALLEV Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 436 General laws, however well set and constituted, often thwart and cross one another. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* II. 370 The countess was not always disposed to thwart and vex: a little flattery would soothe her.

b. *intr.* To speak or act in contradiction or opposition; to be adverse or at variance, to conflict. *Const. with.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 59 b, I wyll nat multiplye wordes or thwarte with the. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* ii. 185 Is't possible that sisters should so thwart in natuue humours? 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 15 This clause thwarts with his Highness's ordinances. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 272 It would thwart with my intended Brevery. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 42 They also accept..the Smritis, the Purāṇas, &c., the work of Kishin, when those books do not thwart with the Veda.

6. *trans.* To oppose successfully; to prevent (a person, etc.) from accomplishing a purpose; to prevent the accomplishment of (a purpose); to foil, frustrate, balk, defeat. (The chief current sense.)

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* iv. (1837) 17 He may either proceede at his owne libertie, if nothing withstand him, or may not proceede, if he be thwarted by circumstance. 1641 *EARL MONM. tr. Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 166 The Earle seeing himselfe thwarted, resolved to fight. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dh. Gloucester* (1789) 34 From being sometimes a little thwarted, and thro' dissatisfaction, she grew sick. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 65 ¶ 6 Perpetual Obstacles..thwarted his Designs. 1803 *DR. WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 352 Thus are all our best plans thwarted. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 429 The party which had long thwarted him had been beaten down. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 15 But all these good intentions were thwarted by the inherent vice of his position.

Thwarted, *ppl. a.* [f. THWART *v.* + -ED.]

† 1. Placed across; crossed. *Obs. rare*—1.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. iii. § 11 All Knights-Templars make such saltire cross with their thwarted legges upon their monuments.

2. Obstructed; frustrated, balked, defeated.

1828 *CARLYLE Misc.*, *Burns* (1872) II. 13 Ever-thwarted, ever renewed endeavours. 1837 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II. 504 A thwarted, and therefore a painful energy of thought. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* II. xx. 208 Harry..understood the misery of a thwarted suit.

Hence **Thwartedly** *adv.*

1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* vii. (1875) 179 An atmosphere through which a burning sun shines thwartedly.

Thwarteous (pwō'tyūs), *a. rare*. [f. THWART + -EOUS 3; ? after *courteous*, *righteous*.] Disposed to thwart; perverse, contrary.

1890 *R. BRIDGES Chr. Capt.* v. 2319 Satan did persuade our thwarteous king To make a godless bargain. 1903 A. SMELLIE *Men of Cord.* i. (1904) 6 If he touched these treasures, he would find her humour 'thwarteous'; indeed.

Thwarter (pwō'tɔɪ). [f. THWART *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which thwarts.

† 1. One who traverses or goes across. *Obs. rare*—1. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlix. 394 Xenomanes the great Traveller, and Thwarter of dangerous ways.

2. One who or that which obstructs the path or

action of another; an opponent, adversary, obstructor, frustrater.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 2 O happy soul, that can make his thwarters that cross him, become his porters to carry him to the place of his rest. 1687 *WOOD Life* 16 Aug. (O.H.S.) III. 224 Dr. Fell..would never suffer him to beare that office because a thwarther of him in severall public matters. 1738 *tr. Guazzo's Art Conversation* 71 Those whom I call Contentious and Thwarters are, for the most Part, gross, thick-headed Fellows. 1869 *HUGHES Alfred Gt.* xii. 141 The thwarters of the King's will repented.

Thwarter-ill, variant of THORTER-ILL.

† **Thwarterous**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. THWART: see -OUS, and cf. *boisterous*.] Tortuous, twisted, gnarled.

1625 J. WODROEFHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 336 The yellow wood so thwarterous (Fr. *lorieux*), beares Fruit so precious.

Thwarting (pwō'tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. THWART *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb THWART.

† 1. Going athwart, crossing. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 193 (Harl. MS.) By the Ringe we muste vnderstonde feithe, for that owithe to be Rounde like a Ringe, and with oute any twartyng.

b. Cross-ploughing.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 318 After the first thwarting of the fallow (cross-ploughing)..the clods are worked..into about the size of a hen's egg.

2. Opposition; hindrance, impediment; defeating, frustration.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lii. (1869) 200 Pe arguynge, ne be thwarteing is no thing woth ayens us, ne ayens deith neither. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxviii. (1887) 109 A number of lettres and thwartings which art did prescribe. 1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Microsc.* 79 A Discord..is the hard and rough thwarting of two sounds not mingled with themselves. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 53 Great thwartings and misfortunes by the means of women. 1825 *SCOTT Jrnl.* 23 Dec. Those thwartings are what men in public life do not like to endure.

Thwarting (pwō'tɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. THWART *v.* + -ING 2.] That thwarts, in various senses.

1. Lying or passing crosswise; crossing, traversing, transverse; of the eyes: crossed, squinting. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. iv. (1869) 176 With purblynde eyen and thwarteing may not be hool lookinge. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* i. i. 3. I fled throw the bushes, where the thwarting bowes loosened the knots of my hayre. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* (1906) 278 Slaine and lung up on two standing and a thwarting tree. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 48 If it [middle line of the palm] be right, continued, and without thwarting lines.

2. Conflicting, opposing, obstructing; perverse; frustrating, haffling; adverse, untoward.

1530 *PALSGR.* 306/2 Brablyng thwartyng or quarelllyng, *noyseux*. *Ibid.* 327/2 Thwartyng or contraryeng, *captieux*. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 22 That the people of this blessed Land May not be punish with my thwarting starres. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man* iv. § 3 To entangle themselves by taking one oath cross and thwarting to another. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61 ¶ 9 A Thwarting, Cavilling Temper only promotes Contention. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 23/1 The thwarting surge Dash'd, boiling, on the labouring bark. 1878 J. R. SEELEY *Stein* II. 4 The very moment when the thwarting power..visibly intervenes.

Hence **Thwartingly** *adv.*, transversely; perversely; adversely.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon. Tim.* 359/1 Fetch no windelless, nor goe anye by-ways and as it were thwartingly. 1612 T. ADAMS *Chr. Walk* Wks. 1862 II. 407 The over-precise are so thwartingly cross to the superstitious..that they will scarce do a good work, because a heretic doth it. 1715 *tr. Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* II. xiii. 359 These Films..laid one upon another, some in a direct, and others thwartingly and in a transverse Position.

Thwartle (pwō'tɪl), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [dim. or freq. of THWART *v.*: see -LE 3.] *intr.* To speak or act in contradiction.

1647 *TRAPP Conim. Rom.* ii. 8 That wrangle and thwartle against clearest truths. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Thurtle*, to cross in discourse; to contradict. *Somerset. Whartle*, to cross; to tease. *Norfolk.*

† **Thwartrlong**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. THWART *adv.* + -LONG.] Crosswise, transversely.

1600 F. WALKER *Sa. Mandeville* 8 Some [children at birth] come forth thwartrlong and some with their body double.

Thwartly, *adv.* Now *rare*. [f. THWART *a.* + -LY 2.] In a thwart manner.

1. Transversely, crosswise, obliquely. Also *fig.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Diwb, The seconde bone of the heade in the hyndre part, is enclosed by a commysure thwartly in manner of a greke lettre called Lampda. 1654 Z. COKE *Logic* 181 Indirect Solution, is when we answer indirectly, and thwartly to the Syllogism proposed.

2. In the way of opposition or contrariety; perversely; 'crossly'.

1554 W. KETHE in Goodman *How Superior Powers*, etc. (1558) 235 Sith man then in iudgeinge, so thwartly is bente To satisfie fance, and not true intente. 1581 *RICH Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 172 She answered hym thwartly. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrestr. Globe* Posthuma (1650) 266 Som few Spanish Geographers..reckon the Longitudes quite contrarie, from East to West, but which was thwartly in it self, and, in the proof, inconsiderably don.

† **Thwartness**. Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being thwart, in various senses; transverseness; opposition, contrariety; perversity.

1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* ii. (1888) 20 The third [property is]

in thwartness, in whom the vertue that holdeth hath might. 1614 *SIR R. DUDLEY in Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 11 note. The thwartness [sic]. of late the parlement useth towards him. 1649 *DR. HALL Cases Conc.* iv. ii. (1654) 303 Some unkinde usages, or thwartness of disposition.

Thwart-over, *prep., adv., adj. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 3 *pwert*, 5 *twarte*, 4 *thurte*, 3 *thawrt*, 8 *thurt*, 9 *thirtover*. See also THORTER. [Originally, and in A and B usually, two words: THWART *adv.* and OVER *prep.* or *adv.* Cf. OVER-THWART.]

† **A. prep.** Athwart over; across one side to the other of. (Also in quot. c 1450 in *thurte* (= a-thwart) *over*.) *Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Ant [heo] droh þa endeleng hire, ant þwertoer þrefter, þe derewurde taken of þe deore rode. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 45 The secounde chief kynges hiye weye haite Watlyngre strete, and streceþ þwart over Fosse [orig. *per transversum prioris vie*] out of þe souþ est in to þe norþ west. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 143 (Add. MS.) Afterwarde he [a band] schal be turnyde twarte offere þe forehed, þat..þe nose declyne to neibere syde. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 374 The which lieth in the field that is I-called Brademore, and strechth hit-self in thurte over the field in length toward the southe and toward the northe. *Ibid.* 502 All ther tenementes..in the subarbis of Oxenford toward the northe, for the fore-named diche thurte over beowmoute vnto horsemonger-strete.

† **B. adv.** Crosswise; across. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xi. (Bodl. MS.), þe spiber..strechþ vþward wip wonder crafte for þe neþer side to be ouer and drawip and bringeþ ofte ægen his þrede þwarte ouer fro pointe to pointe. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. iv. 176 Bakward she ran, and thwart ouer. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 141 The worlde is..viii M myle thwarte ouer and iijij M myle to the midel.

C. adj. † **a.** Crossing, lying athwart, cross. *Obs.* b. That thwarts or obstructs; obstructive; cross, contrary, perverse, self-willed. Now *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Attri speche is eresie & þwertoer leasunge. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 149 þe souþsyde of Scotlonde þat strecheth from þe þwart ouer wal of Romayn werk to be Scottische see. *Ibid.* VII. 35 Al aboute þe feedles and þwart ouer weies. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 188 An harde and a thawrtouer worde raysyth Stryfe and wodnesse. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pr. Charles Wks.* iii. 102/1 For fifteen long dayes and nights, the thawrtouer and crosse North and Easterly Wind blew vs nothing but [etc.]. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. § 174 That thwartouer humour was enough discovered to rule in the breasts of many. 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Thurt*, A thurt-over fellow; a cross-grained or ill-tempered fellow. Berksh. 1891 *HARDY Teas* (1900) 107/2, I have been living on in a thurtover, lackaday way, and have not seen what it may lead to. 1894 *MAXWELL GRAY Innocent Impostor* 173 Things is thurtover when anybody's in a hurry.

Thwart-saw. Now *dial.* Forms: see THWART.

A saw for sawing timber across; a cross-cut saw. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 396, iij sawes irined ex officio, et iij thwertsawes, iij handsawes. 1465 *Finchale Invent.* (Surtees) p. cccxix. In primis..j twortsaw, j twybyll, j hak, j pyk. 1567 *Wills & Inv.* N.C. (Surtees) I. 268 A whippit sawe, iij hand sawes, a twart sawe, 1577 *Ibid.* 414 In the Ireon Seller. Eighte quarte sawes xvij.—thre whope sawes xxi. 1590 *Inv. in Midd. Co. Hist. Coll.* II. 31 Item iij wimbles a handsawe one whartsawe. 1611-12 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) II. 34 My thwartsaw. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Thurt saw*..cross-cut saw. 'Plase to tich up (sharpen) the thurt saw'.

Thwart-ship, thwartship (pwō'tʃɪp), *a. and adv. Naut.* [f. THWART *prep.* + SHIP *sb.*]

A. adj. Placed or fixed across the ship's length. *Thwartship tiller*, a tiller fixed at right angles to the rudder.

1829 H. L. MAW *Jrnl. Passage fr. Pacific to Atlantic* 314 Resting on small thwartship timbers. c 1850 *Kudin. Navig.* (Weale) 123 The 'thwartship' pieces which frame the hatchways. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 228/1 The crew..manœuvres the craft by means of a five-foot thwartship tiller.

B. adv. (pwō'tʃɪp). From side to side of the ship; across the length of the ship.

1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 242 The correctors..are bar magnets in..holes, thwartship..within the binnacle. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXVI. 481/2 The modern canoeist puts it [ballast] in his own weight, on the end of the plank extended thwart-ship to windward.

Thwart-ships (pwō'tʃɪps), *adv. Naut.* [f. as prec. + -s of adverbial genitive.] = prec. B.

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) s.v., Anie thing that is done or lies across y^e Ship from one side to thother wee saie that it lies thwart ships. 1718 *STERLE Fish Pool* 175 The depth of the arch of the deck thwart-ships is 4 inches.

Thwartways (pwō'tʃɪwɛz), *adv. rare*. Also 7 *thwartway*. [f. THWART *a.* + -WAYS.] = next, A. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* xxii. 139 There were not more seem'd to lie horizontally then perpendicularly and thwartway. 1893 *KIPLING Many Inuent.* 12 He lashed the canes together criss-cross and thwartways.

Thwartwise (pwō'twɔiz), *adv. and a.* [f. THWART *a.* + -WISE.]

A. adv. Crosswise, transversely.

1589 P. IVE *Fortif.* 16 Lay a trauers of trees in the bottoem..laying them thwart wise in the work. 1662 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 191 Crab, Cancer, they goe thwartwise. 1894 *CROCKETT Mad Sir Uchtrede* v, The troop passed thwartwise over the mountain steep. 1899 — *Black Douglas* (1900) 468 Margaret..rode thwartwise to intercept her.

B. adj. Situated or extending transversely; cross, transverse.

1890 CLERKE *Syst. Stars* 309 The directly measurable, thwärtwise part of its motion. 1891 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 157 Compounded... of thwärtwise and end-on speed.

† **Thwerl**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. Origin and meaning obscure. (Some identify it with TWIRL or WHIRL.) c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* i. 32 Reynawde... thwerled his swerde by grete fyresnesse.

† **Thwert-nay**: see under next.

† **Thwert-out**, *adv.* Obs. In 3 puertut, (Orni.) pwerit ut. [f. *thwert*, THWART *adv.* + OE. *ut* OUT.] Thoroughly, completely, utterly, absolutely: = THROUGHOUT B. 3.

c1200 OAMIN 194 To zarrkenn her onngænes Crist All þwert ut halig leode. *Ibid.* 313-316 For þatt all iss þwert ut soþ, & all þwert ut to trowenn þatt stanndeþ o þe Godspellþoc þatt þwert ut noht ne lezheþ. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 þatt mannisse þe ne understant ne bisechd god, is þwertut forlore soule and lichame.

Hence † **Thwert-ut nay**, *Early Eng. Law*, a complete or absolute 'Nay', a downright 'No'; a flat denial by the defendant of the plaintiff's charge.

1277 in Jeaffreson *Index to Leicester MSS.* 74-5 Si le defendant taunt tost cam la parole ly fust issue de la buche ne deist thwertutnay, il fut tenu cum non defendu, e ceo apelerent *swarcelles*. *Ibid.*, Ke le defendant ne poit a la plainte le plaintif autre chose respondre for tut granter on tut dire thwertutnay. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 606 A defendant was treated as undefended unless, before he said anything else, he met the plaintiff's tale with a *thwertutnay*, that is a downright *No*. *Ibid.* Note. The idea of a *thwertutnay* is preserved in our *traverse*.

Originally, † **Thwert-nay**, † **Thwert-nik**. [f. *thwert*, THWART *adv.* or *a.*: see NICH and NICK *v.*, and cf. ON. *setja þwert nei* to deny flatly.] *lit.* A traversing or directly contradicting 'Nay' or 'Nik'; also the right or liberty to give such a direct denial.

(Under the influence of *Thwert-ut*, this became *Thwert-ut nay*.)

1218 *Earl Randal's Charter to Cheshire* (D. of Lanc. Mss. Bks. 12 ff. 25), Per twertnik se defendere poterit. *za. Leges Quat. Burgorum* c. 31 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. 338 Et est retinendum quod in placitis burgorum utitur Twertnay in defensionibus defendendo wrang and unlawe. [15th c. *transit.* And it is to wytt þat in borow mutis þar is hantyd and ossyt thwertnay in defendande wrang and unlawe.] 1275 *Close Roll* 3 *Edw. I*, m. 5 Excepta... libertate quam dictus Robertus habuit in terris et tementis suis in comitatu Cestrie que vocatur Thwertnik. 1296 *Chancery Ing. p. mort.* *Edw. I*, 79 (8) Quamdam libertatem que vocatur twertnyk. — *Exchequer Ing. p. mort.* 5 (4) Libertatem que vocatur twertnyk.

Thweten, obs. pa. pple. of THWITE.

† **Thwick-thwack**. Obs. [Redupl. f. THWACK.] The repetition or exchange of thwacks.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* B. 13 With thwicke thwack, with thump thump, With bobbing and bum. 1582 STANWORTH *Concetts in Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 138 With peale meale ramping, with thwick thwack sturdely thundring. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Torche*, *Torche torque*, words, like our thwicke thwacke, expressing a liberal and free dole of blows. 1670 *RAV Prov.* 53 When a couple are newly married, the first month is honey-moon or smick smack: the second is, hither and thither: the third is, thwick thwack. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. s.v. *Thwack*, To lay on thwick, thwack, ictus geminare.

Thwite (þwait), *v.* Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 *pwitan*, *pweoton*; 4-7 *thwyte*, (7-*dial.*) *thwite*, (4-5 *thwyte*, 5 *twyte*, 6 *thwight*, 9 *dial.* *tweet*, *twet*, *toight*). *Pa. pple.* 4-5 *thwyten*, 6 *thwyttten*, *thweten*, 6-7 *thwitten*; 5-7 *thwytted*, 6-7 *thwitten*, 8- *thwited*. See also WHITE *v.* [OE. *pwitan* (**pwit*, *pwiten*) to cut, cut off; not recorded elsewhere; but ON. had derivatives in *pwella* small ax, *pwita* a kind of ax, *pwetit*, *pwetit* cut-off piece, parcel of land, THWIT(E). In mod.Sc. and north. dial. the word has become *quhyte*, *hwite*, WHITE, in Aberdeen *fite*. See also THWITTE, WHITTLE.]

trans. To cut down, whittle, pare, shave; to shape by paring; to cut away. Also fig. Phrase, *To thwite a mill-post* (etc.) *to a pudding-prick*.

a900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* III. xiv. [xvii.] (1890) 204 3e[a] eac swylce of þære ilcan styðe sponas þwæoton & sceafþan nomon [zr. ðæt gefwit naman]. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 292 genim þone neowran wyrttruman delf up, þwit nizon sponas on ða winstran hand. ?a1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 933 That other bowe... was peyated wel and thwyten [MS. *thwyten*, *Thynne* thwitten]. c1384 — *H. Fame* III. 848 Somme [twigs] weren white Whiche as men to these cages thwite [v.r. *thwyte*, *thwyte*] Or maken of these panyers. a1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 170 The ende of the graff that was vpward next the firmament must be thweten lyke the neder of a comon graffe. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 236/2 Here was a gret post wel thwyted to a pudding prick. 1575 *Brieffe Disc. Troub.* *Thwysford* (1846) 157 It nipeth and thwitethe awaie a gret deale off that liberalite, which might come to us. a1601 Sir T. FANSHAWE *Pract. Exch.* (1658) 112 The Cutter of the Tallyes... provideth a... hasell for the Tallyes... and doth somewhat thwite every stick thereof into four square sides. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *To Thwite*, to whittle, cut, make white by cutting. 1897 *Shetland News* 24 July (E.D.D.), A placid roadman 'tweetin' the grass in the ditches with a scythe.

b. *intr.* To whittle. Now dial. c1475 *Babees Bk.* l. 179 Kutte nouhte youre mete eke as it were Felde men... They ne rekke... how vngoodly they on theyre mete twyte. 1863 *Lanc. Fests*, *New Shirt* 5 After 'thwiting' at the topmost bar of the gate till he had made

it look almost like a new one. 1870 E. WAUGH *Winter Fire* III. 24 Let these lads thwite at it [beef] a bit.

Hence **Thwiting** *zbl. sb.*; *thwiting-knife*, ? a paring or scraping knife used by bowyers.

1393 LANGL *P. Pl. C.* IX. 199 In þresshyng, in þecchyng, in thwytyng of pynnes. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 493/2 Thwytyng, or telwyng, *sectulatus*, *abscondula*. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab. II.* A thwiting knife, nocksaws, a rasp, a rip, a share, a baldock, &c., *gli stromenti dell' arciero* [the tools of the bowyer].

Thwittle (þwi'tl), *sb.* Now dial. Forms: 4-5 *pw-*, *thwitel*, *thwytel*, 5-*elle*, *Sc. thewittil*, *quittill*, 6 *thwitle*, 7 *thwittil*, 7- *thwittle*: see also WHITTLE. [f. THWITE *v.* + -EL, -LE.] A knife, a whittle.

[c1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbero* in Wright *Voc.* 168 *Cotens*, *thwillet* (for *thwitel*).] c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 13 A Sheffeld thwitel [v.r. *thwytel*] baar he in his hose. c1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 218 A Scottis thewittil [ed. 1570 *quittill*] wnydr thi belt to ber. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. 37 They rise and wipe their greasy thwittles. 1796 PAGE *Derbiscins* (E.D.S.). With a Lancashire thwittle I thwited a flail-swipple. 1881 *Antiquary* Feb. 87 A bill-hook has been substituted for the thwittle.

Thwittle (þwi'tl), *v.* Now dial. [freq. and dim. of THWITE *v.*: see -LE 3.] *trans.* To pare down or away, to whittle (also *intr.*): = THWITE *v.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 244 He hath thwittled the milpost of his huge conceit to a pudding-pricke. 1874 E. WAUGH *Jannock* II. 12 He'll not like to dine off o' what we'n bin thwittlin' at.

Thwundur, *þw.* obs. forms of THUNDER.

Thy (ðai), *poss. adj.* Forms: 2-5 *pi* (ti), 4 *py* (ty), 4-6 *thi*, (6 *yi*), 4- *thy*. [Early ME. *þi*, reduced form of *þin*, THINE, used in ME. bef. consonants exc. *h*, but occurring before vowels in 15th c., and ultimately universal in prose use as the possessive adj. preceding its sb., = Ger. *dein*, *deine*, *F. ton*, *ta*, *tes*.]

Of or belonging to thee, that thou hast.

For restriction of use see note to THOU *pers. pron.* 1. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 *Pe...* and ti wif, and pine beo sunes. c1175 *Pater Noster* in *Lamb. Hom.* 57 *Þi* none meo blecced. *Ibid.* 59 Cume þi riche. a1225 *Ancre R.* 98 *Þi* stefne is me swete, & ti hwite schene. 13... in *Rel. Ant.* I. 145 Wer es ti sere, wer es ti danye? 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 330 Enter þis ark with þyn aþel barnes & þy wedded wyf. 1388 WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 16 *Þi* puple is my puple, and thi god is my god. c1450 *Bl. Curiasse* 71 in *Babees Bk.* 301 Let not þi sponse stond in þy dysche. 1502 ATKINSON *tr. De Imitatione* I. xx. 169 *Lyft* *þy* thyen to heuen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. 46 Apon thi top, mont Cynthus, walkis he. 1552 LYNDESAV *Monarchie* 413 Perlythie prent in yi remembrance Off this Inconstante ward the variance. 1552 HULORT, Thy owne selfe, *te ipsuni*, *temet*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 153 These are thy glorious works, Parent of good. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. [The Quaker Settlement] 'Where's thy baby, Ruth?' said Rachel... 'Thy Mary caught him as I came in.' 1899 TENNYSON *Enid* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud.

† **Thy**, *adv.* Obs. Forms: 1-2 *py*, 2-3 *pi*. [OE. *þy*, *þy*, instrumental case of demonstr. and relative pron. *se*, *séo*, *þæt*: see THAT, and cf. THE *adv.*]

1. *a. orig.* By means or by reason of that, because of that, therefore. b. In relative sense: For the reason that, because.

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxviii. 192 *Þy* him is micel ðearf, ðonne he tela lærd, ðæt he eac tela do. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 66 Smire mid hunt, gæt þi by rapor soþ byrting of fealle. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 *Þi* bleafaden heo heore timbrunge. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205 Wiltfinshe and lichamelike lustes and lidere lahtres, þi ne mai no man gode folgæn. a1250 *Owl & Night*. 860 Ich rede þi þat men beo ware. c1275 *Woman of Samaria* 39 in *O. E. Misc.* 85 Ich wot... þat þu me hauest soþ iseyd... þi of one þinge sey me iredynesse.

c. Hence in *for thy*, for that reason, therefore: see FOR-THY; also in OE. mid *þy*, with that, seeing that, since, when, while; to *þy*, to that end or purpose, therefore.

2. Preceding an adj. or adv. in the comparative degree: see THE *adv.*

Thy, obs. f. THIGH. **Thyad**: see THYIAD.

Thyck, obs. f. THICK. **Thyder**, -ur, etc., obs.

ff. THITHER. **Thye**, obs. f. THEE *v.* 1, THIGH.

Thyef (p-), **Thyefthe** (p-), obs. ff. THIEF, THEFT.

Thyestean (þiestfæn, þiestfæn), *a.* Also 7-*ean*, 9-*ian*. [f. L. *Thyestæus*, ad. Gr. *Θυέστερος* (f. *Θυέστης*, prop. name) + -AN.] Of or belonging to Thyestes, in ancient Greek legend brother of Atreus, who at a banquet made him eat of the flesh of his own two sons; hence used allusively.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 688 The Sun, as from Thyestean Banquet, turn'd His course intended. 1667 J. OWEN *Plea Indulgence & Lib. Cons.* 7 Thyestean Banquets, promiscuous Lusts, and Incests. 1723 R. MILAR *Hist. Propag. Chr. II.* v. 73 There is an infamous report that we are guilty of Thyestean feasts, that is feeding on murdered infants. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Art of Poetry* 129 Nor will the direful Thyestean Feast In comic Phrase and Language be debas'd. c1850 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* (ed. 2) Prelim. Note, I am not queasy-stomached, but such a Thyestean Banquet as that was quite out of the question. 1884 FARRAR *Early Days Chr.* i. iv. 1. 65 Did not popular rumour charge them with nocturnal orgies and Thyestean feasts?

Thyfe (e), obs. form of THIEF.

Thyfe-thorn, variant of THEVE-THORN Obs.

Thyft, -ly, obs. forms of THEFT, -LY.

Thyg (g, Thygh(e, thyh(e, Thyght, obs. ff. THYG, THIGH, THIGHT, THIGHED.

Thyad (þoi,æd), **Thyad** (þoi,æd). *Gr. Antig.*

[a. Gr. *θυιάς*, stem *θυιά-* (pl. -*ades*) a frenzied woman; properly adj. fem. from verbal root *θυ-*, Æolic form of *θω-* to rush, rage.] A Bacchante.

[1712 W. KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* xxvii. (1722) 134 The Women who accompany'd him [Bacchus] as his Priestesses, were call'd *Mænades*, from their Madness; *Thyades*, from their Impetuosity and Fury. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 221 note. The older females figured as *Thyades* or *Bacchantes*.] 1846 H. G. ROBINSON *Odes of Horace* II. xix. The Thyades ever wantoning. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 390 Often on high Parnassus a roving Liber in hurried frenzy the Thyiads drave.

Thyne (þoin), *a.* Also 4 *tyyn*, *tyne*, *thyn*, 4-6 *thyne*, 6 *thynne*, (*thynen*), 7 *thine*. [ad. L. *thyin-us*, ad. Gr. *θύϊνος* of the tree *θύια*, *thya*, or *THUYA*. Formerly sometimes miswritten *tyne*, *thyme*, from reading in as m.] Epithet of a tree, and its wood, mentioned in Rev. xviii. 12; supposed to be the African coniferous tree *Callitris quadrivalvis*, which yields gum sandarac.

The Vulgate has *ligna thyina* also in 1 Kings x. 11-12, where the Greek is different, and the version of 1611, following the Heb., has *almug trees*.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* x. 11 The nanee of Yram... brouzite to of Oofer manye tyyn trees [1388 trees of tyne, Vulg. *ligna thyina*, LXX. *ξύλα πελαγκρά* hewn trees, Heb. *לְבַנְיָן* *almugim*, COVERD. costly timber, 1611 *almug trees*.] 1382 — *Rev.* xviii. 12 The marchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stoon... and ech tre thyne [error, *thyme*, Vulg. et omne lignum thyinum, Gr. *καὶ τὰ ξύλα θυϊνόν*]. 1398 *Traversa Entha. De P. R.* xvii. clxv. (Bodl. MS.), Thina þeþ certeyne treene moste precious.] 1526 TIMOALE *Rev.* xviii. 12 Off pearle, and rymes, and purple, and scarlett, and all thyne wodde [so *Geneva & Rheim*; COVERD. Thynen wod, Great thyme wodde, 1611 Thine wood, mod. *edd.* thyme wood. a1571 JEWELL *On 2 Thess.* ii. 1, 2 All manner of thyme wood. 1763 C. SMART *Song to David* lx. The wealthy crops of whit'ning rice 'Mongst thyme woods and groves of spice.

Thysday, obs. Sc. form of TUESDAY.

Thyke, *pyke*, obs. form of THILK.

† **Thykeston** (e). Obs. rare. [f. *thik*, var. of

THEEK *v.* to roof + STONE *sb.*] Roofing slags; = *thack-stone*: see THACK *sb.* 4.

1486-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 158 Pro adquisicione vj futhre del thykston, ijs.

Thylacine (þai-lä-sin). [a. F. *thylacine*, in mod. L. *Thylacinus* (Temminck *Monogr. de Mammalogie*, 1827, I. 55), f. Gr. *θύλακ-os* pouch + (app.) L. suffix -*inus*, -*ine*.] (But some think that Temminck meant to include in the name Gr. *κύων*, *kýwos* dog, and that it is short for **thylaco-cynus* 'pouched dog', which is improbable. It had been previously described by Harris as *Didelphys cynocephalus*.) The native Tasmanian 'wolf' or 'zebra-wolf', *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, the largest of existing carnivorous marsupials (now very scarce).

1838 OWEN in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* III. 19 In the number of the grinders the Phasclothere resembles the Opomsum and Thylacine. 1841 G. R. WATERHOUSE *Marsupialia* 127 The *Thylacinus* inhabits Van Diemen's Land where it is called the Tiger, Hyæna. 1846 OWEN *Brit. Fossil Mammals* 67. 1891 *Daily News* 5 May 5/5 The Zoological Society have just acquired a pair of thylacines—a somewhat rare, carnivorous marsupial, from Tasmania. 1901 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 5/3 The thylacine is confined to Tasmania, although its fossil remains have been found in New South Wales.

Thylacothere (þai-lä-köþi-ä). *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *Thylacotherium*, f. Gr. *θύλακ-os* pouch + *θηρίον* beast.] An extinct mammal of the genus *Thylacotherium*, also called *Amphitherium* (see AMPHITERE), variously supposed to have been a marsupial or an insectivorous placental. Hence **Thylacotherian** *a.*

1838 OWEN in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* III. 17 Objections against the mammiferous nature of the Thylacotherian jaws. *Ibid.* III. 19 In the position of the dental foramen, the Phasclothere, like the Thylacothere, differs from all zoophagous marsupials. 1850 BRODEN *Note-bk. Naturalist* viii. (1852) 165 There cannot have been any very wide zoological interval between the forms of the thylacine and of the thylacothere.

Thylk (e), obs. form of THILK.

Thyll (e), obs. f. THILL 1, TILL *prep.* and *conj.*

Thylose, -osis: see TYLOSE, -OSIS.

Thymacetin (þaim-æ'stîn). *Pharm.* A trade name of acetaminophenol, a colourless crystalline compound, used as a hypnotic.

1892 *Pharmaceutical Jnrl.* 27 Feb. 692 Thymacetin... bears the same relation to thymol as phenacetin to phenol.

|| **Thymallus** (þaim-æ'ls). [mod. L., a. Gr. *θύμαλλος* name of an unknown fish: see quot. 1706.] The genus of fishes containing the graylings.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Thymallus*, a Fish of the Trout-kind, that smells like the Herb Thyme.] 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 616/2 The thymallus, or grayling, haunts clear and rapid streams.

Thymate, *Chem.*: see THYMIC *a.* 1, 2.

Thymbel (l, -bil(l, -byl(l, obs. ff. THIMBLE.

Thyme (táim), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-8 *tyme*, 6-8 *time*. b. 5- *thyme* (5-7 *time*). [a. F. *thym* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *thymum*, in late med. L. often *timum*, -us, a. Gr. *θύμον* (θύμος), f. *θυειν* to burn sacrifice.]

1. A plant of the genus *Thymus*, N.O. *Labiata*, comprising shrubby herbs with fragrant aromatic leaves, found chiefly in the Mediterranean region; esp. *T. vulgaris* (Garden Thyme), a native of Spain and Italy, cultivated as a pot-herb, and *T. Serpyllum* (Wild Thyme), occurring on dry banks and pastures in Britain and throughout Europe. (See also b.)

a. c. 1430 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 53 Saveray, mynt and tyme. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 494/1 Tyme, flower, timus... Tyme, herbe, tyme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 We be to you pharisees, whiche tytheth myntes, rewe, tyme, & suche other small herbes. 1563 *Hyll. Art. Garden.* (1593) 80 The Garden Time is a plant right profitable. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N. II.* i. 249, I know a banke where the wilde time blowes. 1653 *Walton Angler II.* 57 Bruise... a little Time, or some other sweet herb. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 193 Lemon Tyme.

b. 1398 *Trivisa Barh.* De P. R. xvii. lix. (Bodl. MS.) If. 203 b/2 Epithimum is the flower of thyme. c. 1425 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 64/6 Nomina Herbarum. *Hic caulius, uile(?)* or thyme. 1562 *Turner Herbal II.* 155 b. Thyme hath the poure to drue furth flemme. 1637 *Milton Lycidas* 40 Desert Caves, With wilde Thyme and the Gadding Vine o'regrown. 1657 *S. Purchas Pilgr. Ins.* i. xv. 94 Thyme, which onely yeeldeth Nectar. 1855 *Kingsley Heroes, Theseus* i. 199 The hills are sweet with thyme and basil.

b. With qualifying words, denoting various species or varieties: as creeping thyme, mother of thyme, running t. = wild t. (see 1); garden thyme (see 1); lemon thyme, t. musk thyme, a cultivated variety of *T. Serpyllum*, having a scent like that of lemons (often called *T. citriodorus*); savory thyme, *T. virginicus* (see SAVORY 3). Also applied to plants of other genera, chiefly aromatic labiates, as Basil thyme, Cat-thyme, Horse-thyme; also water-thyme, a name of *Elodea canadensis* (*Anacharis Alismastrum*).

1579 *Langham Gard. Health* (1633) 636 Thyme: Running Thyme prouoketh the termes and vrine. 1597 *Gerardus Herbal II.* clxv. § 6. 457 Called... in English wilde Time, Pullail Mountain, running Time, creeping Time, Mother of Time. *Ibid.* clxv. 459 Our English women call it Muske Time. 1676 *Beal in Phil. Trans.* XI. 537 The Thymses, denominated from Mastic, Lemon, Musk, Yellow and White Thyme. 1713 [see 1 a]

2. Oil of thyme: a fragrant volatile oil obtained from the common thyme, used as an antiseptic.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Oil, Mr. Geoffroy made a multitude of experiments on the oil of thyme. 1857 [see THYMENE 1]. 1876 *Harley Royle's Mat. Med.* 407 An odour resembling oil of thyme. *Ibid.* 474 [see THYMOL 1].

3. attrib. and Comb., as thyme-blossom, -leaf, -root; thyme-capt, -fed, -flavoured, -grown adjs.; thyme-camphor = THYMOL; thyme fish, a name for the grayling, its smell being held to resemble that of thyme (whence the generic name *Thymallus*); thyme-leaved (-lyv) a., having leaves resembling those of thyme (rendering mod. L. *serpyllifolius* in specific names); thyme-oil, oil of thyme: see 2; t. thyme wart (wert), used by Holland to render L. *thymion*, Gr. *θύμων* a kind of wart (= THYMUS 2).

1821 *Clare Vill. Minstr.* (1823) I. 119 This 'thyme-capt hill beneath one's feet. 1900 *Ellis Rom. Rose* I. 19/545 Her breath was sweet as breeze *thyme-fed. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) l. 62 Very fine trout, 'thyme fish, and others. 1789 *Pilkington View Derby.* I. viii. 395 *Arenaria serpyllifolia*, 'Thyme-leaved Sandwort. 1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 791 On continuing the distillation of the 'thyme-oil, there passes over... a mixture of thymene (and cymene) with about 1/3 pt. of thymol. 1601 *Hollano Pliny XXXII.* x. 448 For the 'thyme werts particularly, they vse them [Cacklered heads] raw.

Hence *Thyme v., trans.* to cover or scent with thyme; *Thymed* (təimd) a., covered with thyme. 1658 *Feltham Resolves II.* (f.) xlii. 32 Nor does the sedulous Bee thyme all her thigles from one Flowres single vertues. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6/2 Upon its thymed banks.

Thymectomy (θəim'ektəmi). *Surg.* [f. as THYMUS + Gr. -εκτομή, from ἐκτομή a cutting out.] Excision of the thymus gland. Hence *Thymectomy v., trans.* to remove the thymus gland from. 1905 *Gould Dict. Med. Terms Suppl.* Thymectomy. 1909 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 5), Thymectomy, Thymectomy.

Thymelaeaceous (θəim'li:ə'siəs), a. *Bot.* Also *Thymelaeous*. [f. mod. L. *Thymelaeaceae* (or *Thymelaeaceae*), f. specific name (*Daphne Thymelaea*, ad. Gr. *θυμelaία*, f. *θύμω* - *Thymē* + *λαία* olive-tree: see -ACEOUS.) Belonging to the N.O. *Thymelaeaceae* or *Thymelaeaceae*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 307/2 *Daphne*, a genus of thymelaeaceous plants. 1848 *Smart Suppl. to Walker, Thymelaea*, which gives the name thymelaeaceous to a natural order.

Thymele (θəim'li). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *θυμῆλη* altar, f. *θύω* to sacrifice.] The altar of Dionysus in the centre of the orchestra in an ancient Greek theatre.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.* *Thymele*, in the ancient theatre, a kind of pulpit, where the singers called *thymelic* performed. 1877 *Buckham's Theat. Grks.* (ed. 2) 216. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 298/1 Some large blocks... in front of the stage... supposed by Dr. Hunt to be the ruins of the Thymele. 1842 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Theatrum*, In the centre of the circle of the orchestra was the *θυμῆλη*, that is, the altar of Dionysus... The chorus generally arranged itself... between the thymele and the stage. 1889 *Haigh*

Attic Theat. iii. § 6. 132. 1907 *H. Trench New Poems* 24 The sacred oils On the fragrant thin-flamed thymele.

Hence **Thymelic**, + **Thymelical** adjs. rare [Gr. *θυμῆλικός*], of or pertaining to the thymele, scenic, theatric.

1666 *Blount Glossogr.* *Thymelical* (thymelical), belonging to players in interludes and open dance. 1849 *Donaldson Theat. Græks* i. vii. (ed. 6) 152 There was another entrance to the thymelic platform.

Thymelle, obs. form of THIMBLE.

Thymene (θəim'ēn). *Chem.* [f. THYME + -ENE.] 1. A clear oily hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₆, of the terpene group, contained in the oil of thyme.

1857 *Miller Elem. Chem.* III. 446 Oil of Thyme... consists of an oxidized portion, *thymole*, and of a hydrocarbon, *thymene*. The latter constitutes the more volatile portion of the oil. 1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 792 Thymene is a colourless oil, having an agreeable odour of thyme. 1900 *Gildemeister & Hoffmann Volatile Oils* 625.

2. Commercially applied to a product of the oil of ajowan, used as a soap perfume.

1900 *Gildemeister & Hoffmann Volatile Oils* 558 The remaining part of the oil (of Ajowan), about one half, consists of hydrocarbons, which are sold in commerce under the name of thymene... a mixture of cymene and a terpene boiling at 172°.

Thymia'ma, *Obs.* [a. Gr. *θύμιαμα*, f. *θύμω* to burn incense. In *thymyame* (Lydgate) a. OF. *thymia'me*, *timia'me* incense, perfume (12-14th c. in Godef.)]. Incense.

1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas VII.* ix. (MS. Bodl. 263 f. 361/1), Silk Synanome, francensis withal For sacrefise, the purpate vesture W^t Thymyame, the riche pectoral Which ordeyned wern... For the Solempne place of places alle Sancta sanctorum. 1697 tr. *Rodriguez Chr. Perfect.* v. l. i. 265 The smell of well compos'd Thymia'ma is very delicious. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Thymia'ma*, Incense, Perfume; a Sweet-Gum.

Thymiatechny (θəim'li:tē'kni). [f. Gr. *θυμιατήριον* (see prec.) + *τεχνία* from *τέχνη* art, craft.] The art of employing perfumes in medicine.

1833-46 in *Dunclison*. Hence in later Dicts.

Thymiatierion (θəim'li:tē'riən). Pl. -ia. [a. Gr. *θύμιατήριον*, f. *θύμω* to burn incense.] A censer, as used by the ancient Greeks, or in the Greek Church.

1850 *Lerch tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 406 (ed. 2) 547 Nike making libation... 1 another such, a thymiatierion in the other hand. 1857 *Birch Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 93 The thymiatieria or tall censers.

Thymic (θəim'ik), a. 1 [f. Gr. *θύμος* (v) THYMUS + -IC.]

1. *Anat. and Path.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the thymus gland.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Thymick veine*... the first branch of the subclavicular, goes to the fag pece or kernel, which is under the kannel bone. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 633 The arteries of the pericardium... arise from the thymic, phrenic, bronchial, and oesophageal arteries. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1102/1 'Thymic asthma' may occur with an unnaturally small thymus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 90 Spasm of the glottis - the so-called 'thymic asthma'.

2. *Physiol. Chem.* In *thymic acid*, C₁₆H₂₅N₃P₃O₁₃, a colourless acid obtained from the thymus gland. Its salts are *thymates* (θəim'et's).

1894 *Frl. Chem. Soc. LXVI.* i. 156 [see THYMIN]. 1896 *Ibid.* LXX. i. 653 Nucleic acid is decomposed by hydrolysis into thymic acid, adenine, guanine, and cytosine... *Barium thymate*, C₁₆H₂₅N₃P₃O₁₃Ba... dissolves readily in water, and when anhydrous, is excessively hygroscopic... Thymic acid differs from the parent nucleic acid by its ready solubility in water. 1898 *Schäfer's Text Bk. Physiol.* I. 67.

Thymic (θəim'ik), a. 2 *Chem.* [f. Gr. *θύμων* THYME + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from thyme; in *thymic acid*, a synonym of *thymylic acid* or THYMOL. Hence *Thymelic* a., derived from or containing thymol; = THYMOTIC.

1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 792 Thymic acid, synon. with thymotic acid. 1890 *Billings Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thymic acid*, thymol.

Thymine (θəim'in). *Chem.* Also *thymine*. [f. THYM (IC a. 1 + -IN 1.)] A colourless crystalline alloxur base, C₈H₇N₃O₂, obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on thymic acid (THYMIC a. 1 2).

1894 *Frl. Chem. Soc. LXVI.* i. 156 Thymic acid... on heating with sulphuric acid... thymine... is formed. This substance has neither basic nor acidic properties; it... is deposited from water in quadrat and hexagonal crystals. 1898 *Schäfer's Text Bk. Physiol.* I. 66. 1900 *Frl. Chem. Soc. LXXVIII.* i. 319 Thymine was originally described by Kossel as one of the decomposition products of the nucleic acid of the thymus gland. It has since been obtained from nucleic acid of other sources. 1903 *Amer. Chem. Frl. XXIX.* 48r On boiling this mercapto derivative with hydrochloric acid we obtained thymine.

Hence **Thyminic** (θəim'in'ik), a. *Chem.* In *thyminic acid*, a synonym of *thymic acid* (THYMIC a. 1 2). 1898 *Mandel tr. Hammarsten's Physiol. Chem.* 100 From adenylc acid and... other nucleic acids Kossel and Neumann have prepared an acid called by them *thyminic acid*.

Thymle, obs. form of THIMBLE.

Thymo-, combining form from Gr. *θύμω* - *Thyme*, used in some chemical terms: **Thymoform Pharm.**, a yellowish antiseptic powder prepared from formaldehyde and thymol; **Thymoöl**, **Thymoölol**, **Lallemand's** names for *thymoguinone* and *hydrothymoquinone*; hence **Thymoölamide**,

Thymoölate, **Thymoöllic** a. **Thymoquinone**, C₁₀H₁₂O₂, a product of the oxidation of thymol, obtained in reddish-yellow 4-sided shining crystalline laminæ, having an aromatic odour.

1899 *Corbent Newer Remedies* (ed. 3) 134 'Thymoform. 1857 *Miller Elem. Chem.*, Org. III. vii. § 1. 447 According to Lallemand, when thymole is treated with oxidizing agents such as chromic acid... it yields a substance termed 'thymoölle' (ed. 1862 thymoöl). *Ibid.*, If treated with sulphurous acid or other reducing agents, it [thymole] combines with hydrogen and yields 'thymoölle' [ed. 1862 thymoölle] (C₁₀H₁₄O₂), the homologue of hydroquinone. 1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 793 From these relations, thymoöl may be regarded as homologous with quinone, thymoölol with colourless hydroquinone. 1871 *Frl. Chem. Soc. XXIV.* 351 This body [Lallemand's thymoölle] is hydrothymoquinone... Hydrothymoquinone is easily converted into 'thymoquinone' by ferric chloride, nitric acid, etc.

Thymol (θəim'ol). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *θύμων* THYME + -OL.] The phenol of cymene, C₁₀H₁₄O, obtained from oil of thyme, also from the volatile oil of horse-mint, crystallizing in transparent rhomboidal plates; a powerful antiseptic.

1857 *Miller Elem. Chem.* III. 446 Thymole [ed. 1862 thymol], C₁₀H₁₄O₂, is isomeric with cuminic alcohol; it... constitutes about one-half of the essence of thyme. 1876 *Harley Royle's Mat. Med.* 474 Oil of Thyme... consists of a fluid portion, separable into cymene... and thymene... and of a solid crystalline body called thymol... which has a very pungent taste, and the aroma of the crude oil. 1911 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 231 The destruction of the parasite in its intermediary host [man] by quinine or thymol.

b. *attrib. and Comb.* 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 316/2 When thymolsulphonic acid is treated with nitric acid, paranitrothymol is formed. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 62/1 'Thymol-Cresol' Disinfecting Powder. 1899 *Cagny Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 344 Thymol appears in the urine as thymol sulphuric, thymol glycuronic... acids. 1911 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 6) s.v. *Thymol*, *Thymol-camphor*, a compound of thymol and camphor. *Ibid.*, *Thymol-gauze*, gauze impregnated with a 1 per cent. solution of thymol. *Ibid.*, *Thymol-inhalation*, -solution [etc.].

Hence **Thymolate**, a compound of thymol, in which the hydrogen of the OH group is replaced by a metal; **Thymoöllic** a., of or pertaining to thymol, chiefly in compounds, as *sulpho-thymoöllic acid*, C₁₀H₁₄SO₄; **Thymolize v., trans.** to treat (a solution) with thymol (as a preservative); **Thymoölform** = *thymoölform*.

1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors... have thus prepared aluminic methylate... cresylate, and thymolate. 1900 *Hele Baldwin in Frl. Exper. Med.* x Oct. 30 The urine should be thymolized... to prevent fermentation. 1911 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 6), *Thymoölform*, a yellowish powder, a product of formaldehyd and thymol.

Thymo-nucleic (θəim'no:klei'ik), a. *Physiol. Chem.* [f. Gr. *θύμος* - *Thymus* + *NUCLEIC*.] Of or pertaining to the nuclein of the thymus gland; in *t. acid*, either of two or more nucleic acids, which can be isolated from the cells of the thymus.

1911 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 6), *Thymonucleic acid*, any one of a series of acids which split up into thymine, esp. the compound C₂₅H₃₈N₄O₁₆P₃.

Thymopathy (θəim'op'əpi). *rare*°. [f. Gr. *θύμω* - *soul*, spirit + *-PATHY*.] Any mental disease. [1857 *Dunclison Med. Lex.*, *Thymopathia*, *psychopathia*,... a disease of the mind.] 1866 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Thymopathy*. Hence in later Dicts.

Thymopathy 2, *rare*°. [f. Gr. *θύμω* - *Thymus* + *-PATHY*.] A disease of the thymus gland.

1909 *Cent. Dict. Supp.* 1911 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 6), *Thymopriovous*, a. *Path.* [f. as prec. + *-L* *privare* to deprive.] (See quot.)

1911 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 6), *Thymopriovous*, pertaining to or caused by removal of the thymus.

Thymotic (θəim'ot'ik), a. *Chem.* [Arbitrarily f. Gr. *θύμω* - *Thyme*, or THYMOL + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from thymol. *Thymotic acid*, C₁₁H₁₄O₃, a white, loosely coherent, crystalline solid, having a silky lustre, prepared from thymol. Also *thymotic alcohol*, C₁₁H₁₄O₂; *thymotic aldehyde*, C₁₁H₁₄O. Hence **Thymotate**, a salt of thymotic acid; **Thymotide**, C₁₁H₁₂O₂.

1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 796 Thymotic acid heated with caustic baryta is resolved into thymol and carbonic anhydride... The thymotates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water. 1873 - *Fownes Chem.* (ed. 11) 824 Thymotic and Thymol-carbonic Acids are produced by the action of sodium and carbon-dioxide on thymol.

Thymous (θəim'əs), a. *rare*°. [ad. L. *thymosus* (Pliny), f. *thymum* THYME: see -OUS.] Abounding in or having the character of thyme; thymy.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Thymous* (thymosus), full of thyme, an herb so called. 1860 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Thymodes*, having or full of, or belonging to, thyme; smelling like thyme: thymous.

Thymus (θəim'əs). Pl. *thymi* (θəim'i). [mod. L., a. Gr. *θύμος* (θῡ-) a warty excrescence; also the thymus gland (Galen).]

1. *Anat.* A glandular body of obscure function (one of the so-called 'ductless glands') situated near the base of the neck in vertebrate animals; in man usually disappearing after the period of childhood.

In the calf and lamb called by butchers *sweetbread*, or

more precisely *neck* or *throat sweetbread*, for distinction from the pancreas or stomach sweetbread.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Thymus*, a Glandule in the Throat, which separates watry Humour, called Lympha from the Blood, and empties it by the Lymphatick Vessels. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Thymus*, is a conglobate Glandule in the Throat, growing to the upper part of the Mediastinum, and seated between the Divisions of the Subclavian Veins and Arteries. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* iii. xi. (1726) 232 Just within the Thorax is seated another [gland] called *Thymus*. 1868 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* xxxii. 111. 567 The thymus in Monotremes lies between the episternum and the beginnings of the vessels from the aortic arch. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 237 The thymus... is of very large size during immaturity. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 350 The thymus atrophies in the higher *Vertebrata* as a rule. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 89 Several instances of enlarged thymus have been reported of late years. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 10 Sept. 603 It is possible... that a similar extract prepared from human thymus would have a depressor action.

b. Now usually *thymus gland* (rarely *body*).

1776 M. FALCONER (title) An Account of the Structure and Offices... of the Thymus Glands. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 111 The thymus gland is subject to few diseases, and is only of temporary existence. 1847 YOUATT *Horae* xi. 231 It is 'the thymus gland', or, in vulgar language, the sweet-bread. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* 111, 722 Hypoxanthine has also been found in the thyroid or thymus glands. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 73 Abscesses beginning in the thymus body.

†2. *Fath.* A rugose wart resembling a bud of thyme. *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Thymus*,... also a fleshy Tumor that hangs upon the Body like a Wart, of a colour like the Flower of Time. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Thymy (tə'mi), *a.* [f. THYME + -y.]

1. Abounding in or overgrown with thyme.

1727 GAY *Fables* l. xxii. 12 Where'er a thymy bank he [a goat] found, He roll'd upon the fragrant ground. 1827-35 WILLIS *Flor. Gray* 3 Upon Hymettus, and the thymy isles. 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 38 Lingering about the thymy promontories.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of thyme; *esp.* having the scent of thyme.

1747 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace*, *FA* i. iii. 26 The thymy Fragrance of the Spring. 1874 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 228 The thymy breath and free air of the braes and hills. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* iii. x, The thymy sweetness of the fell breeze.

Thymyl (pə'mil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *θύμος* THYME + -YL.] The radical $C_{10}H_{13}$ of thymol and its derivatives; also used attrib. and in comb., as *thymyl hydride*, $C_{10}H_{18}$, *H*, *thymyl sulphuric* (acid), *thymyl phosphate*, *sulfate*, *sulphate*. Hence **Thymylamine**, $C_{10}H_{13}NH_2$; **Thymyllic** *a.*, in *thymylic acid*, *alcohol*, *hydrate*, *obs.* synonyms of THYMOL.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 797 Thymyl. *Ibid.* 793 Thymylic hydrate [etc.].

Thyn(e, obs. ff. THIN, THINE, THYNE.

† **Thyne** (ðein), *adv.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *þien*, *þein*, *þine*, 4-6 *thine*, 4-7 *thyne*, 5 *peine*, *peyn*, 5-6 *thyn*, 6 *thin*. [App. reduced from *ÞRETHEN*; cf. *hyn*, *syne*, *whyn*.] = *THENCE*. (Also prec. by *fra*, *from*.)

c 1330 R. BAUME *Chron.* (1810) 190 Pe templers ilk a dele failed & þien fed. 13. *Cursor* M. 666 (Göt.) If he to min auter ðin þein [Cott. þepn] draw to die. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 419 Fra þine þire banis men has tane. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) iv. 12 Fra þeine men he... had hur thynne ovr a grette watir in to a noder contreth. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Sartees) 4271 As a pilgryme pure... Forth fra þeyn he fore. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. x. 83 And fra thynne The fertile ground of Helory passit syne. 1589 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 573/1 Beginnand... at the fote of the Skitterane burne... and fra thin streikand and ascendand up the said burne. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 237 We weyd from thyn, and wald no langer byde. 1609 *Sc. Acts* *Vol. VI* (1816) IV. 443 Fra thynne down Irving burne to ask.

Hence † **Thyne-forth** (-furth) *adv.* = *THENCE-FORTH*; † **Thyne-forward** *adv.* = *THENCE-FORWARD*. Usually preceded by *from* (*fra*).

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (Adrian) 272 Fra þine furth sal þu noch me se. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 51 And fro thynne furth, evur after... he had more devocion vnto Saynt Andrew þan he had before. c 1440 *Reg. Aberd.* (Maitland) I. 248 Pe burn of Nessoke, swa þat theyn furth is þe meris betwix þe bischape and þe Lord of Marr. a 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 378 The said Congregation... shall in no wayis from thynnefurth use any force or violence, in casting down of kirkis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xxiv. 120 Þaischuld fra þeine forward halþ þam payd of þat he wald giffe þam.

Thynn(e, (p-), obs. ff. THEN, THIN, THYNE.

Thyrce, **Thyrd**(e, obs. ff. THURSE, THIRD.

Thyreal (pə'riəl), *Ichth.* [f. Gr. *θύρεος* shield: see THYRO-] = *HYPOBRANCHIAL* b.

18. STARKS *Synonymy Fish* 518 (Cent. Supp.).

Thyro-, combining element repr. Gr. *θυρεο-* in *θυρεοειδής* THYROID, used *esp.* in forming names of chemical and pharmaceutical substances derived from the thyroid gland; see THYRO-.

|| **Thyridium** (pə'ri-dium). *Entom.* Pl. -ia.

[f. Gr. type *θυρίδιον*, dim. of *θύρίς*, *θυρίδ-* window, opening.] A whitish spot on the fore-wing of Trichoptera, marking a break in the cubital vein; also applied to similar spots occurring on the wing veins of some other insects.

1861 HAGEN *Synopsis Neuropt.* N. Amer. 259 Thyridium and first subapical areole with a whitish spot.

Thyrke, variant of *Therk* *Obs.*, dark.

Thyrle(e, **Thyrlepoll**: see *THIRL*, *THIRLEPOLL*.

Thyro- (pə'iro), also (more correctly but less commonly) **thyreo-** (pə'iro), used as combining form of THYROID, in reference to the thyroid cartilage or the thyroid gland.

1. In reference to the thyroid cartilage.

Thyro-arytenoid (-æritə'noid) *a.* (rarely **thyreo-**), pertaining to or connecting the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages of the larynx; *t. ligaments* or *folds*, the vocal cords; *t. muscles*, a pair of muscles which relax the vocal cords; also as *sb.* = *t. muscle*. **Thyrochondrotomy**, surgical incision of the thyroid cartilage. **Thyro-cricoid** *a.*, pertaining to or connecting the thyroid and cricoid cartilages; also as *sb.* = *thyro-cricoid muscle*.

Thyro-cricotomo: see *quot.* **Thyro-epiglottic** (-epiglə'tik) *a.* (also **thyreo-**), connecting the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis; so **Thyro-epiglottidean** (-epiglə'ti-dēan) *a.* **Thyro-hyal** (-hə'ial) *a.* = *next*; usually as *sb.*, applied to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone in mammals, or to each of the long horns of the same bone in birds.

Thyro-hyoid (-hə'oid) *a.*, pertaining to or connecting the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone; *sb.* = *thyro-hyoid muscle*; so **Thyro-hyoidēan** *a.*

Thyro-palatine *a.* (also **thyreo-**), connecting the thyroid cartilage and the palate: applied to part of the palato-pharyngeus muscle. **Thyro-pharyngean** (-fə'ri'ndʒiən) *a.* (also **thyreo-**), connecting the thyroid cartilage and the pharynx (see *quot.*).

Thyro-tomy (also **thyreo-**) [Gr. *τομή* cutting], incision or division of the thyroid cartilage.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Thyroarytenoides*, a pair of Muscles that proceed from the Cartilage called *Scutiformis*, and extending themselves forward to the Sides of the *Arytenoides*, serve to close the opening of the Larynx]. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. iv. § 32 (1864) 314 The vocal cords... are two bands, attached in front to the depression between the wings of the thyroid cartilage, and behind to the arytenoid cartilages; from this connexion they are called *thyro-arytenoid ligaments*. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 818 The laryngeal muscles chiefly involved have been the internal *thyro-arytenoides*. 1911 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 6), *Thyrochondrotomy*. 1901 BENHAM in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 2 Apr. 286 This longitudinal muscle is topographically a 'thyro-cricoid'. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thyro-cricotomy*, tracheotomy performed through the crico-thyroid membrane alone. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Thyro-epiglottic*,... Sabatier and Santorini have given this name to the outer portion of the *thyro-arytenoid* muscle; because it passes from the thyroid cartilage to the anterior part of the epiglottis. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thyro-epiglottic ligament*,... *Thyro-epiglottic muscle*. 1901 BENHAM in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 2 Apr. 286 The *thyro-epiglottidean* muscle... is also a conspicuous constituent in the ventral region of the larynx. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 209 The basihyal has coalesced with the *thyrohyals* to form a broad cartilaginous plate. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 134 The *thyro-hyal* muscle. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 82 The digastric and *thyro-hyoid* muscles. 1874 CONER *Dis. Throat* 134 The *thyro-palatine* portion of the muscle. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thyro-palatine*, (1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Thyro-pharyngeus*, *Thyro-pharyngeus*.) 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Thyro-pharyngeus*,... applied to the middle portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior muscle: *thyro-pharyngean*. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* i. 331 *Thyro-tomy* should never be undertaken until removal by the endolaryngeal method has been first attempted. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thyro-tomy*,... *Thyro-tomy*, section of the thyroid cartilage. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thyro-tomy*, division of the thyroid cartilage for exploratory purposes.

2. In reference to the thyroid gland. (Often **thyreo-**.)

Thyro-antitoxin, an antitoxin developed in thyroid poisoning; trade-name of a thyroid preparation used as a therapeutic. **Thyrocele**, a tumour of the thyroid gland; goitre. **Thyrocolloid**, the colloid matter of the thyroid gland. **Thyroge'nio**, **Thyroge'nous** *adjs.*: see *quot.* 1909. **Thyro-**, **thyroglöbulin**, the essential albuminous principle of the thyroid gland, an iodized principle, which forms, together with another albuminous substance belonging to the nucleoproteins, the colloid substance of the gland. **Thyroglösal** *a.*, in *t. duct*, a duct of the embryo extending from the thyroid to the base of the tongue. **Thyro-iodine**, a substance containing iodine, obtained by decomposition of thyroglobulin, which has been thought to be the active principle of the gland: now more usually called *iodothyryn*.

Thyrologual *a.* = *thyroglösal*. **Thyrolytio** *a.*, destructive of thyroid tissue. † **Thyroproteid**, **Thyroproteïn**, the specific protein of the thyroid gland. **Thyrotherapy**, treatment of disease by a preparation of the thyroid glands of sheep. **Thyrotoxic** *a.*, **Thyrotoxin**: see *quots.* 1909, 1911.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 1/3 Dr. Fränkel, of Vienna, has named it provisionally 'thyreo-antitoxin'. [He] states... that it will be possible to administer it clinically without the risk of ptomaine poisoning. 1899 *Albutt's*

Syst. Med. VIII. 57 Fränkel has succeeded in separating a basic product from the thyroid (thyreo-antitoxin). 1909 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Thyro-antitoxin*. 1886 BUCK's *Handbk. Med. Sc.* III. 350/1 Goitre... *Thyrocele* (P. Frank). 1909 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Thyrocele*, *Thyrocolloid*. 1887 BUCK's *Handbk. Med. Sc.* V. 143 *Thyroge'nio*. 1909 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Thyroge'nous*,... originating in the thyroid gland. 1908 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. i. 325 Other bodies... have been separated from the gland... among these may be mentioned Oswald's iodine-free *thyreo-globulin*. 1911 MANOEL tr. *Hannmarsten's Text-bk. Physiol. Chem.* (ed. 6) 356 It seems proven that the specifically active substance is... a protein substance: Notkin's *thyroproteid*, Oswald's *thyroglöbulin*. 1909 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Thyroglösal* duct. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 8/7 Professor Baumann and Dr. Roos... find that the active principle [of the thyroid gland] is a substance named 'Thyro-iodin'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 469 [see THYROID B. 2]. 1903 CUSHING *Text-bk. Pharmacology* 715 Iodothyryn was at first named *thyroidin*, but this was liable to be confused with *thyroiodin*, a term used to indicate the simple extract of the gland. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 206 The 'thyro-lingual' duct. 1889 BUCK's *Handbk. Med. Sc.* App. 539 *Thyrolytic*. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 57 Notkin isolated a substance from the thyroid ('thyreo-protein'). 1911 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 6) s.v., It is probably one of the functions of the thyroid to produce a ferment which neutralizes the toxic effect of an accumulation of thyroprotein in the body. 1907 *Med. Record* 5 Oct. 584 He regretted that 'thyrotherapy' had been neglected in the treatment of skin diseases. 1904 *Nature* 18 Feb. 375 *Thyrotoxic*. 1909 *Cent. Dict.*, *Suff.*, *Thyrotoxic*. 1909 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Thyrotoxic*,... marked by toxic activity of the thyroid gland. 1911 *Ibid.* (ed. 6), *Thyrotoxin*, a cytotoxin specific for thyroid tissue.

Thyroid (pə'roid), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 9 **thyroid** (in *Dicts.*) [Etymologically *thyroid*, ad. Gr. *θυρεοειδής* shield-shaped (in Galen *χόνδρος θυρεοειδής* thyroid cartilage), f. *θυρεός* oblong shield + *-ειδής*: see -OID. Cf. obs. F. *thyroïde* (Paré, 16th c.), mod. F. *thyroïde*.] Having the form of a shield, shield-shaped: applied to various natural structures (and hence *transf.* to others connected with them).

1. *Anat. a.* **Thyroid cartilage**: the largest of the cartilages of the larynx, consisting of two broad quadrilateral plates united in front at an angle, forming the projection in front of the throat known (in men) as 'Adam's apple'; within the angle are attached the vocal cords.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Thyroides*, the Cartilage, called *Scutiformis*, of the Larynx. 1726-41 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 163 Into this Convexity the Thyroid Cartilage is received. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 498 The larynx is partly composed of five cartilages, which are the cricoid, thyroid, the two arytenoid, and the epiglottis. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 121 The thyroid cartilage is wrapped round the essential parts of the larynx. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Thyroid*, *Thyroid*.

b. **Thyroid gland** (also called **thyroid body**): one of the so-called 'ductless glands', a very vascular body adjacent to the larynx and upper part of the trachea in vertebrates.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Thyroides* Glandula, two, of a viscons... substance, situate about the lower seat of the Larynx]. 1726-41 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 163 The lymphatic Vessel... is sent from the thyroid Gland. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Thymus*, Mr. Cheselden observes, that where the thymus in men is very small, the thyroid glands increase proportionably. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 240 Formless fibro-cartilages occur in some compound tumours of the thyroid body. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 126 The thyroid gland... is that organ which when enlarged by disease gives rise to 'Derbyshire neck' or 'goitre'. 1899 L. HILL *Man. Hum. Physiol.* xxvi. 301 If a cretin be fed on thyroid glands taken from sheep his condition is improved... It is clear then that the thyroid gland produces a material necessary for the growth of the body.

c. Applied to various structures connected with the thyroid cartilage or gland, as the **thyroid arteries**, **nerves**, **veins**, etc. **Thyroid axis**, a branch of the subclavian artery, distributed to the thyroid gland and adjacent parts. (See also B. 2 b.)

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 746 Right Inferior Thyroid Vein... similar to the left, with which it constitutes the thyroid venous plexus. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 271 The Superior Thyroid Artery curves downwards to the thyroid gland to which it is distributed. 1878 T. BRAYNT *Pract. Surg.* i. 104 Thyroid cysts may be tapped in the same way as the cervical. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 209 The second branch given off from the subclavian... is the thyroid axis.

d. **Thyroid foramen**, **membrane**: names for the obturator foramen and membrane of the hip-bone (see *OBTURATOR* 1), from their shield-like shape. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, [*Thyroid*] *foramen*, obturator foramen.

2. *Zool.* Applied to a shield-shaped colour-

marking, or *transf.* to a bird having such a marking, as the thyroid woodpecker, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. *Bot.* 'Shield-like, peltiform'.

1900 in B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 270/2.

B. as *sb.* 1. Short for **thyroid cartilage**.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 492 The Thyroid is the largest cartilage of the larynx. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 210 Extending beyond and sustaining the thyroid and other parts of the larynx. 1868 - *Vertebr. Anim.* xxxiii. 111. 603 Castration arrests that prominent growth of the thyroid, &c., which accompanies the elongation of the cords.

2. Short for *thyroid gland*; also for *thyroid extract* or *product* (see b).

1849-50 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1102/2 The normal weight of the thyroid is about one ounce. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 469 The sheep's thyroid is relatively rich in thyroiodine. *Ibid.* 476 In cases of myxoedema the results of treatment by thyroid justify a strong expectation of cure. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 65 In cretinism we are certain that the persistent use of thyroids is followed by distinct changes in the blood.

b. attrib.

1895 *Polit. Mall G.* 16 Dec. 1/3 The use of thyroid extract as a remedy for certain diseases... is looked upon as one of the most brilliant of recent medical discoveries. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 68 Thyroid treatment of cases of tetany. *Ibid.* 673 The horny growth fell off, while the patient was under thyroid feeding.

Hence **Thyroidal**, **Thyroid'al**, **Thyroid'eal**, **Thyroid'eal** *adjs.*, pertaining to the thyroid cartilage or gland; **Thyroidectomize** *v.*, *trans.*, to subject to thyroidectomy; **Thyroidectomy** [Gr. *ἐκτομή* a cutting out], excision of the thyroid gland; **Thyroid'in**, trade-name of a whitish powdered extract of the thyroid gland of the sheep, used as an alternative and an anti-fat; **Thyroidism**, a morbid state consequent on administration of thyroid extract; thyroid poisoning; **Thyroiditis**, inflammation of the thyroid gland; **Thyroidisation**, treatment with a preparation of the thyroid (Dorland); **Thyroid-less** *a.*, having no thyroid gland; **Thyroidotomy** [Gr. *τομή* cutting], incision of the thyroid gland.

1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Thyroiden*, "thyroidal." *thyroiden*. 1872 *COHEN Dic. Throat* 51 The anterior portions of the vocal cords attached to the thyroid junction. 1877 *ABERNETHY Surg. Wks.* II. 127 The superior "thyroidal" lingual, and facial branches of the external carotid. 1854 JONES & SIVERING *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 122 Ligature of the thyroidal arteries has caused considerable diminution of a goitrous tumour. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 57 The administration of thyroid in some form to "thyroidectomised" animals or man. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 545/2 Until the middle of the eighteenth century no true "thyroidectomy" had been performed. 1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 1907/1 M. Reverdin... has performed thyroidectomy in this disease in fourteen cases. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 314 Thyroid grafts prolong life after complete thyroidectomy. 1896 *Pharmaceutical Jnl.* 5 Sept. 215 "Thyroidin, the active principle of thyroid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 315 A non-proteid substance containing a considerable percentage of iodine—the so-called thyroidin. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 78 In most of them the symptoms of "thyroidism" were produced. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VII. 96/2 Inflammation of the thyroid gland ("thyroiditis") is most commonly... the result of remedial measures employed in the treatment of goitre. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, "Thyroidotomy."

Thyrolingual to -toxin: see **THYRO-** 1, 2.

Thyrse (p̄s̄s). Also 7 **thyrse**. [*a. Fr. thyrse* (a 1502 in *Hatz-Darm.*), *ad. L. thyrus*, *a. Gr. θύρσος* stalk or stem of a plant; the Bacchic staff: see **THYRSUS**.]

1. *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* = **THYRSUS** 1.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* IV. 712 There is a Thyrse or Javelot with taurous to be seen expressly printed aloft. 1710 *W. KING Heathen Gods xxvii.* (1722) 134 Their (the followers of Bacchus) Cloathing [was] only the Skins of Beasts, with Thyrses in their Hands. 1845 *LONGF. Drink Song* iv, Fair Bacchantes, Bearing cymbals, flutes, and thyrses.

2. † *a.* A stem or shoot of a plant (= *Gr. θύρσος*, *L. thyrus*). *Obs.* *b. Bot.* = **THYRSUS** 2.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Thyrse*, a stalk or stem of any herb. 1744 J. WILSON *Synopsis Brit. Plants, Bot. Dict.* 14 *Thyrus*, a Thyrse, differs from a spike, in having flowers or fruit set more thinly on it. 1846 *DANA Zoolph. v.* § 91 (1843) 93 The thyrse of lilac blossoms. 1848 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 1. 324 The Thyrse is an inflorescence at first centripetal, afterwards centrifugal. 1861 [see **THYRSUS** 2].

3. An ancient vessel resembling a pine-cone.

1876 *R. M. SMITH Persia's Art* 12 From their... resemblance... to pine cones they have been called thyrses, and are supposed to have been used for holding mercury.

4. *Comb.* as *thyrse-bearing* *adj.*; *thyrse-flower*, *Lindley's* name for the genus *Thysanacanthus*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1150 *Thyrseflower*, *Thysanacanthus*. 1869 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 207 No Bacchus... comes Here, nor menads thyrse-bearing.

Thyrsi- (p̄s̄i), combining form of **THYRSUS**, used in a few botanical terms. **Thyrseiferous** (-i-fērous) *a.* [-FEROUS], bearing thyrse or contracted panicles. **Thyrseiferous** *a.* [*L. flos, flōr* -flower], having the flowers in thyrse. **Thyrseiform** *a.*, having the form of a thyrse, thyrseoid.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Thyrseiferous*. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Thyrseiferous*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1150 *Thyrse* (*adj.*, *Thyrseiform*). 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 1. 159 A thyrse or thyrseiform inflorescence.

Thyrill, *obs. Sc. var. of thrissill*, **THISTLE**.

Thyrroid (p̄s̄ioid), *a. Bot.* [*f. THYRSUS* + -oid: cf. *Gr. θυρσοειδής* thyrseus-like (Dioscorides).] Of the form of, or resembling, a thyrseus or contracted panicle. So **Thyrroid'al** *a.*

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 61 Flowers terminal, usually thyrroid. 1864 *WEBSTER, Thyrroid*, *Thyrroid'al*. 1870

HOOKER Stud. Flora 238 *Privet*. Flowers in terminal thyrroid cymes.

Thyrst(e, -ylle, obs. ff. THIRST, THROSTLE.

|| **Thyrsula** (p̄s̄isilā). *Bot.* [mod. *L.* dim. of **THYRSUS**.] (See quot. 1900.)

1832 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 112 Link terms this inflorescence a *thyrsula*. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 271/1 *Thyrsula*, the little cyme which is borne by most Labiates in the axil of the leaves.

|| **Thyrusus** (p̄s̄is̄s). *Pl. thyrsei* (p̄s̄is̄oi). [*L. a. Gr. θύρσος*: see **THYRSUS**.]

1. *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* A staff or spear tipped with an ornament like a pine-cone, and sometimes wreathed with ivy or vine branches; borne by Dionysus (Bacchus) and his votaries.

1591 *L. LLOYD Triph. Triumphes Blijh*, Your Bacchus dance is done... Your sacred Thyrusus's wonne. 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* (1673) 110/2 The Thyrusus was a dart or javelin wrapped about with ivy. 1734 *Tr. Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 41 [They] carried a thyrusus in their hands, a kind of pike with ivy leaves twisted round it. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* II. 52 Ivy... as good to grow on graves As twist about a thyrusus.

2. *Bot., etc.* A form of inflorescence: † (*a*) a lax spike, as in some orchids (*obs.*); (*b*) a contracted kind of panicle, esp. one in which the primary branching is centripetal (racemose) and the secondary centrifugal (cymose), as in lilac and horsechestnut.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Thyrusus*, is a Word used by the Botanists, for the upright, and tapering Stalk: And 'tis often used for *Spike*, which is an Ear, or Blade of Corn. 1744 [see **THYRSUS** 2]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. iv. (1765) 173 (tr. Linnaeus) A *Thyrusus* is a Panicle contracted into an ovate Form. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (1870) 195 The Thyrusus or Thyrse is a kind of panicle in which the pedicels are generally very short. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 108 Hop-vines... hung their clustering thyrsei over the open windows.

3. *Comb.*, as *thyrusus-bearing*, -staff.

1844 L. SCHMITZ in *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Biog.* I. 1048/2 Bacchantic women... carrying in their hands thyrusus-staffs. 1853 *TRENCH Proverbs* v. 134 The thyrusus-bearers are many, but the bacchantes few.

Thyrteno, **Thyrti**, *etc.*: see **THIRTEEN**, *etc.*

Thysanopter (p̄is̄anp̄t̄ar). *Entom.* [*ad. mod.*

L. Thysanoptera (Haliday, 1836), *f. Gr. θύσσω*-tassel, fringed + πτερόν wing.]. An insect of the order *Thysanoptera*, comprising *Thrips* and allied genera, characterized by long fringes on the wings. So **Thysanopterian** *a.* = *thysanopterous*; *sb.* = *thysanopter*; **Thysanopterous** *a.*, belonging to the order *Thysanoptera*.

1858 *BAIRD Cycl. Nat. Sci.* 549/1 *Thysanoptera*, an order of insects, lately separated from the order Hemiptera, to contain those insects formerly known as the genus *Thrips*.] 1864 *WEBSTER, Thysanopter*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thysanopterian*, *Thysanopterous*.

Thysanuran (p̄is̄anū-rān), *a.* and *sb.* *Entom.*

[*f. mod. L. Thysanura* Cuvier (*f. Gr. θύσσω*-os tassel, fringed + οὐρά tail) + -AN.]. *a. adj.* Belonging to the *Thysanura*, a wingless order of insects, comprising springtails, bristletails, etc., having filamentous appendages at the posterior end of the body. *b. sb.* An insect of this order. So **Thysanuranian** *a.*, **Thysanurid** *a.* and *sb.* = *thysanuran*; **Thysanuriform**, **Thysanurimorphous** *adjs.*, having the form of, or resembling, the *Thysanura*; **Thysanurous** *a.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Thysanura*.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 20 The *Thysanuran*, or Sugar-louse tribe. *Ibid.* xx. 314 The *Thysanurans* are remarkable for their anal appendages. 1842 *BRANDER Dict. Sc.*, *etc.*, *Thysanurans*, *Thysanura*,... in which the abdomen is terminated by filaments, or by a forked tail adapted for leaping. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* cites J. H. COMSTOCK for "*Thysanuran*," 1900 *Nature* 13 Dec. 161/2 The occurrence of *Protophyx stylifer*, a primitive "thysanurid" insect, in Liberia and Argentina. 1826 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol.* III. xxx. 166 Larvæ that approach to a true "Thysanuriform" type. 1906 J. W. FOLSON *Entomol.* III. 162 Two types of larvæ are recognized by Brauer, Packard and other authorities: *thysanuriform* and *eruciform*. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1277/2 An Order... which have particular organs of motion on the sides of the extremity of the tail, like fringes: "thysanurous. 1910 *Daily News* 30 May 4/2 A "silver fish"... *Lepisma domesticum*, a thysanurous insect occurring in houses and damaging books, wall-papers, etc. Some of its other common names are bristle-tail, fish-tail, shiner, and silvertail.

Thyself (p̄s̄iself), *pron.* Forms: 1 *pe sylf*, 1-4 *pe self*, 3-4 *pi self*, *sulf*, *silf*, 4 *pi selue*, *zelue*, *self(e)* (*pei-self*), 4-5 *thiselfe*, 5 (*thiselph*), *py self(e)*, *selfie*, 5-7 *thy self*, *thy selfe*, 6 *thyselfe*, (*9 dial.* *theeself*), 5- *thyself*. *B.* (*orig. oblique cases*) 1 *pe sylfne*, *sylfum*, 3-4 *pe selven*, 4-5 *pi seluen*, 5 *the seluen*, -in, -un, 6 *Sc. thy seluyn*, *selfin*. [In *OE.* *p̄* 'thee' followed by the *adj. self*; the latter either in concord with *p̄* (*dat. p̄e selfum*, *acc. p̄e(c) selfne*), or, in the constr. *p̄u p̄e self*, in concord with *p̄u* (*p̄e* being dative or instrumental): see **SELF** 4, and cf.

MYSELF. From 13th c., *p̄i, p̄y, thy*, *poss. adj.*, took the place of the *pers. pron. thee*; *self* being treated as a *sb.*]

As to restriction of use see note to **THOU**; cf. **YOURSELF**.

I. Emphatic uses: = Very *thou*, very *thee*.

1. Accompanying the subject-pronoun *thou* (or, after a verb in the imperative, without *thou*).

In *mod. Eng.*, in *thou thyself*, *thyself* is grammatically in apposition to *thou*.

a 800 *CYNEWULF Crist* 114 *p̄et pu pu heorhtan us sunnan onsende, ond be sylf cyme.* a 800 *Cædmon's Gen.* 608 *pu neaht nu be self geseon.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4604 (Cott.) *Lok p̄i seluen wit resun [G. p̄i selue, F. p̄i self].* *Ibid.* 5429 *Heit me truli bat pu be seluen [G. pu p̄i selue, F. pou p̄i self].* *Sal me wit mine foreldres deluen.* 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 511, Y have sent be my sonde as pou pei-self hade. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlix, As thou thi seluen base. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xx. 40 It is thine owne iudgment, thou hast geuen it thyselfe. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 111 Then get thee gone, and digge my graue thy selfe. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* vi. 42 When thou thy selfe beholdest not the beanie that is in thine owne eye. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xii, Thou art thyself weary of the valley. 1864 R. F. LITTLE, *DALE Hymn*, "O Fire of God, the Comforter" ad fin, All praise to Thee... Who art Thyself all praise.

2. By ellipsis of *thou*, used as simple subject (with verb usually in 2nd person; occasionally in 3rd, *self* being treated as a *sb.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9568 (Cott.) "Fader", sco said, "p̄i doghter am i, Als p̄i self wit witerli". c 1375 *Ibid.* 876 (Trin.) *p̄i seluen* is to wite I wis. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 11982 *Pat thyself shuld haue occurred.* c 1475 *Songs & Carols* xxxii. 23 *Man*, I am thy frend ay; Thy self art thy foo. 1515 *BARCLAY Ecloges* iv. (1570) *Civ.* 2, Why is not thy selfe contented with thy part? 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* xx. 40 So shall thy iudgement bee, thy selfe hast disced it. 16.. *DAVIDEN (J.)*, These goods thyself can on thyself bestow. 1742 *WESLEY Hymn*, "Come, O thou thyselfe unknown" ii, Thyselfe hast called me by my name. 1866 J. K. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Met.* 83 The phantom thou beholdest thyselfe had made.

b. Used as predicate, or after *as* or *than*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlix. [l.] 21 *Thou... thinkest me to be euen soch one as thy self.* 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* III. ii. 76 *Thou art Dromio*, thou art my man, thou art thy selfe. 1593 — *Merry W.* III. iv. 3 *Thou must be thy selfe.* 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* xli. 13 *Thou... hast slaine thy brethren... which were better then thy selfe.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 468 What there thou seest fair Creature is thyself. 1880 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* Aug. 8, It is thyself, and neither this nor that... told, taught, or dreamed of thee.

3. Used instead of *thee* as object of a verb or preposition.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 328 *Noȝt* as a prophet ne a prest I prays sall p̄i selfe. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 7920, I am euyn fayn Of þe sight of p̄i Self. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 68 *He*, whom next thy selfe Of all the world I lou'd. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 789 If severely thou exact not More strength from me, then in thy self was found. 1857 G. B. BUBIER *Hymn*, My God, I love Thee for Thyself.

II. Reflexive uses.

4. As direct or indirect object of a verb, or in dependence on a preposition. (Orig. only emphatic *refl.*; later in general use, taking the place of *thee* reflexive, which is more decidedly archaic: see **THEE** *pron.* 2.)

c 975 *Rukhu. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 19 *Lufize pu nehtum ðinam swa p̄ac seolfne [Lindisf. ðec seolfne; i. Ags. Gosp. be sylfne].* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 *Penc hwat tu hauest of p̄i self.* 13.. *Cursor M.* 12804 (Cott.) O þe self [other texts: þi self] quat wil þou sai? 1362 *LANGEL. P. Pl. A.* I. 131 *For to loue þi louerd leuere þen þi seluen.* 1382 *Wyclif John* i. 22 *What seist thou of thi self?* 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* 64 *Wyte enahbyte thyselfe in a strange contrey?* 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxiii. 14 To make thy self a glorious name. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1120 *Learn Solons saying*, "Mortall know thy selfe". 1741 *REICHARDSON Pamela* II. 227 *Well, Child... how dost find thyself?* 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* iv. iv. 40 *Be faithful to thyself.* 1825 J. NEAL *Rev. Jonathan* II. 158 *Take and read it for thyself.* 1841 *LANE Arab.* Nis. I. 92 *Thou asserst thyself to be the son of the King.* 1847 *TENNISYON Princess* VII. 343 *Yield thyself up.*

† **Thysiastery**. *Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [*ad. Gr. θυσία*-

σθρίον (LXX. and N.T.), *f. θυσία* *scilicet* to sacrifice, *f. θυσία* a sacrifice.]. An altar.

1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 349 The Altar of Halieus defended all that fled to it, and so would such a Thysiastery raised up in your City.

Thystel, -tell(e, -tile, -tylle, *obs. ff. THISTLE.*

† **Thyvel**, **thauvel**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *pyfel*, -pel, 3 *puuel*. [*OE. pyfel* (or ? *pyfel*: see Note below), early ME. *pyuel* (ii).] A bush, a thicket.

a 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülker* 244/20, 22 *Fructum, i. arborum densitas, vel ramus*, *pyfel*. *Frutlex, fructacta*, *pyfel*. c 1200 *Lambeth Ps.* lxxxix. 11 *His pyfelas vel twygu, arbusta eius.* c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.*, *Nom. Arb.* (2.) 312 *Frutlex*, *pyfel*. c 1000 — *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülker* 139/24 *Spina, vel sentrix*, *pyfel*. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* I. 98 *genim bysse wyrtte þe we leon fot nemdon fīf ðyfelas butan wyrt-truman.* a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 278 *Vor þi ich am loþ smale vowele [n. r. fōs(elle)]* *pat fleoþ bi grunde & bi puuele*.

[*Note.* The length of the stem-vowel in *OE.* is disputed 1 the dictionaries generally have *pyfel*, viewing it as a derivative of *pyf*, tuft of leaves; Sievers thinks that the *y* was certainly short. Whether *pyfel* or *pyuel*, the form agrees remarkably with that of *THYVEL* a pot-stick; but no connexion of sense has been found, and there is a gap both of time and place between the Dorsetshire *pyuel* of 1250 and the Yorkshire *thyeulle* of 1463.]

Thyxtill, -yil, *thyzle*, variants of **THIXEL**.

PE
1625
M7
1888
v.9
pt.2

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